

Rural Households' Sources and Demand for Cooking Energy During Kerosene Subsidy in Oluyole Local Government Area of Oyo State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT This study investigated rural households' sources and demand for biofuel, before and after kerosene subsidy in Nigeria. The data were randomly obtained from 120 respondents and analyzed with descriptive statistics and logit regression. Results of the analyses revealed that the main sources of biofuel before and after the subsidy were charcoal and firewood. The proportion of households that depended on kerosene increased from 49.2% before the subsidy to 60.83% after the subsidy. Also, 6.67% of the respondents indicated that kerosene was scarce after the subsidy, as against 41.67% that indicated same before the subsidy. The logistic regression analysis revealed that high income households, who were married and employed prefer firewood and charcoal before and after the subsidy. Therefore, to ensure a significant increase in the demand for kerosene in order to save the degrading forest resources, availability of kerosene is an important factor.