

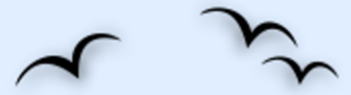


TAIPEI CITY STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 2017



DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS
TAIPEI CITY GOVERNMENT, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, JUNE 2018





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 (<https://dbas.gov.taipei/News.aspx?n=50BB8D406705AB2D&sms=679BA0837E3C4977>).
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 47 sections. Each section contains statistical tables as well as brief explanation, analysis, statistical charts and related photographs. If the figures for a year do not match figures from previous periodicals, please use the figures contained in this publication.
4. Monetary figures in this abstract are denoted in New Taiwan Dollars. The publication states measured units in metric terms. Also, if the units are signified in other systems under special circumstances, footnotes will be provided for clarification. If the figures are too long in length for compilation in the tables, they will be rounded up accordingly and the original figures will take precedence for calculation; therefore, there will be some discrepancies between certain figures.
5. The word “year”, used in this abstract, refers to the entire year. “End of the year” refers to the period until the end of the December of that year. “Fiscal year,” for years prior to 1999, commences on July 1 of the previous year and ends the last day of June the following year. The last half of 1999 and 2000 refers to the period between July 1 of 1999 and the last day of December 2000. Reference to the year 2001 means the course of time from January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2001. “Academic year” refers to August 1 of the year and ends on July 31 of the next year.
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.
 - “ ① ” means revised figures.
7. The difference of two figures being “ 0 ” indicates their change with null value.
8. The front cover photograph of this publication depicts Meiti Riverside Park. 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 2017, the population of the entire city increased to 2,683,257.

Taipei City Government is committed to realizing the goal of sustainable development through promoting governance with priority on the eight strategic topics of “sustainable environment, urban development, cultural diversity, industry upgrade, social support, sound education, public health and safety, and good governance.” The Strategy Map served as a management tool that lays the foundation to a better and more optimistic Taipei in the future through the use of key performance indicators (KPI) that set internal challenges for strengthening governance and achieving excellence.



2. Weather

Climate is average weather conditions over a long period of time. The means and changes may be over a period of months or millions of years. Extreme fluctuations are included as well. 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. 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.

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. Extremely heavy rain brought on by typhoons may cause flooding in low-lying areas. Taipei is situated within a basin, and people must take extra precautions to minimize losses during the typhoon season.

The mean temperature in Taipei City in 2017 was 23.9°C, which was 0.1°C lower than that of 2016. The mean relative humidity was 71% in 2017, which decreased 3 points than that in 2016. The duration of sunshine was 1,237.1 hours in 2017, which was a 3.06% decrease compared to that of 2016. The overall precipitation was 2,339.7 millimeters in 2017, which was a 3.78% decrease compared to that of 2016. There were 173 precipitation days in 2017, 15 days less than those in 2016.

Overview of Weather in Taipei City

Year	Mean Temperature (°C)	Mean Relative Humidity (%)	Duration of Sunshine (Hour)	Precipitation (mm)	Precipitation Days (Day) ①
1968	21.8	81	1,695.1	2,020.8	155
1971	22.1	80	1,707.2	1,462.9	166
1981	22.4	78	1,415.4	2,289.9	151
1991	23.5	73	1,342.5	2,215.9	157
2001	23.3	77	1,495.8	2,862.1	174
2006	23.8	76	1,381.9	2,288.4	167
2011	22.7	76	1,252.2	1,758.6	180
2015	23.8	75	1,306.3	2,519.2	148
2016	24.0	74	1,276.1	2,431.7	188
2017	23.9	71	1,237.1	2,339.7	173

Source : Central Weather Bureau.

Note : ①Data 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 2017, Taipei City occupied 27,180 hectares (equivalent to 271.80 square kilometers) accounting for 0.75% of 3,601,373 hectares in Taiwan area.

Until the end of 2017, the registered land covered an area of 26,088 hectares, occupying 95.98% of the entire City. Of the registered land, 12,624 hectares or 48.39% were public land; 12,280 hectares or 47.07% were private land; 1,185 hectares or 4.54% 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
2015	27,180	26,086	12,587	12,355	1,144	1,094
2016	27,180	26,085	12,601	12,304	1,180	1,095
2017	27,180	26,088	12,624	12,280	1,185	1,092
Songshan	929	823	487	279	56	106
Xinyi	1,121	1,120	538	523	60	1
Daan	1,136	1,136	623	409	103	0
Zhongshan	1,368	1,335	804	463	68	33
Zhongzheng	761	717	459	217	42	43
Datong	568	411	212	187	12	157
Wanhua	885	580	335	205	40	305
Wenshan	3,151	3,079	1,427	1,503	149	72
Nangang	2,184	2,164	936	1,075	153	20
Neihu	3,158	3,157	927	1,986	244	1
Shilin	6,237	5,919	2,671	3,079	169	318
Beitou	5,682	5,647	3,205	2,352	89	36

Source : Department of Land.

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

4. Equalization of Land Rights

Taipei City launched a program for equalization of land rights in 1956. 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. Lands were officially valued by stage based on the Statute for Equalization of Land Rights. 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 2018, there were 22,077 hectares and 25,991 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 two 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, took place every two years since 2016 and covered a total of 25,991 hectares in 2018. 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

Unit: Hectare

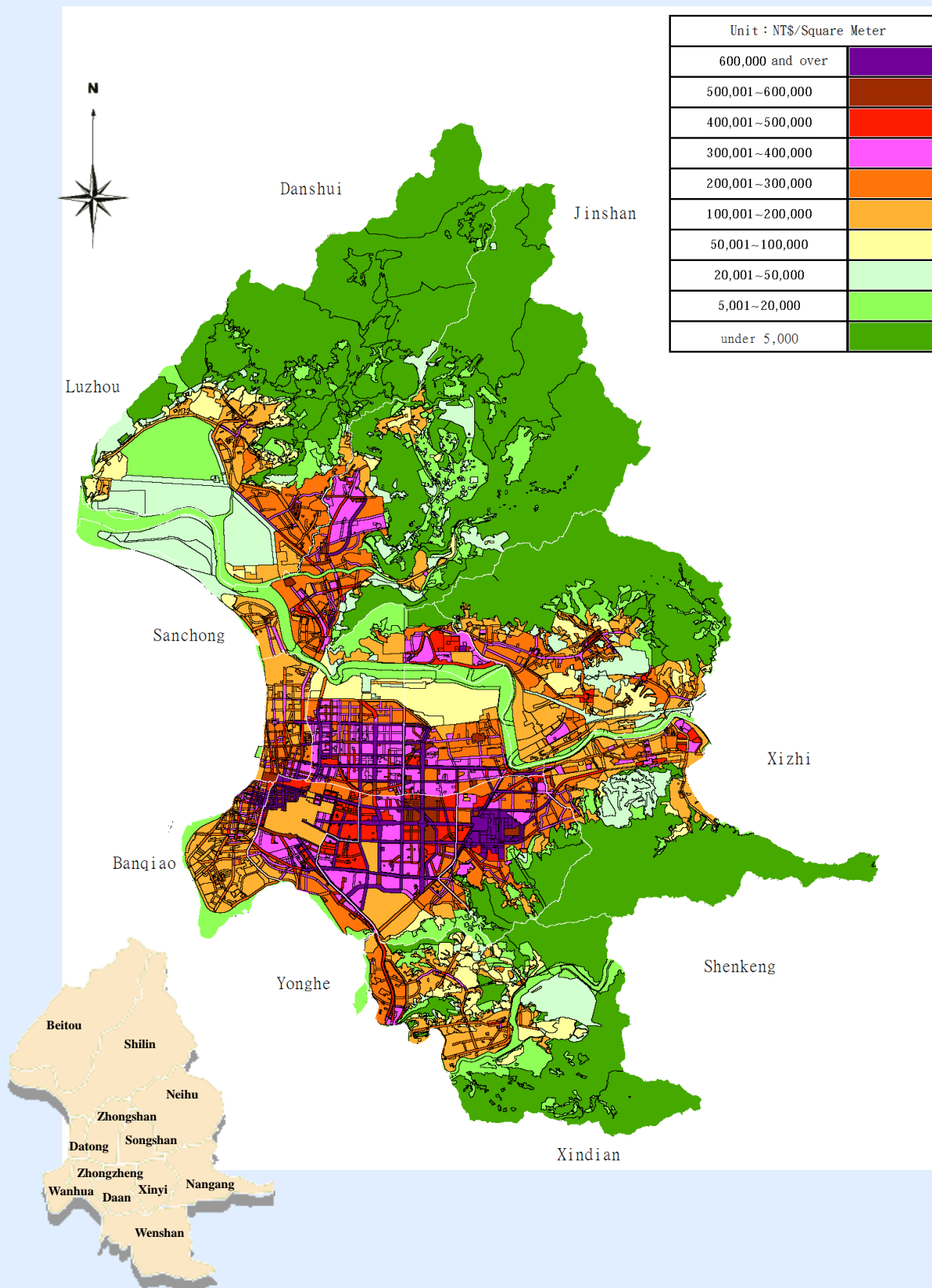
Year	Total Land (1)	Land Covered By ELRP (2)	ELRP-Covered Land with Value Re-Assessed ①	ELRP-Covered Land as % of Total Land (2) ÷ (1) × 100
1968	27,214	8,166	5,678	30.01
1978	27,214	24,622	22,174	90.48
1987	27,177	23,036	22,875	84.76
2000	27,180	26,069	26,069	95.91
2004	27,180	25,921	26,099	95.37
2007	27,180	25,961	25,960	95.52
2010	27,180	25,969	25,969	95.54
2013	27,180	25,970	25,970	95.55
2016	27,180	25,972	25,972	95.55
2017	27,180	25,973	-	95.56
2018	27,180	25,991	25,991	95.63

Source : Department of Land.

Note : ① Land price was promulgated on January 1 for every 2 years from 2016 onward, for every 3 years between 1994 and 2015, and promulgated irregularly before 2003.



Announced Current Land Values and Distribution of District Land Price in Taipei City in 2018



Source : Department of Land.

5. Population Growth

Taipei City had initially a population of 1,604,543 amounted to 350,821 households after the reorganization in 1968. By the end of 2017, the population had increased to 2,683,257 and the number of households had increased to 1,050,755. There were 67.23% and 2.00 times 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 and it fluctuated from then on. In recent years, except for 2010 to 2015, the population grew in a negative trend with the reason that the negative growth of social increase went beyond the growth of natural increase.

The factors affecting population fluctuation are divided into two aspects – natural increase (birth, death) and social increase (immigrant, emigrant). Since the restructuring, the rate of natural increase in Taipei City has gradually decreased. The rate was above 20,000 people per year between 1968 and 1997. Since 1998, the rate reduced to approximately 20,000 and it further decreased to under 10,000 since 2003. After 2011, due to increasing birth rate, the rate of natural increase rose above 10,000 people per year. The natural increase reached 7,575 in 2017. On the other hand, social increase fluctuated significantly due to complex variable factors. Emigrants had outnumbered immigrants ever since 1989, except 1998, 2006 and 2010 through 2014, when the emigrant boom was lessened and made the number of social increase negative. The social decrease reached 20,022 in 2017, which exceeded the nature increase.

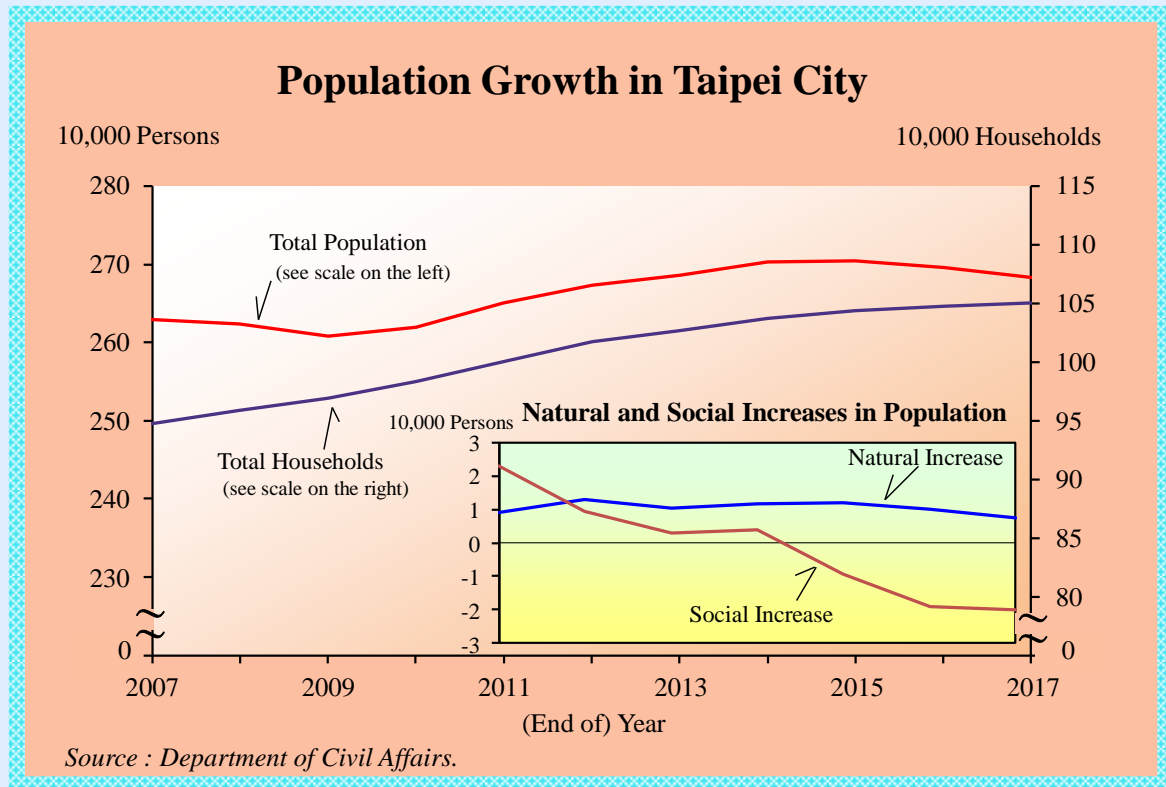
Population and Households in Taipei City ①

End of Year	Population (Person)			Sex Ratio (Males/100 Females)	Aging Index (%)	No. of Households (Household)
	Grand Total	Male	Female			
1968	1,604,543	852,704	751,839	113.42	6.04	350,821
1971	1,839,641	988,747	850,894	116.20	7.36	393,207
1981	2,270,983	1,171,206	1,099,777	106.49	14.69	584,668
1991	2,717,992	1,369,556	1,348,436	101.57	28.68	816,734
2001	2,633,802	1,300,179	1,333,623	97.49	51.58	894,763
2006	2,632,242	1,282,691	1,349,551	95.05	70.55	941,317
2011	2,650,968	1,276,343	1,374,625	92.85	88.31	999,879
2015	2,704,810	1,295,462	1,409,348	91.92	105.76	1,043,948
2016	2,695,704	1,289,510	1,406,194	91.70	111.73	1,047,284
2017	2,683,257	1,281,917	1,401,340	91.48	118.74	1,050,755

Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

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





Causes for Change of Population in Taipei City ①

Unit: Person

Year	Population Increase	Natural Increase			Social Increase		
		No. of Persons Increased	Birth	Death	No. of Persons Increased	Immigrants ②	Emigrants ②
1968	78,976	34,452	40,923	6,471	44,524	244,279	199,755
1971	70,073	36,773	43,542	6,769	33,300	277,881	244,581
1981	50,556	35,471	44,019	8,548	15,085	311,249	296,164
1991	-1,667	25,924	36,538	10,614	-27,591	355,300	382,891
2001	-12,672	13,661	26,998	13,337	-26,333	246,335	272,668
2006	15,867	7,140	21,151	14,011	8,727	282,971	274,244
2011	32,196	9,144	25,132	15,988	23,052	242,989	219,937
2015	2,495	11,881	28,987	17,106	-9,386	206,119	215,505
2016	-9,106	10,010	27,992	17,982	-19,116	198,253	217,369
2017	-12,447	7,575	25,042	17,467	-20,022	191,755	211,777

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 had contributed to the prosperity of the suburban areas where population increased 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 readjusted into twelve administrative districts on March 12, 1990 in an effort to consolidate the administrative organization at basic level.

Change in Population of Each District in Taipei City ①

Unit: Person

District	End of 2017 (1)	End of 2016 (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	2,683,257	2,695,704	-12,447	Grand Total	1,560,088	2,703,858
Songshan	206,988	208,326	-1,338	Songshan	165,988	454,711
Xinyi	225,753	227,823	-2,070	Daan	200,480	334,616
Daan	309,969	311,506	-1,537	Guting	166,860	186,017
Zhongshan	230,710	231,247	-537	Shuangyuan	119,412	135,220
				Longshan	72,261	47,599
				Chengzhong	78,710	54,842
Zhongzheng	159,608	160,403	-795	Jiancheng	58,438	30,462
Datong	129,278	130,071	-793	Yanping	60,426	34,983
Wanhua	191,850	193,539	-1,689	Datong	113,895	86,062
Wenshan	274,424	275,231	-807	Zhongshan	212,675	273,107
				Neihu	37,414	199,024
				Nangang	41,038	115,640
Nangang	122,155	122,516	-361	Muzha	31,334	99,147
Neihu	287,771	287,733	38	Jingmei	30,526	123,563
Shilin	288,295	289,939	-1,644	Shilin	102,340	289,546
Beitou	256,456	257,370	-914	Beitou	68,291	239,319

Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

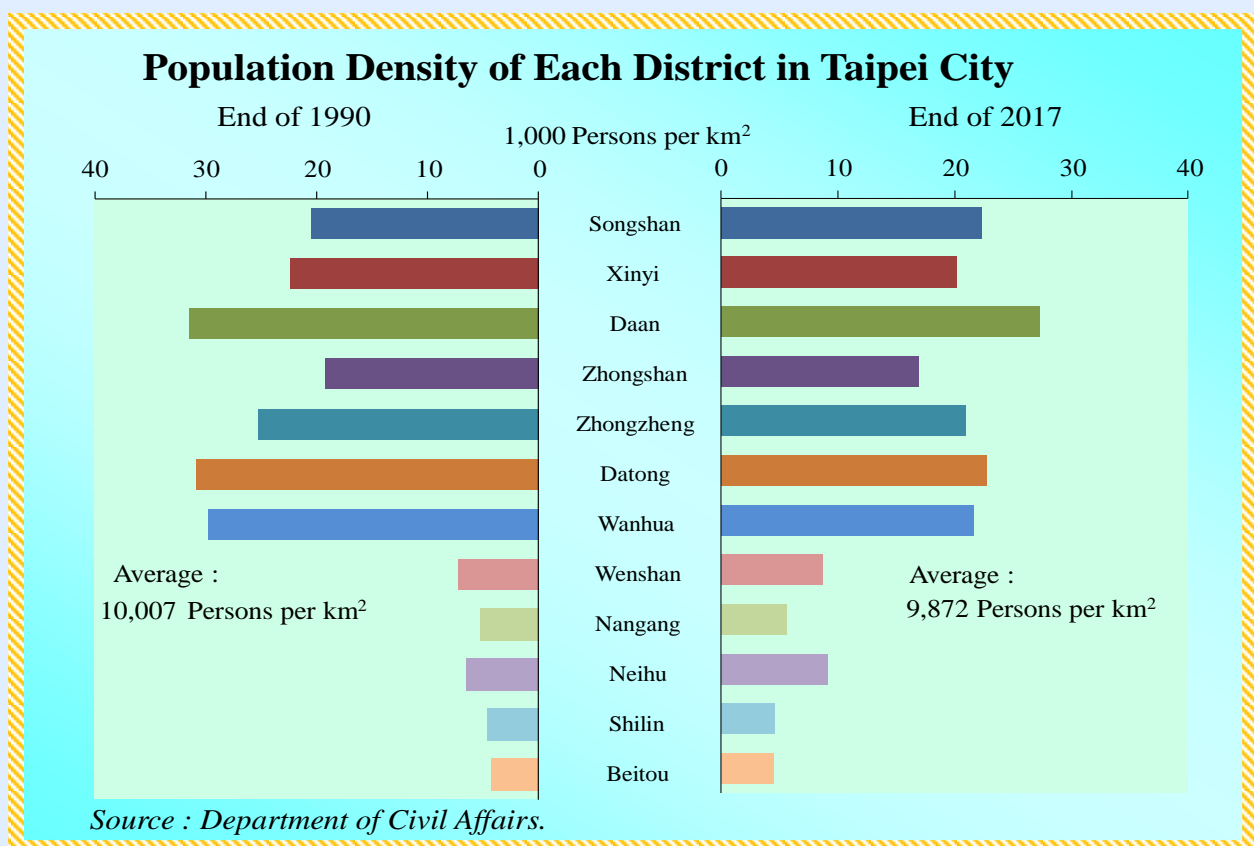
Note : ① The table is based on household registration excluding aliens and migratory population.





The population was between 200,000 and 300,000 for all the districts except for Daan (over 300,000), Nangang, Datong, Zhongzheng and Wanhua (less than 200,000 for each) at the end of 2017. Thus, not only land area and population were properly distributed to each district, but also the overall development and use utilities could be achieved to meet the needs of the City development in future.

As of the end of 2017, the population density of the City was 9,872 persons per km². Due to geographical conditions and differences in the extent of development, Daan was the most densely populated with a density of 27,283 persons per km² among all the districts. The density also exceeded 20,000 persons for each of Datong, Songshan, Wanhua, Zhongzheng and Xinyi while less than 6,000 persons for each of Nangang, Shilin and Beitou. Shilin and Beitou also had the lowest density of less than 5,000 persons per km² due to their relatively large area. Analyzing on the population growth of the districts, Neihu showed a positive growth of population in 2017, others were negative. The population of Zhongzheng decreased most with 0.91% followed by Wanhua with 0.87% and Songshan with 0.64%.



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 pursuing of personal achievement have overridden 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 Government has been actively encouraging citizens to marry at an appropriate age and giving births at a suitable time with 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. The "Pregnancy Benefits" program was launched in 2011 and was upgraded in 2017 with four key initiatives: "NTD 360,000 in child support", "Four low-cost child care options", "Early education and child care", and "Child care in enterprises." The program strengthens the benefits for children, and provides widespread, high-quality, low-cost and accessible resources for child rearing, to build Taipei City as a happiness city with "happy marriage, willing to give birth, able to bring up."

The Marriage Status in Taipei City

Year	No. of Couples (Couple)			Crude Marriage Rate (‰)	Total Fertility Rate ① (‰)	General Fertility Rate of Married Women ① (‰)	Average Age of First Birth ① (Year)
		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	25.3
1991	21,172	-	...	7.79	1,365	81	27.5
2001	18,307	-	1,603	6.93	1,205	68	29.2
2006	16,930	1,692	1,153	6.45	1,015	64	30.4
2011	21,373	1,960	1,246	8.11	1,200	82	31.7
2015	18,771	1,502	1,299	6.94	1,340	93	32.4
2016	17,796	1,444	1,348	6.59	1,310	90	32.5
2017	16,157	1,325	1,450	6.01	1,215	83	32.7

Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

Note : ① Based on date of occurrence.





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% for the unmarried, 56.67% for the currently married, 1.09% for the divorced, and 3.97% for widowers/widows. At the end of 2017, the population under household registration in Taipei City accounted for 2.68 million people; 86.22% of the population was over age 15, with a total of 2.31 million people; among them, 33.41% for the unmarried, 53.32% for the currently married, 7.43% for the divorced, and 5.84% for widowers/widows.

In 2017, there were 16,157 married couples registered in Taipei City and the crude marriage rate was 6.01‰. Among them, 2,775 foreigners (1,069 males and 1,706 females) married citizens of Taipei City; they made up 17.18% of all married couples for the year. The average ages of marriage among 2017 marital registrations in Taipei City were 35.7 years for males and 32.9 years for females. In 2017, the number of divorce registered in Taipei City accounted for 5,500 couples and the crude divorce rate was 2.05‰; the average age of divorced males was 44.71 years; that for females was 40.75 years.

The total fertility rate is the average number of births that would occur to 1,000 women experiencing no mortality throughout the childbearing period. It is subject to the age-specific fertility rates of the year from which the rate is calculated. In 2017, the total fertility rate of Taipei City is 1,215‰; in other words, an average of 1.215 birth persons for a childbearing age woman. And this has decreased by 0.095 persons compared to 1.310 persons in 2016.

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
2001	6,853	-	312	2.60	11.83	11.61
2006	6,930	816	399	2.64	12.00	11.82
2011	5,841	1,021	426	2.22	9.98	9.69
2015	5,499	780	396	2.03	8.99	8.74
2016	5,532	700	412	2.05	9.04	8.79
2017	5,500	708	400	2.05	9.02	8.77

Source : Department of Civil Affairs.

8. Labor and Employment

Labor force refers to the civilian population aged 15 and over having work capability and intention. It is taken as the reference for the measurement of labor supply and demand, training human resources, planning social and economic developments, and enhancing employment services. It includes the employed and the unemployed population. The employed population refer to those who perform duties with payment or unpaid family workers working more than 15 hours per week. The labor force population in Taipei increased from 491 thousand persons in 1969 to 1,326 thousand persons in 2017 showing that the growth of labor force was 1.7 times over the 48 years. During the same period, the civilian population aged 15 and over increased 1.4-folds and the labor force participation rate remained over 50% except in 1971, 1972, 1975 and 1976. In 2017, the rate achieved 57.4% and 63.9% for males and 51.6% for females.

The unemployment rate in Taipei City has remained below 5% since 1969 to 2008. During the period, the rate jumped up to 4.6% 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 3.8% in 2017.

Labor Force and Employed Population in Taipei City

Year	Labor Force (1,000 Persons)			Labor Force Participation Rate (%)			Unemployment Rate (%)
	Grand Total	Employed	Unemployed		Male	Female	
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	72.5	32.1	1.6
Average of 1991	1,126	1,104	22	56.3	70.6	42.7	2.0
Average of 2001	1,155	1,110	46	55.5	64.5	47.2	3.9
Average of 2006	1,187	1,143	44	55.2	63.5	47.7	3.7
Average of 2011	1,263	1,207	56	56.5	63.3	50.4	4.4
Average of 2015	1,325	1,275	50	57.3	64.9	50.6	3.8
Average of 2016	1,332	1,280	52	57.5	64.8	51.1	3.9
Average of 2017	1,326	1,276	50	57.4	63.9	51.6	3.8

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





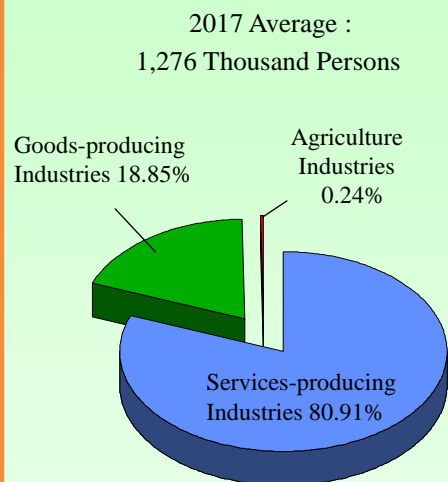
Labor Force and Employed Population in Taipei City



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

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 1,033 thousand in 2017, showing a decrease of 0.10% compared to 1,034 thousand in 2016 and accounting for 80.91% 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 241 thousand in 2017, showing a decrease of 1.23% compared to 244 thousand in 2016 and accounting for 18.85% 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 1,095 thousand, standing at 85.78% of the total employed, that of employers and the self-employed 154 thousand at 12.11%, and that of unpaid household workers 27 thousand at 2.11% in 2017.

Structure of Employed Population by Industry



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

9. Job Placement Services

Employment assistance is a service that Taipei City provides directly to city residents. Anyone willing and capable of working, as well as organizations looking to hire people, can all register with Taipei City Government's employment service agencies. The city will then match job seekers to employers. The goal of employment assistance is more effective allocation and use of human resources.

