



LAGOS JOURNAL OF

BANKING, FINANCE & ECONOMIC ISSUES

Vol 2 No. 1

July 2008

CONTENTS

ARTICLES

THE FINANCIAL SECTOR AND NIGERIA'S DEVELOPMENT DILEMMA: CHALLENGE FOR VISION 2020 - *Prof. Ade Ojo FIMC, FCIB*

REALIZING VISION 2020: MAKING THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM STRATEGY WORK - *Oladimeji Alo, Ph.D*

Towards Vision 2020: Another Look at Financial Development and Economic Growth Nexus in Nigeria - *Esther O. Adegbite (PhD) and Babatunde O. Oke*

FINANCIAL SECTOR REFORMS AND GROWTH OF THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY - *Philip O. Alege and Isaiah O. Ogunrinola*

THE IMPACT OF THE INTRODUCTION OF UNIVERSAL BANKING ON THE STOCK PRICES OF INSURANCE COMPANIES IN NIGERIA - *Olowe, Rufus Ayodeji*

The Determinants of Stock Market Development In Nigeria: Implications for Achieving Vision 2020 - *T.P Ogun (Ph.D) and O.O Aiyegbusi*

A PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF THE NIGERIAN CAPITAL MARKET: IMPLICATIONS FOR REAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN NIGERIA. - *Sebastian O. Uremadu, Ph.D.*

STOCK MARKET PERFORMANCE AND NIGERIAN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - *R.O.C. Somoye and B.M. Ilo*

IMPACT OF DIRECT FOREIGN INVESTMENT ON NIGERIAN ECONOMY - *AJAYI, L. B; ADARAMOLA, A. O; and OKE, M. O.*

Informal Financing, Micro Small Enterprises and Achievement of Vision 2020 in Nigeria: Challenges and Opportunities - *Chinonye Okafor*

COMPARATIVE ACCESS COSTS OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTORS FUNDING OF SMALL SCALE ENTERPRISES (SSES) IN OGUN STATE, NIGERIA. - *Sangosanya, A. Olayiwola*

THE ROLE OF THE NIGERIAN STOCK MARKET IN ACHIEVING VISION 2020 - *Adegbaju Abiola and Henry Okodua*

FINANCIAL REPORTING USING XBRL: A ROADMAP TO VISION 2020 - *FABOYEDE, SAMUEL and MUKORO, DICK (PhD)*

COMPANY-LEVEL DETERMINANTS OF BANK PROFITABILITY IN NIGERIA - *Uhomoibhi Tony Aburime*

THE ROLE OF THE NIGERIAN STOCK MARKET IN ACHIEVING VISION 2020

Adegbaju Abiola

**Department of Banking and Finance, Covenant University;
Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria**

and

Henry Okodua

**Department of Economics and Demographic Studies,
Covenant University; Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria**

Abstract

The ultimate aim of vision 2020 is to improve the standard of living of the average Nigerian. This paper examined the role of the stock market in achieving the vision 2020. Applying co-integration and error correction modeling to stock market performance and per capita income time series data, this study has helped in highlighting the specific roles of major indicators of the capital market which are relevant in testing the capital market-economic growth nexus. The findings indicate the separate roles played by the primary capital market and the secondary capital market in the growth of the Nigerian economy. The evidence from this study revealed that while activities in the secondary capital market tend to grow the Nigerian economy through its wealth effect that of the primary market ironically did not.

1.0 Introduction

In an extensive work done by Goldman Sachs in 2001, the company projected that the economies of Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) would surpass that of the G6 based on extrapolation of growth rate, demographic changes, capital accumulation, diminishing return with development and exchange rates management. The company also identified Nigeria as one of the economies in Africa that has the potential of becoming one of the 20 largest economies by 2020 and that Nigeria poised to emerge as part of the next eleven ‘‘N11’’ economies after the BRIC. To achieve the vision 2020 Nigeria must maintain an annual average growth rate of 12.4% over the next 15 years and translate the growth into meaningful development. Moreover, Nigeria must focus on more economic reform, structural reforms; and political and governance reforms. Nigeria must also take steps towards greater integration into world trade and finance, create more industrial economy and eliminate over dependence on primary

commodities. The Nigeria business environment must be improved and increase commitment to education, improve power supply, transportation and telecommunication infrastructure.

