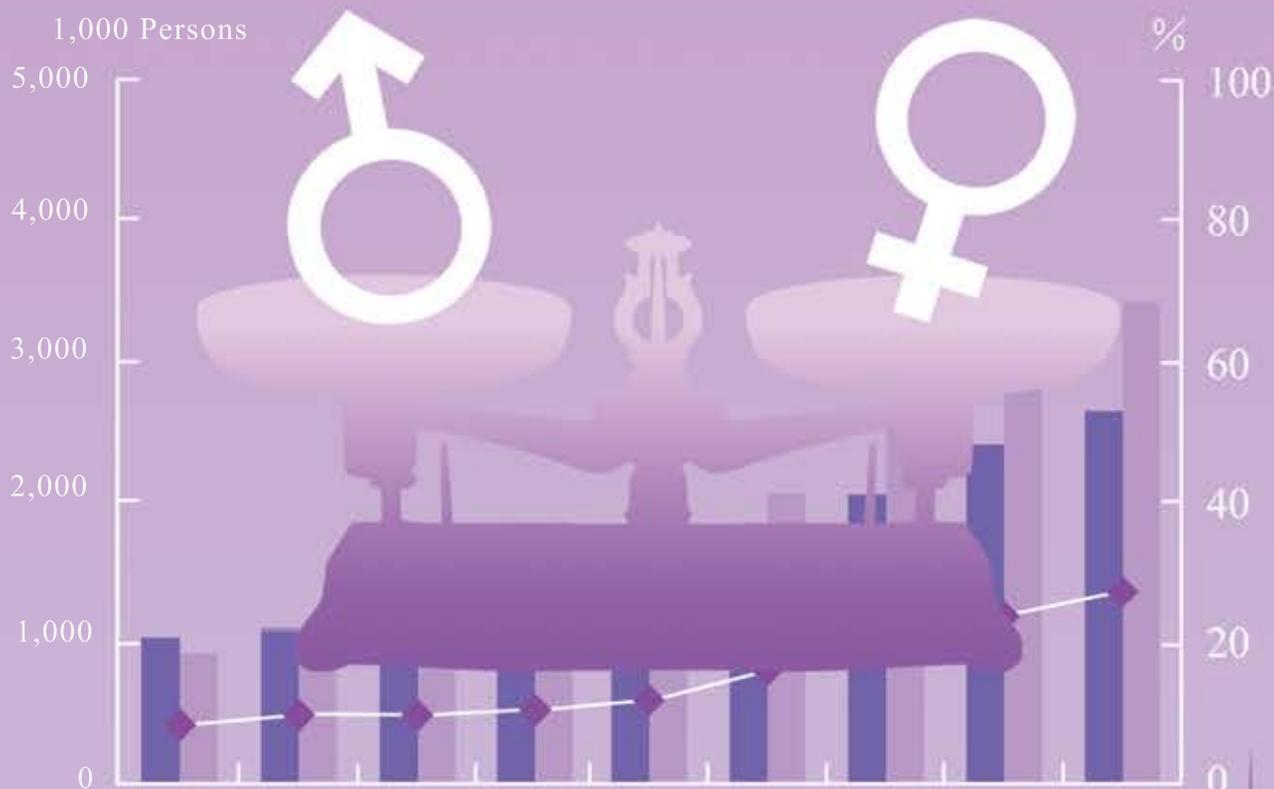


# GENDER AT A GLANCE 2018 IN R.O.C.(TAIWAN)



DEPARTMENT OF GENDER EQUALITY, EXECUTIVE YUAN  
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS, EXECUTIVE YUAN  
REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
March 2018



## Prologue

To offer a basis and essential tools for the gender mainstreaming policy by utilizing gender statistics in analyzing gender issues, the Foundation for Women's Rights Promotion and Development published the *Gender at a Glance in R.O.C. (Taiwan)* for 2005 in 2006, using charts and tables in the categories of population, health, employment and economics, politics, personal security, education, and social welfare to present the states of both genders in various socio-economic aspects.

To facilitate gender mainstreaming, the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan (DGBAS, Executive Yuan) has published the annual *Gender at a Glance* in Chinese and English versions since 2007, covering major gender indicators and issues. To adapt to international standards in observing the differences in circumstances surrounding both genders in Taiwan and other countries, the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) and Gender-related Development Index (GDI) were included in 2007 and were replaced in 2011 with the Gender Inequality Index (GII) published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In 2012, in accordance with the Gender Equality Policy Guidelines passed by the Executive Yuan in 2011, and in order to align gender statistics with the Guidelines, the structure of the publication was adjusted to the following seven sections: "Power, Decision-making, and Influence," "Employment, Economy, and Welfare," "Population, Marriage, and Family," "Education, Culture, and Media," "Personal Security and Justice," "Health, Medical Service, and Care," and "Environment, Energy, and Technology." Moreover, in accordance with the resolutions from the First Project Meeting for Gender Mainstreaming of the Executive Yuan in 2012, starting in 2013, the indicator selection process included inquiry to the civilian members of the Gender Equality Committee of the Executive Yuan, in an effort to better align *Gender at a Glance* with current gender equality trends and issues.

After numerous re-designs, the publication currently includes statistical charts and analyses of more than 40 indicators from the international gender equity index to the seven categories in the Gender Equality Policy Guidelines. It presents Taiwan's achievements and shortcomings in various gender issues and serves as reference for public and private organizations in conducting gender equality education and training, as well as key information about the nation in international gender conferences.

The purpose of *Gender at a Glance* is to inform the public of the states and trends of both genders in Taiwan through charts and tables of statistical indicators. The publication of *Gender at a Glance* and the collection of a wide range of indicators and data were made possible with the support of various agencies. We offer our most sincere gratitude and welcome suggestions and comments.

Department of Gender Equality, Executive Yuan  
Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan

March 2018

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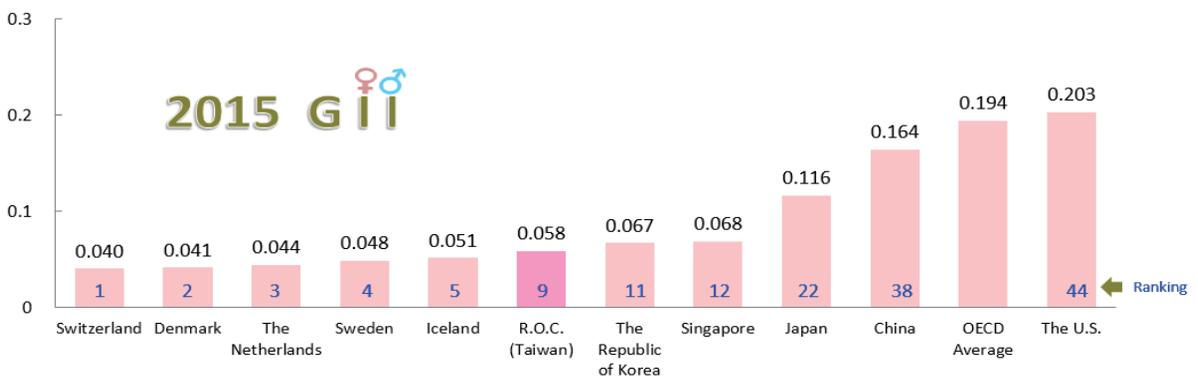
## International Comparisons of GII

Since in 2010, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) published the Gender Inequality Index (GII) to reflect the states of gender equality across countries by 5 indicators based on the 3 dimensions of reproductive health, empowerment, and the labor market, which contain five indicators. In the reproductive health dimension, Taiwan's maternal mortality ratio was 12 per 100 thousand live births in 2015, which was far lower than 27 in China and close to 11 in South Korea and 10 in Singapore, but was higher than 5 in Japan. Taiwan's adolescent birth rate (aged 15 to 19) has declined. It was 4‰ in 2015, close to 3.8‰ in Singapore and 4.1‰ in Japan, but higher than 1.6‰ in South Korea and 2.9‰ in Switzerland. In the empowerment dimension, females' share of seats in Taiwan's parliament rose to 36.6% in 2015, higher than fellow Asian countries including Singapore, China, South Korea, and Japan (all below 1/4). The percentage of Taiwanese males aged 25 and older with at least some secondary education was 87.5% in 2010, 11.9 percentage points higher than that of their female counterparts. In the labor market dimension, Taiwan's labor force participation rate in 2015 was 50.7% for females aged 15 and above, 16.2 percentage points lower than their male counterparts, with a gap smaller than in Singapore, Japan, and South Korea (18.2, 21.0, and 21.8 percentage points, respectively).

GII Indicators in R.O.C.(Taiwan)			
Dimension	Indicator	Data year	Value
Reproductive Health	Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)	2015	12
	Adolescent birth rate (births per 1000 women ages 15-19)	2015	4
Empowerment	Share of seats in parliament (% of total)	2015	Female: 36.6 Male: 63.4
	Population with at least some secondary education(% ages 25 and older)	2010	Female: 75.6 Male: 87.5
Labor Market	Labor force participation rate (% ages 15 and older)	2015	Female: 50.7 Male: 66.9

Note: The data are from 2016 HDR, same as international standards. The percentage of population aged 25 and above with secondary education and higher was based on the same source as 2016 HDR, which was Barro and Lee (2016). The latest data in Taiwan were collected as of 2010.

Based on Taiwan's statistics, the GII formula revealed that Taiwan's GII value was 0.058 in 2015 (closer to 0 indicates better equality), ranked as the ninth best compared to the 159 countries assessed by the UNDP. Global rankings include Switzerland in first place with 0.040, followed by Denmark with 0.041 and the Netherlands with 0.044. South Korea, Singapore, and Japan ranked 11th, 12th, and 22nd, respectively. Compared with the more developed OECD countries, Taiwan's GII is better than the 0.194 average among OECD countries.



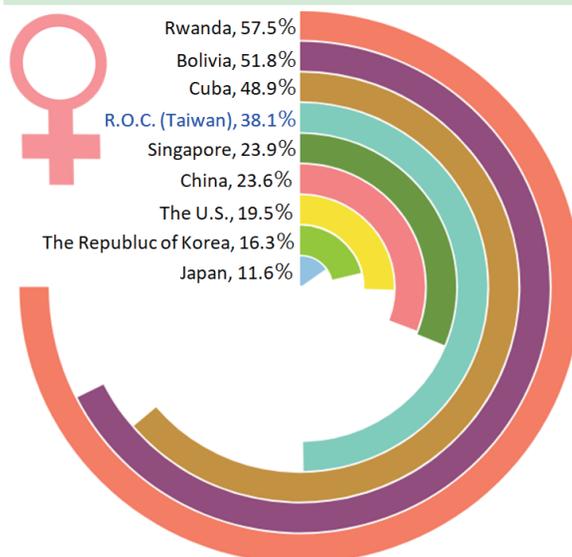
Source: The 2016 Human Development Report (2016 HDR) by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan.

Note: A lower GII value indicates better equality (0 means very high equality, and 1 means very low equality); after Taiwan was included in the ranking, all countries ranking below Taiwan were moved one place lower than the original ranking reported.

# 1. Power, Decision-Making, and Influence

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995 was a call for countries to increase the level of female representation in decision-making to 30% or above, so as to improve female empowerment and influence. When the Constitution was written in 1947, it stated that a female quota shall be included in all elections. In 2007, the amendment to the Civil Servants Election and Recall Act mandated that for each political party, the number of female legislators-at-large and overseas-elected legislators shall be 1/2 or more among all elected legislators, which significantly improved women's influence in the national legislature. In 2016, women comprised 38.1% of Legislative Yuan (Taiwan's national legislature), a 17.1 percentage points increase from 10 years previously. In 2015, among 186 countries, more than half of them (52.2% or 97 countries) had less than 20% members in their national legislature who were females. Only 43 countries (23.1%) exceeded 30%, among which Rwanda and Bolivia exceeded 50%. Neighboring Asian countries like Singapore, China, South Korea, and Japan did not reach 1/4, which was lower than Taiwan's percentage.

## Females' Share of Seats in Parliament, 2015



Source: 2016 HDR; Gender Statistics, Ministry of the Interior.  
Note: Taiwan's data were collected as of 2016. The share of females in the national legislature was 36.6% in 2015.

To achieve gender equality, the public sector has continued to implement and expand the 1/3 sex ratio principle to provide more opportunities and channels for females in decision-making. At the end of 2016, females comprised more than half of junior rank (grades 6 through 9) civil servants and members of the Control Yuan. They also comprised more than 40% among members of the Examination Yuan and nearly 1/3 among senior rank (grades 10 and above) civil servants, although they comprised less than 30% among the Justices of the Constitutional Court and political appointees. All of these figures increased from 10 years previously. In particular, the percentages doubled among members of the Control Yuan and Examination Yuan. Among the 49,636 senior officials, 36.5% were females, a 2.4 percentage points increase from 2013. Among female civil servants, 12.4% were senior officials, lower than the 15.6% of their male counterparts. However, the gender gap has decreased by 0.5 percentage points since 2013.

## Females' share in the Public Sectors



Source: Gender Statistics, Ministry of Civil Service; Annual Report of Judicial Statistics, Judicial Yuan; Gender Statistics, Examination Yuan; Control Yuan.

- Note: 1. The numbers of the members of Examination Yuan include at the beginning of the term and additional appointees during the term, not excluding resignations and transfers.  
2. Because of vacancies of members of the Control Yuan at the end of 2006, statistics from the end of 2008 (4th term) were used.

