



## Metropolitan Poverty at a Glance in Osun State of Nigeria

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### ABSTRACT

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City viscous poverty is more rampant than local area poverty and this urban poverty has lead to problems of urbanization whereby an average citizen cannot even meet up their daily expenditure. This study used foster and thornback approaches to compare and analyzed the determinants that are responsible to metropolitan poverty and necessary measure to reduced the high rate of city poverty is suggested based on the researcher findings. Hundred household were sampled but only seventy households' responds to the interview schedule and the rest of thirty samples were discards due to non responds by the households Multi-stage techniques were used and the result showed that majority of the households lived in I better pass my neighbors houses and they are not the owners of the houses .

**KEYWORDS:** Metropolitan Poverty, glance, Osun state and Nigeria.

### Introduction

Poverty is a disease that attributed with frauds, unhappy living condition. It can also view in either broad or narrow way depends on the perspective or the dimensions in which the research can be best explain the poverty status of an individual's households. Based on my own experienced in research related to the poverty status of a household. I observed that poverty varies across the households because the needs and choice of individuals is different (Olayiwola, 2013). Individual inability to meet their basic

food requirements in terms of calories and protein intakes is called individual poverty and the aggregations of individuals poverty is terms as society's poverty.

Source: Goggle map

From the above diagrams, it is obvious that the rate at which the poverty is increasing in Nigeria is unchecked beyond the expectation. Rural areas experience high level of poverty in Nigeria because rural people livelihoods depends on agrarian system which is purely

agricultural practices but they are still better than some individuals household living in city because the level of unemployment is less simply because they do not depends on white collar jobs for their survivals. According to World Bank report in the year 1997, City poverty experienced more difficulties in their survival for their livelihood due to bad government policies and programmes. The urban poverty indicator used by World Bank expertise revealed that urban poverty has become worse and unacceptable increasing trends.



The national population census report in the year 2006 revealed that there is inversely correlation between the population in the study area and their resources at their disposal. It implies that the population of an individual

household is more than the available wealth to cater for their needs and shelters. The gaps would have become wider than expected because the rural area that surrounds the city areas closed the gap and lapses in city poverty. The local areas served as means producers of foods that are being transport to the city markets.

According to Olayiwola et al (2012), tension of increased growth rate in population of an individual's households lived in metropolitans areas caused decreased in food supply and increased the food demand in the city markets. If the rate at which people migrated to city is not decreased, majority of individuals living in city or urban areas will continue to suffer for malnutrition in diet and they are opportunity to expose to many epidemics diseases.



Source: Goggle map

The above diagram revealed various activities that rural people performed in the village. Despite the hardworking of the rural people, their capita per income is still low. Lack of infrastructural facilities such as good transportation means, health care, education e.t.c reduced the farmer's income and resulted to increased food insecurity in villages despite

the fact that they are the major producers of foods that transport to city markets. Recent and empirical studies by Olayiwola (2013) suggest that it is difficult to explained poverty status of an individual's and determinants factors that are responsible for poverty in Nigeria.

The fact is that majority of the developmental programmes and a policy does not center or focused the main beneficiary of the programmes due to high rate of corruptions in Nigeria. Based on the aformension facts related to poverty in Nigeria, this study focused city poverty and the determinants responsible for the increased poverty in metropolitan's city in

Osun state of Nigeria.

## METHODOLOGY

Osun state is the study area and the research work focused some selected districts in the west senatorial districts of osun state. Osun State has 1.9 million population (NPC, 2006), with thirty local government areas. The popular cities in the study area were selected for the study. Hundred households' head were selected but only seventy household heads responds from each towns and making a total of two hundred and ten respondents. The non- responds thirty questionnaires from each town were not considered in the analysis.

This is my personal decision to prevent error due to sampling and invigilators errors. The questionnaires const of two sections, the first sections captured the socio economics characteristics of the respondents and the second section covered information related to income and expenditures of each households' heads in the study area and primary methods such as personal interviews, Focus Groups

discussions (FGD) were used to collect data from the target groups in the study area.

In addition, both descriptive and quantitative analysed were employed for the analysis. A Foster and Greer thornback (FGT's) technique was used to capture metropolitan poverty in the study area. The three dimensions suggested by foster can be expressed as P<sub>0</sub>, P<sub>1</sub>, P<sub>2</sub> where P<sub>0</sub> explained the incidence of city poverty, P<sub>1</sub> explained the in depth of the urban poverty while P<sub>2</sub> deal with the severity of poverty. The FGT poverty measure as suggested by Foster and Thornback can be defined mathematically as:

