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Preface

Taiwan's medical care advancement and the changes in social environment have led to an increase in the average life expectancy of people in Taiwan and a decline in the fertility rate of women. In addition, the post-war baby boom is successively becoming part of the elderly population, causing the aging of the demographic structure in Taiwan. According to the data reported by the National Development Council, Taiwan is expected to show a zero population growth by 2021, followed by a negative population growth rate. The data also point out that the total population in Taiwan will be reduced to approximately 18,370,000 people by 2061, which is less than 80% of the current population. Moreover, the school-age population and the young able-bodied population in the future will continue to decrease. The young able-bodied population is showing an aging trend. Therefore, it is expected that Taiwan's demographic structure will become an "Aged Society" in 2018 and a "Hyper-Aged Society" in 2026, with a rate of aging that will surpass major countries in the world, such as the United States, Japan and countries in Europe, etc. The rate of aging will continue to grow, increasing the burden of the young able-bodied population to support others.

Looking at the development of Taiwan over the past decades, the changes in time and environment have altered Taiwan's demographic structure. Owing to different demographic conditions, different problems as well as different responses to these problems have resulted. For instance, in 1949, due to the Nationalist government's move to Taiwan, and the effects of the post-war baby boom, the nation saw a rapid increase in its population. In 1951, the total fertility rate reached 7.04 children. To alleviate such population growth, the government actively promoted a family planning policy to effectively ease the population growth. However, after 1984, the total fertility rate decreased rapidly, changing the demographic structure into a "Sub-replacement Fertility Society." Even though the fertility rate has stopped declining recently, the government continues to promote and

implement marriage and birth encouraging policies and measures, hoping to reduce the impact caused by the aging of the demographic structure.

Population is vital to the sustainable development of the nation. In responding to the imbalanced demographic structure, detailed statistical information is the basis of policy planning. Therefore, the Ministry of the Interior will continue to publish the “Population Policy Data Collection,” which includes chapters on population policy development & evolution, demographic structure change, status of population policy implementation, future population estimates, etc., as well as population policy-related regulations and demographic statistics. It is hoped that the above-mentioned information can serve as a reference for the promotion of related businesses by various agencies, academic institutions, and schools at all levels. At the same time, the information can also be used as introductory and guiding materials for people to understand the population issues in Taiwan. I sincerely wish to invite everyone to care for, confront and help change the population problems that Taiwan is currently facing.

Minister

Sincerely

November 2017

I. FORWARD

Population is one of the basic elements, which comprises a nation's constitution. Its composition, quality, distribution, development and migration have ramifications on the development of the nation and the well-being of society. Observations of the quantity, quality, structure and distribution of a nation's population give us an understanding of the economic, social and cultural circumstances of that country. Thus, population issues can be regarded as the root of many other problems.

Since Taiwan's land area and natural resources are very limited, in 1949, due to the government's move to Taiwan, and the effects of the post-war baby boom, the population growth had been extremely rapid; heavy population pressure resulted, leading to overcrowding, intense academic competition, increased crime rates, energy shortages, environmental pollution, inadequate public facilities, transportation disorder and other related issues. These not only affected the country's economic development, but also hindered the improvement of citizens' living standards. For this reason, the primary goal of the government's population policy in the past was to ardently work towards alleviating the pressure of population growth. With the government working in full cooperation with civic groups and citizens on the implementation of this population policy and family planning, the goal of alleviating population growth was effectively achieved. This performance earned the country first place out of over 120 developed and developing nations in the evaluation of the US Population Crisis Committee in 1987, and again in 1992. Population Action International in 1997 also gave Taiwan joint first place (with full marks), along with Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Tunisia, out of a total of 88 countries assessed, leading to allied states dispatching observers to Taiwan in order to learn from its valuable experience in the implementation of population policy.

Although Taiwan effectively achieved the goal of alleviating population growth, the government re-adjusted the direction of its population policy implementation in response to the future needs of an aging society and sustainable national development in 1992, and also incorporated an immigration policy into its population policy in the hope of achieving such goals as maintaining a reasonable population growth, improving population quality and having a balanced population distribution.

The total fertility rate¹ of women in Taiwan in 1951 was 7.0 children. However, from 1984 onwards, it had fallen to below the replacement rate of 2.1 children. In recent years, Taiwan's rapid decline in the total fertility rate of women has taken its society into the low birth rate, or “baby bust” category. By 2010, the total fertility rate fell to a historic low point of 0.895 children, climbing back up again to 1.17 children by 2016. Therefore, in order to alleviate the rapid changes to the nation's population composition brought about by the aging of the population, the trend towards fewer children and the influx of an immigrant population, and in order to maintain a competitive advantage in a globalized society, the Executive Yuan on June 14, 2006 amended and approved the implementation of the “Republic of China Population Policy guidelines.” Its focal points included demographic composition, quality, distribution, development, migrations, etc., as well as looking at today's population composition, gender roles, family structure, social resources, economic development, ethnic harmony and environmental protection; they also kept up with the principles of human rights and the welfare of the people, the pursuit of the vision of sustainable development and environmental protection, harmonious coexistence with the world, and with the objectives of national development to improve the well-being of our citizens.

On March 10, 2008, the Executive Yuan issued the “Population Policy White Paper - Fewer Children, Aging Population and Immigration,” proposing 21 policy measures covering 125 specific measures to tackle the issues of the trend towards fewer children, an aging population, and increased immigration issues. The meeting of the Executive Yuan instructed relevant competent authorities that, if a measure was new, the authorities were required to prepare detailed plans or implementation programs for it in the shortest time for the approval of the Executive Yuan, while for existing measures they were to immediately implement them with the Ministry of the Interior being responsible for carrying out regular performance tracking to ensure that the policies were being put into effect.

