



Original Contribution

ANALYSIS OF INCOME DETERMINANTS AMONG RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN KWARA STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

In spite of the various poverty alleviation programmes embarked upon by the Nigerian government to reduce poverty, a large proportion of the populace remain poor. This study was therefore carried out to evaluate the determinants of income among rural households in Kwara State, Nigeria. Data was collected using a well structured questionnaire from 90 randomly selected households. Descriptive statistics and the multiple regression analysis were the major analytical tools employed for the study. The result of the analysis showed that Farm income is the most important source of income for rural households in the study area making up 57.9% of total household income. Level of education of the household head, farm size and access to electricity and gender of the household head were identified as the major determinant of household income in the study area. The study recommends that these income determinants should be carefully integrated in rural development policies in order to improve the rural household's purchasing power as well as the income distribution in the study area.

Key words: Income; Rural households; gender; Farm and Poverty

INTRODUCTION

More than 70% of the world's 1.8 billion poor live in rural areas, most of them in developing countries (1). Three out of every four poor people in developing countries live in rural areas (2). On the average, about 80 to 90 percent in Asia and Africa, of all target poverty groups are located in the rural areas (3). Poverty is mainly a rural phenomena but with large regional disparities. Rural poverty is more prevalent, deeper, and more severe than urban poverty (4). Rural poverty is further pronounced in unlimited employed and income generating opportunities due to the absence of commercial and industrial facilities or lack of the necessary resources to establish them. Theoretically, the rural areas of a region or country lie outside the densely-built up environments of towns, cities and sub-urban villages and their inhabitants are engaged primarily in agriculture as well as the most basic of rudimentary form of secondary and tertiary activities (5).

Nigeria, though richly endowed, available statistics reveals that the poverty incidence in the country has been on the increase since the 1980s (6). Widening income inequalities and growing poverty in Nigeria are not moving in tandem with the nation's Gross Domestic Product. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (7), 60.9 percent as against 54 percent in 2004, of the Nigerian population or approximately 100 million people live in abject poverty. This class of people lives on less than \$1 or N160 a day. Income inequality among the populace has also increased by 4.1 percent nationally between 2004 and 2010. It is of knowledge that in spite of the previous efforts of various governments to alleviate poverty in Nigeria and the efforts of the current government to effect same, nothing much had changed in the living conditions and standards of the people especially those in the rural areas. The high level of income poverty in the rural areas predisposes the population to disease, hunger, deprivation, want and premature death.

According to Adebayo (8), the income level of rural communities may be attributed to certain crucial factors, and understanding these factors

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may hold the keys to effective rural development policy formulation. A closer look at the determinants of rural income would provide an in-depth knowledge into the factors that explain low income yield and poverty in rural regions (9). This study therefore provides a very useful insight into the various income generating activities in rural households in Nigeria. Specifically, the study examined the participation rate of the rural households in different income sources and identified the factors influencing income distribution among rural households in the study area.

METHODOLOGY

Study Area

The study was conducted in Kwara State, Nigeria. The State is located in the agro-ecological zone of Nigeria with Ilorin as its capital. The natural vegetation consists broadly of rain forest and wooded savannah. Kwara State covers an area of 34,467.5 square kilometers and lies at latitude 8°30'N and longitude 5°00'E. According to National Population Commission statistics of 2006 census, the State has a population of about 2,365,353 people and the

main ethnic groups in the state are Yoruba, Hausa, Fulani and Nupe.

Sampling Technique

A three stage sampling technique was used for the study. The first stage involved a random selection of three Local Government Areas from the sixteen LGAs of the State. The second stage was a random selection of two villages from each of the three LGAs making a total of six villages. The final stage involved the selection of fifteen households from each of the six villages making a total of 90 households.

Method of Data Collection

The study made use of primary data. The primary data were obtained by means of a well structured questionnaire.

