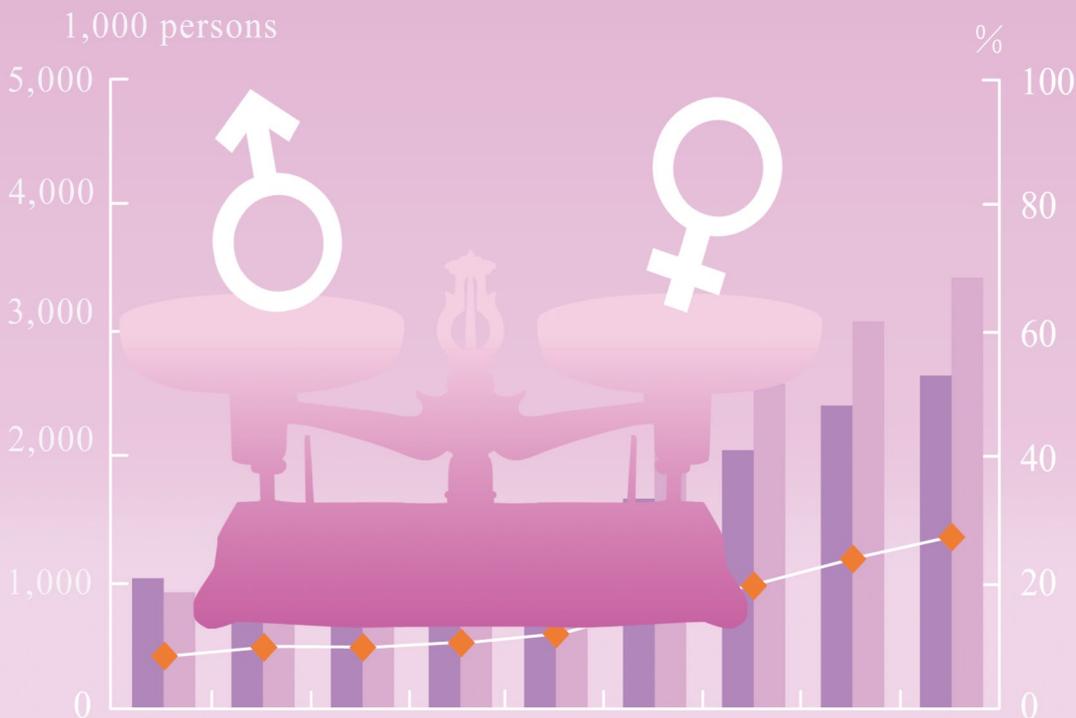




Version 2014

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



Contents

International
Comparison of GII and
related indicators 1

Power, Decision-
making, and Influence
4

Employment, Economy,
and Welfare 6

Population, Marriage,
and Family 9

Education, Culture, and
Media 12

Personal Security and
Justice 15

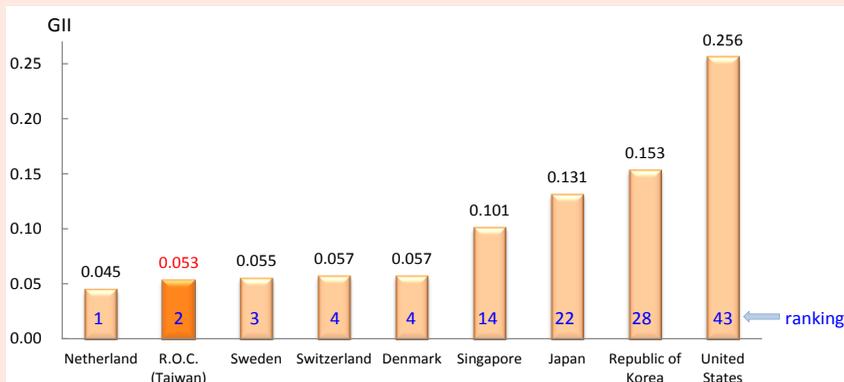
Health, Medical
Service, and Care 17

Environment, Energy,
and Technology 19

International Comparison of GII and related indicators

In 2010, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has proposed a composite index, Gender Inequality Index (GII) to measure gender equality in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and the labor market. Substituting the data into the composite index, the GII value of Taiwan would be 0.053 in 2012, ranked second only to Netherland among 148 countries included in UNDP, an increase of 2 positions from 2011. It's mainly due to the narrowing gap of gender inequality in the share of parliamentary seats and labor force participation rate (aged 15-64).

International Comparison of Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2012

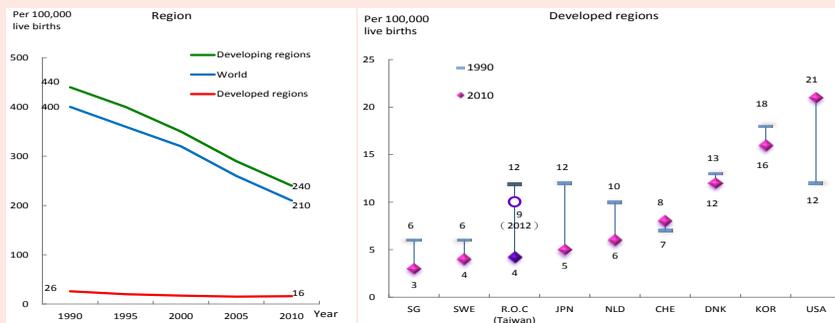


Source: 2013 Human Development Report (2013 HDR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: GII is calculated by combining maternal mortality ratio, adolescent (aged 15-19) fertility rate, the share of parliamentary seats, educational attainment (secondary level and above) for the aged 25 and over, and labor force participation rate (aged 15-64). GII ranges from 0 (fare equally in the included dimensions) to 1 (complete inequality). When Taiwan is included in the ranking, all countries are lowered one place except Netherland.

With the advance in medical technology, the global maternal mortality ratio has been improved continuously. The maternal mortality ratio was 210 per 100 thousand live births in 2010, about half of the figure in 1990. Taiwan and most developed countries have shown a decreasing trend, however, in USA, due to the prevalence of obesity, diabetes and hypertension, the figure has increased from 12 to 21 per 100 thousand live births. The maternal mortality ratio in Taiwan has kept steadily below 10 per 100 thousand live births since 1991 and the figure was 4 in 2010, slightly higher than 3 in Singapore, lower than 5 in Japan and 16 in the Republic of Korea, but it has risen to 9 in 2012.

Maternal Mortality Ratio

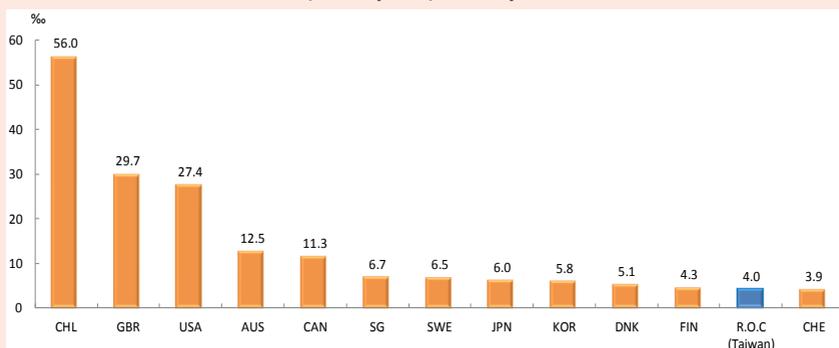


Source: 2013 HDR, WHO, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: The international comparison data is based on the 2013 HDR (the data year is 2010).

Due to the physical and mental immaturity of teenage girls, giving birth prematurely may pose a great risk for mothers and babies, interrupt schooling, hinder their opportunities from joining labor market and accumulating human capital in the future and also have negative effect on families and society. With the increasing education attainment, delaying age at first marriage and the use of contraception of women, adolescent (15-19 years) fertility rate in Taiwan has decreased from 29‰ in 1982 to 4‰ in 2012. The figure was slightly higher than 3.9‰ in Sweden, lower than 6.7‰ in Singapore, 6‰ in Japan and 5.8‰ in the Republic of Korea, much lower than 29.7‰ in UK, 27.4‰ in USA and 12.5‰ in Australia and only 1/14 of Chile (56‰).

