MIGRATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONS

Dr. Akpan J. WILLIAMS[1,*], **Francis I.OGOSI**[2],**Zibigha WENIEBI**[3],**Francis E.ANDEM**[4],
[1]Bus.Mgt Dept, University of Uyo, Nigeria.akpanwilliams@uniuyo.edu.ng
[2]Bus.Mgt Dept, University of Uyo, Nigeria. Francisogosi.pgs.phd@uniuyo.edu.ng
[3]Bus.Mgt Dept, University of Uyo, Nigeria. Zibighaizon-ama.pgs.phd@uniuyo.edu.ng
[4]Bus.Mgt Dept, University of Uyo, Nigeria. Francisandem.pgs.phd@uniuyo.edu.ng

Received 01/04/2023	Accepted 26/06/2023	Published online 01/07/2023

Summary: This study is on migration and the development of nations citing the case of Nigeria between the period of 2000 and 2019. The objective of the study was to examine some migration variables and their effects on development in Nigeria. Data as obtained from the World Bank, OECD and UNDP databases were utilized in the study using the ex post facto research design. Descriptive and regression analyses (SPSS 21) were employed in the study. Migration was proxied by migrant stock outflows and remittance inflows while development was represented by the human development index. The results showed that migration hasa significant effect on development in Nigeria. This indicates that employment overseas alongside remittances, and the Diasporas can aid development, however they will not eliminatethe structural limitations and frailty of the economy. Its recommended that the Nigerian government improve on structural constraints and look past the monetary value of the remittance flows thengivegreater attention to the circumstances in which these monies are being earned while taking into consideration the hardships that its citizens must endure to send monies home. This is very critical as migration or population movements ought not to be regarded as a long-drawn developmental strategy.

Keywords: Migration, Remittances, Development, Human Development Index (HDI), Nigeria
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JEL Classification Codes : F22, F24, F63, O15

*Corresponding author: E-mail: Francisogosi.pgs.phd@uniuyo.edu.ng

I-Introduction:

Migration has always been in force right from historical period. Man has always moved to various areas for self-varying purposes e.g. war, famine, expansion etc. Basically, development has always popped up when such reasons for migration are critically examined. In the bible, the exodus of the Israelites was as a result of slavery at the hands of the Egyptians and thereafter to a land of greener pastures. The wild-wild west of the Americas also had its own share of human migration as a result of wars and development and thereafter economic boom. The wars fought by the Nazis also contributed to human migrations from Europe to the Americas and this was also evident in the Japanese wars with China.
Development refers to a person's overall well-being, such as economic well-being (GDP, income and wealth distribution), socioeconomic well-being (living standard in regards to health, literacy, nutrition, work opportunities, and non-discrimination regarding gender basis, etc.), and political well-being (respect for all human rights, representation, etc.).Developmental growth is more than just an economic parameter; it incorporates human rights, according to GMG (2008). Human development, which characterizes an individual, his

or her family, and society, and attempts to improve individual capabilities and choice via health, literacy, a reasonable standard of living, and political freedom, goes beyond economic progress (GMG, 2008).“Managing migratory flows adequately involves realizing that migrants are not only drivers of development but living creatures with rights whom States have a commitment to protect,” as stated by Louise Arbour (UN High Commissioner for Human Rights) in 2006 (Cholewinski et al., 2009).

Even though the link involving migration and development is becoming more widely recognized, it is still understudied. We all know that a lack of opportunity and investment in the country of origin might lead to migration. However, we also recognize that migration may help develop and invest in origin countries, fill manpower shortages and stimulate innovation in host nations, and contribute to development along the way (in so-called "transit nations"). It is a powerful weapon for reducing poverty, not only for migrants, but also for their families and larger communities.Migration has the potential to contribute to beneficial development outcomes and, in turn, to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Developmental goals. (Foresti and Hagen-Zanker, 2018).

Despite the fact that migrant workers have been remitting monies, goods and ideas to their countries of origins for over a decade, national governments, foreign donors, and international financing institutions have paid little attention to the problem. Interest has exploded as figures reveal that migrant remittances are now one of the most important contributors to national economy in a number of countries. Migrant remittances, in all of their forms, help to alleviate poverty in developing nations like Nigeria.Other nations in the conflict, such as Libya, Sudan, and Afghanistan, are likely to be highly reliant on remittances in the war-to-peace transition and crisis categories. Sluggish recovery of economies and continuing violence or suppression assure elevated levels of mobility and the demand for remittances for many years after hostilities and crises have ceased. According to research, migrants from these nations move funds and invest in their home countries at a time when international investment is almost non-existent.

These efforts by migrants via high remittance inflows to Nigeria seem not to be yielding glaringly developmental growth as expected which is a case for concern given the difficulties the migrants undergo in the process of migrating and securing adequate jobs in their choice of settlement countries. Pervasive poverty is still existent in Nigeria as at date, coupled with low literacy levels, low technological advancement, slow growth in investments and savings hence the need to revisit and reconfirm if indeed migration does contribute to developmental growth in Nigeria as is widely suggested. Many studiessupport the notion that migration via remittances support development and economic growth however such studies were mostly carried out on Middle East, South Africa, Ghana, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Countries as a whole and Northern Africa. However, the very few that were carried out for Nigeria did not consider migrant stock outflows, remittance inflows and HDI as measurement variables. Studies pertaining to developmental growth in Nigeria remain understudied hence the need for this research given the variables being utilized alongside dataset and methodology.

