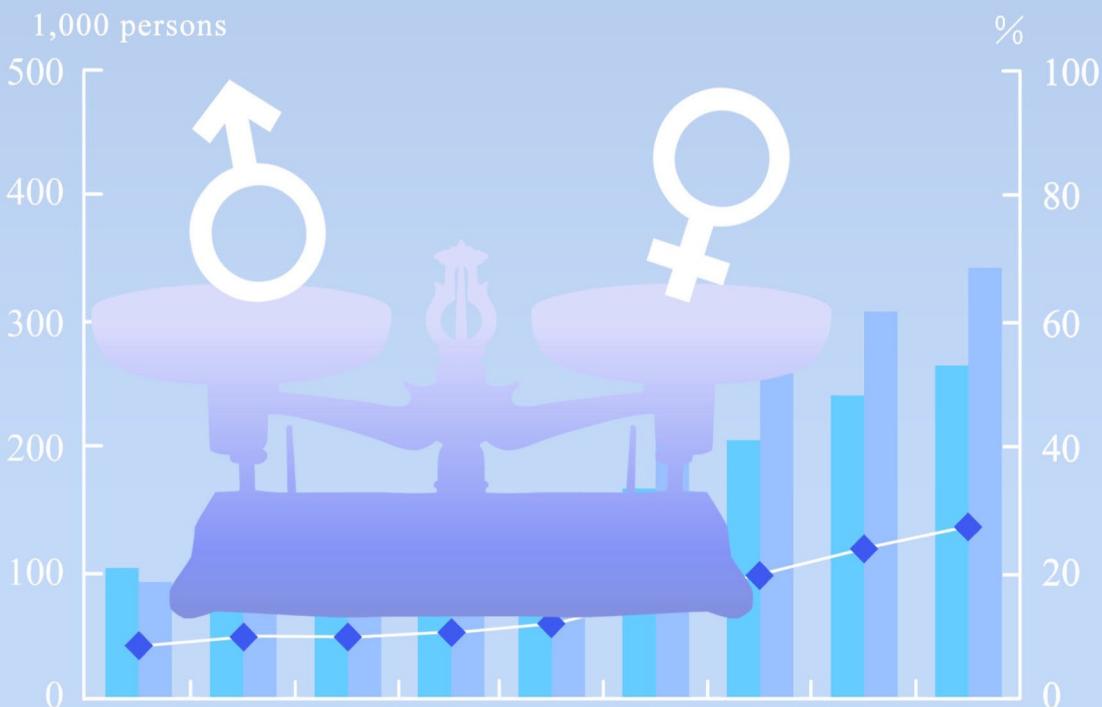




Version 2013

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



DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS,
EXECUTIVE YUAN, REPUBLIC OF CHINA
March 2013

Contents

Power, Decision-
making, and
Influence 1

Employment,
Economy, and
Welfare 4

Population, Marriage,
and Family 7

Education, Culture,
and Media 10

Personal Security and
Justice 13

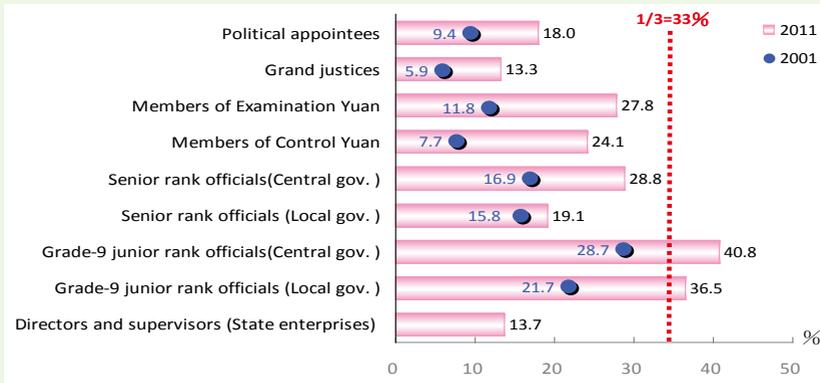
Health, Medical
Service, and Care 15

Environment, Energy,
and Technology 18

1. Power, Decision-making, and Influence

To enhance the opportunities and channels for females to participate in decision-making process, the public sector has continuously fulfill the 1/3 target. In 2011, the female political appointees, grand justices, members of Examination and Control Yuan were still lower than 1/3, but the ratio has doubled than 10 years ago. Female senior rank officials in central government has reached 28.8%, and in local government the figure was one in five. Grade-9 junior rank officials has over 40% of female in central government, and also reached 36.5% in local government.

Females' Share in Public Sectors

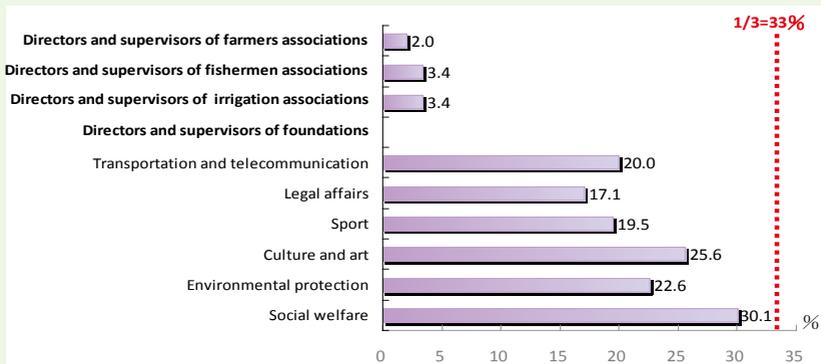


Source : Ministry of Civil Service, Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan, Control Yuan, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Central Deposit Insurance Corporation, and Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Note: The females' ratio of Directors and Supervisors of State enterprises referred to the data of December, 2012.

Although the promotion of gender mainstreaming has been well underway in governments, important social organizations, including farmers and fishermen associations, unions, industrial and commercial groups, have relatively low female participation. In 2011, the females' share of directors and supervisors in the foundations varied substantially, 30.1% for social welfare foundations and around 20% for culture and art as well as environmental protection categories. The figure was less than 4% for farmers, fishermen and irrigation associations. The results indicate that gender balance in decision making for social organizations remains to be improved.

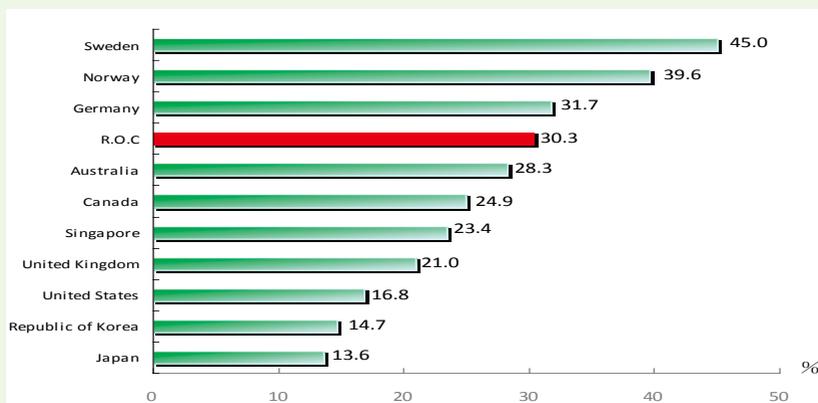
2011 Females' Share of Decision-making Positions in Social Organizations



Source : Council of Agriculture, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Justice, Sports Affairs Council, Ministry of Culture, Environmental Protection Administration, and Ministry of the Interior.

Females' influence and power in national affairs have risen continuously. 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 1/2, effectively enhancing females' influence in the Legislative Yuan. At the end of 2011, the female ratio of parliamentary members has reached 30.3%. Although the figure is lower than that of Sweden (45%), Norway (39.6%), and Germany (31.7%), the figure is higher than United Kingdom, United States, Japan and Republic of Korea.

