



Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation

Communicating the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040

Perception Survey 2023

ABOUT THE REPORT

Emerging from the pandemic requires deliberate political will, pioneering policy action, and more sustainable practices prioritizing both people and the planet. Governments around the world, including those of APEC member economies, are calling for an economic recovery that is balanced, sustainable and inclusive.

In 2023, the APEC Secretariat conducted an online, multilingual, public opinion perception survey across APEC member economies to understand relevant public opinion, three years after the pandemic struck and a new vision – the APEC Putrajaya Vision 2040 or APV 2040 – was set by APEC. Uncovering trends established by benchmarks during the initial survey in 2020, the survey in 2023 focuses on perceptions of the role of multilateral cooperation, which will be achieved through the pursuit of the following economic drivers:



Trade and Investment



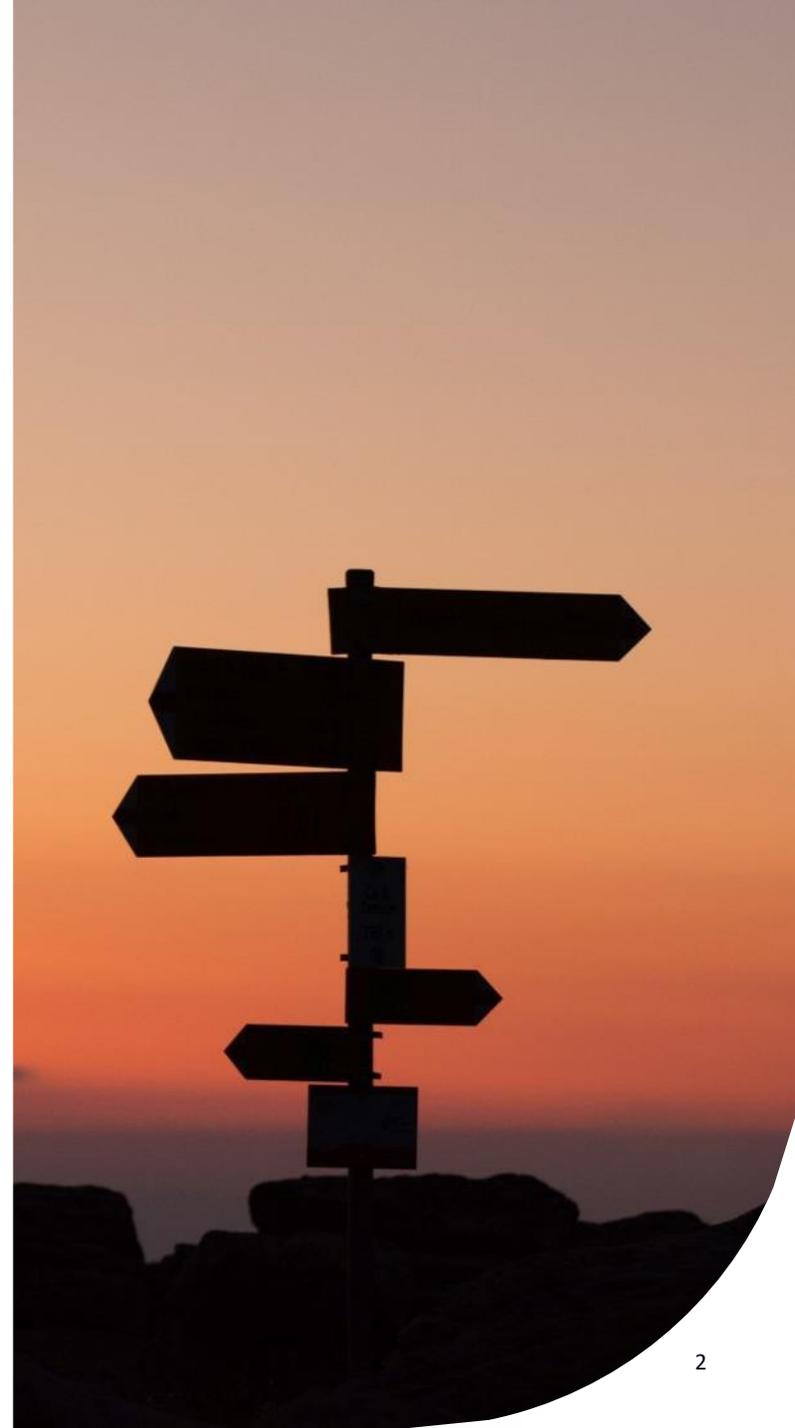
Innovation and Digitalization



Strong, Balanced, Secure, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth

The APEC Secretariat fielded an online survey of more than 7,000 respondents throughout the Asia-Pacific to gain a more thorough understanding of public perceptions of APEC's role within the context of the events of 2023 as well as the challenges and opportunities posed by public information in the digital age—at a time when digital platforms have become increasingly prevalent in daily life post-pandemic.

APEC's expanded goals, as well as the milieu-changing social and economic effects post-pandemic, present an opportunity to effectively shape its strategic communications related to regional economic integration in the context of supply chain disruptions and the post-pandemic recovery and in building sustainable and inclusive economies.



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1

METHODOLOGY

Online survey amongst the general public:

Varied by age,
gender, region,
education, and
income

7,200
respondents in
total
(400 per
economy)*

Fieldwork was
conducted from
29 August to
4 October 2023

Data margin of
error: +/-5%

*Note: The survey was also distributed to members of the public in Brunei Darussalam, Papua New Guinea, and Russia via the APEC Secretariat. Due to small sample sizes in these three economies, their data have not been included in the main results and are unavailable for economy-level analysis.





2

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1

Understand strategic communication challenges and opportunities related to key APEC issues for the region

2

Help APEC policymakers formulate priorities that resonate with public demand and improve communications with stakeholders

3

Define the communications strategy to address public perceptions; recommend strategic messaging for potential risks; and help position APEC in articulating its new 2040 vision

3

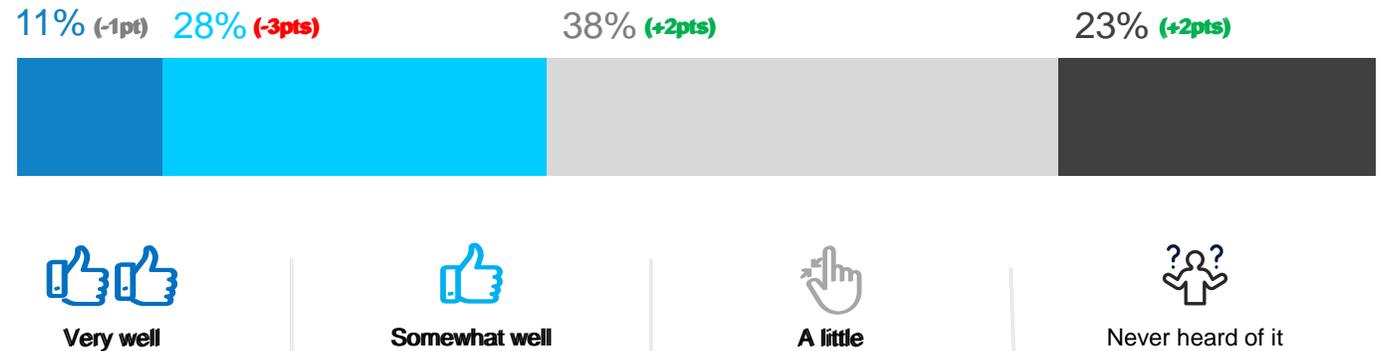
DETAILED FINDING: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT



**THERE IS A CLEAR CALL FOR INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION TO TACKLE CURRENT AND FUTURE
GLOBAL CRISES.**

Understanding of the term 'multilateralism' remains limited across the APEC economies.

Understanding of Multilateralism



+/- pts = Significantly higher or lower as compared to 2020.