Research Objectives

The major goal of this research was to look at the impact of migration on Nigeria's developmental growth from 2000 to 2019. Migrant stock outflows and remittance inflows were utilized as migration indicators in this study, whereas the human development index (HDI) was used to measure the developmental advancement. The specific objectives are:

i. To assess independently, the effect of each migration indicator on developmental growth in Nigeria.
ii. To ascertain the joint effect of the migration indicators on developmental growth in Nigeria

Research Questions

i. What is the independent effect of each migration indicator on developmental growth in Nigeria?
ii. What is the impact of migrant stock outflows and remittance inflows on Nigeria's development?

Research Hypothesis

The following hypotheses were developed in accordance with the study's aims.

Ho_1: Each migratory indicator has no meaningful independent effect on Nigeria's developmental growth.

Ho_2: The combined effect of migrant stock outflow and remittance inflows has no major impact on Nigeria's development.

Scope and Limitations of the Research Study

The scope is limited to 2 indicator measures of migration (migrant stock outflows and remittance inflows) while human development index was considered as the development indicator measure. Time series data of 19 years period (2000 to 2019) was used as obtained from databases of the World Bank and UNDP while study location was restricted to Nigeria.

2.0 Review of Related Literature

Conceptual Framework

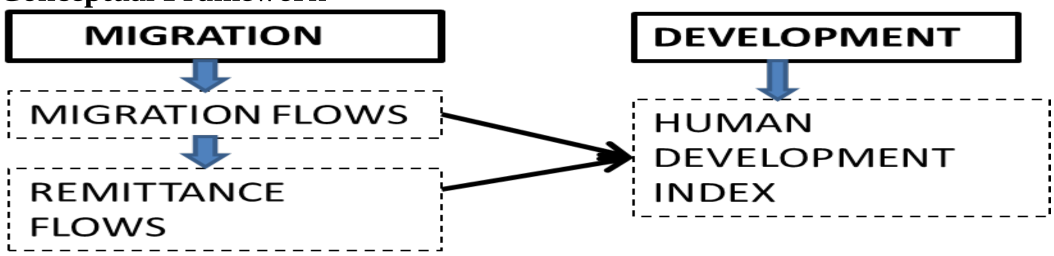


FIG 1

Figure1: Conceptual Framework of Migration and Development
Source: Authors Compilation, 2022.

Fig 1 above illustrates a view of the conceptual framework of the research study showing the variables used and a flow of thought in the research study. According to Kandemir (2012), people are the real product of all activities; hence development must aim to increase people's successes, freedoms, and talents. What counts most is how people live their lives, not how much money they have or how much property they own. People are a country's true riches. The primary goal of development is to provide individuals with a conducive environment in which they can spend a healthy, happy, and productive life. Human development is a continuous process that broadens people's options. The most important decisions concern everyone's access to education, a healthier and longer life, and a decent standard of living. People's ability to choose where they live through migration is one of the core characteristics of human freedom, according to the 2009 global human development report. Individuals and families benefit greatly from migration since it improves their income, education, and social participation, as well as creating a brighter future for the next generation. According to polls conducted with migrants, despite the adaptation process and the numerous hurdles they face, migrants are happy in their destination nations (UNDP, 2009). In this sense, removing barriers to migration, which is a process that broadens people's options, is critical in terms of human advancement. People are using their freedom of movement to increase their human development standards, as seen by the increasing migratory waves around the world.

The Human Development Indicator (HDI) is a measurement index that considers all of human development's primary characteristics. Traditional methods of measuring national progress, such as income levels and economic growth rates, have been replaced by the HDI as an alternative indicator. The three major dimensions, according to Roser (2019), are a long and healthy life (as assessed by average lifespan), education (as assessed by anticipated years of education for children at school entry age and average years of education for the adult population), and a decent standard of living (proxied by GNI per capita adjusted for the price level of the nation). As maintained by UNDP (2020), the HDI was introduced to accentuate that people and their proficiencies should be the best basis for evaluating the development of countries and not only economic growth. The world body stated that the HDI could also serve as a tool in investigating and comparing national policy decisions of two countries with similar GNI (gross national income) per capita but with varying human development results especially as such differences can stimulate debates on priorities of government policies.

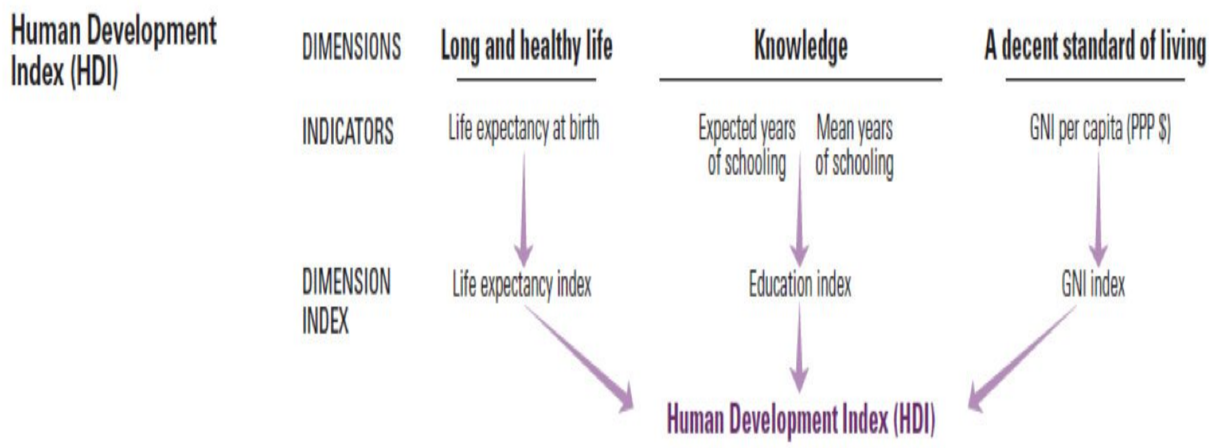


Fig 2. (Source: UNDP Human Development Reports)

