

從性別角度觀察資訊近用情形 Information Access from a Gender Perspective

一、緣起

Introduction

為掌握國家數位化現況，國家發展委員會（簡稱國發會）參考國際衡量資訊近用指標，建立我國「數位發展指標」，並辦理數位發展調查，瞭解民眾應用數位科技於生活之資訊近用情形。本篇文章係簡介調查內容並摘錄各性別應用數位科技於生活中之資訊近用情形分析，提供政府研訂數位平權相關發展政策研究參考。

The National Development Council (NDC) referenced international indicators for measuring information access, and established Taiwan's digital development indicators to monitor the current status of digitalization. The NDC also conducted surveys on digital development to find out about citizens' use of digital technologies in daily life for information access. This paper introduces the contents of these surveys and summarizes the analysis conducted on the use of digital technologies by different genders for information access in their daily lives, providing reference points for the government to formulate development policies for digital equity.

二、數位發展調查構面

Aspects of the digital development survey

國發會於 2020 年重新制定我國「數位發展指標」，涵蓋 12 大構面 74 項指標如圖 1。

The NDC established new digital development indicators for Taiwan in 2020, which consist of 74 indicators in 12 aspects, as shown in Figure 1.



圖 1 數位發展調查構面

Figure 1 Aspects of the digital development survey

三、各性別資訊近用趨勢

Trends in information access by gender

本調查以居住於臺灣 22 縣市且年滿 12 歲之本國人口採用電腦輔助電話訪問系統，針對住宅電話及手機用戶雙底冊不重疊方式進行抽樣調查，抽樣誤差 $\pm 0.8\%$ 、信度 95%，調查日期為 2021 年 11 月 2 日至 12 月 18 日晚間進行。

A computer-assisted telephone interviewing system was used to conduct a dual frame (landlines and mobile phones) sampling survey of citizens who have reached the age of 12 and above and live in the 22 counties/cities in Taiwan; the survey had a sampling error of $\pm 0.8\%$, 95% confidence level, and was conducted at night between November 2 and December 18, 2021.

(一) 男性上網率與女性相當，女性網路使用率成長幅度大：我國 12 歲以上民眾的上網率為 86.6%，兩性網路近用差異，男性 88.0%，女性 85.3%，差距為 2.7%，但女性網路使用率成長幅度大，如圖 2。

The percentage of male Internet users is about the same as female Internet users, but the percentage of female Internet users has grown more significantly: 86.6% of citizens at the age of 12 and above use the Internet, 88.0% of male citizens and 85.3% of female citizens used the Internet, a

gap of 2.7 % , but the percentage of female Internet users has grown more significantly, as shown in Figure 2.

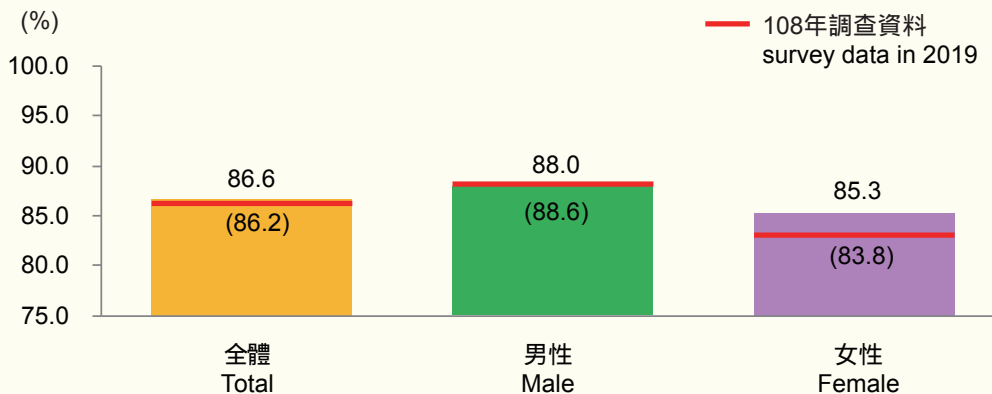


圖 2 109 年網路使用情形 依性別區分

Figure 2 Internet Usage in 2020 – By Gender

(二) **12-59 歲，男性上網率與女性相當**：12-59 歲世代，男性上網率與女性相當，60 歲以上世代，男性上網率 60.6% 高於女性 52.4%，如圖 3。

The percentage of Internet access by male and female users in the ages 12-59 was about the same: The percentage of Internet access by male and female users in the ages 12-59 was about the same. At ages 60 and above, male user Internet access (60.6 %) was higher than female user Internet access (52.4 %) , as shown in Figure 3.

