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Determinant Factors Affecting Loan Repayment Performance of Women Borrowers from Micro Finance Institutions in Southwest Ethiopia: Evidence from Four Woredas around Gilgel Gibe Hydroelectric Power Dam

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Abstract- The aim of microcredit is to help the poor and lower income group to get funds for their business activities and to improve their lives. Also Ethiopian government use and promote microcredit as a bridge to eradicate poverty and for women's empowerment. In reverse, many women's are loan defaulter than other borrowers. But, there are a limited number of researches attempted to explore determinant factors affecting loan repayment performance in the case of women borrower of micro finance institutions by using empirical data, especially in the study country and almost no for the study area. So to fill this gap, we conduct a cross-sectional study with overall aim of assessing determinant factors affecting loan repayment performance in the case of women borrowers from micro finance institutions. We employed a multi-stage sampling approach and a total of 182 women's, which 85 borrowers were defaulter and 97 non-defaulters. Data were collected by using a structured questionnaire on background characteristics of women's and their household. Further, additional data were collected on characteristics specific to determinant factors affecting loan repayment performance. Then, both household and respondents background characteristics were summarized and reported using various descriptive statistics, such as, tables, and summary statistics. In this connection, researchers' collect data from primary and secondary sources and analyzed by using Binary logistic regression model. Depending on the main objective of the study nine independent variables are selected to evaluate determinant factors, out of which six variables are significant and the remaining three variables are insignificant. Namely, age of respondents, education level of respondents, Sufficiency of loan for intended purpose, type of residences, using of loan for intended purpose, and number of group member are statistically significant. However, the extents to which these variables relate with the dependent variable were different. The results of the study show that Sufficiency of loan for intended activities increases the borrowers' loan repayment probability by 11.03 times and using loan for intended purpose increases the borrowers' loan repayment performance probability by 3.32 times. Many women's are citing MFIs are mostly focusing on profit maximization rather than helping the poor, for example interest rate of MFIs was higher than commercial banks, which is contrast with the aim of MFI. So it needs more attention as well as correction from policy makers.

Keywords: loan repayment, women borrowers, MFIs, binary logistic regression.

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I. Introduction

a) Background of the Study

Women constitute half of the world's population, accomplish nearly two thirds of its work hours but still receive only one tenth of income and one percent of world's property. Also gender discrimination is dissimilar and common in developing countries (Kalai, 2004).

Microfinance Institutions, financial services designed for poor people has been renowned for its ability to reach out to women and enhance their welfare. Study conducted in Kenya shows that, Women entrepreneurs in Kenya are the key to economic growth because they are generating employment. However, women owned businesses could contribute more than what they are doing today. A growing amount of research shows that countries that fail to address gender barriers are losing out on significant economic growth. Without increased attention to the gender dimensions of economic development, Kenya is therefore unlikely to meet its growth targets. This leads to demonstrates that addressing gender barriers in Kenya could generate significant economic growth for the country (Omonywa and Muturi, 2015).

Goetz and Gupta (1996) and Noponen (1990) argued that, impact on empowerment cannot be inferred from take-up of financial services or repayment levels. Women may repay through taking loans elsewhere and getting into serious debt while loans may be controlled by men. Some researchers have expressed concerns that women's micro-finance programs may be merely using women as unpaid debt collectors mediating between development agencies and male family members, increasing their dependency on men and/or conflicts between women to fulfill repayment targets.

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According to Kabeer (2001), "…these conflicting conclusions about the 'empowerment' potential of credit for women are both apparent and real. What appears to be contradictory findings concerning, for instance, the extent to which credit exacerbates or lessens violence against women, enables or fails to enable them to acquire independent assets, is associated with an increase or decrease in their living standards is partly a difference in methodology. It reflects the fact that some studies relied largely on statistical data and significance tests for their findings while others relied on more qualitative, sometimes anecdotal, evidence. Conflicting conclusions about the impact of credit also reflect differences in the questions asked by different evaluations. "In conclusion she argued that, by and large, the negative evaluations focused on processes of loan use while the positive ones focused on outcomes associated with, and attributed to, access to loans. The validity of both sets of measures depends on their conceptual clarity and on the validity of their underlying grounds.

