



Data Article

Dataset on the acceptance of islamic microfinance in Kano State, Nigeria



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ABSTRACT

The present data from 194 customers of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) is about their acceptance of Islamic microfinance in Kano State, Nigeria. The dataset includes variables such as gender, age, marital status, duration as customer, account operate, annual income, type of business, service quality, perceived value, corporate image and religiosity of customers in Kano State. A survey from March to June 2019, self-administered questionnaires were used for data collection. This data may help scholars to understand how people of Kano State accept Islamic microfinance interacted with service quality, customer perceived value, corporate image and religiosity.

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Specifications Table

Subject	Banking and Finance.
Specific subject area	Islamic Finance and Banking.
Type of data	Table
How data were acquired	Survey method was used and primary data were collected from the respondents through the use of questionnaire. Survey method is appropriate because respondents are spread all over Kano State, Nigeria.
Data format	Raw, Analysed
Parameters for data collection	the data were collected from organization registered small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the survey
Description of data collection	A total of 360 survey questionnaire were self administered and collected back by help of research assistant
Data source location	Kano State, Nigeria.
Data accessibility	The data are available at Mendeley Data https://data.mendeley.com/datasets/pyvnbdsvgc/1

Value of the Data

- The dataset is particularly useful for public sector such as central bank, commercial bank, institutions both universities and others, regulatory authorities and many other sectors.
- The dataset can be used to address some of the economic crises such as high interest rate charges, poverty, kidnapping, robbery, herdsmen and farmers clashes and many others.
- The dataset can be reused for an empirical study that intend to examine various characteristics of Islamic microfinance, service quality, corporate image and religiosity in Kano State, Nigeria.
- The dataset is expected to be used by international financial institutions such the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and International Islamic Bank among others who wants to know more about the acceptance of Islamic microfinance in Nigeria.

1. Data Description

The data was acquired via survey questionnaire method. The questionnaire has six parts where part A is on the demographic information of respondents, and questions were asked in relation to gender, age, marital status, educational qualification, and customers' experience, type of account, income, and type of beneficiary. Part B contains 27 items measuring the dependent variable (acceptance of Islamic microfinance) adapted from [1]. Part C is on service quality (independent variable) in which 22 items were used to measure the variable adapted from [2]. Part D comprises of 22 items used to measure the customer perceived value (independent variable) adapted from [3]. Part e consists of 11 items measuring corporate image as an independent variable adapted from [4] and [5]. Finally, part F is on religiosity as a moderating variable with 22 questions adapted from [6]. All were coded and rated on the five-point Likert scale ranging from "Strongly Disagree" to "Strongly Agree. The survey questionnaire is provided as a supplementary material in this article. The constructs/variables and items are shown in [table 1](#) below.

[Table 1](#) shows that male constitutes 45.4%, while female 54.6%. The percentage by age is as follows: 25–32, 36.1%; 33–39, 24.2%; 40–46, 25.8%; 47–53, 8.8% and 54 and above 5.2%. The marital status percentage are; single 47.4%, divorce/separated 50.0% and married 2.6%. The duration as customer consists of less than the year 28.4%, 1–2 years 19.1%, 3–4 years 26.8%, 5–6 years

Table 1
Demographic factor.

Demographic Variables	Categories	Frequencies	Percentage
Gender			
1	Male	88	45.4
2	Female	106	54.6
Age			
1	25–32 years	70	36.1
2	33–39 years	47	24.2
3	40–46 years	50	25.8
4	47–53 years	17	8.8
5	Above 54 years	10	5.2
Marital status			
1	Single	92	47.4
2	Married	97	50
3	Divorced/Separated	5	2.6
Duration as a customer			
1	less than 1 year	55	28.4
2	1–2 years	37	19.1
3	3–4 years	52	26.8
4	5–6 years	26	13.4
5	7-above years	24	12.4
Account Operate			
1	Current account	58	29.9
2	Savings account	125	64.4
3	Fixed deposit acct.	2	1
4	Others	9	4.6
Annual income			
1	50,000–100,000	68	31.1
2	101,000–151,000	42	21.6
3	152,000–202,000	42	21.6
4	203,000–253,000	21	10.8
5	254,000 and above	21	10.8
Type of business			
1	Agriculture	43	22.2
2	Whole sale/Trade	90	46.4
3	Other services	61	31.4

13.4%, 7 and above 12.4%. Account operated percentage constitutes the current account 29.9%, savings account 64.4%, fixed deposit 1.0% and others 4.6%. The percentage of annual income is; 50,000–100,000, 31.1%; 101,000–151,000, 21.6%; 152,000–202,000, 21.6%; 203,000–253,000, 10.8%; 254,000 and above 10.8%. Lastly, the types of business are: agriculture 22.2%, whole sale and trade 46.4% and others 31.4%.

From Table 2, this dataset composite reliability coefficient ranges from 0.881 to 0.942 and AVE is in a range from 0.502 to 0.514, which is above 0.70 and 0.4 minimum acceptable level as recommended by [9].

In Table 3, the correlations among the latent constructs were compared with the square root of the average variances extracted. Table 4 also shows that the square root of the average variances extracted was all greater than the correlations among constructs, suggesting adequate discriminant validity [9].

2. Experimental Design, Materials and Methods

The systematic sampling technique was used in the collection of the data. Systematic sampling means procedure that involves randomly choosing an initial starting point on a list, and thereafter every undefined number element in the sampling frame is selected [7]. The sampling

Table 2

Convergent validity of the constructs.

