### **Does Off-farm Employment Enhance the Welfare of Rural Households in Indonesia?**

### **Dewi Nur Asih1**

*1 Tadulako University, Palu, Indonesia.*

*\* Corresponding author’s e-mail: dewi.nurasih5@gmail.com*

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| ***ABSTRACT*** |
| This study examines whether taking advantage of off-farm employment as an alternative income source improves the welfare of rural households in Indonesia. Using a panel data set from rural households in Central Sulawesi, the effect of off-farm diversification examines on total household income and economic mobility over time. A fixed effects and random effects model with an instrumental variable is applied in analyzing the causal effects of off-farm employment. The findings confirm substantial growth stemming from work outside of a household’s farming, which is shown to improve income and economic mobility in rural areas. Off-farm work was found to positively affect total household income, which increased by 63.20% in real Indonesia rupiah (IDR) in conjunction with the number of men in the family and cocoa cultivation. The results also indicate a need for a policy that encourages off-farm employment, particularly for value-added activities that are accessible to lower-income groups to improve income and reduce poverty among the poor  ***Copyright © 2019 IJAS. All rights reserved.*** |
| ***Keywords:*** |
| Off-farm employment, income, rural household |

# **1. Introduction**

Off-farm employment has shown to be a potential alternative income source that minimizes risk in developing countries (Haggblade et al., 2010; Himanshu et al., 2013). Engaging in off-farm activities increases a household’s ability to generate income, which leads to a reduction in household poverty and an improvement in income and wealth (Reardon, 1998; Lanjouw and Lanjouw, 2001; Davis and Bezemer, 2004; Barrett et al., 2001). Through a significant high-yield return, diversifying away from the agricultural sector has found to be a mechanism to break down long-standing barriers in mobility amongst the poorest segments of rural populations (Himanshu et al., 2013). Off-farm employment has a poverty alleviation effect by providing an opportunity to increase household income (Cherdhuchai and Otsuka, 2006; Escobal, 2001; Himanshu et al., 2013). Between the non-poor and the poor, Sisay (2010) reported that off-farm activities have the potential to reduce poverty and income inequality, as they are relatively beneficial for poorer households.

Moreover, off-farm employment has been found to rapidly grow economic activities in recent decades, contributing significantly to both employment and rural income growth (Haggblade, Hazell, and Reardon, 2010). Off-farm activities contribute 35% - 50% of rural household income across developing countries (Mduma and Wobst, 2005; Haggblade, Hazell, and Reardon, 2010). The proportion of off-farm income relative to total income varies by region with Africa, Latin America and Asia seeing it account for 34%, 47% and 51% of total household income respectively (Thapa et al., 2013). This indicates that off-farm activities are linked to the concept of structural transformation on income diversity across households and countries (Minot et al., 2006).

Off-farm diversification can be observed in Indonesia's developing economy. Steady economic growth has been seen in the country after the Asian Financial Crisis of 1997-98, while the country also showed a shift in the labour trend from agriculture to services with large job creation in cities. This trend has helped in halving the poverty rate from 24% in 1999 to 11.4% by early 2013 (World Bank, 2014). Through this labour transformation, Indonesia is on a path to making growth work for the poor by focusing on shifting from rural-based to more urban-based market activities and a marked shift from farm to off-farm activities (World Bank, 2006). Consequently, off-farm work increased during the years 1993 – 2015. Labour productivity growth over GDP growth from the manufacturing sector, increased from 0.22 percent, in the period 1993 – 2006, to 0.50 percent, in the period 2007-2015, creating about 1.2 million informal jobs and 5.6 million formal jobs between 1993 and 2015 (World Bank, 2016).

This implies that the transformation of the employment sector has had a significant impact on off-farm work participation, which is undertaken as an alternative income source in mitigating the decreasing carrying capacity of the agricultural sector. In this regard, the research explores the contribution of off-farm work to total income and economic mobility in rural areas in Indonesia. Based on employment growth, the potential effect of off-farm activities examines on household from rural households in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia.

1. **Materials and Methods**

The research uses three-panel data for the period 2001 – 2006 and was re-interviewed in 2013 based on a sample of households across 13 villages in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia. These households are farmer households that depend most of their livelihoods on the agricultural sector. The research restricted to the sample data of households who could be interviewed in all of the years, which carried out 765 observations.

