International Journal of Business and Quality Research

https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJBQR
E-ISSN: 2985-9468

Determinants of Poverty in Nigeria: A Time Series Analysis

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Abstract

The study investigated the determinants of poverty in Nigeria using annual time series data for twenty-three years (2000-2022). The study strives to specifically evaluate the impact of corruption, unemployment, economic instability, and population growth rate on poverty in Nigeria. Secondary data collated from the CBN statistical bulletin and the World Bank indicator for the period was used for the study. Employing the ordinary least squares (OLS) regression technique and ex-post facto research design for the statistical computations. The findings of the correlation test carried out, discovered that all the selected determinants (corruption, unemployment, economic instability and population growth) have a significant positive and negative correlation on poverty levels in Nigeria. The OLS regression model employed in this study shows that the regression model concludes that corruption, unemployment rate and population growth rate are positively associated with poverty level, while and economic instability is negatively associated with poverty level but was found to be statistically insignificant. Based on the finding of the study, it was concluded that efforts should be made to reduce corruption and manage population growth rates to curb poverty levels. This could be achieved through implementing strict anti-corruption measures and promoting good governance practices.

Keywords: poverty, corruption, population, inflation, regulations

INTRODUCTION

"Poverty, a persistent challenge faced by many nations, continues to be a pressing issue in Nigeria with a population of over 200 million people. Nigeria is home to a significant number of individuals living below the poverty line. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (2019), approximately 40% of Nigerians live below the national poverty line, while

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about 12% experience extreme poverty, struggling to meet their basic needs. Nigeria is one of the 25th poorest countries in the world, and more than one-third of its population is not expected to survive beyond the age of 40 (Human Development Report 1998). These figures highlight the urgency of understanding the determinants of poverty in Nigeria and developing effective strategies for poverty reduction.

In our society, poverty presents a more significant and complex challenge compared to societies with lower levels of income and wealth. Poverty amidst poverty is easier to understand and even condone but in a land of abundance where resources are plentiful, it becomes perplexing to comprehend why certain individual continues to endure inadequate access to basic necessities such as food, clothing, and shelter. Poverty is a reality that needs to be studied, understood, appreciated and then eradicated.

However, efforts to reduce poverty in Nigeria have been unsuccessful. Nigeria is yet to formulate and implement a comprehensive welfare package that effectively sustains and enhances the living standards of its impoverished population. The most recent poverty programme is the Poverty Alleviation Programme (PAP) introduced in 1999 by the Obasanjo administration, which has only helped in alleviating poverty in the country. The natural resources endowment of the country includes petroleum, gas, and several solid mineral resources as well as rich and abundant arable land (quantitative analysis of rural poverty in Nigeria, a paper presented at the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Ibadan, Nigeria by Monona, 2009).

There is a wide range of climatic, vegetation, and soil conditions that are suitable for rich agricultural production. The diversity of species of plants and animals is indispensable for both domestic consumption and export. The country is also blessed with a vibrant population, a large proportion of whom are highly educated, active, and talented. Despite that, poverty is on a pervasive increase in human and material resources. According to the report presented by the National Bureau of Statistics for the national living standard survey (2004), about 69 million people were living in poverty, which represents 54.4% of the Nigerian population.

The World Bank (2000) utilized an inductive approach to uncover various dimensions of poverty, such as well-being, psychological, basic infrastructure, illness, and assets. One of such definitions is the lack of what is necessary for material well-being, especially food, housing, land, and other assets. In other words, poverty is the lack of multiple resources that leads to hunger and physical deprivation. Another definition is "lack of voice, power, and independence that subjects them to exploitation. Their poverty leaves them vulnerable to rudeness, humiliation, and inhumane treatment by both private and public agents of the State from whom they seek help".

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Poverty is a global phenomenon that affects continents, nations, and people differently. It afflicts people in various depths and levels, at different times and phases of existence. No nation is free from poverty. The main difference is the intensity and prevalence of this malaise.

The Nigerian poverty profile constructed by the National Bureau of Statistics (2004) showed that Nigerian poverty is predominantly a rural phenomenon. In 1980, 28.3% of the rural population were poor, which increased to 51.4% in 1992 before increasing to 69.8% in 1996 and went down to 63.8% in 2004 (National Bureau of Statistics, 2007). Which means from the above statistics that the Nigerian rural population is living in abject poverty, beyond or above its people who are living in the urban areas, which are predominantly inhabited by the educated elites of the country.

