



# Intersectionality, Ageing and Wellness in Taiwan



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# Legislations On Gender and Ageing in Taiwan

台灣性別和長者相關法律



同性婚姻登記被拒絕

性侵害犯罪防治法

家庭暴力防治法通過

妨害性自主刑法修正

性別平等工作法

性別平等教育法

性騷擾防治法

家庭暴力防治法包含同居關係

民間(熱線和現代)同志親密暴力方案開始

2009

Refusal of Same-Sex Marriage Registration Commencement of the Same-Sex Marriage Legalization Advocacy Movement

Sexual Assault Crime Prevention Act

Domestic Violence Prevention Act

Sexual Offenses

Act of Gender Equality in Employment

Gender Equity Education Act

Sexual Harassment Prevention Act

DVPA includes cohabitation relationships

Project on the Prevention of LGBTQ+ Intimate Partner Violence





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台灣性別和長者相關法律

CEDAW施行法

2011



Enforcement Act of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

同性婚姻合法

2019



Act for Implementation of J.Y. Interpretation No. 748

跟蹤騷擾防治法通過  
長期照顧服務法通過

2021



Stalking and Harassment Prevention Act  
Long-Term Care Services Act

性私密影像刑法修正

2023



Amendment to the Criminal law on Private Images

因me too運動的修法

Act of Gender Equality in Employment

Gender Equity Education Act  
Sexual Harassment Prevention Act



# Progress of the Gender-Related Legislations in Taiwan

性別相關法律的進展



- The earliest forms of LGBTQI+ Rights Protection in Gender Equity Education Act and DVPA includes cohabitation relationships

台灣性別相關法律中很早看到對同志的保障

- The legitimacy of state's responsibility and intervention for rights protection under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act.

國家公權力可以介入，人權獲得保障(例如家暴案件)

- The leeway/space for public expenditure and resource allocation after legislation

立法後，政府有預算，建立服務制度服務民眾

- Changes in social environment after the legislation

立法後社會氛圍改變





# Inadequacies of gender-related laws and legislation

性別相關法律立法的障礙

## Risk of being “come-out” by mandatory reporting after the legislation

法律規定必須遵守，會有出櫃的風險

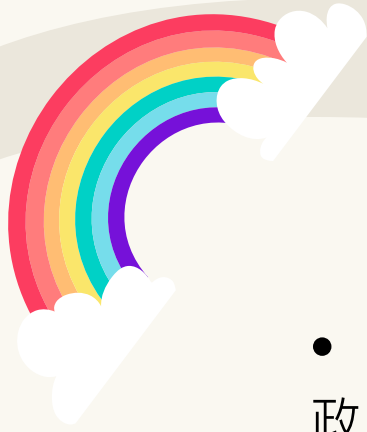
## Secondary traumatization due to variation in professional standards

法律雖已立法，但不同網絡專業人員對同志議題理解不同，易造成同志朋友求助的二次傷害

## Heteronormativity of the implementation framework and practices

政策執行時，都是用異性戀的框架在設計，





# ♡♡ Current Challenges Taiwan Faces and Future Directions for Efforts

台灣目前遇到的挑戰及未來努力方向

- **Government Objectives and Individual Needs**

政府工作目標VS個案需求

- **Privacy Protection and Personal Safety**

隱私保障VS人身安全保護

- **More advocacy is needed for digital gender-based violence in LGBTQ+ issues**

數位性別暴力在同志議題上還需要更多倡議

- **Advocating the Government to Shift from Performance-Oriented to Needs-based Approach**

倡議政府改變以績效為導向的服務

- **Allocating More Resources to Create Tailored Services for Service Recipients**

