



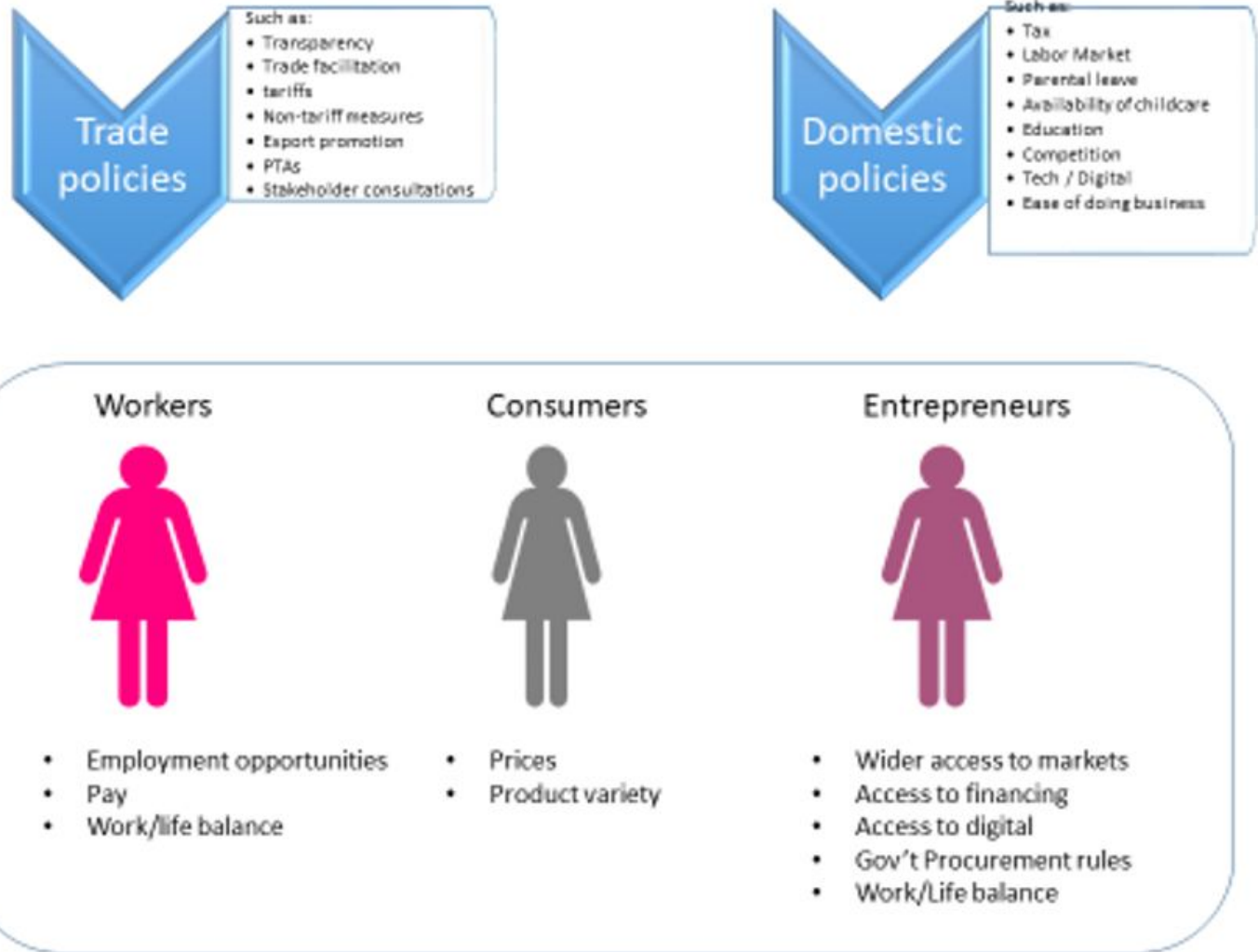
TRADE AND GENDER: AN ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

Jane Korinek
Economist, Trade Policy Analyst
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

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Three economic roles of women through which to apply a gender lens

