

2019 GENDER AT A GLANCE IN R.O.C. (Taiwan)





Foreword

The use of gender-based statistics to analyze gender issues represents a foundation and important tool for promoting Taiwan's Gender Mainstreaming Policy, and these important gender-based statistical indicators comprise necessary data which is used to compile annual "Gender at a Glance" publications. In addition to helping shed light on the overall current status and circumstances of each gender, such publications also serve as a means for tracking progress on relevant gender issues. In 2006, the Foundation of Women's Rights Promotion and Development compiled the inaugural issue of "Gender at a Glance in R.O.C. (Taiwan)", which analyzed data from 2005. Subsequently, starting in 2007, the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics, Executive Yuan began compiling its own annual edition of the publication, published in English and Chinese.

In order to more clearly define the direction of gender equality policies in Taiwan, the Executive Yuan issued the "Gender Equality Policy Guidelines" in 2011 and established Department of Gender Equality on January 1, 2012, which is tasked with coordinating planning and promotional efforts relating to gender mainstreaming policies. To more effectively integrate and advance the nation's gender mainstreaming agenda, beginning in 2018, Department of Gender Equality tasked with compiling of the "Gender at a Glance in R.O.C. (Taiwan)" publication in Chinese and English with an aim to accurately reflect the latest development trends in gender equality and address particularly noteworthy issues.

Based on the framework of the "Gender Equality Policy Guidelines", this publication focuses on the seven major topics of "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", references the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, the Gender Equality Index, and directions set out in the Executive Yuan's gender equality promotion programs, and incorporates important gender-based statistical indicators to present the achievements and differences of members of both genders in various domains of development which can be referenced by the government and private organizations to promote gender equality efforts and develop related educational courses in Taiwan. This publication is also an important document which facilitates Taiwan's participation in international conferences on gender equality issues.

The indicators and data incorporated into this publication encompass an extensive range of fields and subjects and could not have been gathered without the concerted efforts and coordination of numerous departments and units. 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 Comparison of GII

■ Taiwan ranks 8th globally in the GII and 1st in Asia, according to data for 2017.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) began compiling and issuing the Gender Inequality Index (GII) in 2010. The GII measures the state of gender inequality in countries around the world by analyzing 5 indicators in the 3 dimensions of health, empowerment, and labor market. In terms of the dimension of health, in 2015, Taiwan's maternal mortality ratio was 12 deaths per 100,000 live births, which was far lower than that of China (27), about on a par with the Republic of Korea (11) and Singapore (10), and higher than Japan (5). Meanwhile, Taiwan's adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15–19) has continued to exhibit a downward trend; the rate was 4‰ in 2017, which is comparable to that of Singapore (3.7‰) and Japan (4.1‰) but higher than the Republic of Korea (1.6‰) and Switzerland (3.0‰). With respect to the dimension of empowerment, the proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by women in Taiwan rose to 38.1% in 2017, far surpassing the proportions achieved in many other countries in Asia including Singapore, China, the Republic of Korea, and Japan (all of which had a proportion of fewer than 25%). In terms of education, in 2010, 87.5% of the male population aged 25 and older in Taiwan had at least a secondary education level, which was 11.9 percentage points higher than that of females. As for the dimension of the labor market in Taiwan, in 2017, the labor force participation rate of females aged 15 and older was 50.9%, 16.2 percentage points lower than that of males; this is a smaller gender gap than that of Singapore, Japan, and the Republic of Korea (16.3, 20.1, and 21.0 percentage points, respectively).

Taiwan's Indicators in the Gender Inequality Index

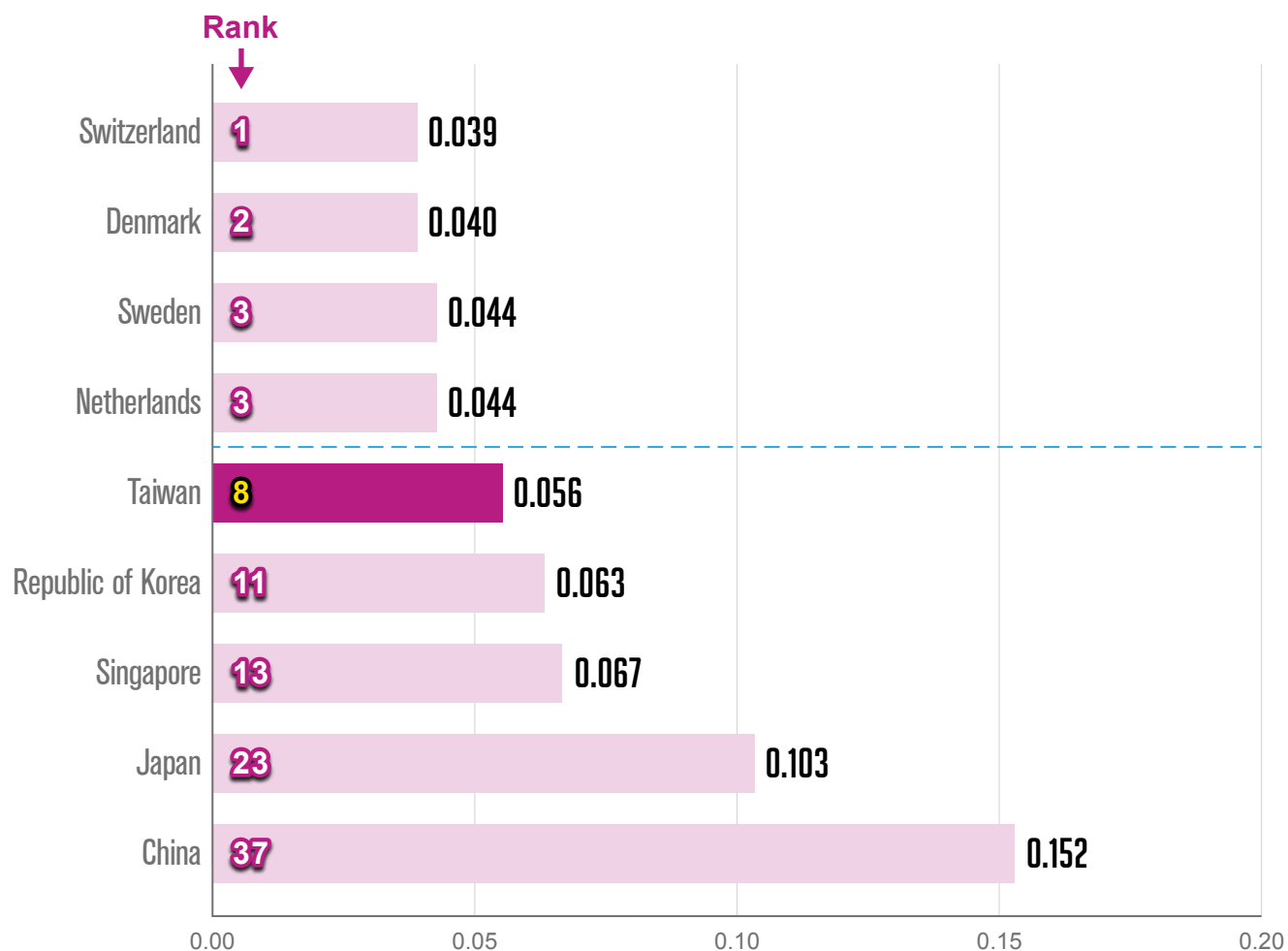
Dimension	Indicator	Data year	Value
Reproductive Health	Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)	2015	12
	Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15–19)	2017	4.0
Empowerment	Share of seats in parliament (%)	2017	Female: 38.1 Male: 61.9
	Population with at least some secondary education (% ages 25 and older)	2010	Female: 75.6 Male: 87.5
Labor Market	Labor force participation rate (% ages 15 and older)	2017	Female: 50.9 Male: 67.1

Note: The data year of the "Human Development Indices and Indicators 2018 Statistical Update" is used to ensure a consistent basis for comparing countries; the same data source (Barro and Lee, 2016) is used for data on the population in Taiwan aged 25 and older who have at least a secondary education level; and the latest data year for Taiwan is 2010.



In the GII global ranking, Switzerland was first, at 0.039 (a lower value is better), followed by Denmark at 0.040, and Sweden and the Netherlands, which were tied for third at 0.044. When incorporating the available data for Taiwan into the GII calculation formula, Taiwan's GII value was 0.056 in 2017, ranking it eighth out of the 161 countries measured and first in Asia. Compared to other more highly-developed OECD member countries, Taiwan outperformed Finland (0.058), Iceland (0.062), and Germany (0.072).

GII Values and Rankings of Major Countries, 2017



Source: Human Development Indices and Indicators 2018 Statistical Update, UNDP; Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Education; Directorate General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics, Executive Yuan; and Ministry of Health and Welfare.

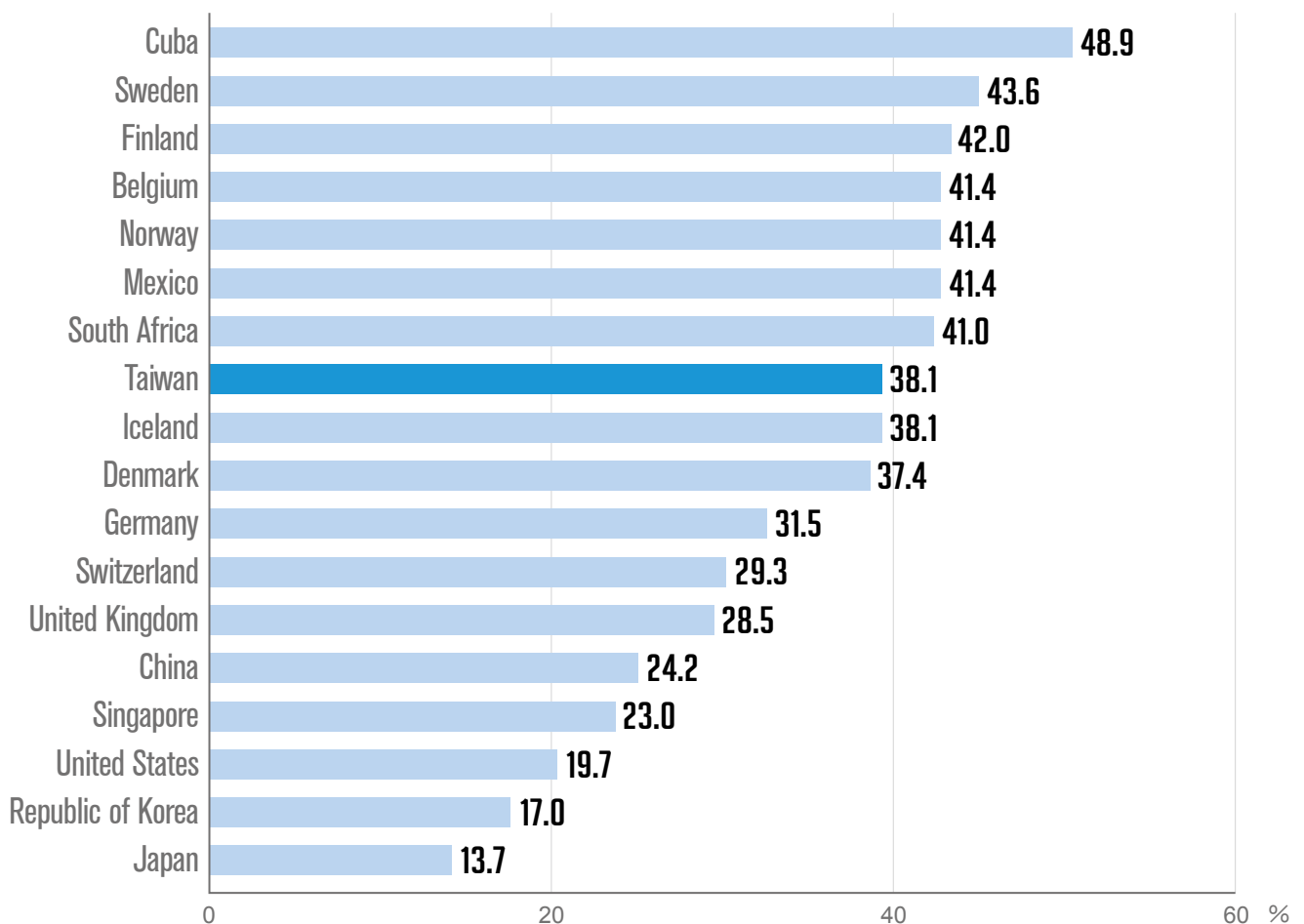
Note: A lower GII value is more desirable (i.e., a value of 0 indicates zero inequality, while a value of 1 indicates extreme inequality). When Taiwan is included in the ranking, all nations ranking below Taiwan are correspondingly moved down one place as compared to the original report.

1. Power, Decision-Making, and Influence

■ Share of female legislators has reached a new high.

In order to help increase women's power and influence, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action was issued in 1995 and proposed that countries should endeavor to raise the ratio of women in decision-making roles to at least 30%. As early as 1947, when Taiwan's constitution was drafted, it was expressly provided that a certain number of seats must be reserved for women in the election of representatives. In 2007, the Civil Servants Election and Recall Act was formulated, which stipulates that all political parties are required to nominate no less than 50% of females for legislators-at-large and overseas compatriot legislators, a policy which has greatly increased women's influence and power in the Congress. In 2017, women accounted for 38.1% of legislators in Taiwan, an increase of 16.9 percentage points compared to 2007. Upon examination of the proportion of women in the legislatures of 187 countries in 2017, it was found that in nearly half (49.7%, or 93 countries), women accounted for fewer than 20% of legislators. In only 44 countries (23.5%) did women account for more than 30% of legislators; in particular, women accounted for more than 50% of legislators in Rwanda and Bolivia as well as more than 40% of legislators in Cuba, Sweden, Finland, Belgium, Norway, Mexico, and South Africa. Meanwhile, in the Switzerland, United Kingdom, China, Singapore, the United States, the Republic of Korea, and Japan, women still account for fewer than 30% of legislators, which is less than in Taiwan.

Proportion of Female Legislators by Country, 2017

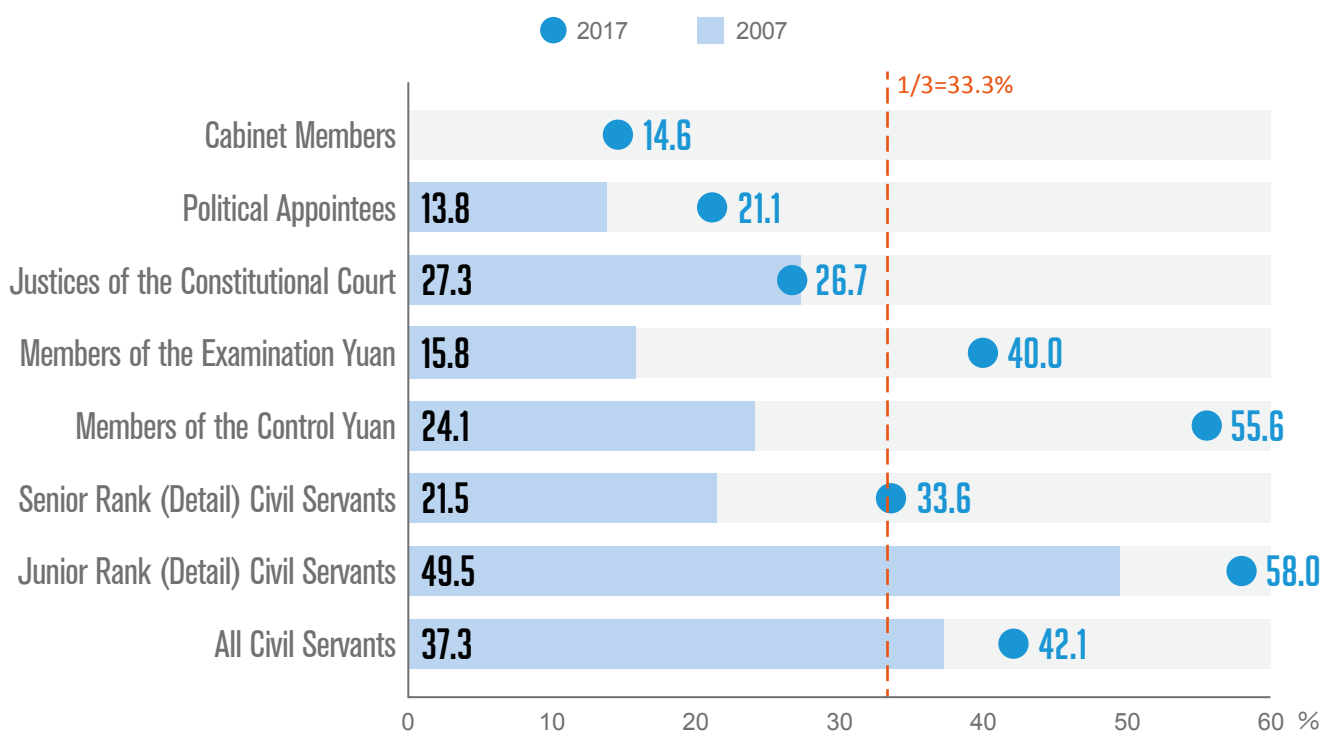


Source: Human Development Indices and Indicators 2018 Statistical Update; Gender Statistics, Ministry of the Interior.

Over the past decade, the ratio of female participation in government sector decision-making has increased, and the power and influence gap between men and women in national affairs has gradually narrowed.

In order to increase opportunities and channels for women to participate in decision-making, the government sector continues to promote the one-third gender rule based on the principle of proportionality. In 2017, over 40% of all members of the Examination Yuan and members of the Control Yuan were women, 42.1% of all civil servants in the nation were women, 33.6% of Senior Rank (Detail) civil servants were women, and 58.0% of Junior Rank (Detail) Civil Servants were women; meanwhile, 36.9% of civil servants at the director level were women, a slight increase of 2.8 percentage points compared to the end of 2013. While the proportion of female political appointees remains fewer than one-third, it is still higher than ten years ago; the proportion of women serving as Justices of the Constitutional Court, on the other hand, is slightly lower than ten years ago; The proportion of women among cabinet members was 14.6% in 2018, which shows that there is still a considerable shortfall with respect to the one-third gender rule.

Status of Female Participation in Decision-Making in the Public Sectors



Source: Annual Report of Judicial Statistics, Judicial Yuan; Gender Statistics, Examination Yuan; Control Yuan; official website of the Executive Yuan; and Gender Statistics, Ministry of Civil Service.

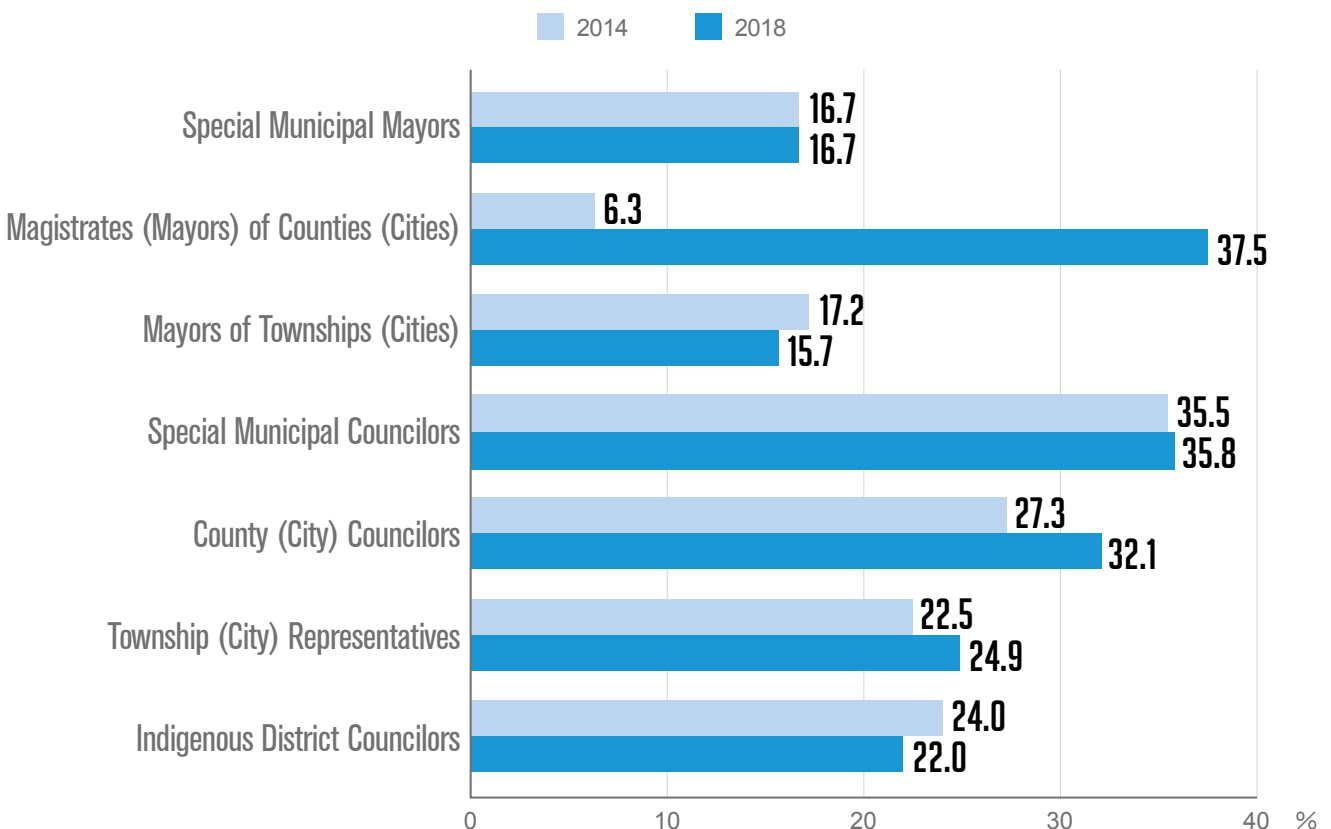
Note:

- Members of the Examination Yuan include the number of initial appointments in the current session along with the number of members currently in office and do not account for resignations, transfers, and the like.
- Due to vacancies in the Control Yuan at the end of 2007, data for the end of 2008 (4th Session) are adopted.
- Cabinet members are the statistics of July 2018. The statistical scope is the agencies and important positions of the Executive Yuan (excluding the Deputy Secretary-General) as defined in the "Organizational Act of the Executive Yuan", including the President of the Executive Yuan, the Vice President, and the Ministers without Portfolio, the Secretary-General, the spokesperson, the head of the subordinate second-level agencies and the independent administrative institutions equivalent to the second-level agencies of the Central Government (in addition to the organizational adjustment process, 31 current agencies are currently in place, excluding the Transitional Justice Commission, the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, and the Ill-Gotten Party Assets Settlement Committee and Fujian Provincial Government), and do not repeat the calculation.

■ Proportions of women serving as local government heads and elected representatives has increased, further expanding women's power and political participation.

When observing the proportions of females among elected officials in recent years in Taiwan, women accounted for 16.7% of special municipal mayors, which is identical to the previous period (2014), while women accounted for 37.5% of county/city magistrates/mayors, which is a significant increase of 31.2 percentage points compared to the previous election and also marked the first time since 1997 that the one-third gender rule was transcended. The proportion of women among mayors of townships and cities decreased slightly by 1.5 percentage points, and women still account for a much lower proportion of mayors of special municipalities, townships, and cities compared to men. In terms of local representatives in Taiwan, the passage of the Local Government Act in 1999 requires a certain number of women to be elected as special municipal councilors, county/city councilors, and township/city representatives, and this has greatly increased opportunities for female participation in local governments. In 2018, women accounted for 35.8% of special municipal councilors, 32.1% of county/city councilors, and 24.9% of township/city representatives, which is an increase of 0.3, 4.8, and 2.4 percentage points, respectively. Meanwhile, women accounted for 22.0% of councilors in indigenous districts, which is a slight decline from 24.0% in the previous election period.

Percentages of Women Serving as Local Government Heads and Elected Representatives



Source: Central Election Commission.

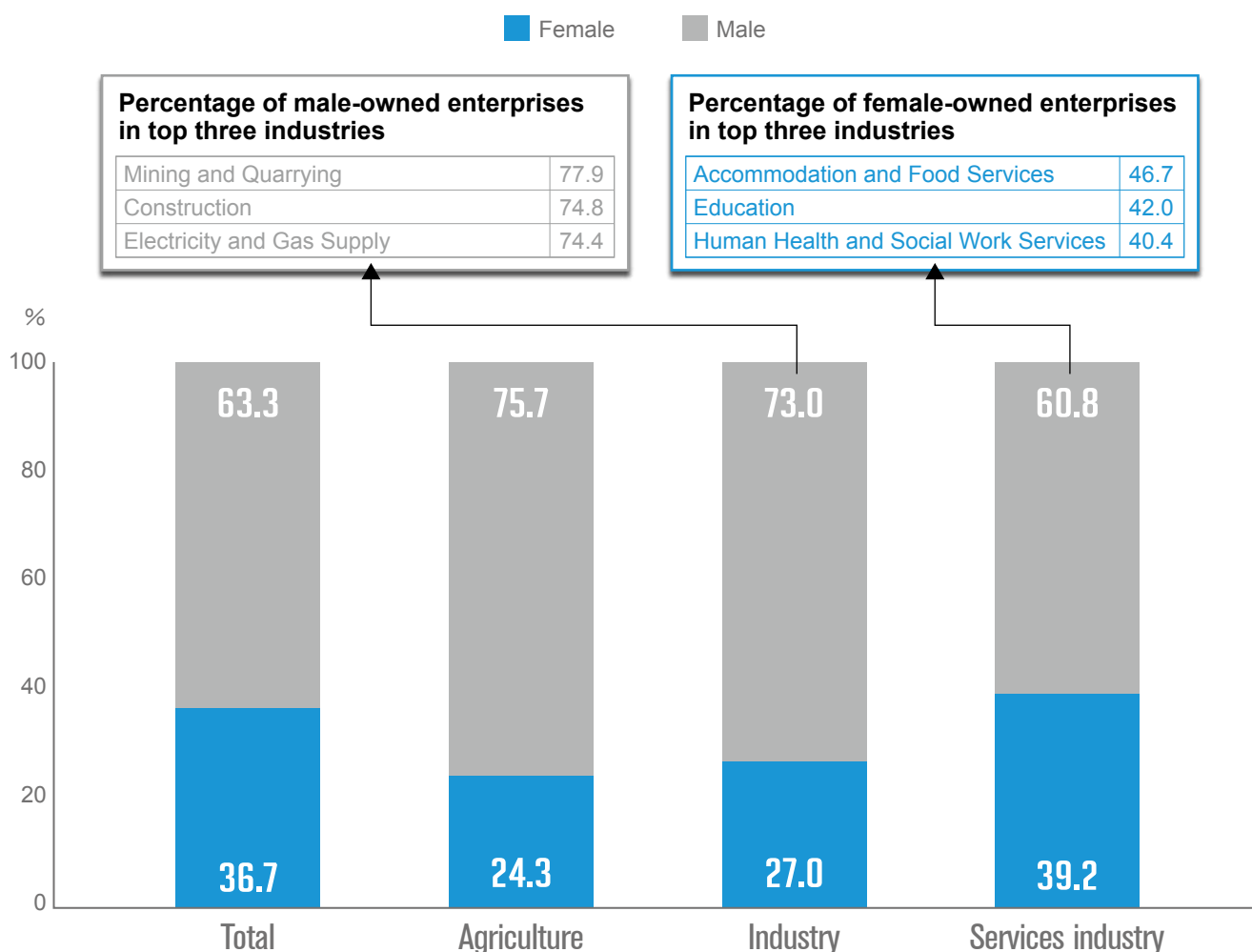
Note :

1. The passage of the Local Government Act in 1999 requires that there must be at least one female elected as a special municipal councilor, county/city councilor, and township/city representative where there are four seats up for election and that an additional female shall be among the elected for every additional four persons elected.
2. A portion of counties and cities were rezoned into special municipalities in 2011 which caused the corresponding townships/cities to be changed to districts, meaning the officials of such districts are required by law to be appointed by the respective township/city mayor, hence such positions are not the result of elections.

