



# TAIPEI CITY GENDER STATISTICS AND FIGURES 2014



DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS  
TAIPEI CITY GOVERNMENT  
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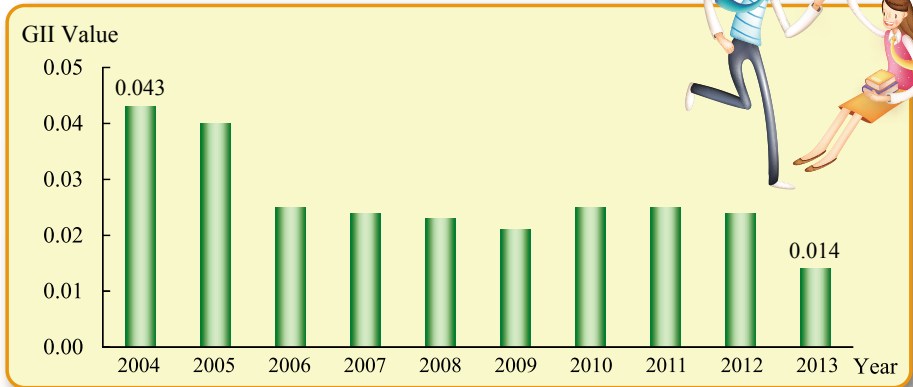
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## Gender Composite Index

Gender Inequality Index (GII) designed by the United Nations Development Programme is compositely compiled with the following 5 indices: maternal mortality ratio, adolescent fertility rate, the share of parliamentary seats, women's attainment to secondary education and above, and female labor force participation rate. The GII values of Taipei showed a decreasing trend in recent years, and it was 0.014 in 2013.

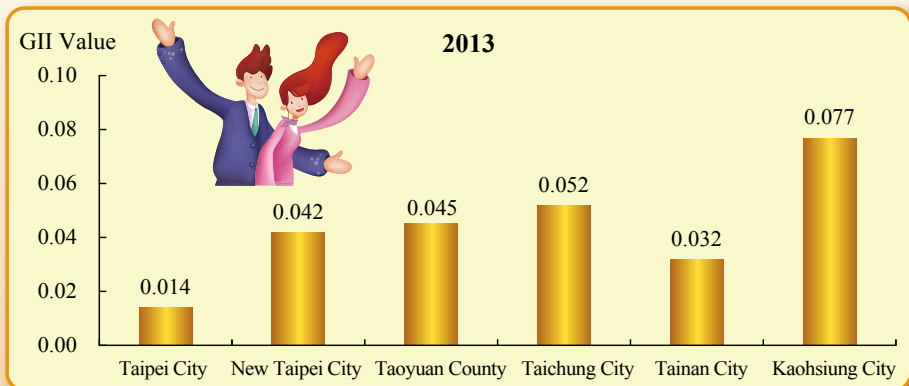
### Gender Inequality Index of Taipei



Source: Department of Health, Department of Civil Affairs, Taipei City Council, and "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

In 2013, the GII value of Taipei, 0.014, was the lowest in five municipalities and Taoyuan County due to the lowest rate of adolescent fertility and the highest rate of women's attainment to secondary education and above. The highest among five municipalities and Taoyuan County was Kaohsiung City with 0.077.

### Gender Inequality Index of Five Municipalities & Taoyuan County



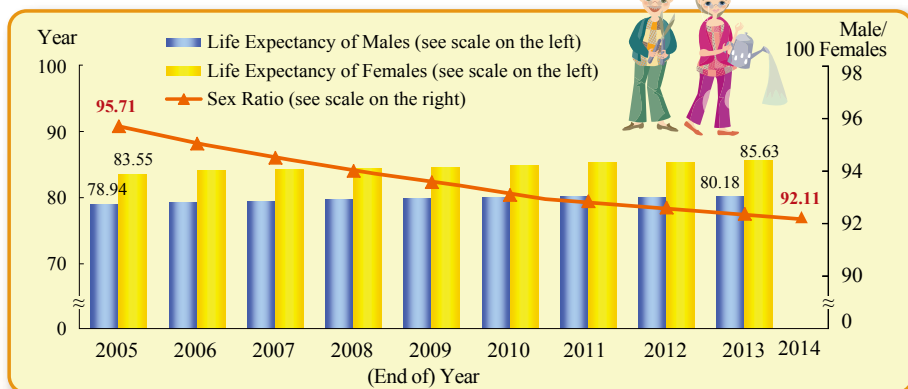
Source: Database of Important Statistical Index in County and City, The City Councils of 5 Municipalities, The County Council of Taoyuan County, and "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

Note: Taoyuan County has been upgraded to a municipality since December 25, 2014.

## I. Population

The life expectancy at birth of the male population in Taipei was 80.18 years in 2013, and that for the female population was 85.63 years. The life expectancy at birth for males and females were both rising in recent years. The female life expectancy at birth was always longer than men's, and the gender gap widened yearly. The sex ratio of population reached the new low 92.11 at the end of 2014. Women outnumbered men in Taipei.

### Life Expectancy at Birth

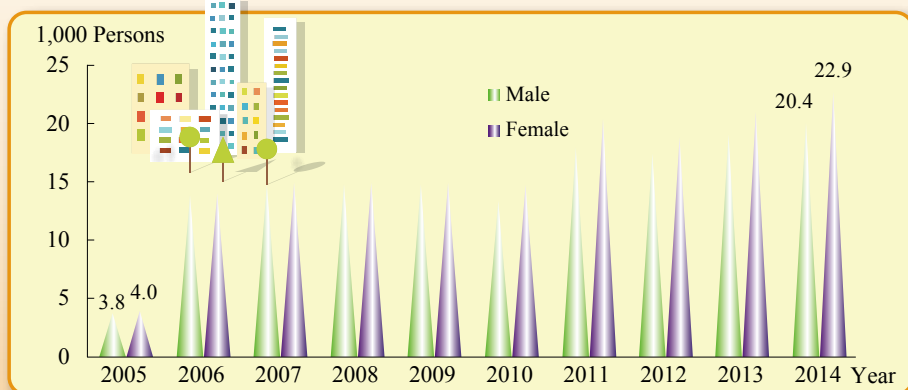


Source: Department of Health and Department of Civil Affairs.

Note: Due to the extreme fluctuation of the life expectancy caused by the great changes of yearly age-specific mortality rate, the life expectancy will be compiled with population in 3 consequent years.

In 2014, the legal heirs of real estate amounted to 43,387 with 20,449 males (47.13%) and 22,938 females (52.87%) in Taipei. In recent years, female legal heirs were more than male ones and reached the highest in 2014.

### Legal Heirs of Real Estate



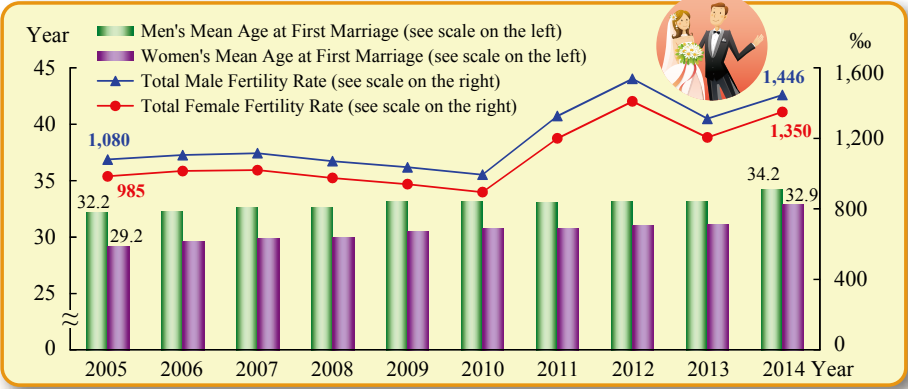
Source: Department of Land.



