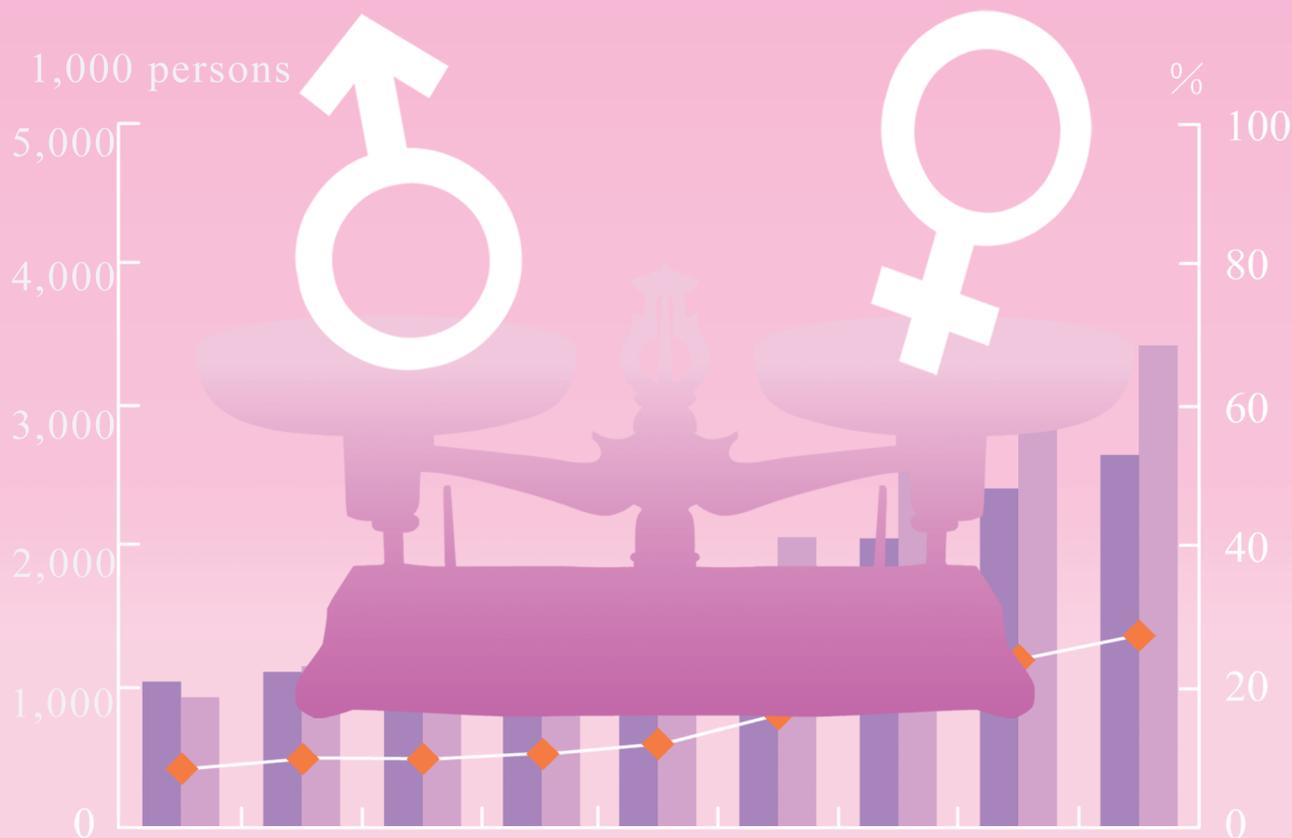




# GENDER AT A GLANCE IN R.O.C.(TAIWAN)

*Version 2016*



**DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS,  
EXECUTIVE YUAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
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## Contents

International  
Comparison of GII  
1

Power, Decision-  
making, and Influence  
4

Employment, Economy,  
and Welfare  
7

Population, Marriage,  
and Family  
10

Education, Culture,  
and Media  
13

Personal Security  
and Justice  
16

Health, Medical  
Service, and Care  
19

Environment, Energy,  
and Technology  
22

## International Comparison of GII

Gender Inequality Index (GII), a composite index proposed by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2010, measures gender inequalities for nations by 5 indicators in 3 dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and the labour market. Incorporating the indicators into the composite index, the GII of R.O.C. (Taiwan) was 0.052 (the closer to 0, the better performance) in 2014, ranked as the fifth best compared to the 155 countries included in the Human Development Report 2015 (2015 HDR), same place as in 2013. Compared with developed OECD countries as a whole, the GII of R.O.C. (Taiwan) was better than the OECD average (0.231).



Source: 2015 Human Development Report (2015 HDR), UNDP; Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan.

Note: GII ranges from 0 (no inequality in the included dimensions) to 1 (complete inequality). When R.O.C. (Taiwan) is included in the ranking, all countries are lowered one place than those in 2015 HDR, except Slovenia, Switzerland, Germany and Denmark.

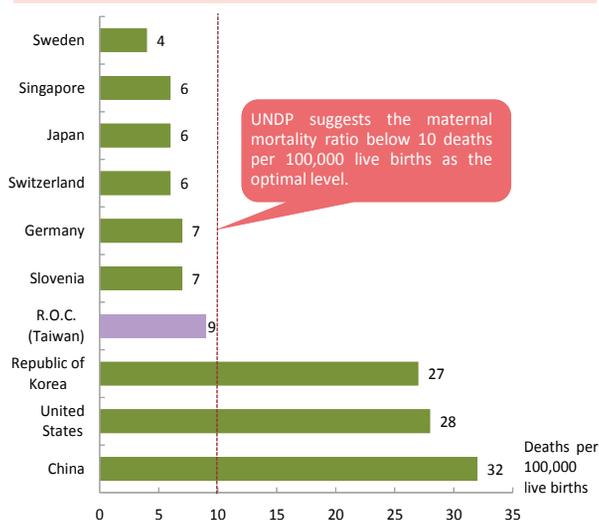
According to the World Health Organization (WHO), three quarters of all maternal deaths in the worldwide were due to pregnancy or childbirth related severe bleeding, infection, high blood pressure during pregnancy, complications from delivery, etc. Therefore, adequate medical care during pregnancy and childbirth can effectively reduce the maternal deaths. All pregnant women of R.O.C. (Taiwan) have been provided 10 free antenatal examinations by the National Health Insurance Service since 1995, which have effectively reduced postpartum infection and other complications as well as abnormal fetuses. In 2013, the maternal mortality ratio in R.O.C. (Taiwan) was 9 per 100,000 live births, which fit to the optimal level suggested by UNDP, far lower than 32 of China, 28 of the USA, and 27 of the Republic of Korea. The figure had dropped further to 7 in 2014.

### GII Indicators of R.O.C. (Taiwan)

Dimension	Indicator	Data Year	Value
Reproductive health	Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)	2013	9
	Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	2014	4
Empowerment	Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	2014	35.5
	Population with at least some secondary education (% ages 25 and older)	2010	Female : 75.6 Male : 87.5
Labour market	Labour force participation rate (% ages 15 and older)	2013	Female : 50.5 Male : 66.7

Note: Data year is according to 2015 HDR.

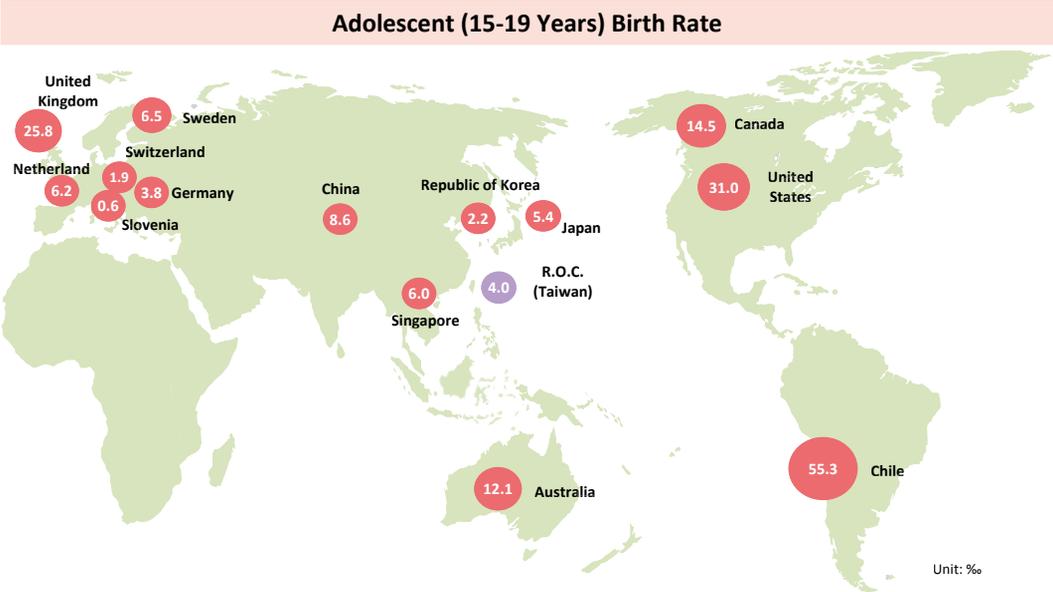
### Maternal Mortality Ratio, 2013



Source: 2015 HDR; Ministry of Health and Welfare.

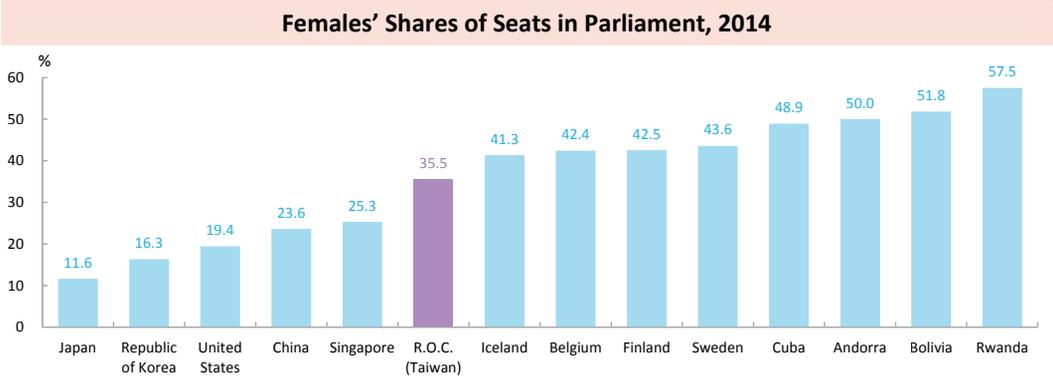
Note: The international comparison data are based 2013 data year according to 2015 HDR.

Due to the physical and mental immaturity of teenage girls, giving birth prematurely will affect their education and life development, as well as have negative effects on children care and family. Furthermore, it also may pose a great risk for the health of mothers and babies. According to the WHO, pregnancy and birth complications are the second cause of death for girls aged 15-19 globally. With the increasing educational attainment, the delayed first marriage and the use of contraception, adolescent (15-19 years) birth rate in R.O.C. (Taiwan) had decreased from 23‰ in 1984 to 4‰ in 2014. The figure was higher than 0.6‰ in Slovenia, 1.9‰ in Switzerland, and 2.2‰ in the Republic of Korea, but lower than 5.4‰ in Japan and 6‰ in Singapore, far lower than 25.8‰ in the U.K. and 31‰ in the U.S.



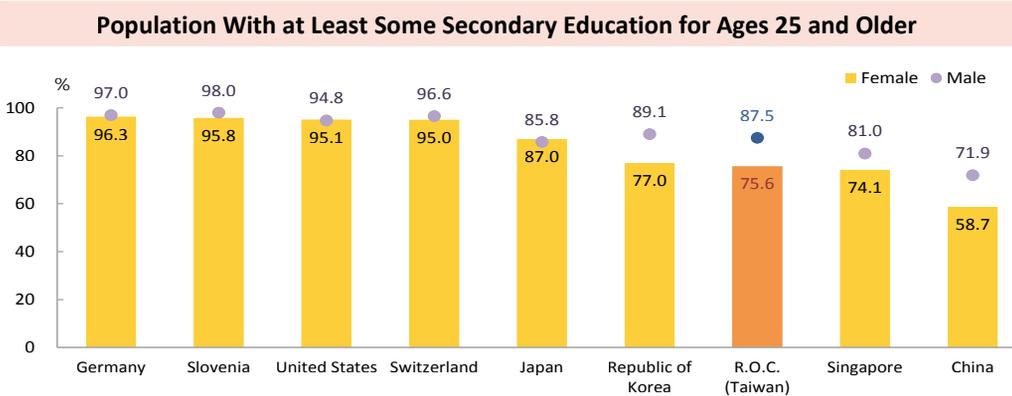
Source: 2015 HDR; Ministry of the Interior.  
 Note: The data year is 2014 for R.O.C. (Taiwan), UNDP adopt annual average for 2010-2015 for other countries.