■ Proportion of female owners of small and medium enterprises has continued to increase, and the roles of women in economic participation and decision-making levels are expanding.

Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) play a pivotal role in Taiwan's economy. With respect to the gender proportion of owners of SMEs in Taiwan in 2017, 523,000 companies (36.7%) were headed by women, an increase of 49,000 companies compared to 2012, which is an increase of more than 10%. In terms of specific industry categories, women accounted for nearly 40% of owners in the services sector, which is higher than the agricultural sector (24.3%) and the industrial sector (27.0%); and in terms of industry type, women accounted for as much as 35% of owners in the services sector, with the accommodation and food services sector accounting for the largest proportion (46.7%), followed by the education sector (42.0%).

Percentages of Persons in Charge of Small and Medium Enterprises, 2017



Source: Gender Statistics, Ministry of Economic Affairs.

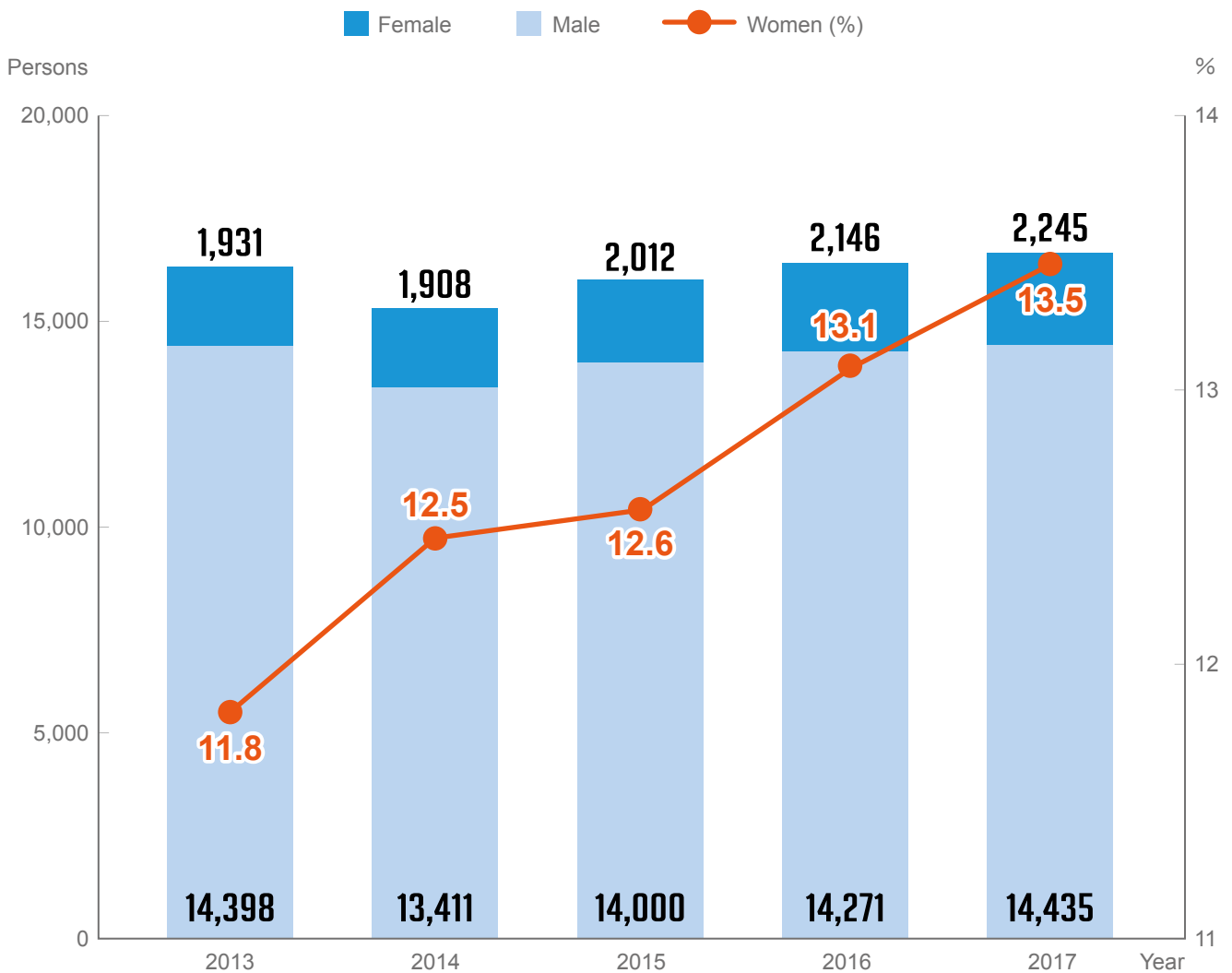
Note:

- Gender could not be determined in cases where the owner of a small and medium enterprise was a legal person or foreign individuals and hence such owners were not included when tabulating the statistics; therefore, the gender weighting value does not encompass all SMEs.
- The Agricultural Sector includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Animal Husbandry; the Industrial Sector includes Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity and Gas Supply, Water Supply and Remediation Services, and Construction; and the Services Sector includes Wholesale and Retail Trade, Transportation and Storage, Accommodation and Food Services, Information and Communication, Finance and Insurance, Real Estate, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, Support Services, Education, Human Health and Social Work Services, Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Other Services.

■ **Although the proportion of female directors of public companies has increased slightly, women are still far behind men.**

In 2017, there were 2,245 female directors of public companies (including TWSE listed companies and TPEX Companies), accounting for 13.5% of all directors, whereas there were about 14,000 male directors, accounting for 86.5%. As compared to 2013, this represents an increase of 314 female directors, or an increase of 1.7 percentage points; however, this is still far below the male share, showing that a significant gender gap remains at the decision-making level of public companies.

Number of Directors of Public Companies and Proportion of Female Directors

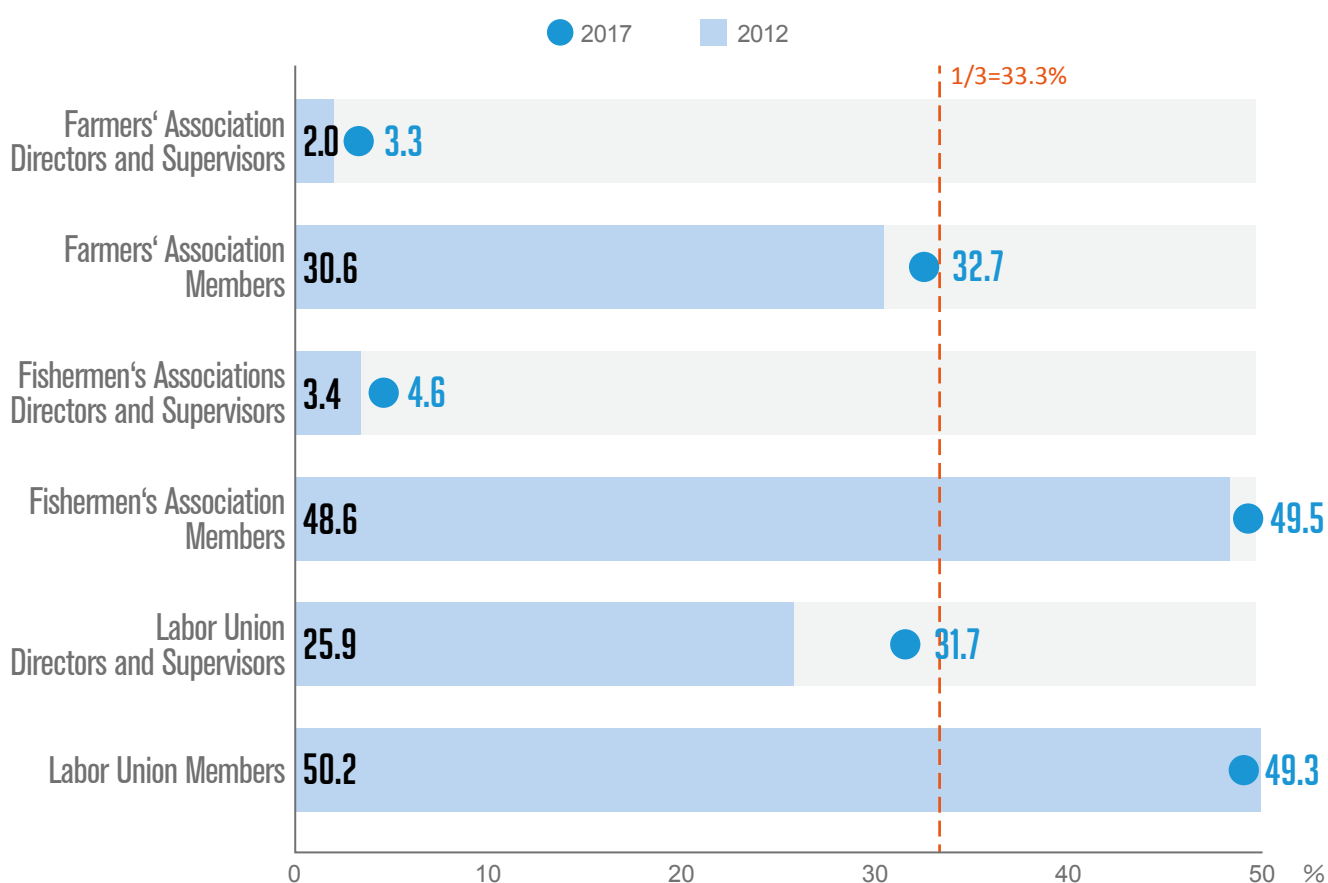


Source: Gender Mainstreaming Database, Financial Supervisory Commission.

■ **While an across-the-board increase has occurred in female participation in social organizations and ratio of women at the decision-making level, there is still a significant gap compared to men.**

Upon analyzing the trends of female participation in the private sector in Taiwan and the corresponding ratio of women serving at the decision-making level, it was found that women accounted for more than 50% of staff members in civil organizations in 2016, which remains unchanged as compared to 2011; meanwhile, women accounted for 30.9% of officers in such organizations, which is a slight increase of 1.5 percentage points as compared to 29.4% in 2011; furthermore, when comparing data from 2012 and 2017, an across-the-board increase was noted in the proportion of women serving as directors, supervisors, and members of Fishermen and Farmers' Associations and directors and supervisors of Labor Unions. In particular, the ratio of female directors and supervisors of Labor Unions increased from 25.9% in 2012 to 31.7%, an increase of 5.8 percentage points, which was the largest increase. Nevertheless, the proportion of women among directors and supervisors Fishermen and Farmers' Associations and Labor Unions and Farmers' Association members still fell short of meeting the one-third gender rule. The proportion of women among directors and supervisors of Fishermen and Farmers' Associations was 3.3% and 4.6%, respectively, revealing a tremendous gender gap which urgently needs to be improved.

Proportion of Women in the Decision-Making Level of Social Organizations



Source: Civil Associations Activities Condition Survey (2011 and 2016), Ministry of the Interior; Gender Statistics, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan; Ministry of Labor.

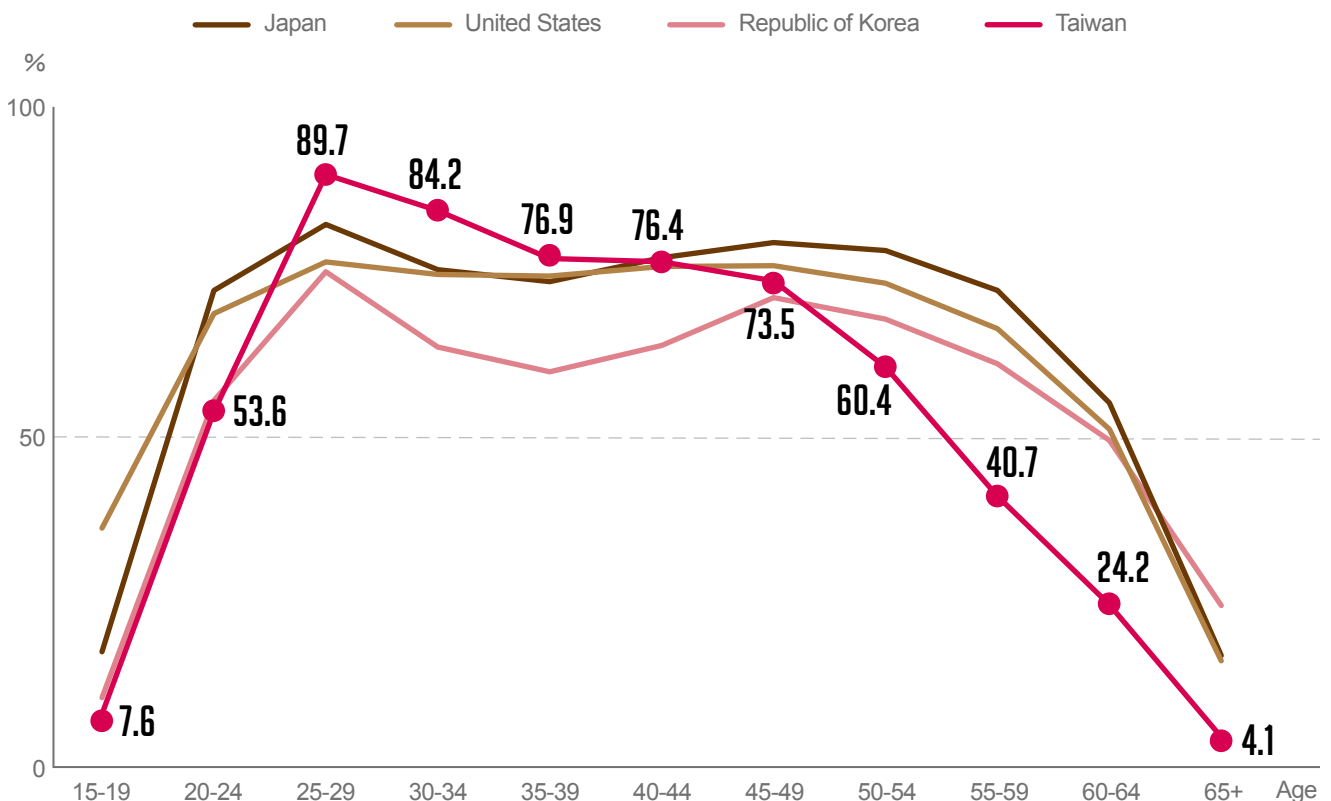
Note: Officers of civil associations (including social associations and occupational associations) include chairpersons, directors, and supervisors; staff members include persons serving as a secretary-general or executive and full-time and part-time personnel.

2. Employment, Economy, and Welfare

■ **After reaching a peak among the 25-29 age group, female labor force participation rate in Taiwan steadily decreases, with lower participation among women 50 and above than other major countries.**

In the wake of steadily increasing education levels and awareness of independent economic power among females, the overall labor participation rate of females aged 15 and above in Taiwan surpassed 50% in 2012, and an increasing trend has been noted in recent years, with total female labor participation reaching 50.9% in 2017. When observed by age group, in 2017, the labor participation rate of females in Taiwan aged 25-29 was 89.7%, which is higher than that of other major countries. As age increases, however, due to factors such as marriage and pregnancy, the participation rate rapidly declines, with a 60.4% participation rate among females aged 50-54, which is lower than that of other major countries; and fewer than 50% of females aged 55 and over participate in the labor force. Upon observing other major countries, it was noted that in Japan and the Republic of Korea, after a temporary decline in labor participation among females aged 30-39, there is a gradual recovery, illustrating a clear return to the workforce. In Taiwan, however, the female labor participation rate does not recover after the initial decline.

Female Labor Force Participation Rates in Major Countries in 2017, by Age Group



Source: International Labor Statistics, Ministry of Labor.

Note:

1. Labor Force Participation Rate = Labor Force / Civilian Population x 100%.

2. In the US, the labor force participation rate for individuals aged 15-19 refers to the labor force participation rate of individuals aged 16-19.

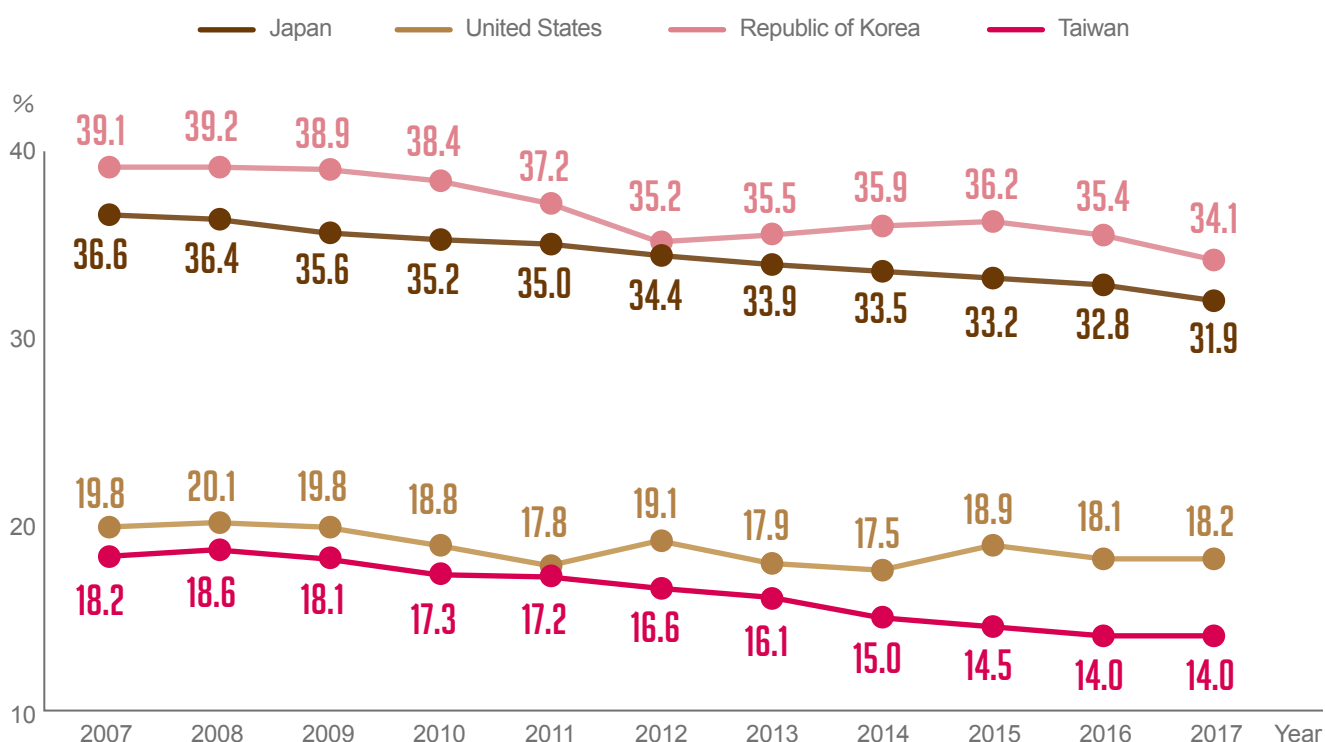




Taiwan's gender wage gap has been lower than that of the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea in recent years, declining from 18.2% in 2007 to 14% in 2017.

Over the past decade, the gender wage gap in Taiwan has declined from 18.2% in 2007 to 14% in 2017, which indicates that the number of extra days women are required to work has been reduced from 67 days to 52 days. The average gender wage gap has narrowed by 4.2 percentage points, equivalent to a reduction of 15 working days. In past years, the average gender wage gap in Taiwan has been smaller than in the United States, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. In 2017, the average gender wage gap in Taiwan was 14.0%, which is lower than the Republic of Korea (34.1%), Japan (31.9%), and the United States (18.2%). When observing the corresponding percentage increases and decreases, the Republic of Korea has achieved the greatest decline over the past 10 years, narrowing the gap by 5.0 percentage points, followed by Japan (a decline of 4.7 percentage points), Taiwan (a decline of 4.2 percentage points), and the United States (a decline of 1.6 percentage points).

Average Gender Wage Gap in Major Countries



Source:

1. Equal Pay Day in Taiwan for 2018 is February 21 press release issued by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Labor: Thursday, March 1, 2018
2. Taiwan: Earning and Productivity Statistics from the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics, Executive Yuan
3. The Republic of Korea: Survey on Labor Conditions by Type of Employment
4. Japan: Monthly Labor Survey
5. US: Current Population Survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics

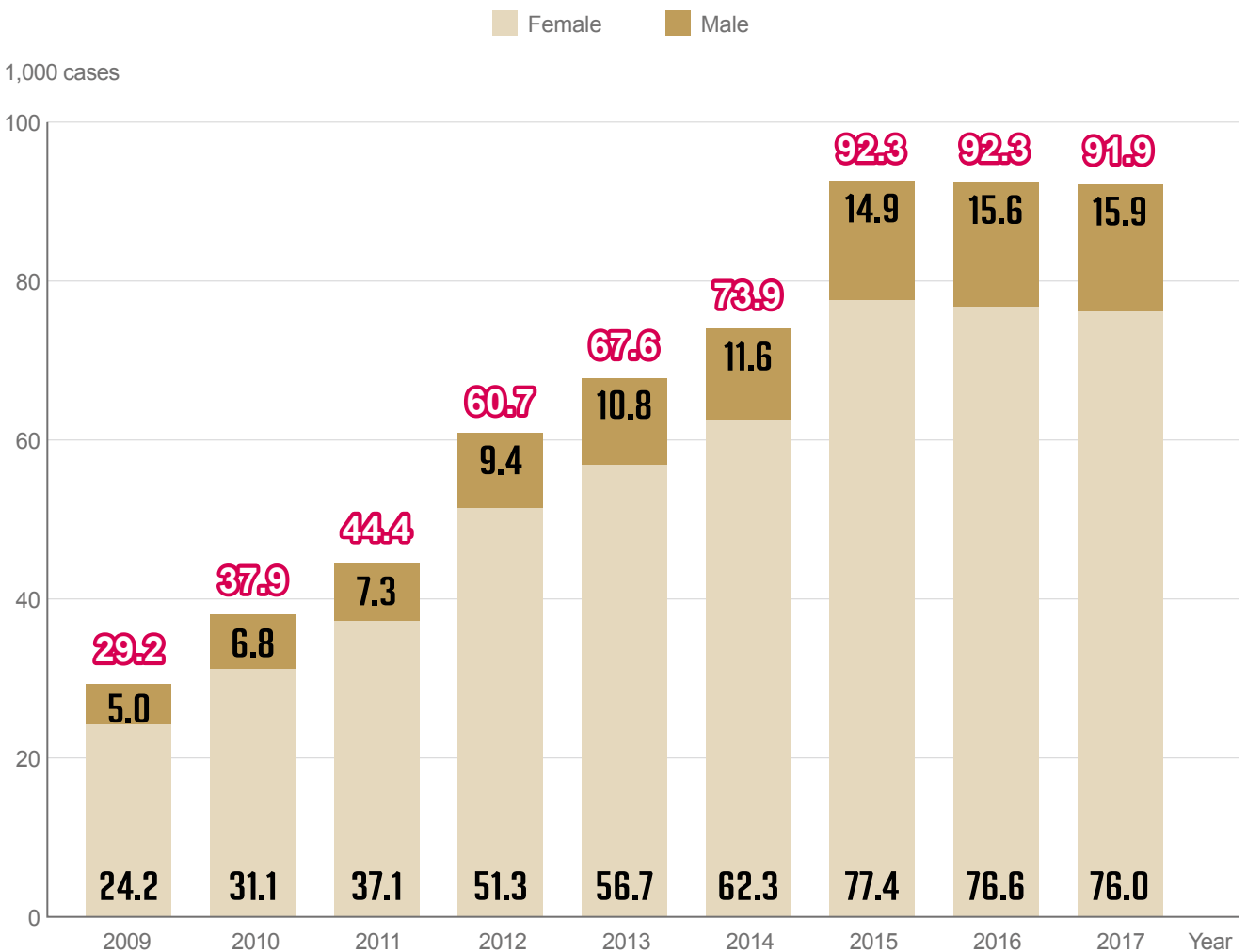
Note:

1. Average Gender Wage Gap = $(1 - \text{Ratio of Women's Average Wage Compared to Men}) \times 100$.
2. In Taiwan, this is the Industrial Sector and the Services Sector.
3. The Republic of Korea All employed persons; annual data is from June of each year.
4. Japan: Encompasses entities in the Industrial Sector and Service Sector with 5 or more people.
5. United States: Refers to median weekly wage data for full-time employees.

■ Cases of initial approval for payment of parental leave allowance by men has gradually increased each year.

In order to foster a friendly working environment, the Act of Gender Equality in Employment stipulates that employees may apply for parental leave without pay; since May 2009, parental leave allowances have been gradually incorporated into social insurance. Nearly 92,000 first-time applications for parental leave allowance were approved in 2017, and women accounted for the majority (76,000, or 82.7%) of the applications. Meanwhile, the cases of applications for parental leave allowance by men has steadily increased each year, from 5,000 in 2009 to 16,000 in 2017, a growth of about 220%.

