



TAIPEI CITY STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2011



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Explanatory Notes

1. Publishing purpose: Key Taipei City Government statistical data has been selected, analyzed and published in Taipei City Profile for easy reference. The data can be accessed at the DBAS website (http://w2.dbas.taipei.gov.tw/news_weekly/ce_treen.asp).
2. Statistical abstracts were published irregularly. To meet growing demands, however, basic statistical data on general conditions in Taipei City are now compiled annually in order to help readers understand the accomplishments achieved since the municipal administration was reformed.
3. The publication is divided into 42 sections. Each section contains statistical tables as well as brief explanation, analysis, statistical charts and related photographs.
4. The publication states measured units in metric terms, and total figures are sometimes rounded up. The monetary figures are given in N.T. dollars.
5. Some statistics, in this publication, are listed by administrative City district. The original City refers to the administrative districts before municipal administrative reform, while the present City statistics include the districts of Neihu, Nangang, Wenshan, Shilin and Beitou, which were added after municipal administrative reform. The entire City represents 12 administrative districts.
6. The following symbols are used throughout the publication:
 - “—” means no figures upon calculation.
 - “--” means figures are meaningless.
 - “...” means figures not yet available.
 - “0” means figures below half a unit.
 - “⊙” means preliminary figures.
 - “⊕” means revised figures.
7. The difference of two figures being “0” indicates their change with null value.
8. All photographs used throughout the publication are provided by the Taipei City Council, the Taipei City Government Department of Information and Tourism and other City Government Departments.



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1 The History of Taipei City

Taipei City and its suburban districts are situated on a typical basin of the fourth series new stratum, according to geological assertions. In ancient times, the area was a large lake and land was later formed after several million years of alluvial deposits.

The birth of Taipei Basin remains an unsolved mystery. Nevertheless, it is known that the Chinese began massive immigration to Taiwan during the Ming Dynasty.

In 1661, Zheng Cheng-gong expelled the Dutch and recovered Taiwan. He sent Huang An, his brave bodyguard and the head of the naval and army combined force, to guard Tamsui. When Zheng Ke-shuang, Zheng Cheng-gong's son, took charge of Taiwan, he instituted the system of stationing the army in farming areas. He sent forces to Three Forts at Zhilan, along the Tamsui River, to cultivate land. A stone tablet, from that time, provides proof of this.

In 1683, forces from the mainland were sent to Taiwan and the number of immigrants, from the coastal region of Fuchien, increased accordingly. In the fall of 1709, Chen Lai-zhang, a joint-stock body corporate, was officially granted a settlement permit by the Zhuluo County of Taiwan Fu. Following in his steps, residents in the two counties of Zhang and Quan crossed the strait with their families to settle in the area from Xinzhuang to Bangka (or Wanhua, as it is known today). They built towns and cities, turning the area into a Shangri-La.

In 1737, the settlement expanded to Quanshan (or Wenshan, today), Xikou (or Songshan, today), Upper Beitou, Lower Beitou, Tatayou, Xiaogangzai and Dalangliu. As a river port, Bangka became a cargo center in the Taipei Basin and gradually developed into a prosperous town.

After 1853, Bangka's prosperity continued. Large ships continually plied the waterways and there was always bustling activity on land. Therefore, there was a saying at the time, "First Tainan Fu (the capital then), Second Lugang, and Third Bangka." Subsequently, some of the immigrants from Zhang County moved from Bangka to Dadaocheng and engaged in construction and business activities. Before long, Dadaocheng grew to an extent that it replaced Bangka as the only international port in Taipei.

In 1875, the Qing Dynasty Emperor set up Taipei Fu (literally, province) at Dajiana Port (or Zhongzheng District, today). In 1884, the surrounding city walls were completed. In 1885, three streets, Shifang (or Hengyang Road, today); Ximen (or the lower end of Hengyang Road, today); and Xinqi (or Boai Road, today), were built. Since then, the inner city, Dadaocheng, and Bangka were linked together to form a greater city.

After the Sino-Japanese War of 1894, the Japanese occupied Taiwan and abolished Taipei Fu for Taipei Xian (or County), and later changed the name to Taipei Zhou. The total area comprised 18.65 square kilometers, which included the three districts: Bangka, Dadaocheng and Dajiana Port, known as Taipei Department. The population in the entire jurisdiction was divided into 155 settlements.

In May 1897, the Taipei Planning Commission was created to develop Taipei city. However, Taipei was not officially established as a county municipality until October 1920, at which time subsequent urban planning was implemented. In 1932, the range of the city was expanded by 66.98 square kilometers and the population increased from 150,000, as was originally planned, to 600,000.

Upon the Restoration of Taiwan, in August 1945, the provincial system was restored and it was promulgated that Taipei officially became a provincial municipality. In October, the central government took over the city and divided the city into ten administrative districts based on the existing boundaries.

In December 1966, given that Taipei had become the political, military, cultural, economic, and financial center of Taiwan, the central government decided that Taipei should be upgraded to a special municipality and the upgrade should take effect on July 1, 1967. To meet the need for urban construction and development, six towns – Neihu, Nangang, Muzha, Jingmei, Shilin, and Beitou – were included in the city's boundary, on July 1, 1968, which increased the area of the city by 272 square kilometers and the population by 1.56 million. Given the heterogeneous geographic features, the different levels of development and establishment, and the disparity in land area and population sizes, the old administrative district system could not perform the functions it purported to undertake. As such, as of March 12, 1990, the entire city was demarcated into 12 administrative districts, including Songshan, Xinyi, Daan, Zhongshan, Zhongzheng, Datong, Wanhua, Wenshan, Nangang, Neihu, Shilin and Beitou. By the end of 2011, the population of the entire city increased to 2,650,968.

In recent years, the city of Taipei has fully implemented its new urban development policy by working closely with cities on the island as well as other metropolises from all corners of the world. The close cooperation among cities has yielded great results through healthy competitions among all participating members. The rapid development and stunning progress have not only helped place Taipei on the map, the theme of "Garden", "Environmental protection" and "Friendliness" has also played a big role in turning this beautiful and friendly metropolis into a world-class and environmentally sustainable city.



2 Weather

Climate changes within a certain range and fluctuates in concert with laws of nature. Weather favorability, temperature and rainfall that may lead to floods or draughts in unsatisfactory conditions are closely related to our daily lives. Taiwan is situated in a subtropical zone and is affected by monsoons. Thus in winter the climate is wet and cool due to continental cold fronts and north-easterly winds; whereas summers are affected by oceanic fronts and south-westerly winds, causing Taiwan to be prone to thundershowers and typhoons.

In Taipei, winters are generally wet and cool, and there are spring rains in March and April with a rainy season (called plum rain season) in May and June. In the summertime, heat is not easily dissipated due to the fact that Taipei is situated within a basin; this fact also means that Taipei is more severely affected by typhoons. Extremely heavy rain brought on by typhoons may cause flooding in low-lying areas and people must take extra precautions to minimize losses during the typhoon season.

According to weather statistics over the last 115 years, Taipei's annual mean temperature is 22.0°C, its annual mean precipitation is 2,169.6 mm, and has a mean of 181 precipitation days. In 2011, the hottest months were June, July and August with temperatures averaging around 29 to 30°C, while the coldest month was January with 13.7°C only. August had the most sunshine, totaling 195.7 hours; July ranked second in terms of sunshine received, with 181.7 hours. Precipitation in May, June, July and November all exceeded 220 mm, totaling 1,002.0 mm, which made up 57% of the annual mean precipitation. April was the month with the least rain, recording a precipitation of only 27.4 mm.

Overview of Weather in Taipei City

Month	Mean Temperature (°C)		Mean Relative Humidity (%)		Duration of Sunshine (Hour)		Precipitation (mm)		Precipitation Days (Day) ①	
	2011	1897 to 2011	2011	1897 to 2011	2011	1897 to 2011	2011	1897 to 2011	2011	1897 to 2011
	2011	1897 to 2011	2011	1897 to 2011	2011	1897 to 2011	2011	1897 to 2011	2011	1897 to 2011
Annual Average	22.7	22.0	76	81	1,252.1	1,541.5	1,758.6	2,169.6	180	181
January	13.7	15.3	83	83	17.1	84.6	71.9	89.9	25	16
February	16.9	15.2	78	83	87.8	75.3	68.0	142.5	14	16
March	16.2	17.5	74	83	55.0	90.1	119.1	171.7	12	17
April	21.7	21.1	68	82	153.1	106.2	27.4	163.9	7	15
May	24.7	24.5	78	81	94.1	126.9	222.0	222.7	18	16
June	29.0	26.8	74	81	145.7	144.8	284.6	305.4	13	16
July	29.7	28.5	72	77	181.7	206.6	264.2	238.6	14	14
August	29.6	28.3	72	78	195.7	206.8	166.6	290.2	17	14
September	27.6	26.7	70	79	170.0	175.5	51.6	273.2	9	14
October	24.1	23.4	76	80	53.3	133.3	92.6	128.0	13	15
November	22.9	20.4	79	80	74.5	101.8	231.2	75.8	18	15
December	16.7	17.1	82	82	24.1	89.9	159.4	75.0	20	16

Source : Central Weather Bureau.

Note : ① Data for number of days with precipitation ≥ 0.1 mm.

3 Land Area

Before the reorganization, the City covered an area of 6,698 hectares, equivalent to a quarter of the present City area. In July 1968, the scope of the City was expanded to include six nearby towns and townships: Neihu, Nangang, Muzha, Jingmei, Shilin and Beitou, covering the area of 20,516 hectares; therefore, the total area was expanded to 27,214 hectares. There were consecutive minor adjustments in 1983, 1986 and 1992 respectively.

In August 1992, owing to the adjustment of demarcation line between Taiwan Province and Taipei City in Neigou and Dakeng Stream, the area of Taipei City increased 2.56 hectares of that at the end of 1991. At the end of 2011, Taipei City occupied 27,180 hectares (equivalent to 271.80 square kilometers) accounting for 0.75% of 3,600,814 hectares in Taiwan area.

Until the end of 2011, the registered land covered an area of 25,972 hectares, occupying 95.56% of the entire City. Of the registered land, 12,571 hectares or 48.40 % were public land; 12,332 hectares or 47.48% were private land; 1,069 hectares or 4.12 % were public-and-private land.

Land Area in Taipei City

Unit : Hectare

End of Year & District	Grand Total	Registered Land				Unregistered Land
		Total	Public ①	Private	Public-and-Private	
1968	27,214	22,098	5,478	16,620	...	5,117
2010	27,180	26,066	12,522	12,483	1,061	1,114
2011	27,180	25,972	12,571	12,332	1,069	1,208
Songshan	929	858	515	286	57	71
Xinyi	1,121	1,119	535	527	57	2
Daan	1,136	1,135	623	411	100	1
Zhongshan	1,368	1,300	773	461	66	69
Zhongzheng	761	716	458	217	42	44
Datong	568	410	211	187	12	158
Wanhua	885	579	335	206	38	307
Wenshan	3,151	3,070	1,418	1,516	136	81
Nangang	2,184	2,161	908	1,103	150	23
Neihu	3,158	3,157	917	2,070	171	1
Shilin	6,237	5,866	2,653	3,063	150	371
Beitou	5,682	5,603	3,227	2,285	91	79

Source : Department of Land.

Note : ① Including public-and-private land by the end of 1968.

4 Equalization of Land Rights

Equalization of land rights program remains the fundamental policy of our country in land reform. The purpose of this policy is to prevent the exploitation and monopoly of land, and the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few. In practice, "expropriation according to declared land value" and "land value increment to the public" are implemented for enhancing city development and social well-being.

Taipei City launched a program for equalization of land rights in 1956. Lands were officially valued by stage based on the Statute for Equalization of Land Rights. In 1964 another program was launched to continue the earlier one. In 1969 the Executive Yuan ordered an overall implementation of equalization of land rights commencing from December in that year. In the process, lands that had so far not been valued were under valuation all in one time. By the end of 1970 and 2012, there were 22,077 hectares and 25,971 hectares respectively covered for Equalization of Land Rights Program.

The Statute for Equalization of Land Rights requires that lands valued or revalued previously shall be subject to revaluation every three years. Accordingly, the City conducted a revaluation for 22,077 and 22,174 hectares in 1974 and 1978 respectively. Another revaluation was supposed to take place in 1982; however, the Executive Yuan gave an order to delay the job until the amendment to the Statute for Equalization of Land Rights was legalized. The deferred revaluation was re-instituted in 1987 with merely a total of 22,875 hectares revalued because the Ministry of the Interior required that newly registered lands without finalized entitlements were subject to be revalued after the entitlements were finalized. Land revaluation took place every three years since 1991 and covered a total of 25,969 hectares in 2010. Following the enforcement of the amended detailed rules in the Statute for Equalization of Land Rights in 1990, land value and current land value have been separated since 1991. The former serves as the basis for land tax collection while the latter serves as the basis for land value compensation and land value increment tax collection.

Land with Value Re-assessed under the Equalization of Land Rights Program (ELRP) after the Reorganization of Taipei City ①

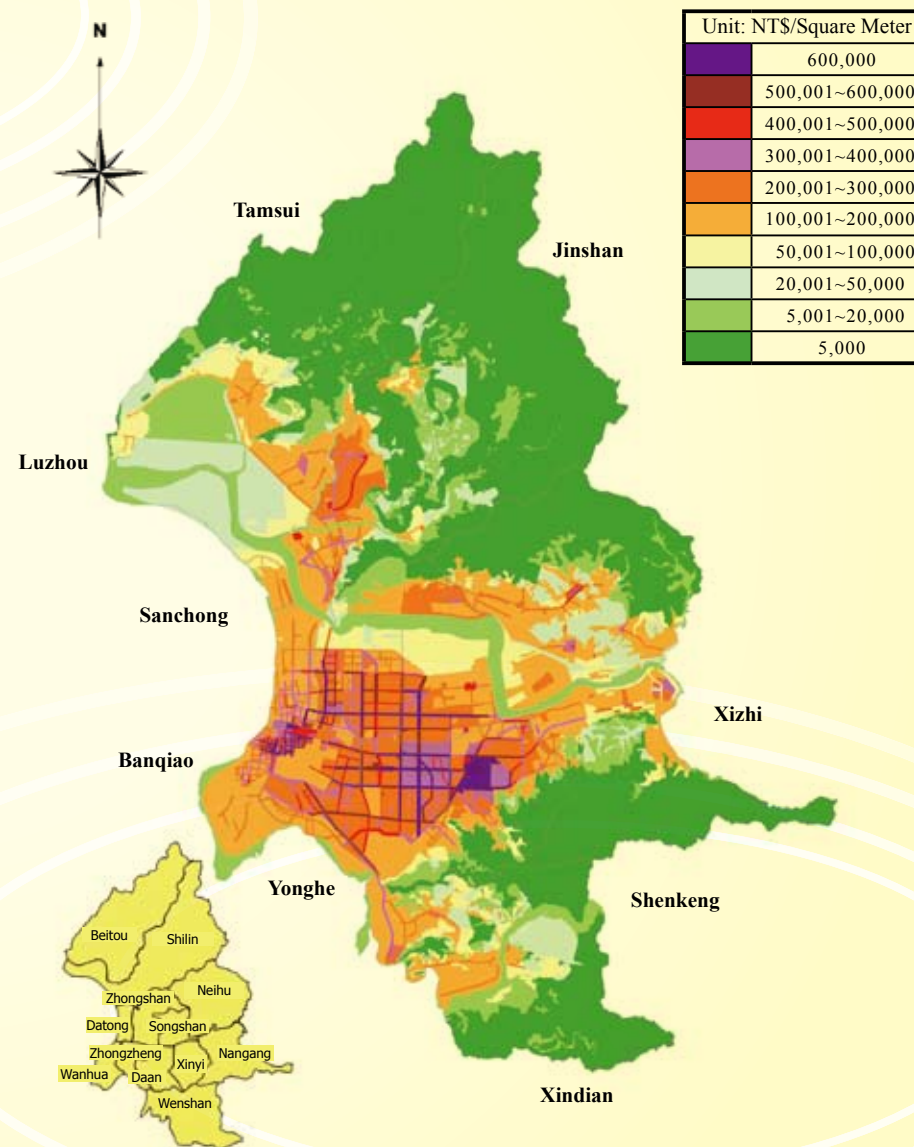
Unit : Hectare

Year	Total Land (1)	Land Covered By ELRP (2)	ELRP-Covered Land with Value Re-Assessed	ELRP-Covered Land as % of Total Land (2) ÷ (1) × 100
1968	27,214	8,166	5,678	30.01
1974	27,214	22,174	22,077	81.48
1978	27,214	24,622	22,174	90.48
1987	27,177	23,036	22,875	84.76
1991	27,177	24,865	24,726	91.49
1994	27,180	25,701	25,058	94.56
1997	27,180	26,097	25,802	96.02
2000	27,180	26,069	26,069	95.91
2004	27,180	25,921	26,099	95.37
2007	27,180	25,961	25,960	95.52
2010	27,180	25,969	25,969	95.54
2012	27,180	25,971	-	95.55

Source : Department of Land.

Note : ① From 2003 onward, current land value was promulgated on January 1 annually while land value was promulgated on January 1 in every three years since 2004.

Announced Current Land Values and Distribution of District Land Price in Taipei City in 2012



5 Population Growth

Taipei City had initially a population of 1.60 million amounted to 350,821 households after the reorganization in 1968. By the end of 2011, the number of households had increased to 999,879 and the population to 2.65 million. There had been 1.85 times and 65.22% more than those in 1968.

The City expanded rapidly in its constructions and the urban population grew drastically right after the reorganization. From 1968 to 1972, the annual average increase of the population was about 77,000. From 1973 to 1979, the population grew at the rate of 30,000 to 40,000 per annum. In 1980, the population growth slowed down at the rate of merely 24,000. From 1981 to 1987, the annual increase was between 50,000 to 60,000. From 1988 to 1990, the increase started to decline. In 1991, the population showed a negative growth for the first time. In the following years, the negative growth of social increase outweighed that of natural increase, leading to the negative growth of the total population for all the years except for 1994, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2006, 2010 and 2011. In the latest 10 years, the population growth fluctuated between negative 16,000 and positive 16,000 persons except increased 32,196 persons in 2011.

The factors affecting population fluctuation are divided into two aspects – natural increase (birth, death) and social increase (immigrant, emigrant). Since the reorganization, natural increase of the City population has remained stable. It remained over 30,000 for 1968 to 1984, between 20,000 to 30,000 for 1985 to 1997, dropped to 20,000 since 1998, dropped to under 10,000 since 2003 and merely 9,144 in 2011. On the other hand, social increase fluctuated significantly due to complex variable factors. Out-migrations had outnumbered immigrants ever since 1989, except 1998, 2006, 2010 and 2011, when the emigrant boom was lessened and made the number of social increase negative, but social increase reached 23,052 in 2011.

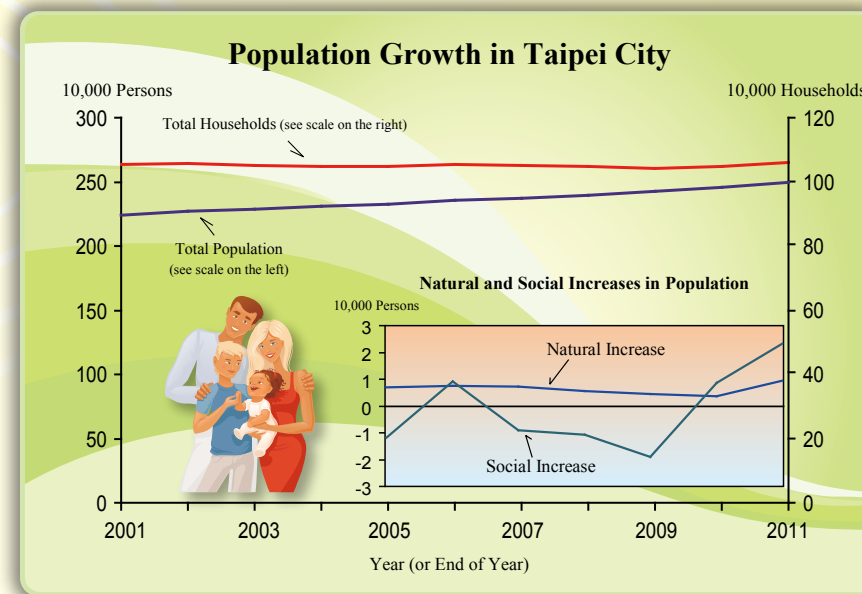
Population and Households in Taipei City ①

Year	Population ② (Person)	No. of Households ② (Household)	Population Growth (Person)		
			Total Increase	Natural Increase	Social Increase
1968	1,604,543	350,821	78,976	34,452	44,524
1971	1,839,641	393,207	70,073	36,773	33,300
1981	2,270,983	584,668	50,556	35,471	15,085
1991	2,717,992	816,734	-1,667	25,924	-27,591
1996	2,605,374	847,354	-27,489	21,930	-49,419
2001	2,633,802	894,763	-12,672	13,661	-26,333
2006	2,632,242	941,317	15,867	7,140	8,727
2010	2,618,772	983,237	11,344	3,132	8,212
2011	2,650,968	999,879	32,196	9,144	23,052

Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

Note : ① The table is based on household registration excluding aliens and migratory population.

② Year-end data.



Causes for Change of Population in Taipei City ①

Year	Birth		Death		In-migrations (Person) ②	Out-migrations (Person) ②
	Number of Births (Person)	Gross Birth Rate (‰)	Number of Deaths (Person)	Gross Death Rate (‰)		
1968	40,923	26.15	6,471	4.13	244,279	199,755
1971	43,542	24.13	6,769	3.75	277,881	244,581
1981	44,019	19.60	8,548	3.81	311,249	296,164
1991	36,538	13.44	10,614	3.90	355,300	382,891
1996	34,151	13.04	12,221	4.67	347,031	396,450
2001	26,998	10.23	13,337	5.05	246,335	272,668
2006	21,151	8.06	14,011	5.34	282,971	274,244
2010	18,530	7.09	15,398	5.89	249,197	240,985
2011	25,132	9.54	15,988	6.07	242,989	219,937

Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

Note : ① The table is based on household registration excluding aliens and migratory population.

② Since 1986, the immigrants and emigrants have included those changing the address in the same administrative district.



6 Population Distribution

The population of Taipei City shows a rapid increase in the new City area but a relative stagnation in the old City area for two reasons. When the reorganization of the City administration took place, the old City area was already saturated with population. Since then, various city development programs have contributed to the prosperity of the suburban areas where population increases dramatically. When the City was expanded on July 1, 1968, the population was over 200,000 each for Zhongshan and Daan, 100,000 each for Guting, Songshan, Shuangyuan, Datong and Shilin, and merely 30,000 each for Jingmei and Muzha. On March 11, 1990, the population exceeded 450,000 for Songshan and achieved 330,000 for Daan. That also exceeded 200,000 each for Shilin, Zhongshan, Beitou and remained less than 50,000 each for Jiancheng, Yanping, and Longshan where the area of each was relatively small. Given to unevenly population distribution and differentiated developments per district, the City was re-adjusted into twelve administrative districts on March 12, 1990 in an effort to consolidate the administrative organization at basic level.

After 1990, the population was between 200,000 to 300,000 for all the districts except for Daan (over 300,000), Nangang, Datong, Zhongzheng and Wanhua (less than 200,000 for each).

Change in Population of Each District in Taipei City ①

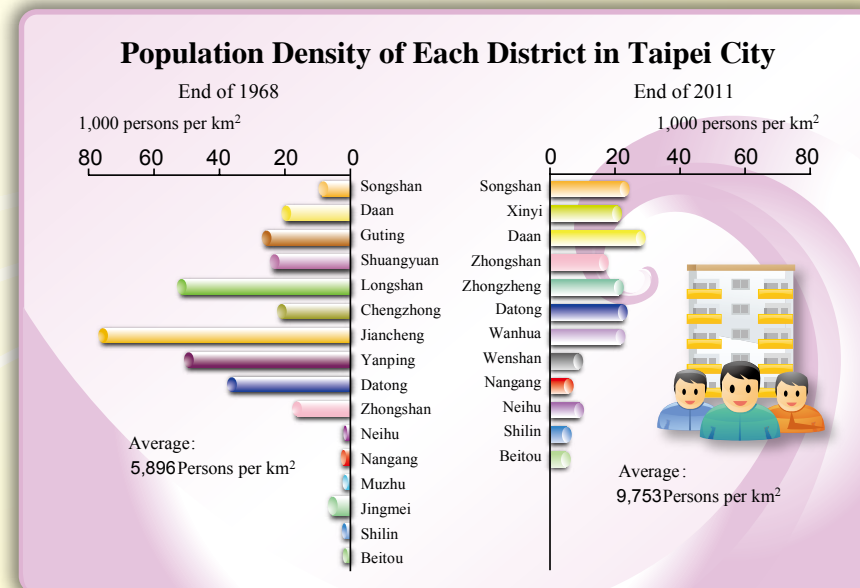
Unit : Person						
District	End of 2011 (1)	End of 2010 (2)	Change (1) - (2)	District	July 1, 1968 (when expanding the area of the City)	March 11, 1990 (before reorganization of the City)
Grand Total	2,650,968	2,618,772	32,196	Grand Total	1,560,088	2,703,858
Songshan	209,948	208,434	1,514	Songshan	165,988	454,711
Xinyi	226,541	225,092	1,449	Daan	200,480	334,616
Daan	313,846	311,565	2,281	Guting	166,860	186,017
Zhongshan	224,102	220,126	3,976	Shuangyuan	119,412	135,220
				Longshan	72,261	47,599
				Chengzhong	78,710	54,842
Zhongzheng	161,449	159,536	1,913	Jiancheng	58,438	30,462
Datong	126,640	124,600	2,040	Yanping	60,426	34,983
Wanhua	190,855	189,099	1,756	Datong	113,895	86,062
Wenshan	266,442	262,307	4,135	Zhongshan	212,675	273,107
				Neihu	37,414	199,024
				Nangang	41,038	115,640
Nangang	116,131	114,023	2,108	Muzha	31,334	99,147
Neihu	275,652	270,245	5,407	Jingmei	30,526	123,563
Shilin	287,072	284,539	2,533	Shilin	102,340	289,546
Beitou	252,290	249,206	3,084	Beitou	68,291	239,319

Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

Note : ①The table is based on household registration excluding aliens and migratory population.

Thus, not only land area and population are properly distributed to each district, but also the overall development and use utilities can be achieved to meet the needs of the City development in future.

By the end of 2011, the population density of the City was 9,753 per km². Due to geographical conditions and differences in the extent of development, Daan was the most densely populated with a density of 27,624 per km² among all the districts. The density also exceeded 20,000 for each of Songshan, Datong, Wanhua, Zhongzheng, and Xinyi while less than 6,000 for each of Beitou, Shilin, and Nangang. Beitou and Shilin also had the lowest density of less than 5,000 per km² due to their relatively large area. Analyzing on the population growth of the districts, all the districts showed a positive growth of population. The population of Neihu increased most with 2.00% followed by Nangang increasing 1.85% and Zhongshan increasing 1.81%.





