



TAIPEI CITY GENDER STATISTICS AND FIGURES 2015



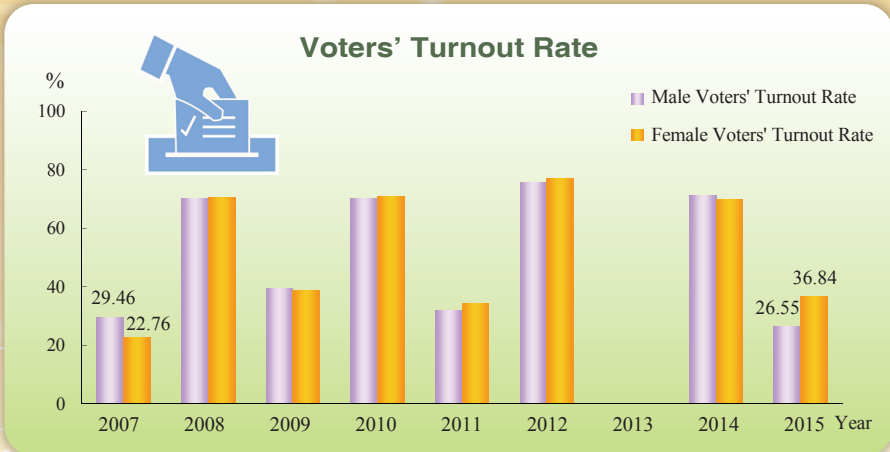
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS
TAIPEI CITY GOVERNMENT
JULY, 2016

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I. Power, Decision-Making and Influence

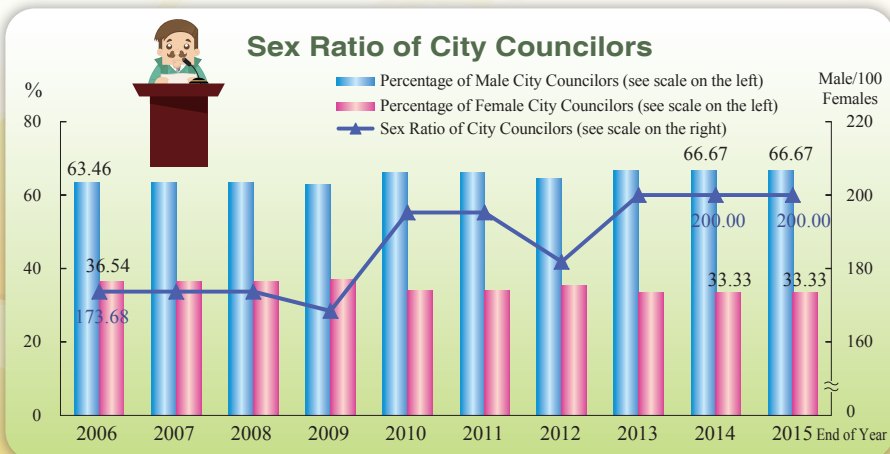
To analyze Taipei citizens' participation of civil servants' election, the turnout rate among female voters was usually higher than that among male voters in recent years, and such turnout rate difference between genders was increasingly obvious over the past five years. In 2015 the female voters' turnout rate exceeded male voters' with 10.29 percentage points, indicating a more proactive engagement in politics by female citizens in Taipei.



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

Note: No civil servants' elections were held in Taipei in 2013.

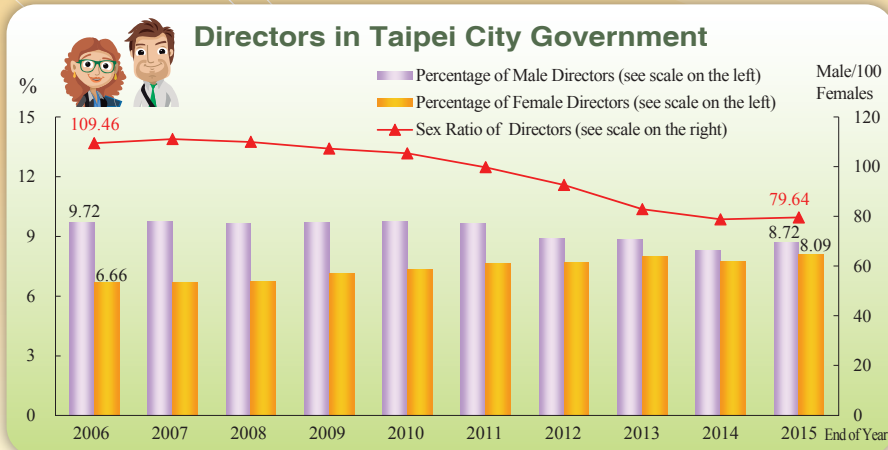
"The Beijing Platform for Action in 1995" had proposed to increase the percentage of female members in legislature to 30% or more in order to improve the authority and influence of females. There totaled 63 city councilors with a mere 21 females accounted for 33.33% in Taipei at the end of 2015. The majority of city councilors remained to be male. The associated sex ratio was 200.00 (i.e. every 2 male city councilors corresponding to 1 female city councilor). Although the percentage of female city councilors in this city merely over 30% for the past decade, their influence still panned out to a certain extent in municipal administration.



Source: Taipei City Council.

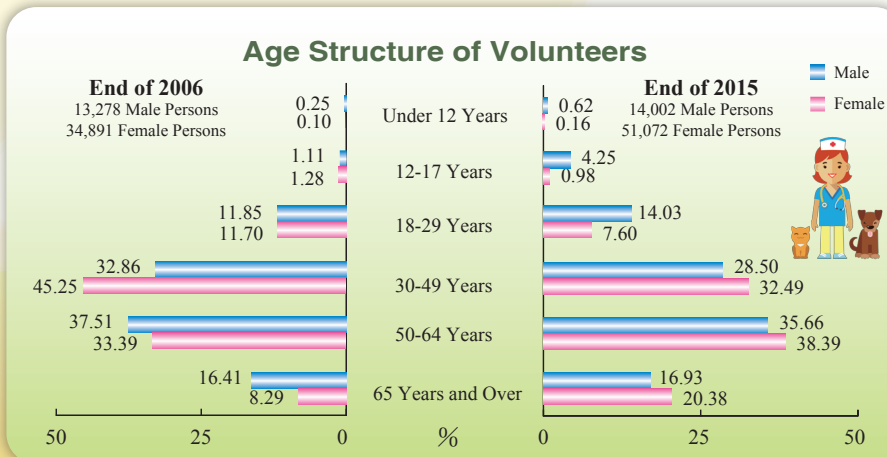
I. Power, Decision-Making and Influence

At the end of 2011 the sex ratio of directors in Taipei City Government dropped below 100 (i.e. more female directors than male ones) for the first time and kept dropping ever since. At the end of 2015, the numbers of male and female directors were 1,725 and 2,166, respectively, among which the number of females topped males by 441 and the sex ratio was 79.64 (i.e. every 4 male directors corresponding to 5 female ones). The percentage of directors within males remained higher than that of females; however, such disparity between two genders has been gradually reduced year by year, and the difference was only 0.63 percentage points at the end of 2015.



Source: Department of Personnel.

At the end of 2015 the numbers of male and female volunteers in Taipei were respectively 14,002 and 51,072 with the number of females being 3.65 times the number of males. For volunteers' age composition, those from 50 to 64 accounted for the highest proportion of both male and female volunteers with percentages of 35.66% and 38.39%, respectively. Comparing with those at the end of 2006, the proportion of female volunteers aged 65 or older increased 12.09 percentage points and the proportion of male volunteers aged 29 or younger increased 5.69 percentage points, indicating the trend of older female volunteers and younger male ones.



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

II. Employment, Economic and Welfare

In 2015 regarding the Taipei employed population by industry, males and females mainly engaged in services-producing industry with a percentage of females being 88.00%, higher than 74.52% of the male, followed by goods-producing industry with the percentage of males being 25.19% higher than 11.83% of the female. For agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry industry, neither male nor female reached 1%. Compared with 2006, the ratio of males in goods-producing industry increased by 0.11 percentage points, and the ratio of females in services-producing industry increased by 0.86 percentage points.

