

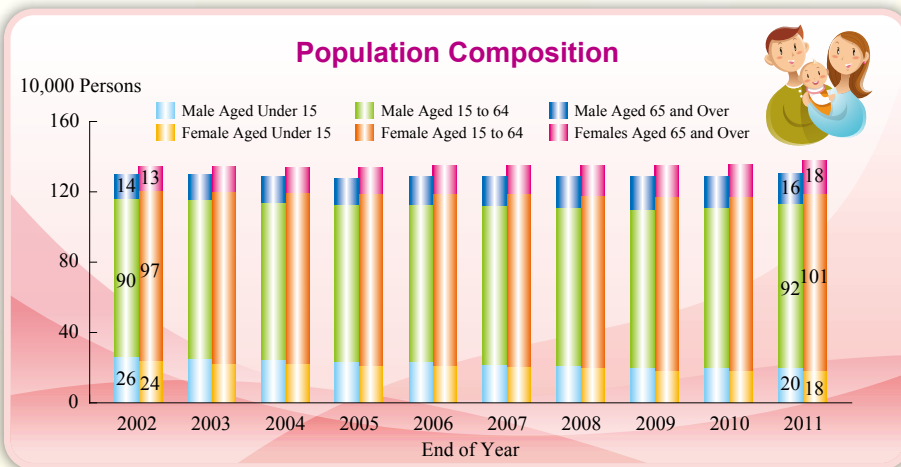


TAIPEI CITY GENDER STATISTICS AND FIGURES 2011



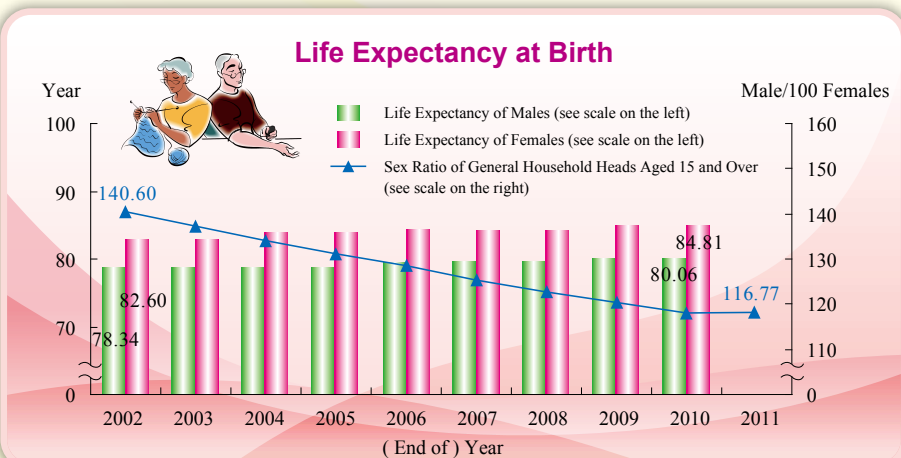
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS
TAIPEI CITY GOVERNMENT
JULY, 2012

At the end of 2011, there were 382,966 people aged under 15 (52.08% were male), 1,929,803 people aged 15 to 64 (52.40% were female), and 338,199 people aged 65 and over (53.16% were female) in Taipei. Females aged 15 to 64 were more than males in recent years, and the gap was widening every year.



Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

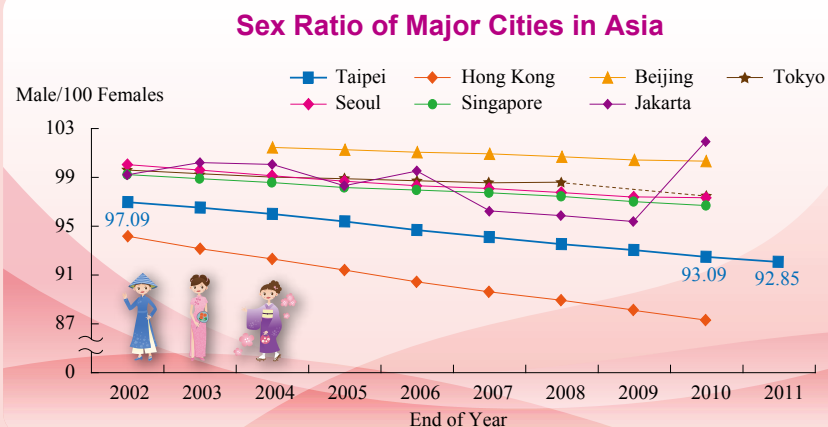
The life expectancy at birth of Taipei population was 80.06 years for males, and 84.81 years for females in 2010. The life expectancy at birth for both males and females was rising in recent years. The sex ratio of general household heads aged 15 and over was 116.77 at the end of 2011. The sex ratio hit new low at the end of 2011, which indicated the gap between males and females narrowed.



Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

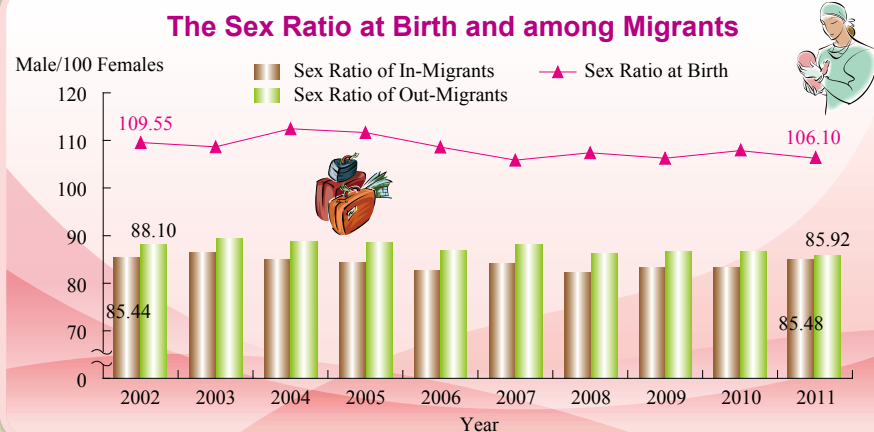
I. Population

The sex ratio of Taipei was 92.85 at the end of 2011, which indicated there were more women than men. Compared to other major cities in Asia, the sex ratio of Taipei was 93.09 at the end of 2010, higher than that of Hong Kong, but lower than those of Beijing, Tokyo, Seoul, Singapore, and Jakarta.



Source : Department of Civil Affairs and Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics.
Note : The data of Beijing in 2002 and 2003 and Tokyo in 2009 were unavailable.

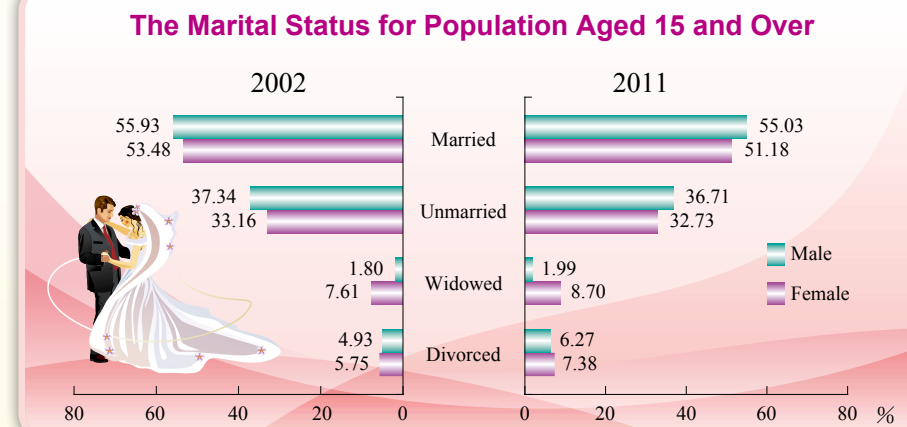
The number of live births registered in Taipei accounted for 25,132 in 2011. There were more male newborns than female ones and the sex ratio at birth was 106.10. The sex ratios of in-migrants and out-migrants were 85.48 and 85.92 in 2011, respectively. The sex ratio at birth was lower than that in 2002, which indicated the gap between male and female newborns narrowed gradually.



Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

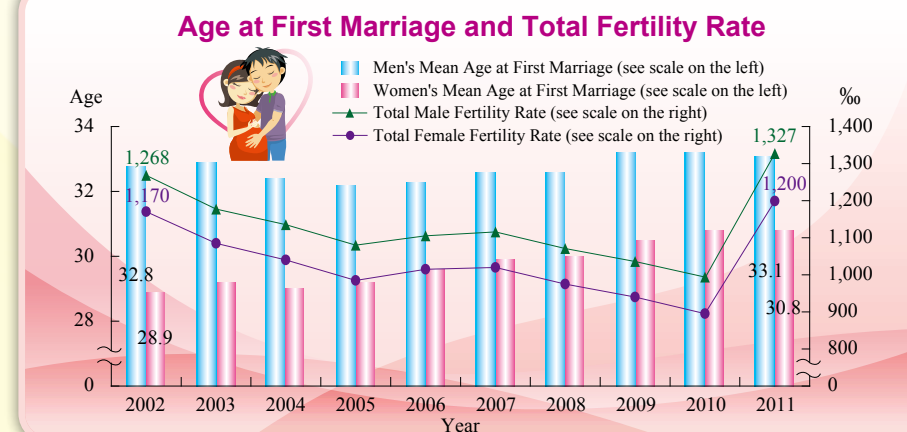
II. Marital and Fertile Status

In 2011, 55.03% of men aged 15 and over were married in Taipei, higher than that of women, 51.18%. The percentage of unmarried men was 36.71%, higher than that of unmarried women, 32.73%. In recent years, with the annually increasing divorce rate, the percentages of divorced men and women in 2011 were 1.34 and 1.63 percentage points higher than those in 2002, respectively.



Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

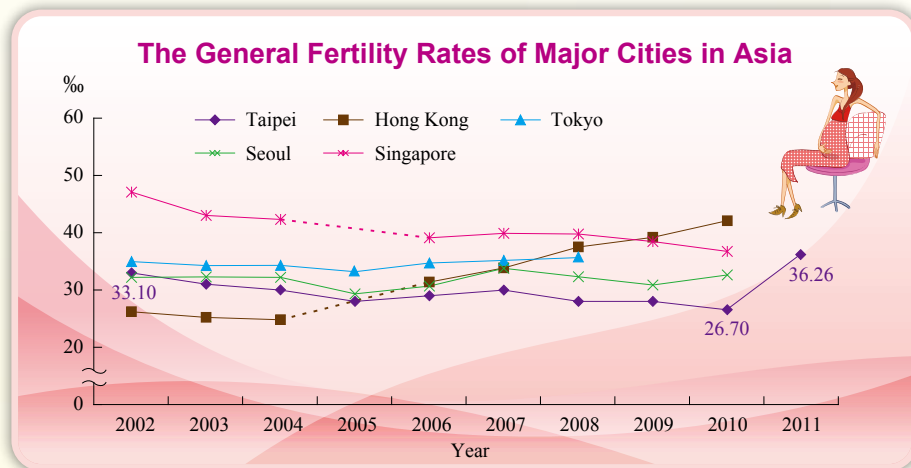
In 2011, men's mean age at first marriage was 33.1 in Taipei, and women's was 30.8. The total male fertility rate was 1,327‰, and the total female fertility rate was 1,200‰. In recent years, men's mean age at first marriage remained intact, but that for women increased steadily. The total fertility rates for both sexes decreased roughly through 2010, and then increased in 2011.



Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

II. Marital and Fertile Status

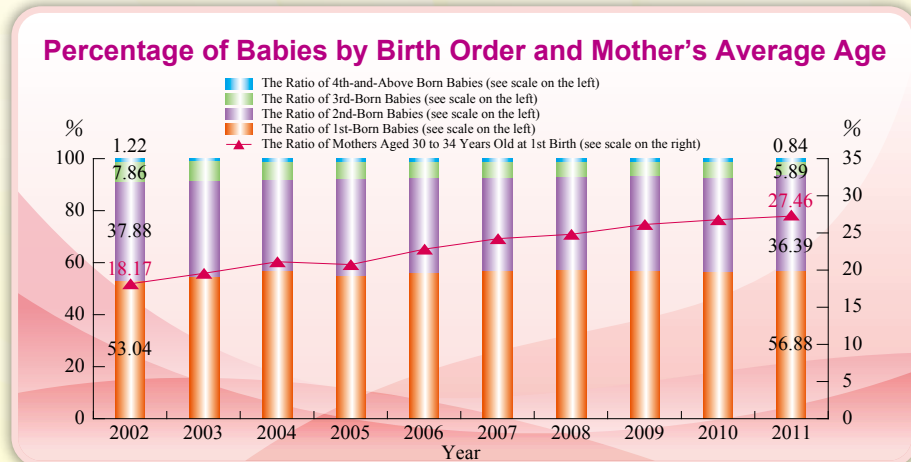
In 2011, the general fertility rate of Taipei was 36.26‰, the highest of the past 10 years. Comparing with the other Asian major cities in 2010, the general fertility rate of Taipei was 26.70‰, which were 10.16, 6.00, and 15.43 thousand points lower than that of Singapore, Seoul, and Hong Kong, respectively.



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

Note: The data of Hong Kong and Singapore in 2005 were unavailable and shown with dashed lines; the data of Tokyo has not promulgated since 2009.

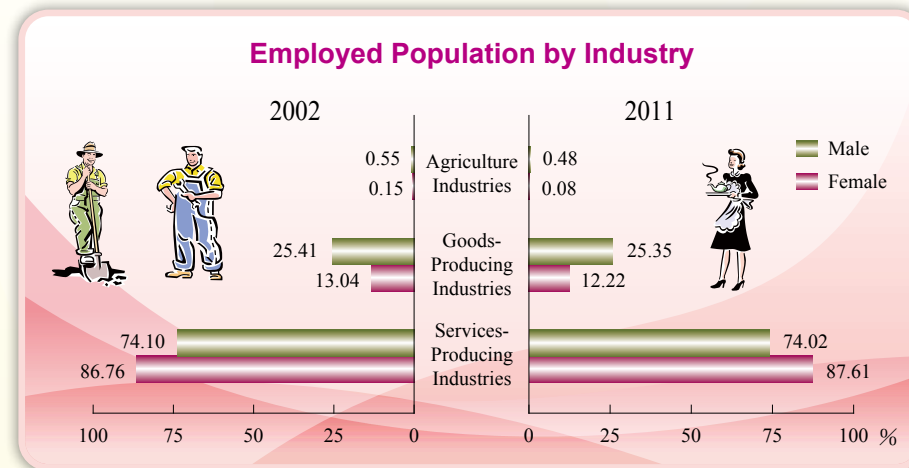
In 2011, the percentage of 1st-born babies in Taipei was 56.88%, and those of 2nd, 3rd, 4th and above borns were 36.39%, 5.89%, and 0.84%, respectively. The percentage of mothers aged between 30 to 34 years old at 1st birth was 27.46%, the most among all age groups; and the percentage going up indicated the trend of delayed childbirth in recent years.



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

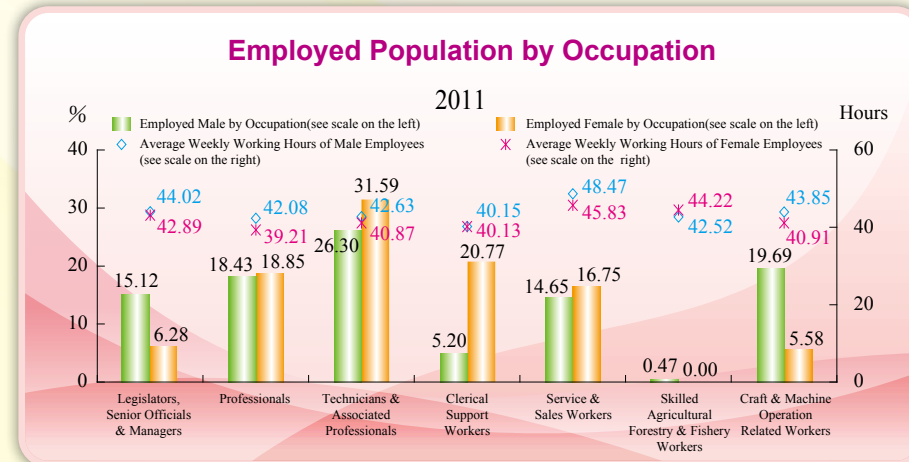
III. Labor Source

In 2011, the percentages of male employees in Taipei engaged in agriculture, goods-producing industries, and services-producing industries were 0.48%, 25.35%, and 74.02%, respectively, while those for female employees were 0.08%, 12.22%, and 87.61%. In recent years, the percentage of female employees engaged in services-producing industries was higher than that of their male counterparts.