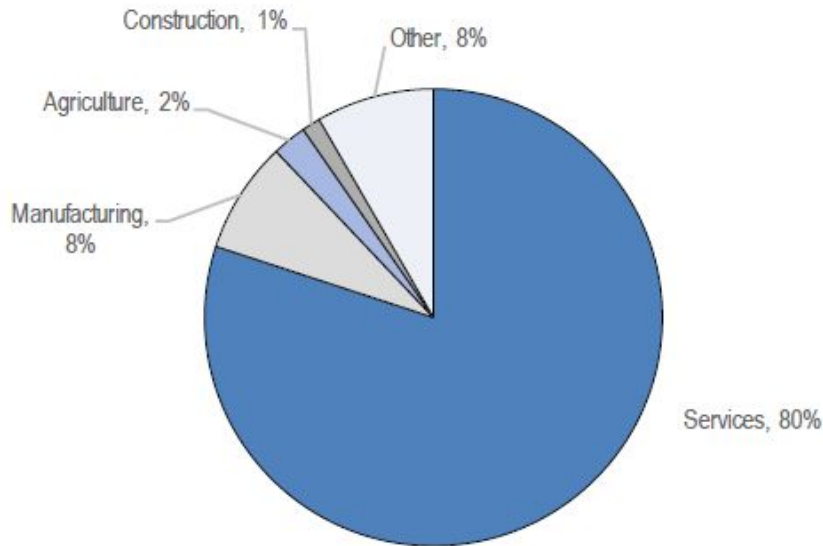




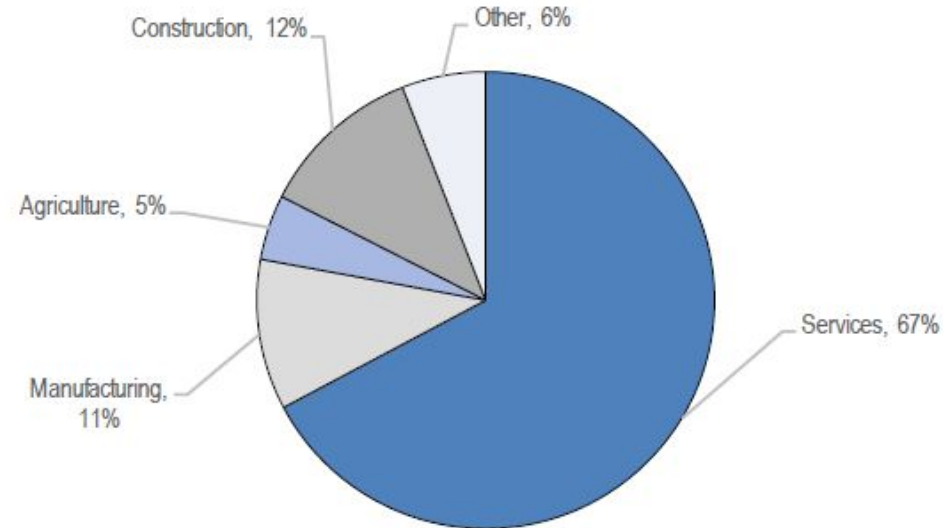
Women and men work and lead businesses in different sectors

Share of firms with a Facebook presence in OECD countries in 2019

Women led firms



Men led firms

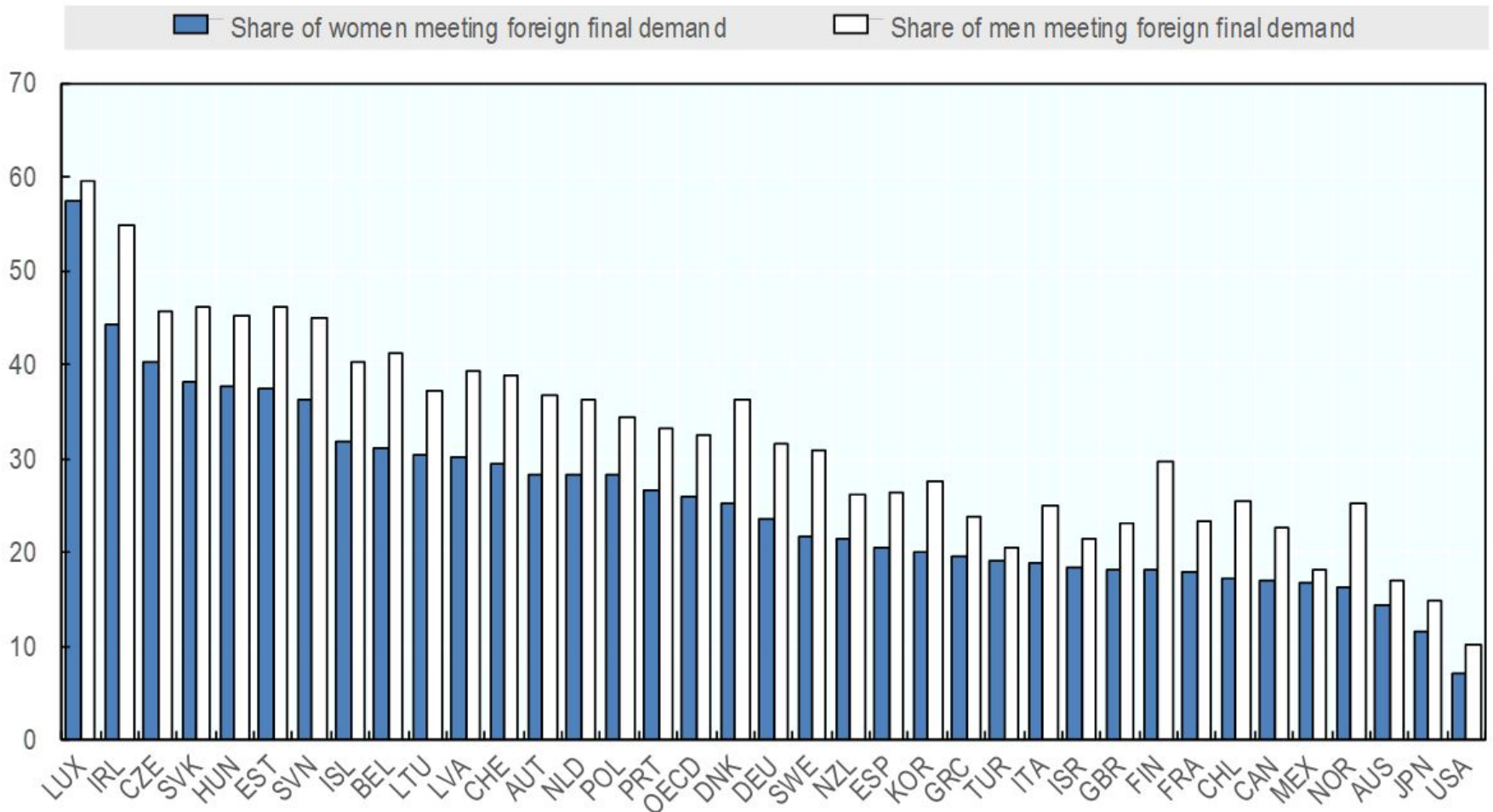


Source: Facebook-OECD-World Bank Future of Business survey of online firms, June 2019.



