

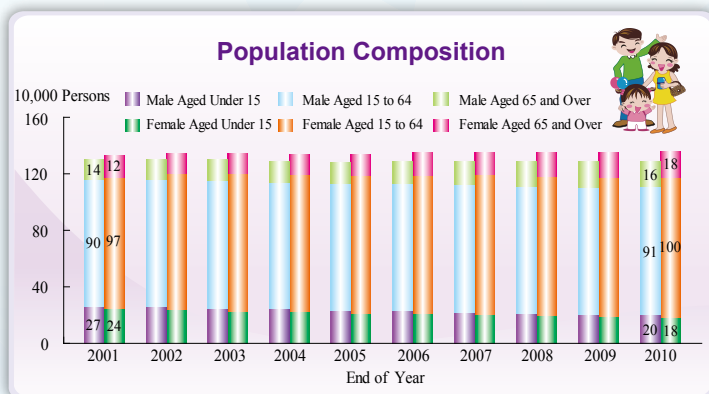


TAIPEI CITY GENDER STATISTICS AND FIGURES 2010



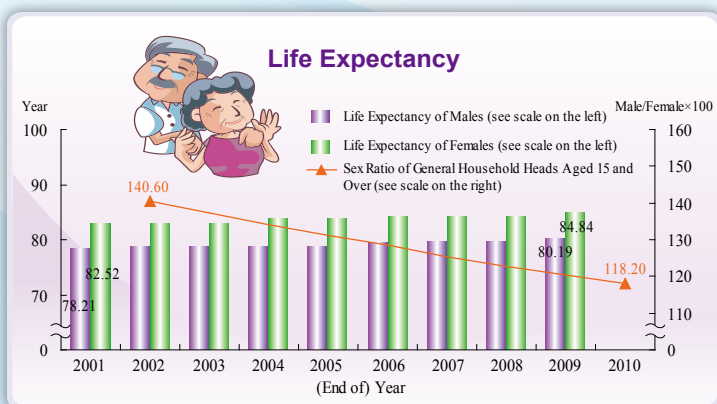
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS
TAIPEI CITY GOVERNMENT
AUGUST, 2011

At the end of 2010, there were 383,774 people aged under 15 (52.10% male), 1,903,092 people aged 15 to 64 (52.40% female), and 331,906 people aged 65 and over (52.78% female) in Taipei. Males aged under 15 were more than females in recent years, but the gap narrowed year by year; on the other hand, females aged 15 to 64 were more than males, and the gap was widening every year.



Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

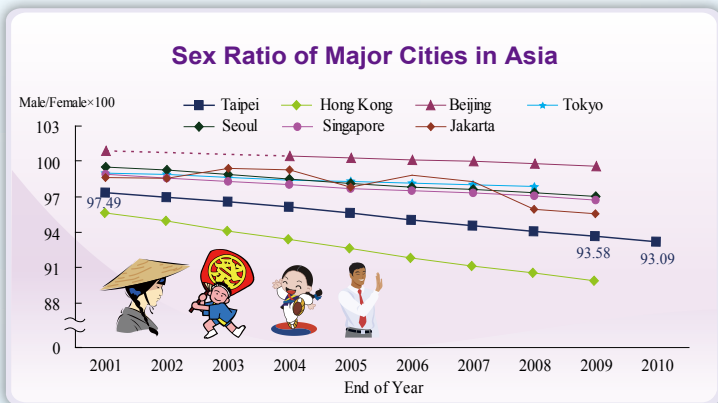
The life expectancy of the total population in Taipei was 82.50 years in 2009, 80.19 for male, and 84.84 for female. The sex ratio of general household heads aged 15 and over was 118.20 at the end of 2010. The life expectancy for both male and female was rising in recent years, but that for male was 4 to 5 years shorter than female. The sex ratio of general household heads aged 15 and over was decreasing every year and hit new low at the end of 2010, which indicated female household heads increased faster than male ones.



Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

I. Population

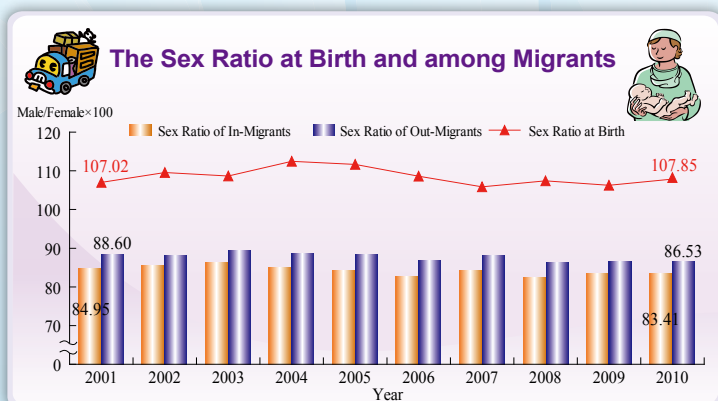
The sex ratio of Taipei was 93.09 at the end of 2010, which indicated there were more women than men. It was decreasing year by year and hit new low at the end of 2010. Compared to other major cities in Asia, the sex ratio of Taipei was 93.58 at the end of 2009, which was higher than that of Hong Kong, but lower than those of Beijing, Seoul, Singapore, and Jakarta. Among these cities, the sex ratio of Beijing, exceeding 100, was the highest.



Source : Department of Civil Affairs and Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics.

Note : The data of Beijing on 2002 and 2003 were unavailable and were shown by dashed line.

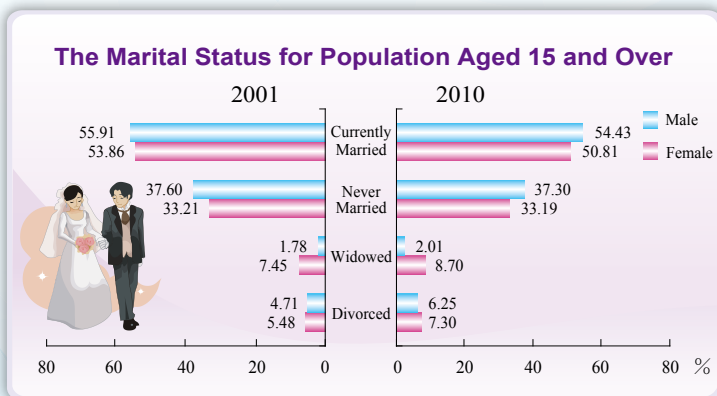
The number of births registered in Taipei accounted for 18,530 people in 2010. There were more male newborns than female ones and the sex ratio at birth was 107.85. The sex ratios of in-migrants and out-migrants were 83.41 and 86.53, respectively. The sex ratio at birth remained higher than 105 in recent years. However the sex ratios of in-migrants and out-migrants were lower than 90, which meant there were more female migrants than male ones.



Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

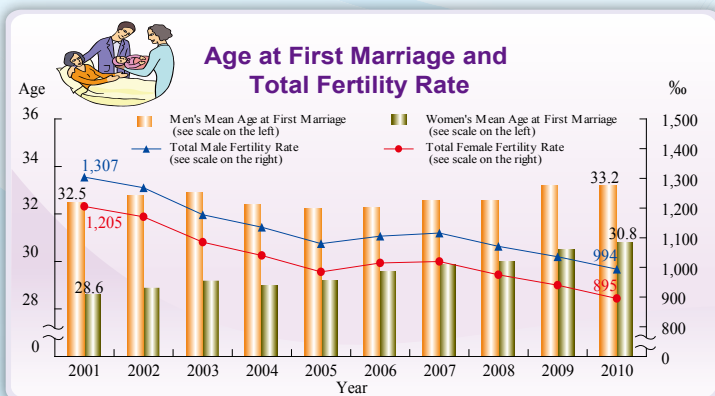
II. Marital and Fertile Status

In 2010, 54.43% of men aged 15 and over were currently married in Taipei, higher than that of women, 50.81%. The percentage of unmarried men was 37.30%, higher than that of unmarried women, 33.19%. The percentage of widowed men was 2.01%, lower than that of widowed women, 8.70%. In recent years, with the ever increasing divorce rate, the percentages of divorced men and women in 2010 were 6.25% and 7.30%, 1.54 and 1.82 percentage points higher than those in 2001, respectively.



Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

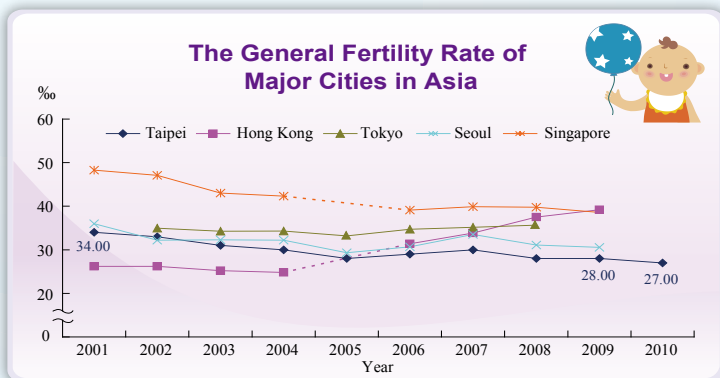
In 2010, men's mean age at first marriage was 33.2 in Taipei, and women's was 30.8. The total male fertility rate was 994‰, and the total female fertility rate was 895‰. Men's mean age at first marriage was the same with last year, but that for women was 0.3 years older (0.98% higher) from 30.5 in last year. In recent years, men's mean age at first marriage remained intact, but that for women increased steadily. The total fertility rates for both sexes decreased steadily, indicating the trend of late marriage and low birth rate.



Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

II. Marital and Fertile Status

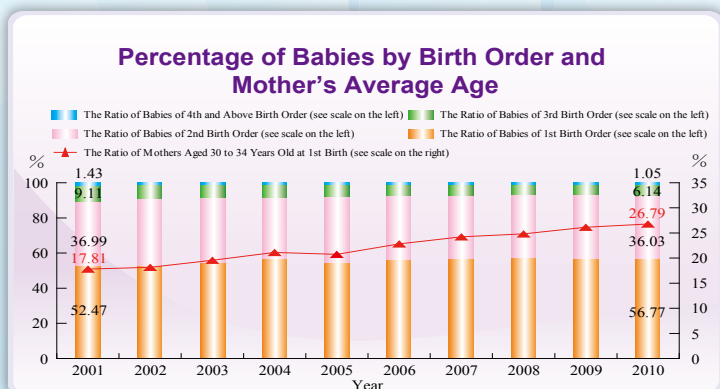
In 2010, the general fertility rate of Taipei was 27.00‰, the lowest of the years. Comparing with the other Asian major cities in 2009, the general fertility rate of Taipei was 28.00‰, 10.57, 2.57, and 11.2 thousand points lower than that of Singapore, Seoul, and Hong Kong, respectively. The general fertility rates of major cities in Asia fluctuated in recent years, but that of Hong Kong increased every year.



Source : Department of Civil Affairs · Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Note : The data of Tokyo in 2001 & 2009 and Hong Kong & Singapore in 2005 were unavailable, and were shown by dashed lines.

In 2010, the percentage of babies of 1st birth order in Taipei was 56.77%, and those of 2nd, 3rd, and 4th and above birth orders were 36.03%, 6.14%, and 1.05%, respectively. The percentage of mothers aged between 30 to 34 years old at 1st birth was 26.79%, the most among all age groups. In recent years, the percentage of babies of the 1st birth order increased steadily, that of the 2nd birth order was unchanged, and that of other birth orders declined. The percentage of mothers aged between 30 to 34 years old at 1st birth went up, indicating the trend of delayed childbirth.



Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

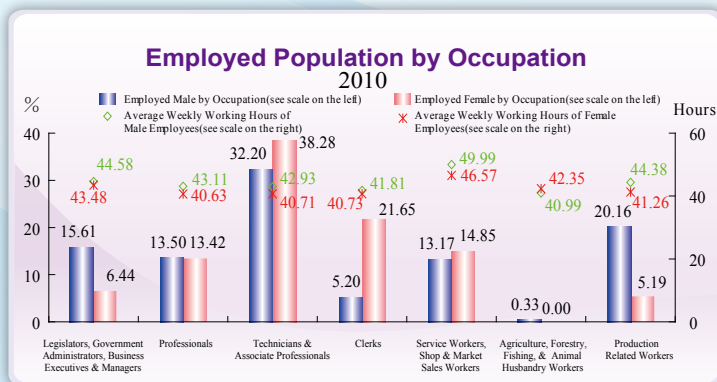
III. LABOR FORCE

In 2010, the percentage of employees in Taipei engaged in agriculture was 0.32% for men and 0.02% for women; in goods-producing industries, 25.85% for men and 11.99% for women; in services-producing industries, 73.82% for men and 88.01% for women. In recent years, percentages of male employees engaged in agriculture and goods-producing industries were higher than their female counterparts, while in services-producing industries, the percentage of female employees was higher than their male counterparts.



