



TAIPEI CITY GENDER STATISTICS AND FIGURES 2020



DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND
STATISTICS TAIPEI CITY GOVERNMENT
AUGUST 2021



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, these 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 gender equality indices and the following 8 categories with 40 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 in this version.
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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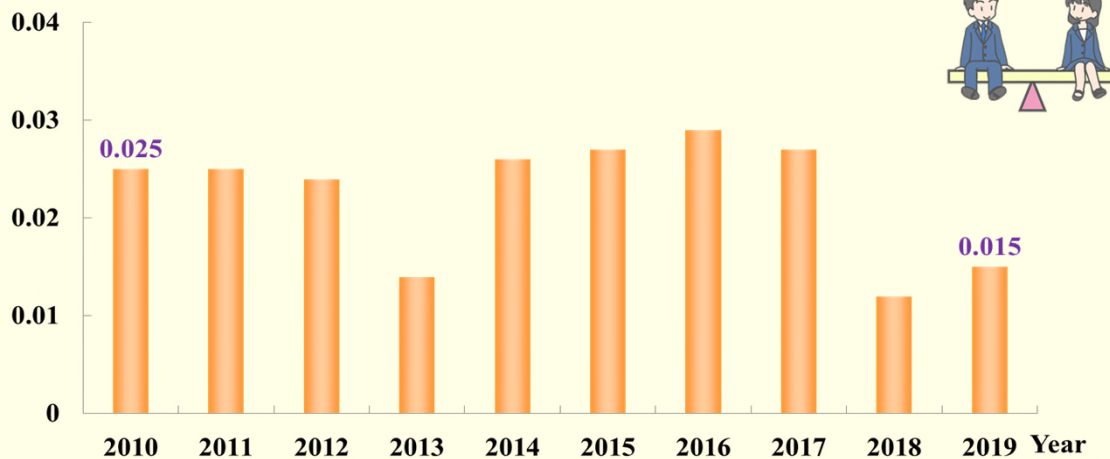
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No Difference Between Males and Females Gender Inequality Must Be Eliminated

Initiated in 2010 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Gender Inequality Index (GII) has a value between 0 and 1. Smaller values indicate more equality between males and females. In 2019, the gender inequality index of Taipei City scored 0.015, up 0.003 from 2018.

Gender Inequality Index of Taipei City

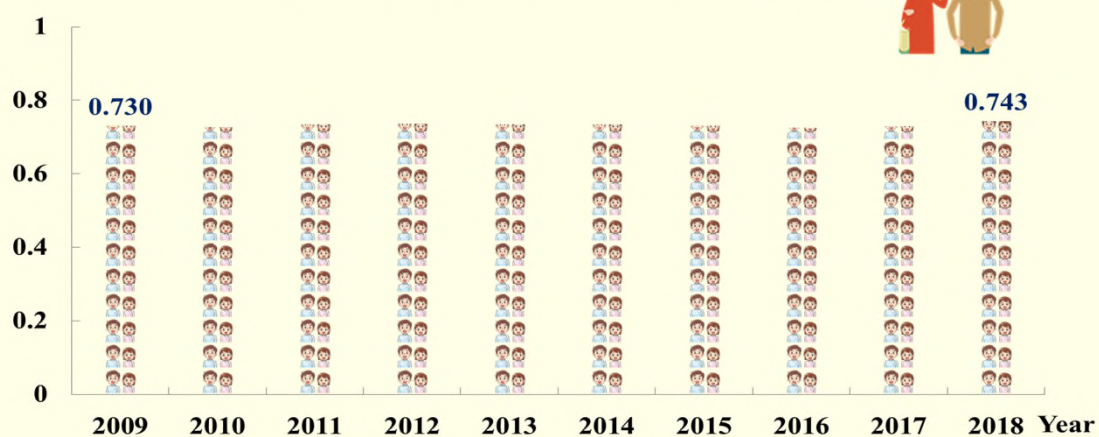


Source : Taipei City Council, Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics, Department of Health, Department of Civil Affairs.

Males and Females Being Equal Having No Gender Gap

Published in 2009 by the World Economic Forum (WEF), the Gender Gap Index (GGI) covers four key dimensions: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. The GGI has a value between 0 to 1 and it aims to measure the gap in the allocation of social resources and access to opportunities between males and females. Values close to 1 indicate a higher degree of equality. In 2018, the gender gap index of Taipei City scored 0.743, the highest in the past decade.

Gender Gap Index of Taipei City



Source : Taipei City Council, Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics, Department of Civil Affairs, Department of Education, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.



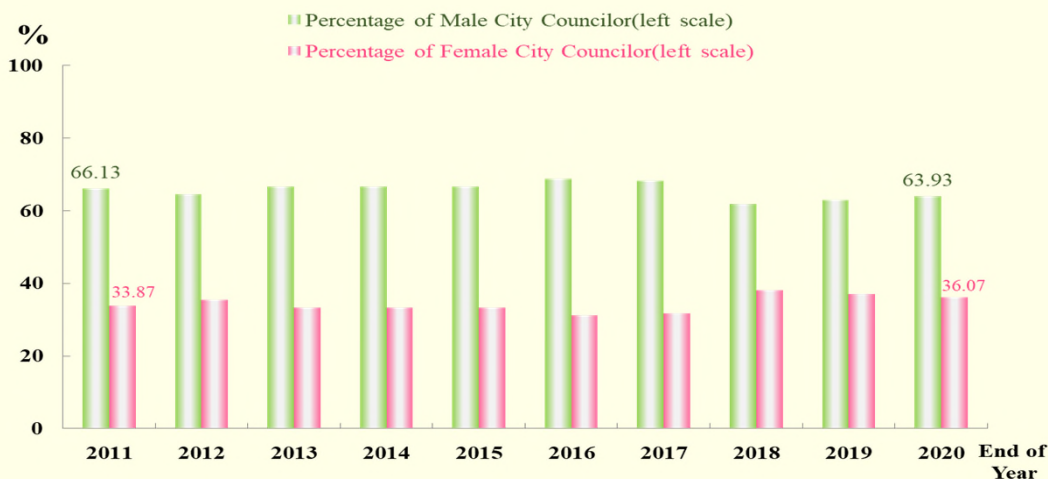
Equal Rights, Decision-Making and Influence

Major Councilors Being Males Female Major Councilors Increasing Gradually

By the end of 2020, the percentage of male councilors was 63.93%, which was 27.86 points higher than females with 36.07% in Taipei City. Although female councilors took up the minority, there was an increasing trend during the recent years. The percentage of female councilors had an increase of 2.20 points in comparison with 33.87% of 2011.



Percentage of City Councilors by Gender



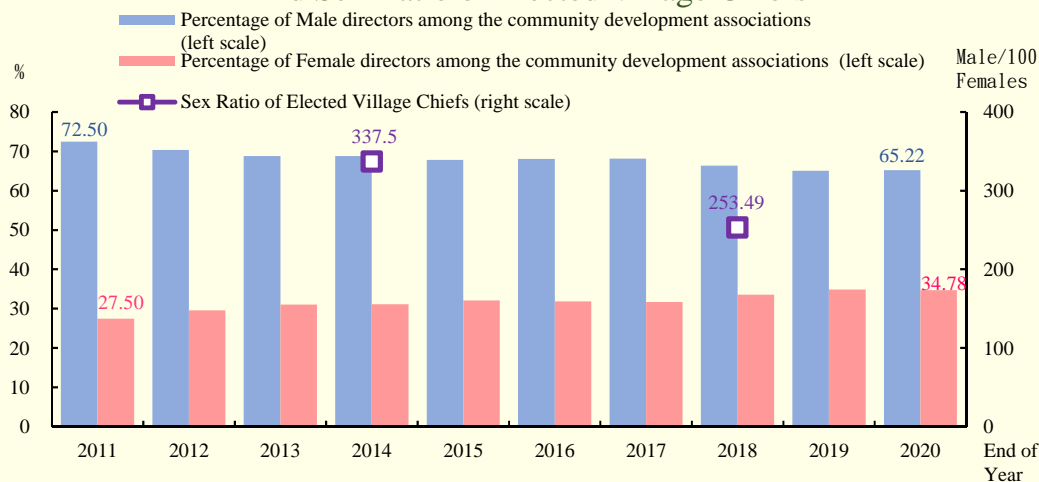
Source: Taipei City Council, Taipei City Election Commission and Central Election Commission.

Female Association Directors Increasing Significantly Female Village Chiefs Also Increasing

At the end of 2020, the percentage of male directors among the community development associations was 65.22% higher than 34.78% of females by 30.44 points. Although being the minority, the number of females was demonstrating an increasing trend over the years. By the end of 2018, the sex ratio of elected village chiefs was 253.49, meaning that the number of male village chiefs was about 2.53 times that of females, and the number of female village chiefs had distinctively grown as compared to 3.38 times by the end of 2014.



Gender Percentages of Community Development Association Directors
And Sex Ratio of Elected Village Chiefs



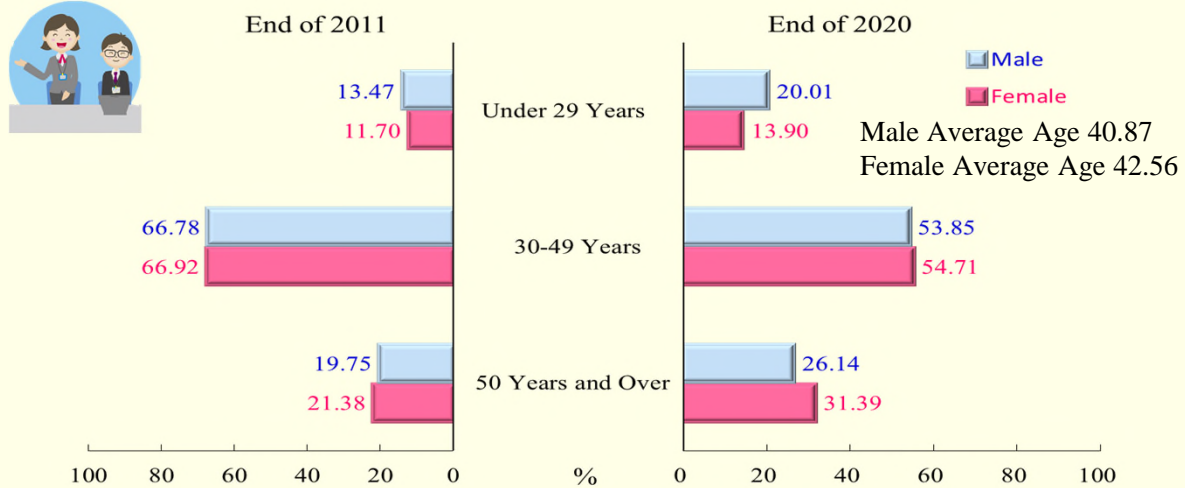
Source: Department of Social Welfare, Taipei City Election Commission and Central Election Commission.



Civil Staff Having More Males Female Average Higher Than Male's

At the end of 2020, there were a majority of male civil staff with 15,018 persons and female civil staff with 12,219 persons in Taipei City Government, accounting for 55.14% and 44.86% respectively. If analyzed according to age, male and female civil staff between the age of 30 and 49 made up roughly 55% 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 42.56 years, which was higher than that for males with 40.87 years.