The financial sector of the economy is to serve as the driver and catalyst to achieving the vision and to help attain full diversification of the economy. The idea is to strengthen the domestic financial market by developing competence and skills for financial services industry, improve access to finance and build an integrated infrastructure for the financial industry. Create a vibrant capital market and help more Nigerian make more money through the market.

The financial market is the medium through which funds are mobilized and channeled efficiently from savers to users of funds. It functions through the interplay of individuals, institutions and instruments. It performs the important function of providing the needed finance for the provision of essential goods and services to bring about economic growth and development. It consists of two major segments- the money market and the capital market. The money market provides finance on short-term basis to individuals, businesses, enterprises, governments and their agencies, while the capital market, on the other hand, provides finance to corporate bodies, governments and their agencies on medium to long-term basis.

The capital market is a network of specialized financial institutions, series of mechanisms, processes and infrastructure that, in various ways, facilitate the bringing together of suppliers and users of medium to long-term capital for investment in socio-economic developmental projects. It embraces all the arrangements that facilitate the buying and selling of securities. The capital market has two segments, the Primary Market and the Secondary market. The primary market provides the avenue through which governments and corporate bodies raise fresh funds through the issuance of securities. It is otherwise known as the new issues market. Fresh funds can be raised through a combination of ways. These include public offers, rights issues and private placements. The secondary market provides investors the opportunity to buy or sell securities that were earlier issued in the primary market. The secondary market can be organized or unorganized. An organized market is a stock market with physical location, trading in designated (quoted) securities. Example of this is The Nigerian Stock Exchange. An unorganized market has no physical trading location but transactions are conducted mainly through telephone calls and the computer. It is called an Over-the-Counter-Market (OTC). The OTC trades mainly in unquoted securities. The distinguishing factor between the two segments is that in the primary market, the funds raised from investors go to the

issuing entity, while in the secondary market; the proceeds from the transactions go to investors.

There are a lot of investment opportunities available in the Nigerian capital market. The ultimate aim is to create wealth and improve the welfare of the average Nigerian which automatically translates in the nation's per capita income. We use econometric techniques to ascertain the relationship between stock market earnings and per capita income. We poised to establish the impact of stock market earnings on income of the average Nigerian. The rest of the paper is divided into four sections. In section II, relevant theoretical and empirical studies are reviewed while the methodology of the study is explained in section III. The findings of this study are presented section IV while section V contains the concluding remarks.

2.0 Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

The stock market has been identified as an institution that contributes to the economic growth of emerging economies, they are also considered as a variable in explaining the economic growth in the most-developed ones. The study of Goldsmith (1969) is an essential reference, although since the nineties the direction of causality between economic growth and financial development has always been argued. Stock exchanges play an increasingly important role, not only for channeling resources, but also for promoting reforms to modernize the financial sector legislation as is experienced in Nigeria and other emerging economies. In a study published at the beginning of the nineties, Levine (1991) points out two key arguments on how stock exchanges speed up the economic growth. The first is by making property changes possible in the companies, whilst not affecting their productive process; the second is by offering higher possibilities of portfolio diversification to the agents.

Atje and Jovanovic (1993) present a cross country study of stock market and economic growth over the period 1980 – 1988. They found a significant correlation between average economic growth and stock market capitalization for 40 countries. In a similar study by Levine and Zervos (1998), they employed data on 47 countries from 1976 through 1993 and found that measures of stock market liquidity are strongly related to growth, capital accumulation and productivity while stock market size does not seem to be robustly correlated to economic growth. Conversely, bank lending to the foreign direct investment has a strong effect on economic growth. Harris (1997) re-examined the empirical relationship

between stock market and economic growth using appropriate instruments for investment. In contrast to Atje and Jovanovic (1993), he found no hard evidence that the level of stock market activity helps to explain growth in per capita output. Slitting the sample leads to the similar results for the sub-samples of less developed countries.

