

Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of  
Discrimination Against Women  
(CEDAW)

Alternative Report  
For The Third International Review

NGOs:

Keelung City Wonderful Family Care Association  
Next Generation Education and Family Care Association

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## **CEDAW Statement, Article 2**

CEDAW advocates discrimination against adolescent girls and makes the following statement. “States parties in particular are obliged to promote the equal rights of girls since girls are within the larger community of women and are more vulnerable to discrimination in such areas as access to basic education, trafficking, maltreatment, exploitation and violence. All these situations of discrimination are aggravated when the victims are adolescents. Therefore, States shall pay attention to the specific needs of (adolescent) girls by providing education on sexual and reproductive health and by carrying out programs that are aimed at the prevention of HIV/AIDS, sexual exploitation and teenage pregnancy.”<sup>1</sup>

### **2-1 Situation and Discussion : Inappropriate Sex Education**

However, in recent years, inappropriate sex education has often appeared in primary and secondary school classrooms in Taiwan. Textbooks teach eroticism and encourage children to explore their bodies and have sexual intercourse. For example, in the textbook of "Health and Physical Education for 8<sup>th</sup> Graders" from Hanlin Press, it reads: "In today's society, the norm of sex and love is to respect each other. It is to satisfy both parties as long as they have a voluntary attitude and do not harm others. Traditionally, heterosexual relationships require that women have to be loyal and to

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<sup>1</sup> General Recommendation No. 28 on the Core Obligations of States Parties under Article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/2010/47/GC.2).

maintain their virginity before marriage. This kind of relationships materialize women and it has become a moral disorder. It is not in line with the present society." <sup>2</sup>

This statement misleads the students into the belief that sexual intercourse is acceptable as long as it is mutually pleasing and satisfactory. It implies that maintaining virginity before marriage is outdated. These ideas can pressure vulnerable young students to comply with expectations to be sexually active too early and undoubtedly open the door to them being abused and exploited by others. These ideas have not given children and adolescents freedom and well-being but has inflicted untold hardships on them. Wrong ideas have also indirectly harmed countless young girls and prevented them from completing their basic education, let alone the development of their talents and gifts.

## **2-2 Two Real Cases**

According to statistics from Statistics Office of Keelung City Government, the number of primary and secondary school dropouts in 2016 was 3,446, with an average dropout rate of 0.19%. However, the dropout rate in Keelung City was much higher than the average level among 22 counties and cities in Taiwan. The dropout rate

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<sup>2</sup> Textbook of Health and Physical Education for 8th Graders, Hanlin Publishing House, 81.

was 0.39%, which was only behind Hualien County (See 2-4 Attached Table 1).<sup>3</sup>

The following cases of two young girls dropping out of school happen in Keelung.

Xiao Ting was a sweet and good looking girl. She and her parents lived in Xinyi District, Keelung. During elementary and middle school, she was always on the top list of outstanding students. She made boyfriend, and then moved into his home when she was in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of junior high. Soon afterwards, Xiao Ting became pregnant. She dropped out of school and quickly married, entering the adult world. At present, 18-year-old Xiao Ting has become a full-time mother. She and her 19-year-old husband are raising their 2-year-old child together.

Compared with Xiao Ting, Xiao Xuan is not so lucky. Xiao Xuan, a resident of Qidu District, Keelung, started dating a boy in senior high school. She was raped while on a date with him and became pregnant. She chose not to have an abortion, and broker off the relationship with the boyfriend. Instead, she dropped out of school and gave birth to her son. In order not to increase the financial burden to her family members, Xiao Xuan is working two jobs that support herself and the baby. Basic education is far away from Xiao Xuan. A disturbing and difficult future lies before her.

There are many reasons why primary and secondary school students drop out of school. However, the above cases give people a glimpse of the negative impact of

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<sup>3</sup> "Elementary and Middle School Students in Keelung Dropout Profiles 2016," *Statistics Bulletin*, Statistics Office of Keelung City Government, November 2017.

improper sex education and sexual abuse on young girls and even society as a whole.

### **2-3 Suggestions**

Coping with the problems addressed above, the followings are the proposals to the authorities.

1. The goals of sex education need to be clarified. Current textbooks should be examined and compiled appropriately for primary and secondary school students.

