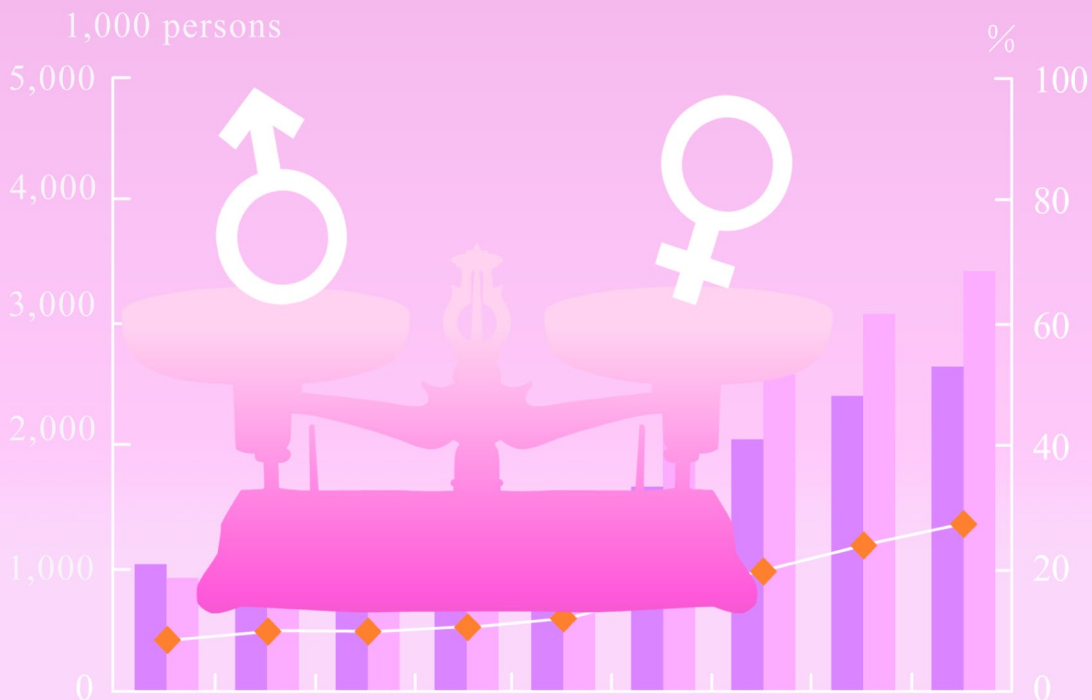




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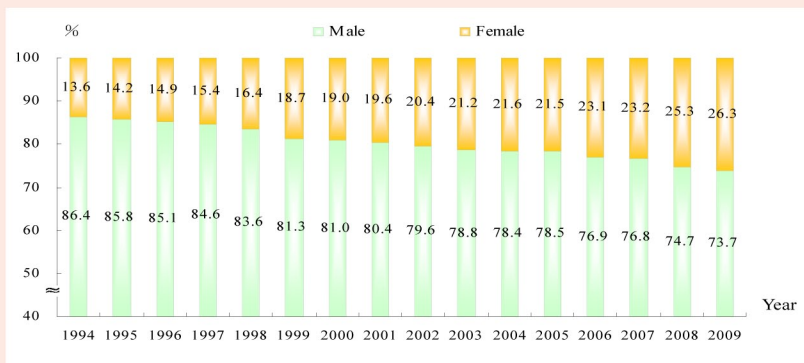
WOMEN AND MEN IN R.O.C.(TAIWAN) Facts and Figures



SPECIAL REPORT – Family Status of Men and Women

The percentage of women as economic household heads was 26.3% in 2009, an increase of 7.6 percentage points compared with 10 years ago. There is a 12.7 percentage points increase from 1994, indicating that with their ever-increasing education levels and labor participations, women have attained higher economic independence. Furthermore, women have gradually become the main providers of households because of their longer life span.

Gender rates of economic household heads

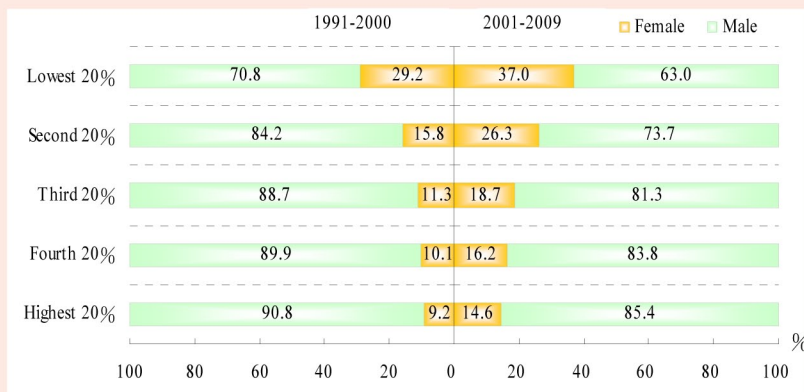


Source: Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan..

Note: A person in the household who earns the largest personal share of pay in family income and is the main provider of the household is considered to be the economic household head.

With women’s increasing economic strength, the percentage of women-headed households grows substantially across the income groups. In 2001-2009, the women-headed households accounted for 37.0% in the lowest income group, a 7.8 percentage points increase from 1990s. The percentage for the high and medium groups has shown a corresponding increase. The women-headed households accounted for less than 10% in the highest income group in 1990s; the figure, however, grew to 14.6% in 2000s.

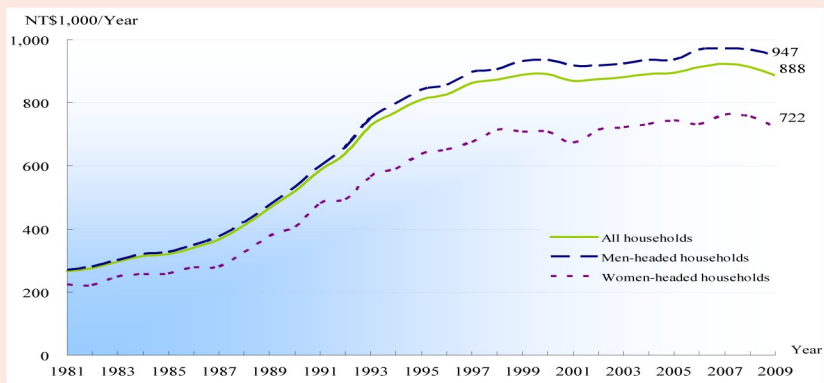
Gender of household heads by disposable income quintile



Source: DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

In general, the disposable incomes in men-headed households are higher than those of the opposite sex. The average disposable income of all families was NT\$ 888 thousand in 2009. In men-headed households, the average disposable income was NT\$ 947 thousand and the figure for women-headed households was NT\$ 225 thousand less, NT\$ 722 thousand. However, the differences (Male/Female) have gradually run down to 1.29 times from 1.31 times in 1990s.

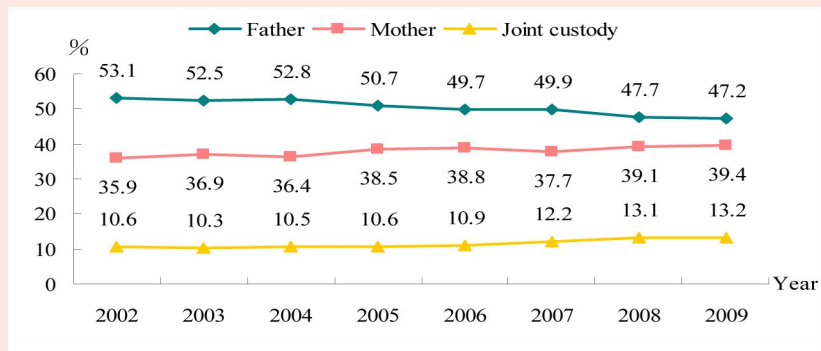
Changes of household disposable incomes



Source: DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Women have become more asserted in demanding parental right and obligation of minor children when marriage breaks up because women have achieved higher income and economic independence. The custodian right obtained by father has seen a drop from 53.1% in 2002 to 47.2% in 2009. On the other hand, the right obtained by mother increased from 35.9% to 39.4%, and the figure of joint custody also increased from 10.6% to 13.2% in the same period. Clearly, the protection function of gender equality on the performance of parental right and obligation has gradually emerged.

