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Research paper

An Analysis of Economic Implication of Consumption Pattern of Economics Students of Bowen University

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ABSTRACT: This research work was carried out to investigate the welfare implication of consumption pattern of economics students of Bowen University. Primary data through the use structured questionnaires was used in this study. The hypothesis for this study was tested using Chi-square test. This research work was anchored on Absolute Income Hypothesis. The result of our chi- square test shows that there is relationship between students' welfare and their consumption pattern. There is a positive relationship between income and consumption pattern among economics students. Their consumption pattern increases as their income or their monthly allowances increases. There is a negative relationship between academic performance and the monthly allowance, this means that increase in the monthly allowance of students does not make the student to perform excellently in academic and also academic performances also does not increase monthly allowances of most students in economics department. This study also reveals that income, price and peer pressure determines how much students spend on items they need to purchase, but most of the students in economics department of Bowen University acclaimed that it is their income that determines how much they spend, follow by the price i.e. if there is increase in their income, they will spend more and vice versa and also increase in price of commodity will make student to demand less and vice versa. In accordance with the findings, the research recommend that parents should pay adequate attention to the welfare of their children by sending them monthly allowances good enough to consume quality foods that can enhance good health and produce good academic performance.

Keywords: Welfare, consumption pattern, income, price

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INTRODUCTION

The government of Nigeria faces an enormous challenge of non-distributive growth, as the strong economic growth the country has experienced in recent years has not served to substantially improve household welfare. What the economy exhibits is paradox of rising poverty incidence in the face of impressive economic growth (Holmes et al., 2019) and (CBN, 2018a). Students needs more nutrient intake as they require an additional food intake due to academics and various activities on campus. However, because of the current socio-economic problem in developing countries example Nigeria, students are known to feed poorly due to low purchasing potentials of individual to eat right. Students that feed poorly will definitely have low nutrient intake due to poor feeding practices.

A large percentage of the usual meals consumed by students are mostly carbohydrate with lesser protein. This study seeks to know the reason why some students prefer spending their income on light foods like rice or noodles rather than solid foods like pounded yam or fufu, or why some foods like snacks and drinks are taken at higher rate by student. Bamidele (2019) also examined the economics analyses of food (rice) consumption in Nigeria. For instance, the FAO report indicated recently that about 97% of the daily Calorie requirement is met by the Nigerian consumer when viewed from the average dieting standards in the developing countries of Western Europe, where supplies exceed requirements by a margin of 26% (Anita, 2018). Foods cooked in the cafeterias are lower quality and energy expended by

student is higher due to the academic activities they involve in. Students are found to have ulcer due to poor feeding practices. This congenital disease is caused as a result of skipping meals. Another problem which is of nutritional significance is that of student's breaking down or falling sick prior to the examination period is also viewed as an inadequate feeding practices which will end up weakling the body's defense mechanism. Similarly, (Brown, Hou, and Lafrance 2017) did not find significant declines among the population as a whole, but did find significant declines among those with poor health outcomes. Nutrition can be divided into two categories namely (good nutrition i.e. optimum or adequate and malnutrition which can be either over nutrition or under nutrition. Good nutrition leads to the Physical wellbeing while malnutrition leads to ill health (Zhu, 2018)

The sales and purchases in Bowen University is only a small part of the "invisible hand" and complex transactions that takes place in Bowen University. Using Bowen University as a case study, we can understand why people adopt a particular type of spending pattern and why these patterns vary with a change in income. Other found relatively similar expenditure levels, with changes only in the consumption mix Hyat (2019. For example, reason why some students spend their income more on shirts and skirts, gowns, shirts and trousers with ties, designers shoes, bags, wristwatches also the reason why some students spend their income more on expensive gadgets and also reason why some students prefer to use expensive wigs like Brazilians hair or Peruvians hair rather than the synthetic wigs. This work seeks to expose the reasons why some students are more financially buoyant than others and why yet others are barely making ends meets and whether this is a due fact that some have higher incomes or adopt good spending habits. The sources of income or wealth differs among people as all come from different economic backgrounds and as income increases, consumers will substitutes away from less inferior goods and services, choosing higher priced alternatives. The real income will go up and can help an individual increase in quality of living standard (Sachdeva, 2018).