To elevate women’s power and influence, 1995 Beijing Platform for Action has initiated countries around the world to enhance women’s participation in decision-making level to at least 30%. The Civil Servants Election and Recall Act of R.O.C. (Taiwan) amended in 2007 stipulating that the quota of each political party’s female electees for legislator-at-large seats (including overseas compatriots) shall not be less than 1 / 2, coupled with women becoming more active in politics participating have effectively promoted females’ influence in the national affairs. Among 186 countries worldwide in 2014, females’ seats of parliaments in around 40 countries were over 30%, in Rwanda, Bolivia and Andorra which had even more than 50%. The females’ share of parliament seats in R.O.C. (Taiwan) reached 35.5%, increased by 13.4 percentage points from 10 years ago. The figure was higher than those of Singapore, China, the Republic of Korea, and Japan. The share was raised further to 38.1% in 2016.



Source: 2015 HDR; Ministry of the Interior; Central Election Commission.

The percentages of population with at least secondary education in those aged 25 and older in R.O.C. (Taiwan) are based on the same source as 2015 HDR for comparison consistency. The males' percentage was 11.9 percentage points higher than female counterparts in 2010, the gap was smaller than those of the Republic of Korea (12.1 percentage points) and China (13.2 percentage points), but larger than most North American and European countries. This gap was mainly due to unequal accessibility of education for senior population in their early-age binding on traditional thinking. As the popularizing to education resources, education opportunities for females have increased gradually. According to the latest survey, 91.4% of females aged 25-49 attained upper secondary or higher education, surpassed males (84.6%) in 2014. The situation of females' disadvantages in education has been gradually overturned.

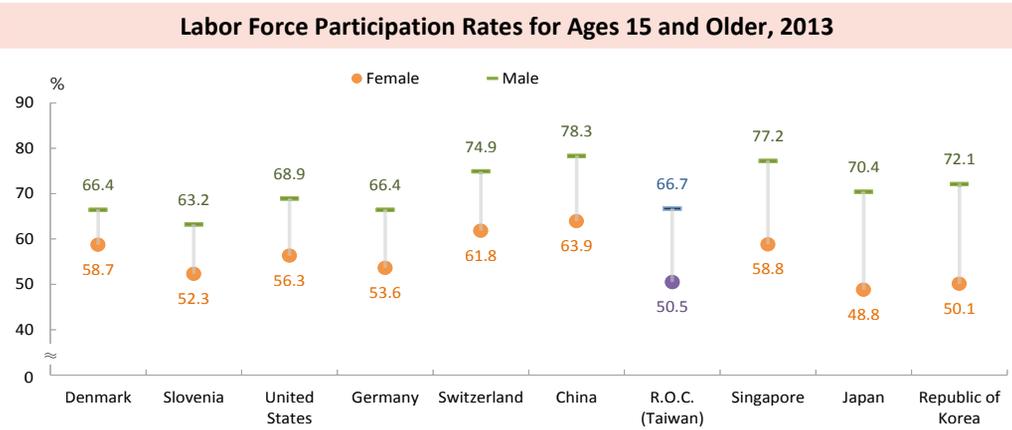


Source: 2015 HDR; Barro and Lee (2014).

Note: 1.Data of R.O.C. are based on Barro and Lee(2014), the same source as 2015 HDR, wherein the data year for the Republic of Korea and R.O.C. (Taiwan) is 2010 and that of other countries is the most updated year between 2005 and 2014.

2.According to the UNDP definition, the indicator referred to the ratio with lower secondary education.

With improved educational attainment and growing intention on economic independence, females are more motivated to join the labor market. The labor force participation rate for women aged 15 and older reached 50.7% in 2015, a substantial increase from 45.3% in 1995. The gender gap had narrowed to 16.2 percentage points from 26.7 percentage points in 1995. Compared with other countries in 2013, the gender gap of labor force participation rate in R.O.C. (Taiwan) was 16.2 percentage points, which was larger than Denmark, Slovenia, and the U.S., however, smaller than Asian neighboring countries such as Singapore (18.4 percentage points), Japan (21.6 percentage points), and the Republic of Korea (22 percentage points).



Source: 2015 HDR; Manpower Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

# 1. Power, Decision-making, and Influence

To enhance females' participation in decision-making process, a clause of at least 1/3 for either gender representation has been implemented in most of Taiwan public sectors. In 2014, female members of Control Yuan was over 50%, while those of Examination Yuan accounted for around 40%. The number of female political appointees also doubled than the figure of 10 years ago. Female share of senior officials reached 30.2%, and that of junior officials were even more than male counterparts. Furthermore, in public sectors, over one third of 48,763 supervisors were females. Female supervisors accounted for 11.9% of all female public servants, an increase of 0.2 percentage points (631 persons) from the end of 2013. Although lower than male counterparts by 3.6 percentage points (15.5% of all male civil servants), the gap was slightly narrower than in 2013.

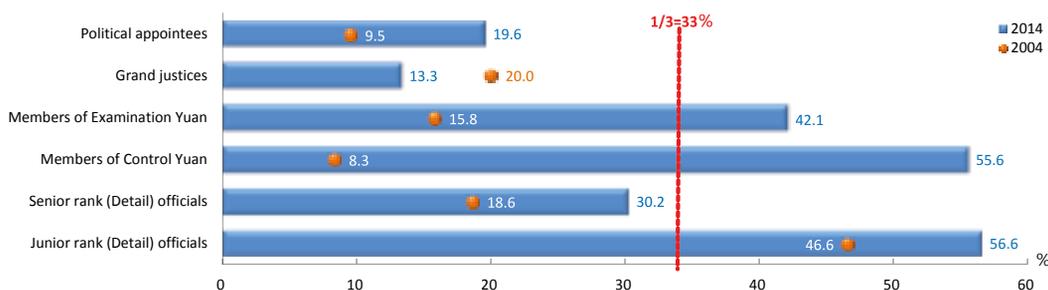
## Percentages of Supervisors in Public Servants by Sex



Source: Ministry of Civil Service.

Note: The number of supervisor accounts for all general job titles of supervisors, including Chief, Director, (Deputy) Minister, Chief Secretary, Chief Engineer, (Deputy) Executive Secretary, Ambassador, (Deputy) Representative, (Deputy) Counselor.

## Females' Shares in Public Sectors

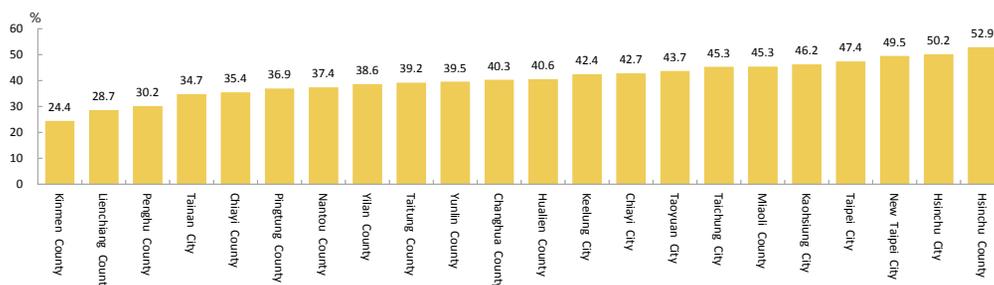


Source: Ministry of Civil Service; Annual report of judicial statistics, Judicial Yuan; Examination Yuan; Control Yuan.

Note: The number of the members of Examination Yuan includes regular appointments for the term and special mid-term appointments, excluding resignation and transfer.

At the end of September 2015, females' share of all supervisors in the governments of municipalities, counties, and cities was 43.6%. Among 22 counties and cities, Hsinchu City and County governments had more than half of female supervisors, while New Taipei City had almost half. And nine local governments, including Taipei and Kaohsiung City governments, had over 40% of female supervisors. However, the shares in outlying island county governments, including Kinmen, Lienchiang and Penghu, were relatively lower, all less than one third.

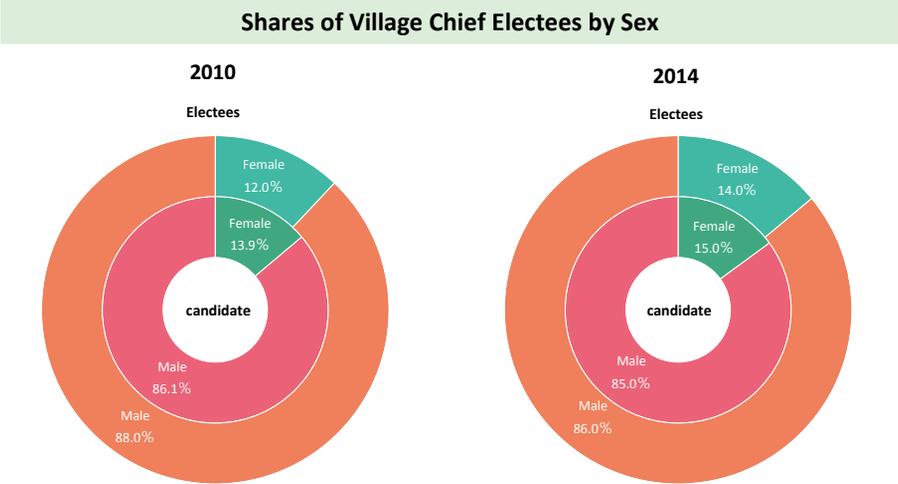
## Females' Shares of Supervisors in Local Governments, End of September 2015



Source: Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan.

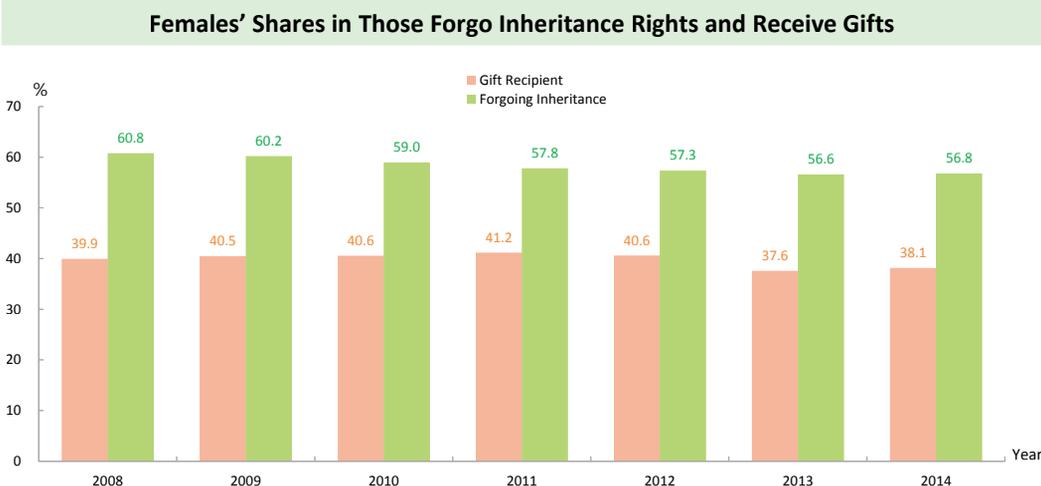
Note: Supervisors are those who supervise regular employees (including teachers) in local government offices, schools (including preschool), and public enterprises.

Village chiefs, heads of the grass roots civil servants in R.O.C. (Taiwan), have close interactions with people in daily life. In the 2014 election, 14% of village chief electees were females, and increased by 2 percentage points from last election (2010). Most cities and counties have seen more women taking these positions. The increases were relatively significant in Keelung City (6.4 percentage points) and Hsinchu city (6.8 percentage points). However, only Taipei and Chiayi City had more than 20% of female village chief electees. Meanwhile, the male candidates were 5.7 times of the female counterparts in the 2014 election. Consequently, the percentages of elected village chiefs to the candidates of both sex were close, 51.8% for female candidates and 56.2% for male ones. The lower percentage of female village chiefs was due to low political participation intention of females.



