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FACTORS AFFECTING WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURE IN ARSI ZONE, OROMIA REGION, ETHIOPIA

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ABSTRACT

Women play a vital role in agriculture, particularly in developing nations where agriculture is a primary source of livelihood. In Ethiopia, women make up more than half of the agricultural workforce while their efforts are often undervalued due to socio-economic and cultural norms that hinder their empowerment and limit their equal participation in decisions on household resources. Addressing these obstacles can enhance recognition of their contributions, strengthen their empowerment, and advance progress toward the core aims of the Sustainable Development Goals. This study examines factors affecting women's empowerment in agriculture in Arsi zone, Oromia region, Ethiopia, using a cross-sectional quantitative approach. Both random and purposive sampling techniques were used within a three-stage sampling design to select the sample Woredas, Kebeles, and respondents. The Women's Empowerment in Agricultural Index (WEAI) method was applied to assess the level of women's empowerment in agriculture, and a binary logistic regression model was used to examine the factors affecting women's empowerment in the agriculture. A total of 375 farm household couples were included in this study full precipitation women and 91.2% among men The result indicated that Women's Empowerment in Agricultural Index (WEAI) of the study area found to be 0.749 while the five domains of empowerment (5DE) and gender parity index found to be 0.740 and 0.835, respectively. The finding revealed that only 37.6% of women were empowered in the study area. Time, income and resource contributed the most to women's disempowerment with 26%, 24% and 20%, respectively. Result of binary logistic model indicated that age, education, credit access, extension training, information access and non-farm income were found to have positive and significant effects on women's empowerment and increases the probability of women's empowerment by 5.6%, 39.7%, 54.5%, 67.6%, 63.5% and 64.5%, respectively. On the contrary, family size, dependency ratio and cultural norms found to be negatively associated with women's empowerment and decreases the likelihood of women's empowerment by 9.4%, 13% and 58.8%, respectively. The findings underscore the need for strategies that promote women's empowerment in agriculture and ensure equal decisions making on household resources, and enhance women's access to education, access to finance service, information, and extension training to strengthen their empowerment in agriculture in the study area. Most importantly, there is need for initiatives that support the improvements of the existing culture and social norms to ensure women's equal decision making over household resources.

Key words: factors affecting, women empowerment in agricultural index, binary logistics model

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INTRODUCTION

Agriculture continues to be a cornerstone of food security, livelihoods, and national development in developing nations, including Ethiopia [1]. Women constitute approximately 43% of the agricultural labor force worldwide [2], while their participation in agricultural labor ranges from 60% to 80% in Africa [3]. Women's empowerment is correlated with better nutritional results and can affect dietary variety for themselves and their families by means of income control, education, awareness of nutritious foods, effective time management, resource access, and participation in decision-making [4, 5, 6]. Women's empowerment in agricultural activities is used to increase overall agricultural productivity, which in turn contributes to the reduction of poverty and nutrition improvement [7]. Women's participation in agriculture in rural areas as a labor force plays a crucial role in achieving nutrition security [8].

In developing countries, women play a vital role as farmers and businesspersons in smallholder agricultural production and manage farm household nutrition, implying that women's empowerment has a direct impact on agricultural productivity and household nutrition [9]. Although rural women make a significant contribution to agriculture, they continue to encounter barriers in accessing resources, land, credit, and other production-supporting services, largely because male dominance allows men greater authority over decisions concerning household assets [10]. Across the globe, rural women face inequalities in their access to and control over farmland, agricultural inputs, credit, extension services, as well as in their autonomy and participation in decisions related to farming activities [11].

Restrictions on women's involvement in farm household decision-making are widespread throughout developing nations [12]. Patterns of gendered decision-making differ across African countries, but they generally show that men hold an advantageous position compared to women [13]. Women are facing limitations compared to men in their communities when it came to owning and managing resources due to gender discrimination and the marginalization they experienced, Midamba and Kizito [14]. The existing widespread negative sociocultural beliefs, perceptions, and attitudes significantly restrict women's ability to make important household decisions [15].