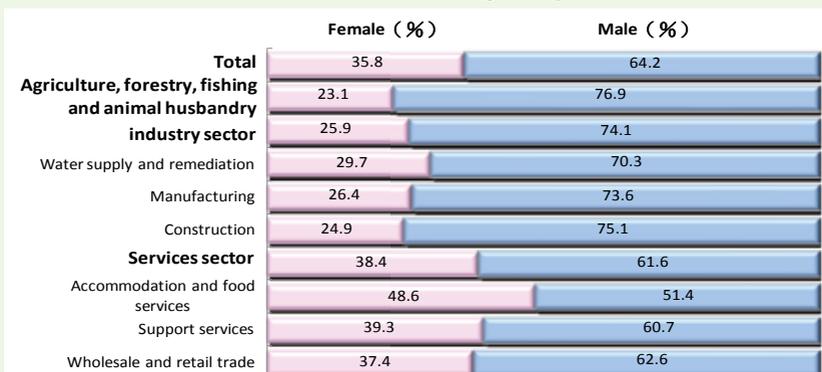
Percentage of Female Members of Parliament in Selected Countries, 2011



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

At the end of 2011, there were 1,232 thousand profit-seeking enterprises (excluding those owned by foreigners), 64% of which owners, representatives, or managers were males (790 thousand) and 36% of which were females (442 thousand). In terms of sectors, in agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal husbandry, and industry sector, the female's share was less than 30%. The female share of owner in services sector has reached 38.4%, in which the highest ratio was in accommodation and food services (48.6%), followed by the support services, indicating that there is a gender gap in managing businesses in certain sectors.

Gender Structure for Owners in Profit-seeking Enterprises at the End of 2011

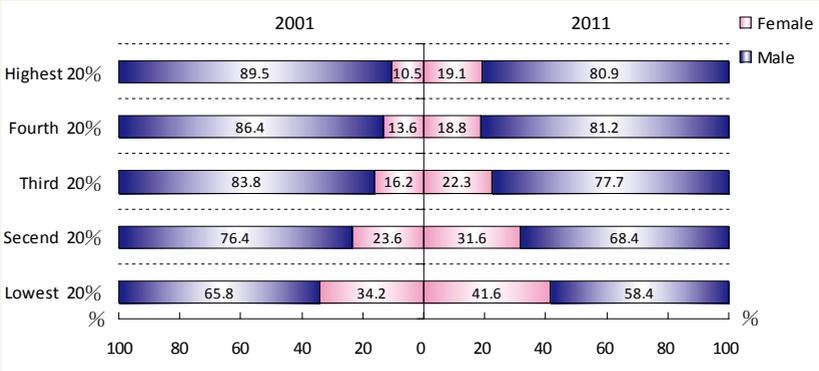


Source: Ministry of Finance.

Note: support services is companies providing supports for the operation of general enterprises, including lease, employment service, travel, security, and others.

Due to the quintile is based on current incomes, about half of economic household heads of the lowest income group were seniors or retirees. Moreover, females enjoyed 7 years of longer life expectancy than males, and thus the ratio of female economic household heads has reached 41.6% of the lowest income group in 2011. However, with females' increasing education levels and economic independence awareness, women economic household heads in the highest income group have increased 8.6 percentage points compared with 10 years ago, and the increasing range was the highest among all quintile groups.

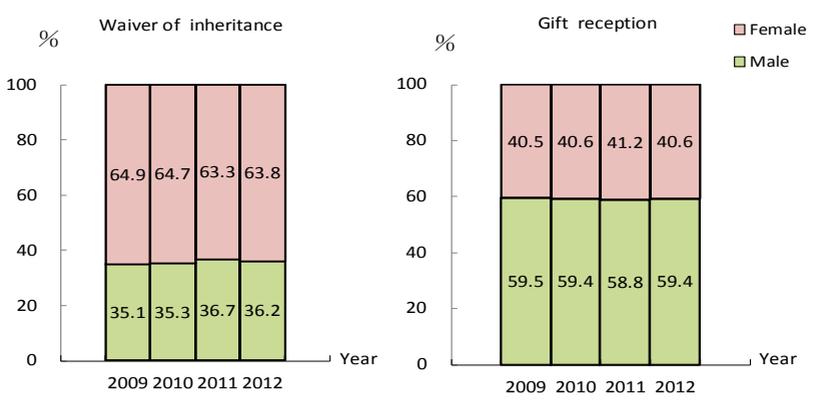
Gender of Economic Household Heads by Households Disposable Incomes Quintile



Source: Family Income and Expenditure Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.
 Note: A person in the household who earns the largest personal share of pay in family income is considered to be the economic household head.

The Civil Code has been enacted and stipulated the equality of inheritance right. However, women usually waive their inheritance right because of traditional custom. In 2012, 63.8% of all repudiators were females, 1.1 percentage points lower than that in 2009, whereas still higher than men. For the declaration of gift tax in 2012, 40.6% (lower than men) of all recipients were female, an increase of 0.1 percentage points from 2009.

Waiver of Inheritance and Gift Reception by Gender

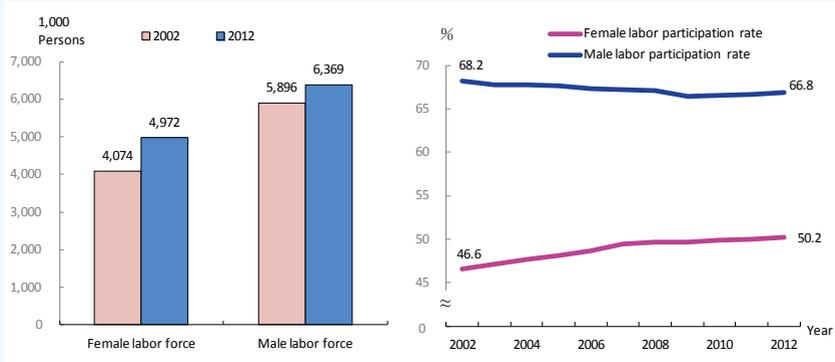


Source: Ministry of Finance.

2. Employment, Economy, and Welfare

In 2012, the total population aged 15 and over was 19.4 million, in which the labor force was 11.3 million (females accounted for 43.8%) and the non-labor force was 8.1 million (females accounted for 60.9%). With the employment opportunities of service industry expanding over the last 10 years, female labor force increased about 898 thousand, much higher than that of males (473 thousand). The female labor participation rate has shown an increasing trend year by year, which has exceeded 50% in 2012, an increase of 3.6 percentage points from the figure in 2002. The male labor participation rate, on the other hand, has slid 1.4 percentage points to 66.8% at the same time.

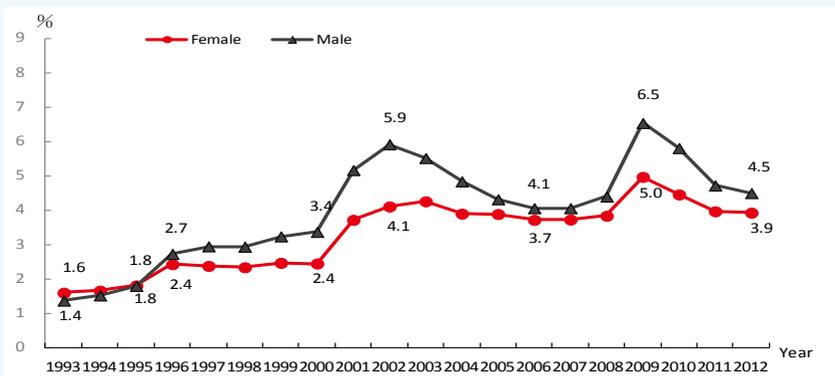
Summary of Labor Participation for Ages 15 and Over



Source : Manpower Survey Statistics, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

With the growing of females participating in labor market, the female unemployment rate has been lower than that of male since 1996. The gender gap of unemployment rate has fluctuated dramatically from then on. The biggest gender gap occurred because of the burst of internet bubbles in 2002, the male unemployment rate reached 5.9% higher than female by 1.8 percentage points. Secondly, due to the global financial crisis, influenced the manufacturing and construction industry job market dominated by males, the male unemployment jumped to a peak of 6.5% (the second biggest gender gap of 1.5 percentage points), indicating males being more vulnerable than females.

