

Assessing the Economic Importance of Innovation in Nigeria: An Empirical Approach

John Oluwasegun Ajibike¹, Fisayo Fagbemi^{2, *}

¹Department of Banking and Finance, the Polytechnic, Ibadan, Nigeria

²Department of Economics, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

Email address:

fishay4real@yahoo.com (F. Fagbemi)

*Corresponding author

To cite this article:

John Oluwasegun Ajibike, Fisayo Fagbemi. Assessing the Economic Importance of Innovation in Nigeria: An Empirical Approach. *American Journal of Theoretical and Applied Business*. Vol. 8, No. 2, 2022, pp. 30-37. doi: 10.11648/j.ajtab.20220802.12

Received: May 16, 2022; **Accepted:** June 9, 2022; **Published:** July 28, 2022

Abstract: The study examines the relationship between innovation and economic growth in Nigeria's context. In the study, patent applications, residents are used as the innovation indicator, while GDP growth (annual %) represents the economic growth measure. The analysis covers the period 2000-2020, with the use of Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) technique and Granger causality test based on VECM. Results indeed reflect the increased importance given to the knowledge-intensive side of the economy. The effect of innovation tends to be a major source of increased productivity and improved growth. This assertion aligns with the argument and reaffirms the idea that innovation is instrumental in enhancing economic performance. Furthermore, simultaneous improvements in innovation and economic growth are expected if positive changes happened to both indicators with similar magnitudes. The evidence shows that growth-innovation linkage is mutually inducing, reflecting a bi-directional feedback effect. Hence, directing public policies towards supporting innovation aimed at significantly influencing economic growth should be better advocated. Given that the enhancement of innovation efforts seems advantageous to the economy, it is necessary to redesign education and job training that could engender the presence of high-quality innovation, and to ensure the rational reallocation of resources around relevant innovative technologies.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Innovation, Public Policy, ARDL, Nigeria

1. Introduction

In many developing countries, innovative-driven policies have led to improved economic performance over the past few decades. However, as differences in macroeconomic indicators across countries become more apparent, sustainable economic development trajectories will depend not just on the policies, but also on the innovative capacities of the people, especially Africans. The classification of sub-Saharan Africa as a developing region, in spite of its abundant human and material resources reflects the fact that there is a fundamental challenge facing the region in terms of harnessing and ensuring proper utilization of the human and material resources. Since innovation is defined as the basis for the economic development of knowledge and market-based economies, it plays a significant role in the global economy [42]. The creation and exchange process, and the

effectiveness of commercialization through innovation remain a prerequisite for enhancing economic performance and employment opportunities. The innovation activities bolster the competitiveness of an economy, and thus result in meaningful societal progress. Significant attention has been accorded the role of innovation in the literature, as the level of economic development could be significantly shaped by it.

The neoclassical growth and endogenous growth theories advocate that technological advancement seems to be the key propeller of economic growth across economies [38, 36]. But how exactly new knowledge and advanced skills result in economic prosperity is not explicitly explained by the growth theories. Thus, the innovation-growth nexus remains equivocal. Empirical findings are bereft of sound theoretical underpinnings to proffer unequivocal answer to questions on how innovation can be one of the potential facilitators of economic growth in light of spillover effects [43, 40]. Since sustaining existing economic growth momentum is critical to

addressing the challenges of enhancing meaningful development trajectories in an increasingly competitive global economy, lack of clear policy and capacity to innovate and adapt will undermine development aspirations. The capacity to resolve vital issues depends on new innovations and, especially African countries are in need of it more than ever. However, poor innovative drives in most SSA countries have far-reaching economic consequences for the region's economy, including Nigeria [30, 7]. For instance, the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) indicates that innovation is the major contributor to innovation-driven economies [20].

Continuous research on innovation-growth nexus may be another primary catalyst of increased productivity and instrumental in offering investment opportunities for any country. Focusing on how innovation impact on the economy could be better understood and enhanced should be a priority. In spite of this, the examination of the impact of research and development (R&D) and innovation on Nigerian economic growth is limited. While used the concept of Total Factor Productivity (TFP) to capture the effect of innovation on Nigeria's economy [8], employed both R&D and patents as measures of innovation in 21 OECD countries [26]. Another author examined the role of R&D in the growth process of six Asian economies [9]. In another study, R&D expenditures were used to assess the nexus between innovation and economic growth in old and new member states of the European Union [23]. Given that R&D investment enhances innovation [41], patent applications, residents could be a good measure of innovation [21]. Therefore, since only few studies seem to have incorporated this measure of innovation in their analysis, this study further contributes to the literature with the use of patent applications, residents to capture the impact of innovation on Nigerian economic growth.