Undeniably women entrepreneurs around the world are making a difference. They contribute numerous ideas and a great deal of energy and capital resources to their communities, and generate jobs as well as create additional work for suppliers and other spin-off business linkages (Common wealth secretariat, 2002). Siwadi and Mhangami, 2011 adds that, it is undeniable that women entrepreneurs are the major actors in that sector and contributors to economic development and are becoming increasingly visible in the local economies of the developing counties.

Generally, the main objective of the study was to identifying determinant Factors affecting Loan Repayment performance of women borrowers from Micro Finance Institutions in South West Ethiopia, in the Case of four woredas around Gilgel Gibe Hydroelectric Power Dam.

b) Justification of the Study

According to many studies around the world Women entrepreneurs have been seen as a major force for innovation, job creation and economic growth. Even though the crucial role they play, women entrepreneurs continue to face a number of challenges. For example: loan repayment default (failure to repay their loans in time), discrimination (at household and organizational level), lack of access to finance, lack of education, and lack of training regarding to their business are few amongst to others. Though there is growing interest in women funding through women enterprise fund and a number of micro-financing institutions. Kamanza, (2014) state that, loan repayment by women is a big challenge which leads to reduction of their potential to positively contribute to the economy.

One way to tackle the loan repayment problem is to investigate the factors which affect the loan repayment of MFIs., although loan repayment is determined by willingness, ability and other characteristics of the borrowers; businesses characteristics and characteristics of the lending institutions including product designs, training, credit rationing and suitability of their products to borrowers. Regarding their characteristics, even if it is the only case; repayment of loans depends on the willingness and ability of the borrowers to repay was the main. Therefore, individual borrowers can either repay their loans or choose to default. It is also true that the factors influencing loan repayment capacity among borrowers are not only likely to differ by programs but also differ from country to country depending on the domestic business and economic environment (Tundui, C. and Tundui, W., 2013).

Study conducted by Fikadu G. and Wondaferahu M., (2016) stated that, even if micro finance institutions have a positive impact/role on women economic empowerment, loan repayment problem was seen on some women clients of micro finance institutions. Therefore, the researchers were motivated to look into the determinant factors affecting loan repayment performance of women borrowers of micro finance institution clients in the study area.

II. Literature Review

a) Microcredit and Loan Repayment

Microcredit is just a small credit given to the poor that engaged in microenterprise or for the purpose of income-generating activities. On the other hand, microfinance encompasses broad financial services given to the poor and low-income group for many reasons and not just for income generating activities. Woller& Parsons (2002) describe microfinance as the second revolution in credit theory and policy where the first revolution is microcredit. Microfinance institutions (MFIs) were established to fill the gap in the financial services sector by providing funds to the poor and lower income group and thus alleviating poverty and enhance their business activities. The Microfinance Institutions provide funds for start-up business or for working capital.

In addition, some Microfinance Institutions also provide funds for non-business activities such as for education and emergencies purpose. In the credit market, agency problem, moral hazard and adverse selection exist because of information asymmetries. Information asymmetries are the main obstacle for Microfinance Institutions to provide loans to clients. Financial institutions usually requires business proposal, borrower past credit information and collateral before approving the loan. MFIs offer credit through group-based lending method to mitigate agency problems, moral hazard and adverse selection and to replace the collateral requirement. In group-based lending,

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borrowers must form a group before applying loans and they also responsible to other loan members. If one member default, the others will be responsible to pay the loan or they will be denied access for the next loans.

