EFFECTS OF CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES ON NIGERIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Abstract

This study assessed the effect of contributory schemes on Nigerian economic growth. Nevertheless, poor enrolment of Nigerians to contributory schemes is one of the major impediments to supporting and sustaining the real sectors of the economy. The following specific objectives guided the study: to assess the effect of contributory pension scheme (CPS) on Nigerian economic growth, to ascertain the effect of contributory life insurance scheme (CLIS) on Nigerian economic growth, to assess the effect of contributory national housing fund (NHF) on Nigerian economic growth, to evaluate the effect of tertiary education trust fund (TETFUND) on Nigeria economic growth. Based on the objectives of the study, four research questions and hypotheses were formulated. Ex-Post facto research design was adopted. The time series data were for a period of seventeen years spanning from 2006 to 2022 was obtained from Central Bank of Nigeria, National Bureau of Statistics and the World Bank Publications, TETFUND Annual Report, Nigerian Insurer's Digest from (NAICOM), Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN) annual reports and Pension Commission (PENCOM) annual reports. The study employed descriptive statistics and inferential statistics using Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression analysis, Specifically, contributory pension scheme has a significant and positive effect on economic growth of Nigeria ($\beta_1 = 0.891720$; p-value $= 0.0000 < 0.05$); contributory life insurance scheme has a significant and positive effect on economic growth of Nigeria ($\beta_2 = 0.430095$; p-value $= 0.0003 < 0.05$); contributory national housing fund has a significant and positive effect on economic growth of Nigeria ($\beta_3 = 0.238632$; p-value $= 0.0146 < 0.05$); contributory tertiary education trust fund has a significant and positive effect on economic growth of Nigeria ($\beta_4 = 3.699614$; p-value $= 0.0010 < 0.05$). This study therefore concludes that contributory scheme components exert significant influence on the economic growth of Nigeria at 5% level of significance. It was recommended that pension fund administrators should continue to develop the contributory pension scheme in order to develop its financial market to achieve international standards and attract more investors. Nigerians in employment, whether self-employed or in paid employment or not, to be integrated and captured under the NHF Act No.3 of 1992. Life insurance should continuously serve as financial intermediaries between investors and economic agents that lack sufficient financing: households, businesses and in some cases even governments. TETEFUND scheme should be sustained for an improved economic growth as it increases students' enrolment through scholarship grants to mainly poor and vulnerable youths.

Keywords: Contributory schemes, economic growth, gross domestic product, poor enrolment, premiums, and contributions**.**

Introduction

Nigerian economy is faced with the problem of how to improve economic growth so as to become investment choice for international investors (Nyong & Duze, 2011). However, other factors like money supply, agricultural export, foreign private investment, interest rate, federal government expenditure and rate of savings also contribute significantly to the national income and economic growth (Stephen & Andabai, 2017). It is assumed that contributory schemes are beneficial and increases economic growth of any society. It is hopeful that the available contributory schemes in Nigeria namely amongst others; the contributory pension scheme (CPS), tertiary education trust fund (TETFUND), contributory life insurance scheme (CLIS) and contributory national housing fund (CNHF) could also affect Nigerian economic growth. There is a critical relationship between the well-being of a society and the quality of contributory schemes in operation in today's global society. Afzalur (2017) stated that, economic growth increases the ability of the population to pay up their contributions. (Charles, 2014) stated that, Gross Domestic Product (GDP); is the market value of final goods and services produced in a domestic economy by everybody in that economy no matter where he/she comes from, provided he/she resides within the economy during a period.

Housing is considered to be one of the best indicators of a person's standard of living and place in the society (Jiboye, 2009a). Contributory housing scheme forms the base upon which people could rebuild their lives following the disruptive impacts and trauma of homelessness (Smith, Albanese & Truder, 2014). However, there is increase in contributors from 4.8m in 2018 to 31.6m contributors with increase to the contribution to national housing fund to #285bn in 2024 (Gbeleyi,2022)

The pension system prior to 2004 was characterized with many problems that precipitated the pre-reform pension Act of 2004 such as unsustainable pension deficit of over N2 trillion was recorded and this shows a deeper crisis ahead (Balogun, 2006). The greatest achievement of the Contributory Pension Scheme (CPS) was that, it had been able to address problems of funding pension arrears and future liability which crippled the old pension scheme. Adebayo and Dada (2012) opines that the major problem of the pension fund administration was the non-payment of pension and gratuity. Pension fund assets rose to #17.66tn naira as at 31st January, 2023 (PENCOM, 2023).

