# APPRAISAL OF FRESH FISH MARKETING IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA 

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## Outline

- Introduction
- Objectives
- Research methodology
- Results and discussions
- Summary and recommendations


## Introduction

- Marketing is a management process responsible for anticipating, identifying and then satisfying consumer wants and needs with a view of making profit.
- Fish is a diverse group of animal that live and breathe under water by means of gill.
- Therefore, fish marketing is a management process responsible for:
- anticipating
- identifying and
- then satisfying consumer wants and needs
- with a view of making profit in fish and fish related business(es)


## Objectives

This study therefore carried out an appraisal of fresh fish marketing in Ondo State, Nigeria. Specifically, it;

* Examined the socio-economic characteristics of fresh fish marketers in the study area.
* Determined the profitability of fresh fish marketing in the study area and
* Examined the market structure for fresh fish in the study area.


## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- Study Area
* This study was carried out in Ondo State situated in the South-Western Nigeria.
* This State lies between longitude $4^{\circ} 30^{\prime \prime}$ and $6^{\circ}$ east of the Greenwich Meridian and latitude $5^{\circ} 45$ and $8^{0} 15^{\prime \prime}$ North of the equator. The state has a population of $3,441,024$ (National Population Commission, 2006).



## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- Sampling Technique:

A Multi-stage sampling technique was used for this study.

- Stage I: Akure South Local Government Area was purposively selected because of the prevalence of fresh fish marketers in the area.
Stage II : a random sampling technique was used to select 45 respondents and structured questionnaire administered on them.
- Analytical Technique:

Descriptive statistics was to analyze the socio economic characteristics of fresh fish sellers,

- Gross margin analysis was used to estimate the profitability of fresh fish marketing,
- Gini- coefficient was used to examine the concentration of fresh fish market in the study area.


## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS Table 1a

## Socio - Economic Characteristics of Respondents <br> AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS:

Most of the respondents (85.0\%) were between the age of $20-50$ years, this implies that the respondents were young and agile to carry out fresh fish marketing activities in the study area.


Figure 1 Age distribution

| Age (years) | Frequency | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $20-30$ | 8 | 17.8 |
| -31-50 | 30 | 66.7 |
| 51 andabeve | 7 | 15.5 |
| Total | 45 | 100.00 |
| Sex | Frequency | Percentage |
| Male | 12 | 26.7 |
| Female | 33 | 73.3 |
| Total | 45 | 100.00 |
| Status | Frequency | Percentage |
| Single | 6 | 13.3 |
| Married | 38 | 84.4 |
| Widow | 1 | 2.2 |
| Total | 45 | 100.00 |
| Household Size | Frequency | Percentage |
| 1-5 | 18 | 40 |
| 6-10 | 27 | 60 |
| Total | 45 | 100 |
| Educational status | Frequency | Percentage |
| Primary education | 11 | 24.4 |
| Secondary education | 23 | 55.6 |
| National diploma | 2 | 4.4 |
| NCE | 2 | 4.4 |
| Modern III | 1 | 2.2 |
| University education | 4 | 8.9 |
| Total | 45 | 100 |
| Years of experience | Frequency | Percentage |
| 1-10 | 32 | 71.1 |
| 11-20 | 10 | 22.9 |
| 21-30 | 3 | 6.6 |
| Total | 45 | 100.00 |

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS Table 1b

Most of the respondents (73\%) were female this was in line with the general belief of the people in the study area that marketing is the business of woman.

## Percentage



Figure 2 Gender

| Age (years) | Frequency | Percentage |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $20-30$ | 8 | 17.8 |
| $31-50$ | 30 | 66.7 |
| 51and above | 7 | 15.5 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ |
| Sex | Freauency | Percentage |
| Male | 12 | 26.7 |
| Female | 33 | 73.3 |
| Total | 45 | 100 no |
| Status | Frequency | Percentage |
| Single | 6 | 13.3 |
| Married | 38 | 84.4 |
| Widow | 1 | 2.2 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ |
| Household Size | Frequency | Percentage |
| 1-5 | 18 | 40 |
| 6-10 | 27 | 60 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
| Educational status | Frequency | Percentage |
| Primary education | 11 | 24.4 |
| Secondary | 23 | 55.6 |
| education |  |  |
| National diploma | 2 | 4.4 |
| NCE | 2 | 4.4 |
| Modern III | 1 | 2.2 |
| University | 4 | 8.9 |
| education |  | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 5}$ |  |
| Years of | Frequency |  |
| experience | 32 |  |
| 1-10 | 10 |  |
| Total | 3 |  |
| 11-20 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS Table 1c



