

**POPULATION POLICY WHITE
PAPER**

**Fewer Children, Population Aging and
Immigration**

12th July 2013

**Revised with Permission by the Executive
Yuan of the Republic of China**

Foreword

One of a country's basic national policies of high importance is its 'population policy' which documents how the quality and quantity of a country's population is intricately bound with the development of its economy, society, national defense, environment, education, labor, health, and other circumstances. Hence, the study of the quantity, quality, structure and distribution of a nation's population allows us to discern that country's strengths and weaknesses, prosperity and decline, and its possible future development.

In recent years, due to social changes and the changing perceptions of Taiwan's citizens, we have seen the emergence of such phenomena as single adulthood, late marriage, late childbearing and childlessness. The total fertility rate of women in Taiwan fell from 2.1 births in 1984 to 1.23 births in 2003, thus passing the so-called "lowest-low fertility country" threshold. In the year 2010, it dropped to a new low point of 0.895 births, and, after the ardent efforts of the relevant authorities, came back up to 1.265 births in 2012. The continuance of the phenomenon of fewer children will produce a shrinking labor force, weaken the ability of families to look after their elderly, impact on the education system, affect the importance attached to parenting, and affect other related issues. Accordingly, the government proposes improving marriage opportunities and rebuilding family values, the construction of a diverse, affordable, high-quality and accessible early childhood education system, the provision of economic support for parenting households, the creation of family-friendly workplace environments and the improvement of the reproductive health care system.

Meanwhile, Taiwan's elderly population reached 1.49 million people in 1993, accounting for more than 7% of the total population, which thus became an aging society. By the end of 2012, the number had reached 2,600,152 elderly people, or 11.15% of the total population. The rapidity of the population's aging, apart from emphasizing the health and social care issues of the elderly, the support of family care mechanisms, economic security for the elderly, elderly-friendly residences and transportation and lifelong learning issues, also underlines the overall impact on social productivity that this increased burden of dependency will create. The government accordingly proposes enhancing family and community care, ensuring the economic security of the elderly, re-employing human resources, providing elderly-friendly transportation and residential environments, and improving the education system for the elderly.

Taiwan's alien population is mostly comprised of non-economic marriage migrants. At the end of December 2012, this population totaled 473,144 persons, of whom 153,858 held foreign nationality, 306,514 were mainland Chinese, 12,772 were citizens of Hong Kong or Macao, and white-collar foreign nationals with valid work permits numbered 27,624. The low proportion of white-collar foreign workers

highlights the lack of economic incentives Taiwan holds for economic immigrants. Furthermore, foreign spouses face problems in adapting to the local lifestyle, in employment, and in the education of their children. The government proposes to respond by intensifying immigration counseling, attracting much needed professionals and investment immigrants, and constructing a multicultural society.

To alleviate the social problems in Taiwan arising from families having fewer children, an aging population and an influx of immigrants, the Executive Yuan approved the “Population Policy White Paper” in 2008 in order to construct more comprehensive population response strategies. On December 7th, 2011, the “ROC Population Policy Guidelines” was amended and approved to specify 8 basic concepts and 34 policy implications, and it was requested that the relevant agencies earnestly put forward various specific measures in accordance with the Outline, to roll out a review and revision of the White Paper. Thereafter, the Ministry of the Interior invited relevant authorities, scholars, experts and non-governmental groups to study and revise the Population Policy White Paper and report their findings to the Executive Yuan. Thanks to former minister of state without portfolio James C.T. Hsueh, revision was carried out on demographic change trends, on the decreasing birth rate and on analyzing issues related to population aging. The relevant ministries were invited to hold five study and revision meetings, and on July 23rd, 2012, the first population policy committee meeting amendments were passed by Population Policy Mobilization Committee, Executive Yuan. On January 3rd, 2013, former premier Chun Chen held a Ministry of the Interior “Population Policy White Paper” draft amendments meeting, and on May 14th, 2013, the Executive Yuan review committee passed resolutions to amend a total of 18 policy strategies, 107 specific measures and 232 performance indicators, which cover trends in population change, problem analysis, response strategies, division of labor, the anticipated benefits, policy vision, and so on.

The Ministry of the Interior set up regular follow-up operating procedures for the “Population Policy White Paper”, divided into mid-year and annual reviews, in order to track the policy implementation of the relevant authorities and to continue rolling style reviews of the White Paper's specific measures. As concerns the trend towards fewer children, it is hoped that we will be able to raise the pre-school admission rate for 5 year-olds from its current 94% to 99% within a decade, reduce the economic burden on parenting families and increase the willingness of people to have children to an average of 180,000 per annum over a decade; as regards the aging of the population, it is hoped that efforts to promote long-term care systems will increase the service coverage for disabled citizens from its year 2010 ratio of 16% to 45% within five years, and 70% in ten years; and regarding immigration, we plan to attract more outstanding foreign talent to Taiwan, to improve international competitiveness, to

enhance the comprehensive protection of the rights and interests of foreign spouses, to support different ethnic groups to co-exist and prosper, and to create a culturally rich, diverse and harmonious society. The successful implementation of these specific measures of population policy, in addition to the government's efforts in promotion, will depend on the participation and assistance of businesses, organizations and the general public.

On the occasion of the submission of this “Population Policy White Paper” for publication, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all my colleagues who participated in the amendment of the white paper, and pray for its support from all parts of the community.

Sincerely,

Premier Jiang Yi-huah

Table of Contents

PART ONE: General Outline.....	1
Chapter One: Background.....	2
Chapter Two: Demographic Change Trends and Analysis of Issues	4
Section One: Trend towards Fewer Children	5
Section Two: Aging.....	15
Section Three: Immigration	24
Chapter Three: Review of Relevant Policies and Measures	35
Section One: Trend towards Fewer Children.....	35
Section Two: Aging.....	37
Section Three: Immigration	40
PART TWO: Countermeasures to Meet Population Change	43
Chapter One: Countermeasures to the Trend Towards Fewer Children.....	44
Section One: Improving Marriage Opportunities and Rebuilding Family Values.....	46
Section Two: Improving the Reproductive Care System	47
Section Three: Constructing an Affordable, Quality, Multi-faceted and Accessible Early Childhood Education System.....	48
Section Four: Provision of Economic Support for Parenting Families.....	49
Section Five: Building a Family-friendly Work Environment.....	50
Section Six: Implementing Maternity Leave and Parental Leave Allowance..	51
Section Seven: Improving Child Protection Systems	52
Chapter Two: Countermeasures to Aging Society	53
Section One: Enhancing Family and Community Care and Health Systems ..	55
Section Two: Safeguarding Economic Security for the Elderly and Promoting the Re-use of Human Resources	56
Section Three: Providing Elderly-friendly Transport and Residential Environments	57
Section Four: Promoting Social Participation and Leisure Activities for the Elderly.....	58
Section Five: Improving the Education System for the Elderly	59
Chapter Three: Countermeasures to Immigration Issues	60
Section One: Understanding Population Influx Development Directions	62
Section Two: Intensifying Immigration Counseling	63
Section Three: Attracting the Needed Professional and Investment Immigrants	64
Section Four: Creating a Multicultural Society	65
Section Five: Complete Border Control and Management	66
Section Six: Tightening Illegal Immigration Controls.....	67

PART THREE: Processes and Division of Duties.....	68
Chapter One: Trend towards Fewer Children	69
Chapter Two: Aging	81
Chapter Three: Immigration.....	96
PART FOUR: Expected Benefits and Vision.....	106
Chapter One: Expected Benefits	107
Chapter Two: Vision.....	112

List of Tables

Table 1-1	Taiwan's crude birth rate, crude death rate, natural growth rate and total fertility rate	4
Table 1-2:	Taiwan's sex ratio at birth through the years	7
Table 1-3:	Changes in the average marriage age of Taiwan women.....	8
Table 1-4:	Average age at first marriage and average childbearing age through the years	8
Table 1-5:	Marriage Couples and crude marriage rate, divorce Couples and crude divorce rate	9
Table 1-6:	Divorce statistics table for ROC citizens and foreign nationals	10
Table 1-7:	Dynamic population data for Major Nations	11
Table 1-8	Trends in the size of the school-age population over the years	13
Table 1-9:	Proportion of Population over 65 years in Major Nations by Year	16
Table 1-10:	Age Dependency Ratio of the Young and Old Population	17
Table 1-11:	International Comparison of the Elderly Proportion of the Population and the Total Fertility Rate	18
Table 1-12:	Taiwan's Future Population Structure (medium projection).....	21
Table 1-13:	Number of Household Migrations to and from Taiwan in recent 10 years	24
Table 1-14:	Emigration Trends and Countries of Destination	25
Table 1-15:	Taiwan's Foreign Resident Statistics	26
Table 1-16:	Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao Residents, and Non-registered Citizens Living in Taiwan.....	27
Table 1-17:	Number of Births by Mother's Original Nationality.....	28
Table 1-18:	Number of Mainland China and Foreign Spouses by Gender.....	29
Table 1-19:	Number of Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau, and Foreign Spouses Settling or Naturalizing	30
Table 1-20:	Number of Foreign Workers in Taiwan by Nationality over the Years ..	31
Table 1-21:	Foreign National Industrial and Social Workers by Industry	32
Table 3-1:	Population Policy White Paper, Specific Measures and Performance Indicators - Trend towards Fewer Children	69
Table 3-2:	Population Policy White Paper, Specific Measures and Performance	

Indicators –Population Aging	81
Table 3-3: Population Policy White Paper, Specific Measures and Performance Indicators – Immigration	96

List of Charts

Chart 1-1: Downward Trend in the Total Fertility Rate of Women in Taiwan	5
Chart 1-2: Trends in Taiwan's crude birth rate and number of births.....	6
Chart 1-3: Comparison of total fertility rates between Taiwan and neighboring countries	11
Chart 1-4: Taiwan’s future population transformation trends	12
Chart 1-5: International Comparison of Population Aging Trends	15
Chart 1-6: Change trends in age structure of the population in three stages	18
Chart 1-7: International comparison of total fertility rate and aging population proportions.....	20
Chart 1-8: 2012 Year-end Statistics and Distribution for Foreign White-collar Workers by Occupation.....	27
Chart 1-9: Domestic and Transnational Marriage Trends over the Years	28
Chart 1-10: 2012 Year-end Numbers and Distribution of Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau, and Foreign spouses.....	30
Chart 1-11: Annual Marriage Registrations of Mainland Chinese, Hong Kong and Macau Region, and Foreign National Spouses	31
Chart 2-1: Objectives of Countermeasures to Trend Towards Fewer Children	45
Chart 2-2: Objectives of Countermeasures to Aging Society	54
Chart 2-3: Objectives of Countermeasures Immigration Issues	61

PART ONE: General Outline

Chapter One: Background

In 1951, the fertility rate of women in Republic of China (ROC) (hereinafter referred to as “Taiwan”) was 7.04 births per woman. By 1984, it had fallen to 2.1 births, and, by 2010, it had fallen again to 0.895 births, thereby becoming the lowest in the world. Although it increased to 1.265 births in 2012, the fertility level is still very low. Projections generated by the Council for Economic Planning and Development, Executive Yuan (hereinafter referred to as the “CEPD”), called “Population Projections for R.O.C.: 2012-2060,” indicate that if the natural population growth trend is maintained, Taiwan's natural population growth will reach zero growth by 2022.

By the end of 2012, the elderly population was 2,600,152 people or 11.15% of the total population. According to the CEPD's above-mentioned projections, by 2018 the elderly proportion of the population will reach 14%, taking Taiwan into the ranks of aged societies, and by 2025 the elderly proportion of the population will reach 20%, bringing us into the ranks of super aged societies.

Population migration consists mainly of the influx into the population of non-economic migrants through marriage and foreign workers, which reached a total of 473,144 and 445,000 people, respectively, by the end of December 2012. However, the number of white-collar workers stood at just over 20,000. Therefore, the attraction of domestically needed human resources remains an important part of population policy.

On October 28th, 2010, the president pointed out in the 13th Presidential Financial Report meeting that the issue of the trend towards fewer children should be regarded as a national security issue and instructed the relevant ministries of the Executive Yuan to work together to resolve it. Through cross-ministry integration and a number of meetings to deliberate collectively, a number of policies were formulated. These policies include the implementation of the Family Education Law, the provision of rent subsidies and affordable housing, the increase in the amount of special income tax deduction for pre-school child care, the full implementation of a pre-school tuition-free education program for five year-olds, the release of vacant space in junior high and elementary schools, and the setting up of educational insurance agencies to promote child care facilities in conjunction with enterprise and gender selection and management measures.

Faced with the trends towards fewer children and, consequently, an population aging, we anticipate that with policies directed towards the support of happy marriages, the willingness to have children, and the ability to look after them, the fertility rate can be prevented from further decline, and the quality of parenting can be improved. With

respect to the aging society, measures are directed at maintaining the dignity and health of the elderly, promoting vitality, enhancing economic security, and providing appropriate housing and care. With respect to immigration, measures are directed at helping new immigrants to adapt to local life, improving their children's education so that they may have good opportunities for development, and recruiting the professional talent the country needs, to improve the quality of Taiwan's human resources and to enhance our global competitiveness.

Chapter Two: Demographic Change Trends and Analysis of Issues

The 1950s was the era in which Taiwan experienced its highest fertility and natural population growth. Thereafter, due to social and economic changes, family planning, the effective implementation of population education, population policy promotion and guidance and related measures, population growth eased off (Table 1-1). However, the continued rapid decline in the birth rate and contemporaneous increase in average life expectancy in recent decades have given rise to the phenomenon of fewer child births and an aging population. Coupled with immigration and other issues resulting from globalization processes, an urgent need to get to the crux of these problems has arisen, and an early response is needed to reduce the multi-faceted impact that these rapid changes in population structure have brought about.

Table 1-1 Taiwan's crude birth rate, crude death rate, natural growth rate and total fertility rate

Unit: ‰

Year	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Growth Rate	Total Fertility Rate
1951	49.97	11.57	38.4	7.040
1956	44.84	8.02	36.82	6.505
1961	38.32	6.74	31.58	5.585
1966	32.47	5.46	27.02	4.815
1971	25.67	4.79	20.88	3.705
1976	25.92	4.70	21.22	3.085
1981	22.96	4.84	18.13	2.455
1986	15.93	4.90	11.03	1.680
1991	15.70	5.18	10.52	1.720
1996	15.18	5.71	9.47	1.760
2001	11.65	5.71	5.94	1.400
2006	8.96	5.95	3.01	1.115
2007	8.92	6.16	2.76	1.100
2008	8.64	6.25	2.4	1.050
2009	8.29	6.22	2.07	1.030
2010	7.21	6.30	0.91	0.895
2011	8.48	6.59	1.88	1.065
2012	9.86	6.63	3.23	1.265

Source: "Demographic fact book, Republic of China". Ministry of the Interior.

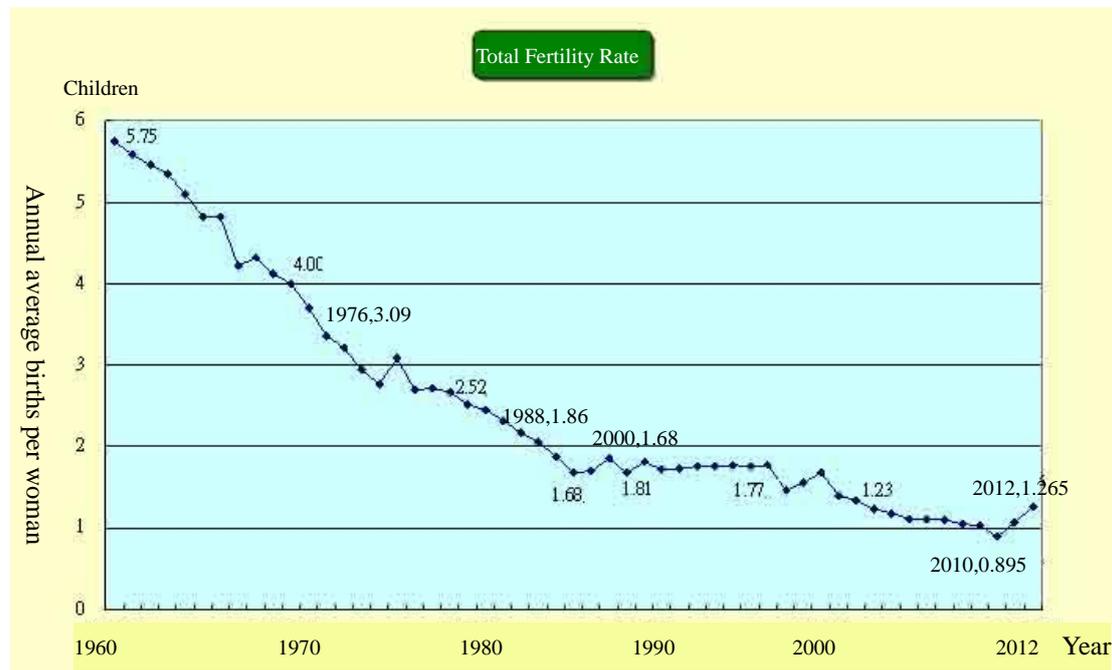
Section One: Trend towards Fewer Children

I. Trends in Population Change

1. Decline in the Fertility Rate

(1) Total Fertility Rate

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Taiwan has seen a consistent downward trend since 1951. Since 1984, it has remained below the 2.1 births needed for replacement. In 2003, the TFR fell to just 1.23 births whereby the country entered the ranks of the so-called lowest-low fertility countries. By 2010, the TFR had fallen further to a new low of 0.895 births, but it increased to 1.265 births in 2012 (Chart 1-1).

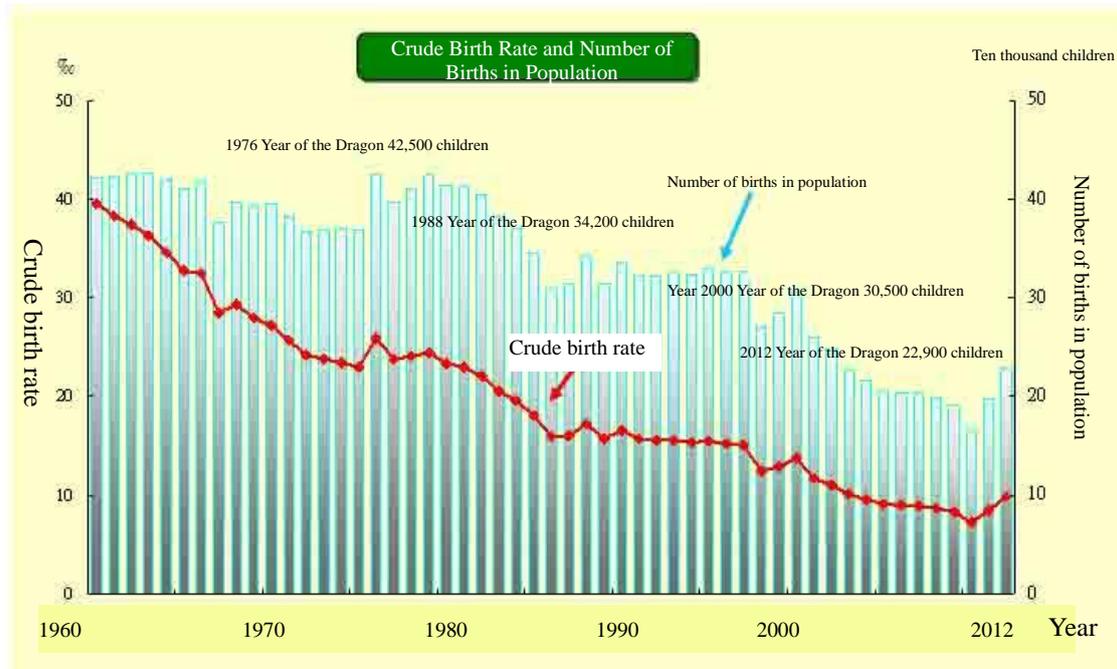


Source: Dept. of Household Registration Affairs, MOI.

Chart 1-1: Downward Trend in the Total Fertility Rate of Women in Taiwan

(2) Crude Birth Rate and Number of Births

In 1951, Taiwan's crude birth rate reached 49.97‰, and the number of births was 385,383, which resulted in a natural increase rate of 38.40‰. Thereafter, both the crude birth rate and the average number of births began to decline, whereby the number of births peaked at 427,212 in 1963. Although there have been some fluctuations during this period, such as 1976's Year of the Dragon rebound phenomenon, which reached a temporary high of 425,125 births, 1970's crude birth rate was 27.2‰, and the number of births was 396,479. 1984's crude birth rate was 19.59‰, and the number of births was 371,008. In 2004, the crude birth rate fell below 9.56‰, and the number of births was 216,419. In 2010, the crude birth rate fell further to 7.21‰, and the number of births was 166,886, and in 2011 the crude birth rate was 8.48‰, and the number of births was 196,627. In 2012, the crude birth rate rose to 9.86‰, and the number of births increased to 229,481 (Chart 1-2).



Source: Dept. of Household Registration Affairs, MOI.

Chart 1-2: Trends in Taiwan's crude birth rate and number of births

(3) Transformation of Public Attitudes towards Future Marriage and Childbirth

According to the results of the “Family and Fertility” series of surveys conducted by the Ministry of Health and Welfare Citizen Health Bureau, Executive Yuan (restructured on July 23rd, 2013, as the Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare, same below), namely the 1980’s “Fifth Family and Fertility Survey for the Taiwan Region”, the 1998’s “Women, Marriage and Family Research Survey for the Taiwan Region” and the 2008’s “Family and Fertility Research Survey,” both the average number of children women expected to give birth to in the future and the average number of live births have declined over the years. In 1980, married women between 22 to 39 years of age expected to give birth to an average of 2.8 children; by 2008, this had fallen to 2.0 children. In 1980, the average number of actual births for married women of the same age group was 2.8 children per woman, and by 2008, this had decreased to 1.7, while there was also a significant increase in the percentage of women who expected to give birth to no or only one child, reflecting a change in the attitude of the younger generation towards childbirth, which may cause future fertility rates to continue to decline.

2. Changes in the Sex Ratio at Birth

In 1950, the sex ratio at birth in Taiwan was 105.4, after which it showed a mostly upward trend, until 1991 when it reached a peak of 110.4. By 2012, it had dropped to 107.4. Looking at the sex ratio at birth from the perspective of child order, the annual sex ratio at birth for the third child born reached over 120 during the

2001-2009 period, and it dropped to below 120 during the 2010-2012 period. However, compared to the “normal” male to female ratio of 105 to 106, the sex ratio in Taiwan indicates that more male than female babies were born than would be expected (Table 1-2).

Table 1-2: Taiwan’s sex ratio at birth through the years

Unit: %

Year	Parity (100 Girls to Number of Boys)					
	Total	First Child	Second Child	Third Child	Fourth Child	Fifth Child and Above
1987	108.4	107.2	108.2	110.2	113.7	109.8
1988	108.2	107.3	106.9	111.6	111.5	118.0
1989	108.6	107.0	106.9	113.3	120.6	116.3
1990	110.3	106.8	108.7	118.7	128.5	126.7
1991	110.4	107.4	108.5	118.2	129.5	124.4
∫						
2000	109.4	106.9	107.7	118.9	135.0	120.2
2001	108.7	106.9	105.8	120.8	135.0	121.2
2002	109.8	106.9	109.1	121.5	138.7	123.0
2003	110.2	107.7	108.9	123.6	139.7	122.2
2004	110.7	108.7	109.4	122.6	134.1	122.8
2005	109.0	107.7	107.1	122.0	124.3	121.9
2006	109.6	107.2	108.2	126.7	136.6	113.3
2007	109.7	107.9	108.9	123.4	120.0	112.2
2008	109.7	108.6	108.4	120.3	121.9	112.0
2009	108.4	106.7	107.6	122.9	125.6	101.8
2010	109.0	106.4	109.6	119.3	129.1	112.8
2011	107.9	106.8	108.1	112.2	115.0	118.86
2012	107.4	107.0	107.0	112.3	111.6	98.7

Source: “Demographic fact book, Republic of China”, MOI.

Notes: 1. No statistics available for sex ratio at birth prior to 1987.

2. The above figures are actual births prior to 2011, and registered births for 2012.

3. Changes in Marriage and Fertility

Most citizens of Taiwan tend to agree with the concept of childbirth during marriage and would regard it as normal. Therefore, the average person’s course of life would generally be in the order of marriage first followed by childbirth, with there being less childbirth outside marriage. Thus, it is helpful to study the average age at first marriage and the average age at childbirth of Taiwan’s citizens.

(1) Decline in the Proportion of Married Women

Due to the later marriage age of the younger generation, the changes in the proportion of married women over time are evident. Not only is the rate of marriage relatively low for younger women, but marriage rates for all age groups have decreased over the decades (Table 1-3).