## II.Marital and Fertile Status

In 2014, men's mean age at first marriage was 34.2 years in Taipei, and women's was 32.9 years, which were respectively 1.0 year and 1.8 years older than those in 2013. The total male fertility rate was 1,446‰, which meant 1.446 children would be born to a man over his lifetime. The total female fertility rate was 1,350‰, which meant 1.350 children would be born to a woman over her lifetime.

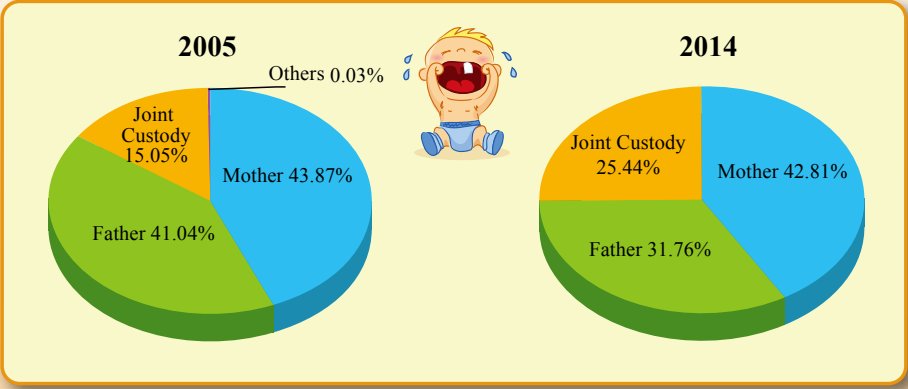
Age at First Marriage and Total Fertility Rate



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

In 2014, 42.81% of child custody after divorce was granted to mothers, the highest of all custody types, which was followed by 31.76% to fathers, and 25.44% to both. Compared to those in 2005, the percentage of joint custody increased the most, 10.39 percentage points, while those for sole custody decreased 1.06 and 9.28 percentage points for mothers and fathers, respectively.

Child Custody After Divorce

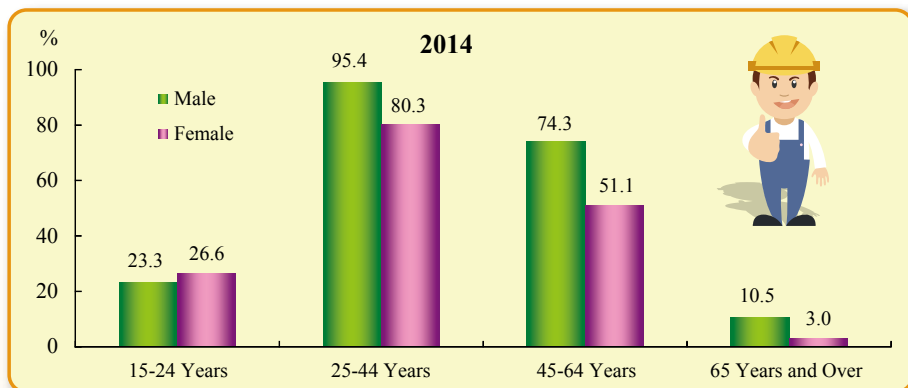


Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

### 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 50.7% for female in 2014. Among all age groups, only the labor force participation rate for female aged 15 to 24 was higher than that for male of equivalent ages. The difference of 23.2 percentage points between labor force participation rates for male and female aged 45 to 64 was the largest among all age groups. Women participated in the labor force earlier than men, however, there were more women than men quitting as they were getting old.

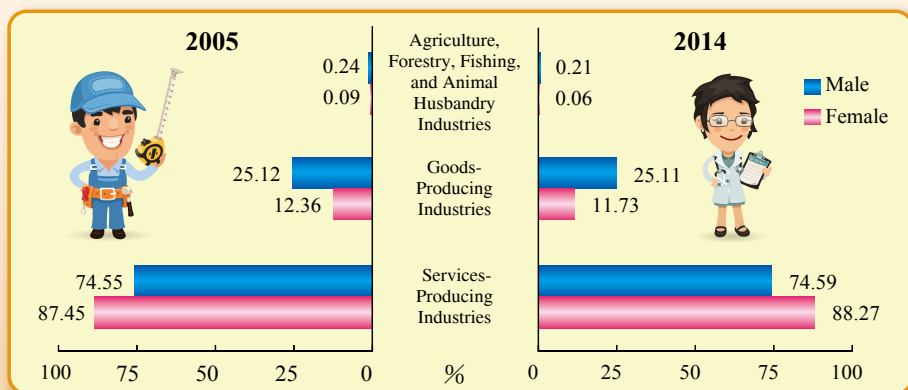
#### Labor Force Participation Rate by Age Group



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

In 2014, both male and female employees were mainly engaged in services-producing industries with 88.27% for female and 74.59% for male, followed by goods-producing industries with 11.73% for female and 25.11% male. Only a few of the employees less than 0.5% was engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and animal husbandry industries.

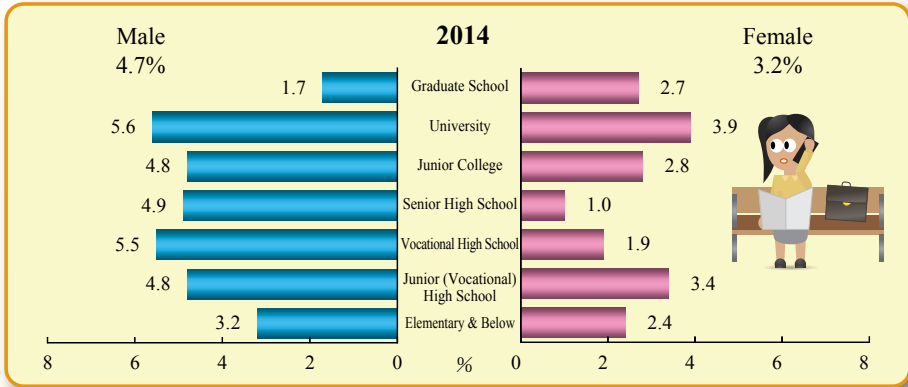
#### Employed Population by Industry



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

In 2014, the unemployment rate was 4.7% for male and 3.2% for female in Taipei, showing that the unemployment of male labor force was more critical than that of female one. By educational attainment, the unemployment rate of university was the highest for both sexes, which was 5.6% for male and 3.9% for female. The unemployment rate of females was lower than that of males except for graduate school. The largest gender discrepancy was 3.9 percentage points for senior high school.

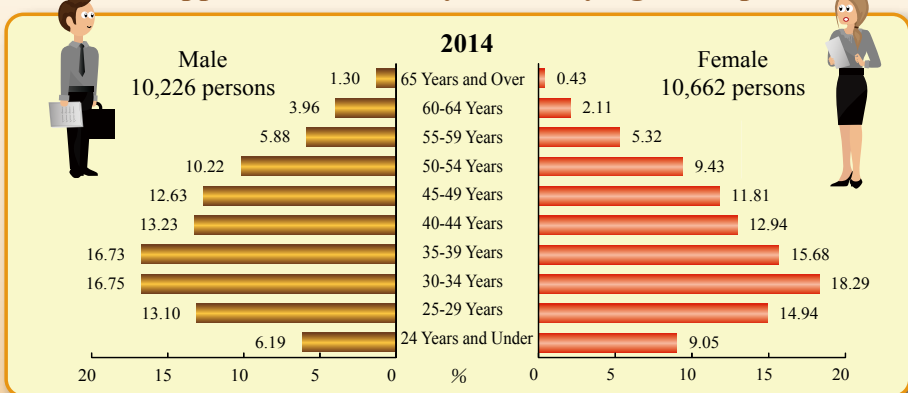
#### Unemployment Rate



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

In 2014, the number of effectively placed applicants was 20,888, of which 48.96% (10,226) were male, and 51.04% (10,662) were female. Among all age groups, effectively placed applicants aged 30 to 34 accounted for the largest share, 16.75% for men and 18.29% for women. Most of the effectively placed applicants aged below 34 years old were female, while most of those aged 35 years old or above were male.

