

Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into Trade Statistics

Task Team – International Trade Statistics

H.5 Impact of Trade on Well-being, Labor, and Productivity

December 12th, 2022

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Gender Inequalities and International Trade

OUTCOMES

Participation in trade

- As worker / trader
- As business owner / manager
- As producer / consumer

[Survey](#) found that up to 75% of Canadian women entrepreneurs believe **gender inequalities** and stereotypes affect their **ability** to **engage in international trade**, citing

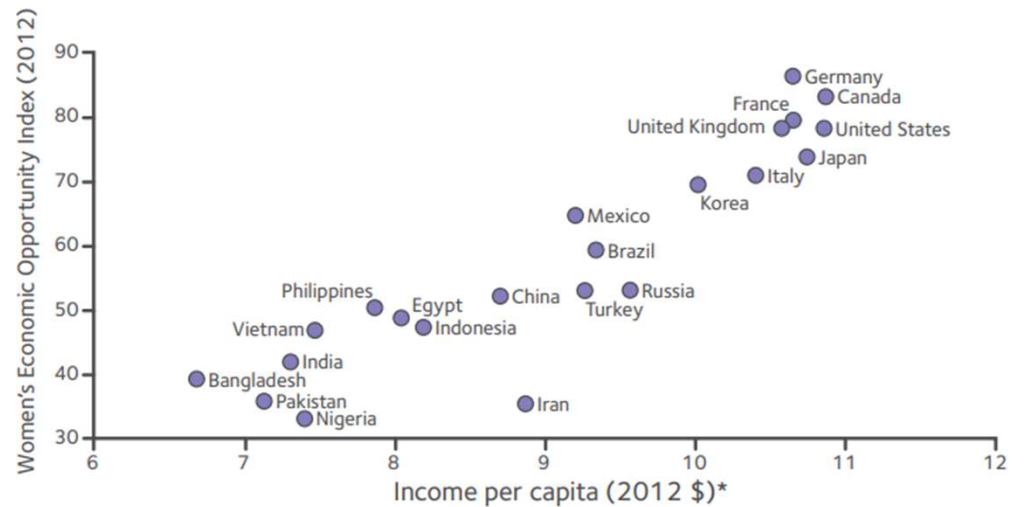
“perceived lack of respect by male business owners, bravado, chauvinism, not being taken seriously, businessmen who refuse to do business with a woman, and verification of decisions through male employees.”

Good for Growth

On average, in the US women-owned firms that export **pay more, are more productive, employ more workers and report higher than average sales.**

Suggests that increasing export participation by women-owned businesses may be one route to creating higher middle-class incomes

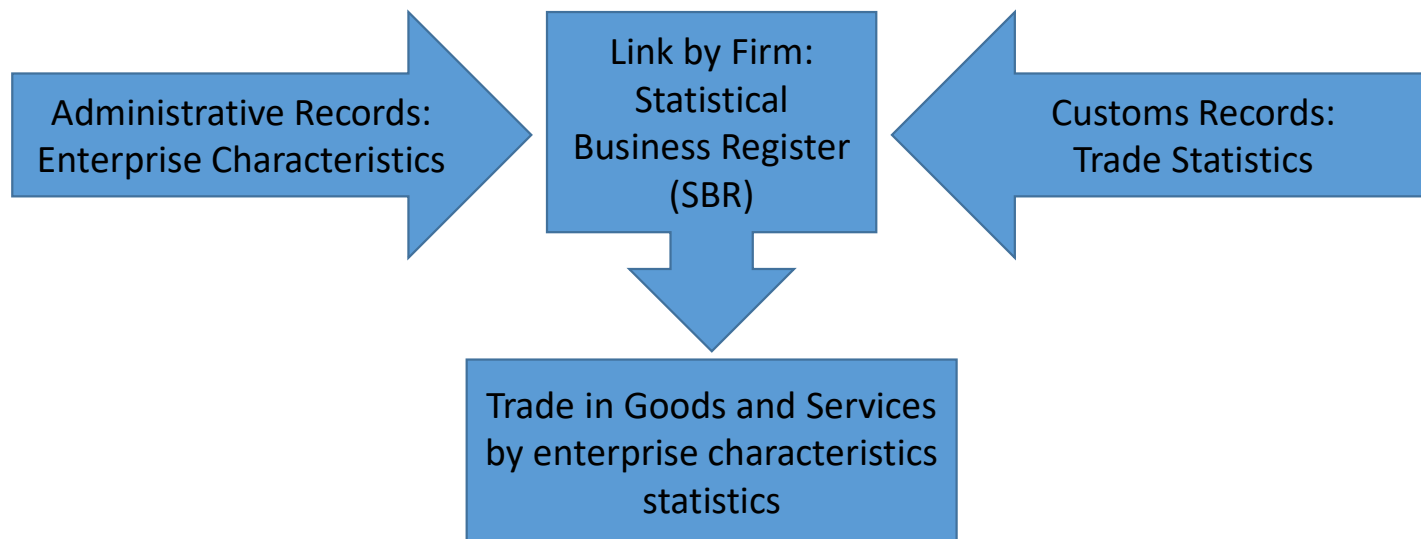
Women's economic opportunity is positively correlated with GDP per capita