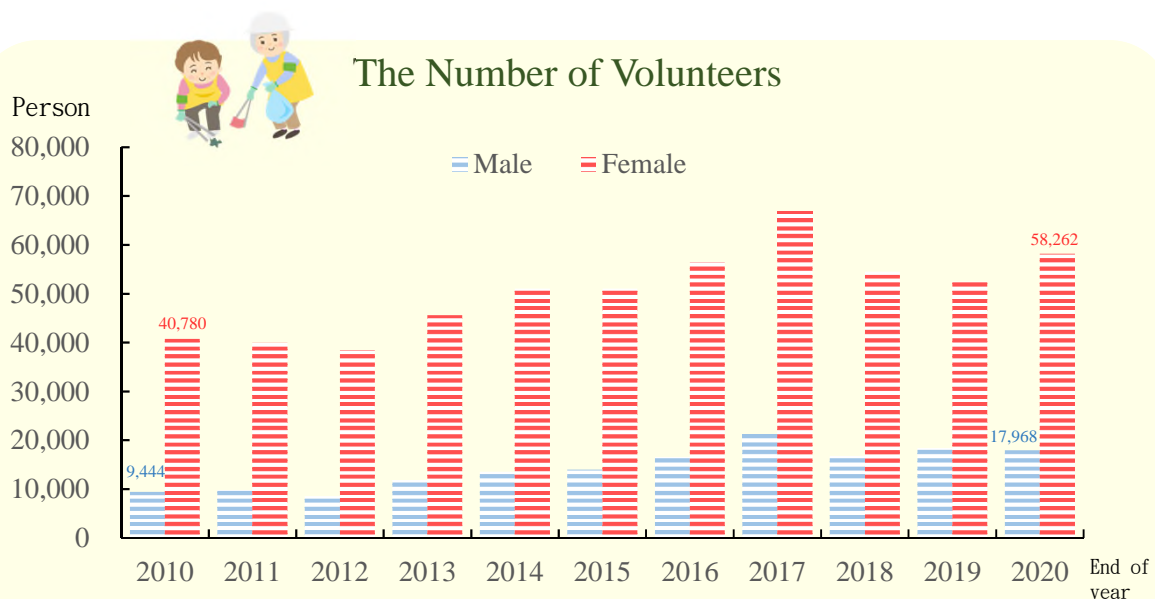
Age Structure of Civil Staff in Taipei City Government



Source: Department of Personnel.

Volunteers Having Large Gender Gap Females More Than Males

At the end of 2020, there were 76,230 volunteers in Taipei City, of which were 58,262 females, accounting for 76.43%, and being about three times the number of males. Comparing the gap in the number of male and female volunteers, there were about 40 thousand female volunteers than male ones in 2020. The gap was the second highest in recent years, and it was only lower than the gap of 46 thousand persons in 2017.



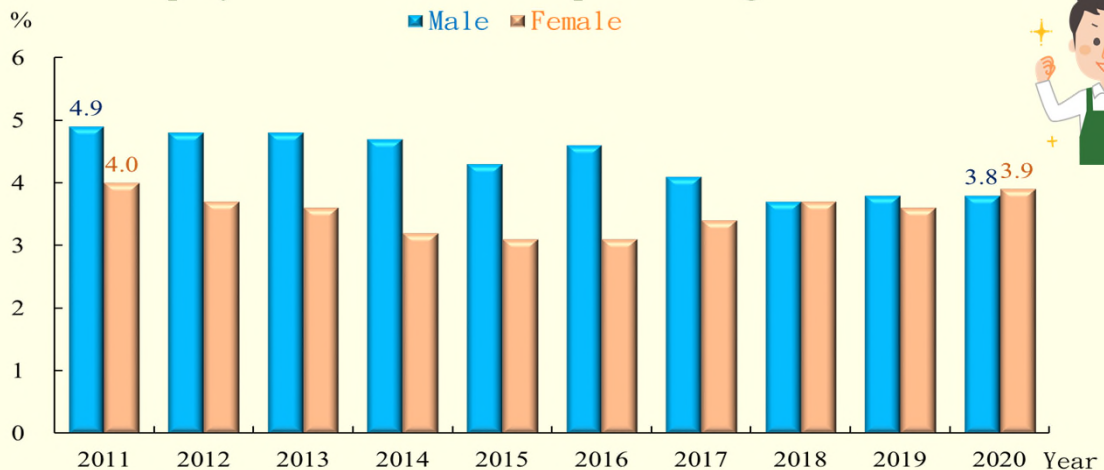
Source: Department of Social Welfare.



Male Unemployment Rate Higher Than Female Rate But Showing Decrease Trend Over Years

In 2020, the unemployment rate of the population aged 15 and over was 3.8% for males and 3.9% for females. Compared to 2019, the unemployment rate for males stayed the same and up 0.3 percentage points for the female rate. The data over the past decade indicated a decreasing trend in the unemployment rate for males, while for females, the unemployment rate generally fluctuated between 3.1% and 4.0%.

Unemployment Rate of The Population Aged 15 And Over

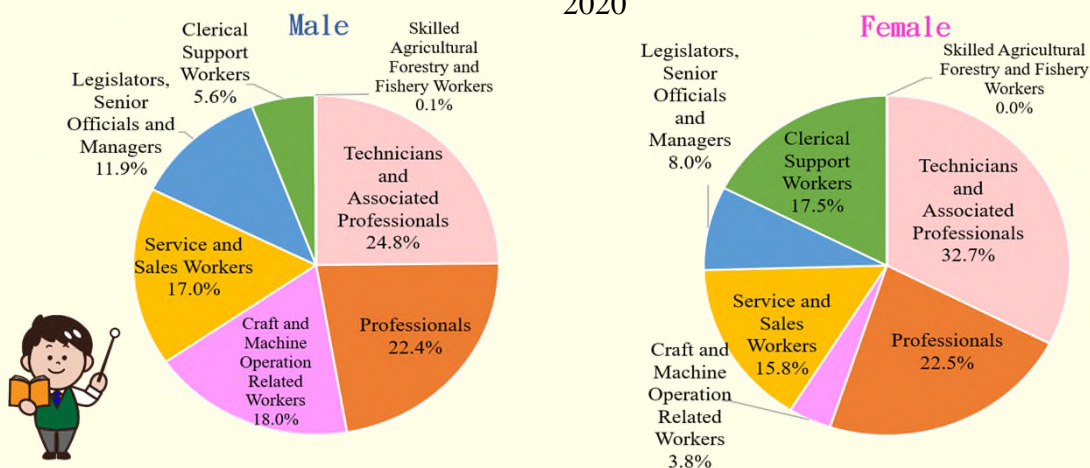


Source: "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

Different Career Planning Between Males and Females Professionals Regardless of Sexual Distinction in Workplaces

In 2020, working males and females were both mainly engaged in technicians and associated professionals, accounting for 24.8% and 32.7% respectively. In addition, the biggest disparity between genders lied in occupations involving craft and machine operation related workers, in which males topped females by 14.2 percentage points, followed by clerical support workers with the female being 11.9 percentage points higher than males.

Employed Population by Occupation
2020

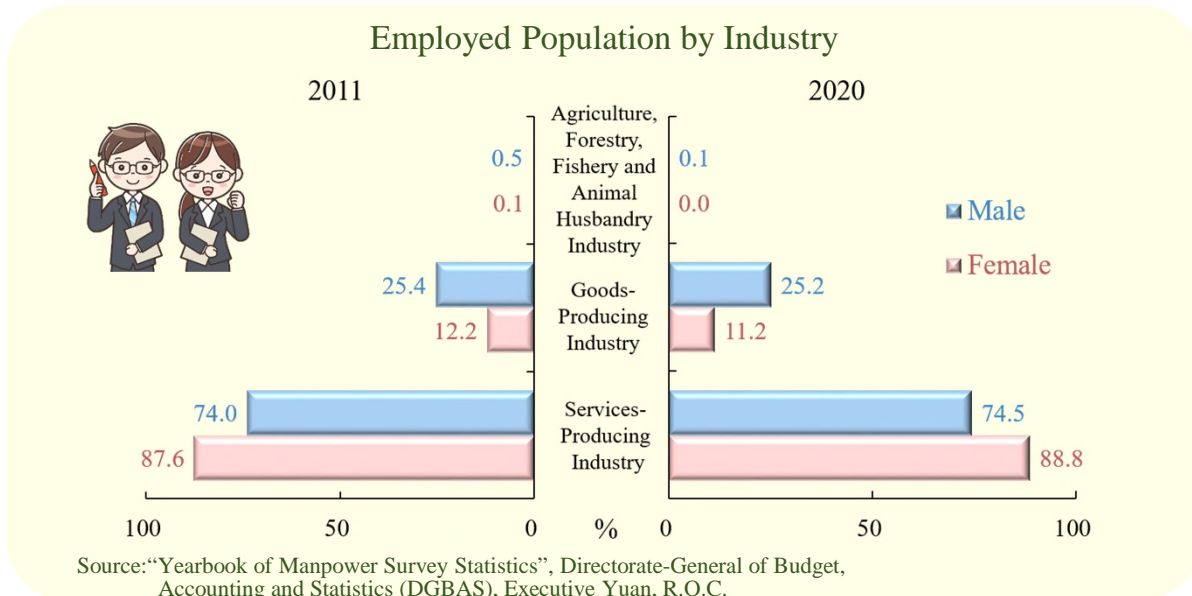


Source: "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan, R.O.C.



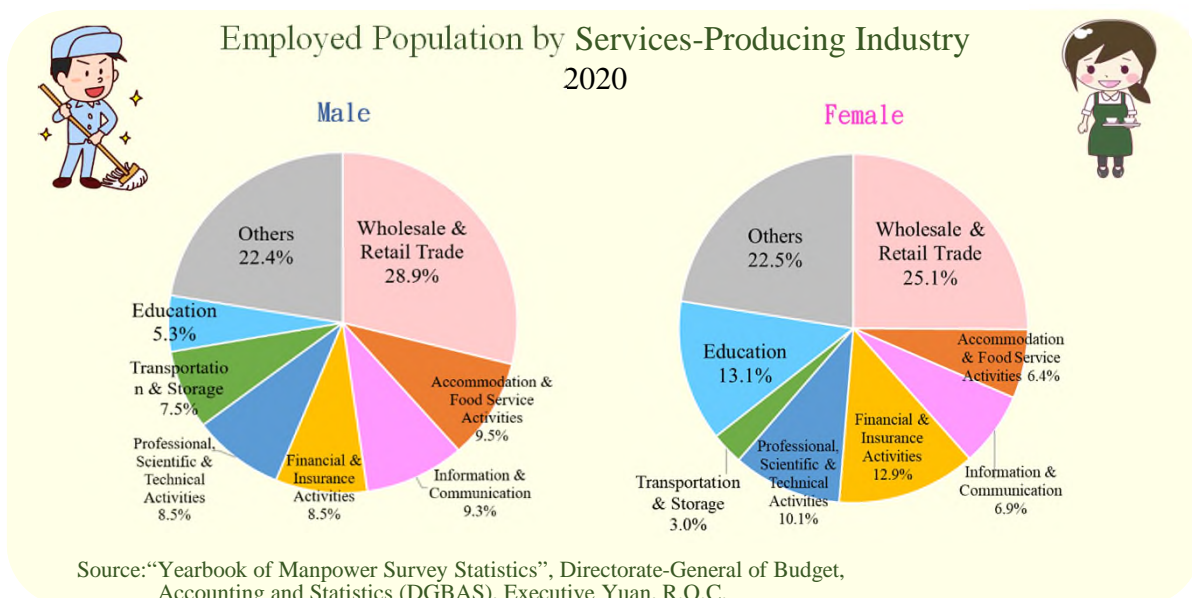
Both Males and Females Mainly Engaging the Services-Producing Industry More Males working in Goods-Producing Industry

In 2020, regarding the Taipei City employed population by industry, males and females mainly engaged in services-producing industry with a percentage of females being 88.8%, higher than 74.5% of males. This is followed by goods-producing industry with the percentage of males being 25.2%, higher than 11.2% of females. Compared with 2011, the ratio of females in the goods-producing industry decreased by 1.0 percentage point, and the ratio of males in the services-producing industry increased by 0.5 percentage point.