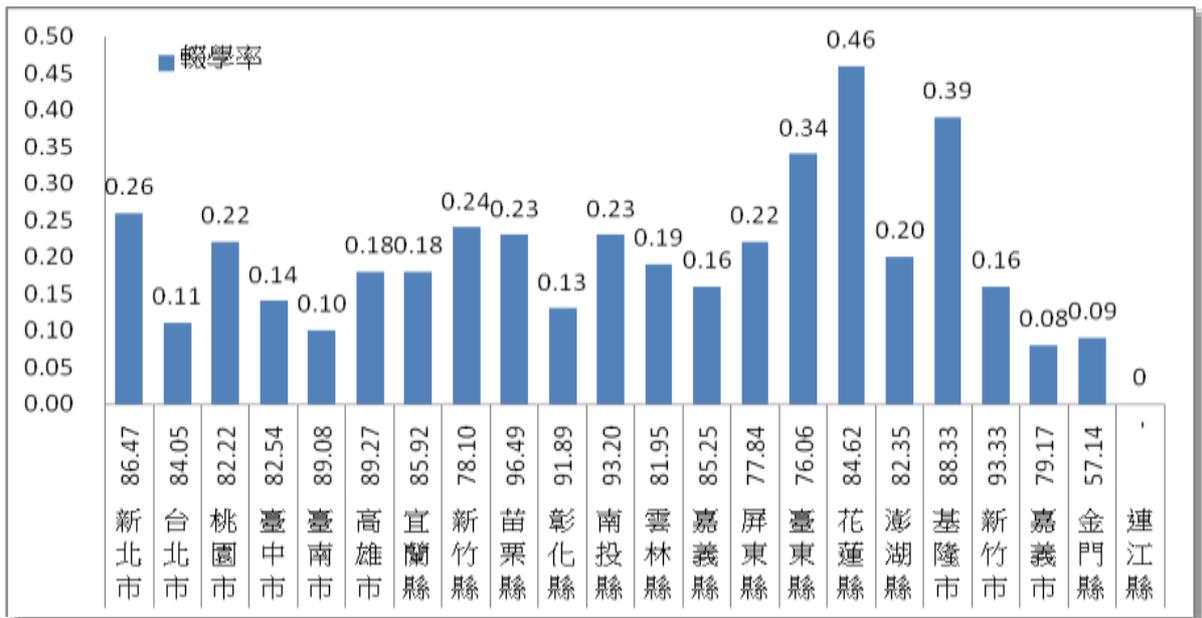
Inappropriate teaching materials need to be removed.

2. Dismiss and replace editorial and supervising board members who have not well accomplished their duties on the textbooks for primary and secondary schools. New editorial and supervising board members should include nurses, medical professionals and parents, so that the teaching materials for sex education can be well examined before published.

### **2-4 Attached Table**

Table 1: Elementary and Middle School Students Dropout Profiles, 2016

Source: Statistics Office of Keelung City Government



## **CEDAW Statement, Article 5**

"States Parties shall take all appropriate measures:(a) To modify the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view to achieving the elimination of prejudices and customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority or the superiority of either of the sexes or on stereotyped roles for men and women; (b) To ensure that family education includes a proper understanding of maternity as a social function and the recognition of the common responsibility of men and women in the upbringing and development of their children, it being understood that the interest of the children is the primordial consideration in all cases."

### **5-1 Taiwan's Third Report**

1. 4.4 See Taiwan's Second Report Specific Document 4.11 to 4.14.
2. 11.4 According to "2016 Manpower Utilization Survey Report" issued by Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) of Executive Yuan, the reason that women in age between 15 to 65 were unwilling to be employed is: "caring children under 12," accounting for the reason of 9.6% of the group; "caring old families over 65,"for 3.4%; and "caring disabled families," for 0.9%.
3. 11.37 For infant under age of 3, the actual way of caring for them is: by parents (47.3%), by grandparents (39.3%), and by nannies (10.2%). However, 78.8% of

the public believes the best caregivers for infants are their parents.

## 5-2 Situation and Discussion: Female Caregivers' Rights

1. 78.8% Taiwanese parents believe that it is the best way to take care of young children by their own parents. Many children educators and specialists also support this idea. But only 47.3% of Taiwanese parents can afford to take care of their children themselves. Many mothers are forced to leave their young children for works, some for financial reasons and some for fearing the loss of their career. Eventually, after two years of parental leave is over, many women can no longer return to their workplaces. As for career women, it is very difficult for them to work efficiently because they have to face the pressure of work and the worry about the young kids at home at the same time.
2. The government counts only employed women in workplaces as labor forces. This calculation of labor participation ignores the contribution of the women who stay at home to take care of their young children, the elderly, and the sick. In fact, looking after family members is a crucial work that demands a great deal of knowledge and physical strength. It also requires a high degree of enthusiasm and emotional stability. The government and the whole society should give encouragement and affirmation to these family caregivers.
3. Despite the demanding works, family caregivers receive very little in professional training, assistance, and psychological support. They do not have rights to get sick because they often work all year round without holiday and no one can

replace them. The heavy workload and the stress of restlessness have trapped many female family caregiver into depression, loss of confidence,<sup>4</sup> committing suicide,<sup>5</sup> abuse, and even killing the patients whom they are looking after.<sup>6</sup>

4. Government should provide sufficient training and support for family caregivers.
5. Employers should provide part-time and flexible jobs to family caregivers so that they will not be completely out of touch with their workplaces. By doing so, family caregivers will be able to resume full-time jobs more easily after their caring duties at home is fully accomplished.

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<sup>4</sup> “How can a housekeeper be so stressful?” 5 years of marriage had made a wife getting severe depression. How does the job of “children-caring” kill Taiwanese women? Taipei City Hospital investigated 120 Taiwanese women’s marriage life. They found that women who “have children, but are unemployed” are more likely to suffer from depression than other women who are “employed or have a career,” *Good Doctor’s Network Report*, May 11, 2017.

