



# TAIPEI CITY GENDER STATISTICS AND FIGURES 2013

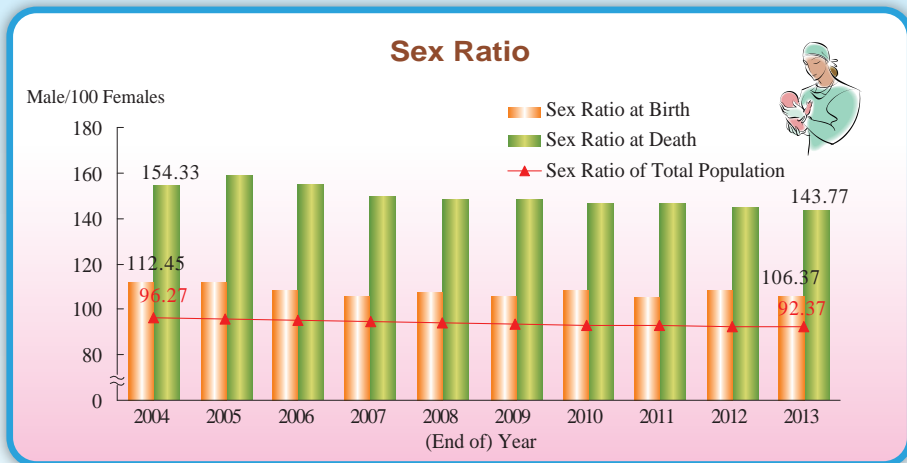


DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS  
TAIPEI CITY GOVERNMENT  
JULY, 2014

# Contents

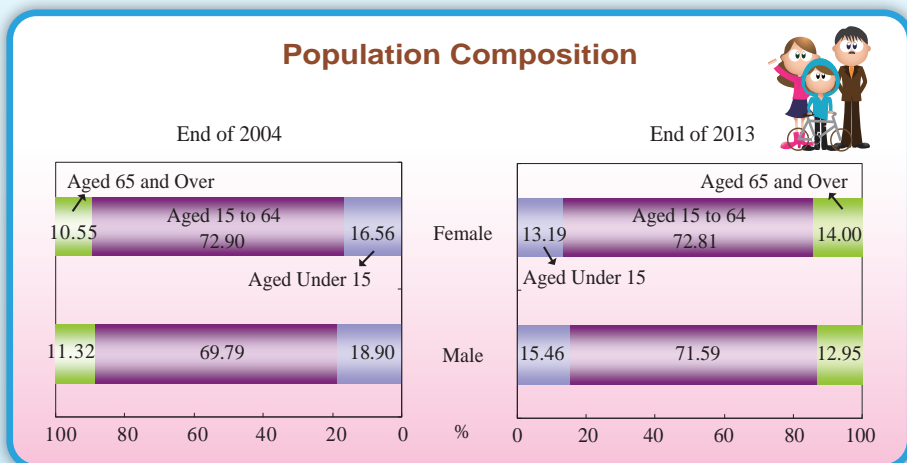
I . Population .....	1
II . Marital and Fertile Status .....	3
III . Labor Force .....	6
IV . Education .....	8
V . Transportation .....	9
VI . Social Welfare .....	10
VII . Social Security .....	13
VIII . Public Safety .....	16
IX . Health .....	17
X . Family Living .....	19
XI . Government Services .....	20

At the end of 2013, there were more females than males in Taipei, and the sex ratio hit a new low of 92.37. The sex ratio at birth was 106.37, due to 13,767 male and 12,943 female newborns in 2013. The sex ratio at death reached 143.77, as 9,660 men and 6,719 women died. Showing that both of male births and deaths were more than female ones.



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

At the end of 2013, there were 15.46% of males aged under 15 and 12.95% aged 65 and over in Taipei, which were respectively 3.44 percentage points less and 1.63 percentage points more than those at the end of 2004. Female population underwent similar variation in composition: the number of females aged under 15 decreasing with that of females aged 65 and over increasing. Both trends of males and females went towards fewer children and more elders.



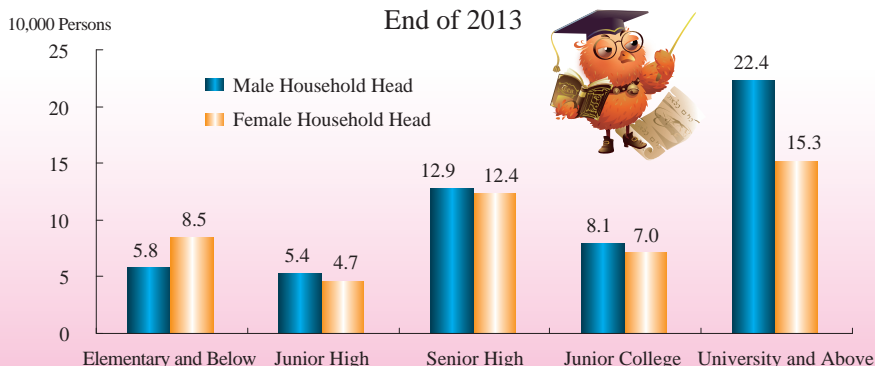
Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

Note: All indices in the booklet are calculated from original figures, and there may be discrepancies between detail figures and total according to the calculation of rounding.

# 1.Population

There were 1,025,386 general household heads aged 15 and over (53.30% for males with 46.70% for females) in Taipei at the end of 2013. In terms of educational attainment, there were more male than female household heads for all educational levels except elementary and below. And the discrepancy of 224 thousand males and 153 thousand females for university and above was 71 thousand, the largest among all levels.

## The Educational Attainment of General Household Heads Aged 15 and Over

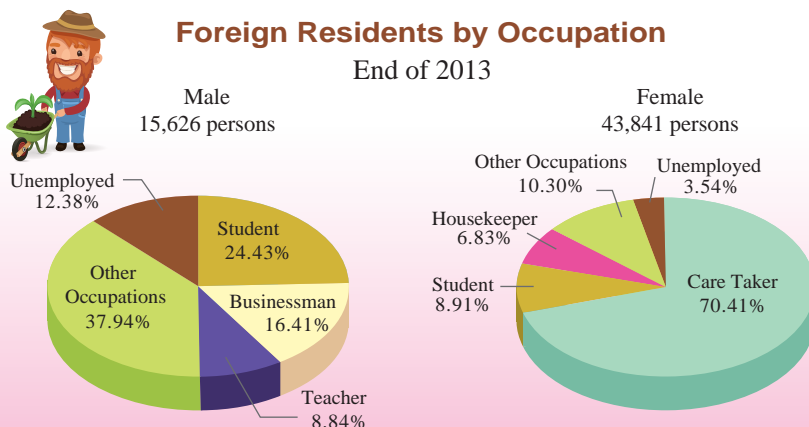


Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

At the end of 2013, the number of foreign residents staying in Taipei reached 59,467, of which 43,841 or 73.72% were female, about 3 times of males. The occupations engaged by male and female foreign residents were quite different. Most female foreign residents were care takers, accounting for 70.41%, which was followed by students, 8.91%. Male foreign residents were mostly students, 24.43%, and secondly businessmen, 16.41%.

## Foreign Residents by Occupation

End of 2013

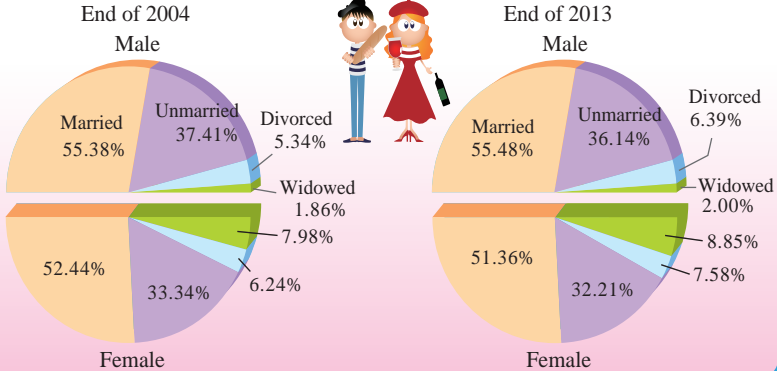


Source: Ministry of the Interior.