Due to the changes in subjective conditions such as international political and economic circumstances, the domestic socio-economic environment, and the

¹ Total fertility rate the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime, which is based on the age-specific fertility rates of women in their “child-bearing years”, typically ages 15–49.

population composition, the Executive Yuan on April 22, 2011, approved further amendments to the Population Policy White Paper's specific measures and performance indicators, with respect to the trend towards fewer children, aging population, and increased immigration, stipulating 21 policy measures, 114 specific measures, and 233 performance indicators. To carry out rolling reviews and amendments of the Population Policy White Paper and construct more comprehensive and far-reaching population countermeasures, the Ministry of the Interior invited relevant authorities, scholars, experts, civic groups and organizations to solicit their views, and to study and discuss the issues together with the government on a number of occasions in 2011. On September 23, 2011, the Population Policy White Paper draft amendment was submitted to the Executive Yuan. After a number of review meetings, the administration approved this draft amendment on July 12, 2013, stipulating 18 policy measures, 107 specific measures, and 232 performance indicators. The “Republic of China Population Policy Guidelines” was amended and approved on December 7, 2011 to specify eight basic concepts, and 34 policy implications, covering aspects such as reaching a reasonable population composition, improving population quality, protecting labor rights, strengthening the social safety net, implementing sex equality rights, promoting ethnic equality, advancing a reasonable population distribution and protecting immigrant rights and interests, in order to create an environment in which citizens are happy to marry, willing to have children, and able to support them.

According to the announcement made by the Executive Yuan in July of 2013, the planning and preparation of the population policy is the responsibility of the National Development Council (hereinafter referred to as the NDC). In 2014, the NDC invited experts, scholars and relating governmental departments & agencies to jointly review the “ROC (Republic of China) Population Policy Guidelines.” The amendment was approved on December 27, 2014, and mainly incorporated the ideas of “Expanding Labor Participation” and “Enhancing Immigration Policy,” serving as the supreme guideline for governmental departments and agencies to prepare and promote population policies, and to overcome the challenges of the current demographic transition. It is also hoped that under the trends towards fewer children and an aging population, the amendment can help the government to propose policies that are more advanced and comprehensive.

II. IMPLICATIONS OF POPULATION POLICY

1. Implications of Population Policy

Land, people, and sovereignty are the three basic elements constituting a country, and people in particular are the most important factor of the three. The formation, quality, distribution, development and migration of a country's population not only directly affect its socio-economic development and the people's standard of living, but also have a direct bearing on the national development and well being of its society. The so-called “population policy” refers to the policy and strategy used by a state to solve population and socio-economic problems pertaining to fertility, parenting, education, quality, distribution as well as the maintenance of the ecological environment. Its purpose is to promote public health, advance economic development, and improve social welfare, to bring about a balanced distribution of population and industrial activities and to further ecologically sustainable development. Thus, the formulation of population policies should be in line with the principle of human rights and the welfare of the people, the pursuit of the vision of sustainable development and environmental protection, and in line with national development objectives of enhancing the well being of the citizens' lives.

2. Reform Of Organizational Structure

To steer the implementation of population policies, population research and analysis, the Social Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan established the Population Research Committee in 1941. The government moved to Taiwan in 1949, and the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) set up a Temporary Committee on Population Policy in 1966. In 1969, The “Ministry of the Interior Population Policy Committee” was set up according to Article 17 of the Population Policy guidelines published that year, and the “MOI Population Policy Committee Organizational Regulations” were submitted and approved by the Executive Yuan in 1970. In accordance with these regulations, this ministry assigned the Deputy-minister for Home Affairs to serve concurrently as chairman, the head of the Household Registration Administration to serve as vice chairman, and appointed 15-19 people as members, drawing on business people of relevant agencies as well as scholars and experts for the planning and implementation of population policy matters.

Subsequently, the very fast population growth led to the country facing problems of population pressure. To enhance the decision-making function of the Population Policy Committee, amendments to the “MOI Population Policy Committee Organizational Regulations” were submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval in April 1980 to improve the population policy administrative system as well as the coordination between relevant authorities. After the reorganization of the Population Policy Committee, the minister of this ministry served concurrently as chairman, while the three positions of vice-chairman were served by the heads and deputy heads of the Education Ministry, the Council for Economic Planning and Development, Executive Yuan, and the Department of Health, Executive Yuan, with 15-19 senior personnel of relevant authorities, scholars and experts also being invited to serve as members.

Article 28 of the Basic Code Governing Central Administrative Agencies Organizations provides that the Commission should have the focal points of its purpose determined as if it was classified as a case task force. Hence, the Executive Yuan abolished the organizational rules on August 27, 2004, issued a letter titled “MOI Population Policy Committee Focal Points” on August 30, 2004, and assigned 25 members in accordance with those focal points. The members include the chairman, served concurrently by the Minister of the Interior, 4 vice chairmen positions, filled by heads and deputy heads of the Ministry of Education, the Council for Economic Planning and Development, the Department of Health, Executive Yuan, and the MOI's General Affairs Deputy-minister, with the remaining members being 12 members consisting of scholars and experts, two representatives from the Executive Yuan, one from the Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan, one from the Taipei City government, one from the Kaohsiung City government, and one each from the Ministry of the Interior, the Construction and Planning Agency, the Department of Social Affairs and the Household Registration Affairs. An executive secretary was also appointed, and served by the Director of the Household Registration Affairs of the MOI. The secretary and contracted researchers were appointed from MOI personnel, responsible as aides for committee affairs.

With respect to the three currently most pressing issues of the trend towards fewer children, the aging of the population, and increased immigration, the MOI hopes to construct a fair and universal child care system, build improved elderly economic

security and care systems, plan the influx of economic and professional personnel, and implement policies providing care and counseling for the immigrant population as well as their employment rights. On January 17, 2007, the “MOI Population Policy Committee Focal Points” letter was issued and amended, increasing the 25 member positions appointed up to 27, with the addition of one person each from the MOI's Children's Bureau and the National Immigration Department.