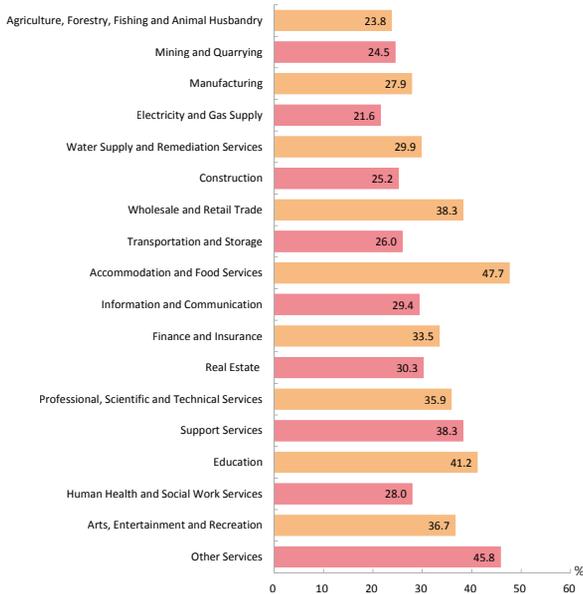
Source: Central Election Commission.

The Civil Code of R.O.C. (Taiwan) imposes the equality of inheritance right by gender. However, women usually waive their inheritance rights under traditional custom pressure. According to the inheritance tax registration information, females accounted for 56.8% in those waiving inheritance rights in 2014, 4 percentage points lower than that in 2008 and declines year by year, nevertheless still higher than male counterparts (43.2%). For the declaration of gift tax, females' share of gift recipients is 38.1%, 1.8 percentage points decrease from 2008, and significantly lower than that of males (61.9%).



Source: Ministry of Finance.

### Females' Shares of Owners in SMEs, End of 2014

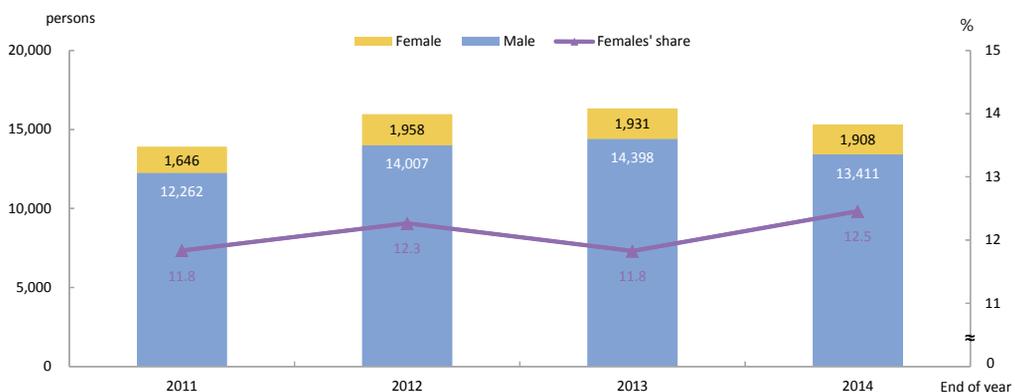


Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs.

There were 1.35 million small and medium enterprises (SMEs), accounting for 97.6% of all enterprises in R.O.C. (Taiwan) at the end of 2014. Of all the SMEs, 491 thousand owners were females. In industries of agriculture and industry sectors, less than 30% of owners were female. Among the twelve industries in services sector, 47.7% owners of accommodation and food services industry were females, the highest in service sector, followed by education industry (41.2%). The percentages in transportation and storage industry, information and communication industry, as well as human health and social work services industry were all below 30%. Compared with the data in 2012, female owners in education industry had seen the largest increase by 3.9 percentage points. In general, female owners' share of service sector is higher than those of agriculture and industry sectors, though still significant lower than share of male owners.

Although the total number of listed and over-the-counter companies is relatively small, the large amounts of revenues and assets commend greater economic influence than the SMEs. According to Financial Supervisory Commission, at the end of 2014, 12.5% board members in listed and over-the-counter companies were females (1,908 members). On the other hand, there were 13,411 male board members, six times more than female counterparts. Compared with the data at the end of 2011, 262 female board members had been increased, and the female member share also slightly lifted by 0.7 percentage points, however still far below the male share. The figure reflects the significant gender gap in the leadership of large enterprises.

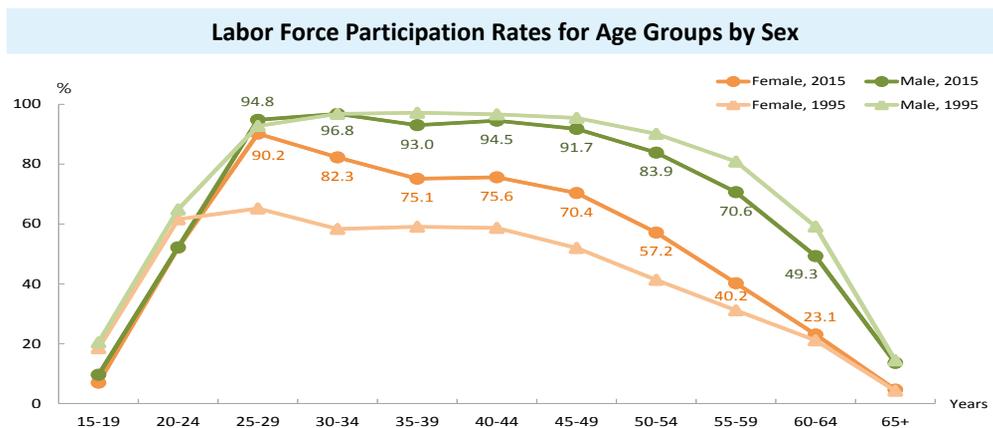
### Females' Shares of Board Members in Listed and Over-the-Counter Companies



Source: Financial Supervisory Commission.

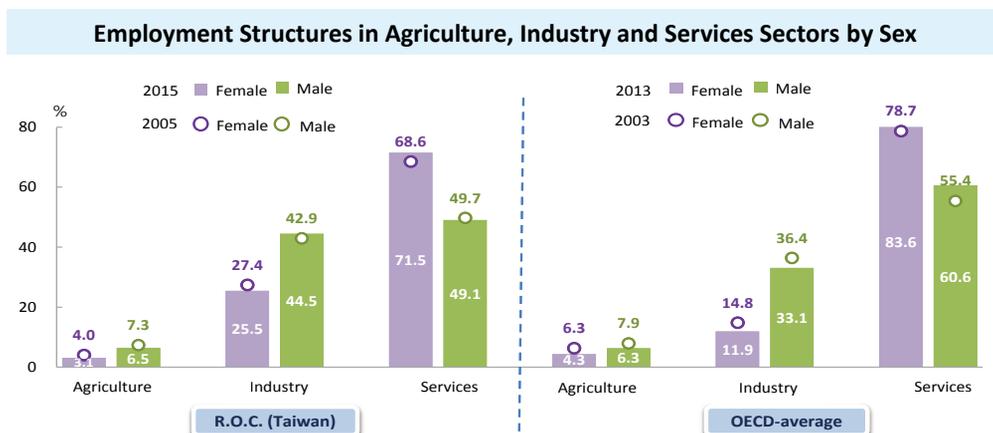
## 2. Employment, Economy, and Welfare

In different stages of human life, the willingness of participating in labor market depends on the choice of life style and gender roles in the family. In R.O.C. (Taiwan), for young women aged 29 or below, the labor force participation rate increases with age, and gap with males is negligible. With the coming of marriage and child-bearing stage, the female labor force participation rates for those age groups older than 29 dropped from the peak 90.2% for the 25-29 age group. For the 30-64 age group, the gender gaps of the rates were between 14.5 and 30.4 percentage points. With increases of women's educational attainment and emerging intention of economic independence, the labor force participation rate of women aged 25 and over has substantially increased in the past two decades. The rate had surpassed 50% in 2012 from 45.3% in 1995, and further increased to 50.7% in 2015. In the meantime, the gender gaps of labor force participation rate had been narrowing.



Source: Manpower Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

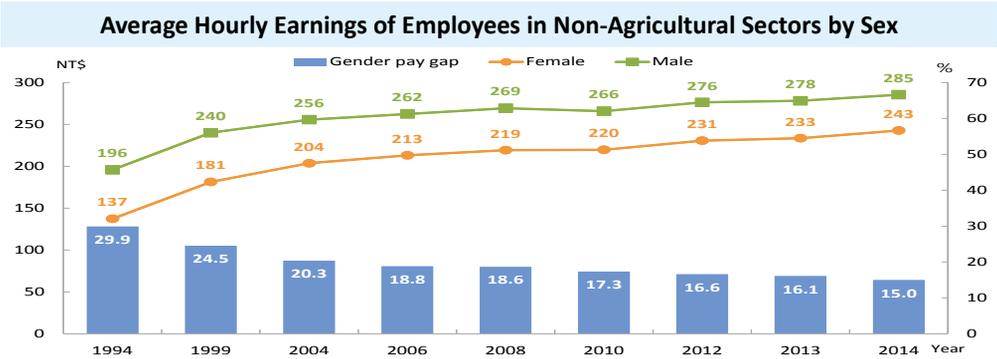
Referring the employment structures by sectors, the percentage of employed women in services sector was 22.4 percentage points higher than that of men in 2015. In contrast, the figures in industry and agriculture sectors were relatively lower than those of men. Such employment structure by sex was similar to the figure of OECD countries average. The structural change in industries had brought more jobs into services sector and also lifted percentage of employed women in services sector from 68.6% in 2005 to 71.5% in 2015, an increase of 2.9 percentage points. Meanwhile, the proportion of employed males in services sector had dropped 0.6 percentage points. On the other hand, percentage of employed males in industry sector had increased 1.6 percentage points, but the figure for females dropped 1.9 percentage points, reflecting the diverse changes of employment structure by gender.



Source: OECD; Manpower Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: The most recent year available for OECD countries is 2013. Some totals are not 100% due to rounding.

Gender pay gap exists due to the different working types, as well as the difficulty of women to accumulate working experience resulting from choosing part-time work or leaving labor market for family care. In 2014, the average hourly earnings for female employees in non-agriculture sector was NT\$243, lower than NT\$285 for male counterparts. The Act of Gender Equality in Employment, implemented since 2002, stipulates equal pay for equal work regardless of gender. The government has also continuously promoted family-friendly measures (including securing income during pregnancy and child caring, health care for mothers in workplace, friendly childcare services, and so on), which have effectively enhanced females' willingness to stay in labor market. Consequently, females' hourly earnings had surged by 77.4% in the recent two decades, higher than males' increase by 45.4%, resulting in the gender pay gap narrowing from 29.9% in 1994 to 15% in 2014.

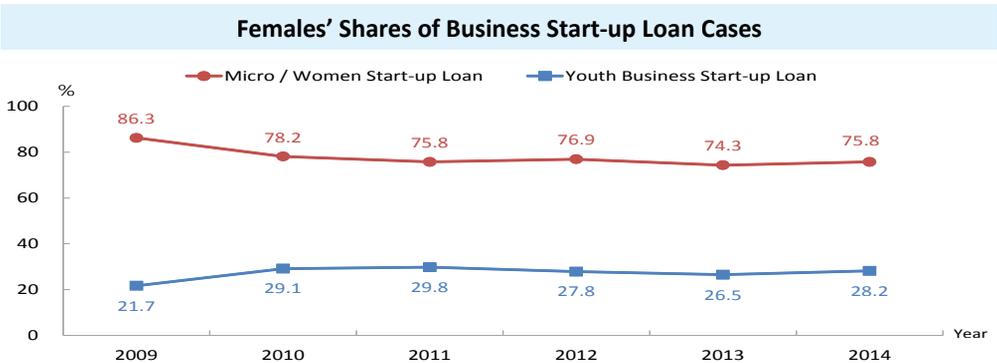


Source: Employees' Earnings Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan; Ministry of Labor.

Note: 1. The earnings range mentioned, including regular earnings and non-regular earnings (including overtime earnings), is defined by Ministry of Labor.

2. Gender pay gap =  $(1 - \text{female hourly earnings per month} / \text{male hourly earnings per month}) \times 100\%$ .

