

FISCAL POLICY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA (1980-2017)**IYABO M. OKEDINA**

Department of Economics,
Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo,
Ogun State, Nigeria

OLADAPO G. AWOLAJA

Department of Economics,
Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo,
Ogun State, Nigeria

BINUYO BABATUNDE O

Department of Economics,
Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo,
Ogun State, Nigeria

And**OLUWATOYIN OLANIYAN**

Department of Economics,
Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo,
Ogun State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study sought to examine the relationship between fiscal policy and economic growth in Nigeria. The study employed the annual time series data covering the period of 1980-2017 sourced from the CBN Statistical Bulletins, World Bank Indicators and the National Bureau of Statistic. The results using the Phillip-Perron test revealed that all the variables are integrated of order 1. The Non-linear Autoregressive Distributed Lag (NARDL) estimation co-integration framework was employed to investigate the expansionary and/or contractionary effect of fiscal policy on economic growth. The findings concluded that there is a long-run relationship between fiscal policy and economic growth in Nigeria and that an expansionary fiscal policy is growth promoting while a contractionary fiscal policy is growth diminishing. The study recommends that an expansionary fiscal policy should be pursued by the government to promote growth.

Keywords: Fiscal Policy, Economic Growth, NARDL

Introduction

Economies of all countries are governed by several policies established by the government. A policy is a plan or action that is intended to influence decisions. Of all the policies the government makes, the most important policy is Economic Policies. Economic policies are plans or actions that are put in place to control the performance of the economy. Economic policies could either be fiscal or monetary.

Fiscal policy is a macroeconomic tool or measure used by the government to stabilize the economy by influencing its revenue and expenditures. Government revenue refers to the different ways by which government generates income for funding such as tax, foreign aid, trade surplus. Of all these sources of revenue for the government, tax is the most profitable source of revenue for the government. Government expenditure is the circulation of funds that the government has raised. The major constituents of government expenditure are recurrent

and capital expenditure. The major constituents of government expenditure are recurrent and capital expenditure. Therefore, we can say that fiscal policy is a technique of government management of the economy through fiscal policy instruments such as taxation, government expenditure and deficit financing in order to achieve macroeconomic objectives aimed at influencing macroeconomic activity so as to direct the economy towards achieving the policy goals of internal and external balance (Chukuwigwe & Alibi, 2008). The objective of fiscal policy as stated by Anyawu (1993), is to promote economic conditions conducive to promote business growth while ensuring that any government actions are consistent with government stability. Fiscal policies used by the government could either be contractionary or expansionary. A contractionary policy is employed when the government wants to slow the growth of the economy to a healthy economic level while the expansionary policy is implemented during periods of recession.

Over the years, fiscal policy has been the most important tool influencing macroeconomic performance in Nigeria. Most research works have stated that an increase in government expenditure is necessary for economic growth in Nigeria which can be seen in the works of Umaru (2011), Oriaregbete (2018) and Agbarakwe (2018) who stated that government should increase their expenditure so as to enhance economic growth. Government expenditure has increased over the years without significant changes in the economic growth of the country. Looking back at the performance of the Nigerian economy over the years, we have noticed that government expenditure has been increasing drastically and economic output has also increased but not by as much as the increase in expenditure. Looking at the 5 year average of government expenditure and economic growth from a 37 year period, it is noticed that government expenditure has increased from an average of 11 billion naira in 1985 to an average of 4,815 trillion naira in 2017. This is a very large increase in government expenditure. Economic growth on the other hand has only increased from an average of -2.5% in 1985 to an average of 4.7% in 2017. This result shows that an increase in government expenditure has not brought about significant growth to the Nigerian economy. Nigeria has engaged in unproductive public spending over the years which has brought a decrease in the growth rate of the economy.

Studies such as Ilegbinosa (2013), Oriaregbete (2018) and Al-Jebory (2016) concluded in their works that an expansionary fiscal policy would be beneficial to the economy and that contracting fiscal policy is not the right tool of fiscal policy to be adopted while Edame and Okoi (2015) believed that there should be a reduction.