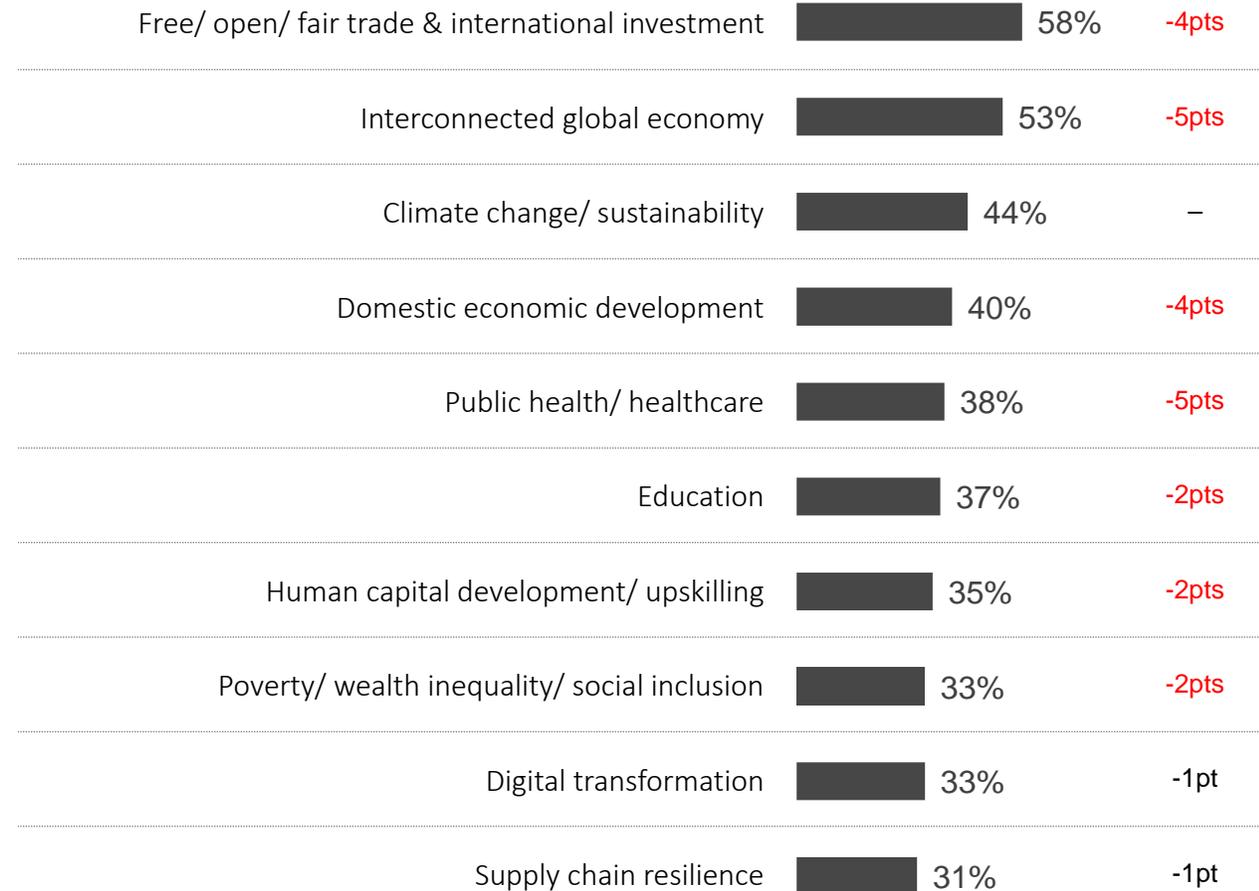
Question. How well do you understand the term "multilateralism"? Base: All Respondents n=7,200

Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Perceived benefits of multilateralism are primarily focused on economic gains, but there is a slight decline across different facets overall.

Perceived Benefits of Multilateralism

vs. 2020



+/- pts = Significantly higher or lower as compared to 2020.

Question. Which of the following areas in [your economy] do you think can be positively addressed by multilateralism?

Base: All Respondents n=7,200

Beyond the trade of goods and services, the public expects trade agreements to foster best practices across economies.

Top Priorities for Trade Agreements



58%

Trade of goods & services

Physical shipping of goods across borders, provision of services such as tourism, financial services and legal advice



53%

Responsible business conduct

Making a positive contribution to the economy, the environment and the society



45%

Standardization and regulation of products & services

Product manufacturing standards, ensuring compatibility of products across borders



39%

Fostering innovation

Creating new technology and products



36%

Green and digital corridor

Agreements between economies to support decarbonization efforts and improve efficiencies through digitalization



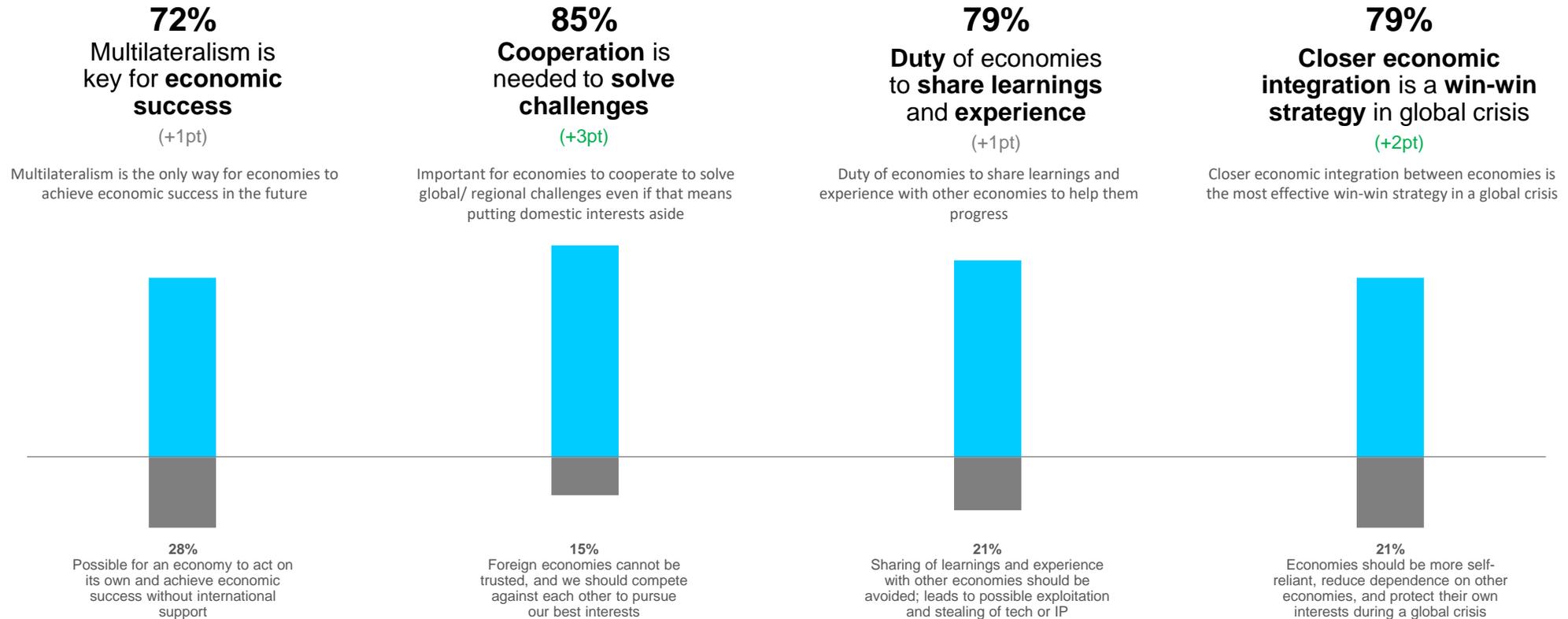
36%

Protection and enforcement of Intellectual Property

Use of copyrights, trademarks, patents and trade secrets

Despite low familiarity with multilateralism, the public recognizes knowledge sharing and economic integration as essential to addressing global challenges effectively.

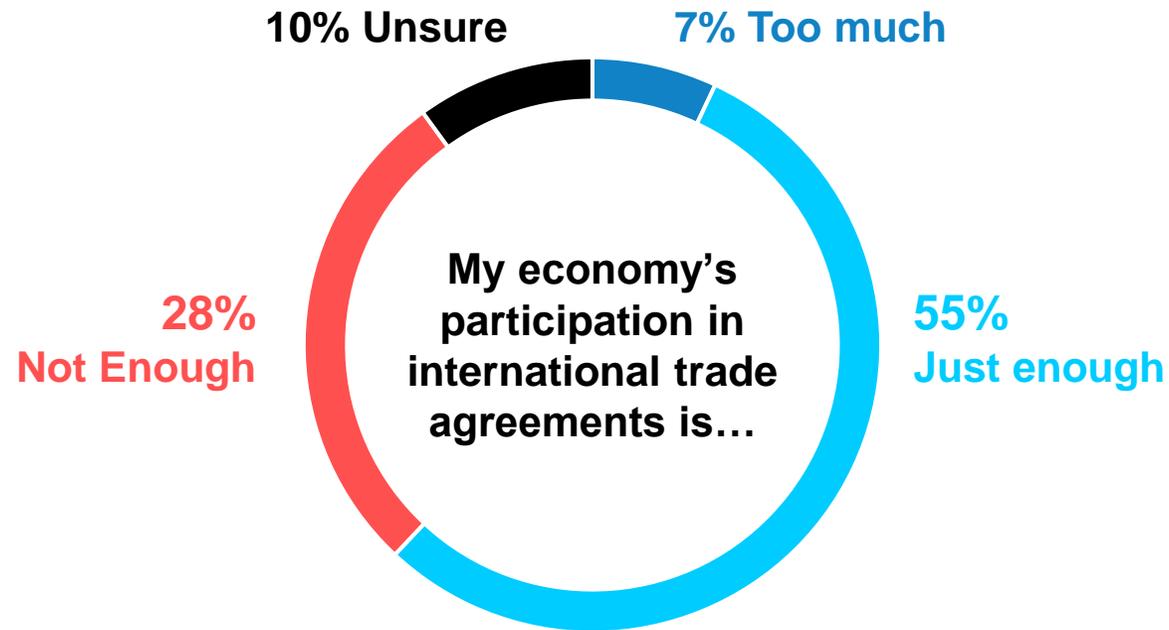
Do you agree that...



+/- pts = Significantly higher or lower as compared to 2020.

