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# Statistical analysis of gender disparities in agricultural activities in Tanzania

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**Statistical analysis of gender disparities in agricultural activities in Tanzania**  
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The study of gender disparities in Agricultural activities was conducted in Kilimanjaro region. Variables on focus were; gender division of labour, resources, time use, accessibilities of inputs and services based on gender. Secondary survey data of 2002/03 Agricultural sample census collected by the NBS. SPSS software was used and MS Excel was special for graphical display of data. Both descriptive and analytical methods were employed. Chi-square test was used to determine the association and index of qualitative variation to show the ratio of the variation observed, and logistic regression to find the relationship between some variables of the study. The findings show strong association between gender and type of agriculture of the head of households. Large proportional of males control and own most of the agricultural resources compared to females. It shows variation by gender in time use, where high percent of females work full time in agricultural activities than males. Women have less access to family land. The Labour Force Participation (LFP) constitutes more female than male households. Female headed has 1.045 times higher chance in agricultural works compared to male-headed households. The study recommends a need to review and make new policies which distract the societal customs that restrict women from owning family properties. Customary right should fever both male and female. There is a need to reduce the time burden for women in agricultural activities. Educational campaigns should be carried out on human rights and responsibilities.