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APPLICATION OF THE STOCHASTIC PROFIT FRONTIER MODEL TO ESTIMATE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY IN SMALL-SCALE BROILER PRODUCTION IN THE GREATER ACCRA REGION OF GHANA

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ABSTRACT

This paper applied the stochastic profit frontier model to estimate economic efficiency of 199 small-scale commercial broiler producers in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana. Farm-level data was obtained from the producers through a multi-stage sampling technique. Results indicate that broiler producers are not fully economically efficient. The mean economic efficiency was 69 percent, implying that opportunity exist for broiler producers to increase their economic efficiency level through better use of available resources. Age of producer, extension contact, market age of broiler and credit access were found to significantly influence economic efficiency in broiler production. Policy measures directed at these factors to enhance economic efficiency of broiler producers are recommendable.

Keywords: economic efficiency, stochastic profit frontier, broiler production, Ghana.

JEL: Q1, Q12, Q120

INTRODUCTION

The efficiency of resource use is an important factor that determines the performance of an enterprise. It is the act of achieving a given result such as profit with minimal waste. In recent years, studies on efficiency in agricultural production have become an important issue to economists and policy makers who are concerned with the problems in developing countries (Chowdhury, 2010; Musa et al., 2011). This is because efficiency is a factor of productivity growth, especially in developing economies where resources are meagre and opportunities for developing and adopting better technologies are declining (Ali and Chaudhry, 1990). With the low technology adoption challenge facing agricultural growth improving the efficiency of resource use remains the most cost effective way to enhance agricultural productivity in developing countries like in Ghana.

Commercial broiler production used to be a vibrant agricultural enterprise in Ghana, supplying about 95 percent of total domestic poultry meat requirement of the country and providing employment opportunities as well as high quality protein meat for Ghanaians. However, since the mid 1990s the share of domestic broiler production in total market demand has been on the decline. Domestic broiler production can now satisfy only 11 percent of total domestic demand, with the excess demand met by imports (Randan and Ashitey, 2011). Ghana now imports over 80, 000 metric tons of poultry meat to meet the increasing domestic demand. The decline in domestic broiler share has been attributed to competition from cheap poultry imports that have

more than quadruple between 2000 and 2008 as well as changes in government policies such as removal of government support for drug costs, discontinuation of government importation and support for feed mill ingredients and reduction of preference in interest rates for agricultural credit (Nkansala, 2004). These factors have raised the cost of broiler production by over 60 percent, resulting in many large enterprises folding up, while others have gone into mainly egg production. To help revive the broiler sector, governments adopted many policies such as the importation and sale of 20,000 Mt of yellow maize in 2005 to poultry farmers to boost local production and facilitating the capitalization and marketing of broiler birds through a joint Government and Agricultural development Bank broiler out grower scheme in 2003 (MOFA, 2010). Despite these efforts, growth in domestic broiler production in Ghana still remains low, raising efficiency concerns. There is the need for broiler producers to utilize their resources much more efficiently to increase production, even before considering additional investment in the sector.

Several studies have examined efficiency in agriculture production by employing two main approaches: the parametric Stochastic Frontier Analysis (Coelli and Battese, 1996) and non-parametric Data Envelopment Analysis (Begum et. al., 2009) techniques. Studies that applied the stochastic frontier analysis used the traditional production function approach (Amaza and Maurice, 2005; Egbetokun and Ajijola, 2008). In Ghana, the stochastic production frontier method has been applied to fish farming (Onumah et. al., 2010), rice (Seidu, 2008), vegetable (Peprah, 2010) and cocoa

(Dzene, 2010) productions, but not in broiler production. These studies focused only on technical efficiency and not economic efficiency which also includes allocative efficiency. Meanwhile, it is possible for a farmer to achieve technical efficiency, though at a much higher cost. **Abdulai and Huffman (1998)** however applied the profit frontier model to estimate farm-level efficiency in rice production in Northern Ghana. To the best of our knowledge, no empirical study has been undertaken to apply the stochastic profit frontier model to examine economic efficiency in broiler production in Ghana. This study therefore applied the stochastic profit frontier model to estimate economic efficiency in small-scale broiler production in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana.

The rest of the paper is presented as follows: The next section presents a discussion of the theoretical framework underpinning the study. The study area, data, sampling process and empirical model are then discussed and presented. This is followed by a discussion of the empirical results, conclusions and recommendations to improve economic efficiency in broiler production.