This study seeks to determine the impact of expansionary fiscal policy and contractionary fiscal policy on economic growth in Nigeria using the Non-linear Autoregressive Distributed Lag (NARDL) estimation technique.

Literature Review

M'Amanja and Morrissey (2005) investigated the effects of fiscal policy on economic growth in Kenya using the Engel-Granger co-integration approach and Auto-Regressive Distributed Lag model (ARDL) co-integration approach. The result shows that unproductive expenditure and non-distortionary tax revenue have no impact on growth while productive expenditure has a strong adverse effect on growth. Appah (2010) examined the effects of fiscal policy on economic growth in Nigeria for the period of 1991-2005 using the OLS regression

analysis. The results show that there is a significant relationship between fiscal policy components and economic growth.

Ahmed (2011) examined the impact of fiscal policy in managing and improving economic growth in Pakistan using the Ordinary Least Squares method of estimation. The result shows that there is a long-run relationship between fiscal policy and economic growth. Rena and Kefela (2011) investigated the impact of fiscal policy on economic growth on selected developing African countries namely Ghana, Uganda and Kenya. Their results showed that fiscal deficits have negative impact on developing countries in Africa.

Ogbole et, al (2011) examined the impact of fiscal policy on economic growth in Nigeria from a period of 1970-2009 dividing the time periods into the period of regulation. Their results showed that the impact of government expenditure on GDP is insignificant. There is a significant difference in the effectiveness of fiscal policy on GDP during regulation and deregulation periods. Munongo (2012) examined the effectiveness of fiscal policy instruments on economic growth in Zimbabwe from the period of 1980-2010 using the Johansen co-integration test and Error Correction Models were estimated to take care of short-run dynamics. The results showed that government consumption expenditure and income tax positively impacts economic growth in the period covered but government capital expenditure has a negative effect on economic growth in Zimbabwe and a long-run relationship exists.

Audu (2012) evaluated the relationship between money supply, fiscal deficits and exports as a means of analyzing impact of fiscal policy on the growth of the Nigerian economy using data from 1970-2010. The results showed that there is a significant and causal relationship between broad money supply, fiscal deficits and exports on fiscal policy. Ogege and Shiro (2012) examined the dynamics of Nigeria's monetary and fiscal policies on the growth of the Nigerian economy using Vector Error Correction Model (VECM). The results show that there is a long-run linear relationship between both monetary policy and the fiscal policy on economic growth.

Ilegbinosa (2013) examined the problems surrounding the procedures of fiscal policy and their influence on economic growth on the Nigerian economy between 1970 and 2009 using the Ordinary Least Square regression analysis. The result showed that there is a positive relationship between real gross domestic product and government expenditure. Onwe (2014) sought to provide empirical evidence of the impact of government expenditure components on the growth of the Nigerian economy. The results showed that federal expenditure on economic services and transfer payments have negative impact on economic growth.

Agu et al (2014) examined the impact of the various components of fiscal policy on the Nigerian economy using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression method. The results show that there is a positive relationship between government expenditure and economic growth. Asaju et al (2014) examined if the Federal government has been able to effectively use fiscal policy as an instrument to enhance economic growth and reduce poverty in Nigeria. The result showed that the economic growth recorded has been inconclusive and has not made the desired impact on citizenry as the poverty rate is still high.

Takuma and Iyke (2015) examined the casual influence between tax revenue and economic growth in Ghana from 1986-2014 using the Vector Auto Regressive (VAR) tests. The results show that there is a unidirectional casual flow from the tax revenue to economic growth in Ghana. Maku (2015) examined the impact of fiscal policy on economic growth in Nigeria from

1970 to 2011 using Ordinary Least Squares. Empirical findings show that fiscal policy exerts a significant positive impact on economic growth in Nigeria, which indicates that appropriate fiscal measures stimulate the Nigerian economy.