Source: "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

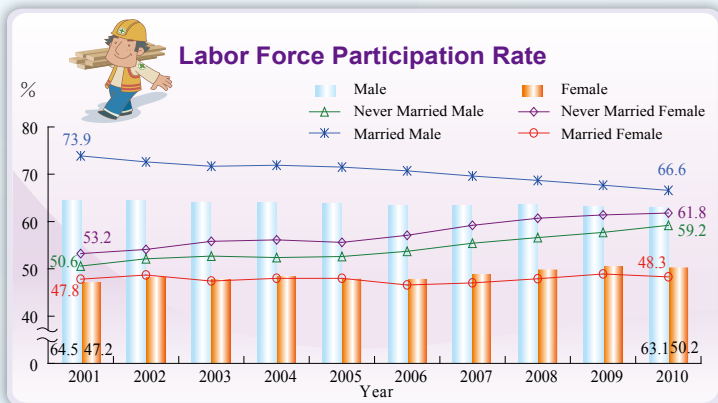
In 2010, among all occupations in Taipei, the percentage of both sexes engaged in technicians and associate professionals was the highest, which was 32.20% for men and 38.28% for women. The average weekly working hours were the most for service workers, shop & sales workers, 49.99 hours for men and 46.57 hours for women, showing that employees engaged in service industries worked longer than those in other occupations.



Source: "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

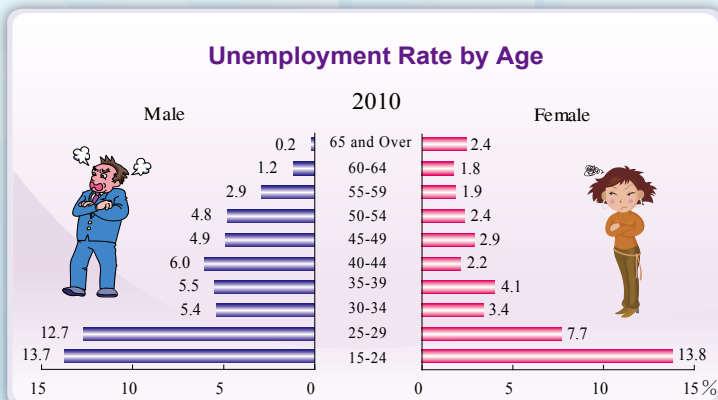
III. Labor Source

In 2010, the labor force participation rate was 63.1% for men and 50.2% for women in Taipei; 59.2% for never married men and 61.8% for never married women; 66.6% for married men and 48.3% for married women. In recent years, male labor force participation rate declined, while that for female rose. The labor force participation rate for never married men was lower than that for never married women, while that for married men was higher than that for married women.



Source: "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

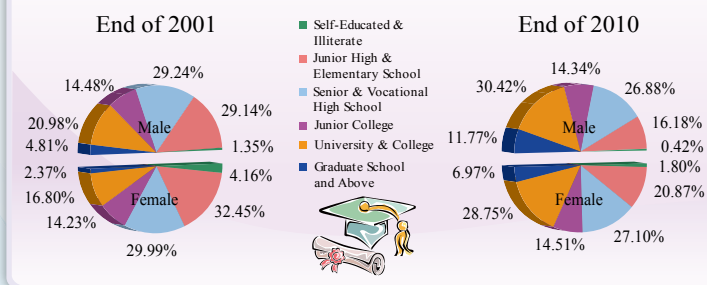
In 2010, among all age groups in Taipei, the unemployment rates for both sexes aged 15 to 24 years old were the highest, 13.7% for men and 13.8% for women, followed by people aged 25 to 29 years old, 12.7% for men and 7.7% for women. The unemployment rate for women was higher than that for men only in age groups of 15 to 24, 60 to 64, and 65 and over.



Source: "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

At the end of 2010, there were 2.23 million people aged 15 and over in Taipei, of which 1.06 million were male, accounting for 47.54%, and 1.17 million were female, accounting for 52.46%. Of the population aged 15 and over, both men and women with the educational level of university and college accounted the largest share, 30.42% for men and 28.75% for women. The percentage of men with educational level of university and above was higher than that of women. The percentage of women with educational level of university and college increased 11.95 percent points from 2001, while that of their male counterparts increased only 9.44 percent points.

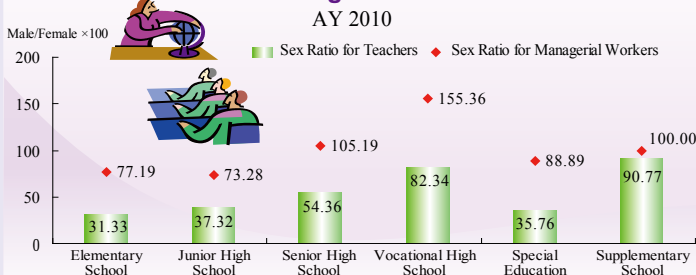
The Educational Level of Population Aged 15 and Over



Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

In AY 2010, the sex ratio for school teachers at all school levels was 41.73 in Taipei, and 90.77 for supplementary schools was the highest of all school levels, followed by 82.34 for vocational high schools and 54.36 for senior high schools. The number of female teachers at all school levels was more than the number of males. On the other hand, the sex ratio for managerial workers at all school levels was 85.87, and 155.36 for vocational high schools was the highest, followed by 105.19 for senior high schools and 100.00 for supplementary schools.

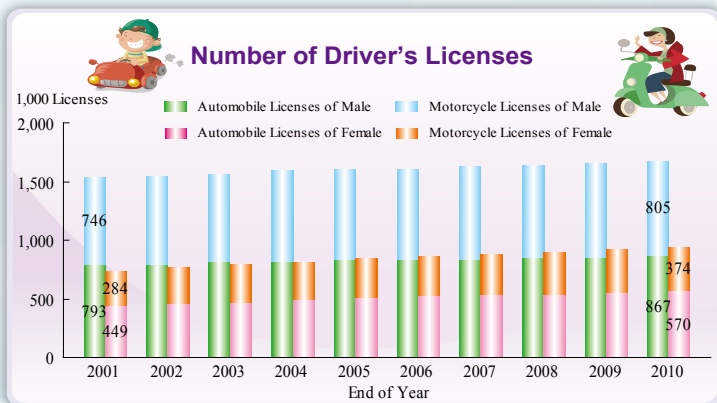
Sex Ratio for All Levels of School Teachers and Managerial Workers



Source : Department of Education.

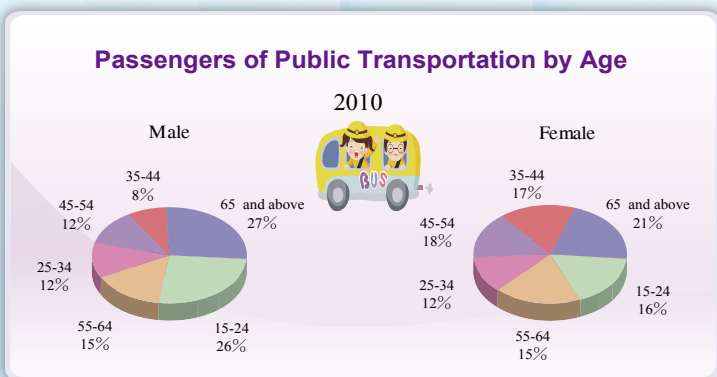
V. Transportation

There were 1,437 thousand automobile driver's licenses at the end of 2010 in Taipei, of which 867 thousand were for male drivers (60%) and 570 thousand were for female drivers (40%). There were 1,179 thousand motorcycle driver's licenses, of which 805 thousand were for male (68%) and 374 thousand were for female (32%). The number of driver's licenses increased in recent years. The number of driver's license obtained by females increased faster than males. Of all driver's licenses obtained by females, 60% were for automobiles; the figure for male was 52%.



