



# TRADE AND GENDER

## OECD'S FRAMEWORK OF ANALYSIS

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

ARTNeT webinar  
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# TRADE AND GENDER

## A FRAMEWORK OF ANALYSIS

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OECD TRADE  
**POLICY PAPER**

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





# Framework of Analysis of impacts of trade on gender: quantitative analysis

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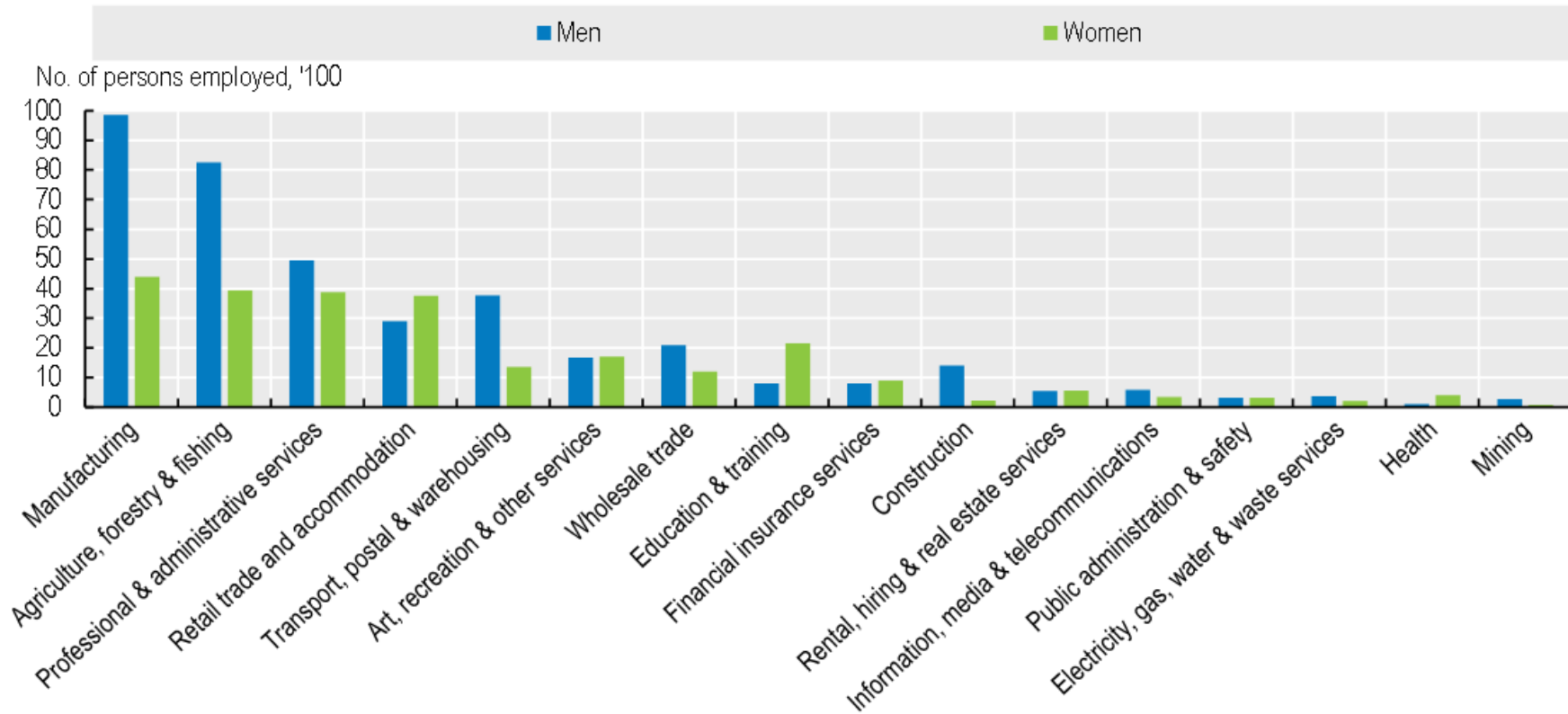
- *Assessing the impacts of trade on women's employment, wages and other job characteristics*
- *Assessing barriers to trade on women*
- *Assessing impacts on women-owned businesses and MSMEs*
- *Assessing price effects of trade*

Korinek, J., E. Moïsé and J. Tange (2021), "Trade and gender: A Framework of analysis", *OECD Trade Policy Papers*, No. 246, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/6db59d80-en>.