Table 1-3: Changes in the average marriage age of Taiwan women

	Proportion of women's population each age group accounts for (%)				Percentage of change (%)		
	1982	1992	2002	2012	(1981-1991)	1992-2002	2002-2012
20-24	37.8	23.7	11.9	4.6	-37.3	-49.8	-61.3
25-29	77.7	63.3	42.9	25.1	-18.5	-32.2	-41.5
30-34	88.7	81.6	69.4	53.2	-8.0	-15.0	-23.3

Source: "Demographic fact book, Republic of China", MOI.

Note: This table refers to the marriage rate of women over 15 years of age by the end of each year.

(2) Postponement of Marriage and Childbearing

Over the past 30 years, the age of first marriage of both men and women have shown a clear upward trend. In 1981, the average age of men and women at first marriage was 27.6 years and 24.0 years, respectively; by 2012, the average age of men and women at first marriage was 31.9 years and 29.5 years, respectively. As to the average age difference between men and women at first marriage, it stood at over 3.6 years 30 years ago; by 2012, it had decreased to 2.4 years.

During this same period, the average age of a male's first child increased from 29.2 years to 33.8 years of age, thus leading to a postponement of 4.6 years; for women, it increased from 25.5 years to 31.1 years of age, thus leading to a postponement of 5.6 years. During the same period, the average age of first birth for women increased from 23.7 to 30.1 years of age, thus leading to a postponement of 6.4 years (Table 1-4).

Table 1-4: Average age at first marriage and average childbearing age through the years
Unit: years

Year	Women's Average Age at First Marriage	Women's Average Age of All Births	Women's Average Age of First Birth	Men's Average Age at First Marriage	Men's Average Age of All Births
1981	24.0	25.5	23.7	27.6	29.2
1991	26.0	27.2	25.5	29.1	30.3
2001	26.4	28.2	26.7	30.8	32.1
2002	26.8	28.2	26.9	31.0	32.3
2003	27.2	28.4	27.2	31.2	32.4
2004	26.9	28.5	27.4	30.7	32.6
2005	27.4	28.8	27.7	30.6	32.8
2006	27.8	29.2	28.1	30.7	32.9
2007	28.1	29.5	28.5	31.0	33.0
2008	28.4	29.8	28.9	31.1	33.1
2009	28.9	30.2	29.3	31.6	33.3
2010	29.2	30.6	29.6	31.8	33.7
2011	29.4	30.9	29.9	31.8	33.8
2012	29.5	31.1	30.1	31.9	33.8

Source: "Demographic fact book, Republic of China", MOI.

Note: The above figures are actual births prior to 2011, and registered births for 2012.

(3) Gradual Increase in the Divorce Rate

Taiwan's divorce rate stood at only 0.36‰ in 1971, 0.83‰ in 1981, and 1.38‰ in 1991. In 2003, it reached its highest point at 2.87‰, and it recorded the second-highest crude divorce rate at 2.83‰ in 2006. By 2012, the crude divorce rate had decreased to 2.41‰, an increase of 1.03 thousand points over 1991. Comparing marriage statistics and divorce statistics over the same period, marriage and divorce figures for 1991 were 162,972 and 28,298 couples, respectively, while marriage and divorce figures for 2012 were 143,384 and 55,980 couples, respectively (Table 1-5). The number of divorces between people with foreign spouses has also been increasing in recent years. In 1998, 2,644 couples divorced, accounting for 6.06% of the total number of 43,603 couples who divorced. By 2012, this number had increased to 13,435 divorces, 24.00% of the total number of 55,980 divorces (Table 1-6).

Table 1-5: Marriage couples and crude marriage rate, divorce couples and crude divorce rate

Year	No. of Couples Married	Crude Marriage Rate (‰)	No. of Couples Divorced	Crude Divorce Rate (‰)
1971	106,812	7.20	5,310	0.36
1981	167,496	9.29	14,884	0.83
1991	162,972	7.95	28,298	1.38
2001	170,515	7.63	56,538	2.53
2002	172,655	7.69	61,213	2.73
2003	171,483	7.60	64,866	2.87
2004	131,453	5.80	62,796	2.77
2005	141,140	6.21	62,571	2.75
2006	142,669	6.25	64,540	2.83
2007	135,041	5.89	58,518	2.55
2008	154,886	6.73	55,995	2.43
2009	117,099	5.07	57,223	2.48
2010	138,819	6.00	58,115	2.51
2011	165,327	7.13	57,008	2.46
2012	143,384	6.16	55,980	2.41

Source: "Demographic fact book, Republic of China", MOI.

Note: The above figures are actual numbers prior to 2011, and registered numbered for 2012.

Table 1-6: Divorce statistics table for ROC citizens and foreign nationals

Unit: couples, %

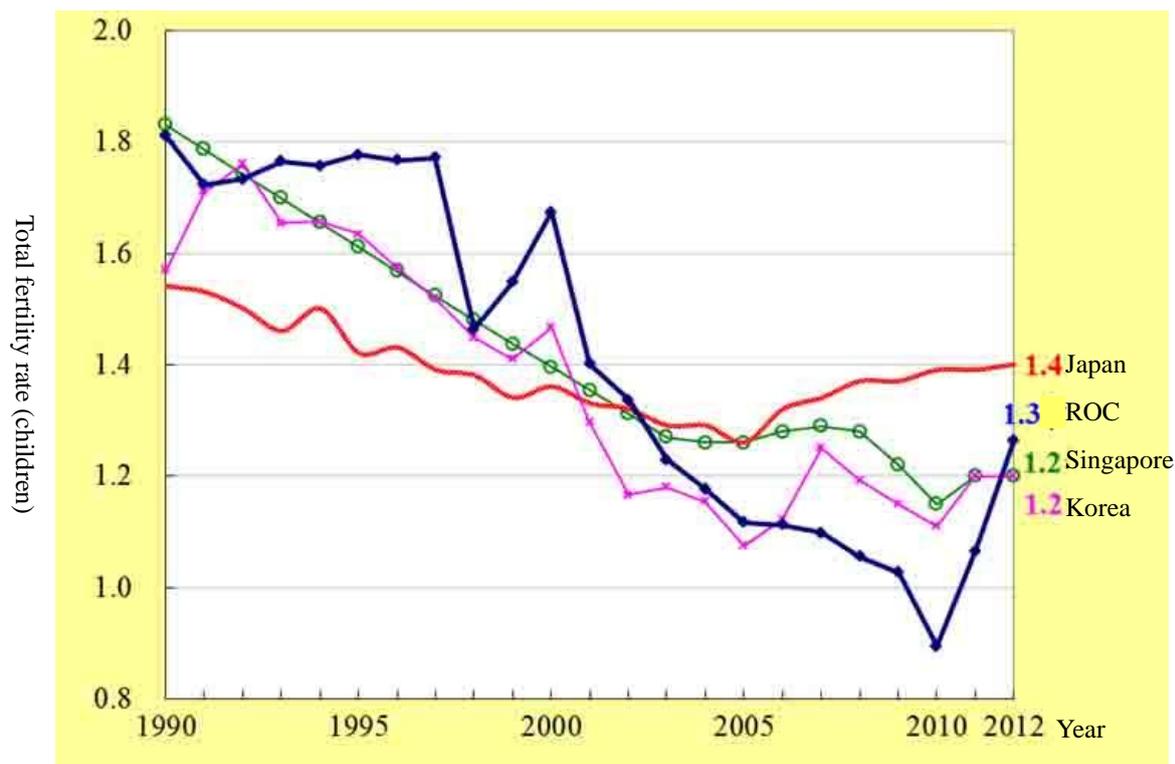
Year	No. of Couples Divorced	ROC Citizens		Nationality (Region) of Foreign or Mainland Spouses						Relative figures for foreign and domestic couples divorced
		No. of Couples	Percentage	Total		Mainland, HK & Macao		Foreign Nationals		
				No. of Couples	Percentage	No. of Couples	Percentage	No. of Couples	Percentage	
1998	43,603	40,959	93.94	2,644	6.06	2,031	4.66	613	1.41	15.5:1
1999	49,003	45,173	92.18	3,830	7.82	2,981	6.08	849	1.73	11.8:1
2000	52,670	46,720	88.70	5,950	11.30	4,350	8.26	1,600	3.04	7.9:1
2001	56,538	49,330	87.25	7,208	12.75	4,702	8.32	2,506	4.43	6.8:1
2002	61,213	53,074	86.70	8,139	13.30	5,496	8.98	2,643	4.32	6.5:1
2003	64,866	53,898	83.09	10,968	16.91	7,943	12.25	3,025	4.66	4.9:1
2004	62,796	51,406	81.86	11,390	18.14	7,849	12.50	3,541	5.64	4.5:1
2005	62,571	51,529	82.35	11,042	17.65	7,132	11.40	3,910	6.25	4.7:1
2006	64,540	52,950	82.04	11,590	17.96	7,165	11.10	4,425	6.86	4.6:1
2007	58,518	57,428	81.05	11,090	18.95	6,603	11.28	4,487	7.67	4.3:1
2008	55,995	44,574	79.60	11,421	20.40	6,578	11.75	4,843	8.65	3.9:1
2009	57,223	44,066	77.01	13,157	22.99	7,794	13.62	5,363	9.37	3.3:1
2010	58,115	42,882	73.79	15,233	26.21	9,694	16.68	5,539	9.53	2.8:1
2011	57,008	42,854	75.17	14,154	24.83	8,740	15.33	5,414	9.50	3.0:1
2012	55,980	42,545	76.00	13,435	24.00	8,235	14.71	5,200	9.29	3.2:1

Dept. of Household Registration Affairs, MOI

Note: This table is based on figures at date of registration.

4. Comparison of Dynamic Population Data of Taiwan and Neighboring Countries

Though Taiwan's population growth rate has been in decline for many years, it remained higher than that of its Asian neighbors Japan, Korea and Singapore and some European countries until 2000. However, over the subsequent decade, the decline accelerated, reaching a global record low by 2010. In 2009, the decline was addressed with the introduction of programs such as the Assurance for Young People in Building a Home, maternity leave allowance, and with the integration of population, welfare and labor policies in 2012. As a result, the total fertility rate was brought back up to 1.265 births per woman (Chart 1-3, Table 1-7).



Sources: 1. Above 2012 data on Taiwan from Dept. of Household Registration Affairs, MOI.
 2. Data on Japan, Korea, Singapore from the U.S. Population Reference Bureau's 2012 World Population Data Sheet.

Chart 1-3 Comparison of total fertility rates between Taiwan and neighboring countries

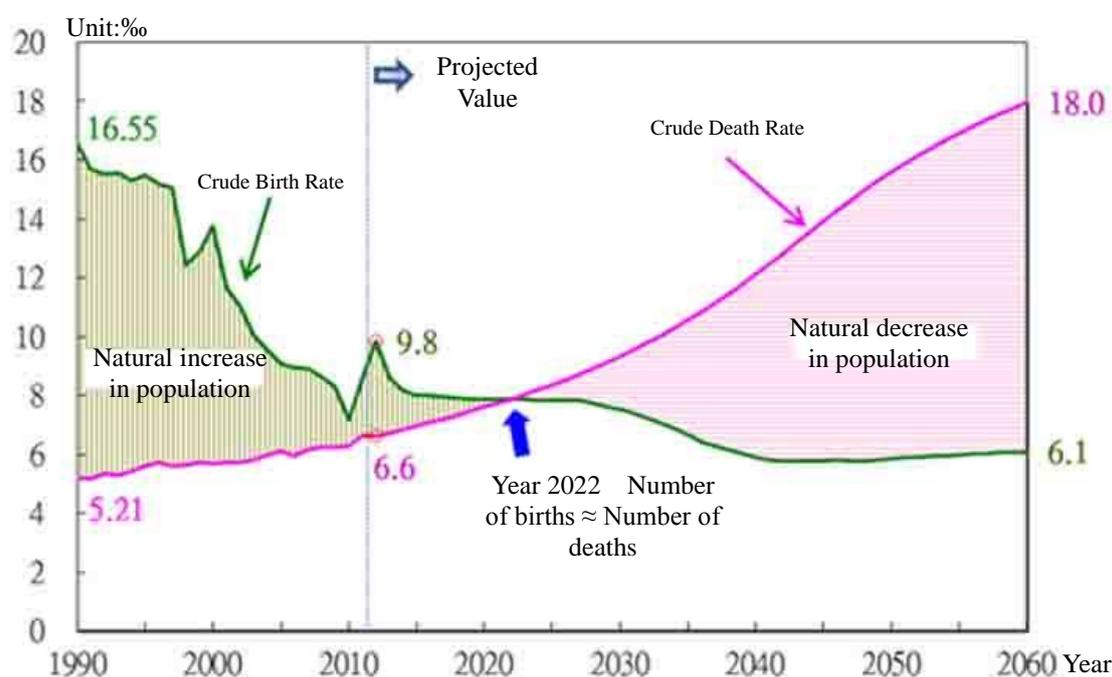
Table 1-7: Dynamic population data for Major Nations

Country	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Infant Mortality (as percentage of annual total population) (‰)	Crude Marriage Rate	Crude Divorce Rate	Couples Married that Year and Comparison of Divorces	TFR (average number of children born over a woman's lifetime)-(child)
	(as percentage of annual total population) (‰)			(as percentage of annual total population) (‰)			
ROC 2012	10	7	3.8	6.2	2.4	2.6:1	1.3
Japan 2012	9	10	2.3	5.5	2.0	2.8:1	1.4
South Korea 2012	10	5	3.2	6.6	2.3	2.9:1	1.2
Singapore 2012	10	4	2.0	6.7	2.0	3.4:1	1.2
United States 2012	13	8	6.0	6.8	3.6	1.9:1	1.9
Germany 2012	8	10	3.4	4.6	2.3	2.0:1	1.4
Italy 2012	9	10	3.4	3.5	0.9	3.9:1	1.4
France 2012	13	9	3.5	3.6	2.0	1.8:1	2.0
Sweden 2012	12	10	2.1	5.0	2.5	2.0:1	1.9
Netherlands 2012	11	8	3.8	4.3	2.0	2.2:1	1.7
Britain 2012	13	9	4.3	4.5	2.1	2.1:1	2.0

Sources: 1. Above 2012 data on Taiwan from Dept. of Household Registration Affairs, MOI.
 2. Crude marriage rate, crude divorce rate, marriage couples and divorce couples statistics of foreign countries from 2011 data of the Department of Statistics, MOI, whereby Britain's marriage rate figures are from 2010 and divorce rate figures from 2011; Italy's marriage rate figures from 2011 and divorce rate figures from 2010.
 3. Data from other foreign countries from the U.S. Population Reference Bureau's 2012 World Population Data Sheet.

II. Analysis of Issues with the Trend towards Fewer Children

As a consequence of low fertility, countries around the world are facing problems in demographic change, manpower utilization and sustainable social and economic development. The trend towards fewer children is relevant not only to maintaining a country's foundational population, but it has also a bearing on economic and social security issues. According to the CEPD's "Population Projections for R.O.C.: 2012-2060" report, the total projected number of newborns in 2022 will approach the mortality rate. These rapid demographic changes will confront the nation with the following challenges: (Chart 1-4)



Sources: 1. "Demographic fact book, Republic of China", MOI.

2. CEPD's "Population Projections for R.O.C.: 2012-2060", August 2012.

Chart 1-4: Taiwan's future population transformation trends

1. Quantity and Composition of the Labor Force Affects National Competitiveness

A declining birth rate will result in a gradually shrinking job market and an aging labor force which includes the consumer market, education and the extent of parenting, taxation, manpower required for national defense, and so on. All these effects will, in turn, affect efforts to improve national competitiveness.

2. The Structural Imbalance in the Population will Affect the Burden of Dependency and Care for the Young and the Old

Due to smaller family size and fewer children, the family structure type also

tends towards pluralization. We therefore have to adopt different ways of thinking and different measures to cope with the delays in marriage age and childbirth age, imbalance in the sex ratio at birth, childcare, parenting, education, parent-child relationships, and so on.

3. The Relationship between a Decreased Labor Force and Revenue

As the fertility rate continues to decline over the coming decade, Taiwan's population will gradually leave behind its demographic dividend period. The labor force will account for a declining proportion of the total population, while the rising dependency ratio will affect industry and manpower utilization in economic and social developments, and this, in turn, will affect willingness to invest and impact on national competitiveness.

4. Relationship between the Decline in the School-age Population and Educational Development

In recent years, there has been a gradual decline in the school-age population. As shown in Table 1-8, the total population of school-age 6 to 21 year-olds dropped from its 1976 high point of 6,253,000 to just 4,470,000 in 2012. Between 1996 and 2012, school-age numbers for higher education (18 to 21 year-olds) fell from 1,550,000 to 1,280,000. Therefore, a shortage in admissions is now difficult to avoid.

Table 1-8 Trends in the size of the school-age population over the years

Year	Total (6-21 years old)	Elementary School (6-11 years old)	Middle Level Education (12-17 years old)	Higher Education (18-21 years old)
1976	6,253,281	2,328,019	2,417,196	1,508,066
1986	6,142,485	2,394,633	2,207,437	1,540,415
1996	5,842,849	1,936,784	2,356,678	1,549,387
2006	5,037,838	1,826,824	1,930,184	1,280,830
2011	4,599,820	1,464,462	1,840,738	1,294,620
2012	4,472,933	1,365,475	1,824,691	1,282,767

Sources: .Dept. of Household Registration Affairs, MOI.

5. The Relationship between Demographic Change and the Ecological Environment and Sustainable Development

The population density of Taiwan reached 646 people per square kilometer in 2012, second only to Bangladesh among countries with a population of over ten million. Many people believe that if, perhaps, negative population growth reduces

population density this would, in turn, reduce the demands on natural resources and improve the population's quality of life.

At the end of 2012, the total population of Taiwan stood at 23,315,822 people. Although a slight increase is expected over the next 5 years, according to the CEPD's "Population Projections for R.O.C.: 2012-2060" report. However, if we consider the number of births and deaths, these figures will reach parity by 2022, and from then on, negative population growth will become increasingly apparent. Although total population will have changed little by 2025, the percentage of the elderly population will have risen from 11% to 20%; even the emphasis which the current population policy puts on increasing the fertility rate will not be able to reverse this trend towards negative growth. Therefore, its aim is to slow down the speed of negative population growth in order to reduce the various impacts of demographic change.

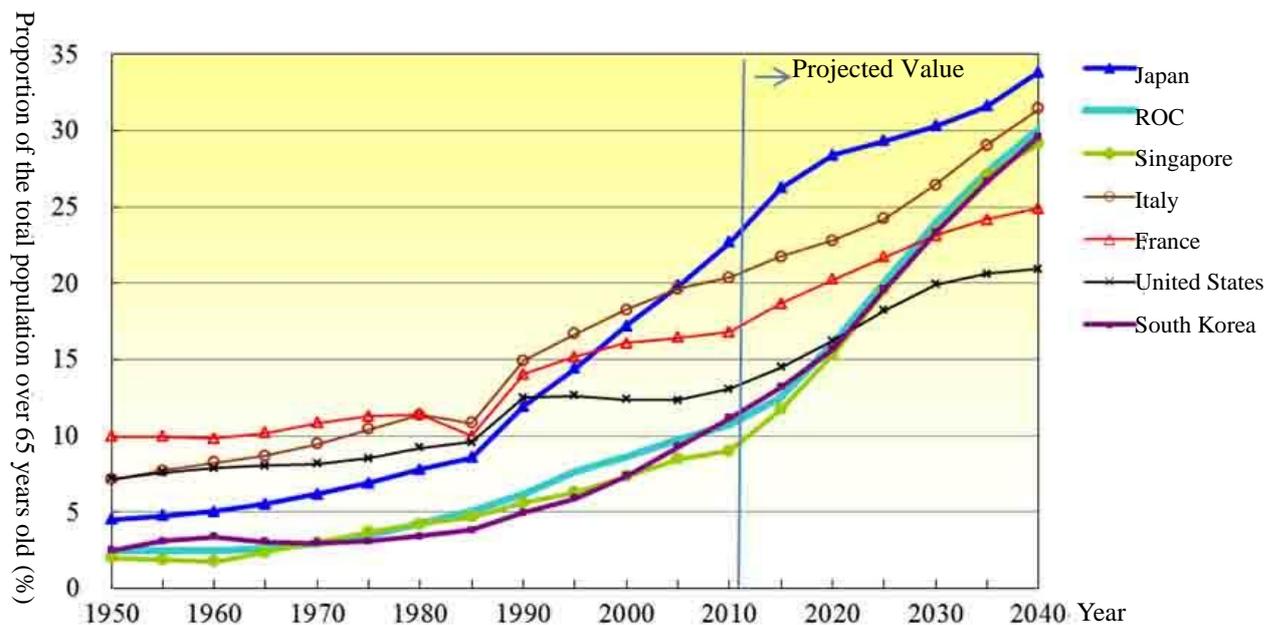
6. The Effects of Changes in Family Size and Type

According to the censuses of 2000 and 2010, the average household size fell from 3.3 people to 3.0 people, while the number of two person households rose from 1,116,000 to 1,633,000, which constitutes a significant increase of 46.4%. With respect to family type, "husband and wife" families increased from 504,000 to 818,000, while households of single parents living with unmarried children rose from 374,000 to 555,000, an increase of 62.3% and 48.3% respectively; these two categories are the most obvious increases. In families with fewer children, the possibility of becoming an only child has increased. When this is coupled with changes to family and employment models brought about by advances in information technology, the number of children being brought up by their real parents decreases, and the method of rearing is also affected.

Section Two: Aging

I. Trends of Change

By September 1993, Taiwan's elderly accounted for more than 7% of the population, which signaled the begin of its “aging society” phase. In 2018, an estimated 14% or more of the population will be over 65 years old, making the nation an “aged society”; and by 2025, the elderly proportion will have increased to 20%, taking the population into the ranks of “super aged societies” (Chart 1-5, Table 1-9).



Sources: United Nations “World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision”, CEPD’s “Population Projections for R.O.C.: 2012-2060”, August 2012.

Chart 1-5: International Comparison of Population Aging Trends

1. Acceleration of Population Aging

The speeds vary at which various nations transition from being 7% “aging society” to 14% “aged society”. For example: for France it took 126 years, for Sweden 84 years, for the United States 71 years, for Britain 46 years, for Germany 39 years, and Taiwan's transition time will be similar to that of mainland China which took about 25 years. It is estimated that Taiwan will become a 20% “super-aged society” at around 2025. In other words, our population will need only about seven years (2018 to 2025) to transition from being an aged society to a super-aged society. By that time, an average of one in five of the population will be an elderly person of over 65 years (Table 1-9).

Table 1-9: Proportion of Population over 65 years in Major Nations by Year

Country	Total proportion of the population over 65 years (by year this age is reached)				Number of years with doubling applied (years)	
	7%	10%	14%	20%	7%→14%	10%→20%
ROC	1993	2006	2018	2025	25	19
Mainland China	2000	2016	2025	2035	25	19
Japan	1970	1984	1994	2005	24	21
South Korean	1999	2007	2017	2026	18	19
Singapore	1999	2012	2018	2026	19	14
Australia	1939	1983	2012	2032	73	49
India	2024	2038	2052	2072	28	34
Germany	1932	1951	1971	2008	39	57
Britain	1929	1946	1975	2026	46	80
France	1864	1943	1990	2019	126	76
Netherlands	1940	1969	2005	2020	65	51
Sweden	1887	1948	1971	2015	84	67
Canada	1945	1984	2010	2024	65	40
United States	1942	1972	2013	2030	71	58
Brazil	2010	2021	2031	2045	21	24

Sources: United Nations “World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision”, CEPD’s “Population Projections for R.O.C.: 2012-2060”, August 2012.

2. Elderly Dependency Ratio Continues to Increase

By 2012, this ratio had risen to 15.03% or an average of one elderly person dependent on 6.65 people of working-age. According to CEPD estimates, this proportion will have reached 37.3% by 2030, or an average of one elderly person dependent on 2.68 people of working-age, and it will further rise to 77.7% by 2060, or an average of one elderly person per 1.29 people of working-age (Table 1-10).

The “population dividend” is usually taken to mean a total dependency ratio of below 50%, or, in other words, the period when people of working-age make up over 66.7% of the total population, which in the case of Taiwan would mean from 1990 to 2026. It is expected that in the future aging will accelerate, and the so-called “old elderly” (over 75 or 80 years old) portion of the elderly population will continue to rise. If we adopt a more strict definition of “population dividend”, which takes the working-age population as making up 70% of the total population, then this more narrow definition of “population dividend” would last from about 2000 to 2022 in the case of Taiwan (Chart 1-6). According to this definition, the country has only 10 years

left before it leaves the population dividend period.