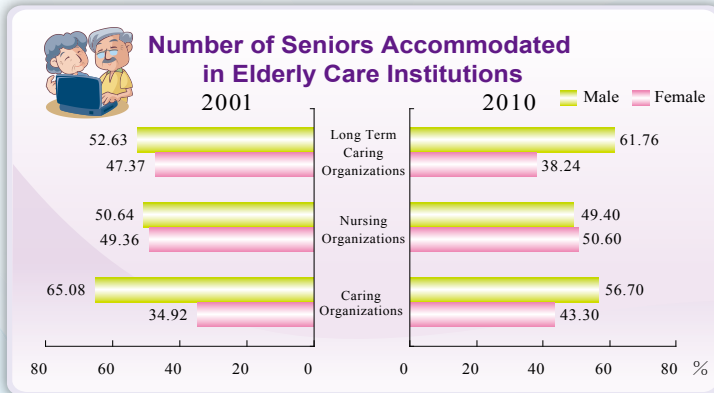
Source : Department of Transportation.

In 2010, of all the male passengers served by public transportation in Taipei, 27% aged 65 and over accounting for the largest share, followed by 26% aging 15 to 24. As for female passengers, 21% aged 65 and over, the largest share, followed by 18% aging 45 to 54. In terms of age, students and seniors accounted for more than 50% of male passengers, however, female passengers were evenly distributed by age. In short, elderly male and female heavily relied on public transportation system.



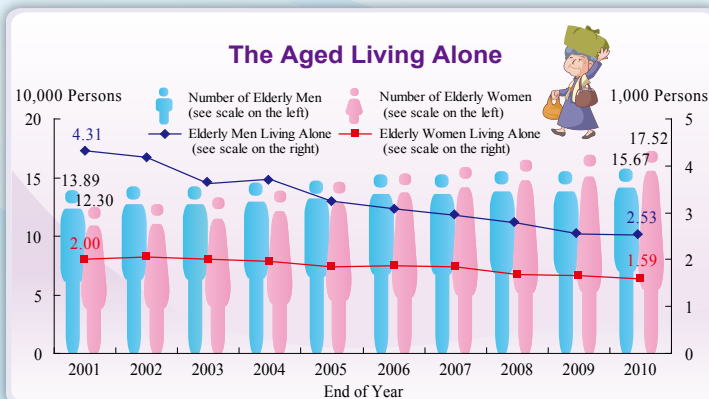
Source : Department of Transportation.

The actual number of seniors housed in caring organizations was 836 in Taipei at the end of 2010, of which 474 or 56.70% were male and 362 or 43.30% were female. The actual number of seniors housed in nursing organizations was 4,522, of which 2,234 or 49.40% were male and 2,288 or 50.60% were female. The actual number of seniors housed in long term caring organizations was 68, 42 or 61.76% male and 26 or 38.24% female. In recent years, the actual number of seniors housed in elderly caring organizations increased year by year, and the number of females went up faster than that of males.



Source : Department of Social Welfare.

In Taipei, the number of elderly population amounted to 331,906 at the end of 2010, 156,728 males (47.22%) and 175,178 females (52.78%). There were 4,125 seniors living alone, 2,532 males (61.38%) and 1,593 females (38.62%). In recent years, the number of seniors living alone decreased, the number of males dropping faster than that of females, however, the majority were still male.



Source : Department of Social Welfare.

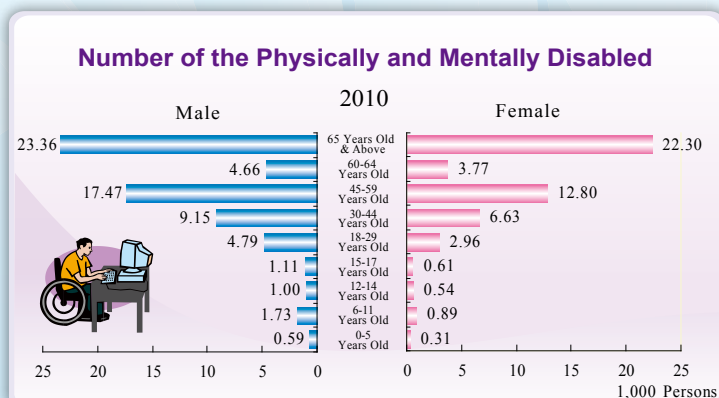
VI. Social Affairs

The number of disadvantaged women housed in half-way centers or shelters was 1.70 person-times per 10,000 women in Taipei in 2010, a 0.74 person-times (-30.33%) decrease from that in 2009. The number of women accepted emergency assistance was 18.53 person-times per 10,000 women, a 3.37 person-times (-15.39%) decrease from that in 2009. The number of women accepting emergency assistance increased in recent years except in 2010.



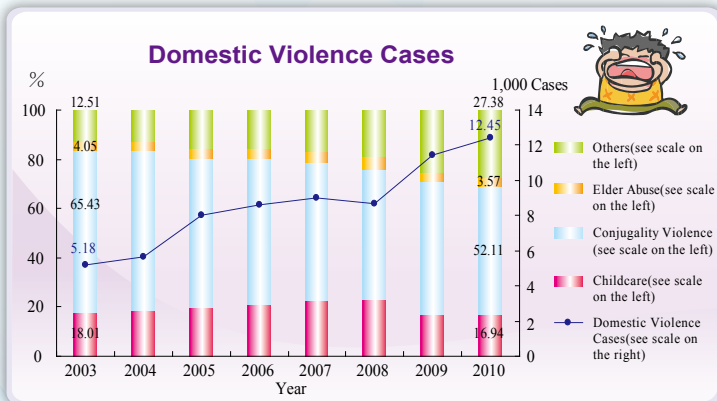
Source : Department of Social Welfare.

There were 114,664 physically and mentally disabled people in Taipei at the end of 2010. Of all the disabled males, 23,364 or 20.38% were 65 or over, accounting for the largest share, followed by 17,466 or 15.23% aged 45 to 59. Of all the disabled women, 22,298 or 19.45% were 65 and over, accounting for the largest share, followed by 12,802 or 11.16% aged 45 to 59. There were more males than females in each age group.