## Employment as Senior Officials Among Civil Servants

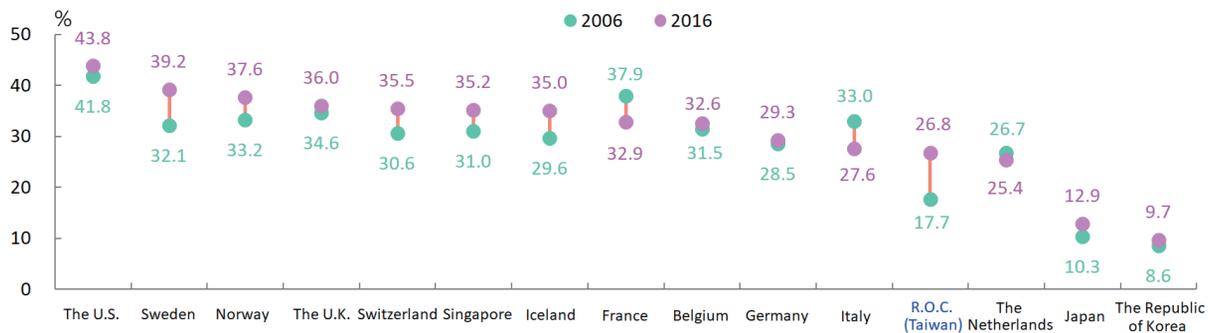
Gender	Senior official	End of 2013		End of 2016	
		Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Female	Yes	16,412	11.7	18,135	12.4
	No	123,795	88.3	128,114	87.6
Male	Yes	31,748	15.4	31,501	15.6
	No	174,104	84.6	169,822	84.4

Source: Ministry of Civil Service.

Note: The numbers of senior officials were based on general official titles, including chiefs, directors, (vice) chairpersons, chief secretaries, chief engineers, (deputy) chiefs of staff, (deputy) executive secretaries, ambassadors, and diplomatic ministers, (deputy) representatives, and (deputy) consuls.

To ensure equal rights to work for both genders, the Act of Gender Equality in Employment has been implemented since March 2002 to prevent discrimination in recruitment, screening, employment, assignment, appointment, review, or promotion of employees based on gender or sexual orientation. Among Taiwan's employees in 2016, 381 thousand were legislators, senior officials, or managers, of whom 102 thousand were females (26.8%), accounting for 2.0% of total female employees, lower than the 4.5% of male counterparts. Across major countries, males outnumber females in these employees. Countries with higher percentages of females include the U.S. (43.8%), Sweden (39.2%), and Norway (37.6%). Although the percentage in Taiwan is lower than that of major Western countries, it surpasses neighboring Asian countries including Japan and South Korea. Compared with 2006, the percentage of females increased in most countries, and Taiwan's growth of 9.1 percentage points was the highest, followed by Sweden's 7.1 percentage points. Conversely, the percentages in Italy, France, and the Netherlands decreased.

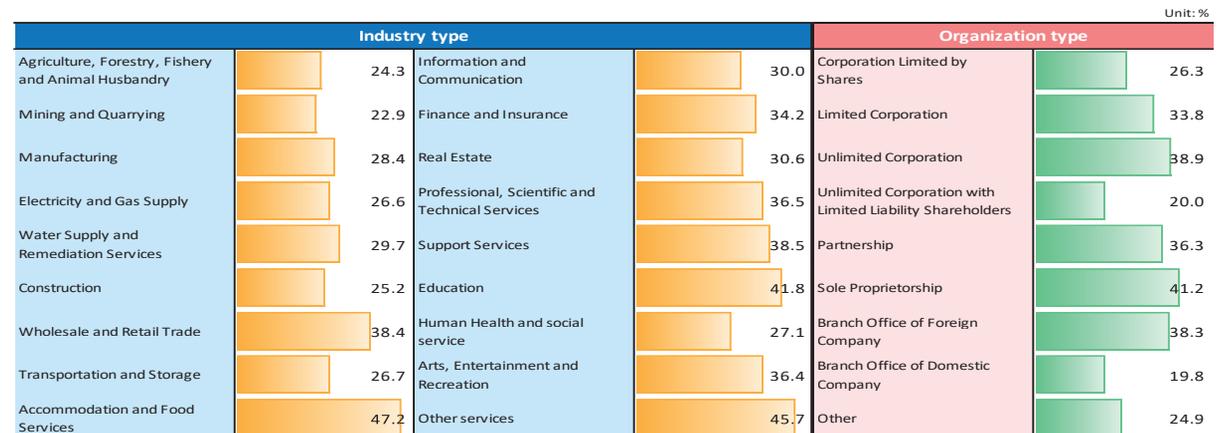
### Females' Shares among Legislators, Senior Officials, and Managers in Major Countries



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

Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are major forces behind Taiwan's economic development. In 2016, there were 1.408 million SMEs in Taiwan, accounting for 97.7% of all enterprises, and 512 thousand of SMEs were headed by females, accounting for 36.7% with an addition of 38 thousand since 2012, an 8.0% increase. By industry, in 2016, most subsectors of the service industry consisted of more than 30% female owners, topped by the accommodation and food services with 47.2%, followed by education services with 41.8%. Agricultural and manufacturing industries did not reach 30%. Compared with 2012, more growth was seen in the electricity and gas supply industry and education services industry with 5.7 and 4.5 percentage points, respectively. By organization type, the majority were sole proprietorships with over 40%, followed by unlimited companies with 38.9%.

### Females' Shares in Owners of Small and Medium Enterprises, 2016

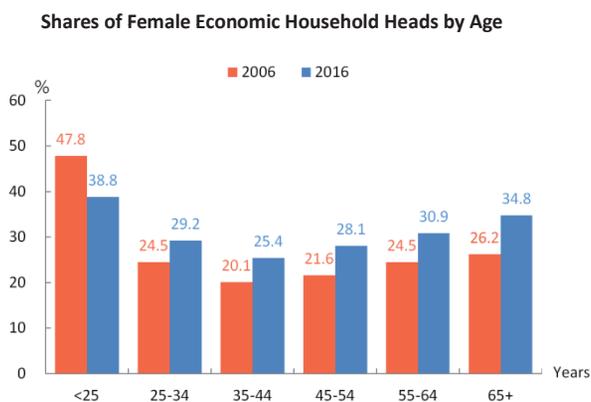
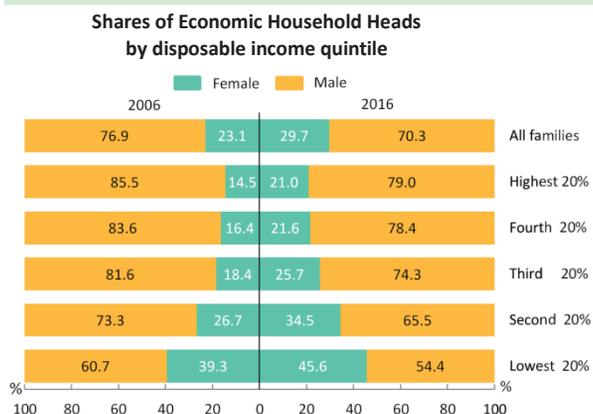


Source: Gender Statistics, Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Note: SMEs owned by legal persons or foreign individuals were not included in the statistics as no gender could be determined, meaning that the total did not include all SMEs.

With improvement in females' education and economic autonomy, they are increasingly assuming the role of the main provider for the household. In 2016, there were 2.513 million households with a female as economic household head, comprising 30% of all households, with an increase of 827 thousand households and 6.6 percentage points when compared with 10 years ago. Moreover, across the five equal divisions of income, the ratio of females all increased since 10 years previously. Although males constitute the majority of main household income providers, the equalizing trend is prominent. By age, the share of female economic household heads is in U-shaped distribution, topped by the age group of below 25 years old (38.8%), followed by 65 years old and above (34.8%). The age group with the lowest ratio is 35 to 44 years old (25.4%). Compared with the shares from 10 years previously, only the group of below 25 years old experienced a decrease (9.0 percentage points), all other age groups experienced an increase, topped by the group of 65 years old and above with 8.6 percentage points.

### Gender of Economic Household Heads by Households Disposable Income quintile



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

Note: Only the income of the year was included, disregarding the lump-sum pension received in a previous year and savings.

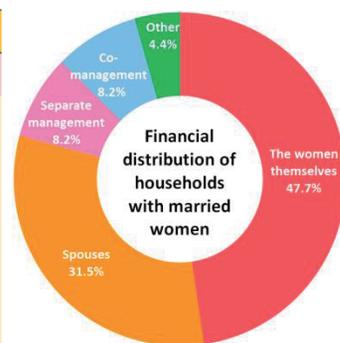
The economic household head refers to the member of household with the highest income and most responsibilities of providing for the household. For further definitions, see the Family Income and Expenditure Survey.

The authority over a household's finance is influenced by gender empowerment in the household in addition to the main provider of household income and family structure. The end of 2015, 38.4% of females aged 15 and above in Taiwan saw themselves as the decision-maker in household finance. The percentage grew with age. Before the age of 25, parents were mostly the decision-maker in household finance. After age 45, more than half of females were the decision-maker. Among married women, 47.7% were decision-makers in household finance, higher than the 31.5% of their spouses being the decision-maker. Separate financial management and co-management each comprised 8.2%.

### Decision-makers in Household Finance, the End of 2015

Unit: %

Age group	The women themselves	Spouses	Separate management	Co-management	Parents	Children or children-in-law	Grandparents	Other
Total	38.4	19.5	7.8	5.1	26.3	1.5	0.5	1.0
15 to 17	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	91.6	0.0	3.9	1.7
18 to 24	2.4	1.1	4.2	0.1	88.4	0.0	2.1	1.7
25 to 34	25.6	16.3	9.0	4.7	42.6	0.0	0.4	1.3
35 to 44	44.5	28.7	9.4	7.4	8.9	0.1	0.0	0.9
45 to 54	55.5	26.9	6.9	6.8	2.1	1.1	0.0	0.6
55 to 64	57.7	20.4	9.5	5.2	0.6	6.2	0.0	0.5



Source: Report of the Women's Living Condition Survey, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: 1. The "Other" category in the donut chart include "parents," "children and children-in-law," "grandparents," and "other."

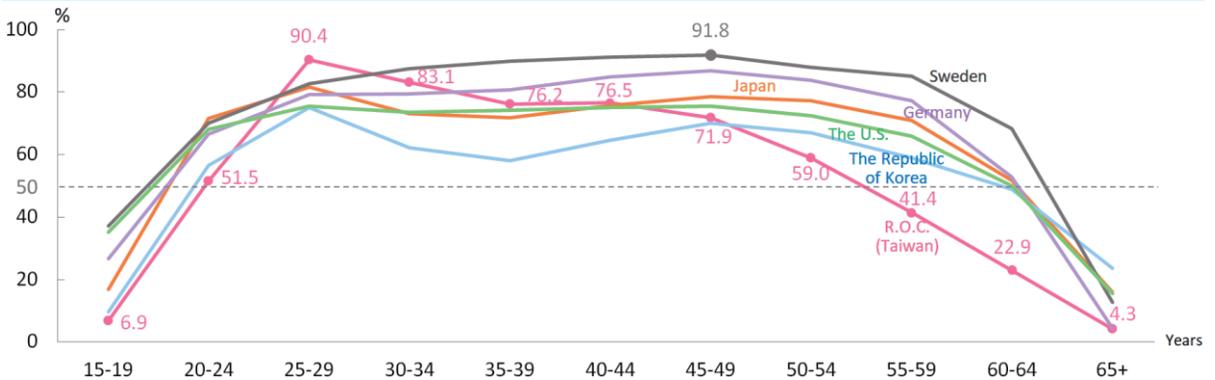
2. The Women's Living Condition Survey is conducted every 4 or 5 years. The latest data collection was conducted at the end of 2015.

3. Because of rounding, some totals do not equal 100%.

## 2. Employment, Economy, and Welfare

With the rise of educational attainment and economic autonomy of females, the labor force participation rate of females aged 15 and above in Taiwan surpassed 50% in 2012 and is still increasing, reaching 50.8% in 2016. By age groups, the labor force participation rate of females aged 25 to 29 in Taiwan was above 90%, higher than other major countries. In older age groups, the rate declined sharply due to childrearing and other family reasons, with 71.9% in the 45 to 49 age group, which was lower than major countries. For females aged 55 and above, the rate was below 50%. In other major countries, like Japan and South Korea, the rate climbed after the drop in the 30 to 39 age group, showing a clear trend of re-employment of females. The labor force participation rate of females aged 30 to 64 in Sweden was significantly higher than that of other countries.

**Labor Force Participation Rates of Females in Major Countries by Age Groups, 2016**



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

Note: 1. Labor force participation rate = Labor force / civilian population × 100%.

2. Labor force participation rate of females in the U.S. and Sweden refers to females aged 16 and above.

In 2016, employment rate of females aged 15 and above was 49.0% in Taiwan, 15.2 percentage points lower than that of their male counterparts. The gap between the employment rates of males and females widened as age grew, reaching a maximum of 28.3 percentage points in the 55 to 59 age group. Among the employment rates of males and females in other major countries, South Korean males had the highest with 71.1%, and Japanese females had the relatively low 48.9%. The gender gap was the smallest at 3.9 percentage points in Sweden, where gaps across all age groups never exceeded 10 percentage points. In Japan and South Korea, the gender gaps were 19.2 and 20.9 percentage points, respectively. The widest gap existed 35 to 39 age group in South Korea with 35.4 percentage points.