(三) **兩性網路活動應用之差異情形**：觀察兩性的網路活動差異，男性對於網路影音娛樂、下載軟體、資訊查詢等較為活躍；女性較熱衷於參與數位影音編輯、線上購買商品或服務等，如圖 4。

Difference in types of Internet activity among male and female users: Observing the differences in Internet activity of different genders, male users mainly watched online entertainment, downloading software, and consulting wikis, while female users mainly digital video and audio editing and online purchasing goods or services, as shown in Figure 4.

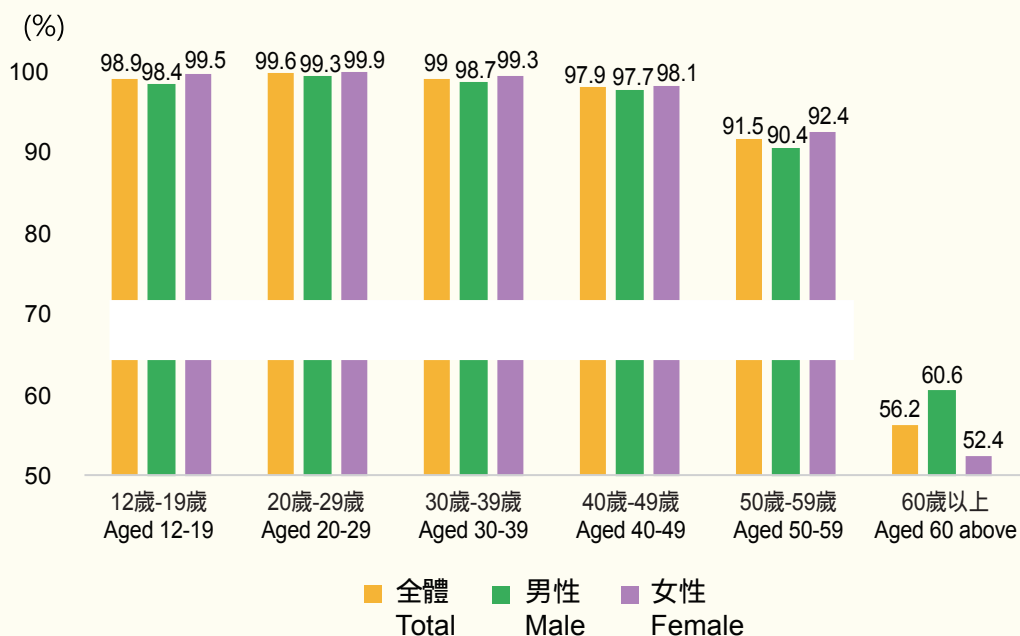


圖 3 網路使用情形 依性別及世代區分

Figure 3 Internet Usage – By Gender and Generation

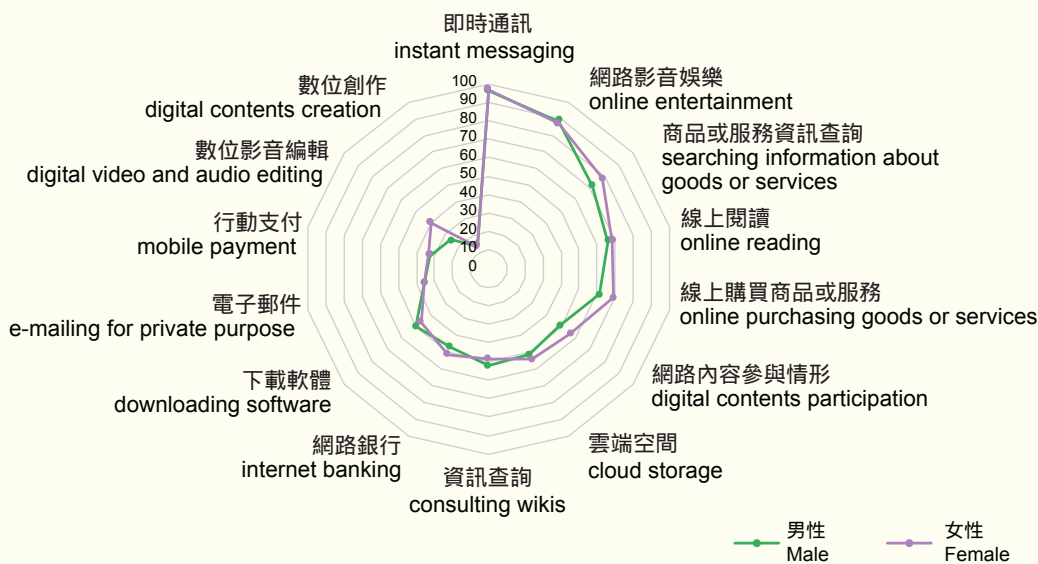


圖 4 各項網路活動使用情形比較 依性別區分

Figure 4 Comparison of Internet Activities – By Gender

(四) 數位轉型對民衆帶來正向生活影響：民衆對生活的滿意度，平均分數為 7.0 分，女性平均滿意分數為 7.1 分，男性平均滿意分數為 6.9 分（0 分代表非常不滿意，10 分代表非常滿意），如圖 5。

The digital transformation has had a positive impact on citizens: Citizens' average satisfaction with their lives was 7.0 points, female citizens' average satisfaction was 7.1 points, and male citizens' average satisfaction was 6.9 points (0 points indicates very dissatisfied and 10 indicates very satisfied), as shown in Figure 5.

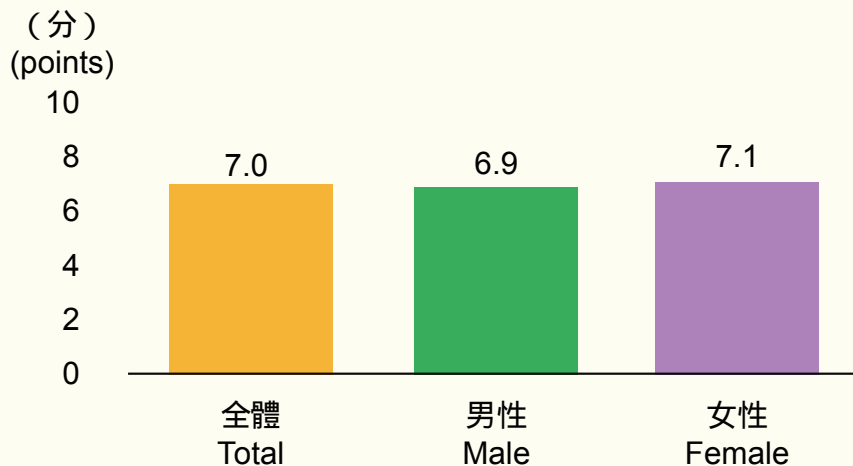


圖 5 民衆主觀幸福感自評 依性別區分

Figure 5 Citizens' Self-evaluation of Subjective Well-being – By Gender

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Future prospects

因應數位科技發展，數位轉型人力需求持續增加，應積極消除教育中「男理工、女人文」選擇之性別差異，促進職涯發展及薪資之性別平等發展。

Demand of manpower for the digital transformation has increased due to digital technology development, so the difference between genders in education, in which male students choose science and engineering while female students choose humanities, should be eliminated to promote gender equality in career development and pay.

近年電子媒體、新媒體、自媒體及各種網路社群蓬勃發展，應防範性別暴力事件及性別歧視之言論，積極培養民眾素養及正確資安風險意識，建立民眾共同維護網路秩序意願，以促使網路霸凌等問題有本質性的正向改變。

Electronic media, new media, we-media, and various online communities have flourished in recent years. It is necessary to prevent sexual violence incidents and gender discrimination, improve citizens' literacy and raise their awareness on information security risks, and increase their willingness to jointly maintain order on the Internet, in order to drive a fundamental positive change in issues such as cyberbullying.

政府未來將持續透過數位發展調查，瞭解兩性應用資通訊科技於生活之情況，並提供各界參考。

In the future, the government will continue to deepen its understanding of the differences in ICT usage of different genders in daily life through digital development surveys, and provide their results to different sectors as reference.