Edame and Okoi (2015) examined the relative impacts of fiscal deficits on economic growth in Nigeria during the military and democratic regimes. The results showed that fiscal policy had a significant effect during the military regime while it had no significant impact on economic growth during the democratic regime. Okoh (2015) examined the impact of fiscal policy on the growth of the agricultural sector in Nigeria using the Error Correction Model (ECM). The result shows that the impact of total government expenditure on the agricultural sector on economic growth is negative.

Quashigah et al (2016) examined the impact of fiscal policy on economic growth in Ghana using the method of Vector Auto regression (VAR) and Error Correction Mechanism (ECM). The Granger causality test showed that there is unidirectional causality between economic growth and government expenditure. Oyinyechi, et al. (2016) investigated the impact of fiscal policy on the Nigerian economy using the OLS regression analysis. They discovered that there is no significant relationship between capital expenditure, recurrent expenditure, tax revenue and real GDP on economic growth.

Abubakar (2016) examined the effects of fiscal policy on shocks in output and unemployment in Nigeria for the period of 1981-2015 using the Structural Vector Auto Regression (SVAR). The study showed that public expenditure has a positive and long-run effect on output. Al-Jebory (2016) investigated the effect of public spending variables on economic development in Iraq using the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) estimation technique. The results show that capital expenditure has a positive effect on economic growth while government recurrent expenditure has a negative effect on growth rate of the economy in Iraq. Jelilov and Musa (2016) investigated the impact of government expenditure on economic growth in Nigeria from 1981-2012 using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) estimation technique. The results show that government expenditure has significant impact on economic growth. Matallah and Matallah (2017) examined the impact of fiscal policy in economic growth in Algeria from a period of 1970-2015 using the Johansen co-integration test and Vector Error Correction Model (VECM). Their findings show that both indirect taxes and productive current expenditures have a significant long-term positive impact on economic growth.

Cattan (2018) examined the relationship between fiscal policy and economic growth in Brazil from 2002-2016 using the Structural Vector Auto Regressive model (SVAR) model. The results of his findings show that consumption and expenditure have a significant effect on GDP and there is a positive relationship between public revenue and GDP. Oriaregbete (2018) examined the impact of fiscal policy on economic growth in Nigeria from 1981 to 2016 using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) multiple regression analysis and Error Correction Model (ECM). The result showed that government revenue and capital expenditure have positive but insignificant impact on economic growth in the short-run while, Recurrent expenditure has a significant impact on GDP in both in short-run and the long-run.

Agbarakwe (2018) examined the relationship that exists between fiscal policy tools and key macroeconomic indicators (GDP, Inflation and Unemployment) for the period of 1980-2017 using a Vector Error Correction Model (VECM). The result showed that there is a positive long-run relationship between government expenditure and economic growth. Miftahu et al (2018)

examined the effects of fiscal policy operations on economic growth and stability in Nigeria using the Auto Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) estimation technique. The results show that there is a significant but negative relationship between government expenditure on economic growth in the long-run but tax revenue has a positive but insignificant impact on economic growth.

Data and Methodology

The data for the empirical analysis are annual series spanning 1980 to 2017 for fiscal policy, economic growth, human capital and physical capital. Fiscal policy is measured by Government expenditure, GE, economic growth is measured by Real gross domestic product, RGDP, human capital is measured by tertiary enrolment and gross fixed capital formation measures physical capital. The tertiary enrolment data is obtained from the World Development Indicators (WDI) while data for other variables are obtained from the Statistical Bulletins, publications of the Central Bank of Nigeria. All the variables for the analysis are log transformed.

The model used in this study follows the Endogenous Growth theory where economic growth is dependent on changes in fiscal policy. This study adopts the asymmetric Non-linear Autoregressive Distributed Lag (NARDL) technique. This will allow us to examine both long-run and short-run asymmetries of the response of economic growth to fiscal policies.