**Employment Rates in Major Countries by Age Groups, 2016**

Country	Sweden			Germany			The U.S.			R.O.C. (Taiwan)			Japan			The Republic of Korea		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male-female (percentage point)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male-female (percentage point)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male-female (percentage point)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male-female (percentage point)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male-female (percentage point)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male-female (percentage point)
Total	69.0	65.1	3.9	63.5	53.5	10.0	65.8	54.1	11.7	64.2	49.0	15.2	68.1	48.9	19.2	71.1	50.2	20.9
15-19	19.2	26.1	-6.9	28.7	24.6	4.1	29.3	30.1	-0.8	9.3	6.3	3.0	16.7	16.5	0.2	7.2	8.7	-1.5
20-24	62.4	61.8	0.6	64.4	63.0	1.4	66.2	63.0	3.2	48.7	44.8	3.9	66.1	68.3	-2.2	40.8	50.6	-9.8
25-29	80.9	76.5	4.4	80.7	75.7	5.0	82.3	71.3	11.0	87.0	85.0	2.0	89.4	78.2	11.2	69.7	69.5	0.2
30-34	87.9	82.7	5.2	88.2	76.0	12.2	86.5	70.1	16.4	93.4	80.3	13.1	91.8	70.3	21.5	88.3	60.2	28.1
35-39	90.9	84.3	6.6	90.0	77.6	12.4	87.5	70.9	16.6	89.9	74.0	15.9	92.9	69.8	23.1	91.9	56.5	35.4
40-44	90.6	87.0	3.6	90.3	82.2	8.1	87.2	72.1	15.1	91.4	74.9	16.5	93.7	73.6	20.1	92.9	62.8	30.1
45-49	89.5	88.0	1.5	90.9	84.4	6.5	85.2	72.5	12.7	88.8	70.7	18.1	93.7	76.5	17.2	92.0	68.6	23.4
50-54	89.1	84.3	4.8	88.6	81.1	7.5	81.7	70.0	11.7	82.1	58.0	24.1	92.4	75.4	17.0	89.3	65.9	23.4
55-59	84.7	81.7	3.0	84.1	74.7	9.4	74.5	63.8	10.7	69.1	40.8	28.3	90.6	69.3	21.3	84.4	57.6	26.8
60-64	70.1	65.2	4.9	61.5	50.8	10.7	59.6	48.5	11.1	49.7	22.7	27.0	76.8	50.8	26.0	71.7	48.1	23.6
65+	19.2	12.5	6.7	9.3	4.4	4.9	23.1	14.9	8.2	13.6	4.3	9.3	30.9	15.8	15.1	41.1	23.2	17.9

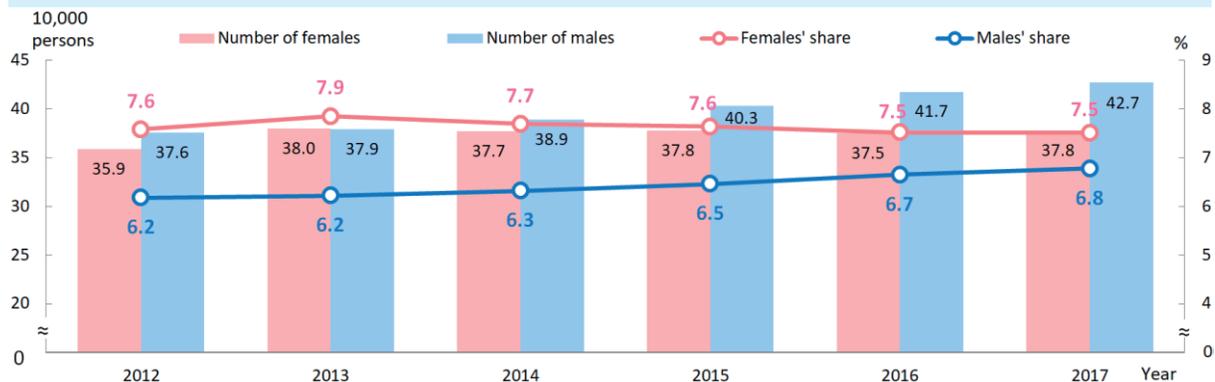
Source: Manpower Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan; International Labor Statistics, Ministry of Labor.

Note: 1. Employment rate = Employed persons / civilian population × 100%.

2. Employment rate in the U.S. and Sweden refers to employed individuals aged 16 and above.

Because of globalization and transitions in industrial structures, the number of non-standard workers (part-time, temporary, or dispatched workers) has increased. In May 2017, there were 805 thousand workers, comprising 7.1% of total employees and increasing by 69 thousand workers (9.4%) since the same month in 2012. By gender, there were 427 thousand non-standard male workers, comprising 6.8% of total male employees; there were 378 thousand non-standard female workers, comprising 7.5% of total female employees. The non-standard employment rate of females was higher than that of males in previous years. However, based on the trend over recent years, this rate of females was declining, while the rate of male was climbing in males, narrowing the gender gap in between. By industry, 191 thousand males worked in construction with the highest percentage of 44.7%, while 79% of females worked in the service industry, with the accommodation and food service activities employing the highest percentage of 19.3% with 73 thousand females.

### Gender Structure of Part-time, Temporary, or Dispatched Workers

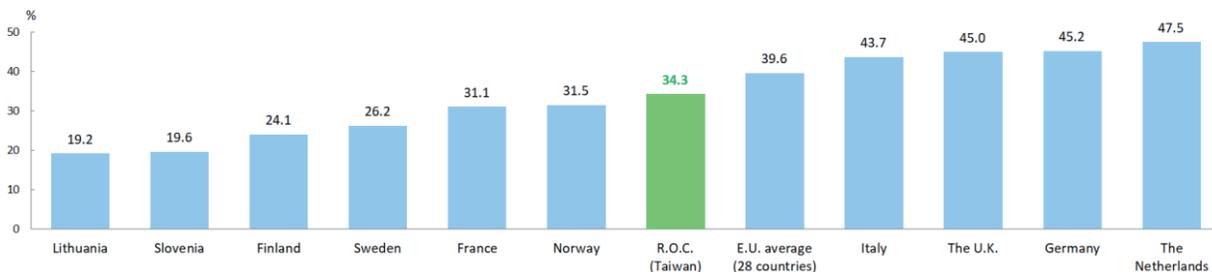


Source: Manpower Utilization Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: The survey collects data in May each year.

The gender pay gap has always been a globally recognized issue. Eurostat publishes the Gender Overall Earnings Gap (GOEG) indicator based on hourly pay, work hours, and employment rate of both genders. In 2016, Taiwan's GOEG was 32.9%, 8.2 percentage points smaller than in 2006, continuing a decreasing trend. Observing the GOEG among major countries in 2014, Lithuania and Slovenia had smaller gaps of lower than 20%, and the Netherlands, Germany, the U.K., and Italy had larger gaps of above 40%. Taiwan's gap (34.3%) was lower than the average (39.6%) among the 28 E.U. member countries.

### Gender Overall Earnings Gap (GOEG) in Major Countries, 2014



Source: Manpower Survey and Employees' Earnings Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan; Eurostat.

Note: 1. Eurostat's latest data year is 2014.

2. Gender overall earnings gap =  $(1 - \text{female hourly pay} \times \text{female monthly paid hours} \times \text{female employment rate} / \text{male hourly pay} \times \text{male monthly paid hours} \times \text{male employment rate}) \times 100\%$ .

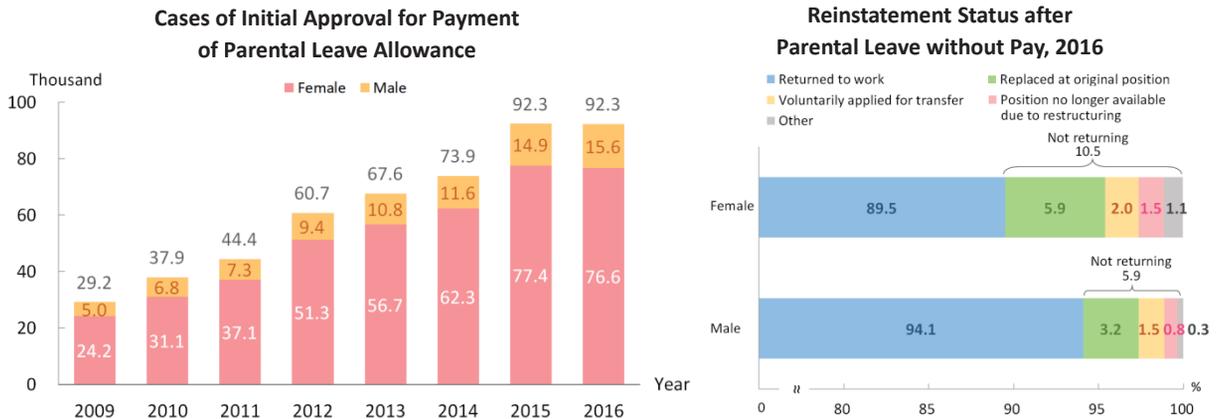
(1) Taiwan's hourly pay includes regular earnings, overtime pay, and in-kind payment (equivalent value) and excludes irregular earnings.

(2) Paid hours in the E.U. include regular and overtime hours, as well as paid annual leave, national holidays, sick leave, occupational training, and special leave; for Taiwan, only regular and overtime hours are included.

(3) Employment rate refers to the employment rate of people aged 15 to 64.

To create a friendly workplace, the Act of Gender Equality in Employment requires that employees are allowed to apply for parental leave without pay. Since May 2009, the parental leave allowances have been gradually included in social insurance. In 2016, 92 thousand first-time applications for the allowance were approved, among which 77 thousand applicants were females (83.1%), with the first recorded decline by an annual 1.0%. Male applicants are increasing every year. The average period per child for parental leave without pay applied by females was 7.3 months, longer than 6 months applied by males. Retention rates after parental leave were 89.5% among females, lower than the 94.1% among males. The original position being filled by someone else was the most cited reason for not returning to the original job by both genders.

### Overview of Parental Leave without Pay

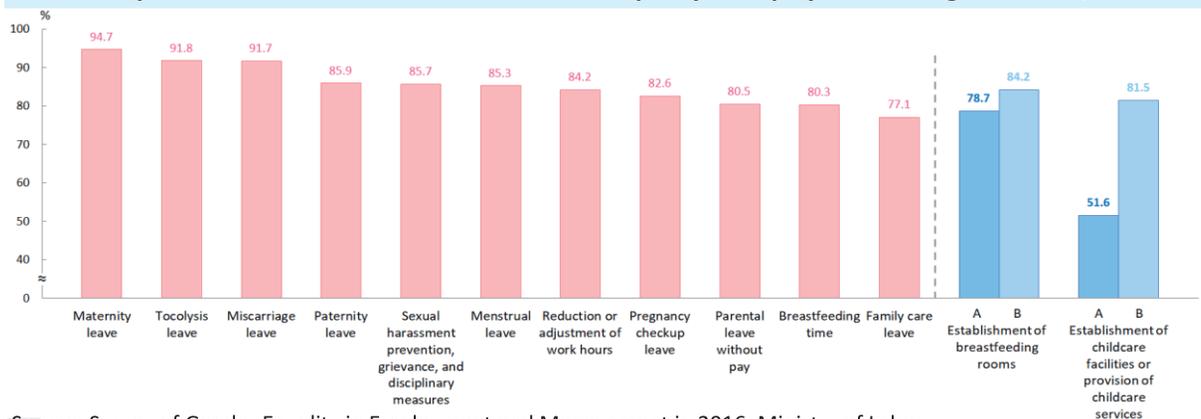


Source: Gender Labor Statistics and Survey of Job Retention after Parental Leave without Pay in 2016, Ministry of Labor; Bank of Taiwan.

Note: Subjects of the Survey of Job Retention after Parental Leave without Pay in 2016 were applicants who applied for and received the parental leave allowances from employment insurance whose parental leave ended within 2015. Because of rounding, some totals do not equal 100%.

Taiwan's Act of Gender Equality in Employment, implemented since March 2002, mandates measures that promote employment equality including various types of leaves and work hour adjustments. In 2016, more than 80% of businesses participating in labor insurance allowed employees to apply for these measures in accordance with the Act. Among these measures, the most allowed were maternity leave, recuperate leave, and miscarriage leave with over 90%, followed by family care leave with 77.1%. Moreover, in the amendment to the Act of Gender Equality in Employment in May 2016, it was mandated that businesses employing 100 people or more shall establish breastfeeding rooms and provide childcare facilities or measures. In 2016, 78.7% and 51.6% of businesses employing 100 people or more were compliant with these requirements, respectively. The rates reached 84.2% and 81.5%, respectively, among businesses employing 250 people or more.

### The Implementation Rates with the Act of Gender Equality in Employment among Businesses, 2016



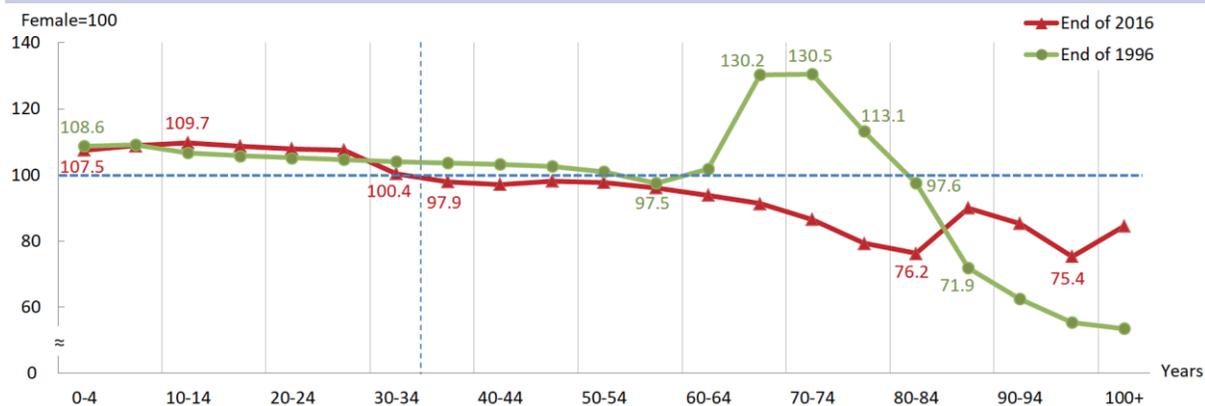
Source: Survey of Gender Equality in Employment and Management in 2016, Ministry of Labor.

Note: A indicates businesses employing 100 people or more. B indicates businesses employing 250 people or more.

### 3. Population, Marriage, and Family

Due to the female life expectancy being higher than that of males, since 2013, the female population in Taiwan has surpassed that of males. Taiwan's total population at the end of 2016 was 23.54 million, a 2.01 million (9.4%) increase since 1996, among whom 11.82 million were females, with a 1.36 million (13.0%) increase, 7.1 percentage points more than their male counterparts, causing the sex ratio (males to every 100 females) to decline from 105.8 to 99.1. By age groups, the ratios exceeded 100 below age 35 (more males than females), reaching the highest of 109.7 in the 10 to 14 group. Above age 35, the ratio dropped below 100 (more females than males), reaching the lowest of 75.4 in the 95 to 99 group. Compared with the end of 1996, when the number of females surpassed males starting with age 55 (disregarding the higher sex ratio in the 60 to 79 group due to earlier immigration of military personnel), females at the end of 2016 surpassed males starting with age 35, which is a 20-year forward.

