



TAXES AND HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT: *This study investigated the effect of taxes on health infrastructural development in Nigeria. The objectives of the study among others were to determine the effect of company income tax on health infrastructural development in Nigeria, evaluate the effect of petroleum profit tax on health infrastructural development in Nigeria. Four research questions and four hypotheses were formulated as a guide for the study. This study adopted ex post facto research design and secondary data were collected from the National Bureau of Statistics, Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and Federal Ministry of Finance. The study was for forty-one (41) years from 1982 to 2022. This study utilized descriptive statistics, unit root test and ordinary least square regression method of data analysis with the aid of E-View 12. The findings of the study were that company income tax is statistically positive and significant on health infrastructural development in Nigeria, customs and excises duties is statistically positive and significant on health infrastructural development in Nigeria, petroleum profit tax is statistically negative and significant on health infrastructural development on health infrastructural development in Nigeria is statistically negative and insignificant, and value added tax is statistically negative and insignificant on health infrastructural development in Nigeria. Hence, study concluded that the federally collected taxes influence health infrastructural development in Nigeria. From 1982 – 2022. Consequently, the study suggested amongst others that, government should intensify efforts at developing the level of health infrastructure in the country through optimal tax revenue mobilization because, the study affirmed that company income tax and customs and excise duties positively and significantly impact on health infrastructural development in Nigeria.*

KEYWORDS: Federal Taxes, Infrastructural Development, Health Infrastructure.



INTRODUCTION

Infrastructural development is an essential requirement for progress in nations of the world. It is an essential factor for productivity and sustainable economic growth (Obafemi et al., 2020). Hence, there is a need for government to provide infrastructural such as water supply, good transportation system at various level, energy and telecommunication cannot be overemphasized because it stimulates economic growth by facilitating investment and trade, driving enterprise opportunities, engendering employment and providing the less privileged with access to basic amenities to earn a living has been truncated owing to lack of infrastructures (Daniel-Adebayo et al., 2022). The improvement in infrastructure is imperative for the reduction of poverty, increased growth and the realisation of Sustainable Development Goals. One way to achieve increase in productivity is through domestic production of goods and services, and the attraction of significant foreign investments. However, achieving industrialization and economic development requires several critical factors including infrastructural development (Sawada, 2015). With a greater level of productivity and economic activities, more revenue would come into the coffers of government through taxation and this entails the availability of more funds for development of infrastructure. There is an infrastructure expectation gap when some basic amenities are not made available to the stakeholders and/or the availability of such did not capture all the relevant and underlying economic realities on ground, hence it does not justify the tax revenue being generated and not comprehensive enough in meeting stakeholders' expectations of the utilization of the tax revenue being generated in that economy (Alawi et al., 2018). The suitable delivery of infrastructure is crucial for economic development in Nigeria. Ajiteru et al. (2018), stated that infrastructure consists of public services meant to serve the populace, including the provision of law and order, education, healthcare, transportation, telecommunication, power, drainage system.

In Nigeria like other countries of the world, the government needs to generate revenue from taxes for the provision of infrastructural development such as power supply, good roads network for efficient transportation system, healthcare facilities, education, security of lives and properties and defense against internal and external aggression. The provision and supply of these public services usually serves as an encouragement to tax payers because of its developmental impact and improvement in standard of living as well as a well-functioning economic system. Oluwasegun and Joseph (2020) stated that the level of tax revenue generated is expected to influence infrastructural development on one hand, while the level of infrastructure provided is expected to influence tax revenue through compliance or willingness to pay on the other hand. This implies that government must be able to encourage and ensure compliance on the part of the tax payers by designing tax plans and administration as well as ensuring the willingness and patriotism of the tax payers. Thus, ensuring proper and adequate utilization of tax revenue in achieving infrastructural development is very important to developed countries and developing country like Nigeria. Stakeholders have high expectations of the government, hence demands accountability on how the budgeted amount on infrastructures for a particular period translates to the actual investment at the end of that period. From 2016 through 2030 as predicted, the world needs to invest about 3.8 percent of GDP, or an average of \$3.3 trillion a year, in economic infrastructure just to support expected rates of growth. Previous researchers have highlighted the relationship between federal government taxes and economic growth and development and only few studied infrastructural development though empirical evidence yields contradictory findings.



Most of the prior studies such as Olalekan (2023), Oluwole (2023), Lateef et al (2022), Mustapha and Benedict, (2022), Tohap and Mahendra (2022), Ayeni and Cordelia (2022), Olugbade and Adegbe (2020), Etim et al (2020), Okafor (2020), Obafemi et al, (2020), focused more on tax revenue generation and economic growth or economic development not federal government taxes hence creating a research gap. Some researchers document that there is positive relationship between tax revenue generation and economic growth and development and infrastructure development, whereas others oppose by arguing that there is a negative effect of tax revenue generation and economic growth and infrastructural development. With these mix findings, there seems to be a gap in the literature. Therefore, this present research aimed to fill this gap through an empirical investigation into the impact of federal government taxes on health infrastructural development in Nigeria. Specifically, the objectives of the study are to:

1. Determine the effect of company income tax on health infrastructural in Nigeria,
2. Determine the effect of customs and excise duties on health infrastructural in Nigeria,
3. Determine the effect of petroleum profit tax on health infrastructural in Nigeria,
4. Ascertain the influence of value added tax on health infrastructural in Nigeria,

This study provided answers to the following research questions in order to address the fundamental problems of the study

1. What is the effect of company income tax on health infrastructural in Nigeria?
2. What is the effect of customs and excise duties on health infrastructural in Nigeria?
3. What is the influence of petroleum profit tax on road infrastructural in Nigeria?
4. What is the influence of value added tax on health infrastructural in Nigeria?

