

**PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES ON  
SMALL SCALE BUSINESSES IN IJEBU-DIVISION AREA, OGUN STATE**

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**Abstract**

*The study was conducted in Ijebu Division, Ogun State, using a descriptive survey design and a sample of all multipurpose cooperatives in the division. The study examines the impact of cooperative multipurpose societies on small-scale businesses in Ijebu Division. The cooperatives improved operational efficiency, provided financial support, and fostered a collaborative environment among their members. Data were gathered using a questionnaire. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics such as mean, Likert Scale, and the Logit regression model. The findings revealed that cooperative societies provided members with financial assistance in the form of loans, grants, or investment opportunities to improve the productivity of their small-scale enterprises. It revealed that small businesses faced challenges*

*such as competition from larger corporations, limited financial resources, and insufficient business management skills. It concluded that cooperative societies significantly benefit small-scale enterprises by providing financial assistance, allowing shared resources, and assisting members engaged in small business enterprises in reaching larger markets. It also recommended that cooperative members attend training sessions to improve their management skills and business strategies.*

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**Keywords:** Multipurpose cooperative societies, small-scale businesses, credit, profitability, logit regression

### **Introduction**

Finance is a major barrier to income development in both agriculture and non-agriculture industries, where the majority of low-income people are located (Oluwasanya, 2023). And Nigeria's economy is dominated by small and medium-sized enterprises in agriculture, manufacturing, commerce and industry, services, and so on. Small and medium-sized businesses in Nigeria, as in other parts of the world, are regarded as the backbone of all economies and key sources of economic growth (Ogunmuyiwa et al., 2021). Multipurpose Cooperative Societies play a significant role in the socio-economic development of a nation. And create economic and business growth (Egor et al., 2024). Cooperative societies have a distinct economic and social philosophy, and are unique and special in providing financial aids to small-scale businesses. Ezekiel (2023) asserted that cooperatives are a means of livelihood improvement, but faced challenges. Fasesin et al. (2021) asserted that cooperative loans assist members in funding projects, leading to improved operational performance and sustainability. Cooperatives have been viewed as a tool of reaching out to the marginalized in society

(Ogbodo et al., 2025). The research investigated cooperative societies' contributions to the growth of small-scale firms in Ijebu Division Area, Ogun State. The researcher investigated the socioeconomic characteristics of small-scale enterprises; evaluated the role of cooperative societies in enhancing small-scale enterprise survival; investigated the factors that influence cooperative society performance on small-scale business welfare; and identified the challenges that small-scale enterprises face.

### **Literature Review**

#### **Concept of Performance**

Performance is a widely used concept in many areas. Usually, performance is a measure of how well a mechanism/process achieves its purpose. Guda (2021) argued that performance aid in improving the standing of living and alleviate poverty. They are all associated with the terms: effectiveness and efficiency. Effectiveness is the capability of the employees in accomplishing essential goals whereas efficiency is the capability of the employees to achieve required results by using the least amounts of resources and assets as possible.

A cooperative enterprise is an association or corporation established for the purpose of providing services on a non-profit basis to its shareholders or members who own and control it. It is established for their mutual benefit and for the sale of their products at the maximum possible price. It is an autonomous association of persons who voluntarily cooperate for their mutual, social, economic, and cultural benefit. Cooperatives include non-profit community organizations and businesses that are owned and managed by the people who use its services. A co-operative enterprise is an autonomous association of persons who are united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically-controlled enterprise. The formation of a cooperative society is very simple as compared to the formation of any other form of business organizations. Any ten adults can join together and form a cooperative society.

### **Contribution of Cooperatives to the Development of Nigerian Small Enterprises**

Oluwasanya *et. al.* (2020) asserted that cooperatives helped the members most especially the small scales entrepreneur to adopt new technologies whose adoption is constrained by shortage of funds. It also promotes livelihood of members at grass root level and equally motivate togetherness and the use of scarce resources at their disposal (Akerele, *et. al.*, 2023). Winifred and Nwankwo (2023) contributed that; cooperative help to nurture SSE groups with