Microfinance Institutions are usually non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who are not profit-oriented. NGOs assume poverty is created through social processes that deprive the poor of their rightful access to social resources, including credit. These NGOs help the poor to find credits to support their small enterprises or income-generating activities. These institutions acted as a financial intermediation like formal bank. The difference between formal banks and microfinance institutions (MFIs) is the former focus on rich clients, while the latter to MFIs clients who are poor people. According to Remenyi (2000), subsidized credit and subsidized banking with the poor are inimical to "best practice in microfinance". Moreover, Microfinance Institutions also offered skills training and marketing to their clients.

b) Microcredit and Women Borrowers

Beverly et al., 2011 states that, the government and the corporate world have come up with a number of financing schemes aimed at providing loans to women entrepreneurs. According to Kamanza 2014, this effort mostly turns to be unfruitful due to poor loan repayment. In addition, business failure influences loan, gender roles, borrower's entrepreneurial skills and diversion of loan funds by borrowers. These factors have made the financial institutions to be skeptical about the entrepreneurial abilities of women.

Lending to the poor or lower income group raises many debates among practitioners and academicians. The poor are usually excluded from credit facilities because of many reasons. These include insufficient collateral to support their loans, high transaction costs, unstable income, lower literacy and high monitoring costs. Usually they survive through involvement in micro business activities or informal activities that comprises food processing and sales, small scale agriculture, services, crafts and petty trading. However, these activities actually contribute a number of total employment and gross domestic product (GDP) to the country. Micro and small enterprises (MEs) have been recognized as a major source of employment and income in many countries of the low income country (Mead &Liedholm, 1998).

c) Microfinance Program and Women's Participation in Ethiopia

According to Itana et al, 2004; until 1990s, the sources of finance for rural and urban poor and micro and small enterprise operators in Ethiopia were confined only to informal sources of finance like Arataabedar (local money lenders in local version), and relatives are the main sources. They also added that, starting in the mid-1990s, following the drought of 1984/85, some Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) introduced the idea of saving and credit among poor people as a strategy for rehabilitation and development, which the local people assumed as aid. But when government programs operated with in collaboration of international financial institutions came into the picture.

With the substantial measures taken to liberalize the financial sector, Ethiopian government take action for emphasizing the role of MFIs by made proclamation. Micro-financing is taken as a core to eradicate poverty through implying capital to subsistence agriculture and micro enterprises. Following the Agricultural Development Led Industrialization strategy of the Ethiopian government, financing rural community has been considered as an important tool for agricultural and food security (Belay, 2002).

In order with the development of micro-finance institutions, the Government of Ethiopia arrangement participatory rules and policies which gave room for women productivity. Padma and Swamy (2003) noted that, government has formulated and issued the Ethiopian Women's Policy to accelerate the economic and social improvement of women. This new policy gives special attention to rural women by 'facilitating the necessary conditions whereby they can have access to basic services and to ways and means of lightening their workload'. Consequently, all development programs at national and regional levels should be able to integrate gender concerns in their plans and programs to guarantee that women participate, contribute, benefit recognized.

III. Methodology of the Study

a) Study Area and Design

A cross-sectional Study design was employed to look Factors affecting Loan Repayment of Micro Finance Institutions borrowers in South West Ethiopia. Among the four woredas', two weredas, namely, Omo Nada and Sokoru was selected and from these two woredas', 6-pairs of villages are selected and paired based on various comparability factors, including similarity on, infrastructure availability, communication facilities and other socioeconomic characteristics, such as literacy rate, topography, access to electric power, and presence of other development programs.

b) Sampling Method and Sample Size

For this study multi-stage probability sampling techniques were used. Since the members are large in number they are divided by groups and randomly selected for data collection. 182 samples have been collected for the research from all selected areas for the study. All women at working age and residing in the selected kebeles for more than six month consitituted as the study population.