In the course of this study, the following null hypotheses were formulated and tested.

H₀₁: Company income tax does not statistically positively and significantly impact on health infrastructural in Nigeria.

H₀₂: Customs and excise duties do not statistically positively and significantly impact on health infrastructural in Nigeria.

H₀₃: Petroleum profit tax does not statistically positively and significantly impact on health infrastructural in Nigeria.

H₀₄: Value added tax does not statistically positively and significantly impact on health infrastructural in Nigeria.



LITERATURE REVIEW

Conceptual Review

Taxes: Taxation is the art of charging citizens with taxes, while tax itself is seen as a mandatory payment to be made by every citizen of a state. This payment of tax is called a civic duty (Abomaye-Nimenibo et al., 2018). Taxes are frequently levied to limit the creation of certain products and services, to protect new business and local businesses, and to reduce the level of income disparity in society, also to regulate business and to keep inflation under control (Edewusi & Ajayi, 2019). Appah (2022), described tax as compulsory levy imposed on the revenue, benefit or property of a person, family, society, corporate or non-corporate body for public purposes by a public authority. Based on the foregoing, it can be deduced that taxes are mainly aimed at financing government expenditure at all levels and to meet other public needs. Ajiteru et al (2018) identified the approved list of tax collectible by federal government as company income tax, Withholding tax on companies, residents of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja and non-resident individuals, Petroleum profits tax, Education Tax, Value Added Tax, Capital gains tax on residents of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, corporate and non-resident individuals, National Information Technology Development Levy, Stamp duties on bodies corporate and residents of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Personal income tax in respect of a) Members of the armed forces. b) Members of the Nigeria Police Force. c) Residents of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja; and d) Staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and non-resident individuals.

Company Income Tax: Company Income Tax Act is the enabling law for taxing companies in Nigeria/ The Act was first introduced in 1961 (Okoror et al., 2019). Thereafter, it has been subjected to several modifications and amendments before coming up with the latest Act 2007. The Companies Income Tax Act (CITA) 2007 as amended defines a “company” in section 105 as: “any company or corporation (other than corporate sole) established by or under any law in force in Nigeria or elsewhere (Mustapha & Benedict, 2022). Corporations based in Nigeria are subject to CIT on all of their worldwide income, while non-resident companies are only subject to CIT on their income with a Nigerian source (Olaoye & Atilola, 2018). Ogbonna and Appah (2016) defined Companies Income Tax (CIT) as a tax imposed on the profit of companies (excluding profit from companies engaged in petroleum operations) accruing in, derived from, brought into or received in Nigeria in respect of any trade or business, rent, premium, dividends, interest, royalties and any other source of annual profit.

Customs and Excise Duties: Customs duties in Nigeria are the oldest form of modern taxation and are one of the types indirect taxes and are divided into import duties or export duties. Their introduction dates back to 1860 known as import duties, which represents taxes on imports into Nigeria, charged either as a percentage of the value of imports or as a fixed amount of contingent on quantity. CED is an indirect tax, dating from the nineteenth century. Import and export taxes are known as custom duties (Chigbu & Njoku, 2015). An indirect tax is a tax on expenditure or outlay that can be shifted (partially or entirely) to someone else (George-Anokwuru et al., 2020; Obayori & Omekwe 2019). Custom duties, as stated by Appah (2022), as the most profitable indirect tax. Because the Nigerian Customs Services administers both customs and excise duties, which are grouped together (Ukpabi, 2019). Customs duty is a major source of revenue for the Federal Government which is payable by importers of specified goods (Yahaya & Bakare, 2018).



Petroleum Profit Tax: Nigerian Petroleum Profit Tax The preferred method of wealth distribution between host governments and foreign oil companies is petroleum taxation. It is a direct tax that is imposed yearly on a petroleum tax payer's net earnings when they are engaged in the business of petroleum production and exploration (Khadijat & Taophic, 2018). Due to the unique characteristics of the oil industry, petroleum taxation has some unique features, including the significant central ability to contribute of revenue to the economy, the volatility of oil prices, the high operating and development costs, the high level of uncertainty associated with petroleum geology, the unique characteristics of individual oilfields, and the potential for reinvestment. Petroleum profit tax is the most important tax in Nigeria in terms of its share of total revenue, contributing over 70% of government revenue and 95% of foreign exchange earnings (Akpokhio & Ekperiware, 2022). This is a tax levied on the profit of oil companies.

Value Added Tax (VAT): This is a form of indirect tax that is applied at each stage of production to the value added (Major & Fente, 2022). Abomaye-Nimenibo et al (2018) suggest that value added tax is collected by the seller when taxable items are sold. The seller then nets off the VAT and submits it to FIRS through a designated bank. Akhor and Ekundayo (2016) stated that value added tax is a consumption tax levied at each stage of the consumption chain and borne by the final consumer of the product or service. Manukaji, (2018) noted that value added tax is an estimated market value added to a product or service at each stage of its manufacture or distribution and the additions are ultimately added to and services bear the tax burden or the incidence because they cannot recover the tax paid on consumption of goods and services.

