

Sustainable Procurement Practices and Household Purchase Decisions in Oyo State

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Abstract

This study explored the influence of two sustainable procurement strategies, Strategic Sourcing and Green Procurement on household purchasing behaviour in Oyo State, Nigeria. Responding to a gap in existing literature that predominantly focuses on corporate procurement contexts, the study adapted procurement constructs to the domestic domain, anchored on social cognitive theory. A descriptive survey design was employed, with a sample size of 399, data was gathered using a structured questionnaire and analysed. Findings revealed that strategic sourcing with regression coefficient of 0.1346 and a t-statistic of 8.2048 ($p < 0.001$) and green procurement with regression coefficient of 0.1124, a t-statistic of 6.9069 ($p < 0.001$) is statistically significant and has a positive influence on household purchasing decisions. The study concludes that sustainable procurement philosophies are increasingly reflected in household consumption patterns. It recommends that stakeholders promote procurement literacy and sustainability values through community programmes, vendor partnerships and locally grounded environmental initiatives. The research contributes to existing procurement theory by demonstrating that strategic sourcing & green procurement which was traditionally associated with corporate and institutional settings are also relevant and impactful in household-level decision-making. The study broadens the conceptual boundaries of sustainable procurement and validates its applicability beyond organizational contexts.

Keywords: Green Procurement, Household Purchase Decisions, Procurement Practices, Strategic Sourcing, Sustainable Procurement

Introduction

The concept of sustainable procurement involves considering the full lifecycle of products and services, from their production and transportation to their use and disposal. It encompasses considering environmental, social, and economic factors in purchasing decisions. In the context of households, this means making conscious choices about the products we buy, how they are produced and their impact on the environment and society. By prioritizing eco-friendly products, supporting local businesses and reducing waste, households can contribute significantly to mitigating the strain on resources and promoting a more sustainable future for the region (Sönnichsen & Clement 2020).

Globally, family has become one of the most important components in household purchases decision. Household purchase decision is a unique social system where all members of the family influences and get influenced by each other to make a buying decision. They act as an umbrella body when buying a product or service for common consumption. Historically, women were primarily decision-makers in household purchasing decisions. However, with the significant rise in the involvement of women in workforce and availability of creative technology, there is an increase in the participation of all family members in the household purchase decisions (Buettner & Madzharova 2024). Purchases made by households account for a sizeable amount of total consumption and have a big impact on social and environmental well-being. Resource depletion, environmental pollution and the continuation of social inequality are all significantly influenced by the cumulative effect of individual household purchasing decisions. The decisions we make as consumers have an effect on communities, supply chains, ecosystems, and everything from the food we eat to the appliances we use. Therefore, encouraging sustainable procurement in household purchases is not only desirable but also necessary to meet more general sustainability objectives.

West Africa is experiencing rapid population growth and increasing urbanization, putting immense pressure on its resources and infrastructure. This makes the adoption of sustainable procurement practices of household purchases decision very crucial. The growing awareness of sustainable procurement in West Africa is a positive sign. It indicates a shift towards responsible consumption patterns and a recognition of the collective impact of individual choices.

Due to growing awareness of social injustices, environmental degradation, and economic vulnerabilities, the conversation around sustainable procurement has accelerated significantly on a global scale. Countries all across the world are realizing how important procurement practices are to reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially those pertaining to climate action (SDG 13), decent employment and economic growth (SDG 8), and responsible consumption and production (SDG 12). At the continental level, Africa is facing unique challenges, including resource scarcity, rapid urbanization, and a large informal sector, which necessitate tailored approaches to sustainable procurement. The African Union's Agenda 2063 emphasizes the need for inclusive and sustainable development, with a focus on promoting local production, creating decent jobs, and protecting the environment. Sustainable procurement practices are increasingly seen as crucial tools for achieving these continental aspirations.

Sustainable procurement encourages a shift in mindset, prompting organizations and individuals to look beyond price and consider the broader implications of their choices. At its core, sustainable procurement involves considering the entire lifecycle of products and services, from the initial sourcing of raw materials to their eventual disposal or recycling. This "cradle-to-grave" perspective necessitates careful evaluation of environmental impacts, such as resource depletion, pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions, as well as social factors, including fair labor practices, human rights, and community well-being. By making purchasing choices that are environmentally sound, socially responsible, and economically viable, sustainable procurement contributes to a more resilient and equitable future for all.

