

Summary Analysis

A. History

Taipei City is situated in a geological basin. It is not certain when settlement started, but it is known that in the 48th Year of Emperor Kangxi (1709AD), settlement began in Mangka (currently Wanhua). By the 1st Year of Emperor Guangxu (1875 AD), settlement had already expanded northward. After the 1894 Sino-Japanese War, Taipei City had an area of 18.65 square kilometers. In October 1920, Taipei City was officially incorporated as a city under the State jurisdiction. Through new demarcation, the city covered an area of 66.98 square kilometers, in 1932, and the population was about 600,000 people. After the Restoration of Taiwan, in August 1945, Taipei City was put under the jurisdiction of the province with 10 administrative districts. On July 1, 1967, Taipei City was upgraded to a municipality, directly under the Executive Yuan. The suburban townships of Neihu, Nangang, Muzha, Jingmei, Shilin and Beitou were included in the city's territory on July 1, 1968, which increased Taipei City's area to 272.14 square kilometers. Another demarcation, between the province and the city was made in May 1983, due to improvement work along the Dakeng River, and Taipei City gained another 0.03 square kilometer. In July 1986, another demarcation caused 0.40 square kilometer to be taken away from the Taipei City's territory. Since then, Taipei City has undergone a series of changes, namely, speedy city development, significant increase in population, change in social structure and objective environments. 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. In August 1992, Taipei City gained an additional 0.03 square kilometers in territory, due to another demarcation of territory between the province and the city. At the end of 2019, Taipei City has an area of 271.80 square kilometers with population of 2.65 million people.

B. The Territory

1. Land Area: At the end of 2019, Taipei City covered an area of 27,180 hectares. Shilin remained the largest with an area of 6,237 hectares, or 22.95% of the city territory, and Datong was the smallest with an area of 568 hectares, or 2.09% of the city territory only.
2. Land Use: At the end of 2019, 25,996 hectares of city land had been registered, or 95.64% of the city territory. Of registered land, there were 12,612 hectares or 48.52% public owned, 12,193 hectares or 46.90% private owned, 1,191 hectares or 4.58% public-and-private owned.

C. Population Growth

1. Total Population and Change: The population size in Taipei City was 2,645,041 people at the end of 2019, a decrease of 23,531 people from that at the end of 2018, or -0.88%. The natural increase rate was 1.30‰, while the social increase rate was -10.15‰ in 2019. The crude birth rate was 8.08‰, while the crude death rate was 6.78‰.
2. Distribution of the Population by Age: At the end of 2019, 13.44% of the population were less

than 15 years old and 18.07% were 65 or older than 65. Compared to the data from 2018, the percentage of population under the age of 15 and over the age of 65 had been decreased by 0.19 and increased by 0.88 points respectively.

D. Marital and Fertile Status

1. Marital Status: At the end of 2019, the population over age 15 under household registration in Taipei City accounted for 2.29 million people; among them, 33.43% for the unmarried, 52.88% for the married, 7.72% for the divorced, and 5.97% for widowers/widows. There were 14,350 married couples registered in Taipei City, and the crude marriage rate was 5.40‰. The number of divorces registered in Taipei City accounted for 5,470 couples, and the crude divorce rate was 2.06‰.
2. Fertility Rate: In 2019, the number of births registered in Taipei City accounted for 21,468 infants. The crude birth rate was 8.08‰, which was a decrease of 0.46 points from that of 2018; The births included 97.24% legitimate children and 2.76% illegitimate children. The sex ratio of births was 107.06. The total fertility rate of childbearing age women was 1,085‰ in 2019.