7 Marital and Birth Status

Along with improvements in educational level and widespread employment, young people in the cities wish to establish their own families after stabilizing an economic foundation. Additionally, modern female pursuit of personal achievement has overrode traditional concepts of housewives, which causes marriage at a later age, progressive age increment for giving birth, shrinkage of suitable time for giving birth, reduction of total births and progressive decrease of birth rate. In order to ensure healthy birth of the next generation, personal health, and family happiness, the Taipei City has been actively encourage citizens to marry at an appropriate age, give births at a suitable time and quantity. This will rebuild the value of the childbearing family, marital and birth responsibilities shared between couples, as well as cherishing life and respecting heritage, which establishes excellent, supportive environments for birth and health care, and further promotes birth willingness of citizens. In 2011, the “Happy Pregnancy” program was launched to provide baby bonuses, child-rearing subsidies and school tuition subsidies in an effort to reduce the burden of child rearing for young couples in Taipei City.

At the end of 1968, the population under household registration in Taipei City accounted for 1.60 million people; 61.41% of the population was over age 15, with a total of 0.99 million people; among them, 38.27% were unmarried, 56.67% were married, 1.09% were divorced, and 3.97% were widowers/widows. At the end of 2011, the population under household registration in Taipei City accounted for 2.65 million people; 85.55% of the population was over age 15, with a total of 2.27 million people; among them, 34.62% were unmarried, 53.01% were married, 6.85% were divorced, and 5.51% were widowers/widows.

The Marriage Status in Taipei City

Year	No. of Couples (Couple)			Crude Marriage Rate (‰)	Total Fertility Rate for Married Women ① (‰)	General Fertility Rate of Married Women (‰)
		China, HK & Macau Spouses	Other Foreign Spouses			
1968	12,655	...	...	8.95	...	...
1971	14,351	...	...	7.95	...	...
1981	21,030	...	...	9.36	1,910	123
1991	21,172	...	...	7.79	1,365	81
1996	20,564	...	...	7.85	1,450	81
2001	18,307	...	1,603	6.93	1,205	68
2006	16,930	1,692	1,153	6.45	1,015	64
2010	17,321	1,852	1,269	6.63	895	61
2011	21,373	1,960	1,246	8.11	1,200	82

Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

Note : ① The total fertility rate is the average number of births that would occur to a woman throughout the childbearing period.

In 2011, 21,373 married couples were registered in Taipei City. The crude marriage rate was 8.11‰. Among them, 3,206 foreigners (1,001 males and 2,205 females) married citizens of Taipei City; they made up 15.00% of all married couples for the year. If the analysis is carried out based on age of marriage, the average age of marriage among 2011 marital registrations in Taipei City were 35.0 years for males and 31.9 years for females. In 2011, the number of divorce registered in Taipei City accounted for 5,841 couples. The crude divorce rate was 2.22‰; The average age of divorced males was 45.16 years; females was 40.28 years.

The total fertility rate is the average number of births that would occur to a woman throughout the childbearing period. It is subject to the age-specific fertility rates of the year from which the rate is calculated. In 2011, the total fertility rate of Taipei City is 1,200‰. In other words, an average of 1.200 birth person for a childbearing age woman. And this has increased by 0.305 person compared to 0.895 persons in 2010.

The Divorce Status in Taipei City

Year	No. of Couples (Couple)			Crude Divorce Rate (‰)	Divorce Rate of Married Population (‰)	
		China, HK & Macau Spouses	Other Foreign Spouses		Male	Female
1968	951	...	...	0.67	...	...
1971	1,041	...	...	0.58	...	...
1981	3,077	...	...	1.37	...	...
1991	5,018	...	...	1.85	8.57	8.32
1996	5,528	...	...	2.11	9.76	9.50
2001	6,853	...	312	2.60	11.83	11.61
2006	6,930	816	399	2.64	12.00	11.82
2010	6,092	1,231	486	2.33	10.58	10.29
2011	5,841	1,021	426	2.22	9.98	9.69

Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

8 Labor and Employment

Labor force, including the employed and the unemployed, refers to the civilian population aged 15 and over having work capability and intention. The employed refer to those engaging in paid jobs or unpaid housework for 15 hours or more during the benchmark week of the survey while the unemployed refer to those seeking jobs or waiting for work without receiving any pay during the benchmark period. The labor force population increased from 491 thousand persons in 1969 to 1,263 thousand persons in 2011 showing that the growth of labor force was 1.6 times over the 42 years. During the same period, the civilian population aged 15 or over increased 1.3-folds and the labor force participation rate remained over 50% except in 1971, 1972, 1975 and 1976. In 2011, the rate achieved 56.5%.

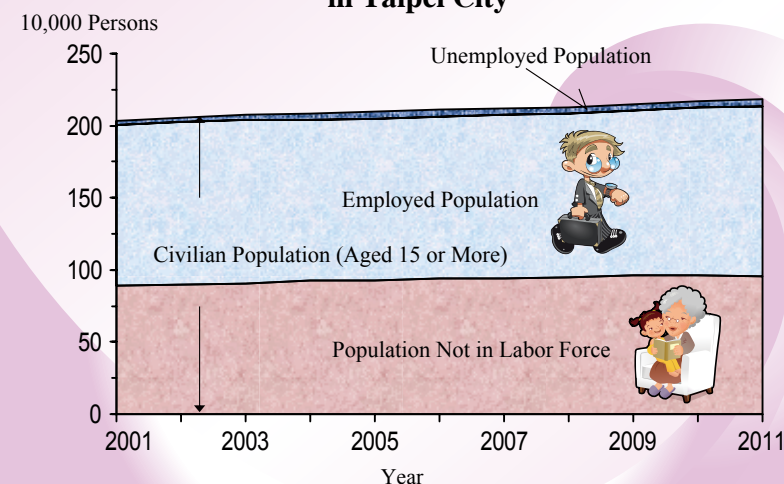
The unemployment rate in Taipei City has remained below 5% since 1969 to 2008. During the period, the rate jumped up to 4.5% in 1975 when the first world oil crisis sent the economy to a recession. Later, the rate decline to under 2% following the economic recovery from 1979 to 1981. Then again economic stagnation made the unemployment rate rose to 3.6% in 1985. In 1988, the economy showed an upturn and the unemployment rate stayed under 2% until 1994. But the unemployment rate achieved 2.9% in 1996, then was up and down at 4% after 2001. Due to the outbreak of global financial crisis in 2008, the unemployment rate kept going up and reached 5.8% in 2009. After that, the economy recovered gradually from 2010 and the unemployment rate declined to 4.4% in 2011.

Labor Force and Employed Population in Taipei City

Year	Labor Force (1,000 Persons)			Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
	Grand Total	Employed	Unemployed		
Average of 1969	491	475	16	51.0	3.3
Average of 1971	556	536	20	49.6	3.6
Average of 1981	790	778	12	52.1	1.6
Average of 1991	1,126	1,104	22	56.3	2.0
Average of 1996	1,161	1,127	34	57.5	2.9
Average of 2001	1,155	1,110	46	55.5	3.9
Average of 2006	1,187	1,143	44	55.2	3.7
Average of 2010	1,238	1,174	65	56.3	5.2
Average of 2011	1,263	1,207	56	56.5	4.4

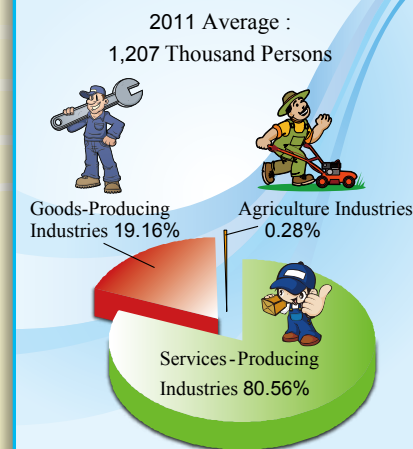
Source : "Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics," Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

Labor Force and Employed Population in Taipei City



Most of the citizens engage in the services- producing industries (including trade, transportation & storage, accommodation & eating-drinking place, finance & insurance and other services). The labor population in this category totaled 972 thousand in 2011, showing an increase of 2.86% compared to 945 thousand in 2010 and accounting for 80.56% of the total employed population. The population of those engaging in the goods-producing industries (including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and gas supply, water supply and remediation services, and construction) totaled 231 thousand in 2011, showing an increase of 2.21% compared to 226 thousand in 2010 and accounting for 19.16% of the total employed population. Only few engage in the agriculture industries (including agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal husbandry). This part of workers accounted for less than 0.50% of the total employment population since 1997. By employment status, the number of the employee was 1,004 thousand, standing at 83.20% of the total employed, that of employers and the self-employed 171 thousand at 14.11%, and that of unpaid household workers 32 thousand at 2.69% in 2011.

Structure of Employed Population by Industry





9 Job Placement Services

Job placement is a direct service for the citizens provided by the government. Both people who want to get a job or have job skills and the hiring organizations can register in the employment counseling office of governmental institutions. The government helps to achieve the objective of employment counseling. With the coming of the globalization era, Taipei City not only offers physical employment services, but also sets up the OKWORK Taipei job bank in August, 2007 to supply employment services through the Internet, SMS and online instant messaging. Building the overall job placement service network with one-stop service provides the more convenient and effective job placement services.

Job opportunities are increasing as industry and commerce is flourishing since the reorganization of Taipei City, resulting in the drastic growth in both job-applicants and job-openings recorded at city government employment service organizations. The total number was 4,769 for job-applicants and 10,209 for job-openings in 1968. In 2011, the number was up to 61,225 for the former, a 12.84-time and 75,186 for the latter, a 7.36-time increase compared to those of 1968.

Statistics shows that job openings outnumbered job applicants by far in all the years except following years: 1970, 1999 and 2007 to 2010 when the latter outnumbered the former. As for the applicants placed rate through the referral by placement agencies, from 1968 to 2010, the ratio of applicants placed (the ratio of placements to total number of job applicants) was below 50.00% in all the years except following years 1968, 1978 to 1981, 1989 when the rate was above 50.00% and was 53.06% in 2011. The reasons for unsuccessful referral include inconsistency in requirements between supply and demand, or inconsistency in age, skill, expected payment or working hours.

To provide training for those who want to learn professional skills, the City has set up Job Training Center for organizing a variety of job training. Additionally, training is also provided to involuntary redundancies, middle-aged/senior citizens, disadvantaged groups and the handicapped to help the unemployed improve their employability. That total number of trainees being 4,112 in 2011 showed the job training is a great help for job placement.

Job Placement Services Provided by Taipei City Government

Year	Number of Applicants ①	Number of Openings ①	Number of Placements ②	Number of Openings Filled ②	Ratio of Applicants Placed (%)	Ratio of Openings Filled (%)
1968	4,769	10,209	3,002		62.95	29.41
1971	16,803	23,006	6,339		37.73	27.55
1981	14,924	40,364	10,469		70.15	25.94
1991	21,715	69,988	7,627		40.82	10.99
1996	18,162	30,508	2,811		18.54	9.47
2001	58,636	59,109	10,825		19.41	18.39
2006	53,898	66,659	24,230	16,899	44.96	25.35
2010	73,871	62,953	30,903	24,295	41.83	38.59
2011	61,225	75,186	32,485	29,166	53.06	38.79

Source : Department of Labor.

Note : ①Including Regular Program Service, Recruitment through Screen Test and Employment Service for Junior High School Graduates.

②From May 2004 onward, number of employees included number of placement and number of openings filled.

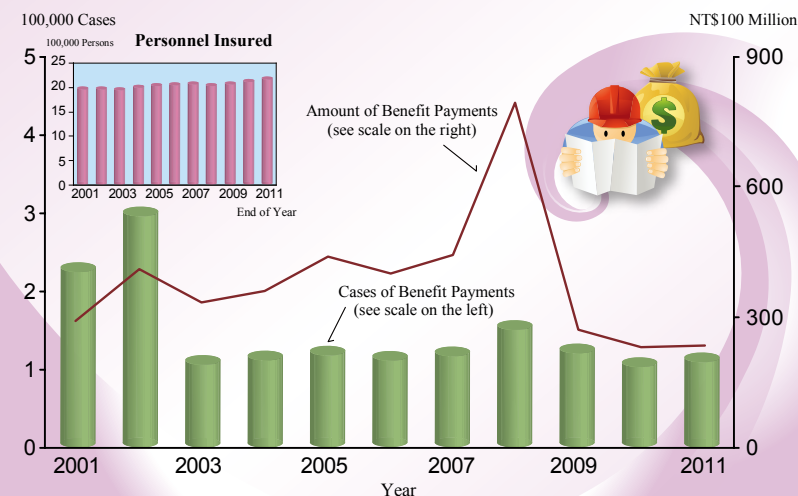
10 Labor Insurance

Labor insurance, the first social security sets up in our country, provides the protection of general and occupational accidents for employee. Not only distributes various allowances, but also reinforces the associated services, safeguard rights and interests of the insured, ensure employee's retirement life, and promotes job security. According to social and economic development, labor insurance system has been amended several times. Both enlarge the protection scope with increase items of payment for insurance and lower the payment limitation, which makes labor insurance as a perfect social security network. It fully brings out the positive promotions on labor protection and social security so as to construct a safe and dignified workplace.

Bureau of Labor Insurance, Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan, is fully in charge of labor insurance in the City. The statistics for previous years showed an annual increase in the number of insured units and personnel insured. The labor insurance business slightly shrank only in 1995 when the national health insurance kicked off. The number of insured units increased from 10,058 by the end of 1980 to 103,628 by the end of 2011. The number of personnel insured increased from 542,893 by the end of 1980 to 2,070,655 by the end of 1994, dropped to 1,885,929 by the end of 1995, and rebound to 2,248,235 by the end of 2011.

The increased number of personnel insured and the rising average wage for insurance resulted in the increase in premium income from NT\$2.3 billion in 1980 to NT\$59.7 billion in 2011. However, benefit payments significantly dropped in terms of number of cases and amount since part of labor outpatient and inpatient medical expenses is covered by Bureau of National Health Insurance following the kick-off of the national health insurance in 1995. The number of cases for labor insurance benefit payments increased from 4,243,621 in 1980 to 27,561,781 in 1994 and was 114,927 in 2011. The amount of benefit payments increased from NT\$1,758.34 million in 1980 to NT\$32,471.01 million in 1995 and was NT\$23,280.15 million in 2011.

Labor Insurance in Taipei City



11 Educational Development

The educational work should be deep, widespread, and stable for outstanding enhancement. Our compulsory education has been extended to 9 years since the 1968 academic year (AY), and “Nine-Year Integrative Curriculum” has been put into practice from AY 2001. In recent years, to reduce junior high school students’ stress for entering high school, the government actively improve the diverse high/vocational high school admission system, effectively uses the education resources to strengthen the diverse arrangement for disabled students, and implement a school safety incident reporting system to construct a quality learning environment. With “equal emphasis on the five disciplines (moral, intellectual, physical, social and aesthetic culture)” to create a ground for healthy learning, aptitude-led developments, achievements in multiple fields and encourage innovative thoughts to connect with the global community” as the three main themes, Taipei actively advocates innovative education reform, establishes a pluralistic value systems and the life-long learning mindset, implements key education policies, supports a school-centric administration and education, and agglomerates consensus in education, so as to achieve the goal of “Delivering Top Quality Education in Taipei”.

Taipei City is not only the political and economic center, but also the hub of education and culture. There were 201 public and private schools with 462,699 students upon the reorganization of the City in academic year 1968 and 309 schools with 619,939 students in academic year 2011. Schools have increased by 53.73% and students by 33.98% following the increasingly popularized education in the last 43 years.

The 309 schools include 27 universities and colleges (consisting of 25 universities/colleges and 2 junior colleges) with 267,477 students, 129 secondary schools (including 50 high schools, 17 vocational high schools and 62 junior high schools) with 213,203 students, and 153 elementary schools with 139,259 students. In addition, there were 291 kindergartens with 21,662 students.

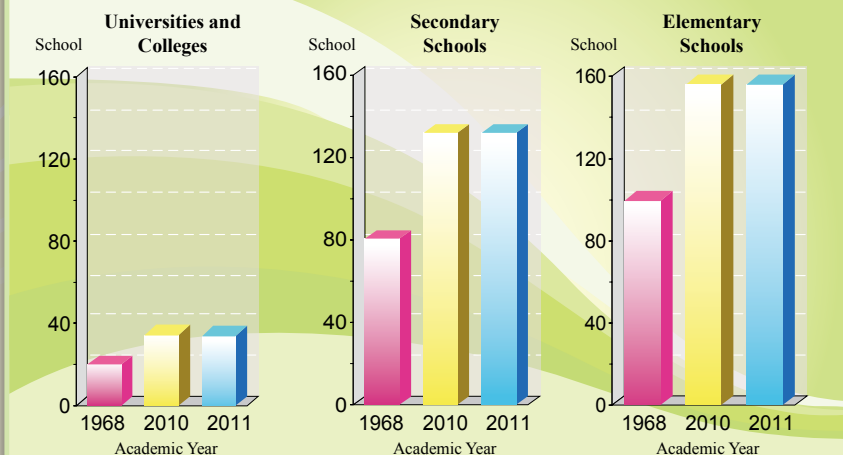
Statistics for the number of classes indicate that there were 8,982 classes for schools at all levels in academic year 1968 and the number increased to 18,450, showing a 1.05 times increase in academic year 2011. The number of students per class had dropped from 52 students in academic year 1968 to 34. This shows that schools at all levels tend to adopt the small class system, which is doubtfully helpful for improving teaching quality.

Schools, Classes and Students in Taipei City

Academic Year	No. of Schools (School)	No. of Classes (Class)	No. of Students (Person)	Number of Students per Class (Person)
1968	201	8,982	462,699	52
2001	304	18,500	674,713	36
2010	309	18,510	628,430	34
2011	309	18,450	619,939	34
Universities and Colleges	27	6,907	267,477	39
High Schools	50	1,892	75,231	40
Vocational High Schools	17	1,167	47,823	41
Junior High Schools	62	2,900	90,149	31
Elementary Schools	153	5,584	139,259	25

Source : Department of Education.

Number of Schools in Taipei City



Electronic Smart Board Teaching Demonstration

12 Social Education

In recent years, the City also continues to organize a variety of cultural and artistic activities such as music festivals, traditional art festivals, drama festivals, seminars for the citizens, and contests of fine arts, music, dance, and local dramas. School campuses are open for music activities and various culture and craft seminars for youths in the community to achieve the goal of infusing culture deep in life. The City has successively opened Institution of Taipei Cultural Center, Taipei Fine Arts Museum, Taipei Astronomical Museum and Taipei Youth Activity Center and continues to enrich the hardware and software in these facilities. The Taipei Zoo has also been relocated to Wenshan District with an expanded area that accommodates several exhibition halls by different themes for diversified educational functions. Taipei Children's Recreation Center is divided into three areas that feature different styles and looks of "Folk Culture Recreation Area," "Science Recreation Area" and "Amusement World" with educational and entertainment functions. The first library for the visually impaired is also opened to provide user-friendly and complete services for the visually impaired. Taking Taipei Public Library as an example, the number of city libraries had achieved 60 (including main library, branch libraries, neighborhood reading rooms, intelligent libraries, automatic book stop and circulation workstation) with the total collection about 6.34 million books by the end of 2011. The number of persons visiting Taipei Zoo and Taipei Children's Recreation Center increased to 5.01 million in 2011.

The supplementary education is aimed to further enrich the citizens with their applied knowledge and improve their education level and practical skills. Hence, the City not only has provided short-term programs for supplemental education and training in practical skills, but also has established supplementary schools offering education equivalent to that provided by the elementary school, junior high school, and higher level schools of similar nature. In academic year 2011, there were 48 supplementary schools accommodating 12,438 students, showing a 1.5-time increase in number of schools and a decrease of 25.16% in number of students in academic year 1968.

Overview of Social Education in Taipei City

Year	Taipei Public Library			No. of Visitors of Zoo and Children's Recreation Center (Person-time)	Evening Schools ③	
	No. of Books Collected ① (Book)	No. of Borrowers ② (Person-time)	No. of Books per 1,000 Persons ① (Book)		No. of Schools (School)	No. of Students (Person)
1968	96,004	1,381,120	59.83	1,089,841	19	16,620
1971	128,145	1,342,581	69.66	1,172,637	30	26,534
1981	337,074	1,853,832	148.43	3,194,817	47	35,585
1991	1,853,293	6,509,550	681.86	4,172,952	50	31,434
1996	2,613,772	2,481,791	1,003.22	5,285,744	53	22,197
2001	3,535,874	1,671,560	1,342.50	6,524,320	51	13,994
2006	4,851,377	2,062,928	1,843.06	4,521,554	48	14,594
2010	6,002,044	3,435,546	2,291.93	5,185,482	48	④ 13,401
2011	6,337,872	3,917,150	2,390.78	5,014,092	48	12,438

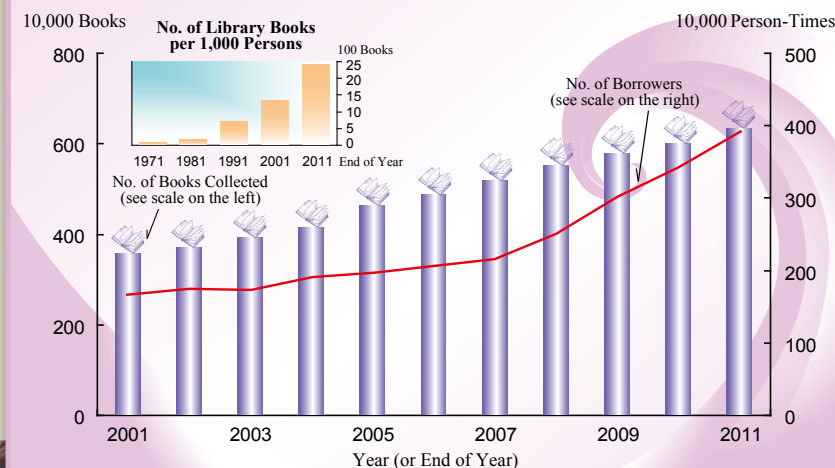
Source : Department of Education.

Note : ① Year-end data, excluding gifted books before 1981, including multimedia data after 2005.

② Figures before 1995 refers to the number of readers/ visits.

③ Data for academic year.

Books Collection of Taipei Public Library



Chinese New Year Performance in Folk Arts Plaza

13 Cultural Undertakings

Taipei City with cultural diversity and creativity being the center of news, culture, publishing, and arts makes it the most suitable city for developing culture & creative industries in nation. For building Taipei as a leading culture and creative city in the Asian and Pacific area, the City Government not only makes the cultural consumption circumstances, but also integrates related resources to promote the quality and quantity of cultural festivals and the world-wide influence. In 2011, there hosted 5,822 activities (including 1,526 music activities and 1,102 vision art activities), the number of total participants were 57.28 million person-times in Taipei.

Mass Communication is an important channel to facilitate the exchange of opinions between the government and the private sectors. The City Government endeavors to fathom current social trends and public opinions and uses multiple ways to strengthen government's information dissemination. It also attempts to safeguard the rights of the consumers and citizens by supervising and managing the operation of cable TV efficiently, controlling the fees strictly, and purifying the TV programs. And information and service series of books are irregularly published for intensively propagating major policies and citizens' purchase.

By the end of 2011, there were 26 broadcasting stations, 5 television stations and 9 cable TV companies. In order to protect the soundness of juveniles' minds and bodies, the City Government demands medias purify advertisement pages according to "Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act," monitors cable TV programs and commercials, and penalizes infracted proprietors in accordance with the "Cable Television Law" and relevant statutes ruled by the sanitation authorities, besides, inspects and prosecutes illegal films and VCDs according to "Radio and Television Law."

Cultural Undertakings in Taipei City

Year	Cultural Activities ①				Broadcasting Stations ③ (Number)	Television Stations ③ (Number)	Cable TV Companies ③ (Number)
	Number of Activities ② (Number)		Number of Participants (10,000 Person-Time)				
	Music	Vision Art					
1968	...	...	...	...	15	2	-
1971	...	...	...	...	18	3	-
1981	...	...	...	...	20	3	-
1991	1,367	...	...	153	17	3	-
1996	2,046	...	...	96	16	3	22
2001	532	...	...	57	26	5	9
2006	5,697	1,197	841	2,686	27	5	9
2010	6,139	1,680	1,195	4,145	26	5	9
2011	5,822	1,526	1,102	5,728	26	5	9

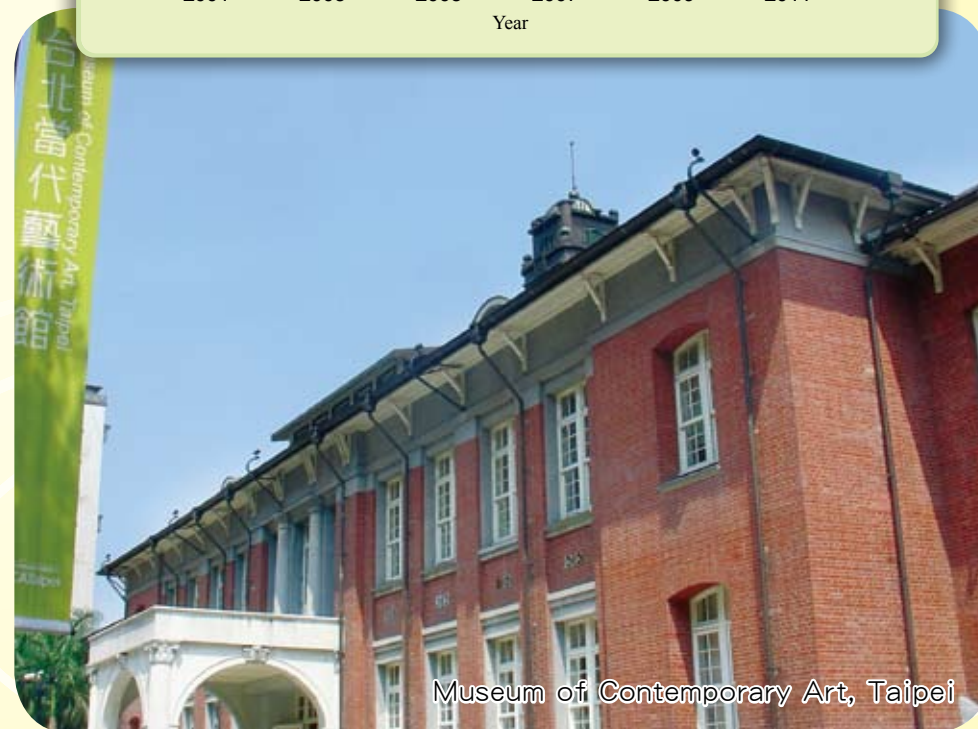
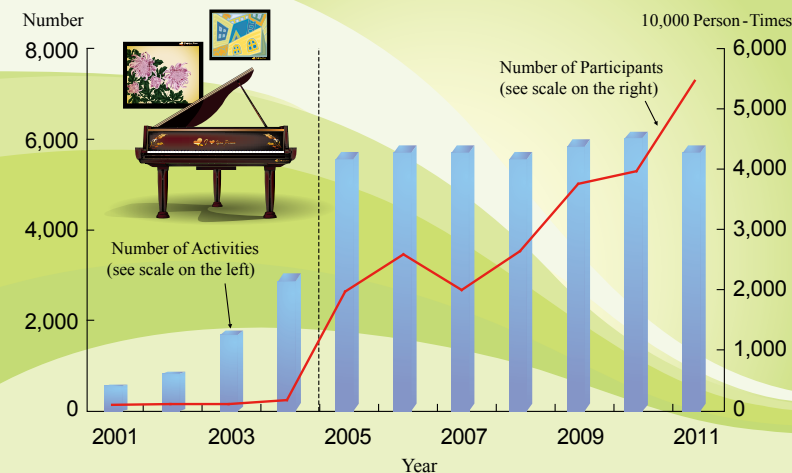
Source : Department of Cultural Affairs, National Communications Commission.

