



TAIPEI CITY GENDER STATISTICS AND FIGURES 2017



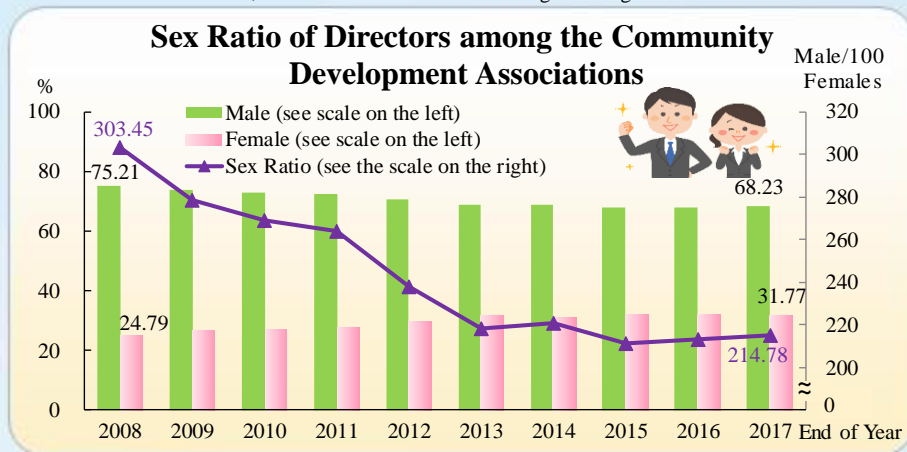
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS
TAIPEI CITY GOVERNMENT
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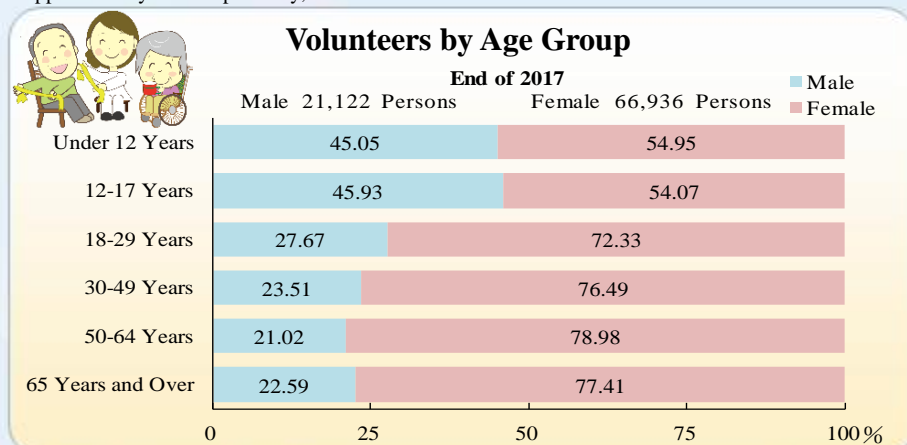
I. Power, Decision-Making and Influence

At the end of 2017, the ratio of male directors among the community development associations was 68.23% higher than 31.77% of female by 36.46 percentage points, while the sex ratio was 214.78, and the number of males was 2.15 times that of females. Although being the minority, the number of females was demonstrating an increasing trend over the years. Compared to the ratio of 24.79% at the end of 2008, the ratio of females has shown significant growth.



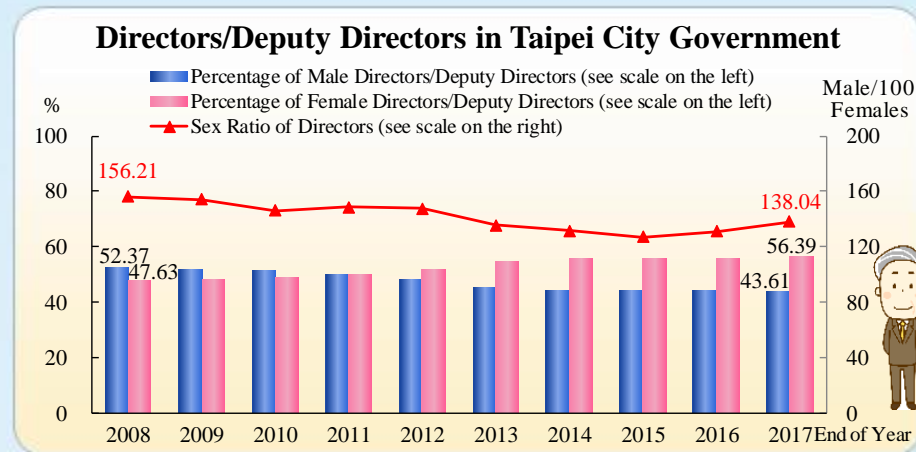
Source: Department of Social Welfare.

At the end of 2017, the volunteers in Taipei consisted of most female, which were 66,936 females (76.01%) and 21,122 males (23.99%) respectively, with the number of females being 3.17 times the number of males. For volunteers' age structure, those from 50 to 64 showing the most significant difference between male and female volunteers, with the number of females being 3.76 times the number of males. The male and female volunteers aged under 18 years, which accounted for approximately 50% respectively, had the smallest difference between male and female volunteers.



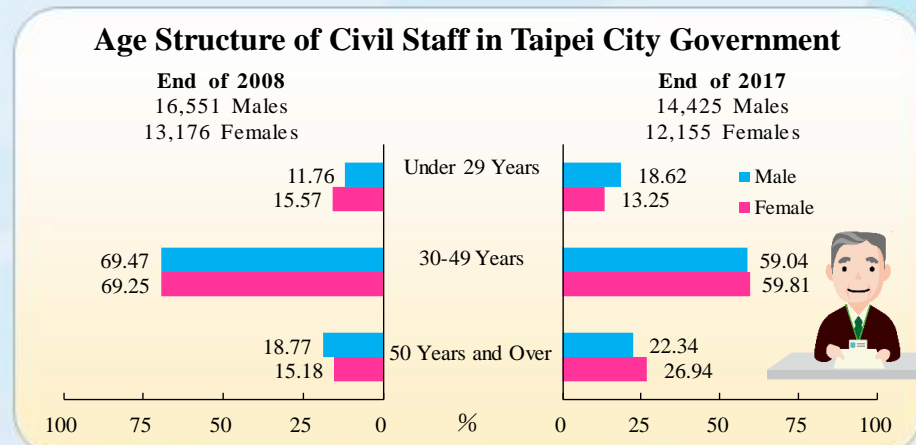
Source: Department of Social Welfare.

The number of female directors/deputy directors in Taipei City Government surpassed that of the male for the first time at the end of 2011, and it was constantly increasing ever since. At the end of 2017, the number of male/female directors/deputy directors were 1,753 (43.61%) and 2,267 (56.39%) respectively, with females outnumbering males by 514 persons. On the other hand, there were more male directors than female ones; however the number of female directors was exhibiting an increasing trend. The sex ratio of directors was 138.04 at the end of 2017.



Source: Department of Personnel.

At the end of 2017, there were a majority of male civil staff of 14,425 persons and female civil staff of 12,155 persons in Taipei City Government, accounting for 54.27% and 45.73% respectively. If analyzed according to age, male and female civil staff between the age of 30 and 49 made up roughly 60% of the entire civil staff, followed by those over 50 years and those under 29 years. The average age of civil staff for females was 42.02 years, which was higher than the average male age of 40.59 years.



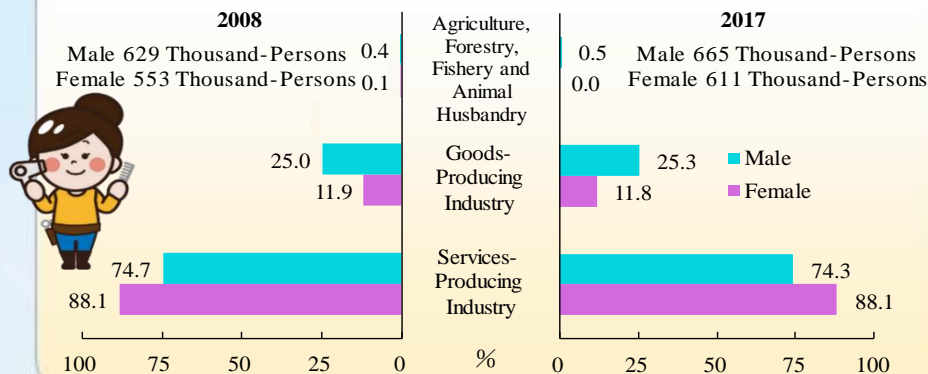
Source: Department of Personnel.

