

MIGRATION, REMITTANCES, BRAIN DRAIN AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Many African states are mostly “money-order economy”. This implies that they are national economies that receive much of their income through remittances from relatives of her population living abroad or from Official Development Aids (ODA). They are poor agricultural regions with remittances as one major sources of income. Consequently, remittances became a vital source of income to developing region for Africa. For instance, out of the \$100 billion estimated total remittance per year, 60% goes to Africa including other developing countries. This more than outweighs Official Development Aids (ODA) to Africa. Therefore, the specific objective of this study is to determine the effects of remittances and brain drain on economic performances proxied by gross national product for Africa. The model for the study adopted Panel technique. The outcome of the work compared countries in the SSA region and found that brain drain has negative effect on remittances as well as on economic growth within the region. The paper submitted that Sub-Saharan African economy should only encourage purposeful migration of their citizens within and outside the African continent. This will help to accomplish the quest for sustainable economic growth in SSA, as well as reduce the increasing incidence of brain drain, brain waste and refugee crises in Sub-Saharan African economies.

KEYWORDS: *Remittance, Brain drain, Economic growth, & SSA*