



Version 2012

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



DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS,
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Introduction

The Executive Yuan has passed “Platform for Gender Equality Policy” on Dec. 2, 2011. The platform will serve as the blueprint for the country’s future gender equality policies so as to achieve a sustainable society with even more diversified, inclusive and civilized values.

Platform for Gender Equality Policy

Power, Decision-making, and Influence

- Construct participatory democracy. The participatory concept shifts from obtaining power to participating decision and generating influence, thereby expanding women’s participation from politics to socio-economic domain.

Employment, Economy, and Welfare

- Strengthen women’s employment skills. Enhance the resources and channels for women to start their own businesses and encourage companies nurturing gender friendly workplace.

Population, Marriage, and Family

- Improve family support system. Establish inexpensive, high quality, and accessible system for childcare service; give more attention to cultures diversity and family types as well as build friendly circumstances.

Education, Culture, and Media

- Improve gender segregation in education fields. Eliminate the cultural implication of gender discrimination in rituals and customs; encourage media to produce and broadcast programs with gender equality ideology.

Personal Security and Justice

- Establish social consensus of zero-tolerance in gender violence. Improve gender consciousness and protection mechanism for victims in judicial, police, and prosecution systems; build a safe and secure living environment.

Health, Medical Service, and Care

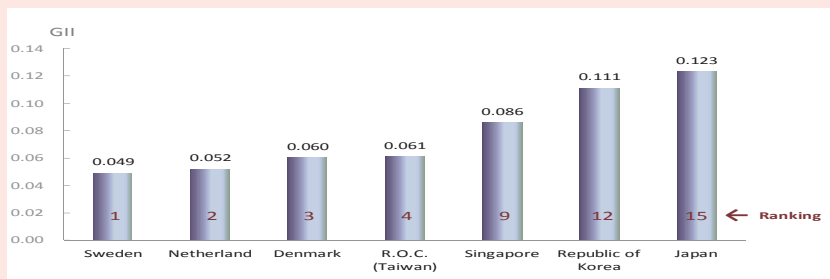
- Formulate long-term care and set measures. Establish medical-friendly environment to satisfy health needs of different genders.

Environment, Energy, and Technology

- Lessen the gender segregation in related fields. Enhance women’s capability and participating in decision-making as well as incorporate gender perspectives with policy planning.

United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) has proposed a composite index, Gender Inequality Index (GII) to measure gender equality in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labor market. With the data being plugged in the composite index, the GII value of Taiwan would be 0.061 in 2011, ranked as the 4th position, after only Sweden, Netherland and Denmark, among 146 countries included in the UNDP ranking. In Asian countries, Taiwan is 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 (GII), 2011



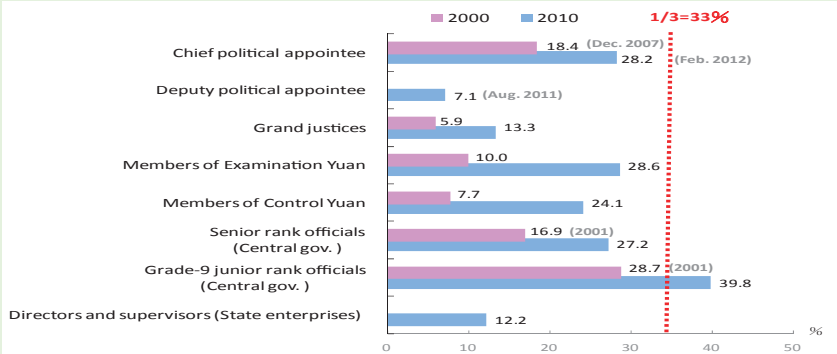
Source: 2011 Human Development Report, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: GII is calculated by combining maternal mortality ratio, adolescent (aged 15-19) fertility rate, the share of parliamentary seats, educational attainment (secondary level and above) for the aged 25 and over, and labor force participation rate (aged 15-64). GII ranges from 0 (no inequality in the included dimensions) to 1 (complete inequality). When Taiwan is included in the ranking, Singapore, Japan, and the Republic of Korea are lowered one place.

1. Power, Decision-making, and Influence

Committee of Women’s Rights Promotion, Executive Yuan, has passed a resolution to have either gender of all committees’ members under Executive Yuan reaching one-third and over in 2004. The resolution is highly effective and enhanced the opportunities and channels for females to participate in decision-making process. Efforts will be continuously made to fulfill the one-third target. For public sectors, the grand justices, members of Control Yuan and Examination Yuan failed to achieve the one-third target in 2010. Senior rank officials in the central government had one female in four, an increase of 10.3 percentage points in 9 years. Nevertheless, the grade-9 junior rank officials (just one step below the senior rank) has reached 39.8%.

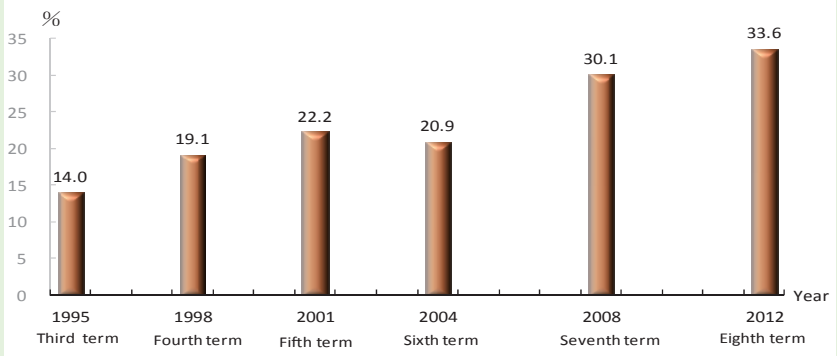
Females’ Share in Public Sectors



Source: Judicial Yuan; Examination Yuan; Control Yuan; Central Personnel Administration; Ministry of Civil Service; Central Bank; Ministry of Economic Affairs; Ministry of Finance; Financial Supervisory Commission; Ministry of Transportation and Communications; Veterans Affairs Commission.

Females’ influence and power in national affairs have a lasting rise. After the amendment of Civil Servants Election and Recall Act in 2007 has stipulated that the quota of women electees of each political party referring the national integrated election and the overseas election of legislators shall not be less than one-half, effectively enhancing females’ influence in the Legislative Yuan. From 2008, the female legislators have reached 30%. Although the females share is still lower than that of their male counterparts, an increase of 10 percentage points than 10 years ago.

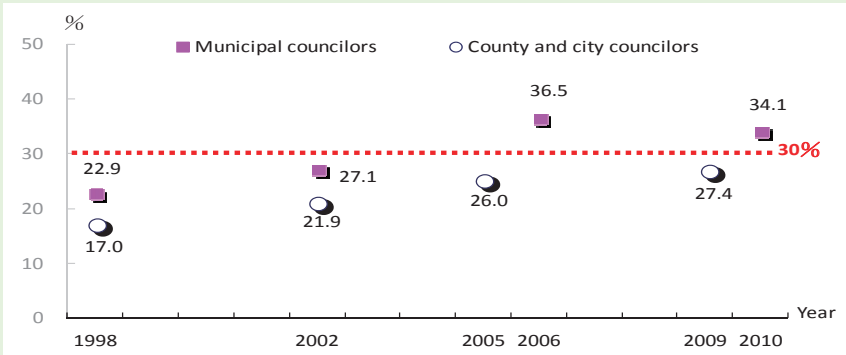
Females’ Share of Legislators



Source: Central Election Commission.

1999 Local Government Act has stipulated the female reserved seats; in the councilor elections of municipals as well as counties and cities, one in every four electees should be female. The act has increased female candidates' success rate and effectively promoted females participating in local politics. The 2010 election of municipals has seen 34.1% of newly elected councilors being females, an increase of 11.2 percentage points from 1998, higher than the 30% target in the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action. The females' share in the 2009 county and city councilors has reached 27.4%, an increase of 10.4 percentage points since 1998.