<https://health.businessweekly.com.tw/AArticle.aspx?id=ARTL000088489>

<sup>5</sup> Elderly and pregnant women are at high risk of suicide. Up to 20% of mothers have postpartum depression after childbirth. In recent years, the birth rate is low, but suicide by pregnant women and new mothers happens frequently. Pregnancy and the hormonal changes in the production process, plus the pressure of caring a newborn baby, often make mothers appear melancholy. Reported by *China Times*, Sept. 8, 2017. <http://www.chinatimes.com/newspapers/20170908000479-260107>

<sup>6</sup> On father’s day, a 70-year-old woman living in Taoyuan murdered her seriously ill husband whom she was looking after and had married over 50 years. Reported by *Apple Daily*, Jan. 31, 2018.

<https://tw.appledaily.com/new/realtime/20180131/1289173/>

### 5-3 Suggestions

1. The government should provide three types of annual profession training for family caregivers: “Caring Children”, “Caring Elderly or Patient,” and “Caring Children with Special Needs.” Since a woman becomes pregnant, both the mother and the father should be subsidized so that they can afford to take the parental training courses.
2. Medical institutions should provide professional nursing training courses at least once per year for families which have disabled or elderly patients and children with special needs. The government should subsidize the training cost for the families. Institutions not having training course should provide related information and refer the patients’ families to join a training class in some other institution.
3. All municipal, county, and city governments should establish local support groups for family-caring women in all administrative regions. All of family-caring women living in the communities should be invited to the support groups. The government can cooperate with local associations or religious groups to provide mental health care and information about temporary care services.
4. All municipal, county, and city governments should establish temporary care service networks for infants, disabled patients, and children with special needs in all administrative regions. The information of the service networks should be filed for public access.
5. The government should, referring to Swedish approach, require businesses to provide parents who have infants the following working style options: part-time,

25% working hour reduction, or jobs that can be finished at home, and the employees can resume full-time jobs after their children enroll in schools. In this way, women's financial status can be improved and their self-efficacy is raised. Businesses can also retain experienced labors.

## **CEDAW Statement, Article 12**

"1. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, access to health care services, including those related to family planning."

"2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, States Parties shall ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation."

### **12-1 Situation**

In recent years, many statistical figures have pointed out the health crisis among adolescents, especially among teen girls, on campus. The following are some examples:

1. A universities' survey held in 2017 found that nearly 60% of college students already had sexual experience, of which 6% had first-time experience in elementary school, 5% in junior high school, and 17% in senior high school. The number of students in the northern part of Taiwan who became gay was

significantly higher than that of in the central and southern regions.<sup>7</sup>

2. According to the birth data in 2015, there are 3,230 infants born by teen mothers under the age of 20, a daily average of 8.8 infants. These figures imply the serious situation of teenage pregnancy.<sup>8</sup>
3. Sexual assault cases on campus increased 7.3 times during the 10-year period from 2006 to 2015. Sexual harassment on campus increased 24.3 times, along with the increasing number of sexual bullying.<sup>9</sup>
4. In 2017, the Ministry of Health and Welfare officially announced that in the past 20 years, more than 130,000 victims of sexual assault have been reported. Of the victims, 10% are men and 90% are women. The male victims increased 60 times in 20 years.<sup>10</sup>
5. There was a sudden and sharp rise in the number of gonorrhoea, syphilis and HIV/AIDS in 2003. After then, these numbers remain high. The Gender Equality Education Act in Taiwan was announced in 2004 and schools started

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<sup>7</sup> “Parents are frightened! 6% of elementary students had sexual experience.”

Reported by *United Daily News*, August 21, 2017.

<https://udn.com/news/story/7266/2654487>

<sup>8</sup> “More than 3000 Teen Moms last year. The youngest was 12-year-old.” Reported by *China Times*, July 12, 2016.

<http://www.chinatimes.com/newspapers/20160712000426-260102>

<sup>9</sup> “404-12 Bulletin Statistics on School Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment and Sexual Bullying”, Student Affairs and Special Education Division, Ministry of Education.

<sup>10</sup> “Gentle Revolution to Combat and Prevent Sexual Assaults”, The Official Website of the Ministry of Health and Welfare. <https://www.mohw.gov.tw/cp-16-8922-1.html>

implementing gender equality education ever since then (attached Table1, 2 and 3). In recent years, the gonorrhoea cases have been rising with young groups. Among them, the increase rate in female is higher than that of men.<sup>11</sup>

## 12-2 Problems & Discussion: Inappropriate Sex Education

Regarding gender equality education, when we review the teaching materials in high school, examine the activities and seminars given by LGBT communities in universities and all levels of schools, we have found the root causes of the chaos and health crisis mentioned above. Three improper arguments are found in current gender equality education:

1. Current gender equality education encourages sexual exploration and sexual activity, and even multiple people sex.

Both high school textbooks and the sex education film “Shall We Swim”,<sup>12</sup> subsidized by Ministry of the Interior, expressly encourage or imply sexual

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<sup>11</sup> “Gonorrhoea cases rise with young groups annually. The authorities urge people to practice safe sex for personal health sake (2017-02-07).”Centers for Diseases Control, Ministry of Health and Welfare.