In line with the recommendations of the CEPD's “Population Projections for R.O.C.: 2008-2056” report published in September 2008, the government must be able to properly cope with the future issues of fewer children and population aging, taking special precautions with respect to human assets and manpower use. Thus, it was necessary to enlist the additional help of scholars and experts from the fields of demography to provide professional advice with reference to the government's policies. On October 24, 2008, the “MOI Population Policy Committee Focal Points” letter was amended and issued which modified the number of focal point members from 27 to 29, and increased the number of scholars and experts from 11 to 13.

However, Taiwan has been facing the challenges of fewer children and more elderly people in recent years, and various sectors of society have repeatedly called on the Commission to improve the status of the population policy to enable integration of resources and effectively respond to these challenges, such as the recommendations made in the Control Yuan's 2010 “Evaluations and Measures the Government Should Have In Tackling the Impact of the Trend Towards Fewer Children” project study report that suggested: “...the Executive Yuan should allow appropriate elevation of the status of the Population Policy Committee, lead inter-agency strategies, put forth appropriate contingency measures and multi-purposed supporting policies, fully consider long-term relevant variables as early as possible, and adopt effective strategies to address the social problems brought about by the trend towards fewer children, and maintain Taiwan's economic development and national competitiveness.” In the 21st Meeting of the Presidential Office Monthly Fiscal Report dated June 23, 2011, direction No. 4 given by the president regarding the progress report titled “Specific Countermeasures for the Low Birth Rate” provides that: “For recommendations concerning population policy organization, a permanent task force can be set up under the Executive Yuan...”

In order to heighten the decision-making status of its population policy, the MOI Population Policy Committee was upgraded to the level of an Executive Yuan permanent task force to determine population planning and policy guidelines for the relevant ministries to develop programs and specific measures on the basis of it. With instructions from the Executive Yuan, the “Executive Yuan Population Policy Committee Focal Points” (draft) was submitted on September 16, 2011. The Executive Yuan then requested that the Population Policy Committee should make further clarifications on relevant matters, such as the establishment and starting points, and report them to the administration on September 29, 2011. For the sake of completeness, relevant agencies were invited for deliberation on November 28, 2011, and resolved to amend the “Executive Yuan Population Policy Committee Focal Points” to be the “Executive Yuan Population Policy Focal Points Report.” The MOI remained responsible as the unit of the “Reports” secretary of the Executive Yuan Population Policy Committee. In order to better link the population policy, it was recommended that the Executive Yuan Population Policy Committee meetings report be established on July 1, 2012. After hearing the “Changing Trends in Taiwan's Population and Response Measures” report at the Executive Yuan Meeting 3297 on May 3, 2012, the Executive Yuan instructed that: “This Administration's 'Population Policy Committee Report, scheduled for July 1st, with Vice Premier Jiang Yi-hua as convener, Minister without Portfolio Hsueh, Cheng-tai as deputy convener, hereby considers the status of Taiwan's three main population challenges extremely severe, and requests establishment of immediate effective operations.”

On May 14, 2012, the Executive Yuan approved and promulgated the Executive Yuan Population Policy Committee Report Focal Points, which have been in effect since July 1, 2012. The committee report tasks are: (I) Population Policy Integration and Coordination; (II) Consultation and Supervision of Population Policy Plans and Measures; (III) Commissioning of Population Policy Study and Consultation; and (IV) Other Major Issues Related to Population Policy. 21 to 25 committee members were chosen, including one convener to be served concurrently by the Vice Premier, one deputy convener to be served concurrently by a Minister without Portfolio, and the remainder appointed (or commissioned) by the Premier: namely, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Transportation and Communications, the Minister of Health

of the Executive Yuan, the personnel chief of the Executive Yuan's GDBAS, the director of the CEPD, the chairman of the Council of Labor Affairs, and 9 to 13 scholars and experts or representatives of civic groups and organizations.

To deal with the serious problem of the aging of the nation's population composition, the Executive Yuan upgraded the level of the Population Policy Committee on July 1, 2012, setting up the "Board of Population Policy, Executive Yuan" to guide inter-ministerial policies, to propose appropriate response policies, specific programs, to target data and other supporting measures, with early consideration of relevant variables, and the adaptation of effective strategies in order to arrive at a comprehensive solution to the social problems brought about by the trend towards fewer children, and to maintain Taiwan's economic development and national competitiveness. Thenceforth, on January 22, 2014, the Executive Yuan instructed the National Development Council (NDC) to establish the "Board of Population Policy, Executive Yuan" with responsibility for planning the formulation of population policy, including the revising of the Population Policy Platform and the Population Policy White Paper, and clerical operations of the Executive Yuan's Population Policy Statement, in mapping out a more comprehensive and complete population policy. In this approach, the relevant ministries should not only continue to achieve the implementation of the Population Policy White Paper's benchmarks, but at the same time also formulate innovative measures to improve government policies to encourage marriage and childbearing.

In response to the country's demographic trends, consolidating talent training supply and demand issues, organizing, planning and coordinating population and talent policies, and supervising various ministries in their gradual implementing of relevant plans, the Executive Yuan has combined the original "Board of Population Policy" and "Board of Talent Policy" to establish the "Board of Population and Talent Policy, Executive Yuan," and on February 17, 2015, it approved and promulgated the "Key points of Setting Up the Board of Population and Talent Policy, Executive Yuan." Its mandate is: (I) Planning, integration, coordination and consultation of the population and talent policy and other major measures, (II) Supervision of population and talent policy planning and measures, and (III) Coordinating and promoting other major policies relating to population and talent. A committee was set up according to those

key points, consisting of 24 to 29 people, one of whom is the Board Convener, a position served concurrently by the Vice Premier; there is also one Deputy Convener, served concurrently by the Minister of the NDC, and the remaining members, appointed (or recruited) by the Premier, Executive Yuan include the following persons: one to two Executive Yuan Ministers without Portfolio, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Economic Affairs, the Minister of Transportation and Communications, the Minister of Health and Welfare, the Minister of Labor, the Minister of Science and Technology, the Minister of the Overseas Community Affairs Council, the Minister of the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, the Minister of the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan and nine to thirteen experts and scholars or representatives of civic organizations. In October 2016, based on the decision of the Executive Yuan, the “Board of Population and Talent Policy, Executive Yuan” was changed back to the original “Board of Population Policy, Executive Yuan.” The first meeting had been held on July 28, 2015, and the population and talent policies were discussed and planned together.

