Gendered Perceptions in Maize Supply Chains: Evidence from Uganda

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Aim: **Observe gender-based heterogeneity in perceptions of farmers, dealers, traders and processors of maize in Uganda.**

Ratings as a measure for perceptions
→ Bias can hamper inclusiveness.
→ Gender-based bias demotivates women to enter the maize industry and creates disadvantages for women in the market.

1. Data
- 1,500 farmers, 78 dealers, 341 traders and 174 processors (2019).
- 64 villages in 3 districts.
- Farmers rated dealers, traders and processors, and these dealers, traders and processors (actors) rated themselves (self-ratings).
- Rating attributes: Location; Price; Quality; Reputation; Average of these (Scale of 1 to 5).

2. Hypotheses
I.   Self-ratings by actors are higher than ratings by farmers.
II. Self-ratings by female actors are lower than by male actors. (3)
III. Ratings by female farmers are higher than by male farmers. (1)
IV. Male actors are rated higher than female actors. (1)
V.   Presence of gender homophily (preference for interaction with same gender). (2)

3. Methodology
- Intraclass correlation coefficients.
- Regressions with clustered standard errors at the actor level.

$$Y_{ija} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * Gender(F)_{ija} + \beta_2 * Gender(R)_{ja} + \beta_3 * X_{ija} + \beta_4 * Z_{ja} + \beta_5 * \Gamma_a + e_{ija} \quad (1)$$

$$Y_{ija} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * Gender(F)_{ija} + \beta_2 * Gender(R)_{ja} + \beta_3 * X_{ija} + \beta_4 * Z_{ja} + \beta_5 * \Gamma_a + \beta_6 * Gender(F)_{ija} * Gender(R)_{ja} + e_{ija} \quad (2)$$

$$Y_{ja} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * Gender(R)_{ja} + \beta_2 * Z_{ja} + \beta_3 * \Gamma_a + e_{ja} \quad (3)$$

4. Conclusion
I + II. Self-ratings by actors are higher, but gender does not matter while self-rating.
III + IV. Female farmers rate higher, but actor's gender does not matter while rating.
V. Gender homophily not evident.