E. Labor and Employment

1. Employment: In 2019, the eligible working population in the city was 1,336 thousand people and 1,286 thousand of them were employed. There were 50 thousand people unemployed and the unemployment rate was 3.7%. Working population in 2019 was 2 thousand people higher than that of 2018. The unemployment rate is the same as last year.
2. Industry for the Employed: Of the 1,286 thousand people employed in 2019, there was 0.13% engaged in agricultural, forestry, fishing, and animal husbandry. Another 18.25% were engaged in the mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and gas supply, water supply and remediation services, and construction. The remaining 81.62% were engaged in trade, accommodation and eating-drinking places, transportation, storage and communication, finance and insurance, and other services.
3. Employment Service: There were 54,120 people looking for jobs in 2019 and there were 114,037 vacancies through the employment service of Taipei City Government. There were 36,971 job applicants employed and 63,671 job vacancies filled through placement service. The ratio of applicants placed was 68.31%, 14.93 points higher than that of 2018; and the ratio of openings filled was 55.83%, 0.85 points less than that of 2018.
4. Labor Insurance: There were 111,086 units participating in the labor insurance program by the end of 2019, an increase of 0.76% from that of 2018. There were 2,434,743 people covered by the program, an increase of 1.25% from that of 2018. There were 118,365 cases in benefit payment, a decrease of 1.19% from that of 2018. The amount of benefit paid in cash was NTD 31,715 million, a decrease of 0.98% from that of 2018.

F. Education

1. Education Level: By the end of 2019, there was 62.65% of the population over the age of 15 having received university and college education, 23.10% having received senior high and vocational high school education, and 13.67% having received junior high and elementary school education, only 0.58% of the population over the age of 15 was self-educated or illiterate.

2. Education Institutions: There were 309 schools in Taipei City in 2019 academic year (AY), of which 25 were universities and colleges, 52 senior high schools, 16 vocational high schools, 60 junior high schools, 152 elementary schools, and 4 special education schools, as well as 692 preschools.
3. Number of Students: In AY 2019, there were 256,209 students enrolled in universities and colleges, 58,858 in senior high schools, 26,944 in vocational high schools, 64,558 in junior high schools, 120,623 in elementary schools, and 653 in special education schools. In addition, there were 56,327 children in preschools.
4. Percentage of School Children to School-aged Children: In AY 2019, there were 120,545 children at school age in Taipei City. Of all these children, 120,517 or 99.98% of the total attended elementary schools.

G. Business and Industry

1. Factory Registration: There were 1,050 factories registered in the city at the end of 2019, a decrease of 40 factories from that at the end of 2018. Of the registered factories, 13.62% were in computer, electronic and optical products manufacturing industries, 12.29% were in the fabricated metal products manufacturing industry and 12.19% were in the food products. They ranked the top three among all the industries. In geographic terms, 415 factories or 39.52% of the total were in Neihu, the most of all the districts, and followed by 284 in Nangang, and only 2 in Daan. By organization, the majority, or 960 of the factories were incorporated as corporations, constituting 91.43% of the total.
2. Business Enterprises Registration: By the end of 2019, there were 257,150 business enterprises registered in Taipei City, an increase of 3,436 companies or 1.35% from that at the end of 2018. Of the registered business enterprises, wholesale and retail trade topped the rest with 126,234 firms or 49.09%. The number of operating registered business enterprises was 235,828 by the end of 2019, and the total revenue of the operating registered business enterprises in Taipei City in 2019, amounted to NTD 13,529.7 billion, an increase of 2.35% from the NTD 13,219.3 billion for 2018.

H. Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery and Animal Husbandry

By the end of 2019, there were 3,233.38 hectares of agricultural cultivated land in the city, or 11.90% of the city territory. Of the agricultural cultivated land, 85.89% was cultivated land and 14.11% was long-fallow land. There were 8,750 farm households in the city by the end of 2018, or 0.83% of all households in the city. Of all the farm households, 88.07% were owner farmers, 6.33% were part owner farmers, 5.27% were tenants or farm workers, and 0.33% were non-farmers.

I. Finance

1. Annual Revenue and Expenditure for General Budget: The annual revenue for FY 2019 general budget of Taipei Municipal Government was NTD 164,714 million and the associated expenditure was NTD 168,002 million. Receipts from taxes accounted for 74.91% of the total and non-tax revenue accounted for 25.09%. The expense on education, science and culture

were NTD 63,792 million or 37.97% of the total, the largest among other expenditure items.

2. Levy of Tax: In 2019, the city collected NTD 766,542 million in national taxes, 9.25% more than the budget amount. City taxes amounted to NTD 75,194 million, 3.41% more than the budget amount.