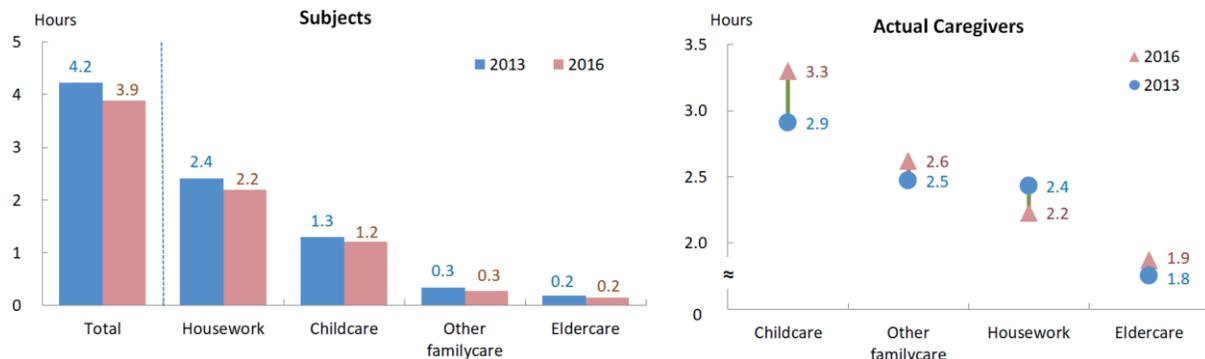
Population Sex Ratios by Age



Source: Statistical Yearbook of Interior, Ministry of the Interior.

In October 2016, married women aged 15 to 64 had an average daily unpaid care work of 3.9 hours, a 0.3-hour decrease from the 4.2 hours in the previous survey in 2013. Among these hours, housework took a majority of 2.2 hours, a 0.2 hour decrease since the previous survey, the time of housework grew with age. The second, childcare took 1.2 hours, especially gathered in the 30 to 44 age group. Other family care and eldercare accounted for 0.3 and 0.2 hours, respectively. Observing through caregivers, a daily average of 3.3 hours was spent on childcare which is the longest, with a 0.4 hour increase since the previous survey. Other family care and eldercare took 2.6 hours and 1.9 hours, respectively, with a 0.2 and 0.1 hour increase. Time spent on housework experienced a 0.2 hour decrease reversely.

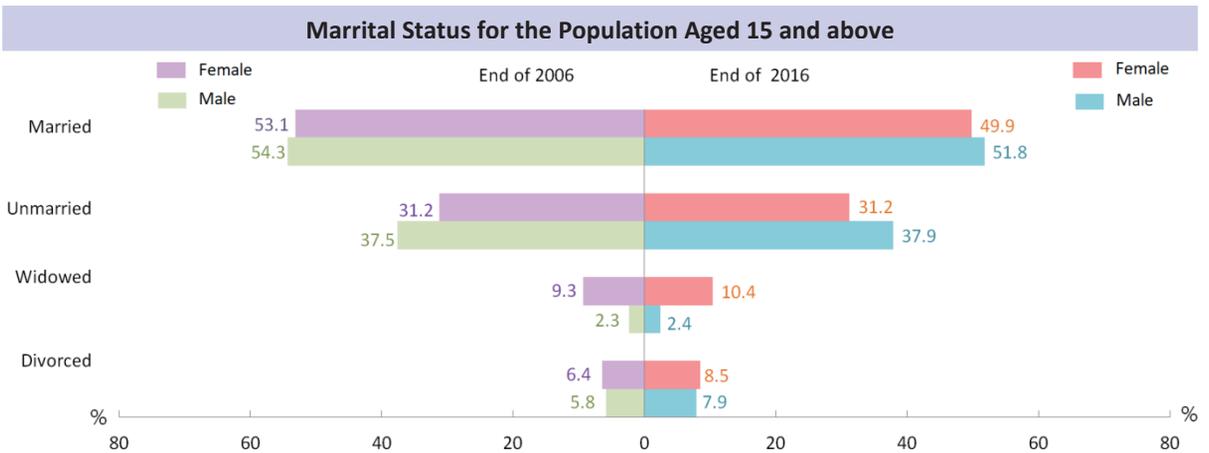
Time of Unpaid Work Daily Spent by Married Women Aged 15 to 64



Source: Women's Marriage, Fertility, and Employment Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

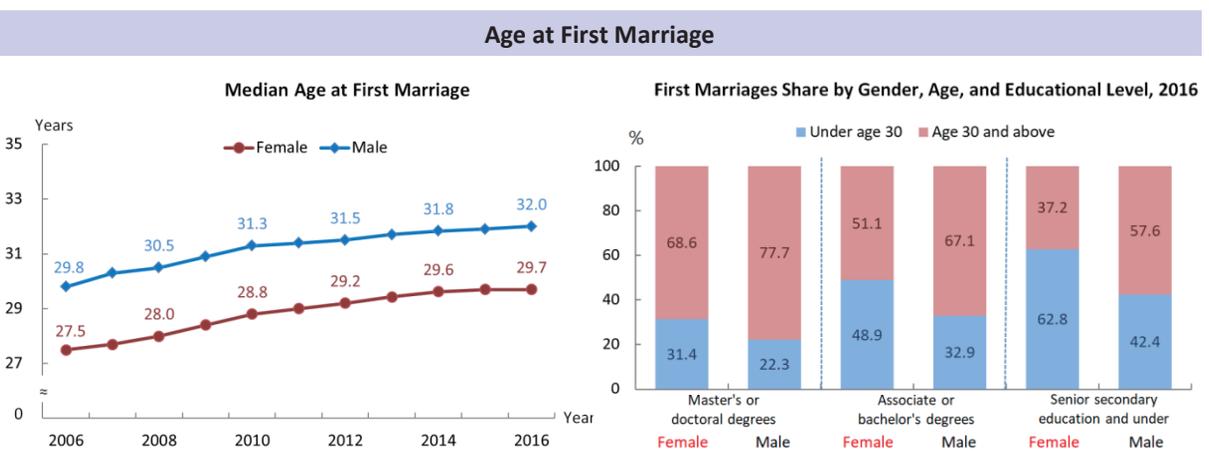
Note: The 2016 survey included volunteer work hours. Other family care refer to other family members rather than children and the elderly (family members aged 65 and above), including grandchildren, spouse aged below 65, and siblings.

With the transition in gender values over time, people increasingly choose to marry late or not marry. The longer life expectancy of females also indirectly influences marriage among Taiwanese people. At the end of 2016, 49.9% and 51.8% of females and males aged 15 and above were married, respectively, with decrease of 3.2 and 2.5 percentage points compared to the end of 2006. The percentage of unmarried females was 31.2%, similar to the end of 2006, while there was a 0.4 percentage point rise in males to 37.9%. The percentage of widowed females was 10.4%, a 1.1 percentage point rise compared to the end of 2006, while the percentage for males rose slightly to 2.4%. Divorce rates in females and males rose by 2.1 and 2.0 percentage points, respectively.



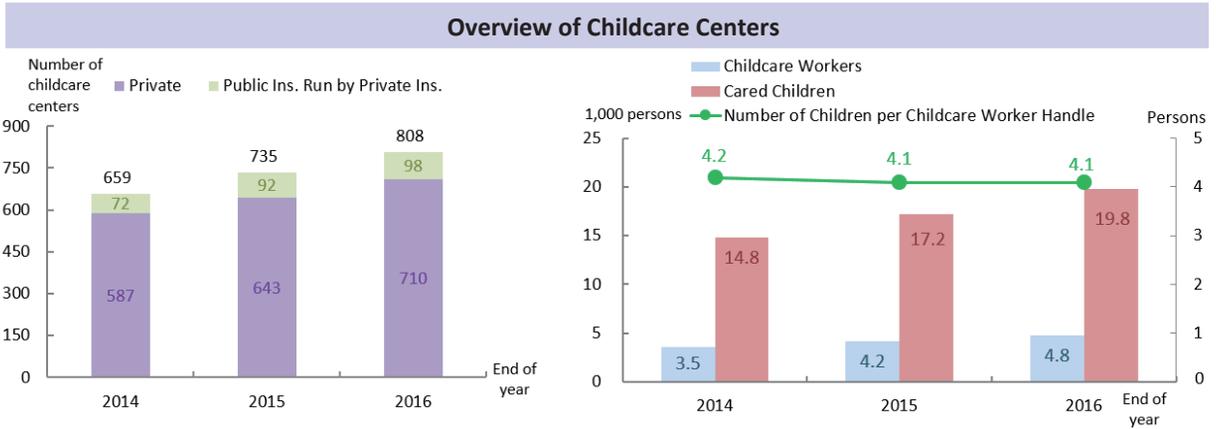
Source: Statistical Yearbook of Interior, Ministry of the Interior.

In recent years, with changes in the socio-economic environment and the rise in education level, Taiwanese citizens' age at first marriage is climbing every year. In 2016, the median age at first marriage in females and males were 29.7 and 32.0, respectively, both represent 2.2 years increase since 2006, showing a trend of late marriage. By education level, in 2016, percentages of females and males holding master's and doctoral degrees who entered into their first marriage at age 30 or above were 68.6% and 77.7%, respectively. Percentages were 51.1% and 67.1% in females and males holding associate and bachelor's degrees, and 37.2% and 57.6% for secondary education or below. A trend is clear that higher education levels delay marriage. The largest gender gap of first marriage at age 30 and above was 20.4 percentage points at the secondary education and below.



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

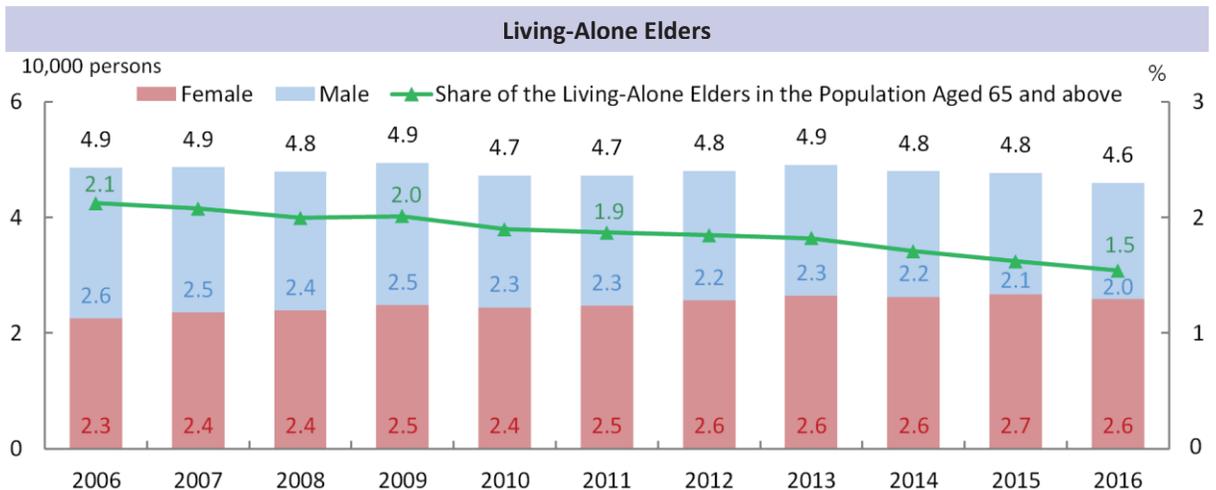
Friendly childcare services can help alleviate the burden on families and enhance females' willingness to enter into the workforce. In recent years, in accordance with the Standards for Establishing Children and Youth Welfare Institutes, the number of childcare centers accepting children below 2 years of age has been increasing. At the end of 2016, there were 808 centers, a 73 centers (9.9%) increase from the end of 2015, among which 710 centers (87.9%) were private-owned and more than public ones. In 2016 the number of accepted children also increased by 14.5% to 20 thousand persons from the end of 2015, among whom 52.0% were males. With the increase in cared children, the number of childcare workers also grew to 5 thousand persons at the end of 2016, a 14.5% increase from the end of 2015. On average, each childcare worker handled 4.1 children, similar to 2015, but a 0.1 person decrease from the end of 2014.



Source: Social Welfare Statistics, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: In the Standards for Establishing Children and Youth Welfare Institutes, childcare centers refer to childcare institutes accepting children below age 2. When an enrolled child reaches 2 years of age and has not been enrolled in a preschool in accordance with the Early Childhood Education and Care Act, the childcare center may continue the child's enrollment for no longer than one year.

As we enter an aging society, the caring and nursing for the living-alone elders becomes more important. In 2016, the living-alone elders (aged 65 and above) booked by city governments were 46 thousand persons, a 5.3% decrease compared to 2006, among whom 26 thousand persons were females (56.3%) with a 15.0% increase and 20 thousand persons were males, with a 22.9% decrease mainly because the veteran population decreased by 73.1%. Females outnumbered males by 6 thousand persons. In 2016, the living-alone elders comprised 1.5% of the population aged 65 and above, a 0.6 percentage point decrease since 2006.



