

Women in Austrian International Trade

Interim Report

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Motivation

Labour market differences between males and females

- Gender-specific differences between men and women are evident:
 - Gender Pay Gap/ Gender Pension Gap
 - Unequal distribution of labour market participation
- Factors potentially explaining the gap
 - Unequal distribution of family work between sexes
 - Labour market discrimination of women in professional life
- Role of Globalisation?
 - Potential opposing effects due to international competition
 - > Higher labour market demand
 - Higher demand for flexible employees
 - Lower discrimination potential
 - International wage premium
- First evidence about the role of internationalisation of Austrian firms in women's labour market opportunities and participation, based on data from the Austrian Micro Data Centre (AMDC)



Matched Employee - Employer Dataset Data basis 2013 to 2020 6 data sources from Statistics Austria combined in the AMDC

International
Trade in Goods
(Extrastat,
Intrastat)

Partner countries

CN 8-digit

Statistical Business Register

> All economically active units

Company age

Ownership and shareholding structure

Structural Business Statistics Survey

Legal companies

ÖNACE classification (B to N)

Annual turnover > 10.000 €

Sales, income, expenses, investments

Employment and Census Statistics

Demographic characteristics

Educational characteristics

Employment characteristics

Household characteristics

Integrated
Wage and
Income Tax
Statistics

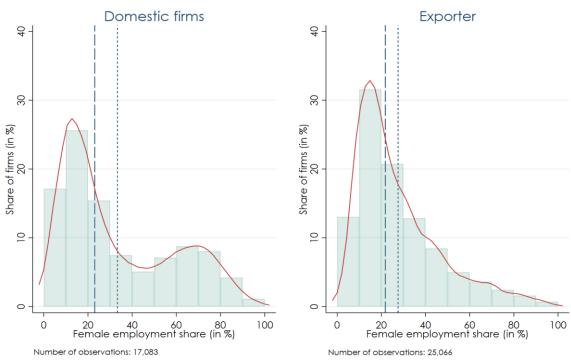
Gross and net income

Number of payrolls



Female employment share: Domestic firms vs. international firms

Female employment share in manufacturing



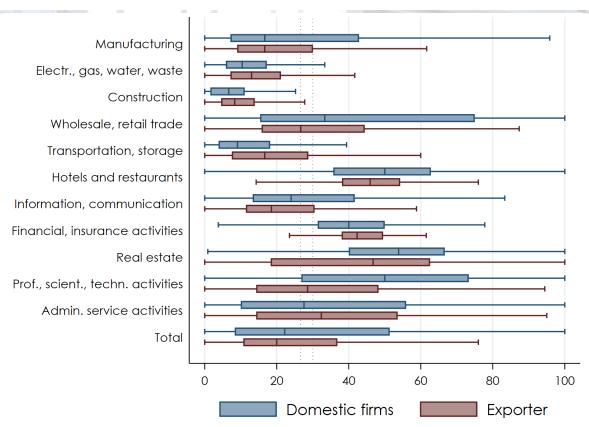
- Domestic firms vs. exporter
 - More firms with higher female employment share in domestic firms (particularly in SMEs)
 - Less firms with particularly low female employment shares in international firms (exporter)

Source: AMDC, WIFO presentation. Histogram with 10 bins and estimated kernel density (red line). The mean is represented by the short dashed line and the median by the long dashed line.



Female employment share: Differentiation across sectors

- Strong heterogeneity across sectors
- Particularly high female shares in the services sector
- Similar distribution across different international activities
- Controlling for sectors, MNEs have a 1.8 %-points higher female employment share than comparable domestic firms

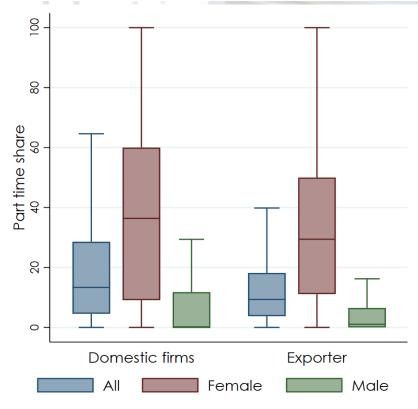


Source: AMDC, WIFO presentation. Outliers excluded. The median is represented by the dotted line.



Part time work: Domestic firms vs. exporter

- Part time work is significantly lower in international companies
- Median share of males in part time is significantly higher in international firms

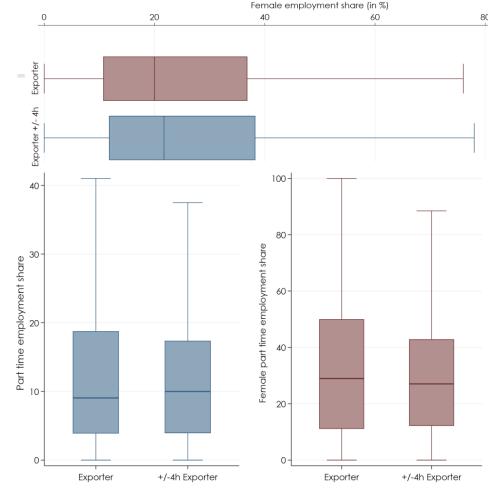


Source: AMDC, WIFO presentation. Outliers excluded.



Female employment: Flexibility requirements

- Female employment share independent of the degree of flexibility required
- However, with a potential higher degree of flexibility demanded
 - part time share of females declines
 - overall part time share increases
- Indication for more flexible work schemes in international firms

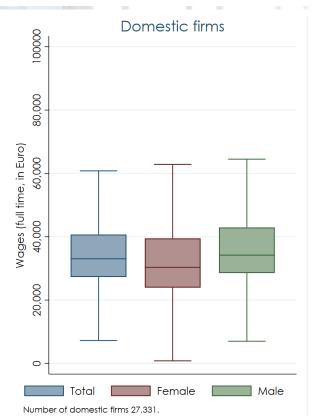


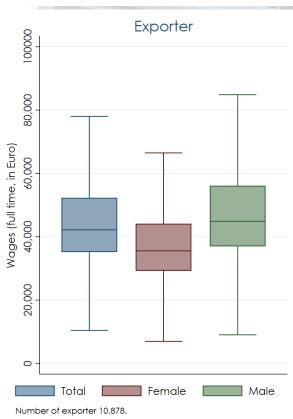
Source: AMDC, WIFO presentation. Outliers excluded. Average employment share by firm, differentiated by export destination.



Wage Differentials Domestic firms vs. exporter

- Wage premium for employees in international firms
 - Around 4.1% higher wages for females
- Exporter wage premium higher for males than for females
 - Wage gap increases for skilled employees





Source: AMDC, WIFO presentation. Outliers excluded.



Interim Summary

- Female employment share heterogeneous across sectors
 - Lower discriminatory effect for firms with international competition
- International firms demand higher work flexibility
 - But might also offer more opportunities in terms of flexible work schemes
- Women benefit as well from the exporter wage premium
 - However on average to a smaller degree than men
- Different International activities
 - Similar effects for exporters, importers and MNEs



Outlook

- Analysis at firm level
 - Within firm differences
 - Detailed analysis of export/import/MNE destination and origin
 - Detailed analysis of required and offered skills
 - Products produced
 - Educational level
- Analysis at individual level
 - Gender wage gap
 - Household characteristics





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