<http://www.cdc.gov.tw/professional/info.aspx?treeid=15EA1948FFC4FA7A&nowtreeid=76DDBC8A6B579E13&tid=D3A94C52EBE33FFE>

<sup>12</sup> Sex education film “Shall We Swim” was broadcasted inappropriately. The Control Yuan proposed official corrections to Ministry of Health and Welfare and Taipei city government.

[https://www.cy.gov.tw/sp.asp?xdURL=./di/Message/message\\_1.asp&ctNode=903&mp=1&msg\\_id=4874](https://www.cy.gov.tw/sp.asp?xdURL=./di/Message/message_1.asp&ctNode=903&mp=1&msg_id=4874)

exploration and sexual activity. Such teaching has already violated the laws that prohibit sexual seduction or sexual assault on children and adolescent. Because the reproductive organs of adolescent are not mature yet, sexual activities in early age increase the risk of infection and sexually transmitted disease.<sup>13</sup>

In addition, the textbooks classify sexual abstinence as a wrong behavior. This is against the three principles of preventing AIDS and other sexually transmitted disease stated by Ministry of Health and Welfare—A (Abstinence), B(Be-faithful), C(Condom). In recent years, games involving in sexual harassment have appeared in orientation activities and welcome parties in eleven universities, yet none of the person in charge was condemned by the authorizes from Ministry of Education.<sup>14</sup>

2. Current gender equality education guides students to question their own sex and to explore various types of sex identity. It encourages students to try homosexuality and bisexuality.

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<sup>13</sup> “A nurse teacher: take priority to children health over sexual rights while gender equality education causes controversies.” *Kairos News*, November 23, 2017.

<sup>14</sup> “Welcome parties for freshmen involving in sexual harassment and sexual bullying in 11 universities,” Gao Fengxian, member of Control Yuan, proposed correction to Ministry of Education.

[https://www.cy.gov.tw/sp.asp?xdURL=./di/Message/message\\_1t2.asp&ctNode=2394&mp=1&msg\\_id=6198](https://www.cy.gov.tw/sp.asp?xdURL=./di/Message/message_1t2.asp&ctNode=2394&mp=1&msg_id=6198)

The textbooks criticize that classifying sex into male and female is a binary opposition and it needs to be replaced by the human sexuality spectrum that is a theory yet to be confirmed under strictly scientific tests. The materials teach students to identify their genders according to the subjective view and gender temperament without considering their physical characteristics. Some gender personalities, such as male masculine and female feminine, are belittled as outdated and ridiculous stereotype and they should be abandoned. However, age of 14 to 20 is the most important stage of personality development. Educators should help students to identify their sex, rather than confuse students and draw them into a crisis of identity that may result in chaotic life in adulthood and even in old age.<sup>15</sup>

Senior high school textbooks insert links to unhealthy and inappropriate websites that contain indecent pictures and articles. These materials draw teens into sexual activities and teach high-risk sexual behaviors, such as anal sex and group sex. Some of websites even advocate BDSM sex and transsexual surgery. (See 12-5 Attached: Copies of Textbooks)

3. Current sex education asserts that the use of condom is a safe protection as a “steel shield”. However, such “safe sex” is not safe at all.

The effectiveness of using condom has been exaggerated in the textbooks. The teaching materials even give suggestions to 16-year-old students by

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<sup>15</sup> Lin Meihe, *Adult Development, Gender and Learning* (Taipei: Wu Nan, 2006), 24.

saying, “if pregnant, you can decide to abort the child or continue your pregnancy.” In fact, this is a statement inducing people to commit a crime.<sup>16</sup> According to medical reports, it is known that "due to incomplete uterine development, pregnant adolescents tend to have high-risk pregnancy such as premature delivery, stillbirth, and other fetal growth problems."<sup>17</sup> Regarding pregnancy and STD (sexually transmitted diseases) prevention, condoms are not 100% protective, but abstinence is 100% protective.<sup>18</sup> Textbooks should increase the proportion about abstinence.

### 12-3 Suggestions

1. To construct a network system of interactive counseling on health and gender

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<sup>16</sup> According to Genetic Health Act Article 9, it says “Induced abortion to an unmarried minor or an woman under guardianship or assistance according to the preceding provisions shall be subject to her statutory agent’s or assistant’s consent.” <http://law.moj.gov.tw/Eng/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?PCode=L0070001>

<sup>17</sup> “Unmarried pregnant age drop! Last year there were 3000 young mothers. The youngest was only 12-years-old.” *TVBS News*, July 12, 2016.