The impact of off-farm employment measured through total household income. It highlights the influence of explanatory variables to assess the effect of off-farm activities on total income. It assumed that total household income (Yit) is a function of the control variables (Xit: human capital variables, location variables, initial household wealth, financial assets and risk indicators) and the engagement in off-farm activities. The off-farm work effect estimates using a fixed-effects model based on the assumption that unobservable time-invariant household characteristics may relate to one or more of the explanatory variables. Therefore, the household time-invariant effects (αi) need to be controlled using a fixed-effects model and the underlying model is shown as:

Yit = β0 + βXit + Lit + αi + εit

Where Yit denotes total household earnings from farming and non-farming activities, either from wage or self-employment, of household i in period t. Xit refers to the vector of factors that are related to household characteristics, which are expected to influence the amount of earnings. Lit is a binary labour supply variable taking the value 1 if a household i offers labour in period t and 0 otherwise, while αi is unobserved individual heterogeneity and εit represent the errors terms that change across t and i.

Moreover, to obtain a robust estimation of the off-farm activities effect, the endogeneity problem has to be solved. This may arise from explanatory variables that may correlate with household-specific time-invariant unobserved effects αi. The endogeneity problem is of concern since data over years were used where off-farm participation could be correlated with one or more of the explanatory variables, which may lead to biased estimation. The Hausman test used to compare the suitability of the model specifications. Since off-farm activity is a binary variable of off-farm labour supplied to the labour market, the endogeneity problem considers as further exacerbated due to reverse causality. The endogeneity problem might appear from the off-farm work decision, which may correlate with the household-specific and time-varying error component (uit), where household behaviour may influence their decision and lead to potential endogeneity that biases estimations. To address this potential reverse causality problem is by adopting the standard solution of an Instrumental Variable (IV) estimator as proposed by Dimova & Sen (2010) and Prowse (2015).

1. **Results and Discussion**
   1. Results
      1. The linkage between rural off-farm activities and total income

The impact of off-farm employment measured through total household income to see the linkage between rural activities and their total income. Table 1 indicates the households’ participation in off-farm work during the period, which indicates that the incidence of the participation increased gradually of total household income.

Table 1. Off-farm Participation and Household Income 2001 - 2013

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Participation | | Income  (IDR per capita) | | |
| (1 = Yes) | (0 = No) | Total Income | Agriculture  Income | Non Agricultural  Income |
| Pooled | 304  (39.74) | 461  (60.26) | 1,489,266  (2,129,631) | 991,443  (1,582,324) | 497,822  (1,369,652) |
| 2001 | 90  (35.29) | 165  (64.71) | 944,878  (1,381,779) | 599,396  (1,042,333) | 345,481  (936,768) |
| 2006 | 105  (41.18) | 150  (58.82) | 1,0373,52  (1,319,890) | 628,109  (765,747) | 409,242  (1,051,442) |
| 2013 | 109  (42.75) | 146  (57.25) | 2,485,568  (2,913,965) | 1,746,825  2,235,722 | 738,743  (1,889,471) |

Source: Author calculation based on income values in real Indonesia rupiah (IDR) with base year 2001 and use provincial CPI for Palu. Percentage and standard deviation are in parenthesis for the participation and total income

Among rural households, the data indicate different participation rates, which accordingly leads to different outcomes. As presented in Table 1, the agricultural sector remains the main economic activity for 60.26% of households. Nevertheless, the share of households engaged in the agricultural sector has gradually fallen (64.71 to 57.25 percent) during 2001 – 2013, which implies that people are diversifying away from the agricultural sector or that they are combining both agricultural and non-agricultural activities. It found that the allocation of labour to non-farming activity gradually increased from 90 to 109 households. This indicates that off-farm diversification is undertaken to augment income sources as off-farm contributions rose from 345,481 to 738,743 IDR in total household income (Table 1).