Women's equal decision-making over agricultural production affected with a culture and traditional system that portray men's superiority compared to women [16]. Women in rural areas have limited education, access to productive resources, and limited participation in important agricultural decision-making processes [17]. In Ethiopia, women play a crucial and multifaceted role in the agricultural sector, yet they do not enjoy benefits equal to those of men, largely because they face constraints in accessing and using resources, land, and income [18]. Women were

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discriminated and marginalized due to social and cultural norms, which affected their decision-making power over agricultural products to which they contributed a lot [19]. Although scholarly interest in women's empowerment in agriculture is growing, substantial gaps persist, particularly in the Arsi zone, an agriculturally potential area characterized by a considerable contribution of women to agricultural production but limited empirical studies. Therefore, this study was conducted in two woredas of Arsi Zone, Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia, aiming to fill these research gaps.

Operational Definitions

Women's empowerment in agriculture refers to the process by which women gain increased decision-making on production, resources, control over household income, and leadership within the agricultural sector, enabling them to make strategic life choices and improve their well-being and that of their households and communities [12]. It involves the possession of social and economic characteristics like decision-making in production, management of household income, access to resources and credit, participation in groups, and distribution of workload [20].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Arsi zone is one of the 20 zones of Oromia National Regional State in the Southeastern Ethiopia with Asella zonal capital. Geographically, the zone lies between 7°08'58"N to 8°49'00"N latitude and 38°41'55"E to 40°43'56"E longitude with an elevation range between 500 to 3300 meters above sea level. The annual temperatures range between 10°C and 25°C, with rainfall between 700 to 2000 mm. The Zone is bordered by Bale Zone to the South, West Arsi to the Southwest, East Shewa to the Northwest and West Hararghe to the East. Covering 19,825.22 km², it consists of 25 districts and 501 farmer associations (FA), with an estimated population of 3.894 million, with nearly equal proportions of men and women [21]. The majority (over 88%) live in rural areas, while a small fraction lives in urban or pastoralist communities. Wheat is the dominant crop, grown by over 360,000 farmers, contributing 43.7% of cereal output from 39.8% of cultivated land. Hetosa and Ziway Dugda districts are among 25 districts located in Arsi zone. Hetosa district is located 160 km Southeast of Addis Ababa and 25 km southeast of zonal capital Asela. Geographically, the district is located between latitudes 08° 08'N-08°13'E and longitudes 39° 14'N-39° 23'E, with an elevation from 1500 to 4170 meters above sea level with mid-subtropical temperatures ranging from 5°C to 28°C. The district has 26 kebeles, which are the smallest administrative unit, consisting of 23 rural and 3 urban areas, with Eteya as the capital town, with a total population of approximately 146,634. Primary agricultural activities include the cultivation of wheat, barley, potatoes, and teff, along with livestock farming. Ziway Dugda district is located 222 km from Addis Ababa and 30.7 km from Asela zonal capital. The district is divided into 30 kebeles, comprising 28 rural and 2 urban areas, with Ogolocho serving as

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the capital. It is positioned between 08 02'19"N and 39 00'59"E at an average elevation of 1700 meters above sea level. The area experiences a semi-arid climate, with average monthly maximum temperatures reaching 26.3°C and minimum temperatures at 12.3°C. It has an estimated population of 145,471, where agriculture forms a key part of the economy, with wheat, barley, maize, potatoes, and teff being the primary crops cultivated by its farming communities.

