

Determinants of income patterns among pastoral childhood in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT: - *Livelihood patterns of youth are highly imperative in developing policies and services that are appropriate and effective especially as far as rural youth are concerned. This is because young people are the life wire of every nation. In rural communities, youth are the future of agricultural and rural development and therefore the perception of youth as restive and problematic should be de-emphasized. Rather the positive and dynamic capacities of youth should be used in finding solution to the problems confronting rural communities. A study of youth living patterns will be a good take off for developing policies and programmes that take into consideration the ambition and initiatives of youth.*

KEYWORDS: - *Determinants, income pattern, pastoral childhood and Nigeria.*

INTRODUCTION

In societies govern by main beliefs of era and where control of income is in the hands of older people; youth have very little opportunity to express their happiness and desires. This has resulted in making issues concerning youth to receive little attention in development policies. Despite the fact that globally, the burning problem on the present day relates to rural youth, however in many countries not much is done to collect information on rural youth and as a result, knowledge about rural youth livelihoods remain fragmented among service providers [1]. Income opportunity for youth in rural communities are often restricted and exaggerated by their capability and access to capital. Bann ell [1] reported that youth globally, have problems in accessing source of revenue opportunities. Therefore, unravelling the cause behind rural youth's income patterns will be a step towards addressing the problem of poverty in rural communities. Therefore, owing to the increasing awareness of the unhelpful biased, common and financial penalty stem from the shakiness of youth livelihood, the study tends to understand the source of revenue patterns of youth in rural villages of Nigeria [2].

According to [3], policies relating to youth and bucolic development tend to fall into categories of seeing youth as a marginal and dependent category as well as a problem for society. Therefore this study on livelihood strategies among youth will undoubtedly reveal ways to develop effective rural development policies that will take into deliberation potentials, ambitions and initiatives of youth in rural communities. The study will identify areas to raise awareness and to intervene in order to develop entrepreneurial spirit in youth for a robust rural economy. The research will provide useful information to youth development and pastoral improvement expert. However little work has been done related to collection of information on rural youth. This has resulted in knowledge gap on pastoral youth livelihood.

Literature on youth income generation revealed that 86.66 percent of rural youth had contact with extension agents, 7 percent had contact more than two times while 6, 67 percent did not have contact with extension agent in a growing season [5]. Hossain [4] reported that the relevance of schooling in rural areas calls for major concern. This is one of the reasons why rural youth education is poor.

Others include poor design of train curriculum that do not meet the situational and future requirements and comfort of rural youth, and poverty that translates to hunger and undernourishment which hamper knowledge by rustic childhood.

According to [4], external migration can take a dangerous form in which youth become victims of sexual harassment, low wages and uncongenial working environment. As a consequence, many rural migrants are not better off in the cities than than they were in their villages. India experts on youth development revealed that [2] in their study noticed that 80% of the respondents belonged to Hindu religion and 20% belonged to Islamic religion. Bann ell [1] in her study conducted in slum areas of Trirupati, found that participation of members in the self-help group mobilization was higher in scheduled caste and scheduled tribes as compared to the other backward classes because of their enhanced awareness, access to economic resources, social and political awareness and collection. Jain [5] in their study conducted at Kanpur, Dehat district of Uttar Pradesh found that majority of the respondents belonged to scheduled castes. Devi [2] in their study reported that 69.2% of the respondents belonged to Hindu religion, 11.3% were Christians and 6.2% were Muslims.

Concept of youth livelihood

The theory of livelihood encompasses not only the income generating activities pursued by a household and its individuals, but also entails the social institutions, intra-household relations, and mechanisms of access to resources through the life cycle [5]. According to [4,5], sustainable livelihoods concept is normally based on the ideas of capabilities, equity, and sustainability, each of which is both end and means. A livelihood provides the support for the enhancement and exercise of capabilities (an end); and capabilities (a means) enable a livelihood to be gained.

Equity must include adequate and decent livelihoods for all (an end); and equity in assets and access are preconditions (means) for gaining

adequate and decent livelihoods. Sustainable stewardship of resources is a value (or end) in itself; and it provides conditions (a means) for livelihoods to be sustained for future generations.