Since reviewing population and talent issues together in the same discussion meeting was difficult to demonstrate beneficial results, upon the request of the Executive Yuan in November 2016, population policies and talent policies were discussed separately. Population policies were discussed in the "Board of Population Policy, Executive Yuan." In addition, the “Immigration Policy Team” and “Fertility Rate Improvement Policy Team” were established under the "Board of Population Policy, Executive Yuan" to carry out: (1) planning, integration, coordination and consultation of population policies and key measures, (2) supervision of population policy related projects and measures, and (3) coordination and promotion of other major population policies. According to the amendment of the “Board of Population Policy Key Point, Executive Yuan” approved on November 15, 2016, there are 17~19 committee members; the Deputy Superintendent (Executive Yuan) is the chairman and the Minister of the NDC is the vice chairman. The rest of the committee members are assigned by the Premier as follows: one Minister without Portfolio, Minister of the Ministry of the Interior, Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Ministry of Finance, Minister of the Ministry of Education, Minister of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Minister of the Ministry of

Health and Welfare, Minister of the Ministry of Labor, Minister of the DGBAS (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan), Minister of the DGPA (Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan), and 5~7 experts, scholars or social group representatives.

3. Population Policy Reform and Milestones in Development

In recent years, there have been changes in the international economic environment and in the structure of domestic industry, as well as lower total birth rates, and insufficient talent arising from such problems as the aging of the population composition, which combined with the nation's trend toward a lower working population, and the rapid increase of its older population have led to the emergence of a “late in, early out” working population phenomenon. This is because an older labor force will tend to leave the labor market early. Moreover, due to the popularization of high-level education, most of the young labor force will tend to enter the labor market late owing to an over-adequate education. The following is a summary of the changes in each level of the population composition and the corresponding countermeasures.

In 1941, the Executive Yuan Department of Social Affairs established the Population Policy Research Committee, employing scholars and experts to draw up the “Population Policy Guidelines Draft.” After being amended in the 6th National People’s Representative Assembly, the draft was passed and renamed the “National Conservation Policy Guidelines.” With a total of nine Sections and 21 Articles, the Guidelines provided general principles as well as the advocacy of marriage, complete family structure, promotion of proper reproduction, enhancement of public health, regulation of the gender ratio, adjustment of occupation distribution, counseling of population migration, and support of frontier populations. This document set out the general requirements for a reasonable increase in population, a rise in population quality, and appropriate adjustments in population distribution.

In 1949, the government moved to Taiwan, and in 1953, the then-president Chiang Kai-shek added two articles on the principles of people’s livelihood, indicating four specific instructions regarding population problems: (1) balanced quality and quantity; (2) a balanced distribution of the population; (3) the promotion of the

population's balanced development and utilization according to the actual distribution of resources; and (4) balanced urban and rural development. In 1959, Mr. Chiang Meng-lin published "Facing Taiwan's Increasingly Urgent Population Issue," inspiring people to realize the importance of population issues. The government fully promoted family planning in 1964.

In 1966, the MOI set up a provisional population policy committee to draft the "Republic of China Population Policy Guidelines"; "Measures for the Implementation of Family Planning in Taiwan," and "Taiwan's Population Adjustment Programs" for submission to the Executive Yuan. In 1968 and 1969, the Executive Yuan announced "Implementation Measures for Taiwan's Family Planning" and the "Republic of China Population Policy Guidelines" announcing the policy objectives of improved population quality, reasonable population growth, and balanced population distribution.

In 1979, President Chiang Ching-kuo indicated "the natural social increase of population rate after 10 years is expected to fall by 12.5 %, making it necessary to implement prenatal health care." In 1980, the Executive Yuan released the "Policy for Reviving Important Base Developments," further deciding on a policy enforcement that "strengthens the implementation of the population policy, reduces the population growth rate, improves population quality, and balances population distribution. MOI actively will promote population policies and implement family planning, and strive to decrease the natural population growth by 12.5% within 10 years. Through legislative enactment, it will implement prenatal health care and a sound childhood education system, improve people's nutrition, and with education and vocational training, continue to enhance the quality of the labor force. With a comprehensive plan for development, it will guide the population in the north to move eastward and to the central region." Following these policy guidelines, the Ministry of the Interior actively amended the "Republic of China Population Policy Guidelines" and drafted the "Strengthening the Implementation of Population Policy" which was approved and implemented by the Executive Yuan in 1983. After years of undergoing promotional efforts, Taiwan's population growth gradually decreased.

In order to suit economic development prospects and adapt to the future growth and evolution of the population and its structure as well as social and economic

development, the population policy guidelines and program content were amended and implemented in 1988 and 1992. In addition, the “Genetic Health Act” was developed in July of 1984 to implement eugenic care, improve population quality, protect the health of mothers and children, and promote family well-being. On July 30, 1994, the Social Welfare Policy Guidelines and its implementation program were announced. These would include the five key elements of employment security, social insurance, welfare services, public housing, and healthcare, aiming to promote balanced economic and social development and establish a social security system. In the same year on August 9, the “National Health Insurance Act” was promulgated to promote the health of citizens.