Note: From 2013 on, those for Taipei Rapid Transit Corp. were excluded.

II. Employment, Economic and Welfare

In 2017, regarding the Taipei employed population by industry, males and females mainly engaged in services-producing industry with a percentage of females being 88.1%, higher than 74.3% of males. This is followed by goods-producing industry with the percentage of males being 25.3%, higher than 11.8% of females. For agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry industry, neither male nor female reached 1%. Compared with 2008, the ratio of males in the goods-producing industry increased by 0.3 percentage point, and the ratio of females in the services-producing industry had no change.

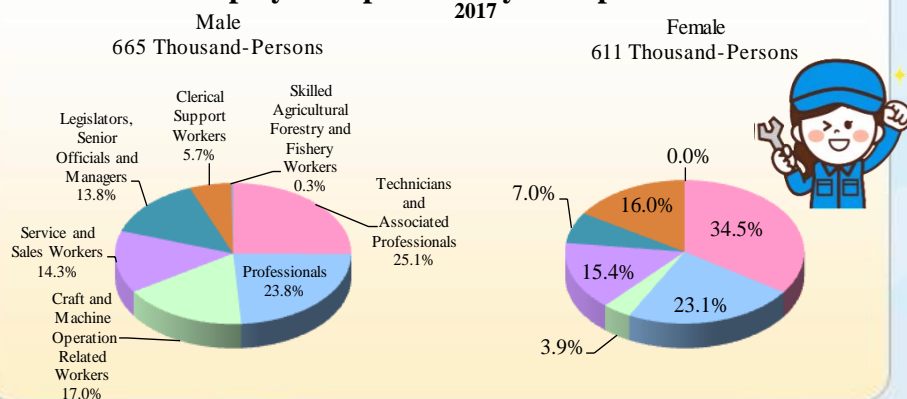
Employed Population by Industry



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

In 2017, working males and females were both mainly engaged in technicians and associated professionals, accounting for 25.1% and 34.5% respectively. In addition, the biggest disparity between genders lied in occupations involving craft and machine operation related workers, in which males topped females by 13.1 percentage points, followed by clerical support workers with the female being 10.3 percentage points higher than males.

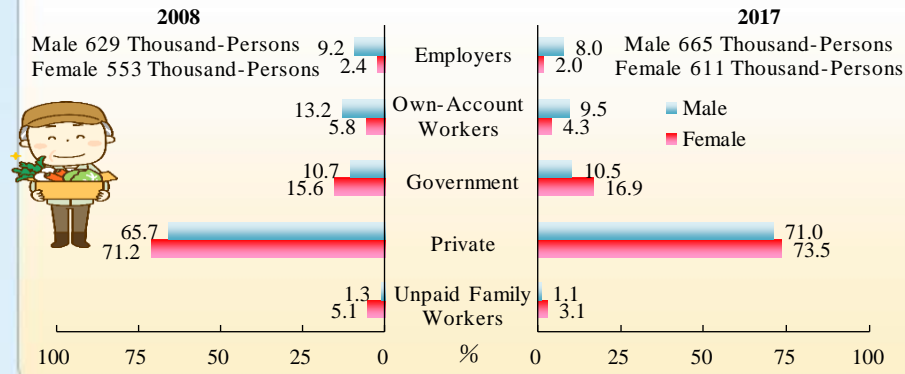
Employed Population by Occupation



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

In 2017, most of the city's employed population was privately hired regardless of gender. In particular, the ratio of female's employment was 73.5%, higher than the male's 71.0%. This was followed by employment in government, with the ratio of 16.9% of female's, higher than male's 10.5%. Compared to 2008, the number of privately hired male/female workers increased the most by 5.3 and 2.3 percentage points respectively.

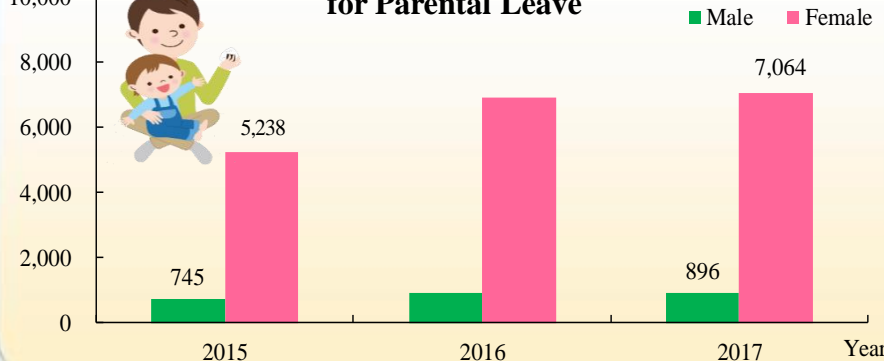
Employed Population by Class of Workers



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

In 2017, the number of laborers in Taipei applied to Bureau of Labor Insurance for payment of parental leave allowance and accepted caring assistance from the Department of Labor were 7,064 females in a majority and 896 males. Compared to 2015, the number of females increased by 1,826 (34.86%), and the number of males increased by 151 (20.27%). The growth rate of females was higher than males.

Number of Laborers Accepted Caring Assistance for Parental Leave

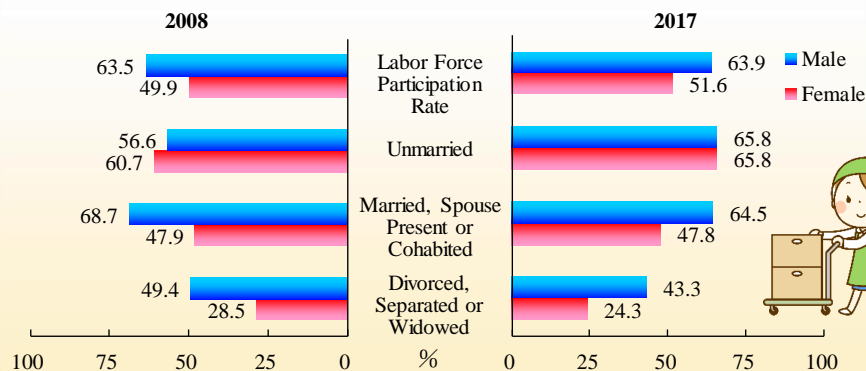


Source: Department of Labor.

II. Employment, Economic and Welfare

In 2017, labor force participation rate in Taipei was 63.9% for males and 51.6% for females, an increase of 0.4 and 1.7 percentage points respectively compared with that of 2008. Over the past decade, the growth rate of female labor force participation rate was slightly higher than that of males. If examined according to marital status, said rate was 65.8% among single males and females, showing 1.3 and 18.0 percentage points higher in comparison with males and females living with spouses respectively. This indicates the different influences of marriage on male and female workers in engaging in the labor market.

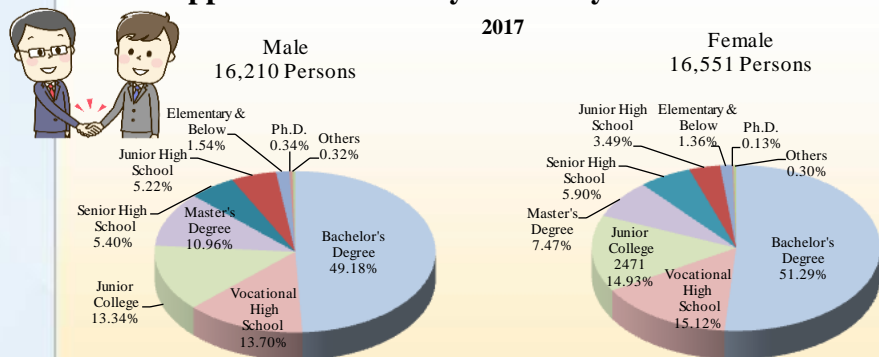
Labor Force Participation Rate



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

In 2017, the employment services of the Taipei City Government effectively placed applicants was 32,761, of which 50.52% (16,551) were female, which was slightly higher than the number of males, 49.48% (16,210). By education levels, the effectively placed applicants with a bachelor's degree accounted for the largest share, 49.18% for males and 51.29% for females. The largest gender discrepancy was applicants with a master's degree, which males were 3.48 percentage points higher than females.