Note : ① Data before 1999 were provided by Taipei Cultural Center, Taipei Fine Arts Museum, Taipei Chinese Orchestra, and Taipei Symphony Orchestra, which were subordinated to the Department of Education. On November 6, 1999, the above-mentioned organizations were reorganized under the Department of Cultural Affairs. Due to insufficient data, the attendance records varied greatly between 2000 and 2003.

② The number of activities is rounds and "Vision Art" is "Art Activity" before 2001.

③ Data for End of Year; from 2006, main broadcasting station and branch station should not be double counted.

Culture Activities in Taipei City



Museum of Contemporary Art, Taipei



14 Industrial and Commercial Activities

Industrial and commercial organizations fall into two categories: firms (of proprietorship or partnership) and companies. Firms are registered according to the Commerce Registration Act while companies are registered according to the Company Act.

Every business enterprise has to be registered whether it is a firm or a company. The Guideline Governing Unified Issuance of Licenses for Business Enterprises of Taipei City Government stipulates: "For any business enterprise which has not been granted with approval for registration but has engaged in business activities and yet been raided should be recorded and taxed by the taxation agency..." Consequently, the revenue service authority has set up records for all of those engaging business activities to know the actual status of the industrial and commercial activities in the City.

Industrial and commercial activities in Taipei City were very prosperous. There were 37,950 business enterprises by the end of 1968 and 214,634 business enterprises by the end of 1991. The number going up and down afterward had reached 221,997 by the end of 2011, and it was 4.8-fold over that by the end of 1968 while a rise of 2.10% over 217,432 by the end of 2010. By organization types, company and non-company organizations respectively accounted for 65% and 35% of total by the end of 2011.

Business Enterprises in Taipei City

End of Year	No. of Registered Business Enterprises			Capital		Operating Income		
	Grand Total	Company	Non-Company	Total (NT\$Million)	Average per Enterprise (NT\$1,000)	No. of Operating Business Enterprises	Total (NT\$Million) ①	Average per Enterprise (NT\$1,000) ①
1968	37,950	11,596	26,354	31,552	831	37,950	103,219	2,720
1971	51,701	22,158	29,543	79,218	1,532	51,701	184,204	3,736
1981	134,780	84,915	49,865	571,059	4,237	131,532	1,788,499	14,531
1991	214,634	130,917	83,717	2,308,649	10,756	186,115	4,852,524	26,497
1996	199,510	127,984	71,526	4,336,727	21,737	185,093	7,183,214	38,783
2001	208,919	135,477	73,442	8,363,749	40,033	191,616	8,749,928	45,495
2006	215,898	140,502	75,396	12,686,535	58,762	197,754	12,838,642	64,896
2010	217,432	140,919	76,513	13,984,456	64,316	201,154	11,810,841	59,339
2011	221,997	143,510	78,487	11,862,829	53,437	204,749	12,283,808	60,526

Source : Taipei National Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance.

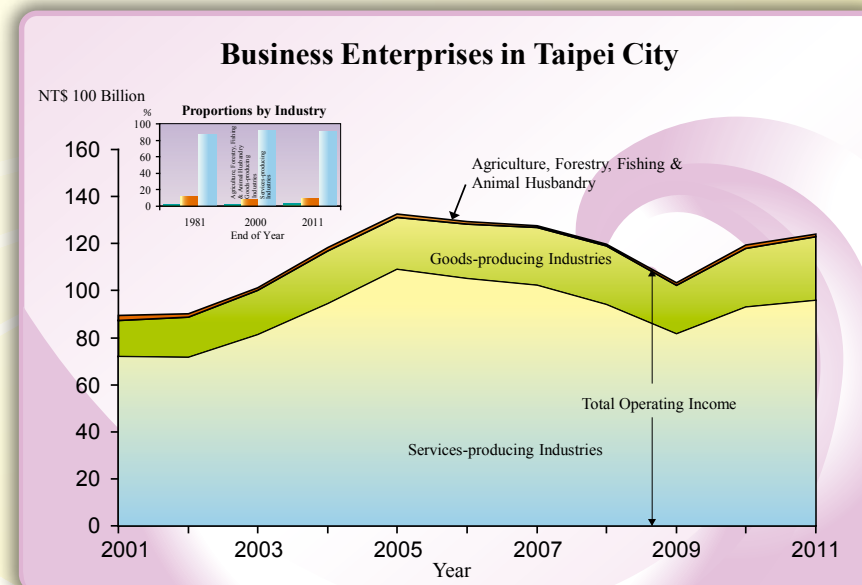
Note : ① The figures are calculated for the whole year; Average Sales per Enterprise=Total Sales÷Mid-term Actual Establishments.

Compared with 31% and 69% as of the end of 1968, it indicated that those small-scale business firms in the form of proprietorship or partnership was diminishing while large-scale companies were growing yearly. Majority of business enterprises in the City belonged to the services-producing industries (commerce, transportation, finance and other services, etc.), accounting for 91% of total. The wholesale and retail trade industry, alone occupied 56% of total business enterprises, was the most.

As of the end of 2011, the capital of all business enterprises in the City amounted to NT\$11,862.8 billion, showing an increase of 375-fold over that of 1968 while a decrease of 15.17% from that of 2010, respectively. The average capital per enterprise reached NT\$53.44 million by the end of 2011, NT\$10.88 million less than that by the end of 2010.

By the end of 2011, there were 204,749 registered businesses operating in Taipei and total sales amounted to NT\$12,283.8 billion in 2011, showing a growth of 118-fold over that of 1968 while an increase of 4.00% from that of 2010. The services-producing industries accounted for 78% of the total sales. The annual sales per enterprise reached NT\$60.53 million in 2011.

Taipei City, where the Central Government is located, plays a leading role in industrial and commercial circles. However, both percentages of business enterprise numbers and the sales amount in Taipei relative to those in the Taiwan area declined in the last few years. The former was 22% in 1991 and went down to 16% in 2011, while the later was 40% in 1991 and fell to 32% in 2011.



15 Factory Registration

Most factories registered in Taipei City used to be those of the light industries such as food processing and chemical manufacturing. The number of factories in the City by the end of 1968 was 2,805. Those engaged in food, beverage and tobacco processings topped the rest and accounted for 562, followed by those in chemical products for 403, and those in printing processings for 346. Each of machinery/equipments manufacturing and repairing industry and fabricated metal products industry also had over 200 factories.

In recent years, businesses in the City tend to develop towards the service sector and industries focus on urban light industries and intensive technology businesses as a result of urbanization. The number of factories in the City was 1,217 by the end of 2011, a decrease of 56.61% compared with the end of 1968. Those engaged in computers, electronic and optical products manufacturing industry accounted for 189 and stood at 15.53%. Compared with the end of 2010, printing and reproduction of recorded media manufacturing industry showed the greatest decrease of 11 factories, followed by computers, electronic and optical products manufacturing industry and electrical equipment manufacturing industry decrease of 5 factories.

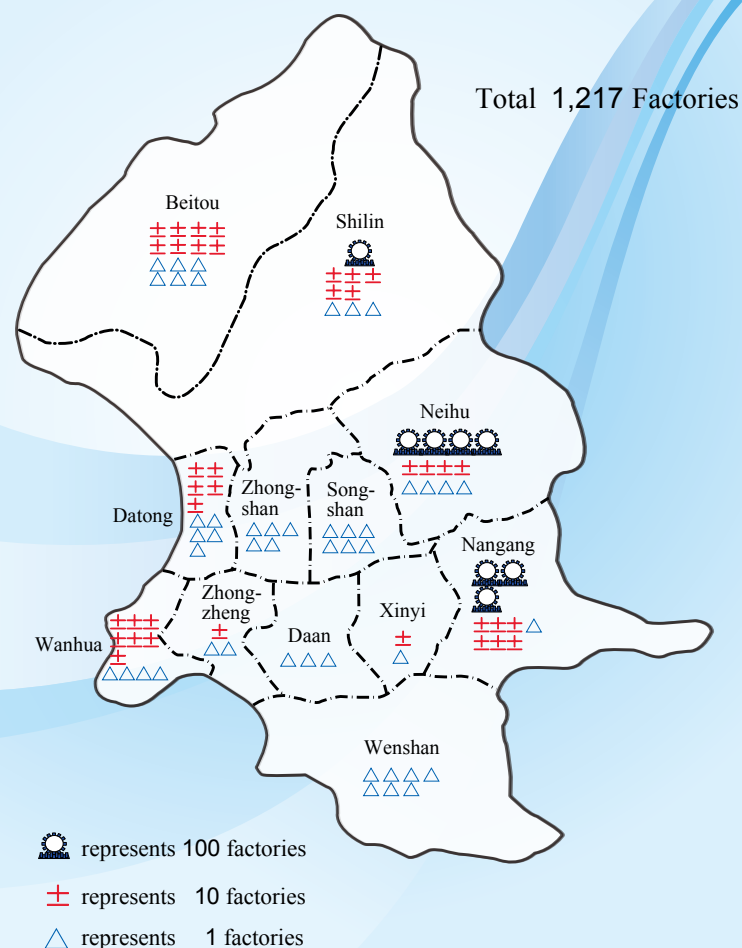
By administrative district, the number of factories is 444 in Neihu or 36.48%, the top among all, followed by 361 in Nangang or 29.66%. The number of factories in the two districts amounted for 66% of the total while the number of factories respectively in Daan, Zhongshan and Songshan was the lowest and accounted for under 1% of the total.

Number of Factories Registered in Taipei City

Industry	Number of Factories (Establishment)			
	End of 2011 (1)	End of 2010 (2)	End of 1968	Change (1) - (2)
Grand Total	1,217	1,235	2,805	-18
Food	101	94		7
Beverage	9	9	562	0
Tobacco	-	-		-
Textiles Mills	22	23	157	-1
Apparel and Clothing Accessories Products	62	61	76	1
Leather, Fur and Allied Products	8	8	13	0
Wood and Bamboo Products	3	3	93	0
Pulp, Paper and Paper Products	7	8	46	-1
Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	141	152	346	-11
Petroleum and Coal Products	-	-	9	-
Chemical Material	4	4	-	0
Chemical Products	45	43	403	2
Medical Goods	12	13		-1
Rubber Products	10	10	40	0
Plastic Products	49	49	-	0
Non-metallic Mineral Products	10	10	173	0
Basic Metal Products	6	6	34	0
Fabricated Metal Products	145	146	252	-1
Electronic Parts and Components	85	84		1
Computers, Electronic and Optical Products	189	194	149	-5
Electrical Equipment	87	92		-5
Machinery Equipment	102	105	256	-3
Motor Vehicles and Parts	24	22	59	2
Other Transport Equipment	13	12		1
Furniture Products	9	9	12	0
Others	74	78	125	-4

Source : Department of Economic Development.

Distribution of Factories in Taipei City End of 2011



16 Management of Markets

To provide citizens with a tidy, well-lit, clean and comfortable modern shopping environment, Taipei City is actively improving the city's market management system to help traditional markets change their business models and improve their business environment. In 1968, when Taipei reorganized into Municipality, there were only 7 public wholesale markets; after then, more have been established consecutively. By the end of 2011, the number of public wholesale markets amounted 10, covering the area of 195,162 m². In addition, open trading system has been set up to timely adjust demand and supply, and to stabilize prices.

In 1968, there were only 35 public traditional retail markets covering an area of 80,802 m² and housing 2,518 retail stands in Taipei. Under social and economic impacts, the citizens' shopping behavior changed drastically. Further, under the cutthroat competitions of the hypermarkets, supermarkets, and convenient stores, the operation of traditional retail markets tends to be difficult; likewise, it is necessary to modify their operation mode. On one hand, it is favorable to maintain the excellent community bond and humanized management in traditional markets; on the other hand, it deems essential to reorganize traditional markets to give an innovation outlook by integrating the old and the new. By the end of 2011, the City had a total of 54 public traditional retail markets with total land area 192,798 m², and 9,420 business stands. Since the opening of Yanji Supermarket in 1981, there had been 37 public supermarkets by the end of 2011, among them, the number of supermarkets in Wenshan topped the list with 6. The area of public supermarket per capita rose from 0.07 m² by the end of 1968 to 0.19 m² by the end of 2011.

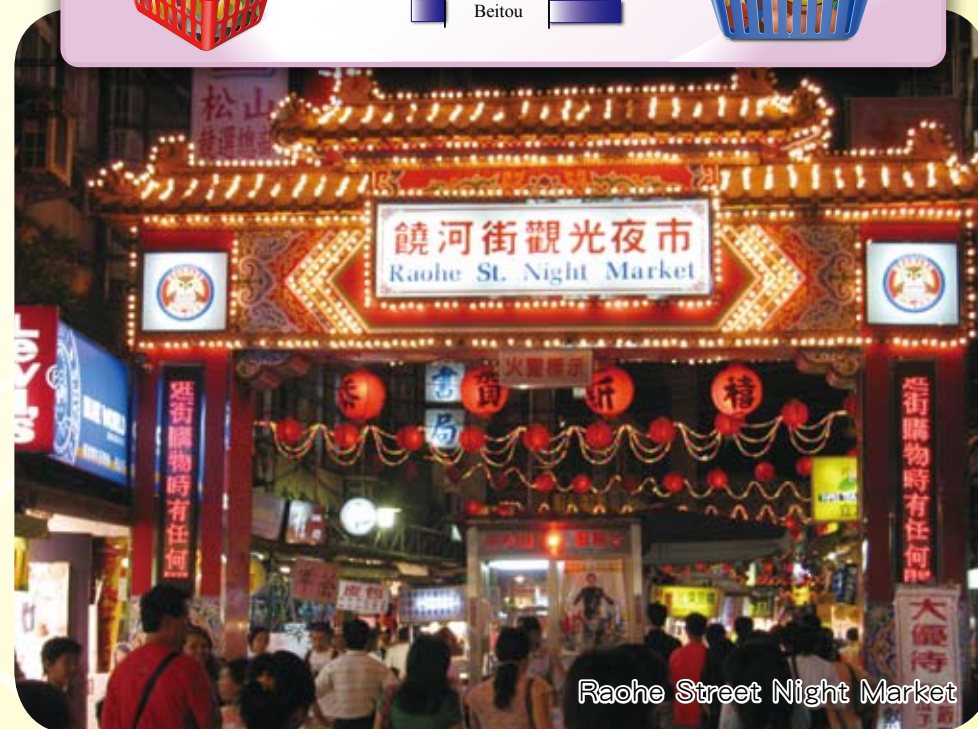
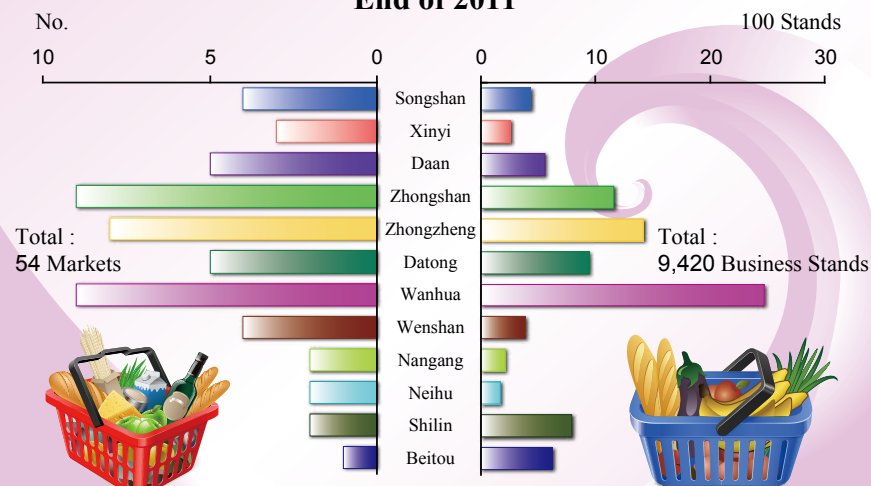
Public Markets in Taipei City

End of Year	Wholesale Market			Retail Market					
	No. of Markets (Number)	Total Land Area (m ²)	Total Building Area (m ²) ①	Supermarket		Traditional Market			
				No. of Markets (Number)	Total Building Area (m ²)	No. of Markets (Number)	Total Land Area (m ²)	Total Building Area (m ²)	No. of Business Stands (Number)
1968	7	26,778	9,920	-	-	35	80,802	37,329	2,518
1971	7	26,778	9,920	-	-	42	110,381	62,033	3,978
1981	8	98,760	46,717	1	3,798	61	173,924	151,086	11,266
1991	11	161,960	107,909	16	58,771	70	210,461	192,919	12,795
1996	10	151,948	81,034	25	89,848	70	215,831	205,165	12,780
2001	10	164,738	93,422	28	88,145	64	200,506	190,030	11,830
2006	11	181,800	216,662	35	107,208	56	182,093	201,220	10,130
2010	10	185,093	235,220	37	113,024	55	180,695	227,894	9,624
2011	10	195,162	251,213	37	104,132	54	192,798	205,859	9,420

Source : Department of Economic Development .

Note : ① Because of Huannan market's reconstruction, first poultry wholesale market was moved on March 14, 2011 and renamed Taipei city poultry wholesale market.

Public Retail Markets in Taipei City End of 2011



Raohe Street Night Market



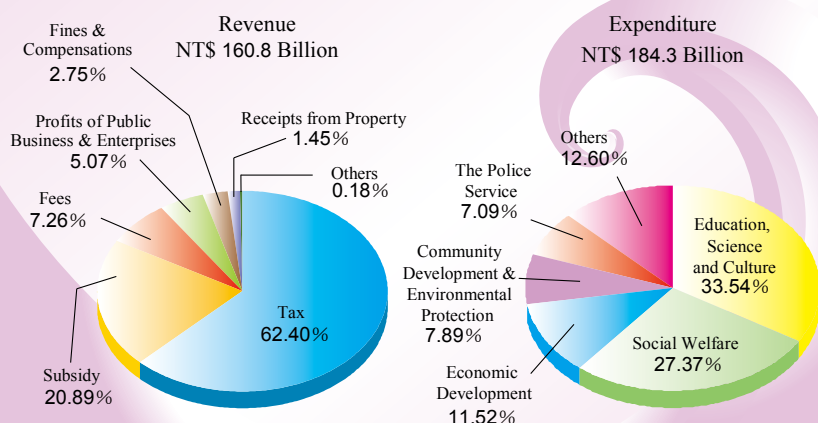
17 Public Finance

The Taipei City Government carefully considers current economic conditions and future developments when drawing up the general budget to ensure that administration targets can be met. The budget is carefully reviewed to balance the needs of government administration and financial soundness using previous budgets as a guide.

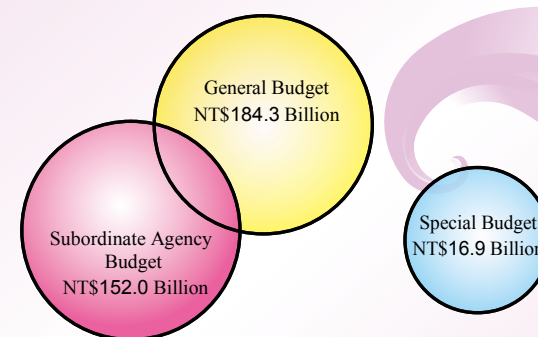
Since Taipei City became a municipality, a review of historical data indicates that annual budget has increased every year since FY1968 when the total budget was NT\$2.1 billion. The budget experienced negative growth after FY2001 due to an economic downturn and legislation changes by the central government, before returning to positive growth again in FY2007. In recent years, the budget has tended to fluctuate from year to year. The revenue budget in FY2012 is NT\$160.8 billion. The trend of the expenditure budget and revenue budget was the same from FY1968 to FY2004. The expenditure budget showed positive growth trend since FY2005. The expenditure budget in FY2012 is NT\$184.3 billion. Annual budget shows a net shortage of NT\$23.5 billion. However, due to the need to service a debt of NT\$6.6 billion, a further loan of NT\$30.1 billion is necessary, NT\$8.1 billion of Surplus of Previous Fiscal Year and NT\$22.0 billion of Bonds and Loans is used to balance the needs.

An analysis of sources showed that Taipei City's main source of revenue is taxation, while the main category of expenditure was education, science and culture. Of the FY2012 revenue, the Tax Revenue was NT\$100.3 billion or 62.40% of the total. While of the expenditure, the Education, Science and Culture Expenditure was NT\$61.8 billion or 33.54% of the total. Besides, the Taipei City Hospital, the Taipei Rapid Transit Co., and the Taipei Water Department etc. were prepared for subordinate agency budget, the Rapid Transit System development was prepared for special budget.

**Taipei Municipal Government General Budget
FY2012**



**The Expenditure of Taipei Municipal Government Budget
FY2012**



Notes: The FY2012 general budget, the subordinate agency budget and special budget totaled NT\$353.3 billion. After appropriating NT\$60.2 billion to the subordinate agency budget (including education development funds, Taipei City Hospital medical funds etc.), the net budget was NT\$293.1 billion.

**The Status of Revenue and Expenditure of
Taipei Municipal Government General Budget**

Unit : NT\$1,000

Fiscal Year	Revenue ①		Expenditure ①	
	Budget ②	Financial Statement ③	Budget ②	Financial Statement ③
1968	2,115,629	2,192,085	2,115,629	2,021,345
1971	4,121,349	3,931,083	4,121,349	3,898,538
1981	36,695,740	34,689,516	36,695,740	34,689,516
1991	140,243,552	129,013,470	140,243,551	129,013,469
2001	147,031,984	126,620,935	158,934,682	149,746,224
2006	138,558,709	153,214,448	139,709,887	135,586,787
2009	148,639,867	145,751,385	160,974,649	155,523,116
2010	148,231,353	169,071,394	168,076,087	162,279,448
2011	158,988,317	164,106,331	179,638,340	173,139,572
2012	160,787,187	...	184,318,265	...

Source : Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics; Taipei Municipality Audit Division, Ministry of Audit.

Note : ① By means of the revision of the Budget Act, the fiscal year had been redefined as a year with months from Jan. to Dec. of the same year (the old definition was the one with months from July of a year to June of the next year) since July, 1999, and the budget for the latter half of 1999 and FY2000 should be prepared. From Jul. 1, 1999 onward, "Receipts from Bonds and Loans" and "Surplus of Previous Fiscal Year" were classified into financings, not included in annual revenue and "Expenditure for Deb Repayment" was classified into financings, not included in annual expenditure. ② Budget referred to those after addition/reduction except that of FY2012 being original budget. ③ Financial statement referred to financial certificated statement before FY2011.



18 Taxation

Taxes are the major source of Taipei municipal revenues, accounting for over 60% of the annual revenue. Taxes collected in Taipei City fall into two categories: city taxes and national taxes. City taxes, levied by Taipei Revenue Service, are transferred to Taipei City Treasury. National taxes are levied by Taipei National Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance while the following parts will be also sent to Taipei City Treasury: 50% of the inheritance and gift tax levied in Taipei, the allocated amount of the 18% of the tobacco and wine tax based on the population ratio of all cities in the whole nation, the allocated amount of the business tax, commodity tax and income tax respectively based on the consolidation and redistribution of the associated tax by the central government.

In FY 2011, the net income of city taxes totaled NT\$62.0 billion. Land Tax, the most of city taxes, amounted to NT\$37.9 billion or 61.15% of the total net income of city taxes. The next two were House Tax and Vehicle License Tax that were respectively NT\$10.9 billion or 17.52% and NT\$6.7 billion or 10.85%. All other taxes, such as Deeds Tax, Stamp Tax, Amusement Tax, and Education Expenditure, accounted for NT\$6.5 billion or 10.48% of the total.

In the same year, the net income of national taxes totaled NT\$596.2 billion, within which Individual Income Tax, the most of all, accounted for NT\$181.9 billion or 30.51% of the total. Business Tax and Business Income Tax, the next two were NT\$168.2 billion or 28.22% and NT\$160.1 billion or 26.85% respectively. All others, including Commodity Tax, Securities Transaction Tax, Futures Transaction Tax, Inheritance and Gift Tax, and Fines & Delayed Fees and Others, amounted to NT\$86.0 billion or 14.42% of the total.

Net Income of City Taxes and National Taxes Levied in Taipei City ①

Unit : NT\$ 1,000

Fiscal Year	City Taxes		National Taxes ②	
	Budget Amount	Net Income Levied	Budget Amount	Net Income Levied
1968	1,214,371	1,684,379	1,439,664	1,608,773
1971	3,384,955	3,514,078	3,849,306	4,220,361
1981	29,309,870	30,558,184	42,360,000	43,773,384
1991	90,945,800	116,257,952	160,325,000	152,787,442
1996	161,229,609	147,288,612	257,665,943	264,170,758
2001	57,794,017	46,095,140	395,919,718	396,161,825
2006	51,828,000	59,333,787	471,474,313	411,001,055
2010	52,710,000	60,844,915	538,858,385	541,939,069
2011	56,268,260	61,999,268	557,168,747	596,229,731

Source : Taipei Revenue Service and Taipei National Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance.

Note : ① The data shown here exclude project beneficiary, punitive fine, and fees revenues. Business tax has become national tax since July, 1999.

