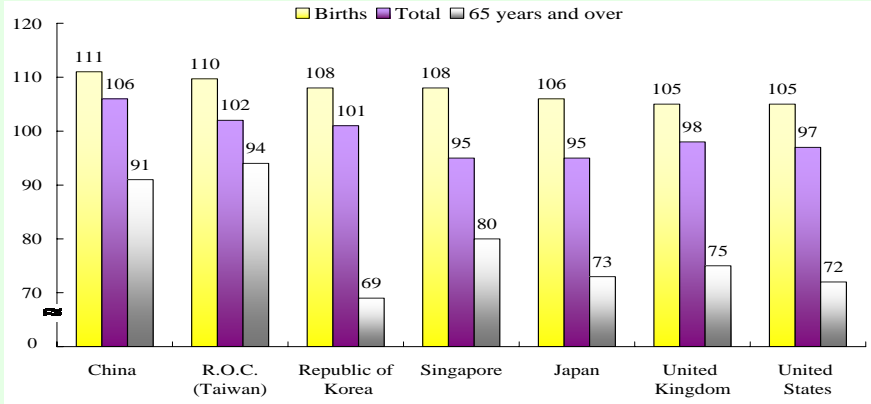


1. Population

At the end of 2008, Taiwan's population reached 23.0 million, in which 11.4 million were female. The sex ratio was 102 (102 male for every 100 female). The sex ratio of births reached 110 in 2008, significantly higher than USA, UK and Japan.

Sex ratio of selected countries in 2008 (female=100)

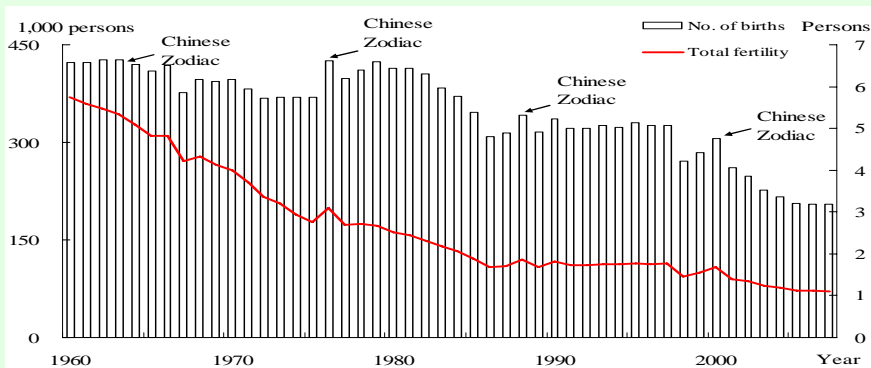


Source : Ministry of the Interior and CIA, USA.

Note : The data for Taiwan were from 2008 and those for the rest countries were from 2007.

The number of births in 2008 was 199 thousand, 52.9% fewer than that in 1960. Since the promotion of family planning, the number of births has shown a decreasing trend apart from the influence of Chinese Zodiac (the year of dragon being traditionally preferred) and recorded the lowest birth rate after the year 2000. The total fertility rate of childbearing-age woman was below 2 in 1985 and decreased rapidly in recent years to mere 1.1 in 2007.

Number of births and total fertility rate of childbearing-age women

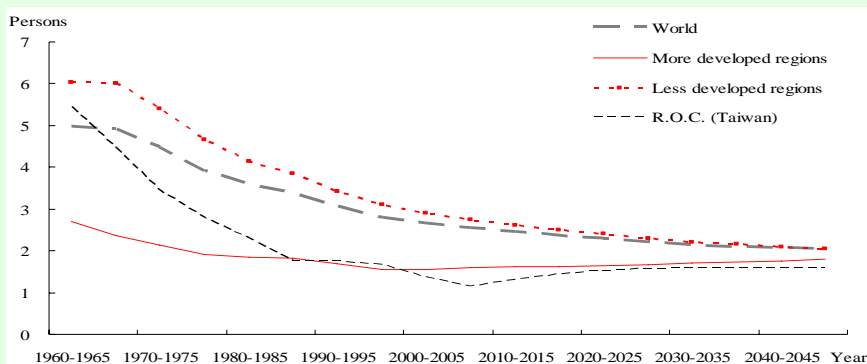


Source : Ministry of the Interior.

Note : Total fertility rate is the average number of children that would be born alive to a hypothetical cohort of 1,000 women (ages 15 to 49), if they experienced throughout their childbearing years the age-specific birth rates observed in a given year.

It is a worldwide phenomenon of low fertility rate. According to the statistics of United Nations, the global fertility rate of childbearing-age women was 5.0 during 1960-1965. The number dropped to 2.7 during 2000-2005 and is expected to further reduce to 2.5 in 2010-2015. During 2000-2005, the fertility rate of more developed regions and less developed regions was 1.6 and 2.9, respectively. Taiwan was 1.7 and is expected to further reduce to 1.3 in 2010-2015.

Total fertility rate of selected regions

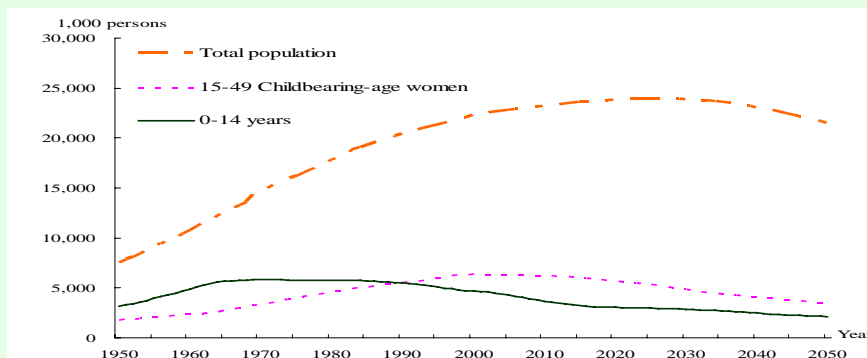


Source : United Nations, Ministry of the Interior and Council for Economic Planning and Development.

Note : The figure of Taiwan after 2009 is an estimation provided by the Council for Economic Planning and Development. According to the definition of regions of UN, more developed regions comprise all regions of Europe plus Northern America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

The young age population (0-14 years old) has shown a decreasing trend since 1970 and the number of childbearing-age women has also reversed to decrease in 2001. At the present time, the total population growth rate has gradually dropped to below 4%. Once the current young population enters its childbearing stage, the population growth will be reversed and negative as a result. The Council for Economic Planning and Development has estimated that total population will peak at 2026 and then decrease subsequently.

Trend of total population, childbearing-age women and young population



Source : Ministry of the Interior and Council for Economic Planning and Development.