On this subject, the study of Levine and Zervos (1996) suggests that the level of stock exchange development is positively associated to economic development. In later research, the same authors (1998a) pointed out that the capacity of transmitting property in advanced economies eases the efficient allocation of resources, the capital formation and the economic growth. Also Demirgüç-Kunt and Maksimovic (1998) cited in Henry (2000), found a relationship between economic growth and the stock market activity in the field of transmission of securities (secondary market) more than in funds channeling (new issues or primary market). Demirgüç-Kunt and Maksimovic (1996), with a sample of 30 countries for the 1980-1991 period, drew the following conclusions: stock market advances in emerging countries do not imply a decrease of banking business in the financing of business, but, on the contrary, lead to higher activity in banking systems. Banks and stock markets do not appear, as alternative or rival institutions, but are complementary to each other, reinforcing the whole activity of the financial system.

This idea of complementarity is reinforced in the research carried out by Demirgüç-Kunt and Levine (1996) using data from 44 countries, either emerging or industrial, for the years 1986-1993. The different measures of stock exchange size are strongly correlated to other indicators of activity levels of financial, banking and non-banking institutions, as well as to insurance companies and pension funds: they concluded that “countries with well-developed stock markets tend to also have well-developed financial intermediaries”. Bartov (1992) highlighted the relationship that exists between stock prices and expected earnings using the earnings expectation models to predict expected earnings. Oludoyi (2001) also demonstrated that the current price of a stock equals expected value of the sum of next periods price and dividend discounted to the present at the rate ‘r’ with an expected value of random variable in his model given as: $P_t = (1 + r)^{-n} E_t(P_{t+1} + d_{t+1} + W_{t+1})$. This he further explained has significant effect on the wealth of the Nation.

Barlett (2000), states that rising stock prices have two main effects on the economy; first, it raises wealth in the economy. This increase in wealth raises the

amount of consumer spending and thereby increases the wealth of the nation. Secondly, rising stock prices can increase investment spending. We see that one way a firm can finance investment spending is to issue stock. If stock prices rise, it can raise more money per share of the stock issued. He further added that the main mechanism through which the stock market affects the economy is the so-called wealth effect. A standard ‘rule of thumb’ is that every \$1 increase in stock market wealth boosts consumer spending by 3 to 7 cents per year, with a common point estimate being 4 cents. According to him, this happens because a rise in stock market wealth encourages consumers to cut back on savings or increase their debt, and increase their spending on consumption goods. Conversely, a fall in the market causes them to cut back on consumption by a similar magnitude’.

Irving (2004) considered the links between stock exchanges and overall socio-economic development to be tenuous, nonexistent or even harmful. He advised African countries not to devote further scarce resources and efforts to promoting stock exchange, since there are many weightier problems to address in Africa: high poverty levels, inadequate social services and undeveloped infrastructure. Even if the resources were available, stock markets could expose already fragile developing economies to the destabilizing effects of short-term, speculative capital inflows. Demirgüç-Kunt and Asli (1996), examined the relationship between stock market earning and economic growth. Using variables such as the price earning and equity yields in the market on economic growth, they found out that there is a positive relationship but not a very strong one.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

This section deals with sources of data, data description and method of analysis. It also includes a description of the empirical model used in the study.

3.1 Sources, Data Description and Method of Analysis

The study employed secondary data obtained from the Security and Exchange Commission database and the IMF/World Bank database. The time series data cover the period 1980 – 2007. In an attempt to investigate the role of the Nigerian stock market in achieving vision 2020 which has the ultimate aim of increasing the standard of living of the average Nigerian by improving their income, we apply co-integration and error correction modeling to the data obtained. We indeed ascertain the link between stock market earnings and income of the average Nigerian. Thus, we use the per capita income (PCI) as the proxy for income of the average Nigerian which is our dependent variable and stock market capitalization (MC), price earnings ratio (PER), Dividend Yield (DY) and

number of listed securities (NLS) as stock market performance variables, as our explanatory variables. Since most of the time series data are non-stationary, we decided to carry out the unit root tests for stationarity. According to Granger and Newbold (1974), and Engle and Granger (1987), the application of OLS to non stationary data would result in spurious regression. To determine if the time series data is stationary or not, we employ the augmented Dickey – Fuller (ADF) Test. Thereafter we perform the cointegration tests to confirm whether the variables are cointegrated or not. Engle and Granger (1987) showed that a linear combination of two or more non-stationary series may be stationary. If such a stationary or linear combination subsists, the nonstationarity (with a unit root test), time series are said to be co-integrated. The stationary linear combination is called the cointegrating equation and may be interpreted as a stable long-run (equilibrium) relationship among the nonstationary time series variable. It also ignores the short run dynamics that might cause the relationship not to hold in the short run.