## II. Marital and Fertile Status

At the end of 2013, the largest share of population aged 15 and over was married with 55.48% for men and 51.36% for women in Taipei, which was followed by the unmarried with 36.14% for men and 32.21% for women. Compared with those at the end of 2004, the percentages of married, divorced, and widowed men increased, but that of unmarried men decreased; while the percentages of unmarried and married women decreased, but those of divorced and widowed women increased.

### The Marital Status for Population Aged 15 and Over

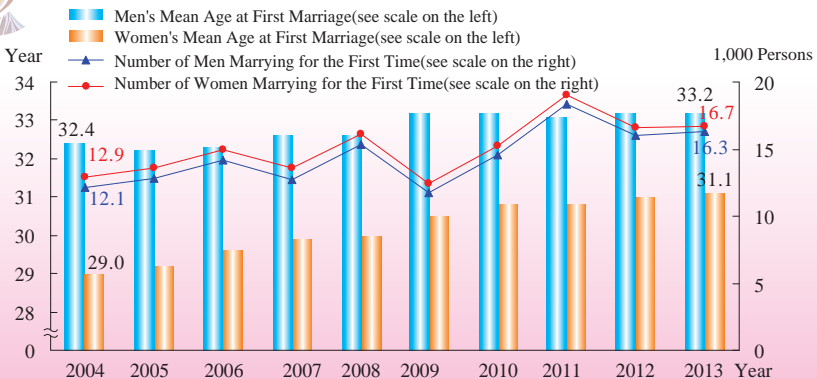


Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

In 2013, 16,291 men and 16,710 women got married for the first time with men's and women's mean age at first marriage of 33.2 years and 31.1 years in Taipei. In recent years, men's mean age at first marriage remained stable, but that for women increased steadily. The number of people having first marriage was the lowest in 2009, the highest in 2011, and about 160 thousand men and 170 thousand women for the last two years.



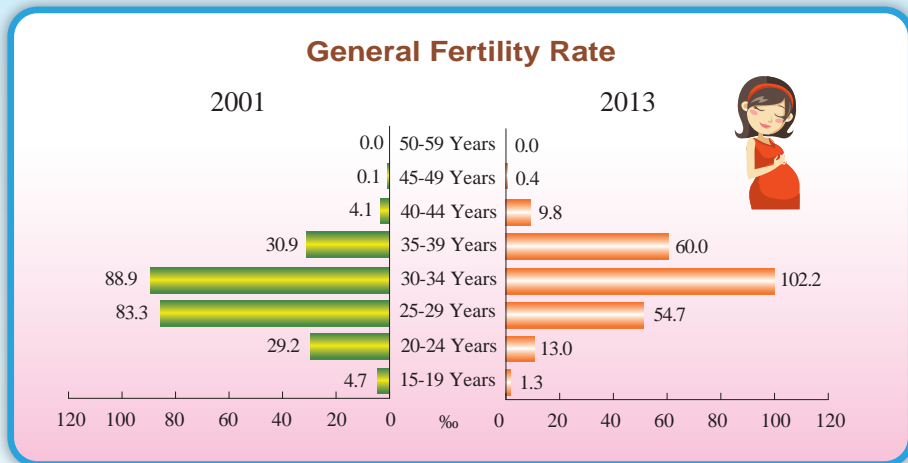
### Mean Age at First Marriage and Number of Having First Marriage



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

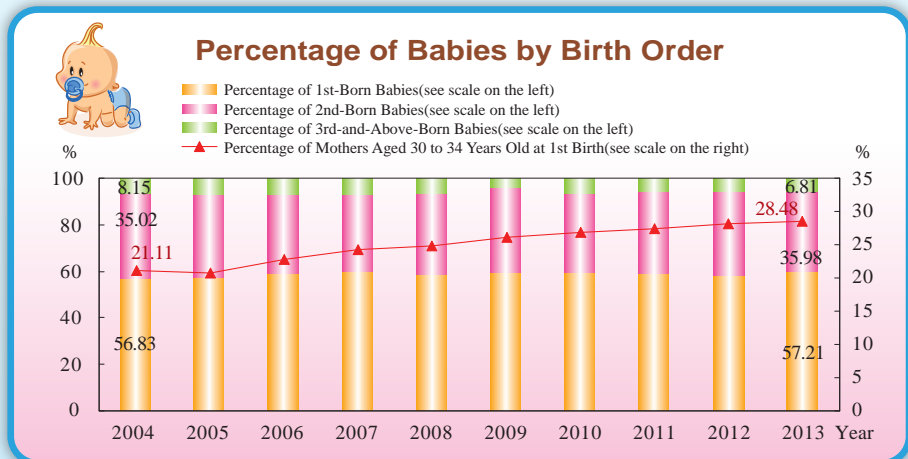
## II.Marital and Fertile Status

The fertility rate in Taipei is closely related to the Chinese zodiac. In 2013, the general fertility rate was 37‰, 3 permillage points up from that in 2001, the previous year of the Snake. In 2001, the general fertility rates for women aged 30 to 34 and 25 to 29 were respectively 88.9‰ and 83.3‰, the highest two among all age groups. In 2013, the highest two general fertility rates, 102.2‰ and 60.0‰, were those for women aged 30 to 34 and 35 to 39. It indicated the trend of delayed childbirth.



Source:Department of Civil Affairs.

In 2013, 57.21% of newborn babies were 1st-born, 35.98% were 2nd-born, and 6.81% were 3rd-and-above-born in Taipei. The percentage of mothers aged between 30 to 34 at 1-st birth was 28.48%, the highest among all age groups. The percentage of mothers aged between 30 to 34 years old at 1-st birth went up each year, but the percentage of mothers aged below 30 at 1-st birth went down every year, indicating the mean age of mothers at 1-st birth increased yearly.

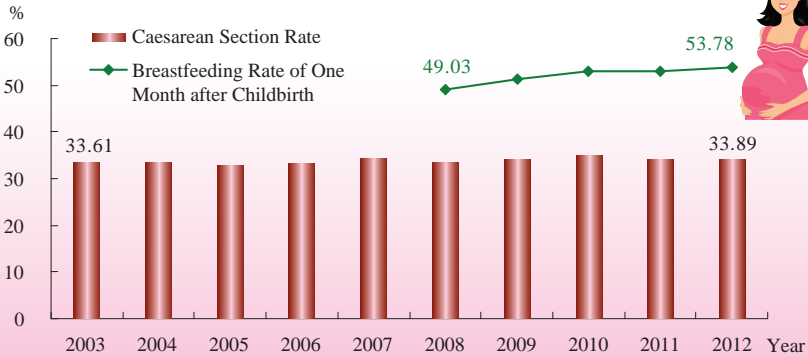


Source:Department of Civil Affairs.

## II.Marital and Fertile Status

The method of delivery in Taipei remained unchanged in recent years, and about one third of the pregnant women preferred caesarean section. In 2012, the caesarean section rate was 33.89%, 0.28 percentage points up from that in 2003. Furthermore, as a result of advocating continually the advantages of breastfeeding, the breastfeeding rate of one month after childbirth increased year by year. In 2012, the rate reached 53.78%, 4.75 percentage points higher than that in 2008.

### Caesarean Section Rate and Breastfeeding Rate

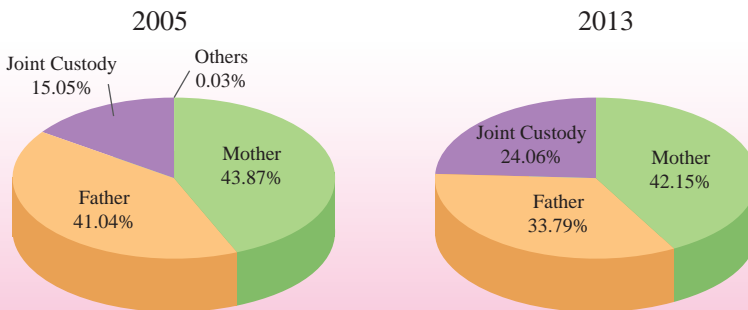


Source: Department of Health.

Note: Breastfeeding rates of one month after childbirth were not available before 2008.