Note : Data referred to end of year before 2008 and estimated by Council for Economic Planning and Development afterwards.

2. Marriage and Family

By the end of 2007, 52.6% of the women aged 15 and over were married, followed by 31.3% unmarried; both figures were lower than those of men. Nearly ten percent of women (9.4%) lost their spouses, four times as high as men, because women had a longer life expectancy and their remarriage rate was significantly lower than men. Also, the ratio of divorced women (6.7%) was slightly higher than that of males (6.1%).

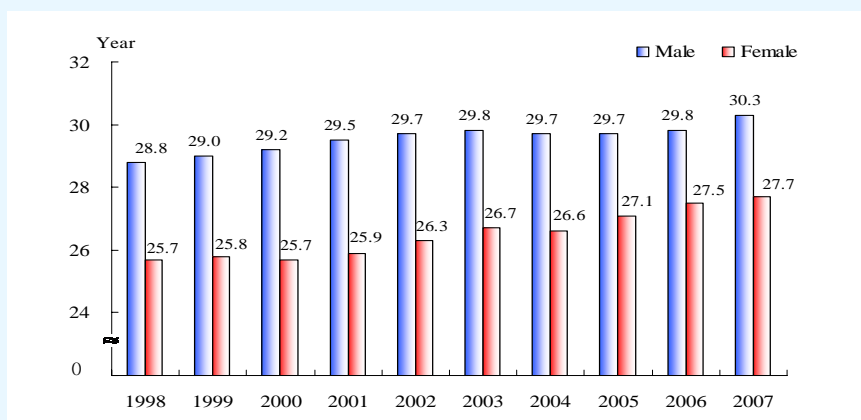
Marital status for population aged 15 and over in 2007



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

With increasingly popular trend of late marriage, the marrying age has been delayed in Taiwan. The median age of first marriage for male was 30.3 and 27.7 for female; 1.5 and 2.0 years higher than that of 1997, respectively. The difference between male and female was 2.6 years in 2007, 0.5 years lower than 3.1 years in 1998.

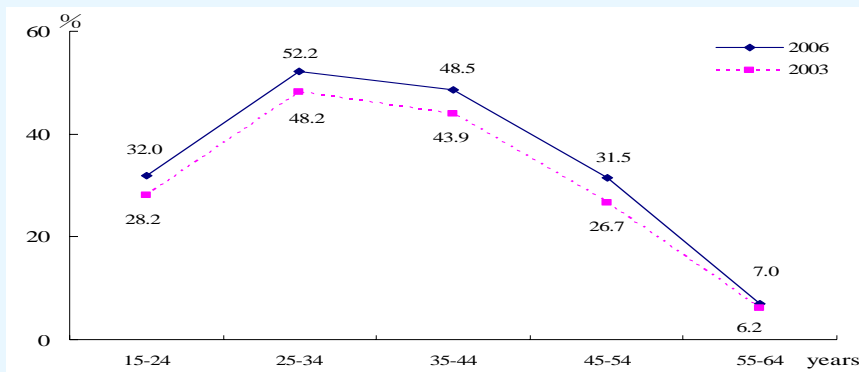
Median age of first marriage



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

With increasing women's education level and independence consciousness, their labour participation rate has been increasing by years and the proportion of double-income conjugal family has also been climbing. In 2006, the number of conjugal families with double income was 37.0%, 2.7 percentage points higher than that in 2003. From the perspective of the ages of wives, the group aged 25-34 had the highest double-income rate(52.2%). All the age groups in 2006 showed a higher rate than that of 2003.

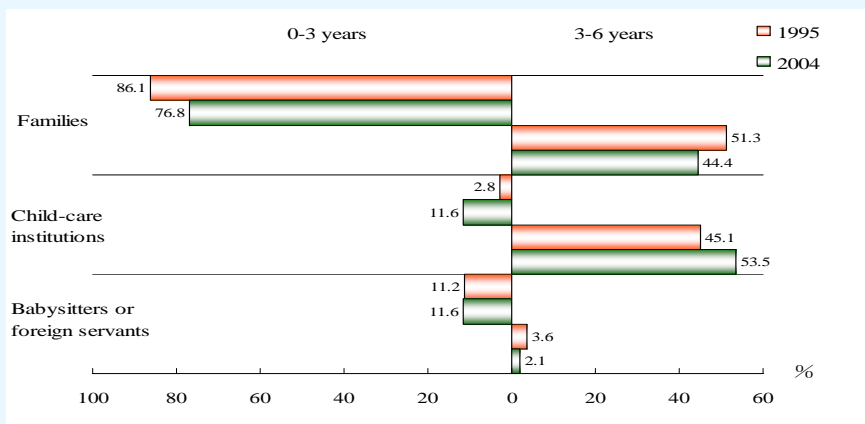
The percentage of conjugal families with double-incomes



Source: Council of Labor Affairs, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan.

In addition to provide childcare assistance for low-income families, the government has also initiated nursery education voucher (2000), medium-low income childcare assistance (2004), aboriginal childcare assistance (2005), five-year-old childcare assistance (2007), and childcare subsidiary for children aged two and under (2008) to encourage women entering labour market and lessen the burden of childcare.

Care for pre-school children

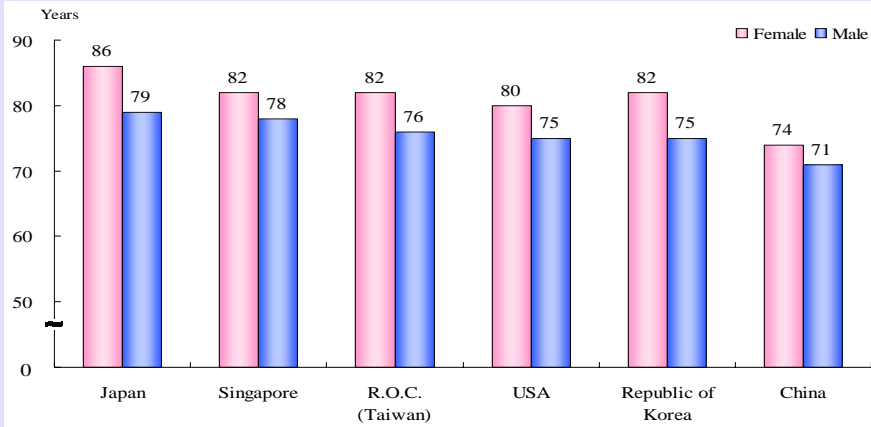


Source: Ministry of the Interior.

3. Health

In 2007, the life expectancy was 78 years, in which males was 76 years and females was 82 years respectively, lower than 79 years and 86 years of Japan and higher than 75 years and 80 years of the USA and 71 years and 74 years of China.