Consumption is by far the largest component of aggregate expenditure of all countries. It is one of the most important functions in economics. In the larger society, people source income in various ways, those who want to work find work and those who are dependent receives allowances while others own firms that employ people who market and sell their goods and services. This is not surprising at all since consumption may be the ultimate purpose of economic behaviour and thus play a major role in economics theory. E.g. The microeconomic theory of the household. In determining the living standards, income and consumption are the most importance approaches. Noll (2017) analyzed household consumptions, household incomes and living standards during comparative research on household consumption and incomes as a measure of living standard based on data from household budget survey.

Capital formation generates employment which gives a boost to production. However, this path of development can be sustained only if adequate supply of food to the modern sector is guaranteed. This results in increase of food consumption. Such a process is supposed to transform the traditional sector into a modern one and thereby ensuring self-sustained growth of the less developed economy (Saumya and Kundu, 2019). The consumption function shows the relation between aggregate income and aggregate consumption. Consumer money drives the economy, and retail is where consumers spend that money. Retail business is governed by human consumption, (Chetan, 2018).

The term "consumption" originates from John Maynard Keynes (1936) which says that men are disposed as a rule and on the average increase their consumption as income increases but not by as much as the increase in their income. This law is known as the absolute income hypothesis (AIH). If spending is maintained at a more constant level over time even while incomes are fairly volatile, it may be that spending is a better representation of an individual's average income. If so, then disparities in expenditure tell us something about permanent inequalities in the living standards and well-being that variation in income cannot" (Anita, 2018) Agwu (2019) analyzed the consumption patterns and ultra – household roles in the production, processing and marketing in Nigeria.

Arising from this definition is the concept of consumption function which shows the relationship between consumption and disposable income. Consumption is the value of goods and services bought by people. Individual buying acts are aggregated over time and space. Consumption is normally the largest GDP component. Data from (CBN, 2018a) indicates that private consumption constitutes about 68.2% of Nigeria's aggregate expenditure, yet it has remained unimpressive, declining from -5.7% in 1981 to about -36.6% in 2017. This shows that there is a persistent negative trend in real growth rate of private consumption expenditure in Nigeria. The consumption pattern of a country depicts the aggregate demand of goods and services in the country, and in most cases it constitutes about 60 % of the total GDP of the country. Before Economic Reforms, consumption comprised of approximately 52% of the GDP, however after reforms, it has grown its share to more than 62%, (Sachdeva, 2018). Arguing that household expenditures are more stable across time than current incomes, which may fluctuate considerably, not only for groups like the self-employed and employees with temporary jobs, but also due to certain life events or other causes like running up or down savings or debts. It may be it is important to note however that expenditures are not necessarily identical.

Government intervention is designed to boost

consumption and output of products to change the perceived costs and benefits of consumption for the consumer. And last but not least households may consume from stocks of Goods bought in previous periods. While it thus seems to be important to be aware of the fact that expenditures do not necessarily reflect a household's total consumption level, expenditures may still be used as a better proxy of its living standard than income. The transformation not only reflects the changing supply and demand relations and the interaction between retailing and consumption but also is intrinsically connected to the shift in government policies. Income is an important factor in senior well-being but, on its own, does not paint a full picture of it. Another potentially important aspect is consumption, and the extent to which consumption relate to income. Furthermore, other studies have focused on non- standard measures of incomes, such as housing equity and other assets, and found them to be important contributors to the well-being of people (Brown, Hou, and Lafrance 2017). The consumption pattern of a household is the combination of qualities, quantities, acts and tendencies characterizing a community or a human group's use of resources for survival, comfort and enjoyment. Of course the type of food and non-food items consumed, vary from region to region. Consumption patterns normally contribute greatly to the social and economic policy of the country. In a developing country like Nigeria, the consumption pattern is skewed towards food i.e. food accounts for a higher proportion of the total expenditure, while in developed countries the opposite is the case. Consumption pattern also depicts the level of welfare and poverty that a nation is experiencing. This report is based on the Harmonized Nigeria Living Standard Survey (HNLSS) 2019/2020.

The specific objectives of this work are to; (i.) examine the impact of consumption on student academic performance and their nutrition status within the campus, (ii.) access the relationship between income level and the consumption pattern of students on campus. (iii.) Explore the relationship between price fluctuation and the consumption pattern and welfare of students on campus. (iv) Identify the factors that affect consumption pattern and welfare of students using Economics department of Bowen University as a case study. The hypothesis to be considered in this study is; H_0: Does consumption pattern affect students' welfare on campus.

