

Title of Article: Effect of Public Education Expenditure on Primary School Enrolment in Nigeria.

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Abstract: The paper investigates the effects of public education expenditure on primary school enrolment in Nigeria. The methods of analysis include: Augmented Dickey Fuller Test, Johansen co integration tests, granger causality test and Error Correction Method. The study shows that there is bi-directional causality between capital expenditure on education and enrolment at this level of education; however, there is uni-directional causality in case of recurrent expenditure and enrolment rate at this educational level running from school enrolment to recurrent expenditure on education. The results of error correction models suggest that the impact of recurrent expenditure on primary and school enrolments remain highly insignificant. The capital expenditure on education has wrong negative sign, low coefficient value and rather insignificant. The low value of the error correction term suggests that the Nigerian economy is structurally irresponsive to any shocks or disequilibria which took place in the previous years. The paper concludes that there is need to inject more funds into this tier of education which should largely focus on improving this educational level, both in terms of human resource development and infrastructure