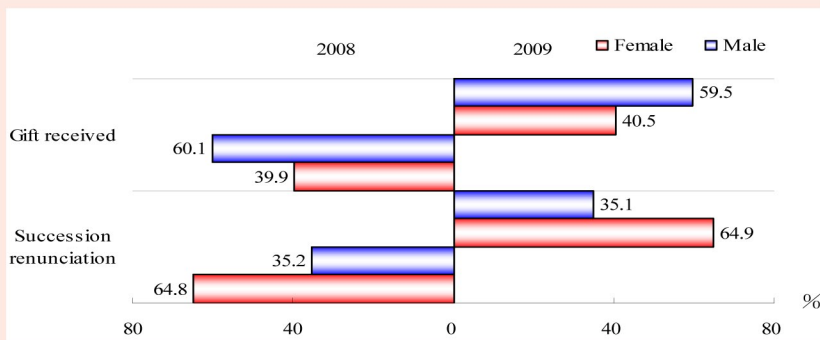
The exercise of parental rights or custody of minor children in broken marriages



Source: Department of Household Registration, Ministry of the Interior.

When the Succession of the Civil Code was being enacted, the equality of succession right has been clearly specified. The law, however, does not interfere family business, as suggested by a social institutions, and thus women usually renounce their succession right out of traditional custom. The practice is therefore reflected on the statistics: in 2009, the percentage of women renouncing succession right was 64.9%, significantly higher than that of men, 35.1%. For the declaration of gift received, men accounted for 59.5%, whereas the figure for women was 40.5%.

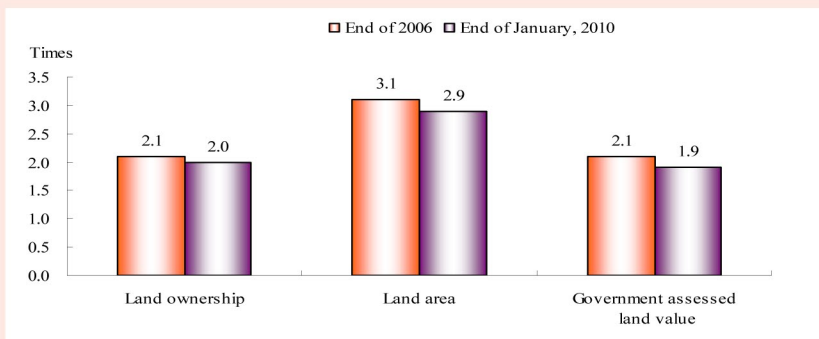
Succession renunciation and gift reception for both sexes



Source: Ministry of Finance.

Not only women are less likely to receive inheritances and gifts, but they also tend to engage in housework without pay and have no independent income, not to mention involving in land sales. By the end of January 2010, men owned twice as much land right as women did; the land area and its government-assessed value were 2.9 and 1.9 times than those owned by women, respectively. It seems obvious that traditional custom exerts a stronger influence than law does. The discrepancies, however, have seen a decreasing trend from 2006, suggesting an increase of women's lands ownership.

The multiples of men's land ownership to women's

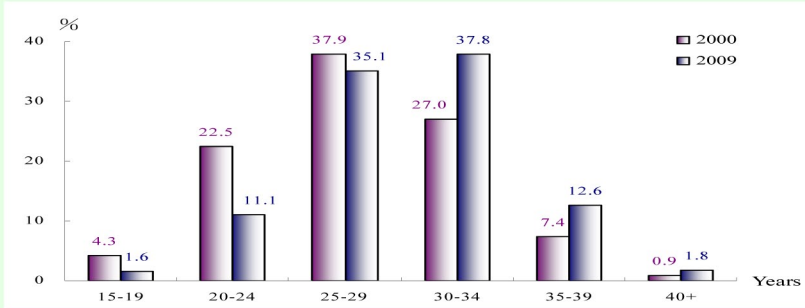


Source: Ministry of the Interior.

1. Population

The number of babies born in 2009 was 192 thousand, 37.5% fewer than that in 2000. As the age at first marriage is gradually delayed, the mean age of birth mother was 30.2 in 2009, increasing 2.0 years from 28.2 in 2000. Birth to women aged between 30-34 has accounted for the biggest share, 37.8% of all births, followed by 35.1% in the 25-29 age-group. These two age groups combined accounted for 72.9%. Furthermore, birth to women aged over 30 has accounted for 52.2% in 2009, an increase of 16.9 percentage points compared with year 2000, clearly indicating the trend of delayed childbirth.

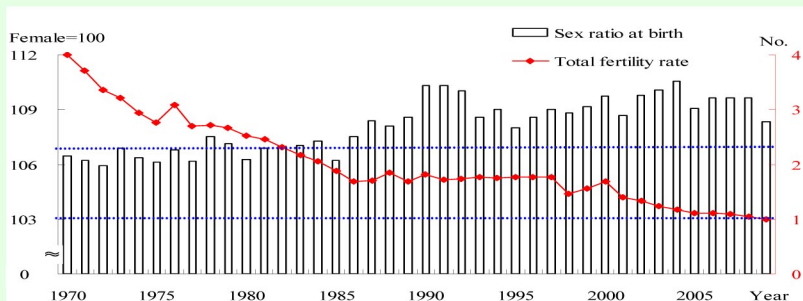
Age groups of birth mothers



Source : Ministry of the Interior.

With women's longer education periods, late marriage substantially compresses the windows of childbearing, leading a decreasing fertility rate consistently. The total fertility rate for every childbearing woman has been lower than the population replacement level, 2.1 since 1984. Coincidentally, the gender imbalance of newborns has occurred in the same period. Before 1985, the newborns were in gender balance range, between 103~107, the number of male to 100 female newborns. The total fertility rate has dropped below 2 and is steadily decreasing since 1986, and yet the newborns sex ratio increased to over 108. Under the current decreasing fertility rate and the traditional thinking of carrying on the family line firmly remained intact, the sex ratio of newborns will reflect the result of gender preference.

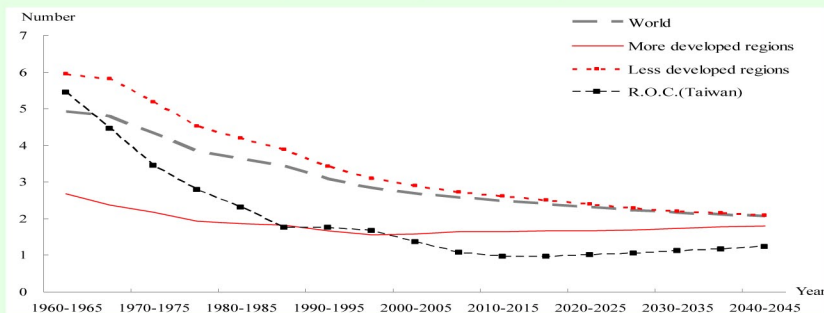
Total fertility rate and sex ratio at birth



Source : Ministry of the Interior.

It is a worldwide phenomenon of low fertility rate. According to the statistics of United Nations, the world total fertility rate of childbearing women was 4.9 during 1960-1965. It decreased to 2.7 in 2000-2005, and is predicted to decline in advanced to 2.5 in 2010-2015. In 2005-2010, the total fertility rate in the more developed regions was 1.6 and that in the less developed regions was 2.7. The figures are predicted to be 1.7 and 2.6 in 2010-2015, respectively. Taiwan's average total fertility rate was 1.1 during 2005-2010 and is predicted to be 1.0 in 2010-2015.

