

**EFFECT OF SAVINGS AND CREDIT COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES PRODUCTS
ON ECONOMIC WELLBEING OF MEMBERS' HOUSEHOLDS IN NANDI
COUNTY, KENYA**

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REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF CO-
OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE CO-OPERATIVE UNIVERSITY OF
KENYA**

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DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been presented in any other university for any other award.

Sign 


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CERTIFICATION

This project has been submitted for examination with our approval as University supervisors.

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Date 3rd Nov, 2020

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Date 3rd NOV, 2020

Dr. Lucy Maina Kiganane

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my family for valuable support and understanding throughout my studies

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
ABSTRACT.....	xiii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	xiv
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3. Objectives of the study.....	4
1.4 Research Questions	5
1.5 Significance of the study	5
1.6 Scope Study.....	6
1.7 Limitations of the Study.....	6
1.8 Organization of the Study	6
1.9 Definition of Key Terms	6
CHAPTER TWO	8
LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 Introduction	8
2.2 Theoretical Review	8
2.2.1 Growth of Wealth Theory.....	8
2.2.2 Neoclassical Growth Theory	9
2.3 Empirical Literature Review	10
2.3.1 Deposits/ Saving and Members' Wellbeing	11
2.3.2 Credit Product and Members' Wellbeing.....	11
2.3.3 SACCO Members' Wellbeing.....	12
2.4 Conceptual Framework	14
CHAPTER THREE	17
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	17
3.1 Introduction	17
3.2 Research Design.....	17
3.3 Target Population	18
3.4 Sample Size.....	18
3.5 Data Collection.....	19
3.6 Data Collection Procedure	19
3.7 Pilot Study.....	19
3.7.1 Validity of the Instrument.....	20
3.7.2 Reliability of the Instrument.....	20
3.8 Data Analysis	20
3.9 Data Presentation.....	21
3.10 Ethical Consideration	21
CHAPTER FOUR.....	22
DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION	22

4.1 Introduction	22
4.2.1 Response Rate.....	22
4.2.2 Reliability Results.....	22
4.2 Background Information	23
4.2.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender	23
4.2.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age Category	23
4.2.3 Education Level	24
4.2.4 Main Source of Income	24
4.3 SACCOs Products (Male Member’s only)	25
4.4 Influence of SACCO Products on Economic Wellbeing of Members’ Households.....	39
4.5 Background Information (Female Gender)	51
4.6 SACCOs Products	52
4.7 Effect on Member’s Economic Wellbeing	54
4.8 Impact on Member Social Wellbeing.....	58
4.9 Response from the CEOs	65
4.9.1 Credit Products Offered By SACCOs to Members	65
4.9.2 Savings Products Offered By the SACCOs.....	65
4.9.3 Commonly Obtained Credit Facility	65
4.9.4 Effect Of Loans/Credit Products On members Economic Wellbeing.....	65
4.9.5 Negative Affects Of SACCOs Products the Economic Wellbeing of Members....	65
4.9.6 Effects of Sacco Products on the Social Wellbeing	65
4.9.7 Negative Effects SACCO Products	66
4.9.8 Measures Put In Place to Avert Negative Effects.....	66
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS.....	67
5.1 Introduction	67
5.2 Summary of the Findings	67
5.2.1 Deference’s And Trend In Uptake Of SACCO Products By Male And Female Members	67
5.2.2 Effects Of Sacco Products On The Social And Economic Wellbeing	68
5.2.3 Deference’s In Utilization of SACCO Credit Products between Male and Female Mebers	69
5.3 Conclusions	69
5.4 Recomedations	70
5.5 Suggestions For Further Research.....	70
REFERENCES.....	71
APPENDIX 1: MEMBER’S QUESTIONNAIRE.....	78
Appendix II: Authorization letter.....	99

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Operationalization of Variables	17
Table 4.1: Response Rate.....	22
Table 4.2: Reliability Results Variables	22
Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents by Gender	23
Table 4.4: Age Category	23
Table 4.5: Highest Academic Qualifications	24
Table 4.6: Main Source of Income	24
Table 4.7: Provision of Development Loans to SACCOs Members	25
Table 4.8: Trend in Seeking Of Development Loans	25
Table 4.9: Provision of Emergency Loans.....	26
Table 4.10: Trend in Seeking Of emergency loan from the SACCOs.....	26
Table 4.11: Provision of School Fees Loans	27
Table 4.12: Number Of Times Which The Respondent Had Sought School Fees Loan From The SACCO	27
Table 4.13: Provision of School Scholar plus Loan	28
Table 4.14: Trend in Seeking Of scholar plus loan from the SACCO	28
Table 4.15: Provision of School Instance Loan	29
Table 4.16: Trend In Seeking Instant Loan Product From The SACC.....	29
Table 4.17: Provision Of Make-Up Loans.....	29
Table 4.18: Numbers Of Times Which The Respondent Had Sought Make Up Loan From the SACCO	30
Table 4.19: Provision Of School Jitegemee, Jijengeor Jinue Loan	30
Table 4.20: Trend in Seeking Of Development Loans From The SACCO	31
Table 4.21: Provision of School FOSA advance Loan	31
Table 4.22: Trend in Seeking of FOSA Advance Loans From The SACCO	32

Table 4.23: Provision Of School Insurance Premium Finance	32
Table 4.24:Trend In Seeking Of Sought Insurance Premium Finance From The SACCO	33
Table 4.25: Provision Of School Fixed Deposit Account.....	33
Table 4.26:Member With Fixed Deposit Account With The SACCO	34
Table 4.27: Provision of Prime Accounts to SACCO Members	34
Table 4.28: Member With Prime Account With The SACCO	34
Table 4.29: Whether The Respondents Had Alpha Account With The SACCO	35
Table 4.30: Provision Of Deposit Account To SACCO Members	35
Table 4.31: Whether the respondents had deposit account with the SACCO	35
Table 4.32:Provision of Withdrawal Saving Account to SACCO Members.....	36
Table 4.33: Whether the Respondents Had Withdrawal Saving Account with The SACCO	36
Table 4.34:Provision of junior star account to SACCO members.....	36
Table 4.35:Whether The Respondents Had Junior Star Account With The SACCO.....	37
Table 4.36: Provision Of Provide Christmas To SACCO members.....	37
Table 4.37: Whether the Respondents Had Christmas Savings Account With The SACCO..	37
Table 4.38: Provision Of ELIMU Savings Account To SACCO Members	38
Table 4.39:Whether the respondents had ELIMU savings account with the SACCO	38
Table 4.40: Provision Of Holyday Savings Account To SACCO Members.....	39
Table 4.41:Whether The Respondents Had Holyday Savings Account With The SACCO....	39
Table 4.42:Whether The Respondents Had Ever Bought A Piece Of Land	39
Table 4.43:Acquisition of Piece of Land	40
Table 4.44: Whether the SACCO member had ever bought plot in any Town /Market in Kenya	40
Table 4.45:Whether the Respondents Had Ever bought a house in any town / market in Kenya	41
Table 4.46:Whether the SACCO member had built a rental house.....	41
Table 4.47: Whether the SACCO Member Had Constructed A House For Their Family	42

Table 4.48: Whether the SACCO member had a running business enterprise	42
Table 4.49: Involvement In Crop Farming	42
Table 4.50: Involvement In Dairy Farming Activities.....	43
Table 4.51: Loan From SACCO For Invest Economic Activity	43
Table 4.52: Impact of SACCO Loan On Household's Economic Wellbeing Of Household...	44
Table 4.53: Impact of SACCO loan on household's economic wellbeing of household	44
Table 4.54: Use of funds from SACCO to buy household items	45
Table 4.55: Use Of Funds From SACCO To Pay School Fees	45
Table 4.56: Use of funds from SACCO to Pay College Fees.....	45
Table 4.57: Use Of Funds From SACCO To Pay Hospital Fees.....	46
Table 4.58: Use of Funds from SACCO to Finance Burial Arrangements	46
Table 4.59: Use of funds from SACCO to Wedding Ceremony	46
Table 4.60: Use Of Funds From SACCO To Finance Party For A Member Of The Household	47
Table 4.61: Use Of Funds From SACCO To Finance Household For A Trip / Retreat.....	47
Table 4.62: Use Of Funds From SACCO To Purchase Clothing	48
Table 4.63: Use Of Funds From SACCO To Purchase Clothing For The Family Members ...	48
Table 4.64: Use of funds from SACCO to Pay House Rent.....	49
Table 4.65: Use of funds from SACCO to for Payment of Dowry.....	49
Table 4.66: Use Of Funds From SACCO To For To Fund Social Activity	49
Table 4.67: Impact Of SACCO Loan/ Product On Social Wellbeing Of The Household.....	50
Table 4.68: Impact of SACCO Loan/ Product On Individual Social Wellbeing And Of The Household	50
Table 4.69: Impact Of SACCO Loan/ Product Wellbeing Of The Household	51
Table 4.70: Main Economic Activity.....	51
Table 4.71: Whether The Respondents Was A Member Of A Particular SACCO	52
Table 4.72: Whether The Spouse Was A Member Of Any SACCO.....	52

Table 4.73:Whether The Spouses Had Ever Taken A Loan From SCCO.....	53
Table 4.74:Number of time which the spouse has taken loans from SACCO.....	53
Table 4.75:Whether The Spouses Had Ever Received Credit From SACCO	54
Table 4.76:Number Of Time Which The Spouse Had Received Money From SACCO	54
Table 4.77:Acquisition of Piece of Land	54
Table 4.78:Use of loans from SACCO’s to purchase plot in any town /market in Kenya	55
Table 4.79:Use of finances obtained from SACCO’s to pay rental house	55
Table 4.80:Whether the Spouse Had Ever Build a House for Family to Stay In	56
Table 4.81:Whether the spouse was running any business enterprise	56
Table 4.82: Involvement in Crop Farming	56
Table 4.83: Involvement in dairy faming	57
Table 4.84:Use of Loan from A SACCO to Invest In Any Economic Activity	57
Table 4.85:Use Of Loans Obtained From SACCO To Finance Family Function.....	58
Table 4.86: Use of Loans Obtained From SACCO to Purchase Household Items.....	58
Table 4.87: Use Of Loans Obtained From SACCO To Pay School Fees.....	58
Table 4.88: Use Of Loans Obtained From SACCO To Pay College Fee.....	59
Table 4.89: Use Of Loans Obtained From SACCO To Pay Hospital Bill	59
Table 4.90:Use Of Loans Obtained From SACCO To Organize Burial For A Family Member	60
Table 4.91:Use of Loans Obtained from the SACCO to pay for wedding	60
Table 4.92:Use Loans from the SACCO toOrganize a Party Household	61
Table 4.93:Use Loans from the SACCO to Finance Holyday in or Outside Kenya	61
Table 4.94: Use of Finance Obtained From the SACCO to Buy Clothing for Him	62
Table 4.95:Use of finance obtained from the SACCO to buy clothing for member of his household	62
Table 4.96: Use of finance obtained from the SACCO for a rented residential house.....	62
Table 4.97:Use Of Finance Obtained From The SACCO To Pay Dowry.....	63

Table 4.98: Utilization of finances obtained from the SACCO.....	63
Table 4.99: Whether the SACCO Loans Helped To Improve the Social Wellbeing of the Household	64
Table 4.100: Negative Impact of SACCO Loans on Household’s Social Wellbeing	64

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework	15
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ABSTRACT

Deposit taking SACCOs were developed to meet the basic human needs of deposits and borrowing methods without taking risks. Today, deposit taking SACCOs have an important objective of empowering their depositors' socio-economic status all over the world. The purpose of the study was to determine the influence of SACCO products on socio-economic wellbeing of member's households in Nandi County Kenya. The study was guided by the following objectives: to analyse differences in uptake of SACCO products by male and female members in Nandi County; to determine impact of SACCO credit products on the economic wellbeing of male and female members' households in Nandi County; and, to determine the impact of SACCO members savings/ deposits on the economic wellbeing. The study was anchored on Growth of Wealth Theory and neoclassical theory. The study adopted a descriptive research design. This study targeted all the four licensed Deposit-Taking SACCOs in the Nandi County as at the period ending 31st December, 2017. The target population comprised of 3250 respondents. Primary data was obtained using self-administered questionnaires and interview guide. All the questionnaires and interview guides received were referenced and items were pre-coded to facilitate data entry. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse the collected data. Results indicated that SACCO provided emergency loans to its members, most members had sought emergency loan from the SACCO several times(81.2%), credit facilities offered by Sacco had improved social economic livelihoods of lives of Nandi residents(84.1%), majority of members interviewed had bought plots in nearby towns(86.2%), others had built a rental house or running business enterprises. Findings indicated that members had sought FOSA advance loans from the SACCO several times ; SACCO provided jitegemee, jijenge, jinue products or scholar plus loans to its members. The study concludes that credit facilities extended by SACCO to its members had positive influence on social economic welfare of families in Nandi County. It is therefore recommended that SACCOs in Nandi County should develop investment sensitization programs. Results show low level of awareness of some of the credit products offered by Sacco, therefore this study recommends that Sacco in Nandi County should heavily advertise its products in all parts of the County and also encourage potential farmers and entrepreneurs to join the SACCO.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACCOSCA	-	African Confederation of Cooperative Savings and Credit Association
ACCOSCA	-	Confederation of Co-operative Savings and Credit Association
CBK	-	Central Bank of Kenya
CEE	-	Capital Employed Efficiency
CEO	-	Chef Executive Officer
CIC	-	Co-operative Insurance Company
DECSI	-	Debit Credit and Savings Institution
HC	-	Human Capital
HCE	-	Human Capital Efficiency
ICA	-	International Co-operative Alliance
KIT	-	Key Intelligence Topics
NACOSTI	-	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
ROSCAs	-	Rotating Savings and Credit Associations
SACCOs	-	Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies
SC	-	Structural Capital
SCA	-	Savings and Credit Associations
SCE	-	Structural Capital Efficiency
SPSS	-	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SSA	-	Sub Sahara Africa
US	-	United States
VAIC	-	Value Added Intellectual Coefficient
MFI s	-	Micro Finance Institutions

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies whose purpose is to empower individuals and business to thrive (Khaled & shukram, 2012) have their origin in practices that have evolved for a period spanning over a century. Deposit Taking Saccos (SACCOs) were started in south Germany in 1846 by Freidrich W Reifeisen and Herman schultze Delitsche. Herman schultze Delitsche began the savings and credit cooperatives for small craft men and the urban middle levels. Deposits taking Sacco's were developed to meet the basic human needs of deposits and borrowing methods without taking risks (Getachew, 2007). In the first decade of the 21st Century, deposit taking SACCOs has grown exponentially throughout the world, playing an important objective of empowering their depositors' social and economic status (Kempson, 2017).

In Western Europe, by 2015 there were around 11,000 communal and regional Deposit-Taking Saccos with over 56,000 outlets, 33 million strong depositors and a staff of more than 400,000. At the time, their market share was 17 percent of deposits, ranking third after the commercial and savings banks (Burger & Zellmer, 2015). Alhadab, Clacher, and Keasey (2016) alluded that deposit taking Saccos (referred to as Credit Unions in the European Countries) worldwide provided access to sustainable financial services while simultaneously helping their deposits gains better access to financial markets.

In France, the French Credit Union Agricole has grown to become the biggest bank in the world outside of Japan. In the case of Germany, the German people's banks have over 28 percent of the deposits market share, Rabobank Netherlands 25percent (Belaisch, 2020). Ireland has a strong deposit taking movement, with 1.6 million people in membership (Munguti, 2010). Canada has one of the highest concentrations of deposit taking Saccos. In the French speaking Quebec region, there are 1300 deposit taking Saccos and more branches than the banks (Philip, 2013). They have more than a third of the region savings deposits, and make a third of all member credits. In Saskatchewan, 57 percent of the community belong to deposit taking Saccos. In the USA deposit taking Saccos is also very operational. There are over 18,000 deposit taking Saccos, with more than \$3003 billion in assets. They have 13

percent of the member Sacco subsector and eight percent of member deposits (Kempson, 2017).