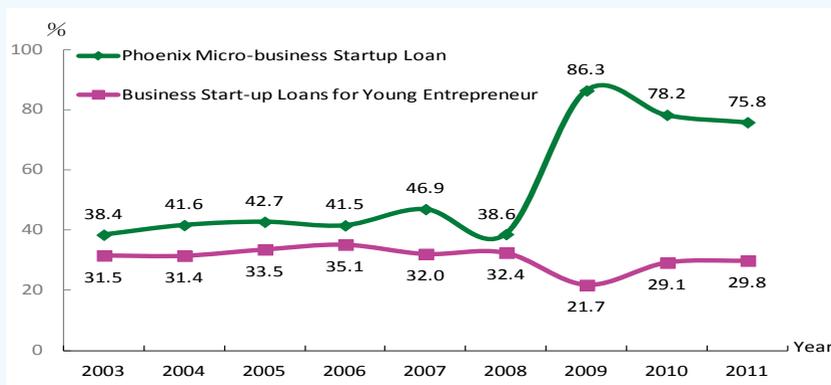
Unemployment Rate



Source : Manpower Survey Statistics, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

To lessen the capital pressure in the initial stage of starting businesses for women and seniors, the government has integrated two kind of loans (one for ages 45 to 65 and one for women aged 25 to 65) as Phoenix Micro-business Startup Loan in 2009. Loan secured by females has risen sharply from 38.6% in 2008 to 75.8% in 2011. 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% (higher than previous years), significantly reducing the barrier in financial resources for women.

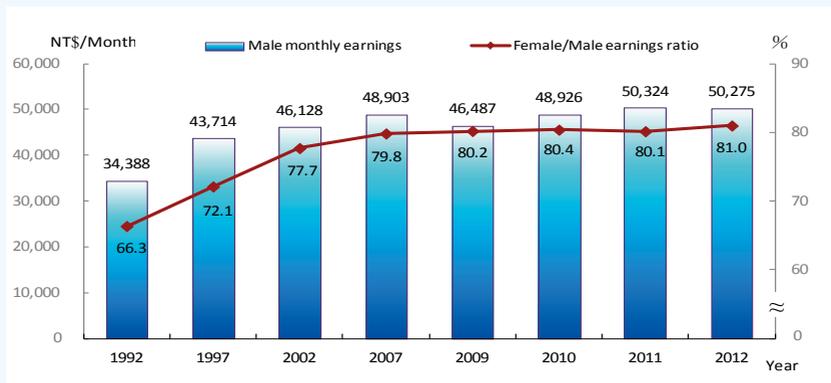
Females' Share of Business Startup Loans



Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Gender pay gap exists due to traditional gender segregation in working types and lacking accumulated experience for higher positions which because that females who need to look after family tend to adopt working part-time or leave labor market. Consequently, there is a significant gap of average salary between the sexes. In 2012, female employees in non-agricultural sectors received an average monthly earnings of NT\$ 40,709, 81% of their male counterparts, an increase of 14.7 percentage points from the 66.3% in 1992. The shift indicates that the salary gap between sexes has narrowed down as females take on more important positions in labor market.

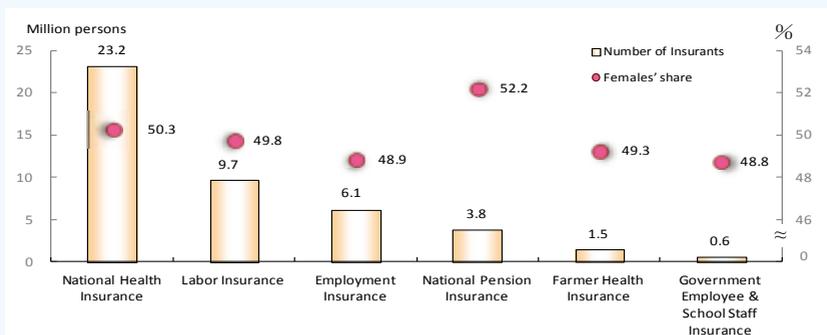
Average Monthly Earning of Employees in Non-agricultural Sectors



Source : Earnings and Productivity Statistics, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Since male labor participation rate is higher than that of female, 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, accumulating different employment periods can enhance better protections for the economic security of females in their old ages. At the end of 2011, the insurant of the National Pension Insurance was 3.8 million, 52.2% of which were women, 0.2 million more than their male counterparts. Female insurants share aged 60 to 65 was even higher, accounting for 54.1%.

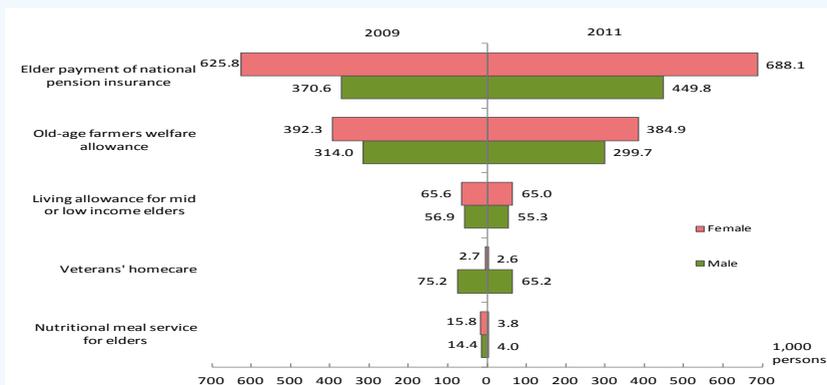
The Share of Female Insurants in Major Social Insurances, End of 2011



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

With eligibility loosened in July, 2011, 1,138 thousand people received related elder payment of national pension insurance at the end of the same year, an increase of 14.2% compared to 2009; 685 thousand people received old-age farmers' welfare allowance, on the other hand, showed a decreasing trend. 120 thousand people received living allowance for mid or low income elders and 68 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 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

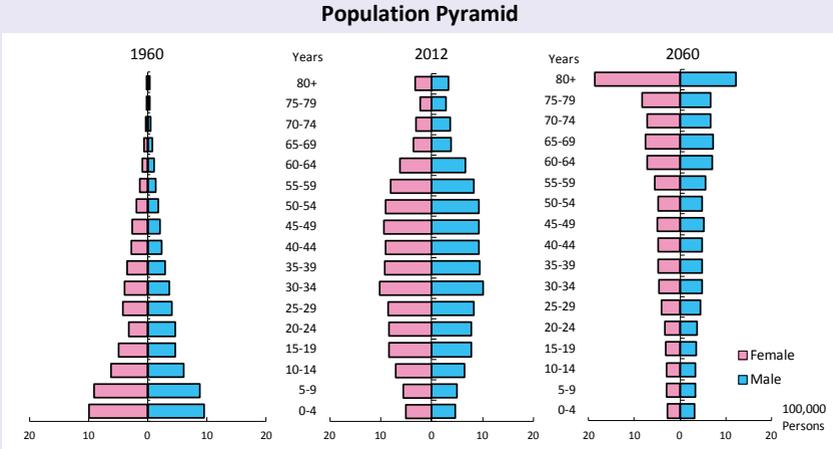


Source : Ministry of the Interior, Bureau of Labor Insurance, Council of Labor Affairs and Veterans Affairs Commission.

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

From the perspective of population pyramid, Taiwan in 1960s benefited the war boomers, has seen an original population pyramid with a dominated young baby population. After the changes in public population policy and social trend, the population in 2012 has given away to a lantern-shape distribution dominated by youth and middle-aged people of similar number of both sexes and fewer young and senior. It is projected that, in 2060, the population pyramid will be shaped like an upside down bell, dominated by elderly population: around 9.8% is young population between 0-14 and 39.4% is those over 65. The overall gender ratio (per 100 females) is 93.1 and the number is 78.6 for the age group of 65 and over.



Source: 1960 and 2012 data are from Ministry of the Interior, and 2060 data are taken from "Projections of the population of Taiwan area, Republic of China, 2012 to 2060," published by the Council for Economic Planning and Development (CEPD).

In 2011, 52.5% of males and 51% of females aged 15 and over are married, decreases of 3.5 percentage points and 5.3 percentage points compared with 2001 respectively. The unmarried and divorced population, on the other hand, have an increasing trend. Unmarried females have increased 1.1 percentage points, slightly higher than their male counterparts. Divorced ratio has substantially increased 2.7 percentage points for both sexes. Furthermore, females enjoy a longer life expectancy, 6.7 years longer than males. The ratio of widows has reached 9.8%, significantly higher than that of widowers (2.4%), due to females' longer life expectancy and younger marriage age.