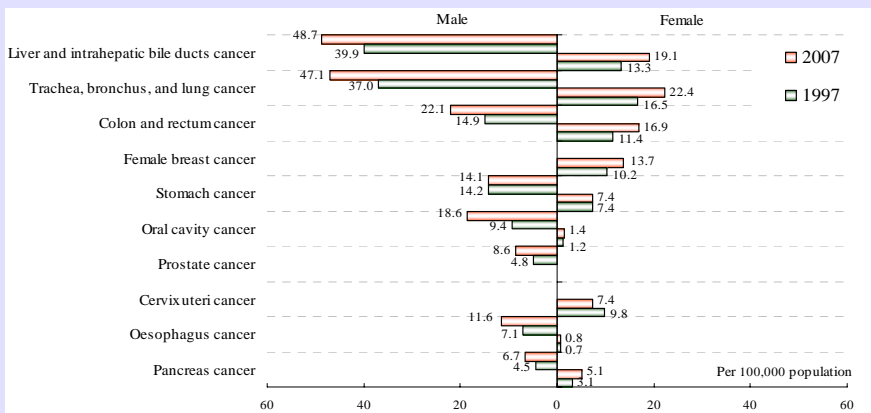
Life expectancy in selected countries in 2007



Source: Ministry of the Interior, Population Reference Bureau (USA).

In 2007, cancer topped the leading causes of death for males and females. For the change of cancer in last ten years, the males have seen all types of cancers, except stomach cancer, liver cancer and oral cavity cancer grew most rapidly. On the other hand, the females have seen the largest increases in lung cancer and liver cancer, while a substantial decrease in cervix uteri cancer attributed to the successful promotion of rap smear examination.

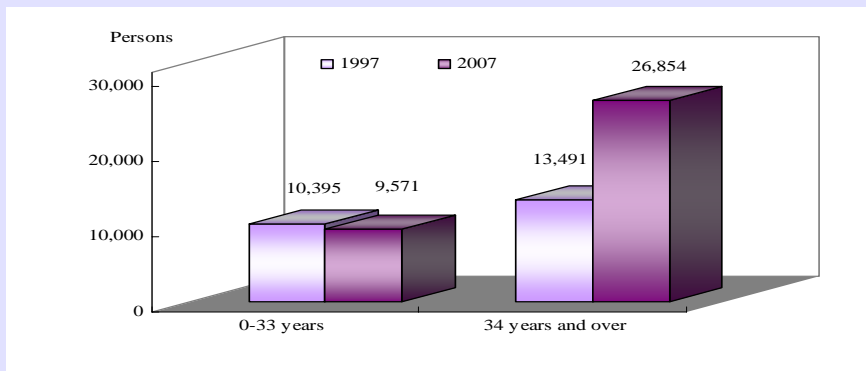
The mortality rate of cancer for both sexes



Source: Department of Health.

National Health Insurance provides pregnant women ten times of free O.P.D exam to lessen the burden of medical care. Besides, the government also provides financial assistance for high-risk pregnant women with family hereditary disease or aged over 34 years to receive amniocentesis examination, which can diagnose the health of babies at the early stages of pregnancy. In 2007, the number of pregnant women receiving such an examination was 36 thousand, in which 27 thousand (73.7%) were over 34 years, accounting for 70% of all pregnant women at the same age group.

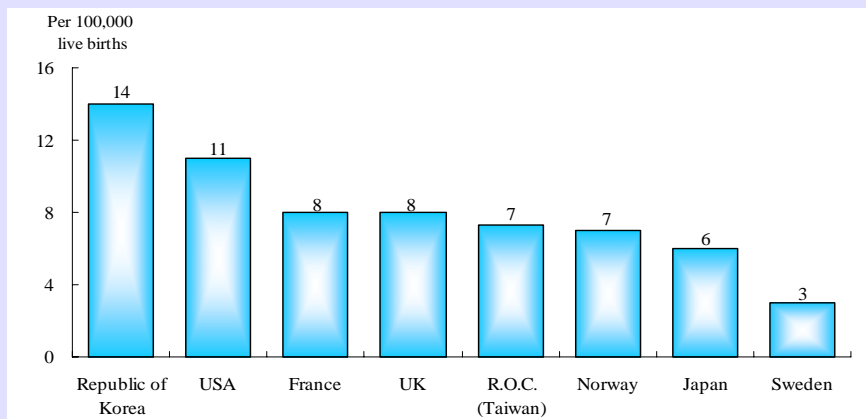
The number of pregnant women received amniocentesis examination



Source: Department of Health.

Amniotic fluid embolism, postpartum hemorrhage, postpartum infection, and other complications can cause death to pregnant women. With advancing medical level in Taiwan, the death rate of pregnant women has been greatly reduced. The maternal mortality rate was 7 per 100,000 live births in 2005. Compared to selected countries, the number is lower than 14 in Republic of Korea, 11 in USA, and 8 in UK and slightly higher than 6 in Japan.

Maternal mortality rate in selected countries in 2005

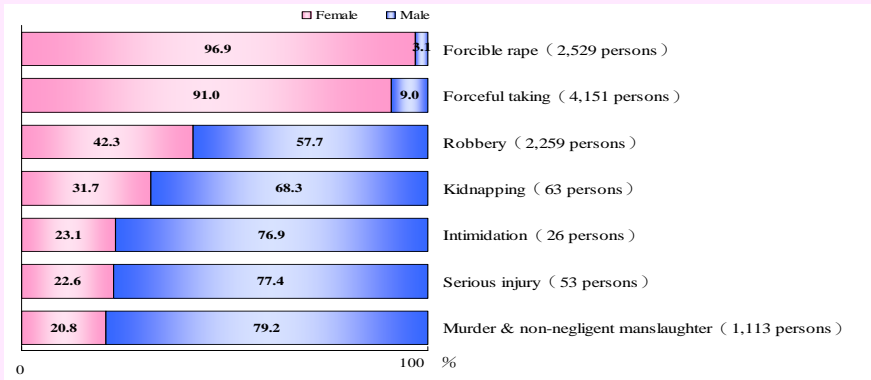


Source: Department of Health and United Nations.

4. Personal Security

The leading violent crime was forceful taking in recent years, followed by forcible rape and robbery, the three categories combined accounted for 88 % of all crimes committed. Females were more likely than males to be victimized by forcible rape and forceful taking, accounted for 96.9% and 91.0% of the victims of the two crimes in 2007, respectively. On the other hand, males were more likely than females to be the victims of murder, non-negligent manslaughter, serious injury and intimidation.

Sex ratio of violent crime victims in 2007

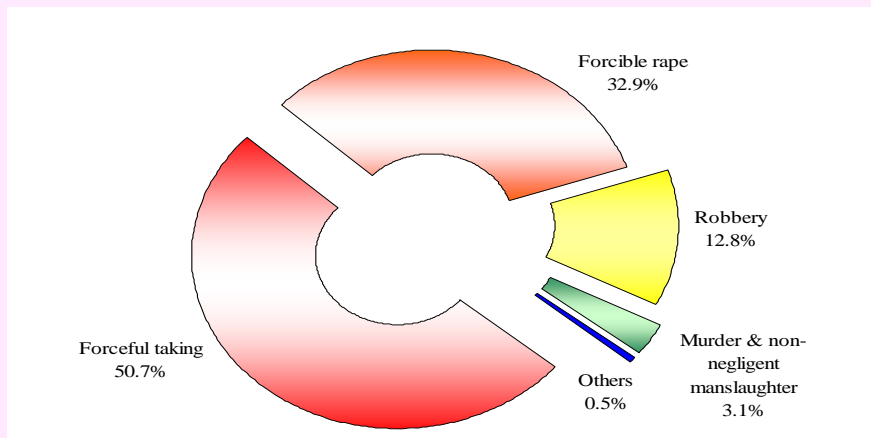


Source : National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior.

Note : Intimidation means that conductors have undertaken shooting, poisoning, arson, or exploding as means to threaten for victims' belongs.

The number of female victims for 2007 violent crime was 7,453, in which the victims of forceful taking accounted for the largest number 3,778 (50.7%), followed by forcible rape 2,450 (32.9 %) and robbery 956 (12.8 %). The figures combined amounts to 96% of total victims.

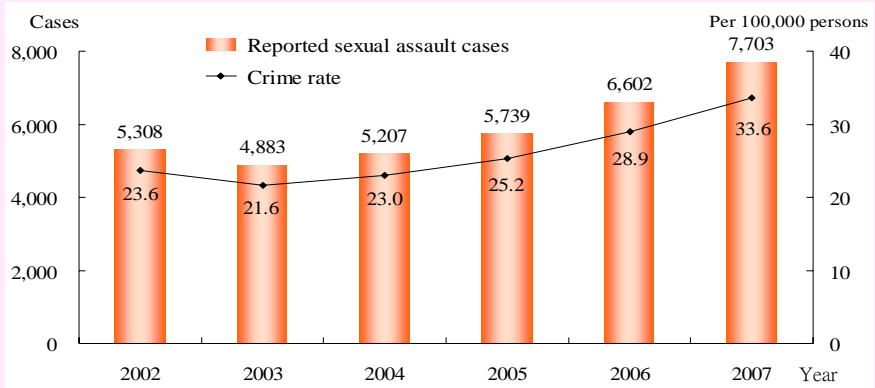
Female victims of violent crime in 2007



Source: National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior.

The reported cases of sexual assaults in 2007 were 7,703, an increase of 45.1% from 2002. In the past, the victims were less likely to report to the police because they were afraid of revenge or felt shameful. With the strengthening of the reporting system, the reported cases have increased significantly. Male accounted for 97.5% of the inflictors while the victims were largely female, accounting for 94.8%.

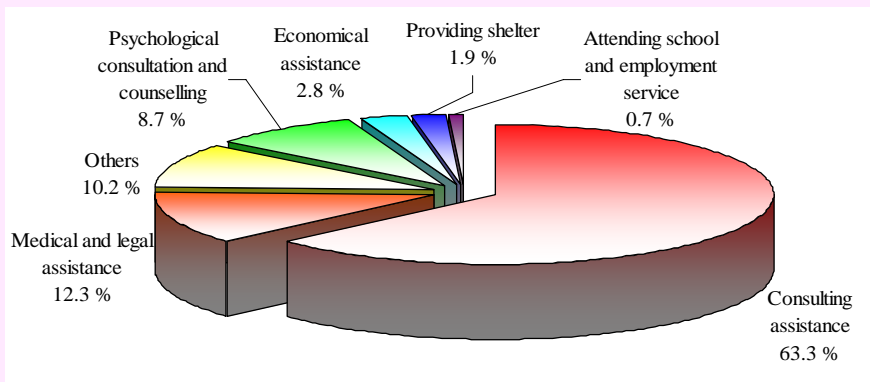
Reported sexual assault cases and crime rate



Source: Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prevention Committee, Ministry of the Interior.

The government has established sexual assault prevention centers to provide 24-hour emergency assistance to victims in receiving medical attention and examination, acquiring evidences, accessing psychotherapy, and providing emergent shelter and legal service. 72 thousand person / cases were protected in 2007, in which women accounted for 93.8%. In term of the services provided, consulting assistance accounted for the largest share (63.3%), followed by medical and legal assistance (12.3%).

Protection services for sexual victims in 2007

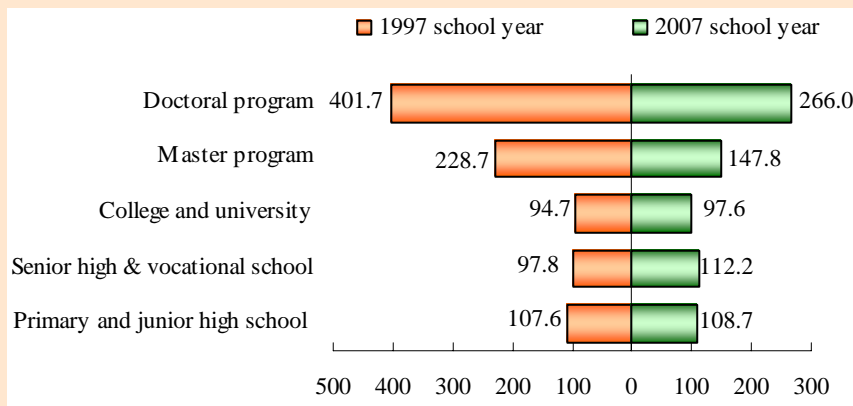


Source: National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior.

5. Education

The sex ratio gap in schools was significant only in doctor and master levels, 266.0 and 147.8 (female=100) respectively. However, the gap decreased apparently compared to 1997. Sex ratio were 97.6 for the college and university level, and kept between 92 to 98 in recent years; it represented the number of female students were higher than that of male.

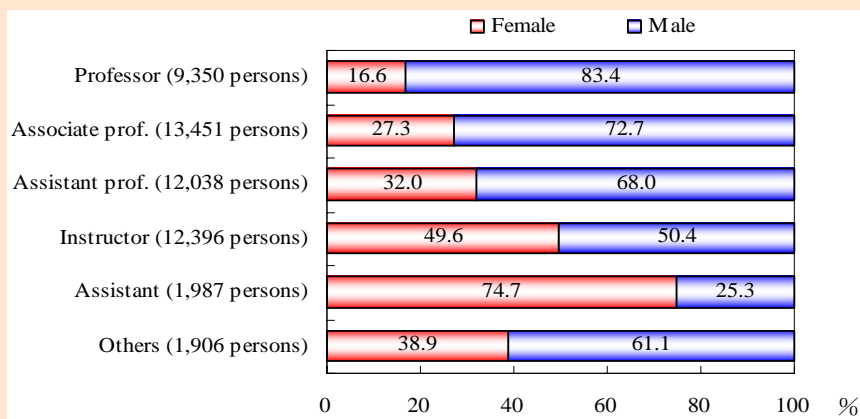
Sex ratio of educational attainment (female=100)



Source : Ministry of Education.

