

Labour Dynamics and Sustainable Development Goal on Poverty Eradication: Micro Evidence From Rural Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examines the effect of labour dynamics on poverty reduction among farm households in rural Nigeria with a view to proffer possible suggestions on how to achieve sustainable development goal on poverty eradication. The paper used data of the third wave of the Nigerian General Household Survey conducted by the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the World Bank in 2015/2016 for its empirical analysis. Propensity score matching approach was used to compare the economic wellbeing of farm household that depend on only farming activity with those that diversified into non-farm activities. The results revealed that non-farm economy has a positive and significant effect on consumption expenditure of the households irrespective of their poverty status. However, it contributes more to the wellbeing of non-poor households than the poor ones. This implies that sustainable development policies seeking to address rural poverty should not only focus on agricultural development. They should also consider enhancing the ability of poor households to diversify into high return non-farm activities. Further, they should also focus on the development of nonfarm economy in the region through promoting nonfarm investment opportunities, rural banking scheme, cooperative societies, educational programmes and community infrastructures.

Keywords: Labour dynamics, Sustainable Development Goal, Poverty reduction, Rural household

JEL Codes : J21, J24

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1. Introduction

Poverty alleviation has been part of the worldwide agenda since September, 2000 when the countries of the world signed the Millennium Declaration Goal (MDG) and set their commitment towards reducing poverty in the entire world to a minimum level by the end of the year 2015. The slow progress in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has made countries of the world to adopt a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that target to end extreme poverty by the end of 2030. The SDGs have been committed, as stated in its agenda, to build upon the achievements of the MDGs and seek to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions. Meanwhile, high incidence of poverty in sub Saharan Africa and other parts of developing countries has clearly shown that that poverty alleviation efforts of countries of the world has remained elusive, particularly in the rural areas. Arguably, the most significant gains of global poverty reduction has not been fully achieved. This necessitates the need to study alternative livelihood labour dynamics strategy that can effectively dealt with the menace of poverty in the region and world in general towards attainment of sustainable development goal of poverty eradication.

Labour dynamics has been commonly identified as one of the key livelihood strategies of farm households in developing countries that reduces rural poverty (Ellis, 2002; Christiansen and Kaminski, 2016; Gautam and Anderson, 2016; Ravallion, 2016; FAO, 2018). The rural households that are predominantly farmers diversifies their labour into non-farm sector of the economy for an improvement in their wellbeing. Evidence have shown that the non-farm sector captures about 30–51 percent of the income of the farm households in sub-Saharan Africa (Reardon et al., 1992; Haggblade et al., 2010; NBS, 2012). It also provides the households with income generating opportunities that slows down rural-urban migration, income inequality and improve their poverty and food security status (Lanjouw and Lanjouw 2001; Haggblade et al., 2010; Babatunde and Qaim, 2010; Ali and Peerlings, 2012; IFAD, 2016, FAO, 2018).

Despite mounting evidence on the role of labour dynamics in improving livelihood of farm households in developing countries (Reardon, 1997; Abdulai and Crolerees, 2001; Haggblade, 2010; Ali and Peerlings, 2012, Sekumande and Osundare, 2014; Christiansen and Yasuyiki, 2014; IFAD, 2016; De Janvry, and Sadoulet, 2017) little is known about its effect on their poverty status, particularly in Nigeria and other countries of the region. This may be as a result of paucity of empirical studies on household poverty and endogeneity concern of labour dynamics to household welfare. Further, most of the existing studies examined poverty at

macro level which makes it difficult to suggest effective policies to promote labour diversification as a means of improving individual household wellbeing. Thus, to bring an end to the menace of poverty in the entire world, there is the need for adequate empirical studies on poverty at micro level as accurate poverty measurement and effective poverty reduction policies could best be achieved through micro level information to be gathered from household level studies (Christiaensen and Kaminski, 2016 De Janvry and Sadoulet, 2017).

The objective of this paper is to examine the effect of labour dynamics on poverty reduction among farm households in rural Nigeria with a view to proffer possible suggestions at micro level on how to achieve sustainable development goal of poverty eradication. In the context of his study, labour dynamics is measured by the share of the farm household members that diversified into self and wage employed activities carried out in the non-farm sector of the economy. Nigeria was chosen for the purpose of this study as it is one of the countries in the sub Saharan African region with high incidence of poverty and comprehensive recent and reliable data on labour dynamics at household level. The study used the third wave of the nationally representative Nigerian General Household Survey (GHS) data of 3,256 panel rural households conducted in 2015/2016 by the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the World Bank for its analysis using propensity score matching approach.