<sup>18</sup> “Adolescent reproductive organs have not yet fully developed. Sexual activities in early age can increase the risk of STD. For instance, there are still 20% of young boys whose glans and foreskin have not yet mature. These immature organs are more delicate and easy to get infection. As for adolescent girls, their epithelial cells on cervical transformation zone, T-Zone, have only one layer. These protective cells develop into maturity with 30 to 40 layers along with age. Therefore young girls have higher risk of affection under unsafe sex. In conclusion, adolescent boys and girls are more vulnerable to STD.” “The nurse teacher: take priority to children health over sexual rights while gender equality education causes controversies.” *Kairos News*, November 23, 2017.

education for adolescents. This system should be built on correct medical information and effective character education. In addition, to promote various kinds of activities and teaching such as "True Love Waits" and "Sex Can Wait" so that the importance of abstinence for adolescents can be addressed.

2. With regard to the board members of Gender Equality Committee, there should be a term system. New representatives such as nurses, medical professionals and parents should be included so that the sex education can be directed into a healthy and correct path.
3. Ministry of Education officials should immediately remove the inappropriate information and links listed on the textbooks and websites that disregard the health of students. Sex education should help students pass smoothly through the stage of gender confusion and lead into the growth of self-identity. Teaching materials should focus on protecting the health of the students.
4. In terms of safe sex education, ABC strategy (Abstinence, Be faithful, use a Condom) has to be taught completely in a balanced way. Using condoms should not be singled out as the only safe way and the effectiveness of condoms should not be exaggerated, so that the risk of sexually transmitted diseases can be reduced.

## 12-4 Attached: Tables

Table 1: Gonorrhea Cases Statistics, 2000 – November 2013<sup>19</sup>

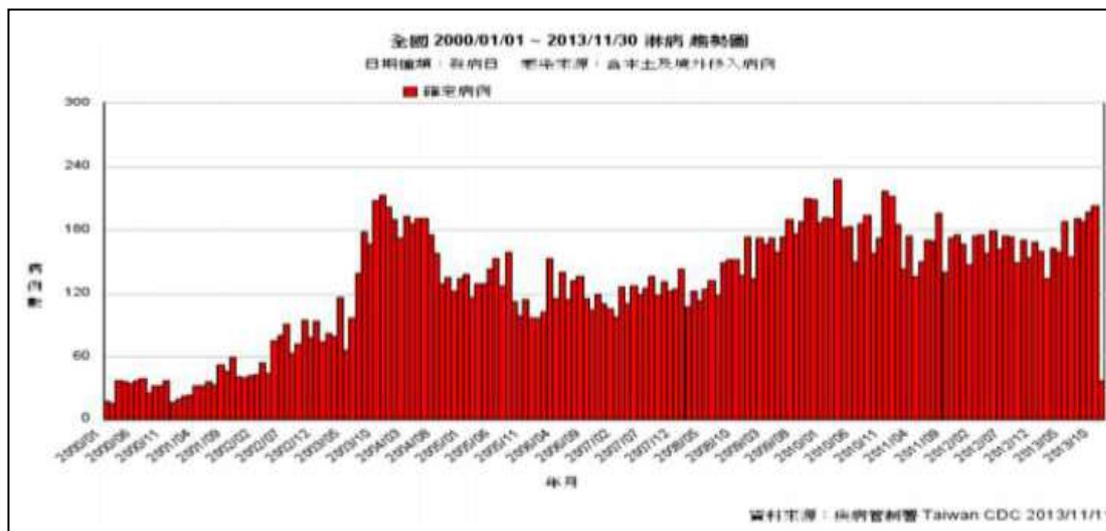
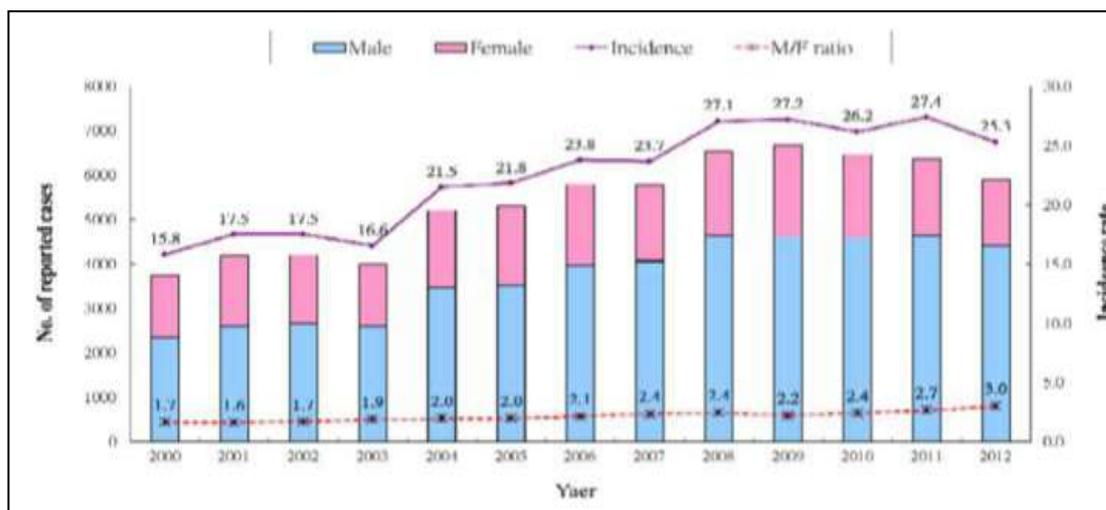