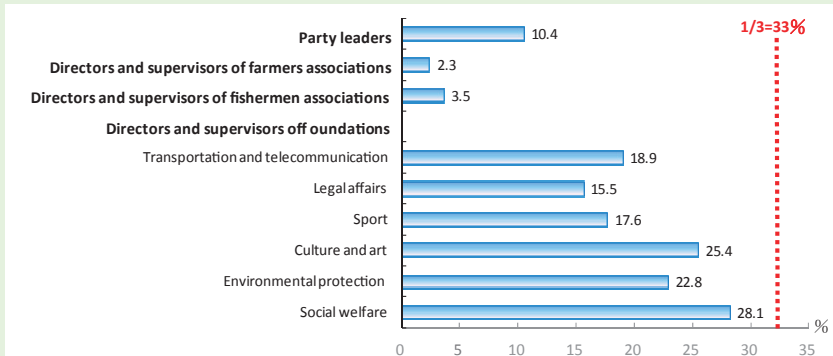
Females' Share of Local Public Representatives



Source: Central Election Commission.

Although the promotion of gender mainstreaming has been well underway in governments, important social organizations, including farmers and fishermen associations, labor unions, industrial and commercial groups, have relatively low female participation. In 2010, the females' share of directors and supervisors in the organizations of foundations varied substantially, 28.1% for social welfare foundations and around 20% for culture and art as well as environmental protection categories; however, the share was merely 2.3% and 3.5% for farmers and fishermen associations, respectively. The results indicate that gender segregation in decision participation for social organizations remains to be improved.

2010 Females' Share of Decision-making Positions in Social Organizations

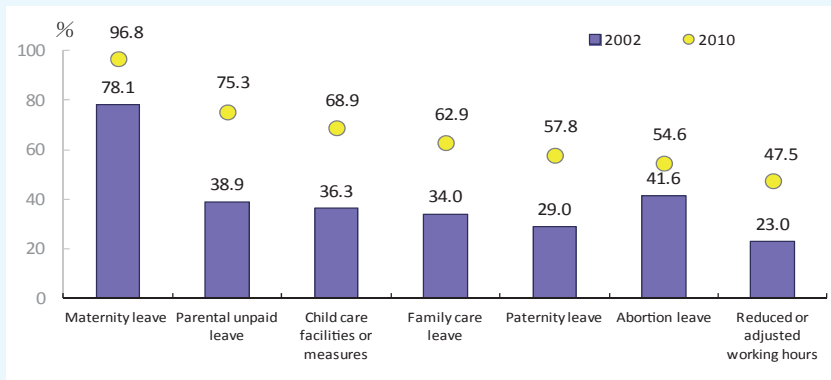


Source: Ministry of the Interior; Council of Agriculture; Ministry of Transportation and Communications; Ministry of Justice; Sports Affairs Council; Council for Cultural Affairs; Environmental Protection Administration.

2. Employment, Economy, and Welfare

The Gender Equality in Employment Act has been implemented since March 2003. Maternity leaves have been enacted in 96.8% of those institutions enrolled in Labor Insurance in 2010, and over 50% of them also provided paternity and abortion leaves to their employees. 75% of institutions having over 30 employees provided parental unpaid leaves doubled since 2002; family care leaves have reached 62.9% with an increase of 28.9 percentage points. Nearly 70% of institutions having more than 250 employees provided childcare facilities or measures, an increase of 32.6 percentage points in 8 years. These measures contribute to reconcile work with family.

Summary of the Implementation of Gender Equality Measures in Work

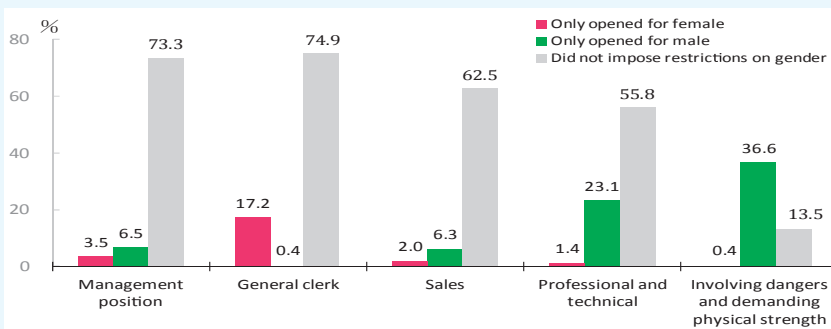


Source: Council of Labor Affairs.

Note : Data of providing family care leave, parental unpaid leave, and reduced or adjusted working hours for caring children under 3 are for institutions with 30 employees and more. Data of providing childcare facilities or measures are for institutions with 250 employees and more.

In eliminating gender discrimination, the Gender Equality in Employment Act stipulate employers shall not treat applicants discriminatorily because of their sex or sexual orientation in recruitment. In 2010, over 50% of institutions hiring the positions of management, general clerk, sale, and professional and technical did not impose restrictions on gender. For the positions involving dangers and demanding physical effort, and professional and technical jobs, however, 36.6% and 23.1% of institutions only opened for male applicants. On the other hand, 17.2% of institutions favored female applicants in hiring general clerks, substantially higher than that favoring their male counterparts.

Gender Preference in Recruitment, 2010

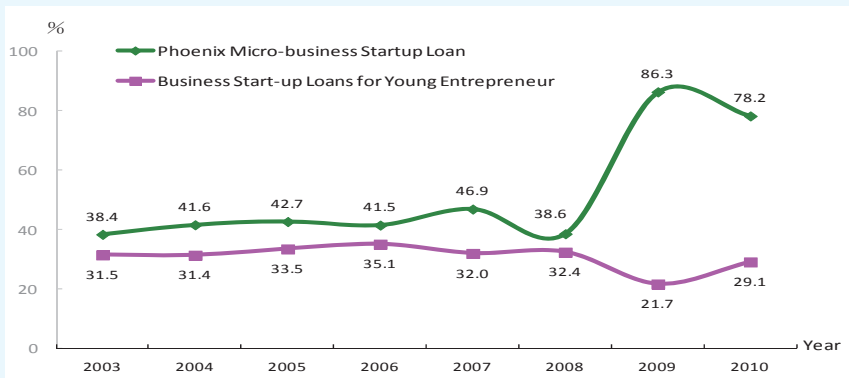


Source: Council of Labor Affairs.

Note: Some categories do not reach 100%, meaning that some institutions do not have such positions; for example, 49.6% of institutions, do not have "involving dangers and demanding physical effort" Career.

To lessen the capital pressure in the initial stage of starting businesses for women and seniors, the government has integrated Micro-business Startup Loan (for ages 45 to 65) and Women Microcredit Project (for women aged 25 to 65) as Phoenix Micro-business Startup Loan in 2009. Loan secured by female has risen sharply from 38.6% in 2008 to 86.3% in 2009 and 78.2% in 2010. For Business Start-up Loans for Young Entrepreneur (for both genders aged 25 to 40), the females' share has dropped in the same period. By combining the two startup loan schemes, the females' share in the amount of the loans has reached 40%, significantly reducing the barrier in financial resources for women.

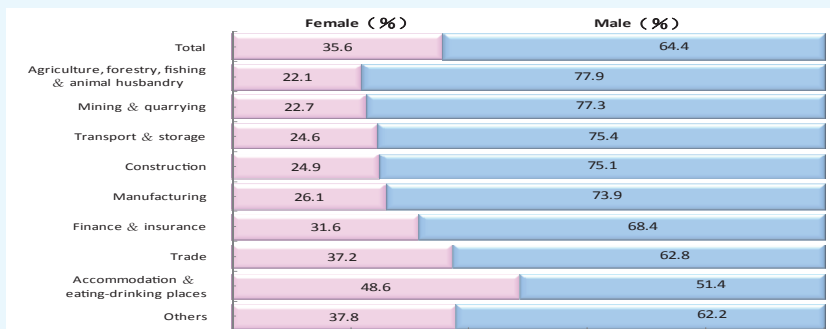
Females' Share of Business Startup Loans



Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs.

In 2010, there were 1,203 thousand profit-seeking enterprises (excluding those owned by foreigners), 64% of which owners, representatives, or managers are males (774 thousand) and 36% of which are females (428 thousand). In terms of sectors, the highest ratio of female owners was in catering and lodging businesses, accounting for 48.6%. In agriculture, forestry, fishing, and animal husbandry, industry, as well as transport and storage sectors, the females' share was less than 30%, indicating that there is a gender gap in managing businesses in certain sectors.