# Women in trade: employment

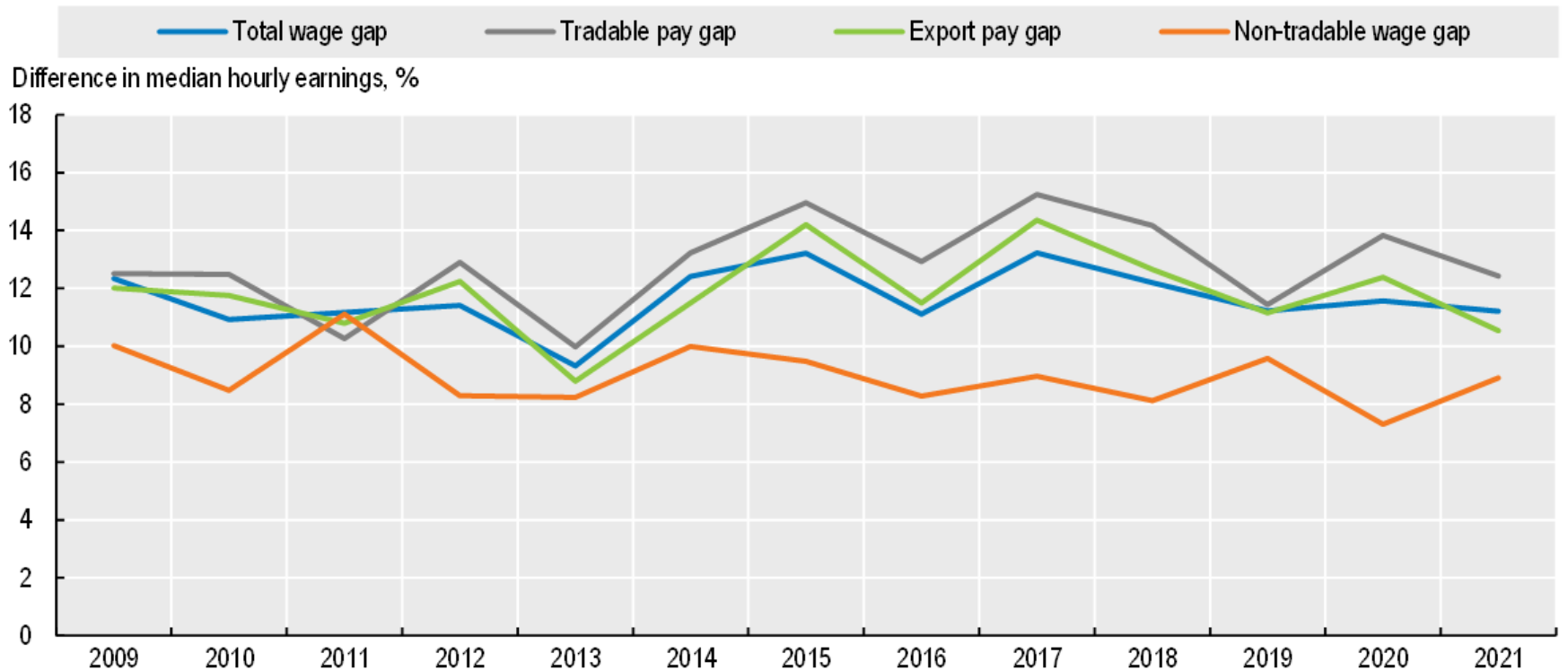
## Export employment by gender and industry, 2021





# Women in trade: gender pay gaps

## Estimates of export, tradable and non-tradable gender wage gaps



Note: These are industry-weighted estimates of the median wage gaps between males and females. For consistency, the 'Total wage gap' depicted here therefore differs from the official measure discussed elsewhere.