Analytical Techniques

Descriptive statistics such as frequency counts and percentages was used to describe the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents. In analyzing the determinants of rural household income in the study area, multiple regression analysis was adopted. The regression model is specified as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + e$$

Where,

Y=Total household income (Naira)

X₁=Age of the household head in years

X₂=Gender of the household head (Dummy variable by Male = 1, Female = 0)

X₃=Years of Education of the household head

X₄=Household size in number

X₅=Farm size in hectare

X₆=Access to electricity (Dummy variable by Yes= 1, No = 0)

X₇ = Access to credit (Dummy variable by Yes=1, No = 0)

β₀ =the intercept

β₁ β₇ = estimation parameters

e = the error term

10 members per household. The average household size in the study area was 9. The relatively large household size can be linked to the practice of polygamy and the need for family labour in the area.

Age is an important socio-economic characteristic as strength for labour reduces with age. The modal age of the household heads in the study area is between 50 – 60 years. The implication of this is that majority of the respondents in the study area are becoming old and less active which could affect their productivity and income level. Majority of the respondents (54.4%) had only primary school education, while 16.7% had no formal education. The respondents who are predominantly farmers had a modal farm size 1.6-2.5 hectares and the average farm size was 1.89 hectares which indicates that most of the farmers own small area of land. 41% of the household heads belongs to a cooperative society. Farming is the primary occupation of majority of the household heads with about 98% of them having agriculture whis their major source of income.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-economic Characteristics of the Households

The socioeconomic characteristics of the households are presented in **Table 1**. The result of the analysis showed that Male headed households (91.1%) dominate in the study area. About 91% of the respondents were married with about 51% of the respondents having between 7-

Table 1. Socio-economic characteristics of respondents (n=90)

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Gender of the household head		
Female	8	8.9
Male	82	91.1
Marital status of the household head		
Married	82	91.1
Widowed	8	8.9
Age of the household head		
28-38	11	12.2
39-49	23	25.6
50-60	37	41.1
61-71	17	18.9
>71	2	2.2
Formal education of the household head		
No formal education	15	16.7
Primary education	49	54.4
Secondary education	22	24.4
Tertiary education	4	4.4
Household size		
3-6	27	30.0
7-10	46	51.1
11-14	14	15.6
15-18	3	3.3
Farm size		
0.5-1.5	32	35.6
1.6-2.5	43	47.7
2.6-3.5	9	10.0
>3.5	6	6.7
Primary Occupation		
Farming	88	97.8
Civil Service	2	2.2
Cooperative membership		
Members	37	41.1
Non-members	53	58.9

Source: Field Survey Data, 2013

Households' Participation in different income sources

Table 2 gives a summary of share and participation of households in the different sources of the income.

Table 2. Participation in different income sources

Income sources	Share in total household income (%)	Households participation rate (%)
Total farm income	57.9	97.8
Crop income	51.2	94.3
Livestock income	6.7	52.6
Total off-farm income	42.1	78.1
Agric wage income	5.7	20.1
Non-agric wage income	8.3	12.6
Self-employed income	24.7	42.5
Remittance income	3.4	2.9

Source: Field Survey Data, 2013

The result indicated that total farm income which is a combination of income from crop and livestock enterprises contributes 57.9% to total household income in the study area with 97.8% of the households participating in these activities. 78.1% of the sample households had access to the off-farm income which includes wage from agricultural labour services, wage from self-employment income and income from remittances. This shows that farm income remains the main source of income for the rural households. This result is in line with that of (10). Crop income which is the income derived from crop production such as planting of maize, cassava yam etc. accounted for about 51% of total farm income. About 53% of the sample households participate in livestock farming, but income from this source is only 6.7% of total household income. This suggests that the livestock production activities for the rural households are mainly for consumption. Income from self employment which include activities such as hair dressing, tailoring, trading, shop-

keeping and motor cycle transportation (Okada) account for 24.7% of total household income and 42.5% of the household heads participate in this activity.