The study aims at analyzing the question of whether any strong link exist between innovation and economic growth in Nigeria. The hypothesis to be tested is: innovation, measured by patent applications, residents, has a positive effect on GDP growth in Nigeria, and that public incentive arrangements reinforce this linkage. Indeed, a critical question for policy should be whether innovation generates a trade-off between increased business opportunities and economic growth. Understanding the dynamics of any trade-off is essential to better align policies towards stimulating potential gains to growth. Hence, the critical question of this study is: will public policy designed towards enhancing innovation have any influence on economic performance? In view of this, the study makes use of ARDL bounds testing to cointegration approach to examine the short-run and long-run impact of innovation on Nigerian economy. In the study, the dependent variable is GDP growth (annual %) while innovation (patent applications, residents) is the explanatory variable.

2. Literature Review

The gap between the actual and planned development highlights the long-term importance of understanding the key instruments that drive the economy. While theoretically

innovation has been identified as one of the key pillars that stimulates improved economy performance [2, 10], studies on innovation-growth nexus remain inexhaustible. On the theoretical ground, evolutionary economics and the new economic growth theory have found explanations for innovation-growth linkage [2, 10]. Evolutionary economics maintains that innovations stimulate — the search for profit propels the outcome of entrepreneurial investments [3]. On the other hand, the new theory of economic growth recognizes the most significant productive factors such as the knowledge spillover effects obtained from physical investment [37, 35]. They also include human capital [25], R&D spending [36], public infrastructure development [12]. These factors are viewed to be vital in growth enhancement process by the proponents of new economic growth theory. Basically, R&D investment is a fundamental factor of innovation, and in turn sustained economic growth. Thus, a deeper understanding of the innovative policies is critical to aiding the growth of economies [4].

It is demonstrated that higher growth is experienced by countries with higher quality patenting firms, and likewise those that have patenting being increased [21]. Similarly, in Hungary, Poland, and the Czech Republic, the impact of innovation on the economy is found to be positive, but seems to be moderate [31]. Similar results are also obtained in a sample of 38 countries over the period 1981-2008 [3]. In contrast, with a set of 35 developing economies, adverse effect in the short run is found, while it offsets and turns positive over the long term [19].

The nexus is equally direct in [39], and it is stimulated by the presence of good innovation externalities. It is pointed out that there is positive effect of innovative capacity on income and productivity of exports of high-tech goods [29]. Between 1988 and 1998, it is maintained that the national patent series (per employee) - output per capita linkage is positive [13]. In addition, as argued by some authors, in certain Chinese provinces, technological advancement is the key driver of productivity growth [46, 47]. A study finds that investment in innovation can result in the creation of new markets that are beyond the primary motive of ensuring sustained economic growth, but an opportunity for underdeveloped nations to undergo economic prosperity [16]. However, it is revealed that the impact is insignificant between old and new members of the European Union, whereas, when only the group of new countries is considered, the relationship is significantly positive, suggesting that, the stronger the nexus, when the level with which an economy matches with a steady-state-economy becomes less [23].

In terms of Causality which is also the subject of analysis, literature suggest that there could be bidirectional or unidirectional association between innovation and the growth of the economy. While using cointegration techniques and autoregressive models, some studies find unidirectional causality in certain cases [27, 28], and in some others, bidirectional is found. Bidirectional causality is also detected in many Latin American countries [11]. These findings indicate an investigation of a causal relationship between innovation and growth is indeed important in Nigeria's context.

It is posited that gross expenditure on R&D has a significant impact on Nigerian economic growth [8]. But the estimate of R&D is adversely related to growth, implying that the effectiveness of increased spending on R&D and innovation might depend on the state of the quality of institutions. To fortify innovation-growth hypothesis, sound policies and institutions are required [8, 1, 32]. It is therefore critical to ascertain whether the current level of innovation in Nigeria could guarantee sustainable growth path in the short-run, as well as in the long term.

