

**THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL SECTOR DEEPENING ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN  
KENYA**

**BY:**

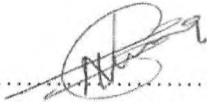
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## DECLARATION

This Research Project is my original work and has not been presented in any other University.

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This Research project has been submitted for presentation with my approval as University Supervisor.

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## DEDICATION

The research project is dedicated to my lovely wife Ednah Wenwa and children, Vanessa and  
ul.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish recognize a number of individuals who contributed to the successful completion of this research project.

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**To all of you kindly accept my appreciation for your great support.**

## ABSTRACT

The depth of the financial sector has generally been found to promote economic growth by increasing economic efficiency, investment and growth. Financial sector deepening enable the financial intermediaries perform their functions of mobilizing, pooling and channeling domestic savings into productive capital more effectively thereby contributing to economic growth of a country. This study set to establish the impact of financial sector deepening on economic development in Kenya.

The study adopted a Quantitative comparative design. The target population for this study was: 44 banking institutions (43 commercial banks and 1 mortgage finance company - MFC), operating in Kenya as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011. The study used secondary data collected from the Central Bank of Kenya and Deloitte reports. Since the data used was secondary data, the study conducted a census of the Banking sector where all the 44 commercial banks were included. The use of secondary data was justified on the basis that some of these sources have information that was very pivotal to this study and has been vetted and accepted.

This study established that the financial sector was stable during the study period as witnessed by the stable number of banking institutions following stringent regulations by the Central bank of Kenya which had reduced the frequency of commercial banks becoming bankruptcy. During the period of the study (2007-2011), financial sector deepening was high as the commercial banks strived to leverage their operations through adoption of new technologies including automation of bank process and adoption of Automated Teller Machines as opposed to offering their services only through physical brick and mortar branches. The economic growth started at a high of 7.1 then fluctuated to a low of 1.5 in 2008.

This study therefore recommends that the Government of Kenya ensure efficiency in its regulation and supervision of all financial institutions in allowing more private banks and non-bank financial institutions to broaden their financial market to accelerate financial development and improve the financial structure that leads to increase economic growth of Kenya. The study further recommends that the Government through its relevant offices promote the development of Microfinance institutions as they play a key role in deepening financial services in Kenya and in the alleviation of poverty especially in the rural areas.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ANOVA	– Analysis of Variance
CBK	– Central Bank of Kenya
CMA	– Capital Markets Authority
CRBs	– Credit Reference Bureaus
DFI	– Development Financial Institutions
DTMs	– Deposit-Taking Microfinance Institutions
EADB	– East Africa Development Bank
FSB	– Financial Service Board
FSD	– Financial Sector Deepening
GDP	– Gross Domestic Product
GNP	– Gross National product
GVA	– Gross Value Added
IMF	– International Monetary Fund
KIPPRA	– Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
KNBS	– Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MFI	– Microfinance Institutions
SACCOS	– Savings and Credit Corporative Societies
SPSS	– Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
US	– United States

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Financial sector plays a crucial role in economic development of any country. The depth of the financial sector has generally been found to promote economic growth by increasing economic efficiency, investment and growth (Ngugi, Amanja, and Maana, 2005). Financial intermediaries play an important role in an economy by mobilizing, pooling and channeling domestic savings into productive capital thereby contributing to economic growth of a country. As such, a competitive and well-developed banking sector is an important contributor to economic growth. In a competitive banking sector, borrowing rates are higher and lending rates are lower, so that the transformation of household savings into productive capital investment is faster (Valverde, Humphrey and Fernandez (2003).

Among the strongest elements of the modern economists' principles is that financial sector development has a significant impact on economic growth. Financial sector is defined as the mechanism that transfers resources from some economic agents; spending less than economic growth refers to the increase of goods and services produces in an economy. According to Ndebbio (2004), economic growth cannot be possible without the combined role of investment, labor and financial deepening. Ndebbio (2004) puts it that this role of money and finance in economic development has been examined by economists from different angles and with various degrees of emphasis. Ndebbio (2004) quoting Gurley and Shaw (1967) and Goldsmith (1969) stress the role of financial intermediation by both banks and non-banks in the saving-investment process, where money, whether defined narrowly or broadly, forms a part of a wide spectrum of

financial assets in the portfolio of wealth-holders. Indeed, the economic growth and development of a country depends greatly on this role, the role of financial deepening.

### **1.1.1 The Concept of Financial Deepening**

Financial deepening refers to the improvement or increase in the pool of financial services that are tailored to all the levels in the society. It also refers to the increase in the ratio of money supply to GDP/Other price index which ultimately postulates that the more liquid money is available in the economy, the more opportunities exist in that economy for continued and sustainable growth. It basically supports the view of: Development in Financial sectors leads to development of the economy as a whole (Shaw, 1973).

Conceptually, financial depth is often understood to mean that: sectors and agents are able to use a range of financial markets for savings and investment decisions, including at long maturities (access); financial intermediaries and markets are able to deploy larger volumes of capital and handle larger turnover, without necessitating large corresponding movements in asset prices (market liquidity); and the financial sector can create a broad menu of assets for risk-sharing purposes (hedging or diversification). In other words, deep markets allow savers to invest in a broad range of quality investment and risk-sharing instruments and allow borrowers to likewise tap a broad range of financing and risk management instruments (Goswami and Sharma, 2011).

Financial deepening is widely believed to confer important stability benefits to an economy, though with limitations. For instance, by increasing transaction volumes, financial deepening can enhance the capacity to intermediate capital flows without large swings in asset prices and exchange rates. But it can also attract volatile capital inflows, complicating macroeconomic management (IMF, 2011a). Financial sector deepening can lower the reliance on foreign savings and ease balance sheet mismatches by increasing the scope to raise funds in domestic currencies and at longer maturities

(World Bank, 2011; IMF, World Bank, and FSB, forthcoming). Deeper markets can provide alternative sources of funding during times of international stress, limiting adverse spillovers, as evidenced in the global crisis. At the same time though, deepening can occur too quickly, leading to credit booms and subsequent busts. It has also been argued that financial deepening can increase the capacity of Emerging Markets to generate their own —safe or reserve assets, rather than to rely predominantly on U.S. treasuries (Caballero, Farhi, and Gourinchas, 2008). At the systemic level, all these factors, if properly managed, can ease the need to accumulate foreign assets, thus promoting global adjustment.

### **1.1.2 The Concept of Economic Growth**

Economic growth is defined as 'a rise in the total output (goods or services) produced by a country'. It is an increase in the capacity of an economy to produce goods and services, compared from one period of time to another. Economic growth occurs whenever people take resources and rearrange them in ways that are more valuable. Economic growth refers only to the quantity of goods and services produced; it says nothing about the way in which they are produced. Economic growth can be measured in nominal terms, which include inflation, or in real terms, which are adjusted for inflation i.e. by the percent rate of increase in the gross domestic product (GDP). Economic growth measures growth in monetary terms and looks at no other aspects of development (Ayres, Robert, Warr, and Benjamin, 2006).