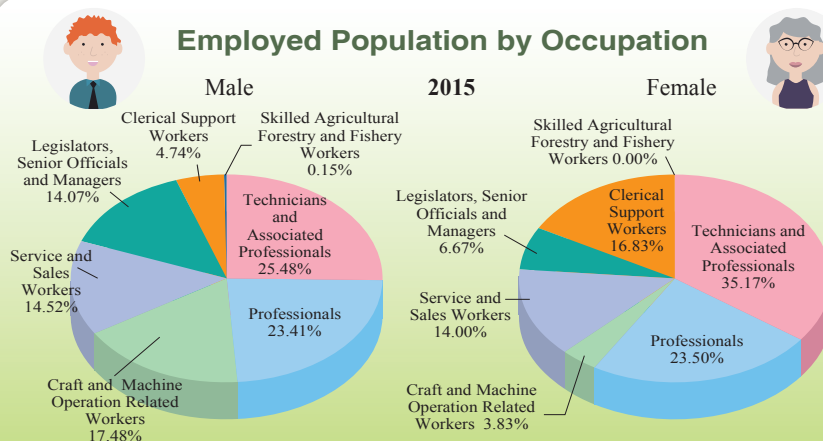
Employed Population by Industry



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

In 2015 working males and females engaged mainly as technicians, associate professionals and professionals, among which, taken together, the two genders accounted for 48.89% and 58.67% respectively. In addition, the biggest disparity between genders lied in occupations involving craft and machine operation related workers, in which the male topped the female by 13.65 percentage points, followed by clerical support workers with the female being 12.09 percentage points higher than the male.

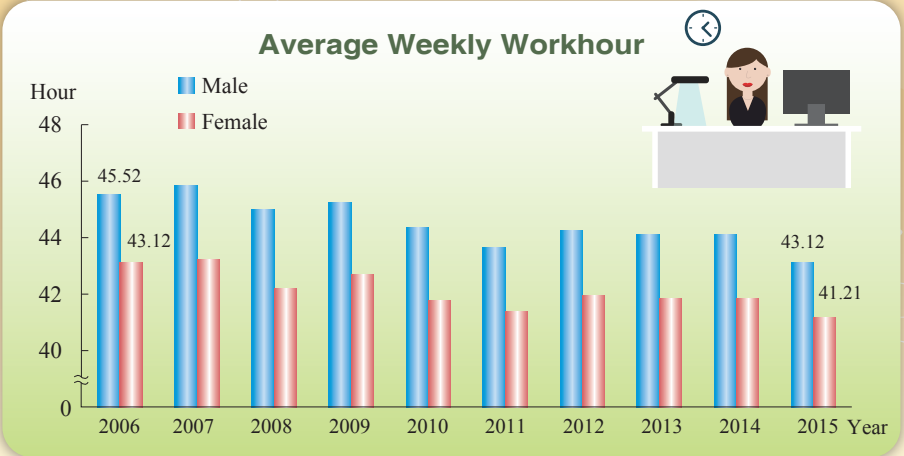
Employed Population by Occupation



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

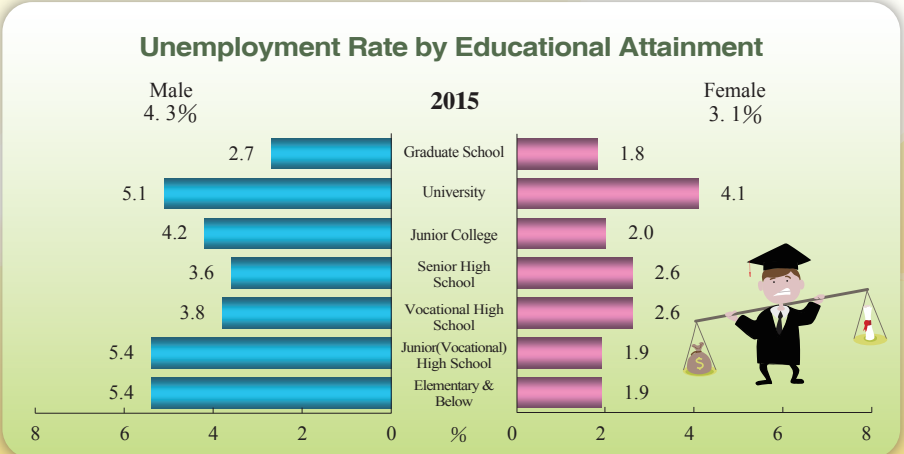
II. Employment, Economic and Welfare

To comply with the global trend and effectively stipulate 2 rest days per week, the Labor Standards Law had been amended several times to reduce statutory working hours. Decreases in average weekly workhour have been shown for the employed in Taipei over the past decade. Among the employed in Taipei in 2015, weekly work hours for the male was 43.12 hours, higher than 41.21 of the female, which decreased by 2.40 and 1.91 hours, respectively, in comparison with that of 2006. The working hour gap between the male and the female gradually had been decreasing year by year, and the 1.91 hour gap in 2015 was the smallest in recent years.



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

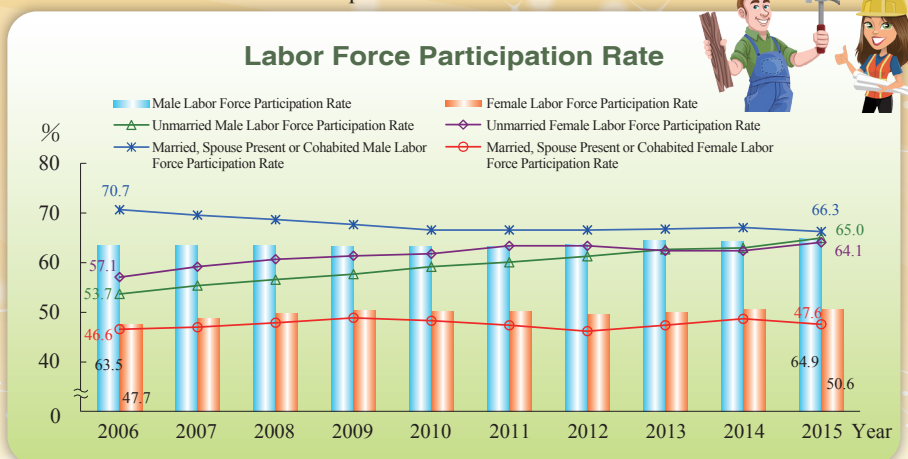
In 2015, the unemployment situation of males in Taipei was more severe than that of females with any level of education. Males with an educational attainment inferior to junior high or elementary school suffered from the highest unemployment rate of 5.4%, followed by males with university education. The unemployment rate was highest with 4.1% among females for university education level, followed by those for senior or vocational high school. On the other hand, the greatest gap of unemployment rate between males and females was found among those with an educational attainment inferior to junior high or elementary school, where the male topped the female by 3.5 percentage points.



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

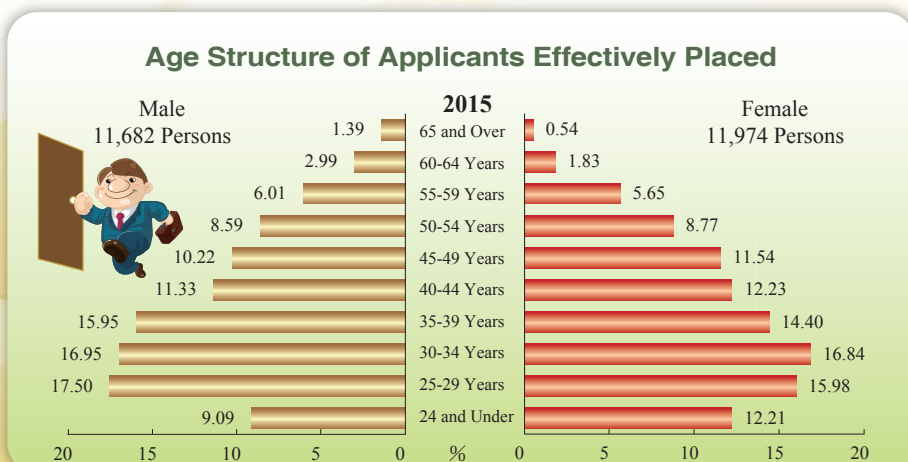
II. Employment, Economic and Welfare

In 2015 labor force participation rate in Taipei was 64.9% for males and 50.6% for females, with an increase of 1.4 and 2.9 percentage points, respectively, compared with that of 2006. Over the past decade the growth rate of female labor force participation rate was slightly higher than that of males. For marital status, said rate was 66.3% among males living with spouses and 47.6% among females living with spouses, showing 1.3 percentage points higher and 16.5 percentage points lower in comparison with unmarried males and females respectively, which indicated different influences from male and female marital status upon labor market.



