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Original Research

Influence of Farm Characteristics on Intergeneration Farm Transfer among Poultry Farmers in Delta State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT: This study assessed intergenerational farm transfer among poultry farmers in Delta State. Simple random sampling procedure was used in selecting 275 registered poultry farmers in Delta State. The objectives of the study were to determine the farm characteristics of the poultry farm, determine the poultry farmer's perception on inter-generation farm transfer, and determine the level of engagement between owners and designated successor. Data were collected using structured questionnaire. Descriptive data analysis was done using frequency counts, percentages, means derived from a 5 point likert scale. Inferential statistics was done using logit regression. Results show that the respondents comprise mainly of male (72.50%), most of whom were middle aged (41 years), married (72.91%) and (46.11%) had tertiary education. Results show that they had a mean farm size of 2,710 birds, the farms had an average age of 8 years. About (66.23%) had no farm debt. The average eggs and meat harvested monthly were 1,849 eggs and 245kg of meat. Most (81.80%) of the respondents were operating on full-time farming status and a mean monthly income of #151,000. The succession index was 0.505, implying that 50.50% of the farmers had engaged their successors. The logit model also confirmed a significant relationship between farm characteristic and intergenerational farm transfer. It is therefore recommended that farming household should be educated to sustain the family business.

Keywords; Poultry; intergenerational transfer; farmers; farm characteristics
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INTRODUCTION

Poultry production business is a sub-sector in the livestock industry and a major Contributor to the fortunes of the agricultural sector and the gross domestic product (GDP). Products from poultry production also contribute to the protein intake of Nigerians. Available data from the Nigeria Bureau of statistics (NBS) shows that poultry production contributes 30 % to Nigeria agricultural output and 20% to the gross domestic product, the agricultural sector in Nigeria accounts for about 30% of total employment NBS,(2020). Poultry farming is essential for sustainable food production; poultry products such as eggs and meat provide valuable sources of protein, minerals and vitamins to humans. With the growing population in Nigeria, there is a high demand for poultry products and if adequately harnessed the industry can contribute significantly to food security Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO, 2020). In Nigeria, poultry production is carried out by small, medium and large scale farmers across the various ecological zones. Heise *et al.* (2015) stated that there are approximately 180 million poultry birds in various farms in Nigeria. Of these, 80million chickens are raised in extensive systems, 60million in semi-intensive, and the remaining 40 million in intensive systems. Furthermore, farmers having up to

2000 to 3000 birds were considered as small scale,3001 to 5000 birds as medium and 5001 birds and above as large scale farmers . In the agricultural sector, the poultry subsector is an area where family business are predominant, given the fact that the knowledge is transferable down generation to generation and more significantly is the steady growth of poultry feed manufacturers and supplies of poultry drugs and equipment. The survival of family owned business is the outcome of successful planning and grooming of children to man critical operations the family owned business and stand the test of times. In Nigeria, the structure of families, kinship relatives and inheritance makes intergenerational transfer of ownership critical issues. Different tribes in Nigeria have their unique traditions on who inherits what with the first male child typically for succession. The high fundamental relationship of intergeneration transfer is taken into account. With regards to continuity, Nigerian businesses seem to face the daunting task of successful transition from one generation to another. From independence and through the decades, numerous family owned enterprises that dominated the business environment, have disappeared from the market place, typically after the death of the founder. This scenario has great impact on the contributions these enterprises make to economic development. An issue that matters in intergenerational transfer is family cohesion, for a family that is not in harmony and finds it hard to work out succession plan irrespective of whether it is monogamous or polygamous family. The benefits of intergenerational transfer in businesses are mainly to ensure that years of knowledge, skills, competencies in poultry production are handed over to the next generation, second is the retention of the founders name, likeness, image into the future and thirdly to promote training and development. Giving the benefits of intergenerational transfer, one would expect founders to consider having a designed succession plan in place. Most family businesses have closed down or on the verge of winding up due to the failure of implementing effective intergenerational transfer plans. Again, the succession of a farm business is often a turbulent time for farm families. Consequent on the outcome of the income realized from poultry farming; the Nigerian society has witnessed the exodus of many farmers into it. Fasina (2013) reported that the average age of most Nigerian farmers is 60 years. Consequently, as the poultry farm owners advance in age, the law of diminishing productivity sets in which affects their role in the farm. However, experience has shown that many farms inclusive of poultry farms have winded up after the demise of the farmer (proprietor). There is high likelihood that intergenerational transfer of the businesses is not put in place. It is expected that the adoption of intergeneration farm transfer will lead to continuity of poultry farmers. Against this backdrop, this study seeks to assess the influence of farm characteristics on inter-generation farm transfer among poultry farmers in Delta State, Nigeria.