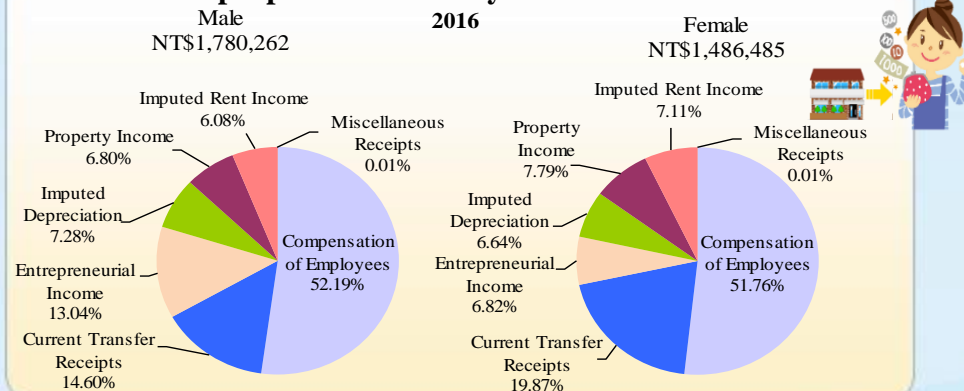
Applicants Effectively Placed by Education Levels



Source: Department of Labor.

In 2016 current receipts of each household in Taipei was NT\$1,780,262 with the male household heads, and NT\$1,486,485 with the female household heads, which amounted to around 83% of that of the male. In the view of overall income structure, the top 3 sources of income for males and females were: compensation of employees, current transfer receipts and entrepreneurial income. In particular, the percentage of current transfer receipts with the female household heads were 5.27 percentage points higher than that of males ones, illustrating the biggest discrepancy.

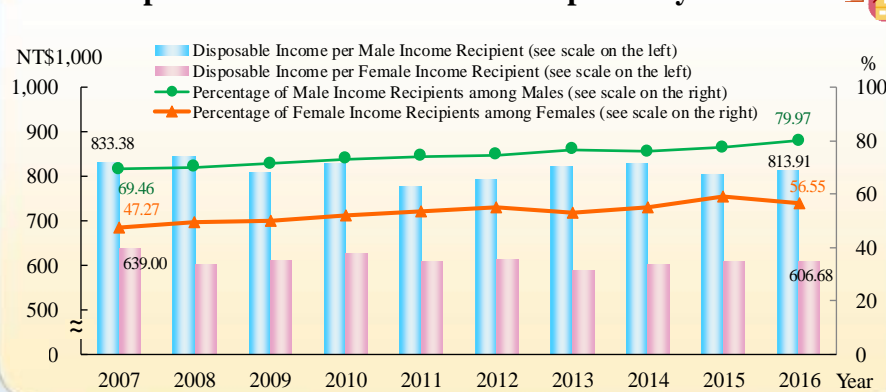
Current Receipts per Household by Gender of Household Heads



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

In Taipei city, 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 2016 the disposable income per male income recipient was NT\$813,905, being 1.34 times that of the female's NT\$ 606,676. the proportion of male income recipients is much higher than that of female ones. In 2016 the male and female income recipients accounted for 79.97% and 56.55% in the population respectively, i.e. there were 4 income recipients among every 5 male citizens, and 3 income recipients among every 5 female citizens.

Disposable Income of Income Recipients by Gender

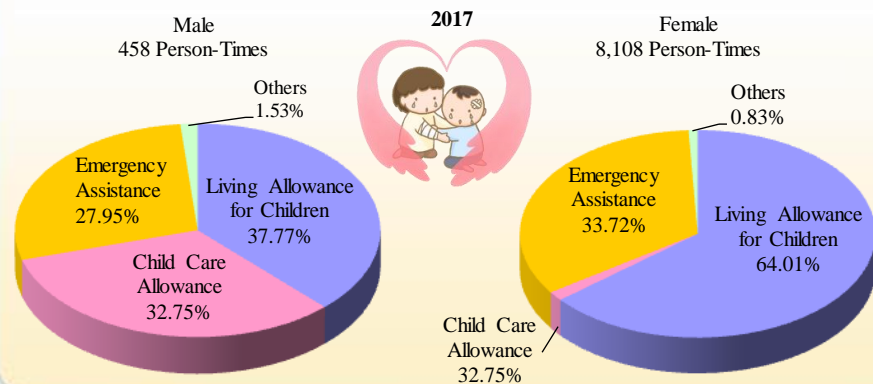


Source: "Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey in Taipei", Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

II. Employment, Economic and Welfare

People accepting the assistance for families in hardship consisted of most females in Taipei. Although being the minority, the number of males accepting assistance was showing an increasing trend. In 2017, a total of 8,566 persons accepted assistance, of which 8,108 persons were females (94.65%). Irrespective of gender, most people accepted living allowance for children (37.77% and 64.01% for males and females). People receiving child care allowance had shown significant difference between male and female, i.e. the male was 31.31 percentage points higher than the female.

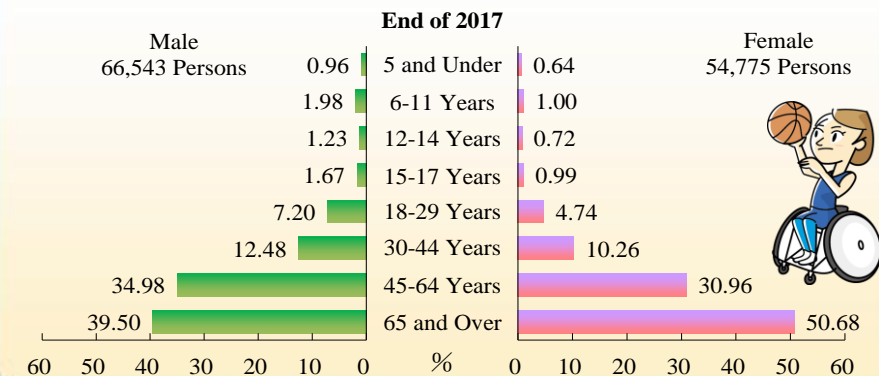
The Assistance for Families in Hardship



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

At the end of 2017, the City's physically and mentally disabled population consisted of 66,543 males (54.85%) and 54,775 females (45.15%). If examined according to age, most physically and mentally disabled population are 65 years old and over (39.50% males and 50.68% females), followed by those between the ages of 45 and 64; if combined, both age groups constitute more than 70% respectively, indicating that the physically and mentally disabled population comprises mostly middle aged to senior citizens, irrespective of gender.

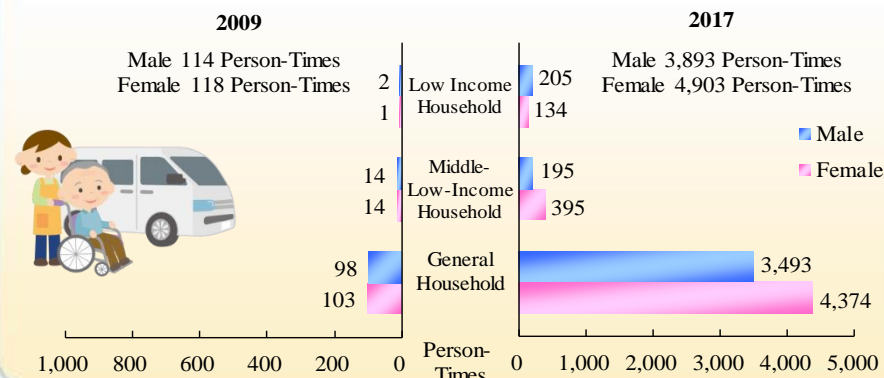
Physically and Mentally Disabled Population by Age Group



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

In 2017, senior citizen shuttle service in Taipei served a total of 8,796 person-times (3,893 males and 4,903 females). The service also served people from low income and middle-low-income households (10.27% and 10.79% respectively). Compared to the figure of 114 males and 118 females served in 2009, the number of people receiving the service has increased significantly, demonstrating Taipei endeavored in promoting community care service for senior citizens in order to achieve the objective of aging in place.