Ratio of The Employed by Education Industry Having Large Gender Gap Both Gender Having More Employed by Wholesale & Retail Trade Industry

In 2020, regarding the Taipei City employed population by services-producing industry, males and females mainly engaged in wholesale & retail trade, accounting for 28.9% and 25.1% respectively. In addition, the biggest disparity between genders lied in education of services-producing industry, in which females topped males by 7.8 percentage points, followed by transportation and storage with the male being 4.5 percentage points higher than females.



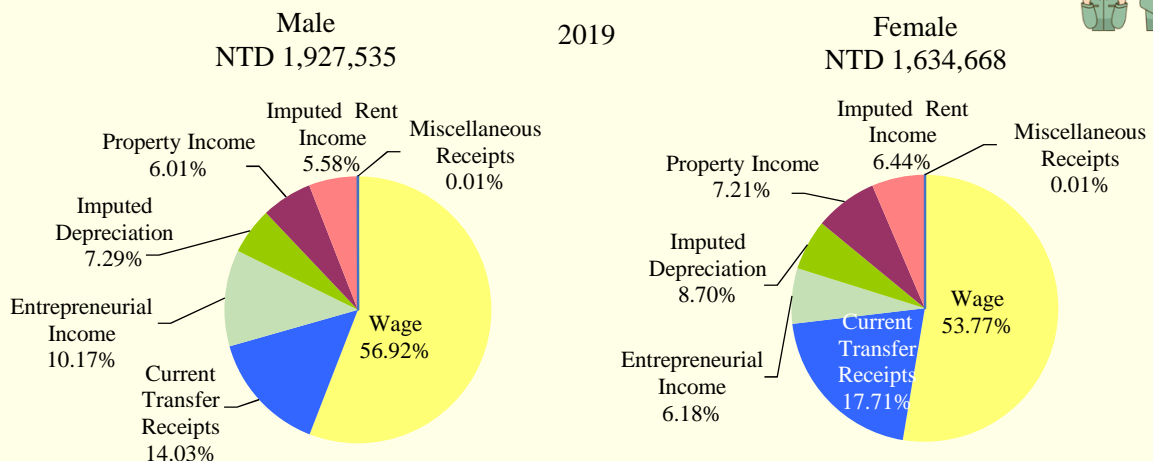


Family Income Per Household With Male Head Being High Employee Compensation Sharing Most for Both Gender Household Heads

The family income per household in Taipei City was mainly rising in years. In 2019, the average income of the male-headed families was NTD 1.928 million, which was more than NTD 1.635 million, the average income of the female-headed families. The wages were the most primary proportion of both macro household income of male and female heads with the percentage of 56.9% and 53.8%, respectively. The secondary ones were the current transfer receipts with the percentage of 14.0% and 17.7%.



Current Receipts Per Household by Household Heads



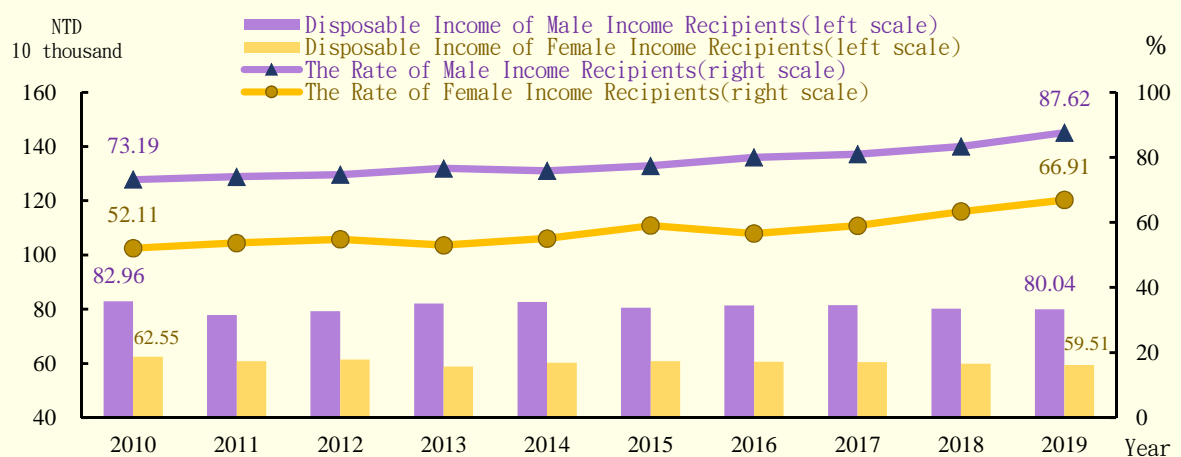
Source: "Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey in Taipei", Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics and Statistics.

Gender Percentages of Income Recipients Increasing Males Having More Disposable Income than Females

In 2019, the total disposable income of males was NTD 800.385 thousand, which was more than NTD 595.071 thousand, the total disposable income of females. The gender percentages of income recipients among citizens were 87.62% and 66.91%, which had been increasing in recent years.



Disposable Income of Income Recipients



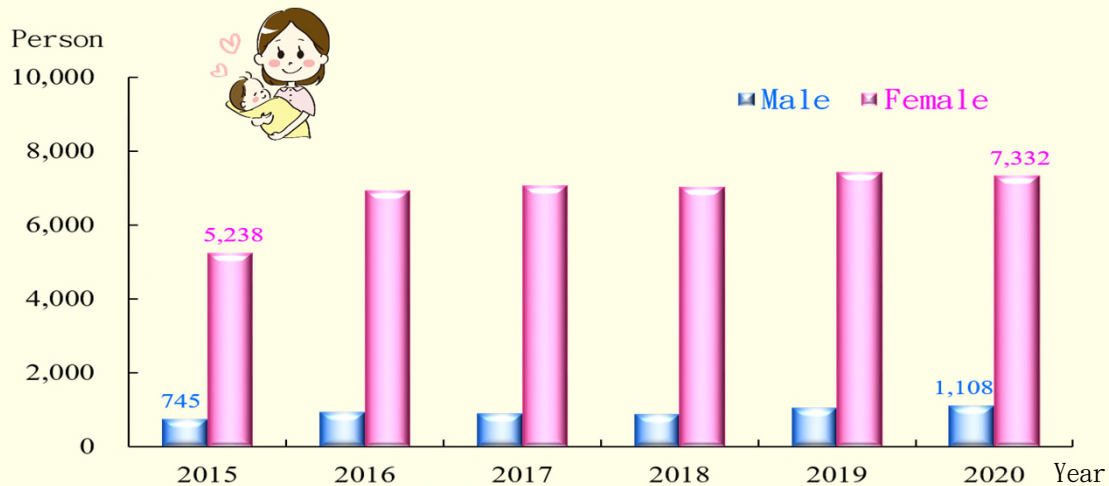
Source: "Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey in Taipei", Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics and Statistics.



Not Worry About Leaving Without Pay Government Giving Caring Assistance

In 2020, the number of laborers having 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 was mainly 7,332 females, and 1,108 males, taking up 13.13% in Taipei City, which had an increase of 0.76 percentage point as compared to 12.37% in 2019.

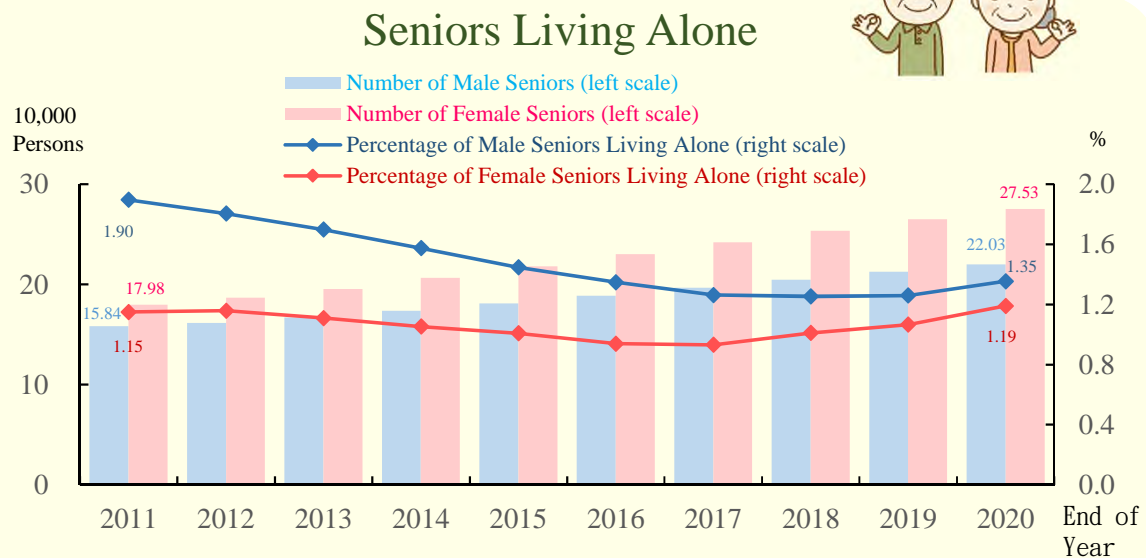
Number of Laborers Accepted Caring Assistance for Leave Without Pay



Source: Department of Labor.

Elderly Females and Males Gradually Increasing Ratio of Seniors Living Alone Increasing After Decreasing Over Years

Over the past decade, the elderly population in Taipei City mostly consisted of females. By the end of 2020, the elderly population was 495,639 persons, among which 55.55% were females. Within 6,261 senior citizens living alone, males and females accounted for 47.64% and 52.36% respectively. Among the elderly population, 1.35% males and 1.19% females lived alone respectively by the end of 2020.



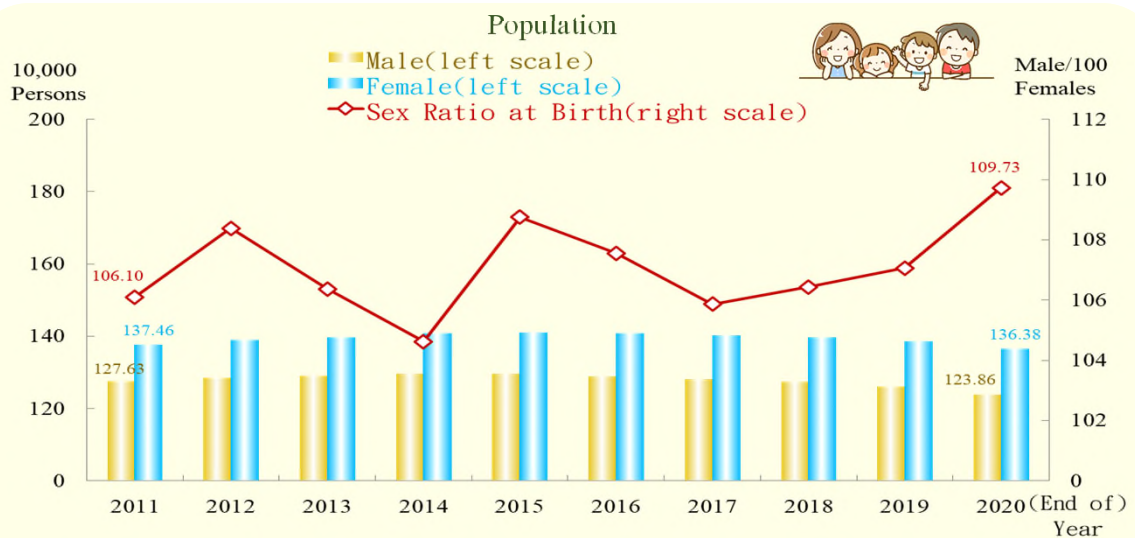
Source: Department of Social Welfare.