J. Monetary Affairs

As the end of 2019, there were 1,151 financial institutions in Taipei City. There were 1,013 domestic banks and local branches of foreign banks in Taipei City, 37 domestic and foreign property & casualty insurance companies, 31 domestic and foreign life insurance companies, which ranked the top three among all the financial institutions. The total balance of deposits amounted to NTD 16,984.8 billion by the end of 2019, an increase of 5.79% from that at the end of 2018. The balance of loans amounted to NTD 11,975.0 billion, an increase of 5.16% from that at the end of 2018.

K. Public Works

1. Urban Planning: As of the end of 2019, there were 12,978.42 hectares of land in the city made available for urban development, or 47.75% of the total area in the city under planning. Public construction demanded the largest area of land at 7,012.06 hectares, or 25.80% of the aforementioned area under planning.
2. Construction Management: There were 1,265 applications for construction approved in 2019, an increase of 35 cases from that of 2018. Of all the applications, the majority or 603 were for construction permits. Of all the permits issued, 229 or 18.10% were for the construction of 283 buildings with occupancy area of 2,630,930 square meters. The total construction cost was amounted to NTD 42,032 million. The most or 38 of the construction permits were in Neihu district and Beitou district, and only 7 in Songshan district, the least. Of all the buildings to be constructed, 64.66% were used for lodging purpose, and 16.96% were for Business and Service purpose.
3. Green Resource: As of the end of 2019, the area of generalized green resource was 14,006 hectares and each resident was able to enjoy an average of 52.95 square meters of generalized green source. There were 607 cultivated parks subordinated to Public Works Department in Taipei City. The total area of the parks was 9.58 million square meters. There were also 214 green fields developed, including 140 amusement areas for children, public spaces, riverside parks and linear parks. The total area was 15.68 million square meters. Each resident in Taipei City could enjoy an average of 5.93 square meters of park and green field area.
4. Roads: As of the end of 2019, the total length of roads in Taipei City was 1.41 million meters, with a total area of 22.20 million square meters. The road width was 15.74 meters in average. The total area of all roads in Taipei City constituted 8.17% of the city territory. As such, each city resident was entitled to 8.39 square meters of road space.
5. Water Supply: As of the end of 2019, water supply covered the area populated by 3,893,131 people and the population for consumption of water was at 3,879,713. The percentage of population served was 99.66%. The volume of supply in tap water was 677.90 million cubic meters and the rate of selling water for the year was 78.93%, an increase of 0.47points from

the 78.46% of 2018. The revenue of 2019 from water supply amounted to NTD 6,498.87 million, an increase of NTD 19.83 million or 0.31% from that of 2018.

L. Transportation

1. Motor Vehicle Registration: There were 1,767,624 motor vehicles registered in Taipei City as of the end of 2019, an increase of 9,702 vehicles, or 0.55%, from that at the end of 2018. Of the registered vehicles, the majority were motorcycles, or 53.86% of the total. Sedans ranked the second, or 41.24% of the total.
2. Public Transportation: As of the end of 2019, there were 5 rapid transit operation routes. The total capacity of MCT for 2019 was 75.99 million and that of MRT was 713.61 million with aggregate revenues of NTD 16.8 billion and carried an average of 2.16 million passengers daily. As of the end of 2019, there were 265 bus operation routes in metropolitan Taipei City with 3,149 operating vehicles for daily service. The buses has taken 17.97 million trips in 2019 and carried 480.54 million passengers in the year. The revenue generated from bus services amounted to NTD 9.3 billion for the year. The buses in the city carried an average of 1.32 million passengers daily. Each bus carried 27 passengers each trip.

M. Social Welfare

1. Social Aid: As of the end of 2019, there were 21,123 low-income households in Taipei City with a population of 44,984 people. As for welfare benefits for the low-income families, 72,069 persons/households received subsidy at a total amount of NTD 728.20 million in 2019. As for emergency aid, NTD 10.43 million were disbursed to assist 2,531 person-times in 2019.
2. Reinforcement of Welfare Services: The number of participants in activities of recreation centers for the aged were 67,536 person-times in 2019. The assistance for families in hardship was provided for 9,856 person-times in 2019, including 8,958 person-times to women. The number of infant day care centers was 239 centers at the end of 2019 and afforded to 6,514 infants with age under 2 years old.