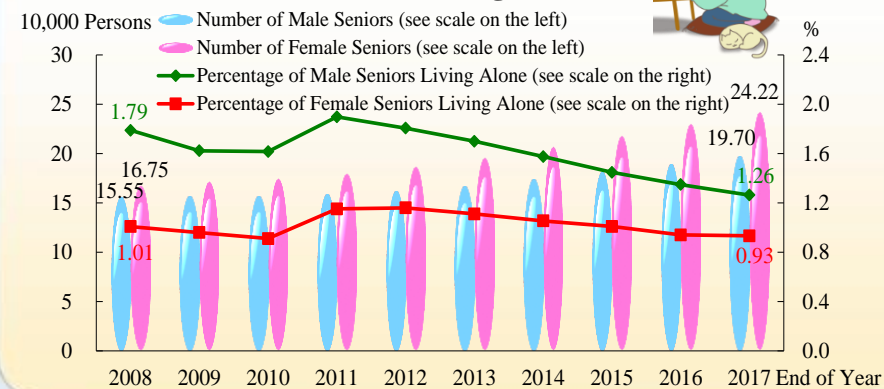
Number of People Receiving Senior Citizen Shuttle Service



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

Over the past decade, the elderly population in Taipei mostly consisted of females. By the end of 2017, the elderly population was 439,176, among which 55.15% were females. Within 4,744 senior citizens living alone, males and females accounted for 52.42% and 47.58% respectively, with males outnumbering females. Irrespective of gender, there was a declining trend shown in the proportions of seniors living alone. Among the elderly population, 1.26% males and 0.93% females lived alone respectively by the end of 2017. That meant there was 1 senior citizen living alone for every 100 senior citizens.

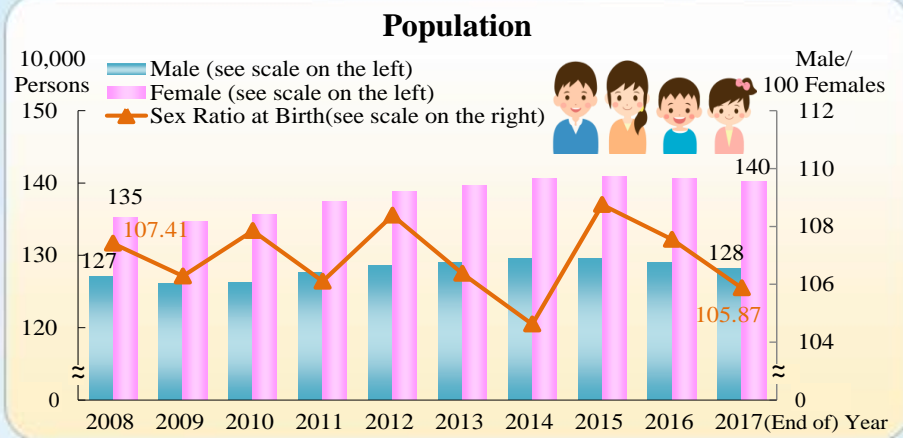
Seniors Living Alone



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

III. Population, Marriage and Family

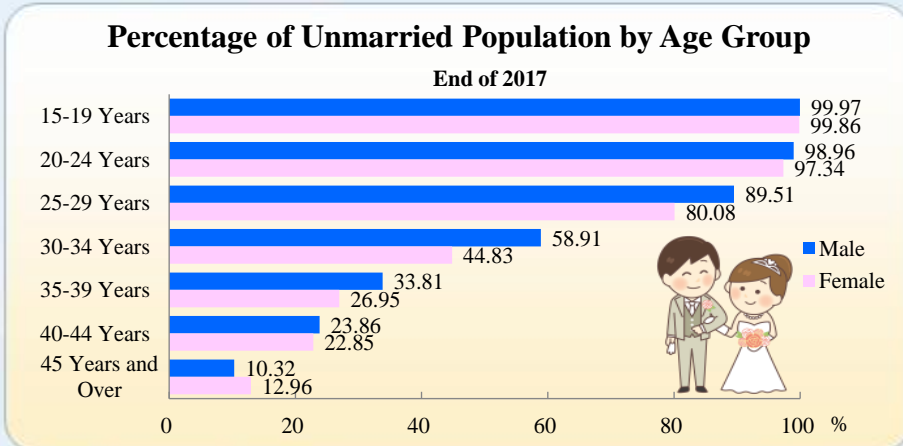
In recent years, the registered population in Taipei consists of more females than males, and the gap is widening by the year. At the end of 2008, the gap increased from 80,000 to 120,000 at the end of 2017. Although the sex ratio at birth over the last 10 years has fluctuated constantly, in general more male infants were born than female infants; in 2017, there were 12,878 male infants and 12,164 female infants born, resulting in the sex ratio at birth of 105.87, which was between the normal range from 104 to 106 along with the second lowest in the last decade.



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

Note: The data were from household registration.

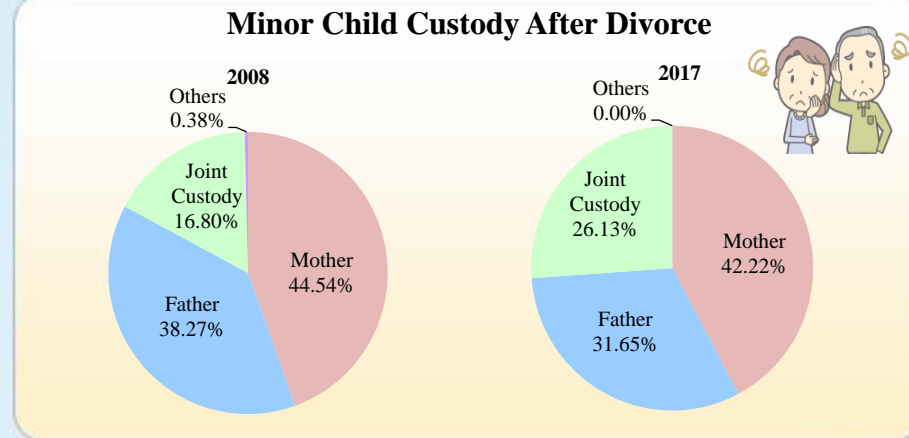
At the end of 2017, the share of population aged 15 and over in Taipei was unmarried with 35.45% for males, which was 3.84 percentage points higher than that with 31.60% for females. If examined according to age groups, the proportions of unmarried males were higher than those of females except for the 45 years old and over. In particular, the greatest gap of the proportions of unmarried males and females aged between 30 and 34 by 14.08 percentage points.



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

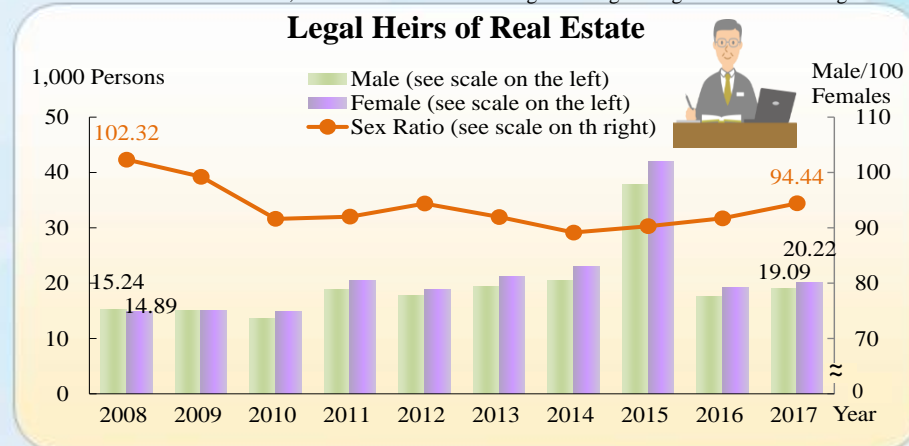
Note: The data were from household registration.