In Africa, credit unions are known as SACCOs play a very important role economies of countries, through financial advancement that deposit taking Sacco's brings to the depositors (Churk, 2015). SACCOs in different parts of the continent, offering the same financial products as banks but categorized as not-for-profit institutions and operating on the cooperative principles. The ability to deposit and access loans assist depositors raise their incomes and accumulate wealth. This has been proved true of the working low class, the self-employed and low producers who often find themselves with limited contribution in the economic growth of their nations (Yeron et al., 1994).

In Ethiopia, SACCOs have been noted to encourage savings among members by providing a safe, convenient, and attractive method for investment. They have eliminated hardship by providing a medium for members to borrow at reasonable interest rates with few conditions. However, lack of savings culture is considered as a major problem (Benson, Bartholomew & Kazungu, 2013)

In South Africa, deposit SACCOs play a key role in providing financial products to the members of such SACCOs (Pollin, 2012). The SACCOs in the country accept monthly contributions in form of payment and savings, pool them together, which allows members to borrow amounts equivalent to two or three times their individual savings, with guarantors obtained from the fellow members of the SACCO. The SACCOs in most of the African countries have evolved in affiliated to different sectors such as agriculture-, while others have members from same workplace (Pollin, 2012) Economic based associations have also organized SACCOs to meet their specific needs, such as those comprising of members of association of sculptors, traders and creditors who are involved in similar activities. By working together, these members save regularly with an aim of accumulating large deposits that they can lend to members within the group. The SACCOs are noted to be responsive to changing socio-economic dynamics. They are observed to have an advantage of responding to the fast changing and competitive financial environment and are adopting new approaches to the original model. Membership was initially based on common bonds which have since been opened up. The objective and purpose for which deposit taking SACCOs are

incorporated, is to transact the business of mobilization of savings, and advancement of credit facilities to their members of (African Confederation of Co-Operative Savings and Credit Associations, 2013)

The first cooperative society was established in Lumbwa, present-day Kipkelion. By 1944, Africans were allowed to form and even join cooperatives (Gamba&Komo, 2012). According to Kydd (2014), the cooperative movement currently contributes to over 45% of the GDP of Kenya and its viewed that out of every two Kenyans, one derives his/her livelihood from cooperative movements either directly or indirectly. For a long time, the cooperative movement had been associated with agricultural setup within the country. However, this has changed over the years due to rapid growth of SACCOs in the economy. Various SACCOs have also emerged and ventured into housing, ‘*Jua-Kali*’, building and construction sector, transportation, small-scale industries, handicrafts among others.

After independence, cooperative development in Kenya witnessed very rapid growth due to government support, SACCOs the greatest expansion occurring in SACCO sector which by 2010 were estimated to range from 4,000 to 5,000 (Financial Sector Deepening (FSD), 2010). In Nairobi, for example, SACCOs by 2010 had amassed more than Kshs.100 billion in savings, thus accounting for 30% of the National Domestic Saving (Co-operative Bank of Kenya, 2010). Their growth was due to their ability to advance loans at interest rates less than those charged by other financial institutions, which attract more customers thus enabling SACCOs to deeply entrenching themselves in the financial sectors (Munguti, 2010).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Over the years, like in other parts of Kenya, Nandi County has experienced great growth in SACCOs. According to SASRA report 2013 to 2017, SACCOS in Nandi County witnessed growth in terms of their membership, products as well as general performance. In terms of membership the number grew from 6489 in 2013 to 8250 in 2017. The assets for SACCOs in the County, grew from ksh.1083 million in 2013 to ksh.1625.67 million in 2017, while net loans increased from ksh.933.78 in 2013 to ksh.850.53million in 2017. Turnover also had grown from ksh.169 million in 2013 to ksh.181.02 in 2017. However, the deposits decreased from ksh.1205million in 2013 to ksh (933.78) million in 2017. While data on the growth of SACCOs in different aspects in Nandi County exist, there are no studies undertaken to evaluate the difference in growth of SACCOs and wellbeing of members.

Studies which have attempted to explore influence of SAACOs on socio-economic wellbeing of members have not been conclusive. While exploring Influence of SACCO products on social economic welfare of members in Brazil, Sabatini, (2014) established that SACCOs played a critical role in promoting economic interest of their members and in particular by affording them an opportunity for accumulating savings and paying reasonable interest without risk on such savings. A study conducted in Mexico by Masino, and Niño Zarazúa, (2014) showed that SACCO products helped to fight poverty through improving the members' economic and social conditions by enabling them to access financial products, fight exploitation of powerless individuals by powerful individuals or institutions, and by pooling their own resources to meet their needs. A research conducted in Malawi by Islam (2009), established that SACCOs play a crucial role in smoothing household incomes of its members enabling them to increase their consumption or even purchasing items they may not be able to purchase with their current incomes

While co-operatives have increased in number and membership, and diversity of services; their contribution to social and economic wellbeing of members has not established in Nandi county. From the available data, it can be said that the levels of poverty are high and would be worse especially in the urban areas (Kopoka, 2010). It's certain that there has been an increase in the number of SACCOs in Kenya from 10,700 in 2009 to 40,780 in 2015 (Mbwana & Mwakujonga, 2017). Despite the fact that 45% of Kenyans live in urban areas, researchers acknowledge the importance of SACCOs in reducing the levels of poverty in urban areas (for instance, Champo, Mwangi & Oloo, 2012; Mbwana & Mwakujonga 2013 & Mwelukilwa, 2014), its contribution on the promotion of urban livelihoods still remains uncertain. Though various studies have been conducted on the same issues, its clear that none has narrowed its focus on Nandi county. It is against this background that this study sought to determine effect of savings and credit cooperative society's products on economic wellbeing

1.3. Objectives of the study

- i. To analyse differences in uptake of SACCO products by male and female members in Nandi County.

- ii. To evaluate the influence of SACCO credit products on the economic wellbeing of male and female members' households in Nandi County .
- iii. To determine the trend in Utilization of SACCO Credit products by male and female members in Nandi County

to analyse differences in uptake of sacco products by male and female members in Nandi County; to determine influence of SACCO credit products on the economic wellbeing of male and female members' households in Nandi County; and, to determine the influence of SACCO members savings/ deposits on the economic well being .

1.4 Research Questions

- i. Is there a difference in uptake of SACCO products by male and female members in Nandi County?
- ii. To what extent do SACCO credit products influence the economic wellbeing of male and female members' households in Nandi County .
- iii. What is the trend in Utilization of SACCO Credit products by male and female members in Nandi County.

1.5 Significance of the study

These study findings will contribute towards enhancement on policies in cooperative business administration and more especially in cooperative finance and management. The findings of this study will help to reveal the effect of deposit taking SACCO products on members' socio-economic status, further ways to mobilize saving and improve members' economic status, and thereby management can refer to this research in making decisions for superior performance. Results are expected to show clearly the extent to which, the government initiative of advocating and supporting SACCOs is significant, as well as the contribution of SACCOs towards economic development via increased revenues among the population.

The study may show the importance of SACCOs to the economic wellbeing of the members and this may result into motivation of members to have positive attitude towards SACCOs. This study may also benefit academicians as it will contribute to the pool of knowledge and serve as a reference material for other researchers interested in the same area.

The study findings may be helpful to decision makers as well as policy makers at various levels to ensure that SACCOs are able to achieve their set goals and gain support from individuals living in urban areas. It also provides a guideline for better operation and management of SACCOs that are able to ensure that improvement of urban livelihood in the country and elsewhere is improved.

1.6 Scope Study

The study covers deposit taking SACCOs in Nandi County due to time and cost constraints. Nandi County was selected since the researcher is well conversant with the area and hence can take the advantage to collect data as desired. Nandi County is also chosen due to possession of wide knowledge of geographical features of county. The study collected data on the effects of SACCOs' products on members' households' wellbeing in Nandi County over the last five years (Records for: 2013 to 2017).

1.7 Limitations of the Study.

The main limitation of this study encountered was finding the appropriate time to get information from the respondents since it's a busy sector hence the use of drop and pick later method for the questionnaires. In addition another limitation was getting accurate information from the respondents due to fear of disclosing vital personal information which was solved by anonymity that comes with feeling a questionnaire rather than a one on one interview

1.8 Organization of the Study

This section is intended to provide the reader with a roadmap for the remainder of the study. Which is organized in three chapters: Chapter two provide critical and synthesized review of both theoretical and empirical (research) literature to date on the subject matter under review. Chapter three provide the research methodology, which include the research design, target population, sampling and research instruments, their reliability and validity and procedures for data collection and analysis techniques

1.9 Definition of Key Terms

Microfinance Social Economic Wellbeing: Having present and future financial security, It also includes the ability to make economic choices and feel a sense of security, satisfaction, and personal fulfillment with one's personal finances and employment pursuits.

Financial Deepening: Refer to increasing provision of financial services

Socioeconomics: they define how modern societies progress, stagnate, or regress because of their local or regional economy, or the global economy.

Credit Product: means any and all commitments or obligations under which the Bank agrees to make payments on behalf of or for the account of the Borrower, including letters of credit, guarantees or other arrangements intended to facilitate transactions between the Borrower and third parties.

Microfinance institution (MFI): is a financial institution that provides small loans to people who otherwise wouldn't have access to credit.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section presents review on theoretical and empirical literature consistent with the study objectives and the researcher's conceptualization of the relationship between variables. Important issues and practical roles of SACCO products on socio-economic wellbeing of members are reviewed.

2.2 Theoretical Review

This section looked at the theories on which the study is anchored including the Growth of wealth theory and Neoclassical Growth theory.

2.2.1 Growth of Wealth Theory

This theory was postulated by Adam Smith (1959) and it is anchored on the principle of 'Laissez-Faire' which requires that individual freedom should not be restricted. The theory is concerned with the development of the economy, rests on the pillars of saving, the extent of the market as well as the division of labour. He was of the idea that "there is a set of rules or rights of justice and perhaps even of morality in general which are, or may be known by all and which possesses an authority superior to that of such commands of human sovereigns and such customary legal and moral regulations as may contravene them".

Based on this theory, the SACCOs operate on the idea of mutual membership that involves pooling together savings voluntarily by individuals in the form of shares in the SACCO. SACCOs are institutions owned by users and their wealth is based on the accumulated savings from members. The shareholders of these SACCOs are drawn together by either common interest or purpose in a given area for instance; geographically, within same employment, community and any other relationship. The major products of SACCOs are mainly savings and credits whereas they may be involved in other dealings such as transfers of money, payments, insurances as well as the development of members (Maina, 2012). Certainly, as Branch (2011) recorded, SACCOs are key players in mobilizing the savings of the members to their own benefit.

SACCOs majorly focus on building the financial strength of the members in order to ensure their continued support. In order for SACCOs to achieve their objectives, the wealth that it

has, has to be managed pretty well. Hence, this study majored mainly on the growth in the wealth of SACCOs based on sound financial decision making, the existing capital structure, as well as the strategy used in the allocation of funds. In this aspect, the financial team ought to have in place smart objectives for the cooperative society.

This team should be able to put in place alternative ways of investing existing funds as well as ways of evaluating the major objectives by attaching a cost to them. These alternatives are then graded on the basis of cost and benefit analysis and the best alternative chosen. Once the selected alternative is chosen, a budget is thus drawn. This involves having a plan that shows the expense of executing the chosen alternative. Mainly, this budget may involve revenues, cash, working capital, distribution funds as well as the cost of putting together these funds (Maina, 2012).

2.2.2 Neoclassical Growth Theory

Proposed by Solow (1999), the neoclassical theory of growth states that growth rate is exogenously determined by the use of Harrod-Domar model or the Solow model. According to Solow-Swan class of growth theory on capital and labour, it is observed that SACCO capital is added when investments are done but it's lost through depreciation. This indicates that capital grows in wealth only when investments exceed depreciation (Gartner, 2006). Thus, investments ought to insist on retaining the capital growing in order to attain growth. This increase therefore leads to increase in the growth of SACCO wealth. This theory describes growth as a factor of accumulated capital. The Harrod- Domar Model of development (1946) strongly supports this model which describes the growth rate in terms of savings as well as productivity of capital. It explains that increased investments result in accumulated capital.

The neoclassical theory of growth stated that mobilizing savings is not an end in itself but rather that it has a key role in achieving a sustainable growth and development. As a result of savings, capital is always accumulated, a scenario that leads to investments and finally growth in the economy which translates to development. According to Lipsey (2010), an economy that focuses more on savings accumulates assets faster compared to an economy with fewer saving. In Africa, SACCOs are meant to create an alternative way of improving the situation experienced in low income states. SACCOs can be said to be cooperative societies that are formed and owned by their members who are out to promote their joint

economic interests. According to Philip (2013), SACCOs can favorably contribute to its members. In African countries, the intention of SACCOs is to provide an alternate way to improve on the low-income countries. Their formation and ownership are by members who wish to promote their own personal economic interests. It can also contribute favorably to Human Integrated Development (Philip, 2013).

The theory of growth has been associated with the process of accumulation of both physical and human capitals. Recently, much attention has been devoted to the role played by social capital towards growth, i.e. by those accumulated productive resources that are incorporated in the social structure of a society (rather than in physical goods or in single individuals). Naturally, the social capital accumulation is very different from accumulation of the other types of capital because a greater part of its payoff is not privately appropriable and thus individuals may lack incentives for accumulation.

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

In Kenya, a SACCO has been able to redefine its meaning through diversification of its products. With savings being the surest way through which SACCOs can break the chains of poverty within the society, it is also an important way of attaining economic development (Kuria, 2011). Products commonly offered by SACCOs in Kenya include: Deposits/savings: this is monthly Contribution that cannot be withdrawn from the SACCO unless a member is leaving. There is a minimum set amount for each member. In order to withdraw, a member has to write a notice of the specified days by the SACCO constitution, provided their total shares are greater than the total loan.

Share capital: This is a one-off contribution that defines the ownership of an individual within the SACCO. This amount cannot be withdrawn from the SACCO as it defines the institutional capital and can only be transferred from one member to another through a written agreement.

Credit product: most society shall give loans and advances of tenors ranging from one month or such other tenor as may be determined by the BOD. The amount granted to any one individual will range from a certain amount of core capital or as may be determined by the board of directors from time to time. There are different types including: development, school fees loans among other.

2.3.1 Deposits/ Saving and Members' Wellbeing

Throughout the time, all around the world, households have saved as insurance against emergencies, for social and religious obligations for investments and for future consumption (Kuria, 2011). According to Borchgrevilk (2013), savings might have started in the Roman Empire before the birth of Jesus Christ. Its adventure has been associated with the origin of money. This can be seen from when merchants could keep precious metals with gold smiths and they would then collect them once they return from their businesses. Since these valuables were kept in the custody of gold smiths and mainly used as a medium of exchange, the merchants could not consume them in any other way until the goldsmith's hand them back. Thus, it is through this adage that the culture of saving has been cultivated over the years. It is also through this idea that formal methods of banking and savings have also involved in order to bridge the gap between surplus and deficit.