Taiwan's total fertility rate dropped to 1.76 children per woman in 1993 and reached 1.235 children in 2003, passing the threshold to become a so-called “ultra-low children country.” In contrast, the elderly social population increased every year and accounted for 9.13% of the total population by 2003. This fewer children and aging population gave rise to labor shortages and issues pertaining to nursing care services for the elderly and a heavy burden carried by the younger population. At the same time, there was a substantial increase in marriage between Taiwanese nationals and people from Mainland China and other countries, resulting in problems regarding these spouses adapting to life in Taiwan and their children’s education. In June 1994, the Executive Yuan announced: “To ease the rapid changes in the structure of Taiwan's population caused by an aging populace and fewer children . . . the MOI should forthwith consult relevant authorities and propose effective countermeasures that will encourage people to give birth. In addition, related policy seminars should be held to enhance communication and form a consensus with civilians. It is hoped the MOI can put forward a population policy white paper for Taiwan before the end of March 2005.” Accordingly, in October and November of 2004, the MOI held six public hearings in the Northern, Central, Southern, and Eastern regions to encourage childbirth, during which it invited views of the community in order to reach a consensus which would serve as an important reference point for the government's planning to encourage fertility measures. Information offered by relevant departments was also compiled. In 2005, relevant agencies, experts, scholars, and civil groups deliberated together to draft the “Population Policy White Paper (Draft).” In order to have the goals and visions of the population policy meet the requirements of the Taiwan’s future development, it

was advised that interdepartmental opinions should be integrated. Thus in June 2005, the MOI submitted an application to the Executive Yuan asking for the postponement of the report on the Population Policy White Paper and the establishment of a task force to research the country's population policy and draft the Population Policy White Paper. In September 2005, the Executive Yuan issued the letter "Key Points for the Installation of Population Policy Guidelines and White Paper Task Force," with ministers without portfolio acting as conveners and the minister of the Ministry of the Interior as deputy convener, and began the research and study of "The ROC Population Policy Guidelines" and the subsequent development of the Population Policy White Paper.

As the times changed, it was difficult for the population policies of the past to keep up with the needs of the present, and there was an urgent need for updates geared towards the needs of the current population composition, gender roles, family structure, social resources, economic development, ethnic harmony, and ecological and environmental protection needs. The MOI and the Council for Economic Planning completed the development of a "Population Policy Guidelines (draft)," and after several modifications, the Executive Yuan approved amendments and requested its application by all executive bureaus, departments, and provincial and municipal governments on June 14, 2006. The goal of this amendment to the "Republic of China Population Policy Guidelines" was to report the nation's present and future demographic composition, population quality and distribution, population development, migration, and other policy directions given in five basic concepts and 22 policy implications.

In addition, the Social Security Group's "Social Security System Improvement of the Taiwan Economic Sustainable Development Conference" had made a number of specific suggestions regarding the three major problems of fewer children, aging population, and immigration in 2006. The National Security Council also raised concerns about matters relating to demographic imbalance and coping strategies. Furthermore, all sectors of society repeatedly called on the government to respond to the abovementioned issues. In summary, both government and civil organizations recognized the urgency that the current fewer children, aging population, and immigration issues added to population and social issues. In order to maximize the

effectiveness of government resources, the Executive Yuan authorized the abovementioned amendments and directed relevant agencies such as the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Education, the Department of Health, and the Council for Economic Planning to research and set forth specific implementation plans for these issues and compose a draft of the country's Population Policy White Paper in June 2006.

In order to have the Population Policy White Paper meet the needs of the government and all sectors of society in both theory and practice, the MOI commissioned National Chengchi University to conduct the "Population Policy White Paper and Plan Implementation Research" in September 2006. The research was divided into four sub-topics: "Countermeasures for a Fewer Children Society in Taiwan," "Countermeasures for an Aging Society," "National Immigrant Population Policy Research and Countermeasures," and "Planning and Research of the National Population Policy White Paper." In the course of this research, and taking into account gender mainstreaming, the Council for the Promotion of Women's Rights of the Executive Yuan was invited to work with the research team. In order to build a consensus, experts, scholars, and non-governmental organizations were invited to participate in three public hearings about the white paper in the Northern, Central, and Southern regions in June 2007, with dialogue between the government and the public to create better policy transparency. The research was successful with the development of 21 policy recommendations and 182 specific measures. Consequently, countermeasures were put forward that addressed the baby bust, an aging population, immigration issues, and future demographic trends from a macroscopic viewpoint based on these measures. Several relevant agencies were then asked to discuss and formulate a population policy white paper for submission to the Executive Yuan on March 10, 2008; their draft proposed 21 countermeasures that covered 125 specific measures for the baby bust, aging population, and immigration issues.

Due to the constant change of the subjective and objective conditions of international politics and economics, the domestic socio-economic environment, and the population composition, the Executive Yuan approved amendments for specific measures and performance indicators of the "Population Policy White Paper" on April 22, 2011, stipulating 21 countermeasures, 114 specific measures, and 233

performance indicators addressing the fewer children, aging population, and immigration issues.

Since Taiwan is facing a changing population composition, population issues present themselves with economic development and demographic transitions, and change with the times. With the rapid aging of the population and a decline of the family as caregiver, the government needs to play a more active role in order to provide or assist more families with dignified and honest care and to construct a rigorous system of economic security for the elderly. Secondly, fewer children will affect the educational, labor, and health care systems with a potentially long-lasting impact. Moreover, with a tendency towards globalization and internationalization, trends of demographic diversification are becoming increasingly evident, especially those of marriages of a non-economic nature. The population is gradually increased by foreign spouses who enter society, a phenomenon, which has created issues such as the problems encountered by spouses and their children as they adapt to life and education in the country. Additionally, to enhance national competitiveness, the government should try to attract senior professionals to move to the country and to open to an immigrant investor's category, creating economic vitality and a harmonious new social force. As the times have changed, it has been difficult for the population policies of the past to keep up with the needs of the present, and there is an urgent need for updates geared towards the needs of today's population composition, gender roles, family structure, social resources, economic development, ethnic harmony, and ecological and environmental protection needs. Thus, on December 7, 2011, the Executive Yuan amended and approved the Republic of China Population Policy Guidelines to specify the following eight basic concepts and 34 policy implications.