The outcome of this study create a genuine opportunity for the development of evidence-based policies, strategies and programmes to achieve SDG 1 of poverty eradication through promoting labour dynamics in the non-farm sector of the economy. To achieve the foregoing objective, the rest of the chapter is structured as follows. The next section provides a literature review. Section three presents the methodology. Section four discusses the empirical findings and the last section gives the conclusion and recommendations.

2. Literature Review

Household utility theory captures the rationale behind diversification of household labour into non-farm activities. The theory was developed by Michael and Becker (1973) and later extended to farm households by Singh et al., (1986). Household utility theory emphasized on the role of marginal utility in determining household labour resource allocative decision into various form of income generating activities. In line with the theory, a household decides to allocate his labour, time and resources into non-farm activities only if the expected marginal utility of non-farm activity is either greater than or equal to the expected utility from farming. The theory maintains that rural households that diversifies their labour into non-farm activities tend to have a higher standard of living than those that have not diversify into such activities.

The diversified ones earned income from both farm and non-farm activity, while undiversified households earn their income only from farm activity. The theory has been adapted by many empirical studies as the relevant behavioural model for studying issues related to farm households in developing countries.

On the empirical literature, Gautam and Anderson (2016) also asserts that high return non-farm activities play a vital role in reducing poverty among households in Nepal. However, the involvement of poor households in these remunerative sectors are determined by various financial, social and human capitals. Employing a recursive approach to examine the effects of labour diversification on household economic wellbeing in Burkina Faso, Reardon et al. (1992) reveal that labour diversification into non-farm sector has a positive significant impact on the income and food consumption expenditure of the households. Similarly, Ali and Peerling (2012) using propensity matching approach revealed that non-farm enterprise diversification has a positive significant impact on the household wellbeing.

In the case of study area, Oseni (2014) revealed that income from non-farm activities have a larger effect on poverty reduction than agriculture in Nigeria, which is likely due to their overreliance on subsistence agriculture. In the same vein, Shehu and Shaufique (2014) found that non-farm enterprise activities have a positive and significant effect on the wellbeing of households in Nigeria. Igwe (2013) reaffirmed that that non-farm activities provide employment for the majority of young men and women, and family members in the east eastern Nigeria. He further reveals that women dominate non-farm business activities in the area. In a related development, Babatunde and Qaim (2010) revealed that diversification to nonfarm livelihood strategies rather than relying only on subsistence farming enables households in Nigeria to have better incomes, enhance food security, increase agricultural production by smoothing capital constraints and also to better cope with environmental stress.

From the foregoing literature, it is clear that that studies on the effect of labour dynamics on wellbeing of households in developing countries are far from conclusive. The existing studies tend to have mixed findings, which vary with location, time and the specific context of the study. Moreover, there are few studies in the literature that examined the causal relationship that exists between labour dynamics and household welfare. Therefore, further empirical evidences are still needed to justify the impact of labour dynamics on the economic wellbeing of rural households in developing countries towards attainment of sustainable development goal of poverty eradication by the year 2030.

3. Methodology

Scope of the Study:

The study focused on the role of labour dynamics in reducing poverty among farm households in rural Nigeria with a view to suggest effective policies to achieve SDG target of poverty eradication. The country is relatively the most populous country in the region with approximately 163 million people and high incidence of poverty (NBS, 2010)

Source of Data:

Data for this study was obtained from the third wave of the nationally representative General Household Panel Survey carried out by the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the World Bank in 2015/2016. The survey was designed in accordance with the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS) and covered information on all aspects of household living conditions.

Sample Size of the Survey:

The sample size of the survey is designed to be representative of the urban and rural households at the national and the zonal levels. The survey used a comprehensive list of all the enumeration areas (EAs) in Nigeria together with their respective population as its sampling frame. As this study focused on rural households, the study utilised only the total rural sample of 3360 for its analysis.