Health Infrastructural Development: Okoror et al (2019) defined infrastructure as capital goods that produce public services and this is because in essence infrastructure exhibits the main features of public good such as nonexcludability and positive externalities. Srinivasu and Rao (2013), defined infrastructure as the stock of all basic facilities including capital equipment that are critical for the sustenance of productive activity and for the proper functioning of country. It is an “umbrella” term for several elements both social and economic covering “Social Overhead Capital”, “Economic Overheads”, “Overhead Capital” and “Basic Economic Facilities”. Health Infrastructure refers to the core facilities, services and the whole or part of social capital in an economy that is needed for human capital development and serves as a support system to the provision of health facilities (Ghosh & Dinda, 2017). Wambebe and Xiaoli (2022) noted that health infrastructure being a basic provision for public health activities delivery consisted of five components thus: public health organisations, skilled workforce, integrated electronic information systems, research and resources. Okafor (2020) noted that health infrastructure is understood in both qualitative and quantitative terms to mean the quality of care and accessibility to health care delivery within a country. It is judged by the quality of physical, technological and human resources available at a given period. Physical structure entails the buildings and other fixed structures such as pipe borne water, good access roads, electricity and so on within the healthcare environments, whilst the technology is about the equipments meant specifically for hospital use including surgeries. Health infrastructure is identified it as the essential foundation that provides supports for the delivery, planning and evaluation of public health practices and activities. This is because a solid health infrastructure affords the ability to prepare for as well as respond or react to severe (emergency) and lingering (ongoing) dangers to the nation’s health.



Theoretical Review: This study anchored on the benefit received theory. This theory was propounded by Adam Smith in seventeen century as coined from the cannon of taxation but the theory was principally expanded by John Locke in the year 1690 and Knut Wicksell in 1896. The theory presupposes that taxpayers get a share of social amenities and facilities provided by the government in exchange of the taxes that they pay (Appah & Ebiringa, 2012). The theory also emphasized that taxes are to be imposed on individuals as revenue for government according to the benefit conferred on them. The theory suggested that the more benefits a person derives from the activities of the state, the more he should pay to the government (Olugbade & Adegbe, 2020). The theory acknowledges the responsibility of the State to provide certain social and public goods for which taxpayers contribute taxes to defray part of the cost according to the benefits received. This principle holds that the taxes which taxpayers pay should reflect the benefit that they receive from the mix of public goods and services supplied to them by the government. Hence those make use of the public goods the most should be made to pay more for the benefit used. Based on this theory, Appah (2022) argues that taxes should be distributed based on benefits received from government expenditure. Where the state fails to keep its side of the bargain, the propensity to avoid tax payment becomes very high. However, the shortcoming of this theory is that, it is impossible to implement precisely due to the difficulty of determining the amount of government benefits, including diffuse benefits such as military protection received by each resident and non-resident tax payer. Mill, a critique of the theory, in his argument of benefit theory of taxation in 1965 argued that that gauging this benefit requires setting definite values on things essential indefinite, and making them a ground of practical conclusion. Other major drawbacks of the benefits received theory is how individuals measure the benefit from the infrastructure provided by the government. Another drawback is the determination of the extent to which the poor benefits from public expenditures and the amount that would be demanded of them in exchange for the benefits derived.

Empirical Review: Oladapo and Olalekan (2023) determined the impact of tax revenue and infrastructural development (through investment) on economic growth in Nigeria. The data used in the study was obtained majorly from World Development Indicator (WDI) Database 2022. Tax revenue was proxied as the actual total tax revenue collected from VAT, and CIT, and PPT, Gross Capital formation (GCF) to represent infrastructural development while the dependent variable is RGDP. The ARDL model was employed after variables were stationary at both levels and at first difference. The study found a significant long run relationship among the variables. Specifically, PPT was found to be a strong contributor to economic growth in Nigeria. VAT was only positively significant at 15% accounting for economic growth. GCF and CIT were not significant in the study. The study recommended that government economic policy and financing henceforth should reflect good economic policy direction that will open up these components for economic growth in the country. Oluwole (2023) investigated the relationship between tax revenue and infrastructure development in Nigeria. The study adopts an ex-post facto research design. The study data covered a period of 40 years (1980 – 2020). The data for the study was sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Federal Inland Revenue Services (FIRS) and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The data collected were analyzed using autoregressive distributive lag Model (ARDL). The findings of the study revealed that tax revenues have long run relationships with infrastructure development in Nigeria. It was further demonstrated that customs and excise duties have a negative and significant effect on economic growth in Nigeria in the long run. Company Income Tax (CIT) was found to have a positive and insignificant effect on the