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

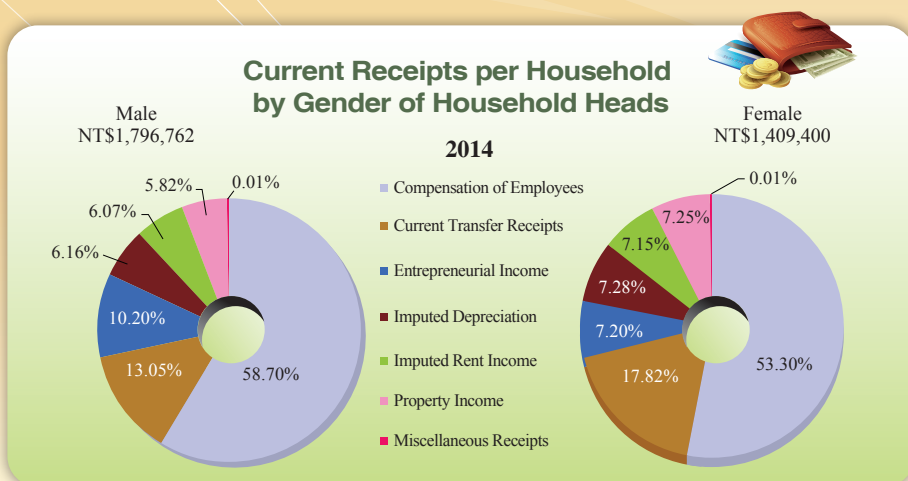
In 2015, employment services of Taipei City Government effectively provided jobs to 11,682 male and 11,974 female applicants, amounted to 49.38% and 50.62% respectively. With an observation of age, number of successfully employed applicants concentrated to males and females aged from 25 to 44, which accounted for approximately 60% of employed applicants; among employed male applicants, those aged 25 to 29 accounted for the highest proportion of 17.50%, and among employed female applicants, those aged 30 to 34 accounted for the highest proportion of 16.84%.



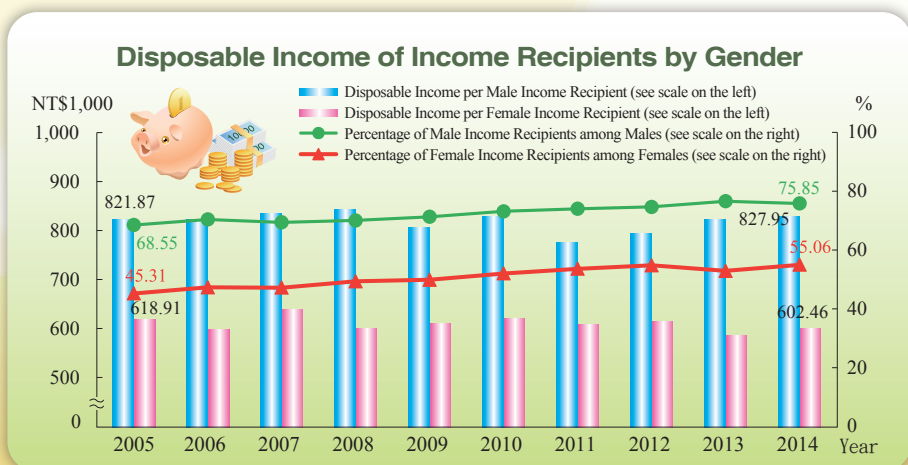
Source: Department of Labor.

II. Employment, Economic and Welfare

In 2014 current receipts of each household was NT\$1,796,762 with the male household heads, and NT\$1,409,400 with the female household heads, which amounted to around 78% of that of the male. In the view of overall receipts structure, compensation of employees and entrepreneurial income accounted for a higher proportion in household receipts with the male household heads than with the female ones, whereas the proportion was higher in other aspects with the female household heads than with the male ones, indicating a big difference in receipts structure between households of male and female heads.

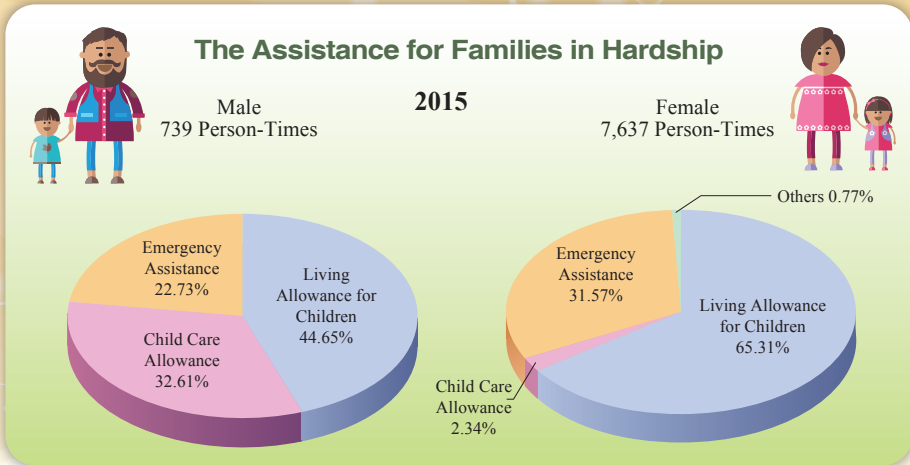


In Taipei the proportion of male income recipients is much higher than that of female ones. In 2014 the male and female income recipients accounted for 75.85% and 55.06% in the population respectively, i.e. there were 3 income recipients among every 4 male citizens, and only 1 income recipient among every 2 female citizens. Over the past decade, disposable income per male income recipient was higher than that per female one with the former being 1.28 to 1.40 times the latter. In 2014 the disposable income per male income recipient was NT\$827,948, being 1.37 times the NT\$602,459 of the female.



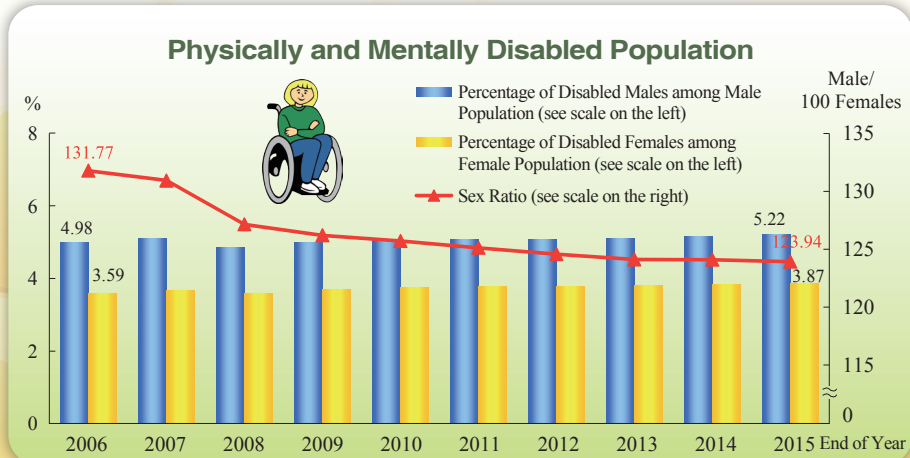
II. Employment, Economic and Welfare

In 2015, people accepting the assistance for families in hardship were dominated by 7,637 person-times (91.18%) 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 genders, 44.65% for male and 65.31% for female, followed by 32.61% males accepting child care allowance and 31.57% females accepting emergency assistance.



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

Over the past decade, males had been the majority of population suffering from physical and mental disability in Taipei, and a continuous increase in the percentage of said population was found over the years, except for a decrease in sex ratio of the disabled population due to a faster increasing rate of female population suffering from physical and mental disability. By the end of 2015 the disabled accounted for 5.22% in male population and 3.87% in female population, increased by 0.24 and 0.28 percentage points respectively in comparison with those of 2006. And the associated sex ratio was a record low of 123.94 (i.e. every 1.24 males suffering from physical and mental disability corresponding to 1 female in the same condition).

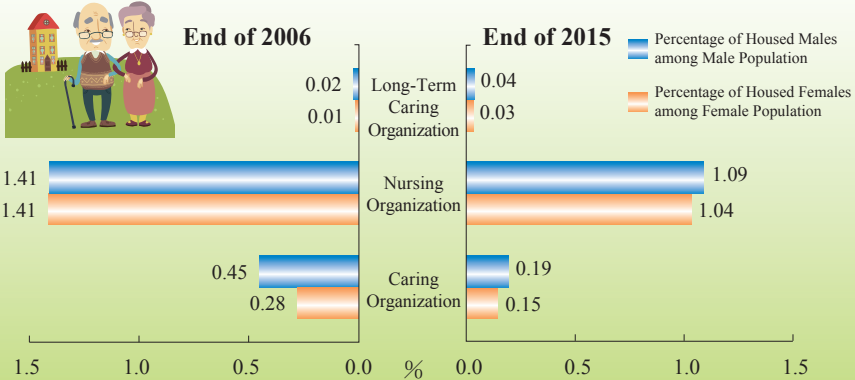


Source: Department of Social Welfare.