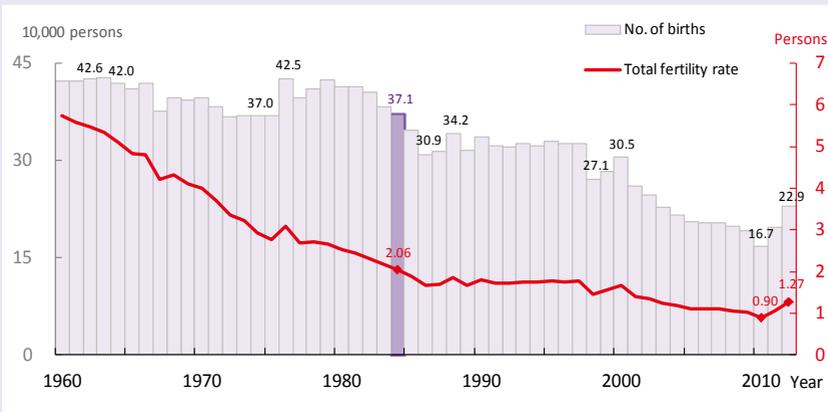
Marital Status for the Population Aged 15 and Over



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

The total fertility rate of childbearing women has dropped to below the population replacement rate, 2.1, in 1984. Though the figure has fluctuated over the years, it has been always below the replacement ratio, and it even dipped to below 1 in 2010. In 2011, the marriage boom in the 100th anniversary of the nation, coupled with numerous allowances for birth and child-caring has prompted the birth rate back to 1.1. The birth rate has further increased to 1.3 in the year of dragon (2012), a total of 229 thousand newborn babies. Though it hits 10-year high, the newborn figure 229 thousand is only 60% of that of 1984, a decrease of 38.1%.

Number of Births and Total Fertility Rate of Childbearing-age Women

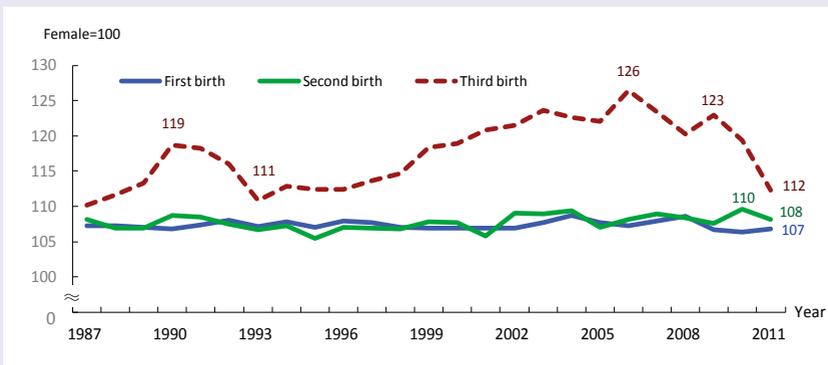


Source: Ministry of the Interior.

Note :Total fertility rate is the number of children that would be born alive to a hypothetical cohort of 1,000 women (aged 15 to 49), if they experienced throughout their childbearing years the age-specific birth rates observed in a given year.

According to the US “The World Factbook”, the global gender ratio of newborns was 107 in 2012. It has been fluctuating around 108 to 111 in Taiwan in the latest 25 years. According to birth parity, the gender ratio for the first birth was 107 and for the second birth was 108 in 2011. The first two born babies accounted for around 90% of all newborns. The third born has a distinct higher gender ratio, and the number has reached 126 in 2006. To address the gender imbalance, the authority has intensified the prevention of gender selection practice. The gender ratio of the third born has dropped to 112 in 2011, and consequently, the nation’s overall gender ratio for newborns has lowered to 108, the 16-year lowest record.

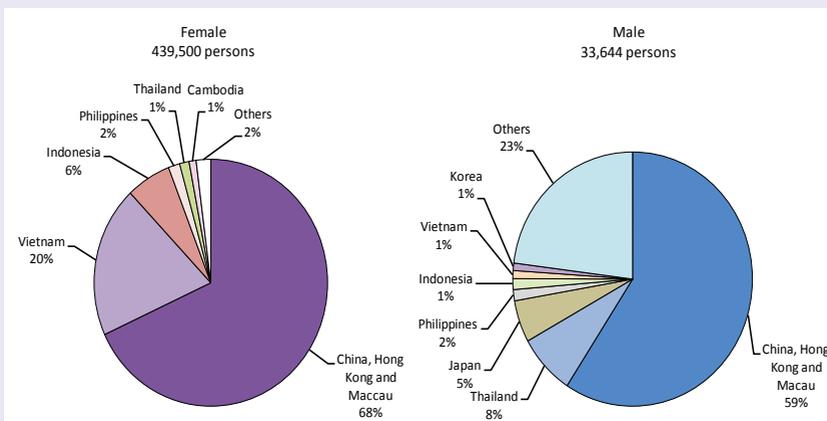
Gender Ratio of Newborns by Birth Parity



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

At the end of 2012, foreign spouses stayed in the country after marriage reached 473 thousand persons, in which female accounted for 439.5 thousand (93%). For the nationalities of female spouses, three major countries combined accounted for more than 90%: China, Hong Kong and Macau (68%), Vietnam (20%), and Indonesia (6%). Male foreign spouses were mainly from China, Hong Kong, and Macau (60% in total). Foreign female spouses gave birth to nearly 8% of all the newborns in 2012.

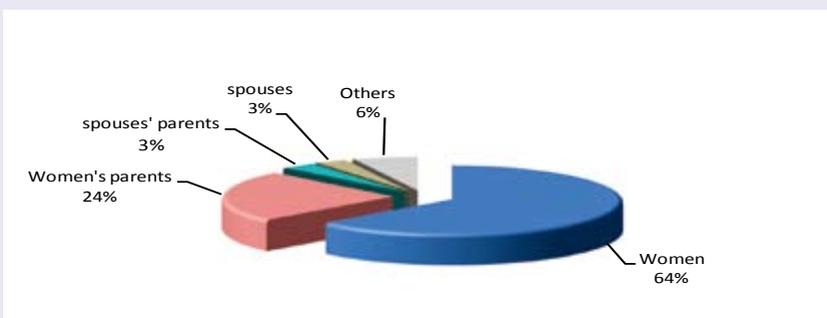
Nationalities of Foreign Spouses in Taiwan at the End of 2012



Source: National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior.

According to “Report of the Women's Living Condition Survey, 2011”, compiled by Ministry of the Interior, in the families with women aged 15 to 64, about 64% of household work responsibility fell on women in 2011, followed by surveyed women’s parents (24%), and their spouses (3%) and spouses’ parents (3%). The results indicate that, though women acquire higher education level and support family livelihood along with their spouses, household work is still largely shouldered on women.

Household Work Responsibility in Families with Women Aged 15 to 64, 2011



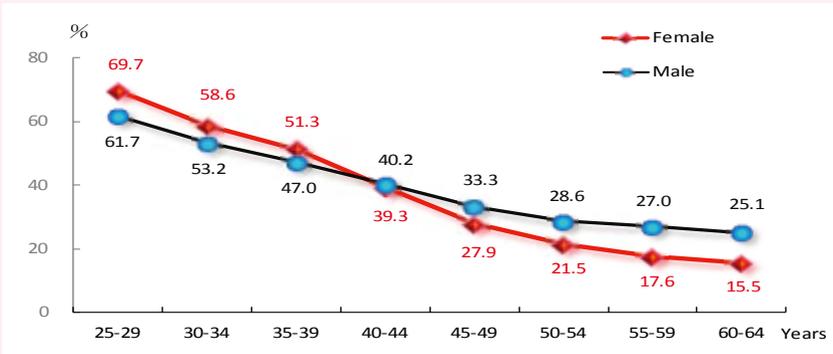
Source: “Report of the Women's Living Condition Survey, 2011”, Ministry of the Interior.

Note: “Others” includes siblings, children, grandparents, other relatives, domestic workers (national and foreign), and other non-relatives.

4. Education, Culture, and Media

In 2011, 15.5% of females aged 60-64 with tertiary education attainment, 9.6 percentage points lower than their male counterparts. With high popularization of tertiary education and gender equality prevailing in education, women receiving tertiary education have increased dramatically. Females aged under 40 (born after 1971) with tertiary education attainment have surpassed their male counterparts. In the 25 to 29 age group, 8 percentage points more females received tertiary education than males. Females' increasing education level over their male counterparts has impacted on employment, marriage and other aspects of the society.