Empirical review

The work of Davidson et al. (2008) gave a dynamic model of consumption on the basis of a long-run relationship between consumption and income. Using data from the UK, the theory accepted the restrictions imposed by the error correction models. Some of the most recent works on consumption used micro-data as against aggregate data and some focused on rural economies (Hyat, 2019; Yang, 2016 and Zhu, Qi 2016).

Hyat (2019) used data from rural Pakistan to examine consumption mobility among individuals and households. He used four (4) models, viz: the PI hypothesis, the rule of thumb model, liquidity constrained behaviour and perfect risk-sharing model. The empirical evidence rejected the strict version of the permanent income model. Thus, income and income smoothing mechanisms play a vital role in creating the mobility patterns observed in rural Pakistan.

One observes that while a great proportion in rural Pakistan moves from one consumption docile to another yearly, showing improvement in the people's well-being dimensions, this may not be the same experience in Nigeria.

At the macro level, changes in global food prices influence food export and import, exchange rate movements, foreign exchange reserves, patterns of food consumption and trade and marketing policies. Severe price hike create inflationary pressures, impacting negatively on the wellbeing of poor consumers especially in developing, and food importing countries that spent higher share of their limited income on food. The persistent rise in global food prices has been referred to as a key crisis that needs serious attention (Trostle, 2018).

There is evidence at the household level that most poor households reduce their food budget after settling essential bills when faced with massive negative price or income shocks such as sudden costs, (Ayinde, 2012). This leads to a reduction in the quantity and quality of food consumed, among others.

Robles and Torero (2019) investigate the effect of the 2007-2016 "food crisis" on four Latin American countries: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru. They found that price upsurges resulted in higher incidence of poverty in the studied population. Francisco, (2011) conducted a study using spatially disaggregated monthly data on consumer prices and two household surveys to estimate the welfare and distributional consequences of food price increases in Brazil. The effects on expenditure were large, negative and significantly regressive across households with heightened incidence and depth of poverty.

Yang (2016) used micro-data and developed a quantitative, dynamic general equilibrium model of life cycle behavior. Focusing on housing, evidence showed that there were two patterns of consumption, housing and non-housing goods over the life cycle. Consumption expenditure on non-housing commodities is hump shaped over the life cycle, that is,, early in life, it is low, rises sharply in middle and therefore fall at old age. But the holding of stock of housing is not hump–shaped. Thus, life time housing stock increases "monotonically" and then becomes rather flat. This finding contradicts the position of the standard life cycle hypothesis. He suggests that the ratio of housing and non-housing consumption should not depend on age. Rather, housing

consumption and non-housing consumption should follow the same profile.

Zhu (2018) used a consumption–wealth ratio model to establish the relationship between consumption-wealth ratio and expected returns. Consumption-wealth ratio is the empirical log-linear combination of consumption, asset holdings and labour income. He relied on data on consumer expenditure survey from the US. "Residual based Phillips – Ouliaris co-integration and Johansen's rank – and trace – based co=integration tests were conducted. Proxy was provided for consumption–wealth ratio. There is empirical evidence showing existence of co-integration among consumption, labour income and assets holding." However, because consumption–wealth ratio was measured the empirical evidence is not sufficient enough to support that consumption–wealth ratio and assets returns have a strong predictive power.

METHODOLOGY

The data used in this research work is primary data; collected through the administration of a well-structured questionnaire to collect or acquire data from Economics student of Bowen University. There are about 300 students in economics department as my sample population and a well – structured questionnaire was administered to all Economics students irrespective of their levels, in such a way that it reflects personal data and information seeking about the consumption pattern among the students. A total of 200 questionnaires will be distributed randomly among economics students from (100 -400) level, 50 questionnaires per level so as to get required information necessary for this study. This work is anchored on the absolute income hypothesis which states that the relationship between income and consumption is based on his fundamental psychological law of consumption which states that when income increases consumption expenditure also increases but by a smaller amount. Whatever is not saved is consumed. This is the current real disposable income is the most important determinant of consumption in the short run. Real income is money income adjusted for population. Therefore the model for this study is specified as follow:

$$WS = \alpha 0 + + \alpha_1 Y + \alpha_2 CF + \alpha_3 CC + \Sigma t \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (1)$$