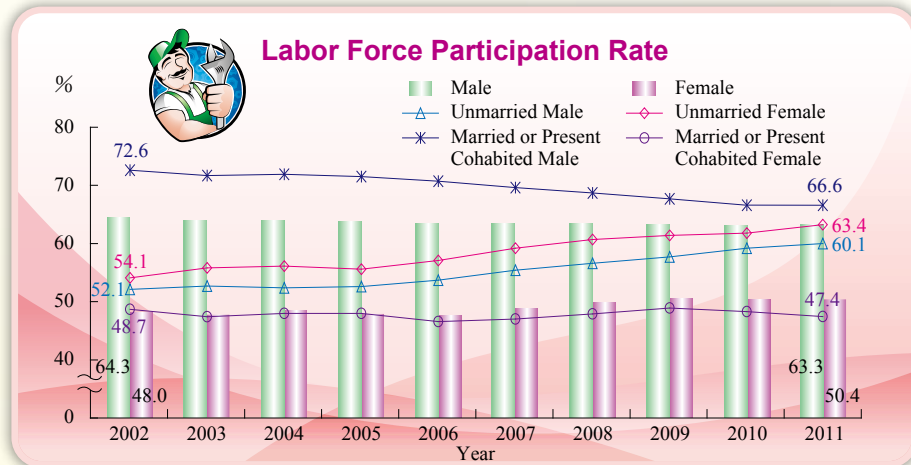
Source: "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

In 2011, among all occupations in Taipei, the percentage of employees engaged in technicians and associate professionals was the highest, which was 26.30% for men and 31.59% for women. The average weekly working hours were the most for service & sales workers, 48.47 hours for men and 45.83 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.

In 2011, the labor force participation rate was 63.3% for men and 50.4% for women in Taipei. In recent years, male labor force participation rate declined, while that for female rose. The labor force participation rate for unmarried men was 60.1% in 2011, lower than 63.4% for unmarried women, while that for married or present cohabited men was 66.6%, higher than 47.4% for their female counterparts.



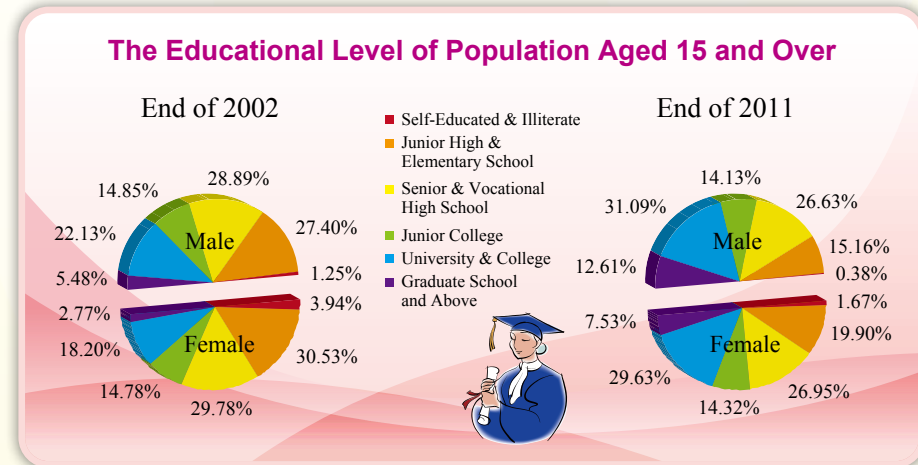
Source: "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

In 2011, among all age groups in Taipei, the unemployment rates for both sexes aged 15 to 24 years old were the highest, 14.8% for men and 14.1% for women, followed by people aged 25 to 29 years old, 10.2% for men and 7.1% for women. The unemployment rate for women was higher than that for men only in age groups of 65 and over.



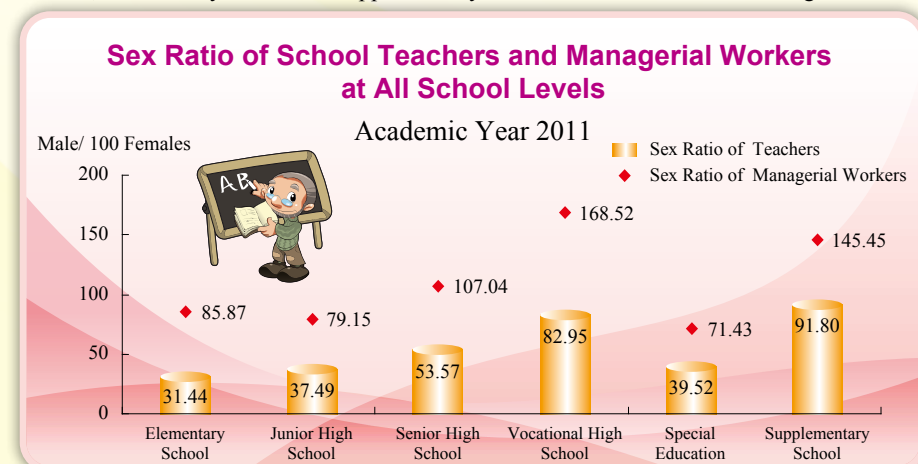
Source: "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

At the end of 2011, there were 2.27 million people aged 15 and over in Taipei, of which 47.48% or 1.08 million were male, and 52.52% or 1.19 million were female. Of the population aged 15 and over, people with the educational level of university and college accounted for the largest share for both sexes, but the percentage of men, 31.09%, was higher than that of women, 29.63%.



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

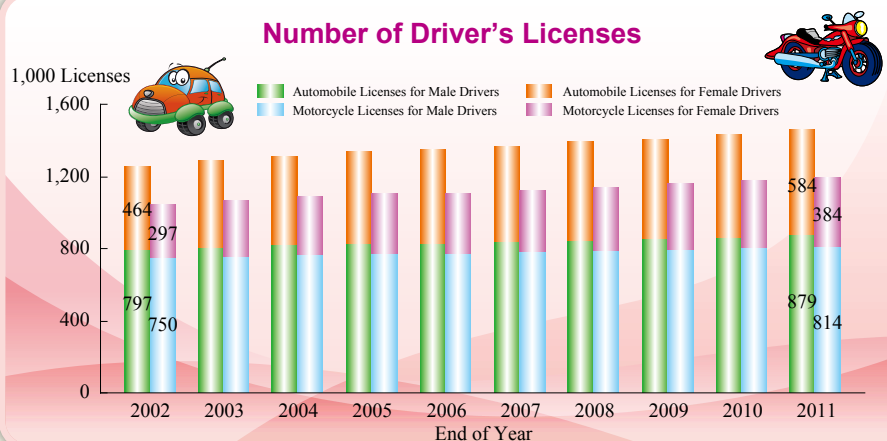
In AY 2011, the sex ratio of school teachers at all school levels was 41.77 in Taipei, and the highest was 91.80 for supplementary schools, followed by 82.95 for vocational high schools and 53.57 for senior high schools. On the other hand, the sex ratio of managerial workers at all school levels was 92.91, and the highest was 168.52 for vocational high schools, followed by 145.45 for supplementary schools and 107.04 for senior high schools.



Source: Department of Education.

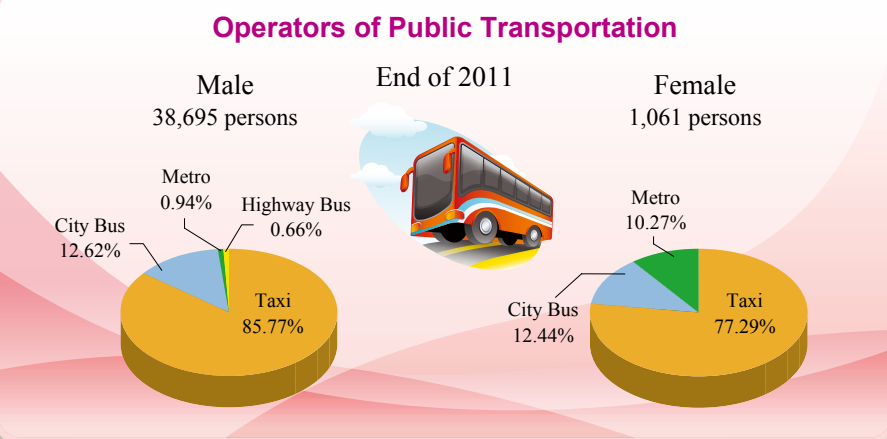
V. Transportation

There were 1,463,533 automobile driver's licenses in Taipei at the end of 2011, of which 60% were for male and 40% were for female. There were 1,197,372 motorcycle driver's licenses, of which 68% were for male and 32% were for female. The number of driver's licenses increased in recent years, and the number of driver's licenses obtained by females increased faster than males.