In conclusion, household purchase decisions lie at the core of sustainable procurement practices discourse because they represent the final and most immediate point of interaction between consumers and the larger supply chain. By understanding and integrating household purchase decision making is crucial to closing the twist in sustainable procurement practices, ensuring that

sustainability is not just a theoretical goal but a certainty that permeates every level of the supply chain (Hassan et al.2021).

Statement of the Problem

The increasing global emphasis on sustainable consumption and production patterns underscores the critical importance of sustainable procurement practices, extending beyond large-scale industrial operations to encompass the realm of household purchasing. While sustainable procurement practices in industrial and governmental sectors often receive considerable attention, household purchasing decisions are neglected and the aggregate impact of individual household purchasing decisions cannot be underestimated.

Despite increasing awareness of sustainability globally, households in Oyo State exhibit low adoption of sustainable procurement due to limited awareness, higher product costs, weak trust in eco-labels and inadequate waste systems. Existing studies focus on institutions, leaving a gap in household-level empirical evidence. This study investigates the influence of strategic sourcing and green procurement on household purchasing decisions.

Aim and Objectives of the Study

The aim of the study is to examine the effect of sustainable procurement practices on household purchase decisions Oyo State. However, the other specific objectives of the study are set to:

- i. determine the effect of strategic sourcing on household purchase decisions in Oyo State
- ii. ascertain the effect of green procurement on household purchase decisions in Oyo State

Research Questions

Arising from the statement of the problem, the researcher raised the following issues.

- i. To what extent does strategic sourcing influence household purchase decisions in Oyo State?
- ii. How does green procurement affect household purchase decisions in Oyo State?

Hypotheses

In accordance with the research questions, the accompanying null hypotheses were figured to direct the study. They are:-

- i. Ho1: Strategic sourcing has no significant effect on household purchase decisions in Oyo State.
- ii. Ho2: Green procurement has no significant effect on household purchase decisions in Oyo State.

Significance of the Study

This review on sustainable procurement practices and household purchase decisions in Oyo State carries significant implications across policy, practical, academic and methodological domains. From a policy standpoint, the research offers valuable insights for policymakers at various levels of government in Nigeria. By identifying the key factors influencing sustainable household

purchasing decisions, the study can inform the design and implementation of effective policies and interventions. These could include public awareness campaigns promoting sustainable consumption, incentives for businesses offering eco-friendly products and regulations aimed at reducing waste and promoting recycling.

Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is defined across several key dimensions: subject, population, time, and domain. Subject-wise, this research focuses specifically on sustainable procurement practices and household purchase decisions within Oyo State, Nigeria. It delves into the intricate pathways that influence household purchasing decisions related to sustainable products and services, exploring the various factors that either facilitate or hinder the adoption of sustainable procurement practices. The study's primary subject matter is the intersection of household consumption and sustainability, examining how households in Oyo State make purchasing choices and the extent to which sustainability considerations factor into those choices.

Conceptual Review

Choudhuri & Desai 2020, explain the concept of household purchases as dynamic and evolving, influenced by technological advancements, changing social norms, and global economic trends. The rise of e-commerce, for instance, has revolutionized the way households shop, offering greater convenience and access to a wider range of products. Similarly, increasing awareness of sustainability issues is influencing household purchasing decisions, with more consumers seeking eco-friendly and ethically produced goods.

Furthermore, Kursan Milaković 2021, also sheds light on the role of households as agents of change. By their collective purchasing decisions, households can influence market demand, shape production patterns, and contribute to broader social and environmental change. Promoting sustainable household purchases is therefore essential for achieving a more sustainable future. The concept of household purchases is also closely linked to the concept of household production, which refers to the activities households undertake to produce goods and services for their own consumption. Understanding the interplay between household purchases and household production is crucial for understanding the overall economic well-being of households.