#### Applicants Effectively Placed by Age Group

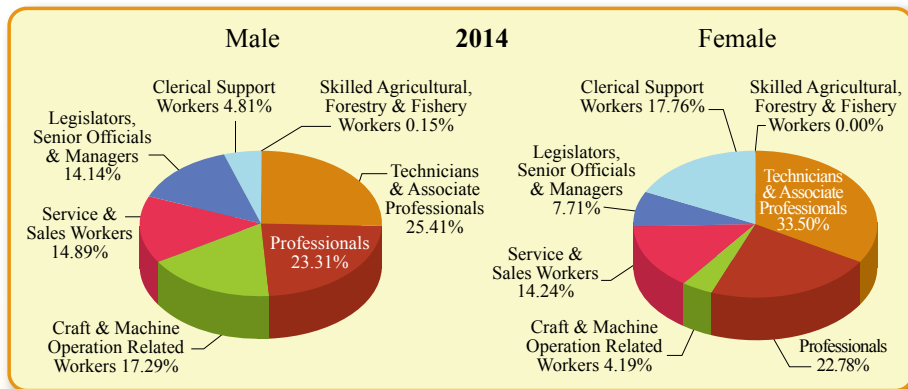


Source: Department of Labor.

### III. Labor Force

In 2014, the occupation of most of the employed was technicians and associated professionals (25.41% of men and 33.50% of women), followed by professionals (23.31% of men and 22.78% of women) in Taipei. The third occupation for men was craft & machine operation related workers, accounting for 17.29% of men, and clerical support workers for women, accounting for 17.76% of women.

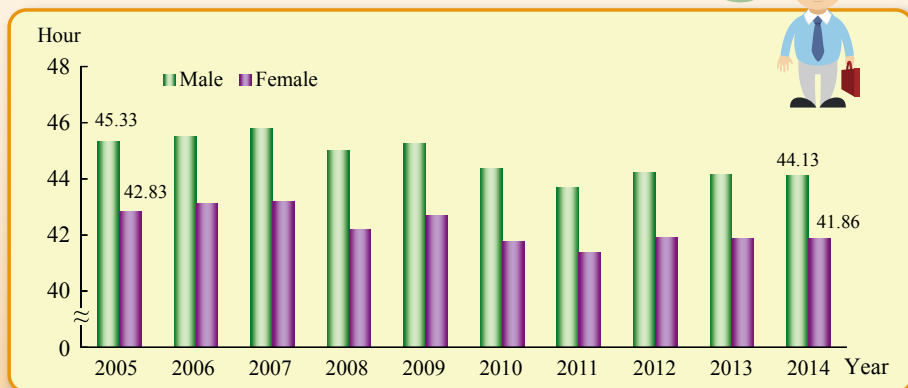
#### Employed Population by Occupation



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

In 2014, the average weekly working hours were 44.13 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. Over the past ten years, 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 2006 and 2007.

#### Average Weekly Working Hours

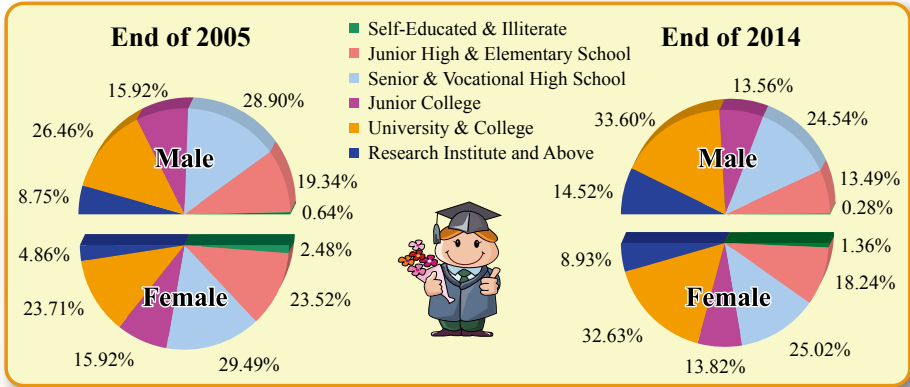


Source: "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

## IV. Education

Of the population aged 15 and over, people with the educational level of university and college accounted for the largest share for men and women (33.60% of men and 32.63% of women) at the end of 2014. The percentage of men with educational level of university and college and above reached 48.12%, while that of women was 41.56%. Compared with the end of 2005, both men and women attaining higher educational level. Those with the educational level of university and college increased most, followed by that of research institute and above.

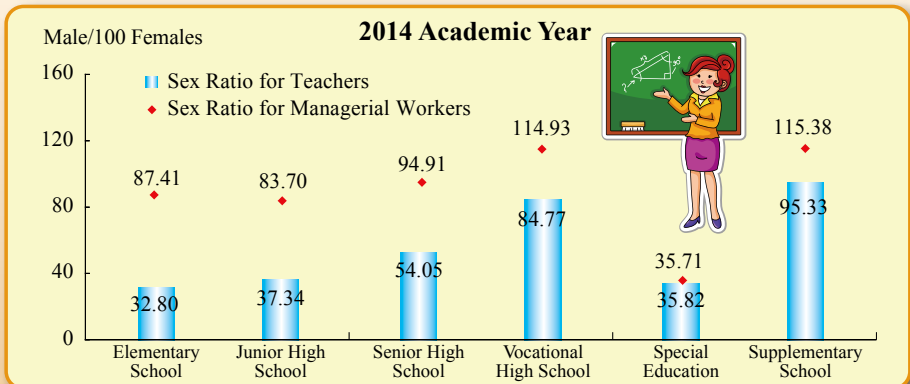
### The Educational Level of Population Aged 15 and Over



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

In 2014 academic year, the sex ratio of teachers at all school levels was 42.76 in Taipei, which meant that the number of male teachers was merely 43% of the number of female ones. The highest sex ratio was 95.33 for supplementary schools, followed by 84.77 for vocational high schools. On the other hand, the sex ratio of managerial workers at all school levels was 88.83, and the highest was 115.38 for supplementary schools, followed by 114.93 for vocational high schools and 94.91 for senior high schools. The gender gap of managerial workers at all school levels was much narrower than that of school teachers.

### Sex Ratio of School Teachers and Managerial Workers at All School Levels

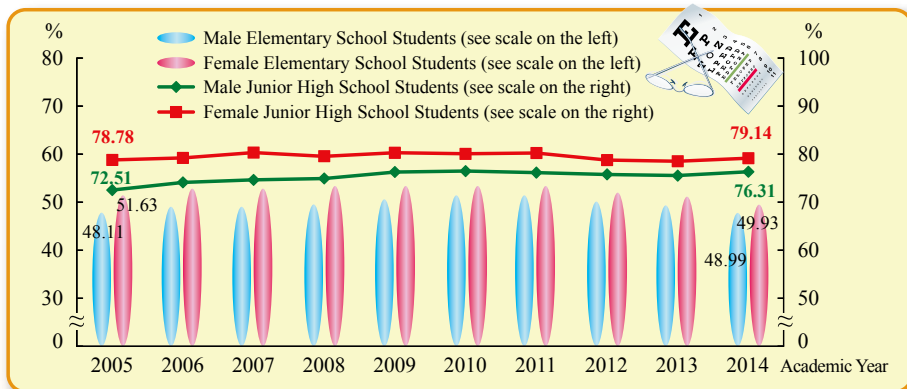


Source: Department of Education.