Adolescent (15-19 years) Fertility Rate in 2012

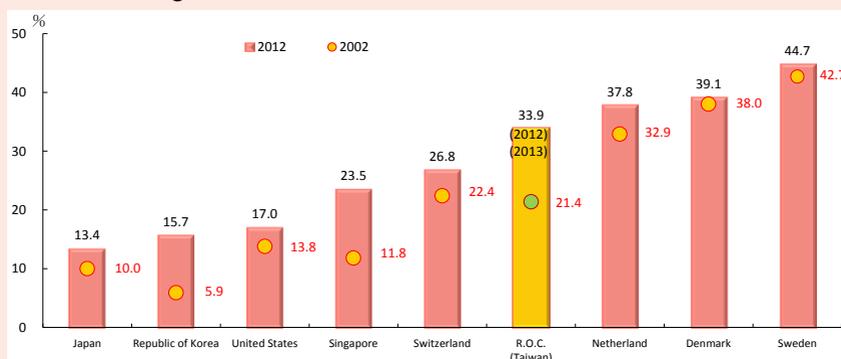


Source: 2013 HDR, Ministry of Interior.

Note: The data year is 2012 for Taiwan, annual average for 2010-2015 for other countries.

To enhance women's power and influence, the Beijing Platform for Action in 2005 has initiated the nations to enhance women's participating in decision-making level to over 30%. The Civil Servants Election and Recall Act was amended in 2007 to stipulate 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, which has effectively enhanced females' influence in the Legislative Yuan. At the end of 2012, the female ratio of parliamentary members has reached 33.9%, an increase of 12.5 percentage points compared with 2002. Although the figure is lower than that of Sweden, Denmark and Netherland, the figure is higher than that of the United States (17%), Singapore (23.5%), Republic of Korea (15.7%) and Japan (13.4%).

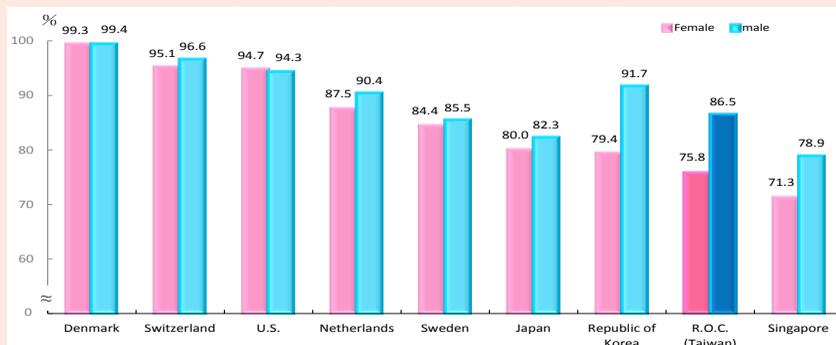
Percentage of Female Members of Parliament in Selected Countries



Source: 2013 HDR and the Legislator Yuan.

The ratio of population aged 25 and over with educational attainment in secondary and above (the data year is 2010), males are 10.7 percentage points higher than their female counterparts in Taiwan. Compared with other countries, the gender gap in Taiwan is lower than 12.3 percentage points of Republic of Korea but higher than most developed countries. The wide gap is mainly because of the unequal opportunities for approaching education in senior population binding on traditional thinking. With the popularized concept of gender equality, the schooling chance of females has increased gradually. The secondary education net enrollment rate of females has overtaken their male counterparts after 1988. The rate of females in the middle-age group (25-49) with at least senior high school/vocational school educational attainment has reached 88.3%, higher than 83.4% of males.

Education Attainment (Secondary Level and Above) for the Aged 25 and Over, 2010

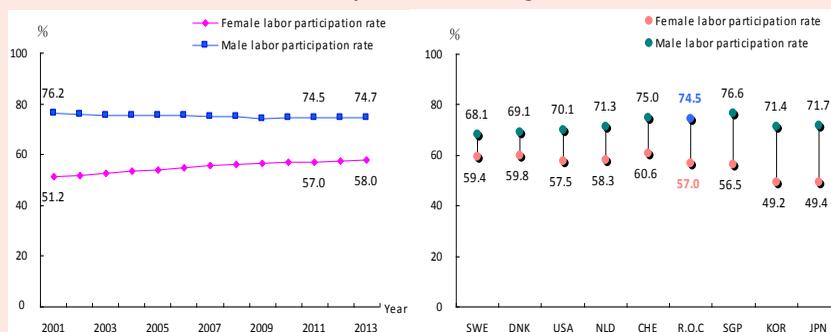


Source: 2013 HDR, Barro, R. J., and J. W. Lee (2010) A New Data Set of Educational Attainment in the World, 1950–2010, NBER Working Paper 15902 (for international comparison consistency, the data are adopted here in all countries).

Note: In 2013 HDR, the indicator data of all countries are based on the GII (Gender Inequality Index) by Barro, R. J., and J. W. Lee (2010).

With the increasing of women's educational attainment and the employment opportunities of service industry, more women participate in labor market. In 2013, the labor market participation rate for women aged 15-64 was 58%, the gender gap has decreased to 16.7 percentage points from 25 percentage points in 2001. However, under the traditional gender division of labor, caring family and homemaking are largely female's responsibility in Taiwan, some women opt to leave labor market. The gender gap in labor participation rate was higher than Sweden, Denmark, and the US. In comparison with Asian neighboring countries in 2011, the gender gap was 17.5 percentage points in Taiwan, however, lower than Singapore, Japan, and Republic of Korea.

Labor Participation Rate for Ages 15-64



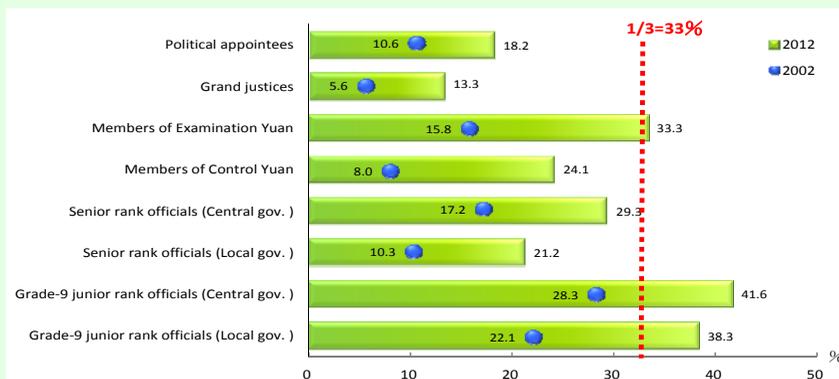
Source: 2013 HDR, and Manpower Survey Statistics, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: The data year was 2011 for the right figure.

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 fulfilled the 1/3 target. In 2012, the female political appointees, grand justices, members of Control Yuan were still lower than 1/3, except members of Examination Yuan, but all of the ratios have doubled than 10 years ago. Female senior rank officials in central government has reached 29.3%, 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 38.3% in local government.

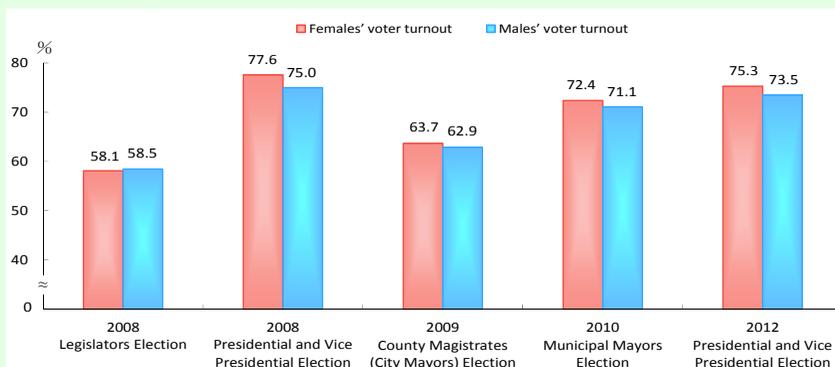
Females' Share in Public Sectors



Source: Ministry of Civil Service, Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan, Control Yuan

Election is one of the major channels for people to participate in politics. Citizens can express their political voices and make final choices by voting. The election regulations have no constrictions in women implementing their voting right in Taiwan. In important central and local public officials elections, females' voter turnout have been higher than males' since 2008, except the Legislators Election in 2008. In 2012 Presidential and Vice Presidential Election, females' voter turnout is 75.3%, 1.8 percentage points higher than males', indicating females are actively participating in elections.