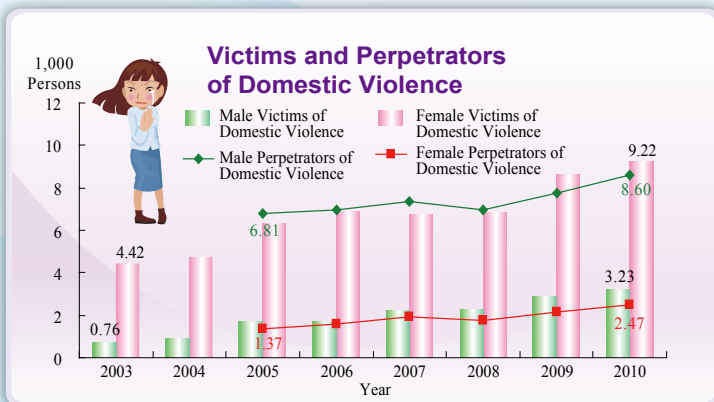
Source : Department of Social Welfare.

There were 12,452 domestic violence cases reported in Taipei in 2010, an increase of 983 cases (8.57%) from 2009. Conjugal violence cases accounted for 52.11%, childcare cases 16.94%, elder abuse cases 3.57%, and other cases 27.38%. In recent years, the number of domestic violence cases increased every year, of which 50% to 60% were conjugal violence cases.



Source : Department of Social Welfare.

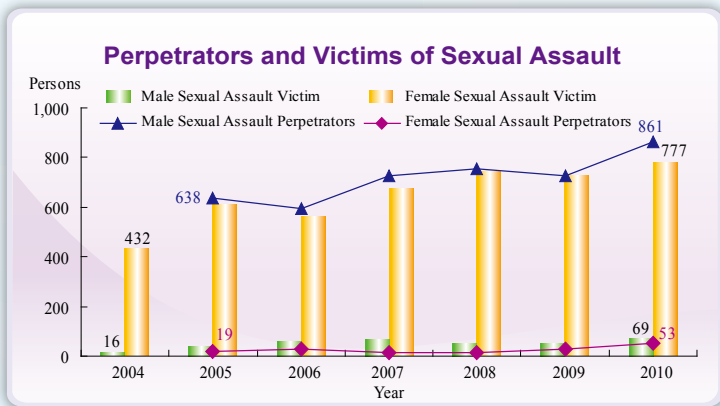
In 2010, the number of domestic violence victims amounted to 12,452 in Taipei, 3,230 males (25.94%) and 9,222 females (74.06%). The number of domestic violence perpetrators was 11,069, 8,598 males (77.68%) and 2,471 females (22.32%). In recent years, the numbers of both victims and perpetrators of domestic violence were increasing every year; moreover most victims were female and most perpetrators were male.



Source : Department of Social Welfare.

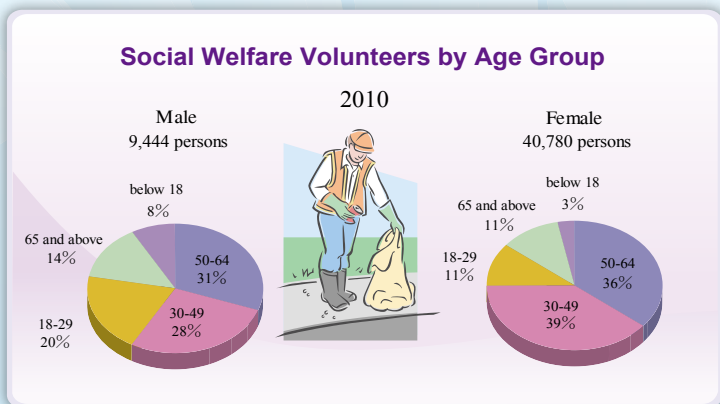
VI. Social Affairs

The number of perpetrators of sexual assault totaled 914 in Taipei in 2010, including 861 males (94.20%) and 53 females (5.80%). The number of sexual assault victims reached 846, 69 males (8.16%) and 777 females (91.84%). Most perpetrators of sexual assault were male, whereas most sexual assault victims were female.



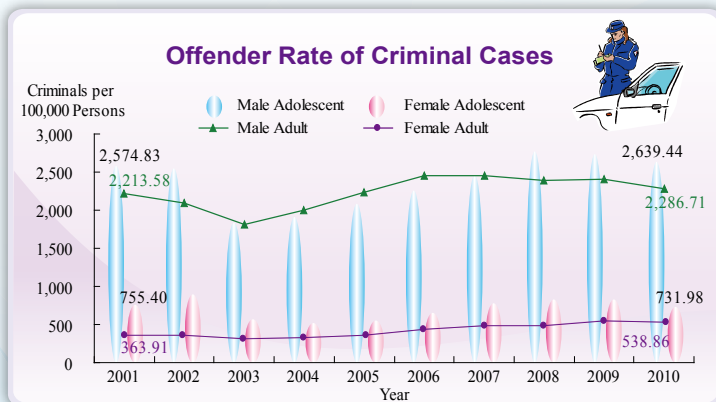
Source : Department of Social Welfare.

At the end of 2010, there were 50,224 social welfare volunteers in Taipei, of which 9,444 or 19% were male and 40,780 or 81% were female. In terms of age groups, the majority of male volunteers aged 50 to 64 and most female volunteers aged 30 to 49. In short, people aged 30 to 64 accounted for the largest share of both male volunteers (59%) and female ones (75%).



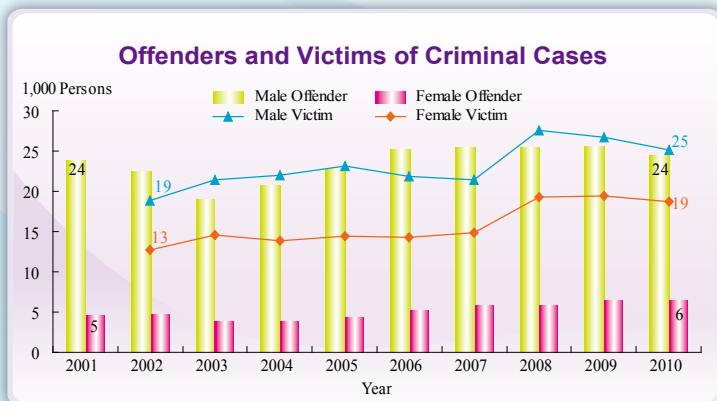
Source : Department of Social Welfare.

In 2010, the offender rate of criminal cases was 1,177.11 criminals per 100,000 persons. The offender rates for male adolescents and male adults were 2,639.44 criminals per 100,000 persons and 2,286.71 criminals per 100,000 persons, respectively, and those for female adolescents and female adults were 731.98 criminals per 100,000 persons and 538.86 criminals per 100,000 persons, respectively. The highest offender rate rate for both males and females was that of adolescent criminals, however, it has decreased progressively since 2008.



Source : Taipei City Police Department.

