

A P E C 「女性と経済サミット」会場配布資料で紹介されたデータ (英語原文)

Women now control \$1 2 trillion of the overall \$18.4 trillion in global consumer spending, which will grow by an additional \$5 trillion over the next several years. This growth is larger than the commercial potential represented by the growth of the consumer economics of India, Russia, Brazil, or China.

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Women are the largest and fastest growing market.

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When women are able to play a role in the formal labor market, national production levels and earnings increase and there are more workers to contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction.

Economic Opportunities for Women in East Asia and the Pacific Region, World Bank 2010

The Asia Pacific region is losing \$42-\$47 billion per year because of restrictions on women's access to employment opportunities — and another \$16-\$30 billion per year because of gender gaps in education. Those are just the economic costs — added to them are social and personal costs.

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific 2007

There is a positive correlation between outcomes for women as entrepreneurs and outcomes for women in wage and salaried work. Expanding women's economic opportunity in terms of their ability to lead viable enterprises on an equal footing with men goes hand in hand with increased efforts to increase participation of women in secure and decent work.

Doing Business report 2008

In the U.S. women entrepreneurs have created businesses at twice the rate of men, growing from 5.4 million to 7.8 million businesses from 1997-2007, adding 500,000 jobs.

Women-Owned Businesses in the 21st Century, Economics/and Statistics Administration, United States Department of Commerce, October 2010

According to the ILO 2010 report, "East Asia has the smallest gender gap in labor force participation rate."

Women in labor markets: Measuring progress and identifying challenges, International Labor Organization, March 2010

Greater gender equality explains a substantial portion of the superior growth in the East Asia and the Pacific region relative to the South Asia and the Middle East and North Africa regions.

Economic Opportunities for Women in East Asia and the Pacific Region, World Bank 2010

Companies that make a priority of gender diversity tend to have operating margins twice as high as those that do not. Further, there is a positive correlation between the share of top female managers and return on assets and equity.

Women Matter: Gender Diversity, a Corporate Performance Driver, McKinsey, 2007 Women Matter 2 : Female Leadership, a Competitive Edge for the Future, McKinsey, 2008

Closing the gender gap in access and use of productive resources could increase agricultural output in the developing world by 2.5-4 percent on average

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, The State of Food and Agriculture (2010-2011)