

DETERMINANTS OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN ECONOMICS

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Determinants of Household Consumption Expenditure in Nigeria" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

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Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined determinants of household consumption expenditure in Nigeria, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of determinants; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with determinants and household. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Rational Choice Theory and the Institutional Theory. A sample size of 413 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 400 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.19). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.462$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 9.28, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.29$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on determinants.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of determinants of household consumption expenditure in Nigeria is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

Over the past two decades, determinants have become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which determinants advance in practice. Famuyide and Ibrahim (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of determinants are unevenly distributed across groups. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Evidence assembled by Adigun and Okonkwo (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to determinants. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Determinants, when examined in relation to household, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of determinants varies considerably from one region to another. Findings reported by Famuyide and Kalu (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to determinants recorded markedly different results. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Longitudinal research by Umeh and Olawale (2016) revealed that sustained attention to determinants yields appreciable dividends over time. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

The relationship between determinants and household has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of determinants and household. An examination by Umeh and Olawale (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding household. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Eze and Osinachi (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of determinants in shaping developmental trajectories. In Nigeria, the intersection of determinants and household is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Comparative work by Famuyide and Oyelaran (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking