Data Analysis for Gender and Trade Assessments

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Gender, Social Inclusion & Trade
Working Group

- An accessible guidance note
- Conceptual frameworks, data sources and empirical examples
- Focus on what can be done with existing data
- Beyond narrowly defined employment effects
- Terms of inclusion
- Building the initial gendered map of an economy

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Mapping the gender effects of changes in trade

- A widely used analytical framework that captures multiple interactions
- Gender distributional effects likely to result from not only job creation/destruction, but also changes in the availability and quality of goods and services for consumption and care provision:
  - Employment channel (e.g. female intensive sectors/occupations)
  - Consumption channel (e.g. food and nutrition)
  - Public provision channel (e.g. utilities and health services)

Gender and trade interactions: the employment channel

EMPLOYMENT and PRODUCERS/ENTREPRENEURS		
Questions	**Trade linkages**	**Potential sources and indicators**
1. In which economic sectors do women and men work? What proportion of female and male workers are in sectors with potential for export expansion? What proportion of female and male workers are in sectors exposed to import competition?	▫ Important to know if sectors expanding/contracting due to trade are female-intensive and hence whether gains/losses in employment likely to be disproportionately female/male.	✓ Exports and imports from customs data, production data from national accounts to be used in combination with individual level employment data from labour force surveys, and/or enterprise surveys, and/or social security data. Ad hoc adjustments may be needed since sectoral/ occupational categories and sampling strategies in different surveys may not match.
2. What's the extent of gendered sectoral and occupational segregation and its trend over time?	▫ Understanding patterns of gender segregation in a country over time gives some indication of how difficult it might be for female workers/producers to be included into new sectors/occupations generated by trade-related structural change.	✓ Better to combine an index of segregation (such as the dissimilarity) together with a detailed breakdown of sectoral distributions by gender. All preferably at the 3-digit ISIC code or higher. Can be useful for both ex-ante assessments and ex-post monitoring.
3. What is the gender distribution of employment by both economic sector and employment status? (a) Wage workers: do working conditions vary by gender (e.g. social protection coverage and type of contract)? Are opportunities for training and promotion equally available to male and female workers? Do any of these features vary by type of firm ownership (e.g. foreign-owned vs. domestically owned)? (b) Producers/entrepreneurs: what's the volume of sales and earnings by gender of owner? What the proportion of female/male owners producing for export? Do female producers have equal access as males to credit and productive assets?	▫ Important to know not only how many jobs likely to be generated for women, but whether trade contributes to improved job quality and better terms of inclusion. Employment status a good first approximation of quality, including informality. Essential to gauge what share of women in a particular sector is own-account/wage worker, since women entrepreneurs and women in wage work face different gender-intensified constraints. ▫ Identifying such gender-intensified constraints by sector and employment status crucial for designing flanking measures and AfT.	(a) Labour force surveys (LFS) best source for quality of work indicators but data availability uneven. Can be complemented with workers surveys when available. Workers surveys especially good for ex-post monitoring of training opportunities, promotion opportunities and access to care facilities. (b) Enterprise surveys and agricultural censuses best sources but patchy regarding sex-disaggregated variables. Their quality and frequency vary greatly across countries. Highly preferable to use indicators denoting women's ability to achieve goals rather than merely counting them (e.g. average size of loans and interest women-headed firms must pay and not only share of women-headed with a line of credit). May need to complement enterprise/agricultural producer surveys with other data sources such as household surveys and/or detailed value chain analysis of specific goods/services.

Gender and trade interactions: consumption and public provision channels

CONSUMPTION AND PUBLIC PROVISION		
Questions	**Trade linkages**	**Potential sources and indicators**
4. Who is in charge of food expenditure in the household? How is family consumption distributed among girls and boys, women and men?	▫ Trade induces changes in the relative prices of goods and services and, sometimes, in the range and quality of products available. Changes in prices of food and collective household goods especially affect women because of their primary household responsibilities.	✓ Household surveys with detailed information on goods and services expenditures. Combine with data on consumer prices from National Statistical Offices. ✓ Consult empirical literature on intra-household resource allocation where available.
5. How much time do women and men spend on unpaid domestic work and care activities? Does this vary depending on location, family circumstances or ethnicity?	▫ Unpaid domestic work mostly carried out by women and particularly heavy in remote rural areas. Could be a barrier to women seizing new opportunities related to trade: e.g. by preventing female farmers from participating in extension services or limiting female workers' access to new paid employment conflicting with family responsibilities.	✓ Time use surveys (TUSs) (but these are of uneven quality). Combine with data on households' access to basic infrastructure and spending patterns from household surveys. ✓ Administrative data on care services e.g. records on early childhood education enrolments from relevant ministries. ✓ Need to make adjustments re. categories/groupings of variables to enable analysis of the above surveys in combination with each other. Relating sex-disaggregated TUS data with socio-economic characteristics of people surveyed essential for identifying spheres of policy action e.g. correlation between affordability of childcare and type of paid employment mothers can take on.
6. What is the proportion of social sector spending that supports gender equality? Is this likely to be protected in the event of a decline in public revenue? How is the promotion of gender equality objectives affected by changes in the regulation of public services?	▫ In developing countries, tariff liberalisation likely to reduce an important source of public revenue; might be especially detrimental to women. ▫ Concerns about foreign companies' involvement in the provision of services. Might affect equity of access to, and quality of utilities/health services with disproportionate negative consequences for disadvantaged women.	✓ Nationally representative household surveys combined with inspection of government accounts. ✓ Budget documents.

Good practice in data analysis for gender responsive policy-making

1. Choose statistics that capture women's capacity to achieve goals (i.e. don't merely count how many women are in work)
2. Look at differences between different groups of women (and men) and focus on the most disadvantaged
3. Be aware of the difference between equalizing up and equalizing down (e.g. gender wage gaps)
4. Look at impact on households as well as individuals and take account of effects on unpaid domestic work and care
5. Accept data gaps might be significant but strive to be creative with existing data
6. Quantify gender differences in impact whenever possible, but do not assume no gender impact when it is not possible to quantify