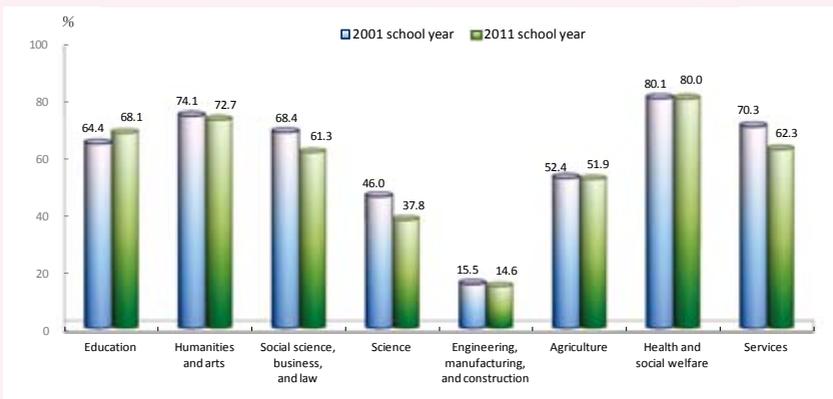
Gender Ratio in Tertiary Education Attainment by Age Group in 2011



Source: Manpower Survey Statistics, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Gender segregation by fields clearly exists in colleges and universities. Male graduates dominate engineering, manufacturing, and construction as well as science, with few women graduates choosing these fields than 10 years ago. Both genders are comparable in the number of agriculture graduates. In all other fields, female graduates have shown a clear majority. In particular, 80% of graduates in health and social welfare are females. The percentages of male graduates in services as well as social science, business, and law have exhibited an increase of 8 and 7.1 percentage points, respectively, compared to 10 years ago.

Percentage of Female Tertiary Graduates by Field of Study

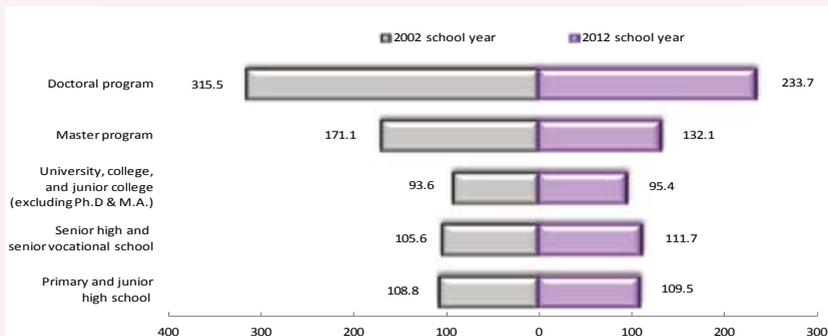


Source: Ministry of Education.

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

With the implementation of nine-year compulsory education, the sex ratio in the compulsory education stage has been similar to that in the same age group. The sex ratio of students at senior high and vocational schools increased to 111.7 in 2012 school year. More female students attended universities and colleges (excluding doctor and master students) than male ones with the sex ratio being 95.4, higher than 10 years ago. At the master and doctor levels, the sex ratios were 132.1 and 233.7, respectively. However, more females have enrolled in master and doctoral programs since 2002 school year.

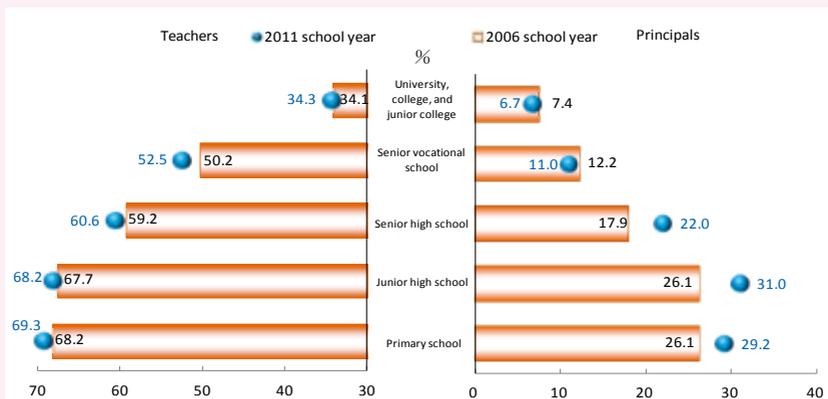
Sex Ratio of Students (female=100)



Source: Ministry of Education.

Female teachers dominated primary and secondary schools, but the percentage of female teachers decreases with increasing levels of school. In 2011 school year, female teachers accounted for 69.3% in primary schools, but the number in universities and colleges was only 34.3%. Female principals exhibited a similar trend, around 30% of principals were females in primary and junior high schools, but the percentage dropped to 6.7% in universities and colleges. However, compared to 5 years ago, the percentage of female teachers in all levels has seen an increasing trend. The percentage of female principals in primary and high schools have shown an increasing trend, with slight decrease in senior vocational schools as well as universities and colleges.

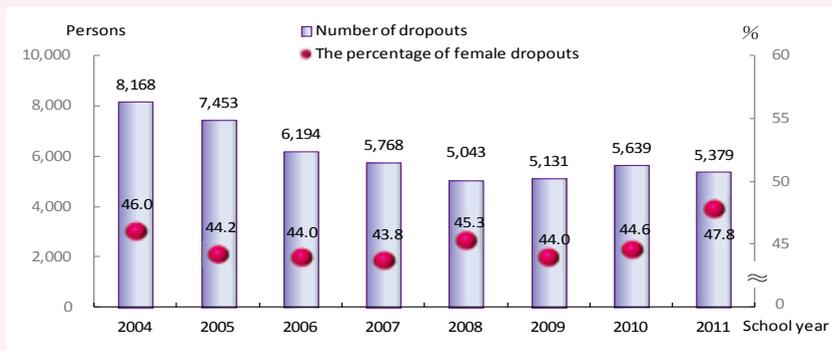
Ratios of Female Teachers and Principals in Schools



Source: Ministry of Education.

The number of dropouts in primary and junior high schools has been decreasing over the years, which was 5,379 in 2011 school year, equivalent to 0.23%. Male drop-out students were more than female counterparts in the past. The number of male dropouts was 2,807 in 2011 school year, a decrease of 317 from a school year before. However, the number of female drop-out students was 2,572 (47.8%), an increase of 57 (3.2 percentage points) from the previous school year. It is therefore important to intensify the effort in preventing female students from dropping out of schools in primary and junior high schools.

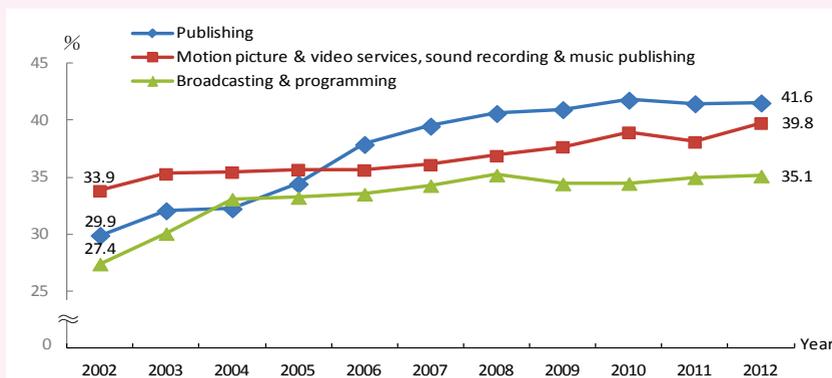
Number of Dropouts in Primary and Junior High Schools



Source: Ministry of Education.

The publishing industry has employed 31 thousand employees, more than any other industry in the media sector in 2012, in which 13 thousand was females (41.6%). The broadcasting and programming industry has employed 19 thousand people; and the number for the motion picture and video services, sound recording and music publishing industry was 16 thousand, in these two industries 35.1% and 39.8% were females respectively. Compared to 10 years ago, female employees in the publishing industry has seen an increase of 11.7 percentage points, the biggest gain of all. The increases in the broadcasting and programming industry as well as the motion picture and video services, sound recording and music publishing industry were 7.7 and 5.9 percentage points, respectively, indicating more females employed in the media sector.