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c) *Method of Data Collection and Sources of Data*

A structured interview schedule questioner was prepared by the researchers and used for collecting data from the rural and sub-urban women who are member of Micro finance institution for more than one year. The study was undertaken in rural and sub-urban areas of the study region. Both primary and secondary data's were used. Primary data is enumerated from a field survey in the study area. Secondary data were collected from governmental and non-governmental organization reports, internet and related documents.

d) *Data Analysis and Estimation Techniques of Econometric Model*

Data analysis was done after all the relevant data collection from the respondents. The empirical analyses of the study were conducted using both descriptive statistics and econometric regression model. Descriptive statistics discussion were made by using measures like percentages and cross-tabulation used for comparing borrowers not paid credit/defaulters/ and paid credit/ non defaulters /in various explanatory variables and to interpret the data.

To analyze studies that involves qualitative choice, especially to evaluate dichotomous variables most studies used logit and probit. The logit and probit formulations are quite comparable, the main difference being that the former has slightly flatter tails; that is, the normal curve approaches the axes more quickly (Gujarati, 1988). Logit model has got advantage over probit in the analysis of dichotomous outcome variable in that, it is extremely flexible and easily used model from mathematical point of view and results in a meaningful interpretation. (Hosmer and Lemeshew, 1989).

Therefore, binary logistic regression model was applied for analyzing the qualitative data which deals with loan repayment performance on nine explanatory variables that would be included in the study. Loan repayment status was a dependent variable, while different background characteristics of respondent, socioeconomic, business related and micro finance institution related factors would be considered as independent variables. In this case the value of this dependent variable (loan repayment performance) is 0 and 1, if borrowers paid a loan on time it takes 1 and otherwise 0. The functional relationship between the probability of loan repayment performance and explanatory variables specified as:

Let Y_{ij} be the ith women's loan repayment performance (a binary outcome, 1= alone, 0=otherwise) living in the j^{th}kebele.

$$Y_{ij} \sim Bernoulli(P_j)$$

$$log\frac{P_j}{1-P_j} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \cdots + \beta_k X_k$$

where, P_j is the population proportion of loan repayment performance of women's in the jth kebele, $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_k$ individual level and other related characteristics of the study subjects and $\beta_0, \beta_1, \ldots \beta_k$ are their associated regression coefficients or parameter to be studded.

Loan repayment performance Function of this study defined as:

$$LRP = f(AG, ME, EL, TL, NHHM, NGM, SLFIP, ILIP, ALFMFI)$$

Where,
LRP= Loan repayment performance (Dependent variable)
AG= Age
TL= Type of Locality
ME= Marital Status
EL= Educational Level
NGM= Number of Group Member
NHHM= Number of Household Member
ALFMFI= Amount of loan Approved by MFIs
SLIP= Sufficiency of Loan for intended purpose
ILIP= Investing Loan on intended purpose

IV. Result and Discussion

a) *Back Ground Characteristics of the Respondents*

Information collected on the characteristics of the households and respondents was important to, understand and interpret the finding of the survey and provide indicators of the representativeness of the survey. The information is also useful in understanding and identifying the possible factors that affect loan repayment performance women borrowers.

Among 182 of households, 142(78%) were male headed and 40(22%) are female headed. The average household size, 139(76.3%) were less than or equal to 5 membership and 43(23.6%) are greater than 5 household member size. As expected from total respondents 133(73.1%) no education or they are not write and read at all, 41(22.5%) primary education and 8(4.4%) secondary and higher education. Out of total population of study between age of 25-32 covers the highest percent which is 138(75.8%) and the lowest percent of age group was between 40-47 years of age, which count 7(3.8%). Lastly, 142(78%) respondents are married or live with their husband, 29(15.9%) divorced and only 11(6%) of them are widowed (Annex I; Table 1) Generally result of the study survey indicates that, households in the study area were predominantly male headed, which shows almost the same result with the study country and also a common feature of most African countries. Almost around one in four households are headed by women with the proportion of female-headed households much higher in urban than in rural areas. Depending on the finding and theoretical arguments it is possible to say that, family sizes in rural areas were higher than urban area.