Demography, Marriage and Family

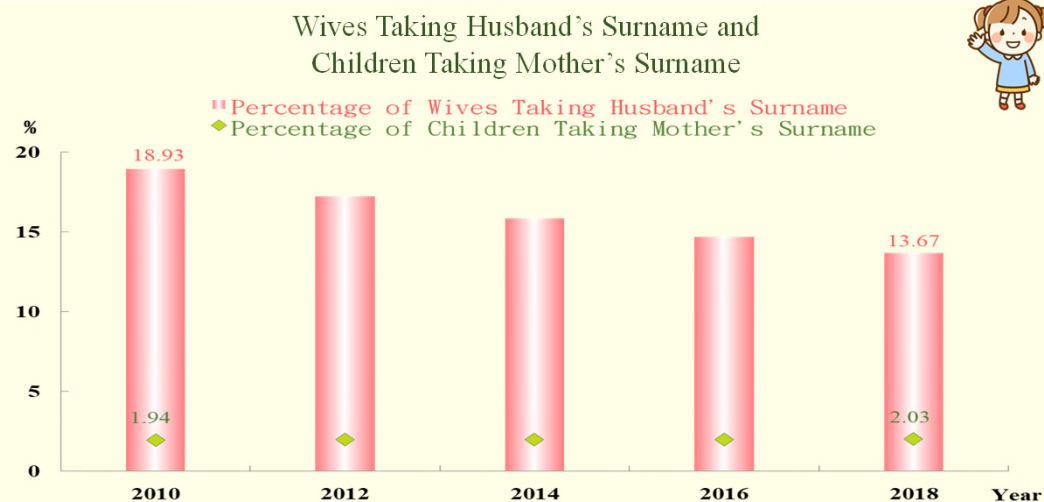
Population With More Females Male Newborn Babies Taking Up The Majority

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 100 to 130 thousands from the end of 2011 to the end of 2020. 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 2020, there were 9,956 male infants and 9,073 female infants born, resulting in the sex ratio at birth of 109.73, exceeding the normal range between 104 and 106.



Fewer Women Taking Husband's Surname Children Taking Mother's Surname Slightly Increasing

Current Civil Law expressly provides that both husbands and wives may retain their premarital surnames. In 2018 the percentage of wives taking husband's surname was 13.67% in Taipei City, decreased by 5.26 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 taking the father's or the mother's surname before the birth registration. In 2018, there were 2.03% children having taken mother's surname, increased by 0.09 point in comparison with 1.94% of 2010.

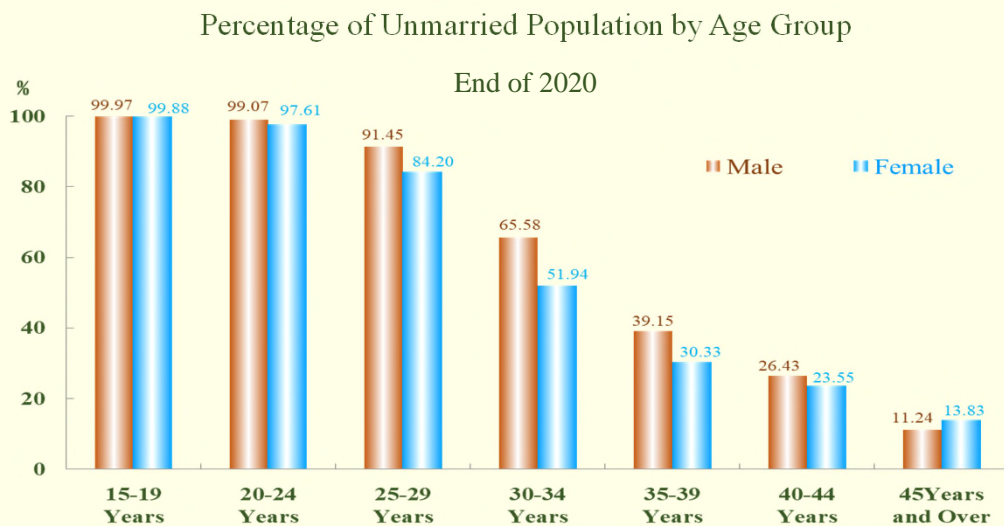


Source: Ministry of the Interior.

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

Unmarried Males Relatively More Postponed Marriage Being Common

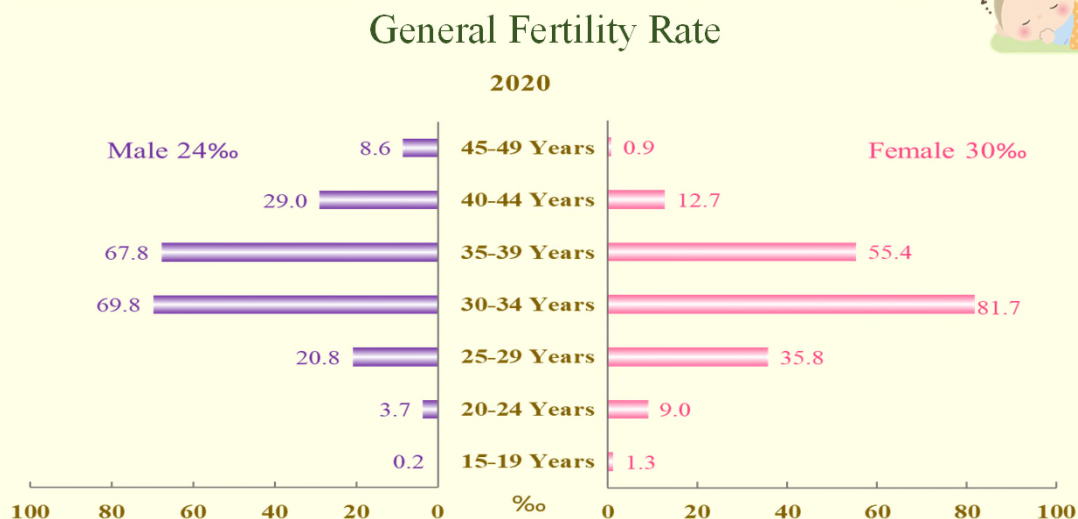
At the end of 2020, the share of population aged 15 and over was unmarried with 35.57% for males, which was 3.95 percentage points higher than that with 31.62% for females in Taipei City. According to age groups, the proportions of unmarried males were higher than those of females except for the 45 years old and over. In particular, the greatest gap of the proportions of unmarried males and females happened for the aged between 30 and 34 by 13.64 percentage points, which followed by the group between age 35 and 39 by 8.82 percentage points.



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.
Note: The data were from household registration.

Both Gender Childbearing Age Having Postponed Grasping Golden Fertile Period

In 2020, the fertility rate for females was 30‰, the fertility rate for males was 24‰; 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 69.8‰ and 81.7‰ respectively, followed by the age between 35 to 39 with 67.8‰ and 55.4‰.



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.



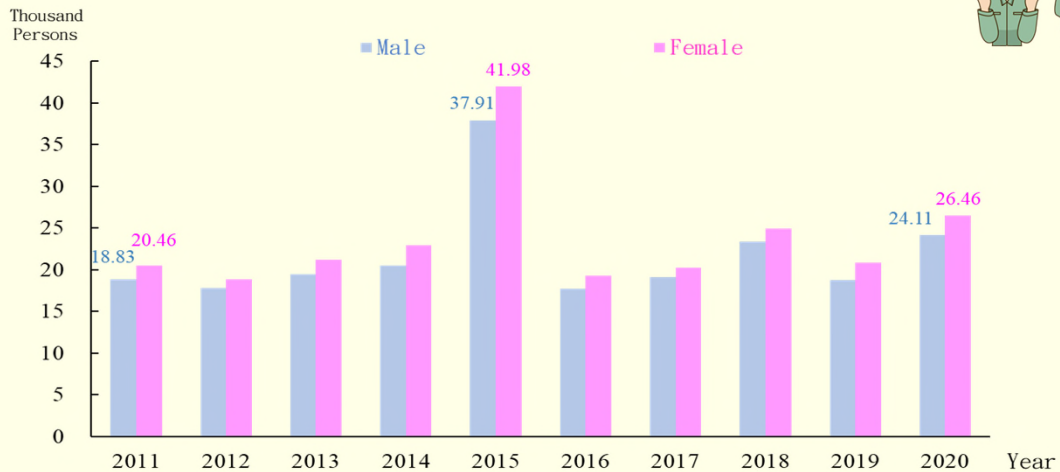
Demography, Marriage and Welfare

Number of Real Estate Inheritors Females Being More Than Males

In 2020, there were 24,110 male real estate inheritors in Taipei City, 5,326 persons(28.35%) more than those in 2019, while 26,458 female real estate inheritors, 5,625 persons(27.00%) more than those in 2019. The percentages of male and female real estate inheritors were 47.68% and 53.32%, respectively.



Number of Real Estate Inheritors



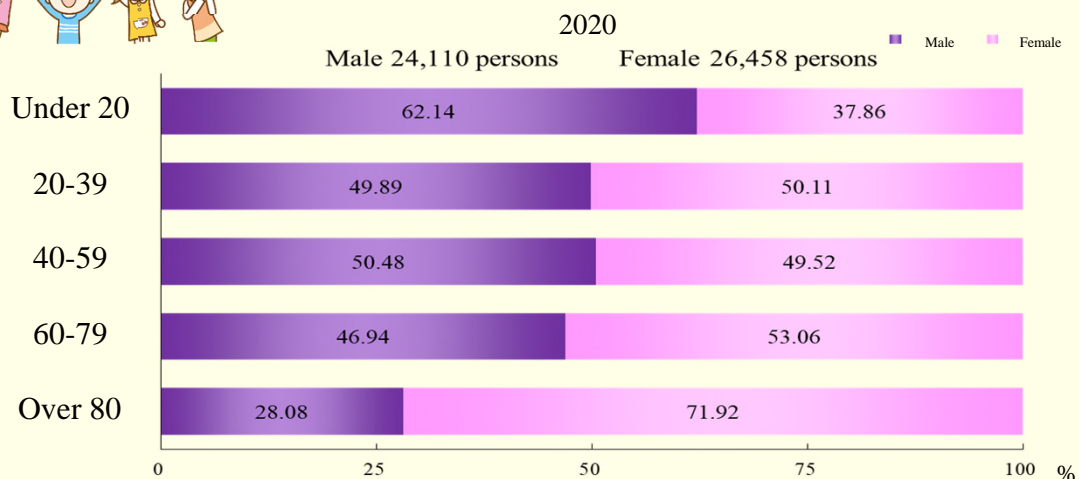
Source: Department of Land Administration.

