

Implementation Report of Cities for CEDAW Campaign

Taipei City Government



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Foreword

Adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), entered into force as an international treaty in 1981. It defines that all men and women should equally enjoy all the rights in the economic, social, cultural, civil and political fields. By accepting the CEDAW, States Parties commit themselves to undertake a series of measures to end discrimination against women in all forms. The CEDAW provides the basis for realizing equality between women and men through ensuring their equal access to education, employment, health, family, politics, society and economy. It is also known as the “Code of Women’s Human Rights”, which is open to all states to sign and join, not limited to UN member states. In Taiwan, the CEDAW was approved in 2007 by the Legislative Yuan, and signed by the president to join the ranks. In 2011, the Legislative Yuan passed [Enforcement Act of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women] and adopted the Act on January 1, 2012.

The CEDAW consists of 30 articles. The first 16 articles are the main articles, while the rest of articles define the rights and obligations of the States Parties. The CEDAW describes what are the equal rights enjoyed by all genders, including rights to access to and equal opportunities in political and public life, representation, nationality, education, employment, rural women, health, economic and social benefits, law, marriage and family life. The enforcement of the CEDAW marks a milestone of Taiwan’s gender equality movement, facilitating Taiwan’s human rights protection to ensure it in line with the international standards, providing equal protection to all genders, and progressively eliminating all forms of discriminations.

Foreword

Taking the lead amongst the other government organizations, in 1996 Taipei City Government established the “Taipei Committee for the Promotion of Women’s Rights”, which was a pioneering collaboration between private and public sectors with a joint effort in promoting women’s rights. Later, in response to the CEDAW, the government has endeavored to complete the review on over 2,000 laws and regulations between October, 2012 and October 2013. In addition, the government engaged in an amendment of regulations against the CEDAW as per central government’s schedule, and conducted the three-level oversight mechanism to adopt gender equality measures, such as women’s personal safety, public restroom check & renovation, sex trade policy, removal of female candidate’s upper limit in police and firefighter screening tests, empowerment of female immigrants, constitution of gender-neutral workplaces, etc. Furthermore, in March, 2016, Mayor Ko Wen-je officially signed the “Cities for CEDAW Campaign”, making Taipei the first signatory city outside the United States.

In the context of joining the “Cities for CEDAW Campaign”, this implementation report will briefly describe how Taipei City Government pushed forward the oversight mechanism of the CEDAW goals, the review process and results according to the CEDAW, gender-related measures and achievements based on the provision of gender analysis provided by relevant agencies, as well as gender-related budgets and statistical graphs.

At the current stage, Taipei City Government is progressively realizing the spirit and promises of the CEDAW in diversity government operations, through the empowerment workshops of the CEDAW and production of teaching materials for education and training sessions, in order to ensure women to fully and freely develop their own careers, with all rights are well-covered and protected.

About Taipei City

The capital city of the Republic of China, Taipei City is widely regarded as the political, economic, financial and cultural center of Taiwan. It is located in the Taipei Basin in the northern part of the island, consisting of 12 administrative districts which are enclaved by the Tatun Volcano Group in the northeast and surrounded by hilly grounds. On the west is bordered by the Tamsui River which used to be the most prosperous area of the city. By the Tamsui River is Manka (Wanhua) and Dadaocheng, the most prosperous trading zone in the 19th century, and a major cultural center in northern Taiwan. By the end of 2015, Taipei City has a population of 2,704,810 (male: 47.89%; female: 52.11%). Since the sea power era in the 16th century, Taiwan has gradually become an immigrant society, including various types of groups: aboriginal people, Hoklo, Hakka, mainland Chinese people. Moreover, the number of immigrants from South East Asia and China is on the rise too, so is the number of foreign citizens working, traveling or studying here, making Taipei a melting pot with cultural diversity.

Since Taiwan's retrocession from the Japanese power in 1945, the economic development of Taipei City has shown a robust momentum, with the focus of industry development such as manufacturing and service industry. The service industry in particular accounted for the largest percentage of workers. By the second half of year 2015, 81% of employment in Taipei City are involved in the service industry, while the number of workers in agriculture, forestry, fishing and husbandry is relatively low. The percentage of women in the service industry is higher than that of men, the difference is especially notable in wholesale & retail trade, hotels & restaurants, finance & insurance and education.

The number of foreign tourists is growing year by year; 2015 alone, over 10 million tourists had visited Taiwan; therefore, Taipei City Government determined to invest substantial resources to develop tourism in Taipei, especially on popular attractions like National Palace Museum, National Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall, National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, Yangmingshan National Park, Taipei Zoo, Taipei 101 Observatory, Lungshan Temple of Manka.

About Taipei City

In addition, Taipei has also developed its distinctive night market culture and alley culture. Visitors can take advantage of the MRT service, bus network and U-Bike to go around the city. Other than setting habitability and sustainability as the city's development goals, Taipei City also aims to make it as friendly as possible to tourists.

As the gateway to Taiwan, Taipei City also actively engages in expanding its global visibility. Between year 2010 and 2011, the city had hosted two major international events, i.e. "2010 Taipei International Flora Exposition (2010 Flora Expo)" and "2011 IDA Congress". The Flora Expo marked a great opportunity to educate local citizens and lifted people's awareness on nature-urban coexistence. Countless urban environmentalists were attracted to make contribution in that event. To extend the area of the exposition, local area-based authorities also established landscape project teams to offer their efforts on cityscape renovation. Furthermore, the host of 2011 IDA Congress had shown the potential and capability of Taipei City in organizing any large-scale event at the international level, no matter it is to prepare a venue or demonstrate the professionalism in large events. The well-received results acclaimed by our counterparts from around the world had borne fruits as Taipei City was once again selected to host the "2017 Summer Universiade". In addition, Taipei was also designated as the World Design Capital 2016 by International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID), showing its ability in the urban planning and design.

In the coming days, the philosophy of World Design Capital, globalized vision and localized / human-centered designs will keep pushing forward Taipei City's urban development, and reflecting its distinctive features along with the modern perspectives and technology.

Gender Equality Oversight Mechanism of Taipei City Government

The process of promoting gender equality in Taipei City began with the promotion of women's rights. In year 1996, Taipei City Government established the "Committee of Women's Rights Promotion" (hereinafter referred to as the Committee), which is the very first cooperative organization across private and public organizations working hand in hand to promote women's rights over the last 20 years. Now the operation of the private-public cooperative mechanism is divided into 3 levels, and the secretariat affairs are handled by the Gender Equality Office of Taipei City Government. Details of the oversight mechanism are as follows:

I. Taipei Committee for the Promotion of Women's Rights - Government Level

On January 23, 1996, the Committee of Women's Rights Promotion (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) was established. It is the first task-based committee dedicated to promoting women's rights, an organization established by the government, and participated by members of private organizations. Not only did the Committee bring women's rights promotion in Taiwan to a new horizon, but also create a new model of the participatory democracy. Having run for 10 tenures, 20 years, the Committee had successfully planned several "Taipei City First" creative initiatives, played a significant role in consultation, instruction and oversight of Taipei City Government's gender-related policies and measures. The Committee's major missions are the promotion and formulation of women-related policies, gender equality and female protection orders, monitoring government agencies' implementation of women-related policies, review of city governments' policies to ensure their conformation to the purpose of gender equality.

Gender Equality Oversight Mechanism of Taipei City Government

In 2005, in response to the adoption of [Taipei City Women's Rights Protection Regulations], the Committee was renamed as "Taipei Committee for the Promotion of Women's Rights". Moreover, on March 7, 2014, the city government established the Gender Equality Office to handle secretariat affairs of the Committee, in hopes of promoting women's rights and realizing gender equality one step further. The Committee features the diversity of its members and the focus on women-related topics. It comprises 1 chairperson (chaired by the Mayor of Taipei), 2 vice chairpersons and 31 members (i.e. heads of agencies of Taipei City Government, experts, academics and delegates of women's groups). One tenure of office for committee members is two years; committee meeting is held every three months. By different topics, the original 2 project teams are re-assigned as 6 task forces, which are jointly participated by 33 1st-level agencies.

II. Six Task Forces - Cross-agency Level

In 2014, in response to the extension of gender equality affairs and central government's gender equality policy guidelines, the Committee established 6 task forces to share the responsibility in respective fields: (1) Employment, economy and welfare; (2) Population, marriage and family; (3) Education, media and culture; (4) Health, medical service and care; (5) Personal safety and the judicial system; (6) Environment, energy and technology. The task forces are jointly participated by 33 1st-level agencies. Those members gather for a meeting every 4 months to implement [Enforcement Act of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women] and Gender Equality Policy Guidelines, in hopes of achieving 6 major visions: "improvement of friendly workplace", "support of marriage and family building", "education of equality and mutual respect, dissimilation of gender-neutral concept", "creation of a gender-neutral medical and health care environment", "friendly environment for safe life" and "friendly design for convenient life", so to substantially improve gender equality and break down gender barriers.

Gender Equality Oversight Mechanism of Taipei City Government

III. Gender Equality Project Team - All Agencies

As per the resolution concluded in the 4th meeting of the 7th tenure of the Committee, 33 1st-level agencies of Taipei City Government was to establish 33 gender equality project teams before April of 2013. A project team comprises a coordinator (agency head) and at least 3 members (i.e. a supervisor of subordinate units in agencies, contact window of gender-related topics and a committee member from private organizations). Its core mission is to implement all sorts of gender mainstreaming tools, and to improve gender campaign quality and maximize campaign effectiveness, including supporting original agency to formulate its own annual implementation plans of gender mainstreaming, providing consultation sessions of gender awareness and empowerment to agency members, assisting to amend gender-related statistics and indices, assisting to conduct gender analysis based on agency operations, review gender impact assessment and gender-related budgets, etc.

IV. Gender Equality Office

To improve women's rights and thoroughly promote gender equality policies and measures, on March 7, 2014 prior to the Women's Day, the city government took the initiative to establish the first "Gender Equality Office" at the local government level. This office is directly reporting to the mayor's office, and is assigned with six full-time employees, responsible for consolidating city-wide gender equality policies, performing general planning, coordination and oversight of gender equality-related policies, bills, plans and work reports.

After its establishment, the Office not only serves as the secretariat unit for the Committee to implement resolutions concluded in meetings, but also actively plans, oversees and performs policies of women's rights and gender equality in 33 1st-level agencies, reassuring the inclusion of gender viewpoints in all operations, extending the tradition as a gender-friendly city and recreate Taipei City as the capital living to the vision of gender equality.

CEDAW Provisions Review Process & Results Delivered by Taipei City Government

I. Introduction

In 1979, the United Nations passed “The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women” (CEDAW), and enforced it in 1981. By 2015, 189 States Parties signed the CEDAW, so did Taiwan. On January 5, 2007, Taiwan’s Legislative Yuan ratified the CEDAW, and the president signed it on February 9, 2007. To realize and implement the CEDAW, on May 20, 2011, the Legislative Yuan further passed [Enforcement Act of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women] (the Enforcement Act), which was promulgated by the president on June 8, and officially came to effect on January 1, 2012.

Article 8 of the Enforcement Act clearly states, “All government units shall review all rules, regulations and administrative measures administered by them in accordance with the CEDAW. Shall there be anything in conflict with the CEDAW, the relevant government units shall complete the enactment of a new rule or regulation, amendment or abolishment of the old rule or regulation, and improvement of the administrative measure within three years after this Enforcement Act comes into effect.” To facilitate all government agencies to align with the CEDAW and protect human rights of all genders, on June 21, 2012, the Executive Yuan promulgated “Great leap for gender equality - program of CEDAW implementation”, to support all counterparts to review the CEDAW-related regulations and provide them with introductory session of the CEDAW, as well as preparation work before their review sessions on the CEDAW began.

II. Review Process

According to the Enforcement Act, all relevant government agencies shall complete the enactment of new rules or regulations, amendments or abolishment of the old rules or regulations, and improvement of the administrative measures within three years after this Enforcement Act comes into effect. The planned schedule of review is as follows:

CEDAW Provisions Review Process & Results Delivered by Taipei City Government

- (i). Statutory bills (self-government ordinances): October – December, 2012
- (ii). Orders (regulations excluding self-government ordinances): January – March, 2013
- (iii). Administrative measures: April – June, 2013

In accordance with the planned schedule, in 2012, the Department of Social Welfare of Taipei City Government raised its task division proposal to the 4th conference of the 8th tenure of Taipei Committee for the Promotion of Women's Rights (June 18, 2012), in which the conference attendees started reviewing administered statutory bills, orders and administrative measures. The conference not only finalized the review schedule and the file layout, but also advised proper task division, i.e. Laws and regulations review workshops would be organized by Department of Personnel and Department of Civil Servant Development; Laws and regulations review stages would be handled by Legal Affairs Committee (streamlined as Department of Legal Affairs on September 18, 2012).

Furthermore, the Committee conducted a project meeting to support the review affairs. Prior to the 6th conference (December 21, 2012), 144 self-government ordinances review in Stage 1 had been completed. Given the fact that the documents submitted with advanced review by respective gender equality project teams and legal staff have produced better contents and quality, thus in the 6th conference, the participants had confirmed the review processes of Stage 2 and 3 as follows:

- i. As department / office staff fill in the review forms, those who was involved in the CEDAW review training should offer their support, making sure the inputs in the forms conform to the general principles highlighted at Stage 1.
- ii. Review forms filled by respective departments / offices should be checked and approved by respective gender equality teams of departments / offices.
- iii. Following the approval process by gender equality teams, the forms will be submitted to Department of Legal Affairs for second review.

CEDAW Provisions Review Process & Results Delivered by Taipei City Government

- iv. After the review by the Department of Legal Affairs, the Committee will also conduct the review. In this review session, the Department would sent their members to learn and understand the committee members' feedback and comments.
- v. After the Committee's review, the document will be sent to the Committee conference for final review and examination.
- vi. After the Conference approval, department / office staff should enter the results into the CEDAW review result system, and the Department will send the review results via mail to Department of Gender Equality under the Executive Yuan.

III. Review Results

The review was completed stage by stage, and the results are listed below. In the review, we have discovered that there are 12 rules and administrative measures in conflict with the CEDAW, and these had been all amended before December, 2014.

Stage	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Category of laws & regulations under review	Statutory bills: self-government ordinances	Orders: self-government regulations	Administrative measures: plans, proposals, notices, guidelines, etc.
Review schedule	Oct.-Dec., 2012	Jan.-Jun., 2013	Jan.-Jun., 2013
Volume of bills under review	144	412	1,638
Review method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project meetings conducted by the Committee - Recordation by the Committee conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preliminary review meetings conducted by gender equality teams - Project meetings conducted by the Committee - Recordation by the Committee conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review meetings conducted by gender equality teams - Random check at project meetings conducted by the Committee - Recordation by the Committee conference
Number of review meetings conducted by individual gender equality teams in respective agencies	12; only few agencies had conducted preliminary review meetings with respective gender equality teams	28; around 1 time by each agency	38; 1 to 2 times by each agency
Number of reviews in the Committee's project meetings	5	9	9
Recordation date of the Committee conference	December 21, 2012	December 21, 2012	October 31, 2013

Gender Analysis //

Delivered Results of

Gender Violence Prevention Program

I. Implementation of “Domestic Violence Safety Net Program” in 12 administrative districts of Taipei City

On September 20, 2009, Taipei City Government launched a pilot program of the “Domestic Violence Safety Net” implemented in 5 administrative districts, i.e. Neihu, Wenshan, Beitou, Xinyi and Nangang. On March 1, 2011, this program was further extended to all the 12 administrative districts of Taipei city. As a result, frontline social workers began to use the “Taiwan Intimate Partner Violence Assessment” form (TIPVDA form) to assess the risk level on the intimate relationship violence. From 2014, the coverage of the assessment was extended to higher-risk cases of the elderly and 4th-degree family members, and the “Danger Assessment form - non-marital violence version” (DA form) is also thoroughly adopted.

For those which are identified as higher-risk cases, special protection, shelter, application of protection orders, security plans or other necessary security measures and services shall be provided accordingly by the police, medical service providers and social workers. If necessary, the police may resort to measures like constraint, warning, investigation or arrest, arrest with a warrant or detention of domestic violence respondents. In addition, the officials will regularly hold higher-risk network meetings to exchange case information and ideas with each other, and determine adequate correction on intervention actions. For cases in the watch list, once their risk level is lowered, they may be released from the watch list.

In 2015, statistics of new higher-risk cases assessed by the police department, medical care department and social welfare department: 532 new cases (Women: 494; Men: 38). Ad-hoc safety services and district meetings: 59 higher-risk network meetings; number of cases under discussion: 947; number of cases released from the watch list: 537.



II. Domestic Violence Respondent Consultation Service Initiative

From year 2007, Taipei City Government has requested a civic group to provide a marital violence respondent service, which aimed to set an example as a service paradigm on the basis of the family system, in order to remove the barriers of gender inequality and the stereotype of male as the domestic violence respondents. From year 2016 onwards, in accordance with the amendment of Domestic Violence Prevention Act, we expand the service scope to the respondents of intimate relationship violence.

This initiative provides individual cases and families with a consultation service, financial support, legal assistance, psychological counseling, group counseling, self-growth and consultation sessions. It also integrated regional service units, and established a case-based service support network. Experts and professionals of the initiative also participate in the domestic violence network coordination meetings, and through the training courses or workshops, the participants of the initiative can improve their relevant expertise and ability, enabling them to provide service to different genders in respective aspects.

Goals of this initiatives are as follows:

1. Avoid injuries of victims, and lower the tendency of respondents resorting to violence.
2. Provide domestic violence respondents with medical, psychological, social and legal services to help them handle with their psychological turbulence and adapt to their life.
3. Strengthen the coordination and cooperation between marital violence respondents and victim service systems to enhance the capacity of domestic violence prevention network and service efficiency.

Delivered Results of Gender Violence Prevention Program

Although male respondents account for the majority, still there are a minor number of female respondents using this service. In 2015, there are a total of 163 new domestic violence cases (new male cases: 153, 93.9%; new female cases: 10, 6.1%). By gender of respondents, we provide a customized service and consultation. In the service of the initiative, because male respondents are in the majority, we would arrange activities specifically for men, such as male communication skills and male support group, etc. However, most of group sessions are still able to cater the requirements of different sexes, as long as the number of supporting staff reaches to a certain level of balance in gender allocation, so that the activity can still run smoothly without sacrificing the rights and requirements of female respondents.



One-stop service and integrated team service for sexual assault victims

To prevent sexual assault victims from a repetition of statement or unnecessary travel, the city government established special reception rooms in six hospitals in Taipei, enabling victims to complete injury diagnosis, evidence collection and writing police statement in single location; medical providers, police officers, social workers and prosecutors would put “victims” at the core in their cross-unit collaboration, conducting integrated case investigation, launching victim protection service, victim intervention and prevention campaign, which are facilitated by the police, medical, social work and judicial systems.

Delivered Results of Gender Violence Prevention Program

Our team defines “designated service” as the primary principle for serving the victims, and provide the “victim-centered” service which features “safety”, “trust”, “all-in-one” and “privacy”. Moreover, we also incorporated the project of “Reduction of Victim’s Repetition of Statement”, modified the pre-trial evaluation form and case review service, actively negotiate and invite prosecutors to go on site for investigation. By doing so, it is expected to reduce the repetition of statement, build up the “one-stop” service friendly and convenient to sexual assault victims, and ultimately improve the dilemma of “segmented service, scattered efficiency”.

For children and the mentally-challenged subjects who are unable to clearly make their statement, we introduce a special medical team for early evaluation and experts in the victim inquiry process to promote the training of interview process for children and the mentally-challenged subjects, establish a resource database of professional evidence collectors, and assign designated hospitals to conduct the evaluation service for the victims, in order to protect the rights of children and the mentally-challenged.



Gender Analysis //

Effectiveness of Gender-related Measures and Policies for Indigenous Peoples

According to the Constitution of the Republic of China, the protection of women's rights is clearly defined in the relevant provisions, however, over a long time, as the topic of women's rights has been escalated to the area of gender equality and women's suffrage rights, the indigenous women in Taipei City are still in hardship living in the urban area. Many of them are unable to access to basic needs, i.e. food, shelter and clothing. Indigenous-Chinese Han mixed families particularly have fundamental differences in terms of culture and geographic location, suffer from economic disadvantage, and nationwide economic recession, making the indigenous women in Taipei City ever more vulnerable to economic, social and psychological difficulties, as well as family dysfunction and single parenting dilemma. As per Article 4-2 of the CEDAW (Adoption by States Parties of special measures, including those measures contained in the present CEDAW, aimed at protecting maternity shall not be considered discriminatory), indigenous women are subject to be protected from multi-dimensional disadvantages and discrimination, and entitled to receive supports to help them achieve self-reliance. Therefore, the city government stipulated "Taipei City Indigenous Women Aids Act". Furthermore, in light of modern social changes, we have tried to improve women's well-being year by year. Between year 2007 and 2015, in terms of reasons of indigenous women requesting for the aids, 66% applications were related to single parenting due to divorce; 18% applications were related to unintended pregnancy; 9% applications were related to family calamity. In terms of reasons of living subsidy application, 42% cases were related to apartment rental allowance; 36% were emergency aid; 6% were related to public housing rental.

From April to August, 2015, the Commission invited experts, academics and practitioners to instruct at the indigenous women empowerment workshops, which include subjects like 'development of women's rights', 'introduction to Domestic Violence Prevention Act', 'gender, race and class', 'employment, economy and welfare', etc. According to the program of Taipei City indigenous family service center, the training workshops are further divided into "case-based service group" and "women development group". By different groups, the mandatory expertise and knowledge are instructed, e.g. 'feminism', 'Taiwan women's movement', 'indigenous women's rights development' and 'case-based social work', etc.