WS = Student welfare
Y= Income
CF= Consumption on Food
CC = Consumption on Clothings
α_{6-} = Parameters to be estimated

Estimating techniques

This consists of the method of data presentation. Descriptive analysis will be used for all data collected from questionnaires, the data from the questionnaires will be organized in such a way that pie chart will be used to describe the responds of economics students of Bowen university. The test statistic that will be adopted in this research work is non-parametric Chi-square (X^2) probability test. This is considered to be suitable for this analysis. So therefore the Chi-square (X^2) will be used in testing hypothesis stated in this research work. Chi-square can be expressed mathematically as:

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(Fo - Fe)^2}{Fe}$$

Where X^2 = the chi-square
$\sum$ = Notation sign of sigma i.e. summation of valves
Fo = Observed frequency
Fe = Expected frequency
Df = (r-1) (c-1)
Where r = Row
c = Column

Chi - square test will be used to evaluate whether or not the frequencies that have been empirically obtained differ significantly from those which would be expected under a certain set of theoretical assumption. The data collected will be presented in tables, using absolute figures and the comparative percentages capable of self-explanation and further analysis. The tables will be structured in line with the particularly item(s) or group of items relevant to the issue being or highlighted towards proving or disproving of the hypotheses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows that out of 200 respondents 41% are male and 59% are female. This shows that there were more responses from the females than the males, this implies that we have more female students than male students in economics department. Table 2 shows the age distribution of the respondents, which are categorized in their respective age groups where 52% falls between the age of 15 – 19years, 46.5% of the respondents falls between the age 20 – 24years, 1.5% of the respondent falls between the age 25 -29 years. Therefore the majority of the respondent's age in economics department falls between the age 15-19years.

Table 3 shows the levels of the respondents, this table reveals that 25% are in 100 level, 25% are in 200 level, 25% are in 300 level and also 25% in 400 level.

Table 4 reveals that 91.5% are Christians in economics department and 8.5% are Muslims in economics department and this means that we have more Christians in economics department.

Table 5 shows the mode of sponsor of the students in economics department and this shows that 92% of the

Table 1: Sex

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
MALE	82	41%	41%
FEMALE	118	59%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 2: Age

Options (Years)	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
15 – 19	104	52%	52%
20 – 24	93	46.5%	98.5%
25 – 29	3	1.5%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 3: Level

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
100	50	25%	25%
200	50	25%	50%
300	50	25%	75%
400	50	25%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021).

Table 4: Religion

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
CHRISTAINITY	183	91.5%	91.5%
MUSLIM	17	8.5%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 5: Mode of sponsor

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
PARENT	184	92%	92%
GUARDIAN	15	7.5%	99.5%
SCHOLARSHIP	1	0.5%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source : Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 6: Monthly allowance

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Frequency
N5000 – 10000	15	7.5%	7.5%
N10000 – 20000	87	43.5%	51%
ABOVE N20000	98	49%	100%
TOTAL	200	200%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

students are being sponsored by their parent and they have the highest percentage, then 7.5% of the students are sponsored by their guardians and finally 0.5% are on scholarship.

Table 6 shows that 7.5% of the students get between N5000 – N10000, 43.5% of the students get between N10000 – N20000 and 49% of the students get above N20000 as their monthly allowance. This means that, most students in economics department get above N20000 as their monthly allowance.

Table 7 shows how students in economics department spend their monthly allowances every month, so therefore, 35% of the respondent said that they spend their monthly allowances every month and 65% of the respondent said no, they don't spend all their monthly allowance every month, and shows that most students in economics department don't spend all their monthly allowance. Table 8 shows how socio- cultural background affects the respondents consumption pattern, this table shows that 33.5% said their socio-cultural background

Table 7: Spend all my monthly allowances every month

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
YES	70	35%	35%
NO	130	65%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source : Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 8: Does your socio-cultural background affect your consumption pattern.

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
YES	67	33.5%	33.5%
NO	133	66.5%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 9: Do you think your personal discipline affect your pattern of consumption.

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
YES	154	77%	77%
NO	46	23%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source : Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 10: Do you think your consumption pattern affect your academic performance (Table 10 not cited in the body of the paper).