Source: Stats NZ, MFAT calculations (2021).



# Framework of Analysis of impacts of trade on gender: quantitative analysis

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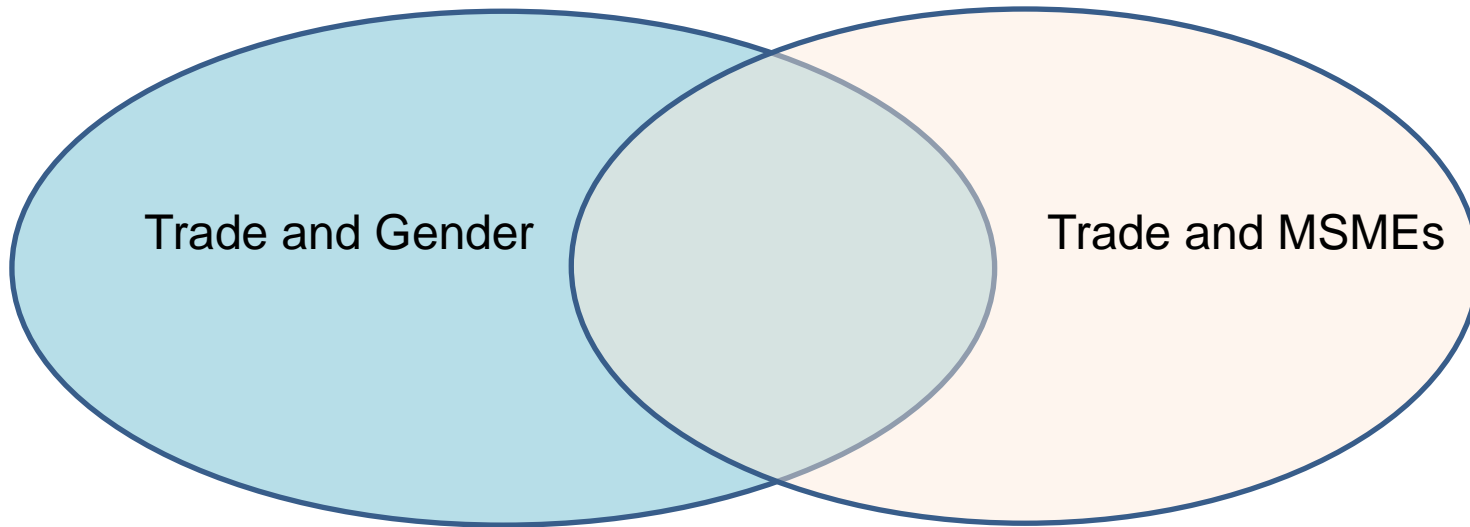
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# Overlap between policies that support women entrepreneurs and those that support MSMEs