Voting in Public Officials Election in Central and Local Government

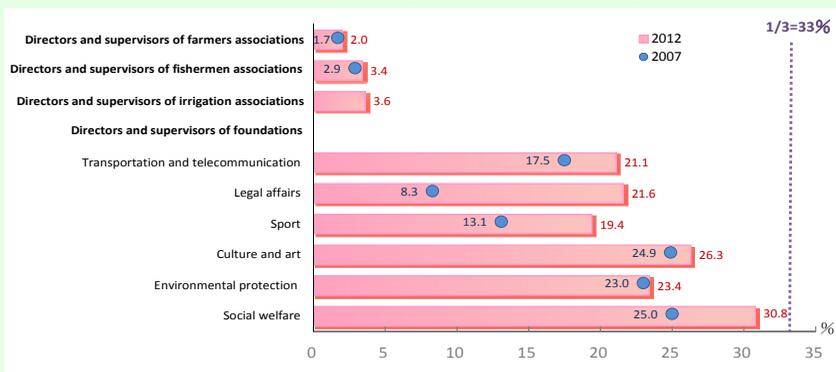


Source: Central Election Commission.

Note: Voter turnout is calculated by the number of total votes cast over the population registered to vote. The registered population refers to the number of people listed on the voters' register.

The promotion of gender mainstreaming has been well underway in governments and gradually extended into important social organizations, including farmers and fishermen associations, unions, industrial and commercial groups. In 2012, the females' share of directors and supervisors in all types of the foundations have reached over 20%, showing an increase from five years ago, especially in the legal affairs, sport, and social welfare, which have increased 13.3, 6.3, and 5.8 percentage points, respectively. The females' share of directors and supervisors in farmers and fishermen associations are merely 2.0% and 3.4%, respectively, however, the figures of chief executive officer are 15.3% and 25.0%, respectively. The results indicate that gender balance in decision making for social organizations have been improved.

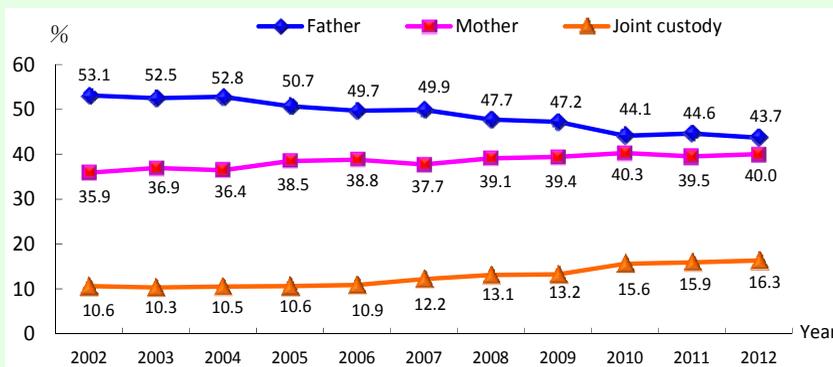
Females' Share of Decision-making Positions in Social Organizations



Source: Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Justice, Sports Administration, Ministry of Education, Ministry of culture, Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan, and Ministry of Health and Welfare.

To protect the rights of minor children, the Civil Code in Taiwan stipulates that after the husband and wife effect a divorce, the exercise and assumption of right and obligation for minor children are determined by the best interest of the children. Women have become more assertive in demanding parental right and obligation of their minor children when marriage breaks up because women have reached higher income and economic independence than before. The gender gap in custodial right has decreased from 17.2 percentage points in 2002 to 3.7 percentage points in 2012. On the other hand, the figure for joint custody also increased from 10.6% to 16.3% in the same period. The protection function of gender equality on the performance of parental right and obligation has gradually emerged.

The Exercise of Parental Rights or Custody of Minor Children in Broken Marriages

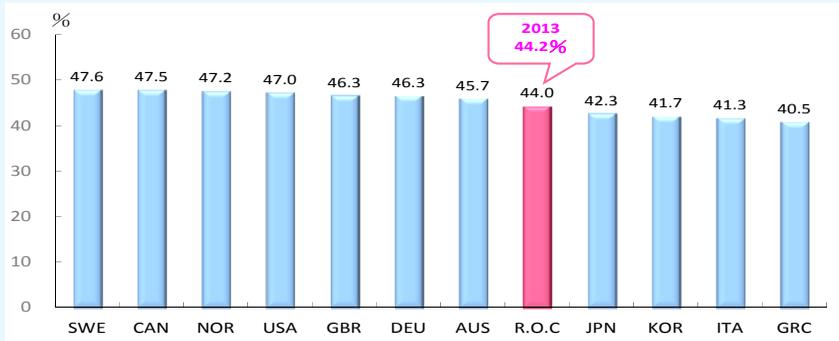


Source: Department of Household Registration, Ministry of the Interior.

2. Employment, Economy, and Welfare

About half of the world population are females, and it is emphasized to make good use of female economic potential and achieve gender equality in manpower around the world. The employed population in Taiwan was 10.9 million, in which accounted for 44% were females (4.8 million), an increase of 10.2 percentage points from 30 years ago. The gender gap was narrowing down because of the increase in educational attainment of women employment and the opportunities of service industry. Compared with the major countries, the female employment rate was slightly lower than some western developed countries, but higher than Japan (42.3%), Republic of Korea (41.7%), Italy (41.3%), and Greece (40.5%).

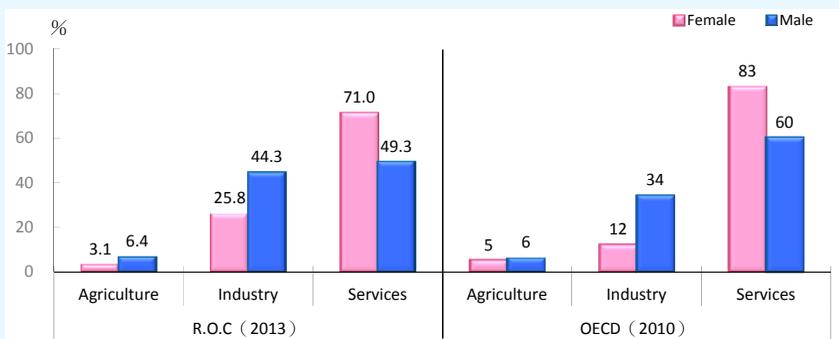
Female Employment Rate in Major Countries, 2012



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

According to the employment structures, the percentage of women worked in industry sector was lower than men's regardless of Taiwan or OECD countries (18.5 percentage points lower than men's in Taiwan of 2013 and 22 percentage points in OECD countries of 2010). On the other hand, the figures were all higher than men's in service industry. In 2012 industrial structure, the service industry was accounted for 69.1%, lower than the EU 27-country's average (73.5%), while showed an increase of 9.5 percentage points from 20 years ago. The increase in service industry has driven the female employment opportunities. In the same period, female participating in the service industry has increased by 15.7%.

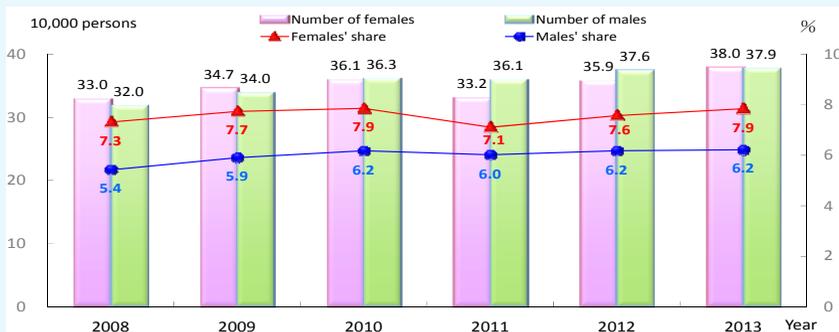
Employment Structures for Both Genders in Agriculture, Industry, and Service Sectors



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

There were 759 thousand people engaged in part-time, temporary, or dispatched workers in 2013 May, accounting for 6.9% of total employed populations, an increase of 0.7 percentage points (109 thousand persons) from the same month in 2008. In terms of gender, there were 379 thousand males participating in part-time, temporary, or dispatched workers, accounting for 6.2% of all male employed populations; the figure for female was 380 thousand, equivalent to 7.9% of all female employed populations. Over the years, more women work on part-time, temporary, or dispatched workers than men, probably due to the fact that more women tend to choose works with flexible working hours so as to care family at the same time.

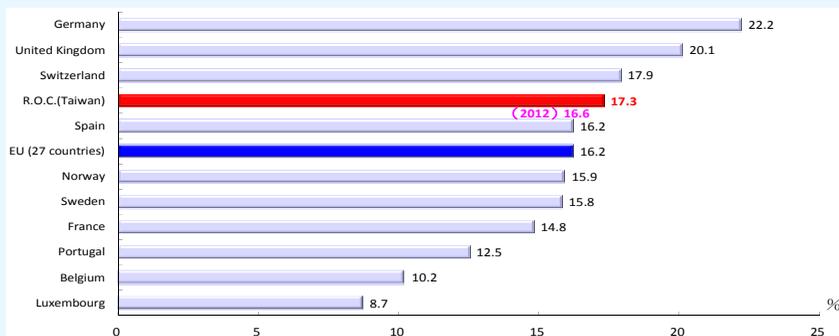
Gender Distribution in Part-time, Temporary, or Dispatched Workers



Source: Manpower Utilization Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.
 Note: The survey data are of May in every year.