*Logarithm of income per capita. Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit, International Monetary Fund

Microdata Linking

Microdata linking provides the main method of mainstreaming a gender perspective into trade statistics by offering additional characteristics for enterprises within the Statistical Business Register. This enables the development of **statistics and indicators** on entrepreneurial performance of enterprises **engaged in international trade** by **select characteristics**.



Current work of the H.5 Subgroup

- Provide the following updates for the International Trade Manuals (IMTS 2010, MSITS 2010)
 - Clarifications (statistics disaggregated by sex)
 - New definitions (trading status, domestic/multinational enterprises)
 - Methodology & Best Practice Examples
 - New principal indicators with a gender perspective
 - 5 - Productivity
 - 3 - Labor
 - 6 – Wellbeing

Conceptual Updates to Trade Manuals

- “At the [Census Bureau](#), the sex question wording very specifically intends to capture a person's biological sex and not gender. **Ambiguity** of these two concepts **interferes with accurately** and consistently measuring what we intend to measure--the sex composition of the population.”
- Clearly define disaggregation by sex:
 - Sex as based on biological attributes of males and females (chromosomes, anatomy, and hormones)

Trade Status Definitions and Thresholds for categorization of STEC and TEC

- **Exporter** - Exports exceeding \$5,000.
- **Importer** - Imports exceeding \$5,000.
- **Two-way trader** - Enterprise satisfies thresholds for both exporter and importer.
- **Trader** – Enterprise satisfies one of the above thresholds.
- **Non-trader** - Enterprise does not belong to the above categories.

Methodology – Business Ownership Demographics

B.1 Percent Ownership

For the person(s) owning the largest percentage(s) in this business in 2021, list each person's name and percentage owned.

- Do not report percentages owned by parent companies, estates, trusts, or other entities.
- If more than 4 people owned this business equally, select any 4 people.
- Round percentages to whole numbers. For example, report 1/3 ownership as 33%.

Name of Owner		Percentage Owned (Estimates are acceptable.)		
Name 1:		Owner 1:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 0 %
Name 2:		Owner 2:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 0 %
Name 3:		Owner 3:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 0 %
Name 4:		Owner 4:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 0 %

If percent entered for Owner 1 is more than 0%, then answer questions for Owner 1 on pages 7, 8, and 9.
 If percent entered for Owner 2 is more than 0%, then answer questions for Owner 2 on pages 10, 11 and 12.
 If percent entered for Owner 3 is more than 0%, then answer questions for Owner 3 on pages 13, 14 and 15.
 If percent entered for Owner 4 is more than 0%, then answer questions for Owner 4 on pages 16, 17 and 18.

B.1.1 Sex

What is the sex of Owner 1?

- Male Female

B.1.10 Education Prior to Owning the Business

Prior to establishing, purchasing, or acquiring this business, what was the highest degree or level of school Owner 1 completed?

