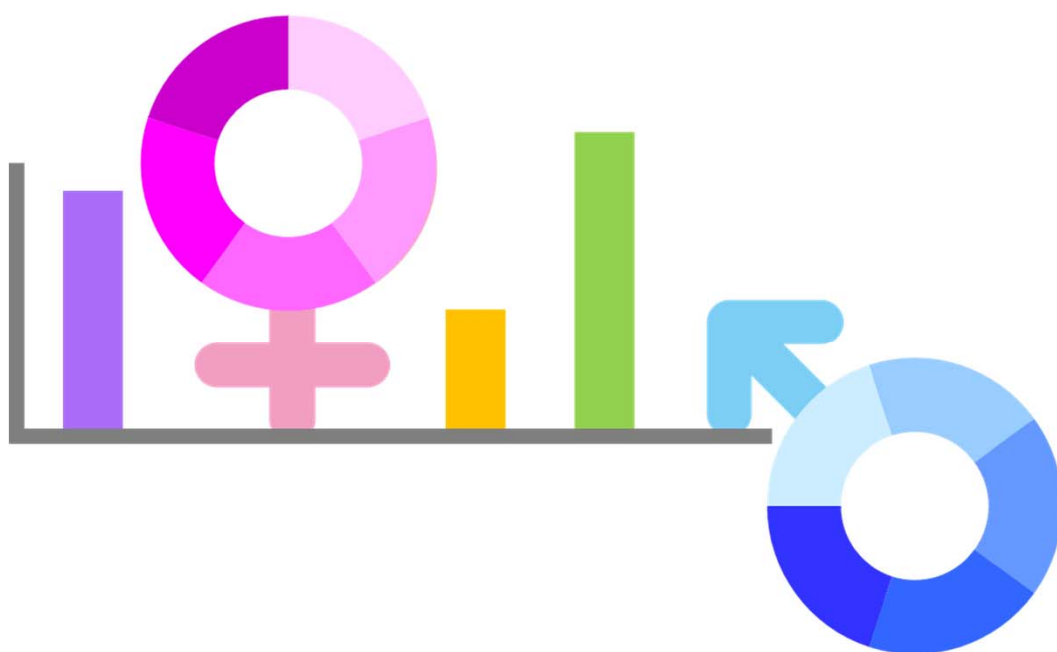




TAIPEI CITY GENDER STATISTICS AND FIGURES 2019



DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS
TAIPEI CITY GOVERNMENT
AUGUST 2020

EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. The gender statistics and figures started publication in August 2001, presenting the gender situation in Taipei City through statistical charts issued on gender and ethnicity, so as to prompt the superior and inferior status of the genders concerned for the public, and to view the implementation results of social policies with gender equality. In advance, provide government agencies to formulate policies in advance and take as reference for the effect review afterwards. And also make the version of visual animated statistical charts simultaneously since 2020. For improving the application of statistical information, this graphic animation charts and e-book are available on the website of the Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (<https://dbaseng.gov.taipei/>).
2. This publication includes the following 8 categories with 34 themes: “Equal rights, Decision-Making and Influence”, “Employment, Economy and Welfare”, “Demography, Marriage and Family”, “Education, Culture and Media”, “Safety and Justice”, “Health and Healthcare”, “Environment, Energy and ICT” and “Six Municipalities and International Cities” by means of having the “Gender Equality Policy Guidelines” of our country as reference. Except for statistical graphs, the brief analyses are contained for supplement. If the figures do not match those from previous periodicals, please use the figures contained.
3. Monetary figures are denoted in New Taiwan Dollars and measured units in metric terms in this publication. Also, if the units are signified in other systems under special circumstances, footnotes will be provided for clarification. If the figures are too long in length for compilation in the tables, they will be rounded up accordingly and the original figures will take precedence for calculation; therefore, should there be any discrepancies between certain figures.
4. The word “year” refers to the entire year. “End of the year” refers to the period until the end of the December of that year, means the course of time from January 1 to December 31. “Academic year” refers to August 1 of the year and ends on July 31 of the next year.

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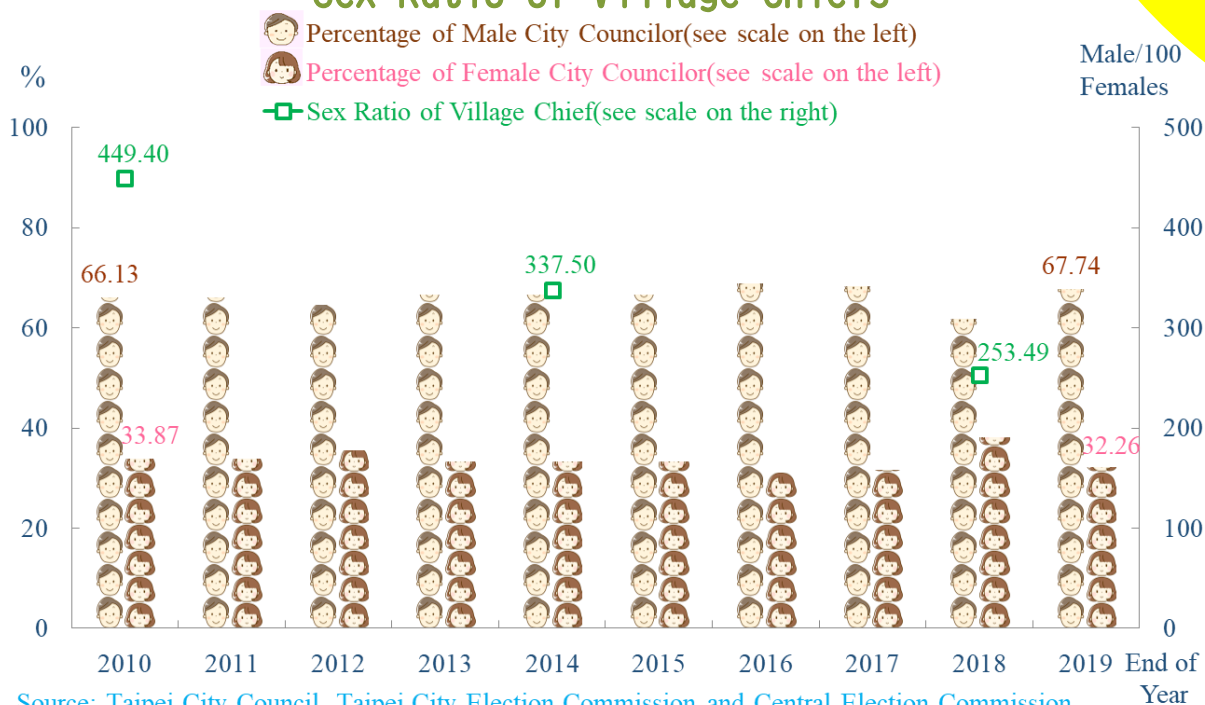
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Major Councilors Being Males

Female Village Chiefs Gradually Increasing

Percentage of City Councilors by Gender And Sex Ratio of Village Chiefs



By the end of 2019, the ratio of Taipei City's councilors was 67.74% for males, which was 35.48 percentage points higher than females with 32.26%. By the end of 2018, the sex ratio of village chiefs was 253.49, meaning that the number of male village chiefs was about 2.53 times that of females. Although female village chiefs took up the minority, there was an increasing trend during the recent years, and the number of female village chiefs has distinctively grown as compared to 4.49 times by the end of 2010.

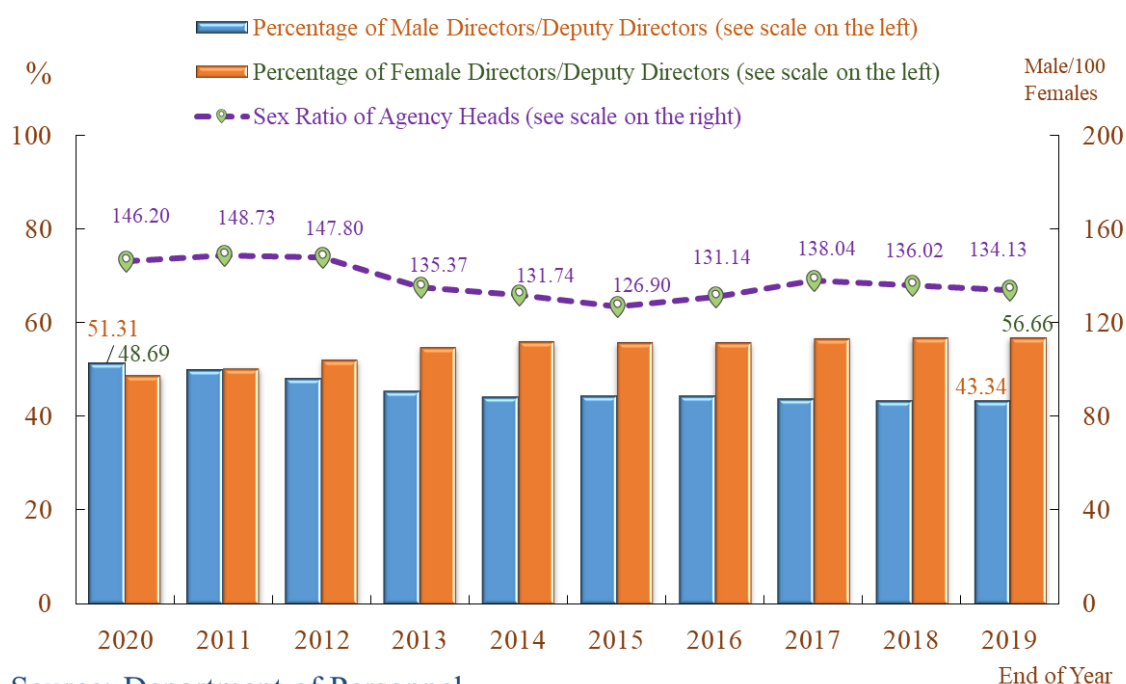




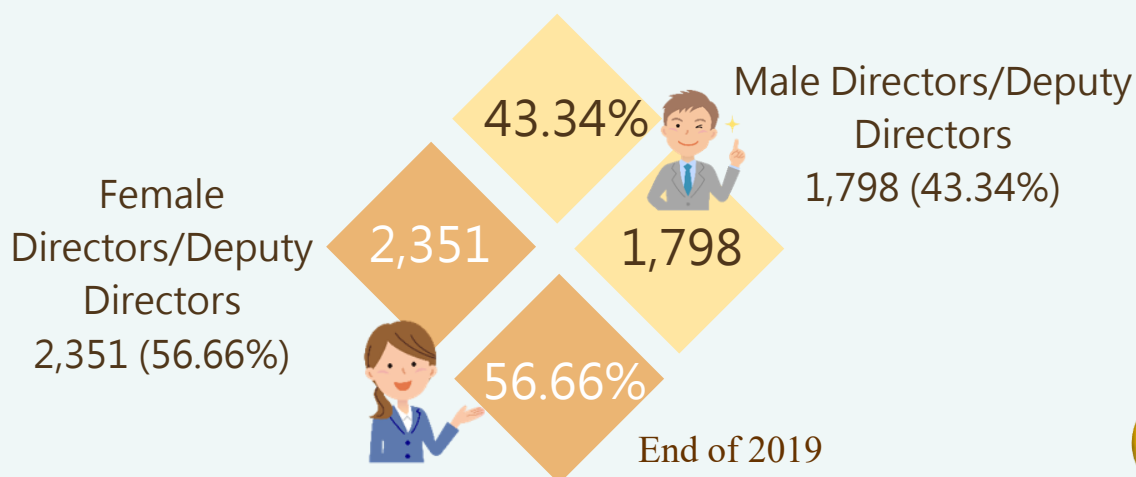
More Females Than Males for Agency Heads

Female Directors Increasing Year by Year

Percentage of Directors/Deputy Directors by Gender and Sex Ratio of Agency Heads



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. There were still more male agency heads than female. Ones with the sex ratio as 134.13 at the end of 2019.