Gender pay gap exists in all countries due to the traditional gender segregation in working types and women often lack of accumulating experience for higher level which because they tend to choose part-time work or dropout labor market to look after family. In the non-agriculture sectors of EU 27-countries, the gender pay gap is 16.2%, in which, Germany and the United Kingdom even reach 20%. With the higher educational attainment of women and the Act of Gender Equality in Employment has been implemented since 2002 which stipulates equal pay for equal work, resulting in the gender pay gap has narrowed down from 32.5% in 1992 to 16.6% in 2012, and still decreased to 16.1% in the period of Jan. 2013 to Nov. 2013.

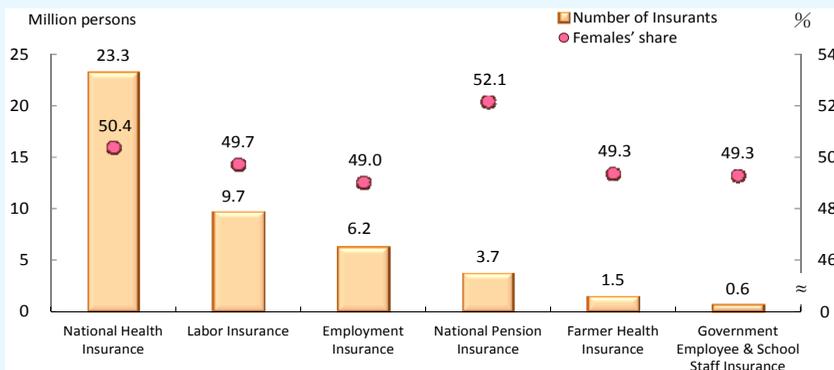
Gender Pay Gap of R.O.C and Major European Countries, 2011



Source: Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat), Earnings and Productivity Statistics, DGBAS, Executive Yuan, Ministry of Labor.
 Note: Gender Pay Gap = (1- female hourly earnings per month/ male hourly earnings per month) x100%. The earnings range mentioned in the text and figure is defined by Ministry of Labor, including regular earnings and non-regular earnings. On the other hand, according to Eurostat's definition, earnings include regular earnings and over-time earnings but not cover other non-regular earnings, in this way, the gender pay gap was 15.8% in 2011 of Taiwan, and decreased to 15.3% in 2012.

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 provide better protections for females, it can enhance the economic security of females in their old ages. At the end of 2012, the insurant of the National Pension Insurance was 3.7 million, 52.1% of which were women, 0.2 million more than their male counterparts. Female insurants share aged 60 to 65 was even higher, accounting for 54.3%.

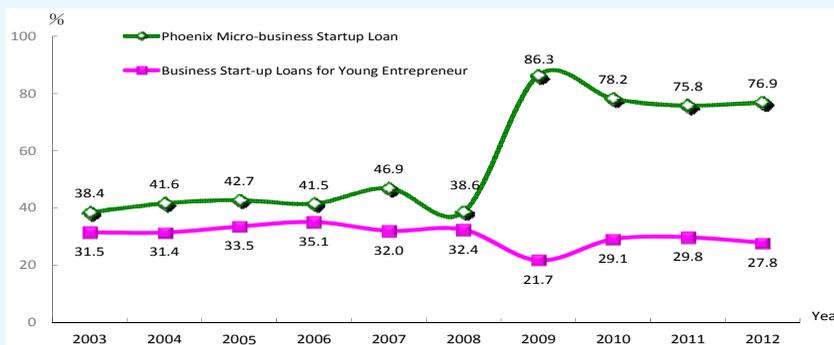
The Share of Female Insurants in Major Social Insurances, End of 2012



Source : Bureau of Labor Insurance, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Health and Welfare and Bank of Taiwan.

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 20 to 65) as Phoenix Micro-business Startup Loan in 2009. Loan secured by females has risen sharply from 38.6% in 2008 to 76.9% in 2012. 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 for the past four years, the females' share in the amount of the loan has reached 36% (higher than previous years). Since 2012, the performance of providing loans to the female-owned small and medium enterprises have been included as prior criteria for financial institutions' applications of extending branches, so as to reduce the barrier in financial resources for women.

Females' Share of Business Startup Loans

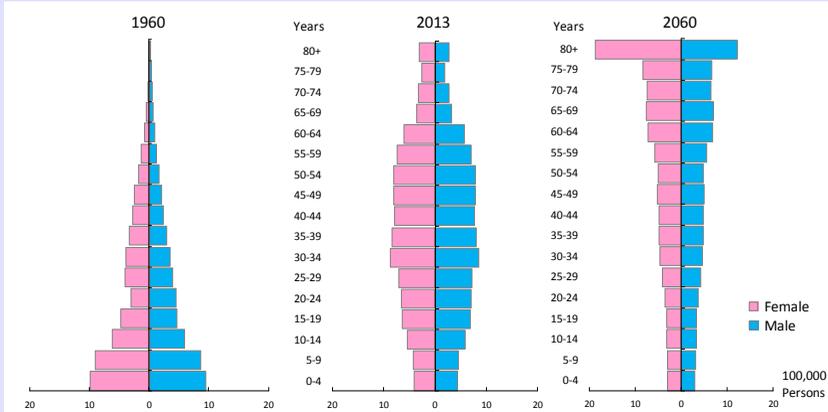


Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs.

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 population policy, the withering of soldiers withdrawing to Taiwan in late 1940s, and the immigration of foreign female spouses, the population in 2013 has given away to a lantern-shape distribution dominated by youth and middle-aged people. The overall gender ratio (per 100 females) drops below 100 for the first time. 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.

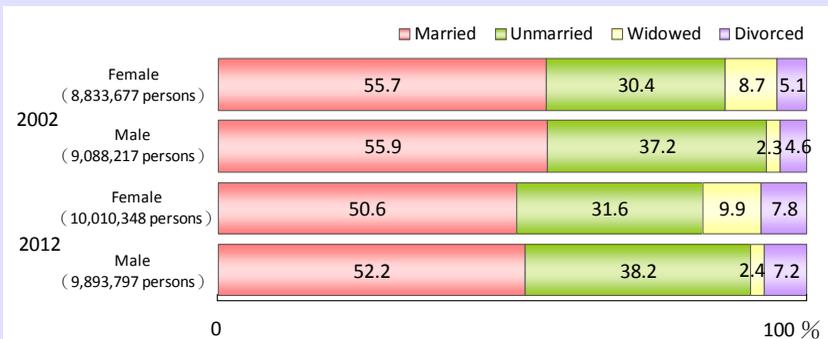
Population Pyramid



Source: 1960 and 2013 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 National Development Council.

In 2012, 52.2% of males and 50.6% of females aged 15 and over are married, decreases of 3.7 percentage points and 5.1 percentage points compared with 2002 respectively. The unmarried and divorced population, on the other hand, have an increasing trend. Unmarried females have increased 1.2 percentage points, slightly higher than their male counterparts. Divorced ratio has substantially increased over 2.5 percentage points for both sexes. Furthermore, the ratio of widows has reached 9.9%, significantly higher than that of widowers (2.4%), due to females' longer life expectancy (6.4 years longer than males) and younger marriage age (3 years than their male counterparts).

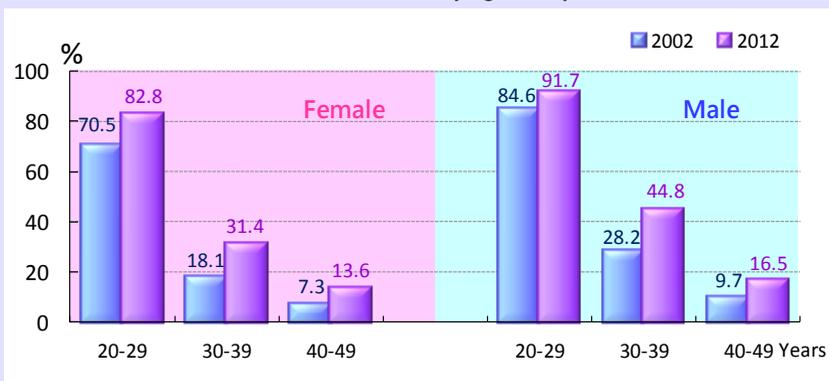
Marital Status for the Population Aged 15 and Over



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

In 2012, the unmarried ratios for both sexes in different age groups have increased substantially compared with ten years ago. The prevalence in higher education has delayed many young people in entering labor market and with the marriage concept has also been evolved over the years, the unmarried ratios of males and females aged 20-29 have reached 91.7% and 82.8%, respectively. Unmarried ratio for males aged 30-39 is 44.8%, and 31.4% for females, an increase of 16.6 and 13.3 percentage points in the same age group respectively. Furthermore, the increase in ages make people disadvantageous in marriage and thus the unmarried ratios of males and females aged 40-49 have also increased by 6.8 and 6.3 percentage points, respectively. The trend of later marriage has clearly existed regardless of sexes.