Statement of the problem

Despite Nigeria's status as Africa's largest economy and its significant natural resource endowment, the country continues to grapple with high levels of poverty. This persistent poverty poses a significant challenge to the nation's development aspirations and the well-being of its population. While the government has implemented various poverty alleviation programs, the effectiveness of these initiatives remains questionable. Furthermore, the complex and multi-dimensional nature of poverty necessitates a comprehensive understanding of its determinants in the Nigerian context.

The lack of accurate and up-to-date data on poverty dynamics in Nigeria presents another challenge limited to data availability, which must have hampered the formulation of targeted poverty reduction strategies and inhibits effective monitoring and evaluation of interventions. This underscores the need for robust data collection and analysis to inform evidence-based policy decisions and interventions.

However, solving the poverty problem has become the major task confronting most governments at all levels primarily because of the economic importance attached to it. Various government in the country have also taken several measures to reduce the level of poverty in Nigeria. More disturbing is the fact that despite the colossal amount of resources committed to those programmes, the poverty situation aggravates, and more people fall into the poverty region instead of escaping.

In conclusion, the determinants of poverty in Nigeria are multifaceted and interconnected. United access to quality education, healthcare, employment opportunities, inadequate infrastructure, social and cultural factors, and data deficiencies all contribute to the persistence of poverty. Addressing these determinants requires a comprehensive. An approach that combines targeted intervention, policy reforms and improved data collection

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and analysis by understanding and addressing these factors, Nigeria can make significant strides towards poverty reduction and inclusive.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Individual Deficiency Theory

This theory attributes poverty to individual deficiencies propounded by Gwartney & McCaleb (1985). The theory states that poor people are assumed to be responsible for creating their problems through lack of hard work and bad choices. Other variations to this theory ascribe poverty to lack of certain genetic attributes, intelligence and even punishment from God for sins committed. Neo- classical economists reinforce individualistic sources of poverty with the assumption that individuals are responsible for their choices in maximizing their well-being through wise investment. The theory cast the poor as a moral hazard with claims that poverty persists because the poor are not doing enough or are engaged in counterproductive activities. Poverty reduction is achievable through skills acquisition, hard work, motivation, and resilience. This can be applicable in the context of poverty analysis in Nigeria.

In analyzing how individuals make wrong choice which inflict poverty, Dike (2009) explains that the wrong attitude and mentality towards technical and vocational subjects by youths in Nigeria makes them "lack the skills and knowledge to compete effectively in the rather tight labor market and thus loiter around in the villages and cities from dawn to dusk looking for jobs that are not available". Non-enrolment in schools, laziness, indiscipline, and engagement in crime and other social ills are personal choices that could result in poverty for individuals. Such could have far reaching adverse effects on an individual's household as the economic status of parents have a strong impact on the opportunities and academic performance of their children (Osonwa, Adejobi, Iyam, & Osonwa, 2013). Poverty induced by individual deficiencies can be alleviated if all stakeholders including government and policy makers provide the needed support; opportunities and incentives that help people make right choices to evade poverty.

Factors contributing to poverty in Nigeria

1. Unemployment

Unemployment is a major factor contributing to poverty in Nigeria. There is a strong correlation between unemployment and poverty. When people are unemployed, their source of livelihood depletes over time. The cost of living becomes high and the standard of living goes down. There are many people in Nigeria who lack the opportunity of being employed. The formal unemployment rate in Nigeria as estimated by the World Bank in

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2007 was 4.9 percent and Nigeria ranked 61st across the worlds countries (CIA Factbook). As reported by Teshome (2008), the then newly released African Development Indicators report of the World Bank showed that "education, once seen as the surest, undisputed gateway to employment, no longer looks so certain." This is very true in the case of Nigeria.

The fact that you are an educated Nigerian is no guarantee that you will be employed. Many graduates in Nigeria wander the streets without anything reasonable to do for a living. The government is capable but unwilling to provide jobs for them. Employment in Nigeria is usually not based on merit but depends on how connected you are with people who have power. This leaves many highly qualified people in poverty, as seemingly no one cares to know what they are capable of achieving. These people are missing out on the income they would have gotten if they were employed. The number of quality jobs in the economy is low, and many government resources are misallocated. Unemployment-induced poverty tends to increase the crime rate and violence in the country. Most unemployed youths resort to crimes such as armed robbery, kidnapping for ransom, internet fraud, and other forms of fraudulent activities. The reservation wage they get from these activities is typically barely enough to take care of their necessities.

