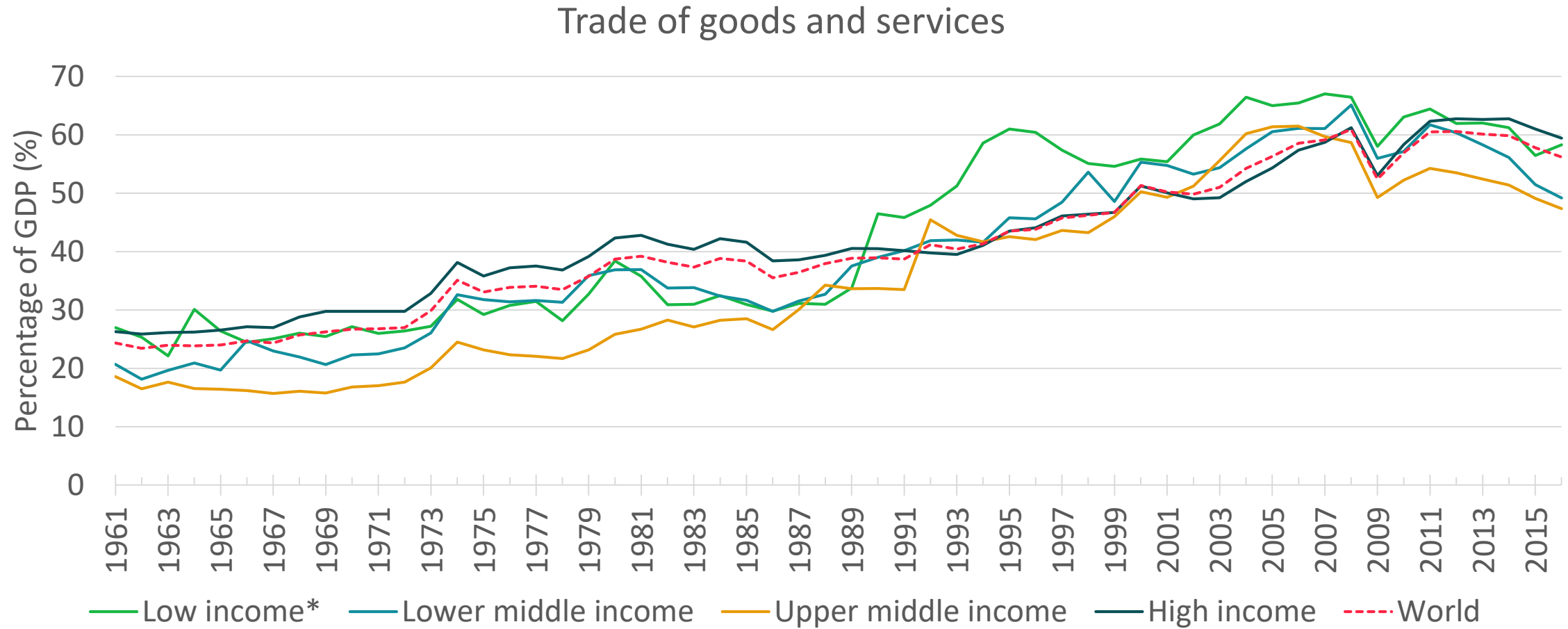


Report on Trade and Gender



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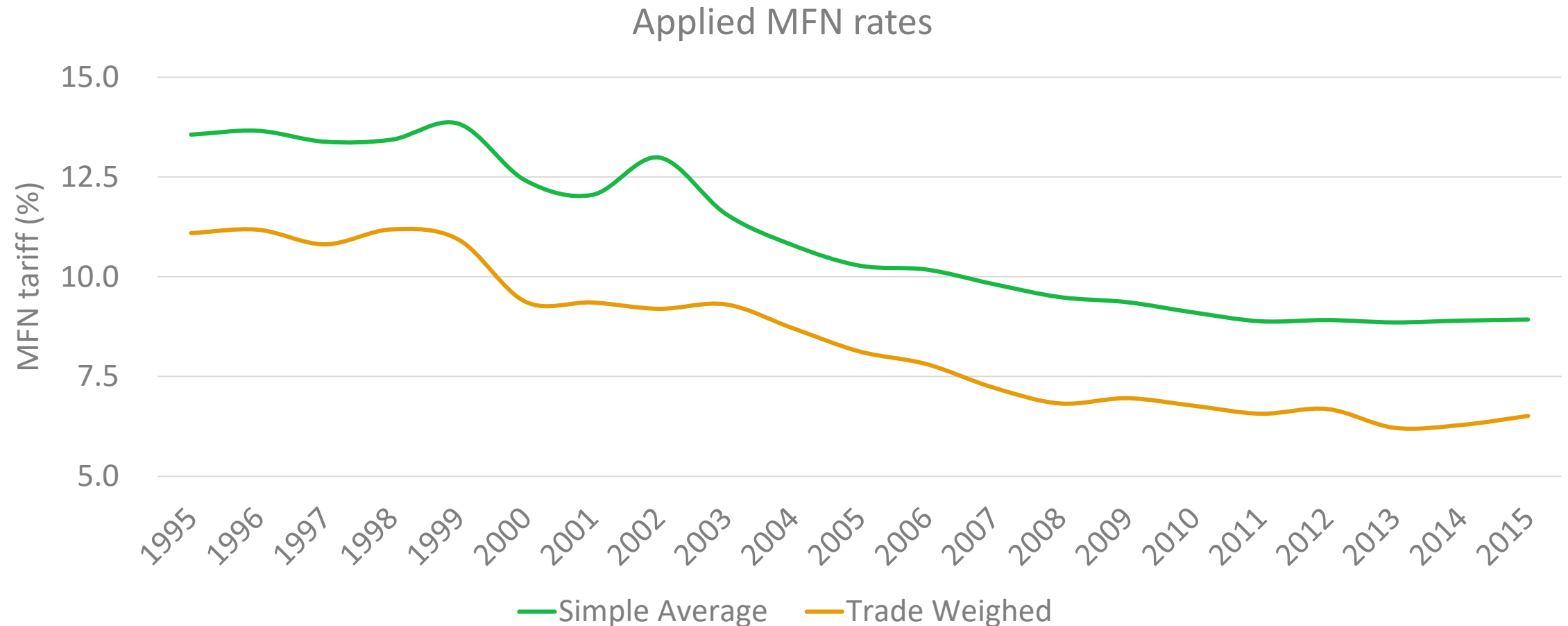
The world has become more integrated



Source: World Development Indicators - Trade (% of GDP).

Note: Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product. For Low income countries WDI does not have aggregated information before 1990, only merchandise trade