* + 1. *Total Household Income Based on Source*

Furthermore, household activity is classified based on the source of the diversified income. Following Schwarze & Zeller (2005) and Klasen et al (2013) all income is classified based on sector (agriculture and non-agriculture) and its function (income wage and self–employment). Agricultural and non-agricultural wage (AW and NW) income derives from all forms of payment in kind, such as labour hired that received wage income, the value of pensions, government subsidies, private transfers and remittances. While agricultural and non-agricultural self-employed (AS and NS) includes incomes from marketing crop production, forest value, as well as net business costs such as expenditures on raw materials, energy, hired labour and equipment maintenance. Table 2 provides the details of household activity and the share of total income during the years 2001 – 2013.

Table 2. Total Household Income Based on Source 2001 – 2013

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Income | | | | |
|  | Agriculture | | Non-Agriculture | | |
|  | Self employed  (AS) | Wage employed  (AW) | | Self employed  (NS) | Wage employed  (NW) |
| Pooled | 903,685  (1,587,928) | 87,757  (202,647) | | 253,883  (1,078,543) | 243,939  (766,645) |
| 2001 | 508,772  (1,046,127) | 90,624  (213,140) | | 177,020  (807,941) | 168,461  (508,120) |
| 2006 | 553,725  (772,322) | 74,383  (151,892) | | 212,169  (779,574) | 197,073  (581,734) |
| 2013 | 1,648,559  (2,248,776) | 98,265  (233,929) | | 372,459  (1,488,833) | 366,283  (1,071,592) |

Source: Calculation based on income values in real Indonesia rupiah (IDR) with the base year 2001 using provincial CPI for Palu. NS, NW, AS, and AW stand for off-farm self-employment, off-farm wage employment, agricultural self-employment and agricultural wage employment, respectively

The data shows a linear correlation between total income and income share from the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors. Though agriculture is the main activity for rural households, the data highlights a potential source of income from non-farming activities in average 253,883 IDR and 243,939 IDR for both self and wage-employment respectively. Off-farm income shows substantial growth during the period, where growth more than doubled compared with the income from agricultural wage employment. This implies a shift of labour allocation away from dependency on the agriculture sector to an alternative income source in off-farm activities, which has a significant share between the years 2006 – 2013 (Table 2).

*3.1.3* The effects of off-farm employment on household income

           The impact of off-farm employment on total income of the household measures using a fixed-effects model. The results indicate that agricultural transformation positively affects total income through off-farm work participation and the number of men in the family, which increases total household income by 63.20 and 8.98 percent respectively, for every off-farm participation and male in the family. However, these results also highlight the large influence of household size, which tends to be the main factor, reducing total income by 15.58 percent. Moreover, the result has also highlighted the commercialization of subsistence agriculture into cocoa cultivation. It increased total household income by 0.10 percent, and is statistically significant for the improvement of the area of cocoa cultivation (Table 3).

Table 3. Fixed effects model of the off-farm employment effect on total household income

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Explanatory variables | Dependent Variable: Log Total Income | | |
| Coefficient | Std. Err. | |
|  | (1) | (2) | |
| Off-farmParticipation  (1=Yes, 0=otherwise) | 0.6320\*\*\* | (0.0981) | |
| Age (year) | 0.0138 | (0.0123) | |
| Sex (1=male, 0=female) | - 0.2861 | (1.0353) | |
| Household’s size (no) | - 0.1558\*\*\* | (0.0222) | |
| Schooling (year) | - 0.0143 | (0.0232) | |
| Number of Men (no) | 0.0898\*\* | (0.0459) | |
| Distance to road (minute) | - 0.0003 | (0.0004) | |
| Area Rice (acres) | 0.0012 | (0.0012) | |
| Area Cocoa (acres) | 0.0010\*\* | (0.0005) | |
| Access to Credit (IDR) | 0.0128 | (0.0093) | |
| Year:  2006 | 0.4177\*\*\* | (0.1394) | |
| 2013 | 0.5760\*\*\* | (0.1841) | |
| Constant | 13.5681\*\*\* | (1.1340) | |
| Observation | 765 |  |
| No. Group | 255 |  |
| F(254, 498) | 1.54 |  |
| Prob > F | 0.0000 |  |
| R-squared | 0.2826 |  |
| Within R-squared | 0.3470 |  |

Source: Author’s calculation. The fixed-effects are both individual (household) level and time fixed. The dependent variable is total real income household both from farming and non-farming activities (transformed into the natural log) and values are in real Indonesia currency in 2001 prices. \*\*\*, \*\*, and \* are significant at 1%, 5%, and 10% significant levels, respectively

To examine the income effect of off-farm employment, two linear regressions were used, where the endogenous variables predicted by regressing them on all of the variables in the system and used their predicted values as instruments. It uses the determinant of household participation in off-farm activities, where a proxy set of independent variables for the age, gender and education level of the household head and the number of men was used as instruments, with the respective system of external instruments (household size, cultivation area for cocoa, log asset value and log credit value).

