

(出國類別：參加國際會議)

A P E C 周 邊 會 議 - 「 藉 由 良 好 健 康 提 升
女 性 經 濟 參 與 政 策 之 建 議 清 單 」 及 「 為
P P W E 建 立 衡 量 指 標 資 料 庫 架 構 」 會 議

會議報告

出國人員：

行政院性別平等處黃諮議怡蓁

財團法人婦女權益促進發展基金會李研究員立璿

會議地點： 中國大陸北京

會議時間： 103 年 8 月 11 日至 8 月 13 日

報告日期： 104 年 1 月

目 錄

壹、	背景說明	3
貳、	出席「藉由良好健康提升女性經濟參與政策之建議清單會議」紀要	3
參、	出席「為 PPWE 建立衡量指標資料庫架構會議」紀要	9
肆、	觀察與建議	16
伍、	附件	18

壹、 背景說明

- 一、 本年 APEC 婦女與經濟論壇 (WEF) 高階政策對話宣言揭示,「資金及資產取得」、「市場進入」、「技術與能力建構及健康」、「領導力」及「創新與科技」為婦女與經濟政策夥伴關係工作小組 (PPWE) 推動促進亞太地區婦女經濟參與的五大優先執行議題,其中「健康」、及「科技與創新」係本年新增列目標。
- 二、 美國為呼應 PPWE 倡議,故邀集 APEC 各經濟體參加 103 年 8 月 11 日「藉由良好健康提升女性經濟參與之政策建議清單」與 103 年 8 月 12-13 日「為 PPWE 建立衡量指標資料庫架構」會討論,尋求各經濟體對新倡議發展方針建議及共識。

貳、 出席「藉由良好健康提升女性經濟參與政策之建議清單會議」紀要

- 一、 會議時間:103 年 8 月 11 日。(議程詳附件一)
- 二、 會議目的

本案會議係 APEC 會議中首次整合性別與其他議題之跨論壇會議範例,由人力資源發展工作小組 (HRDWG)、衛生工作小組 (HWG) 及婦女與經濟政策夥伴關係工作小組 (PPWE) 三個工作小組共同召開,邀請經濟體內前述分工小組成員參加跨論壇會議討論,指出因健康所造成女性經濟參與之障礙,並找出解決方案,形成政策建議清單。

三、 會議形式

首先由美國自費之 APEC 「Healthy Women, Healthy Economies」計畫主持人衛生及人力服務部 Dr. Nancy Lee 揭幕，歡迎各經濟體代表的參與及簡短介紹內容，並說明本次會議目標。藉由分組討論，提出議題清單列出健康如何造成女性參與經濟的障礙。會中並邀請 APEC 秘書處代表 Ms. Grace Cruz-Fabella 傳達 APEC 對婦女性別議題的關注，並報告 PPWE 於 5 月在 WEF 會議的進展。

四、 會議討論

- (一) 分組討論共分三組，分別由菲律賓衛生部助理秘書 Ms. Paulyn Jean Ubial、美國約翰霍普金斯大學附屬國際非營立醫療機構總裁兼執行長 Ms. Leslie Mancuso 及默克雪蘭公司全球公共政策資深總監 Ms. Sarbani Chakraborty 擔任小組主持人及代表發言各組之結論，各組分別就「導致婦女離開職場的健康議題 (Health issues on the job contributing to women leaving the workforce)」、「干擾婦女進入職場或缺乏健康常識的健康障礙 (Health barriers related to access and awareness so women can become and stay healthy in order to join or remain in the workforce)」、「導致婦女離開職場的健康障礙(Health barriers contributing to women leaving the workforce)」及「處於非正規部門、偏鄉地區、農業部門、移民、戰爭

與災區等境遇之婦女面臨的健康障礙(Health barriers faced in particular by women in the informal sector, rural workers, agricultural workers, migrant workers, women in conflict zones or emerging from disasters)」等議題深入討論。

- (二) 我出席代表分別參與第一組與第二組討論，分享我國經驗與看法。團員李立璿於第一組討論中提出兩項建議：在個人方面(Personal)，大多強調身體方面的健康議題，缺乏對婦女心靈健康的照顧，PPWE在舊金山宣言中提到的個人獨立自主性(individual mindset)，在健康議題上也同樣適用；在職場上(workforce)，相較於其他經濟體，我國政府對婦女提供較佳之健康保障(例如育嬰假的天數與薪資給付)，但婦女可能對自身的權益認知不足，致影響婦女勞動人口的流失。另一團員黃怡蓁亦於第二組討論中，就導致離開職場健康因素，提出中高齡婦女於更年期後，面臨體力衰退及心理調適等問題，亦是壓力來源，可能導致婦女萌生退意，建議公私部門因針對中高齡婦女採取相對措施；另亦分享我國推動對婦女職場友善政策、包括「育嬰留職停薪」、「托兒設施」及「工作與生活平等獎」等措施。