And trade protection has fallen over time

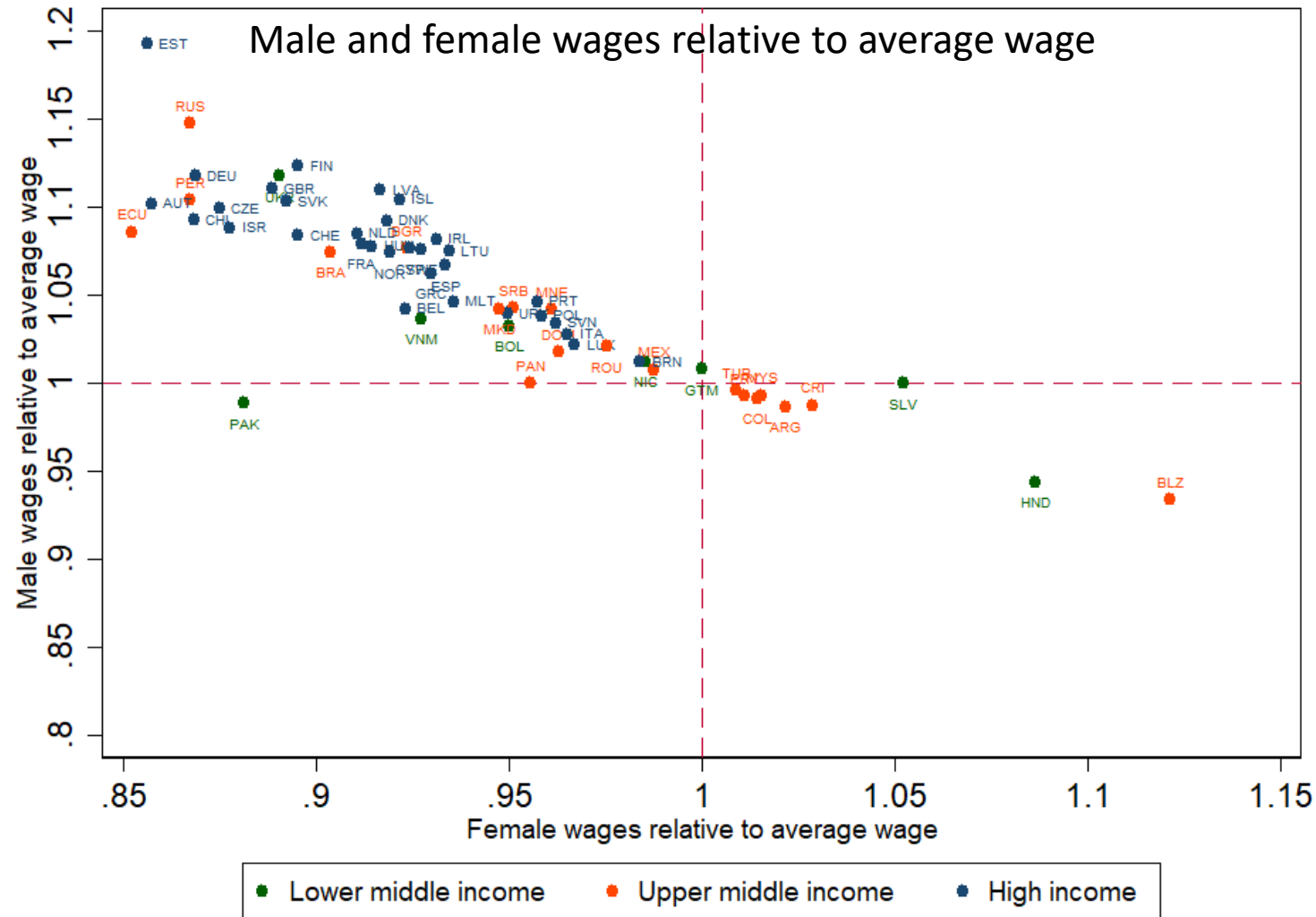


Note: To avoid sample selection bias, tariffs have been calculated for a balanced sub-sample of countries and missing data have been interpolated. The sub-sample includes 27 countries with applied MFN rates in at least 15 years between 1995 and 2015. The data used in the figure are simple averages and trade weighted of MFN rates for all products

The share of female employment has increased over time, but there is still room for further improvement