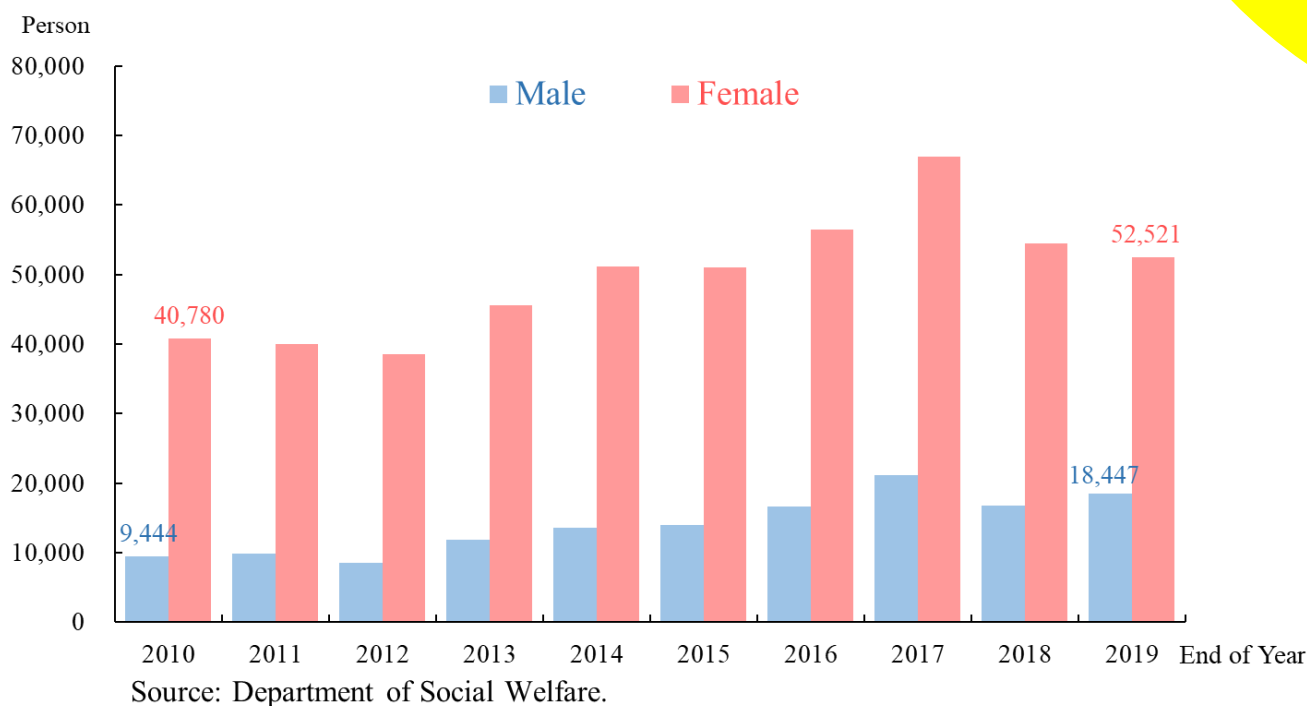




Volunteers Changing More Or Less

More Than Half Being Female

The Number of Volunteers



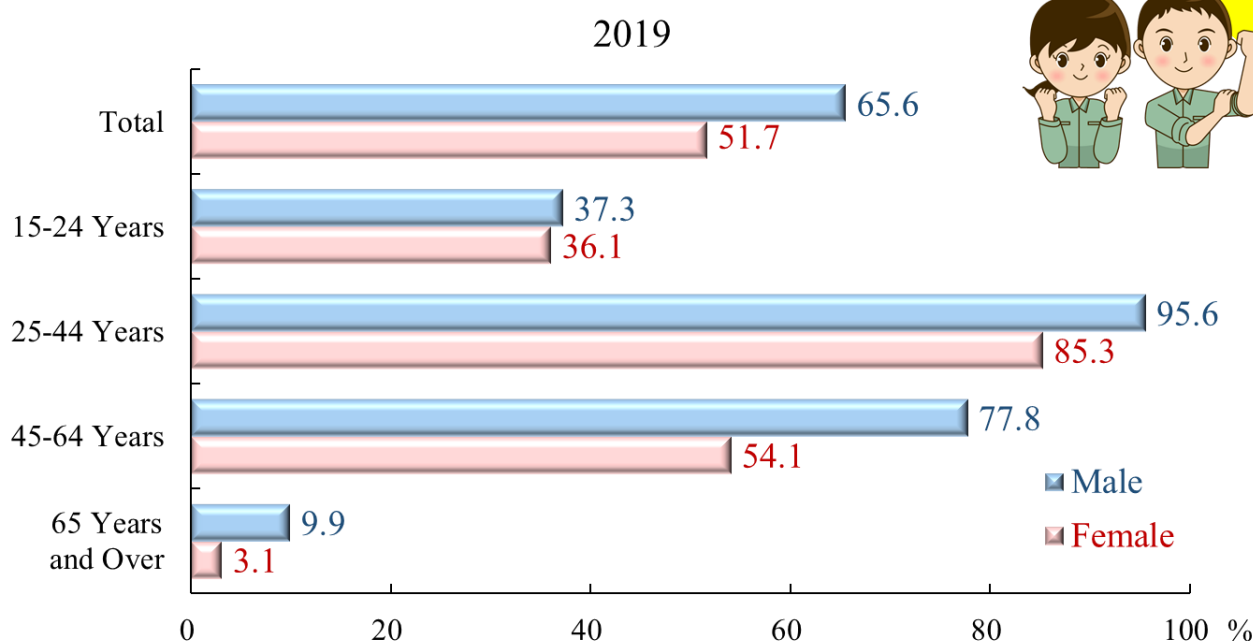
At the end of 2019, there were 70,968 volunteers in Taipei City, of which were 52,521 females, accounting for 74.01%, and being about three times the number of males. The total number of volunteers had increased year by year since the end of 2012, but reversed and declined at the end of 2017.



Female Labor Participation Rate Lower Than Male's

**Greatest Changing Gap Existing for
Age Group of 45 to 64**

Labor Force Participation Rate by Age



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

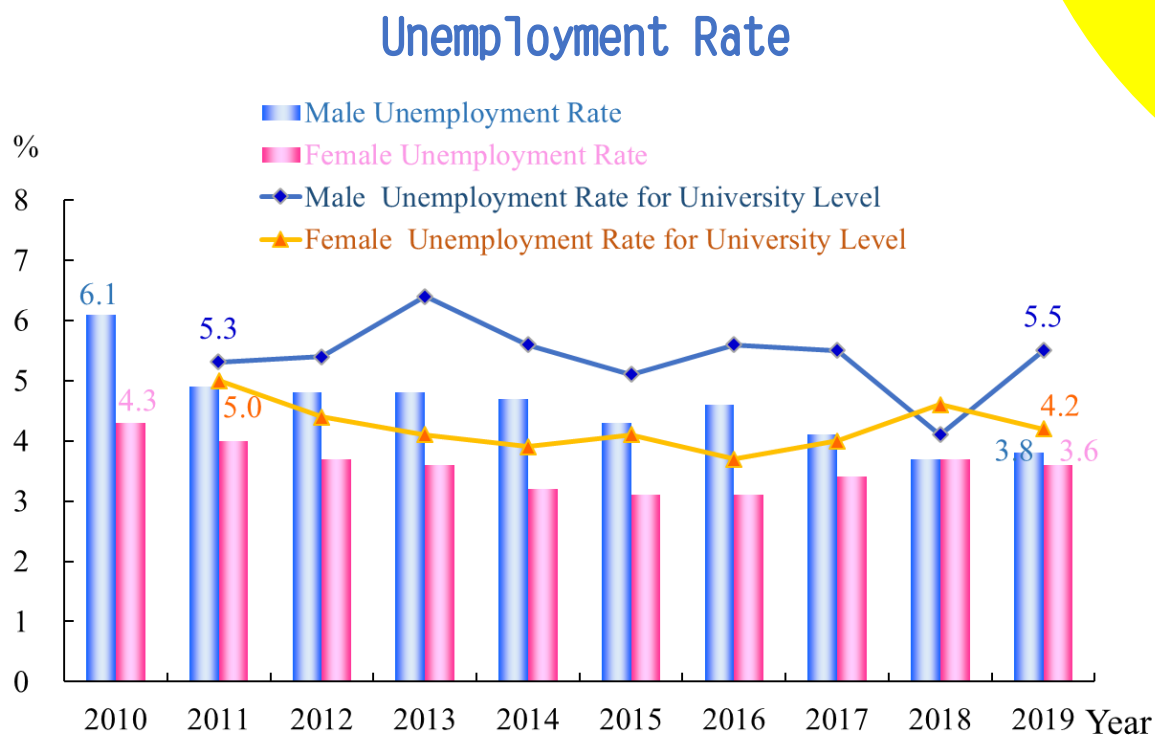
In 2019, the labor force participation rate in Taipei was 65.6% for males and 51.7% for females. The male labor force participation rate was 13.9 points higher than that of female. For age group, the labor force participation rate of the aged 25 to 44 accounted for the largest share, 95.6% for males and 85.3% for females, followed by those aged 45 to 64, 77.8% for males and 54.1% for females. The greatest gap of the rate was found for the aged 45 to 64, where the male's topped the female's by 23.7 points.





Male Unemployment Rate Higher Than Female's

The Gender Gap Gradually Narrowing of Unemployment Rate



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

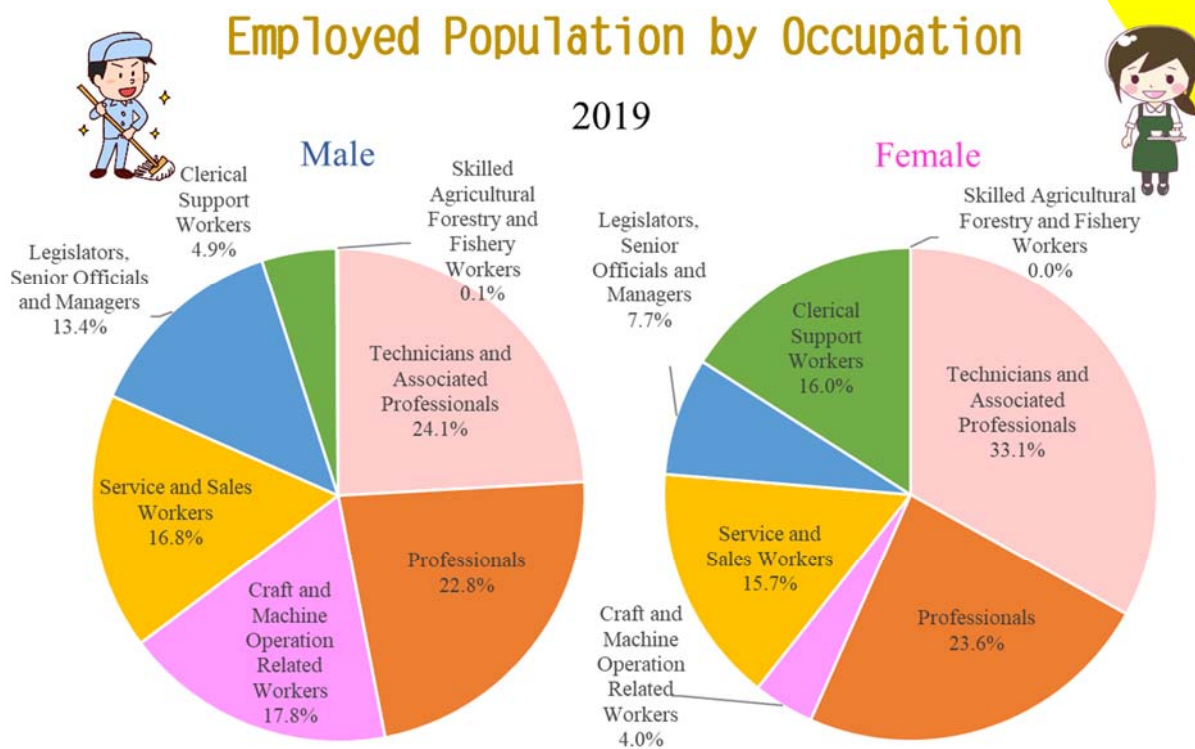
In 2019, The unemployment rate for males was higher than that for females in Taipei City. The male unemployment rate for the educational levels was highest at 5.5% for university level, which increased by 1.4 points as compared to 2018. Followed as 5.1% for senior high school level. The females unemployment rate was highest at 8.6% for primary school or lower level, and the second highest was 4.2% for university level.





Expertise Regardless of Sexual Distinction

Occupation Without Gender Restrictions



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

In 2019, working males and females were both mainly engaged in technicians and associated professionals, accounting for 24.1% and 33.1% respectively. In addition, the biggest gender disparity lied in occupations involving craft and machine operation related workers, in which males topped females by 13.8 percentage points, followed by clerical support workers with the female being 11.1 percentage points higher than males.