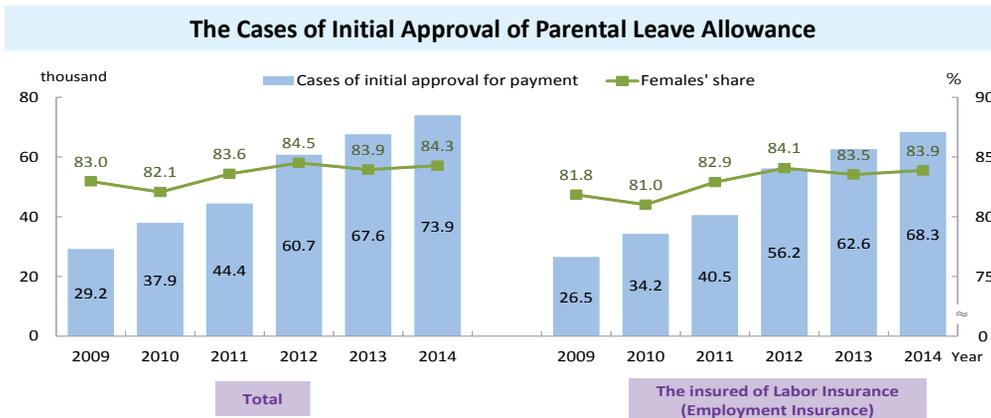
To create a friendly environment for women to start businesses, the government had integrated two loan schemes (one for those aged 45 to 65 and another for females aged 20 to 65) as Micro/Women Start-up Loan in 2009. The females' shares of the applied cases and the amount were both about 70-80% during recent 5 years. For example, in 2014, the cases and the supported amount applied by women were 360 cases and more than 190 million NT\$, accounting for 75.8% and 72.7%, respectively. For Youth Business Start-up Loans (for those aged 20 to 45), women filed for 793 applications and 760 million NT\$, accounting for 28.2% and 28.1%, respectively, were far lower than male counterparts. However, since 2012, the records on loan review for the female owners of small and medium enterprises have been included as a plus factor for financial institutions' applications of new branches, might help to reduce obstacles to women's economic resources obtainment.



Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Note: Youth Entrepreneurship Loans and Seed Money Loans for Young Entrepreneurs were consolidated into Youth Business Start-up Loans in 2014.

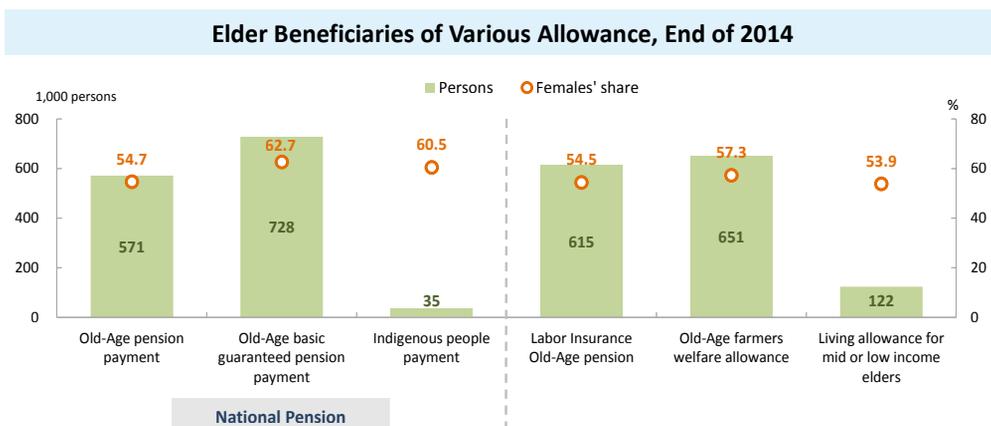
To assist employees to balance the responsibility of career and family, the Act of Gender Equality in Employment stipulates that employees have the right to apply for parental leave to raise children. Parental leave allowances are stipulated by the Employment Insurance Act (May 2009), the Civil Servant and Teacher Insurance Act (August 2009), as well as the Act of Insurance for Military Personnel (May 2010). The allowance can be applied by either parent. Since the implementation, the number of applicants has increased steadily. In 2014, there were 74 thousand initially approved cases, increased by 150% from 2009, 68 thousand applicants of whom were under Labor Insurance, and over 80% of the applicants were female. Although few men applied, the number of male applicants had increased from 5 thousand in 2009 to 12 thousand in 2014, which encouraged women to return labor market after giving birth.



Source: Yearbook of Labor Statistics, Ministry of Labor.

Note: Initial approval for the application of each birth is ratified and paid out for the first time (first month).

With the longer life expectancy, the government's provision of the basic economic safety for the elders has been an important aspect of the social security system. At the end of 2014, 1.33 million people received old-age benefit from the National Pension system; 615 thousand people received Labor Insurance old-age benefits; and 651 thousand people received old-age farmers welfare allowance. Since females live longer, and most beneficiaries of the National Pension are unemployed (including housewives), thus females are more benefited than males. Furthermore, 62.7% beneficiaries of old-age basic guaranteed pension were females.

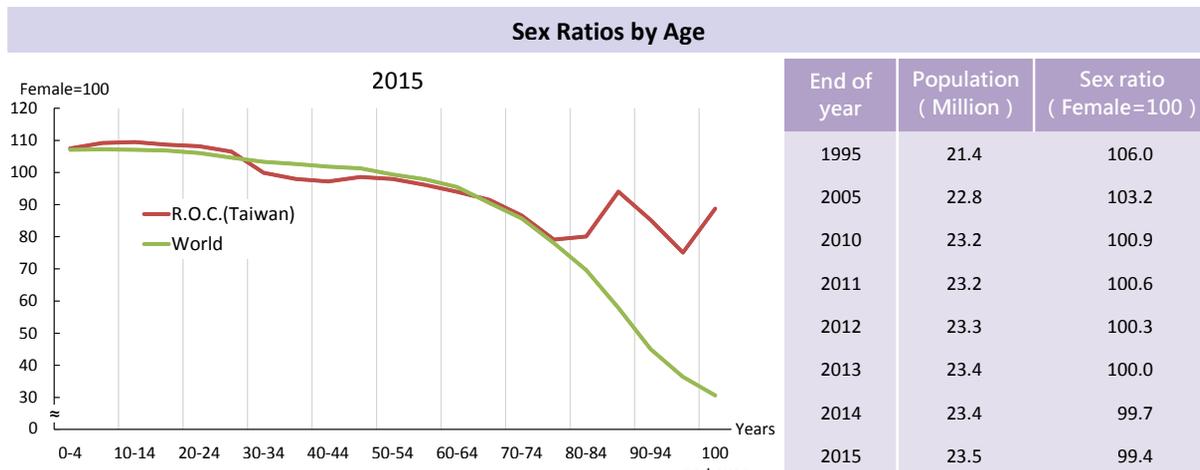


Source: Yearbook of Labor Statistics, Ministry of Labor; Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: The indigenous people aged 55 or above with household registration in R.O.C. (Taiwan) will be entitled to apply for monthly indigenous people payment until one month before 65 years old.

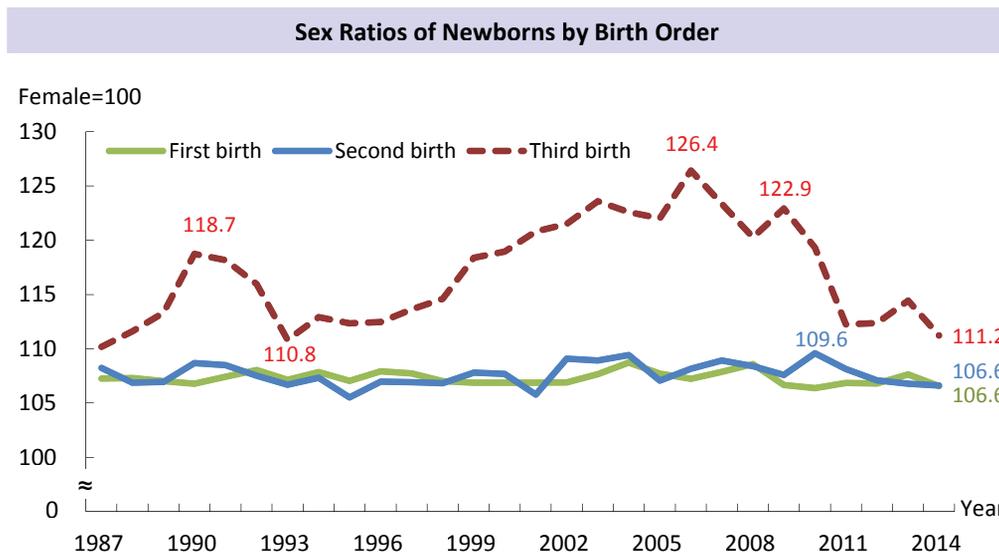
### 3. Population, Marriage, and Family

At the end of 2015, Taiwan's population reached 23.5 million, in which 11.8 million were females. The overall sex ratio was 99.4 (as males per 100 females), showing a long-term decline from 106 in 1995. The female population has surpassed the male since 2013. Similar to figures worldwide, the age-specific sex ratios decrease along with ages, excepting that of those aged 75 and over, which was relatively high due to soldiers moving from mainland China in late 1940s.



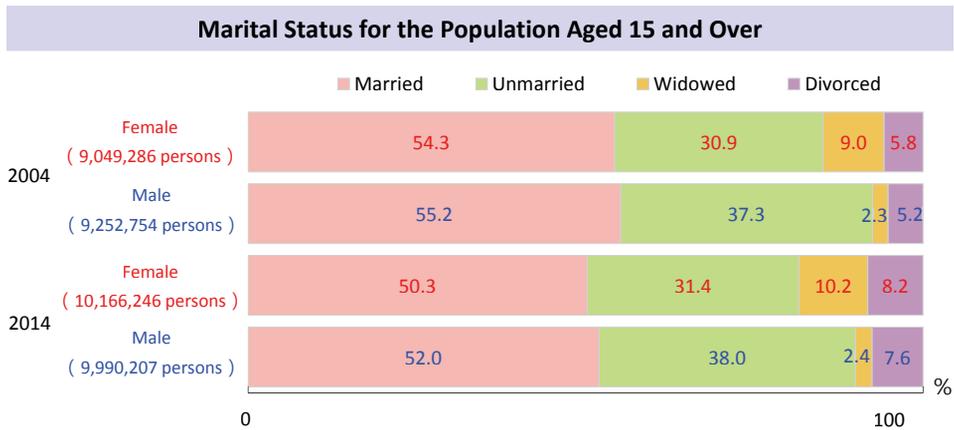
Source: Statistical Yearbook of Interior, Ministry of Interior; The World's Women 2015, UN.

According to the birth order, the sex ratios of the first and second newborns in 2014 (accounting for around 90% of all newborns) were both 106.6, respectively. The third newborn had a significantly higher sex ratio. However, this situation has gradually changed, as the government implemented Artificial Reproduction Act in 2007, imposing the ban for the sex selection for newborns, as well as law enforcement and promulgating. The sex ratio of the third newborn had dropped to 111.2 in 2014, the lowest figure in 21 years. Consequently, the overall sex ratio for newborns declined to 107 in 2014, a significant drop from the peak 110.7 in 2004.



Source: Ministry of Interior.

In 2014, 50.3% of females and 52% of males aged 15 and over were married, decreases of 4 percentage points and 3.2 percentage points compared with 2004 respectively. The unmarried rates for females were 31.4% and 38% for males, increases of 0.5 and 0.7 percentage points in the same period respectively. The divorced rate increased 2.4 percentage points for both sexes. Furthermore, the percentage of widows reached 10.2% (up 1.2 percentage points from ten years ago), significantly higher than that of widowers (2.4%), due to females' longer life expectancy (6.5 years longer than males) and younger marriage age (2.9 years younger than their male counterparts).



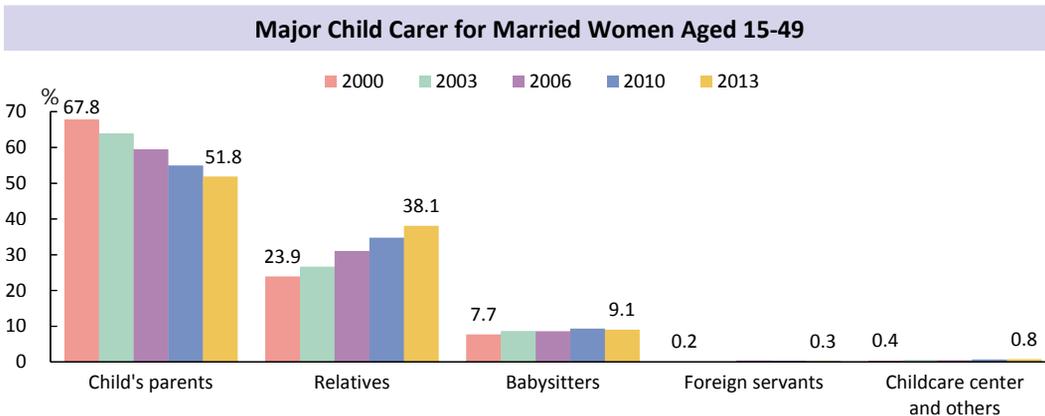
Source: Statistical Yearbook of Interior, Ministry of Interior.  
 Note: Some totals are not 100% due to rounding.