II. Employment, Economic and Welfare

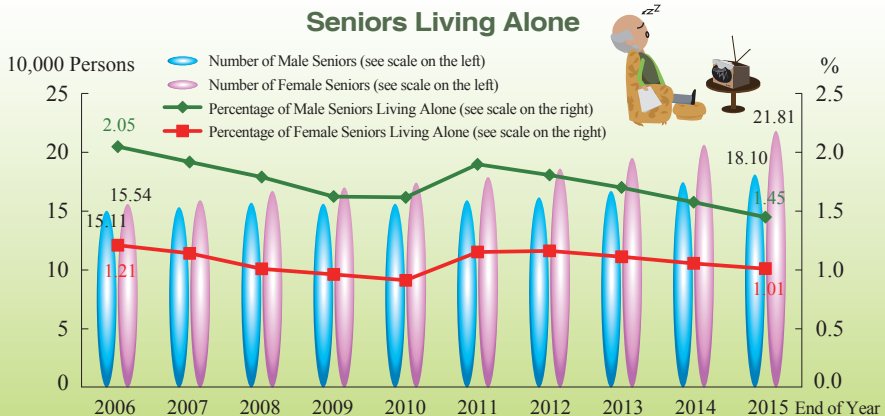
By the end of 2015, the actual occupancy of elderly caring and nursing organizations in Taipei included 2,384 males and 2,652 females, accounting for 1.32% and 1.22% of elderly males and females (over 65 years old), respectively. Compared to the end of 2006, there increased 0.02 percentage points for both males and females housed in long-term caring organizations, decreased 0.32 and 0.37 percentage points in caring organizations, and decreased 0.26 and 0.13 percentage points in nursing organizations. It indicated that elderly care agencies failed to be generally recognized by senior citizens in Taipei.

Seniors Housed in Elderly Caring and Nursing Organizations



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

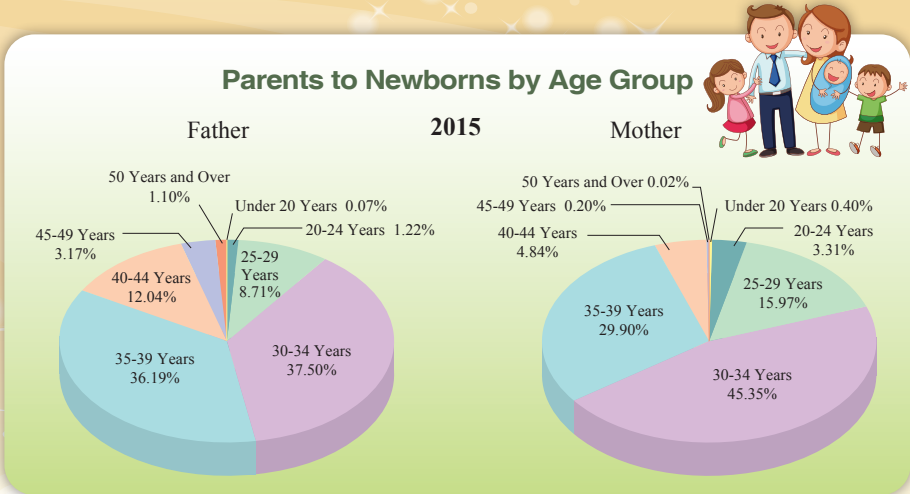
Over the past decade the elderly population mostly consisted of women in Taipei. By the end of 2015 the elderly population was 399,182, among which 54.65% were female. Within the 4,819 seniors living alone, males and females respectively accounted for 54.37% and 45.63%, showing more male than female. Both for men and women, there was a declining trend shown in the proportions of seniors living alone among elderly population, which were 1.45% and 1.01% respectively by the end of 2015. That meant there was 1 living alone for every 100 seniors.



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

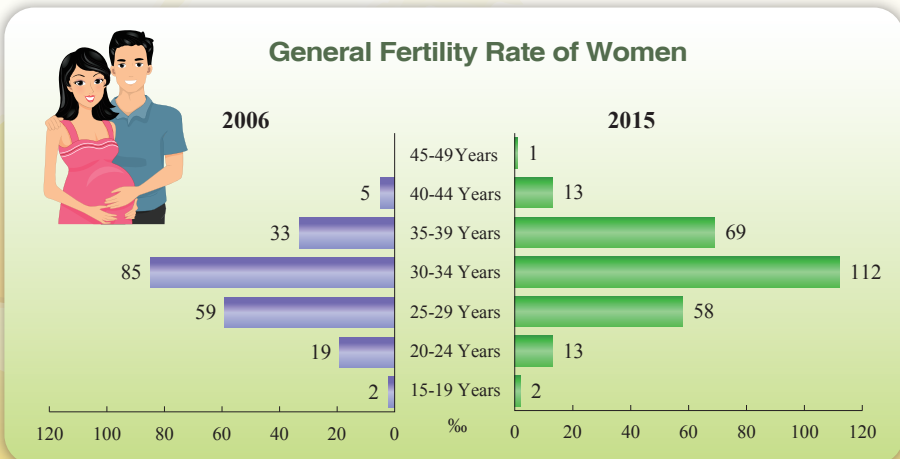
III. Population, Marriage and Family

Average age of the fathers to newborns of Taipei in 2015 was 35.66, and 33.32 of the mothers. In the perspective of age structure, parents aged 30 to 34 had taken the dominant proportion, followed by 35 to 39 years of age, accounting for 73.69% and 75.26% respectively. And the largest difference between the percentages of fathers and mothers came from 30 to 34 years old with mothers topping fathers by 7.85 percentage points.



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

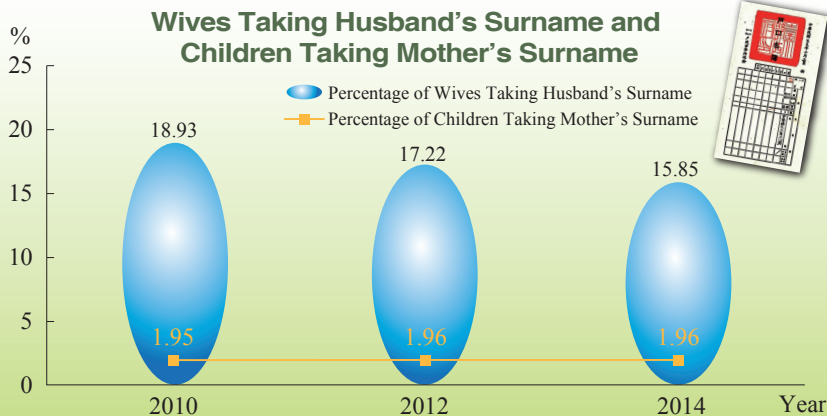
In 2015 the general fertility rate of women in Taipei was 42‰, 13 per mill higher than 29‰ of 2006. In perspective of 5-year-old age groups in 2006, women's highest general fertility rate was found in the age group of 30 to 34, followed by 25 to 29 years old with 85‰ and 59‰ respectively; in 2015 age groups with 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 had taken the dominant proportions of 112‰ and 69‰ respectively, showing an increasing trend of childbearing age in women.



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

III. Population, Marriage and Family

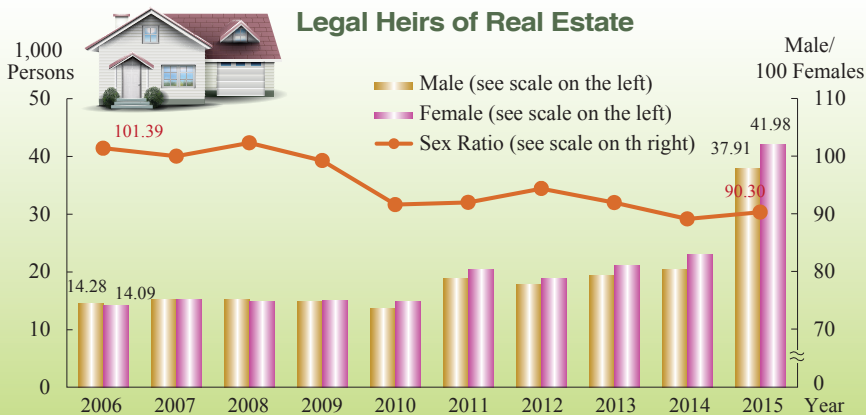
Current Civil Law expressly provides that both husbands and wives may retain their premarital surnames. In 2014 the percentage of wives taking husband's surname was 15.85% in Taipei, decreased by 3.08 percentage points in comparison with 18.93% of 2010. It's also regulated in Civil Law that parents shall agree in written form on whether the child is to take the father's or the mother's surname before the birth registration. However, in 2014 only 1.96% children had taken their mother's surname, a slight 0.01 percentage points more than 1.95% of 2010 in Taipei, indicating the still commonly adopted traditional idea in which children should take their father's surname.



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

Note: The statistical analysis on names of household registration was carried out by the Ministry of the Interior once every two years since 2012.