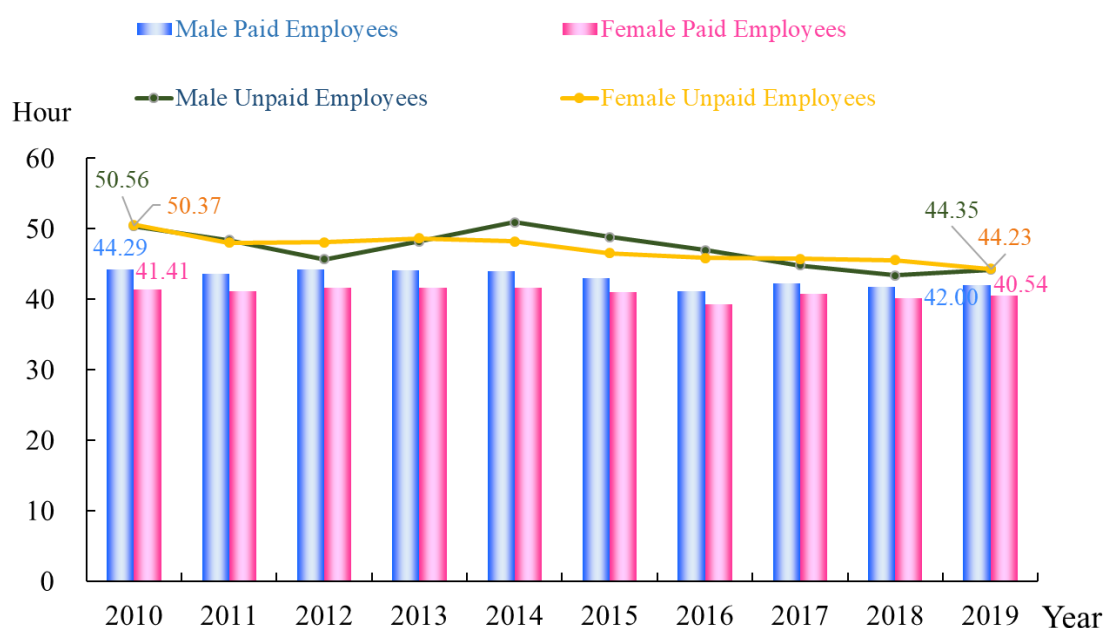




Male Working Hours Higher Than Female's

Working Hours Unpaid Workers Longer

Average Weekly Employee Working Hours



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

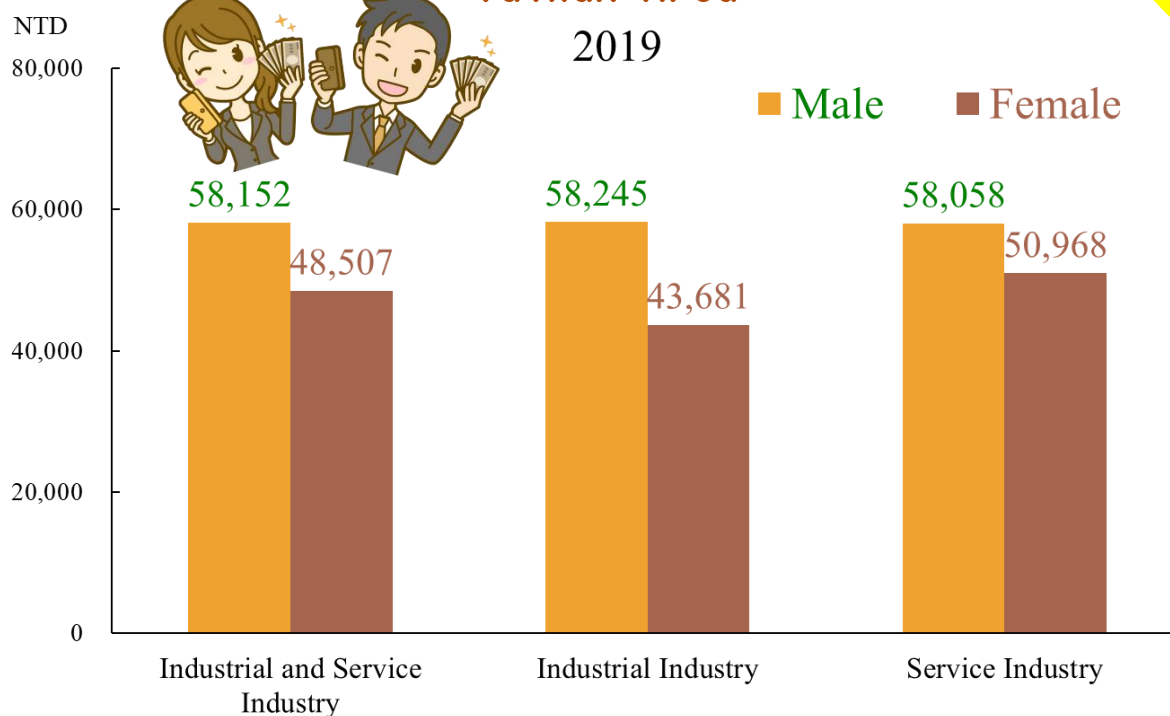
In 2019, the average weekly working hours of paid employee were 42.00 for males and 40.54 hours for females in Taipei City, which has increased by 0.28 hours (0.67%) and 0.43 hours (1.07%) respectively as compared to 2018. The average weekly working hours were longer for unpaid employees, with 44.23 hours for males, and 44.35 hours for females, which was increased by 0.82 hours (1.89%) and decreased by 1.21 hours (-2.66%) as compared to 2018.



Average Earning of Male Employees Higher Than Females'

For Industrial And Service Industry in Taiwan Area

Average Monthly Earnings Per Employee in Taiwan Area



In 2019, the total earnings of male in the industrial and service industries in Taiwan was NTD 58,152 , which was higher than that of female as NTD 48,507. The gap of earnings for the industry was the greatest, showing that male's NTD 58,245 was 1.3 times that of female's NTD 43,681.

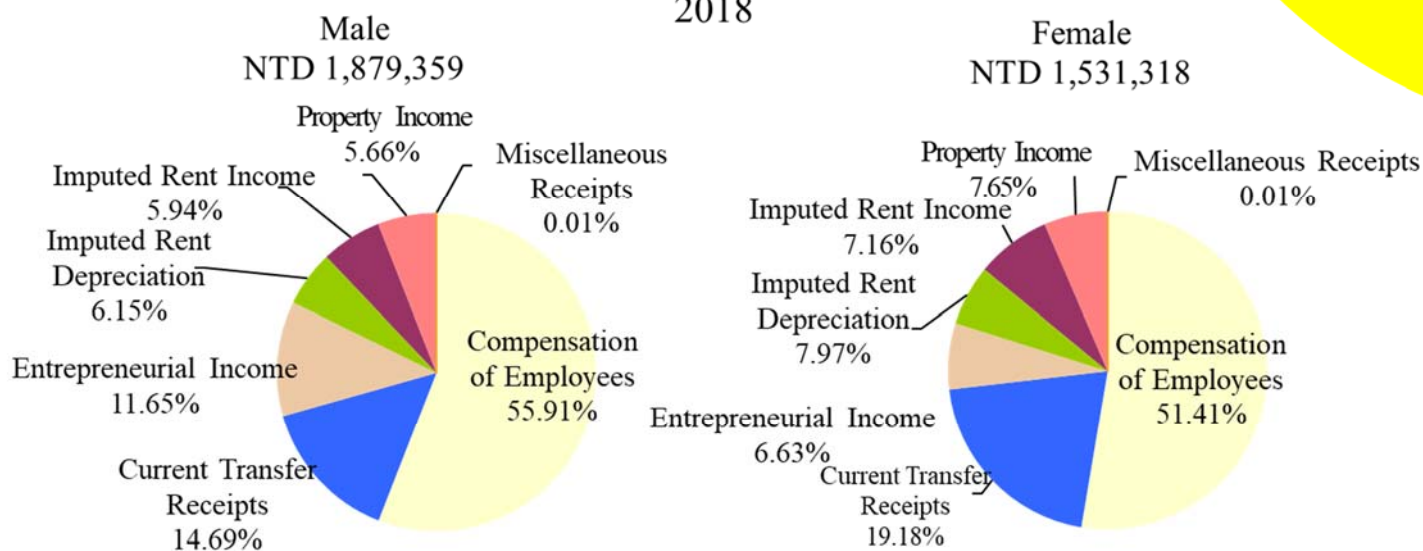


Current Receipts Per Household Roughly Increasing

Compensation of Employees Sharing Most for Both Male and Female Household Heads

Current Receipts Per Household of Household Heads

2018



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

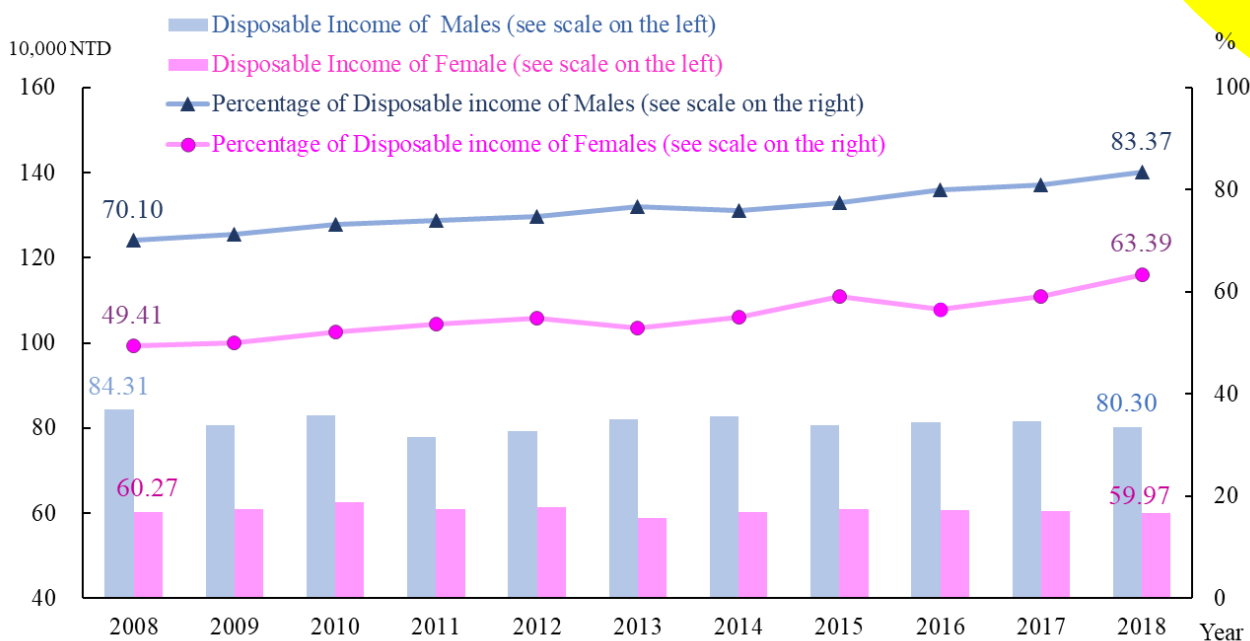
Current receipts of Household Heads in Taipei City has been on the rise in recent years. In 2018, male were NTD 1,879,359 and female were NTD 1,531,318, male are higher than female. According to the source, both males and females are base on compensation of employees, for males 55.91% and females 51.41% respectively, followed by current transfer receipts, for males 14.69% and females 19.18%, respectively.



Percentage Income Recipients Gradually Increasing

Male's Higher Than Female's

Disposable Income of Income Recipients



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

In Taipei City, 2018, the disposable income of Income Recipients is NTD 802,987 for male and NTD 599,724 for female. Male are higher than female. The proportion of Income Recipients in the city's population is 83.37% for male and 63.39% for female, which have generally been increasing in recent years.





Not Afraid of Leaving Without Pay

Government Giving Caring Assistance

Number of Laborers Accepted Caring Assistance for Leave Without Pay



Source: Department of Labor.

In 2019, the number of laborers by gender in Taipei applied the allowance of leave without pay from the Bureau of Labor Insurance and accepted caring assistance from the Labor Department of Taipei City Government were mainly 7,418 females, and 1,047 males, taking up 12.37%, which had an increase of 1.4 percentage points as compared to 10.97% in 2018.

