

# Gender-in-trade statistics

Linking data for new insights

Working group on measuring e-commerce and the digital economy

29 November 2022, Geneva

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# Trade and trade policy affect gender equality

## Trade and trade policy affect gender equality

- Trade is not gender-neutral
- Quality statistics are critical for more gender-responsive policies
- Gender gaps are persistent in trade and the digital economy
- Severe lack of data on gender equality in trade and the economy, not to mention in the digital trade and e-commerce.

## Women's economic empowerment on the global agenda

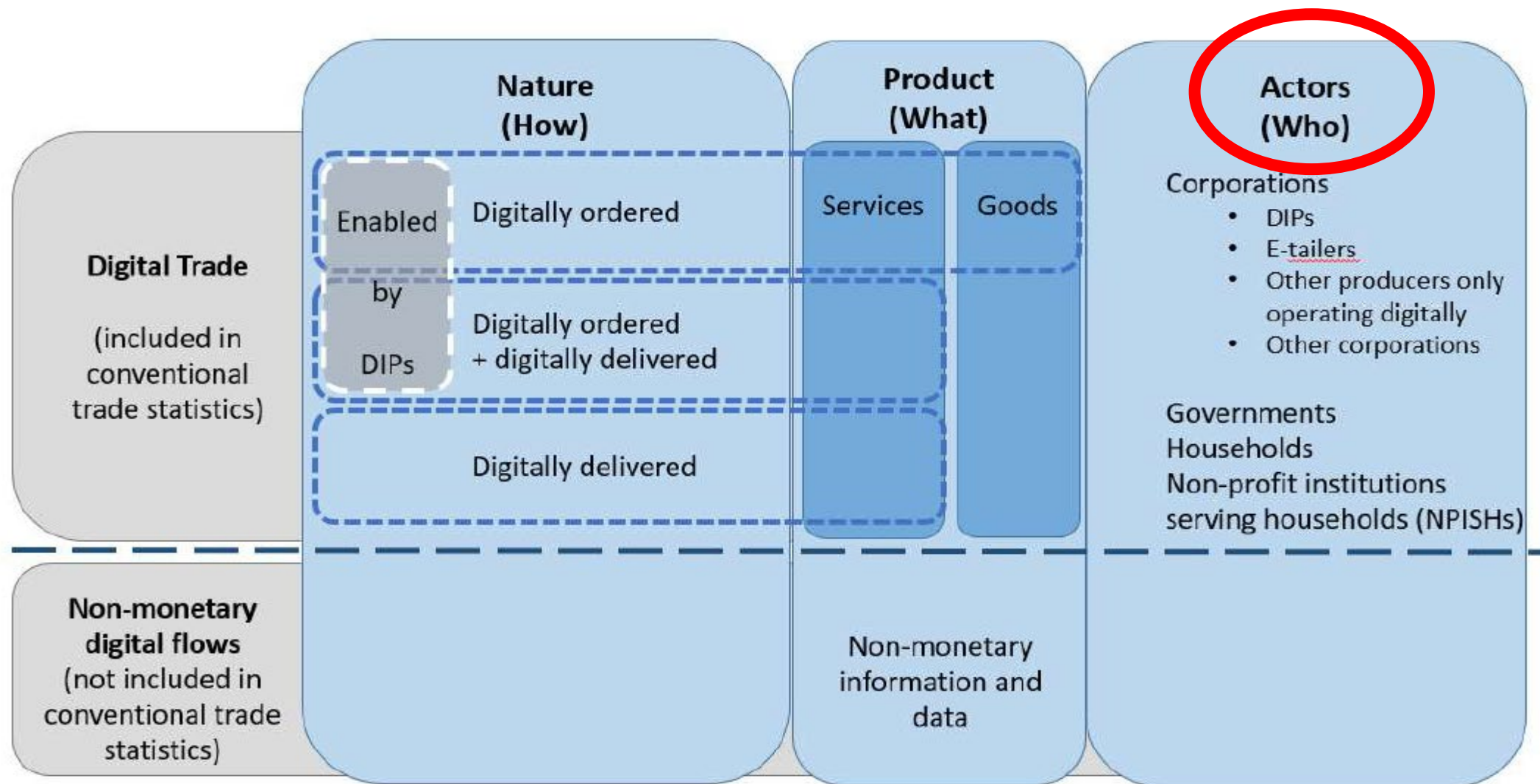
- Beijing Platform for Action (1995) – gender & economic statistics
- The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015) – trade & gender link
- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – SDG 5 & across
- Buenos Aires Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment - A call for gender-focused statistics related to trade

