





# Foreword

The analysis of gender issues using gender statistics forms an important foundation for promoting gender mainstreaming. The purpose of the publication of Gender at a Glance in R.O.C. (Taiwan) is to portray the treatment and status of different genders in society through text and images, which can be used as reference information for all sectors in the development of important gender issues.

This publication is prepared using the latest Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 2023; the Gender Inequality Index (GII) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the Gender Gap Index (GGI) of the World Economic Forum (WEF); and the Gender Equality Index (GEI) of the EU. These reports are compiled for comparison to determine Taiwan's relative position in the international community in terms of the economy, health, education, and political empowerment. In addition, we referenced the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 6 major aspects of Taiwan's "Gender Equality Policy Guidelines" (amended in May 2021) including "Power, Decision-making, and Influence," "Employment, Economy and Welfare," "Education, Media, and Culture," and "Personal Security and Justice," "Health, Medical Service, and Care" and "Environment, Energy, and Technology," as well as focusing on policies for the vulnerable groups (e.g., indigenous peoples, new immigrants, elderly, disabled, women and girls in rural and remote areas, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex persons), to select 46 main statistical indicators by gender. The statistical diagrams in this publication are mapped according to the gender statistics provided by government agencies, and text description is provided to illustrate the achievements and differences by sex in various domains of development in Taiwan. "Gender at a Glance in R.O.C. (Taiwan)" aims to highlight gender issues, using gender analysis to point out gender issues and develop solutions, while also making responses by incorporating these issues into government policy goals and strategies, so that the government can enact policies with gender issues in mind, and achieve gender equality.

The indicators and data included in this publication encompass an extensive range of fields and subjects and could not have been gathered without the concerted efforts and coordination of numerous agencies. A special debt of gratitude is owed to all of the individuals who helped make this possible, and feedback and comments are always welcome.





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## International comparisons

### ■ Social Institutions and Gender Index, SIGI

#### Taiwan evaluated in the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) in 2023 for the first time, ranking 6<sup>th</sup> globally and 1<sup>st</sup> in Asia

The SIGI rankings published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) creates a framework of 4 dimensions covering the discrimination that affects women in social institutions, namely "discrimination in the family," "restricted physical integrity," "restricted access to productive and financial resources," and "restricted civil liberties," totaling 16 indicators and 173 questions. It contains a detailed review of the laws, social norms, and practices of each country. In the SIGI global ranking, Norway ranks first at 6.7 (the lower the score the better), followed by Belgium at 7.4, with Sweden coming in third at 8.8. Taiwan received its score for the first time from the OECD in 2023 with an average score of 9.2 points, which is better than the global average of 29.1 points, the OECD average of 15.3 points, and the average score in Asia of 37 points, ranking 6<sup>th</sup> out of the 179 countries measured, and 1<sup>st</sup> in Asia.

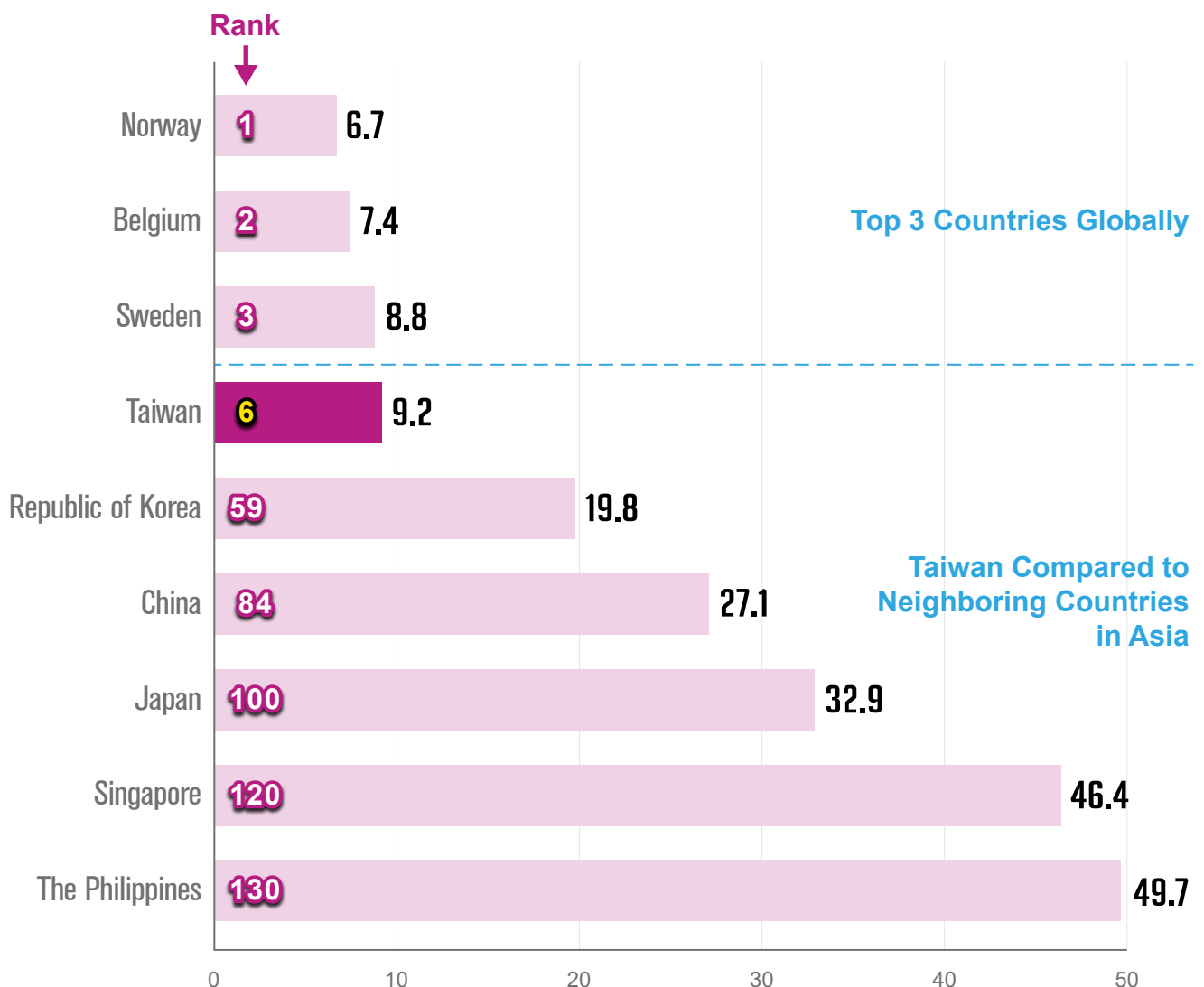


Figure 1 SIGI Scores and Rankings of Major Countries, 2023





In terms of each dimension, Taiwan's score in "discrimination in the family" is 0.3, which outperforms neighboring countries in Asia, such as the Philippines (56.9), Singapore (45), Japan (44.4), the Republic of Korea (20.2), and China (8.1). Taiwan's score in "restricted physical integrity" is 22, which outperforms the Philippines (49.1), Singapore (46.5), China (45.6), and Japan (29), but is higher than that of the Republic of Korea (15.5). In terms of "restricted access to productive and financial resources," Taiwan's score is 5.8, performing better than the Philippines (50.4), Singapore (41), Japan (30), China (29), and the Republic of Korea (28.9). In terms of "restricted civil liberties," Taiwan's score is 7.5, which outperforms Singapore (52.9), the Philippines (41.6), Japan (27.3), China (22.3), and the Republic of Korea (13.8). Overall, Taiwan ranks first in Asia, with a significantly lower score in "discrimination in the family" underscoring its regional leadership.

**Table 1 Taiwan's Indicators in the SIGI**

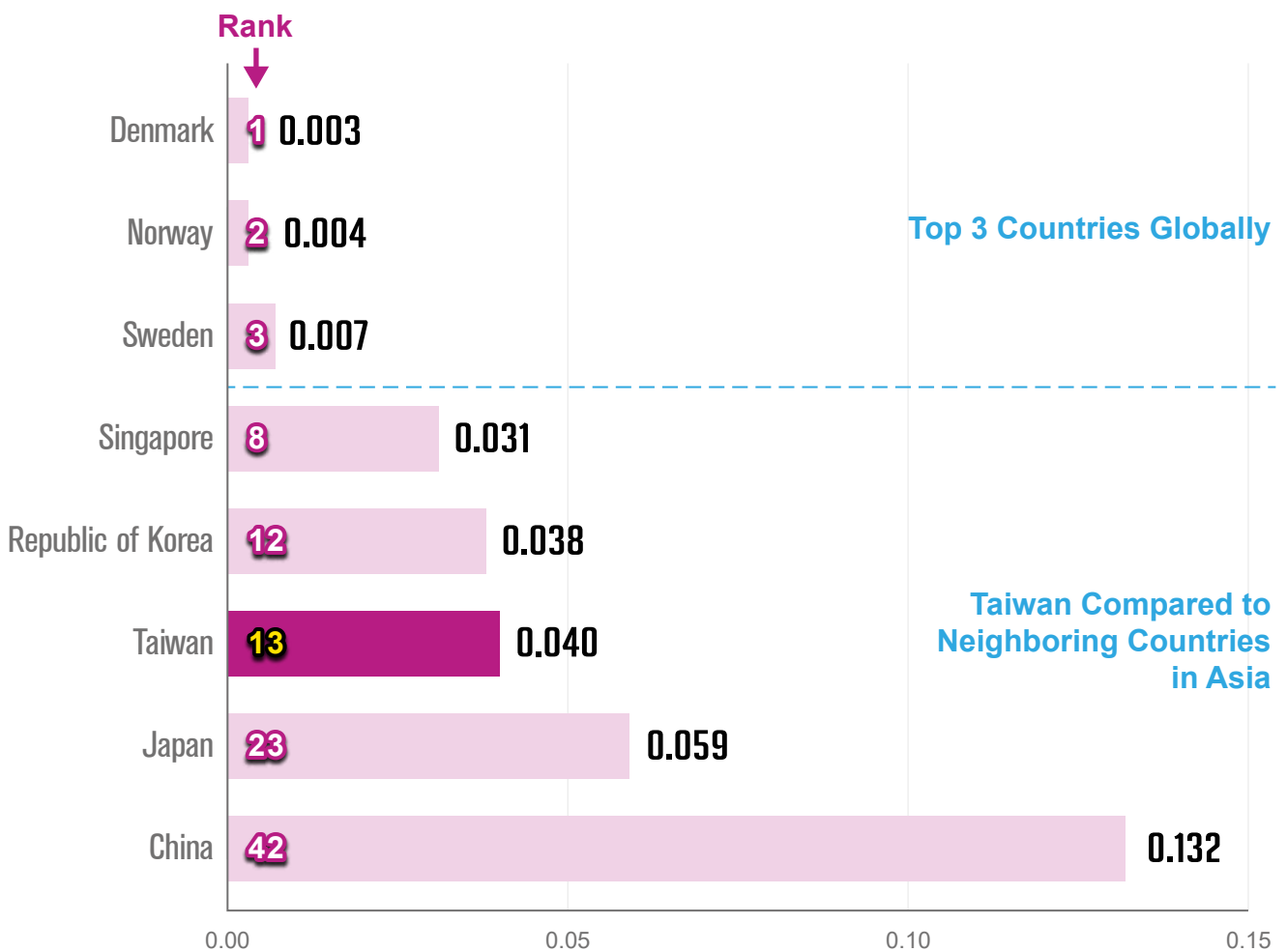
Dimension	Score	Indicator
Discrimination in the Family	0.3	Child marriage, household responsibilities, divorce, and right of inheritance
Restricted Physical Integrity	22	Violence against women, female genital mutilation, missing women, and reproductive autonomy
Restricted Access to Productive and Financial Resources	5.8	Access to land assets, access to non-land assets, access to financial services, and workplace rights
Restricted Civil Liberties	7.5	Citizenship rights, freedom of movement, political voice, and access to justice

Source: "Social Institutions and Gender Index 2023" of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

## Gender Inequality Index, GII

### Taiwan ranked 13<sup>th</sup> globally in the 2023 Gender Inequality Index (GII)

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) measures the development of gender inequality in countries all over the world by analyzing 5 indicators in the 3 dimensions of reproductive health, empowerment, and the labor market. In the GII global ranking, Denmark's GII value 0.003 ranked 1<sup>st</sup> (a lower value is better), followed by Norway's GII value 0.004, with Sweden GII value 0.007 coming in 3<sup>rd</sup>. When compiling the available data for Taiwan into the GII calculation formula, Taiwan's GII value in 2023 was 0.040 (0.041 in 2022), ranking 13<sup>th</sup> out of the 173 countries measured (ranking 10<sup>th</sup> in the preceding evaluation).



**Figure 2 GII Values and Rankings of Major Countries, 2023**

In terms of reproductive health, in 2020, Taiwan's maternal mortality rate was found to be 13 deaths per 100,000 live births, which lagged behind the top 10 countries in the overall GII ranking, as well as neighboring countries in Asia—Japan (4 deaths), Singapore (7 deaths), South Korea (8 deaths). In 2023, Taiwan's fertility rate among adolescents aged 15–19 was 3.0‰. While this rate is comparatively low, it remains higher than those observed in neighboring Asian economies, including the Republic of Korea (0.5‰), Japan (1.7‰), and Singapore (2.2‰). In terms of "empowerment," the proportion of parliament seats occupied by women in Taiwan in 2023 was 42.9%, which is



higher than that of neighboring Asian countries, specifically Japan (15.7%), South Korea (19.1%) and Singapore (29.1%). The labor force participation rate in 2023 for women aged 25 and above with secondary or higher education was 85.2%, compared with 92.8% for men meeting the same criteria, resulting in a gender gap of 7.6 percentage points. In regional comparison, Taiwan performed better than the Republic of Korea (9.2 percentage points) but lagged behind Japan (0.9 percentage points) and Singapore (4.9 percentage points). As for the labor market in Taiwan, in 2023, the labor force participation rate of women aged 15 and older was 51.8%, and 67.1% for men, amounting to a gender gap of 15.3 percentage points. Compared with its neighboring countries in Asia, Taiwan was performing better than South Korea (17.3 percentage points) and Japan (16.6 percentage points), but lagged behind Singapore (12.3 percentage points).

**Table 2 Taiwan's Indicators in the GII**

Dimension	Indicator	Data year	Value
Reproductive Health	Maternal mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 live births)	2020	13.0
	Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15–19) (‰)	2023	3.0
Empowerment	Proportion of seats in parliament (%)	2023	Female: 42.9 Male: 57.1
	Population with at least some secondary education (aged 25 and older) (%)	2023	Female: 85.2 Male: 92.8
Labor Market	Labor force participation rate of persons aged 15 and older (%)	2023	Female: 51.8 Male: 67.1

Source: Human Development Report 2025, published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Ministry of the Interior; Directorate General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics, Executive Yuan; and Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note:

1. A lower GII value is more desirable (i.e., a value of 0 indicates zero inequality, while a value of 1 indicates extreme inequality). When Taiwan is included in the ranking, all nations scoring equally or below Taiwan are moved down 1 place compared to the original report.
2. The UNDP report uses different data years for various indicators. Except for the maternal mortality rate, which is based on data for 2020, the remaining 4 indicators are calculated using data for 2023.

## Gender Gap Index, GGI

### Taiwan ranked 35<sup>th</sup> globally in the 2025 Gender Gap Index (GGI)

The GGI published by the World Economic Forum (WEF) measures the extent of gender-based gaps through 14 variables of 4 subindexes: Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment. In the global ranking for 2025, Iceland ranked 1<sup>st</sup> with 0.926 (the closer the score is to 1, the better), followed by Finland with 0.879, and Norway ranking 3<sup>rd</sup> with 0.863. When compiling Taiwan's score based on the WEF's calculation method, Taiwan's GGI value in 2025 was 0.766 (0.774 in 2024). It ranked 35<sup>th</sup> out of the 148 countries measured and 2<sup>nd</sup> in Asia, surpassed only by the Philippines.

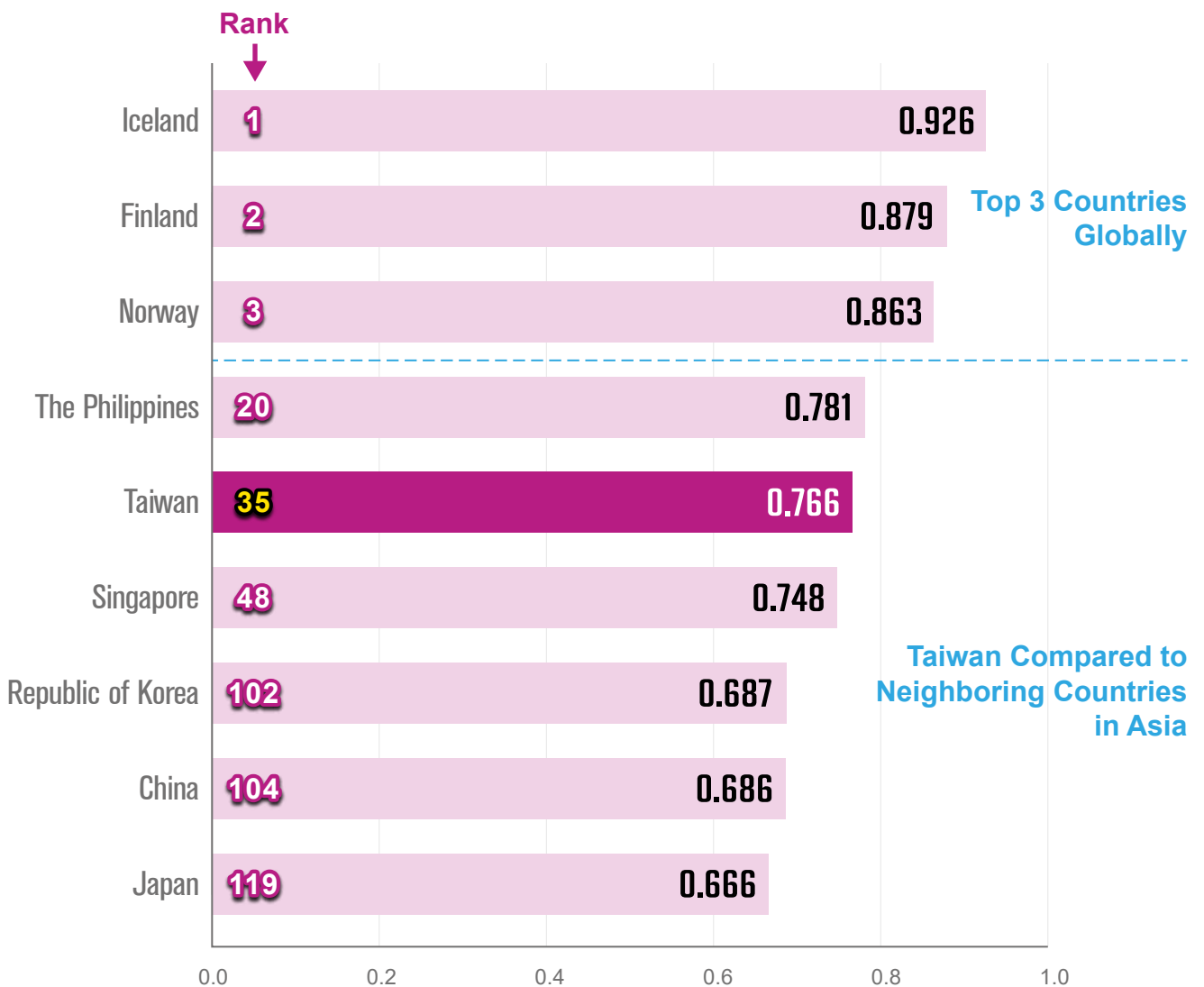


Figure 3 GGI Scores and Rankings of Major Countries, 2025



Based on observations of each subindex, Taiwan's score in Economic Participation and Opportunity was 0.719, a decline from 2024. Compared with other countries in Asia, Taiwan's score was lower than those of Philippines (0.790), Singapore (0.789), and China (0.726), but higher than those of Japan (0.613) and the Republic of Korea (0.608). In terms of Educational Attainment, Taiwan's score was 0.998, the same outcome as that in 2024. Compared with other countries in Asia, Taiwan's score was lower than that of Singapore (1.000), but higher than those of Japan (0.994), the Philippines (0.988), the Republic of Korea (0.980), and China (0.935). Taiwan's score in Health and Survival was 0.969, a slight dip from that in 2024. Compared with other countries in Asia, Taiwan's score was lower than those of the Republic of Korea (0.974), Japan (0.973), and Singapore (0.972), but higher than both the Philippines (0.967) and China (0.947). Taiwan's score in Political Participation was 0.377, a decline from 2024. This decline was due to a decrease in the number of female ministers and members of parliament, making it the worst-performing sub-index among the four. Compared to other Asian countries, Taiwan's performance was similar to that of the Philippines (0.377), but higher than those of Singapore (0.232), the Republic of Korea (0.182), China (0.135), and Japan (0.085).

**Table 3 Taiwan's Indices in the Gender Gap Index**

Index/ Sub-index	Indicator	Calculation results	Compared to 2024
<b>Gender Gap Index</b>		0.766	-0.008
<b>Economic Participation and Opportunity</b>	Labor force participation rate, wage equality for similar work, estimated earned income, legislators, senior officials & managers, and professional and technical workers	0.719	-0.008
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	Literacy rate, enrollment rate in primary education and secondary & higher education	0.998	0.000
<b>Health and Survival</b>	Healthy life expectancy, Sex ratio at birth	0.969	-0.001
<b>Political Empowerment</b>	Women in parliament, women in ministerial positions, years with female head of state	0.377	-0.023

Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2025, World Economic Forum; Department of Gender Equality, Executive Yuan.

Note:

1. The GGI score is the sum of 2 stages, calculated by converting the male and female data of each variable into female-to-male ratios (male = 1), then calculating by multiplying by the weights to get four subindex scores. The scores of the 4 subindexes are then averaged to get the overall index score. The subindex score and overall index score both fall between 0 and 1. The closer the score is to 1, the smaller the gender gap.
2. When Taiwan is included in the ranking, all nations scoring equally or below Taiwan are moved down 1 place compared to the original report.
3. The WEF 2023 Report updated the definition of the variable "share of women in ministerial positions." This variable only accounts for cabinet members in ministerial positions and does not include "non-cabinet members" and "cabinet members who are not heads of ministries/agencies." Therefore, only the heads of second-level agencies of the Executive Yuan are included in the calculation for Taiwan's scores.

## Gender Equality Index, GEI

### Development of gender equality in Taiwan evaluated based on the EU "Gender Equality Index" (GEI) for the first time, ranking 12<sup>th</sup> in 2022

The Gender Inequality Index (GEI) published by the European Institute for Gender Equality includes 31 indicators across 6 core domains (work, money, knowledge, time, power, and health), as well as 2 satellite domains (violence and intersecting inequalities) totaling 11 indicators. These indicators are used to evaluate the development of gender equality in EU member states. Taiwan used domestic data for the GEI calculation for the first time. In 2022, the top three EU countries were Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands. Taiwan's score was 67.8 points, which is close to the average score of the EU. When compared with the 27 member states of the EU, Taiwan ranked 12<sup>th</sup>.

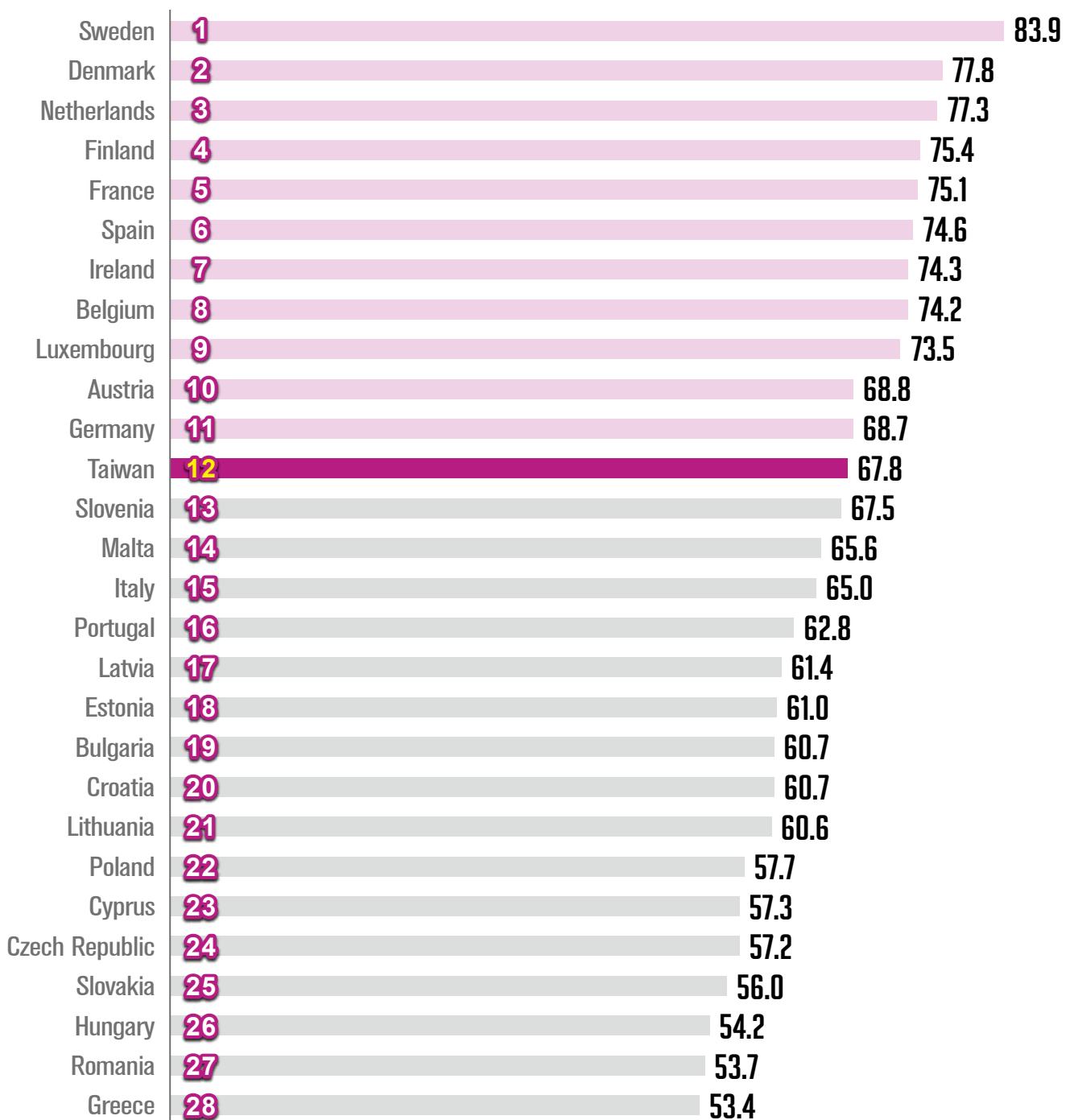


Figure 4 2022 Gender Equality Index (GEI) Country Ranking



In terms of core domains, Taiwan's GEI scores in "knowledge," "time," and "money" in 2022 were higher than the average scores of EU member states. In the "knowledge" domain, Taiwan scored 69.4 points, which is 6.9 points higher than the average score of EU member states (62.5 points). Taiwan scored 70.2 points in the "time" domain, which is 5.3 points higher than the average score of EU member states (64.9 points). Taiwan scored 84.3 points in the "money" domain, which is 1.7 points higher than the average score of EU member states (82.6 points).

Taiwan is trailing EU member states in the 2022 GEI in domains including "health," "power," and "work." In the "health" domain, Taiwan scored 79.4 points in 2022, which is 9.3 points lower than the average score of EU member states (88.7 points). In the "power" domain, Taiwan scored 48.2 points, which is 9 points lower than the average score of EU member states (57.2 points). In the "work" domain, Taiwan scored 69.7 points, which is 2 points lower than the average score of EU member states (71.7 points).

**Table 4 Taiwan's Score in the EU Gender Equality Index**

Domain	Score	Evaluation Indicator
Work	69.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Full-time equivalent employment rate</li> <li>② Duration of working life</li> <li>③ Employed people in education, human health and social work activities</li> <li>④ Ability to take 1 - 2 hours off during working hours to take care of personal or family matters</li> <li>⑤ Career Prospects Index</li> </ul>
Money	84.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Mean monthly earnings</li> <li>② Mean equivalised net income (purchasing power standard)</li> <li>③ Not at risk of poverty</li> <li>④ S20/S80 income quintile share</li> </ul>
Knowledge	69.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Graduates of tertiary education</li> <li>② People participating in formal or non-formal education and training</li> <li>③ Tertiary students in the fields of education, health and welfare, humanities and the arts</li> </ul>
Time	70.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① People caring for and educating their children or grandchildren, elderly people or people with disabilities, every day</li> <li>② People doing cooking and/or housework, every day</li> <li>③ Workers doing sporting, cultural or leisure activities outside of their home, at least daily or several times a week</li> <li>④ Workers involved in voluntary or charitable activities, at least once a month</li> </ul>
Power	48.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Share of president and ministers</li> <li>② Share of members of parliament</li> <li>③ Share of members of regional assemblies</li> <li>④ Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies, supervisory board or board of directors</li> </ul>

Domain	Score	Evaluation Indicator
Power	48.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⑤ Share of board members of central bank</li> <li>⑥ Share of board members of research funding organisations</li> <li>⑦ Share of board members of publicly owned broadcasting organisations</li> <li>⑧ Share of members of highest decision-making body of the national Olympic sport organisations</li> </ul>
Health	79.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Self-perceived health, good or very good</li> <li>② Life expectancy in absolute value at birth</li> <li>③ Healthy life years in absolute value at birth</li> <li>④ People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking</li> <li>⑤ People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables</li> <li>⑥ Population without unmet needs for medical examination</li> <li>⑦ Population without unmet needs for dental examination</li> </ul>

Source: "Gender Inequality Index 2022" of the European Institute for Gender Equality, Department of Gender Equality, Executive Yuan.

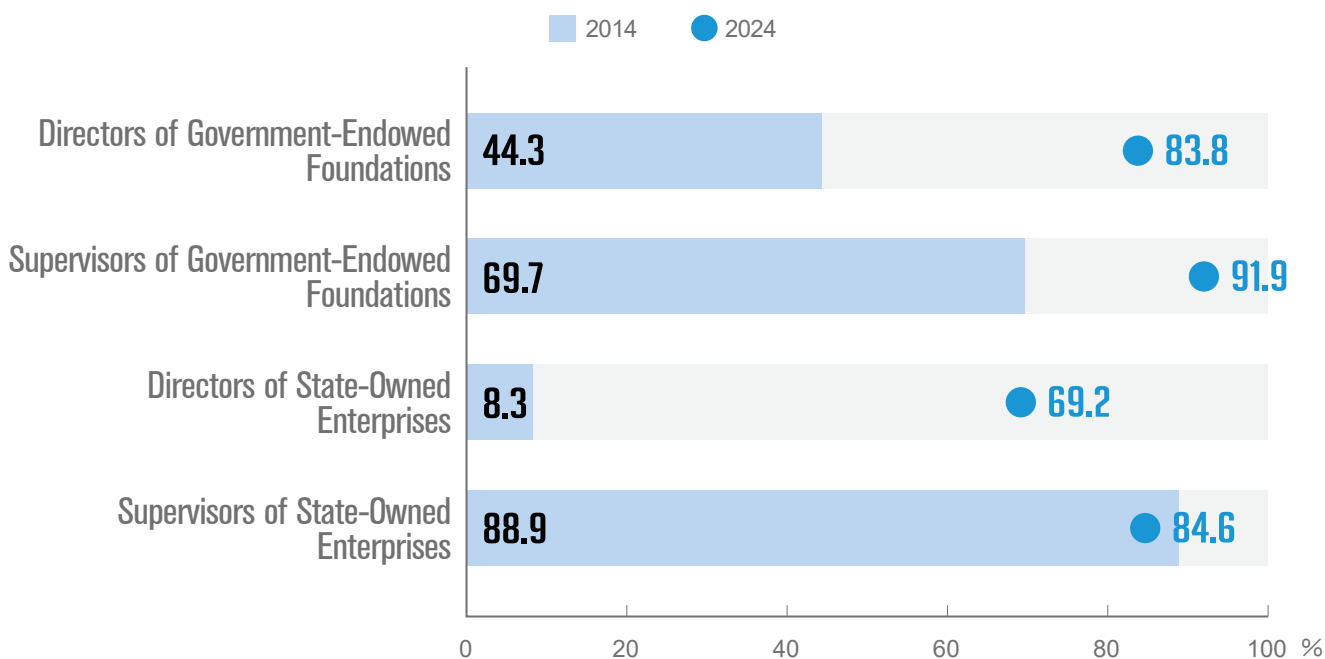
Note:

1. The score is between 0 and 100 points. A higher score indicates superior performance.
2. The 2 satellite domains include "violence" and "intersecting inequalities." The domain of "violence" includes 11 indicators. The domain of Intersecting inequalities is determined based on the intersectionality analysis of the evaluation indicators to gain a deeper understanding of the vulnerable groups. As the subject of the survey for violence in EU GEI is women, there is a gap between the formulas for calculating indicators for men and women in core domains. Therefore, violence in GEI was not included in score calculation. As there is a slight difference between Taiwan's existing data on violence and the related measurement indicators for the "violence" domain in the GEI, the competent authority has been requested to include GEI questions for future official surveys to align with international standards, ensure comprehensive collection of statistics for measuring violence, and use them as references for planning future policies and setting improvement measures.