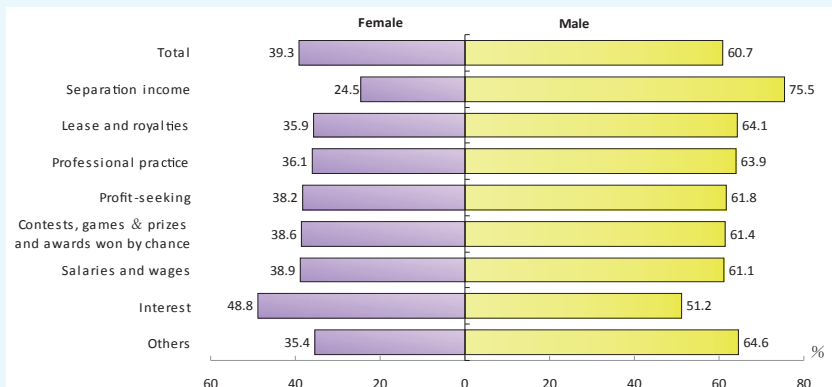
Gender Structure for Owners in Profit-seeking Enterprises, End of 2010



Source: Ministry of Finance.

The total taxable income filed in 2009 individual income tax was 4.4 trillion NT dollars; over 60% tax payers were males while the females' was less than 40%. In terms of the types of income, females' separation income was the lowest (24.5%) of all since females often left labor market due to marriage and pregnancy. Therefore, the number of female separation income tax was only about 40% of that of male counterparts. For all other types of income, the share of females only was between 35 to 40% of that of males. However, the income from interest was roughly equal for both genders, reflecting different attitudes in financial concept and use of money between genders.

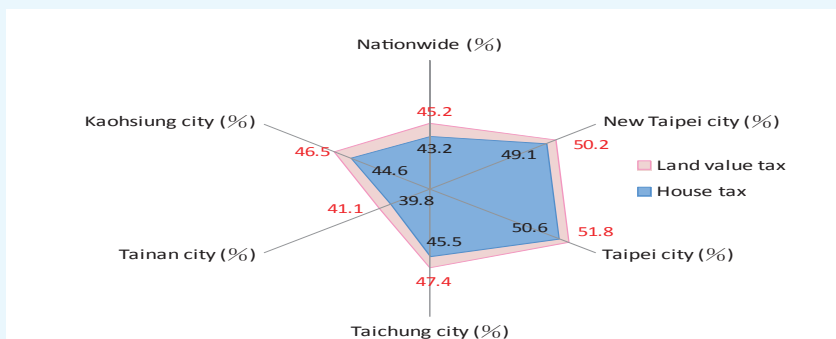
Taxable Incomes by Gender of Individual Income Tax Filing, 2009



Source: Ministry of Finance.

The total households of land value tax and house tax levied in 2010 were 7.21 million and 9.15 million, respectively. Female taxpayers accounted for 45.2% and 43.2%, an increase of 0.7 and 0.9 percentage point from 2007, respectively. Generally speaking, with higher degree of urbanization, the higher females' share of owning lands and properties. In Taipei city, 51.8% and 50.6% of taxpayers of land value tax and house tax were females, respectively. Both genders were roughly equal for the two taxes in New Taipei city. The differences between genders in other counties and municipalities varied. In particular, female taxpayers accounted for less than one third of taxpayers of land value tax and house tax in off-shore islands, Yunlin, and Chiayi counties.

Female Taxpayers of Land Value Tax and House Tax, 2010

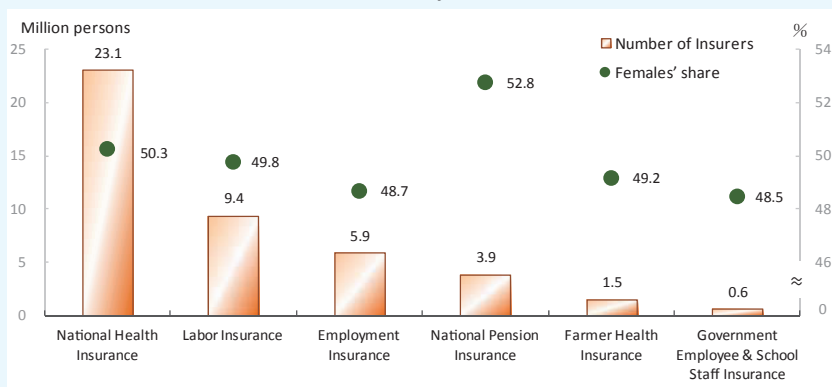


Source: Ministry of Finance.

Note: The data of Taichung city, Tainan city, and Kaohsiung city were combined from data before reorganized counties and cities.

Since male's labor participation rate is higher than that of female's, more males than females enroll in labor insurance, employment insurance, and government employee & school staff insurance in the past. After the government launched the National Pension Insurance in Oct. 2008, females leaving and re-entering labor market due to family are provided with better protection: a cumulative system to accumulate different employment periods, an measure which can enhance the economic security of females in their old ages. At the end of 2010, the insurants of the National Pension Insurance was 3.9 million, 52.8% of which were women, 0.2 million more than their male counterparts. Female insurants share aged 60 to 65 was even higher, accounting for 54.6%.

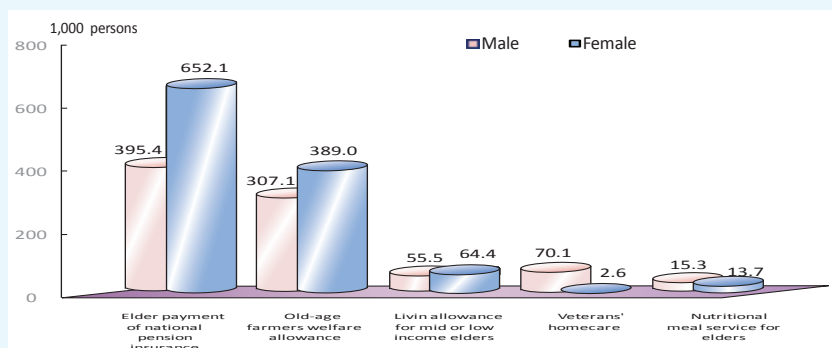
The Share of Female Insurants in Major Social Insurances, End of 2010



Source: Council of Labor Affairs, Department of Health, Executive Yuan and Bank of Taiwan.

At the end of 2010, 1,048 thousand people received elder payment of national pension insurance; 696 thousand people received old-age farmers welfare allowance; 120 thousand people received living allowance for mid or low income elders and 73 thousand people received veteran homecare. Apart from veterans' homecare, the beneficiaries of these benefits were dominated by females because females live longer. Furthermore, senior disabled allowances benefited 394 thousand people and many others received the labor or government retirement payment. By putting all the numbers together, the elders have accessed to basic economic protection.

Elder Beneficiaries of Various Allowances, 2010



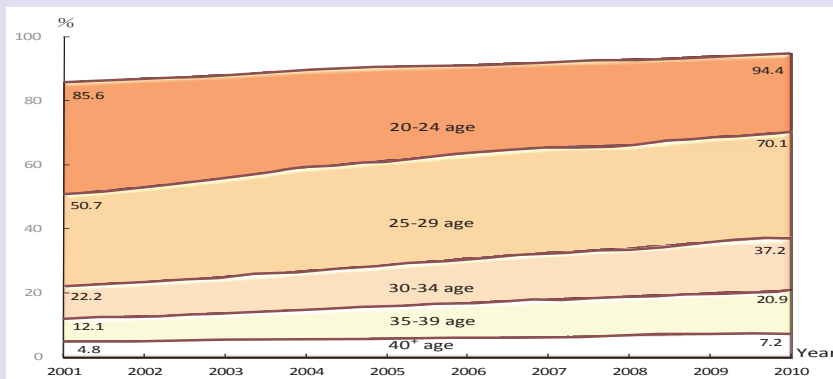
Source: Ministry of the Interior, Council of Labor Affairs and Veterans Affairs Commission.

Note: Elder payment of national pension insurance includes Old-age pension, Old-age basic guaranteed pension, and Indigenous People Payment.