Economic growth can be either positive or negative. Negative growth can be referred to by saying that the economy is shrinking. Negative growth is associated with economic recession and economic depression. Gross national product (GNP) is sometimes used as an alternative measure to gross domestic product. In order to compare multiple countries, the statistics may be quoted in a single currency, based on either prevailing exchange rates or purchasing power parity. Then, in

order to compare countries of different population sizes, the per capita figure is quoted. To compensate for changes in the value of money (inflation or deflation) the GDP or GNP is usually given in "real" or inflation adjusted, terms rather than the actual money figure compiled in a given year, which is called the nominal or current figure (Ayres, Robert, Warr, and Benjamin 2006).

### **1.1.3 The Relationship between Financial Sector Deepening and Economic Growth**

The relationship between financial development and economic growth has been examined extensively in the literature, but with conflicting results. For a long time the conventional wisdom has been in favour of the supply-leading response, where the development of the financial sector is expected to precede the development of the real sector. There are three views existing regarding the relationship between financial development and economic growth (Odhiambo, 2011). The first view argues that financial development is important and leads to economic growth which is the supply- leading response. This view has is widely supported by McKinnon (1973), Shaw (1973), and King and Levine (1993), among others. Odhiambo (2011) further indicates that the empirical work, which is associated with the supply-leading response in developing countries, includes studies by Jung (1986), Spears (1992), King and Levine (1993), De Gregoria and Guidotti (1995), Odedokun (1996), Ahmed and Ansari (1998), Darrat (1999), Ghali (1999), Xu (2000), Jalilian and Kirkpatrick (2002), Calderon and Liu (2003), Bhattacharya and Sivasubramanian (2003), Suleiman and Abu-Qaun (2008) amongst others. The second view maintains that it is economic growth that leads to the development of the financial sector (demand-following response). The empirical work, which is associated with this view includes studies by Waqabaca (2004) and Odhiambo (2004), amongst others. Despite the arguments in favour of the supply-leading response and demand-following response, the empirical results from

a number of studies have shown that financial development and economic growth can Granger-cause one another. These include studies such as Wood (1993), Demetriades and Hussein (1996), Luintel and Khan (1999), Al-Yousif (2002) and Odhiambo (2005), among others.

#### **1.1.4 Financial Sector Deepening and Economic Growth in Kenya**

The Kenyan economy enjoyed a remarkable improvement in its performance between 2002 and 2007, achieving high rates of GDP growth that culminated at 6.9% growth in 2007 (World Bank 2010). This successful period followed two decades of erratic performance and stagnation of the economy. The projected growth of 2008 (KIPPRA, 2009) had been even more impressive at 7.8%. This figure was not achieved, however, due mainly to the violence that followed the presidential elections of December 2007. Despite this setback, the economy is now slowly regaining macroeconomic stability, though with much reduced GDP growth (only 3% in 2008) (World Bank, 2009) and continuing political uncertainty in the context of the uneasy coalition government. Growth in the period since 2002 has been achieved largely through increased domestic demand. Growth in exports, however, has continued to be slow as a result of a lack of diversification, low value exports and supply-side constraints related to the investment climate. High food, energy and transport costs have also contributed to higher rates of inflation since 2005: inflation reached 27% in 2008 (World Bank, 2009).

The Kenyan financial sector is composed of the banking sector, microfinance institutions (MFIs), Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs), money transfer services and the informal financial services sector. The regulator is the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK). There is a widespread consensus that there is still limited access to financial services for the majority of Kenyans, though in reality the situation has improved markedly in recent years.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

The relationship between financial development and economic growth has recently received emphasis from numerous theoretical and empirical studies in the last decades. Three groups exist in the literature regarding the causal relationship between financial development and economic growth (Odhiambo, 2004). Kenya has realized the importance of financial sector deepening on economic growth. This has been witnessed in the Central bank of Kenya's effort to promote financial sector development by seeking alternative methods like the agency and mobile banking.

Kenya's banking sector is comprised of 44 banking institutions (43 commercial banks and 1 mortgage finance company - MFC), 4 representative offices of foreign banks, 6 Deposit-Taking Microfinance Institutions (DTMs), 118 Forex Bureaus and 2 Credit Reference Bureaus (CRBs). Efforts to increase financial inclusion through the Microfinance Act of 2006, which regulates deposit-taking MFIs, and government support for mobile banking, has contributed to 40.5 percent of the adult population in Kenya gaining access to "formal" financial services (CBK, 2012). Developments within the banking sector are strongly guided by the medium-term objectives of the financial sector reform and development strategy embedded in the economic development blueprint, Vision 2030. In the year 2011, access to financial services continued to be enhanced, spurred by increased innovation in the delivery of financial products and services throughout the country. These developments have been a catalyst to fulfilling the goals of building an all-inclusive and efficient financial system. Despite 2011 being a year of accelerated inflation arising from high food and fuel costs, the total population with access to financial services, which is a key indicator of financial sector growth and development, increased. This is attributable to cost effective and efficient innovations within the banking sector, particularly

through the mobile money revolution and the adoption of branchless banking models like the agency banking model (BSD, 2011)

Musau (2002) researched the impact of financial liberalization on selected financial sector development indicators in Kenya. Musau established that financial liberalization increased the penetration level of financial services in Kenya. Of the selected financial sector developments, Microfinance institutions played a major role in promoting financial sector development. Kioi (2003) studied the relationship between foreign direct investment and economic growth in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania where he established that foreign direct investment contributed immensely to the economic growth of the concerned countries in several ways including stabilization of local currency and inflation. Odhiambo (2008) did a study on financial depth, savings and economic growth in Kenya; he sought to establish a dynamic casual relationship. From the above studies, and following the changing macroeconomic environment in Kenya, this study sought to fill the research gap on the relationship between financial sector deepening and economic growth using data from the Central bank of Kenya. To achieve this, this study sought to answer the following research question: How does financial sector deepening affect economic growth of Kenya?

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

The objective of this study was to establish the impact of financial sector deepening on economic development in Kenya.

### **1.4 Significance of the study**

The study would be of importance to policy makers and government regulators as it provides information for further analysis and development of new policies governing the financial sector



and encourages income market development which in turn influences economic development.

This study would be important to financial players as it gives more insight in the factors that encourage deepening of financial markets and those that hinder its growth. Strategies for ensuring that the Fixed Income Markets are well developed and deep enough to support economic growth are discussed here and thus the study equips financial players with knowledge on how to participate in fast tracking this goal.

The study would also of great value to researchers and scholars as it act as source of reference and suggest areas for further research especially where financial and economic market dynamics are concerned.