With aging population, the caring and nursing for elders living alone are more important. In 2014, the living-alone elders (aged 65 and over, including those people living together are unable to care) booked for caring need in municipals were 47,977 persons, with 26,263 females (54.7%), more than 21,714 males (45.3%). Compared to 2004, the booked living-alone female elders had increased 25.5%. Nevertheless, the percentage of those with medium and low income had dropped from 29.4% (6,143 females) to 18.9% (4,958 females), indicating the significantly improved economic security of female elders. The number of booked living-alone male elders had dropped by 20.3% from 2004 because of the decreasing of elder veterans.



Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.  
 Note: Living-alone elders also include those whom over 65 years old, and people living together are unable to care.

According to “2013 Women’s Marriage, Fertility and Employment Survey,” for those married females aged 15-49, 51.8% of whose youngest child under 3 years old were cared by themselves or their spouse, a decrease of 16 percentage points from 2000. 38.1% of them were cared by relatives (mainly children’s grandparents), and 9.1% by babysitters, an increase of 14.2 and 1.4 percentage points from 2000, respectively. The picture reflects the fact that more female employment causes that the proportion of children cared by parents has gradually decreased and the main substitution is to seek help from their own relatives.



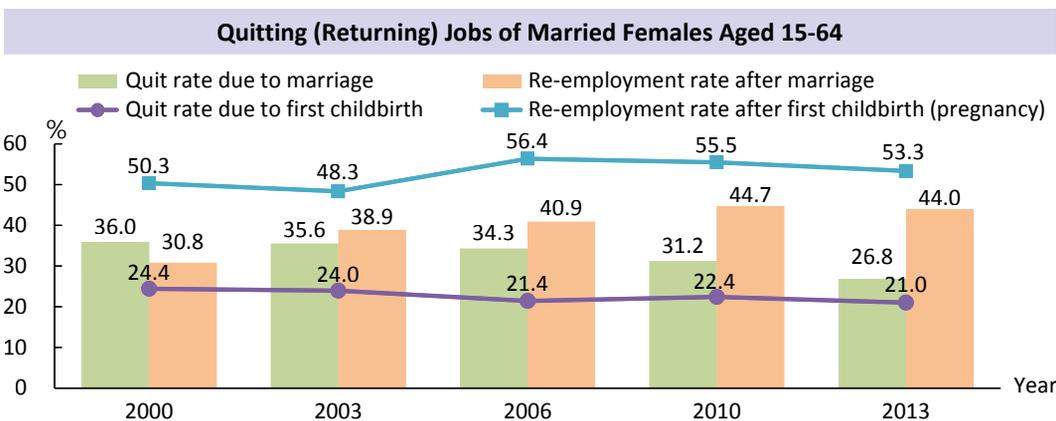
Source: Women’s Marriage, Fertility and Employment Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: 1. “Women’s Marriage, Fertility and Employment Survey” is conducted once in three or four years. The latest recent survey was done in August 2013.

2. In this chart, child means the youngest one aged less than 3 years old.

3. The “Child’s parents” include cohabitants; The “Babysitters” include “babysitting at interviewee’s home” and “family nursery at babysitter’s home”.

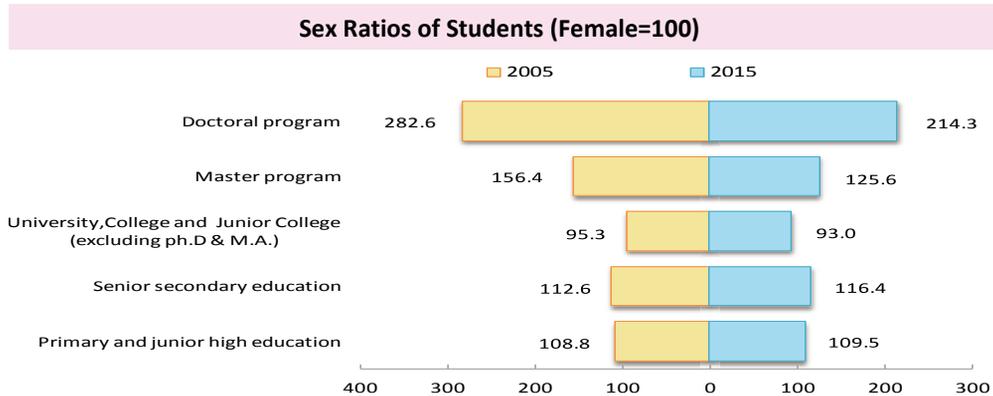
In 2013, for women aged 15-64 employed before marriage, 26.8% quit their job due to marriage (quit rate due to marriage), a decrease of 9.2 percentage points since 2000. The rate of re-employed females who quit their jobs due to marriage was 44% (re-employment rate after marriage), an increase of 13.2 percentage points in the same period. For women employed before giving birth, 21% left their works due to first childbirth. The rate of returning to works for women after childbirth (pregnancy) was 53.3% in 2013. Those rates had decreased 3.4 and increased 3 percentage points for women from 2000, respectively. But in average, women who quit their jobs due to childbirth would return to work after 6-7 years (about the age of school children). This signifies the trend that more women choose to stay or re-enter the job market after marriage and pregnancy to share family economic responsibility.



Source: Women’s Marriage, Fertility and Employment Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

## 4. Education, Culture, and Media

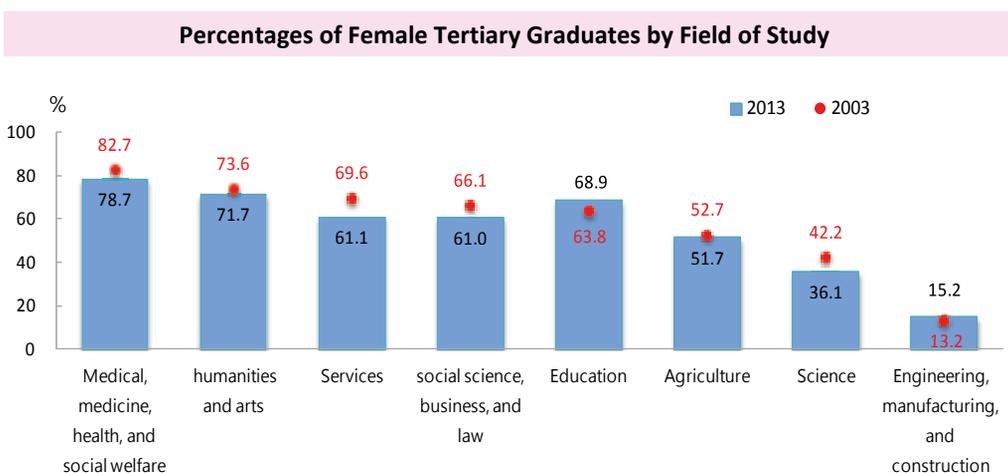
With the implementation of compulsory education, the sex ratio in the primary and lower secondary education stage is similar to that in the same age group of population. In the senior secondary education, the sex ratio had increased from 112.6 in 2005 to 116.4 in 2015. For bachelor, master, and doctoral levels, the sex ratios had decreased from 95.3, 156.4 and 282.6 in 2005 to 93.0, 125.6 and 214.3 in 2015, respectively, indicating more females have enrolled in graduate degrees over the years and the gender gap has been narrowed down.



Source: Ministry of Education.

Note: The data refer to figures of the school year (beginning from the July of the current calendar year to June of next year).

The gender differences in fields at colleges and universities are expected to influence future manpower and employment structure. For the university graduates in R.O.C. (Taiwan), the females dominated in fields of medical, health, and social welfare (78.7%), humanities and arts (71.7%), whereas subordinated in fields of engineering, manufacturing, and construction (15.2%) as well as science (36.1%), respectively. Compared to the data in 2003, the percentages of female graduates from education as well as engineering, manufacturing, and construction fields had increased 5.1 and 2 percentage points, respectively. For fields which female graduates dominated in, such as medical, health, and social welfare, humanities and arts, service, as well as social science, business, and law, the percentage of male graduates had seen some increases.



Source: Ministry of Education.

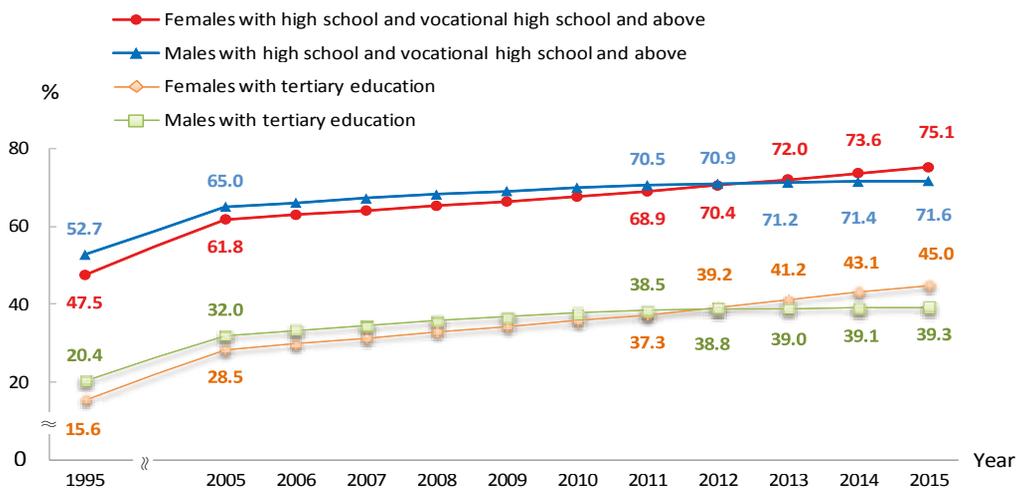
Note: 1. All fields are classified according to Standard Education Attainment and Course of Study Classification (4th edition). Services field includes personal services, transport services, environmental protection, and security service.

2. The data excludes religious colleges, open universities and college continuing educations.

3. The data refer to figures of the school year.

The quality of female manpower has increasingly improved in R.O.C. (Taiwan). The percentage of females aged 15 and above with education of high school, vocational high school and above reached 75.1% in 2015. Compared to their male counterpart, the gap had been narrowing down from 5.2 percentage points in 1995. The percentage of females had even surpassed the one of males since 2013. Furthermore, the percentage of females attaining tertiary education had increased 29.4 percentage points from 1995 to 2015, larger than that of their male counterpart by 10.5 percentage points, indicating the promotion of female’s education attainment has gradually extended to higher education.

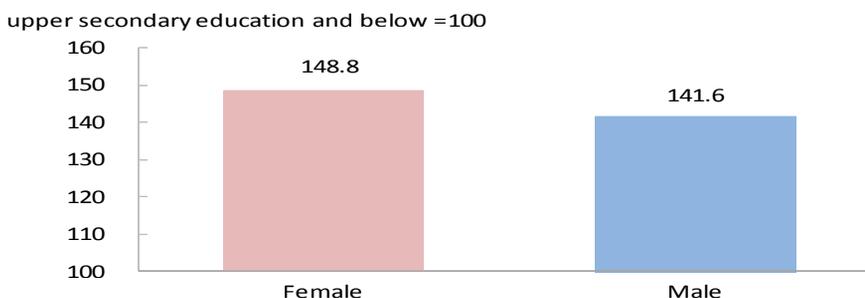
### Percentages of Educational Attainment for Population Aged 15 and Older by Sex



Source: Manpower Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

According to the report “Education at a Glance”, published by Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 2014, individuals’ education level was closely related to their salary income. In 2014, for the age group of 25 to 64, the earnings of females with tertiary education were 48.8% more than those females with upper secondary education and below. The difference for male (41.6%) was relatively smaller, indicating that an effect of education on women’s wage is somewhat higher than that on men’s.

### Earnings of Employees With vs. Without Tertiary Education by Gender (Aged 25-64), 2014



Source: International Comparison of Education Statistical Indicators, Ministry of Education.

Note: For those with two or more jobs, the earnings for the job refer to that one with longer working hours, and also excludes over-time pay, year-end bonus, employee bonus, performance bonus, and attendance bonus, etc.

Female teachers play a significant role in all levels of education; especially in senior secondary education and below in R.O.C. (Taiwan). In 2014, female teachers accounted for nearly 70% in primary and junior high education, as well as 58% in senior secondary education. The figure in colleges and universities was 35.2%. The percentages of all levels were higher than those of 2009. The 2014 proportion of female teachers in senior secondary education was similar to average figure of OECD countries in 2012, but the figure in tertiary education was lower. The percentages of female principals of senior secondary education and below in 2014 were higher than those in 2009, though still far lower than the proportions of female teachers. In tertiary education, female principals only accounted for 5.7% in 2014, 1.6 percentage points lower than that in 2009.