Net Income of Major Taxes Levied in Taipei City ②

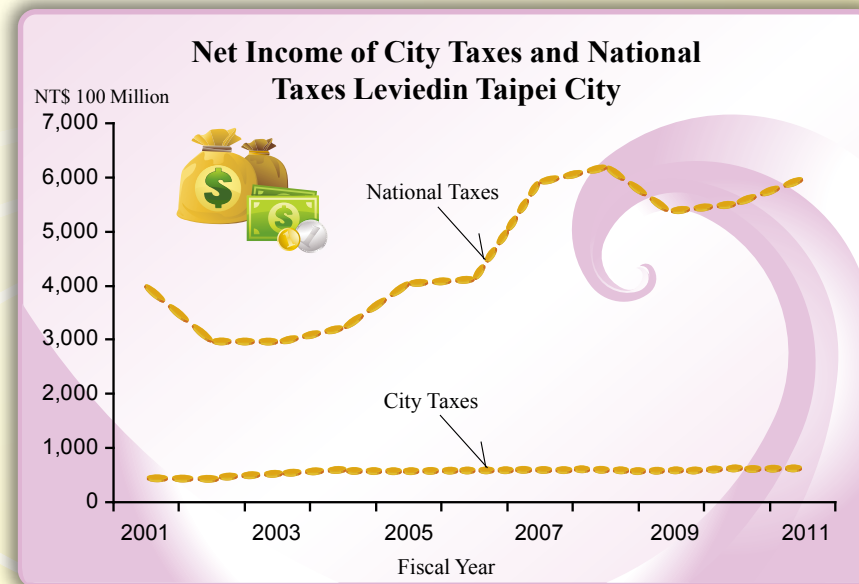
Unit : NT\$1,000

Item	FY 2011		FY 2010		FY 1968	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
City Taxes	61,999,268	100.00	60,844,915	100.00	1,684,379	100.00
Business Tax	-	--	-	--	599,728	35.61
Land Tax	37,912,475	61.15	37,175,932	61.10	428,987	25.47
House Tax	10,865,123	17.52	10,500,538	17.26	190,671	11.32
Vehicle License Tax	6,726,767	10.85	6,542,070	10.75	68,607	4.07
Others	6,494,903	10.48	6,626,375	10.89	396,386	23.53
National Taxes	596,229,731	100.00	552,435,875	100.00	1,617,404	100.00
Individual Income Tax	181,901,189	30.51	165,167,154	29.90	382,614	23.66
Business Income Tax	160,109,129	26.85	129,303,274	23.41	667,958	41.30
Commodity Tax	3,674	0.00	581	0.00	179,866	11.12
Securities Transaction Tax	54,314,126	9.11	56,701,250	10.26	11,921	0.74
Futures Transaction Tax	5,249,372	0.88	4,133,415	0.75	-	--
Inheritance and Gift Tax	9,451,088	1.59	28,249,195	5.11	10,361	0.64
Business Tax	168,234,921	28.22	153,991,087	27.87	-	--
Others ②	16,966,232	2.85	14,889,919	2.70	364,684	22.55

Source : Taipei Revenue Service and Taipei National Tax Administration, Ministry of Finance.

Note : ① In FY 2011, the Settled Account of Taxes totaled NT\$99.8 billion, including City Taxes NT\$62.2 billion, Tobacco and Wine Tax NT\$0.9 billion, Inheritance and Gift Tax NT\$4.0 billion, Centrally Allocated Tax NT\$32.7 billion.

② The data shown here include tobacco and alcohol tax, financial enterprises business tax, and specifically selected goods and services tax.



19 Urban Development Plans

Urban development is a sustainable program while urban planning is a blueprint to guide the future municipal construction and development. Taipei City is Taiwan's economical center and responsible for leading Taiwan to participate in international competition and once again create miracles. Facing the trend of technology renovation, informationalization and internationalization, the Taipei City Government addresses the overall target of making Taipei a prospectively joyful and ideal city to live in. The tangible strategies are formulated based on the perspective of our relationship with Mainland China, industrial attractiveness and international investment. Supplemented with convenient transportation, we will change Taipei's environmental nature and work with marketing strategies. This will promote Taipei City to the global stage, and make her an important part of the international community.

By the end of 2011, the urban development plans had an area of 27,180 hectares, covering the entire administrative districts. Flat land suitable for city development accounted for 12,994 hectares or 47.8% of the City. Hills, slope land and low-lying land that were not suitable for city development accounted for the remaining 14,186 hectares or 52.2% of the City.

Land for City Development can be classified into various areas based on location, mode of use, socio economic structure and future trend of development. The largest was the land used for public facilities occupying 7,114 hectares or 26.2% of the City. The residential area occupied 3,803 hectares or 14.0 % of the City. The commercial area had an area of 869 hectares or 3.2% while the industrial area covered 420 hectares or 1.5%.

A large part of land for other use was the reserved area occupying an area of 6,903 hectares or 25.4% of the City. The waterside and others area occupied an area of 6,565 hectares or 24.2% of the City while agricultural and scenic area accounted for 716 hectares or 2.6% of the City.

Land Zoning of Taipei City Based on Urban Development Plan

End of 2011

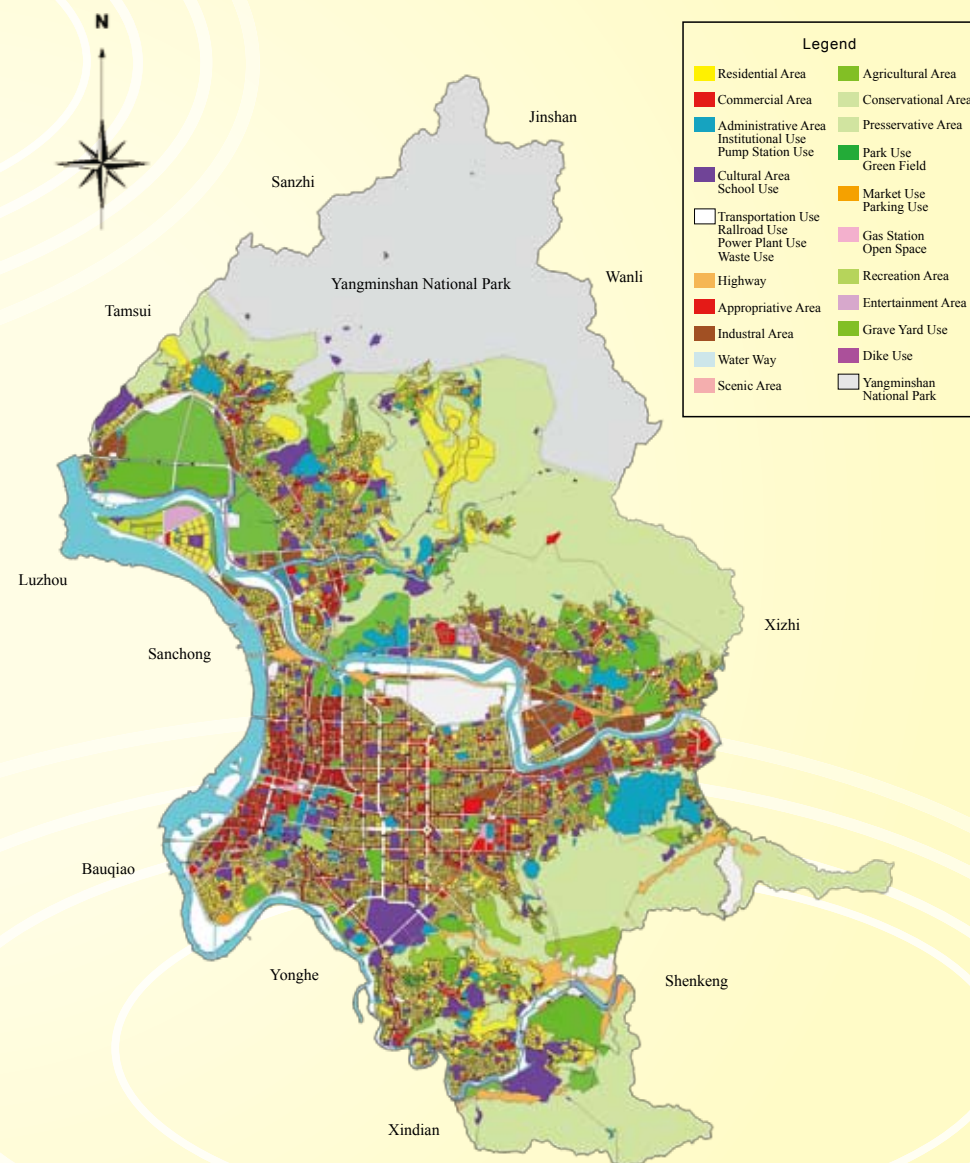
Unit : Hectare

District	Land For City Development						Land for Other Use			
	Grand Total	Residential Area	Industrial Area	Commercial Area	Public Facilities Area	Others ①	Grand Total	Agricultural & Scenic Areas	Reserved Area	Waterside & Others Area
Grand Total	12,995	3,803	420	869	7,114	789	14,185	716	6,903	6,565
Songshan	772	216	4	50	266	236	156	1	-	156
Xinyi	769	264	21	85	376	22	352	-	352	-
Daan	1,082	308	-	75	667	32	54	-	54	-
Zhongshan	1,021	218	19	184	515	85	348	150	57	141
Zhongzheng	704	173	-	74	392	65	56	-	10	47
Datong	409	82	1	82	216	29	159	-	-	159
Wanhua	473	143	-	81	231	19	412	-	-	412
Wenshan	1,675	533	-	53	1,070	19	1,476	63	1,217	196
Nangang	962	141	93	49	667	11	1,223	3	1,191	28
Neihu	1,511	380	212	32	865	21	1,647	10	1,581	56
Shilin	1,925	861	28	69	784	182	4,312	10	1,810	2,492
Beitou	1,693	485	41	34	1,066	66	3,990	479	630	2,881

Source : Department of Urban Development.

Note : ① Including administrative area, culture & education area, entertainment area, airport area, special area and others.

Zoning Map of Urban Development in Taipei City





20 Building Management

Building management acts as a measure for maintaining public safety and protecting legal rights and benefits. It takes into account both convenience and benefits for people as well as achieves the dual purpose of regulation and service provision. For example, the application procedure characters for permits and licenses are shortened; the construction industry is under rigorous management; the quality control procedure for building materials is implemented; and management for on-site construction is enhanced to prevent incidents against neighbors. With these endearments, Taipei City Government improve the quality of construction works, ensure public safety, and strengthen management and inspections of completed buildings city-wide (especially those on hillsides) for public safety.

In 2011, among all the approved permits for building management totaled 2,070 and the number of approved construction permits for buildings was 310 or 14.98% of the total. The number of buildings covered was 392 with a total floor area of 2,673,250 m² and the total construction cost about NT\$38.1 billion. Residential developments account for 37.96% of the total floor area, which ranks the highest, while office and services account for only 12.53%. To make comparison of building area by administrative district, Xinyi topped the rest with 550,779 m², followed by Nangang 431,398 m², Neihu 382,057 m², and Songshan fell in the last with 16,917 m².

Buildings with Construction Permits Issued in Taipei City

Unit : Number, m²

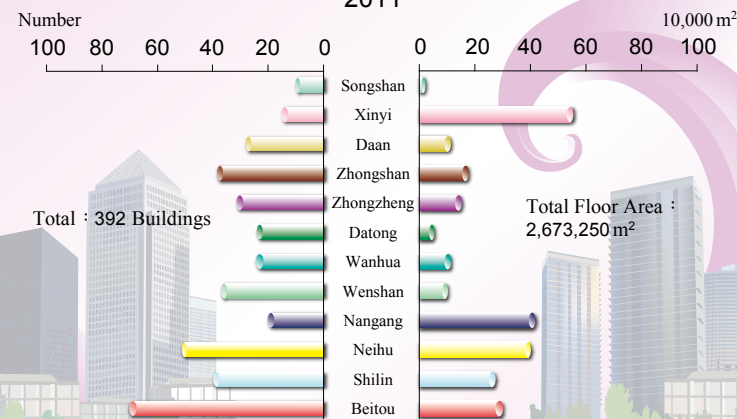
Year	Grand Total		Domiciles ①		Office & Service		Others	
	No. of Buildings	Floor Area	No. of Buildings	Floor Area	No. of Buildings	Floor Area	No. of Buildings	Floor Area
1968	9,244	3,384,684	8,443	2,686,748	132	125,497	669	572,439
1971	7,077	4,747,906	6,294	3,476,642	102	469,916	681	801,348
1981	4,190	8,521,337	3,598	6,771,418	261	1,116,050	331	633,869
1991	843	3,541,810	576	1,787,143	64	463,800	203	1,290,867
1996	558	1,731,971	373	782,907	54	273,478	131	675,586
2001	464	2,832,694	236	872,362	44	444,080	184	1,516,252
2006	826	3,207,998	493	1,580,905	66	461,971	267	1,165,122
2010	543	3,519,106	319	1,382,562	84	1,123,331	140	1,013,213
2011	392	2,673,250	239	1,014,640	41	334,990	112	1,323,620

Source : Department of Urban Development.

Note : ① Including residential houses, residential buildings, and shop-residential buildings. In 2006 redefined, it only contains residence of dormitory and the categories were redefined to only include dormitory-style residences.

Buildings with Construction Permits Issued in Taipei City

2011



Solar and Energy-Optimized House in the Youth Park

21 Housing

The bloom in commercial and business activities in Taipei City, paves the way to social prosperity. Although the registered population in Taipei increased stagnantly in recent years, the small families increased day by day, resulted in a strong demand for housing. According to the house tax statistics compiled by Taipei Revenue Service, the City had a total of 1,089,541 households covering a total area of 178.55 million m² in 2011. Of all the households, 878 thousand ones were for residence, covering the area of 92.33 million m². For the total population of 2.65 million in Taipei City, the living space for each person was 34.83 m². Compared with 34.93 m² of the previous year, the size decreased 0.29%. That also showed a rise of 2.5-fold over 9.99 m² in 1971. The area for each house was 105.18 m². The size of every house increased by 0.08% as compared with 105.10 m² of the previous year. The Family Income and Expenditure Survey conducted in 2010 showed that about 81% of families had their own residential housing, much higher than 50% in 1976.

The reinforced concrete and prefabricated structures accounted for 79.24% of the total housing area that occupied 178.55 million m², and the steel reinforced concrete structures for 10.93%. On the other hand, houses made of brick, wooden, bamboo, and mud, which have been gradually replaced by modern buildings, are expected to diminish in the future.

A total of 375 building use permits were issued in 2011 with a total number of 505 buildings, 2,058,625 square meters. Most of which, 59.22%, is for residential use.

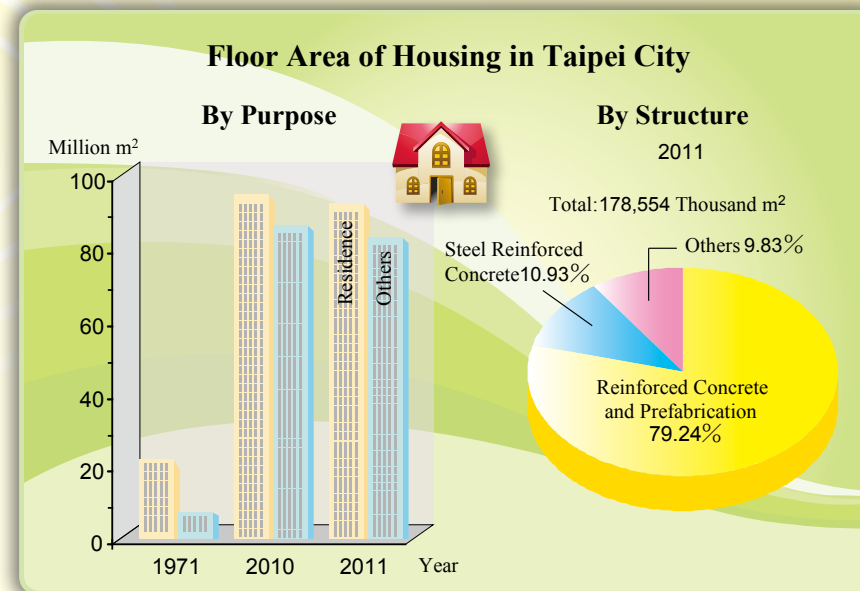
Housing Units and Floor Area in Taipei City

Unit : Household, 1,000 m²

(End of)Year and Item	Grand Total		Residence		Others	
	No. of Households	Area	No. of Households	Area	No. of Households	Area
End of 1971	220,366	24,695	177,732	18,373	42,634	6,322
2001	961,490	135,914	767,155	78,398	194,335	57,516
2010	1,080,152	176,384	Ⓐ 870,286	Ⓐ 91,464	Ⓐ 209,866	Ⓐ 84,920
2011	1,089,541	178,554	877,823	92,331	211,718	86,224
Steel Reinforced Concrete	28,933	19,521	13,980	2,272	14,953	17,249
Reinforced Concrete and Prefabrication	914,896	141,486	743,549	76,846	171,347	64,640
Reinforced Brick	101,745	12,908	85,117	9,995	16,628	2,913
Brick Stone	26,538	2,554	21,736	2,038	4,802	516
Wooden	9,639	628	8,083	498	1,556	130
Others	7,790	1,457	5,358	681	2,432	776

Source : Taipei Revenue Service.

Note : These were the data from house tax registration, since 1985, the levy of house tax has amended from twice per year to once per year (commenced on May 1st).



Buildings Licensed for Use by Taipei City

Unit : Number, m²

Year	Grand Total		Residence ①		Others	
	No. of Buildings	Floor Area	No. of Buildings	Floor Area	No. of Buildings	Floor Area
1968	11,362	2,011,949	6,197	1,591,926	5,165	420,023
1971	4,977	2,872,320	2,901	1,850,664	2,076	1,021,656
1981	3,604	5,277,772	3,148	4,119,456	456	1,158,316
1991	824	2,768,362	591	1,251,430	233	1,516,932
1996	719	3,200,083	508	1,758,550	211	1,441,533
2001	553	2,996,275	375	1,376,493	178	1,619,782
2006	532	2,499,356	314	1,150,380	218	1,348,976
2010	537	2,468,081	331	1,456,639	206	1,011,442
2011	505	2,058,625	317	1,219,038	188	839,587

Source : Department of Urban Development.

Note : ① Including residential houses, residential buildings, and shop-residential building. Redefined in 2006, which only contains residence of dormitory.

22 Green Resources

The shaping of city look is extremely important for Taipei as a rapidly developing global metropolis. In addition, the use of parks and greens increases following the increasing demands of the citizens for quality in recreational life. To build Taipei as an "International Green City," the City Government continues with a citywide green campaign. In addition to waterfront development and tree planting at riverside areas, the City Government is actively encouraging companies and the citizens to adopt parks, greens and street trees; further, it targets to combine green roads and parks with recreational spaces for the expansion of the latter. The City Government further aligns development of parks to the public opinion by making an all-dimensional plan that combines local cultures, landscapes and ecology environment etc.

As of the end of 2011, the area of generalized green resource was 13,794 hectares and each resident was able to enjoy an average of 52.03 square meters of generalized green source. There were 551 parks in the city with total area of 7.90 million m² subordinated to Public Works Department. In addition, there were also 206 green fields with area of 0.68 million m² together with 76 sport spots for children, riverside parks and plazas with area of 5.07 million m² and the total area was 13.64 million m² by the end of 2011. Thus, each citizen had in average a park or green field area of 5.15 m², a 7.2-time increase compared to 0.72 m² by the end of 1968. Also, there were 88,478 roadside trees and 2,052,434 other planted trees by the end of 2011. On the average, every 1.2 persons had one tree.

Green Resources and Roadside Trees in Taipei City

Unit : Number, 1,000 m²

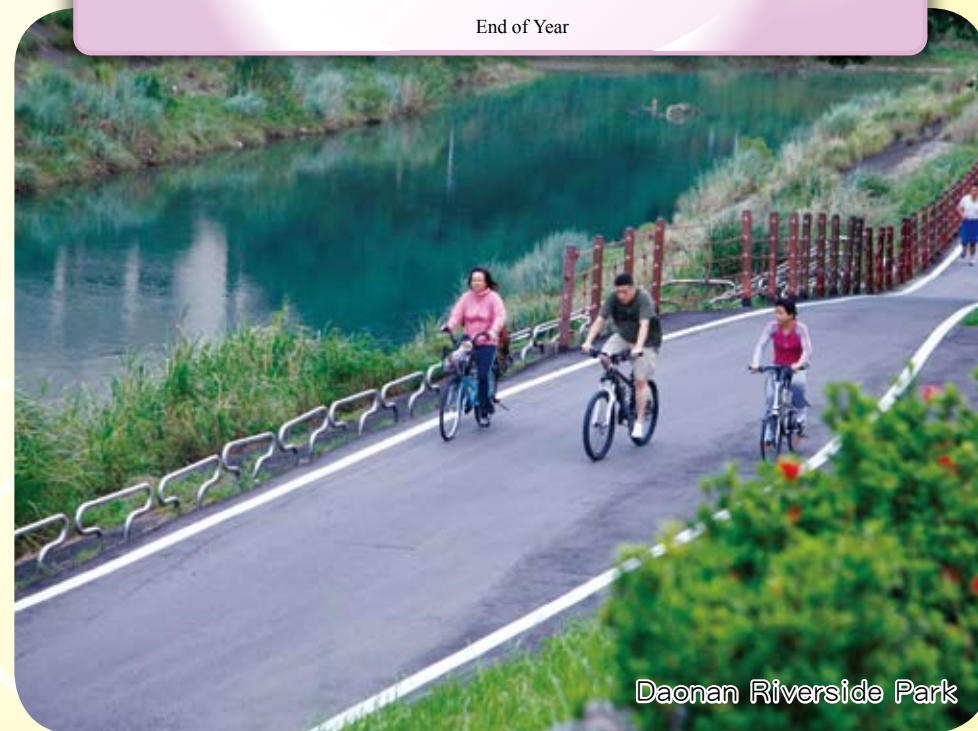
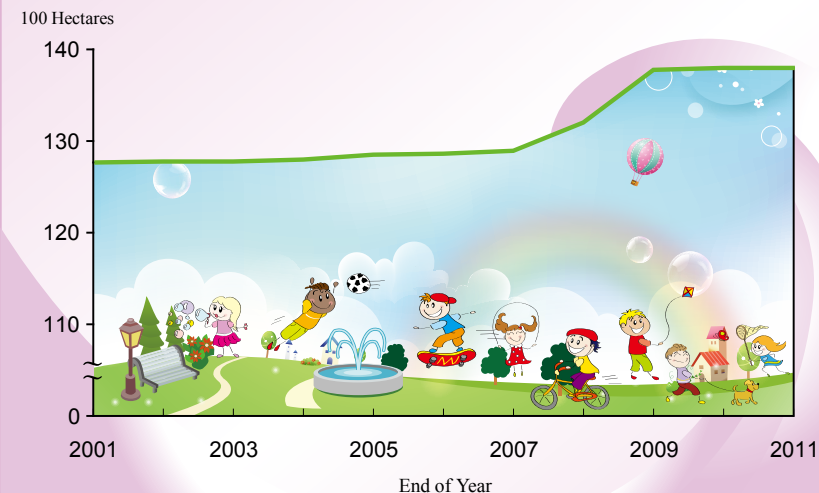
End of Year	Green Resources Area ①	Constructed parks and green fields ②								Roadside Trees
		Parks		Green Fields		Sport Spots for Children and Riverside Parks		Plazas		
	Area (Hectare)	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	
1968	...	25	1,011	16	150	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	30	1,047	37	264	...	...	...	...	...
1981	...	157	3,690	162	430	...	...	15	49	81,780
1991	...	360	8,192	330	1,068	...	...	15	99	109,478
1996	13,403	426	9,794	354	1,091	...	...	18	138	113,517
2001	12,767	484	7,144	184	730	35	4,623	23	147	113,849
2006	12,866	524	7,523	192	712	39	4,860	29	152	88,423
2010	13,794	547	7,783	200	684	38	4,873	36	191	88,282
2011	13,794	551	7,898	206	676	38	4,873	38	196	88,478

Source : Public Works Department.

Note : ① Including the area of constructed parks, green fields, plaza, sport spots for children, athletic complex, educational square, riverside parks and scenic area subordinated to Taipei City Government, reserved area and national parks, but before 2008 only included the area subordinated to Public Works Department, reserved area and National Park.

② Only including the area subordinated to Public Works Department.

Area of Green Resources in Taipei City



Daonan Riverside Park

23 Roads

Roads are the major lifelines for traffic in a city. A citywide road system must be built to promote an orderly and well-structured urban development. The City Government has always focused on planning, expansion, and maintenance of streets and roads in an attempt to improve the traffic in the city.

The 1969 census statistics offered by Maintenance Office, Public Works Department of Taipei City Government, showed that the roads in the City by the end of 1969 were 1.01 million meters in total length and 7.97 million m² in total area, and 7.88 meters in average width per road. By the end of 2011, the numbers had increased respectively to 1.54 million meters, 20.92 million m², and 13.54 meters. As a result, the increases had respectively been 0.53 million meters, 12.95 million m², and 5.66 meters in the last 42 years.

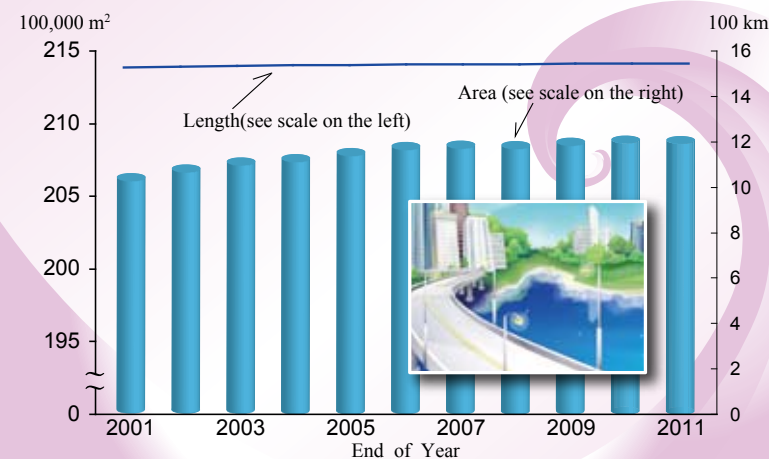
To relieve traffic congestion and meet the needs of transportation development in the greater Taipei metropolis, the "Massive Rapid Transit System for Taipei Metropolis" devised by the City Government is currently under construction. The southbound extension of the Shuiyuan Expressway, East-West Expressway (Civil Boulevard), East Side Expressway, Zhongmei Expressway, and Xinyi Branch of North Second Highway are already open to the public. It is expected that these projects will go through major traffic lines, shorten travel time, improve the quality of life of metro area residents, and promote the development of each region.

