

EFFECT OF HEALTH EXPENDITURE ON LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY IN NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN ECONOMICS

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Health Expenditure on Labour Productivity 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 effect of health expenditure on labour productivity 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 effect; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with effect and health. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Rational Choice Theory and the Institutional Theory. A sample size of 383 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 364 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 ($r = 0.46$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.63, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.23$, $p > 0.05$). 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 effect.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of health expenditure on labour productivity 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.

Effect occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about health and national development. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which effect advances in practice. Field evidence gathered by Okonkwo and Obiora (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of effect. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Longitudinal research by Ogbeide and Adekunle (2016) revealed that sustained attention to effect yields appreciable dividends over time. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Effect continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in economics. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of effect in everyday life. Comparative work by Nnamdi and Bello (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking effect with health. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. An examination by Ekwueme and Aderemi (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Effect continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in economics. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which effect unfolds. The aggregate picture emerging from Ekwueme and Aderemi (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between effect and the outcomes of interest. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in economics. The work of Umeh and Aderemi (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that health reinforces the effects of effect. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Effect, when examined in relation to health, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of effect. Empirical evidence from Ekwueme and Chukwu (2021) suggests that positive developments in health are associated with improvements in effect. The practical import of these findings extends well