real gross domestic product in the long run in Nigeria. Value-added tax was also found to have a positive and significant effect on real gross domestic product in the long run in Nigeria. The study concludes that tax revenue, as measured by CIT, CED and VAT play a very significant role in the economic growth of Nigeria and recommend that government should strengthen the tax system as it affects infrastructure development and economic growth. Daniel-Adebayo et al. (2022) determined tax revenue and infrastructure expectation gap in selected Sub-Saharan African countries. The study used ex-post facto research design. The population for the study consisted of forty-eight (48) Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries as listed on World Bank classification of Sub-Saharan African countries for the period 2007-2020. The sample size of the study is made up of five (5) Sub-Saharan African countries which include Nigeria, Kenya, Rwanda, Ghana and South-Africa as contained in the World Bank classification of Sub-Saharan African countries into four economic categories of oil exporting countries, middle income class, fragile countries and non-fragile low-income countries by way of purposive sampling technique. The study analysed the data collected with descriptive and inferential statistics. STATA Statistical package software was employed. The study found that tax revenue jointly had significant effect on the total infrastructural expectation gap in Sub-Sahara Africa. The study concluded that tax revenue influenced infrastructural expectation gap in Sub-Saharan African countries. It was recommended that government of sub-Saharan African countries should prioritize stakeholders' interest when making strategic decisions to reduce the infrastructural expectation gap in these countries. Lateef et al. (2022) assessed effect of tax revenue collections on health care infrastructural development in nation from 2013 to 2020. The study employed secondary data from CBN Statistical Bulletin and the office of Federal Inland Revenue for analysis. Revenue Collections from Company income Tax (CIT), petroleum Profit Tax (PPT), Education Tax (EDT) and Value Added tax (VAT) were used as proxies for Tax revenue collections while Government expenditure on health infrastructure was adopted as proxy for Health Care Infrastructural Development. Multiple linear regression method was adopted for data analysis. The study establishes that PPT and VAT strongly influenced infrastructural development in the health care sector in Country. The study therefore recommends effective and efficient transparent collection of these taxes and political will to transparently spending this revenue towards boasting the health care development in the Nigeria. Akpokhio and Ekperiware (2022) examined the impact of company income tax, petroleum profits tax, and value-added tax in Nigeria, over the study period (1981 to 2021). The study adopted descriptive and inferential statistics using tables and econometric models to achieve the result. Secondary data was used and sourced from CBN Statistical Bulletin and Federal Inland Revenue Service. The results of the unit root test obtained showed that the variables were both at levels and at first difference, as such portend the need for ARDL long run relationship among the variables. While in the bounds testing approach, there was a long run relationship between government financing, economic growth and infrastructural development. Furthermore, in the relationship of government financing and infrastructural development the result revealed that there is long run relationship between disaggregated variables of government financing on economic growth and infrastructural development in Nigeria. The study therefore concluded that companies' income tax, petroleum profits tax, and value added tax have a significant effect on economic growth and development in Nigeria. Therefore, the study recommends that government should engage in a complete re-organization of the tax administrative machineries in order to reduce to tolerable levels the problem of tax evasion and avoidance, and to enhance the tax base of government;



employment opportunities should be created; and a good environment for entrepreneurship and innovation to thrive should be made available, using tax proceeds. Mustapha and Benedict (2022) examined the impact of direct tax on the infrastructural of Nigeria for the period of 1970-2020. The objectives that guided this study include: to establish the impact of companies' income tax (CIT) on economic growth of Nigeria from 1970-2020; and to investigate the impact of petroleum profit tax (PPT) revenue on infrastructural of Nigeria from 1970-2020. The study used data from Federal Inland Revenue Services, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The used Ordinary Least Square (OLS) Model, Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF), linear and multiple regression as data analysis tools. The finding of the study indicated a positive impact of companies' income tax on the infrastructural. Furthermore, there was a positive impact of petroleum profit tax on infrastructural of Nigeria. The study concluded that both CIT and PPT have a positive impact on the infrastructural of Nigeria. The study recommended that the federal government of Nigeria should come up with diversification mechanisms that will avert overdependence on oil revenue (petroleum profit tax) since when oil prices fluctuate, it can have detrimental effects on the economic growth of the country. Ayeni and Cordelia (2022) assessed the effects of tax revenue on the infrastructure development in Nigeria utilizing time series data spanning from year 2000 till 2021. The study employed secondary form of data which have been sourced from CBN statistical bulletin and published Federal Inland Revenue Statement. Ex-post facto research design was used for the study. The data collected are analyzed and tested for unit root using Augmented Dickey Fuller method. The study variables which comprise GDP, PPT, CIT & VAT are found to be stationary at first difference. Thus, a Johansen co-integration test is also conducted and it reveals a long-run relationship. Consequently, the study utilizes the Vector Error Correction Model to evaluate the effects of PPT, CIT and VAT on GDP. The findings reveal that PPT and VAT have positive and significant effects on GDP. It also reveals that CIT has a negative and significant effect on GDP. Based on these findings, the inquiry suggests that trainings and workshops should be organized by government tax agencies to the Nigerian public and companies on the importance and benefits of tax revenue to the economy. The tax authorities should also endeavour to encourage companies to pay tax so as to improve the growth of the economy which the companies are meant to benefit from as part of government's fulfilment of its social responsibilities. Babalola and Iwegbu (2021) investigated the influence of cost of road infrastructure development and some selected macroeconomic growth in Nigeria. The research design adopted in the study was an ex-post facto type, otherwise known as a causal comparative design. Autoregressive Distributed Lag Model (ARDL) estimation technique was employed to estimate the regression. The result from the study shows that sustained increase in the cost of road infrastructure dampens the nation's economic performance as the sustained increases impact heavily on the fiscal component of government resources thereby gulping much of it that would have been channeled to other sources of the economy. Also, depreciation of the currency does not improve economic performance. Further result suggests that there is thus a lag between the period foreign direct investment inflows impacts on the economy while inflation rate significantly enhances the economic performance and lagged interest rate has negative impact. The recommendation from the study is that government must come up with policies that will stabilize the macroeconomic environment in the country so that the cost of development of projects with respect to road construction can decline, this ensures sustainable growth. Okafor (2020) investigated health infrastructure and implementation of health policy in Nigeria: A case of NHIS in FCT, Abuja. The study used



survey research design and the instrument of questionnaire to elicit data from Health workers and NHIS enrollees in nine health institutions spread across four Area Councils in Abuja, namely, AMAC, Gwagwalada, Kuje and Kwali. The data was analysed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The study observed the existence of inadequate health infrastructure like hospital bed space inhibits effective utilization of health facilities by enrollees and also that electricity supply to the health facilities are epileptic thereby leading to poor service delivery by health workers to enrollees. It concludes that the problem of poor health infrastructure affects the effective implementation of NHIS and that the issues of health infrastructure are very critical to the effective implementation of NHIS in FCT and Nigeria in general. The study recommends among others, state of emergency should be declared on health infrastructure; that statutory provisions should be made to consolidate the provision of health infrastructure.