Cost-effectiveness of Purchases

According to Buettner & Madzharova (2024), cost-effectiveness of purchases, a critical factor influencing consumer behavior, represents the balance consumers strike between the perceived value of a product or service and its monetary cost. It's not simply about buying the cheapest option; rather, it involves a more nuanced evaluation of whether the benefits derived from a purchase justify the expenditure. This concept is central to understanding how households allocate their resources and make purchasing decisions. Several authors have explored the concept of cost-effectiveness, offering various perspectives on its meaning and implications. Athanas & Batonda (2022) emphasize the economic dimension, defining cost-effectiveness as the optimization of resource allocation to maximize utility or satisfaction per unit of expenditure. This perspective highlights the rational aspect of consumer behavior, where individuals strive to get the most "bang for their buck." Others broaden the definition to incorporate psychological and social factors, recognizing that perceived value is subjective and influenced by individual preferences, social norms, and cultural values. What one consumer considers cost-effective, another might not, depending on their individual circumstances and priorities.

Sustainability of Purchased Goods

The sustainability of purchased goods has become a central theme in contemporary consumer discourse, reflecting a growing awareness of the interconnectedness between consumption patterns and planetary well-being, Brammer & Walker (2011). It represents a shift from a purely transactional view of purchasing to a more holistic consideration of the environmental and social ramifications associated with the lifecycle of products. Consumers are increasingly evaluating products not just on price and performance, but also on their ecological footprint, ethical sourcing, and contribution to a more sustainable future. Several scholars have contributed to the evolving definition of sustainability of purchased goods, offering diverse yet complementary perspectives. Islam et al. (2017), emphasize the environmental dimension, defining it as the minimization of negative impacts on ecosystems, natural resources, and the climate throughout a product's lifecycle. This perspective often focuses on metrics like carbon emissions, water usage, and waste generation.

Sustainable Procurement

Procurement is the essential process of item or service sourcing, recognizing necessities and prerequisites, sourcing and assessment of home, nationwide or global supplier(s), negotiating terms, conditions and contract agreement, building and managing provider relationships, performing cost savings and profit margin analysis (Knack et al. 2019). Acquisition practices are a bunch of activities attempted by an organization to promote viable managing of its inventory chain. Sustainable procurement practices involves the process of balancing people, places and profit in the purchases of goods and services with the intentions to reduce negative environmental impacts, promote social accountability and ensure economic sustainability throughout the product lifespan. This approach is all encompassing as it incorporate the entire supply chains impact rather than focusing on cost and quality alone.

Sustainable procurement practices can transform markets, save money, enhance financial viability, increase the competitiveness of eco-industries, protect natural resources, and foster job creation, which will in turn contribute to sustainable development. The strategic role of purchasing and supplying as a device for sustainable development has been strengthened recently. At the same time, environmental and social issues are increasingly becoming important in managing any business due to the increasing awareness of society and political leaders (Walker et al. 2012). These trends have contributed to sustainable procurement practices, which are now considered an important aspect of corporate management that can empower organizations to advance their stated goals.

Corporate Procurement	Household Procurement
It is a formal and large scale process usually driven by user(s) department requisition	It is an informal and smaller scale usually driven by personal needs
Use of advance procurement software i.e e-sourcing, Oracle, ERP systems etc	Limited technology, mostly online shopping platforms i.e Jumia, Temu, Konga etc
Strictly follows financial, legal and ethical code of conduct for procurement practices	Minimal formal regulations, guided by consumer protection laws.
Key stakeholders approval needed before procurement can be initiated	Family members or individuals make decisions
Entails complex procedures like needs assessment, vendor selection and evaluation, bidding process, negotiations, audits etc	Simple buying procedures

For this review, two key components of sustainable procurement practices were shortlisted for consideration; strategic sourcing and green procurement.

Strategic Sourcing

Strategic sourcing is a procurement approach that emphasizes continuous assessment and re-evaluation of purchasing activities to achieve long-term value creation. It involves a comprehensive analysis of an organization’s spending, supplier markets, and sourcing strategies to identify opportunities for cost reduction, risk mitigation, and improved performance (Kim, 2015). Unlike traditional purchasing that is reactive and transactional, strategic sourcing is proactive and data-driven, aligning procurement with broader organizational goals and sustainable development objectives. One of the critical pillars of strategic sourcing is spend analysis. By categorizing and scrutinizing past and projected expenditures, organizations can identify non-optimal supplier relationships and sourcing practices. This analysis allows for rationalization of suppliers, consolidation of purchases, and leveraging of volume discounts (Wincel, 2003). In household contexts, this can translate to inform decisions about where and how to buy recurring household items in ways that maximize value and reduce waste.