- Less than high school / secondary school graduate – **Skip to 'B.1.12 Age'** on page 9
- High school / secondary school graduate – Diploma or GED – **Skip to 'B.1.12 Age'** on page 9
- Technical, trade, or vocational school – **Skip to 'B.1.12 Age'** on page 9
- Some college, but no degree – **Skip to 'B.1.12 Age'** on page 9
- Associate Degree (for example, AA, AS) – **Skip to 'B.1.12 Age'** on page 9
- Bachelor's Degree (for example, BA, BS)
- Master's Degree (for example, MA, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
- Doctorate Degree (for example, PhD, EdD)
- Professional Degree, beyond a Bachelor's Degree (for example, MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)

Methodology – Business Ownership

Demographics continued

- Business ownership is defined as having 51% or more of the stock or equity in the business



- Four Owner Rule



- 10% Percent Rule



Sole Owner



100%

Majority Owner



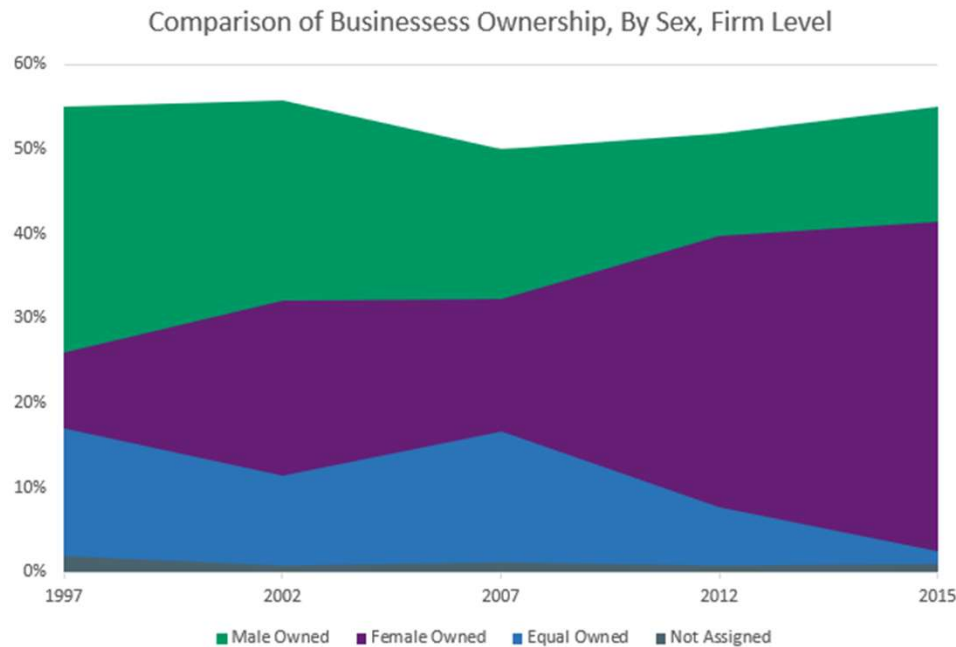
60% 20% 20%

Majority Combination of Owners

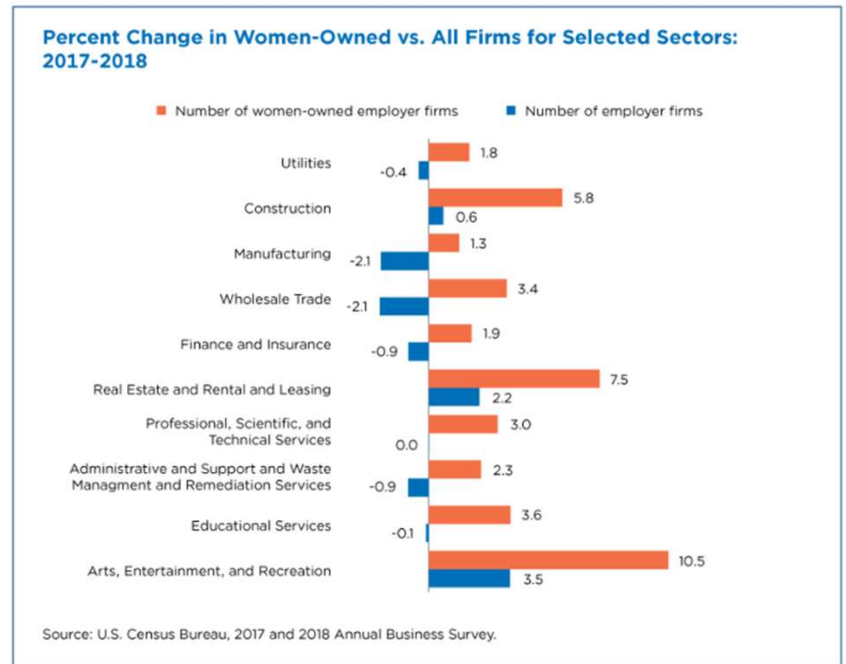


25% 30% 35% 10%

Trends of Business Ownership in the US



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Nonemployer Statistics by Demographics



Principal Indicator Example: Trade participation of women/men owned businesses

The indicator provides insight into **discrimination** and potential existence of **sex-based barriers to participation** in international trade.

- 75% women entrepreneurs believed **stereotypes** affected their ability to engage in **international trade**

Full and effective workforce participation and equal opportunity for leadership for **both men and woman** are an **economic** and social **imperative**.

- Higher: pay, productively, employment

Breakdown	<p>Ownership status by sex and industry are needed to calculate this indicator</p> <p>It is recommended to have a breakdown by 2-digit ISIC division at a minimum.</p> <p>It is recommended to have a breakdown by enterprise size – The enterprise size is defined as follows: Micro: 0-9 employees; Small: 10-49 employees; Medium: 50-249 employees; Large: 250+ employees.</p> <p>It is recommended to have a breakdown by trading status - Exporter - Exports exceeding €5,000 and export intensity above 5 per cent. Importer - Imports exceeding €5,000 and import intensity above 5 per cent. Two-way trader - Enterprise satisfies thresholds for both exporter and importer. Trader – Enterprise satisfies one of the above thresholds. Non-trader - Enterprise does not belong to the above categories.</p>