Source : Department of Transportation.

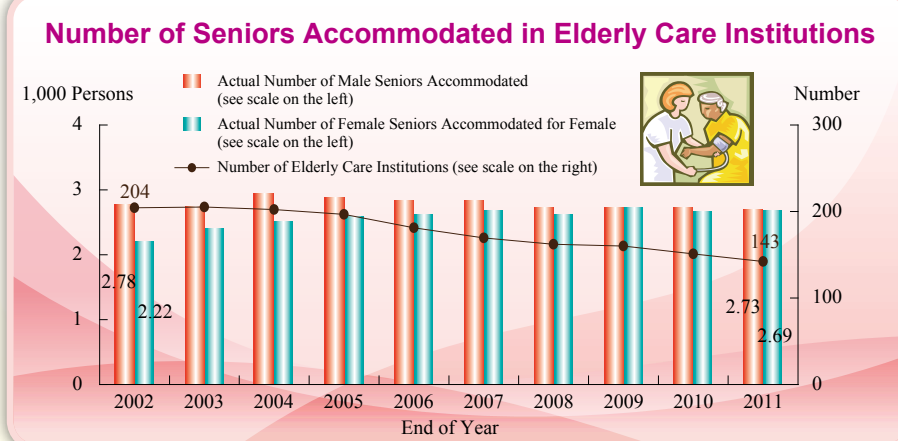
There were 39,756 operators of public transportation in Taipei at the end of 2011, of which 97.33% were male and 2.67% were female. More than 70% of the operators were taxi drivers for both males and females, followed by city bus drivers and Metro operators.



Source : Department of Transportation

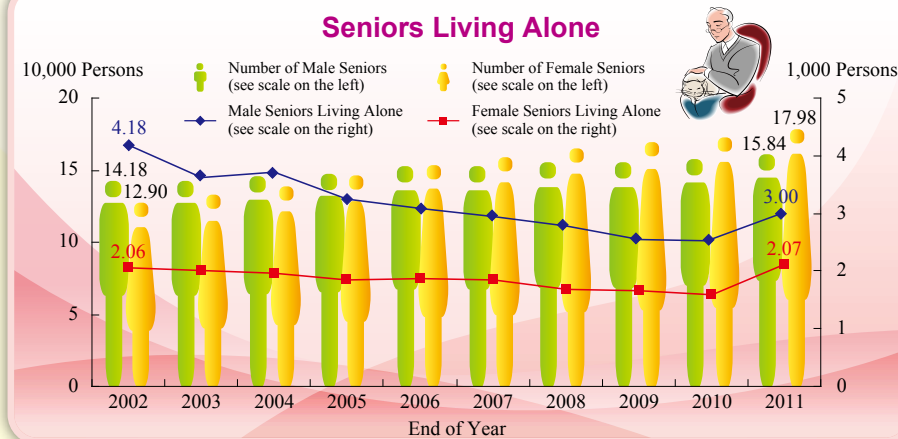
VI. Social Affairs

There were 143 elderly care institutions in Taipei at the end of 2011, including 2 public and 141 private institutions. The actual number of seniors accommodated in elderly care institutions was 5,419, of which 2,727 (50.32%) were male and 2,692 (49.68%) were female. In recent years, the number of elderly care institutions decreased year by year, and the number of females accommodated went up faster than that of males.



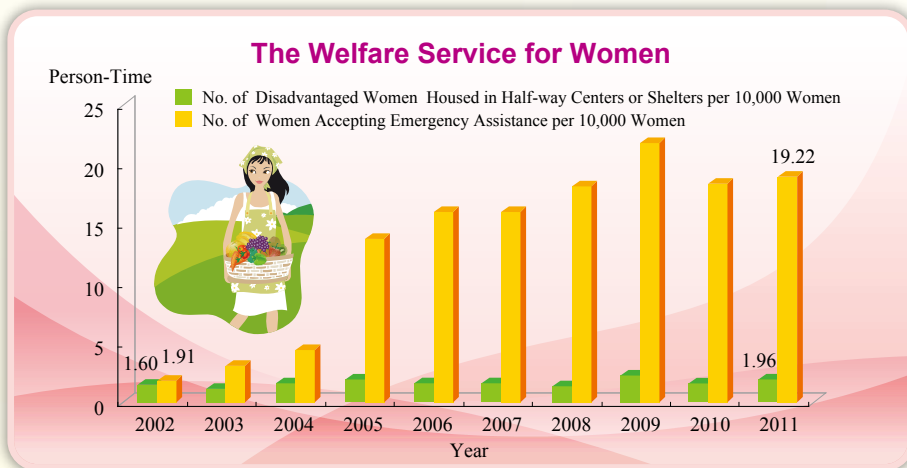
Source : Department of Social Welfare.

In Taipei, the number of elderly population amounted to 338,199 at the end of 2011, 46.84% male and 53.16% female. There were 5,072 seniors living alone, 3,004 males (59.23%) and 2,068 females (40.77%). From the end of 2006 on, there were more female seniors than male ones, while more male seniors lived alone than female ones in the past 10 years.



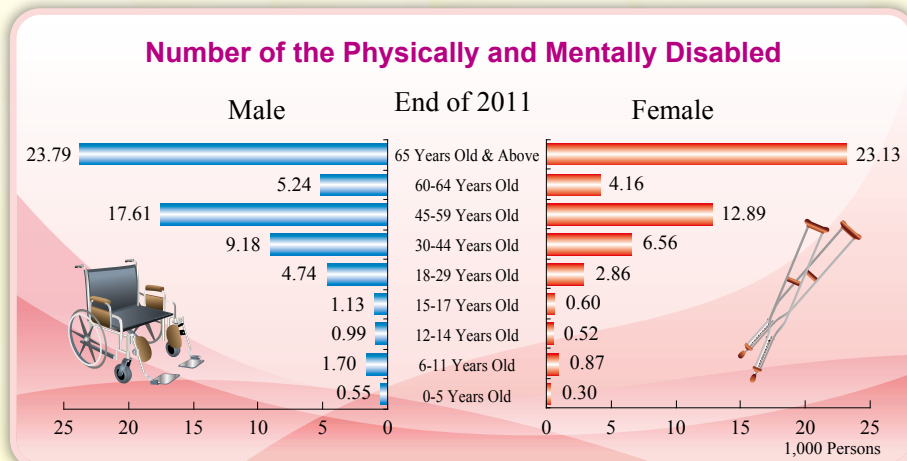
Source : Department of Civil Affairs and Department of Social Welfare.

The number of disadvantaged women housed in half-way centers or shelters was 1.96 person-times per 10,000 women in Taipei in 2011, an increase of 0.26 person-times (15.29%) from that in 2010. The number of women accepting emergency assistance was 19.22 person-times per 10,000 women, 0.69 person-times (3.72%) more than that in 2010.



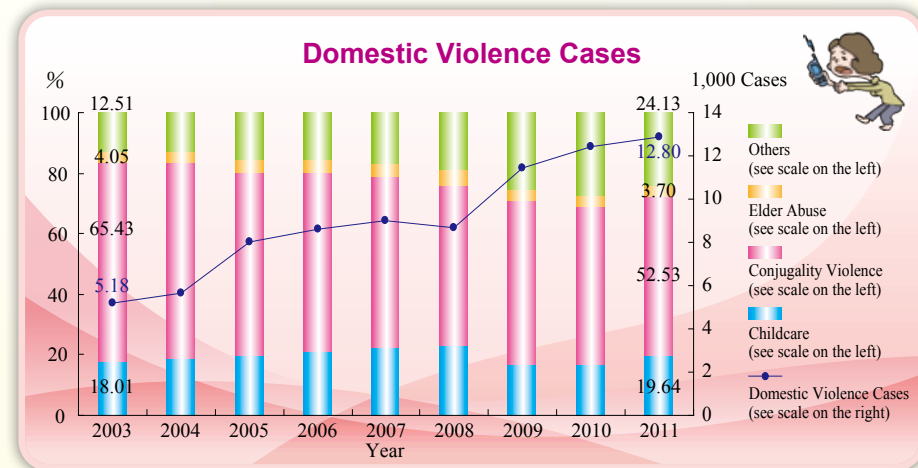
Source : Department of Social Welfare.