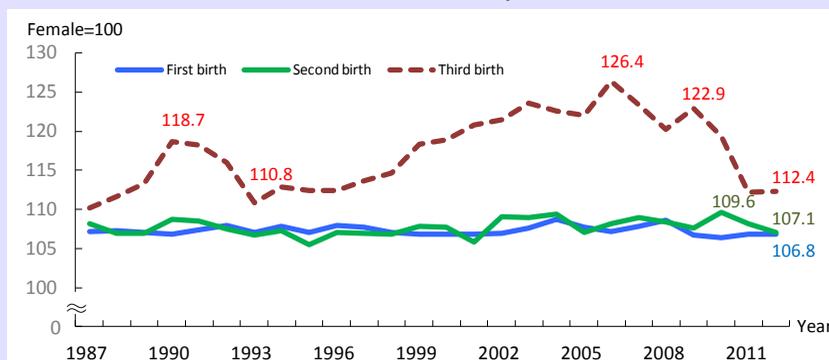
Unmarried Ratios by Age Groups



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

According to the birth order, accounted for around 90% are the first and second newborns, the gender ratio of each is 106.8 and 107.1 in 2012 respectively. The third born has a distinct higher gender ratio, and the number has reached 126.4 in 2006. To address the gender imbalance, the government has implemented Artificial Reproduction Act in 2007, clearly prohibiting the gender selection practice for newborns. With intensified inspection and instruction, the gender ratio of the third born has dropped to 112 in the past two years, and consequently, the overall gender ratio for newborns in Taiwan has lowered to 107.4, the 17-year lowest record, well-matched with the projection of the 2013 global gender ratio of newborns (107) in “The World Factbook”, compiled by the US Central Intelligence Agency.

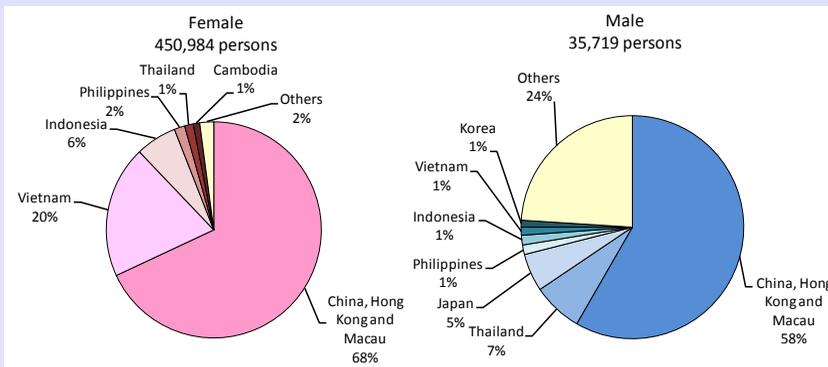
Gender Ratios of Newborns by Birth Order



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

At the end of 2013, the number of immigration spouses in Taiwan reaches 487 thousand persons, in which 106 thousand persons have been naturalized. In terms of gender, 451 thousand persons are females (93%), and males only accounted for 7%. For the original nationalities of immigration female spouses, three major areas combined accounted for more than 90%: China, Hong Kong, and Macau (68%), Vietnam (20%), and Indonesia (6%). Male immigration spouses are also mainly from China, Hong Kong, and Macau (58%). Immigration female spouses gave birth to 7% of all the newborns in 2013.

Original Nationalities of Immigration Spouses in Taiwan at the End of 2013

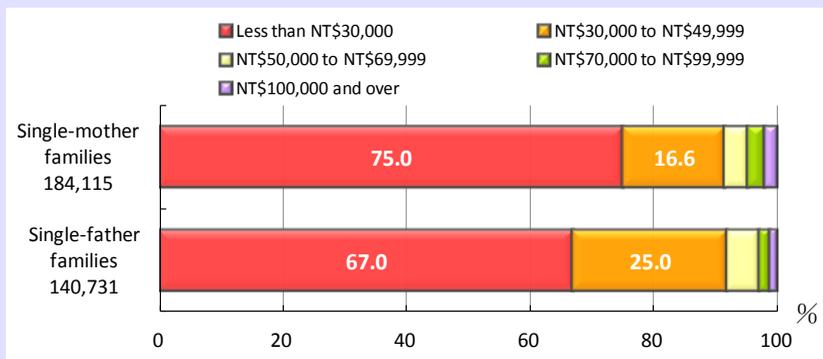


Source: Ministry of the Interior and National Immigration Agency

Note: The number of people naturalized ROC includes immigration spouses as well as other foreign nationals and stateless persons.

According to the “Report of the Single Parent Family Condition Survey 2010”, the number of single-parent families is 325 thousand, in which the ratio of male and female parents is 4 to 6. Up to 75% of single-mother families’ monthly household income is less than NT\$30,000, the figure for the single-father families is also reached 67%. Although it exists in the survey that nearly 40% of single-parent families have received low-income subsidy or benefit, over 70% of the single parents declare that they have difficulty in making their ends meet, indicating most single-parent families face economic hardship.

Average Monthly Household Income Distribution of Single-Parent Families, 2010

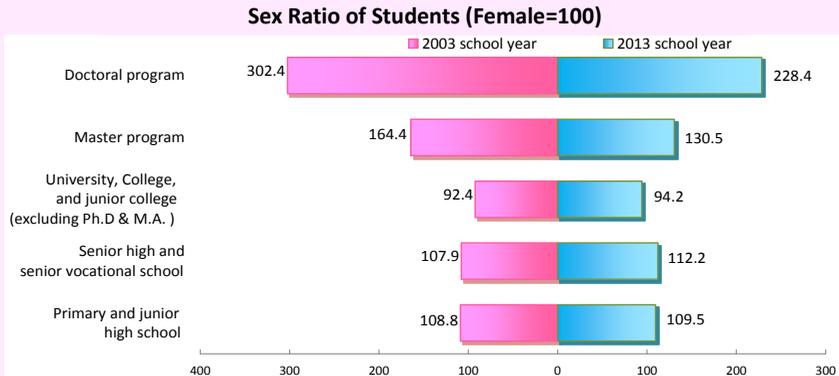


Source: “Report of the Single Parent Family Condition Survey 2010” published by Ministry of the interior.

Note: “Average Monthly Household Income” includes all family members’ working incomes, government subsidies, public donation, supports from other relatives, alimony, compensation payment, pension, interest, rental income, and investment incomes.

4. Education, Culture, and Media

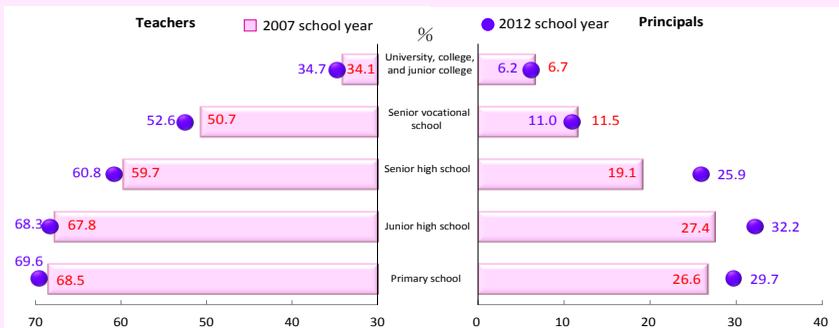
With the implementation of nine-year compulsory education, the sex ratio in the compulsory education stage has been similar to that in the same age group. Since most nursing high schools dominated by female students gradually elevated to junior colleges, it has an influence on the sex ratio of senior high schools, vocational schools, colleges, and universities (excluding doctor and master students). On the other hand, at the master and doctor level, the sex ratios have decreased from 164.4 and 302.4 in 2003 to 130.5 and 228.4 in 2012, respectively. It is clear that more females have enrolled in master and doctoral programs over the years.