To carry out rolling reviews and amendments of the Population Policy White Paper and construct more comprehensive and far-reaching population countermeasures, the Ministry of the Interior invited relevant authorities, scholars, experts, civic groups and organizations to solicit their views, and to study and discuss the issues together with the government on a number of occasions in 2011. On September 23, 2011, the Population Policy White Paper draft amendment was submitted to the Executive Yuan. After a number of review meetings, the administration approved this draft amendment

on July 12, 2013, stipulating 18 policy measures, 107 specific measures, and 232 performance indicators.

To cope with today's complex Population Changes, in 2014, the NDC invited scholars and experts and relevant ministries to jointly research, amend and complete “The ROC Population Policy Guidelines,” primarily taking the concepts of “increase of labor force participation” and “refinement of immigration policies” and including them in the Guidelines. The main focal points of the amendments to the Guidelines are as follows: Firstly, by including the “increase of labor force participation” and “refinement of immigration policies” concepts, in the hope that through improving education and employment diversification practices, actively developing and employing the middle aged and senior workforce, and thereby creating friendly workplaces, the willingness of citizens to participate in the labor force will be raised. Secondly, by increasing diversification in the recruitment of professionals, creating a friendly environment for incoming populations and constructing a support system and domestic links for ROC nationals in foreign countries and overseas Chinese, and utilizing overseas human resources in a global distribution, the nation's network of professional expertise will be expanded. Thirdly, the addition of six new policy implications such as timely promotion of education reform and active promotion of senior citizen-oriented industries, can serve as guidelines for the relevant ministries' follow-on promotion policies. Consequently, on December 27, 2014, the Executive Yuan approved amendments enshrining eight major basic concepts and 40 policy implications, enabling the government to adopt a more forward-looking policy planning in the face of the population's trend toward fewer children and the aging of society.

To implement the carrying through of relevant population policy-related measures, to enhance liaison, coordination and cooperation between the Executive Yuan's subordinate agencies and Special Municipalities, Counties (and Cities), and thus make the implementation of the population policy more effective, on May 20, 2015, the Executive Yuan enacted the “Executive Yuan Subordinate Agencies Population Policy Liaison, Coordination and Implementation Guidelines,” which took immediate effect. There are three main areas of focus: first, clearly stipulating the powers and responsibilities of the NDC and the Ministry of the Interior; second, each Special

Municipality, County (and City) government should designate a specific research agency (or unit) as a dedicated agency (or unit), to serve as an inter-bureau or inter-division coordination platform, responsible for the coordination of population policy operations; and third, the Executive Yuan subordinate agencies responsible for promoting and implementing population policy, should establish a liaison and notification system with the corresponding operational agencies (or units) of local government to keep abreast of population policy promotion and execution circumstances.

In conjunction with the Implementation Guidelines announced previously, the Ministry of the Interior also reviewed “The MOI Population Policy Advocacy Implementation Plan” and “MOI's Key points of Population Policy Advocacy Assessment and Award” and revised them to “The MOI Population Policy Measures Advocacy Implementation Plan” and “The MOI Population Policy Measure Advocacy Performance Assessment Guidelines” on December 25, 2015. The revision highlighted the local government assisted advocacy items on the related measures promoted by the Ministry of the Interior. In addition, the original quantification calculation standards for performance assessment were changed into an assessment based on innovation and cross-department/unit collaboration. Hopefully, this will encourage local governments to be more creative in promoting a more effective and resource-integrated population policy measure advocacy.

Considering that raising the willingness of citizens to have children is an important part of the policy to deal with population change, the NDC, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labor and other relevant ministries, evaluated the existing child birth and care measures and took into account the survey results of citizens to present an “Improved Childbirth Environment Program,” which comprised a strategic framework with “children as the main body and family as the center.” By strengthening the collaboration system between family, community, employer, and government, three specific promotion strategies, including "Public Education & Care Popularization," "Balancing Career and Family" and "Supporting Family Birth & Parenting," are proposed to optimize the birth and parenting environment, enhance the willingness of people to give birth, and meet people's demand of creating a friendly birth and

parenting environment, increasing people's willingness to give birth and the ability to raise children. The Executive Yuan approved the "Birth and Parenting Environment Improving Program (2016-2018)" on January 14, 2016. Later on, the amendment was approved on July 27, 2017, which states that the organizing (supporting) institutes will promote and conduct specific measures according to the task division and implementation table listed in the Program.

The Population Policy White Paper was proposed by the Ministry of the Interior in 2008. Since 2014, the NDC was responsible for revising the White Paper. The aforementioned White Paper expired in 2016. After careful review and assessment by the NDC, it was found that Ministries and Departments of the government should continue to promote population-related policies, plans or programs, and the evaluation systems implemented to regularly review their effectiveness. In recent years, overlaps with the aforementioned White Paper in terms of contents and assessment system have been found. Considering the fact that the policy background when preparing the aforementioned White Paper, the economic & social environment, the population composition, and other subjective/objective conditions have changed, the fact that the fundamental idea of the "The ROC Population Policy Guidelines" and the policy content need to be more rigorous, and the fact that the "Board of Population Policy, Executive Yuan" as well as the project team have been established to promote the coordination systems of related policies, the aforementioned White Paper has completed its short-term mission and will no longer require revision in the future. Starting from 2017, the "The ROC Population Policy Guidelines" have been serving as the highest guiding principle for Ministries and Departments of the government to prepare and promote population policies, ensuring that they are well implemented.