In 2007 school year, there were 51,128 full-time teachers and assistant in university and college, in which 17,457 were female (about 30%). For the positions of female teachers, 16.6% of them were professors, 27.3% associate professors, 32.0% assistant professors, and 49.6% instructors. Their percentages were relatively low compared to their male colleagues.

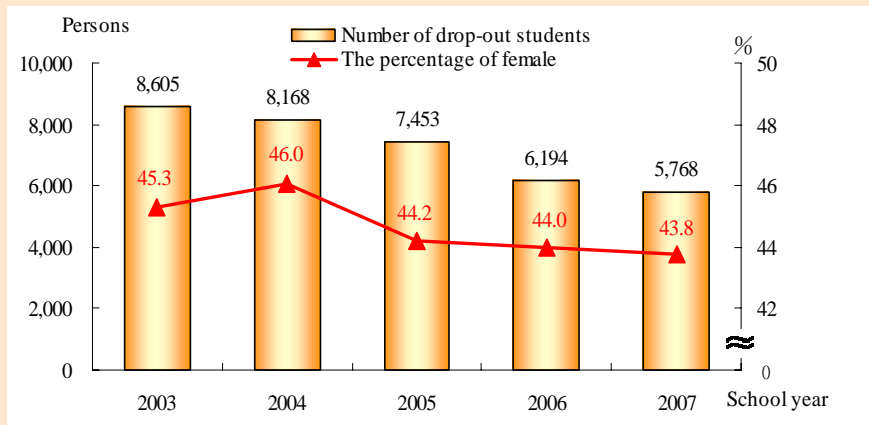
Percentage of university and college full-time teachers in school year 2007



Source : Ministry of Education.

In 2007 school year, total drop-out students were 5,768 (as 0.21% of primary and junior high schools), of which female were 2,524 (43.8%), male were 3,244; however, it kept decreasing in recent years. The result represented the public efforts of protection for drop-out students.

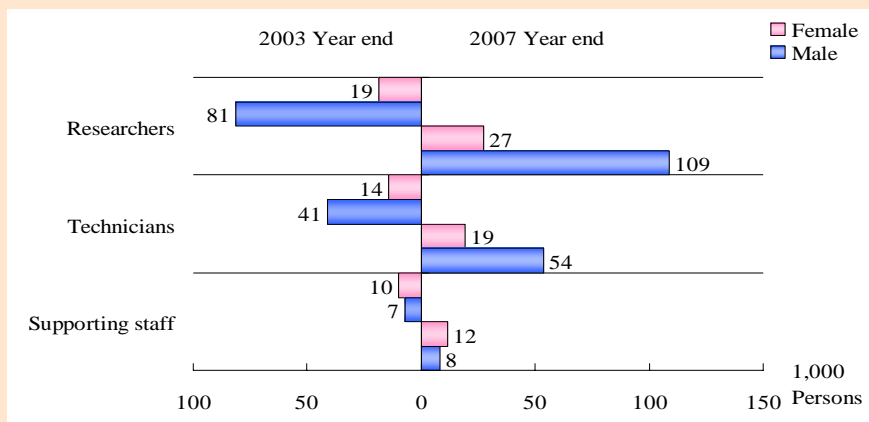
Number of drop-out students



Source: Ministry of Education.

There were 229 thousand researchers at the end of 2007, in which 58 thousand were female. The percentage of female researchers has increased from 24.8% in 2003 to 25.4% in 2007. In terms of occupation, males have a higher percentage in researchers and technicians, while females have a higher percentage in supporting staff.

R&D Personnel

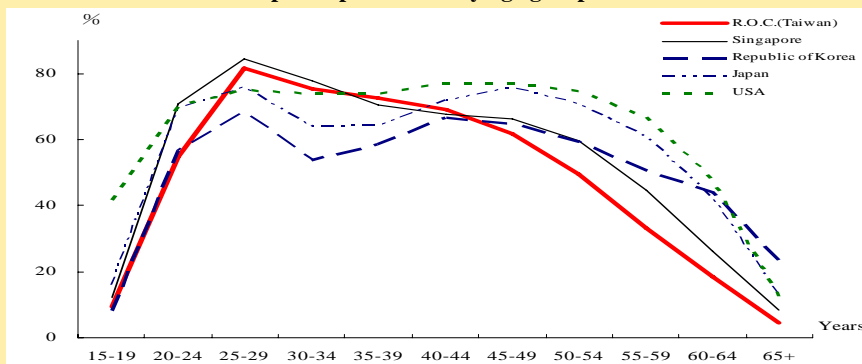


Source: National Science Council.

6. Employment

The female labor force participation rate was 49.7% in 2008, an increase of 4.1 percentage points from 1998, yet still lower than 67.1% of male. The female labor participation rate peaked 81.8% at the age of 25-29 and then decreased gradually, a trend similar to that of Singapore. In Japan and Republic of Korea, the female labor participation rate dropped suddenly at 30-34 and rebounded gradually afterward, a M-curve showing a clear sign of female re-employment.

Female labor force participation rate by age group in selected countries

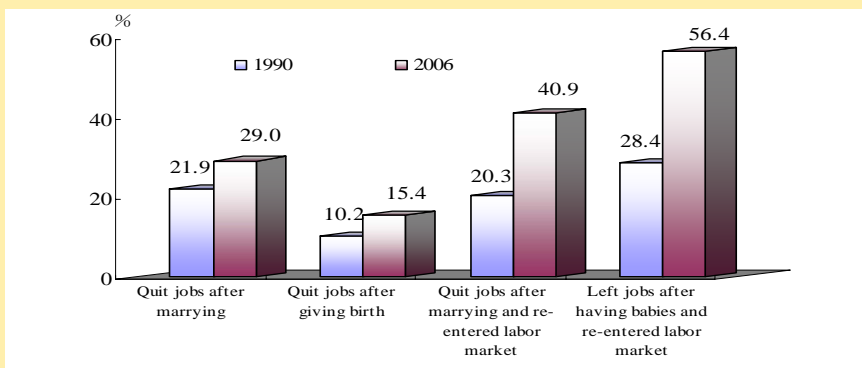


Source: DGBAS, Executive Yuan and International Labor Organization (ILO).