Table 1-10: Age Dependency Ratio of the Young and Old Population

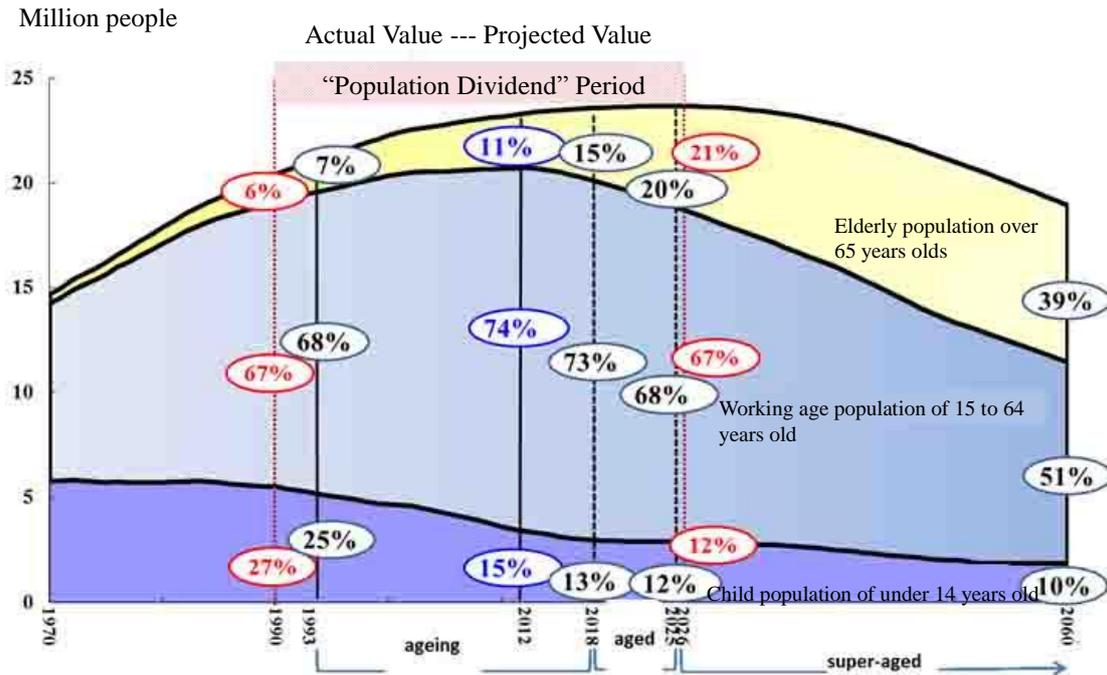
Year	Dependency ratio (%)			Aging index (%)
	Total	Young Dependency	Old Dependency	
1956	86.37	81.82	4.55	5.56
1966	87.52	82.43	5.09	6.17
1970	74.16	69.08	5.08	7.36
1975	63.58	57.85	5.73	9.90
1980	57.26	50.52	6.74	13.35
1990	49.93	40.61	9.32	22.96
2000	42.32	30.05	12.27	40.85
2010	35.85	21.26	14.59	68.64
2011	35.07	20.37	14.70	72.20
2012	34.74	19.72	15.03	76.21
2015	35.1	18.1	16.9	93.5
2020	40.1	17.5	22.6	129.2
2030	56.1	18.7	37.3	199.4
2040	69.8	18.6	51.2	274.5
2050	85.3	17.8	67.6	380.2
2060	97.1	19.4	77.7	401.5

Sources: 1. Data for 1956 to 2010: "Population Policy 100 Years Review and Outlook", MOI, October, 2011.

2. Data for 2011-2012 from the Dept. of Household Registration Affairs, MOI.

3. Post-2015 data from CEPD's "Population Projections for R.O.C.: 2012-2060" (medium projection), August 2012.

Note: Definition of medium projection: the CEPD's "Population Projections for R.O.C.: 2012-2060" report applies the "Cohort-Component Method", from which are derived assumption of high, medium and low fluctuation trends in births, deaths and immigration. It makes a projection for future male and female population figures for a single age group based on changes within that age group. Its "medium projection" assumes that the total fertility rate after 2012's Year of the Dragon effect decreases until 2015, then gradually rises to 1.3 births in 2033, after which it maintains stability.



Clarification: 1. Circled percentage figures represent percentages of three stages in the population structure.

2. The “population dividend” is usually taken to mean a total dependency ratio of below 50%, namely the period when people of working-age make up over 66.7% of the total population, which in the case of Taiwan would mean from 1990 to 2026. If we adopt a more strict definition of “population dividend”, taking the working-age population as making up 70% of the total population, this would last from about 2000 to 2022 in the case of Taiwan.

Sources:

1. Data for 1990 to 2012 from Dept. of Household Registration Affairs, MOI.
2. Data for 2013 to 2060 from the CEPD's “Population Projections for R.O.C.: 2012-2060”, (medium projection), August 2012.

Chart 1-6: Change Trends in Age Structure of the Population in Three Stages

3. Aging Index Is Continuously Growing

Looking at Taiwan's population aging index over the years, it had already reached 76.21% by 2012, and is estimated to reach 199.4% by 2030, and 401.5% by 2060. That means that the elderly population will be approximately four times that of the child population (Table 1-10).

4. International Comparisons

The populations of countries like Japan and Germany already show negative growth. With the trends towards fewer children and population aging, Taiwan will also enter this negative growth phase after 2022. Our nation's average life expectancy at birth is now close to that of Britain and Germany, slightly higher than that of the United States, and is at the level of a developed country (Table 1-11).

Table 1-11: International Comparison of the Elderly Proportion of the Population and

the Total Fertility Rate

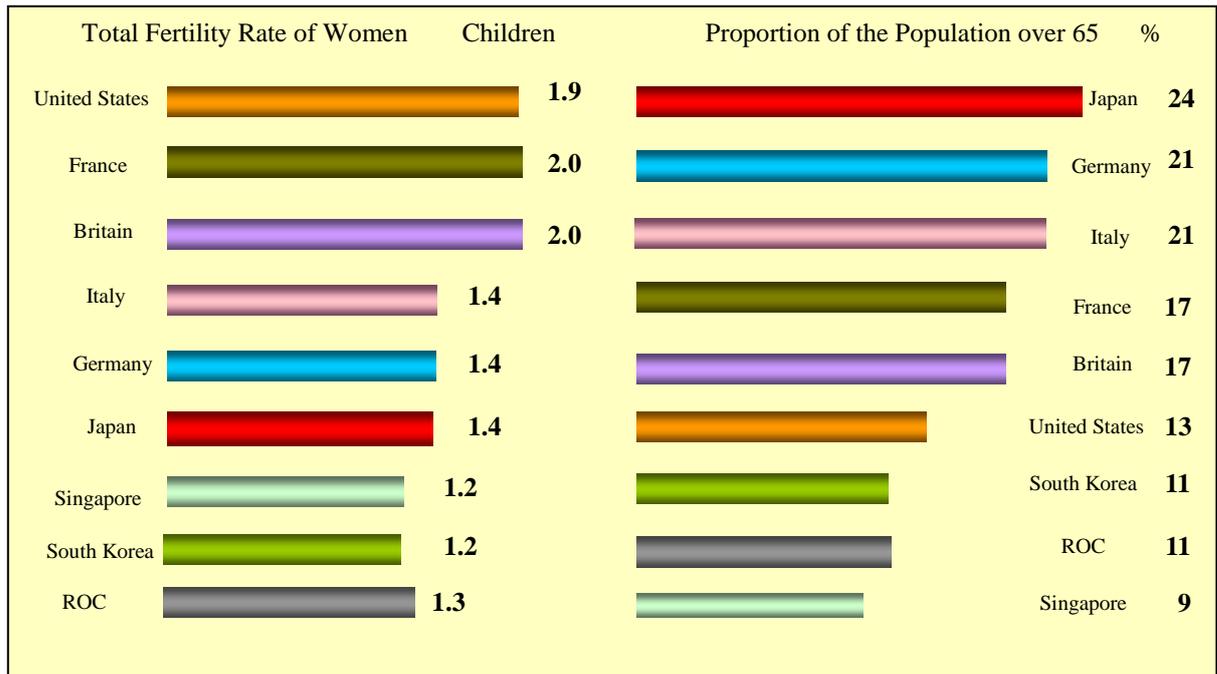
Country	Proportion of the Population over 65 Years Old (%)	Size of Population (millions)	Natural Increase Rate (‰)	Total Fertility Rate (Children Born/Woman)	Average Life Expectancy at Birth	
					Male	Female
ROC	11	23.3	0.2	1.3	76	82
South Korea	11	48.9	0.4	1.2	77	84
Singapore	9	5.3	0.5	1.2	79	84
Japan	24	127.6	-0.2	1.4	80	86
Italy	21	60.9	-0.1	1.4	79	85
Germany	21	81.8	-0.2	1.4	78	85
Britain	17	63.2	0.4	2.0	78	82
France	17	63.6	0.4	2.0	78	85
United States	13	313.9	0.5	1.9	76	81

Source: US Population Reference Bureau's, 2012 World Population Data Sheet. (<http://www.prb.org/Publications/Datasheets/2012/world-population-data-sheet/data-sheet.aspx>)

Note: Taiwan's total fertility rate for 2012 was 1.265 births per woman. Since this international comparison rounds off to the nearest decimal point upward, the relevant data on Taiwan is accordingly shown as 1.3.

Chart 1-7 is an international comparison of total fertility rates and aging population ratios. Japan's elderly population ratio has reached 24%; the nation has already entered the “super-aged society” category, and several European countries are situated between “aging societies” and “super-aged societies”. Taiwan's aging population ratio currently stands at 11%. Since our fertility rate is relatively low, it will push up the speed of aging. While the United States has a higher elderly proportion of the population than we do at 13%, the total fertility rate stands at 2.0 births, significantly higher than ours. Thus, its future speed of aging will not be as fast as Taiwan's. While the fertility rates of Japan, Korea, and Singapore have generally been higher than Taiwan's in recent years, the governments of these countries are still putting a good deal of funding into pushing up the fertility rate, with the aim of slowing down the speed at which their populations age.

In 2012, the total fertility rate of women in Taiwan was 1.3 children. If the downward trend is not actively curbed, the aging of the population will be quite fast, the overall age structure of the population will change significantly, and the impact on our society will be far-reaching.



Source: Data referencing Taiwan, from MOI statistics; other data from the US Population Reference Bureau's 2012 World Population Data Sheet.

(<http://www.prb.org/Publications/Datasheets/2012/world-population-data-sheet/data-sheet.aspx>)

Note: Taiwan's total fertility rate for 2012 was 1.265 children. Since this international comparison rounds off to the nearest decimal point upward, the relevant data on Taiwan is accordingly shown as 1.3.

Chart 1-7: International Comparison of Total Fertility Rate and Aging Population Proportions

II. Analysis of Issues in Aging Change Trends

Issues derived from population aging are set out as follows:

1. A progressively heavier burden of care and dependency

By 2016, the country's aging population will exceed its population of children, and the dependency ratio of the old will continue to rise, from 15.03% in 2012 to 29.6% in 2025. By 2060, there will be an average of one elderly person dependent on every 1.29 young people (Table 1-12).

Table 1-12: Taiwan's Future Population Structure (medium projection)

Year	Year-end Population Figures (thousands)			Year-end Population Structure (%)			Dependency Ratio (%)	
	0-14 years old ①	15-64 years old ②	Over 65 years old ③	0-14 years old	15-64 years old	Over 65 years old	Young Population ①/②*100	Old Population ③/②*100
2010	3,624	17,049	2,487	15.7	73.6	10.7	21.3	14.6
2011	3,501	17,194	2,528	15.1	74.0	10.9	20.4	14.7
2012	3,412	17,304	2,600	14.6	74.2	11.2	19.7	15.0
2013	3,349	17,336	2,696	14.3	74.1	11.5	19.3	15.6
2025	2,918	16,001	4,736	12.3	67.6	20.0	18.2	29.6
2030	2,828	15,102	5,639	12.0	64.1	23.9	18.7	37.3
2035	2,721	14,197	6,352	11.7	61.0	27.3	19.2	44.7
2040	2,493	13,376	6,844	11.0	58.9	30.1	18.6	51.2
2045	2,220	12,331	7,385	10.1	56.2	36.5	18.0	59.9
2050	2,014	11,334	7,659	9.6	54.0	37.9	17.8	67.6
2055	1,915	10,498	7,573	9.6	52.5	39.4	18.20	72.1
2060	1,859	9,598	7,461	9.8	50.7	39.4	19.4	77.7

Sources: 1. Data from 2010 to 2012 from Dept. of Household Registration Affairs, MOI.

2. Data for 2013 to 2060 from the CEPD's "Population Projections for R.O.C.: 2012-2060", August 2012.

2. Health and Social Care Issues become Increasingly Important

According to figures from the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan's (hereinafter referred to as the DGBAS), derived from the total population and housing census of 2010, 475,282 people needed long-term care at the end of 2010, of whom 310,790 (65.4%) were over 65 years of age. This represents an increase of 136,865 older people needing long-term care compared to figures from 10 years earlier, in 2000. In addition, the year 2010 death statistics from the Ministry of Health and Welfare for this age group demonstrate that male mortality was higher than female mortality. Cancer and heart disease took first and second place of the 10 leading causes of death, and apart from diabetes and high blood pressure, mortality for all these causes was higher in men than in women.

According to the Central Health Insurance Bureau (restructured on July 23rd, 2013, as the National Health Insurance Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare), 2006-2011 outpatient and inpatient medical expenses data analysis showed that, for close to five years, average annual number of outpatient visits for over 65 year-olds ranged from 28.3 to 31.0 visits, with average hospitalization expenses of

71,878 points; additionally, according to this Bureau's "2011 National Health Insurance Annual Statistics", taking over-65s as the object of national health insurance usage, this group represented 10.8% of the total number of citizens insured but accounted for 33.0% of medical care points.

3. Gradual Decline of Family Support, Urgent Intervention of Support Mechanisms Needed

According to figures from the Executive Yuan's DGBAS total population and housing census for 2010, there were 4,028,505 core households (54.3%) by the end of 2010. One-person households stood at 1,392,293 (21.5%) in 2000, and this increased to 1,629,970 households (22.0%) in 2010, which is an increase of 238,000. The average household size dropped from 3.3 people in 2000 to 3.0 in 2010, and only half of those elderly with long-term care needs were living with their children. This illustrates that the scale of household composition continues to contract, and care for the elderly population has already become a burden difficult for households to bear.

4. Changes to the Structure of Population and Family Affect Economic Security for the Elderly

According to surveys of living conditions taken over the years, sources of finance of the elderly come primarily from their children. With the combined trends of fewer children and aging population, individual family-based "private transfers" or "transfers within the family" are bound to become more and more unable to shoulder the responsibility for the economic security of the elderly.

5. Low Retirement Age has an Impact on Productivity

According to results of previous DGBAS surveys of employee movements over the years from 2006 to 2010, the retirement rates of citizens aged 55 to 64 were 48.6%, 56%, 58.1%, 55%, and 57.5%, respectively, while retirement rates for those over 65 years or over were all less than 10%. 2011's figures remain highest for the 55 to 64 year-old age group (60.1%), while the figures for the aged 65 or older is much lower (9.1%), demonstrating that Taiwan's present retirement age is relatively early.

6. Elderly-friendly Residences and Transportation Need to be Improved

To ensure that the elderly have freedom of movement with minimum external assistance and to avoid the risk of accidents, attention should be paid to the particular physiological and psychological characteristics of the elderly, their transportation and

movement requirements and their behavioral characteristics, transport and movement safety matters, and so on. Through applied technology, social involvement, community development, educational guidance and other such aspects, we can work together to construct elderly-friendly residences and mobile environments.

7. Encouraging Older People to Participate in Society and Establishing a System for Elderly Leisure Activities

To combine private resources to establish leisure activity environments suitable for older people and to encourage the elderly to live vital, dignified, and purposeful lives.

8. Enhancing Advocacy of Lifelong Learning for Older People and Popularizing Knowledge of Aging among our Citizens

To formulate effective approaches aimed at assisting the elderly in the planning of their human resources and the inheritance of their experience; to establish a domain of lifelong learning, and to educate our citizens to understand the phenomenon of an aging society, as well as knowledge of the psychological and physiological changes that take place in people as they age in order to promote integration between the generations, and create a society free from age discrimination.

Section Three: Immigration

I. Trends of Change

The emigration rate of the nation's households has not seen significant change over the years. In 2002, it stood at over 45,000 people, and it reached its highest figure of over 63,000 people in 2007. On the other hand, there has been a comparatively higher increase in the population of immigrants coming into the country. Over 10 years, the lowest number of immigrants coming into the country was approximately 37,000 in 2003, increasing to 98,000 by 2009, but decreasing slightly to over 77,000 people in 2010, with women continuing to account for around twice the number of men (Table 1-13).

Table 1-13: Number of Household Migrations to and from Taiwan in recent 10 years
Unit: Person

Year	Number of Immigrants			Number of Emigrants			Difference in Immigration and Emigration		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
2003	37,305	15,194	22,111	49,560	24,112	25,448	-12,255	-8,918	-3,337
2004	50,776	19,783	30,993	47,185	23,083	24,102	3,591	-3,300	6,891
2005	52,520	18,966	33,554	37,140	18,406	18,734	15,380	560	14,820
2006	80,239	28,115	52,124	42,247	20,862	21,385	37,992	7,253	30,739
2007	82,428	29,516	52,912	63,150	31,956	31,194	19,278	-2,440	21,718
2008	74,841	26,890	47,951	50,529	24,292	26,237	24,312	2,598	21,714
2009	98,333	28,260	70,073	62,579	28,948	33,631	35,754	-688	36,442
2010	77,074	25,971	51,103	55,213	25,226	29,987	21,861	745	21,116
2011	71,198	26,361	44,837	51,523	23,795	27,728	19,675	2,566	17,109
2012	66,593	25,435	41,158	50,250	22,745	27,505	16,343	2,690	13,653

Source: Dept. of Household Registration Affairs, MOI.

1. Emigrant Population

(1) Trends in Emigration from Taiwan

The number of people emigrating from Taiwan over the years has not been large. Between 1989 and 2011, the collective number of emigrations to the United States was 225,880 people, accounting for 49.8% of the total number of emigrants. Those who moved to Canada numbered 115,930, accounting for 25.6% of the total. Thus, the two North American countries together accounted for 75.4% of the emigrating population, followed by New Zealand and Australia.

Table 1-14: Emigration Trends and Countries of Destination

Unit: Person

Year	U.S.	Canada	Australia	NZ	Singapore	Brazil	Argentina	Paraguay	S.Africa	Korea	Total
1989	13,974	3,370	—	—	166	4,440	—	33	460	—	22,443
1990	15,151	3,725	2,988	2,118	184	111	446	119	1,382	—	26,224
1991-1995	63,356	37,080	8,385	26,762	720	694	4,270	1,682	5,247	—	148,196
1996-2000	43,414	42,755	7,133	2,952	711	2,656	1,813	1,102	1,107	—	103,643
2001-2005	48,260	13,235	5,187	3,844	106	665	284	262	731	11,003	83,577
2006	8,545	2,820	752	190	150	45	77	22	—	600	13,201
2007	9,053	2,780	1,165	170	148	109	—	45	—	416	13,886
2008	9,237	2,970	1,173	152	152	151	2	62	20	669	14,588
2009	8,105	2,540	1,012	192	123	318	—	68	—	301	12,659
2010	6,785	2,765	1,040	144	160	131	—	57	—	327	11,409
2011	—	1,890	1012	183	119	171	40	81	—	395	3,891
Total	225,880	115,930	29,847	36,707	2,739	9,491	6,932	3,533	8,947	13,711	453,717

Source: Data provided by the relevant countries at the request of the MOI's National Immigration Agency secretariat offices in those countries.

Notes: 1. "—" Indicates that no relevant information is available.

2. Article 10 of our constitution guarantees freedom of movement to its people, so those who wish to emigrate are in principle all permitted to do so.

(2) Overview of Taiwan Citizens with Long-term Residence in Mainland China

National statistics show that over the past 3 years, the annual number of Taiwan visitors to mainland China was in excess of 4 million while the number of Taiwanese businessmen and businesswomen residing in mainland China are about 800,000 people, according to unofficial estimates from 2009.

2. Immigrant Population

(1) General Overview

Year's end (cumulative) statistics of 2012 for legally residing "foreign residents" and their occupations stood at 542,643 people. Blue-collar foreign workers numbered 425,008 or 78.32% of the total population of legally residing foreign nationals while the number of white-collar workers stood at 22,087 or 4.07% of the total population of legally residing foreign nationals. Other, non-economic migrants, numbered 95,548 or 17.61% of all foreign nationals legally residing in Taiwan, as shown in Table 1-15.

Table 1-15: Taiwan's Foreign Resident Statistics

Person Unit:

Occupation/ Year		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Economic Migrant Population	Business People	3,474	3,665	6,425	6,682	6,984
	Engineers	2,072	1,920	3,204	3,242	3,156
	Accountants	14	13	24	21	18
	Lawyers	19	25	34	29	28
	Journalists	35	37	50	46	44
	Teachers	5,655	6,106	7,784	8,143	8,349
	Doctors	291	281	476	581	576
	Nursing Staff	23	28	41	40	42
	Missionaries	1,729	1,613	2,218	2,228	2,225
	Technicians and Craftsmen	736	456	608	590	330
	Ship's Crews	327	350	410	430	425
	Sub-total	14,378	14,497	21,274	22,037	22,087
2. Non Economic Migrant Population	Unemployed	2,444	2,145	2,508	2,453	2,271
	Houseworkers	42,665	36,333	36,929	33,754	30,800
	Students	17,083	17,685	19,993	22,060	24,184
	Others	17,306	19,446	26,793	28,951	29,968
	Under 15 years old	7,332	7,186	8,902	8,766	8,325
	Sub-total	86,830	82,795	95,120	95,984	95,548
3.Foreign Manual Workers	Sub-total	316,177	306,408	356,797	399,351	425,008
Total		417,382	403,697	473,196	517,372	542,643

Source: National Immigration Agency, MOI.

In addition to the aforementioned influx of foreign residents into the population, there are also citizens of mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao residents, and citizens without household registration. Of the cumulative number of such residents in Taiwan in 2012, the number of mainland Chinese was highest at 275,362 people, nationals without household registration followed at 150,270 people, and Hong Kong and Macao residents numbered the least at 39,752 people (Table 1-16).

Table 1-16: Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao Residents, and Non-registered Citizens Living in Taiwan

Unit: Person

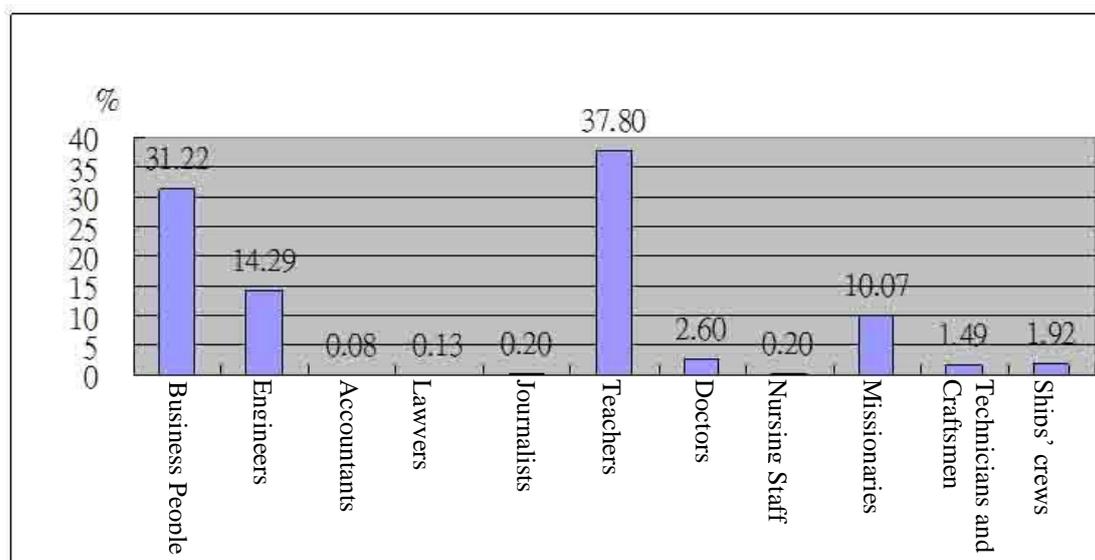
Type/ Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Mainland Region Citizens	177,993	210,554	238,335	258,184	275,362
2. Hong Kong & Macao Residents	28,246	31,355	34,102	36,557	39,752
3. Nationals without Registration	112,952	125,235	136,005	143,041	150,270
Total	319,191	367,144	408,442	437,782	465,384

Source: National Immigration Agency, MOI.

Note: The above data are cumulative figures of the annual total numbers approved since 1991.

(2) Economic Migrant Population

The so-called economic migrant population refers to those job applicants, hired workers, and investors, who applied for residency or settlement in Taiwan. December 2012 figures for occupations of white-collar foreign workers showed that teachers made up the biggest category, accounting for about 37.8%, followed by business people at 31.2%, engineers at 14.3%, and missionaries at 10.1% (Chart 1-8).



Source: National Immigration Agency, MOI.