五、 會議結論

- (一) 導致婦女離開職場的健康議題

1. 工作場所的健康和安全 – 女性曝露於含毒素，農藥的環境，可能會影響女性的健康，並造成他們不適且離開職場；長時間坐在同一個地方和缺乏體能鍛鍊亦可能促成女性罹患慢性非傳染性疾病。
2. 性騷擾/性暴力：婦女/青少年在職場受到性騷擾和性暴力，亦是促成她們離開勞職場因素
3. 壓力和心理健康-有壓力、工時長且具挑戰性的工作環境可能造成職場女性的精神健康惡化，促成離開職場

(二) 干擾婦女進入職場或缺乏健康常識的健康障礙

1. 缺乏健康常識：婦女/青少年未接受有關生理健康、性知識、心理健康等教育，缺乏對常見疾病的認識（如甲狀腺疾病，心血管疾病）、女性總是以家庭為先，把自身照護列為最後，以至忽略關注自身健康及對家庭的負面影響；世界銀行指出，如果女性，尤其是年輕女性，能調配自身就學及進入家庭的時間，則可學習更多的技能，並終獲較高的工資。
2. 在職場內獲得醫療服務的時間有限：女性在工廠工作可能無法輕易獲得保健服務，特別是醫療診所未在工作場所附近或雇主未提供充分的時間讓員工獲得醫療服務時。
3. 缺乏可負擔的健康照護資源：女性在無法獲得資金管道，且把自己的健康放在最後情形下，將無法獲得全民健康保險的照護。

4. 無法便利地獲得醫療照護：婦女可能因交通不便、缺乏就近的診所、助產士和護士等因素而無法輕易獲得醫療照護。
5. 缺乏基本的預防保健與孕產婦保健及獲得家庭計劃生育服務。
6. 缺乏友善婦女保健服務：醫療服務提供者未接受對婦女的健康照護問題的訓練。
7. 缺乏預防診斷或適當治療的資源：某些婦女疾病（如甲狀腺疾病，心血管疾病）是儘早可以預防或治療，但醫療專業人員可能無法做出正確的診斷、以至失去治療的時機；然而即使診斷正確的，亦有不容易獲得適當治療的情形。

(三) 導致婦女離開職場的健康障礙

1. 缺乏健康常識：婦女/青少年在未受充足健康教育或不知避孕觀念情形下而懷孕，迫使他們離開職場；亦可能因罹患性病等因素離開職場。
2. 缺乏足夠的產假和育嬰假：雇主未提供母親照顧孩子足夠的休假。
3. 工作場所缺乏友善婦女職場設施：婦女可能在缺乏友善婦女職場設施的情形下離開職場，例如：餵母乳的母親可能因工作場所未設置哺乳室，選擇退出職場。
4. 社會對婦女的壓力和期待：社會往往期待婦女承擔照顧孩子與老人的責任，因此，婦女在達不到預期

後伴隨而來的壓力，且缺乏可負擔的兒童和老年照護資源等情形下，促成女性離開職場。

5. 性暴力及性騷擾：面對家庭暴力、職場性暴力或性騷擾的女性離開職場的可能較高。
6. 老化：越來越多老年婦女希望留在職場，但受限於健康因素（例如：生殖系統癌症）無法繼續工作。

(四) 處於非正規部門、偏鄉地區、農業部門、移民、戰爭與災區等境遇之婦女面臨的健康障礙

1. 無法獲得醫療保健資源：婦女因交通不便、缺乏附近的診所、及不易尋找助產士或護士等因素，致不易獲得醫療服務（例如：計劃生育、孕婦保健、預防、照護和基本急難服務）。
2. 缺乏安全/保護：在非正規部門從事工作的婦女，往往以販售自有產品或手工藝品維生，然而，性騷擾和性暴力可能會阻止他們從事是項工作。
3. 缺乏預算/資源：在農村和非正規部門工作婦女，往往較城市地區或正規部門工作的婦女，受到較少的關注，因此，獲得的預算及資金挹注亦較少。
4. 缺乏醫療保險或其他類型的金融保障：這使弱勢婦女受限於自費醫療成本而無法獲得醫療服務。

參、 出席「為 PPWE 建立衡量指標資料庫架構會議」紀要

一、 會議時間：103 年 8 月 12-13 日（會議資料詳附件二）。

二、 會議目的

目前 PPWE 所提議之各項優先政策並未有衡量指標以檢視成果，將藉由本次工作會議邀請各經濟體之 PPWE 工作小組成員進行討論，試圖為 PPWE 五項支柱（pillars）建立分項衡量指標（dashboard）機制，協助各經濟體追蹤評估執行婦女經濟參與之政策執行成效及對區域經濟成長與貿易的影響。