The Stochastic Profit Frontier Model

Theoretical measurement of efficiency was first developed by **Farrell (1957)** when he identified technical, allocative and economic efficiencies. Traditionally, the production function technology is popularly used to measure efficiency components (**Tzouvelekas et al., 2001; Wadud and White, 2000**). In this framework, a farm is said to be technically inefficient for a given set of inputs if its output level lies below the maximum feasible output. Also, a farm is allocatively inefficient if it is not using inputs in optimal proportion. In a profit maximizing framework, a farm can also be scale inefficient if it is not producing at output level that equates the product price with the marginal cost (**Kumbhakar et al., 1989**). However, **Ali and Flinn (1989)** have argued that the production function framework fails to capture inefficiencies associated with different factor endowments and input and output prices across farms. As a result farms may exhibit different "best practice" production functions and operate at different optimal points. This led to the popularization and use of the more flexible profit function model to directly estimate farm-specific efficiency (**Kumbhakar, 2001; Wang et al., 1996**). The profit function framework combines technical, allocative and scale efficiency measures into one system and enables more efficient estimates to be obtained by simultaneous estimation of the system. Any errors in production decision are assumed to be translated into lower producer profits (**Ali et al., 1994**). Unlike the production function, the profit function model considers the ratio of relative input and output prices that accounts for allocative efficiency. Economic efficiency is therefore defined as the ability of a farm to achieve the highest possible profit, given the prices and levels of fixed factors of that farm.

In the estimation of the stochastic frontier model, two procedures are normally used: two-stage and one-stage. In the two-stage procedure, the predicted efficiency scores are regressed against a number of

household farm characteristics to explain the observed differences in efficiency among farms. Although this procedure has been recognized as a useful one, it has also been criticized as one which is inconsistent in its assumptions regarding the independence of the inefficiency effects (**Coelli, 1996**). In the second procedure called one-step estimation, all the parameters are obtained in one step. The inefficiency effects are defined as a function of the farm specific factors but are then incorporated directly into the Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE). Both the production frontier and the inefficiency effect models are simultaneously estimated. **Battese and Coelli (1995)** extended the stochastic production frontier model by suggesting that inefficiency effects can be expressed as a linear function of explanatory variables. The advantage of this model is that it allows for the estimation of farm specific efficiency scores and factors explaining efficiency differentials among farmers in a single stage estimation procedure. This study utilized **Battese and Coelli (1995)** model by formulating a profit function assumed to behave in the manner consistent with the stochastic frontier model.

The stochastic profit frontier model is therefore defined as:

$$\ln \pi = f(P_i, Z_i), \text{ esp } (\varepsilon_i), \text{ where } \varepsilon_i = V_i - U_i \quad (1)$$

where $i = 1, \dots, n$ is the number of farms in the sample, π_i is normalized profit of the i^{th} farm defined as gross revenue less variable cost, divided by farm-specific output price; P_i is the vector of variable input prices faced by the i^{th} farm divided by output price; Z_i is the vector of fixed factor of the i^{th} farm; ε_i is an error term that is assumed to behave in a manner consistent with the frontier concept. v_i s are assumed to be independently and identically distributed $N(0, \sigma_v^2)$ two sided random errors, the u_i s are non-negative random variables associated with inefficiency in production, which are assumed to be independently distributed as truncations at zero (0) of the normal distribution with mean, $u_i = \delta_o + \sum_d \delta_d W_{di}$ and variance $\sigma_u^2 (|N(\mu_i, \sigma_u^2)|)$, where W_{di} is the d^{th} explanatory variable associated with inefficiencies on farm i and δ_o and δ_d are the unknown parameters. The economic efficiency of farm i in this framework is defined as:

$$EEF_i = E[\exp(-U_i) | \varepsilon_i] = E[\exp(-\delta_o - \sum_d \delta_d W_{di}) | \varepsilon_i] \quad (2)$$

Where EEF is the economic efficiency of farm i and E the expectation operator, is achieved by obtaining the expressions for the conditional expectation u_i upon the observed value of ε_i . The maximum likelihood estimation method is used to estimate the unknown parameters, with the stochastic profit frontier and the inefficiency effects functions estimated simultaneously. The likelihood function is expressed in terms of the variance parameters as: $\sigma^2 = \sigma_v^2 + \sigma_u^2$ and $\gamma = \sigma_u^2 / \sigma^2$ (**Battese and Coelli, 1995**).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study was carried out in the Greater Accra Region of Ghana, where large commercial broiler production takes place. The Greater Accra Region is found on the coastal belt of Ghana and lies between longitudes 1° 8'E – 0° 30'W and latitude 5° 70' – 6° 8' N of the equator and has a total land size of 3.24 thousand square kilometres.