Effectiveness of Gender-related Measures and Policies for Indigenous Peoples

Overall the training has 27 classes, 2 hours for each class, and 540 attendees in total have participated. Additionally, the Taipei City indigenous family service center, established on September 30, 2015, has been providing case consultation and women development services. Qualifiers who have completed 2015 indigenous women empowerment course were recruited to serve as a teaching assistant for social workers in the service center. They mainly support the Commission to offer their care to needy indigenous people, and provide follow-up services, realize the spirit and purpose of direct social service, and support the Commission or district service providers' consultation and assistance process, in order to encourage the indigenous community to join the ranks of the local community support network. In addition, through the implementation of civil training activities such as women communication platform, the Commission hopes to enhance the knowledge and awareness of the indigenous women in gender equality and women's rights, so that the authorities could have a better understanding of the difficulties faced the indigenous women in Taipei City, and would provide them timely assistance and support.

Moreover, the agenda of gender equality promotion has been highlighted by the Commission too. Considering various types of life stressors (job, finance and employment), family issues (marital/ parenting) faced indigenous men in the urban area, and the unique indigenous culture, indigenous men may hardly express their genuine thinking or deep emotion, forcing them to endure their stress without a proper channel to release. To help, the Commission conducted the Daddy School course for male indigenous participants. The contents of the course include 'health management', 'life and laws' and 'gender equality'. It is hoped that through the provision of a specific learning environment for indigenous men, their skills in communication, parenting, marital relationship, emotion management will be developed. And we hope through the empowerment of indigenous men, they can fulfill their role and function in their family, so to improve the gender equality in society as a whole.

Effectiveness of Gender-related Measures and Policies for Indigenous Peoples

Overall, considering that the economic disadvantage of the indigenous women is still a knotty problem in urban areas, the Commission is committed to utilizing family empowerment incentives to support women in hardship to join in all sorts of on-job training, increase their job opportunity and enhance their social engagement, furthermore, the improvement of indigenous women's employment and social inclusion rate will effectively improve the status of indigenous women in family, achieving the ultimate goal of increasing women's employment rate and gender equality of the caregiver role in family.

As well, indigenous people are inclined to have difficulty in psychological understanding, information and communication ability. For example, when it comes to a domestic violence case, indigenous people and Chinese Han people have a big gap in understanding the problem, despite the similar nature embedded. To address the difference, the Commission works with various entities such as 'Department of Social Welfare', 'Taipei City Center for Prevention of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault', 'Neihu District Family and Women Center' to hold regular task report meetings, where they learn and share the experience from consultation sessions with indigenous families, create a cooperative network, and achieve the goal of providing services for the sake of gender-race equality.



“Respect multi-cultural differences, create a friendly environment for new immigrants” is one of the visions in the gender equality policy guidelines administered by the Executive Yuan. To strengthen the social support on multiple cultures and accommodate new immigrants to their new life in Taiwan, Taipei City Government implemented relevant measures and delivered the results as follows:

I. To strengthen the city government’s cross-department resource integration, cross-agency lateral communication and consultation mechanism of experts and academics, the city government established the “Advisory Committee of New Immigrants Care and Consultation”, convened by Deputy Secretary-General, Lin Wan-fa, with the participation of 14 agencies (1. Department of Civil Affairs, 2. Department of Social Welfare, 3. Department of Labor, 4. Department of Education, 5. Department of Health, 6. Taipei City Police Department, 7. Department of Information and Tourism, 8. Department of Cultural Affairs, 9. Secretariat, 10. Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, 11. Department of Civil Servant Development, 12. Taipei City Veterans Service Department of Veterans Affairs Council, 13. Taipei Motor Vehicles Office, Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, 14. National Immigration Agency of Ministry of the Interior) and 11 experts / scholars. After several rounds of discussion, the Committee has come up with significant measures such as ‘preschool entrance priority for new immigrants’ children’, ‘establishment of the interpreter resource database’, ‘interpretation service expense standard’, ‘multi-cultural events at elementary schools’ and ‘establishment of an SOP to handle human trafficking and domestic violence cases’.

II. Set up the “Working group of strengthening new immigrants’ care and consultation measures”; conduct a working group meeting every 3 months. The meeting is coordinated by Department of Civil Affairs, and attended by representatives of Department of Education, Department of Social Welfare, Department of Labor, Department of Health, Nangang District Office and Wanhua District Office.

Effectiveness of Gender-related Measures & Policies for New Immigrants

III. Acknowledging new immigrants' basic rights and needs, we promulgated the "Incentives of Taipei City new immigrants care and consultation policy and implementation" on July 1, 2003, which includes 9 categories of services, including 'life adaptation skills', 'labor rights protection and work skills enhancement', 'medical care resources integration and pregnancy knowledge promotion', 'personal safety protection', 'promotional campaign of racial & ethnic equality and multi-cultural concepts', 'construction of social support network', 'improvement of education and culture', 'assistance with children nurturing' and 'improvement of social inclusion'.

IV. To integrate "on-site visitation" resources for new immigrants, the city government invited Department of Social Welfare and Department of Health to establish an SOP of "on-site visitation" for new immigrants, as well as a visitation management system, in order to consolidate the process flow of visitation and task division. Since system go-live on June 1, 2015, by the end of April, 2016, 4,045 visitation cases have been registered. 63 of them were referred to designated agencies to handle with follow-up affairs.

V. We established the Nangang and Wanhua New Immigrants' Halls, where new immigrants can utilize the interpretation service, attend classes, join in consultation sessions and chat with their hometown fellows and friends, so to strengthen the supportive power to the new immigrant community. In addition, we also organized various types of classes, e.g. 'life adaptation consultation' and 'language courses', in order to enhance new immigrants' life adaptation ability. By the end of December, 2015, we have conducted 359 classes, which were attended by 11,487 students.

VI. To help new immigrants quickly accustom to the life in local community, between year 2005 and 2006, Department of Civil Affairs established two New Immigrants' Halls in Taipei City. Their main function is to serve as a learning place for new immigrants and citizens to learn diversity cultures. They are also important strongholds for new immigrants to exchange opinions with their fellow peoples and develop a mutual supportive network. By the end of April, 2016, over 190,000 visitors have utilized the venue.

Effectiveness of Gender-related Measures & Policies for New Immigrants

VII. To help new immigrants improve their life adaptation skills, in year 2012, the Department launched the “New Immigrants Area” website in 9 languages (i.e. Mandarin Chinese, English, Vietnamese, Indonesian, Thai, Filipino, Cambodian, Burmese and Japanese) and theme areas (i.e. Life, Social welfare, Jobs, Health care, Learning, Household Act and Identify, Nationality, Leisure, Multi-culture, Stay, Residence and Settlement), offering new immigrants with useful living information. By the end of April, 2016, the number of visitors of the website reaches over 4.44 million.

VIII. To improve new immigrants’ life adaptation ability, from year 2000, the Department launched living skills workshops and various types of courses for the new immigrant community. Subjects of the workshops include languages, handicraft, custom and culture, prenatal care, introduction of Residence and Registration Act, introduction of social welfare and education resources and employment. Moreover, to promote cross-cultural exchanges and communication across new immigrant families, since year 2004, we have organized classes of native languages (Vietnamese, Indonesian and Thai) of the new immigrant community, which were expected to facilitate the mutual understanding between Taiwanese and new immigrant groups. By the end of April, 2016, we have successfully organized 370 classes, which were attended by 11,759 students.

Effectiveness of Gender-related Measures & Policies for New Immigrants

IX. To showcase the support from the city government in motivating new immigrants' venture business undertaking, we established the "Taipei City New Immigrant Gourmet Map" at the website of the "New Immigrant Area Taipei City" (in 9 languages). By now, 76 restaurants in total have joined in the campaign. The Map provides not only the location and details of exotic restaurants, but also various kinds of gourmets available for reference, as the means to demonstrate the encouragement and support to new immigrants to start up their own business here in their second home.

Pictures of Delivered Results by Department of Civil Affairs:



Establishment of All Gender Restroom

Results delivered by Department of Civil Affairs:

I. Establishment of All Gender Restroom:

(i). According to the resolution of “discussion and development on all gender restrooms” determined in the ‘LGBT community affairs coordination meeting’ in the second half of year 2011, the Department of Civil Affairs will continuously promote the campaign of all gender restrooms and expand their coverage to the frontline public service organizations as the ultimate goal. In December, 2011, Taipei City Government invited representatives of Shih Hsin University, LGBT groups, members of Gender Equity Education Committee and relevant agency representatives to join in the discussion and development of implementation measures.

(ii). In November, 2013, the first all gender restroom of Taiwan’s government organizations was installed in the Household Registration Office of Zhongzheng District in Taipei City.

(iii). In April 2014, we invited Luo Tsun-yin and Wei Chih-fen, committee members of the Advisory Committee on Gender Equality Education of Taipei City Government, Director Zheng Zhi-wei of Taiwan Tongzhi (LGBT) Hotline Association to join in a meeting to determine the design of signs, markings and concepts related to the all gender restroom. On May 29, all the departments / offices received an official letter requesting them to deliver the decision. Later, all of them have progressively installed all gender restrooms, for example, ‘Bojia Sports Park under Department of Environmental Protection’s jurisdiction’ and ‘Beitou Refuse Incineration Plant and Sanitary Landfill Site’ both adopted the gender-neutral restroom sign (additional remark: disabled first) to their restrooms for the disabled, at the same time, cater the requirement of transgender people.

Establishment of All Gender Restroom

(iv). By the end of December, 2015, 10 district offices, 10 household registration offices, 2 New Immigrants' Halls and Taipei Mortuary Services Office under the Department of Civil Affairs have all established neutral restrooms; so has Minsheng Community Center established its gender-neutral restrooms. The gender-neutral restroom policy has won the recognition of the Ministry of Interior Affairs, indicating that the policy can genuinely help create a gender-friendly restroom environment for transgender people. Therefore in February, 2014, the Ministry issued an official letter to request each county and city governments to install all gender restrooms in local household registration offices for the convenience of all genders. The implementation is also considered as a plus in the household registration performance assessment procedure.

II. Establishment of Baby Care Lounge

(i). On March 28, 2016, the Department conducted the first meeting for gender equality project team. In this meeting, it concluded the mandatory installation of breastfeeding rooms should be administered as per Public Breastfeeding Act. On the other hand, to promote the paternal engagement in child nursing, we also requested district offices to coordinate the installation of baby care lounges in administration centers for the citizens who need a place to bottle milk their infants or change diapers. And we also requested Minsheng Community Center hall to find an appropriate space to deploy a baby care lounge.

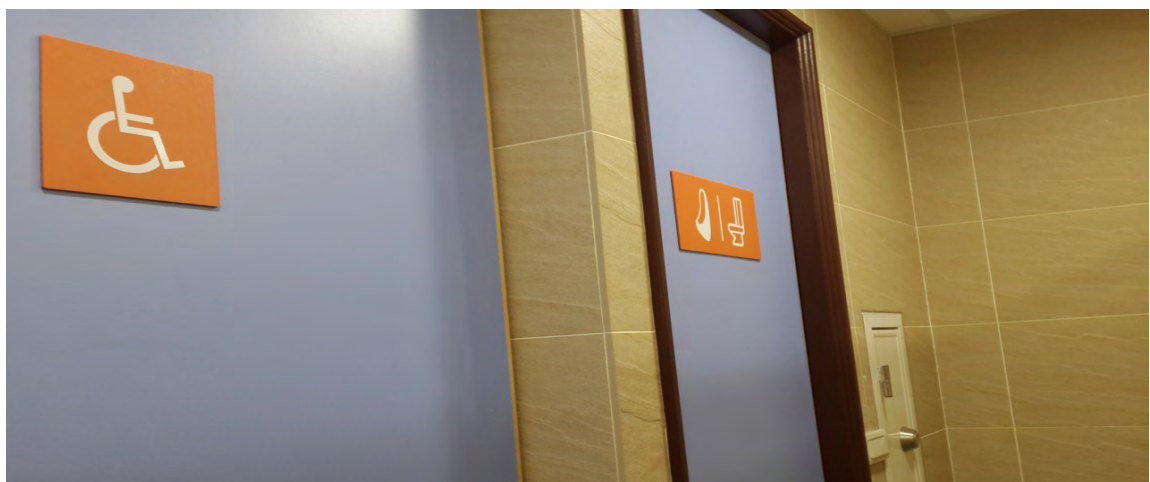
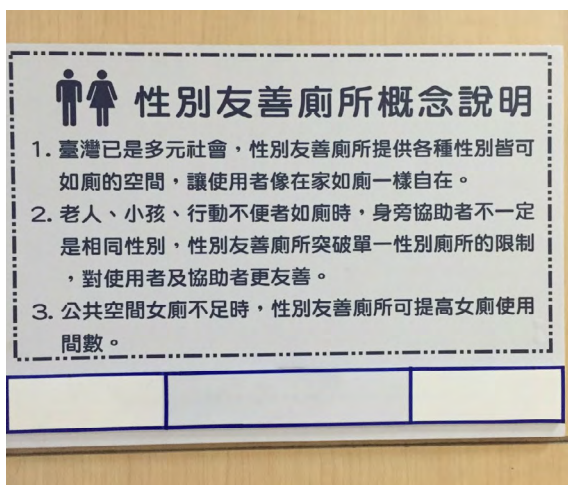
(ii). To offer men with a friendly child nursing environment in public space, we requested district offices and household registration offices to investigate the deployment of baby changing stations in workplace. The installation of baby changing stations should not be limited to female restrooms or breastfeeding rooms, but areas open to males (e.g. male's restrooms, parent-child restrooms or all gender restrooms) should have identical baby caring facilities.

Establishment of All Gender Restroom

(iii). In early May of 2016, the baby caring facilities mentioned above are all refurbished or established by district offices in district-based administration centers. The Department also requested each household registration office to survey whether the announcement of breastfeeding room guidelines is comprehensive enough to meet the regulation stipulated as per breastfeeding users' rights of use. The request was completed in mid-May, and it is expected that through the improvement of workplace child caring facilities, a work-life balance for both men and women will be assured that leads to an increase in men's participation in childcare and domestic duties.

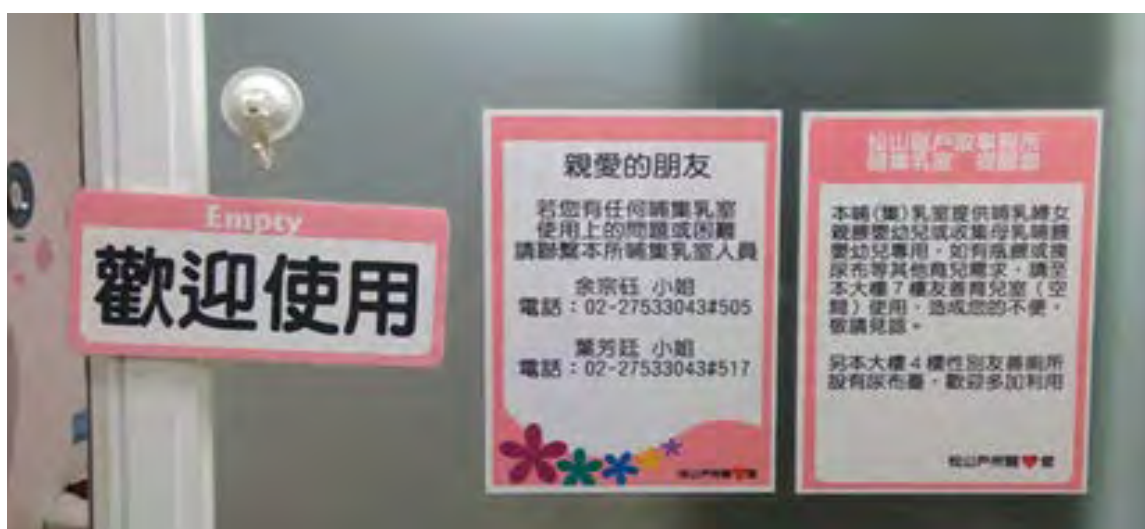
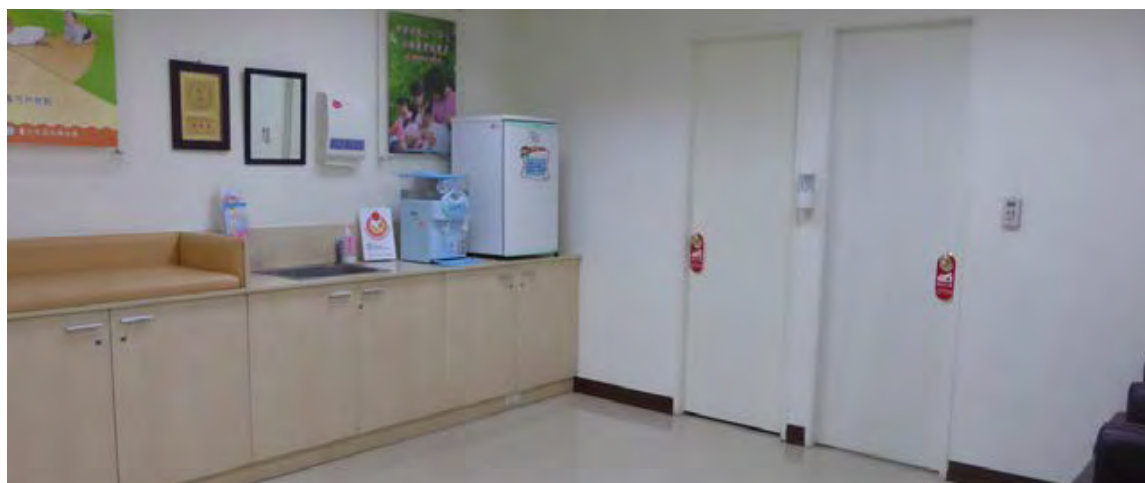
Pictures of delivered results:

[All Gender Restroom]



Establishment of All Gender Restroom

[Baby Care Lounge]

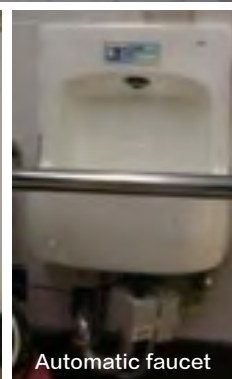
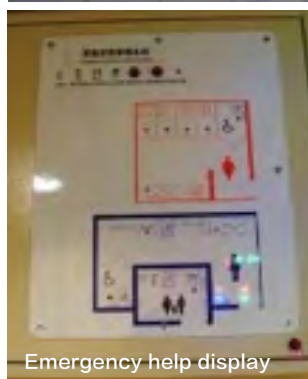


Taipei Metro Gender Mainstreaming Measures

Since the operation of the first Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) line on March 28, 1996 in Taipei, given to passengers' feedback, operational requirements of the Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation (TRTC), and comments made by experts, academics and civic groups as the other MRT lines successively started the operation, TRTC has continuously performed innovative and improvement measures on "gender mainstreaming" issues such as "restroom for parents with toddlers or the disabled", "breastfeeding room" and "MRT car renovation", etc.

I. Restroom for parents with toddlers or the disabled

Restrooms for parents with toddlers or the disabled are installed in MRT station, enabling parents and children or LGBT people to use without worries. In addition to the accessible equipment, child seats, child toilets, baby changing stations installed in 88 MRT stations. The establishment of these restrooms not only improves the status of unbalanced number of male and female restrooms, but also caters the requirements of the disabled passengers.

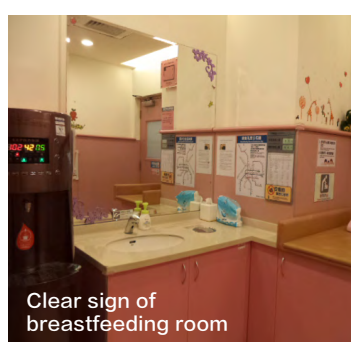


Taipei Metro Gender Mainstreaming Measures

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II. Breastfeeding Room

According to "Public Breastfeeding Act" enacted and implemented by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, MRT transfer stations are required to set up a breastfeeding (collecting) room for citizens. Currently, 16 MRT transfer stations have all completed with the installation of a breastfeeding room as per the Act. Moreover, 14 transfer stations with spacious areas, larger traffic volume, or connect with Taiwan Railways service, Taiwan High Speed Rail service or airport service were also installed with additional breastfeeding rooms. As of now, in total 88 MRT transfer stations are providing the breastfeeding room service.



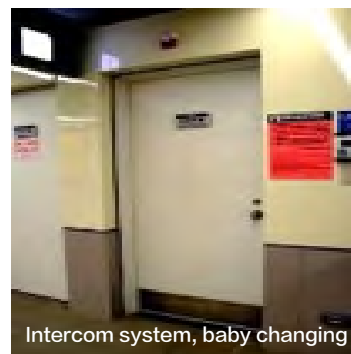
Clear sign of
breastfeeding room



Emergency Help Display



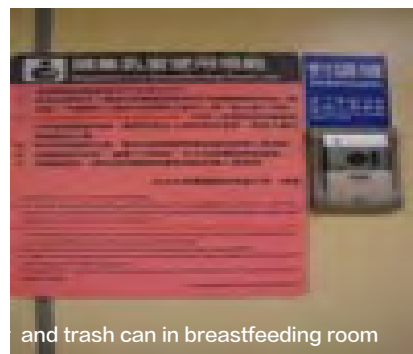
Individual compartment



Intercom system, baby changing



station, wash basin, water dispense



and trash can in breastfeeding room

III. Pilot Program of Family Area in MRT Cars

To offer families, pregnant women and travelers with strollers a better passenger experience, TRTC borrowed the idea of priority seats and elevators to set up the “Family Area” in some cars in Songshan-Xindian Line. The campaign of giving way to families, pregnant women and travelers with strollers is strengthened through public announcement. The deployment of seats in some cars is also readjusted to make passages more spacious for strollers.