(Nwaobia, Kwarbai & Ajibade, 2015). A thriving life insurance business is not only an evidence of an efficient financial service sector, but it is also a key barometer for measuring a healthy economy (Omoke, 2012). Kumar and Prakash (2012) stated that, the positive contribution of life insurance to economic growth is primarily through the channel of financial intermediation and long term investments, Life insurance business recorded a total asset of #1.07trillion in third-quarter of 2023 (NAICOM report, 2023).

TETFUND was established as an intervention agency. Tertiary Education Trust Fund is charged with the responsibility of managing, disbursing and monitoring education tax to public tertiary institutions in Nigeria. The main source of income available to the agency is the two per cent education tax paid from the assessable profit of Companies and Banks registered and doing business in Nigeria by the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC). The Fund is specifically for provision and maintenance of essential physical infrastructure, teaching and learning, instructional materials and equipment, research and publication, academic staff training and development. From the foregoing, the impact the contributory schemes will have on the economic growth of a society led the researcher to determine the effect of contributory schemes on economic growth in Nigeria.

Economic growth is linked to policies that were aimed at transforming the real sectors of the economy in which contributory schemes is one of them. However, considering that GDP is a good tool to determine economic growth of a nation populace wellbeing. Nevertheless, poor enrolment of Nigerians to contributory schemes is one of the major impediments to supporting and sustaining the real sectors of the economy. After noting many problems that had affected the contributory schemes in Nigeria as a result of poor enrolment that has led to poor economic growth like; poor risk management, insufficient investment of savings from contributory schemes in lucrative ventures, lack of awareness about the schemes and its benefits, stringent conditions given by operators to contributors when they want to access their benefits, non-remittance of contributed funds to appropriate institutions/operators accounts, non-compliance to policies and reforms that guides the different contributory schemes in Nigeria, huge arrears of benefits unpaid by scheme's operators, lack of government sponsorship and support to the contributory schemes, lack of adequate social welfare data for Nigerians, payment of contributor's benefits as at when due, lack of fiscal discipline from operators of the scheme, lack of stable polity/policy summersault, lack of regular monitoring and reconciliation of contributed funds accounts amongst its stakeholders, negative attitude of Nigerians to contributory schemes, creation of unfunded accounts by employers after getting compliance certificate for contract bidding are some of the major bottlenecks to contributory schemes in Nigeria. The provoking thoughts of facing uncertain future after retirement and at old age by workers and the aged is responsible for bureaucratic corruption in our institutions yet most Nigerians are not embracing the contributory schemes available in the country for their future welfare

In the light of the growing controversy surrounding the effectiveness of contributory schemes, this study seeks to determine 'Effects of Contributory Schemes on Nigerian Economic Growth. To this end, the following specific objectives guided this study:

1. To assess the effect of contributory pension scheme (CPS) on Nigerian economic growth
2. To ascertain the effect of contributory life insurance scheme (CLIS) on Nigerian economic growth.
3. To assess the effect of contributory national housing fund (NHF) on Nigerian economic growth
4. To evaluate the effect of tertiary education trust fund (TETFUND) on Nigerian economic growth

Research Questions

The following specific research questions will guide the study:

1. To what extent does contributory pension scheme (CPS) affect Nigerian economic growth
2. What effect does contributory life insurance scheme (CLIS) have on the Nigerian economic growth
3. What effect does contributory national housing fund (NHF) have on the Nigerian economic growth
4. What effect does tertiary education trust fund (TETFUND) have on Nigerian economic growth

Research Hypothesis

The following specific null hypothesis will guide the study:

1. Contributory pension scheme (CPS) does not have significant effect on Nigerian economic growth
2. Contributory life insurance scheme (CLIS) does not have significant effect on Nigerian economic growth.
3. Contributory national housing fund (NHF) do not have significant effect on Nigerian economic growth
4. Contributory tertiary education trust fund (TETFUND) do not have significant effect on Nigerian economic growth.

Conceptual Review

Concept of economic growth

In Nigeria, the years of corruption, civil war, military rule, and mismanagement have hindered economic growth of the country. Nigeria is endowed with diverse and huge resources both human and material. However, years of negligence and adverse policies have led to the under-utilization of these resources (Economic Watch, 2010). Lucas (2015) argues that successive administration over the years have neglected other sectors of the economy since crude oil was discovered.With rapid population growth in Nigeria, economic growth has become a thing of great concern to enlightened individuals, organizations and government, considering the ills of social crimes, security challenges, corruption, low standard of living, low productivity, among others which are associated with unmanaged population growth (Gbarato, Visan, Eguru & Pamogho, 2019). (Loveridge & Morse 2016) stated that economic growth represents an increase in jobs and income in the community. It is referred to the expansion in economic activity in the states and country.