## IV. Education

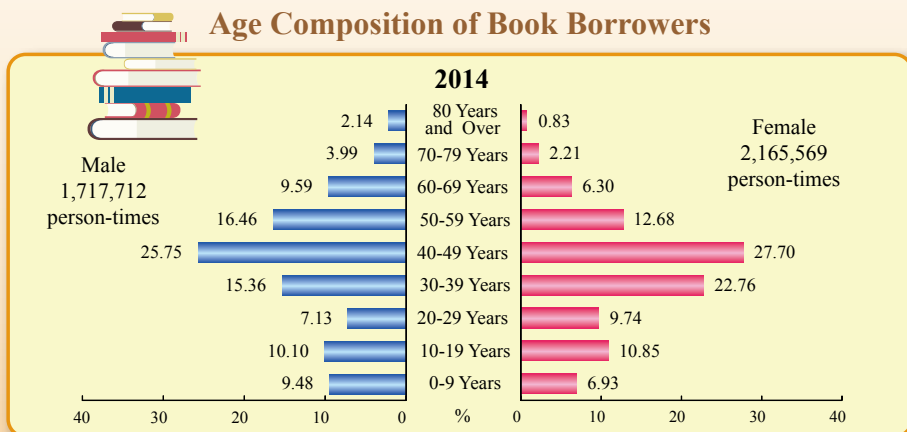
In 2014 academic year, the poor-sighted rate of elementary school students was 48.99% for male and 49.93% for female, as well as that of junior high school students was 76.31% for male and 79.14% for female. In recent years, the poor-sighted rates for both elementary and junior high school female students were always higher than those for their male counterparts. However, the gender difference was grossly diminishing year by year.

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



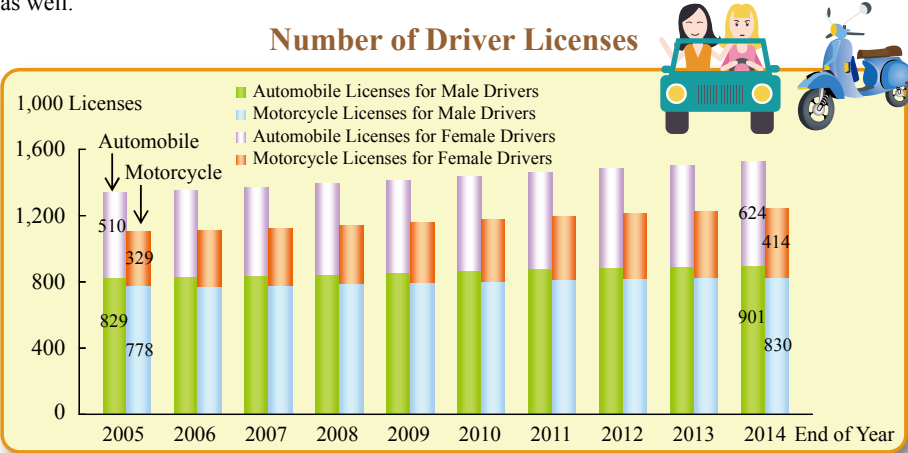
Source: Department of Education.

In 2014, there totaled 3,883,281 person-times of borrowing books from Taipei Public Library, of which 44.23% (1,717,712 person-times) were male, and 55.77% (2,165,569 person-times) were female. Female borrowers were more often than male ones. Among all age groups, the borrowers aged 40 to 49 accounted for the largest share for both sex groups, 25.75% of men and 27.70% of women. Most of the borrowers aged 10 to 49 were female, while those of aged below 10 or above 50 were male.



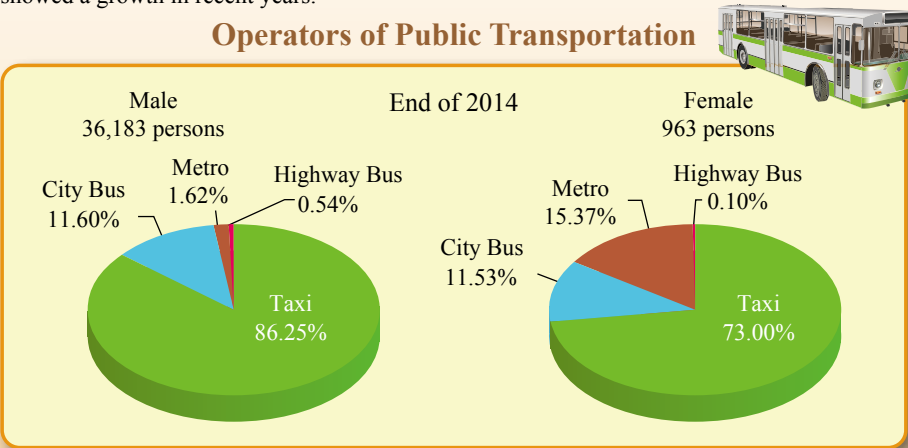
Source: Department of Education.

There were 1,525,128 automobile driver licenses 59.06% for male and 40.94% for female for citizens in Taipei at the end of 2014. The number of motorcycle driver licenses amounted to 1,243,508 with 66.73% for male and 33.27% for female. The number of driver licenses annually increased in recent years, and the percentage of licenses for female drivers increased as well.



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

There were 37,146 operators of public transportation in Taipei at the end of 2014, of which the majority was male, accounting for 97.41% of the total, and only 2.59% were female. Among all types of vehicles, 86.25% of male operators were taxi drivers, followed by bus drivers with 11.60%. On the other hand, 73.00% of female operators were also taxi drivers, followed by metro operators with 15.37%. The number of female metro operators showed a growth in recent years.

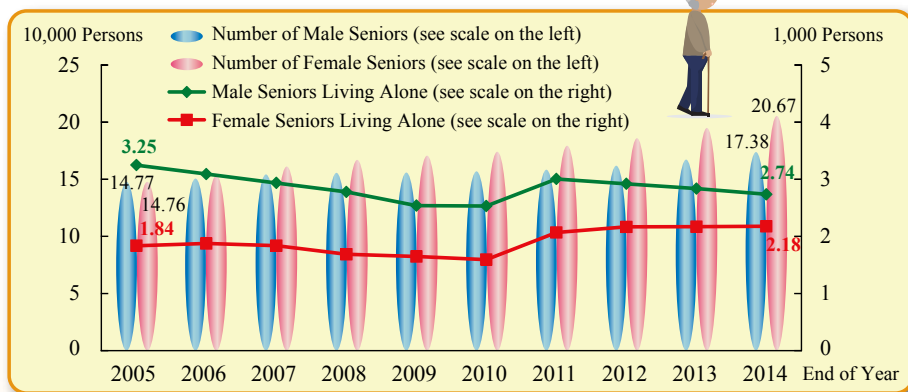


Source: Department of Transportation.

## VI. Social Welfare

At the end of 2014, there were 380,527 seniors in Taipei, of which 173,790 were male, accounting for 45.67%, and 206,737 with 54.33% were female. Among them, 4,914 were living alone, including 2,737 males (55.70%) and 2,177 females (44.30%). Over past ten years, there were more female seniors than male ones. While male seniors living alone outnumbered their female counterparts, but the gap narrowed year by year.

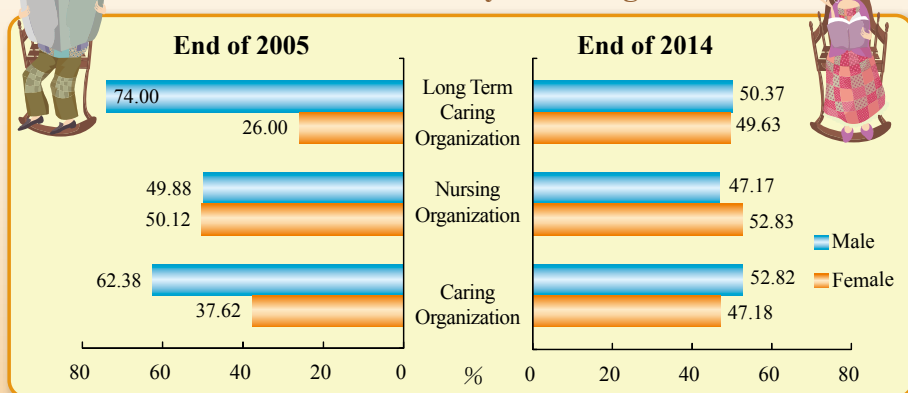
### Seniors Living Alone



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

In Taipei, the seniors housed in caring organization totaled 657 persons at the end of 2014, of which 347 (52.82%) were male and 310 (47.18%) were female. The seniors housed in nursing organization totaled 4,200 persons with females for 2,219 or 52.83%. The seniors housed in long term caring organization totaled 135 persons with males for 68 or 50.37%. The percentages of female seniors housed in all types of elderly care organizations kept on increasing in recent years.