little financial means into larger groups by encouraging the creation of unions out of the societies. A well-run cooperative society provides a pool of funds to Small and Medium Enterprises as loans to meet respective needs. Cooperative societies make investment in Small and Scale Enterprises ventures, stocks or real property which generates returns that could be reinvested or plunging back to Small and Medium Enterprises to expand their businesses. Cooperative societies realized that individuals Small and Scale Enterprises are too small in terms of accessing loans from financial institution; they encouraged the Small and Scale Enterprises to come under one roof as society, union, or organization for them to access funds or loans, from financial institutions. Cooperative societies are potentially an important instrument of social transformation, especially to Small and Scale Enterprises and in rural areas in providing domestic materials to Small and Scale Enterprises, manufactured products and equitable distribution of farm inputs to Small and Scale Enterprises, farm products and other commodities. Cooperatives assist Small and Scale Enterprises marketing their products both domestically and internationally e.g. trade fair, exhibition etc. Substantial contribution to the commercial growth and development of the country by undertaking business ventures, economic productions and small and medium scale enterprises financing. Promoting self-help by imparting better business management skills to Small and Scale Enterprises etc.

### Empirical Review

Yunusa *et. al.* (2018) studied contributions of co-operative societies to economic development in Kogi State, Nigeria. Descriptive survey designed was adopted. Seven hundred and fifty (750) respondents were used structured questionnaire developed by the researchers. Frequency and percentages were used to answer the research questions. The findings revealed that cooperative societies have been faced with the problem of inadequate financing to loan and equipping their members. The major setbacks in establishing and running co-operative societies are lack of appropriate leadership and suitable management control. The researcher concluded that cooperative societies in Nigeria should make optimum use of all resources and strive continuously to enhance productivity of resources; ensure highest efficiency, while providing services to members; improve management capabilities and competencies through effective organizational designs and structures; mobilize capital and as well set greater stress on internal capital formation and accumulation.

Oladele *et al.* (2015) studied cooperative society's loan facilities and employment generation of small-scale businesses in Ondo State, Nigeria. Primary data were employed using questionnaires, while secondary data were obtained from unpublished book of accounts and old receipts of selected small-scale business entrepreneurs from selected town in Ondo State. A total of 142 small-scale businesses registered with the National Association of

Small-Scale Industrialists (NASSI), Ondo State chapter were selected. Data collected were analyzed using inferential statistical techniques. The results revealed that there was an increase in loan facilities percentage from cooperative societies resulted to about 30% increase in employment generation within the sector. The adjusted  $R^2$  of 0.52 showed that 52% of the variations in employment within the sector were explained by the loan facilities from the cooperative societies.

Akerele and Adekunmbi (2018) who studied impacts of Cooperative Thrift and Credit Facilities on members' business output in Ogun State, Nigeria. Multistage random sample was used to sample one hundred and eight (108) cooperative members. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive tools, budgetary analysis, logit and multiple regression model. The findings showed that majority (50.9%) of the cooperators was male, 77.8% were married, and 59.3% were Christians, while 98.1% were educated. Majority 87.9 % had experience ranging from 1 –10 which is good in business. The total variables cost from business was estimated at ₦70, 983.47, total fixed cost was ₦276, 271 and this accounted for only 79.56% of the total cost. Returns on Investment (ROI), Profitability Index (PI), Return on Variable Cost (RVC) and Operation Ratio (OR) were 181.62%, 0.63, 173.42% and 0.21 respectively. The study concluded that cooperative credit societies is very productive and effective in helping members achieving their goals and also improve their standard of living

## Methodology

### Study Area

The study was carried out in Ijebu Division of Ogun State. Ijebu Division is one of the four (4) Divisions in Ogun State. It is located to the eastern part of Ogun State, it is bounded in the north by Ibadan, in the East by the Ilaje and the Ondo people and the west by Egba land. Ijebu was formed around the fifteenth century; its ruling dynasty was founded by Obanta whose personal name was Ogborogan of Ile-Ife. The kingdom is one of the most developed in the region with a complex and highly organized government. The capital is at Ijebu-Ode where the Awujale who is the paramount ruler of Ijebu land's palace is located. The Ijebu division has a total number of six (6) Local Government areas which are: Ijebu-Ode, Odogbolu, Ijebu-North, Ijebu North East, Ijebu East and Ogun Waterside. Ijebu people are known for their primary occupation which is trading, production of cassava flakes (garri) and fish farming. Ijebu Division has a large industrial area containing several factories and it is also seen as the home to branches of several established Nigerian commercial banks, several cooperative societies, private sector investments, etc.

### Data and method of Data Collection

Both primary and secondary data were used for the study. Primary sources include data from questionnaire. Questionnaire was randomly given to members of the cooperative societies. Secondary data were collected from newspapers, internet,

textbooks, journals, magazines, seminars, reports, etc.

