

Integrating gender into Business and Trade Statistics

Handbook Updates and Collaboration Efforts

6th UNCEBTS Meeting

Merida, Mexico

September 20, 2023

Overview

- Section Authors and Reviewers
- Introduction
- Differentiation Between Gender and Sex
- Microdata Linking Approach
 - Non-Trade Data Sources
- Country Example – Brazil
- Country Example – Kazakhstan
- Country Example – United States
- Conclusions

Beyond Business and Trade Statistics - Integrating Gender into Business and Trade Statistics

Organizations	Authors
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Mariyam Raziyeva
United States Census Bureau	Cody Hill

Organizations	Reviewers
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Onno Hoffmeister
Federal Statistical Office Germany	Hendrik W. Kruse
Inter Agency Expert Group on Gender Statistics	Margaret Mbogoni
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	Pamela Nabukhonzo
Statistics Finland	Kasper Lavikaenen
United Nations Statistics Division	Lliana Trigo

Introduction

- 5th UNCEBTS meeting discussed the relevancy and importance of incorporating gender concepts into related business and trade statistics
- Increased demand from communities, policymakers, businesses, and other data users for more modernized economic and demographic information
- Goal of this section is to detail the main conceptual and methodological aspects behind the linkage of business and trade statistics with the gender dimension from a global perspective

Differentiation between gender and sex

- While gender interacts with sex and for many people their sex and gender are the same, sex is based on biological attributes of males and females, whereas gender is a social construct which is much broader than sex and is informed by roles, norms, relationships or concepts of masculinity and femininity
- Primary focus is to collect sex-disaggregated data, which is necessary for equality and inclusivity; aligning with the 2030 SDG
- Collecting data on gender identity should be strongly considered when possible

Microdata linking approach

- Linking of trade and non-trade microdata is the primary approach
 - Unique Enterprise ID (Statistical Business Register)
 - Import and Export Records (Customs)
 - Common Sex-Differentiated Variables (Administrative Records/Surveys)
- Availability of non-trade data that contains sex-disaggregated variables is pivotal to integrating gender into business and trade statistics

Non-Trade Data Sources

Non-trade data sources	Variables
Statistical Business Register (SBR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Enterprise name and ID -Address
Structural Business Statistics (SBS) surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Legal form of business organization -Registration date(s) -Area of economic activity (ICIS, NACE, ISCO)
Structure of Earnings surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Enterprise size -Turnover
Other Administrative Records including tax records, personal-level censuses, and other surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Employment* -Earnings* -Skill levels of employees* -Attained education level of employees* -Investments -Active/non-active status -Ownership shares* -Foreign/domestic ownership*

Country Example - Brazil

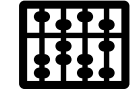
- Microdata linking across three different sources, without a SBR
 - The National Registry of Legal Entities (Enterprise name and Unique ID)
 - The Annual List of Social Information (Labor Statistics, Employment, Salaries)
 - Imports and Export customs records
- Lack of legal framework and varying levels of data confidentiality hinders seamless exchange of data between Brazil's government entities
- Some key findings
 - Only 14% of the enterprises engaged in international trade were women owned, and women ownership shares decreased as the size of the enterprise increased
 - Women owned enterprises export products with higher, on average, international tariffs compared to exports from male owned enterprises

Country Example - Kazakhstan

- Microdata linking across multiple sources
 - Statistical Business Register (Enterprise name and Unique ID)
 - Structural Business Statistics Surveys (Enterprise Size, Economic Activity)
 - Annual value of Imports and Exports 2017-2021 (HS 4 digit Level)
 - Labor and Establishment Surveys (Ownership, Earnings, Skill Levels)
- Some key findings
 - Women's share in employment is inversely related to the enterprise size, and the gender pay gap is almost doubled in large enterprises engaged in international trade over that of small and medium enterprises
 - The gender pay gap is up to 14.7% higher for enterprises engaged in international trade that are male owned, over enterprises that are women owned

Country Example - United States

- Business ownership is defined as having 50% or more of the stock or equity in the business



- Four Owner Rule



- 10% Percent Rule



Sole Owner



100%

Majority Owner



60% 20% 20%

Majority Combination of Owners



25% 30% 35% 10%

Conclusions

- A Statistical Business Register is not required to integrate gender into business and trade statistics, when a unique enterprise identifier is available
- Main approach to integrating gender into business and trade statistics is by microdata linking trade data with non-trade data sources that contain sex-disaggregated variables
- Opportunities to collaborate on conceptual and methodological country examples for inclusion in this section 'Beyond Business and Trade Statistics - Integrating Gender into Business and Trade Statistics'

Thank you!

Contact Info

Cody Hill

Statistician

U.S. Census Bureau

cody.hill@census.gov

Resources

All documentation for this section of the handbook, including detailed country examples can be found on the [HIBTS Sharepoint](#)