Cointegration tests can be conducted through Engle and Granger (1987) two-step test or the maximum likelihood method developed by Johansen (1995). In this study, we employ the Johansen technique because it performs better when we are dealing with multiple regressions. Finally, we use the error correction model to correct for disequilibrium and show the adjustment from short run to long run equilibrium.

3.2 The Model

The Model is based on Demirgüç-Kunt, Asli and Levine (1996) theory on the relationship between stock market earnings and economic growth, it is modified to measure the impact of the stock market on the income of the average Nigerian. We specify as follows;

$$PCI = \beta_0 + \beta_1MC + \beta_2PER + \beta_3DY + \beta_4NI + U_i \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Where : PCI – Per Capital Income, MC – Market Capitalization, PER – Price Earning Ratio, DY – Dividend Yield, NI – New Issues as a ratio of Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Per Capital Income (PCI) is measured by dividing the real GDP of a particular year by the population of the country. This is our dependent variable. MC represents market capitalization which signifies the size of the market. It should have a positive co-efficient. Per Earning Ratio (PER) measures the appropriateness of the pricing of securities listed on the exchange and Divided Yield measures the Yield on investment in such securities. New Issues (NI) as a

ratio of Gross Fixed Capital Formation measures number of securities available for transaction in the primary market relative to stock of investment in the economy. β_0 , β_1 , β_2 , β_3 and β_4 are unknown parameters to be estimated and U_i is the disturbance term. On apriori, we expect $\beta_1 > 0$, $\beta_2 > 0$, $\beta_3 > 0$, $\beta_4 > 0$.

4.0 The Estimated Results and Discussion

As already stated, the estimated regression results are based on the Johansen cointegration technique and the vector error correction mechanism (VECM). These results are presented and discussed in this section. The procedure involves the investigation and determination of the time series properties of all variables included in the regression model. The appropriate test here is the unit root test which in this case is based on the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test which provides the framework for the determination of the order of integration of each time series and consequently the (Non)Stationarity of same. We estimate relation (1) using the econometric software EViews 5.1 provided by Quantitative Micro Software. The results of the unit root test for Stationarity is presented in table 1.0 below:

Table 1: Results of Unit Root Test for Stationarity

Variable	Lag	Coefficient		ADF critical value		Order of Integration	Remarks
		Level	1 st Difference	1 percent	5 percent		
PCI	0	-2.4980	-4.0794*	-3.6998	-2.9763	I(1)	Stationary
PER	5	-0.6094	-5.1113*	-3.7880	-3.0124	I(1)	Stationary
NI	1	-1.0253	5.3502*	-3.7241	-2.9862	I(1)	Stationary
MC	2	-2.1690	4.9069*	-3.7880	-3.0123	I(1)	Stationary
DY	0	-1.3867	-3.6382**	-3.6998	-2.9763	I(1)	Stationary

Notes: * indicates significant at 1 percent level
** indicates significant at 5 percent level

The results of the unit root test for Stationarity are presented in table 1 above. As shown in the table, it can be seen that all the time series are integrated of order one meaning that they are first differenced stationary. The optimum lag length, which is a guide for model selection, are reported in column two of the table and were selected on the basis of the Schwarz criterion (SC). This provides a basis for the test for cointegrating relationships among the stationary series of the same order. We next proceed to conduct the test for cointegration as follows.