Constructs	Items	Factor Loadings	Composite Reliability	AVE
Acceptance	ACC7	0.718	0.942	0.505
	ACC9	0.693		
	ACC10	0.727		
	ACC11	0.720		
	ACC12	0.731		
	ACC13	0.721		
	ACC14	0.646		
	ACC15	0.754		
Constructs	ACC17	0.695	0.891	0.505
	ACC18	0.751		
	ACC19	0.675		
	ACC21	0.706		
	ACC22	0.713		
	ACC23	0.689		
	ACC24	0.747		
	ACC25	0.670		
Customer perceived value	CPV4	0.737	0.881	0.514
	CPV6	0.685		
	CPV7	0.753		
	CPV8	0.679		
	CPV21	0.721		
	CPV22	0.699		
	CPV23	0.713		
	CPV24	0.697		
Corporate image	CRI1	0.758	0.892	0.509
	CRI2	0.764		
	CRI3	0.729		
	CRI4	0.683		
	CRI5	0.744		
	CRI6	0.754		
	CRI7	0.683		
	CRI9	0.674		
	CRI10	0.653		
	Service quality	SQ1		
SQ2		0.702		
SQ4		0.718		
SQ11		0.716		
SQ13		0.768		
SQ15		0.707		
SQ16		0.692		
SQ17	0.698			

interval for this dataset is considered to be population divide by sample (population/sample) which is $1808/360=5$. At the starting point the researcher selected a number between 1 and 5, and then the sample would be sampling element numbered thereafter, and then the consider sample for this dataset was sampling elements numbered 5, 10,15 up to the 1808 sampled element numbers.

In each of these sampling elements above, a questionnaire was self administered to the respondent. Before a questionnaire was administered, the researchers verbally asked the religion a respondent adheres to. Only respondents who claimed to be muslims were administered the questionnaire. A total of 360 questionnaires were distributed, out of which 254 were returned. After data cleaning in SPSS, 60 questionnaires were rejected because they were not properly completed. This article uses the remaining 194 for data analysis.

The article used Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) because of its advantages such as a good path modeling statistical tool for solving a complex multivariate

Table 3
Loadings and cross-loadings of the constructs.

Constructs	Items	ACC	CPV	CRI	RGY	SQ
Acceptance	ACC10	0.727	0.516	0.519	0.344	0.569
	ACC11	0.720	0.536	0.470	0.343	0.580
	ACC12	0.731	0.468	0.504	0.382	0.593
	ACC13	0.721	0.549	0.497	0.354	0.601
	ACC14	0.646	0.511	0.454	0.258	0.508
	ACC15	0.754	0.619	0.581	0.480	0.627
	ACC17	0.695	0.532	0.461	0.375	0.589
	ACC18	0.751	0.570	0.534	0.369	0.552
	ACC19	0.675	0.517	0.463	0.363	0.536
	ACC21	0.706	0.486	0.497	0.362	0.579
	ACC22	0.713	0.508	0.529	0.437	0.579
	ACC23	0.689	0.523	0.493	0.404	0.570
	ACC24	0.747	0.580	0.533	0.366	0.604
	ACC25	0.670	0.486	0.456	0.470	0.556
Customer perceived value	ACC7	0.718	0.523	0.470	0.379	0.573
	ACC9	0.693	0.458	0.456	0.335	0.549
	CPV21	0.514	0.721	0.612	0.444	0.491
	CPV22	0.460	0.699	0.500	0.432	0.522
	CPV23	0.523	0.713	0.523	0.433	0.476
	CPV24	0.469	0.697	0.493	0.388	0.427
	CPV4	0.599	0.737	0.618	0.561	0.578
	CPV6	0.519	0.685	0.542	0.365	0.504
Corporate image	CPV7	0.571	0.753	0.533	0.445	0.539
	CPV8	0.525	0.679	0.538	0.422	0.532
	CRI1	0.583	0.593	0.758	0.609	0.648
	CRI10	0.411	0.501	0.653	0.315	0.463
	CRI2	0.576	0.556	0.764	0.551	0.619
	CRI3	0.511	0.553	0.729	0.534	0.566
	CRI4	0.485	0.581	0.683	0.439	0.545
	CRI5	0.508	0.589	0.744	0.524	0.605
	CRI6	0.496	0.569	0.754	0.531	0.539
	CRI7	0.461	0.480	0.683	0.416	0.495
Service quality	CRI9	0.434	0.534	0.674	0.436	0.459
	SQ1	0.608	0.376	0.504	0.378	0.706
	SQ11	0.597	0.579	0.554	0.436	0.716
	SQ13	0.603	0.525	0.549	0.429	0.768
	SQ15	0.590	0.569	0.579	0.447	0.707
	SQ16	0.525	0.538	0.589	0.413	0.692
	SQ17	0.515	0.544	0.579	0.400	0.698
	SQ2	0.576	0.442	0.466	0.416	0.702
	SQ4	0.581	0.538	0.595	0.563	0.718

model [8], capable of estimating paths under situation of normality with large sample size due to its robustness and its possibility to detect variance between the groups when compared to the covarianc based approach [9].

Ethics Statement

The participants gave verbal consent to take part in this data collection exercise. The researchers gave assurances to the participants that responses will be kept anonymous.

CRedit Author Statement

Surajo Musa Yakubu: Conceptualization, Investigation, Data curation, Writing – original draft; **Asmadi Mohamed Naim:** Investigation, Data curation, Writing – review & editing; **Noraini Yusuff:** Supervision, Data curation, Writing – review & editing.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships which have or could be perceived to have influenced the work reported in this article.

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Supplementary Materials

Supplementary material associated with this article can be found in the online version at doi:[10.1016/j.dib.2021.107108](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2021.107108).

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