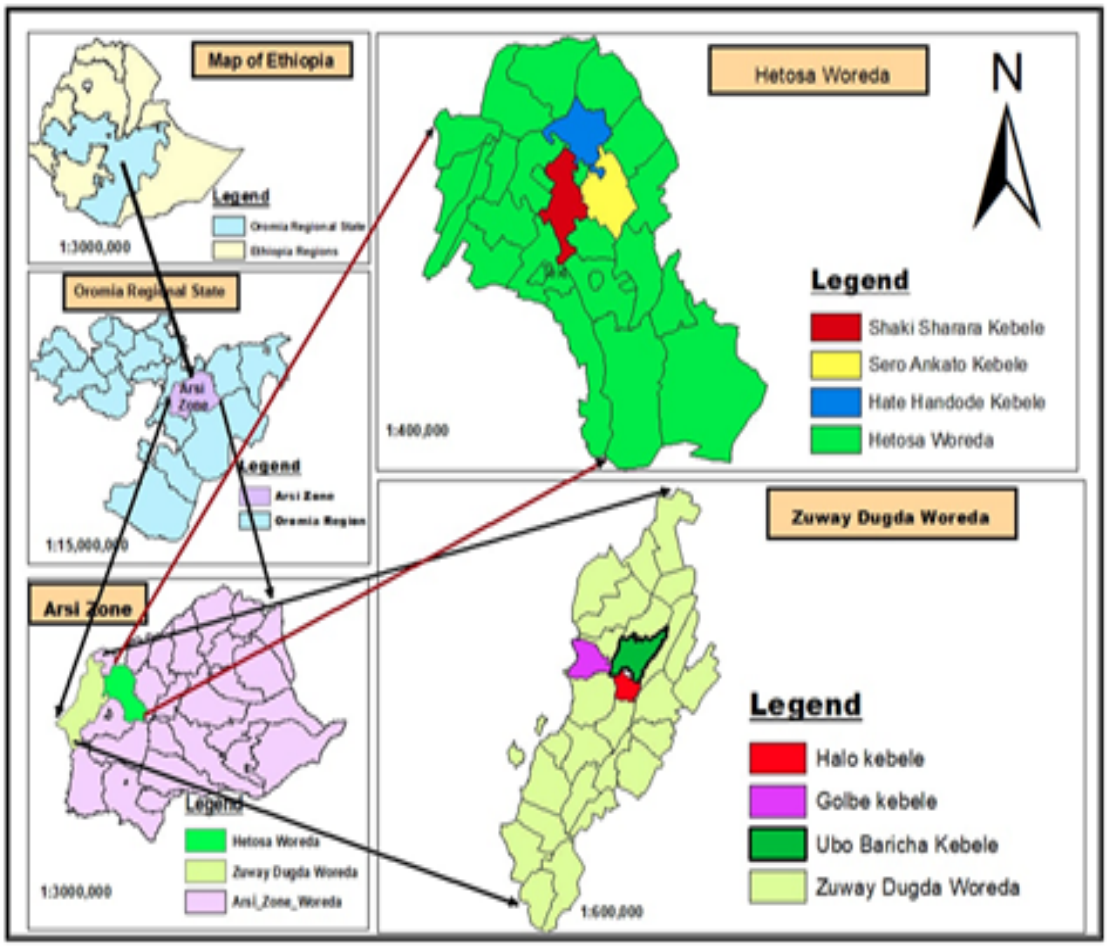

Figure 1: Map of study area

Sample and Sampling procedure

For this study, three stage-sampling methods were employed to select study districts, kebeles and respondents. Accordingly, in the first stage two districts (Hetosa and Ziway Dugda) were selected randomly out of 27 districts in Arsi zone. In the second stage, six kebeles, three from each district, were purposively chosen based on accessibility and security risks. In the third stage, 375 couple farm households or both husband and wife from same household were selected using systematic sampling technique considering probability proportional to population size.

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Sample size determination

The study sample size was determined using the Statistics: An introductory analysis [22] formula for a known population, which is also commonly applied in cross sectional household survey.

$$\mathbf{n} = \frac{\mathbf{N}}{\mathbf{1+Ne^2}} = \frac{\mathbf{5919}}{\mathbf{1+5919(0.05)^2}} = \mathbf{375} \quad (1)$$

Whereas:
n = is sample size,
N = total population
e = is level of precision (0.05)

Based on this formula, the sample distribution across districts was determined based on the proportional to population size as shown in (Table 1).

Methods of Data collection

Data for this study were collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were obtained through face-to-face interviews utilizing structured and pretested questionnaires from sample households both husbands and wives. Secondary data were derived from reports, research studies, published materials, and relevant institutions. The instruments used for data collection were prepared based on the intention of achieving the study objectives. An adapted Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) questionnaire was prepared by combining the household and individual Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) questionnaires. Data collection was conducted by trained enumerators with agriculture background and acquainted with the local language and culture. Due to the sensitivity of gender and to reduce the probability of response biases, two enumerators, one male and one female, were assigned to collect the data from both the head of the farm household and his spouse separately. Research ethics considered during data collection and respondents interviewed only after receiving their consent. Data was collected using a mobile-based data collection tool called Kobo Collect.

Data Analysis

Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 27. Descriptive statistics such as ratio, average, standard deviation, frequency and percentages were used to describe the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of households and the status of women's empowerment in agriculture in the study area, while inferential statistics such as the t-test and χ2-test were applied to compare whether there is a significant difference between empowered and disempowered women in terms of continuous and categorical variables, respectively. On the other hand, factors affecting women's empowerment in agriculture was analyzed using econometric models.

