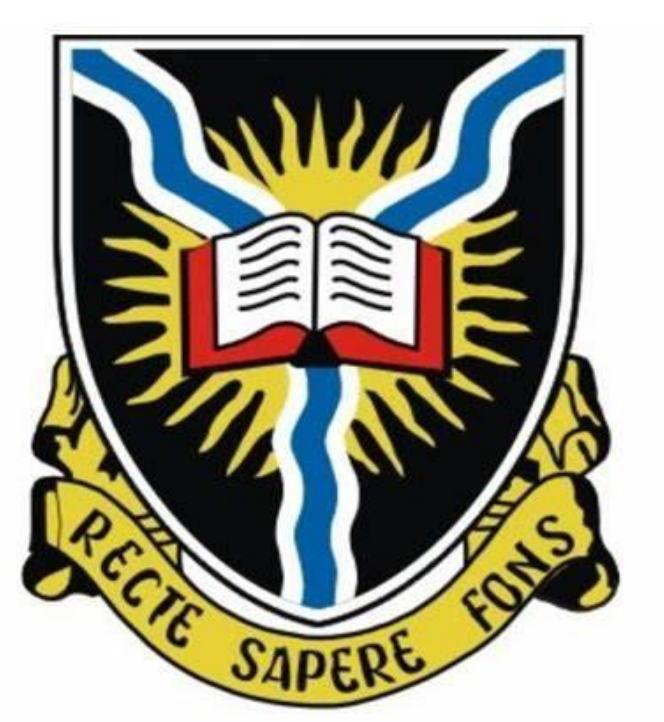




Assessing the Multidimensional Effects of Migration on the Output of Farming households in Southwest Nigeria

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Introduction

- Research has shown a strong link between migration and agricultural production, especially in rural-urban migration.
- Migration can reduce agricultural labour leading to lower production, yet it also brings benefits like knowledge transfer, technology adoption, and remittances.

➔ **This research aimed to assess the multidimensional effects of migration on farming households' output.**

Methods and Materials

- The research was carried out in Saki, Nigeria and 115 farming households with migrants were surveyed.
- Data was collected using questionnaires.
- Descriptive statistics was used to analyse the socio-economic characteristics, migration patterns and the dimensions.
- Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression was used to assess the multidimensional effect of migration on output production

Results

- Majority of the households had access to financial remittances as compared to both social and technical remittances.
- Financial remittances was averaged ₦8,400 per month; and were mainly used for non-agricultural purposes