2. Corruption

Transparency International defines corruption as "the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. This has become a common act in Nigeria and it has destabilized the political system drastically. Government funds are being misappropriated daily by the leaders, who only put the interest of their family and friends at heart while ignoring the masses. The corruption has eaten so deeply into the government and economy that everyone seems to be blinded by it. Corruption has almost become an accepted way of life in Nigeria.

In Nigeria, the government's income is generated mostly from natural resource revenues. This income, instead of being used for developmental purposes, is then circulated among the political office holders and their families, leaving the rest of the people to wallow in poverty. Political leaders practically ignore the affairs and wellbeing of their people who elected them into office. They mismanage and embezzle funds. There are several issues involved with bad governance in Nigeria, use of wrong policies, the adaptation to wrong policies, and the implementation of those wrong policies. In any case, Nigeria's corruption has increased poverty and inequality as well as contributed to high crime rates.

3. Non-Diversification of the Economy – Oil Over-Dependency

While Nigeria's poverty has been identified to be caused by many factors, Nigeria's non-diversification of the economy can be seen as a major factor. Before 1970, the Nigerian economy was driven by the agricultural sector. The oil sector, which only constituted 1 percent of the country's export revenue in 1958, rose to 97 percent by 1984 and has since

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then not gone below 90 percent. In 2008, the oil and gas sector constituted about 97.5 percent of their export revenues, 81 percent of government revenues, and about 17 percent of GDP.

In Nigeria, those in power have practically ignored other sources of income, and today, Nigeria depends heavily on exporting oil. This dependency on natural resources is often referred to as "Dutch disease", whereby natural resources make a country less competitive. Excluding the few working in the oil sector, the majority of the people have been impoverished as their products have become irrelevant. The agricultural sector, which was their major means of income before the discovery of oil, is considered almost useless.

4. Inequality

Inequality implies a concentration of a distribution, whether one is considering income, consumption or some other welfare indicators or attributes (see Oyekale, Oyekale and Adeoti, 2007). There was an increase in income disparity after the economic growth which Nigeria experienced between1965-1975, and this income inequality has increased the dimension of poverty in the country (Oluwatayo, 2008). The income inequality between the people in rural and urban areas in Nigeria is remarkably high, as those who live in the rural areas base all their income on agriculture which is today not a thriving sector in Nigeria as oil has taken over the economy. They do not invest their money to acquire skills as people in the urban areas would and this makes them more vulnerable to poverty and leads to some social and economic problems such as violence, corruption and so on (Oluwatayo, 2008).

Empirical Review

As this empirical review aims to bring forth a clear understanding of the understudied topic, firstly, findings by Sinnathurai and Brezinova (2011) support the empirical evidence that access to market and infrastructure significantly and negatively affect poverty in the real estate sector of Sri Lanka. Surprisingly, Adeyemi et al. (2009) in their assessment of determinants of poverty in Sub-Sahara Africa found that lack of access to health care service is not important as a determinant of poverty. On the influence of location variable (rural or urban) and of sector of employment on poverty incidence, Geda et al (2005) found evidence that poverty status is strongly associated with engagement in agricultural activity. This is similar to the findings of Dawood et al. (2008) with the recommendation of productivity stimulating investment in Pakistan agricultural sector. Rodriguez (2011) also found similar evidence that being an agricultural, domestic, transportation, manufacturing (casual labour) or sales worker is positively connected with the probability of being poor. Sinnathurai and Brezinova (2011) noted that agricultural employment has a negative but insignificant effect on poverty incidence in Sri Lanka and this

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finding was corroborated by Ojimba (2012) who found that poverty incidence spreads more with agricultural employment.

Another key poverty determinant in microeconomic literature is the set of household size, composition and number of income earners. Again, empirical evidence posits that incidence of poverty increases with household size. Ibrahim and Umar (2007) further found that among farming households in Nasarawa State, Nigeria, poverty incidence reduces with the number of household head income sources and with the number of household members employed outside agriculture. Regarding asset ownership status and access to social and economic services as determinants of poverty, Apata et al. (2010) provides evidence that access to micro – credit and market as well as ownership of livestock asset significantly contributes to poverty reduction. Their study also showed that bias against women in property rights has negative consequences on poverty. Anderson et al. (2005) earlier reached a similar conclusion. They found that access to agricultural inputs is among the main determinants of poverty, measured in terms of per capita consumption in Lao PDR. They further concluded that higher poverty incidence was a feature of minority households because of their restricted access to productive resources and not because of lower efficiency in resource used.