Cases of Initial Approval for Payment of Parental Leave Allowance



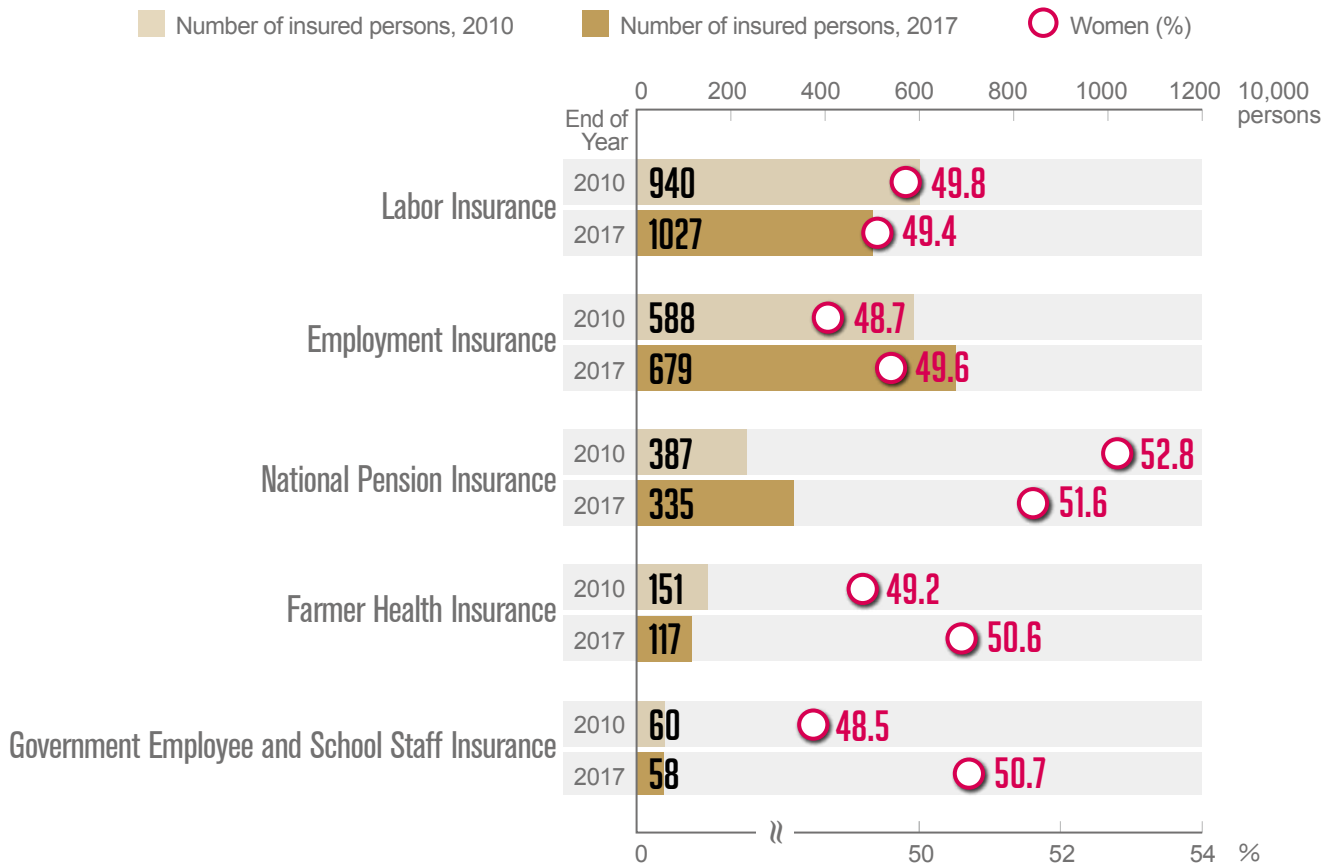
Source: Labor Statistics by Gender, Ministry of Labor; Bank of Taiwan.



■ **The proportion of women insured under the "National Pension Insurance", "Farmer Health Insurance", and "Government Employee and School Staff Insurance" exceeds that of their male counterparts; meanwhile, slightly more men are insured under "Labor Insurance" and "Employment Insurance" than women.**

Labor Insurance, Employment Insurance, Farmer Health Insurance, and Government Employee and School Staff Insurance comprise social insurance benefits for persons who are actively employed in the workforce. In order to strengthen protections during old age for housewives and other economically disadvantaged persons who are unable to participate in any insurance schemes due to not being employed in the workforce, Taiwan established the National Pension Insurance in October 2008. Among all major social insurance schemes in Taiwan, slightly more women are insured under the National Pension Insurance, accounting for 51.6% of all insured persons as of the end of 2017; however, this is a decline from 52.8% in 2010. Compared to the end of 2010, women also now account for more than 50% of insured persons under the Farmer Health Insurance and Government Employee and School Staff Insurance. In the case of Labor Insurance and Employment Insurance, which are primarily utilized by physical laborers, slightly more men are covered than women; on the whole, however, there is not a major difference between the proportions of men and women who are insured under Taiwan's major social insurance benefits.

Number of Insured Persons and Share of Females Insured Under Major Social Insurance Schemes



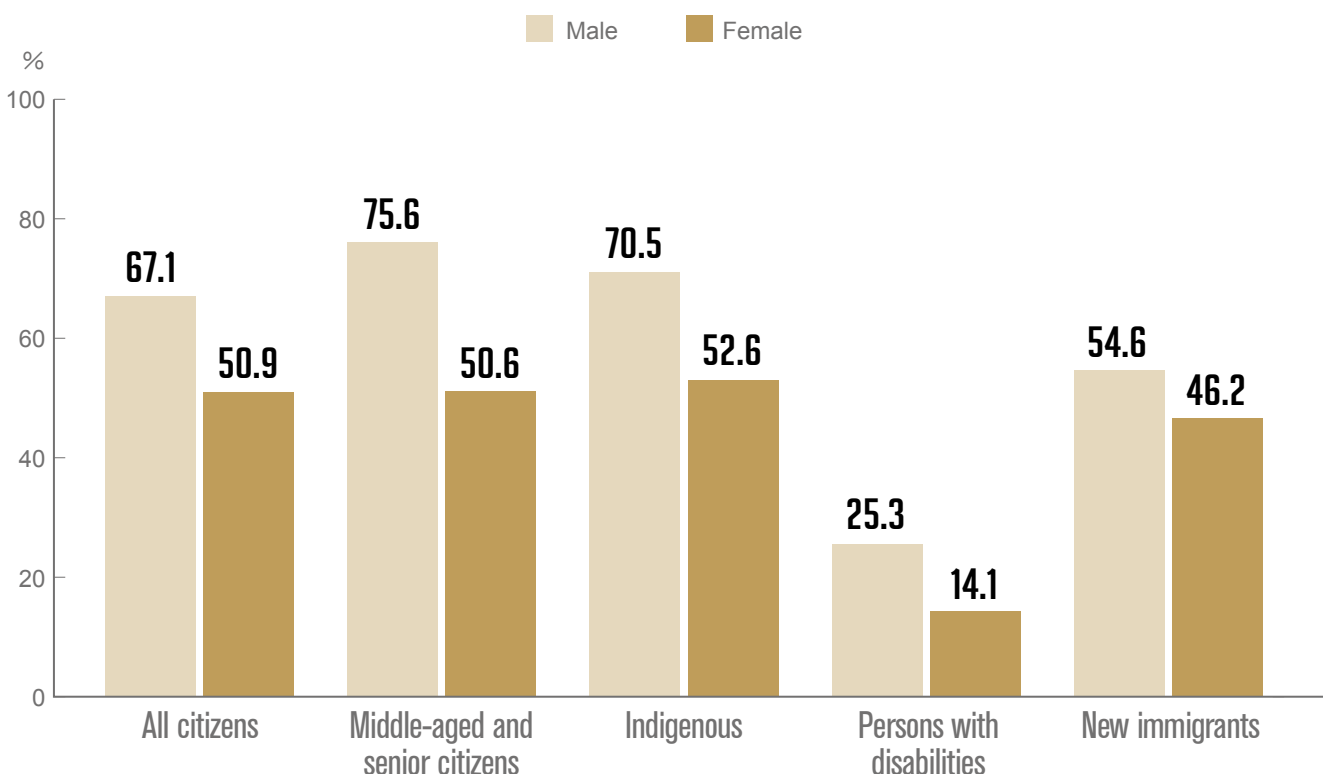
Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare; Ministry of Labor; and Bank of Taiwan.

Note: The number of persons insured under the National Pension Insurance refers to the number of citizens aged 25 and older and under 65 who meet the criteria set out under Article 7 of the National Pension Act and who are thus eligible to participate in the National Pension Insurance.

■ **When comparing labor force participation by gender among middle-aged and senior citizens, indigenous persons, persons with disabilities, and new immigrants, indigenous persons have the highest female labor participation rate, middle-aged and senior citizens have the largest gender gap in terms of labor force participation rate, and new immigrants have the smallest gender gap in terms of labor force participation rate.**

In 2017, the labor participation rate among females aged 15 and above was 50.9%, the female labor participation rate among middle-aged and senior citizens was 50.6%, and the female labor participation rate among indigenous persons was 52.6%. In 2016, the female labor participation rate among persons with disabilities was 14.1%, and in 2013 the female labor participation rate among new immigrants was 46.2%. When comparing the labor force participation rate by gender among persons with disabilities, indigenous persons, middle-aged and senior citizens, and new immigrants, the female labor participation rate was highest among indigenous persons. With respect to the gender gap among these groups, compared to 2017, the overall gender gap in the labor participation rate was 16.2 percentage points; in 2013, the gender gap was lowest among new immigrants, at 8.4 percentage point; and in 2017, the gender gap in the labor force participation rate was highest among middle-aged and senior citizens, at 25.0 percentage points. Nevertheless, after nearly a decade, the level of educational attainment and willingness to seek employment among females have both increased, leading to a corresponding boost in the female labor participation rate among middle-aged and senior citizens which is significantly narrowing the gender gap.

Group Labor Force Participation Rates, by Gender



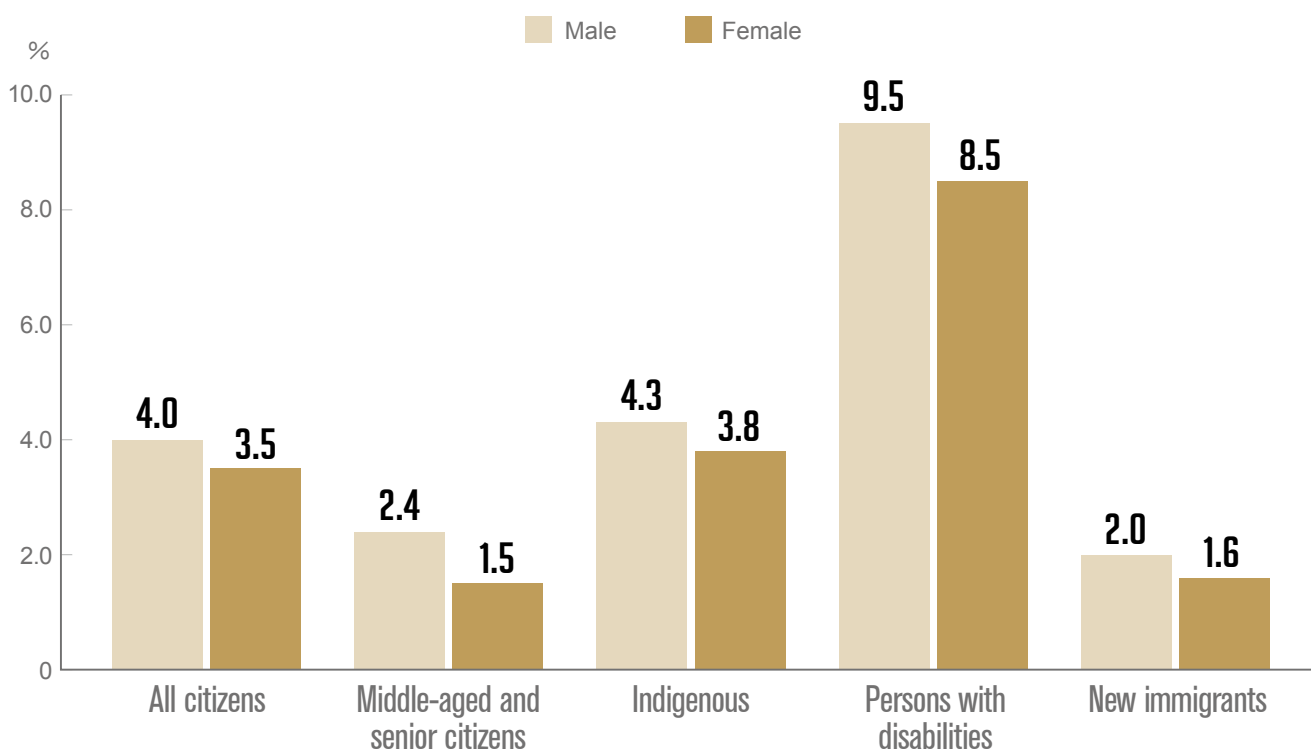
Source: Manpower Survey, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics, Executive Yuan; 2017 Labor Survey of Middle-aged and Elderly Population, Ministry of Labor; 2017 Employment Survey of Indigenous Persons, Council of Indigenous Peoples; 2016 Survey of the Living Conditions and Needs of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Health and Welfare; 2013 Survey of Foreign and China Spouses' Living Requirements, Ministry of the Interior.



■ **When comparing the unemployment figures of middle-aged and senior citizens, indigenous persons, persons with disabilities, and new immigrants, female unemployment as well as the unemployment gender gap are both highest among persons with disabilities, and the unemployment rate among men was higher than their female counterparts.**

In 2017, the average female unemployment rate among all citizens was 3.5%; the female unemployment rate among middle-aged and senior citizens was 1.5%; the female unemployment rate among indigenous persons was 3.8%; the female unemployment rate among persons with disabilities was 8.5% in 2016; and the female unemployment rate among new immigrants was 1.6% in 2013. When comparing these groups, the female unemployment rate was highest among women with disabilities. When comparing the gender gap in the unemployment rate of the entire population to the gaps observed among middle-aged and senior citizens, indigenous persons, persons with disabilities, and new immigrants, the gender unemployment gap among all citizens was 0.5 percentage points, whereas the gender unemployment gap was highest among persons with disabilities (1.0 percentage point), followed by middle-aged and senior citizens (0.9 percentage points). The gender unemployment gap among indigenous persons (0.5 percentage points) is comparable to the gap in all citizens, and the smallest gap was noted among new immigrants (0.4 percentage points). When observing the data by gender only, the unemployment rate among males was higher than that of females in all cases.

Group Unemployment Rates, by Gender

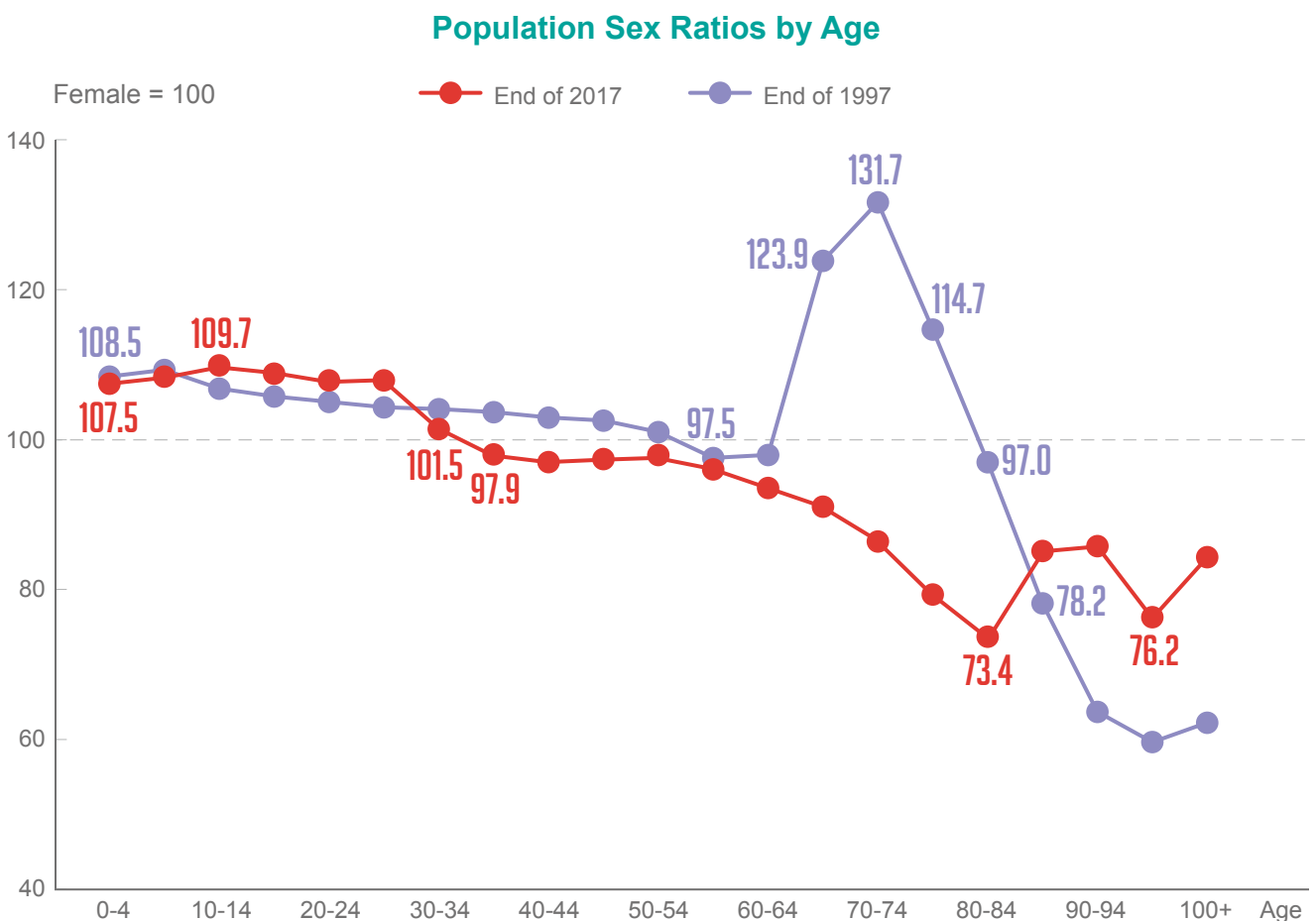


Source: Manpower Survey, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics, Executive Yuan; 2017 Labor Survey of Middle-aged and Elderly Population, Ministry of Labor; 2017 Employment Survey of Indigenous Persons, Council of Indigenous Peoples; 2016 Survey of the Living Conditions and Needs of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Health and Welfare; 2013 Survey of Foreign and China Spouses' Living Requirements, Ministry of the Interior.

3. Population, Marriage, and Family

■ Concerning Taiwan's population sex ratio by age group, the number of women exceeds the number of men beginning at age 35, which is 20 years earlier than the age-sex structure recorded in 1997.

In Taiwan, the total female population has remained higher than the total male population since 2013, due in part to women's higher average life expectancy compared to men. As of year-end 2017, Taiwan's total population was 23.571 million, an increase of 1.828 million people compared to the end of 1997. There are 11.85 million women in Taiwan, an increase of 1.272 million (10.7%) over 1997, and this increase exceeded that of men by 6.0 percentage points. As a result, the sex ratio decreased from 105.5 to 98.9 (number of males per one hundred females). When broken down by age group, the sex ratio of the population under the age of 35 is greater than 100 (fewer females than males). In particular, the 10 to 14 age group has the highest sex ratio, at 109.7. Among the population aged 35 and older, the sex ratio is less than 100 (females outnumber males), and the lowest sex ratio, 73.4, is observed among the 80 to 84 age group. As of the end of 1997, women began outnumbering men starting at age 55; in comparison, as of the end of 2017, women now outnumber men starting at the age of 35, which is 20 years earlier than before.



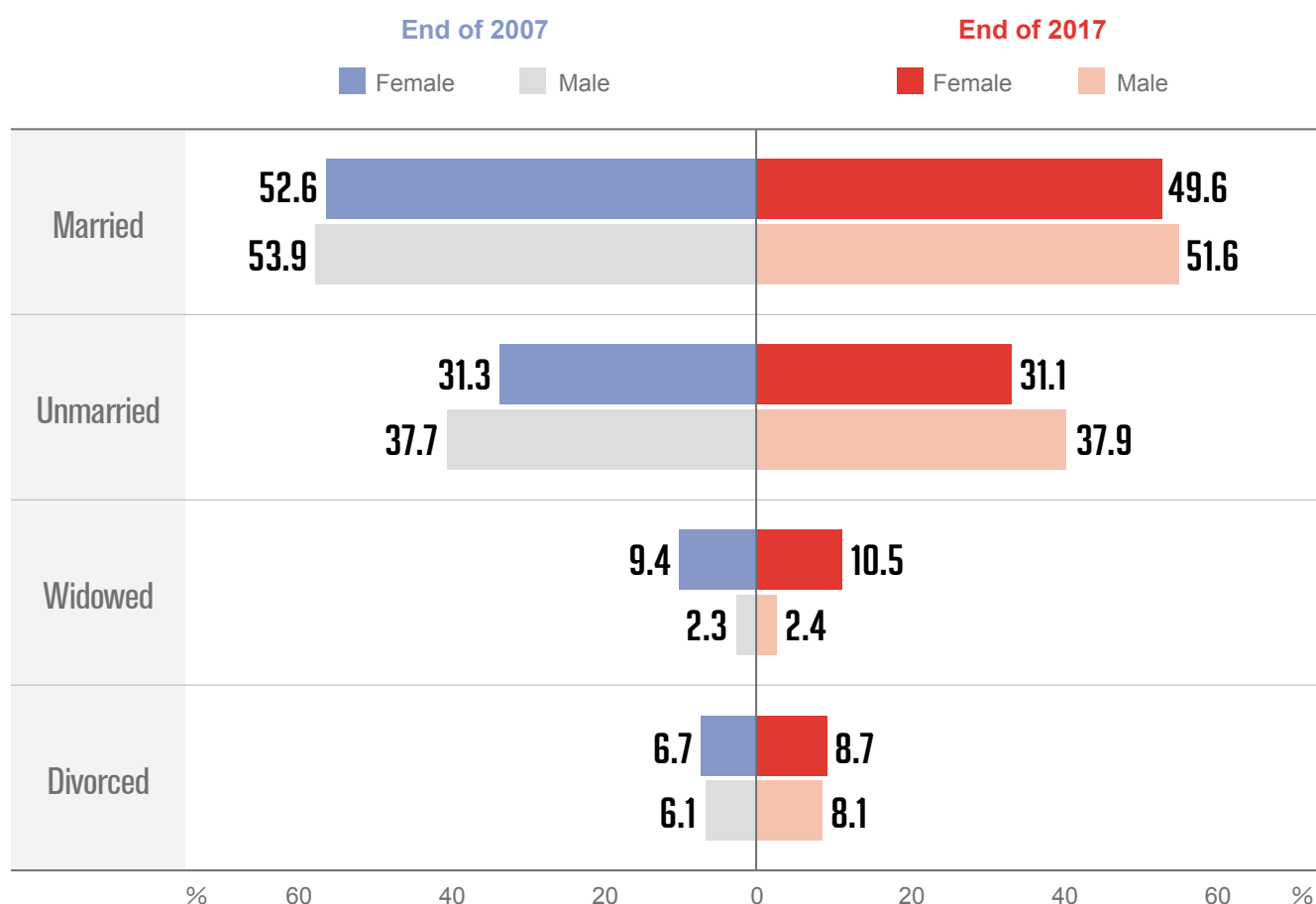
Source: Ministry of the Interior.



■ **Compared to 10 years ago, among males and females aged 15 and above, there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of married individuals, and the proportion of divorcees has slightly increased.**

In a changing era marked by evolving gender values, marrying later or remaining unmarried has become increasingly prevalent, and the fact that women are living longer than men has also indirectly impacted the marital status of people in Taiwan. In 2017, among the population aged 15 and older in Taiwan, the proportions of females and males who have married were 49.6% and 51.6%, respectively, which is a decrease of 3.0 and 2.3 percentage points, respectively, compared to 2007. The proportion of unmarried women was 31.1%, which is a slight decrease of 0.2 percentage points compared with 2007, while the proportion among men slightly increased by 0.17 percentage points. The widowed rate among women was 10.5%, an increase of 1.1 percentage points compared to 2007, while the widowed rate among men slightly increased by 0.1 percentage points. Among men and women, the divorce rate increased equally by 2.0 percentage points.

Marital Status of the Population Aged 15 and Above

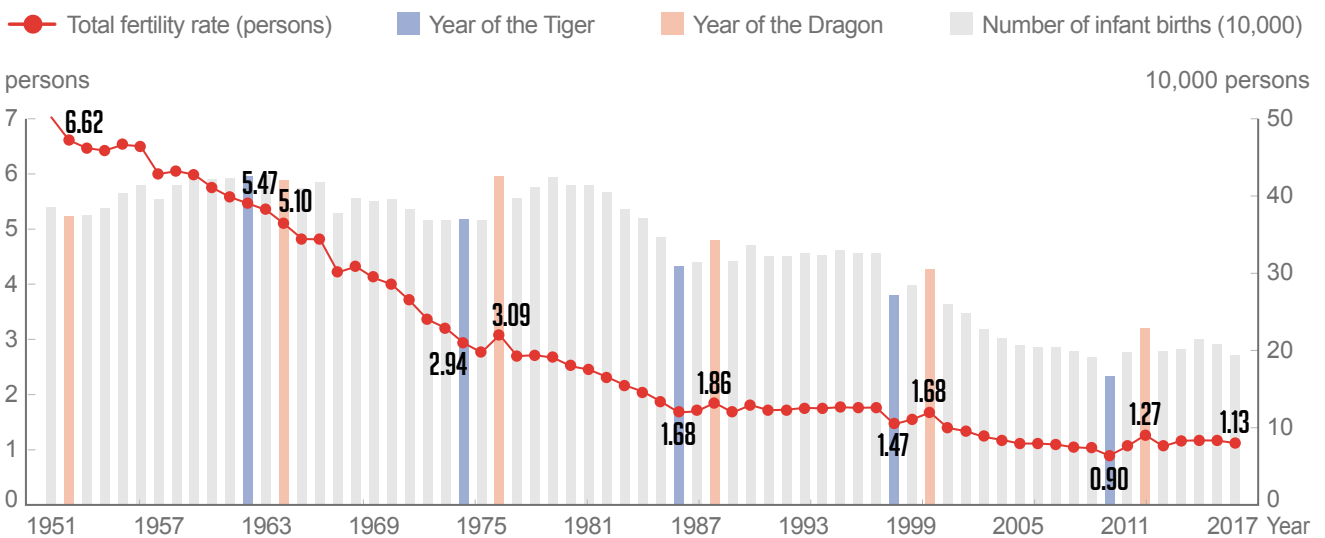


Source: Ministry of the Interior

■ The total fertility rate of childbearing age women was less than the population replacement rate and has been impacted by the "Chinese zodiac effect" since 1976.

In Taiwan, the total fertility rate of women of childbearing age, which averaged 7 children per woman in 1951, has continued to decline annually. In 1976, which was the Year of the Dragon, a record 425,000 infants were born, the highest in a nearly 60-year period. Since 1984, the total fertility rate has fallen below the population replacement level (defined as a total fertility rate of less than 2.1 children per woman). In 2010, which was the Year of the Tiger, the fertility rate fell to 0.9, and in 2012, which was the Year of the Dragon, the fertility rate climbed slightly to 1.27. Then, from 2013 to 2017, the fertility rate vacillated between 1.1 and 1.2. Upon observing the changing trends in fertility over the years, it is evident that the "Chinese zodiac effect" is a factor which has impacted the total fertility rate of women of childbearing age in Taiwan.