### Seniors Housed in Elderly Care Organizations

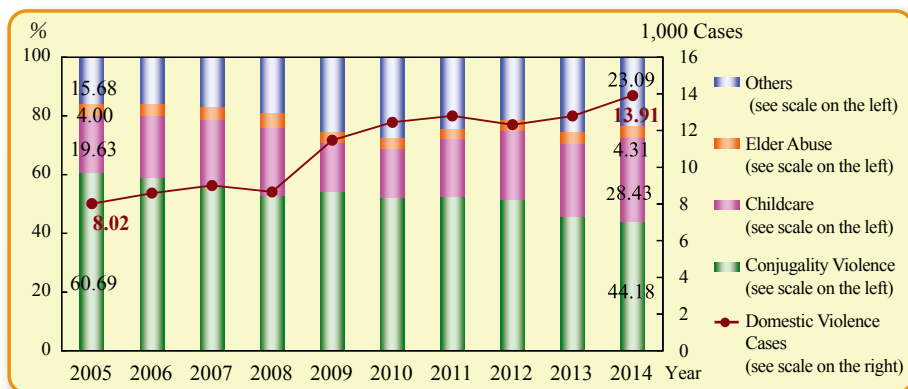


Source: Department of Social Welfare.



There were 13,908 domestic violence cases reported in Taipei in 2014. Among these cases, conjugality violence cases accounted for 44.18%, the largest share, followed by childcare cases for 28.43%, others for 23.09%, and eldercare cases for 4.31%. During the past 3 years, the percentage of conjugality violence cases decreased, while that of childcare cases increased.

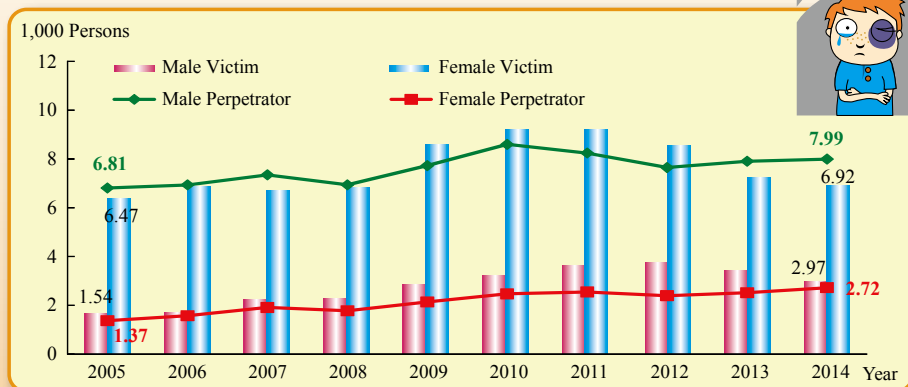
### Domestic Violence Cases



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

There were 10,037 victims of domestic violence in Taipei in 2014, of which 2,972 or 29.61% were male, 6,920 or 68.94% were female and 145 or 1.44% were of unknown gender. Most of the victims were female rather than male. And the number of perpetrators of domestic violence was 11,410, of which 7,994 or 70.06% were male, 2,722 or 23.86% were female and 694 or 6.08% were of unknown gender. Compared to 2013, the number of victims of domestic violence decreased for both sexes, but the number of perpetrators of domestic violence increased for both male and female.

### Victims and Perpetrators of Domestic Violence

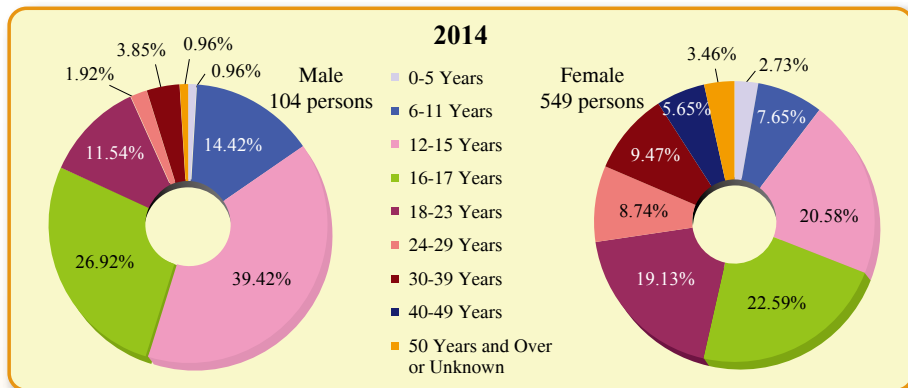


Source: Department of Social Welfare.

## VI. Social Welfare

The number of sexual assault victims reached 653 in Taipei in 2014, including 104 males and 549 females (8 females of unknown age). Male victims aged 12 to 15 accounted for 39.42%, the largest share, followed by those aged 16 to 17 accounting for 26.92%. Female victims aged 16 to 17 accounted for 22.59%, the largest share, followed by those aged 12 to 15 accounting for 20.58%. Most sexual assault victims, 82% of male victims and 54% of female ones, were under 18 years old.

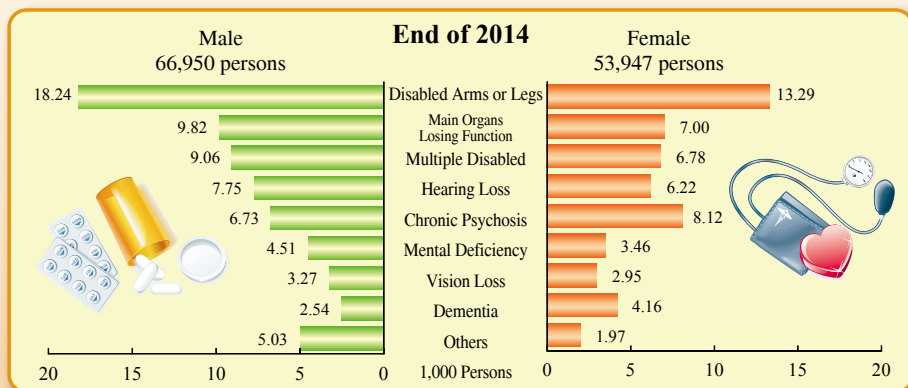
### Sexual Assault Victims by Age Group



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

There were 120,897 physically and mentally disabled people in Taipei at the end of 2014, of which 55.38% were male and 44.62% were female. There were 18,242 men and 13,285 women with disabled arms or legs, accounting for the largest share, followed by 9,823 men whose main organs losing function and 8,123 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.

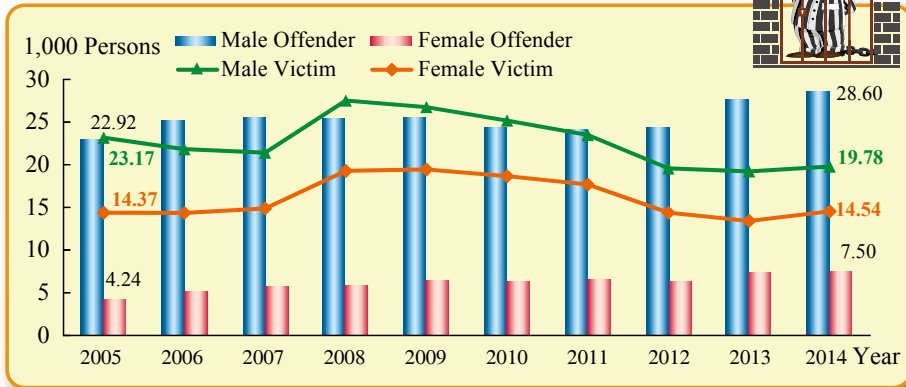
### Physically and Mentally Disabled Population



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

There were 28,604 male and 7,504 female offenders of criminal cases in Taipei in 2014, which accounted for 79.22% and 20.78% of the total, respectively. The number of male offenders was 3.8 times that of females. As for victims of criminal cases, 19,780 (57.64%) were male and 14,536 (42.36%) were female. The number of male victims was 1.4 times that of females. In general, there were more male offenders and victims than their female counterparts.