In the same vein, Extensive researches have been conducted on issues relating to poverty as well as the drivers in both the developed and developing countries. Previous studies have revealed that the extent of poverty depends on the income level and the extent of inequality in income distribution thus income inequality was found to be vital in the poverty reduction measures (; Bradshaw, 2006; Kalwij and Verschoor, 2007; Obi, 2007). Furthermore, Neilson, Contreras, Cooper and Hermann (2008) carried out an empirical analysis of poverty dynamics in Chile. The study used transition matrix analysis using 1996-2001 National Socioeconomic Survey dataset to determine absolute mobility with respect to entering and exiting poverty. Result of the transition matrix shows that 54.4 percent of poor households in 1996 exit from poverty by the year 2001. Also, 11.4 percent of households which were not poor in 1996 became poor in 2001. Further evidence from the study indicated that labor dynamics is the major factor inducing entry to or exit from poverty, whereas, demographic factors and other sources of income are found not to be very significant.

Also, Figini and Santarelli (2006) conducted a panel analysis of the impact of globalization on poverty. The study measured determinants of both absolute and relative poverty separately and diverse evidence was found in both cases. Specifically, results of their study reveal that trade openness and size of the government have strong negative and significant impact on absolute poverty, while, financial openness has positive influence on

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absolute poverty but not statistically significant. Conclusively, they concluded that the substantial difference between results obtained from absolute and relative poverty analysis is consistent with argument that absolute and relative poverty are two separate concepts. Again, Guiga and Rejeb (2012) carried out a panel study consisting 52 developing countries covering the period 1990-2005 to examine the major causes of poverty reduction. Estimates from the model show that increase income per head, increase in secondary school enrollment, and logarithm of Gini coefficient lead to decrease in poverty rate. Whereas, inflation rate is found to has no statistical influence on poverty reduction. The study concludes that inclusive growth is crucial for poverty reduction by increasing income of the poor.

Meanwhile, Anyanwu (2010) studied determinants of gendered poverty in Nigeria using 1996 National Consumer Survey dataset. Empirical evidence from female headed household model suggests that age of the household head and her level of education have negative probabilities of being poor. Households residing in rural areas, north central, working in manufacturing sector, household size and age square have positive probabilities of being poor.

Finally, Ijaiya et al (2011) examined the role of economic growth on poverty reduction in Nigeria. Evidence from the multiple regression analysis conducted portrays that initial level of growth has negative and non-significant effect on poverty reduction and changes in growth has positive and significant influence on poverty reduction.

Research design

The study utilized a research design known as ex-post research design and time series data. The ex-post facto research design is typically used in cases where it is necessary to investigate event that have already occurred and to analyze historical data which is often secondary data the research design used is appropriate for this topic. This type of design is non-experimental, meaning that the researcher cannot manipulate the variable being studied.

The theoretical framework for analyzing the determinant of poverty in Nigeria is given by

POV = f(COR, UEMP, EISTB, POGROW)

Where

POV = Poverty

GOR/BGOV =corruption/bad governance

UEMP = Level of unemployment

EISTB = Economic Instability

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POGROW = Population growth
In econometric form, the model is specified as follows
$POV = a0 + a_1COR + a_2UEMP + a_3EISTB + a_4POGROW$
Introducing the error term, we have
$POV = a0 + a_1 COR + a_2 UEMP + a_3 EISTB + a_4POGROW + E_0$
Where
POV = dependence variable
COR/BGOV, UEMP, EISTB, POGROW = Independence variable
a_0 = Regression constant
a_1 - a_4 = Efficiencies of independent variable
E_0 = Error term

DATA ANALYSIS

Descriptive statistics

The result of the descriptive statistics is presented in Table 4.2. The analysis depicted that, poverty level stood at an average value of 19 percent for the twenty-three years' period. This value is an indication that poverty level in Nigeria was positive. The standard deviation stood at 6 percent. The descriptive value for corruption shows its minimum as 12 percent and maximum as 23 percent; with a mean value and standard deviation of 15 percent and 2 percent respectively. This demonstrated that the corruption deviates too much from the mean. Further the descriptive statistics revealed that the mean value of unemployment rate, economic instability and population growth) was 54 percent, 72419 billion naira and 26 percent for the period with their standard deviation of 23.8 percent, 53374 billion naira and 12.12 percent respectively. As observed from the table, COR has the lowest mean value and poverty (POV) has the highest mean value.