3. Methodology and Data Description

This study follows the work of [2, 10] to form the growth-innovation nexus function as;

$$Y_t = f(INN_t, X_t,) \tag{1}$$

Where Y_t represents economic growth (GDP growth (annual %)), INN is the innovation indicator (patent

$$\Delta Y_t = \alpha_o + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_1 Y_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^p \alpha_2 \Delta INN_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^p \alpha_3 \Delta DPS_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^p \alpha_4 \Delta GCF_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^p \alpha_5 \Delta COR_{t-i} + \vartheta_1 Y_{t-1} + \vartheta_2 INN_{t-1} + \vartheta_3 DPS_{t-1} + \vartheta_4 GCF_{t-1} + \vartheta_5 COR_{t-1} + \mu_t \tag{2}$$

Where μ is the error term, Δ denotes difference operator. DPS is the domestic credit to the private sector, GCF is defined as the gross capital formation, and COR is control of corruption.

To trace the cointegration association between the dependent variable (Y) and the explanatory variables, restriction is placed on all the estimates of lagged level variables which are set to be equal to zero. Meaning that null hypothesis; $H_o: \vartheta_i = 0$ (where $i = 1, 2, \dots, 5$), against the alternative hypothesis: $H_1: \vartheta_i \neq 0$. Under this condition, the null hypothesis could imply that there is no long run nexus among the variables, but the alternative hypothesis suggests that there is existence of long run

$$\Delta Y_t = \alpha_o + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_1 \Delta Y_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^p \alpha_2 \Delta INN_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^p \alpha_3 \Delta DPS_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^p \alpha_4 \Delta GCF_{t-i} + \sum_{i=0}^p \delta_5 \Delta COR_{t-i} + \pi ECT_{t-1} + \mu_t \tag{3}$$

In Eq. (3) ECT indicates the residuals obtained from the estimate of Eq. (2), while π represents the speed of adjustment parameter. The parameter of error correction term (ECT) in the model is expected to negative and significant, and after a short-run shock, suggests that the speed of adjustment is back to long-run equilibrium.

On the causality, based on the work of [27, 28], the model is given as follows;

$$\Delta Y_t = \sum_{k=1}^p \alpha_{1j} \Delta Y_t + \sum_{k=1}^p \alpha_{2k} \Delta INN_{t-k} + \Delta u_{1t} \tag{4}$$

$$\Delta INN_{it} = \sum_{k=1}^p \alpha_{1j} \Delta INN_{it-k} + \sum_{k=1}^p \alpha_{2k} \Delta Y_{t-k} + \Delta u_{2t} \tag{5}$$

applications, residents). X indicates other variables that could affect economic growth (such as domestic credit to the private sector (% of GDP) and gross capital formation (% of GDP), and control of corruption), and t is the time period.

In order to accounts for the problem of reverse causality and non-stationarity of variables, Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) technique in the form of a dynamic framework is employed. This approach is mostly significant as it can simultaneously capture both long run and short run impact within the same framework no matter the integration order of the variables. In addition, the use of ARDL technique is necessitated by its numerous usefulness compared to other estimation procedures (like [17], [22]). For instance, whether the variables are I (0), I (1) or a mixed order of integration, ARDL is applicable. Besides, ARDL procedure is good for small sample size, which suggests that it can account for the issue of biasness resulting from small sample size [33]. Other cointegration methods are not suitable under these conditions. Thus, the ARDL model is given as follows:

association among the variables.

Decision rule: if the calculated F – statistics is below the lower bound critical value, the null hypothesis of no integration is not rejected. However, the null hypothesis is rejected, if calculated F – statistics is above the upper bound critical value. On the other hand, if the calculated value is found within the bound, the decision could be regarded as inconclusive. In the presence of long run relationship among the series, error correction representation is ascertained [34]. Therefore, Eq. (2) in terms of the error correction model is given as:

Where $k=1$ is the minimum lag length selection starting from 1, while p denotes the maximum lag selected for the model.

In the study, Cumulative Sum (CUSUM) and Cumulative Sum of Squares (CUSUMSQ) are examined to know the stable nature of the model. This condition is regarded as the test of stability (CUSUM and CUSUMSQ). A study demonstrated that with this test, the specifications of break points are not necessary unlike Chow test [14]. Furthermore, lags selection for the model is based on Schwarz Information Criteria (SIC). The analysis covers the period 2000 – 2020. The description of data and sources are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Description of data and sources.