There were 116,784 physically and mentally disabled people in Taipei at the end of 2011. Both men and women aged 65 and over accounted for the largest share, 23,785 men (20.37%) and 23,134 women (19.81%), which followed by those aged 45 to 59 with 17,611 men (15.08%) and 12,889 women (11.04%). There were more males than females in each age group of the disabled.



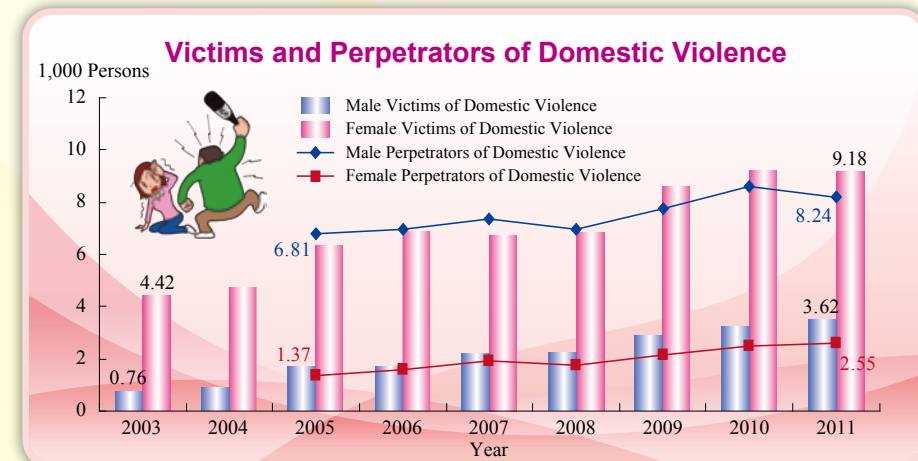
Source : Department of Social Welfare.

There were 12,801 domestic violence cases reported in Taipei in 2011, an increase of 349 cases (2.80%) from 2010. Conjugal violence cases accounted for 52.53%, childcare cases 19.64%, elder abuse cases 3.70%, and other cases 24.13%. In recent years, the number of domestic violence cases increased and the majority were conjugal violence cases.



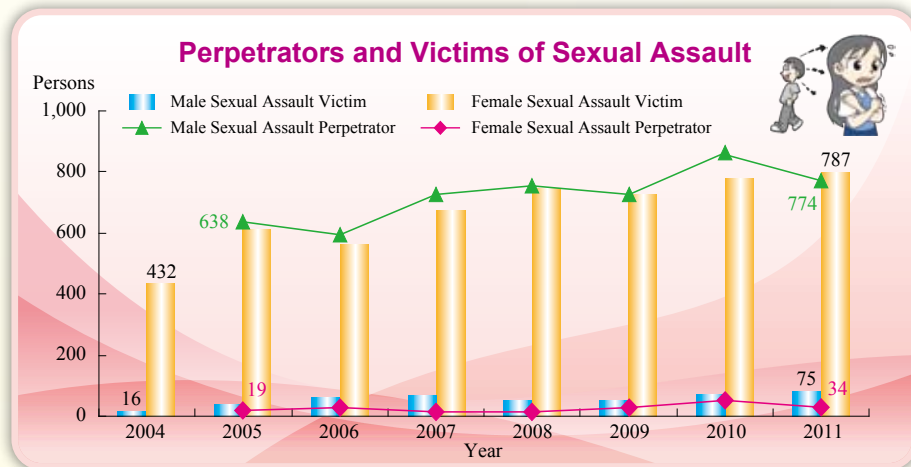
Source : Department of Social Welfare.

In 2011, the number of domestic violence victims amounted to 12,801 in Taipei, 3,623 males (28.30%) and 9,178 females (71.70%). The number of domestic violence perpetrators was 10,786, 8,239 males (76.39%) and 2,547 females (23.61%). The numbers of both victims and perpetrators of domestic violence were annually increasing in recent years.



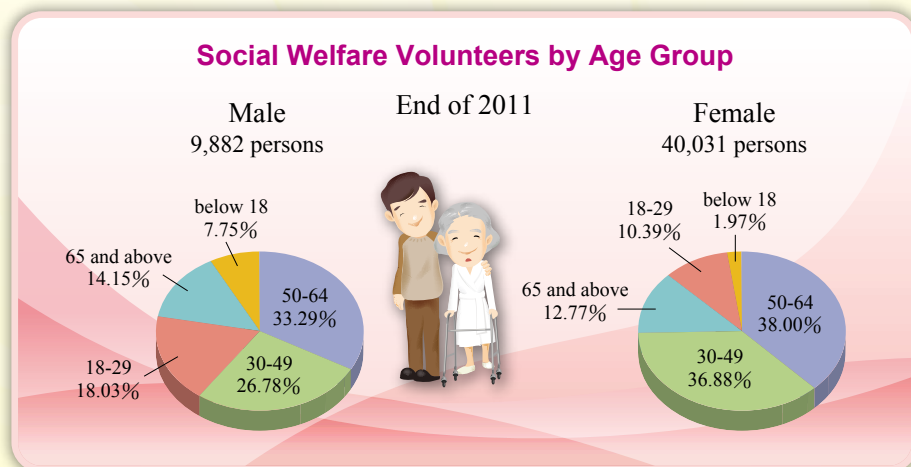
Source : Department of Social Welfare.

The perpetrators of sexual assault totaled 808 in Taipei in 2011, including 774 males (95.79%) and 34 females (4.21%). The number of sexual assault victims reached 862, 75 males (8.70%) and 787 females (91.30%). Most perpetrators of sexual assault were male, whereas most sexual assault victims were female.



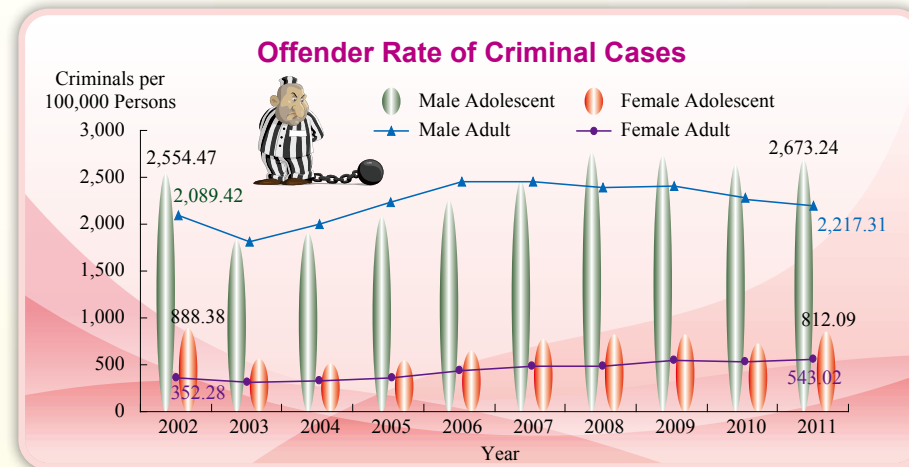
Source : Department of Social Welfare.

At the end of 2011, there were 49,913 social welfare volunteers in Taipei, of which 9,882 (19.80%) were male and 40,031 (80.20%) were female. In terms of age groups, the majority of both male and female volunteers aged 50 to 64, including 3,290 males (33.29%) and 15,212 females (38.00%).