Car windows next to the Family Area pasted with attractive stickers to create family-friendly atmosphere.



News tickers on the screen enhance public awareness on “Family Area” designated to families, pregnant women and passengers with strollers.

Gender Analysis //

Summary of Gender-neutral Renovation Project

I. Based on the survey on riverside parks and pavement under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Department conducted by the Research, Development and Evaluation Commission (RDEC), the Department further produced gender-based statistics and analysis reports, and proposed improvement measures to strengthen the quality of public service.

i.Enhance service quality of riverside parks

1. Policy of bike station service

(1) Analytical results of gender-based statistics:

- Women are more likely to rent a bike than men.
- To the question "Bike insufficient / bike unavailable", women's dissatisfaction is higher than men's.

(2) Practical measures:

- Add more bikes to meet women's requirement: increase from 691 to 977 bikes.
- Add "kid's balance bikes" and parent-child bikes to enable child caregivers to have extra options.

(3) Delivered result:

The addition of ladies bike can effectively encourage women to ride bikes, ensuring an equal right as of men in the aspect of sports.



2. Night time bike lane lighting:

Keep night riders safe and secure.

(1) Analytical results of gender-based statistics:

"Insufficient night time lighting" is the least satisfied reason reported by Taipei citizens (21%). To this question, men's dissatisfaction is higher than women's.



Summary of Gender-neutral Renovation Project

(2) Practical measures:

Install extra lamps on the bike tracks to enhance riding safety for women and pedestrians during night time.

(3) Delivered result:

Citizens are more willingly to have sports activities in riverside parks during night time, and events of night run are more frequently organized.

3. Integrated bike rental service provided by Taipei City and New Taipei City:

Bike station services of the two cities are outsourced to separate vendors, therefore, it was unavailable to the citizens in the greater Taipei area to have a cross-city bike rental and return service.

Analytical results of gender-based statistics:

(1) To the question:

"Riverside bike station services in Taipei City / New Taipei City not yet integrated", men's dissatisfaction is higher than women's. It implies that male cyclists generally ride longer mileages than women.

(2) Practical measures:

To consolidate the bike rental services in both cities, we opened a public bidding to all interested vendors, but make a contract separately by two cities.

(3) Delivered result:

Launch a cross-city bike service. 112 km long bike lane of Taipei City is connected with the bike lane of New Taipei City, giving citizens in the greater Taipei area an extensive space for cyclists.

Summary of Gender-neutral Renovation Project

ii. Establish pedestrian-friendly sidewalk

1. Analytical results of gender-based statistics:

Generally speaking, women and the elders are much more dissatisfied with the quality of sidewalk.

2. Practical measures:

make pavement surface more anti-slip. Use narrow grating manhole covers to ensure women's high heels or disabled people's wheelchairs not to slip down into the covers.

3. Delivered result:

(1) Upgrade anti-slip effect of manhole covers

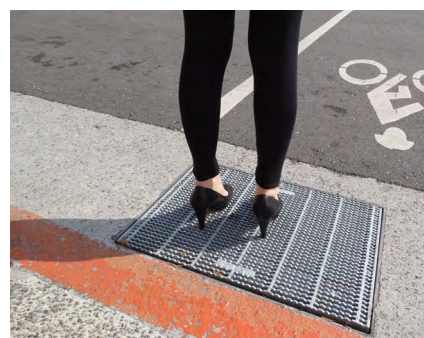
Replace "galvanized patterned manhole covers" with "camouflaged manhole covers" or apply the screed to enhance anti-slip effect. By year 2015, 967 manhole covers have been upgraded; pavement safety will be continuously improved as time goes by.

(2) Use narrow grating manhole covers

Under the condition of no impact to drainage effect, at the main pedestrian crossings, corners and sidewalk ends, 1,691 manhole covers have been installed to replace traditional grating covers (grating width: 2.4-3 cm) with narrow grating covers (grating width: 1.25 cm).

(3) Establish access-free ramp

At the main pedestrian crossings, corners and sidewalk ends, access-free ramps are established. On average, around 700 locations are established with the access-free ramps per year. Such pedestrian-friendly facilities will be maintained and improved year by year.



II. Establish all gender restrooms in following sites:

i. Established by Hydraulic Engineering Office:

Child playground of Dajia Riverside Park*3; Dajia Pier*3;
Dadaocheng Wharf*6. More installation will be in place.



ii. Refurbished by Parks and Street Lights Office:

Daan Forest Park public restroom No. 4; 228 Peace
Memorial Park public restroom No. 3; Yangming Park
public restroom No. 8 & 9; Taipei Youth Park public
restroom No. 6.



iii. Established by Geotechnical Engineering Office:

Neishuangxi Nature Center*1; Bishan Camping Site*1

[Appendix 1]

2014 & 2015 Gender-related Budgets
(for women) by All Departments (funds) of
Taipei City Government

2014 & 2015 Gender-related Budgets (for women)
by All Departments (funds) of Taipei City Government

Type 1-A: Budget list for single sex (for women)			Unit: TWD	
Name of agency / fund	A		2016 budget	2015 budget
Total			73,775,064	68,054,294
1. Budget of units			40,213,552	37,745,212
Taipei City Government			1,138,534	498,934
Secretariat	1	Replacement of equipment and kits in breastfeeding rooms	40,000	20,000
	2	Procurement of necessary items for breastfeeding room No. 3 in Taipei City Government Building	122,500	0
	3	Renovation project of breastfeeding room No. 3 in Taipei City Government Building	493,200	0
Dept. of Civil Servant Development	4	Training workshop for excellent women	165,050	161,150
Indigenous Peoples Commission	5	Organize preventative and supportive programs through family empowerment	300,000	300,000
Zhongshan District Office	6	Installation of restrooms for parents with toddlers	17,784	17,784
Dept. of Transportation			24,477	24,477
Parking Management and Development Office	7	Installation of breastfeeding room	11,477	11,477
Traffic Engineering Office	8	Installation of breastfeeding room	8,000	8,000
Public Transportation Office	9	Installation of breastfeeding room	5,000	5,000
Dept. of Social Welfare			35,080,631	33,318,881
Dept. of Social Welfare	10	Birth allowance for low-income families and middle to low-income families	198,000	198,000
	11	Pregnancy benefits for low-income families	840,000	840,000
	12	Implementation of women's benefits	34,042,631	32,280,881
Dept. of Health			3,763,770	3,696,780
Songshan District Health Center	13	Promotional campaign for breast nursing environment, volunteer work and related activities	78,200	78,200
	14	Breast and cervical cancer prevention program	220,000	220,000
Xinyi District Health Center	15	Community wide breast nursing campaign & support group program	88,200	88,200
	16	Breast and cervical cancer prevention program	250,000	250,000
Daan District Health Center	17	Promotional campaign for community wide breast nursing support group, volunteer work and related activities	84,600	84,600
	18	Women's cancers prevention & diagnosis program	325,000	325,000
Zhongshan District Health Center	19	Community wide breast nursing campaign & support group program	60,000	60,000
	20	Breast and cervical cancer prevention program	435,000	435,000
Zhongzheng District Health Center	21	Community wide breast nursing campaign & support group program	42,000	42,000
	22	Breast and cervical cancer prevention program	154,600	154,600
Datong District Health Center	23	Community wide breast nursing campaign	84,000	69,000
	24	Women's cancers prevention program	262,500	262,500
Wanhua District Health Center	25	Community wide breast nursing campaign & support group program	94,800	94,800
	26	Breast and cervical cancer prevention program	51,600	51,600
Wenshan District Health Center	27	Community wide breast nursing campaign & support group program	98,490	70,500
	28	Breast and cervical cancer prevention program	73,000	73,000
Nangang District Health Center	29	Community wide breast nursing campaign & support group program	42,000	42,000
	30	Breast and cervical cancer prevention program	160,000	160,000
Neihu District Health Center	31	Community wide breast nursing campaign & support group program	99,780	99,780
	32	Breast and cervical cancer prevention program	360,000	360,000
	33	Installation project of breastfeeding room	10,000	10,000
Shilin District Health Center	34	Community wide breast nursing campaign & support group program	150,000	96,000
	35	Breast and cervical cancer prevention program	300,000	300,000
Beitou District Health Center	36	Community wide breast nursing campaign & support group program	90,000	120,000
	37	Breast and cervical cancer prevention program	150,000	150,000
Taipeit City Fire Department			206,140	206,140
Taipeit City Fire Department	38	Funding for female volunteers of fire prevention campagin	206,140	206,140
2. Budget of affiliated units			33,561,512	30,309,082
Dept. of Transportation			1,295,080	990,000
Taipei Rapid Transit Corporation	39	Markings for women's safe waiting zone	817,000	990,000
	40	Procurement of pepper spray	478,080	0
Dept. of Social Welfare			18,378,432	17,973,632
Taipeit City Public Welfare Lottery Earnings Allocation Fund	41	Implementation of women's welfare program	11,817,388	11,772,588
	42	Youth shelter - Xiangyang Girl's Home	6,561,044	6,201,044
Dept. of Rapid Transit Systems			13,888,000	11,345,450
Taipei City MRT Fixed Assets Replacement Fund	43	Replacement of restrooms in specific MRT stations	13,888,000	11,345,450

2014 & 2015 Gender-related Budgets (for women) by All Departments (funds) of Taipei City Government

Type 1-B: Budget list for specific sex (for women)			Unit: TWD	
Name of agency / fund		Project detail	2016 budget	2015 budget
Total			1,065,324	1,108,102
1. Budget of units			1,038,024	1,013,352
Dept. of Health			1,038,024	1,013,352
Dept. of Health	1	Incentives of good-practice health center in promoting community wide breast nursing support groups, volunteers and activities in Taipei City	590,224	550,552
Songshan District Health Center	2	Support program for new immigrant community	30,000	30,000
Xinyi District Health Center	3	Support program for new immigrant community	100,000	100,000
Daan District Health Center	4	Community wide health care information desk program for new immigrants and their children	20,000	20,000
Zhongshan District Health Center	5	Support program for new immigrant community	30,000	30,000
Zhongzheng District Health Center	6	Support program for new immigrant community	30,000	30,000
Datong District Health Center	7	Support program for new immigrant community	18,000	18,000
Wanhua District Health Center	8	Support program for new immigrant community	30,000	30,000
Wenshan District Health Center	9	Program of prenatal care and information desk for new immigrants	15,000	30,000
Nangang District Health Center	10	Program of new immigrants health care	20,000	20,000
Neihu District Health Center	11	Support program for new immigrant community	50,000	50,000
	12	Sex education program for adolescents	4,800	4,800
Shilin District Health Center	13	Program of prenatal care and information desk for new immigrants	30,000	30,000
Beitou District Health Center	14	Support program for new immigrant community	70,000	70,000
2. Budget of affiliated units			27,300	94,750
Taipei Water Department			27,300	94,750
Taipei Water Department	15	Water bill request via multimedia kiosk	0	70,000
	16	Honorarium for technical commissioners attending to review meetings	12,000	12,000
	17	Elementary and advanced classes of International Human Rights Convention, CEDAW provisions, gender equality and gender mainstreaming	15,300	12,750

2014 & 2015 Gender-related Budgets (for women) by All Departments (funds) of Taipei City Government

Type 2: Budget list for workplace gender equality (for women)			Unit: TWD	
Name of agency / fund		Project detail	2016 budget	2015 budget
Total			2,778,003	2,361,943
1. Budget of units			2,178,003	1,871,943
Public Works Department			1,678,003	1,871,943
Hydraulic Engineering Office	1	Hire contract employees as proxy for full-time employees under Unpaid Parental Leave for Raising Children	0	1,125,780
Parks and Street Lights Office	2	Hire contract employees as proxy for full-time employees under Unpaid Parental Leave for Raising Children	1,170,373	118,677
Sewerage Systems Office	3	Hire contract employees as proxy for full-time employees under Unpaid Parental Leave for Raising Children	0	101,724
Geotechnical Engineering Office	4	Hire contract employees as proxy for full-time employees under Unpaid Parental Leave for Raising Children	507,630	525,762
Dept. of Labor			500,000	0
Dept. of Labor	5	Taipei City subsidies for labors - funding private companies to install breastfeeding rooms, child care facilities and implement other	500,000	0
2. Budget of affiliated units			600,000	490,000
Taipei Water Department			600,000	490,000
Taipei Water Department	6	Deputed examination & training allowance	600,000	490,000

2014 & 2015 Gender-related Budgets (for women)

by All Departments (funds) of Taipei City Government

Type 3: Budget list for projects facilitating gender equality (for women)			Unit: TWD	
Name of agency / fund	Project detail		2016 budget	2015 budget
Total			598,598,296	577,884,093
1. Budget of units			593,788,484	573,832,425
Taipei City Government			19,500,000	19,500,000
Indigenous Peoples Commission	1	Taipei City subsidies for indigenous peoples - medical & birth	1,500,000	1,500,000
	2	Taipei City subsidies for indigenous peoples - child care	18,000,000	18,000,000
Dept. of Civil Affairs			570,125,579	550,126,120
Dept. of Civil Affairs	3	Happiness+ Program	125,579	126,120
	4	Care-free Pregnancy Program	570,000,000	550,000,000
Department of Economic Development			296,025	296,025
Taipei City Animal Protection Office	5	Protective and supportive measures for female adopters	296,025	296,025
Public Works Department			250,000	150,000
Parks and Street Lights Office	6	Public restroom refurbishment project	250,000	150,000
Taipei City Police Department			3,533,880	3,533,880
Women's and Children's Protection Division	7	As part of the women / children protection support and reporting mechanism, implementation of "Domestic Violence Prevention Act", "Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act" and "Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act", and in order to raise case handlers' sensitivity, proficiency and empathy, the Division has continuously conducted activities to enhance public awareness on women / children safety, as well as the "Women / Children Safety Camp", in the hope of improving the self-protection ability of women and children.	166,200	166,200
Rapid Transit Division	8	Budget for program of MRT system security upgrade	3,367,680	3,367,680
Taipei City Fire Department			0	143,400
Taipei City Fire Department	9	Upgrade living space for female firefighters	0	96,000
	10	Upgrade fire fighting equipment for female firefighters	0	47,400
Dept. of Information and Tourism			50,000	50,000
Taipei Broadcasting Station	11	Production of broadcasting programs of gender equality campaign	50,000	50,000
Department of Land			33,000	33,000
Department of Land	12	Real estate transaction security announcement	33,000	33,000
2. Budget of affiliated units			4,809,812	4,051,668
Taipei Water Department			4,809,812	4,051,668
Taipei Water Department	13	Recreational activities & games	202,475	207,200
	14	Safe water campaign	1,290,000	1,140,000
	15	Label of quality water provision	320,000	320,000
	16	Create a warm and friendly environment with the outsourcing office cleaning service, green decoration and new year festival ornaments	1,468,337	1,418,538
	17	Create a warm and friendly environment with the installation of elevators and vertical platform lifts for the disabled	0	38,530
	18	Provision of multiple payment channels for water bills	90,000	32,400
	19	Building safety inspection and vertical platform lifts inspection & maintenance	189,000	245,000
	20	Water conservation campaign	1,250,000	650,000

[Appendix 2]

Taipei City Gender Statistics and Figures 2015



TAIPEI CITY GENDER STATISTICS AND FIGURES 2015



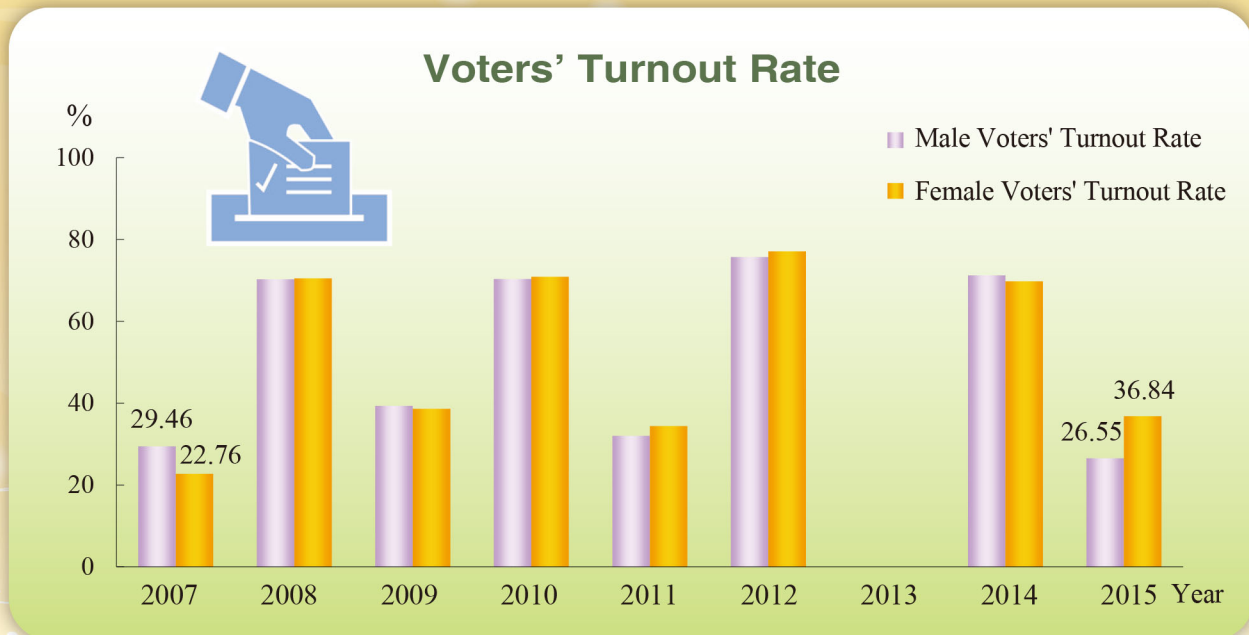
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS
TAIPEI CITY GOVERNMENT
JULY, 2016

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I. Power, Decision-Making and Influence

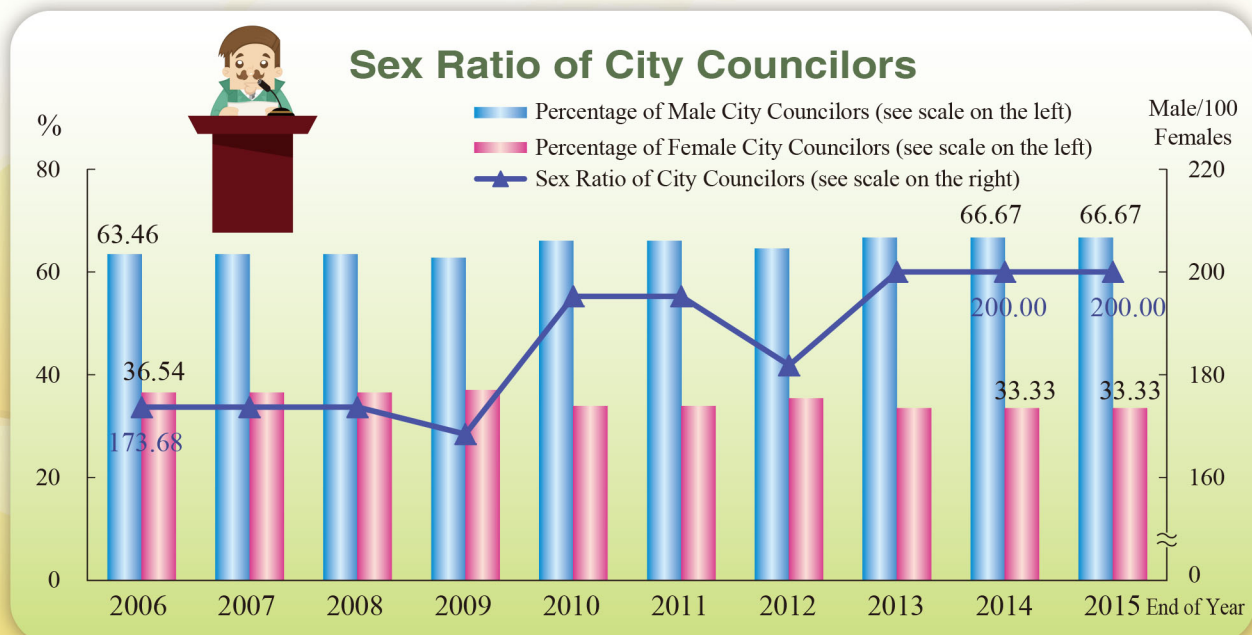
To analyze Taipei citizens' participation of civil servants' election, the turnout rate among female voters was usually higher than that among male voters in recent years, and such turnout rate difference between genders was increasingly obvious over the past five years. In 2015 the female voters' turnout rate exceeded male voters' with 10.29 percentage points, indicating a more proactive engagement in politics by female citizens in Taipei.



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

Note: No civil servants' elections were held in Taipei in 2013.

