

APEC「女性と経済サミット」におけるクリントン国務長官講演

ファクトシート

(内閣府仮訳)

* APEC 参加 21 エコノミーは世界で最もダイナミックな発展を遂げている地域の一つである。21 エコノミー全体で世界の総経済生産高の半分以上を占めている。APEC エコノミーでは女性の 60%以上が就業しており、APEC の総女性就労者数は 6 億人以上に上る [i]。

[i] StatsAPEC, <http://statistics.apec.org/> (last updated May 13, 2011).

* インドネシアの 50 万社以上、韓国の 30 万社以上の中小企業オーナーは女性である。また、中国の全小規模企業の内 20%は女性が経営しており、そのうち 20%近くが 1,000 人以上の社員を雇用している [ii]。

[ii] MasterCard WorldWide Insights. (2010). “Women Owned SMEs in Asia/Pacific, Middle East, and Africa: An Assessment of the Business Environment.” Available online at www.masterintelligence.com/upload/251/178/MC84-WomenSME-S.pdf

* 米国には女性が所有する企業が 800 万社近くあり、米国の GDP の内 1.2 兆ドルを生み出している [iii]。米国で、女性就労者が全就労者に占める割合が、過去 40 年間で 37%から 48%弱に上昇した [iv]。このように労働市場に占める女性の割合が漸増したことによる生産性上昇の効果は、現在の米国の GDP の約 4 分の 1、金額に換算すると 3.5 兆ドル強になる。その金額はドイツの GDP 以上、中国と日本の GDP の半分以上に匹敵する [v]。

[iii] Economic and Statistics Administration, United States Department of Commerce, (2010, October). “Women-Owned Businesses in the 21st Century” (prepared for the White House Council on Women and Girls),

[iv] Joanna Barsh and Lareina Yee, (2011, April). “Unlocking the Full Potential Of Women in the US Economy,” McKinsey and Company, available online at http://www.mckinsey.com/client_service/organization/latest_thinking/unlocking_the_full_potential.asp

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[v]; Ibid.; see also <http://www.forecasts.org/gdp.htm> (2011).

* 社会規範や市場の障壁が原因で、女性は生産性の低い労働や、インフォーマルセクターの労働に従事する傾向がある。その結果、平均賃金で大きな格差が生じており、これは、高所得国でも同様である。経済協力開発機構 (OECD)

加盟国の場合は、賃金格差が平均 16%あり、いくつかの国々では 30%以上の格差がある [vi]。

[vi] OECD Report on the Gender Initiative (2011). “Gender Equality in Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship.” Meeting of the OECD Council at Ministerial Level Paris, 25-26 May 2011, available at <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/7/5/48111145.pdf>. See also Ricardo Hausmann, Laura D. Tyson, and Saadia Zahidi. (2010). “Global Gender Gap Report 2010.” Geneva: World Economic Forum; International Trade Union Confederation. (2008). “The Global Gender Pay Gap.” Brussels: ITUC.

* 女性は市場や社会ネットワーク、信用供与へのアクセスを制約する障壁に直面しており、そのことが、女性が新たな経済機会を捉えて成功するのを困難にしている [vii]。

[vii] World Bank (2010). “Women’s Economic Opportunities in the Formal Private Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean. A Focus on Entrepreneurship.” World Bank, Washington, DC.

* 女性は所得のコントロールに関する格差に直面している。たとえば、コンゴ民主共和国では、28%の女性が自分の稼いだ所得の使い方を自分で決めることができない [viii]。

[viii] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2010), “The World’s Women 2010: The Trends and Statistics.” New York: United Nations, pp. 170-173.

* 世界経済フォーラムのグローバル・ジェンダーギャップ・レポートによると、様々な領域（教育へのアクセス、健康、経済参加、政治参加など）で格差の解消が一番進んでいる国やエコノミーは、その他の地域と比較して、競争力が高く、経済が繁栄している [ix]。

[ix] Hausmann, Tyson, and Zahidi, op cit.

* 女性の労働参加の障壁を減らすことは、アメリカの GDP を 9%、ユーロゾーンでは 13%、日本では 16%増やすと推計される [x]。

[x] Kevin Daly. (2007, April 3). “Gender Inequality, Growth and Global Ageing” (Global Economics Paper No. 154). London: Goldman Sachs.

* ジェンダー格差の縮小は、中国、ロシア、インドネシア、フィリピン、ベトナム、韓国を含む、いくつかの APEC エコノミーにおいて、2020 年までに一人当たり所得を 14%増やすことにつながる [xi]。

[xi] Sandra Lawson. (2008, March 4). “Women Hold Up Half the Sky” (Global Economics Paper, No. 164). New York: Goldman Sachs.

