



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

Version 2015



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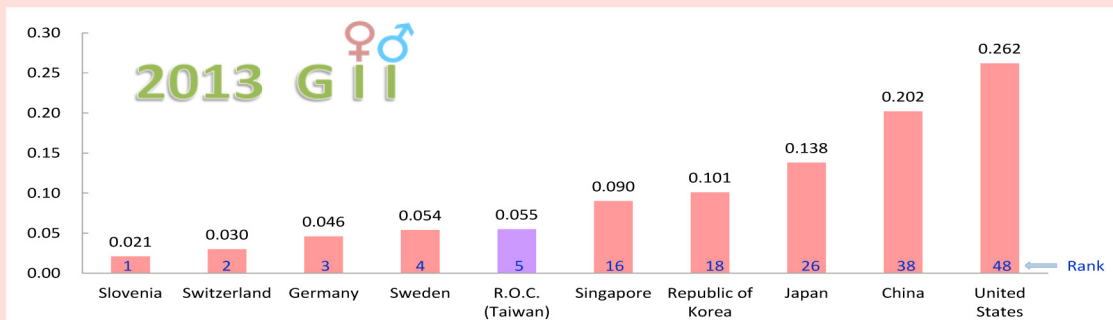
International Comparison of GII and Related Indicators

Gender Inequality Index (GII) is a composite index which has been proposed in 2010 to measure gender equality worldwide by 5 indicators in 3 dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market. One of the indicators compiling the 2013 GII “labour participation rate for ages 15-64” is modified as for ages 15 and older. Substituting the data into the composite index, the GII of R.O.C.(Taiwan) was 0.055 (the closer to 0, the better for performance) in 2013, ranked as the fifth best compared to the other 152 countries included in the Human Development Report 2014 (abbreviated as 2014 HDR) published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

GII Indicators of R.O.C.(Taiwan)

Dimension	Indicator	Data Year	Value
Reproductive health	Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)	2010	4
	Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	2013	4
Empowerment	Share of seats in parliament (% held by women)	2013	33.9
	Population with at least some secondary education (% ages 25 and older)	2010	Female : 75.6 Male : 87.5
Labour market	Labour force participation rate (% ages 15 and older)	2012	Female : 50.2 Male : 66.8

Note: Data year is according to 2014 HDR.

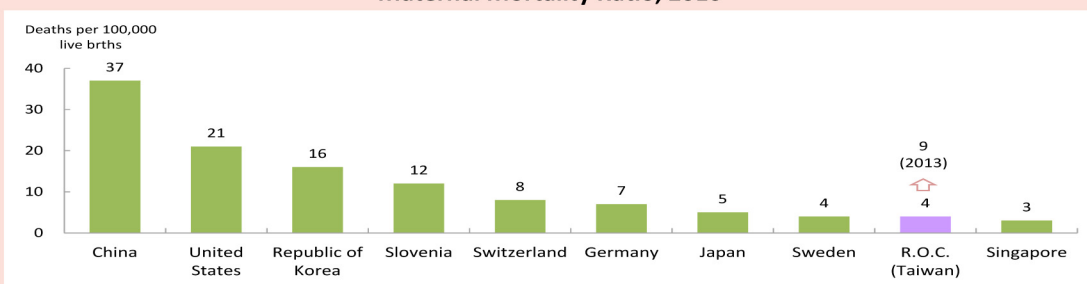


Source: 2014 Human Development Report (2014 HDR), UNDP, and Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan.

Note: GII ranges from 0 (no inequality in the included dimensions) to 1 (complete inequality). When Taiwan is included in the ranking, all countries are lowered one place except Slovenia, Switzerland, Germany, and Sweden.

Maternal mortality ratio closely related to the medical technology, the prevalence of obesity, diabetes and hypertension. The ratio of R.O.C.(Taiwan) has been under 10 (included) per 100 thousand live births since 1991, the value of truncation setting by UNDP. All pregnant women of Taiwan are eligible for 10 free antenatal examinations provided by National Health Insurance since 1995, which effectively prevent postpartum infection and other complications as well as abnormal fetuses. From November 2014, female workers are entitled to have 5 days of antenatal examinations with pays. In 2010, the year which 2014 HDR adopted for international comparison, the maternal mortality ratio in Taiwan was 4 per 100 thousand live births, belonging to the best countries, but has risen to 9 in 2012 and 2013.

Maternal Mortality Ratio, 2010

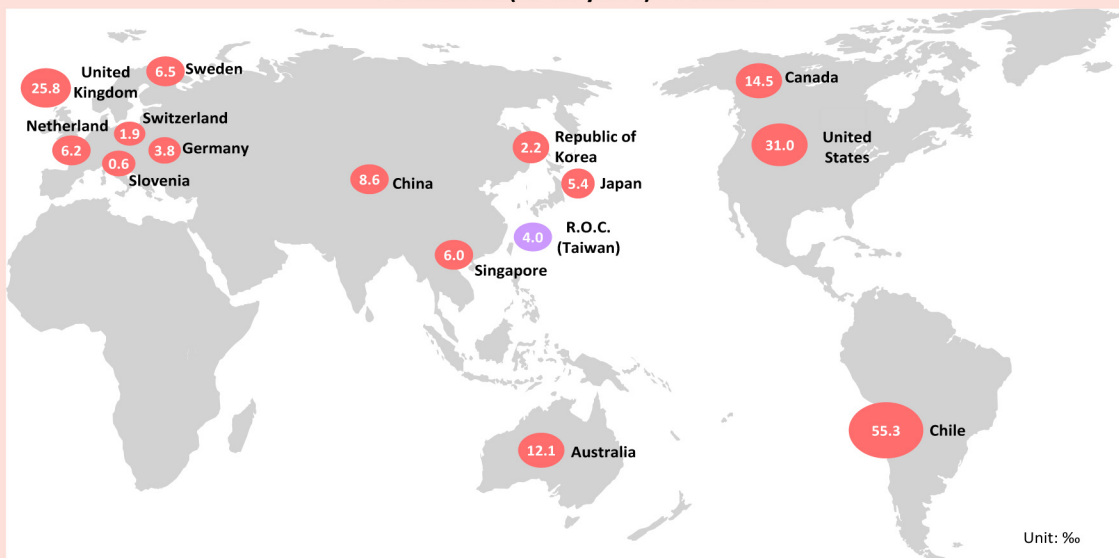


Source: 2014 HDR; Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: The international comparison data are based on 2014 HDR (the data year is 2010).

Due to the physical and mental immaturity of teenage girls, giving birth prematurely may pose a great risk for mothers and babies, interrupt schooling, hinder their opportunities from joining labour market and accumulating human capital in the future and also have negative effect on families and society. With the increasing educational attainment, delaying age at first marriage and the use of contraception of women, adolescent (15-19 years) birth rate in Taiwan has decreased from 29‰ in 1982 to 4‰ in 2013. The figure was higher than 0.6‰ in Slovenia, 1.9‰ in Switzerland, and 2.2‰ in the Republic of Korea, but lower than 5.4‰ in Japan and 6‰ in Singapore, far lower than 25.8‰ in the U.K. and 31‰ in the U.S. and only 1/14 of Chile (55.3‰).

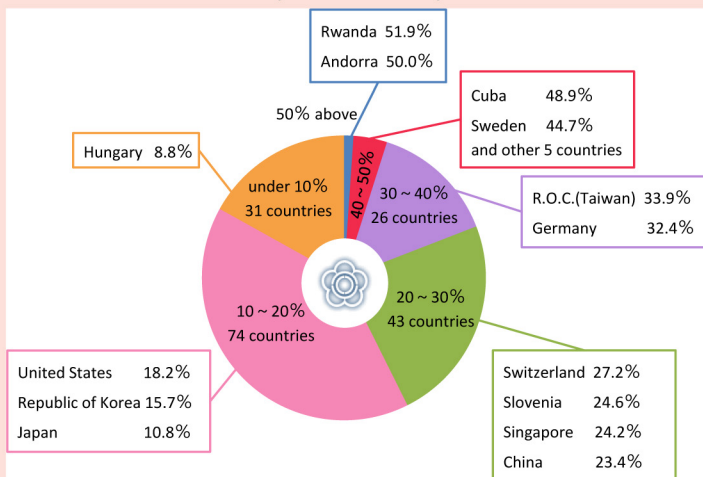
Adolescent (15-19 years) Birth Rate



Source: 2014 HDR; Ministry of the Interior.

Note: The data year is 2013 for Taiwan, UNDP adopt annual average for 2010-2015 for other countries.

Females' Share of Seats in Parliament, 2013 (183 Countries)



Source: 2014 HDR; the Legislator Yuan

The Civil Servants Election and Recall Act of R.O.C. (Taiwan) was amended in 2007 to stipulate that the women quota of each political party elects of legislator-at-large seats (including overseas compatriots) shall not be less than 1/2, which has effectively enhanced females' influence in the Legislative Yuan. The female ratio of parliamentary members reached 33.9% at the end of 2013, achieving initiation of Beijing Platform for Action to enhance women's participating in decision-making level to 30% and over.

Compared with 183 countries worldwide, 105 countries have seen their women participating in decision level less 20% (account for 57.4% of all nations). There are only two countries attaining over 50% and 7 countries, including Sweden and Cuba, reaching the level between 40% and 50%.

Referring the ratio of population ages 25 and older with at least some secondary education in R.O.C.(Taiwan), based on the same source as 2014 HDR, males are 11.9 percentage points higher than their female counterparts (the data year is 2010). The gender gap is lower than the Republic of Korea and China but higher than most developed countries, mainly owing to unequal accessibility of education for senior population in their early-age binding on traditional thinking. However, with the popularized concept of gender equality, the schooling chance of females has increased gradually. The secondary education net enrollment rate of females has overtaken their male counterparts after 1988. Consequently, the ratio of females ages 25-49 with upper secondary education and above has reached 89.6%, higher than 83.9% of males.

Population With at Least Some Secondary Education for Ages 25 and Older

Country	Female	Male	Difference (Male-Female)
Germany	96.3	97.0	0.7
Slovenia	95.8	98.0	2.2
United States	95.1	94.8	-0.3
Switzerland	95.0	96.6	1.6
Japan	87.0	85.8	-1.2
Sweden	86.5	87.3	0.8
Republic of Korea	77.0	89.1	12.1
R.O.C.(Taiwan)	75.6	87.5	11.9
Singapore	74.1	81.0	6.9
China	58.7	71.9	13.2

Source: 2014 HDR \ Barro, R. J., and J. W. Lee (2013) A New Data Set of Educational Attainment in the World, 1950–2010. NBER Working Paper 15902.

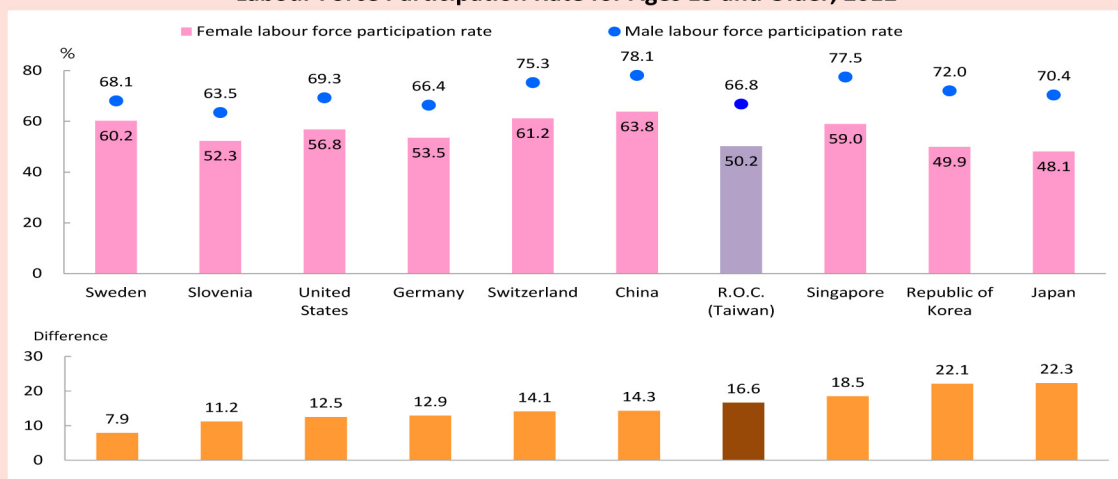
Note: (1) Data of R.O.C. are based on Barro, R. J., and J. W. Lee (2013), the same source as 2014 HDR, wherein the data year for Japan, the Republic of Korea, and R.O.C. is 2010 and that of the other countries is the most updated year between 2005 and 2012.

(2) According to the UNDP definition, the indicator referred to the ratio with lower secondary education.