# SDG indicators – gender equality and economic empowerment

- The 2030 Agenda: “**development will only be sustainable if its benefits accrue equally to both women and men**”.
- Targets and indicators mention: 8 x men, 2 x boys, 36 x women, and 11 x girls.
- SDG 5 on gender equality & 53 indicators refer to sex, gender, women and girls

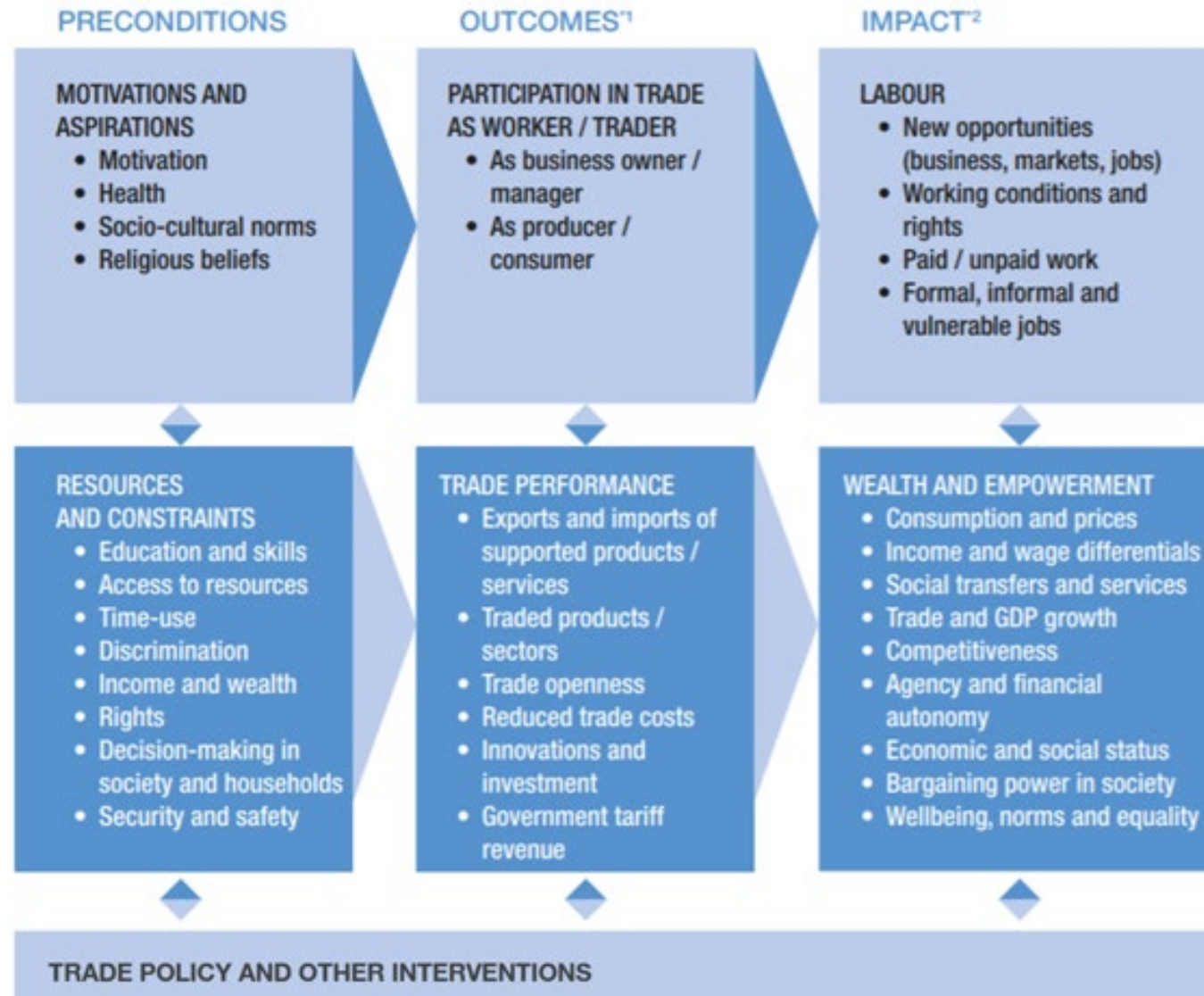
Topic	Target	Topic	Target
poverty	1.1, 1.2	unpaid work	5.4
social protection	1.3	women in managerial positions	5.5
rights to land	1.4, 5.a	public allocations for gender equality	5.C
income of small-scale food producers	2.3	informal employment	8.3
numeracy and literacy	4.1, 4.6	hourly earnings and unemployment	8.5
education	4.2, 4.3	social, economic, political inclusion	10.2
equality in the law	5.1	inclusive decision making	16.7