In 2013, 42.15% of child custody after divorce was granted to mothers, the highest of all custody types, which was followed by 33.79% to fathers, and 24.06% to both parents. Compared to those in 2005, the percentage of joint custody increased 9.01 percentage points, while those for sole custody decreased 1.72 and 7.25 percentage points for mothers and fathers, respectively.

### Child Custody After Divorce

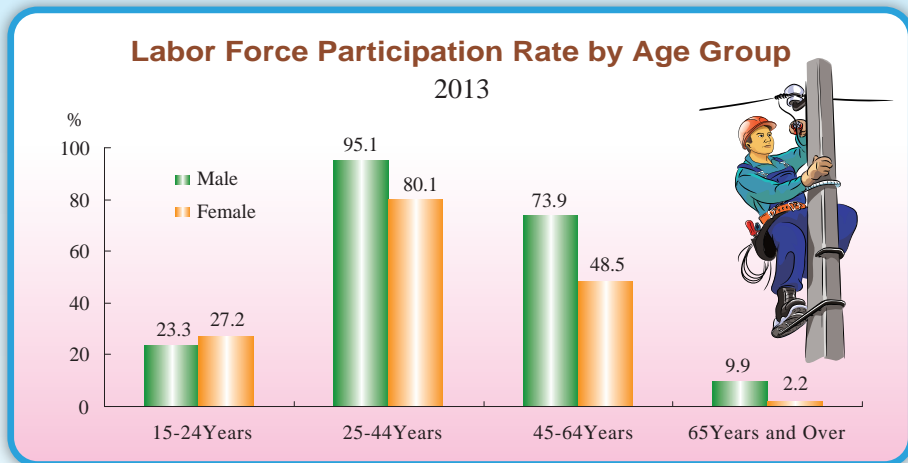


Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

Note: Data were not available before 2005.

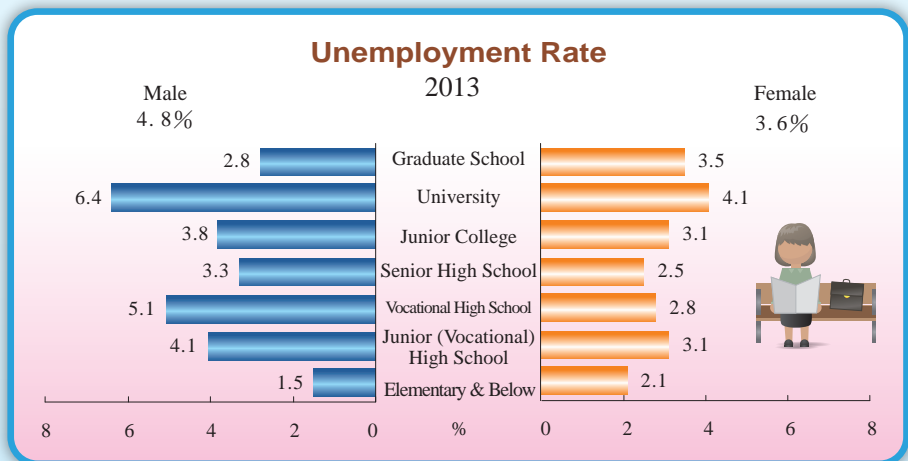
### III. Labor Force

The labor force participation rate for male has been higher than that for female for years in Taipei, and was 64.5% for male and 50.0% for female in 2013. Among all age groups, the labor force participation rate for female aged 15 to 24 was higher than that for male of equivalent ages. The difference of 25.4 percentage points between labor force participation rates for male and female aged 45 to 64 was the largest among all age groups.



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

In 2013, the unemployment rate was 4.8% for male and 3.6% for female in Taipei. Among all educational attainment levels, the unemployment rate for male was higher than that for female, except those of graduate school, elementary and below. The unemployment rate of university was the highest for both sexes, which was 6.4% for male and 4.1% for female. The largest gender discrepancy was 2.3 percentage points for university and vocational high schools.



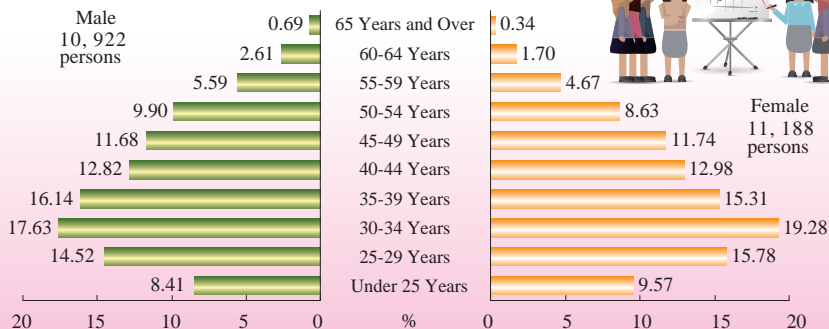
Source: "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.



In 2013, the number of effectively placed applicants was 22,110, of which 49.40% (10,922) were male, and 50.60% (11,188) were female. Among all age groups, effectively placed applicants aged 30 to 34 accounted for the largest share, 17.63% for men and 19.28% for women, followed by male applicants aged 35 to 39 and female applicants aged 25 to 29.

## Applicants Effectively Placed by Age Group

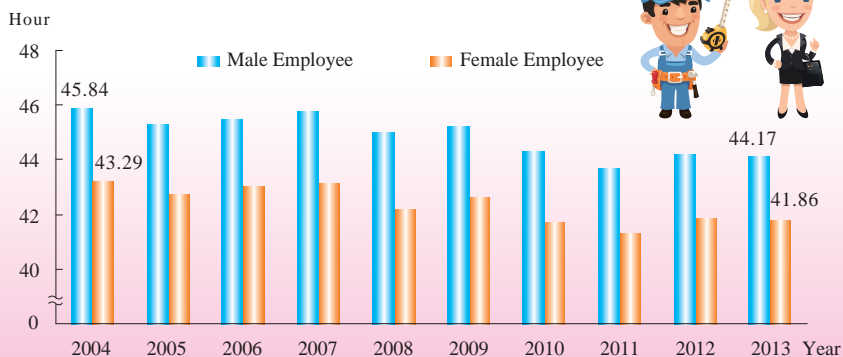
2013



Source: Department of Labor.

In 2013, the average weekly working hours were 44.17 hours for male employees and 41.86 hours for females. In recent years, the male employees worked 2 to 3 hours more than females every week. The average working hours for male employees were more than 44 hours per week except in 2011, while those for female employees were less than 43 hours per week except in 2004, 2006 and 2007.

## Average Weekly Working Hours

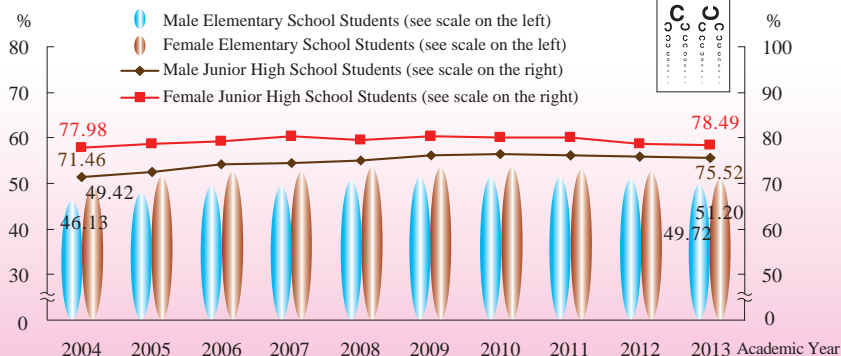


Source: "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

## IV. Education

In AY 2013, the poor-sighted rate of elementary school students was 49.72% for male and 51.20% for female, as well as the poor-sighted rate of junior high school students was 75.52% for male and 78.49% for female. In recent years, the poor-sighted rates for both elementary and junior high school students tended to increase every year, furthermore, that for female students was always higher than males. However, the gender difference was diminishing year by year.