Concept of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Samuelson (2005), explained Gross Domestic Product as the name given to the total market value of the final goods and services produced within a nation during a given year. From his description, of Gross Domestic Product, GDP is used for many purposes but the most important one is to measure the overall performance of an economy and this overall performance could be measured as a flow of final products or as a flow of cost. (Weil, 2013), GDP is the country's total economic output for each year. It's equivalent to what is being spent in an economy.This is why some countries are rich and others so poor.

Theoretical Framework:

The theories upon this study was anchored were the agency theory and the deferred wage theory **Agency Theory:**

Ingram (2009): In an agency relationship, someone called agent takes decisions and act in place of someone else, called the principal. The agency theory seeks to find and solve problems from dealings between a principal and agent. When someone administers someone else financial affairs, specific agency relationship exist between the corporate executives and the company shareholders. Financial planners and mutual fund managers act like agents in place of individual clients and fund participants. Agents who are the managers and Chief executives were expected to act towards meeting his principal's goals, in this case the workers and the government are the primary function of that relationship. The contributions made from deductions on worker's salaries as pensions, life insurance premiums, housing funds and TETfund contributions from 2% education tax on assessable profit of all registered companies in Nigeria were meant to be deducted by the managers and remitted to appropriate service funds for their principals/employee benefits. In the same vein employers make official deductions as agents in the form of contributions from their worker's monthly pay and domicile each deduction in a separate account so as to provide them with better care during their active service and subsequently after active service as the case may be. These deductions could be made towards contributing funds in a pool to provide for dependents, housing needs, better education and also as provident fund upon retirement.

Deferred Wage Theory:

The deferred wage theory views the contributory schemes as a means of deferring some compensation until an employee retires or the reward of his/her benefits are due for payment or to be used. This implies that the employee defers gratification, such that some part of the benefit he should have gotten at the moment of service is held back by the employer till retirement when the employer provides the contributed funds in exchange for the services rendered during active period Some private establishments in the developing economies and Nigeria in particular have found it difficult to engage in the pension, education, housing and life assurance contributory schemes as provided in the 2014 Pension Reform Act, NAICOM Act, TETFUND establishment Act of 2011 from 2% education tax on assessable profit of all registered companies in Nigeria and Federal mortgage bank Act of 1977. This is where these Acts has its strong point since it has provided that the pension contributions, life assurance premiums, TETFUND contributions and national housing contributions are done at the moment of active service, such that the employer can see it as part of the employees' remuneration, only to be deferred by the employer (Edogbanya, 2013).

The relevance of these two theories points to the fact that someone a Manager/Administrator has the mandate to make deductions from the contributor's pay and remit the contributed funds to the relevant authorities concerned for implementation of set objectives for the different contributions madefor the wellbeing of the contributors.

Methodology

Research Design

Research design is the guideline which directs the researcher towards solving the research problem. This study adopted the *ex-post facto* method of research and time series design procedure.

Source of Data

This study used secondary data from different sources: These data were to be collected from the Annual Reports of National Pension Commission (PenCom) (2006 – 2020), Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (2006 – 2022), Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin annual economic reports and financial Statistical Bulletin, World Bank economic reports for Nigeria's GDP (2006 – 2022), Nigeria Insurer's Digest (2006 -2020) from (NAICOM) and TETFUND (2006 – 2022) for a seventeen (17) year period ranging from 2006-2022

Model Specification

To ascertain the effect of contributory schemes on Nigerian economic growth, this study adapted and modified the model of Ndum, Okoye and Amahalu (2019):

$$RGDP = \beta + \beta_1 CPS + \beta_2 CNHF + \beta_1 PFI$$

Where:
RGDP = Real Gross Domestic Product
PFI = Pension Fund Investment
By adapting the model of Ndum, Okoye and Amahalu (2019) the following linear equation was estimated:

$GDP_t = \beta_o + \beta_1 CPS_t + \beta_2 CLIS_t + \beta_3 CNHF_t + \beta_4 TETFUND_t + \mu$

Where:
βo stands for the intercept term.
μ is the error term

β_1	=	Coefficient of Contributory Schemes
GDP	=	Gross Domestic Product for period t
CPS	=	Contributory Pension Scheme for period t
CLIS	=	Contributory Life Insurance Scheme for period t
CNHF	=	Contributory National Housing Fund for period t
$TETFUND_t$	=	Tertiary Education Trust Fund for period t

Decision Rule:
Reject the null hypothesis if the t-calculated (p-value) is greater than the t-critical of 5% significance level while the alternate hypothesis is otherwise accepted at 5% level of significance.