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Women's empowerment in agriculture was assessed using the Women Empowerment in Agricultural Index (WEAI) methods considering the five domains of empowerment commonly used in the agricultural sector. Following the WEAI [12], the five domains considered were (1) production, (2) resources, (3) income, (4) leadership, and (5) time allocation, each with their sub- indicators and assigned weights. Women's Empowerment in Agricultural Index (WEAI) is the combination of both the five domains of empowerment (5DE) and Gender Parity index (GPI). Mathematically, the five domains of empowerment (5DE) is written as

$$5DE = H_e + H_n * A_e \quad (2)$$

Whereas,
H_e = is the percentage of women, who are empowered,
H_n = is the percentage of women who are not empowered and
A_e = is the average adequacy score of disempowered individuals, which is equal to $1\text{-}A_p$.

On the other hand, GPI is calculated as:

$$GPI = 1 - (H_w \times I_{GPI}) \quad (3)$$

Whereas,
H_w = is the percentage of women without gender parity,
I_{GPI} = is the average empowerment gap between women and men in their household while I_{GPI} is written as

$$I_{GPI} = 1/2 \sum_{j=1}^{h} \frac{c\prime j(k)^W - c\prime j(k)^M}{1 - c\prime j(k)^M} \quad (4)$$

WEAI gives a weight of 90% to five domains of empowerment (5DE) and a weight of 10% to gender parity index (GPI). Hence, WEAI computed as:

$$WEAI = (5DE * 0.9) + (GPI * 0.1) \quad (5)$$

For this study, the five domains of empowerment (5DE) was used to measure women's empowerment in agriculture and its relationship with household dietary diversity. The five domains of empowerment (5DE) is especially important for identifying in which domains women are empowered or disempowered. The five domains of empowerment (5DE) is computed as $1- M_0$, where M_0 represents the disempowerment index. A woman is considered as empowered if she reaches adequacy in at least 80% of the weighted indicators.

Econometric model estimation

In order to identify factors affecting women's empowerment in agriculture, a binary logistic regression model was used. The dependent variable for this is binary considered 1 if women is empowered and 0 if women is not empowered. Binary

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logistic models preferably estimate the probability between 0 and 1. Previous studies by name of author [23, 24, 25] also employed binary logistic regression model in their studies on similar topics.

Logistic model is specified as:

$$P_i = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z_i}} \quad (6)$$

Where:
p_i = is the probability that the woman is empowered in agriculture which ranges from 0 to 1,

$$Z_i = X_i\beta + \varepsilon_i$$

However,

$$\text{Log}\left(\frac{P_i}{1-P_i}\right) = \beta_0+\beta_1X_1+\beta_2X_2+\beta_3X_3+B_nX_n+\varepsilon \quad (7)$$

Whereas,

$Z = \beta_0+\beta_1X_1+\beta_2X_2+\beta_3X_3+B_nX_n+\varepsilon$
log (p_i/1-p_i) = logs of odds in favour of women empowerment, which is linear in parameters,
p_i = the probability that the woman is empowered,
1-p_i = the probability that woman is not empowered,
β_0 = constant term,
β_1, β_2, β_3 …, βn = are coefficients,
X_1-X_n = are covariates while ε is the error term.

Ethics Approval

This study received ethical clearance from the Research Ethics Committee of the College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences at the University of South Africa under reference number 2023/CAES_HREC/06. Informed consent was obtained from all participants, confirming their voluntary participation after they had been briefed on the study procedures.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of Descriptive Statistics

In this study, a total of 375 women and 342 men from dual-headed households were included. Around 68% of the respondents were Muslims, indicating that followers of Islam were predominant in the study area [26, 27]. The average household size was 6.3 persons, which is slightly higher than the national mean, and 54% of respondents reported having 6–10 family members [26, 28]. The mean age of men was 47.34 while for women it was 38.69 years indicating men are older than their partners [21]. Education remained as an area of focus and less satisfactory in Ethiopia specifically

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in rural areas. The result of this study indicated that majority of women had not attended formal schooling compared with their male partners. This finding is consistent with other studies, which report that, due to multiple factors, women in Ethiopia have lower educational attainment than men [27, 29]. The average farm size was 1.97 hectares, which exceeds the national average and more than half (59%) of the respondents in the study area owned between 1.25 and 2 hectares of land [30]. The average yearly farm income was calculated to be 37,741.55 birr, which is lower than the figure reported by other researchers. The result revealed that 78% of respondents received extension training. On the other hand, 42% of them participated in off farm income while 36.3% of them received credit. This result infers that access to credit was the most challenge to women of the study area which might affect their participation in off farm activities. The finding indicated that the mean livestock ownership calculated in tropical livestock unit (TLU) owned by respondents found to be 5.48. This figure was found to be below the average reported by other researchers in the study area.