In Taipei City, business is well developed, economic activities are thriving, and job opportunities are plentiful. Many companies are aggressive in finding talents and seek jobs at TPCG's employment service organizations. The total number was 4,769 for job-applicants and 10,209 for job-openings in 1968. In 2017, the numbers were up to 54,843 for the former and 135,282 for the latter, increasing respectively to 11.50 times and 13.25 times those of 1968.

In 2017, there were 32,761 employed and 67,100 filled through TPCG's employment service organizations. The ratio of applicants placed was 59.74%, and the ratio of openings filled was 49.60%. 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 Vocational Development Institute for organizing a variety of job training. Additionally, training is also provided to involuntary redundancies, middle-aged/senior citizens, disadvantaged groups and the disabled to help the unemployed improve their employability. That the total number of trainees being 2,184 in 2017 showed the job training is a great help for job placement.

Job Placement Services Provided by Taipei City Government

Year	Number of Applicants ① (Person)	Number of Openings ① (Person)	Number of Placements ② (Person)	Number of Openings Filled ② (Person)	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
2001	58,636	59,109	10,825		19.41	18.39
2006	53,898	66,659	24,230	16,899	44.96	25.35
2011	61,225	75,186	32,485	29,166	53.06	38.79
2015	46,590	83,625	23,656	58,703	50.77	70.20
2016	54,651	97,966	29,646	58,124	54.25	59.33
2017	54,843	135,282	32,761	67,100	59.74	49.60

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 divided into number of placements and number of openings filled.



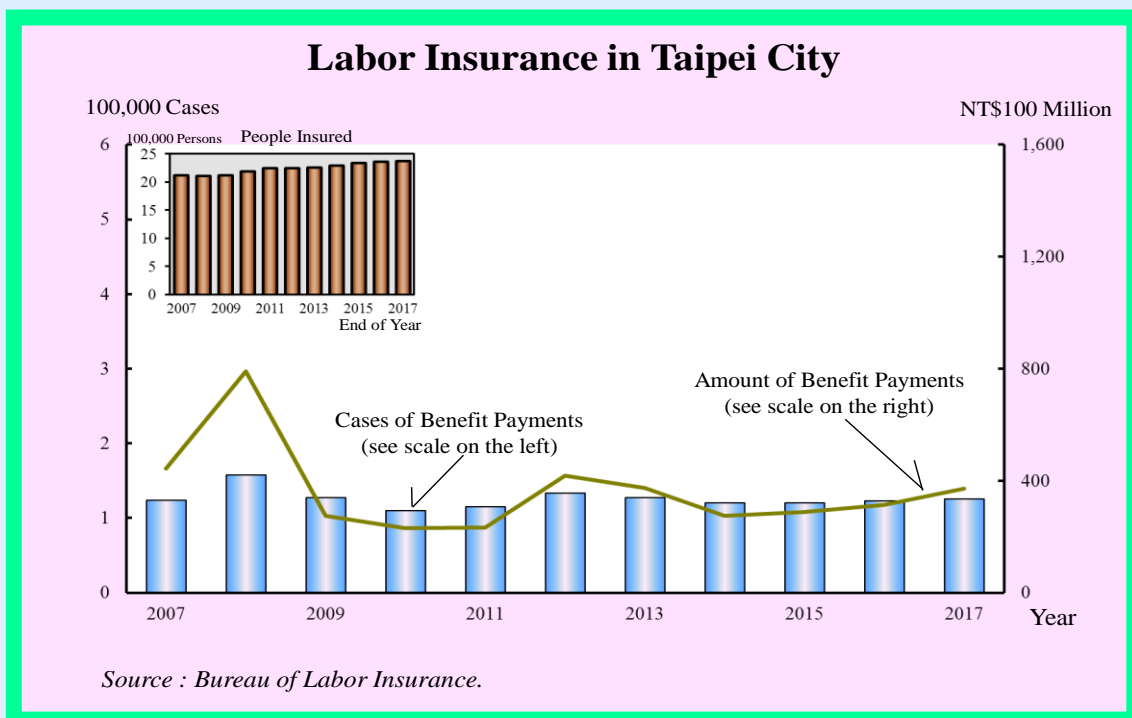


10. Labor Insurance

Workers are the driving force of the national economic and social development. The national labor insurance program was set up over 68 years ago to protect workers' rights and improve their welfare. Apart from the distribution of subsidies and stipends, worker services have also been continuously upgraded in response to social progress and changes in the economic development. The focus now is on bettering the lives of retired workers and improvement of job security. The scope and coverage are constantly being expanded to build a complete social security net.

Bureau of Labor Insurance, Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan, is fully in charge of labor insurance in the City. With reference to the data over the years, except for 1995 when the number of group insurance applicants and insured was slightly reduced due to the implementation of the national health insurance scheme, this number increases in Taipei City every year. The number of insured units increased from 10,058 by the end of 1980 to 109,240 by the end of 2017. The number of people 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 2,380,493 by the end of 2017.

The increased number of people insured and the rising average wage for insurance resulted in the increase in premium income from NT\$2.3 billion in 1980 to NT\$92.5 billion in 2017. 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 125,195 in 2017. The amount of benefit payments increased from NT\$1,758.34 million in 1980 to NT\$32,471.01 million in 1995. In 2008, the introduction of the labor pension on January 1, 2009, meant that only those covered by labor insurance prior to December 31, 2008, could apply for their pension to be paid as a lump-sum. As a result, pension payments jumped to NT\$79.12 billion. In 2017 payments amounted to NT\$37.13 billion.



11. Educational Development

Education is the core of sustainable development in a nation's competitiveness. There are no easy roads to the improvement of literacy among citizens through quality education. It requires a steady, step-by-step process. 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. To promote equal opportunity for education, cultivate the literacy for modern citizens, and develop national competitiveness, the entrance methods for senior and vocational high schools and five-year junior college programs have been integrated as "Open Admission" and "Distinguishing Feature Admission" since August 2014. Consistent quality high schools in the local community are also promoted subsequently in order to offer students in junior high schools the option to choose high schools locally and selectively, which will give schools unique features and tailor teaching to students' ability. It will promote self-cultivation and studying to apply what they learn. Education is the core of national competitiveness and sustainable development. With "guiding innovation at school and developing student potential" as its mission, Taipei City is progressively improving the quality of education in the hope of "creating a new education system for Taipei City where every student can succeed."

There were 201 public and private schools with 462,699 students upon the reorganization of the City in AY 1968 and 305 schools with 543,965 students in AY 2017. Schools have increased by 51.74% and students by 17.56% following the increasingly popularized education in the last 49 years.

In AY 2017, there were 305 schools included 25 universities and colleges (consisting of 24 universities/colleges and 1 junior college) with 263,668 students, 128 secondary schools (including 51 senior high schools, 16 vocational high schools and 61 junior high schools) with 5,171 classes (including 1,719 senior high school classes, 957 vocational high school classes and 2,495 junior high school classes) and 164,618 students (including 62,814 senior high school students, 35,058 vocational high school students and 66,746 junior high school students), and 152 elementary schools with 4,480 classes and 115,679 students. In addition, there were 684 preschools with 2,657 classes and 51,817 children.

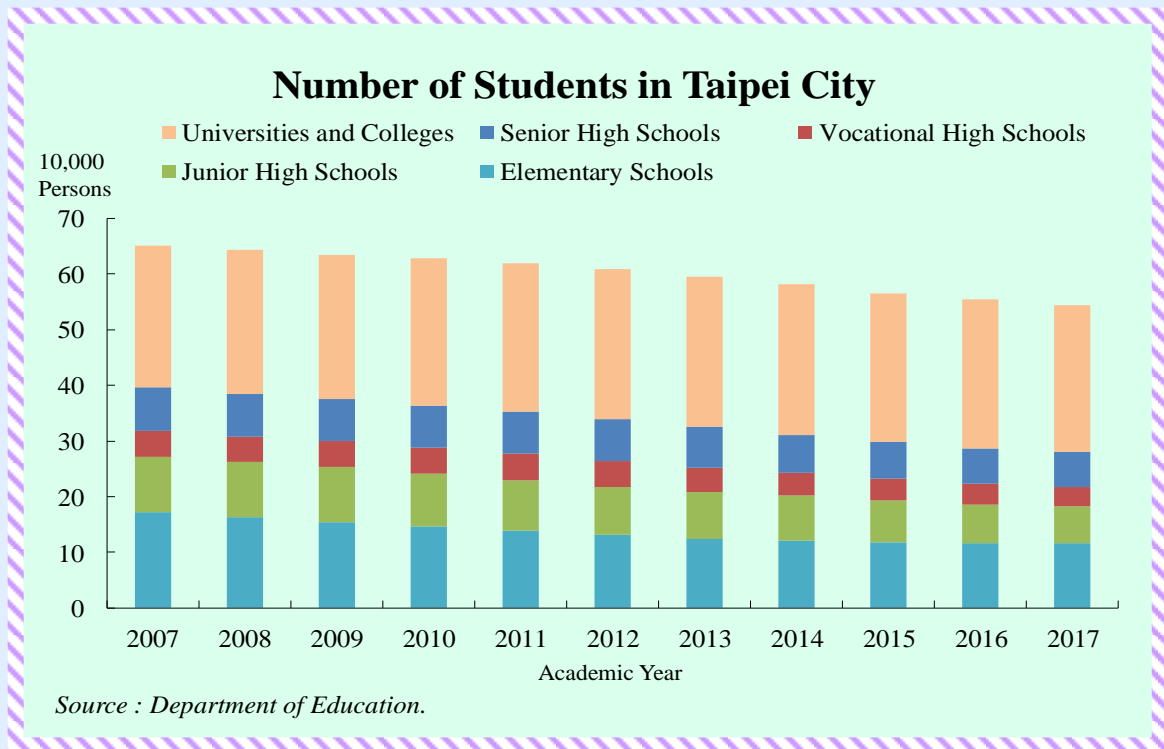
Schools, Classes and Students in Taipei City

Academic Year	No. of Schools (School)	No. of Classes (Class) ①	No. of Students (Person)	No. of Students per Class (Person) ①
1968	201	8,982	462,699	52
2011	309	18,450	619,939	34
2015	304	10,067	565,326	30
2016	304	9,850	554,133	29
2017	305	9,651	543,965	29
Universities and Colleges	25	...	263,668	...
Senior High Schools	51	1,719	62,814	37
Vocational High Schools	16	957	35,058	37
Junior High Schools	61	2,495	66,746	27
Elementary Schools	152	4,480	115,679	26

Source : Department of Education.

Note : ①Universities and colleges were excluded from AY 2014.





April 23 International Children's Book Day

12. Social Education

In order to spread the seed of arts, let art and cultural literacy take root in Taipei City, and promote the image of Taipei as a city of culture, the TPCG has been promoting various quality art and cultural activities in recent years. The City continues to enrich the hardware and software in facilities to implement the cultural in-depth life as the goal.

Taking Taipei Public Library as an example, the number of city libraries had achieved 76 (including main library, branch libraries, neighborhood reading rooms, intelligent libraries, automatic book stop and circulation workstation) with the total collection about 7.99 million books, and 2,977 books per thousand people by the end of 2017, an increase of 2.79% from that of 2016. The number of borrowers were 3.57 million person-times in 2017.

The Taipei Zoo sets up several exhibition halls by different themes for diversified educational functions. Taipei Children's Recreation Center ended operation at Dec. 14, 2014. Meanwhile, Taipei Children's Amusement Park is operative in hopes of building a metropolitan family wonderland which combines education, recreation and cultural features all together to provide new options for citizens' outdoor activity. The number of visiting Taipei Zoo and Taipei Children's Amusement Park were 5.15 million person-times in 2017.

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 2017, there were 44 supplementary schools accommodating 7,559 students.

Overview of Social Education in Taipei City

Year	Taipei Public Library			No. of Visitors of Taipei Zoo and Taipei Children's Amusement Park (Person-Time) ③	Supplementary Education ④	
	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
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
2011	6,337,872	3,917,150	2,390.78	5,014,092	48	12,438
2015	7,530,041	3,896,687	2,783.94	5,682,754	52	9,431
2016	7,808,306	3,710,629	2,896.57	5,115,266	48	8,495
2017	7,988,764	3,568,953	2,977.26	5,148,539	44	7,559

Source : Department of Education.

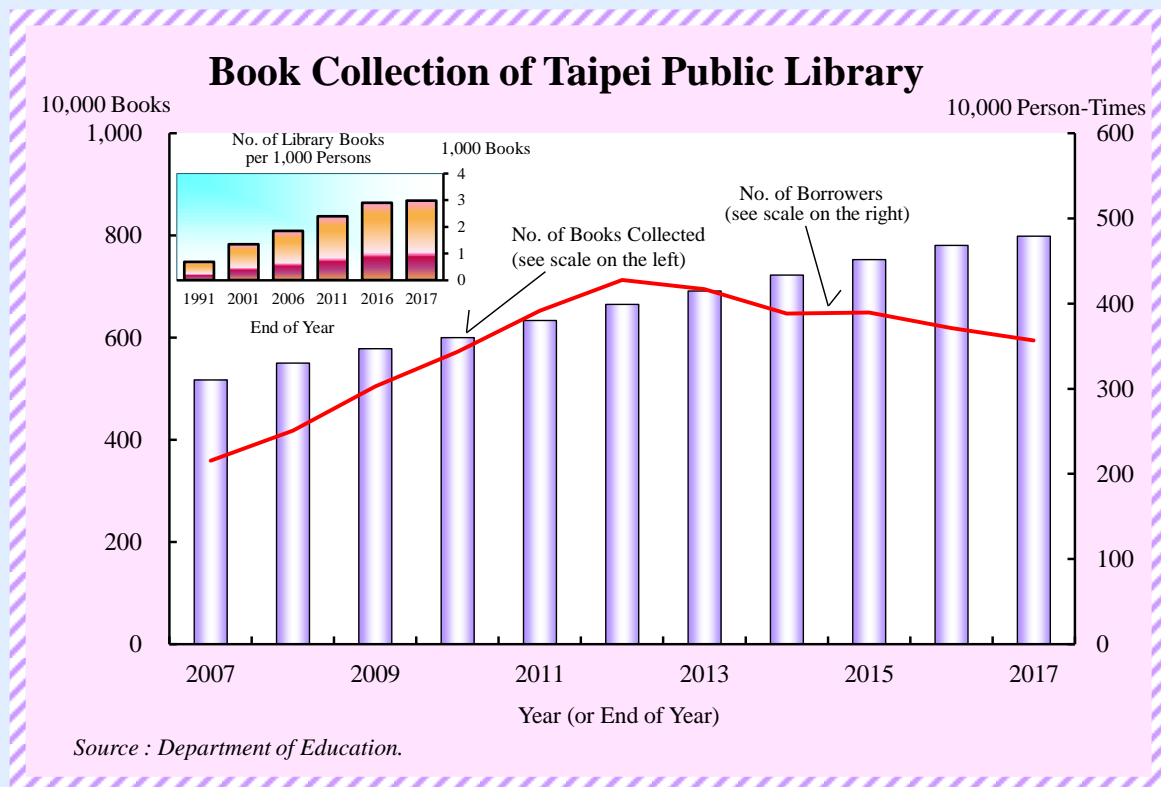
Note : ①Year-end data, excluding gifted books before 1981, including multimedia data after 2005.

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

③Figures before 2014 referred to the number of Visitors of Taipei Zoo and Taipei Children's Recreation Center.

④Data for academic year.





Taipei City 2017 Science Camp for Girls

13. Sports Activities

In order to realize the “sporty Taipei, healthy citizen” goal, Taipei City has planned and constructed sports centers since 2000. The first, Zhong-Shan Sports Center, was opened in 2003. Since Wen-Shan Sports Center became operational in 2010, the aim of “one sports center per district” was realized. The number of visitors of Sports center gradually increased from 475,900 in 2003 to an apex of 12,308,700 in 2012. In 2017, the accumulated visitors of all 12 sports centers were 11,081,904, a decrease of nearly 10% compared with 2016. A total of 2,828,702 athletes participated in athletic activity hold by Department of Sports.

In addition, Healthy citizens are the essential capital for the competitiveness and sustainable development of a nation. Physical fitness has a positive impact on the learning as well as the physical and mental development of students. Schools in the Taipei City area actively participate in domestic and international sports competitions for this reason, thus developing an interest in sports among students and enhancing the campus sporting scene. The Taipei City team won 199 awards in the National Games in 2017, and 259 medals in the National High School Games in 2017. Students participate in sports competitions also shone on the sports field and their performance has been constantly improving. In 2017, 4,751 awards were won by 8,577 students. On the international front, 579 awards were won by 837 students.

Overview of Sports Activities in Taipei City

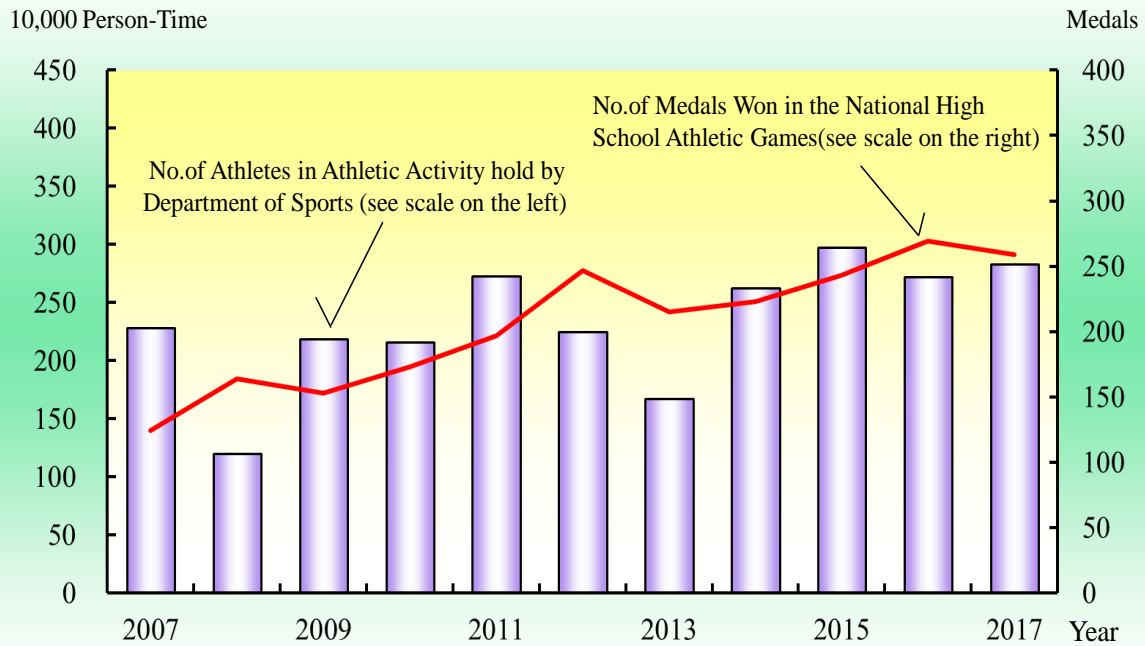
Year	No. of Visitors to Sports Center	No. of Athletes in Athletic Activity hold by Department of Sports	No. of Awards Won in the National Games ①	No. of Medals Won in the National High School Athletic Games	Schools Participate in Domestic Sports Competitions		Schools Participate in International Sports Competitions	
					No. of Awards	No. of Students won	No. of Awards	No. of Students won
	(Person-Time)	(Person-Time)	(Awards)	(Medals)	(Awards)	(Person-Time)	(Awards)	(Person-Time)
2003	475,900	269,563	...	134	...	...	...	...
2006	2,410,565	1,781,613	-	144	...	...	...	...
2009	9,658,007	2,189,927	196	153	...	...	...	...
2010	10,556,190	2,161,793	-	173	...	...	...	...
2011	12,008,598	2,732,518	247	197	2,285	5,245	214	275
2012	12,308,700	2,248,002	-	247	2,466	5,780	205	310
2013	12,183,694	1,671,365	304	215	3,209	6,514	203	444
2014	11,319,350	2,628,520	-	223	4,765	9,559	420	718
2015	10,918,622	2,974,864	157	243	4,537	9,348	337	595
2016	10,833,995	2,720,446	-	269	4,302	7,955	322	488
2017	11,081,904	2,828,702	199	259	4,751	8,577	579	837

Source : Department of Sports, Department of Education.

Note : ① The National Games is held every two years.



Sports Activities in Taipei City



Source: Department of Sports, Department of Education.



Taiwan Heroes Parade

14. Cultural Activities

Taipei fuses local and foreign cultures and has become a city of vitality and diversity. Working with entrepreneurs who are passionate about arts and culture, Taipei City creates an environment ideal for cultural consumption enriched with creativity and performances. The City surrounds its citizens with urban aesthetics, arts and culture to become the capital of culture and creativity that is full of distinct qualities. In 2017, there were 7,042 programs (including 1,492 music programs and 838 vision art programs), and the number of participants were 49.61 million person-times in Taipei.

The cultural development in Taipei is a fusion of local and exotic ethnic elements of diversity. It showcases a style of urban culture with vigor and colors, and creates the ambience for cultural consumption with activity and multiplicity. This helps Taipei become the best city for developing cultural and creative industry. In addition, entrepreneurs enthusiastic about arts and cultural activities are expected to participate to jointly create the conditions for cultural consumption, whereby more performing art creations could be promoted. By the end of 2017, 40 art spaces belonged to the Department of Culture Affairs. In 2017, the number of participants were 14.32 million person-times in Taipei.

The city spares no effort in making available a variety of activities for enjoying Hakka culture, in hope of promoting understanding and acceptance of Hakka culture and developing its ideas and essence among the public by participating in such events. Further, aiming at even more visits and exchanges, Taipei is expected to become a global center for Hakka cultural exchange and an international hub of networks connecting overseas Hakka organizations. In 2017, there were 110 performances for the Hakka culture activities, and the number of participants were 75,168 person-times in Taipei.

Cultural Activities in Taipei City

Year	Cultural Activities ①				Art Spaces belong to Department of Culture Affairs		Hakka Culture Activities	
	Number of Programs ② (Number)		Number of Participants (10,000 Person-Times)		Number of Spaces ③ (Space)	Number of Participants (10,000 Person-Times)	Number of Performances ④ (Number)	Number of Participants (Person-Times)
		Music	Vision Art					
1991	1,367	...	...	153	...	...	...	...
2001	532	...	...	57	...	...	...	...
2006	5,697	1,197	841	2,686	...	...	1,959	244,198
2011	5,822	1,526	1,102	5,728	...	...	141	280,641
2015	6,250	1,318	1,044	5,604	37	1,387	115	74,040
2016	6,753	1,529	818	5,599	37	1,483	93	82,944
2017	7,042	1,492	838	4,961	40	1,432	110	75,168

Source : Department of Cultural Affairs, Taipei Hakka Affairs 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 and Taipei Zhongshan Hall subordinated to the Department of Civil Affairs. 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 Figures were number of activities before 2001. "Vision Art" meant "Fine Arts."

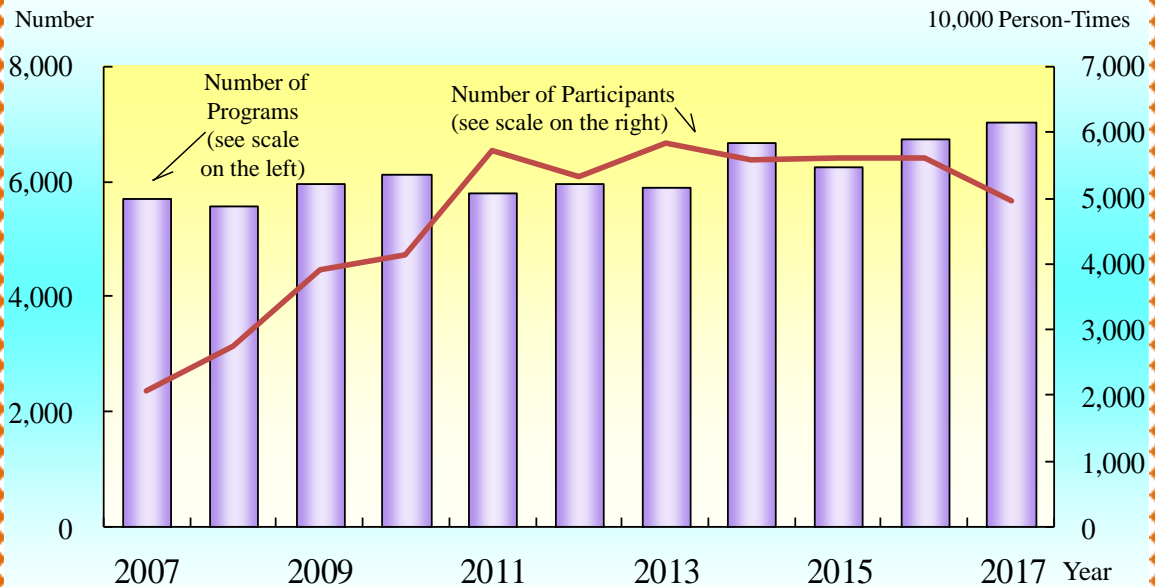
③ Data were for the End of Year.

④ Figures were the number of days for the activities before 2007 and 2011.





Cultural Activities in Taipei City



Source: Department of Cultural Affairs.



Awa Odori Dance Performance from Tokyo, Japan

15. Industrial and Commercial Activities

Taipei City benefits from its outstanding geography, convenient air and land transport links, concentrated population and social stability. As the political, economic, financial and cultural center of the whole nation, the number of factories and businesses have continued to grow at a rapid pace. Industry structure is dominated by the service sector and the city serves as the driver of national economic growth.

Businesses organizations can be divided into enterprises (sole proprietorship or partnership) and companies. The enterprises should be registered in compliance with Business Registration Act and companies should follow Company Act. All for profit businesses, regardless of its organizational structure, shall be registered in the business registry. Value-added and Non-value-added Business Tax Act stipulates: "Value-added or non-value-added business tax shall be levied, in accordance with this Act, on the sale of goods or services within the territory of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) and on the import of goods". 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 249,007 by the end of 2017, and it was 6-fold over that by the end of 1968 while a rise of 2.03% over 244,063 by the end of 2016. By organization types, company and non-company organizations respectively accounted for 67% and 33% of the total by the end of 2017. Compared with

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
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
2011	221,997	143,510	78,487	11,862,829	53,437	204,749	12,283,808	60,526
2015	240,099	159,056	81,043	12,987,925	54,094	220,966	12,589,228	57,511
2016	244,063	162,751	81,312	13,341,994	54,666	224,499	12,213,584	54,835
2017	249,007	166,800	82,207	13,609,515	54,655	228,533	12,506,884	55,214

Source : National Taxation Bureau of Taipei, Ministry of Finance.