4.1 TESTING FOR COINTEGRATION

We apply the Johansen cointegration framework by beginning with a simple autoregressive process of order p, AR (p) model which is generated from a stochastic process, y_t as follows:

$$y_t = \phi_1 y_{t-1} + \dots + \phi_p y_{t-p} + \mu + \epsilon_t \quad (2)$$

It is convenient to rewrite relation (2) in error correction format such that both the non-contemporaneous relationship between the variables and the lagged differences are combined to obtain:

$$\Delta y_t = \Pi y_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \Gamma_i \Delta y_{t-i} + \mu + \epsilon_t \quad (3)$$

Where:

$$\Gamma_i = (\phi_1 + \phi_2 + \dots + \phi_i) - I_n, \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \dots, p-1$$

$$\Pi = \phi_1 + \phi_2 + \dots + \phi_p - I_n$$

All the terms contained in equation (2) are assumed to be generated by a random walk process and hence, are I(1), therefore, equation (3) includes only I(0) variables and a white noise error term. Π is the coefficient matrix and contains information on the possible cointegrating relations between the n elements of the stochastic process, y_t . Now, if the $\sum_{i=1}^p \phi_i$ has eigen-values close to unity, then Π has eigenvalues close to zero implying that Π is close to rank deficiency, meaning that there may be cointegration. This of course provide a compelling need for an appropriate statistical method to investigate whether the rank of Π differs significantly from zero or from n

A convenient way to model several time series simultaneously is to use a vector autoregression, or VAR model (Davidson and MacKinnon, 1999). One such appropriate methodology developed by Johansen (1988, 1991, 1995) is based on the unrestricted VAR model and is employed in this study. This method essentially amounts to a multivariate extension of the univariate Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) method.

Three very interesting cases expectedly should arise from the VAR model in relation (3) as follows:

- (i) The matrix Π can be the zero matrix meaning that there is no cointegration. Any linear combination of y_t will be a unit root process and hence non-stationary.
- (ii) The matrix Π can have full rank, n ($r = n$). Any linear combination of y_t will be stationary.
- (iii) The matrix Π can have rank deficiency or reduced rank, ie $0 < r < n$. Here, the rank of r becomes the number of linearly independent cointegrating relations among the variables in y_t .

The third case may be decomposed as: $\Pi = \alpha\beta'$. In this case, α and β are defined as $(n \times r)$ parameter matrices. The matrix β contains the r cointegrating relations while the matrix α contains the adjustment parameters. The Johansen maximum likelihood cointegration testing method aims to test the rank of the matrix Π using the reduced rank regression technique based on canonical correlations (Franses, 1998). The two basic test statistics used in this procedure for the detection of the number of cointegrating vectors are the trace statistic and the maximum eigenvalue statistic. We however employ the trace test (which is based on the likelihood ratio test) in this study.

We now present the results of the cointegration test using the Johansen methodology, which in this case is based on the likelihood ratio test, in table 2 below:

Table 2: Result of the Cointegration Test using the Johansen Methodology

H_0	H_A	Trace (Stat.)	Trace (0.05)	Prob***
$r = 0$	$r = 1$	72.201**	69.819	(0.032)
$r \leq 1$	$r = 2$	40.277	47.856	(0.213)
$r \leq 2$	$r = 3$	14.550	29.797	(0.808)
$r \leq 3$	$r = 4$	6.455	15.495	(0.642)
$r \leq 4$	$r = 5$	0.303	3.841	(0.582)

Cointegrating Vector normalized on PCI
 PCI = 1042.69PER – 75.204NI + 5.47MC + 1622.48DY
 [3.22]* [-0.67] [1.99]** [5.48]*

Notes:

Trace test indicates 1 cointegrating equation at the 0.05 level

*** MacKinnon-Haug-Michelis (1999) p-values

* indicates statistical significance at the 1% level

** indicates statistical significance at the 5% level

The critical values for trace are taken from Osterwald-Lenum (1992).

The summary of the cointegration results based on the Johansen methodology is presented in table 2 above. Relying on the trace test statistic, an examination of the results shows that the model failed to reject the null of zero cointegrating equation ($r = 0$). However, there is sufficient empirical evidence to accept the null of at most one ($r \leq 1$) cointegrating equation. Interestingly, this is suggestive of the presence of a unique cointegrating vector between PCI, PER, NI, MC, and DY.

The estimates of the normalized cointegrating vector are reported at the bottom of table 2. The related t-statistics are reported in square brackets below each

coefficient. The existence of a unique cointegrating vector here implies that an equilibrium relationship exists among the cointegrating variables and that no matter the fluctuations in the short-run; these variables have a tendency to return to this equilibrium path in the long-run. In other words, given an initial disequilibrium, the cointegrating variables will not wander away from one another endlessly but will eventually return to its established equilibrium path.