Chart 1-8: 2012 Year-end Statistics and Distribution for Foreign White-collar Workers by Occupation

(3) Non-economic Migrant Population

The so-called non-economic migrant population refers to those people who have applied for residency or settlement in Taiwan for marriage, to be united with family, for education, as refugees or for special contributions to the country. Currently, those

migrating to Taiwan for marriage form the majority. On the basis of marriage figures for the period from 2006 to 2012, it is estimated that this trend will be maintained for the next few years (Chart 1-9).

The relative number of newborns born of transnational marriages over the years has been in decline since 2004, and the trend in the number of newborns born to new immigrants has also declined (Table 1-17).

Unit: Couple

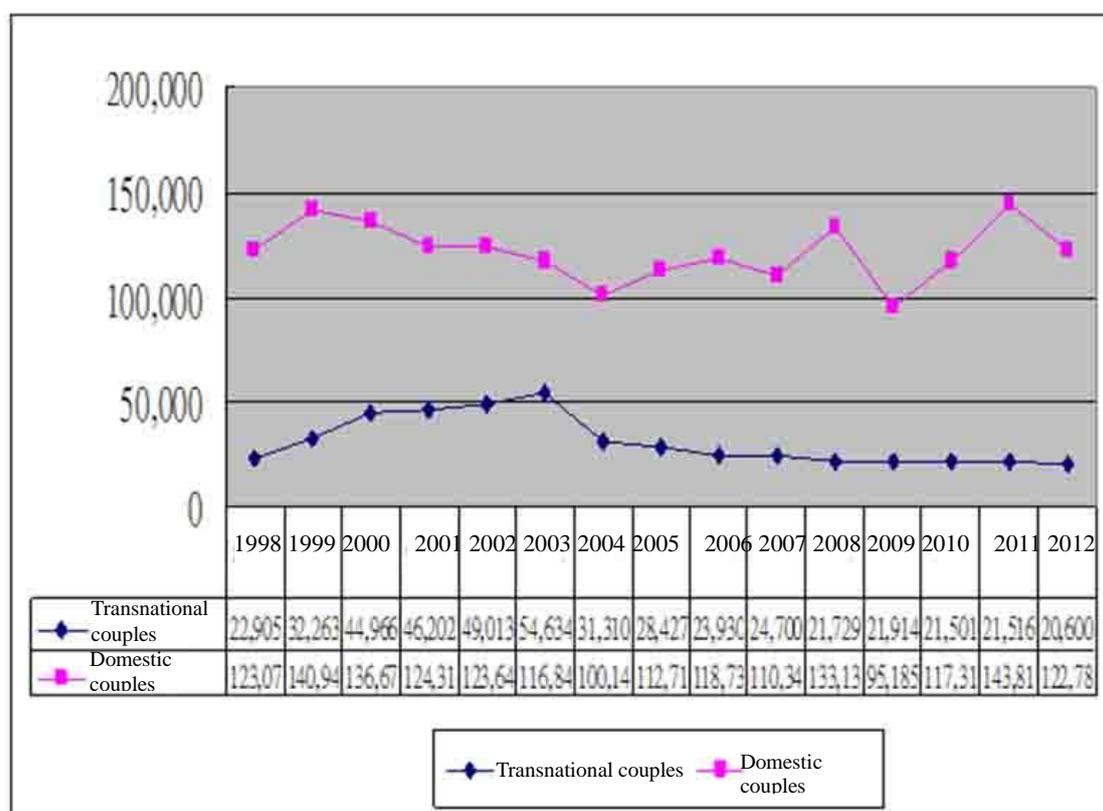


Chart 1-9: Domestic and Transnational Marriage Trends over the Years

Table 1-17: Number of Births by Mother's Original Nationality

Year	ROC Nationality Ratio (Person/%)		Mainland China, HK & Macau Region Ratio (Person/%)		Foreign Nationality Ratio (Person/%)		Total Numbers
	Person	%	Person	%	Person	%	
2001	232,608	89.3%	—	—	27,746	10.7%	260,354
2002	216,697	87.5%	—	—	30,833	12.5%	247,530
2003	196,722	86.6%	—	—	30,348	13.4%	227,070
2004	187,753	86.8%	11,206	5.2%	17,460	8.1%	216,419
2005	179,345	87.1%	10,022	4.9%	16,487	8.0%	205,854
2006	180,556	88.3%	10,423	5.1%	13,480	6.6%	204,459
2007	183,509	89.8%	10,117	5.0%	10,788	5.3%	204,414
2008	179,647	90.4%	9,834	5.0%	9,252	4.7%	198,733
2009	174,698	91.3%	8,871	4.6%	7,741	4.1%	191,310
2010	152,363	91.3%	8,185	4.9%	6,338	3.8%	166,886

2011	181,230	92.2%	8,937	4.5%	6,460	3.3%	196,627
2012	212,186	92.5%	10,056	4.4%	7,239	3.1%	229,481

Source: Dept. of Household Registration Affairs, MOI.

Note: 1. Figures are according to births by mother's original nationality (by date of registration).

2. Pre-2004 statistics were not categorized by mother's original nationality.

At the end of 2012, MOI statistics show that spouses of new immigrants (including foreign, mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau spouses) totaled 473,144, of whom foreign nationals numbered 153,858 (32.5%), mainland Chinese 306,514 (64.8%), and Hong Kong and Macau citizens 12,772 people (2.7%). Females accounted for the majority of foreign spouses at 140,124 people (91.14%), male foreign spouses numbered 13,734 (8.9%), of whom 101,679 applied for naturalization. Mainland spouses were mostly women, numbering 292,379 (95.4%), while male spouses numbered 14,135 (4.6%), representing a relatively low proportion, of whom 100,337 applied to settle. The gender ratio of Hong Kong and Macau spouses was more equal, with 6,997 females (54.8%) and 5,775 males (45.2%), 6,371 of whom applied to settle (Table 1-18, Table 1-19, Chart 1-10).

Table 1-18: Number of Mainland China and Foreign Spouses by Gender

Unit: Person, %

Year	Total	Mainland China Region				Hong Kong & Macao Region				Foreign Spouses			
		Total Number	Ratio	Male	Female	Total Number	Ratio	Male	Female	Total Number	Ratio	Male	Female
2003	301,300	185,222	61.5	9,274	175,948	9,767	3.2	4,800	4,967	106,311	35.3	7,418	98,893
2004	336,450	204,805	60.9	9,815	194,990	9,874	2.9	4,837	5,037	121,771	36.2	8,665	113,106
2005	364,596	223,210	61.2	10,256	212,954	10,487	2.9	5,075	5,412	130,899	35.9	9,513	121,386
2006	383,204	238,185	62.2	10,677	227,508	10,933	2.9	5,133	5,800	134,086	35.0	9,820	124,266
2007	399,038	251,198	63.0	11,033	240,165	11,223	2.8	5,222	6,001	136,617	34.2	10,042	126,575
2008	413,421	262,701	63.6	11,408	251,293	11,472	2.8	5,304	6,168	139,248	33.7	10,380	128,868
2009	429,495	274,022	63.8	11,867	262,155	11,771	2.7	5,413	6,358	143,702	33.5	11,631	132,071
2010	444,216	285,158	64.2	12,488	272,670	12,079	2.7	5,534	6,545	146,979	33.1	12,252	134,727
2011	459,390	296,095	64.5	13,248	282,847	12,440	2.7	5,661	6,779	150,855	32.8	12,901	137,954
2012	473,144	306,514	64.8	14,135	292,379	12,772	2.7	5,775	6,997	153,858	32.5	13,734	140,124

Note: Figures from each year in the above table are cumulative calculations since 1987.

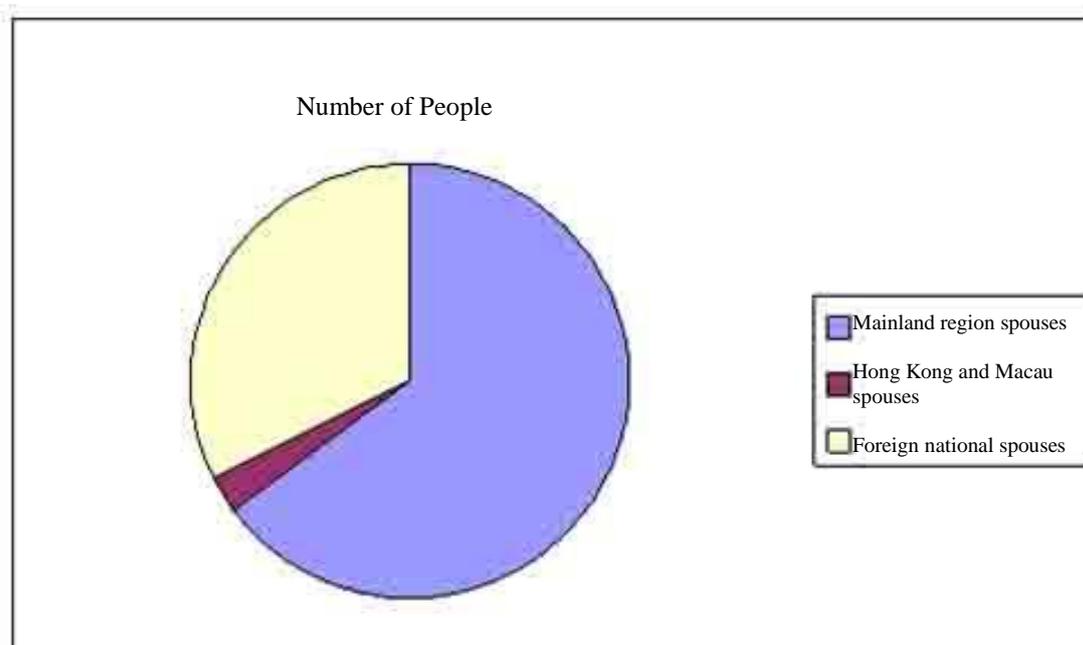
Table 1-19: Number of Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau, and Foreign Spouses Settling or Naturalizing

Unit: Person

Total	Mainland China Region Settlers			Hong Kong & Macau Region Settlers			Foreign National Spouses Naturalized		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	100,337	2,039	98,298	6,371	2,754	3,617	101,679	868	100,811

Note: 1. Statistical time for the above table is from January 1987 to December 2012.

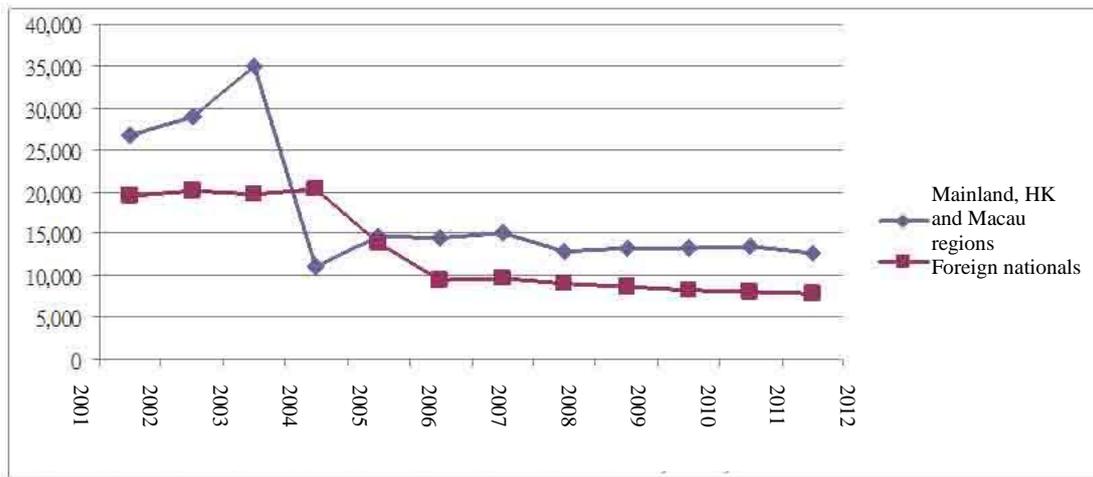
2. Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau region spouse numbers include those settling and those with residence.
3. Foreign spouses include those with residence and permanent residence.



Source: MOI's "Total Population Statistics over the Years"

Chart 1-10: 2012 Year-end Numbers and Distribution of Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau, and Foreign Spouses.

Taiwan's female marriage migrants at present are mostly spouses from mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao, and south-east Asian countries. Beginning at the end of 2003 and early 2004, the number of spouses from the mainland, Hong Kong, Macau, and south-east Asian countries has been gradually reduced due to border strengthening and interview measures.



Source: Dept. of Household Registration Affairs, MOI.

Chart 1-11: Annual Marriage Registrations of Mainland Chinese, Hong Kong and Macau Region, and Foreign National Spouses

(4) Foreign Workers

Foreign workers living in Taiwan are not considered immigrants. Most of the existing foreign workers arrived from south-east Asian countries, the main countries being Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam (Table 1-20). By the end of 2012, the highest numbers of foreign workers in Taiwan were Indonesian, numbering 191,127 (42.9%), followed by Vietnamese at 100,050 people (22.5%), with Filipinos ranking third at 86,786 people (19.5%).

As illustrated in Table 1-21, from the end of 1991 to the end of 2012, the influx of foreign workers grew from less than 3,000 to 445,579 people. During the 1990s, the use of foreign labor was limited to major investment projects and major public construction projects. After 2000, as Taiwan became an aging society, the increasing demand for nursing personnel led to the number of foreign care workers growing year by year. In recent years, with industry lacking domestic grass-roots workers, the demand for labor has increased significantly. Looking at the growth in the numbers of foreign workers over the past 10 years, the number of foreign social care workers had increased to 202,694 by the end of 2012, representing a growth of 67.9% from the end of 2002. The number of foreign workers in the production industry also increased to 242,885, representing a growth of 32.7% compared to the end of 2002 (Tables 1-20, 1-21).

Table 1-20: Number of Foreign Workers in Taiwan by Nationality over the Years

Unit: Person

Year	Total	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam	Mongolia
1991	2,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
1992	15,924	—	—	—	—	—	—
1993	97,565	—	—	—	—	—	—
1994	151,989	6,020	2,344	38,473	105,152	—	—
1995	189,051	5,430	2,071	54,647	126,903	—	—

1996	236,555	10,206	1,489	83,630	141,230	—	—
1997	248,396	14,648	736	100,295	132,717	—	—
1998	270,620	22,058	940	114,255	133,367	—	—
1999	294,967	41,224	158	113,928	139,526	131	—
2000	326,515	77,830	113	98,161	142,665	7,746	—
2001	304,605	91,132	46	72,779	127,732	12,916	—
2002	303,684	93,212	35	69,426	111,538	29,473	—
2003	300,150	56,437	27	81,355	104,728	57,603	—
2004	314,034	27,281	22	91,150	105,281	90,241	59
2005	327,396	49,094	13	95,703	98,322	84,185	79
2006	338,755	85,223	12	90,054	92,894	70,536	36
2007	357,937	115,490	11	86,423	86,948	69,043	22
2008	365,060	127,764	11	80,636	75,584	81,060	5
2009	351,016	139,404	10	72,077	61,432	78,093	—
2010	379,653	156,332	10	77,538	65,742	80,030	1
2011	425,660	175,409	3	82,841	71,763	95,643	1
2012	445,579	191,127	4	86,786	67,611	100,050	1

Source: Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training, Executive Yuan.

Table 1-21: Foreign National Industrial and Social Workers by Industry

Unit: Person

Year	Total	Foreign Industrial Workers						Foreign Social Care Workers		
		Total	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and animal husbandry (domestic and foreign ship crews)	Manufacturing Industry		Construction Industry		Total	Carers	Home Helpers
				Major investment projects	Major public works projects	Major investment projects	Major public works projects			
1991	2,999	2,999	—	—	—	2,999	2,999	—	—	—
1992	15,924	15,255	70	8,722	—	6,463	6,463	669	306	363
1993	97,565	90,040	426	72,327	—	17,287	17,287	7,525	1,320	6,205
1994	151,989	138,531	1,044	109,170	—	28,317	28,241	13,458	4,257	9,201
1995	189,051	171,644	1,454	132,636	11,089	37,554	35,117	17,407	8,902	8,505
1996	236,555	206,300	1,384	162,482	28,891	42,434	39,696	30,255	16,308	13,947
1997	248,396	209,284	1,144	165,534	36,160	42,606	40,138	39,112	26,233	12,879
1998	270,620	217,252	1,109	168,197	49,718	47,946	44,702	53,368	41,844	11,524
1999	294,967	220,174	993	173,735	67,369	45,446	41,588	74,793	67,063	7,730
2000	326,515	220,184	1,185	181,998	71,624	37,001	32,572	106,331	98,508	7,823
2001	304,605	191,671	1,249	157,055	61,258	33,367	29,619	112,934	103,780	9,154
2002	303,684	182,973	2,935	156,697	64,183	23,341	21,191	120,711	113,755	6,956
2003	300,150	179,552	3,396	162,039	70,354	14,117	12,747	120,598	115,724	4,874
2004	314,034	182,967	3,089	167,694	76,125	12,184	7,763	131,067	128,223	2,844

2005	327,396	183,381	3,147	166,928	79,569	13,306	6,193	144,015	141,752	2,263
2006	338,755	184,970	3,322	169,903	83,993	11,745	5,884	153,785	151,391	2,394
2007	357,937	195,709	3,786	183,329	86,582	8,594	5,992	162,228	159,702	2,526
2008	365,060	196,633	4,865	185,624	74,757	6,144	4,467	168,427	165,898	2,529
2009	351,016	176,073	6,452	165,790	56,573	3,831	2,725	174,943	172,647	2,296
2010	379,653	193,545	7,745	182,192	46,644	3,608	2,833	186,108	183,826	2,282
2011		227,806	8,670	215,271	29,348	3,865	3,313	197,854	195,726	2,128
2012	445,579	242,885	9,313	230,604	14,550	2,968	2,630	202,694	200,530	2,164

Source: Bureau of Employment and Vocational Training, Executive Yuan.

II. Analysis of Issues with Changes in Immigration Trends

Considering the current status of Taiwan's economic and non-economic immigrant population, we face the following major social, economic and cultural challenges:

1. Insufficient incentives for economic migrants

At present, immigration into Taiwan is clearly biased towards non-economic migrants. Therefore, there is a need to enhance incentives for economic migrants and facilitate a greater range of immigrant source countries in order to meet the manpower needs of industrial development.

2. Social adaptation and interaction

Apart from mainland Chinese spouses who have language communication skills, at this stage of immigration into Taiwan, most foreign spouses in their initial periods of living here have communication problems due to language barriers. Hence, acceptance and respect of cultural diversity is needed, building bilingual, multilingual or common usage environments in order to make living here more convenient for the immigrant population and to reduce communication barriers in order to improve overall social interaction and integration.

3. Integration of employment conditions and use of manpower

With a shift in the immigration population towards economic migrants, the tax circumstances for professionals, the calculation method companies use to cover costs, the child care and educational environments, spouses' job opportunities and so on, are all important factors in considering whether or not to take up long-term residence in Taiwan. Concerning the non-economic immigrant population, the challenge is in how to use the relevant measures to make the education and technical capabilities of their population able to meet the demands of Taiwan's industry, and also able to promote labor participation.

4. Upbringing and education of second-generation new immigrants

As new immigrant families are limited by economic factors or level of education, their understanding of early childhood educational needs and of health care tends to be inadequate. Furthermore, parental involvement is low because of their busy worklife, which, in turn, affects

childbirth and parenting issues. This situation thus calls for adjustment and assistance.

5. Illegal overstaying, illegal employment and human trafficking

In safeguarding genuine marriage and the rights of legal immigrants, and faced with the “fake marriage, actual prostitution, or actual work” problem, the task at hand for the country is to intensify interviews overseas and at the border, including post-entry follow-up visits, to work towards the goal of eliminating human trafficking and illegal matchmaking.

Taiwan's immigrant population consists mainly of marriage migrants. Effective measures to attract economic migrants to Taiwan are, at this stage, the subject of thoroughgoing consideration and planning for the government and the focal point for solving immigration problems.

Chapter Three: Review of Relevant Policies and Measures

Section One: Trend towards Fewer Children

Review and Analysis of Policies to Meet the Problems of the Trend towards Fewer Children

Considering that Taiwan is a low tax country, the trend towards fewer children problem should not be addressed from the outset through comprehensive payment of benefits or with long-term subsidies. The government should enrich parenting-related community resource facilities, corporate social responsibility, reshape the meaning of life and family values, and cooperate with the provision of a broad range of subsidy measures. In the event that, despite these provisions, the fertility level remains too low, the following matters remain in urgent need of improvement:

1. Restoration of family values and improving public awareness of the relevance that the trend towards fewer children has towards individuals, business, and government

With the effects of the 2008 financial crisis, 2009's Widow's Year and 2010's Year of the Tiger, the total fertility rate continued to fall. However, because marriage figures rose beginning in September 9th, 2010, and October 10th, year 2010 we were able to observe that our citizens show a preference towards the traditional astrological Year of the Dragon and numerology. In addition, the past five years have coincided with a peak in the marriage and childbearing age population. Ministries should seize this opportunity and arouse increased public sympathy through sustained advocacy, in the hope and expectation that the public are able to understand and show more attention and concern about the trend towards fewer children, demonstrate more forceful policy support, address the problems of non-marriage and late marriage, improve marriage incentives and organize friendship activities, and create a favorable social atmosphere; advocate public finance for children, corporate social responsibility, and reshape the meaning of life and family values; enhance the implementation of Family Education Law, provide the learning opportunities for newlyweds, create happy marriages and reduce divorces and unhappy marriage events.

2. Construction of an affordable, high quality, diverse and easily accessible child care system

To alleviate the phenomenon of fewer children, various countries have provided affordable child care and education services, and thus reduced the financial burden on parents which is also considered to have practical benefits. However, as various local governments consider the burden of personnel costs and the established operational patterns of local agencies, there is little systematic planning in this direction. In the future, apart from reviewing the consolidation of existing resources for local public kindergartens and public nurseries and the provision of vacant space for child care use, methods should be formulated to gradually increase the supply of affordable nurseries in accordance with the "Early

Childhood Education and Care Act”, with the aim of increasing the admission rate for 5 year-olds from the current 94% to 99%. Moreover, in accordance with the “The Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act” legislation, home-style child care legalization and systematization should be promoted, meanwhile continuously striving for budget subsidies for local governments to combine with non-profit organizations, for the integration of family resource centers, public-private partnership daycare centers and community child care resource centers to provide diverse child care services to help solve family daycare (child) needs so that all children enjoy affordable and high quality child care services and the implementation of community-based care.

3. Improvement of the quality of school education, streamlining entrance channels, linking to industry and national development needs

Due to the particularly rapid decline in fertility rates over the past decade and the fact that schools of all levels have reached very high attendance rates, the number of students who can be admitted will gradually decline each year, and an enrollment crisis will thus become increasingly apparent. Apart from continuing to adjust student-teacher ratios towards smaller classes, the establishing of exit mechanisms to adjust the scale of required teaching personnel, and planning for the use of vacant space and so on, have already become pressing issues. In addition, the decreasing number of students at all levels is also an opportune time to enhance the quality of school education and to streamline entrance channels to higher education. At this time of international economic change and industrial restructuring, linking the needs of industry and national development is another important measure in response to the trend towards fewer children and improving the good character and talent of the population.

Section Two: Aging

Review and Analysis of Policies to Meet the Problems of Population

Aging

Taiwan's population is aging faster than that of the advanced countries of Europe and America, and this will accelerate. In addition, changes in the external environment of the household structure highlight the welfare service-related needs of the elderly. Although the government and the private sector have been promoting or providing various measures to meet these needs, the following areas remain in need of improvement:

1. Disease prevention and health promotion measures should be accelerated [or perhaps, improved]

Currently, elderly care services have yet to be integrated into a “holistic service.” Relevant government departments and non-governmental organizations and groups have been pushing for elderly psychological health services, but integration still needs to be improved; the disease prevention and health promotion services provided by the various district public health clinics and health care centers also need to be improved; health and hygiene related education promoting healthy lifestyles, the training and continued professional education of personnel involved in areas such as chronic disease prevention and treatment management are all in need of rigorous planning and application; depression screening and suicide prevention measures for the elderly still await full implementation; raising awareness of, preventing, and treating dementia in the elderly are pressing needs, and related work still needs to be improved.

2. Resources for long-term care and the service delivery system are in need of thoroughgoing expansion and provisioning

From the inception of long-term care planning in 2008 up to the present day, during which the scale of services and the number of service personnel have continued to grow, a significant shortfall in the human resources available to meet future long-term care demands remained. Hence, we should actively inject public funds or work in coordination with the private sector on pooling resources. Through the empowerment of professional guidance teams, we also should stimulate private organizations to become involved and provide services, and working out from neighborhoods, to towns and villages, and county districts, gradually amplify long-term care services resource diversity, its accessibility and universal nature in order to meet the long-term care needs of the disabled elderly and their families. In addition, the protection of care service personnel labor rights is in urgent need of improvement, and their salaries need raising, to increase their willingness to engage in home care attendant services.