Gap in Empirical Review: Previous researchers have highlighted the relationship, impact or effect of federally collected taxes and economic growth, economic development and few in infrastructure development though empirical evidence yields contradictory and inconsistent findings. Most of the prior studies focused more on tax revenue generation and economic growth or economic development not federally collected taxes which Concentrated federal level hence creating a research gap. Some researchers document that there is positive relationship, impact or effect between tax revenue generation and economic growth, economic development and infrastructure development, whereas others oppose by arguing that there is a negative effect of tax revenue generation and economic growth, economic development and infrastructural development. With these mix concepts and findings, there seems to be a gap. Therefore, this present research aimed to fill this gap through an empirical investigation into the effect of federally collected taxes and infrastructural development in Nigeria.

METHODOLOGY

The study adopted the positivist philosophy, because positivism philosophy emphasizes on learning through action and building content from experience and reflection. The philosophy presumes that the investigator and also the material of the study are independent and had no influence on one another. Positivism philosophy may be a potentially compelling approach to financial management. This study adopted ex post facto research design. Ndiyo (2015) explained that ex post facto (i.e. after the fact) research design is a design that is embarked on after the event has taken place, and the data are already in existence. Ex post facto research is a logical experimental investigation in which the researcher does not have uninterrupted manipulation of independent variables because their expressions have at present happened or because they are essentially not influenced (Kpolovie., 2010). This study was conducted on Federal Republic of Nigeria under the National Bureau of Statistics, Federal Inland Revenue Services, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), World Bank and Federal Ministry of Finance. This ministry were selected based on the fact that they published public financial reports that shown statistics data on federally collected taxes and infrastructural development in Nigeria. Judgmental sampling technique was employed through applying criteria, for a data to be part of the sample; the data must be measured in terms of the following: it should have been sourced from Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin, Federal Inland Revenue Services,



National Bureau of Statistics data or World Bank fact data, there should be no modification in the economic year during the period, the essential data should be accessible and the required data should be available. The use of the criteria occasioned to the choice of federally collected taxes and infrastructural development for the period of thirty years (41) years as sample size of this investigation. Data were sourced from Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin, Federal Inland Revenue Services, National Bureau of Statistics data and World Bank. The instrument possesses the desired data for the measurement of the variables in the study. Secondary data was also gotten from sources like; Journal articles, internet, magazines, previous studies, newspapers and books related to the subject of the study and these was be consulted at length to extract the information required to support the findings from the study. The study used the ordinary least square (OLS) in the form of Multiple Linear Regressions to establish the relationship between infrastructural developments in term of health infrastructural as dependent variable. The model of the study shows:

$$HIEXP = f(CIT, CED, PPT, VAT) \dots\dots\dots \text{Equ 1}$$

This can be written in Ordinary Least Square (OLS) form as:

$$HIEXP_T = \beta_0 + \beta_1CIT_t + \beta_2CED_t + \beta_3PPT_t + \beta_4VAT_t + \mu_t \dots\dots\dots \text{Equ 2}$$

$$a_1 > 0; a_2 > 0; a_3 > 0$$

Consistent with the positivist research philosophy and quantitative design, the employed technique of inferential analysis in this study is parametric statistics. This technique is related with the use of quantitative models that seek to establish relationship between two variables by using sample-based parameters as measures to infer about the population of the study. The data analysis was executed in three distinct stages. Firstly, a univariate (or descriptive) analysis was executed, followed by bivariate analysis and lastly, multivariate analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Descriptive Statistic (Univariate Analysis)

Univariate analysis is a basic kind of analytical technique for statistical data. However, the data contains just one variable and does not have to deal with the relationship of a cause and effect. The main objective of the univariate analysis is to describe the data in order to find out the patterns in the data. This is done by looking at the mean, median, standard deviation, Skewness, Kurtosis. Jargue- Bera and Probability etc.

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics

	CIT	CED	PPT	VAT	HIEXP
Mean	400.0325	8.556335	854.8785	3.086899	251.3546
Median	89.10000	5.033585	334.5000	2.972203	123.9488
Maximum	1747.990	120.1570	3201.300	7.399936	1042.920
Minimum	3.000000	3.208441	10.60000	1.567026	1.619069
Std. Dev.	531.5518	18.56049	983.1203	0.985373	316.3247
Skewness	1.121158	5.560769	0.908322	2.022158	1.162411



Kurtosis	2.846100	33.58828	2.574169	10.22433	3.006185
Jarque-Bera Probability	8.629933 0.013367	1809.691 0.000000	5.947610 0.051108	117.1019 0.000000	9.233262 0.009886
Sum	16401.33	350.8097	35050.02	126.5629	10305.54
Sum Sq. Dev.	11301892	13779.67	38661019	38.83843	4002453.
Observations	41	41	41	41	41

Source: E-View Output

Table 1 gives a summary of federally collected taxes on infrastructural development indicators as obtained from Federal Inland Revenue Services and National Bureau of Statistical bulletin. The study looked at 41 years (1982-2022) for each of the series as reported in the Table. The variables considered for this study includes Company Income Tax (CIT), Custom and Excises Duties (CED), Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT), Value Added Tax (VAT), Health Infrastructural Expenditure (HIEXP) and Road Infrastructural Expenditure (HIEXP).