### Sampling Techniques

Multi-stage random sampling technique was used in selecting the sample size for the research. Ijebu Division has six (6) Local Government Areas, at the first stage three (3) Local Governments Areas were (Ijebu-Ode, Ijebu-North and Ijebu East). In the second stage, 2 communities with viable cooperatives societies were taken from each of the three (3) Local Government Areas which and 2 multipurpose cooperative societies were selected making 6 multipurpose cooperative societies chosen and the third stage involved selection of twenty-five (25) cooperative members that are into small scale enterprises were selected resulting into 150 respondents.

### Method of Data Analysis

Data were analyzed using both descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics such as; mean, median, mode, standard deviation, etc. and inferential statistics such as linear regression analysis. Likert scale of 5 points was used to analyze the data that collected for this objective. The scales are strongly agreed (5), agree (4), undecided (3), disagree (2), strongly disagree (1). Likert scale of 3 points was used to analyze the data collected for this objective. The scales are Serious challenge (3), not a challenge (2), mild challenge (1). In analyzing the data that collected from the survey field, a Logit regression was used.

Model specification:

The Logit regression formula is stated as:

$$Y_i = \log \frac{p_i}{1-p_i} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_n X_n + e_i$$

$e_i$   
 $Y_i$  = level of performance (1-if good, 0= if otherwise)

$X_1$  = Age (years)

$X_2$  = Gender (Male=1, Female=0)

$X_3$  = Household size

$X_4$  = Educational Level (years)

$X_5$  = Business Size (number of goods)

$X_6$  = Main Occupation

$X_7$  = Business experience (years)

$X_8$  = Labour cost (₦)

$X_9$  = Business income (₦)

$X_{10}$  = Cooperative Membership (yes =1, no = 0)

$X_{11}$  = Awareness of Credit sources

$P_1$  = probability if owner's performance is good

$1-P_1$  = probability if business owner's performance is otherwise

$\beta_0$  = Intercept

$\beta_{1-12}$  = Regression coefficient

$U_1$  = error term

## Results and Discussion

### Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents

The result presented in Table 1 revealed that 24.7% of the respondents were male while 75.3% of the respondents were female. This reveals that more females are in cooperative compared to the males in Ijebu Division of Ogun State, it shows that men should be encouraged to join cooperative in the study area. Marriage shows that someone who is married is responsible, it is among the factors that influence the effective

participation of a member in the society. Revealed that 10% of the respondents were single, 80.7% of the respondents were married, 6% of the respondents were divorced and 3.3% of the respondents were separated. It revealed that 25.3% of the respondents were between the age brackets of 18-30 years, 34% of the respondents were between the 31-40 years, 34.7% of the respondents were between 41-50 years, and 6% of the respondents were within the age limit of 51 years and above. This shows that both the young and the old are into cooperative in Ijebu Division of Ogun State. It revealed that 11.3% of the respondents have no education, 38.7% of the respondents obtained O' level, 35.3% of the respondents obtained OND/NCE, and 14.7% of the respondents obtained HND/B.SC. This shows that most of the respondents are educated. It revealed that 56.7% respondents were Muslim, and 43.3% of the respondents were Christians. This is to show that both religions were fairly represented in the study. It revealed that 74.7% of the respondents were Yoruba and 25.3% of the respondents were Igbo. This shows that there are more Yoruba into cooperative in Ijebu Division of Ogun State compared to other tribes. Majority 60.2 % of the respondents had household size ranging from 4 – 6 household members while the least household size was 2 household members ranging from 10 and above household. Thus, shows that most of the respondents were in need of funds due to responsibilities. It revealed that 18% of the respondents earn lower than ₦40,000 annually, 32% of the respondents earns

within the range of ₦40,000 - ₦80,000 annually, 32% of the respondents earns within the range of ₦80,001 - ₦120,000 annually, 4.7% of the respondents earns within the range of ₦120,001 - ₦160,000 annually and 12.7% of the respondents earns above ₦160,000 annually. This shows that only few of the members are living beyond the minimum standard of living. It revealed that 19.3% of the respondents have been

operating in less than 2 years, 64% of the respondents have been operating in the range of 2 to 7 years, 8.7% of the respondents have been operating in the range of 8 to 13 years and 8% of the respondents have been operating for more than 14 years. This shows that most of the respondents started their business less than 7 years ago.