The variables are all individually significant with the exception of new issues (NI) at the one percent and five percent levels (as indicated) judging from the t-statistic. What this means is that per earning ratio, dividend yield, and market capitalization significantly impacts positively on per capita income while New Issues (NI) as a ratio of Gross Fixed Capital impacts negatively on per capita income over the long-run horizon. This finding clearly agrees with Demirguc-Kunt and Maksimovic (1998) where a relationship between economic growth and the stock market activity in the field of transmission of securities (secondary market) was found to be more than that which exists for funds channeling (new issues or primary market). The implication of this result for policy is that growth in the secondary market helped to move the Nigerian economy in a positive direction more than growth in the primary market during the period under review. The growth transmission process occurred primarily through the wealth effect.

The negative impact result for new issues over time is interestingly not very surprising considering the fact that most investment in stocks in the primary market do not often translates into investment in the real sector and hence have little or no welfare implication for the people. In other words, what actually constitute welfare for the people lies in the activities of the secondary capital market which has the capacity to boost aggregate demand and consequently enhance the wellbeing of the people. Another line of argument here may be that the growth of the primary capital market may mean the withdrawal of funds from more efficient uses into less efficient sectors and this definitely will lead to loss of welfare for the people. The existence of a cointegrating relationship and the fact of periodic fluctuations from the equilibrium path require that we employ an error correction mechanism in order to determine how much of the errors generated in each period is corrected in subsequent periods within the framework of this model.

4.2 VECTOR ERROR CORRECTION MODEL

Error Correction Mechanism (ECM) was first used by Sargan (1964) and later popularized by Engle and Granger (1987) to correct for disequilibrium in a cointegrating relationship. The basic idea here is that though a long term equilibrium relationship may exist among two or more cointegrated series, in the

short run, there may still be disequilibrium. The error correction mechanism serves as a means of reconciling such short-run behaviour of an economic variable with its long-run behaviour. Relation (3) is expanded to constitute the basic model which we employed to develop a vector error correction model. The result of the vector error correction model is presented in table 3 below.

Table 3: Vector Error Correction Estimates

Dependent Variable	ECT_{t-1}	$\sum_{n=1}^m \phi_{jn} \Delta PCI$	$\sum_{n=1}^m \psi_{jn} \Delta PER$	$\sum_{n=1}^m \eta_{jn} \Delta NI$	$\sum_{n=1}^m \gamma_{jn} \Delta MC$	$\sum_{n=1}^m \delta_{jn} \Delta DY$
ΔPCI	-0.048 [-1.73]**	-1.029 (2)	12.085 (2)	32.402 (2)	1.027 (2)	114.012 (2)
ΔPER	-0.001 [-2.95]*	-0.003 (2)	-1.326 (2)	0.397 (2)	0.022 (2)	-0.046 (2)
ΔNI	-0.004 [-4.11]*	0.015 (2)	-0.436 (2)	0.669 (2)	0.158 (2)	-4.340 (2)
ΔMC	0.139 [4.05]	0.535 (2)	-47.91 (2)	-106.49 (2)	0.852 (2)	292.97 (2)
ΔDY	-0.0004 [-1.67]**	-0.007 (2)	0.629 (2)	0.249 (2)	0.007 (2)	-1.61 (2)

- ECT_{t-1} represents the one period lagged error correction term from the cointegrating equation.
- Figures in square bracket below each error correction coefficient are the asymptotic t-ratios and those in curly bracket below the coefficients of the differenced non-contemporaneous elements are the lag order.
- *and ** indicate significant at 5 percent and 10 percent levels respectively.

The error correction estimates presented in table 3 above reveal that of the five equations, four are correctly signed with the expected negative sign meaning that, there is convergence towards the equilibrium path following disequilibrium in each period. The equations representing PCI, PER, DY, and NI are in this category. The error correction term (ECT) or speed of adjustment coefficient for these equations is also significant. This means that a meaningful error correction is taking place in these equations with significant results. The ECT for the MC equation is wrongly signed with positive ECT. In this case any error generated in each period has every tendency to explode or wander further away from the equilibrium path over time. Surprisingly, only about five percent of the errors generated in the previous period is corrected in the current period in the PCI equation. Furthermore, only about one percent of such error is corrected in the PER, DY and NI equations respectively. This is despite the fact that the error terms have significant coefficients.

