

APEC Women and the Economy Dashboard
Proposed Framework for Measuring Progress under the PPWE Prioritiesⁱ

Contributing factor including indication as Enabling Environment (EE) or Outcome- specific (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 property c. Whether there is equality of inheritance rights between sons and daughters d. Whether there is equality of inheritance rights between husbands and wives	20	Biennial (next study to be published in 2016)
2 O	Labor Market Participation	International Labor Organization, ILOSTAT	a. Proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active, by sex b. Ratio of female to male labor force participation (in %)	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 Survey</i>	Commercial banks per 100,000 adults	20	Annual
		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 (anticipated in the 2014 edition)	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 entrepreneurs' access to credit/loans/lines of credit, etc.; and (c) provision of financial literacy and/or risk-management programs to women	18	Biennial
4 O	Savings and Borrowing through Formal Financial Institutions	World Bank, Global Financial Inclusion Survey ("Finindex"); 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 account at a formal institution d. Percent of female-owned SMEs with a loan or line of credit	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 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	JMP: 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" sub-pillar	Quality of economy's competition as illustrated by: a. Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy b. Extent of market dominance c. Intensity of local competition	20	Biennial (next study to be published in 2015)
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
Labor Markets					
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 Conditions	OECD, Social Inclusion and Gender Index (SIGI), "Civil Liberties-Access to Public Space"	Score (0, .5, or 1) on SIGI "Access to Public Space" measurement of restrictions women face in accessing public space	17 (anticipated in the 2014 edition)	Biennial (next study to be published 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 non-nursing women can work in construction in the same way as men d. Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in factories in the same way as men e. Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work in jobs requiring lifting weights above a threshold in the same way as men f. Whether non-pregnant and non-nursing women can work the same night hours as men	20	Biennial (next study to be published in 2016)
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 women’s time burdens; and is culturally appropriate	18	Biennial
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
		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”	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 “lifetime prevalence of domestic violence”	1. 15 2. 17 (anticipated in 2014 edition)	1. Biennial (next study to be published in 2016) 2. Biennial (next study to be published in November 2014)
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 for children and other family members, housework, volunteer and community work)	8	Periodic updates using most recent data

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 are laws penalizing or preventing the dismissal of pregnant women d. Whether employers must give employees an equivalent position when they return from maternity leave e. Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid maternity leave f. Whether the law mandates paid or unpaid parental leave g. Whether payments for childcare are tax deductible	20	Biennial (next study to be published in 2016)
4 O	Private Sector Leadership	World Bank Enterprise Surveys	Percentage of: a. Firms that report female participation in ownership b. Firms that report female participation in top management	9	WB Enterprise Surveys take place every 3-6 years and more economies are likely to be surveyed the future
5 O	Public Sector Leadership	World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report, Public Sector Empowerment sub-index (data from Inter-Parliamentary Union and WEF)	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 (PM or president) for the last 50 years is included	18	Annual
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) b. Government online service index (quality of government's delivery of online services) c. Impact of ICTs on access to basic services (access of all citizens basic online services – health, education, financial) d. Use of virtual social media networks (how widely used)	20	Annual
4 O	Women in STEM	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, "Science, Technology, and Innovation" and "Women in Science"	a. Percentage of women as STEM-related bachelor degree students; Ph.D. students; and researchers b. Total R&D personnel by sex (%)	16	Annual
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).