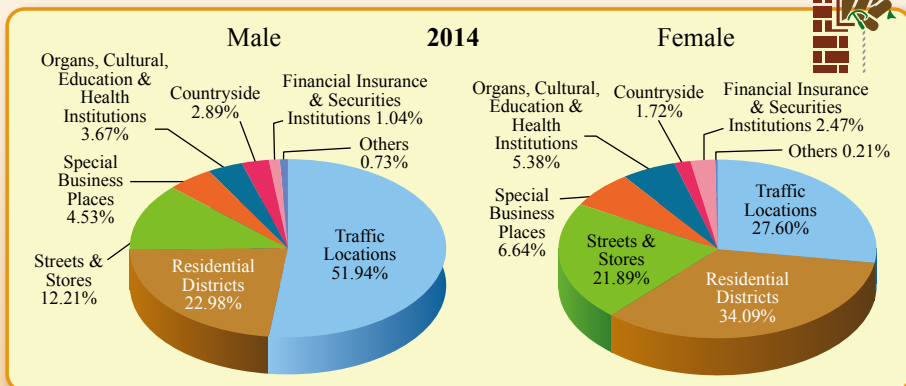
### Offenders and Victims of Criminal Cases



Source: Police Department.

In 2014, 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 crime scenes. Male perpetrators on traffic locations accounted for 51.94%, the largest share, followed by residential districts, accounting for 22.98%. Female perpetrators on residential districts accounted for 34.09%, the largest share, followed by traffic locations, accounting for 27.60%.

### Crime Scenes of Criminal Cases



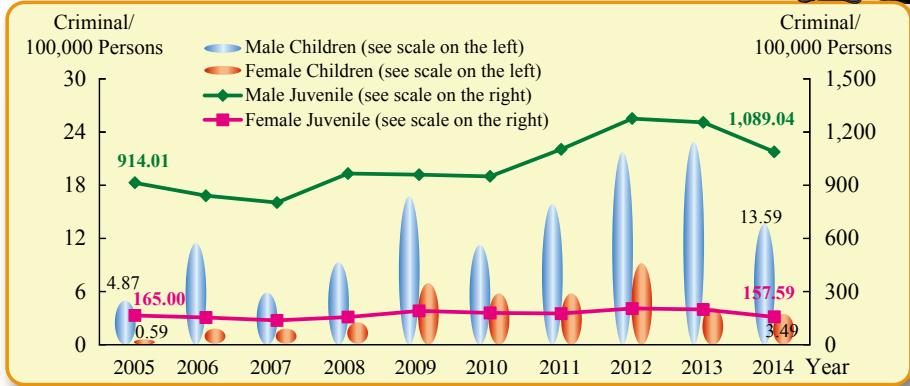
Source: Police Department.

## VII. Social Security

In 2014, the children offender rate for males was 13.59 criminals per 100,000 people, about 4 times that for females, 3.49 criminals per 100,000 people in Taipei. The juvenile offender rate for males was 1,089.04 criminals per 100,000 people, about 7 times that for females, 157.59 criminals per 100,000 people. The offender rate for males grew faster with age than that for females.



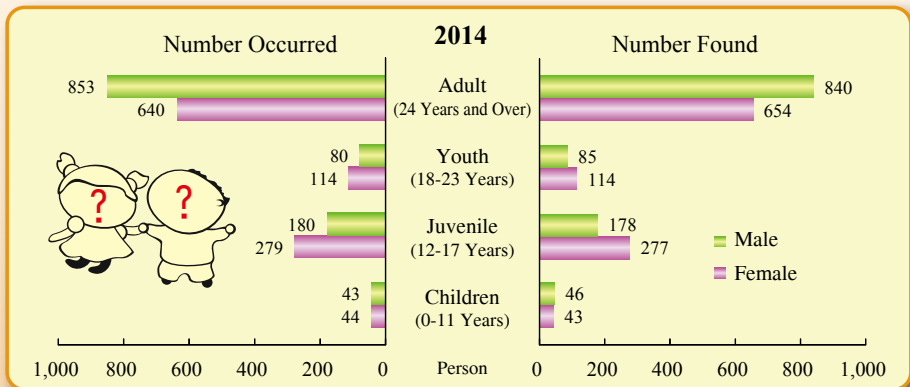
### Children and Juvenile Offender Rate of Crimes



Source: Police Department.

There were 2,233 people, 1,156 males and 1,077 females, presumed missing by the police or reported missing by the citizens in Taipei in 2014. According to the ages of missing people, most missing adults were male, while most missing youths, juveniles and children were female. There were 2,237 missing people found in 2014. More than 90% of the missing people would be found every year.

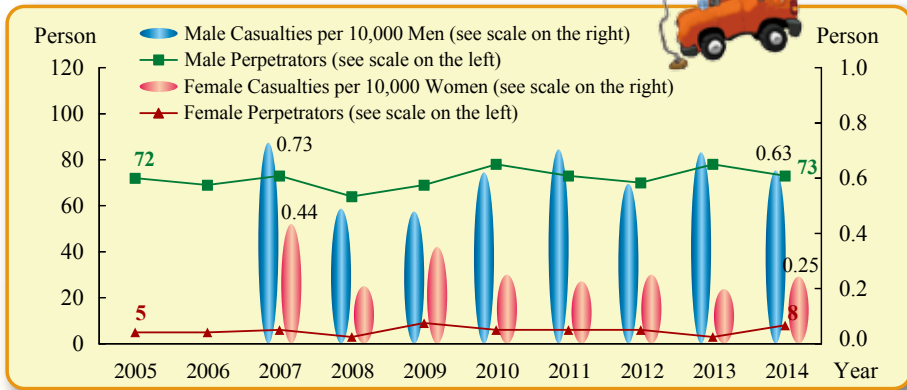
### Missing Population



Source: Police Department.

In 2014, there were 83 perpetrators of fatal traffic accidents, 87.95% of which were male. In recent years, the number of male perpetrators was more than 60, but that of females was less than 10, showing that most of the perpetrators of fatal traffic accidents were male. The casualty rate for male was 0.63 casualties per 10,000 men, a decrease of 8.70% from that in 2013, while that for female was 0.25 casualties per 10,000 women, an increase of 25.00%. The number of casualties fluctuated and male casualties were more than females in recent years.

## Fatal Traffic Accidents

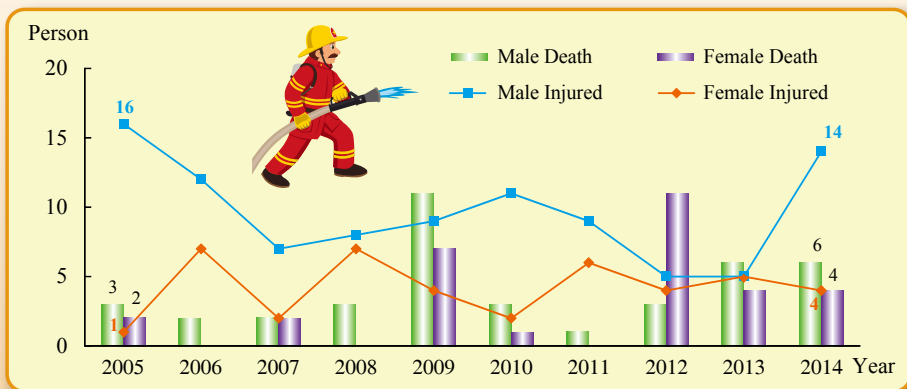


Source: Police Department.