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
YES	45	22.5%	22.5%
NO	155	77.5%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021).

affect their consumption pattern and 66.5% said their socio-cultural background don't affect their consumption pattern.

Table 9 shows how the respondents' personal discipline affect their pattern of consumption. This shows that 77% of the respondents said their personal discipline do affect their consumption pattern, and 23% of the respondents said their personal discipline do not affect their consumption pattern.

Table 11 shows how their income level affect their consumption pattern and on this table, it shows that 81% of the respondents affirmed that their income level affect their consumption pattern while 19% of the respondents claimed that their income level doesn't affect their consumption pattern.

Table 12 shows the impact of consumption pattern on nutrition status of the respondents, on this table, it shows that 60.5% of the respondents said that consumption pattern has an impact on their nutrition status, and 39.5% said consumption pattern has no impact on their nutrition status.

Table 13 shows that 54.5% of the respondents affirmed that their gender affect their consumption pattern while 45.5% claimed that their gender doesn't affect their consumption pattern.

Table 14 shows that 15.5% of the respondents said their religion affect their level of consumption and 84.5% said their religion doesn't affect their level of consumption.

Table 15 shows that 71% of the respondents said that price fluctuation affect their consumption pattern while 29% of the respondents said that price fluctuation doesn't after their consumption pattern.

Table 16 shows that 66% of the respondents said that consumption pattern affect them economically while 34% of the respondents said that consumption pattern doesn't affect them economically.

Table 17 shows that 76.5% of the respondents affirmed that they got to save their part of their monthly allowance while 23.5% of the respondents claimed that they don't save part of their monthly allowance.

Table 18 shows that 38% of the respondents said they spend too much money while 62% of the respondents said they don't spend too much money.

Table 19 shows that 54% of the respondents said income determines how much they spend on each items they purchase, 35.5% of the respondents said price determines how much they spend on each item they purchase and 10% of the respondents said peer pressure determines how much they spend on each item purchase.

Table 20 shows the amount the respondents spend on foods & drinks per month, 16.5% spend within 1000 &below, 21% spend within 2000-4000, 29% spend within 5000-9000, 20.5% spend within 10000-14000 and 13% spend within 15000 & above on food & drinks.

Table 21 shows the amounts the respondents spend on

Table 11: Does your income level affect your consumption pattern.

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
YES	162	81%	81%
NO	38	19%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 12: Does your consumption pattern has any impact on your nutrition status

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
YES	121	60.5%	60.5%
NO	79	39.5%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 13: Does your gender affect your consumption pattern

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
YES	109	54.5%	54.5%
NO	91	45.5%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 14: Does your religion affect your level of consumption

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
YES	31	15.5%	15.5%
NO	169	84.5%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 15: Does price fluctuation affect your consumption pattern

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
YES	142	71%	71%
NO	58	29%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 16: Does your consumption pattern affect your welfare

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
YES	132	66%	66%
NO	68	34%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

clothes, shoes &bags, 23.5% of the respondents spends within 1000& below, 37% spends within 2000-4000, 22% spend within 5000-9000, 6% spend within 10000-15000 and 11.5% spend within 15000 & above on clothes, shoes & bags.

Table 22 shows how much the respondents spend on provision, this table shows that, 33% of the respondents spend within 1000& below,34.5% of the respondents spend within 2000-4000, 21% of the respondents spend within 5000-9000, 7.5% of the respondents spend within 10000-140000, 4% of the respondents spend within 15000&above on provision.

Table 23 shows how much the respondents spend on recharge card, this shows that 29.5% of the respondents spend within 1000& below, 49% of the respondents spend within 2000-4000, 16.5% of the respondents spend within 5000-9000, 2.5% of the respondents spend within 10000-14000, and 2.5% of the respondents spend within 15000 & above on recharge card.

Table 24 shows how much the respondents spend on transportation, this shows that 65% of the respondents spend within 1000& below, 26.5% spend within 2000-4000, 5.5% spend within 5000-9000, 2% spend within 10000-14000, and 1% of the respondents spend within 15000& above on transportation.

Table 25 shows the amount the respondents spend on internet subscription that 28% of the respondents spend within 1000& below, 58.5% spend within 2000-4000, 8%

Table 17: Do you get to save part of your monthly allowance

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
YES	153	76.5%	76.5%
NO	47	23.5%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 18: Do you think you spend too much money

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
YES	76	38%	38%
NO	124	62%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 19: What determines how much you spend on each item?