# 1. Power, Decision-Making, and Influence

## ■ Percentage of director/supervisor positions of government-endowed foundations and state-owned enterprises adhering to the one-third gender rule continued to improve

According to 2024 statistics, nearly 84% of government-endowed foundations and more than 69% of state-owned enterprises had boards of directors that met the one-third gender representation benchmark. Furthermore, nearly 92% of government-endowed foundations and over 84% of state-owned enterprises have a one-third gender ratio among their supervisors. Among government-funded foundations, the proportion of government-endowed foundations achieving a one-third gender ratio for directors grew significantly from 44.3% in 2014 to 83.8% in 2024, an increase of 39.5 percentage points; and from 69.7% to 91.9% for supervisors, up by 22.2%. Meanwhile, the proportion of the state-owned enterprises achieving a one-third gender ratio for directors increased from 8.3% in 2014 to 69.2% in 2024, but declined from 88.9% to 84.6% for supervisors.



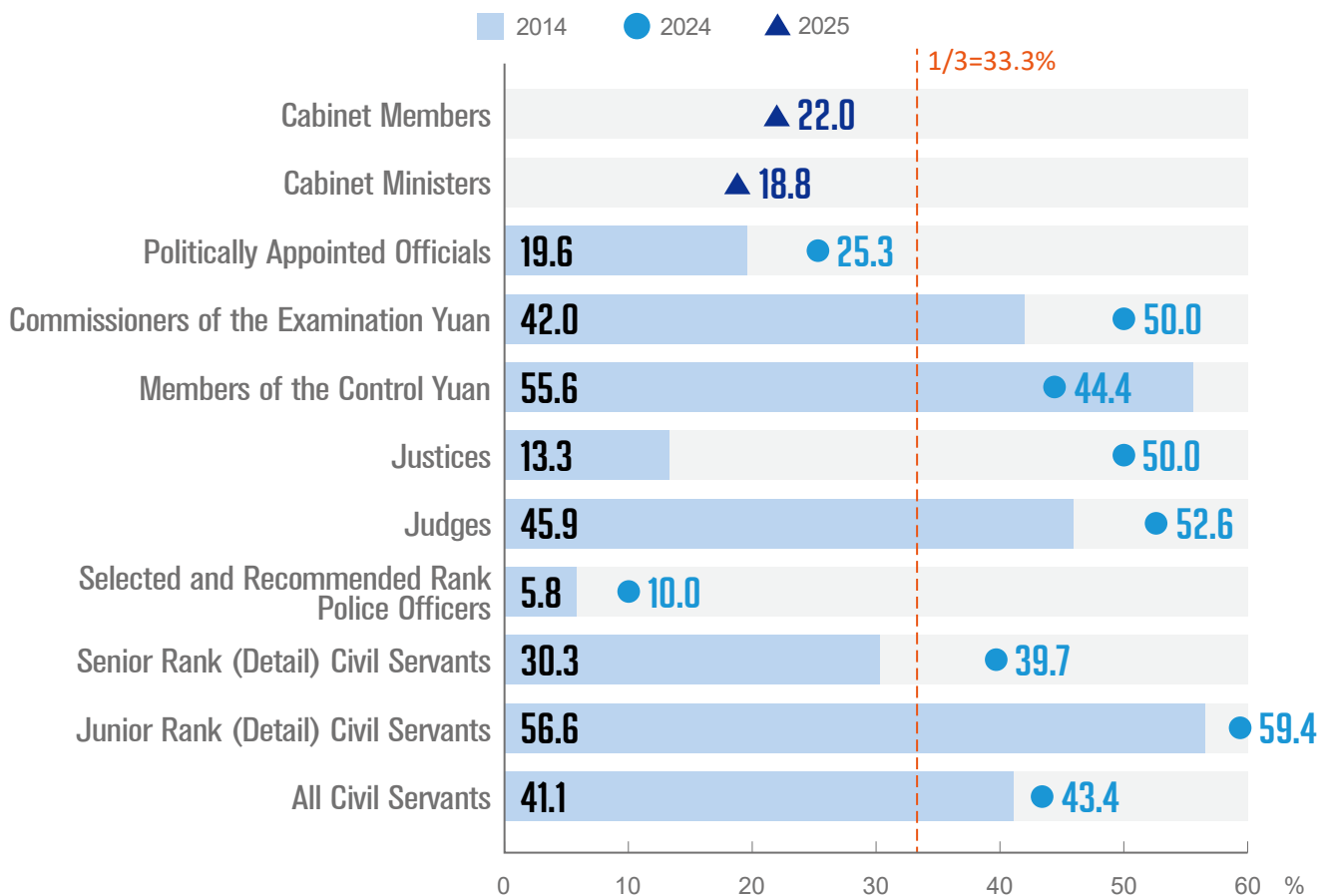
**Figure 5 Percentage of Director/Supervisor Positions of Government-Endowed Foundations and State-Owned Enterprises Meeting the One-Third Gender Representation Benchmark**

Source: Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan; Department of Gender Equality, Executive Yuan.

Note: The audit committee has been included in the tally of supervisors of state-owned enterprises since December 2019.

■ **Over the past decade, the proportion of women participating in decision-making in the public sector has increased; and the gap in power and influence between men and women in national affairs has gradually narrowed**

To enhance opportunities and channels for women's participation in decision-making, the public sector has continued to promote the one-third gender representation principle. According to data compiled as of September 2025, women accounted for 22.0% of Cabinet members and 18.8% of the ministers, both falling considerably short of the one-third benchmark. In 2024, the proportion of women political appointees (25.3%) still fell short of one-third. As for decision-making positions in the Examination Yuan, Control Yuan, and Judicial Yuan, women accounted for over 50% of the Examination Commissioners and judges, 44.4% of Control Yuan member, 50% of Justices, but only 10.0% of selected rank police officers and recommended rank police officers. As for civil servants, women accounted for 43.4% of all civil servants in Taiwan and 39.7% of all senior rank (detail) civil servants. Meanwhile, women accounted for 41% of civil servants in managerial positions. As of September 2025, women accounted for 20.8% of second-level agency political deputy ministers, 27.6% of second-level agency administrative deputy ministers, 33.3% of chiefs of staff, 37.2% of directors of first-level units, and 27.2% of heads of third-level agencies under the Executive Yuan. Among them, female second-level agency political ministers and administrative deputy ministers, and directors of first-level units and heads of third-level agencies have increased from September 2022 (0.1-4.5 percentage points).

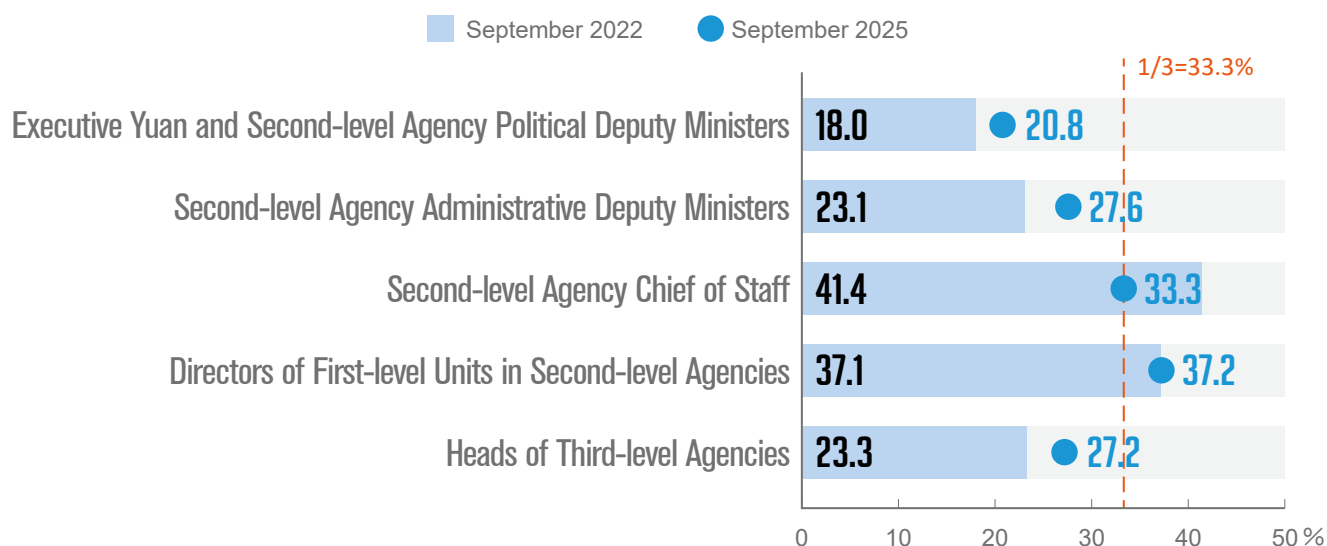


**Figure 6-1 Proportion of Women in Public Sector Decision-Making**

Source: Judicial Yuan; Examination Yuan; Control Yuan; official website of the Executive Yuan; Ministry of Civil Service; Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan; and National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior.



Note: Commissioners of the Examination Yuan include initial appointments in the current session along with the ministers currently in office without accounting for resignations or transfers. Judges include members of the Commission on the Disciplinary Sanctions of Functionaries (reorganized as the Disciplinary Court as of July 17, 2020) and exclude justices. The numbers of justices and judges exclude those with preferential treatment. Cabinet members are based on statistics from September 2025: Cabinet members include the Premier, Vice Premier, Ministers without Portfolio, Secretary-General, and Spokesperson of the Executive Yuan, as well as the heads of 32 ministries and departments (excluding the Taiwan Council for US Affairs; the Ill-Gotten Party Assets Settlement Committee, Taiwan Transportation Safety Board, Nuclear Safety Commission, and Preparatory Office of the Personal Data Protection Commission are third-level agencies under the Executive Yuan). Each position is counted only once. Cabinet ministers are defined based on the definitions for "female cabinet ministers" of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in 2023. The January 2023 data only include heads of second-level agencies of the Executive Yuan and do not include members of the cabinet, such as the Premier, Vice Premier, Ministers without Portfolio, Secretary-General, and Spokesperson, that fill the positions of ministers.



**Figure 6-2 Proportion of Women in Public Sector Decision-Making**

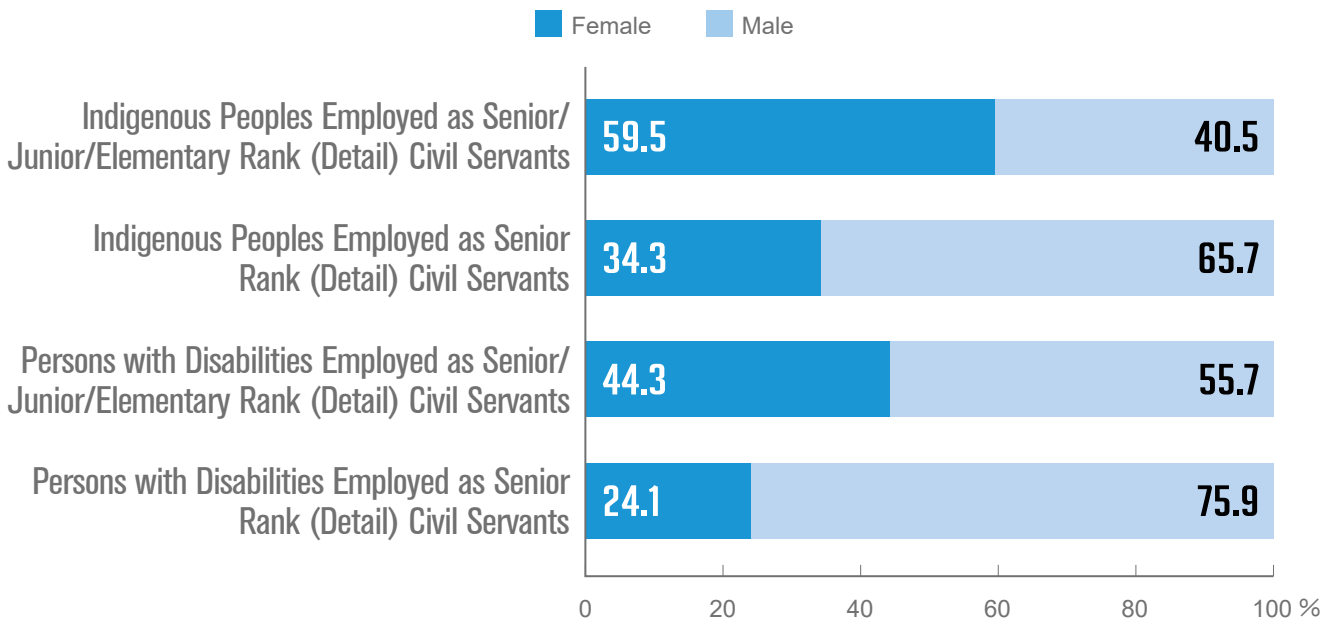
Source: Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan.

Note:

1. The political deputy ministers of second-level agencies of the Executive Yuan include the Political Deputy Secretary-General, Political Deputy Ministers of its second-level agencies and equivalent central second-level independent agencies, but do not include the Taiwan Council for US Affairs. Each position is counted only once. (The Ill-Gotten Party Assets Settlement Committee, Taiwan Transportation Safety Board, Nuclear Safety Commission, and Preparatory Office of the Personal Data Protection Commission are third-level agencies under the Executive Yuan.)
2. Administrative deputy ministers and chiefs of staff are deputy administrative heads and chiefs of staff of the second-level agencies of the Executive Yuan and equivalent central-level independent agencies. They do not include the Taiwan Council for US Affairs. Each position is counted only once. (The Ill-Gotten Party Assets Settlement Committee, Taiwan Transportation Safety Board, Nuclear Safety Commission, and Preparatory Office of the Personal Data Protection Commission are third-level agencies under the Executive Yuan.)
3. The heads of second-level agencies of the Executive Yuan are the heads of the second-level agencies of the Executive Yuan and heads of first-level units of equivalent central second-level independent agencies (including centralized personnel), but do not include the Taiwan Council for US Affairs, and overseas offices. Each position is counted only once. (The Ill-Gotten Party Assets Settlement Committee, Taiwan Transportation Safety Board, Nuclear Safety Commission, and Preparatory Office of the Personal Data Protection Commission are third-level agencies under the Executive Yuan.)

**■ Proportions of Indigenous women and women with disabilities employed as senior rank (detail) civil servants were both lower than those of men**

Among the 10,553 senior rank (detail) civil servants in 2024, 67 and 137 were Indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities, respectively, both of which accounted for less than 1.3%, and only 23 and 33 women were in these two groups, respectively. Women represented 59.5% of the 3,719 Indigenous peoples employed as senior/junior/elementary rank (detail) civil servants, exceeding men at 40.5%, but they only represented 34.3% of senior rank (detail) civil servants. Meanwhile, women represented 44.3% of the 5,254 persons with disabilities employed as senior/junior/elementary rank (detail) civil servants, accounting for 24.1% of senior rank (detail) civil servants. These numbers show a lower representation than men in senior rank (detail) civil servants for these two groups, as well as a lower representation than women in the total civil servants and the national average for women among senior rank (detail) civil servants (39.7%).



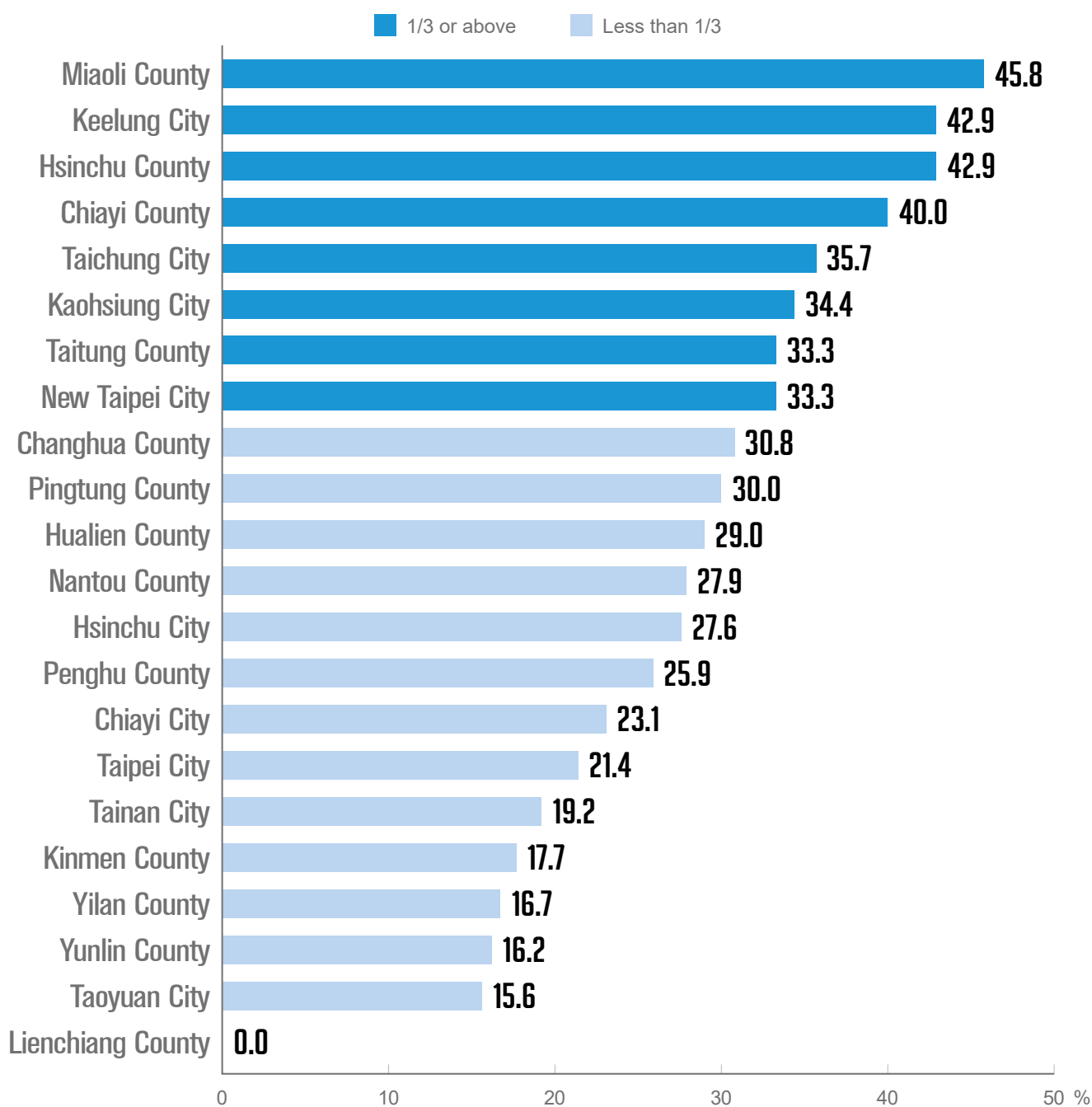
**Figure 7 Proportion of People with Disabilities and Indigenous Peoples Employed as Senior Rank (Detail) Civil Servants, by Sex, 2024**

Source: Ministry of Civil Service.



## ■ Significant improvements needed to bridge the gender gap of the heads of first-level units and subordinate first-level agencies of local governments

As of the end of 2024, women accounted for 28.8% of the heads of first-level agencies and subordinate agencies of local governments, which is an increase of 6.8 percentage points compared to 2016 (22.0%). In particular, women accounted for over one-third of officials in the 8 governments of Miaoli County, Keelung City, Hsinchu County, Chiayi County, Taichung City, Kaohsiung City, Taitung County, and New Taipei City, while their representation remained below 20% in the six local governments, namely Tainan City, Kinmen County, Yilan County, Yunlin County, Taoyuan City, and Lienchiang County.

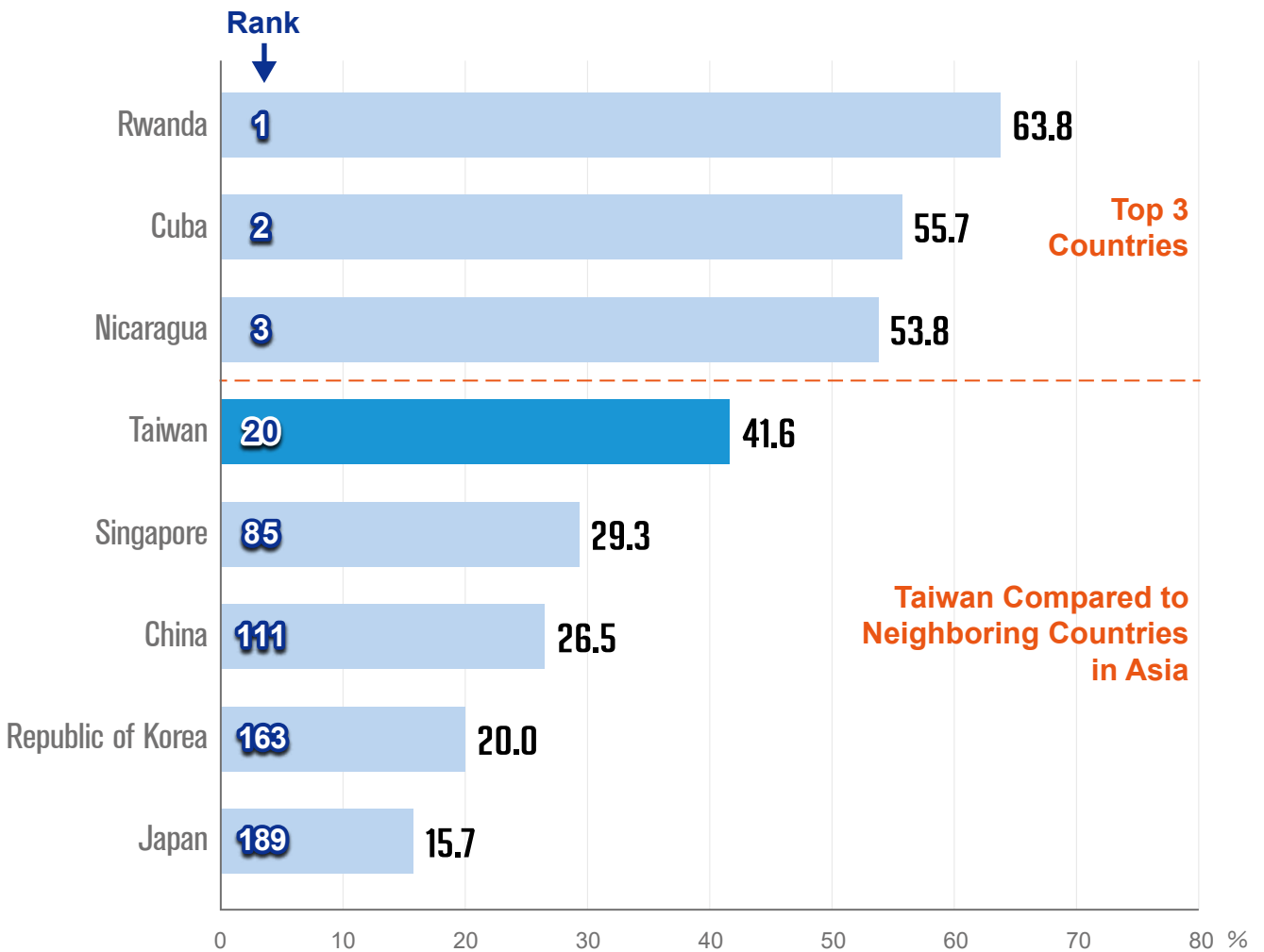


**Figure 8 Overview of Women as the Heads of First-Level Agencies and Subordinate Agencies of Local Governments, 2024**

Source: Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan.

■ **The percentage of female legislators in Taiwan has exceeded 40%, ranking first in Asia**

To promote women's political participation, Taiwan's electoral system includes reserved seats for women. In the 11<sup>th</sup> Legislative Yuan election in 2024, the percentage of female legislators was 41.6%. According to the World Bank statistics, in 2024, women accounted for less than 20% of legislators in 231 countries, with an average proportion of approximately 29.9% across 69 countries. However, in 6 countries including Rwanda, Cuba, Nicaragua, Mexico, Andorra, and the United Arab Emirates, the percentage of female legislators exceeded 50%. If Taiwan were included in these statistics, Taiwan would rank 20<sup>th</sup> globally and 1<sup>st</sup> in Asia.



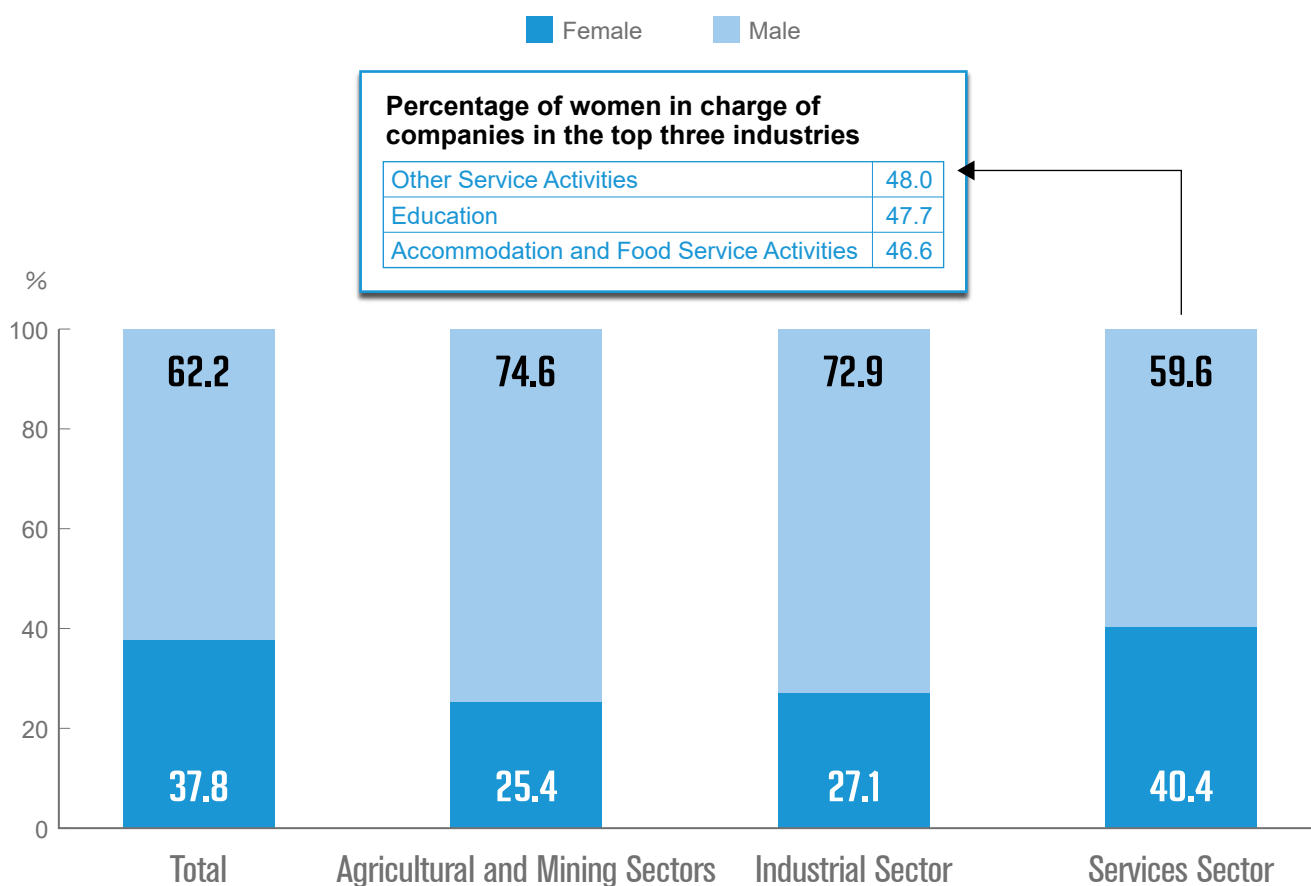
**Figure 9 Proportion of Female Legislators in Major Countries, 2024**

Source: The World Bank; Ministry of the Interior.

Note: When Taiwan is included in the ranking, all nations ranking below Taiwan are correspondingly moved down one place as compared to the original report.

## ■ Numbers of women serving as legal representatives of small and medium enterprises continued to increase; roles of women in economic participation and decision-making levels were expanding

Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) play a pivotal role in Taiwan's economy. With respect to the gender proportion of legal representatives of SMEs in Taiwan in 2024, approximately 641,000 companies (37.8% of the total) were headed by women, an increase of approximately 150,000 companies compared to 491,000 in 2014, representing an increase of more than 30.5%. In terms of industry type, women accounted for approximately 40.4% of companies' responsible persons in the service sectors, which is higher than the 25.4% of the Agricultural and Mining sectors and the 27.1% of the Industrial sector. Women accounted for 35% or more of responsible persons in many service-sector industries. The top three industries in terms of the proportion of women responsible persons are, in descending order, Other Service Activities (48.0%), Education (47.7%), and Accommodation and Food Service Activities (46.6%).



**Figure 10 Overview of Persons in Charge of Small and Medium Enterprises, 2024**

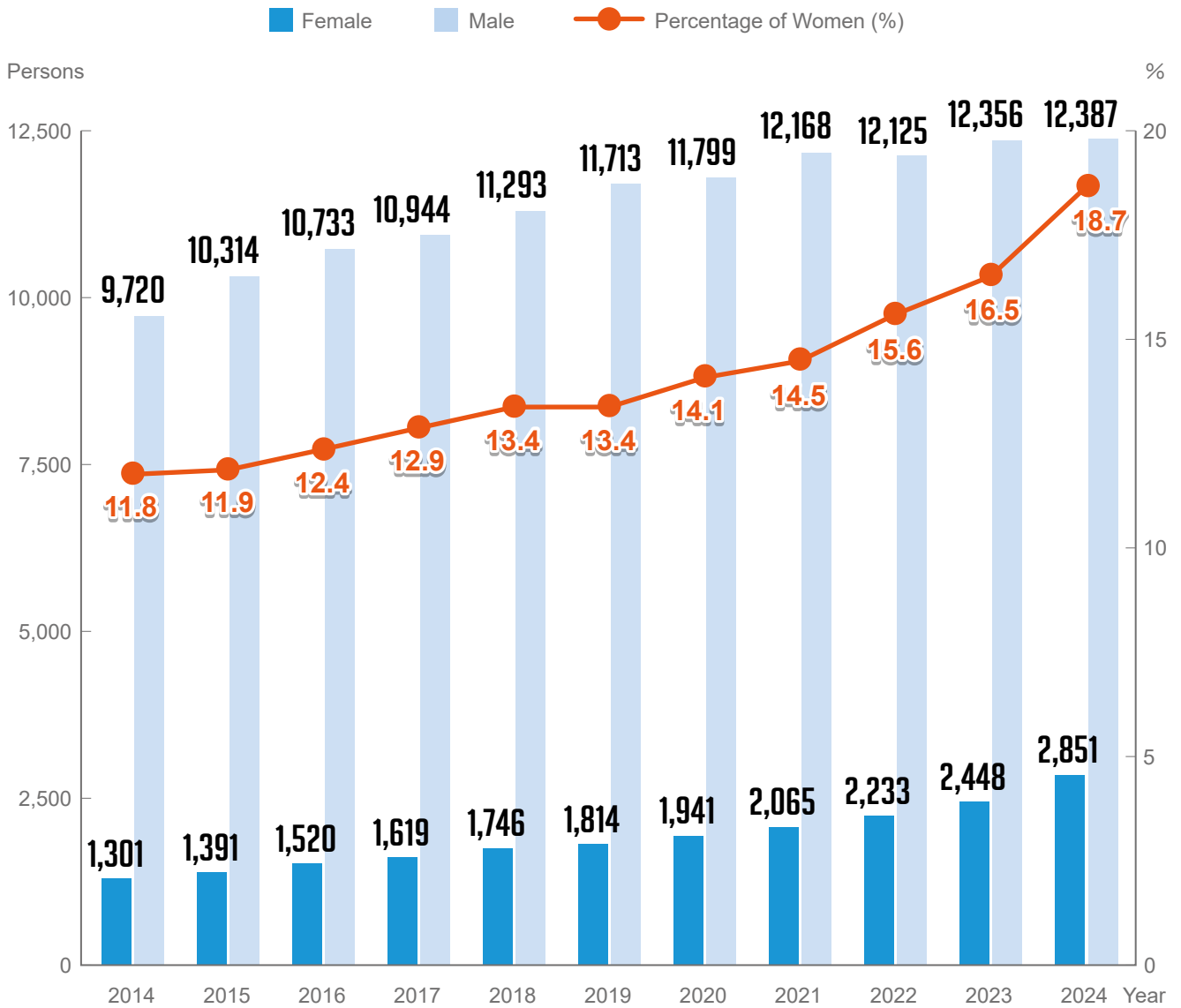
Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Note:

1. Cases where the responsible person of a small and medium enterprise is a legal entity or foreign individuals are left out of the statistics.
2. Agricultural and Mining sectors include "Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Animal Husbandry, Mining and Quarrying."
3. Industrial sector includes "Manufacturing," "Electricity and Gas Supply; Water Supply and Remediation Activities," and "Construction."
4. Services sector includes "Wholesale and Retail Trade," "Transportation and Storage," "Accommodation and Food Service Activities," "Information and Communication," "Finance and Insurance Activities," "Real Estate Activities," "Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities," "Support Service Activities," "Education," "Human Health and Social Work Activities," "Arts, Entertainment and Recreation," and "Other Service Activities."
5. "Other Service Activities" refers to industries such as religions, occupational groups and similar organizations, personal and household appliance repair, laundry, hairdressing and beauty and body care, funeral and related services, and domestic services.