# CHAPTER TWO

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter conducts a review of the literature on domestic financial market development and economic growth in emerging markets. From this review broad categories have been determined which help easily identify the critical success factors that are key contributors to domestic financial market development and economic growth.

### 2.2 Theoretical Review

#### 2.2.1 Financial Intermediation Theory

Financial intermediation is a process which involves surplus units depositing funds with financial institutions who then lend to deficit units. Bisignano (1998) and Leland and Pyle (1977) identify that financial intermediaries can be distinguished by four criteria: first their main categories of *liabilities (deposits)* are specified for a fixed sum which is not related to the performance of a portfolio. Second the deposits are typically short-term and of a much shorter term than their assets. Third a high proportion of their liabilities are chequeable (can be withdrawn on demand). And fourth their liabilities and assets are largely not transferable. The most important contribution of intermediaries is a steady flow of funds from surplus to deficit units.

According to Scholtens and van Wensveen (2003), the role of the financial intermediary is essentially seen as that of creating specialized financial commodities. These are created whenever an intermediary finds that it can sell them for prices which are expected to cover all costs of their production, both direct costs and opportunity costs. Financial intermediaries exist due to market imperfections. As such, in a 'perfect' market situation, with no transaction or

information costs, financial intermediaries would not exist. Numerous markets are characterized by informational differences between buyers and sellers. In financial markets, information asymmetries are particularly pronounced. Borrowers typically know their collateral, industriousness, and moral integrity better than do lenders. On the other hand, entrepreneurs possess inside information about their own projects for which they seek financing (Leland and Pyle, 1977). Moral hazard hampers the transfer of information between market participants, which is an important factor for projects of good quality to be financed

### **2.2.2 The Theory of Delegated Monitoring of Borrowers**

This is one of the most influential in the literature on the existence of banks. Defined broadly, 'monitoring' of a borrower by a bank refers to information collection before and after a loan is granted, including screening of loan applications, examining the borrower's ongoing creditworthiness and ensuring that the borrower adheres to the terms of the contract. A bank often has privileged information in this process if it operates the client's current account and can observe the flows of income and expenditure. This is most relevant in the case of small and medium enterprises and is linked to banks' role in the payments system (Drzik, 1995).

Financial efficiency in the banking sector has been highlighted as a requirement for economic growth. In view of this reality it is therefore understandable why much emphasis is placed on continued research on this area. This is very important especially today since banking industry has changed to a highly competitive environment. Financial deregulation and increased globalization have brought new competition to domestic banking and allowed considerable diversification by banks, insurance companies and co-operatives (Altman, 1993). They argue that information technology has provided many opportunities for creating new financial products and

distribution methods, for example Telephone banking and Computer Banking, and reduced the need for investment in conventional branch infrastructure.

### **2.2.3 Modern Economics Theory**

Modern economics has gone far in discovering the various pathways through which millions of expectations of, and decisions by, individuals can give rise to emergent features of communities and societies (e.g., rate of inflation, productivity gains, level of national income, prices, stocks of various types of capital, cultural values, and social norms). Two factors make economic theory particularly difficult (Hannagan, 1998). First, individual decisions at any moment are themselves influenced by these emergent features, by past decisions (e.g., learning, practice, and habit), and by future expectations. Second, the emergent features that can be well handled by existing economic theory and policy concern only fast-moving variables. The more slowly emergent properties that affect attitudes, culture, and institutional arrangements are recognized, but are poorly incorporated.

According to William (1991), economists know that success in achieving financial return from fast dynamics leads to slowly emergent, nearly hidden, changes in deeper and slower structures, changes that can ultimately trigger sudden crisis and surprise. But the complexities that arise are such that most modern economists are frustrated in their attempts to understand the interactions between fast- and slow-moving emergent features.

### **2.3 Measures of Economic Growth**

Just like a firm keeps record of the progress it makes over the years, an economy maintains its record of performance by the national income accounting. It is important for an economist to know how the economy is doing, because several policy steps depend upon the economic

performance. Measuring economic growth involves quantifying the increase in welfare and to endowing with numerical precision the large-scale economic and social changes taking place in an economy. Economic growth is the sustained increase in welfare of an economy together with the ongoing changes in that economy's industrial structure; public health, literacy, and demography; and distribution of income. In the long run, as this economic transformation evolves so do social, political, and cultural norms. Societies change profoundly and multidimensional, as economic performance improves.

There are several measures instituted and used to measure economic growth including: National income levels, physical capital allocation, Gross Domestic Products (GDP) of the nation among others. Gross Domestic Product is designed to measure the value of production of those activities that fall within the boundary of the national accounts system. GDP estimates are subject to uncertainties and to difficult measurement problems in some areas such as those in measuring production by the government sector (OECD, 2006). Over and above these technical problems, however, is the question as to whether, of all the data that can be extracted from the System of National Accounts, GDP is best suited to the task of measuring the total value of the economic resources that affect well-being. This section examines alternative national-accounts-based measures of economic resources, notably national income and household consumption, and assesses if they paint a different picture of the evolution and cross-country comparison than that based on GDP.

Another measure of economic growth as the Gross Value Added (GVA) per head which is typically used for considering performance levels within a country. Although there are some criticisms of this metric it has the advantage that it provides a full picture of performance implicitly including both productivity and employment effects.

## **2.4 Measures of financial deepening**

Since financial deepening (FD) means an increase in the supply of financial assets in the economy, it is important to develop some measures of the widest range of financial assets, including money. This will involve identifying these financial assets, determining their measures and summing them up. The sum total of all the financial assets is one broad measure that represents financial deepening includes the growth rate of per capita real money balances (Greenwood and Jovanovic, 1990). The range of financial assets to be considered in this study includes broad money (M2), liabilities of non-bank financial assets (NB), treasury bills (TB), value of shares (VS) and money market fund (MMF). One growth study particularly related to financial depth was that of Ayres, Robert and Warr (2006), in which the rate of output growth was treated as dependent on certain monetary variables such as the rate of money growth and the degree of intermediation. The sum of these financial assets can thus approximate one of the widest measures of financial deepening.

### **2.4.1 Automated Teller Machines**

Besides computerized bank accounting systems, specialized transaction technologies are greatly reducing transactions costs hence promoting the depth of financial services in an economy. ATM equipment and “smart” cards (“smartcards”) are the leading edge of this movement and positively impacting on the economic development. ATMs are unstaffed neighborhood outlets where deposits and withdrawals can be made cost effectively for the poor and improved convenience for the middle class and upper class in society (Greenwood and Jovanovic, 1990). This in turn is making it possible for even conservative and highly regulated commercial banks to extend services to townships and slums. For example, in South Africa, the commercial banking network has branches down to most towns and larger villages (Aydođan and Akdeniz,

2000). The expansion of ATM technology in urban areas and in some rural areas has led to the development of new services to all users including the poor and to considerably reducing costs of existing services such as lending.

