

Tropentag 2018 "Global food security and food safety: The role of universities" September 17 – 19; Ghent, Belgium

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Who should diversify and move out of agriculture? Income portfolios & household welfare in Uganda

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1 Introduction	3 Results					
Rural areas in SSA	Average welfare effects					
 High population growth Agriculture main source of income 	Per canita income Poverty Vulnerability					

or *** p<0.01.

Declining farm sizes

- Rising rural business activities
- Multiple income sources



Objective

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> To provide insights on who should diversify and move out of agriculture

	i ci capita income		IOVERLY		Vuniciability		
	FE	RE	FE	RE	FE	RE	
Simpson index	1.323***	1.364***	-0.507***	-0.496***	-0.073***	-0.099***	
	(0.160)	(0.129)	(0.088)	(0.070)	(0.025)	(0.022)	
Share of off-farm income	1.576***	1.232***	-0.491***	-0.424***	-0.013	-0.001	
	(0.123)	(0.091)	(0.072)	(0.050)	(0.022)	(0.017)	

Summary of regression results. Standard errors are reported in parentheses. Significant effects are indicated with * p<0.1, ** p<0.05 or *** p<0.01.

- Income diversification increases per capita income & reduces poverty and vulnerability
- Off-farm income generation increases per capita income & reduces poverty but has no impact on vulnerability

Heterogeneous welfare effects

	Per capi	ita income	Poverty		
	I = Simpson index	<i>I</i> = share of off- farm income	I = Simpson index	I = share of off- farm income	
Diversification (I)	1.199***	1.019***	-0.480***	-0.337***	
	(0.248)	(0.181)	(0.135)	(0.100)	
I * Education HH head	0.021	0.045***	0.002	-0.013*	
	(0.027)	(0.017)	(0.014)	(0.007)	
Education HH head	0.021*	0.019**	-0.015**	-0.012**	
	(0.012)	(0.009)	(0.006)	(0.005)	

Data and Methods

Research area

• The Mount Elgon region

Data collection

Survey data from two panel rounds



- Baseline survey: April-May 2014
- Follow up survey: Sept-Oct 2016
- Balanced panel of 458 households

Econometric models

• Average welfare effects: Fixed effects (FE) and Random effects (RE)

 $Y_{i,t} = \alpha + \beta I_{i,t} + \gamma X_{i,t} + \delta Z_j + d_t + u_i + \varepsilon_{i,t}$

• Heterogeneous welfare effects: RE with interaction terms

 $Y_{i,t} = \alpha''' + \beta''' I_{i,t} + \gamma''' X_{i,t} + \delta''' Z_j + \eta''' I_{i,t} X_{i,t} + d_t + u_i + \varepsilon_{i,t}'''$

 Welfare effects at different quantiles of per capita income and vulnerability: quantile fixed effects estimation

• Simpson index

Main independent variables

• Share of off-farm income

 $q_{\tau}(Y_{i,t}|I_{i,t}X_{i,t}Z_j) = \beta_{\tau}I_{i,t} + \gamma_{\tau}X_{i,t} + \delta_{\tau}Z_j + d_t + u_i + \varepsilon_{i,t}$

Dependent variables

• Per capita income (log)

- Poverty (dummy)
- Vulnerability

Diversification (I)	1.605***	1.290***	-0.610***	-0.473***
	(0.161)	(0.108)	(0.087)	(0.060)
I * Land size	-0.148**	-0.038	0.070**	0.032
	(0.059)	(0.037)	(0.032)	(0.021)
Land size	0.084***	0.031**	-0.040**	-0.019**
	(0.030)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.008)
Diversification (I)	1.295***	1.489***	-0.495***	-0.545***
	(0.265)	(0.169)	(0.144)	(0.095)
I * Number of adults	0.017	0.065*	-0.0002	0.031
	(0.058)	(0.036)	(0.032)	(0.020)
Number of adults	-0.113***	-0.081***	0.044***	0.032***
	(0.027)	(0.018)	(0.015)	(0.010))

- Income diversification benefits households with less land most
- Off-farm income generation benefits larger & more educated households most

Welfare effects at different income & vulnerability quantiles

Per capita income	Q10	Q25	Q50	Q75	Q90	
Simpson index	2.081***	1.320***	1.307***	1.153***	0.961***	
	(0.117)	(0.182)	(0.205)	(0.151)	(0.227)	
Share of off-farm income	1.406***	1.394***	1. 371***	1.215***	1.174***	
	(0.104)	(0.212)	(0.170)	(0.126)	(0.154)	
Vulnerability	Q10	Q25	Q50	Q75	Q90	
Simpson index	-0.104*	-0.096***	-0.085***	-0.071**	-0.050**	
	(0.058)	(0.033)	(0.027)	(0.035)	(0.025)	
Share of off-farm income	-0.064**	-0.058**	-0.055**	-0.028	-0.028	
	(0.026)	(0.025)	(0.027)	(0.019)	(0.072)	
Summary of regression results. Standard errors are reported in parentheses. Significant effects are indicated with * p<0.1, ** p<0.05 or ***						

Conclusions

- Income diversification and off-farm income generation improve household welfare
 - Income diversification serves both income growth & income smoothing
 - > Off-farm income generation mainly serves income growth
- Research implications
 - Distinction needed between income diversification & moving out of agriculture
 - Vulnerability as an important welfare indicator
 - Analysis beyond average effects

Income diversification and off-farm income generation increase income at all income levels but relatively more for poorer households

Off-farm income generation reduces vulnerability only at low levels of vulnerability

The authors are grateful to VLIR-UOS for their financial support.

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