### Poor-Sighted Rate for Elementary and Junior High School Students



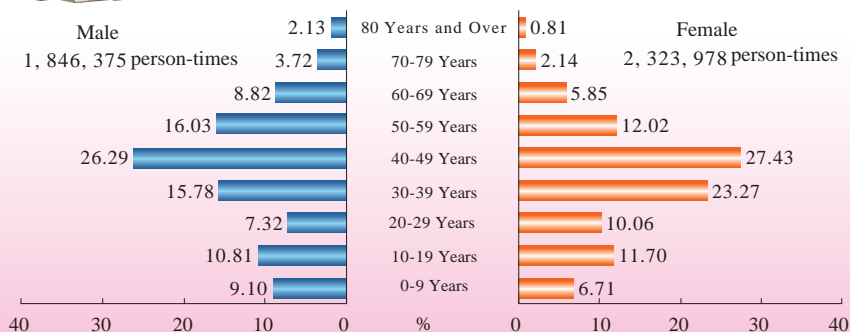
Source: Department of Education.

In 2013, there totaled 4,170,353 person-times of borrowing books from Taipei Public Library, of which 44.27% (1,846,375) were male, and 55.73% (2,323,978) were female. Among all age groups, the percentages of borrowers aged 40 to 49 were the highest for both sexes, 26.29% for men and 27.43% for women, followed by male aged 50 to 59 and female aged 30 to 39.



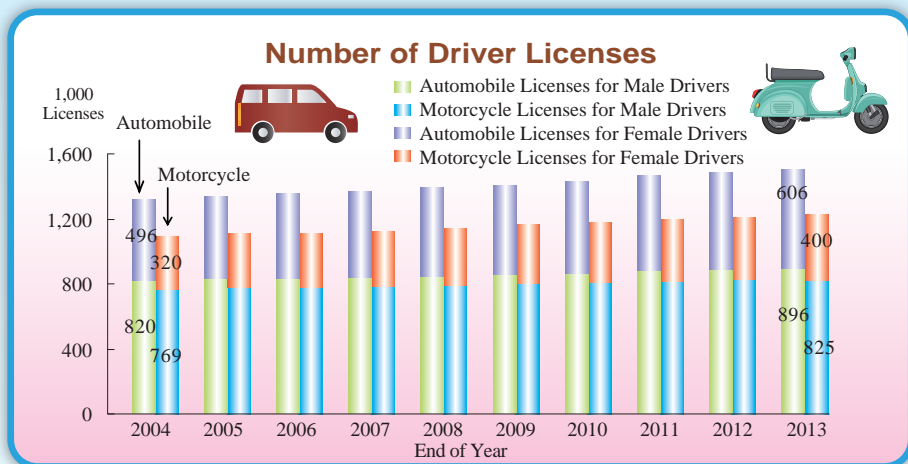
### Age Composition of Book Borrowers

2013



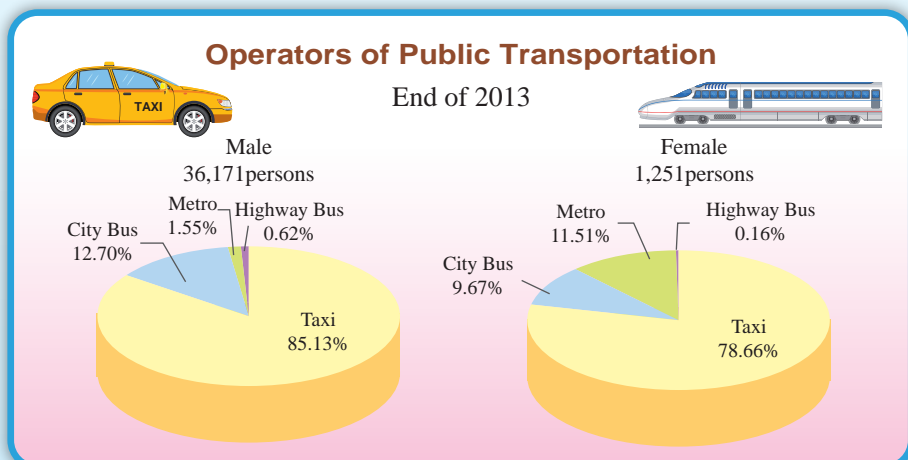
Source: Department of Education.

There were 1,502,260 automobile driver licenses in Taipei at the end of 2013, of which 59.66% were for male and 40.34% were for female. The number of motorcycle driver licenses was 1,224,806, 67.33% for male and 32.67% for female. The number of driver licenses increased in recent years, and the number of driver licenses obtained by females increased faster than males.



Source: Taipei City Motor Vehicles Office, Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

There were 37,422 operators of public transportation in Taipei at the end of 2013, of which the majority was male, accounting for 96.66% of the total, and only 3.34% were female. Among all types of vehicles, 85.13% of male operators were taxi drivers, followed by 12.70% bus drivers. On the other hand, 78.66% of female operators were also taxi drivers, followed by 11.51% metro operators. The number of female metro operators increased in recent years.

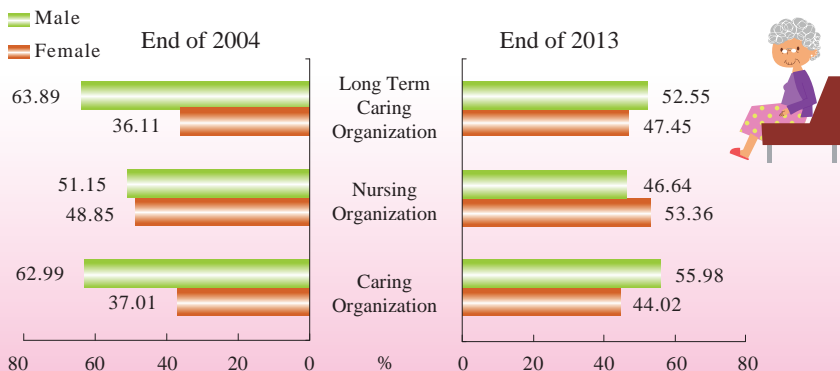


Source: Department of Transportation.

## VI. Social Welfare

In Taipei, the seniors housed in caring organization totaled 661, of which 370 (55.98%) were male and 291 (44.02%) were female at the end of 2013. The seniors housed in nursing organization totaled 4,123, of which females accounted for 2,200 or 53.36%. The seniors housed in long term caring organization totaled 137, of which males accounted for 72 or 52.55%. The percentage of female seniors housed in elderly care organizations increased rapidly in recent years.

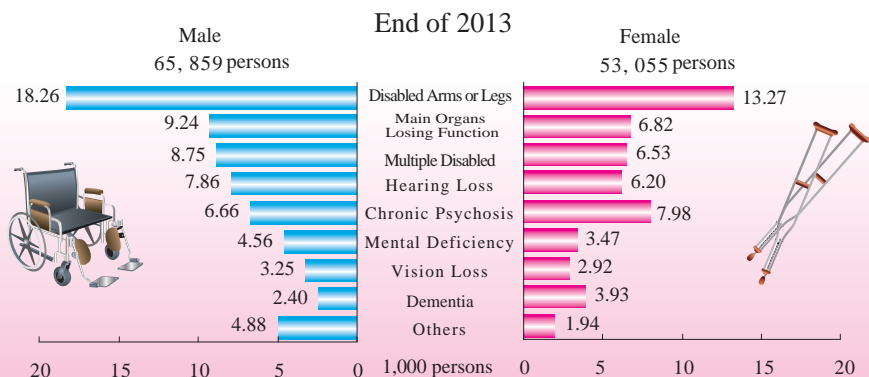
### Senior Citizens Housed in Elderly Care Organizations



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

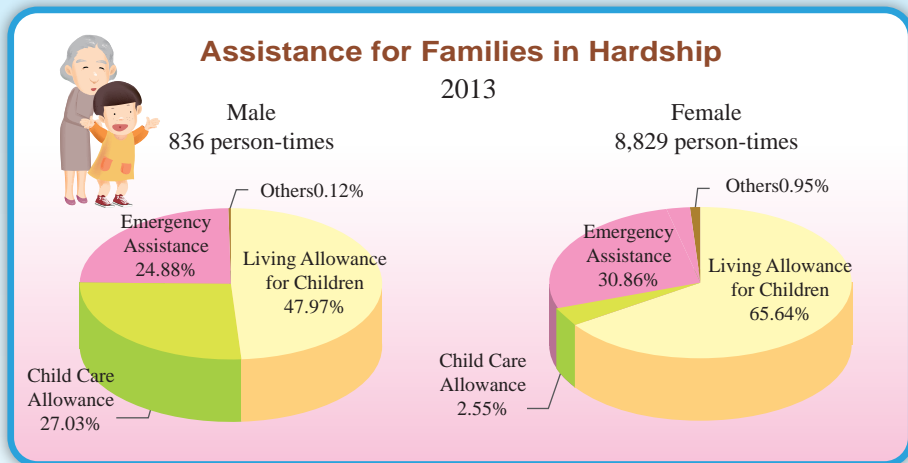
There were 118,914 physically and mentally disabled people in Taipei at the end of 2013, of which 55.38% were male and 44.62% were female. And 18,264 men and 13,268 women were with disabled arms or legs, accounting for the largest share, followed by 9,236 men whose main organs losing function and 7,976 women suffering from chronic psychosis. The number of males was more than that of females for all types of disability except chronic psychosis and dementia.