Percentage of Female Employees in the Media Sector

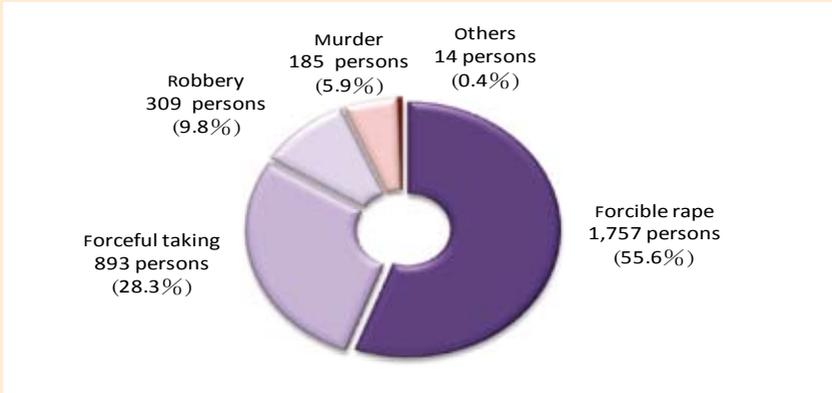


Source: Employees' Earnings Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

5. Personal Security and Justice

Violent crime includes murder, kidnapping, robbery, forcible taking, serious injury, intimidation, and forcible rape. The female victims of violent crime accounted for 70% over the years. There were 3,158 female victims of violent crimes in 2011, in which the forcible rape was the leading cases (1,757 persons, 55.6%), followed by forcible taking (893 persons, 28.3%) and robbery (309 persons, 9.8%). These three major causes accounted for 94% of all violent victims. To prevent vulnerable females from becoming violent crime victims, the protection of female personal safety requires additional effort.

Female Victims of Violent Crimes in 2011

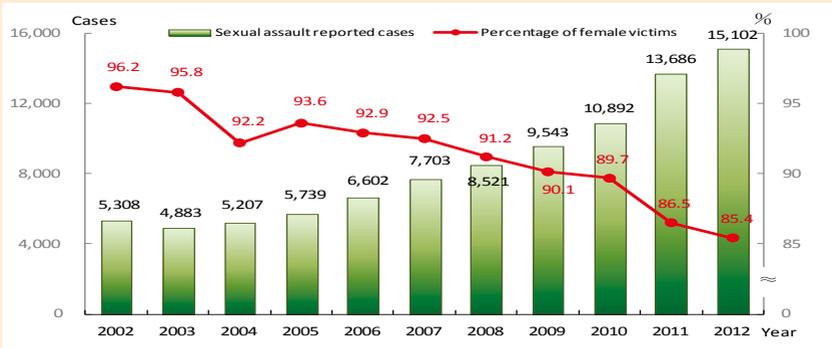


Source: National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior.

Note: The numbers in bracket indicates the proportion of each category.

In the past, sexual assaults victims were less likely to report to the police because they are afraid of revenge or felt shameful. With the improved reporting channels in medical, social, and education staffs, the reported cases have increased significantly over the years. In 2012, there were 15,102 reported cases of sexual assault, an increase of 180% from 2002. The victims were largely female, however, male victims have shown an increasing trend. The perpetrators were almost males (87.4%). In terms of the age group, the number of perpetrators under 18 years old was 2,611 (21.7%), a significant increase compare to 103 in 2002, indicating the sexual assault perpetrators are getting younger year by year.

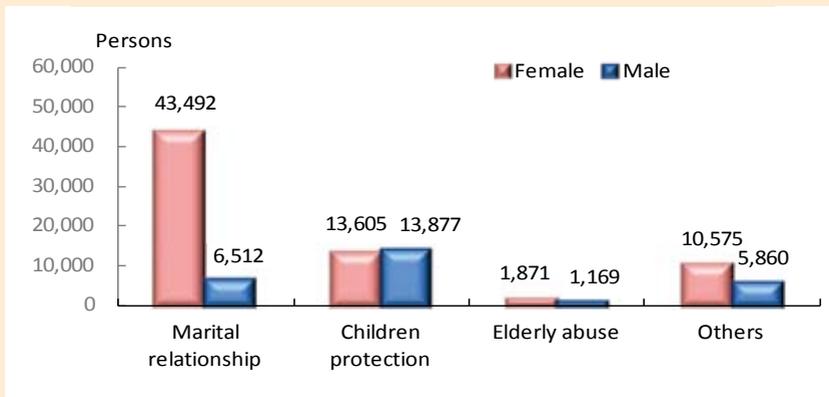
Number of Sexual Assault Reported and Percentage of Female Victims



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

The number of reported domestic violence victims in 2012 was 98,399, an increase of 4.5% from 2011. The female victims accounted for 71%. In the suspected cases of domestic violence, sexual assault, and children protection received by the dedicated line (113), 70% victims were females. In terms of the types of domestic violence, marital violence (including divorce and cohabitation) was the major crime against females, accounting for 51.4%, in which 90% of the victims were female. Therefore, the prevention work should focus on strengthening gender equality and promoting females' awareness on independence and self-protection.

Summary of Reported Domestic Violence Cases in 2012



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

In 2012, for the relationship between perpetrators and victims in domestic violence, the major perpetrators were spouses (including in separation) accounted for 76% (41,725 cases), in which 90.3% were in cohabitation when the crime was committed, followed by the largest proportion of perpetrators being the former or current cohabitating partners who have conjugal partnership (9,392 cases, 17.1%), others were divorced spouses (3,761 cases, 6.9%). Domestic violence involving intimate relationship, it is hard to prevent, but the victims can make a lawsuit against perpetrators, and can also apply civil protection order to deter intimate partners from continuing unlawful behavior.

Relationship Between Perpetrators and Victims in Reported Domestic Violence Cases

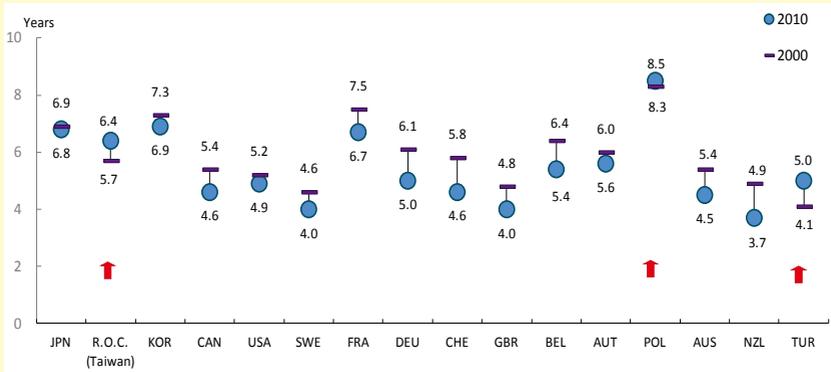


Source: Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Committee, Ministry of the Interior.

6. Health, Medical Service, and Care

With the advance in medical technology, life expectancy in Taiwan and OECD countries has increased. In 2010, Taiwan has increased 2.7 years compared with 2000. In terms of gender, males' life expectancy increasing range are all greater than females' in OECD countries except Poland and Turkey, partly are due to the improvement of health risk behavior (such as smoking) and greatly decrease of males' cardiovascular diseases mortality rate, so that the gender gap narrowing in life expectancy. However, the gender gap in life expectancy in Taiwan has risen from 5.7 to 6.4 years, contrary to the trend in OECD countries.

The Gender Gap in Life Expectancy in R.O.C. and OECD

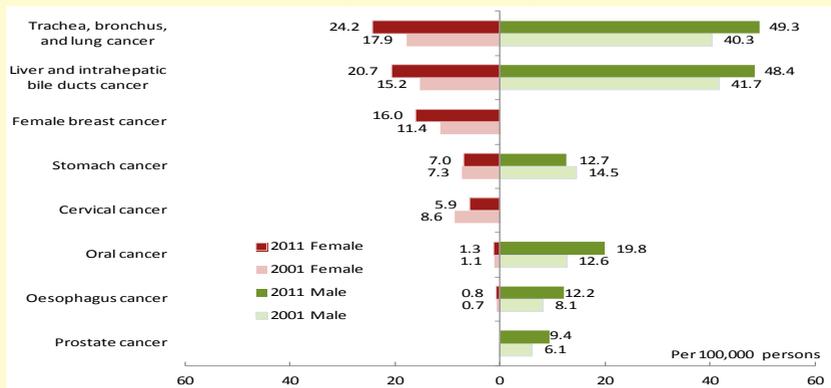


Source : Ministry of Interior, OECD.

Note : Data referred to 2000 and 2010 or around, gender gap in life expectancy was females' minus males'.

The government has launched National Cancer Control Program since 2005, providing major cancer screening services, including breast cancer, cervical cancer, colorectal cancer, and oral cancer. In the past 10 years, with the prevention of cancer screening and the pap smear. Female cancer survival rate has gradually increased, in particular cervical cancer. 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. Consequently, there were 27,045 males die in cancer, 11,531 more than their female counterparts in 2011.