Question. Below are some statements describing international relations. Within each set of statements, which of them come closest to your view? Base: All Respondents n=7,200

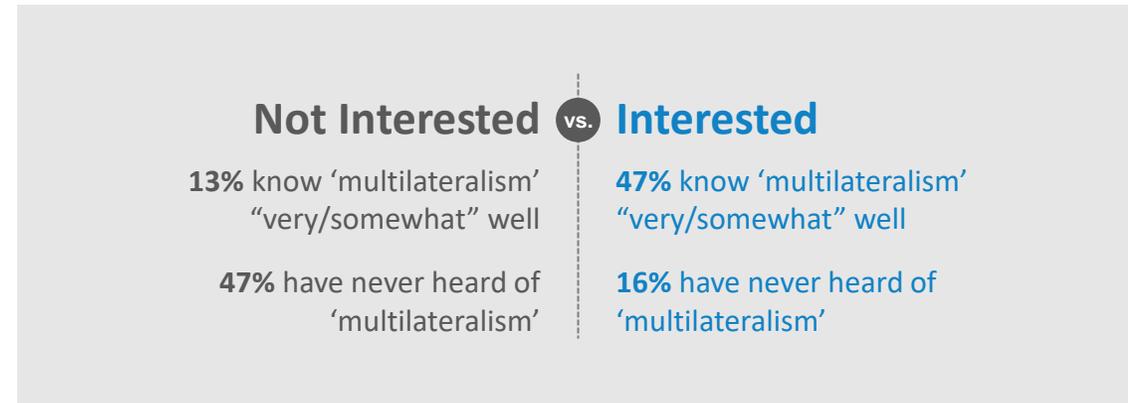
Majority of the public feels their economies are doing just enough in international trade agreements. Some feel their economies' participation is too little, indicating an opportunity for increased engagement.



A photograph of a business meeting. In the foreground, a woman with long dark hair, wearing a light-colored blazer, is smiling and looking towards the left. She is holding a pen over a document that features a blue bar chart. In the background, a man in a dark blue shirt is partially visible, looking down at a tablet. The scene is set in a modern office with a white desk and a green plant in the background. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

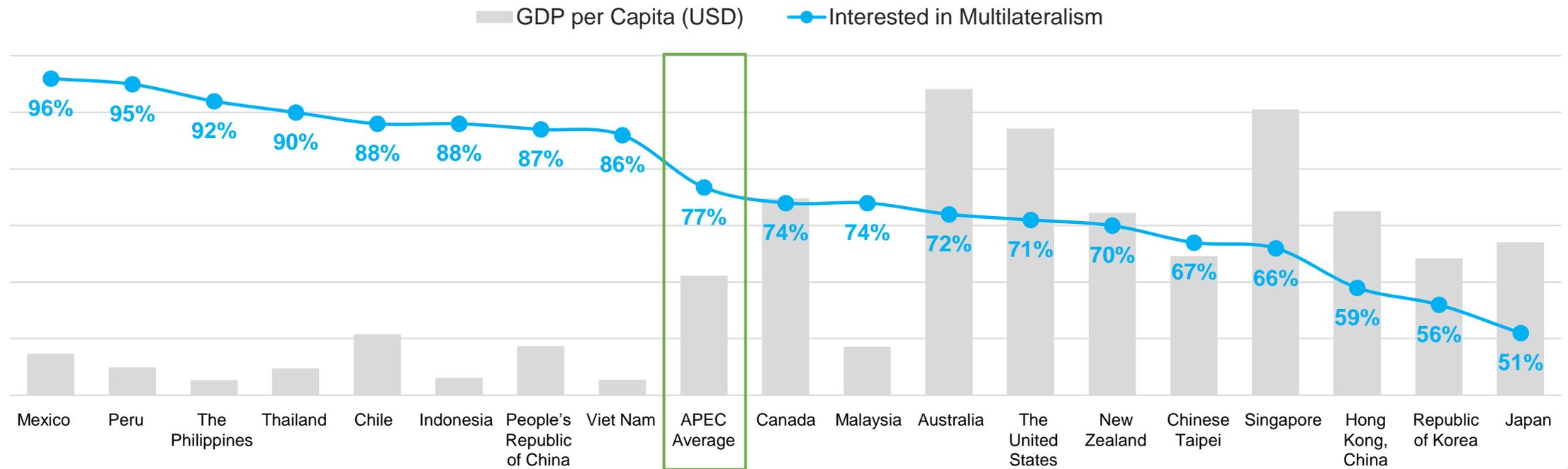
**MAJORITY OF THE PUBLIC ARE INTERESTED TO
LEARN MORE ABOUT INTERNATIONAL TRADE,
ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO ARE MORE EXPOSED TO
RELATED INFORMATION AND FIND IT RELEVANT TO
THEMSELVES.**

The majority indicate a desire to learn more about international trade agreements; awareness is critical to spark interest to further understand the topic.



Economies with lower GDP per capita tend to be more interested in international trade agreements as compared to economies with higher GDP per capita.

Level of Interest vs. GDP per Capita



Economies are ranked in descending order of those who understand multilateralism "very" or "somewhat well"

GDP per Capita Source: Trading Economics, OECD.org

Question. Please indicate your level of interest in learning and understanding more about international and multilateral trade agreements. Base: All Respondents n=7,200



Interest in international trade is sparked by exposure and understanding of its impact.

Top Reasons for Being Interested in Learning More about Trade



52% Free trade is a **priority** for my economy



43% See a lot of relevant information on the internet or in the media



39% Trade is something that would **impact** me



24% Part of my job/study to understand trade



19% People around me seem interested in trade



Question. Why are you interested to know more about international trade and multilateral trade agreements?
Base: Those who are interested to know more n=5,519

A lack of understanding of and relevance to multilateralism results in apathy—those uninterested in international trade find it challenging to grasp and connect with the subject.

Top Reasons for Being Uninterested in Learning More about Trade



Question. Why are you not interested to know more about international trade and multilateral trade agreements?
Base: Those who are uninterested to know more n=1,681



KEY FINDINGS

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT

1

Understanding of multilateralism is limited, mainly around economic development. Nonetheless, there is **strong support for international cooperation** to tackle current and future global crises.

2

Awareness and relevance are key to spark interest to further understand international trade matters. In addition to **trade of goods and services**, the public expects international trade to **foster best practices and innovation**.

3

The findings highlight a need for increased communications on **how multilateralism benefits other aspects of society beyond trade**, as well as how multilateralism can positively **influence the local economy** and contribute to **societal progress**.

3

DETAILED FINDING: INNOVATION AND DIGITALIZATION





**SENTIMENTS TOWARDS DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION
ARE LARGELY POSITIVE, PARTICULARLY IN AREAS
ASSOCIATED WITH EVERYDAY LIFE WHERE PERCEIVED
BENEFITS AND ENGAGEMENT ARE THE HIGHEST.**



Digital transformation is seen to bring positive economic impact overall.

Impact of Digital Transformation on Local Economy



Positive Impact



Little to No Impact



Negative Impact



Don't Know

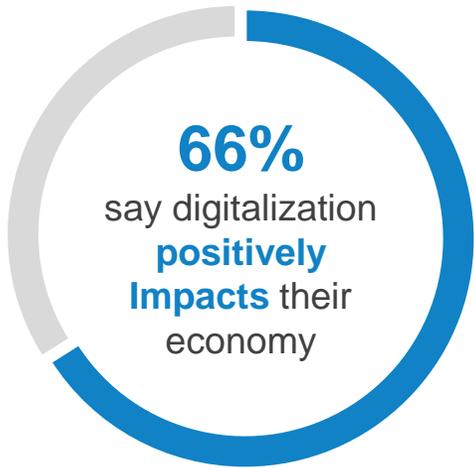
*New question in 2023 | Question. How would you rate the impact of digital transformation on [your economy's] economy?

Base: All Respondents n=7,200

Digital transformation is seen as a driver of growth, improvement and innovation across functions and sectors.

Digital transformation has a positive impact because it...

(Top 10 Reasons amongst those who see a positive impact from digital transformation)



61% Facilitates economic growth	51% Enables enhancement of products & services	50% Fosters innovation	48% Creates jobs in emerging industries	47% Facilitates automation / artificial intelligence
44% Enables cost reduction	43% Allows for expansion of job opportunities	39% Enables social development	39% Enables improved accuracy in work	38% Facilitates transparent flow of information

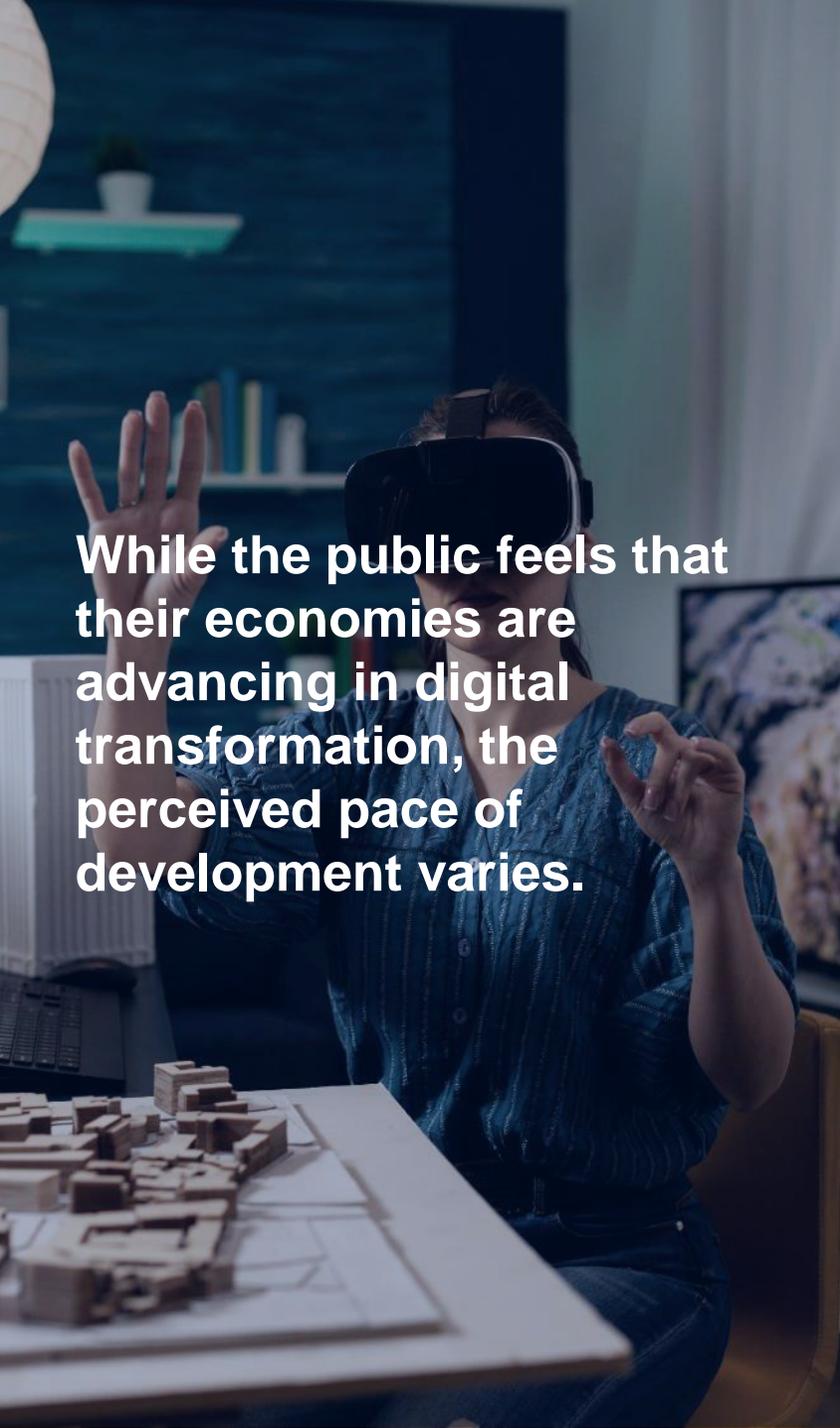
*New question in 2023 | Question. Thinking of digital transformation in general, why do you think it will bring positive impact to the national economy? Base: Those who think digital transformation has a positive impact n=4,757