A multi-stage sampling technique was used to select and interview 200 small-scale commercial broiler producers who are members of the Greater Accra Poultry Farmers Association (GAPFA). Small-scale broiler producers are defined as farmers with stock size of between 50 – 5000 birds per batch and using the deep litter system of production. Purposive sampling method was used in the first stage to select the region. Officials of the GAPFA were interviewed to identify the Districts and Communities where commercial broiler production is mainly undertaken. Five (5) districts were selected from the region (Accra, Tema Metropolis, GA East, GA West and Dangbe West). Two communities were then selected from each district to obtain a total of 10. Since small-scale broiler producers are not evenly distributed within the communities, simple random sampling was finally applied to select 200 broiler producers in a ratio proportional to their population. Effort was made to include in the sample small-scale broiler producers that the GAPFA believes are making optimal profit share of at least 40 percent. Although 200 small-scale broiler producers were visited and personally interviewed, 199 questionnaires were used for the analysis.

Data on input and output quantities as well as prices for the 2010 production cycle were collected with the aid of structured questionnaire. The questionnaire which was pre-texted consisted of both open-ended and close ended questions as well as yes and no questions.

Empirical Model Specification

Following Battese and Coelli (1995) framework, a modified stochastic Cobb-Douglas profit frontier model with inefficiency effect component behavior was used for the study. The explicit form of the stochastic profit frontier model used in the study is specified as:

$$\ln \pi_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 DHL_1 + \beta_2 DFL_2 + \sum_{i=3}^9 \beta_i \ln P_i + V_i + U_i \quad (3)$$

Where P_3 is the price of day-old chick normalized by farm-specific price of broiler and then re-scaled by its sample mean; P_4 is the price of feed (kg) normalized by farm specific price of broiler and then re-scaled by its sample mean; P_5 is the wage rate of hired labour per man-day normalized by farm-specific price of broiler and then re-scaled by its sample mean; P_6 is the imputed-wage rate of family labour per man-day, normalized by farm-specific price of broiler and re-scaled by its sample mean; P_7 and P_8 are the prices of medication and vaccines and other variable inputs respectively, both normalized by farm-specific price of broiler and then re-scaled by their respective normalized price sample means; P_9 is the per bird depreciation value of capital used on the farm in

a batch. The straight line method was used to determine the depreciation value of farm building and equipment in a batch. $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_9$ are parameters to be estimated and are expected to have a negative sign. DHL_1 and DFL_2 are dummy variables for hired and family labour respectively. In order to solve the problem of zero observations of wage rate of hired and imputed family labour encountered in the data for estimation, the study set the log-value of the zero-observations of the cost of these two sources of labour to be zero with dummy variables to explicitly examine their effect on profit. This procedure ensures that efficient estimators are obtained using the full data set without introducing any bias. DHL_1 and DFL_2 are therefore dummy variables equal to one if there is wage rate for hired labour and imputed-wage rate for family labour and zero otherwise. These dummy variables capture intercept change effect of wage rate of hired and family labour. The estimator for profit responsiveness to changes in wage of hired and family labour would be bias without the inclusion of DHL and DFL (Battese, 1997).

The empirical economic efficiency model estimated is specified as:

$$U_i = \delta_0 + \delta_1 AGE_i + \delta_2 EXTCON_i + \delta_3 MKTAGE_i + \delta_4 CRDACC_i + e_i \quad (4)$$

Where δ_i are parameters to be estimated, $Exp(-U_i)$ is the farm level economic efficiency of the i^{th} farm and e_i is an error term that follows a truncated normal distribution. AGE is broiler producer's age; EXTCON is number of extension contacts in a batch; MKTAGE is market age of broiler measured as the deviation from the standard 56 days required for birds to be ready for market; ACCRDT is a dummy variable indicating whether or not farmer had access to credit. The parameter estimates of the stochastic profit frontier and inefficiency effect models were simultaneously obtained through a single stage maximum likelihood estimation method, using the computer software FRONTIER 4.1 (Coelli, 1996b).

