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 weighed of MFN rates for all products.
The share of female employment has increased over time, but there is still room for further improvement.

Source: ILOSTAT international Labor Organization
Note: The employment-to-population ratio expresses the number of persons who are employed as % of total working age population.
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

Source: World Development Indicators - Exports of goods and services (current US$), ILOSTAT International Labor Organization - Mean nominal hourly earnings of employees by sex and occupation (Most recent year available)
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.