Objective of the study

i. Determine the farm characteristics of the poultry farm
ii. Determine the poultry farmer's perception on intergeneration farm transfer.
Iii Determine the level of engagement between owners and designated successor

Hypothesis

H_{01} farm characteristics of the poultry founder do not significantly contribute to inter-generation transfer.

METHODOLOGY

The study area is Delta state. It has roughly between longitude $5^0$00' and $6^0$45 East and latitude 500^0 and $6^0$30 North. The state is 17,698km^2 in size. Delta state is located in the mangrove swamp and rain forest, and fresh water forest in the south and central agricultural zones respectively. The north agricultural zone is under derived savannah vegetation cover. Delta state is bounded on the North side by Edo State, on the East by Anambra State, on the South by Bayelsa State and the West by Atlantic Ocean. Delta state consists of 25 local government areas. The state is divided into three Agricultural zones by Delta state Agricultural Development Programme (DTADP), these zones are Delta North, Central and Delta South agricultural zones with Agbor, Effurun and Warri as the zone headquarters respectively. A simple random sampling was done in selecting 275 poultry farmers registered with the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority in the selected farms, particularly those who subscribe to membership of the Poultry Farmers' Association. Delta state is demarcated into three agricultural zones by the Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) (now renamed the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority). Primary data was collected from the poultry farmers using a questionnaire and interview schedule. The research instruments were administered by the researcher and only 269 questionnaires were retrieved. The interview schedule was used to elicit information from respondents with little or no formal education. Descriptive statistics, such as frequency counts and percentages, were used to analyze the data. Means derived from a 5-point Likert scale (strongly agree = 5; agree = 4; undecided = 3; disagree = 2; strongly disagree = 1. objective i was achieved using percentages, Objective ii and iii were met with 5- point

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their socio economic characteristics.

Variable	Frequency (n=269)	Percentages (%)	Remarks
Sex			
Male	195	72.50	Male
Female	74	27.51	
Age (in years)			
20 – 30	45	16.70	
31 – 40	41	15.21	
41 – 50	114	42.41	41 years
51 – 60	48	21.60	
> 60	11	4.11	
Marital status			
Single	31	11.50	
married	196	72.91	Married
Divorced	5	1.90	
widow/widower	36	13.80	
Level of education			
Primary	44	16.41	
Secondary	70	26.00	
Tertiary	124	46.11	Tertiary
No formal education	21	11.50	
Household size in numbers			
1 – 5	88	32.71	
6 – 10	127	47.20	6 persons
11 – 15	34	12.60	
> 15	20	7.42	

Source: field survey 2023

likert scale, objective iii was met with the 5-point likert scale drawn according to intergeneration farm transfer process, thus thought (1), observation (2), evaluation (3), trial (4) and engagement (5). The hypothesis was tested using logit regression model

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-Economic characteristics of poultry farmers

Sex: the sex distribution indicates that majority (72.50%) of the poultry farmers were male and (27.51%) of the poultry farmers were female (Table 1). This implies that most registered poultry farmers in Delta State is dominated by men. Ofuoku and Gbigbi, (2022) suggest that sex is one of the drivers of exclusion and that women are often excluded from access to numerous resources they need for improvement of their agricultural production capacities. Men have the financial resources and access to land, seedlings, and other inputs, while women do not have the financial capacity, and the land resources, needed for poultry farming. Land, the basic and crucial factor for production, is easily accessed by males because they have the financial resources to purchase the size of land required for poultry production.

Age: majority (42.45%) of the poultry were within the age bracket of 41-50 years, some (21.60%) of the poultry farmers were in the age bracket of 51-60 years, others (16.70%),(15.21%) and (4.11%) were between 20-30 years, 31-40 years and above 60 years respectively. The implication is that most of the poultry farmers were between the ages of 41-60 years with mean age of 41years and old enough to have intergenerational transfer plan in mind before they retire. Majority of the poultry farmers (72.91%) were married while (1.90%) were divorced, about (11.50%) were single and (13.80%) were widows/ widower. This implies that majority of them were married and thus had responsibility as they have commitment towards their spouse and household which is similar to Ofuoku and Gbigbi, (2022) who stated that whether married, divorced, or widowed/widower, the farmer, as a proprietor, is expected to think of the future of his nuclear family.