According to Gillham (2012), one of the major goals of SACCOs is promoting a culture of saving within its members since it's closely related to wealth. In today's economy, higher saving rates lead to faster ways of wealth accumulation and, the more wealth a country has, the greater the chances of improved living standards. Ksoll (2013) supported this by stating that the overall effect of saving compounded with interest to do so has greater rewards if done consistently and for longer periods. Individuals ought to save a given percentage of what they earn no matter how small or large it is. Saving forms, the major element through which the development of the society is depended on. Saving locally is an asset of providing the future investment plan for the society. Without it, the society as well as the economy will not grow or even get out of poverty unless there is injection of foreign capital by donors to boost the society (Lipsey and Kafle ,2013). A desirable factor of SACCO membership is that they embrace a culture of saving in order to increase their proceeds and hence an improved way of life. Moreover, saving induces development in that higher levels of saving results to the accumulation of capital which leads to investment and thus reduces the levels of poverty and in the long run results to economic development.

2.3.2 Credit Product and Members' Wellbeing

Providing an effective delivery of financial products as well as services by SACCOs is a key element in creating a cooperative society that is strong enough and is able to improve the accessibility if such products and services. This leads to improved economies of scale which in turn leads to enhanced profits as well as sustainability (Sebhatu, 2012). A number of

SACCOs have been able to offer a wide range of their financial services: Majority of them offer affordable credit facilities to their clients, with 2% per month interest rates reducing balance (Write, 2013). Most of these SACCOs offer short-term, medium-term, long-term as well as emergency loan types in their operation. These loans have no classification in relation to where they will be used, for instance housing loans, etc. The repayment of short-term loans is limited to 12 months and do not require collateral. Both rural and urban SACCOs take part in issuing these types of loans (FinMark Trust, 2011). They are basically used to finance household activities such as the acquisition of groceries from the market place.

Long-term loans are offered by SACCOs to finance asset acquisition (Branch, 2011). Members access these loans to purchase their own vehicles, construct their houses, start or even grow their businesses. All long-term loans should have collaterals attached and where the loan is used for the purchase of vehicle or to construct a house, such facility is normally used as the collateral (Hein 2008). However, SACCOs do not offer long-term loans to cover for business opening or expansion(Kafle,2012). This is mainly because there exist no sound strategies of monitoring such businesses or even ways of appraising business loans to ensure they remain solid till they are fully repaid. A small number of these SACCOs also offer SME loans provided that deductions are made directly on the salary of the member. In this case, the income generated by the SME is not used to settle the loan.

On the other hand, emergency loans are a form of short-term loans normally offered to members during emergency times or even when they are faced with severe financial challenge and are not able to acquire loans in any other formal way. These loans are payable within a period of 12 months (Kafle,2012). This type of loan gives the members an advantage as they can be accessed with ease for members who want to offset emergency occurrences once they occur. Such emergency occurrences could be medical based, burial expenses, and payment of school fees, though not limited to the listed.

2.3.3 SACCO Members' Wellbeing

The effect of SACCO involvement on the assets of members has been found in the study by Sebhatu study done in Ethiopia (2012). The findings of this study indicated that 62.5% of the respondents were ready to add more assets in form of construction of new houses, repair of the old ones, purchasing livestock, and household items among others (Kafle, 2012). Hence, the overall involvement of SACCOs in the addition of household assets is quite significant. He further found that 52.98% of those interviewed had increased their expenditure on

consumption after they joined a SACCO. Ruben and Clercx (2013) concluded that more than half of the respondents (52.98%) had their incomes spent on improving their standards of living, for instance on nutrition health as well as education as the study results showed an increased expense on food, health as well as appliance expense.

Kafle, (2012) continued to note that SACCOs had noted an improvement on the level of education of the borrowers as well as that of their families. This is because the increase in the levels of incomes and participation in activities that improve on income generation have made it possible for the members to send their children and other dependents to schools. He found that majority of the respondents (53%) reported increased education expense after joining a SACCO; whereas 47% were of the contrary opinion. From the above findings, it was concluded that the presence and involvement with SACCOs had resulted in better access to education as lack of finances leads to non-enrolment and school drop-outs.

According to Ruben and Clercx (2013), the provision of credit facilities helps cover up for; critical functions that involve the reinforcement of resilience of rural livelihoods in less fortunate areas. Provision of credit and savings products in rural areas has created favourable conditions for adopting the Quezungual Agro-forestry systems and has led to increased cereal yields as well as reduced demands for agricultural labour. As a result of this, accessibility to finances in the rural setup has reinforced food security and has also enabled the diversification of income as a pre-condition for in-depth investment.

Mutua and Oyugi (2010) researched on poverty eradication through enhanced rural access to financial products in Kenya. The research investigated various rural financing programs in Kenya that included micro finance institutions, SACCOs and ROSCAs. They concluded that the programs have had a positive impact on the reduction of poverty among the poor. From the findings of the study, saving mobilizations within the poor rural areas, utilization of their potential as well as their unique banking needs have not yet been exploited as a result of limitation in infrastructure in poor rural areas as well as the lack of a better policy to finance the outstanding MFI and SACCO bills. The limitation of the study was that it limited its analysis only to the link between the access to finance products and the reduction of poverty by the use of outreach levels as well as indicators of financial sustainability.

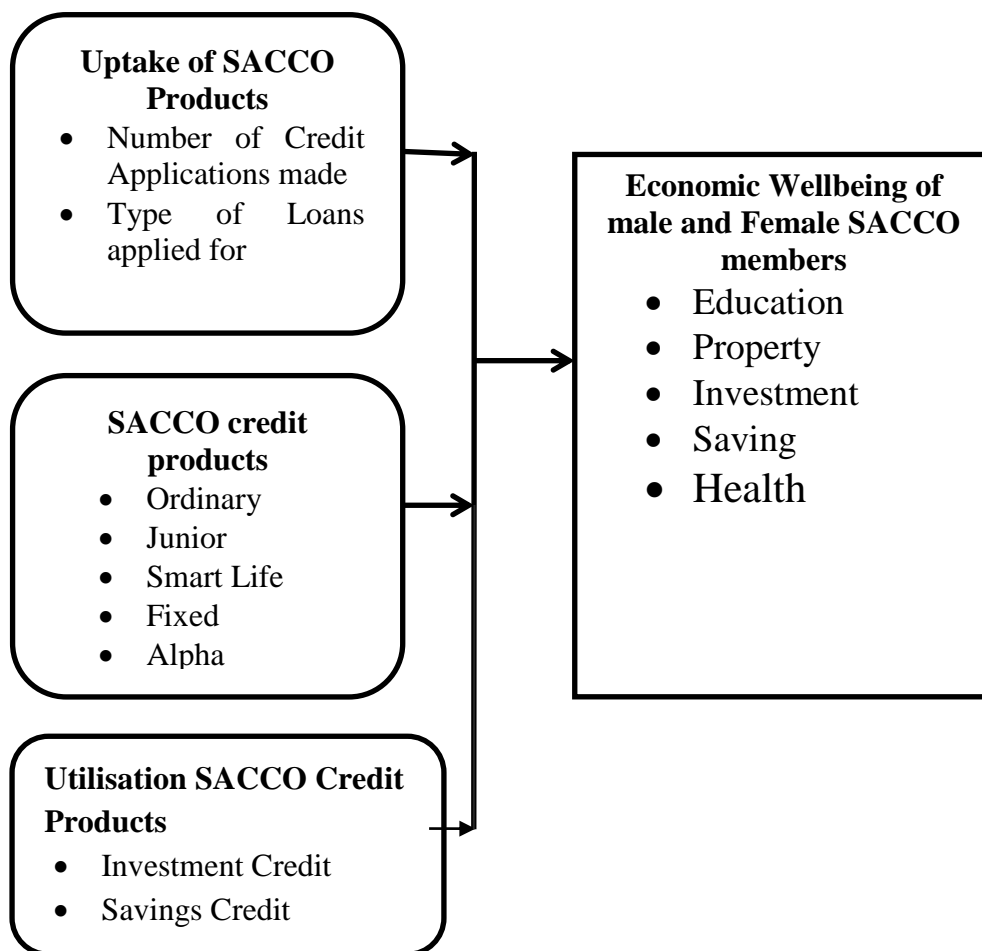
Kibetet. al., (2009) looked only at the effect of credit availability on the level of financial savings in MFIs as well as foreign financial institutions. This current study examined the

effect of credit availability on decisions to save within foreign financial institutions, as well as foreign financial institutions in Kenya. The findings of the study indicate that increased access to credit facilities led to borrowers shifting their savings from traditional assets into deposit accounts that have better returns. Access of credit facilities by micro-entrepreneurs creates an understanding as well as building confidence in the various services in the financial sector in the SACCO. The current study seeks to investigate the effects of other products (like: Deposits and Share capital) on social-economic wellbeing of members' household.

According a study conducted by Okundi (2011) on the financial challenges facing SACCOs within Nairobi concluded that SACCOs are faced with challenges of meeting requests for loans by the members of the SACCOs as a result of long-term engagements that they have with the financial institutions. This resulted to members considering loans from commercial banks due to their fast processing as well as non-attachment on the savings that the members have with the SACCO. A research by Opondo (2011) studied the response of the SACCOs based in Nairobi to changes in the external environment and established that competitive environments posed a challenge to SACCOs mainly because they concentrate on operational issues rather than strategic issues. A study by Kimata (2013) on the effects of financial innovations on the financial performance of SACCOs in Nairobi established that as a result of changes in information technology, SACCOs have embraced new products such as internet banking as well as money transfer but still they have to create a link between these transfers to back-office systems within the SACCO. The researchers omitted types of products, number of products taken, frequency of intake and most popular SACCO product and effects on social wellbeing of the members.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a model that presents and explains the relationship between various variables.



Independent Variable

Dependent Variable

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

The purpose of the study was to explore effects of SACCO products on socio-economic wellbeing of members' households in Nandi County Kenya. SACCO products represent the independent variables while Wellbeing of SACCO members is the dependent variable.

Uptake of SACCO products measured in terms of loans/credit and savings. Wellbeing of SACCO members will be measured in terms of: level of Education, Happiness, Family, Property, Health and Investment. If the uptake of SACCO products is high, then the social-economic wellbeing was expected to be good i.e. the living standard was expected to be high. If the Nandi people take more products and many times the outcome would be: Education, Property, Investments, Saving, Happiness, Family and good Health.

2.5 Summary of Literature and Research Gaps

The literature shows that there is little research, which has been done on the influence of SACCOs socio economic status of members. Furthermore, literature has shown very little concerning the cost of accessing finance in the informal sector and the specific effects of SACCOs in enhancing socio economic status of members' household. The relationships between the SACCO products and personal development of men and women have not been as well exhausted. This study aimed at determining influence of SACCOS products in enhancing socio economic status of members' household in Nandi County.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology that was adopted in the operationalization of the research and achievement of study objectives. The section describes the relevant subsections including: research design, target population, sampling, data collection instruments, data collection procedures, the validity and reliability, data analysis and ethical considerations that to be used in conducting the study.

3.2 Research Design

This study adopted a descriptive research design aimed at investigating influence of SACCO products on the economic wellbeing of members in Nandi County. According to Bryman and Bell (2010), descriptive design mainly focuses on determining the rate of occurrence of something or the relationship among variables. Bryman and Bell (2011) assert that a descriptive design seeks to get information that describes existing phenomena by asking questions relating to individual perceptions and attitudes. In descriptive study, researchers observe, count, define and classify variables. They define descriptive research studies as those that have the accurate portrayal of the personal characteristics, situations or even groups and/or frequency with which given phenomena occur as their main objective (Pischke, 2012).

Table 3.1: Operationalization of Variables

OBJECTIVE	VARIABLE	INDICATORS	MEASUREMENT SCALE
To analyse differences in uptake of sacco products by male and female members in Nandi County.	Uptake of sacco credit facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deference's in Number of Credit Applications made between male and females • deference in Type of Loans applied between male and females 	Interval
To determine effects of SACCO s credit products on the economic wellbeing of male and female members' households in Nandi County .	Impact credit products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deference in investment priority made between male and females • utilization of credit facility obtained made between male and females 	Interval

Effect of SACCO members savings/ deposits on the economic well being.	Members saving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordinary • Junior • Smart Life • Fixed • Alpha 	Interval
Economic development	Economic well being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Property • Investment • Saving • Health 	Interval

3.3 Target Population

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) noted a population refers to an entire group of individuals, events or objects with a common observable characteristic. The target population of this study was Hekima SACCO in Nandi County that are licensed and regulated by SASRA for periods ending 31st December, 2017. Specifically, the study targets: SACCO members and spouses

3.4 Sample Size

In this study all SACCO were studied, those licensed by SASRA and located in Nandi County. This study used convenience sampling to select SACCO members (male and female) who answered the study questionnaire. The total number of household members in the all SACCOs are approximately 3250 to obtain the sample the researcher selected 10% of the total population. This gives a total sample of 330. This choice of the sample size of 10% was guided by the Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) who advised that a sample size of 10% to 30 % is good enough for a survey research. Further, Kombo and Tromp (2006) indicated 15% in a descriptive the sample population should at least be 30 elements to obtain favorable results.

Table 3.2: Sample size

	Total target Population	Sample size (10%)
Male Members	1600	160
Female Members	1600	160
Ceo`s/loans/ credit officers	50	5
Total	3250	330

3.5 Data Collection

The study utilized both primary and secondary data. Secondary data was utilized due to its reliability and its cost-effectiveness nature, collected through the review of existing journals, SACCO Star Times, periodicals, published articles, the internet and audited financial statements of the SACCOs from SASRA and was summarized into a data collection sheet. The collected data focused on the following variables: annual turnover, credit default over time, total assets, total Credits and member deposits (withdrawable savings).

Self-administered questionnaires were used to obtain primary data. The questionnaire comprised of both open-ended as well as closed-ended questions concerned with issues related to the performance of SACCOs. The use of open-ended questions was to motivate the respondent into answering without holding back any essential information to the researcher. On the other hand, closed-ended questions were used to limit the respondents in the responses they give. Open-ended questions (unstructured) give room for a deep and sincere response whereas closed-ended (structured) questions were meant for easier evaluation.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher used the drop and pick method for questionnaire administration so as to give respondents enough time to give well thought out responses. Secondary data was collected through desktop analysis. This entailed review of existing journals periodicals, published articles, the internet and audited financial statements of the SACCOs from SASRA and was summarized into a data collection sheet. The collected data focused on the following variables: annual turnover, credit default over time, total assets, total Credits and member deposits (withdrawable savings).

3.7 Pilot Study

The purpose of the pilot testing was to evaluate the validity and reliability of the research instruments. From the results obtained from pilot study, reliability and validity was tested. Pilot testing was carried out using the questionnaires to members of the management staff of the SACCO society in Nandi, AsSekaran and Bougie(2010) stated, pre-tests on questionnaires was done by individuals in order to determine the reactions as well as the attitudes of the actual respondents. The questionnaires' contents, the structure of words, sequence, layout as well as

instructions was pre-tested and the feedback obtained was used to revise the questionnaire accordingly before the final study was carried out.

3.7.1 Validity of the Instrument

Validity as defined by Golafshani (2013) is the accuracy as well as the meaningfulness of interpretations obtained from the results of a research study. Ascertaining the validity of the questionnaire is one of the main reasons for carrying out a pilot study. Both face as well as content validity was used to ascertain the questionnaire validity. This is because, content validity is essential in drawing inferences from test scores of larger items similar to those in the study. It focuses on representation of the sample-population. According to Gillham (2012), the knowledge as well as the skills covered by the items being tested should be able to represent the knowledge and skills in the larger domain. Expert judgment was employed in determining content validity.

3.7.2 Reliability of the Instrument

The pre-testing of the instrument was therefore conducted to ensure that it is reliable for the collection of data required by the researcher. The technique of test re-test was employed in this study whereas a reliability coefficient of 0.7 was adopted to ascertain the reliability of the instrument. The 10 respondents were selected from other SACCO's in Narok County. From the findings, the Cronbach Alpha coefficients for Physical Infrastructure Development, economic empowerment, Revenue Sharing, Provision of Social Amenities, and Employment Creation were, 0.758 and 0.790. These Cronbach Alpha coefficients were above 0.70 implying the instrument was very reliable.