The result of this study revealed that Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) in the study area was 0.749. Notably, this result is consistent with the finding of the study reported by Didana and Beriso [24, 31]. The five domains of empowerment (5DE) score of the study area was 0.740. This result is almost similar with the findings reported by Abebe, Didana and Beriso [9, 24, 31]. On the other hand, GPI of the study area was 0.835, which is similar with the findings by Alkire [12]. As demonstrated in Table 3, the result revealed that 37.6% of women and 79.5% of men categorized as empowered. The high level of empowerment for men can be credited to the effect of several indicators and domains where men were more influential. As illustrated in figure 2, women were less empowered in all indicators and in all domains as compared to men.

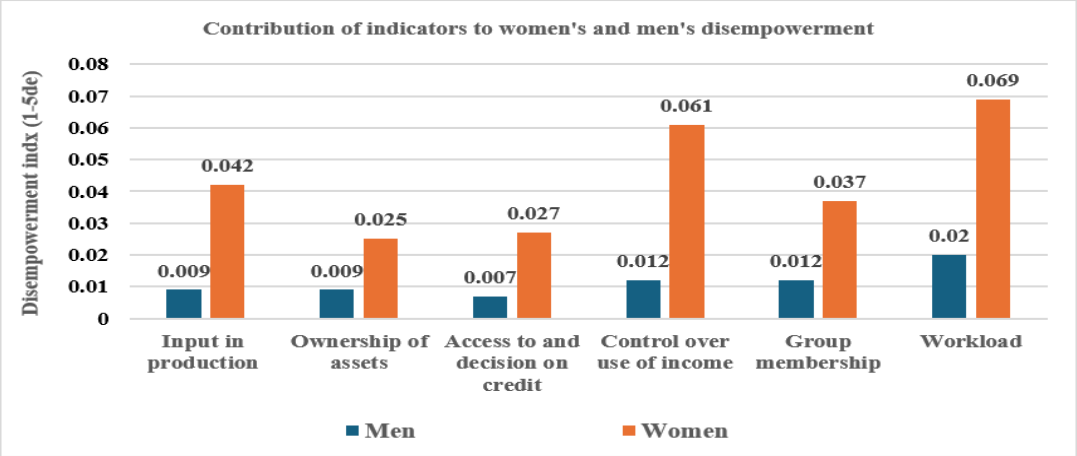

Figure 2: Contribution of indicators for women and men's disempowerment

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The result revealed workload, control over use of income, input into productive decision and group membership were the top four indicators contributed a lot to women disempowered. From this we can conclude that in the study area women were highly under work pressure, have less decision making over household income, low decision into productive resources and low engagement in group membership. Similarly, time, income and resources were the top three domains that contributed most to women's disempowerment in the study area implying women have low decision on time, household income and resources. Most importantly, the high inadequacy in time domain implying women spent their time on work with limited leisure time. This result is consistent with earlier study findings reported by Cherent [32]. Similarly, the low empowerment in income domain indicated that women have low decision over the control and use of household income, which depicts that men control the decision on the use of household income.

Results of the binary logistic model

Binary logistic model was run after preliminary tests verified absence of multi-collinearity among independent variables using the variance inflation factors (VIF). In this model, the dependent variable is binary, assigned a value of 1 if women are empowered and 0 otherwise. As indicated in Table 4, the results revealed that age of women has positive and significant association with women's empowerment in agriculture at (p=0.02) significance level. The odds ratio indicated that when women's age increases by 1 year, the probability of women's empowerment in agriculture increases by 5.6% illustrating that as woman grows older, their likelihood of being empowered increases due to experiences and greater social recognition. This result is consistent with earlier studies reported by [24, 31, 32].

Educational attainment of women shows a positive and statistically significant relationship with women's agricultural empowerment in the study area at the (p = 0.085) significance level. The estimated odds ratio reveals that each additional year of schooling for women increases the likelihood of their empowerment in agriculture by 39.7%. A plausible explanation is that the knowledge and skills gained through education equip women to assert their rights and to participate equally in decisions concerning household resources. Thus, it can be concluded that women's education positively influences their empowerment in agriculture in the study area, suggesting that investing in women's education enhances women's empowerment there. This finding is consistent with earlier results reported [12, 24, 33, 34].