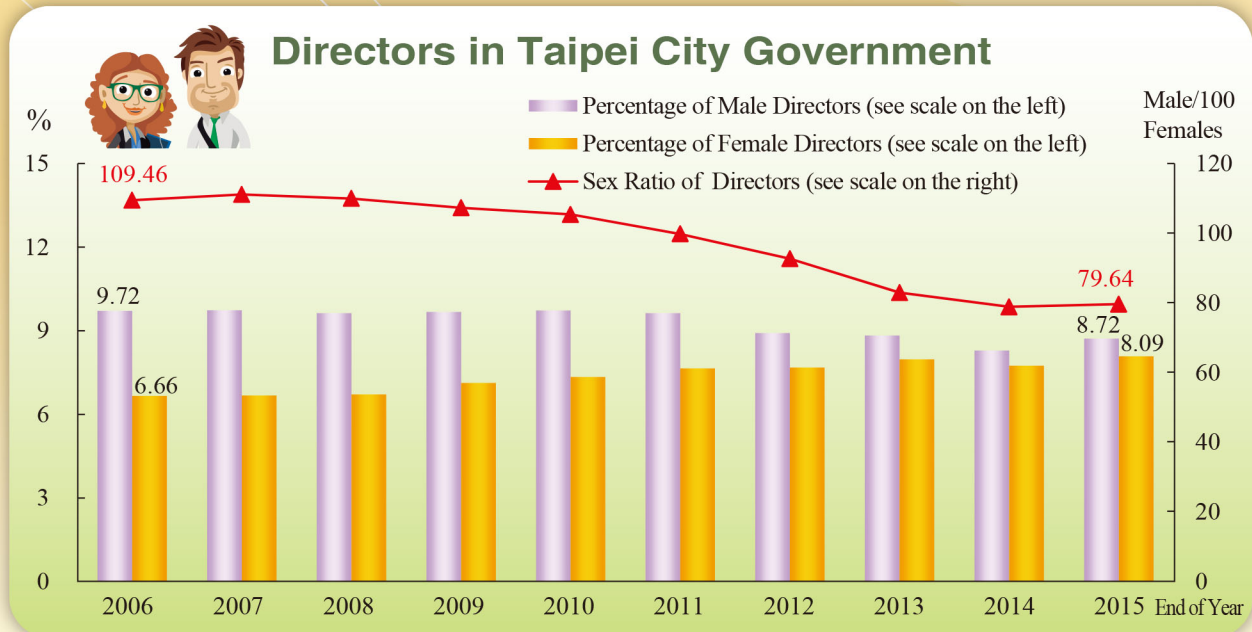
"The Beijing Platform for Action in 1995" had proposed to increase the percentage of female members in legislature to 30% or more in order to improve the authority and influence of females. There totaled 63 city councilors with a mere 21 females accounted for 33.33% in Taipei at the end of 2015. The majority of city councilors remained to be male. The associated sex ratio was 200.00 (i.e. every 2 male city councilors corresponding to 1 female city councilor). Although the percentage of female city councilors in this city merely over 30% for the past decade, their influence still panned out to a certain extent in municipal administration.



Source: Taipei City Council.

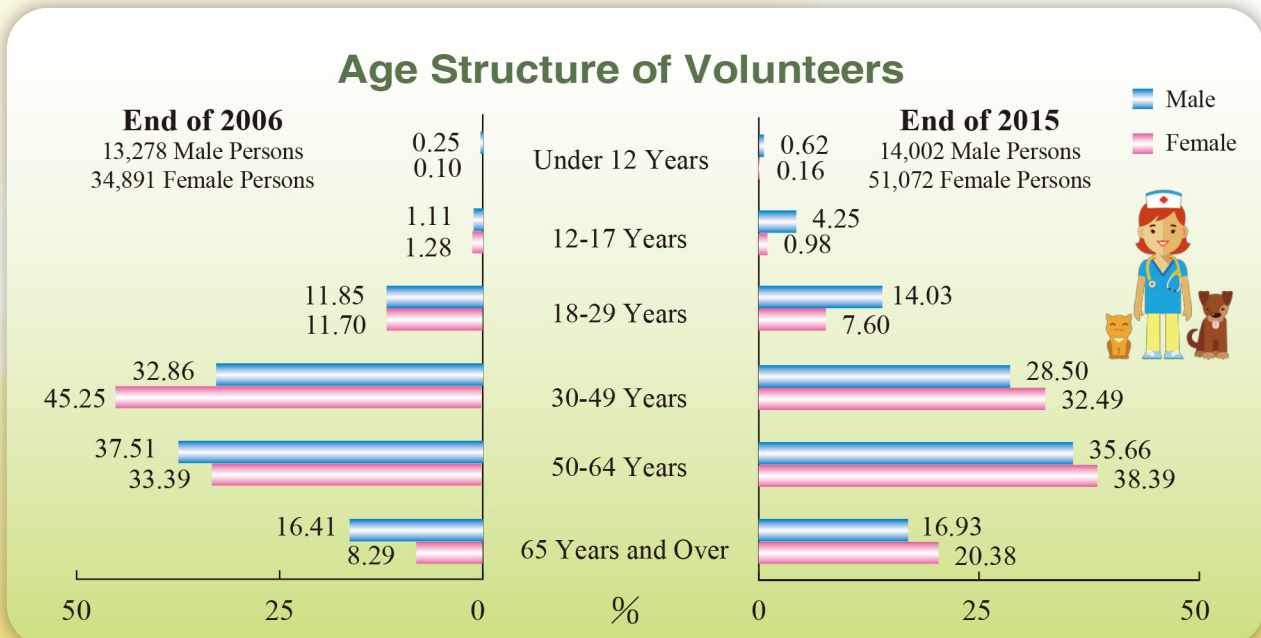
I. Power, Decision-Making and Influence

At the end of 2011 the sex ratio of directors in Taipei City Government dropped below 100 (i.e. more female directors than male ones) for the first time and kept dropping ever since. At the end of 2015, the numbers of male and female directors were 1,725 and 2,166, respectively, among which the number of females topped males by 441 and the sex ratio was 79.64 (i.e. every 4 male directors corresponding to 5 female ones). The percentage of directors within males remained higher than that of females; however, such disparity between two genders has been gradually reduced year by year, and the difference was only 0.63 percentage points at the end of 2015.



Source: Department of Personnel.

At the end of 2015 the numbers of male and female volunteers in Taipei were respectively 14,002 and 51,072 with the number of females being 3.65 times the number of males. For volunteers' age composition, those from 50 to 64 accounted for the highest proportion of both male and female volunteers with percentages of 35.66% and 38.39%, respectively. Comparing with those at the end of 2006, the proportion of female volunteers aged 65 or older increased 12.09 percentage points and the proportion of male volunteers aged 29 or younger increased 5.69 percentage points, indicating the trend of older female volunteers and younger male ones.



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

II. Employment, Economic and Welfare

In 2015 regarding the Taipei employed population by industry, males and females mainly engaged in services-producing industry with a percentage of females being 88.00%, higher than 74.52% of the male, followed by goods-producing industry with the percentage of males being 25.19% higher than 11.83% of the female. For agriculture, forestry, fishery and animal husbandry industry, neither male nor female reached 1%. Compared with 2006, the ratio of males in goods-producing industry increased by 0.11 percentage points, and the ratio of females in services-producing industry increased by 0.86 percentage points.

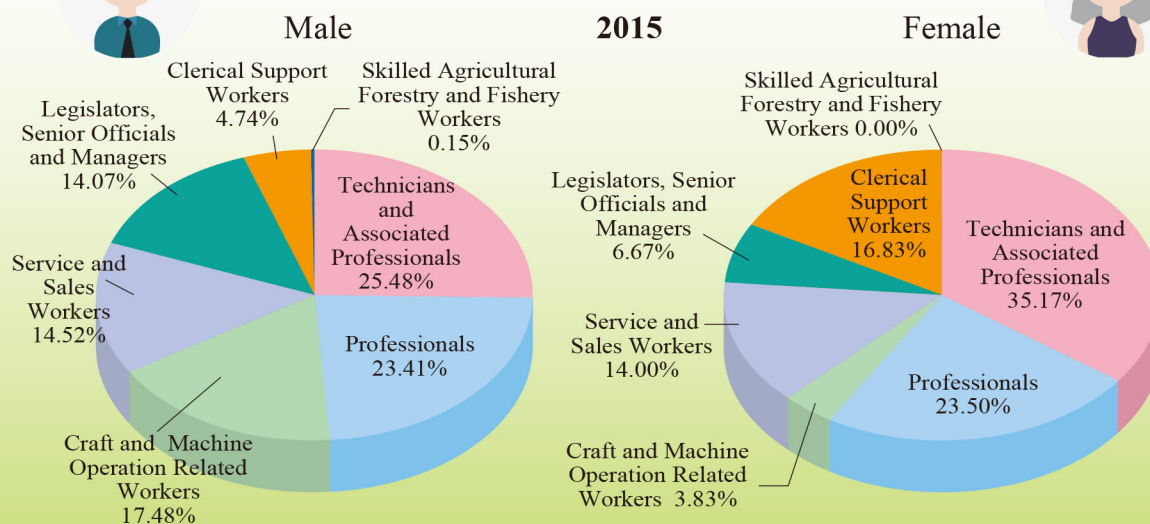
Employed Population by Industry



Source: "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

In 2015 working males and females engaged mainly as technicians, associate professionals and professionals, among which, taken together, the two genders accounted for 48.89% and 58.67% respectively. In addition, the biggest disparity between genders lied in occupations involving craft and machine operation related workers, in which the male topped the female by 13.65 percentage points, followed by clerical support workers with the female being 12.09 percentage points higher than the male.

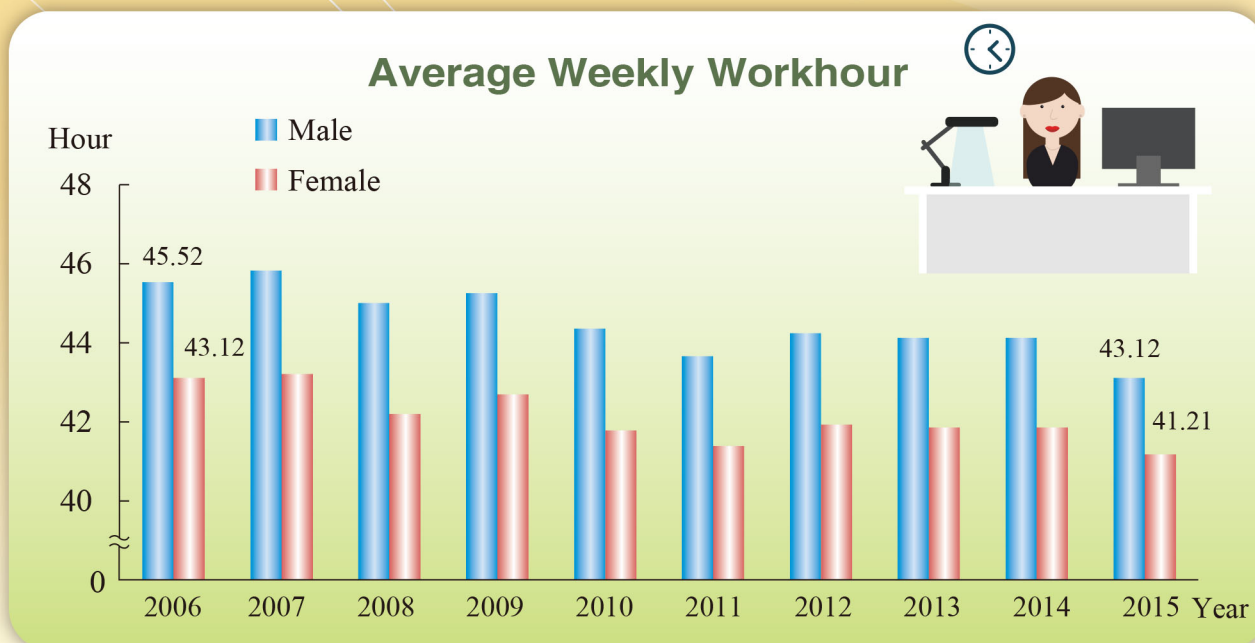
Employed Population by Occupation



Source: "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

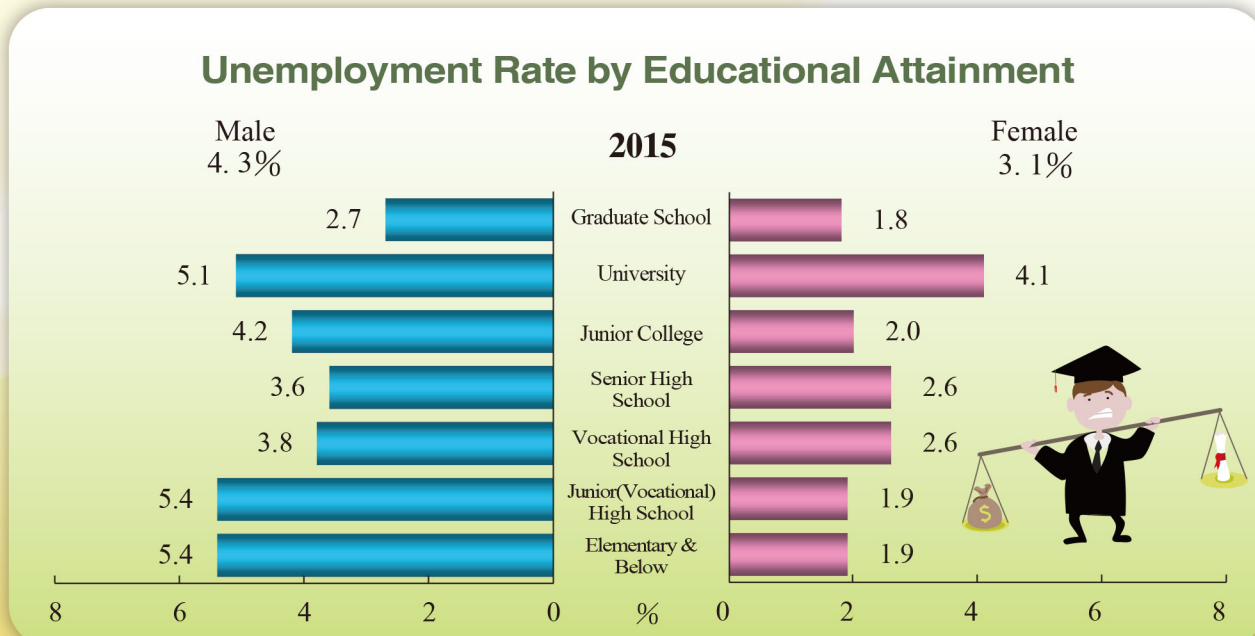
II. Employment, Economic and Welfare

To comply with the global trend and effectively stipulate 2 rest days per week, the Labor Standards Law had been amended several times to reduce statutory working hours. Decreases in average weekly workhour have been shown for the employed in Taipei over the past decade. Among the employed in Taipei in 2015, weekly work hours for the male was 43.12 hours, higher than 41.21 of the female, which decreased by 2.40 and 1.91 hours, respectively, in comparison with that of 2006. The working hour gap between the male and the female gradually had been decreasing year by year, and the 1.91 hour gap in 2015 was the smallest in recent years.



Source: "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

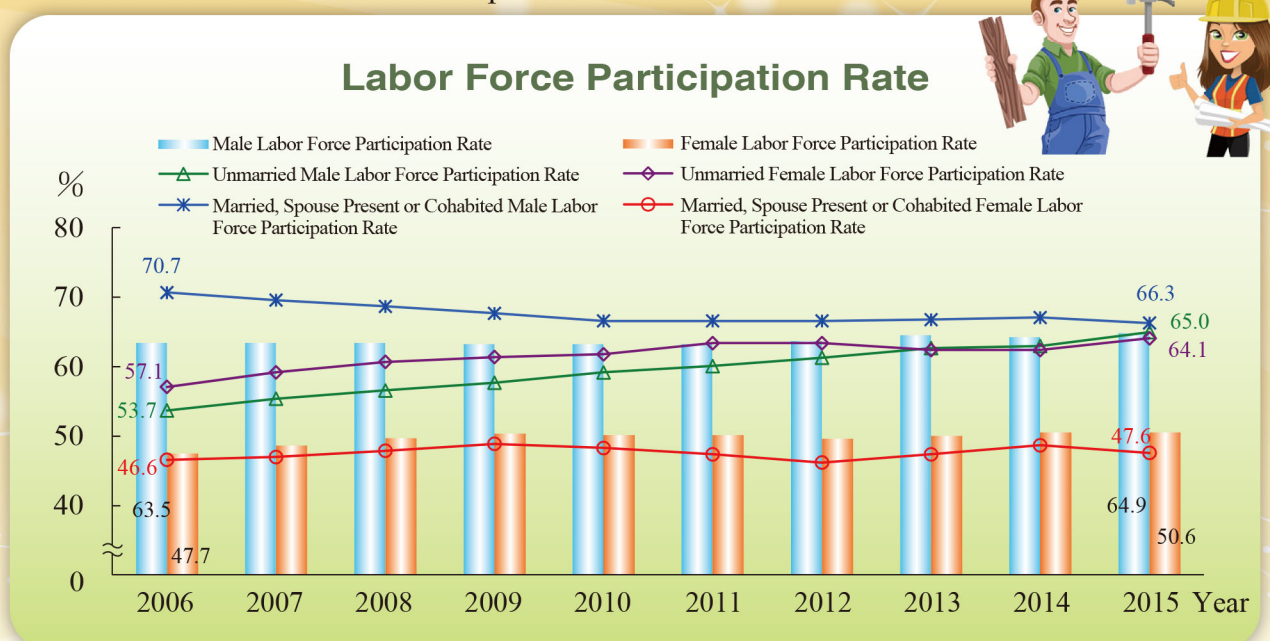
In 2015, the unemployment situation of males in Taipei was more severe than that of females with any level of education. Males with an educational attainment inferior to junior high or elementary school suffered from the highest unemployment rate of 5.4%, followed by males with university education. The unemployment rate was highest with 4.1% among females for university education level, followed by those for senior or vocational high school. On the other hand, the greatest gap of unemployment rate between males and females was found among those with an educational attainment inferior to junior high or elementary school, where the male topped the female by 3.5 percentage points.



Source: "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

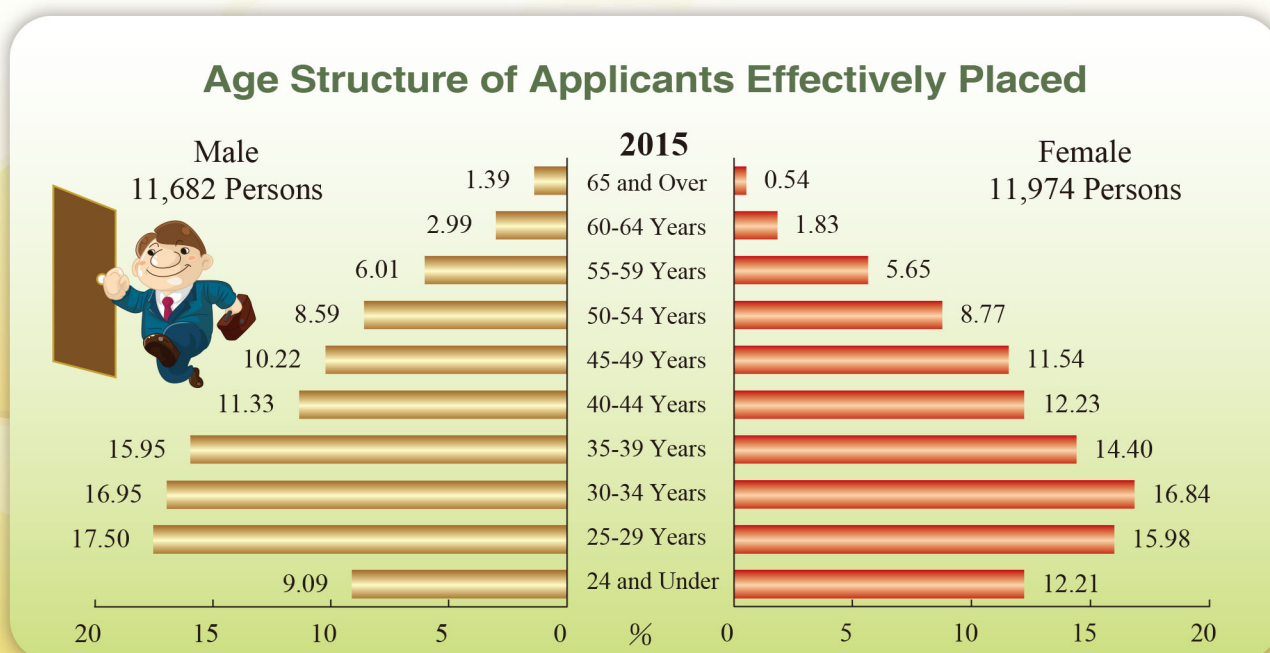
II. Employment, Economic and Welfare

In 2015 labor force participation rate in Taipei was 64.9% for males and 50.6% for females, with an increase of 1.4 and 2.9 percentage points, respectively, compared with that of 2006. Over the past decade the growth rate of female labor force participation rate was slightly higher than that of males. For marital status, said rate was 66.3% among males living with spouses and 47.6% among females living with spouses, showing 1.3 percentage points higher and 16.5 percentage points lower in comparison with unmarried males and females respectively, which indicated different influences from male and female marital status upon labor market.



