

2018 survey results on gender barriers in STEM from Taiwan

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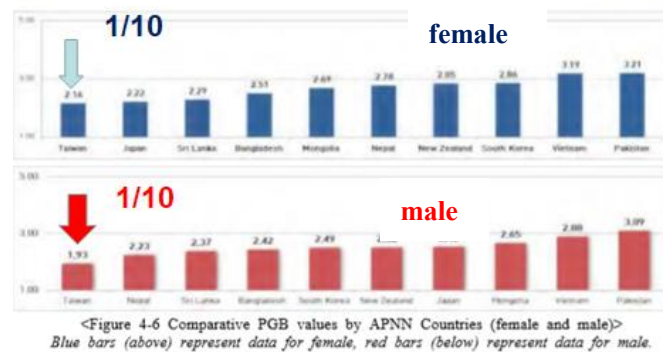
Tamkang University, the Society of TWiST, INWES-APNN, Taiwan

Abstract for Panel discussion:

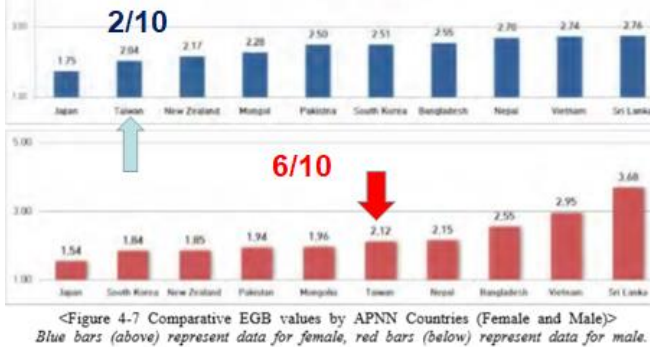
Profile of Respondents from Taiwan

				Total	95	100.0
Female 91 (48.9)	Natural Science	66	72.5	Undergraduate Student	49	53.8
				Graduate Student(Master's)	24	26.4
	Engineering	25	27.5	Working with Master's	9	9.9
				Graduate Student(Ph.D)	4	4.4
total		91	100.0	Working with Ph.D	1	1.1
				Others	4	4.4
				Total	91	100.0
Male 95 (51.1)	Natural Science	84	88.4	Undergraduate Student	64	67.4
				Graduate Student(Master's)	17	17.9
	Engineering	11	11.6	Working with Master's	10	10.5
				Graduate Student(Ph.D)	3	3.2
total		95	100	Working with Ph.D	1	1.1
				Others	0	0.0
				Total	95	100.1

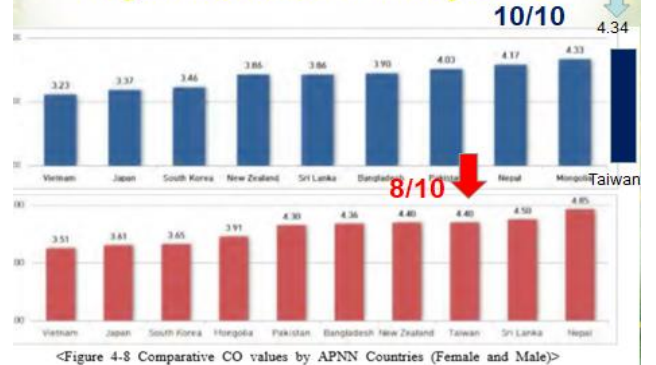
1. Perception of Gender Barriers in STEM : Higher score, higher Perception of G.B.



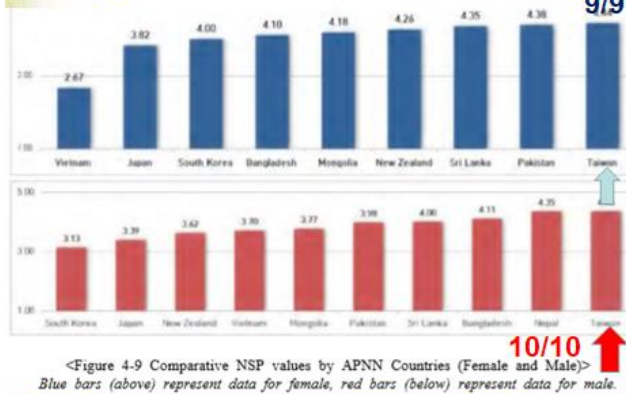
2. Experience of Gender Barriers : Higher score, more Experience of G.B.