本次討論會議係美國自費研究計畫 "The PPWE Priorities for Women's Economic Empowerment: Proposed Indicators for Measuring Change" 的延續，該項計畫研究初步結果，於 5 月 PPWE 工作會議討論後，據以修正五大支柱衡量指標，於會中再次研討且凝聚各經濟體共識。

三、 會議情形

首先邀請來自 APEC 政策支援小組(APEC Policy Support Unit)、世界銀行(World Bank)、經濟合作與發展組織 (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD)、聯合國基金會(United Nations Foundation)等已具執行婦女/性別數據資料庫經驗之國際組織代表與會，闡述、分享在建立相關統計資料庫後，相關研究與政策追蹤能如何受

惠。

四、會議討論

首先由計畫顧問 Ms. Louis William 說明當前五大支柱共 26 項指標獲選的理由與小組討論的方向。

會議參與者分三組討論，分別就資金取得(Access to Capital)、進入市場(Access to Market)、能力建構(Skills and Capacity Building)、領導力(Leadership)，以及創新與科技(Innovation and Technology) 等面向尋求合適之衡量指標。

團員黃怡蓁於參與分組討論時，所參與組別對資金取得面向的衡量指標有疑義，墨西哥認為該國法令制定與衡量指標之定義有所出入，亦有巴布亞紐幾內亞代表反應，衡量指標是否可分不同經濟體採用不同的衡量指標，例如：各經濟體依已開發經濟體、開發中經濟體、未開發經濟體分組，適用不同衡量指標組別。另黃員於會中亦發言表示，本項計畫各項指標之數據應考量是否適用於各個經濟體，且未來各經濟體要如何執行監督及評估機制，美國代表並未有明確回應，僅說明目前階段係以建立衡量指標為首要。另亦向計畫承辦人美國國際發展局（USAID）Ms. Whitney Dubinsky 確認我國統計資料並未納入本項倡議，並進一步向美方代表反應，為求資料庫完整性，於衡量指標機制實施時，適時提供我方資料建置諮詢及納入我方提供之資料，獲美方允諾。

至另一團員李立璿參與分組討論時，該組針對指標選取標準熱烈討論，發現指標選取困難在於多數資料庫在建立數據資料時，指標並不具有性別統計數據，造成指標成份有時無法適切反映五大支柱議題的現象。例如在創新科技的指標上，行動電話與網際網路覆蓋率的數據並沒有性別差異，但實際上性別數位落差(gender digital gap)一直是各經濟體努力彌平的目標之一。

在歷經一天的小組討論後，各小組依序推派代表，發表在現有的 26 項指標基礎上，建議的新指標成份與意涵等。

五、 會議結論

(一) 依據本次會議共識修正五大支柱之衡量指標與架構，於9月提案至PPWE審核，並經11月領袖會議(AELM)、部長會議(AMM)採納，預計於2015年5月發布第一次研究報告。

(二) 衡量指標的選擇標準

指標包括量化及質性二類，惟應具下列特性：

1. 具關聯性：須與APEC的目標直接聯結，並與最終目標愈接近愈好。
2. 具可信度：指標係政府可據以推動政策改革且可使民眾信服的。
3. 具責任的：第三方可獲得資訊藉以監控和審查政策的施行。

(三) 五項支柱衡量指標

本次會議討論之五項支柱衡量指標建議彙整如下（詳附件三）：

1. 取得資本與資產
 - 財產與繼承權(Property and Inheritance Rights)：包含兩性擁有財產的權利是否平等；子女、丈夫與妻子是否擁有平等繼承財產的權利。
 - 經濟機會與勞動市場參與(Economic Opportunity and Labor Market Participation)：衡量內容包括兩性的勞動參與率差異，同工是否同酬，高階或專業人員的女性比例，兩性參與經濟或勞動活動的人口比

率，非正式經濟的保障程度等。

- 儲蓄(Formal Savings)：計算在過去一年內，兩性於金融機構的正規儲蓄餘額比例。
- 金融服務的可接近性與可負擔性，以及金融學習(Availability, Affordability of Financial Services, and Financial Literacy)：各經濟體內金融機構對企業提供的金融商品與服務程度，以及專門提供女性的資金帳戶、信貸、金融知識或風險管理計畫。
- 信用建立 (Building Credit)：經濟體內的4項信用建設指標，包括私人信用單位的最低貸款額、正規微型信貸的最低金額限制等。

2. 市場進入

- 基礎建設(Infrastructure)：評估道路、鐵路、港口的品質與可接近性；衛生用水與電力可取得性。
- 企業競爭機會 (Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs)：競爭程度的評估包括反壟斷政策的效力，市場占有率，以及地方競爭強度與清廉指數。
- 國際貿易市場的近用 (Access to International Trade)：國內企業想走向國際貿易的可接近性，例如會影響商品或服務品質進出口的關稅或貿易壁壘等。
- 弱勢就業(Vulnerable Employment)：自營作業者中家庭成員的性別比例與其占全部受雇者的比例。
- 勞動市場歧視或限制(Labor Market Restrictions and