The functional form of the model is specified as:

$$\text{RGDP} = f(\text{GFCF}, \text{TERE}, \text{GE}) \quad (1)$$

The model is further expressed as an econometric model

$$\text{RGDP} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \text{GFCF} + \alpha_2 \text{TERE} + \alpha_3 \text{GE} + \text{Ut} \quad (2)$$

Where:

RGDP= Real Gross Domestic Product

GFCF= Gross Fixed Capital Formation

TERE= Tertiary Enrollment

GE= Government Expenditure

Ut = Error term which represents the variables not represented in the model

α_0 = Intercept

α_1, α_2 and α_3 = slope coefficient of each of the respective variables

The non-linear Autoregressive Distributed Lag (NARDL) co-integration approach was employed to determine the short-run and long-run asymmetries between fiscal policies and economic growth.

The long run asymmetries equation for economic growth is specified as thus:

$$\text{RGDP}_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{GFCF}_t + \beta_2 \text{TERE}_t + \beta_3 \text{GE}_t^+ + \beta_4 \text{GE}_t^- + \text{Ut} \quad (3)$$

Where RGDP, GFCF, GE and TERE are the natural log values of real GDP growth rate, gross fixed capital formation, government expenditure and tertiary enrollment respectively.

Whereas, $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ and β_4 are the vectors of the long run parameters to be estimated. GE_t^+ and GE_t^- are the partial sums of positive and negative changes in government expenditure, which is expressed as:

$$\text{GE}_t^+ = \sum_{i=1}^t \Delta \text{GE}_t^+ = \sum_{i=1}^t \max(\Delta \text{GE}_t, 0) \quad (4)$$

$$\text{GE}_t^- = \sum_{i=1}^t \Delta \text{GE}_t^- = \sum_{i=1}^t \min(\Delta \text{GE}_t, 0) \quad (5)$$

To estimate the long run relationship between fiscal policy and economic growth, we integrate equation 3 into the ARDL framework as:

$$\Delta RGDPGR = \alpha + \delta_0 RGDP_{t-1} + \delta_1 GE_{t-1}^+ + \delta_2 GE_{t-1}^- + \delta_3 GFCF + \delta_4 TE_{t-1} + \sum_{j=1}^p \omega_j \Delta RGDP_{t-1} + \sum_{j=0}^q \theta_j \Delta GFCF_{t-j} + \sum_{j=0}^m \varphi_j TERE_{t-j} + \sum_{j=0}^r (\lambda_j^+ \Delta GE_{t-j}^+ + \lambda_j^- \Delta GE_{t-j}^-) + \mu_t \quad (6)$$

Where p, q, r, s are the lag orders of the variables while the rest of the variables are still as defined above.

A-priori Expectation

A-priori, the level of investment in physical capital and the level of human capital investment are expected to have a positive effect on economic growth. Theoretically it is expected that a contractionary fiscal policy will decrease economic growth and an expansionary fiscal policy will increase economic growth.

Empirical Results and Discussion

The unit root tests were conducted for all the variables using the Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) and Phillip-Perron (PP) tests. This is to affirm that none of the variable is $I(2)$. The unit root tests considered the constant and linear trend and constant at 5% level of significance. The results are presented in tables 1 and 2. it can be observed that government expenditure and tertiary enrollment are stationary at levels $I(0)$, RGDP, GFCF, LRGDP, LGE and LTERE are stationary at first differencing $I(1)$ while LGFCF is not stationary at levels or at first differencing. The Phillips-Perron unit root test was carried out to determine if the result obtained corresponds or deviates from the results of the ADF. Using Phillip-Perron at the 5% level of significance, we can see that RGDP, GFCF, TERE, LGFCF, LGE and LTERE are all stationary at $I(1)$ while, GE and LRGDP are both stationary at $I(0)$. Based on the Phillip-Perron results, it is concluded that the variables are stationary and as such cannot produce a spurious result, we then move on to carrying out the model estimation using NARDL.