The HDI is calculated as the geometrical mean of average lifespan, literacy, and gross national income per capita (see fig 2). The Human Development Indicator is measured on a scale of 0 to 1.00, with 1.00 being the highest level of development. Excerpts from Roser (2019) indicate that the human development index is splintered into categories: low Human development indicator (less 0.550), mid human development indicator (range of 0.550 to 0.700), high human development indicator (range of 0.71-0.799), and very high human development indicator (range of 0.80-1.00).

Migration Flows

According to the Federal Ministry of Labor and Productivity in 2010, international migration has become a major aspect of international economic relations, with an estimated 20 million African people living outside of their nation of origin in other African countries, in

addition to their large numbers in other parts of North America, the Gulf States, and Europe. Migration has now become one of the defining characteristics of the twenty-first century, contributing considerably to all elements of economic and social growth around the world, and will thus be critical to reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (Foresti and Hagen-Zanker, 2018).
Migrants have powered the engine of human progress throughout history, generating innovations, reducing poverty, spreading ideas, and laying the foundation for a global economy. According to Ian, Geoffrey, and Meera (2011), the world is now more connected than ever before, and the number of people with the resources and inclination to move will continue to rise. Their book offered new governance models that would take into account transnational mobility. Ian, Geoffrey, and Meera (2011) went on to look at how human movement facilitated the exchange of ideas and technologies, which benefited communities and drove economies. They demonstrated that migrants connect markets, cover labour shortages, and improve social variety, all of which are connected to some of those communities' development goals. Individuals might also migrate to avoid poverty, human rights violations, and oppressive governments.

A diverse range of conditions contributes to human mobility, towards one end of the band, we have a high number of refugees, survival migrants and internally displaced persons that move for reasons beyond their control and often end up stowed in camps and detention centres. On the other end of the band, you have international tourists, aid workers, workers in development industries who are able to hop in and out of the most remote areas of the continent (Darshan and Joel, 2015). The main drivers of African migration trends are today multifaceted, responding not only to internal concerns but also to a wide range of global issues. Trans-border migration has produced new development issues, while remittances and return migration have the potential to boost the development of sending countries (Yaro 2008).

In recent years, migration has become more widely identified as a factor in promoting a country's development. Migrants usually do not lose links with their home nations because they keep a high level of interaction with their relatives back at home, and also the home community is the primary route through which migration can assist development. Through migrants, there are frequently significant exchanges of resources, expertise, and ideas between host and home countries.

Remittance Flows
Remittance flows are the most visible relationship between development and migration, standing out from other external financing flows because of their consistency, predictability, and direct benefit to families. Melde and Schiklinski (2011) have published an assessment of the main challenges linked to ideas and data collecting (especially pertinent in Africa, considering the significance of the informal channels used among migrants), important trends, and consequences on poverty reduction and development in Africa.

According to the World Bank (2016), remittances, which are the most tangible result of international migration for developing nations, have grown to considerable proportions at worldwide levels, grossing over USD 601 billion. It's worth noting that for many developing countries, these flows have become a major source of foreign money and financing. Despite international aid, most war-affected populations find their own coping techniques for getting basic necessities and regaining economic stability. Most rely on remittances from migrant family members to meet these needs. Remittances can be considered as a means of promoting peace and rebuilding in nations emerging from or still experiencing crises (for example, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Libya, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, West Bank and Gaza, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Afghanistan, Liberia, Congo, Haiti and others) (Fagen, 2006).

In spite of COVID-19 in 2020, migrant remittance flows remained strong witnessing a slight decline than earlier projections. Remittances flow to low and middle income nations from high income nations hovered around $540 billion based on official recorded figures in 2020, which is $8bilion less than the 2019 figure of $548 billion. In 2020, remittances outpaced the sum of FDI flows and official development assistance. Remittances therefore have become a component of global social protection systems as it forms a critical consumption pacifying mechanism for the recipient households (Ratha et al., 2021).

Remittances are widely recognized as the most apparent and simple indicator of migrant contributions to the growth of their home nations. Remittances are the second biggest global source of funding for developing nations, surpassing foreign direct investment in several cases (IOM, 2005). Remittances can help boost economic growth through funding education, innovation, investments, entrepreneurial ventures, and savings. They can have multiple effects when utilized for consumption, reducing local unemployment and strengthening local economies. Remittances increase demand for other goods and services from local producers, regardless of how they are used (IOM, 2020; IOM, 2010; Amaia and Denise, 2009).

According to Levitt (1998), social remittances refers to the manner in which migrants acquire new skills, ideas, and practices while in destination nations and then transfer those skills, ideas, and practices to their areas of origin. Such remittances have been renamed "political remittances," which refers to knowledge and processes that help to advance democracy and the protection and promotion of human rights (Piper, 2017).