3. The relevant social safety nets should be integrated

The existing system of old-age pension benefits still adopts a one-time payment method which easily depreciates due to inflation, which can result in the elderly suddenly losing an income they depend on and thus being unable to ensure their long-term survival. Since January 1st, 2009, the labor insurance old age pension benefit system has been in force, and from then on, the insurance has officially been moving towards an annuity mode. Another measure which should be put into effect as soon as possible is to help the elderly convert their homes and their land into monthly cash payments to provide for a settled life in old age, and to implement the objectives of our aging policies by providing an additional alternative of financial security for the elderly.

Due to the phenomenon of fewer children, and the evidently somewhat early retirement age of our citizens, we should enhance labor policies directed at keeping people in the job market, and provide guidance to those older people willing and able to work in order to re-develop their employment abilities, change jobs or take up new employment after retirement, help them eliminate their barriers to employment, and help those older people willing to work to participate on a dynamic employment market. We should improve the matching of human resources for elderly volunteer services in order to effectively encourage older people to use their wisdom, experience and ability and once again participate in society in order to enhance the whole society's workforce.

4. Elderly-friendly transportation environment in urgent need of construction

Concerning transport for the elderly, the issues we need to address include: improving elderly-friendly traffic management measures, universal design for traffic engineering, guidance and counseling for the elderly and their family members, and ensuring the design of pedestrian areas. We should further provide proper amounts of width and height for all entrances and exits used for transportation, station lift facilities, leisure facilities including their height design, an expansion of the volume and service coverage of low-floor bus services and improved safety management support measures for motor vehicles driven by elderly people.

5. Support measures for residences suitable for the elderly should be improved

First, we should consider the usage needs of different age groups when planning and designing housing for universal use, by providing people of all ages with safe and convenient homes, particularly with regard to the home environmental needs of children, women, and older members of the same family, and by developing designs strong in local flavor for universal use. Second, we should accelerate the construction

of barrier-free building environments and their related regulations in order to meet the environmental needs of elderly people, the disabled, and expectant mothers. Taking their perceptions and ergonomic needs into consideration, ministries should actively promote these measures and ensure that they are fully implemented.

6. Work remains to be done on promotion of elderly participation in leisure activities

Areas of elderly leisure activity which the country is currently promoting and which are still need to be improved include the following: presently, the “hardware” and “software” facilities of the greater environment create obstructions to elderly participation in recreational activities; also, transport in remote and rural areas is inconvenient, which hinders elderly people from going out and participating in leisure activities. We need to create a quality exercise environment for all citizens and promote the “Sports Island Establishment Program” to improve the exercise environment and create more “exercise islands.” In cities and counties nationwide, but especially in urban districts with a high population density and convenient transportation, we should build citizen sports centers with essential core facilities which all include an indoor heated swimming pool, a fitness center, a general use ball court, an aerobics room, a badminton court and a table tennis area, while offering older people free or concessionary fares to use these sports facilities.

7. Lifelong learning education system for the elderly remains incomplete

The average life expectancy of our citizens continues to increase. Therefore, to meet the learning needs of the elderly is currently an important issue. Current, unresolved problems are: educational resources should be re-planned and adjusted according to the population structure, with an education budget for seniors increasing annually; providing community-based private education facilities for the use of older people, and developing independent learning groups. Elderly education materials, teaching methods and information platforms are in need of innovation and diverse development; professional human resources for the teaching of the elderly are insufficient; and there is an urgent need to foster local teaching personnel in order to teach seniors and to improve the quality of their education.

Section Three: Immigration

Review and Analysis of Policies to Meet the Problems of Immigration

Immigration Measures in Need of Urgent Improvement:

1. Removal of obstacles to increase incentives to attract economic migrants

(1) The introduction of the necessary expertise to enrich our human resources.

According to CEPD projected data, the domestic employment market will suffer a shortage in high-level manpower of 73,000 people between 2009 and 2016. Although 42% of the work force is educated to college level or above, we are still unable to make up for this shortfall of professional talent which our economic development urgently needs.

(2) Creation of an environment favorable to investment and living.

Currently, Taiwan still has a lot of space to absorb professional and investment immigrants, and to vigorously create an economic and lifestyle environment favorable to foreigners coming here for investment and work, which is the direction any future policy should work towards.

Meanwhile, the policy measures concerned with attracting investment and professionals to Taiwan still focus on reducing border control and residence thresholds, and simplifying related procedures (such as customs clearance, etc.). However, these measures are not sufficient to attract investment and professional immigrants to migrate to Taiwan or take up long-term residence here.

2. Non-economic immigration counseling and services should continue to be intensified

The family and social adaptation issues faced by foreign spouses or those who come to Taiwan to be united with family still require the concern and substantial acceptance of society. Therefore, the government will continue to work in the direction of fostering the concepts of transnational marriage, diverse household models, sex equality, and so on, thereby guiding society as a whole towards a correct understanding of transnational and cross-straits marriage. Enhancing the sense of social responsibility of Taiwan spouses and improving the “Pre-immigration preparatory guidance” mechanism should allow Taiwan spouses and their families a better understanding of the native customs and culture of foreign spouses. Furthermore, providing information to foreign spouses on the local lifestyles, customs, immigration laws and related rights and obligations should shorten the adaptation period for marriages between citizens of the ROC and foreign nationals.

3. Conditions for foreign students coming to Taiwan should be relaxed

To expand the number of foreign students to Taiwan and establish channels for them to stay and work here, the Ministry of Education's "Study-in-Taiwan Enhancement Program" has listed the key tasks. Since the 2011 academic year, graduates of domestic universities who earn an average monthly salary of 37,619 NTD can be exempted from the two-year work experience restriction. However, the effectiveness of the measure will be reviewed after one to two year's implementation.

4. There should be a continued review of relevant laws in order to promote cross-straits personnel exchanges

To stimulate domestic economic development, mainland Chinese investment in Taiwan has been promoted since June 30th, 2009. Since its implementation, the business world has frequently expressed the view that the support measures which mainland Chinese enterprises receive when investing in Taiwan are incomplete. The National Immigration Agency deliberated amending regulations to relax restrictions on mainland Chinese citizens engaging in business activities in Taiwan, and relaxing relevant regulations for the internal movement of mainland Chinese citizens within Taiwan-funded enterprises and transnational enterprises, as well as deliberating the business residence permit system for mainland Chinese citizens, to promote cross-strait exchange of professional expertise and industrial development and to enhance national competitiveness.

5. Effectiveness and efficiency of border management should be improved

To improve border management, biometric recognition systems should be built on and within our borders and be integrated with the Advance Passenger Information Systems (APIS), Advance Pre-Flight Passenger Review Systems (APP), and automatic inspection and clearance systems. Fingerprinting systems for mainland Chinese fishermen should also be introduced at borders to prevent aliens who have previously gone missing in Taiwan or violated laws here from re-entering the country after having returned to their own country to take on a new identity or use a fake or doctored passport. Furthermore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is currently planning to install fingerprint matching technology in ROC representative offices overseas for use with the revised foreign passport visa application regulations so that entry visas of foreign laborers are inspected, entry of illegal foreign workers with altered identities can be prevented.

6. Prevention of illegal immigration networks should be further strengthened

As cross-straits and international exchanges have become closer and closer, there has also been a corresponding rise in illegal immigration, fake marriages,

“snakehead” human smuggling groups, people trafficking and so on. Apart from the need to enhance transnational cooperation, we should strengthen the prevention and control network within Taiwan, enhance cooperation between central and local government and the division of labor and thus turn the country into a nation committed to human rights and a model Asian state.

PART TWO: Countermeasures to Meet Population Change

Chapter One: Countermeasures to the Trend Towards Fewer Children

Many factors have played a part in changing our perception of marriage and childbirth, such as continuing education to tertiary levels, delaying marriage and childbirth, female participation in the work force, the remaining division of labor of both sexes in the home and workplace, and so on. These factors are not conducive to the persistence of marriage and childbirth. It is therefore imperative that we know how to emphasize the proper family values of having a household, parenting, and family happiness, and that we improve family education and help our citizens to live in stable marital harmony. Second, through childcare facilities, parental benefits, parental leave and other diversified policies, we can help families raise children, increase the fertility rate, maintain a balanced development of the population structure, and promote an improved population quality. As children are the country's citizens-to-be, we should be forward-looking with our investment in them and the training we provide them. To provide a high quality of human resources for the future, we should enhance parental education, integrate pre-school education, improve the early childhood teaching environment and the supply of teaching staff, and implement a tuition-free pre-school education program for 5-year olds.

Here, we suggest seven countermeasures to the trend towards fewer children: improving marriage opportunities and rebuilding family values, improving the reproductive care system, constructing an affordable, high quality, multi-faceted and accessible early childhood education system, provision of economic support for parenting families, building a family-friendly work environment, implementing maternity leave and parental leave allowance, and improving child protection systems. The policy plan and objectives of each of the seven countermeasures are illustrated in Chart 2-1:

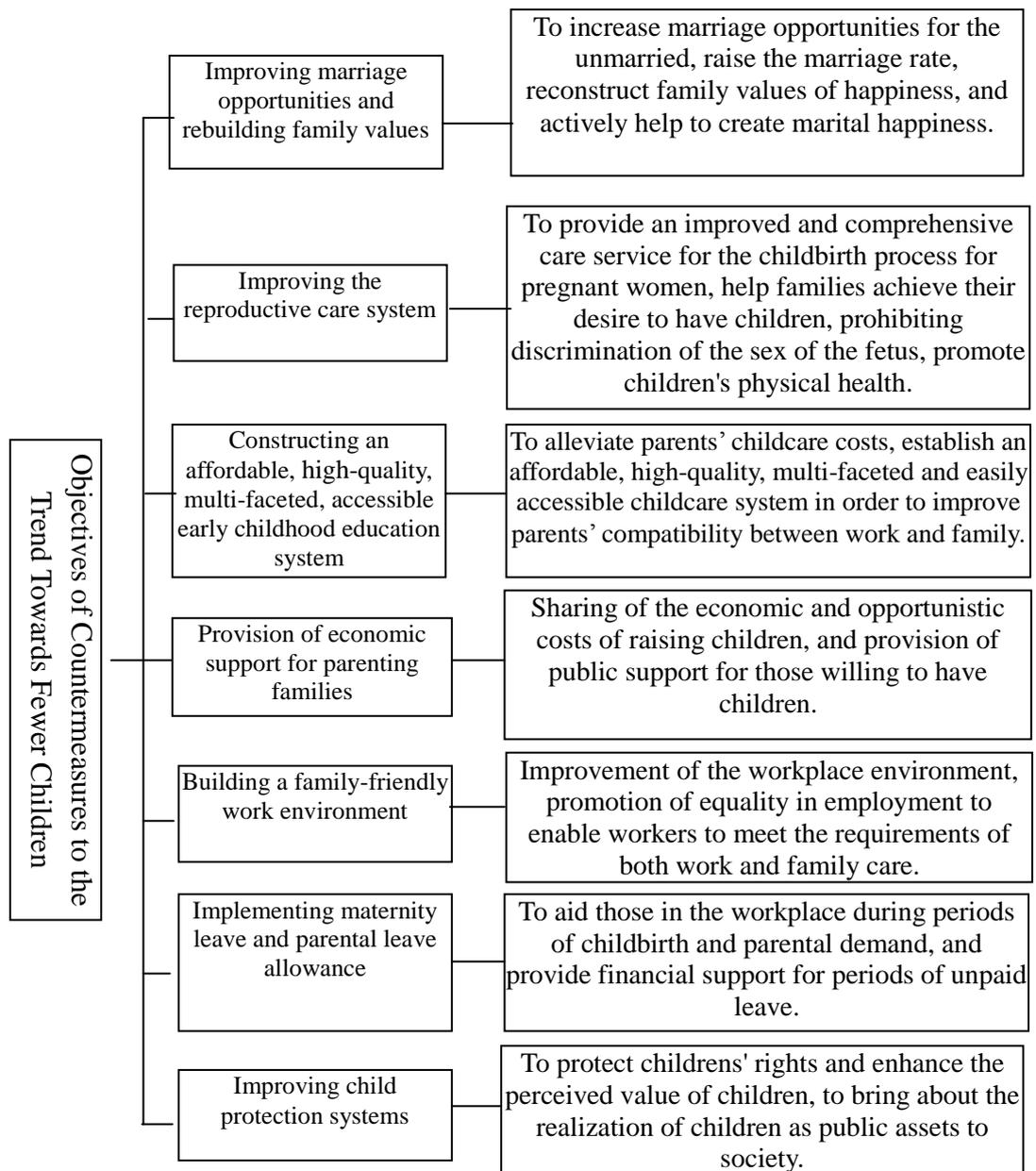


Chart 2-1: Objectives of Countermeasures to the Trend Towards Fewer Children

Section One: Improving Marriage Opportunities and Rebuilding Family Values

I. Policy Objectives

To increase marriage opportunities for the unmarried and raise the marriage rate, reconstruct family values of happiness, and actively help to create marital happiness.

II. Basic Concept

1. Raise marriage rates or improve marriage opportunities to alleviate the continued decline in fertility.
2. Within the scope of the state's financial burden, provide assistance with child care and provide relevant subsidies and measures to alleviate the financial stress on families.
3. Making “happy to marry, willing to have children, and able to raise them” as the fundamental concept to be promoted, promote sex equality in family education, create happy marriages, rebuild family values, and improve the image young people have of happy family life in order to lay a solid basis for social development.

III. Specific Measures and Performance Indicators (Table 3-1)

Section Two: Improving the Reproductive Care System

I. Policy Objectives

To provide an improved and comprehensive care service for the childbirth process for pregnant women, help families achieve their desire to have children, prohibit discrimination of the sex of the fetus, and promote childrens' physical health.

II. Basic Concept

1. Building a better quality reproductive health counseling and service so that an environment of goodwill and improved health care can be provided throughout every pregnancy, from prior to pregnancy through to childbirth, to improve the expectation and joy of childbirth.
2. Enhancing public understanding of infertility issues and of preventative measures, construct a regulatory system and improve the medical environment for the treatment of infertility problems in order to satisfy people's desire to have children.
3. Improving young people's reproductive health education, adopting safe and effective methods of contraception, and protecting womens' health through counseling services on abortion.
4. Ensuring that every infant is born into an environment of sex equality and a high-quality reproductive health care system which will promote perfect health care and healthy growth.
5. Tackling Taiwan's growing problem of childhood obesity, and reducing childhood obesity through improved physical fitness regimens and increased physical activity, thereby bringing about better child health.

III. Specific Measures and Performance Indicators (Table 3-1)

Section Three: Constructing an Affordable, Quality, Multi-faceted and Accessible Early Childhood Education System

I. Policy Objectives

To alleviate parents' childcare costs, establish an affordable, high-quality, multi-faceted and easily accessible childcare system in order to improve parents' compatibility between work and family life.

II. Basic Concept

1. In accordance with the “Early Childhood Education and Care Act,” establish preschool integration mechanisms in order to improve the system of early childhood teaching.
2. Creating a learning environment favorable for childrens’ physical and mental development in order to reduce the burden on parents and allow them to meet their home and career plans.
3. To provide multiple choice and easily accessible, child care agencies or nanny systems with high quality and affordable conditions.

III. Specific Measures and Performance Indicators (Table 3-1)

Section Four: Provision of Economic Support for Parenting Families

I. Policy Objectives

To take care of the economically disadvantaged, reduce the burden of raising children for low and middle income earners, share the economic and opportunistic costs of raising children on the average family, and take into account fairness in taxation.

II. Basic Concept

1. Parenting is also the government's responsibility as well as the family's.
2. Promoting child care or child benefits, beginning with the economically disadvantaged, and then gradually expanding to universal coverage.
3. To provide an additional level of protection to parenting families through relevant insurance and tax incentives.

III. Specific measures and performance indicators (Table 3-1)

Section Five: Building a Family-friendly Work Environment

I. Policy Objectives

To improve the workplace environment and promote equality in the workplace in order to enable workers to meet the requirements of both work and family care.

II. Basic Concept

1. To implement the “Enforcement Act of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women” to eliminate sex discrimination and promote a work environment of true sex equality.
2. To improve the business environment and work models, and to enhance the compatibility and friendliness of family life and the workplace.
3. To encourage large enterprises to provide child care facilities, and to assist small to medium size enterprises in setting up joint or diversified child care measures.

III. Specific measures and performance indicators (Table 3-1)

Section Six: Implementing Maternity Leave and Parental Leave Allowance

I. Policy Objectives

To aid those in the workplace during periods of childbirth and parental demand, as well as provide financial support for periods of unpaid leave.

II. Basic Concept

1. To guarantee sex equality in the workplace, emphasizing the importance of parenting.
2. Continued promotion of parental benefits for periods of unpaid leave, and elimination of the barriers to implementation and discrimination.

III. Specific Measures and Performance Indicators (Table 3-1)

Section Seven: Improving Child Protection Systems

I. Policy Objectives

To protect children's rights, to enhance the perceived value of children, and to bring about the realization of children as public assets to society.

II. Basic Concept

1. To break such established parenting myths as “children are their parents' property,” “if you don't beat children no good comes of them,” and establish respect for children's autonomy and the right to life.
2. To enhance common knowledge of child protection concepts and practices, and establish a multi-disciplinary, cross-system service network.
3. Expanding the social work profession and improving the quality of its human resources.
4. Paying attention to the quality of placement of resources and energy outside the home; enriching family foster care or institutional placement resources; strengthening social worker contact with children and their families, and links to resources, in order to enhance the effectiveness of the family.
5. The establishment of effective family relocation and fair priced service operations mechanisms.

III. Specific Measures and Performance Indicators (Table 3-1)

Chapter Two: Countermeasures to Aging Society

By the end of 2012, the nation's aging population had reached 11.15%, numbering more than 2.6 million people. Based on the statistics from the CEPD's "Population Projections for R.O.C.: 2012-2060," this proportion will exceed 14% by 2018 when Taiwan will become an "aged society". By 2025, it will reach 20%, meaning that one in five people will be elderly, taking Taiwan into the rank of the so-called "super-aged society". Over the past decade, there has been a clear change in household structure in Taiwan, with a rapid increase in the number of single or two person households, while household size has seen a reduction from 3.3 to 3.0 people, demonstrating that household size continues to contract. This is bound to affect the mutual support and care between family members, as well as the possibilities of the elderly receiving appropriate care from their families.

Faced with the acceleration of our population's aging, we need to discuss how to allow our citizens to enjoy health, safety, vitality, dignity and independence in their older years, which will be the focus of concern of the government's policy to promote the welfare of the elderly (see Chart 2-2).

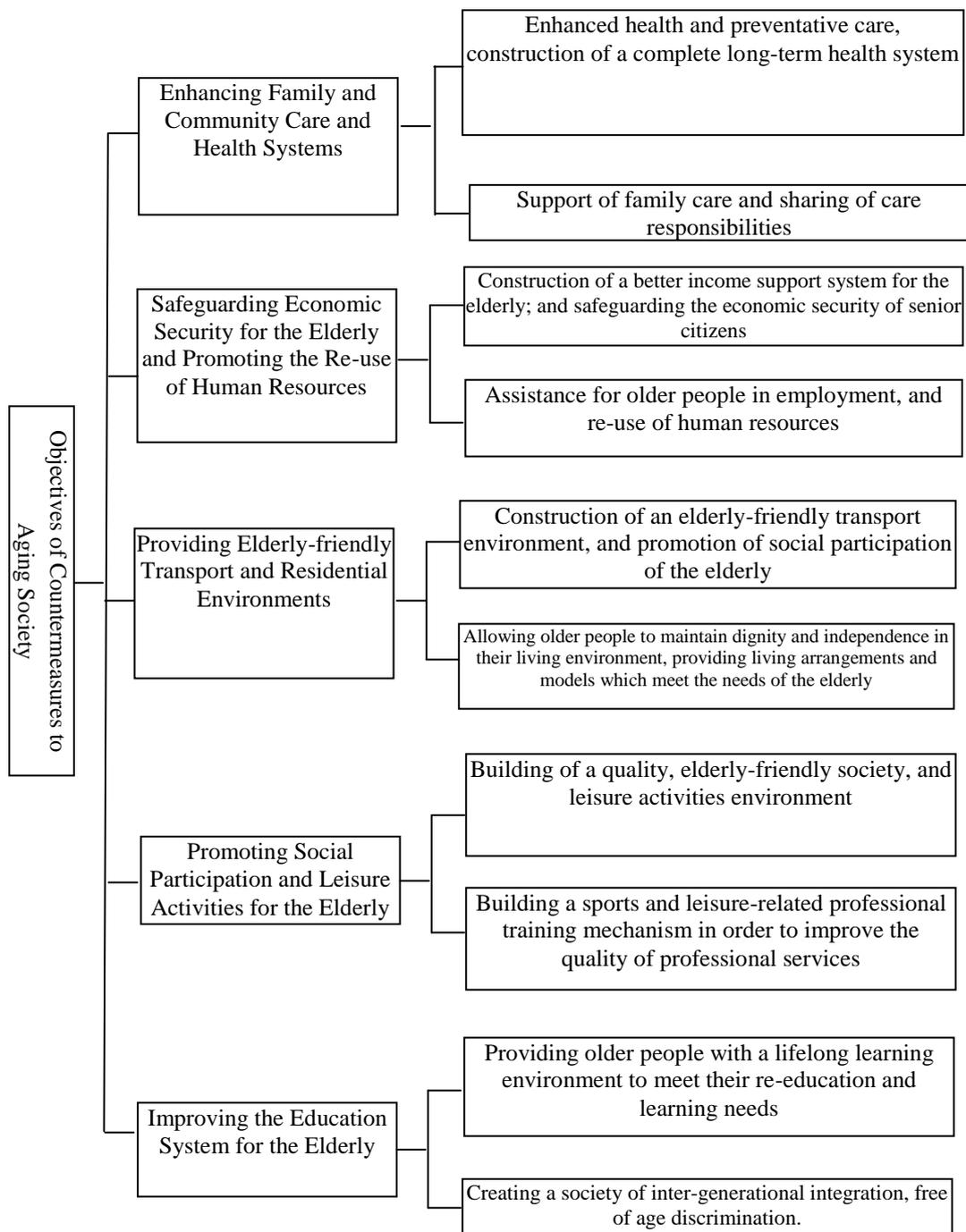


Chart 2-2: Objectives of Countermeasures to Aging Society

Section One: Enhancing Family and Community Care and Health Systems

I. Policy Objectives

1. To improve elderly peoples' understanding of preventative health care and to assist them in maintaining physical and mental health in order to maintain the independence of the elderly in their daily life and delay aging so that they are able to lead healthy lives.
2. To construct a diversified and continuous long-term care system, enrich care resources, reduce the urban-rural gap, and improve the service delivery system, ensure that the physically and mentally handicapped are able to receive appropriate services, enhance their quality of life, and allow them to maintain their dignity and independence.
3. To provide support for family care skills, share family care responsibilities, and thus maintain the quality of life of both those who receive care and of the care givers.

II. Basic Concept

1. To improve the service system for elderly health promotion and construct a supportive environment, improve the health of the elderly lifestyle, promote health checks and preventative health services and the gradual integration of government and community resources together to improve the elderlys' health promotion and health maintenance.
2. To provide nutritional guidance for people of older age groups such as balanced diets, broad ranges of foods, meal regularity, daily intake of 6 glasses of water (240 cc per cup), continue to carry out special nutritional food inspection and registration, and ensure provision of dietary needs.
3. To respond to the increase in the disabled population and the increasingly complex care requirements, protect the dignity and rights of those who receive care, and promote the systemization of long-term care services.
4. To respond to changes in family structure, enhance family care energy, and ensure that family care givers working in officially recognized service systems to assist the service object.

III. Specific Measures and Performance Indicators (Table 3-2)

Section Two: Safeguarding Economic Security for the Elderly and Promoting the Re-use of Human Resources

I. Policy Objectives

1. To promote an annuity payment system for payment of welfare benefits and a real estate reverse mortgage loan system, property trusts and other new ways to protect the elderly's basic economic security.
2. To activate retiree human resources, and assist older people in re-employment, thus maintaining momentum in the sustainable development of society.

II. Basic Concept

1. To construct a better income support system for the elderly, continued promotion of payment of various pension-related annuity allowances and benefits, and development of innovative programs related to providing new options for economic security for the elderly.
2. To actively develop and use various employment promotion tools, and through vocational training and employment services, increase the competitiveness of the elderly in the workplace and help them participate in the labor market.

III. Specific Measures and Performance Indicators (Table 3-2)

Section Three: Providing Elderly-friendly Transport and Residential Environments

I. Policy Objectives

1. To construct an elderly-friendly transport environment and ensure the independence of the elderly in their activities.
2. To promote residential housing suitable for the elderly and thus allow older people to maintain their dignity and independence in their living environments.