* 2014年までに、世界の消費のうち15兆ドルを女性がコントロールするようになると予測されている。また、2028年までに、世界の消費の約3分の2を女性が支配するようになる見込みである[xii]。

[xii] Michael J. Silverstein and Kate Sayre. (2009). "Women Want More: How to Capture Your Share of the World's Largest, Fastest-Growing Market." New York: HarperCollins, updated 2011, Boston Consulting Group survey data.

* 国連食糧農業機関（FAO）の試算によると、女性が男性と同じように生産リソースにアクセスできるようになれば、収穫高を20～30%増やすことができる。それによって、発展途上国の総農業生産高が2.5～4%増加して、世界で飢餓に苦しむ人々を12～17%、人数ベースでは最大で1億5,000万人減らすことができる[xiii]。

[xiii] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2011); "The State of Food and Agriculture 2010-11: Women in Agriculture." Rome: FAO (2011).

* 女性は稼いだ収入を、食糧、健康管理、住宅改修、学習・教育の分野に傾斜消費する傾向があり、それが地域に乗数効果をもたらす[xiv]。

[xiv] Martha A. Chen and Donald Snodgrass. (2001). "Managing Resources, Activities and Risks in Urban India: The Impact of SEWA Bank." Washington, DC: Assessing the Impact of Microenterprise Services (AIMS Project), USAID. See also Sam Afrane. (2003). "Impact Assessment of Microfinance: Interventions in Ghana and South Africa, A Synthesis of Major Impacts and Lessons," Journal of Microfinance, 4(1): 37-58 Stephanie Seguino and Maria Sagrario, (2003). "Does Gender Have Any Effect on Aggregate Saving? An Empirical Analysis," International Review of Applied Economics, 17(2), pp. 147-66.

* 企業の女性役員の数と高利益の間には、強い相関関係があるという調査結果がある。また、ある分析によると、女性取締役数の多い企業群は、女性取締役数が最も少ない企業群と比較して、投下資本利益率（ROIC）が66%、株主資本利益率（ROE）が53%、売上高利益率（ROS）が42%上回っている[xv]。別の調査では、経営幹部の3分の1が、新興市場で女性雇用のための投資を行ったことにより利益が上昇したと報告している[xvi]。

[xv] Lois Joy, Nancy M. Carter, Harvey M. Wagner, and Sriram Narayanan (2007). "The Bottom Line: Corporate Performance and Women's Representation on Boards." Catalyst. Available online at <http://www.catalyst.org/publication/200/the-bottom-line-corporate-performance-and-womens-representation-on-boards>

[xvi] McKinsey and Company, (2009). “The Business of Empowering Women.”, Available online at http://www.mckinsey.com/App_Media/Reports/SSO/EmpWomen_USA4_Letter.pdf.

(出典) 米商務省ホームページ <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/172599.htm>

(米商務省ホームページより抜粋: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/172599.htm>)

Secretary Clinton's Remarks to the APEC Women and the Economy Summit September 16, 2011 **Fact Sheet**

Office of the Spokesperson

Washington, DC

September 16, 2011

* The twenty-one economies of APEC are among the most dynamic in the world. Together, they represent more than half of total global economic output. And more than 60 percent of women in the APEC economies are part of APEC workforces, which totals over 600 million women.[i]

[i] StatsAPEC, <http://statistics.apec.org/> (last updated May 13, 2011).

* More than half a million small and medium enterprises in Indonesia and over 300,000 in Korea are headed by women, as are 20 percent of all of China's small businesses—and close to 20 percent of those employ more than a thousand people.[ii]

[ii] MasterCard WorldWide Insights. (2010). "Women Owned SMEs in Asia/Pacific, Middle East, and Africa: An Assessment of the Business Environment." Available online at www.masterintelligence.com/upload/251/178/MC84-WomenSME-S.pdf

* Women own nearly 8 million businesses in the United States, accounting for \$1.2 trillion of our GDP.[iii] In the United States, women went from holding 37 percent of all jobs to nearly 48 percent over the past forty years.[iv] The productivity gains attributable to this modest increase in women's overall share of the labor market accounts for approximately one-quarter of our current GDP, which is more than \$3.5 trillion—more than the GDP of Germany, and more than half the GDPs of China and Japan.[v]

[iii] Economic and Statistics Administration, United States Department of Commerce, (2010, October). "Women-Owned Businesses in the 21st Century" (prepared for the White House Council on Women and Girls),

[iv] Joanna Barsh and Lareina Yee, (2011, April). "Unlocking the Full Potential Of Women in the US

Economy,” McKinsey and Company, available online at http://www.mckinsey.com/client_service/organization/latest_thinking/unlocking_the_full_potential.asp

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[v]; Ibid.; see also <http://www.forecasts.org/gdp.htm> (2011).