### Physically and Mentally Disabled Population



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

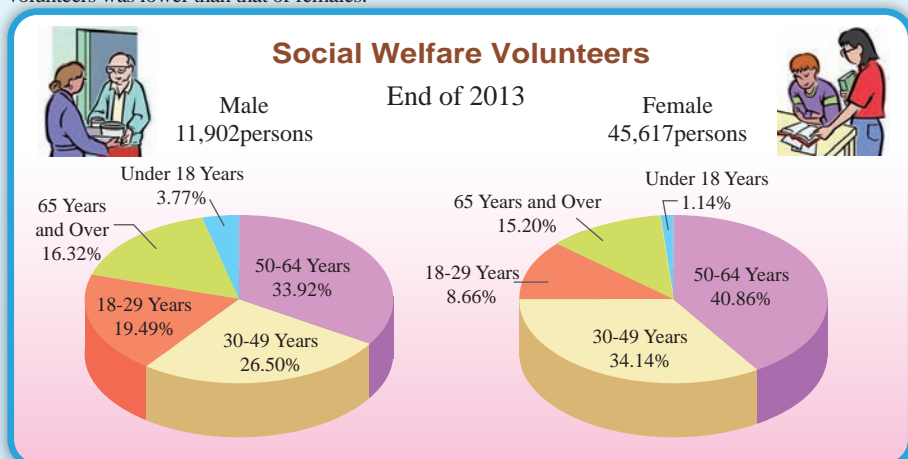
In 2013, people accepting the assistance for families in hardship were dominated by 8,829 person-times (91.35%) of females. Males accounted for a minor but increasing share in recent years. Among all types of assistances for families in hardship, those accepting living allowance for children accounted for the largest share for both sexes, 47.97% for male and 65.64% for female, followed by 27.03% males accepting child care allowance and 30.86% females accepting emergency assistance.



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

Note: 'Others' included injury medicaid and lawsuit subsidy.

At the end of 2013, there were 57,519 social welfare volunteers in Taipei, of which 20.69% were male and 79.31% were female, and the number of females was about four times that of males. Among all age groups, people aged 50 to 64 accounted for the largest share for both sexes, 33.92% for male and 40.86% for female. There were 23.26% of male volunteers aged below 30, but only 9.80% of female ones aged below 30, and the former was much higher than the latter, indicating the mean age of male volunteers was lower than that of females.

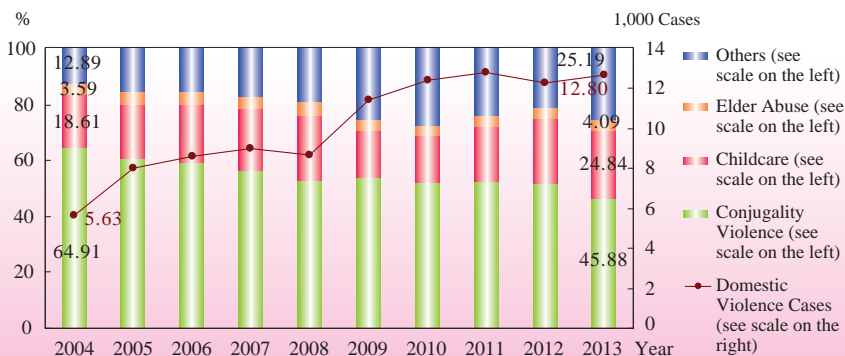


Source: Department of Social Welfare.

## VI. Social Welfare

There were 12,797 domestic violence cases reported in Taipei in 2013, showing an increase of 480 cases (3.90%) from 2012. Among these cases, conjugality violence cases accounted for 45.88%, the largest share, followed by others for 25.19%, childcare cases for 24.84%, and eldercare cases for 4.09%. During the past 3 years, the number of childcare cases increased, while that of conjugality violence cases decreased.

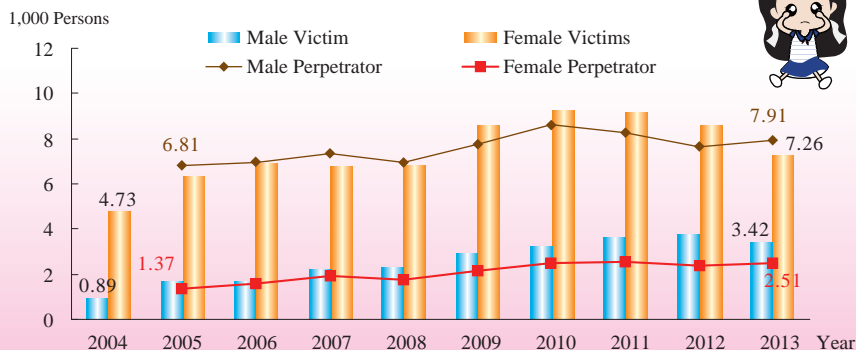
### Domestic Violence Cases



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

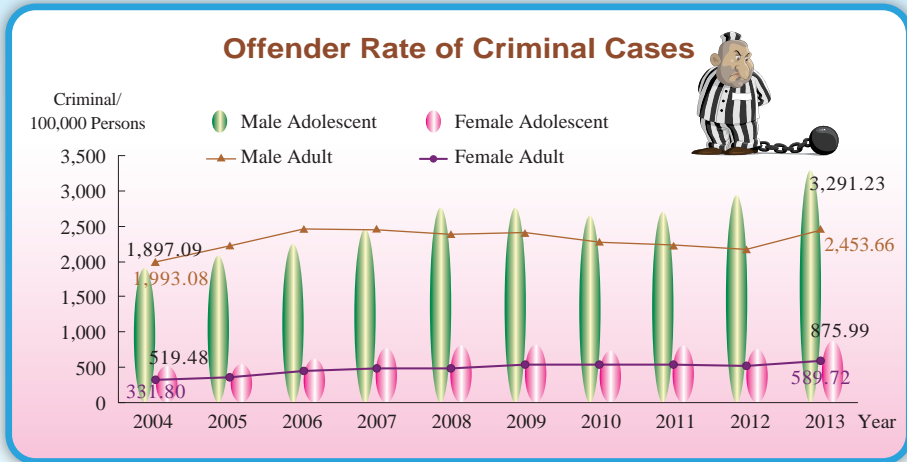
There were 10,683 victims of domestic violence in Taipei in 2013, of which 3,422 or 32.03% were male and 7,261 or 67.97% were female. And the number of perpetrators of domestic violence was 10,422, of which 7,908 or 75.88% were male and 2,514 or 24.12% were female. Compare to 2012, the number of victims of domestic violence decreased for both sexes, but the number of perpetrators of domestic violence increased for both sexes.