Total Fertility Rate of Women of Childbearing Age and Number of Infants Born

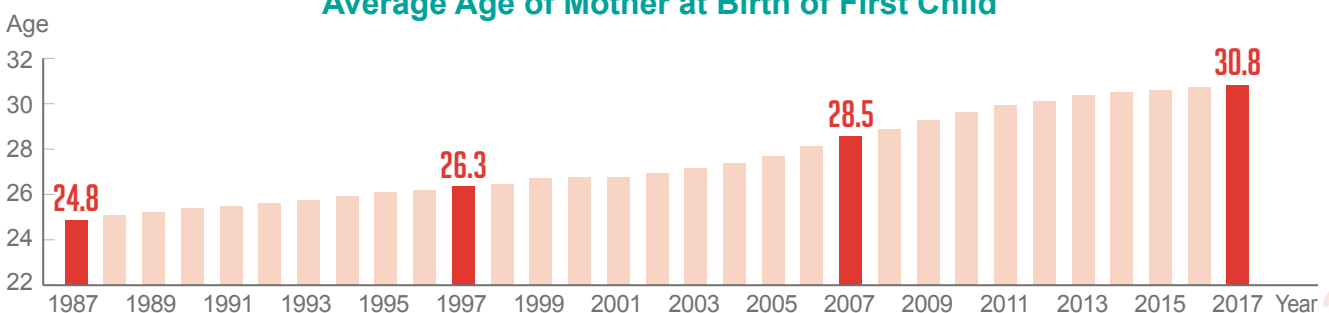


Source: Ministry of the Interior.

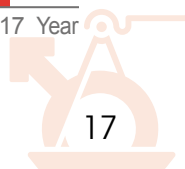
■ The average age of women at time of first birth has increased to an average of 30.8 years old.

In Taiwan, the average age of women at the time of first birth has gradually increased over the years. As of 2017, on average, new mothers gave birth to their first child at the age of 30.8, which is the oldest ever recorded. With respect to the trend over the past 30 years, the average age of women at the time of first birth was 24.8 years old in 1987 and 28.5 in 2007. This illustrates a trend of increased age of childbearing, with the average age having increased by 6 years from 1987 to 2017.

Average Age of Mother at Birth of First Child



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

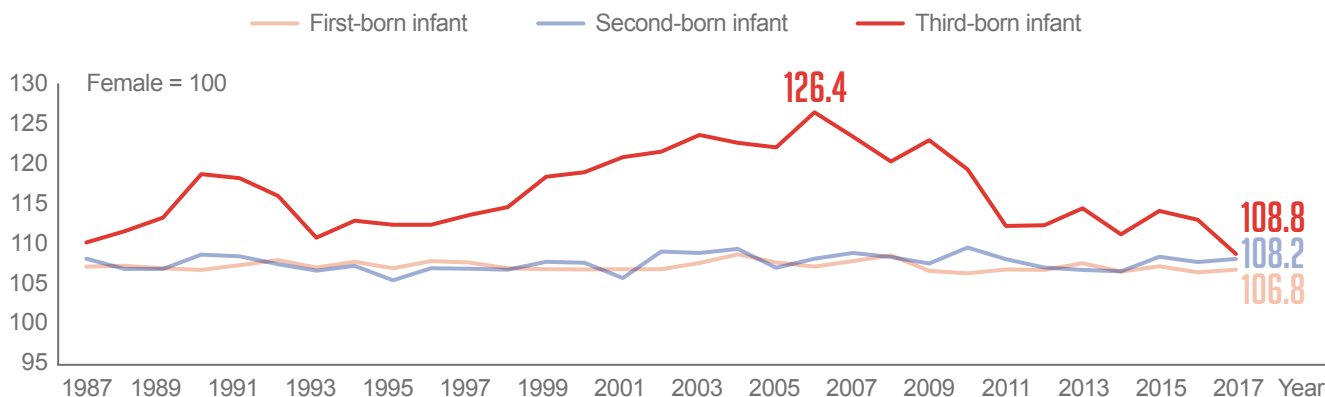




■ The sex ratio among third-born children is now nearly equal to that of second-born children, showing that the structural imbalance in the sex ratio among later-born children is gradually diminishing.

In Taiwan, the sex ratio of births in 2017 was 107.6; when analyzed in terms of birth order, the sex ratios of first-born and second-born children (accounting for about 90% of all newborns) were 106.8 and 108.2, respectively. Over the years, the sex ratio of third-born children has remained significantly higher than that of first- and second-born children; however, in the wake of the passage of the Artificial Reproduction Act — which was promulgated by the government in 2007 and expressly prohibits embryo sex selection, strengthens enforcement measures, and provides for increased advocacy of gender equality — the sex ratio of third-born children has gradually declined, falling to 108.8 in 2017, which is nearly equal to that of second-born children, marking a 30-year low in the imbalance.

Sex Ratio of Newborns by Birth Order

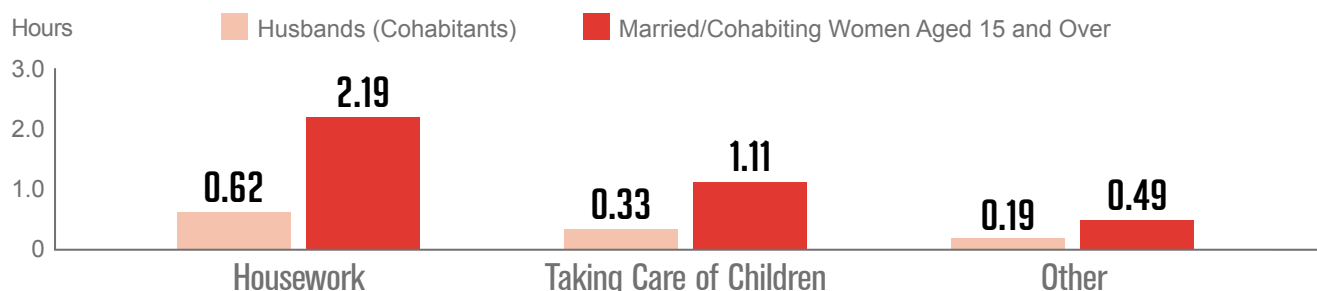


Source: Ministry of the Interior.

■ Married/cohabiting women aged 15 years and above spend more than three times as much time on housework and childcare than their husbands (cohabitants).

In 2016, married/cohabiting women aged 15 years and above spent an average of 3.81 hours per day on unpaid work, whereas their husbands (cohabitants) only spent an average of 1.13 hours performing unpaid work, which is far below that of females. In particular, females spent the greatest amount of time, an average of 2.19 hours per day, doing housework, followed by taking care of children, on which females spent an average of 1.11 hours; females spent an average of 0.49 hours performing other unpaid work (such as caring for family members and elders or doing volunteer work).

Time of Unpaid Work Daily Spent by Married/Cohabiting Women (Aged 15 and Above) and Their Husbands (Cohabitants)



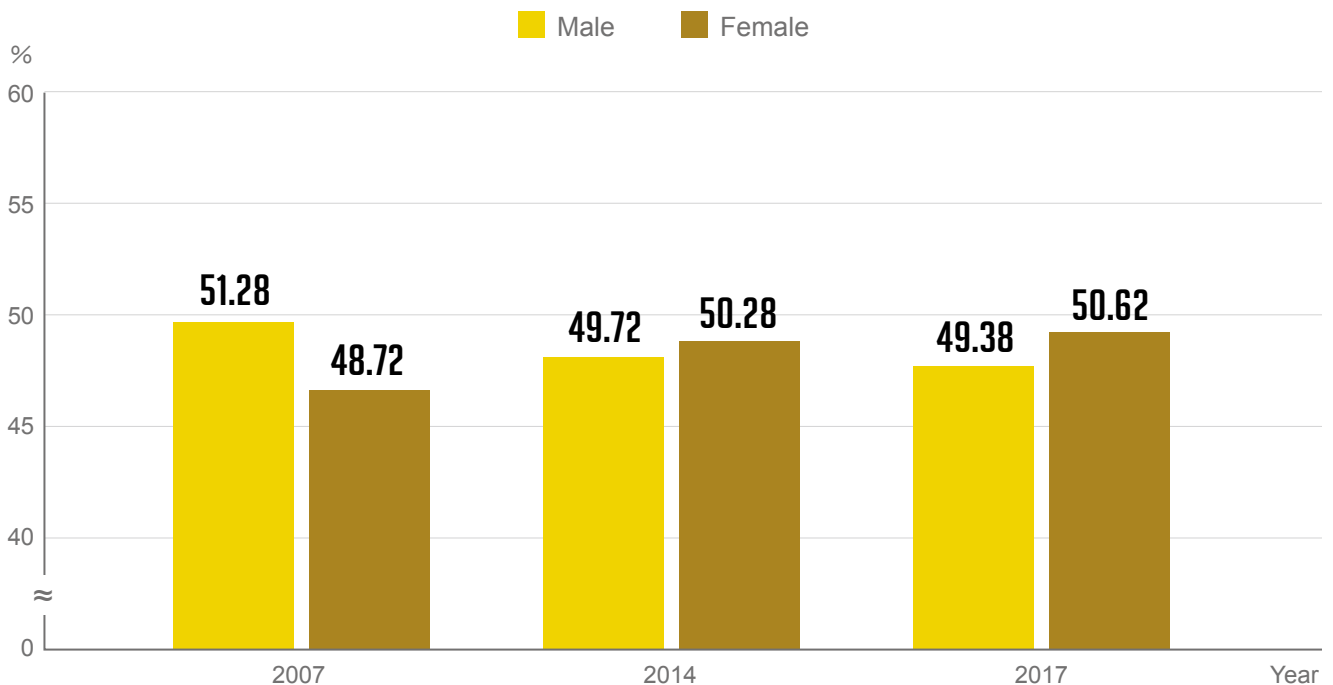
Source: 2016 Report on Women's Marriage, Fertility, and Employment, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics, Executive Yuan.

4. Education, Culture, and Media

■ The number of female students in tertiary education has increased annually, with females now slightly outnumbering males.

Due to the continued promotion of and increased accessibility to basic education, Taiwan has achieved a school attendance rate of more than 90% at the senior high school level and below. With respect to tertiary education, female students have slightly outnumbered male students in colleges and universities in Taiwan since 2014, indicating that it has become more common for women to pursue higher education and also showing that the gender gap is narrowing. Consequently, in Taiwan, women's human capital is increasing with each passing year.

Gender Ratio of Students in Tertiary Education



Source: Gender Statistics Database, Ministry of Education.

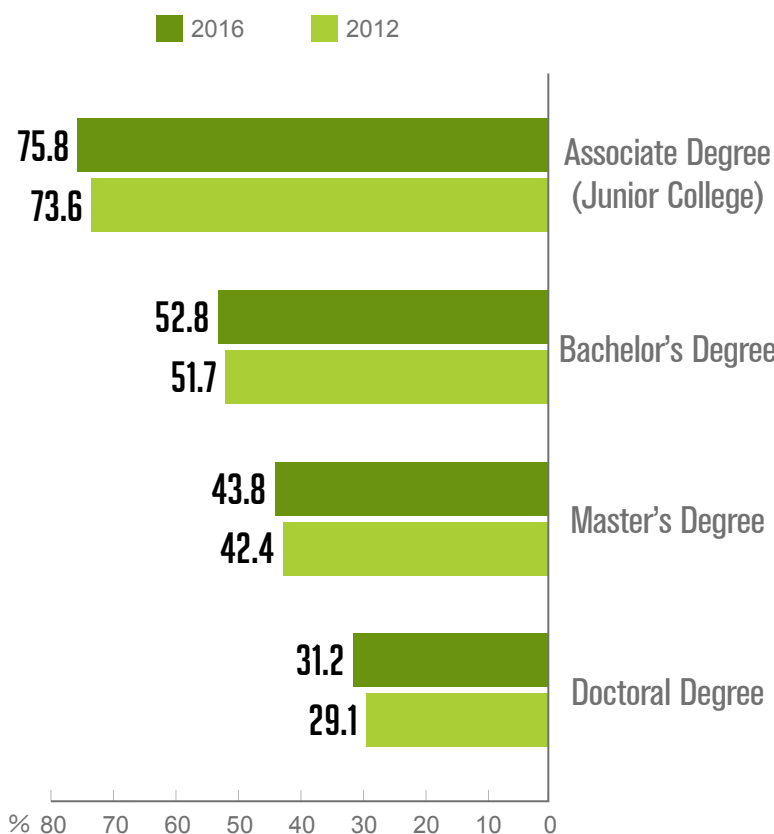
Note: Data is for academic years in Taiwan.



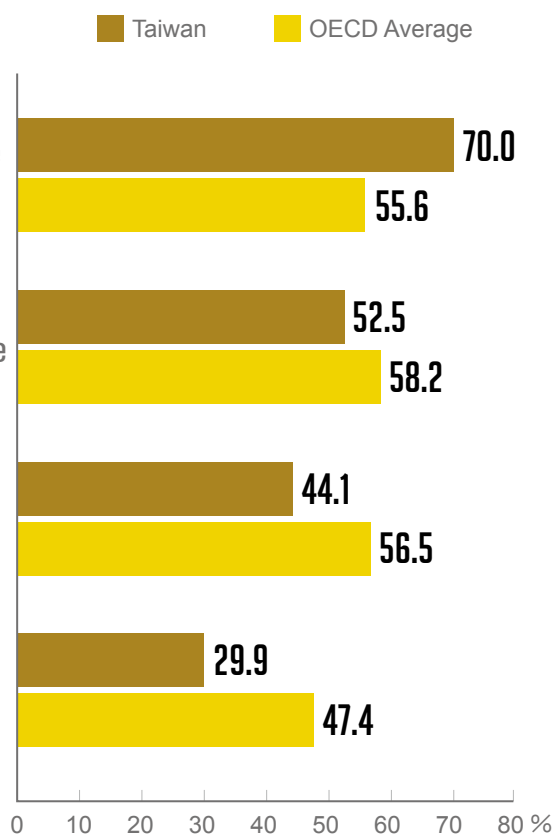
■ The proportion of female graduates of all levels in tertiary education in Taiwan has increased, but the proportion of female master's and doctoral students still lags behind OECD countries.

In 2016, a total of 305,000 students graduated from colleges and universities in Taiwan, of whom 159,000 were women, accounting for 52.3%, which is an increase of 1.4 percentage points compared to 2012. The proportion of female students is negatively correlated with level of educational attainment (type of degree), with the highest proportion (75.8%) of women having an associate degree (junior college), followed by a bachelor's degree (52.8%), whereas the smallest proportion have a doctoral degree (31.2%). As compared to 2012, the proportion of female students increased at all school levels, with the largest increase (2.2 percentage points) noted among women pursuing an associate degree (junior college). In terms of how Taiwan compares to the 35 OECD member countries, in 2014, only the proportion of women in Taiwan with an associate degree (70%) was higher than the OECD average (55.6%), but the proportion of women in Taiwan with a bachelor's degree or above was lower than the OECD average, and the greatest discrepancy was noted at the doctoral level, which is 17.5 percentage points lower than the OECD average.

Proportion of Female Graduates of Tertiary Education in Taiwan



Proportions of Female Tertiary Education Graduates in Taiwan (2014) Compared to OECD Countries



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

Note:

1. Data is for academic years in Taiwan.

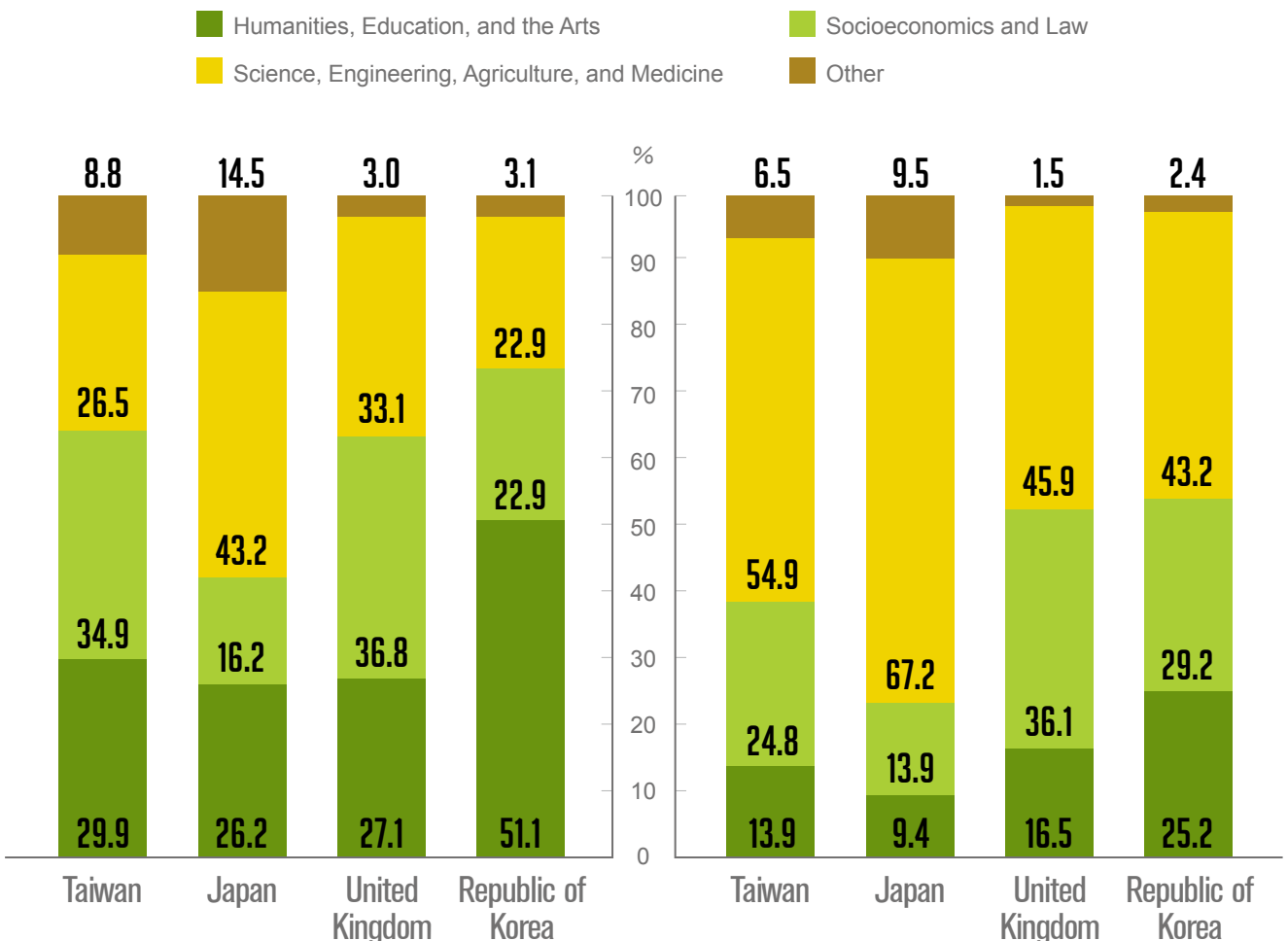
2. The number of tertiary education graduates in Taiwan includes students from colleges and universities, religious schools, junior colleges of continuing education, open universities, and colleges of continuing education.

■ Taiwan's tertiary education system still has gender segregation, with more males in science and engineering and more women in the humanities.

In 2015, 64.8% of female students in Taiwan's tertiary education system studied socioeconomics, law, humanities, education, and the arts, whereas 38.7% of males studied in such disciplines, which is a gap of 26.1 percentage points; meanwhile, 26.5% of female students studied science, engineering, agriculture, and medicine, while 54.9% of male students studied in such disciplines, which is a gap of 28.4 percentage points. This shows that there is still a gender gap between students in Taiwan's tertiary education system with respect to academic structure. Compared to other countries, the gender gap among students studying socioeconomics, law, humanities, education, and the arts stands at 19.1 percentage points in Japan, 11.3 percentage points in the United Kingdom, and 19.6 percentage points in the Republic of Korea; meanwhile, the gender gap among students studying in the fields of science, engineering, agriculture, and medicine is 24 percentage points in Japan, 12.8 percentage points in the United Kingdom, and 20.3 percentage points in the Republic of Korea, revealing the same trend of more males in science and engineering and more females in humanities fields.

Academic Structure in Tertiary Education Among Female Students

Academic Structure in Tertiary Education Among Male Students



Source: Gender Statistics Database, Ministry of Education.

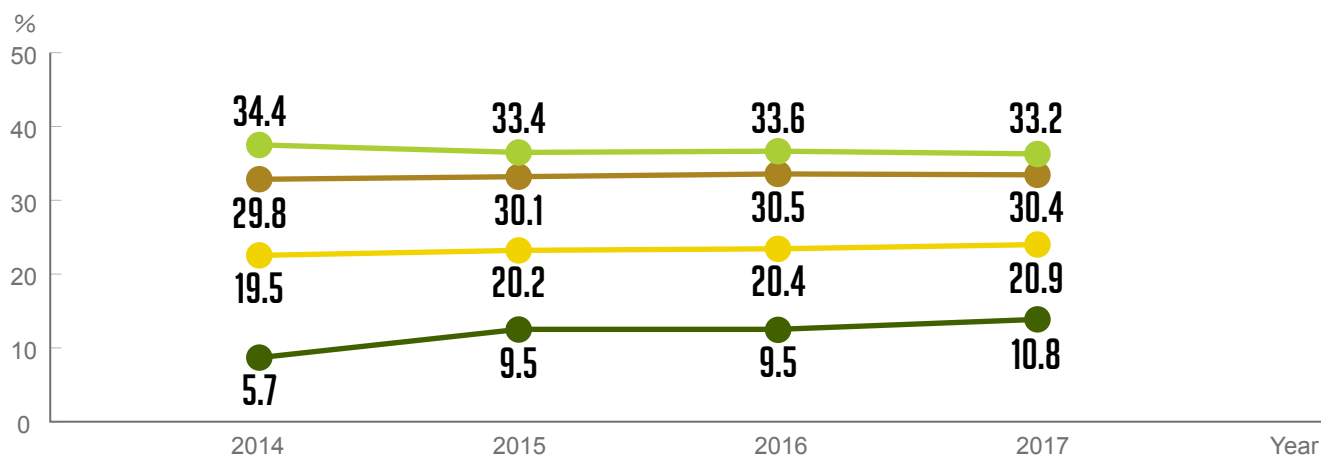
Note: Data for Taiwan is from 2015; data for Japan is from 2014; data for the UK is from 2012; and data for the Republic of Korea is from 2013.



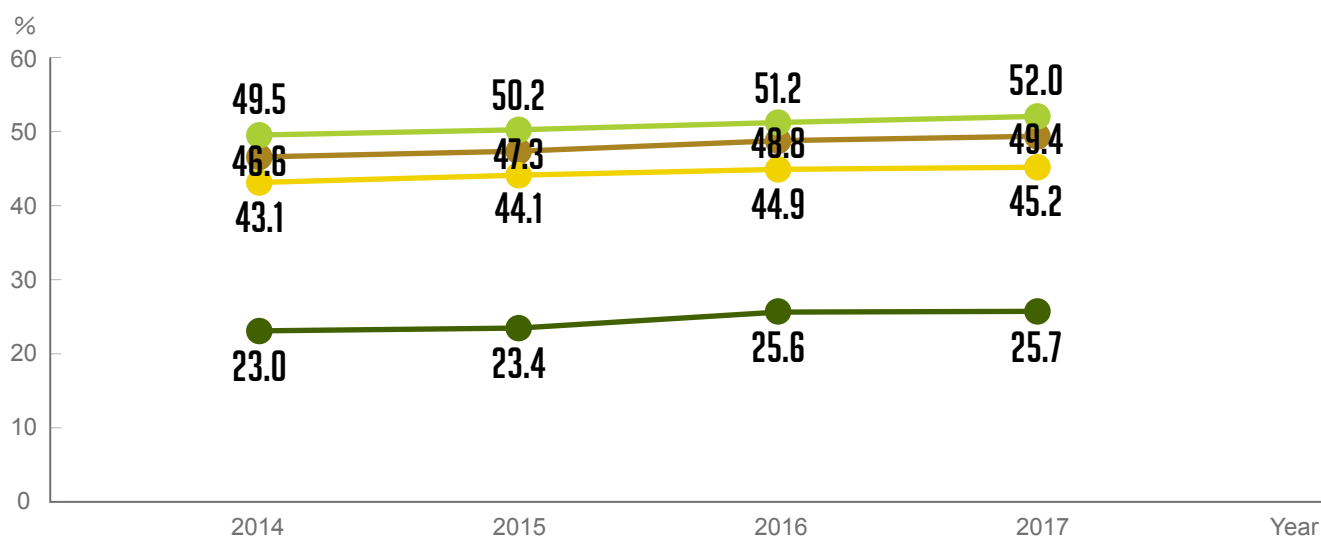
■ A gender gap still exists in the educational workplace; the higher the level, the bigger the gap.

Women account for nearly one third of principals in elementary and junior high schools and more than 20% of principals in senior high schools, but only 10.8% of presidents in colleges and universities. Women account for an increasing proportion of first-degree administrators with each passing year but still account for fewer than 50% at every level; in particular, women account for the smallest proportion of first-degree administrators in colleges and universities, at 25.7%. Overall, there has been a reduction in the gender gap in the educational workplace, and the proportion of females among principals, presidents, and first rank administrative directors has increased each year at all school levels; nevertheless, the proportion of women among such positions decreases as education level increases.