Real Estate Inheritors A Higher Number in Elderly Females

In 2020, there were 26,458 female real estate inheritors, more than 24,110, the number of male real estate inheritors. There were more male inheritors under 20, while more female inheritors beyond 80 years old. Among all inheritors beyond 80 years old, the percentage of females were 43.84 points more than that of males.



Real Estate Inheritors by Age Group

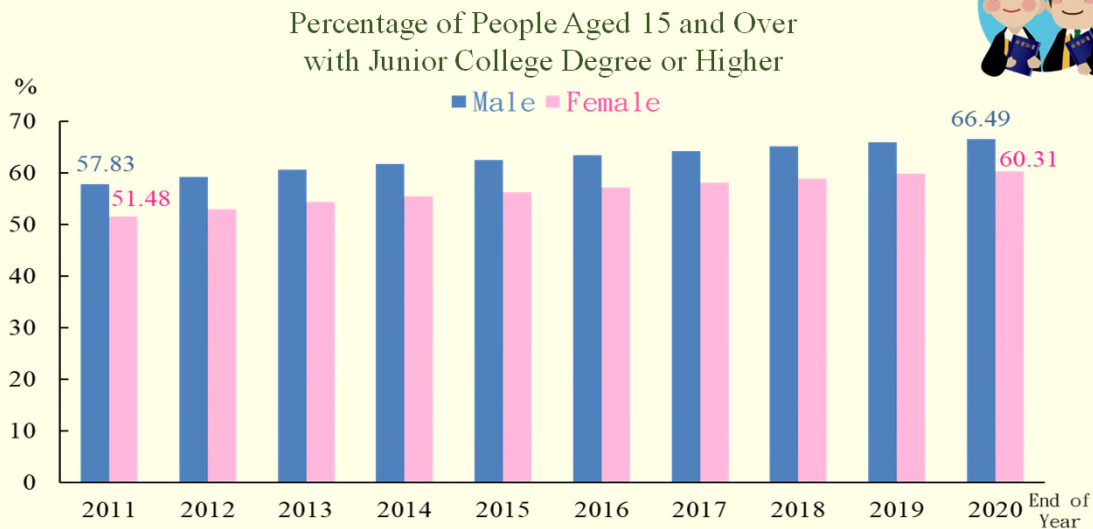


Source: Department of Land Administration.



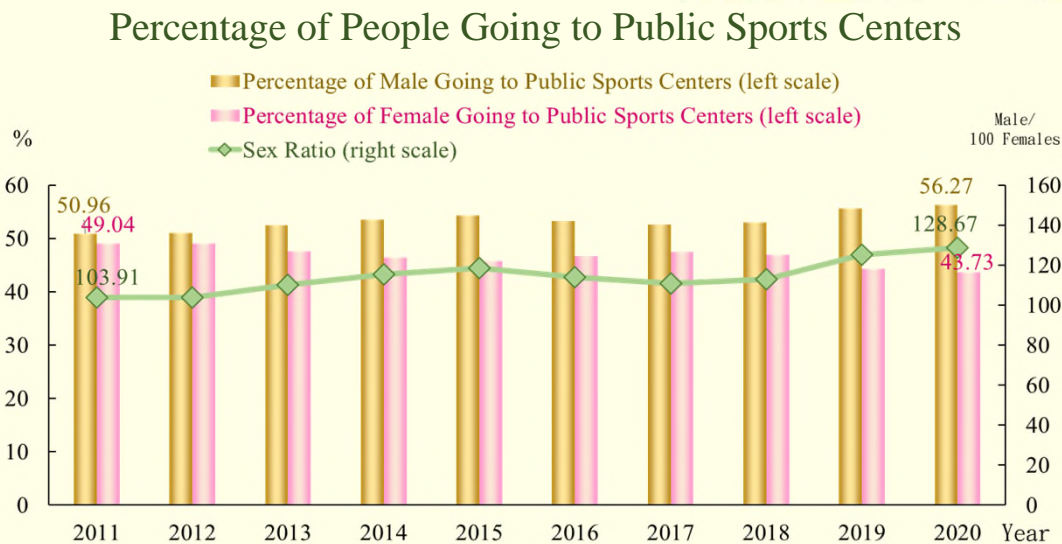
Raising Education Level for Both Gender Implementing Equal Gender Right of Education

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 2020, the percentage of males aged 15 and over with junior college degree or higher was 66.49%, which was 6.18 percentage points higher than 60.31% of females, and the gap was the lowest in the past ten years.



Exercise Without Sexual Distinction Good For Physical And Mental Health

In 2020, there were totaled 10,593,404 person-times of going to Taipei Public Sports Centers, with 5,960,789 (56.3%) males as the majority and 4,632,615 (43.7%) females. The number of male person-times was 1.29 times that of females.

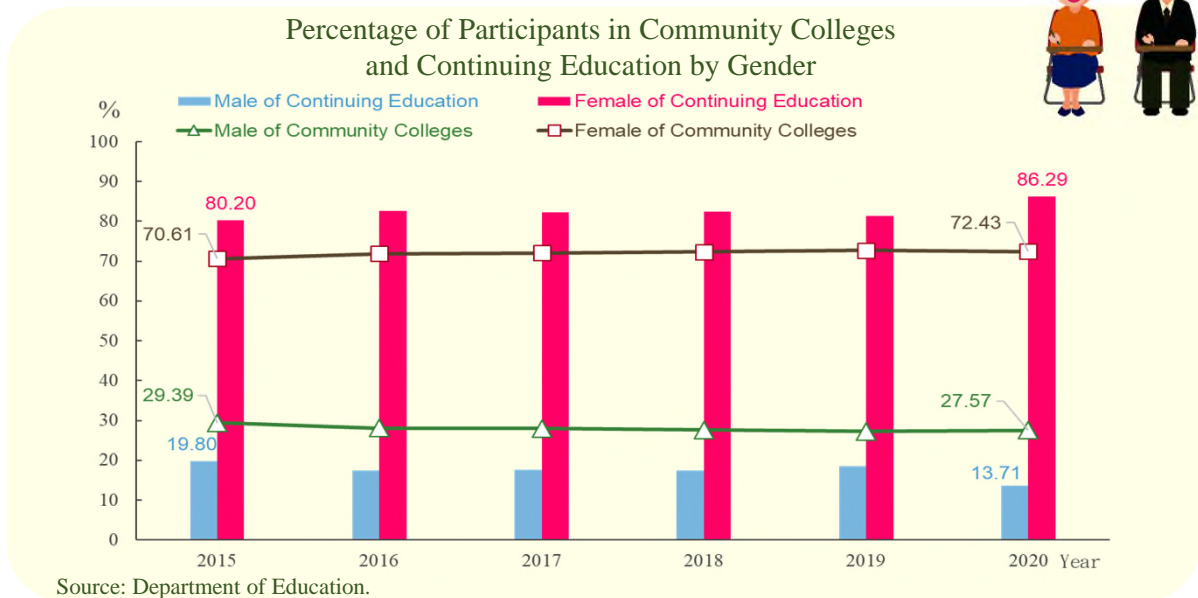




Education, Culture and Media

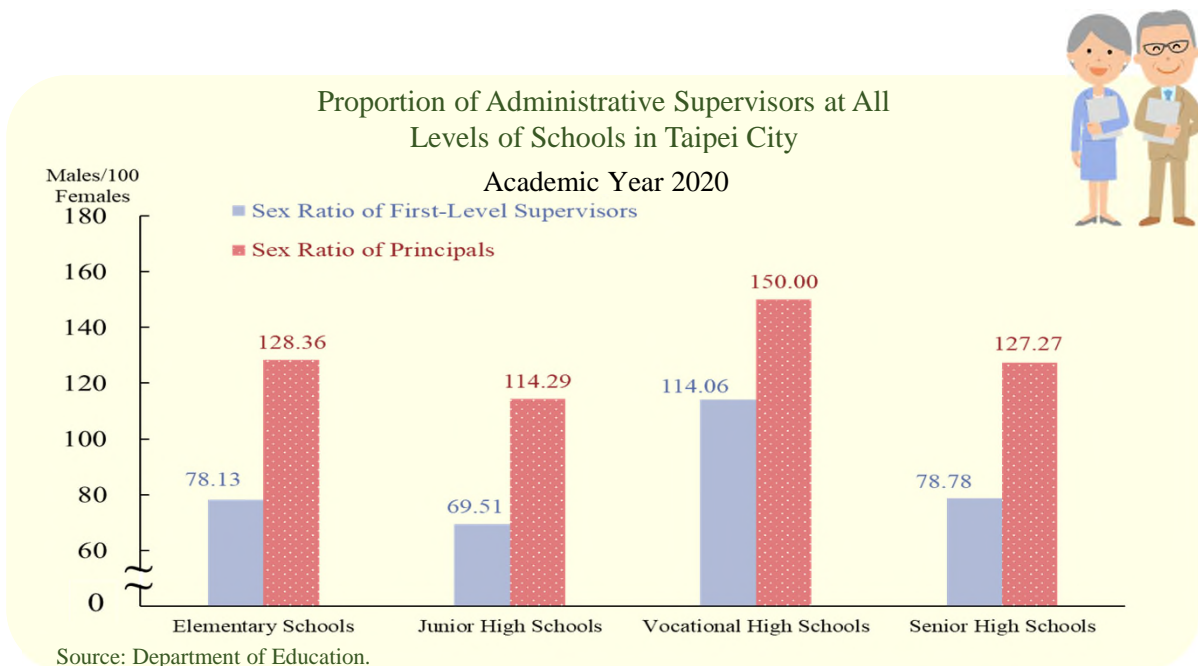
Making Good Use of Learning Resources Elderly Females Participating Actively

In 2020, the proportion of males and females attending community colleges in Taipei City was 25.57% and 72.43%, respectively. The proportion of females had continued to increase in the past five years; the proportion of males and females attending continuing education schools in the same year was 13.71% and 86.29%, respectively. The number of female participants was more than 4 times that of males in recent years.



Male Principals Sharing The Majority More First-Level Supervisors Being Female

In 2020 academic year, more females served as first-level supervisors in elementary, junior high and senior high schools than males, the sex ratio was 78.13, 69.51 and 78.78 separately, however, males served as first-level supervisors in vocational high school more than females in Taipei City. As for principals, There were more males served as principals than females.

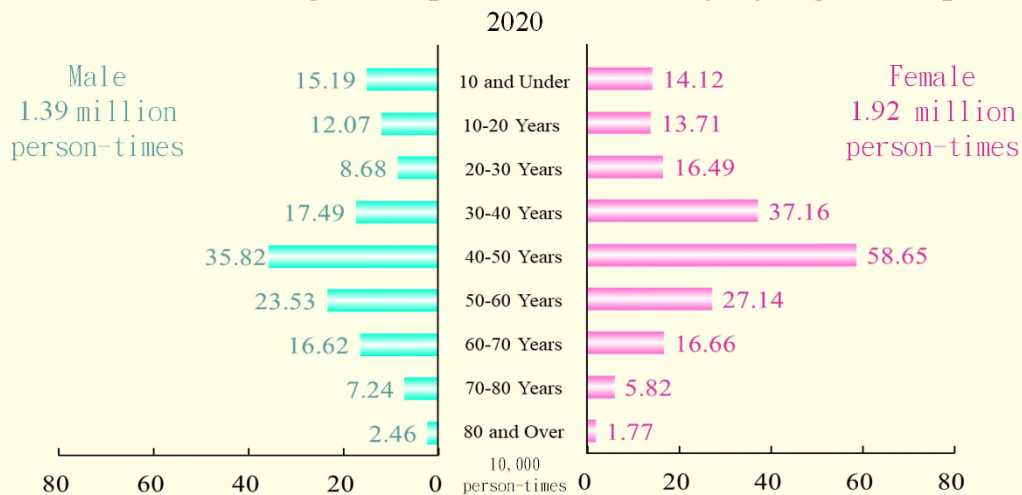




Mature-Adult Enjoy Reading More Females Borrowing Books

Among borrowers of the Taipei Public Library in 2020, 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 358 thousands person-times and 587 thousands person-times separately. The largest difference between genders was 228 thousands person-times in the age of 40 to 49.