Generally, the summary statistics in the Table shows that federal government of Nigeria received more tax revenue on Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT) than Company Income Tax (CIT), Custom and Excises Duties (CED) and Value Added Tax (VAT). This is reflected in the fact that about N854.8785b was averagely recorded from 1981 to 2021 as federally collected taxes on Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT) follow by N400.0325b on Company Income Tax (CIT), N8.556335b on Custom and Excises Duties (CED) and N3.086899b on Value Added Tax (VAT). Furthermore, the table 4.1 above showed that all the four variables that represent federally collected taxes has a positive growth rate as indicated between the minimum and maximum statistical values. PPT has the highest grow rate from N10.600b to N3201.300b with a Median value of N334.500b and Standard Derivation of N983.120b follow by CIT grow rate from N3.000b to N1747.990b with a Median value of N89.100 and Standard Derivation of N531.551, CED grow rate from N3.208b to N120.157b with a Median value of N5.033b and Standard Derivation of N18.560b and lastly, VAT grow rate from N1.567026b to N7.399936b with a Median value of N 2.972203and Standard Derivation of N0.985373,Also, the summary statistics in the Table shows that federal government of Nigeria spent more on road infrastructural development than health infrastructural development. This is reflected in the fact that about N543.0615b was ever averagely recorded as infrastructural development on Road Infrastructural Expenditure (HIEXP) from 1981 to 2021 while about N251.3546b was averagely recorded as infrastructural development on Health Infrastructural Expenditure (HIEXP). Furthermore, the table 4.1 above showed that all the two variables that represent infrastructural development had a positive growth rate as indicated between the minimum and maximum statistical values. Standard Derivation of N788.3037b while HIEXP grow rate from N1.162b to N1042.920b with a Median value of N123.948b and Standard Derivation of N316.324b.

Furthermore, the table above disclosed that all of the variables are positively skewed, which means that the right tail of their distributions will always be longer and include more extreme values than the sample mean. Also, the kurtosis values of 3.846, 33.588, 3.574, and 4.618



showed that all the variables (CIT, CED, PPT, and HIEXP) was leptokurtic and looked different from a normal distribution because they have has a kurtosis value that is greater than 3, which indicates that the distributions will have a greater number of values that are higher than the sample mean value. Finally, the Probability of the Jarque-Bera stat for CIT, CED, PPT, and HIEXP was 0.113, 0.000, 0.243, and 0.098 implying that the data on CIT, CED, PPT and HIEXP were normally distributed while RIEXP were not normally distributed, hence, the researcher need to carry out a normality and diagnostics test to confirm the normality of the variables before further estimation.

Unit Root

In order for data collected for the study are fit for analysis, the stationarity or unit root test was conducted on the study variables data. The study applied Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) unit root test due to the fact that the data involves 33 years' time series. According to Gujarat and Porter (2009), the unit root test is performed to ascertain that the time series data are stationary for co-integration.

Table 2 Summary of Unit Root Test Result

Variables	LL&C	IPS	ADF FISHERS	HADRI	ORDER OF INTEGRATION	REMARKS
CIT	0.0034	0.0002	0.0000	0.0000	1(0)	Stationary
CED	0.0000	0.0003	0.0002	0.0001	1(0)	Stationary
PPT	0.0000	0.0063	0.0036	0.0007	1(0)	Stationary
VAT	0.0000	0.004	0.0062	0.0083	1(0)	Stationary
HIEXP	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0005	1(0)	Stationary

Source: E-view

The summary of unit root (stationary) test statistics of the variables is presented in the above Table 2 which shown that the results of LL & C, IPS, ADF, and HADRI unit root test on the variables at 5% critical level was utilized in this investigation. The table depicted that all the variables of interest are 1(0) or stationary at level. This is supported by the P-values with regards to LLC & C, IPS, ADF FISHERS, HADRI are smaller than the alpha value of 5%. The null hypothesis of panels unit root is therefore rejected with 95% certainty. This indicates that the data series have been cleansed of unit root. It means that the adopted variables are reliable and very appropriate in explaining and measuring the effect of oil revenue on infrastructural development in Nigeria.

Multi-Collinearity Test

This refers to the presence of high correlations between independent variables. This assisted in assessing the strength and the direction of the relationship between the dependent and independent variables.

**Table 3: Multi-collinearity Test**

Variance Inflation Factors

Date: 03/30/24 Time: 09:30

Sample: 1 41

Included observations: 41

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
CIT	0.000987	5.876864	3.718291
CED	0.281341	1.574525	1.292892
PPT	0.000235	5.376939	3.029207
VAT	88.46028	12.67150	1.145779
C	876.1969	11.98055	NA

Source: E-View Output

Table 3 revealed the Multi-collinearity test that was tested through the use of the variance inflation factor (VIF). The results show that the study is free from the multi-collinearity problem because the Tolerance Value (TV) is < 1 and Variable Inflation Factors (VIF) is $>$ than 10. The result is in agreement with the assumption of the classical regression model which states that there should not be multi-collinearity among the explanatory variables included in the model.

Multivariate Data Analysis**Table 4: Regression Analysis**

Dependent Variable: HIEXP

Method: Least Squares

Date: 03/30/24 Time: 09:31

Sample: 1 41

Included observations: 41

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CIT	0.572969	0.031409	18.24235	0.0000
CED	1.862264	0.530415	3.510953	0.0012
PPT	-0.007911	0.015328	-0.516115	0.6089
VAT	-7.657161	9.405332	-0.814130	0.4209
C	36.61381	29.60062	1.236927	0.2241

R-squared	0.973030	Mean dependent var	251.3546
Adjusted R-squared	0.970033	S.D. dependent var	316.3247
S.E. of regression	54.75887	Akaike info criterion	10.95761
Sum squared resid	107947.2	Schwarz criterion	11.16658
Log likelihood	-219.6309	Hannan-Quinn criter.	11.03370
F-statistic	324.7009	Durbin-Watson stat	1.073896
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: E-View Output



