Gender and trade statistics: activities under the Conference of European Statisticians

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UNECE Group of Experts on Gender Statistics Geneva, 10–12 May 2023







Workshop session Tuesday 9 May morning

	Part 1: Gender and trade	10:40-10:55	Coffee break
9:40–12:30	The need for statistics on gender-in-trade is becoming pressing as governments strive to develop gender responsive trade policies. The session will focus on identifying gender dimensions of trade to be measured by statistics and will discuss data sources to inform policy on the gender implications of trade.		Concepts and practices in measuring gender-in-trade Tengiz Tsekvava, UNECE consultant
			Gender-in-trade in Georgia Paata Shavishvili, National Statistics Office, Georgia
	Growing needs for gender-in-trade data and measurement framework Anu Peltola, UNCTAD		Measuring gender-in-trade in Kazakhstan Daniyar Imanbayev, Bureau of National Statistics, Kazakhstan
	Challenges women face in trade: World Bank survey in Tajikistan Mariyam Raziyeva, World Bank consultant		Gender-in-trade variables through linking enterprise and employment data in Finland Kasperi Lavikainen, Statistics Finland
	Business survey and the gender perspective Iurie Mocanu, National Bureau of Statistics, Republic of Moldova	12:00	Discussion and conclusions of part 1 Facilitated by Tengiz Tsekvava, UNECE consultant
10:20	Discussion Facilitated by Anu Peltola, UNCTAD		

Gender-in-Trade

Created by Andres Vikat, last modified on 05 Jan, 2023



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Georgia: in English | по-русски

Kazakhstan

Measuring gender-in-trade in Georgia and Kazakhstan

International trade affects women and men differently due to existing gender disparities in production and consumption, in the labour markets, and due to disparities in access to resources and opportunities. Gender-in-trade statistics identify gender gaps in international trade and inform policymaking for gender equality.

To show the potential of gender-in-trade statistics, studies have been carried out in Georgia in 2021 and in Kazakhstan in 2022. They were conducted for UNECE by Tengiz Tsekvava under the project "Data and statistics for more gender-responsive trade policies in Africa, Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia" of the United Nations Development Account (12th tranche).

Internationally expressed policy need



- Buenos Aires Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment (December 2017).
 - Remove barriers to, and foster, women's economic empowerment and make trade and development policies more gender-responsive.
 - Calls for the "sharing of methods and procedures for the collection of sexdisaggregated data, the use of indicators, monitoring and evaluation methodologies, and the analysis of gender-focused statistics related to trade"

United Nations Development Account project 2020-2023

Data and statistics for more gender-responsive trade policies in Africa, Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia







Pilot studies: Georgia and Kazakhstan

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- Revealed great potential in the data sources
- Initial analyses of gender aspects in trade at the sectoral level
- Promising perspective: compile estimates of gender-in-trade by linking enterprise level data from sources on trade and from business statistics surveys
- Employment, earnings, ownership of resources
- UNECE workshop for Kazakhstan (Astana, October 2022) improved knowledge on measuring gender-in-trade in the national statistical office and other involved government agencies (users)

Conclusions

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- Internationally agreed policy commitments
- Clear methodology: linking trade- and non-trade data
- No new data collection required
- Work with the users to increase understanding and interest
- Gender-in-trade statistics expected to become part of regular statistical production. The pilot countries have expressed commitment in this direction
- Countries to benefit from the exchange of experience -- UNECE
- Further methodological development -- UNCTAD