Strategic sourcing also integrates supplier selection and evaluation processes based not only on cost but also on quality, reliability, environmental impact, and social responsibility (Cousins, 2008). For sustainable household procurement in Oyo State, strategic sourcing can enable consumers to prioritize local and eco-friendly suppliers, reduce dependency on unsustainable markets, and encourage responsible consumer behavior. The application of technology and e-sourcing platforms enhances the efficiency and transparency of strategic sourcing. These tools facilitate real-time communication, bid management, and data sharing between buyers and suppliers, leading to better-informed procurement decisions. Such digital enablers can empower

households in Oyo State to compare options more efficiently and opt for suppliers with verifiable sustainable practices. Strategic sourcing fosters long-term partnerships that focus on innovation, sustainability, and value co-creation. It aligns procurement with environmental, economic, and social sustainability goals, making it an essential pathway to sustainable household procurement. When households adopt strategic sourcing principles, such as, life cycle cost analysis and demand aggregation, they not only save money but also reduce environmental footprints.

Green Procurement

Green procurement is the purchase of environmentally friendly products and services, the selection of contractors and the setting of environmentally requirements in a contract. Green obtainment steams from pollution prevention principles and activities. In any case called green or environmental purchasing, green obtainment compare price, development, quality and the environmental impact of the product, service or contract (Oyedokun & Garba, 2022). Green acquisition techniques are relevant to all organizations, focusing on the components or size of the company's. Green acquisition activities may be just probably as fundamental as purchasing reasonable force or reused office paper or more elaborate like setting normal necessities for suppliers and laborers for enlist. Green things or organizations utilize less resources, are planned to bear longer and cutoff their impact on the environment from help to grave. Moreover, green things and organizations an influence human prosperity and may have higher security standards.

Green procurement refers to the process of acquiring goods and services that cause minimal environmental harm throughout their lifecycle. This involves choosing products that are energy-efficient, recyclable, biodegradable, or produced using sustainable methods (Wijekoon & Sabri, 2021). In the context of household purchases, green procurement encourages the selection of items with eco-labels, low carbon footprints, and minimal packaging to support environmental conservation efforts in Oyo State. Green procurement is built on the principles of environmental responsibility and lifecycle thinking. This means assessing the environmental impact of a product from production to disposal and prioritizing options with lower ecological costs. Households adopting green procurement strategies are more likely to avoid products made from toxic materials, opt for reusable items, and minimize the generation of non-degradable waste.

Theoretical Review

Social Cognitive Theory (SCT)

This study is anchored in Social Cognitive Theory (SCT) (Bandura, 1986) as the theoretical lens through which the conceptual framework is developed. SCT, originally proposed by, posits that human behaviour is influenced by the dynamic interplay between personal factors, environmental influences, and behavioural responses. Central to this theory are concepts such as observational learning, modelling, self-efficacy, and social reinforcement, which collectively explain how individuals acquire and internalise new patterns of behaviour. The adoption of SCT as the guiding theory is justified by the study's focus on household purchasing decisions, particularly within the context of sustainable procurement. It posits that people acquire knowledge, skills, and attitudes by observing others, particularly role models, and by considering the consequences of those observed behaviors. SCT highlights the importance of cognitive processes, such as attention, memory, and self-efficacy, in mediating the relationship between observation and behavior.

Proponents of SCT argue that it provides a comprehensive framework for understanding a wide range of human behaviors, including learning, motivation, and social change. Conversely, some

authors have criticized SCT for its perceived limitations. They argue that the theory can be overly deterministic, underestimating the role of individual agency and free will in shaping behavior. Critics also point out that SCT may not adequately capture the complexity of social interactions, genetics, biology and unconscious processes because it focuses too heavily on observable learning and self-efficacy.

Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB)

The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) Ajzen, 1985 was developed from the theory of reasoned action (TRA) and is more applicable when the probability of success and actual control over performance of a behavior are suboptimal. It is a psychological theory that links beliefs to behavior. The theory maintains that three core components, namely, subjective norms, attitude and perceived behavioral control. In addition to attitudes and subjective norms which comprise the theory of reasoned action, the TPB's key contribution is the concept of perceived behavioral control, which is an individual's perception of the ease or difficulty of performing a particular behavior. Several studies found that, compared to TRA, TPB better predicts health-related behavioral intentions. TPB have helped to explain the individual's social behavior by including social norms as an important contributing explanatory factor.

