

表4-2. 國有非公用土地承租人—按性別分

Table 4-2. Lease holder of National Non-public Use Land—by Gender

單位：人；％

Unit：Persons；％

| 年別及 地區別 | 承租人 Lease holder | | | 結構比 Percentage | | | | CY & Region |
|------------|---------------------|---------|--------|-------------------|-------|--------|---------|-----------------|
| | 合計 | 男性 | 女性 | 合計 | 男性(1) | 女性(2) | 結構比差 | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | (1)-(2) | |
| 105年 | 132,863 | 94,241 | 38,622 | 100.0 | 70.9 | 29.1 | 41.8 | 2016 |
| 106年 | 135,646 | 95,765 | 39,881 | 100.0 | 70.6 | 29.4 | 41.2 | 2017 |
| 107年 | 219,703 | 158,152 | 61,551 | 100.0 | 72.0 | 28.0 | 44.0 | 2018 |
| 108年 | 225,660 | 161,919 | 63,741 | 100.0 | 71.8 | 28.2 | 43.6 | 2019 |
| 109年 | 231,182 | 165,277 | 65,905 | 100.0 | 71.5 | 28.5 | 43.0 | 2020 |
| 110年 | 239,525 | 170,914 | 68,611 | 100.0 | 71.4 | 28.6 | 42.8 | 2021 |
| 111年 | 246,820 | 175,826 | 70,994 | 100.0 | 71.2 | 28.8 | 42.4 | 2022 |
| 112年 | 252,794 | 179,549 | 73,245 | 100.0 | 71.0 | 29.0 | 42.0 | 2023 |
| 113年 | 260,693 | 184,464 | 76,229 | 100.0 | 70.8 | 29.2 | 41.6 | 2024 |
| 北部地區 | 61,098 | 39,661 | 21,437 | 100.0 | 64.9 | 35.1 | 29.8 | Northern Region |
| 中部地區 | 84,390 | 63,039 | 21,351 | 100.0 | 74.7 | 25.3 | 49.4 | Central Region |
| 南部地區 | 115,205 | 81,764 | 33,441 | 100.0 | 71.0 | 29.0 | 42.0 | Southern Region |

資料來源：國有財產署。

Source：National Property Administration, Ministry of Finance.

說明：1. 自107年度起，修正本表篩選條件，土地承租人由「代表人」改為「訂約所有人」，且不同契約但為同一訂約人時，由不重複計算，改為仍予計算。

2. 國有財產法或其他法律律定之國有非公用土地出租規定，屬私法關係，用以規範申請人符合法定客觀要件(如地上私有房屋所有權人身分)，得承租國有非公用土地，法規條文未有性別限制。

3. 將持續透過多元管道及跨部會合作方式，積極宣導財產權性別平等觀念，實現性別主流化政策目標。

Explanation：1.As of 2018, the filter criterion Land Lessee in this Form has been modified from "Representative" to "Owner as Contractual Party", and the different contracts made by the same party which were not repeated for the calculation purpose will now be included.

2.The National Property Act or other laws or regulations regarding state-owned non-public land lease are considered as relations in private law that regulate the applicant's compliance with the statutory objective requirements (identity of the owner of the private house on the land) in order to lease a state-owned non-public land. The law provisions have no gender restrictions.

3.We will continue to actively promote the concept of gender equality in property rights through multiple channels and inter-ministerial cooperation to achieve the goal of gender mainstreaming.