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



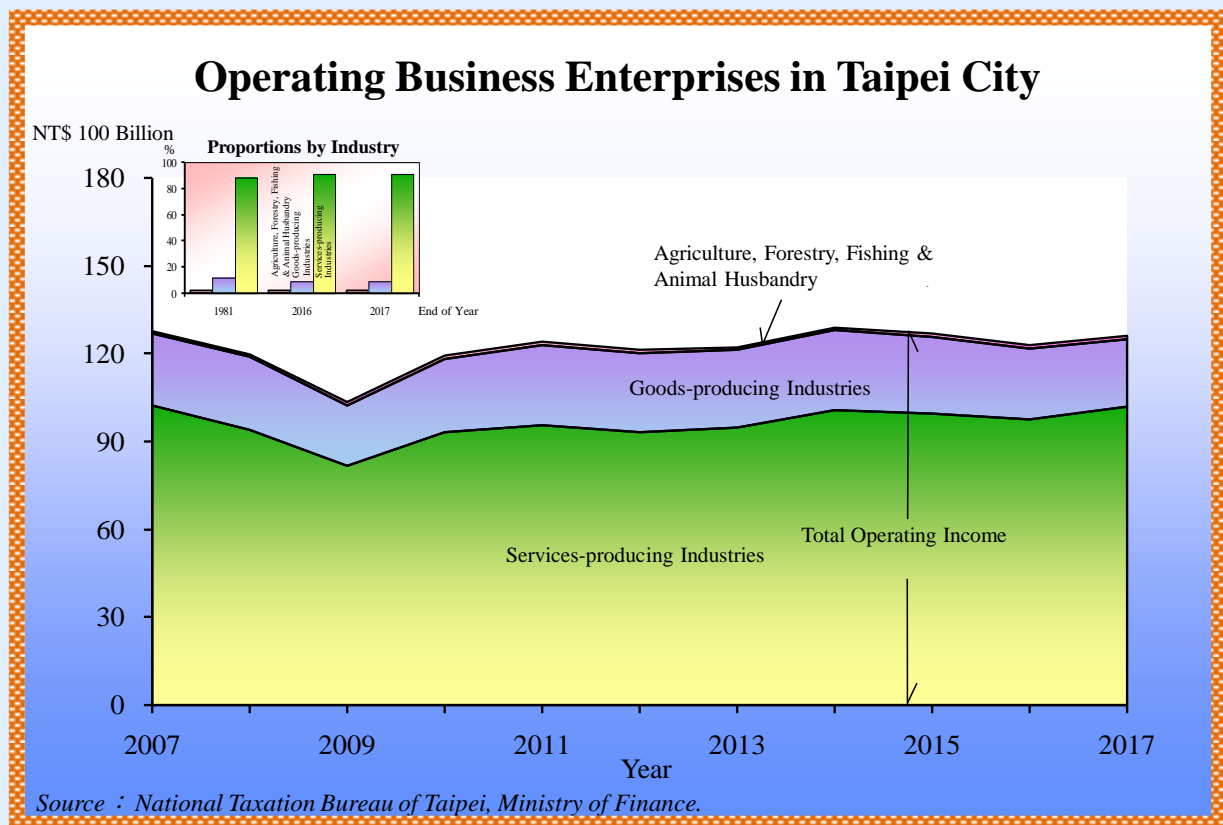


31% and 69% as of the end of 1968, it indicated that those small-scale business firms in the form of proprietorship or partnership were diminishing while large-scale companies were growing yearly. Majority of business enterprises in the City belonged to the services-producing industries, accounting for 91% of the total by the end of 2017. The wholesale and retail trade industry, alone occupying 51% of total business enterprises, was the most.

As of the end of 2017, the capital of all business enterprises in the City amounted to NT\$13,609.5 billion, showing an increase of 430-fold over that of 1968 and an increase of 2.01% from that of 2016, respectively. The average capital per enterprise reached NT\$54.66 million by the end of 2017, an decrease of 0.02% from that of 2016.

By the end of 2017, there were 228,533 registered businesses operating in Taipei and total sales amounted to NT\$12,506.9 billion in 2017, showing a growth of 120-fold over that of 1968 and a increase of 2.40% from that of 2016. The services-producing industries accounted for 81% of the total sales. The annual sales per enterprise reached NT\$55.21 million in 2017.

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 17% in 2017, while the later was 40% in 1991 and fell to 31% in 2017.



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 2017, the number of public wholesale markets amounted 10, covering the area of 182,286 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. Traditional markets connect a city with producers. An active program of market hardware renovations has helped to introduce a new business environment that completely changes resident's perception of traditional markets as dirty and unhygienic places. Visits to Taipei's traditional markets are now like a holiday. Foreign visitors will also find the markets to be a "place of beauty." By the end of 2017, the City had a total of 50 public traditional retail markets with total land area 153,144 m², and 7,932 business stands. Since the opening of Yanji Supermarket in 1981, there had been 36 public supermarkets by the end of 2017. The area of public market per capita rose from 0.029 m² by the end of 1968 to 0.207 m² by the end of 2017.

Public Markets in Taipei City

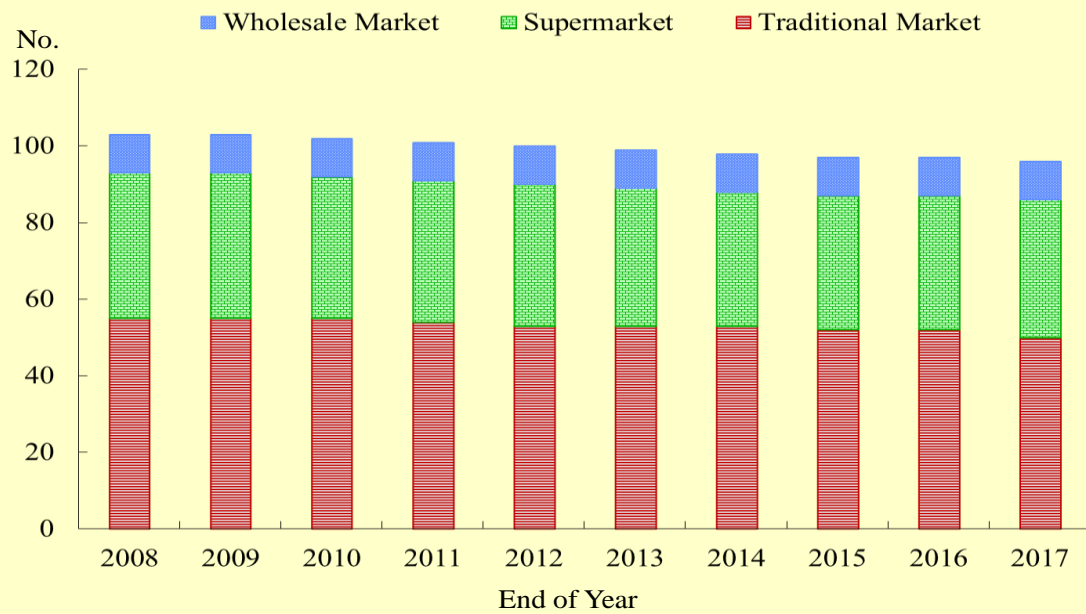
End of Year	Wholesale Market			Retail Market					
	No. of Markets (Number)	Total Land Area (m ²)	Total Building Area (m ²)	Supermarket		Traditional Market			
				No. of Markets (Number)	Total Building Area (m ²)	No. of Markets (Number)	Total Land Area (m ²)	Total Building Area (m ²)	No. of Business Stands (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
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
2011	10	195,162	251,213	37	104,132	54	192,798	205,859	9,420
2015	10	182,286	279,853	35	97,140	52	156,734	173,025	8,267
2016	10	182,286	279,853	35	97,140	52	155,002	171,032	8,194
2017	10	182,286	279,853	36	106,327	50	153,144	169,244	7,932

Source : Department of Economic Development .





Public Markets in Taipei City



Source : Department of Economic Development.

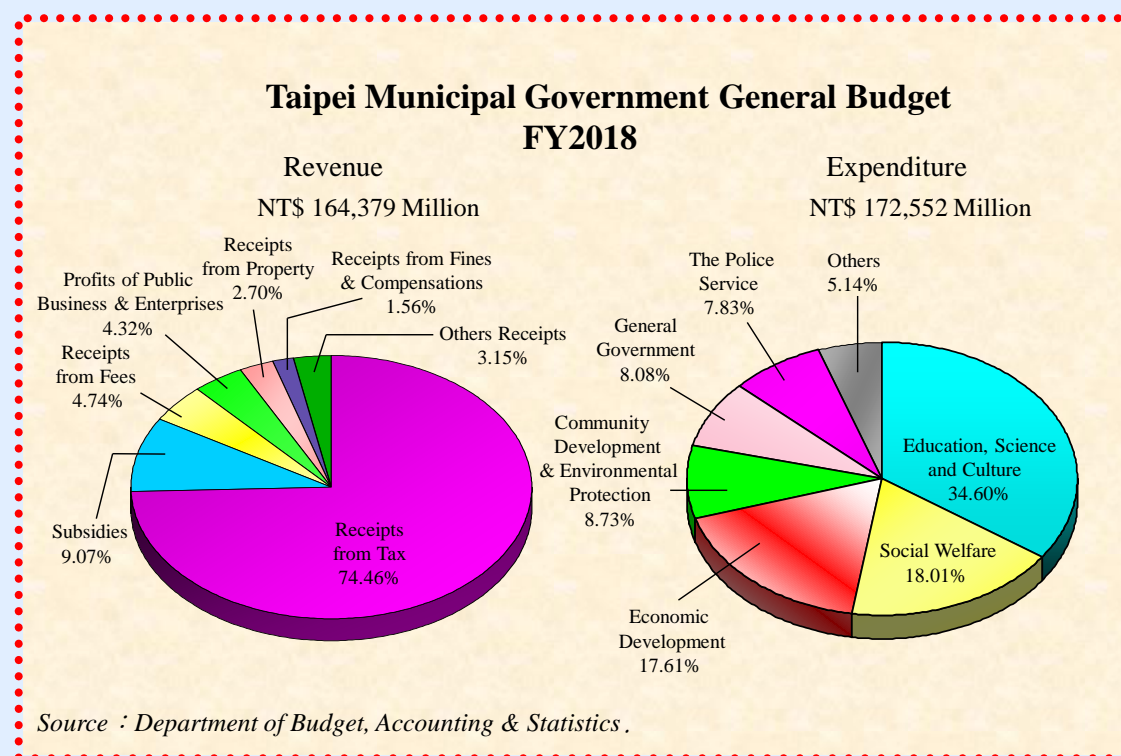


17. Public Finance

In order to promote the major infrastructure in Taipei and build livable and sustainable city, the city budget takes the current economic conditions and future development into consideration. 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\$2,116 million. 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 FY2018 is NT\$164,379 million. 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, but beginning negative growth after FY2013, and returning to positive growth again in FY2016. The expenditure budget in FY2018 is NT\$172,552 million. Annual budget shows a net shortage of NT\$8,173 million, together with the need to service a debt of NT\$10,000 million, a further loan of NT\$18,173 million is necessary, Surplus of Previous Fiscal Year 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 FY2018 revenue, the Tax Revenue was NT\$122,401 million or 74.46% of the total. While of the expenditure, the Education, Science and Culture Expenditure was NT\$59,701 million or 34.60% 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.



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

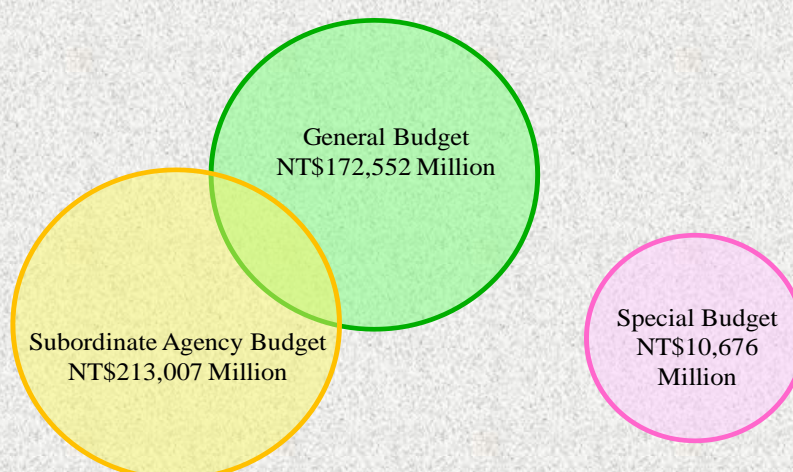
Unit: NT\$1,000

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
2011	158,988,317	164,128,477	179,638,340	173,032,481
2015	163,476,036	184,348,084	162,017,957	154,187,639
2016	163,472,813	179,911,792	163,008,474	155,810,625
2017	168,939,299	175,470,318	170,868,097	162,258,855
2018	164,378,819	...	172,551,522	...

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

Note : ①By 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. ②Budget referred to those after addition/reduction except that of FY2018 being original budget. ③Financial statement referred to financial certificated statement before FY2017.

The Expenditure of Taipei Municipal Government Budget FY2018



Source : Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics.

Notes: The FY2018 general budget, the subordinate agency budget and special budget totaled NT\$396,235 million. After appropriating NT\$65,183 million to the subordinate agency budget, the net budget was NT\$331,052 million.

18. Taxation

Taxes are the main source of revenue for Taipei City, accounting for over 60% of the City's 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 National Taxation Bureau of Taipei, 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 Business Tax, Commodity Tax and Individual Income Tax based on the consolidation and redistribution of the associated tax by the central government, the allocated amount of the 18% of the Tobacco and Alcohol Tax based on the population ratio of all cities in the whole nation.

In FY 2017, the net income of city taxes totaled NT\$74.9 billion. Land Value Increment Tax, the most of city taxes, amounted to NT\$29.8 billion or 39.79% of the total net income of city taxes. The next three were House Tax, Land Value Increment Tax and Vehicle License Tax that were respectively NT\$15.6 billion or 20.87%, NT\$15.6 billion or 20.85% and NT\$7.5 billion or 10.02%. All other taxes, such as Deeds Tax, Stamp Tax, Amusement Tax, and Education Expenditure, accounted for NT\$6.3 billion or 8.47% of the total.

In the same year, the net income of national taxes totaled NT\$653.8 billion, within which Individual Income Tax, the most of all, accounted for NT\$221.7 billion or 33.92% of the total. Business Tax and Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax, the next two, were NT\$176.7 billion or 27.02% and NT\$155.5 billion or 23.79%, respectively. All others, including Commodity Tax, Securities Transaction Tax, Futures Transaction Tax, Estate and Gift Tax and Others, amounted to NT\$99.8 billion or 15.27% 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	
	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
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
2011	56,268,260	61,999,268	557,168,747	596,229,731
2015	65,075,000	76,823,364	630,350,882	685,006,097
2016	71,547,000	75,321,811	682,088,043	685,396,457
2017	75,014,000	74,888,860	685,317,246	653,753,605

Source : Taipei Revenue Service and National Taxation Bureau of Taipei, 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 ①

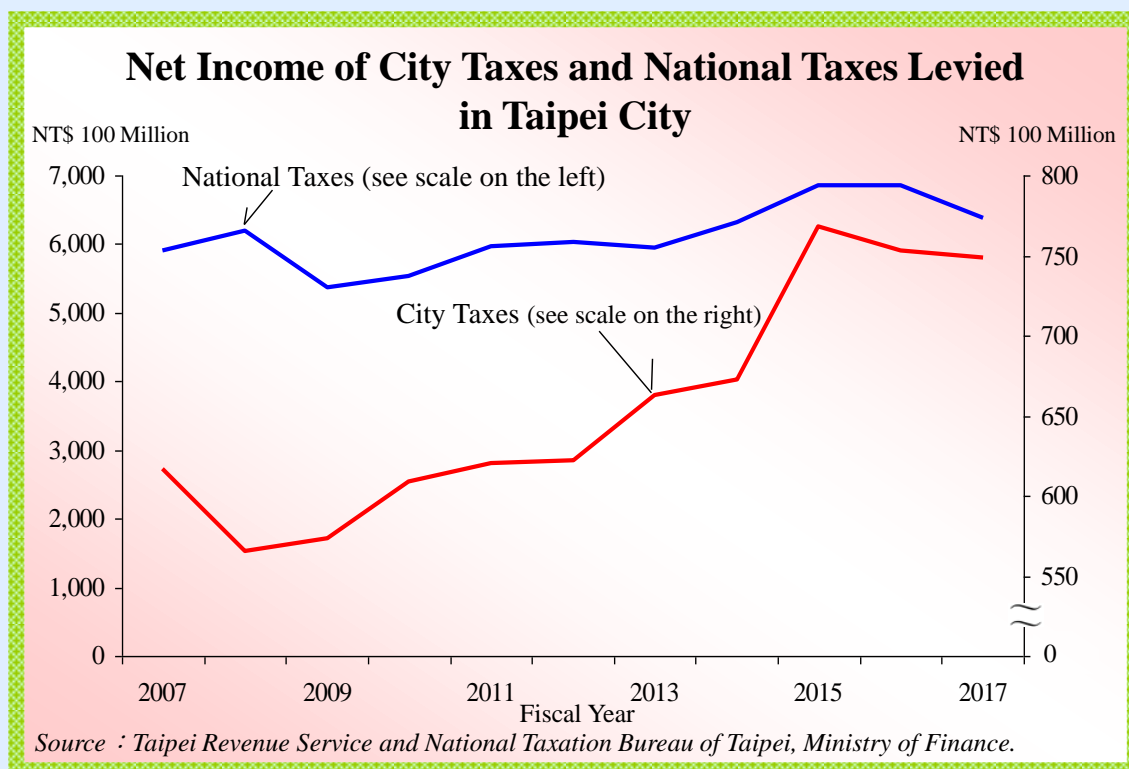
Unit: NT\$1,000

Item	FY 2017		FY 2016		FY 1968	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
City Taxes	74,888,860	100.00	75,321,811	100.00	1,684,379	100.00
Business Tax	--	--	--	--	599,728	35.61
Land Value Tax	29,796,013	39.79	29,495,540	39.16	224,245	13.31
Land Value Increment Tax	15,616,060	20.85	16,769,323	22.26	202,155	12.00
House Tax	15,625,607	20.87	15,272,554	20.28	190,671	11.32
Vehicle License Tax	7,505,772	10.02	7,480,160	9.93	68,607	4.07
Others	6,345,407	8.47	6,304,234	8.37	398,973	23.69
National Taxes	653,753,605	100.00	685,396,457	100.00	1,608,773	100.00
Individual Income Tax	221,749,595	33.92	229,836,823	33.53	382,614	23.78
Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax	155,516,645	23.79	179,342,065	26.17	667,958	41.52
Commodity Tax	4,436	0.00	527	0.00	179,866	11.18
Securities Transaction Tax	52,561,412	8.04	43,510,394	6.35	11,921	0.74
Futures Transaction Tax	3,717,638	0.57	3,300,502	0.48	--	--
Estate and Gift Tax	27,276,989	4.17	28,530,134	4.16	10,361	0.64
Business Tax	176,670,589	27.02	183,859,706	26.83	--	--
Others ②	16,256,301	2.49	17,016,306	2.48	356,053	22.13

Source : Taipei Revenue Service and National Taxation Bureau of Taipei, Ministry of Finance.

Note : ① In FY 2016, the Settled Account of Taxes totaled NT\$130.7 billion, including City Taxes NT\$75.7 billion, Tobacco and Wine Tax NT\$1.0 billion, Estate and Gift Tax NT\$13.6 billion, Centrally Allocated Tax NT\$40.4 billion. The data shown here exclude project beneficiary, punitive fine, and fees revenues.

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

Basic concepts of urban planning include becoming an ecological city, sustainable development, growth management, transportation orientation development, transfer of development rights, new urbanism, network city, global competition etc. Concepts like these have been incorporated into urban planning and aggressively promoted so as to build an international city that is defined by the riverside, culture, and technology. The challenges of urban development not only include the maintaining of city functions such as habitation, work, entertainment and transportation, but also satisfy public expectations on city progress. To transform Taipei into a more habitable city, Taipei City Government is now improving administrative efficiency and governance by embracing smart government. Externally, the provision of a safe and comprehensive infrastructure will build a high-quality urban environment to create a smart lifestyle for all residents.

By the end of 2017, the urban development plans had an area of 27,180 hectares, covering the entire administrative districts. Flat land suitable for city development accounted for 13,001 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 14,179 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 7,097 hectares or 26.1% of the City. The residential area occupied 3,790 hectares or 13.9 % of the City. The commercial area had an area of 884 hectares or 3.3% while the industrial area covered 409 hectares or 1.5%.

A large part of land for other use was the reserved area occupying an area of 6,902 hectares or 25.4% of the City. The waterside and other area occupied an area of 6,563 hectares or 24.1% of the City while agricultural and scenic area accounted for 715 hectares or 2.6% of the City.

Land Zoning of Taipei City Based on Urban Development Plan

End of 2017

Unit: Hectare

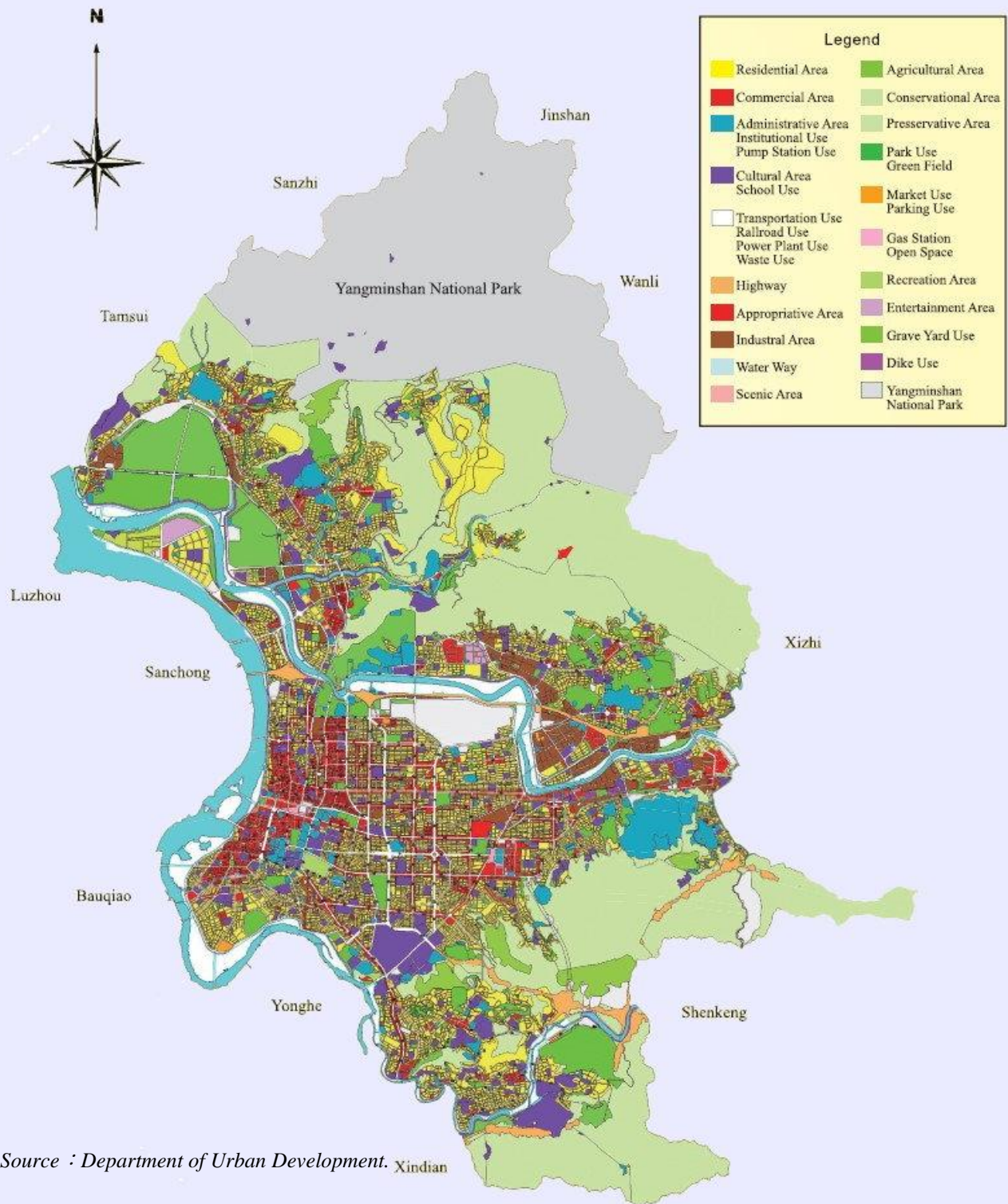
District	Land for City Development						Land for Other Use			
	Grand Total	Residential Area	Industrial Area	Commercial Area	Public Facilities Area	Others ①	Grand Total	Agricultural & Scenic Areas	Reserved Area	Waterside & Other Area
Grand Total	13,001	3,790	409	884	7,097	821	14,179	715	6,902	6,563
Songshan	772	216	4	50	266	236	156	1	-	156
Xinyi	770	261	21	85	374	30	351	-	351	-
Daan	1,082	302	-	75	669	36	54	-	54	-
Zhongshan	1,023	218	19	184	505	96	346	148	57	141
Zhongzheng	704	170	-	76	392	67	56	-	10	47
Datong	409	83	1	82	216	28	159	-	-	159
Wanhua	473	141	-	83	231	18	412	-	-	412
Wenshan	1,677	534	-	54	1,067	21	1,474	63	1,215	196
Nangang	962	141	83	59	666	13	1,223	3	1,191	28
Neihu	1,511	380	212	31	863	24	1,647	10	1,581	56
Shilin	1,925	861	28	69	784	182	4,312	10	1,812	2,489
Beitou	1,693	484	41	34	1,065	68	3,989	479	631	2,880

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 is an important part of urban construction. It is vital to the quality and safety of the environment as well as being closely related to the quality of life and the rights of the citizens. The function of building management is to maintain public safety and protect legitimate rights in order to bring convenience and well being to the public. It also carries the dual-purpose of control and service. Is responsible for such key tasks as construction permit issuance, construction management, building usage management, illegal construction handling, apartment management manufacturing and architect management. Other subsidiary measures such as health inspections for old buildings, outer wall repair, improvement of accessible facilities, evaluation of excellent apartments, green rooftops and green community reconstruction are also being implemented. These regulations and measures allow building users to take responsibility for their management and maintenance, thus ensuring a safer and friendlier environment for citizens to construct a recycling society.

In 2017, among all the approved permits for building management totaled 1,159, the number of approved construction permits for buildings was 205 or 17.69% of the total. The number of buildings covered was 253 with a total floor area of 1,864,052 m² and the total construction cost about NT\$31.3 billion. Residential developments accounted for 50.01% of the total floor area, which ranked the highest and were followed by office and services accounting for 20.42%. To make comparison of building area by administrative district, Nangang topped the rest with 260,562m², followed by Xinyi 241,392 m², Daan 209,668 m², and Shilin fell in the last with 63,459 m².

Buildings with Construction Permits Issued in Taipei City

Unit: Number, m²

Year	Grand Total		Residential 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
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
2011	392	2,673,250	239	1,014,640	41	334,990	112	1,323,620
2015	346	1,670,947	200	874,174	41	408,561	105	388,212
2016	253	1,924,268	129	786,107	48	436,267	76	701,894
2017	253	1,864,052	150	932,264	20	380,560	83	551,228

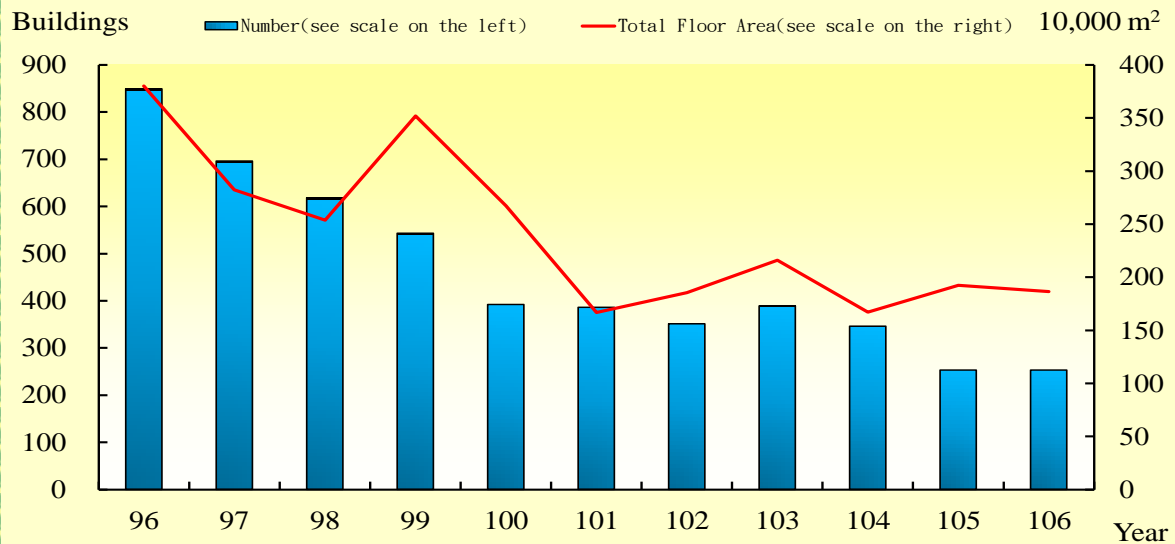
Source : Department of Urban Development.