With the increasing of women’s educational attainment and growing awareness of economic independence, the labour force participation rate for women ages 15 and older has exceeded 50% in 2012, and still increased to 50.6% in 2014, the gender gap has decreased to 16.1 percentage points from 26.7 percentage points in 1995.

Compared with other countries in 2012, the gender gap of labour force participation rate in Taiwan, 16.6 percentage points, was higher than Sweden, Slovenia, and the U.S., however, lower than Asian neighboring countries such as Singapore(18.5 percentage points), the Republic of Korea(22.1 percentage points), and Japan(22.3 percentage points). For ages 65 and older, Slovenia, Germany and Sweden have seen the gap narrowed to under 6%, lower than 8.3 percentage points in Taiwan.

Labour Force Participation Rate for Ages 15 and Older, 2012



Source: 2014 HDR, and Manpower Survey Statistics, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: The gender gap in labour force participation rate for ages 15 and older is compared with 2012 data according to 2014 HDR.

1. Power, Decision-making, and Influence

To enhance females to participate in decision-making process, a clause on at least 1/3 for women representation has implemented in most of Taiwan public sectors. In 2013, the female share of Examination Yuan members reached 35.3%, and that of political appointees and Control Yuan members doubled than 10 years ago. Female share of senior rank officials in central government reached 30%, and that of local governments was one in four. Grade-9 junior rank officials have both over 40% of female in central government and local government. Furthermore, out of 48,160 supervisors in public sectors, over one third is female. Female supervisors account for 11.7% of all female public servants, lower than their male counterpart by 3.7 percentage points.

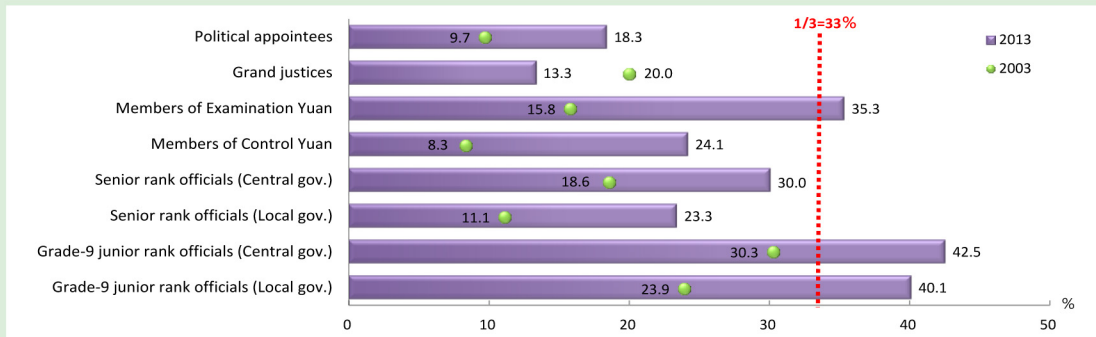
Supervisors in Public Sectors, End of 2013

Gender	Position	No. of People	Ratio (%)
Female	Supervisor	16,412	11.7
	Non-supervisor	123,795	88.3
Male	Supervisor	31,748	15.4
	Non-supervisor	174,104	84.6

Source: Ministry of Civil Service.

Note: The number of supervisors accounts for all general job titles of supervisors, including Chief, Director, (Deputy) Minister, Chief Secretary, Chief Engineer, (Deputy) Executive Secretary, Ambassador, (Deputy) Representative, (Deputy) Counselor.

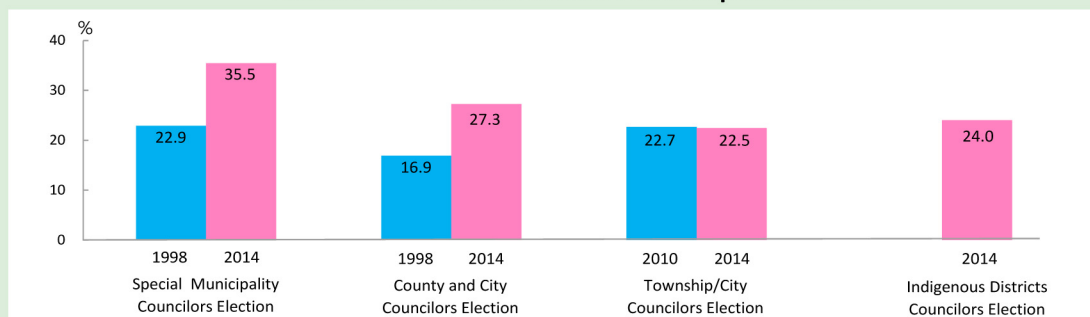
Females' Share in Public Sectors



Source: Ministry of Civil Service; Annual report of judicial statistics, Judicial Yuan; Examination Yuan; Control Yuan.

Women's power and influence in political concern has sustained growth. The Local Government Act, enacted in 1999, has stipulated the female reserved seats; in the councilor elections of special municipalities, counties and cities as well as townships/cities, one in every four elected members should be female. The act has increased female candidate's success rate and effectively promoted female's participation in local politics. The 2014 elections of special municipalities as well as counties and cities have seen 35.5% and 27.3% of newly elected councilors being females, respectively, an increase of 12.6 and 10.3 percentage points from 1998 before the law being enacted, respectively. The females' share were 22.5% and 24% for the township/city councilors and the 1st term councilors of the indigenous districts in special municipalities, respectively, and they are relatively lower than that of others.

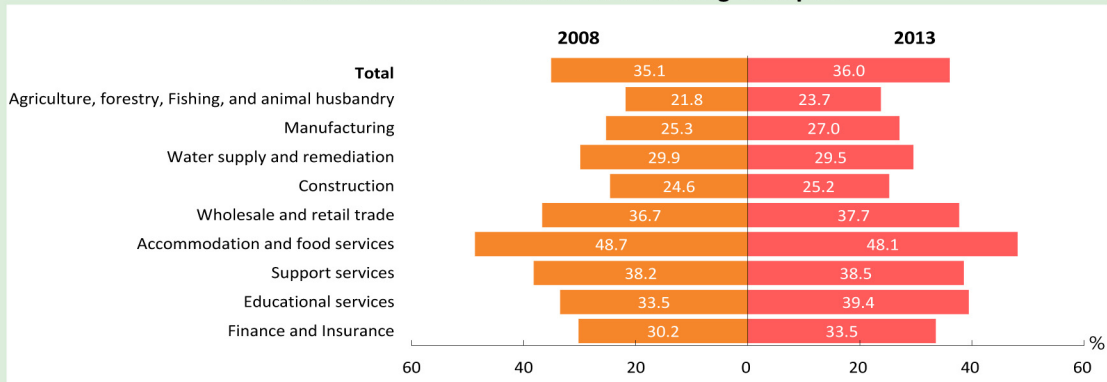
Females' Share of local elected Public Representatives



Source: Central Election Commission.

At the end of 2013, there were 1,283 thousand profit-seeking enterprises (excluding those owned by foreigners, closed and suspended enterprises), 36% of which the owners, representatives, or managers were females (463 thousand), a slight increase of 0.9 percentage points from 2008. Female shares of the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and animal husbandry, and manufacturing sector showed increases of 1.9 and 1.7 percentage points from 2008, respectively. In service sector, female shares of all industries have accounted over 30%; in accommodation and food services, 48.1% of owners was female, the highest of all. It is followed by educational services (39.4%), an increase of 5.9 percentage points from 2008, and the highest increase rate in all industries. In general, female's leadership show strong variance in different businesses and the gender gap is narrowing down.

Females' Share of Owners in Profit-seeking Enterprises



Source: Ministry of Finance

Note: Owners, representatives, or managers are designated by the business operators when apply for registration according to the Clause 4 in the Businesses Registration Guideline.

With female's increasing education levels and economic independence awareness, women as main family financial providers have increased over the years. According to current income in 2013, females as economic household heads accounted for 27.8%, an increase of 6.6 percentage points from 2003. Since family types have changed substantially, about half of economic household heads of the lowest income group were seniors or retirees. Moreover, females enjoy about 6 years of longer life expectancy than males, and thus the ratio of female economic household heads has reached 43.5% of the lowest and 32.2% of the next lowest income groups, an increase of 8.6 and 7.8 percentage points respectively in the last 10 years, slightly higher than that of overall increase.

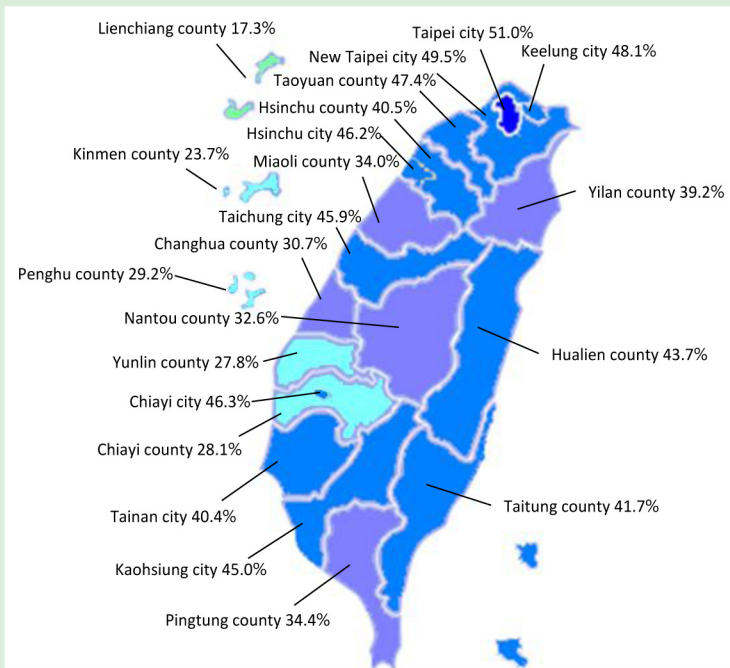
Gender of Economic Household Heads by Households Disposable Incomes Quintile



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

Note: The income accounts for earnings in the present year, excluding lump-sum retirement payment and savings from the previous year. A person in the household who earns the largest personal share of pay in family income is considered to be the economic household head.

Female Taxpayers share of House Tax, 2013

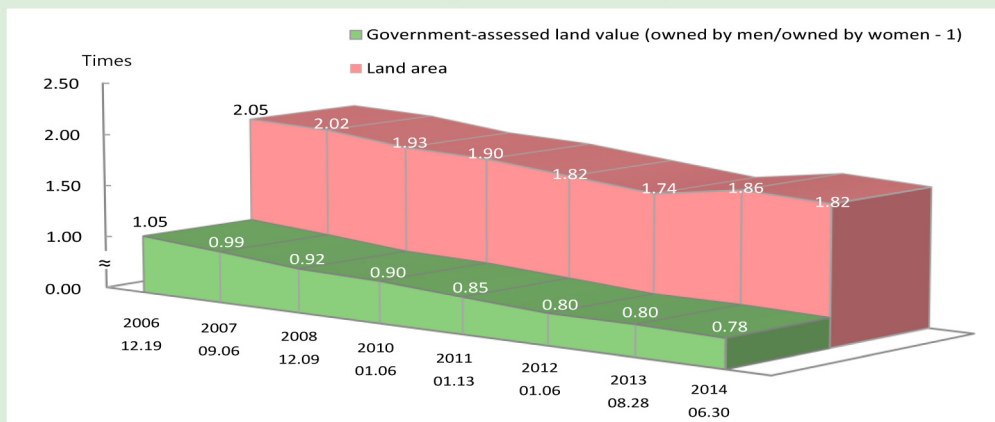


Source: Ministry of Finance.

With ever popular concept of gender equality and women’s economic capacity building, the ownership of house is no longer dominated by males. The total households of house tax levied in 2013 were 9,530 thousand. There were 4,170 thousand female taxpayers, accounted for 43.8%, an increase of 1.2 percentage points from 2008. In terms of regions, the share of female taxpayers reached 51% in Taipei city, higher than their male counterpart. In New Taipei city, females’ share amounted to 49.5%. In other special municipalities, cities, Hsinchu County, Hualien County, and Taitung County, the female taxpayers also reached over 40%. However, there was a wide gap in off-shore islands, Yunlin, and Chiayi counties where female taxpayers accounted for less than 30%. In general, for the counties and municipalities with higher degree of urbanization, the share of females owning houses was higher.

According to the nationwide personal property statistics, at the end of June, 2014, 4,517 thousand males own lands, 23% more than their female counterpart. The land area and its government-assessed land value owned by males are 1.82 times of and 78% more than those owned by females. The gaps were narrower when comparing to those at the end of December 2006, 2.05 and 1.05 times respectively, suggesting a universal of Female’s lands ownership.