Variable	Code	Description and measurement	Source
GDP growth (annual %)	GDP	It is the annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2015 U.S. dollars	World development indicator [44]
Patent applications, residents	INN	These are worldwide patent applications filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty procedure or with a national patent office for exclusive rights for an invention--a product or process that provides a new way of doing something or offers a new technical solution to a problem. A patent provides protection for the invention to the owner of the patent for a limited period, generally 20 years.	World development indicator [44]; World Intellectual Property Organization [45]

Variable	Code	Description and measurement	Source
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	GCF	It consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories.	World development indicator [44]
Control of corruption	COR	It captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests. Estimate gives the country's score on the aggregate indicator, in units of a standard normal distribution, i.e. ranging from approximately -2.5 to 2.5.	World Governance Indicators [24]
Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	DPS	It refers to financial resources provided to the private sector by financial corporations, such as through loans, purchases of nonequity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment.	World development indicator [44]

4. Empirical Results and Discussion

4.1. Summary Statistics and Correlation Analysis

Table 2. Summary Statistics.

	GDP	INN	GCF	DPS	COR
Mean	5.31	58.48	22.23	11.73	-1.15
Median	6.06	48.00	21.25	11.16	-1.12
Maximum	15.33	120.00	34.11	19.63	-0.89
Minimum	-1.79	31.00	14.90	8.08	-1.43
Std. Dev.	3.82	27.88	6.26	3.22	0.13
Skewness	0.24	1.11	0.27	0.97	-0.43
Kurtosis	3.95	2.75	1.68	3.47	2.87
Jarque-Bera	0.98	4.33	1.79	3.46	0.67
Probability	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.02
Sum	111.45	1228.00	466.92	246.240	-24.14
Sum Sq. Dev.	291.72	15543.24	784.03	206.10	0.33
Observations	21	21	21	21	21

Table 3. Correlation matrix.

Variable	GDP	INN	GCF	DPS	COR
GDP	1.00				
INN	0.72***	1.00			
GCF	0.24	0.18	1.00		
DPS	0.18	0.12	-0.50**	1.00	
COR	0.56**	0.47**	-0.37	0.71***	1.00

Tables 2 & 3 give the descriptive statistics and correlation outcomes, respectively. The characteristics of each of the variables are known through these results. Following this, the mean values of GDP growth and the innovation indicator are 5.31 and 58.48 accordingly, while their correspondent standard deviation values reported to be 3.82 and 27.88. The

respective maximum and minimum figures of GDP growth are 15.33 and -1.79, whereas for the innovation variable, they are 120.00 and 31.00. Regarding the control variables, the control of corruption has the lowest average value (-1.15), indicating that corruption control measures may be poor. On the correlation analysis, in Table 3, the reports reveal that GDP and innovation are directly and significantly related. Similarly, other variables in the model equally maintain direct association with GDP growth.

4.2. Unit Root, Cointegration and Stability Test

Given the significance of the need to know the order of integration of the variables, Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) and Philips-Perron (PP) unit root tests were conducted. In Table 4, results show that there are presence of I(0) and I(1) among the series, but no I(2) and above in the model. In light of this order of integration, ARDL bounds test approach is considered good for the study based on [34]. In Table 5, F-bounds test for cointegration confirms the existence of cointegration among the series, as calculated F-statistics exceeds the upper bound value at 5% level of significance. Accordingly, the null hypothesis of no long-run cointegration is rejected. Furthermore, the test of stability shows that the specification is stable as shown in Figure 1. On the stability test, CUSUM & CUSUMSQ fall within the critical bounds at 5% significant level, which suggests that the model is well specified and reliable. In order to ascertain the robustness of the estimates, various diagnostic tests were carried out (report at the lower part of Table 6), and they all give credence to the validity of the results.

