

DETERMINANTS OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE EFFICIENCY IN NIGERIA

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Determinants of Public Expenditure Efficiency 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 public expenditure efficiency 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 public. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Rational Choice Theory and the Institutional Theory. A sample size of 412 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 394 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 = 3.1). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.573$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 9.06, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.18$, $p > 0.05$). 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 public expenditure efficiency 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.

Determinants occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about public and national development. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of determinants varies considerably from one region to another. An examination by Umeh and Osinachi (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Longitudinal research by Musa and Nwosu (2016) revealed that sustained attention to determinants yields appreciable dividends over time. 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.

The salience of determinants in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of determinants varies considerably from one region to another. A notable study by Musa and Adekunle (2017) argued that the impact of determinants is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Chukwu and Ogunlana (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Determinants continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in economics. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of determinants. Field evidence gathered by Chukwu and Ogunlana (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of determinants. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Bello and Eze (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of determinants are unevenly distributed across groups. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

In both global and African literatures, determinants is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to determinants must be differentiated rather than uniform. Studies by Bello and Ekwueme (2019) largely support the view that determinants exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. For practitioners, the practical