Theoretical Review

Sjaastad was the first to coin the neoclassical theory of migration in 1962. The human investment theory of migration, developed by Sjaastad, analyzes the decision to migrate as an investment (Sjaastad, 1962). The model considers macro- and micro-level factors in migration, with macro-level factors determining the “pressure” to migrate or the benefits of migration, and so influencing overall migration levels, while micro-level factors decide who migrates and who does not. Todaro (1969) went on to expand on this hypothesis. He considers the likelihood of acquiring jobs following migration in a model of labour migration and urban unemployment in less developed nations. According to Todaro (1969), people will migrate if the salary differential is big, even if the unemployment rate in the receiving area is high. Before relocating to another place, he emphasized the importance of weighing the expenses and rewards. This concept according to Todaro (1969), has been incorporated into the "new economics of labour migration," which sees emigrants as keeping tight ties with their origin households through remittances, which aids both the household and the migrant's claims to future inheritances.

The pull-push paradigm, often known as the Lee model, can be used to understand migration (Lee, 1966). The basic premise of the push-pull model is that there are push factors that drive migrants out of their home countries, such as poverty or a lower quality of life, political unrest, oppression and individual liberty, underemployment, lack of basic social economic infrastructures, such as health care, schools, housing and a lack of employment opportunities. These compel people to relocate from their hometowns, areas of residence, or nations to another location or country with better possibilities. People are drawn to these locations by considerations such as improved work prospects, living circumstances, political and/or freedom of religion, decent education, basic healthcare, security, and family gatherings. Unlike previous models, the push-pull model explains more about why people, particularly from poor nations, flock to the West in huge numbers via migration arising from push and pull causes (see fig 3 below). This action results in remittance flows from the migrants to their home countries which in turn translate to developmental activities by the recipients of the flows.

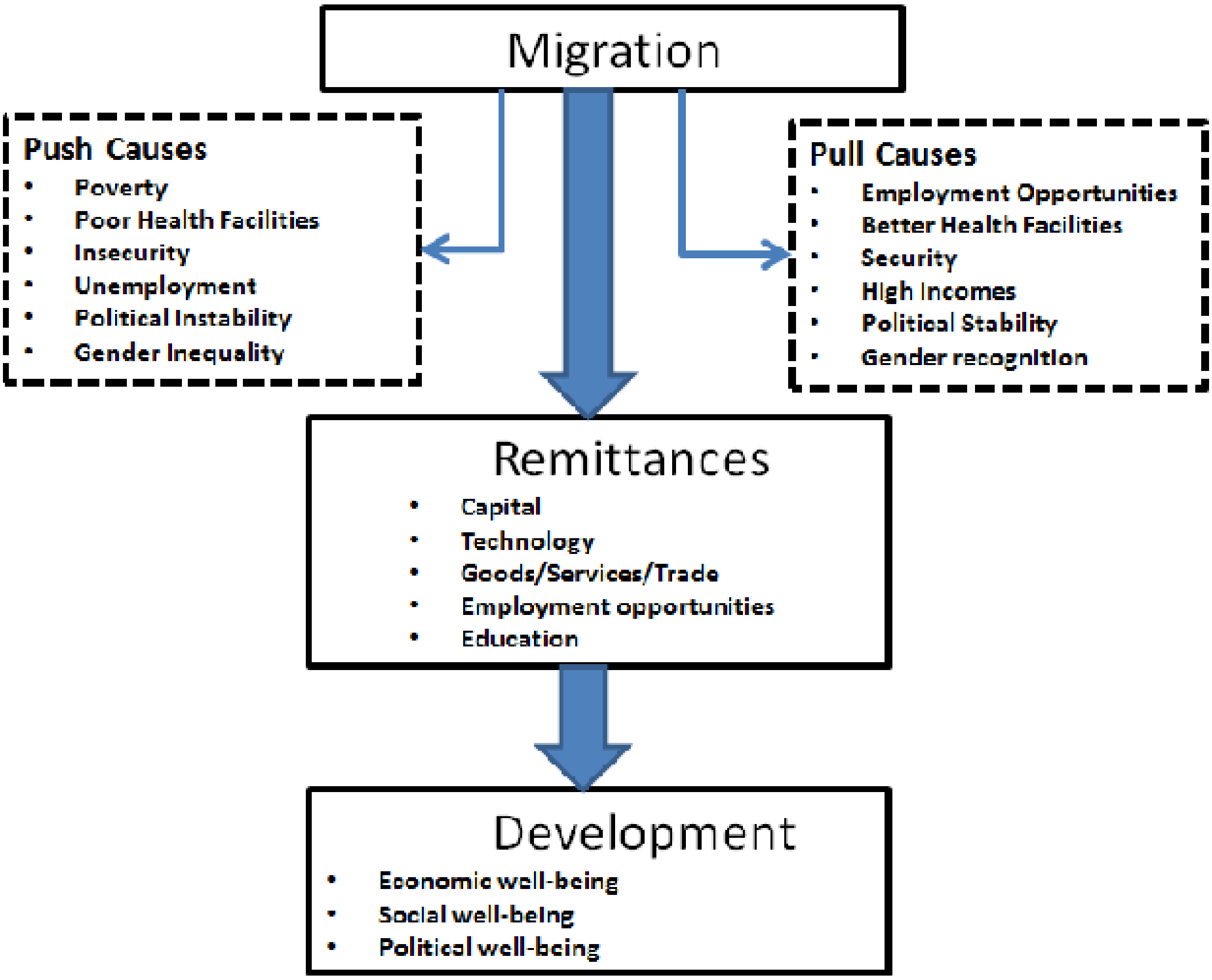


Fig 3

Empirical review

Using data from 1981 to 2020, Okeke, Chinanuife, and Muogbo (2021) explored the causal link between private domestic investment and remittances in Nigeria. The data was evaluated using the Toda and Yamamoto causality test and the Philips-Perron unit root test. Remittances have an impact on private domestic investments, according to the findings. The study concludes that the government should attract high levels of remittances while directing the remittances via formal channels. This action will expand the well-being of the country as a whole via private domestic investment. In Nigeria, Adeseye (2021) looked at migrant remittances and household consumption patterns. The outcomes of the study show a strong link between household consumption, income, remittances, and investments in Nigeria. The study shows that remittances have a considerable impact on Nigerian households' investment decisions. According to the study, the government should implement regulations that encourage the usage of remittances in order to contribute to long tenured developmental growth and sustainable livelihood.