As such, women are less engaged in jobs impacted by trade

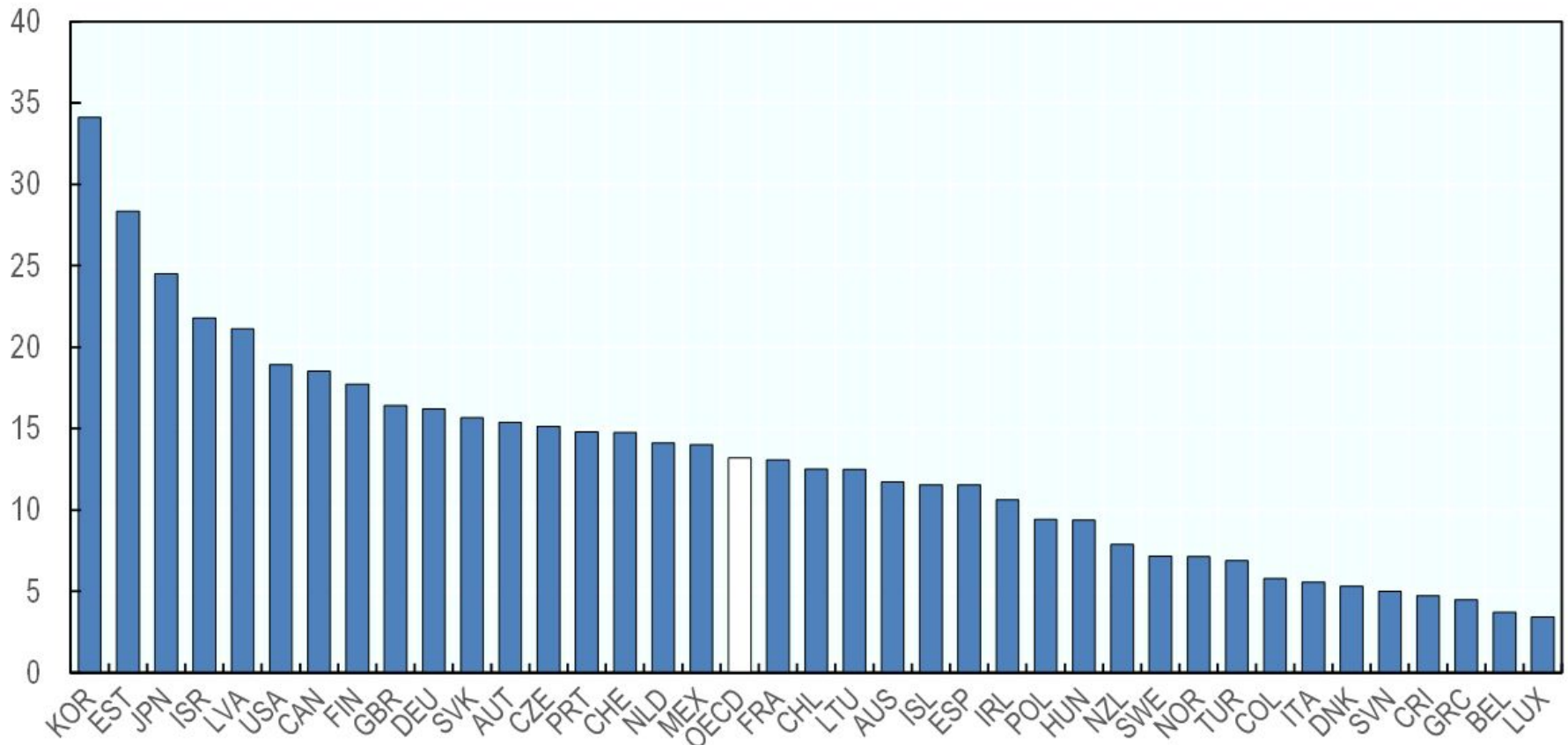
All sectors, 2015, per cent





Gender wage gaps can be substantial

2018 or latest available year, per cent



Note: The gender wage gap is defined as the difference between male and female median wages divided by the male median wages. Data refer to full-time employees.

Source: OECD (2020), Gender wage gap (indicator).



Trade policies affect women and men differently

- Women work in different sectors than men and earn less
- Market access through trade agreements will impact men and women differently
- Gender-differentiated impacts of trade policies should be measured
- Gender-differentiated impacts of trade agreements in partner countries could also be measured