The sustainable livelihoods idea was first introduced by the Brundtland Commission on Environment and Development as a way of linking socio-economic and ecological considerations in a cohesive, policy-relevant structure. The 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) expanded the concept, especially in the context of Agenda 21, and advocated for the achievement of sustainable livelihoods as a broad goal for poverty eradication. It stated that sustainable livelihoods could serve as an integrating factor that allows policies to address development, sustainable resource management, and poverty eradication simultaneously [1].

Livelihoods are studied and analyzed because they provide holistic information that can reveal how, and why, people survive (or fail to survive) difficult times so as to reduce vulnerability. Many development agencies have adopted the livelihood concept as central to their development strategies and activities with further minor modifications [2,3]. Most of the discussion on sustainable livelihood so far has focused on rural areas and situations where people are farmers or make a living from some kind of primary self-managed production.

METHODOLOGY

The data on youth was collected from National Beurea of Statistics (NBS).A logit model was used to examine the determinants of youth livelihood, this is specified as:

$$Y1 = g(I1) \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

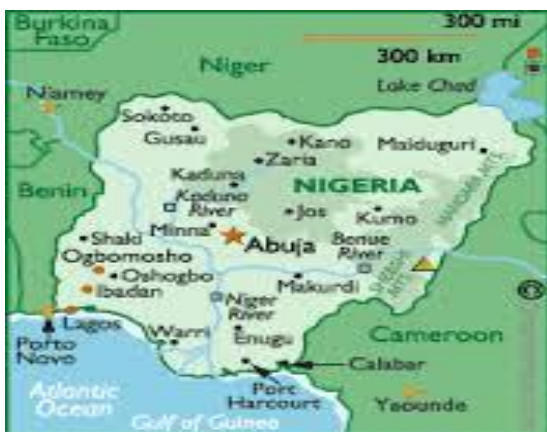
$$Ii = b0 + \Sigma = b X1 \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

Where,

Yi is the observed response for the ith observation (i.e. the binary variable, Yi = 0 for

Unemployed youth and $Y_i=1$ for employed youth). I is an underlying and unobserved stimulus index for the i th observation (conceptually, there is a critical threshold (I_i^*) for each household; if $I_i < I_i^*$ the household is observed to be job secure, if $I_i \geq I_i^*$ the household is observed to be job insecure). g is the functional relationship between the field observations (Y_i) and the stimulus index (I_i) which determines the probability of being job secure. The logit model assumes that the underlying stimulus index (I_i^*) is a random variable, which predicts the probability of being job insecure. The relative effect of each explanatory variable (X_{ji}) on the probability of being job insecure is measured by differentiating with respect to X_{ji} , using the quotient rule (5):

Map of Nigeria



Source: Google map

$$I = \ln P / 1 - P_1 = b_0 + \sum_{j=1}^n b_j X_{ij}$$

Where P_i is the probability of an i th youths being job insecure; X_i = vector of explanatory variables which are defined below:

AGE – Age of youth (Years): Age of youth also matters for job security. Youths mostly devote their lifetime or base their livelihoods on both farm and non-farm enterprises. The youth has less experience in both enterprises.

FARMINC- Farm income of a youth per annum (#). As income determines the

youths ability to secure job, it remains to be an important variable which explains the characteristics of job secure and job insecure youths.

NONFARMINC - Non Farm income (#): youth that manage to secure larger income from any source.

HHSZE- Household size (no); it is hypothesized that family size and youth job insecurity are positively related.

EDUC - Educational level of youth. ($D=1$, if the youth is literate; 0 , if otherwise). **ASSETS** - Total value of disposable assets (N) by youths.

GENDER- Sex of the youth ($D=1$ if Male; $D=0$ if Female).

CREDIT-Youth access to credit facilities $D= 1$ if yes, $D=0$ if otherwise).

DPDCY- Child dependency ratio;

EXTAG-youth access to extension agents ($D= 1$ if yes, $D=0$ if otherwise).

Note that One dollar equivalent to 198 naira for the income generate by youth.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results revealed that job insecure and job secure youth groups have statistically significant difference with respect to mean of the variables such as age of household head, household size, annual farm income, non-farm income, cooperative membership, household production enterprise and amount of credit received. Likelihood ratio test statistics exceeds the chi-square critical value by 18 degrees of freedom, the hypothesis that all coefficients of the model except the intercept are equal to zero is rejected. . Out of the eighteen variables hypothesized to influence livelihood of the youth, fourteen were found to be statistically significant. It is in line with findings of [1,3].