In doing so, the estimation tried to capture the reverse causality problem that may occur due to participation. However, since participation is a decision of whether or not to be involved, relying only on a fixed-effects model will net out all of the unobserved household attitudes that could potentially influence off-farm diversification. Therefore, a random-effects model applied with an instrumental variable to capture the effect of household characteristics, which are both carried out by the two stages least squares method. The results of the fixed-effects model and random-effects model with the Instrument Variable are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. FE IV and RE IV Model of the Off-farm Employment Effect on Total Income

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Explanatory variables | Dependent Variable: Log Total Income | |
| FE-IV | RE-IV |
|  | (1) | (2) |
| Off-farm Participation  (1=Yes, 0=otherwise) | 5.5731\*\*\*  (1.8283) | 1.8606\*\*\*  (0.4282) |
| HHs size (no) | - 0.2145\*\*\*  (0.0495) | - 0.1332\*\*\*  (0.0167) |
| Area Cocoa (acres) | 0.0031\*\*  (0.0013) | 0.0028\*\*\*  (0.0003) |
| Asset (IDR) | 0.0497  (0.0512) | 0.0337  (0.0298) |
| Access to Credit (IDR) | * 0.0019   0.0197 | - 0.0222\*\*  0.0077 |
| Observation | 765 | 765 |
| F (5, 505) | 6.43 |  |
| Wald chi2 |  | 186.98 |
| Prob > chi2 |  | 0.000 |

Source: Author’s calculation. Standard errors are in parentheses, \*\*\*, \*\*, and \* are significant at 1%, 5%, and 10% levels respectively. The FE-IV and FE specification instrument of potentially endogenous variable (s= age of HH’s age, sex, number of children number of men and max education) with the respective system of external instruments (HHs size, area cocoa, log asset value, log credit value)

Similar results found for the fixed and random effects model using an instrument variable. The results show that the engagement off-farm work found to positively increase total household income at the 1% level of significance for every increment in off-farm work participation (Table 4). This is in line with cocoa cultivation, which has a statistically significant effect on raising total household income. Cocoa is by far the main cash crop in the research area, covering 28 percent of the total cultivation area (Asih and Klasen, 2017). In contrast, the results show that household size is the main factor that reduces total income. This has a linear correlation with total household expenditure, which renders dependency on the family. The evidence indicates that the average household size is larger than 5 family members. This household size reduces total household income by 21.45 and 13.32 percent for every individual increase in the number of family members. Additionally, the random-effects model reveals a negative effect of credit on total income. Access to a credit market reduced total household income by 2.22 percent due to the responsibility of loan repayment (Table 4).

* 1. *Discussion*

The research indicates that an economic transformation of significant scale is occurring through the diversification of income sources and labor allocation away from agriculture subsystems in rural Indonesia. As shown by the agricultural transformation in the research area, it has positively affected total income through off-farm work participation, coupled with the number of men in the family and cocoa cultivation. These variables have increased total household income for the every off-farm participation, the number of males in the family and the cocoa cultivation area. This is as reported by Bruness et al. (2016) that off-farm activities play an important role in rural incomes that lead to poverty alleviation in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia. Similarly, Himanshu et al., (2013) found that off-farm employment leads to increased income and poverty reduction in India. Che Mat et al. (2012) reported that one-third of the income from an off-farm income source, has a poverty-reducing effect on farming households in Kedah, Malaysia, while in China similar conditions reduced rural poverty and income inequality (de Janvry et al., 2005). Moreover, Bezu and Barrett (2012) reported that both poor and well-off households show expenditure growth from an increase in income from non-farming sources in Ethiopia, although the wealthier households benefited more than the poor. Therefore, off-farm employment can be viewed as a strategy to sustain income and stabilize consumption during shortages by diversifying a household earnings portfolio (Reardon, 1997; Ellis, 1998).