Gender Gap in Land Ownership



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

2. Employment, Economy, and Welfare

The employed population in Taiwan was 11.1 million in 2014, in which females accounted for 44.3% (4.9 million), an increase of 6 percentage points from 38.3% in 1994. Because of the increase in female's educational attainment and service industrial employment, it could lead gender equality in manpower and make good use of female economic potential. 78.9% of the total employed population was paid employees, 46.8% of whom was females, with an increase of 5.9 percentage points compared to 1994. Female own-account workers (335 thousand) and female employers (88 thousand) have also reached 25.6% and 19.2% in the same period, an increase of 6.9 and 6 percentage points, respectively. Females accounted for more than 70% of those engage in unpaid family workers in each year since 1994, it has seen a decreasing trend in the last four years.

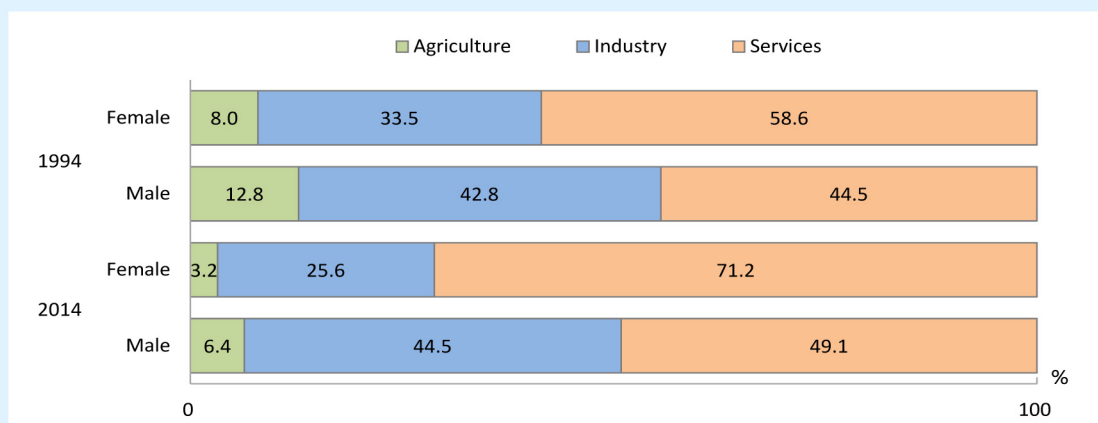
Female Employment Rate

		Total	Paid employees	Own-account workers	Unpaid family workers	Employers
Number (1,000 persons)	1994	8,939	6,160	1,542	766	471
	2014	11,079	8,737	1,310	573	458
Female Employment Rate (%)	1994	38.3	40.9	18.7	72.7	13.2
	2014	44.3	46.8	25.6	70.7	19.2

Source: Manpower Survey Statistics, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

In terms of gender in employment structure, 71.2% of female employees worked in the service sector, 22.1 percentage points higher than male employees (49.1%) in 2014. On the other hand, 44.5% of male employees worked in industry sector, 18.9 percentage points more than female employees (25.6%). The comparisons have remained steady in the past. With changing industrial structure, the rapid development of the service sector has significantly driven female joining labor market. In 2014, female participating in the service sector has reached 71.2%, with an increase of 12.6 percentage points compared to 1994 (58.6%). Male's share in the same sector has increased 4.6 percentage points.

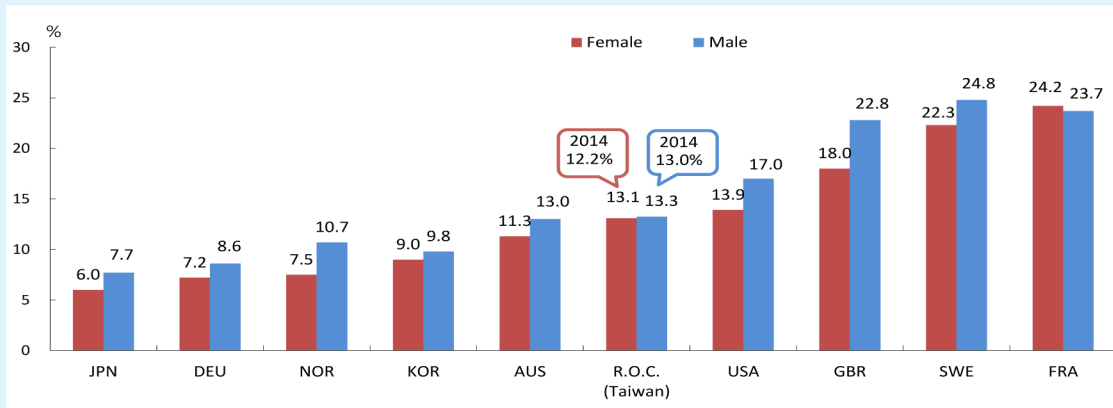
Employment Structures for Both Genders in Agriculture, Industry, and Service Sectors



Source: Manpower Survey Statistics, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Youth population (defined as the age group of 15-24 by the International Labor Organization (ILO)) has the characteristics of “Last in, first out” in labor market, who is more vulnerable than others when monetary and economic situation is unstable. The global youth unemployment rate is two to three times of that of adults (age 25 and over) for a long time. In Taiwan, most of the 15-24 age youth was still in school and only about 30% of them join the labor market. The youth unemployment rate has reached 13.2% in 2013, 3.1 times of the overall unemployment rate (4.2%). For the youth unemployment rates in major countries, the male youth unemployment rates were generally higher than female’s except in France, in which the gender gaps of UK, Norway, and USA were greater than 3 percentage points. However, the gender gap in Taiwan was only 0.2 percentage points, and it was lower than other major countries.

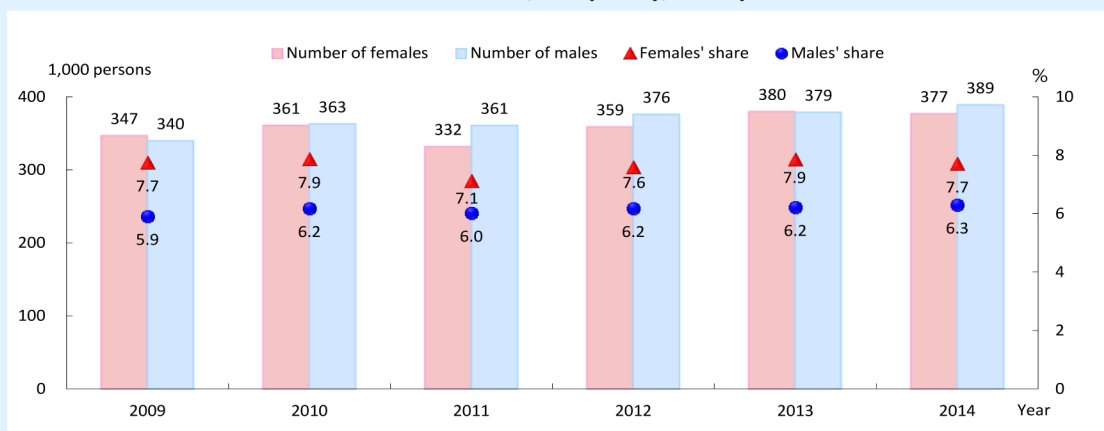
Unemployment Rate of Ages 15-24 in Major Countries, 2013



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

There were 766 thousand people engaged in part-time, temporary, or dispatched workers in 2014 May, accounting for 6.9% of total employed populations, with an increase of 0.2 percentage points (79 thousand persons) compared to the same month in 2009. In terms of gender, there were 389 thousand males participating in part-time, temporary, or dispatched workers, accounting for 6.3% of all male employed populations; the figure for female was 377 thousand, equivalent to 7.7% of all female employed populations. Over the years, slightly more females participate in atypical employment. In terms of Industry, 139 thousand males engaged in part-time, temporary, or dispatched workers were in construction in 2014 May, followed by 51 thousand in wholesales and retail trade. For females, 77.2% of them participating in the service sector. Among them, 71 thousand females worked in wholesales and retail trade, followed by 66 thousand in accommodation and food service activities.

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

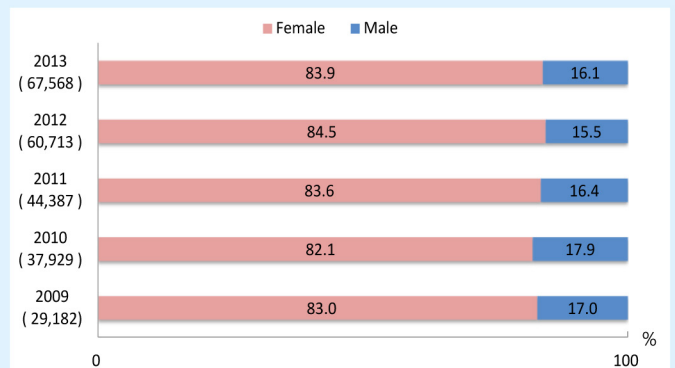


Source: Manpower Utilization Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: The survey data are of May in every year.

The maternity leave allowance stipulated in the Employment Insurance Act, the Civil Servant and Teacher insurance Act, and the Act of Insurance for Military Personnel were implemented on 2009 May, 2009 August, and 2010 May, respectively. The allowance can be applied by either parent and is handed out monthly a maximum period of six months. After implementing, the number of applicants has increased steadily. In 2013, the number of Initial Approved cases was 68 thousand, an increase of 1.3 times from 2009, and female accounted for 80% of the applicants. Over 90% of the applicants were insured under Labor Insurance, in which 52 thousand were females and the age group 30-34 accounted for 47.5%. The number of male applicants has steadily increased to 10 thousand, of whom the same age group accounted for the largest proportion (43.5%).

Initial Approved cases of Parental Leave Allowance

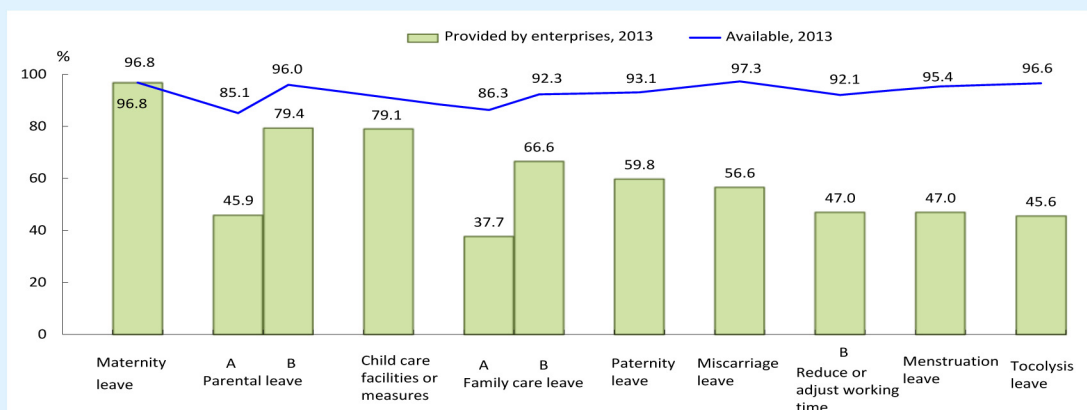


Source: Yearbook of Labor Statistics, Ministry of Labor

Note: Initial approval for the application of each birth is ratified and paid out for the first time (first month).

The Act of Gender Equality in Employment was implemented on 2002 March to prevent workplace from gender discrimination and sexual harassment. To share the responsibility of family care, the act also stipulates measures to provide both parents with various leaves and working hours adjustment to promote gender equality. In 2013, various leaves were available in over 85% of enterprises registered in the Labor Insurance, which could promote to the balance between work and family. In terms of different leaves, maternal leave is available in 96.8% of enterprises and over 55% has also provided paternity leave and miscarriage leave. Menstruation leave and tocolysis leave were provided over 45% of all enterprises. The percentage of enterprises providing parental leave for employees has reached 45.9%, and moreover, the percentage for enterprises which have more than 250 employees providing such leaves has reached 79.4%.