This includes his or her successor after retirement or demise. Level of Education: Most (46.11%) of the respondents has tertiary education (Table 1). This is in accordance with Ikpoza *et al.* (2022) who stated that most of the farmers had one type of education or the other. The implication is that majority of the respondents had basic education, thus are well equipped with basic knowledge about the society. This could be said that education brings about exposure and as well influence their level of awareness and decisions on intergenerational transfer. Majority (47.20%) of the respondents had household size within the range of 6-10 persons and a mean household size of 6 persons, this is in accordance with Abushe *et al.*(2023) who stated that 6

persons is in line with the average household size in Nigeria. While (32.71%) were within the range of 1-5 persons, about (12.90%) were within the range of 11-15 persons and (7.42%) were less than15 persons. This means that most household sizes in this study area are large. This implies that these household relatives and children form the labour force which can also give a guide in intergenerational transfer plan. This is in line with Ofuoku and Gbigbi (2022) who stated that in many African societies, household size is large, with a culture of cohesive relationships among extended family members. African culture allows, and in fact makes it obligatory, for household heads to shelter and cater to many relatives. These household relatives, and children, form the labor force used on farms which guides succession planning (Table 1). Farm size result in (Table 2) shows that majority of the respondents (25.70%) were between 2001-3000 birds, (22.31%) were more than 4000 birds and (19.00%) were between 3001-4000 birds, while the minority of the respondents had (16.71%), (16.42%) were 1001-2000 and less than 1000 birds respectively with the mean (2,710). According to Corsi, (2004) farm size is an indication of the economic strength of a farm, hence the respondents are likely to have sufficient proceeds and income from these medium size farms to be able to support the intending successor that will take over the farm. In fact, Uchiyama *et al* (2008) further affirmed that farm size influences the route to succession because small farms are likely to provide less opportunity for two generations to work side by side.

Farm age of most of the respondents (32.00%) are between 6-10years,(26.60%) are 1-5 years, (26.41%) are 11-15 years, while others (8.60%) and (5.61%) falls within the range 16-20 and above 20 years respectively. This indicates that majority of the farm have been in operation for years. Most of the registered poultry farms have existed within the range of 6-10 year with the mean value of 8 years. Farm Production type in the (Table 2) shows that majority of the poultry farmers (84.00%) operate their farms manually while (16.00%) used mechanization. This implies that majority of poultry farmers in the study area are still practicing subsistence system of farming with its low productivity and low income coupled with its drudgery.

Farm Debt: Table 2 shows that majority of the poultry farmers (66.23%) have no farm debt while, (18.61%) of the farmers had less than 20% debt. About (8.60%), (4.10%), (1.91 %) and (0.71%) had farm debt ranging between 21 -40 %,61 – 80%, 81 – 100% and 61 – 80% respectively. This result indicates that more of the poultry farmers have fewer debts. There is high possibility of the majority of poultry farmer having the intention of handing over to a successor. This agrees with Bohak, (2011) who says that the harder the conditions under which farmers operate due to high debt, the less likely they would desire for their heirs or children to replace them and inherit their burden. Most of the respondents (59.51%) had between 1-5 workers, about (31.60%) had 6-10 workers, while (8.60%) and (0.42%) had 11-15 and 16-20 workers respectively. This implies that majority of the respondents had between 1-10 employees with an average of 5 workers in the poultry farm. Majority of the respondents (66.91%) had discipline not related to agricultural courses while,(33.10%) had discipline related to agriculture. This implies that most of the poultry farmers did not study agriculture or agricultural related courses.

Table 2 shows most of the respondents (64.41%) have their farm located in the rural area and others (34.62%) have their farms located in the urban area. This suggests that majority of the poultry farms in the study area are located in the rural area outside of city hubs. Majority (65.40%) of the poultry farmers have their workers residing off farm, while (34.60%) of workers are residing on farm. The implication is that most of the poultry workers reside off farm and as such tells us how large the farm is and also may influence the successor's willingness to take over the farm.

Number eggs collected per month in crates: Majority (39.00%) of the respondents are having between 1501-2000 crates of eggs monthly, (34.91%) are having less than 2001- 2500 crates, while others (11.91%) and (10.42%) are having 1000-1500,less than 1000 and more than 2000 crates, with the mean value of 1,849 crates. The implication here is that majority of the registered poultry farms are in line with the standard poultry production in Nigeria.