N. Social Security

1. Criminal Cases: There were 40,098 criminal cases reported in the city in 2019, a decrease of 5.22% from 2018. Of all the criminal cases, 15.05% offense against public safety were accounting for the largest number, followed by larceny, 14.08% of the total. There were 38,741 or 96.62% had been closed.
2. Child and Juvenile Criminals: There were 1,157 child and juvenile criminals in 2019, an increase of 9.15% from that of 2018. Of all the child and juvenile criminals, 192 or 16.59% were fraudulency criminals, ranking the first; 183 or 15.82% were assault criminals, ranking the second.
3. Economic Security Cases: In 2019, there were 1,041 economic crimes reported in Taipei City, a decrease of 29.66% from that of 2018. Of all the economic crimes, cases of infringing intellectual property rights constituted the majority, or 73.97% of the total; offenses against financial law came next, or 14.22% of the total.
4. Crimes and Violations Cracked Down: In 2019, there were 5,243 cases violating the Narcotics Endangerment Prevention Act, and 5,463 suspects were referred for prosecution; 39 cases of gambling machines were found, and 101 people were prosecuted; 9,383 cases of drunk driving

were found, and 4,992 cases were prosecuted; 1 fatal accidents were caused by drunk driving, and 1 deaths resulted. As to amoral advertising, 999 cases were found, 418 cases and 801 people were prosecuted.

O. Public Safety

1. Road Traffic Accidents: There were 83 fatal traffic accidents reported in the city in 2019, and the ratio of vehicle accidents was 0.47 cases per 10,000 cars. Those accidents claimed 83 lives and caused 43 injuries. All of the accidents were due to driver's faults from the view of causes. As to vehicles involved, most were automobiles, or 48.39%, then motorcycles, or 40.65%.
2. Fires and Fire Fighting: There were 2,149 fires reported in 2019. There were 5.89 fires per day on the average. The leading cause of the fires was sparks from furnace and cooking with 42.76% of all fire accidents. Electrical factors with 31.36% of the total ranked second and butt with 9.68% of all incidents followed. The fires claimed 15 lives and caused 34injuries. The estimated amount of property losses was NTD 16.74 million. There were 3,578 fire fighters (including 1,803 volunteer fire fighters) and 797 fire engines in Taipei City at the end of 2019.

P. Medical Care and Health

1. Registered Medical Personnel: There were 3,664 hospitals and clinics with 58,286 medical personnel practiced in Taipei City at the end of 2019, of which, 29,047 or 49.84% were professional nurses and nurses at first, 15,323 or 26.29% were qualified physicians including physicians, doctors of Chinese medicine, and dentists, 5,769 or 9.90% were pharmacists and assistant pharmacists.
2. Prevention of Diseases: In 2019, there were 482,402 doses of inoculation given in Taipei City for the prevention of epidemics, of which 97,549 doses or 20.22% for DTaP-Hib-IPV (Diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with acellular pertussis, haemophilus influenzae type b and inactivated polio vaccine), the most among the others. As for statutory epidemics, 3,784 victims had been confirmed as virus carriers.
3. Public Health Administration: As of the end of 2019, there were 12,336 registered pharmaceutical firms in Taipei City, of which 74.89% were medical device firms, 10.85% were western medicine firms, 7.74% were Chinese medicine firms, 6.52% were pharmacies, with an average of 1,028 stores in each administrative district.

Q. Environmental Protection

1. Air Pollution: In 2019, the monthly average dustfall capacity was 3.81 metric ton/km² and suspended particulates was 30.40 µg/m³, an increase of 0.38 metric ton/km² and a decrease of 3.23 µg/m³ from that of the previous year. The monthly average ambient concentration of sulfur dioxide was 0.002 ppm, same as that of the previous year.
2. Water Pollution: In 2019, there were 13 businesses advised and monitored for improvement. And 3,932 water quality inspections on the city's rivers have been carried out in 2019, an increase of 16 cases from the figure of 2018.
3. Garbage Treatment: In 2019, the city had cleaned up 246,461 tons of garbage (referred to the household and employees' living garbage), averagely handling 675 tons of garbage per day. The city also recycled 478,901 tons of garbage in 2019, the volume of recycled food wastes

was 61,849 tons, and the volume of bulk wastes recycling reuse was 10,737 tons.

4. Petition Cases on Nuisance: In 2019, the number of related cases received amounted to 52,779, a decrease of 2,308 from the figure of 2018.

