# Gender-in-trade statistics

Linking data for new insights

Working group on measuring e-commerce and the digital economy 29 November 2022, Geneva Anu Peltola, UNCTAD



# 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



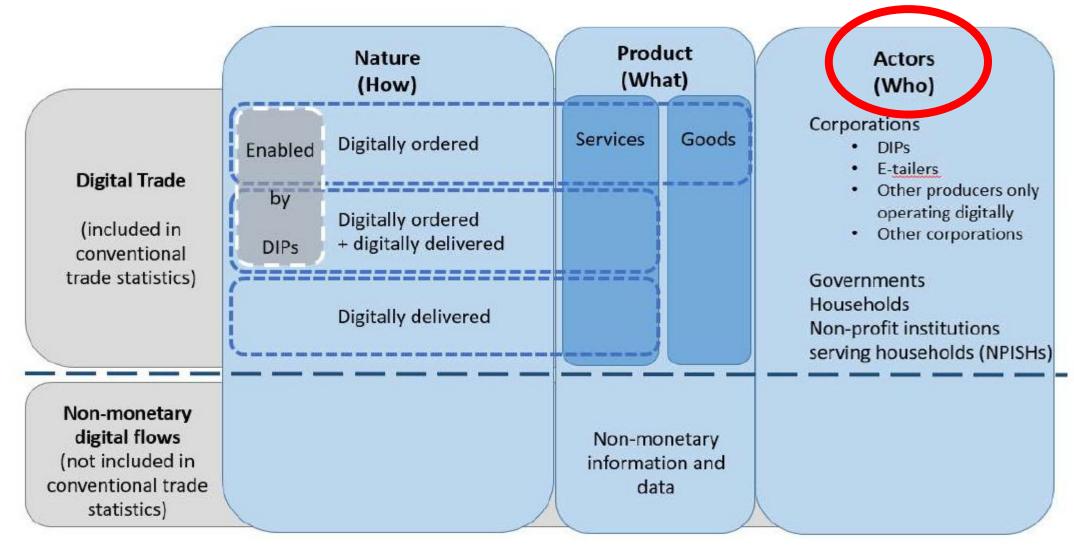
# SDG indicators – gender equality and economic empowerment

- 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

#### **PRECONDITIONS** OUTCOMES" IMPACT<sup>12</sup> MOTIVATIONS AND PARTICIPATION IN TRADE LABOUR **ASPIRATIONS** AS WORKER / TRADER · New opportunities Motivation (business, markets, jobs) As business owner / Health · Working conditions and manager · Socio-cultural norms · As producer / rights · Religious beliefs · Paid / unpaid work consumer . Formal, informal and vulnerable jobs RESOURCES TRADE PERFORMANCE WEALTH AND EMPOWERMENT AND CONSTRAINTS · Exports and imports of · Consumption and prices · Education and skills · Income and wage differentials supported products / · Social transfers and services Access to resources services · Time-use · Traded products / . Trade and GDP growth · Competitiveness Discrimination sectors · Agency and financial · Income and wealth · Trade openness · Rights · Reduced trade costs autonomy . Decision-making in Economic and social status Innovations and society and households investment · Bargaining power in society · Security and safety · Government tariff · Wellbeing, norms and equality revenue





**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" IMPACT<sup>2</sup> **PRECONDITIONS MOTIVATIONS AND** PARTICIPATION IN TRADE **LABOUR ASPIRATIONS** AS WORKER / TRADER · New opportunities Motivation · As business owner / (business, markets, jobs) · Working conditions and · Socio-cultural norms As producer / · Religious beliefs · Paid / unpaid work · Formal, informal and vulnerable jobs WEALTH AND EMPOWERMENT RESOURCES TRADE PERFORMANCE AND CONSTRAINTS Exports and imports of · Education and skills supported products / · Income and wage differentia · Access to resources Traded products / . Trade and GDP growth Discrimination sectors · Income and wealth · Agency and financial · Reduced trade costs · Economic and social status · Bargaining power in society · Security and safety · Government tariff · Wellbeing, norms and equality TRADE POLICY AND OTHER INTERVENTIONS

#### 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 genderresponsive trade policies
- Two <u>projects</u>, 2020-2021: EU DG Trade and 2020-2023 with ECA & ECE
- Beneficiaries: Georgia, Kazakhstan, Cameroon, Kenya, Senegal, Zimbabwe
- Outputs:
  - Policy brief on conceptual <a href="framework">framework</a> (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

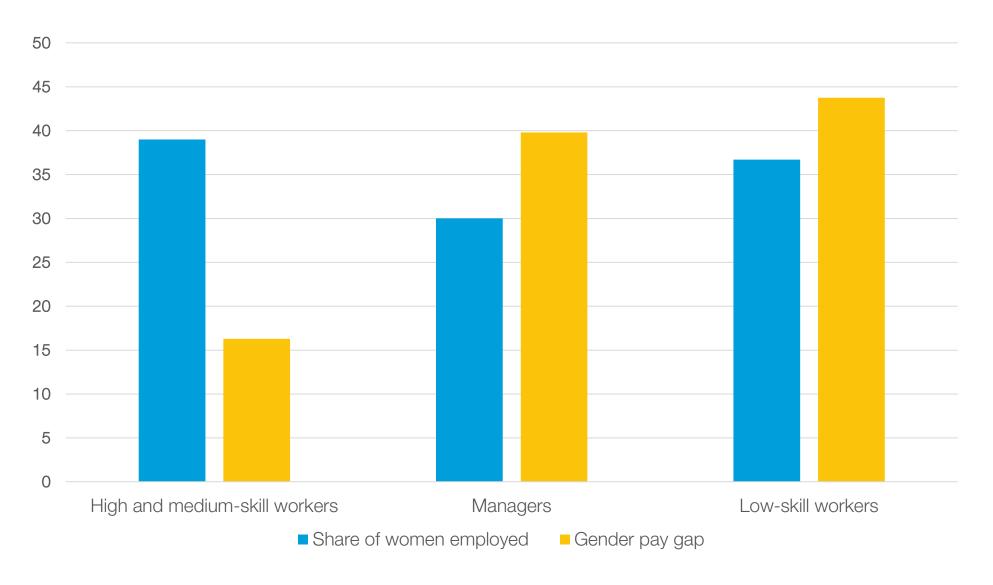
#### **Entrepreneurship and top managers**

- 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



...by job, employment status, education, age and industry, firm size, owner type ...in trade-intensive industries/trade-supported jobs/trading companies

# 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!