Total Length and Area of Roads in Taipei City

Width	End of 2011		End of 2010		End of 1969		Change	
	No. (1)	%	No. (2)	%	No.	%	In No. (3)=(1)-(2)	In % (3)/(2) × 100
Length (m)								
Grand Total	1,544,590	100.00	1,543,711	100.00	1,010,732	100.00	879	0.06
less than 10 meters	893,259	57.83	892,450	57.81	789,096	78.07	809	0.09
10- less than 20 meters	346,525	22.43	346,455	22.44	163,058	16.13	70	0.02
20- less than 30 meters	139,961	9.06	139,961	9.07	34,871	3.45	0	0.00
30- less than 40 meters	84,610	5.48	84,610	5.48	10,730	1.06	0	0.00
40 meters and more	80,235	5.19	80,235	5.20	12,977	1.28	0	0.00
Covering Area (m ²)								
Grand Total	20,916,668	100.00	20,909,292	100.00	7,965,081	100.00	7,376	0.04
less than 10 meters	5,914,483	28.28	5,907,487	28.25	4,202,735	52.76	6,996	0.12
10- less than 20 meters	4,907,882	23.46	4,907,502	23.47	2,119,755	26.61	380	0.01
20- less than 30 meters	3,307,047	15.81	3,307,047	15.82	767,175	9.63	0	0.00
30- less than 40 meters	2,613,523	12.49	2,613,523	12.50	343,372	4.31	0	0.00
40 meters and more	4,173,733	19.95	4,173,733	19.96	532,044	6.68	0	0.00

Source : Public Works Department.

Lengths and Covering Areas of Streets and Roads in Taipei City



Rainbow Bridge

24 Flood Prevention Facilities

Taipei Basin is a low land located at the midstream of the Tamsui River with the Tamsui, Keelung Rivers and Xindian River running through it. Rainwater often runs rapidly down from surrounding mountains and converges in Taipei Basin, easily resulting in floods in case of typhoons and torrential showers. In an attempt of preventing potential floods in the greater Taipei metro area, besides abiding with the "Taipei Area Flood Prevention Plan," by considering Taipei's overall environment, we proceed actively with the "Essential Points of a Total Water Control Plan of Taipei" to establish Taipei as a city of "High Water Preservation, High Water Permeation, and High Flood Prevention" in the 21st century, and reach the target of preserving water in the upper reaches, decreasing floods in the middle reaches and preventing floods in the lower reaches. The Keelung River Repair Project that aimed to convert the existing river channel to the new one was completed in 1994 and its flood prevention function has also taken effect. A variety of works for river channel repairing, embankment building, and setup of temporary water-pumping stations are also successively under execution.

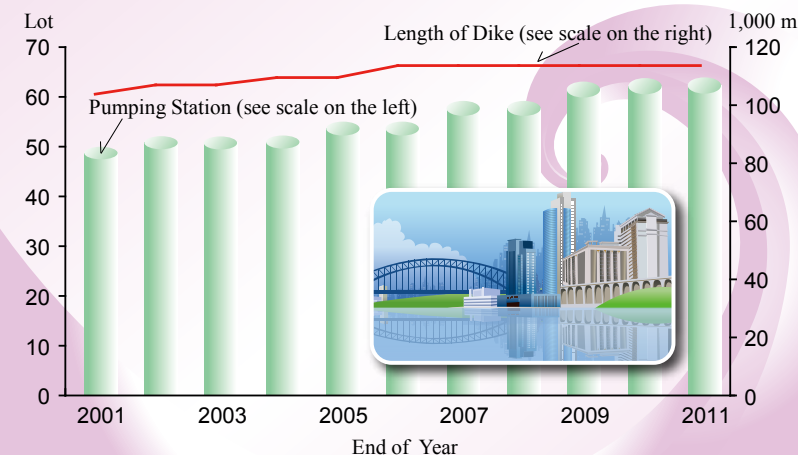
Prior to the reorganization, almost all the embankments in the City were not equipped with newly built flood prevention facilities. The flood prevention facilities in Shilin, Beitou, Neihu, Nangang, Muzha and Jingmei were taken over by the City Government following their inclusion in the City after the reorganization. In light of the importance of flood prevention, the City Government started to actively reinforce the construction of a variety of flood prevention facilities and rainwater drainage systems, which were expanded to a considerable extent by the end of 1981. For example, there were 91,871 meters of dike, 21,092 meters of revetment, 112 sets of spur dike, 29 lots of pumping station, 251 sets of lockgate and power-controlled lockgate, and 17 lots of adjustgate. By the end of 2011, there were 116,756 meters of dike, 64,828 meters of revetment, 108 sets of spur dike, 64 lots of pumping station, 281 sets of lockgate and power-controlled lockgate, and 42 lots of adjustgate. Compared to the data as of the end of 1981, the increase was 27.09% for length of dike, 2.07 times for length of revetment, 35 for number of pumping stations, 30 for number of lockgates and power-controlled lockgates, and 25 for number of adjustgates and the only decrease was 4 for spur dikes in the last thirty years.

Flood Prevention Facilities in Taipei City

End of Year	Dike (m)	Revetment (m)	Spur Dike (Set)	Pumping Station (Lot)	Lockgate and Power-Controlled Lockgate (Set)	Adjustgate (Lot)
1968	30,960	5,725	11	5	...	...
1971	39,741	8,024	32	14	...	...
1981	91,871	21,092	112	29	251	17
1991	97,670	33,954	114	40	245	25
1996	104,220	59,165	114	46	255	33
2001	105,318	58,662	106	50	256	37
2006	116,756	64,668	106	55	258	42
2010	116,756	64,828	108	64	281	42
2011	116,756	64,828	108	64	281	42

Source : Public Works Department.

Water-pumping Station and Dike in Taipei City



Dahu Park Grit Chamber Project

25 Water Supply

Taipei Water Department, responsible for tap water supply in the City, divides the City into five regions, each with an independent tap water supply system charged by a regional operation department. The tap water supply covers not only the City but also nearby towns and townships like Sanchong, Yonghe, Zhonghe, Xindian, and Beishan Village of Xizhi. Tap water was supplied to 1,623,388 households with a population of 3,886,691 by the end of 2011.

Tap water supply has grown rapidly in Taipei area since the City reorganization into municipality. The percentage of population served was only 71.21% in 1968, but was 99.55% in 2011. Water supply totaled 872.29 million m³ in 2011, showing a rise of 5.0-folds over 144.51 million m³ in 1968. Comparably, the selling of water supply totaled 595.23 million m³ in 2011, showing a rise of 5.3-folds over 93.89 million m³ in 1968. The rate of selling water, selling for water supply as a percentage of water supply, approximated 68.24% in 2011. On the average, the per capital daily water supply increased from 310 liters in 1968 to 617 liters in 2011. The revenue of the water supply in 2011 amounted to NT\$4.9 billion, showing a rise of 31.3-folds over those of 1968. These achievements had resulted from the Government's efforts on replacing tap water piping, providing ample water supply and increasing the water diffusion rate during the past several years.

In order to meet the water demand for the infrastructure needs of Taipei, Taipei Water Department implemented 5 phases of construction projects, among which Phase IV of this project, which is the completion of Feitsui Reservoir, is the most effective toward securing water source for the City. Currently, the project is in Phase V and will be implemented in 2 stages. The first stage is anticipated to be completed in 2014, and the second in 2021.

The dam of the reservoir is located at the Feitsui Valley on the upper Beishi Stream, a feeder stream of the Xindian River. The reservoir, 30 km away from the Taipei City, has a water-collecting area of 303 km², with the highest water surface being 170 m from the deepest bottom. Its maximum water storage is 406 million m³. The arch dam is 122.5 m tall and 510 m long on the top, and its construction was completed in June 1987. The two main water inlets for the Taipei tap water system are Qingtan and Zhitan, which have a reliable water-taking amount of 40 m³ per second. The reservoir will be able to satisfy the demand for tap water in Taipei City, Sanchong, Zhonghe, Yonghe, Xindian, Danshui, and Sanzhi by 2030.

Overall Condition of Taipei Tap Water Works Operation ①

Item	2011 (1)	2010 (2)	1968	Change	
				Amount ② (3)=(1)-(2)	% (3)/(2) × 100
1. No. of Households for Consumption ③ (Household)	1,623,388	1,613,195	195,324	10,193	0.63
2. No. of Subscribers ③ (Person)	3,886,691	3,855,609	1,348,470	31,082	0.81
3. Percentage of Population Served ③ (%)	99.55	99.54	71.21	(0.01)	--
4. Water Supply (m ³)	872,286,061	882,726,042	144,512,938	-10,439,981	-1.18
5. Selling Volume (m ³)	595,233,208	592,924,004	93,891,226	2,309,204	0.39
6. Rate of Selling Water (%)	68.24	67.17	64.97	(1.07)	--
7. Per Capita Daily Water Supply (L)	617	628	310	-11	-1.75
8. Revenue of Selling Water (NT\$)	4,944,042,287	4,858,229,088	153,233,952	85,813,199	1.77

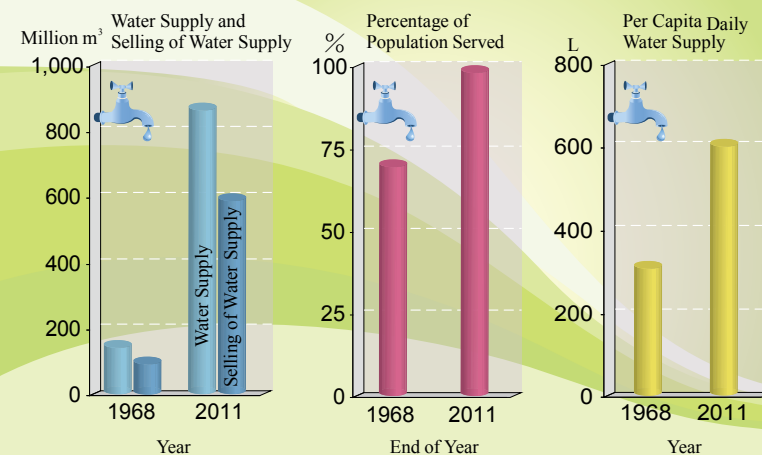
Source : Taipei Water Department.

Note : ① Those data means water supply area provided by Taipei Water Department.

② The figures in the parenthesis “()” represent changes in percentage points.

③ Year-end data.

Overall Condition of Taipei Water Works Operation



Zhitan Water Purification Factory

26 Vehicle Registration

Taipei City is the political, economic, cultural, transport & communication center in Taiwan. The number of motor vehicles has drastically increased following the rise in GNP while road construction fails to catch up with the speed of growth in motor vehicles, resulting in an enormous burden for road transportation in the City. In recent years, the formation of the rapid transit network incorporated with transit buses and EasyCard system make the public transportation system increasingly convenient. And the residents are more willing to use public transportation vehicles instead of individual transportation ones, thus slowing down the growth in motor vehicles.

By the end of 2011, the number of motor vehicles reached 1,845,686 showing an increase of 208,338, or 12.72%, and an annual average growth of 1.16% compared to 1,637,348 in 2001. The number of automobiles in 2011 increased from 725,121 by the end of 2010 to 744,108, showing an increase of 2.62%. The number of motorcycles in 2011 increased from 1,094,564 in 2010 to 1,101,578, showing an increase of 0.64%. Among the automobiles, the number of small cars for privacy increased from 613,017 by the end of 2001 to 616,641, showing an increase of 0.59%, and the number of small cars for business increased from 38,374 by the end of 2001 to 111,596, showing an increase of 1.91 times.

The number of motor vehicles owned per 1,000 persons was 697 by the end of 2011 (281 for automobiles and 416 for motorcycles), showing an increase of 12.24% (11.07% for automobiles and 13.04% for motorcycles) compared with 621 (253 for automobiles and 368 for motorcycles) by the end of 2001.

Motor Vehicles in Taipei City

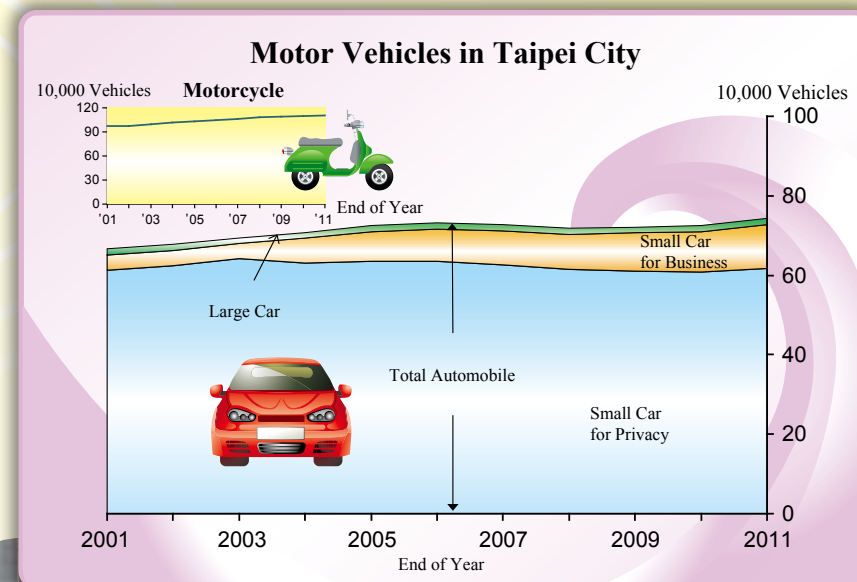
Unit : Vehicle

End of Year	Grand Total	Automobile ①					Motorcycle
		Total	Large Car		Small Car		
			for Privacy	for Business	for Privacy	for Business	
1968	102,346	27,657	2,052	3,079	14,631	7,895	74,689
1971	157,553	44,285	3,520	4,489	25,422	10,854	113,268
1981	614,743	208,603	8,716	7,562	163,997	28,328	406,140
1991 ②	1,148,812	515,996	8,978	7,870	460,161	38,988	632,816
1996	1,443,630	640,353	7,268	8,449	583,938	40,698	803,277
2001	1,637,348	667,179	7,058	8,730	613,017	38,374	970,169
2006	1,777,903	731,755	6,821	8,718	634,768	81,448	1,046,148
2010	1,819,685	725,121	6,706	8,908	608,587	100,920	1,094,564
2011	1,845,686	744,108	6,751	9,120	616,641	111,596	1,101,578

Source : Taipei City Motor Vehicles Office, Directorate General of Highways, MOTC.

Note : ① From September of 2004, the car-rental vehicles included the small cars for business.

② The data in 1991 was complemented by the wedge interpolation method, there might be differences between the sums of the breakdown figures and the totals.



Motor Vehicles

27 Municipal Parking Spaces

Taipei is a city of intense business activities, and it has a high demand for parking spaces. With the increasing amount of cars each year and cars from outside the city, the problem of insufficient parking spaces has become more and more serious. To increase the parking conversion rate, the City Government has implemented increment parking rate and time-limited parking on some road sections. Taipei City Government establishes the citywide parking information guiding system, strengthen the digital management system of roadside parking fees, and apply the Easycard to public and private parking lots to provide a more convenient parking service for the public.

There was only one public parking lot with a total area of 157 pins (each pin is equivalent to 36 square feet) and maximum capacity of 42 automobiles upon reorganization in 1968. By the end of 1981, there were totally parking area of 41,294 pins with maximum capacity of 10,346 automobiles and 2,450 motorcycles. Following the active development and construction by the City Government, the total area had reached 638,913 pins with maximum capacity of 97,902 automobiles and 173,898 motorcycles by the end of 2011. To effectively manage the increasing number of parking facilities, part of them are contracted to the private sector for management with the limited human resource of the City Government.

For the revenue from municipal parking spaces, the annual revenue for 1968 was NT\$634 thousand and increased by nearly NT\$198 million for 1981, a 312-time increase compared to 1968 and by NT\$3.3 billion for 2011, a 16-time increase compared to 1981.

Municipal Parking Spaces in Taipei City

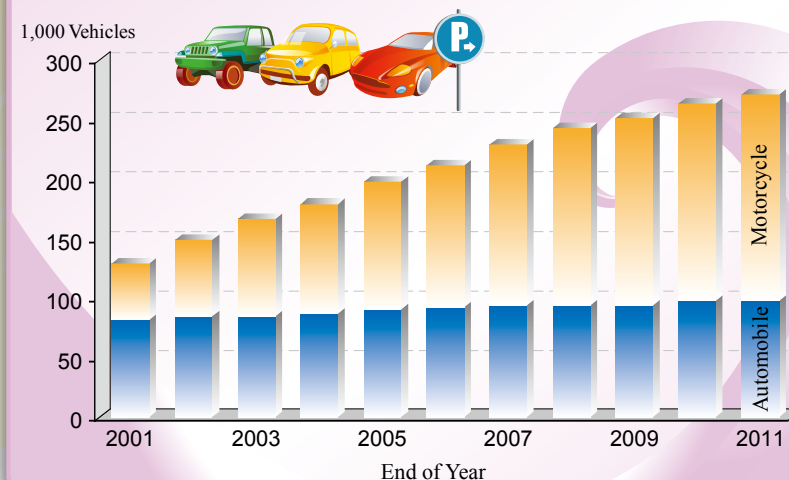
Year	Area ① (Pin)	Parking Capacity (Vehicle) ①						Parking Revenue ② (NT\$1,000)
		Grand Total		Charge		Free		
		Automobile	Motorcycle	Automobile	Motorcycle	Automobile	Motorcycle	
1968	157	42	-	42		-	634	
1971	1,408	376	-	376		-	1,106	
1981	41,294	10,346	2,450	10,346		2,450	198,437	
1991	190,519	36,866	5,846	36,866		5,846	1,206,994	
1996	277,921	55,454	4,142	55,454		4,142	1,807,997	
2001	㊦ 454,708	81,811	47,369	60,710	2,565	21,101	44,804	2,947,188
2006	562,187	92,619	119,351	68,282	12,612	24,337	106,739	3,630,843
2010	㊦ 581,950	98,198	165,516	74,136	21,345	24,062	144,171	3,218,385
2011	638,913	97,902	173,898	72,538	20,083	25,364	153,815	3,307,486

Source : Department of Transportation.

Note : ① Year-end data; each pin is equivalent to 36 square feet.

② Excluding the revenue from the public and private tow services. Including loyalty incomes from contracted private parking facilities since August 1996.

Capacity of Municipal Parking Spaces in Taipei City



Lanya Park Underground Parking Lot

28 Mass Rapid Transit

The construction and operation of a mass rapid transit system (MRTS) for Taipei has proved a good solution to this long-existing traffic problem, for it improves the flow of traffic lines, revitalizes the proper functioning of the city, and promotes the re-development of the inner city and satellite towns. Taipei City Government teamed up with Taiwan Provincial Government and Taipei County Government in establishing Taipei Rapid Transit Co. (TRTC) on July 29, 1994 for the operation of the MRTS in the greater Taipei metropolitan area. The business range of TRTC covers main corridors in the greater Taipei metro area, such as Muzha, Tamsui, Xindian, Nangang, Banqiao, Tucheng, Zhonghe, Yonghe, Neihu, Xinzhuang and Luzhou.

Since the opening of the Nangang Line on December 30, 2000, the seven routes of the MRTS which are in service are Muzha Line, Tamsui Line, Zhonghe Line, Xindian Line, Nangang Line, Banqiao Line and Xiaonanmen Line. The Xiaobitan branch, Tucheng line, the Nangang Station on the Nangang Line, the Neihu Line and the Luzhou Line have all progressively entered service and its total length of the entire MRTS will be 101.9 kilometers and include 94 stations. The number of passengers of Rapid Transit increased year by year since March 28, 1996, except for 2003. It decreased slightly due to Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) at that year. In 2004, the amount of passengers started to rise after the perceived threat of SARS was diminished. The total capacity of MCT for 2011 was 68.03 million and that of MRT was 498.38 million. The total revenues for 2011 were NT\$12,148.77 million.

The TRTC has carried out all kinds of integrated measures of mass transportation since its operation, and it will keep improving more convenient MRT services such as: follow-up routes and Light Rail Transit system, passengers' information guideline system, integration of tickets and EasyCard, the efficiency of MRT and the joint development plans. This will provide services of higher quality for passengers, and enable the MRT to optimally serve people.

Overall Operation Status of the Mass Rapid Transit System ①

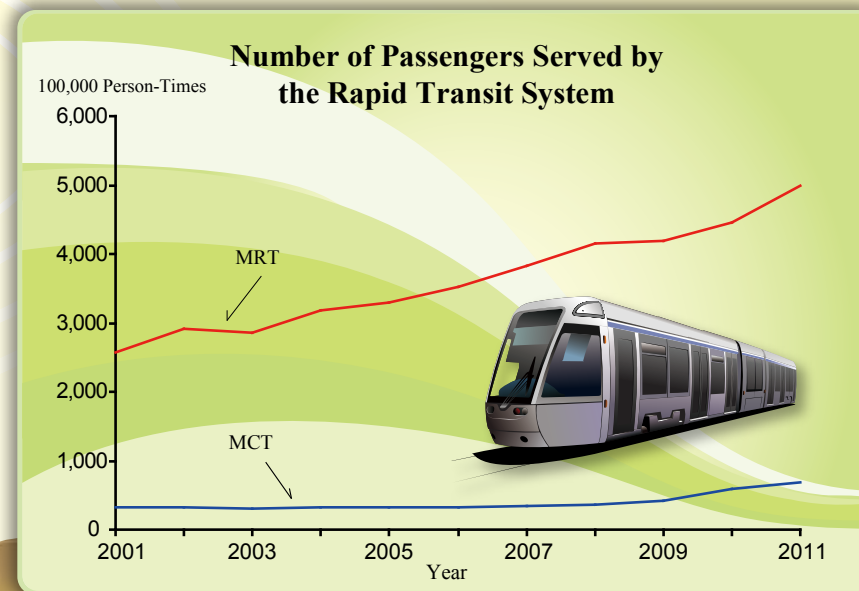
Year (Month)	No. of Passengers (1,000 Person-Time)			Revenues (NT\$1,000)	EasyCard Accumulated Volume of Circulation ③ (Card)
	Grand Total	MCT ②	MRT ②		
1996	11,204	11,204	...	286,812	-
2001	289,643	32,089	257,554	6,521,102	-
2006	383,948	31,564	352,383	8,368,732	8,543,240
2009	462,472	42,723	419,749	9,886,726	17,863,800
2010	505,466	59,151	446,316	10,711,142	23,252,130
2011	566,404	68,028	498,377	12,148,766	29,013,392
Jan.	46,769	5,416	41,354	988,277	23,618,671
Feb.	42,218	4,712	37,506	903,346	23,997,921
Mar.	48,818	5,964	42,854	1,042,361	24,501,406
Apr.	47,205	5,626	41,579	1,005,773	25,008,209
May	46,653	5,730	40,923	992,751	25,244,257
June	44,439	5,537	38,901	944,566	25,848,448
July	48,204	5,787	42,418	1,022,866	26,480,213
Aug.	47,806	5,714	42,092	1,014,037	26,953,215
Sep.	46,440	5,661	40,780	1,002,824	27,576,495
Oct.	48,613	5,811	42,802	1,061,262	28,029,742
Nov.	47,637	5,868	41,769	1,044,031	28,392,216
Dec.	51,601	6,202	45,399	1,126,673	29,013,392

Source : Taipei Rapid Transit Co. & Taipei Smart Card Co..

Note : ① Daily ticket went on sale on Dec. 25, 1997 and the data was included in the above table.

② MCT (medium volume transit) means Wenshan-Neihu Line while MRT (mass volume transit) includes Tamsui Line, Zhonghe Line, Xindian Line, Nangang Line, Banqiao Line, Xiaonanmen Line and Tucheng Line.

③ Figures taken at the end of the year (month). EasyCard System started on June 12, 2002.



MRT Xinzhuang line (Daqiaotou Station to Fu Jen University Station) Opening Ceremony

29 City Bus Operation

Among the transportation means used, in addition to the large amount of traffic flowing from suburban areas, city bus has always played a vital part in the densely populated city. There was only Taipei City Bus Operation Office for bus operation after reorganization. In 1969, due to being opened for private operation, there also included four companies, Xinxin, Guanghua, Danan and Dayou operating in different districts. In 1977, a joint operation pattern was launched by those and other five bus companies, Zhongxing, Zhinan, Taipei, Sanchong and Capital. Thus, the operation mode by district was terminated and unified ticket price, bus stops and route numbers were implemented to benefit the residents. The Metropolitan Transport Corporation established after the privatization of Taipei City Bus Operation Office, began in January 2004. By the end of 2011, there were 14 bus companies to participate in the joint operation pattern.

The increasing number of motor vehicles owned by the citizens has made the capacity of city bus dropped all the way from the peak of 950.11 million passengers in 1985 to merely 640.15 million in 1995. To enhance the quality of the passenger transport system, Taipei City Government does not only reinforce the transportation function of buses but also has carried out many measures such as broadening the net of exclusive bus lanes, enhancing the service quality of buses, and creating a comfortable waiting environment to make buses more accessible to the public.

The daily average of operating vehicle was 3,746 for 2011, an increase of 11.52% compared to 2001. The average passenger per bus per day was 456 persons. The number of passengers was 623.34 million with an average daily passengers of 1.71 million. As estimated, the number of persons relying on bus transportation per day was about 0.85 million, a strong proof indicating the importance of city bus for the residents.

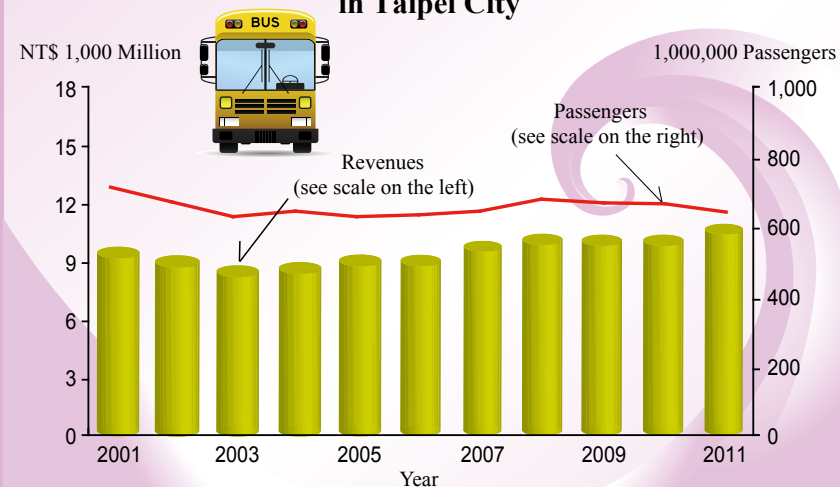
Operational Status of Bus Companies in Taipei City

Year	No. of Routes ①	Operating Vehicle (Daily Average)	Traffic Trips (1,000 Trips)	Vehicle Kilometers (1,000 Km)	Passengers (1,000 Person-Times)	Revenues (NT\$1,000)
1968	53	607	5,957	42,257	327,833	312,705
1971	104	1,295	9,308	91,107	551,052	591,355
1981	196	2,701	24,066	184,850	881,987	3,904,314
1991	218	2,891	22,772	189,722	781,843	6,563,620
1996	282	2,916	21,430	182,874	651,193	6,747,087
2001	269	3,359	24,651	223,648	680,888	9,527,592
2006	287	3,877	26,444	255,802	616,105	9,210,671
2010	308	3,712	25,117	243,023	642,230	10,197,959
2011	307	3,746	24,453	236,056	623,345	10,837,171

Source : Department of Transportation.