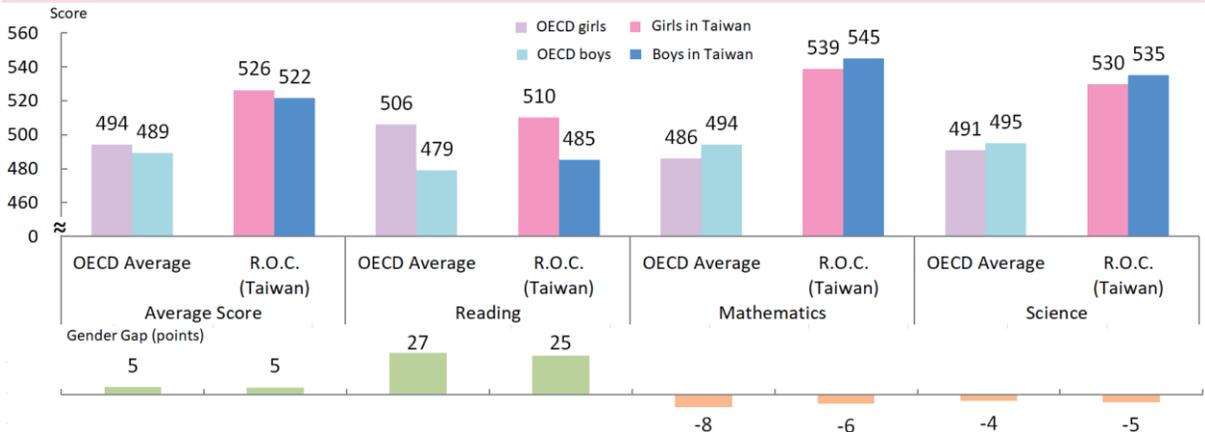
Source: Social Welfare Statistics, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: The living-alone elders refers to people aged 65 and above who live alone, or whose cohabitants are incapable of caregiving, or who is listed for the need of care.

## 4. Education, Culture, and Media

According to the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2015 results, the average score of cognitive skills (average of reading, mathematical, and scientific literacy) of 15-year-old students in Taiwan was 524 points, higher than that across the 35 OECD member countries (492 points), girls in Taiwan scored 526 points, exceeding boys by 5 points. Students in Taiwan performed considerably above the OECD average in mathematics and science with boys scoring higher than girls in the two domains by 5 ~ 6 points. Girls in Taiwan scored slightly above the OECD average in reading and outperformed boys in Taiwan by 25 points. The gender gap in reading was the most significant among all domains, yet had shrunk compared to 2009 (37 points) and 2012 (32 points).

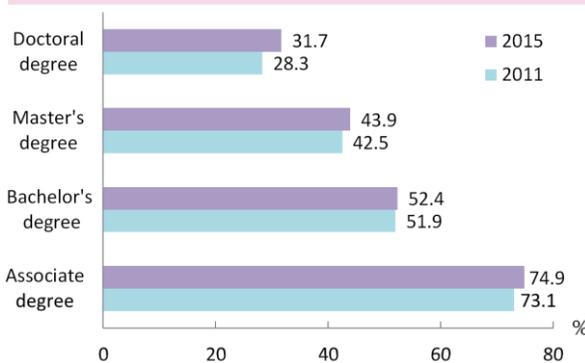
PISA 2015 Results in Each Domain for Taiwan And OECD Member Countries



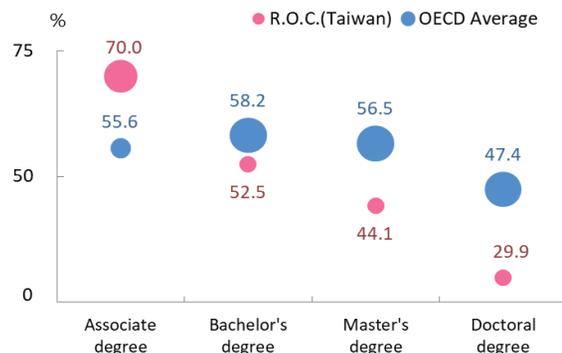
Source: 1. The average score = (the sum of scores in reading, mathematics and science)/3.  
2. Taiwan PISA National Center; OECD.

In 2015, the graduates in universities, colleges, and junior colleges in Taiwan totaled 309 thousand, among which female graduates accounted for 160 thousand and decreased by 0.6% compared to 2011. The percentage of female graduates accounted for 51.9% in the total of tertiary graduates, an increase of 0.7 percentage points. However, the percentage decreased as the education level increased, females' share of associate degree graduates was the highest (74.9%), followed by the female bachelor's degree graduates (52.4%), the female doctoral degree graduates was the lowest (31.7%). The proportion of female graduates at each degree level grew compared to 2011 with the biggest increase in doctoral degree (3.4 percentage points). Compared to the 35 OECD member countries, 70.0% of associate degree graduates in Taiwan were female in 2014, above the OECD average (55.6%). Female shares at bachelor's, master's, and doctoral levels were lower than the OECD average with the greatest gap of 17.5 percentage points at doctoral level.

Percentages of Female Graduates in Universities, Colleges, and Junior Colleges in Taiwan



Percentages of Female Tertiary Graduates in Taiwan and the OECD Average in 2014



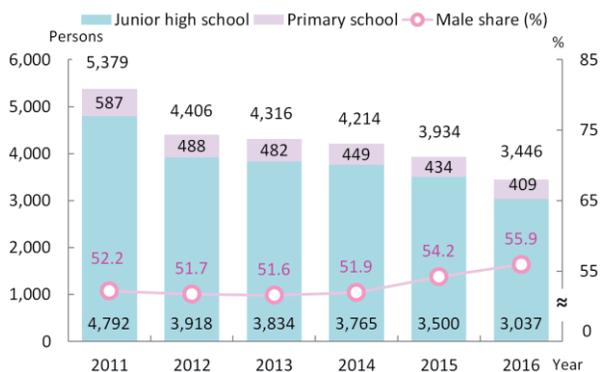
Source: Gender Statistics and International Comparison of Education Statistical Indicators, Ministry of Education.

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

2. The number of tertiary graduates in Taiwan includes students enrolled in universities, colleges, junior colleges, religious colleges, open universities and continuing education schools.

The number of dropout students in primary and junior high schools has been decreased in recent years. In 2016, 3,446 students dropped out of schools, among those 3,037 were junior high school students and represented almost 90% of all dropouts. The number had decreased from 5,379 in 2011 by over one third and the dropout rate in 2016 was 0.2%. By gender, male students accounted for 55.9% of all dropouts more than female students accounted for 44.1%, the gender gap widened to 11.8 percentage points. As for family background, 58.5% of dropout students came from single-parent families, an increase of 0.4 percentage points compared to 2011. Regarding dropout reasons, most dropouts (53.6%) resulted from personal reasons such as irregular daily routine. Family reasons, which include the parents or guardian's bad parenting, occupations or bad habits, constituted the second main reason behind dropouts with a share of 22.6%.

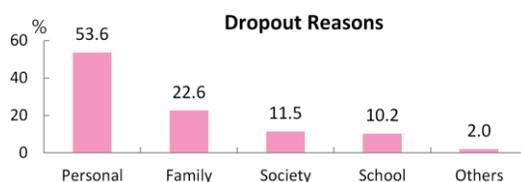
### Number of Dropouts in Primary and Junior High Schools



### Dropouts in Primary and Junior High Schools, 2016

Unit: %

	Family Background		
	Two-parent Family	Single-parent Family	Parentless
2016	39.2	58.5	2.3
2011	39.5	58.1	2.4



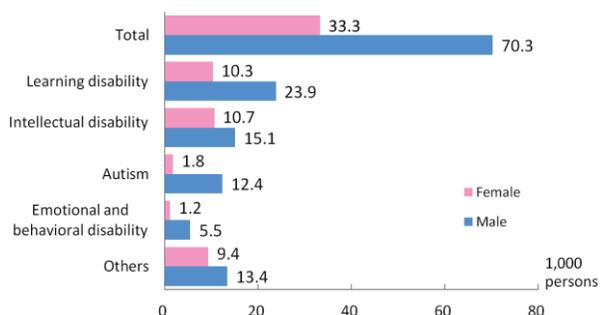
Source: Gender Statistics, Ministry of Education.

Note: 1. Dropout rate = (the number of dropouts/ total number of students)\*100%.

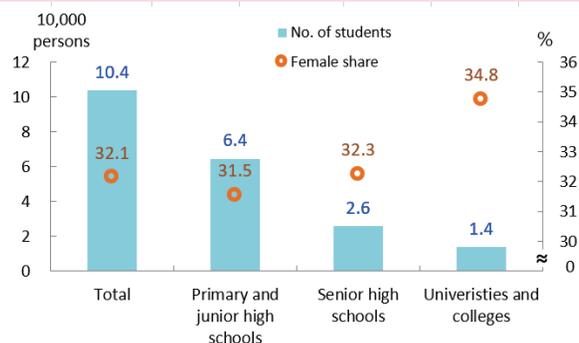
2. The data refer to figures of the school year.

In 2016, disabled students in all levels of schools totaled 104 thousand, accounting for 2.6% of all students. There was a total of 70 thousand male disabled students, 2.1 times the number of female disabled students. Male disabled students accounted for 3.4% of male students while their female counterparts represented 1.7% of females. In terms of the types of disability, learning disability, intellectual disability, and autism comprised 72% of the cases. Among males, students with learning disabilities were the largest group with a share of 34%. Intellectual disability and learning disability were most common among female disabled students, each accounting for 30% or so. The most significant gender gap (12.3%) was observed in the category of autism. With respect to the education levels, there were 64 thousand disabled students in primary and junior high schools, comprising 3.4% of the student population. The number of disabled students in senior high schools was 26 thousand, which represented 3.3% of the student population. In universities and colleges, there were 14 thousand disabled students, of which the proportion declined to 1.0%. The percentage of female disabled students reached the highest in universities and colleges with 34.8%, followed by senior high schools (32.3%) and primary and junior high schools (31.5%).

### Number of Disabled Students by Sex, 2016



### Number of Disabled Students and Female Share at Different Education Levels, 2016



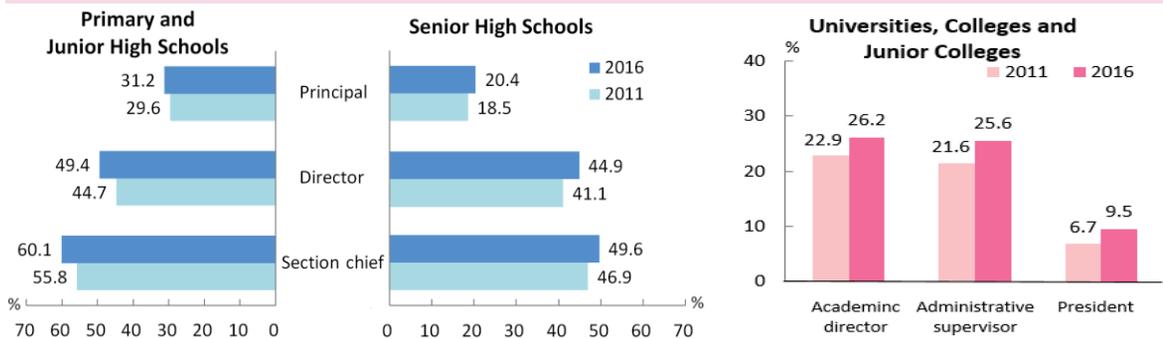
Source: Gender Statistics and Yearbook of Education Statistics, Ministry of Education.

Note: 1. The number of disabled students in primary and junior high schools includes students of special education classes in special education schools and regular schools.

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

In terms of leadership positions in schools, the percentage of female directors and principals/presidents decreased by education level. In 2016, the female share of section chiefs in senior high schools and below was the highest among all positions, followed by that of directors and principals. Female section chiefs outnumbered their male counterparts in primary and junior high schools while men dominated the rest of leadership positions, the female share of principals in senior high schools was the lowest (20%). The female shares at all levels were higher than five years ago with the smallest increase of less than 2 percentage points (principals) and the biggest increase of 4.7 percentage points (directors in primary and junior high schools). In universities and colleges, the percentages of female academic directors, administrative supervisors, and presidents were relatively low (26.2%, 25.6%, and 9.5%, respectively), yet increased by 3.3, 4.0 and 2.8 percentage points compared to 2011. The gender gap at all levels has narrowed in these years.

### Percentages of Female Directors and Principals/Presidents in Schools

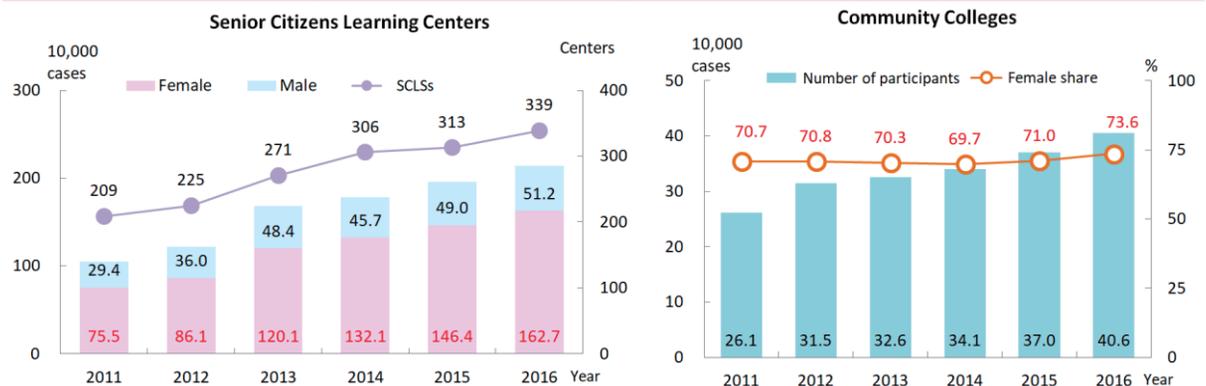


Source: Gender Statistics, Ministry of Education.

- Note: 1. Leadership positions in schools include directors and section chiefs in senior high school and below, as well as the first-tier academic directors and administrative supervisors in universities and colleges.  
 2. The data refer to figures of the school year.

In response to the aging society in Taiwan, the government issued “the White Paper applicable to Senior Education Policies in the Senior Population” in 2008 to encourage senior citizens to learn. The central government cooperated with schools and institutions at all levels and civil society to establish the Senior Citizens Learning Centers (SCLCs) in every city so as to help senior citizens maintain community activities, mitigate aging, and motivate them to participate in society. There were 339 SCLCs in 2016, the number increased by over 60% compared to five years ago. The centers held 87 thousand events, attracting a total of 2.14 million participants, of whom 1.63 million participants are females, accounted for 76.1% of all participants whereas males comprised approximately 24%. Compared to 2011, the number of participants of both sexes rose by about 1.2 times (females) and 74.2% (males). In respect of the participation in community colleges, there were 298 thousand females out of 406 thousand participants in 2016. The female share was 73.6%, which increased by 2.9 percentage points from 2011. The gender gap in the participation of community education appeared to be widened.