**■ The proportion of female directors at TWSE- and TPEX-listed companies increased slightly but was still far behind that of men**

In 2024, there were 2,851 women directors of TWSE- and TPEX-listed companies, accounting for 18.7% of the total; whereas there were 12,387 male directors, accounting for 81.3% of the total. As compared with 2014, this represented an increase of 1,550 female directors, or an increase of 6.9 percentage points; but the ratio of women to men was still low, showing that a gender gap persisted at the decision-making level of TWSE- and TPEX-listed companies.

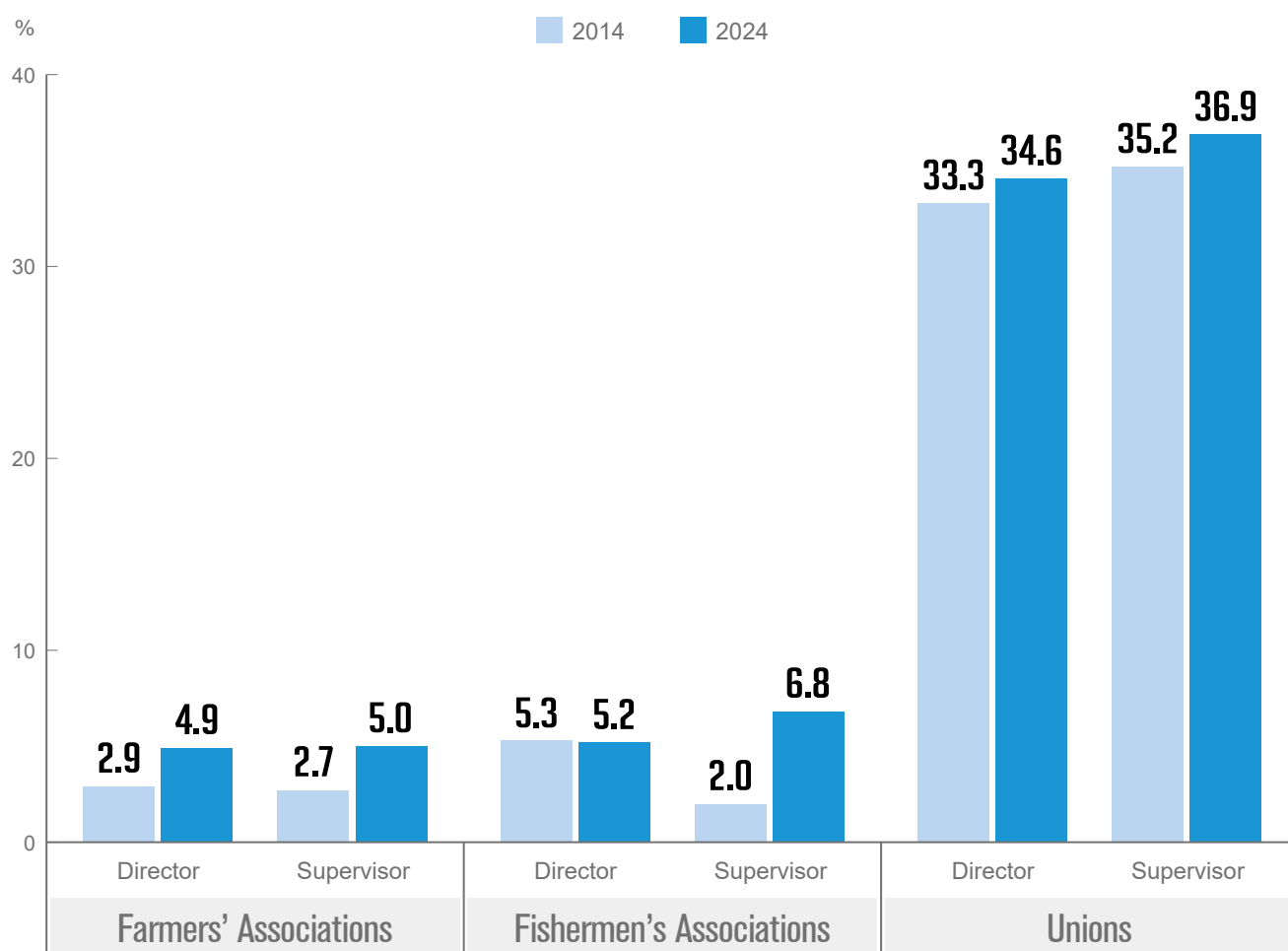


**Figure 11 Number of Directors of TWSE- and TPEX-listed Companies and the Proportion of Women Directors**

Source: Financial Supervisory Commission.

## ■ The proportion of women in decision-making positions was still significantly lower than that of men

In 2024, women accounted for 33.9% of members in farmers' associations. In particular, women accounted for 4.9% and 5.0% of the directors and supervisors, respectively, representing increases of 2.0 and 2.3 percentage points compared with 2014. In fishermen's associations, women accounted for 50.5% of members, 5.2% and 6.8% of the directors and supervisors, respectively. For directors, the proportion of women fell 0.1 percentage points compared with 2014, while for supervisors, the proportion increased by 4.8 percentage points. As for labor unions, in 2023, women accounted for 48.7% of members, 34.2% and 36.9% of the directors and supervisors, respectively. The proportion of women increased 1.3 percentage points for directors, and 1.7 percentage points for supervisors, compared with 2021.



**Figure 12 Percentage of Female Directors and Supervisors in Farmers' Associations, Fishermen's Associations, and Labor Unions**

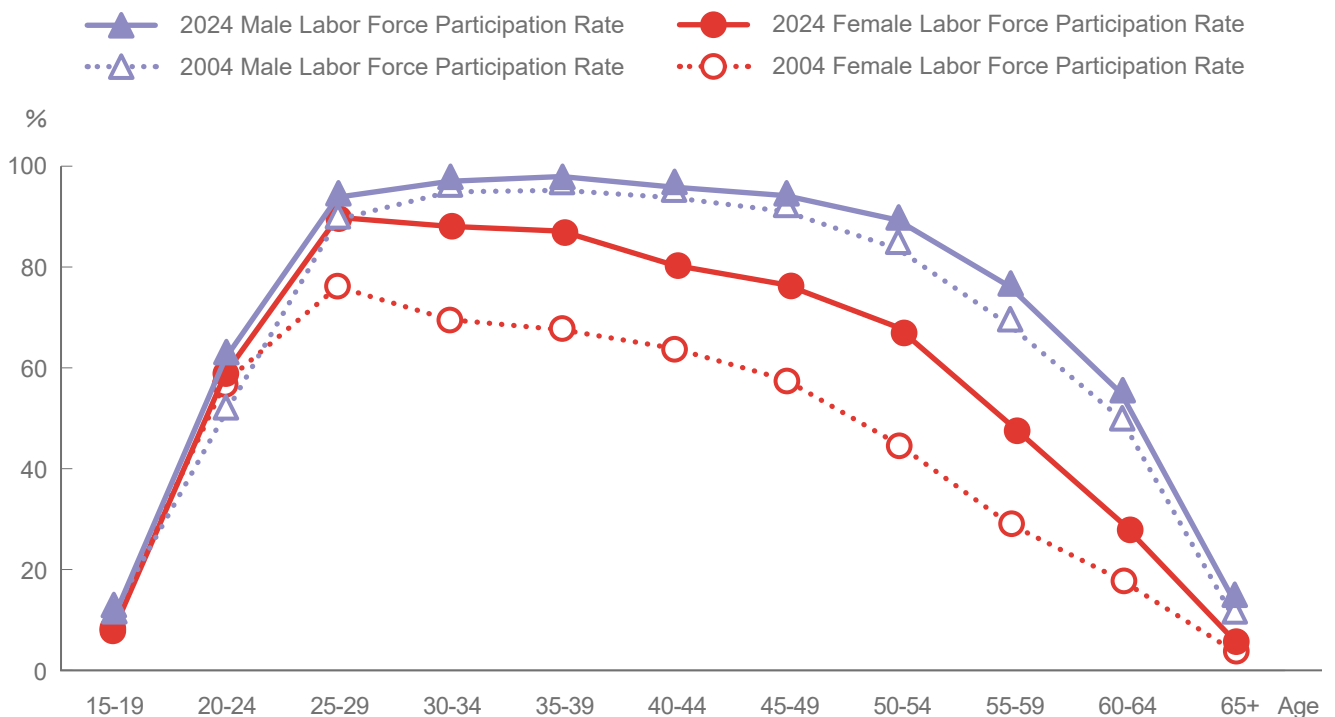
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Labor.

Note: The numbers of union directors and supervisors have been counted separately since 2021.

## 2. Employment, Economy, and Welfare

- **The female labor force participation rate in Taiwan has decreased for the 15-19 age group over the last 20 years but risen for all other age groups, especially for middle-aged and senior citizens; the female labor force participation rate has gradually decreased for women aged 30 and above, but the decrease has slowed**

According to data on long-term trends, the female labor force participation rate of over the last 20 years between 2004 and 2024 decreased for the 15-19 age group and increased slightly for the 20-24 age group as education improved and they chose to extend their period of studies, but there was a significant increase for all other age groups. The shift in the female labor force participation rate was particularly prominent for the 50-54 and 55-59 age groups, which had risen by a maximum of 23.09 and 19.9 percentage points, respectively, over the last 20 years. The labor force participation rate of middle-aged and senior women had increased significantly in recent years, and the female labor force participation rate for the 35-39 age group had also increased by 19.55 percentage points. The female labor force participation rate had decreased with increasing age for women aged 30 and above, but the rate of the decrease had slowed. The male labor force participation rate had risen slightly over the last 20 years for all age groups, with the most significant increase of 10.97 percentage points for the 20-24 age group, followed by 7.72 percentage points for the 55-59 age group, and a decrease for the 15-19 age group due to extended education.



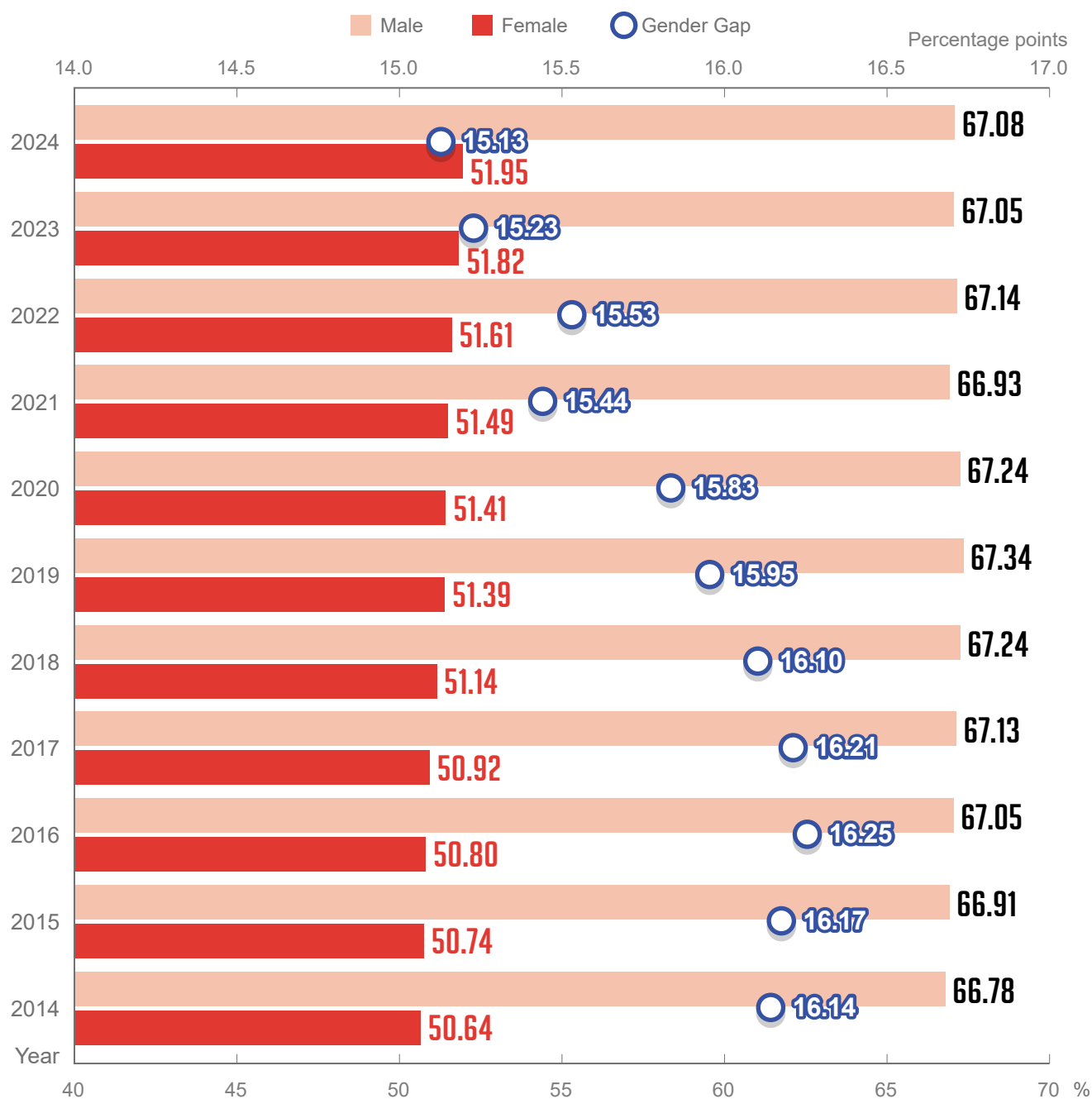
**Figure 13 Long-term Trends in Male and Female Labor Force Participation Rates in Taiwan by Age Group**

Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.



## Taiwan's female labor force participation rate has been steadily growing over the years, with the gender gap being progressively narrowed

In 2024, Taiwan's male labor force participation rate was 67.08%, 0.3 percentage points higher than that of 2014. In 2024, Taiwan's female labor force participation rate was 51.95%, 1.31 percentage points higher than that of 2014. Taiwan's female labor force participation rate has historically been lower than that of men, but it has been showing a year-by-year growth trend, while the male labor force participation rate fluctuated within a 0.56 percentage-point range between the peak in 2019 and the lowest point in 2014. This led to a gradual shrinking trend of the gender gap in labor force participation, from 16.14 percentage points in 2014 to 15.13 percentage points in 2024.

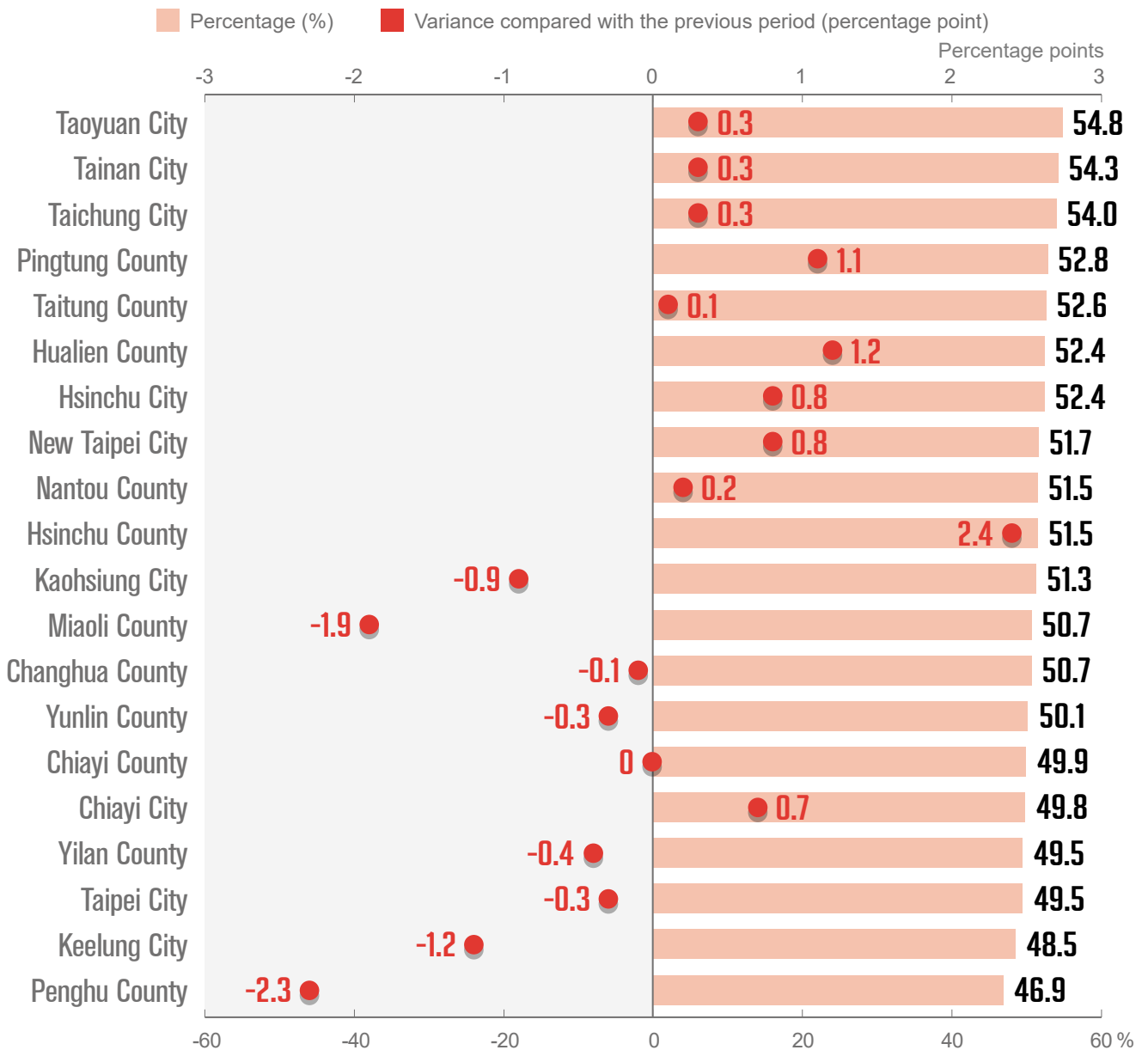


**Figure 14 Taiwan's Male and Female Labor Force Participation Rates, and Gender Gap Over the Years**

Source: Ministry of Labor; Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.

**■ In 2024, the female labor force participation rate in most counties and cities in Taiwan showed positive growth compared with 2023**

In 2024, Taiwan’s female labor force participation rate was 52%, 0.2 percentage points higher than that of 2023. Looking at various counties and cities in Taiwan, the female labor force participation rate of Taoyuan City was the highest at 54.8%, followed by Tainan City at 54.3% and Taichung City at 54%. Penghu County was the lowest at 46.9%, with a gap of 7.9 percentage points between the highest and lowest counties and cities. Compared to 2023, the female labor force participation rate increased the most in Hsinchu County in 2024, by 2.4 percentage points, followed by Hualien County and Pingtung County, which increased by 1.2 and 1.1 percentage points respectively. Penghu County saw the largest decrease of 2.3 percentage points, followed by Miaoli County, which decreased by 1.9 percentage points. However, the female labor force participation rate in most counties and cities still showed a slight increase.



**Figure 15 Female Labor Force Participation Rate by Counties and Cities in Taiwan in 2024**

Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.

Note: According to statistical data of the Manpower Survey from the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics, the Taiwan Area does not include Kinmen County and Lienchiang County.



## Taiwan sees record low female unemployment for 2024 but still slightly higher than male rate as gender gap narrows

In 2024, Taiwan’s female unemployment rate fell to 3.4%, down 0.16 percentage points from 3.56% in 2014, marking the lowest rate for women in nearly two decades. The female unemployment rate has fluctuated in recent years, peaking at 3.92% in 2021 due to the impact of the pandemic and then gradually declining after 2022. The male unemployment rate fell from 4.27% in 2014 to 3.37% in 2024, a drop of 0.9 percentage points — a sharper decline than that for women. Long-term data shows that the unemployment rate for men in Taiwan has generally been higher than that for women. However, in recent years, the gender gap in unemployment rates has steadily narrowed, and by 2024 the trend reversed, with the female unemployment rate slightly higher than the male rate by 0.03 percentage points.

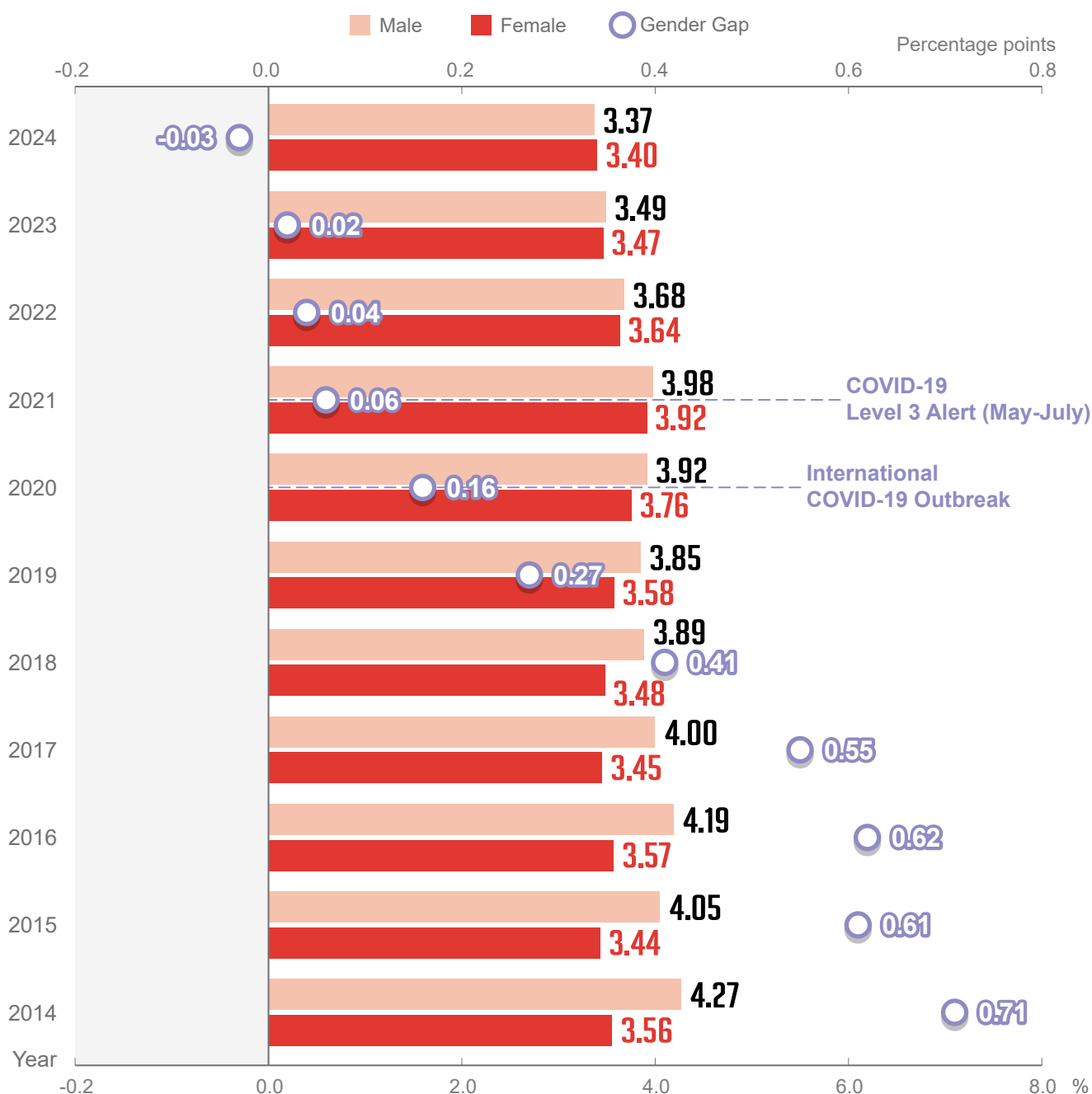
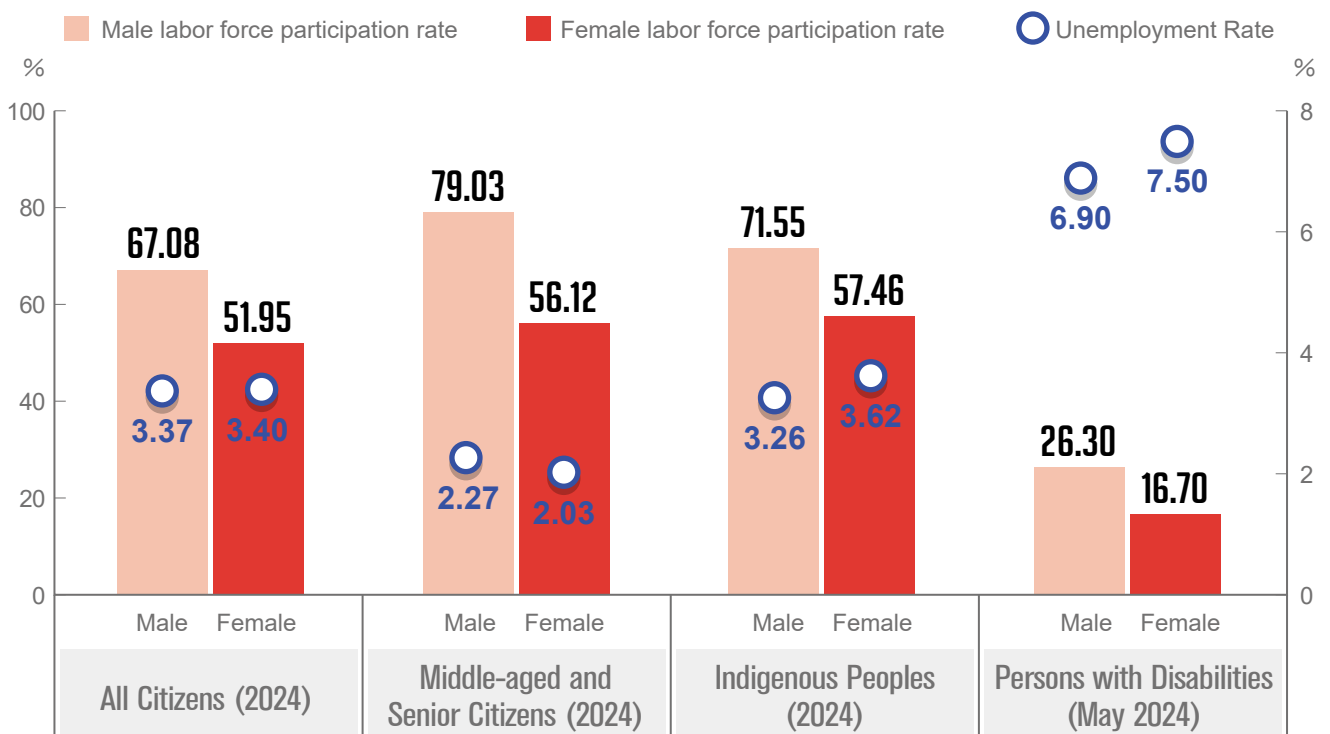


Figure 16 Taiwan’s Male and Female Unemployment Rates and Gender Gap Over the Years

Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.

■ **The gender gap in labor force participation was widest among middle-aged and senior citizens; both the labor force participation rate and unemployment rate for indigenous women were higher than the national female average, while women with disabilities had lower participation rates and higher unemployment rates compared with the national average for women**

The male labor force participation rate was higher than that of females in all groups. The largest gender gap, 22.91 percentage points, was found among middle-aged and senior citizens. However, compared with 2014, the female participation rate among middle-aged and senior citizens rose by 7.43 percentage points (while that of males rose by 3.97 percentage points), indicating a narrowing gender gap in labor force participation for middle-aged and senior citizens over the years. In 2024, the female labor force participation rate for indigenous peoples was 57.46%, which was higher than the national female average (51.95%); the female labor force participation rate with disabilities was 16.7% in May, 2024, which was significantly lower than the national average for women. In terms of unemployment, in 2024 the unemployment rate for middle-aged males was higher than that of females. However, among the remaining population groups, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities, women experienced higher unemployment rates than men. The unemployment rate for indigenous women was also higher than the national female average, and both male and female persons with disabilities had higher unemployment rates than other groups.



**Figure 17 Labor Force Participation and Unemployment Rates by Groups and Sex**

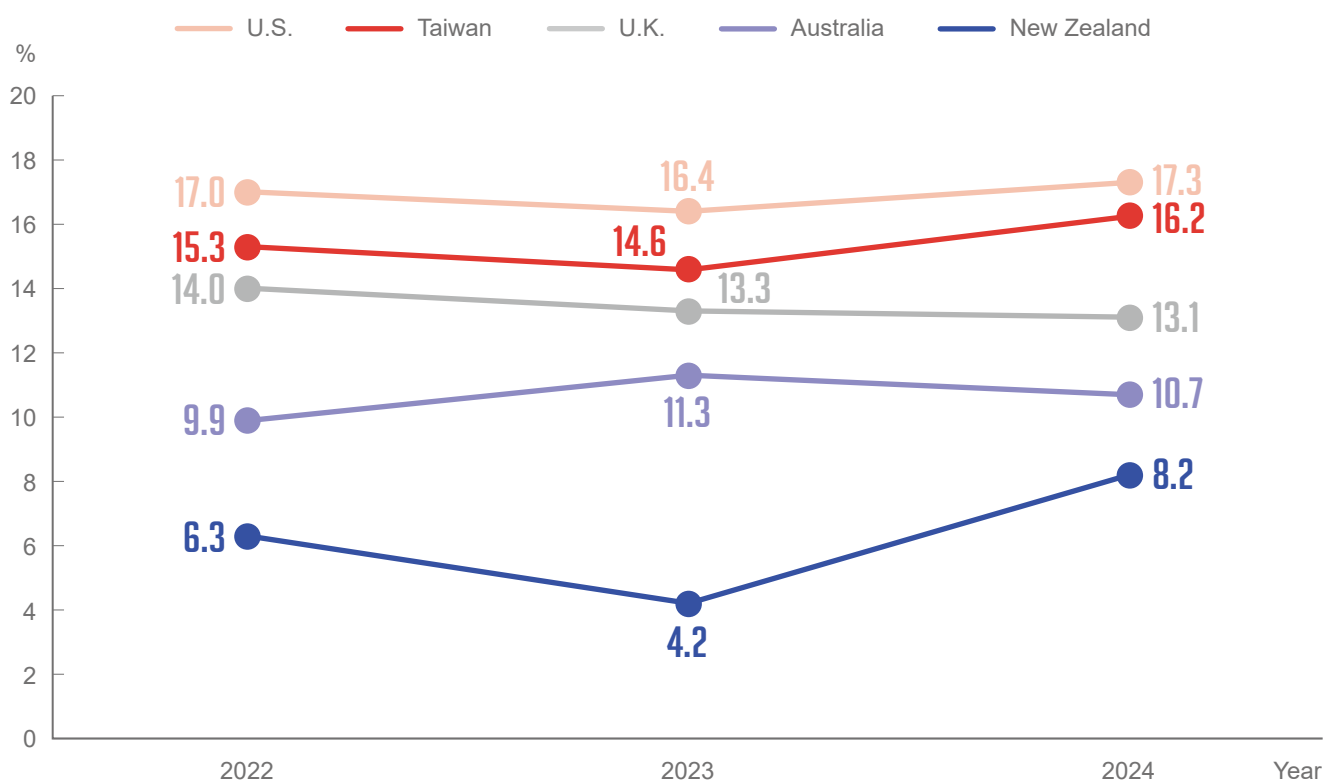
Source: Labor Survey of People with Disabilities, Ministry of Labor; Manpower Survey, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics, Executive Yuan; Employment Status Survey of Indigenous Peoples, Council of Indigenous Peoples.

Note: "All citizens" refers to members of the civilian population who are aged 15 and above; "middle-aged and elderly" refers to members of the civilian population from 45 to 64 years of age.