Using World Bank time series data (1986-2018), Akhimien and Osifo (2019) investigated the impact of foreign remittances on Nigeria's economic performance. Their research revealed that a decrease in the exchange rate is required for overseas remittances to have a positive impact on the Nigerian economy. According to the report, the government should overvalue and sustain the local currency in order to improve the impact of overseas remittances on the Nigerian economy, as well as engage with money transfer providers to reduce transfer costs and provide tax incentives. This strategy will encourage Nigerians in the diaspora to put their money in businesses that will help the Nigerian economy perform better. The influence of remittances on private investment in Nigeria was investigated by Okeke, Utomi, and Ezenekwe (2019). The study used OLS analysis and found that migrant remittances enhanced the rate of private investment in Nigeria, and that the present investment is affected by the prior investment. The study recommends amongst others that, recipient households should be encouraged to invest remittances in SME enterprises rather than using up the inflows for the consumption of services and goods. However this will only be possible if government ensures provision of the basic needs of the society.

Githaiga (2019) looked into the effect of overseas remittances on private sector investment and the function of banking sector development in moderating this effect. Using a time frame of 1986 to 2017, the study looked at 15 nations in Sub-Saharan Africa. Foreign remittances had a large and favorable impact on private sector investment, according to the conclusions of the study. The study recommended that, aside allotting remittances to consumption, households should route the remittance inflows to private sector investments which can finally lead to economic development. In addition, government should devise means of encouraging foreign remittances to be channeled towards development to reduce overdependence on foreign aid and loans. Olusuyi et al (2017) investigated the dynamic impact of worker’s remittances on Nigeria’s economic growth spanning 1970 and 2013. The OLS and GMM estimation techniques were used to examine the data, and the results demonstrated that remittance flows had a favourable and considerable impact on Nigeria's economic growth. Using GLS modeling, Mozumdar and Islam (2017) investigated the impact of remittances on capital formation in terms of academic achievement on a worldwide scale. The regression analysis used data from several international sources from 1960 to 2010 for 110 nations. The data demonstrated that remittances have a considerable positive impact on the average years of education and secondary admission rate in underdeveloped nations.

The effect of international remittance inflows on the Nigerian economy was explored by Odionye and Emerole (2015). Data from 1981 to 2011 was analyzed using the Co-integration and Autoregressive distributed lagged model (ARDL). The Nigerian economy was proxied by GDP, international remittances proxied by remittance inflows while real interest and exchange rates were used as control variables. International remittance influx has a favorable and considerable impact on the Nigerian economy, according to the findings. As shown by the researchers, this discovery implies that if remittance inflows into Nigeria are properly utilized, the country's economic growth will be enhanced. Angman and Larsson (2014) investigated how remittances affect a broad aspect of development using HDI as the measurement indicator and applying panel data of 99 developing countries in the study. The results of the study revealed a link between remittance flows and human development in poor countries.

The findings of a study undertaken by Olatuyi et al (2013) found high discretionary incomes ranging from USD65,238 to USD63,600, which may have a potential impact of contributing to Nigeria's human development. They concluded that leveraging the knowledge, abundant skills, social, financial, and cultural remittances transferable by Nigerians in diasporas will be possible only if the obstacles and complexities to maximizing their contributions are quickly removed through the establishment of a relationship between states and non-state actors on diaspora issues and the processes for accomplishing and utilizing diaspora's contribution to the developmental advancement of the country. Their study however only covered the countries of South Africa and Ghana hence the need to further extend the research to more destination countries of migrants. The impact of remittance inflows on Nigeria's economic growth was researched by Akano et al (2013). The data was analyzed using Causality and Co-integration tests. The findings revealed that remittances had a strong positive impact on economic growth (proxied by GDP). However, the study did not capture migrant stock outflow which is a critical component that gives rise to remittance flows. Considering data from 1980 to 2008, Iheke (2012) looked at the impact of remittances on the Nigerian economy by applying regression and trend analysis on the data set. Remittances among other variables had positive and significant effect on output. The study recommended that remittance recipient countries should establish a friendly economic environment via enhanced infrastructural development thus propping up the economy to adequately benefit from the inflows. Adenutsi (2010) used data from 1987 to 2007 to investigate the influence of migrant remittances on human development in 18 Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries. The findings showed that remittances had a significant and positive impact. According to the report, Migrant remittances should be taken into account by SSA countries when formulating developmental strategic policies for the area.

3.0 Methodology

Based on the study's specific objectives and the fact that historical data was employed, the Ex Post Facto research design was used. By the use of historical data, the aim was to quantitatively test and assess statistically if the independent variables affected the dependent variable without the researcher controlling or manipulating any of the variables. The secondary data used were sourced from the UNDP, OECD and the World Bank databases.