In 2017, the number of minors with divorced parents in Taipei was 4,995 persons (based on date of occurrence). There were 42.22% of child custody awarded to mothers, the highest of all custody types, which was followed by 31.65% to fathers, and 26.13% to both. Compared to those in 2008, the percentage of sole custody decreased 2.32 and 6.62 percentage points for mothers and fathers respectively, while those for joint custody increased 9.33 percentage points.



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

The Civil Code clearly stipulates that males and females have equal rights in inheritance, but males often inherit real estate due to the traditional customs. However, since 2009, more females have inherited real estate than males. In 2017, the legal heirs of real estate amounted to 39,308 with 19,092 males (48.57%) and 20,216 females (51.43%), achieving a sex ratio of 94.44, illustrating the rise of feminist consciousness, where females were no longer willing to forgo their deserved rights.

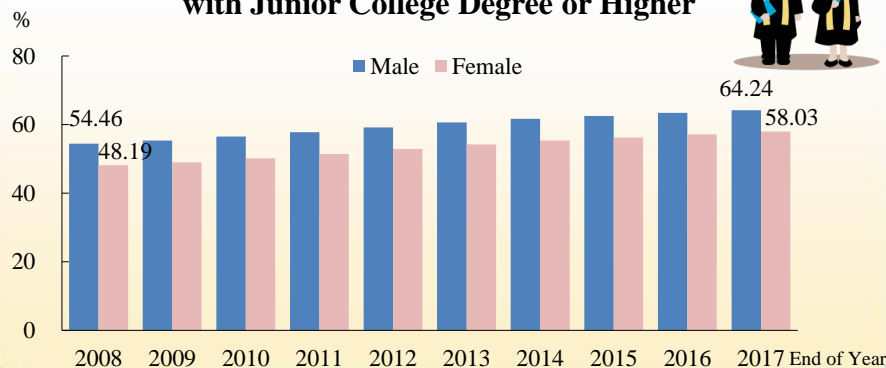


Source: Department of Land.

IV. Education, Culture and Media

Nearly a decade in Taipei, the percentage of males aged 15 and over with junior college degree or higher was about 6 percentage points higher than females. By the end of 2017, the percentage of males aged 15 and over with junior college degree or higher was 64.24%, which was 6.21 percentage points higher than 58.03% of females. The percentage of males and females aged 15 and over both increased by nearly 10 percentage points from the end of 2008.

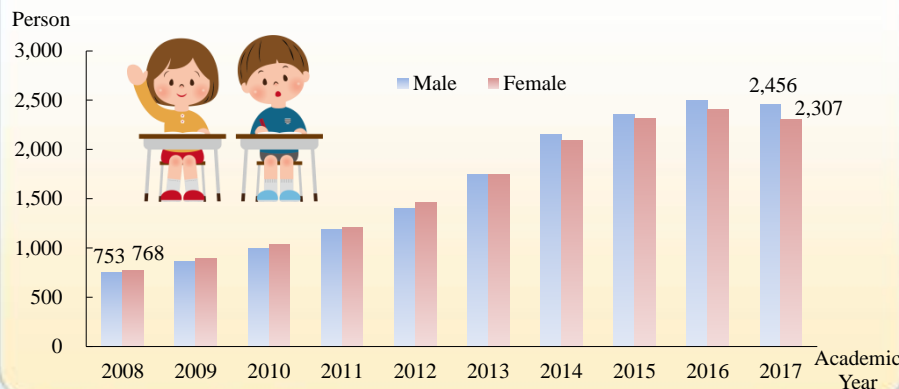
Percentage of People Aged 15 and Over with Junior College Degree or Higher



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

Since 2014 academic year (AY), male new immigrant children in junior high schools of Taipei have outnumbered females, and the gap has increased year by year. In AY 2017, there were 2,456 male new immigrant children (51.56%) and 2,307 female new immigrant children (48.44%) in junior high schools. The percentage of males was 3.12 percentage points higher than females, and the gap was the largest in the past ten AYs.

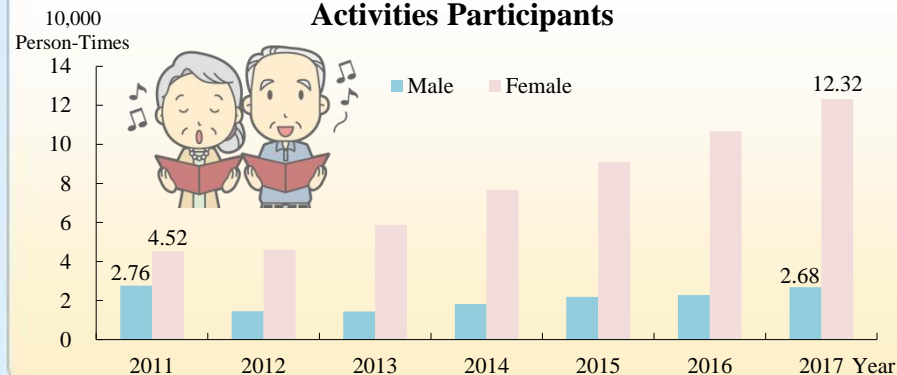
Number of New Immigrant Children in Junior High Schools



Source: Department of Education.

In recent years, the number of people participating in activities of senior citizens learning center in Taipei had been increasing every year. In recent years, the majority of participants were females accounted for more than 60% of the total, and the percentage had increased year by year. In 2017, the number of senior citizens learning center participants was counted as 149,972 person-times, of which 123,158 (82.12%) were female, and 26,814 (17.88%) were male.

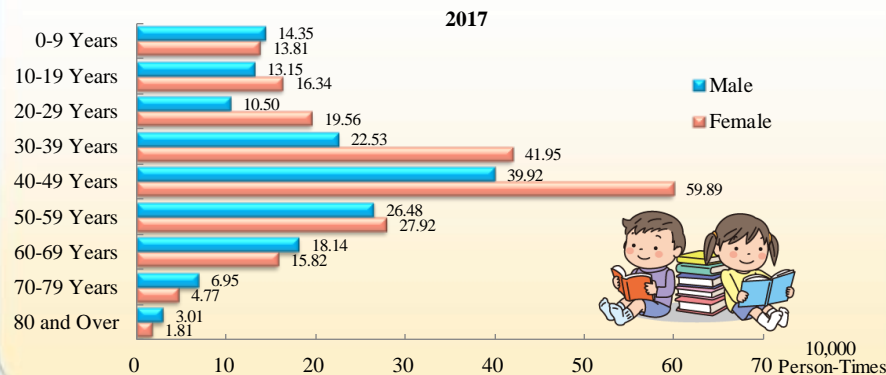
Number of Senior Citizens Learning Center Activities Participants



Source: Department of Education.

Among borrowers of the Taipei Public Library in 2017, there were 1,550,155 person-times of borrowing from males (43.43%), and 2,018,798 person-times from females (56.57%), showing females borrowed more often than males. Analyzing the differences between gender and age, female borrowers were the majority from the age of 10 to 59, and male borrowers were the majority from the age 0 to 9 and over 60. The largest difference between genders was 19.97 10,000 person-times in the age of 40 to 49.

Borrowers by Age Group



Source: Department of Education.

V. Personal Security and Justice

In 2017, the number of sexual assault victims in Taipei amounted to 818, including 143 males and 675 females, with the females outnumbering males by 4.72 times. Taking ages into consideration, the majority of male victims consisted of minors between 6 and 17 years old (75.52%), whereas most female victims were between 12 and 29 years old (68.30%), indicating significant difference in the age structure between male and female victims.