4. Results and Discussion

Descriptive Statistics

The descriptive statistics presented in Table 1 indicates that about 65% of the households are poor and 35% are non-poor ones. This is almost the same with the current Nigerian poverty statistics. The study disaggregated the sample into poor and non-poor households on the basis of the International world absolute poverty line at the time when the data was collected, which was \$1.25 dollar per day. The poverty line was further adjusted using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) so as to capture seasonal and regional variations of the household expenditure. It was further multiplied by the effective exchange rate of 2015, which stood at NGN200 per USD1 as at the time of the survey to arrive at an annual poverty line of NGN 96,292, which is equivalent to USD481 dollars per annum. Thus, households whose per capita annual household consumption expenditure is less than NGN 96,292 are classified as poor and non-poor otherwise.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

Variable Description	Unit	All the Households		Non-poor Households (35%)		Poor Households (65%)		T-test (Means Difference)
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Per capita household consumption expenditure	₦(0000)	70890	66998	131252	80965	37973	17102	93279***
labour dynamics	Count	0.23	0.28	0.31	0.33	0.18	0.23	0.13***
Household Characteristics								
Gender	1/0	0.86	0.33	0.81	0.38	0.89	0.30	-0.07
Age of Head	Years	49.87	15.25	49.54	15.65	50.06	15.02	-0.52
Age of Head Square	Years	2720	1634	2699	1661	2731	1619	-32.00
Education	Years	3.40	3.72	5.10	4.43	2.47	2.87	2.63***
Education Square	Years	25.47	49.64	45.78	70.79	14.40	27.00	31.38***
Adults (%)	Years	0.61	0.16	0.59	0.29	0.62	0.15	-0.03
Dependents (%)	Years	0.39	0.11	0.41	0.10	0.38	0.13	0.03
Farm Size	Hectares	1.65	1.18	1.58	1.16	1.25	1.15	-0.33
Entry Barriers								
Formal Credit (%)	Count	0.08	0.18	0.13	0.26	0.05	0.13	0.08***
Social Capital (%)	Count	0.05	0.16	0.09	0.22	0.03	0.10	0.06***
Proximity to Market	Km	4.09	7.32	2.81	5.89	4.79	7.91	-1.98***
Community Infrastructures								
Mobile Phone	1/0	0.14	0.35	0.16	0.36	0.14	0.34	0.02
Electricity	1/0	0.20	0.40	0.27	0.44	0.16	0.37	0.11***
Public Transport	1/0	0.55	0.49	0.57	0.49	0.54	0.49	0.03
North	1/0	0.58	0.49	0.47	0.49	0.64	0.47	-0.17***

Source: Authors Computation from Nigerian Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2016) Data

Regarding household welfare, the t-test presented in the Table indicates that the mean of per capita annual consumption expenditure of non-poor households is higher than that of poor households. However, the study cannot rely on mean differences as the basis of assessing the effect of diversification on household welfare as it did not account for the differences in the characteristics of the poor and the non-poor households. The result of t-test presented in the descriptive indicates that there are differences between the poor and non-poor households with respect to their educational status, family size and access to credit. Despite the level of education in rural parts of the country is very low having less than average of 5 years, the result indicates that the non-poor households are more educated than the poor ones. This portrays the importance of household wealth in influencing their educational attainment.

On average, the non-poor farm households are having smaller and manageable family size than the poor ones. The proportion of non-poor households with access to social as well as financial capital and community level infrastructures outweighs that of poor households. This indicates the importance of capital endowments, social networking and infrastructures to improvement in household welfare. The means of access to formal credit revealed that the share of non-poor households that use formal credit is higher than that of the poor ones. This

portrayed the inability of the poor households to have the necessary collateral needed for loan from formal financial institutions to invest in high return non-farm activities.

Effect of labour dynamics on Poverty Reduction

The study first runs probit model as it is the prerequisite of conducting propensity score analysis of the effect of labour dynamics on poverty reduction among farm households in rural Nigeria.

Table 2: Probit Estimates of Propensity Score Matching Analysis
Dependent Variable: labour Diversification Decision