Quantity of poultry meat harvested monthly (in Kg):Most respondents (35.71%) harvest 100-500kg of poultry meat, about (26.00%) harvest 500-1000kg, while few of the respondents (18.60%) harvested less than 100kg and (14.50%) harvest 1100-1500kg. about (4.52%) harvested 1501-2000kg while (0.71%) harvested more than 2000kg monthly, with the mean value of 245kg of poultry meat. The indication here is that poultry farmer's do not only deal with layers but various types of birds for their meat purpose to increase their monthly income.

Processing status: Result from (Table 2) indicated that majority of respondents (61.00%) do not process their poultry products, while (39.00%) process their poultry products. This indicates that most poultry farmers in the study area do not process their products before selling to their customers who either act as middle men after processing to the final consumers. Majority (81.80%) of the respondents are operating on a full-time business, year in year out which indicates that the business has the capacity of been transferred to a successor, while (10.81%)of the respondents are operating on part-time basis. This directly agrees with Vogel (2007) and Bohak (2011) who posited that part – time farmers are less likely to hand – over their farms to anybody because they have

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to farm characteristics**.**

Variables	Frequency (n=269)	Percentages (%)	Remark
Farm size			
Less than 1000	44	16.42	
1001 – 2000	45	16.71	2,710 birds
2001 -3000	69	25.70	
3001 -4000	51	19.00	
> 4000	60	22.31	
Farm age: (in years)			
1 – 5	74	26.60	
6 – 10	86	32.00	8 years
11 – 15	71	26.41	
16 – 20	23	8.60	
> 20	15	5.61	
Farm production operation type:			
Mechanized	43	16.00	
manual labour	226	84.00	Manual
Farm debt			
81 – 100%	5	1.91	
61 – 80%	2	0.71	
41-60 %	11	4.10	
21 -40 %	23	8.60	
<20%	50	18.61	
no debt	178	66.23	No debt
Number of employees or workers			
1 – 5	160	59.51	5 workers
6 – 10	85	31.60	
11 – 15	23	8.60	
16 – 20	1	0.42	
Proprietor's primary area of training:			
related to Agricultural courses	89	33.10	
Not related to agricultural courses	180	66.91	Not related to agriculture
Farm location:			
Urban	93	35.60	
Rural	176	65.40	Rural
Worker's residence			
Off farm	176	65.41	Off farm
On farm	93	34.62	
Quantity of eggs (in crates)			
< 1000	28	10.42	
1000 – 1500	32	11.91	
1501 – 2000	105	39.00	1,849 eggs
2001 – 2500	94	34.91	

Table 2: Continued

Variables	Frequency (n=269)	Percentages (%)	Remark
> 2500	10	3.70	
Quantity of meat (in Kg)			
< 100	50	18.60	
100 – 500	96	35.71	
501 – 1000	70	26.00	245kg
1100 – 1500	39	14.50	
1501 – 2000	12	4.52	
> 2000	2	0.71	
Processing status			
Processing	105	39.00	
Not processing	164	61.00	Not processing

Table 2: Continued

Variables	Frequency (n=269)	Percentages (%)	Remark
Farming status			
full time	220	81.80	Full time
part –time	29	10.81	
seasonal farming	20	7.43	
Monthly net income (in Naira)			
less than 100,000	45	16.71	
100,000 – 150,000	97	36.10	#151,000
151,000 – 200,000	60	22.30	
201,000 – 250,000	45	16.71	
above 250,000	22	8.20	

Source: field survey 2023

Table 3: Distribution of poultry farmer's perception on Intergeneration transfer.

s/n	Statement	Standard deviation	Mean	Rank	Remark
1	I am aware of intergeneration farm transfer	0.643	4.828	1st	Positive
2	Intergeneration farm transfer is crucial to survival of farm enterprise and sustenance.	0.703	4.811	2nd	Positive
3	It is necessary to create plan for intergeneration transfer	0.936	4.801	3rd	Positive
4	Planned farm transfer offers the opportunity of favorable retirement decisions.	0.952	4.535	4th	Positive
5	Intergeneration transfer is an essential phase of continuation and rural development	0.737	4.444	5th	Positive
6	Culture is considered in intergeneration transfer plan	0.982	4.430	6th	Positive
7	In case of unwilling of undeserving successor, another can be transferred to	1.006	3.042	7th	Positive
8	Only male child should be put into consideration for farm transfer.	1.012	2.903	8th	Negative
9	Intergeneration transfer is not essential for farm business continuation.	1.090	2.901	9th	Negative
10	Disadvantages of farm transfer are more than the advantage.	0.943	2.904	10th	Negative
11	Serious thoughts should not be given to farm transfer	0.906	2.902	11th	Negative
12	Intergenerational transfer plan is a waste of time and resources	0.923	2.810	12th	Negative