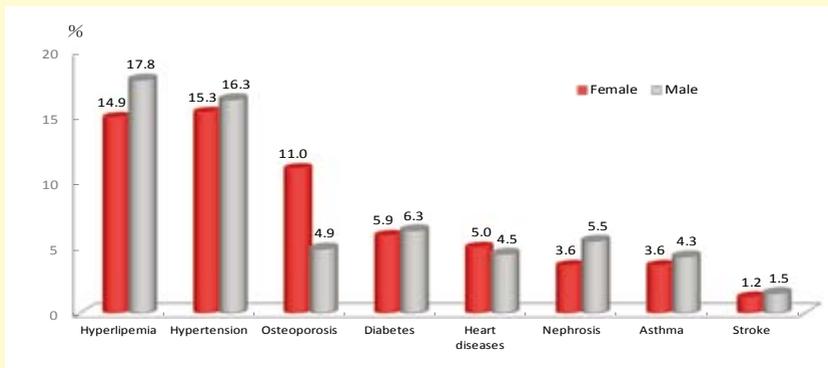
The Mortality Rate of Cancer by Gender



Source : Department of Health.

In the 10 leading causes of death in 2011, Chronic disease-related diseases including heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and nephrosis, their totals of death were 45 thousand, accounted for nearly 30% of all deaths. According to a recent survey, the top 2 prevalent chronic diseases for the aged 18 and over were hyperlipemia (16.3%) and hypertension (15.8%). In general, more males suffered chronic diseases than females, whereas the number of females suffering from osteoporosis was 2.2 times of males due to physiological factors. To mitigate the threat of chronic diseases, people aged 40 and over are encouraged to make use of Free Adult Preventive Healthcare Service to promote early detection and treatment.

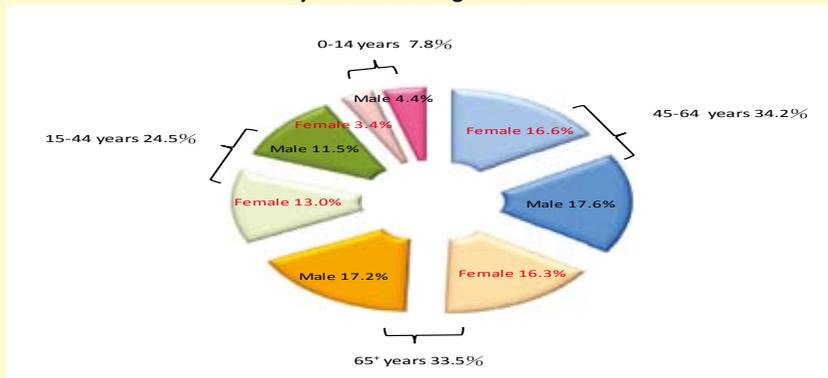
Prevalence of Chronic Diseases by Gender in 2009



Source : 2009 National Health Interview Survey, Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health.

At the end of 2011, 23.2 million people registered in National Health Insurance, in which 11.5 million were males (49.7%) and 11.7 million were females. With the aging of population and greater healthcare consciousness, the medical expenses have increased over the years. In 2011, the age groups of 45-64 and 65 and over consumed one-third of total, respectively. Males (50.7%) were slightly higher than females, Female medical expenses of each age group were all lower than male except the childbearing periods of females aged 15-44.

Medical Expenses Distributions of National Health Insurance by Gender and Age in 2011

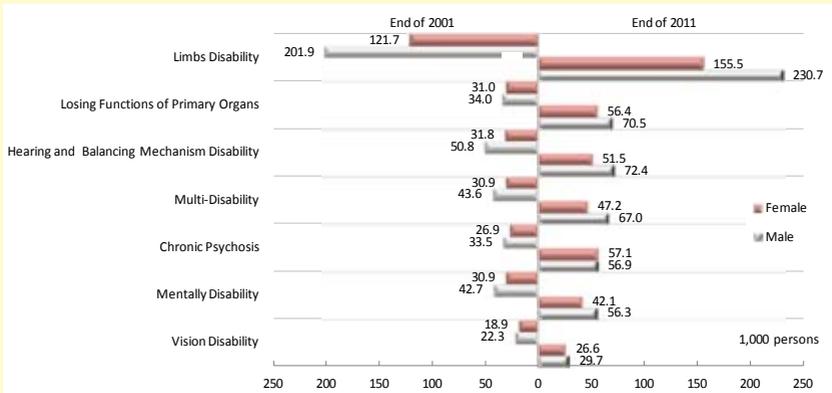


Source : Bureau of National Health Insurance, Department of Health.

Note : Medical expenses exclude the copayment.

There were 1.1 million disabled people at the end of 2011, in which 471 thousand were females (42.8%) and 629 thousand were males, both were increased from the figures than 10 years ago. In terms of disability classification, 386 thousand people (35.1%) for limbs disabilities, followed by 127 thousand people for losing functions of primary organs. Since newborn boy babies with defect were 1.32 to 1.48 times than girl, and more males became disabilities from accidental injuries and diseases, the number of male disabilities was higher than females at all ages.

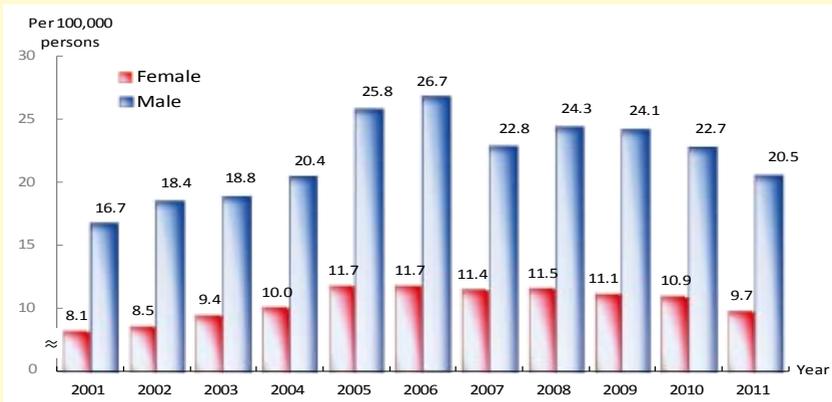
Summary of Disabilities by Classification



Source : Ministry of Interior.

In 2011, the crude suicide mortality rates for males and females were 20.5 and 9.7 per 100 thousand persons, respectively. The figures were the lowest since the Center of Suicide Prevention was launched in 2005, and were back to the 2005-06 level before the outbreak of credit card crisis. The rate has dropped out of the 10 leading causes of death in the two years in a row, ranked 12th. Some suicidal behaviors are related to mental disorders. In 2011, 400 thou. males and 550 thou. females took antidepressants, females higher than males. As males are more reluctant to seek for social network help, the crude suicide mortality rate was 2.1 times of females.

Suicide Mortality Rate by Gender

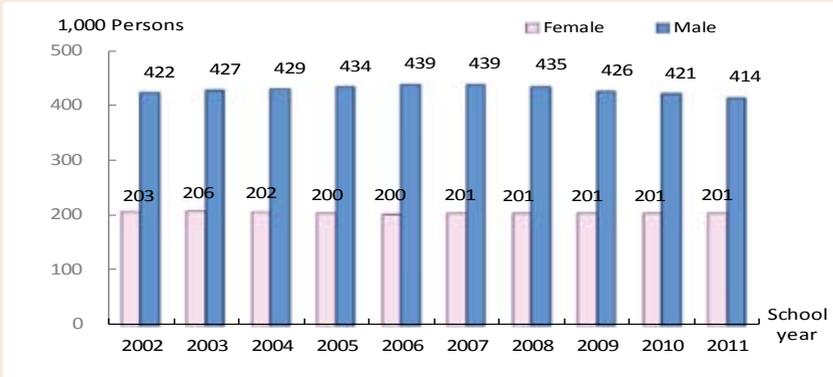


Source : Department of Health.

7. Environment, Energy, and Technology

In the last 10 years, the higher education of Taiwan has expanded drastically and thus both sexes have equal opportunity in attending universities and colleges. The fields chosen, however, were still influenced by the constraint of traditional gender roles. The field gender segregation, males for science and females for humanity, clearly exists. In 2011, 615 thousand students majoring in science and technology, in which female students were 201 thousand, accounting for 32.7%. The figure has remained stable in the past 10 years, indicating that gender segregation by fields does not melt away with the prevalence of higher education.