Variables	All HHs Coefficient	Non-poor HHs Coefficient	Poor HHs Coefficient
Household Characteristics			
Gender	0.10 (0.73)	0.05 (0.11)	0.09 (0.10)
Age of Head	0.03*** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)
Age of Head square	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.02* (0.01)
Adult	0.04** (0.01)	0.04** (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)
Dependents	-0.11*** (0.02)	-0.07* (0.04)	-0.09*** (0.02)
Education	0.05*** (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.01)
Farm size	0.01 (0.04)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Formal Credit	0.02** (0.01)	0.02** (0.01)	0.02** (0.01)
Social Capital	0.07*** (0.02)	0.03** (0.01)	0.09*** (0.04)
Community Infrastructures			
Market proximity	-0.23*** (0.03)	-0.20*** (0.06)	-0.01**** (0.04)
Mobile Phone	0.25 (0.06)	0.02** (0.01)	0.33*** (0.88)
Electricity	0.15*** (0.06)	0.07 (0.09)	0.22*** (0.08)
Public Transport	0.01 (0.04)	0.08 (0.08)	0.14** (0.05)
Regional Location			
North	0.23*** (0.05)	0.05 (0.09)	0.21*** (0.07)
Observations	3257	1150	2107
Wald Test	297***	186***	213***
Pseudo R ²	0.18	0.14	0.16
Log Likelihood	-2087	-704	-1329

Notes: Households are desegregated into poor and non-poor households on the basis of international world absolute poverty line measurement of USD 1.25 per day deflated by 2010 Consumer's Price Index. *, ** and *** denotes 10%, 5% and 1% levels of significance respectively. Values in Parenthesis represent Robust Standard

Source: Authors Computation from Nigerian Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2016) Data

The essence of probit model is to determine the factors influencing household labour diversification decision and propensity score estimates that will balance the observed distribution of the covariates across the diversified and undiversified households in the

sample. The result of the Probit models presented in Table 1 shows that the household head age, household size, formal credit, social capital, community level infrastructures and regional location are having a positive and significant effect on labour diversification decision. The common support condition was imposed in all the estimated probit regression models to ensure that the balancing property was satisfied. The result of the distribution of propensity scores depicted in Figure 3 clearly show that the distribution of the conditioning covariates did not differ across the diversified and undiversified households in the matched samples.

The indicators of matching quality presented in Figure 2 and Table 2 confirm that there are no pre-diversification differences between the farm households that relied on only farming with those that diversified into non-farm activities. The result shows a substantial reduction in absolute bias in the outcome variable. The mean bias of the covariates Z after matching lies below the 20% level of bias reduction. This indicates that the self-selection bias has been removed and the matching requirement has been satisfied.

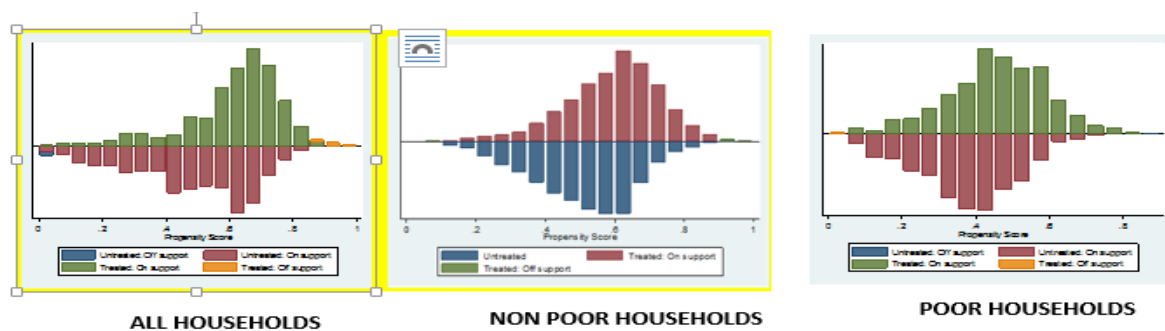


Figure 2: Distributions of Propensity Scores for Matched Sample

Source: Authors Computation from Nigerian Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2016) Data

The estimated result of average treatment effect on the treated (ATT) using radius matching technique presented in Table 2 shows that labour diversification has a positive and significant effect on the economic wellbeing of the rural households irrespective of their poverty status. However, the estimates of the average treatment effect on the treated for the entire sample indicates that those that diversified into non-farm activities have on average higher per capita annual household consumption expenditure of NGN21,886 (USD140) than those that have not diversified into non-farm activities. This finding demonstrates that household that diversifies into non-farm activities are better off than those that depend solely on farming as a means of sustaining their livelihood. However, after disaggregating the sample into poor and non-poor households it gives a different result. The magnitude of increase in per capita annual household consumption expenditure of diversified non-poor household is higher than that of diversified poor households by more than 400%.