Source: field survey 2023

lower farm survival rate. Monthly income (in Naira): Table 2 indicates that majority of the poultry farmers (36.10%) earned monthly income ranging between #100,000-#150,000, about (22.30%) earned income ranging between #151,000-#200,000, while (16.71%) of the respondents earned less than #100,000 and (16.71%) earned monthly income ranging between #201,000- #250,000, with few (8.20%) earning above #250,000 with an average monthly income of #151,000 in the study area.

Poultry farmer's perception on intergenerational transfer

Table 3 reveals that the respondents are positively disposed to the following statements like: I am aware of intergeneration farm transfer($\bar{x}$ = 4.82), Intergeneration farm transfer is crucial to survival of farm ($\bar{x}$ = 4.81), It is necessary to create plan for intergeneration transfer ($\bar{x}$ = 4.80), Planned farm transfer offers the opportunity of favorable retirement decisions ($\bar{x}$ = 4.53), Intergeneration transfer is an essential phase of continuation and rural development ($\bar{x}$ = 4.44), Culture is considered in intergeneration transfer plan($\bar{x}$ = 4.43), In case of unwilling of undeserving successor, another can be transferred to ($\bar{x}$ = 3.04).This affirmed the finding of Arowolo *et al.* (2017), Owigho et al. (2023), which showed that poultry farmers perceived succession planning to be a fundamental aspect of the continuation and survival of farm business, good decisions for retirement and means of smooth transition following incapacitation, retirement, and death. It also shows their negative perception as reflected in their negative disposition to such statements as: only male child should be considered for intergenerational transfer, Intergeneration transfer is not essential for farm business continuation, Disadvantages of farm transfer are more than the advantage and that serious thoughts should not

Table 4: Distribution of respondents according to level of succession plan execution and engagement of potential successor among the poultry farmers

Agricultural zones	Thought (1)	Observation (2)	Evaluation (3)	Trial (4)	Engagement (5)	Score	Mean
Delta south(n=53)	25(25)	32(64)	15(45)	8(32)	10(50)	216	4.08
Delta central (n=109)	41(41)	30(60)	7(21)	13(52)	6(30)	204	1.87
Delta north (n=113)	26(26)	26(52)	12(36)	6(24)	9(45)	183	1.62

Source: field survey 2023, grand mean= 7.57, Succession index = 0.505.

be given to farm succession with (equal) mean values of 2.90 respectively. This is in line with Arowolo *et al. (*2017), who stated that some of these perceptions imply that the patrilineal way of farm property inheritance is not being supported by these respondents and this is perhaps indicating that farm succession is beginning to shift from the era of male dominance through informal rules and culture code to the embrace of gender equality and sensitivity even among agricultural households. Finally, they are negatively disposed to the statement that inter-generation plan is a waste of time and resources with mean value of ($\bar{x}$ = 2.81). These perceptions are expected to encourage succession plan among them. This is because the implication is that these perceptions would lead to willingness on the part of the farmers. Arowolo *et al.* (2017), Ofuoku and Gbigbi (2022) opine that when the perceptions spell more of the advantages than the disadvantages of intergeneration farm transfer, farmers would be or are encouraged to venture into it.

Level of succession plan execution or engagement of potential successor among the poultry farmers

Poultry farmers level of succession plan was measured through a 5-point likert scale (Thought =1; Observation =2; Evaluation =3; Trial =4; and Engagement =5). The cut off mean = 3.0. Table 4 shows that Delta South had a mean value of 4.08, Delta Central had a mean value of 1.87 and Delta North had 1.62. The result indicated that poultry farmers who are still observing their potential successor and those who are still thinking about succession plan are statistically significant based on the mean value of the cut-off mark. The engagement index of 0.505 implies that 50.50% had engaged their successors.