Proportion of Female Principals (Deans), by Education Level



Proportion of Female First Rank Administrative Directors, by Education Level



● Primary Education ● Secondary Education ● Senior High School ● College and University

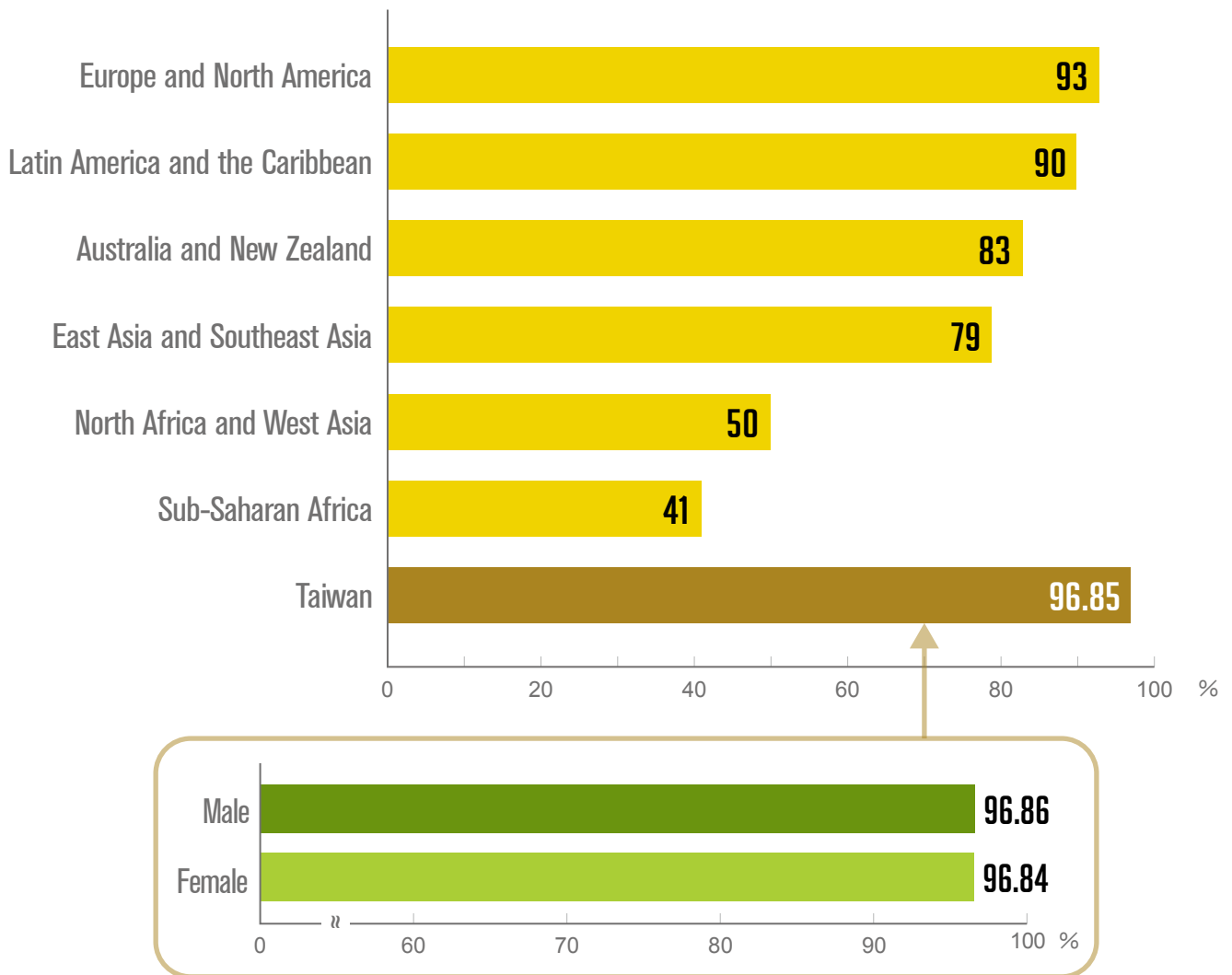
Source: Gender Statistics Database, Ministry of Education.

Note: First rank administrative directors include Vice Principals, Deans of Academic Affairs, Deans of Student Affairs, Deans of General Affairs, Deans of Research & Development, Chief Secretaries, Library Curators, Directors of Continuing Education Departments, Directors of Information Centers, Directors of Personnel Offices, and Directors of Accounting Offices.

■ **Children in Taiwan have a high participation rate in organized learning one year before the official age of entry into primary school, and no gender gap exists.**

The Sustainable Development Goals Report indicates that preschool-aged children undergo a critical period of cognitive development and that participating in organized learning activities prior to starting primary education facilitates social, emotional, and intellectual development of children which helps lay a foundation for subsequent primary education and future learning. In Taiwan, about 96.85% of 5-year-old children attend early childhood education institutions, which is higher than many other regions; in addition, there is no significant gender disparity in terms of the attendance rate of 5-year-old boys and girls at such institutions, indicating that children of different genders benefit equally from access to early childhood education.

Participation Rate in Organized Learning One Year Before the Official Age of Entry into Primary School



Source: K-12 Education Administration, Ministry of Education; UN Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017.

Note:

1.Data for Taiwan refers to the number of children aged five who attended early childhood education institutions (including kindergartens and community/tribal supported daycare centers) as a percentage of the total population of children in the same age group (i.e., born between September 2, 2011 and September 1, 2012) in 2017.

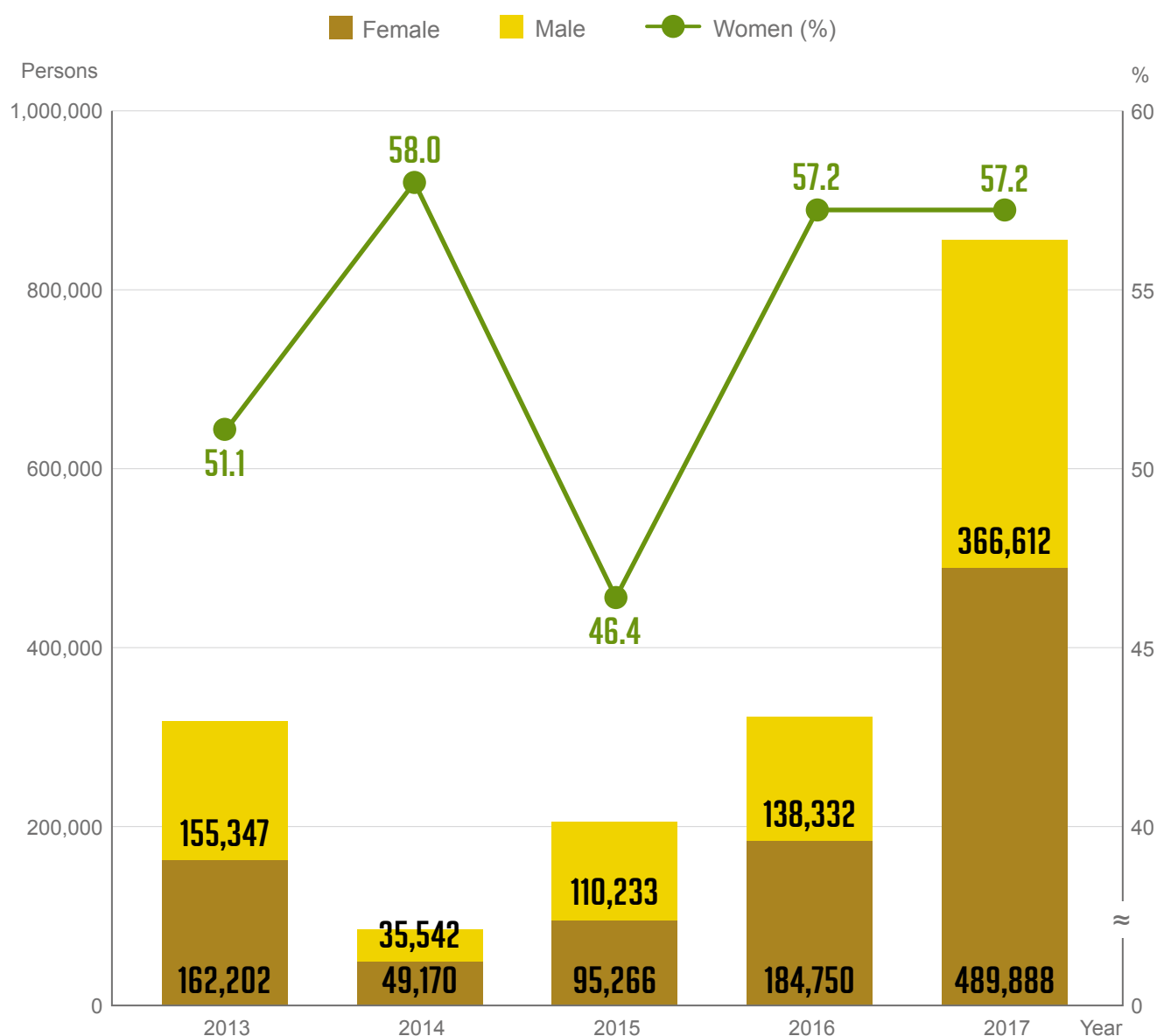
2.UN data is for the year of 2013.



■ Female have a slighter higher participation rate in community empowerment activities than men.

Since 1994, Taiwan has implemented a Community Empowerment Policy aimed at fostering a multicultural spirit and building a more cooperative and shared community environment. The policy includes providing subsidies to counties and cities to encourage the general public to participate in community building efforts and become more involved in local cultural activities. The number of participants has steadily increased each year, and in 2017 additional efforts were introduced to promote participation among retirees in urban areas, deliberative democracy, participatory budgeting, and various diversity programs. Upwards of 856,000 participants have gotten involved in community empowerment activities, among whom women accounted for 57.2%. This helps empower women to participate in local public affairs and other areas of society, enabling female community workers to become the driving force in local community participation.

Number of Participants in Community Development

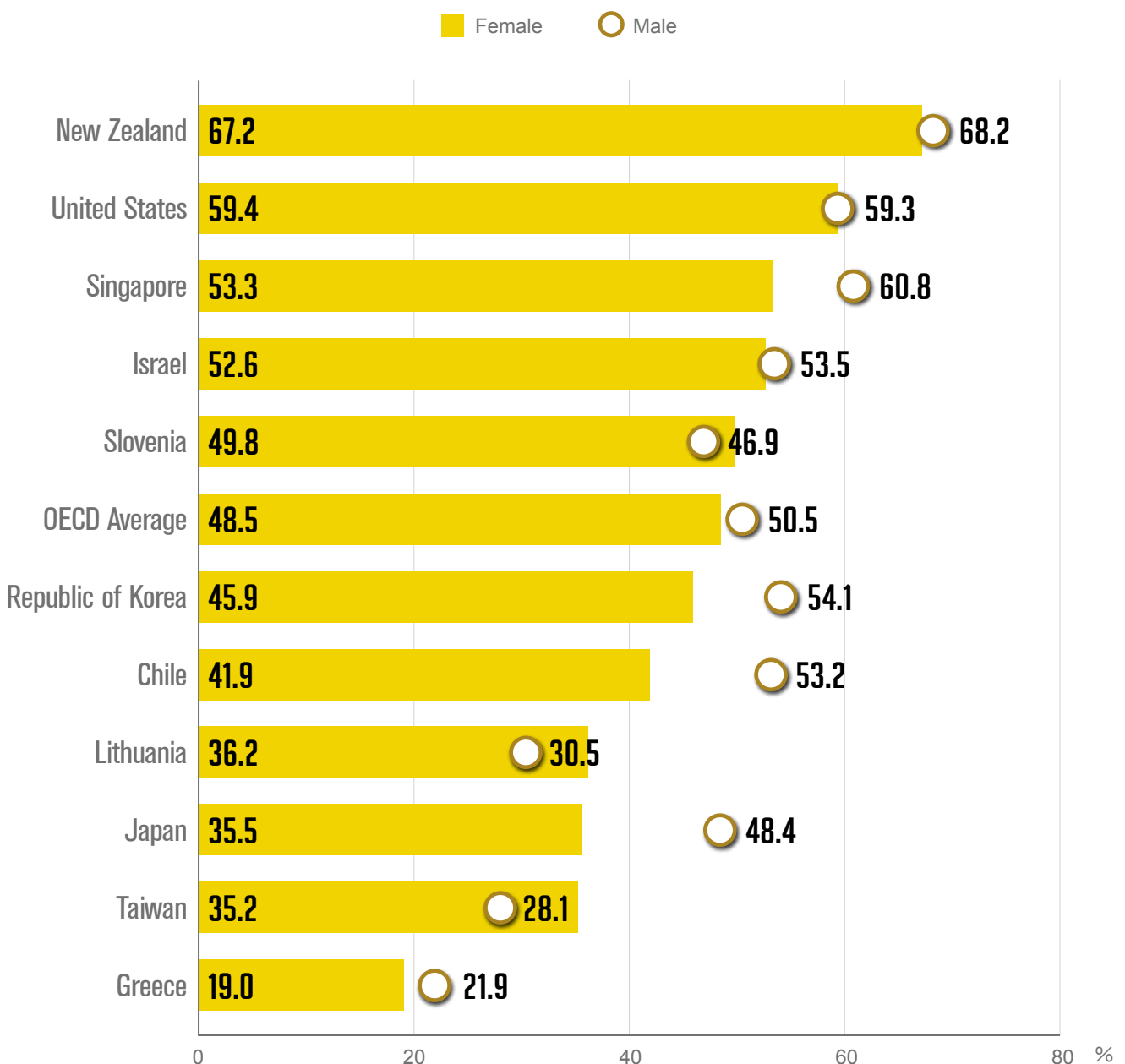


Source: Gender Statistics Database, Ministry of Culture.

■ In Taiwan, women continue to have a higher participation rate than men in lifelong learning activities.

Lifelong learning is an important educational concept which is heavily promoted by the world's leading developed countries. In 2015, more than half of adults aged 25 to 64 in OECD countries reported having ever participated in lifelong learning activities, with the average participation rate of females 2 percentage points lower than that of males. In 2016, 35.2% of adult women over the age of 18 in Taiwan had ever participated in lifelong learning activities, which was 7.1 percentage points higher than that of men, while in other neighboring countries in Asia, including Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Singapore, men have a significantly higher participation rate than women. In particular, the gender gap is the highest in Japan, at 12.9 percentage points.

Proportion of Adults Participating in Lifelong Learning Activities



Source: Adult Education Survey, Ministry of Education; Education at a Glance 2016, OECD.

Note: Data for OECD countries is for 2012 and 2015 and includes adults aged 25-64. Data for Taiwan is for 2016 and includes all adults aged 18 and over.

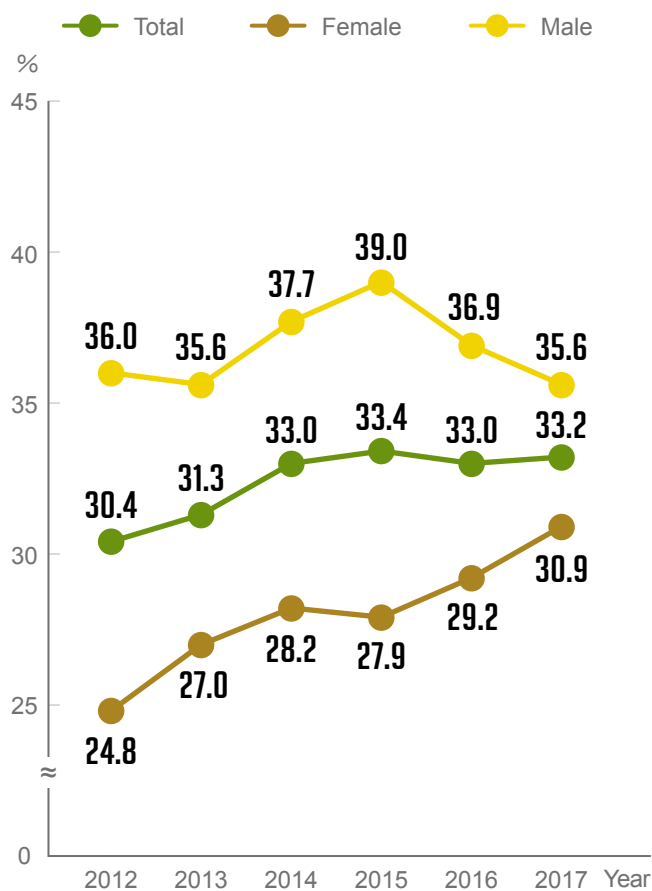




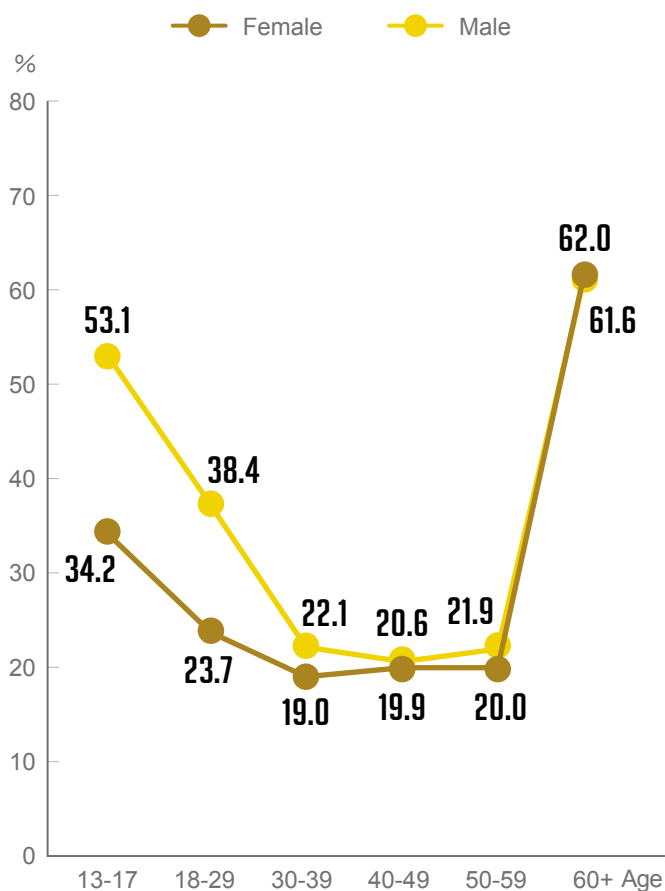
■ Nearly as many females now engage in regular exercise as males, and among persons 60 and older, more than 60% of both genders exercise regularly.

Exercising on a regular basis is an essential part of staying healthy. In 2017, 33.2% of persons aged 13 and older engaged in regular exercise, which is 2.8 percentage points higher than in 2012 (30.4%). Meanwhile, more males (35.6%) engaged in regular exercise than females (30.9%), a difference of 4.7 percentage points. When analyzed by age group, the rates of exercise among both genders approximate a U-shaped distribution. Among the elderly population, persons aged 60 and over are more focused on maintaining a healthy lifestyle, which is evidenced by the fact that more than 60% engage in regular exercise. Fewer persons aged 30-59 (between 10% to 30%) exercise regularly due to work and family obligations. This holds particularly true for childbearing aged women between 30-39 years old, who have the lowest rate (19.0%) of regular exercise. When analyzed by age group, the gender gap was the greatest (18.9 percentage points) among young persons aged 13 to 17 years, indicating that improvement is needed in terms of the proportion of young women who engage in regular exercise.

Share of Population Who Engage in Regular Exercise, by Sex



Share of Population Who Engage in Regular Exercise, by Age



Source: 2017 Sports and Athletics Survey, Sports Administration, Ministry of Education (earlier editions of the report from 2015 and prior years were titled Sports City Survey).

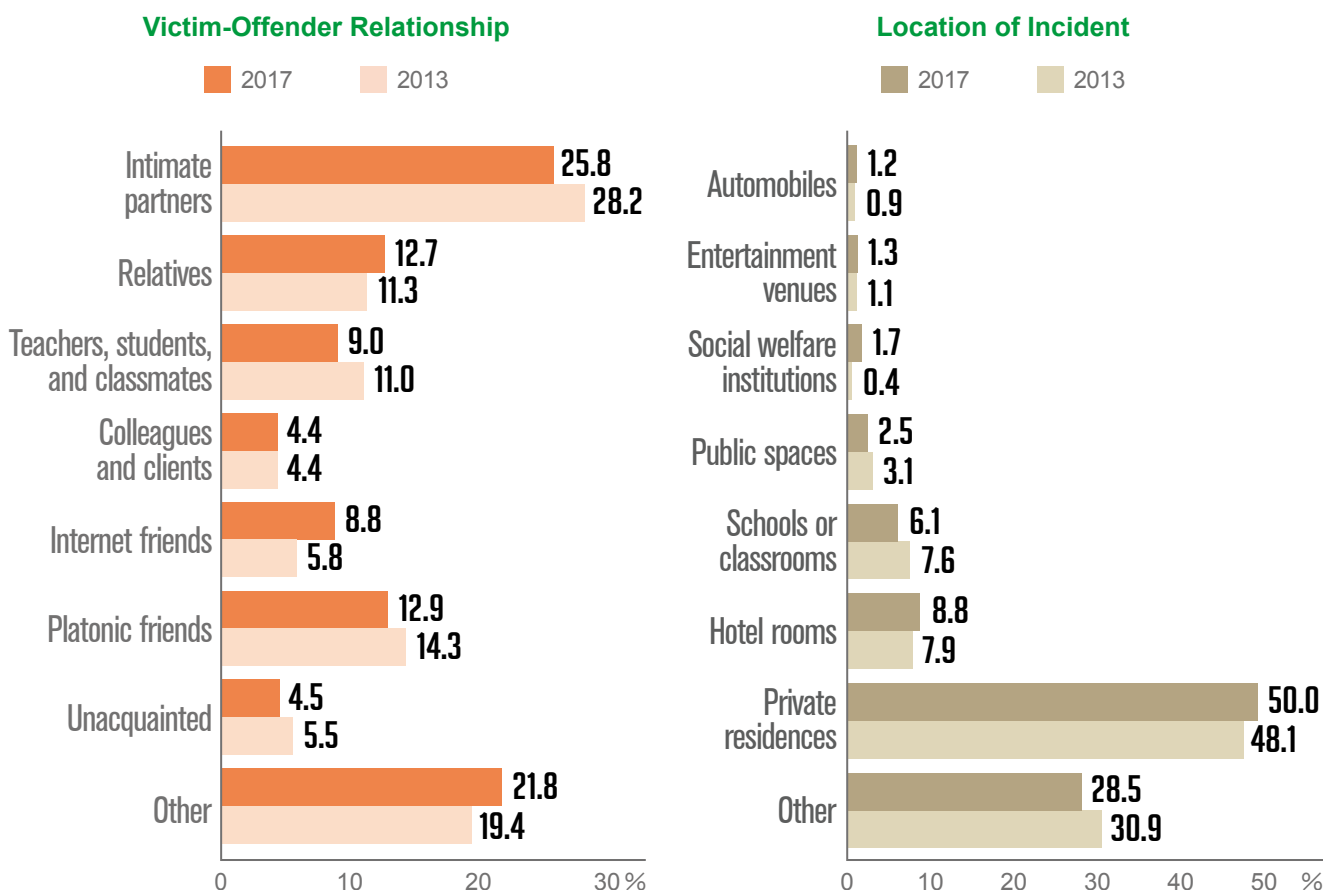
Note: "Regular exercise" is defined as 30-minute exercise routines at least 3 times a week that increase heart rate to 130 bpm or that have sufficient intensity to cause heavy breathing and perspiration.

5. Personal Security and Justice

■ **The majority of reported cases of sexual assault are still committed by a person whom the victim knew, and more than half occur at a private residence.**

In 2017, in terms of the victim-offender relationship in cases of sexual assault, the highest proportion of incidents were committed by intimate partners (25.8%), followed by relatives (12.7%). Of particular note is that incidents of sexual assault committed by offenders met through the internet rose from 5.8% in 2013 to 8.8% in 2017, an increase of 3 percentage points. In terms of where incidents occur, private residences accounted for 50% of the total number of reported cases of sexual assault. The number of reported cases of sexual assault occurred at social welfare institutions has increased 430% since 2013. Sexual assault is defined as a sexual act which violates bodily autonomy committed without the consent of the victim. In order to prevent sexual assault, aside from working to instill gender equality in daily life and providing relationship education, action must be taken to dispel the myth of "victim responsibility" and to support victims and encourage victims to report incidents.

Status of Sexual Assault Cases Reports



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

Note:

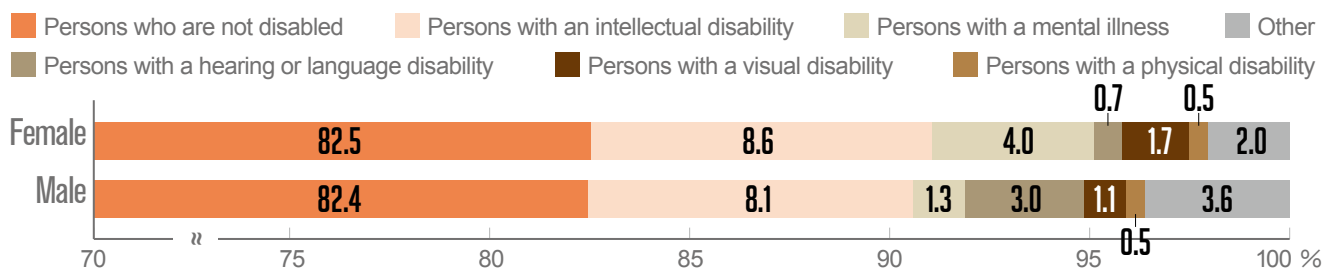
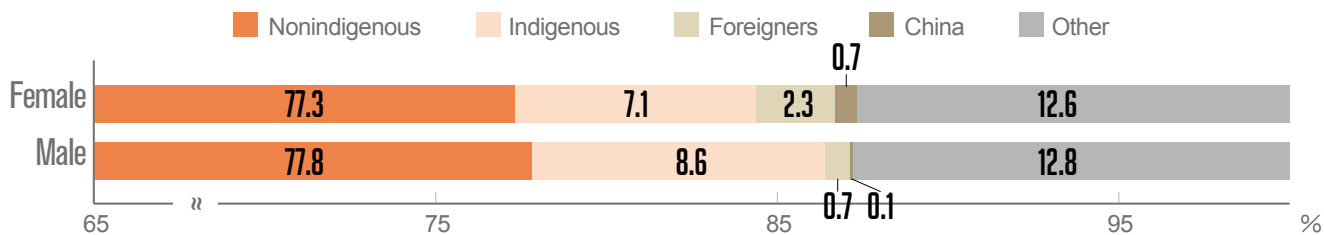
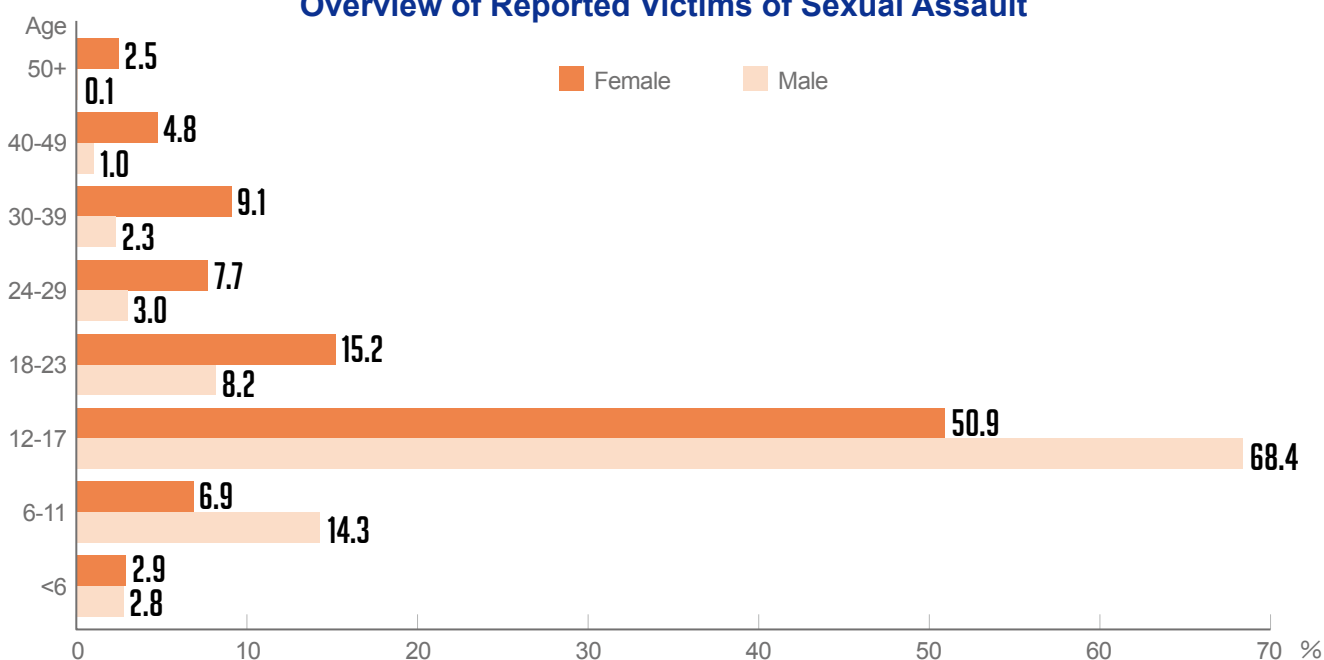
- "Intimate partners" include: Spouses (including former spouses), boyfriends or girlfriends (including ex-boyfriends/ex-girlfriends), unmarried couples; "Relatives" include: Lineal relatives and collateral relatives; "Colleagues and clients" include: Colleagues, supervisors, subordinates, and persons with a client relationship; "Platonic friends" include: Platonic friends, neighbors, and family friends; "Other" includes: Unknown and other.
- "Automobiles" include: Automobiles and taxis; "Public spaces" include: Roadside areas, public transportation, and public bathrooms; "Private residences" include: Domiciles of victims, offenders, their friends and family, and other premises; "other" include: Unknown and other.