Data Presentation and Analysis
Presentation of Data
The time series data extracted from the publications of Central Bank of Nigeria, National Bureau of Statistics and the World Bank Publications, TETFund Annual Report, Pension Commission (PENCOM) annual reports, Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria (FMBN) and Nigeria Insurer's Digest from (NAICOM) for seventeen years (2006-2022) period were presented in the Appendix.

Research Hypotheses

Research Hypothesis I

Ho_1: Contributory pension scheme (CPS) has no significant effect on economic growth of Nigeria

H_1: Contributory pension scheme (CPS) has significant effect on economic growth of Nigeria

Table 4Ordinary Least Square regression (OLS) analysis showing the effect of CPS on GDP

Dependent Variable: DGDP
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/29/23 Time: 10:21
Sample: 2006 2022
Included observations: 17

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	5.146824	1.197349	4.298515	0.0006
DCPS	0.891720	0.108570	8.213325	0.0000

R-squared	0.151303	Mean dependent var	13.18266
Adjusted R-squared	0.111943	S.D. dependent var	1.024839
S.E. of regression	1.030941	Akaike info criterion	3.008951
Sum squared resid	15.94258	Schwarz criterion	3.106976
Log likelihood	-23.57609	Hannan-Quinn criter.	3.018695
F-statistic	15.11165	Durbin-Watson stat	1.685198
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000009		

Source: E-Views 10.0 regression Output, 2023

Interpretation of Estimated Regression Coefficients

The effect of contributory pension scheme on gross domestic product of Nigeria is evaluated based on the result of table 4:

GDP = 5.146824 + 0.8917206CPS + μ

The drawn inference from the model implies that one unit increase in CPS will cause GDP to increase by 89.17%. From table 4, CPS with a positive co-efficient of 0.891720 has a significant effect on GDP as indicated by the t-statistic of 8.213325 and its associated probability value of 0.0000 < 0.05. The R squared which examines the extent to which the predictor (CPS) explain the variations in the dependent variable (GDP) shows that the R Squared figure of 0.151303 indicates that, reliance on this model will account for 15.13% of the variations in the dependent variable (GDP), while the remaining 84.87% is accounted by other factors outside the scope of this model The Durbin-Watson value of 1.685198 buttressed the fact that the model does not contain auto-correlation, since the value1.685198 is not more than 2 approximately, thereby, making the regression fit for prediction purpose. The analysis resulted in F-value of 15.11165 with corresponding p-value of 0.000009. This confirms that, the model is significantly reliable. That means one can rely on the model to predict GDP with high accuracy.

Decision

Since the p-value of the test = 0.000009 is less than the critical significant value of 5%, thus H_1 is accepted and Ho rejected. Therefore, this study upholds that contributory pension scheme (CPS) have a significant and positive effect on economic growth of Nigeria at 5% level of significance.

Research Hypothesis II

Ho_2: Contributory life insurance scheme (CLIS) has no significant effect on economic growth of Nigeria

H_2: Contributory life insurance scheme (CLIS) has significant effect on economic growth of Nigeria

Table 5: Ordinary Least Square regression (OLS) analysis showing the effect of CLIS on GDP

Dependent Variable: DGDP
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/29/23 Time: 10:29
Sample: 2006 2022
Included observations: 17

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.849786	1.742389	2.783412	0.0155
DCLIS	0.430095	0.093126	4.618414	0.0003

R-squared	0.248009	Mean dependent var	13.18266
Adjusted R-squared	0.215457	S.D. dependent var	1.024839
S.E. of regression	1.032729	Akaike info criterion	3.012418
Sum squared resid	15.99795	Schwarz criterion	3.110443
Log likelihood	-23.60555	Hannan-Quinn criter.	3.022162
F-statistic	10.76989	Durbin-Watson stat	1.745975
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000324		

Source: E-Views 10.0 regression output, 2023

Interpretation of Regressed Result

The regressed coefficient correlation result in table 5 shows the existence of a positive relationship between GDP and CLIS. The coefficient of determination obtained is 0.248009 (24.80%), which is commonly referred to as the R^2. The R-Squared value shows that 24.80% of the systematic variations in the dependant variable (GDP) can be predicted by the independent variable up to 24.80%. 75.20% was explained by unknown variables that were not included in the model. The overall significance of the model Prob > F-statistic is statistically significant at 5%.