Further result of the descriptive analysis revealed that all the values except population growth (POGROW) are positively skewed to the right showing the symmetry of the histogram while the kurtosis for all the values except corruption (COR) were and were found to be below 3.0 relative to the normal distribution which means that the distribution is platykurtic. The Jarque-Bera value for corruption with its corresponding probability of less than or equals to 0.05 percent confirms the normality of the series and suitability for generalization.

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Table 1 Summary Statistics of the Variables Used in the Study.

	POV	COR	UEMP	EISTB	POGROW
Mean	19.00978	0.153079	5.408130	72419.84	2.617492
Median	18.456000	0.145847	3.899000	63713.36	2.682890
Maximum	30.400000	0.234204	9.864000	170960.3	2.764062
Minimum	11.87100	0.123045	3.700000	7062.751	2.380007
Std. Dev.	5.589043	0.029172	2.381723	53374.42	0.121261
Skewness	0.653517	1.538216	0.982117	0.436810	-0.629968
Kurtosis	2.294127	4.626072	2.159229	1.898906	1.973845
Jarque-Bera	2.114651	11.60402	4.374898	1.893301	2.530416
Probability	0.347384	0.003021	0.012203	0.388038	0.282181
Observations	23	23	23	23	23

Source: E-views 12.0 statistical software

Correlation of the study variables

The data were subjected to correlation analysis to test for highly correlated variables to avoid the problem of multi-collinearity in the model. This is summarized in the correlation result presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2 Correlation Results

	POV	COR	UEMP	ESTB	POGROW
POV	1.00000				
COR	0.454619	1.00000			
UEMP	0.41702	0.43386	1.00000		
ESTB	-0.54839	-0.70234	-0.89147	1.00000	
POGROW	0.26997	0.30245	0.92947	-0.82832	1.0000

Source: E-views 12.0 statistical software

As observed in table 2, the table shows the correlation between all explanatory variables individually and the dependent variable. The results show that the correlation coefficient of corruption was 0.4546. Thus, as the former increases, poverty decreases. The correlation coefficients between unemployment rates is 0.4170. This is an indication that an increase in unemployment leads to a corresponding increase in poverty in Nigeria. As regard

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to economic instability, the result showed a negative correlation of -0.5483 on poverty in Nigeria. Thus, increase economic instability will result in a decline in poverty level. Finally, the result for population growth has a positive correlation on poverty levels. Conclusively, all the results revealed that all the selected explanatory variables indicate no multicollinearity problem.

Lag length selection

The lag length selection was conducted to give a more accurate insight on the validity of the diagnostics test, hence, the (Akaike information criterion (AIC), Schwarz information criterion (SC) and Hannan-Quinn information criterion (HQ)). AIC, SC and HQ criteria unanimously suggest lag length 2. Hence, the study adopts the AIC of lag length 2 in its models estimation.

Table 3 VAR lag order selection criteria

Sample: 2000 2022
Included observations: 21

Lag formation	AIC	SC	HQ
0	17.68416	17.88312	17.72734
1	8.674765*	9.669548*	8.890658*
2	9.124169	10.91478	9.512777

* indicates lag order selected by the criterion (tested at 5% level each)
Source: E-views 12.0 statistical software

DISCUSSION OF OLS REGRESSION

From the result presented in table 4, the coefficient of the constant term (139.73) revealed that poverty level in Nigeria will experience an insignificant decrease when all other variables are held constant. The result further revealed that, the estimated coefficient for corruption (COR) was 64.0616 which was positive, signifying that as corruption increases, poverty level tend to increase by 64%. However, the result does not hold water, as the probability values is greater than 5%, making it statistically insignificant. This finding aligns with previous research that has shown a link between corruption and increased poverty (Dreher, 2006; Méon and Sekkat, 2005). Corruption can divert resources away from public goods and services, leading to poorer living conditions for the population.