Table 1: Results of ADF Unit Root Test

Variables	Level				First difference				Order of integration
	Intercept		Trend and Intercept		Intercept		Trend and Intercept		
	ADF Statistics	5% Critical value	ADF Statistics	5% Critical value	ADF Statistics	5% Critical value	ADF Statistics	5% Critical value	
RGDP	0.3792	-2.946	-1.655	-3.54	-3.119	-2.946	-3.159	-3.54	$I(1)$
GFCF	-0.341	-2.943	-1.65	-3.537	-2.819	-2.951	-5.41	-3.544	$I(1)$
GE	5.159	-2.968	5.215	-3.581	5.126	-2.976	1.213	-3.588	$I(0)$
TERE	-0.735	-2.943	-4.031	-3.544	-5.374	-2.951	-5.367	-3.548	$I(0)$
LRGDP	-0.262	-2.951	-2.241	-3.544	-4	-2.951	-3.299	-3.548	$I(1)$
LGFCF	-0.676	-2.943	-1.956	-3.537	-2.467	-2.951	-2.753	-3.548	-
LGE	-0.86	-2.946	-0.809	-3.54	-7.23	-2.946	-7.213	-3.54	$I(1)$
LTERE	-1.67	-2.943	-1.081	-3.537	-4.68	-2.946	-4.83	-3.54	$I(1)$

Source: Authors computation using E-views 9

Table 2: Phillip- Perron Unit Root Test

Variables	Level				First difference				Order of integration
	Intercept		Trend and Intercept		Intercept		Trend and Intercept		
	ADF Statistics	5% Critical value	ADF Statistics	5% Critical value	ADF Statistics	5% Critical value	ADF Statistics	5% Critical value	
RGDP	1.902	-2.943	-2.282	-3.536	-3.07	-2.945	-3.101	-3.54	I(1)
GFCF	-0.482	-2.943	1.495	-3.536	-	-2.945	-6.845	-3.54	I(1)
GE	5.834	-2.943	2.935	-3.536	-	-2.945	-0.676	-3.54	I(0)
TERE	-0.382	-2.943	-2.275	-3.536	-	-2.945	-7.35	-3.54	I(1)
LRGDP	6.863	-2.943	-3.961	-3.536	-4.19	-2.945	-3.925	-3.54	I(0)
LGFCF	-0.845	-2.943	-1.902	-3.536	-5.33	-2.945	-6.052	-3.54	I(1)
LGE	-0.345	-3.621	-1.962	-3.536	-	-2.945	-7.103	-3.54	I(1)
LTERE	-1.974	-2.943	-0.722	-3.536	-	-2.945	-5.582	-3.54	I(1)

Source: Authors computation using E-views 9

The results of the bounds test and the Wald test of cointegration are reported in Tables 3 and 3. From table 3, it can be observed that there is a strong evidence of co-integration at 1% significance level. The value of the F statistics reported in Table 3 is greater than the upper critical value at one percent significance level. From these results it can be deduced that long run relationship exists between the variables. This finding is in line with study of Ahmed (2011), Munongo (2012) and Agbarakwe (2018).

Table 3: Results of Wald test of co-integration for Fiscal Policy

Test Statistic	Value	Df	Probability
F-Statistic	6.174682	(5,27)	0.0006
Chi-Square	30.87341	5	0.0000

Source: Authors Computation using EViews 9

Table 3: Bounds Co-integration Test

Model	F-Statistic	
RGDP=f(GFCF,TERE,GE)	6.174682	
	k=3	
Critical Value	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1%	4.29	5.61
5%	3.23	4.35
10%	2.72	3.77

With the evidence of cointegration between fiscal policy and economic growth. The long run coefficients must be estimated. The optimal lag length according to the Schwarz Criterion is 1. The non-linear Autoregressive Distributed Lag (NARDL) technique is employed to estimate the short run and long run coefficients. The results of the long run coefficients are therefore reported in Table 4. From the table, the coefficients of the positive and negative changes in government expenditure as well as the coefficient of gross fixed capital formation and tertiary enrollment. The coefficient depicting the positive change in government expenditure was 2.9466. This result shows that an expansionary fiscal policy will lead to a 2.9466% increase in RGDP. However the coefficient depicting the negative change in government expenditure was -23.1142; therefore the contractionary fiscal policy leads to a 23.1142% decrease in RGDP. The results are however statistically significant.

