

6th meeting of the UN Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics  
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**Session 9b Integration of Gender in Business and trade statistics**

## INCORPORATING GENDER IN SBS AND TRADE STATISTICS

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# Users' needs



## The integration of gender in business and trade

- ✓ Entrepreneurship
- ✓ Productivity
- ✓ Exports versus domestic market
- ✓ Social and environmental sustainability

# Goal of this presentation

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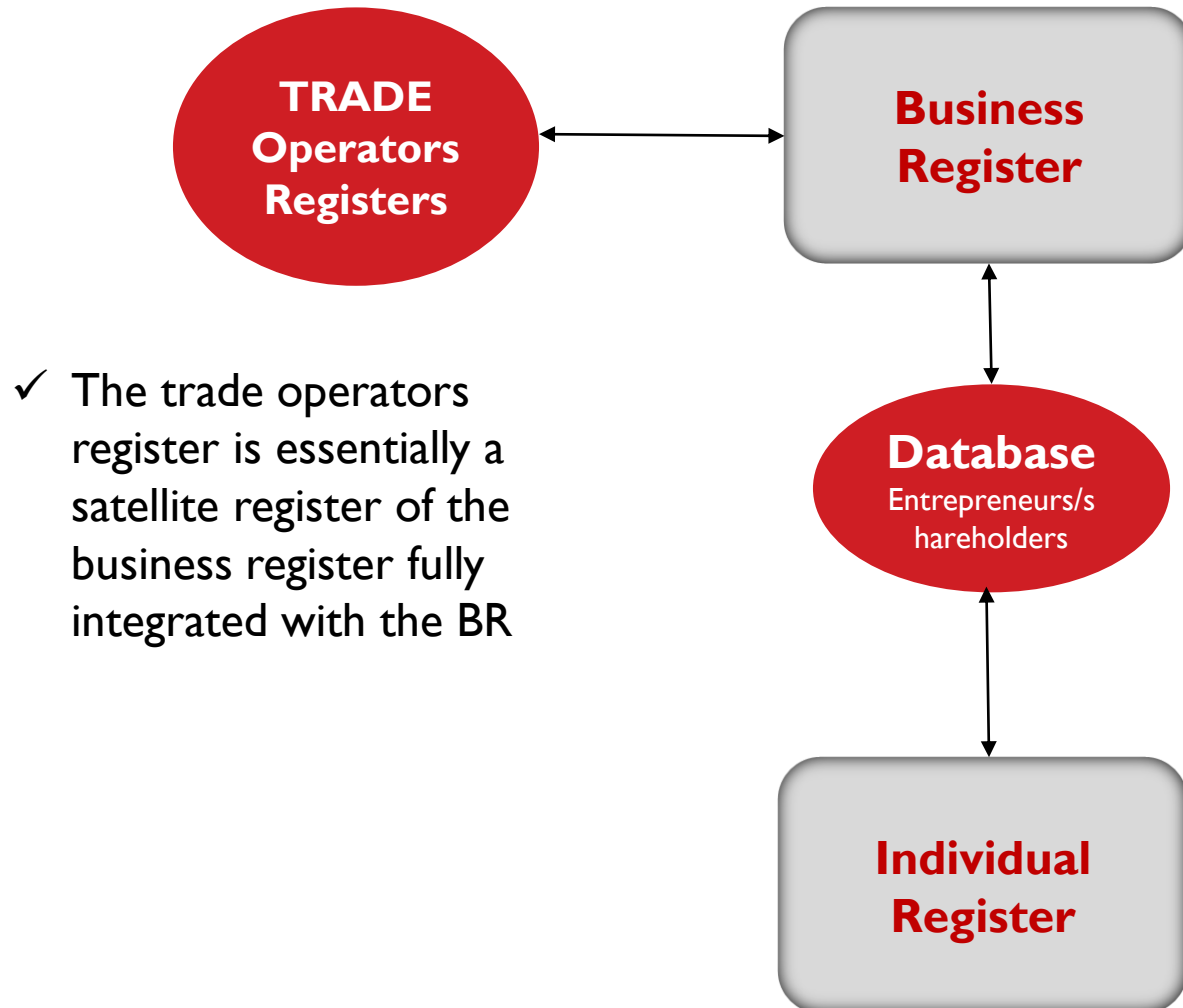
The incorporation of gender in business and trade statistics requires a design approach based on the **GSBPM**.

Some preliminary key tasks:

- Harmonization or evolution of concepts and definitions?
- Physical integration of data across social and business domains/registers
- Adoption of appropriate methodological solutions to manage data integration/classification problems

This presentation highlights some key issues based on **ISTAT** best practices

# ISTAT framework for incorporating gender in trade and business statistics



- ✓ The trade operators register is essentially a satellite register of the business register fully integrated with the BR

- ✓ The database on Entrepreneurs and shareholders is a structure of relationships between individuals (Entrepreneurs, shareholders, partners) and economic units, through a system of identification codes.
- ✓ The variable «sex» is derived directly from the base register on individuals (RBI), which is the unique reference for all official statistics referring to the usual resident population, Census, and demographic statistics. The link with Leed is assured by a unique identification code on individuals.

