

Gender Equality Engenders Quality



Current Endeavors of
Gender Equality in Taiwan

Department of Gender Equality, Executive Yuan



Gender Equality In Taiwan

Leading Policy Measures



Gender Equality

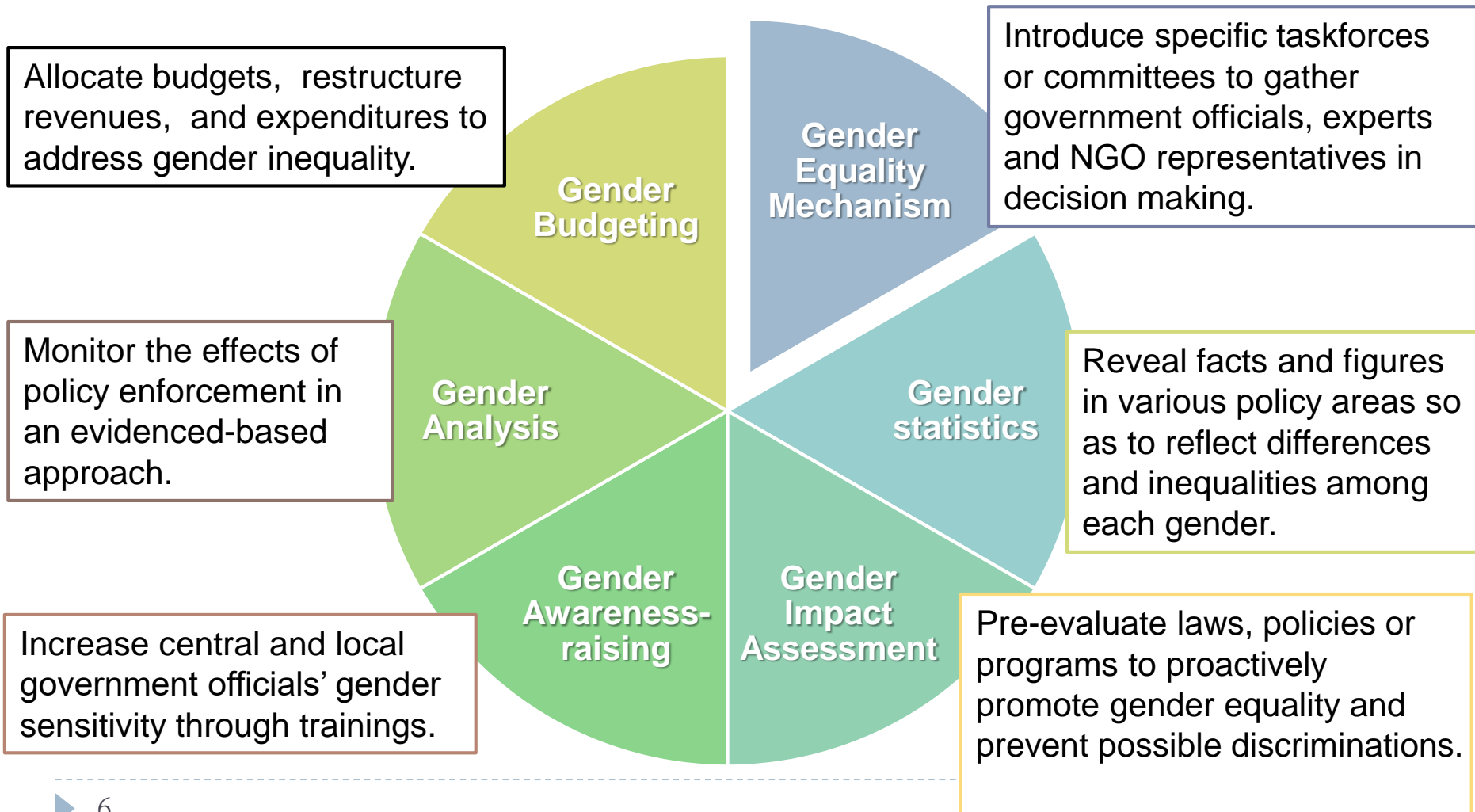
- **Equal Rights, Decision-making and Influence**
- **Employment, Economics and Welfare**
- **Education, Media and Culture**
- **Safety and Justice**
- **Health and Healthcare**
- **Environment, Energy and Technology**

6 core areas

The Guideline for Gender Equality Policy (2021)

6 Gender Mainstreaming tools

Specific tools are in use to mainstream gender perspectives into planned programs, policies and legislations to ensure each gender has equal access to public resources.