Note : The data for Taiwan were 2008, those for Singapore were 2006, and those for the rest countries were 2007.

In the nineties, 20% of working females quit their jobs after marrying and 10% of them quit after giving birth. In 2006, the former figure increased to 30% and the latter increased to 15%. The percentage of those women who quit their jobs after marrying re-entered the labor market was 20.3% in 1990 and increased to 40.9% in 2006; the percentage of those left their jobs after having babies re-entered the labor market increased from 28.4% in 1990 to 56.4% in 2006. The figures indicate that the number of females who left their jobs after marriage and giving birth increased, yet the number of re-entering the labor market also increased.

Leaving jobs due to marriage and giving birth for married women aged 15-64

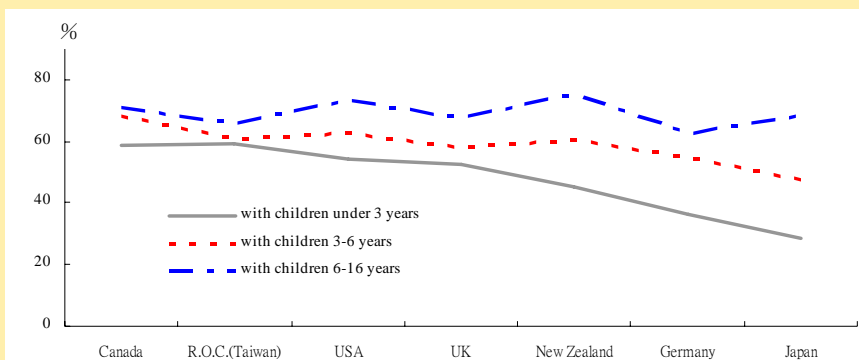


Source: DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note : The survey conducted non-periodically.

The labor participation rate of married women is closely related to their children's ages. The figure for women with children under three was 59.3% in 2007, and when children entered school (6 and above), the figure bounded to 66.1%, an increase of 6.8 percentage points. The trend is similar to that of the industry countries in Europe and Northern America.

The labor participation rates of married women with children of major countries

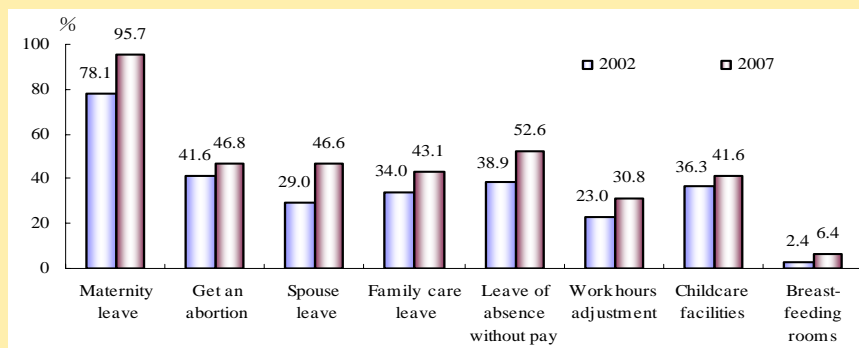


Source : OECD and DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

Note : The data for Taiwan were from 2007, those for Canada and Japan were from 2001, and those for the rest countries were from 2005.

To create a gender equality working environment and promote female labor participation rate, the government has passed the Gender Equality Employment Law in March 2002. In 2007, the percentages of institutions providing maternity leave and spouse leave to their employees were 95.7% and 46.6%, respectively, an increase of 17.6 percentage points for both figures from 2002. Institutions providing family care leave, leave of absence without pay, childcare facilities, and breast-feeding rooms have also been increasing.

The numbers of institutions provides childcare assistance



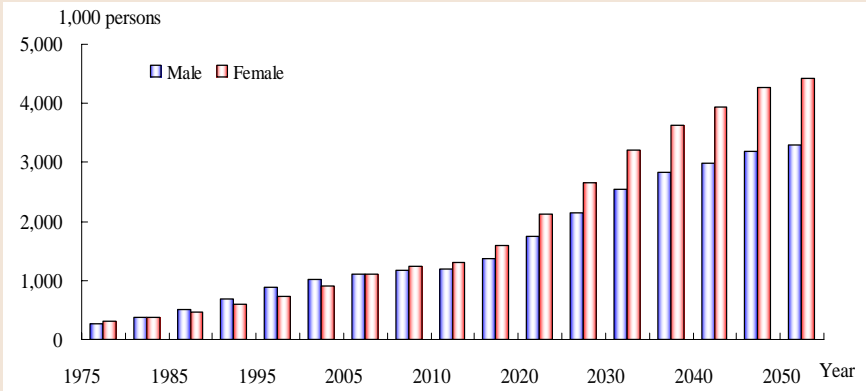
Source: Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan.

Note : Family care leave, leave of absence without pay, and work hours adjustment are only for institutions with more thirty employees; childcare facilities only related to institutions with employees more than 250 persons.

7. Economic Security and Welfare

Taiwan's population aged 65 years and over was 2.4 million (among which 1.2 million for male and female each; 1 elderly for 10 persons), that accounts for 10.4% of total population. Projected by Council for Economic Planning and Development, population aged 65 and over will reach 4.8 million by 2025 and accounts for 20.1 % of total population (i.e., 1 elderly for 5 persons).

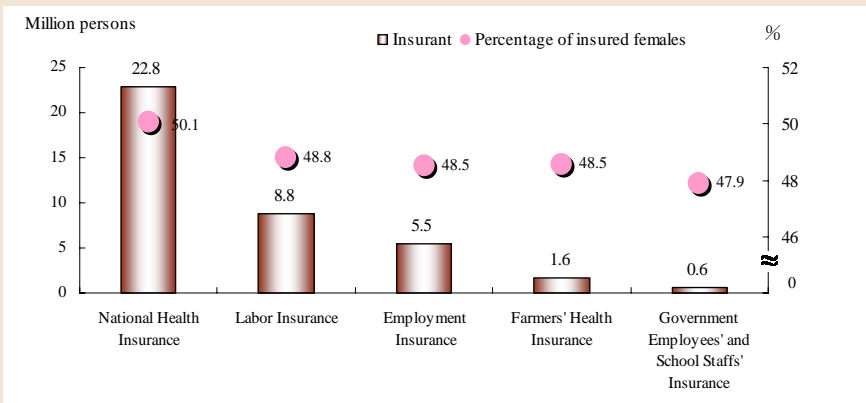
Population aged 65 years and over



Source: Ministry of the Interior and Council for Economic Planning and Development.