Only a minority view digital transformation negatively, citing concerns around security, false information, and manipulation, as well as job loss.

Digital transformation has a negative impact because it... (Top 10 Reasons amongst those who see a negative impact from digital transformation)

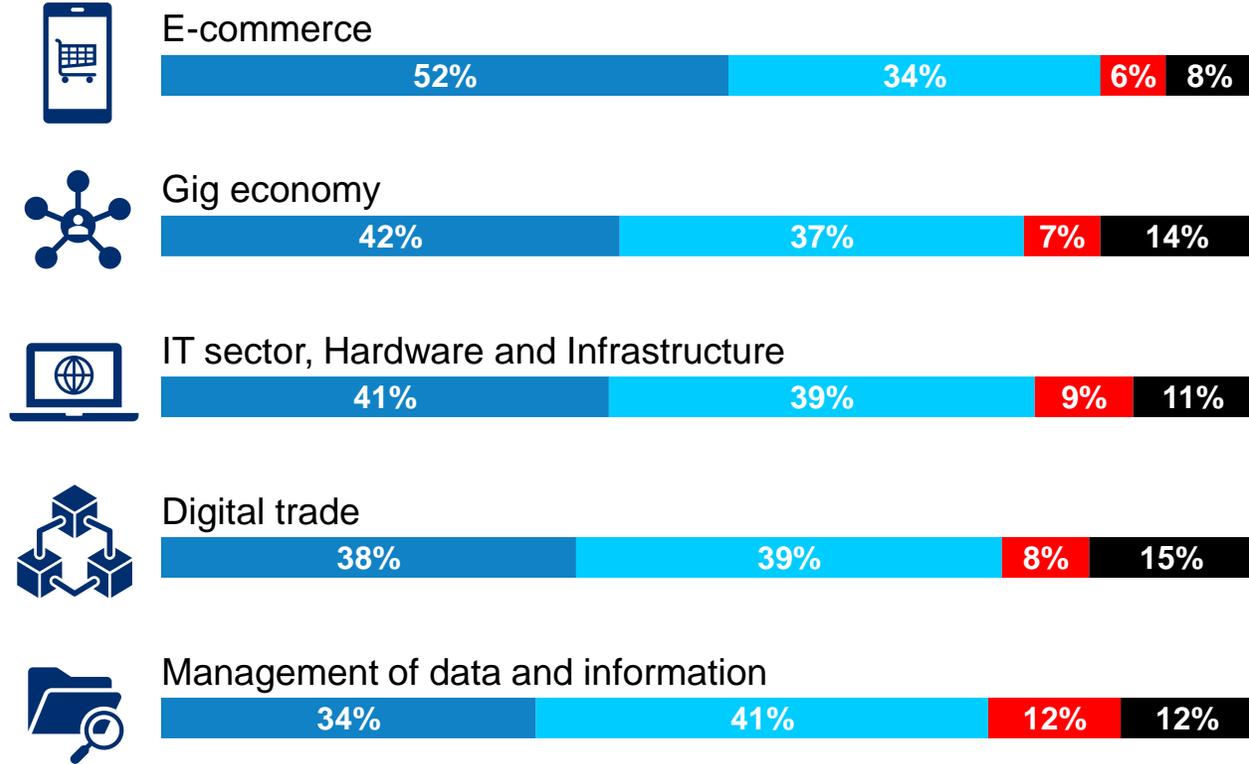


*New question in 2023 | Question. Thinking of digital transformation in general, why do you think it will pose a negative impact to the national economy? Base: Those who think digital transformation has a negative impact n=476



While the public feels that their economies are advancing in digital transformation, the perceived pace of development varies.

Level of Digital Transformation in Own Economy



*New question in 2023 | Question. Please rate the level of digital transformation for each of the following areas in [your economy].
Base: All Respondents n=7,200

Touchpoints that are closely tied to consumer lives, such as e-commerce, data and information management, and IT hardware, are areas where the public is most engaged with the digital economy.

Familiarity/Engagement with Digital Economy



Very familiar / engaged constantly



Familiar or engagement occasionally



Aware but not engaged



Never heard of it



E-commerce



Management of data and information



IT sector, Hardware and Infrastructure



Gig Economy



Digital Trade



*New question in 2023 | Question. Please rate your level of engagement with the following areas of [your economy's] digital economy.

Base: All Respondents n=7,200

The public expects intergovernmental organizations to address the digital divide, alongside the basics, such as cultivating the use of digital technology in trade and investments.

Most Important Roles Inter-governmental Organizations should play in Overcoming Challenges in the Growth of the Digital Economy



55%

Promote e-commerce / digital trade

i.e. including supporting the development and implementation of international and regional norms and standards



51%

Address the digital divide

i.e. facilitating access to digital infrastructure and supporting development of digital skills and digital literacy



48%

Boost use of digital tech to facilitate trade and investment



42%

Share best practice, and promote approaches for a digital economy that fosters competition and promotes innovation



40%

Cooperate on the provision of consumer protection in the digital environment



35%

Promote cost-effective mechanisms that support cross-border business-to-business engagement



29%

Promote the implementation of sound fiscal and monetary policies

KEY FINDINGS

INNOVATION AND DIGITALIZATION

1

Digital transformation is seen to **bring positive impacts on local economy**. Those who view it positively believe it is a **growth driver**; while those who think the opposite have **concerns around cyber safety, misinformation and job loss**.

2

The public shows higher familiarity/engagement with aspects of the digital economy which are more relevant to their everyday lives. This implies a need to **boost awareness and understanding of the different facets** of a digital economy, as well as **how different segments in society are impacted or can impact** related developments.

3

Beyond the integration of technology in trade and investment, the public expects intergovernmental organizations to narrow the **digital divide**, set **best practices**, and address concerns around **security and misinformation**.

3

DETAILED FINDING:

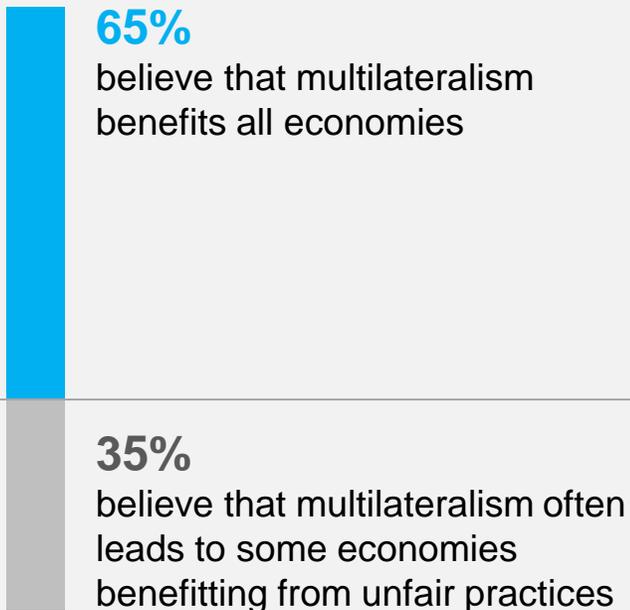
**STRONG, BALANCED, SECURE, SUSTAINABLE
AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH**





**WHILE BASIC CHALLENGES REMAIN THE TOP
PRIORITY OF PUBLIC'S CONCERN, THEY SEE SOME
STRUCTURAL OBSTACLES TO ACHIEVING INCLUSIVE
AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH.**

While most see advantages to multilateralism, nearly one in three feel that it could result in unequal benefits, highlighting the need to boost understanding of sustainable and inclusive growth, particularly around accessibility, fair opportunities, and ESG.