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

In 2014, there were 6 males and 4 females died in fire accidents in Taipei, as well as 14 males and 4 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.

## Fire Casualties

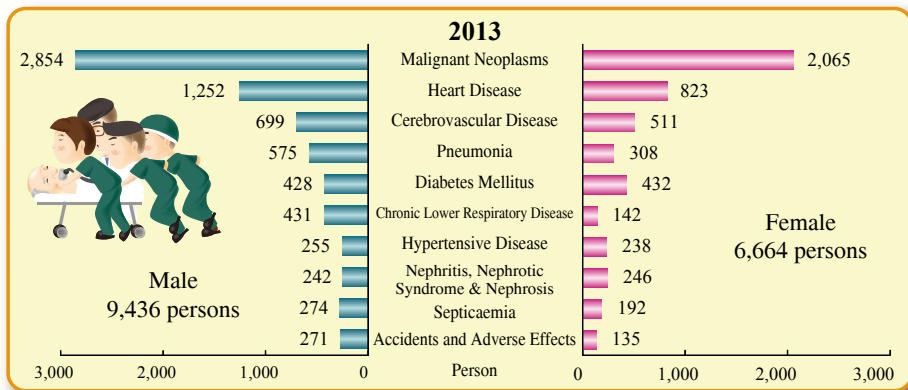


Source: Fire Department.

## IX. Health

In 2013, the male and female deaths in Taipei were 9,436 and 6,664 persons, accounting for 58.61% and 41.39% of the total, respectively. The top three causes of deaths were the same for male and female, i.e. malignant neoplasms, heart disease and cerebrovascular disease. Among the top ten causes of deaths, male deaths were more than female ones except diabetes mellitus and nephritis, nephrotic syndrome & nephrosis.

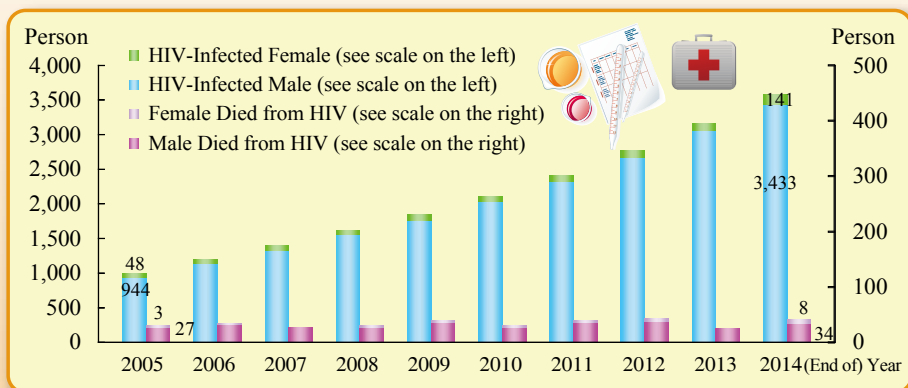
### Major Causes of Deaths



Source: Department of Health.

At the end of 2014, there were 3,433 men and 141 women infected with confirmed notifiable epidemic cases, HIV in Taipei. Also 34 men and 8 women died from HIV in 2014. In recent years, the number of males infected HIV showed an increasing trend, but that of females remained stable.

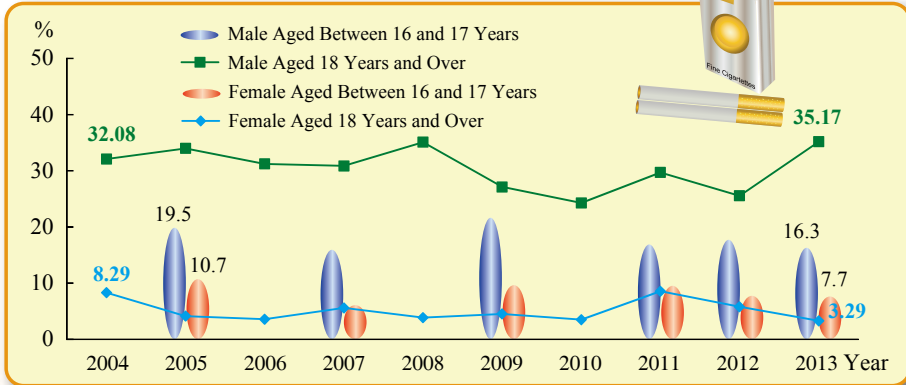
### The HIV-Infected Persons and Deaths from HIV



Source: Department of Health.

Smoking prevalence among men was much higher than among women in 2013. In terms of age, 35.17% of men and 3.29% of women aged 18 years and over smoked, however, 16.3% of male and 7.7% 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.

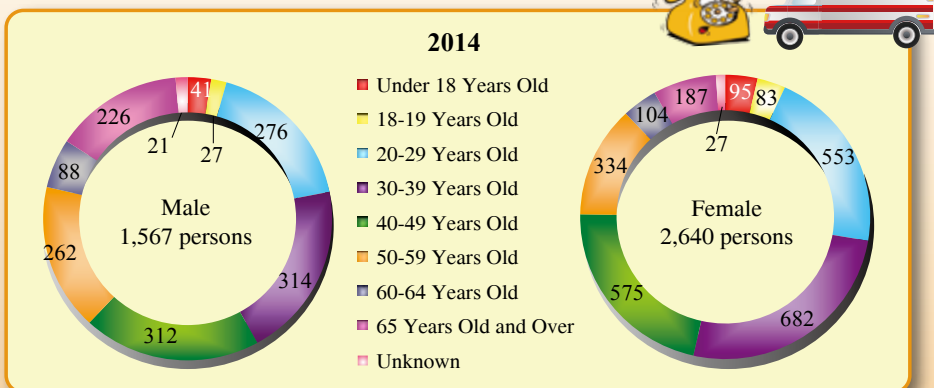
## Percentage of Smoking People



Source: 'Survey on Juvenile Smoking Behavior' and 'Survey on Adult Smoking Behavior', Ministry of Health and Welfare.  
Note: Survey on Juvenile Smoking Behavior was conducted once every two years from 2004 to 2010.

In 2014, there were much more suicide cases attempted by women than by men in Taipei, and they were 1,567 and 2,640, respectively, accounting for 37.25% and 62.75% of the total reported cases. Among all age groups, both men and women aged 30 to 39 years old shared the largest. For every five men or four women attempting suicide, there was 1 person within this age group.

## Suicide Attempts Reported

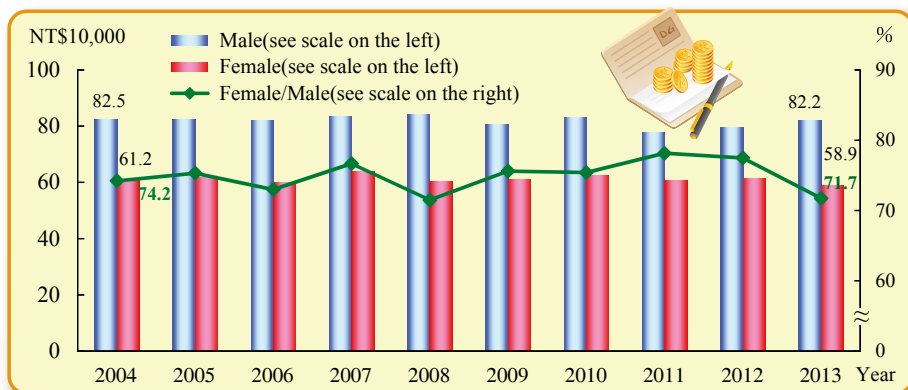


Source: Department of Health.

## X.Family Living

The disposable incomes per male income recipients were NT\$ 170 thousand to NT\$ 240 thousand more than those of females and the disposable incomes per female income recipients were only 70% to 80% of those of males in recent years. The disposable incomes per female income recipients in 2013 were NT\$ 589,327, the lowest over past ten years, which were only 71.7% of those of males.