Proponents of TPB says that it ignores the individual's needs prior to engaging in a certain action, needs that would affect behavior regardless of expressed attitudes. Also, another limitation is that TPB does not integrate into the theory the role the individual's emotions play in the development of intentions and during decision-making play.

Empirical Review

According to Elijah, Oluwaseun & Ayokunnumi (2022), one of the primary causes of inflation that reduces household purchasing power is the cost of food. Using a sample of households from Oyo State, the study looked at how demand responded to changes in rice prices during Nigeria's food price inflation. The study involved the selection of 174 houses through a multi-stage sampling technique. Types of rice, frequency and quantity purchased, demand factors, price fluctuations, and coping mechanisms were all the subjects of primary data collection. The data was analysed using descriptive statistics and the Quadratic Almost Ideal Demand System (QUAIDS), which accounts for the non-linear impact of changes in income. Imported long grain rice, local brown and wet grain rice, and local brown and dry grain rice accounted for more than 70% of household demand. Both Imported Short Grain Rice (ISGR) and Local Short Brown Wet Rice (LSBWR) had positive and less than one expenditure elasticity, suggesting that they were both essential and typical foods. Replacing rice with other foods, preparing rice with other foods to minimise the amount of rice in meals, and lowering rice demands are some of the key strategies used to deal with fluctuations in rice prices and household income. Price intervention may not have a major impact on rice demand, but technological advancements will lower production costs, which will eventually lower the price of local rice, boost demand, and motivate producers to boost output.

Furthermore, Julius et. al. (2024) examined households' perceptions of eco-labelled food product consumption in the Ibadan metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria. Using a multi-stage sample procedure, 128 respondents were chosen from the study area. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyse the data. According to the distribution, married people (71.1%) and female (54.7%) made up the bulk of responders, and 58.6 percent had a household size of 4–6 members, with a monthly income of less than ₦50,000 (\$65). The categorization level revealed a low perception of eco-labelled products in the study area. Additionally, 62.5 percent proportionately reported a high

level of barriers to adopting eco-labelled products. A favorable relationship was observed between respondents' educational level and monthly income and their perception of the products. Furthermore, a positive relationship was found between barriers and the level of perception ($X^2 = 0.540$, $p < 0.005$). In conclusion, respondents consumed eco-labelled products despite their low perception. Therefore, to foster a favorable perception of eco-labelled food products, increased awareness and enlightenment on their benefits are necessary.

Conceptual Model

“It is expected that both x_1 and x_2 will positively influence Y ”

Source: Author’s Computation

Methodology

The study employs a descriptive and survey design (Bell et al. 2022). A survey research design (questionnaire) is particularly suitable for this study as it allows for the systematic collection of data from a representative sample of households to understand the impact of various sustainable procurement practices and to clarify the connections between the dependent and independent factors of study. This study employs a stratified random sampling technique to ensure that each Local Government Area (LGA) in Oyo State is proportionally represented based on the number of households. The primary research instrument was a structured questionnaire comprising closed-ended questions with a 5-point Likert scale (1 = Strongly Disagree, 5 = Strongly Agree). The population for this study comprises households in the 33 Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Oyo State, Nigeria, based on the population data from <https://www.citypopulation.de>. The total number of households across these 33 local governments is about 2 million while the total population is 7,976,100. To determine a representative sample for the study, Yamane's formula was applied

Yamane's formula (Umar & Wachiko 2021) is as follows:

$$n = N / (1 + Ne^2)$$

Where:

- n = Sample size
- N = Total population size
- e = Margin of error (expressed as a decimal)

Let's calculate the sample size:

$$n = 7,976,100 / (1 + (7,976,100 \times 0.052))$$

$$n \approx 399$$

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Mean-centred Constructs

Construct	Cronbach Alpha	Mean	Std Dev	Jarque-Bera	JB p-value
SS	0.911	0.000	0.598	1.327	0.515
GP	0.908	0.000	0.606	4.749	0.093
HPD	0.834	0.000	0.252	498.711	0.000

Source: Author’s analysis

Model Specification

To define the relationship between independent and dependent variables in a scientific manner, a number of regression models are offered.

$$Y = f(X)$$

Where:

Y= Household Purchase Decisions (Dependent Variable)