Figure 3 Marital status

| Age (years) | Frequency | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20-30 | 8 | 17.8 |
| 31-50 | 30 | 66.7 |
| 51and above | 7 | 15.5 |
| Total | 45 | 100.00 |
| Sex | Frequency | Percentage |
| Male | 12 | 26.7 |
| Female | 33 | 73.3 |
| Total | 45 | 100.00 |
| Status | Frequency | Percentage |
| Single | 6 | $15.5$ |
| Married | $38$ | 84.4 |
| Widow | 1 | 2.2 |
| Total | 45 | 100.00 |
| Household Size | Frequency | Percentage |
| 1-5 | 18 | 40 |
| 6-10 | 27 | 60 |
| Total | 45 | 100 |
| Educational status | Frequency | Percentage |
| Primary education | 11 | 24.4 |
| Secondary education | 23 | 55.6 |
| National diploma | 2 | 4.4 |
| NCE | 2 | 4.4 |
| Modern III | 1 | 2.2 |
| University education | 4 | 8.9 |
| Total | 45 | 100 |
| Years of experience | Frequency | Percentage |
| 1-10 | 32 | 71.1 |
| 11-20 | 10 | 22.9 |
| 21-30 | 3 | 6.6 |
| Total | 45 | 100.00 |

## Distribution Respondents by household size Table 1d



Figure 4

| Age (years) | Frequency | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20-30 | 8 | 17.8 |
| 31-50 | 30 | 66.7 |
| 51and above | 7 | 15.5 |
| Total | 45 | 100.00 |
| Sex | Frequency | Percentage |
| Male | 12 | 26.7 |
| Female | 33 | 73.3 |
| Total | 45 | 100.00 |
| Status | Frequency | Percentage |
| Single | 6 | 13.3 |
| Married | 38 | 84.4 |
| Widow | 1 | 2.2 |
| Total | 45 | 100.00 |
| Household Size | Frequency | Percentage |
| 1-5 | 18 | 10 |
| 10 | 27 | 60 |
| Total | 45 | 100 |
| Educational status | Frequency | Percentage |
| Primary education | 11 | 24.4 |
| Secondary education | 23 | 55.6 |
| National diploma | 2 | 4.4 |
| NCE | 2 | 4.4 |
| Modern III | 1 | 2.2 |
| University education | 4 | 8.9 |
| Total | 45 | 100 |
| Years of experience | Frequency | Percentage |
| 1-10 | 32 | 71.1 |
| 11-20 | 10 | 22.9 |
| 21-30 | 3 | 6.6 |
| Total | 45 | 100.00 |

## Educational Status Table 1e



Figure 5

| Age (years) | Frequency | Percentage |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $20-30$ | 8 | 17.8 |
| $31-50$ | 30 | 66.7 |
| 51 and above | 7 | 15.5 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ |
| Sex | Frequency | Percentage |
| Male | 12 | 26.7 |
| Female | 33 | 73.3 |
| Total | 45 | 100.00 |
| Status | Frequency | Percentage |
| Single | 6 | 13.3 |
| Married | 38 | 84.4 |
| Widow | 1 | 2.2 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ |
| Household Size | Frequency | Percentage |
| $1-5$ | 18 | 40 |
| $6-10$ | 27 | 60 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
| Educational status | Frequency | Percentage |
| Primary education | 11 | 24.4 |
| Secondary edweation | 23 | 55.0 |
| National diploma | 2 | 4.4 |
| NCE | 2 | 4.4 |
| Mrdern III | 1 | 2.2 |
| University cducation | 4 | 8.9 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
| Years of experience | Frequency | Percentage |
| $1-10$ | 32 | 71.1 |
|  |  | 22.9 |
| $11-20$ | 10 | 6.6 |
| $21-30$ | 3 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ |
| Total |  |  |

## Years of experience Table 1f



Figure 6

| Age (years) | Frequency | Percentage |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $20-30$ | 8 | 17.8 |
| $31-50$ | 30 | 66.7 |
| 51and above | 7 | 15.5 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ |
| Sex | Frequency | Percentage |
| Male | 12 | 26.7 |
| Female | 33 | 73.3 |
| Total | 45 | 100.00 |
| Status | Frequency | Percentage |
| Single | 6 | 13.3 |
| Married | 38 | 84.4 |
| Widow | 1 | 2.2 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ |
| Household Size | Frequency | Percentage |
| $1-5$ | 18 | 40 |
| 6-10 | 27 | 60 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
| Educational status | Frequency | Percentage |
| Primary education | 11 | 24.4 |
| Secondary <br> education | 23 | 55.6 |
| National diploma | 2 | 4.4 |
| NCE | 2 | 4.4 |
| Modern III | 1 | 2.2 |
| University | 4 | 8.9 |
| education |  |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |
| Years of | Frequency | Percentage |
| experience |  | 71.1 |
| $1-10$ | 22 | 22.9 |
| 1120 | 10 | 6.6 |
| 21-30 | 3 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 5}$ |  |