Total fertility rate for major countries (territories)



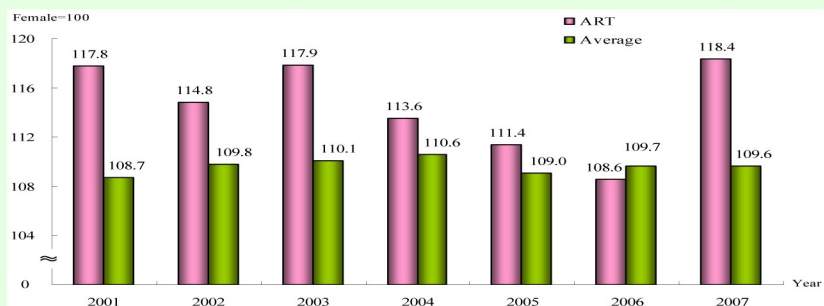
Source: United Nations; Ministry of the Interior; Council for Economic Planning and Development.

Note: The figures after 2010 are estimations provided by the Council for Economic Planning and Development (CEPD).

The developed regions are designated as Japan, USA, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and Europe according to UN.

From 1980s, ultrasonic diagnostics, amniocentesis examination, and chorionic sampling technique have been introduced into Taiwan one after another. These technologies intended for diagnosing congenital diseases have been used to identify the genders of newborns. The Sex ratio at birth has remained at a high level since 1986, and the gender imbalance deteriorates with increasing birth parity. According to the statistics of the Department of Health, in 2001-2007 the sex ratio at birth conceived by assisted reproductive technology, including artificial insemination and in vitro fertilization, has reached between 108 and 119. This ratio is significantly higher than the overall ratio in the same period, suggesting the prevalence of gender selection in assisted reproductive technology.

Sex ratio at birth by assisted reproductive technology(ART)

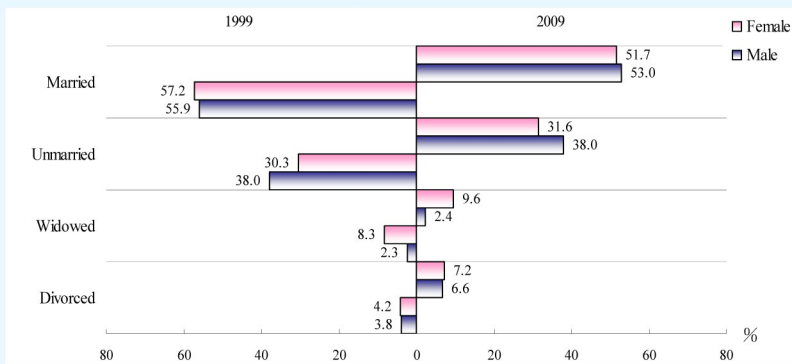


Source: Department of Health.

2. Marriage and Family

In 2009, 51.7% of women aged above 15 were married, 5.5 percentage points less than 10 years ago and lower than 53.0% of men at the same age group. The figure of unmarried women increased to 31.6% and that remained stable for men as 10 years ago. Since females' average life expectancy was 6.3 years higher than that of males and females were married 3.6 years earlier than males in average, the female widowed rate was 9.6%, four times as high as that of male. Furthermore, with the ever increasing divorce rate, the rates of divorced females and males were 7.2% and 6.6%, respectively.

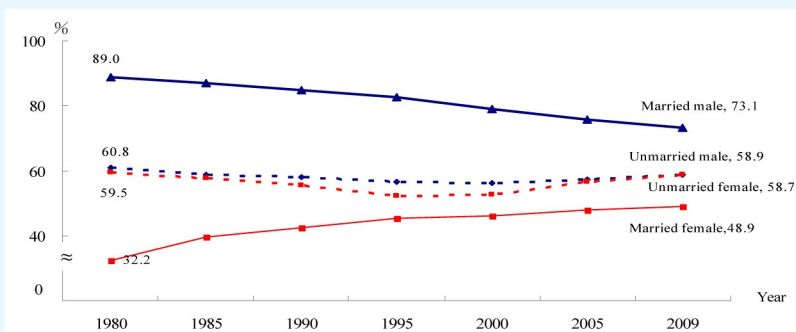
Marital status for population aged 15 and over



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

In 2009, the labour force participation rate for both sexes before marriage differed insignificantly, 58.9% and 58.7% for men and women, respectively. Nevertheless, under the traditional idea of “Men are breadwinners; women are homemakers”, the gap in labour force participation rate was widened to 24.2 percentage points after entering marital status. However, with women's higher education level and economic independence awareness as well as younger retirement ages, the gap in labor participation rate for both sexes with and without marriage has been decreased to 31.5 percentage points in 2009 from 55.5 percentage points in 1980.

Marital status and labour force participation rates

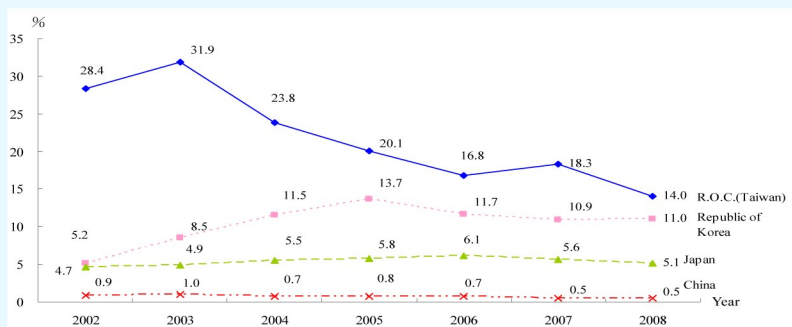


Source: DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: “Married” includes the status of legal marriage and cohabitation.

Since the people in Taiwan were free to visit their relatives in China from 1987, there has been a substantial jump in the number of people visiting relatives, traveling, and running business in China. Furthermore, the government has pushed “South-going” policy and thus the exchange between Taiwan and the South-east Asia countries has deepened continually, leading to a steady increase in international marriage, which peaked at 31.9% in 2003. From 2004, the government has implemented the port-of-entry interviews for Chinese spouses and overseas interviews for other foreign spouses, the international marriage rate was decreased down to 14.0% in 2008, which was still higher than that in the Republic of Korea (11.0%), Japan (5.1%), and China (0.5%).

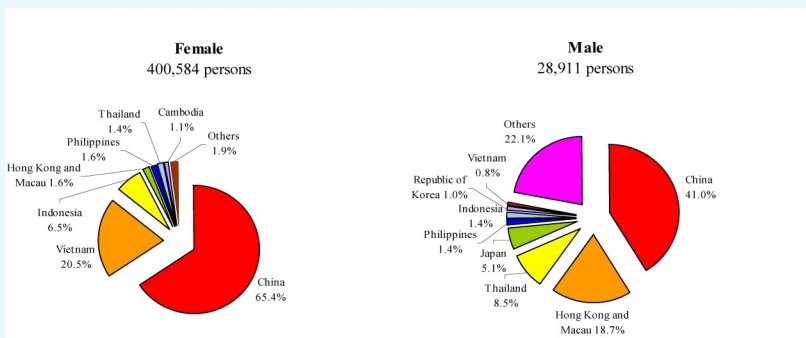
International marriage rates in major Asian countries



Source: Ministry of the Interior, Taiwan; Statistics Bureau, China; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan; Statistics Korea.

At the end of 2009, the number of foreign spouses staying in Taiwan after marriage reached 429 thousand, in which female accounted for 93.3%. For the nationalities of female spouses, three major countries combined accounted for more than 90%: China (65.4%), Vietnam (20.5%), and Indonesia (6.5%). Male foreign spouses were mainly from China (41.0%) and Hong Kong and Macau (18.7%).

Nationalities of foreign spouses in Taiwan at the end of 2009

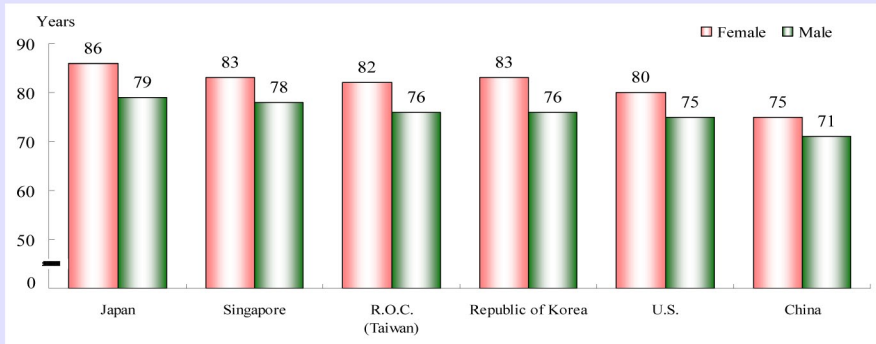


Source: National Immigration Agency.