The test for the presence of economic inefficiency using generalized likelihood-ratio statistics λ is defined by: $\lambda = -2 [\ln L(H_0) - \ln L(H_a)]$. Where: H_0 is the value of the likelihood function for the frontier model in which parameters restriction specified by the null hypothesis, H_0 are imposed; and H_a is the value of the likelihood function for general frontier model. If the null hypothesis is true then λ has approximately a mixed chi-square distribution with degree of freedom equal to the number of parameters excluded in the unrestricted model. The critical value for the hypothesis involving γ was obtained from Kodde and Palm (1986).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive statistics of socio-economic variables

The descriptive statistics of the socio-economic characteristics of small-scale commercial broiler producers sampled is presented in Table 1. The average age of small-scale broiler producers sampled is about 43 years, suggesting that producers are young adult in the

study area. About 56 percent of broiler producers interviewed are into full time broiler production with an average stock size of 661 birds per batch. Increasing birds stock per batch will ensure broiler producers enjoy economies of scale to be more profitable. There is the need to encourage and support the youth to go into full time large-scale commercial broiler production to address the increasing unemployment in the country. The average extension service contact received by the average producer is less than two visits per batch. The capacity of broiler producers need to be built through more extension service contacts to ensure they adopt proper farm management practices. The result further shows an average broiler market age of 60 days that is higher than the standard 42-56 days required for matured broilers to be ready for the market. Broiler producers need to feed their birds with high quality and nutritious feed to enable birds gain the right market weight by week eight.

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of socio-economic characteristics of small-scale broiler producers

Variable per bird/batch	Mean	Min	Max	St. Dev
Gross profit (GH¢)	6.18	0.4	21.22	3.82
Farm size (No. of birds stocked)	661	50	4500	633
Broiler output (No. of birds)	637	45	4500	616
Price of matured broiler (GH¢)	16.40	10	30	3.08
Price of day-old chick (GH¢)	2.07	1.2	3	0.35
Price of feed/kg (GH¢)	4.09	1.32	11.2	1.62
Wage of hired Labour (GH¢)	1.56	0	9.33	1.86
Imputed wage of family Lab. (GH¢)	0.69	0	9.17	1.48
Cost of medication/vaccine	0.38	0.11	1.57	0.21
Other operating cost (GH¢)	0.65	0.09	2.21	0.43
Capital input Cost (GH¢)	0.38	0	3.08	0.42
Age of farmer (years)	42.56	24	74	10.97
Full Time	0.56	0	1	0.5
Extension service contacts/batch	1.32	0	5	0.71
Market Age of broilers	59.45	28	77	11.83
Credit Access	0.17	0	1	0.37

Source: Survey Data, 2010.

By selling a matured broiler at market age for GH¢16.40, the result shows that small-scale broiler producers make a gross profit of GH¢6.18 per bird. Broiler producers could sell their product at a competitive price to make more profit if the cost of broiler production is reduced. Of the total variable cost of production, feed and day-old chick costs together constitute about 66 percent in the study area. This indicates the importance of these two inputs in broiler production. With the increasing cost of feed in recent

times, broiler producers need to efficiently utilize feed resources to reduce expenditure on feed to increase profitability. In addition, producers need to use breeds of chicks that are good converters of feed and resistant to diseases to enable them maximize feed utilization.

Maximum Likelihood Estimation Regression Results

The maximum likelihood estimation result of the modified normalized stochastic Cobb-Douglas profit frontier model is presented in Table 2. Since gross profit per bird and input prices were re-scaled by their respective sample mean, the first order coefficient of the parameters can be interpreted as profit elasticities. This measures the responsiveness of profit of small-scale broiler producers to changes in broiler input prices. With the exception of medication and vaccines variable which was not significant, the coefficients of all the other variables have the expected sign and are significant at 1 percent. This indicates that the estimated normalized Cobb-Douglas profit function is non-increasing in input prices. Reducing the cost of these variable inputs, especially feed and day-old chick, will significantly increase profitability in broiler production. This result corroborates **Ike and Ugwumba (2011)** who found feed and day-old chick cost to be the two most important factors affecting profit of small-scale broiler farmers in their study. The sum of elasticities of the variable input prices is 0.90, suggesting that a 1 percent decrease in all variable input prices will increase profit by 0.90 percent. The diagnostic statistics of the stochastic profit frontier model showed a total variance of 0.93 and statistically significant at 1 percent level. The variance ratio (γ) is also significant at 1 percent, indicating that 99.9 percent of disturbance in the stochastic profit frontier model is due to economic inefficiency of small-scale broiler producers, with the remaining 0.10 percent due to noise effect. The log-likelihood function value of the parameter estimates is - 41.66, while the LR test statistics of the one sided error is 115.10 and significant at 1 percent.