Note : ① Year-end data. It was still calculated based on ratified routes even after 2000. However, those of the same bus numbers are considered the same routes regardless of main or auxiliary route, right or left route, express or nonstop route, whether operated by two or more companies.

Passengers and Revenues of Bus Companies in Taipei City





30 Social Welfare

With a growing number of women participating in the employment and with the prevalence of small family, some families could not take care of their infants or little children, creating more and more demand for child day care services. To meet such a social requirement, the City Government has devoted many of its resources to setting up city child day care institutions on one hand and encouraged the private sector to operate child day care services. According to statistics, since the City's upgrading to a municipality, the number of child day care centers and the number of children accommodated had been rising until 2004, those began to reduce year by year since 2005. By the end of 2011, the number of centers reached 454 housing of 30,200 children. Also, the number of children's homes drastically dropped from 15 organizations and 2,216 persons by the end of 1971 to 8 organizations and 180 persons by the end of 2011.

By the end of 2011, there were 4 caring organizations in Taipei: Haoran Senior Citizens Home, Senior Citizens Home, Private Renai Home Care, and Private Hua Xia Yangmingshan Life Hill Nursing Home, taking care of unattended and lonely elderly and other non-economic reasons older people. To take a good care of the old aged population, 136 nursing organizations and 3 long term caring organizations were in operation, housing 5,419 senior citizens totally by the end of 2011. The ratio of senior citizens taken care was 0.24%.

Social Welfare Institutions and Citizens Accommodated in Taipei City

End of Year	Child Day Care Center		Children's Homes		Elderly Caring and Nursing Organizations ①		Ratio of Children Housed (%)	Ratio of Senior Citizens Housed (%)
	No. of Nursery	No. of Persons Housed	No. of Organizations	No. of Persons Housed	No. of Institutions	No. of Persons Housed		
1968	...	...	14	2,484	1	221	...	0.59
1971	...	...	15	2,216	2	1,127	...	2.35
1981	91	8,378	12	1,554	2	1,902	3.22	1.96
1991	146	12,677	11	1,066	4	2,261	5.48	1.21
1996	251	18,965	11	830	11	2,055	9.22	0.83
2001	597	34,155	10	681	208	4,857	17.34	0.65
2006	571	34,467	8	270	181	5,495	24.29	0.36
2010	461	30,457	8	196	152	5,426	23.18	0.25
2011	454	30,200	8	180	143	5,419	21.39	0.24

Source : Department of Social Welfare.

Note : ① Excluding Nursing Organizations before 1991.

Social Welfare Institutions in Taipei City





31 Social Relief

Adhering to the principle “Showing Concern Initiatively, Thinking Highly of the Needs, and Helping to be Self-Reliant” and in combination with the vast social resources, the social relief in Taipei provides appropriate attention for the impoverished and the ill and domiciles for the solitary and the poor in order to reach the goal of relief and care. Passively speaking, the social relief gives those in hardship proper help to maintain their basic lives, and positively speaking, it helps improve their working ability to earn their living.

Low-income population had 48,442 persons (10,038 households) in 1968 down to 47,597 persons (19,427 households) including 2,679 persons for level 0; 1,034 for level 1; 7,423 for level 2; 14,709 for level 3 and 21,752 for level 4 in 2011. Low-income population has decreased by 1.74% in the last 43 years. It resulted partly from a prosperous and stable society that produced abundant employment opportunities and partly from a successful social welfare program.

For low-income population, the City Government provides a monthly subsidy to help them. In 2011, NT\$492.31 million was paid for monthly subsidies to help stabilize the society, including NT\$301.33 million for 26,677 low-income person-times of levels 0 ~ 1, NT\$190.77 million for 30,970 low-income households of level 2, and NT\$0.21 million for 18 low-income person-times of others (additional subsidy of the expectant mother). To help the poor become

self-reliant, the government used “Work-for-the-Dole” coach them to engage street sweeping, in 2011 the program offered 23,286 working times of job and paid a total wage of NT\$315.64 million.

In view that illness is the root of poverty, the City Government signed contracts with public and private medical institutions to provide free medication services for poor citizens. The City Government, in fact, subsidized all of the expenses. In 2011, covered under the program were 2,001 outpatients involving NT\$4.53 million of medication expenditure.

For citizens suffering sudden disasters, the City Government adopts temporary emergency relief measures. Under the program, a citizen will be granted with timely relief assistance whenever he runs into hardship in living due to family accidents. This could prevent the breakout of social problems. The relief assistance of this type can be classified into two categories, i.e., emergency aid for ordinary citizens and natural disaster assistance.

The emergency aid for ordinary citizens includes financial assistance for daily living, injury, sickness, giving birth to baby, and travelling expenses. In 2011 the program offered 4,543 person-times with financial assistance amounting to NT\$16.05 million. In addition, a citizen may apply for relief assistance when a heavy loss due to any natural disaster. These programs have effectively prevented citizens’ families from running into hardship when they suffer any emergency difficulty or disaster.

Social Relief to the Citizens of Taipei City

Year	Living Assistance for Low-Income Households	Free Medication ①		Low-Income Work Relief ②	Emergency Aid	Natural Disaster Assistance
		Hospitalization	Outpatient			
(1) Number of Person-Time (Household-Time) (Person-day)						
1968 ③	30,793	318,070	50,847	176,733	713	8,490
2010	54,873	925	1,865	31,635	4,847	6
2011	57,665	682	2,001	23,286	4,543	4
(2) Amount (NT\$1,000)						
1968 ③	4,345	17,342		7,069	108	10,099
2010	471,397	4,066	4,706	405,386	17,230	4,040
2011	492,308	3,672	4,527	315,644	16,053	3,780

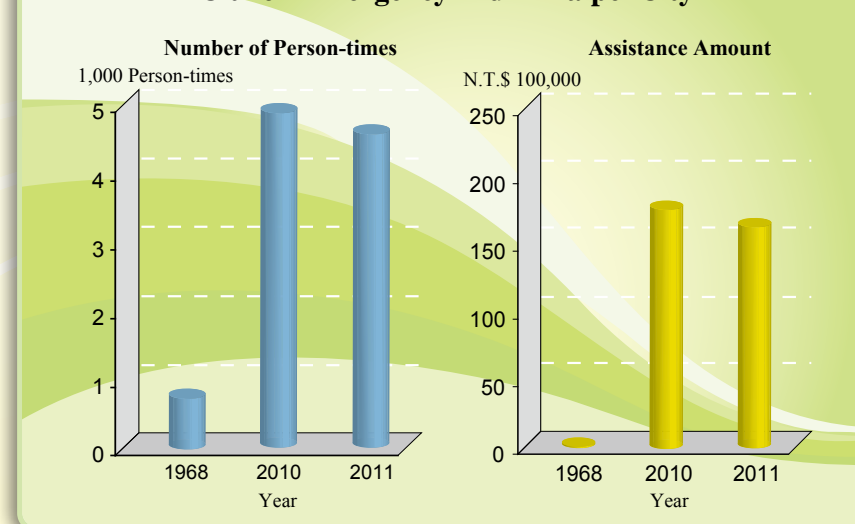
Source : Department of Social Welfare.

Note : ① Excluding expenditures for psychosis hospitals since July, 1998.

② Data for fiscal year.

③ The natural disaster assistance data refers to figure for 1969.

Citizen Emergency Aid in Taipei City





32 Police Affairs

It is a principal duty of the government to maintain the security of the society and ensure the safety of our citizens lives and properties. It is also a pre-requisite requirement to protect the happy lives and jobs of the public. For Taipei City where the Central Government is located, the security of the society is even more important. At present, major agenda for the police administration are as follow: to continue cracking down on crime, gunrunning, drug, burglary and violence; to reinforce clamping down on prostitution; check thoroughly the tight corners of public security and strengthen patrol; to enforce the regulations of youth protection; reinforce campus security, to expand the scope of propaganda on precautions against crime; to activate the system of "Public Security Fengshui Expert" to assist the public with residential security and theft-prevention; assist establishment of patrol teams; plan "Guardian Corridor," hold community security meetings. Also, a community safeguard network and self-defense system has been established that can schedule patrol service when no one at home. Moreover, people can get many kind of security information through the City's safety networks.

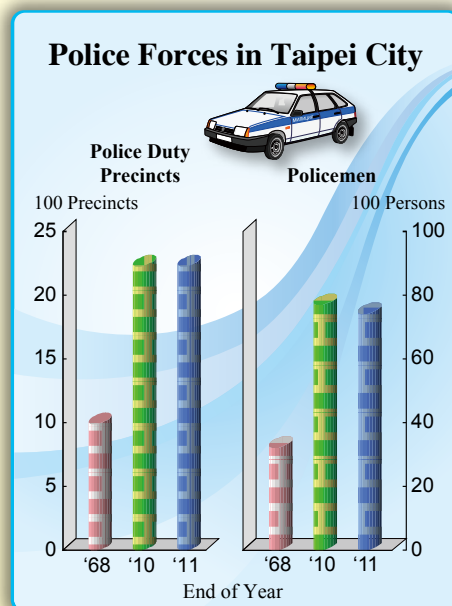
By the end of 1968, the population in the City was only 1.60 million; by the end of 2011, they rose to 2.65 million. Under drastic changes, the law enforcement facilities in the City should increase correspondingly, the number of police duty precincts rose to 2,230, the number of policeman positions staffed was 7,581. The number of policemen per 10,000 persons was 28.6 and the population safeguarded by a policeman was 350.

Police Forces in Taipei City

End of Year	No. of Police Duty Precincts (Precinct)	No. of Policemen ① (Number)
1968	986	3,330
1971	1,028	3,657
1981	1,320	5,912
1991	1,783	7,402
1996	2,160	7,566
2001	2,171	7,895
2006	2,230	7,454
2010	2,230	7,803
2011	2,230	7,581

Source : Police Department.

Note : ① Refers to no. of policeman positions before 1990, and no. of positions staffed after 1991; all include administrative staff.



In a highly populated city, excessive population density, busy industrial activity and increasingly complicated security environment have jointly led to repetitive criminal cases. In addition to promoting the concept of obeying to law and order, the City Government endeavors to reinforce the police to fight crimes.

In 2011, a total of 46,690 criminal cases took place in the City. Most of the criminal cases were concerning theft and larceny, which accounted for 23.24% of total criminal cases. The average of crime commitment was 1,772 cases per 100,000 persons, and the number of criminal cases cleared was 33,281 at the same period. The clearance rate was 71.28%, and decreased by 0.54 percent point as compared with 71.82% of 2010.

In 2011, a total of 722 economic security cases took place, which amounted to NT\$1,818 million, with the average of 27 cases per 100,000 persons. Analyzing the cases, infringements of Intellectual Property Rights (I.P.R.) topped the lists, occupying 57.48%, and against the Financial Law second, which accounted for 36.98%. Regarding valued amount, infringements of I.P.R. amounted the most, occupying 55.43%; against the Financial Law second, which accounted for 42.17%.

The Act Governing the Punishment of Police Offences was rescinded on July 1, 1991. It was replaced by the Law for Maintaining Social Order. There were 614 cases with 1,324 persons against the Law for Maintaining Social Order in 2011. Most of them were Violation of Moral Order and Disturbance of the Peace.

Criminal Cases Handled in Taipei City ①

Year	Criminal Cases ②			Economic Security Cases		Violation of Social Order ③	
	No. of Cases (Case)	No. of Cases Cleared (Case)	Clearance Rate (%)	No. of Cases (Case)	Amount (NT\$1,000)	No. of Cases (Case)	Involved Persons (Person)
1968	7,955	6,198	77.91	2,122	15,149	183,555	195,275
1971	8,056	5,852	72.64	1,643	8,690	38,879	52,067
1981	14,183	11,424	80.55	1,347	2,258,445	18,236	33,684
1991	23,841	19,531	81.92	2,844	58,412	3,425	5,908
1996	67,463	40,507	60.04	1,919	128,767	2,219	3,833
2001	56,635	40,775	72.00	5,291	401,238	2,496	3,044
2006	55,670	47,079	84.57	783	2,735,605	1,209	1,773
2010	49,646	35,658	71.82	671	2,508,222	1,030	1,589
2011	46,690	33,281	71.28	722	1,818,209	614	1,324

Source : Taipei City Police Department.

Note : ① The figures in this table are those accepted by Taipei City Police Department.

② Since 1993, the data contained motorcycle-thefts.

③ Including violation of traffic regulation in 1968. Referring to violation of the Act Governing the Punishment of Police Offences prior to July 1, 1991 and to violation of the Law for Maintaining Social Order thereafter.

33 Fire Fighting

As Taipei City becomes more densely populated and buildings are going high-rise, underground, massive, and diversified in use, fire fighting becomes increasingly important and setup of modern fire fighting equipment more urgent. To meet environmental needs, the City Government officially established Fire Department in 1995 to further improve the function of fire protection and disaster relief. By the end of 2011, there were 2,976 firemen and 581 fire engines.

To protect life and property safety, in addition to focusing on public safety, secure the fire prevention system, and improve disaster relief, rescue and paramedic skills, it is also vital to promote fire prevention, education in fire prevention, and rigorous inspection of fire safety equipment. The City Government pioneered the system of "Fire Safety Specialist." Instead of passive promotions, we will actively interact with the public. We have established the Golden Phoenix Guarding Group in 1999 to increase the protection and services of civil security and have moved forward to the objective of establishing a "Safe City."

In 2011, the number of fires amounted to 177 at a rate of 0.48 per day with 16 dead/injured and property losses up NT\$10.85 million. For the causes to fire, short circuit accounting for 49.72% in the first place, smoking for 10.17% in the second, and arson for 9.04% in the third. For breakout locations, bedrooms accounted for 16.95% in the first place. For breakout time, the period from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. accounted for 16.95% in the first place.

Losses from Fire Accidents and Fire Safety Equipments in Taipei City

Year	No. of Fires (Case)	Property Losses ① (NT\$1,000)	Death & Injury (Person)		Fire-fighting Force & Facilities ③	
			Death ②	Injury	Firemen (Person)	Fire Engines (Vehicle)
1968	926	49,598	22	89	1,801	92
1971	851	51,739	25	46	2,090	79
1981	585	35,142	35	105	2,195	321
1991	874	193,361	54	262	1,738	485
1996	693	61,085	17	166	1,894	434
2001	814	74,928	16	74	2,504	447
2006	360	22,309	2	19	2,991	549
2010	236	15,618	4	13	2,963	579
2011	177	10,849	1	15	2,976	581

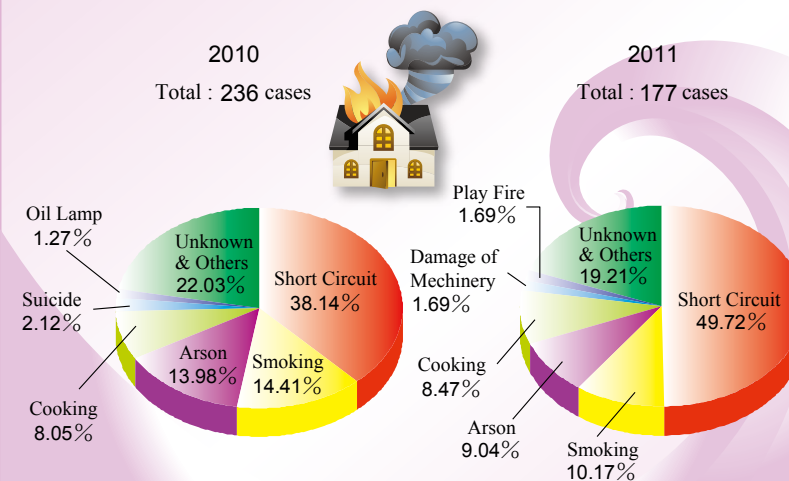
Source : Fire Department.

Note : ① Figures were estimated amount.

② The people (including fire fighters) who die on the fire scene or who get injured and die within 24 hours before 2008. From 2009, the definition revision is the people (including fire fighters) who die on the fire scene or who get injured and die within 14 days.

③ Year-end data. Including the number of firemen and auxiliary firemen. From 2006, excluding the special service and contract employee. Including fire engines, rescue cars, working cars, ambulances and lifeboats.

Causes for Fire Accidents in Taipei City



Fire Drill

34 Medical Facilities

Public health and care is closely linked to the citizens. The citizens with increased incomes and education level become more demanding for medical facilities such as hospitals and clinics. The City Government has spared no efforts in promoting expansion and improvement for management of hospitals and clinics since its reorganization in order to provide the citizens with better medical services.

The City had 36 hospitals and 1,400 clinics by the end of 1968. By the end of 2011, there were 39 hospitals and 3,213 clinics, including 3 municipal hospitals, i.e. Taipei City Hospital, Wanfang Hospital and Guandu Hospital. In order to further integrate horizontally the municipal hospitals in Taipei, they were consolidated into one hospital, "Taipei City Hospital" since Jan. 1, 2005. Taipei City Hospital consists 10 branches, i.e. Zhongxing Branch, Renai Branch, Heping Branch, Zhonghiao Branch, Yangming Branch, Branch for Women and Children, Songde Branch, Linsen Branch, Branch for Chinese Medicine and Kunming Branch, as well as several subsidiary clinics. To meet the actual needs of the citizens, hospitals are expanded or built each year. By the end of 2011, the number of beds achieved 24,676 with an average of 93 beds for every 10,000 persons.

Most medical facilities cluster in the older city area. In early days, there were only a small number of doctors and the quality of medical service was poor for all District Health Centers. To strengthen and expand medical services for the citizens, the national health insurance program was implemented and the transfer system was put in practice in compliance with the central medical network program. The outpatient service at all the District Health Centers has been adopted by municipal hospitals since 1997 and handled by special doctors of at least the attending level from municipal or teaching hospitals. Since 2005 the Health Sections in 12 districts have been renamed as Health Centers to strengthen community healthcare activities, to effect household health management and to provide the citizens with medical services of higher quality.

Public and Private Medical Facilities in Taipei City

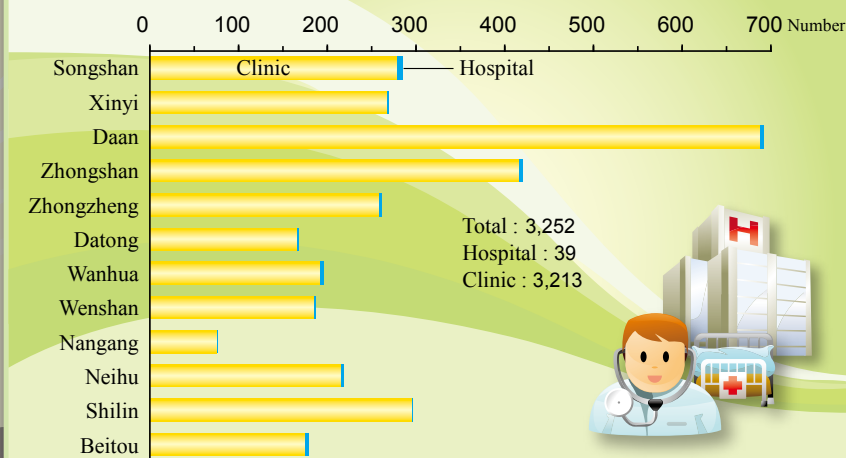
End of Year	Hospitals (Number)		Clinics (Number)		Number of Beds (Bed) ①		
	Total	Municipal ②	Total	Municipal	Total	Municipal	Beds per 10,000 Persons
1968	36	6	1,400	16	...	...	...
1971	62	8	1,232	17	...	...	...
1981	94	8	1,907	18	...	...	...
1991	79	9	2,416	14	17,298	3,801	64
1996	65	8	2,636	18	20,252	3,555	77
2001	53	11	2,580	12	21,321	4,846	81
2006	40	3	2,852	14	21,791	4,382	83
2010 ①	39	3	3,108	14	24,220	4,779	92
2011 ②	39	3	3,213	14	24,676	4,712	93

Source : Department of Health.

Note : ① Including other special beds for intensive care, observation, and infancy.

② On January 1, 2005, 7 municipal hospitals, municipal psychiatric center, municipal chronic disease hospital and municipal venereal disease control institute were merged into one unit, Taipei City Hospital.

Distribution of Medical Institutions in Taipei City End of 2011



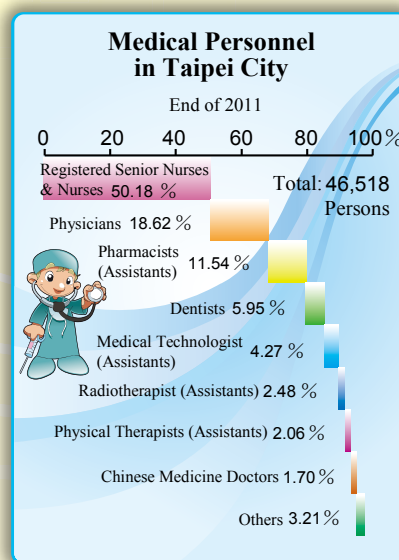
Pediatric Respiratory Care Ward

35 Medical Personnel

Medical Personnel are the backbone of medical facilities. The quality and quantity of medical staffs can affect the level of entire medical services.

By the end of 2011, the City had 12,223 medical doctors at qualified public and private medical institutions, a 4.9-time increase amounted for 10,136 in the last 43 years compared to 2,087 by the end of 1968. The number of nursing personnel surged 18.4 folds from 1,201 in 1968 to 23,349 in 2011. The number of other medical personnel also experienced an increased about 12.4 times from 818 in 1968 to 10,946 in 2011.

To compare the number of medical personnel in the City to the population, there were 13 medical doctors and 7 nursing personnel per 10,000 persons averagely in 1968 and an average of 46 medical doctors and 88 nursing personnel per 10,000 persons in 2011, showing a considerable increase compared to 43 years ago.



Medical Personnel in Taipei City

Item	End of 2011 ㉑		End of 2010 ㉒		End of 1968	
	No. of Medical Personnel	Medical Personnel per 10,000 Persons	No. of Medical Personnel	Medical Personnel per 10,000 Persons	No. of Medical Personnel	Medical Personnel per 10,000 Persons
Grand Total	46,518	175	44,869	171	4,106	26
Medical Doctors	12,223	46	11,620	44	2,087	13
Physicians	8,660	33	8,245	31	1,510	9
Chinese Medicine Doctors	793	3	771	3	348	2
Dentists	2,770	10	2,604	10	229	1
Nursing Personnel	23,349	88	22,969	88	1,201	7
Registered Senior Nurses and Nurses	23,345	88	22,964	88	919	6
Midwives (Assistants)	4	0	5	0	282	2
Pharmacists (Assistants)	5,366	20	5,121	20	786	5
Assistant Dentists	3	0	3	0	32	0
Medical Technologists (Assistants)	1,984	7	1,891	7	...	...
Radiotherapists (Assistants)	1,152	4	1,078	4	...	...
Physical Therapists (Assistants)	956	4	860	3	...	...
Dietitian	355	1	310	1	...	...
Occupational Therapists (Assistants)	379	1	348	1	...	...
Clinical Psychologists	172	1	150	1	...	...
Consultant Psychologists	123	0	110	0	...	...
Respiratory Therapists	298	1	290	1	...	...
Speech and Language Therapists	88	0	82	0	...	...
Others	70	0	37	0	...	...

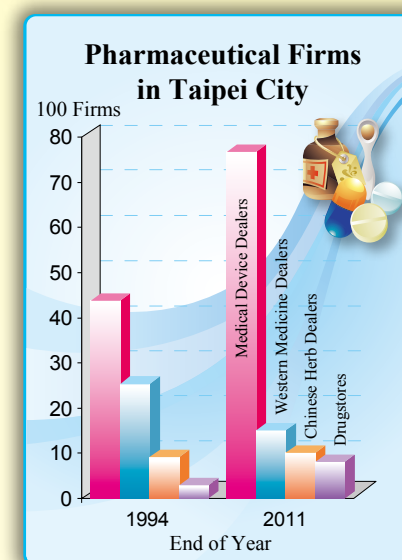
Source : Department of Health.

36 Drug Management

Upon the reorganization of the City at the end of 1968, there were 1,082 western medicine firms and 527 Chinese herb firms in Taipei City. Drug management finally went on the right track in 1970 when the business license for a pharmaceutical firm was issued by the health agencies. Since 1994, pharmacies have been excluded from western medicine firms for separate statistics.

At the end of 2011, the City had a total of 10,936 licensed pharmaceutical firms, including 7,659 medical device firms, 1,494 western medicine firms, 996 Chinese herb firms, and 787 pharmacies. Compared to the previous year, medical device firms increased by 5.10%, Chinese herb firms increased by 0.91%, pharmacies increased by 2.74%, western medicine firms decreased by 1.78%.

The distribution of pharmaceutical firms by district showed that Zhongshan District accounted for the largest number, or 1,795 firms, Daan District in the second place for 1,664, and Nangang District is the last for only 303.



Pharmaceutical Firms in Taipei City

End of Year & District	Grand Total	Western Medicine Firms	Chinese Herb Firms	Unit : Firm	
				Pharmacies ㉑	Medical Device Firms
1968 ㉒	...	1,082	527	...	...
2001	10,181	2,000	1,154	637	6,390
2010	10,561	1,521	987	766	7,287
2011	10,936	1,494	996	787	7,659
Songshan	1,079	202	52	60	765
Xinyi	968	119	69	79	701
Daan	1,664	224	94	94	1,252
Zhongshan	1,795	289	104	93	1,309
Zhongzheng	1,037	135	67	69	766
Datong	788	111	239	37	401
Wanhua	536	67	92	60	317
Wenshan	496	50	34	55	357
Nangang	303	43	19	28	213
Neihu	977	134	58	58	727
Shilin	763	73	96	79	515
Beitou	530	47	72	75	336

Source : Department of Health.

Note : ㉑ Since 1994, pharmacies have been excluded from western medicine dispensaries for separate statistics.

㉒ There were 90 cosmetics manufacturers and other medicine dealers by the end of 1968.

37 Environmental Protection

Taipei City has been built into a green low carbon city and a world class city with waterscape. The vision of sustainable living, which is to accomplish "great quality, great landscape, and great recreation", is one of the goals for the municipal infrastructure. To protect environmental resources and support sustainable development, Taipei City has passed legislation to control pollution. Other environmental policies include clean air, noise free, low carbon, energy-saving, Tamsui River revitalization, waste disposal and kitchen scrap composting.