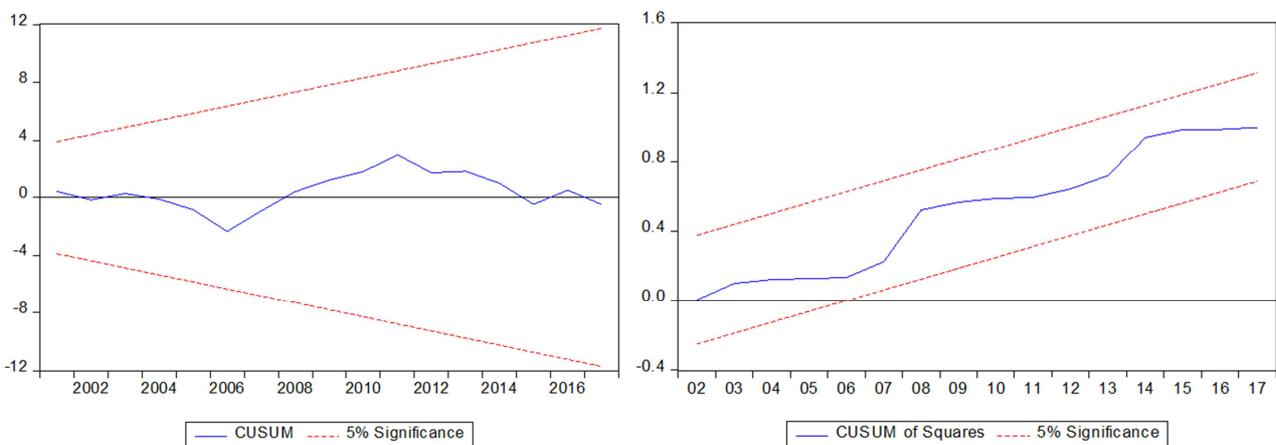


Figure 1. Stability test.

Table 4. Unit root test.

Variable	Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF)			Phillips Perron (PP)		
	Level	First difference	Status	Level	First difference	Status
GDP	0.24(0.96)	-3.99**(0.01)	I(1)	-1.76(0.39)	-7.69**(0.00)	I(1)
INN	1.30(0.10)	-4.14**(0.00)	I(1)	-0.66(0.84)	-4.65**(0.00)	I(1)
DPS	-2.84(0.07)	-3.46**(0.02)	I(1)	2.00(0.28)	-3.08*** (0.04)	I(1)
GCF	-1.22(0.64)	-5.32*** (0.00)	I(1)	-1.76(0.39)	-4.99*** (0.00)	I(1)
COR	-3.73(0.01)	—	I(0)	-1.82(0.36)	-4.41*** (0.00)	I(1)

***represents 1%; and **indicates 5%. Values in bracket are probability values, while the ones with no bracket are t-statistical values.

Table 5. F-bounds test for cointegration.

Test statistic	Value	K
F-statistic (2, 0, 2, 1, 1)	5.87.	4
Significance	I(0) lower bound	I(1) upper bound
1%	3.74	5.06
5%	2.86	4.01
10%	2.45	3.52

Note: in the ARDL model, K is the number of independent variables.

4.3. ARDL Long Run and Short Run Estimates

In Table 6, both short run and long run estimates are presented. Results point out the significance of innovation for Nigerian economy. It is revealed that the level of economic growth could be significantly driven by innovation, as the innovation indicator used is found to have positively influenced the rate of growth in both short run and long run. This corroborates the assertion that the number of patent applications seems to be directly associated with the level of economic performance of a country [15, 13]. In this regard, innovation is vital in leapfrogging the Nigerian economy from a resource-based to a knowledge-based one, since it can represent a primary driver for economic growth. These findings indeed support the view that having a good innovation-driven atmosphere would foster economic progress [16, 5, 6]. However, the rate of economic growth could be undermined by the absence of a well-functioning innovation system. Thus, sustaining strong innovative capacity is a crucial element in enhancing growth process.

On the control variables, domestic credit to the private sector, gross capital formation and control of corruption are positively related to economic growth. These variables are also found to have a significant impact (except the control of corruption in the long run) in the short run as well as in the long run, indicating that they play an important role in the growth process. The insignificance of the corruption indicator could be attributed to the pervasive poor corruption control measures in the country [18]. In this direction, the

study seems to be differed compared to previous ones who emphasize that the quality of institutions is a significant factor that fortifies innovation-growth hypothesis [1, 32]. Nonetheless, findings buttress the view that investment in capital is critical to stimulating growth [46, 47].

Table 6. ARDL long run and short run estimates.

Long run estimate		Short run estimate	
INN	0.21*** [5.41]	Δ INN	0.01** [2.98]
DPS	0.03** [3.16]	Δ DPS	0.25*** [3.41]
GCF	0.55*** [6.26]	Δ GCF	0.51** [2.88]
COR	0.04 [0.87]	Δ COR	0.02** [2.83]
C	0.37*** [8.11]	ECM	-1.92** [-4.18]
Diagnostic test			
Durbin-Watson	2.01		
Breusch-Godfrey	0.41		
serial correlation test			
Ramsey reset test	0.78		
Normality test	0.29		

4.4. Granger Causality Test Based on VECM

Based on the argument that there could be a feedback effect between innovative capacity and economic growth, the direction of causality between these indicators is as well examined. In Table 7, it is reported that economic growth, in the long run, is reinforced by the presence of innovative drive. On the other hand, the growth of the economy is also found to enhance the level of innovation capacity. This suggests that growth-innovation link tends to be mutually inducing, reflecting a bi-directional feedback effect. The direction of causality implies that innovation activities may be positively facilitated by increased economic growth and vice versa which shows support for the previous work regarding Latin American countries [11]. These results indicate that supporting formidable structures aimed at fostering innovation could cause the economy to improve. Such economic improvements may likewise stimulate national patent applications. The Lag Order Selection Criteria is based on Schwarz information criterion (see Table A1).