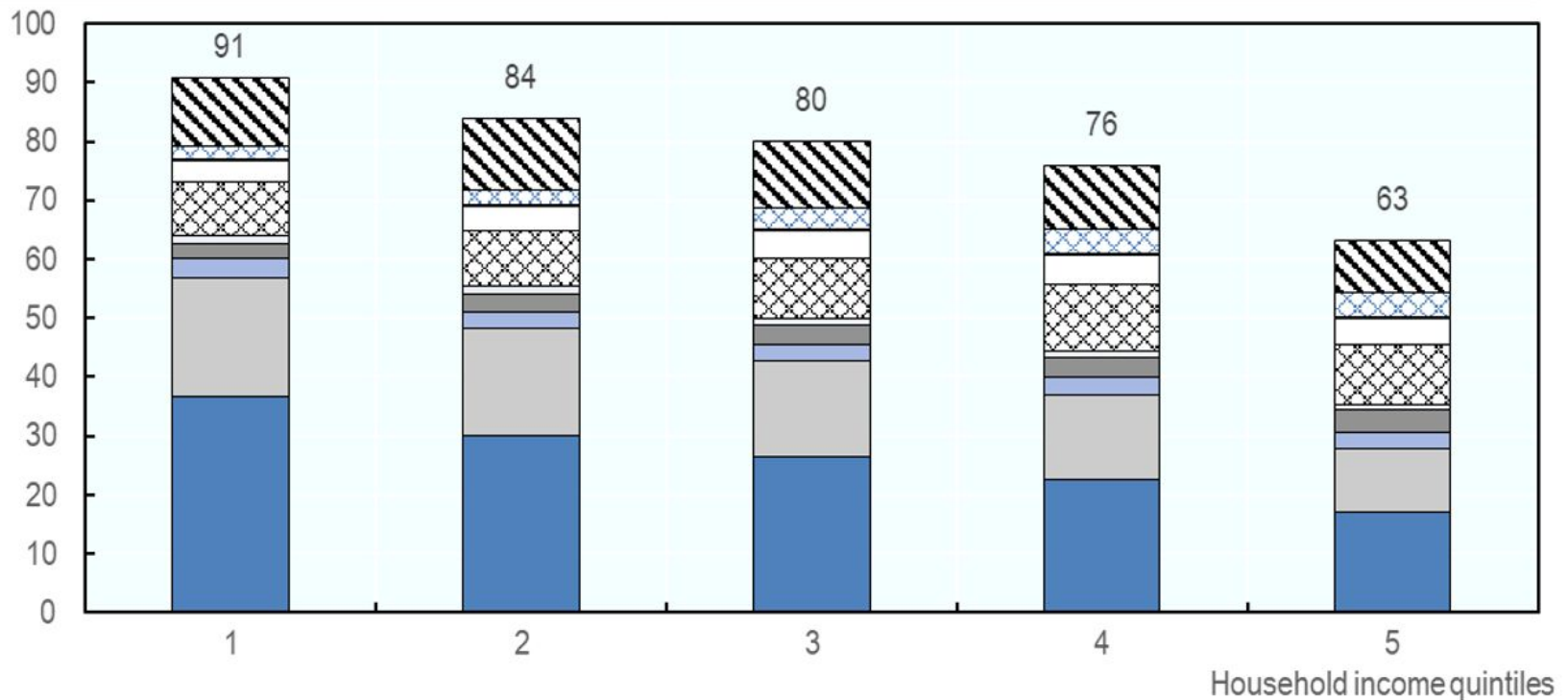
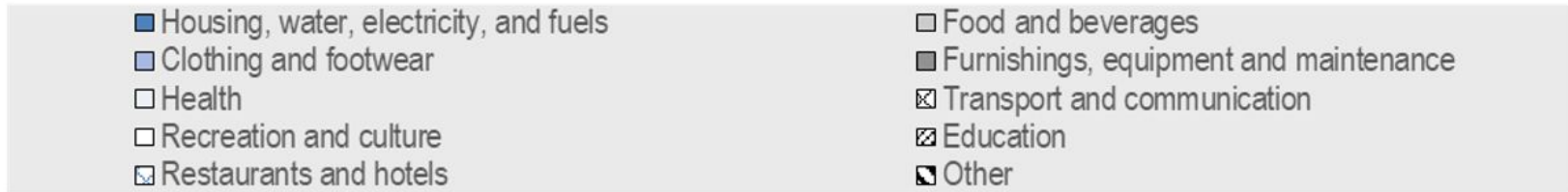
Women consumers





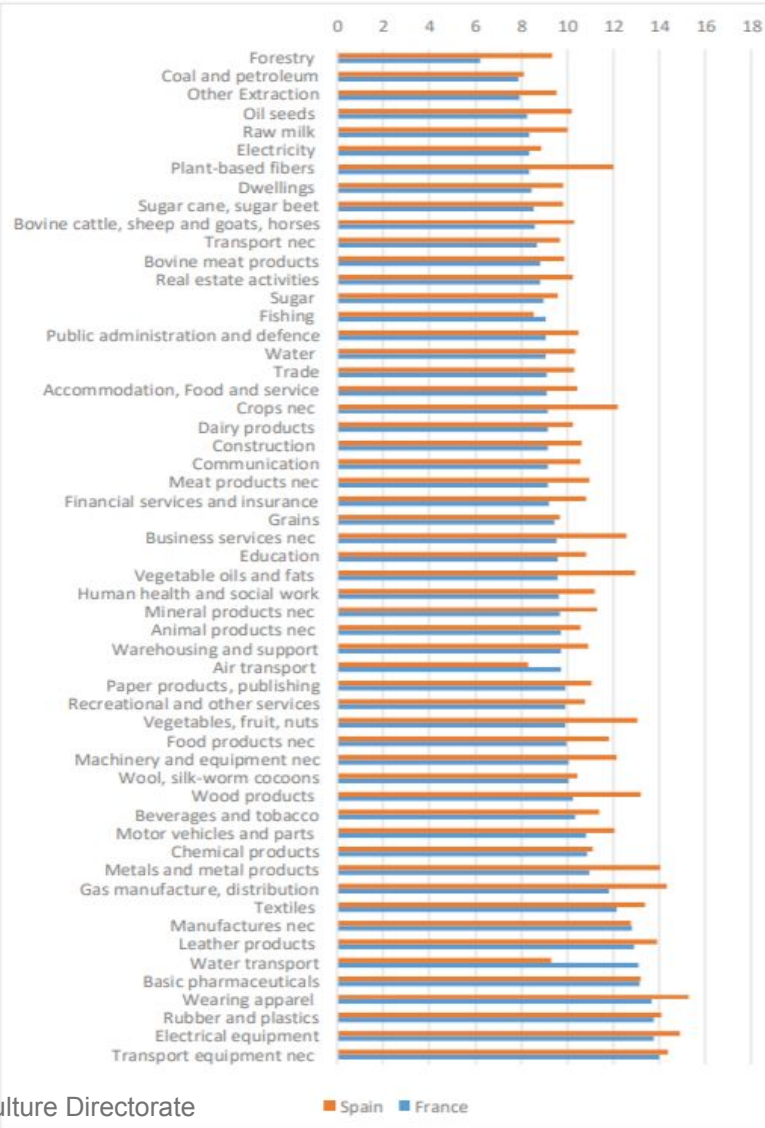
Lower income households are more affected by prices since they spend more of their income