The result of the null hypotheses test for the absence of economic inefficiency effects ($H_0: \gamma = \delta_0 = \delta_1 = \dots \delta_4 = 0$) and that inefficiency effects are not stochastic ($H_0: \gamma = 0$) are all rejected at 1 percent level of significance. This indicates that the traditional average (OLS) function is not an adequate representation for the result and also that economic inefficiency exist in small scale broiler production and are indeed stochastic. A joint test of the dummy variables of the wage rate of hired and imputed family labour was also rejected. This indicates that wage rate of hired and family labours significantly affect profits of small-scale broiler producers. Their intercept coefficients are both negative and significant at 1 percent. The estimates of the wage rates of hired labour and imputed-wage of family labour in the stochastic Cobb-Douglas profit frontier model would have been biased without the inclusion of these dummies.

The economic efficiency scores distribution as presented in Table 4 shows that about forty percent of small-scale broiler producers sampled have economic efficiency score that suggests they are operating at 80 percent or more of their potential based on the estimated

economic efficiency frontier. While the maximum economic efficiency score is 99 percent, the minimum score is 8.7 percent. The mean efficiency score is about 69 percent, suggesting that potential for improving economic efficiency exists among small-scale broiler producers. The small-scale broiler producer is therefore not fully economically efficient. If the average small-scale commercial broiler producer with average efficiency increases its efficiency to that of the most efficient producer in the sample, it could realize about 31 percent saving in costs. Efforts to improve both technical and allocative inefficiencies of small-scale broiler producers not operating close to the profit frontier would be essential to ensure efficient resource utilization to achieve the maximum feasible profit.

Table 2: Stochastic Cobb-Douglas Profit Frontier Model Parameter Estimates

Variables	Parameter	Coefficients	Standard error
Constant term	β_0	0.338***	0.037
DHL	β_1	-0.140***	0.018
DFL	β_2	-0.174***	0.013
Price of DOC	β_3	-0.267***	0.048
Price of Feed	β_4	-0.278***	0.018
Wage of hired Labour	β_5	-0.153***	0.008
Imputed wage of Family labour	β_6	-0.094***	0.011
Price of Med/Drugs	β_7	-0.04	0.029
Other Cost	β_8	-0.066***	0.002
Capital input Cost	β_9	-0.007***	0.009

Diagnostic Statistics

Log-likelihood function		-41.66	
Total Variance	σ^2	0.933***	0.22
Variance ratio (Gamma)	γ	0.999***	0.064
LR test statistic			115.1

Source: Survey Data, 2010.. *** indicates 1 percent significance level.

Table 3: Log-Likelihood Ratio Test of Null Hypotheses

Null Hypothesis	Test Statistic (λ)	Critical value (0.001)	Decision
$H_0: \gamma = \delta_0 = \delta_1 = \dots$	86.98	21.67	Reject H_0
$H_0: \gamma = 0$	115.1	9.5	Reject H_0
$H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0$	15.2	13.82	Reject H_0

Source: Survey Data, 2010. The values of one sided error from the profit frontier and critical value were obtained from Table 1, **Kodde and Palm (1986)**, pp. 1246 and significant at 0.001 level.

Determinants of farm-specific economic efficiency of small-scale broiler Producers

Table 5 presents the results of the factors that explain variation in economic efficiency among small-scale broiler producers sampled. Considering the way equation 4 is stated, a variable with negative sign coefficient means it is positively related to economic efficiency and vice versa. In this regard, age of broiler producer, extension service contact, market age of broilers and access to credit were found to be the main factors that

significantly explain variation in economic efficiency of small-scale broiler producers. Age of broiler producer is positive and statistically significant at 1 percent, implying a negative influence on economic efficiency. This means younger broiler producers are more economically efficient than older producers. Younger producers take more risk and are innovative to produce more efficiently than older producers. They are also more receptive to new ideas or technology than older ones. **Effiong and Onyenweaku (2006)** found age to positively influence economic efficiency.