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





Buildings with Construction Permits Issued in Taipei City



Source : Department of Urban Development.



Jiankang Public Housing

21. Housing

As the capital of Taiwan, construction never ceases in Taipei City, so new and old buildings rub shoulders with each other. There is Taipei 101, one of the tallest buildings in the world, old, residential low-rise neighborhoods where people have lived for decades, or even houses that date back to the Japanese Colonial period with a century of Taipei's history inscribed into every brick and tile.

According to the house tax statistics compiled by Taipei Revenue Service, the City had a total of 1,160,099 households covering a total area of 217.70 million m² in 2017. Of all the households, 928,222 were for residence, covering the area of 97.06 million m². The living space for each person was 36.17 m² in 2017. The size of living space for each person increased by 0.95% as compared with 35.83 m² of the previous year. That also showed a rise of 2.6-fold over 9.99 m² in the end of 1971. The area for each house was 104.57 m². The size of every house decreased by 0.08% as compared with 104.65 m² of the previous year. The Family Income and Expenditure Survey conducted in 2016 showed that 84.16% of families had their own residential housing, higher than 50.35% in 1976.

The reinforced concrete and prefabricated structures accounted for 79.04% of the total housing area that occupied 217.70 million m², and the steel reinforced concrete structures accounted for 12.26%. 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 219 building use permits were issued in 2017 with a total number of 270 buildings, 1,677,109 m², of which 49.00% was for residential use. In 2017, a total of 1,008 households of public housing for rent in the city, and decreased by 9.68% as compared with 1,116 households of 2016.

To make Taipei affordable to residents, City Hall consulted with local and overseas experts, as well as the experience of other countries to develop a new housing strategy based on renting instead of buying. The government is now backing the construction of "Public Housing" and at the end of 2017, a total of 1,008 units in 11 public housing sites were made available for rental. The "Public Housing Youth Innovation Service Program" also makes some of the units available for those who submit a suitable proposal (Feedback Program) instead of through the lottery only. In addition to giving youths with proposals for serving the community precedence on renting, this also builds a bridge between public housing and the community as part of the policy vision for "public housing, the good neighbor."

Housing Units and Floor Area in Taipei City ①

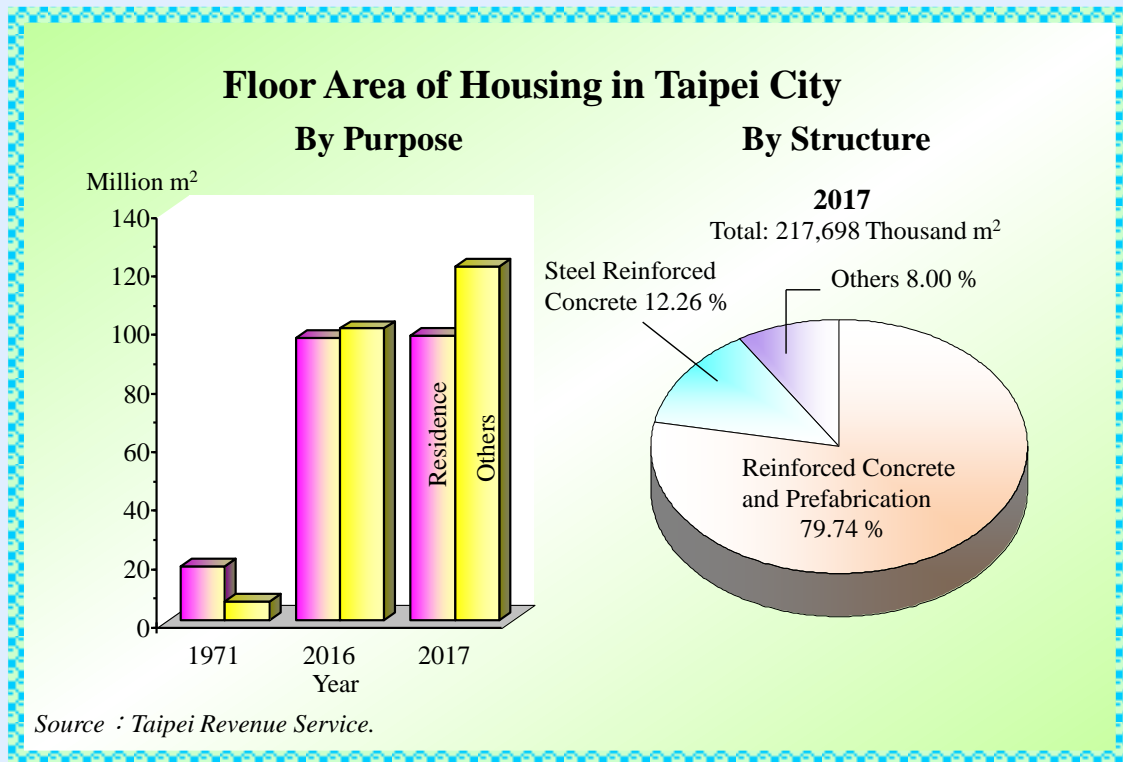
Unit: Household, 1,000 m²

(End of) Year and Item	Grand Total		Residence		Others		Public Hosing for Rent
	No. of Households	Area	No. of Households	Area	No. of Households	Area	No. of Households
End of 1971	220,366	24,695	177,732	18,373	42,634	6,322	
2011	1,089,541	178,554	877,823	92,331	211,718	86,224	...
2015	1,144,671	194,102	919,922	95,937	224,749	98,165	1,116
2016	1,151,272	196,212	923,037	96,596	228,235	99,616	1,116
2017	1,160,099	217,698	928,222	97,061	231,877	120,637	1,008
Steel Reinforced Concrete	37,972	26,700	20,197	3,979	17,775	22,721	...
Reinforced Concrete and Prefabrication	967,523	173,582	782,590	80,265	184,933	93,318	...
Reinforced Brick	107,409	12,727	88,139	9,739	19,270	2,988	...
Brick Stone	28,672	2,481	23,423	1,864	5,249	617	...
Wooden	8,799	563	7,248	432	1,551	131	...
Others	9,724	1,645	6,625	782	3,099	863	...

Source : Taipei Revenue Service.

Note : ① 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
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
2011	505	2,058,625	317	1,219,038	188	839,587
2015	370	2,171,028	219	1,000,988	151	1,170,040
2016	280	1,586,611	177	956,217	103	630,394
2017	270	1,677,109	184	821,794	86	855,315

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 and farmhouses.

22. Green Resources and Greenification

Taipei City is a fast-developing international metropolis. The urban heat island effect created by high building and road density leads to an acute demand for parks and green spaces. Green spaces are not only better for the ecology, landscaping and environment but can also help to reduce stress. Taipei City Government will not only continue to build parks and green spaces but also work to turn vacant spaces and leftover land into farm parks and edible landscaping. The enhancement of the living environment and beautification of the city will make Taipei a better place for living.

As of the end of 2017, the area of generalized green resource was 14,051 hectares or 51.69% of the area of the city territory and each resident was able to enjoy an average of 52.36 m² of generalized green source. There were 580 parks in the city with total area of 8.60 million m² subordinated to Public Works Department. In addition, there were also 212 green fields with area of 0.68 million m² together with 79 sport spots for children, riverside parks and plazas with area of 5.08 million m² and the total area was 14.37 million m² by the end of 2017. Thus, each citizen had in average a park or green field area of 5.36 m², a 6.4-time increase compared to 0.72 m² by the end of 1968. Also, there were 135 mountain walkways and 20 hiking trails, respectively 104 and 61 kilometers in length. The area of roadside greenification was 191.67 thousand m² in 2017, and there were 1,604 beautification of back alleys cumulatively completed as the end of 2017.

Green Resources and Greenification in Taipei City

Unit: Number, 1,000 m²

End of Year	Green Resources Area ①	Constructed Parks and Green Fields ②								Area of Roadside Greenification ③	Cumulative Number of Back Alleys Beautified
		Parks		Green Fields		Sport Spots for Children and Riverside Parks		Plazas			
	(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	...	...
1991	...	360	8,192	330	1,068	...	...	15	99	...	...
2001	12,767	484	7,144	184	730	35	4,623	23	147	23.17	50
2006	12,866	524	7,523	192	712	39	4,860	29	152	28.14	233
2011	13,794	551	7,898	206	676	38	4,873	38	196	117.31	689
2015	13,840	573	8,062	206	675	38	4,873	40	196	203.46	1,354
2016	14,005	576	8,582	207	678	38	4,873	40	197	196.22	1,468
2017	14,051	580	8,603	212	685	38	4,873	41	209	191.67	1,604

Source : Public Works Department, Department of Urban Development.

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.

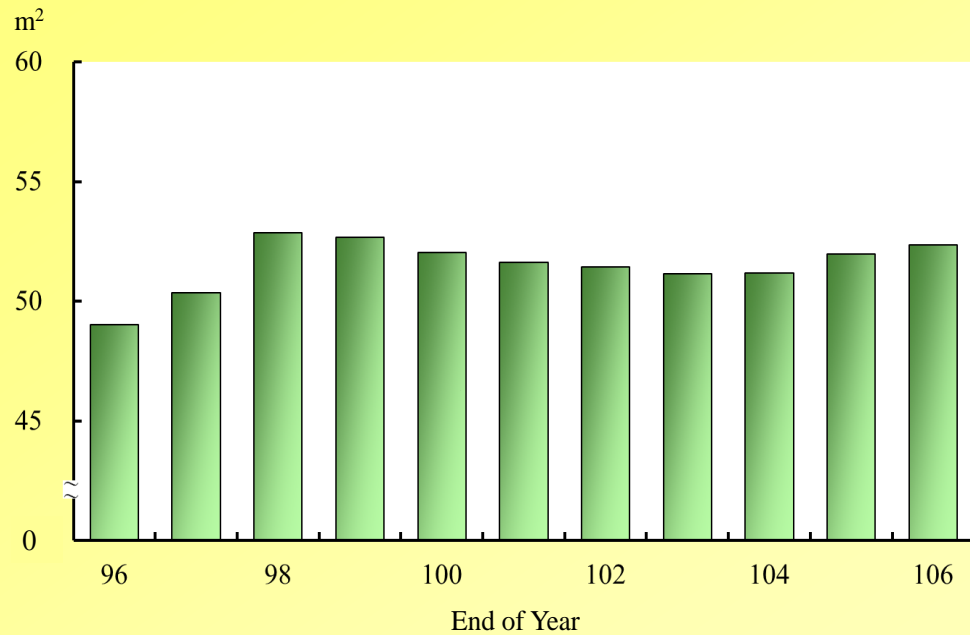
② Only including the area subordinated to Public Works Department.

③ Data of year.





Area of Green Resources per Capita in Taipei City



Source : Public Works Department, Department of Urban Development.



Huajiang Wild Duck Nature Park

23. Roads

Road system is the backbone of a city, and is indispensable for the healthy development of the city. 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. Figures were road census figures of the electronic map system at the end of 2016. The figures at the end of 2017 were road census figures at the end of 2016 plus the figures for the new constructed road in 2017. By the end of 2017, the numbers had increased respectively to 1.41 million meters, 22.18 million m², and 15.74 meters.

To solve the repeated road exaction problem, the Taipei City Road & Pipeline Information Center was established to ensure source management in 2015. This policy launches new methods to capture and manage pipeline problems, provides citizens with real-time enquiries of construction status, coordinates and centralizes road excavation and repair works to minimize road excavations, and sets “safety first”, “harmony together”, “quality improvement”, “optimization of geographic information”, and “information transparency” as the five major service targets and implements intelligent technologies to tackle road and pipeline problems in the metropolitan area. By doing so, it aims to offer citizens a safe living environment, flat and smooth roads, and a clean sky.

Total Length and Area of Roads in Taipei City ①

Width	End of 2017		End of 2016		End of 1969		Change	
	No. (1)	%	No. (2)	%	No.	%	Amount (3)=(1)-(2)	% (3)/(2)×100
Length (m)								
Grand Total	1,409,308	100.00	1,404,942	100.00	1,010,732	100.00	4,366	0.31
less than 10 meters	775,997	55.06	775,565	55.20	789,096	78.07	432	0.06
10- less than 20 meters	235,248	16.69	231,533	16.48	163,058	16.13	3,715	1.60
20- less than 30 meters	224,012	15.90	224,012	15.94	34,871	3.45	0	0.00
30- less than 40 meters	64,397	4.57	64,178	4.57	10,730	1.06	219	0.34
40 meters and more	109,654	7.78	109,654	7.80	12,977	1.28	0	0.00
Area (m ²)								
Grand Total	22,181,893	100.00	22,117,447	100.00	7,965,081	100.00	64,446	0.29
less than 10 meters	5,223,438	23.55	5,219,622	23.60	4,202,735	52.76	3,816	0.07
10- less than 20 meters	3,469,113	15.64	3,415,069	15.44	2,119,755	26.61	54,044	1.58
20- less than 30 meters	5,243,766	23.64	5,243,766	23.71	767,175	9.63	0	0.00
30- less than 40 meters	2,230,938	10.06	2,224,352	10.06	343,372	4.31	6,586	0.30
40 meters and more	6,014,640	27.12	6,014,640	27.19	532,044	6.68	0	0.00

Source : Public Works Department.

Note : ① The figures at the end of 2017 were road census figures at the end of 2016 plus the figures for the new constructed road in 2017.





24. Sewerage

The sewer system is the blood vein of the city. The network covers every corner and quietly delivers the wastewater to the wastewater treatment plant for purification. The wastewater treatment plant will clean the domestic wastewater through the professional treatment processes such as sludge interception, sedimentation, aeration, disinfection, and sludge drying, and release it only after it meets the national effluent standards to avoid polluting the water bodies such as rivers, lakes and oceans. The water is also conserved to improve environmental health and residential quality. Modern wastewater treatment plants act as water recycling plants as well since reusing water is a future trend that will ensure the sustainability and conservation of water resources.

By the end of 2017, there were 2,683.80 kilometers of accumulated sewer system completion length, 860,859 households of accumulated sewer connection, and 75.68% of household sewer connection rate. Compared to the data as of the end of 2001, the increase was 140.79% for accumulated length of completion, 1.32 times for accumulated number of connection households, and 36.76 percent points for household sewer connection rate in the last 16 years. During the course of construction, we persevered despite the many setbacks, and finally were able to reap the fruit of success. In the pipeline maintenance, there were 4,917 cases of pipeline blockage clearing and repair services and the length of pipeline clearing was 75,415 meters in 2017.

General Situation of Sewerage Construction and Pipeline Maintenance in Taipei City

End of Year	Accumulated Length of Sewer System Completion ① (km)	Accumulated Number of Sewer Connection Households (Household)	Household Sewer Connection Rate ② (%)	Houses Connection Rate of Public Sanitary Sewers ③④ (%)	Percentage of Population Served by Wastewater Treatment Plants ③④ (%)	Cases of Pipeline Blockage Clearing and Repair Services ⑤ (Case)	Length of Pipeline Clearing ⑤ (m)
1974	0.62	...	...	...	...	...	...
1976	5.67	...	...	...	...	...	...
1981	42.41	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991	545.90	...	...	...	21.16	...	...
2001	1,114.57	370,893	38.92	52.54	56.33	3,236	20,818
2006	1,751.28	564,110	55.97	79.70	85.72	4,363	11,699
2011	① 2,328.50	749,606	67.94	100.00	100.00	4,872	66,313
2015	① 2,613.50	839,807	74.56	75.77	80.42	5,434	72,882
2016	① 2,662.64	850,391	75.17	76.44	81.07	4,661	70,235
2017	2,683.80	860,859	75.68	77.18	81.81	4,917	75,415

Source : Public Works Department.

Note : ① Referred to those inspected and accepted.

② Household Sewer Connection Rate = Accumulated No. of Household Connected to Public Sanitary Sewers and Specific Sanitary Sewers / No. of Households with Doorplate × 100.

③ Percentage(Rate) = Accumulated No. of Connected Households × Household Mean Size / No. of Citizen × 100. Before 2013, Household Mean Size was 4.

④ Data exceeding 100% were shown 100%.

⑤ Data of year.

25. Flood Prevention and Drainage

The City is mostly located within Taipei Basin, bordering the mountains and rivers. Water from rainfall from the mountain will flow into the city area whenever there is heavy rain and typhoon. If the rain is too heavy and continuous that the volume of rainwater exceeds the capacity of the sewerage system, flood will occur. In order to resolve the floods in the Taipei metropolitan area and respond to extreme climate challenges and strengthened urban flood-fighting and water-holding capacity, the city government is building and expanding the rainwater drainages, flood detention ponds and pump stations. A high level of urbanization means there are buildings and impermeable paving everywhere in the city. The difficulty of water retention and permeability increases the risk of flooding. The city government is therefore actively building water-permeable road pavement. Apart from solving the problem of water puddles on roads, it will also reduce the burden on the drainage system and replenish ground water. Taipei City can then become a sponge habitable city where the people can be closed to the water while enjoying its diverse aquatic environment and ecology.

In light of the importance of flood prevention, the City Government started to actively reinforce the construction of a variety of flood prevention facilities 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 pumping stations, 251 sets of lockgate and power-controlled lockgate, and 17 adjustgates. By the end of 2017, there were 116,756 meters of dike, 65,198 meters of revetment, 108 sets of spur dike, 66 pumping stations, 339 sets of lockgate and power-controlled lockgate, and 53 adjustgates. Compared to the data as of the end of 1981, the increase was 27.09% for length of dike, 2.09 times for length of revetment, 37 for number of pumping stations, 88 for number of lockgates and power-controlled lockgates, and 36 for number of adjustgates and the only decrease was 4 for spur dikes in the last 36 years. In the aspect of drainage systems, there were 522 kilometers of rainwater drainage constructed, and the implementation rate was 96.70% at the end of 2017. There were 24 flood detention ponds, and the detention volume was 203,500 square meters. In 2017, the area of water permeable pavement sidewalk constructed was 16,626 square meters.

Flood Prevention Facilities in Taipei City

End of Year	Dike (m)	Revetment (m)	Spur Dike (Set)	Pumping Station (Number)	Lockgate and Power-Controlled Lockgate (Set)	Adjustgate (Number)
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
2001	105,318	58,662	106	50	256	37
2006	116,756	64,668	106	55	258	42
2011	116,756	64,828	108	64	281	42
2015	116,756	65,198	108	65	353	53
2016	116,756	65,198	108	66	339	53
2017	116,756	65,198	108	66	339	53

Source : Public Works Department.





Drainage Systems in Taipei City

End of Year	Rainwater Drainage			Accumulated Area of Water Permeable Pavement Sidewalk (m ²)	Flood Detention Pond	
	Planned Length (km)	Constructed Length (km)	Implementation Rate(%)		Number	Detention Volume (m ³)
1999	540	503	93.18	...	...	...
2001	540	511	94.62	...	...	...
2006	540	518	95.94	...	13	23,160
2011	540	522	96.70	...	19	155,873
2015	540	522	96.70	...	22	185,113
2016	540	522	96.70	41,330	22	185,113
2017	540	522	96.70	57,956	24	203,500

Source : Public Works Department.



Jinrui Water Park

26. Water Supply

With the increase of population and industrial development, the demand of fresh water has greatly increased for human. Water resources became a very important global issue. 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 districts like Sanchong, Yonghe, Zhonghe, Xindian, and Beishan Village of Xizhi. Tap water was supplied to 1,686,167 households with a population of 3,918,169 by the end of 2017.

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 second stage is anticipated to be completed in 2021.

Tap water supply has grown rapidly in Taipei area since the City reorganization into municipality. The percentage of population served was only 71.21% by the end of 1968, but was 99.62% by the end of 2017. Water supply totaled 827.20 million m³ in 2017, showing a rise of 4.7-fold over 144.51 million m³ in 1968. Comparably, the selling of water supply totaled 641.61 million m³ in 2017, showing a rise of 5.8-fold over 93.89 million m³ in 1968. The rate of selling water, selling for water supply as a percentage of water supply, approximated 77.56% in 2017. On the average, the per capita daily living water consumption decreased from 369 liters in 1991 to 327 liters in 2017. The revenue of the water supply in 2017 amounted to NT\$6.4 billion, showing a rise of 40.6-fold 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.

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 reservoir will be able to satisfy the demand for tap water in Taipei City, Sanchong, Zhonghe, Yonghe, Xindian, and Tamsui by 2030.

Overall Condition of Taipei Tap Water Works Operation ①

Item	2017 (1)	2016 (2)	1968	Change	
				Amount ② (3)=(1)-(2)	% (3)/(2)×100
1. No. of Households for Consumption ③(Household)	1,686,167	1,676,491	195,324	9,676	0.58
2. No. of Subscribers ③(Person)	3,918,169	3,932,626	1,348,470	-14,457	-0.37
3. Percentage of Population Served ③(%)	99.62	99.62	71.21	(0.00)	--
4. Water Supply (m ³)	827,196,920	780,064,642	144,512,938	47,132,278	6.04
5. Selling Volume (m ³)	641,606,216	593,731,703	93,891,226	47,874,513	8.06
6. Rate of Selling Water (%)	77.56	76.11	64.97	(1.45)	--
7. Per Capita Daily Living Water Consumption (L)	327	326	④369	1	0.31
8. Revenue of Selling Water(NT\$)	6,380,753,568	5,851,378,041	153,233,952	529,375,527	9.05

Source : Taipei Water Department.

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

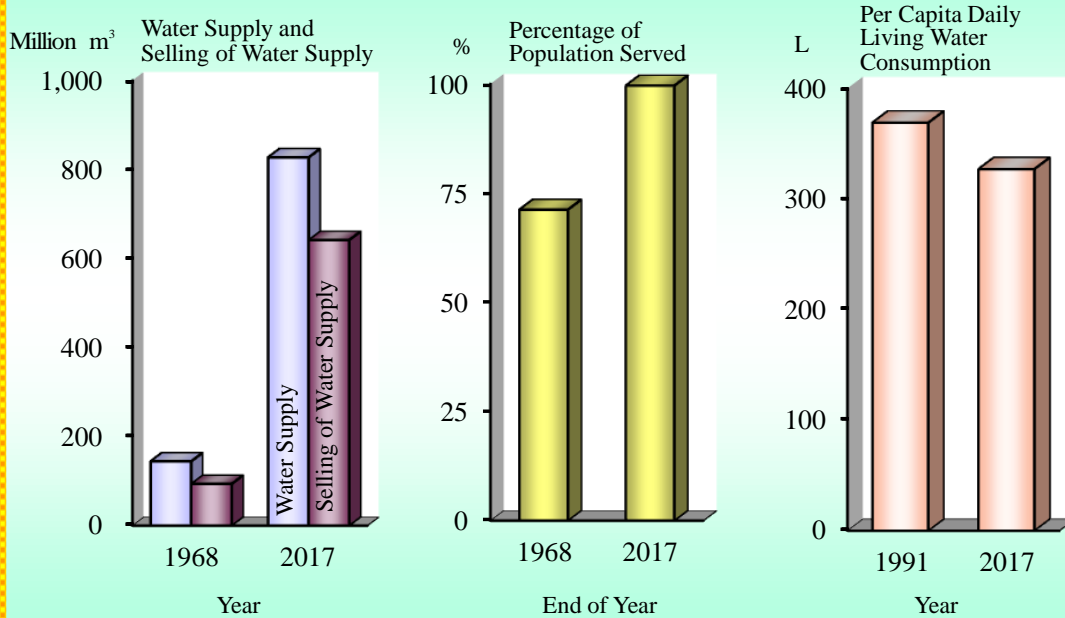
②The figures in the parenthesis “()” represent changes in percentage points.

③Year-end data. ④The figure was in 1991.





Overall Condition of Taipei Water Works Operation



Source : Taipei Water Department.



Water Festival Activities

27. Vehicle Registration

Taipei City is densely populated and filled with economic activities. 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 the YouBike program, 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. In the other hand, The growing influence of environmental sustainability concepts means electric and hybrid vehicles are on the increase as well.

By the end of 2017, the number of motor vehicles reached 1,763,824 showing an decrease of 28,115, or -1.57%, and an annual average reduction of 0.16% compared to 1,791,939 in 2007. The number of automobiles in 2017 increased from 810,179 by the end of 2007 to 728,277, showing an increase of 11.25%. The number of motorcycles in 2017 decreased from 1,063,662 in 2007 to 953,645, showing a decrease of 10.34%. Among the automobiles, the number of small cars for privacy increased from 620,631 by the end of 2007 to 646,635, showing an increase of 4.19%, and the number of small cars for business increased from 87,355 by the end of 2007 to 139,548, showing an increase of 0.60 times. There are now 485 pure electric cars and 13,733 motorcycles, respectively, and 20,119 hybrid vehicles by the end of 2017. The three combined are higher than the figures from recent years and the highest of the six municipalities.

The number of motor vehicles owned per 1,000 persons was 657 by the end of 2017 (302 for automobiles and 355 for motorcycles), showing a decrease of 3.67% (9.03% for automobiles and -12.35% for motorcycles) compared with 682 (277 for automobiles and 405 for motorcycles) by the end of 2007.

Motor Vehicles in Taipei City

Unit: Vehicle

End of Year	Grand Total	Automobile						Motorcycle
		Total ①	Large Car		Small Car ②		Specially Constructed Vehicle	
			for Privacy	for Business	for Privacy	for Business		
1968	102,346	27,657	1,829	3,079	13,876	7,875	538	74,689
1971	157,553	44,285	3,022	4,489	24,749	10,854	943	113,268
1981	614,743	208,603	6,829	7,562	162,426	28,328	3,458	406,140
1991③	1,148,812	515,996	5,583	7,870	457,685	38,988	5,871	632,816
2001	1,637,348	667,179	3,876	8,730	607,748	38,374	8,451	970,169
2006	1,777,903	731,755	3,869	8,718	630,063	81,448	7,657	1,046,148
2011	1,845,686	744,108	4,307	9,120	612,071	111,596	7,014	1,101,578
2015	1,762,045	799,248	4,136	11,415	642,636	132,716	8,345	962,797
2016	1,756,877	804,697	4,104	11,412	644,813	135,973	8,395	952,180
2017	1,763,824	810,179	4,100	11,238	646,635	139,548	8,658	953,645

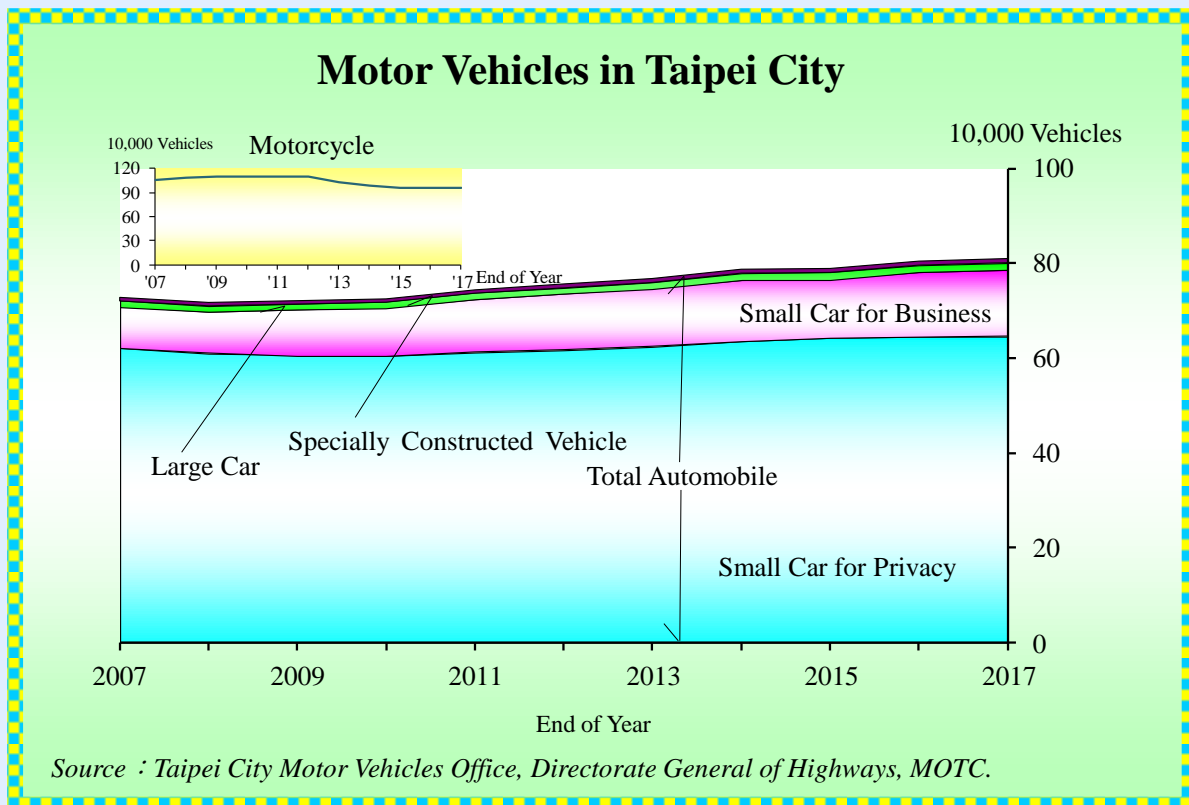
Source : Taipei City Motor Vehicles Office, Directorate General of Highways, MOTC.