Non-agricultural wage activities which include jobs in education, construction, manufacturing, health and other services contribute 8.3% to total household income and about 13% of the households participate. The smaller contribution of non-agricultural wage labour to total household income may be because of the low educational qualification of the rural farmers. About 20% of the sample households receive income from agricultural wage labour, which accounts for 5.7% of total household income. The least source of income is remittance which is the money received as gift and it accounts for only 3.4% of total household income, this shows that households in the study rarely depend on others to give them money.

Table 3. Multiple Regression Results

Variables	Linear	Semi-log	Double-log	Exponential
Constant	31249.1 (2.016)	-52821.9 (0.746)	4.498 (12.966)	10.780 (26.124)
Age of the household head (X_1)	-42393.3** (-2.141)	350791.6* (5.216)	0.852* (7.360)	- 0.135 (-0.080)
Gender of the household head (X_2)	2.295* (12.847)	-5816.3 (-0.428)	-0.184 (-0.787)	-0.548** (-2.225)
Years of education of the household head (X_3)	-5813.4 (-0.953)	-42953.4 (-0.539)	-0.0642 (-0.421)	0.326* (2.861)
Household size (X_4)	-3.687 (-0.308)	48822.6 (0.303)	-0.251*** (-1.904)	-0.0849 (-1.212)
Farm size (X_5)	5727.7** (2.178)	243813.8*** (1.941)	0.316 (1.162)	0.109* (2.612)
Access to electricity (X_6)	85.266 (0.075)	26268.1 (0.234)	0.114 (0.964)	0.638** (2.127)
Access to credit (X_7)	1163.8 (1.215)	-8867.7 (-1.184)	0.328 (1.066)	-0.122 (-1.314)
R^2	0.362	0.286	0.335	0.395
F-value	9.867	6.654	8.507	12.821

Source: Data analysis, 2013; Figures in parenthesis are the t-ratios *, ** and *** are significant at 10%, 5% and 1% levels respectively.

Factors influencing income distribution

The factors influencing income distribution was examined. The regression is done for the linear, semi-log, double-log and exponential equation

functional forms. The lead equation was found to be the exponential equation considering value of R^2 , F-value, the number of significant variables and the *a priori* expectations. From the lead

equation, four of the explanatory variables; gender of the household head, years of the education of the household head, farm size and access to credit were the significant variables influencing household income in the study area.

The results showed that In regard to the gender of the household head, the variable's coefficient had a negative sign and was significant at the 5% level, which indicates that total household income was higher for male-headed households than female-headed ones. Education of the household head was significant at 10% level and, its coefficient had a positive sign. This indicated that the higher the level of education of the household head, the higher the household total income. Household size was not significant and its coefficient had a negative sign. This may be due to the fact that most of the dependants were too young to contribute to the household's total income. Farm size had a positive impact on household income and was significant at 1% level. This indicates increased household farm size as a result of increased agricultural production. The result is similar to that obtained by (11) and (8). The variable for access to electricity had a positive sign and was significant at 5% level. This showed that villages that were well supplied with electricity had higher total household incomes than those with electricity shortages.

CONCLUSION

The study assesses the determinants of income among rural households in Kwara State, Nigeria. Farm income is the most important source of income for rural households in the study area. The result of the multiple regression analysis with exponential functional form showed that level of education of the household head, farm size and access to electricity positively influenced total household income while gender of the household head negatively influenced total household income.

Recommendations

- (i) Farm and non-farm economic activities should be promoted among rural households to accelerate income improvement.
- (ii) Government should invest more in education and training in rural areas to equip young people with the knowledge and skill to secure good livelihoods and alleviate poverty.
- (iii) Government should provide physical infrastructure such as adequate water and

electricity supply because it would increase overall employment in the off-farm sector, and this could lead to income growth among poor households.

- (iv) Farmers should be sensitized on the opportunities in off-farm economy.
- (v) Women should be encouraged and empowered to participate more intensely in non-farm activities in order to reduce poverty and income inequality.

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