Source: "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics", Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

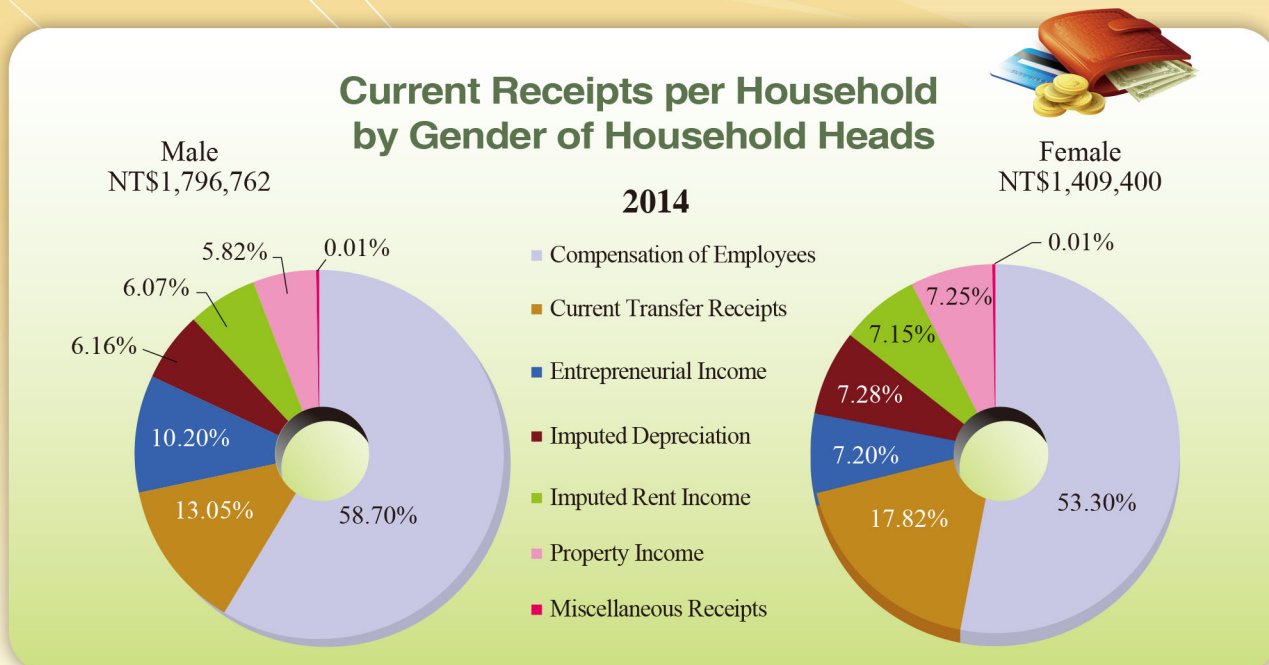
In 2015, employment services of Taipei City Government effectively provided jobs to 11,682 male and 11,974 female applicants, amounted to 49.38% and 50.62% respectively. With an observation of age, number of successfully employed applicants concentrated to males and females aged from 25 to 44, which accounted for approximately 60% of employed applicants; among employed male applicants, those aged 25 to 29 accounted for the highest proportion of 17.50%, and among employed female applicants, those aged 30 to 34 accounted for the highest proportion of 16.84%.



Source: Department of Labor.

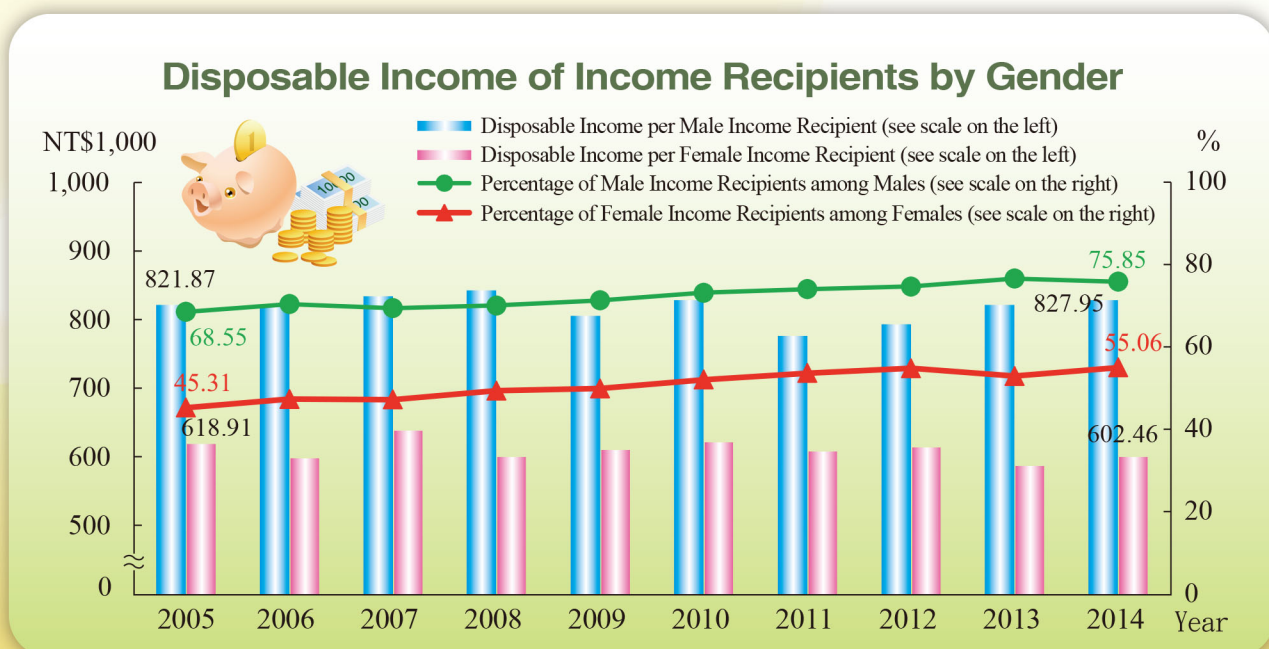
II. Employment, Economic and Welfare

In 2014 current receipts of each household was NT\$1,796,762 with the male household heads, and NT\$1,409,400 with the female household heads, which amounted to around 78% of that of the male. In the view of overall receipts structure, compensation of employees and entrepreneurial income accounted for a higher proportion in household receipts with the male household heads than with the female ones, whereas the proportion was higher in other aspects with the female household heads than with the male ones, indicating a big difference in receipts structure between households of male and female heads.



Source: "Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey in Taipei", Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

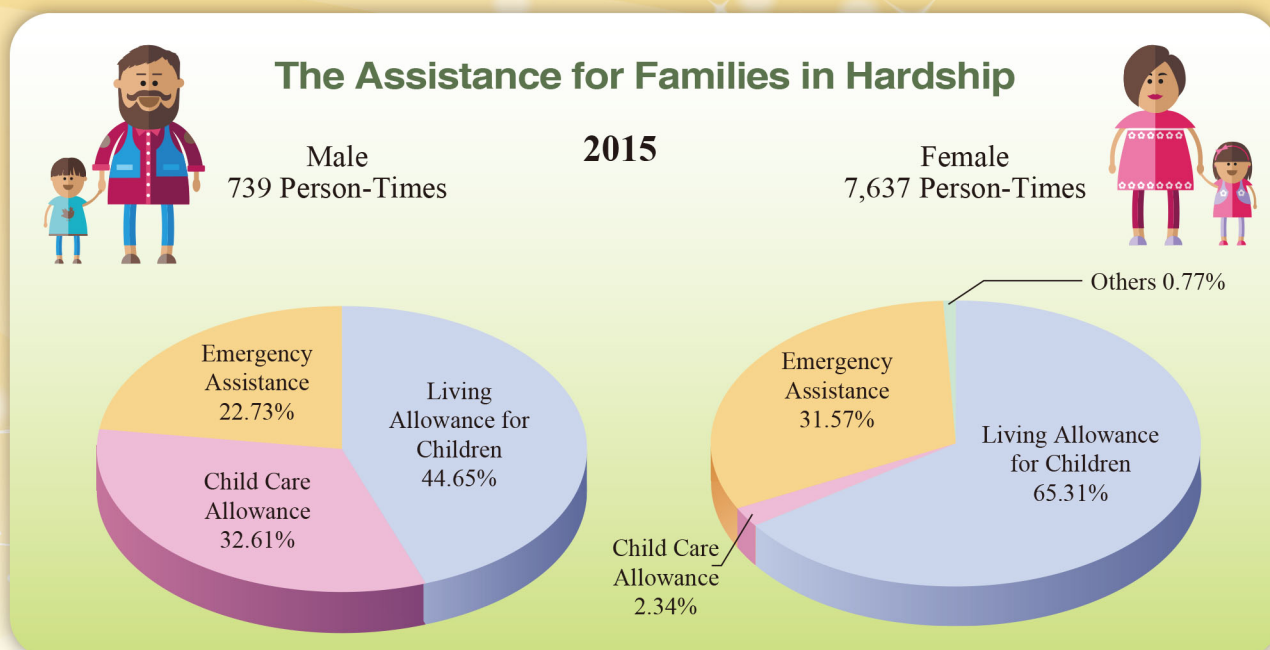
In Taipei the proportion of male income recipients is much higher than that of female ones. In 2014 the male and female income recipients accounted for 75.85% and 55.06% in the population respectively, i.e. there were 3 income recipients among every 4 male citizens, and only 1 income recipient among every 2 female citizens. Over the past decade, disposable income per male income recipient was higher than that per female one with the former being 1.28 to 1.40 times the latter. In 2014 the disposable income per male income recipient was NT\$827,948, being 1.37 times the NT\$602,459 of the female.



Source: "Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey in Taipei", Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

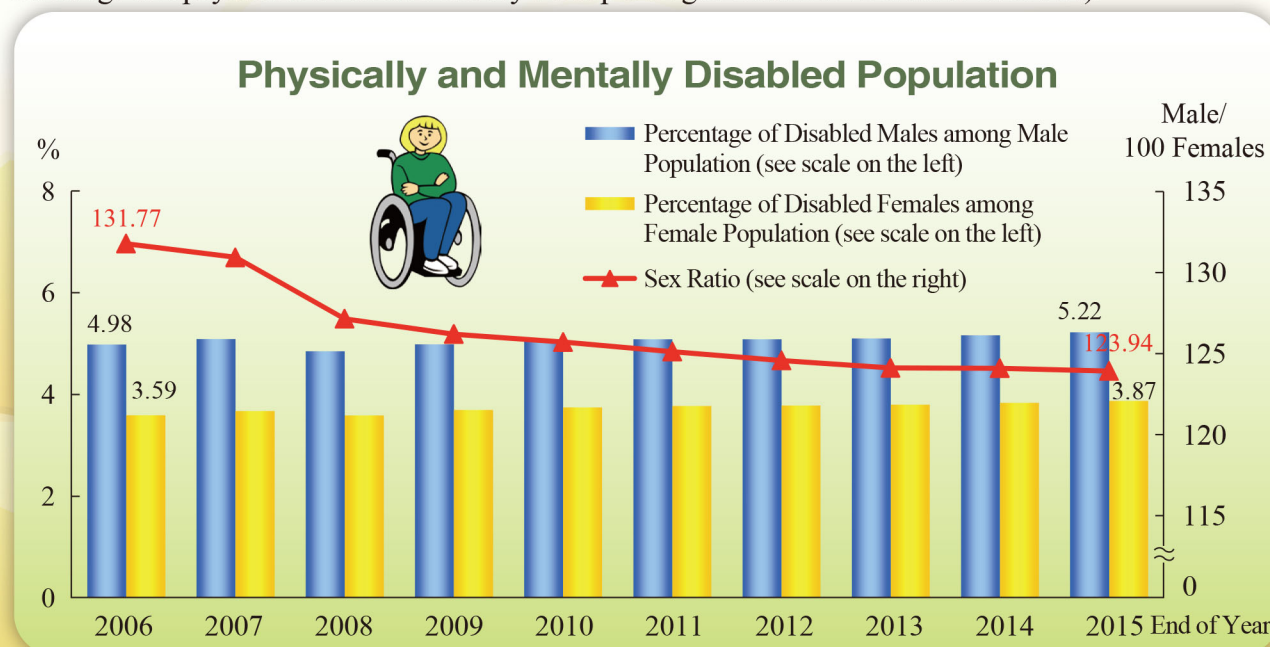
II. Employment, Economic and Welfare

In 2015, people accepting the assistance for families in hardship were dominated by 7,637 person-times (91.18%) of females. Males accounted for a minor but increasing share in recent years. Among all types of assistances for families in hardship, those accepting living allowance for children accounted for the largest share for both genders, 44.65% for male and 65.31% for female, followed by 32.61% males accepting child care allowance and 31.57% females accepting emergency assistance.



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

Over the past decade, males had been the majority of population suffering from physical and mental disability in Taipei, and a continuous increase in the percentage of said population was found over the years, except for a decrease in sex ratio of the disabled population due to a faster increasing rate of female population suffering from physical and mental disability. By the end of 2015 the disabled accounted for 5.22% in male population and 3.87% in female population, increased by 0.24 and 0.28 percentage points respectively in comparison with those of 2006. And the associated sex ratio was a record low of 123.94 (i.e. every 1.24 males suffering from physical and mental disability corresponding to 1 female in the same condition).

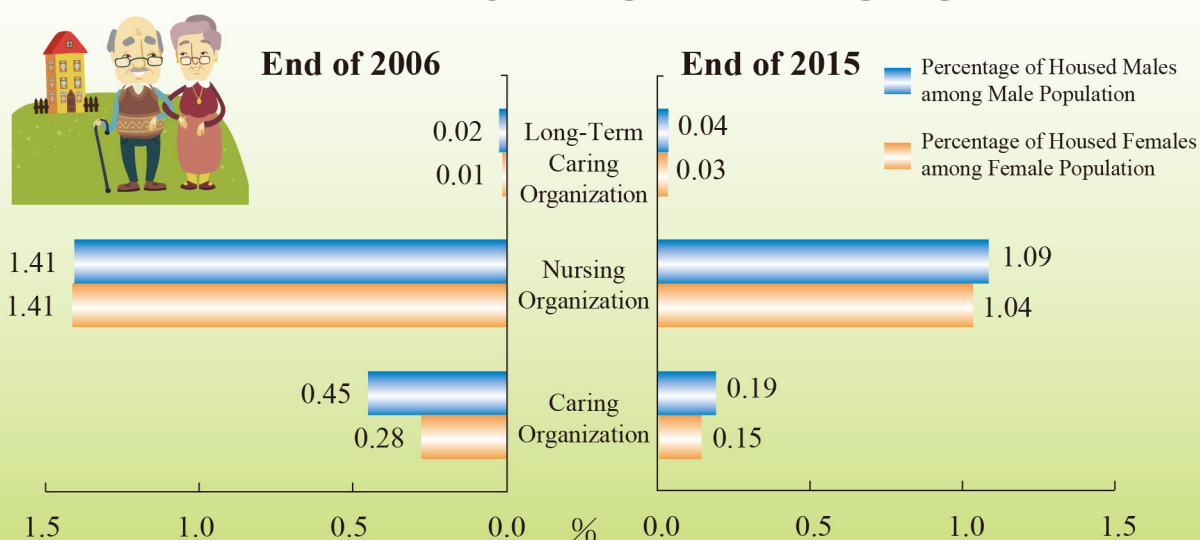


Source: Department of Social Welfare.

II. Employment, Economic and Welfare

By the end of 2015, the actual occupancy of elderly caring and nursing organizations in Taipei included 2,384 males and 2,652 females, accounting for 1.32% and 1.22% of elderly males and females (over 65 years old), respectively. Compared to the end of 2006, there increased 0.02 percentage points for both males and females housed in long-term caring organizations, decreased 0.32 and 0.37 percentage points in caring organizations, and decreased 0.26 and 0.13 percentage points in nursing organizations. It indicated that elderly care agencies failed to be generally recognized by senior citizens in Taipei.

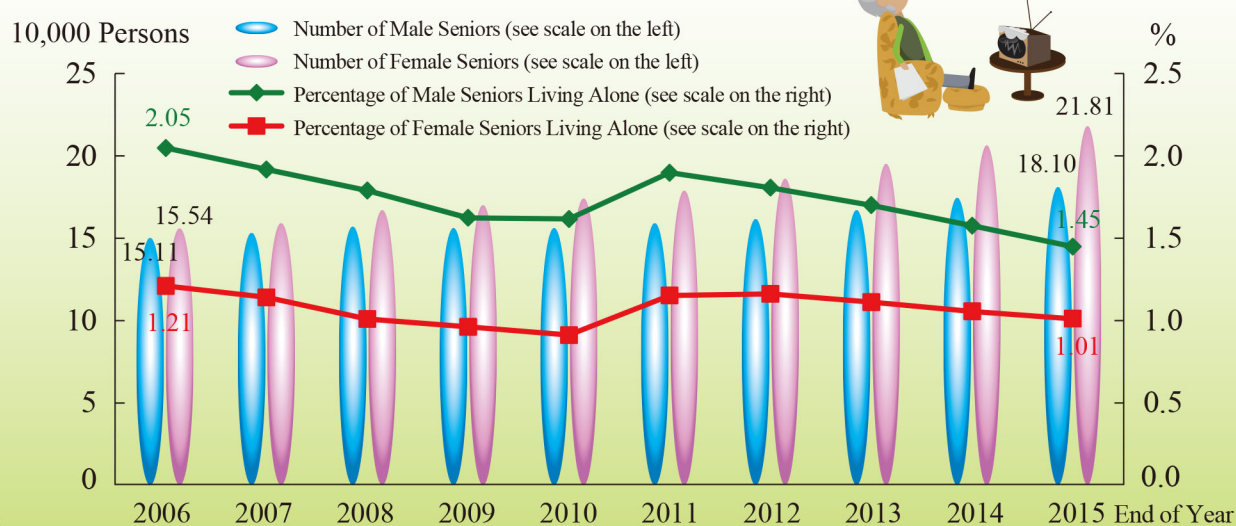
Seniors Housed in Elderly Caring and Nursing Organizations



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

Over the past decade the elderly population mostly consisted of women in Taipei. By the end of 2015 the elderly population was 399,182, among which 54.65% were female. Within the 4,819 seniors living alone, males and females respectively accounted for 54.37% and 45.63%, showing more male than female. Both for men and women, there was a declining trend shown in the proportions of seniors living alone among elderly population, which were 1.45% and 1.01% respectively by the end of 2015. That meant there was 1 living alone for every 100 seniors.

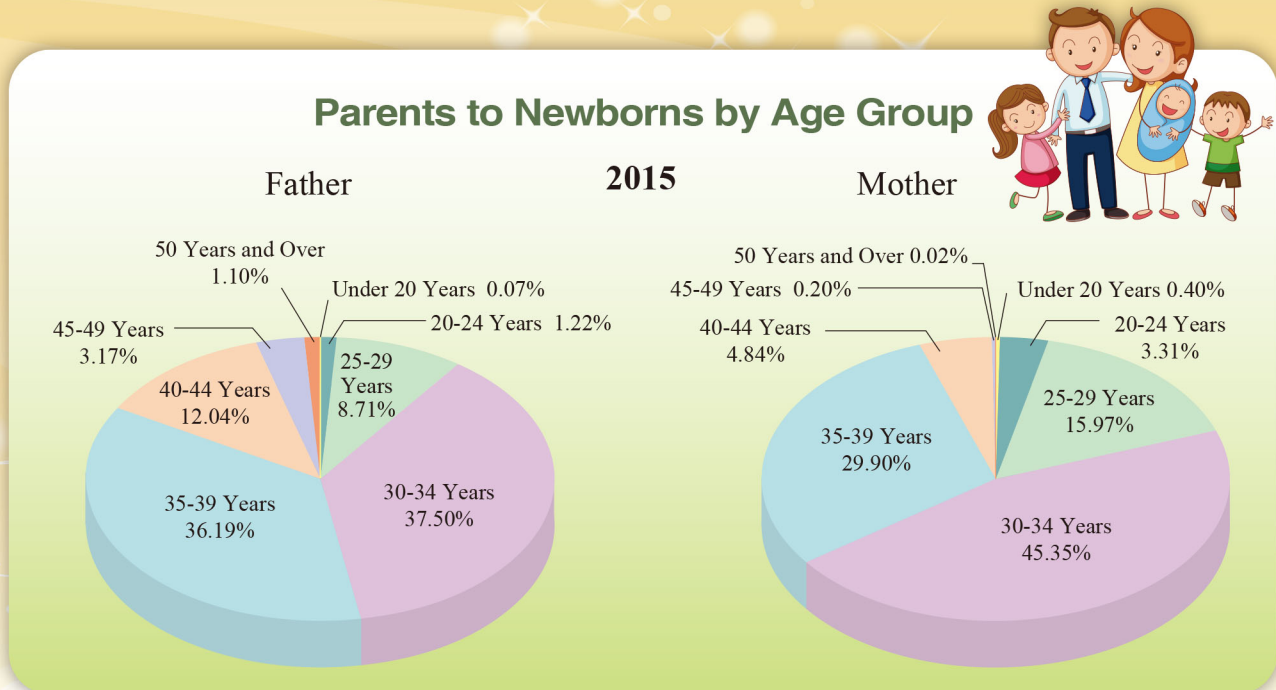
Seniors Living Alone



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

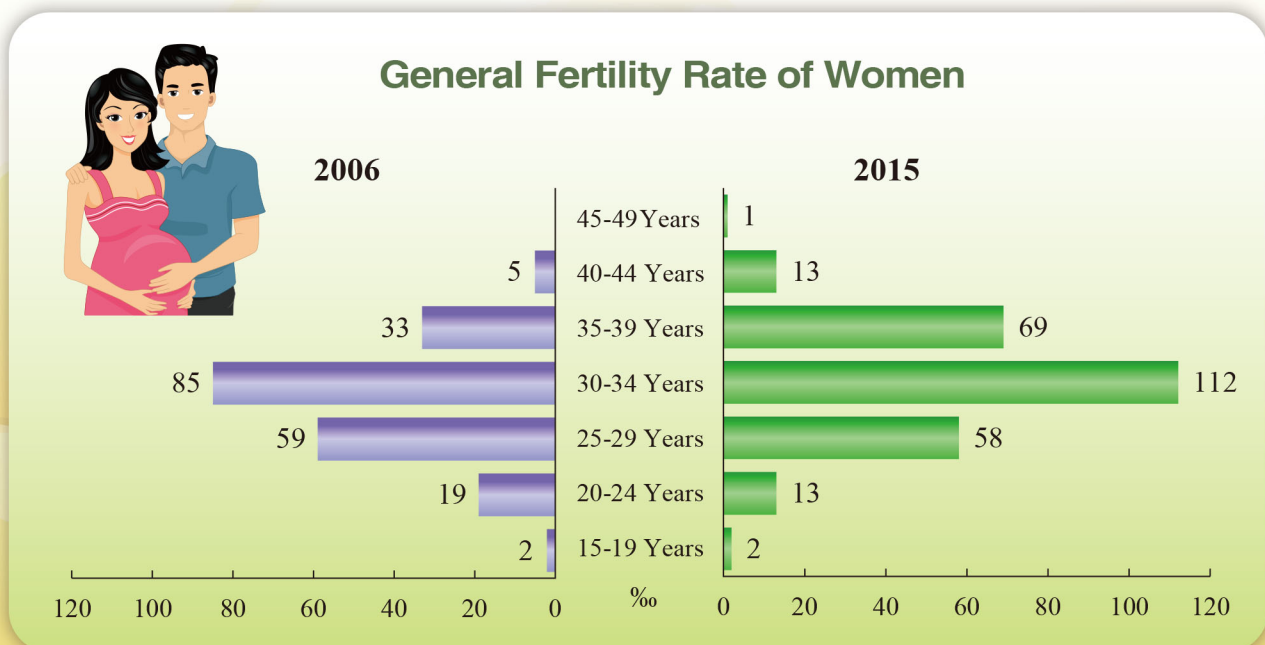
III. Population, Marriage and Family

Average age of the fathers to newborns of Taipei in 2015 was 35.66, and 33.32 of the mothers. In the perspective of age structure, parents aged 30 to 34 had taken the dominant proportion, followed by 35 to 39 years of age, accounting for 73.69% and 75.26% respectively. And the largest difference between the percentages of fathers and mothers came from 30 to 34 years old with mothers topping fathers by 7.85 percentage points.