3.8 Data Analysis

According to Cooper and Schindler (2006), data analysis normally involves several operations which are usually performed with the main aim of creating a summary of the collected data and consolidating it in such a way that they give answers to the research questions. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse the collected data. Data analysis process included various different stages, where the already completed questionnaires were edited to ensure completeness as well as consistency and also to check for errors and omissions. The quantitative data generated was analyzed using descriptive statistics, primarily frequency tables.

3.9 Data Presentation

Kombo and Tromp (2006) observes that data can be presented using statistical techniques, graphical techniques or a combination of both in order to come up with comprehensive conclusions. Quantitative data was presented using frequency tables, correlation tables, pie charts and bar graphs generated by Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) while qualitative data was analyzed through thematic means of analysis. . The findings were presented using tables, frequencies and percentages.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

The research study notified the respondents the reasons for carrying out the research and thus they were able to consent willfully. The researcher also informed the respondents that participation was voluntary. Prior to filling the questionnaire, the researcher clarified any issues or concepts concerning the study. The researcher guaranteed the respondents of confidentiality, privacy as well as anonymity throughout the exercise.

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the interpretation and presentation of the findings obtained from the field. The chapter presents the background information of the respondents, findings of the analysis based on the objectives of the study. the study to sought to analyze the analyse differences in uptake of SACCO products by male and female members in Nandi County and to determine effects of SACCOcredit products on the economic wellbeing of male and female members’ households in Nandi Count. This chapter first presents information Descriptive statistics and cross tabulations that highlight the deference.

4.2.1 Response Rate

The study targeted a sample size of 330 respondents from which 272 (138 males and 134 female) filled in and returned the questionnaires making a response rate of 82.4%.

Table 4.2: Response Rate

	Questionnaires Administered	Questionnaires filled & Returned	Percentage
Respondents	330	272	82.4

This response rate was satisfactory to make conclusions for the study. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting; a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent. Based on the assertion, the response rate was excellent.

4.2.2 Reliability Results

Table 4.2 gives a summary of the reliability results for questionnaire per variable in the study.

Table 4.3: Reliability Results Variables

Item	Reliability Statistics Cronbach’s	No of items
SACCOs Products	.758	14
Economic Wellbeing	.790	14

Table 4.2 illustrates the findings of the study concerning the reliability analysis. In this study, reliability was ensured through a piloted questionnaire that was subjected to a sample of 10 respondents, who were not included in the study. The 10 respondents were selected from

other SACCO's in Narok County. From the findings, the Cronbach Alpha coefficients for Physical Infrastructure Development, economic empowerment, Revenue Sharing, Provision of Social Amenities, and Employment Creation were, 0.758 and 0.790. These Cronbach Alpha coefficients were above 0.70 implying the instrument was very reliable.

4.2 Background Information

The study commenced by analyzing the respondent's background information. Specifically, the information sought includes respondents' gender age education, period that the respondents had resided in the area, membership period.

4.2.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Participants engaged were requested to indicate their gender category. This was sought in the view of ensuring fairness in engagement of both male and female respondents. Results are analyzed in Table 4.3

Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by Gender

	Frequency	Percentage
Male	138	50.7
Female	134	49.3
Total	272	100.0

Results obtained from gender distribution showed that majority (50.7%) of the participants engaged in this study were male whereas 49.3% of the respondents were female. This implies that both genders were equitably engaged in this research and therefore the findings of this research did not suffer from gender biasness.

4.2.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age Category

Respondents were required to indicate age category. Results are presented in Table 4.4

Table 4.5: Age Category

	Frequency	Percentage
25 to 35 years	41	15.2
46 to 50 years	166	60.9
Above 51 years	65	23.9
Total	272	100.0

From the study findings, 60.9% of the respondents indicated that they were aged between 46 to 50 years, 23.9% of the respondents indicated that they were aged Above 51 years while 15.2% of the respondents indicate that they were aged between 25 to 35 years. This implies respondents were fairly drawn across all the age sets. This implies that most of the participants were mature persons and also show low membership from young generation.

4.2.3 Education Level

Participant was required to indicate their highest academic qualifications. Results are presented in table 4.5

Table 4.6: Highest Academic Qualifications

	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	43	15.9
Secondary	59	21.7
College	95	34.8
University	75	27.5
Total	272	100.0

Results show that most of the respondents (34.8%) had college diploma education, 27.5% of the respondents had University education and 21.7% of the respondents had secondary education, whereas 15.9% of the respondents had Primary education. this show that members were well educated which implies that they were in a position able to respond to research question with ease

4.2.4 Main Source of Income

Participants were asked to indicate their main sources of income.

Table 4.7: Main Source of Income

	Frequency	Percentage
Employment	61	22.5
Farming	126	46.4
Trade	85	31.2
Total	272	100.0

From the study findings, majority of the respondents (46.4%) indicated farming as their main economic activity, 31.2% of the respondents indicated trade whereas 22.5% indicated employment. this implies that membership was mostly dominated by famers, then Trade and lastly the Employed people.

4.3 SACCOs Products (Male Member's only)

This section presented information that sought to establish SACCOs Products that were available to members. However for purposed of comparison this study started by analyzing information responses from male members only.

4.3.1 Provision of Development Loans

The male participants were required to indicate whether the SACCOs provided development loans (normal loans to its members).

Table 4.8: Provision of Development Loans to SACCOs Members

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	106	76.8
No	32	23.2
total	138	100.0

From the study findings, majority of the respondents (76.8%) agreed that the SACCOs provided development to its members whereas only 23.2% was of the contrary opinion. This implies that SACCOs provide development loans to its members.

4.3.2 Uptake of Development Loans

Participants were required to indicate the number of times they had sought development loans or normal loans from the SACCO.

Table 4.9: Trend in Seeking Of Development Loans

	Frequency	Percentage
Twice	9	6.5
Thrice	36	26.1
More Than 3 Times	85	61.6
Never	8	5.8
Total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the male respondents (61.6%) had sought development loans from the SACCO More than 3 times, 26.1% of the respondents indicated three times, 6.5% of the respondents indicated twice, while never 5.8% of the respondents had never sought development loans from the SACCO. This implies that most of the SACCO members (male) sought development loans or normal loans from the SACCO More than three times. This justifies that literature by Adam Smith (1959) most individuals tend to be more committed on investment's at the age on 35 to 50 years.

4.3.3 Provision of Emergency Loans

Participants were required to indicate the SACCO provides emergency loans to its members.

Results are presented in Table 4.9

Table 4.10: Provision of Emergency Loans

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	113	81.9
No	25	18.1
total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (81.9%) agreed that the SACCO provided emergency loans to its members while 18.1% were of the contrary opinion. This implies most of the SACCO provided emergency loans to its members however some members were unaware of this credit facility.

4.3.4 Uptake of Emergency Loans

Participants were required to indicate the number of times they had sought the emergency loan from the SACCOs.

Table 4.11: Trend in Seeking Of emergency loan from the SACCOs

	Frequency	Percentage
Twice	7	5.1
Thrice	16	11.6
more than three times	85	61.6
Never	30	21.7
Total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (61.6%) had sought emergency loan from the SACCOs more than three times, 21.7% of the respondents indicated never, 11.6% of the respondents indicated thrice 5.1% of the respondents indicated twice. This implies that most of the SACCO members sought emergency loan from the SACCOs More than three times.

4.3.5 Provision of School Fees Loans

Participants were required to indicate the SACCOs provides school fees loans to its members.

Results are presented in Table 4.11

Table 4.12: Provision of School Fees Loans

	frequency	Percentage
Yes	116	84.1
No	22	15.9
total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (84.1%) agreed that the SACCO provided school fees loans to its members whereas 15.9% of the respondents were of the contrary opinion. This implies most of the SACCO provided school fees loans to its members; however some members were unaware of this credit facility.

4.3.6 Number of Times Which the Respondent Had Sought School Fees Loan From the SACCO

Participants were required to indicate the number of times they had sought school fees loan from the SACCO.

Table 4.13: Number of Times Which The Respondent Had Sought School Fees Loan From The SACCO

	Frequency	Percentage
Once	22	15.9
Thrice	30	21.7
More than three times	64	46.4
Never	22	15.9
Total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (46.4%) had sought school fees loans from the SACCO More than three times, 21.7% of the respondents indicated thrice, 15.9% of the respondents indicated once or never. This implies that most of the SACCO members sought school fees loans from the SACCO More than three times.

4.3.7 Provision of School Scholar plus Loan

Participants were required to indicate the SACCO provides scholar plus loans to its members.

Results are presented in Table 4.13

Table 4.14:Provision of School Scholar plus Loan

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	119	86.2
No	19	13.8
total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (86.2%) agreed that the SACCO provided scholar plus loans to its members whereas 13.8% of the respondents were of the contrary opinion. This implies most of the SACCO provided scholar plus loans to its members; however some members were unaware of this credit facility.

4.3.8 Trend in Seeking Of scholar plus loan from the SACCO

Participants were required to indicate the number of times they had sought scholar plus loan from the SACCO.

Table 4.15:Trend in Seeking Of scholar plus loan from the SACCO

	Frequency	Percentage
Once	30	21.7
Twice	19	13.8
Thrice	53	38.4
Never	36	26.1
Total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (38.4%) had sought scholar plus loans from the SACCO three times, 26.1% of the respondents had never sought scholar plus loans, 21.7% of the respondents indicated had sought scholar plus loans only Once whereas 13.8% of the respondents indicated Twice. This implies that most of the SACCO members sought scholar plus loan from the SACCO More than three times.

4.3.9 Provision of School Instance Loan

Participants were required to indicate the SACCO provides instance loan loans to its members. Results are presented in Table 4.15

Table 4.16: Provision of School Instance Loan

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	123	89.1
No	15	10.9
total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (89.1%) agreed that the SACCO provided instance loan loans to its members whereas 10.9% of the respondents were of the contrary opinion. This implies most of the SACCO provided instance loan loans to its members; however some members were unaware of this credit facility.

4.3.10 Trend in Seeking Instant Loan Products from the SACCOs

Participants were required to indicate the number of times they had sought instant loan from the SACCO.

Table 4.17:Trend In Seeking Instant Loan Product From The SACC

	Frequency	Percentage
Twice	19	13.8
Thrice	35	25.4
More than three times	69	50.0
Never	15	10.9
Total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (50.0%) had more than three times sought instant loan from the SACCO, 25.4% of the respondents indicated thrice, 13.8% of the respondents indicated Twice, whereas 10.9% of the respondents indicated never. This implies that most of the SACCO members sought instant loan from the SACCO for more than three times.

4.3.11 Provision of School Make-Up Loans

Participants were required to indicate the SACCO provides make-up loans to its members. Results are presented in Table 4.17

Table 4.18:Provision Of Make-Up Loans

	Frequency	Percentage
No	138	100.0

Results show that all of the male respondents (138%) disagreed that the SACCO provided instance make-up to its members. This implies most of the SACCO did not provide make-up loans to its members; however some members were unaware of this credit facility.

4.3.12 Numbers of Times Which the Respondent Had Sought Make Up Loan

Participants were required to indicate the number of times they had sought make up loan from the SACCO.

Table 4.19:Numbers Of Times Which The Respondent Had Sought Make Up Loan From the SACCO

	Frequency	Percentage
Never	138	100.0
Total	138	100.0

Results show that all of the male respondents 138(100%) had never sought make up loans from the SACCO. This implies that most of the SACCO members had never sought make up loan loans from the SACCO More than three times.

4.3.13 Provision Of Jitegemee, Jijengeor Jinue Loan

Participants were required to indicate the SACCO provided jitegemee, jijengeor jinue Loan to its members. Results are presented in table 4.19

Table 4.20: Provision Of School Jitegemee, Jijengeor Jinue Loan

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	114	82.6
No	24	17.4
Total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (82.6%) agreed that the SACCO provided jitegemee, jijenge or jinue to its members whereas 17.4% of the respondents were of the contrary opinion. This implies most of the SACCO provides jitegemee, jijenge or jinue to its members; however some members were unaware of this credit facility.

4.3.14 Trend in Seeking Of development loans from the SACCO

Participants were required to indicate the number of times they had sought jitegemee, jijengeor jinue credit from the SACCO.

Table 4.21: Trend in Seeking Of Development Loans From The SACCO

	Frequency	Percentage
Twice	28	20.3
thrice	38	27.5
More than three times	48	34.8
Never	24	17.4
Total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (34.8%) had More than three times sought jitegemee, jijenge or jinueloan from the SACCO, 27.5% of the respondents indicated thrice, 20.3% of the respondents indicated Twice whereas 17.4% of the respondents had Never sought jitegemee, jijenge or jinueloan. This implies that most of the SACCO members sought jitegemee, jijenge or jinue loan from the SACCO more than three times.

4.3.15 Provision of School FOSA advance Loan

Participants were required to indicate the SACCO provided FOSA advance loans to its members.

Table 4.22: Provision of School FOSA advance Loan

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	115	83.3
No	23	16.7
total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (83.3%) disagreed that the SACCO provided FOSA advance loans to its member's whereas 16.7 % of the respondents were of the contrary opinion. This implies most of the SACCO provides FOSA advance loans to its members; however some members were unaware of this credit facility.

4.3.16 Trend in Seeking of FOSA Advance Loans from the SACCO

Participants were required to indicate the number of times they had sought FOSA advance loan from the SACCO.

Table 4.23: Trend in Seeking of FOSA Advance Loans From The SACCO

	Frequency	Percentage
Once	27	19.6
Twice	26	18.8
thrice	26	18.8
More than three times	36	26.1
never	23	16.7
Total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (26.1%) had more than three times sought FOSA advance loans from the SACCO, 19.6% of the respondents indicated Once, 18.8% of the respondents indicated Twice or thrice whereas 16.7% of the respondents indicated that they that never sought FOSA advance loans from the SACCO. This implies that most of the SACCO members sought FOSA advance loans from the SACCO more than three times.

4.3.17: Provision of School Insurance Premium Finance

Participants were required to indicate the SACCO provided insurance premium finance to its members.

Table 4.24: Provision Of School Insurance Premium Finance

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	122	88.4
No	16	11.6
total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (88.4%) disagreed that the SACCO provided insurance premium finance to its members whereas 11.6% of the respondents were of the contrary opinion. This implies most of the SACCO provides insurance premium finance to its members; however some members were unaware of this credit facility.

4.3.18: Trend In Seeking Of Sought Insurance Premium Finance From The SACCO

Participants were required to indicate the number of times they had sought insurance premium finance from the SACCO.

Table 4.25: Trend In Seeking Of Sought Insurance Premium Finance From The SACCO

	Frequency	Percentage
Once	34	24.6
Twice	9	6.5
thrice	24	17.4
More than three times	56	40.6
never	15	10.9
Total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (40.6%) had more than three times sought insurance premium finance from the SACCO 24.6% of the respondents indicated once, 17.4% of the respondents indicated thrice, 10.9% of the respondents had never while 6.5% of the respondents indicated twice. This implies that most of the SACCO members sought insurance premium finance from the SACCO more than three times.

4.3.19: Provision of School Fixed Deposit Account

Participants were required to indicate the SACCO provided fixed deposit account to its members. Results are presented in Table 4.25

Table 4.26: Provision Of School Fixed Deposit Account

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	100	72.5
No	38	27.5
total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (72.5%) agreed that the SACCO provided fixed deposit account to its members whereas 27.5% of the respondents were of the contrary opinion. This implies most of the SACCO provides fixed deposit account to its members; however some members were unaware of this credit facility.