The long run estimate of gross fixed capital formation is negative and significant; the coefficient is 0.0498, the result shows that a one percent change will lead to a reduction in RGDP by roughly 4.9304%. In the same way, the coefficient of tertiary enrollment is negative and insignificant. The results show that 1% increase in tertiary enrollment leads to a 6.8025% decrease in RGDP. The long run coefficient of gross fixed capital formation is negative and significant at 5% significance level while the coefficient of tertiary enrollment is negative and insignificant. The results suggest that that 1% increase in the size of gross fixed capital formation as a share of real GDP is related to the decrease in RGDP by 4.9304% while a 1% increase in tertiary enrollment leads to a 6.8025% decrease in RGDP.

The estimates of the short run dynamics associated with the long run relationship established for gross fixed capital formation and tertiary enrolment from the NARDL model as reported in table 4. Therefore in the short-run, gross fixed capital formation and tertiary enrollment in the previous year has a positive and non-significant effect on real GDP, while tertiary enrollment in the current year has a negative and non-significant effect on real GDP.

The Wald test for long-run asymmetry for fiscal policy is reported in table 5; the F-statistics probability value is greater than 5% level of significance. The result implies that symmetry exists between government expenditure and real GDP; this means that effect of positive changes in government expenditure is equal to the effect of the negative changes in government expenditure.

Table 4: NARDL results for Fiscal Policy

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.*
C	2.416645	1.366493	1.768501	0.0883
LRGDP(-1)	-0.010104	0.068646	-0.147184	0.8841
LGE_P(-1)	0.029773	0.018935	1.572405	0.1275
LGE_N(-1)	-0.233546	0.071041	-3.287505	0.0028
LGFCF(-1)	-0.049817	0.031997	-1.556945	0.1311
LTERE(-1)	-0.068733	0.031009	-2.216596	0.0353
DLGFCF	0.074525	0.037158	2.005638	0.0550
DLTERE(-1)	0.048959	0.029697	1.648631	0.1108
DLTERE	-0.050154	0.032675	-1.534966	0.1364
R ²	0.690004			
Adjusted R ²	0.598153			

Source: Author's Computation using EViews 9

Table 5: Result of Wald test for long-run asymmetry for Fiscal Policy

Test Statistic	Value	Df	Probability
t-statistic	0.149382	27	0.8824
F-statistic	0.022315	(1, 27)	0.8824
Chi-square	0.022315	1	0.8813

Source: Authors Computation on Eviews 9

Table 6: Result of the post- estimation tests for Fiscal Policy

Tests	F-statistics value	Probability value
Ramsey Reset test	2.613906	0.1180
Serial correlation test: Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test	0.025838	0.9745
Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey	1.280503	0.2945
Normality test: Jarque Bera test	1.401904	0.496113

Source: Authors Computation on EViews 9

The results of the various diagnostic tests carried out to validate the results of the NARDL model are reported in table 6. The diagnostic tests considered in this study are the Jarque-Bera statistic for normality test, Breusch-Godfrey LM statistic for autocorrelation test, Breusch-Pagan Godfrey test for heteroscedasticity test and Ramsey Reset test for stability test. The model is properly specified from the Ramsey Reset test, there is no serial correlation in the model, from the Breusch-Pagan Godfrey test, it can be concluded that disturbances have an equal variance. From the Jarque-Bera test it can be deduced that the disturbances in the model follow a normal distribution.