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b) *Asset Ownership of Respondents and their Household*

The study survey result shows that, 169(92.6%) of household respondents have their own houses while 13(7.2) respondent's household does not have it. Meanwhile 158(86.9%) of respondents indicated the floor of their house is natural floor, while 20(10.9%) rudimentary floor and 4(2.2%) indicated their houses having finished floor. Concerning the main construction material for their home, 99(44.4%) of the respondents used natural roof, 3(1.6%) rudimentary roof and 80(44%) of respondents household finished roof. In addition 134(73.6%) of respondent used natural wall, 43(25.8%) rudimentary wall and only 1(0.5%) have finished wall. However, only 59(32.4%) of respondents indicated that they have electricity while the majorities 123(67.8%) do not have electricity in their home (Annex I; Table 2).

Regarding to household effect, majority of respondents 169(94.5%) of households have radio and only 9(5.5%) of them does not have it. However, only 31(17%) households have television at home. Among the total respondents of the study, around one third of them said that, their household does not have their own land for agricultural. This indicates that households, in rural Ethiopia are much less likely to possess consumer items like televisions, radios and electricity when compared with urban areas (Ibid).

c) *Determinant Factors affecting Loan Repayment Performance of Women Borrowers'*

The result of binary logistic regression model on determinant factors affecting loan repayment performance of borrowers is presented in table I below. A total of nine explanatory variables were considered in the econometric model. Out of which six variables were found to be significant. These were age of respondents, education level of respondents, Sufficiency loan to start business/intended purpose, residence type, using of loan for intended purpose, and number of group member. The coefficients of half of these significant variables were negative and half of them were positive, those are using of loan for intended purpose, number of group member and sufficiency of loan to start business or sufficiency of loan for intended purpose. However, the extent to which these variables relate with the dependent variable is different.

The age variable was negatively and significantly influencing loan repayment at 5% significant level. If the other variables held constant, a unit increase in the respondents' age decreases the probability of being defaulter by 0.173 times when compared to the other category. It is possible to say that through a time aged respondents more responsible for their activities became settled and accumulate wealth more than youngsters.

The education level was negatively and significantly influencing loan repayment at 5% significance level. The probability of the loan repayment rate of educated/secondary and above educational level respondents to became loan repayment defaulter is higher by 0.008 when compared to respondents those are no education/not write and read, other variables are remaining constant. This figure revels that the borrowers whose educational level increased by attending one more year at school have the probability of decreasing the loan repayment performance/becoming defaulter by 0.008 times less than the borrowers who have lesser education level/illiterates. This may be suggests that more educated borrowers are governmental workers and the inflation problem happened in the country may be have impact on loan repayment performance. This finding result was not in similar with the study conducted by Shaik Abdul M. P. and Tolosa N., at 2014.

Sufficiency of Loan to Start Business variable was positively and significantly influencing borrowers' loan repayment performance. It became significant predictor of borrowers' loan repayment performance at 5% significance level. As indicated under binary logistic regression result, Sufficiency loan to start business/for intended purpose increases the borrowers' loan repayment probability by 11.03 times. But this result was in parallel with study conducted by J.T.O.Oke, et al, (2007) and, Shaik Abdul M. P. and Tolosa N., 2014. Therefore, these positive preconditions enable borrowers to enhance loan repayment performance better.

Type of Residence variable also found to influence borrowers' loan repayment performance negatively and significantly at 5% significance level. Keeping the other factors constant, living in rural area were decreases the probability of being defaulter by 0.015 times. This is may be inflation problem happened in the country before and at the time of data collection. According to country governmental as well as private media reports the inflation affects more urban areas community rather than rural area. Also Using of Loan for Intended Purpose variable was found to influence positively and significantly the borrowers' loan repayment performance at 5% significance level. Using of loan for intended purpose increases the borrowers' loan repayment performance probability by 3.32 times. This study result was parallel with the study conducted by Shaik Abdul M. P. and Tolosa N., 2014.