4.3.20: Member with fixed deposit account with the SACCO

Participants were required to indicate whether they had fixed deposit account with the SACCO. Results are presented in Table 4.26

Table 4.27: Member With Fixed Deposit Account With The SACCO

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	85	61.6
No	53	38.4
total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the male respondents (61.6%) had fixed deposit account with the SACCO whereas 38.4% of the respondents had not. This implies most of the SACCO members had fixed deposit account with the SACCO.

4.3.21: Provision of Prime Accounts to SACCO Members

Participants were required to indicate the SACCO provided prime accounts to its members.

Table 4.28: Provision of Prime Accounts to SACCO Members

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	105	76.1
No	33	23.9
total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the respondents (76.1%) agreed that the SACCO provided prime accounts to its members whereas 23.9% of the respondents were of the contrary opinion. This implies most of the SACCO provided prime accounts to its members

4.3.22: Member with Prime Account with the SACCO

Participants were required to indicate whether male member had prime account with the SACCO.

Table 4.29: Member With Prime Account With The SACCO

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	57	41.3
No	81	58.7
total	138	100.0

Results show that some of the respondents (58.7%) had no prime account with the SACCO whereas 41.3% of the respondents had prime account. This implies few of the SACCO members had prime account with the SACCO

4.3.23: Whether the Respondents Had Alpha Account with the SACCO

Participants were required to indicate whether male member had Alpha account with the SACCO.

Table 4.30: Whether The Respondents Had Alpha Account With The SACCO

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	43	31.2
No	95	68.8
total	138	100.0

Results show that some of the male respondents (68.8%) had no Alpha account with the SACCO whereas 31.2% of the respondents had Alpha account. This implies few of the SACCO members had Alpha account with the SACCO.

4.3.24: Provision of Deposit Account to SACCO Members

Participants were required to indicate the SACCO provided deposit account to its members.

Table 4.31: Provision Of Deposit Account To SACCO Members

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	138	100.0
total	138	100.0

Results show that all of the respondents (100%) agreed that the SACCO provided deposit account to its members.

4.3.25: Whether the respondents had deposit account with the SACCO

Participants were required to indicate whether member had deposit account with the SACCO.

Table 4.32: Whether the respondents had deposit account with the SACCO

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	111	80.4
No	27	19.6
total	138	100.0

Results show that all the male respondents (80.4%) had deposit account with the SACCO whereas 19.6% of the respondents had not. This implies all of the SACCO members had deposit account with the SACCO.

4.3.26: Provision of Withdrawal Saving Account to SACCO Members

Participants were required to indicate the SACCO provided withdrawal saving account to its members.

Table 4.33:Provision of Withdrawal Saving Account to SACCO Members

	frequency	percentage
Yes	123	89.1
No	15	10.9
total	138	100.0

Results show that all of the male respondents (89.1%) agreed that the SACCO provided withdrawal saving account to its members whereas 10.9% had not. This implies most of the SACCO members had withdrawal saving account

4.3.27: Whether the Respondents Had Withdrawal Saving Account with the SACCO

Participants were required to indicate whether member had deposit account with the SACCO.

Table 4.34: Whether the Respondents Had Withdrawal Saving Account with The SACCO

	frequency	percentage
Yes	138	100.0
total	138	100.0

Results show that all the respondents (100.0%) had withdrawal saving account with the SACCO. This implies all of the SACCO members had withdrawal saving account with the SACCO.

4.3.28: Provision of junior star account to SACCO members

Participants were required to indicate the SACCO provided junior star account to its members.

Table 4.35:Provision of junior star account to SACCO members

	frequency	percentage
Yes	112	81.2
No	26	18.8
total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (81.2%) agreed that they had junior star account to. whereas 18.8% of the respondents had not. This implies most of the SACCO had junior star accounts

4.3.29: Whether the Respondents Had Junior Star Account with The SACCO

Participants were required to indicate whether member had junior star account with the SACCO.

Table 4.36: Whether The Respondents Had Junior Star Account With The SACCO

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	84	60.9
No	54	39.1
total	138	100.0

Results show that some of the male respondents (60.9%) had junior star account with the SACCO whereas 39.1% of the respondents had not. This implies few of the SACCO members had junior star account with the SACCO.

4.3.28: Provision Of Provide Christmas to SACCO members

Participants were required to indicate the SACCO provided junior star account to its members.

Table 4.37: Provision Of Provide Christmas To SACCO members

	frequency	Percentage
No	138	100.0
Total	138	100.0

Results show that all of the respondents (100.0%) disagreed that the SACCO provided provide Christmas account to its members. This implies most of the SACCO provided prime accounts to its members.

4.3.29: Whether the Respondents Had Christmas Savings Account with the SACCO

Participants were required to indicate whether member had Christmas savings account with the SACCO.

Table 4.38: Whether the Respondents Had Christmas Savings Account With The SACCO

	frequency	Percentage
No	138	100.0

total	100.0	100
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Results show that all male respondents (100.0%) had no Christmas savings account with the SACCO. This implies SACCO members had no Christmas savings account with the SACCO

4.3.24: Provision of ELIMU Savings Account To SACCO Members

Participants were required to indicate the SACCO provided ELIMU savings account to its members.

Table 4.39: Provision Of ELIMU Savings Account To SACCO Members

	frequency	Percentage
Yes	138	100.0
total	138	100.0

Results show that all of the male respondents (100%) agreed that the SACCO provided ELIMU savings account to its members. This implies few of the SACCO members had ELIMU savings account with the SACCO.

4.3.24: Whether The Respondents Had ELIMU Savings Account with the SACCO

Participants were required to indicate whether member had ELIMU savings account with the SACCO.

Table 4.40: Whether the respondents had ELIMU savings account with the SACCO

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	102	73.9
No	36	26.1
Total	138	100.0

Results show that some of the respondents (73.9%) had ELIMU savings account with the SACCO whereas 26.1% of the respondents had not. This implies few of the SACCO members had ELIMU savings account with the SACCO.

4.3.24: Provision of Holyday Savings Account To SACCO Members

Participants were required to indicate the SACCO provided holyday savings account to its members.

Table 4.41: Provision Of Holyday Savings Account To SACCO Members

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	138	100.0
total	138	100

Results show that all of the male respondents (100%) agreed that the SACCO provided holyday savings account to its members. This implies most of the SACCO provided prime accounts to its members.

4.3.24: Whether the Respondents Had Holyday Savings Account with The SACCO

Participants were required to indicate whether member had holyday savings account with the SACCO.

Table 4.42: Whether The Respondents Had Holyday Savings Account With The SACCO

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	25	18.1
No	113	81.9
Total	138	100.0

Results show that some of the male respondents (81.9%) had no holyday savings account with the SACCO whereas 18.1% of the respondents had holyday savings account. This implies few of the SACCO members had holyday savings account with the SACCO.

4.4 Influence of SACCO Products on Economic Wellbeing of Members' Households

This section presents statistical findings relating on Influence of SACCO products on economic wellbeing of members' households.

4.4.1: Purchase of Piece of Land

The study sought to determine whether the respondents had ever bought a piece of land.

Table 4.43: Whether The Respondents Had Ever Bought A Piece Of Land

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	100	72.5
No	38	27.5
total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (72.5%) had purchased piece of land whereas 27.5% had not. This implies that most of the SACCO members had purchased piece of land.

Results show that participants used various methods to raise money among which include savings, profits made from economic activities such as farming and trade and credit from financial institutions

4.4.2: Purchase of Piece of Land

Spouses were asked to indicate whether their spouses who are members of SACCOs had bought some piece of land.

Table 4.44: Acquisition of Piece of Land

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	85	63.4
No	49	36.6
Total	134	100.0

Results show that majority of the male spouses (63.4%) had purchased piece of land while 36.6% had not. This implies that financial products offered by SACCO's were instrumental in aiding members towards wealth creation initiatives such as land acquisition.

Participants were required to explain how their spouses raise funds which they used to buy a piece of land. Descriptive results given show that SACCO members use loans acquired from Saco or shares to acquire land and other properties

4.4.3 Means used to Raise Funds to Buy the Piece of Land

The study sought to determine whether the respondents had ever bought plot in Town /market in Kenya.

Table 4.45: Whether the SACCO member had ever bought plot in any Town /Market in Kenya

	frequency	percentage
Yes	114	82.6
No	24	17.4
total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (82.6%) had purchased plots in Town /market in Kenya whereas 17.4% had not. This implies that most of the SACCO members had bought plot in Town /market in Kenya.

4.4.4 Whether the Respondents Had Ever bought a house in any town / market in Kenya

The study sought to determine whether the respondents had ever bought a house in any town / market in Kenya.

Table 4.46: Whether the Respondents Had Ever bought a house in any town / market in Kenya

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	101	73.2
No	37	26.8
total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (73.2%) had not bought a house in any town / market in Kenya whereas 26.8% had not bought. This implies that most of the SACCO members had not bought a house in any town / market in Kenya.

4.4.5 Whether the SACCO member had built a rental house

The study sought to determine whether the respondents had built a rental house.

Table 4.47: Whether the SACCO member had built a rental house

	frequency	percentage
Yes	111	80.4
No	27	19.6
total	138	100.0

Results show that most of male the SACCO members (80.4%) had built a rental house whereas 19.6% had not. This implies that most of the SACCO members had built a rental house.

4.4.6 Whether the SACCO Member Had Constructed A House For Their Family

The study sought to determine whether the respondents had built a house for their family to stay in.

Table 4.48: Whether the SACCO Member Had Constructed A House For Their Family

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	114	82.6
No	24	17.4
total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (82.6%) had built a house for their family to stay in whereas 17.4% had not. This implies that most of the SACCO members had constructed a house for their family to stay in.

4.4.7 Whether the SACCO Member Had a Running Business Enterprise

The study sought to determine whether the respondents had a running business enterprise.

Table 4.49: Whether the SACCO member had a running business enterprise

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	108	78.3
No	30	21.7
total	138	100.0

Results show that most of the male respondents (78.3%) had running business enterprise whereas 21.7% had not. This implies that most of the SACCO member had running business enterprise.

Results show that most of the SACCO members were running small enterprises among the business activities mentioned include aquaculture business, wholesale enterprises, agribusiness, property management and small industry operations.

4.4.8 Involvement in Crop Farming

The study sought to determine whether the respondents were currently undertaking any crop farming.

Table 4.50: Involvement In Crop Farming

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	138	100.0
total	138	100.0

Results show that all of the male respondents (70.3%) were currently undertaking any crop farming. This implies that the entire SACCO members were currently undertaking crop farming. descriptive reports also show that participants had started crop farming with capital obtained from their personal savings, or credit from local financial institutions (SACCO) results also show that majority of the SACCO members were growing maize, beans, tea, French beans and cowpeas.

4.4.9 Involvement in Dairy Farming Activities

The study sought to determine whether the respondents were undertaking any dairy farming activities.

Table 4.51: Involvement In Dairy Farming Activities

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	94	68.1
No	44	31.9
total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the male respondents (68.1%) were undertaking dairy farming activities whereas 31.9% were not. This implies that most of the SACCO members were undertaking various dairy farming activities. Majority of dairy farmers indicated that they raised capital from the personal savings and credit facilities from SACCOs.

4.4.10 Loan from SACCO for Invest Economic Activity

The study sought to determine whether the respondents ever used any loan from SACCO to invest in any economic activity.

Table 4.52: Loan From SACCO For Invest Economic Activity

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	138	100.0
total	138	100.0

Results show that all of the respondents (100.0%) used loan from SACCO to invest in economic activity. This implies that the entire SACCO member used loan from SACCO to invest in economic activities.

4.4.11 Impact of SACCO Loan on Household's Economic Wellbeing of Household

The study sought to determine whether SACCO loan products helped to improve economic wellbeing of household.

Table 4.53: Impact of SACCO Loan On Household’s Economic Wellbeing Of Household

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	109	79.0
No	29	21.0
total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the male respondents (79.0%) agree that SACCO loan products helped to improve economic wellbeing of household whereas 21.0% were of the contrary opinion. This implies that SACCO loan products helped to improve economic wellbeing of household. Participants indicated SACCO products enabled members to invest in various economic generating activities which sublimated household income; however the findings reveled that some of the member’s failed to repay on time and this had consequential effect on guarantor’s shares.

4.5: Influence of SACCO Products of Social Wellbeing of Members’ Households

The section presents statistical findings on Influence of SACCO Products of Social Wellbeing of Members’ Households

4.5.1 Impact of SACCO Loan to Organize Family Function

The study sought to determine whether members had ever used SACCO loan to organize family function.

Table 4.54: Impact of SACCO loan on household’s economic wellbeing of household

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	138	100.0
Total	138	100.0

Results show that all the male respondents 138(100.0%) agree that SACCO loan products helped to improve economic wellbeing of household. This implies that SACCO loan products helped to improve economic wellbeing of household.

4.5.2 Use of funds from SACCO to buy household items

The study sought to determine whether members had ever used of funds from SACCO to buy household items.

Table 4.55: Use of funds from SACCO to buy household items

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	26	18.8
No	112	81.2
total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the respondents (81.2%) disagree that members used funds from SACCO to buy household items whereas 18.8% were of the contrary opinion. This implies that members had never used of funds from SACCO to buy household items whereas The study sought to determine whether member’s used funds from SACCO to pay school fees.

4.5.3 Use Of Funds From SACCO To Pay School Fees

The study sought to determine whether members had ever used of funds from SACCO to pay school fees.

Table 4.56: Use Of Funds From SACCO To Pay School Fees

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	112	81.2
No	26	18.8
total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the male respondents (81.2%) agree that members used funds from SACCO to pay school fees whereas 18.8% were of the contrary opinion. This implies that members had used funds from SACCO to pay school fees.

4.5.4 Use of funds from SACCO to Pay College Fees

The study sought to determine whether member’s used funds from SACCO to pay school fees. Results are presented in Table 4.56

Table 4.57: Use of funds from SACCO to Pay College Fees

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	118	85.5
No	20	14.5
total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the male respondents (85.5%) agree that members used funds from SACCO to pay college fees whereas 14.5% were of the contrary opinion. This implies that members had used funds from SACCO to pay college fees.

4.5.5 Use Of Funds From SACCO To Pay Hospital Fees

The study sought to determine whether member's used funds from SACCO to pay hospital fees.

Table 4.58: Use Of Funds From SACCO To Pay Hospital Fees

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	116	84.1
No	22	15.9
total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the respondents (84.1%) agree that members used funds from SACCO to pay hospital fees whereas 15.9% were of the contrary opinion. This implies that members had used funds from SACCO to pay hospital fees

4.5.6 Use of Funds from SACCO to Finance Burial Arrangements

The study sought to determine whether member's used funds from SACCO to finance burial arrangements. Results are presented in Table 4.56

Table 4.59: Use of Funds from SACCO to Finance Burial Arrangements

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	23	16.7
No	115	83.3
total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the male respondents (83.3%) disagree that members used funds from SACCO to finance burial arrangements whereas 16.7% agreed on use of SACCO to finance burial arrangements. This implies that most of members had not used funds from SACCO to finance burial arrangements.

4.5.7 Use of funds from SACCO to Wedding Ceremony

The study sought to determine whether member's used funds from SACCO to organize for a wedding ceremony for a member of the household or a relative.

Table 4.60: Use of funds from SACCO to Wedding Ceremony

	frequency	percentage
Yes	18	13.0
No	120	87.0

total	138	100.0
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Results show that majority of the male respondents (87.0%) disagree that members used funds from SACCO to organize for a wedding ceremony for a member of the household or a relative whereas 13.0% agreed on use of SACCO to organize for a wedding ceremony for a member of the household or a relative. This implies that most of members had not used funds from SACCO to finance wedding ceremony.

4.5.8 Use Of Funds From SACCO To Finance Party For A Member Of The Household

The study sought to determine whether member used funds from SACCO to finance party for a member of the household.