## Taiwan's gender pay gap widened in 2024 compared to the previous year, while the international gender pay gap has generally fluctuated over the past three years

In 2024, the average hourly wage for female employees in Taiwan's industrial and service sectors was NT\$327, or 84.1% of the NT\$389 average hourly wage for male employees, resulting in a gender pay gap of 15.9%, up from 15.1% in 2023. Referring to the calculation of the gender pay gap using the median annual salary of full-time employees by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development(OECD), Taiwan's median annual total salary in 2024 within the industry and services sectors was NT\$638,000 for men and NT\$535,000 for women, resulting in a gender pay gap of 16.2%, up from 14.6% in 2023. According to the international gender pay gap information published by the OECD, Taiwan's gender pay gap was close to the average and lower than that of the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, but higher than that of countries in Northern Europe such as Belgium, Norway, and Denmark, as well as New Zealand, Australia, and the United Kingdom. In terms of the gender pay gap over the past three years in the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and Taiwan, most countries saw fluctuations, while the United Kingdom's gap generally narrowed.



**Figure 18 Gender Pay Gap in Different Countries (Based on Median Salary of Full-time Employees)**

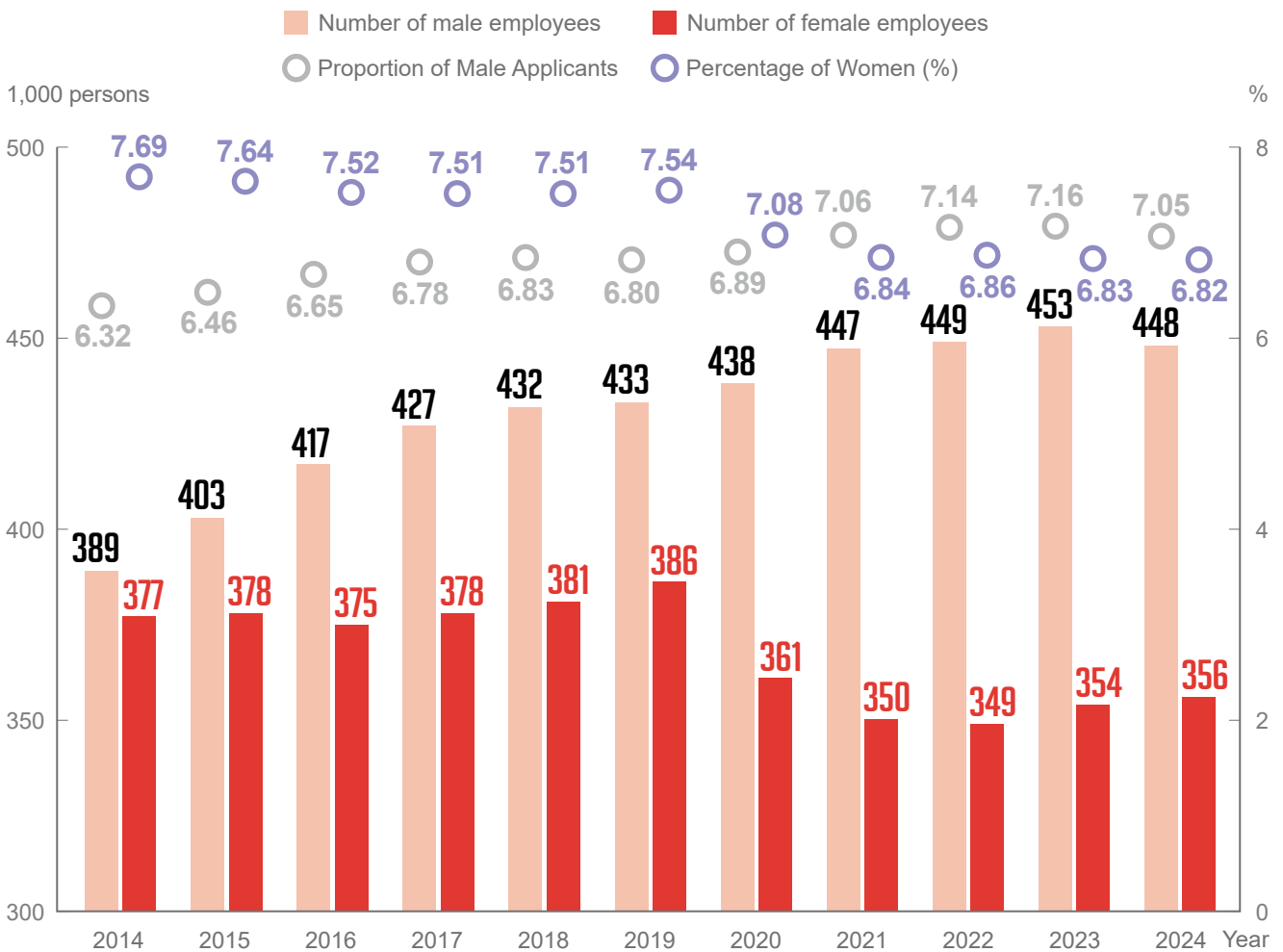
Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); Median Salary and Distribution Statistics, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.

Note:

1. OECD Gender Wage Gap (GWG) = (Median Total Salary for Men - Median Total Salary for Women) / Median Total Salary for Men \* 100%, calculated based on the median salaries of full-time workers for both men and women.
2. The total annual salary for Taiwan is calculated based on the median annual total salary of full-time employees of Taiwan nationality in the industrial and service sectors.

■ **A higher proportion of women have been atypically employed than men over the years; with the gender gap narrowing and reversing since 2021, women’s atypical employment rate has recently been lower than men’s**

Due to globalization and changes in industrial structure, atypical workers (including part-time, temporary, or dispatched workers) are on the increase. In 2024, atypical workers in Taiwan totaled approximately 804,000, a decrease of 2,000 people, or 0.25%, from the previous year, accounting for 6.95% of all employed people. Of these, 448,000 were male, accounting for 7.05% of the male workforce, and 356,000 were female, accounting for 6.82% of the female workforce. Prior to 2020, atypical female workers outnumbered atypical male workers, but the gap gradually narrowed and saw a reversal since 2021, with the percentage of atypical female workers lower than that of atypical male workers. As of 2024, the percentage of atypical female workers was 0.23 percentage points lower than that of men.



**Figure 19** Number and Percentage of Atypical Workers in Taiwan over the Years, by Sex

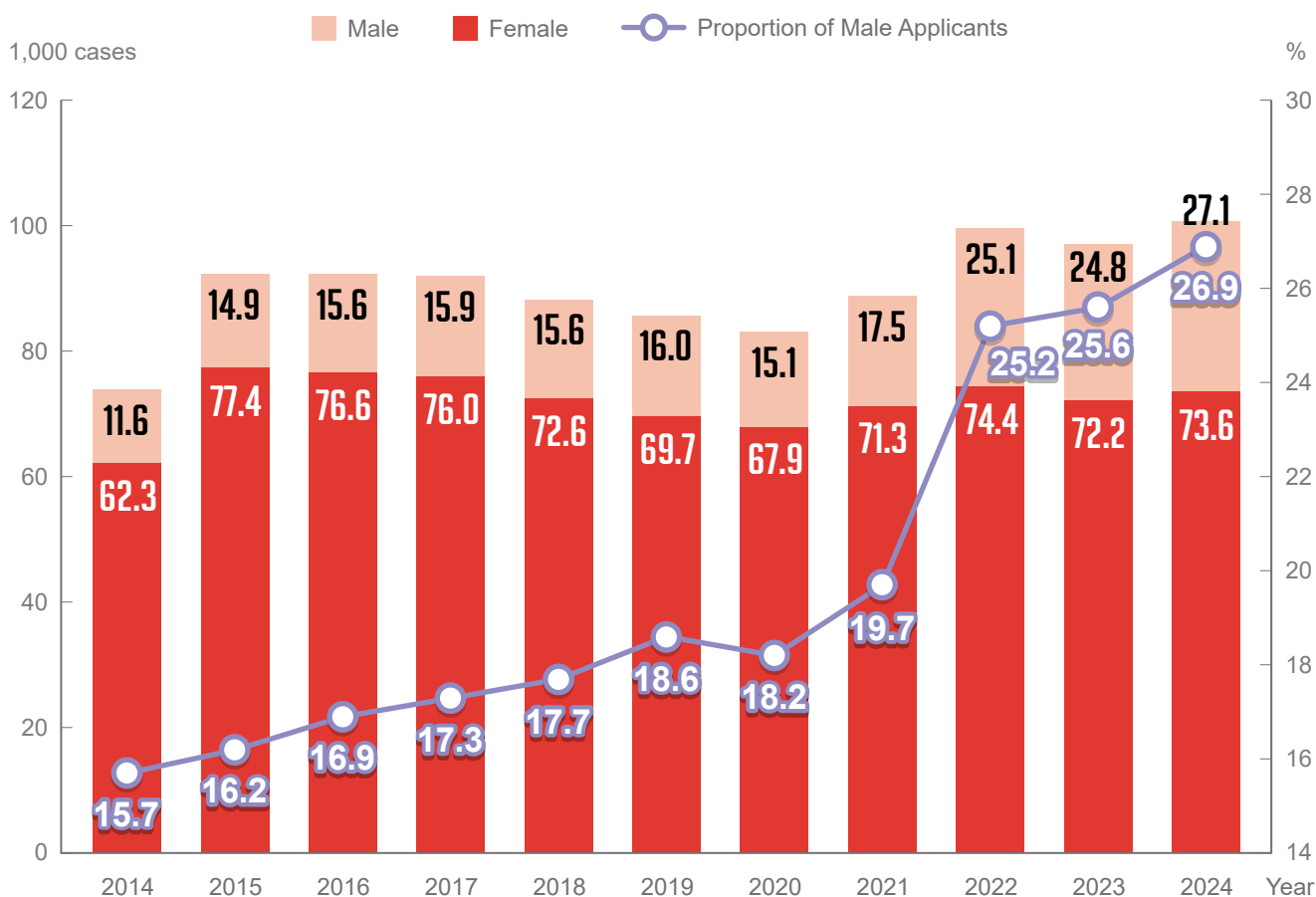
Source: Manpower Survey, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics, Executive Yuan (data for May 2023).

Note: The percentage of atypical workers is the percentage of atypical workers to all employed persons.



## ■ The Taiwan government optimized the policy of parental leave without pay in 2021, leading to a significant increase in the percentage of approved parental leave allowances for men in the last three years

In order to foster a friendly working environment, the Gender Equality in Employment Act prescribes that employees may apply for parental leave without pay; Taiwan also began incorporating parental leave allowances into social insurance benefits in May 2009. In 2024, there were nearly 100,000 cases of initial approval for parental leave allowance. The majority — over 73,600 cases (73.1%) — were granted to women, while over 27,100 cases (26.9%) were granted to men, representing a significant increase of 1.3 percentage points compared to the previous year. Since the government introduced a series of policies in July 2021 — including increasing the parental leave allowance rate and relaxing application period restrictions — the number and proportion of parental leave cases granted to men increased significantly in 2022. In 2023, even though the total number of initial approvals for parental leave allowance decreased slightly, the share of male applicants continued to rise. In 2024, the total number of initial approvals increased again, with notable growth in both the number of cases granted to men and their share of total approvals.



**Figure 20 Cases of Initial Approval for Payment of Parental Leave Allowance and the Proportion of Male Applicants**

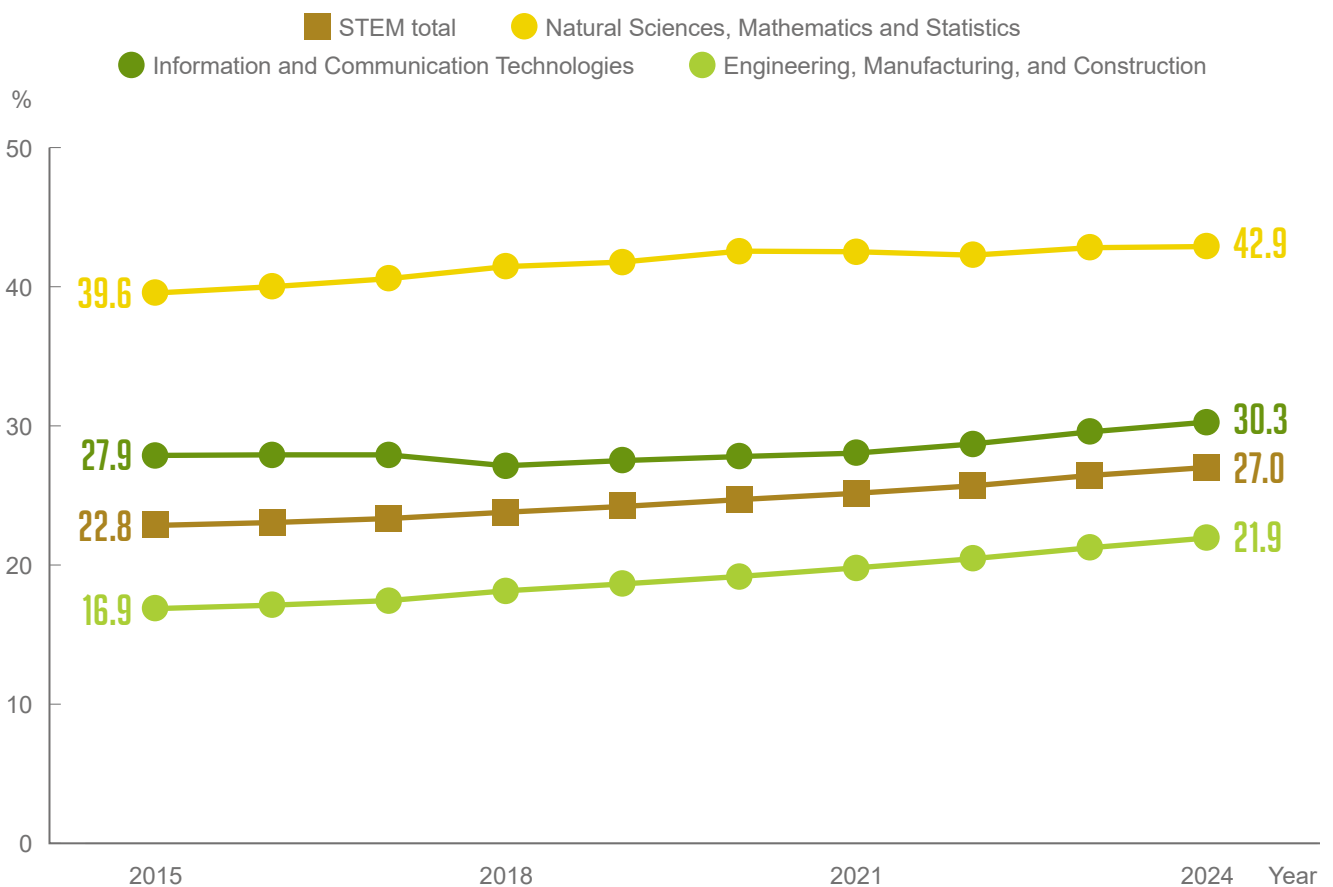
Source: Ministry of Labor.

Note: Cases of approved parental leave allowance include those of employment insurance, civil servant and teacher insurance, and military personnel insurance.

## 3. Education, Media, and Culture

### ■ Growing Proportion of Female Students in STEM Fields

In 2024, there were 377,238 students enrolled in STEM fields at colleges and universities in Taiwan, of whom 101,839 were female, accounting for 27.0% of all STEM students. By field of study, women accounted for the highest percentage at 42.9% in "Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics," followed by 30.3% in "Information and Communication Technologies" and 21.9% in "Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction." Looking at trends over the past 10 years, the percentage of female students in STEM fields has increased by 4.2 percentage points compared to 2015, with the "Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction" field showing the largest increase at 5.1 percentage points.



**Figure 21 Percentage of Female Students in STEM Fields**

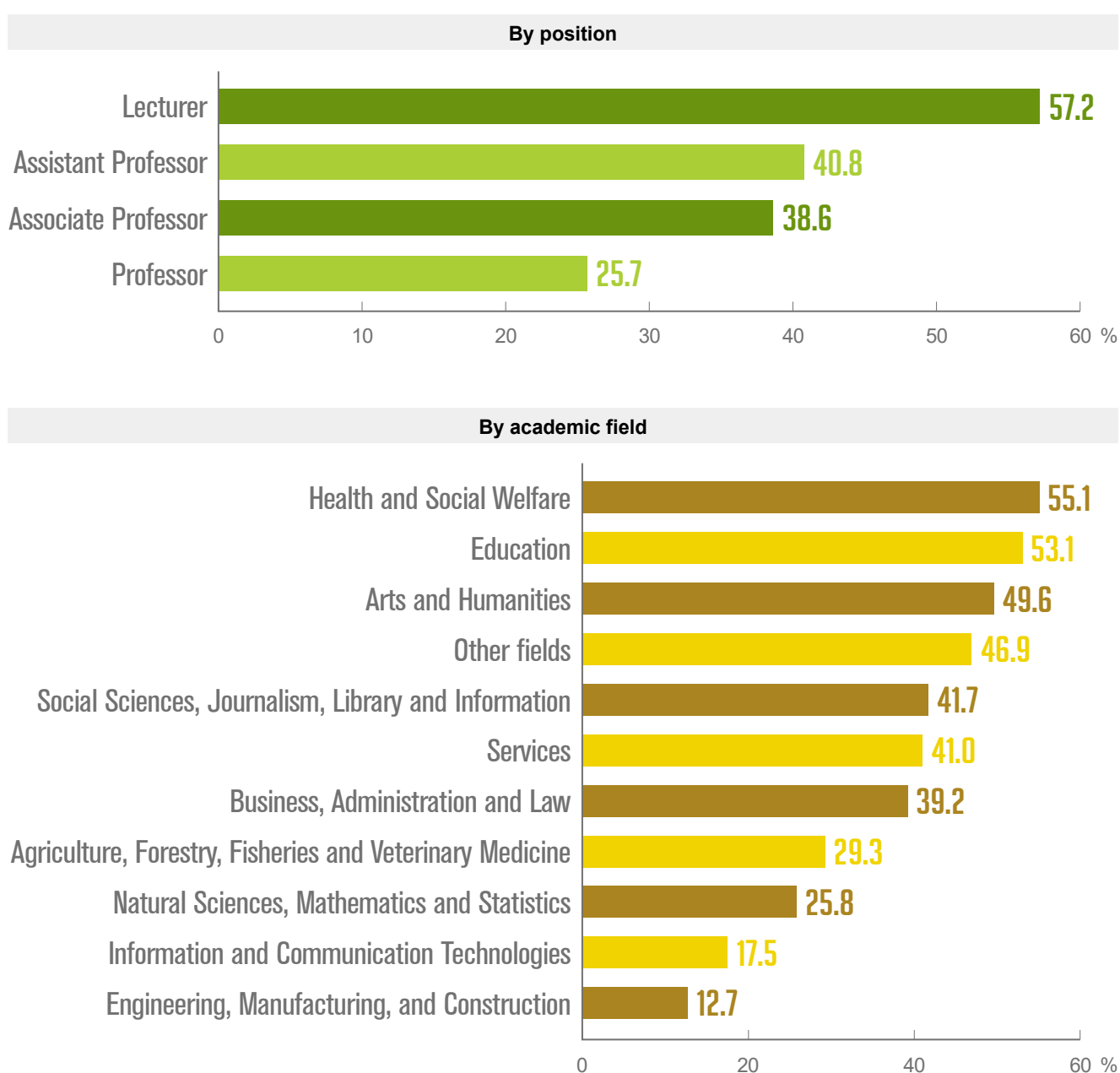
Source: Ministry of Education.

Note: Defined in accordance with the 5th revision of the International Standard Classification of Education in Universities, Colleges and Junior Colleges. STEM fields include "Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics," "Information and Communication Technologies" and "Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction."



## ■ The higher the position of university professors, the lower the proportion of women, with a phenomenon of occupational gender segregation within subjects

In 2024, there were 42,262 full-time professors in colleges and universities in Taiwan, of whom 15,687(37.1%) were women. In terms of position, women accounted for 57.2% of lecturers, 40.8% of assistant professors, 38.6% of associate professors, and 25.7% of professors, indicating that the higher the rank, the lower the female ratio. In terms of academic field, female faculty members accounted for more than 50% in "Health and Social Welfare" and "Education," but less than 33.3% in "Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary Medicine," "Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics," "Information and Communication Technologies" and "Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction."

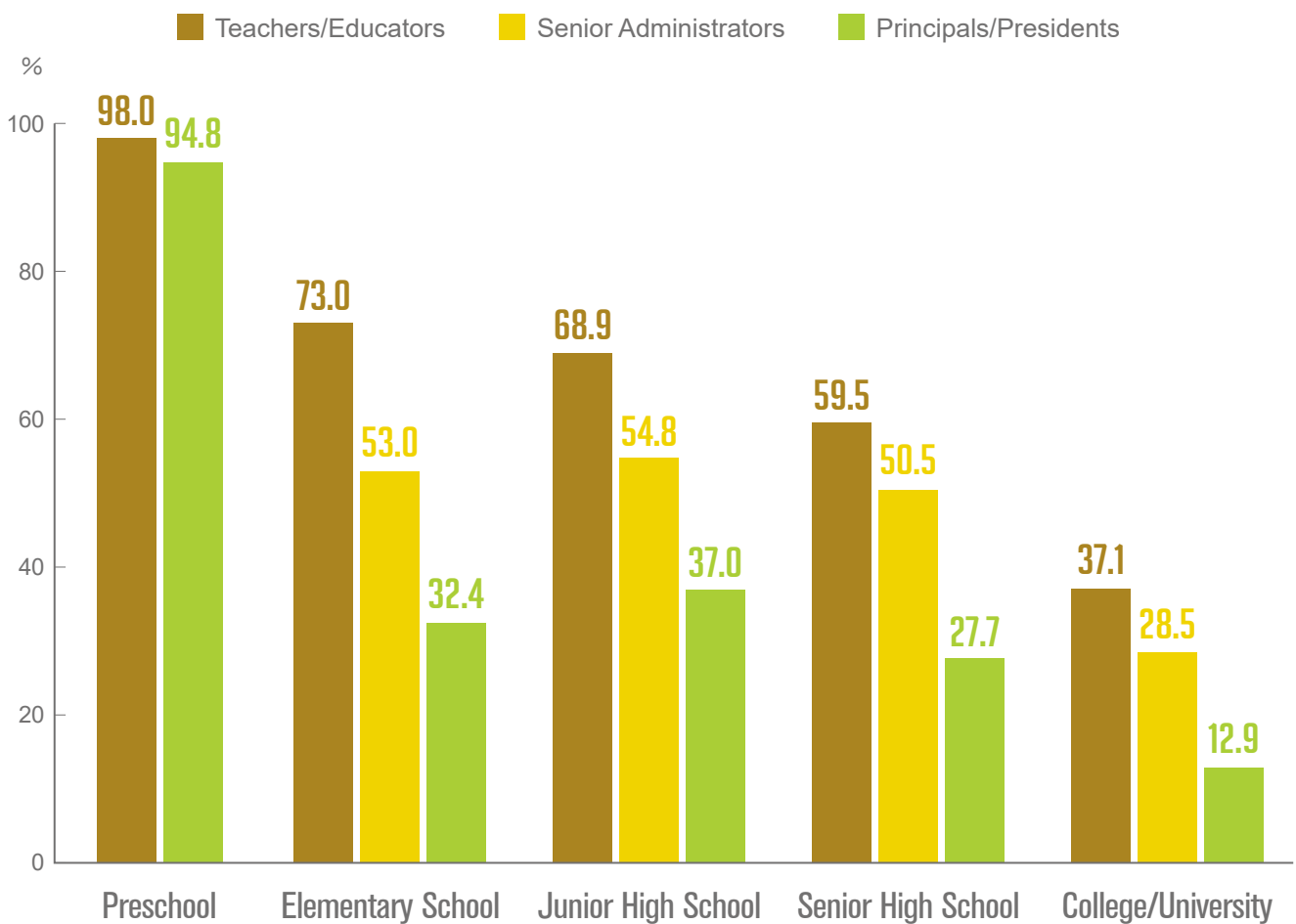


**Figure 22 Proportion of Female Full-time Professors in Colleges and Universities in 2024**

Source: Ministry of Education.

## ■ Gender gap in the education workplace, in which the gap was the largest among preschool educators and principals, and higher education principals

A survey of teachers across all levels of schools in 2024 showed that the higher the educational level, the lower the proportion of female teachers. According to the distribution of senior administrators, the proportion of female senior administrators in colleges and universities is the lowest, at only 28.5%. According to official statistics, the proportion of female principals/presidents is highest in kindergartens at 94.8% and lowest in colleges and universities, where only about 12.9% of institution heads are women. Overall, kindergarten teachers, principals, and elementary, junior high, and high school teachers are primarily women, while principals at other educational levels are mostly men, showing a clear gender disparity.



**Figure 23 Percentage of Women in Educational Institutions at All Levels, 2024**

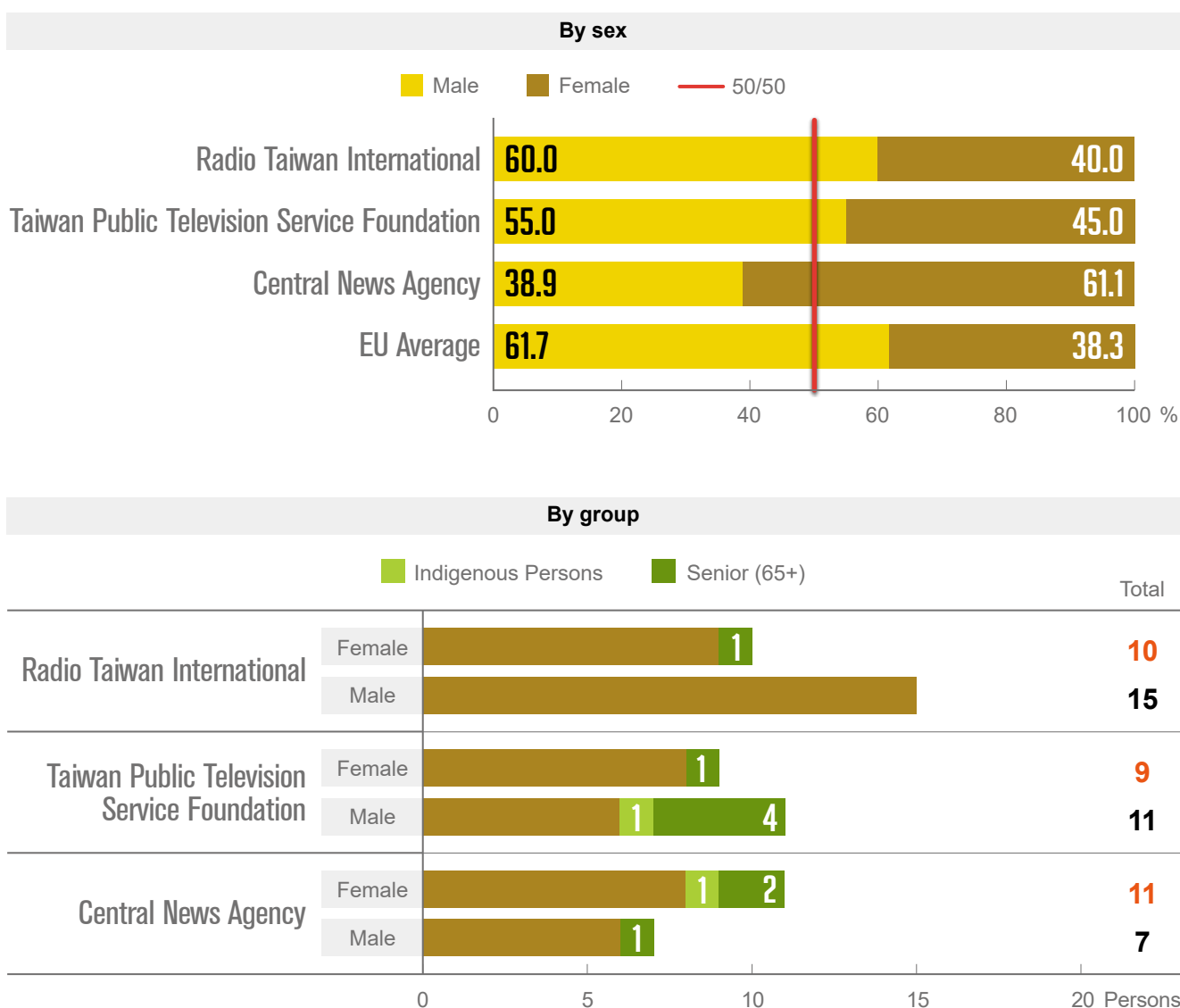
Source: Ministry of Education.

Note: Senior administrators include Vice Principals, Directors of Academic Affairs/Deans of Academic Affairs, Directors of Student Affairs/Deans of Student Affairs, Directors of General Affairs/Deans of General Affairs, Deans of Research & Development, Chief Secretaries, Chief Librarians/Library Directors, Directors of Continuing Education, Information Center Directors, Personnel Office Directors, and Accounting Office Directors. There are no statistics on senior administrators in preschools.



## Gender balance of members in top decision-making positions in public media organizations in Taiwan was above the average of that of the European Union

As of October 2025, the gender ratio of the top decision-making positions at Taiwan's three public media organizations was as follows 61.1% female at the Central News Agency (CNA), 40% at Radio Taiwan International (RTI), and 45% at Taiwan Public Television Service Foundation (PTS). The gender balance of members in top decision-making positions in public media organizations in Taiwan was above the average of that of the European Union (38.3%). Further examination of the intertwined identities of decision-makers in the three public media organizations reveals that the Central News Agency has one indigenous female director, while PTS has one indigenous male director.



**Figure 24 Overview of Top Decision-Makers in Public Media Organizations**

Source: Ministry of Culture; Gender Statistics Database of the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE).

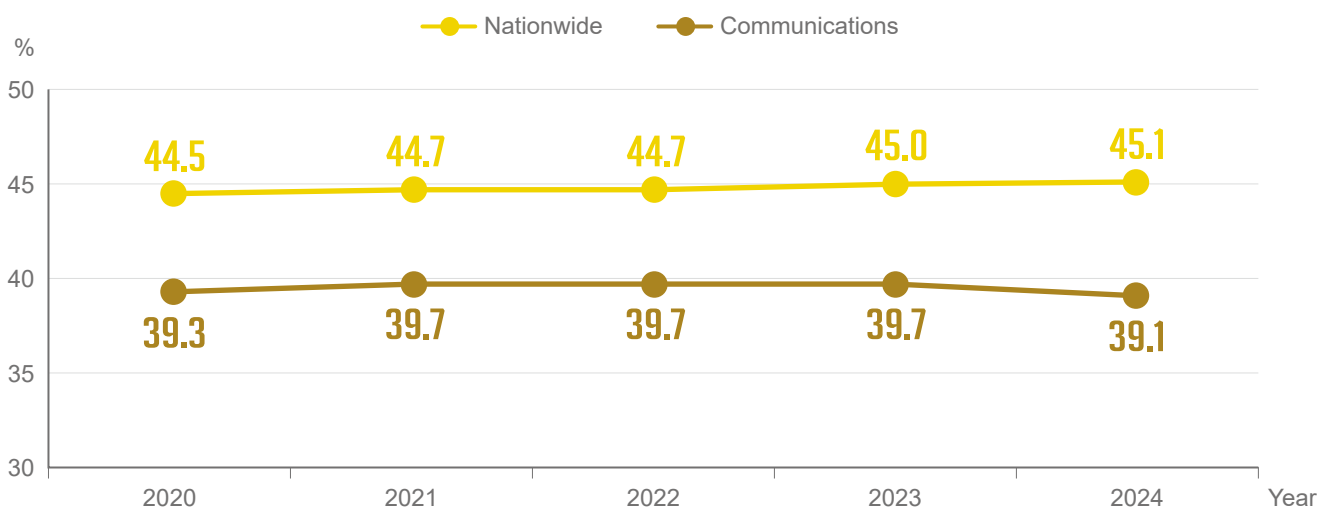
Note:

- Taiwan's public media organizations include: Radio Taiwan International (RTI), Taiwan Public Television Service Foundation (PTS), and Central News Agency (CNA).
- Regarding data on the top decision-making positions in public media organizations in Taiwan, RTI includes directors, supervisors, President, Vice President, and chief secretaries; PTS includes directors, supervisors and general managers; and CNA includes directors, supervisors, directors and vice directors. EU data is the average for directors of public media organizations from 2020 to 2025.

## ■ Women make up only 35.7% of the telecommunications industry, with this percentage declining slightly in recent years

The communications industry in Taiwan, which includes both telecommunications and broadcasting sectors, employed a total of 46,112 people at the end of August 2024 across 62 companies surveyed, of whom 18,026 were women (39.1%), a lower percentage than the overall female employment rate of 45.1%. By industry, the telecommunications sector employed 31,806 people, of whom 11,352 were women (35.7%), a share lower than the overall female workforce and one that has shown a slight downward trend in recent years. The broadcasting industry employs 14,306 people, of whom 6,674 are women (46.7%), a proportion that has remained relatively stable in recent years.