3. Health

In 2009, the life expectancy at birth in Taiwan was 79 years, in which males was 76 years and females was 82 years, both were increased 3 years, from the figures ten years ago, and were lower than 79 years and 86 years of Japan and 78 years and 83 years of Singapore, comparable to 76 years and 83 years of the Republic of Korea, higher than 75 years and 80 years of the U.S., and far higher than 71 years and 75 years of China.

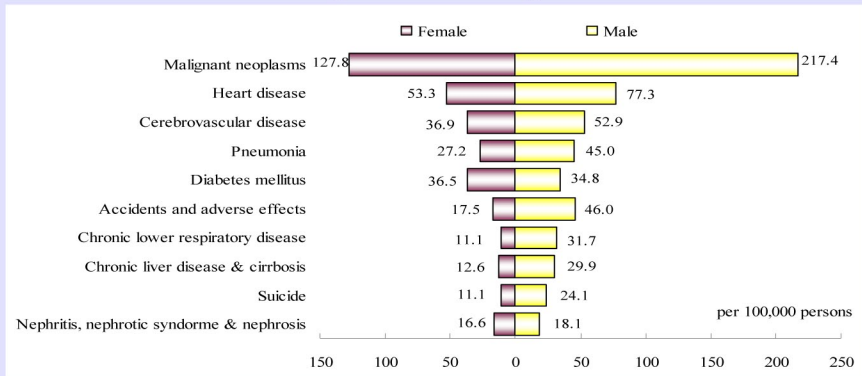
Life expectancy at birth in selected countries in 2009



Source: Ministry of the Interior : Population Reference Bureau (USA).

According to the crude mortality rate of ten leading causes of death, the most frequent cause of death for both males and females in 2009 was malignant neoplasms, followed by heart disease and cerebrovascular disease. The male mortality rates were higher than that of females, apart from diabetes mellitus. The largest discrepancies in mortality rates between males and females were accidents and adverse effects, chronic lower respiratory disease, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and suicide, males were about 2-3 times of females.

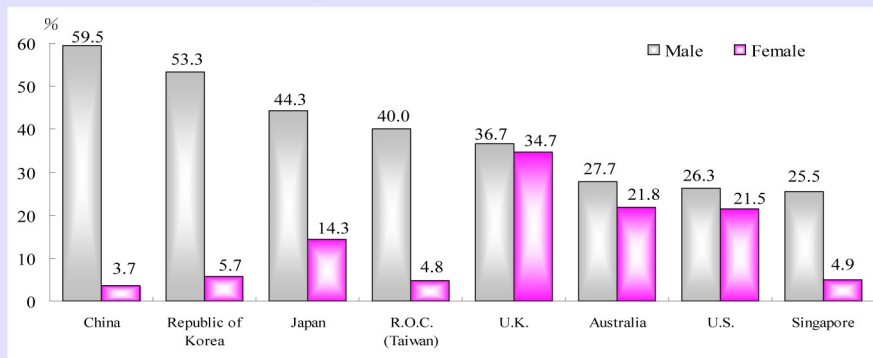
Crude mortality rate of ten leading causes in 2009



Source: Department of Health, Executive Yuan.

In 2005, the male smoking rate was 40.0%, higher than the U.K., Australia, the U.S. and Singapore, yet lower than China, the Republic of Korea and Japan. The female smoking rate was only 4.8%, significantly lower than the western countries, only slightly higher than China. In the western countries, the smoking rate between males and females differ slightly. Females are still conservative comparatively in the eastern countries and the eastern society is less receptive to females smoking, and thus the smoking rate between males and females differ significantly.

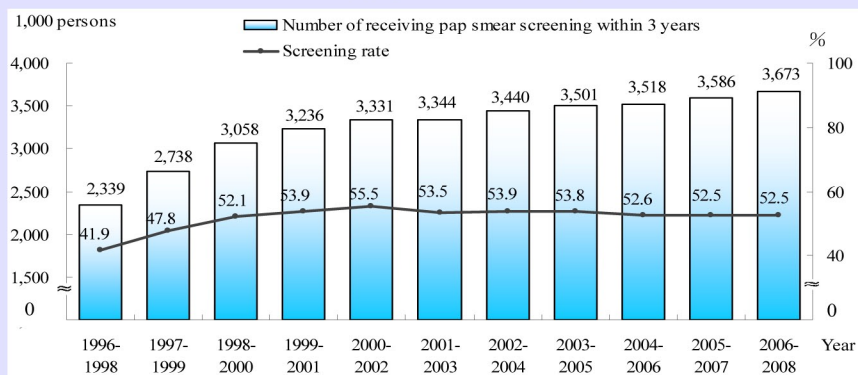
Smoking rate in selected countries in 2005



Source: Department of Health, Executive Yuan ; WHO.

According to the statistics of Department of Health, the number of receiving pap smear screening was 3.7 million during 2006-2008, increased more than 57% from 2.3 million during 1996-1998; the screening rate advanced from 41.9% to 52.5%. There were 72.8 thousand cases of positive results among the tested cases during 2006-2008. The mortality rate of cervical cancer from 9.0 persons per 100,000 persons in 1999 has dropped to 5.7 persons in 2009, the rank of cancer causes of death for female down from 5 to 6, attributed to the successful promotion of pap smear screening.

Number of receiving pap smear screening within 3 years

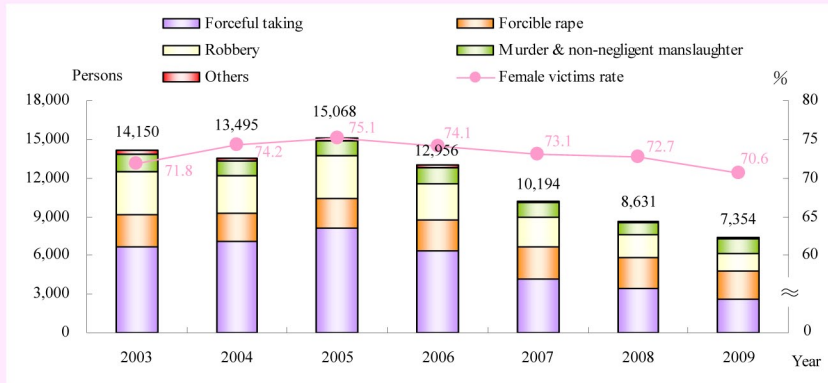


Source: Department of Health, Executive Yuan.

4. Personal Security

In 2009, there were 7,354 violent crime victims, among which the forceful taking was the leading cases (2,624 persons, 35.7%), followed by forcible rape (2,121 persons, 28.8%) and robbery (1,439 persons, 19.6%). These three major causes accounted for 84.1% of all violent crimes. Compared with 2005, the number of victims dropped by 51.2%; female victims, however, still made up over 70% of the total number of victims, suggesting female population still vulnerable to violent crimes.

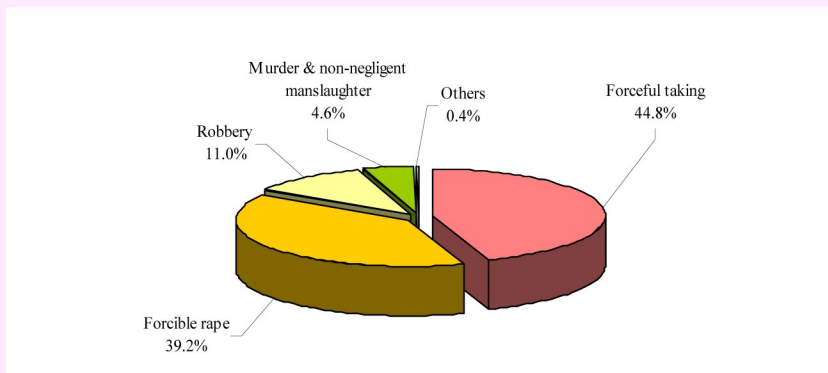
Violent crime victims and female victims rate



Source : National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior.