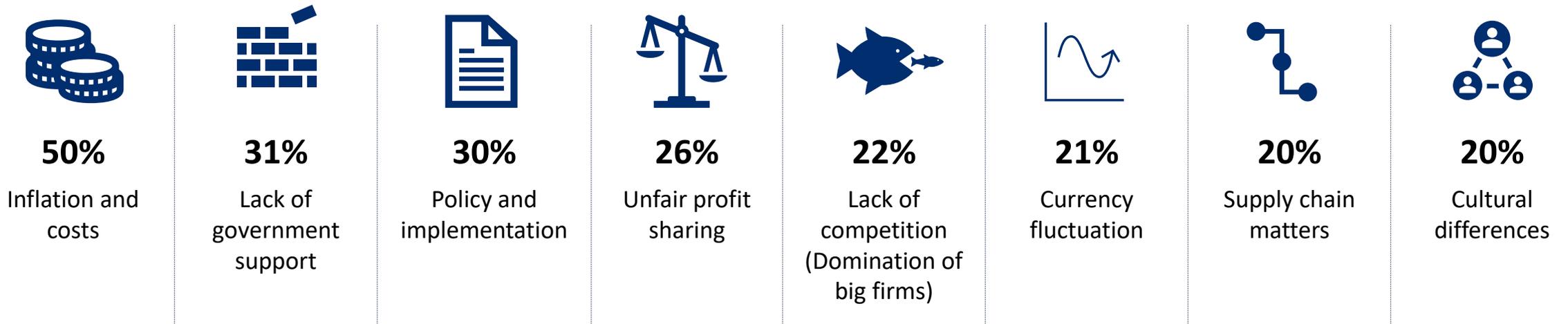
Association with Inclusive and Sustainable Growth

- 68% | Increased accessibility of goods and services
- 67% | All levels of society can benefit from it
- 67% | Terms and conditions of trade between economies are fair to both parties
- 66% | Policies in place to ensure access to health and food security
- 64% | Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) is being championed in trade and investment/business
- 63% | Equal opportunities and empowerment for women and marginalized groups to engage in inclusive and sustainable growth
- 60% | Start-ups and MSMEs are able to access the global market
- 45% | Representation of gender, different sexual orientations and ethnic minorities among government officials and key decision makers

*New question in 2023 | Question. Below are some statements describing international relations. Within each set of statements, which of them come closest to your view? Q. Which of the following factors do you associate most with inclusive and sustainable growth in [your economy]? Base: All Respondents n=7,200

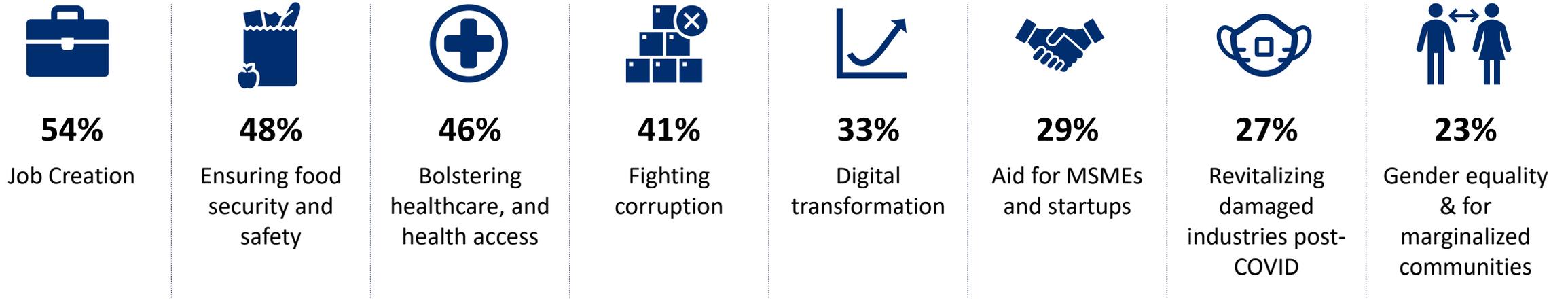
Key challenges to achieving inclusive and sustainable growth include both practical and structural issues such as cost of living, government support, and implementation of policy.

Top Challenges to Inclusive and Sustainable Growth



The public's priorities for inclusive and sustainable growth reflects their expectations that multilateral organizations should focus more on economic development and basic concerns rather than address deeper issues.

Priorities for Multilateral Organizations to Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Growth



*New question in 2023 | Question. Please rank what multilateral organizations should prioritize when it comes to promoting inclusive and sustainable growth. Base: All respondents n=7,200



KEY FINDINGS

STRONG, BALANCED, SECURE,
SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE
GROWTH

1

Associations of an inclusive and sustainable growth remain on surface level – **accessibility of goods and services, fair terms and benefits** as well as benefiting **different segments** of society.

2

In addition to **practical issues** such as costs and unfairness, the public see some **structural obstacles** to achieving inclusive and sustainable growth. i.e., **lack of government support** or **policy implementation**.

3

The public expects multilateral organizations to **prioritize basic concerns** such as jobs, food security, and healthcare; **over resolving deeper social issues** within the spectrum of inclusive and sustainable trade and investment.

4

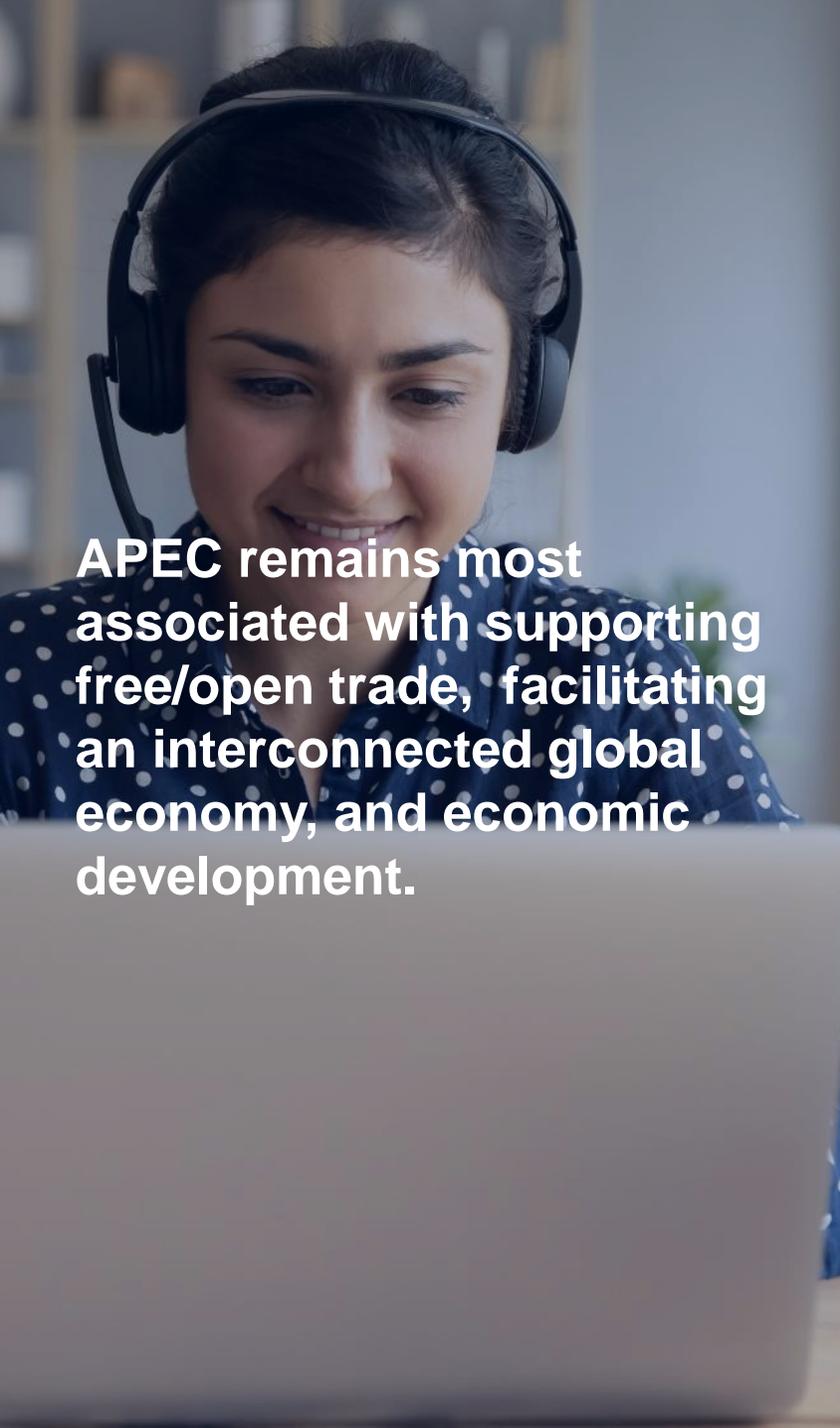
DETAILED FINDING: PERCEPTION OF APEC



An aerial view of a city skyline, likely Bangkok, featuring a mix of modern skyscrapers and traditional Thai architecture with ornate golden roofs. The sky is clear and blue. The text is overlaid in white, bold, uppercase letters.