II. Basic Concept

1. To maintain older peoples' motivation to go outdoors, provide them with safe and convenient transportation services, ensure the independence of the elderly in their activities, and enhance their opportunities for social interactions.
2. To meet the varying different needs of older people, a variety of residential and community environment types should be provided.

III. Specific Measures and Performance Indicators (Table 3-2)

Section Four: Promoting Social Participation and Leisure Activities for the Elderly

I. Policy Objectives

1. To create opportunities for the elderly to become involved in a diverse range of community and leisure activities, enhance their lifestyle adjustment capacities and improve their quality of life.
2. To build a sports and leisure-related professional training mechanism and improve the quality of professional services.

II. Basic Concept

1. To work in conjunction with private resources, provide activities appropriate for elderly participation, and help the elderly to age with vitality through a range of social participation activities.
2. To improve the planning, design and content of activities through sports and leisure-related professional training mechanisms.

III. Specific Measures and Performance Indicators (Table 3-2)

Section Five: Improving the Education System for the Elderly

I. Policy Objectives

1. To provide older people with a lifelong learning environment to meet their re-education and learning needs.
2. To improve the public's understanding of aging, encourage inter-generational integration, and create a social environment favorable to senior citizens.

II. Basic Concept

1. The integration of educational resources and building of an elder education platform, design, research and develop learning materials for senior citizens, lesson plans and methods in order to construct lifelong learning environments which provide further education and opportunities for participation in society.
2. In keeping with our citizens' correct perceptions of aging citizens, construct a friendly environment free of age discrimination.

III. Specific Measures and Performance Indicators (Table 3-2)

Chapter Three: Countermeasures to Immigration Issues

Cumulative data up until the end of 2012 shows that foreign nationals coming to Taiwan in recent years have been primarily non-economic marriage migrants, who account for 45% of the total foreign population, followed by foreign manual workers, who account for 37% of the total, while white-collar foreign workers numbered 22,087 or less than 3% of the total, which is a relatively low proportion. The rise of the marked in mainland China has generated a magnetic effect which, after the adjustment to the domestic labor environment and industrial structure, has caused a growing “brain drain” phenomenon. According to figures from a world renowned multinational human resources company's report on global human resources in enterprise, entitled “2012 Global Talent Shortage,” which involved 40,000 employers in 39 countries and regions, close to 47% of Taiwan employers said they faced labor shortage difficulties, ranking Taiwan fifth in the world. This ranking demonstrates that Taiwan now suffers a severe domestic shortage of professional talent which poses a threat to future national development.

Accordingly, several countermeasures are planned in the hope of building an inclusive, pluralistic and prosperous society. The objectives of each of the various countermeasures are shown in Chart 2-3:

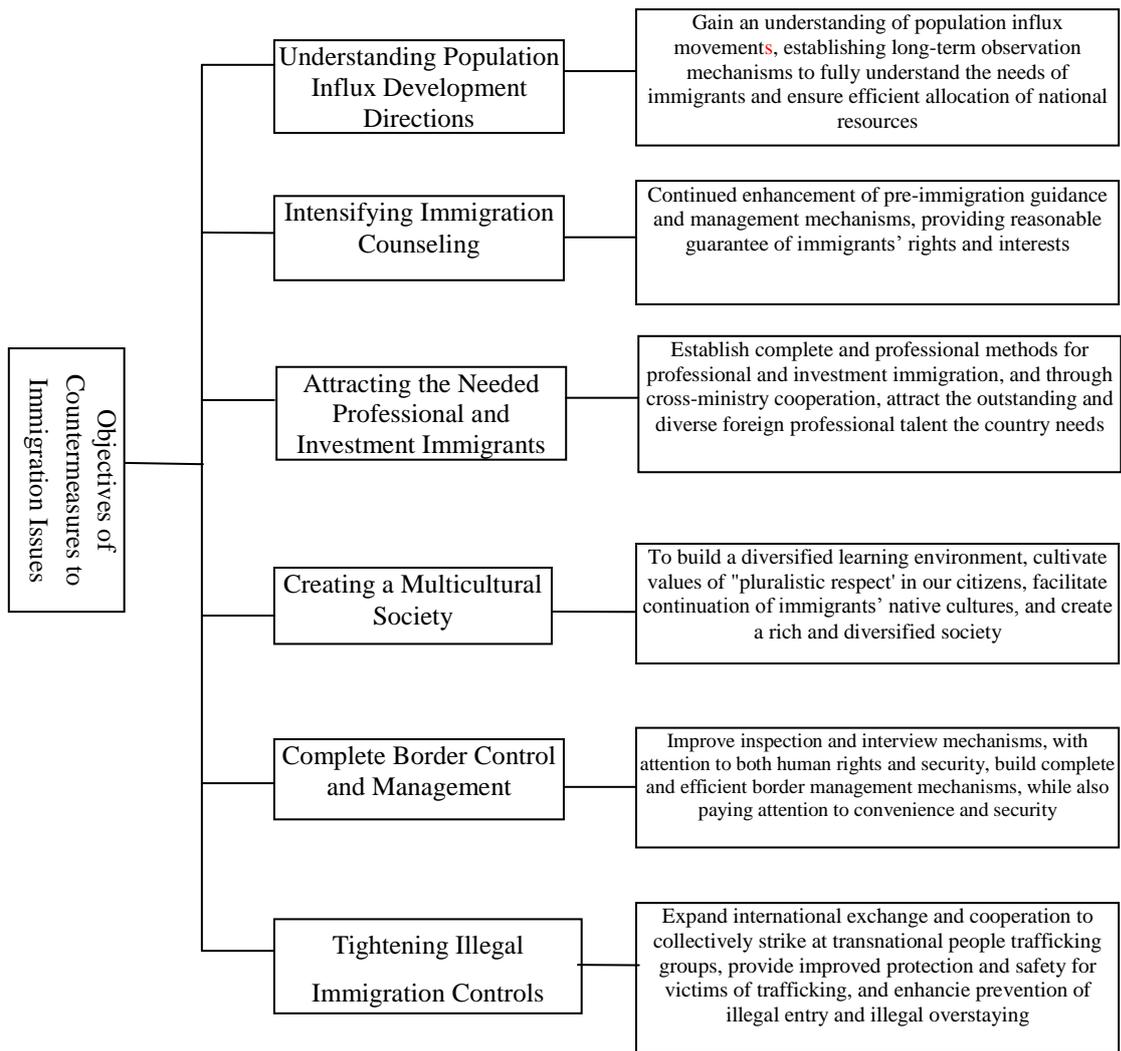


Chart 2-3: Objectives of Countermeasures Immigration Issues

Section One: Understanding Population Influx Development Directions

I. Policy Objectives

1. To complete a database of those entering and exiting the country, and create a mechanism for the survey and analysis of these population data.
2. To understand the movements and development trends of the various foreign population types, plan clear immigration policies, and ensure efficient allocation of national resources.
3. To gain a broad understanding of the circumstances which bring foreign nationals to Taiwan for investment or for work, and reference this understanding for the development of population policies.

II. Basic Concept

1. For the proper management of the flow of people through our borders and to effectively grasp its impact on our domestic society, economy and industry, ecology and use of resources, a mechanism should be created for the observation of international interactions on a regular basis.
2. Policy planning depends on having a grasp of dynamic data on population movement. Therefore, data should be collected through large-scale surveys, or through open forums, and used as reference for formulating policies.

III. Specific Measures and Performance Indicators (Table 3-3)

Section Two: Intensifying Immigration Counseling

I. Policy Objectives

1. To provide positive guidance to those who intend to migrate to Taiwan prior to their arrival and facilitate their swift and happy adaption into our society.
2. To enhance supervision of transnational (cross-border) public marriage matchmaking services and ensure the rights and interests of incoming citizens.
3. To help immigrants adapt to local life here and promote harmonious relations in immigrant families.
4. To improve immigrants' employment and independence capabilities through the various protections of their economic rights.
5. To improve immigrant physical and mental health through the health insurance and hygiene network.

II. Basic Concept

1. To solve problems arising from cultural differences in the immigrant population, and in keeping with Taiwan's concept of the protection of fundamental human rights, improve the country's image, deepen human resources and enhance the nation's competitiveness.
2. To provide legal immigrants with positive legal counseling and protect their rights and interests.
3. Make diverse use of the power and experience of non-governmental organizations to provide appropriate life care counseling services, removing lifestyle obstacles and improving the level of satisfaction immigrants feel towards life here.

III. Specific Measures and Performance Indicators (Table 3-3)

Section Three: Attracting the Needed Professional and Investment Immigrants

I. Policy Objectives

1. To compete for the recruitment of international expertise, improve domestic industry's willingness to remain in Taiwan and the willingness of multinational industry to invest in Taiwan which will create jobs here and thus add to the vitality of the economy.
2. To actively attract foreign students and overseas Chinese students, provide recruitment opportunities for outstanding graduates so they remain in Taiwan, and support a local pool of professional expertise.
3. To establish diversified channels for investment and professional immigration, thoroughgoing regulations and investment immigration methods, and create an environment suitable for investment, working and living in Taiwan. Furthermore, to provide a good educational environment for the children of professional and investment immigrants in order to effectively increase the incentive for foreign investment and immigration into Taiwan and through professional review mechanisms, work to attract outstanding international talent to pursue their careers in Taiwan.

II. Basic Concept

1. To compete for global talent and to actively attract professional and investment immigrants.
2. The country's competitiveness depends on its social system, culture, market operation, adoption of international standards, quality of its manpower, and other factors. Therefore, fostering domestic personnel with higher education and attracting overseas students should be the nation's most important weapons in localization and internationalization. As far as immigration is concerned, apart from improving our ability to attract outstanding professionals, we should also work more vigorously on attracting investment immigrants to create more jobs.

III. Specific Measures and Performance Indicators (Table 3-3)

Section Four: Creating a Multicultural Society

I. Policy Objectives

1. To cultivate values of “respect for diversity” in our citizens, because, surely, appreciation of different cultures has a positive effect on our nation's cultural development which promotes social harmony.
2. To integrate government and private resources to help foreign spouses establish community groups to develop along their own lines, as continuations of their own native cultures.
3. To encourage various public and private bodies to organize new immigrant cultural activities, enhance awareness of the contribution that can be made by social and economic migrants, and increase interaction with foreign spouses and their families in order to create an environment friendly to marriage migrants.

II. Basic Concept

1. The integration and creation of a multicultural society is an important channel through which to better our own nation's culture. Emphasizing structural changes in domestic society towards multiculturalism, enhancing multi-lingual communication in society through the media and the education system, and providing multicultural information on a social level, a daily living level and on an educational level, comprehensively affirming the contribution which different cultures have on our nation's social development of positive attitudes.
2. The safeguarding of the rights and interests of the immigrant population and their children, and on principles of respect and equality, show positive recognition of different cultures, integrate with private resources to construct a multicultural community environment, and eliminate social differences.
3. The establishment of respect for sex equality and for the value of marriage is helpful to harmony within transnational family relationships and improves our citizens' perceptions of those who come here for marriage and their degree of acceptance of them.

III. Specific Measures and Performance Indicators (Table 3-3)

Section Five: Complete Border Control and Management

I. Policy Objectives

1. To construct swift clearance mechanisms at border customs, expand the provision of automated inspection and clearance services, and improve the management efficiency and convenience of customs clearance
2. To improve the professionalism and effectiveness of the interview personnel mechanisms and organization so that both human rights and border security are exercised.

II. Basic Concept

1. With the deepening of globalization, the frequency of population movement has increased, and there is therefore a need to build effective, swift and safe clearance services which improve management efficiency.
2. Building complete, efficient and professional inspection and interview mechanisms with professional personnel, thus safeguarding our border security and fundamental human rights.

III. Specific Measures and Performance Indicators (Table 3-3)

Section Six: Tightening Illegal Immigration Controls

I. Policy Objectives

1. To further international cooperation on immigration, enhance investigation work pertaining to human trafficking and illegality, disorder, and violation of regulations by the alien population, safeguard legitimate behaviour and prohibit illegal behaviour.
2. To rigorously carry out work oriented in the four directions of protection, prevention, partnership, and the investigation and prosecution of people trafficking cases in order to implement the Human Trafficking Prevention Act and thus protect human rights.
3. To establish early warning mechanisms for the notification and reporting of foreign residence permit overstays and grasp relevant case trends, strengthen links between national security units, and complete the inspection network so that effective prevention may serve as a deterrent.

II. Basic Concept

1. Integration of government and private resources to improve management of human movement within national borders, enhance investigation of illegal immigration, including illegal immigration from the mainland, use of undocumented foreign workers, as well as use of prevention, advocacy, and suchlike methods, to prevent crimes from taking place and ensuring internal security.
2. People trafficking is a cross-border crime, and tackling it requires the establishment of international cooperation through regional co-operation between nations in order to effectively control and fight it.
3. To get a grasp on permit overstay circumstances in the country, transnational criminal organizations and criminal groups who undermine the social order, and strengthen investigation to expedite faster removal rates and shorter detention periods in order to maintain public order, national security and human rights protection.

III. Specific Measures and Performance Indicators (Table 3-3)

PART THREE: Processes and Division of Duties

Chapter One: Trend towards Fewer Children

Table 3-1: Population Policy White Paper, Specific Measures and Performance Indicators - Trend towards Fewer Children

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategy	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
I. Respecting marriage, family and parenting values, and incorporating these values into education	Improving marriage opportunities and rebuilding family values	1. Schools of all levels should improve education on gender, housekeeping and home economics.	<p>1. Benchmarks for the division of duties at home, in home economics and other related abilities in the twelve-year compulsory education syllabus shall be included for deliberation, and implemented in the curriculum, to allow students to gain experience and understanding of economics of family life through participation in housework.</p> <p>2. Planning and implementation of clear stipulation that each activity or subject taught in the “Vocational School Group Syllabus” should include teaching of sex equality-related topics in order to enrich the contents of student studies and allow close integration of study contents with everyday life.</p> <p>3. Continued inclusion of the topics of sex equality, family help and counseling and marriage counseling in the content of high school and junior high school curricula.</p> <p>4. Enhancing advocacy at relevant meetings that school courses be more diversified to meet student academic needs. Encouraging school departments and faculties to oversee that planning and processing is carried out.</p> <p>5. Assisting private groups to provide family counseling services, with 10 projects per year, and at least 3,500 benefitting people.</p> <p>6. Setting up “sex education e-Learning - youth websites” in which professional psychologists provide video consulting services to youth on relationships between sexes, family relationships and other such topics.</p>	2013-2016	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Health and Welfare
		2. Deliberating military service-related	1. Inclusion of families parenting two or more children under 12 years of age as eligible to		2013-2016	Ministry of National Defense

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategy	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		measures, such as allowing service type choice, location choice or preferences for those with children.	<p>apply for early demobilization or supplementary service conditions due to family reasons.</p> <p>2. Regulations of the MOI's "Substitute Service Draftee Application Methods" shall stipulate that draftees with children or whose spouse is more than six months pregnant may apply for alternative service due to family reasons.</p> <p>3. Men serving substitute national service whose spouses are pregnant may apply for priority in distribution (deployment) to serve at place of household registered or nearby areas.</p> <p>4. Continuing the practice of allowing parenting draftees to apply for supplementary service and alternative service types, and those who serve alternative service may apply for priority in distribution (deployment) to serve at place of household registered or nearby areas.</p>		Ministry of the Interior	
		3. Encouraging public and private agencies to provide preferential measures or environments to parenting families, in transport, public spaces, and the use of cultural and leisure facilities, and so forth.	<p>1. Providing preferential transport services, subsidizing urban district bus operators in the equipping of low-floor buses, increasing the percentage of urban low-floors buses, projecting an annual growth of 2%. By 2015, the percentage of low-floor city buses should reach 28%.</p> <p>2. For the convenience of parent-child travel, major TRA railway stations already completed the fitting out of 63 stations nationwide with low floors by the end of 2012; a further 27 stations can be completed before the end of 2013.</p> <p>3. Providing preferential rates for cultural park exhibitions and activities for families with children, with 650,000 benefitting visitors.</p>	2013-2016	<p>Ministry of Transportation and Communications</p> <p>Ministry of Culture</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Welfare</p>	
		4. Improving dissemination	1. Publishing promotional literature or pamphlets,	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategy	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		of information on the relationship between the trend towards fewer children and individuals, enterprise and the nation.	<p>positively reinforcing correct values in citizens.</p> <p>2. Including handling of promotion of awareness that children are our future human resources as a performance evaluation item by the central government towards governments of municipalities and counties (cities).</p> <p>3. Using talk show programs of public televisions to introduce discussion on the topics of the impact of the trend towards fewer children and the concept of children as public assets, or bringing elements of related issues into dramas, using television media broadcastings capacity to subtly convey knowledge and education, and establishing cognition and awareness in our citizens of childrens' rights-related issues, with expected audience viewings in excess of one million.</p> <p>4. Working together with related art exhibitions and events to advocate the value of children as public assets to the viewers, with at least 2.1 million instances of people benefiting.</p>		Ministry of Culture	
		5. Creating compatibility between post-graduate level education and marriage and childbirth.	The "Guidelines on Loan Interest for MOE-Subsidized Institutions Building Student Dormitories" amended and promulgated on May 31st, 2011, actively encourage various schools to build student dormitories.	2013-2016	Ministry of Education	
		6. Encouraging government departments to work together with enterprise on holding friendship activities for unmarried people.	<p>1. Organizing a minimum of 8 unmarried recreational friendship activity batches per year, planning half-day afternoon tea sessions, and a range of one day and two-day-one-night recreational friendship activities, with 60-80 participants for each batch.</p> <p>2. Each ministry should hold at least one junior-level staff friendship activity batch per year.</p> <p>3. Encouraging enterprises to hold friendship activities for unmarried employees.</p>	2013-2016	All Ministries and Departments of the Executive Yuan	

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategy	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
			4. Encouraging private groups and organizations to hold activities positively advocating family values, and praising private groups, local governments and enterprises which actively organize activities that positively promote family values.			
		7. Encouraging media advocacy of marriage and family values.	Encourage excellent shows that advocate marriage and family values.	2013-2016	Ministry of Culture	
II. Improving reproductive health care services to prevent hereditary illnesses and so forth, building an environment of sex equality to address the imbalance in the infant sex ratio	Improving the reproductive health care system	1. Constructing a diversified reproductive health care service network.	<p>1. Pregnant women shall receive prenatal care at least once, with a total usage rate of over 98%.</p> <p>2. Tracking cases of prenatal diagnosis which indicate genetic abnormality should exceed 90%.</p> <p>3. Newborn screening rate shall be over 98%.</p> <p>4. Children should be given preventative health care services at least once, and the total rate shall exceed 98%.</p> <p>5. Promoting and expanding early intervention assessment work, commissioning the execution of a development program for joint assessment centers for child development.</p>	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	
		2. Increasing advocacy of teaching on infertility ailments.	<p>1. Formulating information on infertility or artificial reproduction.</p> <p>2. Sending medical institutions manuals or artificial reproduction infertility information to the public and enhancing the network of advocacy.</p>	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	
		3. Improving adolescent (reproductive) health education and services.	<p>1. Working together with private professional organizations and medical institutions to provide adolescent reproductive health goodwill services.</p> <p>2. Conducting “college sex education advocacy seed groups.”</p> <p>3. Increasing the effectiveness of professional teachers’ sex education curricula and improving students’ knowledge and ability to deal with sex-related issues in everyday life.</p>	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare Ministry of Education	

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategy	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Training of school administrators to handle of sex education issues. 5. Conducting school sex education promotion plans. 6. Maintaining and expanding the resource network for sex education. 			
		4. Actively preventing the sex ratio imbalance phenomenon, and respecting female rights of sovereignty.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strictly prohibiting medically unnecessary sex selection and sex selective abortions. 2. Establishing monitoring and inspection mechanisms for the sex ratio at birth, introducing lists of agencies dealing with infant sex ratios and statistically significant anomalies thereof, to local health bureaus for comprehensive inspection, and inclusion as evaluation indicators of health authorities, strengthened inspection of violations and counselling. 3. Circulating information through the relevant associations and societies of government health bureaus in various municipalities, counties (cities) so that members of those associations and societies may not carry out fetal sex determinations or selective abortions. 4. Teaching our citizens the values of sex equality in childbirth and correct childbearing concepts. 	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	
		5. Reviewing regulations of the Artificial Reproduction Act, and the Genetic Health Act relating to prohibiting choice of, or medical detection of, the sex of the fetus.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working with relevant academic associations to increase awareness of Subparagraph 3 of Article 16 of the Human Reproduction Act which prohibits selection of the embryo sex or producing materials to promote sex selection. 2. In keeping with the current progress of the amendment of the Genetic Health Act draft amendment, it shall be added that the fetus' gender may not be used as a factor affecting mental health or family life, or as a reason to carry out abortion. Developing standards for the grounds for carrying out 	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategy	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
			abortion in accordance with Subparagraph 6 of Paragraph 1 of Article 9 of Genetic Health Act stipulation that "non-medical sex factors" may not be used as preferential health methods.			
		6. Improving childrens' concept of physical fitness and its service network.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training school teachers of all levels to become physical fitness instructors, providing children exercise prescription, with a minimum of 100 teachers per year. 2. Encouraging elementary schools to promote physical activities for students of up to 210 minutes per week, and student physical fitness should reach medium level ratio of 2.5% annual growth, and unified and integrated into local education. 3. Children should receive annual physical fitness tests, with at least 80% participation rates. 	2013-2016	Ministry of Education	
III. Constructing a complete childrens' education and care service system, and implementing comprehensive nursery and preschool education as well as after class services for children of school age	Constructing an affordable, diverse and accessible child care and education system	1. Improving the management system of live-in nannies.	Newly added to the management regulations for nanny registration, the inclusion of "The Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act" provides for raising the quality control of live-in nanny services.	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Council of Labor Affairs Municipality,, County (City) Governments
		2. Promoting diversified and accessible services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue to provide free preschool tuition nationwide for five year-old children. 2. The proportion of elementary schools in indigenous areas with attached kindergartens should reach a coverage of 83%. 3. Building cooperation mechanisms between government and non-profit organizations to increase the number of non-profit kindergartens. 4. Encouraging public-private partnerships to set up daycare centers and child care resource centers. 	2013-2016	Ministry of Education Ministry of Health and Welfare	Municipality,, County (City) Governments
	3. Safeguarding the working conditions of professional workers and raising the professional status of	1. In accordance with Article 23 of the "Early Childhood Education and Care Act" and Article 78 of "The Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act", formulate a relevant set of supporting measures for child care and	2013-2016	Ministry of Education Ministry of Health and Welfare Council of Labor Affairs	Municipality,, County (City) Governments	

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategy	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		<p>personnel engaged in the industry.</p>	<p>education service personnel, nannies and so on, to actively ensure the service rights and interests of this channel.</p> <p>2. Supervise governments of municipalities and counties (cities) so that kindergartens and daycare centers not in compliance with the Labor Standards Act cannot be included as merit evaluation units.</p> <p>3. The competent labor authorities shall plan yearly inspections of the working conditions in private kindergartens and daycare centers.</p> <p>4. Annual labor inspection results will be forwarded to the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of the Interior to convey to governments of municipalities and counties (cities) to supervise the improvement of private kindergartens and daycare centers under their jurisdiction, safeguarding the labor rights of professional workers.</p> <p>5. Holding law briefings in conjunction with governments of municipalities and counties (cities) to increase awareness of the Labor Standards Act & regulations, with a projected 20 sessions held per year, giving invitation priority to people responsible for private kindergartens and daycare centers.</p>			
		<p>4. Promoting a diversified non-profit model after class care measures for elementary schools.</p>	<p>8,000 students per semester shall participate in a diverse non-profit model after school care services.</p>	<p>2013-2016</p>	<p>Ministry of Education</p>	
		<p>5. Formulating benchmarks for preschool education, establishing preschool databases, and later integrating</p>	<p>1. Developing preschool education statistical benchmarks.</p> <p>2. Working together with nurseries to examine preschool database statistics, verifying their correctness and completeness.</p> <p>3. Starting in the 2013 academic</p>	<p>2013-2016</p>	<p>Ministry of Education</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Welfare</p> <p>DGBAS</p>

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategy	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		these with international databases.	year, annual preschool education targets shall be announced.			
		6. Raising the quality of service of professional child care and education workers.	<p>1. Guiding the governments of municipalities and counties (cities) to handle the planning of an adequate number of learning sessions in accordance with topics designated by the Ministry of Education's K-12 Education Administration, for child care and education personnel within the various municipalities and counties (cities), with the number of teaching hours set to reach the requirements of the "Early Childhood Education and Care Act."</p> <p>2. Continuing to subsidize governments of various municipalities and counties (cities) with funding for the handling of child care and education study, with a minimum of 600 sessions per year.</p>	2013-2016	<p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Welfare</p>	Municipality,, County (City) Governments
		7. Enhancing and raising the quality of service of nannies.	<p>1. Setting up nanny systems at general communities of municipalities and counties (cities), with either central or local government holding an annual minimum of 300 on-the-job nanny training sessions.</p> <p>2. Extending subsidy assistance every 2 years to the community nanny system, so that nannies serving at daycare centers may be given medical examinations, with approximately 15,000 examinations carried out one time.</p> <p>3. Each year guiding 1/4 of the community nanny system in forming and planning nanny assistance groups.</p> <p>4. The Council of Labor Affairs (training center belonging to the Vocational Training Center) shall handle pre-service training of child care personnel (nannies), according to the training needs and resources of the jurisdictions of the various municipalities or counties (cities), with an estimated</p>	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	<p>Council of Labor Affairs</p> <p>Municipality,, County (City) Governments</p>