### Victims and Perpetrators of Domestic Violence



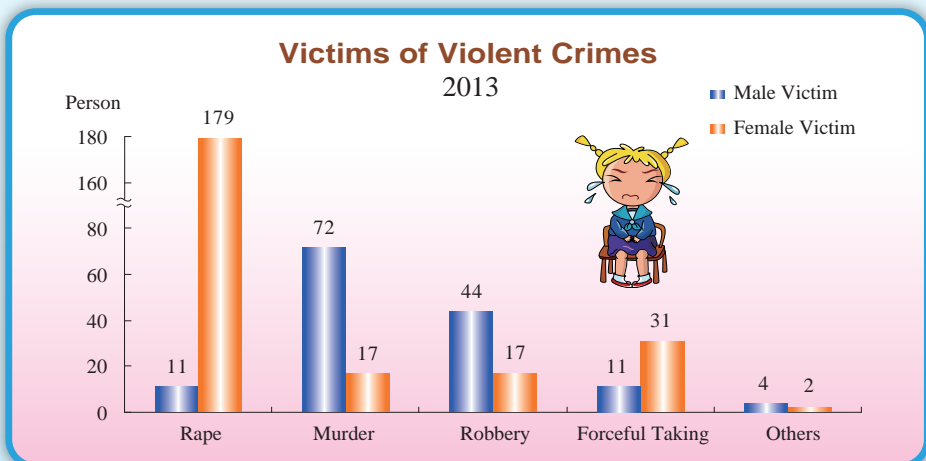
Source: Department of Social Welfare.

In 2013, the offender rate of criminal cases was 1,299.61 criminals per 100,000 persons in Taipei. The offender rates for male adolescents and adults were 3,291.23 and 2,453.66 criminals per 100,000 persons, respectively, while those for female adolescents and adults were 875.99 and 589.72 criminals per 100,000 persons, respectively. The offender rate of male criminals was higher than that of female ones, and the highest offender rate for both sexes had been that of adolescent criminals in recent years.



Source:Police Department.

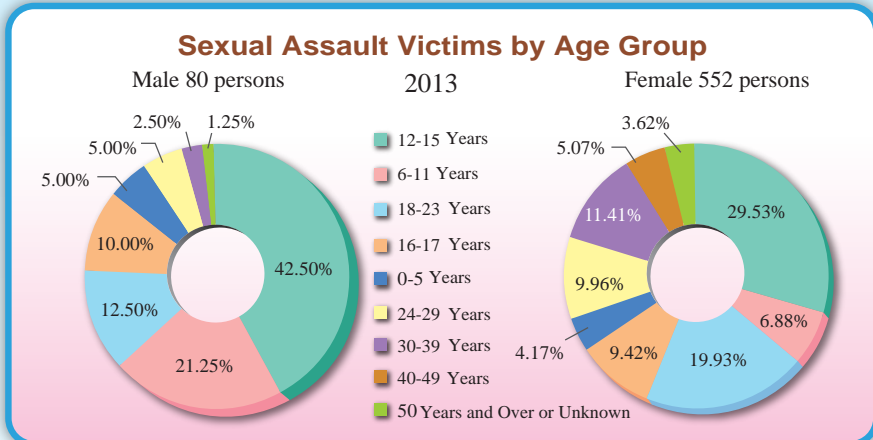
In 2013, there were 142 male and 246 female victims of violent crimes in Taipei. For male victims of violent crimes, the major cause was murder (72 victims), while that for female ones was rape (179 victims). Most victims of rape and forceful taking were female, while most victims of murder and robbery were male.



Source:Police Department.

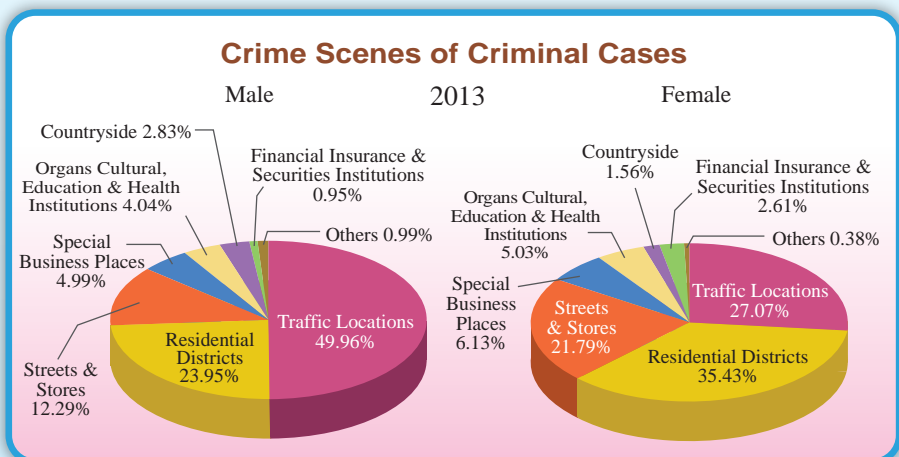
## VII. Social Security

The number of sexual assault victims reached 632 in Taipei in 2013, including 80 males and 552 females (7 females of unknown age). Male victims aged 12 to 15 accounted for 42.50%, the largest share, followed by those aged 6 to 11 accounting for 21.25%. Female victims aged 12 to 15 accounted for 29.53%, the largest share as well, followed by those aged 18 to 23 accounting for 19.93%. Male victims were dominated by minors, and the percentage was up to 78%, much higher than 50% minors of female victims.



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

In 2013, the place where crimes happened most frequently in Taipei were traffic locations, residential districts, and streets & stores, which totally accounted for more than 80% of all crimes. Male perpetrators on traffic locations accounted for the largest share, which was 49.96%, followed by residential districts, accounting for 23.95%. Female perpetrators on residential districts accounted for the largest share, which was 35.43%, followed by traffic locations, accounting for 27.07%.

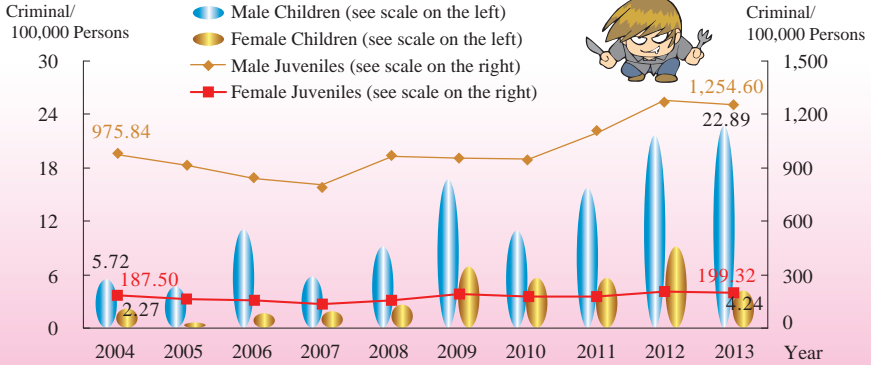


Source: Police Department.



In 2013, the children offender rate for males was 22.89 criminals per 100,000 people, about 5 times that for females, 4.24 criminals per 100,000 people in Taipei. The juvenile offender rate for males was 1,254.60 criminals per 100,000 people, about 6 times that for females, 199.32 criminals per 100,000 people. During the past three years, the children offender rate for males was increasing, but the other offender rates were fluctuating.

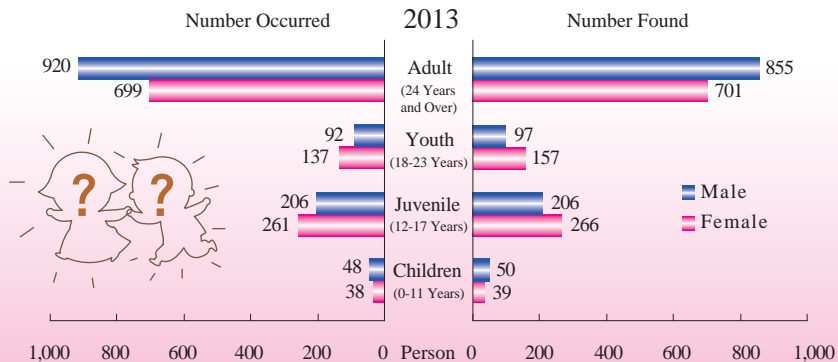
## Children and Juvenile Offender Rate of Crimes



Source:Police Department.

There were 2,401 people, 1,266 males and 1,135 females, presumed missing by the police or reported missing by the citizens in Taipei in 2013. According to the ages of missing people, most missing adults and children were male, while most missing youths and juveniles were female. There were 2,371 missing people found in 2013. More than 90% of the missing people would be found every year.