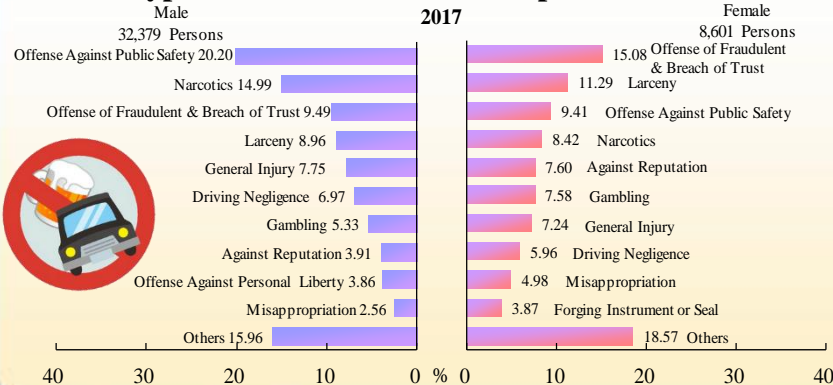
Sexual Assault Victims by Age Group



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

In 2017, there were 32,379 male and 8,601 female criminal suspects, with the ratio of males to females being 3.76 to 1 in Taipei. Among male suspects, the majority crime committed was offense against public safety, with 6,542 male suspects (20.20%). Among female suspects, the majority crime committed was offense of fraudulent and breach of trust with 1,297 female suspects (15.08%). The types of crimes male and female suspects committed were the same in the top 8, but there were differences in the order of suspects committed.

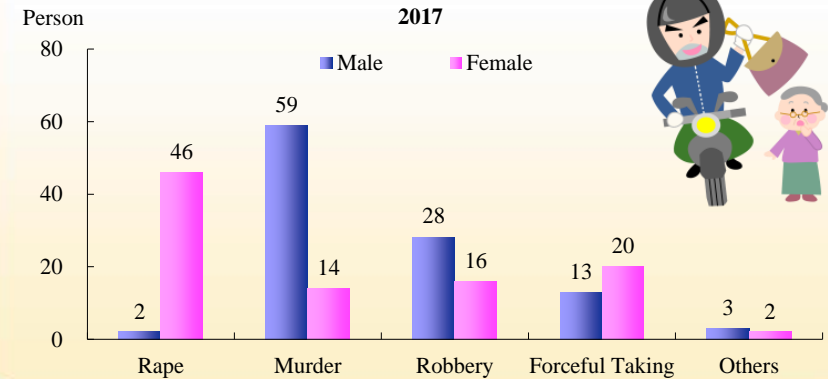
Types of Crimes Criminal Suspects Committed



Source: Police Department.

In 2017, there were 105 male and 98 female violent crime victims in Taipei; the number of females was 1.07 times that of males. If analyzed according to victim type, victims of murder and robbery were predominantly males, totaling 87 persons. Victims of rape and forceful taking were mostly females, totaling 66 persons.

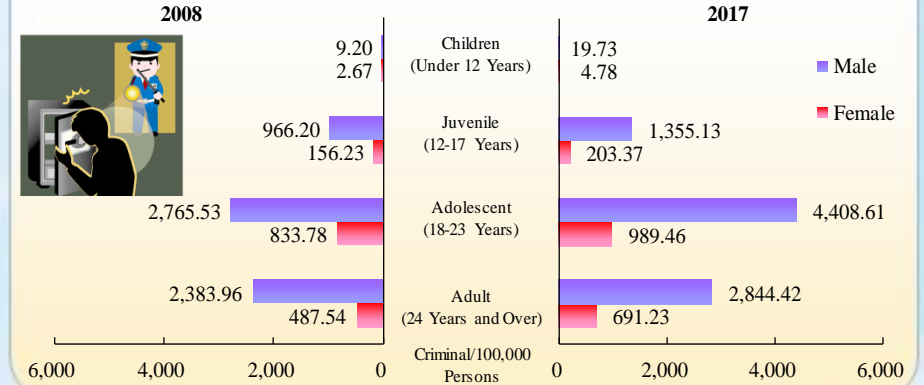
Violent Crime Victims



Source: Police Department.

In 2017, the offender rate of criminal crimes for Taipei City was 1,523.71 persons per 100,000 persons, with male and female youths exhibiting the highest offender rates (4,408.61 and 989.46 persons per 100,000 persons respectively). For the juvenile offender rate, the male statistics were roughly 6.66 times that of females, demonstrating the most significant gap. Compared to 2008, male and female offender rates across all ages have increased, with male youth and female adults demonstrating the most increase (1,643.08 persons (59.41%) and 203.69 persons (41.78%) respectively).

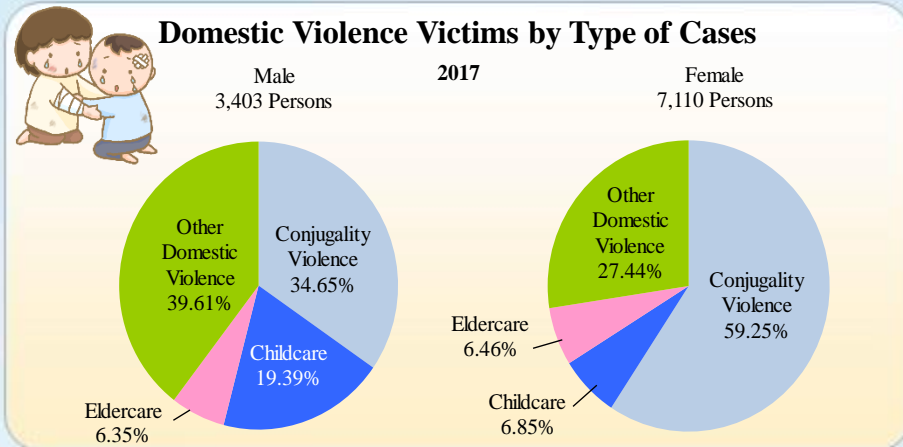
Offender Rate of Criminal Crimes



Source: Police Department.

V. Personal Security and Justice

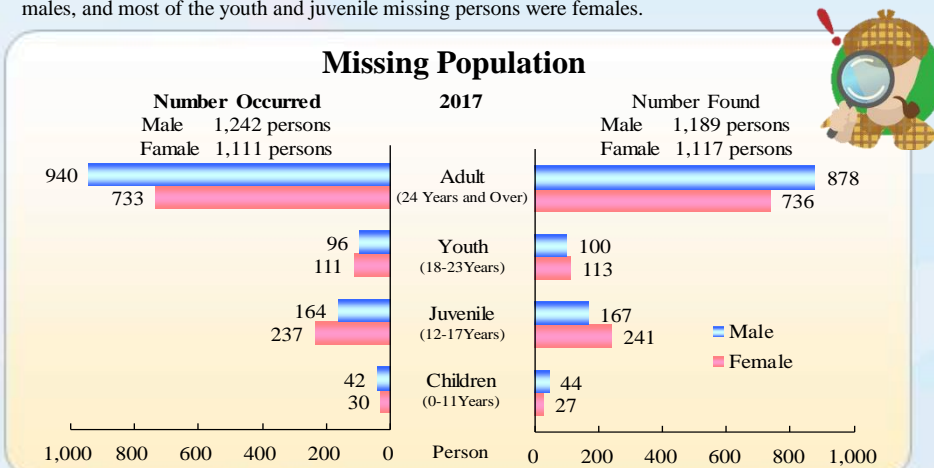
There were 10,513 domestic violence victims in Taipei in 2017. Most were females with 7,110 persons accounting for 67.63%, and there were 3,403 male victims accounting for 32.37%. If observed according to the type of domestic violence cases, females were more prone to conjugality violence and eldercare than males, while males were more prone to childcare and other domestic violence than females.



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

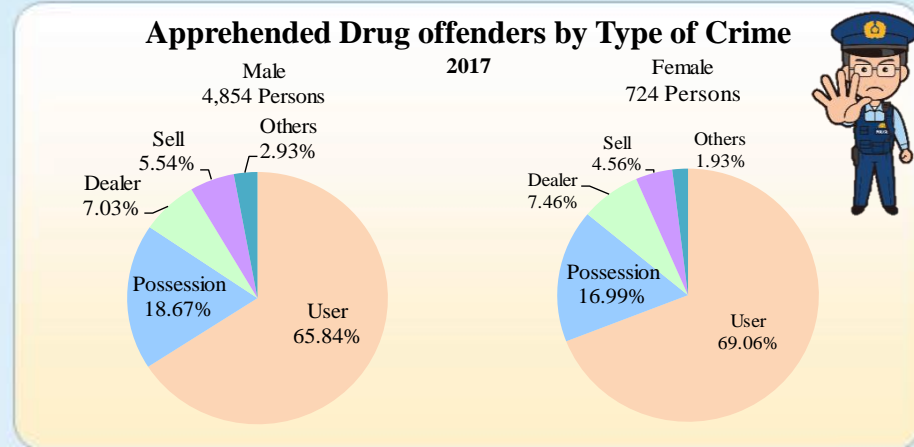
Note: Other domestic violence include sibling violence, parent-child violence and other types of violence associated with collateral relatives by blood or by marriage within the fourth degree of relationship.