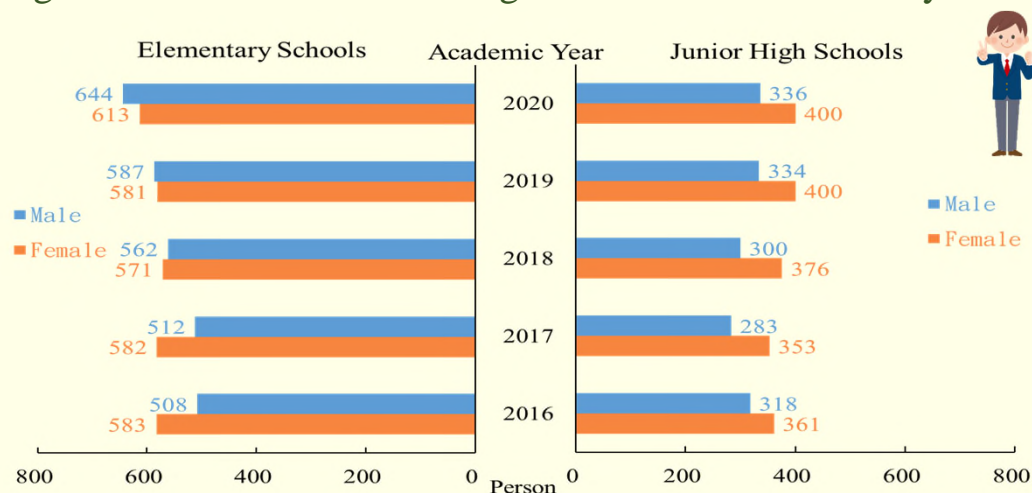
Book Borrowing of Taipei Public Library by Age Group



Indigenous Students Increasing Gradually Having Learning And Recreation Together

In Taipei City, there were more male indigenous students in junior high schools, while number of males varied in elementary schools over years. In the 2020 academic year, there were 400 male indigenous students and 336 female indigenous students in junior high schools, while in elementary schools, there were 613 male indigenous students and 644 female indigenous students, and showing an increase year on year after the 2018 academic year.

Indigenous Students in Junior High Schools and Elementary Schools

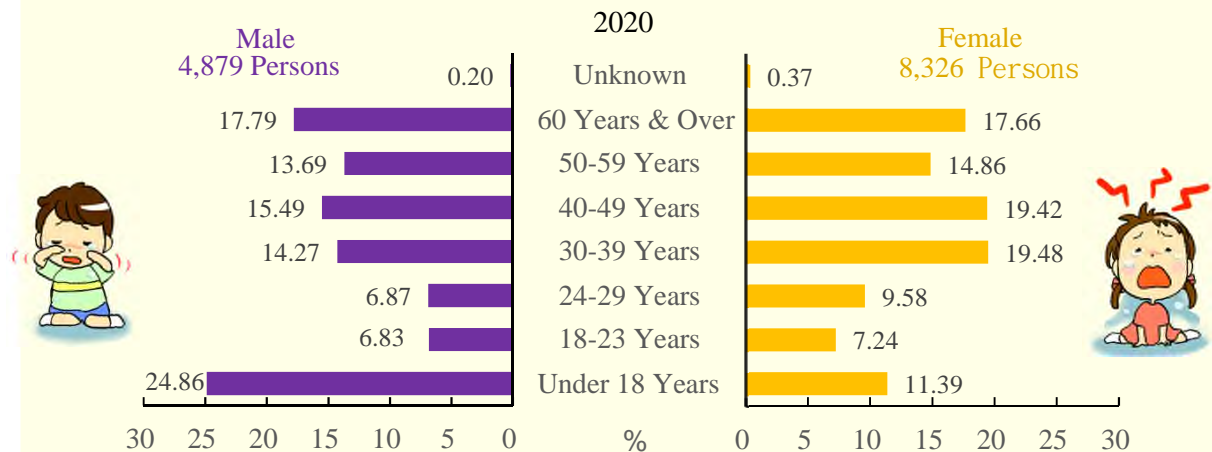




Domestic Violence being Undesirable More Victims Being Female

There were 13,213 victims of domestic violence in Taipei City in 2020, of which 8,326 were females(63.01%). The majority of male victims consisted of under 18 years old (24.86%), whereas most female victims were between 30 and 39 years old (19.48%). Males within the age of 6 to 11 taking up 17.79% ranked second, while females within the age of 40 to 49 accounted for 19.42%.

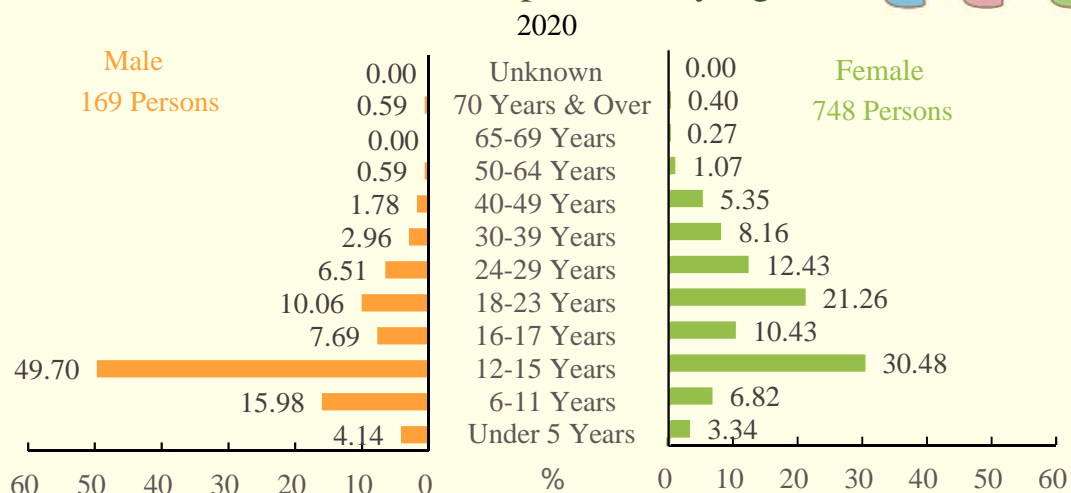
Domestic Violence Victims by Age



More Rape Victims Being Female Most Victims Aged Between 12 and 15 for Both Gender

There were 917 victims of rape cases in Taipei City in 2020, of which 748 were females(81.57%). Both males and females had the most victims between the age 12 and 15, accounting for 49.70% and 30.48%, respectively. Males within the age of 6 to 11 taking up 15.98% ranked second, while females within the age of 18 to 23 accounted for 21.26%.

Victims of Rape Cases by Age



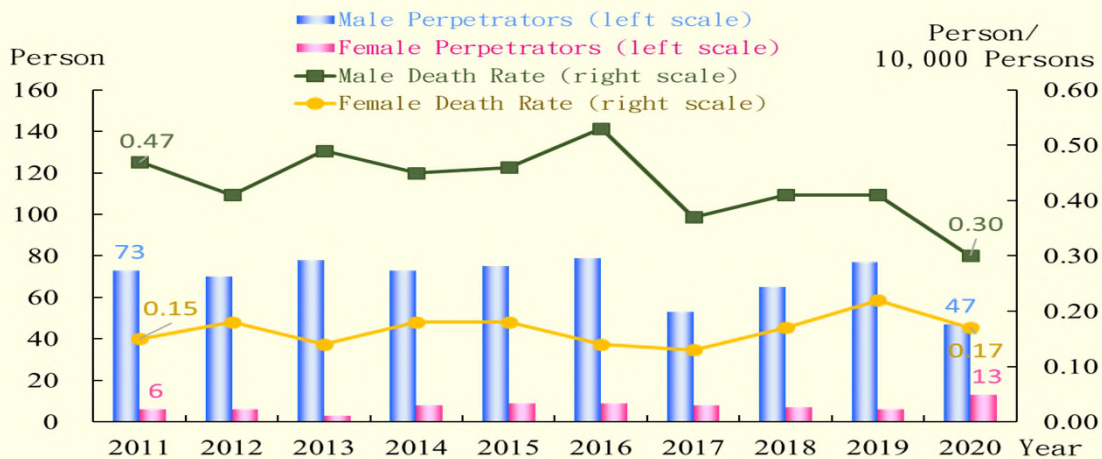


Traffic Rules Should Be Obeyed More Perpetrators of Traffic Accidents Being Male

In 2020, there were 0.30 male and 0.17 female per 10,000 people died in A1 road traffic accidents in Taipei City, a decrease of 0.11 male (-26.83%) and 0.05 female (-22.73%) from 2019. There were 47 male and 13 female perpetrators, a decrease of 30 males (-38.96%) and an increase of 7 females (116.67%) from 2019, respectively.



A1 Road Traffic Accidents



Source : Police Department.

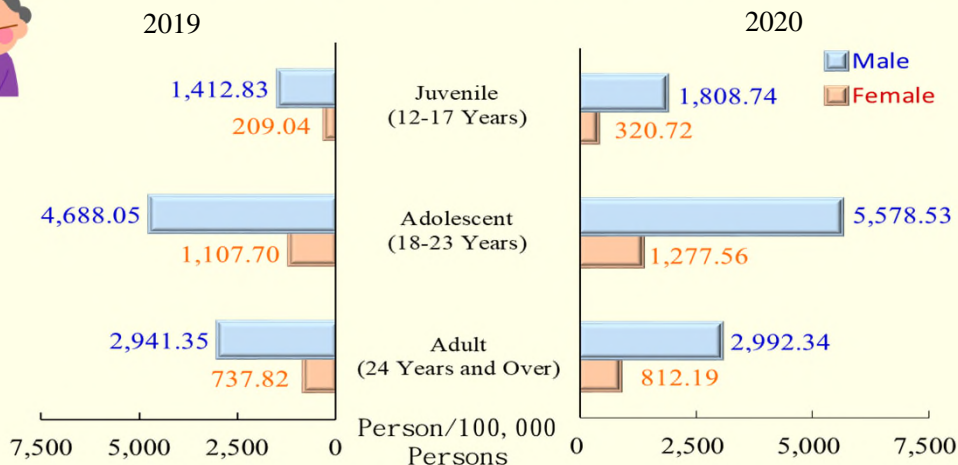
Note : The A1 traffic accidents referred to accidents with fatalities on site or within 24 hours after the accidents.

More Criminals Being Adolescents Large Gender Gap Between Juveniles

In 2020, the adolescent criminal cases were the most among all age groups in Taipei City. Per 100,000 criminals, there were 5,578.53 males and 1,277.56 females, respectively showing increases of 18.99% and 15.33% from 2019, followed by adult criminals, and the criminal rate of juvenile males had the largest gap from females, approximately 5.6 times higher.