To actively create a generation-friendly parenting environment for the long-term and to plan Taiwan's immigration goals as well as policies, the "Immigration Policy Team" and the "Fertility Rate Improvement Policy Team" were established under the "Board of Population Policy, Executive Yuan." They aim to coordinate, plan and promote various policies for improving the fertility rate and immigration goals. Related goals and policies are reviewed and adjusted regularly.

III. POPULATION CHANGE

Taiwan's household registration system was established in the period of Japanese colonial rule. Since the implementation of the first population census (in year 1906), the static and dynamic population data have been well comprehended. Therefore, by examining the household registration system and the data of historical population censuses, the population status and change of Taiwan in the 20th century can be analyzed. Before the period of Japanese colonial rule, Taiwan and Mainland China had frequent population exchange. After the period of Japanese colonial rule, people from Mainland China moving to Taiwan were restricted, resulting in Japanese as the major immigration population. After Taiwan Restoration, particularly in the period around 1949, a large number of people from Mainland China moved to Taiwan, leading to the rapid growth of Taiwan's population. After the 1960s, due to not only the government actively promoting population policies and family plans, but also the changes in the people's values, Taiwan's population growth gradually slowed down.

Today, almost all modern countries have experienced the process of "demographic transformation," which is the transformation of population from a high birth rate and high death rate to a low birth rate and low death rate. Since the death rate always declines first, it then drives the decline of the birth rate. There is a time difference between the two, and such time difference usually will bring about a rapid increase in population during the demographic transition. However, when the birth rate begins to decline, this phenomenon of rapid social increase of population will gradually disappear. When the fertility rate drops to a very low level, the "trend towards fewer children" and the "aging population" will be created.

With the increasing trend of globalization in recent years, it is inevitable that an immigrant society will form. The transformation of population composition, including the trend towards fewer children and the aging population, is an important population issue that our society has to face.

1. Introduction to Change Of Population

In 1946, the total population of Taiwan was 6,090,860 people. Due to the impact of the post-war baby boom, a rapid rise in fertility, and the 1949 ROC government's retreat, which brought large numbers of people to Taiwan, as well as later advances in health care and improvement of citizens' nutrition, the death rate showed continued decline, leading to a rapid population growth. From Table 3-1-1, Table 3-1-2, and Chart 3-1-1, and Chart 3-1-2, it can be seen that the 1951 number of births was 385,383 children, the population's natural increase rate reached 38.40 ‰, and the total fertility rate of women also reached 7.04 children, raising the total population to 7,869,247 people; compared with 1946, this represented an increase of 1,778,387 people. By 1958, the total population exceeded 10 million, with 10,039,435 people. In 1964, to ease the population growth, the government comprehensively promoted family planning², and in 1968 and 1969 it promulgated the "Taiwan Region Family Planning Implementation Measures" and the "Republic of China Population Policy guidelines." In 1983, the "Outline" was amended and the "Improved Promotion of Population Policy Plan" was amended.

Table 3-1-1 Crude birth rate, crude death rate, natural increase rate, number of birth and total fertility rate of the population over the years

Unit: People; ‰

Year	Total population	Number of births	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Natural increase rate	Total fertility rate
1951	7,869,247	385,383	49.97	11.57	38.40	7.04
1956	9,390,381	414,036	44.84	8.02	36.82	6.51
1961	11,149,139	422,740	38.33	6.74	31.58	5.59
1966	12,992,763	418,327	32.47	5.46	27.02	4.82
1971	14,994,823	382,797	25.67	4.79	20.86	3.71
1976	16,579,737	425,125	25.92	4.70	21.22	3.09
1981	18,193,955	414,069	22.97	4.84	18.14	2.46
1986	19,509,082	309,230	15.93	4.90	11.03	1.68
1991	20,605,831	321,932	15.70	5.18	10.52	1.72
1996	21,525,433	325,545	15.18	5.71	9.47	1.76
2001	22,405,568	260,354	11.65	5.71	5.94	1.40

² Family planning refers to how each couple, or couple-to-be, decides the number of people to be in their family, based on their own wishes, their mental and physical health, their economic foundation, ability to support others, and the needs of society and the nation, and it uses the existing medical knowledge and principles, and methods of birth control, to achieve its purpose, so that each child born can be expected, and the parents are prepared for birth, in order to lay the foundation for the normal physical and mental development of the child in the future.

2006	22,876,527	204,459	8.96	5.95	3.01	1.12
2011	23,224,912	196,627	8.48	6.59	1.88	1.07
2012	23,315,822	229,481	9.86	6.63	3.23	1.27
2013	23,373,517	199,113	8.53	6.68	1.85	1.07
2014	23,433,753	210,383	8.99	7.00	1.98	1.17
2015	23,492,074	213,598	9.10	6.98	2.12	1.18
2016	23,539,816	208,440	8.86	7.33	1.53	1.17

Source: Population Statistics (registered number) over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