More than half of sexual assault victims are between 12 and 17 years old, and special attention must be paid to disadvantaged victims.

In 2017, a total of 8,214 persons were reported as victims of sexual assault, of whom 6,645 were women, accounting for 80.9% of all cases. When broken down by age group, the majority of victims among both females and males were between 12 and 17 years old, accounting for 50.9% and 68.4% of victims, respectively. When analyzing the victims by nationality and identity, indigenous persons and non-citizens accounted for 810 victims, or 9.9% of all victims. Among all male victims a relatively high proportion (8.6%) was male indigenous persons. When victims are analyzed by disability, a total of 1,080 victims were persons with disabilities, accounting for 13.2% of all victims. Among all female victims a relatively high proportion (8.6%) were females with intellectual disability.

Overview of Reported Victims of Sexual Assault



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

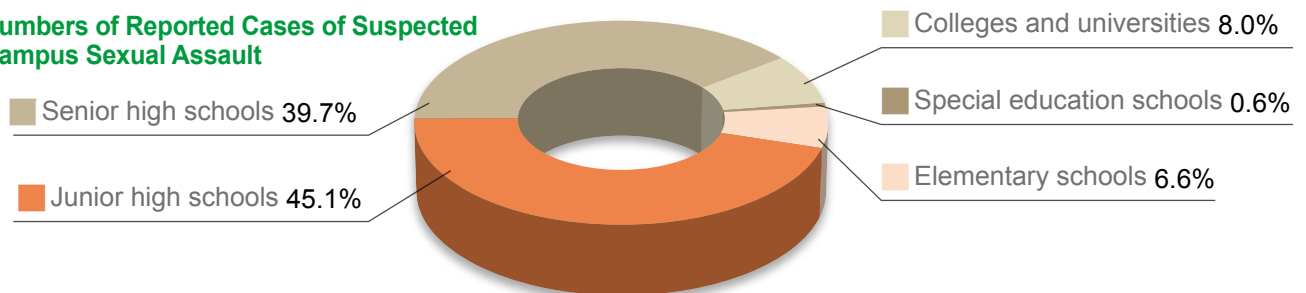
Note: Age patterns of victims: Excludes victims whose age is unknown; Nationality of victims: Excludes those whose gender is unknown; "Other" includes stateless persons and persons whose nationality is unknown; Victims who are persons with disabilities: Excludes those whose gender is unknown; "Other" includes persons with multiple disabilities and other disabilities.

■ The majority (40% or more) of suspected cases of campus sexual assault, sexual harassment, and sexual bullying took place in junior high schools.

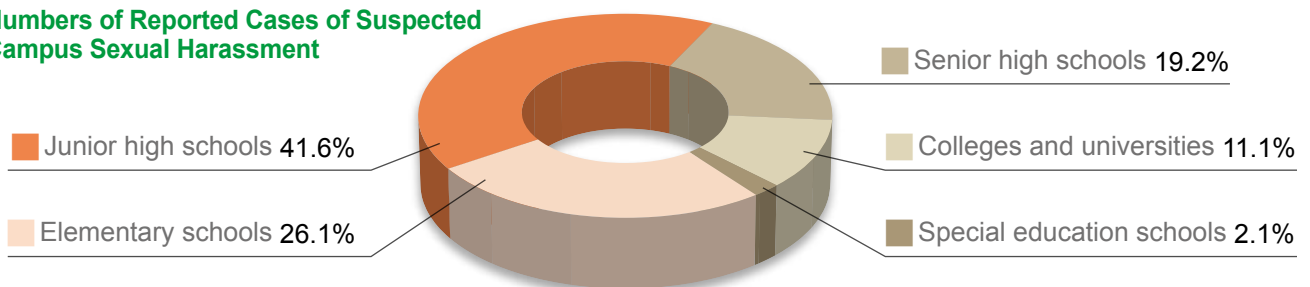
According to data from campus security reports, in 2016, a total of 1,585 suspected cases of campus sexual assault occurred, 4,207 suspected cases of campus sexual harassment occurred, and 98 suspected cases of campus sexual bullying occurred, representing increases of 1.5%, 19.5%, and 6.5% compared to 2015, respectively, among which the greatest increase was noted in the number of suspected cases of campus sexual harassment. The majority of all three categories of cases took place in junior high schools, which accounted for 48.0% of suspected campus sexual bullying cases, 45.1% of suspected campus sexual assault cases, and 41.6% of suspected campus sexual harassment cases. Senior high schools accounted for the second largest proportion of cases of sexual assault, at 39.7%, while elementary schools accounted for the third largest proportion of cases of sexual harassment and sexual bullying, at 26.1% and 31.6%, respectively, indicating that age-appropriate sex education for minors and respect for the physical autonomy of others needs to be incorporated into gender equality education.

Statistics on the Numbers of Reported Cases of Suspected Campus Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, and Sexual Bullying

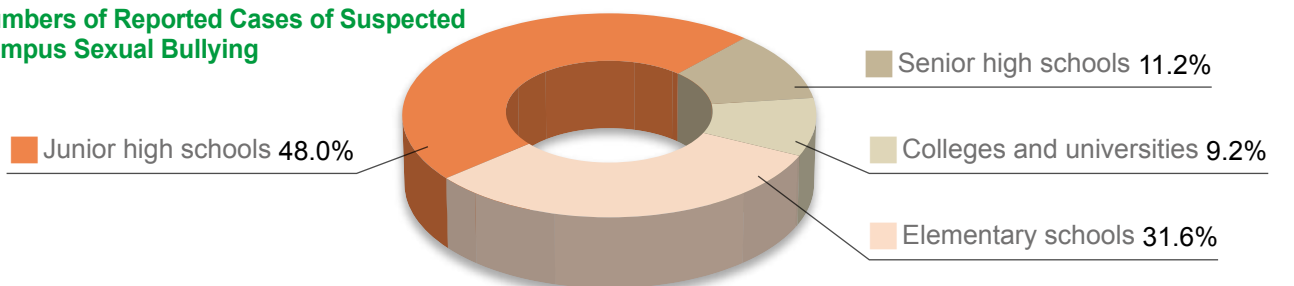
Numbers of Reported Cases of Suspected Campus Sexual Assault



Numbers of Reported Cases of Suspected Campus Sexual Harassment



Numbers of Reported Cases of Suspected Campus Sexual Bullying



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

Note:

1."2016" here refers to data from 2016 academic year in Taiwan.

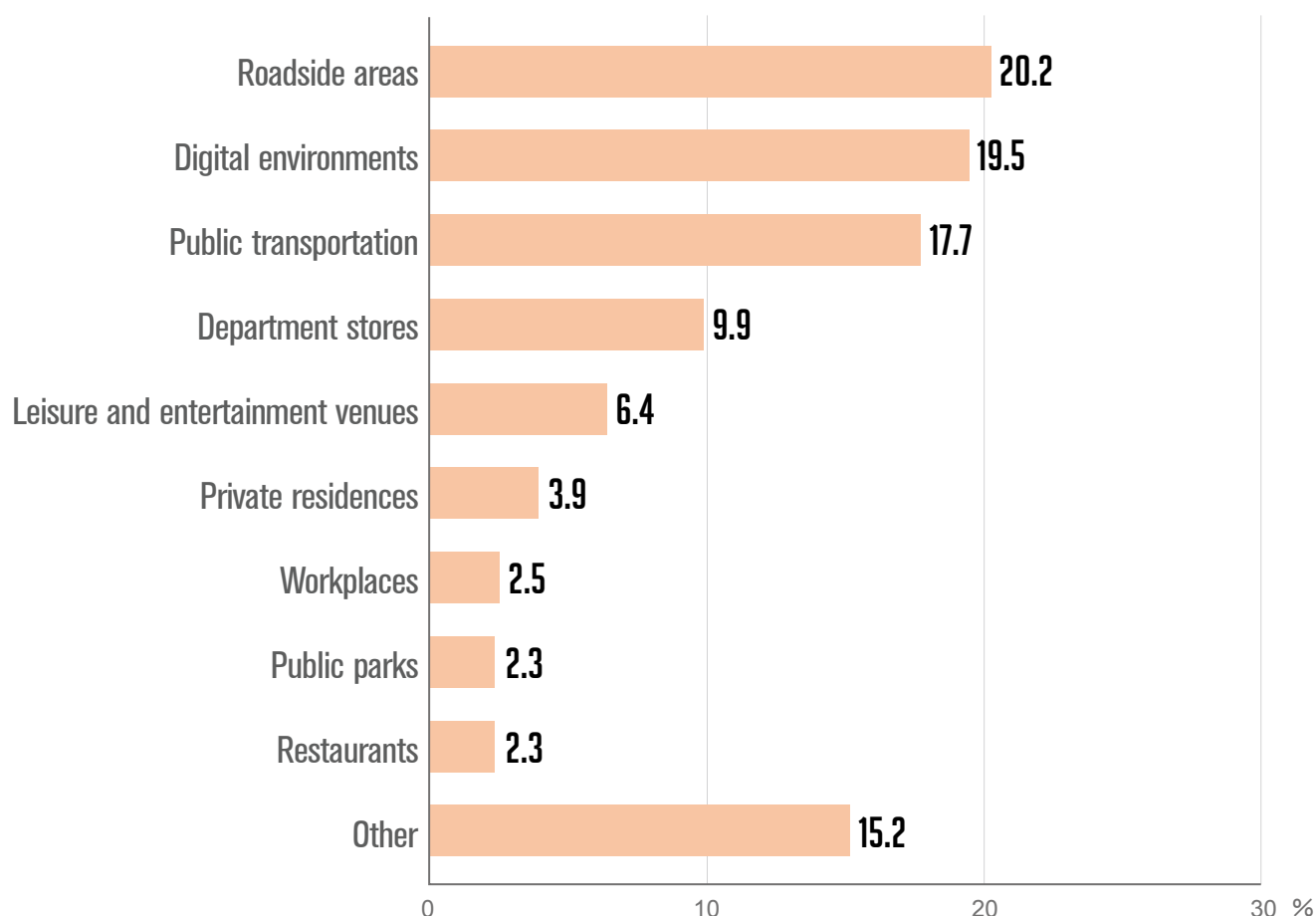
2.Numbers of suspected cases reported are not cases corroborated by investigation.



■ The Number of Sexual Harassment Complaints Has Steadily Climbed Over the Years, and Cases of Sexual Harassment in Digital Environments Have Gradually Become a Major Issue.

In 2017, there was a total of 715 sexual harassment complaints, a growth of 52.5% over 2013, indicating that the situation of victims being relatively less willing to file a complaint has gradually improved. In each of the past 2 years, over 70% of complaints were established. There was a total of 715 complaints of acts of harassment (wherein multiple selections were permitted), and the majority of such complaints, accounting for 54.7% of the established cases, were due to unwanted kissing, hugging, or touching of the chest, buttocks, or other private areas. With respect to the victim-offender relationship, the majority of offenders, 70.4%, were strangers. The majority of incidents, 20.2%, occurred in roadside areas, followed by digital environments, which accounted for 19.5%. Of particular note is the rapid growth in the number of complaints of sexual harassment in digital environments, which accounted for 16.5% of complaints in 2013. Preventing this emerging type of gender-based violence in digital environments is a challenge that countries around the world must overcome.

Established Cases of Sexual Harassment, by Location in Which the Incident Occurred, 2017



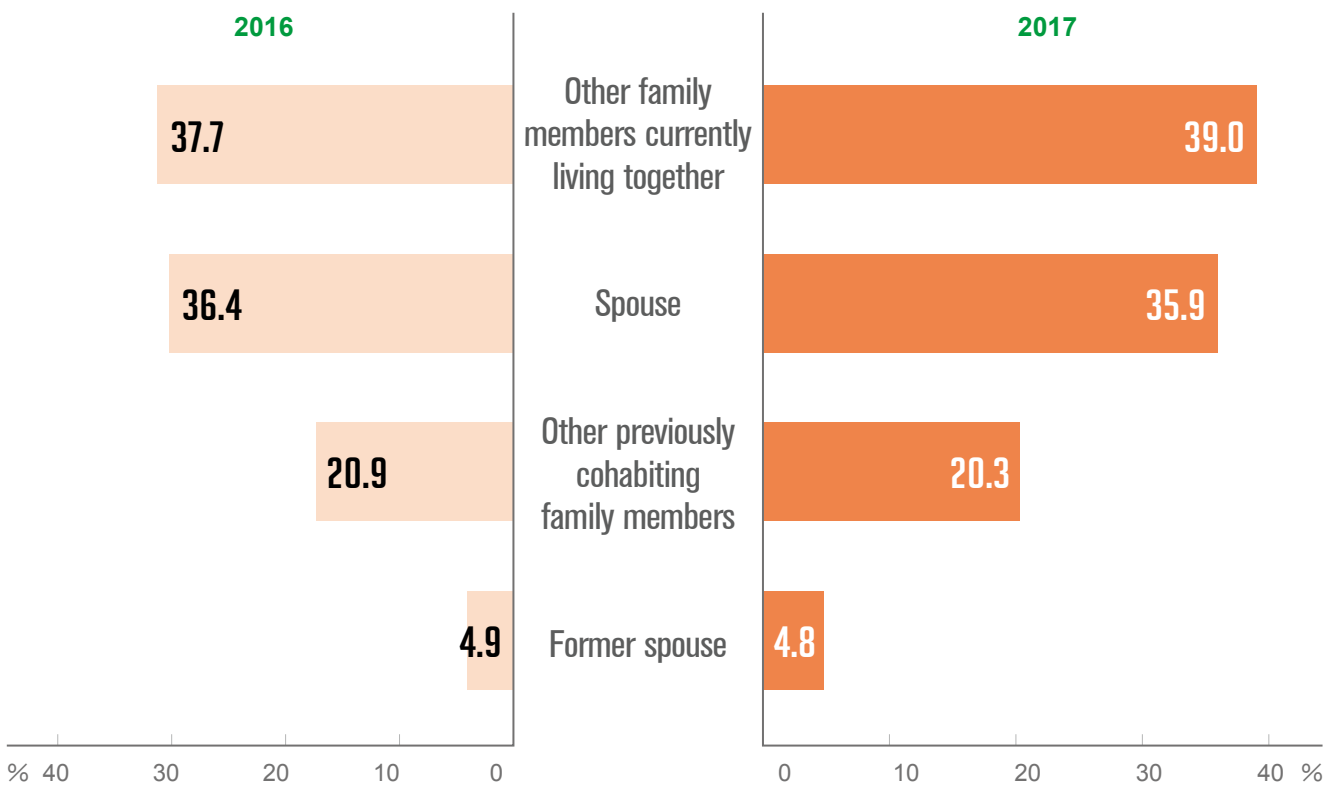
Source: Department of Protective Services, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: These data are based on cases investigated in accordance with the Sexual Harassment Prevention Act and do not include sexual harassment incidents which occurred in workplaces and schools; the complaint forms permitted multiple selections of the location in which the incident occurred. Digital environments include technological devices (such as via the internet, mobile text messaging, and other means); "Other" includes: 10 or fewer established cases which took place in hospitals, places of worship, or public bathrooms.

Numbers of reported cases of domestic violence increased 0.9% year-over-year, and 2,877 cases without proven cohabitation were reported.

Domestic violence refers to unlawful acts of physical or mental infringement between family members. In 2017, a total of 119,000 cases of domestic violence were reported, a year-over-year increase of 0.9%. When broken down by victim-offender relationship, the majority (39.0%) were other family members currently living together aside from spouses, followed by spouses (35.9%) and other family members who previously lived together (20.3%). According to the amended provisions of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, even without cohabitation, a victim may still apply for a civil protection order in cases involving physical or mental violence. In 2017, there were 2,877 such referrals, of which 4.1% involved same-sex couples.

Cases of Domestic Violence, by Victim-Offender Relationship



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

Note:

1. "Spouses" include couples who live together and those who live apart.
2. Due to numerical rounding, some totals may not add up to 100%.
3. Same-sex couples accounted for 4% of reported cases of violence involving a cohabiting intimate partner.

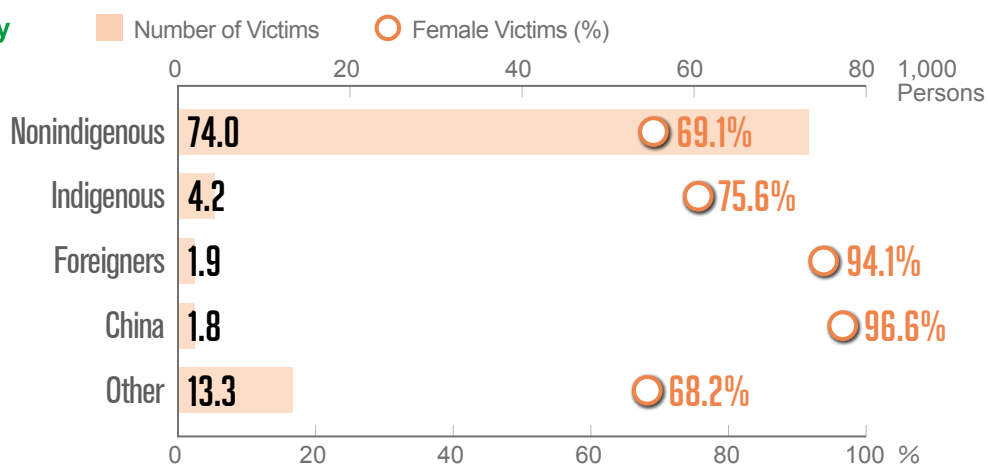


Female victims accounted for about 70% of reported cases of domestic violence, and more than 90% of female victims were foreigners or from China.

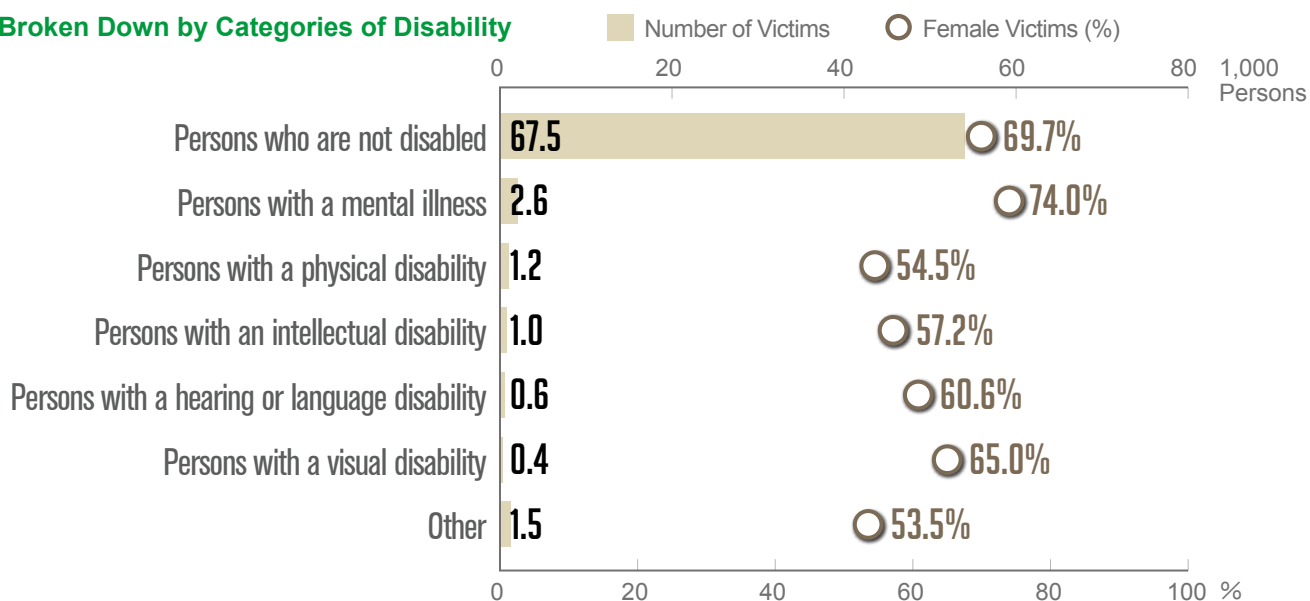
In 2017, a total of 95,000 victims were involved in reported cases of domestic violence, of whom 67,000 (69.3%) were women. Compared to 2013, in which the number of reported victims of domestic violence was 110,000, of whom 76,000 were women, this indicates a decreasing trend over the years. Breaking down the victims by nationality reveals that a higher than average percentage of female victims were indigenous persons, foreigners and persons from China. When analyzing victims by category of disability, a higher than average percentage of female victims were women with a mental illness. This highlights that indigenous persons, new immigrants, and women with disabilities are indeed disadvantaged by intersecting forms of discrimination in marriage and family affairs. Hence, in addition to taking more active measures to provide appropriate resources and empowerment initiatives, special attention must be paid to ensuring that such individuals have equitable access to judicial resources.

Overview of Victims of Reported Incidents of Domestic Violence

By Nationality and Identity



Broken Down by Categories of Disability



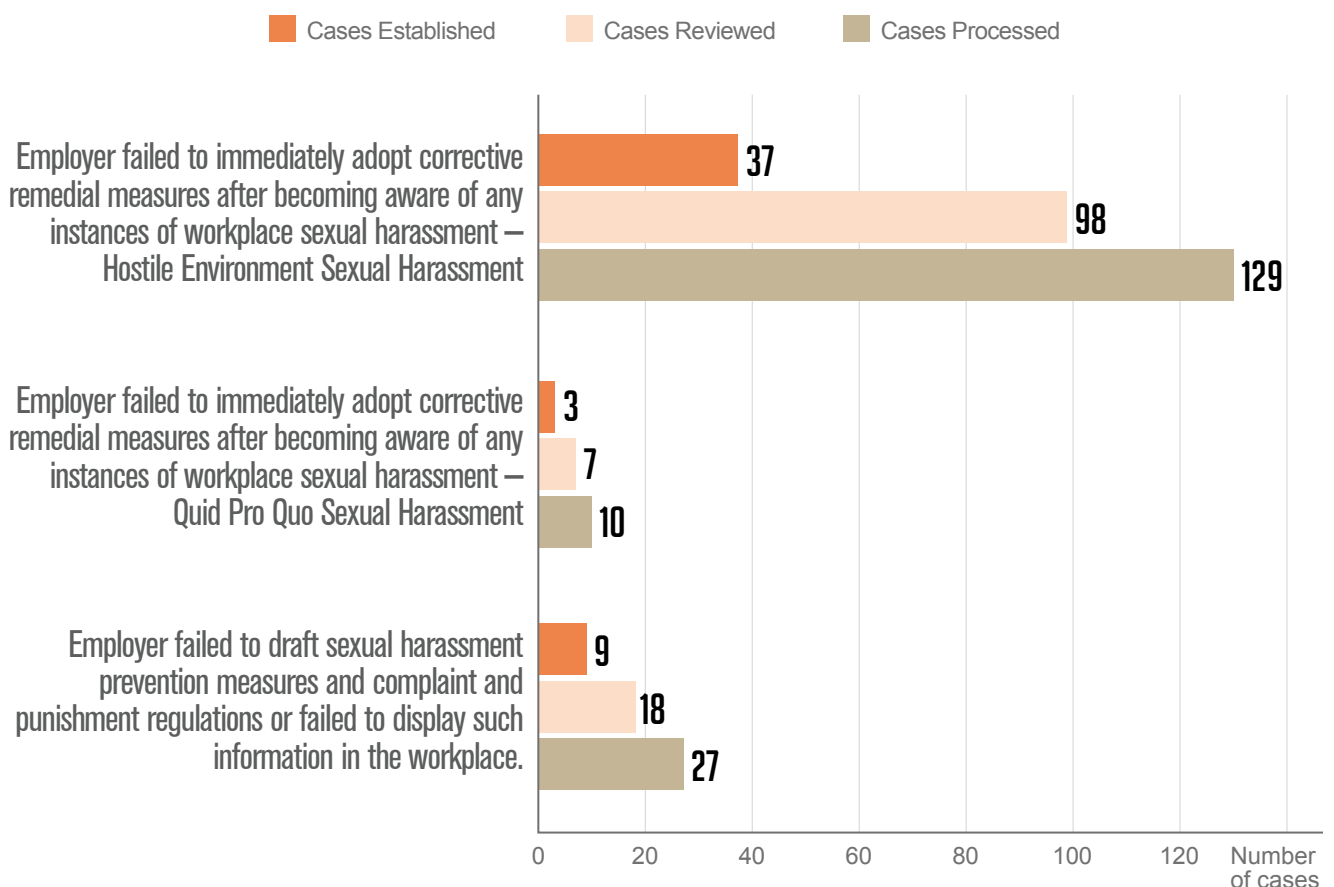
Source: Department of Protective Services, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: Victims classified by nationality and identity- "Other" includes: stateless persons and persons whose nationality is unknown; Victims classified by category of disability - "Other" includes persons with multiple disabilities and other disabilities.

■ In 2017, there was a total of 44 cases of employer violations of provisions under the Act of Gender Equality in Employment relating to the duty to prevent sexual harassment.

The Act of Gender Equality in Employment stipulates that when an employer becomes aware of the occurrence of sexual harassment, it shall take immediate and effective measures of remediation. In 2017, a total of 129 complaints were processed concerning an employer's failure to prevent hostile environment sexual harassment, of which 37 cases were established (28.7%, up from 15.6% in 2016), resulting in a total of NT\$4.345 million in pecuniary fines. A total of 10 complaints relating to quid pro quo sexual harassment were processed in 2017, of which 3 cases were established (30.0%, down from 60.0% in 2016), resulting in a total of NT\$320,000 in pecuniary fines. In addition, a total of 27 cases of employer violations of the requirement to prevent sexual harassment were processed in 2017, of which 9 cases were established (33.3%, up from 29.4% in 2016), resulting in a total of NT\$1.02 million in pecuniary fines.

Number of Complaints Handled Relating to the Act of Gender Equality in Employment in 2017, by Type of Complaint



Source: Department of Labor Standards and Equal Employment, Ministry of Labor.