The Implementation Rate of Gender Equality Measures in Work, 2013



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

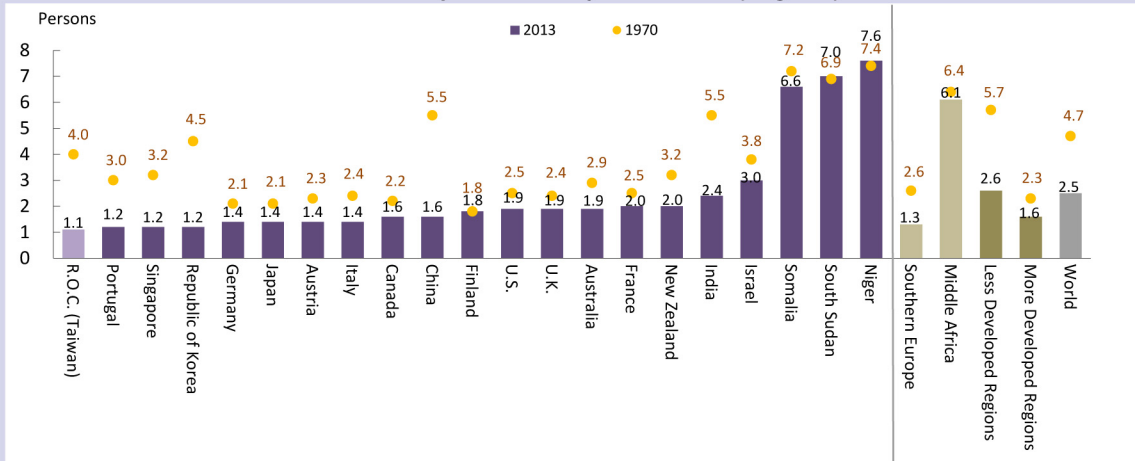
Note: 1. A stands for the enterprises registered in the Labor Insurance (excluding those with insured members are three and under); B stands for the enterprises had more than 30 employees. Data of providing childcare facilities or childcare measures were for enterprises with 250 employees and more.

2. "Provided" means the enterprises have the measures of gender equality implemented whether employee has applied or not. "Available" includes not only the enterprises have provided the measures but also those accept employees' applications for the measures even if which do not provide the measures originally. According to paragraph 1, article 21 of the Act of Gender Equality in Employment, an employer shall not reject its employees' applications for the relevant measures stipulated in the act. Some small and medium enterprises not yet implementing relevant measures but accepting their employees' applications are included in the second category.

3. Population, Marriage, and Family

According to the estimation of Population Reference Bureau (PRB), the world fertility rate in 2013 was 2.5. In terms of the level of development, the total fertility rate was only 1.6 in the more developed regions, which included Europe, North America, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan, accounting for 17% of the world population. The rate was 2.6 for the less developed regions. With regard to geographic regions, the lowest fertility rate was 1.3 in Southern Europe, including 15 countries such as Greek, Italy, Spanish, and Portugal. Middle Africa (9 countries, including Angola, Chad, and Congo) had the highest fertility rate of 6.1. In terms of countries, the lowest fertility rate was 1.1 in Taiwan, followed by 1.2 of Portugal, Singapore, and the Republic of Korea. The highest fertility rate was 7.6 in Niger of Western Africa, followed by South Sudan (7) and Somalia (6.6) in Eastern Africa.

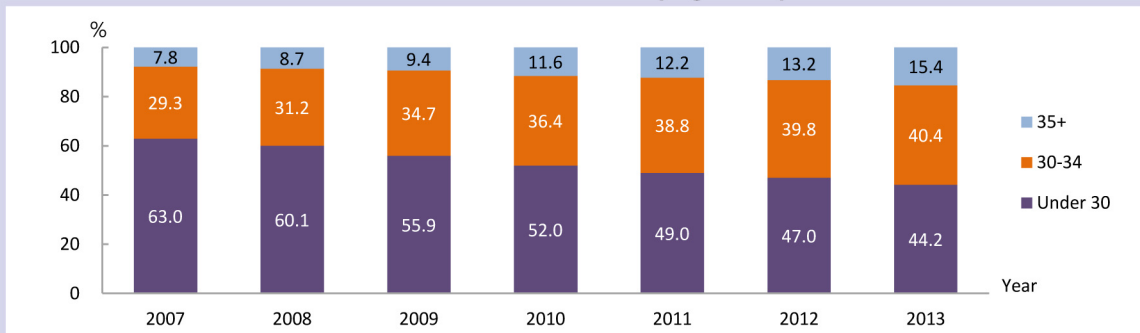
Total Fertility Rates in Major Countries (Regions)



Source: 2014 WORLD POPULATION DATA SHEET (2014 WPDS), Population Reference Bureau, USA; Statistical Yearbook of Interior, Ministry of Interior.

Women at advanced maternal age (aged 35 or over) have higher risk in pregnancy and birth periods. These women have a higher probability of giving birth of babies with chromosome or congenital abnormality. For the all 195,000 Taiwan new born babies in 2013, about one in five mothers was aged over 35 (21.9%, almost double than 2003); two in five were aged 30-34 (an increase of 14.6 percentage points compared to 2003). In terms of first childbirth, more than 60% of mothers at first childbirth were under the age of 30 in 2007; the percentage decreased to 44% in 2013. On the other hand, the proportion of primiparas aged 35 or over increased over the years and reached 15.4% in 2013, almost doubled than 2007.

Women at First Childbirth by Age Groups

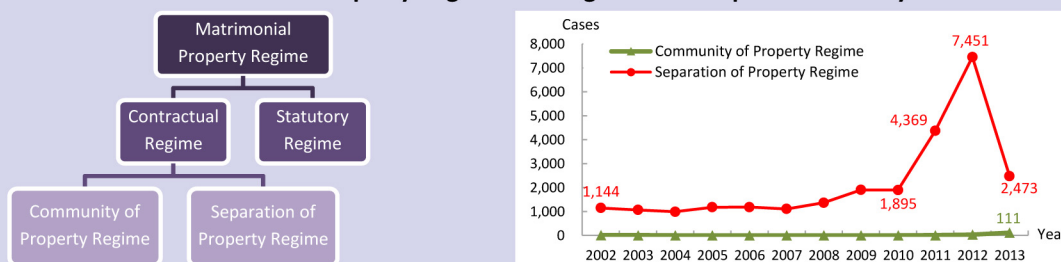


Source: Ministry of Interior.

Note: Data are chronically organized and collected since 2007.

The Civil Code classifies Matrimonial Property Regime into Statutory Regime and Contractual Regime. The latter can be further divided into Community of Property Regime and Separation of Property Regime. Spouses can enter into contracts for the marital property they wish to adopt before or after marriage and register their agreement to the court. If unregistered, the Statutory Regime will be adopted. In 2013, 111 cases of Community of Property Regime were submitted to court by spouses for registration, and 2,473 cases of Separation of Property Regime were submitted for registration. There were 2,567 cases granted approval by the court. The data indicated that most spouses agreed to adopt the Statutory Regime, which was amended in 2002 to totally discard the concept of joint property and maintained the article stipulating spouses' separate property right. The amendment further acknowledged spouses having their independent personalities and economic autonomy and clearly indicated that individual spouses could manage, employ, profit, and handle their own properties. Moreover, the amendment added that spouses should bear their family expense in accordance with their financial capability, housekeeping work or other burdens shared by both parties, to assert the value of housekeeping work.

Matrimonial Property Regime and Registration Requests Summary

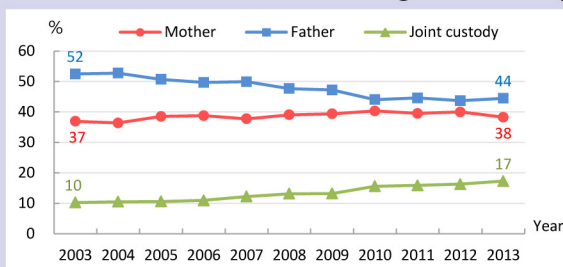


Source: Judicial Statistics Yearbook, Judicial Yuan

Note: In 2007, the Civil Code had amended the distribution of remainder marital property when the marital relationship terminates, from an exclusive claim right of spouses into being able to be transferred or succeeded. As a result, there were increasing cases that creditor banks and asset companies requested in subrogation for declaring Separation of Property Regime. The situation had reached the worst phase in 2012. On December 7 of the same year, the Legislative Yuan had therefore amended or repealed the relevant legal provisions to terminate the request in subrogation.

The Civil Code stipulates “After the husband and the wife effect a divorce, one party or both parties of the parents will exercise the rights or assume the duties in regard to their minor children by mutual agreement.” More and more parents, though divorced, do not want to vanish in their children’ lives. Therefore, the percentage of divorced parents jointly exercised their custodial right for the minor increased over the last few years, and the custodial right exercised by father alone dropped considerably. In terms of children, girls’ custody right was equally shared by father and mother, but the proportion father assumed the custody right of boys was 8 to 10 percentage points more than mother did, indicating “family name carried on by boys” was still firmly rooted even in custody right agreement after divorce.

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



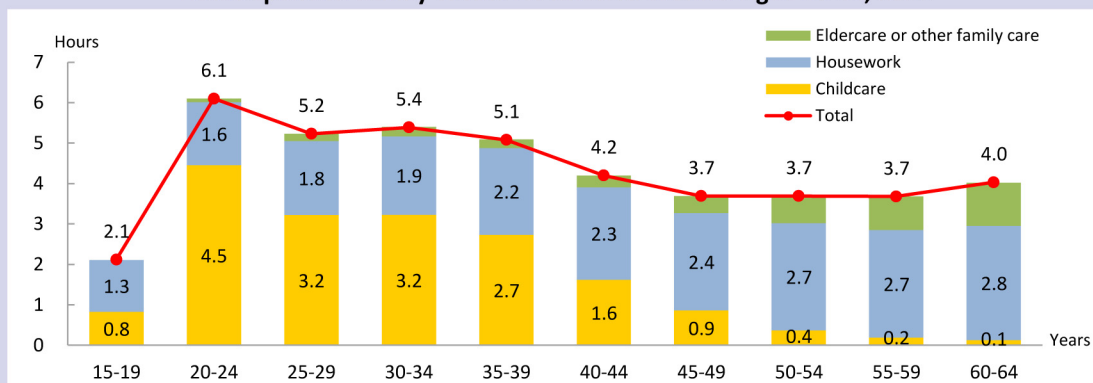
Minor children	Girls		Boys	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
2010	51	49	46	54
2011	50	50	45	55
2012	51	49	46	54
2013	50	50	45	55

Source: Ministry of Interior.

Note: The percentages shown in the accompanied table include “Joint custody”.

According to “2013 Woman’s Marriage, Fertility and Employment Survey”, married women aged 15-64 spent 4.2 hours per day for family works, closed to the previous survey (4.3 hours) in 2010 but 0.8 hour less than in 2003. Married women aged 20-39 spent one fourth or fifth of their time in family works, and one sixth for married women aged 40 and over. In terms of types of family works, childcare was the main work for the women aged 20-39, and housework was the major type for the age group of 40 and over. In general, with increasing ages of women, the time for childcare decreased and for housework increased.

Hours Spent on Family Works for Married Women Aged 15-64, 2013

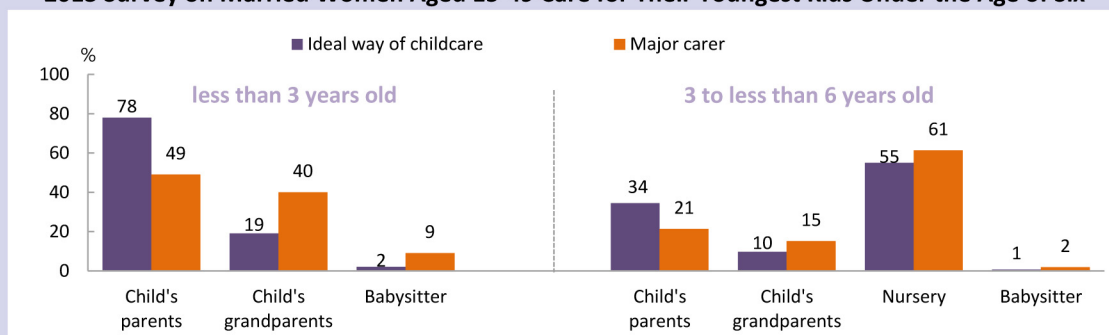


Source: Woman’s Marriage, Fertility and Employment Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: “Woman’s Marriage, Fertility and Employment Survey” is conducted once in three or four years. The most recent survey was done in August 2013.

The Survey also showed nearly 80% of married women hoped to care for their children under the age of 3 by themselves or their spouses, and around 20% of them hoped their parents (child’s grandparents) could care for them. However, only 50% of married women could actually care for their children under age 3 by themselves. The rest 40% of them had their parents to care for children, and babysitters care for the children for the remaining 10%. For the children aged 3-6, over half of married women considered nursery an ideal place to care for them, yet around 34% still hoped themselves or their spouses could continuously care for children. However, only around 20% of them could actually care for their children, and over 60% of them sent children to nurseries.