The National Health Insurance(NHI) had the largest number of insured people(22.8 million in which 50.1% were female) among all social programs in 2007, followed by Labor Insurance (8.8 million people in which 48.8% were female) and Employment Insurance (5.5 million people in which 48.5% were female). The ratio of male is higher than female in each insurance type except NHI due to the higher labor participation rate of male than female.

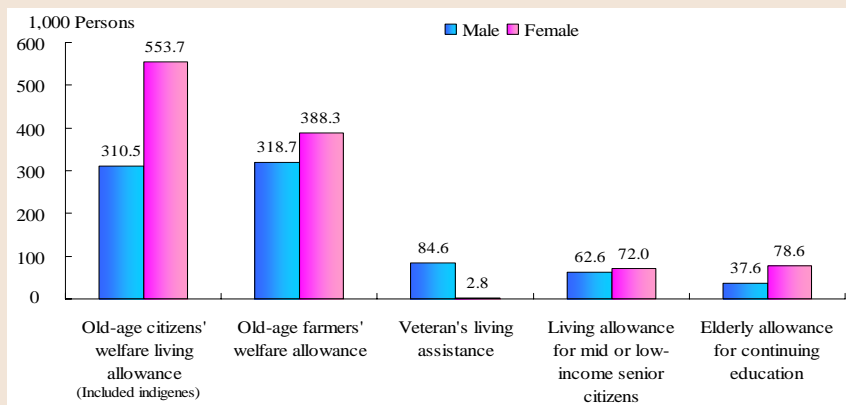
The number of insured females in major social insurance programs in 2007



Source: Bureau of National Health Insurance, Bureau of Labor Insurance, Bank of Taiwan.

In 2007, there were 864 thousand elderly people receiving old-age citizens' welfare living allowance, in which 707 thousand were old-age farmers' welfare allowance, 87 thousand were veteran's living assistance and 135 thousand were living allowance for mid or low-income senior citizens, total beneficiaries were 1,793 thousand. Along with the disabled aged 65 years and over, and civil servants pension, elderly welfare allowance receivers share 90% of total population aged 65 and over.

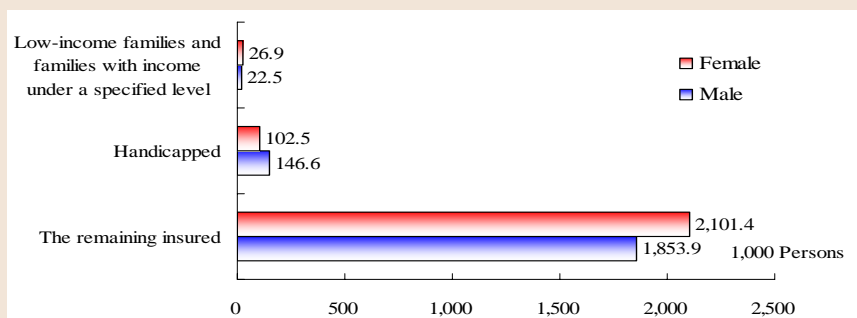
Number of elderly received subsidies in 2007



Source: Ministry of the Interior, Veterans Affairs Commission and Bureau of Labor Insurance.

The government has inaugurated the National Pension System since October, 2008 to take care of the senior lives of those unable to enter labor market as well as integrate various benefits as a risk-sharing insurance. At the end of November 2008, 4,254 million were insured (2,023 million males and 2,231 million females), in which the economically deprived and physically handicapped together accounted for 7.0%. It leads to a new pension system in the country with the Labor Insurance senior benefit was replaced by pension from 2009.

Insured persons in the National Pension System in November, 2008



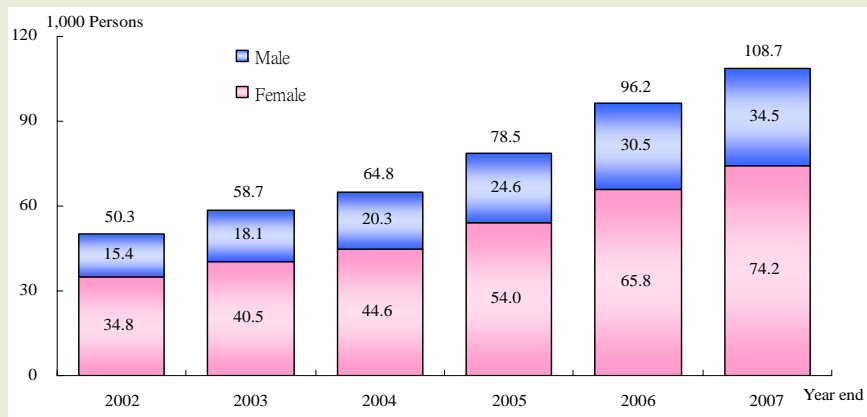
Source : Bureau of Labor Insurance.

Note : The government pay 40% of the insurance premium for the general public, 100% for low-income families, 55-70% for those having income less than a specified amount, and 55-100% for the physically handicapped.

8. Social and Political Participation

In 2007, there were 108.7 thousand persons registered as volunteers (1.2 times of those in 2002), in which 74.2 thousand were females (68.3%) and 34.5 thousand were males (31.7%). The participation rate for females was relatively higher than males. The number of females participating as volunteers has been more than two times of that of males for the past years.

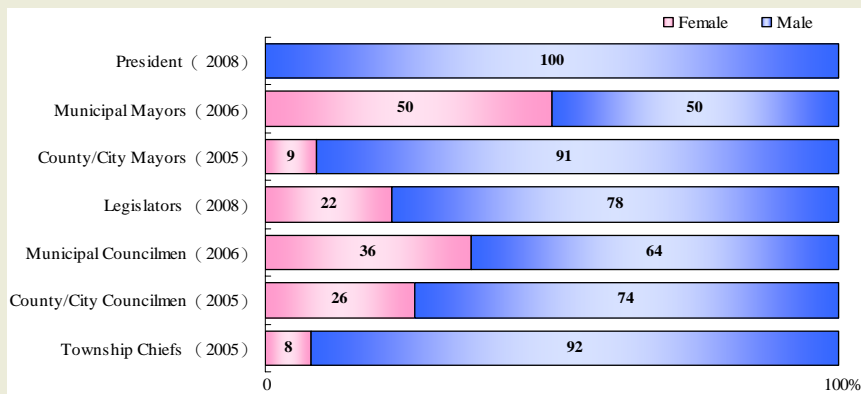
The number of volunteers



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

An increasing number of females participated in public official elections in recent years. Kaohsiung had elected a female mayor in 2006, the first female as Municipal Mayors ever. The percentage for females winning public official elections was the highest in Municipal Mayors Election (50%), followed by Municipal Councilmen Election (36%), County and City Councilmen Election (26%), and Legislators Election (22%). The figures for women winning County and City Mayors Election and Township Chiefs Election were somewhat lower, 9% and 8%, respectively.