Note : ① Before the end of 1985, the total number of automobile included 3-wheeled vehicles.

② From the end of September, 2004, the car-rental vehicles included the small cars for business.

③ The data in the end of 1991 was complemented by the wedge interpolation method, there might be differences between the sums of the breakdown figures and the totals.





Motor Vehicles by energy in Taipei City

Unit: Vehicle

End of Year	Grand Total	Automobile				Motorcycle		
		Total	Fossil Fuel ^①	Hybrid	Electronic ^②	Total	Fossil Fuel ^①	Electronic ^②
2012	1,856,536	756,602	747,414	9,090	98	1,099,934	1,096,525	3,409
2013	1,802,910	768,100	754,819	13,181	100	1,034,810	1,030,979	3,831
2014	1,768,239	787,676	770,368	17,226	82	980,563	976,444	4,119
2015	1,762,045	799,248	780,709	18,456	83	962,797	957,084	5,713
2016	1,756,877	804,697	785,270	19,337	90	952,180	944,161	8,019
2017	1,763,824	810,179	789,575	20,119	485	953,645	939,912	13,733

Source : Directorate General of Highways, MOTC.

Note : ①Refers to a vehicle whose fuel is gasoline, diesel or liquefied petroleum gas.

②Refers to a vehicle that has only a charging connector and is driven by a motor.

28. Municipal Parking Spaces

The number of cars in Taipei City is continuing to grow so there is a strong demand for parking. The high concentration of business activities, as well as the influx of vehicles from other cities means that the shortage of parking spaces is becoming increasingly acute. To increase the parking conversion rate, the City Government has implemented increment parking rate and time-limited parking on some road sections. Also, upgrades the digital management system of roadside parking fees, establishes the citywide parking information guiding system, develops smart phone application, and apply the EasyCard to public and private parking lots are all aimed at providing a comfortable parking service and a safe, convenient parking environment.

There was only one public parking lot with a total area of 157 pins and maximum capacity of 42 automobiles upon reorganization in the end of 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. For the revenue from municipal parking spaces, the annual revenue for 1968 was NT\$634 thousand and increased to nearly NT\$198 million for 1981, a 312-time increase compared to 1968. The amount was NT\$4.09 billion for 2017, an 20-time increase compared to that for 1981.

Following the active development and construction by the City Government, the total area of municipal parking spaces had reached 745,472 pins with maximum capacity of 111,359 automobiles and 221,567 motorcycles by the end of 2017. 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.

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 ③	Motorcycle	Automobile ③	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
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
2011	638,913	97,902	173,898	72,538	20,083	25,364	153,815	3,307,486
2015	731,957	104,108	200,804	93,557	18,595	10,551	182,209	3,868,204
2016	746,286	111,072	213,114	97,981	18,079	13,091	195,035	4,123,560
2017	745,472	111,359	221,567	97,916	18,777	13,443	202,790	4,093,853

Source : Department of Transportation.

Note : ① Year-end data; each square meter is equivalent to 0.3025 pins.

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

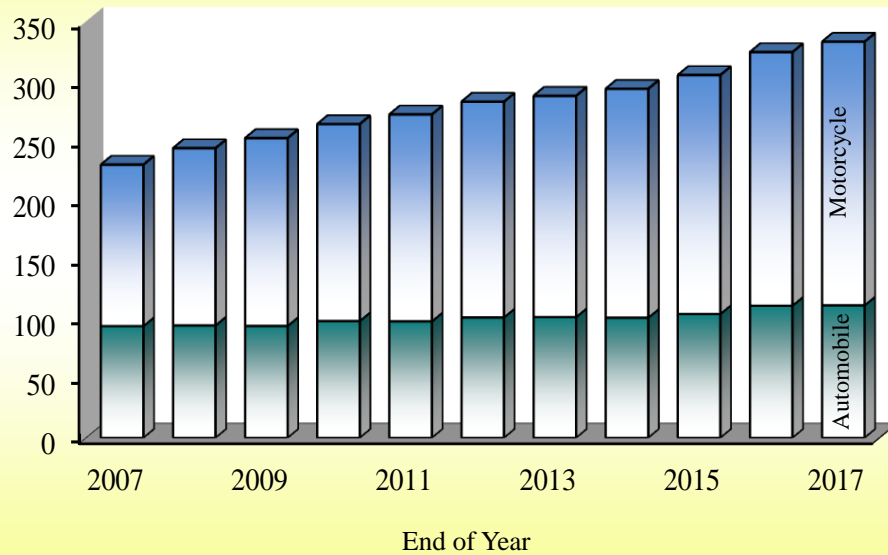
③ To achieve user fee, car parking charge spaces increase, but free car parking spaces decrease from 2015 onward.





Capacity of Municipal Parking Spaces in Taipei City

1,000 Vehicles



Source : Department of Transportation.



Zhongxin Square Underground Parking

29. Mass Rapid Transit

The construction and operation of a mass rapid transit system (MRTS) for Taipei has provided safe, reliable and friendly transportation services. It supports the City's all-round development for better living, working, recreation and transportation. It integrates the local spirit to forge a brighter urban culture. Taipei City Government teamed up with Taiwan Provincial Government and Taipei County Government in establishing Taipei Rapid Transit Co. (TRTC) on July 27, 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 in service were Muzha Line, Tamsui Line, Zhonghe Line, Xindian Line, Nangang Line, Banqiao Line and Xiaonanmen Line. In Nov. 2014, the seven routes were integrated to five routes in service, i.e. Wenhua Line, Tamsui-Xinyi Line, Zhonghe-Xinlu Line, Songshan-Xindian Line and Bannan Line. The total length of the entire MRTS was 131 kilometers and included 117 stations by the end of 2017. 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) in that year. In 2004, the amount of passengers started to rise after the perceived threat of SARS was diminished. The total capacity of MCS for 2017 was 75.40 million and that of HCS was 670.67 million. The total revenues for 2017 were NT\$16.17 billion.

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: passengers' information guideline system and integration of tickets and EasyCard. 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	No. of Passengers (1,000 Person-Times)			Revenues (NT\$1,000)	EasyCard Accumulated Volume of Circulation③(Card)
	Grand Total	MCS②	HCS②		
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
2012	602,199	69,861	532,339	13,168,409	35,940,603
2015	717,512	74,620	642,892	15,651,875	57,518,771
2016	739,990	75,602	664,388	16,086,124	64,508,382
2017	746,067	75,402	670,665	16,174,579	72,440,028

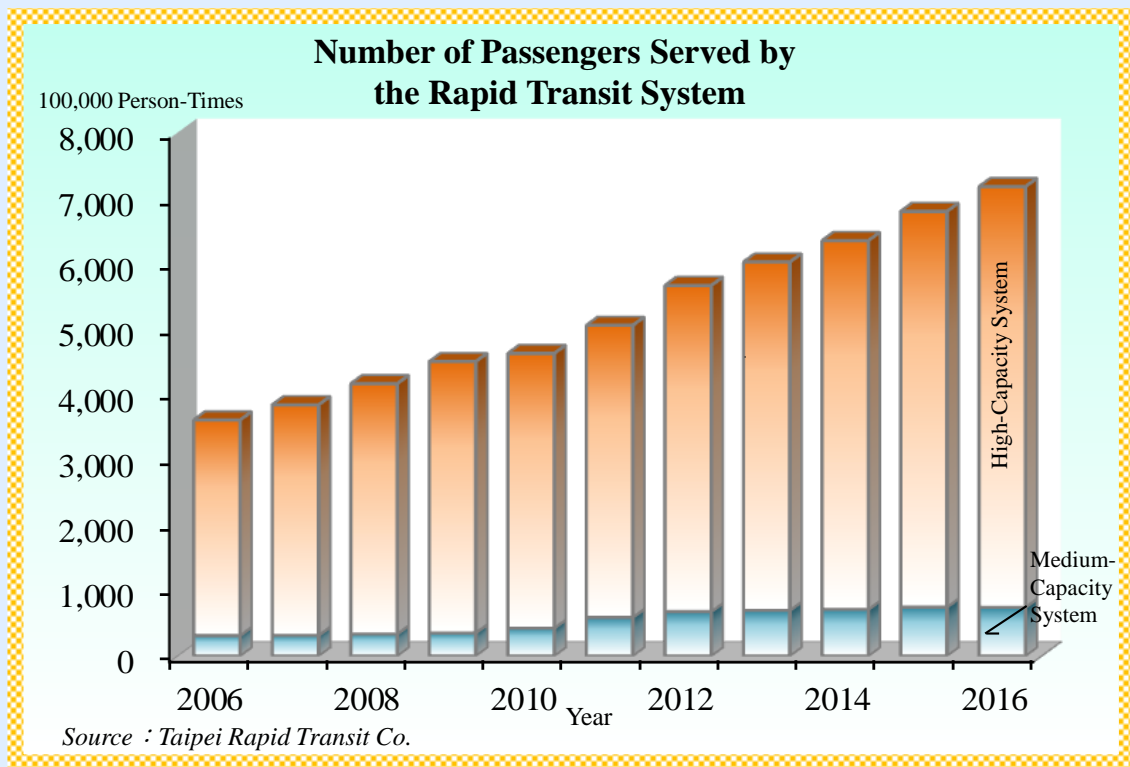
Source : Taipei Rapid Transit Co. & Taipei Smart Card Co..

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

② MCS (Medium-Capacity System) means Wenhua Line while HCS (High-Capacity System) includes Tamsui-Xinyi Line, Zhonghe-Xinlu Line, Songshan-Xindian Line and Bannan Line.

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





30. City Bus Operation

Taipei City is densely populated with lots economic activities, commercial and business activities are well developed, in addition to the large amount of traffic flowing from suburban areas, city bus has always played a vital part followed by mass rapid transit system (MRTS) 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 2017, 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 475.53 million in 2017. To enhance the quality of the passenger transport system, Taipei City Government continue to expand smart bus stops and shelters, extend the scale of “rehab” buses and barrier-free taxi services and replace existing buses with low-floor buses to strengthen public transportation facilities and services.

The daily average of operating vehicle was 3,163 for 2017, showing a decrease of 17.80% compared with 3,848 for 2007. The average passenger per bus per day was 412 persons. The number of passengers was 475.53 million with an average daily passengers of 1.30 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
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
2011	307	3,746	24,453	236,056	623,345	10,837,171
2015	285	3,203	19,309	184,171	480,682	8,360,771
2016	288	3,160	19,086	182,652	476,384	8,534,498
2017	286	3,163	18,874	180,336	475,534	8,674,920

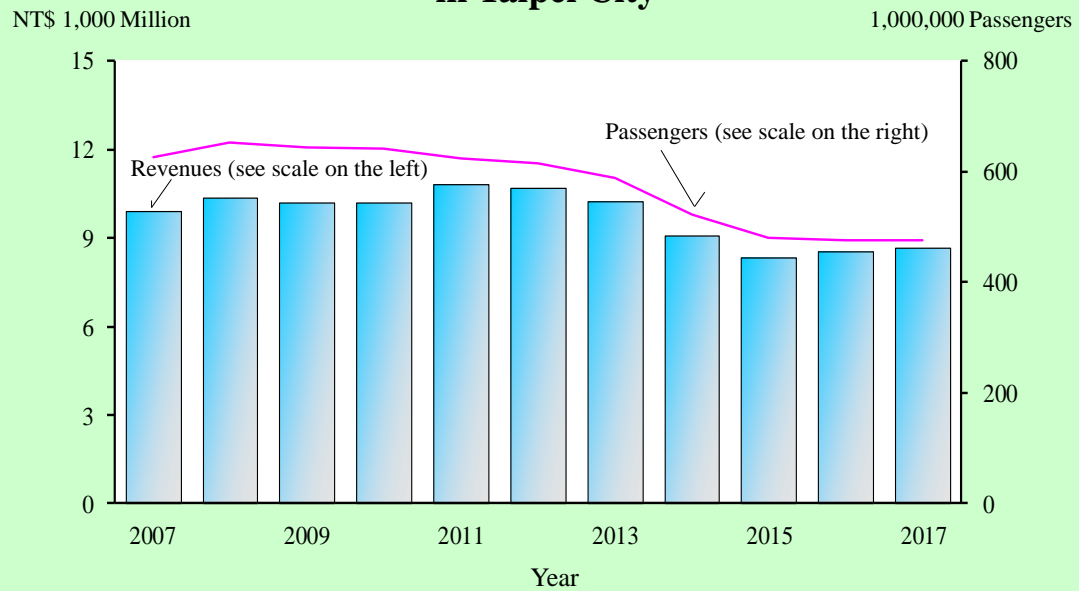
Source : Department of Transportation.

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



Source : Department of Transportation.



Low Floor Bus

31. Bike Rental Service of Urban Area and Riverside Parks

To establish a people-oriented transport environment, conserve energy, reduce carbon emissions and promote green transportation. Taipei City has now embraced the concepts of habitability and sustainability, transportation system has primarily been based on public transportations – complemented by green transportation like cycling and walking for shuttling purposes. Reducing the use of private motor vehicles, improving road traffic, reducing environmental pollution and energy consumption. As the transport network connecting the MRT and public buses takes shape gradually, the Taipei City Government has launched the YouBike program, providing residents with convenient, seamless transfer among public transportation vehicles.

As the end of 2017, the total length of bikeway in Taipei was 502.39 km, i.e. 390.66 km being city bikeway and 111.73 km being riverside bikeway. In terms of public bike rental services, the number of locations for bike rental and the number of bikes available were 410 and 15,572 respectively. In 2017, public bikes had been rented 22,261,925 times, a increase of 3,506,551 or 18.70% from 2016. On average, each bike got rented 4.43 times a day, and among these bikes, each public bike in the urban area was rented 5.34 times a day on average. With the recreational and green living atmosphere slowly improved, there were at least 22 YouBike rental stations in each district of Taipei City, and the public demand for the use of the riverside bike path also increased. The Taipei City Government also offers bicycle rental service on the riverside bike path.

Bike Rental Service of Urban Area and Riverside Parks in Taipei

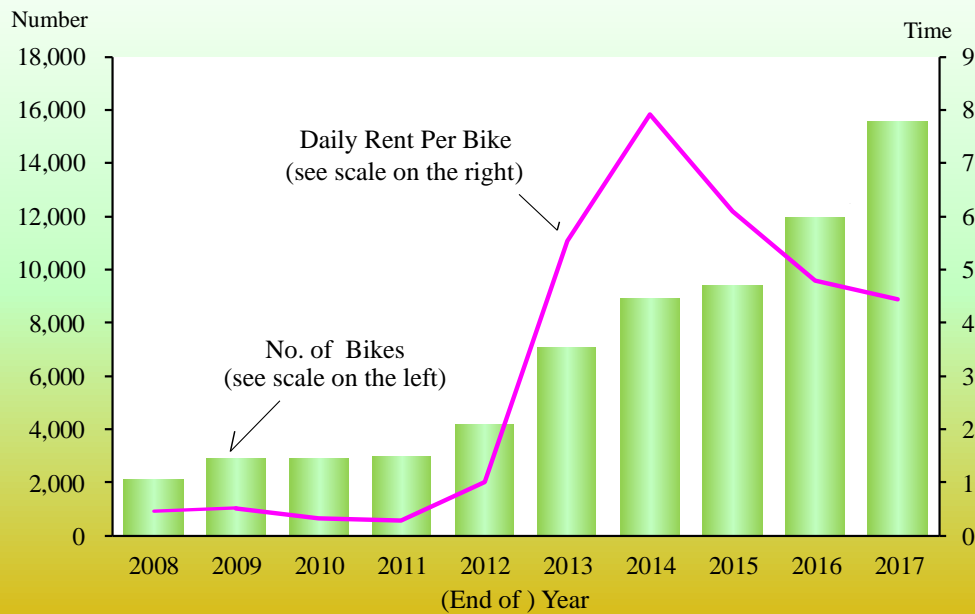
End of Year	Bikeway Length (km)	Rental Services of Bikes			
		No. of Rental Stations (Number)	No. of Bikes (Number)	No. of Rent (Time) (Year)	Daily Rent Per Bike (Time)(Year)
2007	164.50	8	1,900	262,074	--
2009	229.00	20	2,900	472,186	0.52
2010	234.98	21	2,900	336,259	0.32
2011	247.60	21	2,980	311,421	0.29
2012	246.99	58	4,184	1,321,369	1.01
2015	498.11	222	9,434	20,431,247	6.10
2016	501.40	298	11,942	18,755,374	4.79
2017	502.39	410	15,572	22,261,925	4.43
Urban (YouBike)	390.66	400	13,072	21,953,673	5.34
Riverside	111.73	10	2,500	308,252	0.34

Source : Department of Transportation and Public Works Department.





Bike Rental Service of Urban Area and Riverside Parks in Taipei



Source : Department of Transportation and Public Works Department.



Guting Riverside Park Bikeways

32. Social Welfare

Because of social structure changes, women participating in the employment is growing 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. There has been actively establishing support and development services oriented towards children in recent years. Upon review and confirmation by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Public Infant Daycare Center Plan had its trial run on June 2, 2016. Based on the plan, one manager and two babysitters should work together to take care of 10 kids aged under 2 years old. Hope that the public babysitting centers can provide small scale and community babysitting environments for parents. By the end of 2017, there were 165 infant day care centers housing 4,623 infants, and the ratio of infants housed was 5.51%. Also, the number of children's homes drastically dropped from 14 organizations and 2,484 persons by the end of 1968 to 8 organizations and 177 persons by the end of 2017.

By the end of 2017, there were 2 elderly caring organizations in Taipei: Haoran Senior Citizens Home, and Senior Citizens Home, taking care of unattended and lonely elderly and other non-economic reasons older people. The ratio of senior citizens taken care was 0.15%. To take a good care of the aged population, 97 nursing organizations, 4 long term caring organizations and 1 care organization for dementia seniors were in operation, housing 4,937 senior citizens totally by the end of 2017.

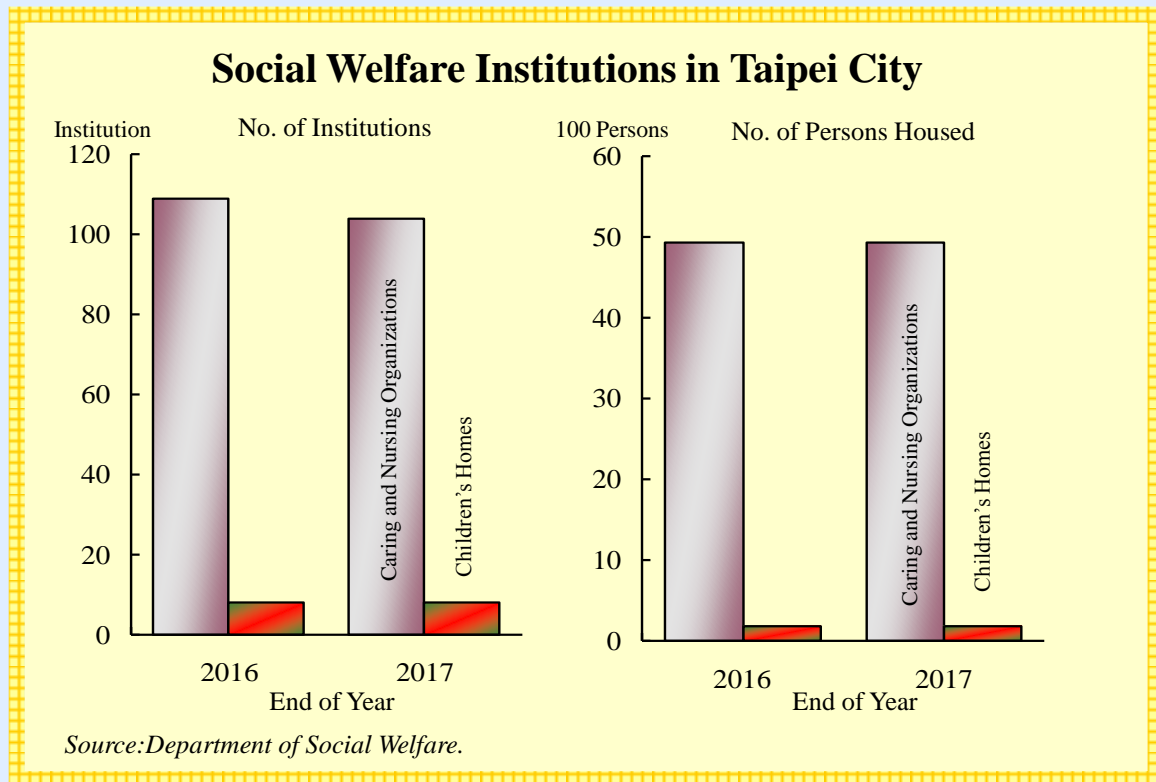
Social Welfare Institutions and Citizens Accommodated in Taipei City

End of Year	Infant Day Care Center			Children's Homes		Elderly Caring and Nursing Organizations ①		Ratio of Senior Citizens Housed (%)
	No. of Centers	No. of Infants Housed	Ratio of Infants 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	...	...	...	12	1,554	2	1,902	1.96
1991	...	...	...	11	1,066	4	2,261	1.21
2001	...	...	...	10	681	208	4,857	0.65
2006	7	190	0.29	8	270	181	5,495	0.36
2011	31	794	1.11	8	180	143	5,419	0.24
2015	117	3,376	3.84	8	177	110	5,036	0.17
2016	132	3,863	4.36	8	183	109	4,932	0.15
2017	165	4,623	5.51	8	177	104	4,937	0.15

Source : Department of Social Welfare.

Note : ① Only including Nursing Organizations before the end of 1991.





33. Social Relief

To help economically disadvantaged citizens improve their economic circumstances through their own efforts, City Government set up the "Taipei City Work Relief Transition Service Plan" to provide advice on work relief programs and training assistance. The "Return to Work Program for Economically Disadvantaged Citizens" provides comprehensive, holistic and seamless employment services for unemployed able-bodied workers, under-employed low-income households, middle-low-income households, and those on work relief.

After the standard for determining social relief was relaxed in July 2011, the poverty threshold was raised, and low-income population increased from 48,442 persons (10,038 households) by the end of 1968 to 45,816 persons (20,483 households) including 2,001 persons for level 0, 1,395 for level 1, 6,893 for level 2, 10,580 for level 3 and 24,947 for level 4 by the end of 2017.

For low-income population, the City Government provides a monthly subsidy to help them. In 2017, NT\$660.41 million was paid for monthly subsidies to help stabilize the society, including NT\$360.41 million for 26,893 low-income person-times of levels 0 ~ 1, NT\$299.78 million for 40,498 low-income household-times of level 2, and NT\$0.22

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	Disaster Assistance
		Hospitalization	Outpatient			

(1) Number of Person-Time (Household-Time)

(Person-Day)

1968③	30,793	318,070	50,847	176,733	713	8,490
2015	68,034	362	540	15,232	4,325	7
2016	67,203	291	503	14,674	3,671	14
2017	67,414	239	434	13,686	3,099	16

(2) Amount (NT\$1,000)

1968③	4,345	17,342		7,069	108	10,099
2015	621,376	2,432	2,237	213,144	17,459	5,020
2016	637,482	1,629	2,703	204,443	13,305	4,460
2017	660,410	1,081	2,518	193,606	12,214	7,140

Source : Department of Social Welfare.

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

②Data for fiscal year.

③The disaster assistance data refers to figures for 1969.



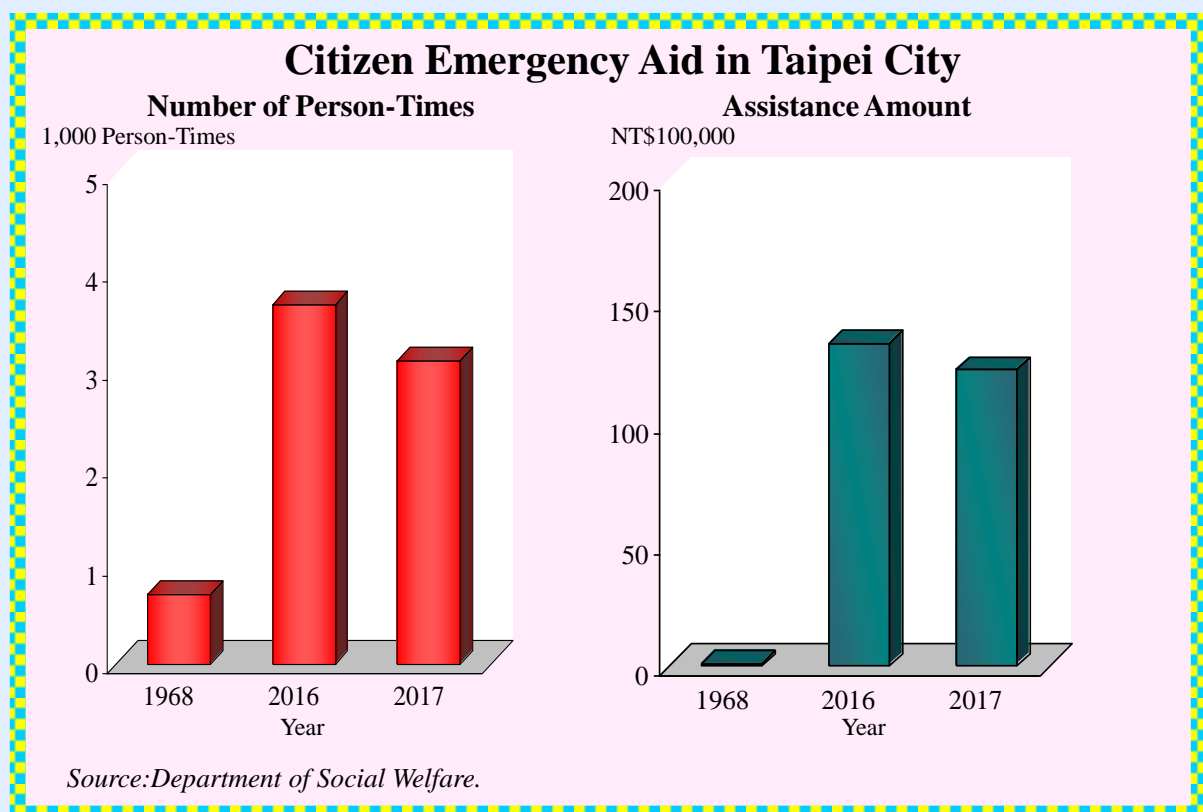


million for 23 low-income person-times of others (additional subsidy of the expectant mothers). To help the poor become self-reliant, the government used “Work-for-the-Dole ” coach them to engage street sweeping, in 2017 the program offered 13,686 working times of job and paid a total wage of NT\$193.61 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 2017, covered under the program were 434 outpatients involving NT\$2.52 million of medication expenditure and covered under the program were 239 hospitalizations involving NT\$1.08 million of hospitalization 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 disaster assistance.