5 Priority Gender Issues

Adopting GEC agreed conclusion, target policy issues are selected with key performance indicators, strategies, and specific measures.

Build public child-care services

Increase women's economic participation

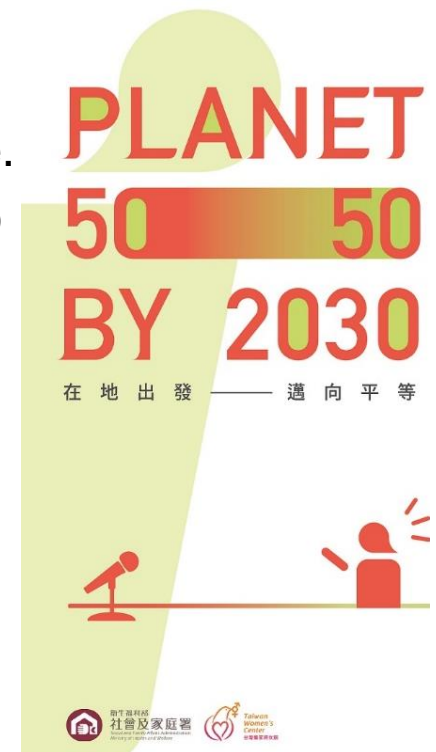
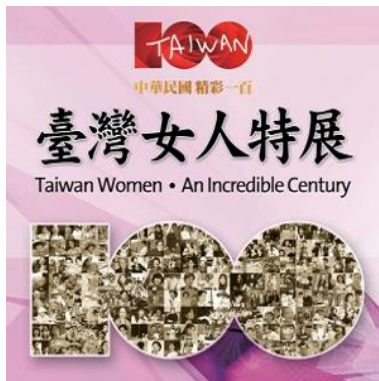
Eliminate gender stereotype and prejudice

Enhance public supports of aging society

Promote equality of decision making in public and private sectors

Keep up with global trends

- Participate in Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) meeting hold by UN every year.
- Taiwan Women Center organizes thematic exhibition in line with the CSW annual issues.
- UN SDGs has been incorporated gender perspectives into governance for better sustainable policies.
- As a member of APEC, we actively promote women's participation by performing many projects in last decade.
- Establish cooperation and training framework to promote the EU-Taiwan Gender Equality practice model around Asia.