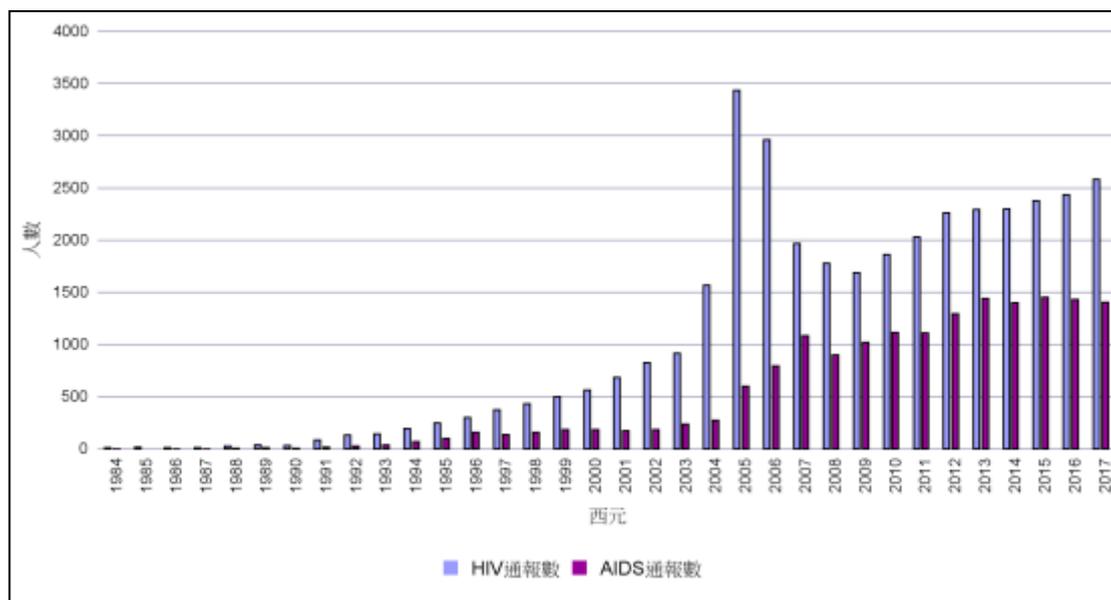
Table 2: Syphilis Cases in 2000 -2012<sup>20</sup>



<sup>19</sup> Li Shuying, Chen Guowei, Liao Meili, and Lin Zhiyu, *STD Testing Monitoring and Epidemiology-II* (Centers for Disease Control, Department of Health and Welfare: 2014 Years of Science and Technology Research Project/Annual Research Report), 94.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., 105.

Table 3: HIV/AIDS infected cases in 1984 – 2017 (Based on the diagnosis day)<sup>21</sup>



HIV infected persons: Referring to the newly reported cases of HIV in the current year.

AIDS: Referring to the AIDS cases reported in the current year and include cases of HIV that have been reported in previous years.

<sup>21</sup> "HIV Monthly Report 106-12, HIV/AIDS Statistics," Centers for Disease Control, Ministry of Health and Welfare, 11.

## 社會對性與愛的規範

### 課本教13歲的孩子…

翰林出版社 國中二年級下學期·健康與體育 P.39

#### 社會對性與愛的規範

近年來社會上出現很多相關性與愛的議題，如「性別認同」、「性別和愛情」、「愛要怎麼說」、「愛的連思」、「兩性交往的藝術」等，改變人們過去不敢面對性與愛的態度。現在網站也設有「兩性關係」、「性福生活」等網頁，專門討論性話題。顯然，性已經不是單純的繁衍後代的功能，人們開始期待能有更加美滿與健康的性生活。

性跟隨人類經過了漫長的發展，性的背後還是要有強大的道德力量來約束，於是人有情感需求並且要對彼此負責時，婚姻的建立，就是讓兩個人接受道德、法律的規範。而現今社會對性與愛的規範是要彼此得到對方的尊重，並在**雙方自願、不傷害他人的情況下滿足自己的性與愛**。過去傳統的異性戀關係，只要求女性必須做到「烈女不事二夫」，要求女性婚前保有貞操，甚至將女性物化等，已是一種不合乎現在社會的道德規範。因為不正確的性愛觀，導致市面上色情媒體對性愛常有偏頗的解讀，讓我們從現在開始以正確的性愛觀來辨識色情媒體的真相。

#### 資訊網

想了解更多性侵害預防等相關資訊，可進入以下網站：  
教育部性別平等教育全球資訊網：  
<http://www.gender.edu.tw>  
臺灣展讀會（原終止童妓協會）：  
<http://www.ecpat.org.tw>  
勵馨基金會：  
<http://www.goh.org.tw>