Table 4.61: Use Of Funds From SACCO To Finance Party For A Member Of The Household

	frequency	percentage
Yes	26	18.8
No	112	81.2
total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the male respondents (81.2%) disagree that members used funds from SACCO to finance party for a member of the household whereas 18.8% agreed on use of SACCO to finance party for a member of the household. This implies that most of members had not used funds from SACCO to finance party for a member of the household.

4.5.9 Use of funds from SACCO to Finance Household for a Trip / Retreat

The study sought to determine whether member used funds from SACCO to take members of the household for a trip / retreat.

Table 4.62: Use Of Funds From SACCO To Finance Household For A Trip / Retreat

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	33	23.9
No	105	76.1
total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the male respondents (76.1%) disagree that members used funds from SACCO to take members of the household for a trip / retreat whereas 23.9% agreed on use of SACCO to take members of the household for a trip / retreat. This implies

that most of members had not used funds from SACCO to take members of the household for a trip / retreat.

4.5.10 Use Of Funds From SACCO To Purchase Clothing

The study sought to establish whether member used funds from SACCO to purchase clothing for them.

Table 4.63:Use Of Funds From SACCO To Purchase Clothing

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	93	67.4
No	45	32.6
total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the male respondents (93%) agree that members used funds from SACCO to purchase clothing for themselves. Whereas 32.6 % disagreed on use of SACCO to purchase clothing for themselves, this implies that most of members sometimes used funds from SACCO to purchase clothing for them Have you ever used funds from your SACCO to purchase clothing for them.

4.5.11 Use of Funds from SACCO To Purchase Clothing For The Family Members

The study sought to establish whether member used funds from SACCO to purchase clothing for the family members.

Table 4.64:Use Of Funds From SACCO To Purchase Clothing For The Family Members

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	102	73.9
No	36	26.1
total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the male respondents (73.9%) agreed that members used funds from SACCO to purchase clothing for the family members whereas 26.1% agreed on use of SACCO to purchase clothing for the family members. This implies that most of members had sometimes used funds from SACCO to purchase clothing for the family members Have you ever used funds from your SACCO to purchase clothing for the family members

4.5.12 Use of funds from SACCO to Pay House Rent

The study sought to establish whether member used funds from SACCO to pay rent for residential house for members of the Family.

Table 4.65: Use of funds from SACCO to Pay House Rent

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	58	42.0
No	80	58.0
total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the respondents (58.0%) disagree that members used funds from SACCO to pay rent for residential house for members of the Family whereas 42.0% agreed on use of SACCO to pay rent for residential house for members of the Family. This implies that most of members had not used funds from SACCO to pay rent for residential house for members of the Family.

4.5.13 Use Of Funds From SACCO To For Payment Of Dowry

The study sought to establish whether member used funds from SACCO for payment of dowry.

Table 4.66: Use of funds from SACCO to for Payment of Dowry

	frequency	percentage
Yes	2	1.4
No	136	98.6
total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the male respondents (98.6%) disagree that members used funds from SACCO for payment of dowry whereas 1.4% agreed on use of SACCO for payment of dowry. This implies that most of members had not used funds from SACCO for payment of dowry.

4.5.14 Use of funds from SACCO to for to fund social activity

The study sought to establish whether member used funds from SACCO to fund social activity.

Table 4.67: Use Of Funds From SACCO To For To Fund Social Activity

	Frequency	Percentage
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Yes	26	18.8
No	112	81.2
total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the male respondents (81.2%) disagree that members used funds from SACCO to fund social activity whereas 18.8% agreed on use of SACCO to fund social activity This implies that most of members had not used funds from SACCO to fund social activities.

4.5.15 Effect t Of SACCO Loan/ Product On Social Wellbeing Of The Household

The study sought to establish whether SACCO loan/ product had improved social wellbeing of the household.

Table 4.68: Effect Of SACCO Loan/ Product On Social Wellbeing Of The Household

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	118	85.5
No	20	14.5
total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the male respondents (85.5%) agreed that SACCO loan/ product had improved social wellbeing of the household whereas 14.5% indicated otherwise. This implies that SACCO loan/ product had improved social wellbeing in most of the households.

4.5.16 Effect of Sacco Loan/ Product on Individual Social Wellbeing and Of the Household

The study sought to establish whether SACCO loan/ product had improved individual social wellbeing and of the household.

Table 4.69: Effect of SACCO Loan/ Product On Individual Social Wellbeing And Of The Household

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	115	83.3
No	23	16.7
total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the male respondents (83.3%) agree that SACCO loan/ product had improved individual social wellbeing and of the household whereas 16.7% indicated otherwise. This implies that SACCO loan/ product had improved individual social wellbeing and of the household.

The study sought to establish whether SACCO loan products had a negative impact on the social wellbeing of the household.

Table 4.70: Effect Of SACCO Loan/ Product Wellbeing Of The Household

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	19	13.8
No	119	86.2
total	138	100.0

Results show that majority of the male respondents (86.2%) disagree that SACCO loan products had a negative impact on the social wellbeing of the household whereas 13.8% indicated otherwise. This implies that SACCO loan products had a positive impact on the social wellbeing of the household.

4.5 Background Information (Female Gender)

This section presents the female background Information. Information sought include gender, Economic Activity engaged in

4.5.2 Main Economic Activity

Participants (female only) were required to indicate the main economic activity that they involved in.

Table 4.71: Main Economic Activity

	Frequency	Percent
Employment	23	17.2
Farming	81	60.4
Trade	30	22.4
Total	134	100.0

Results show that 60.4% of the female respondents indicate farming activities as their main economic activity, 22.4% indicate entrepreneurial activities whereas 17.2% indicate employment. This implies that respondents from most relied on Farming, Trade and employment as their main economic activities.

4.6 SACCOs Products

4.6.1 Whether the Respondents Was a Member of a Particular SACCO

Participants were required to indicate whether they were members of a particular SACCO.

Table 4.72: Whether The Respondents Was A Member Of A Particular SACCO

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	108	80.6
No	26	19.4
Total	134	100.0

Results shown that majority of the female respondents as shown by 80.6% belonged to a particular SACCO, whereas 19.4% were not register with any SACCO. This implies that majority of the participants in this survey belonged to a particular SACCO.

4.6.2 Whether The Spouse Was A Member Of Any SACCO

Participants were required to indicate whether their spouses belonged to a particular SACCO.

Table 4.73: Whether The Spouse Was A Member Of Any SACCO

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	105	78.4
No	29	21.6
Total	134	100.0

Results shown that majority of the female respondents as shown by 78.4% agreed that their spouses belonged to a particular SACCO, whereas 21.6% were not register with any SACCO. This implies that majority of the participants spouses belonged to a particular SACCO.

4.6.3 Whether The Spouses Had Ever Taken A Loan From SCCO

Participants were required to indicate whether their spouses had ever taken a loan from SACCO.

Table 4.74:Whether The Spouses Had Ever Taken A Loan From SCCO

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	118	88.1
No	16	11.9
Total	134	100.0

Results shown that majority of the female respondents as shown by 88.1% agreed that their spouses had obtained loan from SACCO, whereas 11.9% had not. This implies that majority of the participants spouses had obtained loan from SACCO.

4.6.4 Number of time which the spouse has taken loans from SACCO

Participants were required to indicate the period number of time which their spouse taken loans from SACCO

Table 4.75:Number of time which the spouse has taken loans from SACCO

	Frequency	Percent
Once	15	11.2
Twice	32	23.9
Thrice	33	24.6
More than three times	54	40.3
Total	134	100.0

Results shown that in most cases (40.3%), their spouses had sought finance from SACCO's more than 3 times, 24.6% indicated three times, 23.9% indicated two times whereas as 11.2%

indicated once. This implies that spouses were frequently seeking credit facility from SACCO's.

4.6.5 Whether The Spouses Had Ever Received Credit from SACCO

Participants were required to indicate whether their spouses had ever received credit from SACCO.

Table 4.76: Whether The Spouses Had Ever Received Credit From SACCO

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	112	83.6
No	22	16.4
Total	134	100.0

Results shown that majority of the respondents as shown by 83.6% agreed that their spouses had had received credit from SACCO, whereas 16.4% had not. This implies that majority of the participants spouses had received credit from SACCO

4.6.6 Number Of Time Which The Spouse Had Received Money From SACCO

Participants were required to indicate the number of time which their spouse had received money from SACCO.

Table 4.77: Number Of Time Which The Spouse Had Received Money From SACCO

	Frequency	Percent
Once	7	5.2
Twice	13	9.7
Thrice	26	19.4
More than three times	88	65.7
Total	134	100.0

Results shown that 65.7% the female spouses received finance from SACCO's more than three times whenever that applied, 19.4% indicated 3 times, 9.7% indicated two times whereas as 5.2% indicated once. This implies majority of the participants received loans from SACCO's whenever they applied.

4.7 Effect on Member's Economic Wellbeing

Spouses were asked to indicate whether their husbands had bought some piece of land.

Table 4.78: Acquisition of Piece of Land

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	85	63.4

No	49	36.6
Total	134	100.0

Results show that majority of the female spouses (63.4%) had purchased piece of land while 36.6% had not. This implies that financial products offered by SACCO's were instrumental in aiding members towards wealth creation initiatives such as land acquisition.

4.7.1 Use of loans from SACCO's to purchase plot in any town /market in Kenya

Participants were required to explain how their spouses raise funds which they used to buy a piece of land. Descriptive results given show that SACCO members use loans acquired from Saco or shares to acquire land and other properties.

Table 4.79: Use of loans from SACCO's to purchase plot in any town /market in Kenya

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	86	64.2
No	48	35.8
Total	134	100.0

Results show that majority of the female respondents (64.2%) agreed that their spouses used loans obtained from SACCO's to purchase plot in various town /market in Kenya however 35.8% indicated otherwise. This implies that considerable number of SACCO members used loans acquired from SACCO's purchase plots in various towns and markets in Kenya.

4.7.2 Use of finances obtained from SACCO's to pay rental house

Participants were required to explain whether the spouse had ever build a rental house

Table 4.80: Use of finances obtained from SACCO's to pay rental house

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	77	57.5
No	57	42.5
Total	134	100.0

Results show majority of the female respondents (57.5%) agreed that their spouses had built rental houses whereas 42.5% was of the contrary opinion. This implies that most of the spouses Used finances obtained from SACCO have to pay rental houses.

4.7.3 Whether the Spouse Had Ever Build a House for Family to Stay In

Participants were required to explain whether the spouse had used loan obtained from SACCO's to build house for family to stay

Table 4.81: Whether the Spouse Had Ever Build a House for Family to Stay In

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	76	56.7
No	58	43.3
Total	134	100.0

Results show majority of the respondents (56.7%) agreed that the spouse used loan obtained from SACCO's to build house for family to stay whereas 43.3% indicated otherwise. This implies that on various occasions spouse's used loan obtained from SACCO's to build house for family to stay.

4.7.4 Whether the spouse was running any business enterprise

The study sought to determine whether the spouse was running any business enterprise

Table 4.82: Whether the spouse was running any business enterprise

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	88	65.7
No	46	34.3
Total	134	100.0

Results show that majority of the female respondents (65.7%) were currently running any business enterprise while 34.3% indicated otherwise. This implies that most of the spouses used loans obtained from SACCOs to invest in business enterprise.

4.7.5 Method Used To Raise Money Which He/She Used To Start Business Enterprise Which Is Currently Running

The study sought to determine whether the spouse was currently carrying crop farming

Table 4.83: Involvement in Crop Farming

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	110	82.1
No	24	17.9

Total	134	100.0
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Results show that majority of the respondents (82.1%) were currently carrying crop farming while 17.9% indicated otherwise. This implies that most of the spouses were currently carrying any crop farming.

4.7.6 Involvement in Dairy Farming

The study sought to determine whether the spouse was currently carrying dairy farming activity.

Table 4.84: Involvement in Dairy Farming

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	77	57.5
No	57	42.5
Total	134	100.0

Results show that majority of the female respondents (57.5%) were currently carrying any dairy farming while 42.5% indicated otherwise. This implies that most of the spouses used loans obtained from SACCO's to invest in dairy farming.

4.7.7 Use of Loan from A SACCO to Invest In Any Economic Activity

The study sought to establish whether the spouse had ever used any loan from a SACCO to invest in any economic activity.

Table 4.85: Use of Loan from A SACCO to Invest In Any Economic Activity

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	127	94.8
No	7	5.2
Total	134	100.0

Results show that majority of the female respondents (94.8%) agreed that spouse had used loan from a SACCO to invest in any economic activity whereas 5.2% were of the contrary opinion. This implies that spouse used any loan from a SACCO to invest in economic activities.

4.8 Impact on Member Social Wellbeing

4.8.1 Use of Loans Obtained From SACCO

The study sought to determine whether the spouse had ever used funds from the SACCO for a family function.

Table 4.86: Use Of Loans Obtained From SACCO To Finance Family Function

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	79	59.0
No	55	41.0
Total	134	100.0

Results show that majority of the female respondents (59.0%) agreed that the spouse had ever used funds from the SACCO for a family function whereas 41.0% were of the contrary opinion. This implies that spouse had ever used funds from the SACCO for a family function.

4.8.2 Use of Loans Obtained From SACCO to Purchase Household Items

The research sought to determine whether the spouse had ever bought household items from money from the SACCO.

Table 4.87: Use of Loans Obtained From SACCO to Purchase Household Items

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	73	54.5
No	61	45.5
Total	134	100.0

Results show that majority of the female respondents (54.5%) agreed that their spouses had bought household items from money from the SACCO while 45.5% were of the contrary opinion. This implies spouses had bought household items from money from the SACCO.

4.8.3 Use Of Loans Obtained From SACCO To Pay School Fees

The study sought to determine whether the spouse ever paid school fees for a member of his /her family from funds from the SACCO

Table 4.88: Use Of Loans Obtained From SACCO To Pay School Fees

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	74	55.2
No	60	44.8
Total	134	100.0

Results show that majority of the female respondents (55.2%) agreed that the spouse paid school fees for a member of his /her family from funds from the SACCO while 44.8% were of the contrary opinion. This implies the spouse paid school fees for a member of the family from funds from his /her SACCO.

4.8.4 Use of Loans Obtained From SACCO to Pay College Fee

The study sought to determine whether the spouse had ever paid college fee for a member of the household money from the SACCO.

Table 4.89: Use Of Loans Obtained From SACCO To Pay College Fee

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	77	57.5
No	57	42.5
Total	134	100.0

Results show that majority of the female respondents (57.5%) agreed that the spouse had ever paid college fee for a member of the household money from the SACCO while 42.5% were of the contrary opinion. This implies that most of the spouses had ever paid college fee for a member of the household money from the SACCO.

4.8.5 Use Of Loans Obtained From SACCO To Pay Hospital Bill

The study sought to establish whether the spouse had ever paid hospital bill for a member of the household using funds from the SACCO.

Table 4.90: Use Of Loans Obtained From SACCO To Pay Hospital Bill

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	75	56.0
No	59	44.0

Total	134	100.0
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Results show that majority of the female respondents (56.0%) agreed the spouse had ever paid hospital bill for a member of the household using funds from the SACCO whereas 44.0% had never paid hospital bill for a member of the household using funds from the SACCO. This implies that spouse had paid hospital bill for a member of the household using funds from the SACCO.

4.8.9 Use Of Loans Obtained From SACCO To Organize Burial For A Family

The study sought to establish whether the spouse had ever used money from the SACCO to organize burial for a member of the household or a relative.

Table 4.91:Use Of Loans Obtained From SACCO To Organize Burial For A Family Member

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	52	38.8
No	82	61.2
Total	134	100.0

Results show that majority of the respondents (61.2%) disagreed that their spouse had used money from the SACCO to organize burial for a member of the household or a relative whereas 38.8% agree to the statement. This implies that only a few spouses had used money from the SACCO to organize burial for a member of the household or a relative.