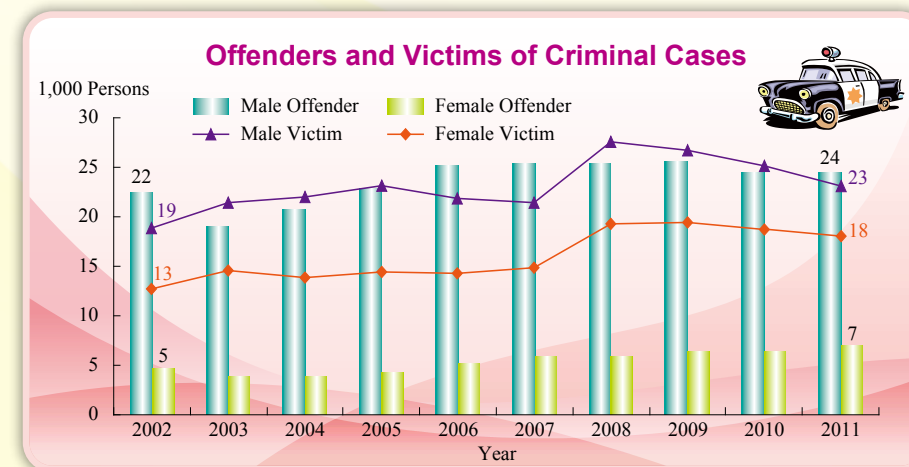
Source : Department of Social Welfare.

In 2011, the offender rate of criminal cases was 1,166.21 criminals per 100,000 persons. The offender rates for male adolescents and adults were 2,673.24 and 2,217.31 criminals per 100,000 persons, respectively, while those for female adolescents and adults were 812.09 and 543.02 criminals per 100,000 persons, respectively. The highest offender rate for both sexes has been that of adolescent criminals in recent years.



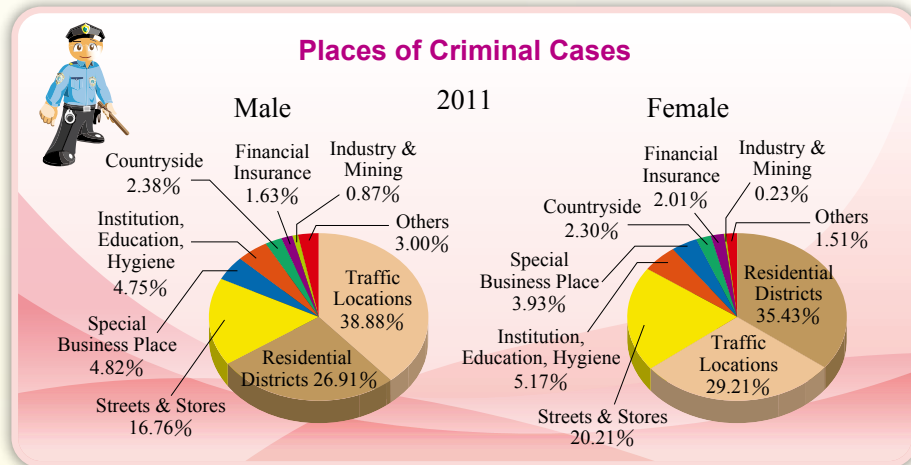
Source : Taipei City Police Department.

There were 24,155 male and 6,573 female offenders of criminal cases in Taipei in 2011, which accounted for 78.61% and 21.39% of the total offenders, respectively. As for victims of criminal cases, 23,485 (57.05%) were male and 17,681 (42.95%) were female. In general, there were more male offenders and male victims than their female counterparts.



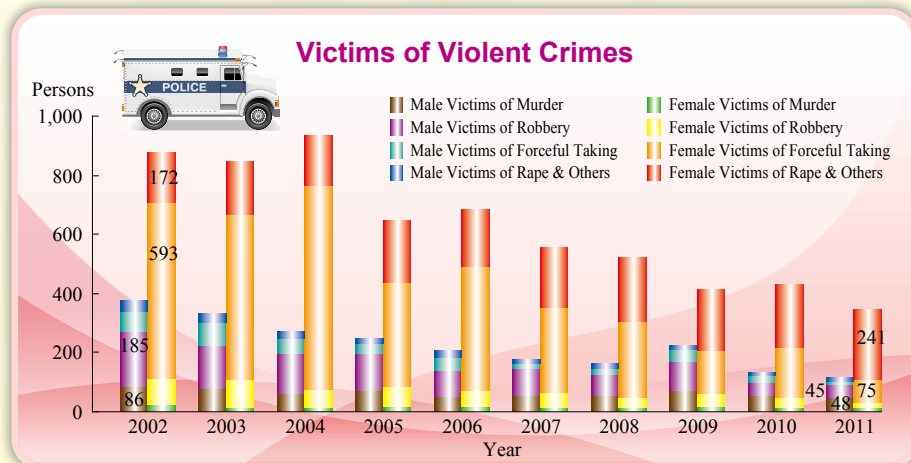
Source : Taipei City Police Department.

In 2011, the places where crimes happened most frequently in Taipei were traffic locations, residential districts, and streets & stores, which accounted for more than 80% of all crimes. The percentage of male victims was 9.67 points more than that of female ones on traffic locations, while the percentages of female victims were 8.52 and 3.45 points more than those of male ones in residential districts and in the streets & stores, respectively.



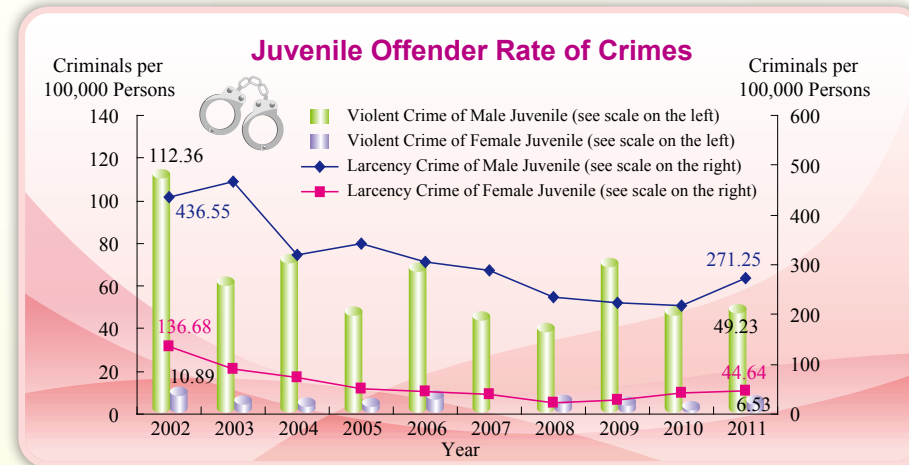
Source : Taipei City Police Department.

Most victims of violent crimes were female in recent years in Taipei, and the number of females was 1.8 to 3.4 times that of males. For male victims, the primary causes were murder (48 victims, 40.00%) and robbery (45 victims, 37.50%) in 2011. On the other hand, for female victims, the leading causes were forceful taking (75 victims, 21.49%) and rape and others (241 victims, 69.05%).



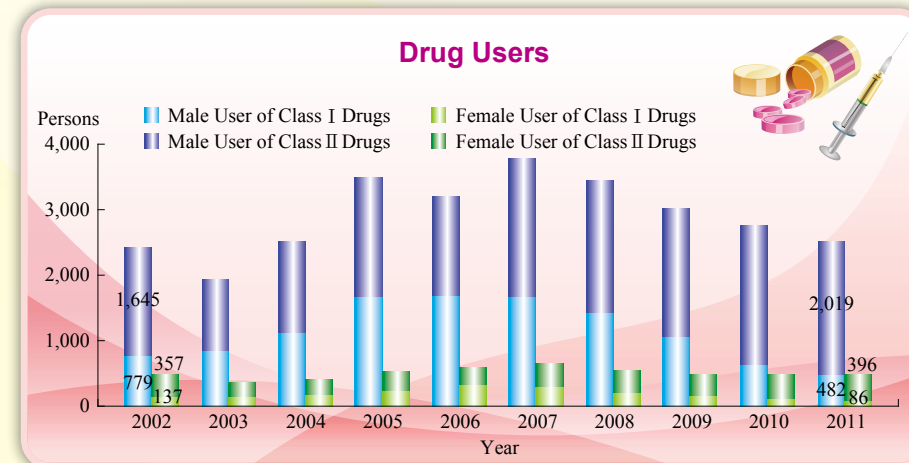
Source : Taipei City Police Department.

The juvenile offender rate for males was far more than that for females. In 2011, the above mentioned rate for males was 49.23 criminals per 100,000 persons, 7.5 times that for females (6.53 criminals per 100,000 persons). The male juvenile offender rate of larceny was 271.25 criminals per 100,000 persons, which was also more than that for females (44.64 criminals per 100,000 persons).