The number of group member's variable was positively and significantly influencing borrowers' loan repayment performance. It became significant predictor of borrowers' loan repayment performance at 5% significance level. As indicated under binary logistic regression result, when number of group member increases by one, the borrowers' loan repayment probability increases by 1.18 times. This result was the in parallel with study conducted by J.T.O.Oke, et al, 2007. This result also indicates that, these positive

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preconditions enable borrowers to enhance loan repayment performance.

Table 1: Binary Logistic Regression Result

Independent Variables	B	Sig.	Exp(B)
Sufficiency of loan to start business	2.406	.009	11.093
Residence type	-4.211	.002	.015
Age of respondent	-1.755	.019	.173
Saving type (voluntary or compulsory)	-.862	.162	.422
Marital status of respondents	-.894	.391	.409
Educational level	-4.884	.000	.008
Number of household member	-1.005	.006	.366
Using loan for intended purpose	8.082	.000	3.235
Amount of loan approved by MFIs	-1.183	.177	.306
Number of group member	.597	.001	1.816

Source: Survey result, 2015.
Where, B=regression coefficient, Exp (B) = odds ratio, Sig. = significance

V. Summary and Conclusion

The aim of Micro finance institutions is to give financial service, especially microcredit for the poor of poor and low income. In spite of the fact, women coverage of poor of poor and low income group was very high. Microfinance programs are currently being promoted by the government as well as nongovernmental organizations as a key approach for addressing both eradicating poverty and women's empowerment in Ethiopia. And micro credit have a positive impact to address the objective of micro finance institution as well as governmental policy to poverty alleviating and serving the poor, especially solving socio economic problem of women which leads to empowerment. Besides to this positive impact many studies shows that, loan repayment problem which is obstacle for both borrowers and lenders to achieve their objective. However, the main objective of this study was to identify the determinant factors that affect loan repayment performance of women borrowers from micro finance institution in south west Ethiopia.

The study result show that, 85(46.7%) of borrowers are defaulted in loan repayment and 97(53.3%) of respondents were non-defaulter. The figure indicate that the numbers of defaulters are almost nears to half of total borrowers. The respondents mention various reasons that contribute to their default in loan repayment; for example, lack of training and follow up, business idea does not work out, cash flow problems, failure in the business, lack of investing loan on intended purpose, in sufficiency of loan to start intended business/activities, the difference between amount of loan proposed by borrowers and approved by MFIs and interest rate is very high. Many of them are similar with the factors identified by this study. According to Remenyi (2000), subsidized credit and subsidized banking with the poor are inimical to “best practice in microfinance”. Moreover, Microfinance Institutions also offered skills training and marketing to their clients, which is not in similar with our finding.

Over all this study identifies significant factors affecting loan repayment performance by using of econometric model. Of total independent variables that affect loan repayment performance, nine variables six variables were statistical significant. From six significant variables three of them are affect positively, namely using of loan for intended purpose, number of group member and sufficiency of loan to start business or sufficiency of loan for intended purpose and the remaining are affect negatively.

The age variable was negatively and significantly influencing loan repayment performance. A unit increase in the respondents’ age decreases the probability of being defaulter by 0.173. This implies that through time aged respondents more responsible for their activities became settled and accumulate wealth more than youngsters. When borrowers educational level increased by attending one more year at school have the probability of increasing to becoming defaulter by 0.008 times. In short, there is inverse relationship between educational level and loan repayment. This did not conform to theoretical expectations in general and stated under literature as well as introduction of the study.

Sufficiency of loan to start business/for intended purpose increases the borrowers’ loan repayment probability by 11.03 times. Therefore, these positive preconditions enable borrowers to enhance loan repayment performance better. Living in rural area were decreases the probability of being defaulter by 0.015 times compared to urban area. Using of loan for intended purpose or activity increases the borrowers’ loan repayment performance probability by 3.32 times compared to those not investing/using for intended purpose. As indicated under binary logistic regression result, when number of group member increases by

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one, the borrowers' loan repayment performance probability increases by 1.18 times.