4.8.10 Use of Loans Obtained From the SACCO to Pay for Wedding

The study sought to establish whether the spouse had ever used money from the SACCO to pay for wedding arrangement for a member of the household.

Table 4.92:Use of Loans Obtained from the SACCO to pay for wedding

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	80	59.7
No	54	40.3
Total	134	100.0

Results show that majority of the female respondents (59.7%) agreed the spouse had used money from the to pay for wedding arrangement for a member of the household whereas

40.3% were of the contrary opinion. This implies that the spouse had used money from SACCO's to pay for wedding arrangement for a member of the household.

4.8.11 Use Loans from the SACCO to Organize a Party Household

Participants were asked whether the spouse ever used money from the SACCO to organize a party for a member or members of the household.

Table 4.93: Use Loans from the SACCO to Organize a Party Household

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	43	32.1
No	91	67.9
Total	134	100.0

Results show that majority of the female respondents disagreed that (67.9%) spouse ever used money from SACCO to organize a party for a member or members of the household while 32.1% agree to the statement. This implies that majority of the respondents had never ever used money from the SACCO to organize a party for a member or members of the household.

4.8.11 Use Loans from the SACCO to Finance Holyday in or Outside Kenya

Participants were asked whether the spouse ever used money from the SACCO to pay the holyday in or outside Kenya.

Table 4.94: Use Loans from the SACCO to Finance Holyday in or Outside Kenya

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	52	38.8
No	82	61.2
Total	134	100.0

Majority of the female respondents disagreed that (61.2%) disagreed that their spouses had ever used money from the SACCO to pay the holyday in or outside Kenya whereas 38.8% agreed that their spouses had used money from the SACCO to pay the holyday in or outside Kenya. This implies that only a few spouses had never used money from the SACCO to pay the holyday in or outside Kenya.

4.8.12 Use of Finance Obtained From the SACCO to Buy Clothing for Him

Participants were asked on whether their spouse ever used money from the SACCO for buying clothing for him/her.

Table 4.95: Use of Finance Obtained From the SACCO to Buy Clothing for Him

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	78	58.2
No	56	41.8
Total	134	100.0

Results show that majority of the female respondents (58.2%) agreed that their spouse ever used money from the SACCO for buying clothing for himself/herself while 41.8% of the participants indicated otherwise. This implies that most of the spouse at some point used money from the SACCO for buying clothing for him/her

4.8.13 Use of finance obtained from the SACCO to buy clothing

Respondents were required to indicate whether their spouse had ever used money from the SACCO for buying clothing for member of his household.

Table 4.96: Use of finance obtained from the SACCO to buy clothing for member of his household

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	70	52.2
No	64	47.8
Total	134	100.0

Majority of the female respondents (52.2%) agreed that their spouses had ever used money from the SACCO for buying clothing for member of his household while 47.8% indicated otherwise. This implies that spouse used money from the SACCO for buying clothing for member of his household.

4.8.14 Use of finance obtained from the SACCO for a rented residential house

Participants were required to explain whether the spouse had ever used money from the SACCO for a rented residential house.

Table 4.97: Use of finance obtained from the SACCO for a rented residential house

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	86	64.2
No	48	35.8
Total	134	100.0

Majority of the female respondents (64.2%) agreed that their spouse had ever used money from the SACCO for a rented residential house while 35.8% indicated otherwise. This implies that most of the spouses had ever used money from the SACCO for a rented residential house.

4.8.13 Use of Finance Obtained From the SACCO to Pay Dowry

Participants were asked on whether their spouse has ever used money from the SACCO for paying dowry for a member of their household.

Table 4.98: Use Of Finance Obtained From The SACCO To Pay Dowry

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	87	64.9
No	47	35.1
Total	134	100.0

Results show that majority of the females (64.9%) had never used money from the SACCO for paying dowry for a member of their household while 35.1% had used the money from the SACCO for paying dowry for a member of their household.

4.8.13 Utilization of finances obtained from the SACCO

Respondents were asked whether they had ever used money from the SACCO to finance social activity.

Table 4.99: Utilization of finances obtained from the SACCO

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	67	50.0
No	67	50.0
Total	134	100.0

Results show that majority of the female respondents (50%) had used money from the SACCO to finance social activity or not. This implies that of the respondents had ever used money from the SACCO to finance social activity

4.8.14 Whether the SACCO loans helped to improve the social wellbeing of the household

The study sought to determine whether the SACCO loans helped to improve the social wellbeing of the household.

Table 4.100: Whether the SACCO Loans Helped To Improve the Social Wellbeing of the Household

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	79	59.0
No	55	41.0
Total	134	100.0

Majority of the male respondents (59.0%) agreed that SACCO loans helped to improve the social wellbeing of the household whereas 41.0% were of the contrary opinion. This implies that SACCO loans helped to improve the social wellbeing of the household. Results also show that SACCO loans helped to improve social welfare of the household through increased monthly income that was generated from various economic activities.

4.8.14 Effect Of SACCO Loans On Household's Social Wellbeing

Respondents were asked to on whether their spouse SACCO loans had a negative impact on social wellbeing of the household.

Table 4.101: Negative effect of SACCO Loans on Household's Social Wellbeing

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	120	89.6
No	14	10.4
Total	134	100.0

Majority of the respondents (89.6%) disagreed that the SACCO loans had a negative impact on social wellbeing of the household while 10.4% were of the contrary opinion. This in lies

that SACCO loans obtained by spouses had positive impact on social wellbeing of the household however rare cases of negative impacts were realized.

4.9 Response from the CEOs

4.9.1 Credit Products Offered By SACCOs to Members

Results from the CEO also revealed that SACCOs offered various products to its members. For instance FOSA loans, normal, school fees loans, micro finance group loan, development loan and emergency loans.

4.9.2 Savings Products Offered By the SACCOs

CEO also reported that SACCOs offered various savings products such as regular savings account, specialty savings account, and cash management account, certificate of deposit account, and high-yield savings account and money market accounts.

4.9.3 Commonly Obtained Credit Facility

CEOs were asked to indicate the commonly obtained credit facility, from the study findings, reports show that the most sought credit facility included development loans, emergency loan, and school fees loans.

4.9.4 Effect Of Loans/Credit Products On members Economic Wellbeing

CEOs were asked to indicate the effect of loans/credit products on economic wellbeing of members. From the study findings, participants reported that SACCO product had transformed lives of the members significantly for instance, results show that majority of the were meeting their basic necessities (education, household diets) effortlessly, results also show that majority had made money generating investments.

4.9.5 Negative Affects Of SACCOs Products the Economic Wellbeing of Members

CEOs were asked to indicate whether there have been reported cases of loan/credit which negatively affected the economic wellbeing of members. CEOs reported that in rare cases some of the members have defaulted in their loans a move that occasioned loan recovery procedures, however majority attested that such cases have dropped significantly due to financial literacy programmes currently being given to all those who seeking credit facility.

4.9.6 Effects of Sacco Products on the Social Wellbeing

CEOs were asked to comment on effects of SACCOs products on the social wellbeing of members' households. Reports show that the SACCOs products transformed families is

distinctive ways for instance, reports show educational transformations, reduced domestic conflicts, improved societal collaborations and unity.

4.9.7 Negative Effects SACCO Products

CEOs were asked to comment on negative effects SACCOs products. Reports show that show in rare cases, family related disagreements were reported especially where on house hold head decided to utilise these funds without involving her spouse. Disagreements were also reported where properties were obtained without following the legal procedures.

4.9.8 Measures Put In Place to Avert Negative Effects

Participants were asked to indicate the measures that should be put in place to reduce the of SACCO products having negative effects on the social wellbeing. In their response, participants indicated that the SACCO management had laid down financial literacy programmes that not only sought to create awareness to the general public but also enhance the financial management skills to members seeking loans.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This study that was carried out in Nandi County, Kenya, the study sought to analyze the differences in uptake of SACCO products by male and female members in Nandi County and to determine effects of SACCO credit products on the economic wellbeing of male and female members' households in Nandi County.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

5.2.1 Deference's And Trend In Uptake Of SACCO Products By Male And Female Members

Results show that despite low number of females in regards to membership, ladies were more willing and take credit facility as opposed to their counterparts. SACCOs in Nandi County provided development loans (76.8%) to their members, male and female participants indicated that they had sought development loans or normal loans from the SACCO several times; most of the SACCOs provided emergency loans (88.4%) to its members with majority seeking emergency loan from the SACCO several times. However some were unaware of this facility, SACCO provided school fees loans, instance loan to its members however some members were unaware of this credit facility, most of the members sought school fees loans from the SACCO several times, SACCO also provided scholar plus loans to its members and that most of them had sought scholar plus loan and instance loan several times. These findings are in line with the study findings by Ruben and Clercx (2013), accessibility to finances in the rural setup has reinforced food security and has also enabled the diversification of income as a pre-condition for in-depth investment.

Results also show that most of the SACCOs did not provide make-up loans to its members; however some members were unaware of this credit facility therefore SACCO members had never sought make up loan loans from the SACCO Several times. Most of the SACCO provides jitegeme, jijenge or jinueto its members(82.6%); many of the members were aware of this credit facility, majority members (34.8%) had sought jitegeme, jijenge or jinue loan from the SACCO several times.

Further the study revealed that SACCO provides FOSA advance loans to its members; however some members were unaware of this credit facility, most of the SACCO members had sought FOSA advance loans from the SACCO several times. The above findings

supports the conclusion by Write, (2013) asserts that SACCOs offer short-term, medium-term, long-term as well as emergency loan types in their operation adding that These loans have no classification in relation to where they will be used, for instance housing loans, etc.

Descriptive results also show that Hekima SACCO, in Nandi County provided prime accounts, withdrawal/deposit account, holyday savings account junior star accounts, ELIMU savings account. Alpha account fixed deposit accounts insurance premium finance to its members, however only few of the SACCO members had junior star account, holyday savings account and Christmas account among the listed above.

5.2.2 Effects Of Sacco Products On The Social And Economic Wellbeing

The study found a that uptake of credit facilities influenced social economic wellbeing of families in Nandi County, for instance most of the SACCO members had purchased piece of land using credit obtained from their respective SACCO's. Results show that participants used various methods to raise money among which include savings, profits made from economic activities such as farming and trade and credit from financial institutions. These findings concurs with the study findings by Lipsey and Kafle (2013) savings from SACCO members induces development through accumulation of capital which leads to investment and thus reduces the levels of poverty and in the long run results to economic development.

Again results also revealed that more than 50 % of the SACCO members had bought plots in various Towns or markets in Kenya other had had built a rental house or constructed houses for their family to stay in. these sentiments were confirmed by majority of the spouses interviewed. Reports further show that most of the SACCO member were running small enterprises among the business activities mentioned include aquaculture business, wholesale enterprises, agribusiness, property management and small industry operation and that they were currently undertaking any crop farming. This implies that the entire SACCO members were currently undertaking crop farming. The findings are in harmony with the research findings by Adera (2015) state that, SACCOs offer a convenient way of storing funds as well as creating a reliable form of security.

5.2.3 Deference's In Utilization of SACCO Credit Products between Male and Female Mebers

On credit utilization, results show that priority was accorded to investment opportunities such as trade (82.1%), farming(57.5%), and property development(94.8%). Second in in terms of loan utilization included emergency speeding such payment of hospital bills, purchase clothing for families. Payment of fees, rents, finances financing of burial arrangements. The least accorded priority on spending of included social activities such as financing of wedding ceremony for a member tof the household or a relative, family retreat, payment of dowry. However sentiments from both SACCO members and their spouses concurred that SACCO loan product had improved social wellbeing in most of the households with very few cases of negative impact on the social wellbeing of the household. These findings contravene FinMark Trust, (2011). Those loans from SACCOs were majorly used to finance none household activities such as the acquisition of groceries from the market place.

Results revealed that majority of the members started crop farming with capital obtained from their personal savings, or credit from local financial institutions (SACCO) results also show that majority of the SACCO members were growing maize, beans, tea, French beans and cowpeas. Other economic activities that SACCO members had invested in included dairy farming activities, capital for dairy farming was raised from the personal savings and credit facilities such as SACCOs. Reports from both spouses and SACCO members revealed that SACCO loan products helped to improve economic wellbeing of household because SACCO products enabled members to invest in various economic generating activities which sublimated household income; however the findings revealed that some of the member's failed to repay on time and this had consequential effect on guarantor's shares. These findings are in support of the study findings by Maina (2012) who established that presence and involvement with SACCOs had resulted in better access to education as lack of finances leads to non-enrollment and school drop-outs

5.3 Conclusions

Drawing from the study spelling this study concludes that SACCO in Nandi County provided prime accounts, withdrawal/deposit account, holyday savings account junior star accounts, ELIMU savings account Alpha account fixed deposit accounts insurance premium finance to its members, however only (81.2%) of the SACCO members had junior star account,

holiday savings account and Christmas account among the listed above, provision of credit facilities helps cover up for; critical functions that involve the reinforcement of resilience of rural livelihoods in less fortunate areas.

The study concludes that credit facilities extended by SACCO to its members had an impact on social economic welfare of families in Nandi County, both male and female participants used credit facilities extended by SACCO to invest in economic activities such as agribusiness activities, dairy farming and trade and property development. Reports from both spouses and SACCO members show that SACCO loan products helped to improve economic wellbeing of household however the findings revealed that some of the member's failed to repay on time and this had consequential effect on guarantor's shares

5.4 Recommendations

SACCO in Nandi County should develop investment sensitisation programs. This should target potential on potential economic opportunities which the loan applicant can capitalise on. Again it should provide technical advisory services to clients on extent to which their investment plan matches with current economics.

Results show low level of awareness of some of the credit products offered by SACCO, therefore this study recommends that SACCO in Nandi County should heavily advertise its products in all parts of the County and also encourage potential farmer and entrepreneurs to join the SACCO. This would increase its customer base and compete even more with other competing SACCOs and other financial institutions.

5.5 Suggestions For Further Research

The study sought to determine the effect of savings and credit cooperative society's products on economic wellbeing of members' households in Nandi county, Kenya. In future further assessment should capture a wide geographical area and see how results compare.

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APPENDICES

Appendix i: Letter of Introduction

The co-operative management of the co-operative university of Kenya

P.O. Box

Nairobi, Kenya

RE: DATA COLLECTION

I am a Masters' Program Student at **co-operative management of the co-operative university of Kenya**. In partial fulfillment for the Master's degree, I am currently conducting a research on **“EFFECT OF SAVINGS AND CREDIT COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES PRODUCTS ON ECONOMIC WELLBEING OF MEMBERS' HOUSEHOLDS IN NANDI COUNTY, KENYA”**

You have been chosen to become part of this research. I humbly ask you to aid in the collection of data through completion of the questionnaire. The provided data is to strictly be employed for purposes of academics and utmost confidentiality of the data upheld.

Thank you

Cordially,

Nathan Kiplimo Meli

APPENDIX II: MEMBER`S QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire provides the space for date of administration, SACCO in which member belong to and Instruments for administration.

Member`s questionnaire Is divided into five section A Seeks background information of the respondent Section B Information on SACCO products Section C Member`s economic wellbeing Section D information on member`s wellbeing

Read instructions under every section to be able to collect data for each section.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Instruction-For each of the items in this section read out the question and fills the response in the provided space.

1. Date of administration
2. What is your Gender?
3. How old are you ?
4. What is the highest level of your education?
5. What is your main source of income?
Employment [] Farming [] Trade [] others (specify)
6. What is your profession?
7. What is your monthly income

SECTION B: SACCOS PRODUCTS

Instruction – Read each statement and tick appropriately in the spaces provided.