2013 Survey on Married Women Aged 15-49 Care for Their Youngest Kids Under the Age of Six



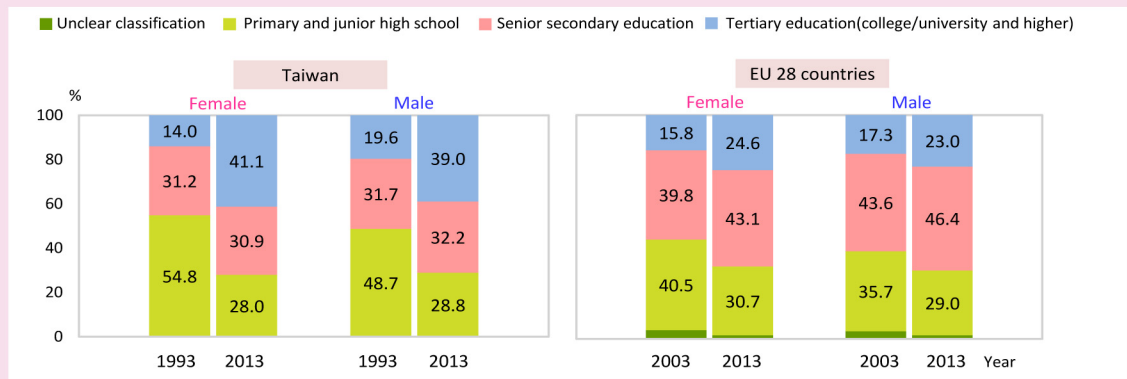
Source: Woman’s Marriage, Fertility and Employment Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: The statistics only include those women who give birth after 2001.

4. Education, Culture, and Media

Labor supply defined by ILO is measured by the population of aged 15 and over (excluding armed forces and monitored population) freely participating in economic activities. Educational attainment is relevant to the quality of human resources. The OECD consider senior secondary education essential for people to enter labor markets. In 2013, 72% of female population aged 15 and over in Taiwan attained secondary education or above, higher than their male counterparts (71.2%) for the first time. In particular, the percentage of females with tertiary education had surged 27.1 percentage points in 20 years and reached more than 41% in 2013, higher than 39% of males. For EU countries, the ratio of female population aged 15-74 attained secondary education or above was lower than males and both were lower than those in Taiwan. Furthermore, the percentage of attaining tertiary education was lower than that in Taiwan for over 16 percentage points.

Education Attainment for the Population Aged 15 and Over

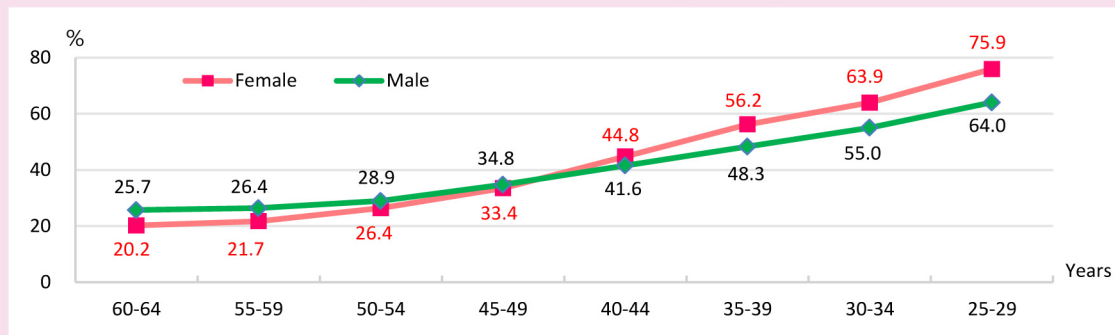


Source: EU Labour Force Survey, Eurostat and Manpower Survey Statistics, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note: EU data was for population of aged 15-74.

In 2013, 20.2% of females aged 60-64 attained tertiary education, 5.5 percentage points lower than their male counterparts in the same age group. With gender equality prevailing in education, the number of females receiving tertiary education has increased dramatically. The percentage of females aged 40-44 (born in 1970-1973) with tertiary education has surpassed that of their male counterparts. In the 25-29 age group, females' tertiary education attainment is 11.9 percentage points higher than males. There were 361 thousand more females than males receiving higher education for the age group 25-44. It's expected that the increasing of females' educational attainment and the narrowing of gender gap will influence employment, marriage or family and other aspects in society.

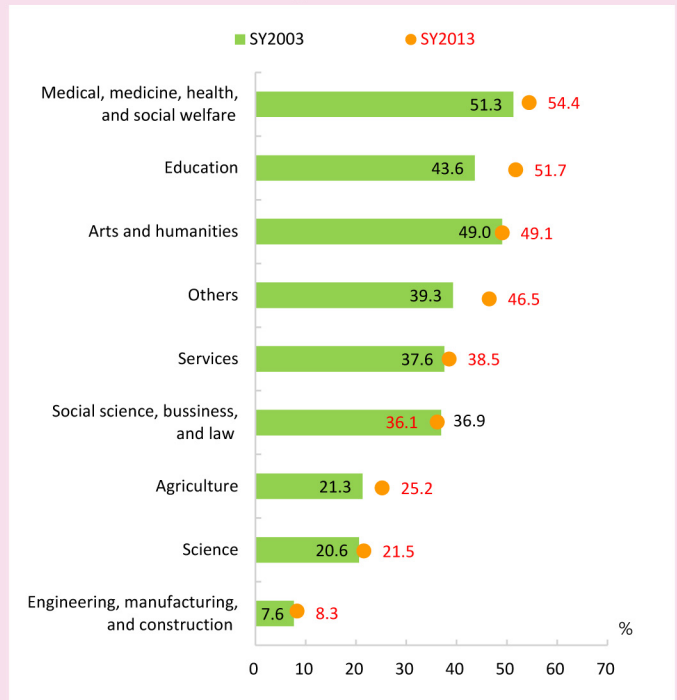
Tertiary Education Attainment by Age Group, 2013



Source: Manpower Survey Statistics, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

There were 49,692 full-time teachers (excluding teaching assistants) in college and university in 2013, of whom 17,242 were females (34.7% share). Compared with 14,442 female teachers in 2003, the growth rate was 19.4%. In terms of academic disciplines, more than half of the teachers were females in medical, medicine, health, and social welfare as well as education in 2013. In arts and humanities, female teachers also accounted for nearly half (49% share). On the other hand, male teachers dominated other academic fields. In particular, only 8.3% of the teachers in engineering, manufacturing, and construction are females. Compared with 2003, the share of female teachers showed a clearly upward trend in all fields except social science, business, and law. Remarkably, male teachers decreased in engineering, manufacturing, and construction as well as agriculture. In terms of ranks, nearly 70% of female teachers took the position of assistant professor or above (associate professor and professor). Though the percentage was lower than 86% of their male counterparts, there was still an increase of 27 percentage points, 9.1 percentage points higher than their male counterparts, indicating the ranks of female teacher is in an upward moving trend.

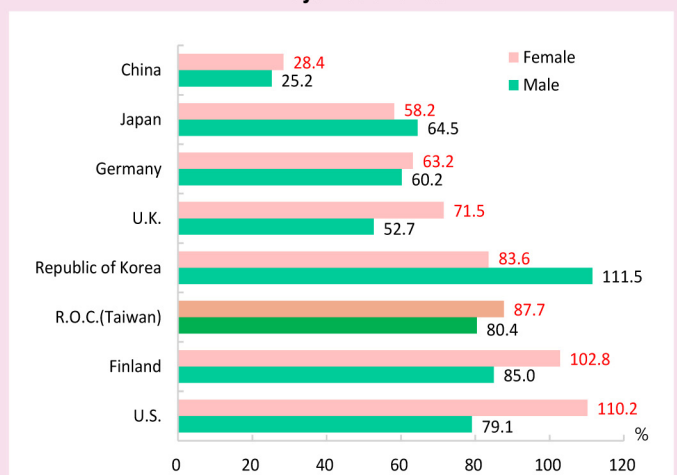
Share of Full-time Female Teachers in Colleges /Universities



Source: Education Statistics, the Republic of China, Ministry of Education.
 Note: The number of full-time teachers excluded teaching assistants.

The tertiary education gross enrollment rate (percentage of student in tertiary level schools of schools age population) of females has surpassed that of their male counterparts since 1995 and the gap has been widening since then. In 2013, the tertiary education gross enrollment rate of females had reached 87.7%, 7.3 percentage points higher than their male counterparts (80.4%). The phenomenon was similar to most developed countries except the Republic of Korea and Japan. Compared with other major countries, the tertiary education enrollment rate of females in Taiwan was higher than those in the U.K., Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, China, and other countries, only lower than those in the U.S. (110.2%) and Finland (102.8%).

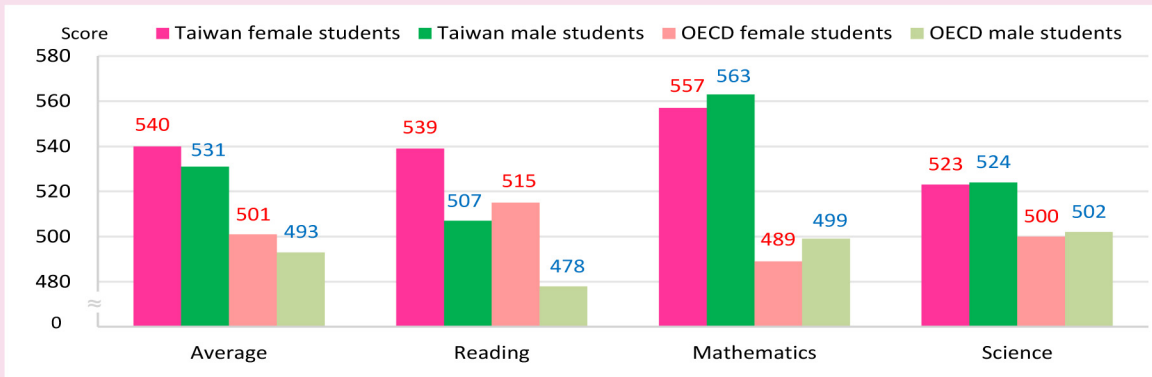
Gross Enrollment Rate of Tertiary Education in Major Countries



Source: Ministry of Education and UNESCO.
 Note: The data year for Taiwan was 2013 and 2012 for the other countries.

According to the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2012 results, the average score of cognitive skills (average of reading, mathematical and scientific literacy) of 15-year-old students in Taiwan was 535, higher than 497 points of 34 OECD countries. Female students scored 540 points, 9 points higher than male students. In terms of domains, female and male students were equally competent in science. Females' score in math was slightly lower (6 points) than that of males. The difference was smaller than that of OECD on average (10 points). In reading, female students in OECD countries scored 37 points higher than their male counterparts on average; the difference was estimated about one school year ahead. Similarly, female students in Taiwan scored 32 points higher than male students, the difference was smaller than that in 2009 (37 points).

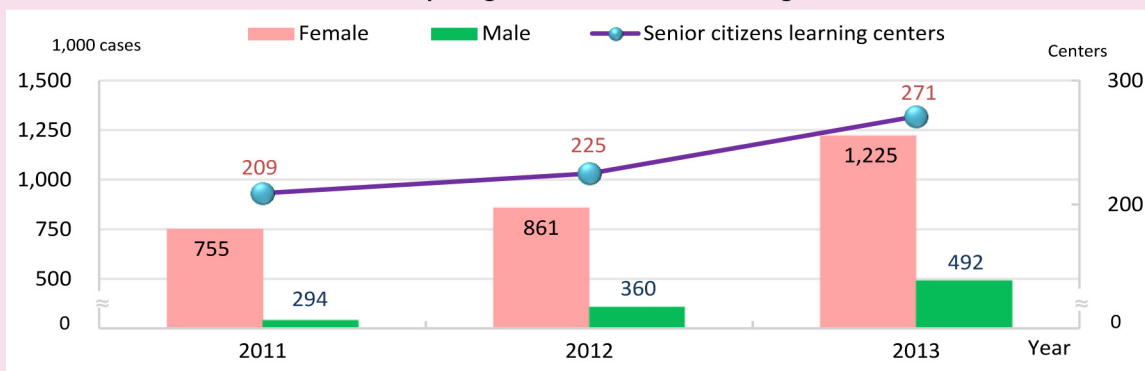
PISA 2012 Results in Each Domain for Taiwan and OECD Countries



Source: TAIWAN PISA and OECD.

To address the problem of aging society in Taiwan, the government encouraged senior citizens in lifelong learning. The Senior Citizens Learning Centers (SCLCs) in every city were established from 2008 onwards with the help from different levels of schools and organizations to help seniors to maintain social activities, mitigate aging, and improve their social lives. There were 271 SCLCs in 2013, 14 times of that in 2008 (19 centers). Over 60 thousand activities were held in the centers, attracting 1.717 million participants, of whom 1.225 million participants were females (71.3% share). Although male seniors only accounted for about 30%, the number of both gender participants have increased compared with that of 2011. The increase rate was 62.1% for females and 67.5% for males, indicating that senior education policy is starting to take effect.