# The integration of gender in business and trade statistics

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Gender is a key dimension of social statistics, however it needs to be «contextualised» in business statistics:

**Is «Gender» a natural person and/or an enterprise attribute?**

**"Female" enterprises are defined as enterprises whose controlling and ownership interest is predominantly held by women.**

**The degree of female entrepreneurship depends on the legal nature of the enterprise** and is defined on the basis of the share of capital held by each female partner and/or the percentage of women among the directors or owners or partners of the enterprise.

# The integration of Gender in business and trade statistics

DEGREE OF FEMALE ENTREPRENEURSHIP	Giuridical forms			Other giuridical forms
	Sole proprietorships	Cooperatives or partnerships	Corporations	
EXCLUSIVE	Owner	100% "Women members"	100% "Women shares"	----
STRONG	----	60% <=Women members"<100%	60% <="Women shares"<100%	----
MAJORITY	----	50% <"Women members"<60%	50% <Women shares"<60%	----
ENTREPRENEURIAL	----	Women members with social office>50%	Women members with social office>50%	----

**In general, enterprises whose total participation of female partners is greater than 50 percent are considered "female" by averaging the compositions of shareholding, directorships and the number of female partners, by type of enterprise.**

- For both partnerships and cooperatives, it is possible to have a "parity" condition, i.e., an equal number of partners, an equal percentage of capital shares, and an equal percentage of management positions between female and male partners.
- At present, we have not attributed gender to both enterprises belonging to groups of enterprises and enterprises with legal forms that do not fall under the previous ones (e.g. consortium, entity, etc...) as the work needs further information and investigation.

# Gender from a policy perspective

A policy perspective = incentive for new companies run by woman/young people (legal form approach)

## FEMALE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

### Regulation

Law No. 215 of 1992, called "**Positive Actions for Women's Entrepreneurship**." With DL 83/2012, Law 215 of 1992 was repealed, and as of today for women, the section of the Guarantee Fund dedicated to women's businesses is active and the Financing Plan for Pink SMEs and freelancers has been launched.

The Women's Enterprise Fund is the Ministry's incentive that supports the establishment, development and consolidation of women-run enterprises through non-repayable grants and subsidized financing. The facilities will be granted for investment programs in Manufacturing, handicrafts, agricultural product processing, services, trade and tourism. The measure is part of the package of interventions promoted by the Ministry to support women's enterprise, indicated as a priority in the "Inclusion and Cohesion" mission of the PNRR.

### Female entrepreneurship rules

**The measure targets four types of women's businesses:**

- 1) Sole proprietorships with **female owner**
- 2) **Own-account worker** women with VAT registration
- 3) Cooperatives or partnerships with at least **60 percent women members**
- 4) Corporations with **at least two-thirds of shares** and members of the governing bodies being women

# Some examples of new business and trade data incorporating the gender dimension

○ Figure 1 - Number of businesses by gender – Year 2020 (percentage)

DEGREE OF FEMALE	Juridical forms				Total
	Sole proprietorships	Cooperatives or partnerships	Corporations	Other juridical forms	
Exclusive	30.9	8.4	0.7	-	20.8
Strong	-	9.5	1.8	-	1.7
Majority	-	1.9	1	-	0.5
Entrepreneurship	-	5.9	16.4	-	4.5
<b>Total female entrepreneurship</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>19.9</b>	-	<b>27.5</b>
Total male entrepreneurship	69.1	67.0	71.7	-	69.2
Neutral	-	7.2	6.2	-	2.4
Unclassified	-	0.1	2.2	100.0	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



# Some examples of new business and trade data incorporating the gender dimension

- Table 1 - Number of business by economic activity and gender -Year 2020 (percentage)

Economic activity	Business		
	Female	Male	Total
1.High Technology (HT)	0.1	0.1	0.1
2.Medium-High Technology (MHT)	0.5	1.4	1.2
3.Medium-Low Technology (MLT)	1.2	3.7	3.1
4.Low Technology (LOT)	3.8	3.9	3.9
5.Other Manufacturing	0.3	0.6	0.6
6.Costruction	2.3	15.0	11.2
7.High-tech knowledge-intensive services (HITS)	2.2	2.8	2.7
8.Knowledge-intensive Market services (KWNMS)	27.9	25.0	25.8
9.Knowledge-intensive Financial services (KIFS)	1.9	2.6	2.4
10.Other Services	59.8	45.0	49.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# Some examples of new business and trade data incorporating the gender dimension

- **Table 2** – Number of business by enterprise size and gender – Year 2020 (percentage)

Size class	Business		
	Female	Male	Total
0	2.2	4.1	3.9
1	64.1	58.8	58.9
2-9	30.8	32.0	32.3
10-49	2.7	4.5	4.2
50-249	0.2	0.5	0.5
>=250	0.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# Some examples of new business and trade data incorporating the gender dimension