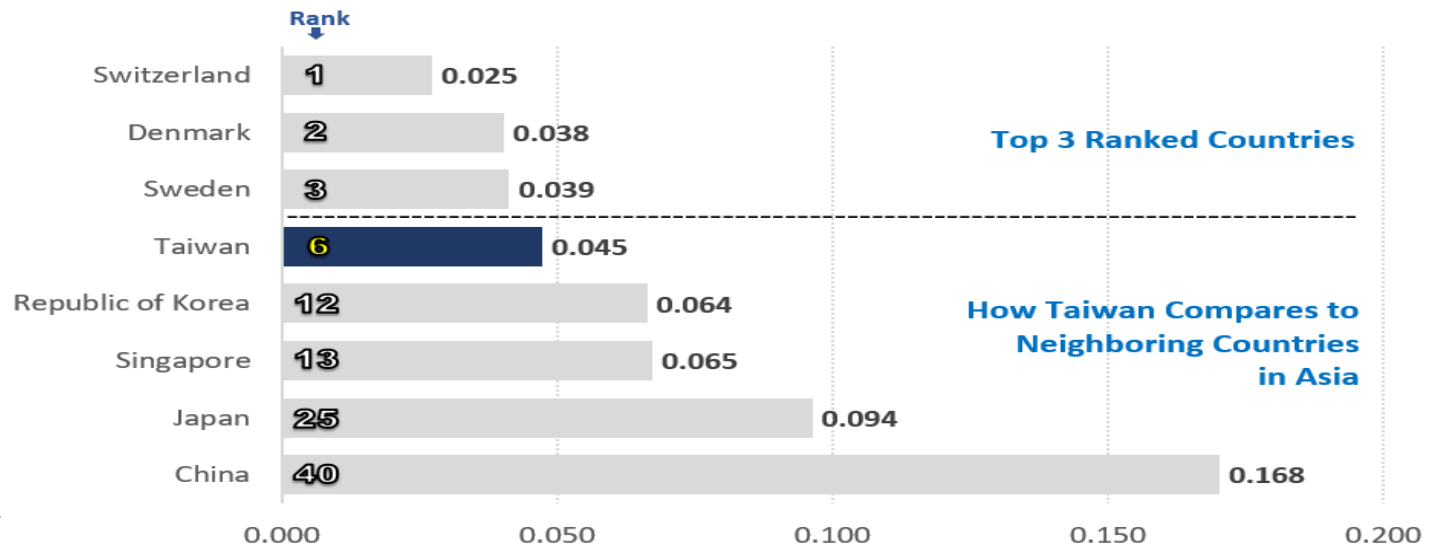


Current Endeavors

Taiwan's Indicators in the Gender Inequality Index

Dimension	Indicator	Data year	Value
Reproductive Health	Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)	2020	13.0
	Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19) (‰)	2019	4.0
Empowerment	Share of seats in parliament (%)	2019	Women: 39.8
			Men: 60.2
	Population with at least some secondary education (aged 25 and older) (%)	2019	Women: 82.4
			Men: 90.6
Labor Market	Labor force participation rate of persons aged 15 and older (%)	2019	Women: 51.4
			Men: 67.3

GII Values and Rankings of Major Countries, 2019

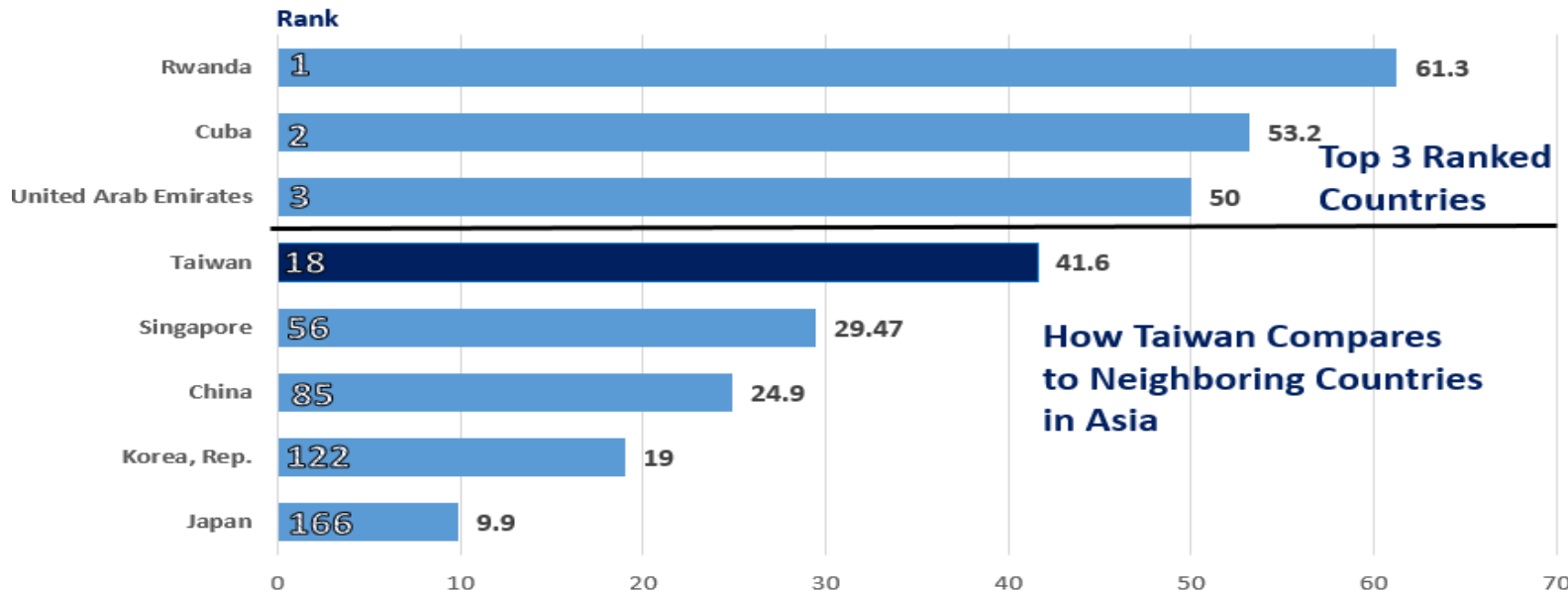




Political Participation

Women's Seats	1998	Now
Legislative Yuan	19.1%	41.6% (2020)
Municipal Councils	22.9%	35.8% (2018)
Magistrates (Mayors) of Counties (Cities)	13.0%	37.5% (2018)