X= Sustainable Procurement Practices (Independent Variable)

$$X = (x_1, x_2)$$

x1= Strategic Sourcing

x2= Green Procurement

$$\dots Y = f(x_1, x_2)$$

The following is how the equations can be converted into an econometric model:

$$Y = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \mu \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$Y = \alpha_0 + \beta_2 x_2 + \mu \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\dots Y = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \mu$$

Where:

α_0 = Constant

$\beta_1, \beta_2,$ = The coefficients or the parameters

μ = Stochastic error term

A priori Expectation

It is expected that household purchasing decisions will benefit from the use of strategic sourcing and green procurement. ($\beta_1 > 0$ and $\beta_2 > 0$)

Discussion of Findings

Table 2. Regression Results of Strategic Sourcing & Green Procurement on Household Purchase Decisions.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	p-Value
SS	0.1346	0.0164	8.2048	0.001
GP	0.1124	0.0163	6.9069	0.001
Constant	0.0000	0.0098	0.0000	1.0000

Source: Author’s analysis

Strategic Sourcing (SS) has a coefficient of 0.1346, indicating a positive relationship between strategic sourcing practices and household purchasing behaviour. This means that as households adopt more structured sourcing frameworks, such as planned vendor selection, comparative evaluation and value-based purchasing, there is a corresponding 13% increase in household purchase decisions.

The effect is statistically robust: the t-statistic is 8.2048 and the p-value < 0.001 , which is well below the conventional 0.05 threshold for significance. This leads to a rejection of the null hypothesis (H01) and supports the alternative hypothesis that Strategic Sourcing does have a significant effect on household purchase decisions in Oyo State.

Green Procurement (GP) has a coefficient of 0.1124, suggesting a positive linear relationship with household purchase decision. This means that households demonstrating greater awareness or adoption of environmentally conscious procurement practices, such as choosing eco-labelled products, minimizing waste, or prioritizing energy-efficient items, there is a corresponding 11% increase in household purchase decisions.

This effect is statistically significant: the t-statistic of 6.9069 and p-value < 0.001 (well below the 0.05 threshold) provide compelling evidence to reject the null hypothesis (H02) and supports the alternative hypothesis that Green Procurement indeed exerts a meaningful impact on household purchasing decisions in Oyo State.

Conclusion

Strategic Sourcing emerged as an influential practice, findings suggest that households are evolving from passive consumers to active value decision-makers who prioritize value, planning and information in their procurement behaviour. This shift reflects a growing awareness of economic agency and resource stewardship at the grassroots level. Similarly, the significant impact of Green Procurement underscores a cultural momentum toward sustainable living, as households internalize environmental ethics in daily consumption choices.

Recommendation

There is need to integrate sustainable procurement principles into consumer education programs. Government agencies, civil society groups and educational institutions should collaborate to incorporate procurement literacy into public education and incentivize sustainable products. Manufacturers should improve on eco-label transparency. Workshops, local market seminars and radio advocacy teaching households how to make informed, value-based purchases and adopting long-term cost savings strategy. Researchers can replicate this study in other states.

Contribution

1) Contextual

By focusing on Oyo State, a region with unique economic, cultural and retail dynamics, the study contributes localized evidence to the sustainability discourse. It highlights how procurement strategies manifest in informal economies, under variable income structures and amidst evolving consumer consciousness. These insights fill a critical gap in African-focused sustainability research, offering data and interpretations that support policy design, market innovation and community engagement at the sub-national level.

2) Theoretical

The research extends existing procurement theory by demonstrating that sustainable procurement practices constructs traditionally associated with corporate and institutional settings are also relevant and impactful in household-level decision-making. By applying strategic sourcing and green procurement to household purchase decisions, the study broadens the conceptual boundaries of sustainable procurement and validates its applicability beyond organizational contexts. This theoretical expansion supports a more inclusive view of procurement as a behavioural framework, integrating individual, social and environmental dimensions.

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Informed Consent Statement

I am a student undertaking a postgraduate programme at Lead City University. As a part of my studies, I'm leading a study on the topic "Sustainable Procurement Practices and Household Purchase Decisions in Oyo State". I would like to wish for your consent to administer this questionnaire as part of gathering significant statistics for this study. The student is assuring you that your responses will be treated with most extreme classification and will be utilized exclusively for the scholarly inspiration behind this study. Your assistance will be exceptionally appreciated.

Mariam Abiola GARBA