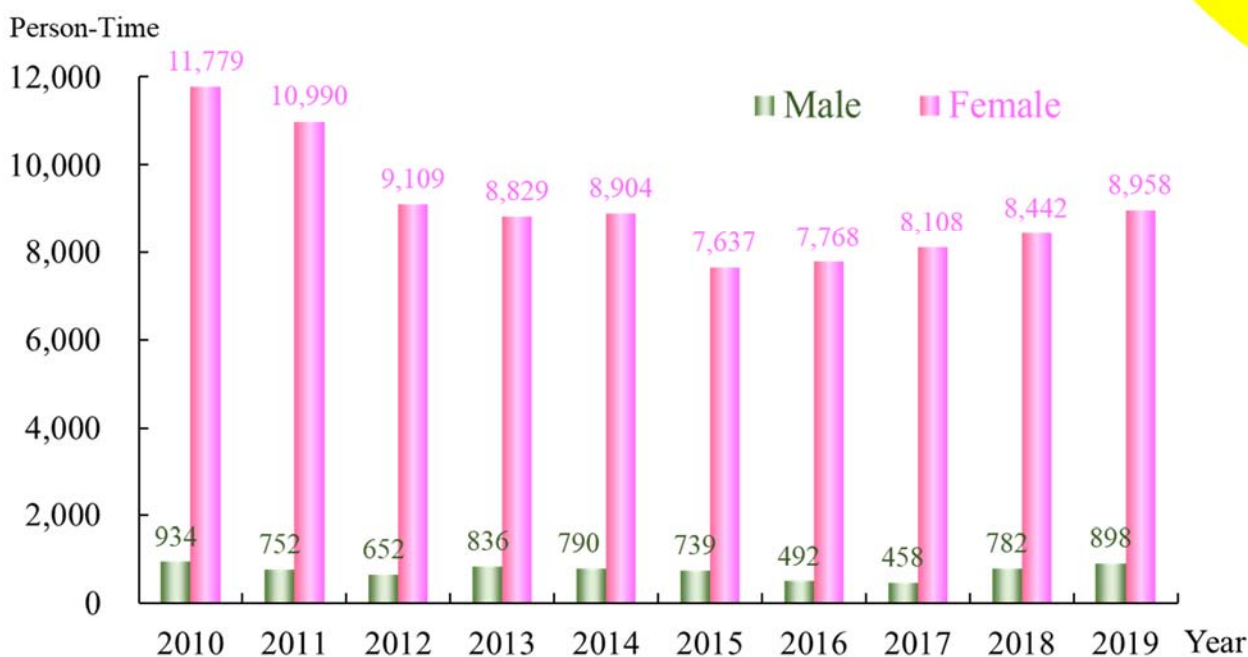




Hardships Happening with No Sexual Distinction

Offering Assistance Without Gender Difference

Number of Assistance for Families in Hardship



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

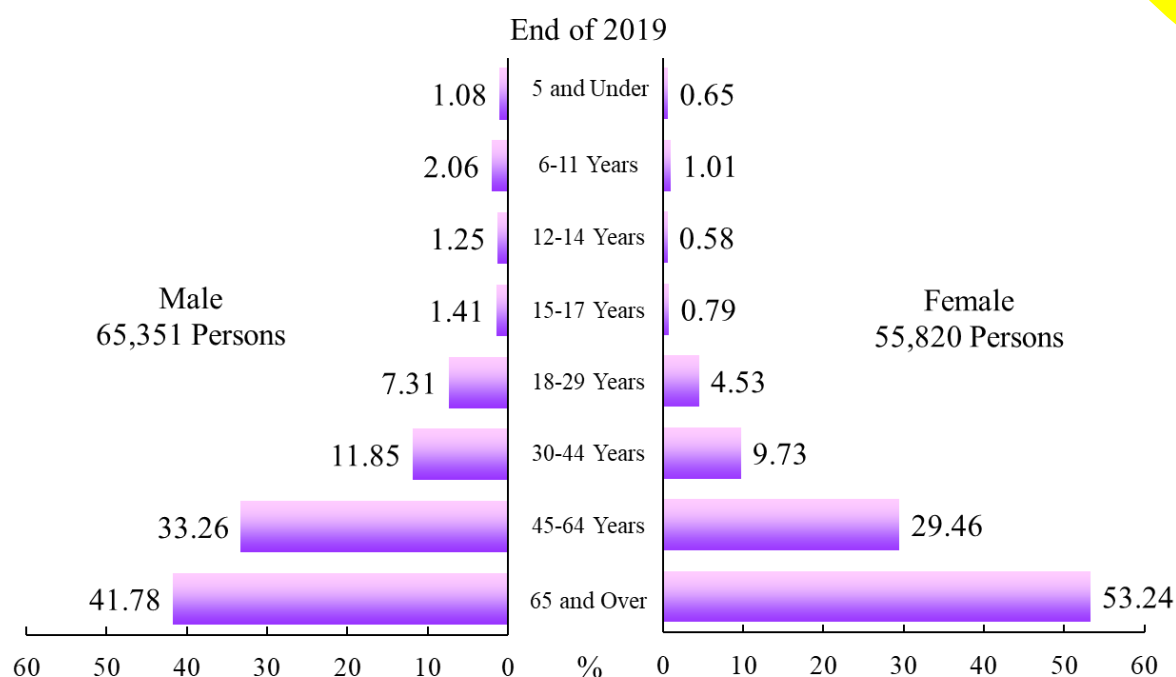
In 2019, The number of people assisted for families in hardship in Taipei City was 9,856 person-times, of which 8,958 person-times (90.89%) were women and 898 were men. The women assisted had been increasing since 2016, while the men had increased in the past two years, too.



Male More Than Female Among The Disabled

Major Female Disabled With Age of 65 And Over

Physically and Mentally Disabled Population by Age Group



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

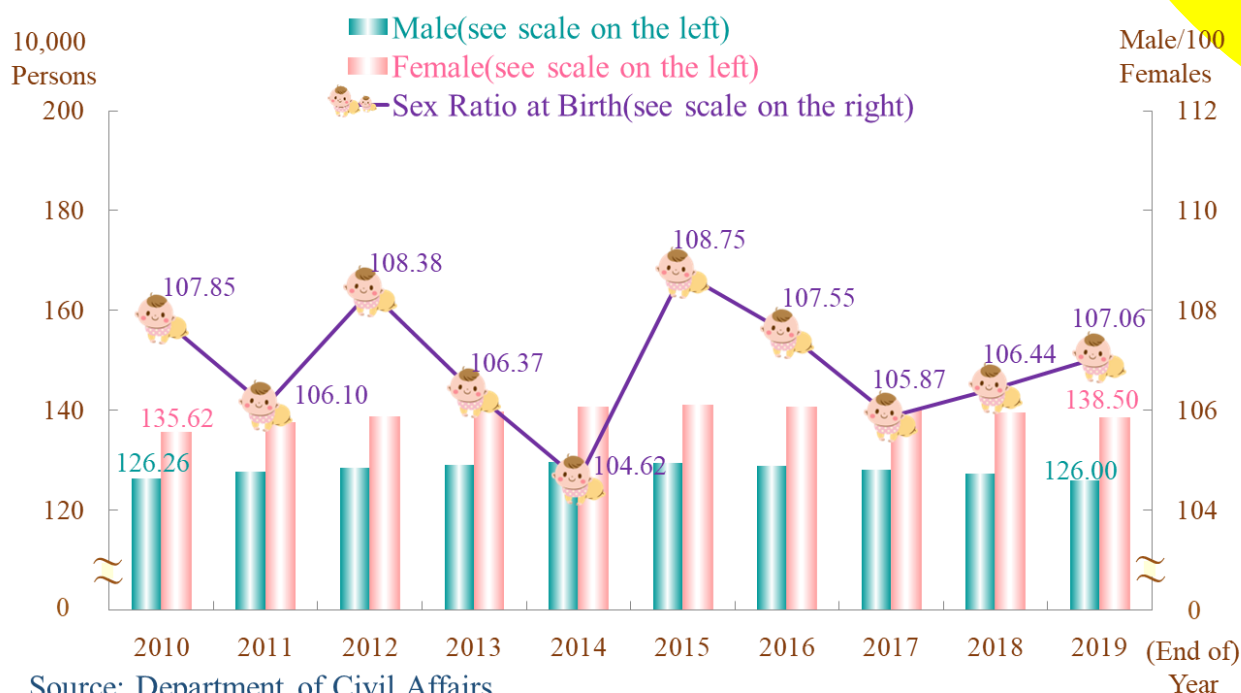
At the end of 2019, the City's physically and mentally disabled population consisted of 65,351 males (53.93%) and 55,820 females (46.07%). If examined according to age, most physically and mentally disabled population was 65 years old and over (41.78% males and 53.24% females). In addition, more than 50% of females were over the age of 65, showing that female physically and mentally disabled population was more concentrated in the elderly than male.





Population With More Females Male Newborn Babies Taking Up The Majority

Population

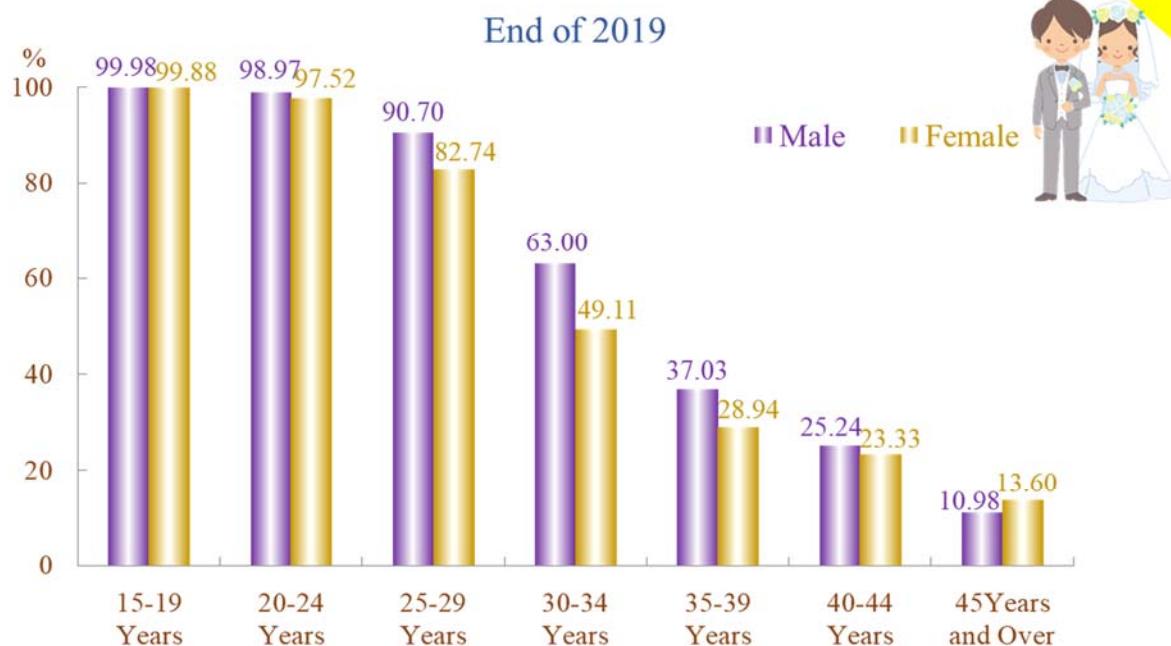


The registered population in Taipei City during the recent years was mainly based on females, with an increasing difference between male and female populations year by year. The gap increased from 90 to 120 thousands from the end of 2010 to the end of 2019. Although the sex ratio at birth over the last 10 years had fluctuated constantly, in general more male infants were born than female infants; in 2019, there were 11,100 male infants and 10,368 female infants born, resulting in the sex ratio at birth of 107.06, exceeding the normal range between 104 and 106.



Unmarried Males Relatively More Marriage Age Having Postponed

Percentage of Unmarried Population by Age Group



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

Note: The data were from household registration.

At the end of 2019, the share of population aged 15 and over in Taipei City was unmarried with 35.48% for males, which was 3.86 percentage points higher than that with 31.62% 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 13.89 percentage points, which followed by the group between age 35 and 39 by 8.09 percentage points.



Childbearing Age Having Postponed

Appropriate-aged Childbearing Being Important

General Fertility Rate



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

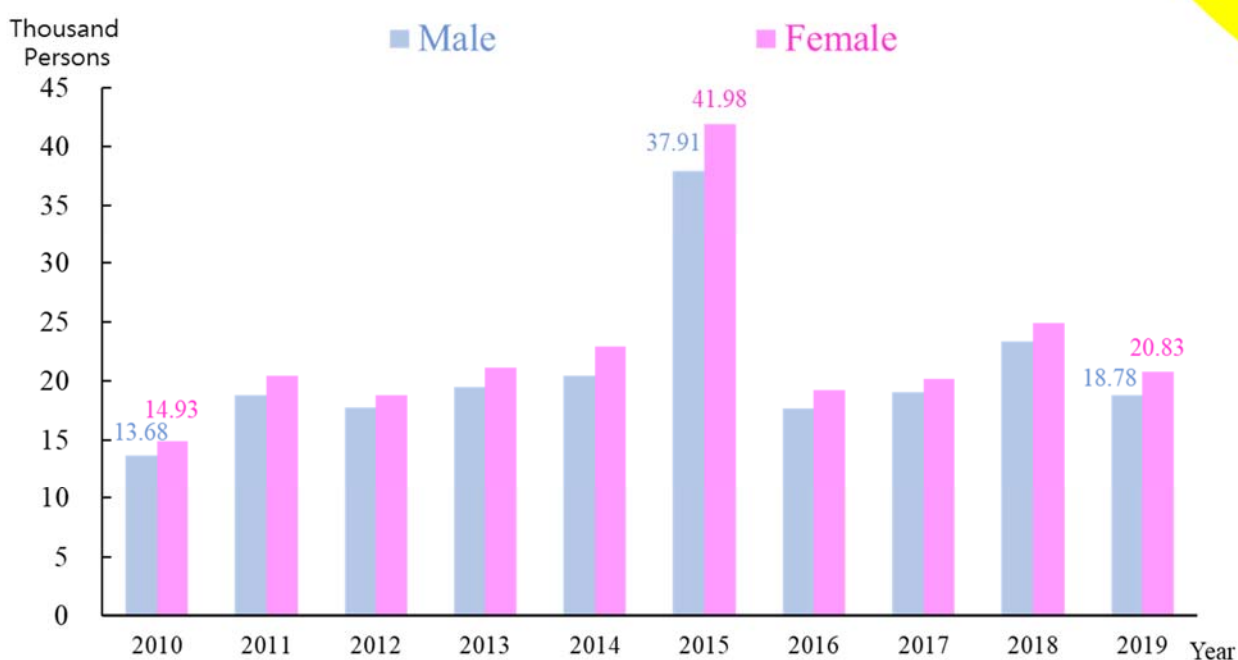
🔍 In 2019, the fertility rate for females was 33%, the fertility rate for males was 27%; if observing from the 5-year-olds group, the fertility rate was the highest for both males and females between the age of 30 to 34, which were 77.3% and 89.6% respectively, followed by the age between 35 to 39 with 74.3% and 58.8%.