**Table 1: Distribution of Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents**

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Mean
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	37	24.7	
Female	113	75.3	
<b>Marital status</b>			
Single	15	10	
Married	121	80.7	
Divorced	9	6	
Separated	5	3.3	
<b>Age (years)</b>			
18 – 30	38	25.3	
31 – 40	51	34	
41 – 50	52	34.7	
51 >	9	6	40 years
<b>Educational status</b>			
No education	17	11.3	
O' level	58	38.7	
ND / NCE	53	35.3	
HND / BSC	22	14.7	
<b>Religion</b>			
Christianity	65	43.3	
Islam	85	56.7	
Total	150	100	
<b>Ethnic Affiliation</b>			
Yoruba	112	74.7	
Igbo	38	25.3	
<b>Household size</b>			
≤ 3	27	18.2	
4 – 6	81	60.2	
7 – 9	39	26.0	

10 ≥	3	2.0	5 members
<b>Annual Income</b>			
≤ ₦40,000	28	18.7	
₦40,000 – ₦80,000	48	32	
₦80,001 – ₦120,000	48	32	
₦120,001 – ₦160,000	7	4.7	
₦160,000 >	19	12.7	₦105,006.67
<b>Length of business operation</b>			
Below 2 years	29	19.3	
2 – 7 years	96	64	
8 – 13 years	13	8.7	
14 years and above	12	8	5.77

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

### Description of the Roles of Cooperative Societies in Enhancing the Survival of Small-Scale Businesses

Table 2 below shows the roles of cooperative societies in enhancing the survival of small scale businesses; financial assistance through loans, grants or investment opportunity ranked first scoring 4.73. 72.7% strongly agreed and 27.3% agreed that cooperative enhance their small scale enterprise. Shared resources such as equipment, facilities or knowledge ranked second scoring 4.68. 81.3% strongly agreed, 8% agreed, 8% undecided and 2.7% disagreed that cooperative reduce individual cost and increase efficiency in small scale businesses. Reaching larger markets and securing better prices ranked third with a mean score of 4.65. 68% strongly agreed, 29.3% agreed and 2.7% were undecided. Shared knowledge and skills also ranked third with a mean score of 4.65. 74.7% strongly agreed, 21.3% agreed, 2.7% were disagreed and 1.3% were strongly disagreed that cooperative provide platform for members regarding business management.

Gender quality ranked fourth with the mean score of 4.64. 66% strongly agreed, 32% agreed and 2% were undecided that cooperative empower women. Security tenure ranked fifth with the mean score of 4.53. 74.7% strongly agreed, 11.3% agreed, 6% were undecided and 8% were disagreed. Bargaining power also ranked fifth with the mean score of 4.53. 61.3% strongly agreed, 30.7% agreed and 8% were undecided that cooperative society improves the bargaining power of members’ small-scale business. Legal framework ranked sixth with the mean score of 4.47. 56% strongly agreed, 40% agreed, 2.7% disagreed and 1.3% were strongly disagreed about strengthening regulatory framework for small scale enterprise. Enhancing skills and knowledge ranked seventh scoring 4.42. 60% strongly agreed, 30.7% agreed, 1.3% undecided, 7.3% disagreed and 7% strongly disagreed that cooperative improve small scale enterprise productivity and competitiveness. Insurance services also ranked seventh with the mean score of 4.42. 48% strong agreed, 46.7% agreed, 4.7% were undecided and 7%

were disagreed. Advocacy is ranked eighth with the mean score of 4.41. 57.3% strongly agreed, 34% agreed, 4% undecided, 1.3% disagreed and 3.3% strongly disagreed that cooperative advocates for the interest of small scale members. Facilitating access to government programs also ranked eighth with the mean score of 4.41. 54.7% strongly agreed, 40% agreed, 2.7% were disagreed and 2.7% were strongly disagreed. Mutual support ranked ninth with the mean score of 4.39. 50.7% strongly agreed, 40.7% agreed, 6% undecided and 2.7% disagreed. Risk management ranked tenth with the mean score of 4.37. 50% strongly agreed, 36.7% agreed and 13.3% undecided that cooperative societies help small scale businesses to manage risk related to fluctuation in demand, supply chain disruptions and other factors that may affect their operations. Linkages among members' enterprise and other business organization also ranked tenth with the mean score of 4.37. 52.7% strongly agreed, 36.7% agreed, 5.3% were undecided and 5.3% were disagreed. Protection from market fluctuations is ranked eleventh with the mean score of 4.31. 57.3% strongly agreed,