### Participation in Senior Citizens Learning Centers and Community Colleges



Source: Gender Statistics, Ministry of Education.

## 5. Personal Security and Justice

Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behaviors used by one person against another in a domestic setting, which can be physical or psychological. Domestic violence cases might be neglected because of victims' reluctance to expose. In recent years, the government has endeavored to promote the awareness of anti-domestic violence and a dedicated line 113 as well as strengthen the reporting system and supporting procedures. There were 118 thousand reported cases of domestic violence in 2016; the number increased by 0.7% compared to the previous year. With respect to the relationships between victims and offenders in reported domestic violence cases, 37.7% of the offenders were currently cohabiting family members (other than the spouse), followed by the spouses (36.4%) and previously cohabiting family members (20.9%). 70% of victims and offenders in the domestic violence cases lived at the same place (excluding victims who separate from their spouses); among those who lived together, 46.2% were spouses. According to the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, a victim can be protected from domestic violence and maintain his or her safety and rights by filing a petition with the court for civil protection order.

### Relationships between Victims and Offenders in Reported Domestic Violence Cases



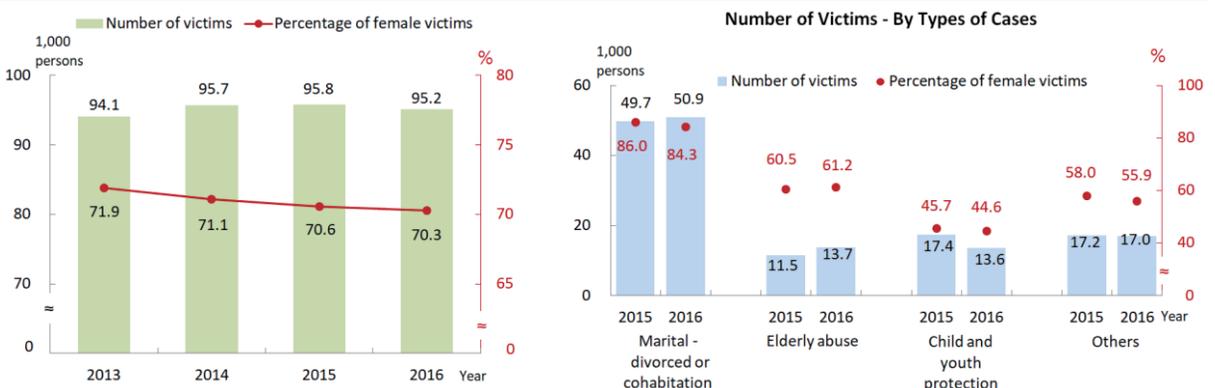
Source: Department of Protective Services, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: 1. Spouses include those who live together and separately.

2. Because of rounding, some totals do not equal 100%.

In 2016, 67 thousand out of the 95 thousand victims in reported domestic violence cases were females. Females made up 70.3% of all victims, that number had been declining over the years with a decrease of 1.6 percentage points since 2013. By types of cases, about one out of every two victims suffered from domestic violence by their spouses, divorced spouses or cohabiting partners. Since the number of male victims in this type of cases increased by 14.8%, higher than the increase in the number of female victims (0.5%), the percentage of female victims in this type of cases decreased by 1.7 percentage points to 84.3%. In 2016, there were 14 thousand elderly abuse cases, out of which females comprised over 60%, the number of elderly abuse cases increased by almost 20%. As for cases of child and youth protection, the number of victims decreased by 21.9% to 14 thousand, out of which girls accounted for 44.6%.

### Victims of Reported Domestic Violence Cases

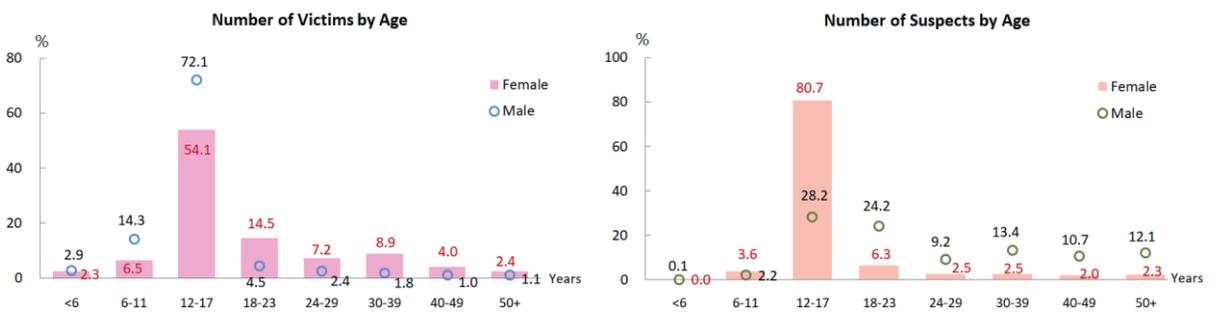


Source: Department of Protective Services, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: Elderly abuse refers to a case where an elderly person is abused by his or her lineal descendant (by blood or by marriage); the victims include elderly people aged above and under 65.

To prevent sexual assault and protect victims' safety, the government has aggressively strengthened the reporting system of the third parties, such as staff of medical, social work and education expertise, and enhanced the protection measures for victims in recent years. In 2016, there were 8,141 victims in reported cases of sexual assault; among those, the number of female victims was 6,734 (82.7%). In terms of ages of victims, the largest group of sexual assault victims was teenagers aged between 12-17 with girls and boys accounting for 54.1% and 72.1% respectively. Females aged under 17 accounted for 63% of all female victims while their male counterparts made up 89% of male victims. There were 8,575 suspects of reported case of sexual assault, among which men accounted for 7,120 (83%). With respect to ages of suspects, most of the female suspects were between 12 and 17 years old, making up 80.7%. Male suspects were distributed relatively evenly between age groups; however, more than half of the male suspects were aged between 12 and 23 years. "Young suspects in sexual assault cases" is a growing trend to which is worth paying attention.

### Reported Cases of Sexual Assault, 2016



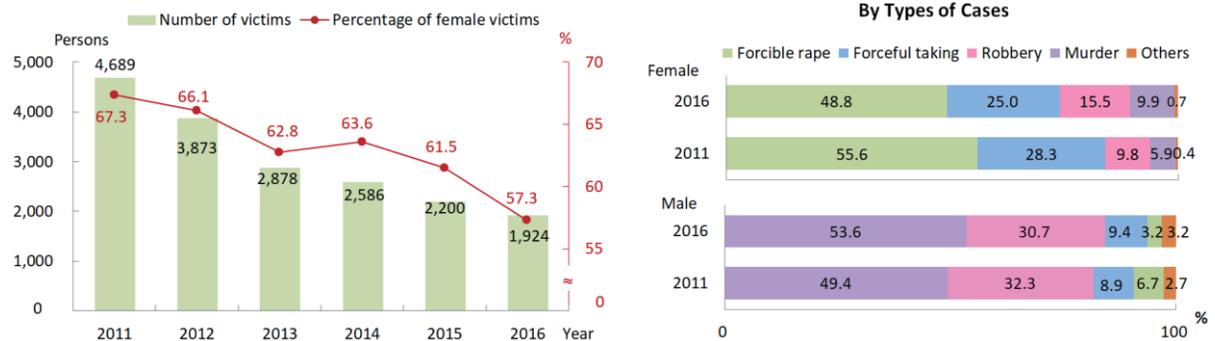
Source: Department of Protective Services, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: 1. The bar graph of ages of victims does not include victims whose age was unknown.

2. Because of rounding, some totals do not equal 100%.

Violent crimes include murder, kidnapping, robbery, forceful taking, serious injury, serious intimidation and extortion, and forcible sexual intercourse. In 2016, there were 1,924 victims of violent crimes, of which 1,102 were female; compared to 2011, the total number of victims decreased by almost 60%. The percentage of female victims was 57.3%, which declined by 10.1% compared to 2011. Among those female victims of violent crimes, 538 were forcible sexual intercourse victims, accounting for about 50%, 6.8 percentage points lower than that in 2011, followed by 276 forceful taking victims (25%) and 171 robbery victims (15.5%). The victims of the three major causes comprised 89%; as for male victims, there were 441 murder victims (53.6%) and 252 robbery victims (30.7%), accounting for 84% in total.

### Victims of Violent Crimes

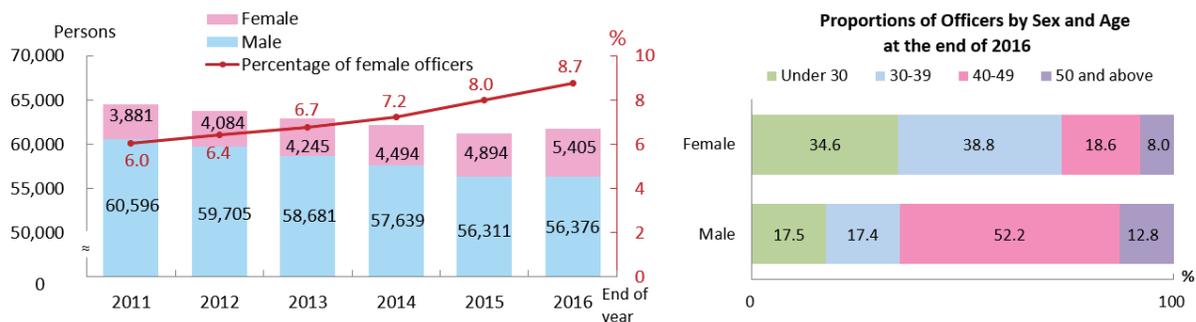


Source: National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior.

Note: Because of rounding, some totals do not equal 100%.

Police have the legal authority to maintain public order, ensure safety in society and prevent any harm to protect the welfare and personal safety of the public. At the end of 2016, the number of police officers in police agencies was 62 thousand, of which male officers comprised 91.3%. The percentage of female officers had been growing over the years, rising to 8.7%, with an increase of 2.7 percentage points from the end of 2011. At the end of 2016, male officers aged 40-49 were the largest group among all age groups, making up 52.2%, followed by the group aged under 40 (35%). The number of female officers aged 30-39 was the highest, comprising 38.8%, followed by the group aged under 30 (34.6%). 73% of the female officers were under 40, which indicates younger age distribution of female officers.

### Existing Police Officers



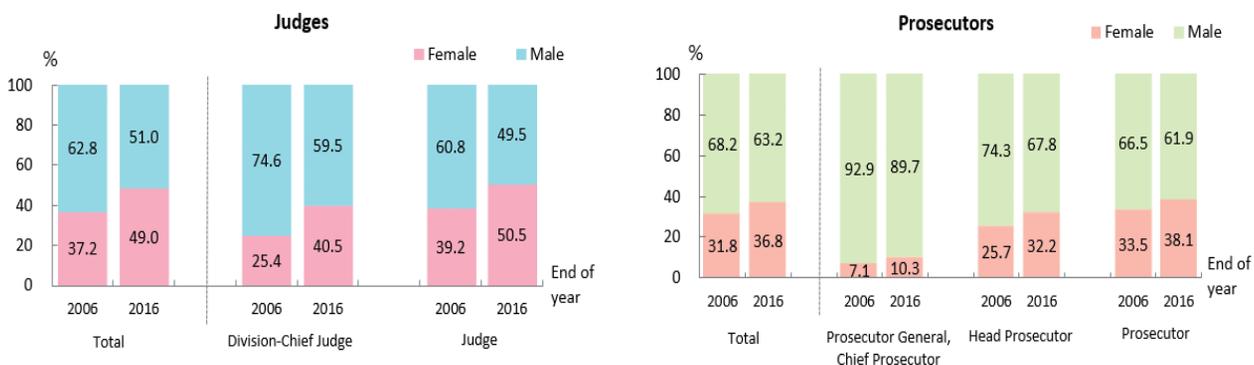
Source: National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior.

Note: 1. The number of police officers exclude administrative personnel (that is, administrators and technicians that are employees or contract-based workers).

2. Because of rounding, some totals do not equal 100%.

Judges and prosecutors have the legal authority to run trials, investigate and prosecute criminal cases. Their duties have a direct and profound impact on the welfare and personal safety of the public. At the end of 2016, there were 2,099 judges nationwide, of which 1,029 were females (49%), increased by 11.8 percentage points compared to the end of 2006. The percentage of female Division-Chief Judge was 40.5%, lower than that of their male counterparts (59.5%). However, the gender gap decreased by 30.2 percentage points compared to 2006. At the end of 2016, the number of prosecutors totaled 1,385; among those, 509 were females (36.8%), increased by 5 percentage points compared to the end of 2006. The percentage of female head prosecutors saw a considerable increase of 6.5 percentage points. The gender gaps in the categories of Prosecutor General and Chief Prosecutor were the largest with the female share (10.3%) lower than the male share.

### Percentages of Judges and Prosecutors by Sex



Source: Judicial Yuan; Ministry of Justice.