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
INCOME	108	54%	54%
PRICE	71	35.5%	89.5%
PEER PRESSURE	21	10%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

spend within 5000-9000, 3.5% spend within 10000-14000 and 2% spend within 15000& above on internet subscription.

Table 26 shows the amount the respondents spend on hairdo, 47% of the respondents spend within 1000& below, 39% spend within 2000-4000, 9% spend within 5000-9000, 4% spend within 10000-14000 and 1% of the respondents spend within 15000& above on hairdo.

Table 27 shows the amount of money spend on the respondents health, that 77.5% of the respondents spend within 1000&below,15% spend within 2000-4000, 5% spend within 5000-9000, 2% spend within 10000-14000 and 0.5% spend within 15000& above on their health.

Table 28 shows the amount of money the respondents spend on their academic activities. This table shows that 44.5% of the respondents spend within 1000& below, 40.5% of the respondents spend within 2000-4000, 10.5% spend within 5000-9000, 2.5% spend within 10000-14000 and 2% spend within 15000& above on their academic activities.

Table 29 shows the amounts of money spend on friends by the respondents. That 53% of the respondents spend within 1000& below, 35% spend within 2000-4000, 8.5% spend within 5000-9000, 1% spend within 10000-14000 and 2.5% spend within 15000& above on their friends.

Table 30 shows the amount spends on religious activities by the respondents. That 58% spend within 1000& below, 34% spend within 2000-4000, 6% spend within 5000-9000, 0.5% spend within 10000-14000, and 1.5% of the respondents spend within 15000 &above on religious activities.

Table 31 shows the amount of money the respondents spend on others. That 43.5% of the respondents spend within 1000& below, 31.5% spend within 2000-4000, 14.5% spend within 5000-9000, 4% spend within 10000-14000, and 6.5% spend within 15000& above on others.

Test of hypothesis

In this section, question considered to be relevant to the hypothesis is used in this section to test the hypothesis, the hypothesis is tested at 5% level of significance. And as mentioned earlier, the statistical tool that will be used to test the hypothesis is the chi- square statistics (X^2) given by:

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(FO - FE)^2}{FE}$$

Where $X^{2=}$ the chi-square
FO= Observed frequency of any valve
FE= Expected frequency of any valve
∑= summation of values

Df= (r-1) (c-1)

Where r = the number of rows
c = the number of columns
Df = (r-1) (c-1)
Where r = 2
c = 2

Therefore, Degree of freedom = (2-1) (2-1)

Table 20: How much do you spend on food & drinks per month?

Options	Frequency	percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1000 & BELOW	33	16.5%	16.5%
2000 -4000	42	21%	37.5%
5000-9000	58	29%	66.5%
10000-14000	41	20.5%	87%
15000 & ABOVE	26	13%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 21: How much do you spend on clothes, shoes& bags?

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1000&BELOW	47	23.5%	23.5%
2000-4000	74	37%	60.5%
5000-9000	44	22%	82.5
10000-15000	12	6%	88.5%
15000& ABOVE	23	11.5%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 22: How much do you spend on provision?

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1000& BELOW	66	33%	33%
2000-4000	69	34.5%	67.5%
5000-9000	42	21%	88.5%
10000-140000	15	7.5%	96%
15000& ABOVE	8	4%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 23: How much do you spend on recharge card?

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1000& BELOW	59	29.5%	29.5%
2000-4000	98	49%	78.5%
5000-9000	33	16.5%	95%
10000-14000	5	2.5%	97%
15000& ABOVE	5	2.5%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 24: how much do you spend on transportation?

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1000 &BELOW	130	65%	65%
2000-4000	53	26.5%	91.5%
5000-9000	11	5.5%	97%
10000-14000	4	2%	99%
15000& ABOVE	2	1%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 25: How much do you spend on internet subscription?

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1000& BELOW	56	28%	28%
2000-4000	117	58.5%	86.5%
5000-9000	16	8%	94.5%
10000-14000	7	3.5%	98%
15000& ABOVE	4	2%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 26: How much do you spend on hairdo?

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1000& BELOW	94	47%	47%
2000-4000	78	39%	86%
5000-9000	18	9%	95%
10000-14000	8	4%	99%
15000& ABOVE	2	1%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 27: How much do you spend on health?