Due to the geography of Taipei City, some parts of the city experience elevated concentrations of pollutants during poor weather. In 2011, the monthly average dustfall capacity was 6.32 metric tons/km², an increase of 0.12 metric ton/km² of the previous year, and suspended particulates was 44.45 µg/m³, a decrease of 5.46 µg/m³ of the previous year. In order to effectively prevent and control air pollution, the city conducted inspections toward various sources of pollution. The total number of inspected cases in the year 2011 reached 138,940. In 2011, a total of 126,407 exhaust inspections were conducted on cars and motorcycles to prevent air pollution from vehicles emitting particulate matters and gaseous pollutants.

Concerning water pollution, the City has been continuously inspecting business wastewater, and sampling the sources of pollution, and providing advisory for special cases, etc. During the year 2011, 23 businesses were advised and monitored for improvement. And 3,963 water quality inspections on the City's rivers have been carried out in 2011, 185 inspections more than that of the previous year.

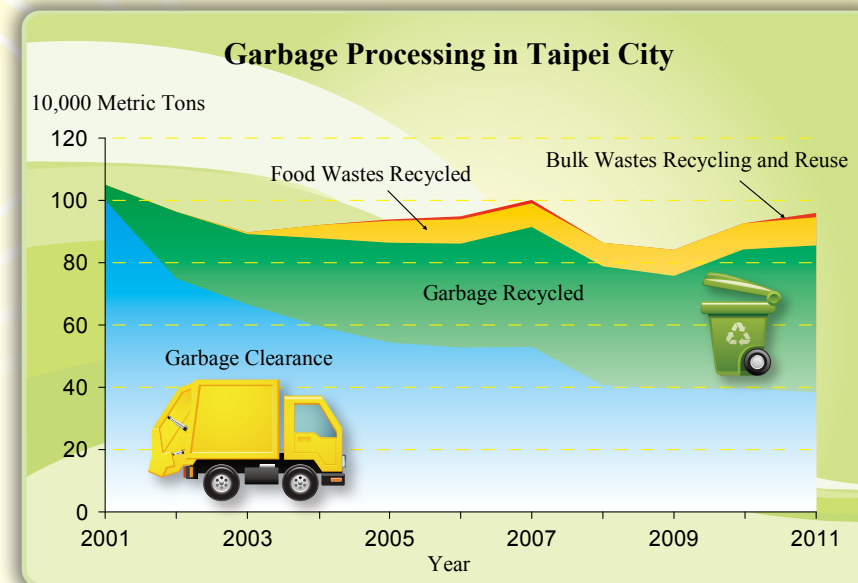
In order to promote resources recycling, since July 1, 2000, garbage processing fees has been levied for each bag of dumped waste. The total garbage cleared in 2011 was 378,591 metric tons, showing a decrease at 73.09% compared to 1,406,766 metric tons in 1999, with the average of daily handling of 1,037 metric tons. In average, each person produces 364 kilograms of garbage per year. In 2011, the garbage recycled was 477,590 metric tons, showing an increase at 5.42% compared to 453,021 metric tons in 2010. The amount of recycled food wastes of the year 2011 was 88,615 metric tons, showing an increase at 5.71% compared to 83,829 metric tons in 2010 and the total volume of bulk wastes recycling and reuse in 2011 was 14,230 metric tons.

Garbage Processing in Taipei City

Year	Garbage (Metric Ton)					Volume of Garbage Generated per Capita (kg)	Treatment Rate of Garbage (%)
	Grand Total	Volume of Garbage Clearance ①	Volume of Garbage Recycled	Volume of Food Wastes Recycled	Volume of Bulk Wastes Recycling & Reuse		
1968	311,216	311,216	...	...	...	199	...
1971	421,878	421,878	...	...	...	234	-
1981	755,565	755,565	...	...	...	336	-
1991	1,321,614	1,321,614	...	...	...	486	100.00
1996	1,509,597	1,509,597	...	...	...	576	93.91
2001	1,049,394	994,312	55,082	...	...	397	100.00
2006	957,721	530,732	342,089	74,587	10,313	365	99.98
2010	928,878	② 390,738	453,021	83,829	③ 1,290	355	100.00
2011	959,025	378,591	477,590	88,615	14,230	364	100.00

Source : Department of Environmental Protection.

Note : ① Volume of garbage recycled has been collected since June 1, 1997; food wastes recycling has been put into practice in the entire city since December 26, 2003; volume of bulk wastes recycling and reuse has been collected since January 1, 2005; since 2011, bulk wastes recycled heat energy by incineration was accounted recycling and reuse volume.



Results of Water Pollution Tests in Taipei City

Year	PH Value			Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L)			Suspended Solids (mg/L)			Coliform Group Density (CFU/100ml) ①		
	Keelung River	Xindian Stream	Tamsui River	Keelung River	Xindian Stream	Tamsui River	Keelung River	Xindian Stream	Tamsui River	Keelung River	Xindian Stream	Tamsui River
1974	7.1	7.0	7.3	6	7	2	...	...	...	75 × 10 ⁴	21 × 10 ³	43 × 10 ³
1981	7.3	7.3	7.0	17	13	27	46	68	226	63 × 10 ⁵	24 × 10 ⁶	60 × 10 ⁶
1991	7.5	7.5	7.0	13	11	28	40	61	51	21 × 10 ⁷	40 × 10 ⁶	15 × 10 ⁶
1996	7.2	7.3	7.2	10	9	13	36	51	43	32 × 10 ³	15 × 10 ³	22 × 10 ³
2001	7.0	6.8	6.8	7	5	6	52	80	35	66 × 10 ⁴	52 × 10 ⁴	83 × 10 ⁴
2006	6.7	6.9	7.1	5	4	7	48	78	248	34 × 10 ⁴	37 × 10 ⁴	65 × 10 ⁴
2010	7.2	7.4	7.5	6	4	6	25	24	29	15 × 10 ⁴	19 × 10 ⁴	21 × 10 ⁴
2011	7.3	7.3	7.3	5	3	7	31	15	43	11 × 10 ⁴	11 × 10 ⁴	20 × 10 ⁴

Source : Department of Environmental Protection.

Note : ① The unit during 1974 to 1992 was "possible uttermost/100ml."



38 Family Income and Expenditure

The citizens are enjoying increased incomes and living standards following the rapid economic growth and prospering industrial and commercial activities since the reorganization of Taipei City.

The Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey in Taipei indicates that the current receipts per household in Taipei City has increased from NT\$76,579 in 1971 to NT\$1,670,079 in 2010, showing a 21-time increase at an annual rate about 8.22%. The current receipts per household increased nearly 3 times in 2010 compared to 1971 after elimination of currency fluctuation and offset with consumer price index.

Compensation of employees remains the main source for family current receipts. The 2010 statistics showed that of the total current receipts compensation of employees stood at 54.37% in the first place, followed by property income at 20.29%, current transfer receipts at 15.93%, entrepreneurial income at 9.37%, and miscellaneous receipts at 0.03%.

Family Income and Expenditure per Household in Taipei City

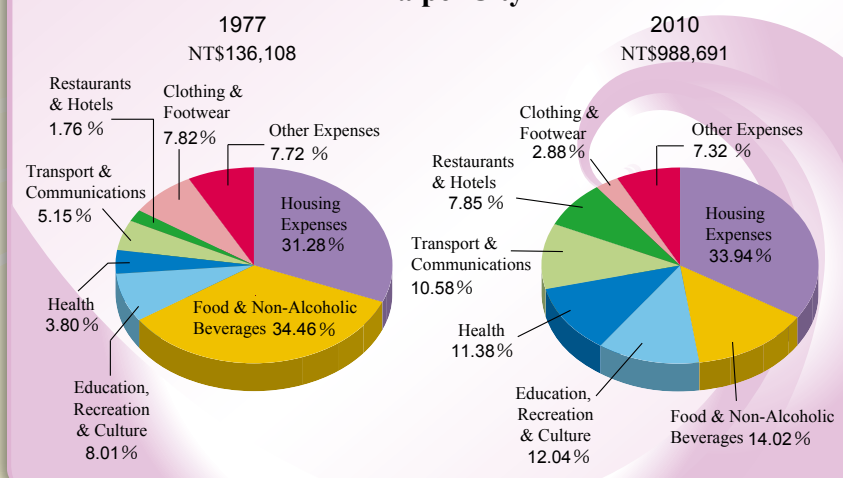
Year	Current Receipts (NT\$)	Disposable Income (NT\$)	Current Expenditures (NT\$)	Consumption Expenditures (NT\$)		
					% of Food & Beverage (Including Eating Outside) ① (%)	% of Food & Beverage (Excluding Eating Outside) ① (%)
1977	189,434	174,415	151,263	136,108	35.68	35.17
1981	384,513	334,428	296,000	259,867	32.66	31.78
1986	525,025	434,098	406,611	337,220	29.00	26.45
1991	953,309	764,325	685,121	560,283	24.32	20.17
1996	1,443,102	1,137,761	1,096,931	867,384	23.36	17.27
2001	1,596,257	1,217,932	1,243,471	955,897	22.63	15.98
2006	1,627,979	1,262,406	1,209,167	945,344	21.44	14.79
2010	1,670,079	1,298,640	1,254,349	988,691	20.47	14.39

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

Note : ① Eating outside: Expenditure refers to the board expense outside and the banquet expenditure (catering in a restaurant or at home) for weddings, birthdays, funerals, and worships.

For family consumption, food & non-alcoholic beverages accounted for 34.46% of consumption expenses in 1977, and decreased to 14.02% in 2010 as income increased. Clothing & footwear decreased from 7.82% in 1977 to 2.88% in 2010, other expenses from 7.72% to 7.32%. When comparing with the spending on the same items for the year 2010, five of them indicated an increase. Such as housing expenses increased from 31.28% to 33.94%, education, recreation & culture from 8.01% to 12.04%, health from 3.80% to 11.38%, transport & communications from 5.15% to 10.58%, restaurants & hotels from 1.76% to 7.85%. On a whole, family consumption still circles around basic needs such as food & non-alcoholic beverage, housing. However, consumption items with lower market flexibility (such as food and non-alcoholic beverages) decrease while those with higher market flexibility (such as housing expenses, education, recreation & culture, health, transport & communications etc.) increases in terms of ratio as family income increase. This shows that the living standards of the citizens have moved to a higher level.

Consumption Expenditure per Household in Taipei City





39 Price Index

The price index is an important economic indicator used for measuring fluctuation in commodity price. The rise and fall in the index shows the up and down in price. The index is in principle used as a parameter for the followings: (1) measuring the purchasing power of a currency; (2) drawing up economic and financial policies as well as regulating supply and demand of essential goods; (3) revaluating assets, settling long-term debts, and deflating land prices; (4) adjusting pay rolls of public and private organizations; and (5) calculating national income deflators and making commercial forecasts. Consequently, the price index is one of the key indicators showing social-economic performance.

Since January 1968, the City Government started to compile and publish, on a monthly basis, the consumer price index in Taipei City for reference. The consumer price index showed relatively high increases in 1973, 1974, 1980, and 1981 while they stayed relatively stable in recent years. By comparing the consumer price index per year with 2006 as the base period, the index surged 40.45% to the greatest extent for 1974, followed by 19.08% for 1980. The index was 106.37 for 2011, saw an increase of 1.43% compared to 104.87 for 2010.

The construction cost price index began for compilation and publication per month since 1981. With 2006 as the base period, the index surged 13.75% to the greatest extent for 2008, followed by 13.20% for 2004. The index was 119.70 for 2011, saw an increase of 2.82% compared to 116.42 for 2010.

Fluctuation in Price Index in Taipei City

Basic Period: 2006=100

Year	Consumer Price		Construction Cost Price	
	General Index	Change (%)	General Index	Change (%)
1981	56.65	16.66	47.26	--
1986	61.08	0.96	48.01	0.76
1991	72.93	5.68	66.89	4.56
1996	89.75	3.66	77.77	-0.23
2001	95.20	0.42	78.46	-0.91
2006	100.00	0.67	100.00	5.98
2008	105.38	3.40	123.09	13.75
2009	104.35	-0.98	113.26	-7.99
2010	104.87	0.50	116.42	2.79
2011	106.37	1.43	119.70	2.82

Source : "Price Statistics Monthly, Taipei City, Republic of China" by Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics, Taipei City Government.

Movement of price indices for major categories of consumer goods in 2011 was as follows:

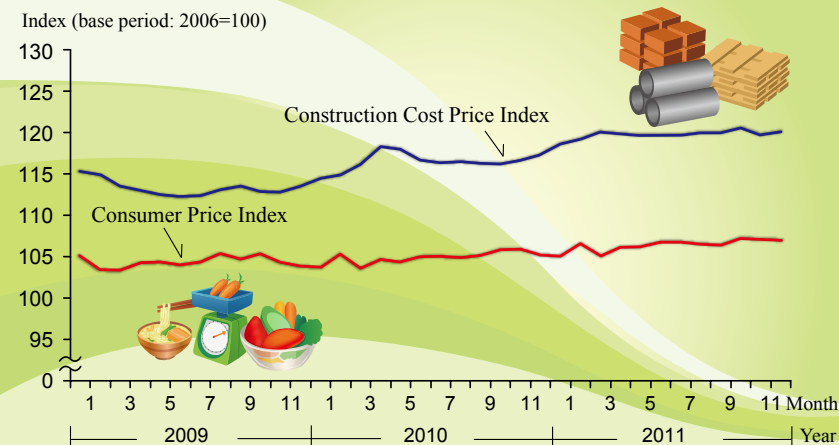
Consumer Price Indices in Taipei City

Basic Period : 2006=100

Index	Weight (%)	2011	2010	Change (%)
General Index	1,000.00	106.37	104.87	1.43
Food	247.14	115.69	113.06	2.33
Clothing	40.54	110.45	106.18	4.02
Housing	322.35	103.26	102.37	0.87
Transportation & Communication	115.71	104.37	102.73	1.60
Medicines & Medical Care	47.44	111.27	108.58	2.48
Education & Entertainment	181.27	98.01	97.52	0.50
Miscellaneous	45.55	105.70	106.06	-0.34

Source : "Price Statistics Monthly, Taipei City, Republic of China" by Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics, Taipei City Government.

Movement of Price Indices in Taipei City



40 Cyber City

The Taipei City Government is introducing innovative services as part of the vision for a “Smart City and Quality Living” through e-government, networked community and digital living. Citizens are now able to access government services 24 hours a day through convenient, easy-to-use, high speed and obstacle-smart network access services and equipment.

In order to narrow the digital gap, Taipei City Government has jointly set up a three-hour free training course on internet usage with non-government organizations and has been encouraging people to receive training so as to popularize the education on internet usage. By the end of 2011, the number of applicants reached 390,015 people. In order to encourage citizens to frequent the internet to access the city government for administrative affairs, the city government provides a single service window on its website. In 2011, a total of 1,821,360 applications had been submitted via the internet.

In a time when information technology for globalization is circulating rapidly, the computer and the internet have become indispensable tools in daily life. Data from RDEC’s “Survey Report for Individual/Household E-opportunity” reveal that: The 2011 survey showed that the internet access rate of households was 89.1%, furthermore, the internet access rate of individuals was 80.1%, increase 3.0 and 2.5 percent point lower those of 2010 respectively.

Status of Internet Application in Taipei City ①

Unit: %

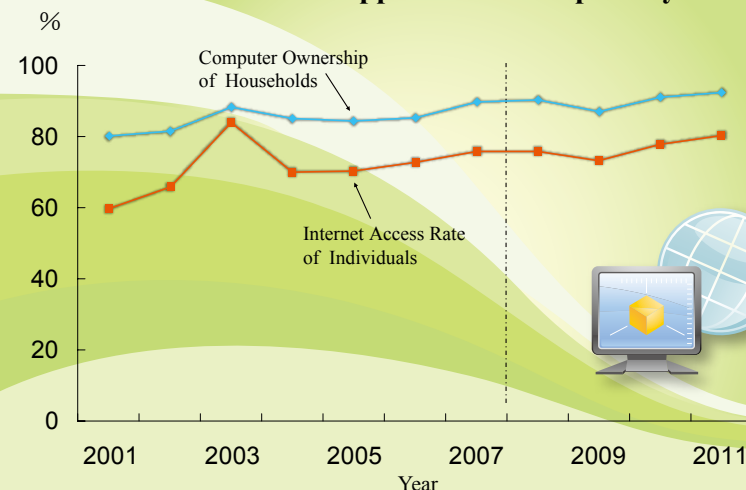
End of Year	Household				Individual			
	Computer Ownership Rate		Internet Access Rate		Computer Usage Rate	Internet Access Rate		Daily Internet Usage Time (min) ②
		More Than 2 Computers		Broadband			Wireless	
2000	75.2	31.9	...	...	...	58.7	...	...
2001	80.2	33.8	54.1	17.6	...	59.7	...	...
2006	85.3	64.0	81.7	93.5	...	72.6	34.3	...
2007	89.7	69.8	86.8	89.3	...	75.5	31.0	...
	(87.8)	(...)	(81.9)	(88.5)	(75.7)	(71.6)	(...)	(185)
2008	90.3	...	86.0	84.2	79.9	75.5	51.0	181
2009	87.0	...	82.1	79.6	76.1	73.0	51.8	198
2010	91.0	...	86.1	80.7	81.9	77.6	61.2	205
2011	92.3	...	89.1	83.9	84.4	80.1	76.3	...

Source: “Report on Internet Use among Taipei’s Citizens” by Department of Information Technology, Taipei City Government and “Survey Report for Individual/Household E-opportunity” by Research Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan.

Note: ① Data were from “Report on Internet Use among Taipei Citizens” before 2007 while from “Taiwan Digital Divide Report” since 2008, renamed to “Survey Report for Individual/Household E-opportunity” in 2011. Data listed in brackets for 2007 were from “Taiwan Digital Divide Report” for comparison purpose.

② There is no investigation item in 2011.

Status of Internet Application in Taipei City



IT Month Activity

41 Taipei City Council

Taipei City Government was founded when Taiwan was restored in 1945, and the Taipei Senate was founded in the following year. Local self-governance was enforced in 1950, and mayors were being elected by the citizens and provincial municipal council were also established. After six re-elections, Taipei City was restructured into a municipality directly under the jurisdiction of the Central Government in 1967, and mayors were directly appointed by the premier. In July 1994, the "Law of Special Municipality Autonomy" was put to practice, and the seventh councilor and mayor election was held on December 3 of the same year, thus marking a new page in the history of democracy. The eighth councilors and mayor election was held on December 5, 1998, and Local Government Act was announced and put into effect on January 25, 1999, making Taipei City Council the highest local legislative body. The ninth councilor and mayor election was held on December 7, 2002. The tenth councilor and mayor election was held on December 9, 2006. The eleventh councilor and mayor election was held on November 27, 2010, in which 62 city councilors were elected.

Taipei City Council's duties and powers are to examine and resolve municipal laws, to deliberate the annual budget and audit disbursement reports of the City Government, to approve levy of special taxes, provisional taxes, and surtaxes in Taipei City, to deliberate disposals of the municipal assets, to deliberate the special municipality's organizational autonomy statutes and bylaws and those of its subordinate agencies, to approve proposals made by the City Government and councilors, to deal with the citizens' petitions, to carry out other functions according to the law. The staff of the secretariat of Taipei City Council includes: 1 secretary general who follows the orders of the speaker, coordinates council affairs, and commands his/her subordinates; 2 deputy secretary general who assists the secretary general; other offices include administrative units such as secretarial office, procedure section, general affairs section, documents section, public relations office, legal affairs office, information office, personnel office, and accounting office, and permanent and special committee offices such as civil affairs, finance and construction, education, transportation, police and sanitation, public works, legislation, procedure, and discipline.

Councilors Election of Taipei City

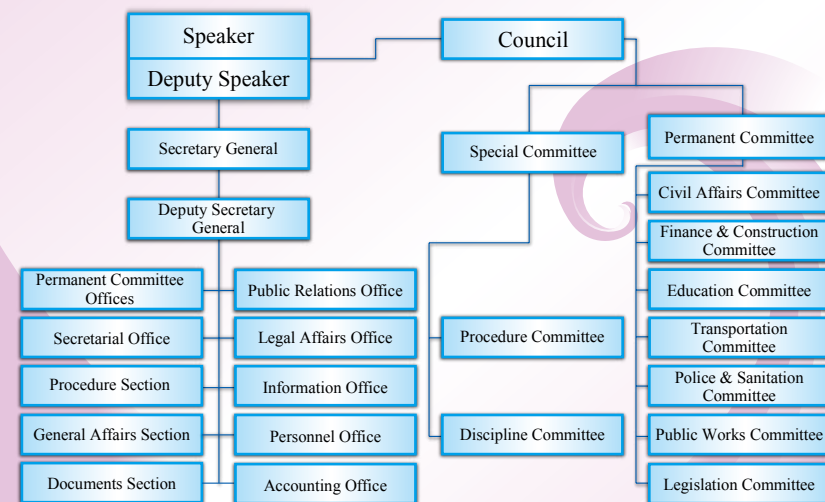
Terms	No. of Voters	No. of Ballots	% of Ballots to Voters	No. of Candidates	No. of Nominees Elected			Inauguration Date		
					Grand Total	Male	Female	Year	Month	Day
1 st Term	874,185	559,191	63.97	77	48	41	7	1969	12	25
2 nd Term	1,023,809	620,070	60.57	63	49	42	7	1973	12	25
3 rd Term	1,175,477	830,454	70.65	61	51	43	8	1977	12	25
4 th Term	1,314,260	892,257	67.89	83	51	44	7	1981	12	25
5 th Term	1,538,774	1,008,314	65.53	74	51	42	9	1985	12	25
6 th Term	1,753,905	1,215,198	69.29	100	51	41	10	1989	12	25
7 th Term ①	1,811,825	1,422,920	78.54	145	52	40	12	1994	12	25
8 th Term	1,864,314	1,507,844	80.88	110	52	35	17	1998	12	25
9 th Term	1,943,250	1,372,567	70.63	113	52	35	17	2002	12	25
10 th Term ②	2,004,204	1,293,595	64.54	103	52	33	19	2006	12	25
11 th Term	2,039,527	1,441,006	70.65	103	62	41	21	2010	12	25

Source : Municipal Election Commission of Taipei.

Note : ① The Central Election Commission declared the invalidation of a councilor for the 7th term of Taipei City Council on February, 2009.

② Taipei City Election Commission declared a 10th term councilor of Taipei City Council leave his job for the Legislator on March, 2009.

Taipei City Council



The Chamber of Taipei City Council



42 Taipei City Government

The purpose of reorganizing Taipei City is to construct it as a modernized city. Therefore, the administrative organization and staffing of the City Government has been aligned to this purpose. Since the reorganization, the City Government has been adjusted for several occasions to meet the requirement of the City's development. At present, according to the "Local Government Act," the City Government, headed by a mayor and three deputy mayors, operates with the following departments: Department of Civil Affairs; Department of Finance; Department of Education; Department of Economic Development; Public Works Department; Department of Urban Development; Department of Labor; Fire Department; Department of Cultural Affairs; Taipei City Police Department; Department of Transportation; Department of Health; Department of Social Welfare; Department of Environmental Protection; Department of Information and Tourism; Department of Land; Department of Compulsory Military Service; The Secretariat; Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; Department of Personnel; Department of Government Ethics; Department of Information Technology; Department of Civil Servant Development. Further, there are six Committees for handling specific affairs, Department of Rapid Transit Systems, Taipei Rapid Transit Co., Taipei Feitsui Reservoir Administration, Taipei Water Department and 12 District Offices.

By the end of 2011, Taipei City Government had 403 agencies and units in total, including the aforementioned 33 primary agencies, 12 district offices and 358 secondary agencies subordinated to primary agencies. By character of agencies, these were divided into 158 general administrative agencies (including Taipei City Hospital), 4 business units and 241 schools at all levels.

According to the "Local Government Act," the City shall be divided into districts while each district divided into Villages and each Village divided into Neighborhoods. With the territory expanded after the reorganization, Taipei City was divided into 16 districts and the number of Villages and Neighborhoods was adjusted by means of the increase of households. By the end of 1968, the City totally

had 608 Villages and 10,255 Neighborhoods. To consolidate the organization at the bottom level and enhance the administrative function of districts and Villages, the City was re-divided into 12 districts since March 12, 1990. By the end of 2011, there were 456 Villages and 9,545 Neighborhoods with approximately 21 Neighborhoods per Village and 105 households per Neighborhood in the City.

In order to meet the requirements for civil construction, the number of personnel in Taipei City Government and subsidiaries has been examined and revised by means of the official functions' changes, so as to control the personnel growth efficiently in recent years. The City Government pays considerable attention to on-the-job training undertaken by the Taipei Public Service Institute. In addition, employees with good performance records will be selected for advanced study at colleges or universities domestically or abroad, achieving the goal of cultivating talents for various municipal programs. By the end of 2011, the number of present authorized complement in the organic structure was 68,515, the number of authorized staff was 50,060, the number of authorized workers was 15,792, and the number of complement out of authorization was 2,663.

By character of agency, the number of authorized staff with municipal schools at the end of 2011 totaled 47.96% topping the list, administrative agencies 46.98% scored the second and municipal enterprises 5.06% were the least. Compared with the end of 2010, there were 23,517 employees working for administrative agencies, a decrease of 344; 2,533 for municipal enterprises, an increase of 73; and 24,010 for municipal schools, a decrease of 469.

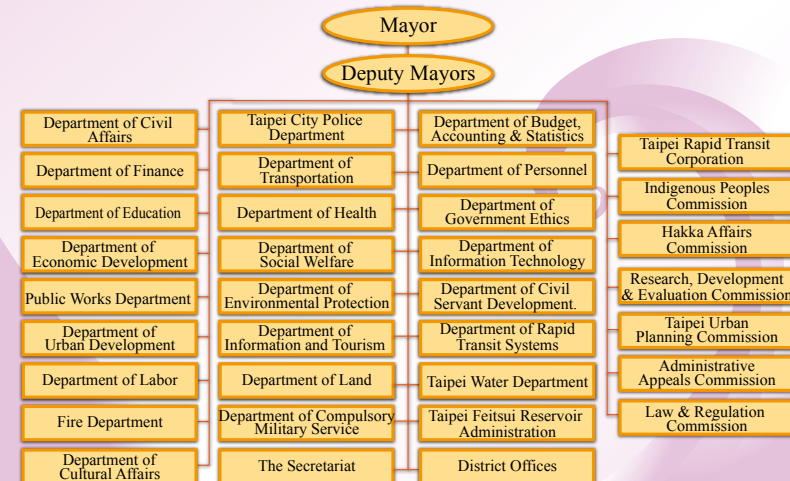
By educational attainment, the number of authorized staff with college education or higher added up to 46,646, occupying 93.18 % of the City Government's work force by the end of 2011. By working years, most of the employees had worked for 5 years and under, about 21.75% of the total. By sex, there were 27,931 female employees, about 55.80% of the total, and 22,129 male employees, about 44.20%.