The emergency aid for ordinary citizens includes financial assistance for daily living, injury, sickness, giving birth to baby, and travelling expenses. In 2017 the program offered 3,099 person-times with financial assistance amounting to NT\$12.21 million. In addition, a citizen may apply for relief assistance when a heavy loss due to any disaster. These programs have effectively prevented citizens’ families from running into hardship when they suffer any emergency difficulty or disaster.



34. Police Affairs

Taipei City is a metropolitan area as well as the political, economic and cultural capital. The crimes occur with the characteristics of transnationality, flexibility and intelligence, the maintenance of social and economic order is even more crucial. At present, the focal point of police work shall be on the goal of the “four zeroes”, consisting of “zero DUIs, zero traffic incidents, zero violations and zero law-breaking”. Besides, to promote the city-wide projects on drugs, guns, gangs, gambling and prostitution in order to improve social security through cracking down crimes. The police also reinforce traffic control and enhance the quality of traffic safety to shape a humanized transportation environment that is “smooth, safe, and comfortable”. The police also effectively use surveillance systems to detect and prevent crime, protect public security, implement the “prevention first and detection counts” public security policy so as to build a more stable and more harmonious society and create a living environment for people to live and work in peace and contentment and sustainable development.

By the end of 1968, the population in the City was only 1.60 million; by the end of 2017, they rose to 2.68 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 7,613. The number of policemen per 10,000 persons was 28.4 and the population safeguarded by a policeman was 352.

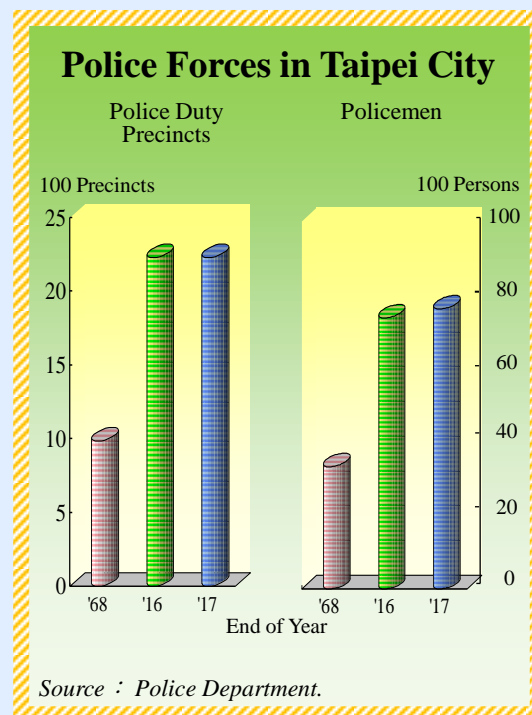
In a highly populated city, excessive population density, busy industrial activity and increasingly complicated security environment have jointly led to repetitive criminal

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
2001	2,171	7,895
2006	2,230	7,454
2011	2,230	7,581
2015	2,230	7,328
2016	2,230	7,370
2017	2,230	7,613

Source : Police Department.

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





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 2017, a total of 41,071 criminal cases took place in the City. Most of the criminal cases were concerning offense against public safety, which accounted for 18.07% of total criminal cases. The cases of violating the narcotics act and fraudulency were accounted for 11.45% and 10.64% of total criminal cases, respectively. The average of crime commitment was 1,527 cases per 100,000 persons, and the number of criminal cases cleared was 39,782 during the same period. The clearance rate was 96.86%, and increased by 0.33 percent points as compared with 96.53% of 2016.

In 2017, a total of 1,548 economic security cases took place, which amounted to NT\$2,663 million, with the average of 58 cases per 100,000 persons. Analyzing the cases, infringements of Intellectual Property Rights (I.P.R.) topped the lists, occupying 88.89%, and against the Financial Law second, which accounted for 9.88%. Regarding valued amount, infringements of I.P.R. amounted the most, occupying 72.20%; against the Financial Law second, which accounted for 22.31%.

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 821 cases with 2,180 persons against the Law for Maintaining Social Order in 2017. Most of them were Violation of Moral Order.

Criminal Cases Handled in Taipei City ①

Year	Criminal Cases ②						Economic Security Cases		Violation of Social Order ④	
	No. of Cases (Case)					Clearance Rate (%)	No. of Cases (Case)	Amount (NT\$1,000)	No. of Cases (Case)	Involved Persons (Person)
		% of Offense Against Public Safety Cases ③ (%)	% of Against Narcotics Act. Cases (%)	% of Fraudulency Cases (%)	No. of Cases Cleared (Case)					
1968	7,955	0.49	3.41	...	6,198	77.91	2,122	15,149	183,555	195,275
1971	8,056	0.93	4.99	...	5,852	72.64	1,643	8,690	38,879	52,067
1981	14,183	0.41	0.44	...	11,424	80.55	1,347	2,258,445	18,236	33,684
1991	23,841	0.73	18.35	...	19,531	81.92	2,844	58,412	3,425	5,908
2001	56,635	12.01	4.96	6.47	40,775	72.00	5,291	401,238	2,496	3,044
2006	55,670	14.99	5.63	11.71	47,079	84.57	783	2,735,605	1,209	1,773
2011	46,690	10.81	7.53	9.96	33,281	71.28	722	1,818,209	614	1,324
2015	42,212	20.09	11.81	9.89	40,057	94.89	1,461	4,634,962	834	2,284
2016	42,658	19.74	11.19	11.08	41,179	96.53	1,395	2,308,996	734	1,971
2017	41,071	18.07	11.45	10.64	39,782	96.86	1,548	2,662,873	821	2,180

Source : Police Department.

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

②Since 1993, the data contained motorcycle-thefts.

③Drunk driving had been included from May 1999 onwards.

④Including 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.

35. Road Traffic Accidents

To serve the people better by ensuring roads safety and easy traveling inside Taipei, the Police Department of Taipei City Government is continuously improving traffic enforcement and anti-congestion measures. These include the "Zero tolerance for drunk driving" project, more vigorous enforcement against serious traffic violations, the promotion of a voluntary real-name registration system for bicycles and parking enforcement. Enforcement of pedestrian safety, motorcyclist speed management and protecting the traffic safety of seniors have also been stepped up. Active efforts are being made to relieve congestion and ensure the smooth flow of traffic and safety. Cooperation is conducted with the transportation department for soliciting professional suggestions. In arranging traffic dispersion tasks or performing duties, comprehensive consideration has been given to related necessity and effectiveness in order to formulate a proper duty planning, create a favorable traffic environment and allow the public to travel safely and smoothly.

In 2017, the number of fatal traffic accidents amounted to 61 cases at a rate of 0.17 cases per day, 0.35 cases per automobile; the death of fatal traffic accidents amounted to 65 persons at a rate of 1.07 person per case, 0.24 persons per 100,000 people; the injury of fatal traffic accidents amounted to 39 persons at a rate of 0.64 persons per case, 0.15 persons per 10,000 people.

Fatal Traffic Accidents in Taipei

Year	Cases of Accidents (Case) ①			Deaths (Person) ②			Injuries (Person) ③		
		Per day	per 10,000 Vehicles		per Case	per 10,000 Persons		per Case	per 10,000 Persons
2000	121	0.33	0.75	124	1.02	0.47	63	0.52	0.24
2001	94	0.26	0.58	98	1.04	0.37	37	0.39	0.14
1996	81	0.22	0.46	81	1.00	0.31	35	0.43	0.13
2009	81	0.22	0.45	82	1.01	0.31	26	0.32	0.10
2010	84	0.23	0.46	85	1.01	0.33	27	0.32	0.10
2011	80	0.22	0.44	81	1.01	0.31	39	0.49	0.15
2012	76	0.21	0.41	77	1.01	0.29	31	0.41	0.12
2015	84	0.23	0.48	84	1.00	0.31	38	0.45	0.14
2016	88	0.24	0.50	89	1.01	0.33	36	0.41	0.13
2017	61	0.17	0.35	65	1.07	0.24	39	0.64	0.15

Source : Police Department.

Note : ① Refers to the type of traffic accident that causes death on the scene or within 24 hours.

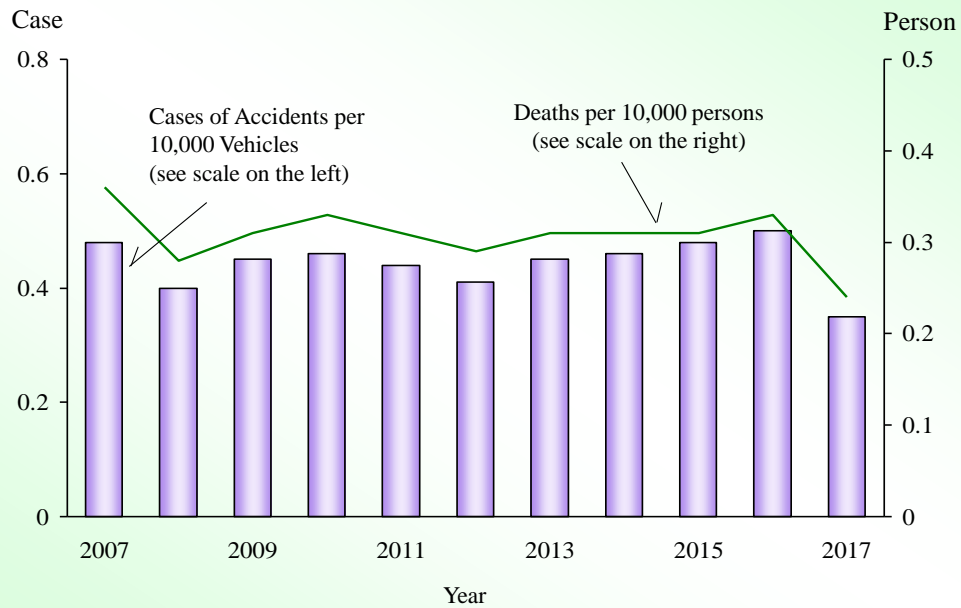
② Refers to whom died on the scene of accident or death within 24 hours after injury.

③ Refers to those injured or dead after 24 hours.





Fatal Traffic Accidents in Taipei



Source : Police Department.



Traffic Police Directing Traffic

36. Fire Safety and Services

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 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.

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 2017, there were 3,288 firemen and 635 fire engines. Reinforce disaster relief exercises at areas where it is difficult to conduct fire rescues, plan and manage firefighting access in the city, enhance disaster command and rescue efficacy, expand disaster relief vehicles and equipment, strengthen the disaster relief equipment, organization and performance of the city's search and rescue teams, maintain water sources for firefighting and improve disaster rescue capability to make strides toward the goal of building a "safe city".

In 2017, the number of fires amounted to 2,721 at a rate of 7.45 per day with 51 dead/injured and property losses up NT\$20.98 million. For the causes of fire, furnace and cooking accounting for 39.95% in the first place, electrical factors for 30.47% in the second, and cigarette butts for 10.44% in the third. For breakout locations, kitchens accounted for 40.72% in the first place. For breakout time, the period from 12 noon to 3 p.m accounted for 16.46% in the first place.

In 1999, the Golden Phoenix Dedicated EMS Team was established to provide emergency medical services at rescue sites so as to minimize death on arrival (DOA). In 2017, a total of 119 persons were discharged after recovery from out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (OHCA), with a mission success rate at 28.83%.

Losses from Fire Accidents, Fire Safety Equipments and Emergency Survival in Taipei City

Year	No. of Fires (Case) ①	Property Loss (NT\$1,000) ②	Inspection of Fire Fighting Facilities (Case)		Fire-fighting Force & Facilities ③		Emergency Survival	
			No. of Cases	Qualified	Firemen (Person)	Fire Engines (Vehicle)	No. of Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest Survivors (OHCA) (Person)	First Aid Success Rate (%)
1968	926	49,598	...	...	1,801	92	...	...
1971	851	51,739	...	...	2,090	79	...	...
1981	585	35,142	...	...	2,195	321	...	...
1991	874	193,361	...	...	1,738	485	...	...
2001	814	74,928	27,635	25,217	2,504	447	27	...
2006	360	22,309	38,978	33,307	2,991	549	13	...
2011	177	10,849	53,793	44,901	2,976	581	41	25.88
2015	103	31,477	53,346	46,341	3,060	619	102	25.93
2016	165	13,318	51,470	45,699	3,160	①615	105	25.46
2017	2,721	20,977	52,429	47,921	3,288	635	119	28.83

Source : Fire Department.

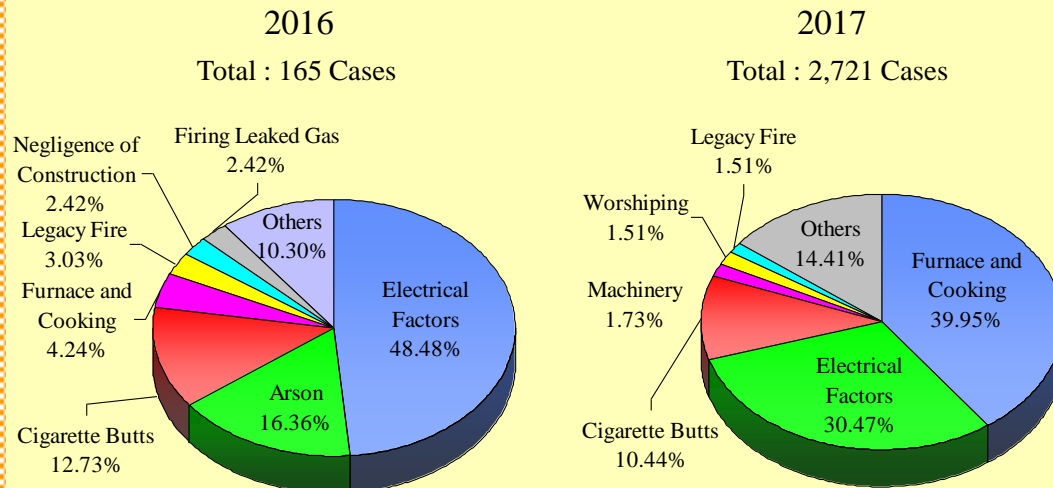
Note : ① Only included those causing deaths for Class A1, and injuries, disputes, arson cases or the cause of fire to be investigated for Class A2 before 2016, due to the formulation of the National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior.

② Figures were estimated amount.

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.

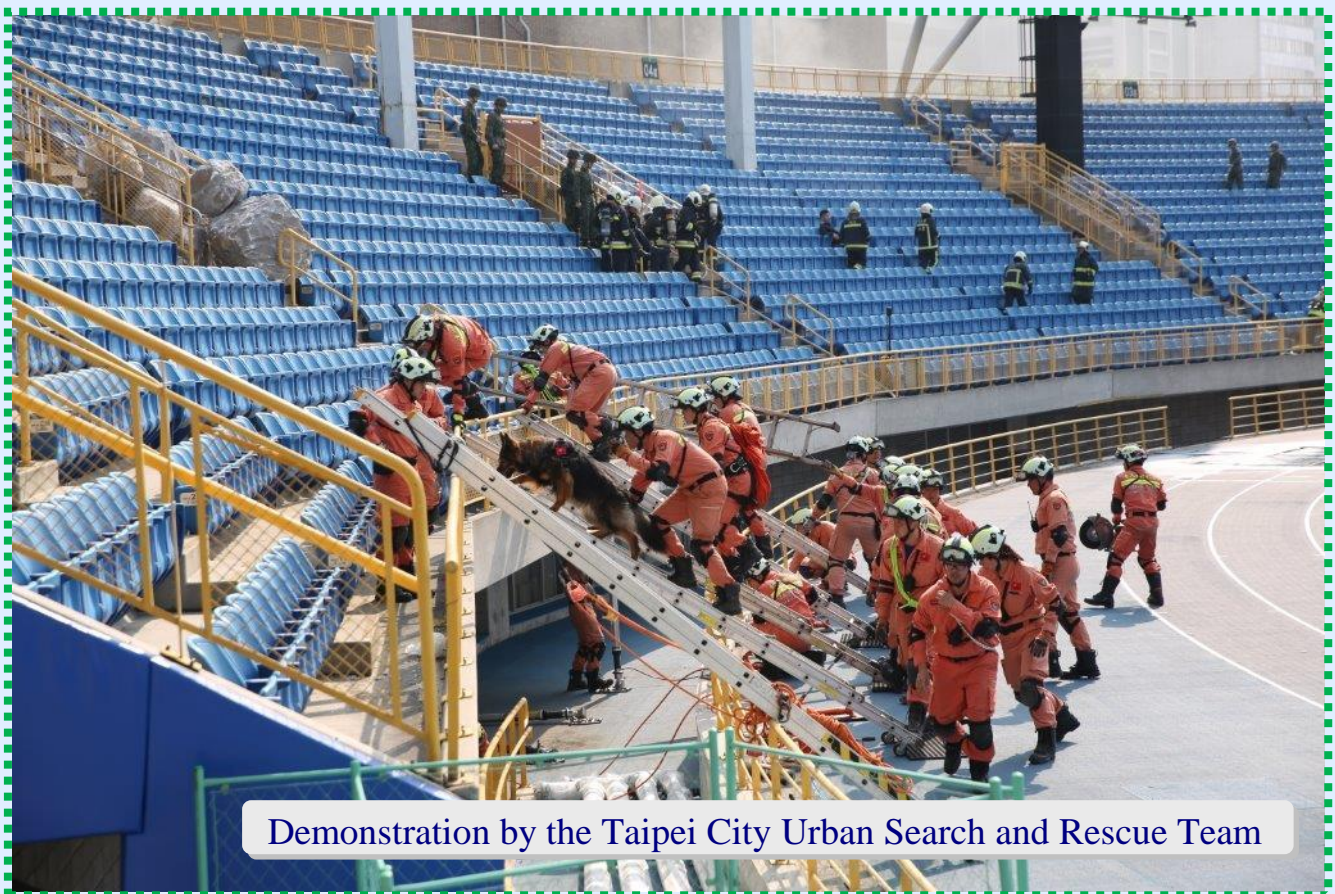


Causes for Fire Accidents in Taipei City^①



Source : Fire Department.

Note : ① Only included those causing deaths for Class A1, and injuries, disputes, arson cases or the cause of fire to be investigated for Class A2 before 2016, due to the formulation of the National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior.



Demonstration by the Taipei City Urban Search and Rescue Team

37. Medical Facilities

Provide residents with high-quality healthcare environments and services and expand the breadth of care to achieve the goal of “Healthy Taipei”, Taipei City Government is actively promoting integrated care through community physicians to provide comprehensive, coordinated and continuous medical cares. At the same time, promoting the health benefits of the elderly and expanding the number of the aged physical checkup, make Taipei the metropolitan of health in the Asia Pacific region.

The City had 36 hospitals and 1,400 clinics by the end of 1968. By the end of 2017, there were 36 hospitals and 3,541 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 8 branches, i.e. Zhongxing Branch, Renai Branch, Heping Fuyou Branch, Zhonghixiao Branch, Yangming Branch, Songde Branch, Linsen Chinese Medicine Branch and Kunming Branch, as well as several subsidiary clinics. To meet the actual needs of the citizens, medical facilities are expanded or built each year. By the end of 2017, the number of beds achieved 25,179 with an average of 94 beds for every 10,000 persons.

In order to enhance and increase medical services for the citizens and to improve the low medical quality of departments of health, which occurred in the early days due to limited number of doctors and resources, Taipei City Hospitals have started collaborating with the departments of health in all districts since 1997 with physicians or specialists with a higher ranking from Taipei City Hospitals or University Hospitals seeing patients. 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
2001	53	11	2,580	12	21,321	4,846	81
2006	40	3	2,852	14	21,791	4,382	83
2011	39	3	3,214	14	24,666	4,708	93
2015	37	3	3,452	16	25,045	4,123	93
2016①	36	3	3,490	17	25,076	4,007	93
2017 ②	36	3	3,541	17	25,179	3,906	94

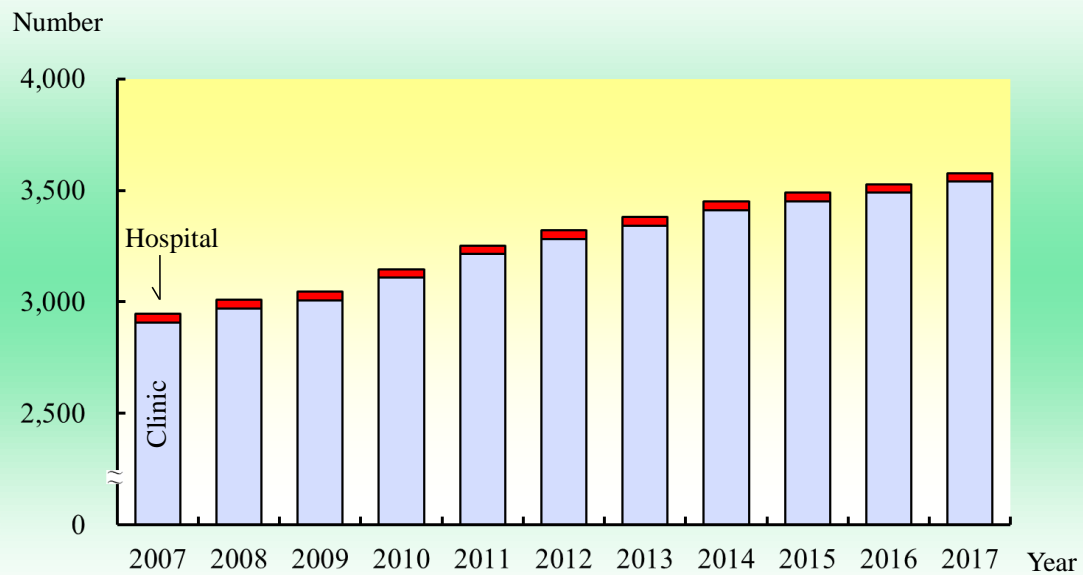
Source : Department of Health.

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

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.



Number of Medical Institutions in Taipei City



Source: Department of Health.



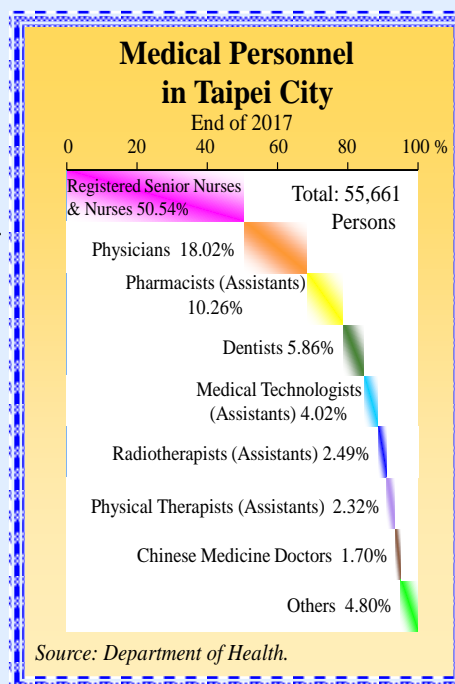
Health Convenience Station

38. Medical Personnel

To build the high-quality of medical environment and services, the quality and quantity of medical staffs is the most important factor.

By the end of 2017, the City had 14,222 medical doctors at qualified public and private medical institutions, a 5.8-time increase amounted for 12,135 in the last 49 years compared to 2,087 by the end of 1968. The number of nursing personnel surged 22.4 folds from 1,201 by the end of 1968 to 28,138 by the end of 2017. The number of other medical personnel also experienced an increase about 15.2 times from 818 by the end of 1968 to 13,251 by the end of 2017.

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 by the end of 1968 and an average of 53 medical doctors and 105 nursing personnel per 10,000 persons by the end of 2017, showing a considerable increase compared to 49 years ago.



Medical Personnel in Taipei City

Unit: Person

Item	End of 2017 ㊟		End of 2016 ㊟		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	55,611	207	52,287	194	4,106	26
Medical Doctors	14,222	53	13,422	50	2,087	13
Physicians	10,021	37	9,446	35	1,510	9
Chinese Medicine Doctors	944	4	878	3	348	2
Dentists	3,257	12	3,098	12	229	1
Nursing Personnel	28,138	105	26,291	98	1,201	7
Registered Senior Nurses and Nurses	28,106	105	26,270	97	919	6
Midwives (Assistants)	32	0	21	0	282	2
Pharmacists (Assistants)	5,706	21	5,615	21	786	5
Assistant Dentists	2	0	2	0	32	0
Medical Technologists (Assistants)	2,236	8	2,150	8	...	...
Radiotherapists (Assistants)	1,386	5	1,315	5	...	...
Physical Therapists (Assistants)	1,288	5	1,209	4	...	...
Dietitians	598	2	487	2	...	...
Consultant Psychologists	662	2	302	1	...	...
Occupational Therapists (Assistants)	489	2	439	2	...	...
Respiratory Therapists	343	1	348	1	...	...
Clinical Psychologists	304	1	236	1	...	...
Speech and Language Therapists	130	0	124	0	...	...
Others	107	0	347	1	...	...

Source : Department of Health.



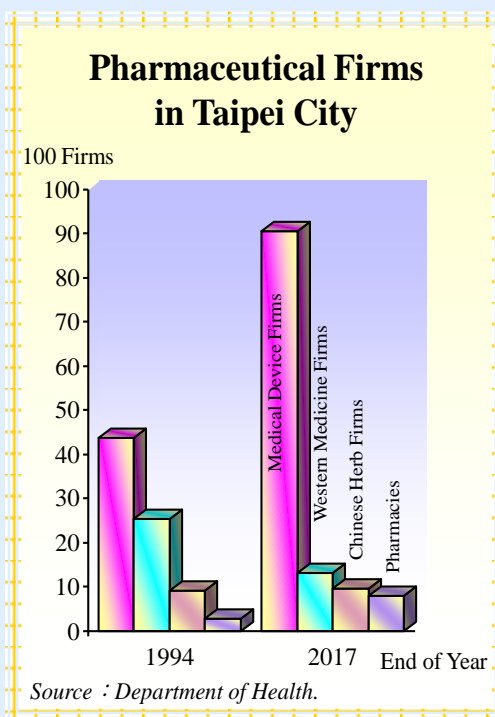


39. Drug Management

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 2017, the City had a total of 12,156 licensed pharmaceutical firms, including 9,062 medical device firms, 1,325 western medicine firms, 962 Chinese herb firms, and 807 pharmacies. Compared to the previous year, The western medicine firms, the Chinese herb firms, medical device firms and pharmacies increased by 0.08%, 2.01%, 2.28% and 1.67%.

The distribution of pharmaceutical firms by district showed that Zhongshan District accounted for the largest number, or 2,044 firms, Daan District in the second place for 1,865, and Nangang District was the last for only 385.



Pharmaceutical Firms in Taipei City

Unit: Firm

End of Year & District	Grand Total	Western Medicine Firms	Chinese Herb Firms	Pharmacies ①	Medical Device Firms
1968 ②	...	1,082	527	...	...
2011	10,936	1,494	996	787	7,659
2015	11,594	1,361	936	808	8,489
2016	11,969	1,324	943	789	8,913
2017	12,156	1,325	962	807	9,062
Songshan	1,168	169	51	74	874
Xinyi	1,147	127	68	74	878
Daan	1,865	192	98	91	1,484
Zhongshan	2,044	265	111	95	1,573
Zhongzhen	1,104	112	62	63	867
Datong	890	85	224	36	545
Wanhua	565	52	88	63	362
Wenshan	475	30	29	61	355
Nangang	385	53	23	33	276
Neihu	1,208	134	64	64	946
Shilin	783	71	89	85	538
Beitou	522	35	55	68	364

Source : Department of Health.

Note : ① Since 1994, pharmacies have been excluded from western medicine dispensaries for separate statistics.

② There were 90 cosmetics manufacturers and other medicine dealers by the end of 1968.