Table 3: Indicators of Matching Quality before and after Matching

Treatment	Outcome Indicators	P-Value ^a (Unmatched)	P-Value ^a (Matched)	Mean Absolute bias Unmatched)	Mean Absolute bias Matched	Absolute bias Reduction
All Households	Per capita HH consumption expenditure	0.00	0.24	22.35	10.80	51.64
Non-Poor Households	Per capita HH consumption expenditure	0.00	0.16	14.59	7.56	48.13
Poor Households	Per capita HH consumption expenditure	0.00	0.13	33.18	22.89	31.01

Source: Authors Computation from Nigerian Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2016) Data

Table 4: Average Treatment Effect: Radius Matching

Treatment	Outcome Indicators	ATT ₦	Treated		Control	
			On Support	Off Support	On Support	Off Support
All Households	Per Capita HH Consumption Expenditure	21886 ^{***} (2024)	1804	10	1443	-
Non-Poor Households	Per Capita HH consumption expenditure	18975 ^{***} (4105)	632	8	506	4
Poor Households	Per capita HH Consumption expenditure	3701 ^{***} (910)	856	1	1249	1

Note: Standard errors are reported in parenthesis

Household consumption expenditure is in Naira (NGN).

Exchange rate as at 2015 is USD1= NGN156, *, **, *** represent 10%, 5% and 1% level of significance

Source: Authors Computation from Nigerian Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2016) Data

**Table 5: Treatment Effects: Sensitivity of Matching Algorithms
Kernel & Neighbor Matching**

Treatment	Outcome Indicators	ATT ₦	Treated		Control	
			On Support	Off Support	On Support	Off Support
All Households	Per capita HH consumption expenditure	19480 ^{***} (3104)	1804	10	1443	-
Non-Poor Households	Per capita HH consumption expenditure	15052 ^{***} (4813)	632	8	506	4
Poor Households	Per Adult HH consumption	3683 ^{***} (889)	856	1	1249	1
Neighbor Matching						
All Households	Per capita HH consumption expenditure	18714 (2749)	1804	10	1443	-
Non-Poor Households	Per capita HH consumption expenditure	13136 (5060)	632	8	506	4
Poor Households	Per capita HH consumption expenditure	3512 ^{***} (820)	856	1	1249	1

Note: Standard errors are reported in parenthesis; Household consumption expenditure is in Naira (NGN).

Exchange rate as at 2015 is USD1= NGN200; *, **, *** represent 10%, 5% and 1% level of significance

Source: Authors Computation from Nigerian Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2016) Data

The fact that the result revealed that labour diversification is more welfare enhancing for the non-poor households, but it still confirms its relevance in contributing to the improvement in the poverty status of the poor- households. The likely reason why the non-poor households are having lower earnings from non-farm activities is that they are limited to low return activities carried out in the non-farm sector of the economy due to low level of their income couple with low level of education and lack of access to formal credit.

To confirm if the radius matching result obtained in Table 4 is robust to other matching methods, the study performed sensitivity analysis using Nearest Neighbor and Kernel Gaussian matching techniques. The result of sensitivity matching analysis presented in Table 5 confirms that radius matching result is quite robust, and is not sensitive to other matching techniques. Although the result of radius matching method is consistent with other methods but it is slightly higher than that of other techniques.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The study empirically examined the effect of labour dynamics on the economic wellbeing of both poor and non-poor households in rural Nigeria with a view to recommend possible suggestions on how to attain Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of poverty eradication. The propensity score matching results revealed that labour dynamics measured by labour diversification has a positive and significant effect on the economic wellbeing of the households irrespective of their poverty status. However, the results indicated that it contributes more to the improvement in the wellbeing of the non-poor households than the poor ones. In the light of foregoing, the study suggest the following recommendations towards attaining sustainable development goal of poverty eradication by 2030.

- i. Policies seeking to address poverty should go beyond agricultural development. They should also consider enhancing the ability of farm households to diversify into high return non-farm activities as it supplements their earnings from agriculture and have positive significant effect on their wellbeing. This can be facilitated by increasing poor household access to formal credit through introducing the rural banking scheme with the simple collateral requirement.
- ii. The government should also introduce a scheme that trained the rural people on how to utilize their local resources for non-farm businesses.

iii. Associations such as cooperatives, women's associations and business associations should also be encouraged among the rural households as they play vital roles in influencing rural diversification.

iv. Rural households should also be equipped with basic formal education by introducing programs such as free basic education and adult education in rural areas.

v. The significance of community level infrastructures in influencing labour dynamics signifies that the government should ensure that they provided adequate infrastructures in the rural communities.

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