3. Population, Marriage, and Family

With the education attainment and labor participation of women increased, economic independence and self-consciousness strengthened, the phenomenon of marriage at a more mature age or non-marriage is increasing obviously. In 2010, different age groups among 9.02 million females aged above 20 consistently showed an increasing trend of unmarried. The age group of 25 to 29, in particular, has seen an unmarried rate over 70%; for the 30-34 age group, the unmarried rate was as high as 37.2%. The increases for the two above age groups are 19.4 and 15 percentage points since 2001, respectively. The unmarried rate for the age group over 40 still reached 7.2%.

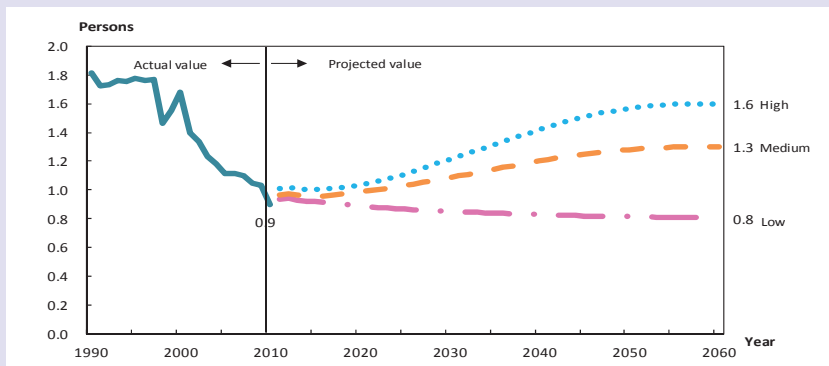
Unmarried Rates for Different Age Groups of Females



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

With changing marriage values, the total fertility rate has been decreasing by years: only 0.9 in 2010, the lowest in the world. According to the Projections of the population in Taiwan, 2010 to 2060, the total fertility rate is expected to rise in 2011 (the year of rabbit) and 2012 (the year of dragon) and then drop afterward. If the policy of speeding up marriage and encouraging birth bears fruit, the total fertility rate is expected to rise again in 2015. In the cases of high (1.6), medium (1.3), and low (0.8) fertility rated in 2060, the population of Taiwan is going to peak between 2018 and 2025 and then slide to negative growth.

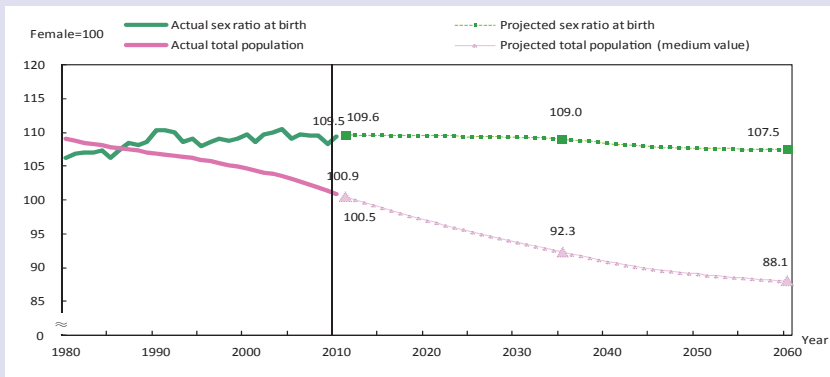
Total Fertility Rate



Source: 1990-2010 data are from Ministry of the Interior, and 2011-2060 data from "Projections of the population of Taiwan, 2010 to 2060," published by the Council for Economic Planning and Development.

At the end of 2010, the total population of Taiwan reached 23.16 million, in which 11.53 million were female. The sex ratio was 101 (101 male for 100 female). The sex ratio at birth reached 109.5, higher than the normal range of 103-107; the sex ratio of future in Taiwan is going to shift toward even females than male. According to the Projections of the population in Taiwan, 2010 to 2060, published by the CEPD under the assumption that the sex ratio at birth gradually decreases to 107.5 in 2060, the sex ratio of the whole population is expected to drop to 88.1 (equivalent to 13.5% more women than men). The reason of the significant drop is due to females' net immigration rate and their longer life expectancy which is 6 years longer than males.

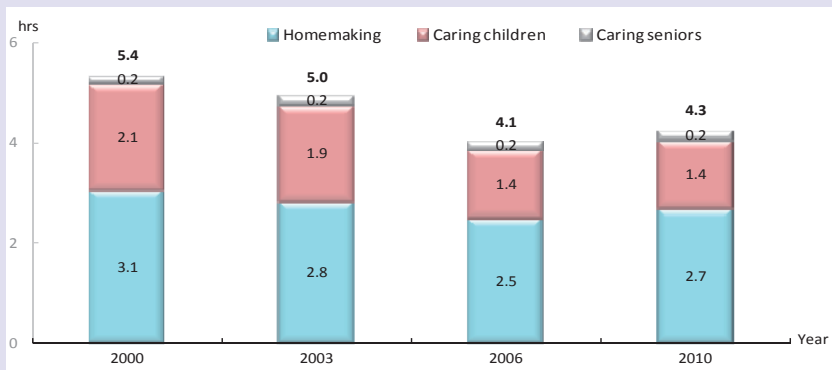
Sex Ratio



Source: 1990-2010 data are from Ministry of the Interior, and 2011-2060 data from "Projections of the population of Taiwan, 2010 to 2060," published by the Council for Economic Planning and Development.

Under the traditional gender division of labor, caring family and homemaking are largely female's responsibility. In 2010, married women spent 4.3 hours on average for homemaking, a decrease of 1.1 hours since 2000. Women in the labor market spent 3.5 hours in homemaking on average, whereas 5.3 hours for those women not in the labor market. Homemaking has always been the main cause preventing women from joining the labor market. For those working women, it is hard for them to look after both sides; therefore improving family supporting system for working females has become even more important.

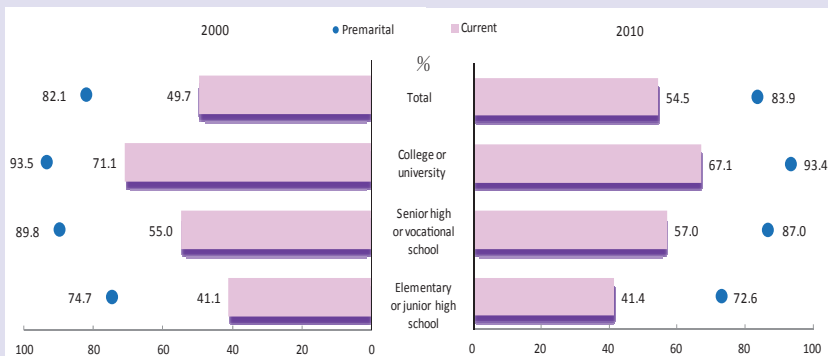
Hours Spent on Homemaking for Married Females Aged 15 to 64



Source: DGBAS, Executive Yuan, Report on women's marriage, fertility and employment.

Under the traditional values of “Men are breadwinners; women are homemakers”, when career is in conflict with caring family, married women tend to give up work and enter family as homemakers. In 2010, premarital employment rate of married women was 83.9%, while current employment rate dropped to 54.5%, a substantial difference of 29.4 percentage points. However, the gap is mitigated compared with that in 2000. The employment rates for married women of different levels of education all show clear drop after marriage. However, the extent of decrease for women with college or university education is least of all.

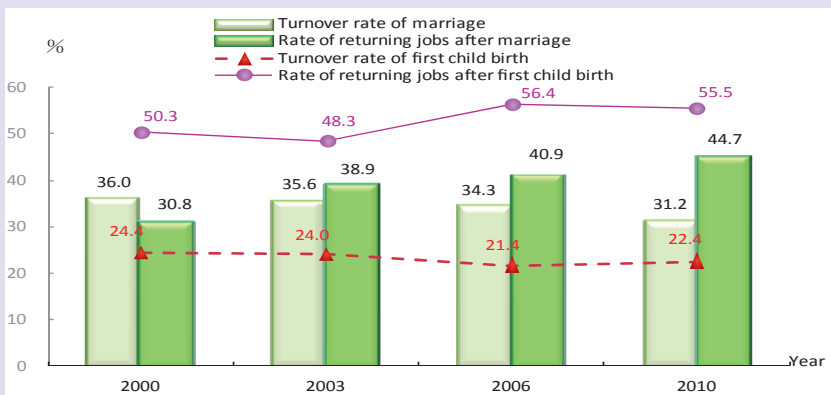
Premarital or Current Employment of Married Women Aged 15 to 64



Source: Report on women’s marriage, fertility and employment, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

For females aged 15 to 64 working before marriage in 2010, 31.2% of them left the labor market due to marriage (turnover rate of marriage), a decrease of 4.8 percentage points since 2000. The rate of returning to works for females after marriage was 44.7%, an increase of 13.9 percentage points in the same period. For women working before giving birth, 22.4% of them left their works after giving birth of first child (turnover rate of first child birth) and the percentage of returning to works was 55.5% in 2010; the ratios were down 2.0 and up 5.2 percentage points in the same period, respectively. The results signifies the trend that, with increasing education level and sharing family livelihood, more women opt to stay in the job market after marriage and pregnancy, and if they leave their work, more return to work afterward.