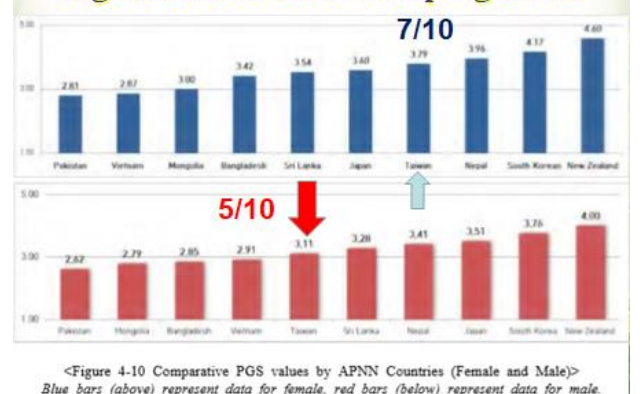
3. Career Outlook for Women in STEM : Higher score means more positive

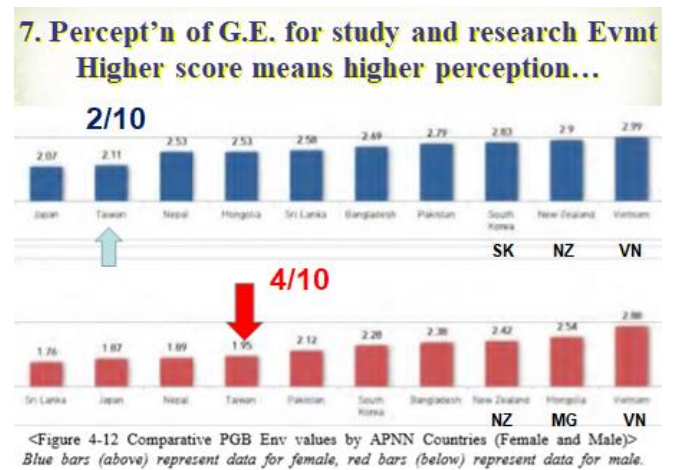
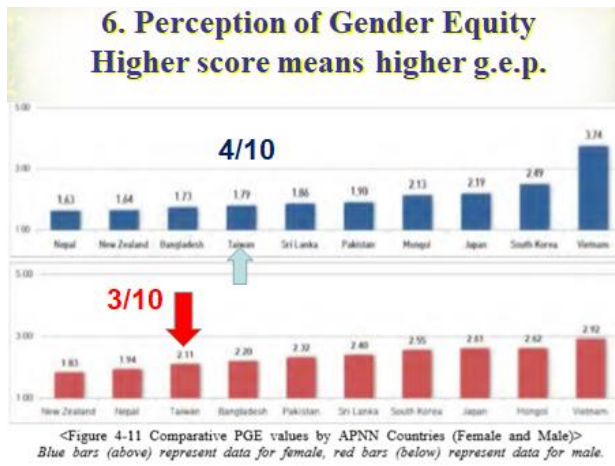


4. Need for Policy to Overcome Gender Barriers Higher score means more agreement to s.p.



5. Perception of Gender Role Stereotype Higher score means more progressive





Interpretation from culture and social perspective

Over the past 30 years since the martial law was lifted in 1987, many women NGOs had been established in Taiwan. Many new laws or acts or amendments concerning women's rights have been passed, such as Act of Gender Equality in Employment (2002), Gender Equity Education Act (2004), Prevention of Sexual Harassment (2006), Amendments to the Relatives Chapter of Civil law (since 1996 and many years on). The ratio of female legislators in our Legislative Yuan is 38% now grown from 10% 30-40 years ago. This year, 2019, Act on the Same Sex Marriage has been passed in May, which is the first among Asian countries.

Therefore, lay people in Taiwan tend to think that there is already no gender gap in the society, and most people agree that policy and law are most efficient ways to achieve gender equality. However, traditional gender stereotypes could be still rooted in their deep minds. Especially for young people, 20-30 years old, targeted in this 2018 survey, they are most satisfied with current gender equality conditions, but most of them haven't really stepped into the marriage and job markets yet. Most of their experiences on gender issues are from family and schools. They may not yet have really encountered sexism or gender issues, and therefore developed clear concepts on gender equality, particularly for students in STEM fields. Moreover, all survey questions were in English, perhaps some of the students did not quite fully catch the meanings of certain questions.

Detailed analyses of results from these 7 categories will be discussed in the panel session.