# Conceptual framework for digital trade



Source: Forthcoming OECD-WTO-IMF-UNCTAD Handbook on Measuring Digital Trade  
 Draft of Chapter 2. Conceptual framework for measuring digital trade

# Conceptual framework for gender in trade



Source: UNCTAD Policy Brief 2018, Better Data and Statistics for Gender responsive Trade Policy



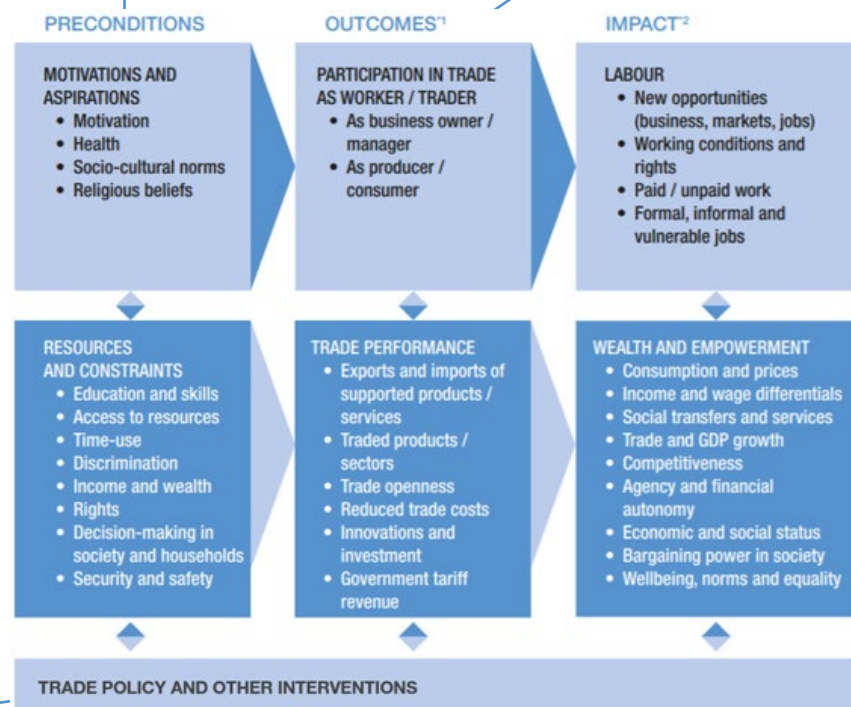
# Statistical data sources

## Preconditions:

- labour force surveys
- health and education statistics
- data on economic rights
- time-use surveys
- household surveys

## Trade policy:

- World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS)
- Non-Tariff Measures Survey



## Outcomes:

- trade in goods and services
- labor force survey
- employment statistics
- business registers and business statistics
- structural earnings survey by occupation and skill

## Impact:

- business registers, enterprise surveys
- labor force survey
- wages and earnings
- prices of goods and services

# Gender in trade projects

- Data and statistics for more gender-responsive trade policies
- Two [projects](#), 2020-2021: EU DG Trade and 2020-2023 with ECA & ECE
- Beneficiaries: Georgia, Kazakhstan, Cameroon, Kenya, Senegal, Zimbabwe
- Outputs:
  - Policy brief on conceptual [framework](#) (2018)
  - Online training with UNCTAD DITC
  - Pilots: New indicators by reusing data
  - Analytical papers and presentations
  - Input to UN Trade Statistics Manuals
  - **New gender-in-trade dataset coming!**



## Key gender and trade indicators

### Employment

1. Number of female/male **employed** in international trade/labour force
2. Share of female/male employed in international trade/labour force