Offender Rate of Criminal Crimes



Source : Police Department.

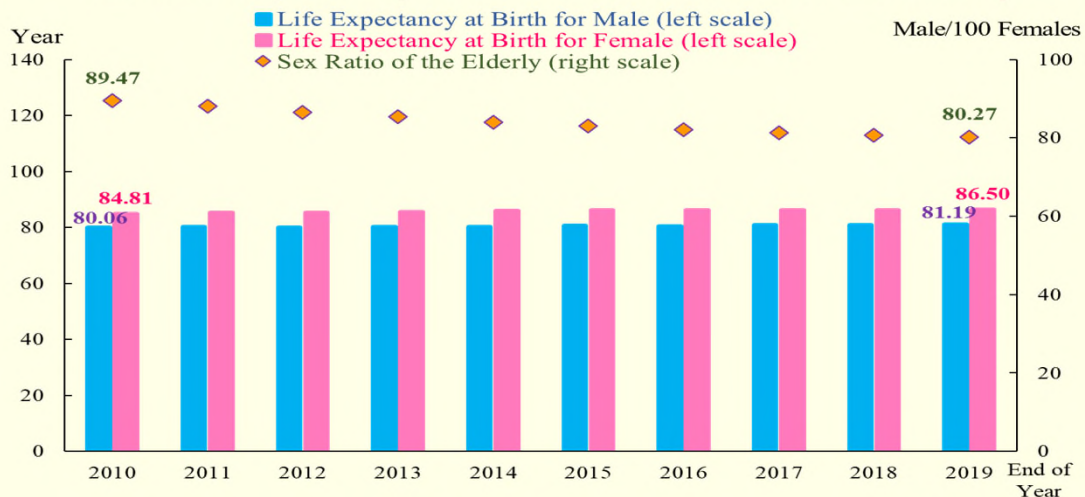


Stepping into a Super-Aged Society Life Expectancy at Birth Being Longer for Both Gender

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 2019, the life expectancy at birth for males in Taipei City was 81.19 years and 86.50 years for females, with females outliving males by 5.31 years. At the end of 2019, the sex ratio of the elderly (over 65 years old) was 80.27, that is, every 100 women corresponding to 80.27 men, The sex ratio was a new low in history.



The Life Expectancy at Birth and Sex Ratio of the Elderly



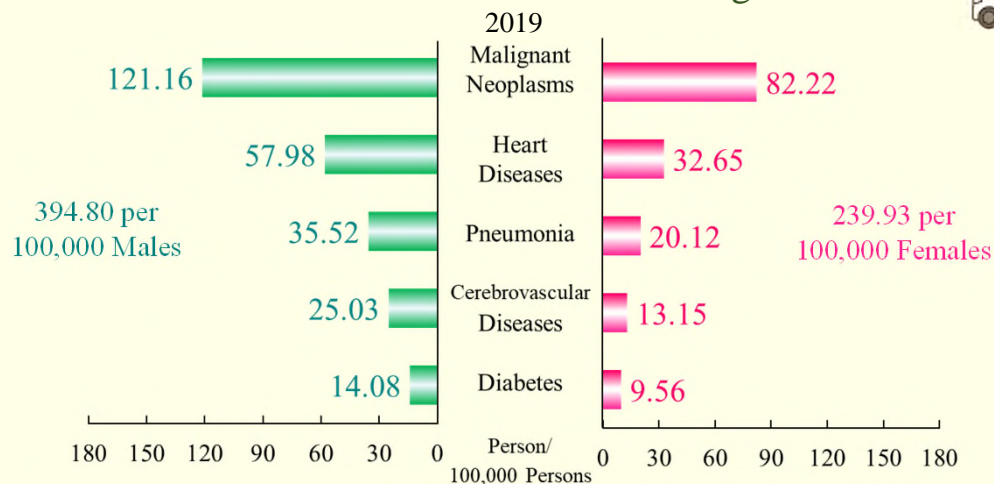
Source: Department of Health, Department of Civil Affairs.

Getting Diseases Without Gender Restriction Fighting Against Diseases Together

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.



Standardized Death Rates of Leading Causes

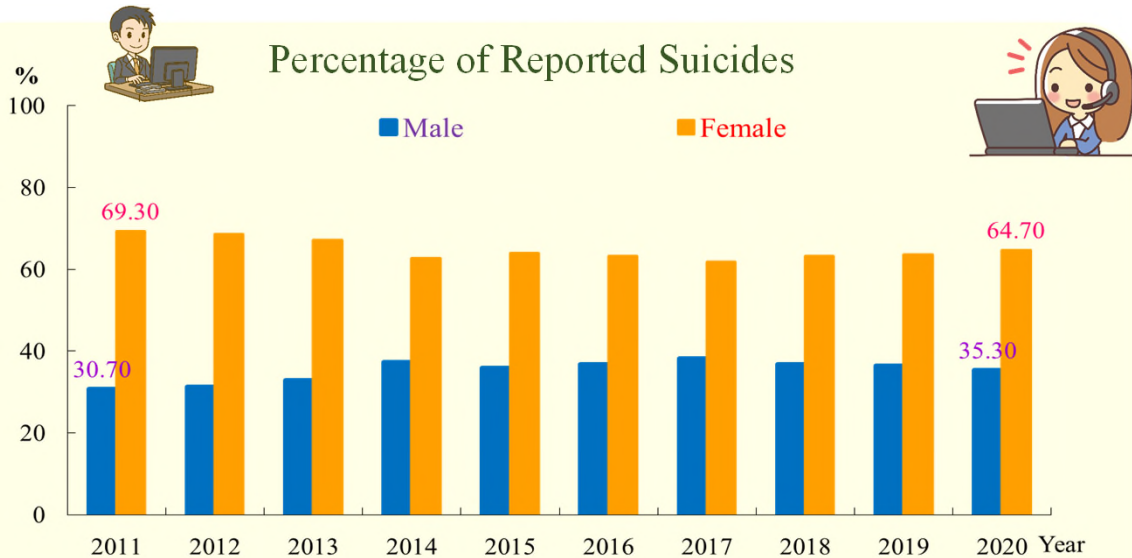


Source: Department of Health.



Transforming Mood for Both Gender Guarding Life Together

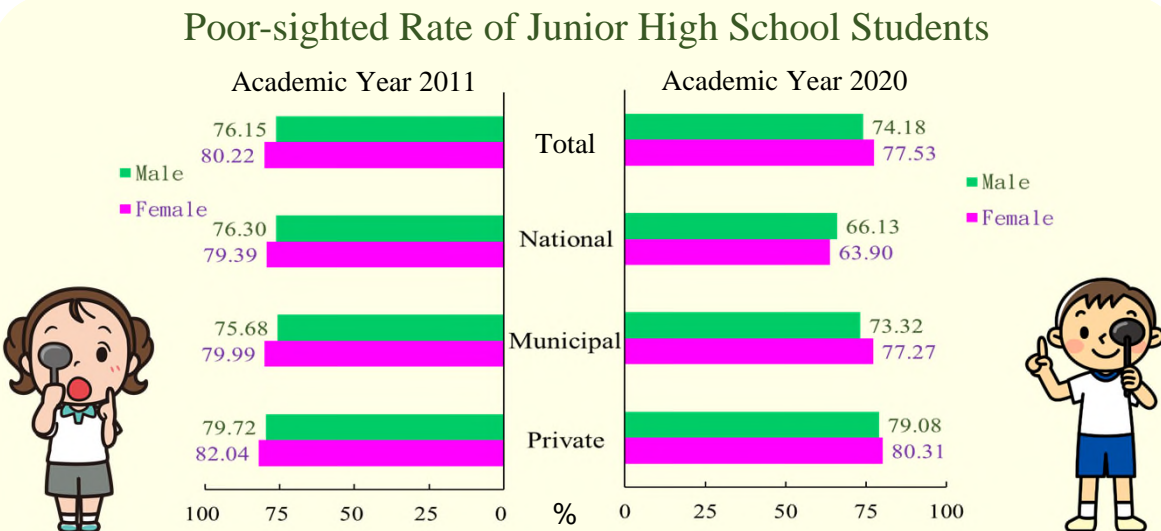
In 2020, the number of reported suicides in Taipei City was 8,540, including 3,015 males (35.30%) and 5,525 females (64.70%). According to the recent 10 years of observation, the reported suicide cases were mainly females with over 60%; the ratio difference of reported males and females suicide cases changed from 38.60% in 2011 to 29.40% in 2020, demonstrated a shrinking trend in general.



Source: Department of Health.

Regularly Tracking Students' Eye Sights Reducing Poor-sighted Rate for Both Gender

Regarding to the poor-sighted rate of junior high school students in Taipei City in Academic Year (AY) 2020, there were 74.18% males, which was lower than the females' 77.53%, equivalent to decreases of 1.97% and 2.69% compared to AY 2011, indicating that the increase in poor-sighted rate among female students is higher than male students. If analyzed according to affiliation, the male and female student poor-sighted rate all exhibited an decreasing trend compared to AY 2011.



Source: Department of Education.

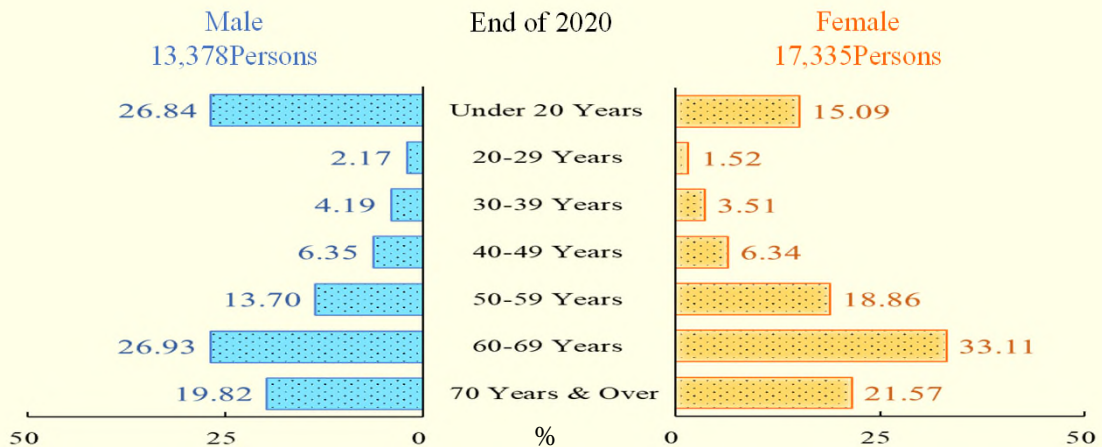


Practicing Environmental Protection Regardless of Gender More Volunteers Being Female

As of the end of 2020, the number of environmental volunteers in Taipei City consisted of mainly females (17,335 persons, 56.44%), followed by males (13,378 persons, 43.56%). If analyzed according to age structure, most of the male and female environmental volunteers were aged 60 to 69 years old (3,603 persons and 5,740 persons, 26.93% and 33.11% respectively).