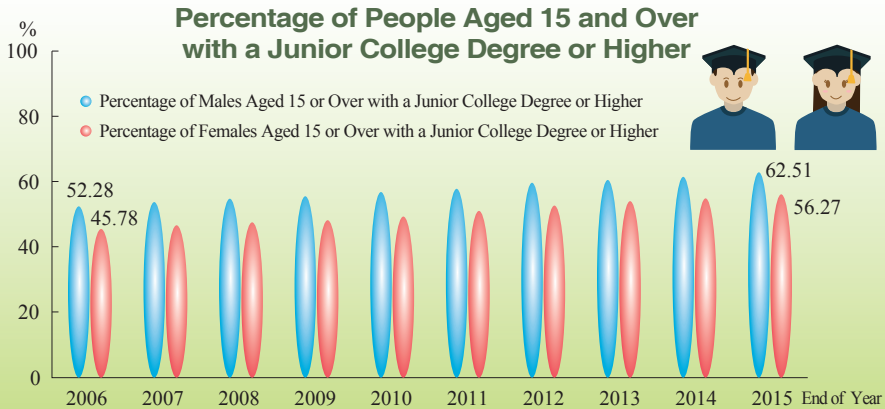
Although current Civil Law expressly provides that males and females share the right of inheritance as equals, it's a traditional custom that real estate is to be inherited by the male; however, the number of females who acquired the right to inherit real estate had been higher than that of males since 2009. In 2015 there totaled 79,890 inheritors acquiring the right to inherit real estate in Taipei, among which were 37,910 males amounting to 47.45% and 41,980 females amounting to 52.55%, with a sex ratio up to 90.30, indicating the awakening of female consciousness that no more giving up female entitlements so rashly.



Source: Department of Land.

IV. Education, Culture and Media

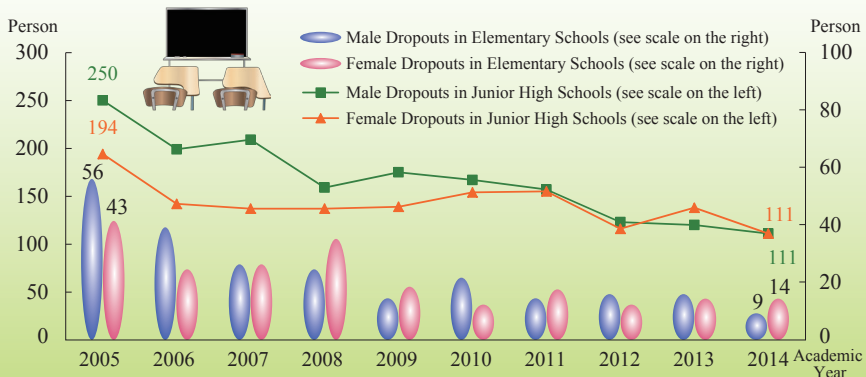
The proportions of males and females aged 15 and over with a junior college degree or higher have been rising in Taipei for recent years. By the end of 2015, the above proportions of males and females were 62.51% and 56.27%, respectively, increased by 10.23 and 10.49 percentage points in comparison with those of 2006. Over these years, the proportions of males with a junior college degree or higher were higher than those of females by more than 6 percentage points.



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

In Taipei the dropouts were proactively supported to resume their study in junior high and elementary schools over the past decade. There had been a decline in the number of dropouts from junior high and elementary schools over the past decade. In the academic year of 2014, number of male and female dropouts from junior high schools were both 111, decreased by 139 and 83, respectively, comparing to those of AY 2005. The decline of dropout numbers was more obvious in males than in females, and the gap between the two genders was narrowing year by year. As for elementary school dropouts, the numbers of males and females in AY 2014 were 9 and 14 respectively, decreased by 47 and 29 comparing to those of 2005.

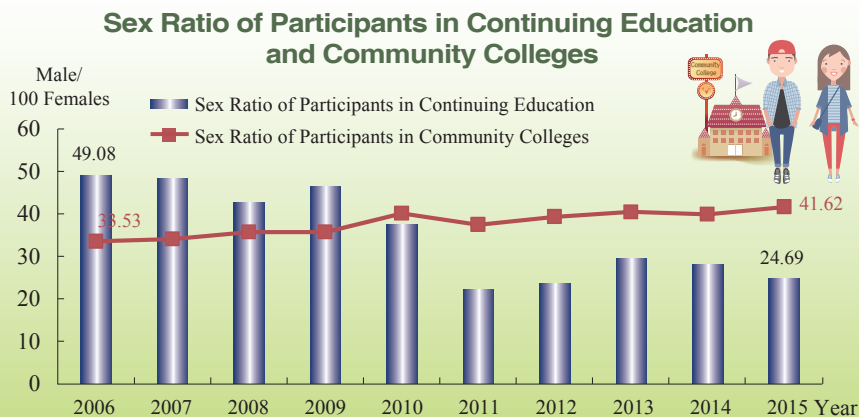
Number of Dropouts in Junior High and Elementary Schools



Source: Department of Education.

IV. Education, Culture and Media

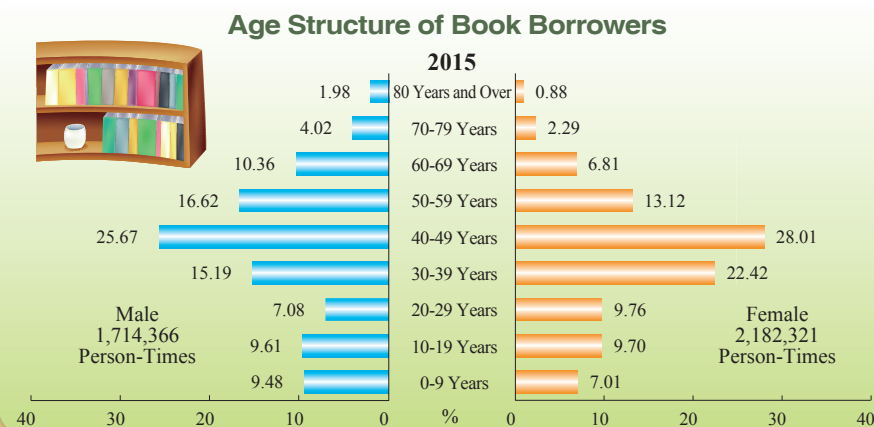
In 2015 the sex ratio of participants in continuing education was 24.69 in Taipei, with 1 being male out of every 5 participants, the third low over the past decade; in comparison with 49.08 of 2006 with 1 being male out of every 3 participants. It showed a dropping proportion of male participants in continuing education. On the other hand, the sex ratio of participants in community colleges was 41.62, a record high in recent years. Albeit fewer male participants than female ones, the number kept rising over the years.



Source: Department of Education.

Note: Continuing education included only secondary education programs before 2000, and fundamental education programs subsidiary to elementary schools have been included since 2001.

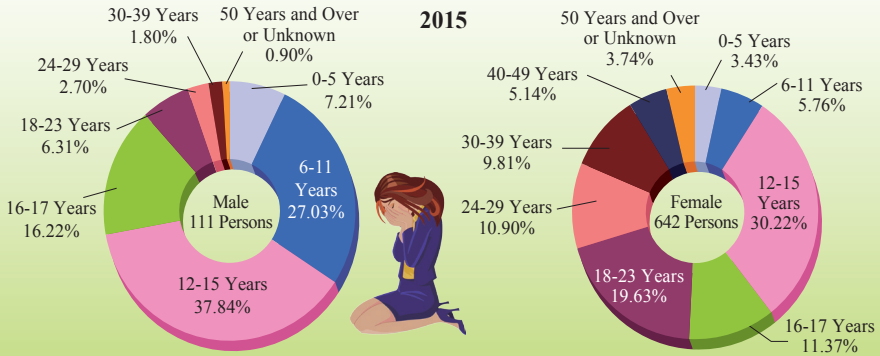
Among borrowers of Taipei Public Library in 2015, there were 1,714,366 males and 2,182,321 females, accounting for 44.00% and 56.00%, respectively, showing more female borrowers than male ones. In the perspective of age groups, the highest borrowing rate fell in 40 to 49 years of age for both male and female borrowers, accounting for 25.67% and 28.01% respectively. On the other hand, a higher borrowing count was found in female borrowers across all age groups ranging from 10 to 49, while the higher count was found in male borrowers across age groups aged 9 or younger and 50 or older, showing a varying age structure among males and females.



Source: Department of Education.

In 2015 the number of sexual assault victims in Taipei amounted to 753, including 111 males and 642 females with the female being 5.78 times the male. Taking ages into consideration, the majority of both male and female victims consisted of teenagers younger than 18 years old, accounting for 88.29% and 50.78% respectively, indicating that most sexual assault victims were female or underage.