Model Specification

The theories adopted for the study are the neoclassical theory and pull-push model. The theories suggest that the migration variables under study can influence the developmental growth of Nigeria represented by HDI. Hence, in specifying the model [(HDI= f (migration)], importance is placed on affirming if migration proxied by migrant stock flows and remittance flows have any significant influence on developmental growth (represented by HDI). The simple linear regression was used to test the null hypothesis one (**Ho$_1$**) by ascertaining the strength of each independent measurement indicator on the dependent measurement indicator as represented below:

$HDI = f (MSO) = T_0 + T_1MSO + et$ ………… (1)

$HDI = f (REM) = T_0 + T_1REM + et$ ………… (2)

The multiple regression model as expressed below was used to test the null hypothesis two (**Ho$_2$**) and ascertain the significance (if any) of the joint effect of the independent measurement variables on the dependent measurement variable. SPSS 25 was used to carry out the regression analysis:

$HDI = f (Migration) = T_0 + T_1MSO + T_2REM + et$ ………… (3)

Where HDI = human development index, REM = remittance inflows, MSO = migrant stock outflows, T_0 = intercept, T_1 to T_2 = coefficient of the variables, and et = stochastic term (error term).

The a priori expectations are $T_{1,}\ T_{2,} > 0$

Data Analysis

The data was analyzed using regression and descriptive analysis to determine the impact of migration on Nigeria's developmental growth. Migration outflows and remittance inflows were used as the indicator measure of migration while human development index was considered as the indicator measure for developmental growth.

Data Presentation

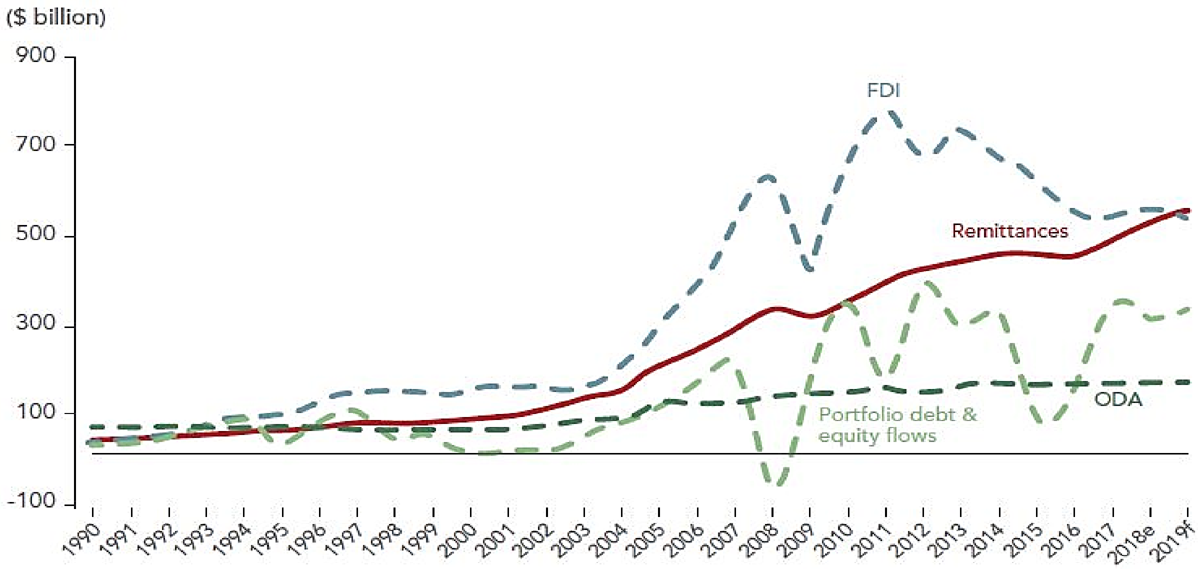
Presented below is the data used for the analysis which was sourced from the databases of the United Nations, OECD and the World Bank.

Table 1: Remittance Flows to Low- and Middle-Income Countries: Estimates and Projections

	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019e	2020f	2021f
				($ billions)			
Low and Middle Income	**343**	**444**	**484**	**526**	**551**	**574**	**597**
East Asia and Pacific	96	128	134	143	149	156	163
Europe and Central Asia	38	44	53	58	59	62	64
Latin America and the Caribbean	56	73	81	89	96	99	103
Middle East and North Africa	39	51	57	58	59	61	63
South Asia	82	111	117	132	139	145	150
Sub-Saharan Africa	32	38	42	47	49	51	54
World	**470**	**589**	**634**	**683**	**707**	**739**	**768**
				(Growth rate, percent)			
Low and Middle Income	**11.6**	**-1.6**	**9.1**	**8.6**	**4.7**	**4.2**	**4.0**
East Asia and Pacific	19.9	-0.5	5.1	6.8	3.8	4.7	4.5
Europe and Central Asia	5.6	0.1	22.3	8.4	1.8	4.6	4.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.5	7.4	10.8	9.6	7.8	3.8	3.6
Middle East and North Africa	18.2	-1.2	12.1	1.6	3.0	2.7	3.2
South Asia	9.4	-5.9	5.8	12.7	5.3	4.1	3.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	11.1	-9.9	9.4	10.7	5.1	5.1	4.9
World	**8.6**	**-1.1**	**7.7**	**7.6**	**3.5**	**4.6**	**4.0**

Source: World Bank (2018, 2021)