Proportion of Female Legislators in Major Countries, 2020

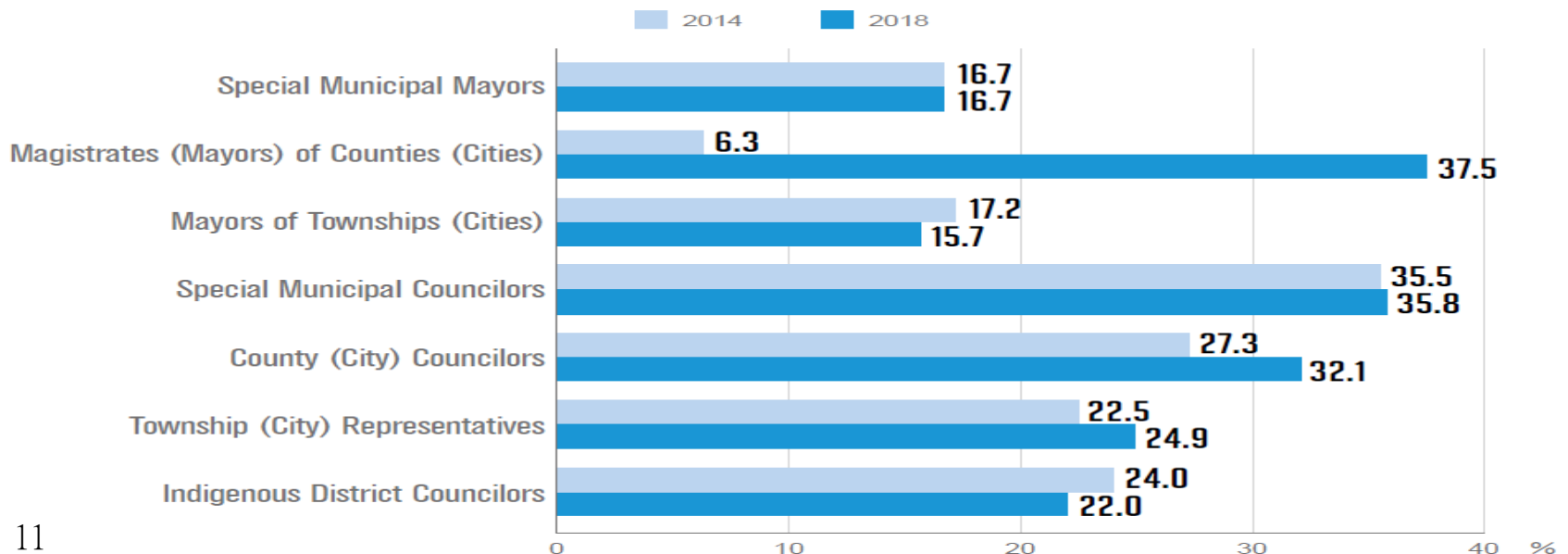




Decision-making

- ◆ Proportions of women serving as local government heads and elected representatives has increased, further expanding women's power and political participation.
- ◆ Women accounted for 16.7% of special municipal mayors, which is identical to the previous period(2014), while women accounted for 37.5% of county/city magistrates/mayors, which is a significant increase of 31.2percentage points compared to the previous election.
- ◆ In 2018, women accounted for 35.8% of special municipal councilors, 32.1% of county/city councilors, and 24.9% of township/city representatives.