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategy	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
			3,500 people trained per year.			
IV. Expanding economic support for parenting families and care for the economically disadvantaged, and applying fair taxation	Providing economic support measures for parenting families	1. Advancing parenting benefits for children under 2 years of age.	Assistance shall be granted to households whose parents are unable to work due to raising children under 2 years of age. Low-income households shall receive subsidies of NT\$5,000 per person per month, low-to-middle income households NT\$4,000 per person per month, and those households whose consolidated income tax rate is less than 20% shall be granted subsidies of NT\$2,500 per person per month.	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Ministry of Finance Council of Labor Affairs Ministry of National Defense Municipality, County (City) Governments
		2. Implementing special discounts for preschool infants.	1. Amending the "Income Tax Act" to include special preschool children deductions, applicable from January 1st, 2012, onwards. Taxpayers with children under 5 years of age shall receive deductions of NT\$25,000 per year, but those taxpayers paying annual consolidated income tax at a rate of over 20% or with basic income of over NT\$6 million shall not eligible for deductions. 2. Each year, approximately 339,000 households shall benefit from this measure.	2013-2016	Ministry of Finance	
		3. Promoting relaxation and broadening of labor insurance maternity benefit regulations.	1. Removing the provision that only those over a certain level of seniority may apply for labor insurance maternity benefits, with an estimated annual number of 10,500 people benefiting. 2. Updating to increase maternity benefits for twins in proportion to numbers, with an estimated annual number of over 4,500 people benefiting.	2013-2016	Council of Labor Affairs	
V. Constructing an environment favorable to childbirth and parenting	Creating family-friendly workplace environments	1. Continuing to actively assist commercial concerns in the organization of child care facilities or measures.	Promoting enterprise nurseries, joint enterprise nurseries and child care matchmaking service agencies, with annual awards granted to approximately 80 enterprises for child care facilities or measures.	2013-2016	Council of Labor Affairs	Ministry of Health and Welfare Ministry of Education
		2. Local governments of municipalities and counties (cities) shall set up commercially	Continuing to enrich the enterprise child care integrated information platform in 2013, to allow for its completion in 2014 and official publication of enterprise child care information, to provide enterprise and	2013-2016	Council of Labor Affairs	Ministry of Health and Welfare Ministry of Education

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategy	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		operated nursery measure resource integration interflow platforms.	labor-related child care data.			
		3. Promoting flexible working hours to facilitate balance between workers' work and home lives.	In order to improve the promotion of the flexible working hours system, 20 advocacy seminars shall be held annually on "Sound Labor Standards Wages and Working Hours System", with over 100 participants in each session.	2013-2016	Council of Labor Affairs	
		4. Implementing the "Gender Equality in Employment Act," assisting enterprise in the establishment of friendly work environments that allow employees to take care of both their work and their families.	1. Continuing to stimulate enterprises to implement family-friendly measures, and enhancing advocacy for the contents of the "Gender Equality in Employment Act", holding an annual minimum of 23 Gender Equality in Employment Act and prevention of sexual harassment advocacy seminars, with at least 100 participants in each event. 2. Urging all local labor administrative authorities to adopt the provisions of the "Gender Equality in Employment Act" into the scope of their labor inspection implementation.	2013-2016	Council of Labor Affairs	
VI. Creating work conditions friendly to families and parenting	Implementing unpaid maternity leave and parental leave allowance	1. Enhancing advocacy of employees of both sexes applying for unpaid parental leave allowance to serve parenting duties.	Holding a minimum of 23 advocacy seminars annually in conjunction with municipalities and county (city) governments, on the Gender Equality in Employment Act, prevention of sexual harassment and promotion work on friendly workplaces and family balance, with at least 100 people attending each event.	2013-2016	Council of Labor Affairs	
		2. Continued promotion of unpaid parenting leave allowance.	1. Holding advocacy seminars annually in each municipality and county (city). 2. Improving public awareness of the results of parental leave allowance implementation, particularly for employers and workers to understand the significance of this policy. 3. Holding a minimum of 7 seminar sessions per year on	2013-2016	Council of Labor Affairs Ministry of National Defense Ministry of Civil Service	

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategy	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
			<p>the parental leave allowance system, and running a statistical analysis on the gender of the number of advocates, and the number of people involved in holding each session.</p> <p>4. Supervising the underwriting authority (The Bank of Taiwan) in conducting advocacy of parental leave allowance payments and publishing monthly statistics on the bank's website of the total number of applications and amounts.</p>			
VII. Improving child welfare, maintaining and protecting the normal development of their mental and physical health, building a sound system for the adoption of children, carrying out support of family care capabilities	Enhancing child protection systems	1. Completing child protection reporting mechanisms.	Increasing the number of child abuse cases reported, and providing safety and protection for abused children in a timely manner, with a 10% increase of reported cases for children and adolescents.	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Ministry of Education
		2. Enhancing human resources for child protection social workers.	<p>1. Including child protection work as a performance evaluation item towards local government, and weighting calculation of scoring up to 21% (2013).</p> <p>2. Continuing to assist the governments of municipalities and counties (cities) with the expansion of their social worker manpower to meet the requirements of the "substantial staffing of local government social workers plan."</p> <p>3. Improving the professional training of child protection social workers, to enhance its quality of service and protect the rights and interests of children.</p>	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Municipality, County (City) Governments
		3. Advocating and implementing child protection concepts and methods and promoting education on parenting.	<p>1. Producing and publishing a "New Parents' Parenting Guide," with an annual minimum of 100,000 couples benefiting.</p> <p>2. Handling correct parenting education guidance sessions, with a minimum of 200 sessions per year and 100,000 people benefiting.</p> <p>3. Planning an annual 6 to 12 hours of parenting education classes to meet with child benefit and allowance payments, encouraging</p>	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	<p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>Council of Labor Affairs,</p> <p>DGPA</p> <p>Ministry of National Defense</p>

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategy	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
			applicants to take part.			
		4. Establishing a matchmaking service mechanism for adoptions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting the “The Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act” adoption system, and improving public awareness of the concept of making adoptions through the matchmaking agency, with an expected 100,000 couples per year benefiting. 2. Execute court cross-checking of adoption case survey visits, 2,500 cases per year. 3. Working in conjunction with private groups and organizations to handle court cross-checking of adoption and guardianship case social workers’ training, enhancing the professional knowledge and abilities of social workers, raising the quality of reporting of evaluation visits. 4. Building an adoption information platform which releases adoption-related data from the adoption authority, with the aim of increasing the possibility of domestic adoptions. 5. Assisting and guiding the completion of setting up 10 agency offices providing adoption counseling support. 	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	
		5. Advancing family support services bases, complete child protection level three prevention work.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commissioning the execution of three-level integrated experimental planning and evaluation research for the promotion of family support service locations. 2. Assisting and guiding local government of municipalities and counties (cities) to set up Family Support Service Centers in 14 locations, carrying out the various projects, group and community work with “children as the center, family as the core, and community as the foundation.” 	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Municipality, County (City) Governments

Chapter Two: Aging

Table 3-2: Population Policy White Paper, Specific Measures and Performance Indicators –Population Aging

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
I. Constructing a complete system of care services for the elderly	Improving family and community care and the health system	1. Enhancing community health promotion activities for the elderly.	1. Encouraging townships (towns, urban districts) to organize teams to take part in elderly-oriented health promotion competitions, with an approximate total of about 60,000 older people per year participating in the activities. 2. Reaching a rate of over 60% for involvement in exercise among over-65 year-olds.	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Ministry of Education Council of Agriculture Municipality, County (City) Governments
		2. Improving adult preventive care and screening services.	1. Providing preventive health services to adults over 65 years of age, with an annual of 800,000 instances of service provided. 2. Cancer Screening: (1) Providing women aged 45 to 69 with mammography services. (2) Providing people aged 50-69 with fecal occult blood screening services. 3. Continuing to promote The 2 nd National Cancer Control Programme – Cancer Screening, to include colorectal cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer, and oral cancer prevention. Gradually integrating government and community resources to establish a complete structure of cancer screening and prevention, and continuing to improve public awareness and thus develop regular screening behavior. (2013)	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Municipality, County (City) Governments
		3. Improving chronic disease	1. Integrating community resources to carry out	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and	Municipality, County (City)

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		management and prevention.	<p>chronic kidney disease prevention promotion activities, with an annual number of up to 120,000 of over-65 year-olds participating.</p> <p>2. Increasing the number of chronic kidney disease patients taking the National Health Insurance medical care programs (early - CKD or pre-ESRD programs) to a service growth rate of 20%.</p>		Welfare	Governments
		4. Creating elderly-friendly health care environments and services.	<p>1. Continuing to promote the “Age-friendly Health Care Plan,” encouraging the participation of health care institutions at all levels, and jointly creating age-friendly environments for medical treatment (beginning with hospitals, and gradually extending to clinics and other health care facilities).</p> <p>2. Continuing to promote the “Age-friendly Cities Program” in each municipality and county (city), integrating local resources, and actively improving adverse conditions in elderly peoples' living environments.</p>	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Municipality, County (City) Governments
		5. Improving depression screening for the elderly and suicide prevention measures.	<p>1. Number of elderly people taking depression screening services: provided for over-65 year-olds, from 2010 to 2013, totaling 25% of the country's elderly population.</p> <p>2. Since 2013, 150 elderly mental health-related activities have been held annually.</p>	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Municipality, County (City) Governments
		6. Improving	1. Responding to the need for	2013-	Ministry of Health and	Municipality, County (City)

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		dementia care for the elderly.	dementia care in the elderly by providing home care and day care services, and creating elderly dementia care areas in institutions. 2. Expanding the development of dementia care resources, with 30 service units carrying out “dementia early intervention service programs” each year. 3. Holding approximately 20 dementia awareness-related activities per year.	2016	Welfare	Governments
		7. Actively advancing long-term care services.	1. Enhancing the development of home-style, community-based and institutional continuous care and other diversified services and raising the quality of service, establishing comprehensive service delivery mechanisms to improve long-term care services, with an annual growth in usage rate of 7%. 2. Improving long-term care manpower training and job retention mechanisms, continuing to improve the handling of care personnel pre-service training each year. 3. Raising the quality of long-term care services, development evaluation and assessment benchmarks. 4. Increasing the amount of energy dedicated to long-term care services in remote areas in order to reduce the urban-rural gap. 5. Advancing long-term care	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Council of Labor Affairs Ministry of Education DGPA Council of Indigenous Peoples Veterans Affairs Council Council of Agriculture Council for Economic Planning and Development Municipality, County (City) Governments

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
			management mechanisms, guiding various municipalities and counties (cities) to increase the number of people at long-term care services management centers, with an annual growth of 3%.			
		8. Advancing long-term care insurance.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completing statistical reports from surveys of long-term care needs. 2. Developing long-term care insurance multivariate assessment scales. 3. Establishing a system of usage group classification for long-term care insurance service resources - home-based services, community-based services, accommodation-type institutions, etc. 4. Constructing a long-term care insurance actuarial model for calculating long-term care insurance cost estimates. 5. Establishing a care personnel training and employment matchmaking platform, promoting employment for students on completion of training, increasing long-term care human resources. 6. Introducing private resources to participate in long-term care services, and studying the feasibility of having multi-service providers. 	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare, Council of Labor Affairs	

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		9. Providing diversified health care services to meet the needs of disabled elderly people and their families.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing disabled elderly people with home care and day care, with an annual minimum of 42,000 people, to help alleviate the burden on home carers. 2. Providing a customized meal delivery service for at least 5,800 people a year, in order to facilitate a balanced diet for the elderly, and help them maintain good health. 3. Promoting respite service measures, guiding the various special municipalities and counties (and cities) in the provision of respite care for an annual minimum of 26,000 person-days. 	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Municipality, County (City) Governments
		10. Organizing career counseling, training and support groups.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setting up elderly advice centers, providing advisory services to 7,000 visitors annually. 2. Holding lectures, seminars and training for family carers and support groups, etc., with 100 sessions per year. 3. Setting up family carer support centers and dementia social support centers, providing professional consulting services for an annual 1,800 visitors. 	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	
		11. Providing an economic support program for family care givers.	For low-to-middle income elderly people receiving living allowances who have not yet been given institutional placement or home care and do not have home help (servant), and with a degree of disability assessed at severe level or higher who are	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Municipality, County (City) Governments

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
			actually receiving the care of their families, special family carers' allowance shall be paid, with an annual minimum of 6,800 people receiving payment each year.			
		12. Continuing to carry out inspection and registration of special nutritional foods.	<p>1. An annual minimum of 20 special nutritional food inspection and registration cases per year shall be reviewed.</p> <p>2. Approved special nutritional food information will be made available on the Food and Drug Consumer Knowledge Services Network (http://consumer.fda.gov.tw), provided for the public's information, and will be continuously updated.</p>	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	
II. Constructing an improved system of old age economic security, respecting and recognizing diverse forms of labor, so that workers in different fields have the opportunity to fully develop	Safeguarding the economic security of the elderly and promoting the re-use of human resources	1. Promoting the national pension.	The number of people entitled to receive old age pension benefits and old age basic guaranteed pensions shall grow 3% per annum.	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Council of Indigenous Peoples Council of Labor Affairs
		2. Providing reasonable basic living safeguards to vulnerable citizens.	Establish a system which makes adjustments to the payment of living allowances and pensions on a regular basis, in accordance with the growth in the consumer price index (CPI), ensuring that vulnerable people have access to basic sustainable living income and reasonable and appropriate care.	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare Veterans Affairs Council Council of Agriculture Council of Labor Affairs	Council for Economic Planning and Development
		3. Organizing a real estate reverse mortgage pilot system (using housing for elderly care).	A "Real Estate Reverse Mortgage Pilot System" is to be launched and promoted, and simultaneously, working in conjunction with governments of various municipalities and counties	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Ministry of Finance Ministry of Justice Veterans Affairs Council

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
			(cities), community care centers, social welfare organizations and village grassroots level organizations, intercommunication and promotion will be enhanced, to encourage the active participation of elderly people who qualify.			Financial Supervisory Commission Council for Economic Planning and Development
		4. Promoting the pension reform plan.	Continuing to review the five main steering aspects of the current pension system: “income replacement rate, premium rate, payment conditions, fund usage, and government responsibility,” to ensure the secure cash flow of the pension system, maintain financial equity and sustainable operation.	2013-2016	Council for Economic Planning and Development Ministry of National Defense Ministry of Health and Welfare Council of Agriculture Council of Labor Affairs Ministry of Education Ministry of Civil Service	
		5. Designing commercial insurance products to meet the aging of society.	Encouraging the life insurance industry to design and develop relevant commercial insurance products in response to an aging society, with a 3% annual growth rate in the total number of assurance-type and annuity insurance products submitted for approval.	2013-2016	Financial Supervisory Commission	
		6. Actively promoting a property trust for the elderly.	Carrying out trust advocacy, assisting the elderly in their financial management and planning, with an annual sum of 3,000 instances.	2013-2016	Financial Supervisory Commission	Ministry of Health and Welfare Ministry of Justice

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		7. Improving the vocational training system for older people, assisting older people to learn job skills.	Training 18,000 elderly people each year.	2013-2016	Council of Labor Affairs	
		8. Utilizing existing employment services to help older people with employment.	1. Assisting 1,500 elderly people per year with employment. 2. Carrying out rolling style reviews on a yearly basis of the service measures used to assist the elderly with employment, and deliberating the feasibility of centers for the use of senior professionals.	2013-2016	Council of Labor Affairs	Municipality, County (City) Governments
III. Building a healthy, safe, and comfortable living environment.	Providing elderly-friendly residential and transport environments	1. Improving pedestrian walkways to provide a safe environment for the elderly.	Carrying out an annual “Urban Roads Barrier-free Pedestrian Environment Evaluation and Implementation Plan” at local government level, to urge all municipalities and counties (cities) to attach importance to the construction of barrier-free pedestrian environments.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Transportation and Communications	Municipality, County (City) Governments
		2. Improving the safety management of the elderly taking public transportation.	1. Providing preferential transport services, subsidizing urban bus operators to carry out low-floor installation on buses, increasing the proportion of urban buses equipped with low-floors, with an estimated annual growth rate of 2%, and reaching 28% of total urban buses by 2015. 2. For the travel convenience of the elderly, major TRA	2013-2016	Ministry of Transportation and Communications	Municipality, County (City) Governments

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
			stations nationwide shall install elevator facilities, with an expected 27 stations completed before the end of 2013.			
		3. Improving the safety management of elderly people driving motor vehicles.	<p>1. Continuing to carry out periodic review and guidance of traffic safety management for elderly people (including drivers).</p> <p>2. Continuing to improve the safety management of senior professional drivers, with annual physical check-up clearance required prior to renewal of professional license.</p>	2013-2016	Ministry of Transportation and Communications	Municipality, County (City) Governments
		4. Completing the serial research and design of universal use transportation, and bringing about its realization.	Road and rail transport authorities are to set up “Universal Barrier-free Transport Environment Working Groups” for the inspection of facilities and implementation of improvements.	2013-2016	Ministry of Transportation and Communications	
		5. Improving transportation services for mobility impaired older people.	<p>1. Providing transportation services for the use of the elderly disabled, with an annual growth rate of 7%.</p> <p>2. Providing rehabilitation shuttle services, serving up to 330,000 passengers annually.</p>	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Ministry of Transportation and Communications
		6. Improving road safety knowledge of the elderly.	<p>1. Advocating the importance of elderly traffic safety at senior citizen learning centers under the Ministry of Education, and within the curricula of universities which administer “Seniors Universities”, with 50 sessions held per year.</p> <p>2. Continuing training of elderly traffic safety volunteer advocacy work, supervising various</p>	2013-2016	<p>Ministry of Transportation and Communications</p> <p>Ministry of Education</p>	Municipality, County (City) Governments

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
			municipality and county (city) governments in carrying out promotion of elderly traffic safety awareness.			
		7. Implementing the advancement of barrier-free, accessible design in buildings.	Carrying out business supervision of the barrier-free living environments of public buildings under various municipality and county (city) governments.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	
		8. Researching the advancement of barrier-free living environments.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying out planning and research on barrier-free public spaces in age-friendly cities. 2. Carrying out case studies of universal use facilities in key model areas of tourist attractions. 3. Continuing to grant awards for friendly architecture. 4. Carrying out research on planning and design standards for elderly day care centers. (2013) 5. Carrying out case compilation and research on alternatives to improve existing buildings. (2013) 6. Carrying out research on barrier-free design for hospice agencies. (2013) 7. Carrying out research on anti-slip ceramic tiles for open pedestrian walkways and eave-less sidewalks (2013) 	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		9. Encouraging priority housing subsidies for “three generation” households.	<p>1. Those who qualify for the housing benefits of the MOI's integrated resources housing benefits implementation program, and have a large number of family members, shall be granted additional appraisal points.</p> <p>2. In accordance with the “Operational Regulations for Housing Benefit”, applications from “three generation households” shall be weighted an additional 5 points.</p>	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	
IV. Advocating a healthy lifestyle for all citizens, encouraging exercise and learning, improving nutrition and mental health, in order to promote our citizens' health	Promoting social participation and leisure activities for senior citizens	1. Promoting social participation of the elderly.	<p>1. Integrating local resources to set up general community care and concern bases, with an annual increase in the number of people receiving services of 12,000.</p> <p>2. Promoting elderly participation in volunteer services, with an annual minimum of 100,000 evergreen volunteers joining.</p> <p>3. Using 318 elderly welfare service (recreational activity) centers to provide recreational, leisure, arts, skills, and educational activities for the elderly.</p> <p>4. Carrying out mobile elderly recreation and leisure tour services, with 4,700 instances per year.</p> <p>5. Subsidizing private organizations to carry out various welfare activities for the elderly, with 1,000 instances per year.</p>	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Municipality, County (City) Governments

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		2. Strengthening the elderly leisure service network, and integrating existing recreational resources to build an elderly-friendly leisure environment convenient for the movement of older people.	Enriching community leisure resources and facilities for the elderly, encouraging the elderly to participate in health advancement activities, subsidizing 90 units every year.	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Municipality, County (City) Governments
		3. Designing sports and leisure activities appropriate for mildly disabled older people.	Continuing to run “Senior Citizen's Exercise Instructors Classes” teaching those suitable to work in sports and leisure activities, holding a minimum of 60 sessions per year.	2013-2016	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Transportation and Communications Municipality, County (City) Governments
		4. Providing training for professional sports and leisure personnel needed by mildly disabled older people and their carers, and establishing a licensing system for such professional instructors.	1. Developing human resources consisting of 1,000 elderly care and welfare workers trained at four-year and two-year colleges per year. 2. Fostering about 1,000 sports and leisure guidance-related professionals every year. 3. Carrying out the creation of the “Exercise Island Plan,” completing the training of 200 national fitness instructors per year, with qualified personnel receiving certification, to provide professional instructors suitable for working with the elderly. 4. Continuing to carry out	2013-2016	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Transportation and Communications Council of Labor Affairs

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
			physical fitness testing work, and studying the viability of bringing the elderly population in as an object for testing, while at the same time raising the fitness level of elderly population.			
V. Creating friendly and diverse educational subjects and environment, and actively promoting the concept of lifelong learning	Improving the education system for senior citizens	1. Building and developing a learning information platform for senior citizens.	Enhancing the capabilities of the elderly learning information platform, and compiling information from other relevant ministries, to expand the use of information networks available to the elderly.	2013-2016	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Health and Welfare Ministry of Culture Council of Agriculture Veterans Affairs Council Municipality, County (City) Governments
		2. Developing appropriate learning materials for older people.	Researching and developing an annual minimum of two kinds of fitness learning materials for middle and old aged people over 55, taking health aspects and social and family aspects as their main themes, to allow the middle aged to plan their retirement lives early and be prepared with the relevant knowledge.	2013-2016	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Health and Welfare Municipality, County (City) Governments
		3. Improving training for community professional manpower.	Holding four thematic sessions per year for elderly education professional training, enabling professional human resources to have roots in the community.	2013-2016	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Health and Welfare Ministry of Culture Council of Agriculture Veterans Affairs Council Municipality, County (City) Governments
		4. Broadening the	1. Promoting the set-up of 260	2013-	Ministry of	Municipality,

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		range of learning channels available to the elderly.	senior citizens' learning centers nationwide in 2013; reaching a cumulative total of 280 in 2014, and 300 in 2015, providing localized elderly learning courses and independent study groups. 2. Providing an annual subsidy for 60 universities and colleges to conduct “Senior Citizens' University” programs. 3. Operating “Evergreen Academies” providing courses both passive and active in nature, covering mentally stimulating, educational, appreciation-oriented, and sports-oriented topics, etc., with 350 people receiving subsidies every year.	2016	Education, Ministry of Health and Welfare	County (City) Governments
		5. Universities and colleges should introduce elderly-related topics into their curricula.	1. An annual minimum of two meetings will be held to advocate and encourage creation of elderly-related courses. 2. A course commencement statistical survey will be carried out each year.	2013-2016	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Health and Welfare Ministry of Culture Council of Agriculture Veterans Affairs Council
		6. Implementing an incentive and supervision system for elderly education.	1. Holding a system of annual visits and supervision in order to assist each unit involved with the inspection of circumstances to improve quality of domestic elderly education in order to raise the performance quality of senior citizen education and reward bodies for achievement of excellence in education for older people. 2. Holding a “Contribution to	2013-2016	Ministry of Education	Municipality, County (City) Governments

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
			Senior Citizens' Education Award" every 2 years to encourage service personnel engaged in elderly education.			
		7. Expanding the organization of Grandparents Day activities to enhance inter-generational interaction between grandparents and grandchildren.	Working with relevant units to expand the holding of Grandparents Day activities, and conducting an annual minimum of 300 generational intermingling activities.	2013-2016	Ministry of Education	Municipality, County (City) Governments

Chapter Three: Immigration

Table 3-3: Population Policy White Paper, Specific Measures and Performance Indicators – Immigration