Table 4: Distribution of economic efficiency scores of small scale broiler producers

Production Efficiency Scores	Mean	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 0.30	0.199	18	9
0.30 – 0.39	0.341	12	6
0.40 – 0.49	0.45	12	6
0.50 – 0.59	0.555	17	8.5
0.60 – 0.69	0.656	24	12.1
0.70 – 0.79	0.751	36	18.1
0.80 – 0.89	0.845	45	22.6
0.90 – 0.99	0.953	35	17.6
Total		199	100
Mean	0.687		
Minimum	0.087		
Maximum	0.999		
Standard Deviation	0.232		

Source: Survey Data, 2010

Table 5: Determinants of economic efficiency of Small-scale broiler producers

Variables	Parameter	Coefficients	Standard error
Constant term	δ_0	-4.692***	1.344
Age	δ_1	0.051***	0.006
Extension service contact	δ_2	-0.187***	0.087
Market Age of broiler	δ_3	0.265***	0.006
Access to credit	δ_4	-0.688***	0.19

Source: Survey Data, 2010. *** indicates 1 percent, significance level

The coefficient of extension service contact variable is negative and statistically significant at 1 percent, indicating a positive influence on economic efficiency. The more extension service contacts a broiler producer has the more economically efficient it becomes. Small-scale commercial broiler producers who receive more extension service contacts get advisory services and technical know-how that builds their capacity in broiler production. They are therefore able to produce better and to become more efficiently than those who do not. This result is consistent with **Ohajianya (2005)** and **Rahman (2003)** who found extension service contact to explain economic efficiency of farmers in their studies.

Market age variable has a positive coefficient and statistically significant at 1 percent, indicating a negative influence on economic efficiency. Small-scale broiler producers who deviate more from the standard 56 days required for broilers to be ready for market are less

economically efficient than producers who deviate less from the required days. Keeping birds beyond 56 days means extra cost of production for the additional days. Besides, the feed efficiency of broiler also deteriorates when they get older as more quantities of feed are needed to maintain their body mass. Broiler producers need to feed birds with balanced and nutritious feed to ensure birds gain the right market weight by week eight. This will ensure efficient use of feed resources to reduce expenditure on feed for producers to be economically efficient. This result is consistent with Schmidt (2008) who found market age to negatively affect economic efficiency in broiler production in his study.

Finally, access to credit variable has a negative coefficient and statistically significant at 1 percent, suggesting a positive influence on economic efficiency. Small-scale broiler producers who have access to credit to produce are more economically efficient than those who do not have access to credit. Access to credit eases financial constraints in broiler farming and also enhances the acquisition of inputs such as feed. Therefore, broiler producers who have access to credit are able to buy inputs in bulk, finance and expand their operations to enjoy economies of scale to be efficient. Abu and Asember (2011) also found credit access to have positive influence on efficiency in their study.

CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

This study applied the stochastic profit frontier model to examine economic efficiency of 199 small-scale commercial broiler producers in the Greater Accra of Ghana. The result shows that profit of small-scale broiler producers is highly responsive to changes in feed and day-old chick prices. Reducing prices of these two inputs will significantly increase profits in broiler production. Small-scale broiler producers sampled are not fully economically efficient. Opportunity exists to increase economic efficiency of broiler producers by about 31 percent without changing the profit frontier. Age of broiler producers, extension service contact, market age at which broilers are ready for market as well as access to credit are the main factors that significantly influence economic efficiency of small-scale broiler producers. Appropriate policy measures directed at these factors will significantly enhance economic efficiency in broiler production. Capacity of broiler producers should be built through regular seminars and workshops to enable them adopt proper farm management practices to improve their economic efficiency. Broiler producers should also feed their birds with nutritious feed to enable birds gain the right market weight by week eight. Credit at preferential rate lower than the market rate should be made available to broiler producers. Above all, the youth should be encouraged and supported to go into broiler production to reduce youth unemployment in the country.

Acknowledgments: The authors are very grateful for the assistance and support of Sena Amewu, Kingsley Anagba, Anthony Acquah and Nutifafa Komladzie as well as small-scale commercial broiler producers in the

Greater Accra Region of Ghana for providing us with information concerning their businesses for this study.

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