Although the insignificance of the result suggest that corruption is triggered by other factor which may have an indirect influence on poverty. Further analysis showed that unemployment (UEMP) has an estimated positive coefficient of 0.8665 and a corresponding

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probability value of 0.0389. This result provides sufficient evidence and support empirical literatures that accretion in unemployment will lead to an increase in poverty. Thus, a unit increase in unemployment will lead to a corresponding increase of 0.86% in poverty. This finding is consistent with the notion that unemployment can lead to a lack of income and economic insecurity, which ultimately contribute to poverty (Kang and Kim, 2021; Ozturk and Acaravci, 2010). Policies and interventions aimed at reducing unemployment rates could therefore have positive effects in combating poverty.

Table 4 Analysis of OLS regression result

Dependent Variable: POV Sample: 2000 2022 Included observations: 23				
Variable	**Coefficient**	**Std. Error**	**t-Statistic**	**Prob.**
C	-139.7376	76.38081	-1.829485	0.0839
COR	64.06169	66.30916	0.966106	0.3468
UEMP	0.866544	1.383229	0.626465	0.0389
EISTB	-0.000144	6.87E-05	2.093498	0.0507
POGROW	51.13389	24.71465	2.068971	0.0532
R-squared	0.455411	Mean dependent var		19.00978
Adjusted R-squared	0.334392	S.D. dependent var		5.589043
S.E. of regression	4.559811	Akaike info criterion		6.062100
Sum squared resid	374.2538	Schwarz criterion		6.308946
Log likelihood	-64.71415	Hannan-Quinn criter.		6.124181
F-statistic	3.763116	Durbin-Watson stat		1.479606
Prob(F-statistic)	0.021482			

Source: E-views 12.0 statistical software

Also, the coefficient of economic instability (ESTB) was negative (-0.00014) and the probability value shows an insignificant impact on poverty at 5% level of significance. This result contradicts the apriori expectation of the study, that economic instability would have an increase poverty in Nigeria. This finding contradict the expectation of the study and the

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concept of the poverty reduction effect of economic growth, as suggested by various studies (Dollar and Kraay, 2003; Ravallion, 2004).

Finally, population growth shows a positive and significant impact on poverty level. The regression coefficient of 51.133 revealed that a unit increase in population growth will cause a corresponding percent increase to poverty in Nigeria. This finding is consistent with the literature indicating that rapid population growth can put strain on resources, infrastructure, and services, leading to increased poverty (Bongaarts and Bulatao, 2000; Ezeh et al., 2012). Effective population management policies could be necessary to mitigate the impact of population growth on poverty rates.

Evaluation based on theoretical criteria/expectation

As stated early in Chapter three, the researcher parameter estimates are expected to conform to a priori expectations; consequently, the table below summarizes the outcome of the researcher model parameters on an a priori basis.

Table 5 Apriori expectations

Independent variables	Expected result	Observed result	Remark/observation
COR	Significance	Insignificance	Does not Conforms
UEMP	Significance	Significance	Conforms
EISTB	Significance	Insignificance	Does not Conforms
POGROW	Significance	Significance	Conforms

Researcher's computation

All the independent variables except for corruption conformed to theoretical expectation. The outcome of the ordinary least squares regression technique revealed that for corruption, the positive coefficient (64.061) indicates that higher levels of corruption are associated with an increase in the poverty level.

CONCLUSION

The study investigated the determinants of poverty in Nigeria using annual time series data for twenty-three years. From the statistical computation, analyses and findings of the test carried out, it was discovered that all the selected determinants (corruption, unemployment, economic instability and population growth) have a significant positive and negative correlation on poverty levels in Nigeria. The findings however, highlight the other factors not included in the model might also influence poverty. The regression model

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employed in this study shows that the regression model concludes that corruption, unemployment rate and population growth rate are positively associated with poverty level, while and economic instability is negatively associated with poverty level. In conclusion, the study confirms that unemployment and population growth are a great determinant of poverty in Nigeria.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the finding of the study, the following recommendations are hereby proposed:

1. It can be recommended that efforts should be made to reduce corruption and manage population growth rates to curb poverty levels. This could be achieved through implementing strict anti-corruption measures and promoting good governance practices.
2. It would be necessary to the political and non-political actors to foster economic growth and addressing the root causes of poverty by contributing effectively to the growth process of the economy through the establishment of relevant equitable policies, creation of inclusive models, and encouragement of savings and investments.
3. There is need for the government to encourage the creation job opportunities while also addressing the issue of unemployment rates to mitigate the poverty crisis in the economy.
4. Finally, it is recommended that further research is conducted to consider additional variables that could influence poverty levels.

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