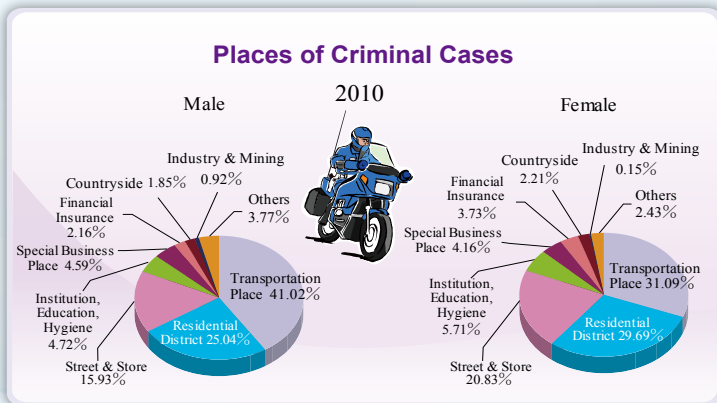
There were 24,381 male offenders and 6,378 female ones of criminal cases in Taipei in 2010, which accounted for 79% and 21% of the total offenders, respectively. As for victims of criminal cases, 25,171 or 57% were male and 18,661 or 43% were female. In general, the number of male offenders was about 4 or 5 times that of female ones, and the number of male victims was about 1.5 times that of female ones.



Source : Taipei City Police Department.

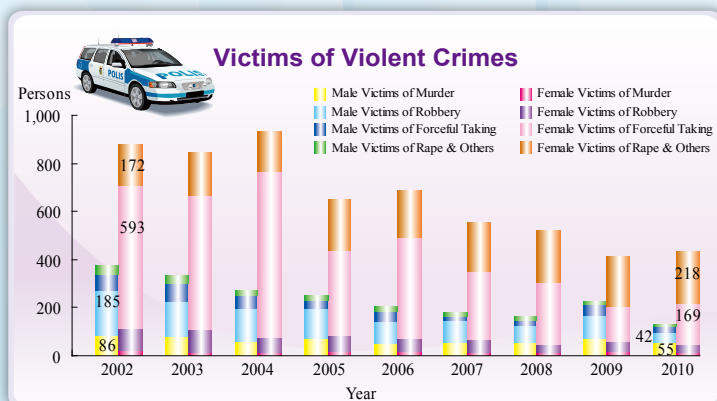
VII. Social Security

In 2010, speaking of victims of criminal cases, the place where crimes happened most frequently for both sexes in Taipei was on transportation, in residential districts, and in the streets or stores. Criminal cases taking place in these three types of places accounted for 80% of all crimes. The percentage of male victims was 10 percent points more than that of female ones on transportation; however, the percentages of female victims were 4.65 and 4.90 percent points more than those of male ones in residential districts and in the streets or stores, respectively.



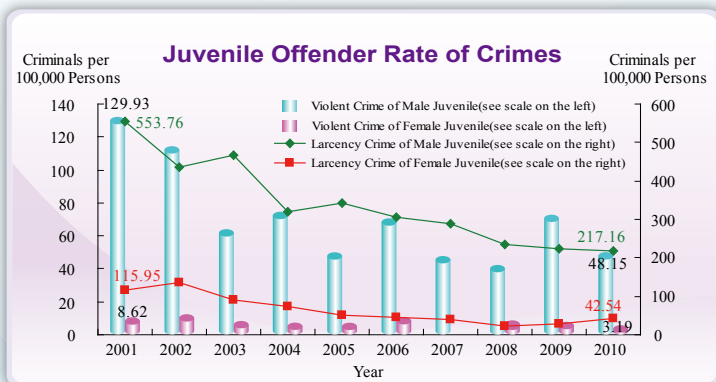
Source : Taipei City Police Department.

The types of violent crimes for victims of both sexes were greatly different in Taipei. For male victims, the primary causes were murder (55 victims, 42.31%) and robbery (42 victims, 32.31%) in 2010. On the other hand, for female victims, the leading causes were forceful taking (169 victims, 39.12%) and rape and others (218 victims, 50.46%). Most victims of violent crimes were female in recent years, and the number of females was 2 to 3 times that of males.



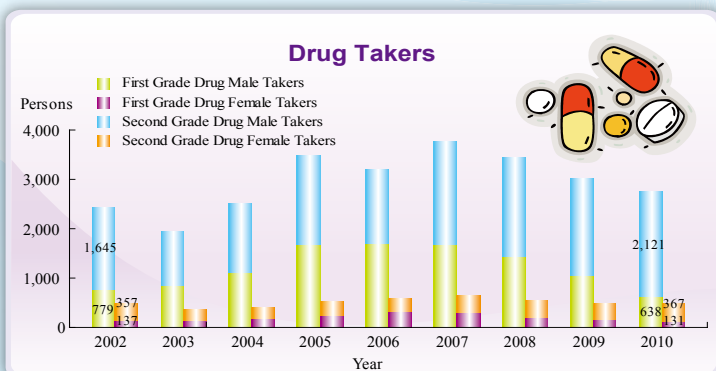
Source : Taipei City Police Department.

The crime rate of juvenile delinquents of violent crimes has fluctuated these years, but that for males was far more than that for females. The crime rate was 48.15 criminals per 100,000 persons for male juveniles, which was about 15 times the crime rate for female ones, 3.19 criminals per 100,000 persons. The crime rate of larcency went down in recent years, but that for males were far more than that for females. The crime rate was 217.16 criminals per 100,000 persons for male juveniles, which was about 5 times the crime rate for female ones, 42.54 criminals per 100,000 persons.



Source : Taipei City Police Department.

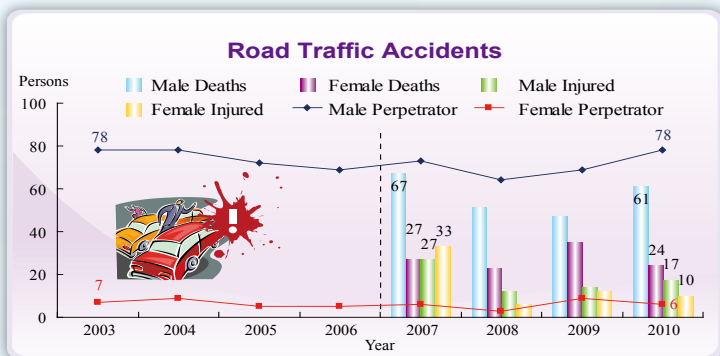
The population of drugs takers fluctuated over these years and there were more male takers than female ones in Taipei. Because drugs of first grade was far more difficult to get than drugs of second grade, and people who slurped the drugs would be severely punished, the population of second grade drug takers was more than that of first grade drug, regardless of sex. The numbers of male takers of first and second grade drugs were 638 and 2,121, and the numbers of their female counterparts were 131 and 367 in 2010. The male population was about 5 or 6 times the female one.