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

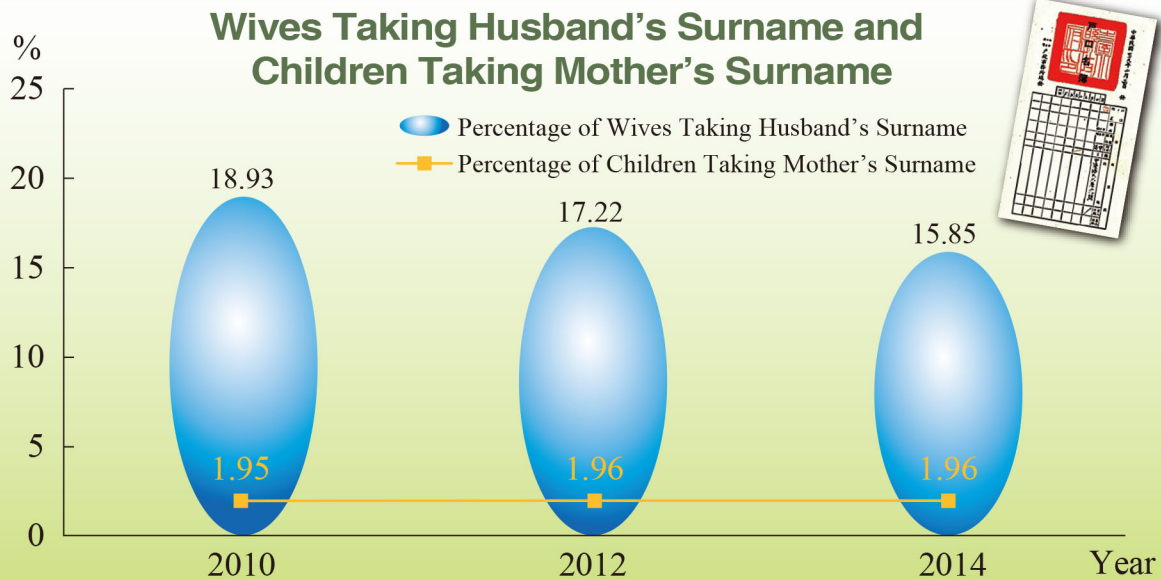
In 2015 the general fertility rate of women in Taipei was 42‰, 13 per mill higher than 29‰ of 2006. In perspective of 5-year-old age groups in 2006, women's highest general fertility rate was found in the age group of 30 to 34, followed by 25 to 29 years old with 85‰ and 59‰ respectively; in 2015 age groups with 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 had taken the dominant proportions of 112‰ and 69‰ respectively, showing an increasing trend of childbearing age in women.



Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

III. Population, Marriage and Family

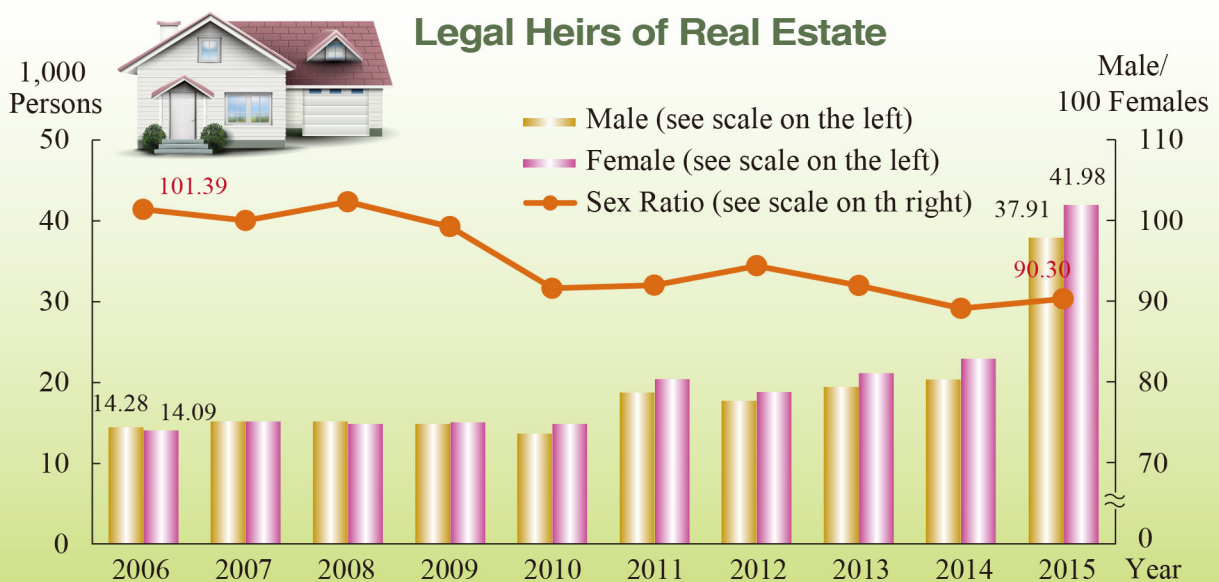
Current Civil Law expressly provides that both husbands and wives may retain their premarital surnames. In 2014 the percentage of wives taking husband's surname was 15.85% in Taipei, decreased by 3.08 percentage points in comparison with 18.93% of 2010. It's also regulated in Civil Law that parents shall agree in written form on whether the child is to take the father's or the mother's surname before the birth registration. However, in 2014 only 1.96% children had taken their mother's surname, a slight 0.01 percentage points more than 1.95% of 2010 in Taipei, indicating the still commonly adopted traditional idea in which children should take their father's surname.



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

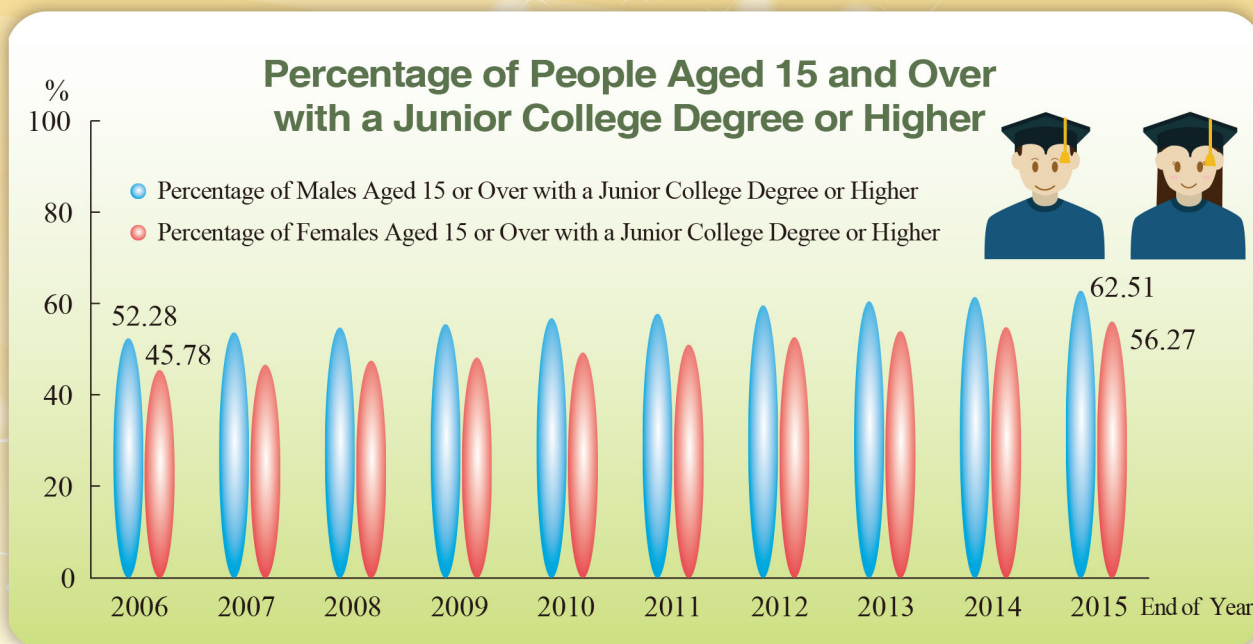
Note: The statistical analysis on names of household registration was carried out by the Ministry of the Interior once every two years since 2012.

Although current Civil Law expressly provides that males and females share the right of inheritance as equals, it's a traditional custom that real estate is to be inherited by the male; however, the number of females who acquired the right to inherit real estate had been higher than that of males since 2009. In 2015 there totaled 79,890 inheritors acquiring the right to inherit real estate in Taipei, among which were 37,910 males amounting to 47.45% and 41,980 females amounting to 52.55%, with a sex ratio up to 90.30, indicating the awakening of female consciousness that no more giving up female entitlements so rashly.

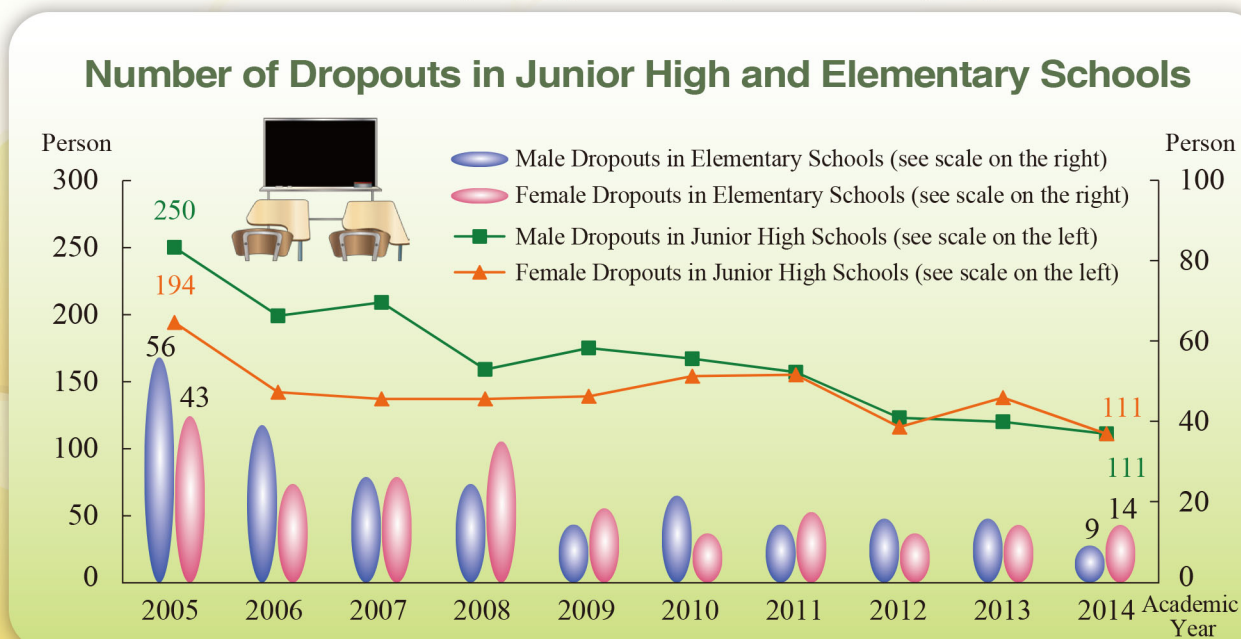


IV. Education, Culture and Media

The proportions of males and females aged 15 and over with a junior college degree or higher have been rising in Taipei for recent years. By the end of 2015, the above proportions of males and females were 62.51% and 56.27%, respectively, increased by 10.23 and 10.49 percentage points in comparison with those of 2006. Over these years, the proportions of males with a junior college degree or higher were higher than those of females by more than 6 percentage points.

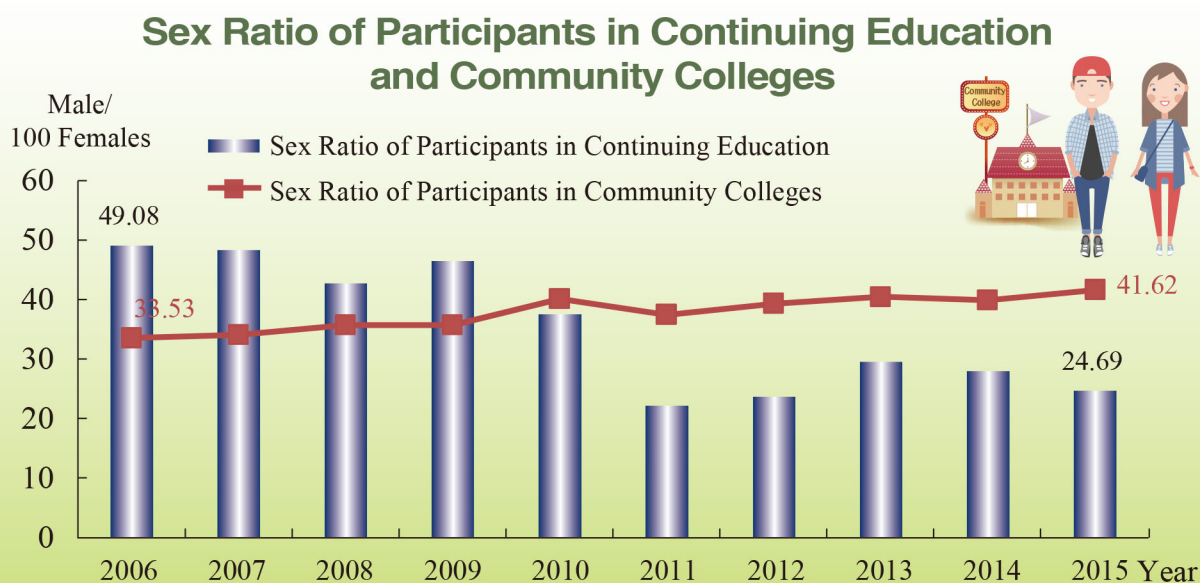


In Taipei the dropouts were proactively supported to resume their study in junior high and elementary schools. There had been a decline in the number of dropouts from junior high and elementary schools over the past decade. In the academic year of 2014, number of male and female dropouts from junior high schools were both 111, decreased by 139 and 83, respectively, comparing to those of AY 2005. The decline of dropout numbers was more obvious in males than in females, and the gap between the two genders was narrowing year by year. As for elementary school dropouts, the numbers of males and females in AY 2014 were 9 and 14 respectively, decreased by 47 and 29 comparing to those of 2005.



IV. Education, Culture and Media

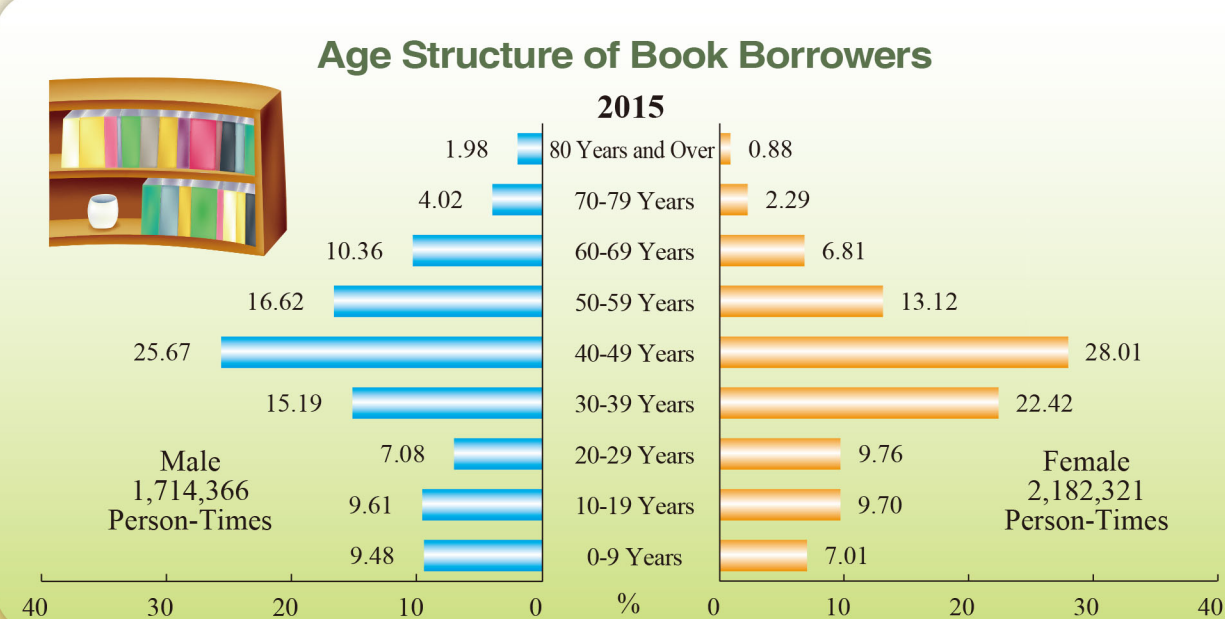
In 2015 the sex ratio of participants in continuing education was 24.69 in Taipei, with 1 being male out of every 5 participants, the third low over the past decade; in comparison with 49.08 of 2006 with 1 being male out of every 3 participants. It showed a dropping proportion of male participants in continuing education. On the other hand, the sex ratio of participants in community colleges was 41.62, a record high in recent years. Albeit fewer male participants than female ones, the number kept rising over the years.



Source: Department of Education.

Note: Continuing education included only secondary education programs before 2000, and fundamental education programs subsidiary to elementary schools have been included since 2001.

Among borrowers of Taipei Public Library in 2015, there were 1,714,366 males and 2,182,321 females, accounting for 44.00% and 56.00%, respectively, showing more female borrowers than male ones. In the perspective of age groups, the highest borrowing rate fell in 40 to 49 years of age for both male and female borrowers, accounting for 25.67% and 28.01% respectively. On the other hand, a higher borrowing count was found in female borrowers across all age groups ranging from 10 to 49, while the higher count was found in male borrowers across age groups aged 9 or younger and 50 or older, showing a varying age structure among males and females.

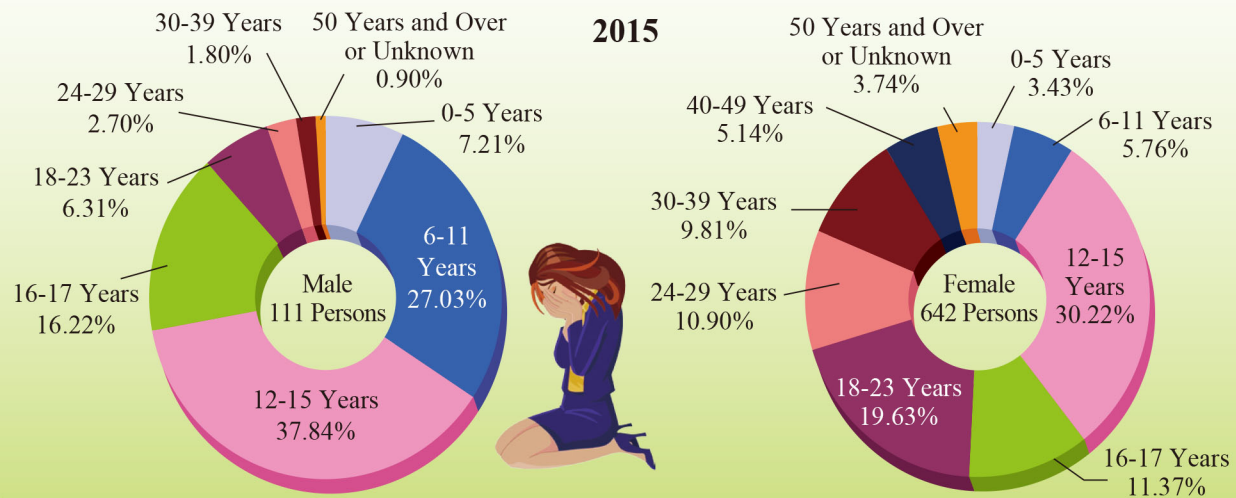


Source: Department of Education.

V. Personal Security and Justice

In 2015 the number of sexual assault victims in Taipei amounted to 753, including 111 males and 642 females with the female being 5.78 times the male. Taking ages into consideration, the majority of both male and female victims consisted of teenagers younger than 18 years old, accounting for 88.29% and 50.78% respectively, indicating that most sexual assault victims were female or underage.