Conclusion

This paper examined the effects of fiscal policy on economic growth. The objective of this research work was to ascertain if there was any relationship between fiscal policy and economic growth in Nigeria by analyzing whether an expansionary or contractionary fiscal policy is growth promoting or growth retarding. Another objective was to determine if fiscal policy has effectively contributed to economic growth. The Non Linear AutoRegressive Distributed Lag (NARDL) technique was employed in the estimation.

Empirical evidence from this analysis suggests that there is existence of cointegration between fiscal policy and economic growth. Contractionary fiscal policy has a negative and significant effect on economic growth while expansionary fiscal policy has a positive and significant effect on economic growth. The results support the apriori expectations of the study. The result supports the argument of the Keynesian school of thought that expansionary fiscal policy will drive economic growth while contractionary fiscal policy will retard economic growth.

References

- Agbarakwe, W.C. (2018). Fiscal Policy and Economic Growth in Nigeria. *International Journal of Public Policy and Administrative Studies*, 11(4), 5-18.

- Agu, S.U., Idike, A.N., Okwor, I.M., and Ugwunta, D. (2014). Fiscal Policy and Economic Growth in Nigeria: Emphasis on Various Components of Public Expenditure. *Singaporean Journal of Business Economics and Management Studies*, 2(12), 37-54.
- Al-Jebory, A.M. (2016). The Effectiveness of Fiscal Policy Proxies on Economic Growth in Iraq 1980-2015. *International Journal of Business and General Management (IJBGM)*, 5(6), 31-40.
- Appah, E. (2010). The Relationship between Fiscal Policy and Economic Growth in Nigeria (1991-2005). *International Journal of Economic Development Research and Investment*, 1(2 & 3), 37-47.
- Asaju, K., Adagba, S.O., and Kajang, T.J. (2014). The Efficacy of Fiscal Policy in Promoting Economic Growth and Reducing Poverty in Nigeria. *Research in World Economy*, 5(1), 65-74.
- Audu, N. P. (2012). The Impact of Fiscal Policy on the Nigerian Economy. *International Review of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 4 (1), 142-150. Available online at www.irssh.com
- Barro, R. J. (1989). "A Cross-Country Study of Growth, Savings, and Government", *NBER Working Papers 2855*, 1-57.
- Benos, N. (2009). Fiscal Policy and Economic Growth: Empirical Evidence from EU Countries. *Munich Personal RePEc Archive Working Paper 19174*, 1-29.
- Bolat, S., Hunady, J. and Orviska, M. (2014). The Effect of Fiscal Policy on Economic Growth Nexus in OECD Countries: A Bootstrap Panel Granger Casualty Analysis.
- Chukuigwe, E. C. and Abili, I. D. (2008). An Econometric Analysis of the Impact of Monetary and Fiscal Policies on Non-Oil Exports in Nigeria: 1974-2003. *African Economic and Business Review*, 6 (2), 215-219.
- Edame, G.E. and Okoi, O.B. (2015). Fiscal Deficits and Economic Growth in Nigeria: A Chow Test Approach. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues*, 5(3), 748-752.
- Gbosi A.N. (2007). *The Nigerian Economy and Current Economic Reforms*. Ibadan: Olorunnishola Publishers. 5, 22-26
- Ilegbinosa, I.A. (2013). An Appraisal of Fiscal Policy Measures and its Implication for Growth of the Nigerian Economy: 1970-2009. Scienpress Ltd. *Advances in Management & Applied Economics*, 3(4), 193-204.
- Jarque, C.M. and Bera, A.K. (1980). Efficient Test for Normality, Homoscedasticity, and Serial Independence of Regression Residuals, 6. *Economic Letters*, 255-259.
- Johansen, S. (1991). Estimation and Hypothesis Testing of Co-integration Vectors in Gaussian Vector. *Econometrica*, 59, 1551-1580.
- M'Amanja, D., Morrissey, O. (2005). Fiscal Policy and Economic Growth in Kenya. *CREDIT Research Paper*, 5(6), 1-52.

