



DETERMINANTS OF ARTISANS' HOUSEHOLDS BEEF CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN NEW BUSSA, NIGER STATE

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Abstract

This study determined the factors influencing households' beef consumption expenditure in New-Bussa, Niger State, Nigeria. Systematic sampling technique was purposively used to select 150 artisans' households for the study. Data were obtained through the use of a questionnaire. Percentages, means and Linear Regression were used to analyse data. Results showed that the respondents mean age, household size, household heads income and other household members' income were 39 years, 7 members, ₦38,768.20 per month and ₦23,632.33 per month respectively. Majority of the respondents (75.3%) were male, married (80.7%) and possessed Secondary School Certificate (45.8%). The study concluded that household heads' income ($\beta = 0.34$), other household members' income ($\beta = 0.51$) and expenditure on other meat types ($\beta = 0.04$) **significantly** ($p < 0.05$) determined artisans' household beef consumption expenditure in the study area. It is therefore recommended that price intervention programmes be introduced in order to stabilize the fluctuation in beef prices and also ensure increase in purchasing power of people's income so as to ultimately improve of nutritional status of the people.

Keywords: artisans, households, beef, consumption, expenditure

Introduction

In Nigeria, food supply is not distributed equally throughout the country and sometimes within the households (Onyeneke and Nwaiwu, 2012). A review on food supplies available for consumption in different countries showed that the per capital protein intake in developing countries, Nigeria inclusive, is comparatively low. Most of the foods consumed in Nigeria are carbohydrates which are obtained mainly in the form of starch (Oloyede, 2005). Beef is a major source of animal protein because it contains many nourishing substances needed by the human body. Beef being important source of protein has played important roles in the pattern of food consumption in Nigeria. The world demand for beef has risen sharply during the last few decades due to increase in population, improvement in technology and increasing incomes (Duruchukwu, 2010).

Nigeria is faced with an acute nutrition problem, which is mostly due to inadequate food supply, poor income and lack of proper education on food selection (Lamode, 2000). The tremendous decline in food production and supply brought about by the neglect of the agricultural sector as a result of the oil boom in the 1970's has a negative effect on the nutritional status of the Nigerian populace. The low level of animal protein consumption in Nigeria as reported by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, 2006) revealed that the diet of an average Nigerian contains about 20% less than the recommended requirement. This is no doubt responsible for most problems of malnutrition among all age groups particularly infants and children. The extent to which Nigerians face the protein shortage problem calls for an urgent solution. The Federal Ministry of Health indicated that malnutrition is the most serious health problem which directly hinders growth and development of the economy. This is because there is a great disparity between the required animal protein intake and the actual consumption (Okunola, 2001).

This study was conducted to add to the existing literature by determining the factors influencing households' beef consumption expenditure. The objectives of the study were to:



- describe the socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents.
- examine the expenditure, affordability and frequency of households' beef consumption .
- determine the factors influencing respondents' household beef consumption expenditure.

Materials and methods

The study was carried out in New Bussa, the headquarters of Borgu Local Government Area, Niger State. The major occupations of the people in the area include crop and livestock farming. Other occupations include civil service, trading and being artisans. The systematic sampling technique was used to select one hundred and fifty artisan households ($n = 150$) from the study area and data were collected through well-structured questionnaire. Analysis was done using descriptive statistics and regression analysis.

The regression equation is represented in the explicit form thus:

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4 + b_5X_5 + b_6X_6 + e$$

Where

Y = Artisans' household beef consumption expenditure

X_1 = Age

X_2 = Household size

X_3 = Household head income

X_4 = Other household members' income

X_5 = Expenditure on other meat types

X_6 = Frequency of beef daily consumption

b_i = Coefficient

a = Constant

e = Stochastic Disturbance

Results and Discussion

Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Socio-economic characteristic is an economic and sociological combination of total measure of a person's economic and social position relative to others, based on sex, age, marital status, household size, education among others. These characteristics as they relate to the respondents are presented in Table 1. Majority of the household heads (75.3%) were male while only 24.7% were female. This is expected because culture and religion have placed men over women where women's primary responsibility is basically home-making and supplementing the food needs of the households. The distribution of their marital status shows that about 80.7% were married, while only 19.3% were not married. The number of people in households where the head is married is expected to be higher than those of the unmarried hence, expenditure and consumption of beef is expected to be higher. About 56.1% of the respondents had less than 8 people in their households, while 43.9% had more than 7 persons. The mean household size was estimated at 7 persons. This is relatively large, thus the demand and consumption of beef is expected to be higher. On their educational levels, about 17.3% had no formal education, 9.3% attained primary education, while 56.1% attained secondary school. Only 17.3% of the household heads had attained tertiary education. The attainment of higher educational levels not only increases awareness of the importance of meat to the human body, but also enhances better paid job opportunities, which in turn increases disposable income leading to increase in demand and consumption of meat (**David et al.**, 2015). On their income levels, 69.3% of the household heads earned monthly income of ₦40,000 and below, while 30.7% earned ₦40,001 and above. The mean monthly income was at ₦38,768.20, an indication that most artisan households in the study area were low income earners, and this will affect the demand and consumption of meat.