Comparison between overall employment rate and communication services



By occupation

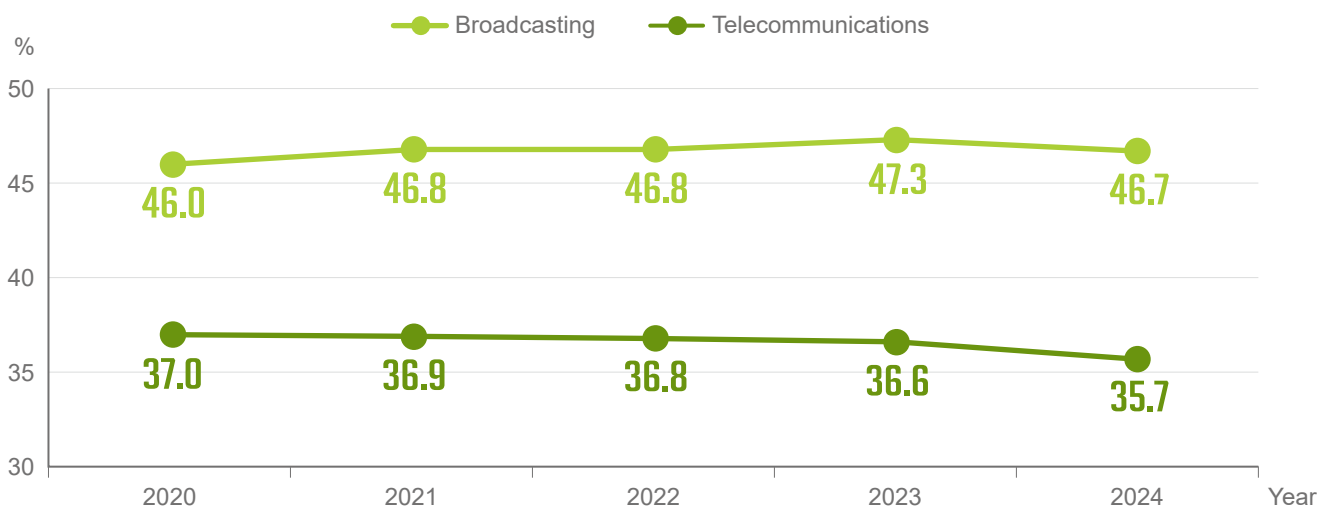


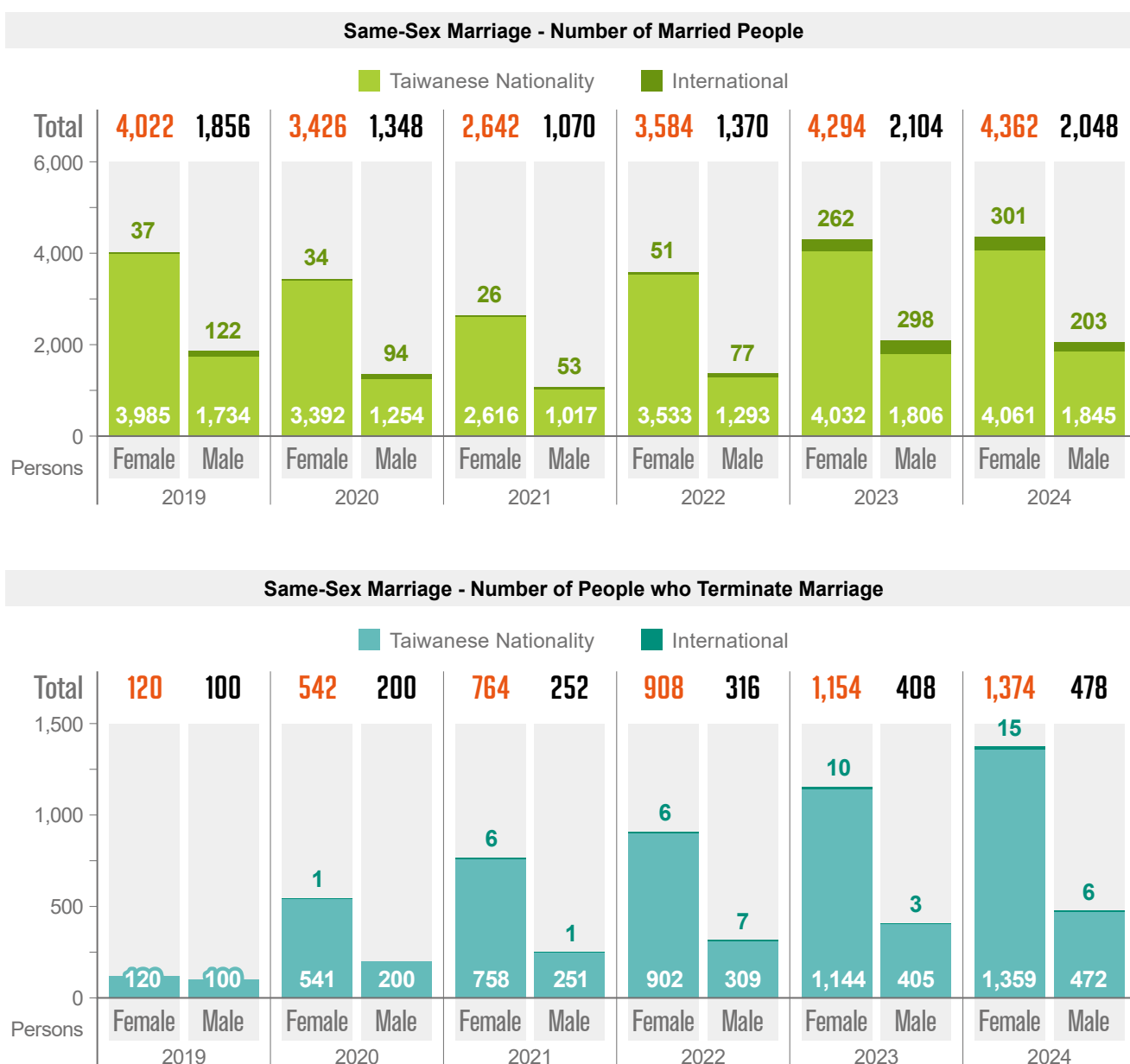
Figure 25 Overview of Female Employees in the Communications

Source: National Communications Commission.



## ■ The government expanded the policy on cross-border same-sex marriage, resulting in the soaring of the number of Taiwanese and foreigners completing same-sex marriage registration

Since same-sex marriage was legalized on May 24, 2019, as of the end of 2024, a total of 32,126 people completed same-sex marriage registration, including 9,796 male and 22,330 female. Meanwhile, 6,616 people (1,754 male and 4,862 female) terminated their same-sex marriage, with women outnumbering men in terms of both the number of same-sex marriages and termination of marriage. In terms of same-sex marriage involving people of different nationalities, a Ministry of the Interior interpretation letter issued on January 19, 2023 expanded the scope of eligible couples to include Taiwanese citizens marrying foreign nationals in Taiwan. As a result, 504 people (203 men and 301 women) completed marriage registration with a same-sex foreign partner in 2024, a three-fold increase compared with just 128 people in 2022.



**Figure 26 Same-sex Marriage - Number of People who Marry and Terminate Marriage**

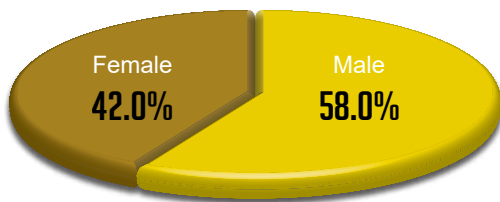
Source: Ministry of the Interior.

Note: The marital status is based on the number as of the end of the year. Statistics of marriages and terminated marriages are based on dates of registration.

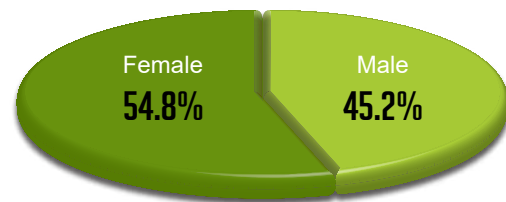
**Property gifts and inheritance in Taiwan historically favor men, with women more likely to forgo or inherit less, but gaps are slowly narrowing**

In 2024, there were 287,902 recipients of gifts subject to the gift tax in Taiwan, of whom 120,826 or 42.0% were women. The gender gap was 16.0 percentage points, narrowing by 1.4 percentage points compared with 2023 (17.4 percentage points).” By county and city, the proportion of women receiving gifts under the gift tax was less than 40% in Chiayi County, Changhua County, Chiayi City, Yunlin County, Lienchiang County, and Kinmen County. In 2024, a total of 90,733 people abandoned their inheritances in Taiwan, of whom 49,736 were women, accounting for 54.8%. The gender gap narrowed slightly from 10 percentage points in 2023 to 9.6 percentage points in 2024. By county and city, the highest percentages of women abandoning their inheritances can be found in Yilan County, Chiayi County, and Nantou County.

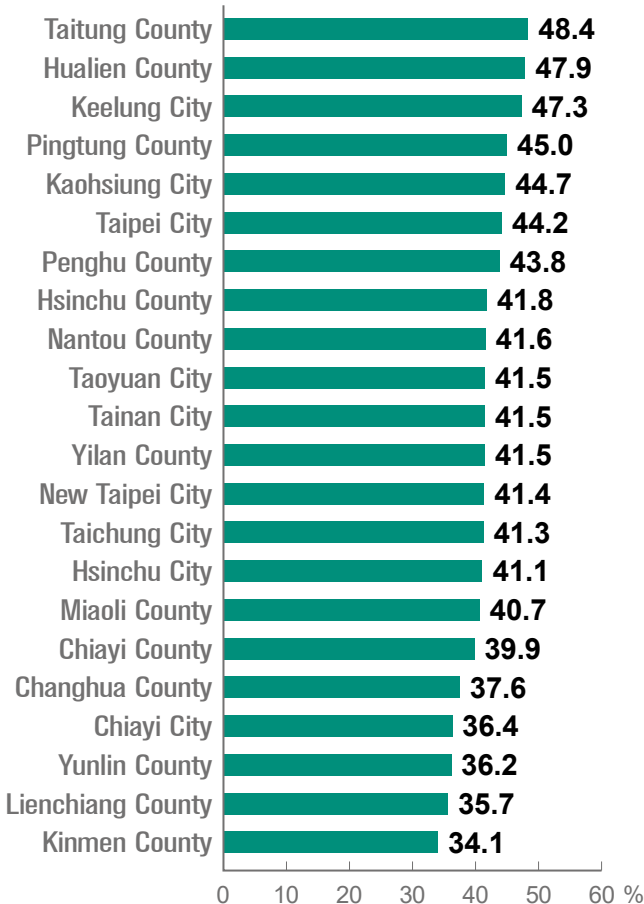
Overview of Recipients of Gift Tax - by Sex



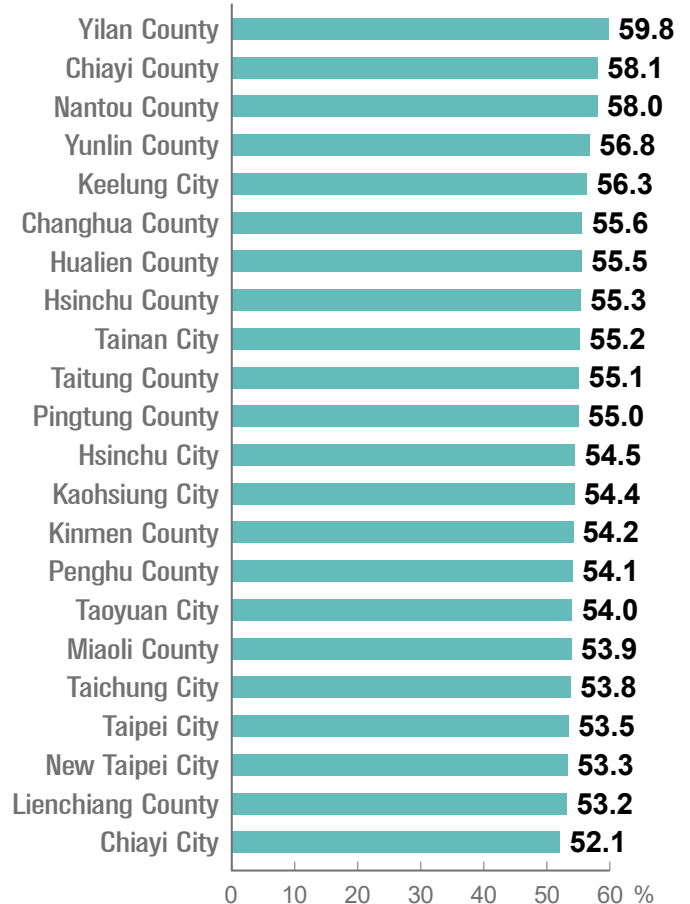
Overview of Individuals Waiving the Right of Inheritance - by Sex



Proportion of Female Recipients - By County and City



Proportion of Females Waiving Their Right to Inheritance - By County and City



**Figure 27 Overview of Recipients of Gift Tax and Individuals Waiving the Right of Inheritance - by Sex**

Source: Ministry of Finance.



## ■ Gap in unpaid care time between married women and their spouses has narrowed, from 3 times to 2.6 times

In 2024, the average unpaid care time per day for women with spouses or common-law partners was 4.41 hours, the same as in 2019. Further examination of the details revealed that in 2024, married women spent more time caring for children under 12 years old (2.03 hours) and doing housework (2.00 hours). Compared with 2019, in 2024 women with spouses spent more time caring for children under 12, increasing by about 0.35 hours per day, but spent less time on caring for other family members, neighbors or friends, doing housework, or volunteering.

Another observation revealed that the average daily unpaid care time for spouses or cohabiting partners (spouses) of married women was 1.72 hours in 2024, an increase of 0.24 hours compared to 2019. Upon closer examination of the details, in 2024, spouses spent more time caring for children under 12 years old (0.76 hours) and doing housework (0.73 hours). In comparison with 2019, spouses spent more time caring for children under 12, other family members, neighbors or friends, and volunteering in 2024.

In 2024, 93.9% of married women "did housework", while only 68.1% of their spouses "did housework", indicating that there is still room for improvement in spouses' participation in housework.

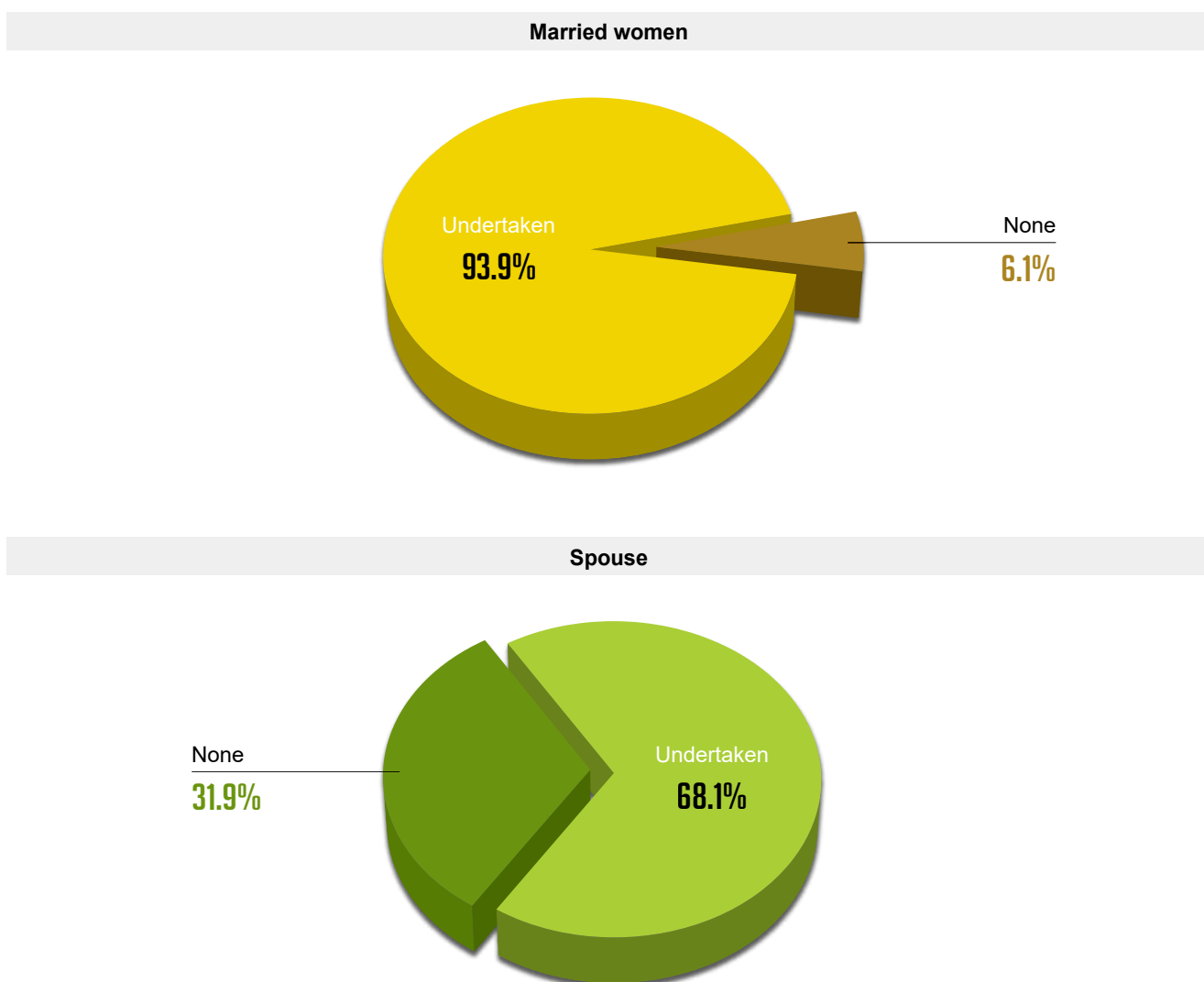
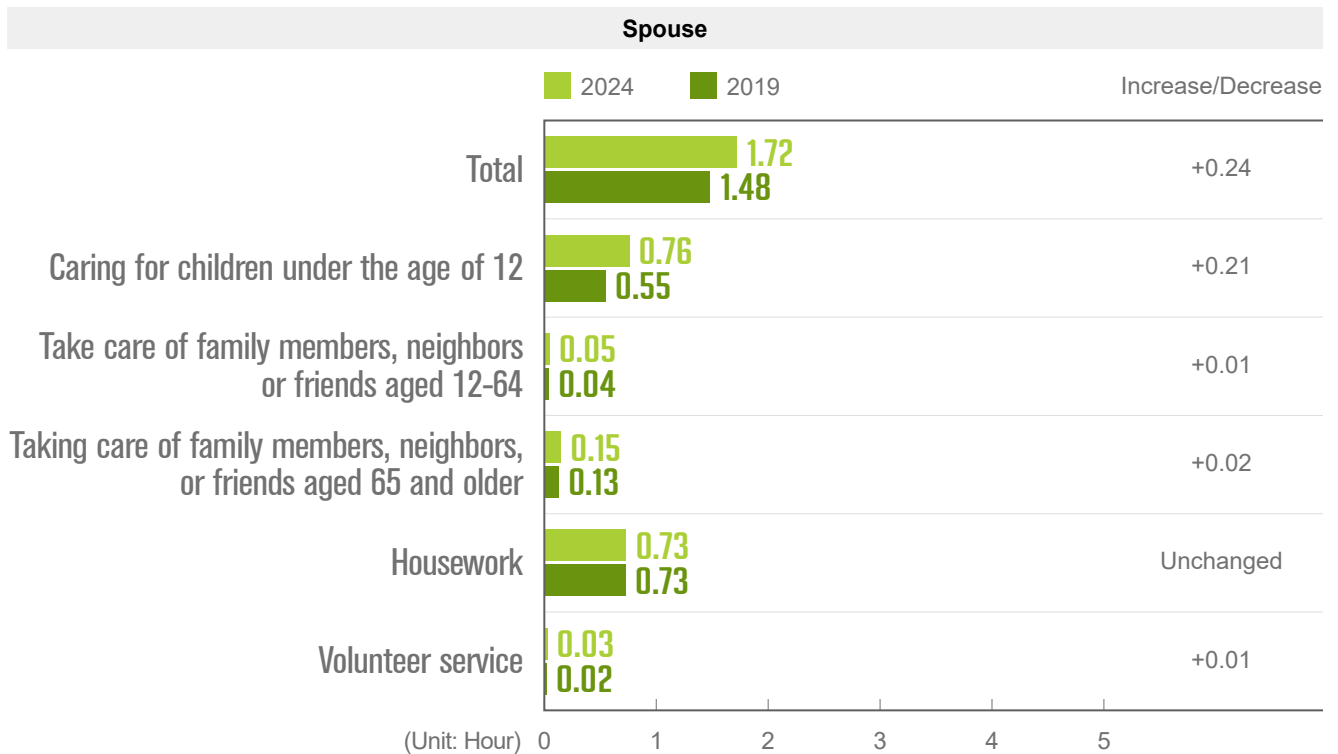
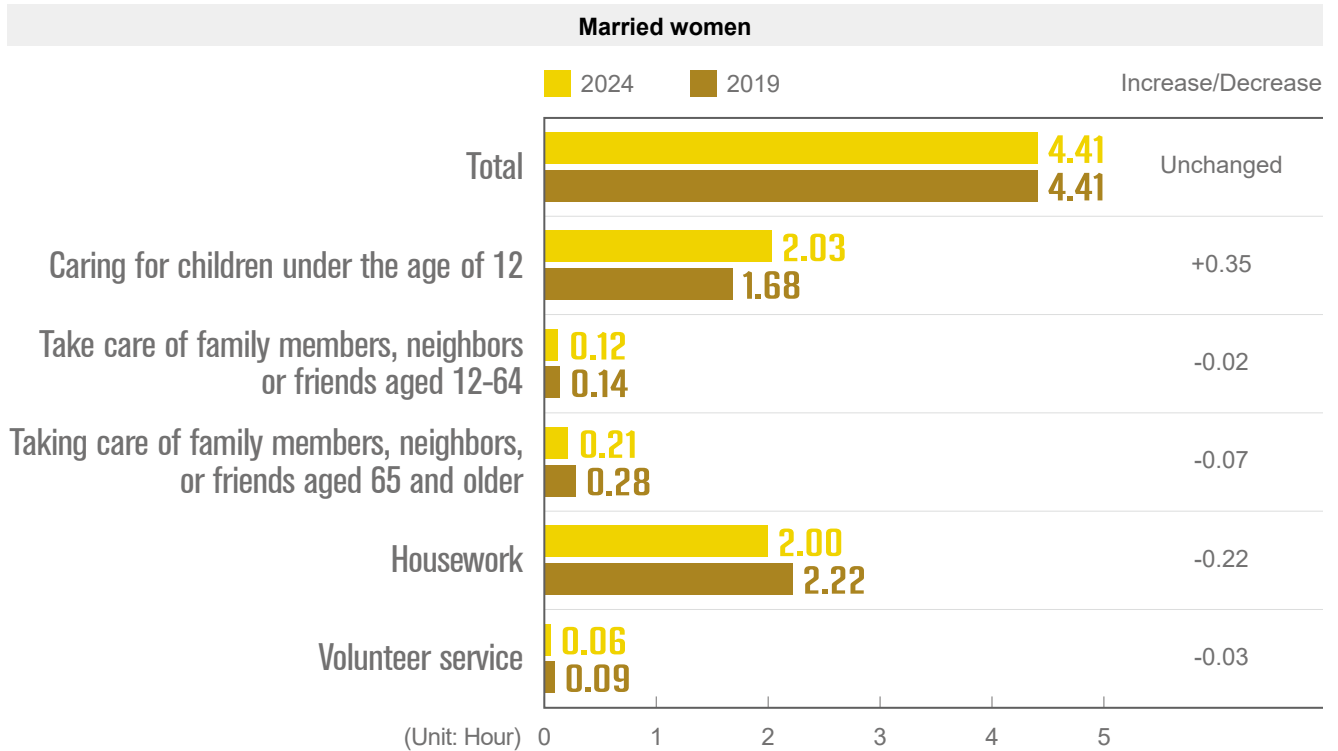


Figure 28 Unpaid Housework in 2024



**Figure 29 Average Daily Unpaid Care Time in 2024 and 2019**

Source: 2024 Report on the Survey of Living Conditions of Women Aged 15–64, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

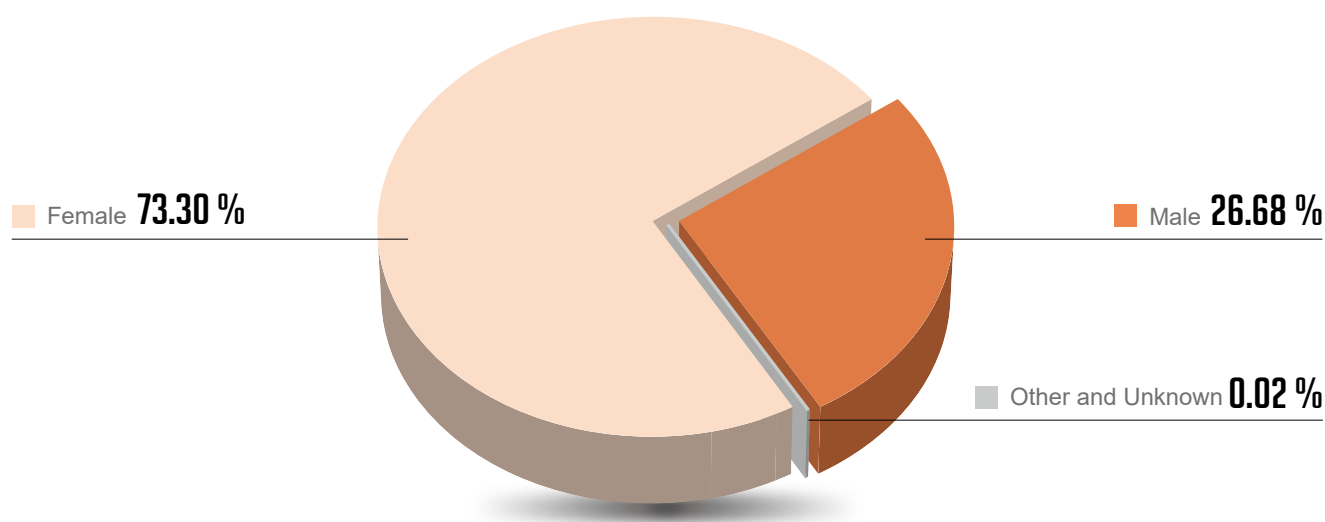
Note: The average daily unpaid care time per woman includes those who do not perform care at all;"12-64 years old" includes "teenagers aged 12-18" with physical or mental disabilities or serious injuries and "family members, neighbors or friends aged 18-65".



## 4. Personal Security and Justice

### ■ Most domestic violence victims in intimate relationships were women; most cases involved spousal relationships

In 2024, the number of domestic violence victims in intimate relationship in reported cases was 63,122, of which 46,267 (73.30%) were female, 16,844 (26.68%) were male, and 11 (0.02%) were other and unknown. The number of female victims was higher compared with the previous two years (45,709 in 2023 and 43,255 in 2022). There were 85,201 cases of intimate relationship violence reported. Spousal relationships accounted for the most cases, at 56.9% (including 618 same-sex marriages), followed by cohabitation relationships accounting for 32.8% (including 1,550 same-sex couples). Former spousal relationships accounted for 10.3% (including 121 terminated same-sex marriages), constituting the lowest percentage.



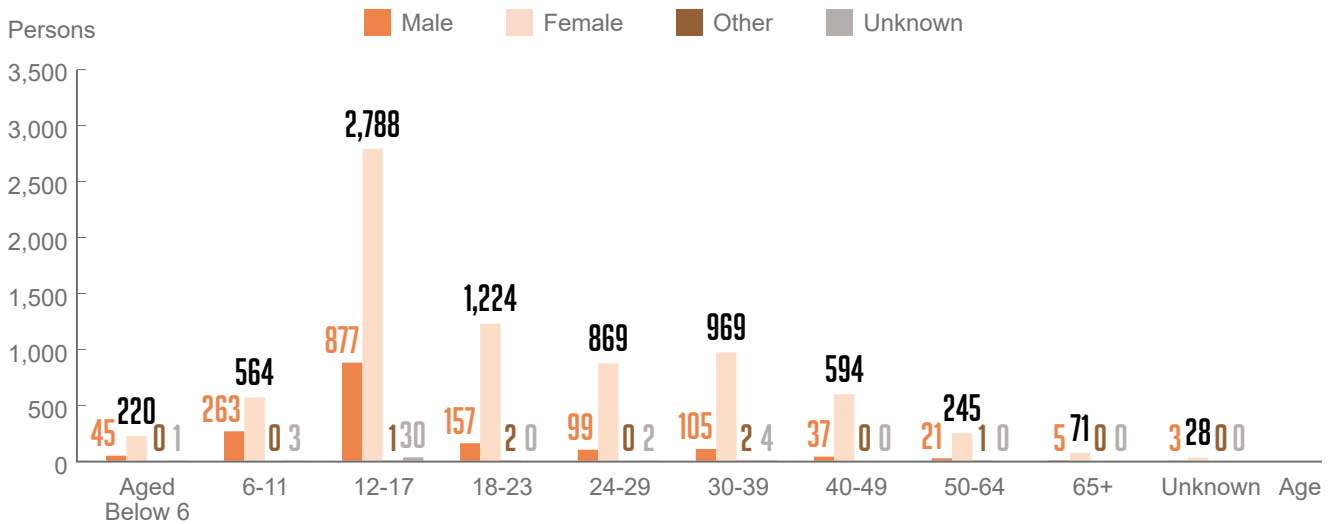
**Figure 30 Statistics on Victims of Reported Domestic Violence Cases in Intimate Relationships, by Gender, 2024**

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

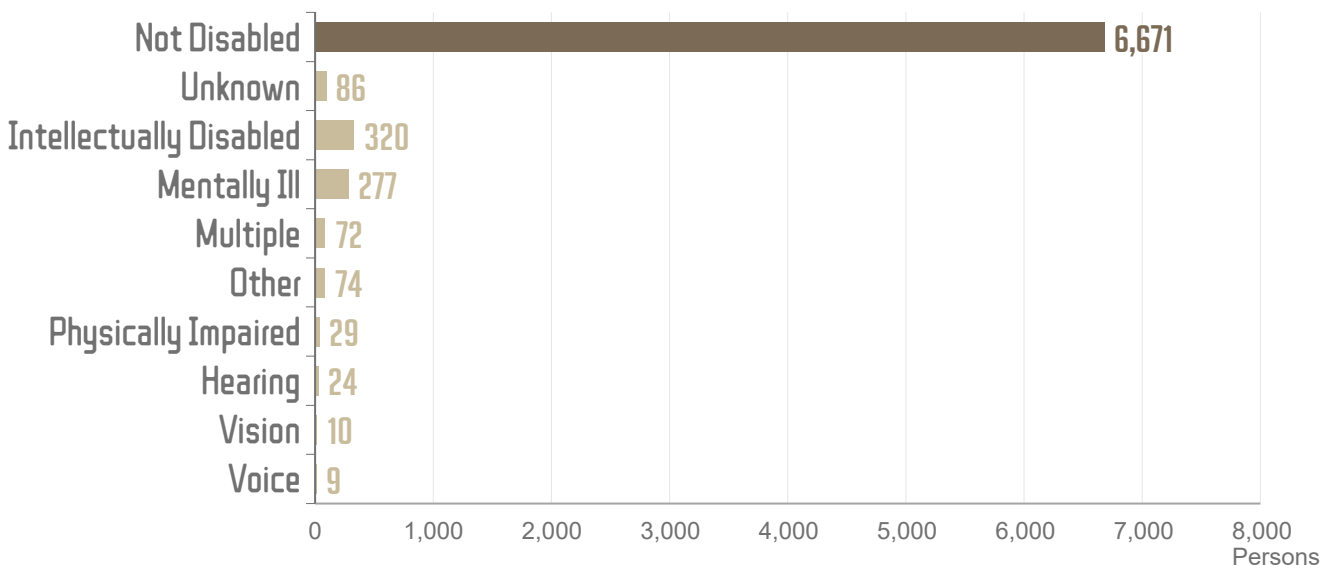
Note: Intimate relationship violence refers to abusive and controlling behavior toward an intimate partner, such as physical, psychological, and sexual abuse, as well as economic control.

**Over 80% of victims in reported sexual assault cases were female; the majority of both male and female victims were between the ages of 12 and 18**

In 2024, a total of 9,230 victims were involved in reported sexual assault cases in Taiwan, of whom 7,572 were female (82%), 1,612 were male (17.5%), and 40 were of unknown gender (0.4%). Although the number of female victims was lower than in 2023, it remained higher than in 2022 (7,698 in 2023 and 6,982 in 2022). With regards to age, the majority of victims both men and women were between the ages of 12 and 18. Of these, 2,788 were female, accounting for 36.8% of all female victims, and 877 were male, accounting for 54.4% of all male victims. Of the female victims, 815 were persons with disabilities (10.7%), 6,671 without disabilities, and 86 unknown. Investigations concluded on 5,776 sexual assault suspects, of which 33.3% were indicted and 51.4% were not prosecuted. Insufficient suspicion of offense accounted for 94.4% of the reasons why suspects were not indicted. The number of people who were convicted and found innocent were 1,475 and 165 respectively.