5.0 CONCLUDING REMARKS

A number of studies on the role of the stock market in the economic growth process exist in the literature. Mixed evidence regarding the link between economic growth and stock market growth abound. While some are in support of a positive link, others do not find any empirical evidence in support of such conclusion. Specifically, some of the studies are in support of a negative link between economic growth and stock market growth. In line with the above controversy, we employ Nigerian data to provide further empirical evidence on the role of the capital market in the realization of the vision 2020 of the Nigerian government. The recent consolidation exercises of major financial institutions and privatization exercises of most publicly owned enterprises are key indicators of government's faith in the capital market to drive the growth of the economy; especially in pursuant of the realization of the vision 2020.

Using the Johansen cointegration framework and the vector error correction mechanism, this study has helped in highlighting the specific roles of major indicators of the capital market which are relevant in testing the capital market-economic growth nexus. The major indicators of the capital market employed in this study include: market capitalization, per-capita earning ratio, dividend yield, and new issues as a ratio of gross fixed capital formation. These served as explanatory variables while per capita income was used as a proxy for economic growth. Our findings corroborate existing literature. Market capitalization, per capita earning ratio, and dividend yield have positive association with per capita income in the long-run and were found to be statistically significant. New issues as a ratio of gross fixed capital formation was not statistically significant even at the ten percent level. This variable, representing activities in the primary capital market, was also found to be inversely related to per capita income. These results place emphasis on the separate roles played by the primary market and the secondary market in the growth of the Nigerian economy (as proxied by per capita income). In other words, activities in the secondary capital market tend to grow the average income of Nigerians, while that of the primary market ironically do not, although not significant. This result of the performance of the primary market calls for further studies. We therefore recommend the following:

Greater infrastructural developments of the market to enable more Nigerians participate in the capital market. There is also the need for more awareness among rural dwellers on the welfare benefit of the capital market so that participation of Nigerians could be made all inclusive. We however acknowledge that the ongoing reforms in the capital market in respect of E-dividend, E-certificate, E-bonus, and more efficient use of the Central Security Clearing System (CSCS) is a right step

in this direction. All these will help make the operations of the market more transparent and consequently boost investors' confidence.

References

- Atje, R. and Jovanovic, B. (1993): "Stock Markets and Development", *European Economic Review*, Vol. 37, pp. 632 – 640.
- Levine, R. and Zervos, S. (1998); "Stock Markets, Banks and Economic Growth", *American Economic Review*, 88(3), pp 537-58.
- Harris, R. D. F (1997): "Stock Markets and Development: A Re- assessment", *European Economic Review*, 1. Pp. 139-146
- Levine, R and Zervos, S (1996) Stock Market Development and Long Run Growth. *Policy Research Working paper*, World Bank, March.
- Demirguc-Kunt, Asli and Levine,R. (1996): Stock market Development and Financial Intermediaries: Stylized facts. *World Bank Economic Review* 19(2), pg. 291 – 322, May.
- Barlett, B. (2000): "Opinion Editorial on the Effect of Stock Market on the Economy", *National Centre for Policy Analysis*, February 2000.
- Demirguc-Kunt, Asli and Levine, R. (1996): "Stock Market Earnings and Economic Growth" *World Bank Economic Review* 20(1), pg. 165 – 211
- Irving, J. (2001) Africa's Struggling Exchanges – Boost to Economic Development of Costly Irrelevance?" *Africa Recovery*, Abidjan.
- Henry, P.B. (2000): Do Stock Market Liberalisation Cause Investment Booms" *Journal of Financial Economics*, 58, pp. 301 – 334.
- Bartov, E. (1992): Pattern in Unexpected Earnings as an Explanation for Post Announcement Drift. *Accounting Review* 67(3), Pg 610 – 622
- Oludoyi, B. (2001) The Existence of Post –Earnings Announcement Drift on Returns in Nigeria Stock Exchange: Fact or Fiction? *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*. Vol 43, No. 1, March 2001.