

Category	: International Rice Research Conference
Select Theme	: Social inclusion and gender equality
Endorsement email	:
Keyword 1	: Farmers' perspectives
Keyword 2	: Impact of agricultural research
Keyword 3	: Structural barriers to social equity
Title of Entry	: Impact of adoption of selected improved rice technologies on intra-household income distribution in Ghana: Gender perspective
Presenting author	: Monica Addison
Presenting author email	: monicaddo@yahoo.com
Co author 1	: Kwasi Ohene-Yankyera
Co author 2	: Gaudiose Mujawamariya
Co author 3	:
Co author 4	:
Co author 5	:
Co author 6	:
Co author 7	:
Co author 8	:
Co author 9	:
Co author 10	:
Co author 11	:
Co author 12	:
Co author 13	:
Co author 14	:
Affiliation presenting author	: Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
Affiliation 1	:
Affiliation 2	:
Affiliation 3	:
Affiliation 4	:
Affiliation 5	:
Affiliation 6	:
Affiliation 7	:
Affiliation 8	:

Affiliation 9	:
Affiliation 10	:
Affiliation 11	:
Affiliation 12	:
Affiliation 13	:
Affiliation 14	:
Select only one type of presentation	: 15 minute oral presentation

Abstract : This study tests the hypothesis that female participation in domestic work will skew rice income in favour of males and widen the intra-gender income distribution. Ghanaian society places premium to paid employment, whether formal or informal, and excludes unpaid work of women, commonly known as domestic work. However, domestic work has an implication on the extent to which women can participate in economic activities they are interested in. Thus, if women are primarily responsible for domestic work, they will hardly have as much time and energy, as their male counterparts, to participate in improved rice cultivation. Despite this, the impact of participation in domestic work on intra-household income distribution has only received limited attention in the previous research, though such analysis contributes to understanding of distributional effects of adoption of improved rice technologies on the target group. The study utilized cross sectional data and employed a two-stage BFG (Bourguignon, Fournier, and Gurgand) selection bias correction model, for unbiased and consistent estimation. Drawing on 917 face-to-face interviews with rice producers from two (2) regions, two (2) districts and 26 communities in Ghana, the result shows that, on the average, the choice of improved rice variety only, fertilizer only and improved rice fertilizer plus fertilizer combination increased net returns per an acre by 61.31 percent, 86.32 percent and 153.54 percent, respectively. On average, the male adopters of the selected improved rice technologies registered 20.49 percent higher net returns than their female counterparts. Furthermore, the results show that, adoption widened the intra-gender income distribution gap by 1.4%. The study recommends that, due to the fact that participation in domestic work, especially child care inhibited income equity, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection should facilitate the development of childcare support network in rural areas to enhance gender equity.

[Read Less»](#)

Uploaded Files »

No files found.