#### **2.4.2 Employment Levels**

Employment is a measure of financial sector deepening because as the financial sector expands, it will need to hire more and more personnel. Unemployment (or joblessness) occurs when people are without work and actively seeking work (Jeong and Townsend, 2005). The unemployment rate is a measure of the prevalence of unemployment and it is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force. During periods of recession, an economy usually experiences a relatively high unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is relevant to both the economic and social aspects of work (Aydođan and Akdeniz, 2000). The unemployment rate is the most widely used measure of under utilised labour resources in the economy and is sensitive to changes in economic conditions. As such, employment levels are important parameters in measuring the levels of financial depth.

#### **2.4.3 Total Deposits in the Banking Industry**

Current financial intermediation theory builds on the notion that intermediaries serve to reduce transaction costs and informational asymmetries. As developments in information technology, deregulation, deepening of financial markets, etc. tend to reduce transaction costs and informational asymmetries, financial intermediation theory shall come to the conclusion that intermediation becomes useless. According to Aydođan and Akdeniz (2000), in the 1960s, Goldsmith (1969) gave stylized facts on financial structure and economic development. He

found that in the course of economic development, a country's financial system grows more rapidly than national wealth. It appeared that the main determinant of the relative size of a country's financial system was the separation of the functions of saving and investing among different economic units. Advances in financial sector deepening leads to an increase in the levels of deposits in commercial banks (Greenwood and Jovanovic, 1990). In turn, the commercial banks spur economic development by extending credit to deficit units in the process of money creation. Financial intermediation can affect economic growth by acting on the saving rate, on the fraction of saving channeled to investment or on the social marginal productivity of investment. In general, financial development will be positive for economic growth (Aydoğan and Akdeniz, 2000).

## **2.5 Empirical Review**

Hasan and Wachtel (2007) with the dependent variable being growth, they considered it as the growth rate of real annual per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the province. GDP and other macroeconomic data for the provinces were collected from China Economic Information Network Database. The original sources of these data were the annual issues of the Statistics Yearbook of China. Their major challenge was to find data that adequately measured or proxy the institutional developments. In some instances direct measures of institutional development can be obtained while in other instances the available data provide only imperfect proxies. They began with the financial institutions for which direct measures were obtainable and widely used in growth studies. They then proceeded to the legal and political institutions for which proxies provided indirect but adequate representations.



In their conclusion, Hasan and Wachtel (2007) established that taken as a whole, their evidence suggested that institutional development was strongly associated with economic growth, based on the 31 Chinese province data for period 1986-2002. More specifically, those regions with more rule of law, more property rights awareness and protections, more innovation-friendly environment, more open environment for private and foreign investors, and more investment opportunities and more complete market institutions were associated with stronger growth.

Rousseau and Wachtel (2007) study included cross sectional and panel data on financial and macroeconomic indicators for 84 countries over the period from 1960 to 2003. To ensure comparability with King and Levine's original study and others, they use three familiar measures of financial development, namely the ratios to GDP of liquid liabilities (M3), liquid liabilities less narrow money (M3 less M1), and credit allocated to the private sector. M3 as a percent of GDP has become a standard measure of financial depth and an indicator of the overall size of financial intermediary activity in cross-country studies. M3 less M1 removes the pure transactions asset and the credit measure isolates intermediation to the private sector from credit allocated to government or state enterprises.

King and Levine's (1993) version of the Barro growth regression, and the starting point for their analysis, took the form:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha F_{it} + \beta X_{it} + U_{it}$$

where  $Y_{it}$  is the growth rate of real per capita GDP,  $F_{it}$  was a measure of financial sector development, and  $X_{it}$  is a set of baseline explanatory variables that had been shown empirically to be robust determinants of growth. The X variables included the log of initial real per capita GDP, which should have capture the tendency for growth rates to converge across countries and

over time, and the log of the initial secondary school enrollment rate, which should reflect the extent of investment in human capital. They also run regressions that include the ratio of trade (i.e., imports plus exports) to GDP and the ratio of government final consumption to GDP as additional explanatory variables. In their findings, while by no means arguing that financial factors were no longer important for economic development, they served simply as a reminder that the link between finance and growth was more complex than the simple relationships suggest. It appeared that deepening needed to be accompanied by appropriate policies for financial sector reform and regulation (Rousseau and Wachtel, 2007). Thus, the systematic study of the financial development experiences of individual countries becomes all the more critical as the next step in furthering their understanding of the nexus.

Ngugi, Amanja and Maana (2009) argue that when the financial market development offers an opportunity to the investors to diversify their financial asset basket and the firms an opportunity to diversify the sourcing of finance. Their analysis shows a positive correlation between capital market, and the financial access and depth factors. The same is indicated by the various components of capital markets. For example, the measure of capital development is highly correlated with the depth of the financial sector than the access factor. While this is more pronounced for the stock market, it is almost balanced for the bonds market. With access variables, capital markets are highly correlated with the financial market sophistication. With the depth measure the capital market is highly related to the private sector debt and also private sector credit. Stock market capitalization is negatively correlated with the public

According to Ngugi, Amanja and Maana (2009) financial sector development is assumed to affect growth through the amount of savings put in investment ( $ds$ ) and the technological development ( $g$ ). King and Levine (1993) and Beck *et al.* (2000) suggest that financial systems

are important for productivity, growth and development. Well functioning institutions and markets augment technological innovation, capital accumulation and therefore economic growth (King and Levine, 1993). Well- functioning financial markets lower the costs of transaction increasing the amount of savings put into investment. They also allows for capital to be allocated to projects that yield the highest returns and therefore enhance economic growth rates.

According to Gurley and Shaw (1955) cited in Odhiambo (2009), economic development is hindered if self-finance and direct finance are accessible but financial intermediaries are not involved. Financial intermediaries, therefore, aid in the flow of loanable funds by accumulating and transmitting financial assets from surplus spending units (savers) to deficit units (investors).

Money markets are financial markets for transactions in wholesale short-term loans and deposits for trading short-term financial instruments. These short-term financial instruments have a maturity of up to 12 months with the bulk of the transactions being for one day to three months (King and Levine, 1993). Money markets exist to meet the needs of financial institutions and companies seeking short term funding or with a short-term surplus of funds to lend or invest for a limited period of time.

An active money market is the precursor to an active secondary bonds market. Money markets are essential for conducting indirect market-based monetary policy operations and providing the liquidity necessary for a market in government bonds and private sector debt securities. They also make it easier for financial institutions to cover short-term liquidity needs. In addition, it becomes less risky and cheaper to warehouse securities for on-sale to investors and to fund trading portfolios of securities (Ngugi, Amanja and Maana, 2009).