**Figure 31 Overview of Reporting of Sexual Assault Cases, by Age, 2024**



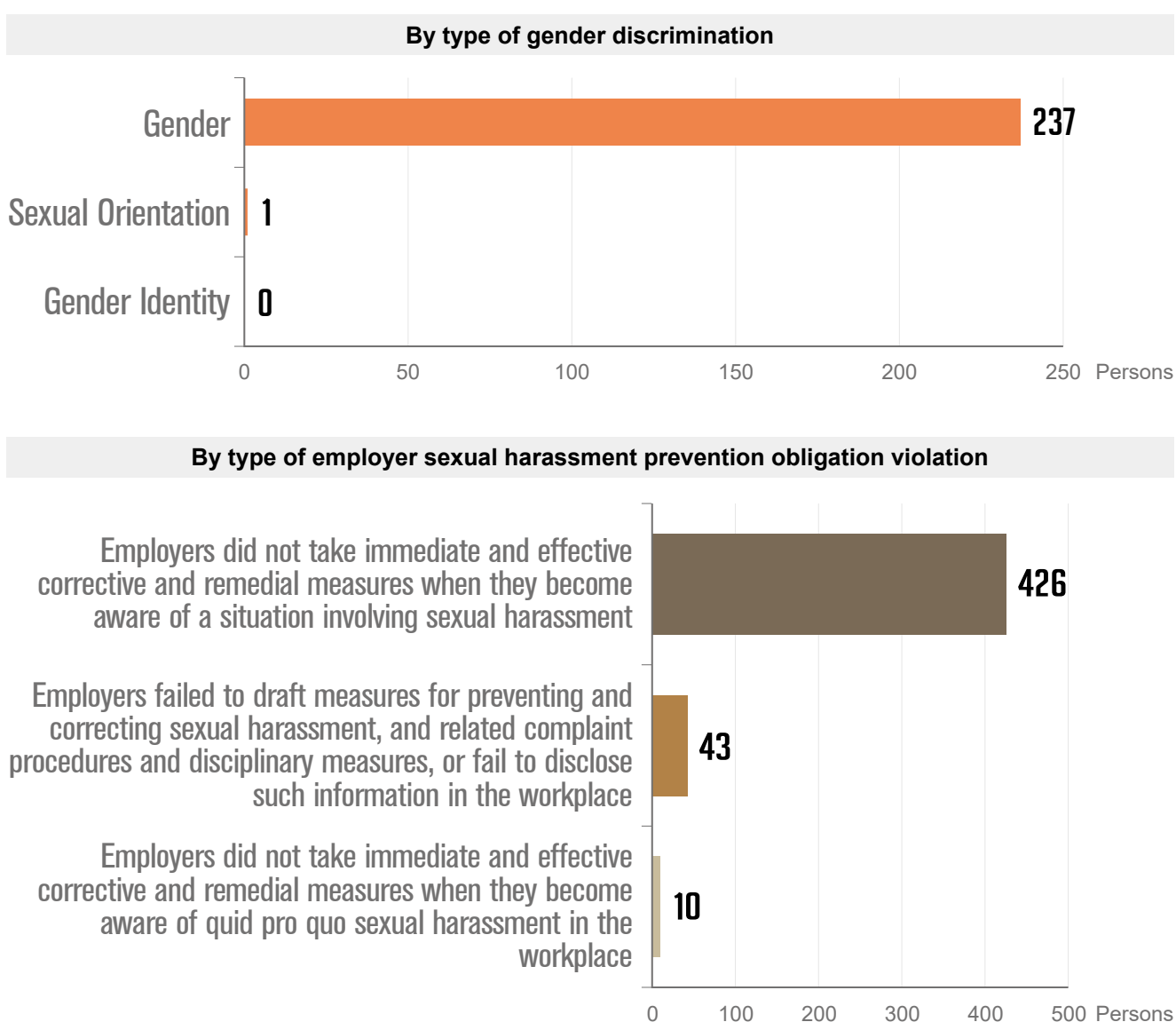
**Figure 32 Overview of Female Victims in Reporting of Sexual Assault Cases, by Disability Type, 2024**

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare; Ministry of Justice.



## ■ Women accounted for nearly 80% of complainants under the Gender Equality in Employment Act

In 2024, 615 women (76.7%) and 187 men (23.3%) filed complaints regarding gender equality in employment. The number of female complainants increased compared with the previous two years (437 in 2023 and 307 in 2022). The complaint categories included sexual discrimination, employer violations of sexual harassment prevention obligations, and measures promoting equality in employment. Among these, 237 complaints were related to gender discrimination, representing the highest number of complaints. Regarding cases of employers violating sexual harassment prevention obligations, 426 involved situations where employers did not take immediate and effective corrective and remedial measures when they become aware of a situation involving sexual harassment, representing the majority of such cases.



**Figure 33 Overview of Complaints Handled Regarding the Gender Equality in Employment Act, 2024**

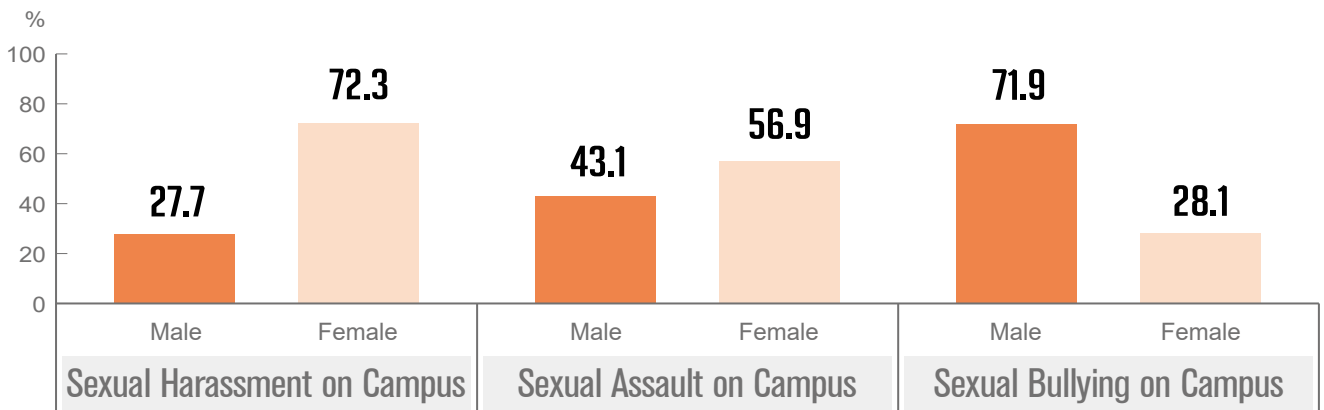
Source: Ministry of Labor.

Note:

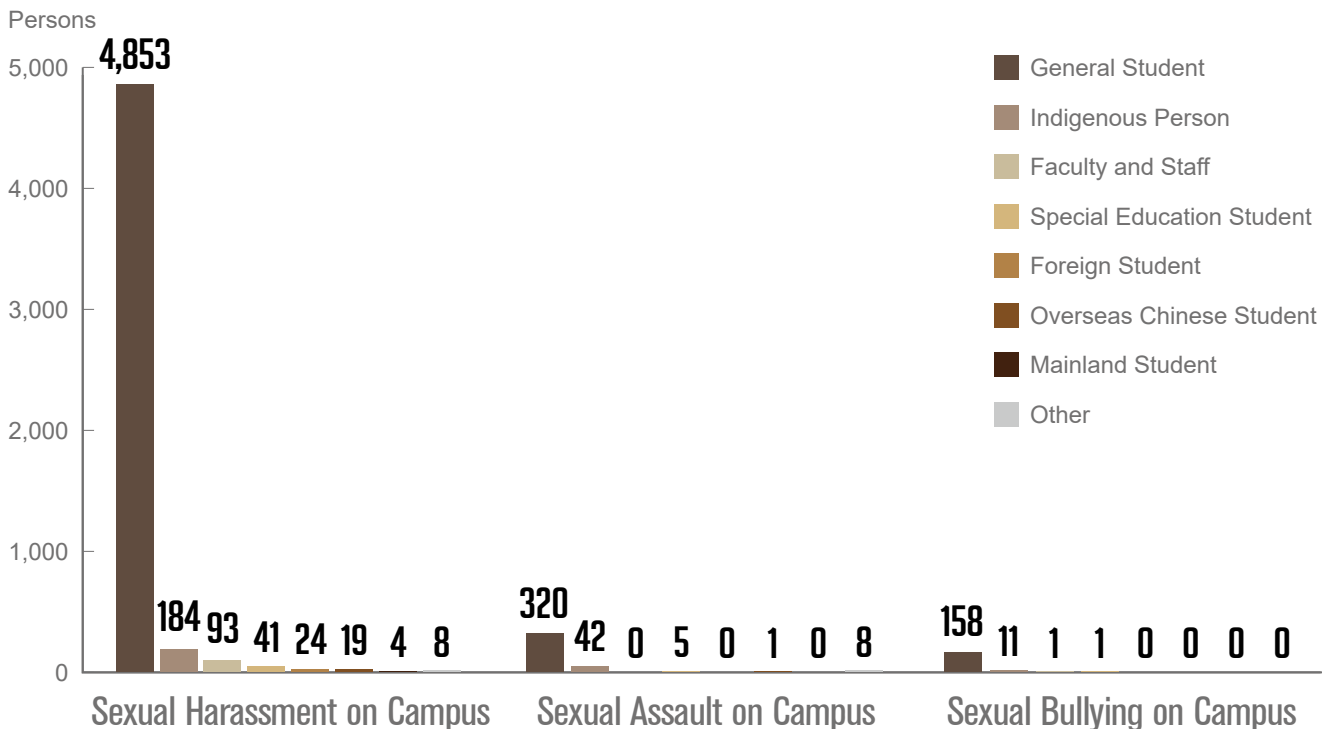
1. Because there are no complainants in cases directly investigated by county or city governments, the number of complainants may be lower than the number of cases.
2. Check all that apply.

**■ Of cases reported under the Gender Equity Education Act, most victims of sexual harassment and sexual assault on campus were women; most victims of sexual bullying on campus were men**

In 2024, a total of 5,226 persons were confirmed victims of sexual harassment on campus, of which 3,780 victims were women (72.3%), and there were 376 sexual assault victims of harassment on campus (214 were women (56.9%)). The number of female victims has increased compared with the previous two years (respectively 3,695 persons in 2023 and 2,502 persons in 2022). There were 171 confirmed victims of sexual bullying on campus, 71.9% of whom were male. In terms of the identity type of victims of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and sexual bullying on campus, regular students accounted for the highest proportion, followed by indigenous students and faculty and staff.



**Figure 34 Victims of Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, and Sexual Bullying on Campus, by Sex, 2024**



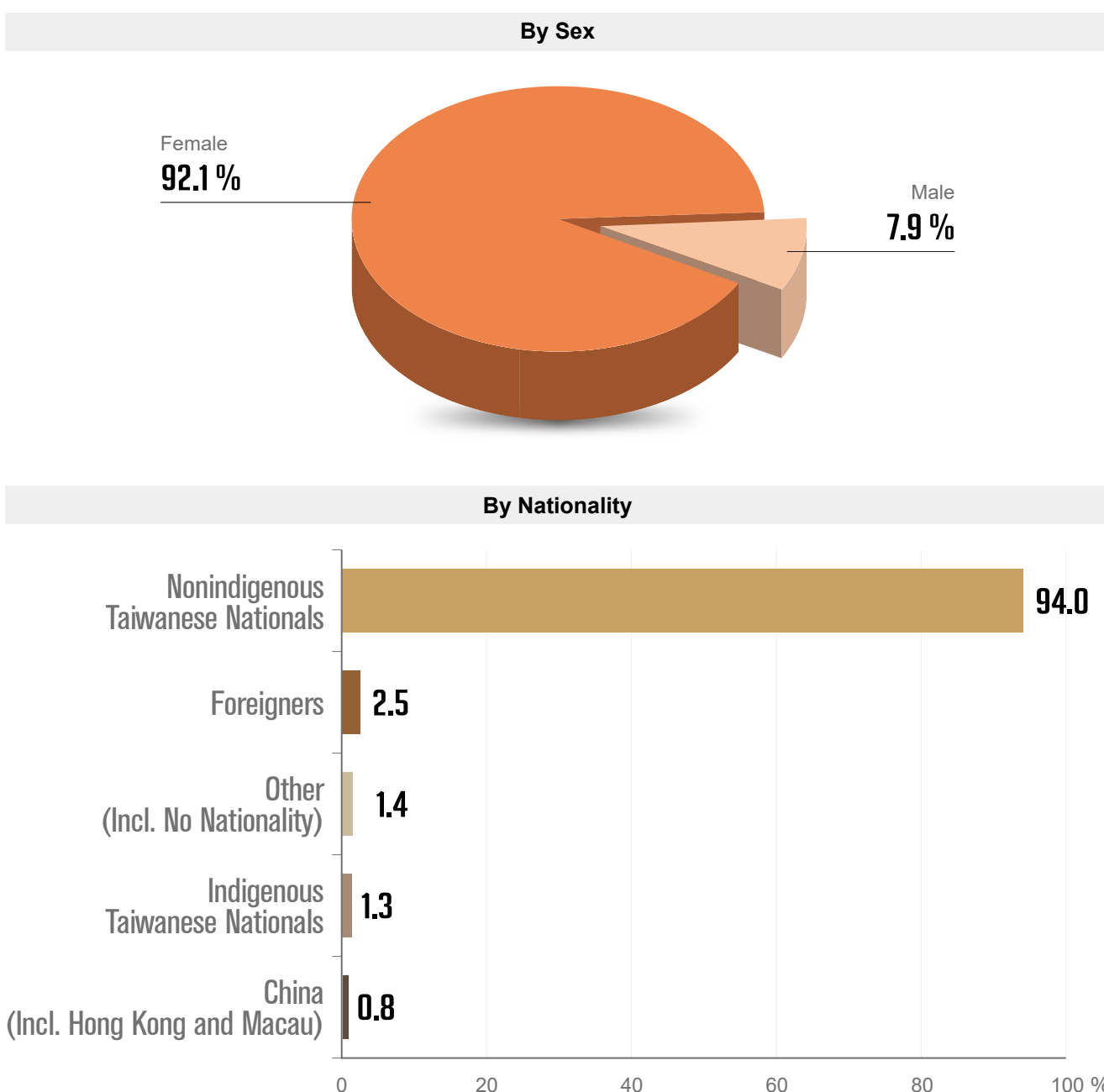
**Figure 35 Victims of Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, and Sexual Bullying on Campus, by Identity, 2024**

Source: Ministry of Education.



## Female victims accounted for more than 90% of all victims of confirmed sexual harassment cases reported in accordance with the Sexual Harassment Prevention Act

In 2024, there were 2,247 victims of confirmed cases of sexual harassment complaints, of which 2,070 (92.1%) were women and 177 (7.9%) were men. As certain articles of the Sexual Harassment Prevention Act came into effect on March 8, 2024, the complaint and investigation procedures now differ from those stipulated in the previous provisions; as a result, the number of sex-related cases has increased compared with the previous two years (1,682 female victims in 2023 and 1,414 in 2022). Most victims were over the age of 18 and under 30 (44.4%), followed by those between the ages of 30 and 40 (21.9%). The majority of victims were nonindigenous individuals of Taiwanese nationality (94%), followed by foreign nationals (2.5%).

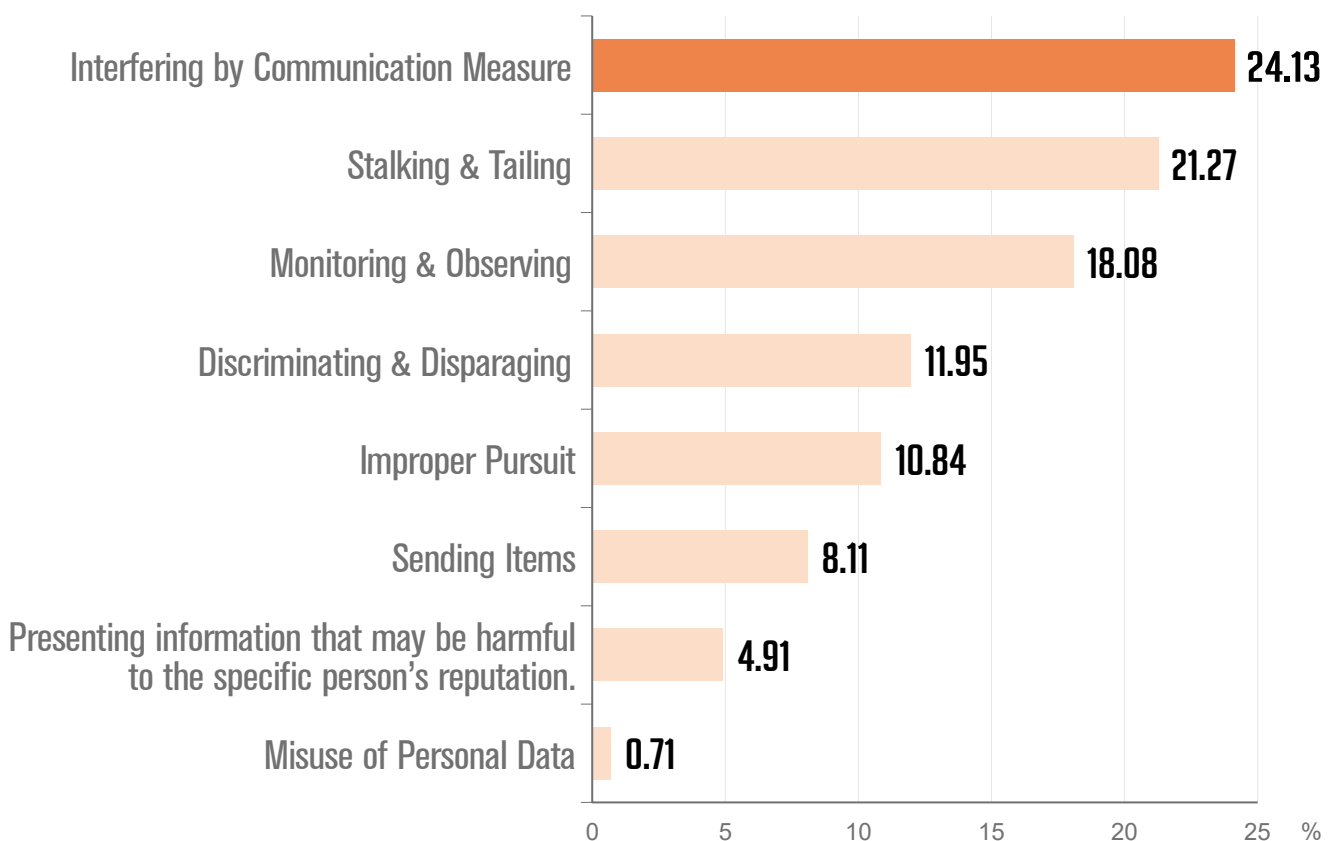


**Figure 36 Victims of Confirmed Sexual Harassment Cases, 2024**

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

## ■ Female victims accounted for nearly 90% of all victims of cases reported in accordance with the Stalking and Harassment Prevention Act

In 2024, police agencies undertook a total of 2,806 cases (with the same number of victims) in relation to the Stalking and Harassment Prevention Act, of which 2,427 were female victims, accounting for 86.5%, and 379 were male victims, accounting for 13.5% (2,863 cases (with the same number of victims) in 2023 were undertaken, with female victims accounting for 88.05%). A total of 7,223 cases of stalking and harassment were undertaken. By modus operandi, interfering by communication measure had 1,743 cases, the most cases, followed by 1,536 cases of stalking and tailing. In 2024, the number of defendants violated the Stalking and Harassment Prevention Act with investigation concluded was 1,523. The number of defendants indicted was 348 people (indictment percentage of 22.8%), of which, 212 offenders were convicted, 9 offenders were found innocent, and the conviction rate was 95.9%.



**Figure 37 Cases of Stalking and Harassment Reported in 2024, by Types of Offenses**

Source: Ministry of Justice, National Police Agency of the Ministry of the Interior

Note: Multiple offenses may apply in individual cases.



## Nearly 20% of All Sexual Harassment Complaints Took Place in “Virtual Environments - Technological Devices”

In 2024, 446 cases (19.8% of all cases) of sexual harassment complaints occurring in “virtual environments—technological devices (such as the Internet, mobile phone text messages, etc.)” were confirmed through investigations conducted in accordance with the Sexual Harassment Prevention Act. As certain articles of the Act came into effect on March 8, 2024, the complaint and investigation procedures now differ from those under the previous provisions; as a result, the number of such cases has increased compared with the previous two years (388 cases in 2023 and 372 cases in 2022), showing an upward trend. In 2024, a total of 234 incidents of campus digital/cyber gender-based violence were reported (48 victims, 83% were women), of which 117 cases of online sexual harassment accounted for the majority, followed by 104 cases of distributing other people’s intimate personal data regarding sexuality or gender with malicious intent or without their consent. The number of cyber child and youth sexual exploitations was 3,010, which increased compared with the previous two years (2,607 in 2023 and 1,628 in 2022). For the tools used for the crimes, social networking sites accounted for the highest percentage at 43.7%, followed by communication software at 35.8%.

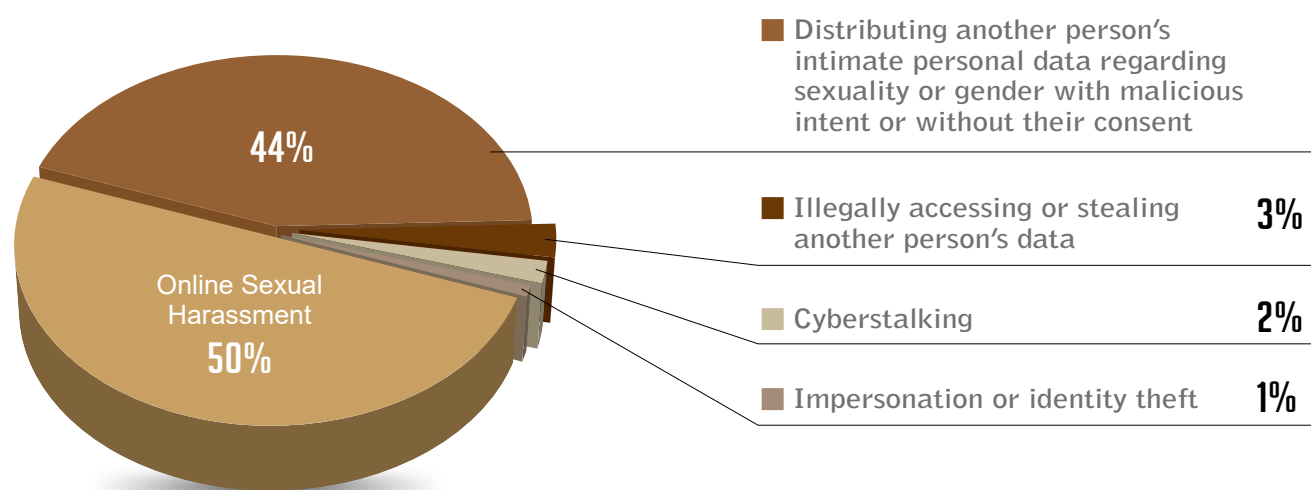


Figure 38 Incidents of Campus Digital/Cyber Gender-based Violence by Modus Operandi, 2024

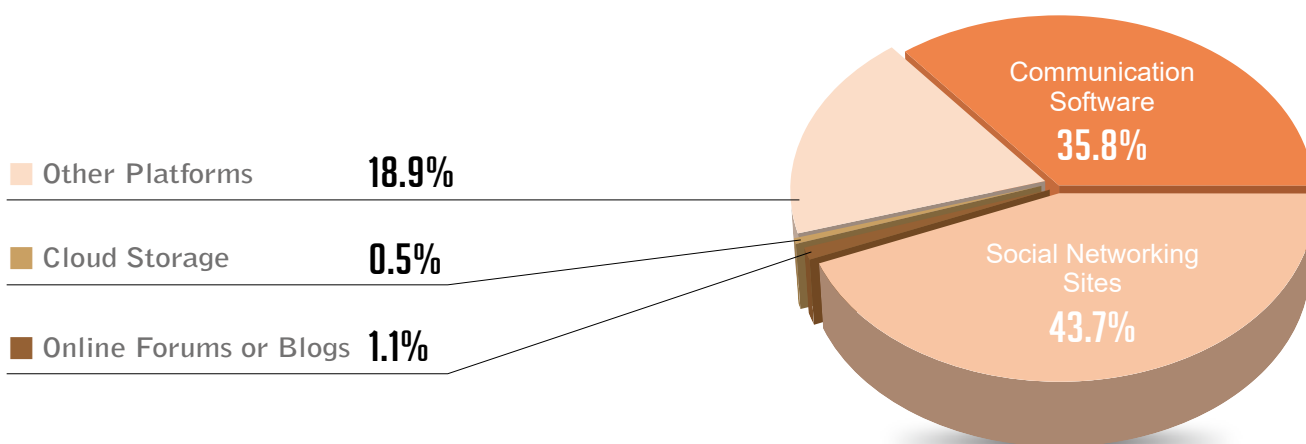
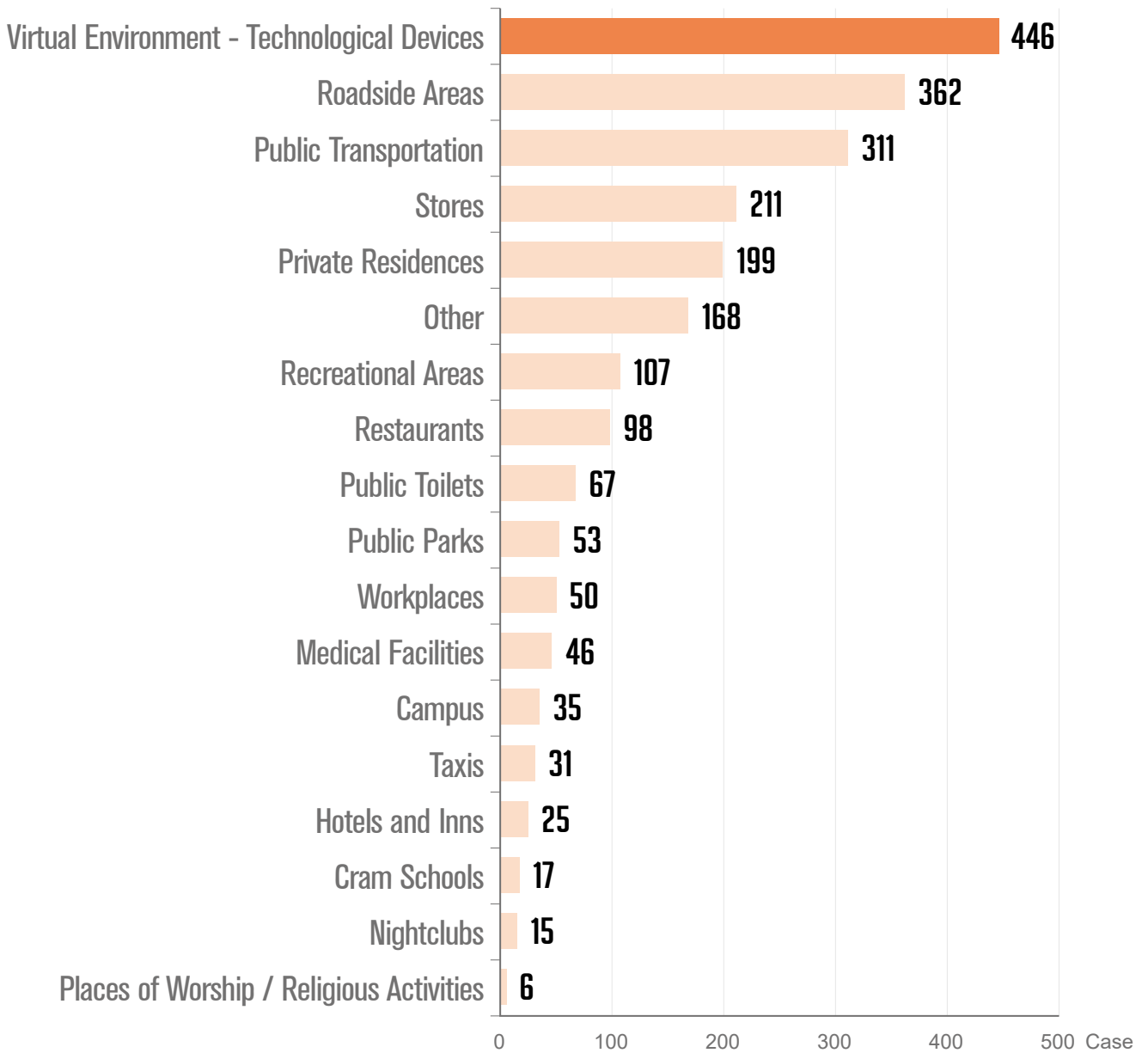


Figure 39 Cyber Crime - Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation, 2024



**Figure 40 Confirmed Cases of Sexual Harassment by Location, 2024**

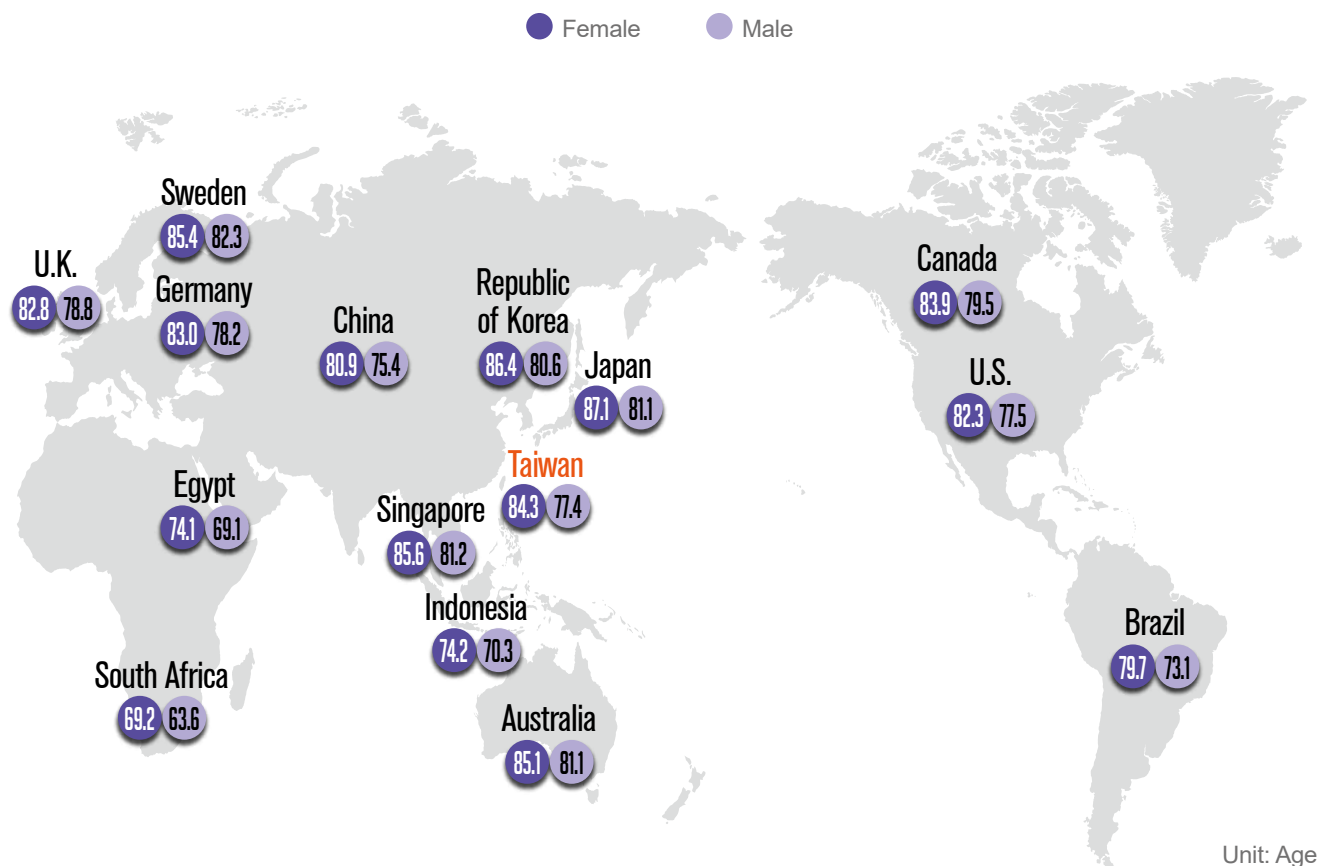
Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare; Ministry of Education.

Note: There can be multiple locations or victims for each case.