Note:

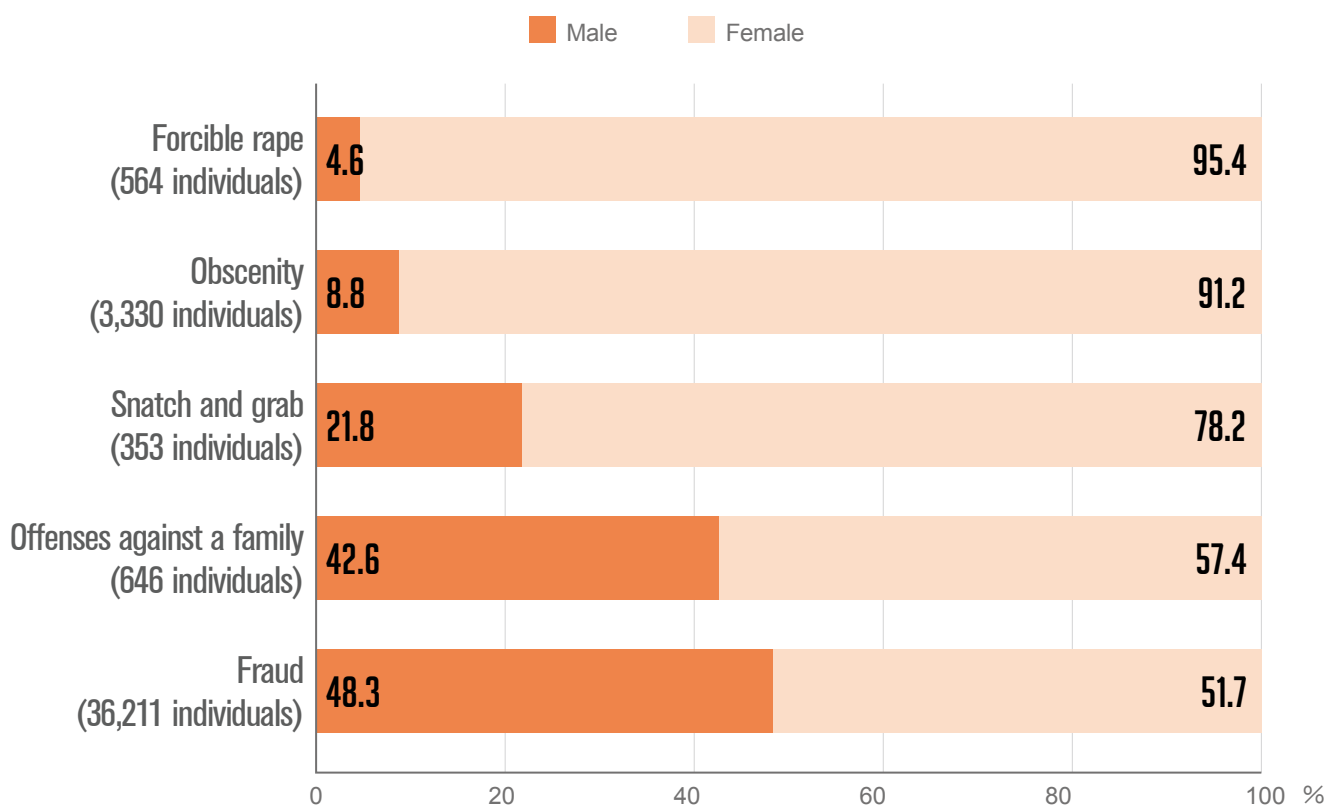
1. Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment: Where an employer, colleague, or client engages in a sexual advance or words or acts of a sexual or sexist nature which causes a hostile, threatening, or offensive workplace environment while an employee is at work, thereby infringing or interfering with the employee's personal dignity, personal freedom, or other situation which adversely affects the employee's job performance; Quid Pro Quo Sexual Harassment: An employer utilizes his or her authority to explicitly or implicitly make a sexual request toward an employee or an applicant, uses verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature or with an intent of gender discrimination as a condition to his or her assignment, compensation, evaluation, promotion, demotion, award and discipline.
2. Each complaint may specify 2 or more classifications.



■ **The victimization rate of women in criminal cases reveals a decreasing trend. Among criminal cases, women accounted for the highest proportion (95.4%) of victims in cases of forcible rape.**

In 2016, there were 192,000 victims in criminal cases, of whom 83,000 were women, and the victimization rate (number of victimizations per 100,000 population) was 700.64, a reduction from 945.15 in 2011. Among criminal cases, women were victimized most frequently in cases of larceny (23,000 victims) and fraud (19,000 victims). When analyzing the data according to the victimization rate of women, cases of forcible rape accounted for the greatest proportion (95.4%), followed by cases of obscenity (91.2%), snatch and grab (78.2%), and offenses against families (57.4%). Women also accounted for the majority (51.7%) of victims of fraud. Among other types of criminal cases, the majority of victims were male.

Top Five Crimes in Which Women Accounted for the Highest Proportion of Victims, 2016



Source: Criminal Investigation Bureau, National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior.

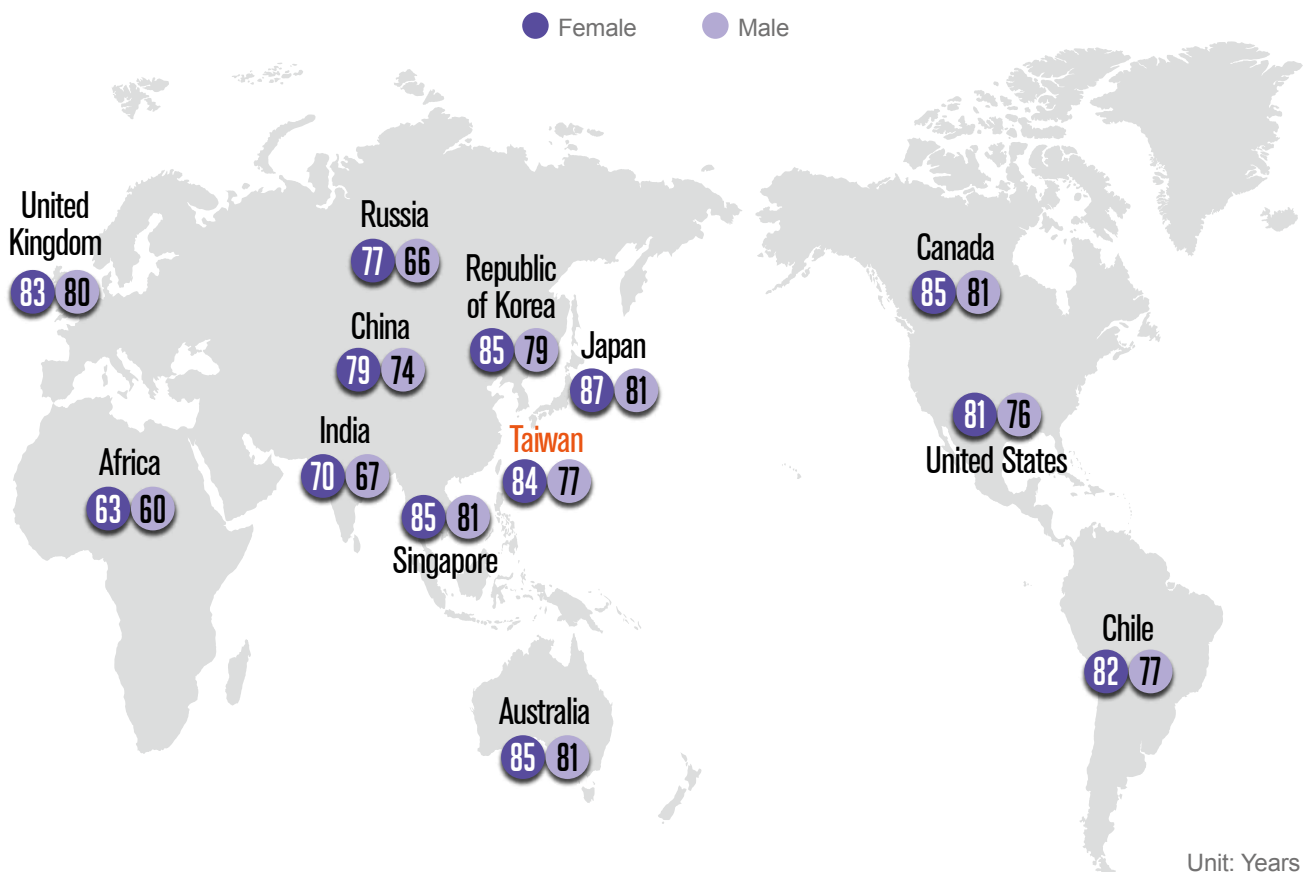
Note: Obscenity is defined as offenses against sexual morality and sexual obscenities. Forcible rape involves forced copulation, joint forced copulation, and the sexual abuse of children.

6. Health, Medical Service, and Care

■ Females surpass males in average life expectancy at birth, healthy life expectancy, and unhealthy life expectancy.

In 2016, the average life expectancy at birth of people in Taiwan was 80 years, including 84 years and 77 years for women and men, respectively, indicating that female life expectancy at birth remained significantly higher than that of men. In comparison to a decade ago, the average life expectancy at birth of both women and men increased by 2 years, and over the past 10 years the gender gap has remained steady at between 6 and 7 years, with only minor fluctuations. In 2016, the average healthy life expectancy at birth in Taiwan was 74 years for women and 69 years for men, indicating a gender disparity of 5 years. Meanwhile, the average unhealthy life expectancy was 9.6 years for women and 8.1 years for men. When compared to other countries, the average life expectancy at birth among females and males in Taiwan was lower than in Japan (87 and 81 years old), Singapore (85 and 81 years old), and the Republic of Korea (85 years and 79 years old), but higher than in the United States (81 and 76 years old) and China (79 and 74 years old).

Life Expectancy at Birth in Major Countries, 2016



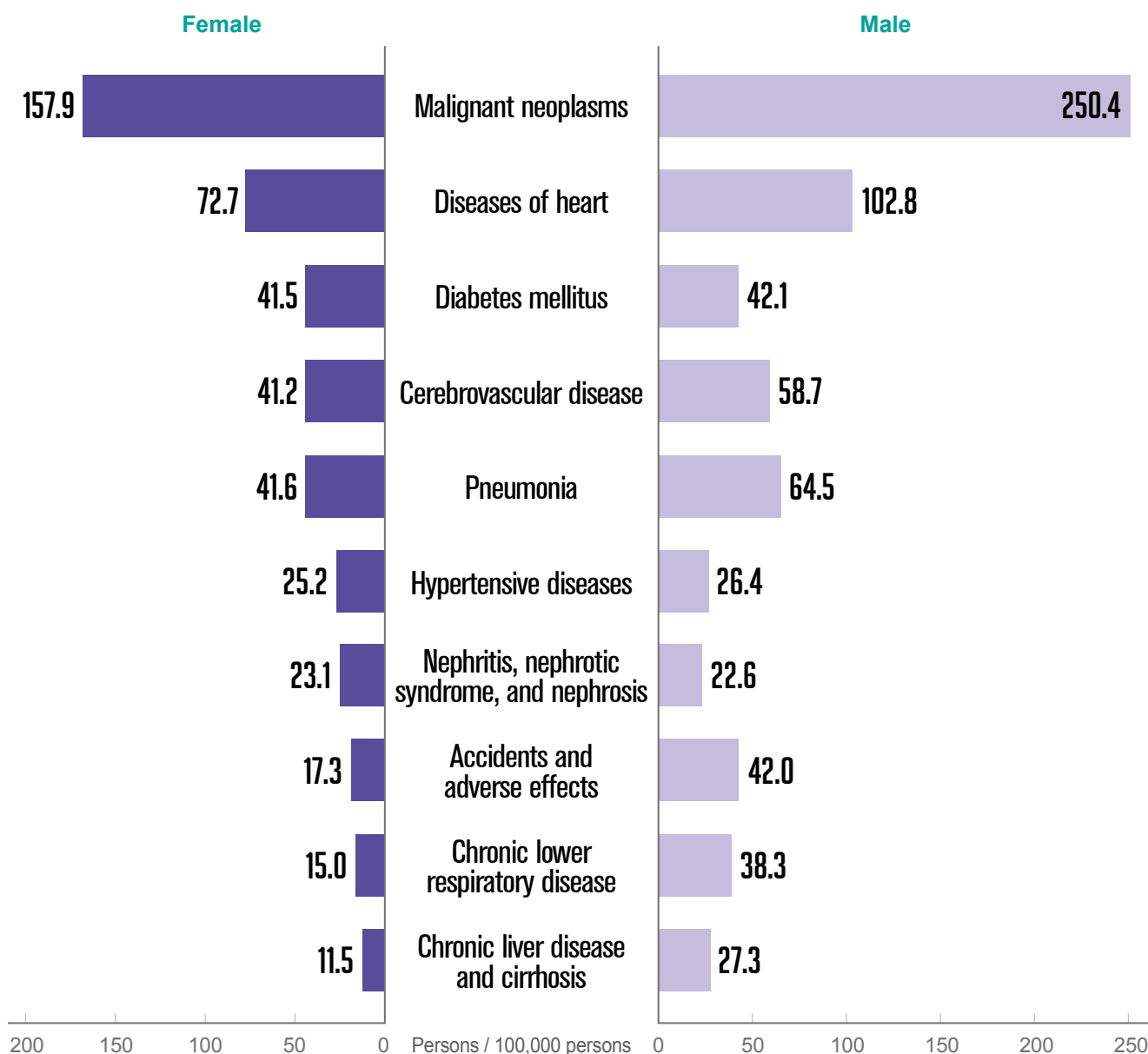
Source: Taiwan Life Table, Ministry of the Interior; Gender at a Glance, Ministry of Health and Welfare; and 2018 World Health Statistics, World Health Organization.



■ The three leading causes of death in both sexes are malignant neoplasms, heart disease, and pneumonia.

In 2017, the ten leading causes of death caused upwards of 132,000 deaths, accounting for 77% of the total number of deaths. According to an analysis of the ten leading causes of death by crude mortality rate, malignant neoplasms were the top cause of death in men and women in 2017, followed by heart disease. With the exception of nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis, which accounted for a higher mortality rate among women, the rates of all other causes of death were higher in men than in women. The greatest gender disparities in cause of death, in which the mortality rate among men exceeded that of women by as much as two to three times, included accidents and adverse effects, chronic lower respiratory diseases, and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis.

Overview of Victims of Reported Incidents of Domestic Violence



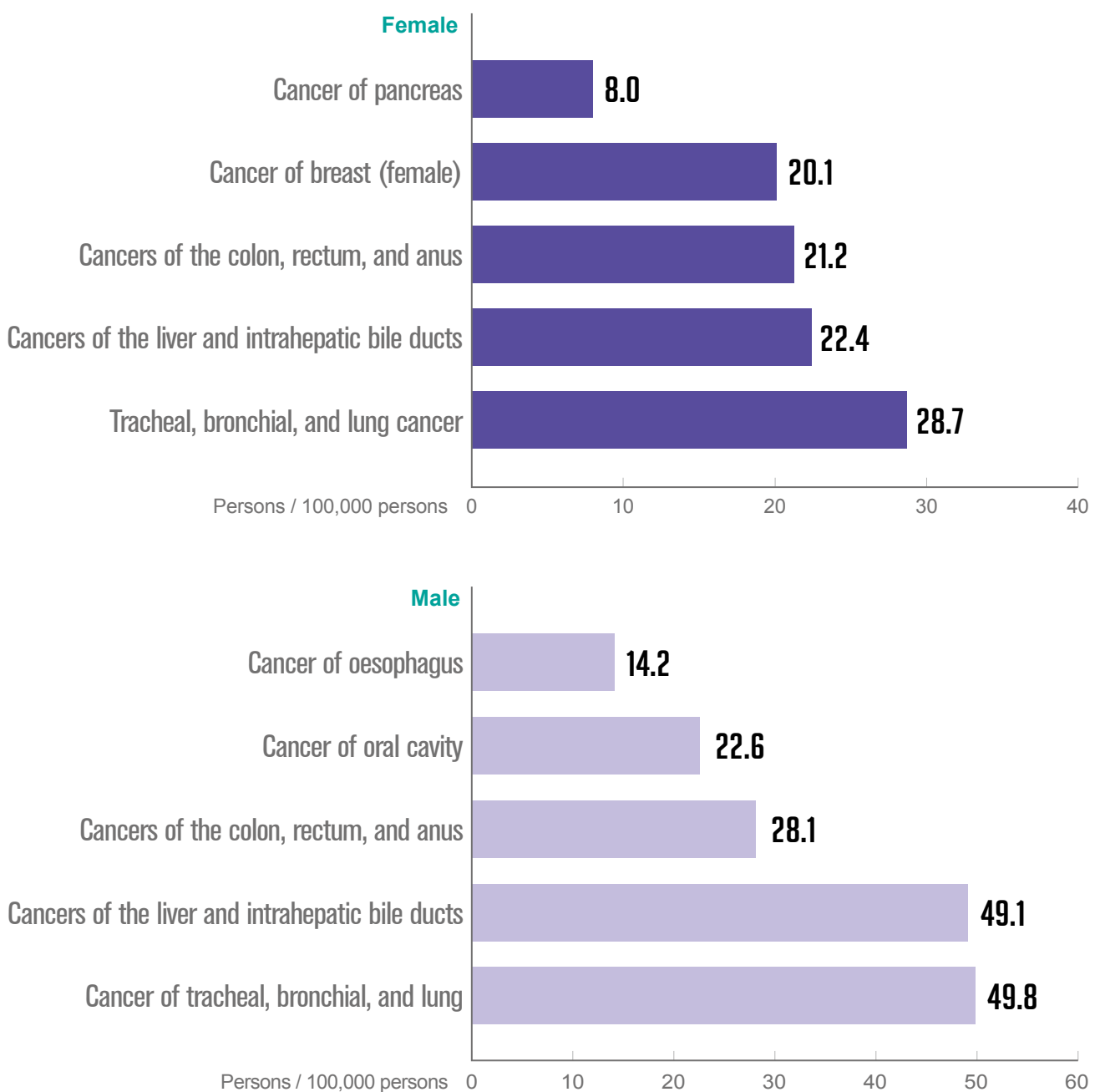
Source: Causes of Death Statistics, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

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

■ **The three leading causes of cancer death among both sexes are malignant neoplasms, cancers of trachea, bronchus, and lung, and cancers of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts.**

In 2017, 48,000 deaths were attributable to malignant neoplasms, and the three leading causes of cancer death in both sexes were identical. However, the mortality rate of men was higher than that of women in all cases. The fourth and fifth leading causes of cancer death were cancer of the oral cavity and esophageal cancer, in the case of men, and female breast cancer and pancreatic cancer, in the case of women.

Primary Causes of Cancer Death, 2017



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

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



■ The crude suicide mortality rate of males is double that of females.

In 2017, a total of 2,574 males and 1,297 females died by suicide in Taiwan, and the crude suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 persons) was 22.0 for males and 11.0 for females. By age group, the crude suicide mortality rate increased with age for both sexes; among persons over the age of 65, the rate was 43.8 for men and 20.3 for women.

Crude Suicide Mortality Rate by Sex, 2017



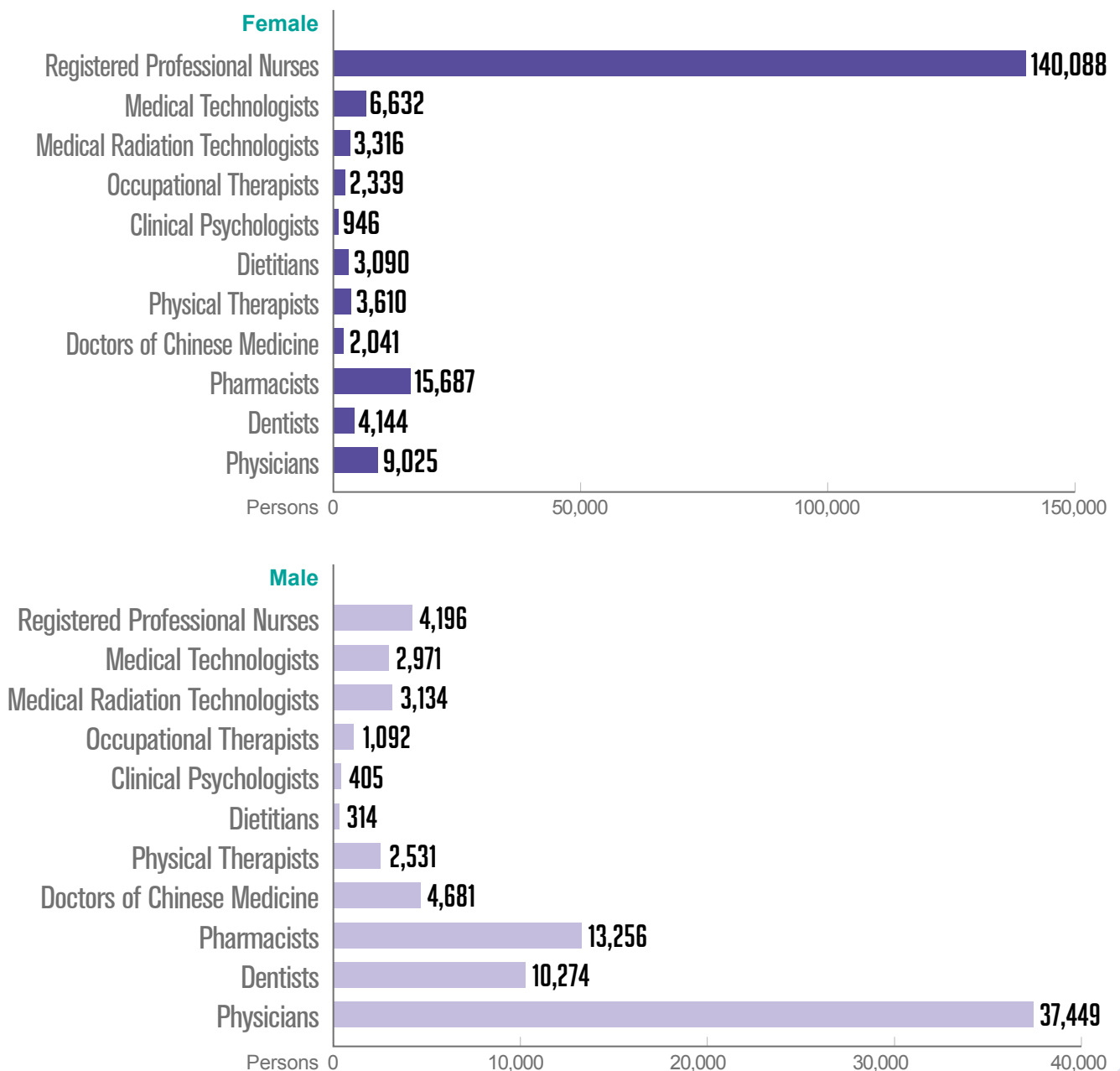
Source: Suicide Mortality Statistics and Suicide Reporting Statistics in Taiwan, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

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

■ **There are 2–3 times as many men as women among physicians, dentists, and doctors of Chinese medicine, while women still account for the majority of registered nurses.**

In the medical profession, occupational gender segregation still exists among certain types of medical personnel. In 2018, among physicians, dentists, and doctors of Chinese medicine, 37,449, 10,274, and 4,681 were male, respectively, and 9,025, 4,144, and 2,041 were female, respectively. Meanwhile, women accounted for a significantly larger number of pharmacists, medical laboratory technologists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, dietitians, and registered nurses as compared to men. Among all types of medical personnel, the gender gap was greatest (as much as a 35-fold disparity) in registered nurses, with about 140,000 female registered nurses and about 4,000 male registered nurses.

Gender-based Statistics for Certain Types of Medical Personnel, 2018



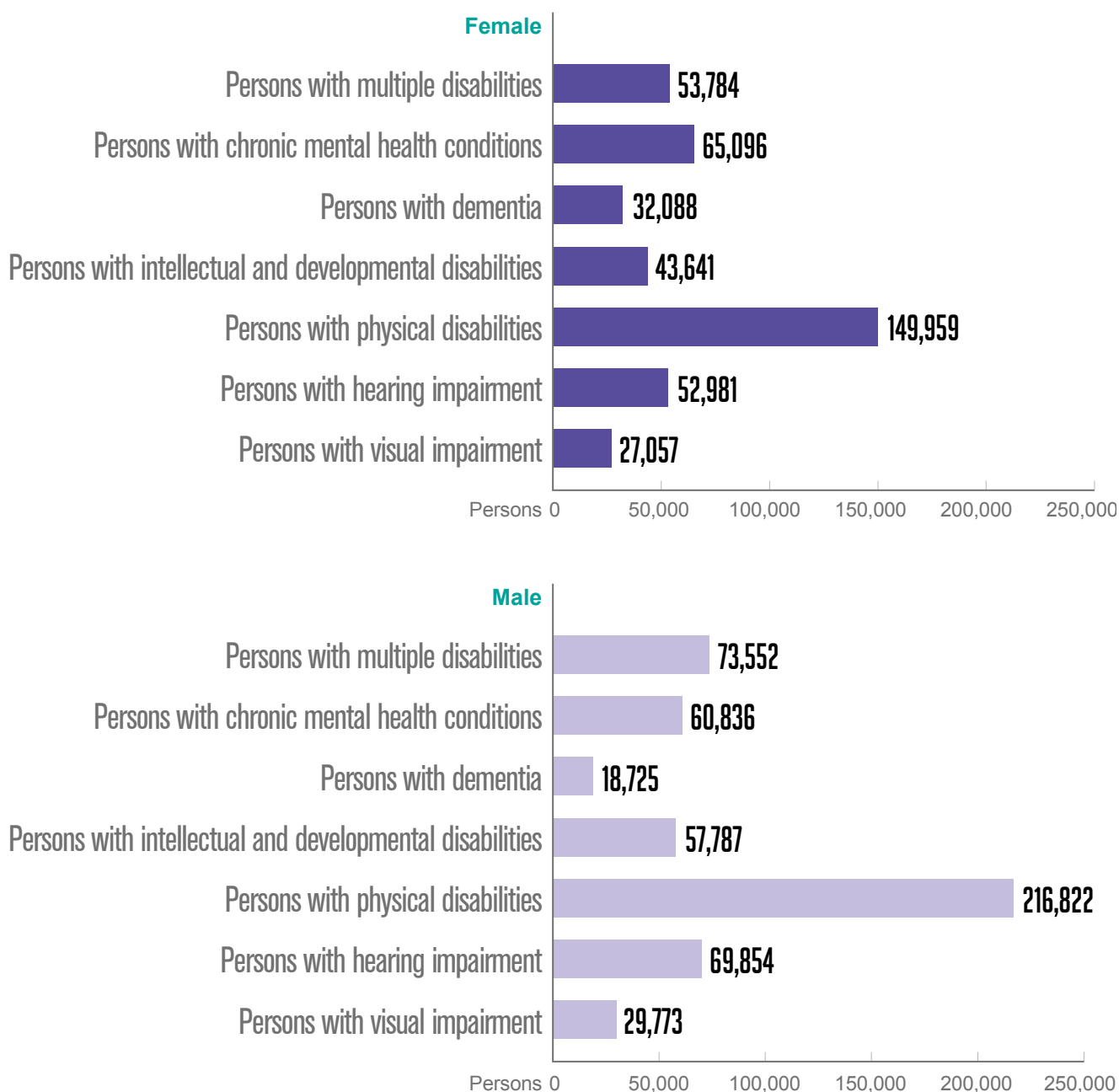
Source: Gender-based Statistics on Medical Personnel, Ministry of Health and Welfare.