Household expenditure by income quintile, France





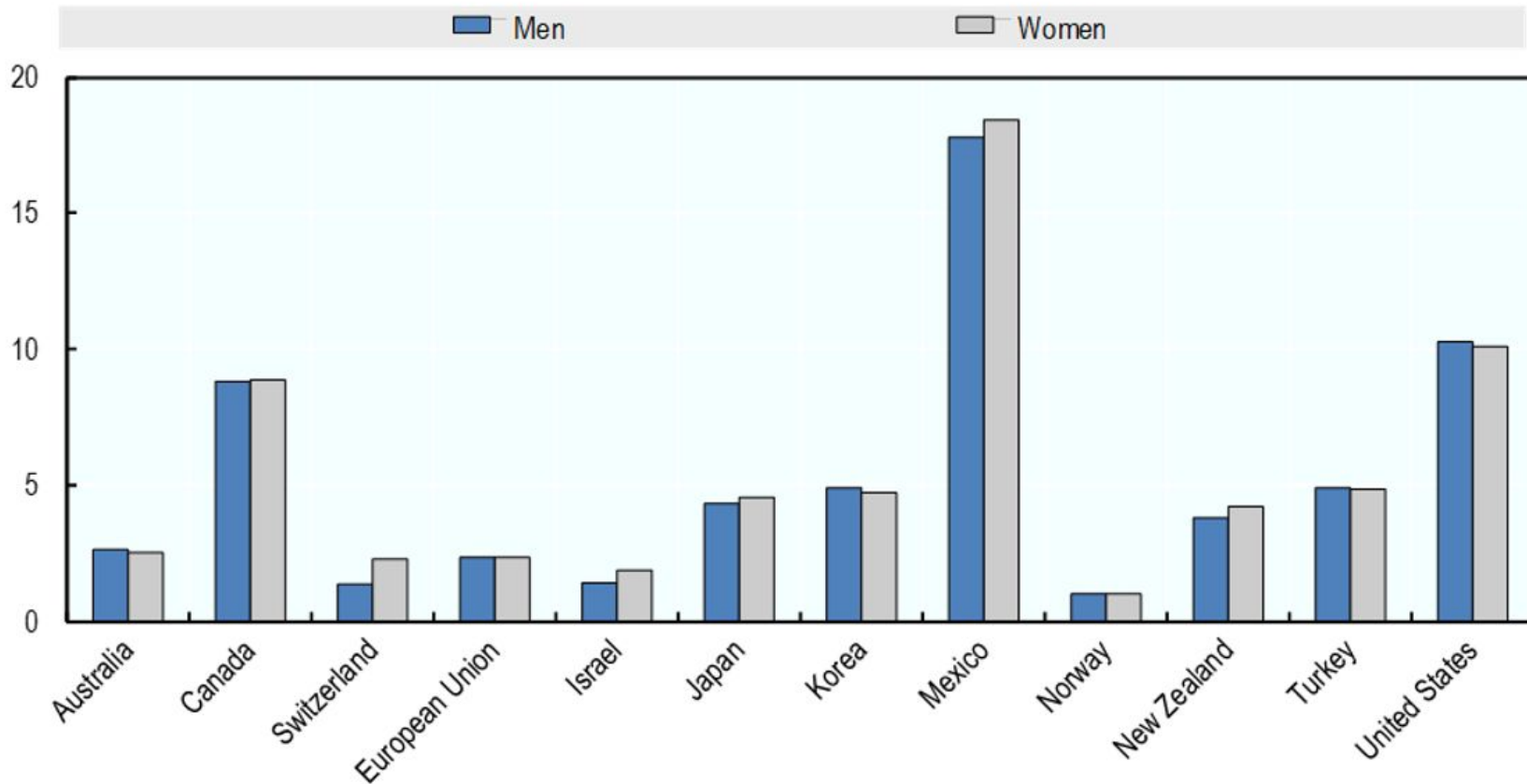
Both women and men benefit from lower prices through trade but women benefit more





No gender discrimination found in import tariffs in OECD ...