## GROSS MARGIN ANALYSIS Table 2

| Table 2 | Items |
| :--- | :---: |
|  | Cost of storage |
|  | Cost of equipment |
|  | Cost of purchase |
|  | Cost of labour |
|  | Cost of transportation |
| Total variable cost | $269940 / 1799.60 / 75.33$ |
| Total revenue (TR) | $21588000 / 143920.00$ |
| Gross margin (GM = TR-TVC) | $440000 / 2933.33$ |
| Average total variable cost (TVC/n) | $694120 / 4627.50$ |
|  | Average total revenue (TR/n) |
| Average gross margin $(\mathrm{GM} / \mathrm{n})$ | $23003360 / 153355.73$ |

Source: field survey, 2011
Where $\mathrm{n}=$ Number of sellers at the market (Respondents)

## RESULT OF THE GROSS MARGIN ANALYSIS (Table 2)

- The total revenue over the same period was N27849400 (185662.70USD) while
- the gross margin was N4,846,040(32306.93USD).
- This implies that on the average a fresh fish marketer incurred N511,185.78 (3407.91USD) as variable cost
- and earned N618,875.56(4125.81USD) as monthly revenue.
- This result indicates that a fresh fish marketer earns an average of N107, 689.78(717.91USD) monthly as gross margin.
- This reveals that fresh fish marketing is averagely profitable in the study area.


## Computation of Gini Coefficient for fresh fish marketing in the study Area Table 3

| sales (N) | Number <br> of <br> sellers <br> (X) <br> of sellers | Proportion <br> proportion <br> of sellers | Cumulative <br> sales (N) | Proportion <br> of sales | Cumulative <br> proportion <br> of total <br> sales (Y) |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\bar{J}$ | 4 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 420,000 | 0.015 | 0.02 | 0.0018 |
| .250000 | 6 | 0.13 | 0.22 | 1178400 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.0078 |
| .350000 | 7 | 0.16 | 0.38 | 1970000 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.0208 |
| 450000 | 8 | 0.18 | 0.56 | 3090000 | 0.11 | 0.24 | 0.0432 |
| .550000 | 1 | 0.02 | 0.58 | 480000 | 0.017 | 0.26 | 0.052 |
| .650000 | 2 | 0.04 | 0.62 | 1200000 | 0.04 | 0.30 | 0.0120 |
| 1 | 17 | 0.38 | 1.00 | 19269000 | 0.70 | 1.00 | 0.3800 |
|  | 45 | 1.00 |  | 27629400 | 1.00 |  | 0.4708 |

## Result of GINI coefficient analysis

- Gini co-efficient $=1-\sum \mathrm{XY}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =1-0.4708 \\
& =0.5292
\end{aligned}
$$

- This indicates:
- high level of concentration and
- This is in-line with the fact that Gini coefficient close to 1.00 indicates inequitable distribution of sales/ income in the market place.


## MARKET CONDUCT OF FRESH FISH

$>$ Price determination: (cost of purchase plus margin 86.7\%)
$>$ Method of creating awareness/ attraction :open display
:persuasive method
:advertisement

## Constraints of fresh fish Marketing in the study area

$>$ Transportation
$>$ Seasonal increase in price of fresh fish
$>$ High cost of fresh fish
$>$ Seasonal variation in price and fluctuation in demand
$>$ Lack of market space

## Summary and Conclusion

- Analysis showed that fresh fish market was dominated females which accounted for $73.3 \%$ of the sellers.
- The study revealed that $95.6 \%$ of the respondents belong to the active segment of the population while the remaining $4.4 \%$ were aged.
- The profitability analysis showed that fresh fish marketing was averagely profitable in the study area.
- Gini-coefficient of 0.5292 obtained in this study indicates a high level of concentration and inequality in the fresh fish market.


## Recommendations

$>$ Government intervention
$>$ Conducive market location
$>$ Improved fish farming/ Aquaculture
$>$ Cooperative societies that are gender sensitive

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## - THANK YOU ALL FOR LISTENING