40. Sanitation Management

To better its management and risk assessment system for food and cosmetics, Taipei has been continuously enhancing sanitation self-management measures to establish an at-source supervision mechanism and to intensify sampling inspection over food and cosmetics available in the market, also constantly regulating the investigation into and settlement of food or cosmetics advertisement in violation of laws, with samples taken or follow-up surveys conducted where necessary for learning real-time information about such violations.

To fulfill its commitment to Food Safety and to construct a healthy environment for food consumption, Taipei has been continuously promoting food sanitation management and continuing to implement the Taipei Food Safety Self-Management Principles, transparency in the food safety system, and the grading plan of restaurant hygiene management to have citizens more transparent food safety information. In 2017, there were 91,067 cases inspected for food sanitation, and 622 of those were unqualified. In 2017, there were 28,128 companies received food sanitation inspection, 5,750 of those were needed to be improved.

To safeguard the safety, rights and interests of the consumers of cosmetics, Taipei has been continuously keeping the service of sampling inspection of marketed cosmetics and monitoring the advertisement of cosmetics. In 2017, there were 11,647 cases inspected for cosmetics regulation, and 229 of them were illegal cosmetics.

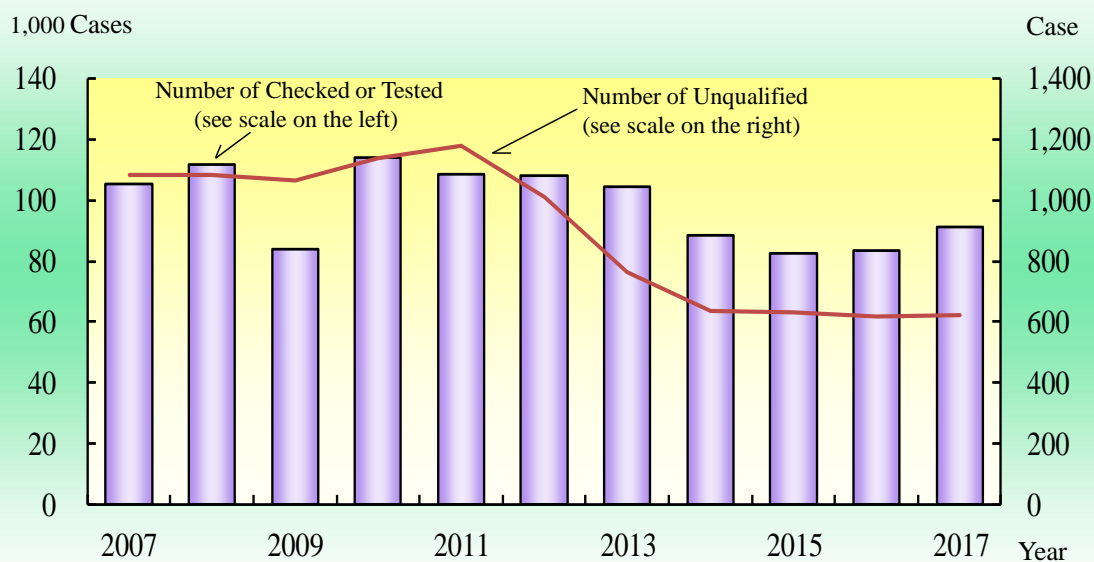
Sanitation Management in Taipei City

Year	Food Sanitation Management (Case)				Cosmetics Regulation(Case)	
	No. of Checked or Tested (Case)	No. of Unqualified (Case)	No. of Inspections (Number)	No. of Improvement (Number)	No. of Random Inspection	No. of Known Illegal Cosmetics
1970	...	...	16,749	4,229	...	...
1971	...	...	22,869	6,944	...	...
1981	...	...	...	...	...	...
1991	...	...	145,727	9,193	...	...
2001	97,013	571	56,377	7,923	5,426	282
2006	90,714	1,218	54,267	4,028	14,142	393
2011	108,757	1,180	25,422	2,899	11,165	543
2015	82,732	630	20,049	3,729	10,055	315
2016	83,629	619	24,667	5,133	10,611	321
2017	91,067	622	28,128	5,750	11,647	229

Source : Department of Health.



Food Sanitation Management in Taipei City



Source: Department of Health.



Presentation of Food Tracer Taipei Platform

41. Environmental Protection

It is one of the City's goals to build Taipei into an environmental and sustainable city with low carbon, thriving habitat, new riverbanks and waterfront. Implement trash reducing, recycling and reusing measures, such as "Per-Bag Trash Collection Fee", "Household Kitchen Waste Recycling", "Waste Regeneration", and "Reuse of Incinerator Bottom Ash", reach a consensus on "care for the environment", "green consumption" and "energy conservation and carbon reduction" among Taipei residents for environmental protection, to jointly improve energy conservation and greening and the effectiveness of environmental management in Taipei City and to put the policy of "Total Recycling, Zero Landfill" into practice.

Due to the geography of Taipei City, some parts of the city experience elevated concentrations of pollutants during poor weather. In 2017, the monthly average dust-fall capacity was 3.31 metric tons/km², an decrease of 1.56 metric ton/km² of the previous year, and suspended particulates was 32.01 µg/m³, a increase of 1.82 µg/m³ of the previous year.

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 2017, 13 businesses were advised and monitored for improvement. And 3,932 water quality inspections on the City's rivers have been carried out in 2017, an addition of 16 cases from the figure of 2016.

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 2017 was 205,932 metric tons, showing a decrease at 85.36% compared to 1,406,766 metric tons in 1999, with the average of daily handling of 564 metric tons. In average, each person produced 281 kilograms of garbage in 2017. In 2017, the garbage recycled was 468,299 metric tons, showing an increase at 2.51% in 2016. The amount of food wastes recycled of the year 2017 was 66,764 metric tons, showing a decrease at 2.12% in 2016 and the total volume of bulk wastes recycling and reuse in 2017 was 14,031 metric tons, showing an increase at 2.80% in 2016. In order to keep the city neat and prevent scrap vehicles from blocking transportation, scrap cars are now actively being investigated and removed. In 2017, a total of 6,387 removals were conducted on cars and motorcycles. It was showing an decrease of 12.23% from 7,277 removals in 2016.

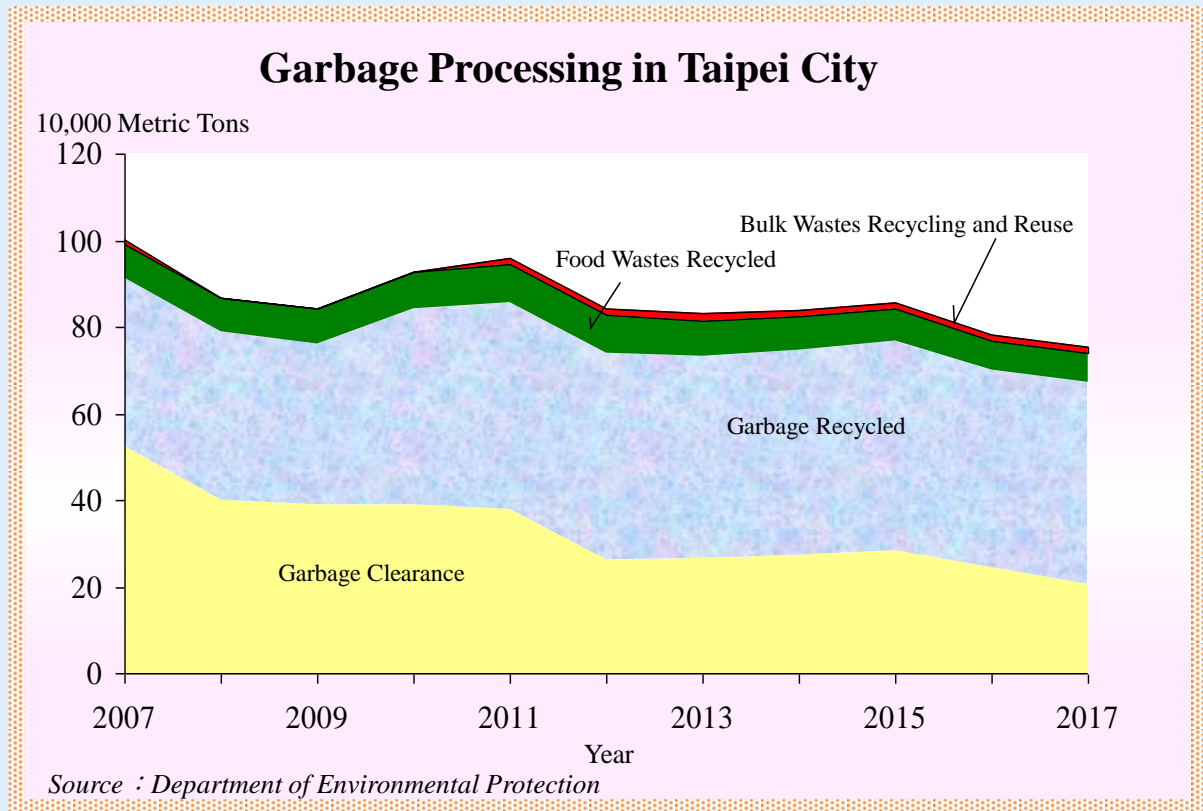
Air Pollution Measurement in Taipei City

Year	Dust-fall (Metric Ton/km ²)	Suspended Particulates (µg/m ³)	Ozone (ppm)	Sulfur Dioxide (ppm)	Carbon Monoxide (ppm)	Nitrogen Dioxide (ppm)	Percentage of Days with Air Quality Index (AQI) over 100 (%) ①	
							General	Traffic
1974	16.39	151.73	0.043	0.027	10.7	0.026	...	...
1981	15.26	121.65	0.016	0.016	1.8	0.039	...	...
1991	14.30	75.34	0.017	0.019	2.2	0.063	...	...
2001	11.83	49.74	0.019	0.004	1.1	0.026	0.93	3.43
2006	7.71	48.64	0.022	0.003	0.8	0.022	1.56	0.14
2011	6.32	44.45	0.026	0.003	0.7	0.018	0.73	0.14
2015	5.27	34.87	0.027	0.003	0.7	0.016	0.60	-
2016	4.87	30.19	0.025	0.002	0.6	0.016	0.50	-
2017	3.31	32.01	0.027	0.002	0.6	0.016	3.41	6.40

Source : Department of Environmental Protection.

Note : ① Pollutant Standards Index (PSI) was changed to the Air Quality Index (AQI) since 2017, due to the policy of the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan.





Garbage Processing in Taipei City

Year	Garbage (Metric Ton) ①					Volume of Garbage Generated per Capita (kg)	Treatment Rate of Garbage (%)
	Grand Total	Volume of Garbage Clearance ②	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
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
2011	959,025	378,591	477,590	88,615	14,230	364	100.00
2015	857,431	282,756	484,977	74,622	15,076	317	100.00
2016	783,268	244,574	456,832	68,213	13,649	290	100.00
2017	755,026	205,932	468,299	66,764	14,031	281	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.

② Only included household garbage from 2012, but excluded general industrial waste put within official garbage bags from June 2017.

42. Renewable Energy

The warning signs from climate change have been plain to see in recent years. Governments have started studying ways of cutting carbon emissions and saving energy. The development and use of renewable energies can reduce the pollution from fossil fuels while balancing environmental protection against humankind's demand for energy. Therefore, Taipei City Government is actively supporting green low-carbon energy in the pursuit of environmentally sustainable development. Renewable energy includes solar, wind, hydro, bio-fuels and waste, geothermal and ocean power. Taipei City's natural environment and climate means it is limited in the types of renewable energy it can development. The development of solar power has been assessed to be the more feasible option.

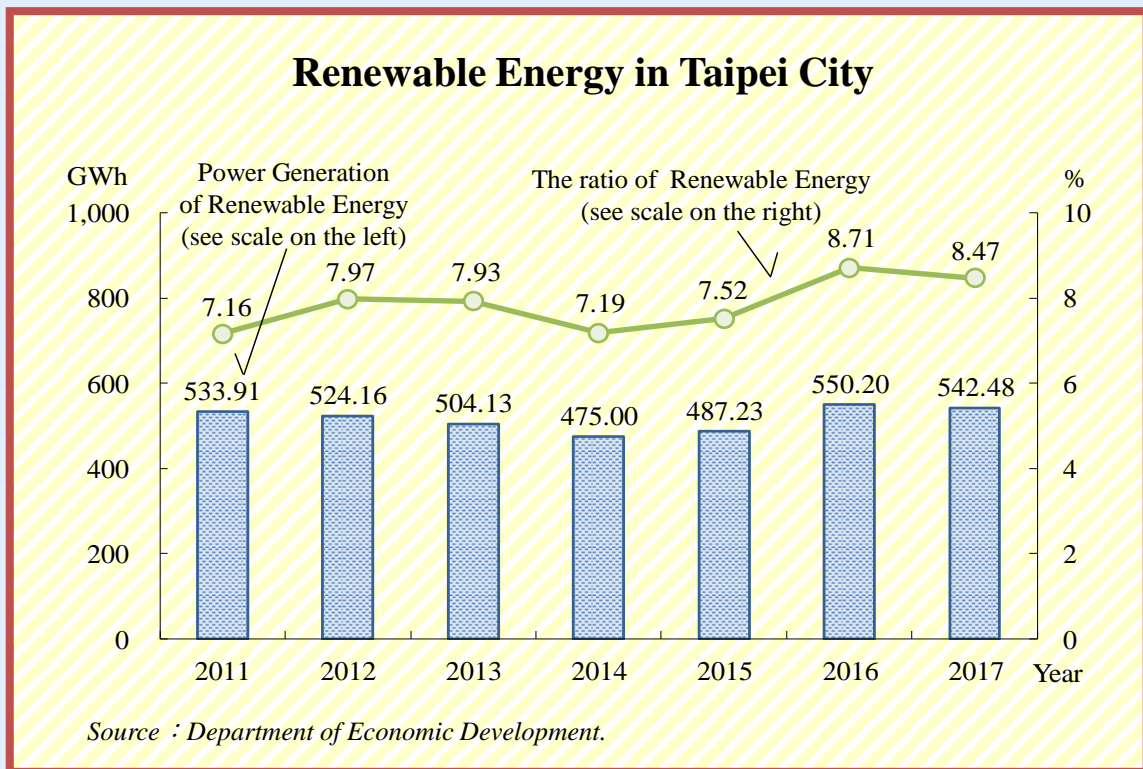
Taipei City Government has introduced four special polices to realize the goal of becoming an "advanced energy-saving city." These include using city-owned land and buildings, providing subsidies to the private sector, using public housing for demonstration trials and organizing the installation of solar power equipment on central government buildings. The city hopes that the use of public and private sector resources can help fulfill the goal of promoting solar power and drive the development of related industries. In 2017, Taipei City Government approved 77 applications for solar photovoltaic with a total installed capacity of 7,926 kW; 36 applications for registration of solar photovoltaic equipment were installed with a total capacity of 5,590 kW. Taipei City also possessed 542.48 GWh for power generation of renewable energy in 2017 including renewable energy production within Taipei City as well as the purchase of renewable energy by the central government and Taiwan Power Company for use in Taipei City. This was 7.72 GWh (-1.40%) less than the 550.20 GWh reported in 2016. The ratio of renewable energy was 8.47% and 0.24% lower than the 8.71% from 2016. On the whole, the figures all trend upwards.

Renewable Energy in Taipei City

Year	Approved for Solar Photovoltaic		Registration of Solar Photovoltaic Equipment		Power Generation of Renewable Energy (GWh)
	Number of Approved (Cases)	Installed Capacity (kW)	Number of Approved (Cases)	Installed Capacity (kW)	
2010	3	43	-	-	...
2011	28	731	17	522	533.91
2012	17	417	19	271	524.16
2013	20	350	15	476	504.13
2014	20	370	11	154	475.00
2015	18	185	18	284	487.23
2016	21	2,387	7	54	550.20
2017	77	7,926	36	5,590	542.48

Source : Department of Economic Development and Bureau of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs.





Taoyuan Elementary School Solar Panels

43. 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. In order to improve living standards of citizens and enhance social welfare, a sampling survey on household income and expenditure in Taipei City conducted regularly.

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\$1,688,289 in 2016, showing a 21-time increase at an annual rate about 7.12%. The current receipts per household increased 2.77 times in 2016 compared to 1971 after elimination of currency fluctuation and offset with consumer price index.

Earned income remains the main source for family current receipts. The 2016 statistics showed that of the total current receipts earned income stood at 52.07% in the first place, followed by property income at 20.54%, current transfer receipts at 16.05%, entrepreneurial income at 11.33%, and miscellaneous receipts at 0.01%.

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
1971	76,579	73,620	69,224	66,266	...	...
1981	384,513	334,428	296,000	259,867	32.66	31.78
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
2011	1,645,287	1,251,519	1,283,016	996,646	21.54	14.74
2014	1,684,110	1,292,604	1,297,477	1,014,262	21.68	14.55
2015	1,697,894	1,314,031	1,273,766	1,005,898	22.46	15.14
2016	1,688,289	1,320,834	1,273,261	1,025,150	22.99	14.87

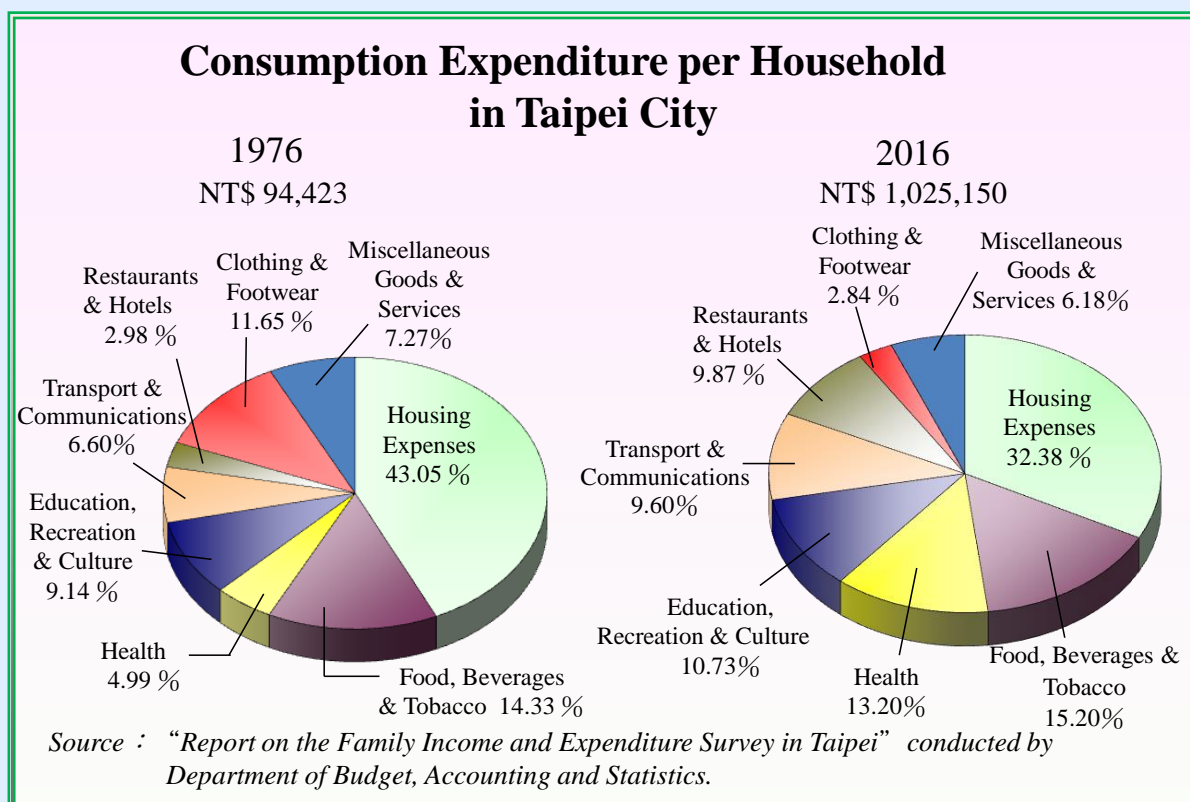
Source : "Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey in Taipei" conducted by Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Note : ①Eating 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.





The basic parts of family consumption in Taipei in 2016 were still housing and food, beverages & tobacco, which accounting for 32.38% and 15.20%, respectively. When compared with the consumption patterns in 1976, the proportions of five categories indicated an increase, i.e. health expenses from 4.99% to 13.20%, restaurants & hotels expenses from 2.98% to 9.87%, transport & communications expenses from 6.60% to 9.60%, education, recreation & culture expenses from 9.14% to 10.73%, and food, beverages & tobacco expenses from 14.33% to 15.20%. On the other hand, the proportions of three categories indicated a decrease, i.e. housing expenses from 43.05% to 32.38%, clothing & footwear expenses from 11.65% to 2.84%, and miscellaneous goods & services from 7.27% to 6.18%. This showed that the family consumption patterns have changed over these years in Taipei.



44. Price Index

The price index is one of the important indicators showing the changing price of goods and services. 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 and the contract price; and (5) calculating national income deflators and making commercial forecasts.

The consumer price indices currently effective in Taipei were based on the information of 2016, which was served as the base period. The structure of household spending in subsequent years was used for comparison with the base period data, and the prices on 368 items of commodities were considered. These items were subject to comparison through the arithmetic mean of the weighted average based on the data of the base period. In addition to the general index, there were 7 major categories with 40 sub-categories of indices. In 2017, the consumer price general index (base period: 2016=100) was 100.61, 0.61% more than that of 2016.

In 2017, the construction cost general index in Taipei (base period: 2016=100) was 101.81, 1.81% more than that of 2016. For the associated major categories, the index on materials and services both showed an increase of 2.85% and 0.03%.

Fluctuation in Price Index in Taipei City

Base Period: 2016=100

Year	Consumer Price		Construction Cost Price	
	General Index	Change (%)	General Index	Change (%)
1981	50.47	...	40.77	...
1991	64.99	5.69	57.71	4.57
2001	84.83	0.43	67.68	-0.92
2006	89.11	0.68	86.27	5.97
2011	94.79	1.44	103.27	2.82
2015	98.75	0.00	101.84	-2.72
2016	100.00	1.27	100.00	-1.81
2017	100.61	0.61	101.81	1.81

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



Movement of price indices for major categories of consumer goods in 2017 was as follows:

Consumer Price Indices in Taipei City

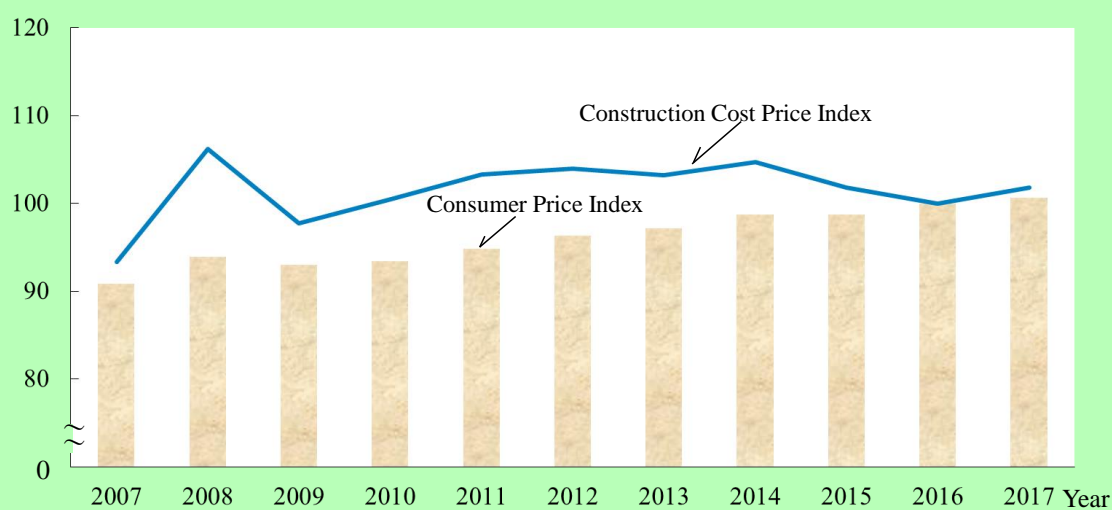
Base Period: 2016=100

Index	Weight (%)	2017 (1)	2016 (2)	Change (%) $((1)-(2))/(2) \times 100$
General Index	1,000.00	100.61	100.00	0.61
<i>Food</i>	<i>251.63</i>	<i>100.34</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>0.34</i>
<i>Clothing</i>	<i>34.53</i>	<i>100.52</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>0.52</i>
<i>Housing</i>	<i>329.02</i>	<i>100.89</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>0.89</i>
<i>Transportation & Communication</i>	<i>110.37</i>	<i>101.44</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>1.44</i>
<i>Medicines & Medical Care</i>	<i>47.24</i>	<i>100.33</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>0.33</i>
<i>Education & Entertainment</i>	<i>129.08</i>	<i>99.70</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>-0.30</i>
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>98.13</i>	<i>101.50</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>1.50</i>

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

Consumer and Construction Cost Price Indices in Taipei City

Index (base period: 2016=100)



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

45. Digital City

In order to narrow the digital gap, the city government has jointly set up a free training course on internet usage with non-government organizations and has been encouraging people to receive training so as to popularize the relevant education. By the end of 2017, there were 425,558 applicants. For having citizens frequent the internet to apply associated affairs, the city government provides a single service window on its website and there totaled 2.35 million applications submitted via the internet in 2017. Besides, the public Wi-Fi access service "Taipei Free" provided from July, 2011, after that, the Taipei WiFi Alliance was created by linking with civilian wifi hotspots in October, 2015, having 7,402 hotspots by the end of 2017 with the service usage of 30.46 million times in the whole same year.

The Information Technology Department of Taipei City Government currently focuses on the three development strategic topics of "Advancing e-governance", "Promoting smart city" and "Reinforcing infrastructure development" with the mission of "Good use of new technologies to make city innovative" so as to realize the vision of "building a urban paradigm that citizens feel sensible." As of the end of 2017, there were 24 apps of the city government's mobile services with 4,084.9 thousand download times.

The city government also conducted information integration and established an open data platform to encourage citizens reutilizing those available on the platform. As of the end of 2017, the accumulated use reached 591.13 million person-times.

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 National Development Council "Survey Report for Individual & Household E-opportunity" reveal that in 2017 the rate of individual net usage was 87.0% in Taipei City, a increase of 1.6 percent points from 2016.

Internet Services in Taipei City

Year	Accumulated No. of Citizens' Attending Free Internet training ① (Person-Times)	No. of Visits to Taipei E-services Online (10,000 Person-Times)	Taipei WiFi Alliance		Taipei App		Accumulated No. of Times of Use of Open Data ①④ (10,000 Person-Times)	Rate of Individual Net Usage ⑤ (%)
			Hotspot ① (No.)	No. of Users ② (1,000 Person-Times)	App ① (No.)	Accumulated No. of Apps Downloads ①③ (10,000 Person-Times)		
2000	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	58.7
2001	189,123	...	-	-	-	-	-	59.7
2006	341,262	139.46	-	-	-	-	-	72.6
2010	380,181	217.13	-	-	1	6.86	-	77.6
2011	390,015	182.14	1,815	4,838	10	50.13	27.48	80.1
2012	396,848	194.55	5,724	21,748	30	132.34	240.91	78.5
2015	416,216	305.32	9,261	38,221	27	316.63	7,449.91	82.6
2016	422,214	285.84	8,312	39,433	27	357.82	22,344.16	85.4
2017	425,558	235.50	7,402	30,463	24	408.49	59,113.22	87.0

Source : Department of Information Technology and "Survey Report for Individual & Household E-opportunity" by National Development Council.

Note : ① Data at the end of year.