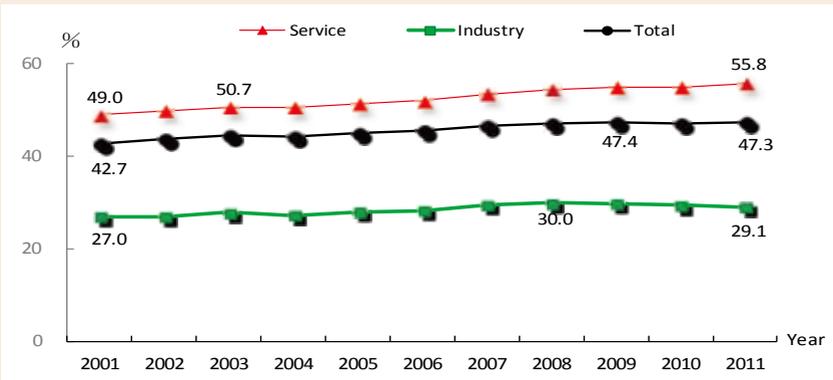
Number of Students Majoring Science & Technology in Universities and Colleges



Source : Ministry of Education.

In 2011, there were 3,152 thousand professional and technical workers (PTW) in industry and service sectors, in which females accounted for 47.3%, an increase of 4.6 percentage points or 559 thousand workers compared with that in 2001, the increasing range is 1.4 times of that of males. In terms of sectors' PTW, males accounted for 70% in the industry sector, while females dominated the service sector with 55.8% in 2011; females have attained majority in service sector since 2003.

Female Share of Professional and Technical Workers

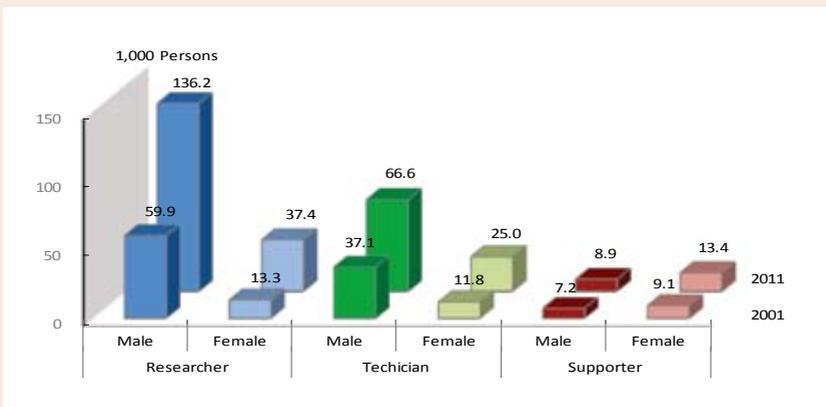


Source: Manpower Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

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

At the end of 2011, the country include cooperates, government, higher education, and private non-profit organizations had 288 thousand research and development workforce which was 2 times of 2001, in which 212 thousand were males and 76 thousand were females. The researchers and technicians are mostly working in the fields of engineering and science with males accounting for 78.4% and 72.7%, respectively. Females, on the other hand, dominated the supporters (60.2%), which are largely in office support and administration management.

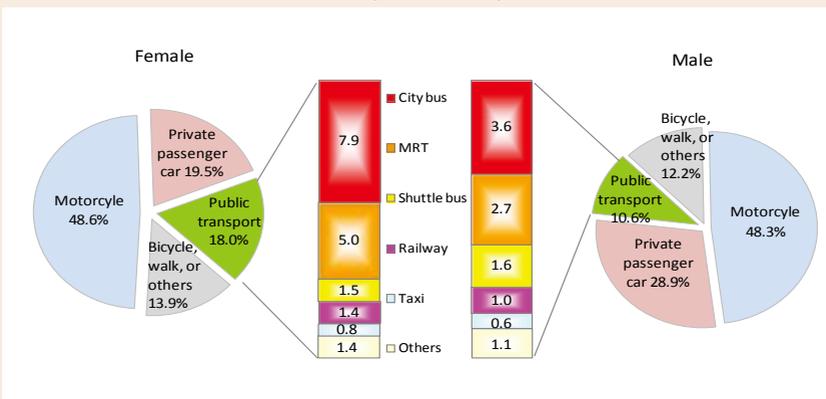
Summary of Research and Development Workforce



Source: Survey of National Science and Technology Activities, National Science Council.

For people aged 15 and over taking public and private transport in Taiwan area in 2011, motorcycle and private passenger car were the main choices for both genders. The share of using these two transport accounted for 68.1% for females, 9.1 percentage points lower than their male counterparts. The share of public transport taken by females is 18%, higher than that of males (10.6%). Moreover, the female share of using city bus and MRT was nearly 2 times of male.

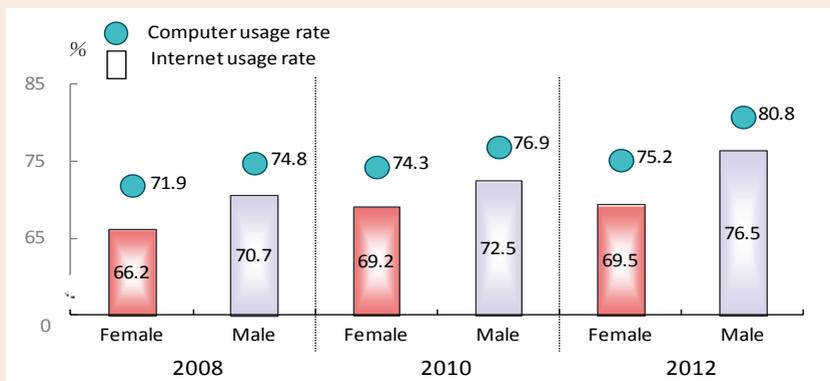
Structure of Transport Users by Gender, 2011



Source : Survey on people using different modes of transportation vehicle, 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.

In 2012, the computer usage rate for males aged 12 and over was 80.8%, higher than their female counterparts (75.2%). For internet usage rate, males reached 76.5%, 7 percentage points higher than that of females (69.5%). In comparison with previous years, females' usage rates in computer and internet lagged behind those of males. Females' lagging behind is largely because of the internet usage rate was low for the age group of 40 and over, in which the age group 50-59 was 13.7 percentage points lower than their male counterparts. On the other hand, the rate of age group 40 and below using computer and internet have reached over 90% for both sexes.

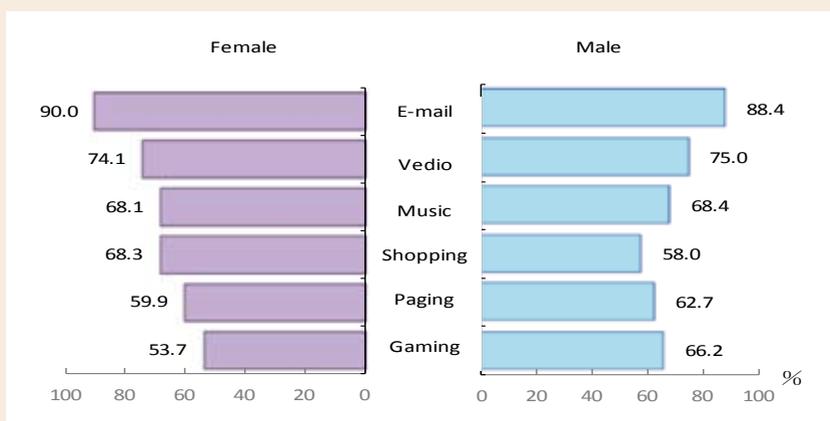
Computer and Internet Usage Rates by Gender



Source : Individual/household digital opportunity survey, Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan.
 Note : Computer (internet) usage rate includes those who have ever used computer (internet).

For the internet users' behavior, the use of e-mail, online video, online music, and online paging did not differ between sexes. Females conducting online shopping reached 68.3%, 10.3 percentage points higher than their male counterparts (58%). However, 66.2% of males played online games, substantially higher than 53.7% of females.

Main Internet Use Behavior for Internet-users, 2011



Source : Individual/household digital opportunity survey, Research, Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan.
 Note : There is no such question in 2012 survey.



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

No.2, Guangzhou Street

Taipei 10065, Taiwan

Republic of China

Tel : 886-2-23803436~48

Fax : 886-2-23803444

[http : //www.stat.gov.tw](http://www.stat.gov.tw)

E-mail : shyuan@dgbas.gov.tw