Algorithm	<p>Trade Participation by sex of businesses owner = (sex of businesses owner in trader status by ISIC categories by firm size) / (total businesses in trader status by ISIC categories by firm size) x 100</p>

List of Proposed Principal Indicators

Productivity Related

- Labor productivity levels by trade openness of countries
- Contributions of labor and capital inputs to growth by trading status and industry
- Productivity in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and large firms by trading status
- Labor income and productivity by trading status and industry
- ICTs and e-commerce and productivity

Labor Related

- Employment and types of jobs by age, skills, education, ethnicity, trading status and industry
- Wages and salaries by sex, age, skills, education, ethnicity, trading status, industry
- Employment and wages supported by trade in services

Well-Being Related

- Income inequality of employees, entrepreneurs or self-employed by age, sex, ethnicity, education, rural/urban etc.
- Employment share of woman and men by age, education, type of company, owner
- Types of jobs held by women and men by age, education, type of company, owner
- Gender pay gap by type of job, status in employment, age, education, type of company, owner
- Trade participation or trade intensity of woman/men owned businesses
- Share of imported goods in consumption by household type

Key Takeaways

“Gender statistics and data **disaggregated by sex** with an intersectional approach are key to analyzing the **gender impact of trade** policy, and subsequently to strengthening policies so that they advance equal economic empowerment of women and men. When policymakers have the **relevant data** to determine **trends over time**, they can [...] remove barriers and create opportunities for women-owned businesses and women workers. “ – [Gender and Trade](#), 2020

- Feedback from IAEG-GS
 - Proposed updates to Manuals
 - Principal Indicators meta
 - Country/Methodology Examples

Thank You!

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References

- [2022 Annual Business Survey](#), U.S. Census Bureau (2022)
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- [The Strategic Case for Women and Trade](#), The Obama Administration
- [Unlocking Markets for Women to Trade](#), International Trade Center (2015)
- [Women Business Ownership in America on the Rise](#), U.S. Census Bureau (2021)