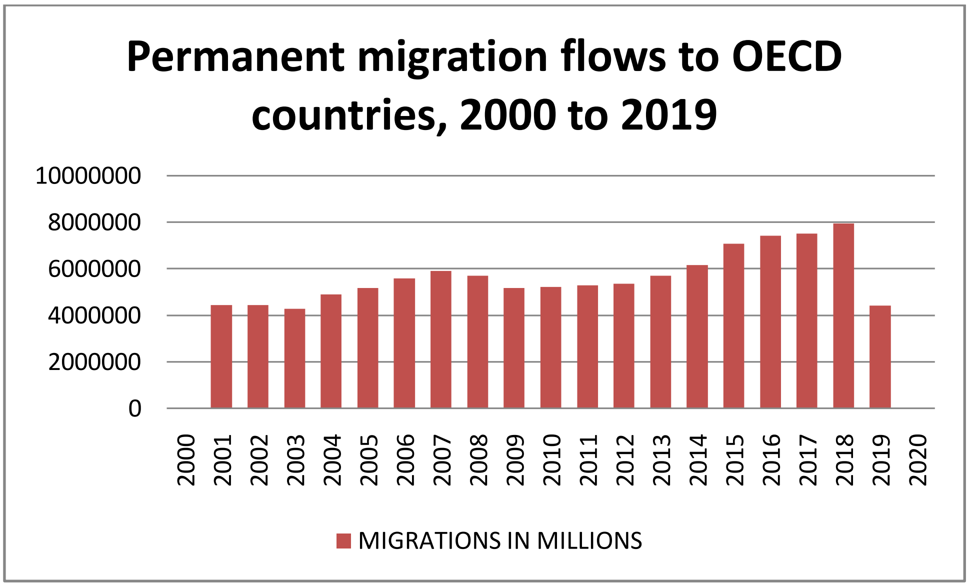
FIGURE 1.1a Remittance Flows to Low- and Middle-Income Countries Are Larger than Official Development Assistance and More Stable than Private Capital Flows, 1990–2019



Sources: World Bank staff estimates, World Development Indicators, and International Monetary Fund (IMF) Balance of Payments Statistics.
Notes: FDI = foreign direct investment; ODA = official development assistance. See appendix A in World Bank (2017) for data and forecast methods. e = estimates; f = forecasts.

Source: World Bank (2018)

Fig 4: Permanent Migration flows to OECD Countries (2000 – 2019)



Source: OECD Database 2020

ISSN 2773-3637

Table 2: FIGURES UTILIZED FOR REGRESSION ANALYSIS (HDI, MIGRANT AND REMITTANCE FLOWS)

MIGRANT STOCK OUTFLOWS		REMITTANCE INFLOWS		HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)	
Year		**Year**	**$million**	**Year**	
2000	610,200	2000	1,392	2000	0.449
2001	710,444	2001	1,167	2001	0.447
2002	760,565	2002	1,209	2002	0.452
2003	785,626	2003	1,063	2003	0.443
2004	798,157	2004	2,273	2004	0.462
2005	810,687	2005	14,640	2005	0.465
2006	898,926	2006	16,932	2006	0.475
2007	943,046	2007	18,014	2007	0.479
2008	965,105	2008	19,200	2008	0.485
2009	976,135	2009	18,371	2009	0.492
2010	987,165	2010	19,745	2010	0.484
2011	1,121,640	2011	20,617	2011	0.494
2012	1,188,877	2012	20,543	2012	0.512
2013	1,222,495	2013	20,797	2013	0.519
2014	1,239,305	2014	20,999	2014	0.523
2015	1,256,114	2015	20,626	2015	0.526
2016	1,347,223	2016	19,698	2016	0.526
2017	1,392,777	2017	22,037	2017	0.531
2018	1,415,554	2018	24,311	2018	0.534
2019	1,438,331	2019	23,809	2019	0.539

Source: UNDP and World Bank Database 2021

4.0 Results and Discussions

Data in table 1 shows a 49% increase in remittances from $32billion in 2010 to $47billion in 2018 while estimates in 2021 is expected to reach $54billion which indicates a projected 70% increment over 11 years for Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). For Middle East and Northern Africa, a similar increment is observed where $39billion remittance inflow received in 2010 grew to $58billion in 2018 and projected to grow further to $63billion by 2021.

Graph in fig 1.1a as obtained from the World Bank database indicates a growing trend of remittances to countries of origin by migrants from year 1990 to 2017 with a forecast for 2019. The data shows remittances in competition with FDIs, private equity and ODAs. It indicates that remittances to developing countries are now greater and more consistent than official development aid and private investment flows. This further confirms reasons why nations should henceforth pay adequate attention to migration in relation to sustainable development goals.

Migration outflows from countries of origin (Nigeria) to OECD countries (see fig 3) at first showed a decline between 2007 and 2010 but later changed to an upward trend between 2011 and 2018 and projected to increase from 2022 upwards given the high rates of poverty, insecurity, unemployment etc. in Nigeria. The covid-19 pandemic has however affected the upward trend for migration due to travel restrictions placed by the OECD countries and the effects of the pandemic will also be evident in the volume of remittances to Nigeria and other developing economies. This can be related to the increased remittance inflows from the

OECD countries to the less developed countries. Data infers a direct proportional relationship between migration and remittances.

In response to research question one and **Ho₁**, an assessment of the independent effect of migration proxies was carried out using a simple linear regression and the results were collated into Table 3

Table 3 Simple Linear Regression Results Migration Variables

VARIABLES	R^2	F-Statistic	t-Statistic	Significance (P-value)
Migration Stock	0.962	450.286	58.014	0.000
Remittances Inflow	0.762	57.716	7.597	0.000

Dependent: HDI Source: SPSS Result, 2022.