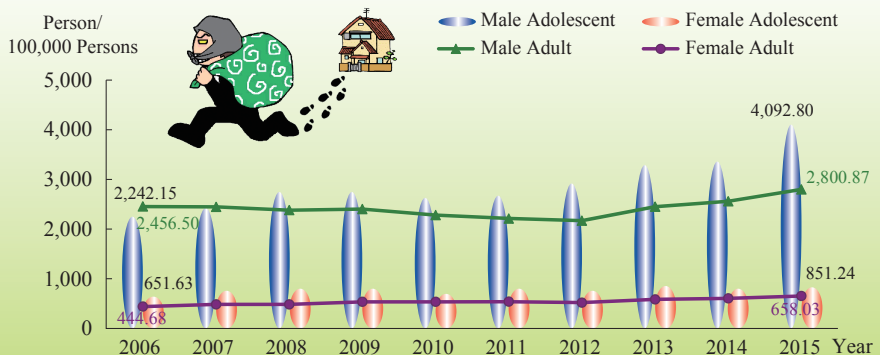
Sexual Assault Victims by Age Group



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

The offender rate of Taipei in 2015 showed 1,477.72 criminals per 100,000 people. The offender rates for male adolescents (from 18 to 23 years old) and adults (aged 24 and above) were respectively 4,092.80 and 2,800.87 criminals per 100,000 people, and the offender rates for female adolescents and adults were respectively 851.24 and 658.03 criminals per 100,000 people. The offender rate for males had been higher than that for females over the past decade, and in 2015 the offender rate for male adolescents was 4.81 times that of the female, a record high in recent years, while male adults' offender rate was 4.26 times that of the female.

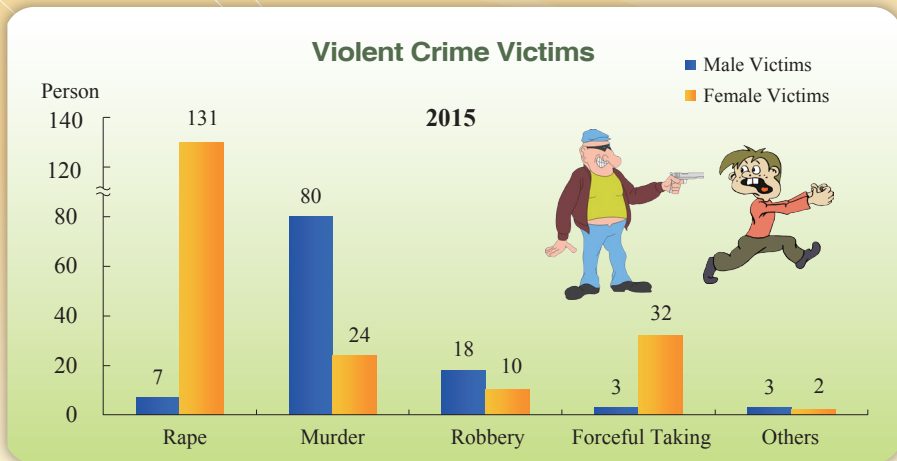
Offender Rate of Crimes



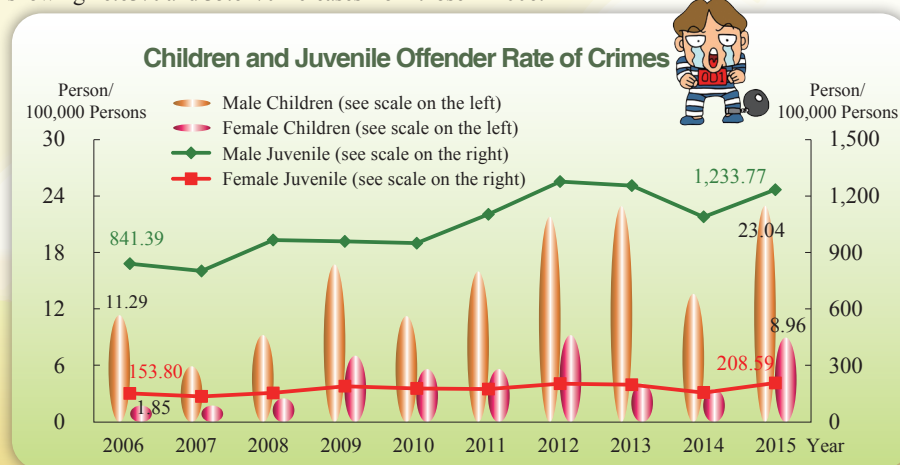
Source: Police Department.

V. Personal Security and Justice

In 2015 there were 111 male and 199 female violent crime victims in Taipei, the number of females was 1.79 times that of males. The largest number of male victims was 80 persons for murders, and that of female victims was 131 persons for rapes. For types of victimization, major victims of rapes and forceful takings were female, and major victims of murders and robberies were male.



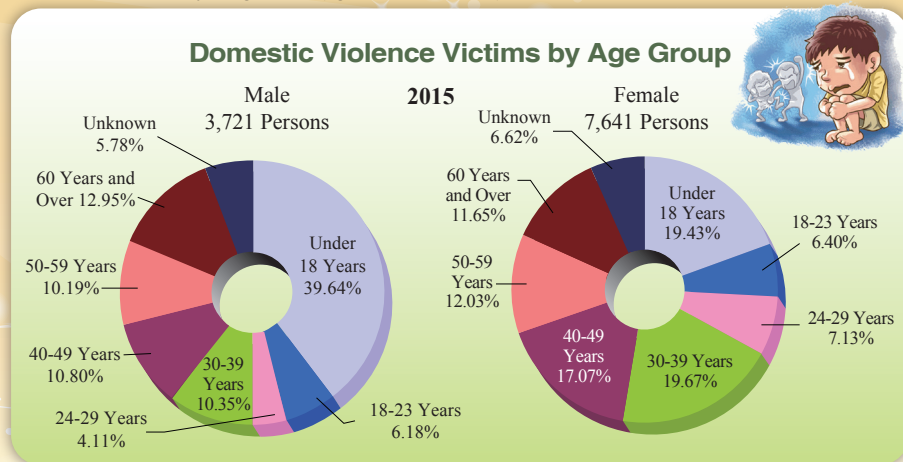
A roughly increasing pattern for children and juvenile offender rate of crimes was shown in Taipei over the past decade. In 2015 the offender rates of crimes for male and female children (aged under 12) in Taipei were 23.04 and 8.96 per 100,000 people with the male one being 2.57 times the female one and 1.04 and 3.84 times of increase comparing to those of 2006 respectively. The offender rates of crimes for male and female juveniles (from 12 to 17 years old) were respectively 1,233.77 and 208.59 per 100,000 people with male one being 5.91 times the female one and showing 46.63% and 35.62% increases from those in 2006.



Source: Police Department.

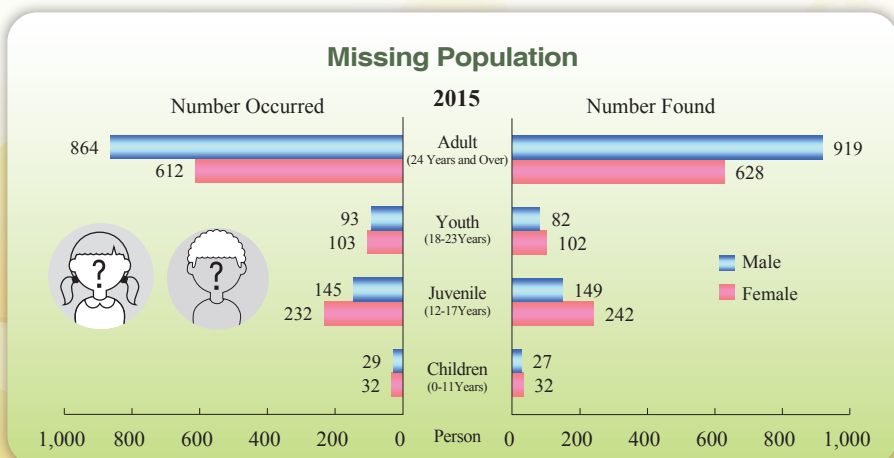
Note: Due to the fact that number of children suspects has been scarce, children offender rate of crimes has been varying dramatically over the years.

There were 1,362 domestic violence victims in Taipei in 2015, including 3,721 males accounting for 32.75% and 7,641 females accounting for 67.25%. In terms of age, the largest proportion of male victims came from those under 18 years old, accounting for 39.64%; as for female victims, most were those aged from 30 to 39, accounting for 19.67%, followed by those under 18 years old, accounting for 19.43%. It indicated that the majority of domestic violence victims were female young adults (aged from 30 to 49) and minor children.



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

According to statistics from police agencies, presumed by police and reported by citizen, there were 2,110 missing persons occurred including 1,131 males and 979 females in Taipei in 2015. In terms of age, most missing persons for both males and females were adults, accounting for 76.39% and 62.51% respectively, sequentially followed by juveniles, youth and children. 2,181 missing persons had been found, amounting to 103.36% of missing persons occurred in 2015.