30% agreed, 6% undecided and 6.7% were strongly disagreed that cooperative societies provide a safety net for small scale enterprises, protecting them from market fluctuations, natural disasters or other unforeseen challenges. Bargaining power is ranked twelfth with the mean score of 4.26. 61.3% strongly agreed, 30.7% agreed and 8% were undecided. Networking and information is ranked thirteen with the mean score of 4.25. 57.3% strongly agreed, 28% agreed, 5.3% undecided, 1.3% disagreed and 8%strongy disagreed that cooperative facilitates networking and information sharing among members. Access to technology is ranked fourteenth with the mean score of 4.17. 38% strongly agreed, 48% were agreed, 9.3% were undecided, 2.0% were disagreed and 2.7% were strongly disagreed that cooperative provides access to new technologies and information. Promoting a favorable business environment is ranked last with the mean score of 3.91. 6% strongly agreed, 84% agreed, 4.7%undecided and 5.3% were disagreed that cooperative offer advocacy and policy support to promote a favorable business environment.

**Table 2 Distribution of the Roles of Cooperative Societies in Enhancing the Survival of Small-Scale Businesses**

VARIABLES	SA F (%)	A F (%)	U F (%)	D F (%)	SD F (%)	Mean $\bar{x}$	RANK
Cooperative societies provide financial assistance through loans, grants or investment opportunity to members in enhancing their small-scale enterprise	109 (72.7)	41 (27.3)	–	–	–	4.73	1 <sup>st</sup>
Cooperative societies assist members engaging in small business enterprises reach larger market and secure better prices for their goods and services	102 (68)	44 (29.3)	4 (2.7)	–	–	4.65	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Cooperative societies allow shared resources such as equipment, facilities or knowledge in reducing individual cost and increasing efficiency in small scale businesses	122 (81.3)	12 (8)	12 (8)	4 (2.7)	–	4.68	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Cooperative societies offer training programs and capacity- building initiatives to enhance the skills and the knowledge of their members, empowering small-scale enterprises to improve their productivity and competitiveness	90 (60)	46 (30.7)	2 (1.3)	11 (7.3)	1 (0.7)	4.42	7 <sup>th</sup>
Cooperative societies provide a safety net for small scale enterprises, protecting them from market fluctuations, natural disasters or other unforeseen challenges	86 (57.3)	45 (30)	9 (6)	–	10 (6.7)	4.31	11 <sup>th</sup>
Cooperative societies advocate for the interest of small-scale enterprises at local, regional and national levels, lobbying for supportive policies, regulations and infrastructure development	86 (57.3)	51 (34)	6 (4)	2 (1.3)	5 (3.3)	4.41	8 <sup>th</sup>
Cooperative societies provide insurance services to members who are also small business owners	72 (48)	70 (46.7)	7 (4.7)	1 (0.7)	–	4.42	7 <sup>th</sup>
Cooperative societies establish linkages among members' enterprise and other business organization	79 (52.7)	55 (36.7)	8 (5.3)	8 (5.3)	–	4.37	10 <sup>th</sup>
Cooperative societies improve bargaining power of members' small businesses	92 (61.3)	46 (30.7)	12 (8.0)	–	–	4.26	12 <sup>th</sup>
Cooperative societies promote innovation and product development	88 (58.7)	33 (22)	13 (8.7)	12 (8)	4 (2.7)	4.53	5 <sup>th</sup>

Cooperative societies promote gender equality and empower women entrepreneurs	99 (66)	48 (32)	3 (2)	-	-	4.64	4 <sup>th</sup>
Cooperative societies provide access to new technologies and information	57 (38)	72 (48)	14 (9.3)	3 (2.0)	4 (2.7)	4.17	14 <sup>th</sup>
Cooperative societies strengthen the legal and regulatory frame work for small businesses	84 (56)	60 (40)	-	4 (2.7)	2 (1.3)	4.47	6 <sup>th</sup>

Source: Field survey, 2024.