In 2017, as stated by statistics from police agencies during household visitations and cases reported by citizens, the total number of missing persons was 2,353 persons (1,242 males and 1,111 females). If observed according to age, most of the adult, occurred/children missing persons were males, and most of the youth and juvenile missing persons were females.



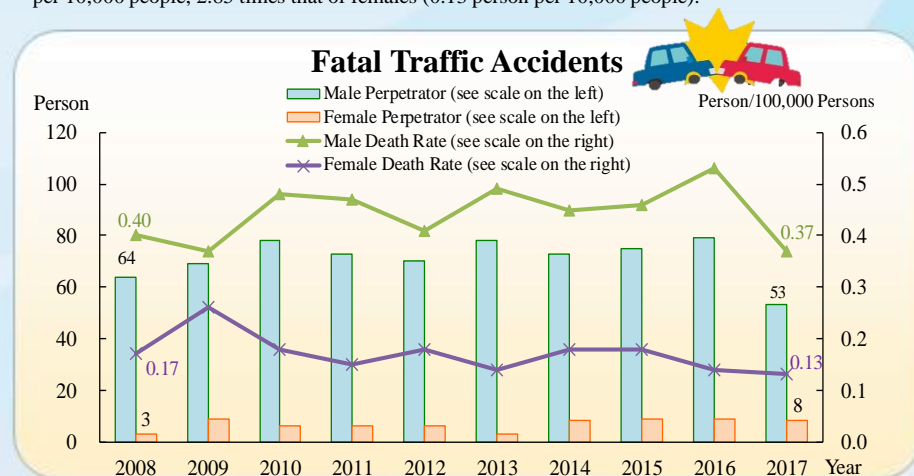
Source: Police Department.

In 2017, 5,578 suspected drug offenders were apprehended, consisting mainly of males (4,854 persons, 87.02%) followed by females (724 persons, 12.98%). If analyzed according to type of crime, most of male offenders were drug users (65.84%), followed by those caught in possession of drugs (18.67%), with drug dealers taking up the no. 3 position (7.03%). In total, the 3 types of drug offenders constitute more than 90% of the total drug crimes committed. The same applies to female offenders.



Source: Police Department.

In recent years, males accounted for the majority of fatal traffic accident perpetrators and death rate (deaths per 10,000 persons). In 2017, there were 53 male perpetrators and 8 female perpetrators in total, with the ratio of males to females being 6.63 to 1. In addition, male death rate was 0.37 person per 10,000 people, 2.85 times that of females (0.13 person per 10,000 people).



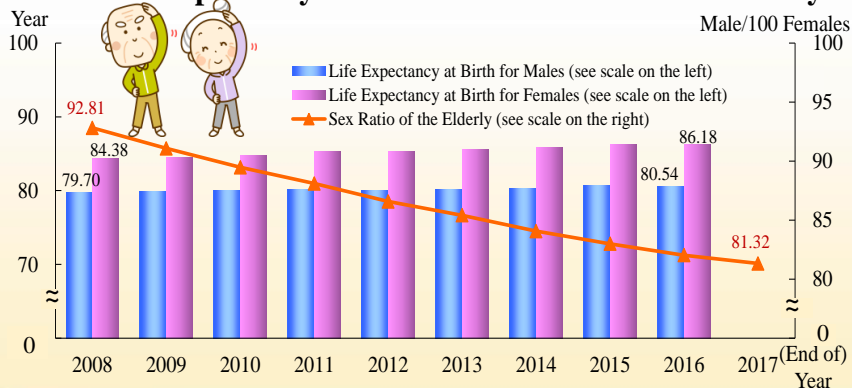
Source: Police Department.

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

The life expectancy at birth has improved for both males and females in recent years; with females' life expectancy higher than that of males, the gap is gradually widening. In 2016, the life expectancy at birth for males in Taipei was 80.54 years and 86.18 years for females, with females outliving males by 5.64 years. Moreover, with females increasingly outliving males, the population of female senior citizens (aged 65 and above) is becoming larger than that of males, resulting in an elderly population sex ratio of 81.32 at the end of 2017, setting a historic low level.

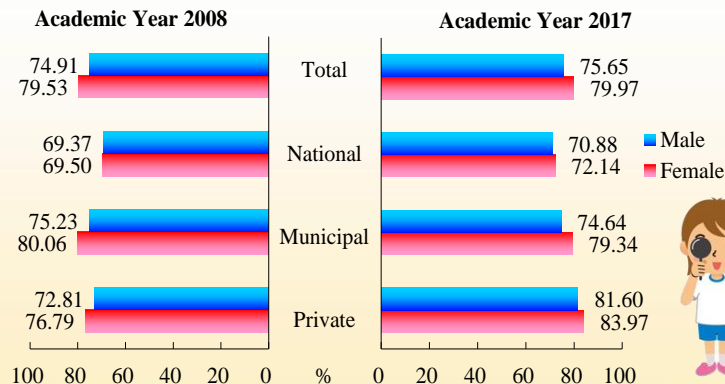
The Life Expectancy at Birth and Sex Ratio of the Elderly



Source: Department of Health, Department of Civil Affairs.

Regarding the poor-sighted rate of junior high school students in Taipei in AY 2017, 75.65% were males, which was lower than the females' 79.97%, equivalent to an increase of 0.74% and 0.44% compared to AY 2008, indicating that the increase in poor-sight rate among male students is higher than female students. If analyzed according to jurisdiction, the male and female student poor-sight rate of municipal junior high schools in AY 2017 was 74.64% and 79.34% respectively, a decrease of 0.59% and 0.72% compared to AY 2008. Both national and private schools exhibited an increasing trend compared to AY 2008.

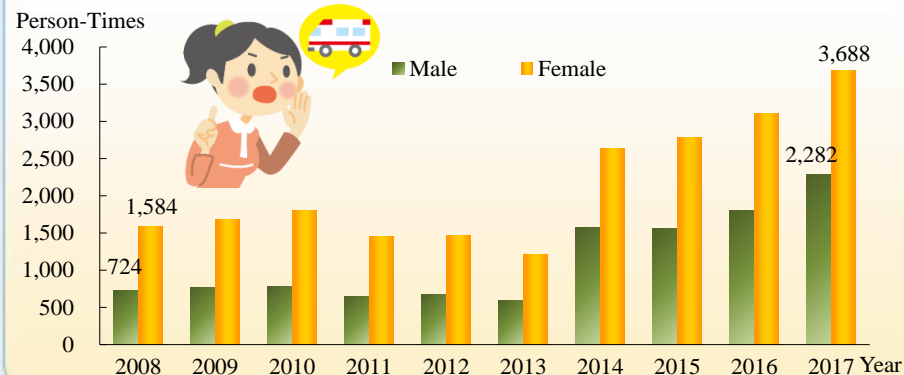
Poor-sighted Rate of Junior High School Students



Source: Department of Education.

In 2017, the number of reported suicides was 2,282 and 3,688 for males and females. In recent years, most reported suicides consisted of females (more than 60%). From 2014 on, the difference in the number of reported suicides between males and females was over 1,000 persons, with 2017 showing the most significant difference, where the number of female reported suicides outnumbered males by 1,406 persons.

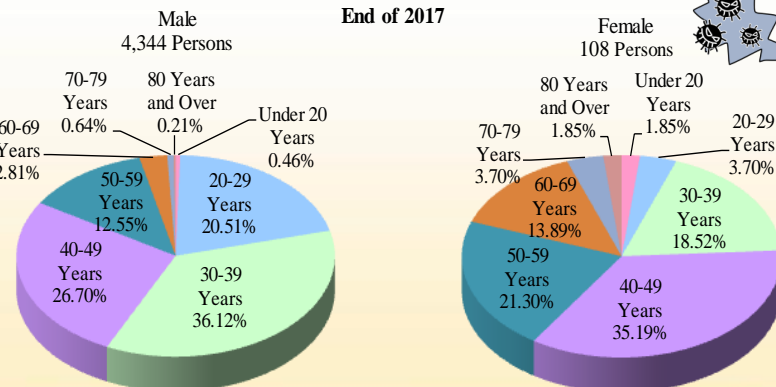
Number of Reported Suicides



Source: Department of Health.