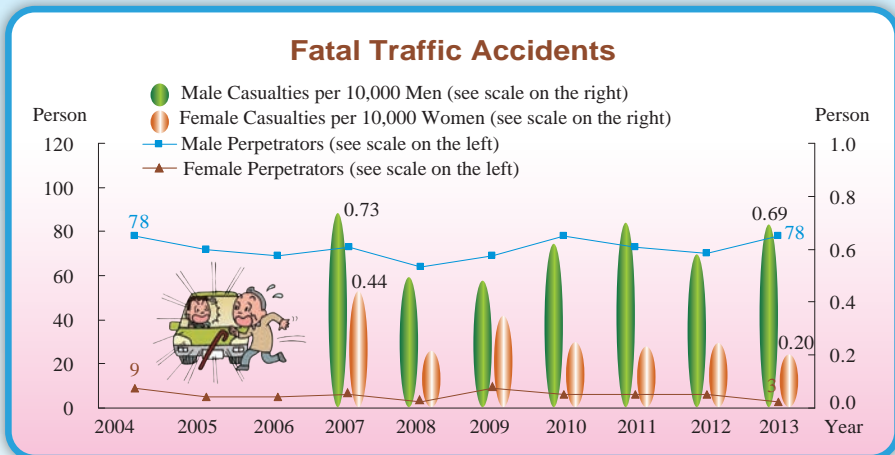
## Missing Population



Source:Police Department.

## VIII.Public Safety

In 2013, most of the perpetrators of fatal traffic accidents were male, and there were 78 male perpetrators accounting for 96.30% of the total in Taipei. In recent years, the number of male perpetrators was more than 60, but that of females was less than 10. The casualty rate for male was 0.69 casualties per 10,000 men, an increase of 18.97% from that in 2012, and that for female was 0.20 casualties per 10,000 women, a decrease of 20.00% from that in 2012. The number of casualties fluctuated in recent years, while male casualties were more than females.

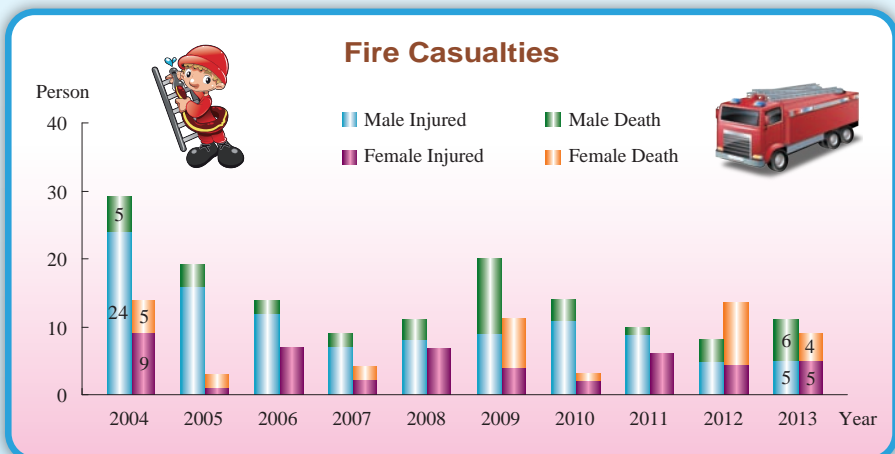


Source:Police Department.

Note: 1.The fatal traffic accidents referred to those causing deaths on the scene or within 24 hours.

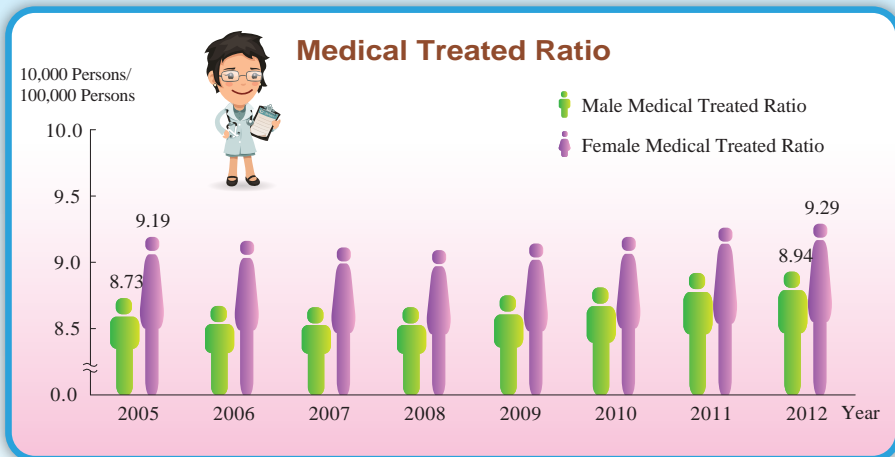
2.Gender statistics of casualties per 10,000 persons were not available before 2007.

In 2013, there were 6 males and 4 females died in fires in Taipei, as well as 5 males and 5 females were injured. The number of casualties fluctuated in recent years, and the number of male casualties was more than that of females except in 2012.



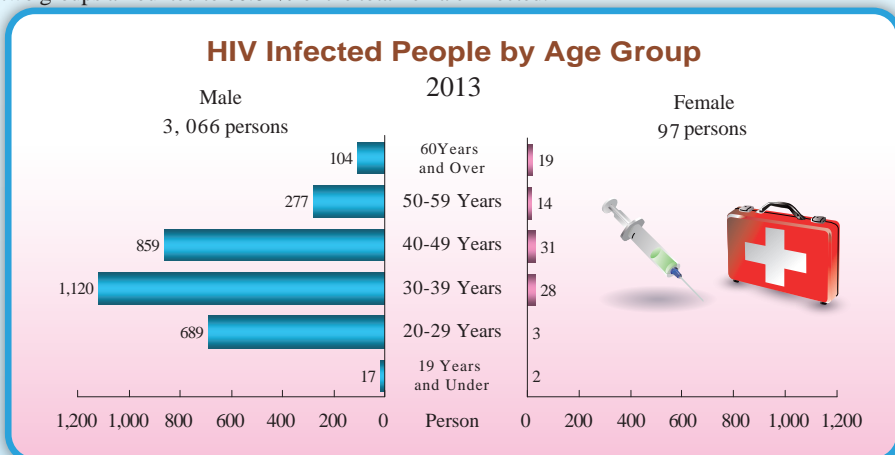
Source:Fire Department.

In 2012, there were 89,386 men per 100,000 men and 92,934 women per 100,000 women going to hospitals and clinics for medical treatment in Taipei, increasing 0.14% and 0.32% from those in 2011, respectively. The medical treated ratios showed increasing trends for both sexes in recent years, and the ratio for females was higher than that for males.



Source: Department of Health.

By the end of 2013, there were 3,066 males and 97 females affected by the confirmed notifiable epidemic case, HIV, in Taipei. Among all age groups, 1,120 infected males were aged 30 to 39, accounting the most, which was followed by 859 infected males aged 40 to 49. Men in these two groups amounted to 64.55% of the total male infected. And 31 infected females were aged 40 to 49, accounting the most, which was followed by 28 infected females aged 30 to 39. Women in these two groups amounted to 60.82% of the total female infected.

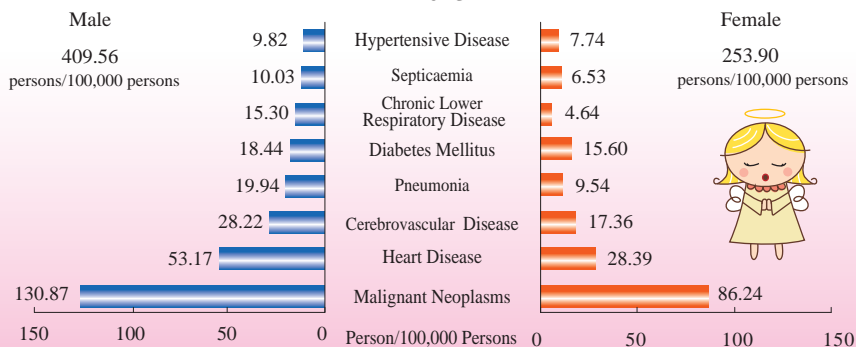


Source: Department of Health.