Non-Discrimination)：懷孕/哺乳婦女在法律上中是否有平等的工作機會、在僱用上是否有歧視存在。

3. 能力建構及健康

- 教育程度(Educational Attainment)：兩性的識字率、各級學校的男女入學比例等。
- 教育成就(Educational Achievement)：例如國高中兩性學童的數學成績比。
- 中小企業培訓與育成(SME Training and Incubation)：提供SME訓練的地理區域限制、是否對兩性都具有相同的可接近性與可負擔性、是否有考慮到婦女接受訓練的時間彈性等。
- 技職教育與培訓(Technical Vocational Education and Training, TVET)：技職教育的可接近性與可負擔性。
- 健康(Health)：產婦死亡率與癌症存活率。

4. 領導力

- 身份驗證(Formal Identity)：各經濟體核發正式身分證件的人口性別比例、人口出生登記依性別區分。
- 選民參與率(Voter Turnout / Registration)：全國性或大型地方選舉時，具投票權的選民性別比例。
- 職涯發展(Career Advancement)：產假、陪產假與育嬰假的天數。
- 政治領導力(Political Leadership)：兩性在政治決策中最高層級的差距；兩性在部級職位的比例；兩性在議會席次的比例；過去50年內女性首長的比例。

- 私部門領導力(Private Sector Leadership)：公司股權結構的女性參與率；高階管理人員的女性比例；公司董事會中的女性席次比例。
- 具影響力職務(Positions of Influence)：媒體中的女性人數；大學校長與法官的性別比。
- 照護經濟(Care Economy)：幼童/老人照護的可負擔性；家庭友善的工作場所措施；家務、工作、照護的時間管理等。

5. 創新與科技

- 網路整備度(Networked Readiness)：資通訊科技是否被充分利用以提升經濟競爭力，如資通訊科技基礎建設，服務可負擔性，個人、企業與政府的ICT使用度，ICT對經濟、社會的影響力等。
- 女性參與研發與STEM (Women in STEM/R&D)：STEM領域女性學生或研究人員的百分比；研發人員的性別比例。
- 網路使用率(Internet Use)：網路使用人口百分比。
- 行動電話使用率(Mobile Technology)：行動電話使用人口百分比。
- 環保意識與行動(Green Awareness and Activity)：環境優先議題的經濟分數；環境與人體健康保護；生態系統保護。

肆、 觀察與建議

- 一、 「藉由良好健康提升女性經濟參與之政策建議清單會議」，係 HRDWG、HWG 及 PPWE 三個工作小組共同召開，為首次整合性別與其他議題之跨論壇會議，我國政府除本處派員與會外，衛生福利部亦派員參加，爰本處亦於 9 月 10 日召開參與 2014 APEC WEF 分享會議之跨論壇分享場次，邀請我國衛生工作小組主政單位-衛生福利部派員分享參與 APEC 會議經驗，試圖瞭解我國 HWG 的重點工作，發現與 HWG 合作可能。今將持續關注 APEC PPWE 與 HWG 跨論壇合作發展，並與我國 HWG 主政單位保持密切聯繫，研議共同合作提案計畫可能與方向。
- 二、 影響婦女參與經濟之健康議題可歸類為(一)環境：工作場所的健康和安全、(二)性別：性騷擾/性暴力及(三)壓力和心理健康等三類，我國目前已就法規檢視、教育與訓練、推動「工作與家庭平衡」及建構友善婦女職場環境等政策或措施著手因應，今後仍將持續推動。
- 三、 「健康」議題係 PPWE 新增之優先工作項目，本次研討會針對「導致婦女離開職場的健康議題」、「干擾婦女進入職場或缺乏健康常識的健康障礙」、「導致婦女離開職場的健康障礙」及「處於非正規部門、偏鄉地區、農業部門、移民、戰爭與災區等境

遇之婦女面臨的健康障礙」討論，會議結論可作為我國執行個別行動方案(IAP)成果檢視的依據，列為追蹤管考項目。

四、美國「為 PPWE 建立衡量指標資料庫架構(Women and the Economy Dashboard Proposed Framework for Measuring Progress under the PPWE Priorities)計畫」提案，已經 APEC 秘書處同意列入 APEC 年度工作計畫，並納入領袖會議宣言，鑑於本項計畫可協助各經濟體追蹤評估執行婦女經濟參與之政策執行成效，爰我國於美方提案時係為支持之經濟體，今後仍將持續支持計畫，並適時提供協助，保持臺美雙方互動關係及增進 APEC 參與。