All this could have been captured as follows

s/no	Type of loan	Yes	No
Normal			
School fees			
Emergency			

How regular do you borrow the types of loans above

Type of loan	Very often	often	neutral	Not often	Not very often	
Normal laon						
School fees						
Emergency loans						

How do you male and females utilize the loans accessed above?

Utility	Male	Female
Purchase of Land		
Construction		
School fees		
Paying dowry		
Paying medical bills		

8. Does your SACCO provide development loans (normal loans to its members)?

Yes [] No [] don't know []

9. How many times have you evertaken a development (normal loan) from your SACCO?

Once [] Twice thrice [] more than three times [] Never []

10. Does your SACCO provide emergency loans to its members?

Yes [] NO [] don't know []

11. How many times have you ever taken emergency loan from your SACCO?

Once [] Twice [] Thrice [] than three times [] Never []

12. Does your SACCO provide school fees loan to its members?

Yes [] No [] don't know []

13. How many times have sought school fees from your SACCO

Once [] Twice [] Thrice [] Many times [] Never []

14. Does your SACCO offer scholar plus loan to its members?

Yes [] No [] don't know []

15. How many times have you taken scholar plus loan?

Once [] Twice [] Thrice [] Many times [] Never []

16. Does your SACCO provide instance loan to its members?

Yes [] No [] don't know []

17. How many times have you taken instant loan from your SACCO?

Once [] Twice [] Thrice [] Many times [] Never []

18. Does your SACCO provide make up loan to its members?

Yes [] No [] don't know []

19. How many times have sought make up loans from your SACCO?

Once [] Twice [] Thrice [] Many times [] Never []

20. Does your SACCO provide (jitegeme, jijenge, jinue) type of loans to its members?

Yes [] No [] don't know []

21. How many times have sought (jitegeme, jijenge, and jinue) loans from your SACCO?

Once [] Twice [] Thrice [] Many times [] Never []

22. Does your SACCO provide FOSA advance loans to its members?

Yes [] No [] don't know []

23. How many times have you taken FOSA advance loans from your SACCO?

Once [] Twice [] Thrice [] Many times [] Never []

24. Does your SACCO provide insurance premium finance to its members

Yes [] No [] don't know []

25. How many times have you ever taken insurance premium finance from your SACCO?

Once [] Twice [] Thrice [] many Times [] Never []

26. Which loan product have you taken the highest number of times from your SACCO?

.....

27. Does your SACCO provide for fixed deposit account to its members

Yes [] No [] don't know []

28. Do have you a fixed deposit account in your SACCO?

Yes [] No []

29. Does your SACCO provide prime accounts to its members?

Yes [] No [] don't know []

30. Have you open a prime account in your SACCO?

Yes [] No []

31. Does your SACCO provide Alpha account to its members?

Yes [] No [] don't know []

32. Do have you an Alpha account in your SACCO?

Yes [] No []

33. Does your SACCO provide deposit account to its members?

Yes [] No [] don't know []

34. Do have you deposit account in your SACCO?

Yes [] No []

35. Does your SACCO provide withdrawal saving account to its members?

Yes [] No [] don't know []

36. Do have you withdrawal saving account in your SACCO?

Yes [] No []

37. Does your SACCO provide junior star account to its members?

Yes No don't know

38. Do have you junior star account in your SACCO in your SACCO?

Yes No

39. Does your SACCO provide Christmas savings account to its members?

Yes No don't know

40. Do have you Christmas savings account in your SACCO?

Yes No

41. Do your SACCO provide ELIMU savings account to its members?

Yes No don't know

42. Do have you an ELIMU savings account in your SACCO?

Yes No

43. Does your SACCO provide for holyday savings account to its members?

Yes No don't know

44. Do have you holyday savings account in your SACCO?

Yes No

45. Which account do have you in your SACCO?

SECTION C-: MEMBER'S ECONOMIC WELLBEING.

Instructions – For each item under this section ask the question and tick an appropriate answer from the potions provided or fill the responds in the space provided.

46. Have you ever bought apiece of land?

Yes No

47. How did you raise funds which you used to buy the piece of land?

.....

48. Have you ever bought any plot in any Town /Market in Kenya?

Yes [] No []

49. How did you raise the funds which you used to buy a plot in Town /market in Kenya?

.....

50. Have you ever bought a house in any town / market in Kenya?

Yes [] No []

51. How did you raise the funds you used to buy a house in Town /market in Kenya /

.....

52. Have you ever build a rental house?

Yes [] No []

53. How did you raise funds which you used to build the rental house?

.....

54. Have you ever build a house for your family to stay in?

Yes [] No []

55. How did you raise funds to build a house for your family to stay in?

.....

56. Do have you a business enterprise which you are currently running?

Yes [] No []

57. Which kind of business enterprise you currently run?

.....

58. How did you raise capital to business enterprise you currently running?

.....

59. Are you currently undertaking any crop farming?

Yes [] No []

60. How did you raise the funds you used to start the crop farming?

.....

61. Which crops do you mainly grow in your crop farming?

.....

62. Are you currently undertaking any dairy farming activities?

Yes [] No []

63. How did you raise funds capital for dairy farming activities?

.....

64. Have you ever used any loan from a SACCO to invest in any economic activity?

Yes [] No []

65. Which SACCO loan products have you used in any economic activity?

.....

66. Have SACCO loan products helped you to improve economic wellbeing of you household?

Yes [] No []

67. How have SACCO products helped you improve economic wellbeing of your household?

.....

68. How has SACCO loan products negatively impacted on economic wellbeing of members of your household?

SECTION D: MEMBER`S SOCIAL WELLBEING.

Instructions - for each item under this section ask the question and tick an appropriate option or fill the responses on the provided space.

69. Have you ever used funds from a SACCO to organize family function

Yes [] No []

70. Which family function have you used funds from a SACCO to organize?

.....

71. Have you ever used funds from SACCO to buy household items?

Yes [] No []

72. What household items have you used funds from a SACCO to purchase?

.....

73. Have you ever used funds from a SACCO to pay school fees for a member of your household?

Yes [] No []

74. Have you ever used funds from a SACCO to pay college fees for a member of your household?

Yes [] No ()

75. Have you ever used funds from a SACCO to pay hospital fee for a member of your household?

Yes [] No []

76. Have you ever used funds from a SACCO to finance burial arrangements for a member of your family or a relative?

Yes [] No []

77. Have you ever used funds from your SACCO to organize for a wedding ceremony for a member of your household or a relative?

Yes [] No []

78. Have you ever used funds from your SACCO for organizing a party for a member of your household?

Yes [] No []

79. Have you ever used funds from your SACCO to take a member of your household for a holiday?

80. Have you ever used funds from a SACCO to take members of your household for a trip / retreat?

Yes [] No []

81. Have you ever used funds from your SACCO to purchase clothing for yourself?

Yes [] No []

82. Have you ever used funds from your SACCO to purchase clothing for members of your household?

Yes [] No []

83. Have you ever used funds from your SACCO to pay rent for residential house for members of your Family?

Yes [] No []

84. Have you ever used funds from your SACCO for payment of dowry?

Yes [] No []

85. Have you ever used funds from your SACCO to fund any social activity?

Yes [] No []

86. Which social activity have you used funds from your SACCO to organize?

.....

87. Which SACCO loan or products have you used to undertake any social activity?

.....

88. Have SACCO loan/ product had improve your social wellbeing or that of your household?

Yes [] No []

89. How has SACCO loans/products helped to improve your social wellbeing or that of your household?

Yes [] No []

90. Have SACCO loan products had a negative impact on the social wellbeing of your household?

Yes [] No []

91. How have SACCO loan products negatively impacted on the social wellbeing of your household.

.....

END

1. APPENDIX 11: MEMBER`S SPOUSE QUESTIONNAIRE.

Instruction- this questionnaire is divided into three sections sectionA. background information section B. household economic wellbeing. Section C household social wellbeing.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION.

For each item in this section read out the question and tick an appropriate responds from options provided or fill the responds in the space provided.

1. What is you gender

Male [] Female [] Other []

2. What is your age in years?

3. What is the highest level of education have you completed?

4. What is your main source of income?

Employment [] Farming [] Trade [] [others specify]
.....

5. What is your profession?

6. What is your monthly income?

7. Are you a member of any SACCO?

YES [] No [] don't know []

8. Is your spouse a member of a SACCO

Yes [] No [] don't know []

9. Has your spouse ever taken a loan from his/ her SACCO?

Yes [] No [] Don't Know []

10. How many times has your spouse taken loans from his/her SACCO?

Once [] Twice [] Thrice [] Manytimes [] Never []

11. Has your spouse ever obtained any money from his/her SACCO?

Yes No don't know

12. How often has your spouse received money from his /her SACCO?

Once Twice Thrice many times Never

SECTION B: EFFECT ON MEMBER'S ECONOMIC WELLBEING.

Introduction- for each item under this section ask the question and then tick appropriate option or fill the response on the space provided

13. Has your spouse ever bought a piece of land?

Yes No don't know

14. How did your spouse raise funds which he/she used to buy a piece of land?

.....

15. Has your spouse ever bought a plot in any town /market in Kenya?

Yes No don't know

16. How did you your spouse raise funds which he/she used to buy a plot in town/market in Kenya?

17. Has your spouse ever build a rental house

Yes No don't know

18. How your spouse did raised money he/she used to build a rental house.

.....

19. Has your spouse ever build a house for family to stay in?

Yes No don't know

20. How did your spouse raise funds which he/she used to build a house for your family to stay in
21. Does your spouse have any business enterprise which is currently running?
 Yes No don't know
22. Which kind of business is your spouse currently running
23. How did spouse did raise money which he/she used to start business enterprise which is currently running?
24. Is your spouse currently undertaking any crop farming?
 Yes No don't know
25. How did your spouse raise funds which he/she used to start the crop farming is currently running.
26. Is your spouse currently carrying any dairy farming?
 Yes No don't know
27. Has your spouse ever used any loan from a SACCO to invest in any economic activity?
 Yes No don'tknow
28. Has your spouse SACCO loan helped to improve the economic wellbeing of your household?
29. Has your spouse SACCO loan had negative impact on economic wellbeing of your household?
30. How has your spouse SACCO loan negatively impacted on economic wellbeing of your household?

SECTION C: IMPACT ON MEMBER SOCIAL WELLBEING.

Introduction- for each item under this section ask the question and then tick appropriate option or fill the response on the space provided

31. Has your spouse ever used funds from his/her SACCO for a family function?

Yes No don't know

32. Has your spouse ever bought household items with money from his/her SACCO?

Yes No don't know

33. Has your spouse ever paid school fees for a member of his /her family from funds from his /her SACCO?

Yes No don't know

34. Has your spouse ever paid college fee for a member of your household money from his/her SACCO?

Yes No

35. Has your spouse ever paid hospital bill for a member of your household using funds from his/her SACCO?

Yes No don't know

36. Has your spouse ever used money from his /her SACCO to organize burial for a member of your household or a relative?

Yes No don't know

37. Has your spouse ever used money from his/her to pay for wedding arrangement for a member of your household?

Yes No don't know

38. Has your spouse ever used money from his/her SACCO to organize a party for a member or members of your household?

Yes No don't know

39. Has your spouse ever used money from his/her SACCO to pay his/her holyday in or outside Kenya?

Yes No don'tknow

40. Has your spouse ever used money from his/her to take a member or members of his /her household for holyday in any part of Kenya or outside Kenya?

41. Has your spouse ever use money from his/her SACCO for buying clothing for himself/herself.

Yes No don'tknow

42. Has your spouse ever used money from his/her SACCO for buying clothing for member of his household?

Yes No don't know

43. Has your spouse ever used money from his/her SACCO for a rented residential house?

Yes No don't know

44. Has your spouse ever used money from his/her SACCO for paying dowry for a member of your household?

Yes No don't know

45. Has your spouse ever used money from his/her SACCO to finance social activity?

Yes No don'tknow

46. Which social activity has your spouse ever used money from his/her SACCO to finance?

.....

47. Have your spouse uses loans helped to improve the social wellbeing of your household.

Yes No don'tknow

48. How have your spouse SACCO loans helped to improve social welfare of your household.

.....

49. Has your spouse SACCO loans had a negative impact on social wellbeing of your household

Yes [] No [] don't know []

50. How have your spouse SACCO loan negatively affected the social wellbeing of the household.

END.

APPENDIX III: CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER/LOANS /CREDIT OFFICER INTERVIEW GUIDE:

Instruction - This instrument is used to guide a discussion with chief executive officers, loans officers or credit officer's .The item is to be read to respondent and responds should be recorded.

In introducing the interview the gender of the respondent, the highest level of education and the professional qualification of the respondent should be shown.

1. Gender of respondent
2. What is your level of your education?
3. What is your professional qualification?
4. How many years have you in cooperative sector/SACCO
5. How many years have you worked as chief executive officer/ loans officer of your SACCO?
6. What credit products does your SACCO offer to members?
7. What savings products does your SACCO offer to members?
8. What loan/credit products are mostly taken up by your members
9. What savings products are mostly taken by members?
10. What is the effect of loans/credit products on economic wellbeing of members?
11. Have there been reported cases of loan/credit products having negatively affected the economic wellbeing of members , if yes what negative effects of SACCO loan products on members household have been reported.
.....

12. What are the effects of SACCO products on the social wellbeing of member`s households?

.....

13. Have there been reported cases of SACCO products having negative effects on the social wellbeing of members households if yes what negative effects of SACCO products on social well-being have been reported?

.....

14. What measures needed to be put in place to reduce the likely hood of SACCO products having negative effects on the social wellbeing of members household.

.....

APPENDIX IV: COUNTY COOPERATIVE DIRECTOR/SUB- COUNTY COOPERATIVE OFFICER INTERVIEW GUIDE:

Instruction - This instrument is used to guide a discussion with county cooperative director, sub county cooperative officer. The item is to be read to respondent and responds should be recorded.

In introducing the interview the gender of the respondent, the highest level of education and the professional qualification of the respondent should be shown.

1. Gender of respondent
2. What is your level of your education?
3. What is your professional qualification?
4. How many years have you in cooperative sector
5. How many years have you worked as cooperative county Director/ sub- county cooperative officer ?.....
6. What credit products does SACCO offer to members in your county/ sub-County?.....
7. What savings products does SACCO offer to members in your county/ sub-County?.....
8. What loan/credit products are mostly taken up by SACCO members in your county/ sub-county
9. What savings products are mostly taken by SACCO members in your county/sub county?
10. What is the effect of loans/credit products on economic wellbeing of members in your county/sub county?

11. Have there been reported cases of loan/credit what have negatively affected the economic wellbeing of members in your county/ sub- county , if yes what negative effects of SACCO loan products on members household have been reported.

.....

12. What are the effects of SACCO products on the social wellbeing of member`s households in your county/ sub- county?

13. Have there been reported cases of SACCO products having negative effects on the social wellbeing of members households in your county/ sub- county if yes what negative effects of SACCO products on social wellbeing have been reported ?.....

14. What measures should be put in place to reduce the of SACCO products having negative effects on the social wellbeing of members' household in your county/sub-county

END

Appendix II: Authorization letter



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16th October 2018

The Director
Nation Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation
Utalii House,
NAIROBI.

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: MELINATHAN KIPLIMO (MCM02/0002/1/2014)

This is to introduce the above named student who is in the Department of Cooperative & Community Development in the School of Cooperative & Community Development.


He is through with his course work and is proceeding to the field to collect data in Nandi County.

The title of his research project is "Effect of Savings and Credit products on Economic well-being of members house hold in Nandi County" Kindly accord him the necessary assistance and all is appreciated.

Thank you.


Dr. Lucy M. Kiganane
Director BPGS




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