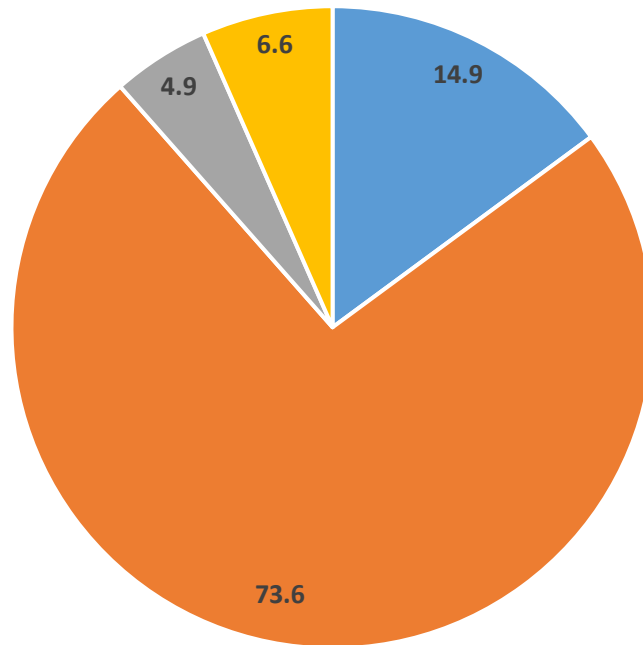
○ Table 3- Number of exporting enterprises by gender – Year 2020 (percentage)

DEGREE OF FEMALE ENTREPRENEURSHIP	Juridical forms				Total
	Sole proprietorships	Cooperatives or partnerships	Corporations	Other giuridical forms	
Exclusive	20.8	3.1	0.5	-	3.3
Strong	-	8.4	3.1	-	3.3
Majority	-	1.5	1.5	-	1.2
Entrepreneurship	-	3.9	8.8	-	7.1
<b>Total female entrepreneurship</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	-	<b>14.9</b>
<i>Total male entrepreneurship</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>72.5</i>	-	<i>73.6</i>
<i>Neutral</i>	-	6.2	5.5	-	4.9
<i>Unclassified</i>	-	0.1	8.1	100.0	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# Some examples of new business and trade data incorporating the gender dimension

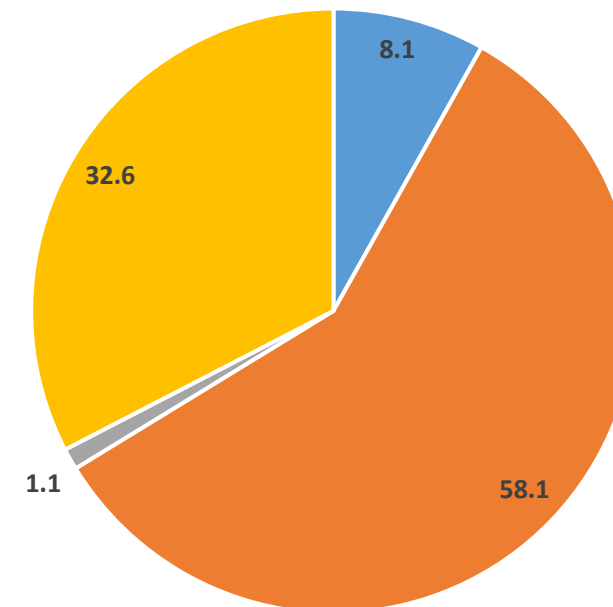
- Figure 2a and 2b- Exporting enterprises and export value by gender – Year 2020 (percentage)

Exporting-enterprises - Year 2020 (percentage value)



■ Female ■ Male ■ Neutral ■ Unclassified

Export value by gender -Year 2020 (percentage value)



■ Female ■ Male ■ Neutral ■ Unclassified

# Some examples of new business and trade data incorporating the gender dimension

○ **Table 4 - Number of exporting enterprises by economic activity and gender -Year 2020**

Economic activity	Exporting enterprises		
	Female	Male	Total
1.High Technology (HT)	1.1	1.7	1.8
2.Medium-High Technology (MHT)	11.0	13.8	14.0
3.Medium-Low Technology (MLT)	12.4	15.8	15.6
4.Low Technology (LOT)	23.3	19.3	20.0
5.Other Manufacturing	0.8	0.8	0.8
6.Costruction	1.4	2.7	2.3
7.High-tech knowledge-intensive services (HITS)	0.9	1.4	1.3
8.Knowledge-intensive Market services (KWNMS)	3.8	3.4	3.5
9.Knowledge-intensive Financial services (KIFS)	-	-	-
10.Other Services	45.3	41.0	40.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# Some examples of new business and trade data incorporating the gender dimension

- Table 5 – Number of exporting enterprises by enterprise size and gender – Year 2020 (percentage)

Size class	Exporting enterprises		
	Female	Male	Total
0	2.3	2.6	2.6
1	18.3	15.1	14.6
2-9	45.3	39.0	38.7
10-49	28.5	34.0	33.4
50-249	4.9	7.9	9.0
250 e oltre	0.6	1.4	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Thank you