# 第12章

## 打開性愛的黑盒子 性事大解密

性讓人好奇，卻也存在許多誤解。本章將帶領我們由「性」的進化過程了解「全人的性」，澄清青春期間容易發生的迷思，學習呵護自己的身體，並接納不同性傾向的人，以促進性健康。

學習目標

請將屬於性的詞語配對：  
求：性行為、生殖器、性慾、高潮、兩情相悅、親密感、性侵害、婚姻、承諾、尊重、愛、人生的意義。  
想一想，它們分別屬於「愛」的性的什麼層面？

### 一全人的性

「性」不只是生物的需求，更兼具心理學、社會學、人類學與文化學等多面向，惟有認識「性」的各種層面，做一個懂「性」的人，才能促進性健康。



圖12-1 人類性行為姿勢的改變，推動性心理、性社會的進化

#### 什麼是「全人的性」？

是否曾看過動物的性活動？「性」雖是動物的生理反應，但人的性有別於只著重性生理的動物，從人類沒有固定發情期、性姿勢是面對面的，以及性行為具情感交流的意義來看，顯示人類在性生理、心理、社會的進化(如圖12-1)，因此人的性轉變為配偶固定，追求自願性關係，脫離雜交的狀態。

世代不同，性也不同。雖說「性」無所謂好壞，但過去社會仍普遍認為性只能「做」不能「說」，性行為是為了傳宗接代，性慾應該被壓抑，夫妻外的性是不道德的，因此「性」局限於生理層次，也造成「性行為會導致生理或精神耗弱」等迷思。

19世紀末20世紀初，性醫學開始探索性的心理層面，

我的特質	屬性		
我生下來是……	公	光譜地帶	母
我覺得我是……	男生	光譜地帶	女生
我看起來像……	陽剛	光譜地帶	陰柔
我喜歡的是……	女生	光譜地帶	男生

圖12-13 性別光譜

幼獅出版高一健護p.195



China & Society  
公民與社會

## 三民出版高一公社p.28

區分。我們通常依據嬰兒的生殖器官判定他們的性別，但這樣可能會造成偏判。例如紀錄片我的本色 (Gueyote: The Way I Feel Is Who I Am) 拍攝的主角們，出生的時候具有女性的生殖器官，但到了青春期，卻開始長出第二性徵，發育成為男人。此外，還有他人天生就擁有男女兩性的生殖器官。從上述例子中我們可以知道，生理性別並非只有男女兩性。

**小百科**

★ 相關的社會性別研究

在薩摩亞群島的三個部落中，列拉瓦什人 (Arqet) 的男女都很溫柔敏感；曼拉古馬人 (Mangarua) 的男女都很暴力與攻擊性；德瓦瓦利人 (Tawalua) 則是女人果敢作主、男人被動依賴。

**社會性別**

社會性別 (gender) 是指個人受到社會文化對於男性或女性的期待與評價，進而形成的性別角色。社會性別透過性別社會化而形成，亦即在成長過程中，個人會從與父母、兄弟姐妹、同儕、老師等人的互動中，學習到符合該性別的價值觀和行為模式。社會性別與社會的文化、風俗習慣有關，因此每個社會的社會性別有所不同。例如人類學家米德 (Margaret Mead, 1901-1978) 的研究發現，薩摩亞群島 (Samoa) 三個原始部落有著迥然不同的社會性別。

**性別認同**

性別認同 (gender identity) 是指個人在心中主觀認定自己屬於哪一種性別，即男性、女性或第三性 (我國尚未承認第三性)。性別認同的建立和性別氣質有關，性別氣質包括女性氣質 (陰柔) 與男性氣質 (陽剛)，通常人們同時具有這兩種氣質，只是所占比例不同。當一個人認同女 (男) 性氣質較多者，其性別認同就傾向女 (男) 性，而未必和生理性別一致。



墨西哥女畫家卡羅 (Frida Kahlo) 的自畫像呈現出自身所擁有的另一面貌。



## 四 尊 重 接 納 多 元 性

**易裝癖** 又稱「變裝」，可視為一種跨性別行為，常見於跨性別者、職業或角色扮演者、身分操飾者及戀物癖者。由於個人易裝動機複雜，因此並非每個人都有性別認同等問題。

### 第三性公認(人妖)

指男扮女裝的性行業工作者，其性別認同、性傾向與一般人相同，只是在工作場合的裝扮、角色與自身性別相反，不算精神疾病。

**變性慾者** 對自身性別不滿意，希望透過手術改變。變性慾雖仍列入精神科診斷，但心理學與醫學界已了解性別認同無法改變，因此主要輔導個案以其所認同的性別生活，或協助個案在周全評估下接受變性手術。

**陰陽人** 同時擁有兩性生殖器官(睾丸及卵巢)即稱為真性陰陽人。陰陽人可以經過醫學及心理、精神、性向的鑑定，以荷爾蒙藥物加上整型手術，將外生殖器官重建，去除相反的性器官。

「……已經六年了，我終於可以像個平凡人，因為我愛的也是個平凡人，但似乎有一點不一樣，因那個人的性別和我一樣。幸好！地球沒有因為我們而滅亡，上帝也沒有就此放棄我們。」