For female violent crime victims in 2009, there were 2,325 forceful taking cases (44.8%) and 2,034 forcible rape cases (39.2%); these two combined accounted for 84.0% of all violent crime female victims. Furthermore, female victims in forceful taking cases accounted for 88.6% of all victims; that figure for forcible rape was 95.9%, suggesting that females were the major targets of these two crimes.

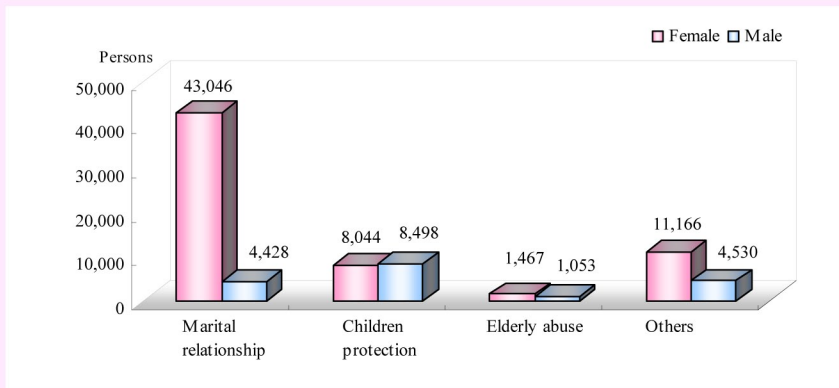
Female victims of violent crimes in 2009



Source : National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior.

Domestic violence has been increasing over the years. In 2009, there were 83,728 cases of domestic violence reported, an increase of 11.0% from 2008; female victims accounted for 76.1%. For the types of domestic violence, marital relationship (including divorce and cohabitation) violence accounted for 57.2%, in which 90.7% was female victims. Therefore, the prevention measures should focus on gender equality education and females' awareness for self protection.

Types and victim genders in 2009 reported domestic violence cases

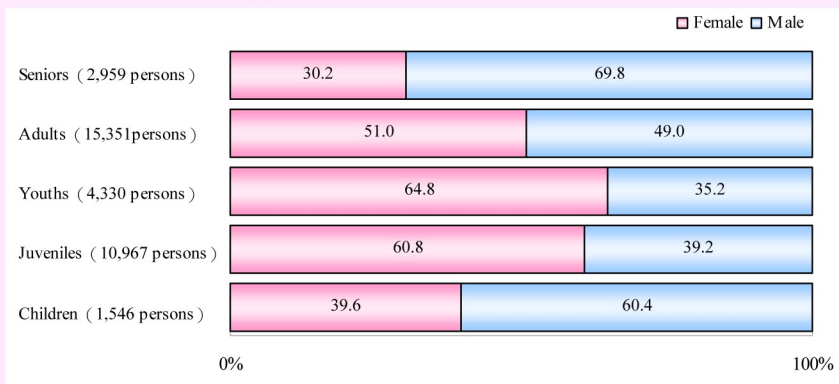


Source: Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Committee, Ministry of the Interior.

Note: Some reported cases were registered sex unknown.

The number of missing persons in 2010 amounted to 35,153, in which 18,805 was females (53.5%) and 16,348 was males (46.5%). In terms of ages, females accounted for a large portion of 12-17 year-old (juvenile) and 18-23 year-old (youth) groups of missing persons, more than 60% in both age groups. On the other hand, males dominated the under 12 (children) and over 65 (senior) age groups of missing persons.

Missing people by genders and age groups, 2010

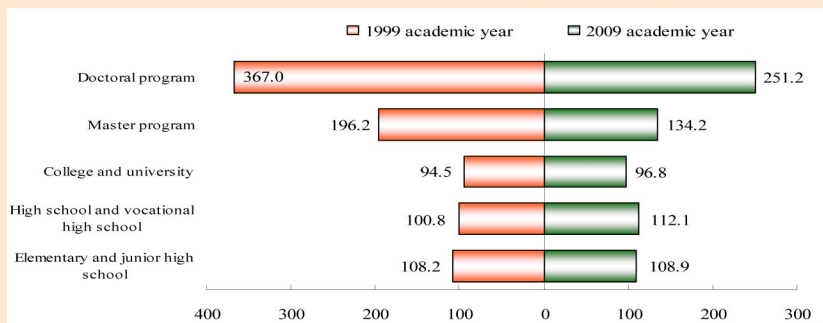


Source : National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior.

5. Education

With the implementation of nine-year compulsory education, the sex ratio in the basic education stage is similar to that in the same age group. For senior high and vocational schools, many nurse schools have been elevated to college status in recent years, and thus the female share at the senior high and vocational schools has seen a drop. At the college and university level (excluding doctor and master students), since nurse schools were dominated by female students, it is the only stage that the female percentage was higher than that of male. The sex ratio (female=100) of students at this level was 96.8 in 2009. At the master and doctor levels, the sex ratios were 134.2 and 251.2, which are considered rather high. However, the ratios have seen a decrease from 1999 academic year.

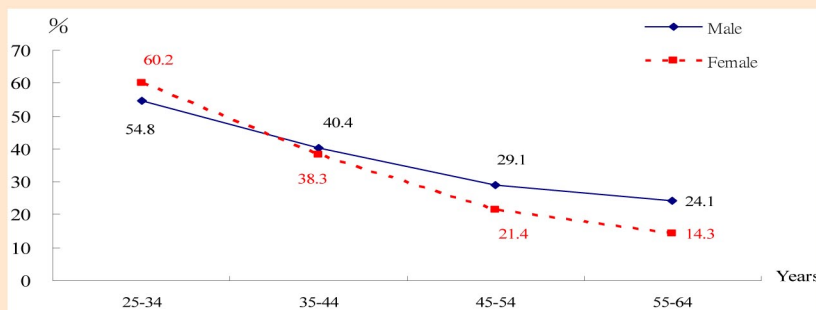
Sex ratio of educational attainment (female=100)



Source: Ministry of Education.

With the spread of tertiary education, people attending tertiary education increases with decreasing age groups. The percentage of people attending tertiary education has shown an about change; in 2009, females aged between 55-64 attending tertiary education accounted for 14.3%, far less than 24.1% for males in the same age group. The gender discrepancy decreased with decreasing age groups: in 25-34 age group, 60.2% of females received tertiary education, higher than 54.8% of their male counterparts, indicating that females have benefited more from the prevalence of tertiary education.

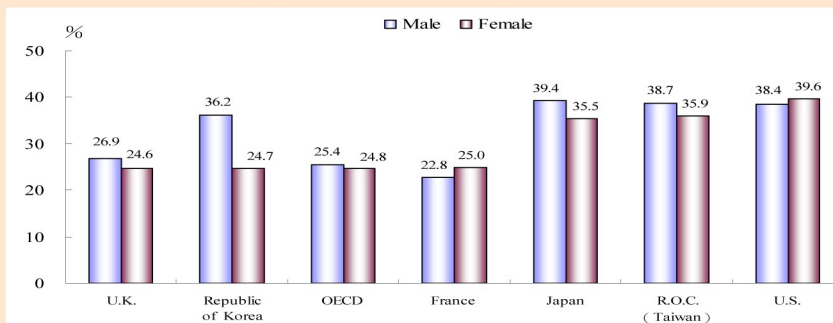
Percentage of men and women with tertiary education, 2009



Source: Manpower Survey Statistics, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

According to the study of World Economic Forum (WEF), tertiary education is the core of the national competitiveness. In 2009, 38.7% of males and 35.9% of females in 25-64 age group attended higher education, 13.3 percentage points and 11.1 percentage points higher than those in OECD countries, respectively. Apart from France and the U.S., more males than female attend tertiary education in major countries. The gender discrepancy in attending tertiary education was largest in the Republic of Korea, 11.5 percentage points. The discrepancy in other countries was under 4 percentage points.