## IX. Health

The standardized death rates for male and female were 409.56 and 253.90 persons per 100,000 persons in Taipei in 2013. The male standardized death rate was higher than the female one for every major cause of death. The top three causes of death were the same for both sexes. The standardized death rates of the top killer, malignant neoplasms, for male and female were 130.87 and 86.24 persons per 100,000 persons, the former about 1.5 times the latter.

### Standardized Death Rates of Leading Causes 2013



Source: Department of Health.

Note: The standardized death rate (in every 100,000 deaths) is on the basis of the WHO year 2000 world population demographic structure.

Smoking prevalence among men was much higher than among women in 2012. In terms of age, 25.54% of men and 5.80% of women aged 18 years and over smoked, however, 17.84% of male and 7.83% of female juveniles aged between 16 and 17 years smoked. This showed that smoking prevalence among male adults was higher than among male juveniles, but smoking prevalence among female adults was lower than among female juveniles.

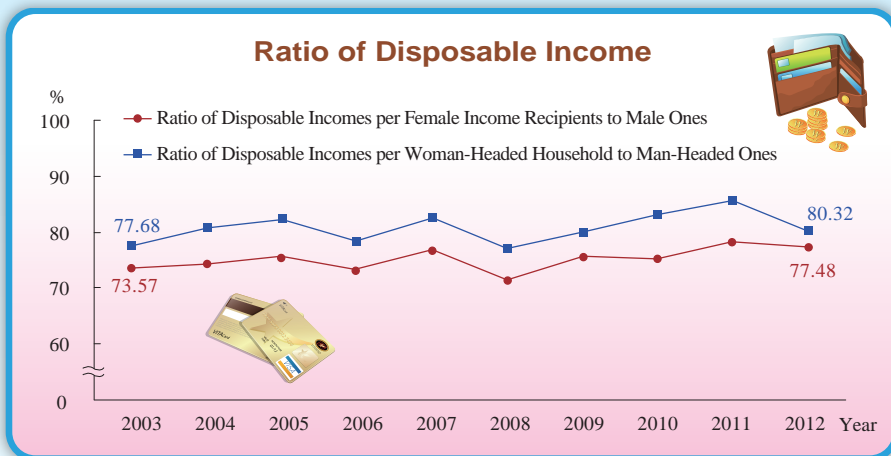
### Percentage of Smoking People



Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

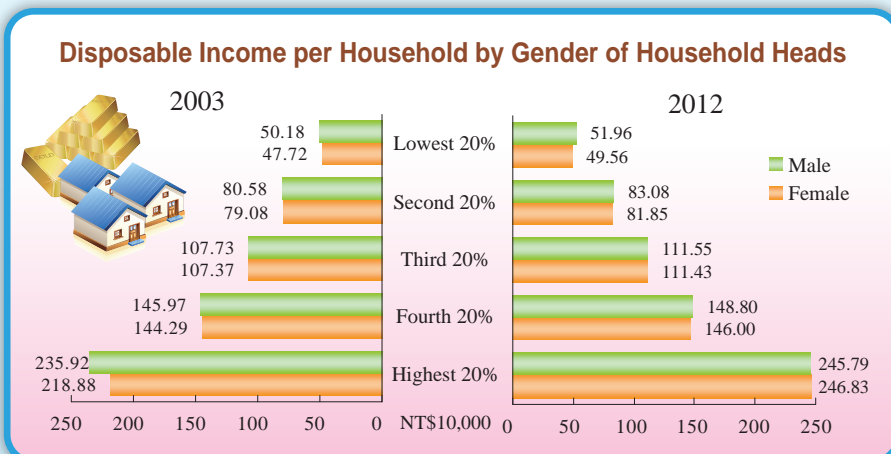
Note: Survey on Juvenile Smoking Behavior was conducted once every two years from 2004 to 2010.

The disposable incomes per male income recipient were NT\$793,670 in Taipei in 2012, and those of female income recipient were NT\$614,938. The latter were about 77% of the former. The disposable incomes per man-headed household were NT\$1,361,377, and those of woman-headed household were NT\$1,093,519. The latter were about 80% of the former. Thus, it showed that the disposable incomes for males were higher than those for females.



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

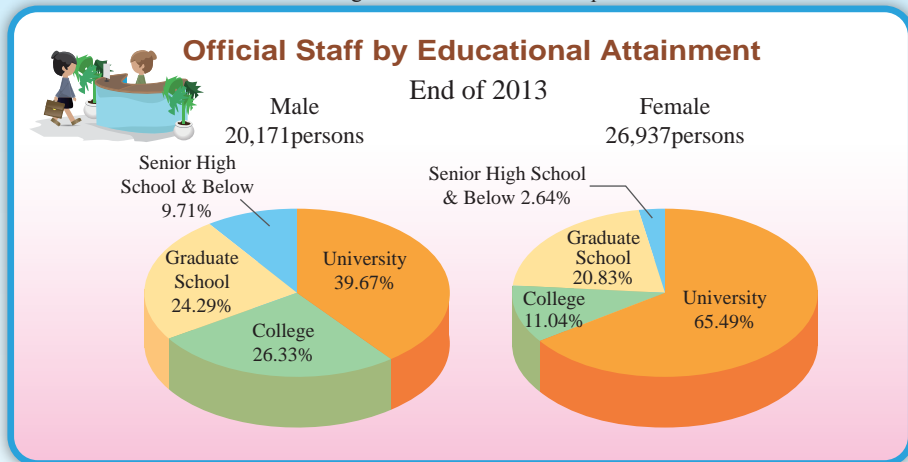
The disposable incomes in man-headed households were higher than those of woman-headed ones in all income groups except the highest 20% group in Taipei in 2012. The largest gender difference between disposable incomes per household was NT\$28 thousand of the fourth 20% group, followed by NT\$24 thousand of the lowest 20% group.



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

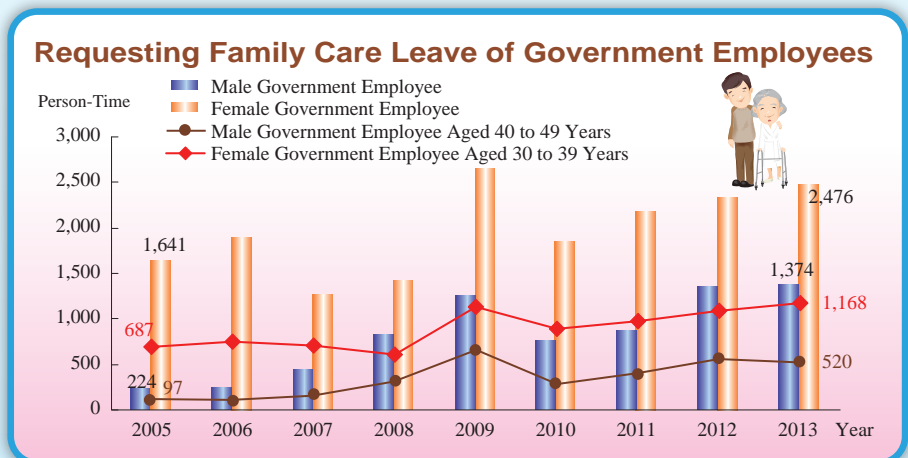
## XI. Government Services

At the end of 2013, most of 47,108 official staff employed by the Taipei City Government were female, accounting for 26,937 persons. In terms of educational attainment, 39.67% male and 65.49% female official staff attained the educational level of university, accounting for the largest share for both sexes. Furthermore, 63.95% male and 86.31% female official staff attained the level of graduate school or university; the latter was 22.36 percentage points higher than the former, indicating the educational attainment of female official staff was higher than their male counterpart.



Source: Department of Personnel.

In 2013, there were 1,374 male and 2,476 female government employees requesting family care leave in Taipei City Government, accounting for 35.69% and 64.31% of the total, respectively. The number of females requesting family care leave was more than that of males in recent years. Male government employees aged 40 to 49 accounted for the largest share with 520 person-times, while female government employees aged 30 to 39 accounted for the most part with 1,168 person-times.



Source: Department of Personnel.

# **TAIPEI CITY GENDER STATISTICS AND FIGURES**

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