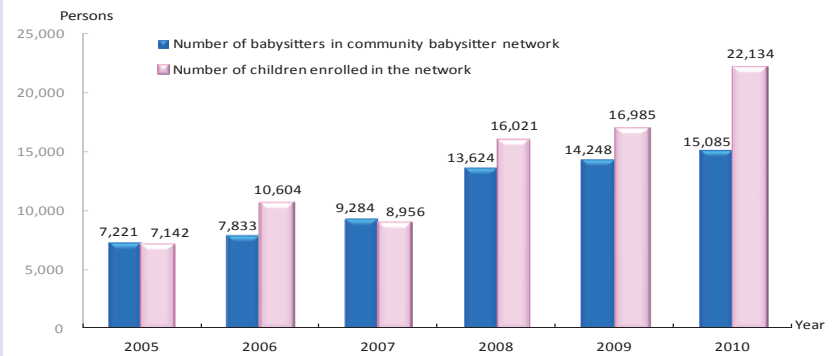
Summary of Quitting (Returning) Jobs for Married Female Aged 15 to 64



Source: Report on women’s marriage, fertility and employment DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

To nurture a better circumstance for bearing and caring children and prevent women from leaving job market due to family, the government has increased the subsidy for the Community Babysitter Network to distribute the responsibility between the country and community in 2008. In 2010, there were 58 such networks around the country, an increase of 18 from 2005; 15 thousand babysitters, an increase of 110%; 22 thousand children enrolled, an increase of 15 thousand persons or 210% in the same period.

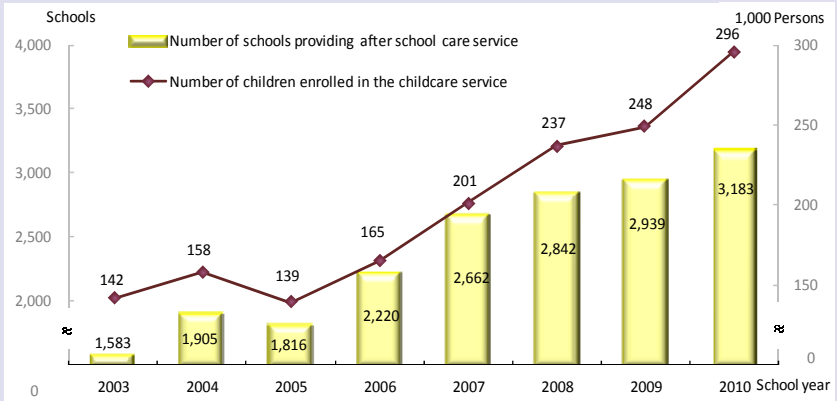
Summary of Community Babysitter Network



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

Ministry of Education has implemented the scheme: “After School Childcare Service in Elementary Schools” since 2003 to look after elementary school children after school. In 2010 school year, there were 3,183 schools providing such a service, an increase of 1,600 schools compared with that in 2003, and looking after 296 thousand children in total, doubled since 2003, which translates to one in five children being under the scheme. The care service not only provide children a safe and better learning environment, but also support parents as well as enable working women to remain in job market.

Summary of After School Childcare Service in Elementary Schools

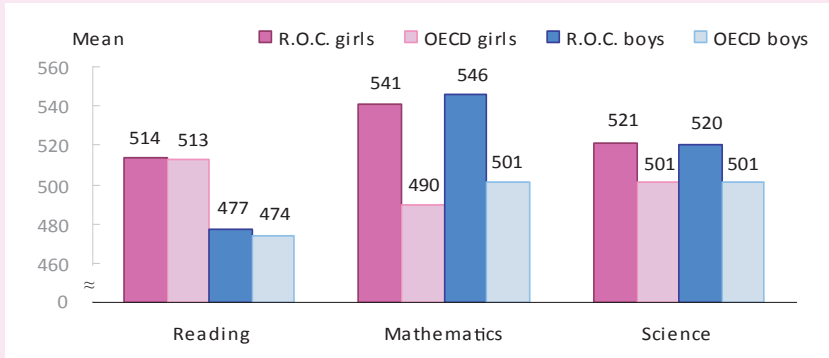


Source: Ministry of Education.

4. Education, Culture, and Media

In 2009, 15-year-old students taking part in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) hosted by OECD performed equally in science for both genders, whereas male students slightly outperformed their female counterparts in math. Both genders performed significantly better than the OECD's counterparts in math and science. In reading comprehension, the gender gap in our country compatible with OECD average reached as high as 37 points with male students left behind roughly a school year. It is therefore necessary to design curriculum and instructions aiming different gender students to stimulate and motivate their reading interest.

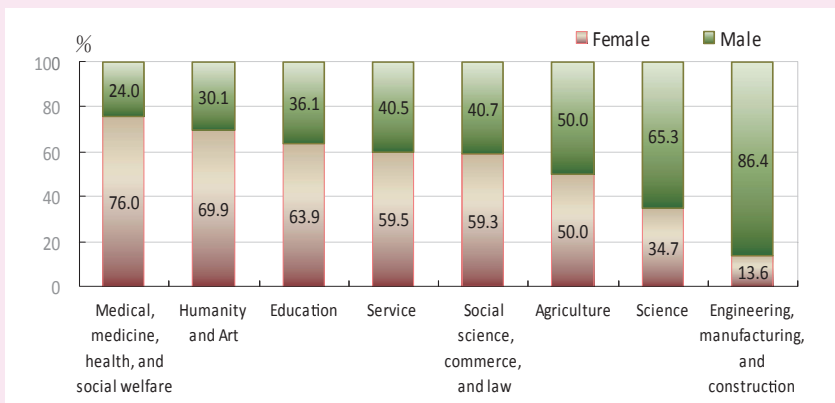
Reading, Math and Science Scores of 15-Year-Olds on the PISA 2009



Source: OECD.

Gender discrepancy by major fields clearly exists in colleges and universities. Since female students have significant comparative advantage in reading, more than 30% of females majoring in social science, commerce, and law and their male counterparts largely choosing engineering, manufacturing, and construction (40.4%). Female students dominated medical, medicine, health, and social welfare field (76.0%) because nursing school students are almost female. In engineering, manufacturing, and construction, male students accounted for 85%. The gender share in each field has been stable in the past 10 years. The gender segregation also extends into the labor market.

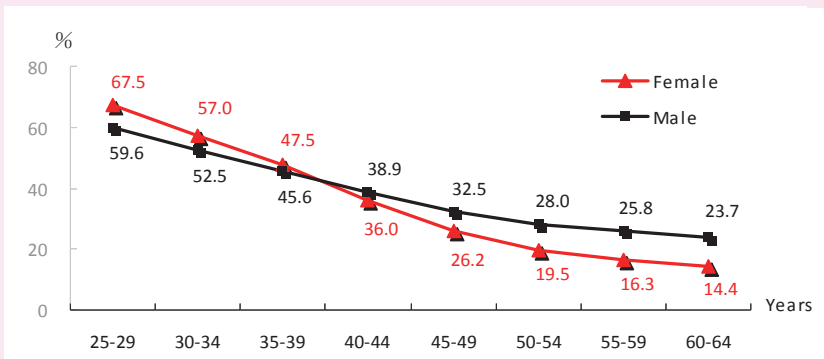
Tertiary Students Distributions by Gender and Field in School Year 2010



Source: Ministry of Education.

In 2010, females aged 60 to 64 with tertiary education attainment were about 60% of their male counterparts. With gender equality prevailing in education, the 35 to 39 (born between 1971 and 1975) age group of females having tertiary education attainment has surpassed the same age group of males. In the 25 to 29 age group, 7.9 percentage points more females received tertiary education than males. The impact of females' increasing education level over their male counterparts on employment, marriage and other aspects of the society remains to be concerned.

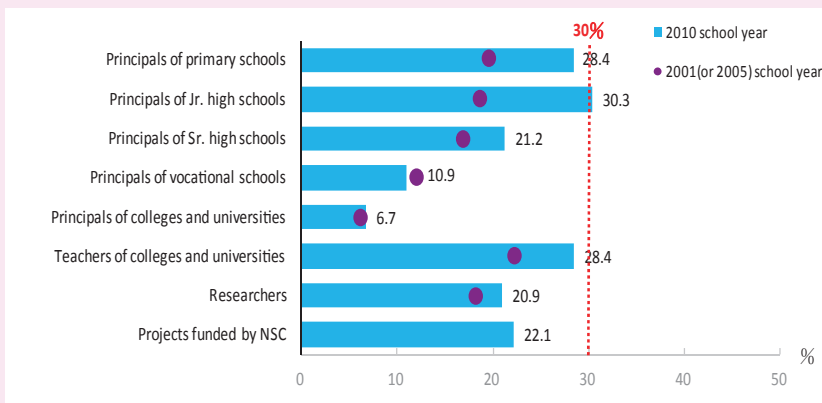
Gender Ratio in Tertiary Education Attainment by Age Group in 2010



Source: Manpower Survey Statistics, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

In 2010 school year, the higher education level was, the fewer female school principals were. In primary and junior high schools, 28% and 30% of principals were females, respectively. In senior high schools, the percentage reached 20%. These numbers are higher than those in 2001 school year. In vocational high schools, only 10.9% of school principals were females. Furthermore, of all 163 colleges and universities, only 11 principals were females. On the other hand, female professors, associate professors, and assistant professors accounted for 28% in all colleges and universities, higher than the percentage of females earning doctoral degrees in our country (25.8%). Also, one in five researchers was female.

Percentage of Females as Principals, Teachers and Researchers



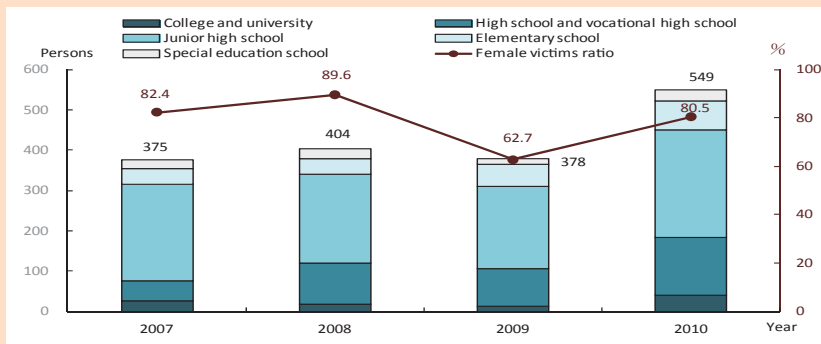
Source: Ministry of Education; National Science Council.

Note: Teachers in colleges and universities include professors, associate professors, and assistant professors.

5. Personal Security and Justice

The government has continuously advocated the prevention of sexual assault on campus. Related laws and regulations have been amended in September, 2009, to charge principals and teachers in high schools and under with the responsibility to report cases of sexual assault. According to the statistics of school safety notification, 549 sexual assault victims were reported in 2010, an increase of 46.6% from 2007. Females victims accounted for 80.5% and male victims were also nearly 100 persons. In terms of school levels, 267 victims were junior high school students (48.6%) followed by 142 victims of high school and vocational high school students (25.9%). Combined with elementary school victims, the percentage reached 88%.

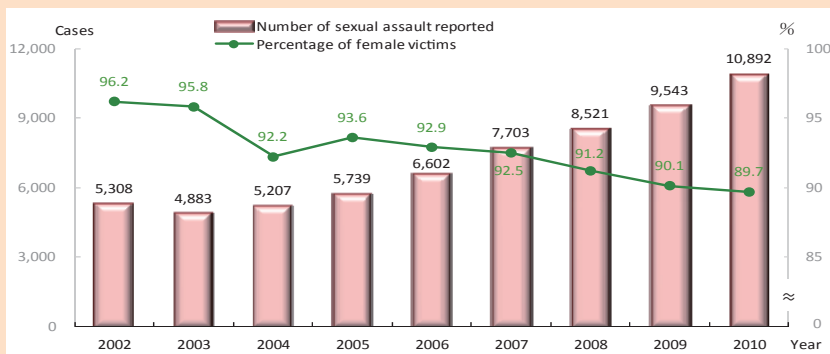
Summary of Campus Sexual Assault Victims by School Levels



Source: Student Affairs Committee, Ministry of Education.

In the past, sexual assault victims were less likely to report to the police because they were afraid of revenge or felt shameful. With the improved reporting channels of medical staffs, social workers, educational staffs and others, the reported cases have increased significantly. The number of reported cases of sexual assaults in 2010 were 10,892 thousand, an increase of 110% from 2002. 91.1% of the inflictors were male, and the victims were largely female, accounting for round 90%, which has shown a decreasing trend in the past 5 years. It is worth concerning that the age of sexual assault inflictors is getting younger year by year: the number of inflictors younger than 18 was 1,484 (17.0%), an increase of 13.4 times compared to 103 in 2002.

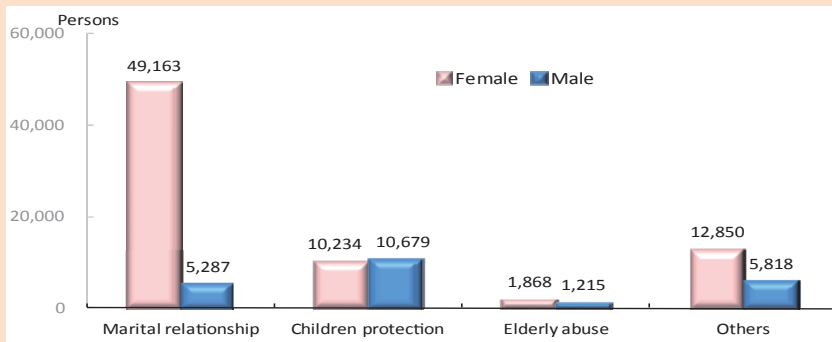
Number of Sexual Assault Reported and Percentage of Female Victims



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

The number of domestic violence victims reported reached 98.72 thousand in 2010, an increase of 17.9% from 2009, 75% of them were female. With the central and local Domestic Violence Prevention Committees actively circulate the anti-domestic violence message and promote a dedicated line 113 for reporting and consulting service, the number of victims reported has increased in the past few years. The reported cases of domestic violence were largely resulted from marital relationship (55.6%, including divorce and cohabitation), in which 90% of the victims were females. Therefore, the prevention work should focus on strengthening gender equality message and promoting females' awareness on independence and self-protection.

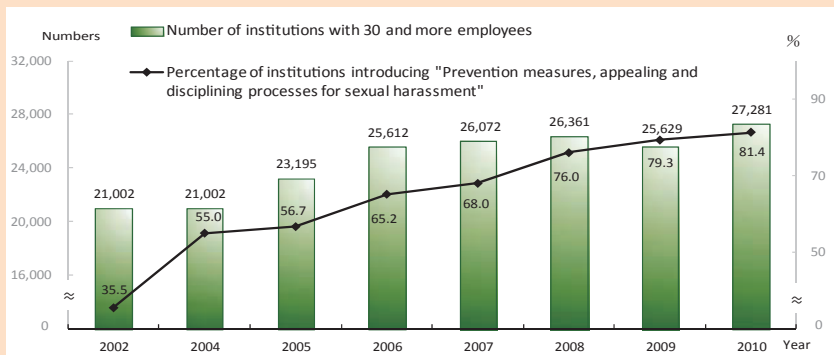
Number of Reported Domestic Violence Victims in 2010



Source: Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Committee, Ministry of the Interior.
 Note: Some reported cases were registered sex unknown.

To maintain gender equality in employment and nurture working friendly environment, the government has actively promoted the related measures specified in Gender Equality in Employment Act. In 2010, 81.4% of the 27 thousand institutions with 30 and more employees have formulated "Prevention Measures, Appealing and Disciplining Processes for Sexual Harassment," in which 76.8% of them have openly laid out in their working places. The number of institutions introducing this measure has increased over the years, an increase of 45.9 percentage points from 2002. It is conducive to prevent sexual harassment from occurring in working places and, if occurs, remedial measures can be taken immediately.

Percentages of Institutions with 30 and More Employees Introducing "Prevention Measures, Appealing and Disciplining Processes for Sexual Harassment"

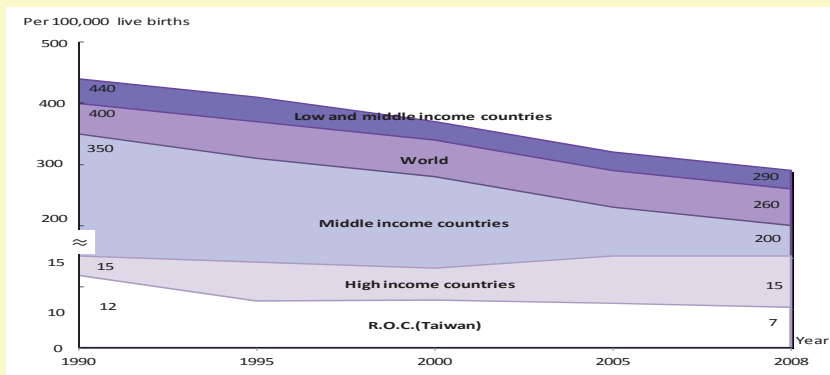


Source: Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan.
 Note: 1. 2002 survey was an introduction survey in nature, and the 2003 result was collected by re-checking the 2002 data.
 2. 2002-2005 surveys do not include public institutions.

6. Health, Medical Service, and Care

Since 1995, National Health Insurance (NHI) has provided pregnant women 10 free prenatal examinations service in Taiwan. The rate of the examination has achieved 80-90% since then. Prenatal examinations can prevent postpartum infection and other complications as well as abnormal fetuses, and can also effectively reduce the maternal and infant mortality rates. The maternal mortality rate was 7 per 100 thousand live births in 2008, far lower than 290 in low and middle income countries and 260 in the world, still lower than 15 in high income countries, indicating that the maternal health care have been effectively implemented.

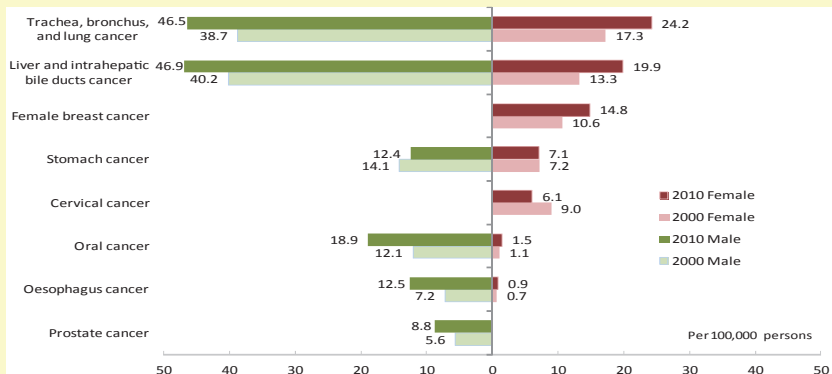
Maternal Mortality Rate



Source: Department of Health, WHO.

According to the Cancer Control Act, the government in 2005 has launched National Cancer Control 5-Year Program to provide major cancer screening services, including breast cancer, cervical cancer, colorectal cancer, and oral cancer. The second stage of the program was kicked start in 2010. In the last 10 years, male stomach cancer mortality rate has shown a dwindling trend, whereas other types of cancers continued to grow, in particular lung cancer and oral cancer. Female cancer survival rate has gradually increased, in particular cervical cancer. Since males have higher health risk factors than females, gap in life expectancy has risen from 5.7 to 6.4 years in last 10 years.

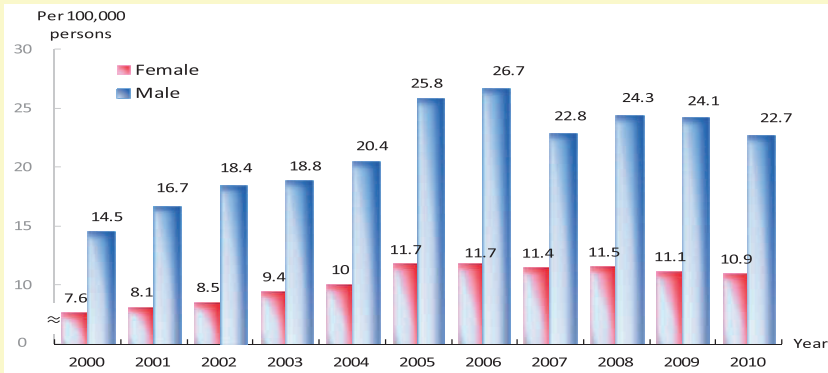
The Mortality Rate of Cancer by Gender



Source: Department of Health.

In 2010, the crude suicide mortality rates for males and females were 22.7 and 10.9 per 100 thousand persons, respectively, both increases from 10 years ago, but were the lowest in the last 5 years. The suicidal cases peaked during 2005-2006 owing to credit card crisis. The government launched the Center of Suicide Prevention in 2005 so as to promote various preventive measures. With the economy recovering, suicide in 2010 dropped out of the 10 leading causes of death, ranked 11th. Some suicidal behaviors are related to mental disorders. In 2009, 370 thou. males and 510 thou. females took antidepressants, females apparently higher than males. As males are more reluctant to seek social network help, the crude suicide mortality rate was 2.2 times of females.

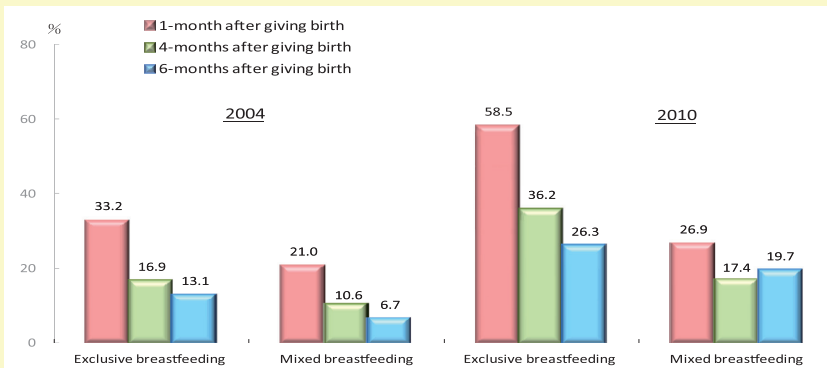
Suicide Mortality Rate by Gender



Source: Department of Health.

Breastfeeding rates (including exclusive breastfeeding and mixed breastfeeding) in 1-month after giving birth was 95.0% in 1962. With more women entering job market and prevailing formula milk, the number dropped to 26.6% (only 5.4% for exclusive breastfeeding) in 1989. To promote breastfeeding, the “Gender Equality in Employment Act” has specified that breastfeeding time is considered as working hours. “The Act governing Breastfeeding in Public Places” was introduced legislation to protect the rights of women to breastfeed in public places and provide barrier-free environment in 2010. In 2010, breastfeeding rates 1-month after giving birth increased to 85.4% (58.5% for exclusive breastfeeding), an increase of 31.2 percentage points compared with 2004.

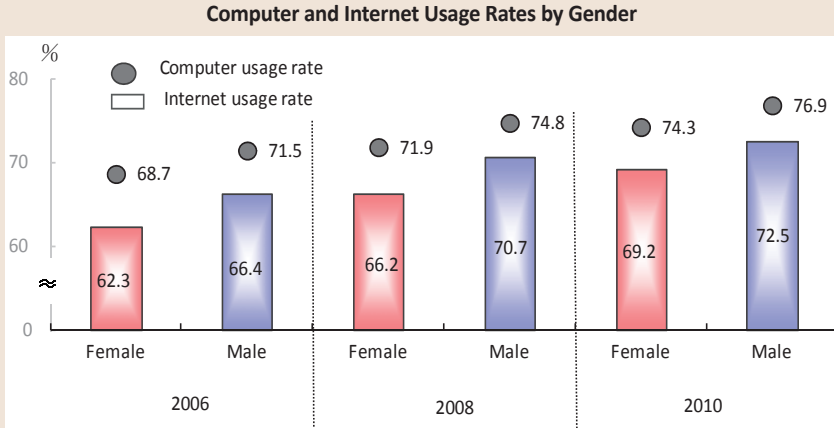
Breastfeeding Rates



Source: Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health.

7. Environment, Energy, and Technology

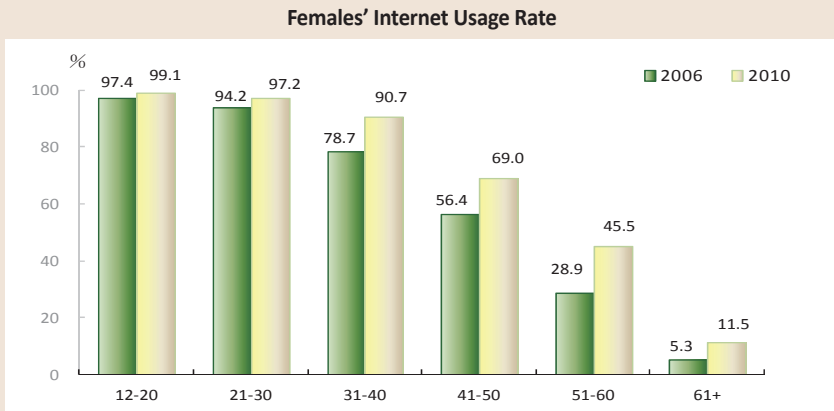
In 2010, the computer usage rate for females aged 12 and over was 74.3%, lagging behind their male counterparts by 2.6 percentage points. The internet usage rate for females reached 69.2%, 3.3 percentage points lower than the figure for males (72.5%). In general, females' usage rates in computer and internet both lagged behind those of males', yet the gap has been narrowed down from 2006.



Source: Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan.

Note: Computer (internet) usage rate includes those who have used computer (internet).

In terms of age groups, younger females have a higher internet usage rate. In 2010, over 90% of females aged 40 and below used internet, among which the 12-20 age group reached almost 100%. The internet usage rate for 41-50 year-old females also reached 69%. Compared with their male counterparts, there is no significant digital gap for the group aged 50 and below. The internet usage rate for females aged 61 and over lagged behind males by 6.9 percentage points. Moreover, the internet access has improved substantially for females aged 51-60 from 2006.



Source: Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan.

With the constraint of traditional gender roles, males dominate engineering, computing, natural science, and other science and technology fields. The gender segregation has appeared during the earlier education stages. In 2010, for the total 622 thousand students studying sciences and technology in universities, colleges, and junior colleges, female students only accounted for 32.3% (around 200 thousand), which remains largely unchanged in the last 10 years. It is evident that the gender segregation does not diminish with the expanding opportunity in higher education.

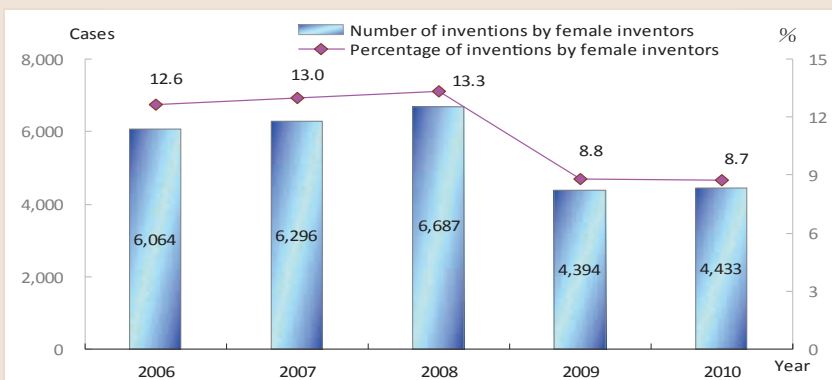
Number of Sciences & Technology Students in Universities, Colleges and Junior Colleges



Source: Ministry of Education.

In 2010, the number of new patents applied by native inventors (or creators) amounted to 50,747, in 8.7% of which (4,433) were invented by female inventors (or creators). In terms of different types of patent, the largest portion were utility model patents (2,501), followed by invention patents (1,273); the rest were design patents (659). The number of females' inventions has reached nearly 6 thousand cases during 2006-2008. With economic recession, the invention cases requiring significant investment and manpower diminished substantially in 2009.

Percentage of Inventions by Female Inventors

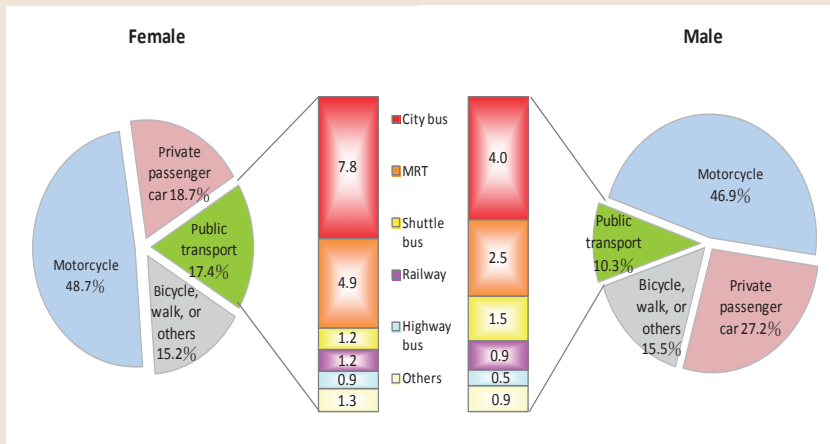


Source: Intellectual Property Office, Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Note: The number and percentage here include the invention, utility model or design patent applications which are invented or created by, among all applications with native inventors, one or more native female.

For people aged 15 and over taking public and private transport in Taiwan area in 2010, motorcycle and private passenger car were the main choices for both genders. The share of using these two transport accounted for 74.1% for males, 6.7 percentage points higher than their female counterparts. Moreover, the share of public transport taken by females is 17.4%, higher than their male counterparts (10.3%), indicating that females have a higher demand of public transport.

Structure of Transport Users by Gender, 2010

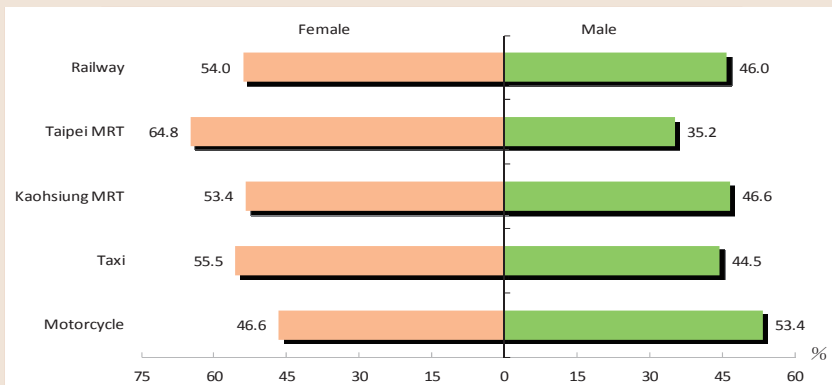


Source: Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

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

According to recent surveys conducted respectively by Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Taipei MRT, and Kaohsiung MRT, more female than male passengers opted for railway, Taipei MRT, Kaohsiung MRT, and taxi; Taipei MRT had the largest share of female passengers (64.8%). On the other hand, more males than females use motorcycle (53.4%).

Gender Structure of Passengers (Transport Users)



Source: Ministry of Transportation and Communications; Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation; Kaohsiung Rapid Transit Corporation.

Note: The data of MRT passengers and motorcycle users are from the 2009 and 2010 surveys, respectively. The data for railway and taxi passengers were surveyed in January, 2011, including those who taking Taiwan Railway in the past one year and taking taxis in the past one month.



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