Credit access shows a positive and statistically significant relationship with women's empowerment in agriculture at the (p=0.074) level. The result of odds ratio suggests that, as access to credit increases. the likelihood of women's empowerment in agriculture increases by 54.5%. This may be because credit access empowers women with major economic control, higher income and stronger decision making in

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their household. Also, credit access allows women to gain financial independence and become economically self-reliant. Moreover, it enables them to meet some household needs in times of hardship and helps them better manage financial crises. Therefore, we can infer that access to credit positively influences women's empowerment in agriculture in the study area, underscoring the importance of enhancing women's access to credit. This finding is in line with previous studies reported by Beyan [35].

Participation in extension training is positively associated with women's empowerment in agriculture and is statistically significant at 10% significance level. The estimated odds ratio indicates that as the frequency of participation in extension training increases, the likelihood of women's empowerment in agriculture increases by 67.6%. This suggests that the knowledge, skills, and awareness acquired through such training enable women to exercise their rights, including engaging in equal decision-making over household resources. Moreover, when women attend extension training, they have opportunities to meet other women, exchange experiences, and learn from one another, which further supports them in claiming and practicing their rights. Therefore, extension training has a positive contribution to women's empowerment in agriculture in the study area, indicating that these programs need to be strengthened. This finding is in line with previous research results reported by Regmi [36].

Access to diverse information shows a positive and statistically significant association with women's empowerment in agriculture at ($p = 0.048$) level. The odds ratio indicates that each additional instance of accessing information raises the probability of women being empowered in agriculture by 63.5%. This suggests that various information sources enable women to gain knowledge, skills, and perspectives that help them exercise their rights and reject inequality. Therefore, access to information positively influences women's empowerment in the study area and should be further promoted. The results are in line with previous findings reported by Didana and Njega [24, 37].

Participation in non-farm income-generating activities is positively associated with women's empowerment in agriculture and is statistically significant at ($p=0.043$) significance level. The odds ratio result shows that women who engage in non-farm income activities are 64.5% more likely to be empowered in agriculture. This can be explained by the fact that involvement in non-farm income strengthens women's resilience by increasing their earnings, which in turn enhances their decision-making power over income. In addition, non-farm income can help women offset income losses that arise from on-farm activities. Likewise, participation in non-farm activities promotes women's self-reliance, enabling them to exercise independent decision-

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making. The findings of this study are consistent with previous research reported by Beyan [35].

Contrary, household size has negative association with women's empowerment in agriculture and statistically significance at (p=0.097) significance level. The result of odds ratio indicated with one additional person in the family size, the probability of women's empowerment in agriculture decreases by 9.4%. The most plausible for this might be women in the large family spent their time on family care and has no time to attend different meetings and workshops and lacks information and social interaction which can hinder acquiring knowledge and skill. This finding is consistent with previous finding result reported by Soharwardi [38]. Similarly, dependence ratio has negative association with women's empowerment in agriculture in the study area. The result of odds ratio shows that as the number of dependent family members increases, the likelihood of women's empowerment in agriculture decreases on average by 13%. Women with large dependent family member burden of much time for caregiving and may face financial strain, which disproportionately affects women in agricultural households, limiting their time, resources, and decision-making power, and thereby reducing their empowerment in agriculture. From this we can conclude that dependence ratio has a negative effect on women's empowerment in agriculture in the study area. This finding is consistent with earlier findings reported by Aschalew [39].

Most importantly, culture and social norms that favoring for men superiority has negative association with women's empowerment in agriculture in the study area at 1% of significance level (p=0.000). The result of odds ratio indicated that culture and norms that favoring for men superiority decreases the probability of women's empowerment in agriculture in the study area by 58.8%. This appears to be correct, as long-standing cultural practices and social norms have prevented women from owning land and other productive assets, thereby reinforcing gender inequality. Men are generally regarded as the main decision-makers, which restricts women's authority within households. Furthermore, distorted interpretations of religious teachings can also impede women's empowerment and the realization of their rights. This finding is consistent with previous research results reported by Delango [40].