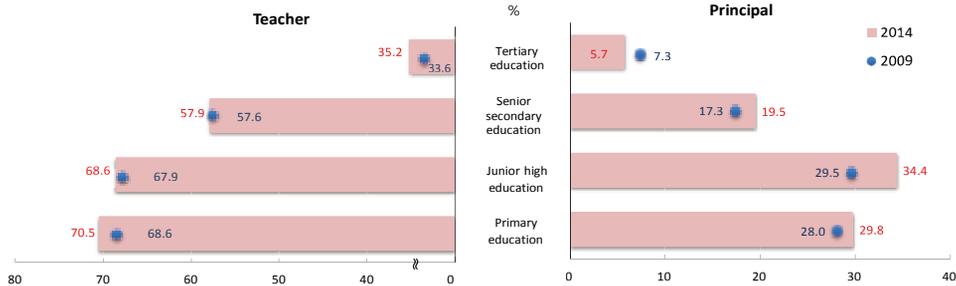
### Percentages of Female Teachers in OECD Countries, 2012

Unit: %

Country	Senior secondary education	Tertiary education
OECD average	57.2	41.6
Belgium	60.9	46.0
United Kingdom	60.0	43.8
Finland	58.5	50.3
United States	57.0	48.2
Germany	50.5	39.9
Rep. of Korea	48.2	34.5
Japan	28.4	25.2

Source: 2014 Education at a glance, OECD.

### Percentages of Female Teachers and Principals in Schools



Source: Ministry of Education.

- Note: 1.The data of full-time teachers included teaching assistants hired before March 21, 1997 (teaching assistants hired after the date are categorized as staff). Teachers in religious schools, open universities, and continuing education schools are not included in the statistics.  
 2.The data refer to figures of the school year.

Females' faculties accounted for 35.2% in colleges and universities in 2014, an increase of 1.6 percentage points from 2009 (33.6%). By the positions of academic ranks, percentages of female faculty were lower in the group of higher rank. More than half of lecturers and nearly 40% of assistant professors were female, around 30% of associate professors were female, whereas only one in five full professors was female. Compared to the figures in 2009, the percentages of females in different ranks of faculty had seen increases except for teaching assistant and other teachers. In particular, percentages of female assistant professors and lecturers had increased by 5 and 4 percentage points, respectively.

### Percentages of Female Teachers in Universities and Colleges by Academic Rank



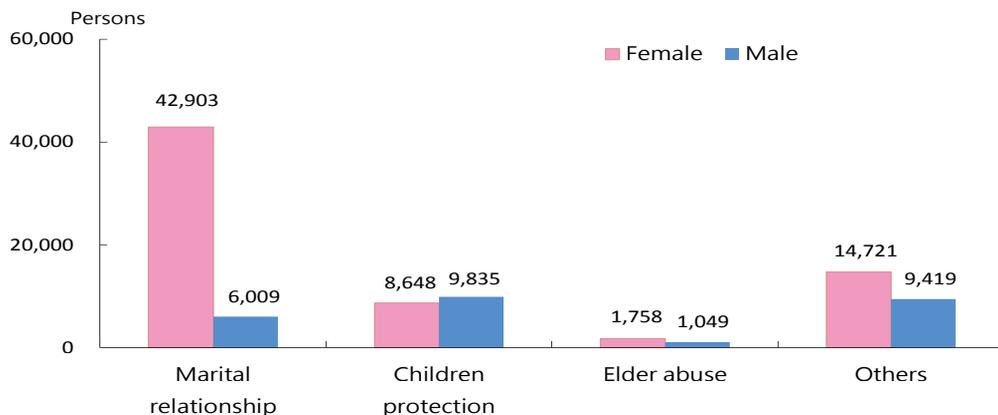
Source: Ministry of Education.

- Note: 1.The data of full-time teachers included teaching assistants hired before March 21, 1997 (teaching assistants hired after the date are categorized as staff). Teachers in religious schools, open universities, and continuing education schools are not included in the statistics.  
 2.The data refer to figures of the school year.

## 5. Personal Security and Justice

The domestic violence might be covered up because of victims' reluctance to expose. However, in recent years the government endeavors to promote the awareness of anti-domestic violence, setups a dedicated line 113 for reporting and consulting, as well as strengthen the third party reporting system and support measures. The domestic violence reported were 115 thousand cases with about 96 thousand victims in 2014. One in every two cases was marital violence (including marriage, divorce and cohabitation), of which victims 87% were females. Incorporate with cases of children protection, elders abuse, and others, though the overall percentage of female of domestic violence victims has seen reduced, female victims still accounted for the majority (71.1%).

**Victims of Reported Domestic Violence Cases, 2014**

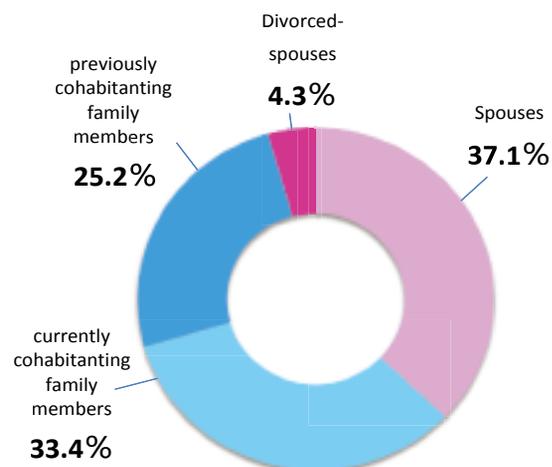


Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: Some reported cases were sex unknown.

By the relationship between offenders and victims, spouses (37.1%) and divorced spouses (4.3%) combined accounted for 41.4% in 2014, followed by 33.4% of currently cohabitating family members and 25.2% of previously cohabitating family members. The percentage of domestic violence victims living with perpetrators was 67%, among which marital violence accounted for 90.4%. In addition to reporting to police and filing lawsuit, the civil protection order can be applied To prevent the victims from threats and safeguard their freedom.

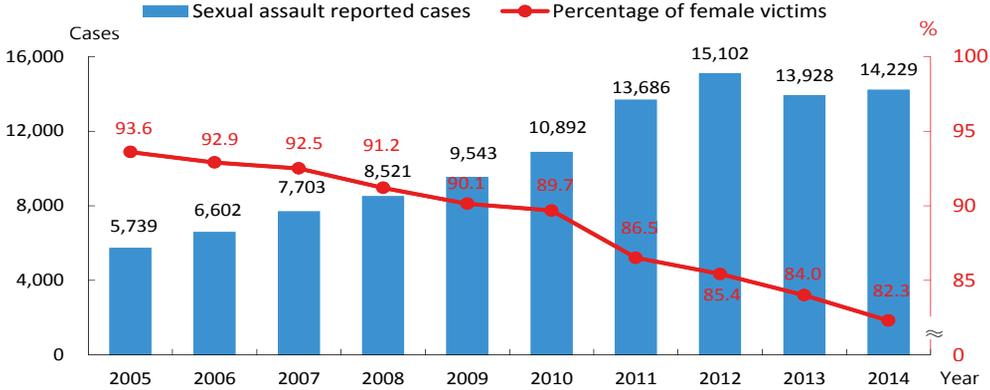
**Relationships between Offenders and Victims in Domestic Violence Cases, 2014**



Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

To prevent sexual assaults and protect victims' safety, the government aggressively strengthens the reporting system of the third parties, such as staff of medical, social, and education expertise, and enhances the protection measures for victims. The reported cases of sexual assaults had increased consistently during 2005 to 2012, but there was a slight decrease in 2013 and 2014. In 2014, there were 14,229 reported cases of sexual assault, about 39 cases per day. As the percentage of male victims had shown increasing, female victims still accounted for over 80% of all victims. Meanwhile, 84% of perpetrators were males, 2,540 of them were under 18 (22.5%), The trend of younger perpetrators in sexual assault cases is worth to be noted.

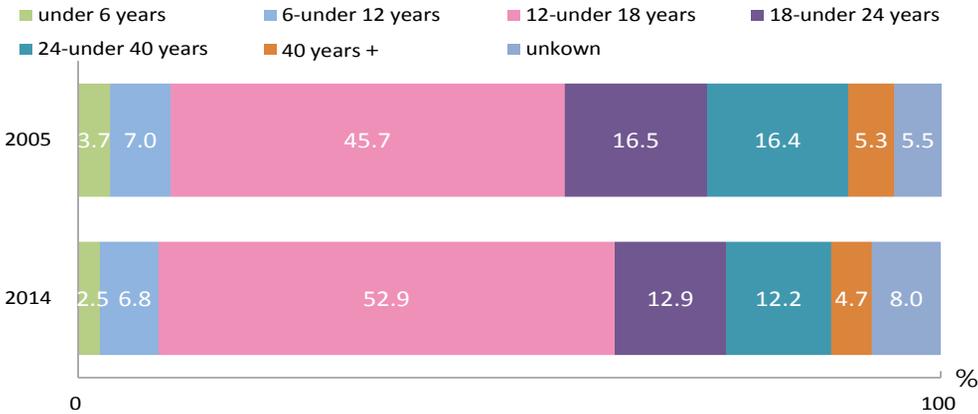
**Number of Sexual Assault Reported and Percentage of Female Victims**



Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

For all 11,096 victims of sexual assault in 2014, the majority was women (9,132 persons, accounted for 82%). Among those female victims, 4,834 persons (52.9%) were aged 12-under 18, combining those victims under 12 years old, those aged under 18 as a whole accounted for 62.2%. Compared with the data in 2005, percentage of victims aged 12-under 18 increased 7.2 percentage points, and those of the age groups of 18-under 24 and 24-under 40 decreased by 3.6 and 4.2 percentage points, respectively, indicating the importance of preventing sexual assault on adolescents .

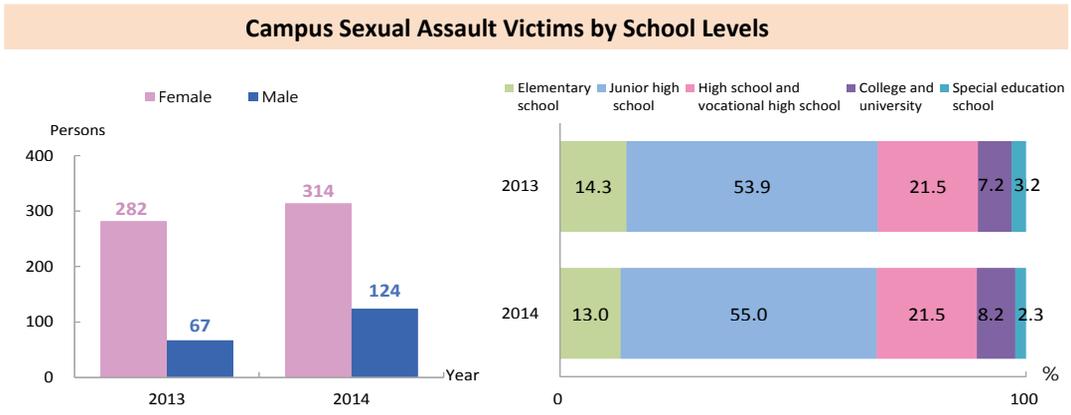
**Proportions of Female Victims of Sexual Assault by Age**



Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

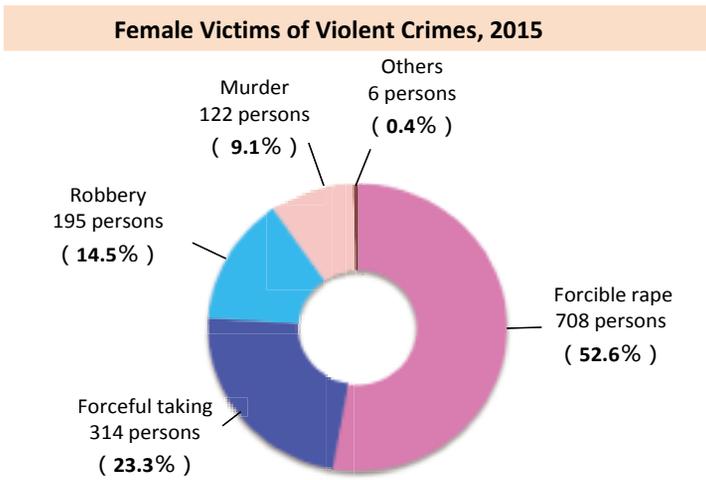
Note: Some totals are not 100% due to rounding.

To protect the rights of sexual assault victims in campus, any sexual case occurred at school should be handed over to the Gender Equality Education Committee of the school or authority for investigation, according to the Gender Equality Education Act. In 2014, there were 438 victims of campus sexual assault confirmed by committees, 89 more than those in 2013. Among those victims 71.7% (or 314 persons) were females, and the rest (124 victims) were males, increases of 32 and 57 from 2013 respectively. By the level of schools, 241 victims were in junior high school, accounting for the largest percentage 55%, followed by 94 (or 21.5%) victims in senior secondary education.