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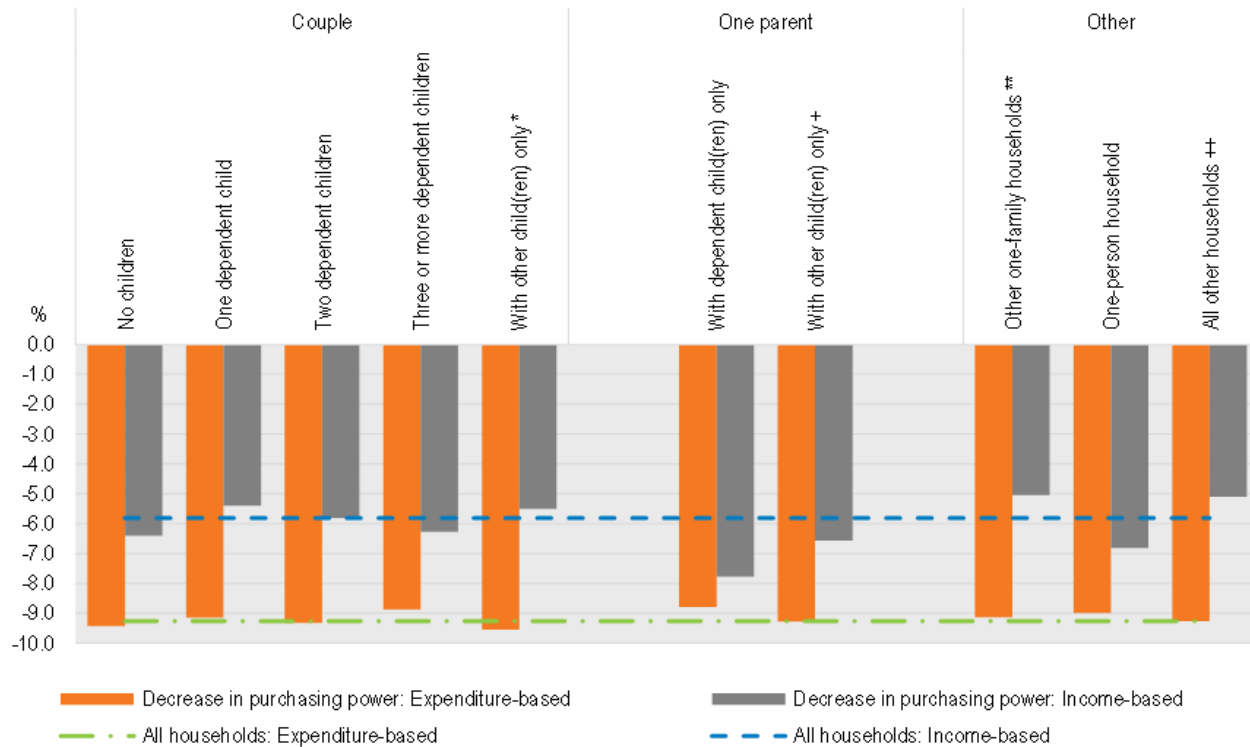
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# More vulnerable households are more strongly impacted by lower consumer prices through trade

. Change in purchasing power by household composition



**Notes**

- \* Includes couple with adult children only, as well as couple with adult and dependent children.
- + Includes one parent with adult children only, as well as one parent with dependent and adult children.
- \*\* Contains all one-family households where 'other people' are present who may be related or unrelated to the family nucleus.
- ++ This category is an aggregation of two-family households, three-or-more-family households, or any other multi-person households.

Source: OECD METRO Model and New Zealand 2019 Household Economic Survey.