The money markets contribute a lot towards the development of the bond market as most players will have mismatches between assets and liabilities in their balance sheets and the availability of a liquid money market ensures that funds flow freely from the lenders to the takers at a market determined rate and therefore any investor is able to work out their funding gap as well as the cost.

It therefore becomes clear that the existence of a money market is very key towards achieving a well-developed bond market. Money markets are largely used by organizations that need to borrow short term and organizations with funds to lend in the short term. These are mainly banks and investment institutions but also include government agencies as well as commercial companies.

Participants in the money markets include borrowers who are running deficits, lenders or investors who are running surpluses and intermediaries who will be actively trading the instruments and facilitating movement between lenders and borrowers (King and Levine, 1993).

The government agencies play a key role in Kenya, as government is a key player in the fixed income market actively issuing debt on a weekly basis for short-term treasury bills. It uses the money markets to also influence its monetary policy as it becomes very easy to re-price short term money based on the central bank pronouncements. Once a fluid and well-developed money market is established, it becomes very easy to follow through with debt issuance and at the same time deepen the market by creating benchmark issues as well as ensure broad and regular participation by all market players.

The presence of financial services per se as reflected by the size and depth does not imply the accessibility by different users. However, when the financial system has achieved depth then

availability of and access to financial services is possible to achieve. The size and depth is viewed as important in determining saving and investment behavior. Furthermore, access and size and depth have significant implications on the real activity, economic growth and welfare.

Financial market deepening is associated with wider sourcing of finance such as the venture capital availability and the ease of access to loans. There is also a significant relationship between venture capital availability and ease of access to loans. Venture capital market in Kenya is very small and the results shows that developing that market will enable firms have access to the loans market especially because of the widened ownership which may guarantee confidence.

In a financially deep market firms have various alternatives for financing their investment. They can use the internal funding or borrow from outside either by raising external equity or using different debt instrument. The choice of the alternative depends on the cost element including the interest rate and agency costs, access and availability, and ability to service. Firms seek external funding when they face liquidity constraints. The availability of alternatives to borrowers lead to competitive interest rates among the lenders hence leading to a reduction in the lending rate which benefit the investors in terms of access to loans and cost reduction this serves to increase the level of investment within a nation which in turn is reflected in the overall economic development of a country.

## **2.6 Conclusion**

This chapter reviewed literature on domestic financial market development and economic growth in emerging markets. It first looked at the theoretical review where three theories were reviewed. These included: the financial intermediation theory, the theory of delegated monitor and modern economics theory. The chapter further reviewed empirical literature including the studies by

Hasan and Wachtel (2007) who established that taken as a whole, their evidence suggested that institutional development was strongly associated with economic growth, based on the 31 Chinese province data for period 1986-2002. Ngugi, Amanja and Maana (2009) on the other hand argue that when the financial market development offers an opportunity to the investors to diversify their financial asset basket and the firms an opportunity to diversify the sourcing of finance. Their analysis shows a positive correlation between capital market, and the financial access and depth factors.

Rousseau and Wachtel (2007) study included cross sectional and panel data on financial and macroeconomic indicators for 84 countries over the period from 1960 to 2003. In their findings, It appeared that deepening needed to be accompanied by appropriate policies for financial sector reform and regulation (Rousseau and Wachtel, 2007). Thus, the systematic study of the financial development experiences of individual countries becomes all the more critical as the next step in furthering their understanding of the nexus.

## CHAPTER THREE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter sets out various stages and phases that were followed in completing the study. In this stage, most decisions were about how research was executed and how respondents were approached, as well as when, where and how the research was completed.

The following subsections are included; research design, target population, data collection instruments, and data collection procedures and data analysis.

#### 3.2 Research Design

The study adopted a Quantitative comparative design. Quantitative researchers calculate measures of central tendency like mean and variability like standard deviation just as they do in descriptive research, but these measures alone do not provide evidence of significant differences or relationships among the variables under study (Cooper & Schindler, 2003). Further statistical procedures must be used to answer these questions. The Chi square analysis is an example of a procedure often used to detect significant differences between or among groups, and the correlation is often used to determine whether two or more variables have a systematic relationship of occurrence.

#### 3.3 Population of the Study

Population in statistics is the specific population about which information is desired. According to Ngechu (2004), a population is a well defined or set of people, services, elements, events, group of things or households that are being investigated. The target population for this study was: 44 banking institutions (43 commercial banks and 1 mortgage finance company - MFC), 4

representative offices of foreign banks, 6 Deposit-Taking Microfinance Institutions (DTMs), 118 Forex Bureaus and 2 Credit Reference Bureaus (CRBs) transacting business in Kenya as at December 2011.

### 3.4. Sample Size

A sample is a representative of the population. From the above population, the study selected 44 banking institution's population. These institutions were selected because of their massive role in intermediation which makes them represent more than 50% of the financial intermediation by turnover. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) state that a sample size of 10-30% of the population is considered enough for the generalization of the findings to the whole study. However, since the study made use of secondary data, the study applied a census where all commercial banks were included. The banking institutions have been selected because they are more representative of financial sector deepening and data on them is readily available at the Central Bank of Kenya.

Category	Population	Sample Proportion (30%)	Sample Size
Large	6	100%	6
Medium	15	100%	15
Small	23	100%	23
<b>Total Sample Size</b>			<b>44</b>

Source: (Central Bank of Kenya BSD report, 2011)

### 3.5 Data Collection

The study used secondary data collected from the Central Bank of Kenya and Deloitte reports for the period 2007 to 2011. Specifically, the study collected the data on total deposit accounts, total ATM networks and number of employees. For the dependent variable, the study collected data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The use of secondary data is justified on the basis that some



of these sources have information that was very pivotal to this study and has been vetted and accepted.

### 3.6 Data Analysis

The researcher collected data on the number of Automated teller Machines, Number of loan accounts, number of employees, Total Deposit Accounts and Deposits for the period 2007-2011. From these, the researcher calculated the Banking Sector depth, and the employment created over the period on an annual basis. Data collected was presented using tables and figures. The data was then analyzed using SSPS.

In order to determine the relationship between financial sector deepening and economic development, the researcher conducted a regression analysis using the following regression model

$$Y = B_0 + B_1X_1 + B_2X_2 + B_3X_3 + \varepsilon$$

Where Y = Economic Growth (GDP per capita)

$X_1$  = Total Deposit Accounts/ Deposits

$X_2$  = Total ATM Network

$X_3$  = Number of Employees

$\varepsilon$  = Error term

The data on above variables was collected from secondary data contained in Central Bank reports and reports from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). Total Deposit Account, Number of employees and number of loan accounts were measured by comparing the

changes in number of deposit accounts over the five years under study. These indicate the depth of financial sector in Kenya and how it has affected economic growth.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents analysis and findings of the study as set out in the research objective and research methodology. The study findings are presented on the impact of financial sector deepening on economic growth in Kenya. The data was gathered exclusively from the secondary data from the records at Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS).

