

Farming Households' Vulnerability to Risk in the Northern Region of Oyo State, Nigeria

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KEYWORDS Farming household; vulnerability to risk; food consumption; socioeconomic variables

ABSTRACT This study assessed the extent of farming household vulnerability to risk in the Northern region of Oyo state. The multistage random sampling procedure was used in selecting 107 respondents from total sample frame of farmers supplied by the Agricultural Development Programme of Oyo state. The study employed the Ordinary Least Square Estimates analytical technique. From the result it is evident that employment shock had significant effect on food expenditure than non-food expenditure, while wage arrears had no significant effect on food and non-food consumptions. The null hypothesis was therefore rejected, thereby suggesting that farming household in the study area do not enjoy complete insurance with respect to food consumption and are thereby vulnerable to economic shocks. Findings also revealed household working status, age of household head, Educational Status of household head as key observable socioeconomic variables that determine the extent to which household are vulnerable to risk or economic shocks. Consequently, this study recommends that poverty alleviation programmes in Nigeria should address the consumption smoothing capabilities of farming households.