Real Estate Successors Having Females More Than Males

Number of Real Estate Successors



Source: Department of Land Administration.

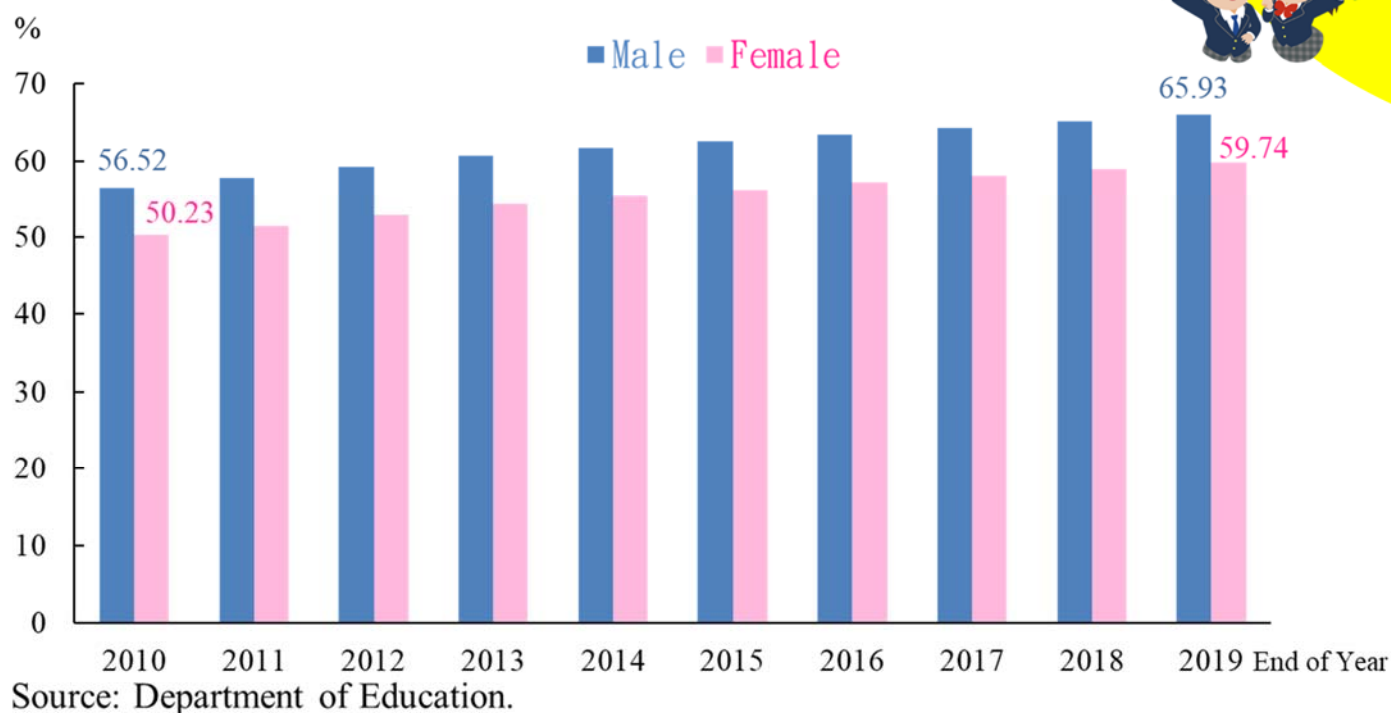
Among the owners of real estate inherited in Taipei City in 2019, there were 20,833 females, accounting for 52.59%, a decrease of 4,106 (-16.46%) from 2018, and 18,784 males, accounting for 47.41%, a decrease of 4,591 (-19.64%) from 2018, female is higher than male.





Having Equal Rights of Education Not Subject to Gender Restriction

Percentage of People Aged 15 And Over
With Junior College Degree Or Higher



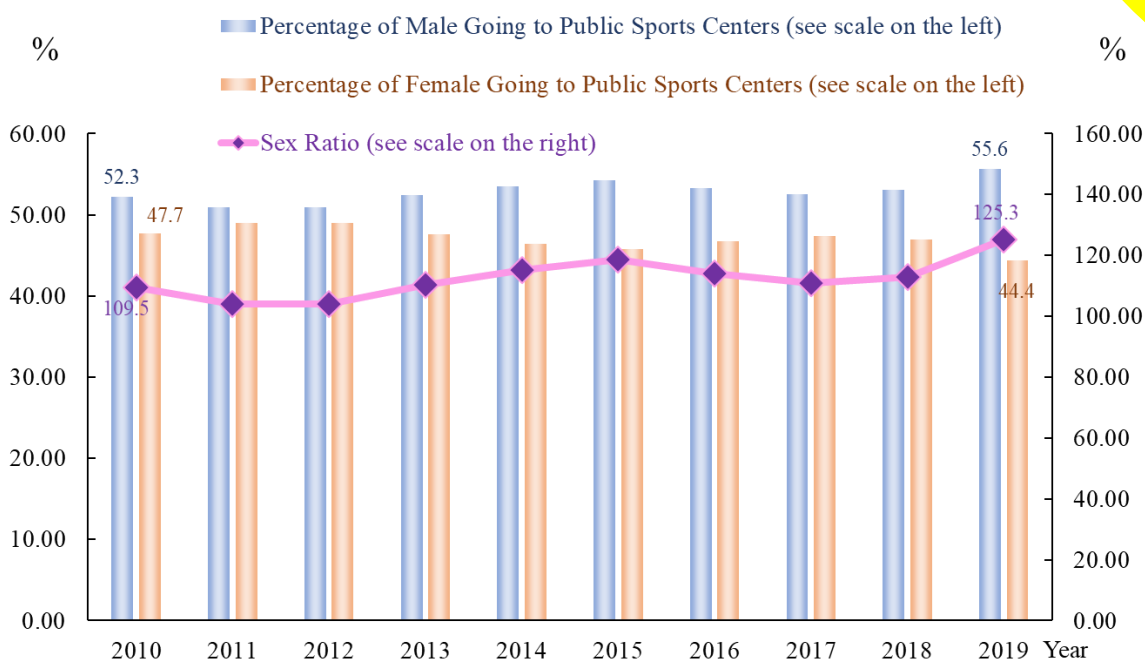
Nearly a decade in Taipei City, the percentage of males aged 15 and over with junior college degree or higher was about 6 percentage points higher than females. By the end of 2019, the percentage of males aged 15 and over with junior college degree or higher was 65.93%, which was 6.19 percentage points higher than 59.74% of females, and the gap was the lowest in the past ten years.



Exercise Having Much Benefits

Getting Men and Women Moving

Percentage of People Going to Public Sports Centers



Source: Department of Sports.



In 2019, there were totaled 11,787,189 person-times of going to Taipei Public Sports Centers, with 6,554,856 (55.6%) males as the majority and 5,232,333 (44.4%) females. The number of male person-times was 1.25 times that of females.

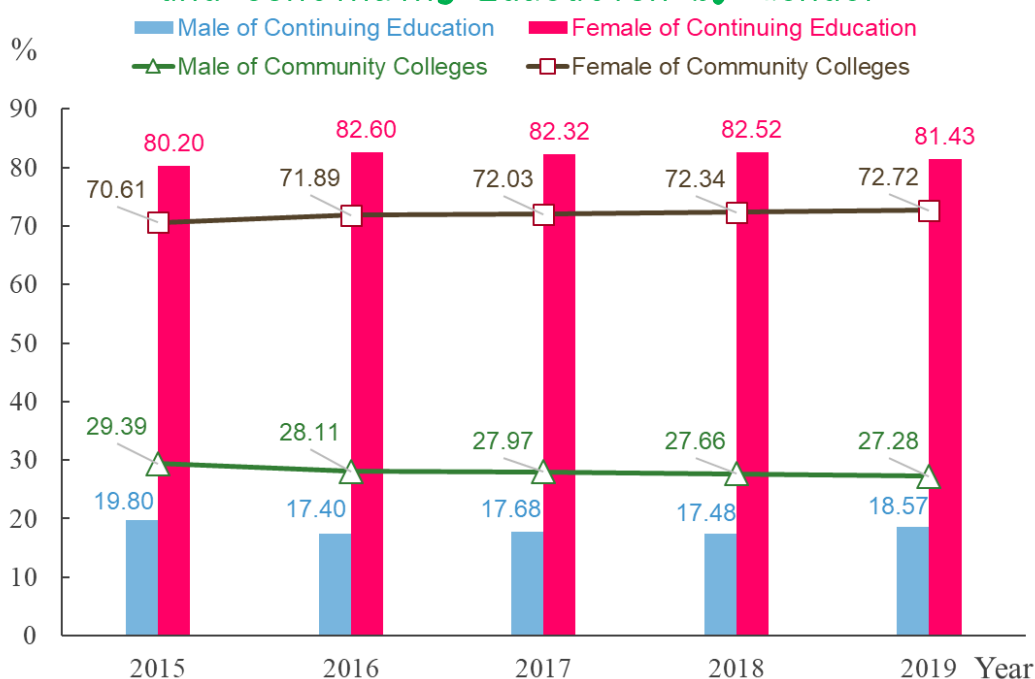




Further Education for Seniors

Female Seniors learning Actively

Percentage of Participants in Community Colleges and Continuing Education by Gender



Source: Department of Education.

In 2019, the proportion of male and female community colleges in Taipei City was 27.28% and 72.72% respectively. The proportion of females has continued to increase in the past five years; the proportion of male and female continuing education enrollment in the same year was 18.57% and 81.43%, respectively. Female in the past five years The number of people is more than 4 times that of male.

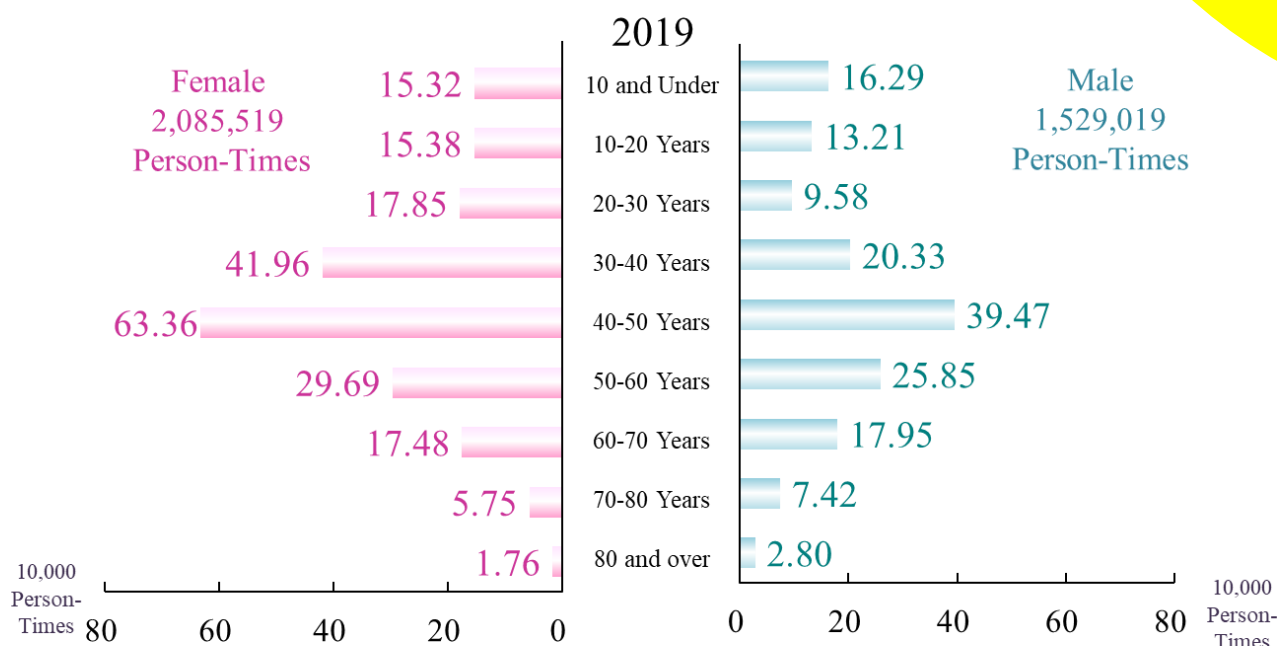




Females Love Reading

Having Gender Gap in Middle Age

Book Borrowing of Taipei Public Library by Age Group



Source: Department of Education.