The results in table 4 disclosed the R-Squared and Adjusted R-Squared, also known as coefficient of determination was used to show how good the model is at predicting the dependent variable. The $R^2 = 0.970$, indicates that 97% of the changes in the Health Infrastructural Expenditure (HIEXP) of Nigeria was attributed to Company Income Tax (CIT), Customs and Excise Duties (CED), Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT) and Value Added Tax (VAT). The overall goodness-of-fit of the model was revealed by F-statistic = 324.7009 and Prob (Fstatistic) = 0.0000, which indicated that the model is significant at 5% level since the Prob (F-statistic) is less than 0.05. In summary, the model that predicted the Health Infrastructural Expenditure (HIEXP) of federal government of Nigeria using Company Income Tax (CIT), Customs and Excise Duties (CED), Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT) and Value Added Tax (VAT) can be relied on for statistical inference because it fits the data properly. The Durbin–Watson test statistic was 1.009 which implied there could be issue of auto-correlation among the residuals. However, panel data regression output remains valid and accurate despite the presence or absence of serial correlation.

Test of Hypotheses under model one

Decision: Reject the null hypotheses; probability value is less than 5% significant level. Otherwise; accepted the alternate hypotheses

Decision: table 4 gave the coefficient and t-Statistics of the estimated marginal effect of company income tax on health infrastructural in Nigeria. The coefficient and t-statistics of company income tax was 0.572 and 18.242, showing that company income tax positively affects the health infrastructural in Nigeria. An increase in company income tax by 1 unit will lead to significant increase in the health infrastructural. This positive effect is significant since the absolute value of P-value (0.000) was less than 0.05. This simply indicated that the null hypothesis (H_{01}) is rejected and the alternate hypothesis (H_{a1}) was accepted. Therefore, it was concluded that the effect of company income tax on health infrastructural in Nigeria is significant and positive.

Furthermore, table 4 gave the coefficient and t-Statistics of the estimated marginal effect of Customs and Excise Duties (CED) on health infrastructural in Nigeria. The coefficient and t-statistics of company income tax was 1.862 and 3.510, showing that customs and excise duties positively affect the health infrastructural in Nigeria. An increase in customs and excise duties by 1 unit will lead to significant increase in the health infrastructural. This positive effect is significant since the absolute value of P-value (0.001) was less than 0.05. This simply indicated that the null hypothesis (H_{02}) is rejected and the alternate hypothesis (H_{a2}) was accepted. Therefore, it was concluded that the effect of customs and excise duties on health infrastructural in Nigeria is significant and positive.

Also, table 4 gave the coefficient and t-Statistics of the estimated marginal effect of petroleum profit tax (PPT) on health infrastructural in Nigeria. The coefficient and t-statistics of petroleum profit tax was -0.007 and -0.516, showing that petroleum profit tax negatively affect the health infrastructural in Nigeria. An increase in petroleum profit tax by 1 unit will lead to insignificant decrease in the health infrastructural. This negative effect is insignificant since the absolute value of P-value (0.608) was greater than 0.05. This simply indicated that the null hypothesis (H_{03}) is accepted and the alternate hypothesis (H_{a3}) was rejected. Therefore, it was concluded that the effect of petroleum profit tax on health infrastructural in Nigeria is not significant and negative.



Finally, table 4 gave the coefficient and t-Statistics of the estimated marginal effect of value added tax (VAT) on health infrastructural in Nigeria. The coefficient and t-statistics of value added tax was -7.657 and -0.814, showing that value added tax negatively affect the health infrastructural in Nigeria. An increase in value added tax by 1 unit will lead to insignificant decrease in the health infrastructural. This negative effect is insignificant since the absolute value of P-value (0.420) was greater than 0.05. This simply indicated that the null hypothesis (H_{04}) is accepted and the alternate hypothesis (H_{a4}) was rejected. Therefore, it was concluded that the effect of value added tax on health infrastructural in Nigeria is not significant and negative.

S/N	Statement of Hypotheses	t-Statistic	P-value	Sig At 0.05	Decision
H₀₁	The effect of company income tax on health infrastructural in Nigeria is not significant	18.242	0.000	Rejected	+ Significant
H₀₂	The effect of customs and excise duties on health infrastructural in Nigeria is not significant	3.510	0.001	Rejected	+ Significant
H₀₃	The effect of petroleum profit tax on health infrastructural in Nigeria is not significant	-0.516	0.608	Accepted	- Insignificant
H₀₄	The effect of value added tax on health infrastructural in Nigeria is not significant	-0.814	0.420	Accepted	- Insignificant

Source: Compiled by the Researcher (2024)

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Company Income Tax and Health Infrastructural Development

Result from table 4 in regression analysis indicates that company income tax has positive and significant affect infrastructural development in term of health infrastructure expenditure. This finding was in agreement with the following results; Mustapha and Benedict (2022) finding of the study indicated a positive impact of companies' income tax on the infrastructural. Yahaya and Bakare (2018), study found that company income tax (CIT) have positive significant impact on gross domestic product (GDP) in Nigeria. Anyaduba and Aromwan (2015) findings showed that Companies Income Tax (CIT) have significant impacts on the level of infrastructural development. However, the following result disagreed with this study finding; Oladapo and Olalekan (20023) study found that company income tax was not significant to infrastructural development in Nigeria. Oluwole (2023) result indicate that there is an insignificant effect of company income tax (CIT) on the real gross domestic product in the long run in Nigeria. Okoror et al. (2019) findings of the study reveal that company income tax is generally not characterized with threatening oscillations year-on-year over the period.