Population in 25-64 age group attended tertiary education in selected countries

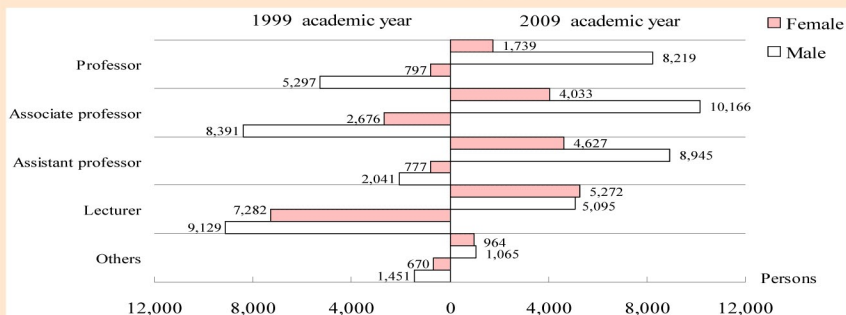


Source : Manpower Survey Statistics, DGBAS, Executive Yuan ; Women and Men in OECD Countries, OECD.

Note : The data for Taiwan were 2009, those for other countries were 2004 or latest year available.

In 2009, the total number of teachers (excluding teaching assistants) in colleges and universities was 50,125, in which 16,635 was females. The number of female teachers increased by 4,433 from 1999 and the female percentage increased from 31.7% to 33.2%. The number of females taking the positions of professor and associate professor was 5,772, accounting for only 23.9%, but the percentage has increased by 3.7 percentage points from 1999. In the assistant professor level, there was 4,627 females, accounting for 34.1%. Female lecturers accounted for 50.9% of all lecturers. The results indicate that females accounted for less percentage in higher ranks, but the discrepancies have narrowed over the years.

Teachers in college and university by genders and ranks

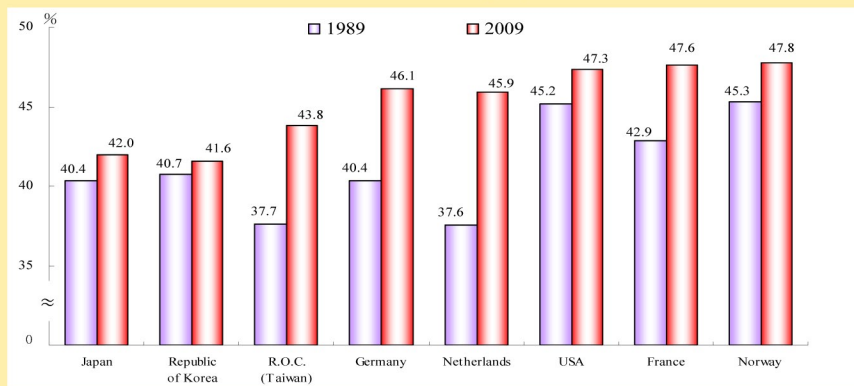


Source: Ministry of Education.

6. Employment

The female share in employment has been increasing over the past 20 years. Between 2009 and 1989, Netherlands' female share in employment jumping by 8.4 percentage points was the most significant increase. Taiwan has seen an increase of 6.2 percentage points to 43.8% in 2009, higher than 42.0% and 41.6% in Japan and the Republic of Korea, respectively. Since part-time jobs are less popular in Taiwan, the female share in employment was still lower than that in major countries of Europe and Northern America. In the USA and Norway, the female share in employment has exceeded 47.0%, approaching 50%.

Female share in employment

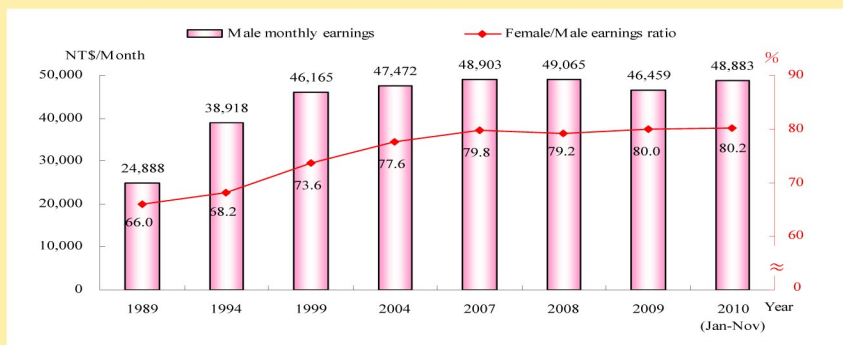


Source: DGBAS, Executive Yuan; OECD databank.

Note: Data of France are from 2008.

The earnings for both sexes differ as a result of different seniority, ranks, and nature of work. From January 2010 to November 2010, female employees in non-agricultural sectors received an average monthly earnings of NT\$ 39,200; it was about 80.2% of NT\$ 48,883 earned by their male counterparts, an increase of 14.2 percentage points from 1989. The increase indicates that the earning gap between sexes has narrowed down as females take on different positions in the labor market.

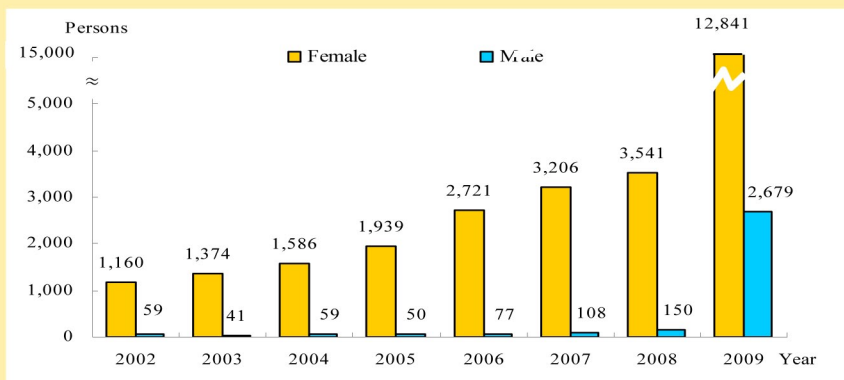
Average monthly earnings of employees in non-agricultural sectors



Source: DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

According to the Gender Equality in Employment Act, those who apply for parental leaves can continue their labor insurance and the insurance premium originally paid by employers is subsidized by the government. In 2009, the insurance premium subsidy benefited 15,520 persons, an increase of 3.2 times compared with 2008, including 12,841 females (82.7%) and 2,679 males (17.3%). The amount of subsidy reached NT\$ 270 million, an 100% increase over 2008.

Number of insurance premium subsidy for maternity leave (labor insurance)

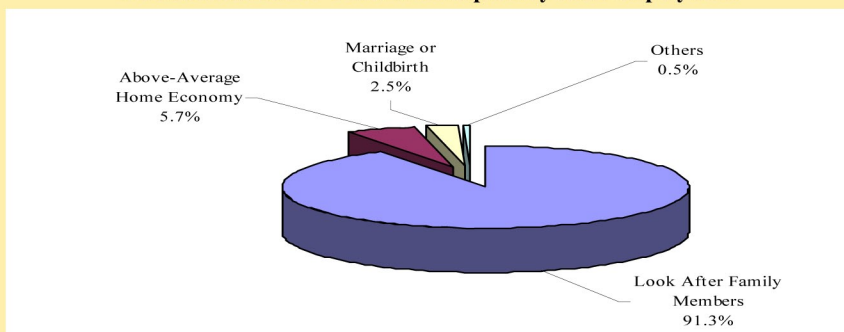


Source: Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan.

Note: The number excludes those with Government Employees' Insurance and Military Insurance since their employer is the government.

In 2010, the percentage of women who have children under age of six even they have ability to work but were unemployed due to the need of taking care of the family was 91.3%. This percentage was much higher than the percentage of women who have children above age six (59.5%), and who have no children (44.5%). It reflects the need of taking care of young dependents is the main reason that keeps women from entering the labor market. That's why helping women return to the labor market and also be successful in both family and work, is the issue which every country needs to be resolved immediately.