Among borrowers of the Taipei Public Library in 2019, females borrowed more often than males. Analyzing the differences between gender and age, both male and female borrowers were the majority from the age of 40 to 49, with 394,654 person-times and 633,612 person-times separately. The largest difference between genders was 239 thousands person-times in the age of 40 to 49.

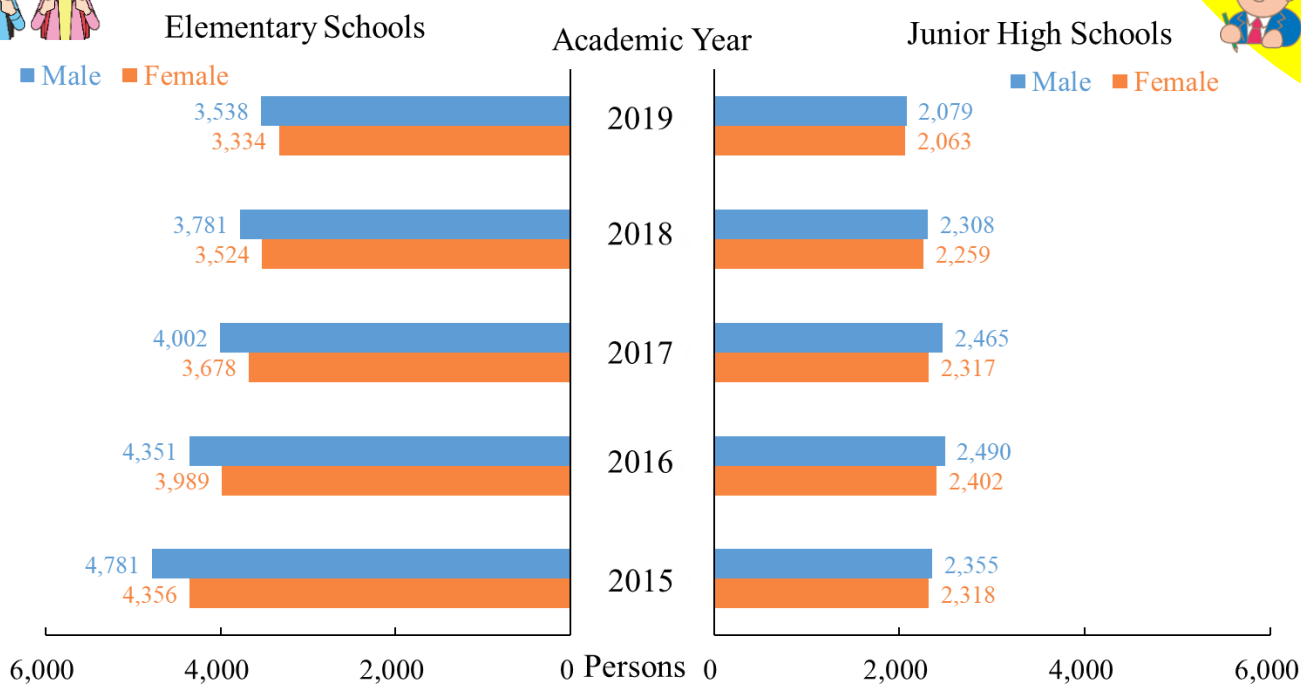


New Immigrant Children Decreasing Year by Year

Reducing Gender Gap Gradually



Number of New Immigrant Children in Elementary Schools and Junior High Schools



Source: Department of Education.

Male new immigrant children in Junior High Schools and elementary schools of Taipei have outnumbered females. In academic year (AY) 2019, there were 2,079 male, 2,063 female new immigrant children in Junior High Schools and 3,538 male, 3,334 female new immigrant children in elementary schools. The gap was the lowest in the past five AYs.

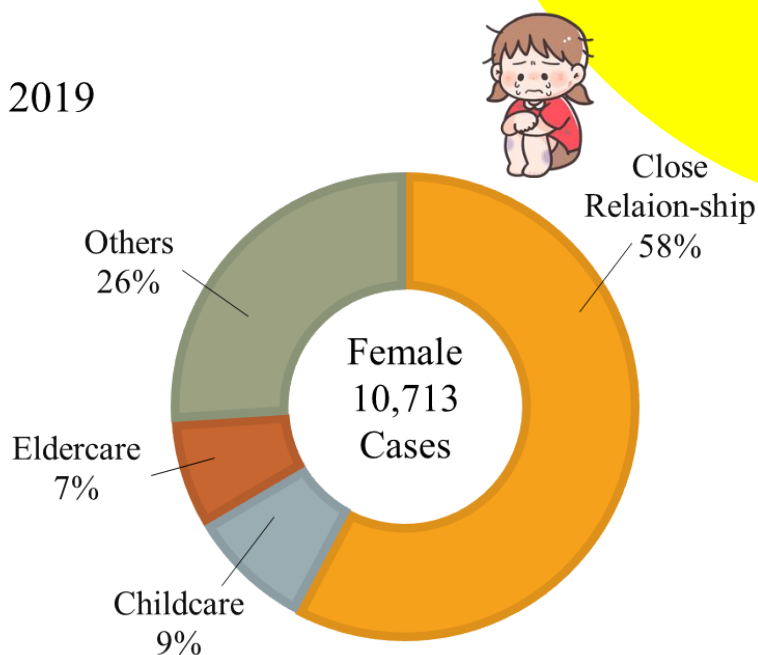
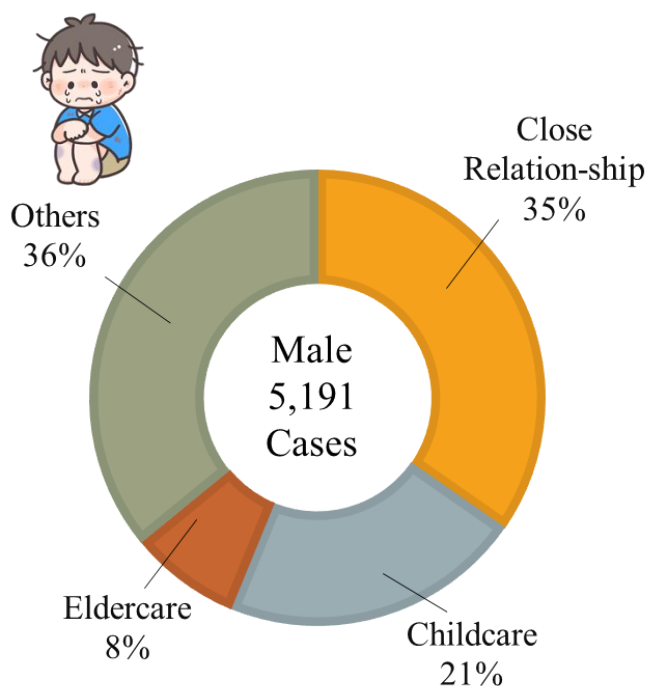


Domestic Violence Cases With More Female Victims

Hotline 113 Protecting You

Domestic Violence Cases

2019



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

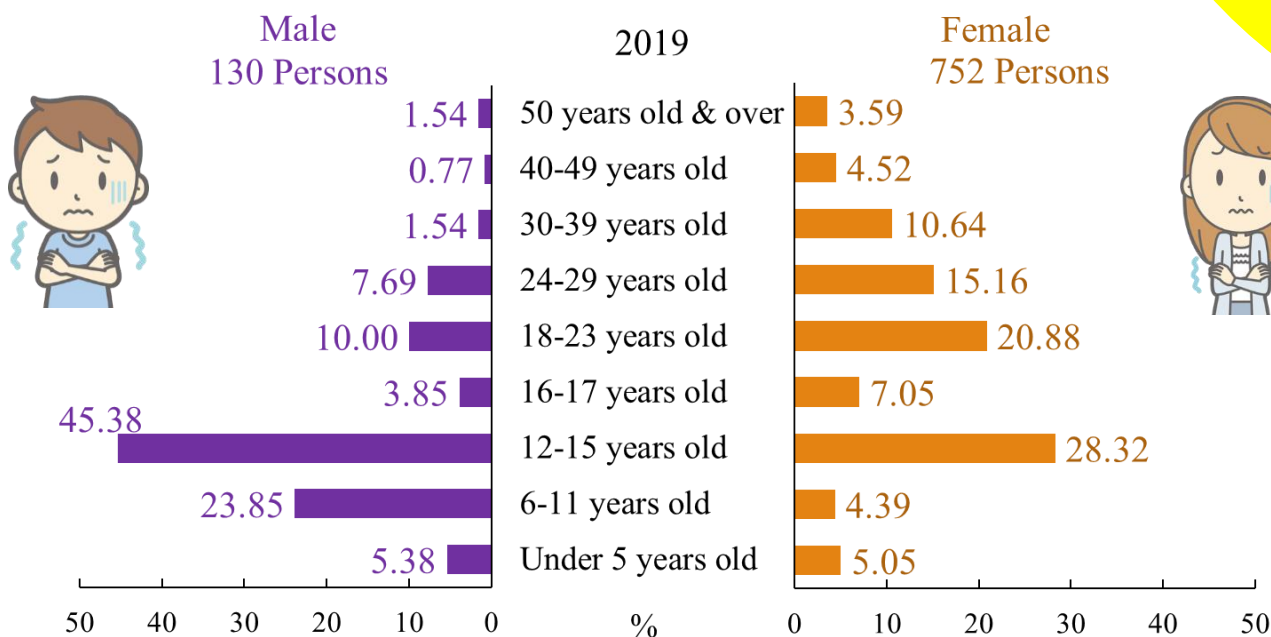
In 2019, the number of reported cases of domestic violence with female victims in Taipei City was 10,713, which was twice the number of 5,191 for males. In terms of the structure of reported cases, marital violence accounted for 35% and 58% of men and women separately.



Respecting Everyone's Physical Autonomy

More Rape Victims Being Female

Victims of Rape Cases By Age



There were 882 victims of rape cases in Taipei City in 2019, of which 752 were females (85.26%). Both males and females had the most victims between the age 12 and 15, accounting for 45.38% and 28.32%, respectively. Males within the age of 6 to 11 taking up 23.85% ranked second, while females within the age of 18 to 23 accounted for 20.88%.

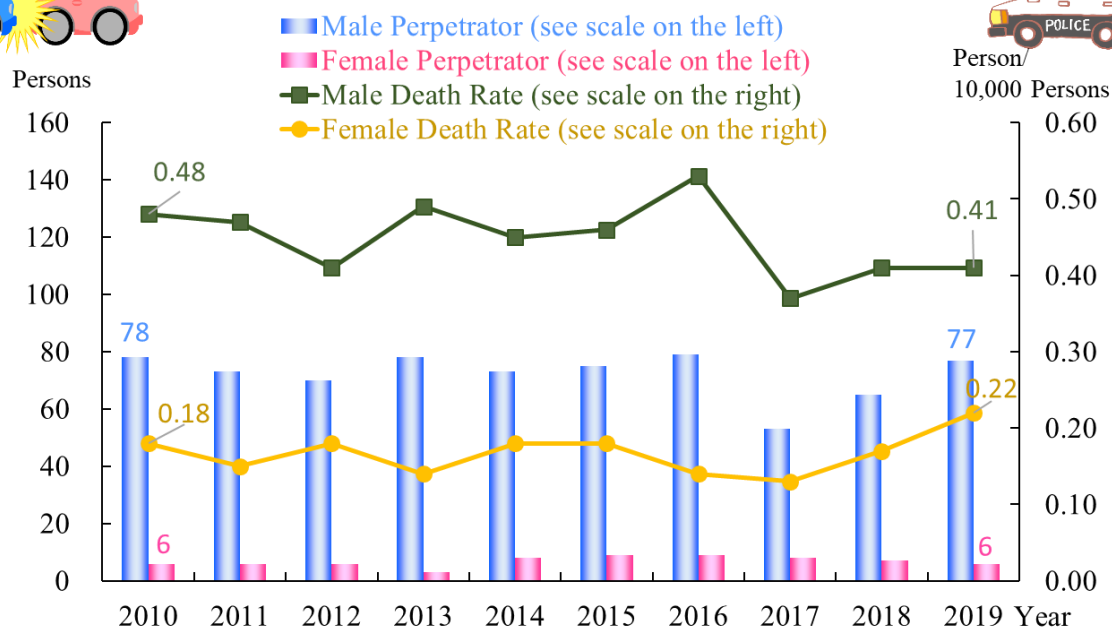


Keeping Traffic Rules in Mind

Reducing Accidents With Safe And Polite Policy



Fatal Traffic Accidents



Source: Police Department.