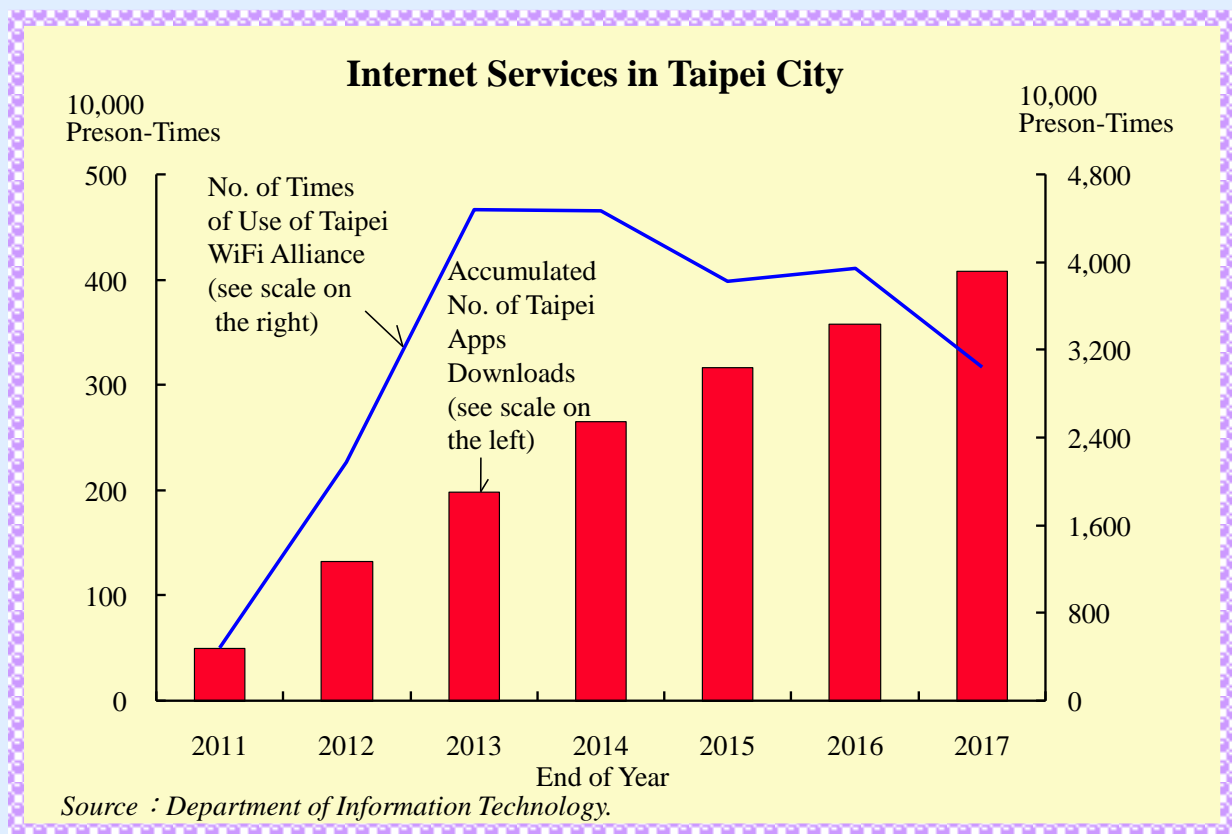
② The figure of 2011 included that from August to December. Only including Taipei Free before Oct. 2015.

③ The figure of 2010 was the number of downloads made between July and December.

④ The services launched in Sep. 2011.

⑤ 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.





46. Taipei City Council

Taipei City was designated as a provincial municipality after the Restoration of Taiwan in 1945, and the City Council of Taipei was founded in the following year. The local autonomy system was enforced in 1950. The mayor was elected by citizens and the City Council of Taipei was changed to the Council of Taipei Provincial City. Councilors for six terms were elected during this period of City Council under the jurisdiction of the Taiwan Provincial Government. In 1967, Taipei City was restructured into a municipality directly under the jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan, and the mayor was directly appointed by the prime minister. A provisional city council was founded and reorganized on December 25, 1969 to initiate the era of a city council under the jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan. In July, 1994, the Special Municipality Autonomy Act specified the direct election of the Taipei City mayor and realized the legislative and supervisory power of the city council, marking a new page in the history of democracy, and the seventh councilor and mayor election was held on December 3 of the same year. The Local Government Act enacted in January 25, 1999 further solidified the status of the Taipei City Council as a local legislative organ. The twelfth councilor and mayor election was held on November 29, 2014, in which 63 city councilors were elected and the percent of ballots to voters was 70.46%. In recent years, Taipei City Council has striven to reflect public opinion, supervise the City Government and exchange with other cities. Much effort has been made to improve the transparency and e-services of council business. It is hoped that legislative oversight will improve the welfare of city residents as well as the quality of life.

Taipei City Council's duties and powers are to examine and resolve laws governing the rights and obligations of the citizens in Taipei, to deliberate the annual budget and audit disbursement reports of the City Government, to approve levy of taxes 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 receive citizens' petitions, to carry out other functions authorized by other laws or central regulations. Taipei City Council has one Secretary General to deal with the affairs of the Council according to the instructions of the Speaker. One Deputy Secretary General is appointed to assist the Secretary General in dealing with the affairs of the Council. Nine offices and sections are set up to handle assigned administrative affairs. Seven permanent committees and two special committees are set up to handle the affairs assigned to each committee.

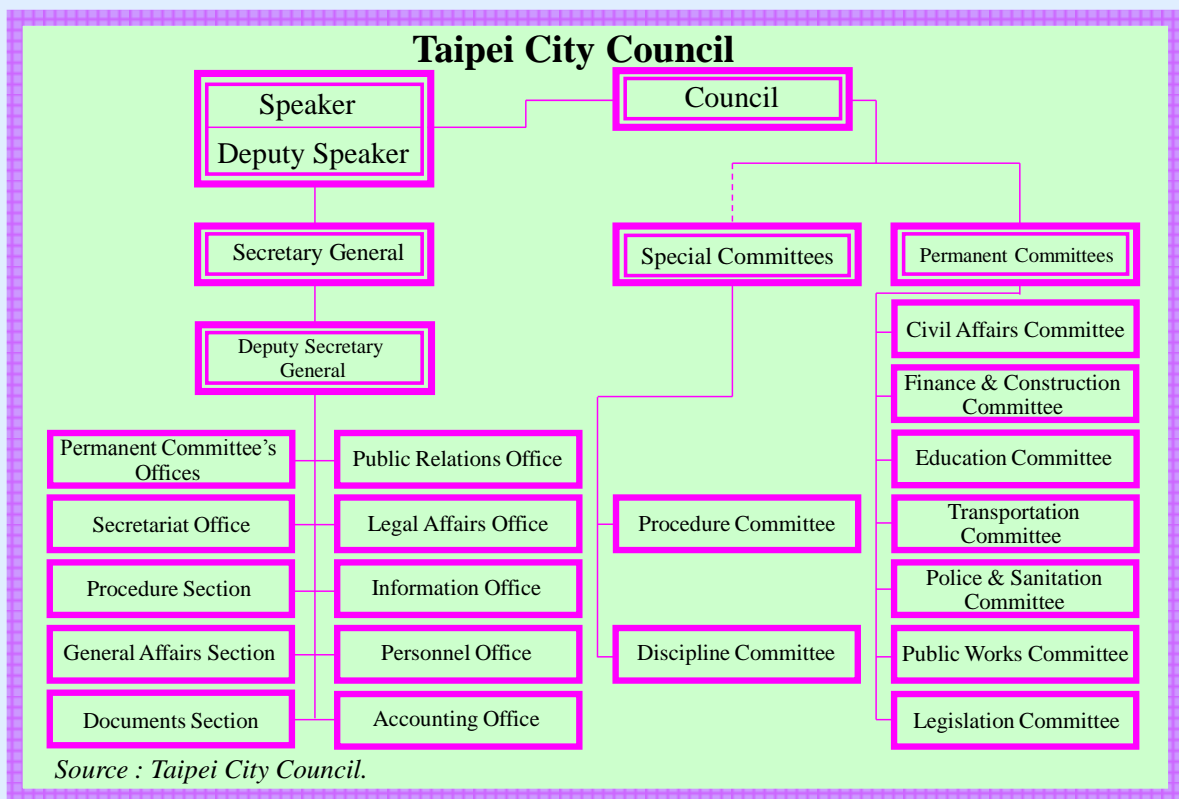
Election of Councilors in Taipei City

Term	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	2,004,204	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
12 th Term	2,140,188	1,508,054	70.46	108	63	42	21	2014	12	25

Source : Taipei City Election Commission.

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





47. Taipei City Government

For achieving the goal as a modern city, the City of Taipei has been restructured. As such, the political organization and staffing of the City Government shall be congruent with this objective. 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, three deputy mayors, a secretary-general and three deputy secretaries-general, 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; Department of Information Technology; Department of Sports; Department of Legal Affairs; The Secretariat; Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; Department of Personnel; Department of Government Ethics; Department of Civil Servant Development; Department of Rapid Transit Systems; Taipei Feitsui Reservoir Administration. Further, there are four Committees for handling specific affairs, Taipei Water Department and 12 District Offices.

By the end of 2017, Taipei City Government had 397 agencies and units in total, including the aforementioned 31 primary agencies, 1 business operation, 12 district offices and 353 secondary agencies subordinated to primary agencies. By character of agencies, these were divided into 143 general administrative agencies (including Taipei City Hospital), 3 business operations and 251 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

Organization of Taipei City Government



Source: Department of Personnel.





increase of households. By the end of 1968, the City had 608 villages and 10,255 neighborhoods totally. 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 2017, there were 456 villages and 9,603 neighborhoods with approximately 21 neighborhoods per village and 109 households per neighborhood in the City.

In recent years, the number of personnel in Taipei City Government and subsidiaries has been examined and revised to reduce personnel costs and control human growth. 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 2017, the number of present personnel in the organic structure was 59,917, the number of authorized staff was 46,409, the number of workers was 10,661, and the number of complement out of authorization was 2,847.

By character of agency, the number of authorized staff (civil servants and teachers) with municipal schools at the end of 2017 totaled 49.62% topping the list, administrative agencies 48.88% scored the second and municipal enterprises 1.50% were the least. Compared with the end of 2016, there were 22,683 employees working for administrative agencies, an increase of 300; 698 for municipal enterprises, an decrease of 12; and 23,028 for municipal schools, a decrease of 213.

By educational attainment, the number of authorized staff with college education or higher added up to 44,419, occupying 95.71 % of the City Government's work force by the end of 2017. By working years, the longest share of the employees had worked for 5 years and under, about 25.85% of the total. By sex, there were 19,896 male employees, about 42.87% of the total, and 26,513 female employees, about 57.13%.

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

Item	Authorized Present Staff (Person)			%		
	End of 2017 (1)	End of 2016 (2)	Change (1)-(2)	End of 2017 (3)	End of 2016 (4)	Change (3)-(4)
Grand Total	46,409	46,334	75	100.00	100.00	0.00
1. By Character of Agency						
Administrative Agencies	22,683	22,383	300	48.88	48.31	0.57
Municipally Owned Enterprises	698	710	-12	1.50	1.53	-0.03
Municipal Schools	23,028	23,241	-213	49.62	50.16	-0.54
2. By Educational Attainment						
University and College	44,419	44,247	172	95.71	95.50	0.21
High School	1,972	2,066	-94	4.25	4.46	-0.21
Others	18	21	-3	0.04	0.05	-0.01
3. By Seniority of Service						
5 years and under	11,995	10,979	1,016	25.85	23.70	2.15
6~ 9 years	5,491	5,541	-50	11.83	11.96	-0.13
10~14 years	7,286	7,686	-400	15.70	16.59	-0.89
15~19 years	6,831	6,888	-57	14.72	14.87	-0.15
20~24 years	7,232	7,545	-313	15.58	16.28	-0.70
25~29 years	5,233	5,307	-74	11.28	11.45	-0.17
30 years and over	2,341	2,388	-47	5.04	5.15	-0.11

Source : Department of Personnel.

Major Indicators for Living

Year	1. Land and						
	Population Density	Dependency Ratio①	Aging Index	Sex Ratio	Life Expectancy ②		Population Gross Growth Rate
					Male	Female	
Unit	Person/km ²	%	%	Male/100 Female	Year-Old	Year-Old	%
1968	5,896	69.28	6.04	113.42	...	...	51.77
1971	6,760	61.31	7.36	116.20	...	...	39.60
1981	8,345	50.21	14.69	106.49	...	...	22.77
1991	10,001	44.71	28.68	101.57	...	...	-0.61
2001	9,690	41.27	51.58	97.49	78.05	82.38	-4.79
2006	9,684	39.17	70.55	95.05	79.19	84.13	6.06
2011	9,753	37.37	88.31	92.85	80.18	85.25	12.29
2015	9,951	40.28	105.76	91.92	80.64	86.25	0.92
2016	9,918	41.77	111.73	91.70	80.54	86.18	-3.37
2017	9,872	43.17	118.74	91.48	...	...	-4.62

Year	3. Labor and Employment					
	Employment Population per Household ①	Unemployment Rate ①			Labor Force Participation Rate ①②	Ratio of Applicants Placed Through TCG Program ③
		Total	Male	Female		
Unit	Person	%	%	%	%	%
1968	1.33	1.7	1.6	2.0	57.4	62.95
1971	1.39	3.6	...	...	49.6	37.73
1981	1.36	1.6	1.3	2.2	52.1	70.15
1991	1.36	2.0	1.9	2.1	56.3	40.82
2001	1.24	3.9	4.6	3.1	55.5	19.41
2006	1.22	3.7	4.0	3.4	55.2	44.96
2011	1.21	4.4	4.9	4.0	56.5	53.06
2015	1.22	3.8	4.3	3.1	57.3	50.77
2016	1.22	3.9	4.6	3.1	57.5	54.25
2017	1.21	3.8	4.1	3.4	57.4	59.74



Quality in Taipei City

Population					2. Marital Status 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
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
3.47	8.75	9.54	6.07	175.69	8.11	2.22	1,200
4.39	-3.47	10.72	6.33	155.95	6.94	2.03	1,340
3.71	-7.08	10.37	6.66	153.92	6.59	2.05	1,310
2.82	-7.44	9.31	6.49	150.04	6.01	2.05	1,215

4. Education and Culture							
Ratio of Opening Filled Through TCG Program ④	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 ④	Primary & Secondary School Students per Teacher	Primary & Secondary School Students per Class	Enrollment Rate of Children at School ⑤
%	%	%	%	Person	Person	Person	%
29.41	87.92	9.19	28.84	1.79	37	56	98.90
27.55	90.35	10.71	29.68	1.85	32	53	99.02
25.94	94.85	13.82	28.34	1.85	27	45	99.77
10.99	97.14	14.42	26.61	1.96	22	39	99.89
18.39	97.80	23.58	25.62	1.92	15	30	99.93
25.35	98.88	34.84	24.84	1.89	15	30	99.96
38.79	99.22	42.08	23.39	1.93	13	27	99.94
70.20	99.42	47.43	20.90	2.31	11	27	99.94
59.33	99.47	48.50	20.56	2.30	11	26	99.95
49.60	99.51	49.41	20.27	2.33	11	26	99.95

Major Indicators for Living

Year	4. Education and Culture		5. Industry, Commerce, Finance		
	Library Books Borrowers per 1,000 Persons ⑥	Library-Collected Books per 1,000 Persons ⑦	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	0.029
1971	744	69.66	51,701	51,701	0.039
1981	826	148.43	134,780	131,532	0.087
1991	2,394	681.86	214,634	186,115	0.111
2001	633	1,342.50	208,919	191,616	0.141
2006	786	1,843.06	215,898	197,754	0.199
2011	1,487	2,390.78	221,997	204,749	0.212
2015	1,441	2,783.94	240,099	220,966	0.203
2016	1,374	2,896.57	244,063	224,499	0.203
2017	1,327	2,977.26	249,007	228,533	0.207

Year	7. Transportation				
	Parking Lots per 1,000 Automobile	Highway & 6-Meter-and-Over 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
2001	93	29.58	794	1,865	17,948
2006	96	27.08	1,052	1,688	10,854
2011	101	29.55	1,552	1,708	6,131
2015	117	30.91	1,966	1,317	6,732
2016	122	25.81	2,022	1,302	7,115
2017	121	...	2,044	1,303	7,289





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\$	NT\$	m ²	m ²	Vehicle	Vehicle	%
21.16	8,962	1,897	0.72	4.50	17	47	34.41
32.50	11,989	3,896	0.71	5.05	24	62	37.81
27.38	29,009	7,943	1.84	6.65	92	179	59.67
38.60	69,202	26,714	3.44	6.81	190	233	79.50
29.93	63,373	18,969	4.80	7.84	253	368	83.82
37.89	54,958	20,821	5.03	7.93	278	397	79.82
33.58	65,670	22,049	5.15	8.49	281	416	76.57
41.95	57,031	23,927	5.10	8.36	295	356	75.16
40.42	57,702	23,325	5.32	① 8.20	299	353	74.98
...	...	...	5.36	8.27	302	355	74.77

			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 Infants Housed ②	Low-Income Households as		Living Subsidy Per Middle Low-Income Seniors
					% of Total Households	% of Total Population	
Case	Establishment	Piece	%	%	%	%	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	...	0.52	0.32	-
6,848	79	272	1.21	...	0.68	0.50	-
14,807	74	527	0.65	...	1.23	0.94	5,837
8,995	71	524	0.36	0.29	1.43	1.27	5,779
5,504	82	608	0.24	1.11	1.94	1.80	5,724
6,309	80	538	0.17	3.84	2.01	1.80	7,022
7,073	78	518	0.15	4.36	1.98	1.76	7,292
7,428	75	492	0.15	5.51	1.95	1.71	7,312

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
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
2011	2,001	0.11	400	1,772.00	411.86	16.47
2015	540	0.12	90	1,561.35	231.18	10.10
2016	503	0.04	252	1,579.78	225.16	8.07
2017	434	0.07	145	1,527.10	225.40	6.10

Year	10. Public					
	Fatal Traffic Accidents per 10,000 Vehicles ①	Fatal Traffic Accident Death Tolls per 10,000 Persons ①	Fire Accidents ②	Fire Accidents per 1,000 Households ②	Fire Accident Death Tolls per 10,000 Persons	Fire Accident Injuries per 10,000 Persons
Unit	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
2001	0.58	0.37	814	0.91	0.06	0.28
2006	0.46	0.31	360	0.38	0.01	0.07
2011	0.44	0.31	177	0.18	0.00	0.06
2015	0.48	0.31	103	0.10	0.02	0.08
2016	0.50	0.33	165	0.16	0.06	0.10
2017	0.35	0.24	2,721	2.59	0.08	0.11





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/10,000 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
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
1,343.67	71.28	69.66	102.07	71.40	268.57	2.33	28.6
1,320.07	94.89	90.32	101.83	95.64	273.65	3.08	27.1
1,346.54	96.53	85.30	105.05	98.36	253.71	2.72	27.3
1,295.60	96.86	83.54	101.22	99.16	273.77	3.05	28.4

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
1.70	9.51	10.00	0.60	21,321	270	37
2.09	11.36	10.99	0.73	21,791	252	40
2.19	11.23	12.27	0.75	24,666	220	45
2.29	11.31	12.90	0.69	25,045	205	49
① 2.27	11.72	13.08	0.66	① 25,076	① 201	① 50
2.37	12.25	② 13.33	0.72	② 25,179	② 189	② 53

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 Supply ③	Per Capita Daily Calorie Supply 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
2001	131	19,122	39	92.4	2,880
2006	151	16,778	43	90.1	2,816
2011	175	18,533	41	89.7	2,739
2015	188	19,395	43	① 84.8	① 2,807
2016	① 194	19,709	44	83.4	2,768
2017	② 207	20,054	45	...	...

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\$	NT\$	NT\$
1968	...	0.54	10,635	...	10,325	...
1971	...	0.64	14,137	...	13,590	...
1981	...	0.92	89,214	176,766	77,593	153,741
1991	...	1.33	238,925	367,633	191,560	294,753
2001	...	1.09	444,640	524,154	339,257	399,926
2006	0.08	1.00	487,419	546,986	377,966	424,157
2011	0.09	1.00	501,612	529,182	381,561	402,533
2015	0.08	0.87	551,264	558,242	426,663	432,033
2016	0.07	0.79	562,763	562,763	440,287	440,287
2017	0.07	0.77	...	...	...	...





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 ①	Ratio of Population Served by Garbage-Disposing Service	Per Capita Daily Garbage Recycled
			Keelung River	Xindian Stream	Tamsui River			
Metric Ton/km ²	µg/m ³	ppm	mg/L	mg/L	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	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
6.3	44.45	0.003	4.5	2.8	6.6	0.39	0.26	0.50
5.3	34.87	0.003	3.8	1.9	3.6	0.29	0.25	0.49
4.9	30.19	0.002	3.0	1.4	2.9	0.25	0.25	0.46
3.3	32.01	0.002	3.4	1.8	3.0	0.21	0.24	0.48

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\$	NT\$	NT\$	%	—
8,838	...	1,487	...	...	...
12,233	...	1,358	...	90.91	0.3120
60,137	119,154	17,456	34,587	77.50	0.2829
140,431	216,081	51,129	78,672	73.31	0.2653
266,267	313,883	72,990	86,043	78.49	0.3036
283,037	317,627	94,929	106,530	74.88	0.2956
303,855	320,556	77,705	81,976	79.63	0.3121
326,590	330,724	100,043	101,309	76.55	0.3130
341,717	341,717	98,561	98,561	77.61	0.3145
...

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	4.52	23.95	0.82
1981	36.4	9.2	3.94	25.08	1.09
1991	36.0	9.5	3.81	29.63	1.20
2001	38.1	7.7	4.94	26.55	0.86
2006	37.1	7.7	4.83	26.68	0.67
2011	38.5	8.0	4.84	28.19	0.75
2015	38.6	7.9	4.90	27.45	0.56
2016	39.0	8.1	4.82	27.49	0.51
2017	...	...	...	...	...

Year	13. Domestic				
	Cell Phone Diffusion Rate ⑦	Personal Computer Diffusion Rate ⑦	Cable Television Diffusion Rate ⑦	Sedan Vehicle Diffusion Rate ⑦	Consumer Price Index
	%	%	%	%	2016=100
1968	...	...	...	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...
1981	...	...	...	12.93	50.47
1991	...	23.84	...	40.36	64.99
2001	87.31	68.87	82.82	53.31	84.83
2006	91.73	78.38	86.92	51.36	89.11
2011	95.75	82.04	91.25	52.29	94.79
2015	96.20	79.16	92.56	47.96	98.75
2016	97.19	78.21	91.90	46.84	100.00
2017	...	...	...	...	100.61





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 ⑥	Living Space per Capita	Self-Owned Housing Diffusion Rate
%	%	kg	Liter	Pin	%
6.00	4.32	...	...	...	...
4.36	4.32	...	...	...	...
3.73	6.74	19	...	...	56.36
3.57	7.37	19	369	...	71.20
8.61	10.32	20	375	8.62	78.37
11.33	10.57	20	342	9.21	81.02
12.35	10.77	22	329	9.53	81.94
12.82	10.11	21	326	10.20	82.54
13.20	9.60	20	326	10.49	84.16
...	...	21	327	...	...

Life		14. Digital City		15. National Economy		
Monthly Fuel Gas Consumption per Household	Monthly Electricity Consumption per Household⑧	Visits to Taipei City Government's Web Site per Day ①	Accumulated No. of Citizens' Attending Free Internet Training	Manufacturing Employees for Taiwan Area		
				Monthly Working Hours per Person	Monthly Wage per Person	
					Nominal Salary	Effective Salary ①
kl	kWh	Person-Time	Person-Time	Hour	NT\$	NT\$
73.84	...	...	...	...	...	...
127.94	224.35	...	...	...	...	...
63.54	260.05	...	...	210	9,555	18,932
53.04	461.53	...	...	202	24,426	37,584
48.38	578.04	11,487	189,123	184	38,412	45,281
45.31	619.06	14,490	341,262	187	42,393	47,574
43.48	565.68	49,989	390,015	185	43,316	45,697
40.94	528.22	46,447	416,216	182	46,781	47,373
⑩ 41.85	546.59	36,367	422,214	175	47,258	47,258
40.47	539.73	69,285	425,558	176	48,660	48,365

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

1. Land and Population

Source: Department of Civil Affairs, Department of Health; "Abridged Life Tables of Taiwan-Fuchien Area, R.O.C.", published by the Ministry of the Interior.

- ① Dependency Ratio = $((\text{population under 15 years of age} + \text{population aged 65 and over}) / (\text{population aged between 15 and 65 including 15})) \times 100$.
- 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 2011 is compiled by population from 2009 to 2011.
- ③ Crude Birth (Death) rate = $(\text{total births (deaths) in a year} / \text{mid-year population}) \times 1,000$.
- ④ Social Migration Rate = $((\text{in-migration population} + \text{out-migration population} + \text{population changing addresses within the same district}) / \text{mid-year population}) \times 1,000$.

2. Marital Status and Birth

Source: Department of Civil Affairs.

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

3. Labor and Employment

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

- 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 = $(\text{labor force} / \text{civilian population aged 15 and over}) \times 100$.
- ③ Ratio of Applicants Placed through TCG program = $(\text{employment placed} / \text{number of applicants}) \times 100$. From 2004 onward, ratio of applicants placed = $(\text{number of placements} / \text{number of applicants}) \times 100$.





- ④ Ratio of Openings Filled through TCG program = (employment placed / number of openings) \times 100. From 2004 onward, ratio of openings filled = (number of openings filled / number of openings) \times 100.

4. Education and Culture

Source: Department of Education, Department of Civil Affairs.

- ① Literacy Rate of Population Aged 15 and Over = (literate population aged 15 and over / total population aged 15 and over) \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 = (population receiving education of college or higher / total population aged 18 and over) \times 100.
- ③ Students including those in elementary, junior, senior & vocational high school, university & college.
- ④ Universities and colleges were excluded from AY 2014.
- ⑤ Enrollment Rate of Children at School = (children in school / grand total of children at school) \times 100.
- ⑥ Library Books Borrowers per 1,000 Persons = (No. of borrowers / mid-year population) \times 1,000. Figures before 1999 referred to the number of readers / visits.
- ⑦ Library-Collected Books per 1,000 Persons = (books collected by city-owned libraries / year- end population) \times 1,000. Figures before 1999 referred to the number of readers / visits.

5. Industry, Commerce, Finance and Economy

Source: Department of Economic Development, Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; National Taxation Bureau of Taipei, Ministry of Finance.

- ① Education, Science and Culture as % of Government Expenditure referred to financial certificated statement. It used financial statement in 2017.
- ② The figures = financial certificated statement at 2011 constant price / mid-period population. It used financial statement in 2017.

6. Public Works

Source: Public Works Department.

7. Transportation

Source: Department of Transportation, Police Department; Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd.

- ①Ratio of Private Automobile = (private automobile / total automobile) \times 100.
- ②Postal offices include the directorate general of post, specially graded posts, grade-1 posts, grade-2 posts, branches of posts, and representative offices of posts.
- ③Mails per Person = total mails received by postal offices in a year / mid-year population, excluding mails delivered.

8. Social Welfare

Source: Department of Social Welfare.

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

9. Social Security

Source: Police Department.

- ①The 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: Police Department, Fire Department.

- ①Refers 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.
- ②Only included those causing deaths for Class A1, and injuries, disputes, arson cases or the cause of fire to be investigated for Class A2 before 2016, due to the formulation of the National Fire Agency, Ministry of the Interior.

11. Health

Source: Department of Health; "Food Supply and Utilization Yearbook" published by Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan.

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





12. Environmental Protection

Source: Department of Environmental Protection.

- ① Only included household garbage from 2012, but excluded general industrial waste put within official garbage bags from June 2017.

13. Domestic Life

Source: Department of Economic Development, Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei Water Department; Taiwan Power Company; "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 The water supply area included the whole territory of Taipei City and several districts in New Taipei City.
- ⑦ Cell Phone, Personal Computer, Cable TV, Sedan Vehicle Diffusion Rate = (year-end households owing the specified / year-end total households) × 100.
- ⑧ Monthly Electricity Consumption per Household = (total electricity consumption by light users / mid-year light users) / 12.

14. Digital City

Source: Department of Information Technology.

- 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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