Reasons preventing women with children under 6 and work capability from employment



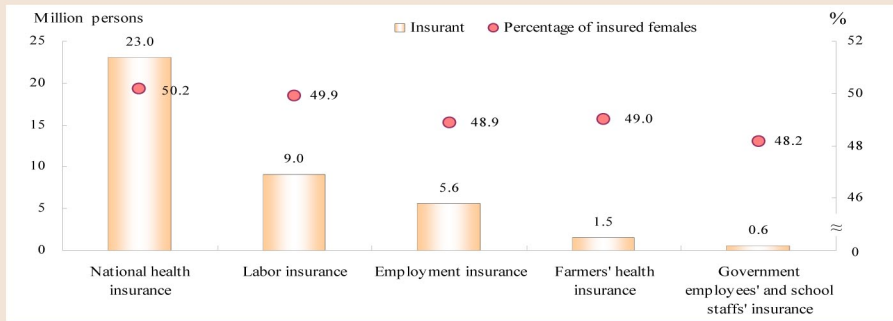
Source: DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: Other reasons include poor health or sickness, attending schools, and preparing for entrance exams.

7. Economic Security and Welfare

By the end of 2009, the National Health Insurance (NHI) had the largest number of insured people (23.0 million in which 50.2% were female) among all social insurance programs, followed by Labor insurance (9.0 million people in which 49.9% were female) and Employment insurance (5.6 million people in which 48.9% were female). The share of male is higher than female in each insurance type except NHI due to the higher labour force participation rate of male than female.

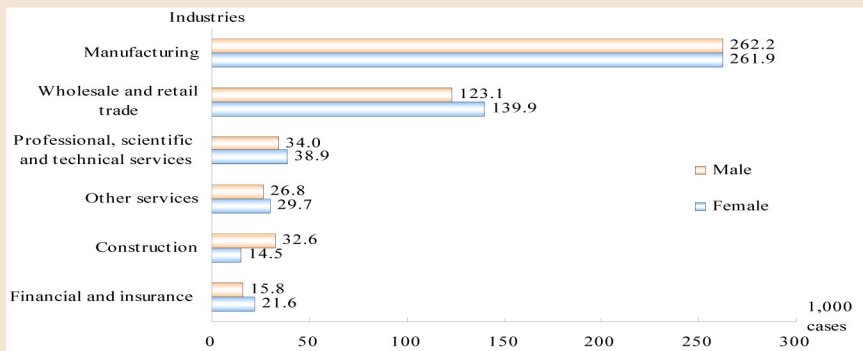
The numbers of insured females in major social insurance programs, end of 2009



Source: Bureau of National Health Insurance; Bureau of Labor Insurance; Bank of Taiwan.

In 2009, the number of unemployment benefits from employment insurance was 1,119 thousand cases in total, in which 572 thousand cases were females (51.1%), slightly higher than males, 547 thousand cases (48.9%). In terms of industries, Manufacturing accounted the largest part, 524 thousand cases with equal percentages of both sexes, followed by Wholesale and retail trade (263 thousand cases in which 53.2% were females) and Professional, scientific and technical services (73 thousand cases in which 53.4% were females).

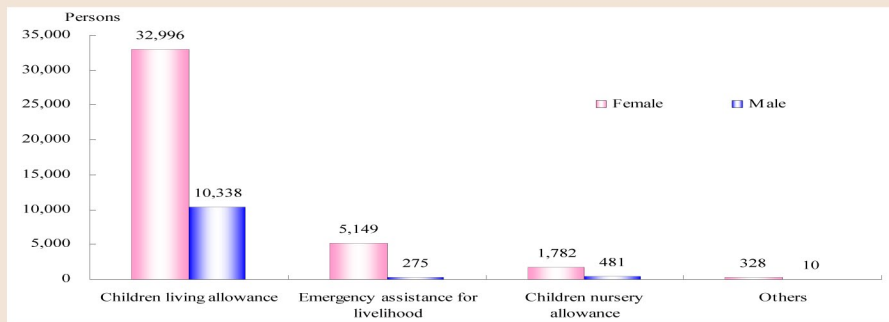
Number of unemployment benefits from employment insurance in 2009



Source: Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan.

To improve lives and enhance self-reliance for families in hardship, the government provided assistance for families in hardship to 51 thousand persons in 2009, in which 40 thousand (78.4%) were females and 11 thousand (21.6%) were males. The allowance category was dominated by Children living allowance which 43 thousand persons were benefited (76.1% were females), followed by Emergency assistance for livelihood and Child nursery allowance, which were also dominated by females.

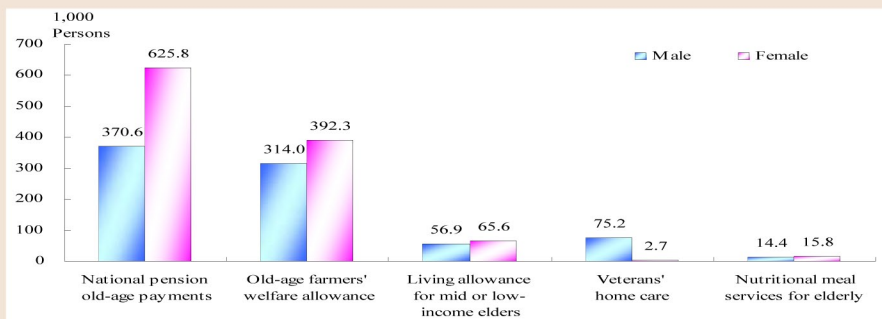
Number of assistance for families in hardship in 2009



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

By the end of 2009, the number of people receiving certain kinds of National pension old-age payment was 996 thousand, the number receiving Old-age farmers' welfare allowance was 706 thousand, Living allowance for mid or low-income elders was 123 thousand, Veterans' home care was 78 thousand. Apart from the Veterans' home care, females dominated the above old-age benefits because females have a larger percentage in the elderly population. If the people aged over 65 receiving the Living assistance for the disabled (396 thousand) and the retirement payments for civil servants, military personnel and teachers are included here, the goal of economic security protection for the whole elderly has been achieved.

Number of beneficiaries of elderly benefits, end of 2009



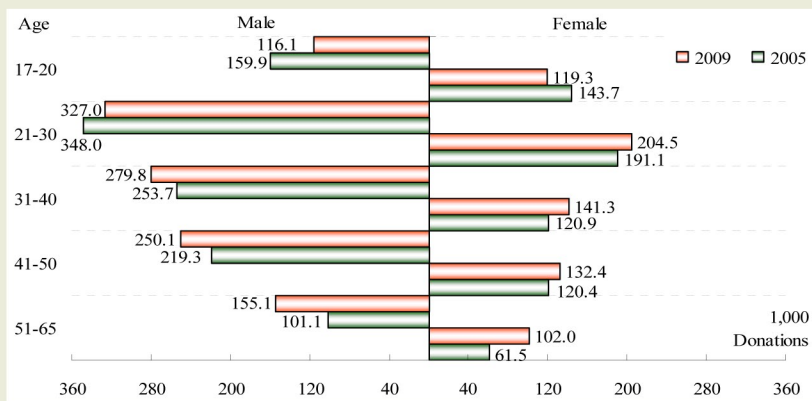
Source: Ministry of the Interior; Bureau of Labor Insurance, Council of Affairs, Executive Yuan; Veterans Affairs Commission, Executive Yuan.

Note: National pension old-age payments include Old-age basic guaranteed pension payment, Old-age pension payment, and Indigenous people payment.