The research also found out that engaging off-farm work and the number of men in the family is associated. The number of men in the family has a positive effect on the total household’s income for every male in the family. It indicates the important role of human capital as the main source for entering the off-farm labour market. The number of men by far represents a larger proportion of the labour force in a household, which has a linear correlation with off-farm participation. As reported by Corral & Reardon (2001) and Reardon (1997), the number of family members means more labour, which can be interpreted as having more hands available for off-farm earnings. Moreover, the research reveals an important role of cocoa cultivation, which is contributing to raising the total household income. As reported by Asih and Klasen, (2017) cocoa is the main cash crop cultivated by 28% of the farmers that is contributing the biggest share to the total crop production and income of the household in the research area.

Furthermore, the research also reveals evidence that household size and credit are the main factors that reduce total income. The household’s size has a linear correlation with total household expenditure that tends to be the main factor reducing total income, which renders dependency on the family, while access to a credit market reduced total household income due to the responsibility of loan repayment. As stated by Reardon (1997), one of the reasons to allocate labor off-farm is to earn cash to finance farm investment due to credit market failure. This result also indicates that credit and households’ size were ‘push’ factors for the households to engage in off-farm work. However, these findings suggest that future research should evaluate the centralization policy effect on off-farm employment, as well as the policy implications for encouraging off-farm work. Emphasis should be placed on value-added activities that improve the accessibility of lower-income groups and thereby improve total household income and reduce poverty among the poor.

1. **Conclusion**

The research shows the important role of off-farm diversification on total income and economic mobility and that it is welfare enhancing for rural households in Indonesia. Off-farm work found to significantly increase total household income, coupled with the number of men in the family and cocoa cultivation. It increases total household income by 63.20 a percent, for every engaging off-farm work, the number of males in the family and the cocoa cultivation area This off-farm diversification found to influence the change in income over the entire period, as well as indicating agricultural transformation in the research area through labor supply mobilization, which positively affects total household income.

The research has no conflict of interest and uses three waves of panel data from the STORMA (Stability of Rain Forest Marginal) project for the period 2001 – 2006 and the data from the EFForTS (Ecological and Socio-Economic Functions of Tropical Lowland Rainforest Transformation Systems) project in 2013 based on a sample of households across 13 villages in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia.

**Acknowledgements**

The author expresses its gratitude and sincere appreciation for the use of data from STORMA (Stability of Rain Forest Marginal) project for the period 2001 – 2006 and the EFForTS (Ecological and Socio-Economic Functions of Tropical Lowland Rainforest Transformation Systems) project in 2013. Professional support of Prof. Stephan Klasen and assistance from all respected who have made this journal qualified to be published.

**References**

Asih, D.N & Klasen, S. (2017). Improving food security? Setting indicators and observing change of rural household in Central Sulawesi. Forest and Society 1(2): 154-161

Barrett, C,B., Reardon, T., and p. Webb, P. (2001): Non-farm income diversification and household livelihood strategies in rural Africa: concepts, dynamics, and policy implication. IFood Policy 26 (2001): 315-331

Bezu, S., C.B. Barrett. (2012). Employment Dynamics in the Rural Nonfarm Sector in Ethiopia: Do the Poor have Time on their Side? Journal of Development Studies, 48(9) pp 1223-40.

Bruness, M., E.Hettig., J.Lay., D.N. Asih., N. Nuryartono., K. van Treeck. (2016). Cash Crops as A Sustainable Pathway Out Of Poverty? Panel Data Evidence on Heterogeneity From Cocoa Farmers In Sulawesi, Indonesia. Forthcoming.

Corral, L., T.Reardon. (2001). Rural Nonfarm Incomes In Nicaragua: Patterns, Determinants, And Implications. World Development, 29(3) pp 427-442.

Cherdhuchai, S., K.Otsuka. (2006). Rural Income Dynamics And Poverty Reduction In Thai Villages From 1987 To 2004. Agricultural Economics 35 (2006) pp 409–423.