### Wages and salaries

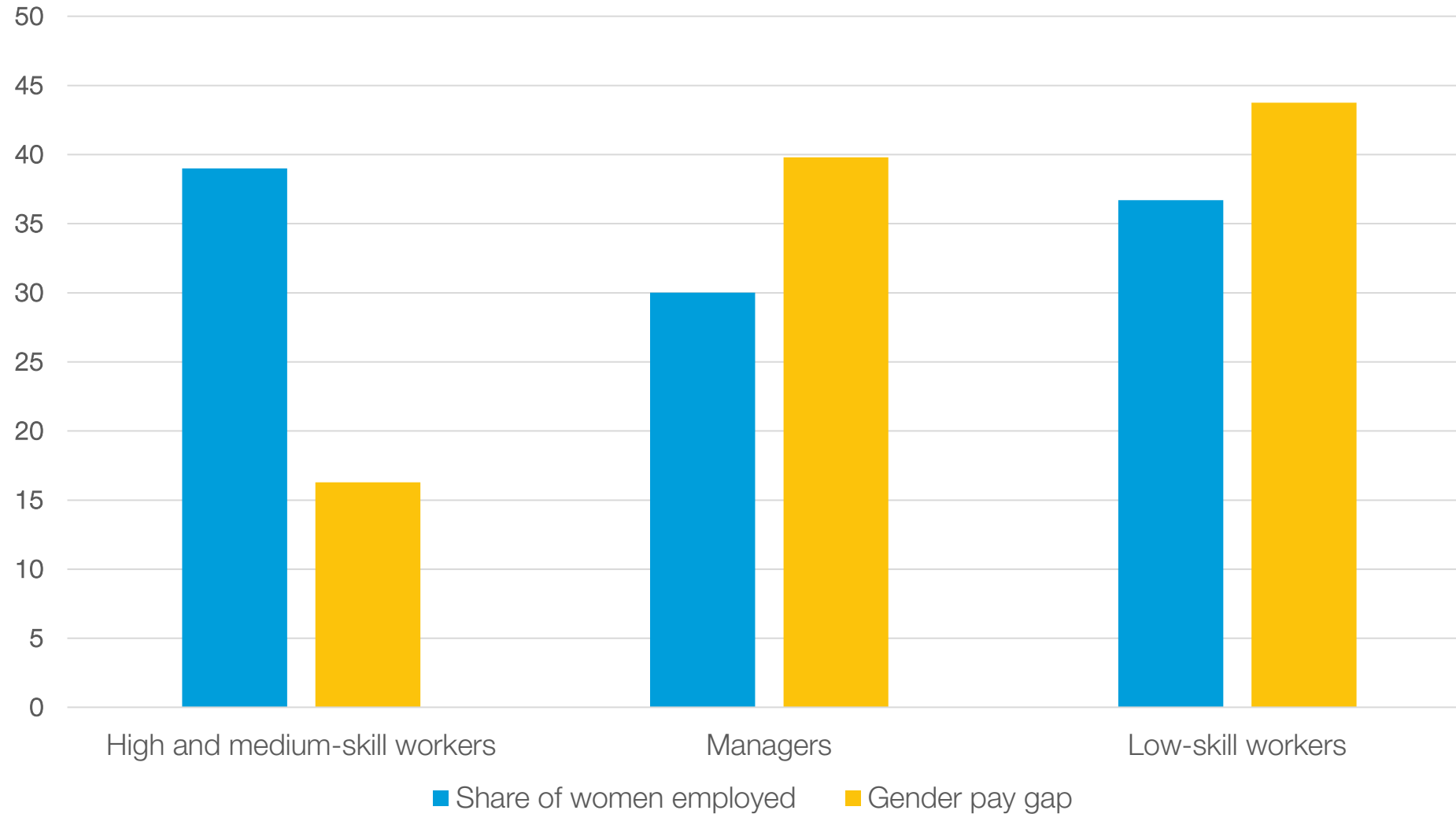
3. Female/male **wages and salaries** in international trade/labour force
4. Female/male export **wage premium** in international trade/labour force

### Entrepreneurship and top managers

5. Number of female/male **owned/managed** firms in international trade/labour force
6. Share of female/male owned/managed firms in international trade/labour force
7. **Trade intensity** of female/male owned firms
8. Share of female/male **employed by firm owner/top manager**
9. **Gender pay gap by firm owner/top manager** in trade/labour force
10. **Firm performance** by firm owner/top manager in trade/labour force



# Georgia some pilot study results, 2021



# Current work on gender-in-trade indicators

- **Pilot studies** are being carried out in Eastern Europe and Africa, in collaboration with Canada, Finland and New Zealand
- UNCTAD has prepared **Guidelines on the compilation of gender and trade indicators** with country case studies which could be extended to consider aspects of e-commerce and the digital economy
- **UNCTAD online training course on trade and gender** considers digital gender inequalities and gender equality in e-commerce
- UNCTAD and the United States lead efforts to include **recommendations on gender mainstreaming in the UN Trade Statistics Manuals**
- UNCTAD will release a **Set of gender and trade indicators** in UNCTADstat Data Centre. These were calculated at the macro level from globally available statistics and could enable linking to ICT sector.

# Main take-aways

1. **Existing data can be reused** to analyse gender equality in trade, linking to the digital economy, e-commerce and ICTs
2. **Unique identifiers and datasets with links** between employer & employees, business & trade are central
3. **Sex-disaggregated data** on entrepreneurs, managers, business owners, workers in different occupations, education etc. are key
4. If micro data linking is not possible, **macro linking** industry-level trade data can provide valuable insights, e.g., in the ICT sector
5. **Analysis reveals surprising gaps** in gender equality in trade. Country level data and analysis are needed for effective policy

# Thank you!



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