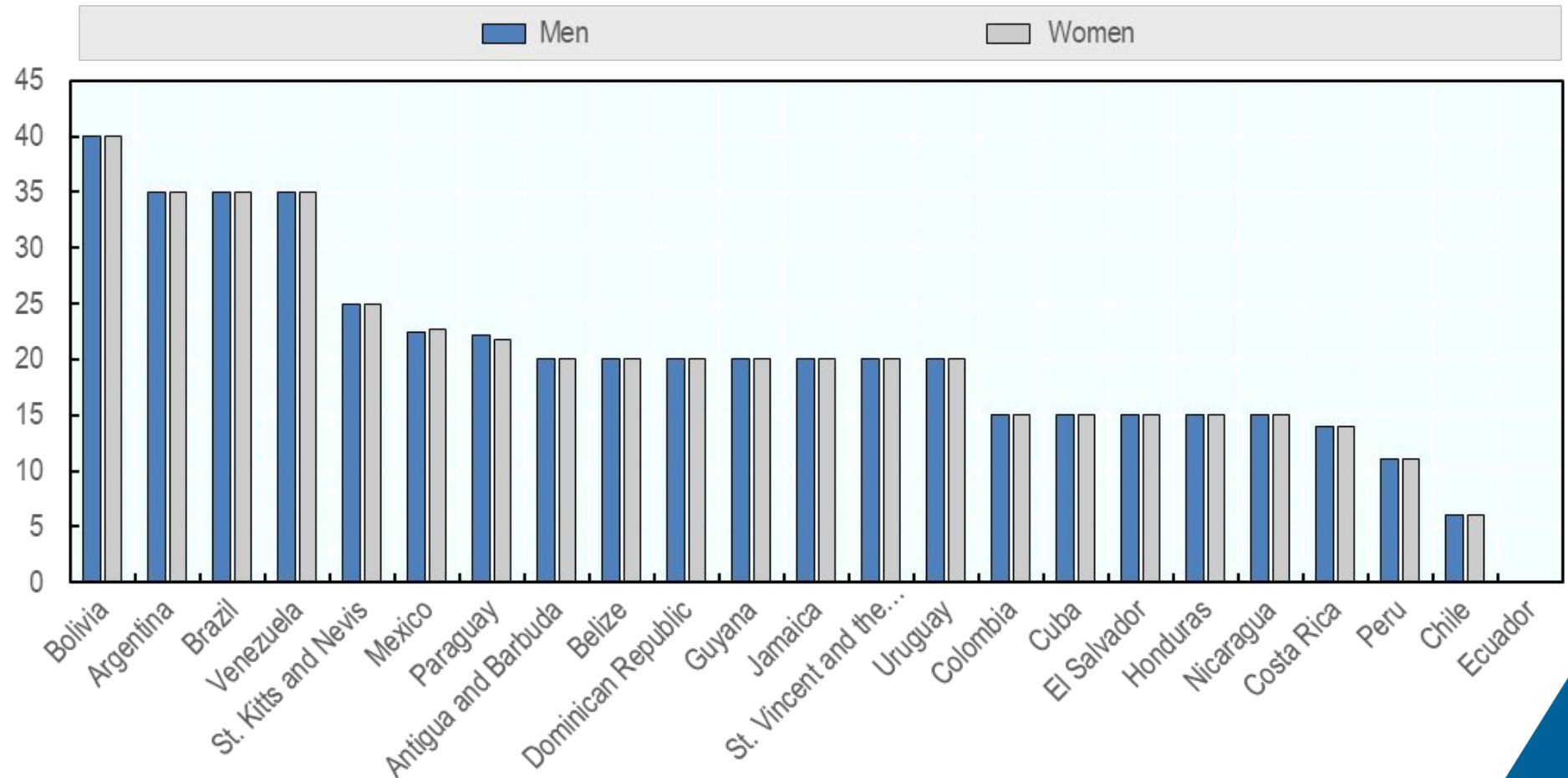
Average import tariffs on gender-specific apparel, 2016, ad valorem





... or in Latin America

Average import tariffs on gender-specific apparel, 2016, ad valorem





Policy implications: women consumers

- Trade lowers prices which is good for lower income groups where women are disproportionately represented
 - We do not find discrimination in import tariffs on women's apparel vs. men's in OECD and Latin America
- Price impacts of trade policies and agreements should be measured