Number of Personnel in the Organic Structure of Taipei City Government and Subsidiaries

Item	Authorized Present Staff (Person)			%		
	End of 2011 (1)	End of 2010 (2)	Change (1)-(2)	End of 2011 (3)	End of 2010 (4)	Change (3)-(4)
Grand Total	50,060	50,800	-740	100.00	100.00	0.00
1. By Character of Agency						
Administrative Agencies	23,517	23,861	-344	46.98	46.97	0.01
Municipal Owned Enterprises	2,533	2,460	73	5.06	4.84	0.22
Municipal Schools	24,010	24,479	-469	47.96	48.19	-0.23
2. By Education Attainment						
University and College	46,646	46,873	-227	93.18	92.27	0.91
High School	3,387	3,856	-469	6.77	7.59	-0.82
Others	27	71	-44	0.05	0.14	-0.09
3. By Seniority of Service						
5 years and under	10,888	10,388	500	21.75	20.45	1.30
6~ 9 years	7,357	7,358	-1	14.70	14.48	0.22
10~14 years	7,845	8,105	-260	15.67	15.95	-0.28
15~19 years	9,655	9,665	-10	19.29	19.03	0.26
20~24 years	8,174	8,495	-321	16.33	16.72	-0.39
25~29 years	4,335	4,627	-292	8.66	9.11	-0.45
30 years and over	1,806	2,162	-356	3.61	4.26	-0.65

Source : Department of Personnel

Organization of Taipei City Government





Major Indicators for Living

Year	1. Land and				
	Population Density	Dependency Ratio ①	Life Expectancy ②③		Population Gross Growth Rate
			Male	Female	
Unit	Person/km ²	%	Year-Old	Year-Old	%
1968	5,896	69.28	...	...	51.77
1971	6,760	61.31	...	...	39.60
1981	8,345	50.21	...	...	22.77
1991	10,001	44.71	...	...	-0.61
1996	9,586	42.67	...	...	-10.44
2001	9,690	41.27	78.05	82.38	-4.79
2006	9,684	39.17	79.19	84.13	6.06
2010	9,635	37.61	80.06	84.81	4.35
2011	9,753	37.37	...	...	12.29

Year	3. Labor and Employment						
	Employment Population per Household ①	Unemployment Rate ①			Labor Participation Rate ①②	Ratio of Applicants Placed Through TCG Program ③	Ratio of Opening Filled Through TCG Program ④
		Total	Male	Female			
Unit	Person	%	%	%	%	%	%
1968	1.33	1.7	1.6	2.0	57.4	62.95	29.41
1971	1.39	3.6	...	...	49.6	37.73	27.55
1981	1.36	1.6	1.3	2.2	52.1	70.15	25.94
1991	1.36	2.0	1.9	2.1	56.3	40.82	10.99
1996	1.34	2.9	3.1	2.7	57.5	18.54	9.47
2001	1.24	3.9	4.6	3.1	55.5	19.41	18.39
2006	1.22	3.7	4.0	3.4	55.2	44.96	25.35
2010	1.20	5.2	6.1	4.3	56.3	41.83	38.59
2011	1.21	4.4	4.9	4.0	56.5	53.06	38.79

Quality in Taipei City

Population					2. Marital and Birth		
Growth Rate		Crude Birth Rate ③	Crude Death Rate ③	Social Migration Rate ④	Crude Marriage Rate ①	Crude Divorce Rate ②	Total Fertility Rate ③
Natural Increase Rate	Social Increase Rate						
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
22.01	28.45	26.15	4.13	283.72	8.95	0.67	...
20.38	18.45	24.13	3.75	289.52	7.95	0.58	...
15.80	6.72	19.60	3.81	270.48	9.36	1.37	1,910
9.53	-10.15	13.44	3.90	271.51	7.79	1.85	1,365
8.37	-18.87	13.04	4.67	283.87	7.85	2.11	1,450
5.17	-9.97	10.23	5.05	196.58	6.93	2.60	1,205
2.72	3.33	8.06	5.34	212.33	6.45	2.64	1,015
1.20	3.14	7.09	5.89	187.59	6.63	2.33	895
3.47	8.75	9.54	6.07	175.69	8.11	2.22	1,200

4. Education And Culture						
Literacy Rate of Population Aged 15 and Over ①	University-Educated Population as % of Total Population Aged 18 and Over ②	School Students as % of Total Population ③	School Teachers per Class	Primary & Secondary School Students per Teacher	Primary & Secondary School Students per Class	Enrollment Rate of Children at School ④
%	%	%	Person	Person	Person	%
87.92	9.19	28.84	1.79	37	56	98.90
90.35	10.71	29.68	1.85	32	53	99.02
94.85	13.82	28.34	1.85	27	45	99.77
97.14	14.42	26.61	1.96	22	39	99.89
97.00	16.80	25.86	1.92	19	33	99.95
97.80	23.58	25.62	1.92	15	30	99.93
98.88	34.84	24.84	1.89	15	30	99.96
99.16	40.57	24.00	1.94	13	28	⑤ 99.97
99.22	42.08	23.39	1.93	13	27	99.94



Major Indicators for Living

Year	4. Education And Culture		5. Industry, Commerce, Finance		
	Library Books Borrowers per 1,000 Persons ^⑤	Library-Collected Books per 1,000 Persons ^⑥	No. of Registered Business Enterprises	No. of Operating Business Enterprises	Public Market Space per Person
Unit	Person-Time	Volume	Establishment	Establishment	m ²
1968	882	59.83	37,950	37,950	0.067
1971	744	69.66	51,701	51,701	0.075
1981	826	148.43	134,780	131,532	0.122
1991	2,394	681.86	214,634	186,115	0.159
1996	948	1,003.22	199,510	185,093	0.176
2001	633	1,342.50	208,919	191,616	0.172
2006	786	1,843.06	215,898	197,754	0.179
2010	1,315	2,291.93	217,432	201,154	0.183
2011	1,487	2,390.78	221,997	204,749	0.186

Year	7. Transportation				
	Parking Lots per 1,000 Automobile	Road & 6 Meters and More Road Surface Area per Automobile	MRT Passengers per Day	Bus Passengers per Day	Violations Cited of Records against Traffic Regulations
Unit	Lot	m ²	1,000 Person-Times	1,000 Person-Times	Case
1968	...	...	-	896	...
1971	...	...	-	1,510	496
1981	50	...	-	2,416	3,043
1991	71	...	-	2,142	7,850
1996	87	28.24	37	1,779	15,221
2001	93	29.58	794	1,865	17,948
2006	96	27.08	1,052	1,688	10,854
2010	105	27.49	1,385	1,760	7,966
2011	101	...	1,552	1,708	6,131

Quality in Taipei City (Cont.1)

and Economy			6. Public Works		7. Transportation		
Education, Science, and Culture as % of Government Expenditure ^①	Real Government Expenditure per Capita ^②	Real Government Expenditure for Education, Science and Culture per Capita ^②	Area of Parks and Green Fields per Person	Road Surface Area per Person	Automobile per 1,000 Persons	Motorcycle per 1,000 Persons	Ratio of Private Automobile ^①
%	NT\$ at 2006 Price	NT\$ at 2006 Price	m ²	m ²	Vehicle	Vehicle	%
21.16	7,629	1,614	0.72	4.50	17	47	34.41
32.50	11,269	3,663	0.71	5.05	24	62	37.81
27.38	27,268	7,467	1.84	6.65	92	179	59.67
38.60	65,065	25,117	3.44	6.81	190	233	79.50
27.62	60,640	16,747	4.23	7.44	246	308	82.96
29.93	59,579	17,834	4.80	7.84	253	368	83.82
37.89	51,666	19,574	5.03	7.93	278	397	79.82
35.11	59,218	20,791	5.17	7.98	277	418	77.51
33.56	61,776	20,729	5.15	7.89	281	416	76.57

			8. Social Welfare				
Cases of Penalty of Traffic Rule Violation Per 10,000 Persons	Post Offices per 100 Square Meters ^②	Mails per Person ^③	Ratio of Senior Citizens Housed ^①	Ratio of Children Housed ^②	Low-Income Families as		Living Subsidy per Low-Income Senior
Case	Establishment	Piece	%	%	% of Total Households	% of Total Population	NT\$ at Current Price
...	60	87	0.59	...	2.86	3.02	-
971	70	108	2.35	...	2.42	2.13	-
2,054	80	176	1.96	3.22	0.52	0.32	-
6,848	79	272	1.21	5.48	0.68	0.50	-
14,531	77	356	0.83	9.22	0.80	0.58	5,518
14,807	74	527	0.65	17.34	1.23	0.94	5,837
8,995	71	524	0.36	24.29	1.43	1.27	5,779
7,040	75	597	0.25	23.18	1.81	1.67	5,651
5,504	82	608	0.24	21.39	1.94	1.80	5,041



Major Indicators for Living

Year	8. Social Welfare			9. Social		
	Free Medical Outpatient Services for Citizens	Medical Institutions per 1,000 Low-Income Citizens ③	Free Outpatient Services for Citizens per Serving Medical Institution	Crime Rate		
				Grand Total	Larceny Cases	Violent Crime
Unit	Person-Time	Establishment	Person-Time	Case/100,000 Persons	Case/100,000 Persons	Case/100,000 Persons
1968	50,847	0.58	1,816	508.29	386.44	...
1971	83,257	0.82	2,602	446.41	287.87	...
1981	109,227	3.75	4,045	631.56	440.44	43.37
1991	91,167	3.48	1,940	876.89	350.63	55.47
1996	710	1.12	42	2,575.79	1,976.31	90.64
2001	774	0.24	129	2,145.15	1,198.73	37.80
2006	1,362	0.18	227	2,121.32	881.95	32.66
2010	1,865	0.16	266	1,899.89	545.64	20.13
2011	2,001	0.11	400	1,772.00	411.86	16.47

Year	10. Public					
	Fatal Traffic Accidents per 10,000 Vehicles ①	Fatal Traffic Accident Death Tolls per 10,000 Persons ①	Fire Accidents	Fire Accidents per 1,000 Households	Fire Accident Death Tolls per 10,000 Persons	Fire Accident Injuries per 10,000 Persons
	Case	Person	Case	Case	Person	Person
1968	226.49	0.77	926	2.70	0.14	0.57
1971	94.28	0.65	851	2.21	0.14	0.25
1981	34.48	0.72	585	1.02	0.16	0.47
1991	8.90	0.77	874	1.08	0.20	0.96
1996	1.87	0.66	693	0.82	0.06	0.63
2001	0.58	0.37	814	0.91	0.06	0.28
2006	0.46	0.31	360	0.38	0.01	0.07
2010	0.46	0.33	236	0.24	0.02	0.05
2011	0.44	0.31	177	0.18	0.00	0.06

Quality in Taipei City (Cont.2)

Security							
Other Crimes	Clearance Rate				Child & Juvenile Criminals per 100,000 Persons	Ratio of Violating the Law for Maintaining Social Order	Policemen per 10,000 Persons ①
	Grand Total	Larceny Cases	Violent Crime	Other Crimes			
	Case/100,000 Persons	%	%	%	Criminal/100,000 Persons	Case/100,000 Persons	Person
121.85	77.91	71.18	...	99.27	305.46	1,172.83	...
158.54	72.64	57.71	...	99.76	219.60	215.44	19.9
147.75	80.55	71.64	93.53	103.29	384.78	81.20	26.0
470.79	81.92	56.94	90.45	99.52	513.19	12.60	27.2
508.84	60.04	50.43	61.16	97.20	584.04	8.47	29.0
908.63	72.00	63.32	70.04	83.52	332.51	9.45	30.0
1,206.72	84.57	85.14	74.10	84.43	195.32	4.61	28.3
1,334.12	71.82	61.95	91.63	73.88	238.91	3.94	29.8
1,343.67	71.28	69.66	102.07	71.40	268.57	2.33	28.6

Safety		11. Health				
Fire Engines per 10,000 Persons	Firemen per 10,000 Persons	Medical Institutions per 10,000 Persons	Ambulances per 10,000 Persons ①	Hospital Beds	Population Served by a Medical Doctor ②	Medical Doctors per 10,000 Persons
Vehicle	Person	Establishment	Vehicle	Bed	Person	Person
0.57	11.22	...	...	...	769	13
0.43	11.36	7.03	0.05	...	847	12
1.41	9.67	8.81	0.46	...	547	18
1.78	6.39	9.18	0.32	17,298	354	28
1.67	7.27	10.37	0.72	20,252	304	33
1.70	9.51	10.00	0.60	21,321	270	37
2.09	11.36	10.99	0.73	21,791	252	40
2.21	11.31	Ⓢ 12.02	0.71	Ⓢ 24,220	Ⓢ 225	Ⓢ 44
2.19	11.23	Ⓢ 12.27	0.75	Ⓢ 24,676	Ⓢ 217	Ⓢ 46



Major Indicators for Living

Year	11. Health				
	Medical Personnel per 10,000 Persons	Outpatients Served by City-Owned Medication Institutions per Day	Medicine Business Firms per 10,000 Persons	Per Capita Daily Protein Consumption ③	Per Capita Daily Calorie Consumption ③
Unit	Person	Person-Time	Establishment	Gram	Large Calorie
1968	26	...	...	64.9	2,545
1971	30	...	12	72.4	2,674
1981	55	3,606	22	76.4	2,765
1991	87	9,703	30	91.7	2,929
1996	109	11,032	33	98.6	3,054
2001	131	19,122	39	92.4	2,880
2006	151	16,778	43	92.0	2,880
2010	Ⓐ 171	18,256	40	88.6	2,754
2011	Ⓐ 175	18,533	41	...	...

Year	12.Environmental Protection		13. Domestic			
	Per Capita Food Waste Recycled	Per Capita Garbage Production	Per Capita Current Receipt ①		Per Capita Disposable Income ①	
			Nominal Price	Effective Price ②	Nominal Price	Effective Price ②
Unit	kg	kg	NT\$		NT\$	
1968	...	0.54	10,635	62,817	10,325	60,986
1971	...	0.64	14,137	73,745	13,590	70,892
1981	...	0.92	89,214	157,483	77,593	136,969
1991	...	1.33	238,925	327,609	191,560	262,663
1996	...	1.57	380,766	424,252	300,201	334,486
2001	...	1.09	444,640	467,059	339,257	356,362
2006	0.08	1.00	487,419	487,419	377,966	377,966
2010	0.09	0.97	517,052	493,041	402,056	383,385
2011	0.09	1.00	...	...	...	...

Quality in Taipei City (Cont.3)

12. Environmental Protection								
Monthly Dustfall	Suspended Particulate	Sulfur Dioxide in the Air	Biochemical Oxygen Demand in River Water			Per Capita Daily Garbage Disposal	Ratio of Population Served by Garbage-Disposing Service	Per Capita Daily Garbage Recycled
			Keelung River	Xindian Stream	Tamsui River			
Metric Ton/km ²	ug/m ³	ppm	mg/L			kg	%	kg
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.54	0.11	...
16.8	...	...	...	...	...	0.64	0.11	...
15.3	121.65	0.016	16.9	12.5	26.5	0.92	0.14	...
14.3	75.34	0.019	12.7	10.8	28.1	1.33	0.16	...
11.8	64.64	0.009	9.7	8.7	13.4	1.57	0.26	...
11.8	49.74	0.004	6.8	4.6	6.4	1.03	0.23	0.06
7.7	48.64	0.003	4.8	3.5	7.1	0.55	0.26	0.36
6.2	49.91	0.003	5.5	4.2	6.2	0.41	0.26	0.47
6.3	44.45	0.003	4.5	2.8	6.6	0.39	0.26	0.50

Life					
Per Capita Consumption Expenditure ①		Per Capita Savings ①		Average Consumption Trend ③	Gini Concentration Coefficient of Disposable Incomes ④
Nominal Price	Effective Price ②	Nominal Price	Effective Price ②		
NT\$		NT\$		%	—
8,838	52,203	1,487	8,783	...	...
12,233	63,813	1,358	7,084	90.91	0.3120
60,137	106,155	17,456	30,814	77.50	0.2829
140,431	192,556	51,129	70,107	73.31	0.2653
228,861	254,998	71,340	79,487	76.24	0.2683
266,267	279,692	72,990	76,670	78.49	0.3036
283,037	283,037	94,929	94,929	74.88	0.2956
306,096	291,882	95,959	91,503	76.13	0.2905
...



Major Indicators for Living

Year	13. Domestic				
	Income Distribution ①			House Rent and Water Fee as % of Consumption Expenditure	Books and Stationery as % of Consumption Expenditure
	Ratio of Income Accounted for by Top 20% Households	Ratio of Income Accounted for by Bottom 20% Households	Income Ratio of Top 20% to Bottom 20% Households		
Unit	%	%	Time	%	%
1968	41.4	7.8	5.3	...	...
1971	40.1	8.9	4.45	23.95	0.82
1981	36.4	9.2	3.76	25.08	1.09
1991	36.0	9.5	3.56	29.63	1.20
1996	35.5	8.5	4.10	25.25	0.97
2001	38.1	7.7	4.79	26.55	0.86
2006	37.1	7.7	4.69	26.68	0.67
2010	36.9	8.5	4.54	28.62	0.82
2011	...	...	...	...	...

Year	13. Domestic				
	DVD Player Diffusion Rate ⑥	Personal Computer Diffusion Rate ⑥	Cable Television Diffusion Rate ⑥	Sedan Vehicle Diffusion Rate ⑥	Consumer Price Index
	%	%	%	%	2006=100
Unit	%	%	%	%	2006=100
1968	...	...	...	...	16.93
1971	...	...	...	...	19.17
1981	13.33	...	...	12.93	56.65
1991	4.32	23.84	...	40.36	72.93
1996	11.14	41.84	69.00	50.99	89.75
2001	34.88	68.87	82.82	53.31	95.20
2006	68.42	78.38	86.92	51.36	100.00
2010	58.35	82.31	91.25	52.33	104.87
2011	...	...	...	...	106.37

Quality in Taipei City (Cont.4 End)

Life					
Medication as % of Consumption Expenditure ⑤	Transport and Communications as % of Consumption Expenditure	Per Capita Fruit and Vegetable Consumption	Per Capita Daily Living Water Consumption	Living Space per Capita	Self-Owned Housing Diffusion Rate
%	%	kg	Liter	Pin	%
6.00	4.32	...	...	...	...
4.36	4.32	...	...	...	...
3.71	6.55	19	...	...	56.36
3.61	6.96	19	...	...	71.20
6.82	8.65	19	...	8.16	76.36
8.66	10.00	20	...	8.62	78.37
11.43	10.24	20	342	9.21	81.02
11.38	10.58	22	331	9.79	81.42
...	...	22	329	...	...

Life		14. Digital City		15. National Economy		
Monthly Fuel Gas Consumption per Household	Monthly Electricity Consumption per Household ⑦	Visits to Taipei City Government's Web Site per Day ①	Accumulated No. of Citizens' Attending Free 3-Hour Internet Training	Manufacturing Employees for Taiwan Area		
				Monthly Working Hours per Person	Monthly Wage per Person	
kl	kWh	Person-Time	Person-Time	Hour	Nominal Salary	Effective Salary ①
73.84	...	...	...	...	...	...
127.94	224.35	...	...	...	...	...
63.54	260.05	...	...	210	9,555	14,892
53.04	461.53	...	...	202	24,426	31,648
51.12	537.49	...	...	201	33,833	36,644
48.38	578.04	11,487	189,123	184	38,412	39,979
45.31	619.06	14,490	341,262	187	42,393	42,393
41.74	570.33	30,137	380,181	189	42,420	40,216
43.48	565.68	49,989	390,015	185	43,533	40,693



Sources of Data and Compiling Methods for Major Indicators of Living Quality in Taipei City

1. Land and Population

Source: "The Statistical Yearbook of Taipei City"; "Abridged Life Tables of Taiwan-Fuchien Area, R.O.C.", published by the Ministry of the Interior.

- ① Dependency Ratio = $\left(\frac{\text{population under 15 years of age} + \text{population aged 65 and over}}{\text{population aged between 15 and 65 including 15}} \right) \times 100$.
- ② It means the average remaining lifetime at 0 year old. Due to the extreme fluctuation of life expectancy caused by the great changes of yearly age-specific mortality rate, the life expectancy will be compiled with population in 3 consequent years. For example, the figure of 2010 is compiled by population from 2008 to 2010.
- ③ Crude Birth (Death) rate = $\left(\frac{\text{total births (deaths) in a year}}{\text{mid-year population}} \right) \times 1,000$.
- ④ Social Migration Rate = $\left(\frac{\text{(in-migration population} + \text{out-migration population} + \text{population changing addresses within the same district)}}{\text{mid-year population}} \right) \times 1,000$.

2. Marital and Birth

Source: "The Statistical Yearbook of Taipei City".

- ① Crude Marriage Rate = $\left(\frac{\text{number of married couples}}{\text{mid-year population}} \right) \times 1,000$.
- ② Crude Divorce Rate = $\left(\frac{\text{number of divorced couples}}{\text{mid-year population}} \right) \times 1,000$.
- ③ Total Fertility Rate = $5 \times \Sigma(\text{Age-specific Fertility Rate})$.

3. Labor and Employment

Source: "The Statistical Yearbook of Taipei City"; "Monthly Bulletin of Manpower Statistics" published by the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.

- ① Employment Population per Household, Total Unemployment Rates, Unemployment Rates for Male, Unemployment Rates for Female and Labor Force Participation Rates for 1968 referred to the averages for Taiwan Area.
- ② Labor Force Participation Rate = $\left(\frac{\text{labor force}}{\text{civilian population aged 15 and over}} \right) \times 100$.
- ③ Ratio of Applicants Placed through TCG program = $\left(\frac{\text{employment placed}}{\text{number of applicants}} \right) \times 100$. From 2004 onward, ratio of applicants placed = $\left(\frac{\text{number of placements}}{\text{number of applicants}} \right) \times 100$.

number of applicants) $\times 100$.

- ④ Ratio of Openings Filled through TCG program = $\left(\frac{\text{employment placed}}{\text{number of openings}} \right) \times 100$. From 2004 onward, ratio of openings filled = $\left(\frac{\text{number of openings filled}}{\text{number of openings}} \right) \times 100$.

4. Education and Culture

Source: "The Statistical Yearbook of Taipei City".

- ① Literacy Rate of Population Aged 15 and Over = $\left(\frac{\text{literate population aged 15 and over}}{\text{total population aged 15 and over}} \right) \times 100$, "Literacy Rate of Population" refers to people aged 6 and over until 1996.
- ② University-Educated Population as % of Total Population Aged 18 and Over = $\left(\frac{\text{population receiving education of college or higher}}{\text{total population aged 18 and over}} \right) \times 100$.
- ③ Students including those in elementary, junior, senior & vocational high school, university & college.
- ④ Enrollment Rate of Children at School = $\left(\frac{\text{children in school}}{\text{grand total of children at school}} \right) \times 100$.
- ⑤ Library Books Borrowers per 1,000 Persons = $\left(\frac{\text{No. of borrowers}}{\text{mid-year population}} \right) \times 1,000$. Figures before 1999 referred to the number of readers / visits.
- ⑥ Library-Collected Books per 1,000 Persons = $\left(\frac{\text{books collected by city-owned libraries}}{\text{year-end population}} \right) \times 1,000$. Figures before 1999 referred to the number of readers / visits.

5. Industry, Commerce, Finance and Economy

Source: "The Statistical Yearbook of Taipei City".

- ① Education, Science and Culture as % of Government Expenditure referred to financial certificated statement. It used financial statement in 2010.
- ② The figures = financial certificated statement at 2006 constant price / mid-period population. It used financial statement in 2010.

6. Public Works

Source: "The Statistical Yearbook of Taipei City".

7. Transportation

Source: "The Statistical Yearbook of Taipei City".

- ① Ratio of Private Automobile = $\left(\frac{\text{private automobile}}{\text{total automobile}} \right) \times 100$.



- ② Postal offices include the directorate general of post, specially graded posts, grade-1 posts, grade-2 posts, branches of posts, and representative offices of posts.
- ③ Mails per Person = total mails received by postal offices in a year / mid-year population, excluding mails delivered.

8. Social Welfare

Source: "The Statistical Yearbook of Taipei City".

- ① Ratio of Senior Citizens Housed = (senior citizens in nursery homes / population aged 65 and over) × 100.
- ② Ratio of Children Housed = (children in child day care centers / children aged under 6) × 100.
- ③ Medical Institutions per 1,000 Low-Income Citizens = (service-providing medication institutions / low-income citizens) × 1,000.

9. Social Security

Source: "The Statistical Yearbook of Taipei City".

- ① The data were calculated from the no. of policeman positions before 1991 and from the no. of policeman positions staffed from 1991 on.

10. Public Safety

Source: "The Statistical Yearbook of Taipei City".

- ① Refers to Category A1 accidents that cause death on the scene or within 24 hours. Before 1999, this Category refers to the traffic accident that causes death on the scene or either death or severe injury within 24 hours.

11. Health

Source: "The Statistical Yearbook of Taipei City" and "Agricultural Statistics Yearbook" published by Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan.

- ① Ambulances include those owned by health institution, fire control institution, medical care, nursing institution, ambulance business and other.
- ② Population Served by a Medical Doctor = year-end population / number of medical doctors.
- ③ Data series on per capita daily protein and calorie consumption (including wine) referred to the averages for Taiwan Area (preliminary data).

12. Environment Protection

Source: "The Statistical Yearbook of Taipei City".

13. Domestic Life

Source: "The Statistical Yearbook of Taipei City" ; "Family Income and Expenditure Survey in Taipei" published by Taipei City Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

- ① Per capita current receipts, disposable income, consumption expenditures, savings, and income distribution for 1968 were based only on the sample of Taipei City obtained from the Family Income and Expenditure Survey in Taiwan Area.
- ② Effective income and expenditure is modified by CPI of Taipei City for 2006.
- ③ Average Consumption Trend = (consumption expenditures / disposable income) × 100.
- ④ The Gini's concentration coefficient is used as a measure of inequality of income distribution. A high Gini coefficient indicates more unequal income distribution, while a low Gini coefficient indicates more equal distribution.
- ⑤ The figure in 1968 referred to the averages for Taiwan Area.
- ⑥ DVD Player (Personal Computer, Cable TV, Sedan Vehicle) Diffusion Rate = (year-end households owing the specified / year-end total households) × 100. Information before 1990 was on black and white television sets, and on disc players from 1991 to 1998.
- ⑦ Monthly Electricity Consumption per Household = (total electricity consumption by light users / mid-year light users) / 12.

14. Digital City

Source: "The Statistical Yearbook of Taipei City".

- ① Refers to the visitors of Taipei City Government website's all pages from January 2010, while the visitors of Taipei City Government website's homepage before then.

15. National Economy

Source: "Monthly Bulletin of Earnings and Productivity Statistics" published by the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan.

- ① Effective salary is modified by CPI of Taiwan Area.



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