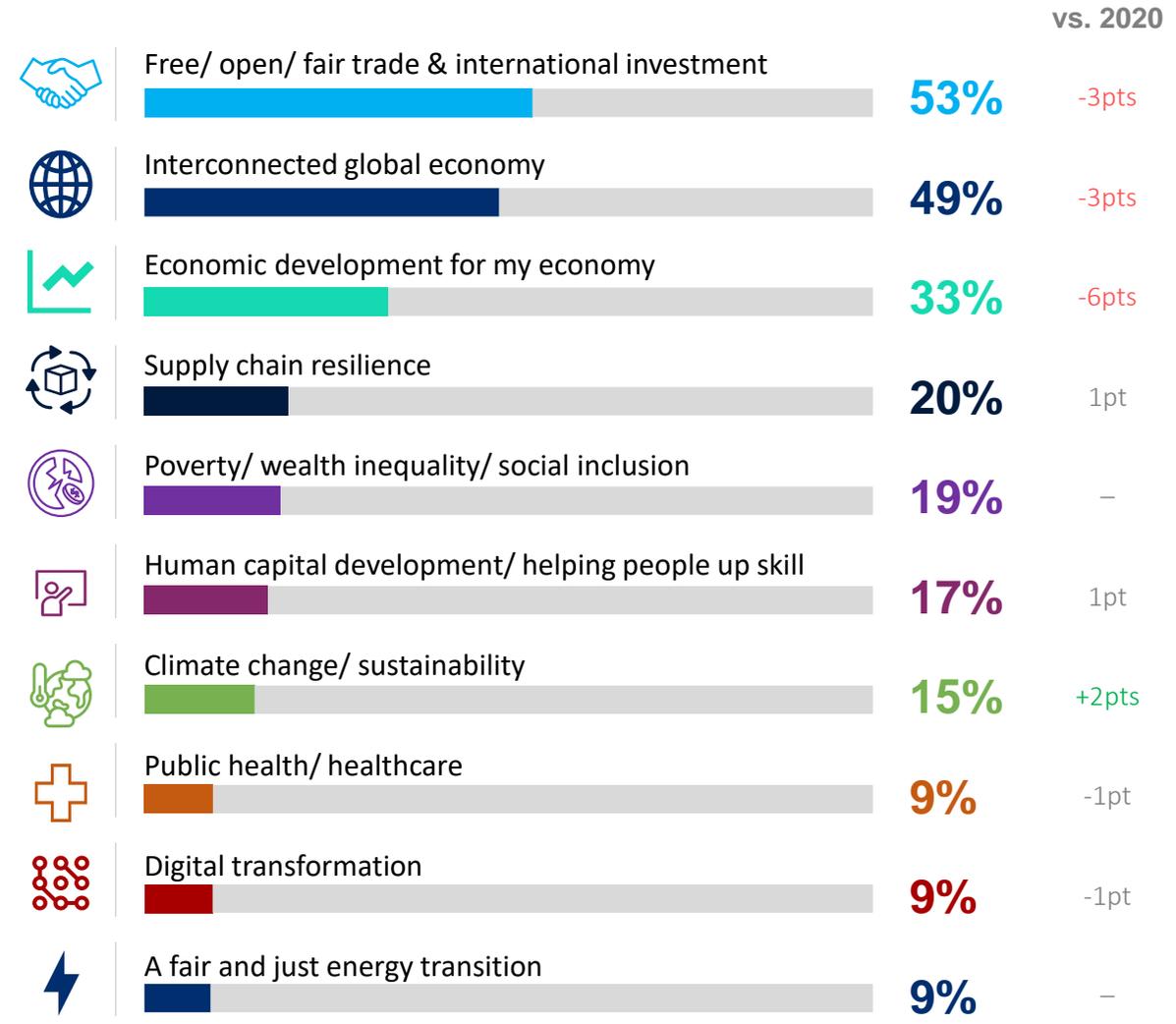
**APEC CONTINUES TO BE A CREDIBLE ADVOCATE OF
MULTILATERAL COOPERATION IN THE REGION.**

**HOWEVER, THE GAPS BETWEEN THE PUBLIC
ASSOCIATION OF APEC FOCUS AREAS AND THE
PUBLIC'S PRIORITIES HAVE YET TO BE BRIDGED.**



APEC remains most associated with supporting free/open trade, facilitating an interconnected global economy, and economic development.

Top Associations with APEC

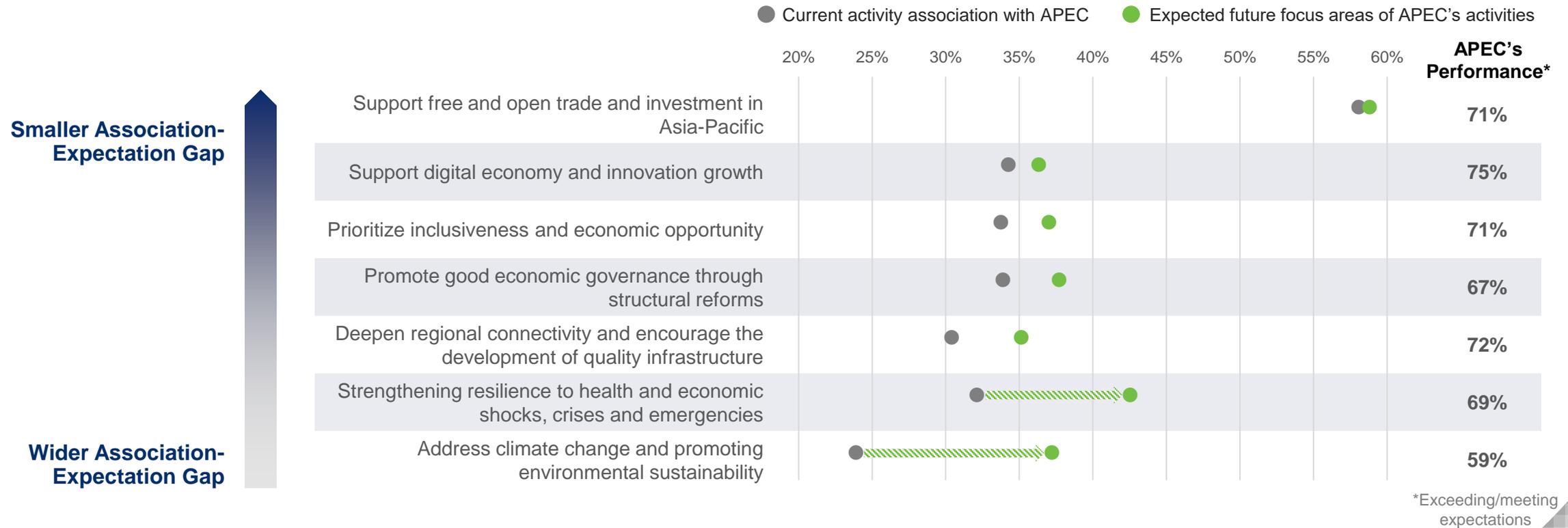


+/- pts = Significantly higher or lower as compared to 2020.

Question. Which of the following areas do you associate the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) organization the most with?

Base: All Respondents n=7,200

APEC is highly associated with and performing well in international trade/investment and promoting innovation/digital economy. There are gaps between public expectation and current association of APEC in building resilience and address climate change.



Question. Which of the following activities do you associate with the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) organization?
 Question. Which of the following do you think should be the focus of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) organization moving forward?
 Question. How well do you think the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) organization is performing in each of the following areas?
 Base: All respondents n=7,200



KEY FINDINGS

PERCEPTIONS OF APEC

1

APEC is well-seen as a **contributor to economic development**, mainly in areas around promoting free/open trade, building an interconnected economy, and fostering local economy.

2

The public expects **APEC to play a stronger role in resolving deeper issues** including building stronger resilience to health and economic shocks, crises and emergencies, as well as addressing climate change and promoting environmental sustainability.

5

DETAILED FINDING: TRUST OF INFORMATION AND POPULAR CHANNELS



A close-up photograph of a person's hand touching a tablet screen. The hand is positioned in the upper left, with fingers gently resting on the device. The tablet is white and lies on a light-colored surface. In the background, a pair of glasses is visible, slightly out of focus. The entire image has a light blue overlay. The text is centered in the middle of the image.

WHILE THE PUBLIC IS VIGILANT ABOUT FALSE AND MALICIOUS INFORMATION, THEY FACE DIFFICULTIES FINDING A CREDIBLE SOURCE.

Concerns around malicious information remain consistently high, with many continuing to struggle to find reliable and trustworthy information on international affairs.



Misleading and inaccurate information are being purposefully created and shared online



-1%
Compared to last wave



I worry that there is a lot of fake news and false information being spread



No Change
Compared to last wave



It is difficult to find reliable and trustworthy information



+1%
Compared to last wave

+/- pts = Significantly higher or lower as compared to 2020.

Question. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements about receiving information on international affairs? Base: All Respondents n=7,200.

Traditional news sources face a challenge in maintaining relevance and trust amidst the rise of social media as a news source. However, the public also recognize that there is increasing misinformation online.