Table1: Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Variable		Percentage	Mean
Sex	Male	75.3	
	Female	24.7	
Age	≤ 30	37.3	
	31 – 50	46.7	39
	≥ 51	16	
Marital Status	Not Married	19.3	
	Married	80.7	
Education	No Formal Education	17.3	
	Primary	9.3	
	Secondary	56.1	
Household Size (number of persons)	Tertiary	17.3	
	≤ 7	56.1	7
Household Head Income (₦/month)	≥ 8	43.9	
	≤ 40000	69.3	38,768.20
Other Household Member Income (₦/month)	≥ 40001	30.7	
	≤ 25000	72.4	23,632.33
	≥ 25001	27.6	

Expenditure, Affordability and Frequency of household beef consumption

The expenditure, affordability and frequency of artisans households beef consumption is presented in Table 2. From the table, majority of the respondents (76%) spent less than **₦10,000 while** (24.0%) spent more than **₦10,000. However**, majority of the respondents (61.2%) spent less than **₦10,000 while** (38.8%) spent more than **₦10,000. The artisans households consumed beef once (28%), twice (43.6%), thrice (20.3%) and 8.1% consumed beef more than three time in a day.**

Table2: Expenditure and Frequency of household beef consumption

Variable		Percentage	Mean
Beef Expenditure	≤ 10000	76	9,080
	≥ 10001	24	
Expenditure on other meat types	≤ 10000	61.2	4,710
	≥ 10001	38.8	
Frequency Of Daily Consumption	Once	28	
	Twice	43.6	
	Thrice	20.3	
	> Thrice	8.1	

Determinants of artisans' households' beef consumption expenditure

The linear equation explains the regression results of the factors influencing artisans' household beef consumption expenditure in New-Bussa, Niger State. The regression results are presented below:



$$Y = 20.19^{***} + 0.11X_1 + 0.86X_2 + 0.34X_3^{**} + 0.51X_4^{**} + 0.04X_5^{**} + 0.129X_6 + e$$

(0.38) (1.45) (0.08) (5.29) (0.82) (0.71) (0.18)

R Square = 0.563; F Value = 30.22^{***}

Note: *** = ($\alpha_{0.01}$) ** = ($\alpha_{0.05}$)

Generally, the results showed that there was a significant relationship between respondents' household beef consumption expenditure and households' head income (X_3), other household members' income (X_4) and expenditure on other meat types (X_5) respectively. Respondents' household beef consumption expenditure increased with increase in households' head income (X_3). This implies that ceteris paribus, for each 1% increase of households' head income (X_3) would increase the respondents' household beef consumption expenditure by 34%. Other household members' income exercised the great impact on the prediction of the dependent variable by the independent variable with a beta value of 0.51. However, for each 1% increase of other household members' income would increase the respondents' household beef consumption expenditure by 51%. Furthermore, the results indicate that expenditure on other meat types is a critical factor influencing household beef consumption expenditure. Interestingly, the coefficient and t-statistics indicated that expenditure on other meat types have statistically significant positive effect on household beef consumption expenditure. The slope value of 0.04 means that for a unit change in expenditure on other meat types, on the average, the probability of household beef consumption expenditure increases by 4 percent. However, it could also be confirmed that the model is significant and 56.3% of the variance in the household beef consumption expenditure has been explained by factors influencing respondents' household beef consumption expenditure in New-Bussa, Niger State.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This study revealed that majority of the artisans' household heads were male, married, and mature with large household size and educated. The study concluded that income of household heads, other household members' income and expenditure on other meat types are major determinants of artisans' household beef consumption expenditure in the study area. It is therefore recommended that government price intervention programmes should be introduced in order to stabilize the fluctuation in beef prices. Interventions that will ensure increase in purchasing power of people's income should be implemented as this will invariably contribute positively to improvement of nutritional status of the people.

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