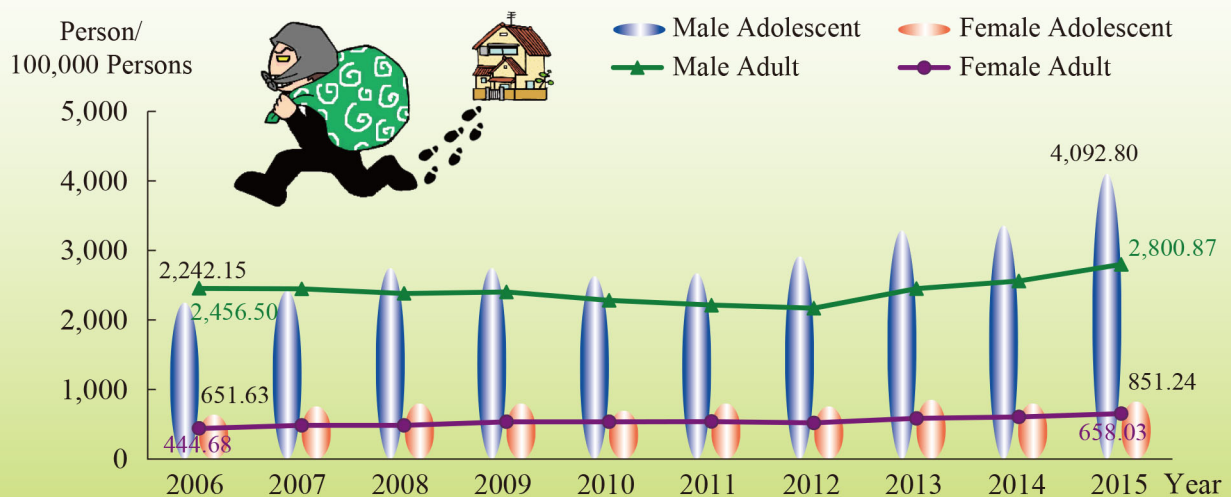
Sexual Assault Victims by Age Group



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

The offender rate of Taipei in 2015 showed 1,477.72 criminals per 100,000 people. The offender rates for male adolescents (from 18 to 23 years old) and adults (aged 24 and above) were respectively 4,092.80 and 2,800.87 criminals per 100,000 people, and the offender rates for female adolescents and adults were respectively 851.24 and 658.03 criminals per 100,000 people. The offender rate for males had been higher than that for females over the past decade, and in 2015 the offender rate for male adolescents was 4.81 times that of the female, a record high in recent years, while male adults' offender rate was 4.26 times that of the female.

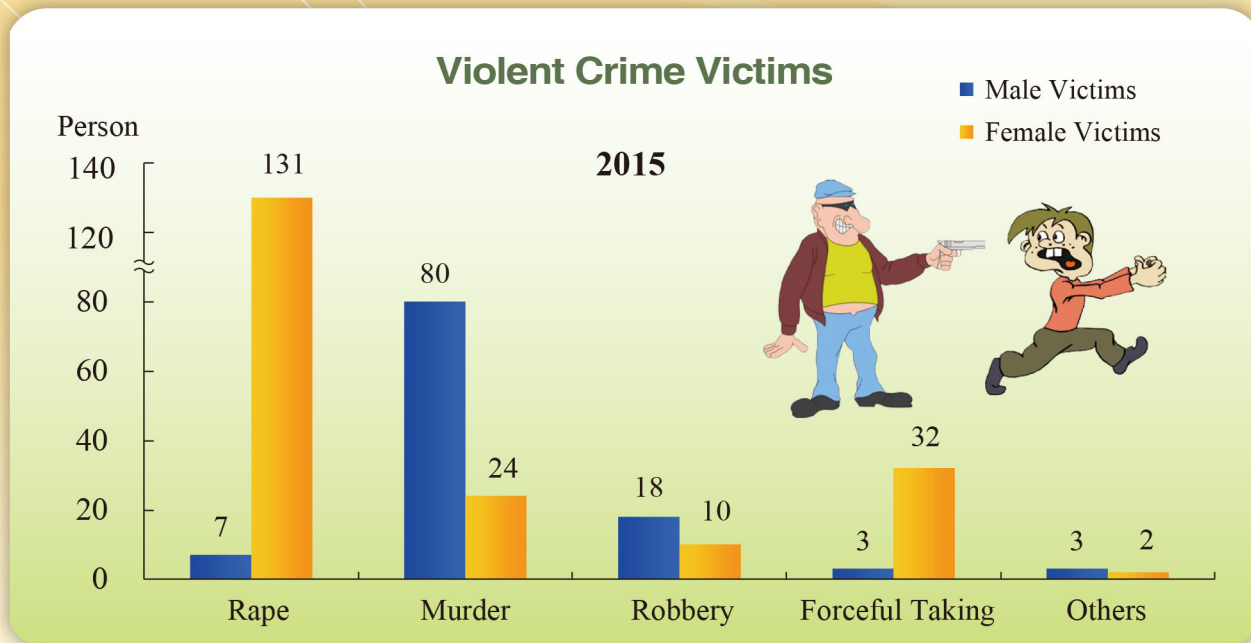
Offender Rate of Crimes



Source: Police Department.

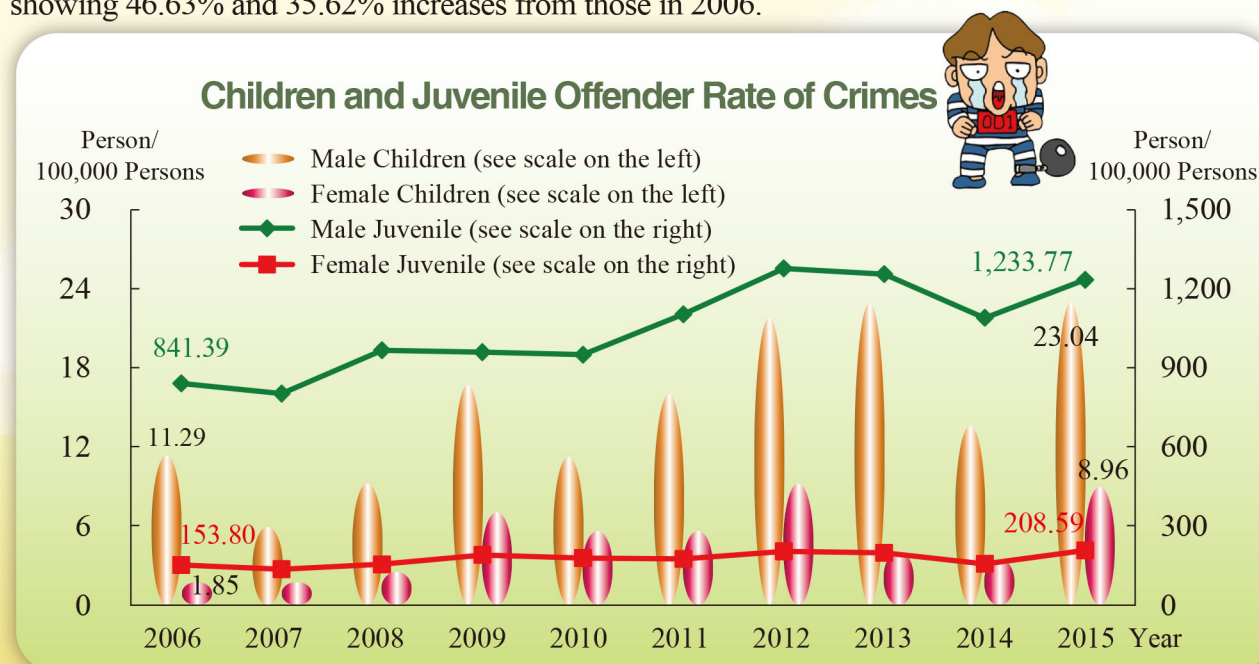
V. Personal Security and Justice

In 2015 there were 111 male and 199 female violent crime victims in Taipei, the number of females was 1.79 times that of males. The largest number of male victims was 80 persons for murders, and that of female victims was 131 persons for rapes. For types of victimization, major victims of rapes and forceful takings were female, and major victims of murders and robberies were male.



Source: Police Department.

A roughly increasing pattern for children and juvenile offender rate of crimes was shown in Taipei over the past decade. In 2015 the offender rates of crimes for male and female children (aged under 12) in Taipei were 23.04 and 8.96 per 100,000 people with the male one being 2.57 times the female one and 1.04 and 3.84 times of increase comparing to those of 2006 respectively. The offender rates of crimes for male and female juveniles (from 12 to 17 years old) were respectively 1,233.77 and 208.59 per 100,000 people with male one being 5.91 times the female one and showing 46.63% and 35.62% increases from those in 2006.

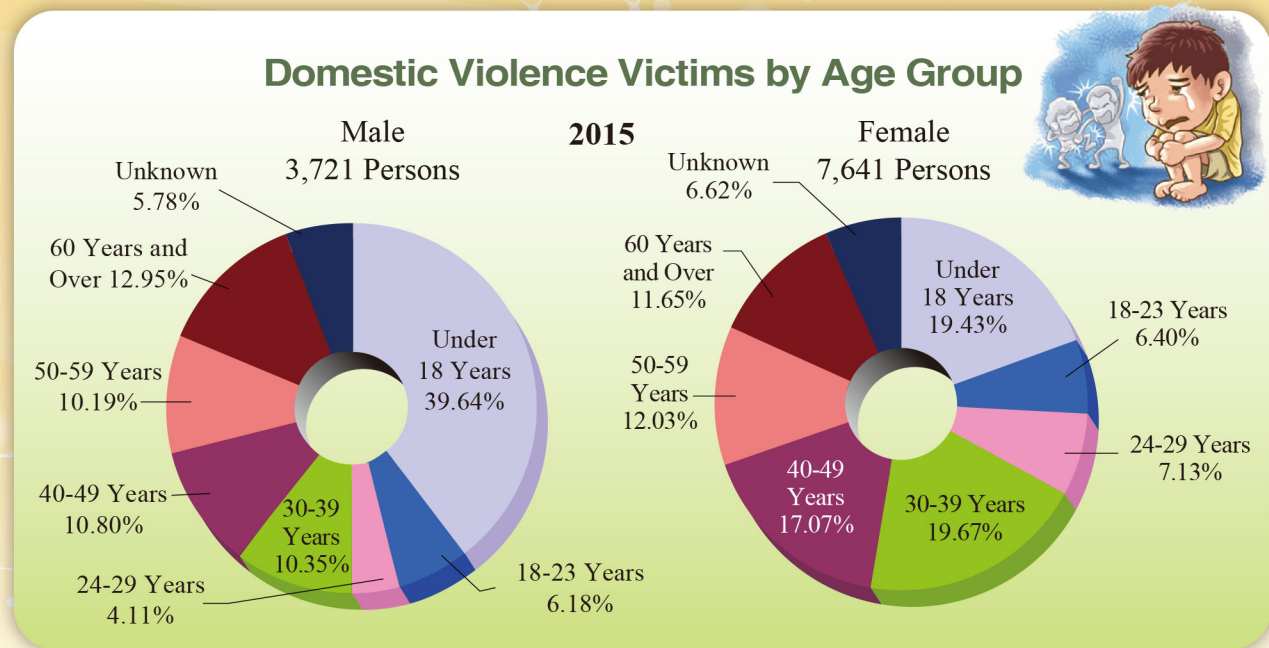


Source: Police Department.

Note: Due to the fact that number of children suspects has been scarce, children offender rate of crimes has been varying dramatically over the years.

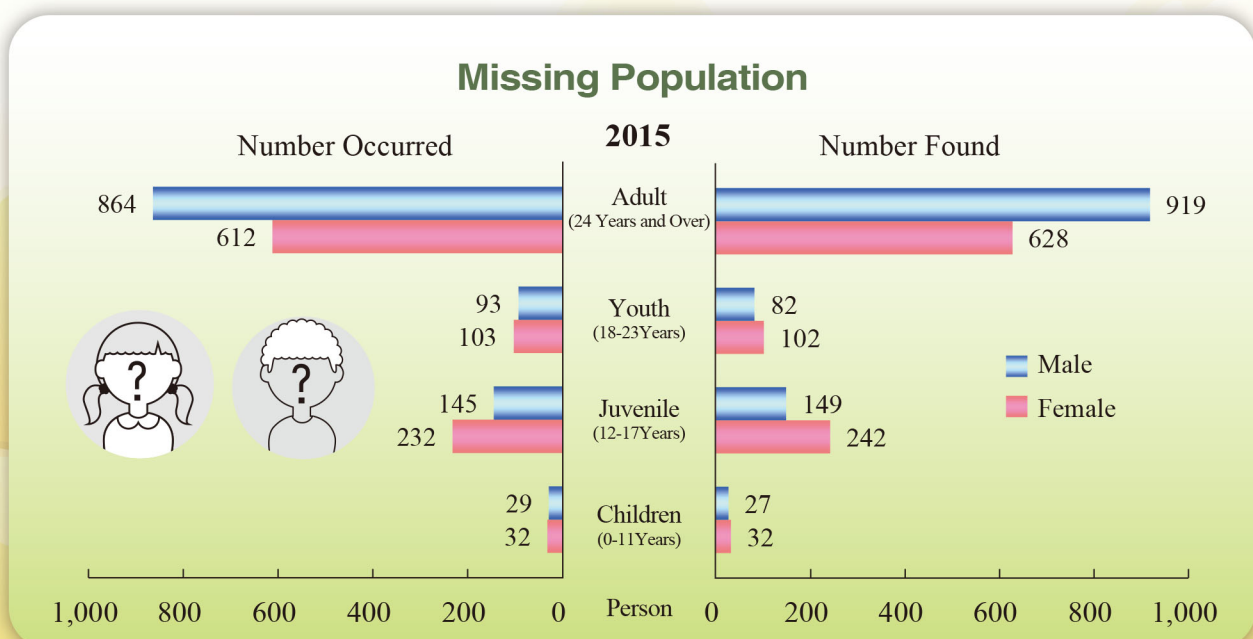
V. Personal Security and Justice

There were 1,362 domestic violence victims in Taipei in 2015, including 3,721 males accounting for 32.75% and 7,641 females accounting for 67.25%. In terms of age, the largest proportion of male victims came from those under 18 years old, accounting for 39.64%; as for female victims, most were those aged from 30 to 39, accounting for 19.67%, followed by those under 18 years old, accounting for 19.43%. It indicated that the majority of domestic violence victims were female young adults (aged from 30 to 49) and minor children.



Source: Department of Social Welfare.

According to statistics from police agencies, presumed by police and reported by citizen, there were 2,110 missing persons occurred including 1,131 males and 979 females in Taipei in 2015. In terms of age, most missing persons for both males and females were adults, accounting for 76.39% and 62.51% respectively, sequentially followed by juveniles, youth and children. 2,181 missing persons had been found, amounting to 103.36% of missing persons occurred in 2015.



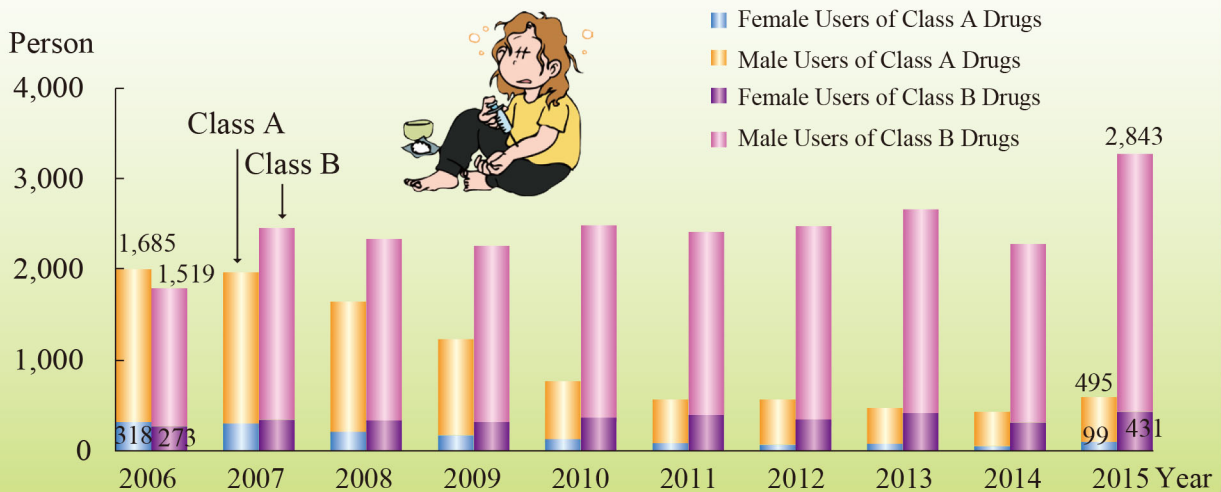
Source: Police Department.

Note: The number of missing persons found included numbers of found individuals who were missing in current and previous periods and from other jurisdiction areas, the proportion versus missing persons occurred may be over 100%.

V. Personal Security and Justice

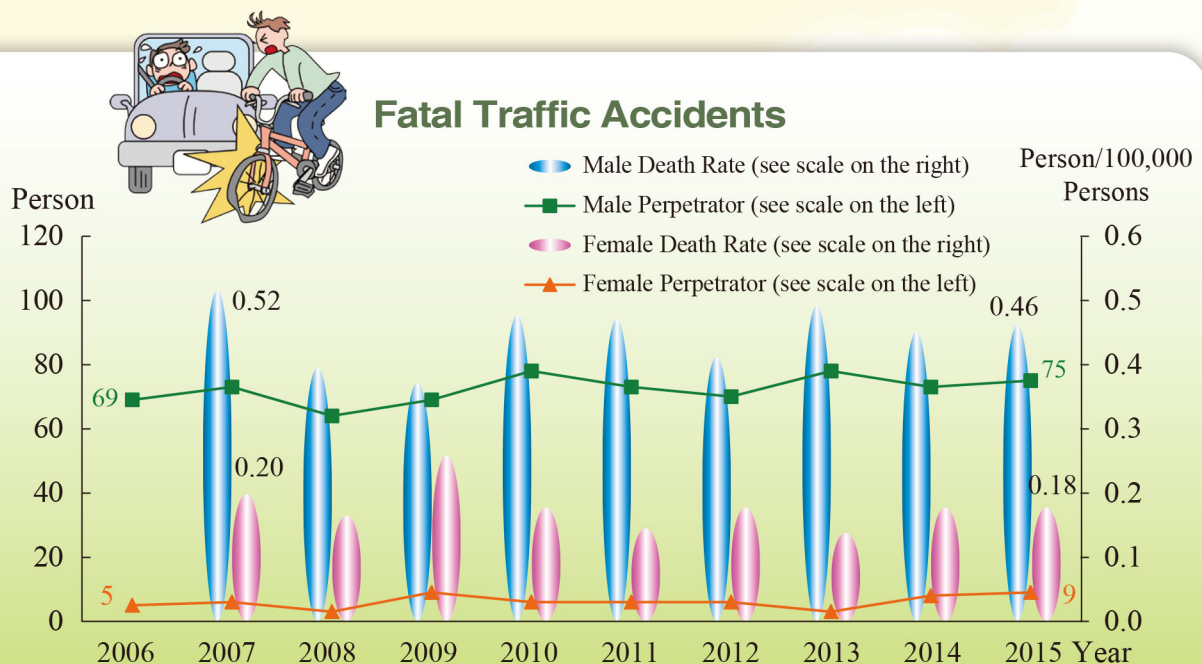
Over the years the number of male drug users had been more than 5 times the female in Taipei, and the users of class A drugs decreased year by year due to the difficult acquisition and more grievous sentences for class A drugs. In 2015, the numbers of male and female users of class A drugs accounted for 14.83% and 18.68%, respectively, decreased by 37.76 and 35.13 percentage points in comparison to those of 2006. On the other hand, the number of male users of class B drugs was 6.60 times that for the female in 2015, showing a record high in the past decade.

Number of Drug Users



Source: Police Department.

In recent years, males had been the majority of fatal traffic accident perpetrators and death rate (deaths per 100,000 persons). In 2015 there were in total 75 male perpetrators, 8.33 times the 9 female perpetrators, and male death rate was 0.46 per 100,000 people, 2.56 times the 0.18 of the female.

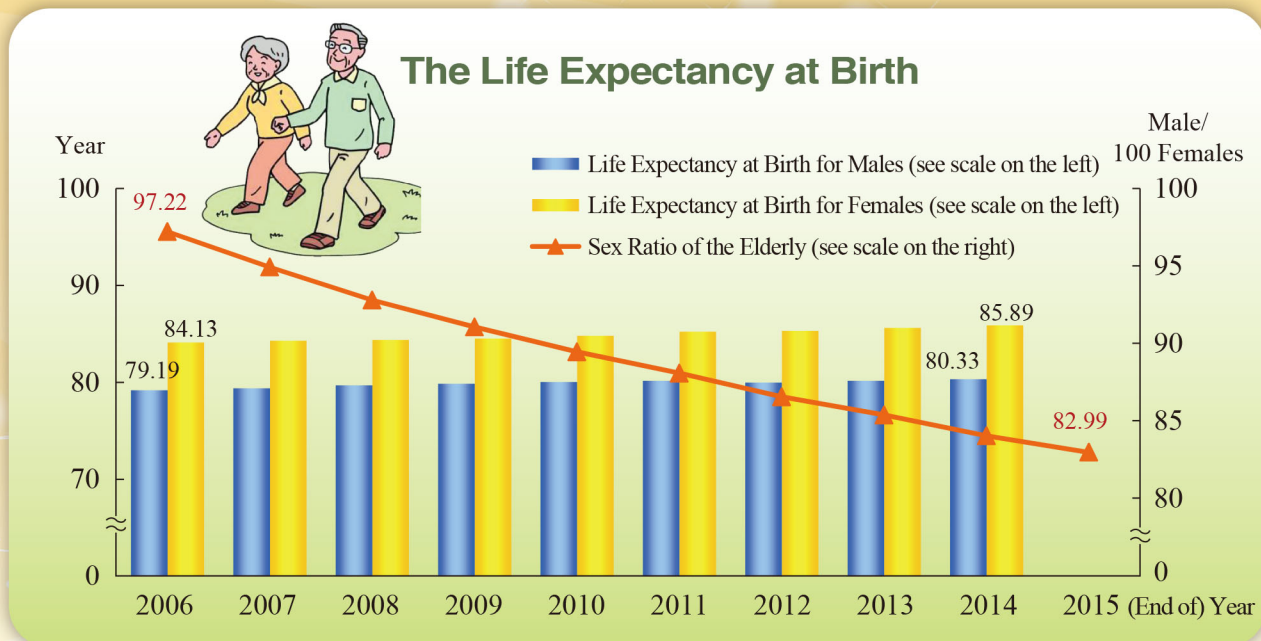


Source: Police Department.