Source: Ministry of Education.

Violent crimes, including murder, kidnapping, robbery, forceful taking, serious injury, intimidation, and forcible rape, cause strong perception of suffering for people. In 2015, there were 2,186 victims of violent crimes, of which 1,345 were women (61.5%). Among those female victims, 708 were forcible rape victims, accounting for more than half, followed by 314 forceful taking victims (23.3%) and 195 robbery victims (14.5%). These three major causes accounted for 90%; in contrast, most male victims were suffering by the murders.



Source: National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior.

Note: The numbers in bracket indicates the proportion of each category, total is not 100% due to rounding.

## 6. Health, Medical Service, and Care

With improved economic growth, and the development of medical care and public health policy, the life expectancy has increased continuously around the world, and women's life expectancy is higher than men's. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the life expectancy at age 60 was 20 years at the global level in 2013, an increase of 2 years from 1990, in which 22 and 19 years for females and males. The figure for high income country reached 25 years for females and the gender gap expanded to 4 years. As the National Health Insurance Service has been implemented in R.O.C. (Taiwan) since 1995, the medical care provided for the aging population has greatly improved. The life expectancy at age 60 of females was 26 years and that of males was 22 years, increases of 5 and 4 years from 1990, respectively, closed to the level of high income countries.

**Life Expectancy at Age 60**

Unit : years

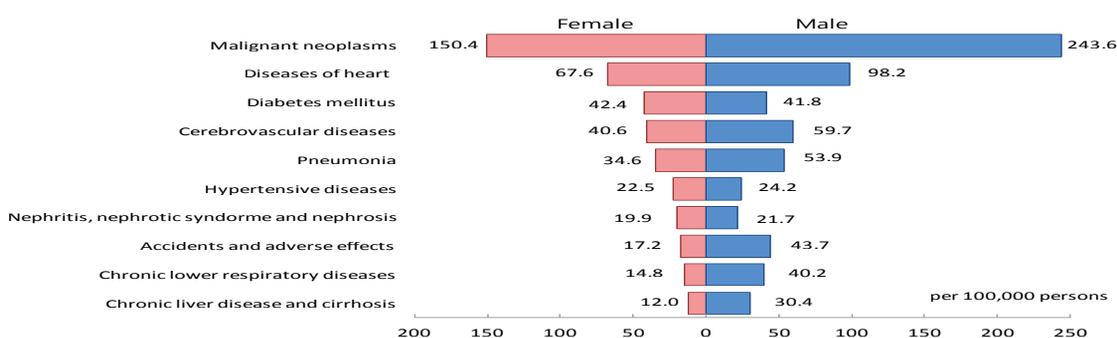
	Both sexes		Female		Male	
	1990	2013	1990	2013	1990	2013
Global	18	20	20	22	17	19
Low income	16	17	16	18	15	16
Lower middle income	16	17	17	19	15	16
Upper middle income	18	20	19	21	17	19
High income	20	23	22	25	18	21
R.O.C. (Taiwan)	19	24	21	26	18	22

Source: Life Tables for R.O.C. (Taiwan), Ministry of Interior and 2015 WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS, WHO.

Note : The World Bank divided countries into groups according to 2014 gross national income (GNI) per capita: low income, \$1,045 or less; lower middle income, \$1,046-4,125; upper middle income, \$4,126-12,735; and high income, \$12,736 or more.

Though the longer life expectancy, with aging population, popularity of western style food, change of life style, environment pollution, unhealthy habits and other factors, there were 97 thousand deaths resulted by chronic diseases, including cancer, heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, diabetes, hypertension, and nephrosis in 2014, accounted for nearly 60% of total deaths. According to the analysis of the crude mortality rates for ten leading causes of death, the top one cause of death for both males and females was malignant neoplasms (cancers) in 2014, followed by heart diseases. Except diabetes among the 10 causes, the males' mortality rates were all higher than those of females. The largest gender gaps were in chronic lower respiratory diseases, accidents and adverse effects, and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. Males' mortality rates of those were about 2-3 times of females.

**Crude Mortality Rates of Ten Leading Causes of Death, 2014**

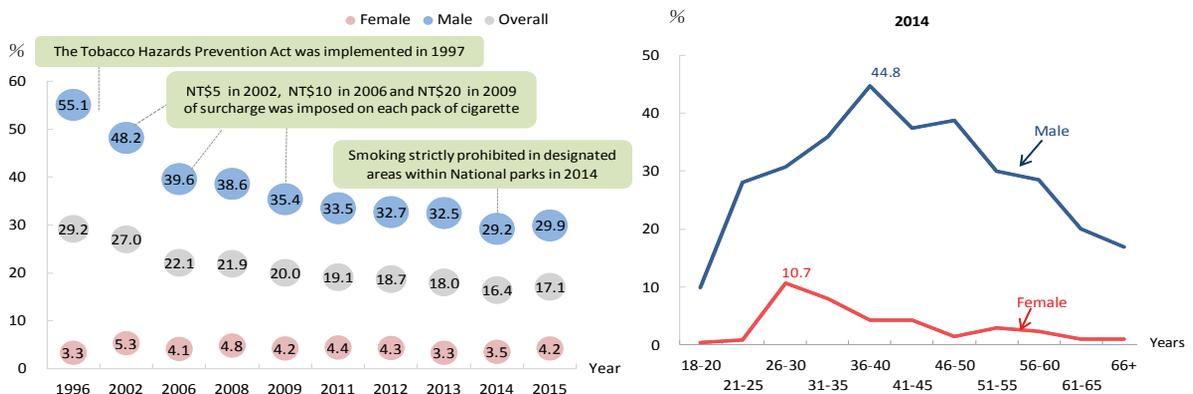


Source: Statistics of Causes of Death, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note : Crude death rate=no. of deaths/mid-year population\*100,000.

Tobacco hazards is one of the main risk factors causing chronic diseases. The government has vigorously promoted tobacco hazards prevention and control in recent years, including no smoking in public places, and increasing tobacco Health and Welfare surcharges (cigarette duties), which has effectively reduced smoking rate. According to the survey of the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MHW), the adults (aged 18 and over) smoking prevalence was 17.1% in 2015, in which male adults was 29.9%, decreased 8.7 percentage points than 2008, in which time the new Tobacco Hazards Prevention Act was implemented. The female adults' smoking rate was 4.2%, also decreased 0.6 percentage points. From the cross analysis of gender and age group, males aged 36-40 have the highest smoking rate ( about 45%) in 2014, whereas for females was the aged 26-30.

### Smoking Prevalence among Adults

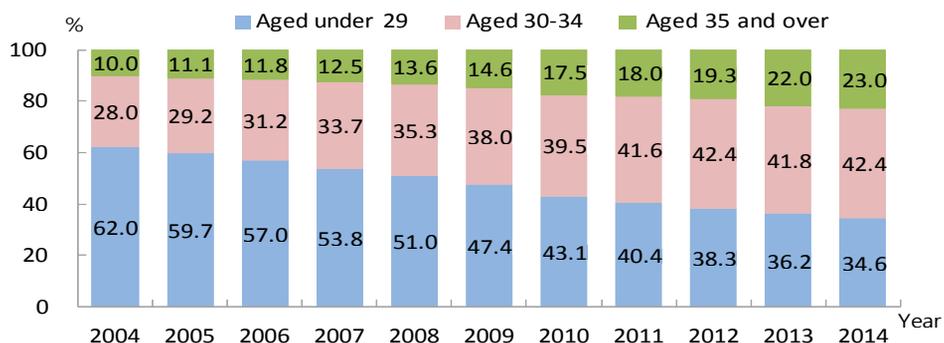


Source : Adult Smoking Behavior Survey, Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note : Current smokers were defined as those who had smoked more than 5 packs (about 100 cigarettes) and had smoked within the past 30 days.

Marriage and childbirth delaying has been becoming common. MHW's childbirth statistics reveal that total of live births were 212 thousand in R.O.C. (Taiwan) in 2014, 42.4% of which were born to mothers aged 30-34 and 23% of which were born to mothers at advanced maternal age (aged 35 and over), increased 14.4 and 13 percentage points, respectively, from 2004. Medical researches generally support that advanced maternal age have greater risks to cause pregnancy hypertension, gestational diabetes and other risks such as low birth weight, premature birth and chromosomal abnormalities. More attention onto the impact of advanced maternal age on the health of mothers and babies are needed.

### Maternal Age Structures

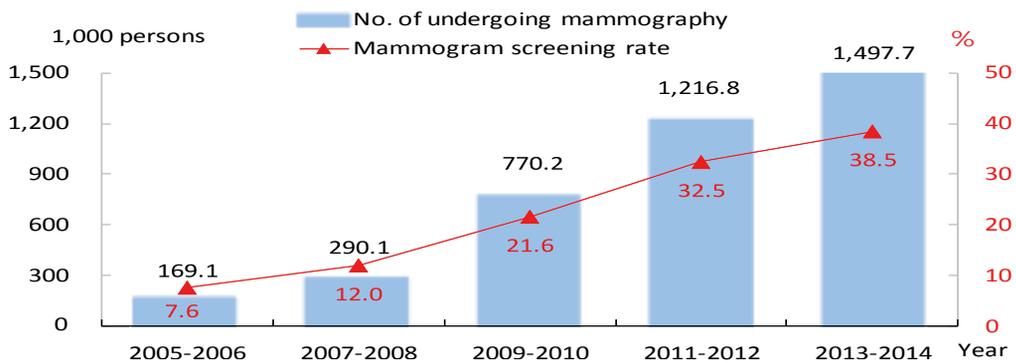


Source : Statistics on Reported Births, Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: Some totals are not 100% due to rounding.

According to the statistics of MHW, the age-standardized breast cancer incidence rate (based on WHO's world standard population age-structure) was 65.9 per 100,000 persons in 2012. Breast cancer remained top one cancer incidence rate of females and increased substantially from 10 years ago. Early detection of breast cancer has a high survival rate, but screening rate was relatively low. Thus breast cancer was the 4th cancer mortality rates of women. To reduce the risk of breast cancer, the government has provided the free mammography for women at the targeted age group since 2004. During 2013 to 2014, 1.5 million females aged 45-69 had undergone mammography. The screening rate was 38.5%, an increase of 30.9 percentage points from the beginning period 2005-2006.

### Females Aged 45-69 having Mammography within the Past Two Years<sup>1</sup>

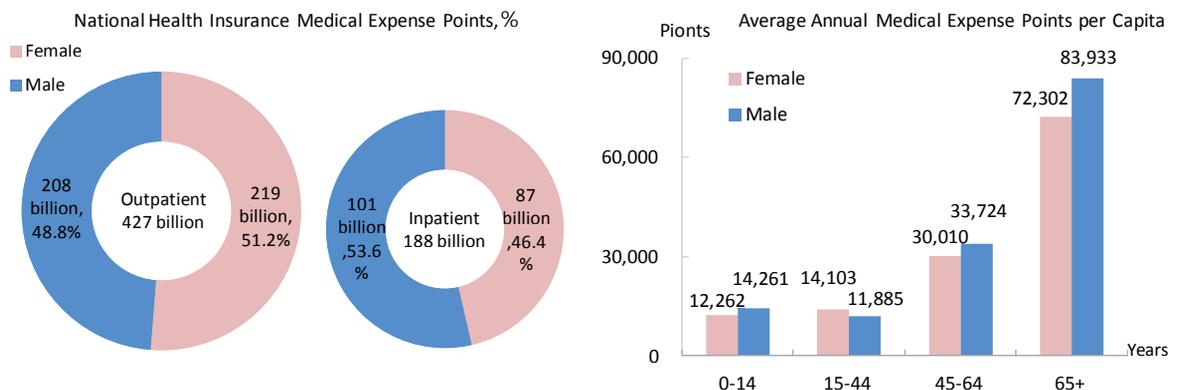


Source : Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note : 1. During 2005 to 2008, the data was for females aged 50-69. The 2014 data included charged as well as free mammographies while those for 2005-2013 refer to only free ones.

Observing the medical resources allocation by gender via the statistics of National Health Insurance Service, the total medical expenses points amounted to 615 billion points in 2014, of which 309 billion points (50.3%) were used by males, slightly higher than their females counterparts. 51.2% of outpatient medical spending was used by females, whereas males used 53.6% of inpatient expenditure. By age, the average annual medical expenses per capita for the aged 65 and over were about 6 times to those for aged under 45, mainly due to the inpatient expense (9 times). From the cross analysis of gender and age, males had higher average annual medical expense per capita than their female counterparts except the age group 15-44.