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

This study examined factors affecting women's empowerment in agriculture in Arsi zone Oromia regional stated Ethiopia. Cross sectional data was analyzed using descriptive statistics, WEAI and binary logistic regression models. The study revealed that women were less empowered across all indicators and domains of empowerment as compared to their male partners in the study area. All indicators and domains contributed mostly to women disempowerment. Notably, time, income, and resources emerged as the three main domains driving women's

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disempowerment, indicating that women faced heavy work burdens with little leisure, limited decision making over the use of household income and resources. Result of binary logistics indicated that age, education level, access to credit, access to information, attending on extension training and engagement in non-farm income were positively associated with women's empowerment in agriculture while household size, dependency ratio and cultural and social norms negatively correlated with women's empowerment in agriculture. The result implies that an increase in age of women and educational level, access to credit and information, extension training and non-farm increases the likelihood of women's empowerment in agriculture in the study area.

This study highlights the vital need to implement targeted interventions aimed at expanding educational opportunities, enhancing access to credit and information, providing extension services and training, and encouraging non-farm income activities, all of which can play a significant role in advancing women's empowerment by the regional government. Most importantly, the study result revealed the necessity of strengthen women's land and resource ownership rights and transform prevailing patriarchal cultural norms that privilege male dominance to enhance women's empowerment in the agricultural sector in the study area. Moreover, the results indicate the inevitability of effective implementation of the ongoing Sustainable Development Goal 5, with the dual aims of securing gender equality and women's empowerment in agriculture.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Author Contributions

Siraj J, the primary author, conceived and designed the study, collected the data, carried out the data analysis and interpretation, and prepared the draft manuscript of the study. Tekana SS, the co-author, critically reviewed the manuscript and granted approval for its submission to the selected journal for publication.

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Table 1: Distribution of the sample respondents by Woredas and Kebeles

Woreda	Kebele	Total number of households	Sample size
Hetosa	Hate Handode	915	58
	Sero Ankato	998	64
	Shaki Sharara	905	57
	Kebele total	**2818**	**179**
Ziway Dugda	Golbe	1005	64
	Halo	736	47
	Ubo Bercha	1350	85
	Kebele Total	**3091**	**196**
Grand total		**5919**	**375**

Table 2: The five domains of empowerment and its indicators

Domain	Indicators	Weight
Production	Input into productive decision	0.2
Resources	Ownership of asset	0.133
	Access to and decision on credit	0.067
Income	Control over use of income	0.2
Leadership	Group membership	0.2
Time	Workload	0.2

Table 3: Result of Women Empowerment in Agricultural Index (WEAI) of the study area

Indices	Women	Men
Disempowerment headcount (H)	62.4%	20.5%
Empowerment headcount (1-H)	37.6%	79.5%
Average inadequacy score (A)	41.7%	33.5%
Average adequacy score (1-A)	58.3%	66.5%
Disempowerment index (Mo)	0.260	0.069
5DE index (1-Mo)	0.740	0.931
Average empowerment gap	0.306	
Gender parity index	0.835	
WEAI	0.749	

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Table 4: Binary logistics model results on factors affecting women's empowerment (N=375)

Binary logistic regression		Observation = 375			
		LR chi2 (13) = 64.01			
		Prob > chi2 = 0.000			
Log likelihood = -216.270		Pseudo R^2 = 0.129			
Variables	**Coefficient**	**Std. Err**	**z**	**P-value**	**Odds Ratio**
Age of women	0.011***	0.003	0.171	0.002	1.056
Educational level of women	0.334*	0.194	1.72	0.085	1.397
Household size	-0.098*	0.059	-1.66	0.097	0.906
Household income	-0.038	7.790	-1.41	0.160	0.999
Livestock ownership	-0.041	0.036	-1.15	0.252	0.959
Number of dependents	-0.137*	0.074	-1.86	0.063	0.872
Credit access	0.435*	0.243	1.79	0.074	1.545
Farm size	0.050	0.127	0.39	0.694	1.051
Extension training	0.516*	0.312	1.65	0.098	1.676
Information access	0.492**	0.248	1.98	0.048	1.635
Distance from the market	0.019	0.155	0.12	0.901	1.019
Non-farm income	0.497**	0.245	2.03	0.043	1.645
Socio-cultural norms	-0.886***	0.245	-3.61	0.000	0.412
Constant	-2.278	1.320	-1.73	0.084	0.102

Note: ***, **, and * represent statistically significant at 1%, 5%, and 10%, respectively

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