#### 4.2 Changes in the banking Sector

The institutions making up the financial system in Kenya kept on changing from one year to another. The institutions comprised of commercial banks, mortgage companies, foreign exchange bureaus, deposit taking microfinance institution, representative offices of foreign banks and credit reference bureaus. As at 31st December 2008 the banking sector comprised 45 institutions, 43 of which were commercial banks and 2 mortgage finance companies, and 120 Foreign Exchange Bureaus. As at 31st December 2009, the banking sector was composed of 46 institutions, 44 of which were commercial banks and 2 mortgage finance companies. In addition, there was 1 licensed deposit taking microfinance institution and 130 foreign exchange bureaus. As at 31st December 2010, the Banking sector comprised of 44 banking institutions, 43 were commercial banks and 1 mortgage finance company, 2 representative offices of foreign banks, 5 DTMs and 126 Forex Bureaus. As of 2011, the banking sector comprised of 44 banking institutions, 43 were commercial banks and 1 mortgage finance company, 4 representative

offices of foreign banks, 6 DTMs, 118 Forex Bureaus and 2 Credit Reference Bureaus (CRB).

These findings are well summarized in the table 4.1 below:

**Table 4.1 Development of the Financial Sector in Kenya**

Year	commercial banks	MFC	Foreign Exchange Bureaus	DTMs	representative offices of foreign banks	CRB	Total Institutions
2008	43	2	120				165
2009	44	2	130	1			177
2010	43	1	126	5	2		177
2011	43	1	118	6	4	2	174

Source: Research data, 2012

### 4.3 Automated Teller Machines Network

The study sought to establish the changes in the Automated Teller machines in the Country from one year to another. In 2007, the total ATMs totalled to 1,012. This number went up by 313 ATMs in 2008 to stand at 1,325. In 2009, the numbers further grew by 392 ATMs to stand at 1,717. By 31<sup>st</sup> December 2010, there were 1,979 ATMs having registered an increase of 262 ATMs. In 2011, the ATM network grew by 226 ATMs to stand at 2,205. This represented a cumulative increase of 1193 ATMs during the study period. These findings are well illustrated in the table 4.2 below.

**Table 4.2: Automated Teller Machines Growth**

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
ATM Network	1,012	1,325	1,717	1,979	2,205
Annual Change		313	392	262	226

Source: Research data, 2012

#### 4.4 Employment opportunities offered by the industry

The study sought to establish the number of jobs offered by the financial sector (commercial Banks) within the Study period. In 2007, there were 21,657 employment opportunities offered by the commercial banks. These opportunities grew significantly during the year 2008 to stand at 25,491 thereby posting an increase of 3,834 opportunities within that year. In 2009, the job opportunities increased but at a slower pace compared to the previous year. It grew by 641 opportunities to stand at 26,132 job opportunities. In 2010, the banking sector registered an increase in offering job opportunities. The jobs increased to stand at 28,846 posting an increase of 2,714. The sector continued increasing job opportunities to 30,056 opportunities. The total increased in job opportunities offered by the sector during the study period was 8,399 job opportunities. This is well illustrated in the table 4.3 below:

**Table 4.3: Number of employees in the Banking sector**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Number of employees	21,657	25,491	26,132	28,846	30,056	
Annual Change		3,834	641	2,714	1,210	8,399

Source: Research data, 2012

#### **4.5 Total Deposit Accounts**

The study sought to establish the total deposit accounts for the period 2007 to 2011. From the study findings, there were 4, 123, 432 deposit accounts in 2007. In 2008, the deposit accounts grew by 2,305,077 to reach 6,428,509 accounts. The upward trend continued in 2009 but at a reduced pace compared to that of 2008. The change in deposit accounts in the year 2009 was 2,052,628 giving a total of 8,481,137 deposit accounts. The upward growth trend continued in 2010 posting an overall increase in deposit accounts of 3,399,977 to bring the total deposit accounts to 11,881,114. In 2011, the deposit accounts still increased but at a decreasing rate compared to 2010 figures. The deposit accounts increased by 2,369,389 deposit accounts to bring the total accounts to 14,250,503. Over the five year period under analysis, the total change in the deposit accounts stood at positive 10,127,071. This indicates that during the study period there was huge financial sector deepening among the commercial banks as indicated by the increases in the deposit accounts.

**Table 4.4: Total Deposits Accounts**

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Deposit Accounts	4,123,432	6,428,509	8,481,137	11,881,114	14,250,503	
Annual Change		2,305,077	2,052,628	3,399,977	2,369,389	10,127,071

Source: Research Data, 2012

#### 4.6 Gross Domestic product (GDP) Growth Rates

The study sought to establish the GDP growth rates for the five year period under study. From the research findings the GDP growth rates in Kenya were as shown in the table 4.5 below.

**Table 4.5: GDP Growth rate (%)**

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
GDP Growth rates (%)	7.1	1.5	2.6	5.6	4.5
Annual Change		-5.6	1.1	3	-1.1

Source; (Research data, 2012)

From the table 4.5 above the GDP growth rate stood at 7.1% in 2007. However, in 2008, the GDP growth rate shed off 5.6% points to stand at 1.5. The drastic drop of the GDP growth rate was largely attributed to the Post Election Violence (PEV) which led to huge losses across the country. In 2009, the Kenya economy started to consolidate itself following the return of calmness and peace in most parts of the Country. The GDP growth rate for the year stood at 2.6 after posting an increase of 1.1% as compared to the 2008 GDP growth rate. According to the economic survey 2011, the Kenyan economy returned to higher growth against a background of macroeconomic stability, increased credit to private sector, low inflationary pressure and

improved weather conditions. GDP expanded by 5.6% after suppressed growth of 1.5% and 2.6% in 2008 and 2009 respectively. In 2010, the country's GDP growth rate grew rapidly to stand at 5.6% thereby posting an addition 3% to the previous year's GDP growth rate. In 2011, the GDP growth rate went down, the high cost of fuel drove inflation up to 12.95%. High fuel prices and elevated food prices crushed the bottom of the pyramid. The shilling came under increased selling pressure trading at 87.56 in June 2011 against the Dollar as a result of this dynamics. The performance of Kenya' GDP rates continued to be downgraded. The Country experienced a down fall in its GDP growth rate in 2011 to stand at 4.5% indicating a drop of 1.1% from the GDP growth rate posted in 2010.

#### 4.7 Regression Analysis

In order to establish the relationship among the variables (independent), multiple regression analysis was conducted. The analysis applied the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) to compute the measurements of the multiple regressions for the study. The findings were as shown in the table 4.10 below.