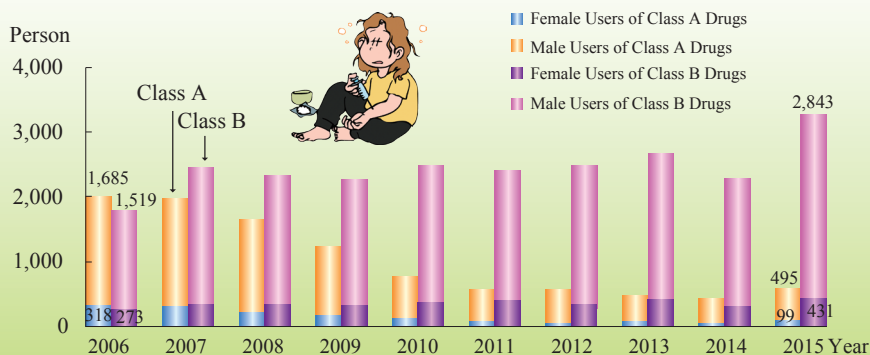
Source: Police Department.

Note: The number of missing persons found included numbers of found individuals who were missing in current and previous periods and from other jurisdiction areas, the proportion versus missing persons occurred may be over 100%.

V. Personal Security and Justice

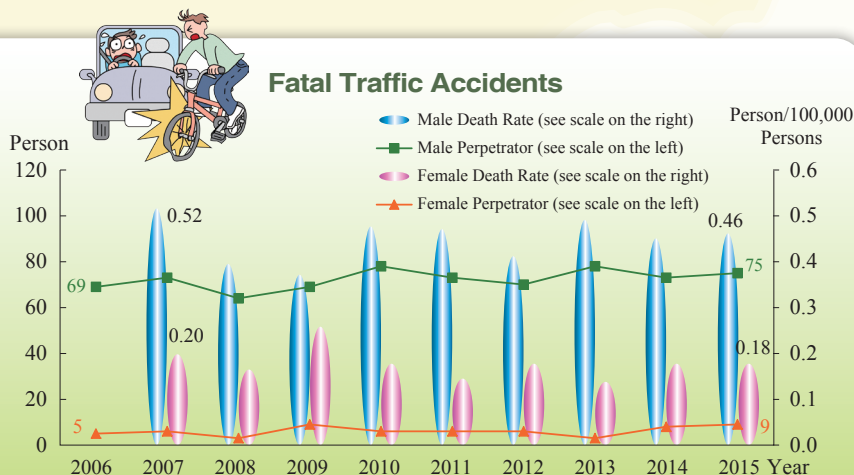
Over the years the number of male drug users had been more than 5 times the female in Taipei, and the users of class A drugs decreased year by year due to the difficult acquisition and more grievous sentences for class A drugs. In 2015, the numbers of male and female users of class A drugs accounted for 14.83% and 18.68%, respectively, decreased by 37.76 and 35.13 percentage points in comparison to those of 2006. On the other hand, the number of male users of class B drugs was 6.60 times that for the female in 2015, showing a record high in the past decade.

Number of Drug Users



Source: Police Department.

In recent years, males had been the majority of fatal traffic accident perpetrators and death rate (deaths per 100,000 persons). In 2015 there were in total 75 male perpetrators, 8.33 times the 9 female perpetrators, and male death rate was 0.46 per 100,000 people, 2.56 times the 0.18 of the female.

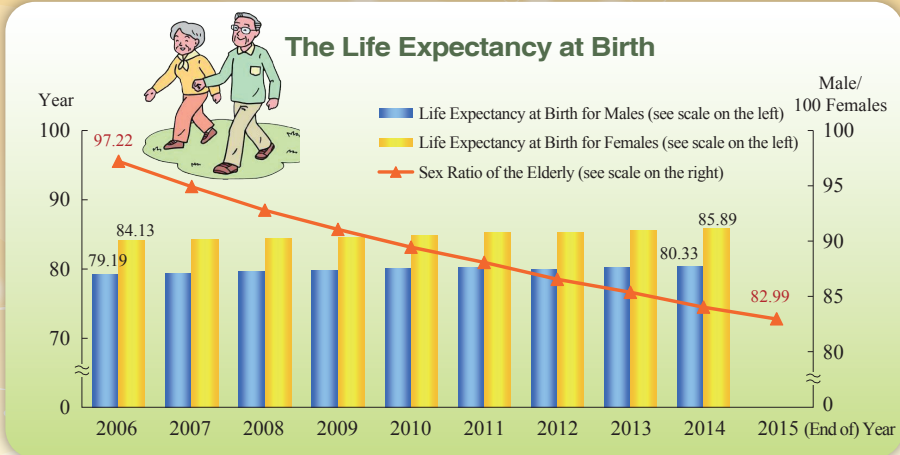


Source: Police Department.

Note: The fatal traffic accidents referred to accidents with fatalities on site or within 24 hours after the accidents.

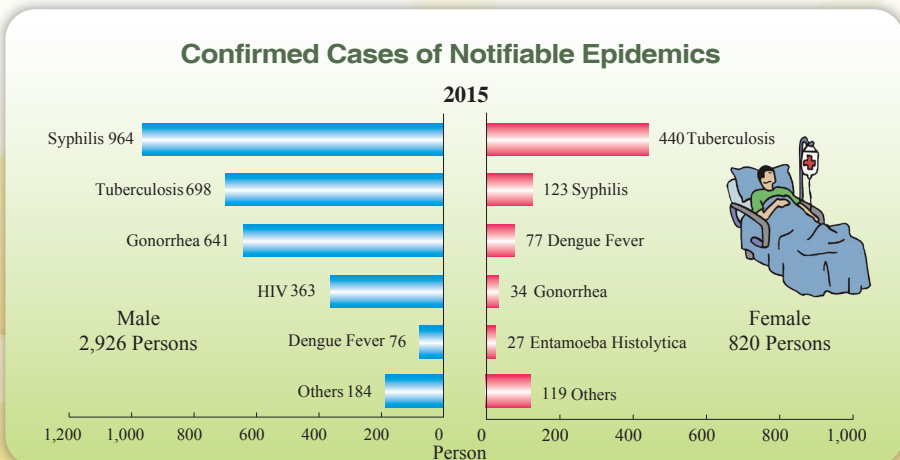
VI. Health, Medical Treatment and Care

In 2014 the life expectancy at birth for males in Taipei was 80.33 years and 85.89 years for females. The life expectancy at birth had been rising for both males and females in recent years, while it stayed higher for females and the gap of genders kept widening. In 2014 the female life expectancy at birth was 5.56 years more than the male. On the other hand, longevity of females had been more and more common than males in Taipei, resulting in an increasing number of female seniors (aged 65 and above) over the male, and the sex ratio of the elderly was 82.99 at the end of 2015, a record low in recent years.



Source: Department of Health, Department of Civil Affairs.

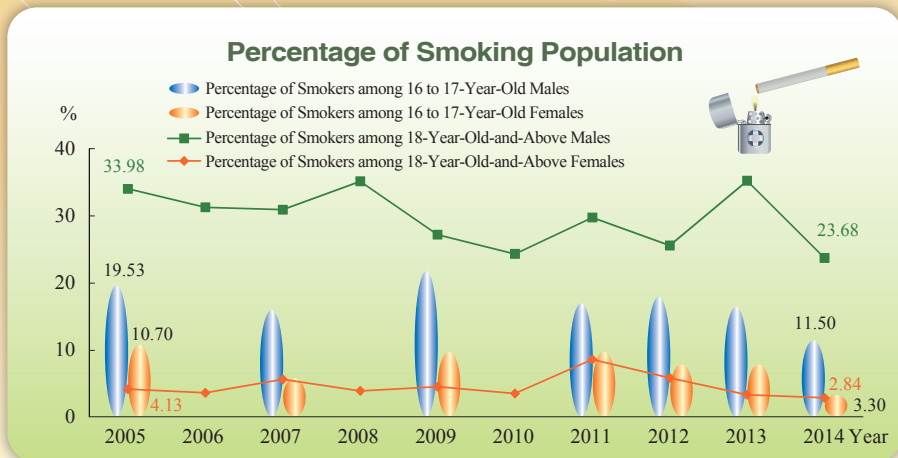
In terms of confirmed cases of notifiable epidemics in Taipei, there were 2,926 males and 820 females in 2015; the largest number of confirmed cases for males was 964 in syphilis, followed by 698 in tuberculosis, accounting for 56.80% of male confirmed cases. As for females, the largest number was 440 in tuberculosis and then 123 in syphilis, accounting for 68.66% of female confirmed cases.



Source: Department of Health.