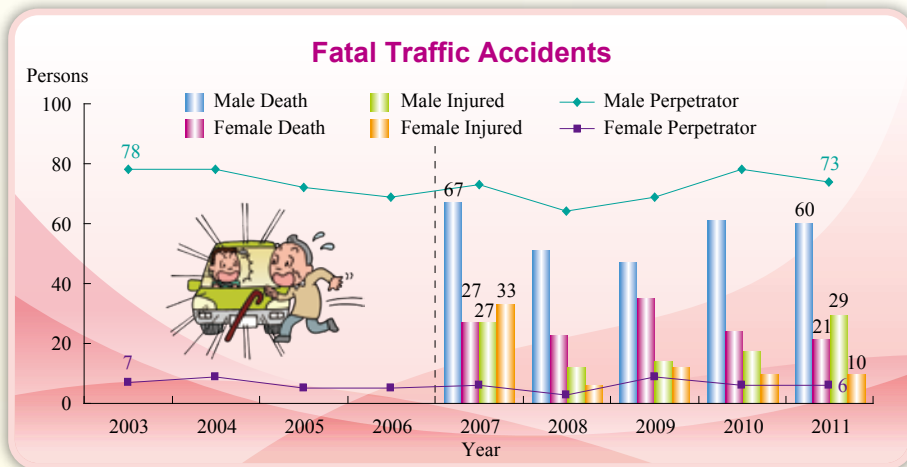
Source : Taipei City Police Department.

There were more male drug users than female ones in Taipei in recent years. Because the gaining of class I drugs was more difficult than class II drugs and the penalty was stiffer, there were more users of class II drugs than class I drugs. In 2011, the numbers of class I and class II drug users were 482 and 2,019 for males, and 86 and 396 for females, respectively.



Source : Taipei City Police Department.

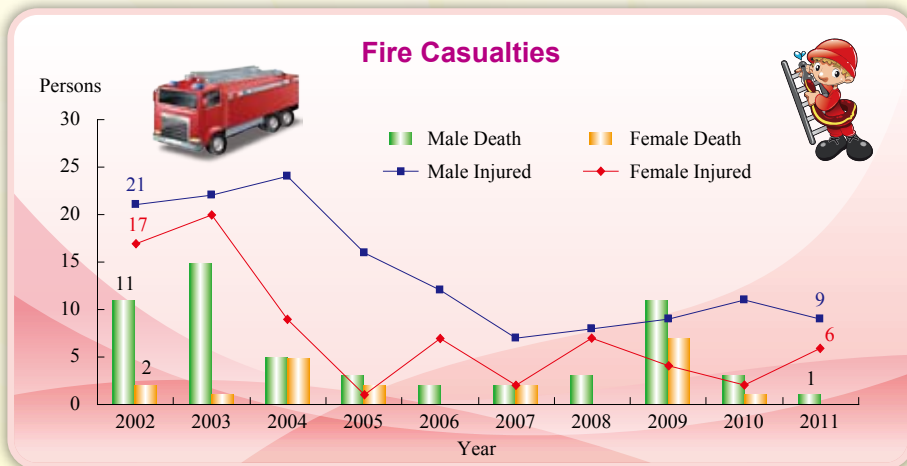
In 2011, there were 73 male and 6 female perpetrators of fatal traffic accidents, males accounting for 92.41% of the total. In fatal traffic accidents, male casualties were also more than female ones. Also, the numbers of male deaths and injuries were 60 and 29, accounting for 74.07% and 74.36% of the total deaths and injuries, while the numbers for female were 21 and 10.



Source : Taipei City Police Department.

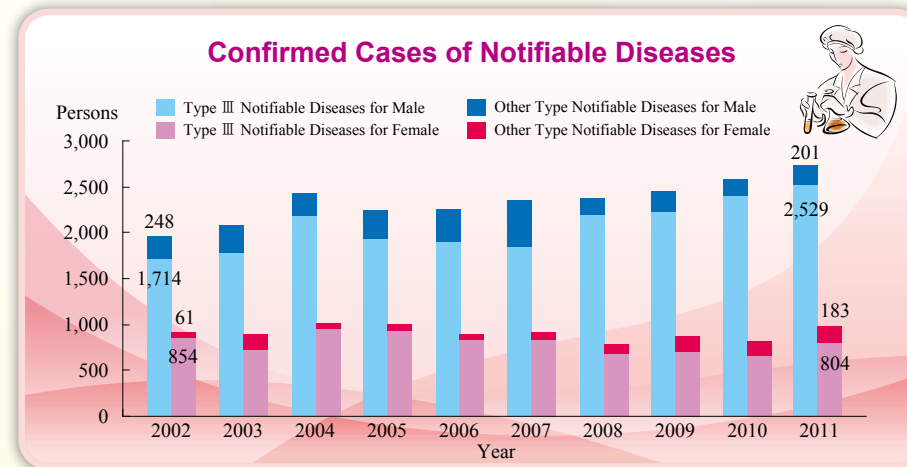
Note : Referring to the fatal traffic accidents that caused deaths on the scene or within 24 hours. Deaths referred to whom died on the scene of accident or died within 24 hours after injury. Injuries referred to those injured or died after 24 hours, which excluded the deaths within 24 hours of accident.

Over these years the number of male casualties in fire was more than that of females in Taipei. In 2011, only 1 man died in fire accidents, which was the lowest in the last 10 years, and no woman died. 9 men and 6 women were injured, with males accounting for 60.00% of the total injuries.



Source : Taipei City Fire Department.

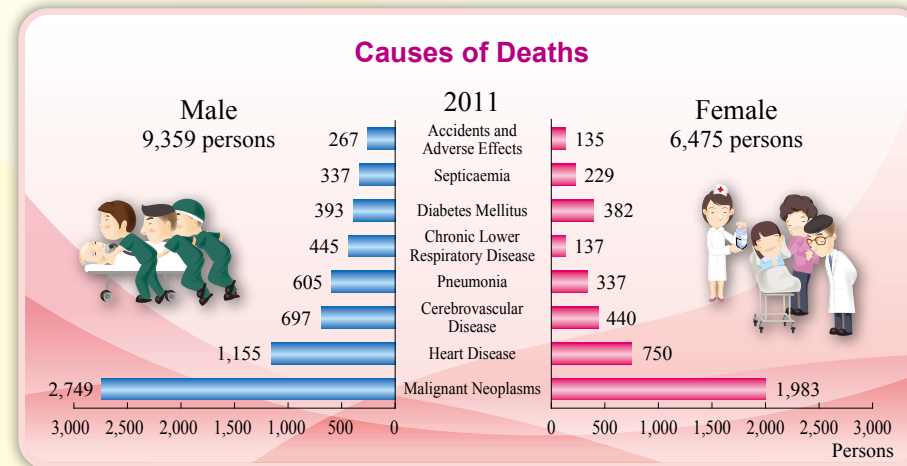
In Taipei, the number of confirmed notifiable disease cases for male was more than that for female, and the gap widened each year. Among all types of diseases, the majority for both sexes was type III. In 2011, 2,730 men and 987 women were confirmed as having notifiable diseases. The number of confirmed type III cases for male and female were 2,529 and 804, respectively.



Source : Department of Health.

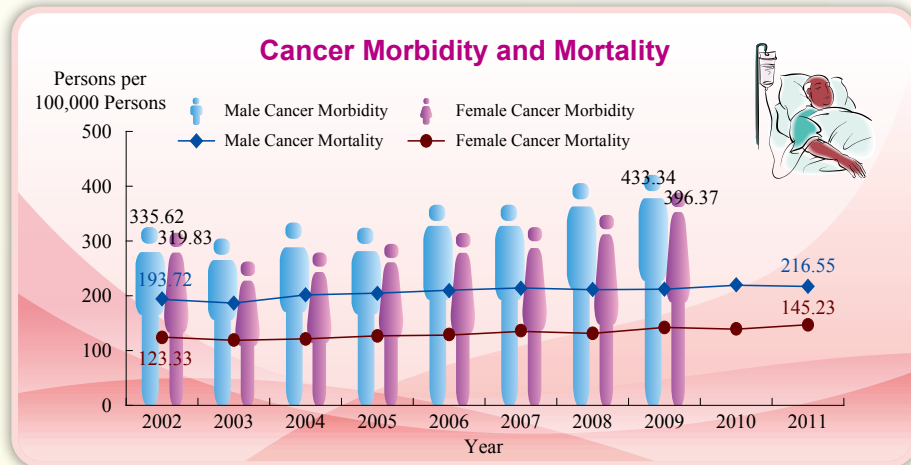
Note : Type III notifiable diseases included pertussis, Japanese encephalitis, tuberculosis, acute viral hepatitis, legionellosis, syphilis, gonorrhea, and enteroviruses complicated severe case.