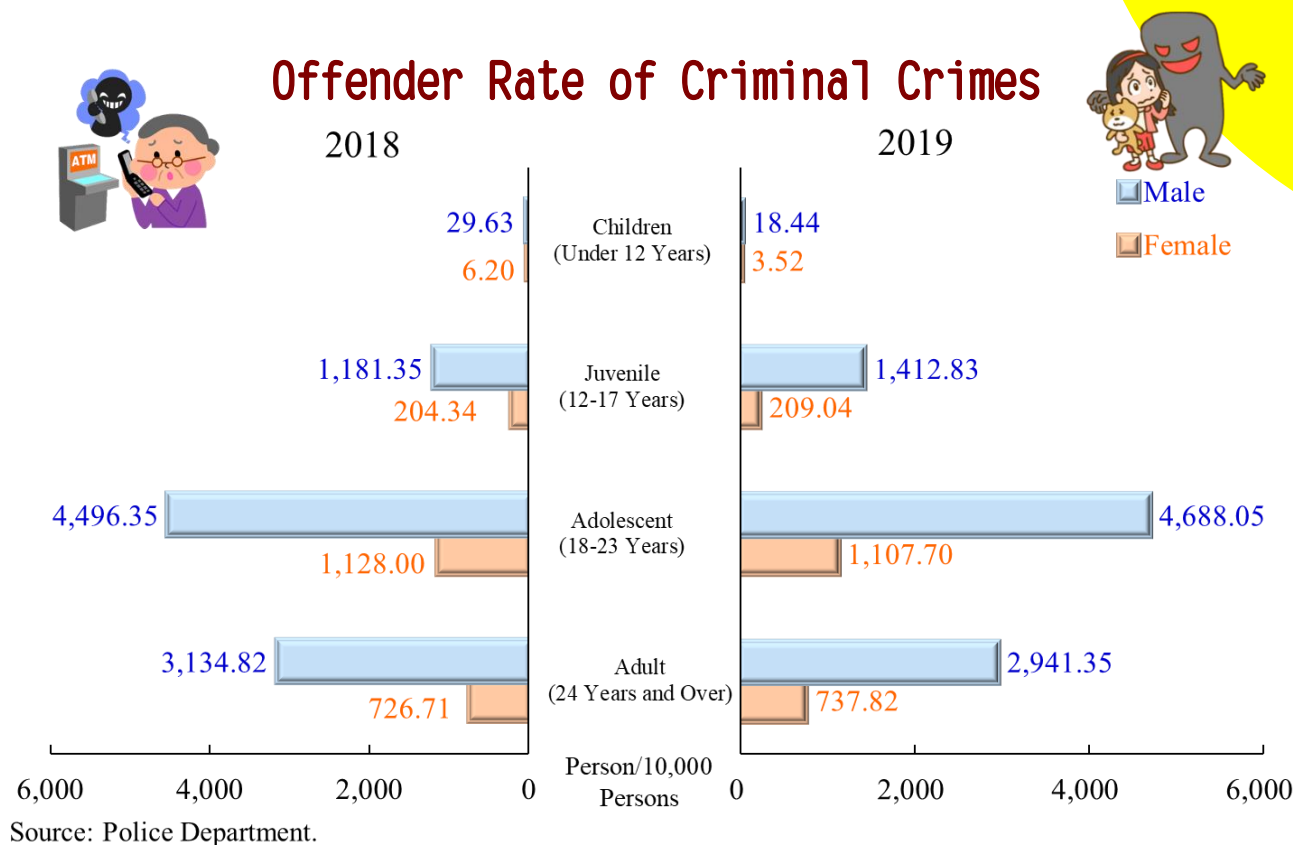
Note : The fatal traffic accidents referred to accidents with fatalities on site or within 24 hours after the accidents.

In 2019, the number of death for males in fatal traffic accidents in Taipei City was 0.41 person per every ten thousand people, which was the same as in 2018; it was 0.22 people for females, which has increased by 0.05 people (29.41%) as compared to 2018. 77 of the perpetrators were males, and 6 were females, which has increased by 12 people (18.46%) and decreased by 1 person (-14.29%) as compared to 2018.



More Male Criminals for Crimes

Big Gender Gap for Juvenile Offenders



In 2019, the juvenile criminal population has the highest ratio out of the various age groups for the criminal population in Taipei City, with 4,688.05 males and 1,107.70 females per every 100 thousand criminal population, which has increased by 4.26% and decreased by 1.80% respectively as compared to 2018; this was followed by the adult criminal population; the ratio of the male juvenile criminal population was about 6.8 times that of female, which showed the largest difference.



Having Became Elderly Society Long Life Expectancy at Birth for Women

The Life Expectancy at Birth and Sex Ratio of the Elderly



The life expectancy at birth had improved for both males and females in recent years; with female's life expectancy higher than that of males. In 2018, the life expectancy at birth for males in Taipei City was 80.93 years and 86.29 years for females, with females outliving males by 5.36 years. At the end of 2018, the sex ratio of the elderly (over 65 years old) was 80.69, that is, every 100 women correspond to 80.69 men, The sex ratio was a new low in history.

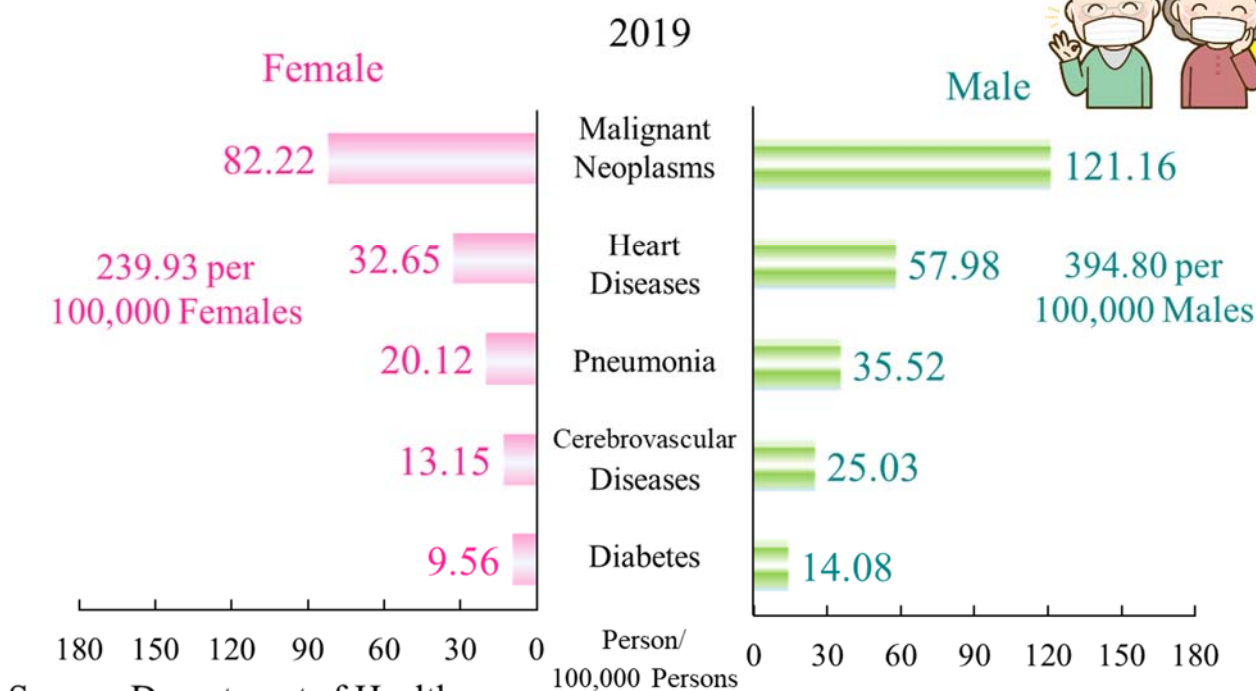




Diseases Without Gender Restriction

Maintaining Healthy Life

Standardized Death Rates of Leading Causes



Source: Department of Health.

The standardized death rate apart from aging factors of Taipei City in 2019 was 394.80 per 100,000 males and 239.93 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.

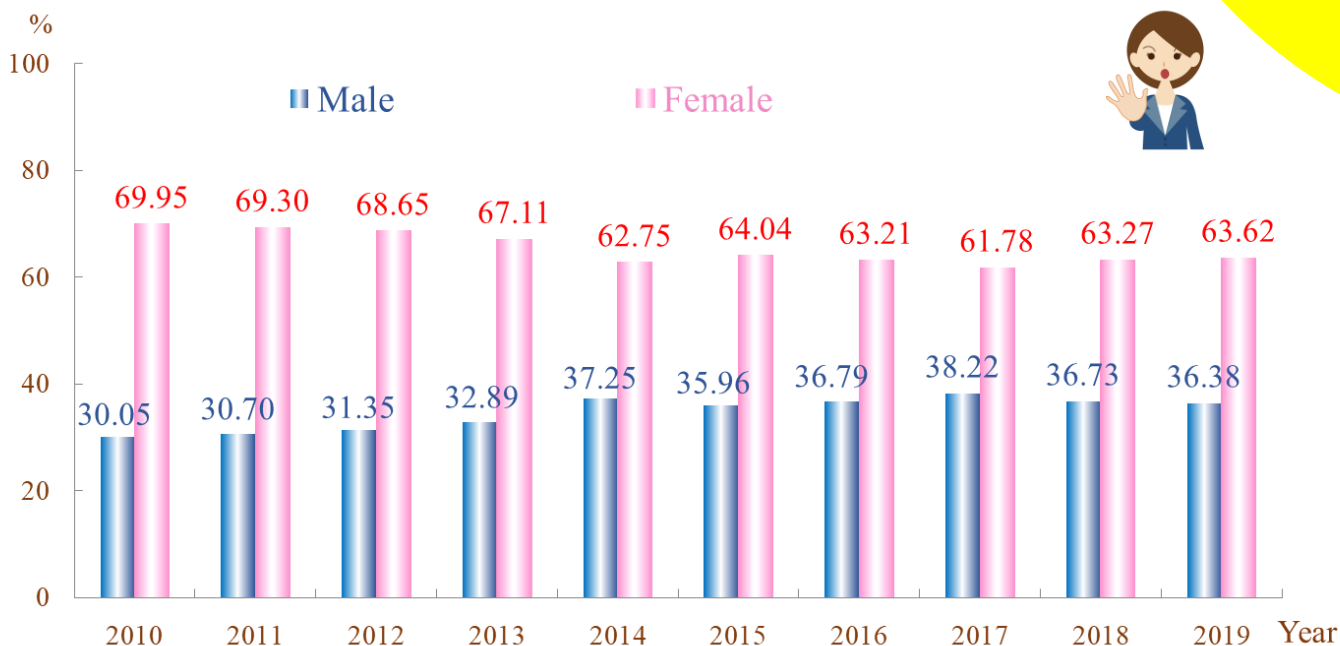




Protecting You And Me

Frequently Contacting Caring And Communicating

Percentage of Reported Suicides



Source: Department of Health.



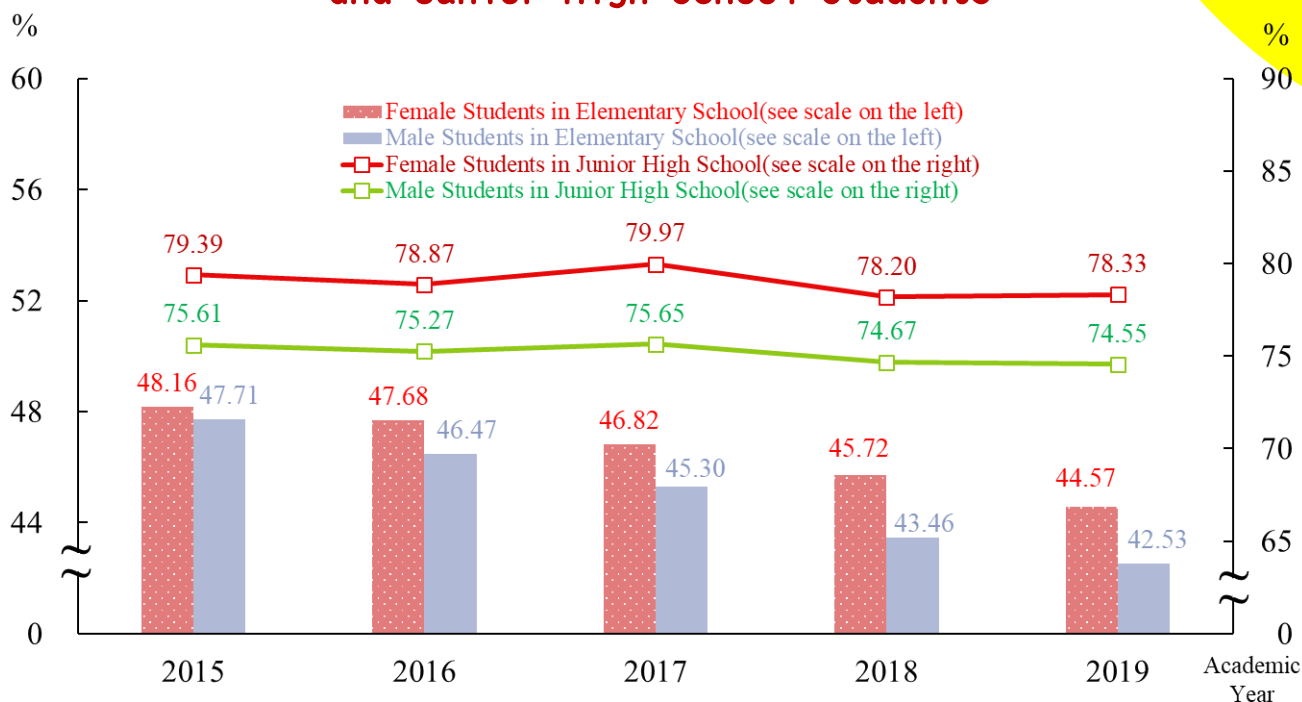
In 2019, the number of reported suicides in Taipei City was 6,628 persons, including 2,411 males (36.38%) and 4,217 females (63.62%). According to the recent 10 years of observation, the reported suicide cases were mainly females with over 60%; the ratio difference of reported males and females suicide cases changed from 39.90% in 2010 to 27.24% in 2019, demonstrated a shrinking trend in general.