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
I. Implementing care and counseling for the immigrant population and safeguarding their work rights, assisting in their language training and lifestyle adaptation	Understanding population influx development directions	1. Carrying out surveys of the immigrant population's living conditions, and compiling a comprehensive national database.	Carrying out surveys of the living conditions of foreign spouses every 5 years.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	
		2. Regularly carrying out updates and analyses of entry and exit demographic statistical information in order to gain an understanding of long-term development trends.	Updating and analyzing entry and exit demographic statistical data every year.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	
		3. Regularly conducting seminars or work briefings with the Taiwan Chamber of Commerce and business groups and organizations.	Holding three seminars or work briefings annually with the Taiwan Chamber of Commerce and business groups and organizations.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	
	Intensifying immigration counseling	1. Improving pre-immigration counseling mechanisms.	Overseas missions in South-east Asia are expected to hold approximately 600 foreign spouse pre-entry counseling group workshops.	2013-2016	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Interior	
		2. The safeguarding of social rights.	Each service station shall participate in an annual total of 150 district liaison meeting reports.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		3. The safeguarding of cultural and educational rights.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An annual number of up to 30,000 foreign spouses will take part in multicultural learning activities. 2. Subsidizing local governments to hold three educational seminars per year. 3. Subsidizing local governments to hold five diverse multicultural activities per year. 4. 303 key new residents schools nationwide shall hold lectures on multicultural happiness, train voluntary workers for new residents counseling work, pay courtesy visits to the homes of new residents, and hold new residents' happy family parenting experience camps. 	2013-2016	<p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>Ministry of the Interior</p>	
		4. The safeguarding of economic rights.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing vocational training for an annual 1,000 foreign spouses and mainland Chinese spouses. 2. Providing foreign spouses and mainland Chinese spouses with employment services with an estimated annual number of 13,000 registrants receiving help in finding work, and 7,000 people introduced to employment. 	2013-2016	Council of Labor Affairs	Ministry of the Interior
		5. Providing foreign spouses with pre-naturalization related welfare benefits.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accepting applications for social assistance for household registration of foreign spouses from the various municipality and county (city) governments. 2. Accepting applications for health insurance fee subsidies for household registration of foreign spouses from the National Health Insurance Administration. 	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	
		6. Advancing the establishment of environments favorable to immigrants'	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuing to carry out reproductive health management planning for foreign spouses, comprehensive 	2013-2016	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Ministry of the Interior

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		mental and physical health.	<p>implementation of health card management for new immigrant women and children, and providing new immigrants and their families with general health advice, and reproductive health guidance and counseling, reaching a rate of over 95%.</p> <p>2. Working with the public health bureaus (centers) and medical authorities to provide advisory services on national health insurance to foreign spouses; providing prenatal examination to household registered immigrant women who have yet to register for national insurance, to raise the prenatal examination utilization rate, with approximately 10,000 cases per year.</p> <p>3. Continuing to use disease detection systems to understand the circumstances of infectious diseases in new immigrants, and produce infectious disease prevention advice in English, Vietnamese, Thai, and Hindi for the reference of new immigrants, to safeguard public health.</p> <p>4. Training foreign spouse womens' reproductive health care interpreters, providing a wide range of reproductive health services, with about 200 clinics participating in the service annually.</p>			
		7. Continuing to enhance immigration service counseling.	Carrying out training and testing of immigration professional personnel, with an estimated 200 professional immigration operational agency personnel, and enhancing cultural diversity and gender awareness, to improve the quality of the immigration service.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		8. Improving advocacy of the public benefits of trans-national (cross-border) marriage matchmaking services, and enhancing their management.	1. An estimated annual minimum of 30 trans-national (cross-border) marriage matchmaking organizations shall be subject of business operation inspections. 2. Conducting an annual minimum of two seminars or field staff study sessions.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	
		9. Promoting concern for new immigrants from remote areas.	Carrying out 50 law promotion and awareness sessions per year.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	
		10. Subsidizing local governments to hold language learning courses in our national languages.	Subsidizing local governments to conduct "Adult Foundation Education Classes" in our national languages, with a minimum of 400 classes per year.	2013-2016	Ministry of Education	
II. Planning for the influx of economic and professional immigrants, to meet the nation's developmental needs in terms of economics, education, technology, and culture	Attracting the needed professional and investment immigrants	1. Increasing incentives to attract professional talent and investment immigration, improving recruitment of international professional expertise.	1. Fully utilizing overseas talent recruitment bases to enhance promotion of the government's recruitment policies, assisting domestic enterprise in the recruitment of overseas technical expertise, with an estimated 340 people per year. 2. Depending on actual circumstantial requirements, making timely reviews of the relevant laws regarding foreign professionals coming to Taiwan, reviewing staying and residence regulations at least once per year.	2013-2016	Ministry of Economic Affairs National Science Council Council for Economic Planning and Development Council of Labour Affairs Ministry of the Interior	Ministry of Culture
		2. Attracting international students and outstanding overseas Chinese students.	Relaxing the regulations governing overseas Chinese students and foreign students studying in Taiwan, establishing a range of channels through which overseas Chinese students can apply to study here, broadening the scope of overseas Chinese (and foreign) student	2013-2016	Ministry of Education Overseas Community Affairs Council	

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
			scholarships to draw foreign students and overseas Chinese youth to study in Taiwan, fostering international talent here, with an annual number of 26,000 overseas Chinese and foreign students studying for formal degree certifications.			
		3. Combining the entry visas, residence and stay permits, and work permits of foreign nationals, to simplify application processes for visiting and staying in Taiwan.	Deliberating the set-up of a one-stop style website for foreign nationals to carry out applications for entry and exit visas, residence permits and work permits.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Council of Labor Affairs
		4. Improving the incentives for the needed professional talent and investors to apply for permanent residence in Taiwan, relaxing regulations pertaining to their work, education and living in Taiwan, simplifying application operations and procedures.	Deliberating the amendment of Article 48 and Article 51 of the "Employment Services Act" to plan for allowing foreign nationals who have obtained permanent resident status to be able to work in Taiwan without needing to apply for a work permit; this is expected to be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for consideration in 2013.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	Ministry of Economic Affairs National Science Council Council of Labor Affairs Ministry of Education Ministry of Culture Overseas Community Affairs Council

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		5. Encouraging overseas Chinese and foreign students to remain in Taiwan for work after completing their studies, and encouraging outstanding college graduates to come to Taiwan for work.	Relaxing the regulations governing overseas Chinese and outstanding foreign university students remaining in Taiwan for post-graduate internships and on overseas Chinese and foreign students remaining in Taiwan for work after completing their studies, and carrying out timely reviews of relevant immigration and employment laws, with at least one such review per year.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Education Council of Labor Affairs	Overseas Community Affairs Council
III. Respecting the languages and cultures of all ethnic groups, creating reasonable work and education environments, promoting ethnic equality, and developing new human resources. Improving mechanisms to assist with the adaptation of immigrants into local communities, raising the contribution of the immigrant population towards domestic society and creating a new,	Creating a multicultural society	1. Improving the handling of respect for the native cultures of immigrants and improving the recognition, learning and promotion of culturally diverse activities, to guide and assist the immigrant population in learning and adapting to the environment here.	1. Organizing three activities per year aimed at promoting respect for cultural diversity in order to improve our citizens' understanding of multiculturalism. 2. Assisting municipalities and counties (cities) to provide adult basic education classes for foreign spouses, with a minimum of 400 classes per year.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Education	Ministry of Culture
		2. Carrying out trans-cultural training for seeding personnel involved with foreign spouse care and counseling work.	Holding annual immigration guidance work personnel seeds study camps, organized by each district.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	Council of Labor Affairs

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
multicultural society		3. Encouraging and subsidizing production and broadcasting of multilingual programs, to improve our citizens' awareness of cultural diversity.	Producing and broadcasting two multilingual television programs every five years.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	Ministry of Education Ministry of Culture
		4. Improving education planning for foreign spouses and their children, developing human resources for teaching a multicultural curriculum.	Subsidizing local government to organize an "International Day or Multicultural Week", "Multiculturalism Teacher Training", "Publish or Purchase Multicultural Teaching Materials" and "Native Language Heritage Courses", etc.	2013-2016	Ministry of Education	Ministry of the Interior
		5. Enhancing multicultural topics at all school levels.	Planning deliberation of including immigration topics in the 12-year compulsory basic education syllabus, encouraging inclusion in the general education curriculum of colleges, and introducing new immigrants citizenship rights topics into high school and vocational school syllabuses.	2013-2016	Ministry of Education	
	Complete border control and management	1. Developing automatic inspection and clearance systems and installing automatic inspection and clearance facilities.	1. Constructing automatic inspection and clearance systems and equipment before 2013, up to 30 units in number. 2. Estimated number of up to three million people using automatic inspection and clearance systems.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	
		2. Improving border inspection and approval	1. Holding an estimated nine document recognition training workshops per year. 2. Holding two control	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		management, to facilitate both user convenience and the security of borders.	monitoring training workshops per year. 3. Holding two border interview training workshops per year.			
		3. Tracing immigrants entering the country in order to gain an understanding of immigrants' circumstances and directions.	1. Carrying out regular and irregular investigation of suspicious cases in the immigrant population, in accordance with actual manpower circumstances, with an estimated 30,000 investigations per year. 2. Holding six law workshops per year to enhance duty skills.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	
		4. Constructing a biometric identification system.	Beginning in 2012, with completion of system installation expected in 2014.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	
		5. Carrying out sophisticated inspection and approval of entry applications made abroad and identity checking, for early prevention of illegal immigration and brokering.	Carrying out interviews at South-east Asian overseas missions with the actual spouse of each application .	2013-2016	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of the Interior
	Tightening Illegal Immigration Controls	1. Implementing interview inspection mechanisms to prevent false marriage and illegal immigration.	1. Holding four interview training workshops per year. 2. Holding four law training workshops per year.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		2. Enhancing investigation of unaccounted foreign workers.	<p>1. The National Immigration Agency shall formulate a “Measures for Investigation of Unaccounted Foreign Labor” and, through cross-Ministry cooperation, carry out investigations twice monthly, once for nationwide investigations and once for regional investigations.</p> <p>2. Holding two yearly training workshops on investigation of unaccounted foreign workers.</p> <p>3. Subsidizing local government to carry out labor law awareness promotion and management of counseling-related activities for foreign workers.</p> <p>4. Holding workshops for airport service personnel on foreign worker and trafficking victim identification and foreign labor management laws.</p>	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	
		3. Carrying out advocacy and educational training of first line personnel involved in prevention of human trafficking .	<p>1. Using a diverse range of channels to enhance awareness among our citizens and the foreign population of the illegality of human trafficking.</p> <p>2. Holding human trafficking foundational training twice yearly for front-line personnel; and advanced training twice yearly, to foster training officials in each agency who are then able to act as human trafficking prevention consultation experts.</p>	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	
		4. Expanding international exchange and cooperation on prevention of human trafficking.	In order to combat human trafficking, an international workshop shall be held once a year in combination with the international community, to establish a platform for cooperation and dialogue.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Policy Statements	Promotional Strategies	Specific Measures	Performance Indicators	Starting and Ending Years	Administrative Authorities	
					Responsible Authorities	Assisting Authorities
		5. Improving the software and hardware facilities of detention shelters, to provide the inmates and victims with a more humanized management.	Promoting the construction of a southern (Kaohsiung) detention shelter and asylum center so that inmates and victims in south Taiwan may be detained or resettled nearby.	2013-2016	Ministry of the Interior	

PART FOUR: Expected Benefits and Vision

Chapter One: Expected Benefits

Expected Benefits - Trend towards Fewer Children, Aging and Immigration:

I. Trend towards Fewer Children

The goal of population policy is not merely the pursuit of an appropriate population size. It is also about considering how to improve the quality of human resources and enhance national competitiveness. It is expected that our policy response and specific effective measures against the trend towards fewer children will bring about the following benefits:

1. The Establishment of Marriage and Family Values

With “happy to marry, willing to have children, and able to support them” as the policy objective, we will help to ensure that the public understands that the trend towards fewer children is not just a major national issue, but that it is also a home and family matter that relates to themselves, as well as being something that will impact on future generations, in order to heighten public participation in discussion and realization of their wishes.

2. The Implementation of the Concept of Sex Equality

Young couples willing to have children are not the only objects of sex equality advocacy. At the same time, older people are also actively encouraged to participate in advocacy. Apart from properly conveying the parenthood values that girls and boys are equally valuable, this will also lower the sex ratio imbalance in newborns, and alleviate the stress created in the younger generation by gender expectations.

3. Enhancement of Preschool Integration Mechanisms

Implementing an integrated child care system and holding an annual minimum of 100 child care and education personnel training sessions, as well as 300 on-the-job training sessions for nannies to improve the quality of child care and education personnel and their professional status; promoting a projected minimum of 8,000 people participating in diverse non-profit model after-class elementary school care measures every semester; we hope that in aboriginal areas, we can reach 83% coverage in the provision of kindergartens attached to elementary schools in 2013; we will also be setting up child care resource centers to provide nursery service advisory functions, child care counseling, nursery referrals, parenting education, temporary child care as well as preschool toys and books and other exchange services.

4. Child Care Mechanisms Convenient to Employees

Implementing the “Gender Equality in Employment Act”, encouraging enterprises to provide child care facilities or child care measures, building an information platform to promote joint enterprise child care, and improving “Employee Convenient” child care mechanisms. Furthermore, additional child care facilities will be provided according to local conditions, which are expected to achieve the goals of low-cost, high-quality accessibility and convenience.

5. Reduction of the Economic Burden on Families

To alleviate the financial burden on newlyweds, a number of new measures have been promoted since 2012, including the introduction of child care allowance for infants under two years of age; parents without work who pay a consolidated income tax rate of less than 20% are eligible to receive NT\$2,500 in child care allowance per person per month; low income and low-to-middle income families may receive NT\$5,000 or NT\$4,000 per person per month, according to benefit conditions, with an estimated number of 142,000 children per year receiving benefit. At the same time, special deductions are being implemented for preschool children under five years of age, amounting to NT\$25,000 per person per year, with an approximate 339,000 households benefiting annually.

6. Taking Care of Both Family and Employment

Assisting enterprises in the creation of work environments friendly towards expectant mothers, and increasing advocacy of arrangements for the implementation of parental leave, encouraging enterprises to enter into joint child care measures, and actively creating a friendly support environment of gender equality for having and bringing up children, thus removing the disadvantages women face in employment in Taiwan as a result of childbirth.

7. Safeguarding Childrens' Rights

Implementing the “Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act,” increasing public awareness of child and adolescent protection through national notification, with a 10% case load reporting increase; organizing a minimum of 200 parenting education sessions per year; establishing family support service centers at 12 locations, and improving tertiary child three level protection work, to safeguard childrens' rights.

8. Forming Friendly School Education Environments

School education is an important part of the improvement of a population's quality. This is especially true with the present trend towards decreasing student numbers which highlights the particular importance of education quality, and two examples are to improve the student-teacher ratio and the 12-year compulsory education. However, in response to the possible delays in marriage and childbirth resulting from more and more people undertaking higher education, how to achieve compatibility between higher education and personal life (including family and career) is in fact an issue which urgently demands our attention.

II. Aging

We are responding to the development trends of our aging society, while focusing on the health care and economic security of the elderly. It is expected that our policy response and specific effective measures towards the aging of the population will bring about the following benefits:

1. An Improved Elderly Care Service System

Constructing an improved system of health and care services, with the hope of being able to provide appropriate services through long-term care systems, aging locally, which provides care givers with a variety of supportive measures. However, we are combining information technology and medical health care, improving anti-aging measures, and promoting long-distance care, to improve the effectiveness of medical care in remote areas, etc. All these are important measures which we continue to put our efforts into.

2. Maintaining the Economic Security of the Elderly

Promoting the pension system, continuing to integrate the system's status-determined social insurance mechanisms, and establishing various living allowances as well as conducting a system adjustment towards making annuity payments, and introducing new elderly care retirement resources to provide the elderly population with a range of choices for retirement; also, through the re-use of senior citizens' human resources, ensuring the economic security of older people, and improving their self-image, thus maintaining the momentum of the nation's sustainable development.

3. Elderly-friendly Housing and Transport

Ensuring that the elderly have the independence and freedom to take part in activities of their own choice and participate socially, in keeping with the spirit of aging with vitality, through building housing suitable for the elderly and a friendly transportation

environment; selecting appropriate districts, promoting “three generation households or neighborhoods,” allowing elders to have more opportunities to be with their families, which is beneficial to home security, raises the quality of life, allows family ethics to be brought into play, and maintains the value of respect for the elderly.

4. Increasing Elderly Participation in Social and Leisure Activities

Strengthening social support networks, and through the training of relevant professional expertise, raising professional quality, so that elderly peoples' social participation and leisure activities can be made more broad-ranging, improving their capacity to adapt and enhancing their degree of satisfaction in life.

5. Improving Re-education for the Elderly

Integrating elderly educational resources, and developing diverse learning channels to provide continuing educational opportunities for the elderly, and enhance our citizen's correct perceptions of aging, thus establishing a pro-senior citizen and mixed-generational society.

6. Encouraging Inter-generational Participation in Senior-oriented Industry

To meet the future aging of our population, senior citizen-oriented leisure, health, entertainment and all kinds of new consumption patterns will increase substantially, and “grey-hairs” will swiftly become a huge industry. Hence, there is a need to create a friendly industrial environment so that different generations can, through the development process of the seniors' industry, participate in mutual learning, which is beneficial to living active during older age and narrows the gap between generations and reduces discrimination.

III. Immigration

We intend to properly take care of the immigrant population, recruit the professional talent needed for national development, and retain outstanding students in Taiwan in order to enhance national competitiveness. It is expected that our policy response and specific effective measures towards immigration will bring about the following benefits:

1. Safeguarding the Human Rights of Immigrants

Enhancing the safeguarding of immigrants' social, educational, cultural, economic and health rights, promoting immigrant participation in society, to realize the nation's concept of human rights and governance.

2. Establishing a Pluralistic Society

Using government and private resources to construct diverse measures for the care and counseling of immigrant families and immigrant children, to reduce the culture shock they may face in our society, and facilitate their swift adaptation to our environment, thus establishing a diverse and prosperous society.

3. Raising Immigrant Participation in the Labor Force

Enhancing the capabilities of immigrant employment to raise the participation rate of foreign immigrants; actively developing new human resources, to create new productivity for the country, and advance economic prosperity.

4. Attracting Foreign Investment and Expertise

Responding to the phenomenon of the trend towards fewer children through supplementing industry manpower demands, enhancing our competitiveness and expanding measures to attract international talent and investment immigration, thus alleviating the domestic labor shortage dilemma, which helps to enhance the international competitiveness of the overall labor force and advances national socio-economic development .

5. Improving Incentives to Attract Overseas Students

Enhancing the promotion of the “Higher Education Output - Expanded Action Plan for Recruitment of Overseas Students,” it is expected that overseas students (including mainland and overseas Chinese students, etc.) studying in Taiwan can grow to 95,000 students by 2014, and to 150,000 by 2021, which helps improve the international competitiveness of the overall labor force and advances technological and economic development.

6. Increasing Diversity in Education

Through improving the development of cultural diversity in education and advocacy of diverse cultural values, we will promote ethnic and social harmony, making the nation an anti-discriminatory, multicultural society. It is expected that adult education classes for foreign spouses will total in excess of 1,000 classes.

Chapter Two: Vision

To meet with the eight basic concepts and 34 policy implications stipulated in the December 7th, 2011, Executive Yuan amendment of the “ROC Population Policy Guidelines,” as well as the 10 additional “trend towards fewer children” measures decided on by the President during the 21st meeting of the Presidential Office Monthly Financial Statement on June 23rd, 2011 – i.e., enhancing the implementation of Family Education Law, continuing to promote various kinds of affordable housing, completing measures for under-2 year old child rearing, extending special deductions for households parenting children under five years of age, comprehensive implementation of the free tuition plan for five year-old children, assessment of local needs for choosing the release of unused space in elementary and junior schools for use as social welfare sites, encouraging the establishment of joint enterprise child care spaces and designing flexible working systems, improving compatibility between education and family life and improving employment capabilities of university graduates, improving management of sex selection, as well as the national maternity benefit and so forth -- a total of 107 specific measures and 232 performance indicators were accordingly amended for this Population Policy White Paper. Additionally, the maternity allowances and low-income household maternity benefits and various other specific measures provided by local governments to meet the trend towards fewer children are still awaiting the active collaborative execution of central and local governments in order to decrease the speed of the trend towards fewer children and the population aging, and create a harmonious, multicultural society. We will work on stimulating youth towards marriage and maintaining family harmony, raising the fertility rate and the quality of parenting, avoiding demographic structural imbalance and lessening the impact of aging, emphasizing the health, recreation and dignity of the elderly, recruiting the professional talent the country needs and attracting foreign investors to Taiwan, and boosting employment opportunities, with the goal of raising the happiness index of people. In the future, we will need to meet developmental trends, through carrying out rolling reviews, amending the relevant measures and performance indicators, and coming up with innovative new approaches at any time, in anticipation of realizing the following three visions.

1. The creation of an environment favorable to having and bringing up children, to maintain a proper population structure

While emphasizing the values of marriage and family and of family interaction, we should also actively advocate the concept of sex equality, promoting the perception that marriage and child rearing responsibilities are shared between the sexes in a stable marital relationship; determining family and women-friendly employment policies, to allow husband and wife to balance the pursuit of work achievements with family life; encouraging male involvement in parenting and the development of social consensus towards this concept, to

counteract the detrimental circumstances working women face in employment due to childbirth. First, we should establish a “happy to marry, willing to have children, and able to support them” environment, and work together with enterprises to create more opportunities in the busy work lives of young unmarried people to meet and interact, to enable them to take care of both work and family matters, and bring about a rise in the marriage rate. Next, enterprises should be assisted in creating friendly work environments for expectant employees, and advocacy of parental leave allowance should be enhanced, to encourage joint enterprise child care measures; gradually promoting a more universal child care benefit, improving reproductive health and the child protection support system, and creating an environment favorable to childbirth and the bringing up of children.

For child education and care to become universal, the establishment of affordable and high-quality kindergartens and child care resource centers should be increased according to local needs, with the government, society and families sharing the family responsibilities of raising children; providing home care and concern support services to reduce parenting stress; promoting the concept of shared housework within a family, implementing sex equality, and allowing the public to have a true perception of the government's intention, so they can marry and have children with assurance which will help to maintain a proper population structure .

2. The promotion of family values so that the elderly can enjoy healthy, dignified, and active lives

The function of the family has been declining with social changes. In order to provide adequate care to the elderly and young family members, the government, apart from assuming the responsibilities it ought to, should also promote family values and affirm the importance of the family. This is the only way in which we can maintain full assurance of family economic security, with a strong social safety net to support family child care and care for the elderly, engendering an “honor old people as we do our own aged parents, and care for other’s children as we do our own” concept, and collectively shape the nation into a happy family, a harmonious society, and a fair and wealthy country.

Aging does not mean degeneration, old age is not the same as frailty, and disability does not mean being completely dependent and powerless. With age, senior citizens have in fact accumulated a wealth of life understanding, superior professional expertise, wisdom and experience of life, which are important social assets. We will prepare for the move towards an aging society through the improvement of preventive health care knowledge and services, an improved long-term care system, the construction of a diverse pension system and multiple economic security safeguards, the promotion of elderly social participation, the creation of age-friendly living environments, and the provision of adequate learning resources for senior citizens, thus allowing older people to enjoy vitality and dignity, and to participate fully in

society, and from there go on to reach the policy objectives of concrete realization of aging locally, and with vitality.

3. Respect for cultural diversity and creation of happy and harmonious home lives

The structure of Taiwan's immigrant population consists mainly of marriage migrants, with the primary source countries being mainland China, Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines and other South-east Asian countries. Additionally, there are also white-collar workers of various nationalities, and a large number of foreign manual workers who come to live and work in Taiwan. These changes have already given a diverse and colorful flavor to domestic culture, while at the same time creating some degree of shock and nervousness. To mold an immigrant-friendly living environment, apart from continuing to review the relaxation of restrictions on professional and technical immigration, enhancing immigrants' adaptation to life in Taiwan, and caring for the new second-generation immigrant families' childrens' education, the government will more actively promote our citizens' respect for transnational marriages, pluralistic culture and the concept of gender equality, according respect for native cultures, and creating rich cultural diversity, so that all ethnic groups are able to coexist in a harmonious society.

To meet with international standards and enrich our human resources, attracting outstanding international talent (manpower) for the country's use, we will develop a comprehensive immigration policy program based on domestic economic development needs and international trend changes, to act as our long-term immigration policy planning guideline.

Population policy is an important national policy. The trend towards fewer children phenomenon is a national security level issue. President Ma's "Golden Decade National Vision," "Vision II: Social Justice," Key Policy Three, "Support for Children, Care for the Old," declared our intent to promote quality affordable child care and education services, with the preschool admission rate for 5 year-old children increasing from the current 94% to 99% within a decade, alleviating the economic burden on parenting households, and improving our citizen's willingness to have children, with 180,000 births as the annual average number taken over a decade. As concerns advancing long-term care insurance, long-term care service coverage for disabled citizens will increase from 2010's 16% to 45% within 5 years and 70% within 10 years. Let the concerted efforts of government, enterprise, organizations and the entire population take us towards the vision of the Golden Decade.