Environmental Volunteers



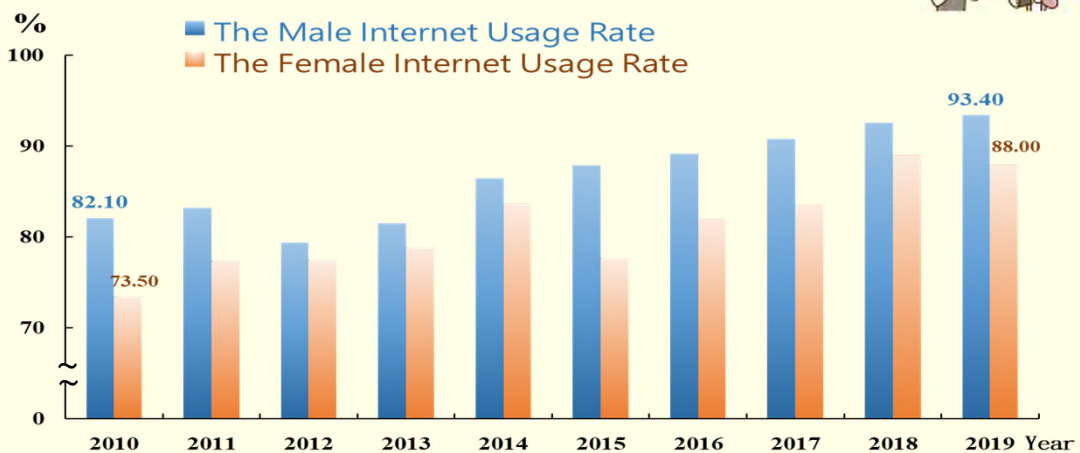
Source: Department of Environmental Protection.

Individual Internet Usage Without Sexual Distinction Surfing The Internet Increasing Gradually for Both Gender

In recent years, there was an increase in the percentage of both gender using the internet in Taipei City, with males more likely to use the internet than females. At the end of 2019, 93.40% of male citizens had used the internet, up 0.80 percentage point from 2018, while 88.00% of females had used the internet, down 1.00 percentage point from 2018.



The Individual Internet Usage Rate



Source: "Survey Report for Individual & Household E-opportunity" by the National Development Council, published every two years.

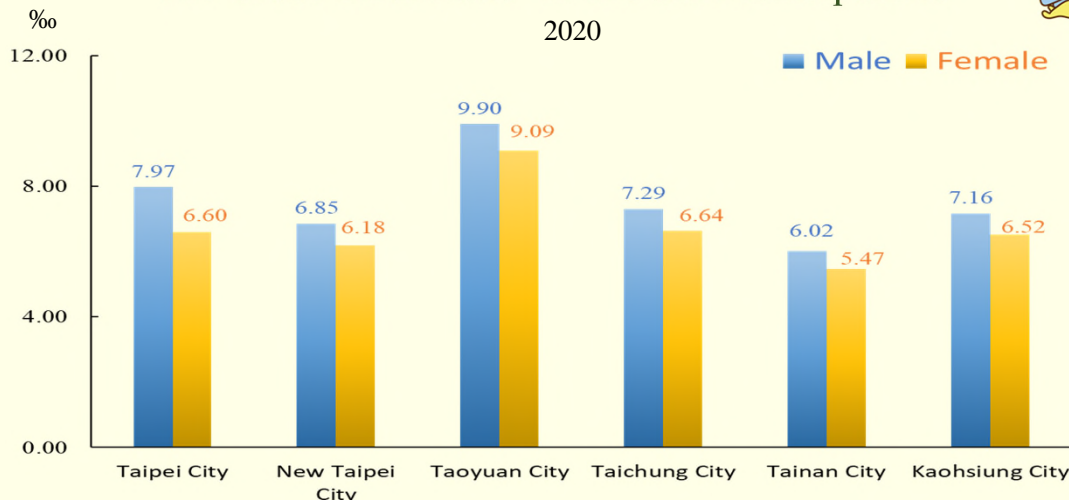


Baby One Two Three More Baby Boys Having Been Born

In 2020, the crude birth rate in Taipei City was 7.97‰ and 6.60‰, with 1.37 thousandths of a percentage point more for boys than girls. The crude birth rates for boys in the six municipalities were all higher than girls, with the highest rate in Taoyuan City 9.90‰ and 9.09‰.



The Crude Birth Rates in The Six Municipalities



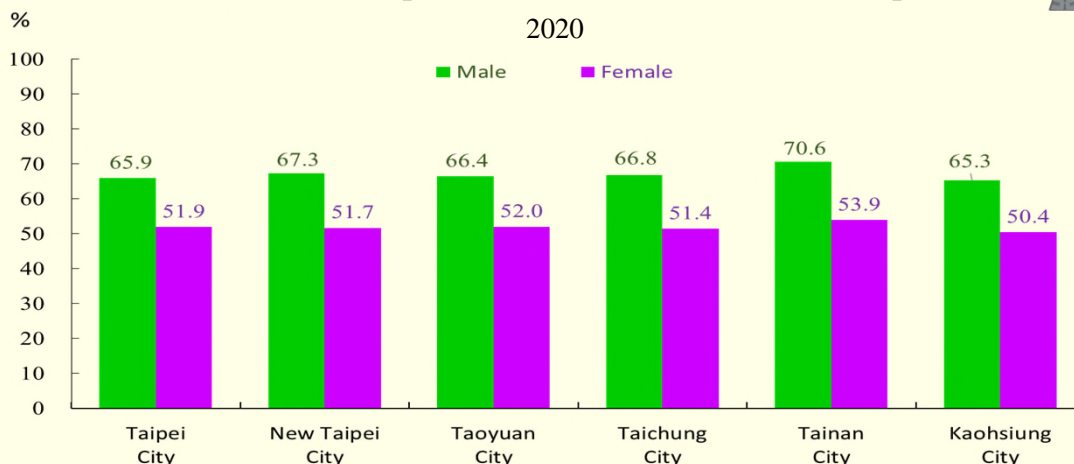
Source : Department of Household Registration, Ministry of the Interior.

Male Labor Force Participation Rate Being Higher No Significant Gender Difference Within Six Municipalities

In 2020, the labor force participation rate for males was higher than that for females in the six municipalities. The labor force participation rate for males in Taipei City was 65.9% and 51.9% for females. The labor force participation rate in the six municipalities ranged from 65.3% to 70.6% for males and from 50.4% to 53.9% for females.



Labor Force Participation Rate in The Six Municipalities



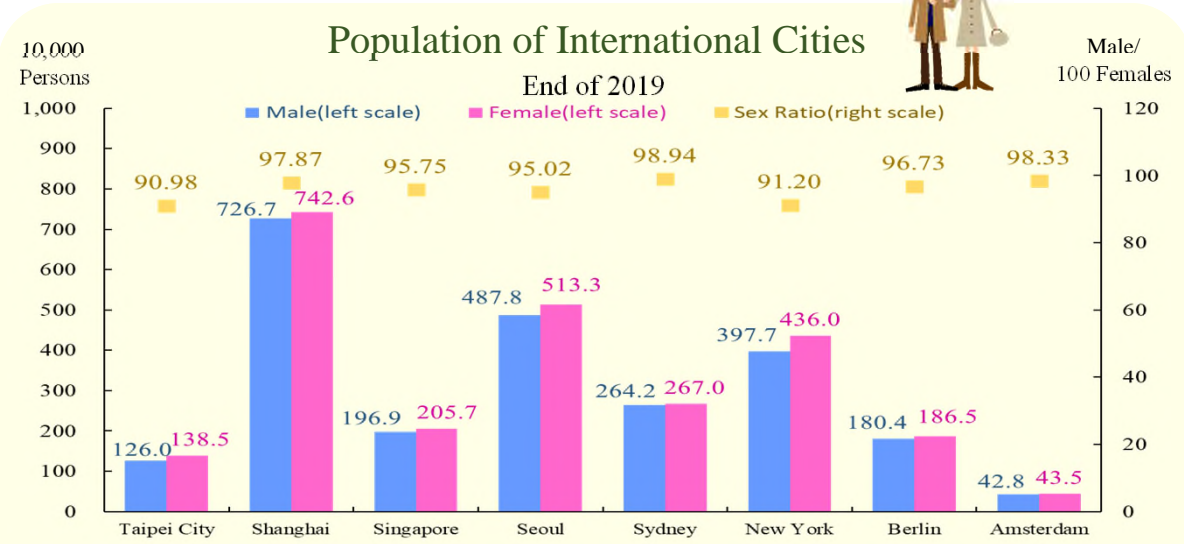
Source : Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting And Statistics, Executive Yuan "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics".



Six Municipalities and International Cities

Females More Than Males for Major International Cities Sex Ratio of Taipei City Being Lowest

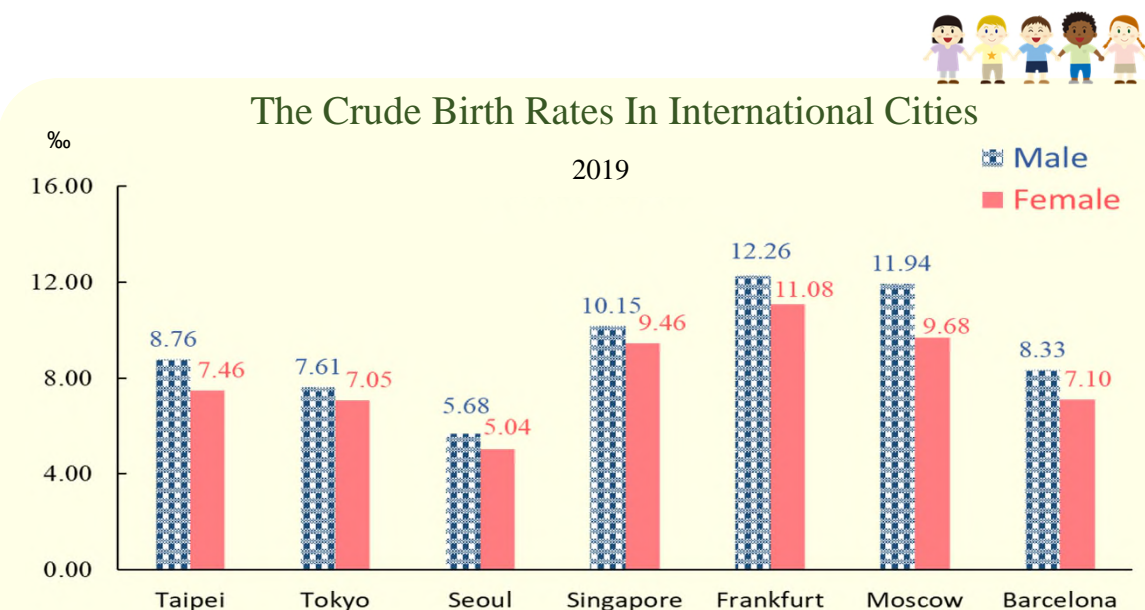
By the end of 2019, the population for various international cities was mainly females, for instance, Taipei City, Shanghai, Singapore, Seoul, Sydney, New York, Berlin and Amsterdam, etc. There were 1.260 million males and 1.385 million females in Taipei City, where females were 125 thousand people (9.9%) more than males with a sex ratio of 91.0, meaning there were 91 males per 100 females.



Source: Department of Civil Affairs and Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Comparing International Cities Male Crude Birth Rate Being Higher

In 2019, the crude birth rates in international cities show more boys than girls. The cities studied were Taipei, Tokyo, Seoul, Singapore, Frankfurt, Moscow, and Barcelona, etc. The crude birth rate in Taipei city was 8.76% and 7.46%, 1.3 permille point more for boys over girls.



Source : Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Government.



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