Source : Taipei City Police Department.

VIII. Public Safety

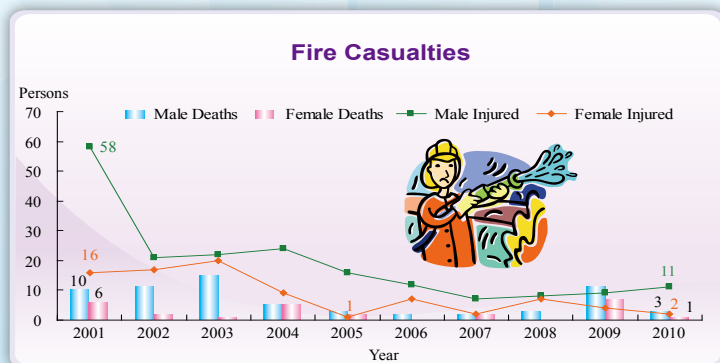
The number of males with a driver's license was about 2 times that of females in Taipei. Because women drove more cautiously than men, more than 90% of the perpetrators of road traffic accidents were men. In 2010, there were 78 male and 6 female perpetrators of traffic accidents, males accounting for 92.86% of the total. In traffic accidents, male casualties were also more than female ones. In 2010, the numbers of male deaths and injuries were 61 and 17, accounting for 71.76% and 62.96% of the total deaths and injuries, while the numbers for female were 24 and 10.



Source : Taipei City Police Department.

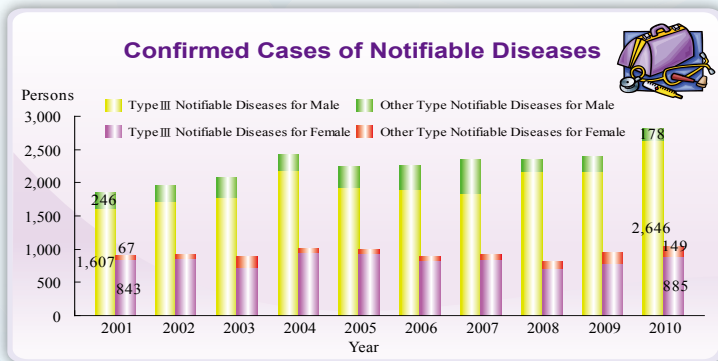
Note : Referring to the fatal traffic accident that caused deaths on the scene or within 24 hours. Deaths referred to whom died on the scene of accident or died within 24 hours after injury. Injuries referred to those injured or died after 24 hours, which excluded the deaths within 24 hours of accident.

Over these years the number of male casualties in fire was more than that of females in Taipei, the reasons were that there were more male smokers than female ones, men usually worked in high-risk sites (such as factories), and men tended to have risk-taking personality (more like playing with fire). In 2010, 3 men and 1 woman died in fire accidents, males accounting for 75.00% of the total deaths. 11 men and 2 women were injured, males accounting for 84.62% of the total injuries.



Source : Taipei City Fire Department.

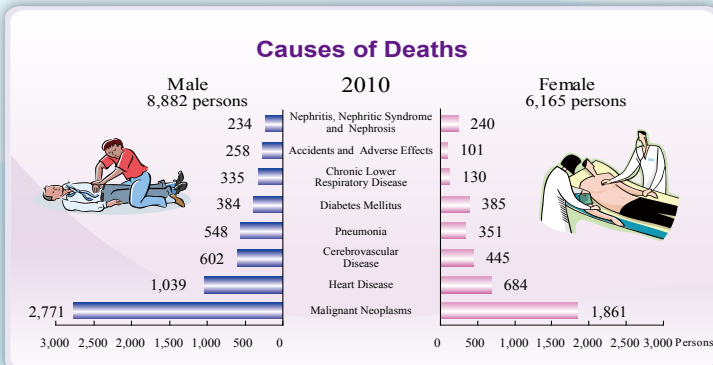
In Taipei, the number of confirmed cases of notifiable diseases for male was more than that for female, and the gap widened each year. Among all types of diseases, the majority for both sexes was type III. In 2010, the numbers of confirmed cases of notifiable diseases for male and female were 2,824 and 1,034, respectively, the former about 3 times the latter. The numbers of confirmed cases of type III for male and female were 2,646 of each sex and 885, respectively, accounting for 93.70% and 85.59% of the total confirmed cases.



Source : Department of Health.

Note : Type III notifiable diseases included pertussis, Japanese encephalities, tuberculosis, acute viral hepatitis, legionellosis, syphilis, gonorrhea, and enteroviruses complicated severe case.

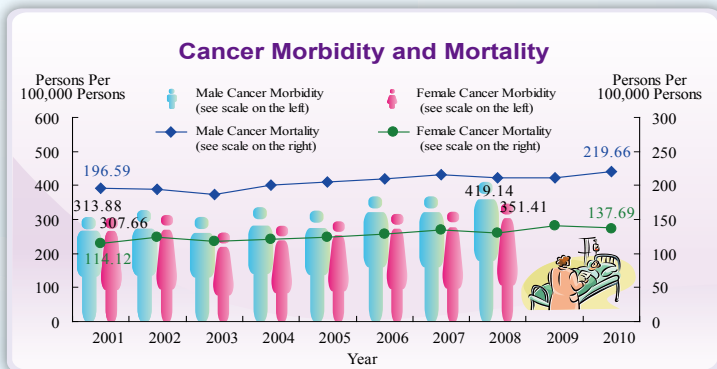
In 2010, the numbers of deaths for male and female in Taipei were 8,882 and 6,165, accounting for 59.03% and 40.97% of the total, respectively. Men had higher mortality rate than women for all leading causes of death except diabetes mellitus. The top three causes of death were of the same order for both men and women: malignant neoplasms, heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases. The order of other leading causes of death was different for men and women. The 4th leading cause of death for men was pneumonia, and that for women was diabetes mellitus.



Source : Department of Health.

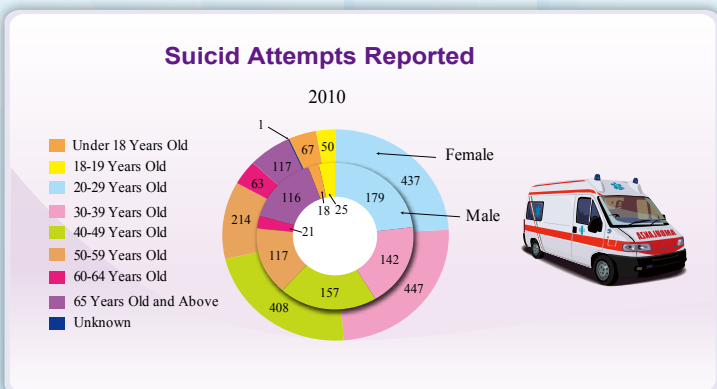
IX. Health

In Taipei, the cancer morbidity and mortality for both sexes have increased since 2003. Men were more apt to suffer and die from cancer than women. The morbidity for male was approximately 1 time that for female, and the mortality rate for male was about 1.5 times that for female. The cancer morbidity rates for men and women were 419.14 and 351.41 per 100,000 people in 2008, respectively, and the former was 1.2 times the latter. The cancer mortality rates for men and women were 219.66 and 137.69 for every 100,000 people in 2010, respectively, and the former was 1.6 times the latter.