Finally, a determinant factor affecting loan repayment performance of women borrows from microfinance institution was identified with their different extent and significance. From the study result it is possible to conclude that, positive preconditions including training and better supervision enable borrowers to enhance loan repayment performance. The result indicate that, MFIs and other stockholders working for the beneficiary of women's must and essential to give attention on the specified problems. When women became defaulter they pay back the loan by selling any resource of the household that is enough to pay or by borrowing another loan from other Micro finance or from local money lenders with higher interest rate than microfinance. At the end of the day it leads the life of the whole family from hope to worthy than before.

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Annex I

Table 1: Background Characteristics of Respondents

Background Characteristics		Did you face any Difficult to Repay Last Round Loan					
		No		Yes		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Marital status	Married	71	39	71	39	142	78
	Divorced	25	13.7	4	2.2	29	15.9
	Widowed	1	0.5	10	5.5	11	6
	Total	97	53.3	85	46.7	182	100
Age	18-24	4	2.2	6	3.3	10	5.5
	25-32	79	43.4	59	32.4	138	75.8
	33-39	10	5.5	17	9.3	27	14.8
	40-47	4	2.2	3	1.6	7	3.8
	Total	97	53.3	85	46.7	182	100
Educational level	No education	59	32.4	74	40.7	133	73.1
	Primary education	30	16.5	11	6	41	22.5
	Secondary and above	8	4.4	0	0	8	4.4
	Total	97	53.3	85	46.7	182	100
Number of household	<or equal to 5	78	42.9	61	33.5	139	76.4
	>5	19	10.4	24	13.2	123	23.6
	Total	97	53.3	85	46.7	182	100
Residence	Urban	9	4.9	18	9.9	27	14.8
	Rural	88	48.4	67	36.8	155	85.2
	Total	97	53.3	85	46.7	182	100
Household headship status	Female	26	14.3	14	7.7	40	22
	Male	71	39	71	39	142	78
	Total	97	53.3	85	46.7	182	100

Source: Survey result, 2015

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Table 2: Asset Ownership of Respondents and their Household

Background Characteristics			Did you face any difficult to repay last round loan					
			No		Yes		Total	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Housing Characteristics	Main material of floor	Natural Floor	88	48.4	70	38.5	158	86.9
		Rudimentary Floor	7	3.8	13	7.1	20	10.9
		Finished Floor	2	1.1	2	1.1	4	2.2
		Total	97	53.3	85	46.7	182	100
	Main material of the roof	Natural Roof(Grass)	74	41.2	25	13.2	99	44.4
		Rudimentary Roofing	2	1.1	1	0.5	3	1.6
		Finished Roofing	20	11	60	33	80	44
		Total	97	53.3	85	46.7	182	100
	Main material of the wall	Natural Walls	77	42.3	57	31.3	134	73.6
		Rudimentary Walls	19	10.4	28	15.4	47	25.8
		Finished Walls	1	0.5	0	0	1	0.5
		Total	97	53.3	85	46.7	182	100
	Electricity	Yes	13	7.1	46	25.3	59	32.4
		No	84	46.2	39	21.4	123	67.6
		Total	97	53.3	85	46.7	182	100
Possession of Household Effect	Radio	Yes	89	48.9	84	46.2	169	94.5
		No	8	4.4	1	0.5	89	5.5
		Total	97	53.3	85	46.7	182	100
	Television	Yes	20	11	11	6	31	17
		No	77	42.3	74	40.7	151	83
		Total	97	53.3	85	46.7	182	100
Ownership of the house		Yes	94	51.6	75	41.2	169	92.8
		No	3	1.6	10	5.5	13	7.2
		Total	97	53.3	85	46.7	182	100
Ownership of agricultural land		Yes	72	39.6	61	33.5	133	73.1
		No	25	13.7	24	13.2	49	26.9
		Total	97	53.3	85	46.7	182	100
Ownership of livestock		Yes	91	50	71	39	162	89
		No	6	3.3	14	7.7	20	11
		Total	97	53.3	85	46.7	182	100

Source: Survey result, 2015

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