I often see information on social media that is obviously fake



+2%
Compared to last wave



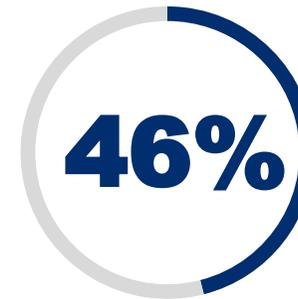
Most of the information I see on social media is more informative than what I see in traditional news sources



+3%
Compared to last wave



I think information online is more reliable than traditional news sources



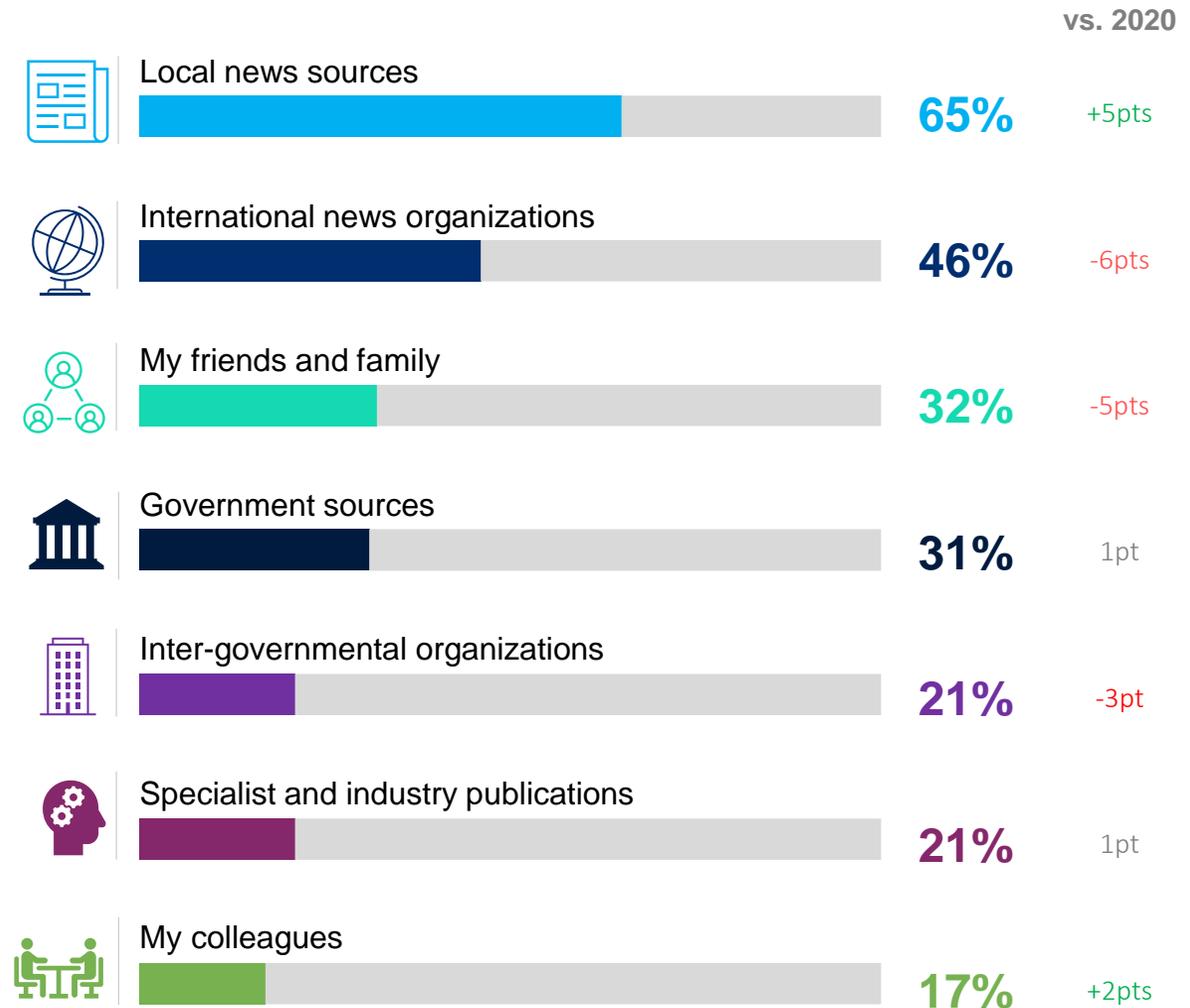
-1%
Compared to last wave

+/- pts = Significantly higher or lower as compared to 2020.

Question. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements about receiving information on international affairs? Base: All Respondents n=7,200.

There is stronger reliance on mass media outlets as a source of information for international affairs, over government and inter-governmental organizations.

Main Sources for International Affairs Information



+/- pts = Significantly higher or lower as compared to 2020.

Question. Where do you get most of your information about international affairs? Base: All Respondents n=7,200



KEY TAKEAWAYS

TRUST OF INFORMATION AND POPULAR CHANNELS

1

While the public sees **social media platforms contain more relevant information** for international affairs than traditional news sources, there are **concerns over reliability**, and finding it **difficult to identify trustworthy channels**.

2

Governments, intergovernmental organizations and specialist/industry publications are less relied on for information for international affairs, compared with local and international news sources.

6

APPENDIX: DEMOGRAPHICS



GENDER, AGE, EDUCATION

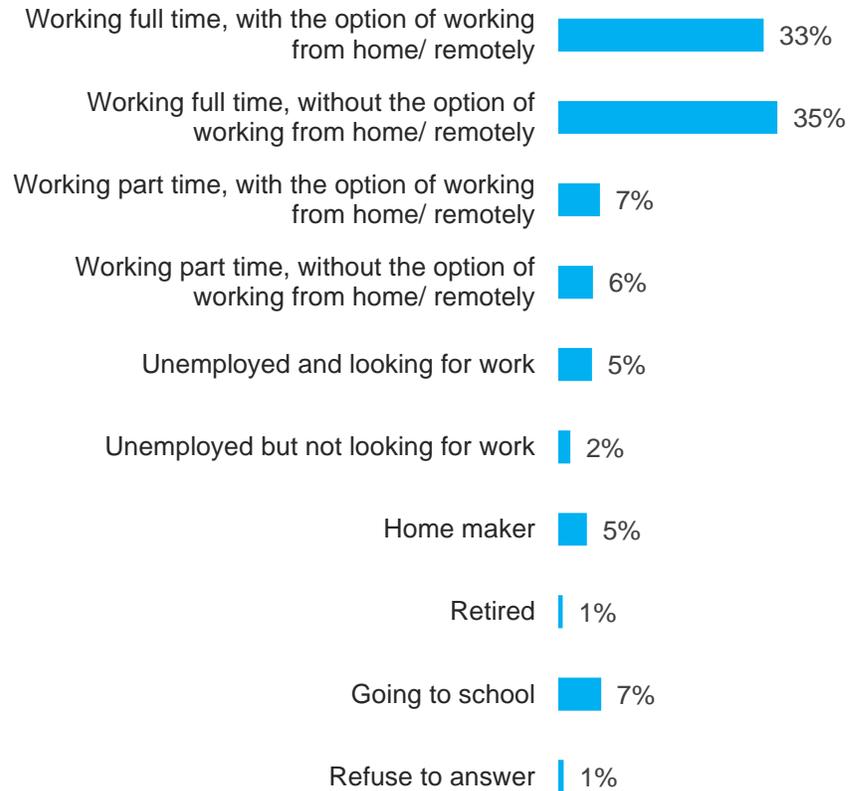
	Gender		Age				Education	
	Male	Female	Gen Z (18 – 24)	Gen Y2 (25 - 29)	Gen Y1 (30 - 39)	Gen X (40 and over)	Non-tertiary	Tertiary
APEC Average	49%	51%	18%	14%	28%	40%	39%	61%
Australia	50%	50%	18%	14%	30%	39%	45%	56%
Canada	49%	51%	18%	13%	27%	42%	43%	57%
Chile	49%	51%	20%	16%	27%	38%	56%	44%
People’s Republic of China	51%	49%	15%	13%	28%	44%	10%	91%
Hong Kong, China	46%	54%	3%	14%	34%	49%	34%	66%
Indonesia	50%	50%	22%	14%	28%	36%	42%	59%
Japan	49%	52%	15%	11%	28%	47%	47%	54%
Republic of Korea	50%	50%	16%	13%	26%	46%	25%	75%
Malaysia	52%	48%	24%	18%	30%	29%	49%	51%
Mexico	49%	51%	23%	16%	28%	34%	47%	53%
New Zealand	49%	51%	19%	15%	27%	40%	53%	47%
Peru	49%	51%	23%	16%	29%	34%	45%	55%
The Philippines	51%	50%	25%	17%	27%	31%	32%	68%
Singapore	50%	50%	16%	14%	28%	43%	42%	58%
Chinese Taipei	50%	50%	16%	13%	28%	44%	25%	75%
Thailand	49%	51%	18%	13%	25%	45%	34%	66%
The United States	49%	51%	18%	13%	27%	42%	56%	44%
Viet Nam	50%	50%	18%	16%	30%	36%	26%	74%

Question. Which gender do you identify with? | What is your age? | What is the highest education level you have achieved to date?