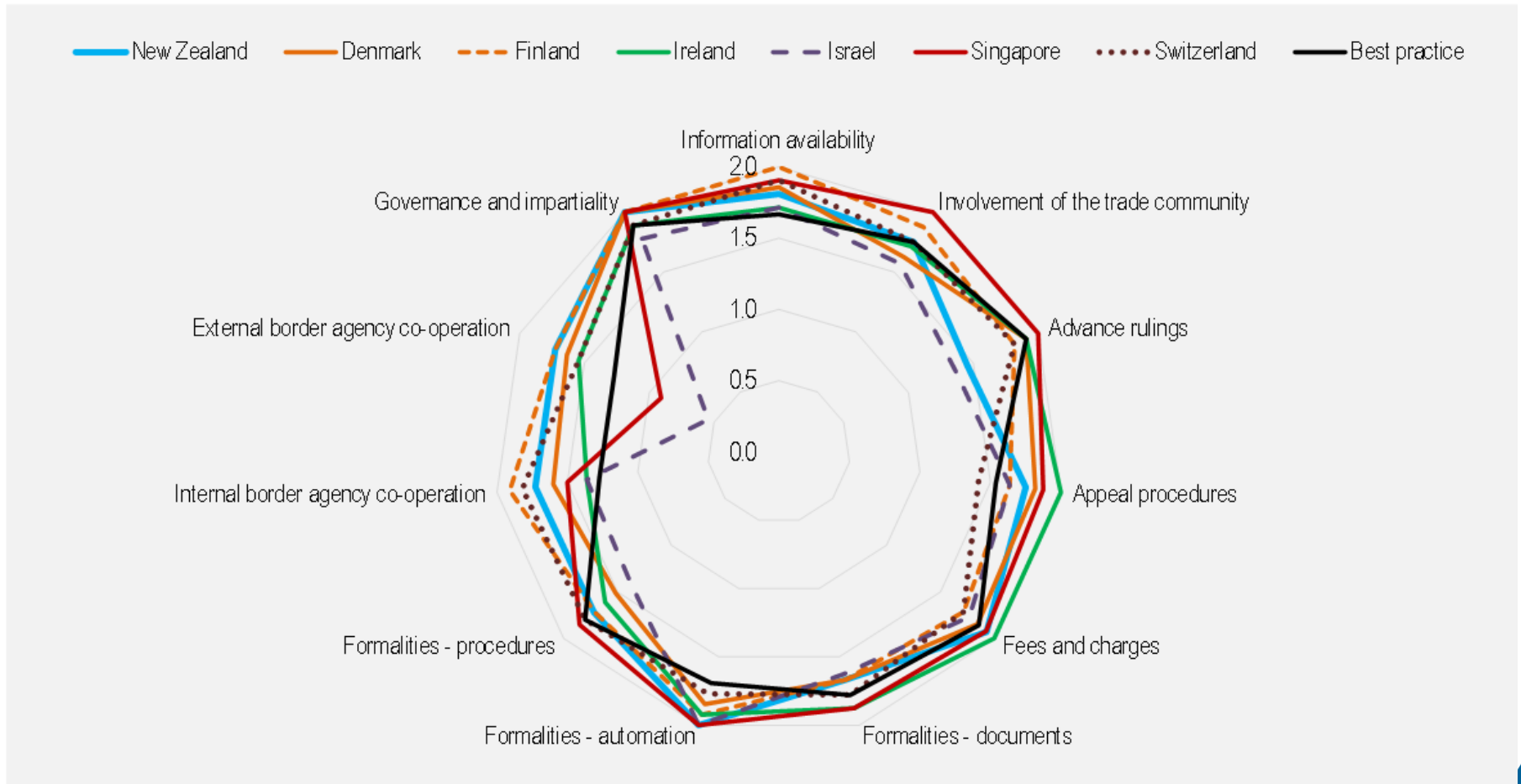
# Framework of Analysis of impacts of trade on gender (2)

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- Policy settings
  - Services trade restrictiveness
  - Trade facilitation state of play
  - Gender provisions in existing trade agreements



# Policy settings: trade facilitation



Note: Each indicator goes from 0 to 2, with 2 being the best possible score. Best practice is the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile by TFI area.  
Source: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, <https://www.compareyourcountry.org/trade-facilitation>.



# Framework of Analysis of impacts of trade on gender: qualitative approach

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- Engagement with women entrepreneurs
  - Challenges they face to exporting
  - Networks they engage in
  - Export promotion policies



# Pilot review of New Zealand: whole of government approach

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## Trade and Gender Review of New Zealand





## Main areas of policy recommendations

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- *Making trade agreements more gender-sensitive*
- *Support and communication of the benefits of trade and trade agreements*
- *Aid for Trade*
- *Trade facilitation*
- *Ensuring representation of women*
- *Trade promotion*
- *Professional and business networks*
- *Data gaps*
- *Domestic policies*





[www.oecd.org/trade](http://www.oecd.org/trade)



@OECDtrade

@jane\_trade

[jane.korinek@oecd.org](mailto:jane.korinek@oecd.org)



# More men than women work in trade