At the end of 2017, the accumulated number of people infected with notifiable HIV in Taipei was 4,452, including 4,344 males and 108 females. If terms of age, the largest proportion of infected males were aged from 30 to 39, followed by aged from 40 to 49. Most infected females were aged from 40 to 49, followed by aged from 50 to 59, accounting for 62.82% and 56.48% of infected males and females respectively.

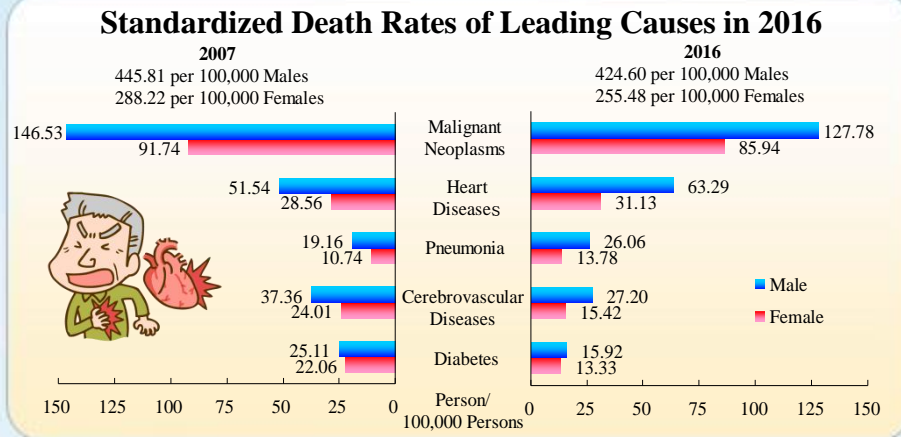
The HIV-Infected Persons by Age Group



Source: Department of Health.

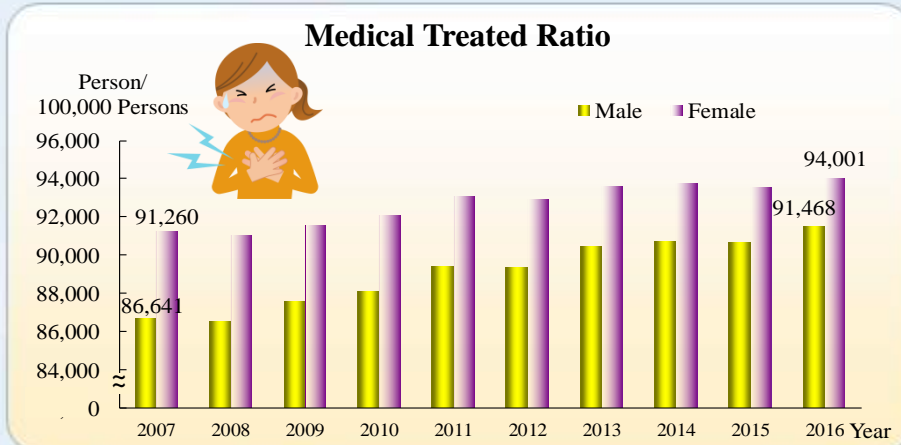
VI. Health, Medical Treatment and Care

The standardized death rate apart from aging factors of Taipei in 2016 was 424.60 per 100,000 males and 255.48 per 100,000 females. The top 5 causes of death were in the order of malignant neoplasms, heart diseases, pneumonia, cerebrovascular diseases and diabetes. The standardized death rates of males were all higher than those of females. Compared to 2007, with the exception of heart diseases and pneumonia, which showed an increase, all other standardized death rates dropped off.



Source: Department of Health.

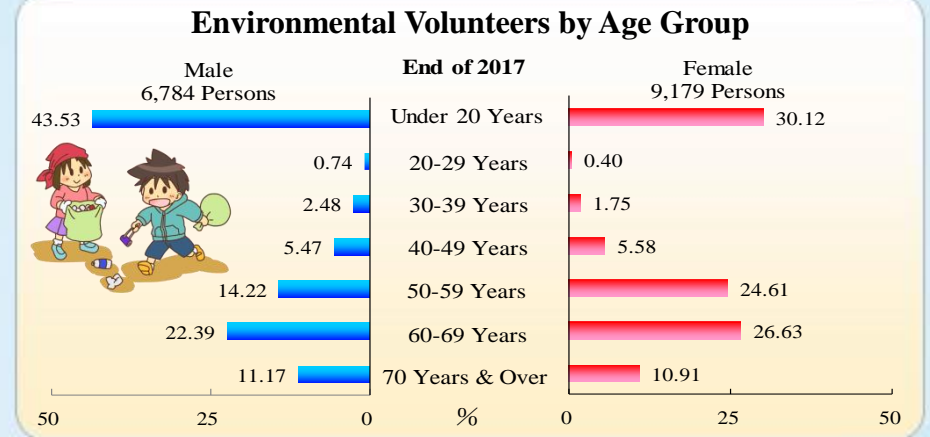
Over the past decade, the number of patients seeking medical attention presented an increasing trend irrespective of gender, with the number of female patients higher than that of the males, and the gap between male and female patients seeking medical attention is narrowing every year. In 2016, there were 91,468 male Taipei citizen patients per 100,000 persons and 94,001 females per 100,000 persons went to public and private hospitals and clinics in Taiwan, increased by 5.57% and 3.00% respectively comparing to 2007.



Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

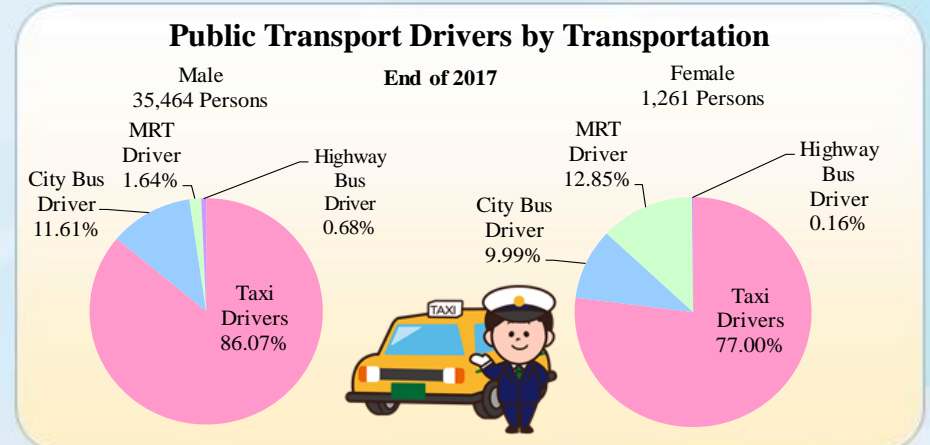
VII. Environment, Energy and Technology

As of the end of 2017, the number of environmental volunteers in Taipei City consisted of mainly females (9,179 persons, 57.50%), followed by males (6,784 persons, 42.50%). If analyzed according to age structure, most of the male and female environmental volunteers were less than 20 years old (2,953 persons and 2,765 persons, 43.53% and 30.12% respectively), followed by those aged between 60 and 69.



Source: Department of Environmental Protection.

Public transport drivers in Taipei City are predominantly male. In 2017, there were 35,464 male and 1,261 female drivers, with the ratio of males to females being 28.12 to 1. If examined according to the type of transportation, taxi drivers make up the majority of male and female drivers, which were 86.07% and 77.00% respectively. Secondly, male were city bus drivers and female were MRT drivers. 12.85% of the female drivers were MRT drivers, 11.21 percentage points higher than the 1.64% of male drivers, demonstrating the biggest difference.



Source: Department of Transportation.



**DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS
TAIPEI CITY GOVERNMENT
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