Table 7. Granger causality test based on VECM.

Lag	Dependent variable	Independent variable (source of causation)		
		Short run		Long run
		Δ GDP	Δ INN	ECT
2	Δ GDP	—	4.89*** [0.00]	-0.21*** [-4.01]
2	Δ INN	3.35** [0.03]	—	-0.11** [-2.99]

*** and ** represent significance level at 1%, and 5%, respectively.

In sum, results confirm the centrality of embracing the initiatives to innovate in an economy. In addition to being

consistent with the hypothesis of market-enhancing effect, innovative drive in the economy is a crucial determinant of the level of economic activity. Thus, in the Nigerian case, it is important to emphasize that designing an appropriate innovation policy is critical to attaining improved economic performance. These same findings could be essential in relation to the long-term multiplier given the possible greater effect on economic growth in the long run.

5. Conclusion

To identify the possibilities that a developing country like Nigeria has to foster the innovation, the study examines the relationship between innovation and economic growth in Nigeria's context. In this regard, patent applications, residents are used as the innovation indicator, while GDP growth (annual %) represents the economic growth measure. The analysis covers the period 2000-2020, with the use of Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) technique and Granger causality test based on VECM. Results indeed reflect the increased importance given to the knowledge-intensive side of the economic activity.

Following the findings, strengthening innovation-growth nexus is critical to creating positive change in the economy. The fundamental outcomes of innovation's impact on

Nigerian economic growth is an indication that it is the core factor for modern development trajectories in this context. In this sense, the effect of innovation tends to be a major source of increased productivity and improved growth. This assertion aligns with the argument and reaffirms the idea that innovation is instrumental in enhancing economic performance. Furthermore, simultaneous improvements in innovation and economic growth are expected if positive changes happened to both indicators with similar magnitudes. The point of emphasis here is that growth-innovation linkage is mutually inducing, reflecting a bi-directional feedback effect. However, given these interconnections, it can be somewhat challenging to have low innovative capacity and poor innovation drive in the economy.

The path to the economy of innovation may be difficult, the usefulness of designing public policy measures that enhance a long-term vision for an innovative economy is crucial. Hence, directing public policies towards supporting innovation aimed at significantly influencing economic growth should be better advocated. Given that the enhancement of innovation efforts seems advantageous to the economy, it is necessary to redesign education and job training that could engender the presence of high-quality innovation, and to ensure the rational reallocation of resources around relevant innovative technologies.

Appendix

Table A1. Lag Order Selection Criteria.

Lag	LogL	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
0	-216.6414	NA	9337.329	23.33067	23.57921	23.37274
1	-166.6323	68.43356	750.3093	20.69813	22.18935	20.95051
2	-102.4873	54.01684*	24.71789*	16.57761*	19.31151*	17.04029*

* indicates lag order selected by the criterion at 5% level. LR: sequential modified LR test statistic; FPE: Final prediction error; AIC: Akaike information criterion; SC: Schwarz information criterion; HQ: Hannan-Quinn information criterion.