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1000& BELOW	155	77.5%	77.5%
2000-4000	30	15%	92.5%
5000-9000	10	5%	97.5%
10000-14000	4	2%	99.5%
15000& ABOVE	1	0.5%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 28: How much do you spend on academic activities?

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1000& BELOW	89	44.5%	44.5%
2000-4000	81	40.5%	85%
5000-9000	21	10.5%	95.5%
10000-14000	5	2.5%	98%
15000& ABOVE	4	2%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 29: How much do you spend on your friends?

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1000& BELOW	106	53%	53%
2000-4000	70	35%	88%
5000-9000	17	8.5%	96.5%
10000-14000	2	1%	97.5%
15000& ABOVE	5	2.5%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 30: How much do you spent on religion activities?

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1000& BELOW	116	58%	58%
2000-4000	68	34%	92%
5000-9000	12	6%	98%
10000-14000	1	0.5%	98.5%
15000& ABOVE	3	1.5%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 31: How much do you spend on others?

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1000& BELOW	87	43.5%	43.5%
2000-4000	63	31.5%	75%
5000-9000	29	14.5%	89.5%
10000-14000	8	4%	93.5%
15000& ABOVE	13	6.5%	100%
TOTAL	200	100%	

Source: Authors Field Survey (2021)

Table 32: Does consumption pattern affect students' welfare?

Alternative	FO	FE	FO-FE	$(F0-FE)^2$	$(FO-FE)^2/FE$
YES	132	100	32	1024	10.24
NO	68	100	-32	1024	10.24
TOTAL	200	200	0	2048	20.48

Degree of freedom = 1

Decision rule

Accept Ho if X^2 calculated is less than X^2 tabulated
Reject Ho and accept H_1 if X^2 calculated is greater than X^2 tabulated

Fe= 200/2 =100
X^2 calculated = 20.48
Df = (r-1) (c-1)
= (2-1) (2-1)
= (1) (1)
= 1

Therefore, X^2 tabulated using 5% level of significance with the degree of freedom is 1, X^2 tabulated is 3.841 on the table, therefore X^2 tabulated is 3.84 and X^2 calculated is 20.48. Since the X^2 calculated is greater than X^2 tabulated, we reject H_0 and conclude that consumption pattern affect students' welfare.

Conclusion and policy recommendations

This research work was carried out to investigate the welfare implication of consumption pattern of economics students of Bowen University. The qualitative data, reveals that majority of the students from all levels in the department of economics receive a monthly allowance above #20000 with 49%, and most of them spend their mostly allowance on food, drinks, internet subscription, recharge card, clothing (cloth, shoe, bag), academics activities, and most of the ladies spend their monthly allowances on fashions like making hair, making new dresses and so on and like 76.5% of them still save part of their monthly allowance and 23.5% of them claimed they don't save part of their monthly allowance due to some of these reasons; because they spend their monthly allowance anyhow , because their monthly allowance is not enough and is low and with this they can't save and also because there is no room for excess for them to save and these makes them not to be able to save. The primary data was used to source information and data. The chi- square statistical method was used to test our hypothesis. At the end of our hypothesis testing, the hypothesis shows that the computed value X^2 calculated is greater than the tabulated X^2 which made us reject H_0 and accept H_1 which state that consumption pattern affect student economically. In conclusion, this research has been able to examine the main determinant of consumption pattern among economics students of Bowen University which is income as the main determinant and price. Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made.

1. Government should try to increase the remuneration of workers i.e. wages and salary of their parents, so as to increase their standard of living. This will improve the financial status of their parents and this will make parents to increase the monthly allowance of their wards. With the increase in their monthly allowance, students will be able to increase their consumption pattern.
2. There should be increase in the total numbers of varieties prepared in the cafeterias, so that students can have the opportunity to choose whatever they want to eat in order not to only quench hunger but also to derive satisfaction from what they are eating and also follow one nutrition rule which says, one must eat balanced diet every day especially fruits, vegetables, etc.
3. The school authority must make sure there is adequate provision of varieties of food containing nutrients like protein, vitamin, mineral salt and fats and oil so as to help students to build their brain and also help them in their academic performance.
4. Parents should pay adequate attention to the welfare of their children by sending them monthly allowances good enough to consume quality foods that can enhance good health and produce good academic performance.

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