Source: Ministry of Education.

Female teachers dominated primary and secondary schools. In 2012 school year, female teachers accounted for nearly 70% in primary and junior high schools, and the figure in colleges and universities is around one-third, both slightly higher than those in 2007. However, male teachers dominated all levels of schools in early years and it is a mandatory requirement to practice and experience administration positions before acting as principal positions, consequently, only 30% of principals in primary and junior high schools are females and merely 10 female principals in all 162 colleges and universities. To enhance the females' influence on education, the government has amended the guidelines of Selection Committee for National University Principals to ask that either sex of the committee members should reach one-third and over.

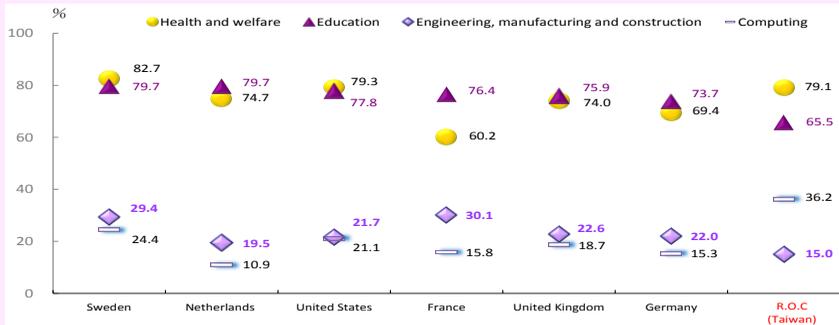
Ratios of Female Teachers and Principals in Schools



Source: Ministry of Education.

Gender segregation by fields clearly exists in colleges and universities, and it is expected to influence the employment structure in the future. In OECD countries, female students are notably over-represented in health and welfare as well as education (most over 70%), while fewer than 30% in engineering, manufacturing and construction and in computing. The percentages of female graduates in Taiwan in the fields of health and welfare as well as education are 79.1% and 65.5%, respectively. On the other hand, only accounted for 15.0% and 36.2% in engineering, manufacturing and construction and computing, respectively. The trend is the same as OECD countries.

Percentage of Female Tertiary Graduates by Field of Study

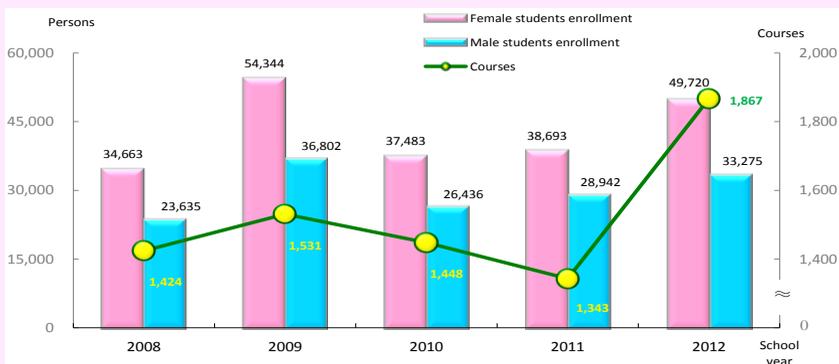


Source: OECD (2012b), Education at a Glance: OECD Indicators; Ministry of Education.

Note: 2012 data for Taiwan, 2009 data for France, and 2010 for other countries.

To promote the conscious of gender equality and implement gender equality prevailing in education institutions, the government has encouraged colleges and universities to offer courses related to gender equality since 2004. In 2012 school year, a total of 1,867 relevant courses were offered, including gender equality education, gender culture study, transgender issues, and etc. An increase of 31.1% from 2008 school year. These gender equality related courses accounted for 0.3% of total courses offered on campus and on average 12 courses per school. In terms of the number of students taking courses, females accounted for 60% and 40% was males, the figure has remained stable over the years.

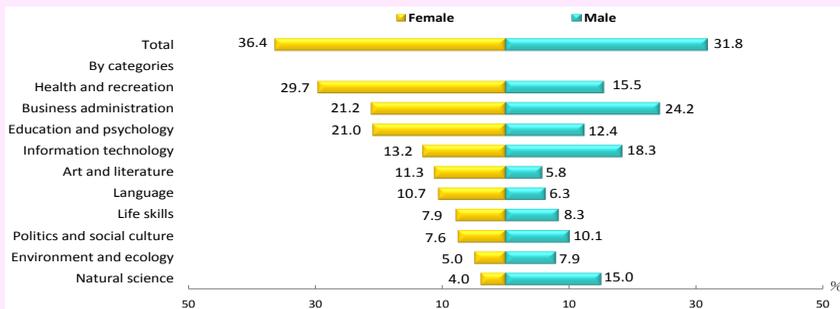
Number of Gender Equality Related Courses Offered in Colleges and Universities



Source: Ministry of Education.

The UNESCO (United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization) has actively promoted “life-long education” since 1970s. Taiwan has also adopted it as an important strategy to enhance national knowledge capital. In 2011, accounted for 36.4% of females aged 18 and over has participated in lifelong learning, 4.7 percentage points higher than their male counterparts. In terms of subjects studied, both genders are involved in studying business administration. However, it also exists some gender segregation, males prefer to participate in natural science and information technology courses, while females prefer subjects related to humanity and society, including health and leisure as well as educational psychology.

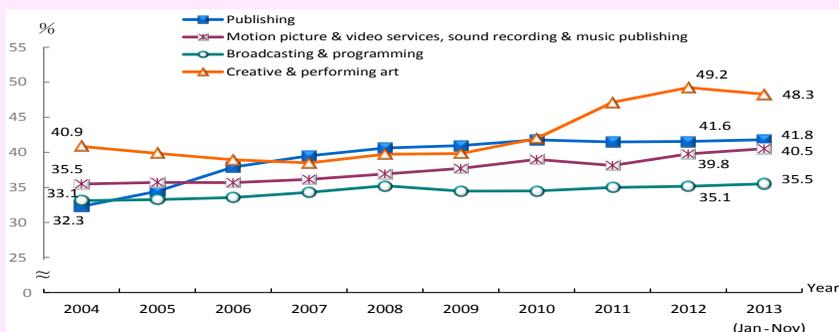
Adult Participating in Lifelong Learning, 2011



Source: 2011 Adult Lifelong Education Survey, Ministry of Education.

In media and art related sectors, the number of employees in publishing industry sector has increased from 27 thou. in 2004 to 31 thou. in 2012, in which males are on the decrease, whereas females increase by almost 50% to 13 thou., and the ratio of females has increased from 32.3% in 2004 to 41.6% in 2012. In broadcasting and programming industry sectors, there are 19 thou. employees, slightly less than 2004, the ratio of females has increased by 2 percentage points (pp.) to 35.1%. There are 16 thou. employees in motion picture and video services, sound recording and music publishing industry sectors, in which the ratio of females has increased by 4.3 pp. to 39.8%. In creative and performing art industry sectors, there are only nearly 4 thou. employees, in which females accounted for 49.2%, an increase of 8.4 pp., indicating the labor force participation rate of females in media and art industry sector has increased significantly.

Ratios of Female Employees in the Media, Creative and Performing Arts Sectors



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

5. Personal Security and Justice

With strengthening the reporting channels and support measures, violence victims are encouraged to seek support by reporting. The reported cases of domestic violence have increased significantly over the years. In 2012, the victims of domestic violence have reached 98,399, an increase of 43.8% from 2007, in which 69,543 are females (70.7%) and 27,418 are males (27.9%). The number of female victims is 2.5 times of that of male, yet the number of male has increased year by year. In the same period, the number of offenders is 94,750, in which 73,374 are males (77.4%) and 17,075 are females (18%). The number of male offenders is 4.3 times of that of female, but the female share has slightly increased.