五、前述計畫並未納入我國統計數據，為免我國推動婦女經濟參與之政策執行成果，未與各經濟體資料並列，無法使 APEC 各經濟體充分瞭解我國執行成果及宣傳，建議我方於 2015 年 5 月第 1 次報告發布後，俟實際情形蒐集缺漏之我國衡量指標統計資料，主動提供資料予美方，除可宣傳政策效果外，亦可與各國推動成效作比較，作為改善依據。

六、「技術與創新」係為 APEC PPWE 新增之優先工作項目，我國推動之「女性創新經濟發展計畫」與該項倡議相呼應，我除持續推動是項計畫並擬請相關部會施行「鼓勵婦女運用 ICT 工具拓展商機」措施，以維持我在 APEC 此項議題關鍵地位。

伍、 附件

一、 由良好健康提升女性經濟參與政策之建議清單會議議程

**Healthy Women, Healthy Economies:
Enhancing Women's Economic Participation through Better
Health**

**A HALF DAY JOINT DIALOGUE OF THE
APEC Human Resources Development Working Group
(HRDWG), the APEC Health Working Group
(HWG), and the APEC Policy Partnership on Women & the
Economy (PPWE)**

**TO INITIATE DEVELOPMENT OF A
"Checklist for Enhancing Women's Economic Participation
through Better Health"**

August 11, 2014 I Beijing, China

Grand Hyatt Hotel

1 East Chang An Avenue

Grand Salon

08:30 — 09:00: Registration

**09:00 — 09:10 (10 minutes): Enhancing Women's Economic
Participation through Better Health**

**The United States, as Project Overseer for the APEC project
"Healthy Women, Healthy Economies", will provide an
introduction of the initiative and the desired outcome from**

today's discussion, which is to better understand the barriers to health care preventing women's economic participation.

Dr. Nancy Lee, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Women's Health and Director of the Office of Women's Health, Health & Human Services (United States)

Dr. Lee chairs the Coordinating Committee on Women's Health, which advises on activities across the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services that safeguard and improve the physical and mental health of women and girls. In addition, she leads the Office of Women's Health, whose mission is to provide leadership and coordination to improve the health of women and girls through policy, education, and model programs. Dr. Lee worked with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as a medical epidemiologist, focusing on cancer screening and early detection, the epidemiology of reproductive system cancers, the safety of contraceptive methods, and HIV infection.

09:10 — 09:20 (10 minutes): APEC Leaders Call to

Prioritize Integrating Gender Considerations Across APEC Activities

The APEC Secretariat's Program Director for the PPWE and HRDWG, Ms. Grace Cruz-Fabella, will provide an overview of APEC Leaders call for the economic inclusion of women and the prioritization of integrating gender considerations

across APEC activities. Ms. Cruz-Fabella will provide a report out of the PPWE meetings in May in Beijing and their efforts to mainstream women's issues in APEC through cross-fora collaboration, including through collaboration with the HWG and HRDWG on the "Healthy Women, Healthy Economies" project. In addition, she will report out on the HRDWG Ministerial Preparatory Meeting in Ha Noi 7 — 8 July and labor officials' discussions related to cross-fora collaboration on "Healthy Women, Healthy Economies."

09:20 — 09:30 (10 minutes): Health Interventions in the Workplace — Making a Measurable Difference

Ms. Wang Lin, Director, Business for Social Responsibility — HERproject, will share HERproject's its work on increasing women's health awareness and access to services in occupational settings, discuss the returns to businesses of these health-based interventions, and provide views on barriers to health care preventing women's economic participation. She will be joined by Ms. Shirley Xue, who works on the HERproject's Women in Factories Program in China.

09:30 — 09:45 (15 minutes): Introductions and Breakout Session Team Assignments

Participants will be invited to quickly introduce themselves. Participants will then be organized into three breakout

session teams.

09:45 — 11:15 (90 minutes): Breakout sessions — Identifying barriers to health care preventing women's economic participation

Three breakout sessions will be asked to discuss and identify barriers to care in order to inform the development of an APEC "Checklist for Enhancing Women's Economic Participation through Better Health."

Breakout team leaders

1. Team A led by Dr. Paulyn Jean Ubial, Assistant Secretary of Health, Department of Health, Philippines
2. Team B led by Ms. Leslie Mancuso, President and Chief Executive Officer, Jhpiego (international non-profit health organization affiliated with Johns Hopkins University) and Board Member of the APEC Life Sciences Innovation Forum
3. Team C led by Ms. Sarbani Chakraborty, Senior

Director, Global Public Policy, Merck Serono **11:15 — 11:45**

(30 minutes): Report out from Breakout Sessions (10 minutes per Breakout Team) 11:45 — 12:15 (30 minutes):

General Discussion

12:15 — 12:30 (15 minutes): Conclusions and Next Steps

Dr. Lee will summarize the day's conclusions and share

anticipated next steps for the "Healthy Women, Healthy Economies" initiative.