- Maku, E.O. (2015). Fiscal Policy and Economic Growth: A Study on Nigerian Economic Perspective. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 6(15), 86-92.
- Matallah, A. and Matallah, S. (2017). Does Fiscal Policy Spur Economic Growth? Empirical Evidence from Algeria. *Theoretical and Applied Economics Volume XXIV*, 3(612), 125-146.
- Miftahu, I., Rosni, B. and Tunku, S.T.A. (2018). The Effects Of Fiscal Operations On Economic Growth And Stability In Nigeria: Empirical Evidence Based On Time Series Data. *International Journal of Accounting and Economics Studies*, 6 (1), 36-47.
- Munongo, S. (2012). Effectiveness of Fiscal Policy in Economic Growth. *International Journal of Economic Research*, 3(6), 93-99.
- Ndiyo, N.A. and Udah, E.B. (2003). Dynamics of monetary policy and poverty in a small open economy: The Nigerian experience. *Nigerian Journal Economics and Development Matters*, 2(4), 40-68.
- Ogbole, F.O., Amadi, S.N., and Essi, I.D. (2011). Fiscal Policy: It's Impact on Economic Growth in Nigeria 1970 to 2006. *Journal of Economics and International Finance*, 3(6), 407-417.
- Ogege, S. and Shiro, A.A. (2012). The Dynamics of Monetary and Fiscal Policy as a Tool for Economic Growth: Evidence from Nigeria. *Journal of Management and Sustainability*, 2(2), 247-258.
- Ogunbiyi, S.S. and Okoye, N.F. (2016). Fiscal Policy and Economic Growth: The Nigerian Experience (1970-2014). *Journal of Accounting and Financial Management*, 2(6), 50-60.
- Okemini, E. B. and Uranta D. T. (2008). Poverty & Criminality in the Niger-Delta Region: A Critical Analysis. *Integrated Social Management Journal*, 1(2), 1-8.
- Onoh, O. (2007). Dimensions of Nigeria's Monetary and Fiscal Policies-Domestic and External. Aba: Astra Meridian Publishers.
- Onwe, O.J. (2014). Impacts of Fiscal Policy Components on Economic Growth in Nigeria: An Empirical Trend Analysis. *Kuwait Chapter of Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, 4(1), 1-19.
- Onyinyechi, O.C., Ihendinihi, J.U., Ekwe, M.C. and Azubuike, J.U. (2016). The Impact of Fiscal Policy on the Economy of Nigeria (1994 And 2014). *European Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Finance Research*, 4(7), 84-105.
- Pesaran, M.H. (2001). Bounds Testing Analysis to the Analysis of Level Relationships. *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, 16(3)
- Rafael Cattan (2018). Fiscal Policy and Economic Growth in Brazil: A SVAR Approach. Instituto de Economia - Universidade Estadual de Campinas (IE/UNICAMP).
- Romer, P.M. (1986). Increasing Returns and Long-Run Growth. *Journal of Political Economy*, 94(5), 1002-1037.

- Solomon Oriaregbete (2018). Fiscal Policy Implementation and Economic Growth in Nigeria. www.independent.academia.edu/kingsooloo.
- Solow, R.M. (1956). A Contribution to the Theory of Economic Growth. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 70(1), pp. 65-94.
- Takuma, W. and Iyke, B.N. (2015). The Links between Economic Growth and Tax Revenue in Ghana: An Empirical Investigation. *MPRA paper, No. 76010*, 1-25.
- Udokang, A.P. (2013). Fiscal Policy and Economic Growth in Nigeria 1970 – 2011. *International Journal of Economic Development Research and Investment*, 4(2), 54-61.
- Quashigah, P.O., Ofori-Abebrese, G. and Pickson, R.B. (2016). Empirical Analysis of the potency of fiscal policy on economic growth in Ghana 1983-2012. *International Research Journal of Finance and Economics*, 56.
- Zhattau. (2013). Fiscal Policy as an Engine of Economic Growth in Nigeria. *International Journal of Arts and Humanities*, 2(2), 282-298.