The R square value for migration stock flows was 0.962, implying that 96.2 percent of the changes in the Human Development Index were caused by 96.2 percent of the changes in migration stock flows. The F-statistic (450.286) and significance value indicated that the model was statistically significant indicating that migration and the Human Development Index have a linear connection. The t-statistic of 58.014 indicates that migration stock and human development in Nigeria have a substantial positive link (p-value 0.001).
Remittance Inflows had an R square value of 0.762, implying that 76.2 percent of changes in the Human Development Index are influenced by 76.2 percent of remittance inflow changes. The F-statistic (57.716) and significance value indicated that the model was statistically significant and that migration and the Human Development Index have a linear connection. The t-statistic of 7.597 indicates that remittances and the Human Development Index in Nigeria have a substantial positive association (p-value 0.001).

In response to research question two and **Ho₂**, the joint effect of the migration proxies on development in Nigeria were ascertained by regressing the migration proxies against development and the results are presented in Table 4.

Table 4 Multiple Regression Results

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.984[a]	.968	.964	.0061170

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.019	2	.010	258.414	.000[b]
	Residual	.001	17	.000		
	Total	.020	19			

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.371	.007		51.033	.000
	MIGST	1.074E-7	.000	.852	10.484	.000
	REMIT	5.789E-7	.000	.152	1.876	.078

a. Dependent Variable: HDI   Source: SPSS Result, 2021.

The indicators of migration (migration stock flows and remittance inflows) were regressed against human development index (HDI). The model returned R square value of 0.984 which implies that 98.4 percent of the changes in migration stock flow and remittance inflows used as the independent variables can influence 98.4 percent of the changes in the dependent measurement variable, in this case human development index. The F-statistics (258.414) and the p-value less than 0.01 (0.000) showed a goodness fit of the model which implies that there is a linear causal relationship between changes in migration stock and remittance inflows and the human development index.

Policy Implication of Findings

Migration does contribute to development growth since it serves as a route for transfers of ideas and skill aside remittances coupled with the establishment of cultural and commercial networks. Aside contributing to the development of home countries via remittances, migrants as well impart on the development of host countries by filling the gaps in the labour market (demand and supply gap). It is therefore necessary for all to have a critical view of migration as pro-development. Reducing the costs and increasing the benefits associated with migration are foremost in international and national policy issues, and given this period of global crisis and embryonic recovery. Headway is required at International and national levels between receiving, sending and transit countries, in fostering better management of migration flows and labour mobility coupled with circular migration in order to assist in preventing brain drain and enlarge the advantages of momentary migration.

Furthermore, all analyzed countries lack enough data on the influence of migration on development and vice versa, necessitating increased data collection on the effects of migration on national development.

5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

This study has examined migration and development of nations citing Nigeria as a reference point spanning the period of year 2000 to 2019. Both linear and multi-regression model approaches were applied to ascertain the effect of the migration proxies (migrant stock outflows and remittance inflows) on developmental growth (determined by HDI) in Nigeria. The independent variables were tested independently to test for significance and model fitness. Subsequently, the variables were in conjunction analyzed for their statistical significance on the dependent variable in order to establish the model variation and their relative effect on developmental growth represented by HDI. The research findings indicate that migrant stock outflows and remittances positively and significantly influenced developmental growth proxied by human development index (HDI). The findings concludes that migration does indeed support developmental growth as further affirmed by Adeseye (2021); Mozumdar and Islam (2017); Olusuyi et al. (2017); Angman and Larsson (2014); Akano et al. (2013) and Adenutsi (2010). Excerpts from Das, Banga and Sahu (2011) then Quartey et al. (2020) further show how migration has contributed to the development and the attainment of the sustainable development goals which are becoming significant as migrant stock and flows continue to rise.

Remittances are not development finance, as the World Bank and others claim, and are in no way a substitute for foreign direct investment. The establishment of numerous adequate labour possibilities in countries of origin, according to ILO (2014) and Castles and Wise (2008), is crucial to make migration an option rather than a necessity. It is also necessary for long-term development. Overseas jobs, remittances, and migrants can all help with development, but they can't fix the economy's basic flaws. The 2013 High Level Dialogue called for acknowledging "migration's significant contribution to the achievement of the Development Goals," as well as recognizing that "human mobility is a crucial factor for sustainable developmental growth that should be adequately considered in the formulation of the post-2015 development agenda" (UN, 2013). This was reaffirmed as item 29 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Declaration, which took place on September 25-27, 2015. (UN, 2016). What's crucial to remember is that migration isn't a long-term development strategy in itself. It's important to keep in mind that migrants aren't commodities. Migrants should not be encouraged to migrate as developmental agents if their labour and human rights are not protected. The most recent development agenda must go beyond the monetary value of global remittance flows and pay more attention to the conditions under which these funds are produced and the hardships that migrants must endure in order to send money home (Gunasekera, 2014).

It is suggested that the government implement migration policies in order to better engage with their residents living abroad and to create a more conducive climate for their successful return and integration. While driving down remittance costs, the government could deepen its engagements with the diaspora through homecoming visits and fundraising efforts such as diaspora bonds.Migrant empowerment is critical for both origin and destination countries to achieve sustainable development. Empowerment means providing conditions that allow migrants to participate equally in the economic, social, and political lives of their destination and home countries. Migrant organizations play a critical role in these processes. As a result, it is also advised that governments take an inclusive and transparent approach to ensuring proper representation in development growth policy consultations and dialogues.

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