

Abstract

This thesis aims to investigate the presence of consumption inequality among household members on the example of Nigeria and compare the findings to previous research in this field. To assess consumption inequality among household members, it is important to determine the individual consumption levels of each member. As the resource shares allocated to individual household members are not directly observable due to consumption of goods that cannot be assigned to a specific member and lack of sufficient data, they need to be estimated. The methodology we use is based on seemingly unrelated regression estimation of slopes of Engel curves for specific types of goods called assignable, in our case women's, men's, and children's clothes. Our findings indicate that in Nigeria between 2018-2019, the estimated share of consumption is highest for women, which is an unexpected result when compared to previous literature on the topic.