Regularly Check Up Children's Eye Sights

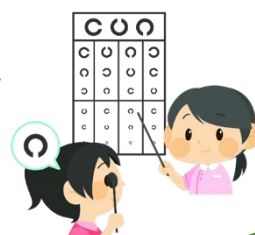
Males Having Better Eyesight

Poor-sighted Rate of Elementary and Junior High School Students



Source: Department of Education.

Regarding the poor-sighted rate of elementary school students in Taipei City in academic year (AY) 2019, 42.53% were males, and 44.57% were females. On the other hand, poor-sighted rate of junior high school students of males were 74.55%, and females were 78.33%. In the past five academic years, the poor-sighted rate among elementary and junior high school students is higher for females than for males.

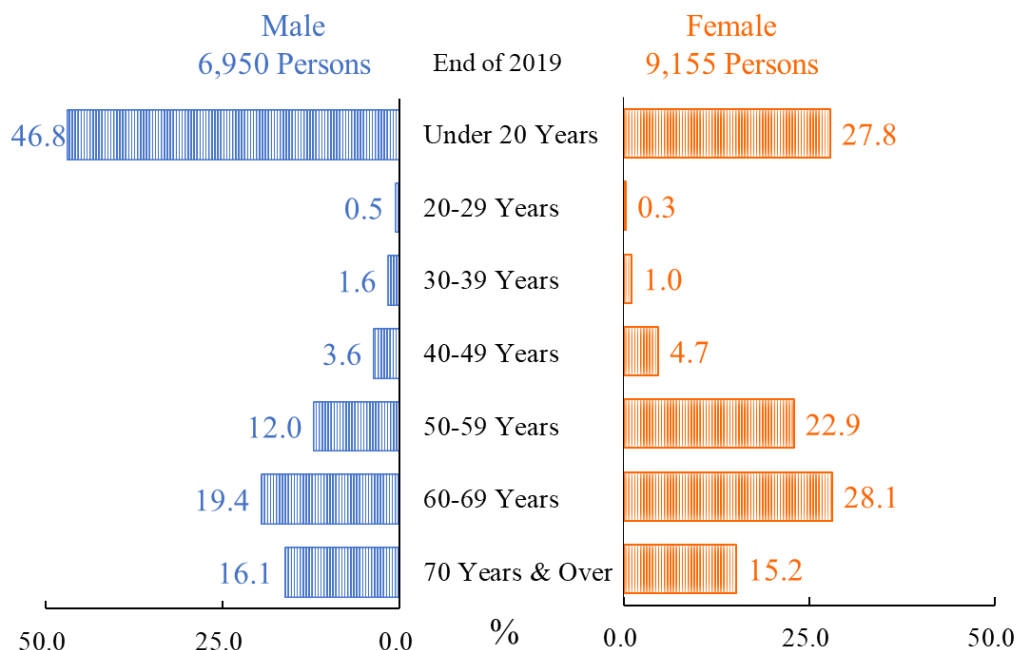




Everyone Responsible for Environment Protect

Protecting The Earth Regardless of age

Environmental Volunteers



Source: Department of Environmental Protection.

As of the end of 2019, the number of environmental volunteers in Taipei City consisted of mainly females (9,155 persons, 56.85%), followed by males (6,950 persons, 43.15%). If analyzed according to age structure, most of the male environmental volunteers were less than 20 years old (3,254 persons, 46.82%); while most of the female environmental volunteers were aged 60 to 69 (2,571 persons, 28.08%).

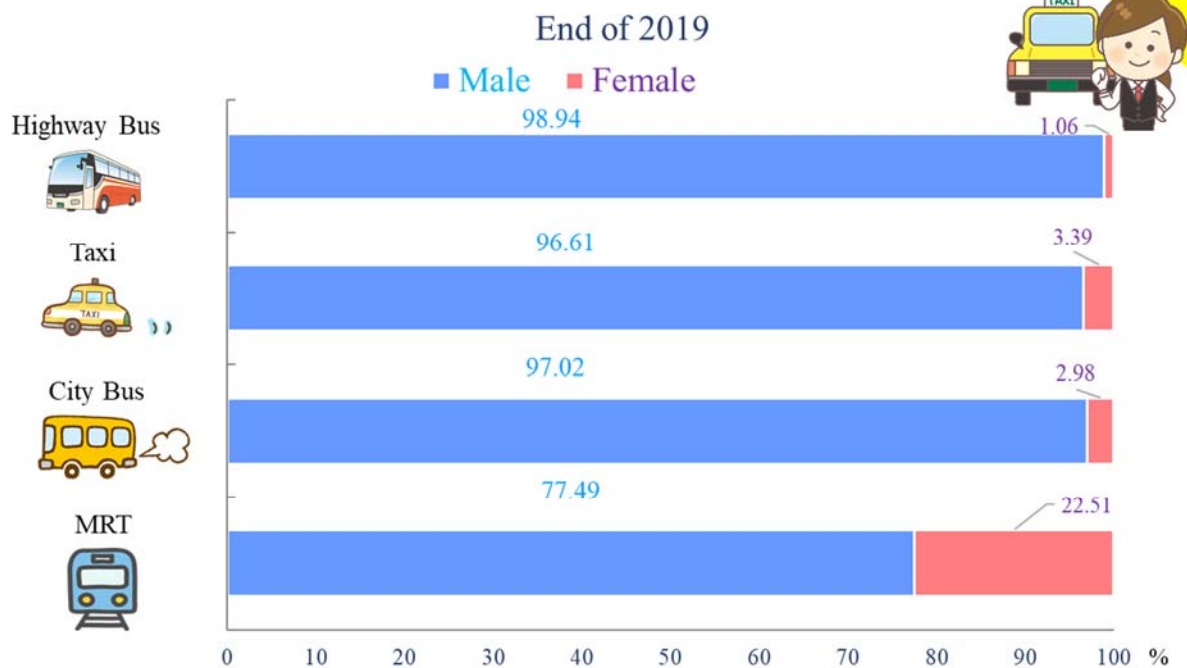




Professional Driving Regardless of Gender

Male Public Transport Taking Up Majority

Public Transport Drivers by Transportation



Source: Department of Transportation.

At the end of 2019, public transport drivers in Taipei City are predominantly male. The number of male and female drivers was 38,391 and 1,465 respectively, the number of males was 26.21 times that of females.

The ratio of highway bus drivers
Male : 98.94%
Female : 1.06%

The ratio of MRT drivers
Male : 77.49%
Female : 22.51%

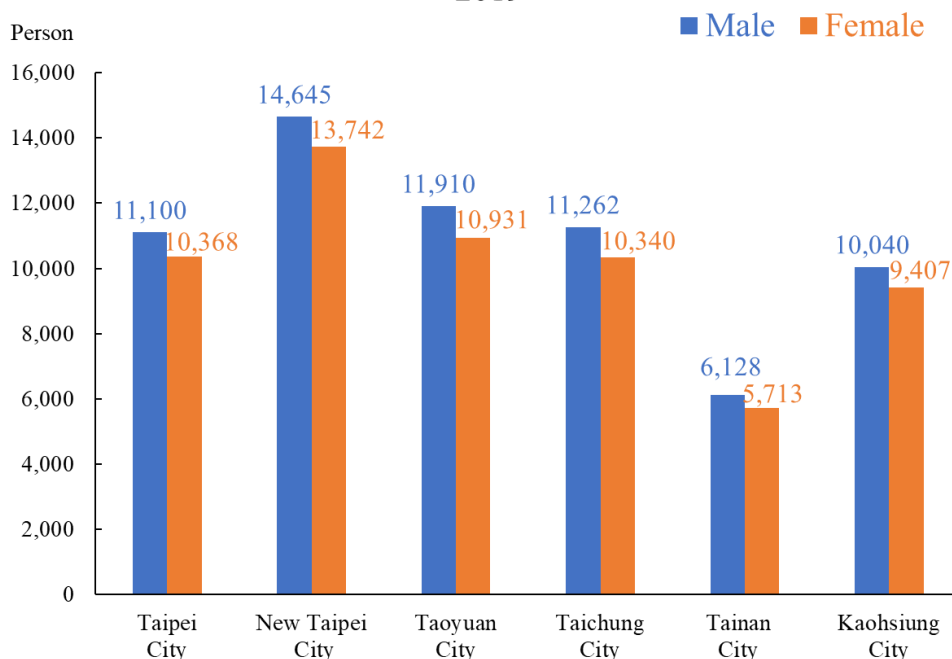


Welcome Newborn Babies

Having More Male Newborn Babies in Six Municipalities

Number of Births in Six Municipalities

2019



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

In 2019, the male and female numbers of births for Taipei City were 11,100 and 10,368 persons respectively, with 732 (7.1%) persons more for males than females. The number of births for males was higher than females for the six municipalities, where the most were in New Taipei City, with 14,645 males and 13,742 females respectively.



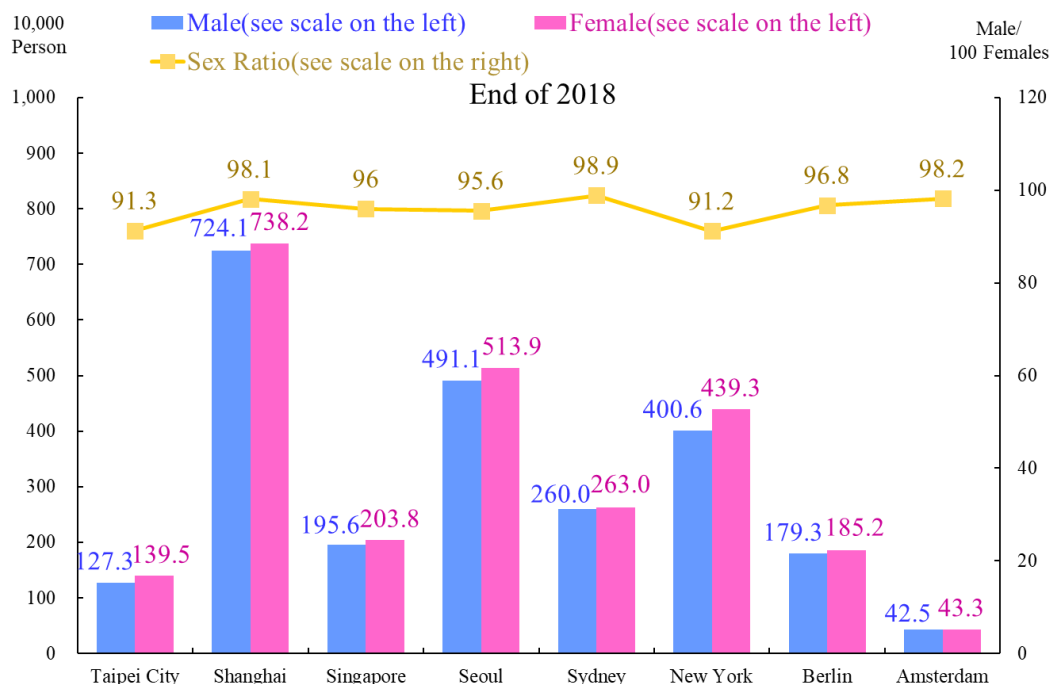


Comparing International Cities

Females More Than Males for Population



Population of International Cities



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

By the end of 2018, the population for various international cities was mainly females, for instance, Taipei City, Shanghai, Singapore, Seoul, Sydney, New York, Berlin and Amsterdam, etc. There were 1.273 million males and 1.395 million females in Taipei City, where females were 122 thousand people (9.6%) more than males with a sex ratio of 91.3, meaning there were 91 males per 100 females.



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