In 2011, the numbers of deaths for male and female in Taipei were 9,359 and 6,475, accounting for 59.11% and 40.89% of the total, respectively. Men had higher mortality rate than women for all leading causes of death. The top three causes of death with the same order for both men and women were the followings: malignant neoplasms, heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases.



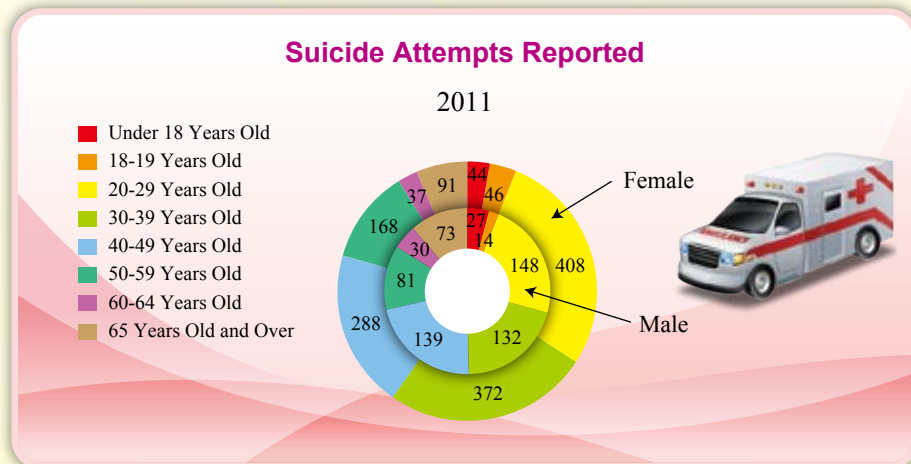
Source : Department of Health.

In Taipei, men were more apt to suffer and die from cancer than women. The morbidity for male was about 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 433.34 and 396.37 per 100,000 persons in 2009, respectively. The cancer mortality rates for men and women were 216.55 and 145.23 per 100,000 persons in 2011, respectively.



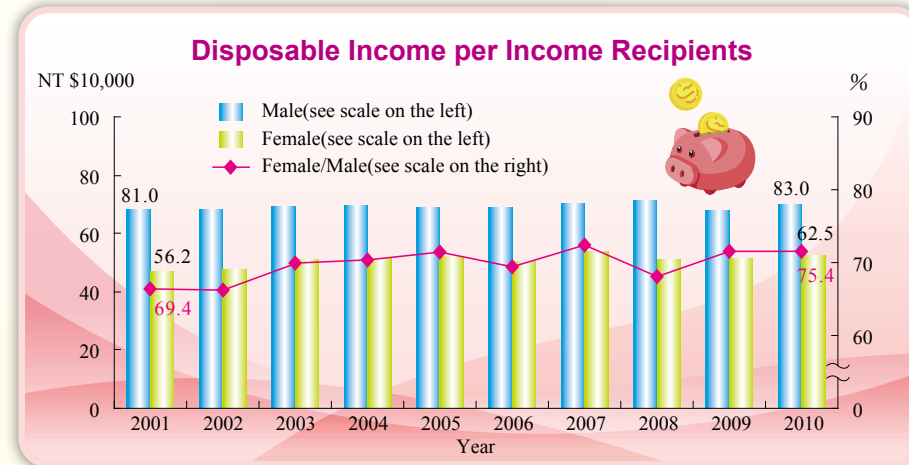
Source : Department of Health.

In 2011, there were much more cases of suicide attempted by women than by men in Taipei, and the numbers by men and women were 644 and 1,454, respectively, accounting for 31% and 69% of the total reported cases. In terms of age group, the majority of men and women attempting suicide were 20 to 29 years old, accounting for 22.98% and 28.06% of attempted suicides by men and women.



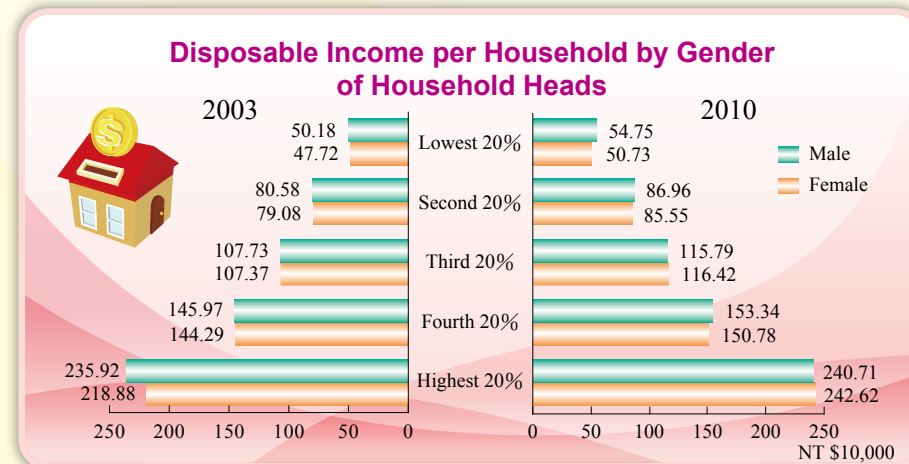
Source : Department of Health.

The disposable incomes per male income recipients were higher than those of females in recent years. The disposable incomes per female income recipients were only 69% to 77% of those of males. The disposable incomes per female income recipients in 2010 were 625,470 NTD, an increase of 11.24% from those in 2001, and those of males were 829,555 NTD, an increase of 2.42% from those in 2001.



Source : "Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey In Taipei", Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

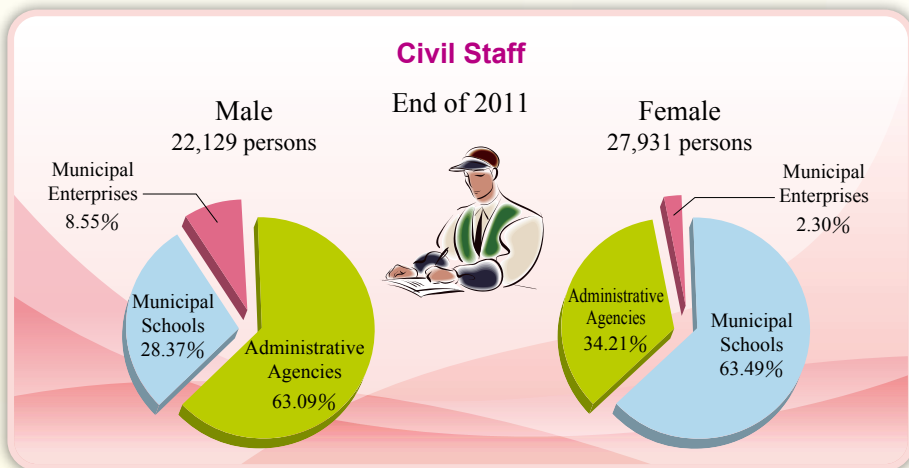
The disposable incomes in men-headed households were higher than the opposite sex in all income groups except the third and highest ones in Taipei in 2010. The disposable incomes of the highest income group in women-headed households increased most with 10.85% compared with those in 2003 and the disposable incomes of the lowest income group in men-headed households increased most with 9.09% compared with those in 2003.



Source : "Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey In Taipei", Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

XI. Government Services

At the end of 2011, the numbers of male and female civil staff were 22,129 and 27,931 in Taipei, accounting for 44.20% and 55.80% of the total, respectively. 63.09% of male civil staff worked in the administrative agencies and 63.49% of female civil staff worked in the municipal schools.



Source : Department of Personnel.

In 2011, there were 878 male and 2,187 female government employees requesting family leave in Taipei, accounting for 28.65% and 71.35% of the total. Male government employees aged 40 to 49 accounted for the largest share, 391 out of 878 person-times. Female government employees aged 30 to 39 accounted for the most share, 974 out of 2,187 person-times.



Source : Department of Personnel.

TAIPEI CITY GENDER STATISTICS AND FIGURES

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