8. Social and Political Participation

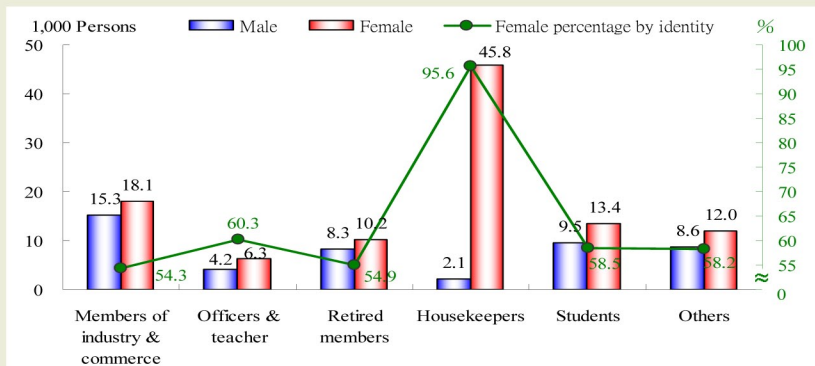
There were 1,829 thousand person-times of blood donations in 2009, an increase of 6.3% from 2005, in which 1,129 thousand donations were donated by males (61.7%) and 700 thousand by females (38.3%), with an increase of 4.3% and 9.7% respectively. In terms of age groups, the 21-30 age group contributes the higher percentage of blood donations, followed by the 31-40 age group. Compared with the data of 2005, all age groups show an increasing trend except the 17-20 and 21-30 male age groups, and the 51-65 age group has seen the biggest jump (over 50%).

The number of blood donations



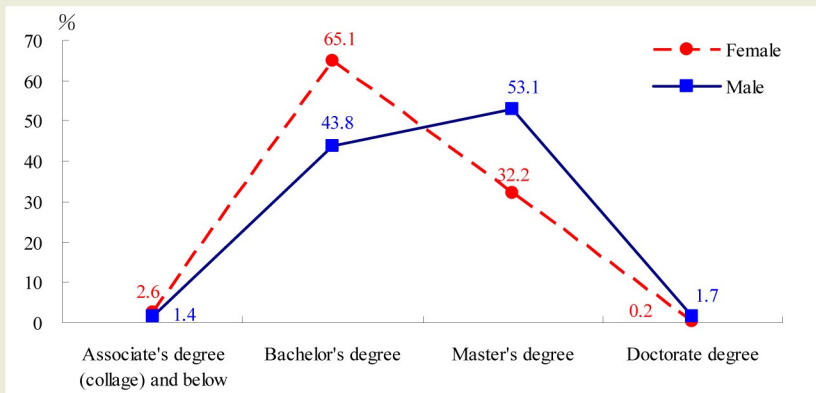
In 2009, there were 154 thousand persons registered as volunteers, in which 106 thousand were females (68.8%) and 48 thousand were males (31.2%). In terms of identity, male volunteers mostly were members of industry and commerce (15 thousand) and female volunteers were mostly housekeepers (46 thousand); there were more female volunteers than male ones in any categories.

Volunteers by identity in 2009



In the 2010 Civil Service Senior Examinations, 2,145 people have either enrolled or qualified the level 1, 2, or 3 examinations (80 for levels 1 or 2, and 2,065 people for level 3), in which 1,163 were females (54.2%) and 982 were males. In terms of education level, those qualifiers were mostly with bachelor's degree (1,187 people) or master's degree (895 people), both combined accounting for 97.1%. Bachelor's degree accounted for 65.1% of female qualifiers, and males were largely with master's degree (53.1%). Bachelor's degree accounted for 65.1% of female qualifiers, and males were largely with master's degree (53.1%).

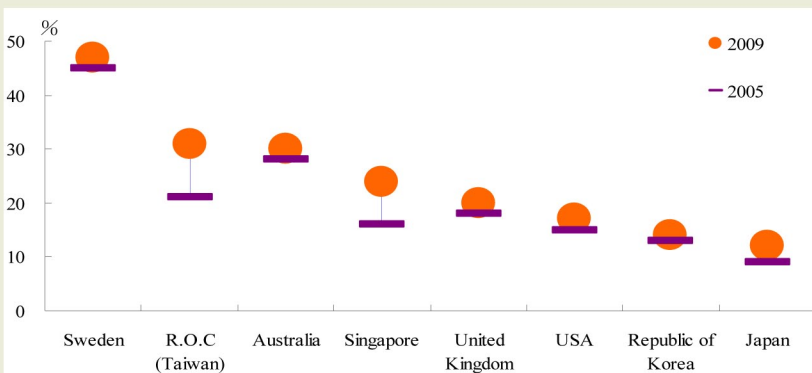
Education level of examinees qualifying the 2010 Civil Service Senior Examinations



Source: Ministry of Examination.

In 2009, there were 106 members of parliament, in which 31% were females, lower than 47% of Sweden and yet higher than 30% of Australia, 24% of Singapore, 20% of the United Kingdom, 17% of the USA, 14% of the Republic of Korea, and 12% of Japan. The percentage of female members of parliament increased by 10 percentage points from the 2005 figure, significantly larger than that in neighbouring countries: 8 percentage points of Singapore, 3 percentage points of Japan, and 1 percentage point of the Republic of Korea.

Percentage of female members of parliament in selected countries

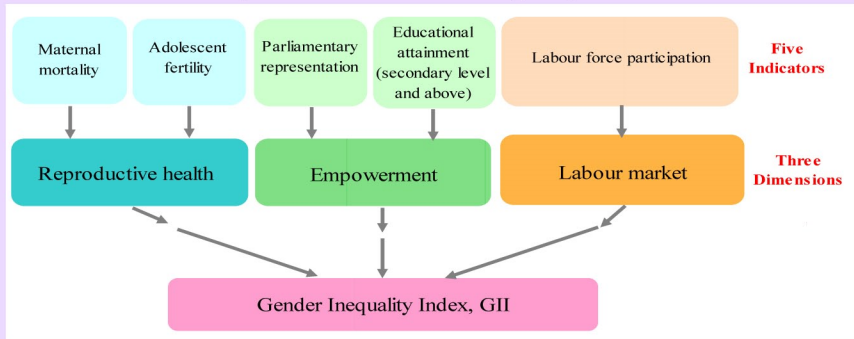


Source: The Legislative Yuan; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

9. International Comparison

Two indices, GDI (Gender-related Development Index) and GEM (Gender Empowerment Measure), were previously used to measure gender development and empowerment equality. They have been subjected to many criticisms for their drawbacks, including combining absolute and relative achievements (a country with low absolute income scores poorly, even with perfect gender equity), needing extensive imputations to fill in missing data and designated indicators being largely tailored to the developed countries. To overcome the drawbacks, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has compiled a new composite measure, Gender Inequality Index (GII), replacing GDI and GEM, to measure gender equality in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and the labour market participation.

Components of the Gender Inequality Index

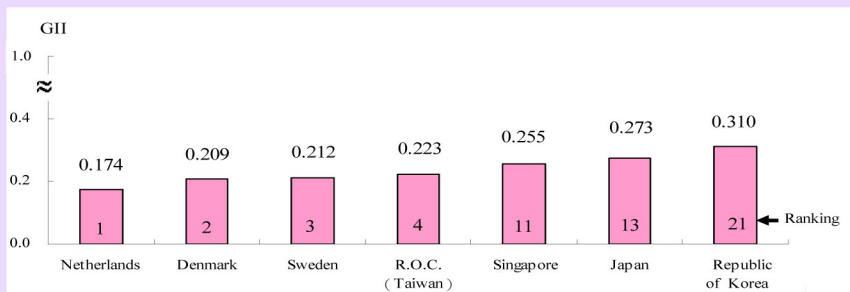


Source : 2010 Human Development Report, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Note : Adolescent is the age between 15-19.

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) ranks countries by taking account of five indicators: maternal mortality ratio, adolescent fertility rate, the share of parliamentary seats, educational attainment (secondary level and above) for age 25 and over, and labour force participation rate. UNDP has evaluated the GII for 139 countries in the world in 2008. The top three were Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden. Taiwan ranked the fourth, better than Singapore, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, indicating that the loss of potential human development due to gender inequality in the dimensions is comparatively less.

International comparison of Gender Inequality Index , 2008



Source : 2010 Human Development Report, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note : GII ranges from 0 (no inequality in the included dimensions) to 1 (complete inequality), captures the loss of achievement in key dimensions. When Taiwan is included in the ranking, Singapore, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are lowered one place respectively.



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