### Allocations of Medical Expenses of National Health Service, 2014



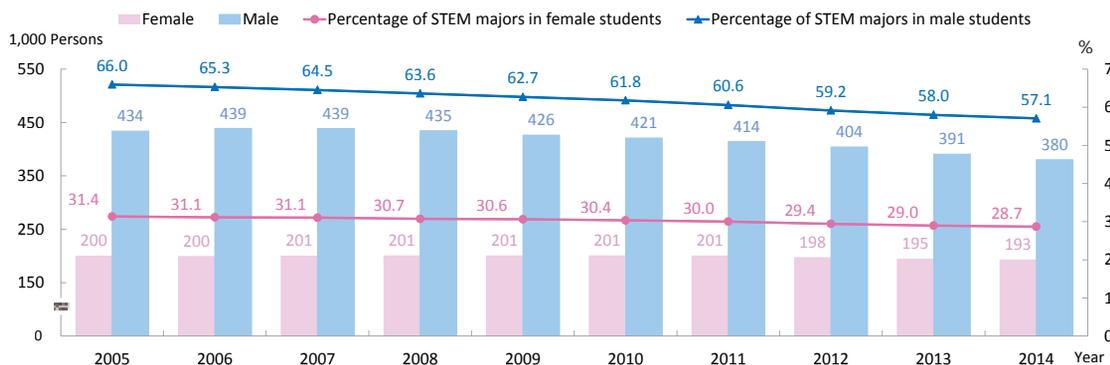
Source : National Health Insurance Annual Statistical Report, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note : Medical expense points = requested points + copayment points.

## 7. Environment, Energy, and Technology

In tertiary education, the gender differences in fields, such as males for science and females for humanity, are common in many countries as well as in R.O.C. (Taiwan). In 2014, there were 573 thousand students in Taiwan majoring in STEM (see note of chart) field, 61 thousand persons less than that in 2005. Among them, female students accounted for one third, an increase of 2.1 percentage points compared with the proportion in 2005. In terms of the percentage of STEM majors by sex, 28.7% of females and 57.1% of males were STEM majors in 2014. The gender gap had narrowed from 34.6 percentage points in 2005 to 28.4 percentage points in 2014.

**Number of Students Majoring STEM in Universities and Colleges**

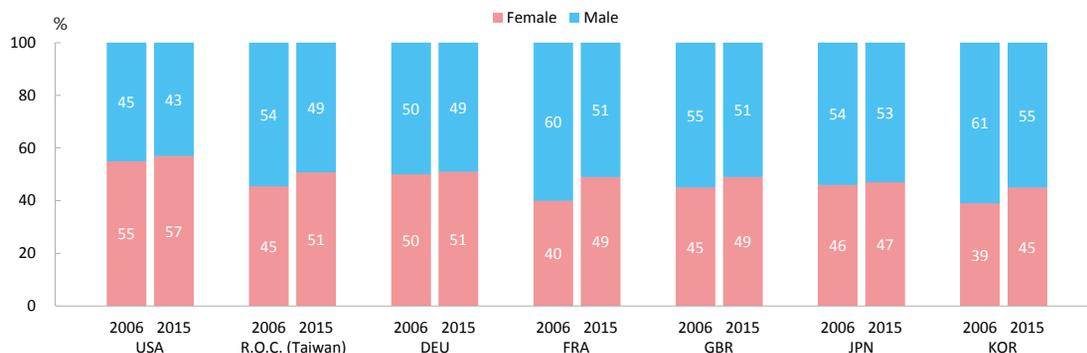


Source: Ministry of Education.

Note: 1. STEM field includes life science, natural science, mathematics and statistics, computing and mechanics, engineering, architecture and urban planning, agriculture, veterinary, medical health, transport service, and environmental protection.  
2. The data refer to figures of the school year.

In 2015, there were 3.39 million professional and technical workers in R.O.C. (Taiwan), of whom females accounted for 51%. Female professional and technical workers had increased by 465 thousand persons or 37.1% compared with that in 2006, 2.8 times to those of males. The shares of female professional and technical workers in most major countries were less than half. In 2015, that of R.O.C. (Taiwan) was larger than France and the U.K. (49%), Japan (47%), and the Republic of Korea (45%), smaller than the U.S. (57%), and the same as Germany. Compared with 2006, the female share in all major countries had increased. The largest increase of 9 percentage points was in France, followed by 6 percentage points in R.O.C. (Taiwan) and the Republic of Korea.

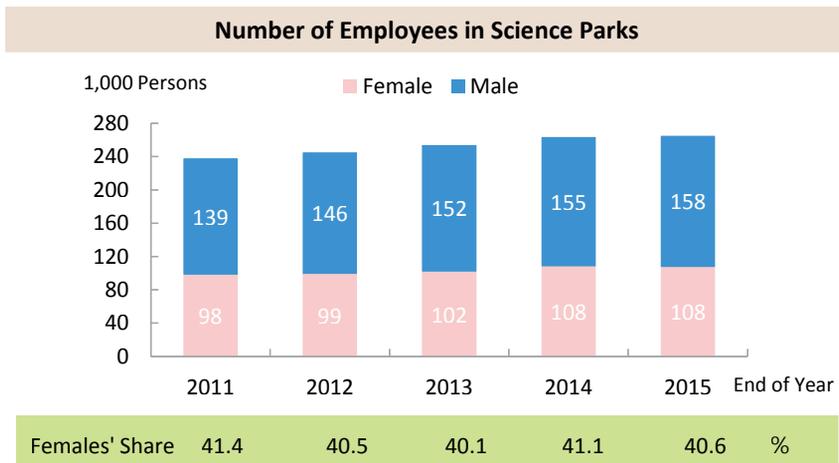
**Professional and Technical Workers by Sex in Major Countries**



Source: Manpower Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan and The Global Gender Gap Report, World Economic Forum.

Note: Professional and technical workers include professionals, technicians, and associate professionals.

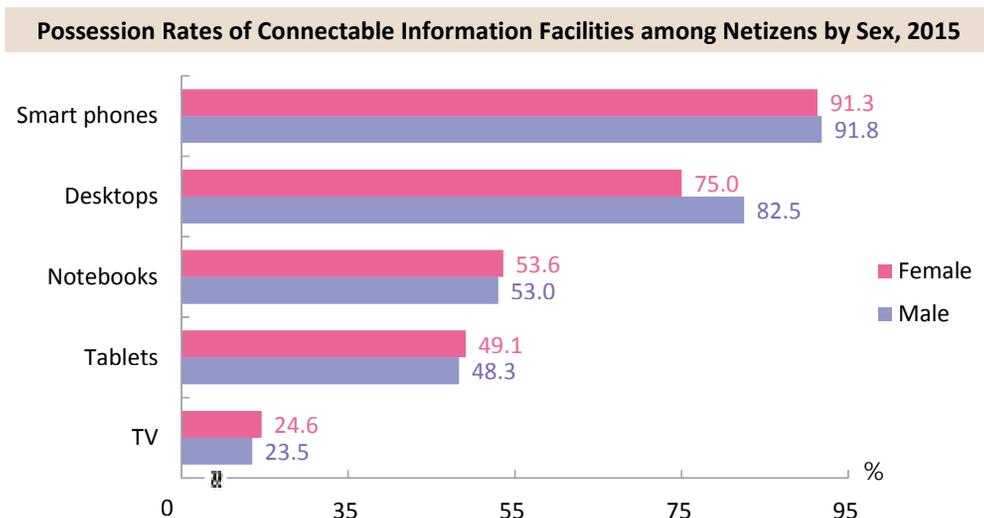
Science parks are clusters for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) industries in R.O.C. (Taiwan). The gender picture of employees is closely related to the graduates in related technology and science fields. At the end of 2015, the number of employees in three science parks reached 265 thousand, of whom 40.6% were females. In terms of science parks, 42.1% employees in Southern Taiwan Science Park were females, followed by 41% in Hsinchu Science Park and 35.1% in Central Taiwan Science Park. Compared with 2011, female and male employees had increased 10 thousand and 19 thousand persons, respectively. Consequently, the female share of employees slightly had dropped 0.8 percentage points.



Source: Hsinchu Science Park, Central Taiwan Science Park, and Southern Taiwan Science Park.

Note: Foreign employees are included. Due to rounding, some totals are not equal to their sums of the items.

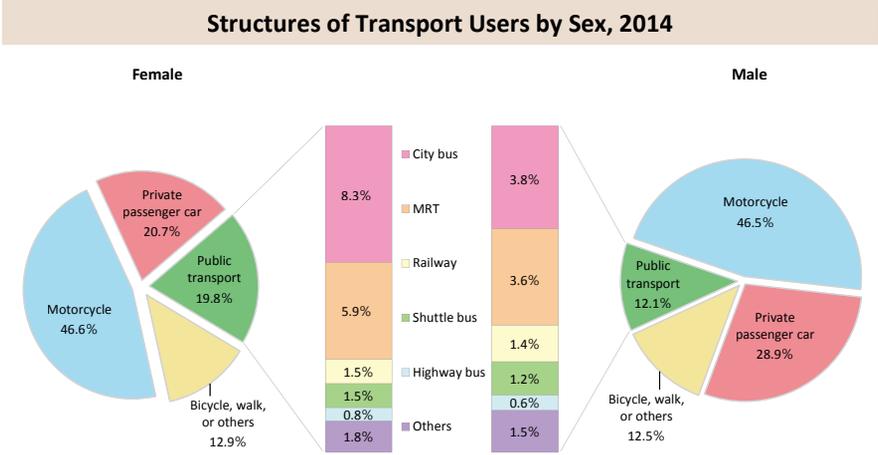
Internet has become an essential part of modern life. In 2015, the internet usage rate for females aged 12 and above was 76.3%, 3.5 percentage points lower than their male counterparts (79.8%). By connectable information facility, the possession rate of smart phones for male and female netizens were both over 90%. In addition, all facilities possession rates of both sexes were similar, excepting desktops with the possession rate 75% for females, 7.5 percentage points lower than their male counterparts.



Source: Individual/Household Digital Opportunity Survey in Taiwan, National Development Council.

Note: Multiple answers can be selected in this survey so that the totals are not equal to 100%.

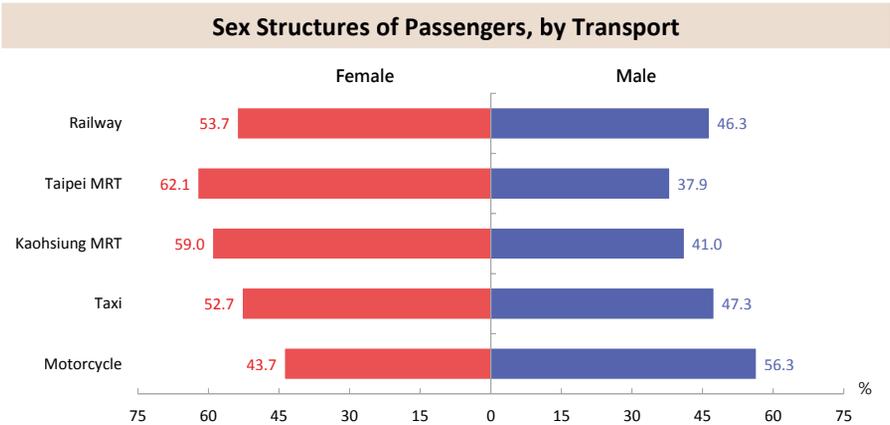
For transport usage of people aged 15 and above by genders, motorcycle and private passenger car were the main choices for both sexes. The shares of using these two transports accounted for 67.3% for females, 8.1 percentage points lower than their male counterparts. The share of public transport taken by females was 19.8%, 7.7 percentage points higher than that of males (12.1%). Moreover, the share of using city bus and MRT for females was 14.2%, nearly twice to the share for males (7.4%).



Source: Survey on people using different modes of transportation vehicle, Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Note: Data refer to the ratio of the number of a specific transport used to the number of all transports used in all trips.

According to 2014 surveys conducted respectively by Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Taipei MRT, and Kaohsiung MRT, 56.3% of motorcycle users were males. The share of females passengers by Taipei MRT was over 60%; those by Kaohsiung MRT, railway, and taxi were 59%, 53.7%, and 52.7%, respectively.



Source: The Satisfactory Survey of the Administration of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications on Adult Citizens and Survey on motorcycles using condition, Ministry of Transportation and Communications; The Satisfactory Survey of Mass Rapid Transit, Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation and Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation.

Note: The data of MRT passengers and motorcycle users were from the 2014 survey. The data for railway and taxi passengers were surveyed in December, 2014, including those who have taken a train in the latest year or have taken a taxi in the latest month.





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