Contribution of farm characteristics to intergenerational transfer

The hypothesis was achieved using binary logistic regression to examine the contribution of farm characteristics to inter-generational transfer. The model summary suggest that the logistic regression model in (Table 5), is significant (Chi –square = 67.461, df=8, p< 0.05) indicating that all the variables contributed to inter-generational farm transfer. The Cox and Snell R square (0.481), Nagelkerke R square (0.567) values indicate that the model explains approximately 48.1% and 57% of the variance. Farm size has a coefficient of -0,845, which is statistically significant (p=0.094). The odds ratio of 0.430 suggests that farm size has a negative impact on willingness to transfer ownership. For every unit increase in the size of the farm, the odds of willingness to transfer decreases by approximately 57%. In other words, the larger the number of bird size, the lower the interest in the willingness to transfer ownership. This is against apparel expectations maybe due to the peculiarity of the environment. The result contradicts the findings of Uchiyama *et al*. (2008) who emphasizes that farm size influences the process of succession because small-scale farms are less likely to offer the opportunity for two generations to operate simultaneously. Farm debt has a coefficient of 0.695, which is significant (p=0.014). The odds ratio at 1.749 for farm debt indicates that every unit increase in farm debt is associated with a 74.9% increase in the odds of intergenerational transfer. This implies that when the farm debt is minimal as shown in (Table 5), then there will be an increase in the willingness of the farmer to transfer ownership. This finding is in conformity with Bohak, (2011) who stated that farmers operating with high indebtedness reduce the likelihood they will allow their children to inherit farm debt.

Quantity of eggs in crate has a positive coefficient of 1.548 which is statistically significant p=0.034 the odds ratio associated with this variable is4.701. This implies that for each unit increase in the crates produced in the farm, the odds of willingness to transfer increase at 370.1%. The implication here is that the higher the quantity of eggs produced from the farm, the higher the interest in inter-generational transfer. Quantity of meat in kghas a positive coefficient of 1.164, with a significant (p=0.058). The odds ratio of 3.202 suggests that for every unit increase in the quantity of meat produced, the odds of willingness to transfer will increase approximately 220.2%. This implies that the larger the quantity of meat produced from the farm, the higher the influence on intergenerational transfer. Monthly income indicates a positive coefficient of 2.269, with a significant (p=0.001). The odds ratio of 9.667 suggests that for every unit increase in the farm monthly income the odds of willingness

Table 5: Level of Contribution of Farm Characteristics to Intergenerational Transfer.

Variables	B	S.E	Wald	Df	Sig	Exp(B)
Farm size	-0.845	0.504	2.806	1	0.041	0.430
Farm age	0.866	0.567	2.334	1	0.127	2.378
Farm debt	0.695	0.228	5.997	1	0.014	1.749
Qty of eggs in crate	1.548	0.730	4.491	1	0.034	4.701
Qty of meat in kg	1.164	0.614	3.591	1	0.058	3.202
Monthly income	2.269	0.644	12.396	1	0.001	9.667
Farm production type	-0.122	0.869	0.020	1	0.888	0.885
No of Employee	-0.931	0.992	0.879	1	0.348	0.394
Area of training	0.185	0.737	0.063	1	0.802	1.203
Farm location	0.488	0.207	5.481	1	0.019	0.615
Workers residence	-1.225	0.847	2.090	1	0.148	0.294
Processing status	-0.643	0.513	1.569	1	0.210	0.526
Farming status	-0.357	0.835	0.183	1	0.669	0.700
Constant	-3.229	1.202	7.223	1	0.007	0.040
Model summary		Cox & Snell R Square			Nagelkerke R square	
-2Log likelihood 215.186[a]		0.481			0.567	
Ominibus Test of Model Coefficients						
Chi –square		Df			Sig	
67.461		8			0.015	

to transfer will increase approximately 866.7%. This implies that the income generated from the poultry farm will influence the farmer's willingness to transfer ownership to a successor. Farm location has a coefficient of 0.488, which is statistically significant (p=0.019). The odds ratio of 0.615 implies that a unit increase in the farm location at 38.5% will lead to decrease in the farmer's intention on intergenerational transfer.

Conclusion

The importance of intergenerational transfer cannot be over-emphasized, irrespective of whether they are small scale or medium scale poultry business as it offers opportunities for survival and sustenance of poultry farms. High investment in poultry farming and farms type suggests a high likelihood for change; inter-generational transfer dynamics deviate from older generation farmers and have implications for farm sustainability. Based on the findings, it is concluded that most of the registered poultry farmers in Delta State have good perception of intergenerational transfer. Majority of the rubber farmers were male, married, middle aged with high level of education. Based on the findings of this study, it was recommended, among others, that farm characteristics are key determinant of intergenerational farm transfer. More people should be encouraged to study agriculture and agricultural related courses. Education proved significant as a factor that affects intergenerational transfer positively, it is therefore recommended that farming household should be educated to sustain the family business.

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