Che Mat, S.H., A.Z.Abdul Jalib., M.H. (2012). Does Non-Farm Income Improve The Poverty and Income Inequality Among Agricultural Household In Rural Kedah? Procedia Economics and Finance 1 ( 2012 ) pp 269 – 275.

Davis, J. R., & Bezemer, D. (2004). The development of the rural non-farm economy in developing countries and transition economies: Key emerging and conceptual issues. Chatham, UK: Natural Resources Institute. Retrieved from: <http://projects.nri.org/rnfe/pub/papers/keyissues.pdf>

de Janvry, A., E. Sadoulet, and N. Zhu. (2005). “The Role of Nonfarm Incomes in Reducing Rural Poverty and Inequality in China.” CUDARE Working Paper No. 1001. UC Berkeley Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, UCB. <http://escholarship.org/uc/item/7ts2z766>

Dimova, R., K.Sen. (2010). Is Household Income Diversification A Means Of Survival Or A Means Of Accumulation? Panel Data Evidence from Tanzania. BWPI Working Paper Series No. 12210). Manchester, UK: Brooks World Poverty Institute (BWPI), The University of Manchester

Ellis, F. (1998). Household Strategies And Rural Livelihood Diversification. Journal of Development Studies, 35(1) pp 1 –38

Escobal, J., 2001. The Determinants Of Nonfarm Income Diversification In Rural Peru. World Development 29(3) pp 497–508.

Haggblade, S., P.Hazell., T.Reardon. (2010). The Rural Nonfarm Economy: Prospects For Growth And Poverty Reduction. World Development, 38(10) pp 1429–1441.

Himanshu., P.Lanjouw., R.Murgai., N.Stern. (2013). Nonfarm Diversification, Poverty, Economic Mobility, and Income Inequality: A Case Study in Village India. Agricultural Economics 44(4-5) pp 461-73.

Klasen, S., Priebe, J., Rudolf, R. (2013). Cash crop choice and income dynamics in rural areas : evidence for post-crisis indonesia. Agricultural Economics 44 (2013) : 349 – 364

Lanjouw, J., P.Lanjouw. (2001). The Rural Nonfarm Sector: Issues and Evidence from Developing Countries. Agricultural Economics 26(1) pp 1- 23.

Mduma, J., P.Wobst. (2005). Determinants of Rural Labor Market Participation in Tanzania African Studies Quarterly 8(2), pp 32 – 47.

Minot, N., M. Epprecht, T.T.T. Anh., L.Q Trung, L.Q. (2006). Income Diversification And Poverty In The Northern Uplands Of Vietnam. International Food Policy Research Institute, No.45. Washington, DC.

Prowse, M., 2015. The Determinants of Non-Farm Income Diversification in Rural Ethiopia. Journal of Poverty Alleviation and International Development, 6(1), pp 109-130

Reardon, T. (1997). Using Evidence of Household Income Diversification to Inform the Study of Rural Nonfarm Labor Market in Africa. World Development 25 (5) pp 735–747.

Schwarze, S., Zeller, M. (2005). Income diversification of rural households in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia. Quarterly Journal of International Agriculture 44 (2005), No. 1: 61-73

Sisay, W.A. (2010). Participation into Off-farm Activities in Rural Ethiopia: Who Earns More? Masters Thesis, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Netherlands. <http://thesis.eur.nl/pub/>

Thapa, G., Gaiha, R., S.Kaur., N.Kaicker., P.Vashishtha. (2013). Agriculture-Pathways To Prosperity In Asia And The Pacific. Discussion papers Series 17. Rome, the Asia and the Pacific Division, IFAD.

World Bank. (2014). Reducing extreme poverty in Indonesia. Available at: http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/indonesia/brief/reducing-extreme-poverty-in-indonesia

World Bank (2014): Indonesia Risk Profile. Available at: <http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportalb/home.cfm?page=country_profile&CCode=IDN>

World Bank, 2016. Indonesian Economic Transformation and Employment: Policy Input for an Indonesia Jobs Strategy. The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

World Bank. 2006). Making the New Indonesia Work for the Poor: Overview. The World Bank, Washington, D.C