(參考資料：臺北同志公民運動，2004)

**不論性別或性傾向，都不是兩個端點，非男即女、非同性戀即異性戀。當性別能拓展無限的可能性時，就有可能會愛上同性別與不同性別者。因為和別人有差異，這群多元性的人花了更多時間探索內心，為了順從身體的渴望，在面對自己與社會時，必須比別人更勇敢，過程更是漫長而艱辛，上方故事中的歷程就是最真實的寫照。**

當我們自然的填寫性別或走進廁所時，可能有一群人正徬徨無措、忍受他人狐疑的眼光，以及社會總是不斷提醒自己跨越性別界線。對他們而言，這些挫敗只是生活中稀鬆平常的插曲，被迫離家、失學、失業才是許多同性戀者或跨性別者的生命寫真。就如性別屬性的光譜有無限的可能(如圖12-13)，人自然有個別差異，而非隘於單一、固定不變的位置。

**健康 起來**

- 國立中央大學性別研究室  
<http://sex.ncu.edu.tw>
- 全球華人同志網站  
<http://www.taconet.com.tw/G5>

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參考資料

1. 國立中央大學性別研究室：<http://sex.ncu.edu.tw>
2. 廖世承——跨性別——跨性別實踐手冊——跨性別相關迷思及認知錯誤：[http://intermargins.net/repression/deviant/transgender/trans\\_index.htm](http://intermargins.net/repression/deviant/transgender/trans_index.htm) (accessed on March 26, 2008)
3. 跨性別編輯小組(2005)。愛與朋我思誰。2005年同志手冊：<http://www.hotlink.org.tw/2005handbook.htm/transgender-1.htm>
4. 臺灣女人健康網：<http://www.twfvo.org.tw>
5. 臺灣同志諮詢熱線協會：<http://hotline.org.tw/>
6. Fingert 網路諮詢熱線：<http://fingert.taichingnet.com.tw/med6.htm>

答對了嗎？答案是保險套。它就像一口金鐘罩，在進行任何形式的性行為時，只要全程正確使用，就能安全隔絕對方的分泌物。以下為保險套使用步驟圖，每一個步驟都要掌握其要訣，避免精子先生落跑喔（圖5-8）！



**1 看** 檢視包裝上的有效日期和衛生福利部核可標示。臨時從皮夾內、機車儲物箱裡找到的、或任何懷疑品質不佳的保險套都不使用。



**2 拆** 沿邊緣小心撕開鋁箔紙。



**3 擠** 輕輕擠壓出保險套，千萬別用牙齒咬開！



**4 捏** 在陰莖勃起時立即使用。找到正確的那一面，輕捏保險套前端的小袋，讓空氣排出。



**5 套** 放在勃起的陰莖頂端，就像捲起襪子一樣輕輕的套至根部。要注意避免指甲劃破保險套。



**6 取** 立即握住陰莖根部與保險套末端抽離女性體外，再將保險套取下。



**7 丟** 脫下後將保險套打結，用衛生紙包住，丟入垃圾桶。

▲圖5-8 保險套的使用步驟。

表5-9 | 不可不知的陷阱和事實！

情境陷阱：「我懷孕了，怎麼辦？」



我知道有一家藥局有賣 RU-486 囉！

真的，可以直接去買來吃嗎？

**事實一：擅自服用 RU-486 是違法的**

違反刑法第 288 條自行墮胎罪：「懷孕婦女服藥或以他法墮胎者，處六月以下有期徒刑。」

**事實二：推銷 RU-486 也是違法的**

違反刑法第 292 條介紹墮胎罪：「以文字、圖書或他法，公然介紹墮胎之方法或物品，或公然介紹自己或他人為墮胎之行為者，處一年以下有期徒刑。」

為協助處理青少年未婚懷孕的問題，國內部分醫療院所陸續開辦青少年生育保健親善門診「Teens' 幸福 9 號」，提供親切溫馨、注重隱私的候診空間（表 5-10）。想了解各地的青少年生育保健親善門診，可上國民健康署的青少年網站查詢：[http://www.young.gov.tw/teens\\_01.asp](http://www.young.gov.tw/teens_01.asp)。而國內一些社福機構，如勵馨基金會、天主教善牧基金會等，也能提供相關的服務。

表5-10 | 在徬徨無助時……



懷孕了，我不想告訴老師或同學，更不敢告訴爸媽，怎麼辦？

**幸福 9 號**

1. 可撥打「全國未成年懷孕諮詢專線」0800-257085 免付費電話。
2. 可上「未成年懷孕求助站」[www.257085.org.tw](http://www.257085.org.tw)。
3. 可到青少年生育保健親善門診，專業人員將提供充分的資訊，並協助青少年與法定代理人溝通，攜手共度難關。

由自己決定是否要進行人工流產或是繼續懷孕（產前安置與庇護、醫療協助及嬰兒出養等諮詢）。



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