Customs and Excise Duties and Health Infrastructural Development

Result from table 4 in regression analysis indicates that customs and excise duties has positive and significant effect on infrastructural development in term of health infrastructure expenditure. This finding was in agreement with the following results; Aliyu and Mustapha (2020) study indicated that customs and excise duties came out significant impact on economic growth. Asaolu et al. (2018) study revealed a significant relationship between customs and excise duties CED with economic growth. Obafemi et al. (2020) result of the study indicated that infrastructural development has a significant and positive influence on tax compliance of small and medium enterprise owners. However, the following result disagreed with this study finding; Oluwole (2023) study demonstrated that customs and excise duties have a negative and significant effect on economic growth in Nigeria in the long run. Cornelius et al. (2016) finding equally revealed that there is no significant relationship between customs and excise duties and growth of Nigeria economy. Oluwasegun and Joseph (2020) results revealed a unidirectional causality running from tax revenue to economic growth and from economic growth to infrastructure.

Petroleum Profit Tax and Health Infrastructural Development

Result from table 4 in regression analysis indicates that petroleum profit tax has negative and insignificant effect on infrastructural development in term of health infrastructure expenditure infrastructure. This finding was in agreement with the following results; Onoja and Ibrahim (2020) study revealed that Petroleum Profit Tax (oil tax revenue) has insignificant relationship with Nigeria Economic Growth. Ezekwesili and Ezejiofor (2022) findings conclude that tax revenue has no significant effect on inflation rate and interest rate of Nigeria. Anyaduba and Aromwan (2015) study Petroleum Profit Tax (PPT) have a non-significant impact on the level of infrastructural development. However, the following result disagreed with this study finding; Mustapha and Benedict (2022) finding of the study indicated a positive impact of petroleum profit tax on infrastructural of Nigeria. Oladapo and Olalekan (2023) study found that petroleum profit tax has a strong contributor significant to infrastructural development in Nigeria. Lateef et al. (2022) study established that PPT strongly influenced infrastructural development in the health care sector in Country. Michael and Denham (2020) result showed that petroleum profit tax has positive and significant effect on agriculture expenditure at the lag of 6 years.

Value Added Tax and Health Infrastructural Development

Result from table 4 in regression analysis indicates that value added tax has negative and insignificant effect on infrastructural development in term of health infrastructure expenditure. This finding was in agreement with Nmesirionye et al (2019) study revealed that value added tax has an insignificant impact on the real gross domestic product of Nigeria. Egbuhuzor and Tomquin (2021) result revealed a negative and insignificant effect of value added tax on gross domestic product. Owino (2019) result finding revealed a positive and insignificant relationship between value added tax and economic growth in Kenya. But the result disagreed with Major and Fante (2022), who findings showed that Value Added Tax (VAT) had negative influence and statically significant with National Gross Product (NGP) and Real Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) in Nigeria. Isaac et al (2021) result revealed that revenues from value added taxation have effects on gross domestic product and human development index.



SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study revealed that company income tax has positive and significant affect infrastructural development in term of health infrastructure expenditure; customs and excise duties has positive and significant effect on infrastructural development in term of health infrastructure expenditure; petroleum profit tax has negative and insignificant effect on infrastructural development in term of health infrastructure expenditure; and value added tax has negative and insignificant effect on infrastructural development in term of health infrastructure expenditure.

This study established empirical evidence of the effect of federally collected taxes on infrastructural development in Nigeria from 1982 to 2022. Based on the data analysis, and discussion of findings, and summary of findings above, the study concluded that;

1. Company income tax had significant effect with health infrastructure in Nigeria.
2. Customs and excises duties had significant effect with health infrastructure in Nigeria.
3. Petroleum profit tax had insignificant effect with health infrastructure in Nigeria.
4. Value added tax had insignificant effect with health infrastructure in Nigeria.

Based on the summary of findings and conclusions above, the following recommendations were made:

1. The study recommends that government should intensify efforts at developing the level of infrastructure in the national through tax payers revenue because, this study affirmed that CIT and CED has positive and significant effect on infrastructure development in term of health infrastructure and road infrastructure.
2. The study recommends that for an economy to achieve infrastructural development, government should ensure that customs and excises duties are not highly charged on investors when importing products and services, acquiring raw materials from other countries.
3. The study recommended that government at all levels should create a platform that will make filing of tax liabilities be easy to firms thereby increasing tax revenue and this will translate into a conducive environment for companies to operate optimally through the provision of infrastructure development that will enhance their productivity.
4. The Federal Government should collaborate with indigenous research institutes and establishments in order to identify and isolate infrastructural items to be externally sourced and those that can be found within the taxes context.

Considering the economic shift in the business operational landscape from production and competition largely benchmarked on availability and accessibility of materials to efficient value chain and supply chain management, there is need for a corresponding shift in strategy from oil revenue to tax revenue. Special attention should be placed on federally collected taxes as the background premise upon which all other infrastructural development depends. The study contributes to the federally collected taxes and infrastructural development research by increasing our knowledge and understanding on the effect that subsisting between



the dimensions of federally collected taxes such as company income tax, customs and excises duties and petroleum profit tax on infrastructural development in term of health infrastructure and road infrastructure.

Policy implication: policy makers should concentrate on stabilizing the infrastructural development and making investment decisions that promote the growth of the nation. In addition, the government will need to construct stronger institutions to combat corruption, reduce bureaucracy, and facilitate access to financing for the infrastructural development. Encourage tax policies that strive to increase the number of tax payers; this will assist reduce the tax burden on the few known taxpayers in the nation.

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