二、為 PPWE 建立衡量指標資料庫架構會議議程

August 12,	
8.30 — 9.00	Registration
9.00 — 9.30	Formal Workshop Introduction
	Whitney Dubinsky, United States Agency for International Development
	Welcome and Setting the Context
	This session will provide an overview of the data initiative, a
9.30 — 10.45	Gender Data Sources Applied to PPWE Framework
Session 1	Rebecca Furst-Nichols, Data2x, United Nations Foundation
	Nabil Ali The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
	Moderated by Whitney Dubinsky, USAID
	This session will be a panel on key data sources incorporated into the study with discussion on key proposed
10.45 — 11.00	Coffee Break
11.00 — 12.30	Presentation of draft data study
Session 2	This session will present in depth the methodology and results of the draft study. It will talk through the proposed
12.30 — 12.45	Morning Session Wrap Up
12.45 — 14.00	Lunch (Provided at the Grand Hyatt, Beijing)

14.00 — 14.20 Session 3	Approach to Data in the APEC Context- Lessons
14.20 — 14.40	Introduction to Break Out Sessions <u>Greta Schettler</u> , Secretary's Office of Global Women's Issues,
14.40 — 15.45	Break Out Sessions Facilitated by: Marc Banzet, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Canada; Mia Urbano, Australian Embassy, Viet Nam; Kristin Turnbull, U.S. Embassy, Beijing; Julie Wapo, Papua New Guinea APEC Secretariat
15.45 — 16.00	Coffee Break
16.00 — 17.00	Break Out Sessions Continued
17.00 — 17.30	Wrap Up Day One
August 13,	
9.00-9.30	Day 2 Introduction This will set the agenda for day 2 and also provide an economy perspective on how the data study and selected
9.30 — 10.30	Report Outs and Discussion from Break Out Groups Break out groups will report out on in depth discussions
10.30- 10.45	Coffee Break
10.45- 11.45	Report Outs and Discussion from Break Out Groups Continued
11.45- 12.30	Wrap Up and Next Steps

三、 PPWE 五項支柱衡量指標彙整

APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard <i>Proposed Framework for Measuring Progress under the PPWE Prioritiesⁱ</i>					
Contributing factor <i>including indication as</i> Enabling Environment <i>(EE) or Outcome-specific</i> (O)	Source(s)	Indicator	Number of APEC economies covered by source(s)	Frequency of publication	
Access to Capital and Assets					
1 EE	Property and Inheritance Rights	World Bank, Women, Business and the Law, “Using Property”	Economy showing on four “Using Property” indicators, namely: a. Whether unmarried women and unmarried men have equal rights to property b. Whether married women and married men have equal rights to	20	Biennial (next study to be published in 2016)

			<p>property</p> <p>c. Whether there is equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters</p> <p>d. Whether there is equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives</p>		
2 O	Labor Market Participation	International Labor Organization, ILOSTAT	<p>a. Proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active, by sex</p> <p>b. Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)</p>	21	Periodically updated; variable by economy
3 EE/O	Financial Services Availability, Access, Literacy, Outreach and Learning	General availability of financial services: International Monetary Fund, <i>Financial Access</i>	Commercial banks per 100,000 adults	20	Annual

	<i>Survey</i>		
	Access for women: OECD, Social Inclusion and Gender Index (SIGI), “Restricted Resources and Entitlements – Access to Credit”	Score (0, .5, or 1) on SIGI “Access to Credit” measurement of women’s right and de facto access to bank loans	17 <i>(anticipated in the 2014 edition)</i> Biennial (next SIGI to be released in November 2014)
	Women’s financial capacity/literacy: Economist Intelligence Unit, Women’s Economic Opportunity Index, “Access to Finance”	Availability of three types of financial outreach programs: (a) initiatives to provide financial accounts to women (for example, current accounts, savings accounts and deposit accounts); (b) outreach efforts aimed at improving women	18 Biennial

			entrepreneurs' access to credit/loans/lines of credit, etc.; and (c) provision of financial literacy and/or risk-management programs to women		
4 O	Savings and Borrowing through Formal Financial Institutions	World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion Survey ("Findex"); World Bank Enterprise Surveys	a. Percent of women who saved money at a financial institution in the past 12 months b. Percent of women who borrowed money from a financial institution in the past 12 months c. Percent of female-owned SMEs with an	a.19 b. 19 c. 7 d. 7	Every 3 years (next study to be published in 2015) WB Enterprise Surveys take place every 3-6 years and more economies are likely to

			account a formal institution d. Percent of female-owned SMEs with a loan or line of credit		be surveyed the future
5 EE	Building a Credit History	World Bank, Women, Business, and the Law, “Building Credit”	Economy showing on four “Building Credit” indicators: a. Minimum loan amounts required to be included in private credit bureau b. Reporting of formal micro-loans to credit bureaus c. Reporting of retail loan satisfaction to credit bureaus d. Reporting of utility bill payments to credit bureaus	20	Biennial (next study to be published in 2016)