## 5. Health, Medical Service, and Care

### ■ Women surpassed men in average life expectancy at birth, healthy life expectancy at birth, and unhealthy life expectancy

In 2024, the average life expectancy at birth of people in Taiwan was 80.77 years, 84.30 years for women and 77.42 years for men, indicating that women's life expectancy at birth remained significantly higher than that of men. The discrepancy between life expectancy at birth of men and women over the past decade has not changed much, remaining at six to seven years. In 2023, the average healthy life expectancy at birth in Taiwan was 75.13 years for women and 69.94 years for men, indicating a gender disparity of 5.19 years. Meanwhile, the average unhealthy life expectancy was 8.61 years for women and 7 years for men. When compared with other countries, the female and male average life expectancy at birth in Taiwan was lower than those of the neighboring countries of Japan (87.1 and 81.1 years), Singapore (85.6 and 81.2 years), and the Republic of Korea (86.4 and 80.6 years) but higher than that of Mainland China (80.9 and 75.4 years).



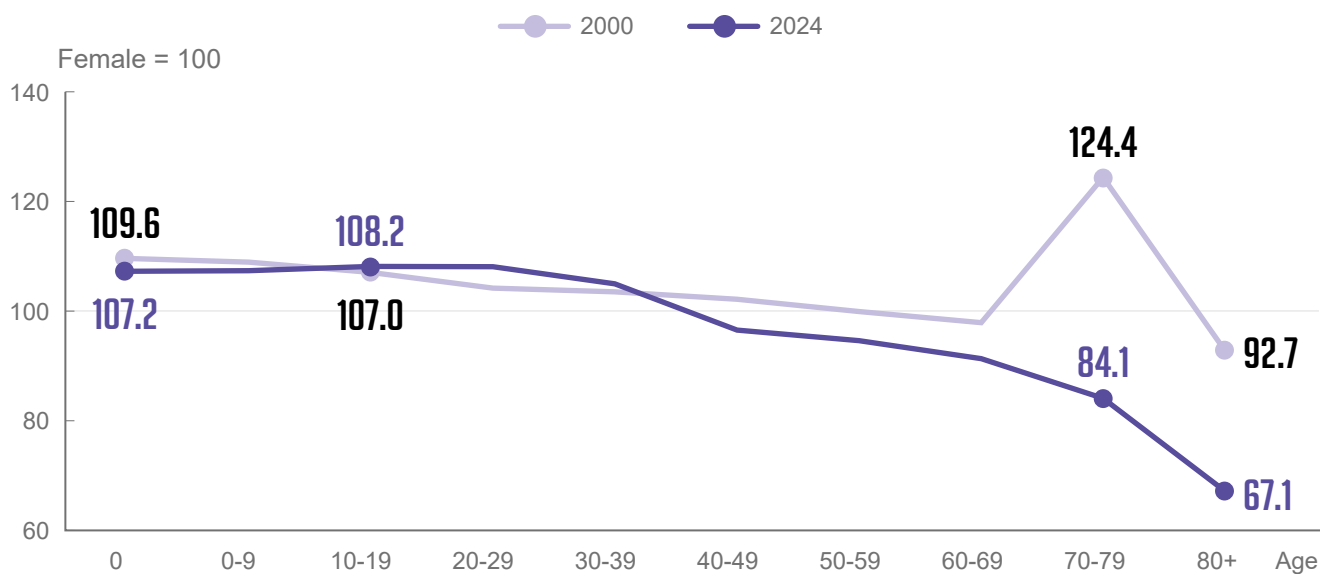
**Figure 41 Life Expectancy at Birth in Major Countries**

Source: 2024 Summary Analysis of Abridged Life Table, Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Health and Welfare.

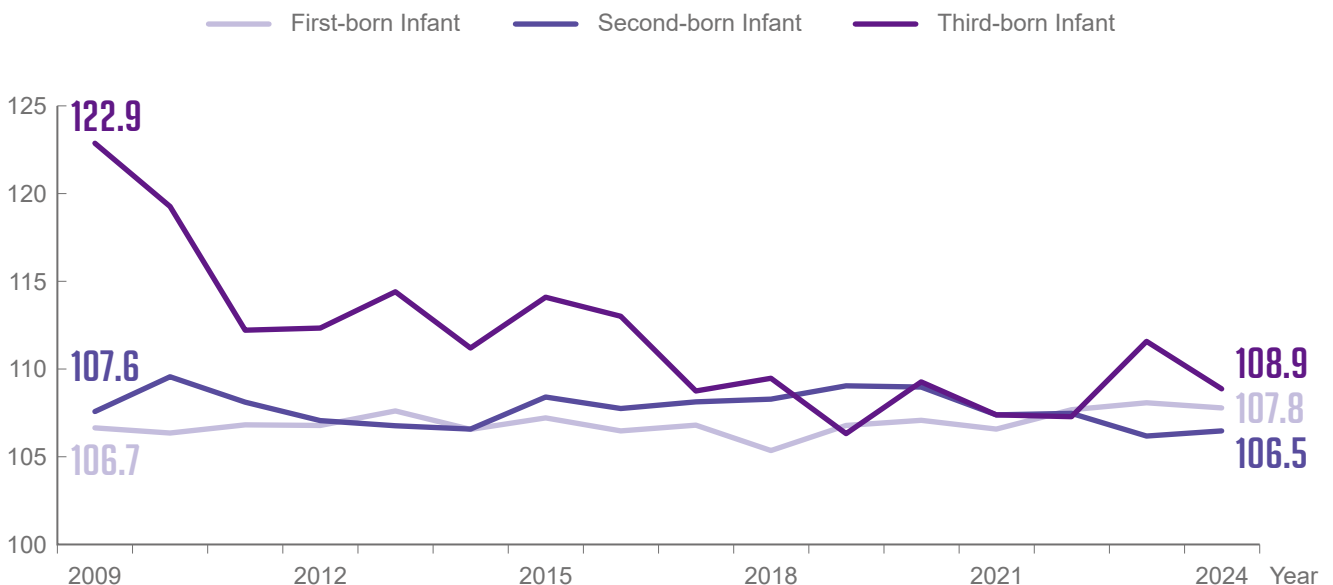
Note: The data on average life expectancy at birth of Taiwan, Japan, Singapore, Indonesia, United States, Egypt, South Africa, and Sweden were taken from 2024, those of the Republic of Korea, Canada, and Brazil were taken from 2023, that of China was taken from 2020, and those of the United Kingdom, Australia, and Germany were taken from 2021-2023.

**■ For Taiwan’s population sex ratio by age, men outnumbered women in the 30-39 age group and under; women outnumbered men in the 40-49 age group and above**

The total female population in Taiwan has remained higher than the male population since 2013. Taiwan’s total population as of the end of 2024 was 23.40 million, of which 11.87 million were women. The sex ratio decreased to 97.1 (number of men per 100 women), which was lower than that of the end of 2000, at 104.7. When broken down by age group, the sex ratio of the population aged 30-39 and below was greater than 100 (fewer women than men). In particular, the 10-19 age group had the highest sex ratio, at 108.2. Among the population aged 40-49 and older, women outnumbered men. The lowest sex ratio of 67.1 was observed among the population aged 80 and above. In 2024, the sex ratio is 107.8 for first births, 106.5 for second births, and 108.9 for third births.



**Figure 42 Population Sex Ratio**



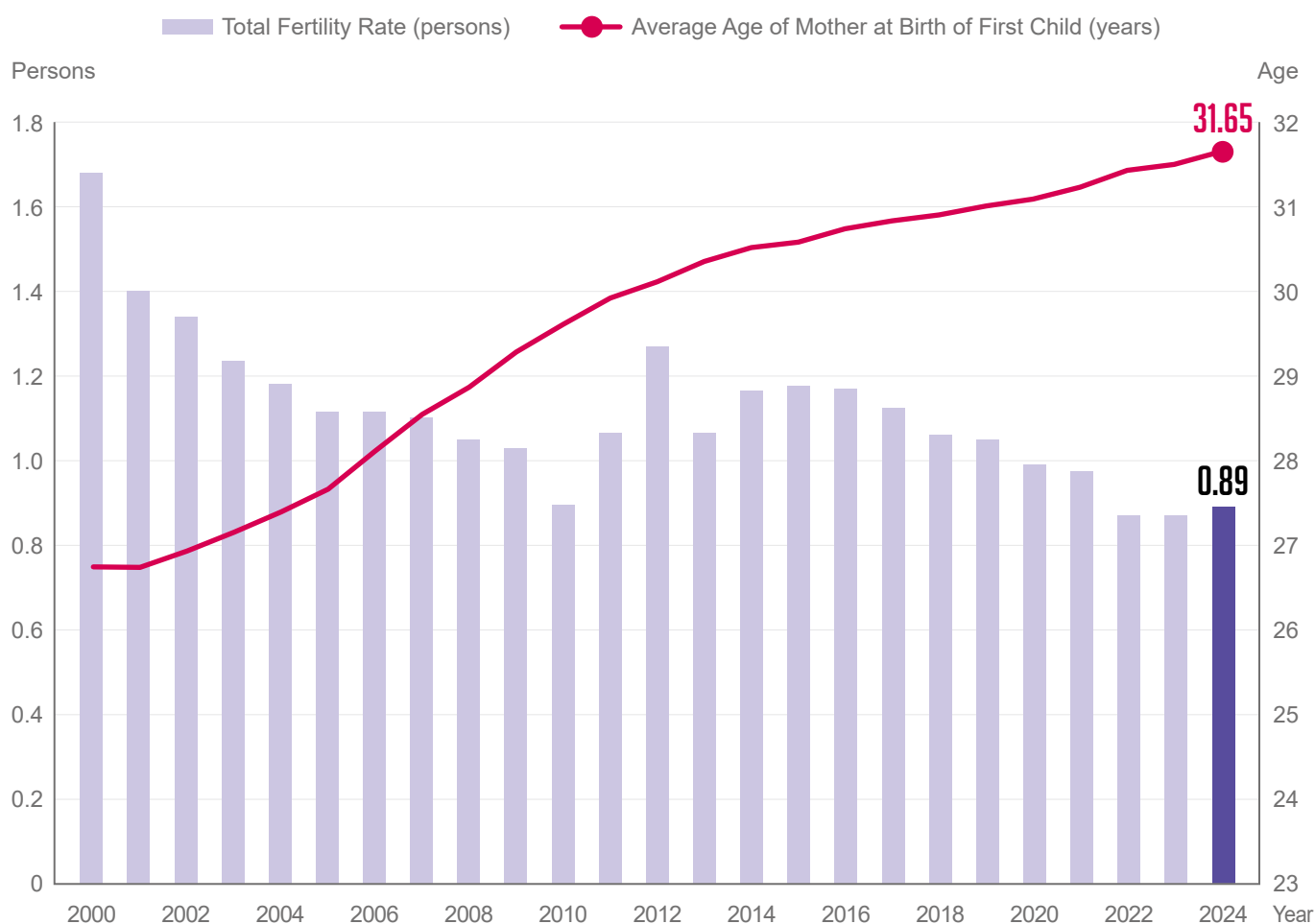
**Figure 43 Sex Ratio by Number of Newborn Infants**

Source: Ministry of the Interior.



## ■ Fertility rate for childbearing-age women decreased to below one (birth per woman); average age of women at the time of first birth has been gradually increasing

The fertility rate in Taiwan has steadily decreased in recent years. The rate fell to 2.06 children per woman in 1984, dropping for the first time below the population replacement level of 2.1 children per woman. In 2010, the fertility rate dipped below 1, reaching 0.90 child per woman. In 2024, the fertility rate for childbearing-age women was 0.89. In Taiwan, the average age of women giving birth for the first time has gradually increased over the years. As of 2024, on average, new mothers gave birth to their first child at the age of 31.65, which was the oldest ever recorded.

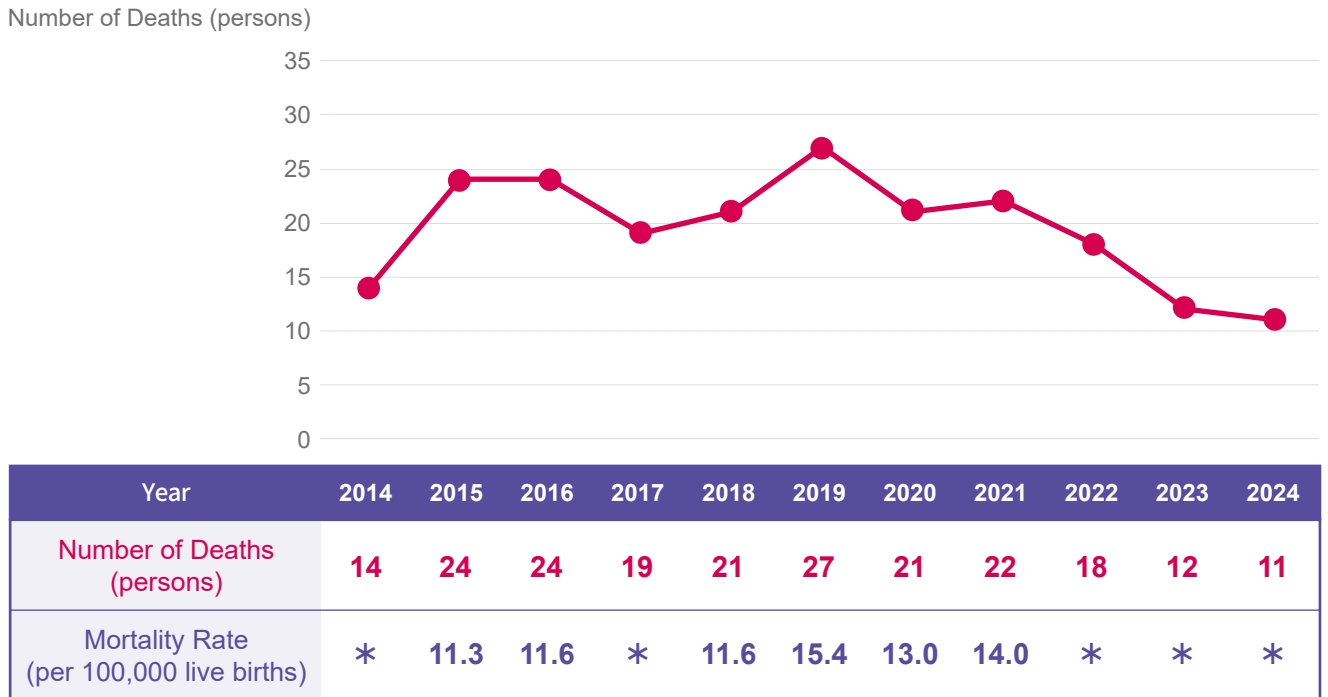


**Figure 44** Changes in Total Fertility Rate and Age of Mother at Birth of First Child

Source: Ministry of the Interior.

## ■ Obstetric embolism ranked first among maternal deaths in 2024

The number of maternal deaths was 14 in 2014 and 11 in 2024, with the highest number in 2019 being 27. The main causes of maternal death in 2024 were obstetric embolism, gestational (pregnancy-induced) hypertension with significant proteinuria, and postpartum hemorrhage.



**Figure 45 Maternal Mortality Numbers and Rates Over the Last Ten Years**

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

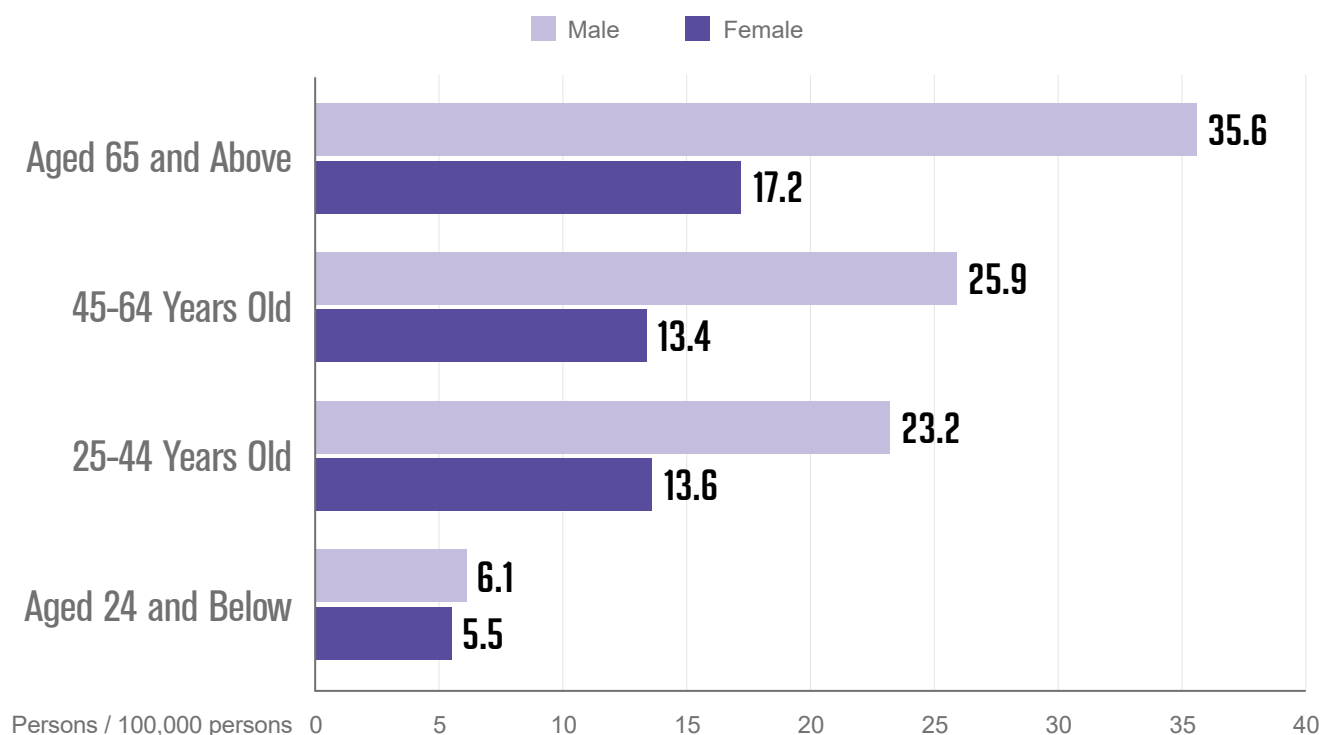
Note:

1. Maternal mortality rate = number of maternal deaths/live births x 100,000.
2. The number of deaths less than 20 is susceptible to the influence of small sample size; the mortality rate is unreliable, and is presented with \*.



## ■ Men's suicide mortality rate was 1.8 times higher than that of women

In 2024, 2,567 men and 1,495 women died by suicide in Taiwan. The suicide mortality rate was 22.2 deaths per 100,000 people for men and 12.6 deaths per 100,000 people for women, with men's suicide mortality rate 1.8 times higher than that of women. When categorized by age, the suicide mortality rate was higher for those over 65 years of age than for other age groups.



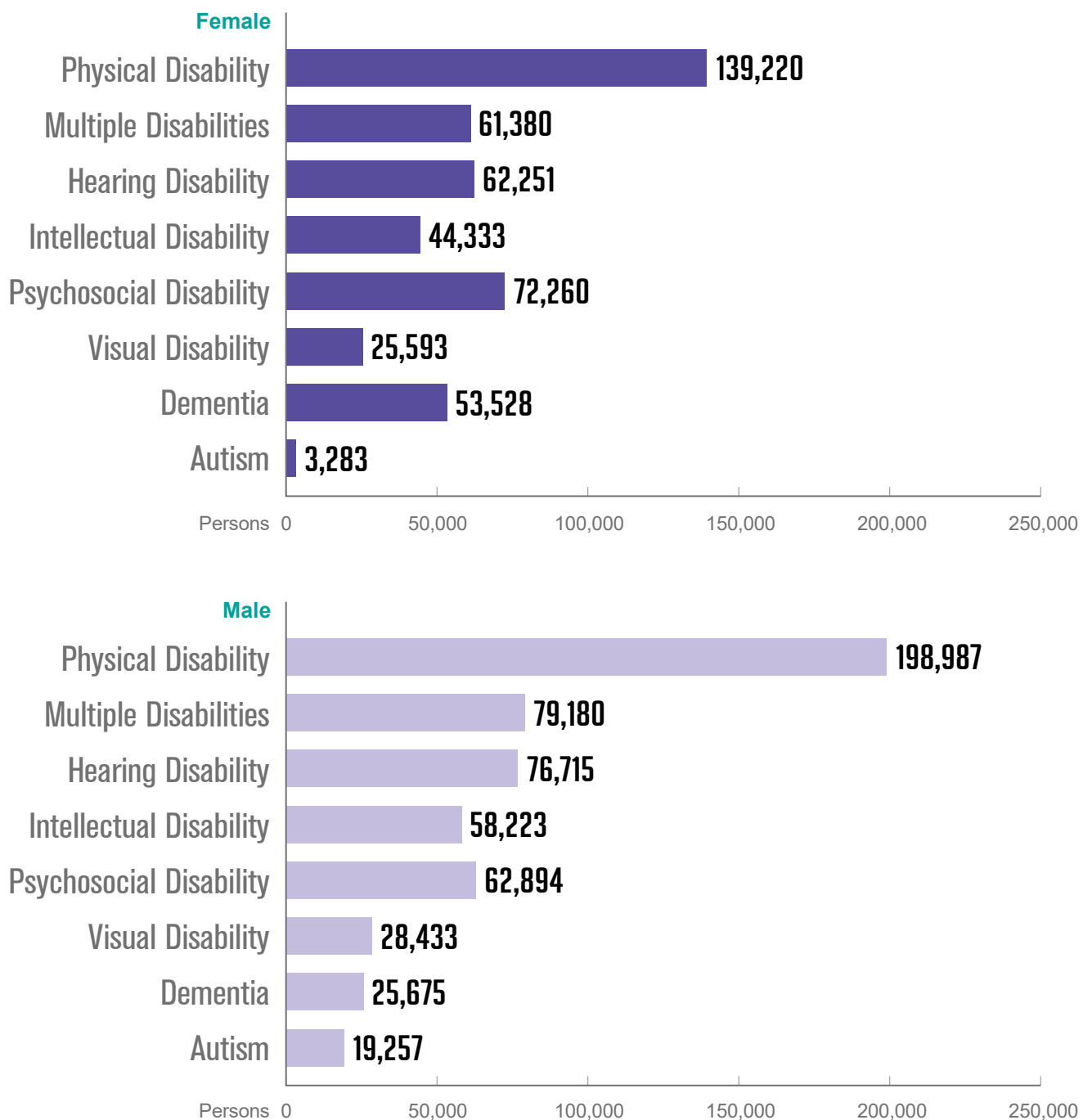
**Figure 46 Suicide Mortality Rates, 2024**

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: Mortality rate = Number of deaths / Mid-year population × 100,000.

■ **Men accounted for a larger share of the total population of persons with disabilities than women; more women suffered from dementia and psychosocial disability than men**

In 2024, among the total population of persons with disabilities, approximately 677,000 (54.9%) were men and approximately 556,000 (45.1%) were women. By category of disability, men accounted for a greater number of persons with certain disabilities than women, including physical disability, multiple disabilities, hearing disability, intellectual disability, visual disability, and autism, with the highest gender gap ratio (male/female) noted in persons with autism. However, women outnumbered men when it comes to the number of people with psychosocial disability and dementia.

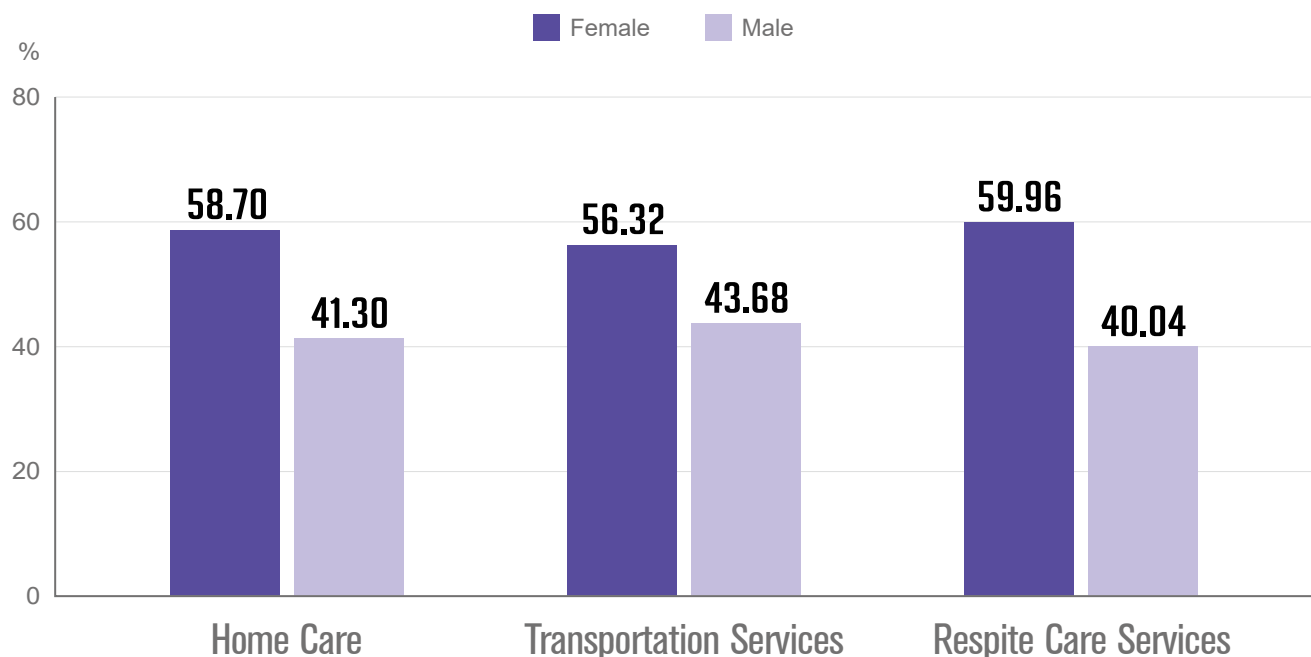


**Figure 47 Statistics for Certain Categories of Disabilities, 2024**

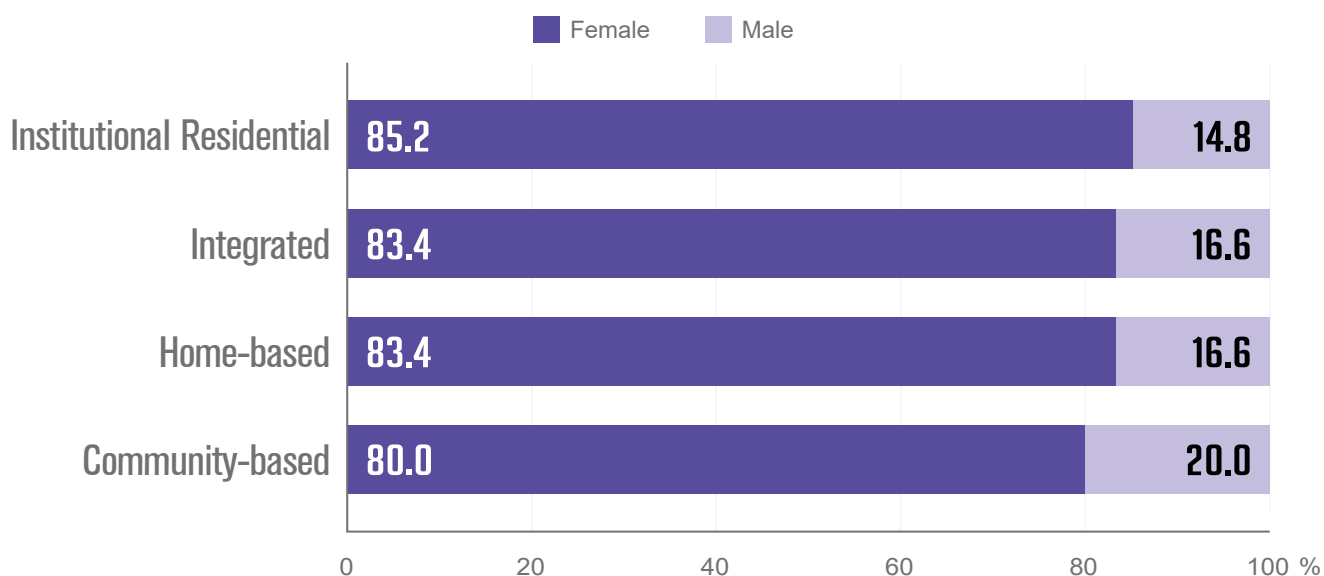
Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

## ■ The majority of long-term care service users and givers were women

As of the end of 2024, among long-term care service users, the largest number of users was observed in home care, at 363,943 persons, followed by 256,990 users of transportation services, and 191,206 users of respite care. For the gender composition of service providers, long-term care workers were predominantly female, accounting for over 80% of human resources in home-based, community-based, institutional residential, and integrated long-term care institutions.



**Figure 48 Gender Distribution of the Three Most Used Long-Term Care Services, 2024**

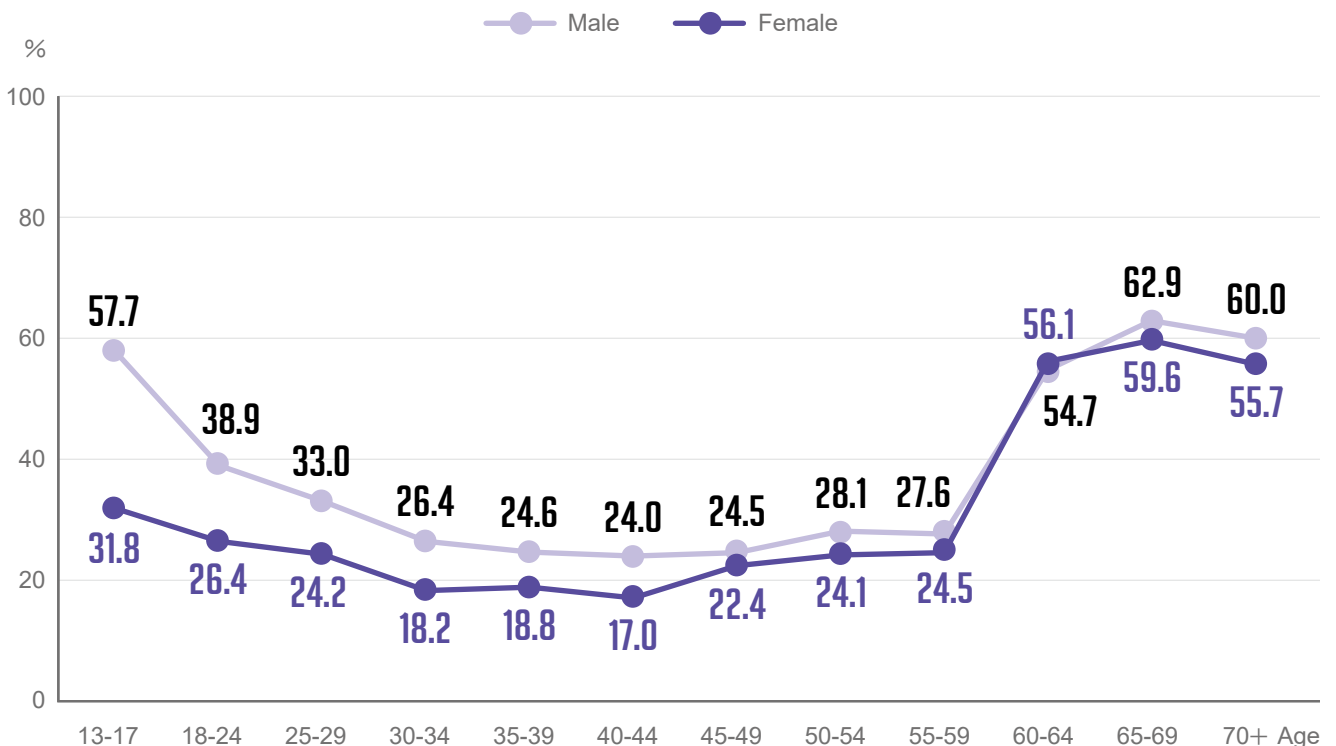


**Figure 49 Care Workers in the Field of Long-Term Care Services, 2024**

Source: Information System for Management of Long-Term Care Institutes and Service Givers, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

## ■ Gap persisted between ratios of men and women engaging in regular exercise; lowest rate among women aged 40-44, and largest gender gap between people aged 13-17

In 2024, 35.3% of persons aged 13 and older engaged in regular exercise, with overall more men (38.7%) engaged in regular exercise than women (32.0%), a difference of 6.7 percentage points. In terms of the gender gap by age group, the largest gender gap was found in the 13-17 age group at 25.9 percentage points, followed by the 18-24 age group at 12.5 percentage points. The lowest rate of regular exercise was noted among women aged 40-44 (17.0%).