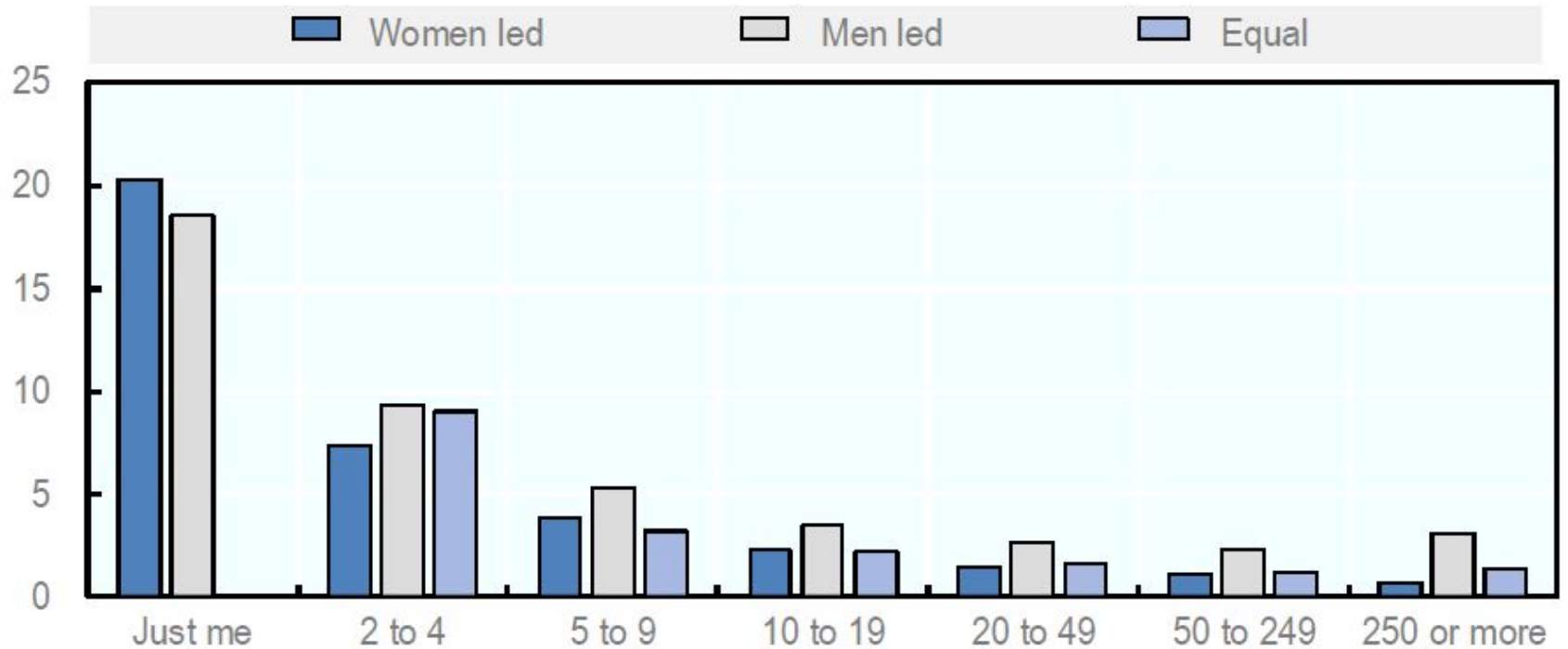
Women entrepreneurs and business owners





Women-owned firms are smaller than those owned by men and generate less revenue

Share of surveyed firms with a Facebook presence in OECD Member countries, per cent

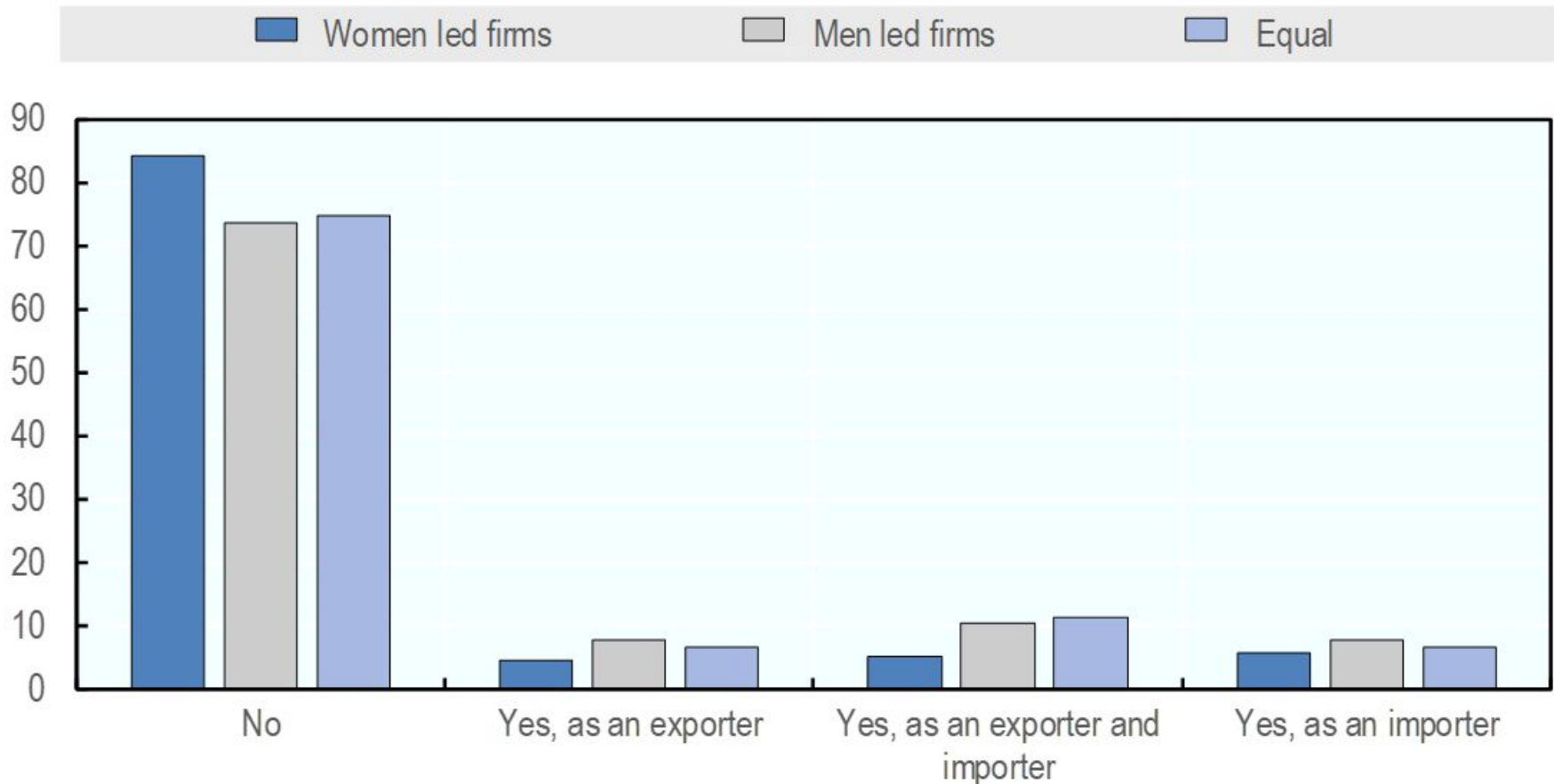


Source: Facebook-OECD-World Bank Future of Business survey, June 2019.