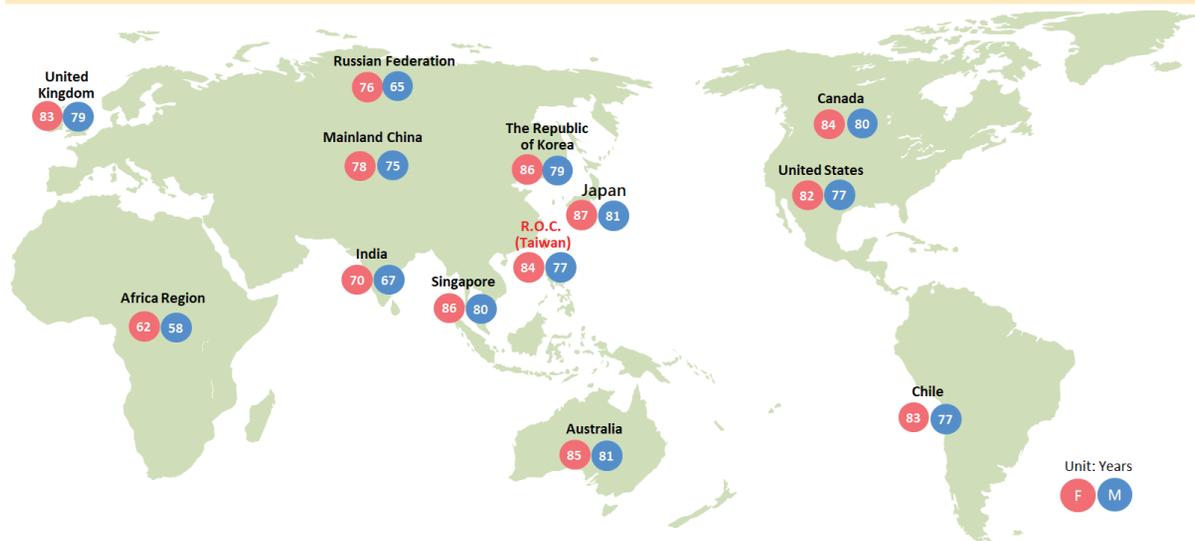
Note: 1. Judges refer to Justices in Judicial Yuan, commissioners of the Public Functionary Disciplinary Sanction Commission, and judges in all courts.

2. Prosecutors refer to Prosecutor General, Head Prosecutor, and prosecutors in the Supreme Prosecutors Office as well as Chief Prosecutor, Head Prosecutor, and prosecutors in the High Prosecutors Office and the District Prosecutors Offices as well as their branches.

## 6. Health, Medical Services, and Care

Life expectancy at birth is a key indicator of measuring the public health and the growth and decline in life span, which reflects the levels of medical services and progress. In 2015, life expectancy at birth was 80 years in Taiwan, where females had a significantly longer life expectancy at birth of 84 years than 77 years of males. Compared to ten years ago, the lifespans of both sexes increased by 3 years with a gender gap remaining fairly stable at around 6~7 years. Compared to international countries, Taiwan's life expectancy at birth for females and males was lower than Japan (87 and 81 years), South Korea (86 and 79 years), and Singapore (86 and 80 years), yet surpassed China (78 and 75 years). Compared to the United States (82 and 77 years), the life expectancy at birth of females in Taiwan was higher while that of males was the same.

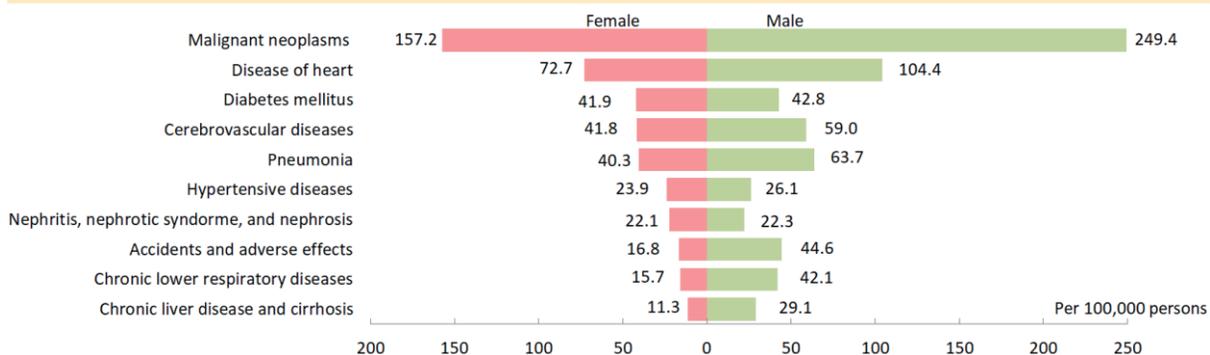
**Life Expectancy at Birth in Major Countries, 2015**



Source: Life Tables for the Republic of China, Ministry of the Interior; 2017 World Health Statistics, World Health Organization (WHO).

Despite the longer life expectancy, due to sufficient medical resources, aging population, popularity of western style food, change of life style, environmental pollution, unhealthy habits and other factors, there were 113 thousand deaths resulting from chronic diseases, including malignant neoplasms, heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases, diabetes, hypertensive diseases, and kidney and liver diseases, accounting for 66% of total deaths in 2016. According to the analysis of the crude mortality rates of ten leading causes of death, the top one cause of death for both sexes was malignant neoplasms in 2016, followed by disease of heart; males' death rates were all higher than those of females among the ten causes. Categories with larger gaps include accidents and adverse effects, chronic lower respiratory diseases, and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis; males' death rates in the three categories were two to three times higher than those of females.

**Crude Mortality Rates of Ten Leading Causes of Death, 2016**

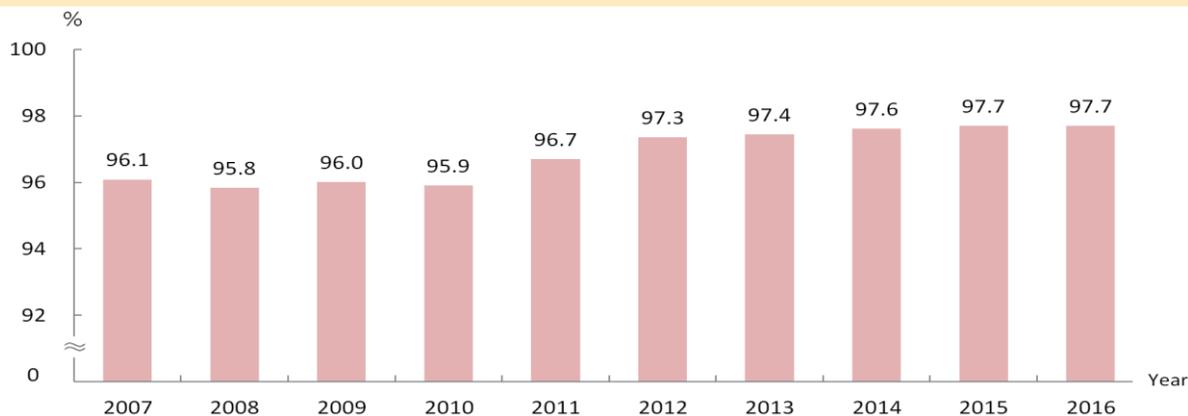


Source: Statistics of Cause of Death, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: Crude mortality rate= number of deaths/ mid-year population\*100,000.

Since Taiwan instituted National Health Insurance in 1995, pregnant females have been provided with antenatal care coverage at ten visits for free to reduce the occurrence of comorbidities at each stage of pregnancy and prevent malformations. In 2016, 94.8% of pregnant females received antenatal care coverage at ten visits, among whom the percentage of pregnant females receiving antenatal care coverage at least four visits was 97.7%, a 1.6 percentage points rose from 2007, and the percentage of antenatal care coverage at least one visit was 98.7%. Compared with other countries in the Gender Statistics of the United Nations (UN), the percentage of females receiving antenatal care coverage at least four visits in Taiwan was lower than that in Germany (99.3%) in 2014, yet higher than that in South Korea (96.8%) in 2012 and United States (96.6%) in 2011.

### Percentages of Pregnant Females Receiving Antenatal care coverage at least four visits

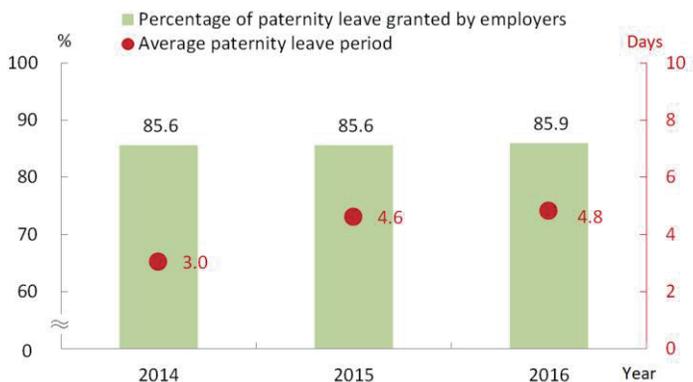


Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: Percentage of pregnant females receiving antenatal care coverage at least four visits = (number of pregnant females receiving antenatal care coverage at least four visits before having live births / total number of pregnant females who had a live birth in a given year) \* 100%.

To provide a favorable environment for male employees to help their wives in recovering after childbirth and taking care of their newborn babies, in November, 2014, the Legislative Yuan passed amendments to the Act of Gender Equality in Employment, in which the paid paternity leave is extended from three days to five days. The average period of paternity leave granted by employers increased from 3 days in 2014 to 4.8 days in 2016. 85.9% of employers permitted paternity leave requested by employees in 2016, a slight 0.3 percentage points rose from 2014; 80% of the paternity leaves were granted with full pay, with 1.3% with half pay and 3.5% unpaid. 14.1% of employers did not grant paternity leave, the most common reason being “employees may substitute paternity leave with available leaves of other types” which accounted for 6.7% of all reasons.

### Percentages of Paternity Leave Granted by Employers



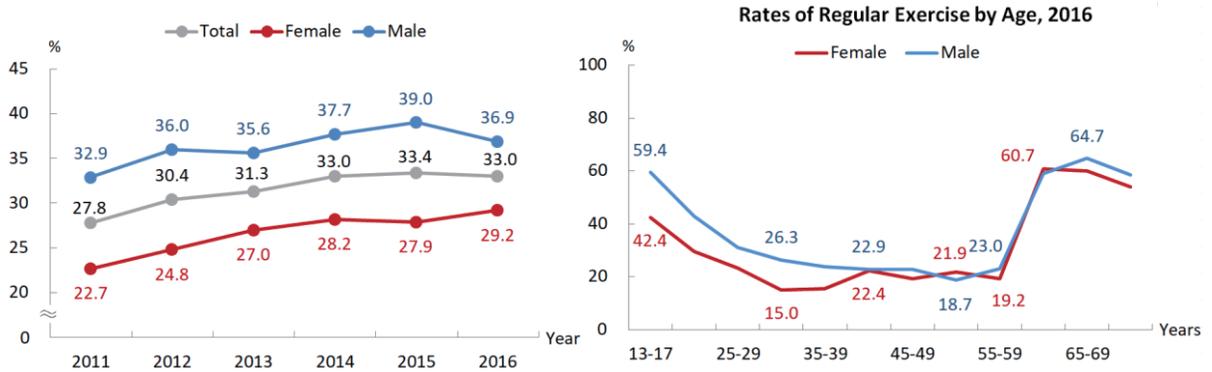
Source: Ministry of Labor.

Note: The sum of percentages of all reasons for non-approval may be higher than the real share of non-approval, for the reasons for non-approval were investigated through a multiple answer question.

Reasons for non-approval of paternity leave, 2016	Share (%)
Employees may substitute paternity leave with available leaves of other types	6.7
Employees may go on leaves as they like because they work in family businesses	3.0
Daily or hourly paid workers may adjust their working hours	2.6
Unable to provide any information due to heavy workloads	1.7
Do not know the related regulations	0.8
Others	0.4

Maintaining exercise habits is the key to maintaining health. In 2016, the regular exercise rate of citizens aged 13 and above was 33.0%, a 5.2 percentage points increased from 2011 (27.8%). The percentage of males doing exercise regularly (36.9%) was higher than that of females (29.2%) by 7.7 percentage points. By age groups, the relationship for both sexes appeared a U-shape along with the age. Around 50-60% of the population aged 60 and above went exercise regularly as elders cared more about their health. The rate of regular exercise for adults aged 30-59 was relatively low (10~30%) because they were busy with family and professional duties; in particular, females aged 30-34 (among childbearing age) had the lowest rate of regular exercise (15%). The largest gender gap was in the group of teenagers aged 13-17 with 17 percentage points.

### Rates of Regular Exercise

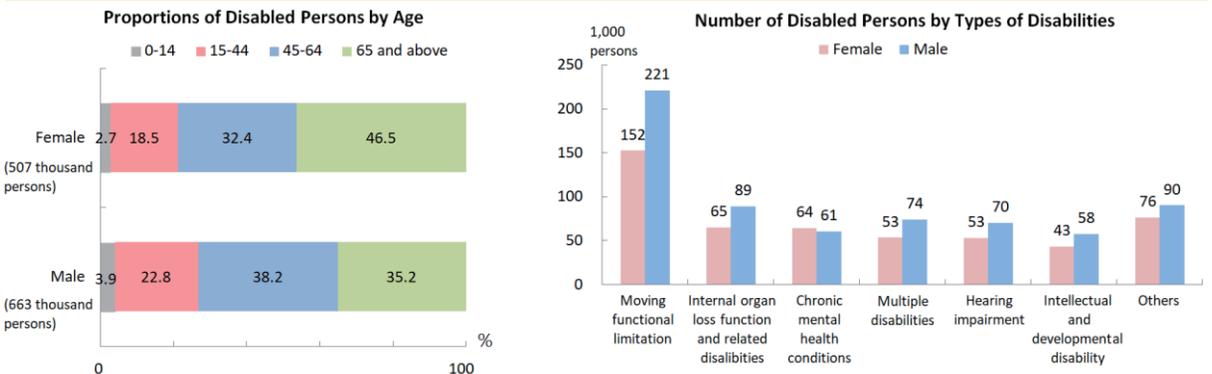


Source: Sports Status Survey, the Sports Administration, Ministry of Education; the surveys in 2015 and the prior years were formerly known as Sports City Survey.

Note: Regular exercise refers to getting 30 minutes of exercise at least three times a week with heart rate reaching 130 beats per minute or with increased sweating and respiration.