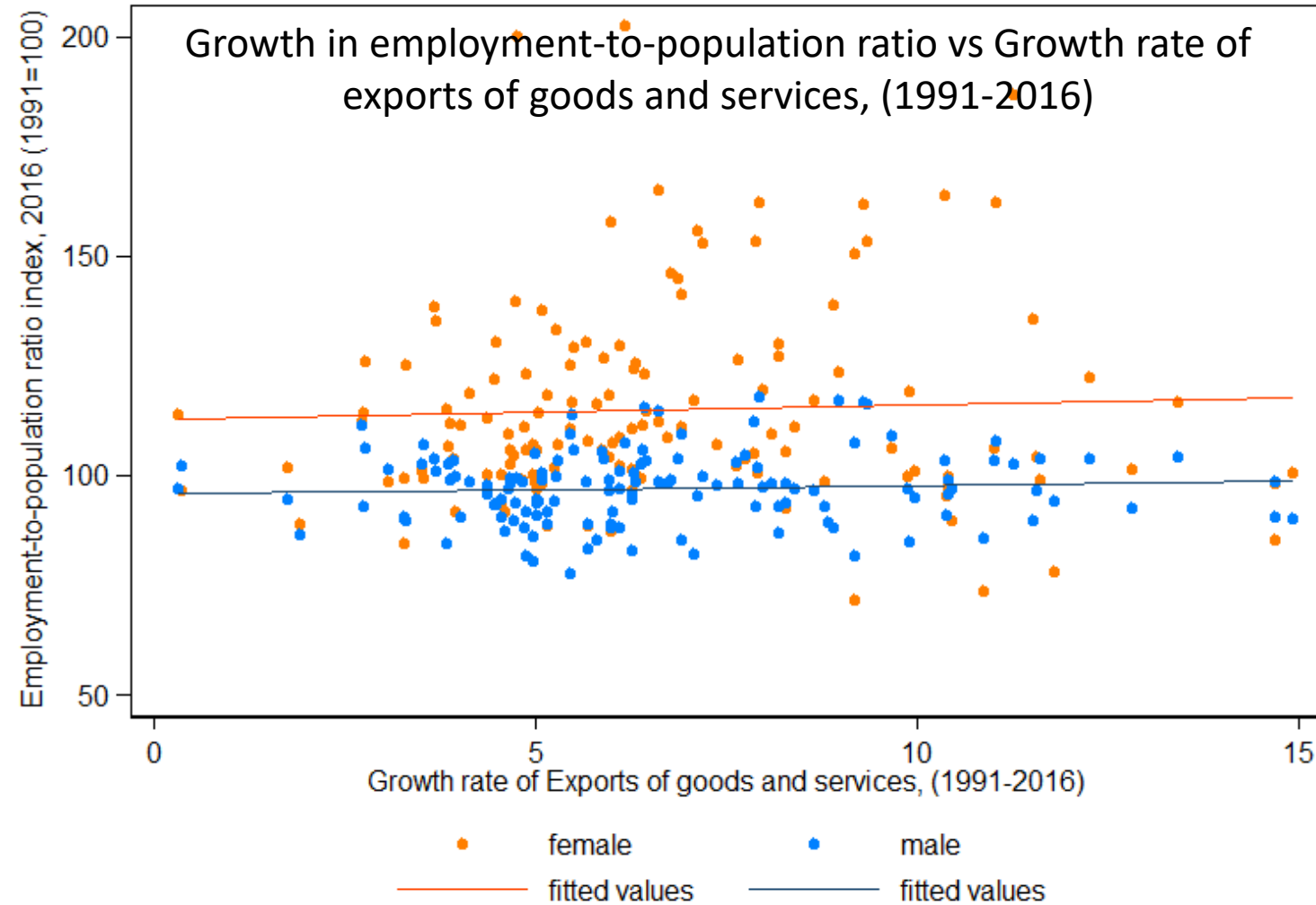
The wage differentials have reduced but still exist



Source: ILOSTAT international Labor Organization

Note: Mean weekly hours actually worked per employee. Most recent data available by country mainly between 2014 and 2016. Some exceptions have information between 2001 and 2013.

Unconditional relation between gender gap and trade is complex



What are we working on

- Propose a conceptual framework to explain the linkages between gender inequality and trade
 - Theories that serve us to understand the different mechanisms of interaction between trade and gender.
- Generate new data and analysis to empirically test the relationship between trade and gender
 - Good data (sectoral level info wages, employment, education) to be able to test the impact of trade and obtain more robust conclusions.