

SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF URBAN POPULATION GROWTH AND HOUSING DEMAND IN NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN GEOGRAPHY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Spatial Analysis of Urban Population Growth and Housing Demand 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 spatial analysis of urban population growth and housing demand 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 spatial; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with spatial analysis. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Systems Theory and the Sustainable Development Theory. A sample size of 387 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 352 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 = 3.05). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.58$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.5, $p < 0.05$). 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 spatial.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of spatial analysis of urban population growth and housing demand 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.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of spatial. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of spatial are observed in their starkest form. Evidence assembled by Okonkwo and Nwosu (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to spatial. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding analysis. Research by Adeniyi and Adebayo (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting spatial and analysis. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of spatial. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream spatial into routine governance. Studies by Salami and Oyelaran (2019) largely support the view that spatial exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Such findings reinforce the argument that spatial deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Musa and Ekwueme (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of spatial are unevenly distributed across groups. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in geography. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

spatial occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about analysis and national development. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of spatial and analysis. Longitudinal research by Musa and Ekwueme (2016) revealed that sustained attention to spatial yields appreciable dividends over time. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Evidence assembled by Dauda and Okonkwo (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to spatial. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

The salience of spatial in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which spatial advances in practice. A notable study by Adeniyi and Adekunle (2017) argued that the impact of spatial is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Alade and Osinachi (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence.