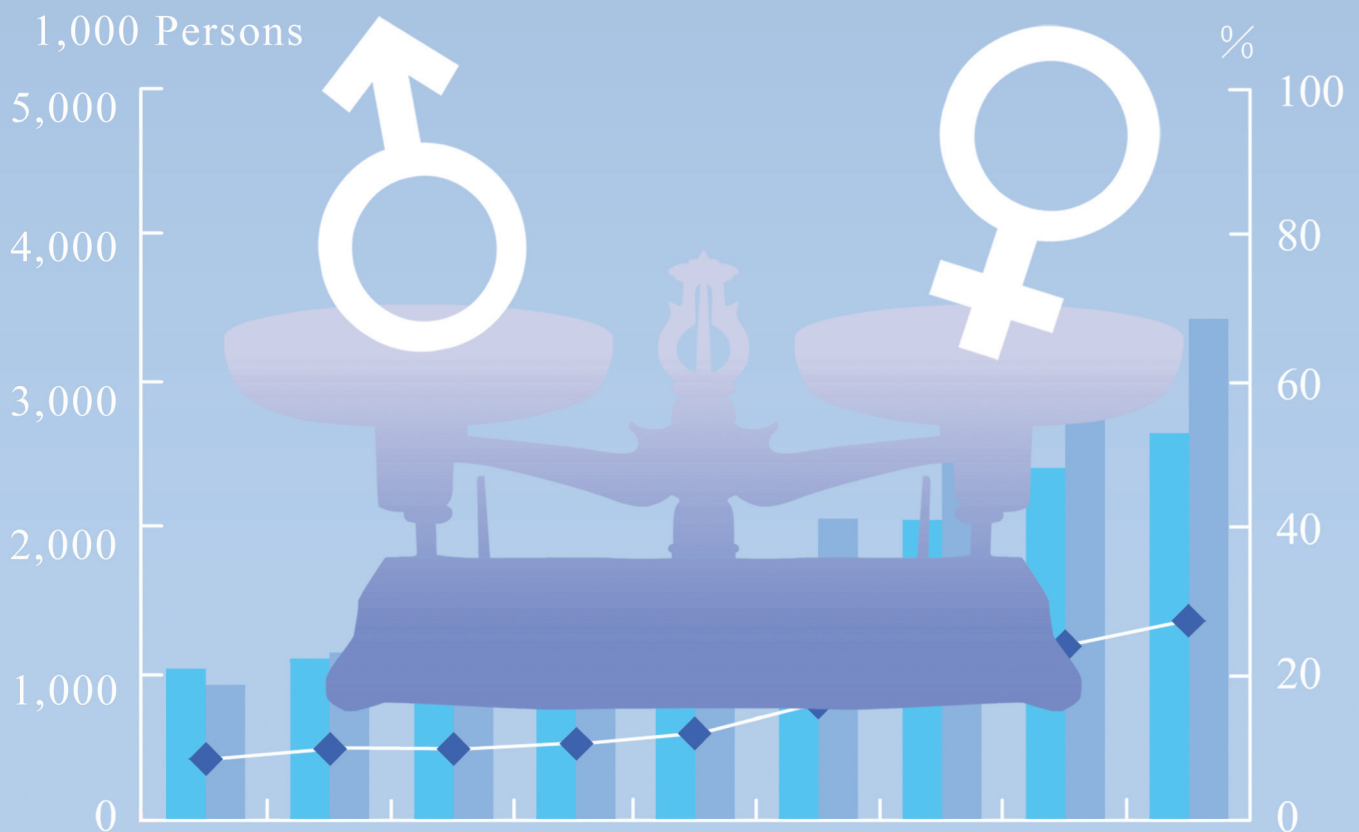




GENDER AT A GLANCE IN R.O.C.(TAIWAN)

Version 2017



DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS,
EXECUTIVE YUAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA
March 2017

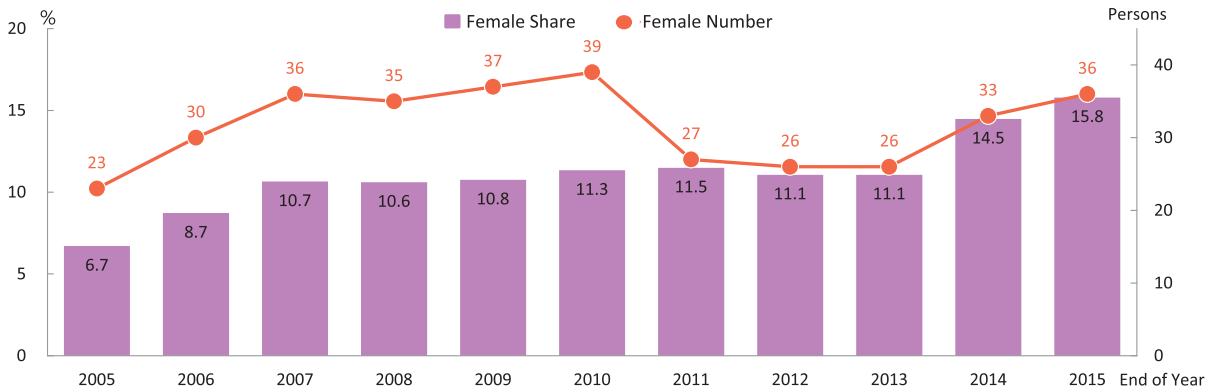
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1. Power, Decision-making, and Influence

In addition to the first woman president of R.O.C. (Taiwan) elected in 2016, women's share of elected government chiefs has continued to reach new heights over the past 10 years. Due to several counties and cities were restructured to special municipalities in 2011, chiefs of subordinated townships (towns and cities) in these areas were assigned by mayors instead of being elected. The number of female elected chiefs was reduced since then and has restored to increase in the last 2 years. At the end of 2015, it rose to 36. The women's share of elected chiefs has increased from 6.7% in 2005 to 15.8% in 2015. Despite women's share of the decision-making level in government agencies has increased significantly, it is still far lower than men's.

Number and Share of Female Elected Chiefs

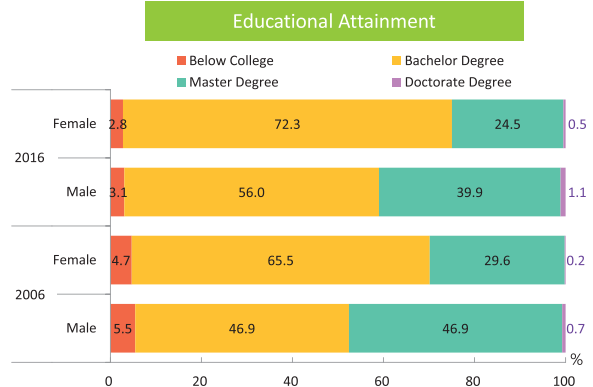
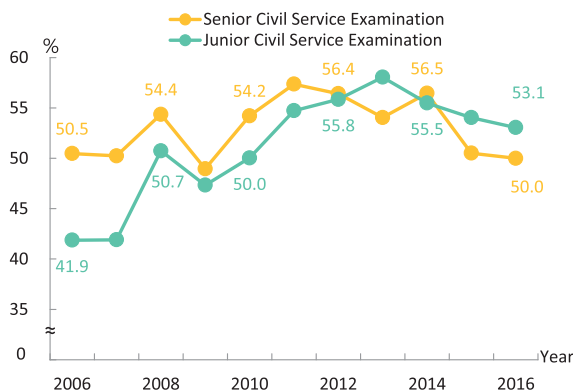


Source: Ministry of Examinations.

Note: Elected chiefs include "president", "vice president", "head of special municipality", "county magistrate/city mayor", and "head of township (town, city, district)".

In 2016, 6,387 examinees were qualified by the Senior and the Junior Civil Service Examinations (SCSE and JCSE), in which women accounted for 51.3% (or 3,279 women in total), with an increase of 3.6 percentage points compared to 2006. While women qualifiers of the JCSE accounted for 53.1% of all qualifiers, with an increase of 11.2 percentage points from 10 years ago, women's share of the SCSE qualifiers was equal to men's, which was decreased by 0.5 percentage points from 10 years ago. In terms of educational attainment, the most qualifiers had a bachelor's degree, followed by those with a master's degree, with sum of both groups accounted over 95% for both sexes. Compared to 2006, shares of qualifiers with a bachelor's degree increased by 6.8 and 9.1 percentage points for women and men respectively, while shares of those with a master's degree decreased by 5.1 and 7 percentage points respectively.

Women's Share of Qualified Examinees in Senior / Junior Civil Service

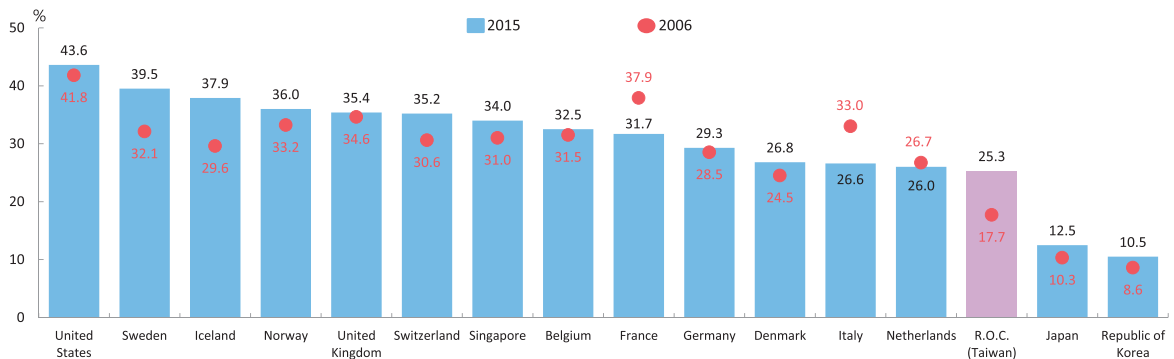


Source: Ministry of Examinations.

Note: The Senior Civil Service Examination is composed of three different levels: "level 1", "level 2", and "level 3".

In 2015, among a total of 387 thousand legislators, senior officials and managers in R.O.C. (Taiwan), there were 98 thousand women accounted for 25.3% of all, with an increase of 18 thousand or 22.5% compared to the figure in 2006. In 2015, men occupying positions as legislators, senior officials or managers were more than women in other major countries. Women's share of these occupations in the US, Sweden, and Iceland were relatively higher, which were 43.6%, 39.5%, and 37.9% respectively. Despite the share 25.3% of Taiwan was relatively lower, it was still higher than neighboring countries in Asia, such as Japan and the Republic of Korea. Compared to 2006, women's shares of most countries increased while that of Iceland increased the most by 8.3 percentage points, followed by 7.6 percentage points of Taiwan, whereas that decreased by 6.4 percentage points in Italy.

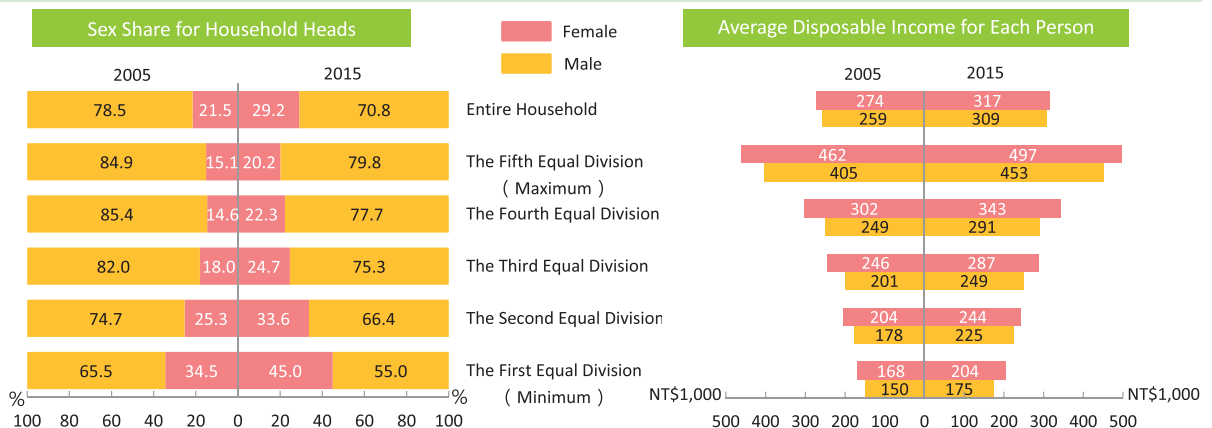
Share of Female Legislators, Senior Officials, and Managers in Major Countries



Source: Manpower Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan; Ministry of Labor.

In 2015, women's share of household heads was 29.2%, with an increase of 7.7 percentage points compared to 2005. Women's shares of household heads in all income divisions increased simultaneously. Due to the more elders, solitary seniors, and the higher life expectancy of women, female share of the household heads of the lowest income division was as high as 45%. Since the average number of family members in those families with female household heads was less than that in the families with male household heads, the average disposable income of per capita in the former was NT\$317 thousand in 2015, higher than that in the latter (NT\$309 thousand). In addition, the figures were also higher for women than those for men in all five equal divisions.

Disposable Income for Household Heads Throughout the Five Equal Divisions By Sex



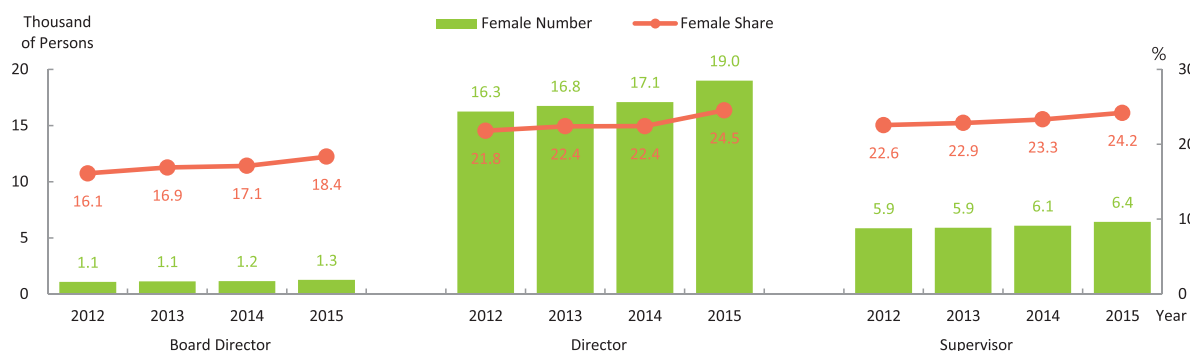
Source: Family Income and Expenditure Survey from the DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: The income accounts for earnings in the present year, excluding lump-sum retirement payment and savings from the previous year.

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

In 2015, there were 6,860 community development associations established in accordance with domestic laws and regulations, with 857 thousand members, out of which 357 thousand woman members accounted for 41.6%. Out of the 111 thousand directors and supervisors, 27 thousand women accounted for 24.1%. Despite the number of woman directors and supervisors has gradually increased over the years, the figures are comparably lower than that of men. Compared to 2012, the number of woman directors and supervisors increased by 15%, double to the growth of ordinary members (7.9%).

Number & Share of Female Directors and Supervisors of the Community Development Associations

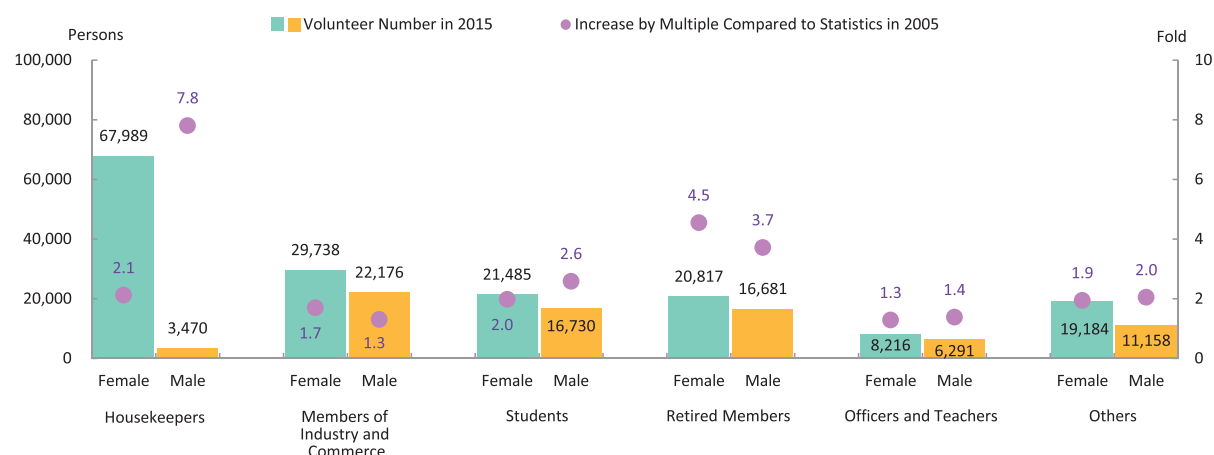


Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: The statistics of directors and supervisors of the community development association are collected as of 2012.

The active involvement of women in the social services has become a major force to enhance public welfare and social cohesion. Among the 244 thousand social welfare volunteers in 2015, 167 thousand of them were women with share of 68.6%, which was 2.2 times to the number of men. Woman volunteers were mainly composed of housekeepers, with the largest proportion of 40%. Man volunteers were mainly composed of 22 thousand members of industry and commerce, with the proportion of 30%. Compared to 2005, the total number of volunteers increased by 2.1 times, with man volunteers as housekeepers increasing by the largest 7.8 times. In addition, volunteers of retired members largely increased by 4.5 times for women and 3.7 times for men compared to 10 years ago.

Volunteers by Identity

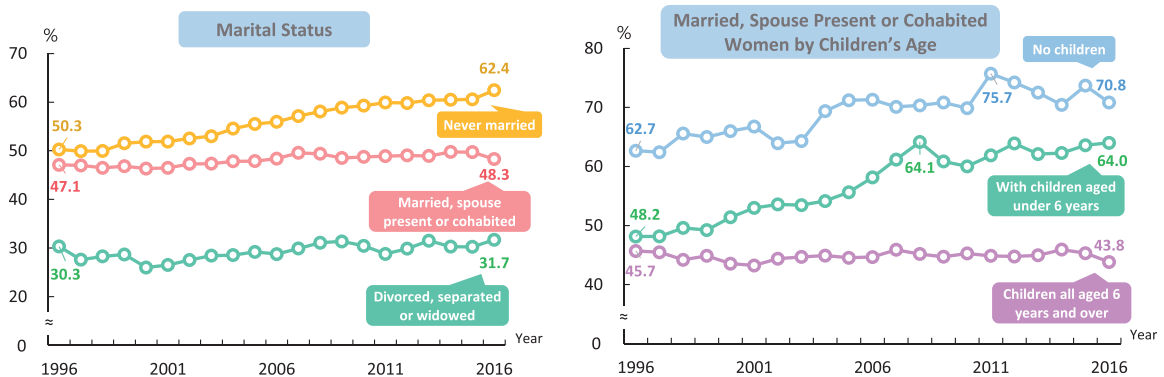


Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

2. Employment, Economy, and Welfare

Ever since the female labor force participation rate crossed over 50% in 2012, the figure continued to increase and reached 50.8% in 2016. In terms of marital status, the labor force participation rate for never married women was 62.4% in 2016, with an increase of 12.1 percentage points compared to 20 years ago. The rate for married, spouse present or cohabited women was 48.3% in 2016, remained close to that of 20 years ago. The major reason behind the trend is the labor force participation rate for those with children aged 6 and over stayed in low. However, for reasons of growing service sector and female friendly workplace policies, the labor force participation rates for married women with no children and with children under 6 have reached 70.8% and 64% respectively, with an increase of 8.1 and 15.8 percentage points compared to two decades ago.

Female Labor Force Participation Rate

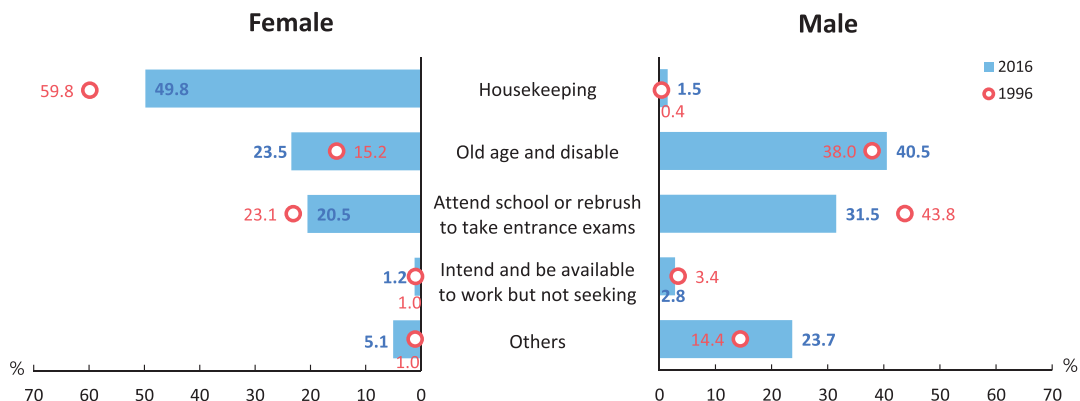


Source: Manpower Utilization Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: The survey is conducted in May in each year.

In 2016, the number of persons aged 15 years and over who were not in labor force was 8.24 million, in which women accounted for 61%. This figure increased by 24.4% compared to 1996, with the number of men increasing by 39.9% and that of women increasing by 16.1%. Reasons for not in labor force vary between men and women. For women, the major reason was “housekeeping”, accounted for approximately 50%. The proportion has dropped 10 percentage points compared to 20 years ago. For men, the major reason was “old age and disable” (40.5%), followed by “attending school or rebrushing to take entrance exams” (31.5%), which was 12.3 percentage points lower than that in 1996.

Reasons for Not in Labor Force by Sex

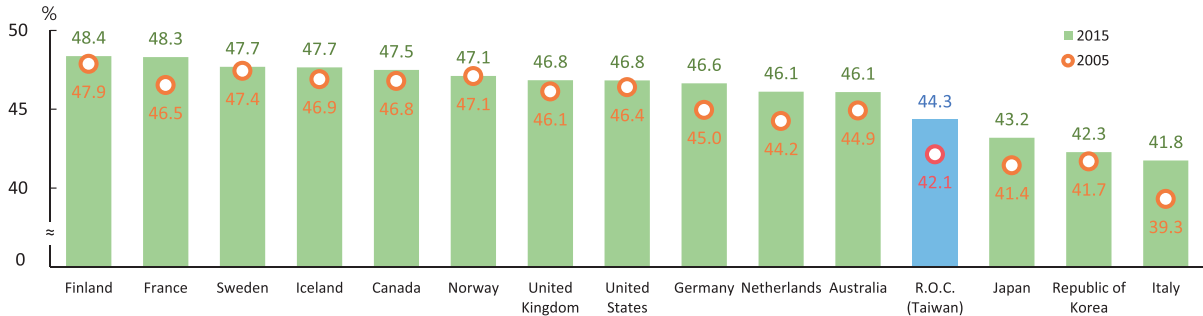


Source: Manpower Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: Due to the rounding up, the total might not be equal to 100% exactly.

Among the 11.2 million employed individuals in R.O.C. (Taiwan) in 2015, women represented 4.96 million in total, with an increase of 0.77 million or 18.5% compared to 2005. Since the growth of women was larger than that of men (an increase of 8.4%), the women's share of the total employment has reached 44.3% in 2015, with an increase of 2.2 percentage points over the past 10 years. It has also increased in major countries. Over the past 10 years, women's share of the employment in Italy has increased by the largest 2.5 percentage points, however, those of most major countries increased less than 2 percentage points. Women's share in R.O.C. (Taiwan) was lower than major countries in 2015, but still higher than neighboring countries in Asia, such as Japan (43.2%) and the Republic of Korea (42.3%).

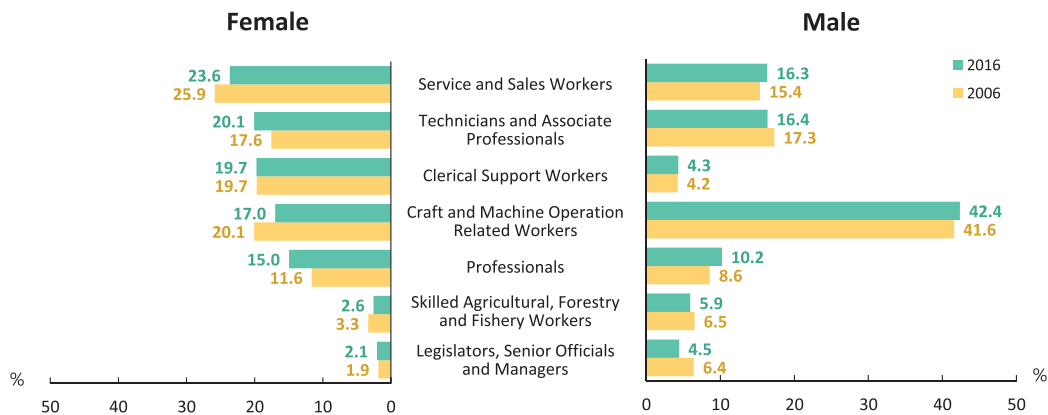
Women's Shares of the Total Employment in Major Countries



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

Among women, the largest share, 23.6%, worked as “service and sales workers” in 2016, followed by “technicians and associate professionals” and “clerical support workers” which both reached approximately 20%. On the other hand, most of employed men worked as “craft and machine operation related workers”, with share of 42.4%. In terms of employment structure by occupation over the past 10 years, the shares of women employed as “professionals” and “technicians and associate professionals” have increased by 3.4 and 2.5 percentage points respectively. Comparably, the share of men who were employed as “professionals” has increased by 1.6 percentage points, while that of “legislators, senior officials and managers” has decreased by 1.9 percentage points.

Employment Structure by Occupation



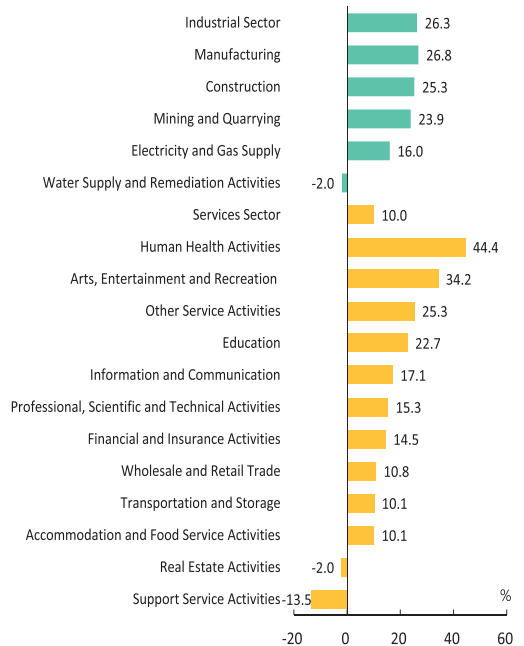
Source: Manpower Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: 1. The category is according to the standard occupational classification system of the Republic of China (Rev. 6, 2010).

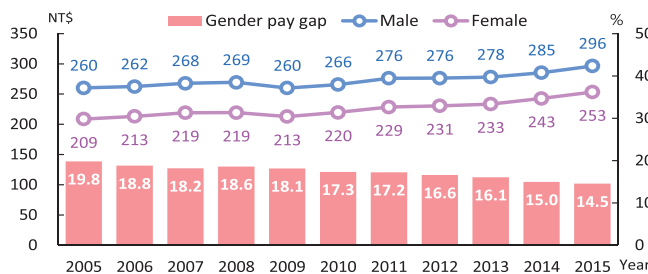
2. Due to the rounding up, the total might not be equal to 100% exactly.

In 2015, women working in non-agricultural sectors had average hourly earnings of NT\$253, lower than men's NT\$296, resulting in a gender pay gap of 14.5%. Compared to 2005, women's earnings have increased by 21.1%, which was higher than men's increase of 13.8%, resulting in a decrease of 5.3 percentage points in the gender pay gap. In most industries, men earn more than women. In 2015, "human health activities" had the greatest gender pay gap of 44.4%, followed by "arts, entertainment and recreation" (34.2%) and "manufacturing" (26.8%). Whereas women earn more than men in certain industries such as "support service activities", "real estate activities", and "water supply and remediation activities".

Gender Pay Gap of Employees in Non-Agricultural Sectors by Industry 2015



Average Hourly Earnings of Employees in Non-Agricultural Sectors by Sex



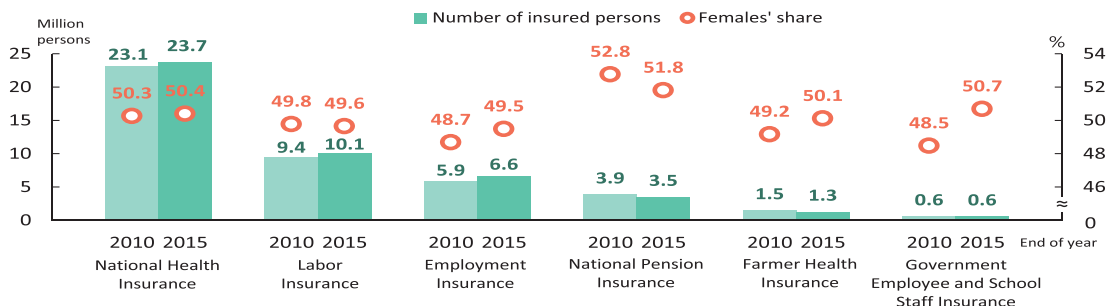
Source: Employees' Earnings Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan; Ministry of Labor.

Note: 1. The earnings is composed of regular earnings and irregular earnings (including overtime pay).

2. Gender pay gap = (1 - female average hourly earnings in per month / male average hourly earnings in per month) × 100%.

Labor Insurance, Employment Insurance, Farmer Health Insurance and Government Employee and School Staff Insurance are all types of insurance for covering employed workers. In order to increase the life protections for housewives or economically weakened persons who are unable to participate in any social insurances, the government initiated the National Pension Insurance in October 2008. 51.8% of persons covered by the National Pension Insurance were women at the end of 2015, the largest female shares among all major social insurance schemes in R.O.C. (Taiwan). Compared to 2010, female shares of insured persons covered by the Farmer Health Insurance and Government Employee and School Staff Insurance both raised to more than 50%. However, the Labor Insurance and Employment Insurance covered more men than women.

Insured Persons and Females' Shares in Major Social Insurances



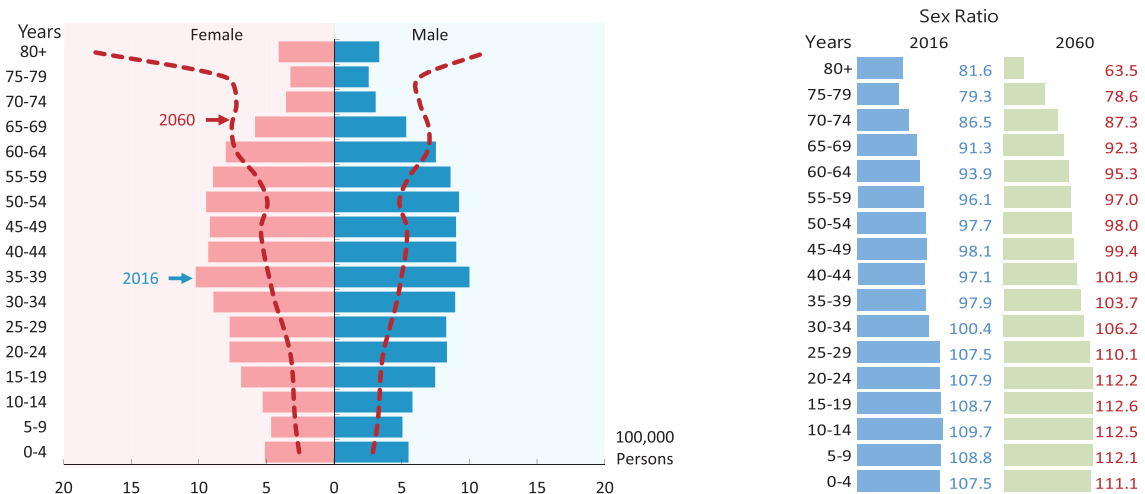
Source: Employees' Earnings Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan; Ministry of Labor; Bank of Taiwan.

Note: Insured persons covered by National Health Insurance (NHI) also include those foreign nationals who meet NHI regulations and have the six-month residency requirement, or hired by local employers from the day their employment contracts took effect.

3. Population, Marriage, and Family

At the end of 2016, the population of Taiwan was mainly composed of young and middle-aged people, resulting in a lantern-shaped population pyramid. The sex ratio (males to every 100 females) of the entire population was 99.1, with the highest 109.7 for the population aged 10-14. In 2060, the projected population pyramid will become of an inverted bell shape, female shares of elder population will be larger. The sex ratio will decrease to 92.1 for overall population and 76.1 for the age group of 65 and over.

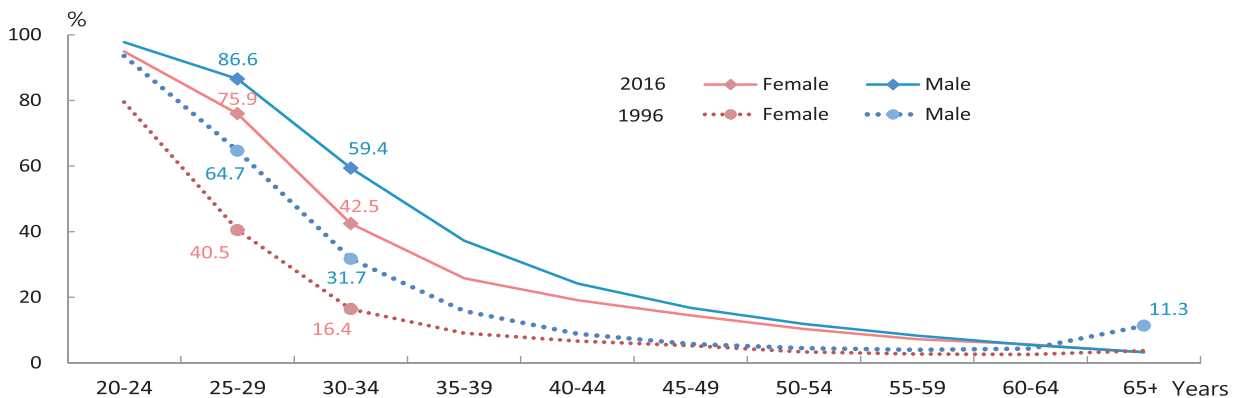
Age Structure and Sex Ratios of the Population



Source: Statistics Yearbook of Interior, Ministry of Interior; "Projections of the Population of Taiwan area, Republic of China, 2016 to 2060," published by National Development Council.

At the end of 2016, the ratio of unmarried people aged 20 and over was 26.3% for women and 32.9% for men, increasing by 5.7 and 3.1 percentage points compared to 20 years ago. In addition, the ratios of unmarried women in age group 25-29 and 30-34 were 75.9% and 42.5% respectively, which were 10.7 and 16.9 percentage points lower than the ratios of unmarried men for the correspondent age groups which were 86.6% and 59.4% respectively at the end of 2016. Compared to 1996, the ratios of unmarried people for both sexes have significantly increased in all age groups, presenting the obvious trend of late marriage.

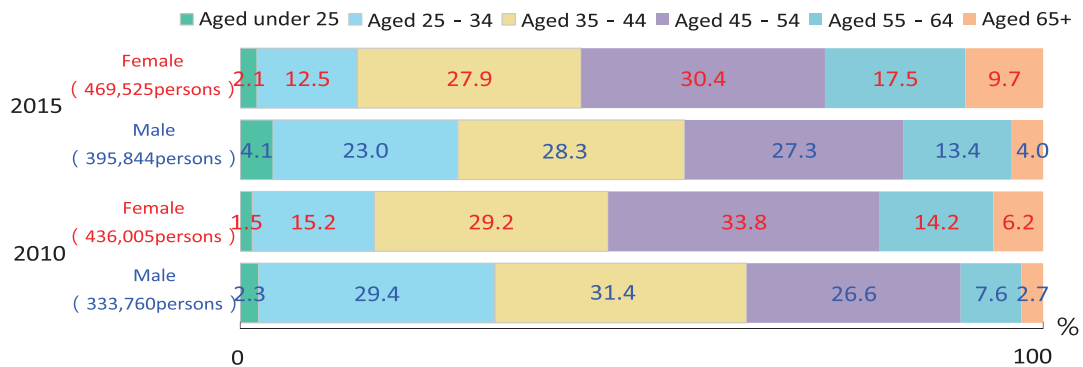
Ratios of Unmarried Persons By Sex and Age



Source: Statistics Yearbook of Interior, Ministry of Interior.

In 2015, there were 865 thousand of single-parent families in R.O.C. (Taiwan), accounting 10.3% of all families. Out of all economic household heads of single-parent families, 470 thousand were women, increasing by 34 thousand (7.7%) compared to 5 years ago. Women's share of economic heads in single-parent families was 54.3%, higher than those in all types of families (29.2%). Despite men's share of economic heads in single-parent families was less than women's, the male heads has increased by 18.6%, 10.9 percentage points higher than the increase of females over the past 5 years. Regarding age of single-parent family economic heads, proportion of the seniors aged 55 and over have increased over the years, with men and women experiencing an increase of 7.1 and 6.8 percentage points, respectively.

Shares of Economic Household Heads in Single-Parent Families, By Age

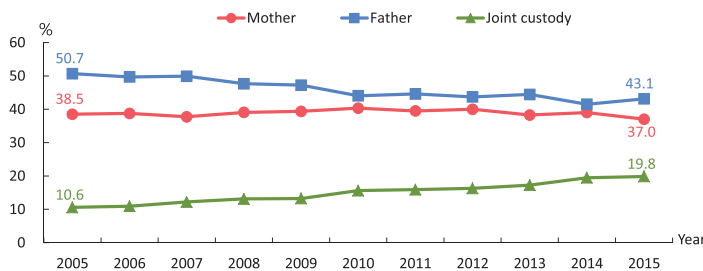


Source: The Survey of Family Income and Expenditure, DGBAS.

Note: A single-parent family is only composed of either one of the parents and their minor-children, without other relatives.

The Civil Code stipulates “After the husband and the wife effect a divorce, one party or both parties of the parents will exercise the rights or assume the duties in regard to their minor children by mutual agreement.” In 2015, the percentage of minor-children’s custody rights in divorced families exercised by fathers was 43.1%, the percentage by mothers was 37%, while percentage of jointly-exercised custody was 19.8%. Compared to 2005, the percentage of father exercised custody rights decreased by 7.6 percentage points, the gap with that of the mother-exercised ones narrowed from 12.2 to 6.1 percentage points, while percentage jointly-exercised custody rights increased by 9.2 percentage points. From the children’s perspective, girls’ custody rights was equally shared by father and mother, but the proportion of boy’s custody rights assumed by father was 6 to 10 percentage points more than that by mother.

The Exercise of Parental Rights or Custody of Minor Children in Divorced Families



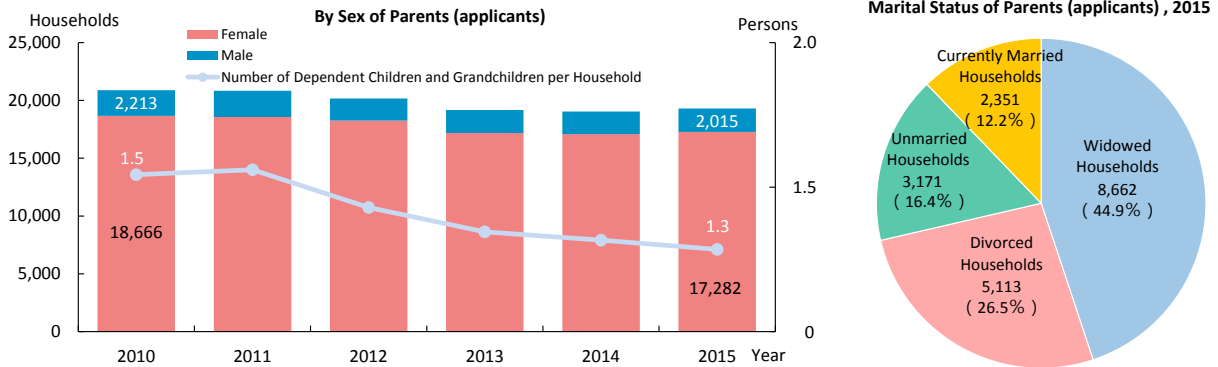
Parent exercising rights or custody (%)	Girls		Boys	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
2012	51	49	46	54
2013	50	50	45	55
2014	51	49	47	53
2015	50	50	45	55

Source: Ministry of the Interior.

Note: The percentages shown in the accompanied table include “joint custody”.

To support the families in hardship to overcome the difficulties in life, the government provides kinds of subsidies to cover emergency care and improve their living environment. In 2015, there were about 19 thousand families in hardship applying for government subsidies, 7.6% less than the figure of 2010. Among all the household head applicants, about 17 thousand were women (which accounted for 89.6% of the total). In addition, the number of dependent children and grandchildren per household was 1.3 in 2015, which have declined over the years. In terms of the household head's marital status, widows or widowers represented the largest proportion of 44.9%, followed by divorcees with the proportion of 26.5%, both of which represented over 70% of the total.

Families in Hardship

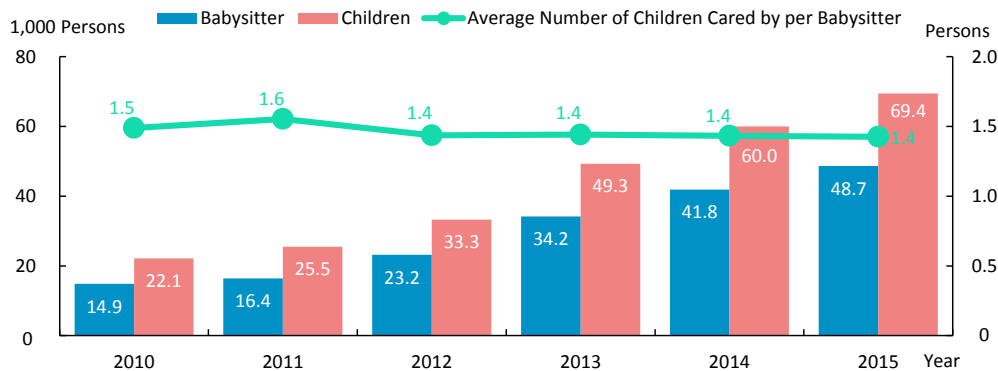


Source: Statistics Yearbook of Welfare from the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: Family in hardship means a family which the total income and property of the applicant's family are not over the standard listed in Paragraph 1, Article 4 of the Act of Assistance for Families in Hardship, and meets any conditions of the paragraphs listed in the article.

A friendly babysitting environment helps relieve the burden of family childcare and lift the willingness of women to enter the workplace. Since 2012, the government has relaxed the qualification of community babysitters to attract relatives to devote to the community babysitter network after professional training, and expand the capacity of childcare services. According to the Ministry of Health and Welfare, community babysitters have increased from about 16 thousand at the end of 2011 to 49 thousand at the end of 2015, or a twofold increase. Meanwhile, children receiving babysitting services have increased from 26 thousand to 69 thousand, increasing by 1.7 times. At the end of 2015, each babysitter cared for 1.4 children in average, reduced by 0.2 children than 2011.

Community Babysitter Network

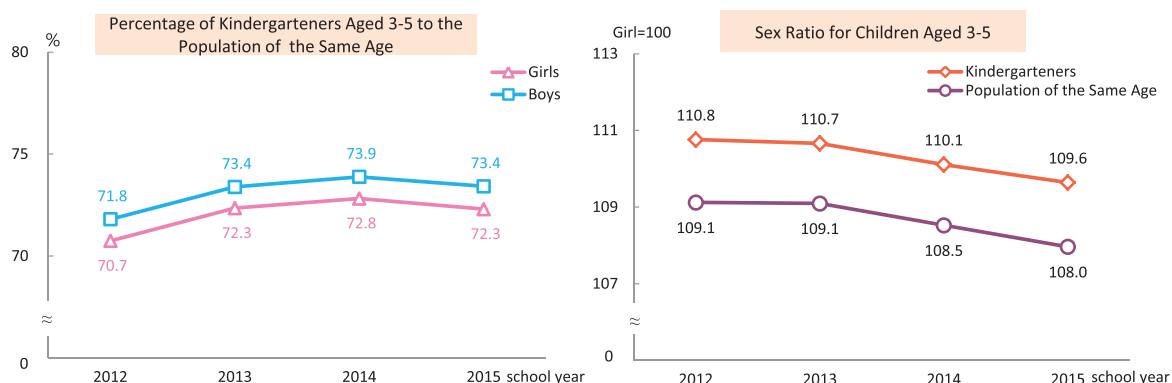


Source: Social and Family Affairs Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

4. Education, Culture and Media

Preschool education is the foundation for a person's lifelong learning and development. In 2012, the "Early Childhood Education and Care Act", which integrated and reorganized child-care centers into kindergartens to provide non-compulsory education for children aged 3 and over, was enacted. In 2015, there were 429 thousand children aged 3-5 enrolled in preschools, in which girls accounted for 47.7%. Over 70% of 3-5 year-old children for both sexes enrolled in preschools since 2012. In 2015, the sex ratio of children aged 3-5 was 109.6, which was slightly higher than overall sex ratio of the same age population (108.0).

Preschool Education for Children Aged 3-5

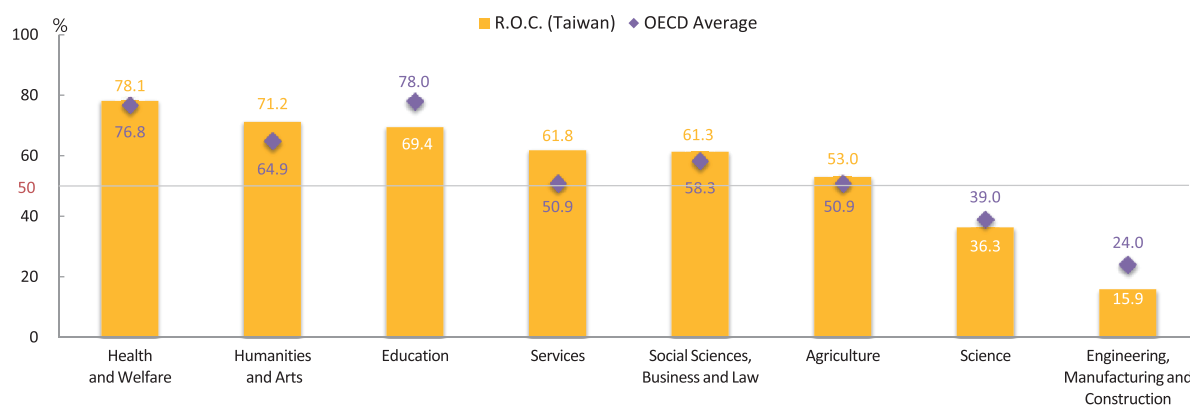


Source: Ministry of Education and Ministry of Interior.

Note: Kindergarteners' data is collected at the end of August every school year.

There exist the significant gender differences in the study fields enrolled by tertiary education students. In 2014, female share of tertiary graduates in "health and welfare" field was particularly high at 78.1%, those in "humanities and arts" and "education" represented approximately 70%, while those in "science" and "engineering, manufacturing and construction" were less than 40%. The overall figure was roughly the same as the conditions of OECD countries. However, over 60% of Taiwan's tertiary graduates in fields of "services" were females, significantly more than the half in OECD countries, while the percentages of female tertiary graduates in "education" and "engineering, manufacturing and construction" were significantly lower than that of OECD countries.

Percentage of Female Tertiary Graduates by Field of Study



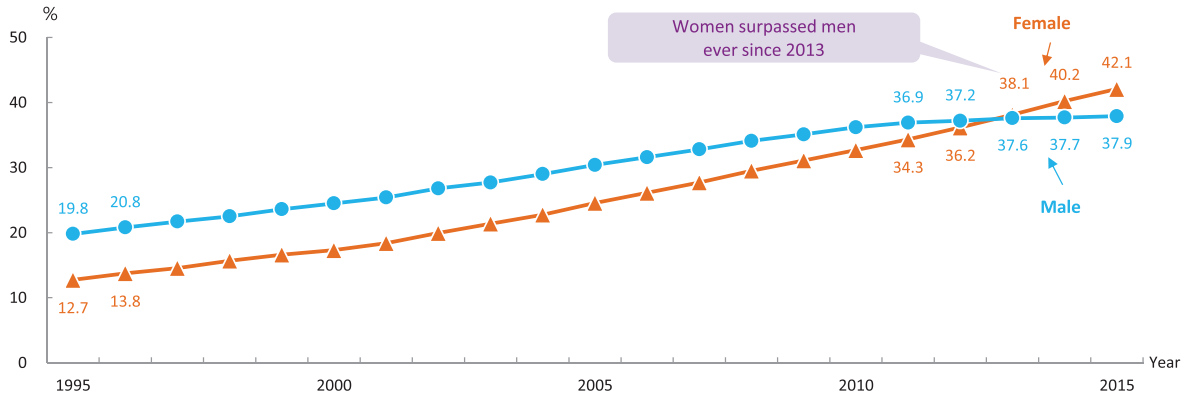
Source: Ministry of Education and OECD.

Note: 1. The data doesn't include religious colleges, open universities, and continuing college education. All fields are classified according to Standard Education Attainment and Course of Study Classification (4th edition), the service field includes hospitality and tourism, cosmetics, transportation, environmental protection, military and police, and national defense etc.

2. OECD data is for 2013, with an average of 31 member countries. The data for R.O.C. (Taiwan) is for 2014.

In 2015, 42.1% of women aged 25 and over attained tertiary education, which was higher than their men's counterpart (37.9%). In 1995, the percentage was 12.7%, 7.1 percentage points lower than that of men. With the popularization of tertiary education, the percentages of both sexes with tertiary education have been increasing over the past two decades. Since the growth of women with tertiary education was relatively higher than men, the gender gap in higher education has been gradually closed over time. In 2013, the percentage of women with tertiary education first time ever surpassed their men's counterpart. In 2015, the percentage of women aged 25 and over with tertiary education was higher than that of men by 4.2 percentage points.

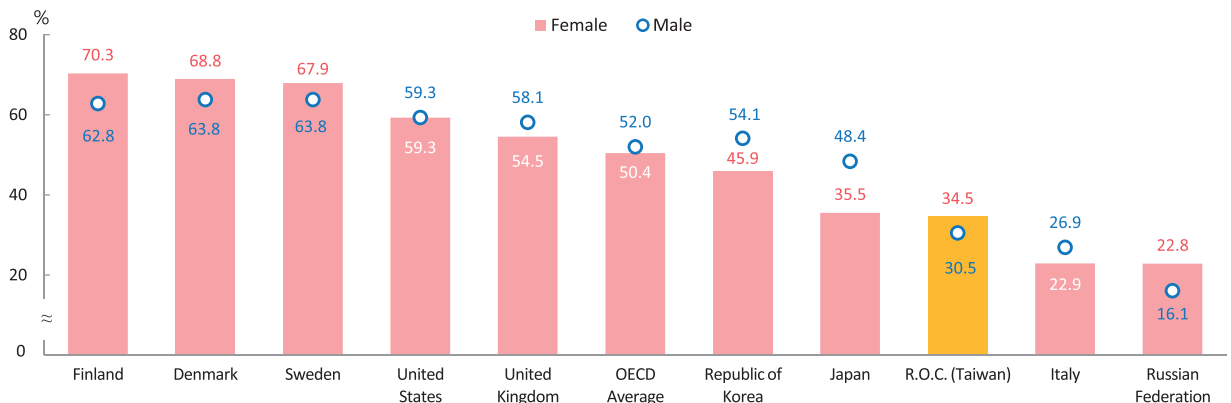
Tertiary Education of the Population Aged 25 and Over by Sex



Source: Manpower Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

The percentage of women aged 25-64 participating in lifelong learning accounted for 34.5% in 2014, 4 percentage points higher than that of men. In 2012, more than half of adults aged 25-64 participated in lifelong learning in OECD countries, with women's participation rate 1.6 percentage points lower than their male counterpart. In Northern European countries, women's participation rates of adult education and lifelong learning are higher than that of men, especially in Finland, Denmark and Sweden with gender gaps over 4 percentage points. While in countries such as Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom, women's participation rates were lower than their men's counterparts. Especially in Japan, the gender gap reached 12.9 percentage points.

Percentage of Adults Participating in Lifelong Learning By Sex

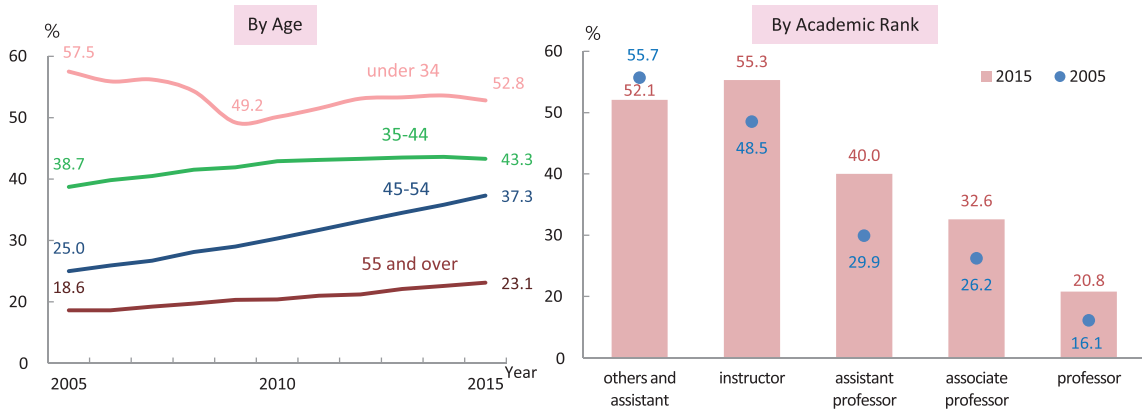


Source: 2014 Adult Lifelong Education Survey, Ministry of Education; 2014 Education at a glance, OECD.

Note: OECD data is for 2012, with an average of 22 member countries, while the data of R.O.C. (Taiwan) is for 2014.

In 2015, female teachers accounted for 35.5% of all teachers in universities and colleges, which was 1.3 percentage points higher than that of 10 years ago. In terms of age, the female shares of teachers tended to be smaller in the older age groups. Compared to 2005, the female share of teachers aged 45-54 in universities and colleges significantly increased by 12.3 percentage points, while the share of those aged 34 and under slightly decreased. In terms of academic rank, the female share of teachers in universities and colleges tends to decrease in higher rank. In 2015, the female share of instructors was over 50%, while that of assistant professors was 40%. Compared to 2005, aside from a decrease of 3.6 percentage points for the female share of other teachers and assistants, those of the other academic ranks have been increasing, with the female share of assistant professors increasing by the greatest 10.1 percentage points.

Female Share of Teachers in Universities, Colleges, and Junior Colleges



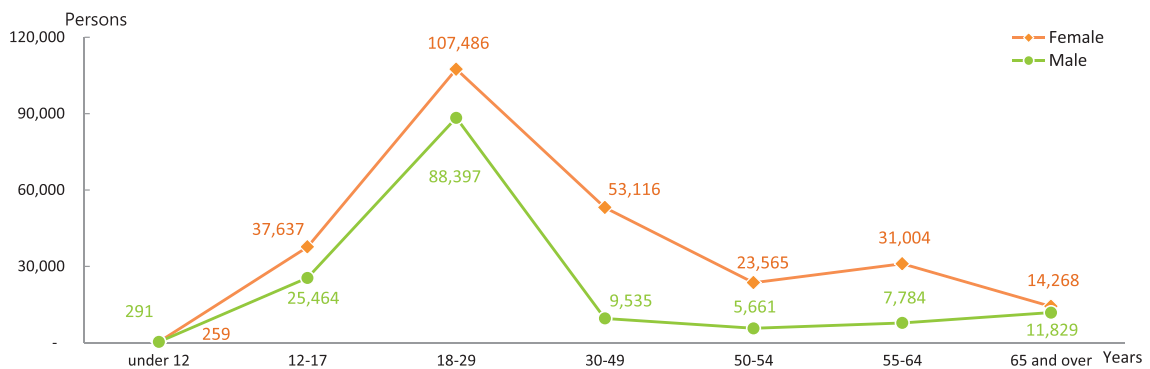
Source: Ministry of Education.

Note: 1. Religious colleges, open universities, and continuing college education are excluded. The number of teachers refers to full-time teachers, including assistants employed before March 21, 1997. "Others" include nurse teachers and military instructors.

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

In 2015, 10 thousand volunteer teams were composed of 416 thousand volunteering workers for education and culture activities, with women representing a larger proportion of 64%. In terms of age, excepting more boy volunteers than their girl's counterparts in the age group under 12, female volunteers were dominated to their male counterparts in the rest of age groups. There were 107 thousand female volunteers aged 18-29, which were 21.6% higher than that of their men's counterparts. In addition, the number of woman volunteers aged 30-49 was 5.6 times higher than their men's counterparts.

Volunteering in Education and Culture Activities for both Sexes, 2015

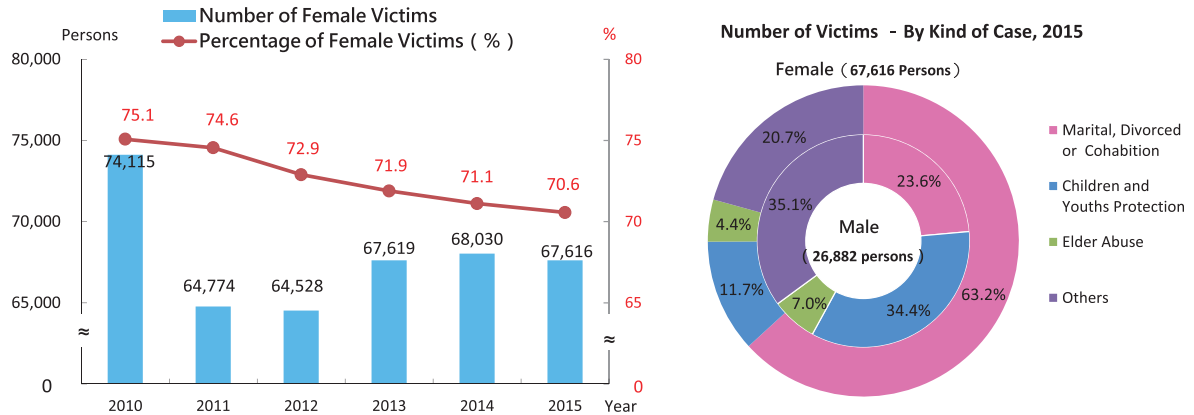


Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

5. Personal Security and Justice

In 2015, there were 117 thousand reported domestic violence cases with about 96 thousand victims, out of which 68 thousand female victims accounted for 70.6%. Despite the figure has gradually declined over the years, female victims still accounted for 70% of total victims. In terms of kinds of cases, 63.2% of female victims were suffered by the domestic violence from spouses or partners. Proportions of male victims were relatively larger in children and youths protection and elder abuse cases, out of which children and youths protection represented the most 34.4%.

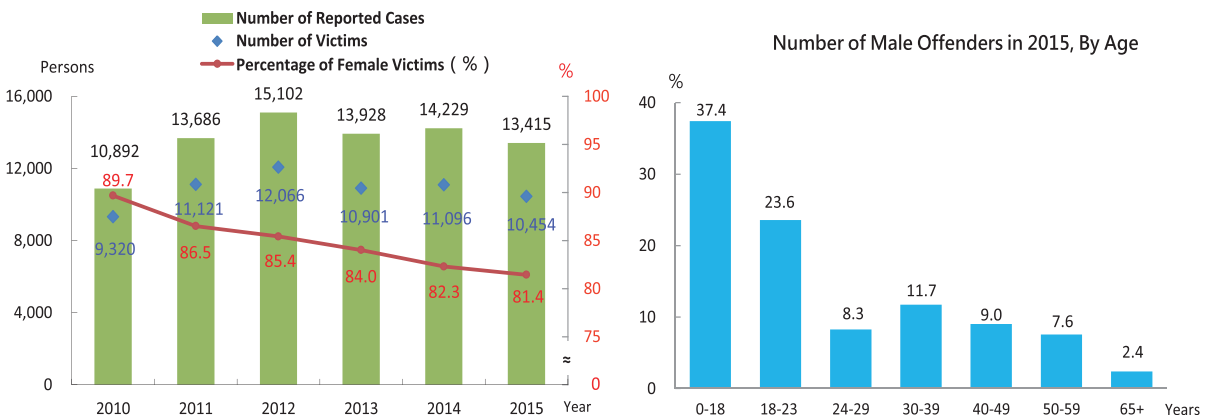
Victims of Reported Domestic Violence Cases



Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

There were 13 thousand reported cases of sexual assault in 2015, decreasing by 11.2% compared to the peak number in 2012. In 2015, the number of reported female victims of sexual assault was 10 thousand. Despite the share of female victims has gradually declined, still remaining above 80% of total victims. Among the 11 thousand offenders, males accounted for 85%, out of which offenders aged under 24 accounted for the largest percentage 61%. The trend of younger perpetrators in sexual assault cases is worth to be concerned.

Victims and Offenders of Reported Sexual Assault Cases

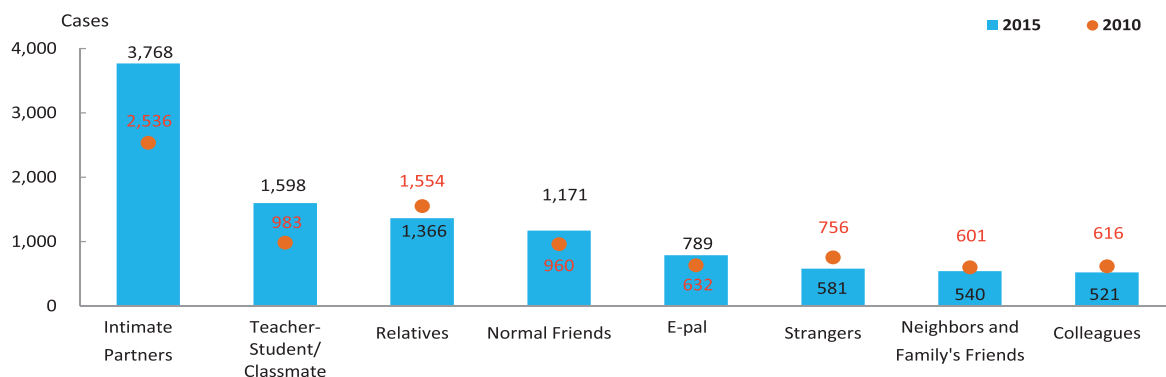


Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: The age structure excludes those whose ages were unknown (which accounted for 35.4% of the total male offenders).

In 2015, in terms of the relationships between offenders and victims in sexual assault cases, there were 3,768 cases of intimate partners such as spouses, boyfriends or girlfriends, and fiancé or fiancée etc. (representing 28.1% of the total cases, out of which boyfriends and girlfriends cases accounted for 70%), 1,598 cases of teacher-student and classmate relationships represented of 11.9% of the total cases and 1,366 cases of relatives represented of 10.2 of the total cases. In sum, such three kinds of cases accounted for over 50%. Compared to the figure in 2010, the cases of teacher-student and classmate relationships have increased by the largest 62.6%, while cases of relationship with strangers have decreased most by 23.1%.

Relationships between Offenders and Victims in Sexual Assault Cases

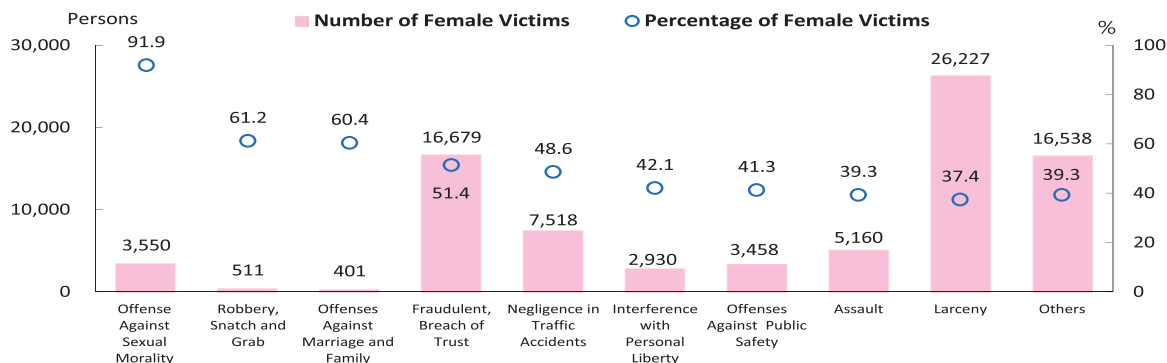


Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: Cases of other relationships and relationships unknown, about 20% of all cases, are excluded.

There were 194 thousand victims of all criminal cases in 2015, out of which 83 thousand female victims accounted for 42.8%, with an increase of 1.4 percentage points from 2010. Among kinds of major criminal cases, female victims of larceny or fraudulent, breach of trust totaled 26 thousand and 17 thousand respectively. In terms of the female proportion of victims in 2015, sexual morality offenses had the highest percentage of female victims at 91.9%, followed by robbery, snatch and grab at 61.2%, offenses against marriage and family at 60.4% and fraudulent, breach of trust at 51.4%, while more male victims suffered from the other kinds of major criminal cases.

Female Victims of Major Criminal Cases, 2015



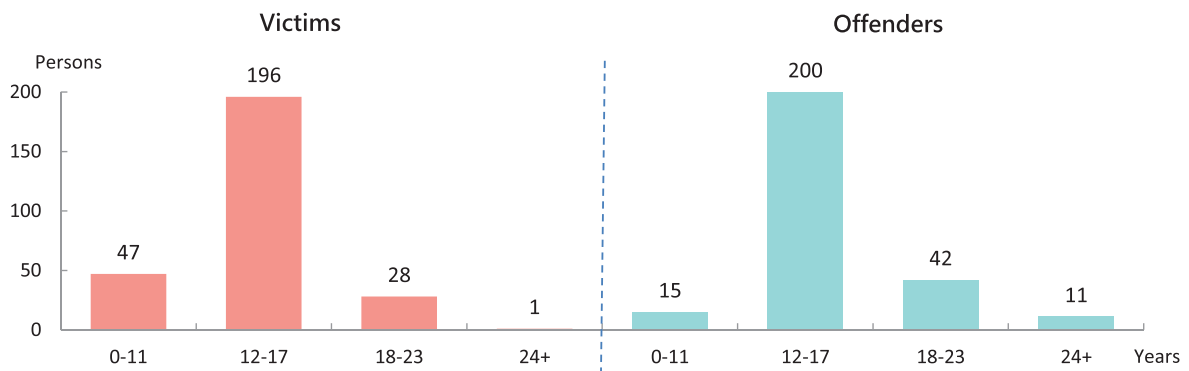
Source: National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior.

Note: 1.Criminal cases known to the police include the police officers handle reported cases through complaint, report, voluntary surrender, or police officers discover crimes when they are on duty.

2.Offense against sexual morality in this chart includes obscenity, rape, multi-perpetrator rape, having sex with children and sexual harassment.

According to the Gender Equality Education Act, any sexual case occurred at school should be handed over to the Gender Equality Education Committee of the school or authority for investigation. In 2015, there were 319 victims of campus sexual assault confirmed by committees, a decrease of 119 persons from 2014, out of which 231 female victims accounted for 72.4%. In terms of age, 196 victims were aged 12-17, accounting for the largest percentage 61.4% of all victims. Offenders reported in sexual assaults in campus totaled 297, a decrease of 116 persons from 2014. Out of which there were 290 male offenders accounted for 97.6%, while 200 offenders aged 12-17 accounted for 67.3%, the largest percentage in all age groups.

Campus Sexual Assault Victims and Offenders by Age, 2015

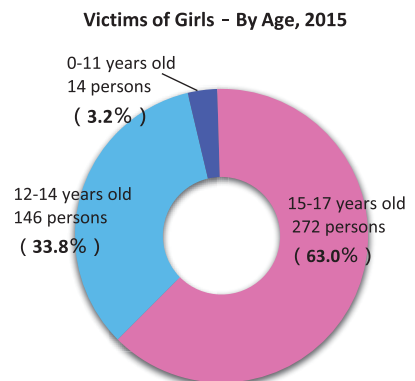
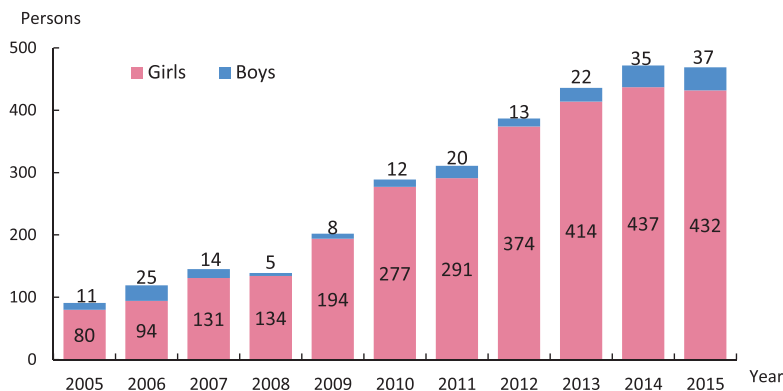


Source: Ministry of Education.

Note: The figures exclude victims or offenders whose ages are unknown (which represent 14.7% and 9.8% respectively).

In 2015, there were 469 victims (aged under 18) of the cases violating the Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act reported by police, out of which 432 girls accounted for 92.1%. In terms of the age group of female victims, most girls were aged 15-17, accounted for the largest percentage 63%, followed by girls aged 12-14 accounted for 33.8%. The cases violated Article 22 (having sexual transaction with persons aged under 18) and Article 29 (spreading, broadcasting, or issuing the news and information in media which may seduces, makes a match of, suggests to engage in sexual transaction) accounted for nearly 60% of all cases.

Victims under Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act

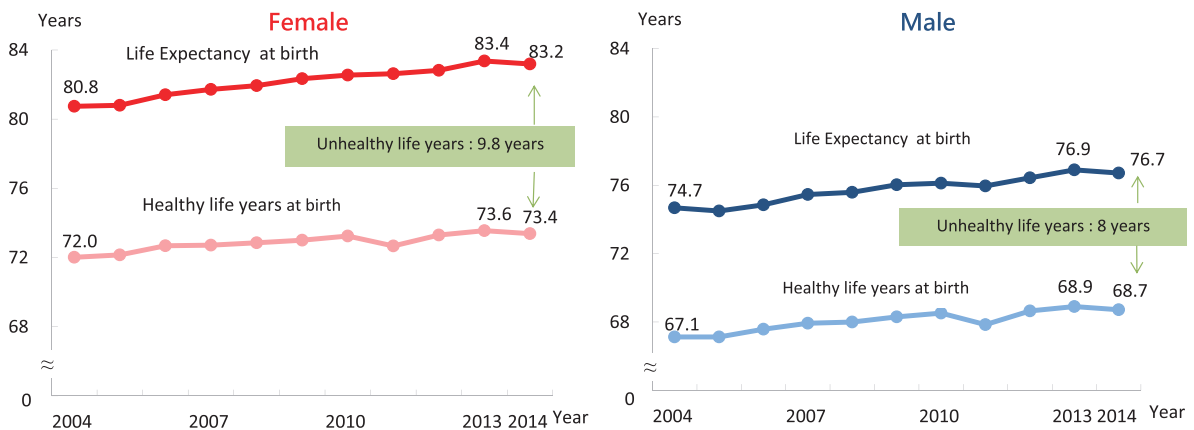


Source: National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior.

6. Health, Medical Services, and Care

In 2014, the healthy life expectancy at birth was 73.4 years for women, higher than 68.7 years for men. Compared to the life expectancy at birth (83.2 years for women and 76.7 years for men), unhealthy life years for women were 9.8 years, an increase of 1 year compared to 2004 (8.8 years). Unhealthy life years for men have also increased from 7.6 years in 2004 to 8 years in 2014, It reflects the fact that despite of the higher life expectancy at birth, women live unhealthily longer than men.

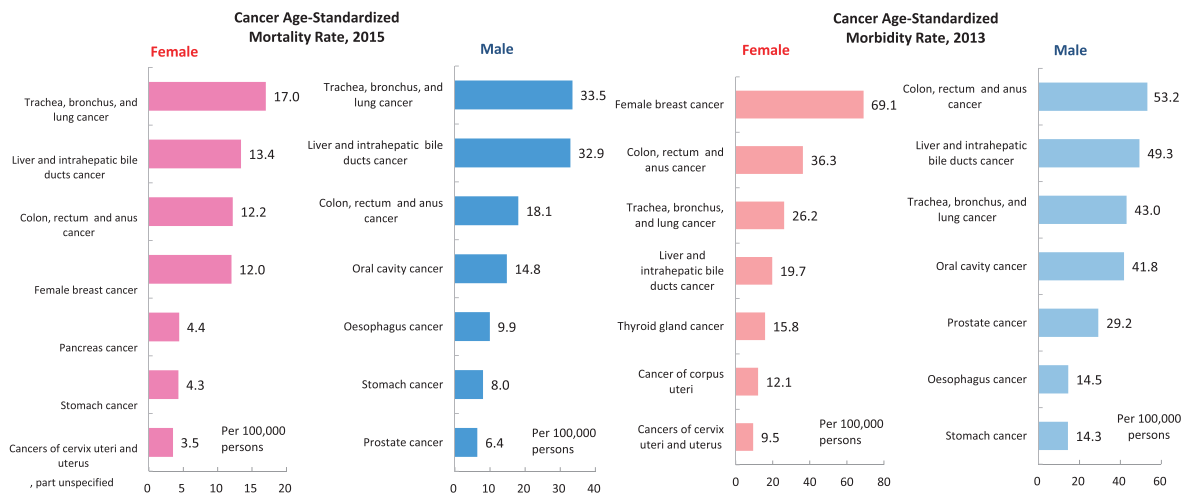
Gender Gap of Healthy Life Expectancy and Life Expectancy at Birth



Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Ministry of the Interior.

In 2015, the age-standardized mortality rate of cancer for women was 93.4 per 100 thousand persons, lower than that of men (166.3). Among all the categorized cancer, lung cancer, liver cancer, and colon-rectum cancer ranked at the top three causes of death for both sexes. Female breast cancer and cancer of the cervix uteri and uterus were ranked 4th and 7th causes of death for women. As well, in 2013, the age-standardized morbidity rate of female breast cancer, 69.1 per 100 thousand persons, ranked top over all the cancer morbidity for women, while colon and rectum cancer was the top cancer morbidity for men.

Age-standardized Mortality and Morbidity Rates of Cancer by Sex

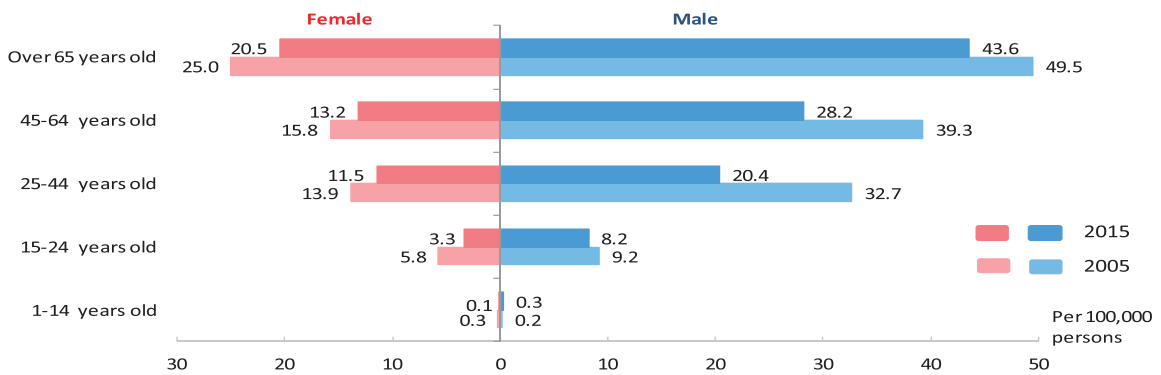


Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: Cancer age-standardized mortality and morbidity rates are based on the WHO's 2000 world standard population age-structure.

In 2015, the crude suicide mortality rate was 15.7 per 100 thousand persons in R.O.C (Taiwan), which has ranked 11th among all causes of death, and has decreased by 3.1 compared to 10 years ago. The rate for women was 10.6 per 100 thousand persons, about half of the figure for men (20.7). To jointly analyze by gender and age, the suicide mortality rates for both sexes increased along with the age increasing, as well men accounted for the larger rates in all age groups, and those rates have significantly decreased compared to 2005 in general. For men, the rates of the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups have reduced the largest by 12.3 and 11.1 per 100 thousand persons, respectively. The rate of women aged 65 and over has decreased the largest by 4.5 per 100 thousand persons.

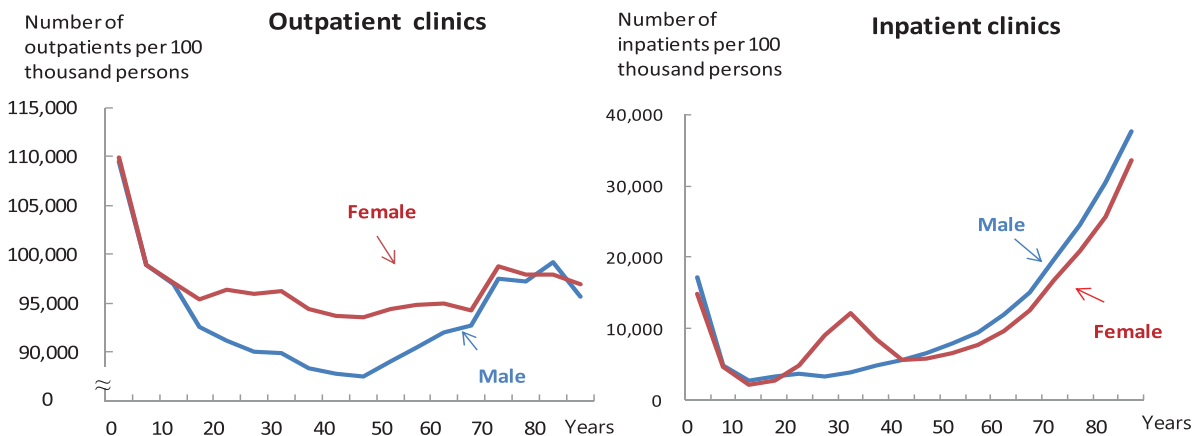
Crude Suicide Mortality Rate by Sex



Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

In 2015, the number of female outpatients per 100 thousand persons was 96,086, more than 92,161 of their male counterparts. The number of female inpatients per 100 thousand persons was 8,846, which was also more than their male counterpart (8,093). In terms of age, the numbers of outpatients per 100 thousand persons for both sexes appeared a U-shape along with the age. For persons over 10 years old in 2015, aside from the 80-84 age group, the number of women was higher than that of men in various age groups. Whereas, due to maternity hospitalization, the number of female inpatients per 100 thousand persons was significantly higher for the 20-44 age groups. The figures increased for both sexes after the age of 45, while numbers of men were higher than that of women.

Number of Outpatients and Inpatients per 100 Thousand Persons, 2015

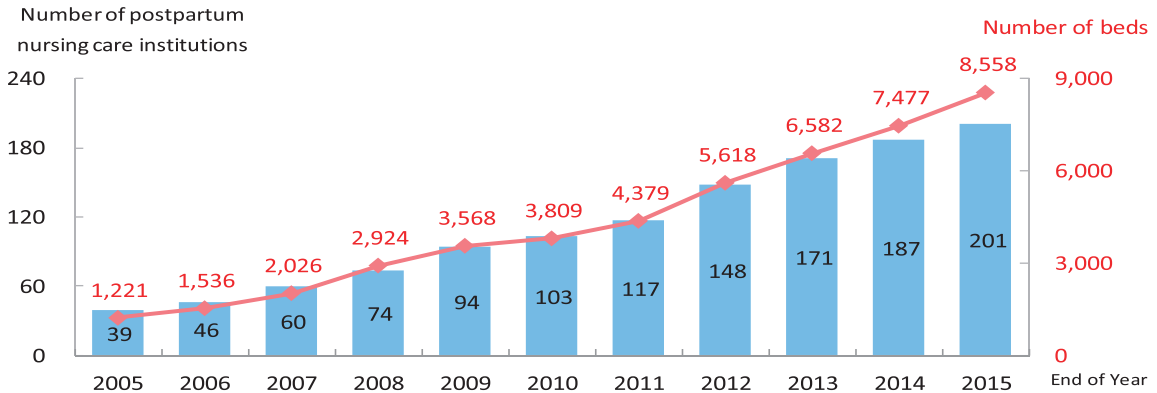


Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: Number of patients per 100,000 treated = number of patients x 100,000/the mid-year population.

With the trend of declining birthrate and socio-economic environment changes, concern and awareness of the service quality of postpartum nursing and neonatal care have been strengthened gradually. According to statistics of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, there were 201 postpartum nursing care institutions with 8,558 beds at the end of 2015, which was a great increase of 4.2 times and 6 times respectively compared to 10 years ago. New visits of stay were 85 thousand and average length of stay was 20.2 days, increasing 4.4 times and 6.6 times compared to 10 years ago, indicating an improvement of service capacity over the years.

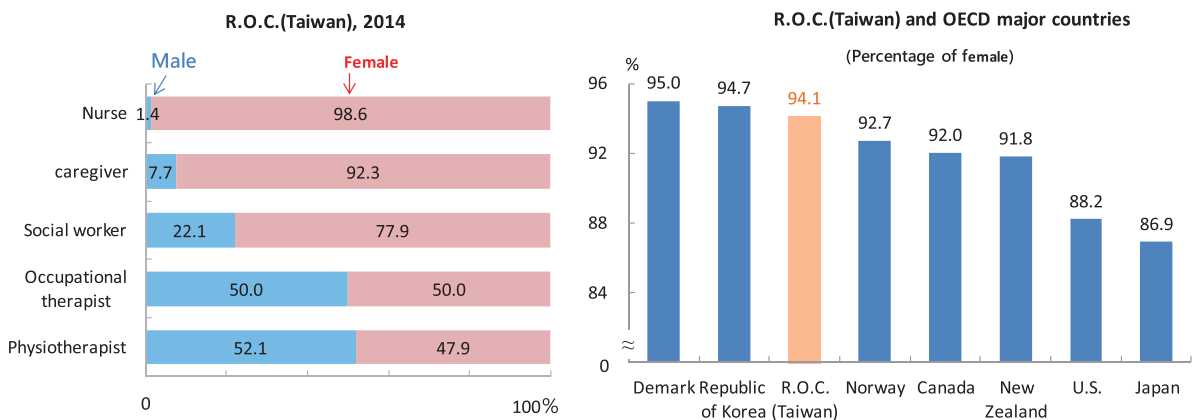
Number of Postpartum Nursing Care Institutions and Beds



Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Long-term care workers play critical roles in building and enhancing the long-term care system. In 2014, excepting physiotherapists, varied kinds of long-term care workers were mainly composed of female members in R.O.C. (Taiwan), including nurses represented the largest proportion of women at 98.6%, followed by caregivers accounted for more than 90% and social workers of approximately 80%. In terms of the gender structure of long-term care workers, women's share represented 94.1% in R.O.C. (Taiwan). For OECD major countries, female share was 95% for Denmark, 88.2% for the U.S., in neighboring Asian countries, the share was 94.7% for the Republic of Korea and 86.9% for Japan.

Long-term Care Workers, by Sex



Source: Gender Statistics from the Ministry of Health and Welfare; 2017 OECD Health Data.

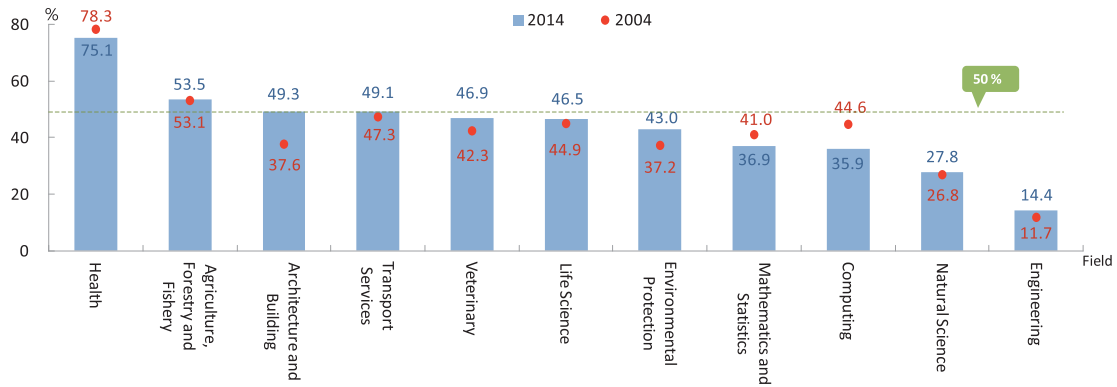
Note: 1. Long-term care services for OECD countries include nurses and caregivers who provide long-term care at home or in institutions (not including hospitals).

2. The year of statistics mentioned in the chart above was 2003 for Japan, 2006 for Canada and New Zealand, 2013 for Denmark, 2014 for the R.O.C.(Taiwan), Republic of Korea, Norway, and the U.S.

7. Environment, Energy, and Technology

In 2014, among 138 thousand graduates studying in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) fields, women graduates accounted for 34.9%, 2.2 percentage points higher than 2004. To observe the gender structure, the women's shares of "health" and "agriculture, forestry, and fishery" graduates in 2014, were 75.1% and 53.5% respectively, both higher than their male counterparts. Women graduates in "engineering" and "natural sciences" accounted for 14.4% and 27.8% of all graduates in same majors, were relatively lower. Compared with 2004, the women's share of graduates in "architecture and building" increased the largest 11.7 percentage points, followed by 5.8 percentage points in "environmental protection", while a decrease of 8.7 percentage points in computing.

Women's Share of University and College Graduates, By STEM Field of Study

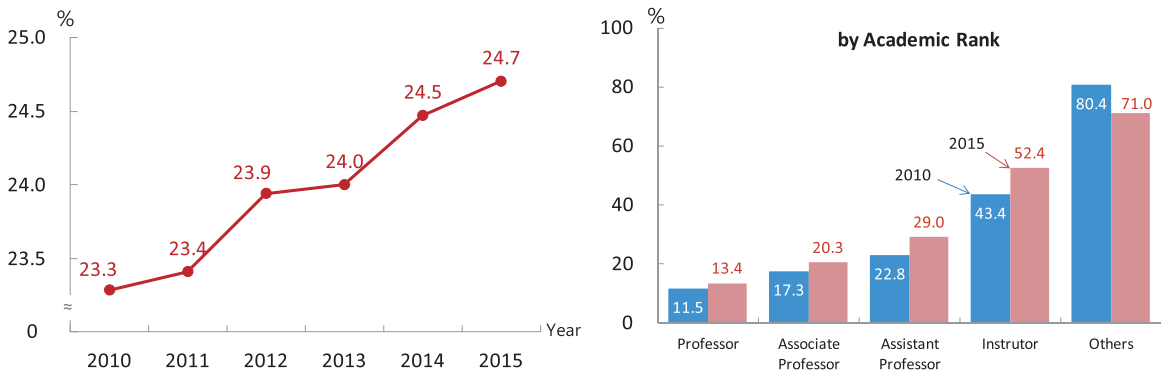


Source: Ministry of Education.

Note: The data refer to figures of the school year.

In 2015, among 22 thousand teachers of STEM in universities and colleges, 5 thousand were women, accounted for 24.7%, 1.4 percentage points higher than 2010, and increasing slightly over the years. In terms of academic rank, all the women's shares of professor, associate professor and assistant professor in STEM were less than 30%, while that of women instructors accounted for 52.4%, indicating that the higher the academic rank, the lower the women's share. Compared with 2010, the women's shares of academic ranks from instructor to professor have increased.

Women's Share of STEM Teachers in Universities and Colleges



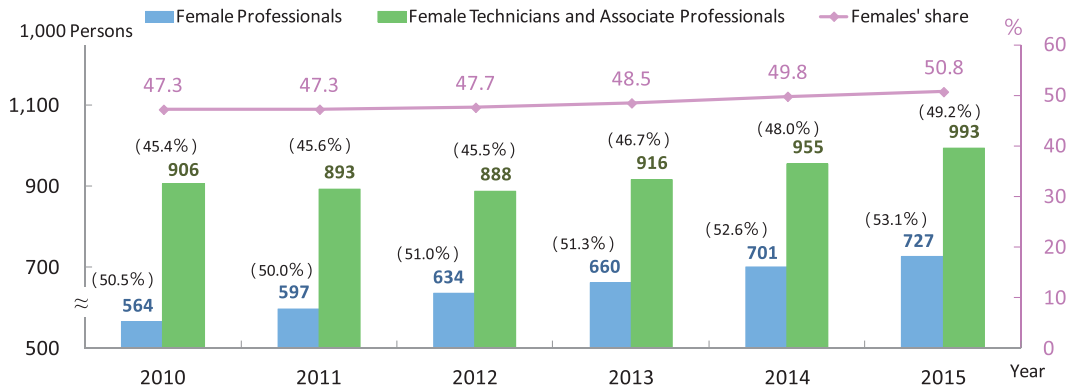
Source: Ministry of Education

Note: 1. The data refer to figures of the school year.

2. STEM fields include life science, natural science, mathematics and statistics, computing, engineering, architecture and building, agriculture, forestry and fishery, veterinary, health, transport services, and environmental protection.
3. Others include teachers above the academic rank of non-instructors, such as military instructors, nursing teachers, and teaching assistants recruited before March 21, 1997.

Out of 3.39 million professional and technical workers in 2015, women accounted for 1.72 million and 50.8%. Compared with 2010, the women's share for professional and technical workers has increased by 3.5 percentage points and surpassed 50% for the first time. In terms of changes of professionals and technical workers over the past 5 years, women professionals have increased from 564 thousand to 727 thousand, an increase of 28.9%, accounted for the share from 50.5% to 53.1%. The amount of women technicians and associate professionals have also increased from 906 thousand to 993 thousand, increasing by 9.6% in 5 years, with share from 45.4% to 49.2%.

Professional and Technical Workers by Sex



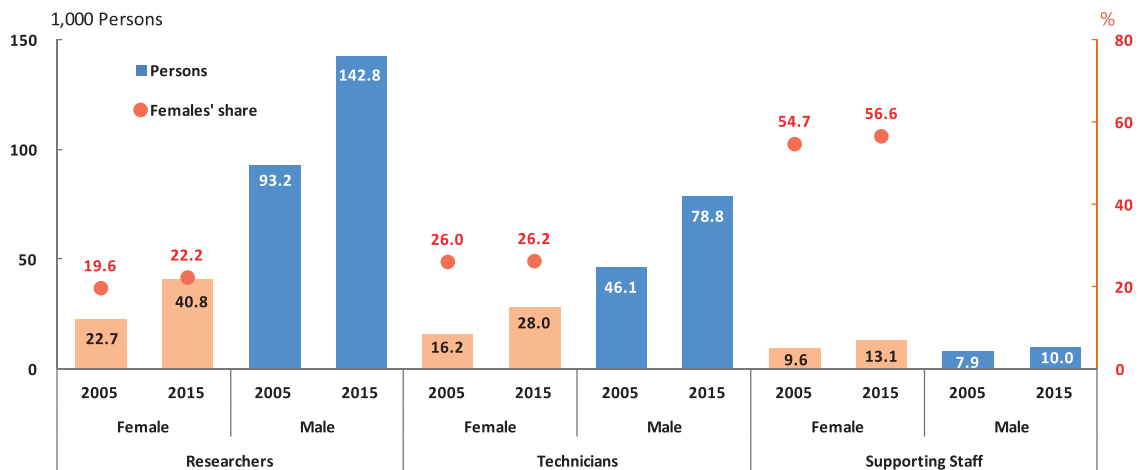
Source: Manpower Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: 1. Professional and technical workers include professionals, technicians, and associate professionals.

2. Numbers in the brackets are the female proportions of professional and technical workers.

There were 313 thousand R&D (research and development) workforces of the business, government, tertiary education, and private non-profit sectors in 2015, with 82 thousand women accounted for 26.1% of all, still less than men. In terms of occupations, researchers and technicians are mainly working in the fields of engineering and science with higher men's shares of 77.8% and 73.8% respectively, while women's shares increased by 2.6 and 0.2 percentage points respectively over the past 10 years. On the other hand, women dominated the supporting staff (56.6% share), which are largely in administrative staff.

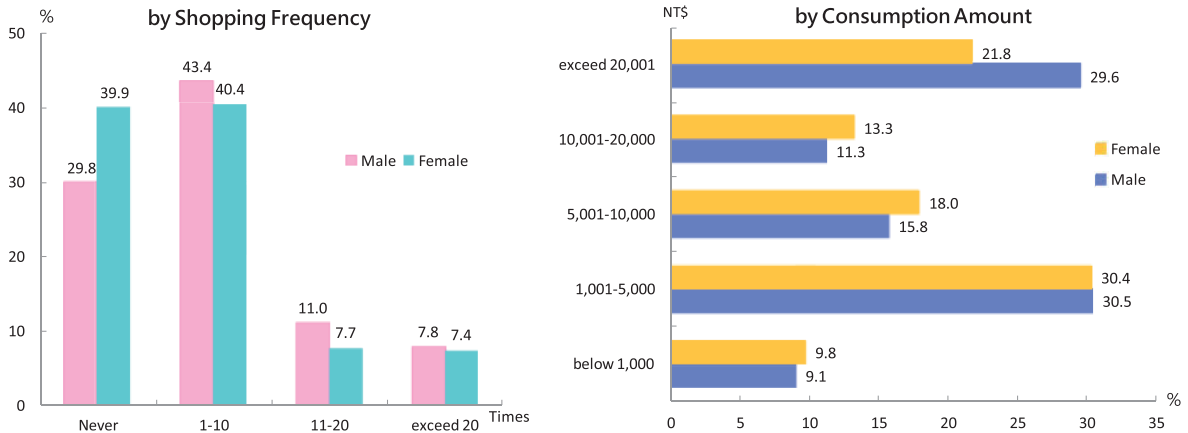
Research and Development Workforces by Sex



Source: National Science and Technology Survey, the Ministry of Science and Technology.

In 2015, 70.2% of women internet users aged 12 and over had shopped online, higher than that of men (60.1%). In terms of shopping frequency, women shopping online 1-10 times accounted for 43.4% of all women online shoppers, 11-20 times for 11%, and over 20 times for 7.8% respectively, all were higher than those of men. In terms of consumption amount, women online shoppers who spent 1,001 to 5,000 NT Dollars in a year, accounted the highest for 30.4% of all female online shoppers. Proportions of women spending 5,001 to 10,000 NT\$ and 10,001 to 20,000 NT\$ for online shopping annually were larger than those of men. However, the share of men who spent more than 20,000 NT\$ for online shopping annually was higher than that of women, with a gap of 7.8 percentage points.

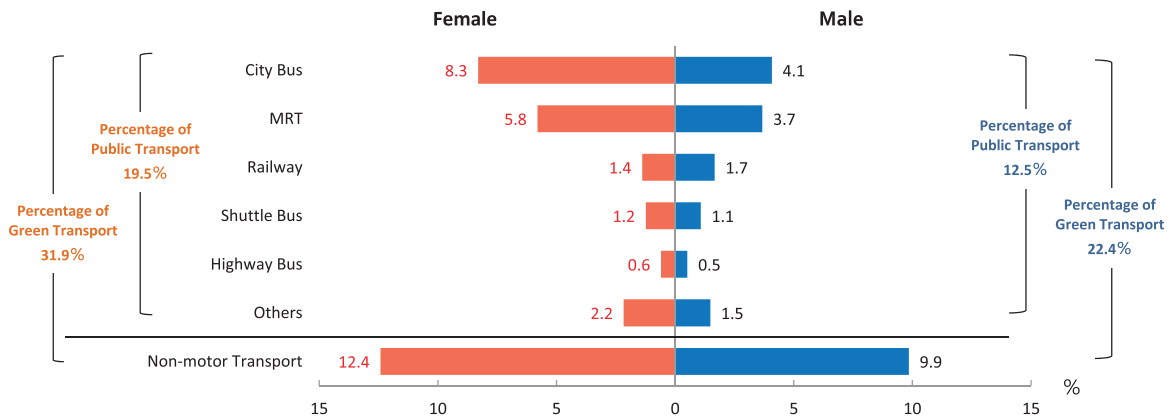
Online Shopping by Sex , 2015



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

In terms of structures of public transport usage by genders, the share of public transport used by women was 19.5% in 2015, 7 percentage points higher than that of men (12.5%). Regarding the kinds of public transports, both genders had higher shares of using city bus and mass rapid transit (MRT). The share of women using city bus was 8.3%, about double to that of men. As well, women had a higher share of nonmotor transport (bicycle and walk), share of women using green transport (public transport and non-motor transport) was 31.9%, also higher than that of men (22.4%).

Structures of Public Transport Usage by Sex, 2015



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

Note: 1. The figure refers to the percentage of the number of times the vehicle is used for travel.

2. Others refer to taxi, high-speed rail, ferry, free shuttle bus, national expressway bus and aircraft, while non-motor transport refers to walk and bicycle.



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