**Table 4.6: Model Summary**

Model	R	R <sup>2</sup>	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.873 <sup>a</sup>	0.763	0.731	2.19413

Source: Research data, 2011

Coefficient of determination explains the extent to which changes in the dependent variable (Economic Growth Rate) can be explained by the change in the independent variables or the



percentage of variation in the dependent variable that is explained by all the three independent variables (ATMs, Employment opportunities and Total Deposit Accounts).

The correlation and the coefficient of determination of the dependent variables (Economic Growth Rate %) when all the three independent variables are combined was measured and tested. From the findings 76.3% of economic growth rates in Kenya was attributed to combination of the three independent factors (ATMs, Employment opportunities and Total Deposit Accounts) investigated in this study. A further 23.7% of Economic growth rate changes are attributed to other factors not investigated in this study.

**Table 4.7: Coefficient of determination**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	0.517	1.2798		1.848	.03163
Deposits Accounts	1.405	0.005	4.694	1.472	.0380
Number of employees	-0.002	0.002	-3.209	-1.455	.383
ATM Network	-0.008	0.15	-1.617	-0.511	.0699
a. Dependent Variable: GDP					

In order to determine the relationship between financial sector deepening and economic development, the researcher conducted a regression analysis. As per the SPSS generated table 4.7, the equation ( $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \varepsilon$ ) becomes:

$$Y = 0.517 + 1.405 X_1 + -0.02X_2 + -0.008 X_3 + \epsilon$$

Where Y is the dependent variable (economic development),  $X_1$  is the total deposits accounts independent variable,  $X_2$  is number of employees and  $X_3$  is total ATM network.

As per the regression equation established, if all factors were taken into account to be constant at zero, economic growth as measured by GDP would be 0.517. The data findings analyzed also shows that if all other independent variables are taken at zero, a unit increase in Deposit

Accounts will lead to 1.405 unit increase in the Gross domestic product of Kenya. Further, a unit increase in number of employees will lead to a -0.002 increase in Gross domestic product of Kenya whereas a unit increase in ATM networks will lead to -0.008 increase in Gross domestic product of Kenya. From the above analysis of the betas, it can be inferred that total deposit accounts contributes a lot on the economic growth in Kenya followed by number of employees and ATM networks.

#### **4.8. Summary and Interpretation of the Findings**

Financial deepening and intermediation shows the extent of penetration of financial products in the economy at large. A high penetration level is generally attributed to stability and soundness of the financial system and confidence on economic agents. Financial sector plays a vital role in improving the financial deepening in a country. For the case of Kenya, this study used three variables to measure financial sector deepening. The dependent variable was economic growth which was measured by gross domestic product. The independent variables included: automated teller machines (ATMs), employment opportunities and total deposit accounts. These variables grew steady for the five years under study. Trends in widely used indicators of financial sector deepening and intermediation suggest substantial improvement in Kenyan during the last five years.

From the regression analysis listed above in 4.7, it was established that financial deepening affects economic growth positively to the extent of 76.3% if all the conditions are held constant. These findings are in agreement with some scholars and researcher who have established similar results. For example, Odedokun (1998), Islam and Osman (2011) established that financial intermediation drives economic growth while others like Odhiambo (2011) have argued that economic growth drives financial intermediation.

The findings of this study are in contradiction with those of Ardic, Oya and Damar (2006) whose study results revealed a strongly negative relationship between financial deepening measured in terms of both public and private banking sector and growth in real GDP per capita in Turkish provinces. This study sought to contribute to the body of literature by examining the relationship between financial intermediation and economic growth in Kenya which is a unique market with unique characteristics.

ATMs provide many of the most demanded deposit services by customer in the banking industry including: cash withdrawals, cash or check deposits, transfers among deposit accounts, and bill payments. With increases in the number of ATMs, the customer would efficiently conduct their transactions as they would in a physical branch. Increased ATMs promote the saving culture among bank customers. With increased saving among customers, the financial institutions will access deposits which they can use to extend credit in their money creation process. From the study, the number of ATMs offered by the banking industry increased from 1,012 in the year 2007 to 2,205 in the year 2011. This shows that the number of ATMs increased continuously during the study period. Increased ATMs also indicate increased accessibility to finance hence flexibility in transacting. Financial sector deepening through ATMs promotes economic growth through its role of smoothening the financial intermediation role of financial sector by allowing easy access to commercial banks services hence the increase in the number of accounts.

A comparison between deposit accounts and gross domestic product in the year 2008 posits a close relationship between the two. Although there was an increase in the number of deposit

accounts, they increased at reducing rate as compared to other years. This is also manifested in the GDP where the country registered the lowest GDP in the five years under study. This supports the findings of this study that financial sector deepening plays a key role in economic growth. Increase in deposit accounts indicate that the commercial banks are able to collect deposits from a wider customer base hence increasing the amounts available to commercial banks for lending. With increased lending levels in the country, more funds will be invested in different sectors hence positively impacting on the economic growth registered.

This study believes that the most important role of the financial sector in facilitating growth is to reduce information, enforcement, and transaction costs. This is achieved through a number of specific functions that the financial sector performs. These includes among the many roles that the financial sector play: mobilization and pooling of savings as a process of agglomerating capital from diverse savers for investment that would boost economic development in the Country. Mobilizing savings involves overcoming transaction costs and informational asymmetry problems by ensuring easy reach and accessibility of the financial institutions through financial development. This can be achieved through financial sector innovation and employment of technology in their operations because financial systems that are more effective at pooling the savings of individuals promote economic development by increasing savings, exploiting economies of scale, and overcoming investment indivisibilities.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Summary

The banking sector maintained a stable number during the period of study. The changes in the number of financial institutions during the study period were negligible as they ranged from one to two. This portrays the financial stability realized among the financial institutions in Kenya following stringent regulations by the Central bank of Kenya which has reduced the frequency of commercial banks becoming bankruptcy. However, during the period of the study, financial sector deepening was high as the commercial banks strived to leverage their operations through adoption of new technologies. These included automation of bank process and adoption of automated teller machines as opposed to offering their services only through physical brick and mortar branches.

As the commercial banks continues stretching their services to different parts of the country, their continued need for more employees increased leading to an increasing growth in employment opportunities offered by the sector. With increased number of employment opportunities, the sector contributed positively to economic growth as it reduced the rate of unemployment in the country. Through expansion of their services and increasing the customer base as witnessed by the increases in the deposit accounts, the sector increased its efficiency in its financial intermediation role. This meant that the sector was able to mobilize savings from surplus units and distribute them to deficit units thus availing the much needed capital to deficit units. This increased financial accessibility including credit which spurred economy growth.

However, in 2008, the GDP growth rate reached its lowest point in history following the Post Election Violence (PEV) which led to huge losses across the country. The Kenyan economy returned has continued to perform decently following macroeconomic instabilities, increased credit to private sector, low inflationary pressure and improved weather conditions.