Access to Markets

Markets for Goods and Services

1 O	Infrastructure	WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation; International Road Federation statistics (as reported in World Bank data portal, “Infrastructure”)	Infrastructure conditions of particular impact on women: a. Improved water source (rural) b. Use of improved sanitation facilities (rural) c. Improved water source (urban) d. Use of improved sanitation facilities (urban) e. Roads, paved (% of total roads)	a. 17 b. 17 c. 18 d. 17 e. 12	<i>JMP</i> : Biennial (next study to be released in 2016) Road statistics: intermittent, depending on the economy
2 EE	Competitive Access for Entrepreneurs	World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report, “Goods market efficiency” pillar, “Competition”	Quality of economy’s competition as illustrated by: a. Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	20	Biennial (next study to be published in 2015)

		sub-pillar	b. Extent of market dominance c. Intensity of local competition		
3 EE	Access to International Trade	Heritage Foundation, Index of Economic Freedom, “Trade Freedom” sub-index	Access of domestic companies to international markets, as rated for the absence of tariff and non-tariff barriers that affect imports and exports of goods and services	21	Annual
<i>Labor Markets</i>					
4 EE/O	Vulnerable Employment	ILO statistics (as reported in World Bank data portal)	Proportion of own-account workers and contributing family members in total employment	15	Periodic; varies by economy
5 EE	Non-Discrimination in Employment Access, Opportunity, and	OECD, Social Inclusion and Gender Index (SIGI), “Civil	Score (0, .5, or 1) on SIGI “Access to Public Space” measurement of	17 <i>(anticipated in the 2014 edition)</i>	Biennial (next study to be published)

	Conditions	Liberties-Access to Public Space”	restrictions women face in accessing public space		in November 2014)
		World Bank, Women, Business, and the Law, “Getting a Job”	Economy showing on representative “Working Hours and Industry Restrictions” indicators, specifically: a. Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can do the same jobs as men under the law b. Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in mining in the same way as men c. Whether non-pregnant and	20	Biennial (next study to be published in 2016)

			<p>non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men</p> <p>d. Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men</p> <p>e. Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men</p> <p>f. Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work the same night hours as men</p>		
--	--	--	---	--	--

Skills, Capacity-Building, and Health

1 EE	Educational Attainment	World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report, Educational Attainment sub-index (drawn from UNESCO data)	Based on UNESCO data, how close women are to achieving parity with men in literacy; net primary school enrollment; net secondary school enrollment; and gross tertiary enrollment	18	Annual
2 O	Educational Achievement	OECD/Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) (assessment of reading, mathematics and science representing about 28 million 15-year-olds globally)	a. Mean scores of girls in math and reading b. Ratio of boys' scores to girls' scores in math and reading	15	Every three years; all economies are surveyed at the same time. Last assessment taken in 2012; next assessment takes place

					in 2015
3 O	Technical Vocational Education and Training	World Bank data portal	Percentage of female secondary education vocational pupils	16	Annual updates using most recent economy data
4 EE	SME Training and Incubation	Economist Intelligence Unit, Women's Economic Opportunity Index, "Education and Training"	Whether SME training has wide geographic availability; is accessible to women as well as men; is affordable for the majority of intended beneficiaries; takes into account	18	Biennial

			women's time burdens; and is culturally appropriate		
5 O	Health Care, Access to Health Services, and Personal Safety	Health Care: World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory Data Repository (a); UNAIDS (b)	Representative health considerations: a. Maternal mortality b. Female population 15+ living with HIV/AIDS	a. 19 b. 18	Variable by economy; most economies measure every five years
		Access to Health Services: WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository; World Bank data portal, drawn from WHO and individual economy sources	Representative considerations: a. Births attended by skilled health professional b. Hospital beds (per 10,000 people)	a. 19 b. 18	Annual, using periodically updated country data

		<p>Personal Safety: 1. World Bank, Women, Business, and the Law (WBL), “Protecting Women from Violence” 2. OECD, Social Inclusion and Gender Index (SIGI), “Restricted Physical Integrity - Violence Against Women”</p>	<p>1. Economy showings on two WBL “Domestic Violence” indicators: a. Whether there is legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence b. Where there is a specialized court or procedure for cases of domestic violence 2. Score (0, .25, .5, .75, or 1) on SIGI measurement of the existence of women’s legal protection from rape, assault, and harassment, as determined by</p>	<p>1. 15 2. 17 (anticipated in 2014 edition)</p>	<p>1. Biennial (next study to be published in 2016) 2. Biennial (next study to be published in November 2014)</p>
--	--	--	---	--	--