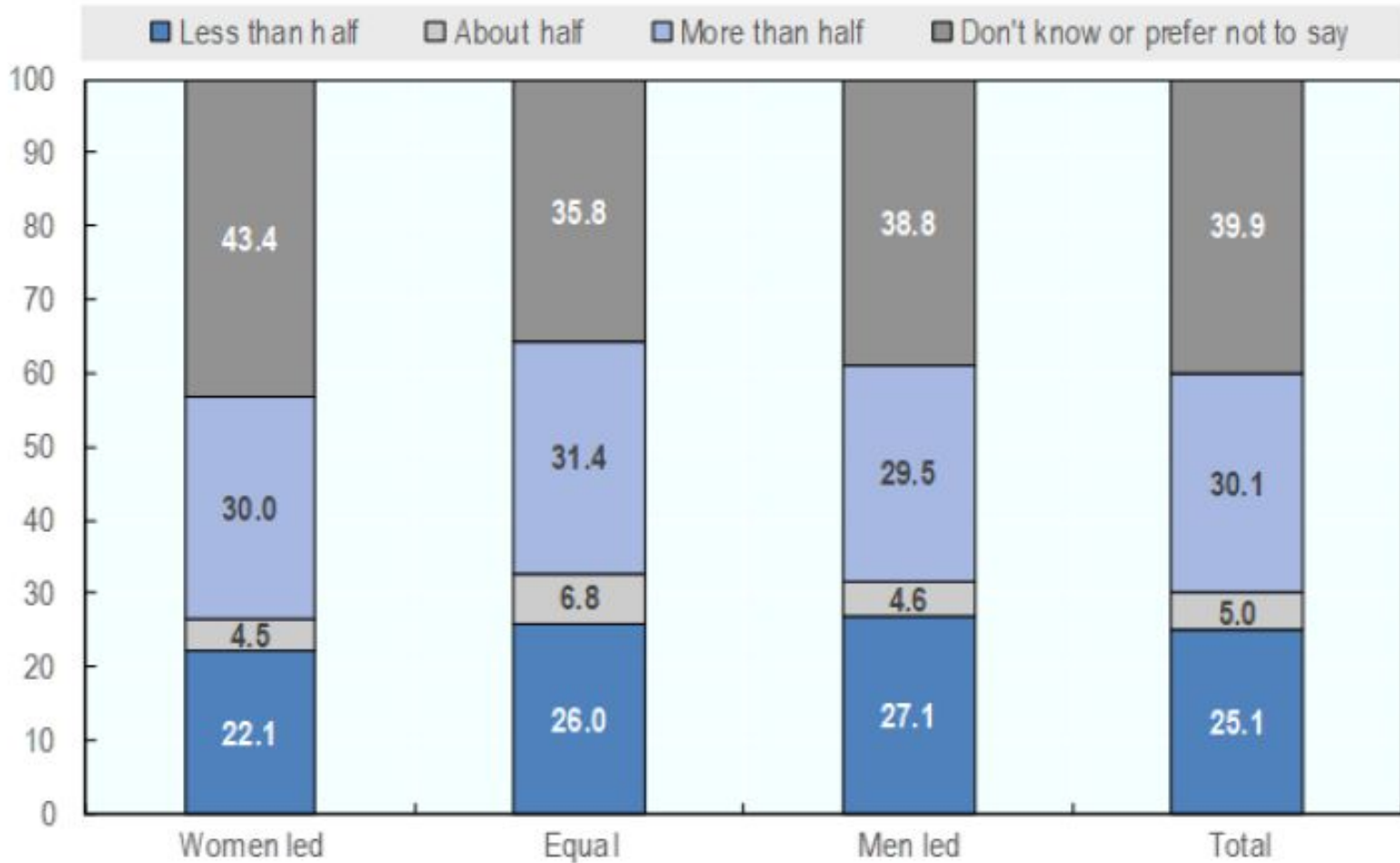
Women owned firms trade less

Entrepreneurs' answers to the question "Does your firm engage in international trade?", per cent





Women owned firms engage with clients digitally as much as men-owned ones



Source: Facebook-OECD-World Bank Future of Business survey, June 2019.



Trade policies that support MSMEs support women-owned firms

- Trade facilitating measures, in particular automation
 - Reforms that reduce time required to trade
- Greater transparency in regulation
- Lowering barriers to trade, especially in services
- Supporting an environment conducive to lower costs of internet access and logistics



OECD Framework of Analysis for Trade and Gender Reviews

- 1. Quantitative analysis
- 2. Stakeholder engagement
- 3. Whole of government approach



OECD Framework of Analysis for Trade and Gender Reviews (1)

- Measure impacts of trade and trade policies on women's employment, wages and other job characteristics
- Measure price impacts of trade on consumers, esp. most vulnerable
- Ascertain indicators of trade facilitation and regulatory transparency
- Assess barriers to women's participation in trade (access to credit and resources; networks; lack of time)



2. Ensuring the participation of women in trade policy-making

- Stakeholder consultations
 - incorporate gender perspectives
 - identify promising paths for gender-responsive outcomes
 - highlight potential unintended negative effects
- Active engagement with stakeholders
- Reaching out to less represented stakeholders
- Representation of women in trade policy development



OECD Framework of Analysis for Trade and Gender Reviews (3)

- Whole of government approach
- Coherence with domestic policies is fundamental
- Some areas of domestic policy that impact women's ability to take advantage of trade opportunities:
 - Work/life balance
 - Tax
 - Access to credit, access to resources



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@OECDtrade

@jane_trade

jane.korinek@oecd.org



Preferential trade agreements

Some countries include gender specific provisions in PTAs to:

- Reaffirm existing commitments
- Prevent adverse effects
- Actively promote gender-responsive policies or cooperation
- Dedicated gender chapters