Note: The fatal traffic accidents referred to accidents with fatalities on site or within 24 hours after the accidents.

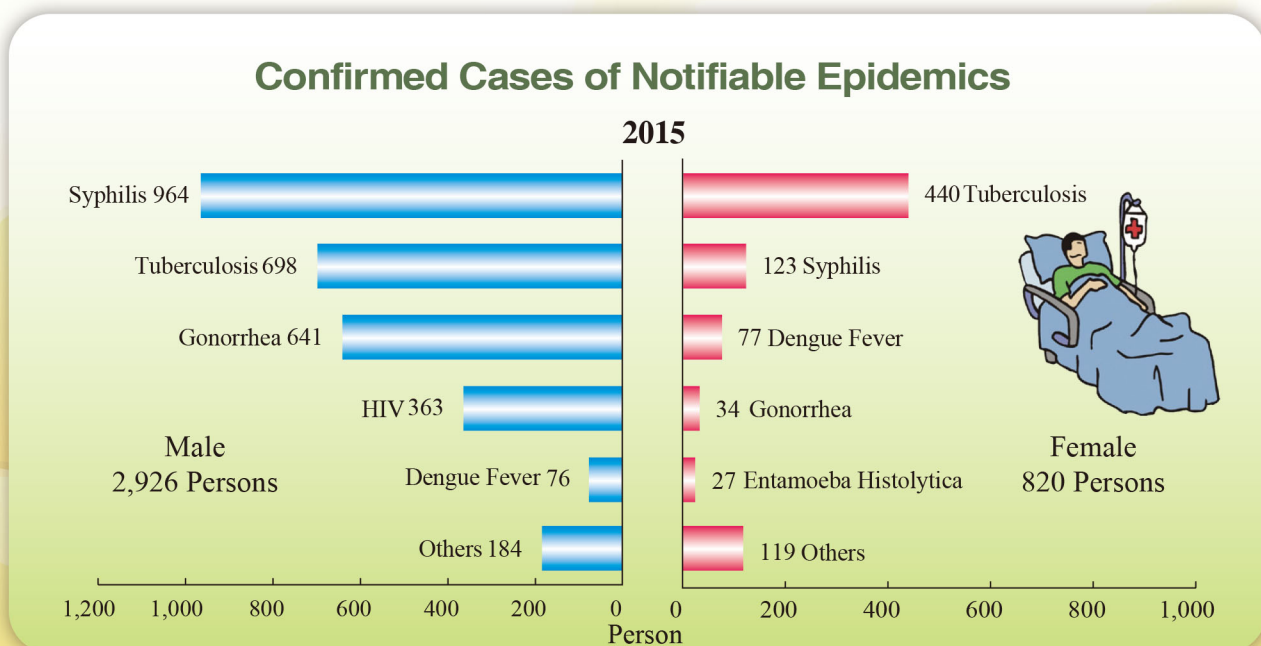
VI. Health, Medical Treatment and Care

In 2014 the life expectancy at birth for males in Taipei was 80.33 years and 85.89 years for females. The life expectancy at birth had been rising for both males and females in recent years, while it stayed higher for females and the gap of genders kept widening. In 2014 the female life expectancy at birth was 5.56 years more than the male. On the other hand, longevity of females had been more and more common than males in Taipei, resulting in an increasing number of female seniors (aged 65 and above) over the male, and the sex ratio of the elderly was 82.99 at the end of 2015, a record low in recent years.



Source: Department of Health, Department of Civil Affairs.

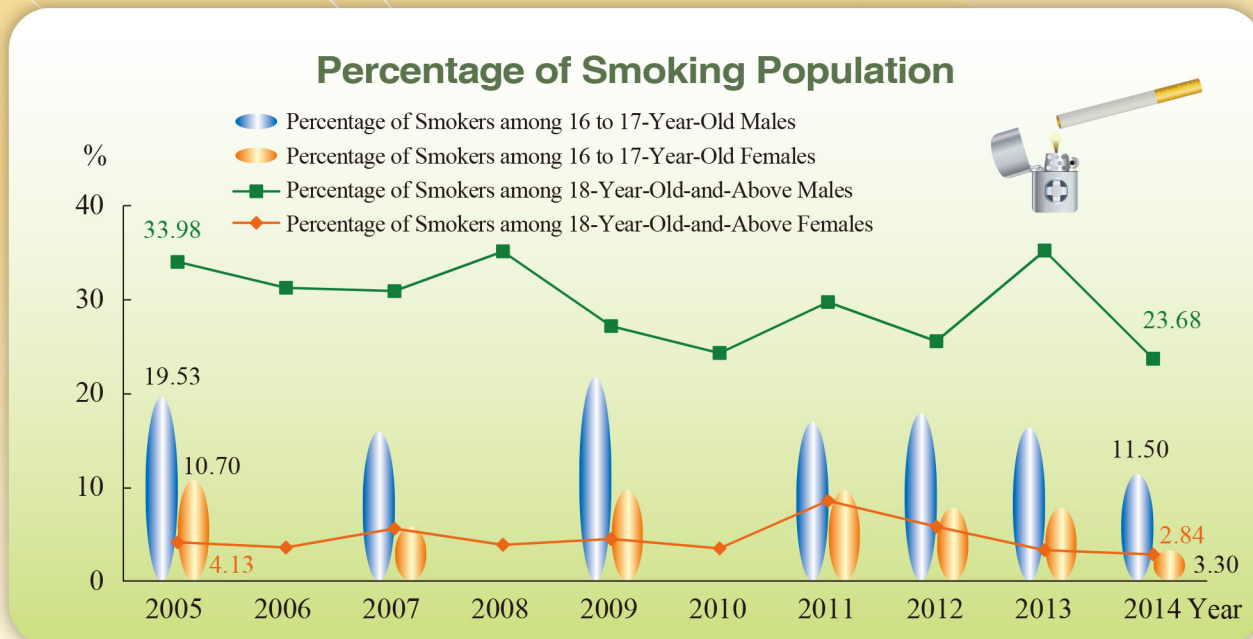
In terms of confirmed cases of notifiable epidemics in Taipei, there were 2,926 males and 820 females in 2015; the largest number of confirmed cases for males was 964 in syphilis, followed by 698 in tuberculosis, accounting for 56.80% of male confirmed cases. As for females, the largest number was 440 in tuberculosis and then 123 in syphilis, accounting for 68.66% of female confirmed cases.



Source: Department of Health.

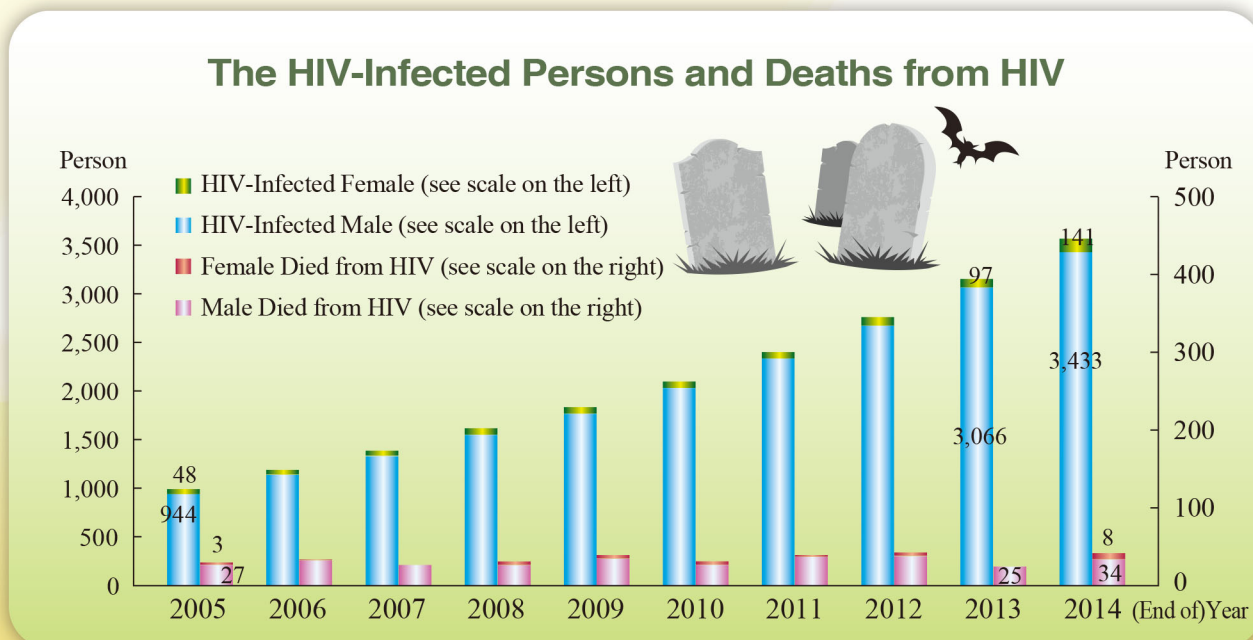
VI. Health, Medical Treatment and Care

To improve citizens' health, the government had been actively promoting the prevention of tobacco hazards and enlarging non-smoking area year by year, the relevant positive effects gradually revealed in recent years. Analyzing based on age groups, the percentages of male and female smokers aged 18 years old and above were respectively 23.68% and 2.84% in Taipei in 2014, decreased by 10.30 and 1.29 percentage points comparing to those of 2005; as for population aged 16 to 17 years old, the percentages of male and female smokers were respectively 11.50% and 3.30% in 2014, also decreased by 8.03 and 7.40 percentage points comparing to those of 2005.



Source: 'Survey on Juvenile Smoking Behavior' and 'Survey on Adult Smoking Behavior', Ministry of Health and Welfare.
Note: The survey on juvenile smoking behavior was carried out once every two years before 2011.

At the end of 2014, the accumulated number of people infected with notifiable HIV in Taipei was 3,574, including 3,433 males and 141 females. In addition, the fatalities due to HIV in 2014 were 34 males and 8 females. The number of new infections had been increasing over the recent decade and the increase was more obvious among males than among females, with new male infections being approximately 8.34 times those of the female in 2014.

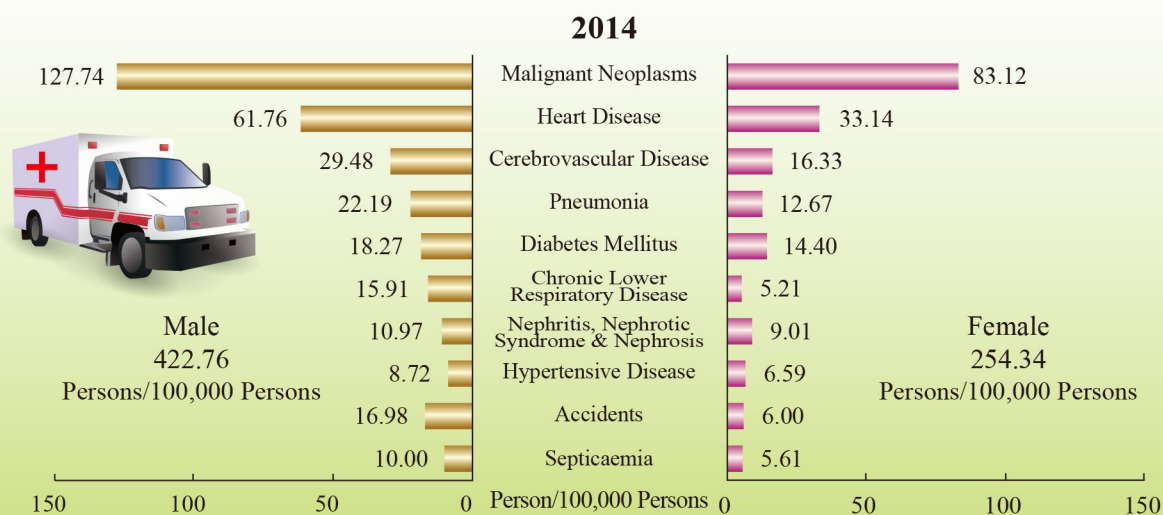


Source: Department of Health.

VI. Health, Medical Treatment and Care

The standardized death rate apart from aging factors of Taipei in 2014 was 422.76 per 100,000 males and 254.34 per 100,000 females. The leading three causes of death were the same for both males and females, in the order of malignant neoplasms, heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases. Throughout the top ten causes of death, the standardized death rates of males were all higher than those of females.

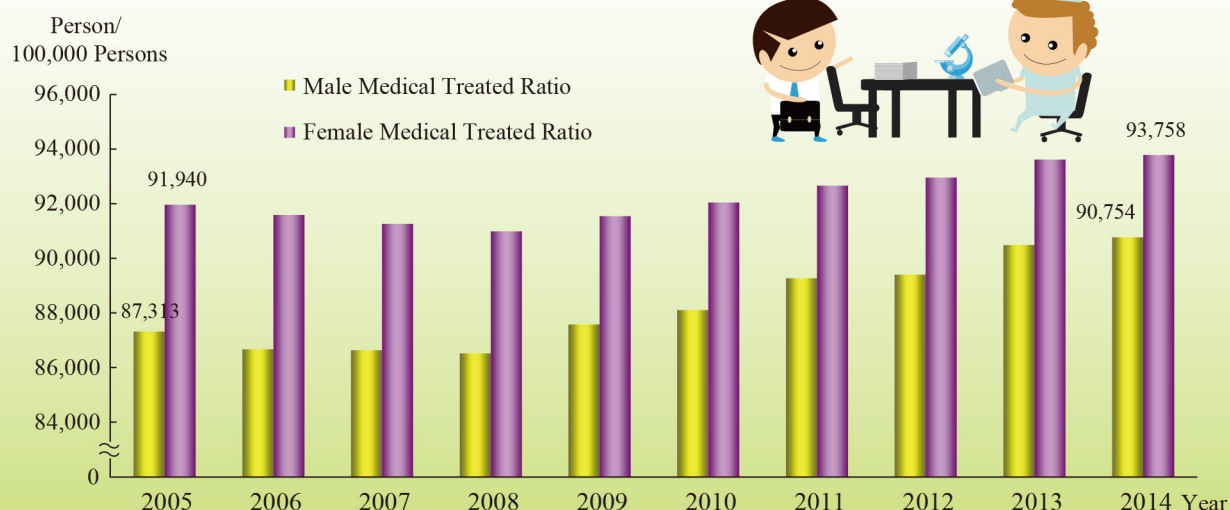
Standardized Death Rates of Leading Causes



Source: Department of Health.

As for patients in public and private hospitals and clinics in Taipei in 2014, there were 90,754 male patients per 100,000 people and 93,758 female patients per 100,000 people, increased by 3.94% and 1.98% respectively comparing to those of 2005. Over the past decade, both male and female medical treated ratios were roughly increasing, with the number of female patients stayed higher than male ones while the gap of medical treated ratios between genders had been narrowing year by year.

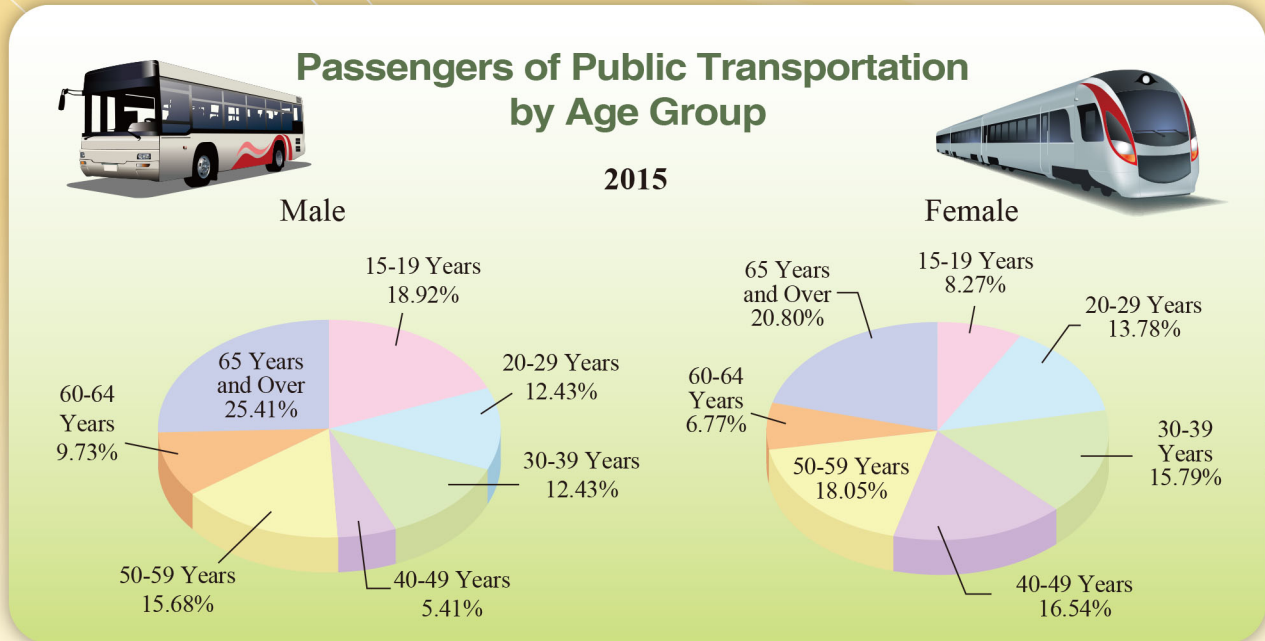
Medical Treated Ratio



Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

VII. Environment, Energy and Technology

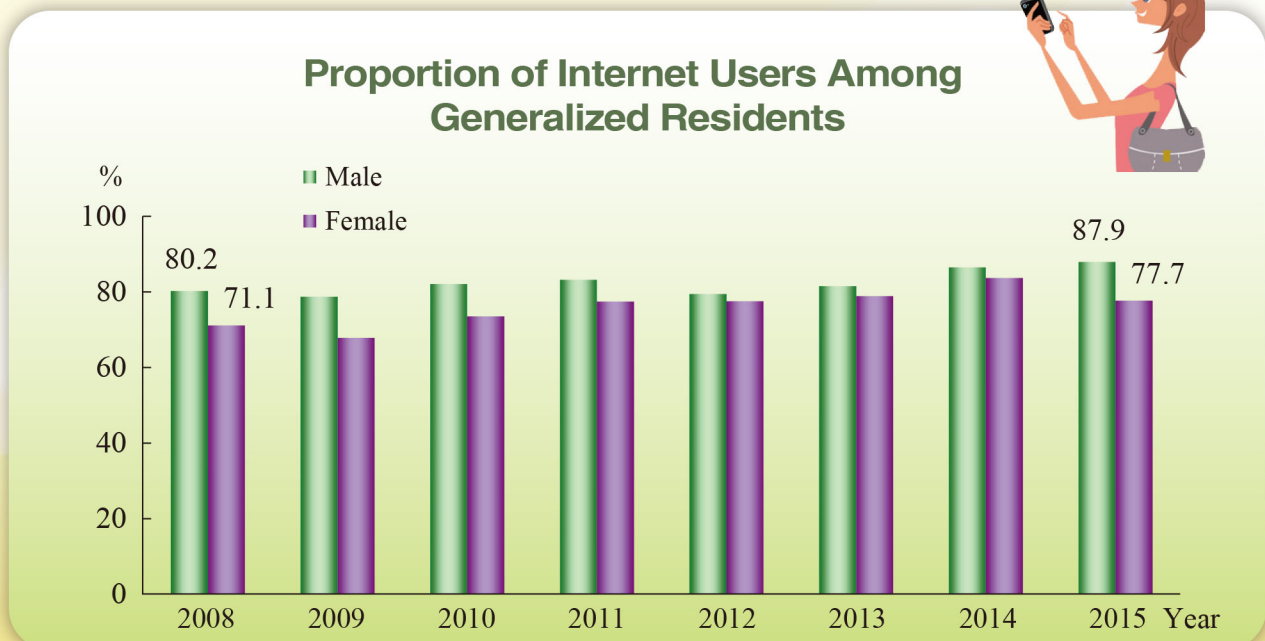
Observing in age groups of public transportation passengers in Taipei in 2015, both male and female senior citizens aged 65 and above used public transportation most frequently, with proportions being 25.41% and 20.80% respectively. The frequency of males was higher than females among 15 to 19 years old and 60-year-old and above, and in other age groups the frequency of females was higher than that of males.



Source: "Public Opinion Poll on Traffic in Taipei", Department of Transportation.

Note: Public transportation includes rapid transit, buses, taxis, commute vehicles, long-distance buses and trains.

The proportion of internet users among generalized residents in Taipei in 2015 was 87.9% in males and 77.7% in females. In recent years said proportion of males was generally rising year by year, with slight fluctuation in females, and the proportion of males was always higher than that of females.



Source: "Survey Report for Individual/Household E-opportunity", National Development Council.

Note: The generalized residents referred to citizens aged 12 and above, and those aged 12 and above who had entered Taipei City for working or schooling.

TAIPEI CITY GENDER STATISTICS AND FIGURES

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