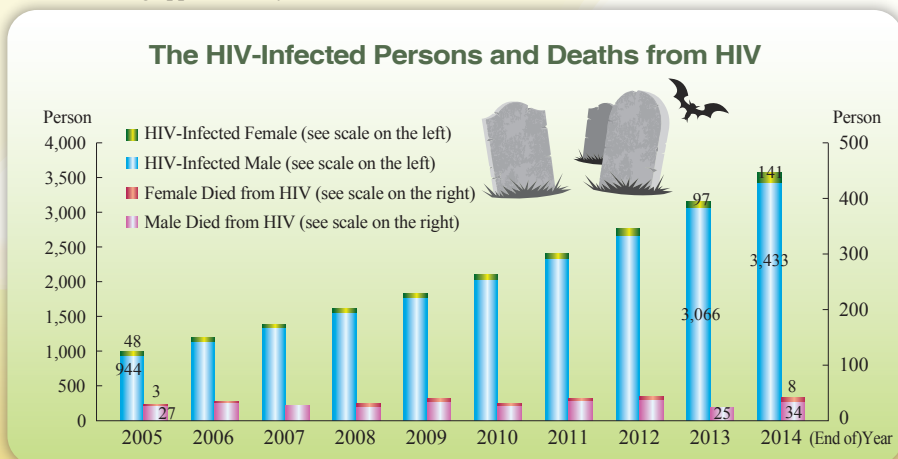
VI. Health, Medical Treatment and Care

To improve citizens' health, the government has been actively promoting the prevention of tobacco hazards and enlarging non-smoking area year by year, the relevant positive effects gradually revealed in recent years. Analyzing based on age groups, the percentages of male and female smokers aged 18 years old and above were respectively 23.68% and 2.84% in Taipei in 2014, decreased by 10.30 and 1.29 percentage points comparing to those of 2005; as for population aged 16 to 17 years old, the percentages of male and female smokers were respectively 11.50% and 3.30% in 2014, also decreased by 8.03 and 7.40 percentage points comparing to those of 2005.



Source: 'Survey on Juvenile Smoking Behavior' and 'Survey on Adult Smoking Behavior', Ministry of Health and Welfare.
Note: The survey on juvenile smoking behavior was carried out once every two years before 2011.

At the end of 2014, the accumulated number of people infected with notifiable HIV in Taipei was 3,574, including 3,433 males and 141 females. In addition, the fatalities due to HIV in 2014 were 34 males and 8 females. The number of new infections had been increasing over the recent decade and the increase was more obvious among males than among females, with new male infections being approximately 8.34 times those of the female in 2014.

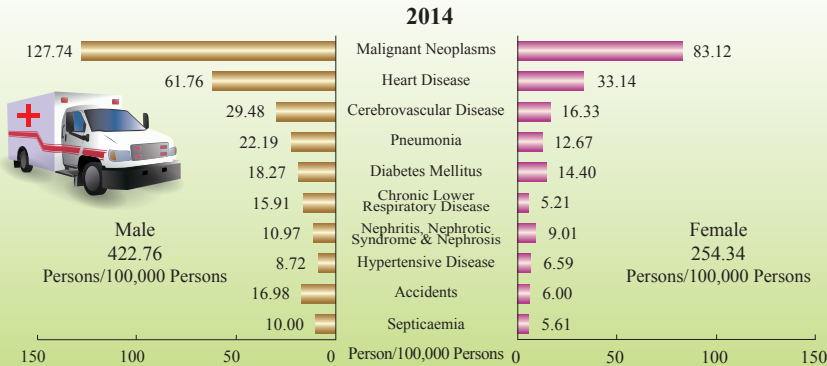


Source: Department of Health.

VI. Health, Medical Treatment and Care

The standardized death rate apart from aging factors of Taipei in 2014 was 422.76 per 100,000 males and 254.34 per 100,000 females. The leading three causes of death were the same for both males and females, in the order of malignant neoplasms, heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases. Throughout the top ten causes of death, the standardized death rates of males were all higher than those of females.

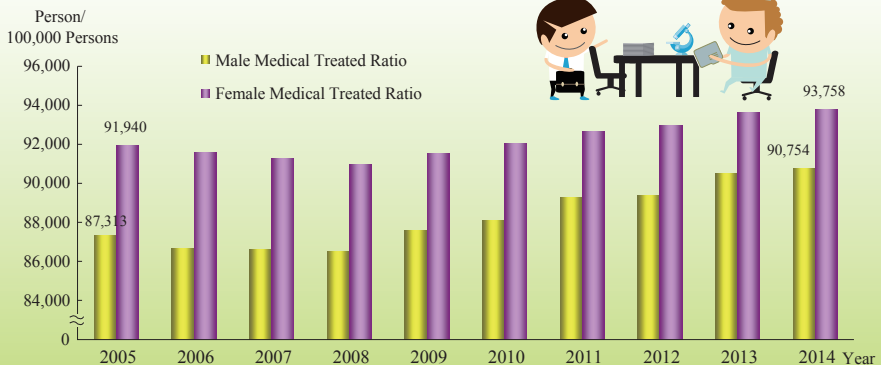
Standardized Death Rates of Leading Causes



Source: Department of Health.

As for patients in public and private hospitals and clinics in Taipei in 2014, there were 90,754 male patients per 100,000 people and 93,758 female patients per 100,000 people, increased by 3.94% and 1.98% respectively comparing to those of 2005. Over the past decade, both male and female medical treated ratios were roughly increasing, with the number of female patients stayed higher than male ones while the gap of medical treated ratios between genders had been narrowing year by year.

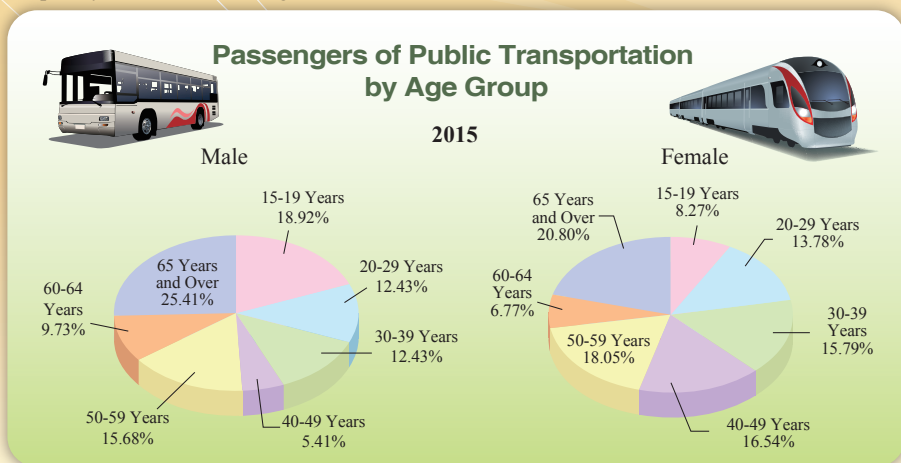
Medical Treated Ratio



Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

VII. Environment, Energy and Technology

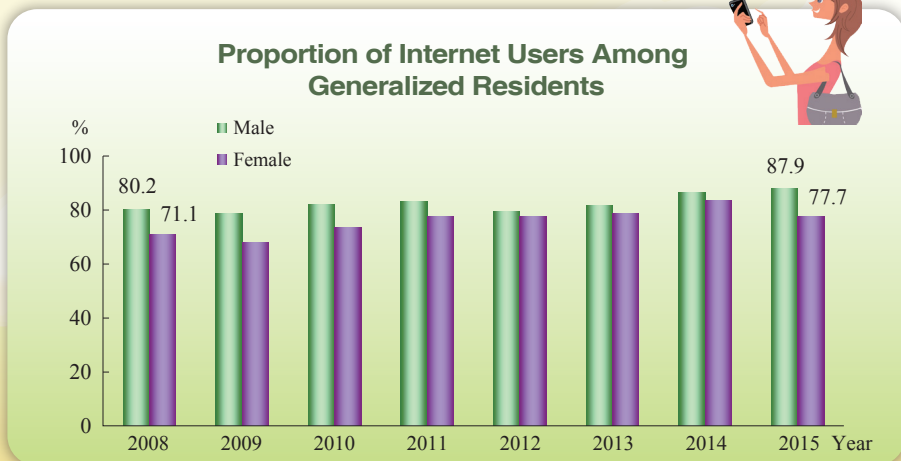
Observing in age groups of public transportation passengers in Taipei in 2015, both male and female senior citizens aged 65 and above used public transportation most frequently, with proportions being 25.41% and 20.80% respectively. The frequency of males was higher than females among 15 to 19 years old and 60-year-old and above, and in other age groups the frequency of females was higher than that of males.



Source: "Public Opinion Poll on Traffic in Taipei", Department of Transportation.

Note: Public transportation includes rapid transit, buses, taxis, commute vehicles, long-distance buses and trains.

The proportion of internet users among generalized residents in Taipei in 2015 was 87.9% in males and 77.7% in females. In recent years said proportion of males was generally rising year by year, with slight fluctuation in females, and the proportion of males was always higher than that of females.



Source: "Survey Report for Individual/Household E-opportunity", National Development Council.

Note: The generalized residents referred to citizens aged 12 and above, and those aged 12 and above who had entered Taipei City for working or schooling.

TAIPEI CITY GENDER STATISTICS AND FIGURES

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