References

- [1] Acemoglu, D. and Robinson, J. (2012). *Why nations fail: The origins of power, prosperity and poverty*. Crown Books. <https://doi.org/10.30541/v51i3pp.276-278>.
- [2] Acs, Z. and Varga, A. (2002). Geography, endogenous growth, and innovation. *International Regional Science Review*, 25 (1). <https://doi.org/10.1177/016001702762039484>.
- [3] Agénor, P. R. and Neanidis, K. C. (2015). Innovation, public capital, and growth. *Journal of Macroeconomics*, 44 (C), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jma-cro.2015.03.003>.
- [4] Ahlstrom, D. (2015). Innovation and growth in emerging economies. In Austrian Council for Research and Technology Development (ed.). *Designing the future: Economic, societal, and political dimensions of innovation* (pp. 353-387). Echomedia.
- [5] Ajibike, J. O. & Ologunde, A. O (2019). The impact of innovations on small and medium enterprises performance: Empirical evidence from Southwest Nigeria. Department of Accounting and Finance University of Johnnbourge - International conference of Accounting and finance Journal, page 173-198 ISBN: 978-0-6398115-0-5\
- [6] Ajibike J. O. Tejumade, O. S. & Ologunde, A. O. (2020). Comparative impact of innovation strategies on firms' performance in Nigeria. *Journal of advancements in Economics finance & accounting (JAEFA) Volume 7, No 1. page 45. ISSN 2327-9087 Washington D.C. USA.*
- [7] Ajibike, J. O., Dapo, A. O., & Ologunde, A. O. (2020) Effect of Business intelligence, organisation learning and innovation on the performance of small and medium scale enterprises (SME) In South West Nigeria. 4th International conference on innovation, accountability and sustainability in Governance for competitiveness in 2020 and Beyond, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.
- [8] Akinwale1, Y. O. Dada, A. D., Oluwadare, A. J., Jesuleye, O. A. & Siyanbola, W. O. (2012). Understanding the Nexus of R&D, Innovation and Economic Growth in Nigeria. *International Business Research*, 5 (11): 187-196.
- [9] Ang, J. B., & Madsen, J. B. (2011). Can second-generation endogenous growth models explain the productivity trends and knowledge production in the Asian miracle economies? *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 93, 1360-1373. doi: 10.1162/REST_a_00126.

- [10] Antonelli, C. (2017). *Endogenous innovation. The economics of an emergent system property*. Edward Elgar Publishing.
- [11] Avila-Lopez, L., Chaofeng, L. and Lopez-Leyva, S. (2019). Innovation and growth: Evidence from Latin American countries. *Journal of Applied Economics*, 22 (1), <https://doi.org/10.1080/02102412.2019.1610624>.
- [12] Barro, R. (1990). Government spending in a simple model of endogenous growth. *Journal of Political Economy*, 98 (5), <https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/261726>.
- [13] Beltrán-Morales, L., Almendarez-Hernández, M. and Jefferson, D. (2018). El efecto de la innovación en el desarrollo y crecimiento de México: una aproximación usando las patentes. *Problemas del Desarrollo. Revista Latinoamericana de Economía*, 195 (49), <https://doi.org/10.22201/iiec.20078951e.2018.195.63191>.
- [14] Brown, R. L., Durbin, L. J., & Evans, J. M. (1975). Techniques for testing the constancy of regression relationships over time (with discussion). *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, B* (37): 149–192.
- [15] Che Sulaiman, N. F., Saputra, J. and Muhamad, S. (2021). Effects of Human Capital and Innovation on Economic Growth in Selected ASEAN Countries: Evidence from Panel Regression Approach. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, Vol 8 No 7 (2021) 0043–0054.
- [16] Christensen, C., Ojomo, E. and Dillon, K. (2019). *The prosperity paradox: How innovation can lift nations out of poverty*. Harper Business.
- [17] Engle, R. F. & Granger, C. J. (1987). Cointegration and error-correction-representation, estimation and testing. *Econometrica*, 55, 251–278.
- [18] Fagbemi, F. and Olatunde, O. S. (2019). Public Debt Spiral in Nigeria: Can a Structural Gap Result from Pervasive Corruption? *American International Journal of Social Science Research*, 4 (2): 14-23.
- [19] Feki, C. and Mnif, S. (2016). Entrepreneurship, technological innovation, and economic growth: Empirical analysis of panel data. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*, 7 (4), <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13132-016-0413-5>.
- [20] Global Innovation Index (2018). *Energising the World with Innovation*. In: Dutta, S., Lanvin, B., & Wunsch-Vincent, S. (Eds.). Ithaca, Fontainebleau, and Geneva: Cornell University, INSEAD, and WIPO.
- [21] Hasan, I. and Tucci, Ch. (2010). The innovation-economic growth nexus: Global evidence. *Research Policy*, 39 (10), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.res-pol.2010.07.005>.
- [22] Johansen, S. (1991). Estimation and hypothesis testing of co-integration vectors in Gaussian vector autoregressive models. *Econometrica*, 59, 1551 – 1580.
- [23] Kacprzyk, A. and Doryń, W. (2017). Innovation and economic growth in old and new member states of the European Union. *Economic REsEaRch-Ekonomska istRaživanja*, 30 (1): 1724–1742.
- [24] Kaufmann, D., Kraay, A. and Mastruzzi, M. (2010). *The Worldwide Governance Indicators: Methodology and Analytical Issues*. Available from www.govindicators.org [Accessed 19 April 2020].
- [25] Lucas, R. (1988). On the mechanics of economic development. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 22 (1), [https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-3932\(88\)90168-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-3932(88)90168-7).
- [26] Madsen, J. B. (2010). The anatomy of growth in the OECD since 1870. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 57, 753–767. doi: 10.1016/j.jmoneco.2010.05.014.
- [27] Maradana, R., Pradhan, R., Dash, S., Gaurav, K., Jayakumar, M. and Chatterjee, D. (2017). Does innovation promote economic growth? Evidence from European countries. *Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, 6 (1), <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13731-016-0061-9>
- [28] Maradana, R., Zaki, D., Pradhan, R., Gaurav, K., Dash, S., Jayakumar, M. and Sarangi, A. (2019). Innovation and economic growth in European economic area countries: The Granger Causality Approach. *IIMB Management Review*, 31 (3), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iimb.2019.03.002>.
- [29] Mungaray, A., Ríos, J., Aguilar, J. and Ramírez, M. (2015). La capacidad innovadora de la economía mexicana. *Economía: Teoría y Práctica*, 43 (2), <https://doi.org/10.24275/etypuam/ne/432015/mungaray>.
- [30] OECD, & EUROSTAT. (2005). *Oslo Manual - Proposed Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Technological Innovation Data*. Paris: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- [31] Pece, A., Oros, O. and Salisteanu, F. (2015). Innovation and economic growth: An empirical analysis for CEE countries. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 26 (1), [https://doi.org/10.1016/s2212-5671\(15\)00874-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/s2212-5671(15)00874-6)
- [32] Peng, M., Ahlstrom, D., Carraher, S. and Shi, W. (2017). An institution-based view of global IPR history. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 48 (7), <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41267-016-0061-9>.
- [33] Pesaran, H. & Shin, Y. (1997). *An autoregressive distributed lag modeling approach to co-integration analysis*. University of Cambridge, England.
- [34] Pesaran, M. H., Shin, Y. & Smith, R. J. (2001). Bounds testing approaches to the analysis of level relationships. *Journal of Applied Econometrics*, 16, 289-326.
- [35] Romer, P. (1986). Increasing returns and long-run growth. *The Journal of Political Economy*, 94 (5), <https://doi.org/10.1086/261420>.
- [36] Romer, P. M. (1990). Endogenous technological change. *Journal of Political Economy*, 98 (5), S71 – S102.
- [37] Sala-i-Martin, X. (2000). *Apuntes de crecimiento económico*. Antoni Bosch. Schumpeter, J. (1942). *Capitalism, socialism and democracy*. Harper & Brothers.
- [38] Solow, R. (1956). A contribution to the theory of economic growth. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 70 (1), 65–94.
- [39] Torres-Preciado, V., Polanco-Gaytán, M. and Tinoco-Zermeño, M. (2014). Technological innovation and regional economic growth in Mexico: A spatial perspective. *The Annals of Regional Science*, 52 (1), <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00168-013-0581-1>.
- [40] Tsvetkova, A. (2015). Innovation, entrepreneurship, and metropolitan economic performance: empirical test of recent theoretical propositions. *Economic Development Quarterly*, 29 (4), 299 – 316.