The maximum likelihood estimates of the logistic regression model showed that household size, annual household income, amount of credit received, age of the household head, assets, cooperative membership and so on were important

factors identified to influence youth income pattern in the study area. The results of the Logit regression are presented Table 2. The sign of the coefficient of age of the household head shows a negative

relationship with youth livelihood income pattern which is statistically significant at 5%.The findings is supported by [5] findings.

Categorical variables such as education of the youths and assets were also found to be statistically different for the two groups of youths (job secure and job insecure youths). In agreement with the hypothesis, its coefficient came out to be positive and statistically significant. Youths that have access to better off- farm income opportunities are less likely to become job insecure than those households who had no or little access.

The result of the logit model showed that amount of credit received has a significant and negative influence on livelihood of the youths in the study area. This result is completely in agreement with the prior expectation. This might be due to the fact that youths which have the opportunity to receive credit would build their capacity to produce more through purchase and use of agricultural inputs. It would also be possible for the youths to spend the credit on some other income generating activities so that the income from these activities position youths on a better status to escape vulnerability to job insecurity. The result of the logit model showed that the coefficient of youth’s production enterprises is significant at 10%. The findings are related to [2, 4] findings but differ from [1] findings due to variation in sampling size.

The coefficient of the variable youth’s access to extension agent is significant at 5% and has a negative relationship with the job insecurity. This implies that youths that had access to extension agents have higher probability of being job secure than those that did not have access to extension agent and vice versa. This is because access to extension agents enhances the chances of youths having access to better crop production techniques, improved input as well as other production

incentives. The youths who had no further educational aspiration were not interested in furthering their education.

Table 1: Determinants of income patterns among pastoral childhood in Nigeria

Indicators	Job Insecure(72)	Job Secure(48)	t-values
Age	43.7	36.4	2.412***
Farm income	351	572	-1.47*
Off farm income	263	863	-5.65***
household	8.08	5.4	8.42***
Education	38	62.5	1.47***
Asset	702,631	980,441	2.04**
Gender	64	43	0.25
Credit	62,200	84,420	-1.7*
Dependency Ratio	1.6	0.9	3.44***
Extension	48	38	0.9
Farm Experience	7.3	7.8	0.9
Farm labour	6.2	4.1	0.6
Hired Labour	6.3	6.2	0.7
Cooperative	35	42	3.4***
House protection	38	40	2.0*

Table 2: Maximum likelihood function of Logit Model

Indicators	Coefficient	of t-values
constant	2.45	1.48
Age	-0.03***	-1.9
Farm income	0.64	0.53
Off farm income	1.48*	1.94
household	0.022**	2.04
Education	0.06**	2.70
Asset	-0.72**	-3.01
Gender	0.29*	1.88
Credit	-0.03**	-2.90
Dependency Ratio	-0.07	-0.06
Extension	-0.21**	-2.43
Farm Experience	1.04*	1.54
Farm labour	-0.53	-0.43
Hired Labour	0.03	0.07

From the youth sample, 62.5 youths that are job secure has better chance to advance in their education while 38 youths are less privileged to sound education systems in Nigeria. Socio-economic variables such as asset holding (mainly cultivated land, farm income, non-farm income and household production enterprises) and access to services like credit are found to be important correlates which affect livelihood of youth's income pattern in Nigeria.

Note:,** and*** indicates 1,5 and 10 percent respectively*

The finding is in line with [1,3,5].However, among demographic variables considered in this study, only age was found to have a negative and statistically significant effect on youth's livelihoods. Contrary to usual expectation, the coefficient of farm income, dependency ratio, family and hired labour were not statistically significant.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following policy implications and recommendations are suggested for income patterns among pastoral childhood in Nigeria. To update skills and education of the youths in Nigeria, explore an area of interest and for future employment opportunity were the most ranked reasons for educational and vocational training among the youths in that order. Therefore, policy measures directed towards provision of free education at all levels should be given adequate attention and priority by the government.

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