			“lifetime prevalence of domestic violence”		
Leadership, Voice, and Agency					
1 EE	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CVRS) ⁱⁱ	UNData (future repository); no single consolidated source at this time.	Whether economies maintain continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of vital events (notably, live births, deaths and causes of death)	NA	NA
2 O	Care Economy: Time spent on unpaid work ⁱⁱⁱ	OECD, Gender Equality Data	Average time spent (hours and minutes per day) on unpaid work, by sex (including caring	8	Periodic updates using most recent data

			for children and other family members, housework, volunteer and community work)		
3 EE	Conditions for Career Advancement	World Bank, Women, Business, and the Law, “Getting a Job” and “Incentives to Work”	Economy showing on representative “Parental Benefits” and “Childcare” indicators, specifically: a. Whether the law mandates equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value b. Whether it illegal for an employer to ask about family status during a job interview c. Whether there	20	Biennial (next study to be published in 2016)

		<p>are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women</p> <p>d. Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave</p> <p>e. Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave</p> <p>f. Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave</p> <p>g. Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible</p>	
--	--	--	--

<p>4 O</p>	<p>Private Sector Leadership</p>	<p>World Bank Enterprise Surveys</p>	<p>Percentage of: a. Firms that report female participation in ownership b. Firms that report female participation in top management</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>WB Enterprise Surveys take place every 3-6 years and more economies are likely to be surveyed the future</p>
<p>5 O</p>	<p>Public Sector Leadership</p>	<p>World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report, Public Sector Empowerment sub-index (data from Inter-Parliamentary Union and WEF)</p>	<p>How close women are to parity with men at the highest levels of public sector decision-making, through ratio of women to men in (a) minister-level positions; and (b) parliamentary positions. Also, years of women in executive office</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>Annual</p>

			(PM or president) for the last 50 years is included		
6 O	Positions of Influence: Media; Judiciary; Academia	News media: International Women’s Media Foundation, Global Report on the Status of Women in the News Media	Percentage of women in all professional media positions (including governance; management; news professional; production and design; sales, finance, and administration)	9	Periodic
		Judges and university presidents: No single consolidated source.	Total number of each, disaggregated by sex	NA	NA
Innovation and Technology					

1 O	Mobile Technology	ITU (and supplementary sex-disaggregated data, where possible)	a. Percentage of population who are mobile telephone users (by sex, where possible) b. Percentage of total population covered by a mobile network signal	21	Annual
2 O	Internet Use	ITU (and supplementary sex-disaggregated data, where possible)	Percentage of population who are internet users (by sex, where possible)*	13	Annual
3 EE	"Networked Readiness"	World Economic Forum, Networked Readiness Index	Economy's scores on following survey queries: a. Affordability: Mobile cellular tariffs (Average per-minute costs of different types of mobile cellular calls)	20	Annual

			<p>b. Government online service index (quality of government’s delivery of online services)</p> <p>c. Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial)</p> <p>d. Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used)</p>		
4 O	Women in STEM	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, “Science, Technology, and Innovation” and “Women in Science”	<p>a. Percentage of women as STEM-related bachelor degree students; Ph.D. students; and researchers</p> <p>b. Total R&D</p>	16	Annual

			personnel by sex (%)		
5 EE	"Green" Awareness and Activity	Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy, et al. Environmental Performance Index	Economy's score for environmental issues of particular interest to women in two broad policy areas: (a) protection of human health from environmental harm; and (b) protection of ecosystems, namely: a. Household air quality b. Exposure to air pollution c. Wastewater treatment d. Pesticide regulation e. Fish stocks	20	Biennial

- i: This revised framework has been updated following a PPWE-sponsored workshop in Beijing, China on August 12-13, 2014. All Contributing Factors included in this revised framework are drawn from the final consensus and recommendations of workshop participants, as supported and enabled by available data. Two recommended Contributing Factors, Voter Turnout and Women in IPR, are not included in this framework, due to lack of sufficient available data.
- ii: This Contributing Factor incorporates the principles included in the previously designated category of “Formal Identity.” As of June 2014, the United Nations is working to improve collection of data pertaining to CRVS, including through a universal CRVS target in the post-2015 United Nations agenda. See UN Foundation, Data2X Team, “Civil Registration, Vital Statistics, and Gender” (June 2014).
- iii: The United Nations actively encourages increased tracking of time-use statistics to measure unpaid work, in particular the average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work by sex (with a separation of housework and child care if possible) and average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid work combined (total work burden), by sex. See Francesca Grum, Chief, Social and Housing Statistics Section, United Nations Statistics Division, Time Use Statistics to Measure Unpaid Work, Seminar on Measuring the Contribution of Women and Men to the Economy (February 2013, 2013, New York).