**Description of the Factors that affect the performance of cooperatives on small scale enterprises**

The Logit regression model was used to identify the factors influencing cooperative success in small-scale firms, as shown in Table 3 below. The findings indicate that six (6) of the eleven (11) factors regressed have a substantial impact on cooperative performance in small-scale firms. The chi-square value was 55.82, with a p-value less than 0.01 and a log likelihood function of -61.962815. As a result, the sigma square was statistically significant, suggesting that the model fits well. Gender (X2), Household Size (X3), Educational Level (X4), Main Occupation (X6), Business Experience (X7), and Business Income (X10) are the factors with significant coefficients. It should be highlighted that a positive sign on a parameter indicates that greater values of the variables improve the chance of cooperatives performing well in small-scale businesses. Similarly, a negative co-efficient indicated that larger values of the factors reduced the likelihood of cooperative performance for small-scale firms. Gender is positively significant; the more people join cooperative the more the financial capacity and strength of the society increases and this will influence the performance of

cooperative on small scale businesses positively. Household size is also positively significant; this implies that once the household size is getting large there will be financial burden on them so this will make them to join cooperative and this will improve their performance. Educational level is also positively significant; because well-educated members tend to have high sense of reasoning and apply their level of education to cooperative to improve the performance of cooperative. Member’s main occupation negatively significant; this implies that if the member is engaging in a non-profitable business in which he always run at loss which could arise from high business risk or seasonality of the business produce, this will reduce the member’s contribution to the society and also affect the performance of cooperative on the business because business loans granted to the business might not be recovered. Business experience is also negatively significant; this implies that the higher the knowledge the member has in his business will significantly increase his ego and make him not want to learn more on his business which will affect the business and cooperative performance on the business. Business income is also positive significant; this implies that the more the member earn

will influence the amount he will contribute to his ordinary savings and share capital in the cooperative society, this will increase the

financial capability and its influence on small scale businesses.

**Table 3: Distribution of the Factors that affect the performance of cooperatives on small scale enterprises**

Variables	Unstandardized Coefficient	Std. error	t-static	significance	95% conf.	Interval
Constant	-2.656645	1.213937	-2.19	0.029	-5.035918	-.2773719
Age (X <sub>1</sub> )	-0.1089626	0.5787367	-0.19	0.851	-1.243266	1.02534
Gender (X <sub>2</sub> )	2.007062	0.7573467	2.65	0.008 ***	0.5226895	3.491434
Household size (X <sub>3</sub> )	2.953043	0.5803774	5.09	0.000 ***	1.815524	4.090562
Educational level (X <sub>4</sub> )	1.223607	0.5978	2.05	0.041 **	0.0518898	2.395325
Business Size (X <sub>5</sub> )	-.3184522	0.7470146	-0.43	0.670	-1.782574	1.145669
Main Occupation (X <sub>6</sub> )	-1.339724	0.5341483	-2.51	0.012 **	-2.386636	-.2928128
Business experience (X <sub>7</sub> )	-1.457948	0.7077358	-2.06	0.039 **	-2.845085	-.0708115
Labour Cost (X <sub>8</sub> )	-0.3320653	0.7054786	-0.47	0.638	-1.714778	1.050647
Business income (X <sub>9</sub> )	1.107856	0.5582657	1.98	0.047 **	0.0136755	2.202037
Cooperative membership (X <sub>10</sub> )	-0.698486	0.5291502	-1.32	0.187	-1.735601	.3386293
Awareness of credit sources (X <sub>11</sub> )	1.207906	0.7833461	1.54	0.123	-0.3274238	2.743236

Source: Field survey, 2024

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -89.871004

Iteration 1: log likelihood = -63.3065

Iteration 2: log likelihood = -61.977718

Iteration 3: log likelihood = -61.962819

Iteration 4: log likelihood = -61.962815

Logistic regression Number of obs = 150

LR chi2(11) = 55.82

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Log likelihood = -61.962815 Pseudo R2 = 0.3105

### Conclusion and Recommendation

The study concludes that cooperative societies substantially benefit small-scale enterprises by providing financial assistance, allowing shared resources, and assist members engaging in small business enterprises reach larger markets. These benefits contribute to enhanced operational efficiency and market reach. However, challenges such as competition from larger companies, management issues and Limited financial resources. Therefore, while cooperatives play a crucial role in supporting small businesses, there is a need

for ongoing interventions and strategies to address these challenges and further leverage the advantages of cooperative membership. Based on the findings of the study, it is recommended that men should be advised to join cooperative societies in the study areas, and that there should be a comprehensive training for cooperative members to improve their management skills and business strategies and policies that provide financial support and favourable regulations for cooperatives to better assist small-scale enterprises should be implemented.

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