Seniors Participating in Senior Citizens Learning Centers

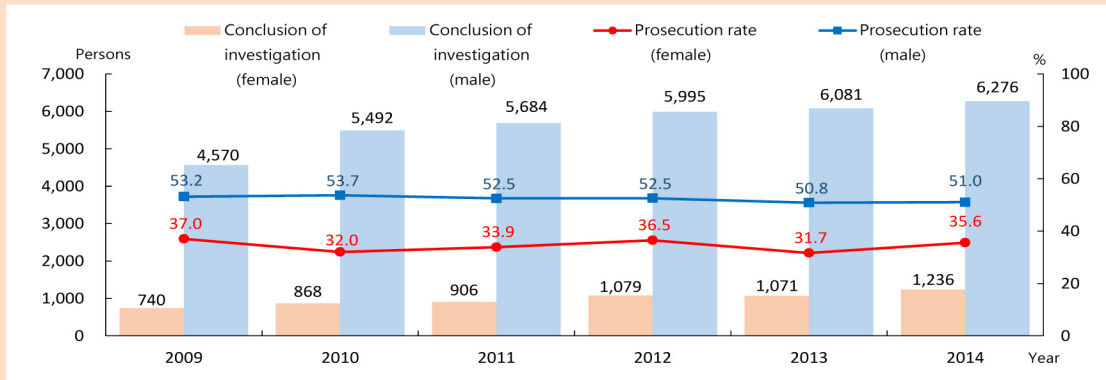


Source: Ministry of Education.

5. Personal Security and Justice

In 2014, 6,845 cases of domestic violence were concluded after investigation by district prosecutor offices, with an increase of 41.4% since 2009. 48% of the cases involved crime against civil protection order. For the 7,512 persons involved at the conclusion of investigation, 3,643 persons were prosecuted (of whom 12.1% were females and 87.9% were males). The overall prosecution rate was 48.5%, the rate for males was higher than that of females (51% and 35.6%, respectively), and both decreased since 2009. Non-prosecutorial disposition was rendered to 3,246 persons (accounted for 43.2%), 49.3% of whom were due to victims had withdrawn the law suits to keep their families' harmony or avoid publicity, 11 percentage points lower than that in 2009 (60.3%); the cause of insufficient evidences, however, increased to 43.2%.

Conclusion Cases of Domestic Violence after Investigation by District Prosecutors Office

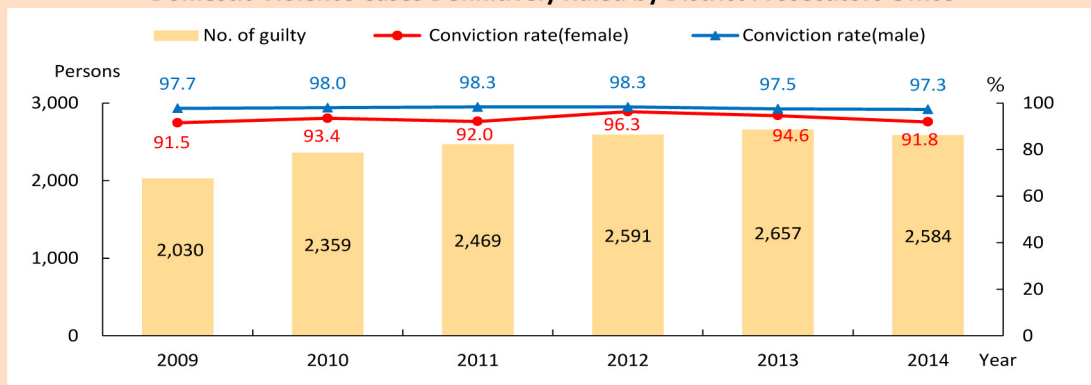


Source: Ministry of Justice.

Note: Cases against civil protection law are included. Prosecution rate = the number of person being persecuted/the number of person at conclusion of prosecution×100%.

Once sentenced by courts, the domestic violence cases are transferred to prosecution departments for execution. In 2014, of all 3,150 confirmed cases, 2,584 of the 3,289 defendants were found guilty (2,582 individuals sentenced and 2 exempted from sentence, 8.7% of whom were females and 91.3% of whom were males), an increase of 27.3% since 2009. Innocent verdicts were handed down to 86 persons. The conviction rate was 96.8%, of which for male was 98%, remaining flat for the past six years; the conviction rate for females was slightly increase from 91.5% to 91.8%. In terms of penalty, detention verdicts account for the great majority of the cases (1,685 persons), followed by six months of set term imprisonment (653 persons), both added up accounted for nearly 90%.

Domestic Violence Cases Definitively Ruled by District Prosecutors Office



Source: Ministry of Justice.

Note: The number of guilty includes individuals sentenced and those exempted from sentence. Conviction rate = (the number of guilty/the number of guilty and innocent)×100%.

According to Article 2 of the Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act, sexual assault crime refers to offense against sexual autonomy, and offense of compulsory sexual intercourse combining robbery, piracy, kidnaping for ransom as well as its special law. In 2014, 4,440 sexual assault cases concluded by district prosecutors office, an increase of 24.4% since 2009. For the 4,736 suspects involved, 2,201 were indictment (of whom 1.1% were females and 98.9% were males). The prosecution rate was 46.5%, 3.8 percentage points lower than that in 2009. 248 offenders received deferred prosecution after reviewing Article 57 of the Criminal Code and public interests, 1.4 times of the 2009. The investigation led to 1,773 persons not to prosecute, 94.8% of whom were based on the ground of insufficient evidences.

Sexual Assault Cases Concluded after Investigation by District Prosecutors Office

Unit: cases, persons, %

Year	Cases Concluded	No. of Investigation Concluded									Prosecution Rate
		Total	Indictment	Female	Male	Deferred Prosecution	Not to Prosecution	Cases Withdrawn	Insufficient Evidences	Others	
2009	3,568	3,853	1,937	35	1,902	102	1,414	42	1,281	400	50.3
2010	3,741	4,038	2,030	34	1,996	93	1,514	39	1,409	401	50.3
2011	4,237	4,560	2,370	32	2,338	124	1,596	31	1,486	470	52.0
2012	4,471	4,788	2,487	29	2,458	148	1,652	39	1,497	501	51.9
2013	4,506	4,781	2,271	17	2,254	222	1,762	37	1,626	526	47.5
2014	4,440	4,736	2,201	24	2,177	248	1,773	37	1,680	514	46.5

Source: Ministry of Justice.

Note: Prosecution rate = (the number of indictment/the number of investigation concluded)×100%. Others include in wanted list, incorporated investigations, transfer of jurisdiction, death of defendant, other sign off, and so on.

In 2014, the number of sexual assault cases sentenced by all levels of courts was 2,404. Of all 2,474 defendants, 2,136 were found guilty (of whom 0.9% were females and 99.1% were males), an increase of 15% since 2009. Innocent verdicts were handed down to 282 persons. The conviction rate was 88.3%. In terms of penalty, individuals sentenced as set terms of imprisonment between 1 and 5 years were 952 persons and accounted for 44.6% as the great proportion, 2.5 percentage points lower than that in 2009. 919 individuals (43% share) were sentenced to below 1 year. For the age groups of defendants in 2014, 37.5% of those were in the age 20-30, followed by 17.5% in the 30-40 age group. There were 290 defendants who were under 20 years old, accounted for 13.6%.

Convicted Cases of Sexual Assault Executed by District Prosecutors Office

Unit: persons, %

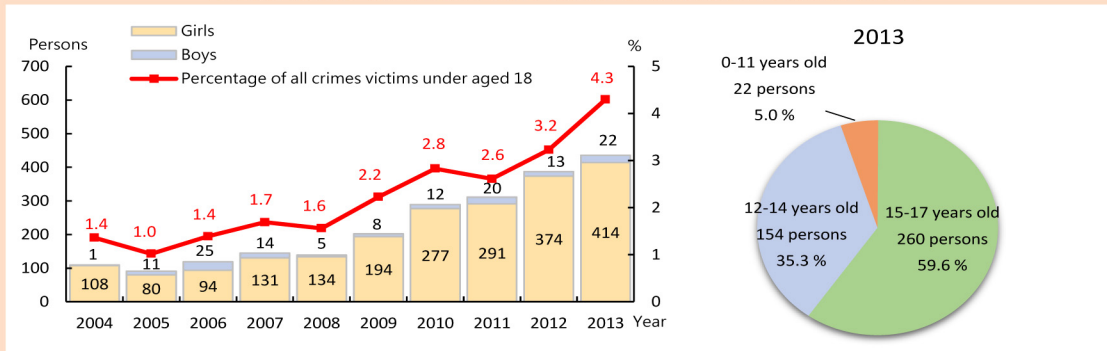
Year	No. of Defendant	No. of Guilty	Individuals Sentenced				Conviction Rate
			Death and Life Sentence	Imprisonment			
				5-year Imprisonment	1-5-year Imprisonment	Under-1-year Imprisonment	
2009	2,170	1,857	6	307	874	670	88.2
2010	2,173	1,876	4	318	889	665	88.2
2011	2,179	1,919	4	323	986	606	90.5
2012	2,581	2,272	3	379	1,151	739	89.7
2013	2,524	2,191	2	352	1,050	787	89.3
2014	2,474	2,136	2	263	952	919	88.3

Source: Ministry of Justice.

Note: The number of guilty includes individuals sentenced and those exempted from sentence. Conviction rate = (the number of guilty/the number of guilty and innocent)×100%. °

In 2013, the police found 1,220 sexual transaction cases violated the Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act. The number of victims (age 0-17) was 436, 4 times of that in 2004. The victims of sexual transaction accounted for 4.3% of all crimes inflicted in the age group, higher than 1.4% in 2004. In terms of the age group of victims, age 15-17 has been the major age group in recent years except 2004 and 2006. The victims in the age group 0-11 still remain under 10%. In terms of articles stipulated in the Act, the offense against Article 22 (having sexual transaction with persons under aged 18) accounted for the largest percentage.

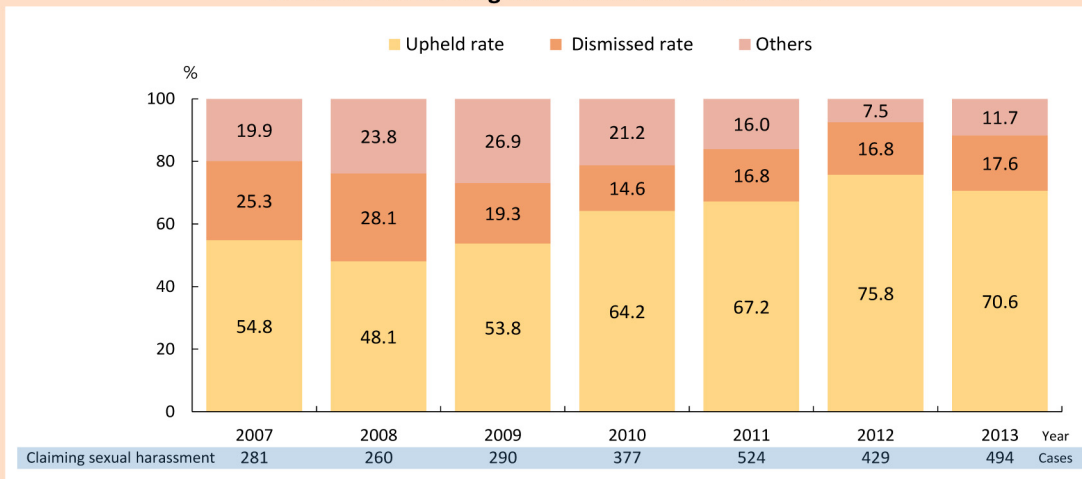
Victims under Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act



Source: National Policy Agency, Ministry of Interior.

According to the statistics of Ministry of Health and Welfare, the number of cases claiming sexual harassment has increased over the past few years: 494 cases in 2013, an increase of 75.8% since 2007. The increase indicates that people have become less hesitant to file sexual harassment. Also, the percentage of sexual harassment cases being upheld has seen an increasing trend, over 70% in the last two years, and around 17% of cases were dismissed. The most prevalent sexual harassment acts include unsolicited kissing or hugging, touching breast, buttock, or other private body parts, followed by humiliation, degrading, hostility or harassing language or gesture. In terms of punishment, 138 perpetrators were penalized in 2013 (134 of whom were males), about 4 times of that in 2007. Added up penalty of fine from the perpetrators and their affiliations, schools, and employers reached NT\$ 3.42 million about 3 times of the amount in 2007.