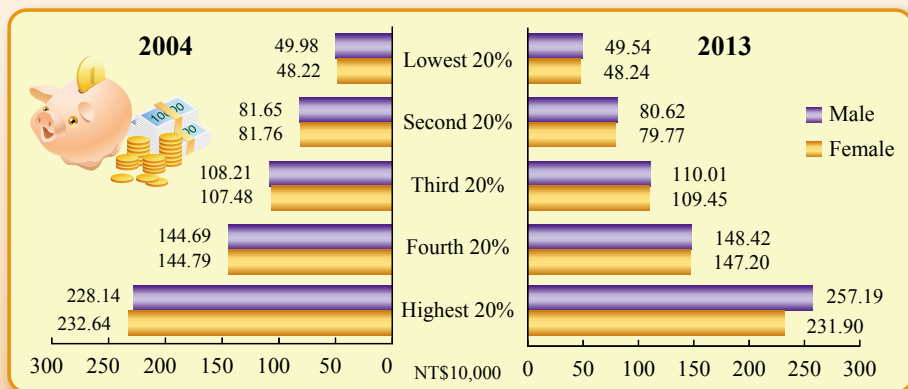
### Disposable Income per Income Recipients



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 in Taipei in 2013. The largest gender difference between disposable incomes per household was NT\$ 252,904 of the highest 20% group. All the gender differences for the other four groups were less than NT\$ 15,000.

### Disposable Income per Household by Gender of Household Heads



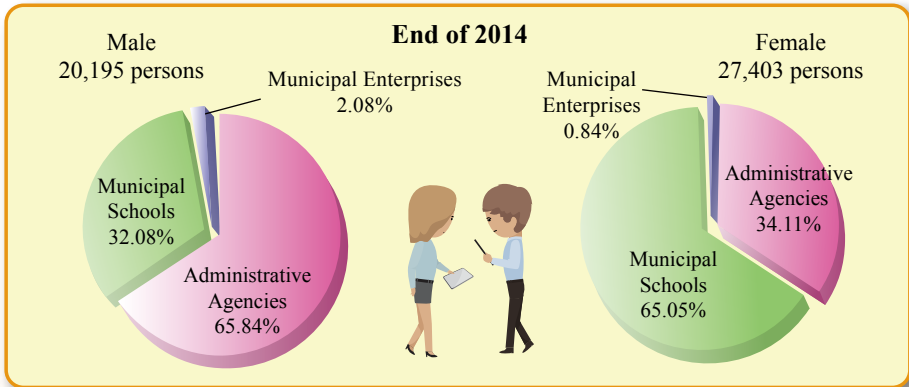
Source: 'Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey in Taipei', Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.



## XI. Government Services

At the end of 2014, the male and female civil staff of Taipei City Government were 20,195 and 27,403 persons, accounting for 42.43% and 57.57% of the total, respectively. And 65.84% of male civil staff worked in the administrative agencies, while 65.05% of female civil staff worked in the municipal schools.

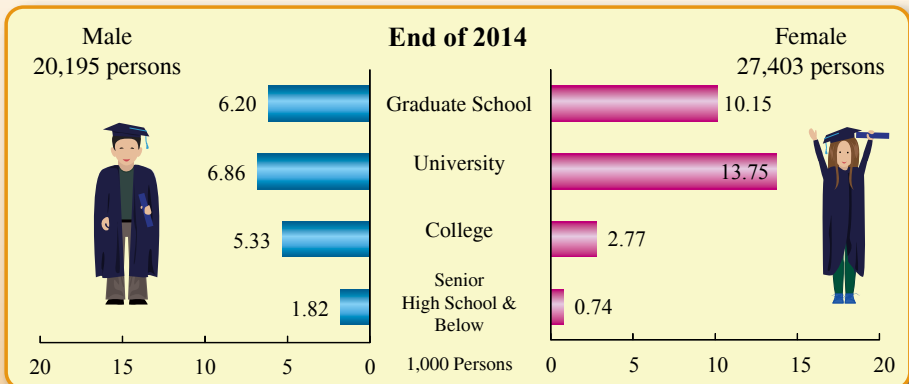
### Civil Staff



Source: Department of Personnel.

At the end of 2014, most of 47,598 official staff employed by the Taipei City Government were female, accounting for 27,403 persons. In terms of educational attainment, 33.96% male and 50.18% female official staff attained the educational level of university, accounting for the largest share for both sexes. Furthermore, 64.64% male and 87.20% female official staff attained the level of graduate school or university; the latter was 22.56 percentage points higher than the former, indicating the educational attainment of female official staff was higher than their male counterpart.

### Official Staff by Educational Attainment

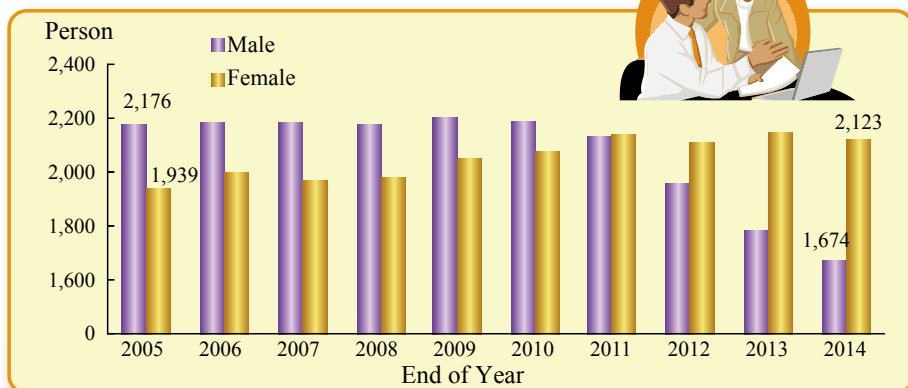


Source: Department of Personnel.

## XI. Government Services

There were more male managerial staff than female ones of the Taipei City Government until the end of 2000, and afterwards the former were outnumbered by the latter, the difference between them getting larger yearly. By the end of 2014, there were 1,674 male managerial staff and 2,123 female ones with discrepancy of 449 persons.

### Managerial Staff

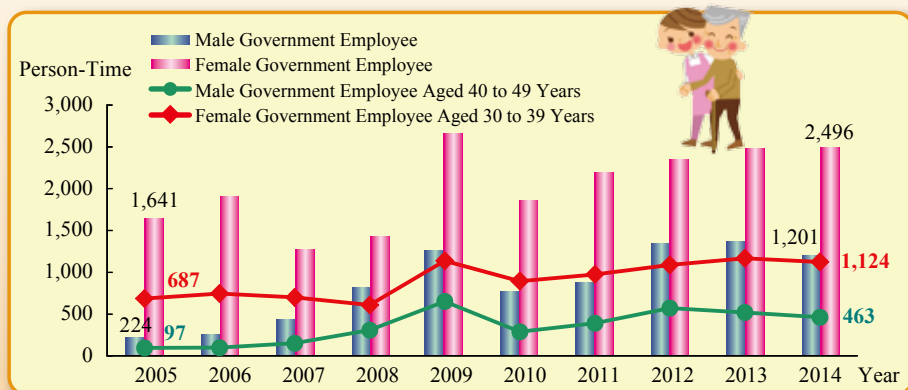


Source: Department of Personnel.

Note: The data referred to the major, deputy majors, commissioners, directors, and other managerial staff.

In 2014, there were 1,201 and 2,496 person-times for male and female government employees requesting family care leave of Taipei City Government accounting for 32.49% and 67.51% of the total, respectively. The number of females requesting family care leave was more than that of males in recent years. The males aged 40 to 49 accounted for the largest share with 463 person-times, while females aged 30 to 39 accounted for the most part with 1,124 person-times.

### Requesting Family Care Leave of Government Employees



Source: Department of Personnel.

# **TAIPEI CITY GENDER STATISTICS AND FIGURES**

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