Model Specification:

DGDP = 4.849786 +0.430095DCLIS + μ

The implication is that for there to be a unit increase in GDP, CLIS has to increase by 43%.

Decision:

Considering the p-value of 0.0003 which is less than the critical p-value of 0.05, hence H_1 is accepted and H_0 rejected.

Research Hypothesis III

- **Ho_3:** Contributory national housing fund (CNHF) has no significant effect on economic growth of Nigeria
- **H_3:** Contributory national housing fund (CNHF) has significant effect on economic growth of Nigeria

Table 6 Ordinary Least Square regression (OLS) analysis showing the effect of CNHF on GDP

Dependent Variable: DGDP
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/29/23 Time: 10:34
Sample: 2006 2022
Included observations: 17

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.506897	0.111110	4.562131	0.0005
DCNHF	0.238632	0.087168	2.737603	0.0146

R-squared	0.138163	Mean dependent var	13.18266
Adjusted R-squared	0.080707	S.D. dependent var	1.024839
S.E. of regression	0.982613	Akaike info criterion	2.912928
Sum squared resid	14.48293	Schwarz criterion	3.010953
Log likelihood	-22.75989	Hannan-Quinn criter.	2.922672
F-statistic	6.904683	Durbin-Watson stat	1.750795
Prob(F-statistic)	0.014612		

Source: E-Views 10.0 regression output, 2023

Interpretation of Estimated Regression Coefficients

The effect of contributory national housing fund on gross domestic product in Nigeria is evaluated based on the result of table 6:

GDP = 0.506897 + 0.238632CNHF + µ

The drawn inference from the model implies that one unit increase in CNHF will cause GDP to increase by 23.86%. From table 6, CNHF with a positive co-efficient of 0.238632 has a significant effect on GDP as indicated by the t-statistic of

2.737603 and its associated probability value of 0.0146 < 0.05. The R squared which examines the extent to which the predictor (CPS) explain the variations in the dependent variable (GDP) shows that the R Squared figure of 0.138163 indicates that, reliance on this model will account for 13.82% of the variations in the dependent variable (GDP), while the remaining 86.18% is accounted by other factors outside the scope of this model The Durbin-Watson value of 1.750795 buttressed the fact that the model does not contain auto-correlation, since the value 1.750795 is not more than 2 approximately, thereby, making the regression fit for prediction purpose. The analysis resulted in F-value of 6.904683 with corresponding p-value of 0.014612. This confirms that, the model is significantly reliable. That means one can rely on the model to predict GDP with high accuracy.

Decision

Since the p-value of the test = 0.014612 is less than the critical significant value of 5%, thus H_1 is accepted and Ho rejected. Therefore, this study upholds that contributory national housing fund (CNHF) has a significant and positive effect on gross domestic product in Nigeria at 5% level of significance.

Research Hypothesis IV

Ho_4: Contributory tertiary education trust fund (TETFUND) has no significant effect on economic growth of Nigeria

H_4: Contributory tertiary education trust fund (TETFUND) has significant effect on economic growth of Nigeria

Table 7: Ordinary Least Square regression (OLS) analysis showing the effect of TETFUND on GDP

Dependent Variable: GDP
Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/29/23 Time: 10:49
Sample: 2006 2022
Included observations: 17

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	7.974275	2.327106	3.426692	0.0037
DTETFUND	3.699614	1.001292	3.694842	0.0010

R-squared	0.252067	Mean dependent var	13.18266
Adjusted R-squared	0.202205	S.D. dependent var	1.024839
S.E. of regression	0.915380	Akaike info criterion	2.771175
Sum squared resid	12.56880	Schwarz criterion	2.869200
Log likelihood	-21.55499	Hannan-Quinn criter.	2.780919
F-statistic	5.055278	Durbin-Watson stat	1.936280
Prob(F-statistic)	0.040011		

Source: E-Views 10.0 regression output, 2023

Interpretation of Regressed Result

The regressed coefficient correlation result in table 7 shows the existence of a positive relationship between GDP and TETFUND. The coefficient of determination obtained is 0.252067 (25.21%), which is commonly referred to as the R^2. The R-Squared value shows that 0.252067 of the systematic variations in the dependant variable (GDP) can be predicted by the independent variable UP TO 25.21%. 74.79% was explained by unknown variables that were not included in the model. The overall significance of the model Prob > F-statistic is statistically significant at 5%.

