



SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC AND FACTORS AFFECTING HONEY PRODUCTION INCOME IN SELECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN IBADAN METROPOLIS

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ABSTRACT

This study describes the socio-economic characteristics of honey producers and factors affecting income from honey in the study area. Ido, Ibadan South West, Ibadan North, Ibadan North East, and Ibadan South East LGAs were selected for the study. Seventy-five (75) respondents were identified using Snowball sampling techniques. Descriptive statistic was used to analysis the respondent's socio-economic characteristic, multiple linear regression was adopted to determine the socio-economic factors affecting the income from honey activities. The demographic study of the respondents shows that 96 % and 4% were males and females respectively, 86.7 % and 13.3% were married and single respectively. Ages of respondent shows that 64 % were between the ages of 40-49 years. The educational qualification of the respondents shows that 53 % has had tertiary school education, more than half (55.3 %) of the respondents earn a monthly income \geq ₦31,000. The significant factors of honey production in the study area include, Education at 5%, family size at 10%, gender at 10% and years of experience was also significant at 5%. From the study honey production is gender sensitive; most youth are not interested in honey production. It is therefore recommended that lucrative markets and mean of exports should be made available for homey product this will encourage youth to ventures more into honey production.

Keywords: Socio-economics, honey production

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INTRODUCTION

The use of natural honey and other honey bee products as food and medicine by mankind has been in existence from time immemorial. In fact, it is shown that raw honey is the most ancient sweetener and it was noted to have been in use throughout the world several million years ago (Bogdanov, *et.al.*,2008) Natural honey and other honeybee products are widely embraced by all age and its use transcends the barriers of culture and ethnicity. The use of honeybee products is even advocated and embraced by all religious and cultural belief Ajibola *et.al* (2007).

Honey can be referred to as backbone of many industrial sectors especially in pharmaceutical sector, food and beverages which encourage socio-economic growth. Beekeeping can be practiced by women, men, young and old. It does not involve much resource with other agriculture branches and the bee can be made to tap from wild flower and pollen of large, reserves of vast forest as well as forest in the tropics (Folayan and Bifarin, 2013).

Honey production is undertaken because it provides both social and economic benefits. Economic benefits are usually measured in

monetary terms as income from employment in the sector while social benefits are reflected in the many local uses its offer to the communities ranging from honey being used as food and medicine for the treatment of various ailments such as cough, constipation, diabetes, sore, indigestion and arthritis. Food, pharmaceutical, cosmetic as well as brewery industries depend on honey as part of their raw materials in the production of their commodities (Ojeleye, 1999). This study describes the socio-economic characteristics of honey producers, as well as identifies the constraints associated with honey producers in the study area.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Area

The study was carried out Ibadan metropolis. Ibadan is located on latitude $7^{\circ} 23' 47''$ N and longitude $3^{\circ} 55' 0''$ E. Ibadan has eleven (11) Local Government Areas.

Sampling Procedure

A preliminary survey was conducted around the eleven (11) Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Ibadan to identify five major beekeeping local Government Areas. The five major beekeeping Local Government Areas identified were: Ido, Ibadan South West, Ibadan North, Ibadan North East, and Ibadan South East Local Government Areas. Seventy-five (75) respondents were identified using Snowball sampling, a non-probability sampling technique was adopted for this study.

Data Collection

The main instrument of data collection was structured and pretested questionnaire. A total of Seventy-five (75) copies of questionnaire were administered within the selected LGAs. Secondary information was collected from existing literature.

Data Analysis

Descriptive statistic was used to analysis the respondent socio-economic characteristic Multiple linear regression was adopted for this study to determine the socio-economic factors affecting the income from honey activities.

The model specifications are as follows:

$$Y = f(X_1+X_2+X_3+\dots\dots\dots+ X_n + e)$$

Where,

Y = Income (₦)

X₁ = Age (in years)

X₂ = Sex

X₃ = Family size (Number)

X₄ = Marital Status

X₅ = Household size (Number)