## 5.2 Conclusions

The study concludes that apart from the three financial sectors deepening factors discussed above, there are other factors having great influence on the economic development of Kenya. These include other macroeconomic factors like the rate of inflation which is fueled by other factors like fuel prices which have a great impact on the prevailing price levels in the country. Another factor noted in the discussions was the prevailing exchange rates in the country as they affect the pricing of imports and exports thus the balance of payment.

The study also concludes that financial sector deepening grew steadily during the study period despite the slow mixed growth in the economic growth registered in the country. Financial sector deepening improved economic growth by increasing accessibility to credit in Kenya as it increased its financial services across the country. In addition, increased financial sector recorded shows that more individuals secured job opportunities in the banking sector hence a boost to economic growth as the living standards of these employed staff was boosted.

The study also concludes that financial sector deepening is an important factor in economic development of a nation. This is because the financial sector plays a key role in the distribution of resources from the surplus units to deficient units in a more efficient way. The findings of this study are consistent with those of Hasan and Wachtel (2007) who established that taken as a

whole, their evidence suggested that institutional development was strongly associated with economic growth, based on the 31 Chinese province data for period 1986-2002.

### **5.3 Policy Recommendations**

Developing the financial sector means improving the functions, structures, and the human resource, to ensure efficient delivery of services to the citizens. Policymakers should design the policies which will promote the financial and capital markets development and deepening, remove the obstacles that impede their growth and strengthen the health and competitiveness of the banking system. They must introduce measures that increase accountability and autonomy of financial institutions as well as restructuring and recapitalization of financial institutions to ensure stability of the financial system. This study therefore recommends that the Government of Kenya ensure efficiency in its regulation and supervision of all financial institutions in allowing more private banks and non-bank financial institutions to broaden their financial market to accelerate financial development and improve the financial structure that leads to increase economic growth of Kenya.

The study further recommends that the Government through its relevant offices promote the development of Microfinance institutions as they play a key role in deepening financial services in Kenya and in the alleviation of poverty especially in the rural areas. The development of the micro finance sector is very necessary so as to make credit accessible to micro entrepreneurs who are often left out in the formal credit markets. These will boost private sector development and investments which is the engine of growth and development in Kenya. The theoretical argument for linking financial development to economic growth is that a well developed financial system performs several critical functions to enhance the efficiency of intermediation

by reducing information, transaction, and monitoring costs. A modern financial system promotes investment by identifying and funding good business opportunities, mobilizes savings, monitors the performance of managers, enables the trading, hedging, and diversification of risk, and facilitates the exchange of goods and services. These functions result in a more efficient allocation of resources, in a more rapid accumulation of physical and human capital, and in faster technological progress, which in turn feed economic growth.

The study also recommends that the Government provide relevant structures and environment for the smooth operation of financial institutions in the country. With an improved operating environment, the financial sector will contribute positively to economic development as it will provide more employment opportunities to Kenya make credit easily accessible to qualifying applicant and deficient units and also increase their deposit levels as they seek to increase their customer base. Financial sector deepening plays an important role in economic development. From the findings, financial sector deepening has a positive correlation with economic growth.

#### **5.4 Limitations of the Study**

A limitation for the purpose of this research was regarded as a factor that was present and contributed to the researcher getting either inadequate information or if otherwise the response given would have been totally different from what the researcher expected. The main limitations of this study were:

The data used was secondary data generated for other purposes. The measures used may keep on varying from one year to another subject to the prevailing condition. For example the economic growth was deeply affected by the post election violence which slowed down economic development even though the financial institutions remained stable at between 43-46.



The inflation rates have been consistently high in the country forcing the Central Bank to raise its CBR rate which is passed on to other sectors in the economy thereby influencing the overall economic development of the country. This impact negatively on the financial sector deepening efforts in the country as inflation and cost of living increases.

### **5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies**

The study suggests that further research be conducted on the relationship between financial sector deepening and accessibility to credit among small and medium enterprises. This is because financial sector deepening has been promoted to a large extent by Microfinance institutions which were not considered in this study. This will help generalize the findings to the whole population.

The study further recommends that another study be conducted in Kenya on the relationship between financial sector deepening and economic growth after five years to compare with the findings in this study so as to assess the contributions of financial sector deepening and economic development.

The study also suggests that further studies be carried out on the influence of macroeconomic policies on economic growth in Kenya. This study will help explain the various stances taken by the monetary committee on the living standards of Kenyan citizens. This will help establish the effects of various steps taken by the Monetary Committee on economic growth of the country.

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## APPENDIX:

### List of Commercial Banks in Kenya as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2011

1	Kenya Commercial Bank Ltd (Large)	27	Consolidated Bank of Kenya Ltd (small)
2	Standard Chartered Bank Ltd (Large)		
3	Barclays Bank of Kenya Ltd (Large)	28	Credit Bank Ltd (small)
4	Co-operative Bank of Kenya Ltd (Large)	29	Trans-National Bank Ltd (small)
5	CFCStanbic Bank Ltd (Large)	30	African Banking Corporation Ltd (small)
6	Equity Bank Ltd (Large)	31	Giro Commercial Bank Ltd (small)
7	Bank of India Ltd (Medium)	32	Equatorial Bank Ltd (small)
8	Bank of Baroda Ltd (Medium)	33	Paramount Universal Bank Ltd (small)
9	Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd (Medium)	34	Jamii Bora Bank Ltd (small)
10	Prime Bank Ltd (Medium)	35	Fina Bank Ltd (small)
11	National Bank of Kenya Ltd (Medium)	36	Victoria Commercial Bank Ltd (small)
12	Citibank N.A. (Medium)	37	Guardian Bank Ltd (small)
13	Bank of Africa Ltd (Medium)	38	Development Bank of Kenya Ltd (small)
14	Chase Bank Ltd (Medium)	39	Fidelity Commercial Bank Ltd (small)
15	Imperial Bank Ltd (Medium)	40	Charterhouse Bank Ltd (small)
16	NIC Bank Ltd (Medium)	41	K-Rep Bank Ltd (small)
17	Ecobank Ltd (Medium)	42	GulfAfrican Bank Ltd (small)
18	I & M Bank Ltd (Medium)	43	First Community Bank Ltd (small)
19	Diamond Trust Bank Ltd (Medium)	44	UBA Kenya Bank Ltd (small)
20	Family Bank Ltd (Medium)		
21	Housing Finance Co. of Kenya Ltd (Medium)		
22	Habib Bank Ltd (small)		
23	Oriental Commercial Bank Ltd (small)		
24	Habib A.G. Zurich (small)		
25	Middle East Bank Ltd (small)		
26	Dubai Bank Ltd (small)		