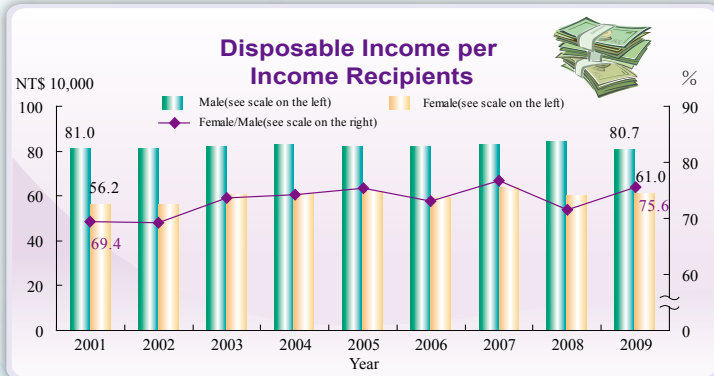
Source : Department of Health.

In 2010, there were much more cases of suicide attempted by women than by men in Taipei, and the numbers by men and women were 775 and 1,804, respectively, accounting for 30.05% and 69.95% of the total reported cases. In terms of age group, the majority of men attempting suicide were 20 to 29 years old, followed by 40 to 49 years old. The number of both age groups accounted for 43.35% of attempted suicides by men. The majority of women attempting suicide were 30 to 39 years old, followed by 20 to 29 years old. The number of both age groups accounted for 49.00% of attempted suicides by women.



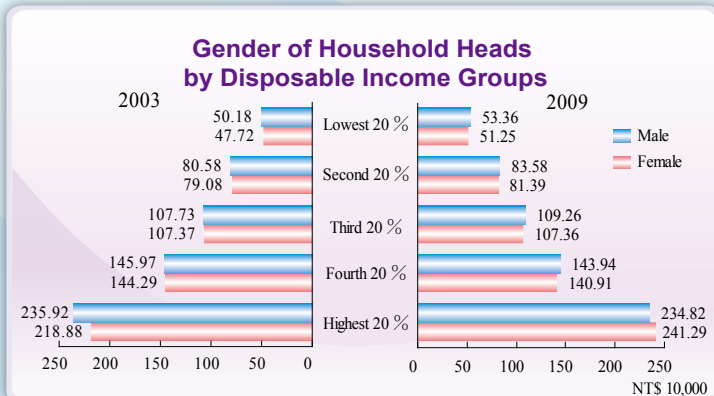
Source : Department of Health.

The disposable incomes per male income recipients were higher than those of females in recent years. The disposable incomes per male income recipients were between 800 and 850 thousand, and those of females were between 560 thousand and 640 thousand. The disposable incomes per female income recipients were only 69% to 77% of those of males. The disposable incomes per female income recipients in 2009 showed an increase of 8.49% from those in 2001, while those of males showed a decrease of 0.39% from those in 2001.



Source : “ Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey” conducted by Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

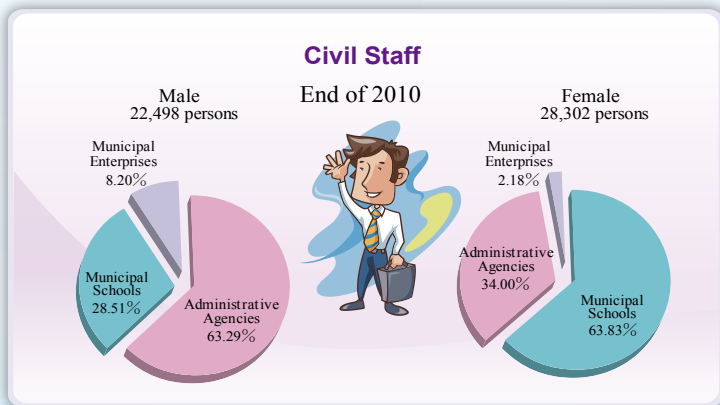
The disposable incomes in men-headed households were higher than the opposite sex in all income groups except the highest one in Taipei in 2009. The disposable incomes of the lowest, second, and third income groups in men-headed households increased compared with those in 2003. The disposable incomes of the lowest, second, and highest income groups in women-headed households increased compared with those in 2003, suggesting that the disposable incomes in women-headed households were polarized.



Source : “ Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey” conducted by Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

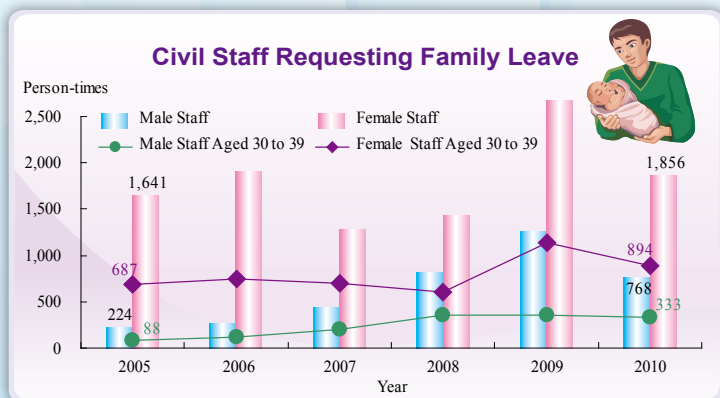
XI. Government Services

At the end of 2010, the numbers of male and female civil staff were 22,498 and 28,302 in Taipei, accounting for 44.29% and 55.71% of the total, respectively. 63.29% of male civil staff worked in the administrative agencies, followed by 28.51% in the municipal schools. 63.83% of female civil staff worked in the municipal schools, followed by 34.00% in the administrative agencies. Percentages of civil staff of both sexes worked in municipal enterprises accounted for the smallest share of the total.



Source : Department of Personnel.

In 2010, there were 768 male and 1,856 female government employees requested family leave in Taipei, accounting for 29.27% and 70.73% of the total. Both male and female civil staff aged 30 to 39 accounted for the largest share. 333 male and 894 female civil staff aged 30 to 39 requested family leave, accounted for 43.36% and 48.17% of each sex group, respectively.



Source : Department of Personnel.

TAIPEI CITY GENDER STATISTICS AND FIGURES

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