■ Males account for a larger share of the total number of persons with disabilities than women, and more women suffer from dementia than men.

In 2017, among the total number of persons with disabilities, 659,000 (56.4%) were male and 509,000 (43.6%) were female; approximately 5.6% of the total male population was disability, while about 4.3% of the total female population had a disability. By category of disability, men accounted for a greater number of persons with certain disabilities than women, including visual disabilities, hearing disabilities, physical disabilities, intellectual and developmental disabilities, and multiple disabilities, with the largest gender gap noted in persons with physical disabilities. In terms of the number of persons with dementia and chronic mental health conditions, however, women outnumbered men.

Gender-based Statistics for Certain Types of Medical Personnel, 2018



Source: Disability Statistics by Category of Disability, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

7. Environment, Energy, and Technology

■ Proportional increases of female workers were greatest in the occupations of "professionals" and "technicians and associate professionals".

In 2017, "service and sales workers" accounted for the largest share (24.2%) of occupations held by female workers, followed by "technicians and associate professionals" and "clerical support workers", each of which accounted for about 20% of women's occupations. Among men, "craft & machine operation related workers" accounted for the greatest proportion (42.2%) of occupations held. When observing the changing landscape of occupations over the past 20 years, the greatest proportional increases of occupation types held by female workers were "professionals" and "technicians and associate professionals", which saw gains of 6.6 and 4.6 percentage points, respectively. Among male workers, the greatest proportional increase (a growth of 5.8 percentage points) occurred among "professionals"; on the other hand, the proportion of men serving as "skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers" declined by 5.2 percentage points.

Gender Structure of Employment, by Type of Occupation



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

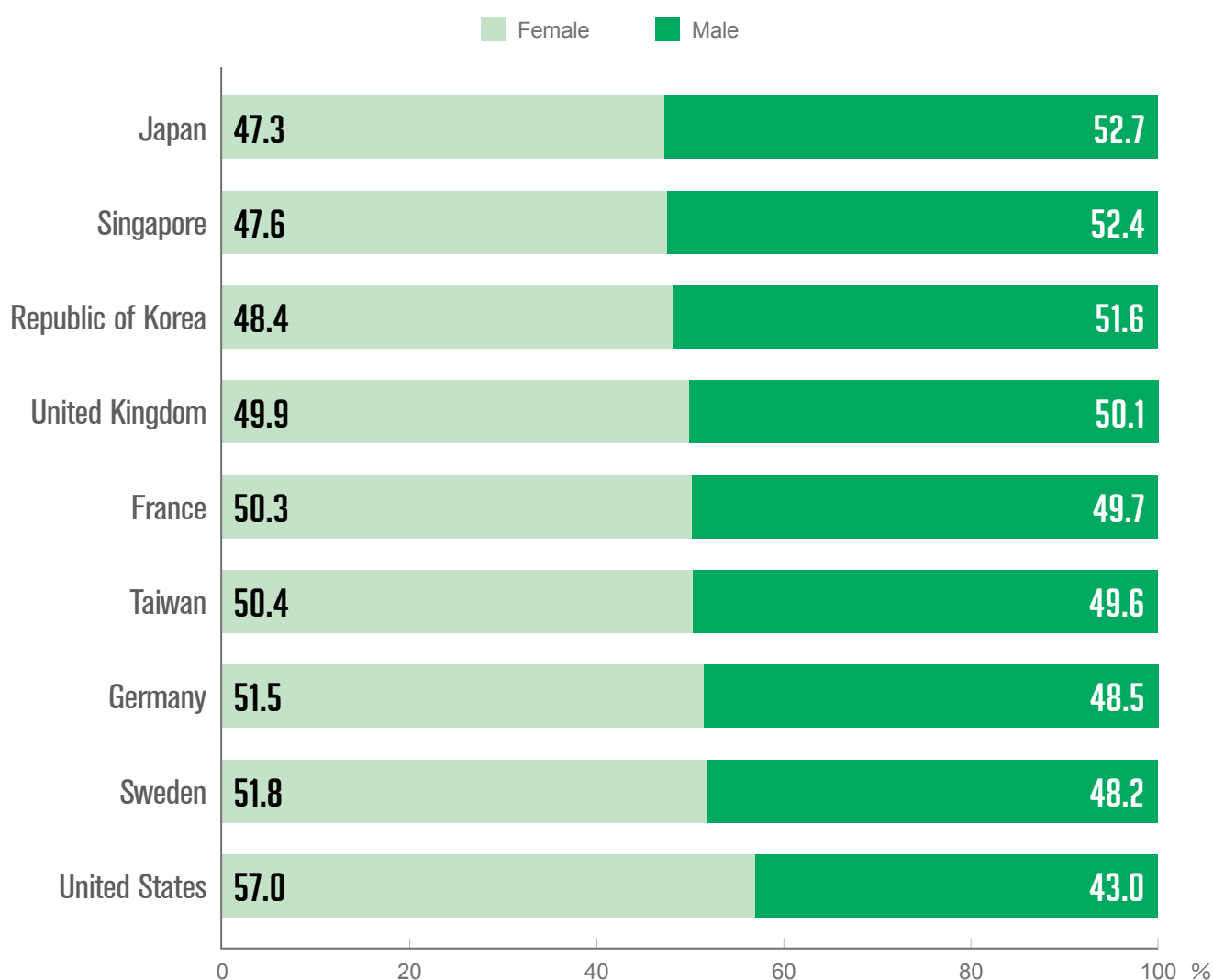
Note: Data for 1997 is based on the 5th edition of the Standard Occupational Classification System of Taiwan; data for 2017 is based on the 6th edition of the aforesaid classification system.



■ Taiwan has a higher proportion of women working as technical personnel than most other major Asian countries.

In 2017, a total of 3.452 million persons were working as technical personnel in Taiwan, of whom 1.74 million, or 50.4%, were women. Among major countries, a greater proportion of women in Taiwan work as technical personnel compared to the Republic of Korea (48.4%), Singapore (47.6%), Japan (47.3%), France (50.3%), and the United Kingdom (49.9%), but the proportion is less than that of the United States (57.0%), Sweden (51.8%), and Germany (51.5%).

Gender Structure of Technical Personnel in Major Countries, 2017



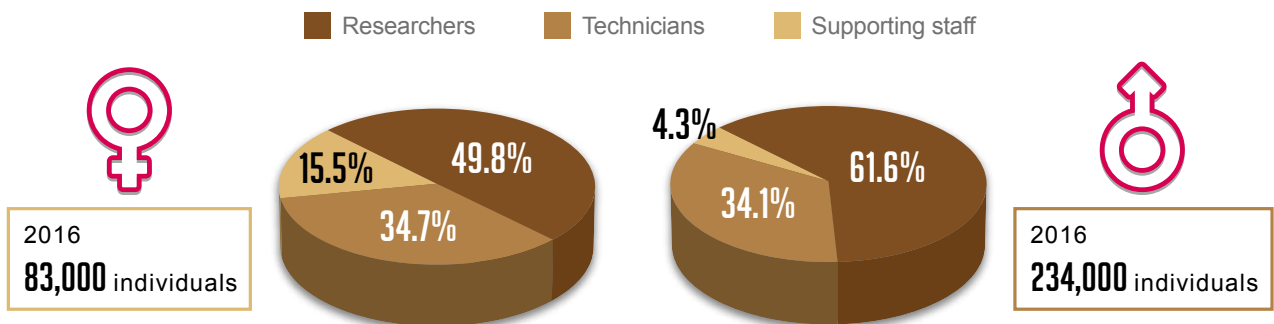
Source: Manpower Survey, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics, Executive Yuan; Statistics Bureau of Japan (<http://www.stat.go.jp/>); Korean Statistical Information Service (<http://kosis.kr/eng/>); Singapore Ministry of Manpower (<http://www.mom.gov.sg/>); United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/tables.htm#charemp>); Other (ILOSTAT Database).

Note: "Technical personnel" refers to professionals, technicians, and associate professionals.

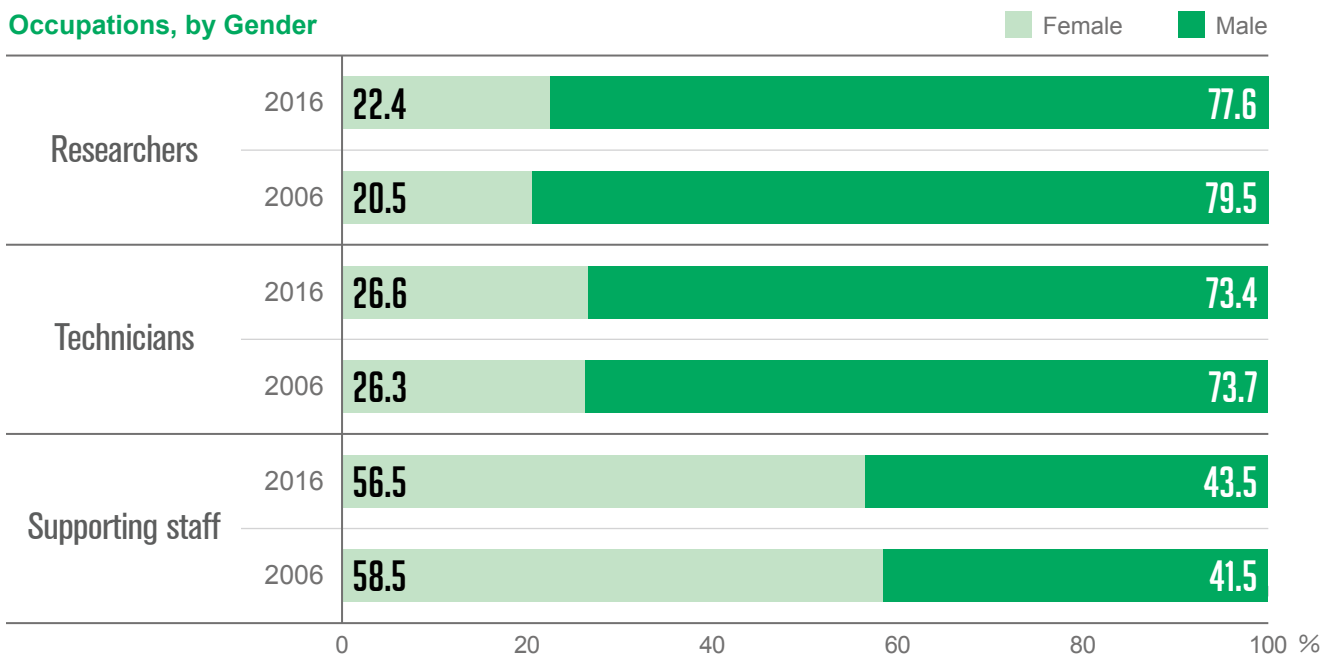
Among female R&D personnel, the greatest proportion work as researchers, an occupation which also saw the highest increase in recent years.

In 2016, out of the total of 317,000 people working as R&D personnel in enterprises, government, higher education, and private non-profit organizations nationwide, 83,000 (26.3%) were women, which is significantly fewer than men. Upon further analysis of the gender composition of female R&D personnel, the occupations with the greatest proportions of women were researchers (49.8%), followed by technicians (34.7%) and supporting staff (15.5%). In terms of viewing occupational categories by gender, men accounted for higher overall percentages of researchers and technicians, at 77.6% and 73.4%, respectively, but the proportion of women working in such occupations has increased by 1.9 and 0.3 percentage points, respectively, since 2006. The nature of work of supporting staff primarily focuses on handling administrative tasks, and this occupation has invariably been dominated by women, who held 56.6% of such positions in 2016; however, this proportion has declined by 2 percentage points since 2006.

Overview of R&D Personnel



Occupations, by Gender



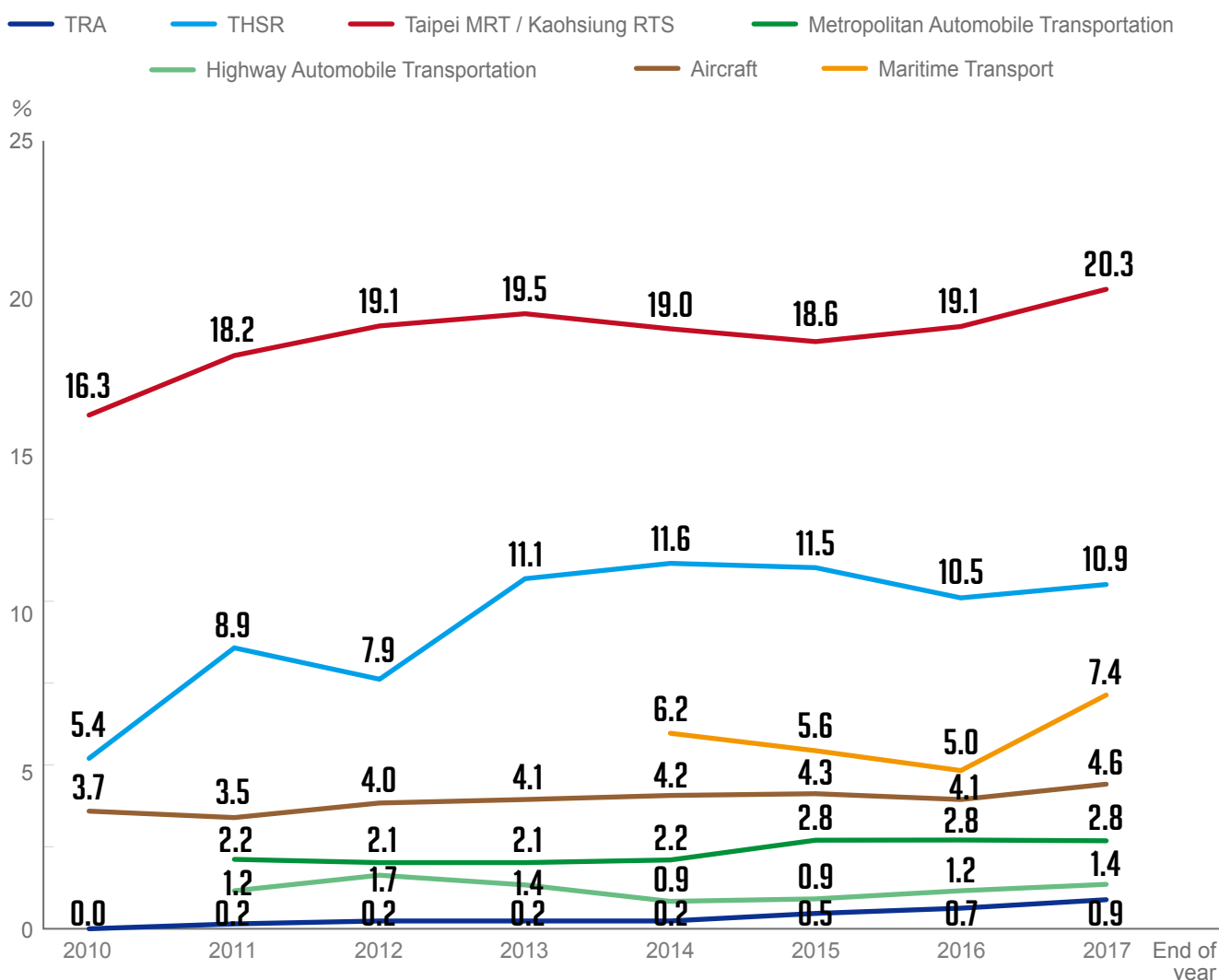
Source: National Science and Technology Survey, Ministry of Science and Technology.



■ In the mass transit industry, the proportion of female public transport operators has continued to increase.

As of the end of 2017, among public transport operators in Taiwan's mass transit industry, the highest proportion of females (20.3%) worked at the Taipei Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) and Kaohsiung Rapid Transit System (KRTS), followed by Taiwan High Speed Rail (THSR) (10.9%), whereas women accounted for the smallest proportion (0.9%) of workers at the Taiwan Railways Administration (TRA); overall, women accounted for fewer than one-third of workers in all of these institutions combined. Over the past 7 years (2010–2017), there has been a marked increase in the proportion of female public transport operators, with the largest increase occurring at Taiwan High Speed Rail (5.5 percentage points), followed by increases at the Taipei MRT and Kaohsiung RTS (4.0 percentage points).

Proportion of Female Public Transport Operators in the Mass Transit Industry



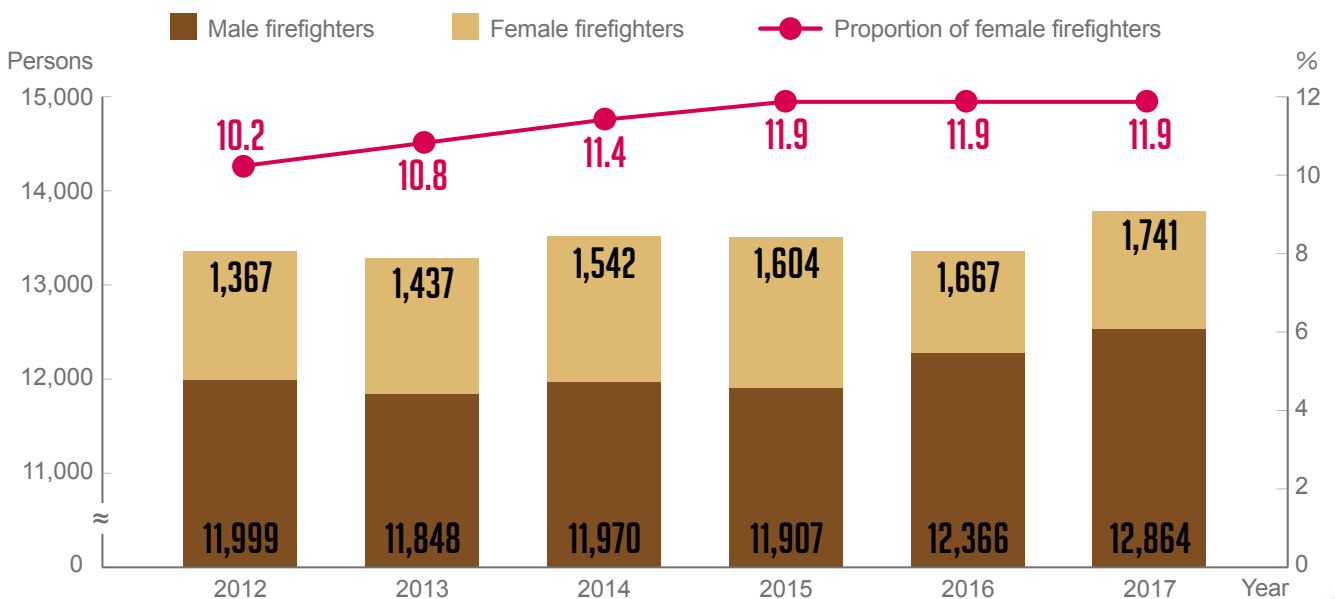
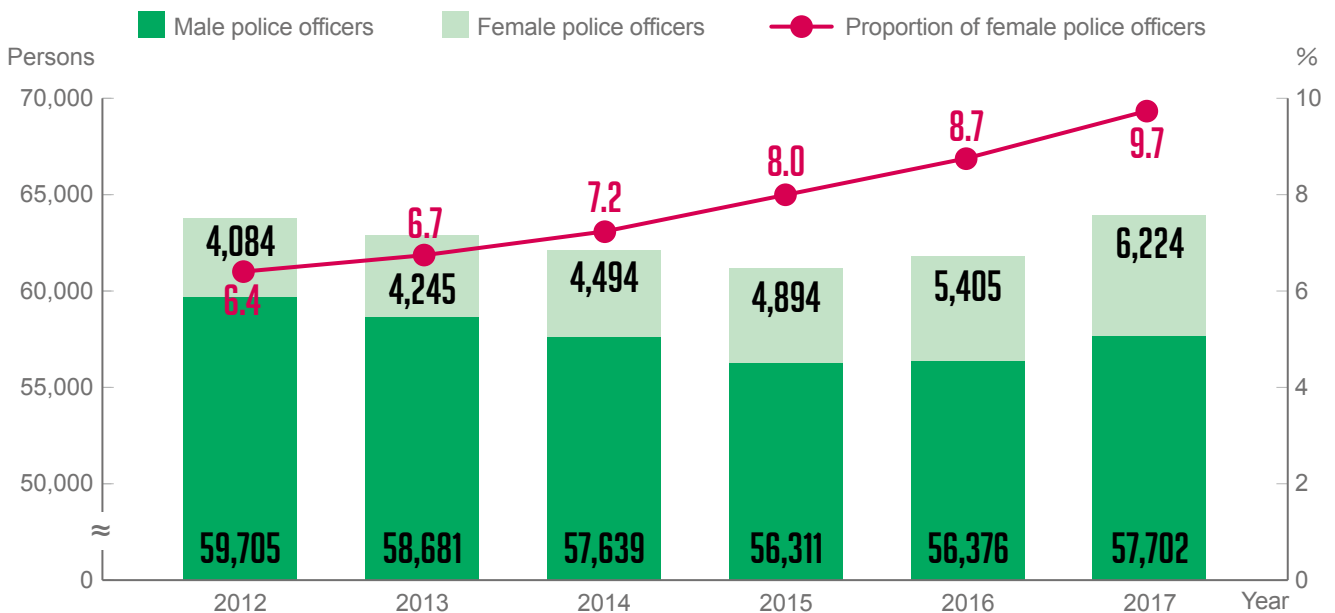
Source: Gender Statistics Database, Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Note: "Ship operators" does not include deck cadets. In addition, data for 2016 and prior is compiled from the Summary of Union Membership Data issued by the National Chinese Seamen's Union; statistics for 2017 and later are based on crew manifests of shipping lines.

■ The number of women serving as police officers and firefighters has continued to increase each year, with the greatest increase noted in police officers.

Police officers are vested by law with a duty to maintain public order, protect the peace, and prevent all forms of public endangerment. Firefighters are responsible for disaster prevention and rescue efforts in accordance with law. As of the end of 2017, a total of 64,000 police officers were serving in law enforcement agencies, among whom 90.3% were male. In recent years, the proportion of female police officers has gradually risen, from 6.4% in 2012 to 9.7% in 2017, an increase of 3.3 percentage points. In 2017, a total of 15,000 firefighters served in fire departments, with male firefighters accounting for the majority (88.1%); over the past 3 years, the proportion of female firefighters has remained steady at 11.9%, which is an increase of 1.7 percentage points compared to 2012.

Gender Composition of Police Officers and Firefighters



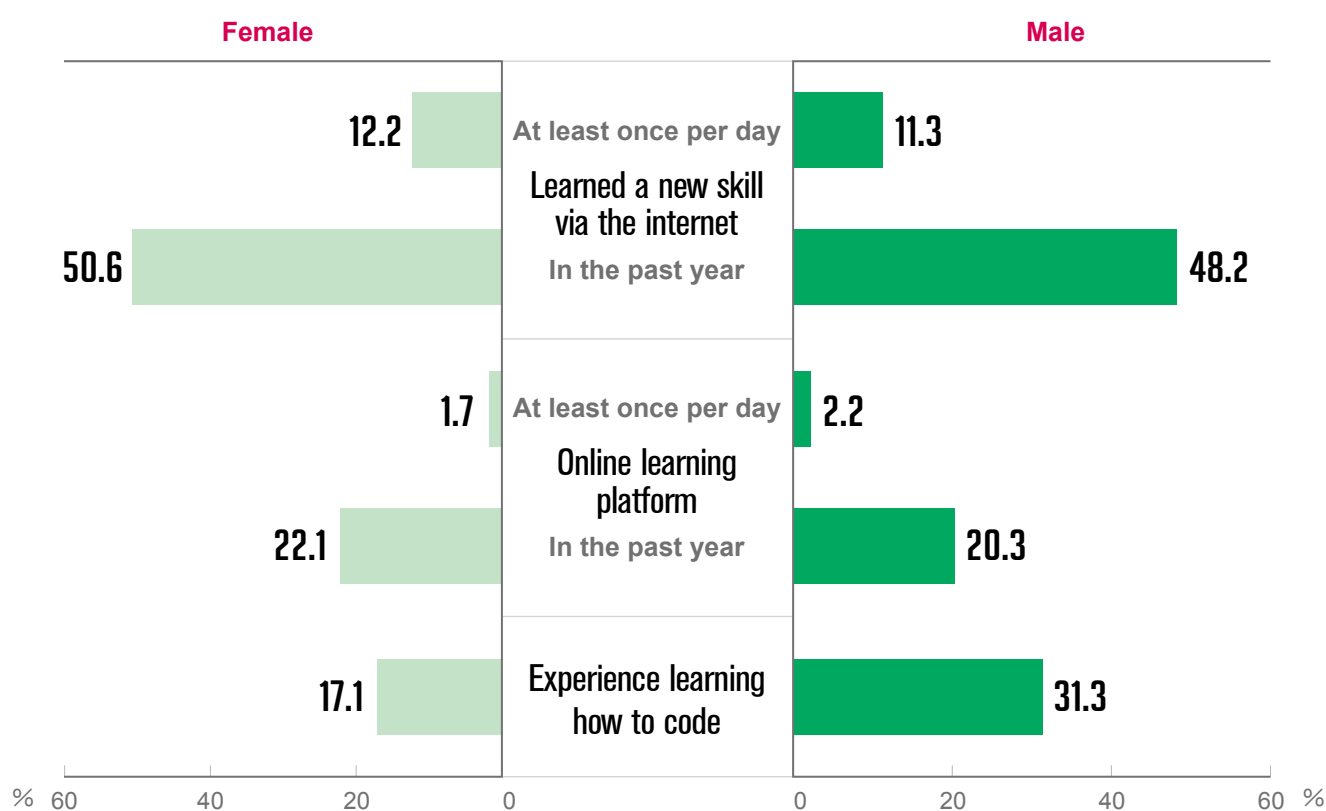
Source: National Police Agency and National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior.



■ The proportion of females who have learned how to code is 14.2 percentage points lower than that of males.

Upon observing the state of participation among internet users in digital learning activities, it was found that, among the proportion of male and female internet users aged 12 and older in Taiwan in 2017 who acquired a new skill (such as handicrafts, cooking, photography, etc.) by watching online videos, sharing, or participating in an online learning platform at least once a day or at least once in the past year, the majority of both males and females (more than 50% each) reported having learned a new skill via the internet within the past year. However, only 17.1% of female internet users reported having ever learned how to code, which is 14.2 percentage points lower than that of males.

State of Participation in Digital Learning, by Sex



Source: 2017 Individual/Household Digital Opportunity Survey in Taiwan, National Development Council.

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