$$P_{ai} = n \sum_{j=1}^{q_i} \frac{z - Y_j}{ZO_{max}}$$

Where

P<sub>ai</sub> explained poverty index households heads subgroup; n<sub>i</sub> means total number of heads households; q<sub>i</sub> is the number of heads households below the poverty line; Y<sub>ij</sub> showed adult of heads and z explained poverty line while α focused on the degree of poverty severity and assumed numerical values of 0, 1, 2. And the overall city poverty can be captured by

$$C_i = \frac{n_i P_{ai}}{nP_{\alpha}}$$

## PRESENTATION OF MAJOR FINDINGS

The socio economic indicators of the selected head households in the study area explained the disparity poverty percentages of the respondents in the study area. Male heads has (80%); middle- aged (78%), married (78.6%), educated (54%) and white collar job employee has (94%). From the table1, only twenty four per cents heads households in the study area can afford to spend above one dollar per day on their needs and wants. It implies that living in the city

is not the determinants that individuals' households will above poverty.

Poverty gaps in the study area are wider beyond the expectations. More so, the results also explained that sixty- one respondents have direct access to well water as their source of drinking water and twelve per cents of the respondents used borehole as sources of water in the study area. It implies that since the heads households cannot able to spend one dollar per day so how it is possible for such heads to dig personal borehole for their own used. Even, the government that suppose to provide such basic social amenities deprived the entire societies.

Forth-five per cents of respondents used modern toilet while forth-two of the respondents used local toilet and this is one of the major challenges faced by the heads households in the study area. It means that people living in cities

will be more exposed to many epidemics diseases such as viral and bacterial infections and high rate of death will be increased. The households solely depends on Government electricity because most of the heads in the study area cannot afford to purchase smallest generator that is commonly referred to 'I am better than my neighbour" in Nigeria.

A public bus provided by government is the main sources of transportations in the study area. During the course of interaction with the households head, majority of them told me that it is difficult for them to buy fuel due to high cost and the result also showed that majority of heads cannot buy fuel that is why only few of the respondents that lived above poverty can afford to buy personal car. Those respondents that have cars are white collar jobs respondents in the study area.

Table 1: Socio economics characteristics of heads family

S/N	Indicators	Poverty Disparity (%)	t-test
1	Total number of Male heads	80	1.58**
2	Total number of Female heads	20	-1.9
3	Total number of Middle Ages heads	78	0.05***
4	Total number of Married heads	79	1.94
4	Total number of Educated Heads	54	2.05*
5	Ratio of heads that has Access to private Hospital	32	2.70
6.	Ratio of heads that has Access to commercial transport	57	-3.01**
7	Ratio of heads that has Access to private transport	18	1.84**
8.	Numbers of time that heads has Access to modern toilets	45	-2.90*
9	Numbers of time that heads has Access to pits toilets	42	-0.06
10	Total number of heads that has access to well water	61	-2.43*
11	Total number of heads that has access to borehole water	12	1.54
12	Total number of heads that depends on neighbours	27	-0.43
13	Total numbers of heads lived above poverty line	24	0.07**
14	Total numbers of heads lived below poverty	67	0.06***

Source; field survey and \* indicate 10%, \*\*means 5% and \*\*\* indicates 10%



The above table revealed that sixty seven per cents of the heads households lived below poverty level in the study area despite the facts that they lived in city and the mentality of people especially people lived in village is that they believed that once an individual lived in city, he is a better person but the research findings has proved the assumptions to be wrong. The households' heads that fall under this category are poor and it is difficult for them to meet up their shelters since they spent below one dollar per day. This is in line with Schubert, R. (1994) findings.

World Bank indicator explained that any households' individuals that spent less than one dollar per day is extremely poor. The t-test indicates the level of significant of the indicators used to measure poverty in the study area. Ten percents significant means that the result is accurate at ninety percent while the remaining ten percent cannot be explained due to the error terms that aroused during data collection, coding of results and analysis of results. Similarly five and one per cents showed the significant of each factors contribution to poverty in the city. One per cent has less error than five and ten per cents.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The study focused city poverty and the determinants responsible for the increased poverty in metropolitans' city in Osun state of Nigeria. There are a lot of poverty gaps among the respondents in the study area. This poverty gaps leads to undesirable standards of living and it makes life difficult for the respondents despite the facts that they lived in city. They don't have access to basic facilities because they

are living below poverty and their livelihood depends on government insufficient facilities available at their disposal. Poverty gaps in the study area are wider beyond the expectations. More so, the results also explained that sixty-one respondents have direct access to well water as their source of drinking water and twelve per cents of the respondents used borehole as sources of water in the study area and the following recommendations were made;

- Household heads should be empowered by government through provision of loans and provision of vocational training to the respondents
- Government provide free education and health services at affordable rate so that it will reduce high spread of diseases
- There must be adequate supervision of developmental programmes sponsored by the Government so that the developments programme can reach the target people.

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