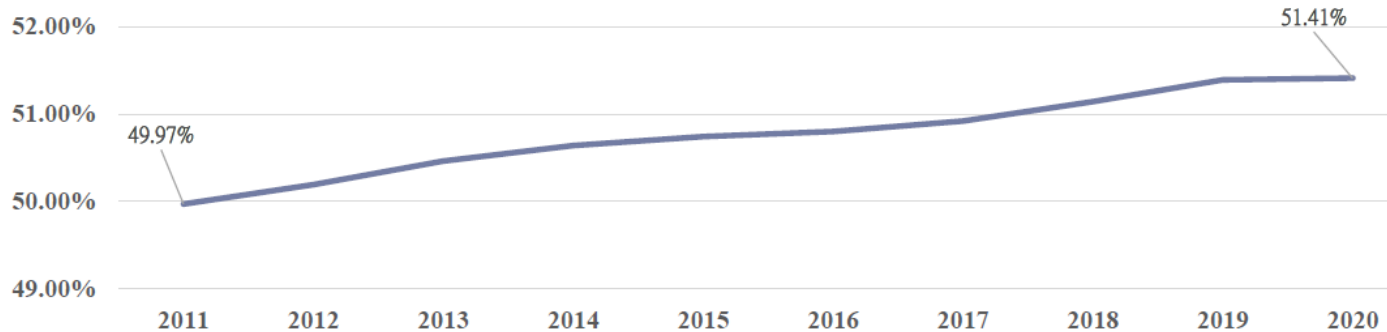
Percentages of Women Serving as Local Government Heads and Elected Representatives



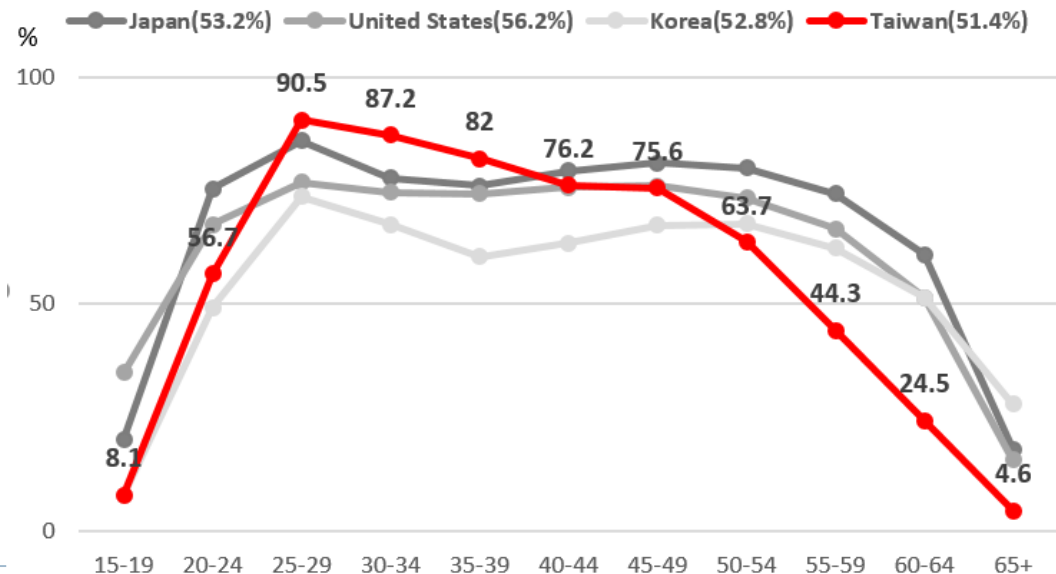


Economic Participation

Female Labor Force Participation Rate of Age Above 15



Female Labor Force Participation Rate in Major Countries in 2020, by Age Group





Economic Participation

Act of Gender Equality in Employment (2002 announced)

Family-Friendly Policies

maternity leave

- 8 weeks + 5 days

menstruation leave

- 1 day/month

paternity leave

- 5 days

parental leave

- Period : not exceed two years before age 3
- **Allowance : 6 month payment of each parent**

Feeding/breast milk collecting time

- 60 minutes/day

family care leave

- 7 days/year

Equal Pay

Employers

- Shall not discriminate against employees because of their gender or sexual orientation in the case of paying wages.

Employees

- Shall receive equal pay for equal work or equal value.



Same-sex marriage in Taiwan

Process of promotion and legalization

1986

Chi Chia-Wei requested a civil marriage at the court with his male partner, but was rejected by the government.

2003

The LGBT Pride parade took place for the first time in Taiwan.

2017

In interpretation No.748, the Constitutional Court ruled that the existing provisions are in violation of the Constitution's guarantees of same-sex marriage, and requested that the authorities concerned amend or enact the laws as appropriate within two years upon the announcement.

2019

Same-sex couples can make a marriage registration at the Household Administration Bureau, which took effect on 24th May 2019.





Prospect



Thank you