- [41] Ulku, H. (2004) R&D, Innovation, and Economic Growth: An Empirical Analysis. International Monetary Fund: Washington DC, WP/04/185, https://www.imf.org/-/media/Websites/IMF/imported-full-text-df/external/pubs/ft/wp/2004/_wp04185.aspx.
- [42] Vuckovic, M. (2016). The relationship between innovation and economic growth in emerging economies: 130 - Organizational Response to Globally Driven Institutional Changes. FFH, (2016): 1-7.
- [43] Wal, A. T. and Boschma, R. (2009). Applying social network analysis in economic geography: framing some key analytic issues. *Annals of Regional Science*, 43 (3), 739– 756.
- [44] World Bank (2020). World development indicators. Washington D. C.: World Bank.
- [45] World Intellectual Property Organization (2020). Nigeria: Patent applications by residents. https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Nigeria/Patent_applications_by_residents/.
- [46] Wu, Y., Guo, X. and Marinova, D. (2017). Productivity, innovation and China's economic growth. In L. Song, R. Garnaut, C. Fang and L. Johnston (eds.). *China's new sources of economic growth: Human capital, innovation and technological change* (pp. 213-227). ANU Press. <https://doi.org/10.22459/cnseg.07.2017.09>.
- [47] Zhou, G. and Luo, S. (2018). Higher education input, technological innovation, and economic growth in China. *Sustainability*, 10 (8), <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10082615>.