Model Specification:
DGDP = 7.974275 +3.699614DTETFUND + µ

The implication is that for there to be a unit increase in GDP, TETFUND has to increase by 3.699614 units.

Decision:
Considering the p-value of 0.040011 which is less than the critical p-value of 0.05, hence H_1 is accepted and H_0 rejected.

Summary of Findings

Based on the analysis of this study, the following findings were deduced:

i. Contributory pension scheme (CPS) has a significant and positive effect on economic growth of Nigeria at 5% level of significance (β_1 = 0.891720; p-value = 0.0000 < 0.05).
ii. Contributory life insurance scheme (CLIS) has a significant and positive effect on economic growth of Nigeria at 5% level of significance (β_2 = 0.430095; p-value = 0.0003 < 0.05).
iii. Contributory national housing fund (CNHF) has a significant and positive effect on economic growth of Nigeria at 5% level of significance (β_3 = 0.238632; p-value = 0.0146 < 0.05).
iv. Contributory tertiary education trust fund (TETFUND) has a significant and positive effect on economic growth of Nigeria at 5% level of significance (β_4 = 3.699614; p-value = 0.0010 < 0.05)

Conclusion

This study explored the effect of contributory schemes on economic growth of Nigeria. The data set used for this analysis is the annual series of the selected variables from 2006 to 2022. The specific findings indicated clearly that contributory pension scheme has a significant and positive effect on economic growth of Nigeria (β_1 = 0.891720; p-value = 0.0000 < 0.05); contributory life insurance scheme has a significant and positive effect on economic growth of Nigeria (β_2 = 0.430095; p-value = 0.0003 < 0.05); contributory national housing fund has a significant and positive effect on economic growth of Nigeria ($\beta_3 = 0.238632$; p-value = 0.0146 < 0.05); contributory tertiary education trust fund has a significant and positive effect on economic growth of Nigeria ($\beta_4 = 3.699614$; p-value = 0.0010 < 0.05). This study therefore concludes that contributory scheme components exert significant influence on the economic growth of Nigeria at 5% level of significance.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusion and findings of this study, the following were suggested:

i. Pension fund administrators should continue to develop the contributory pension scheme in order to develop its financial market to achieve international standards and attract more investors by providing pension funds to be used for investment purposes in Nigeria be it in infrastructure, money/capital market investments and persuading more informal sector organizations to join the scheme to increase Nigerian economic growth.

ii. It is suggested that life insurance should continuously serve as financial intermediaries between investors and economic agents that lack sufficient financing: households, businesses and in some cases even governments. When total premiums are paid to the beneficiaries or next of kin of the insured persons upon the death of the insured, this provides funds to the beneficiaries for any intended investments of their choice thereby increasing the economic growth of the nation.

iii. There will be a huge pool of long-term funds available for investments by government at various levels, which will lead to national economic growth when the occupants pay tenement rates and other land taxes to the government.

iv. TET-Fund scheme should be sustained for an improved economic growth as increases students' enrolment through scholarship grants to mainly poor and vulnerable youths thereby increasing human capacity building and empowerment.

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APPENDIX A: PANEL DATA SET

YEARS	GDP	CPS	CLIS	CNHF	TETFUND
2006	13.24193	10.522	10.1038	10.423	9.599804
2007	13.51669	11.91116	10.27416	10.42158	9.784477
2008	12.01848	12.041	10.46687	11.61253	9.736466
2009	13.82922	12.18469	10.53529	11.46964	10.06719
2010	13.86151	12.3075	10.59988	11.46964	9.646734
2011	11.97588	12.38923	10.7348	10.42158	10.10962
2012	12.18063	12.43759	10.81231	10.49093	9.94925
2013	12.23149	12.30745	10.90591	11.12099	10.30854
2014	12.29709	12.66276	10.93276	11.10537	10.00199
2015	14.21138	12.72451	10.96214	11.12916	10.06341
2016	13.65	12.78992	10.98	11.06957	9.643787
2017	13.99597	12.87506	10.93504	11.85907	10.34916
2018	11.07512	12.93601	10.96726	11.11834	9.960185
2019	13.08008	13.0086	10.88666	11.11653	10.18843
2020	14.09689	13.08991	10.74766	11.40133	12.1692
2021	14.3484	13.13862	10.95605	11.35403	12.32938
2022	14.4945	13.57	12.04139	11.45248	12.95559

Source: Researcher’s extract from Annual reports and statistical bulletins (various issues), 2023