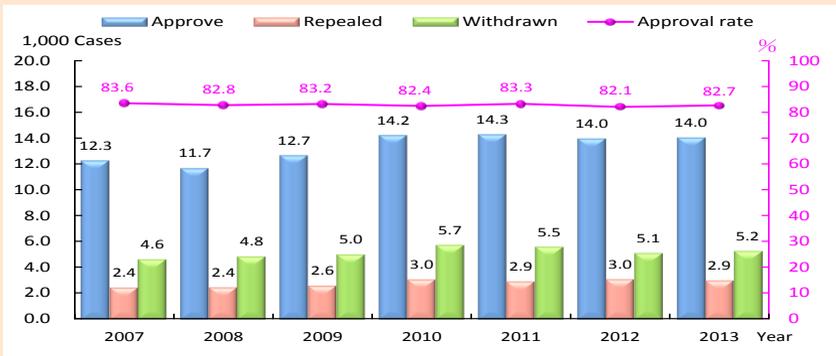
Gender Structure for Offenders and Victims in Reported Domestic Violence Cases



Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

In 2013, there are 22,817 newly-filed petitions for civil protection orders in all district courts. In the 22,638 cases concluded, apart from withdrawn and repealed cases, 14,045 cases are approved and the orders are issued with approval rate 82.7%. More than 90% of the civil protection orders contents are bans against domestic violence and harassment or injunctions to accept treatment program for inflicter and be stay-away. In terms of persons involved in approved cases, accounted for 85% are female victims, and 92% offenders are males. In the types of relationship between victims and offenders, accounted for 47.1% are marital, 9.2% are divorced, and 11.1% are cohabited. Amounting to 67.4% of all approved petitions are marital violence cases.

Approved Cases of Civil Protection Order for Domestic Violence

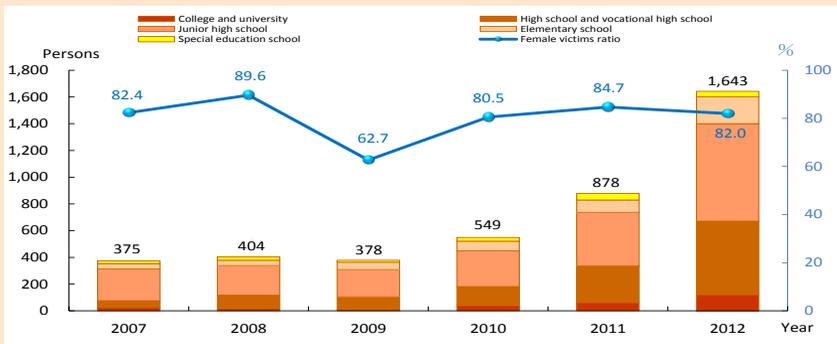


Source: Judicial Yuan.

Note: Approved rate = approved cases / (approved cases+ repealed cases).

The government has continuously advocated the prevention of sexual assault on campus. Related laws and regulations have been amended in September, 2010, to charge principals and teachers in high schools and under with the responsibility of reporting cases of sexual assault. According to the statistics of school safety notification, 1,643 suspected sexual assault victims are reported in 2012, an increase of 3.4 times from 2007, 82% of which were females. In terms of school levels, 729 victims were junior high school students (44.4%) followed by 549 victims of high schools students (33.4%). The reported cases in these two school levels have increased over the years which are 2.6 and 4.8 times higher than those in 2009 before amending related laws, respectively.

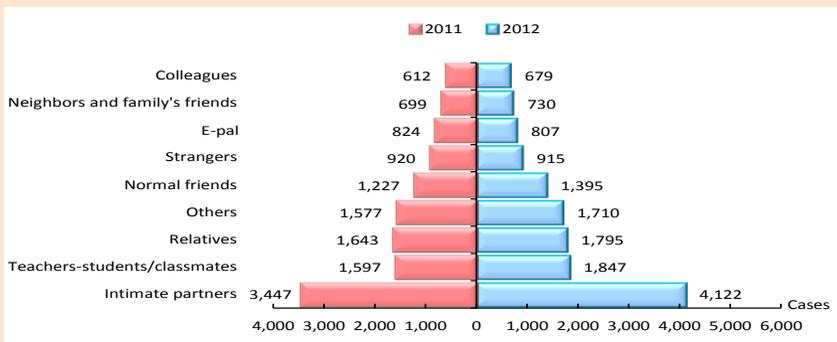
Summary of Campus Sexual Assault Victims by School Levels



Source: Department of Student Affairs and Special Education, Ministry of Education.

With strengthening the reporting channels in medical, social, and education staffs, the reported cases of sexual assaults have increased significantly over the years. In 2012, there are 15,102 reported cases of sexual assault, an increase of 10.3% from 2011. The major relationship between victims and offenders is intimate partnership, 4,122 cases (27.3%), in which 3,134 are lovership. It is followed by teachers-students and classmates relationship (1,847 cases, 12.2%) and relationship (1,795 cases, 11.9%). The three kinds of relationship have all shown increasing trends, in which the intimate partnership increased by 19.6%. Therefore, the prevention work should focus on promoting the conscious of gender equality and strengthening females' awareness on independence and self-protection.

Relationship Between Offenders and Victims in Sexual Assault Reported Cases



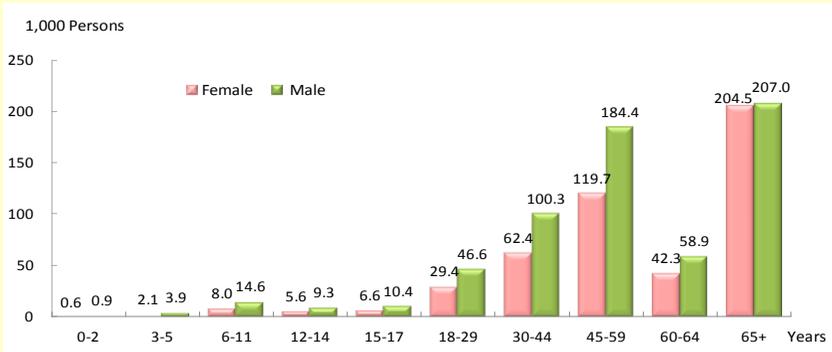
Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: Cases of unidentified relationship in 2011 and 2012 are 1,140 and 1,102, respectively.

6. Health, Medical Service, and Care

There were 1.1 million disabled people at the end of 2012, 4.8% of the total population, in which 481 thousand were females (43.1%) and 636 thousand were males (56.9%). Since newborn boy babies with birth defect were 1.31 to 1.57 times than girl, and more males became disabilities from accidental injuries and diseases, the number of male disabilities was higher than female at all ages. In the age group 65 and over, females' life expectancy (21.1 years) was greater than males' (17.8 years) while more males were disabled than females, in which accounted for 16.9% of disability were males, higher than their of female counterparts (14.9%).

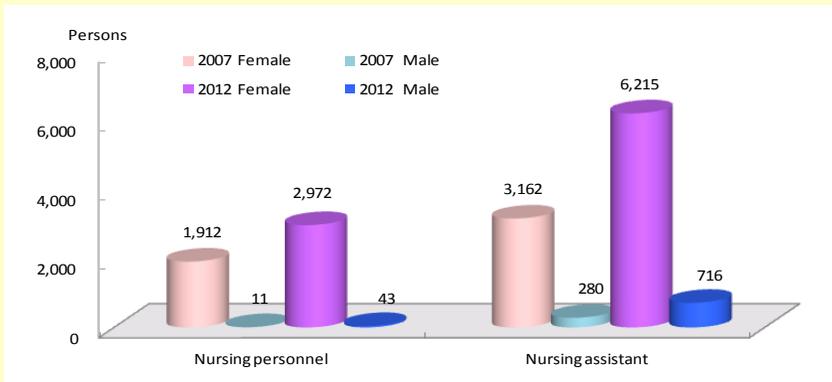
Disabilities by Gender and Age, End of 2012



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

With increasing aging population, more people with dysfunction and disability, and thus the need for care workers is greater. The number of care workers working in nursing homes has increased from 5,365 in 2007 to 9,946 in 2012, with an average annual growth rate of 1.1%. The majority of care workers are females, only 1.4% and 10.3% of nursing personnels and nursing assistants were male respectively, while both higher than the figures in 2007. Since the common issue of low salaries (approximately NT\$35 thou./month for nursing personnel and NT\$26 thou./month for nursing assistants) and working long hours, how to defend the labor right of care workers and ensure the care quality are particularly important.

Care Workers in Nursing Homes by Gender



Source : Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Induced abortion is a remedial measure to terminate females' pregnancy, mainly associated with unexpected pregnancy, economic factors or abnormal embryos. To protect the right of fetus and autonomy for female body, the government amended "Genetic Health Act" in 2009 to regulate the conditions of induced abortion. Medical institutes shall provide counseling services to reduce the impact for female physical and mental health. In 2012, there were 35 thousand cases of induced abortion, lower than 42 thousand cases in 2004, a decrease of 16%. It's mainly because of the decrease of 9 thousand in the age group of 20-29 and adolescent abortion only remained 648 cases, but it increased in the age group of 30-39, accounting for 60%.