* Social norms and market barriers contribute to women being more likely to participate in low productivity work and to work in the informal sector, which leads to significant gaps in average wages, even in high income countries. For example, wage disparities average 16 percent in countries that are part of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and reach or exceed 30 percent in some of them.[vi]

[vi] OECD Report on the Gender Initiative (2011). “Gender Equality in Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship.” Meeting of the OECD Council at Ministerial Level Paris, 25-26 May 2011, available at <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/7/5/48111145.pdf>. See also Ricardo Hausmann, Laura D. Tyson, and Saadia Zahidi. (2010). “Global Gender Gap Report 2010.” Geneva: World Economic Forum; International Trade Union Confederation. (2008). “The Global Gender Pay Gap.” Brussels: ITUC.

* Women are confronted with barriers limiting their access to markets, social networks, and credit, which adversely affects their success in new economic opportunities.[vii]

[vii] World Bank (2010). “Women’s Economic Opportunities in the Formal Private Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean. A Focus on Entrepreneurship.” World Bank, Washington, DC.

* Women face gaps in control over income: in Democratic Republic of Congo, for example, 28 percent of women are not involved in decisions about spending their own earnings.[viii]

[viii] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2010), “The World’s Women 2010: The Trends and Statistics.” New York: United Nations, pp. 170-173.

* The World Economic Forum Gender Gap Report shows that where the gender gap is closest to being closed in a range of areas—including access to education, health survivability, economic participation, and political participation—countries and economies are more competitive and prosperous.[ix]

[ix] Hausmann, Tyson, and Zahidi, op cit.

* Reduction in barriers to female labor force participation would increase the size of America's GDP by 9 percent, the Euro Zone's by 13 percent, and Japan's by 16 percent.[x]

[x] Kevin Daly. (2007, April 3). "Gender Inequality, Growth and Global Ageing" (Global Economics Paper No. 154). London: Goldman Sachs.

* Narrowing the gender gap could lead to a 14 percent rise in per capita incomes by the year 2020 in several APEC economies, including China, Russia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Korea.[xi]

[xi] Sandra Lawson. (2008, March 4). "Women Hold Up Half the Sky" (Global Economics Paper, No. 164). New York: Goldman Sachs.

* Globally, women will control \$15 trillion in spending by the year 2014. And by 2028, women will be responsible for about two-thirds of consumer spending worldwide.[xii]

[xii] Michael J. Silverstein and Kate Sayre. (2009). "Women Want More: How to Capture Your Share of the World's Largest, Fastest-Growing Market." New York: HarperCollins, updated 2011, Boston Consulting Group survey data.

* The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates that if women had the same access to productive resources as men, they could increase yields on their farms by 20 to 30 percent. This increase could raise total agricultural output in developing countries by 2.5 to 4 percent and reduce the number of hungry people in the world by 12 to 17 percent, or up to 150 million people.[xiii]

[xiii] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2011); "The State of Food and Agriculture 2010-11: Women in Agriculture." Rome: FAO (2011).

* Women disproportionately spend more of their earned income on food, healthcare, home improvement, and schooling, which has a multiplier effect in local communities.[xiv]

[xiv] Martha A. Chen and Donald Snodgrass. (2001). "Managing Resources, Activities and Risks in Urban India: The Impact of SEWA Bank." Washington, DC: Assessing the Impact of Microenterprise Services (AIMS Project), USAID. See also Sam Afrane. (2003). "Impact Assessment of Microfinance:

Interventions in Ghana and South Africa, A Synthesis of Major Impacts and Lessons,” *Journal of Microfinance*, 4(1): 37-58 Stephanie Seguino and Maria Sagrario, (2003).”Does Gender Have Any Effect on Aggregate Saving? An Empirical Analysis,” *International Review of Applied Economics*, 17(2), pp. 147-66.

* Research shows a correlation between the number of women on boards and higher corporate profits. One analysis found that companies with more women board directors outperform those with the least by 66 percent in terms of return on invested capital, by 53 percent in terms of return on equity, and 42 percent in terms of return on sales.[xv] Another study indicates that one-third of executives reported increased profits as a result of investments in employing women in emerging markets.[xvi]

[xv] Lois Joy, Nancy M. Carter, Harvey M. Wagner, and Sriram Narayanan (2007). “The Bottom Line: Corporate Performance and Women's Representation on Boards.” *Catalyst*. Available online at <http://www.catalyst.org/publication/200/the-bottom-line-corporate-performance-and-womens-representation-on-boards>

[xvi] McKinsey and Company, (2009). “The Business of Empowering Women.”, Available online at http://www.mckinsey.com/App_Media/Reports/SSO/EmpWomen_USA4_Letter.pdf.