Base: All Respondents n = 7,200

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

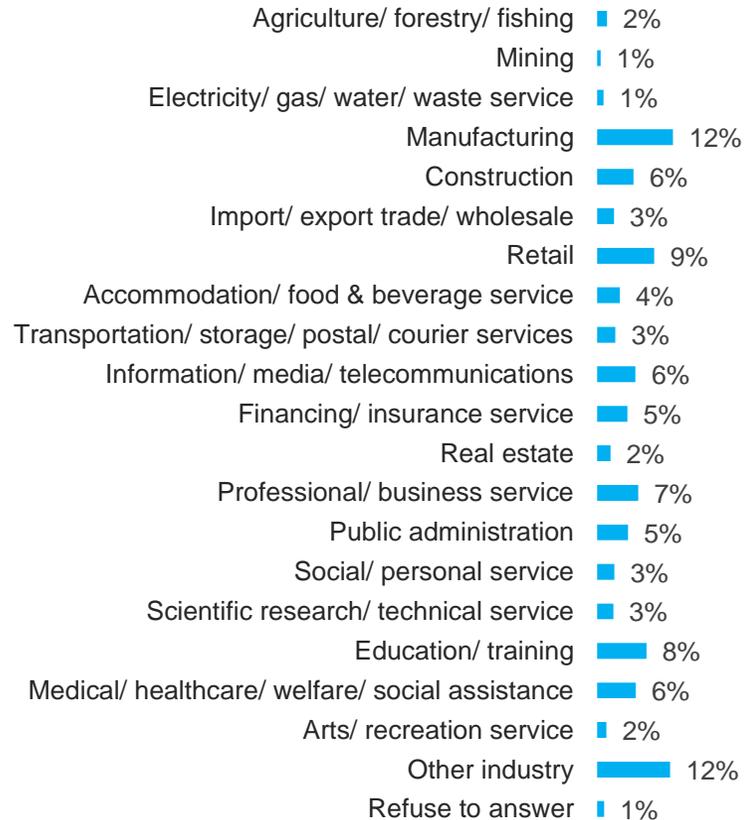
APEC Average



	Australia	Canada	Chile	People's Republic of China	Hong Kong, China	Indonesia	Japan	Republic of Korea	Malaysia	Mexico	New Zealand	Peru	The Philippines	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	The United States	Viet Nam
Working full time, with the option of working from home/ remotely	42%	40%	37%	34%	35%	29%	22%	21%	29%	40%	29%	38%	35%	46%	17%	27%	31%	39%
Working full time, without the option of working from home/ remotely	21%	28%	32%	49%	53%	30%	39%	39%	37%	29%	35%	21%	30%	31%	59%	37%	25%	35%
Working part time, with the option of working from home/ remotely	5%	5%	8%	3%	2%	12%	3%	3%	7%	12%	6%	16%	9%	4%	3%	9%	6%	11%
Working part time, without the option of working from home/ remotely	11%	7%	5%	2%	4%	8%	12%	7%	3%	4%	13%	4%	3%	4%	3%	1%	8%	4%
Unemployed and looking for work	6%	5%	7%	2%	2%	5%	4%	8%	5%	5%	6%	6%	9%	4%	3%	9%	12%	2%
Unemployed but not looking for work	3%	4%	0%	1%	2%	1%	5%	3%	1%	0%	3%	0%	1%	0%	2%	2%	6%	0%
Home maker	8%	4%	3%	1%	2%	10%	7%	6%	5%	5%	4%	4%	5%	2%	3%	5%	7%	1%
Retired	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	--	1%	0%	--	0%	1%	--	0%	1%	--	2%	1%
Going to school	3%	6%	7%	7%	1%	4%	7%	12%	12%	6%	4%	10%	8%	9%	10%	8%	3%	7%
Refuse to answer	1%	1%	1%	--	0%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%

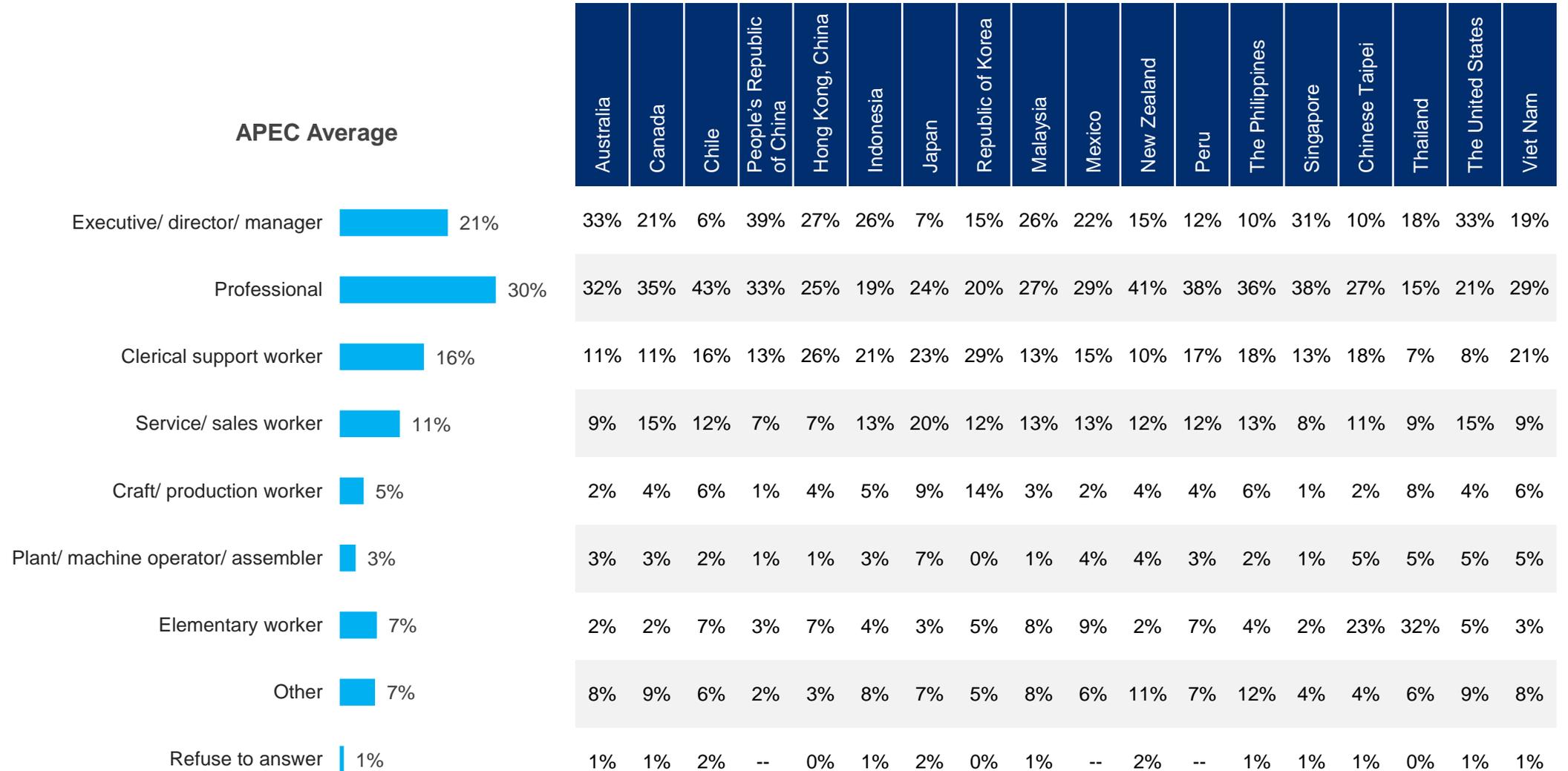
INDUSTRY

APEC Average



	Australia	Canada	Chile	People's Republic of China	Hong Kong, China	Indonesia	Japan	Republic of Korea	Malaysia	Mexico	New Zealand	Peru	The Philippines	Singapore	Chinese Taipei	Thailand	The United States	Viet Nam
Agriculture/ forestry/ fishing	1%	0%	2%	2%	--	4%	--	--	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%	0%	1%	5%	0%	3%
Mining	2%	0%	2%	0%	--	2%	--	--	0%	--	1%	2%	--	--	--	0%	1%	1%
Electricity/ gas/ water/ waste service	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	--	1%
Manufacturing	6%	5%	3%	22%	10%	14%	15%	23%	17%	9%	5%	6%	7%	11%	25%	17%	8%	19%
Construction	5%	5%	11%	4%	11%	5%	3%	8%	5%	3%	5%	7%	5%	4%	5%	4%	7%	7%
Import/ export trade/ wholesale	1%	0%	3%	3%	5%	4%	1%	4%	2%	5%	2%	3%	3%	2%	4%	4%	2%	2%
Retail	12%	14%	9%	6%	12%	7%	10%	6%	8%	10%	11%	9%	10%	6%	4%	12%	15%	6%
Accommodation/ food & beverage service	5%	3%	3%	2%	3%	5%	2%	2%	6%	3%	5%	3%	5%	3%	5%	5%	3%	3%
Transportation/ storage/ postal/ courier services	3%	3%	3%	2%	4%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	6%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	1%	3%
Information/ media/ telecommunications	9%	6%	3%	9%	8%	4%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	7%	8%	6%	3%	12%	4%
Financing/ insurance service	10%	10%	4%	3%	5%	6%	4%	1%	7%	4%	4%	3%	6%	8%	3%	2%	4%	4%
Real estate	1%	1%	2%	5%	3%	4%	3%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%
Professional/ business service	7%	8%	10%	6%	7%	7%	3%	4%	7%	11%	9%	9%	6%	10%	3%	2%	6%	5%
Public administration	5%	4%	6%	7%	2%	4%	4%	7%	4%	9%	2%	7%	5%	3%	8%	3%	4%	6%
Social/ personal service	2%	3%	5%	1%	4%	1%	5%	3%	1%	4%	2%	3%	4%	3%	2%	4%	2%	2%
Scientific research/ technical service	2%	4%	3%	4%	4%	1%	1%	3%	5%	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	6%	2%	1%	3%
Education/ training	9%	9%	9%	7%	6%	8%	5%	7%	8%	9%	11%	9%	11%	10%	6%	5%	8%	7%
Medical/ healthcare/ welfare/ social assistance	7%	8%	5%	3%	4%	2%	17%	11%	4%	4%	11%	3%	3%	9%	9%	3%	7%	4%
Arts/ recreation service	4%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other industry	7%	10%	12%	7%	12%	16%	17%	8%	10%	17%	10%	15%	16%	10%	6%	15%	15%	12%
Refuse to answer	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	--	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	6%	0%	1%

PROFESSIONAL LEVEL





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