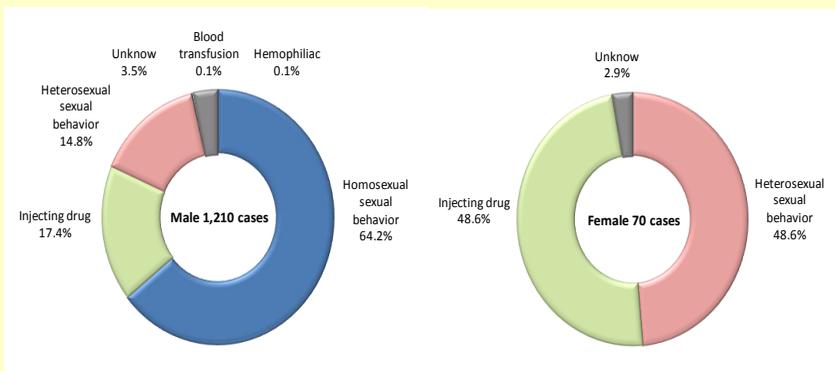
Induced Abortion Cases by Age



Source : Ministry of Health and Welfare.

There were 1,280 AIDS morbidity cases in 2012, the increasing range is 6 times of that in 2002 (180 confirmed cases), in which 1,210 cases are males (94.5%) and 70 cases are females. AIDS morbidity cases in males were mostly attributed to homosexual sexual behaviors (64.2%), followed by injecting drugs and heterosexual sexual behaviors. While females were mostly heterosexual sexual behaviors and injecting drugs, accounting for 97%. AIDS is a preventable infectious disease, those infected with AIDS can be delayed the outbreak and reduced mortality rate by early detection and treatment. It's important by promoting safe sexual behavior and strengthening health education (avoid sharing needles) to reduce the infection rate.

AIDS Morbidity Cases by Gender and the Risk Factor



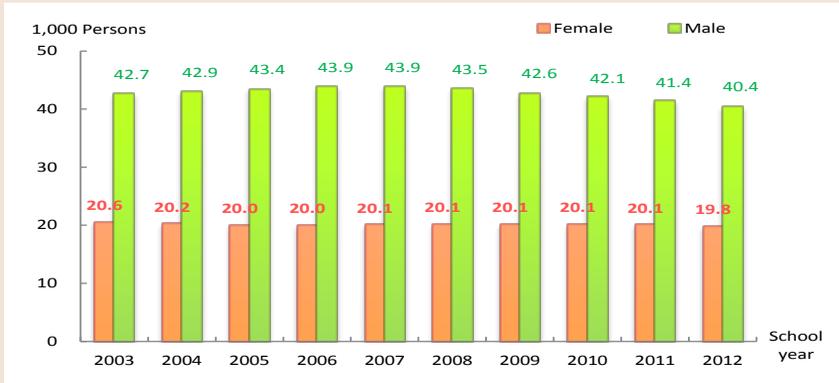
Source : 2012 Statistics of Communicable Diseases and Surveillance Report , Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note : AIDS is the acronym for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome.

7. Environment, Energy, and Technology

In higher education, the field gender segregation, males for science and females for humanity, clearly exists. In OECD countries, accounted for 75% of graduates in the fields of health, and social welfare are female in 2009, an increase of 7 percentage points from 2000. Female graduates in computing field, however, decrease by 4 percentage points in the same period and only account for 19%. In 2012, 602 thousand students majoring in science and technology, in which female students were 198 thousand, accounting for 32.8%. 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

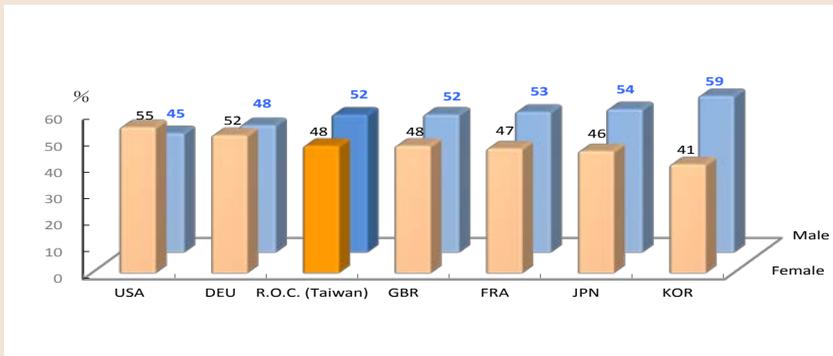


Source: Ministry of Education.

Note: Science and technology field includes life science, natural science, mathematics and statistics, computing, engineering, architecture and building, agriculture, forestry and fishery, veterinary, health, transport services, and environmental protection.

In 2013, there are 3,248 thousand professional and technical workers in industry and service sectors, in which females accounted for 48%, an increase of 4 percentage points or 515 thousand workers compared with that in 2003, the increasing range is 1.5 times of that of males. Compared to other major countries, the proportion of females working as professional and technical workers in Taiwan is higher than that in France (47%), Japan (46%), and Republic of Korea (41%), lower than in the United States (55%) and Germany (52%), and the same as United Kingdom.

Professional and Technical Workers by Genders in Major Countries, 2013

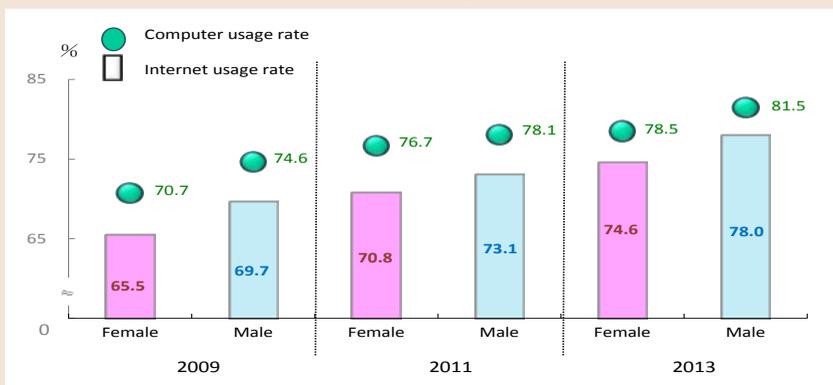


Source: The Global Gender Gap Report, World Economic Forum and Manpower survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: Professional and technical workers include professionals, technicians, and associate professionals. The data year is 2013 for Taiwan, and 2010 or latest data available for other countries.

In 2013, the computer usage rate for males aged 12 and over is 81.5%, higher than their female counterparts (78.5%). For internet usage rate, males also higher than females (74.6%) and reach 78.0%. It is largely because the rate is low for females aged 50 and over, in which the age group 65 and over is 10.3 percentage points lower than their male counterparts. In recent years, the government has promoted the plan, “Bridging Digital Divide for Women”, to improve women’s digital quality and to create social and economic opportunities, so as to enhance their abilities of employment or starting businesses. The situation of females aged 40-60 using information technology has greatly improved, the computer and internet usage rate of females aged below 49 has reached 86%. The gender digital divide has been narrowing down.

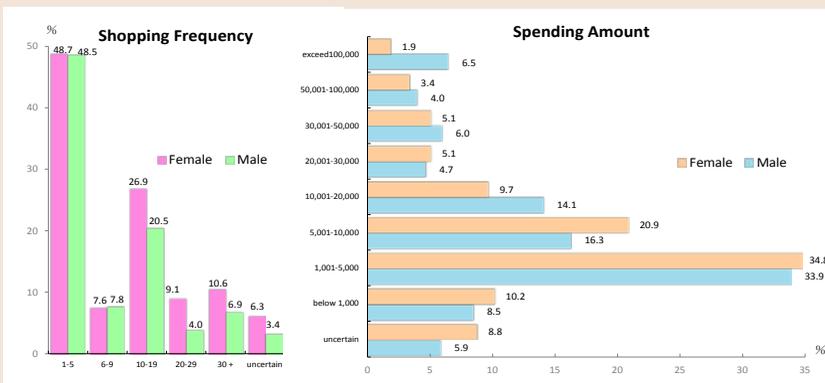
Computer and Internet Usage Rates by Gender



Source: Individual/household digital opportunity survey, National Development Council.
 Note: Computer (internet) usage rate includes those who have ever used computer (internet).

For online shopping behavior, 67.5% of female internet users has shopped online, higher than that of males(56.2%). In terms of shopping frequency, females shop on average 12 times in the past year, slightly higher than 11 times of males. The average spending amount online is NT\$20,000 for males, substantially higher than females’ NT\$13,000. Among the online shopping population, nearly 50% of them shop less than 5 times, and about 50% spend between NT\$1,000 to 10,000.

Summary of Online Shopping, 2013



Source: Individual/household digital opportunity survey, National Development Council.



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

80

60

40

20