Result of the Investigation Sexual Harassment Case

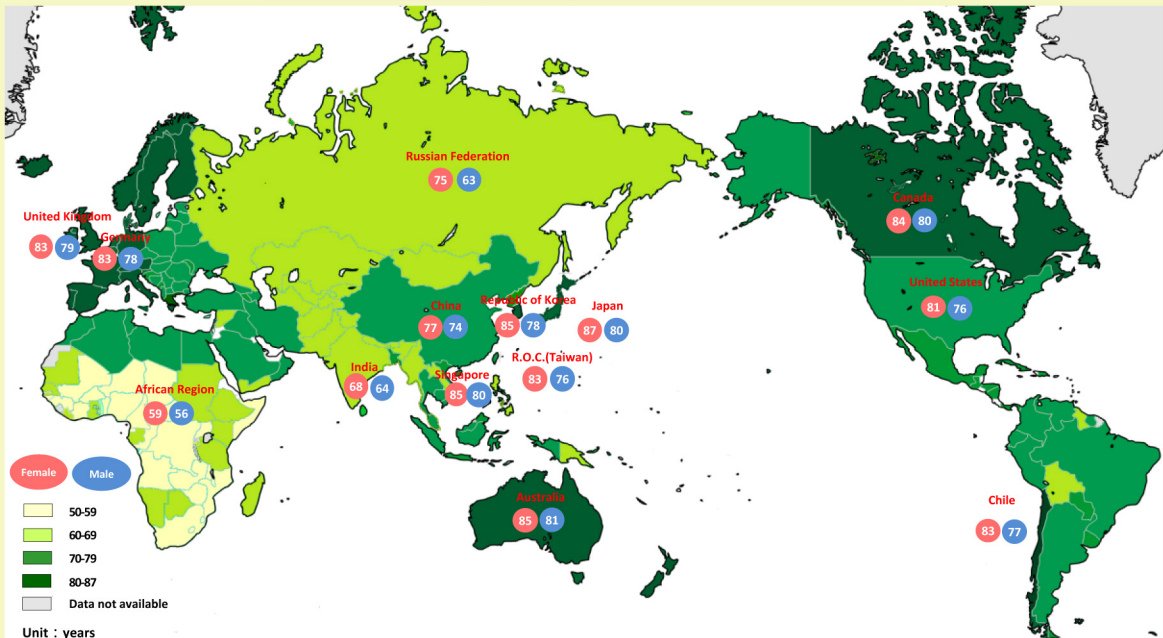


Source: Social Welfare Statistics Yearbook, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note: "Others" in results stands for the perpetrators who are not found.

6. Health, Medical Service, and Care

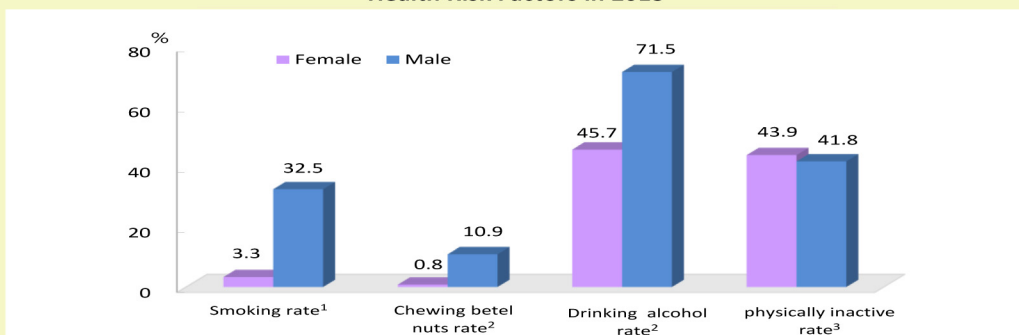
Life Expectancy at Birth in 2012



Source: Life Tables for R.O.C. (Taiwan) , Ministry of Interior and 2014 WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS, WHO.

Life expectancy of females in R.O.C.(Taiwan) is substantially higher than that of males. The gender gap reached over 6 years in 2012. World Health Organization (WHO) indicates that tobacco use, physical inactivity, improper alcohol use and unhealthy diet habits lead to overweight or obesity, hypertension, hyperglycemia and hyperlipidemia, which in turn are the major risk factors for noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases, and diabetes. Female adults (aged 18 and over) smoking rate in Taiwan was 3.3% in 2013, far lower than 32.5% of male adults. Only 0.8% and 45.7% of female adults have chewed betel nuts and drunk alcohol, respectively, much lower than their male counterparts (10.9% and 71.5%, respectively). However, for the percentages of no exercising in the past month, both genders showed no appreciable difference.

Health Risk Factors in 2013



Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

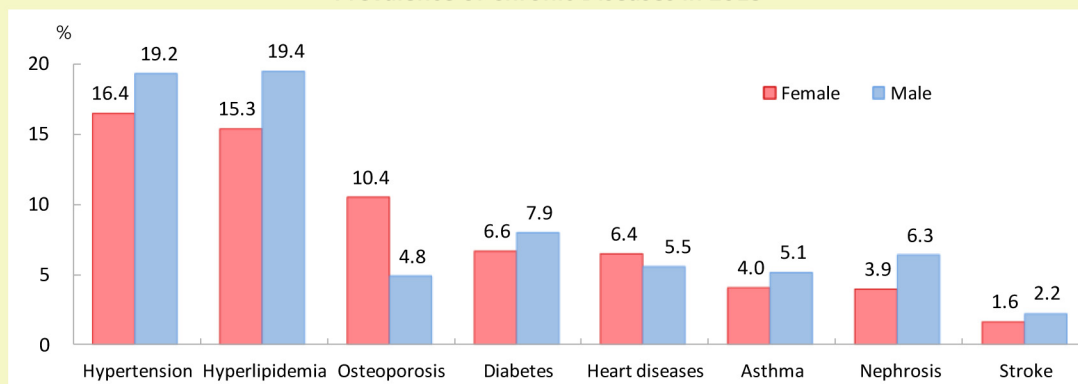
Note : 1. Those who smoke include those who have smoked more than 5 packs of cigarette (about 100 cigarettes) and have smoked in the last 30 days before the interview day.

2. Those who chew betel nuts have chewed betel nuts in the past 6 months. Those who drink alcohol have drunk in the past.

3. The data include those who do not exercise in the past month.

In the 10 leading causes of death in the past few years, chronic diseases including heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, diabetes, hypertension and nephrosis have claimed increasing deaths year by year, their totals of death were 48 thousand in 2013, accounted for 31% of all deaths. According to a survey by Health Promotion Administration in 2013, the top 2 prevalent chronic diseases for the aged 18 and over (ratio of those interviewees being informed to have chronic diseases by medical staffs to the total number of interviewees) were hypertension (17.7% share) and hyperlipidemia (17.3% share). In general, more males suffer chronic diseases than females, whereas the number of females suffering from osteoporosis was 2.2 times of males due to physiological factors.

Prevalence of Chronic Diseases in 2013



Source : 2013 National Health Interview Survey, Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note : The survey is conducted once in 4 years.

With gradual westernization of dietary habits and changing lifestyle in Taiwan, the crude cancer incidence rate and mortality rate have been increasing year by year. There were 44,791 deaths as a result of cancer in 2013, accounted for 29% of total deaths. Lung cancer, liver cancer, and colon-rectum cancer remain the top three leading causes of cancer death, combined deaths accounting for nearly 50% of all cancer deaths. Crude cancer mortality rate were 191.9 per 100 thousand persons, in which the number for males were 238.7, about 1.6 times of that for females (144.9). In the past 10 years, Male stomach cancer mortality rate has shown a dwindling trend, whereas other types of cancers continued to grow, in particular, esophageal cancer, oral cavity cancer and colon-rectum cancer. For female, breast cancer, lung cancer, and colon-rectum cancer grew most rapidly, whereas cervix uteri cancer has a substantial decrease due to the prevention of cancer screening and the pap smear.

The Mortality Rate of Cancer by Gender

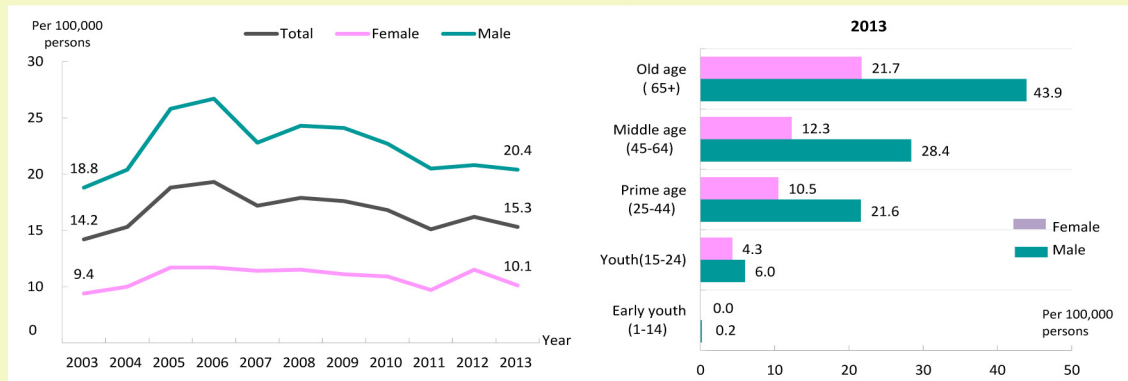
Unit: Per 100,000 persons

		2003	2013			2003	2013
Female (all cancer)		116.3	144.9	Male (all cancer)		194.2	238.7
	Trachea, bronchus, and lung cancer	19.5	26.9		Trachea, bronchus, and lung cancer	41.4	48.9
	Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts cancer	17.4	22.0		Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts cancer	44.2	48.4
	Colon and rectum cancer	14.4	18.8		Colon and rectum cancer	18.5	26.3
	Female breast cancer	12.5	16.8		Oral cavity cancer	15.0	21.4
	Stomach cancer	6.9	7.0		Oesophagus cancer	8.8	13.2
	Cervix uteri cancer	8.4	6.0		Stomach cancer	13.8	12.2

Source: Statistics of causes of death, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

The crude suicide death rate was 15.3 per 100 thousand persons in 2013, returning to the level of 10 years ago, and dropped out of the 10 leading causes of death 4 years in a row (ranked 11th). Male's crude suicide mortality rate was about 2 times of that of females in the past. In 2013, the crude suicide mortality rates for males and females were 20.4 and 10.1 per 100 thousand persons, respectively. In terms of ages, the crude suicide mortality rate increases with growing age, 43.9 per 100 thousand males aged 65 and over suicide in 2013, and the figure for middle age males also reached 28.4 per 100 thousand persons, both above were higher than 21.7 of old age females.

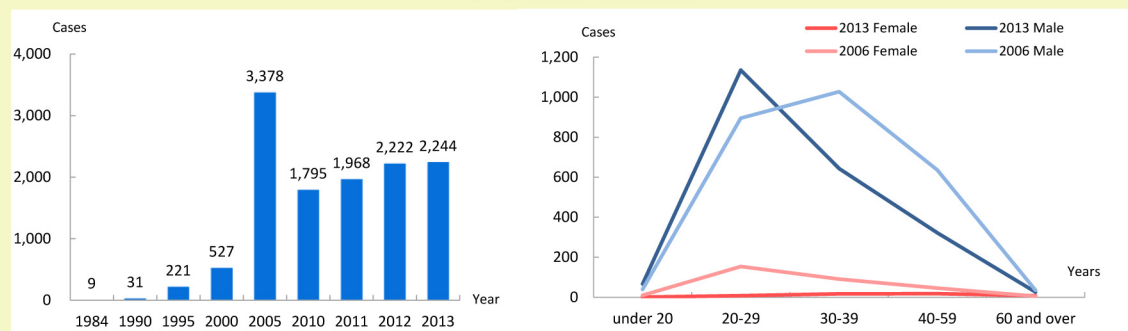
Suicide Mortality Rate



Source: Statistics of causes of death, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Since the first local HIV infection case was detected in 1984, the accumulated numbers of infection have amounted to 26 thousand cases at the end of 2013. The annual infections reached a peak of 3,378 cases in 2005. Since August 2005, the government proactively implemented Harm Reduction Program, and thus effectively reduced the numbers of HIV infection cases. There were 2,244 HIV infection cases in 2013, of whom 2,192 were males (97.7% share), only 52 cases of females. Although the numbers of males infected with HIV in 2013 were lower than 2,918 cases in 2006, the age group of infection cases was getting younger. The age group of 20-29 years accounted for 51.8%, followed by 30-39 years accounted for 29.3%.