投入更多資源，為服務對象創造所需的專屬服務

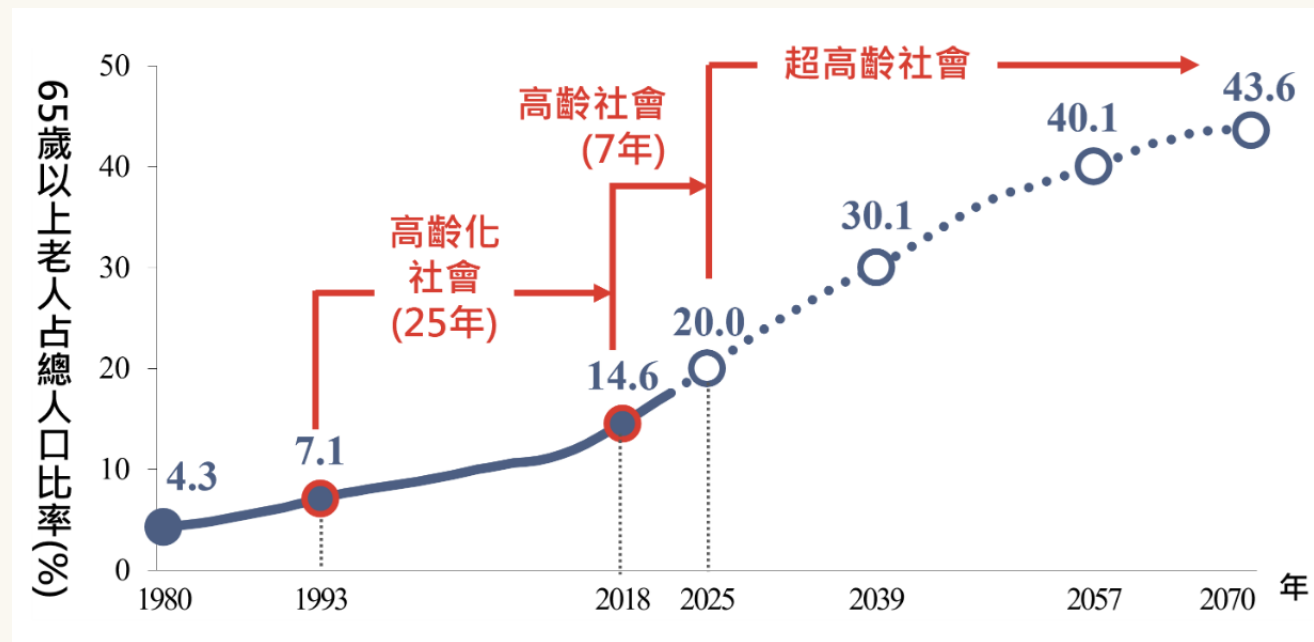




# Background of ageing / LGBT elder in Taiwan

## The percentage of elder population (more than 65) :

- 1993: 7.1% / ageing society
- 2018: 14.6% / aged society
- 2022: 18.4%
- ♥ • 2025: more than 20% / super-aged society (predicted)



## Marital Law: 1949-1987

During Marital Law, LGBT people experienced oppressions from the police/legal system, forced to come out

# Set up “the LGBT elder working group” within Hotline

- Lots of volunteers at Hotline, gay men especially, felt like they grew old
- Young LGBTQ+ people are afraid of the elders because the elders are invisible in LGBTQ+ spaces, thus lacking of the examples of growing old
- 2005 Hotline forms “The LGBT Elder Working Group”:
  - boost the visibility of LGBT elders,
  - foster conversations cross different generations of LGBT people,
  - provide support for LGBT elders





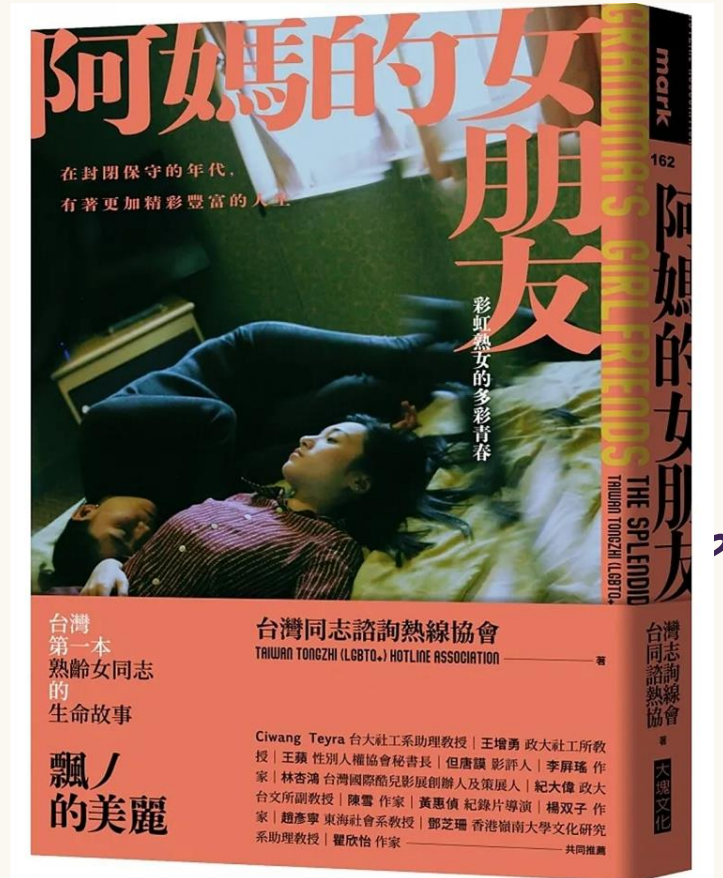


# Oral history project



Allow young LGBTQ+ people to learn about the real life stories of LGBT elders:

1. **Rainbow Mature Bus:** The youthful memories of 12 elder gay men
2. **Grandmother's Girlfriends:** The colorful youth of 17 middle-age and elder lesbian





## What else has Hotline done for ageing?

- Research and survey
- Social Education in LGBTQ+ Community
- Social education for long-term care workers
- Working with other NGOs and government agencies



Thank you  
for listening