**Figure 50 Overview of Population who Regularly Does Exercise, 2024**

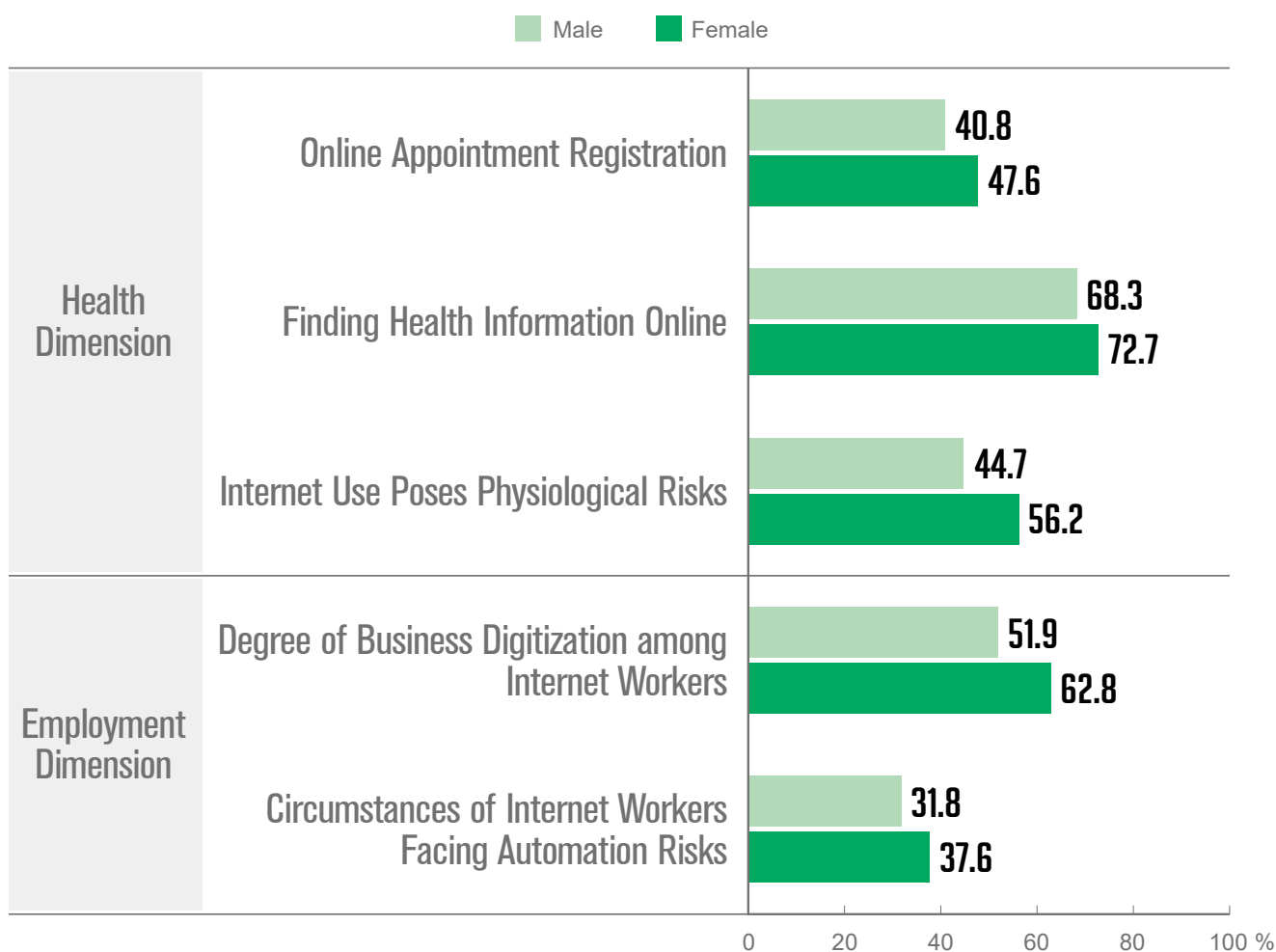
Source: 2024 Sports and Athletics Survey, Sports Administration, Ministry of Education (currently Ministry of Sports).

Note: "Regular exercise" is defined as 30-minute exercise routines at least three times a week that increase heart rate to 130 bpm or of sufficient intensity to cause heavy breathing and perspiration.

## 6. Environment, Energy, and Technology

### ■ Female internet users are more likely to use health services and are more concerned about their jobs being replaced by AI than men

In 2024, in terms of digital literacy in the dimension of health, female internet users (47.6%) reported a higher rate (by 6.8 percentage points ) of using online appointment booking in the past three months than male internet users (40.8%); meanwhile, a higher percentage (by 4.4 percentage points ) of women (72.7%) searched for health information online than men (68.3%). The percentage of women who felt that internet use posed a physiological risk, meaning they perceive a deterioration in their physical condition, was 56.2%, which was 11.5 percentage points higher than that of men (44.7%). In terms of employment structure, female internet workers are more likely than men to use computers and the internet in their work, with an average business digitization rate of 62.8%, which is 10.9 percentage points higher than that of male internet workers (51.9%). 37.6% of women believe their jobs are very likely or somewhat likely to be replaced by automation or artificial intelligence in the future, a rate 5.8 percentage points higher than that of men (31.8%).



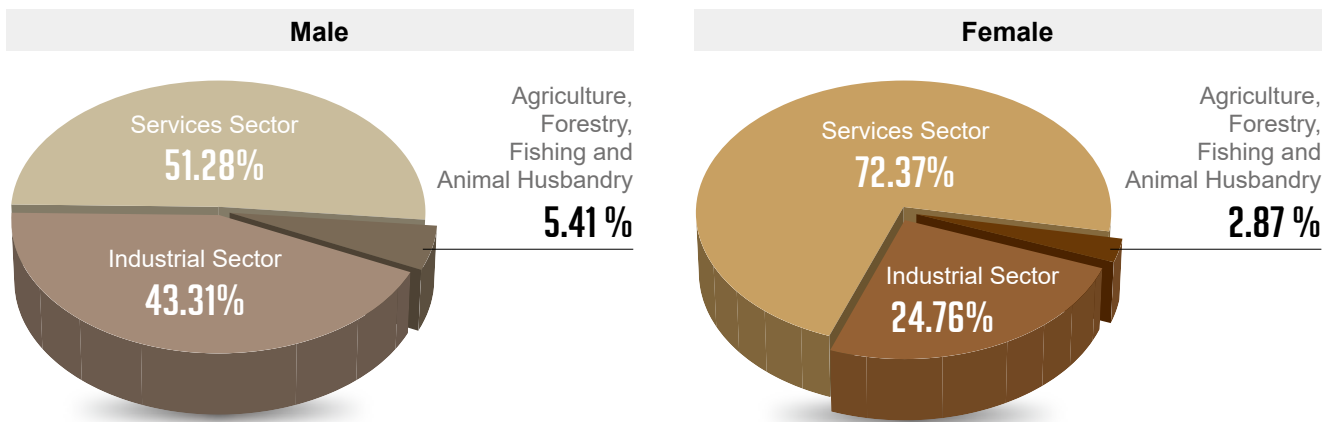
**Figure 51 Overview of Digital Applications**

Source: 2024 Digital Access Survey, Ministry of Digital Affairs.

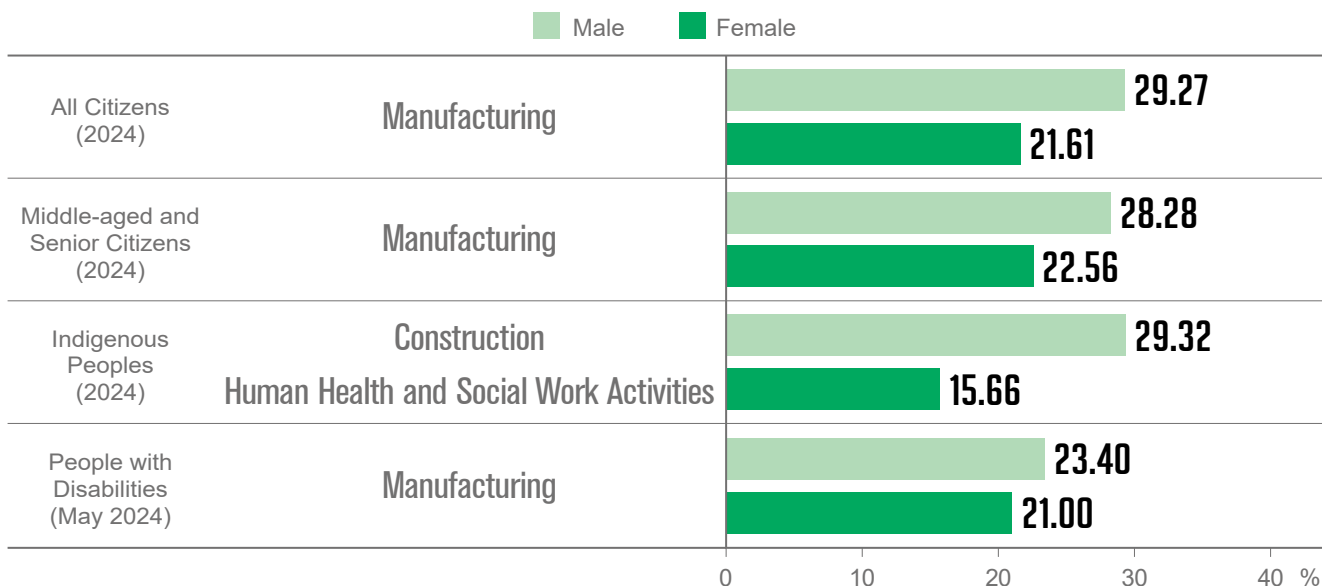
Note: This survey targeted individuals aged 12 and above. The criteria for “online appointment registration” and “finding health information online” are similar to those used by the OECD, with the time frame limited to usage within the most recent three months.

**Women account for less than 30% of those employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal husbandry as well as industrial sectors**

In 2024, there were 11.595 million employed persons in Taiwan (of whom women accounted for 45.14%). In terms of sectors, men accounted for approximately 50% of employed men worked in the service sector, while female accounted for over 70% but just 2.87% in agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal husbandry. By industry, "manufacturing" has the highest percentage of male and female employees (29.27% and 21.61%, respectively). Further observation of employment among different groups revealed that the highest percentage of Indigenous men were employed in "construction" (29.32%), while the highest percentage of Indigenous women were employed in "human health and social work activities" (15.66%). Among middle-aged and elderly individuals, as well as people with disabilities, the highest percentage of both genders were employed in "manufacturing."



**Figure 52 Ratio of Employed Men and Women - by Sector**



**Figure 53 Industries with the Most Employed Persons of Different Groups - by Major Industry**

Source: Labor Survey of People with Disabilities, Ministry of Labor; Manpower Survey, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics, Executive Yuan; Employment Status Survey of Indigenous Peoples, Council of Indigenous Peoples.

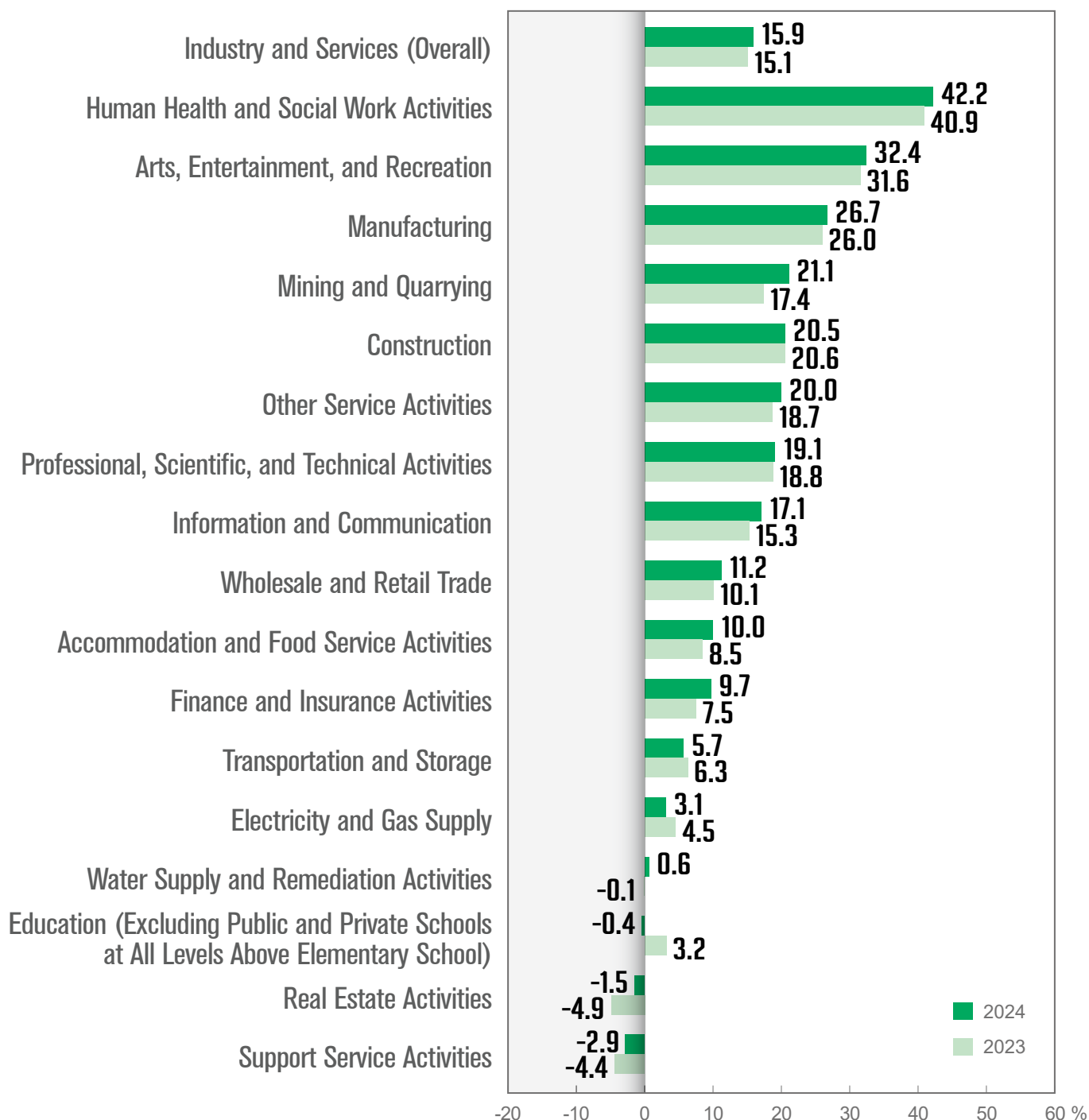
Note:

- "Employed persons" refers to individuals at least aged 15 and above, doing paid work, or at least 15 hours a week of unpaid household work.
- "All citizens" refers to members of the civilian population who are aged 15 and above; "middle-aged and elderly" refers to members of the civilian population from 45 to 64 years of age.



## ■ The gender pay gap has widened to 15.9%, while the gap in human health and social work activities has reached a staggering 42.2%

In 2024, the average hourly wage of women in Taiwan's non-agricultural sectors was NT\$327, which was 84.1% of the NT\$389 for men. The gender wage gap was 15.9%, up 0.8 percentage points as compared to 2023 (15.1%). Looking at major industries, the industries with the largest pay gaps are "Human Health and Social Work Activities" (42.2%), "Arts, Entertainment and Recreation" (32.4%), and "Manufacturing" (26.7%), and the gaps have all increased compared to 2023.



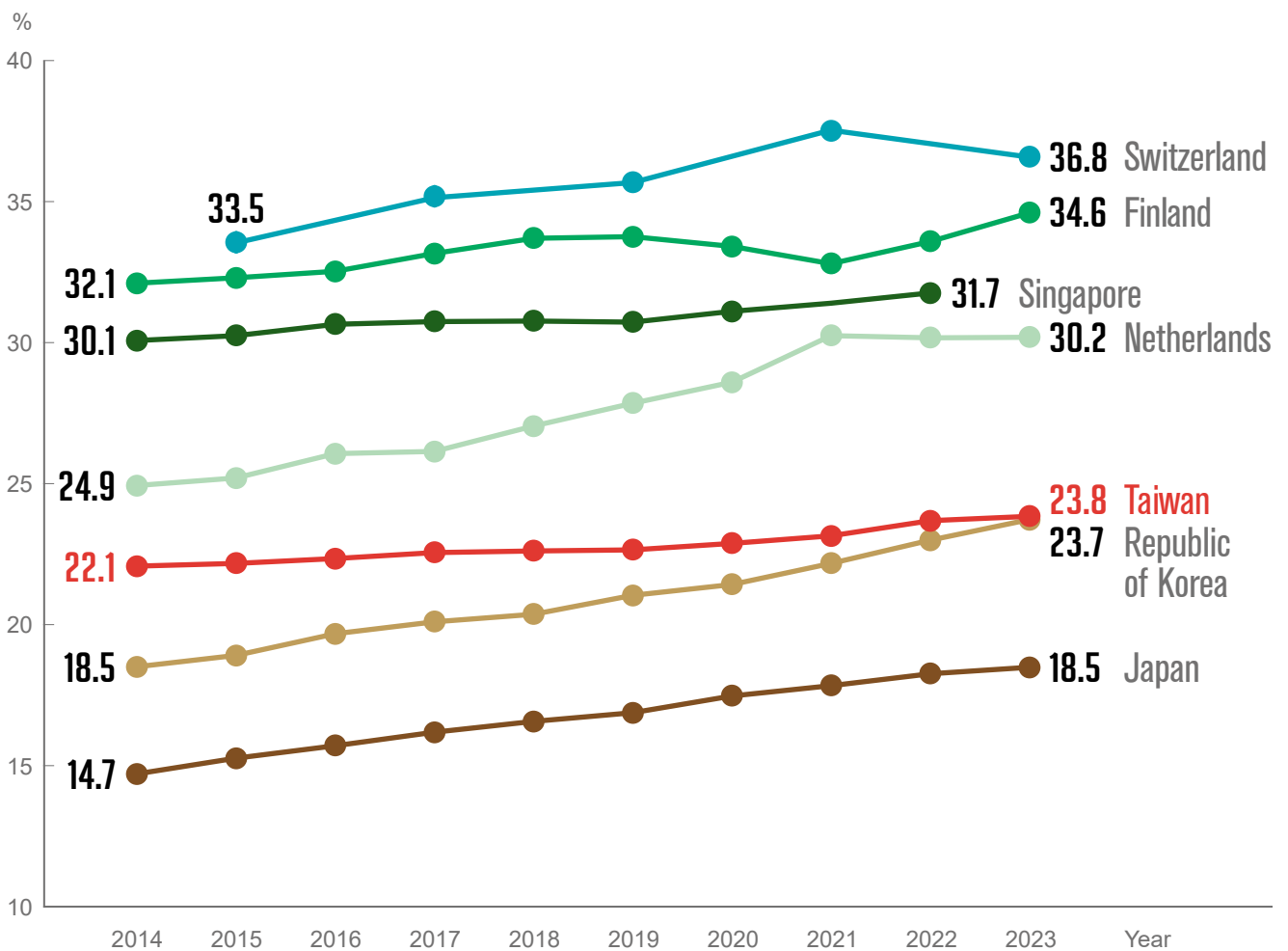
**Figure 54 Gender Pay Gap of Non-Agricultural Workers, by Industry**

Source: Ministry of Labor; Employees' Earnings Survey, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics, Executive Yuan.

Note: The gender gap in average pay in Taiwan is calculated based on average hourly pay. Hourly earnings = total monthly salary per person / total work hours. Average gender gap in hourly pay = (1 - percentage of women's average hourly pay compared to men) × 100.

## ■ The proportion of female researchers in Taiwan was still lower than 30%

Around the world in recent years, more attention was paid to fostering and retaining female talents in scientific research fields. In 2023, women accounted for 23.8% of total researchers in Taiwan, representing an increase of 1.7 percentage points compared with 2014 (22.1%). Nevertheless, Taiwan lagged behind many Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, e.g., Switzerland (36.8%) and Finland (34.6%). Looking at the increases in various countries over the past 10 years, the Netherlands saw the largest increase in the proportion of female researchers, at 5.3 percentage points, followed by South Korea at 5.2 percentage points.



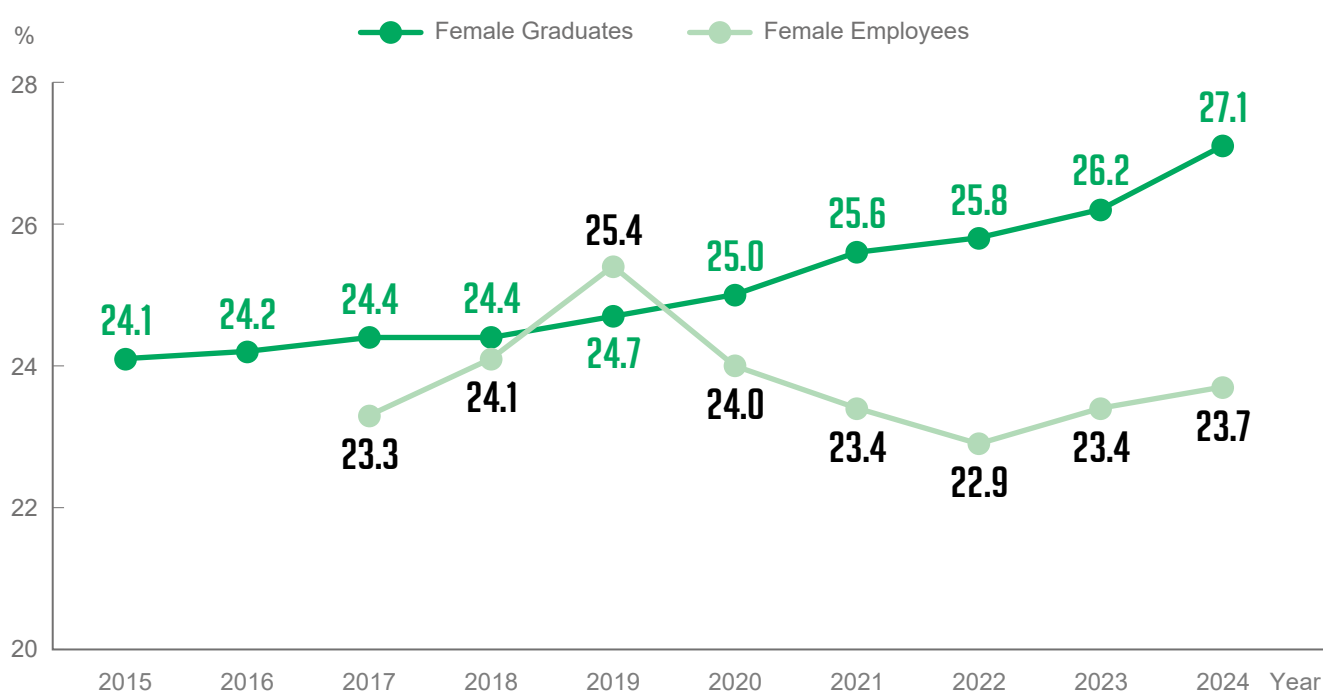
**Figure 55 Proportions of Female Researchers in Major Industrialized Countries**

Source: Main Science and Technology Indicators, OECD August 2025 updated; National Science and Technology Council's "Indicators of Science and Technology, 2024."



## ■ The number of female graduates in STEM fields has grown steadily, but the percentage of women employed has remained below 25% for the past five years

In 2024, there were over 91,000 graduates in STEM fields (natural sciences, mathematics and statistics, information and communication technology, engineering, manufacturing, and construction) from institutions of higher education. Women accounted for 27.1% of the total, an increase of 3 percentage points compared to 2015, indicating a steady growth trend. In 2024, the number of employed persons in Taiwan was 11.595 million, of whom 45.1% were women. Among them, 726,000 were “Information and Communications Technology Professionals” and “Science and Engineering Professionals,” with women accounting for 23.7%. Before the pandemic (2019), the proportion of women in the workforce was 25.4%, while after 2020, the proportion remained between 23% and 24%.



**Figure 56 Percentage of Women Among STEM Graduates and Professionals**

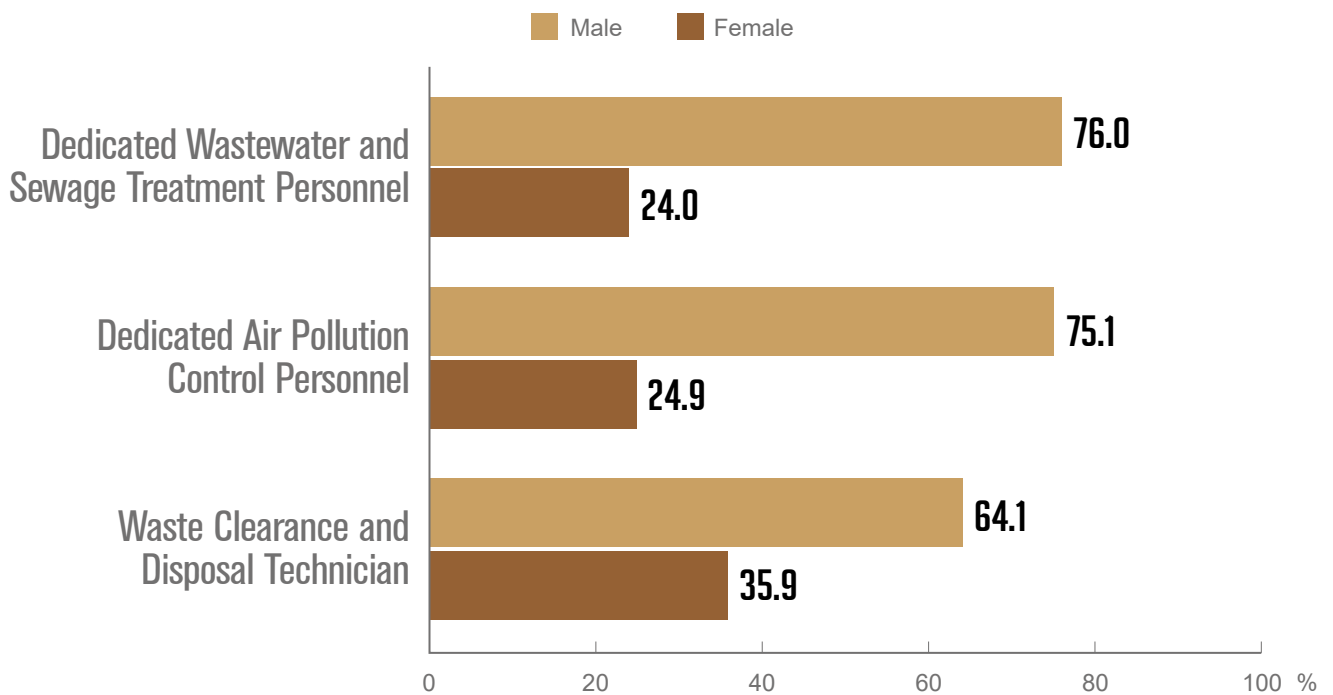
Source: Ministry of Education and Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics “Human Resources Survey”.

Note:

1. STEM professionals are defined according to the “Standard Occupational Classification System (6th Revision),” while STEM fields in colleges and universities are defined according to the “5th revision of the International Standard Classification of Education in Universities, Colleges and Junior Colleges.”
2. Since 2017, the “Manpower Survey” has been compiling gender statistics on occupational categories for employed persons.
3. Taiwan’s education system adopts an academic year system, with each academic year running from August 1st to July 31st of the following year. For example, graduates of the 112th academic year will graduate in June 2024, and the academic year will end on July 31, 2024.

## Gender differences in obtaining green-collar talent certifications

“Green Collar” refers to professionals engaged in green work. They are practitioners and promoters of green transformation, as well as key players in advancing toward a net-zero future. The Ministry of Environment’s Green Collar Talent Employment Trends Report analyzes the top three environmental professional certifications (essential qualifications for these positions) that are most in demand by companies: Qualification certificates for dedicated wastewater and sewage treatment personnel, dedicated air pollution control personnel and waste clearance and disposal technicians. In 2024, 1,247 people obtained dedicated wastewater and sewage treatment personnel certificates (24.0% of whom were women) and 851 people obtained dedicated air pollution control personnel certificates (24.9% of whom were women), with women accounting for less than one-third of both. In addition, 3,152 people obtained waste clearance and disposal technician professional certificates, of which 35.9% were women.



**Figure 57 Top Three Required Certifications for Green-collar Talents Distributed by Gender**

Source: Ministry of Environment.



## ■ The number of female professional engineers entering the workforce is increasing year by year, but the number of men still far exceeds that of women

According to the Professional Engineers Act, a professional engineer possessing a professional engineer certificate and having gained a certain amount of experience may practice the profession after obtaining a professional engineer license from the central competent authority. As of the end of 2024, the number of practicing engineers totaled 5,188, of whom 422 were women (8.13%). In addition, practicing professional engineers can register for multiple technician certificates at the same time. In terms of discipline, the highest percentage of female professional engineers is in "Food Science" (40%), followed by "Urban Planning" (39.60%). Compared to 2023, the increase was the largest for "Food Science" (40 percentage points), followed by "Forestry" (5.56 percentage points), while "Applied Geology" and "Environmental Engineering" decreased by 0.92 and 0.48 percentage points respectively.

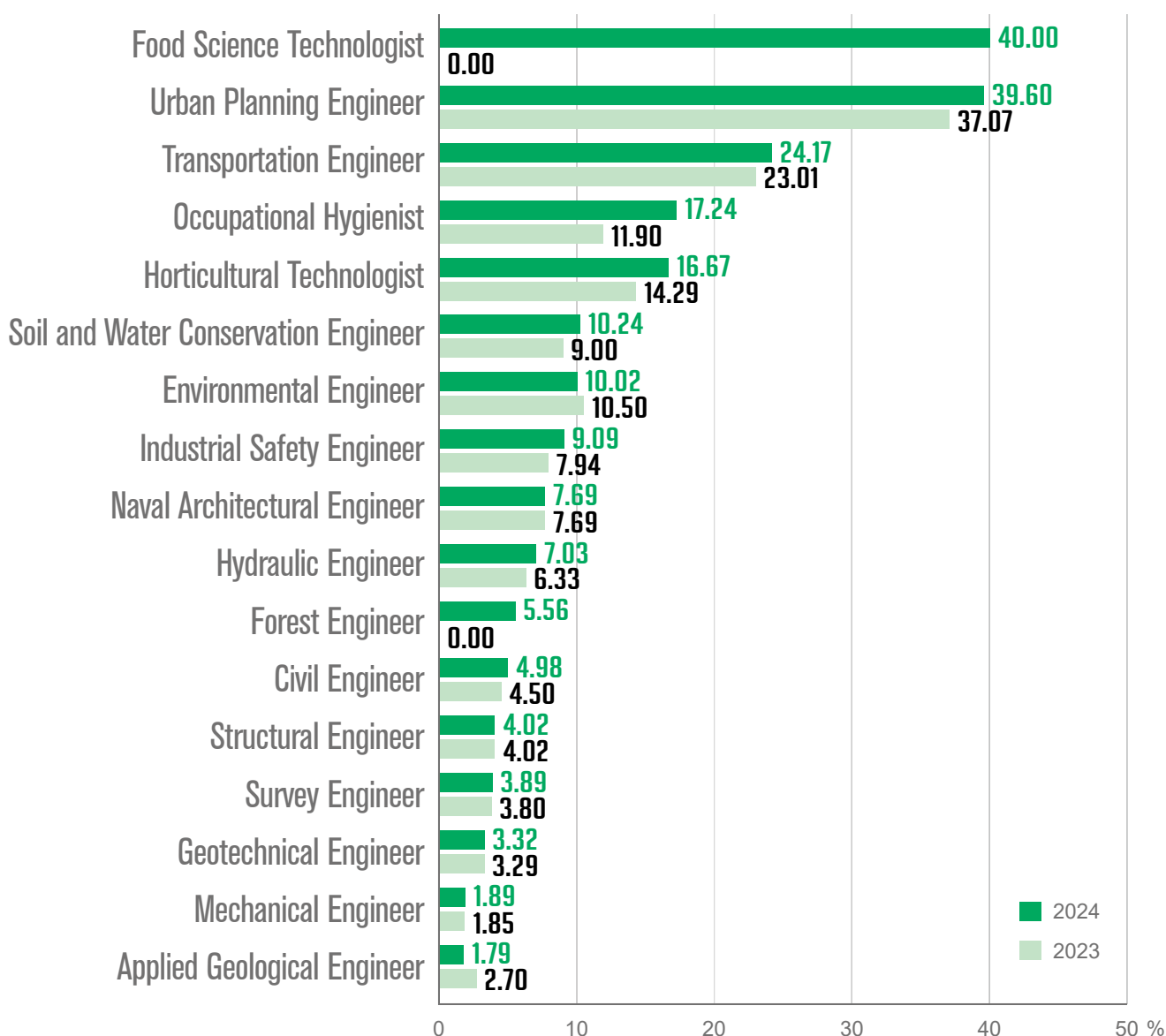


Figure 58 Female Professional Engineer Ratio by Specialty

Source: Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan.

Note: According to Article 8 of the Professional Engineers Act, a professional engineer, though possessing the professional engineer certificate, shall not practice the profession until having gained at least two years of service and until obtaining the professional engineer license after applying to the central competent authority. The professional engineer license is valid for six years.

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No.1, Sec. 1, Zhongxiao E. Rd., Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)