HIV Infection Statistics



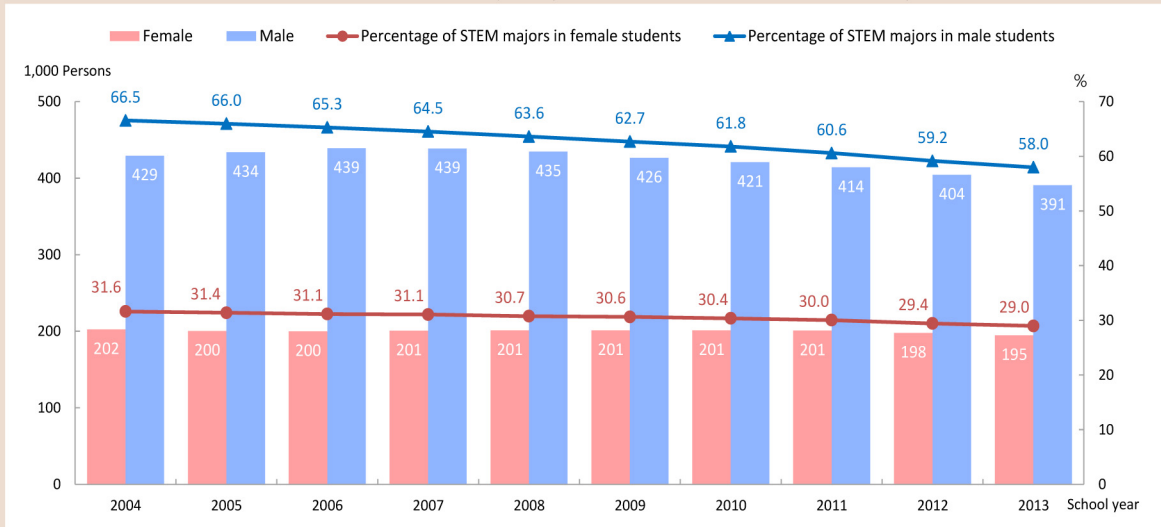
Source: AIDS Monthly statistics and Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Note : HIV is Human Immunodeficiency Virus, HIV, widely known as AIDS virus.

7. Environment, Energy, and Technology

In higher education, the field gender segregation, males for science and females for humanity, exists in many countries as well as Taiwan (R.O.C.). With the industry structure shifting to services, students in Taiwan majoring in STEM (see note) field decreased from the peak in 2007, 586 thousand STEM students in 2013 with a decrease of 54 thousand students (48 thousand of whom were males) compared with 2007. More male students major in humanity and social sciences and thus the percentage of STEM majors in male students dropped from 66.5% in 2004 to 58% in 2013. On the other hand, the percentage of STEM majors in female students was 29% in 2013, dropping slightly with only 2.6 percentage points. As a result, the female share of total STEM students increased to 33.3%, 1.2 percentage points higher than that in 2004.

Number of Students Majoring STEM in Universities and Colleges

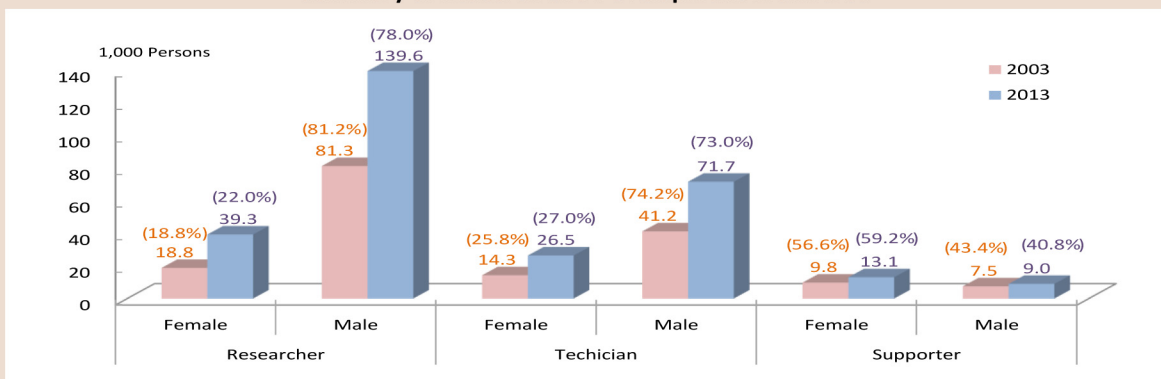


Source: Ministry of Education.

Note: STEM field includes life science, natural science, mathematics and statistics, computing and mechanics, engineering, architecture and urban planning, agriculture, veterinary, medical health, transport service, and environmental protection.

There were 299 thousand R&D (research and development) workforce in Taiwan's business enterprise, government, higher education, and private non-profit sectors in 2013, of whom 220 thousand were males (73.6% share) and 79 thousand were females (26.4% share). The total R&D workforce in 2013 was 1.7 times of that in 2003. In terms of level, researchers and technicians are mostly working in the fields of engineering and science with males accounting for 78% and 73% in 2013, respectively. Moreover, females accounted for 3.2 and 1.2 percentage points, respectively, higher than that in 2003. On the other hand, females dominated the supporters (59.2% share), which are largely in administration management and office support.

Summary of Research and Development Workforce



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

The added value of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) industry in our country amounted to 2.3 trillion in 2013, accounted for 15% of GDP (production approach). The industry is the driving force of Taiwan's economic growth, and has a crucial position in the global ICT industry chain.

The ICT industry covers manufacturing and services; in addition to providing employment opportunities in R&D, manufacturing, system/programming/industrial design, ICT also requires workforce in finance, marketing, management, human resources, customer service, and others. In 2013, 779 thousand persons were employed in the ICT manufacturing, accounting for nearly 30% of the workforce in the entire manufacturing, and 50.3% of whom were females. In terms of industries, the manufacture of electronic parts & components had the largest scale, with 566 thousand employees, of whom 295 thousand were females (52.1% share); the manufacture of computers, electronic & optical products employed 213 thousand persons, of whom 116 thousand were males (54.5% share).

The ICT services had 115 thousand employees in 2013, accounted for merely 2.9% of the workforce in the entire services, with about the same share for females and males. In terms of industries, the computer systems design services and the information service activities were both with more female employees, accounted for 57.3% and 68.7%, respectively. Only the telecommunications was male-dominated, accounted for 63.4%.

The ICT industry has a gain of 135 thousand employees from 2004. The changes of employees by genders vary with industries. In general, the increase of male employees is greater in the ICT manufacturing, whereas the increase of female employees is greater in the ICT services. In the last 10 years, the female share of employees in the ICT manufacturing has been declined, but an increase of 24.6% is observed for female employees in the ICT services. In particular, the female share of employees in the information service activities has raised from 56.3% in 2004 to 68.7% in 2013, with the largest increase of 12.4 percentage points.

Summary of Employees on Payrolls of ICT Industry

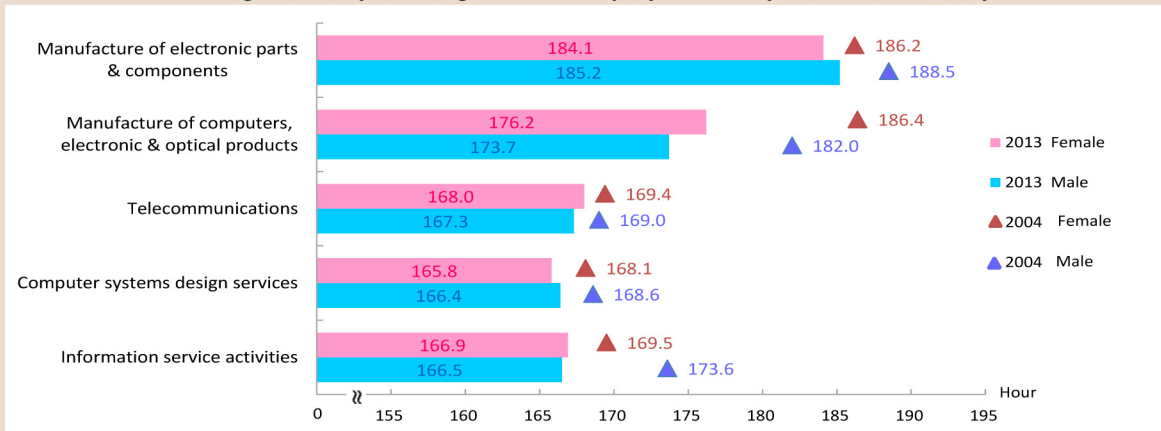
	2013 (1,000 Persons, %)				2004 (1,000 Persons, %)				Compared with 2004 (%)		
	Total	Female	Male	Female Share	Total	Female	Male	Female Share	Total	Female	Male
Total ICT Industry	894	451	443	50.4	759	411	348	54.2	17.8	9.6	27.4
ICT Manufacturing	779	391	387	50.3	658	364	295	55.2	18.3	7.6	31.4
Percentage to entire services (%)	29.5	36.6	24.7	-	26.7	35.5	20.5	-	2.8	1.1	4.2
Manufacture of electronic parts & components	566	295	271	52.1	452	259	193	57.3	25.1	13.6	40.5
Manufacture of computers, electronic & optical products	213	97	116	45.5	206	104	102	50.7	3.3	-7.2	14.1
ICT Services	115	59	56	51.5	100	48	53	47.4	14.5	24.6	5.4
Percentage to entire services (%)	2.9	2.8	3.0	-	3.2	2.9	3.5	-	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5
Telecommunications	40	15	25	36.6	44	15	29	34.3	-9.1	-3.0	-12.2
Computer systems design services	60	35	26	57.3	44	26	19	57.9	36.7	35.2	38.7
Information service activities	15	10	5	68.7	12	7	5	56.3	18.9	45.2	-14.9

Source: The Statistical Yearbook of Earnings and Productivity, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.

Note: Due to rounding, some totals are not equal to their sums of the items.

For the employees' average monthly working hours in the ICT industry in 2013, working hours of its manufacturing employees obviously longer than those of its services counterparts. In terms of gender, the male employees in the manufacture of electronic parts & components reached 185.2 hours per month, and 184.1 hours for females, higher 5.7 and 9.9 hours respectively than those in the entire industry and services (179.5 hours for males and 174.2 hours for females per month). The average monthly working hours for both genders in the ICT services were 165-168 hours, which were lower than those of the entire industry and services. Compared with 2004, the average working hours across the ICT industry have all decreased; in particular, the manufacture of computers, electronic & optical products has the largest drop of 10 hours.

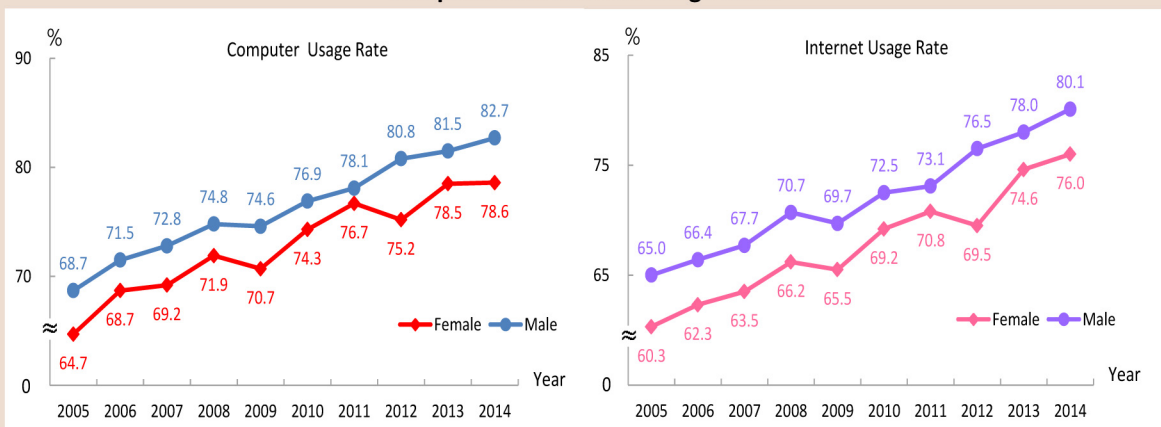
Average Monthly Working Hours of Employees on Payrolls of ICT Industry



Source: The Statistical Yearbook of Earnings and Productivity, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.

In 2014, the computer usage rate for females aged 12 and above was 78.6%, lower than their male counterparts (82.7%). For internet usage rate, females reached 76%, still 4.1 percentage points lower than that of males (80.1%). In terms of age groups for internet usage rate, there was no significant digital gap for the group aged 50 and below. In particular, both genders aged 12-20 reached nearly 100%. With ever-changing computer and internet technology, the government has continuously promoted plans to bridge digital divide and to create social and economic opportunities for women. The 40-60 year-old females had greatly improved on using information technology. Nevertheless, for the females aged 60-64 and 65 and above, their internet usage rate was still lower than males by 8.2 and 5.8 percentage points, respectively.

Computer and Internet Usage Rates



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

Note: Computer (internet) usage rate includes those who have ever used computer (internet).



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