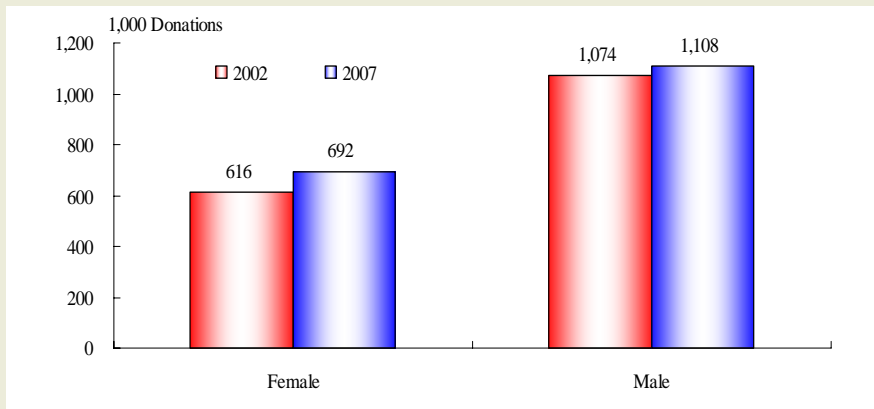
The gender structure for the latest public official elections



Source: Central Election Commission.

In 2007, there was 1,801 thousand of blood donations, an increase of 6.5% from 2002. Male accounted for 1,108 thousand (61.5%) and women 692 thousand (38.5%). Compare to 2002, female blood donation has increased by 12.3%, apparently higher than 3.2% of male.

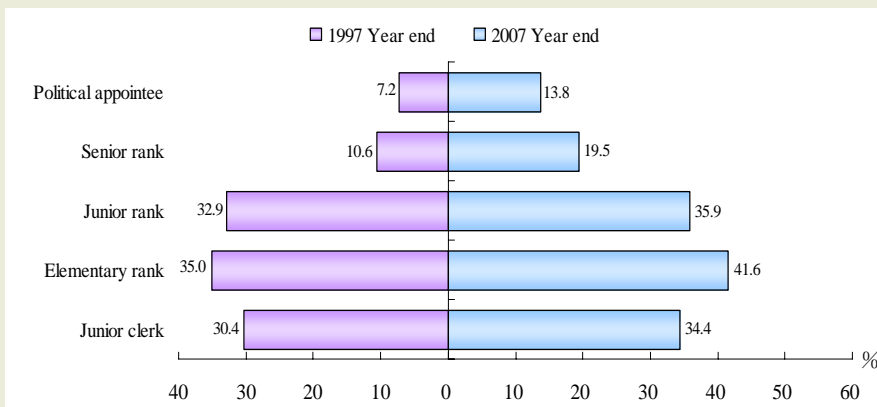
The number of blood donations



Source: Taiwan Blood Services Foundation.

In 2007, there were 337 thousand public servants, of which 37.3% were females, an increase of 4.3 percentage points from 1997. However, most females worked in elementary rank (41.6%) or equivalents, and least females held the posts of political appointee (13.8%). The percentages that females have taken in various ranks have seen a steady increase over the last ten years, in which the increase of 8.9 percentage points for senior rank topped the list.

The percentage of female public servants

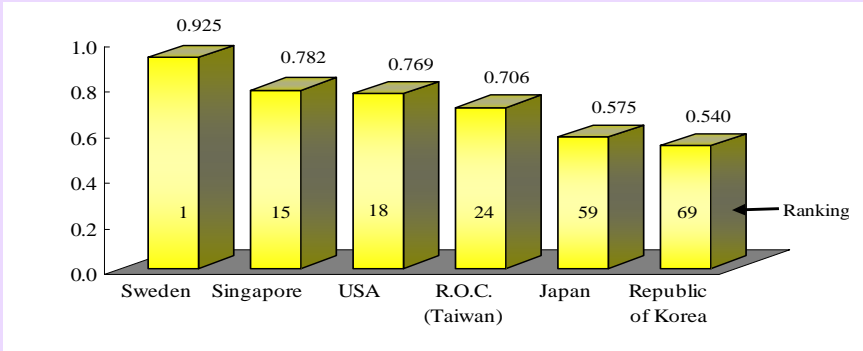


Source: Ministry of Civil Service.

9. International Comparison

The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) of Taiwan was 0.706 in 2006, ranked the 24th among the total 109 countries, in Asia next only to Singapore (15th), yet ahead of Japan (59th) and Republic of Korea (69th). This result indicated that females in Taiwan were more advanced in terms of political participation and economic empowerment.

International comparison for Gender Empowerment Measure, 2006

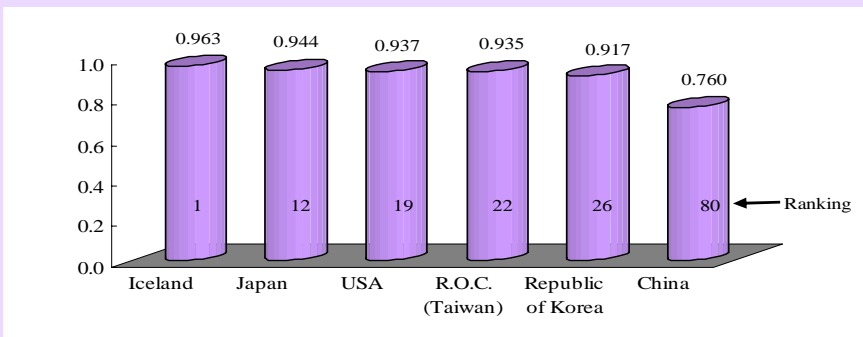


Source: DGBAS, Executive Yuan and UNDP.

Note :UNDP used the female share of parliamentary seats, the female share of positions as legislators, senior officials and managers, female share of professional and technical positions, and the ratio of estimated female to male earned income to compile the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) and in turn to evaluate the females' social and political participation and their role in policy making. Index of Taiwan was obtained by inputting data into the UNDP's equation.

In 2006, the Gender-related Development Index (GDI) of Taiwan was 0.935, ranked the 22th among the total 158 countries in the world, lower than the Japan (12th) and USA (19th), yet ahead of Republic of Korea (26th) and China (80th). This result indicated that gender equality in Taiwan has been well maintained in the process of national development.

International comparison for Gender-related Development Index, 2006



Source: DGBAS, Executive Yuan and UNDP.

Note :GDI (Gender-related Development Index) is one of the indexes to evaluate the effects of gender discrepancies on human development. GDI was calculated by weighting and combining four factors: the life expectancy at birth, the adult literacy rate, combined gross enrollment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools, and estimated earned income. The index of Taiwan was obtained by inputting data into the UNDP's equation.