At the end of 2016, the total number of persons with a disability card was 1.17 million, a 6.3% increased from the end of 2011, accounting for 5% of the total population in Taiwan. Although male disabled persons (totaling 663 thousand) outnumbered their female counterparts by 155 thousand, the number of female disabled persons increased by 7.7 % over the five years, 2.3 percentage points higher than that of their male counterparts (5.3%). By age groups, disabled persons comprised 40% of the population in the group aged 65 and above, in which the gender gap was 11.3 percentage points, and that was the largest among all age groups. The number of people with moving functional limitation was the highest with 373 thousand persons (or 31.9%), followed by those with internal organ loss function and related disabilities (13.2%). Except for chronic mental health conditions and dementia, male disabled persons outnumbered their female counterparts in all types of disabilities.

### Number of Disabled Persons, 2016



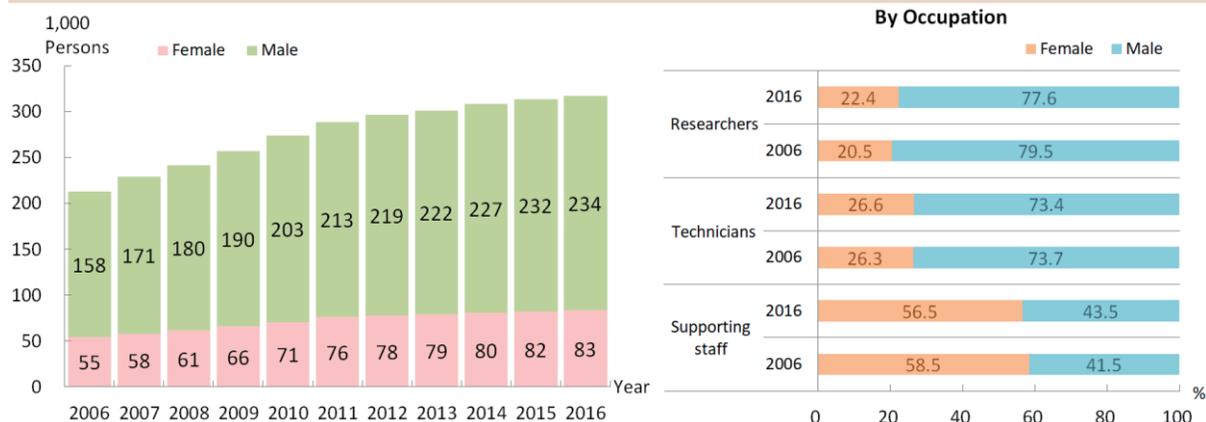
Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: "Others" includes visual impairment, dementia, motion and balance impairment, vocal and speech impairment, facial disfigurements, persistent vegetative state, autism, intractable epilepsy, rare diseases and unclassifiable disabilities as the result of classification system transformation.

## 7. Environment, Energy, and Technology

There were 317 thousand research and development (R&D) personnel in the business, government, tertiary education and private non-profit sectors in 2016 with an increase of 4 thousand persons (1.1%) from 2015, and a constant growth of 49% from 2006. By gender, the number of females was 83 thousand (26.3%), which was significantly lower than that of males (234 thousand) despite a 0.6 percentage point rose in the female share since 2006. By occupation, researchers, technicians, and supporting staff accounted for 58.5%, 34.3%, and 7.2% of the R&D personnel, respectively. Among researchers and technicians, males made up 77.6% and 73.4% of the total number while the female shares of the two occupations rose by 1.9% and 0.3% percentage points from 2006, respectively. As the primary responsibilities of supporting staff are mainly administrative affairs, and females were the majority, however, the percentage of female supporting staff was 56.5% in 2016, a 2.1 percentage points decrease from 2006.

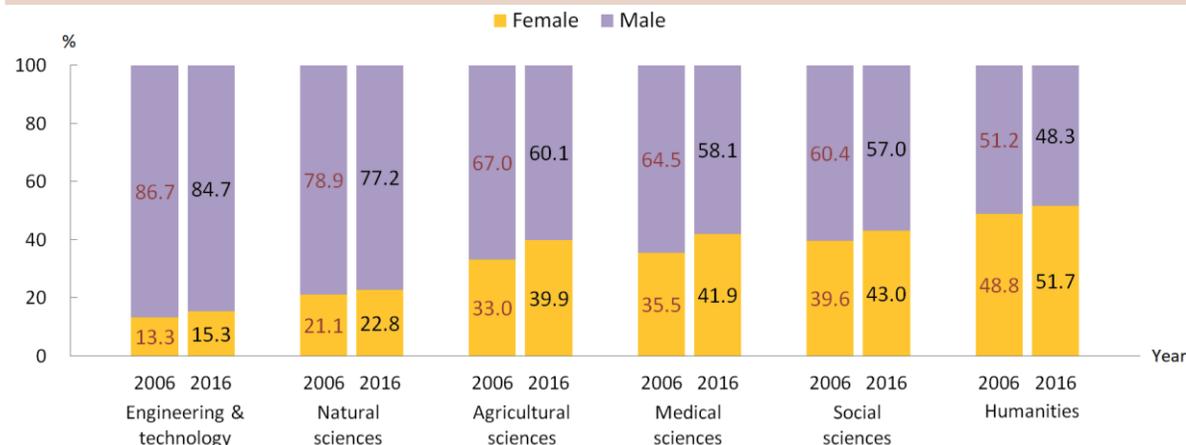
**Research and Development (R&D) Personnel by Sex**



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

Researchers constituted the majority of Taiwan's R&D personnel, totaling 185 thousand persons in 2016 (58.5%), among whom 42 thousand were females, significantly lower than the 144 thousand researchers of their male counterparts. Compared to 2006, the number of female researchers increased by 60.9%, 17.5 percentage points higher than male researchers; meanwhile, the female share was 22.4%, a 1.9 percentage points rose from 2006. By fields of science and technology, the female share in the field of humanities (51.7%) exceeded the male share by 3.5 percentage points in 2016 while males dominated the rest of fields. Females comprised 22.8% and 15.3% of the researchers in the fields of natural sciences, engineering & technology, respectively, making gaps in the two fields the second and the first highest with 54.5 and 69.5 percentage points. Compared to 2006, the gender gaps in all fields had narrowed.

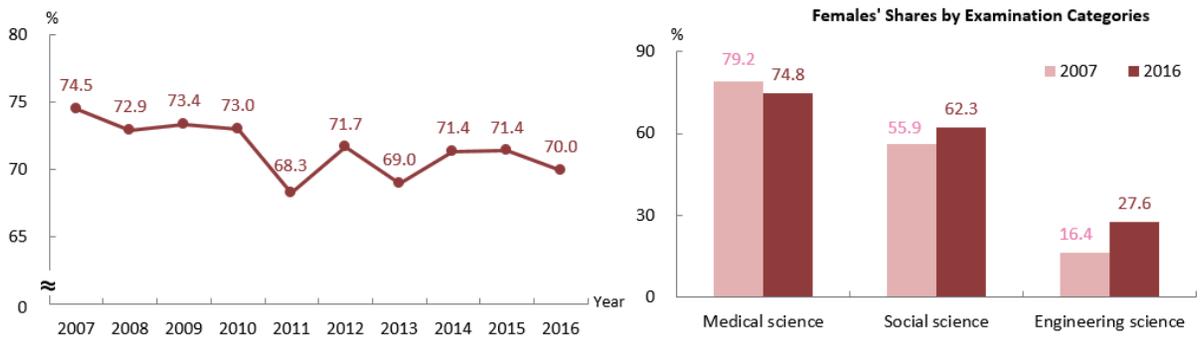
**Shares of Researchers in the Fields of Science and Technology by Sex**



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

The Senior Professional and Technical Examinations are examinations that determine qualification for practice. In 2016, there were 18 thousand qualified examinees, among whom 13 thousand were females (70%), 4.6 percentage points lower compared to 2007. By major examination categories, females dominated in the categories of medical and social science, comprising 74.8% and 62.3% of the qualified examinees in 2016, respectively. The qualified examinees in the category of engineering science were mostly males with a mere female share of 27.6%. The gender gaps in all categories varied significantly due to certain characteristics of occupations. Compared to 2007, the female share in medical science declined by 4.4 percentage points while those rose in social and engineering science. In particular, the increase of 11.2 percentage points in engineering science was the highest and its gender gap decreased the most among all categories.

### Percentages of Female Qualified Examinees in the Senior Professional and Technical Examinations

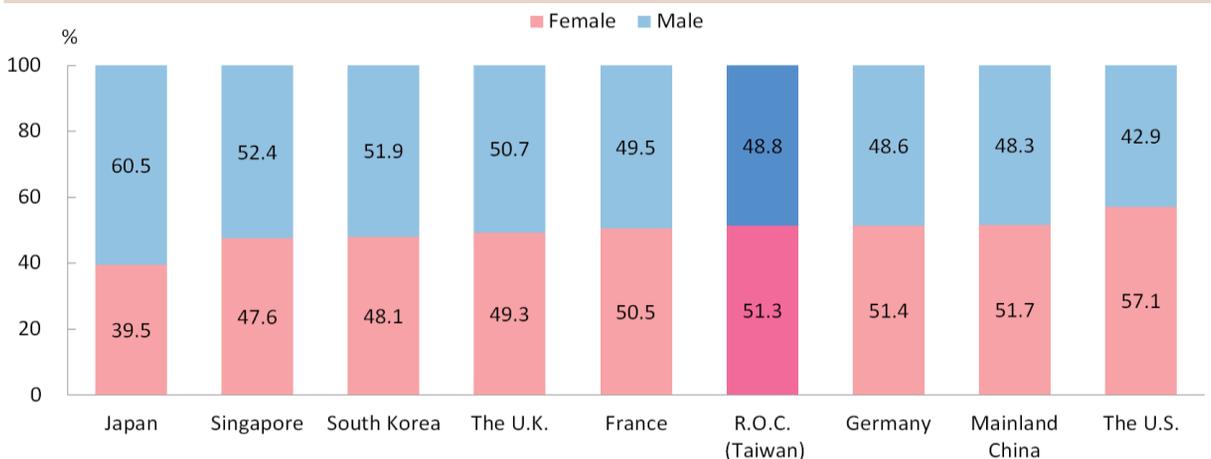


Source: Gender Statistics, Ministry of Examination.

Note: The qualified examinees for males and females in maritime science category comprised only 0.02% of all qualified examinees in 2016. The examination for maritime science category was not held in 2007.

In 2016, there were 3.42 million professional and technical workers in Taiwan, among whom females accounted for 1.75 million (51.3%), a 0.5 percentage point rose from 50.8% since 2015 which was the first time the female share surpassed the male share. Across major countries, the percentage of female professional and technical workers in Taiwan was higher than those in South Korea (48.1%), Singapore (47.6%), Japan (39.5%), France (50.5%), and the United Kingdom (49.3%), yet was slightly lower than that in the United States (57.1%), China (51.7%), and Germany (51.4%).

### Professional and Technical Workers by Sex in Major Countries, 2016



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

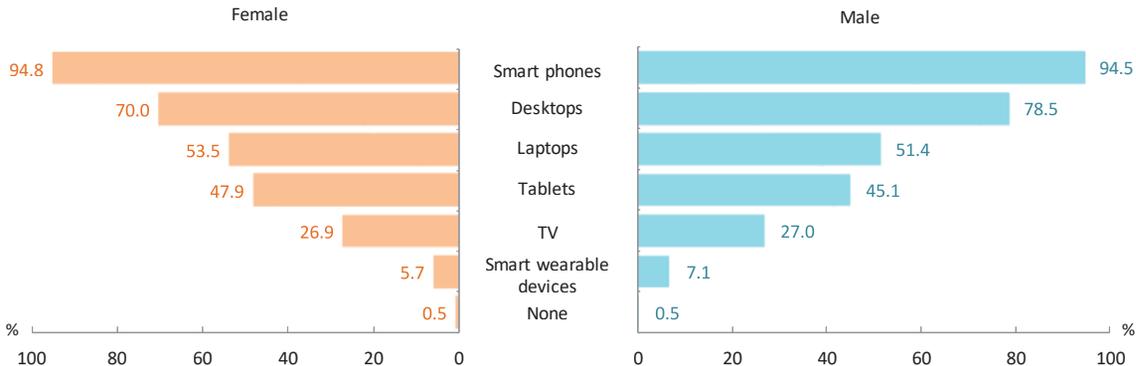
Note: 1. Professional and technical workers include professionals, technicians, and associate professionals.

2. Taiwan's data were collected in 2016 while the other countries' data were either collected in 2016 or in the latest year.

3. Because of rounding, some totals do not equal 100%.

With the advancement and widespread use of information and communication technology, the internet has become an essential part of modern life. In 2016, the internet usage rate for females aged 12 and above was 79.2%, 1.1 percentage points lower than that of their male counterparts. By connectable information facility, the possession rates of smart phones for male and female netizens were both around 95%. Both female and male netizens preferred desktops than laptops and tablets. The possession rate of desktops among males was 8.5 percentage points higher than that of females while the possession rates of laptops and tablets among female netizens exceeded those of male netizens by 2 to 3 percentage points. The possession rates of smart wearable devices for female and male users were relatively low (5.7% and 7.1%, respectively). Male and female users each had 0.5 % of the population not possessing any connectable facility.

**Possession Rates of Connectable Information Facilities among Netizens by Sex, 2016**



Source: Individual/Household Digital Opportunity Survey in Taiwan, National Development Council.  
 Note: The totals are not equal 100% as the question is designed as a multiple answers.

Regarding internet activities among netizens, the percentage of using instant messaging services or social media websites in 2016 was the highest with 95.3% among females and 93.3% among males, followed by watching videos online (70%) with an insignificant gender gap. As for listening to music online, the percentage of female users was 68.3%, 3.7 percentage points higher than that of male users. Over half of male users had played online games, 13.1 percentage points higher than their female counterparts, the greatest gender gap among all activities. The percentage of talking about shopping, food, and photography on internet forums for both sexes was relatively low with females and males accounting for 16.2% of and 17.1%, respectively.

**Internet Activities among Netizens by Sex, 2016**



Source: Individual/Household Digital Opportunity Survey in Taiwan, National Development Council.  
 Note: The data include answers of three questions, in which the question about entertainment activities is a multiple answers. Therefore, the totals do not equal 100%.

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