Remittances Usage

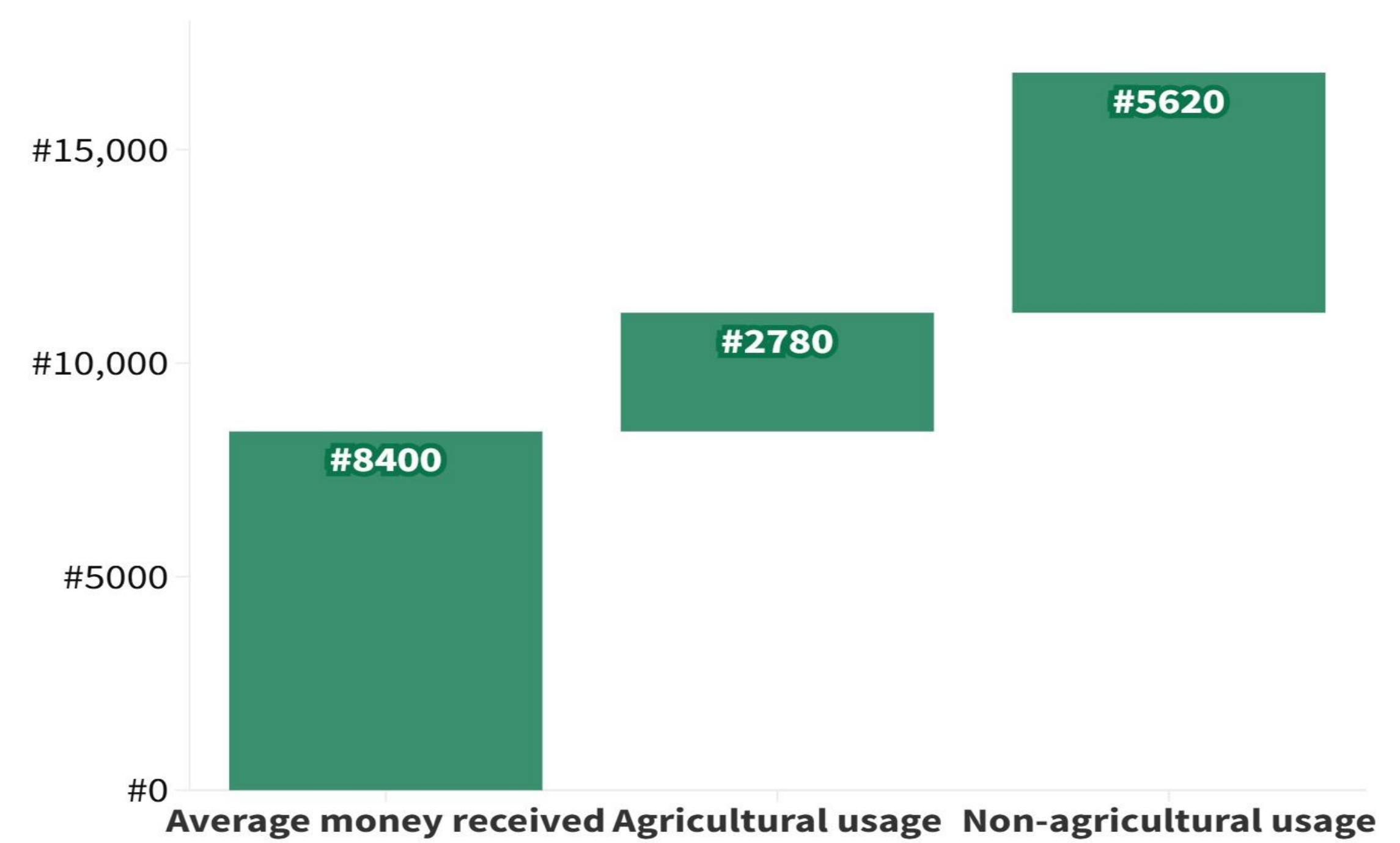
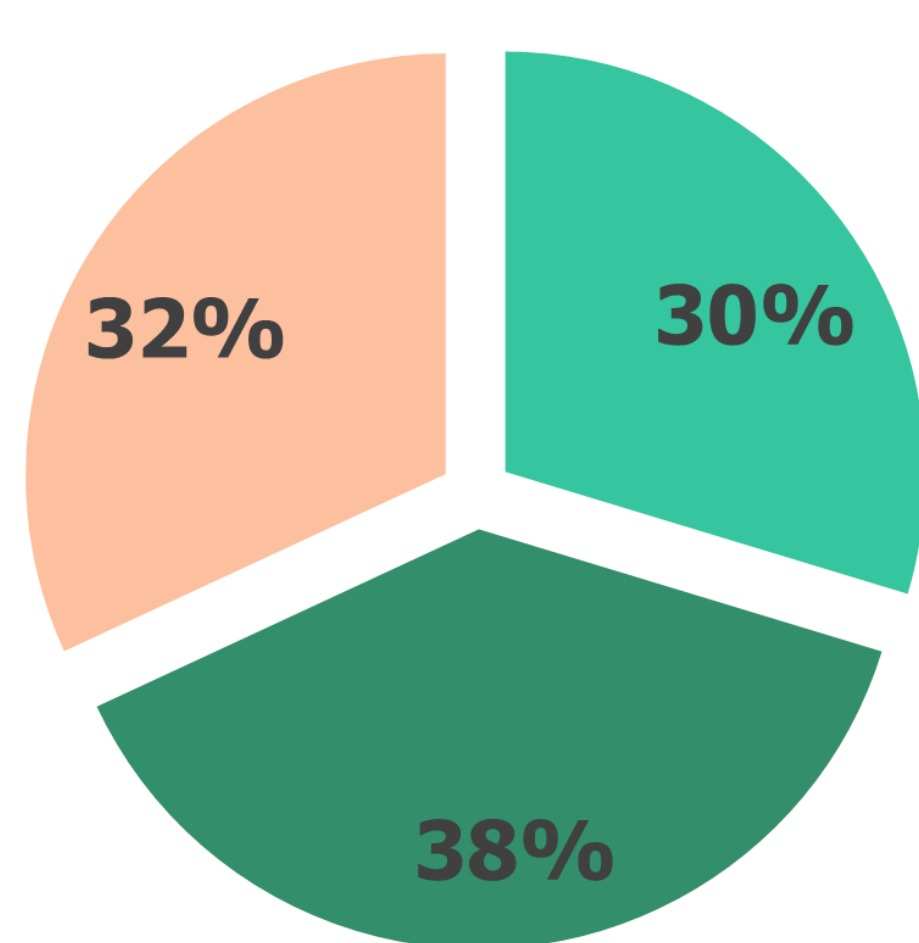


Figure 2: Financial Remittances Usage

Table 1: Dimensions of Migration and their Attributes

Social Dimension	Technical Dimensions	Financial Dimensions
Association Membership	Improved Agronomic practices	Remittances
Marketing Access	Production inputs	
Insurance	Improved technologies	
Information on health	Value addition	



■ Social ■ Financial ■ Technical

Figure 1: Access to the Different Dimensions of Migration

Table 2: Estimates of the Multidimensional Effects of Migration on Production Output

Value of Total Output	Coef.	Std. err.
Sex (Ref: female)	-0.074	0.120
Age	-0.000	0.004
Marital status (Ref: non-married)	0.094	0.093
Household size	0.008	0.008
Highest Level of education (Ref: No formal education)	-0.074*	0.034
Farm size (acres)	0.060*	0.009
Farming Experience	-0.007**	0.004
Secondary Occupation (Ref: Non-farming)	0.080	0.054
Primary Occupation (Ref: Non-farming)	-0.128	0.118
Social Dimension	0.221*	0.087
Financial dimension	-0.127	0.095
Technical dimension	0.012	0.127
Constant	12.011	0.322
R ²	0.776	
Adjusted R ²	0.747	
F(F(13, 101))	26.90	
Prob > F)	0.0000	

Conclusion

- Output of farming households is influenced by migration beyond financial remittance with social and technical remittances contributing positively to production.
- Migration enhances agricultural production through knowledge transfer and access to new techniques.
- Policies that enhances farmland access, foster community initiatives, and supporting agricultural households amidst migration challenges should be encouraged.

- Households with larger farms, farming experience, secondary occupations, and cooperative membership achieve higher output, averaging ₦612,443 annually.
- Financial remittances reduce output by 13%, likely due to non-agricultural spending.
- Social remittances increase production by 22% while technical improvements suggest potential gains despite being statistically insignificant.

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