X₆ = Educational qualification

X₇ = Tribe

X₈ = Religion

X₉ = Years of experience

e = error term

RESULTS

Table 1 shows that 96% of the respondents were male and 4% were female, 86.7% of the respondents were married and 13.3% single, 24% of the respondents were within the age range of 30-39 years, 64% between the age range of 64%, 9.3% of the respondents were with the age range 50-59 and 2.7% were 60years and above. The table also shows that 60% of the respondents' family sizes range from 1-3, 33.3% ranges from 4-6 and 6.7% ranges from 7-10. Majority of the respondents (58.7%) were Christian and 41.3% were Muslim. Educationally, 14.7% of the respondents has no formal education, 21.3%, 5.3% and 10.7% has secondary and tertiary respectively. Based on working experiences, 46.7% of the respondents have 1-3years of working experiences, 30.7% has 4-6years working experiences, 8% had 7-9 years experiences and 14.6% had 10-12years experiences. Majority of the respondents (81.3%) came into honey business through apprenticeship and 18.7% came in through inheritance The respondents also have other occupation, 8% were traders, 84% were farmer and 8% were civil servant. income from honey production varies among the respondents 2.7% generate 1000-10900 naira, 10.7% generate 11000-20900 naira, 33.3% generate 21,000-30,900 naira and 53.3% generate more than 30,900 naira weekly

Table 1: Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	72	96
Female	3	4
Marital Status		
Married	65	86.7
Single	10	13.3
Age (in years)		
30-39	18	24
40-49	48	64
50-59	7	9.3
60 and above	2	2.7
Family size		
1-3	45	60
4-6	25	33.3
7-10	5	6.7
Religion		
Christian	44	58.7
Islamic	31	41.3
Educational Qualification		
No formal	11	14.7
Secondary	16	21.3
Tertiary	40	53.3
Primary	8	10.7
Years of Experience		
1-3	35	46.7
4-6	23	30.7
7-9	6	8
10-12	11	14.6
Mode of Entry		
Inheritance	14	18.7
Apprenticeship	61	81.3
Other occupation		
Trading	6	8
Farming	63	84
Civil service	6	8
Income (₦)		
1,000-10,900	2	2.7
11,000-20,900	8	10.7
21,000-30,900	25	33.3
≥31,000	40	53.3

Regression Analysis

This study went further to statistically identify factors that potentially influences the income from bee marketing. The result revealed that out of seven (7) variables considered, only two variables are significant at 5 % level of

probability in the linear function. According to the table, respondents' education level and years of experience were significant at 5 % level of significance, respectively while gender and family size were significant at 1 % level of probability.

Table 2: Regression table showing factors affecting honey production income of the respondents

Model	b ₀	X ₁ : Age	X ₂ : Education	X ₃ : Family size	X ₄ : Sex	X ₅ : Religion	X ₆ : Marital status	X ₇ : Years of experience	R ²	Adjusted R	Sig. F
Linear	1.126 (8.626)	0.001 (-.281)	0.038** (2.482)	0.070* (1.630)	1.843* (1.621)	0.008 (0.166)	.014 (.426)	.035** (2.441)	0.641	0.624	2.312

NOTE: *Coefficients significance at 10%; **Coefficients significance at 5%; Figures in parenthesis are t-values

DISCUSSION

The socio-economic characteristics considered during this field survey were age, sex, educational level, marital status, religion and their experience, quantity of honey per harvest and their experience. The study revealed that majority of the people involved in bee keeping are male and this implies that bee keeping is gender sensitive. This study is in line with Afees *et al.* (2013) which state that majority of honey producers are males. In terms of age, majority of the respondents are in their active age. This implies that the middle age was engage in beekeeping than the youth and the old. This study conforms to the studies of Ezekiel *et al.* (2013) that carried out similar studies in Oyo State and Abeokuta, respectively, they reported that majority of the bee producers are male and they are in their active age.

The study further revealed that married people are more involved in bee keeping more than the singles. This could be because married people tend to have more responsibilities than single folks and also tends to increase their income in order to meet the pressing demands. The result is strongly in line with the findings of Afeez *et al.*, (2012) where 90% of respondents were reported to be married, majority of the respondent (75%) were educated this result is in line with Musa *et al.*, (2014) where 75% of the respondent s were educated.

Variables such as educational level of the respondents and years of experience are the major

factors that affect income in bee keeping. Bee products trading from this research have been found to provide a means by which people can also depend on as source of income and means of livelihood. Bee products (honey) can also be used for curing different ailments and for other uses in the house. Significant factors of honey production in the study area include, Education at 5%, family size at 10%. sex at 10% and years of experience was also significant at 5% this is related to Chibuzo *et al.* (2015) who state that year of Experience of the framer related positively with honey produced at 5%

CONCLUSION

From the study it can be concluded that honey production is gender sensitive it involves more males than female, most youth are not interested in honey production this might be attached to the danger involved such as bee sting, problem of transportation, stress of bee products harvesting. Most of the respondent take be production as an alternate source of income, which we deprive it a full attention

Recommendations

It is therefore recommended that lucrative markets and mean of exports should be made available for homey product this will encourage youth to ventures more into honey production, the more there are more people in honey production the more available it will be this will also lower the price. The lower the price of a commodity the higher the demand for that commodity

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