R. Family Living

1. Average Household Income and Expenditure: In 2018, the current receipts per household amounted to NTD 1,767,002 in average, a decrease of 0.02% from that of 2017. The current expenditure per household amounted to NTD 1,352,669 in average, a decrease of 2.30% from that of 2017.
2. Average Consumption Expenditure per Household: The consumption expenditure per household in 2018 was NTD 1,082,626 in average, at 80.04% of current expenditure. Housing expenses constituted 31.32% of the consumption expenditure. Food, beverage & tobacco constituted 15.41%. Health constituted 13.91%. Education, recreation and culture constituted 11.56%. Restaurants and hotels constituted 10.35%. Transport and communications constituted 9.58%. Clothing and footwear constituted 2.62%, and miscellaneous goods and services constituted 5.26%.
3. The consumer price indices: In 2019, the consumer price general index in Taipei City (base period: 2016=100) was 102.44. It increased by 0.83% compared with 101.60 in 2018.
4. The construction cost indices: In 2019, the construction cost general index in Taipei City (base period: 2016=100) was 108.07. It increased by 2.82% compared with 105.11 in 2018.

S. Digital City

1. Internet Service: In 2019, there were 7.55 million people having browsed the web page of Taipei City Government's Worldwide Web Site (<https://www.gov.taipei>), 1.60 million people have browsed "Taipei E-Services Online," and 60 thousand of visits to Taipei Citizen Service Platform. The citizen service platform was launched on Dec. 1, 2019. The data were those for Taipei E-Services Online, which stopped services simultaneously. The Taipei City Government has cooperated with private institutions for provision of free Internet training courses. Since commencement in February 2000 through the end of 2019, 435,689 people have applied for the courses.
2. Internet Application: According to "Survey Report for Individual and Household E-opportunity" issued by Research Development and Evaluation Commission, Executive Yuan, the rate of household surfing net in 2019 was 93.8% and the rate of household ADSL usage was 74.8% in Taipei City. In addition, the rate of individual smart phone possession, net usage and wireless usage were respectively 98.4%, 90.5% and 98.0% in 2019.

T. The Political Structure

1. The Organizational Structure of Taipei City Government: When Taipei City was upgraded to a municipality, directly under the Executive Yuan on July 1, 1967, there were 8 bureaus, 5 departments and 9 committees under the mayor. As required by the increasing volume of work and development in the city, the structure of the government has undergone a series of streamlining, merger, upgrading and additional functions. By the end of 2019, there were 28

- departments, 4 commissions as primary organs in the government and 12 district offices.
2. Administrative Districts and Organization: Taipei City was reorganized on July 1, 1967, there were 10 administrative districts, i.e. Songshan, Daan, Guting, Shuangyuan, Longshan, Chengzhong, Jiancheng, Yanping, Datong and Zhongshan. The city territory was expanded the next year, which incorporated the suburb townships of Neihu, Nangang, Muzha, Jingmei, Shilin, and Beitou. By then, Taipei City had 16 districts. On March 12, 1990, there was adjustment in the administrative districts and sub-districts. This adjustment has rearranged Taipei City into 12 districts, 440 villages, and 9,715 neighborhoods. In 2002 and 2010, other demarcation of the village boundaries were carried out. By the end of 2019, there were 456 villages, 9,564 neighborhoods and 1,060,880 households in the city.
 3. Number of Civil Staff: As of the end of 2019, there were 46,672 civil staff and teachers employed by Taipei City Government, an increase of 112 people from that of 2018. Of all the employees, 49.34% were employed by as administrative agencies, 49.04% were employed by as teachers and employees in municipal schools, and 1.62% were employed by municipally owned enterprises.
 4. Legislators: As of the end of 2019, there were 70 representatives at different levels elected in the city, of whom 8 were members of the Legislative Yuan and 62 were city councilors. The thirteenth election of Taipei City councilors was held on November 24, 2018. In this election, there were 6 electoral districts and 2 indigenous population electoral districts. There were 63 councilors elected, including two indigenous people. The voting rate was 65.94%.
 5. The Election of the City Mayor: The seventh mayor election of Taipei City was held on November 24, 2018. There were 5 candidates in the election and the voting rate was 65.95%.