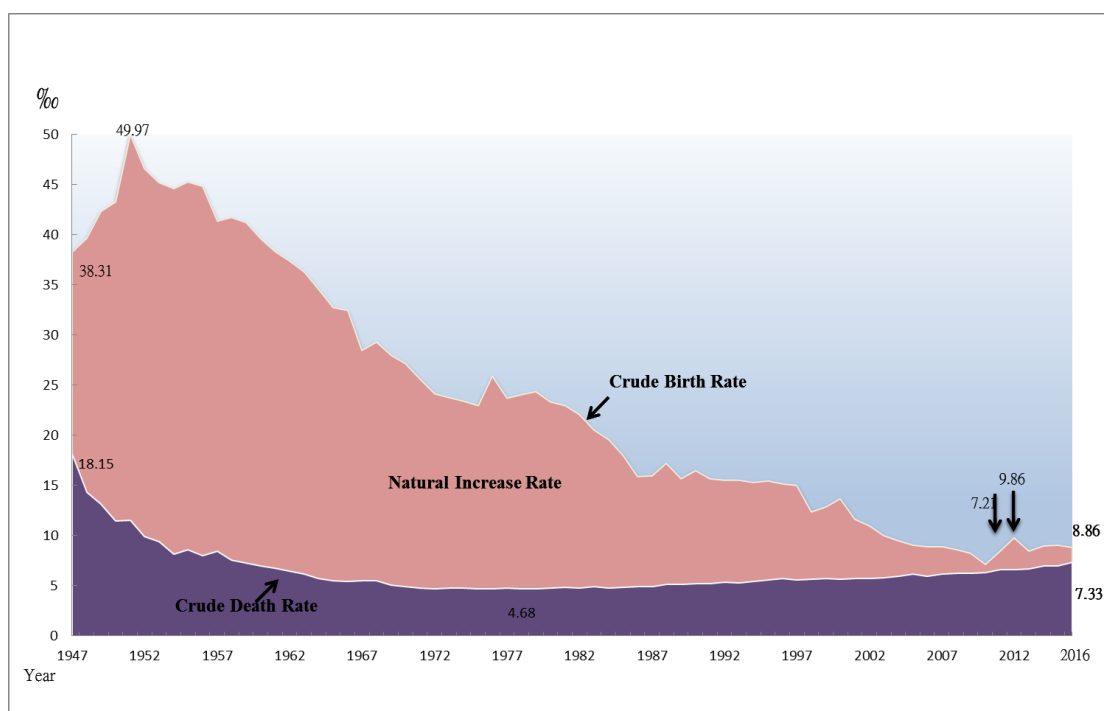
Note: The data in 1951 and 1956 do not include Kinmen County and Lienchiang County.

Due to the effective promotion of family planning, population education, population policy advocacy and other measures, and at the same time, the amendment of relevant laws and regulations that indirectly encouraged childbirth, the number of people having children was regulated; the effective birth rate dropped, so that a rapid decline in the natural increase rate of the population began, which by 1986 saw it fall to 11.03‰, in advance of the original 1989 target for the natural increase rate to fall to 12.5‰; so that the original estimate of breaking the 20 million people mark by 1983, was delayed by six years, and finally reached on July 15th, 1988. However, considering the rapid decline in the natural increase rate³ of population in the future, it could lead to a negative population growth, which in turn would create social issues such as the aging of the population composition, labor shortages, and excessively heavy burdens of dependency; so in 1992, the “Republic of China Population Policy Guidelines” and the “Improved Promotion of Population Policy Plan,” were again amended, changing the population growth target from “easing population growth” to “maintaining a reasonable population growth.” However, the population's natural increase rate remained in decline, reaching 0.91‰ by 2010. Up to 2010, the natural increase rate of population continued to decline to 0.91‰. In recent years, due to the government's active encouragement of marriage and childbirth, the natural increase rate of population in 2016 has slightly increased to 1.53‰, with the total population of 23,539,816 people.

The total fertility rate of women of childbearing age in Taiwan has now been below the replacement level of 2.1 children for nearly 30 years. In 1984, there were 371,008 births, and the total fertility rate had dropped to 2.06 children. With only

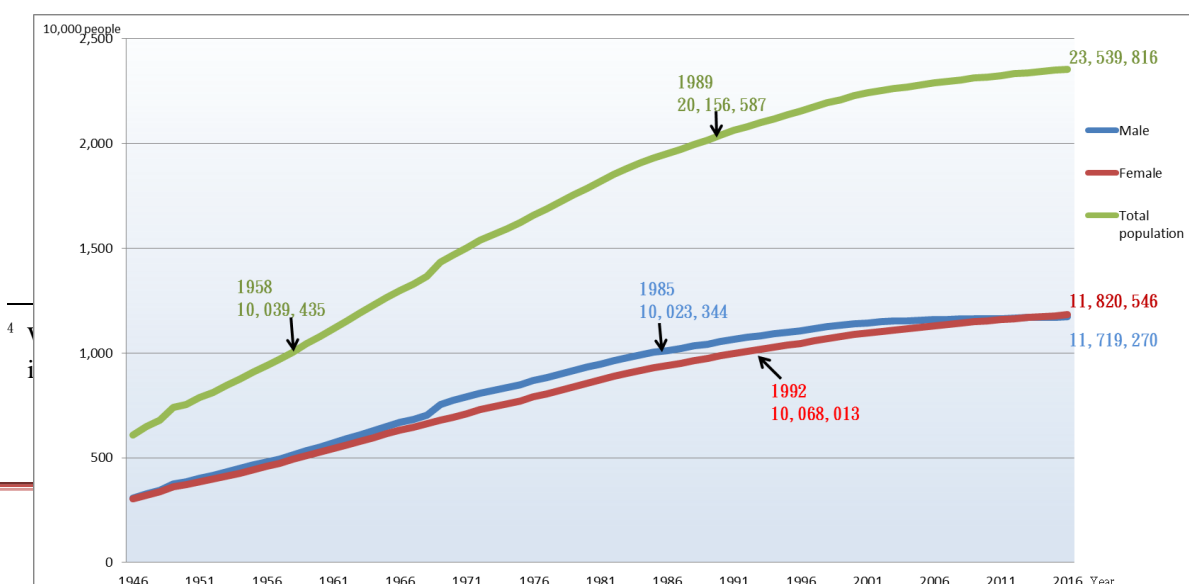
³ The natural increase rate is the difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate.

166,886 births in 2010, the total fertility rate dropped further to 0.895 children. By 2016, the number of births had risen to 208,440 and the total fertility rate to 1.17 children (Chart 3-1-3, table 3-1-2), still far below the population replacement level⁴, putting Taiwan among the world's ultra-fewer children countries. The rapid decline in Taiwan's birth rate, apart from being due to the effects of industrialization, urbanization and modernization, can also be attributed to the government's active promotion of family planning in the early years.



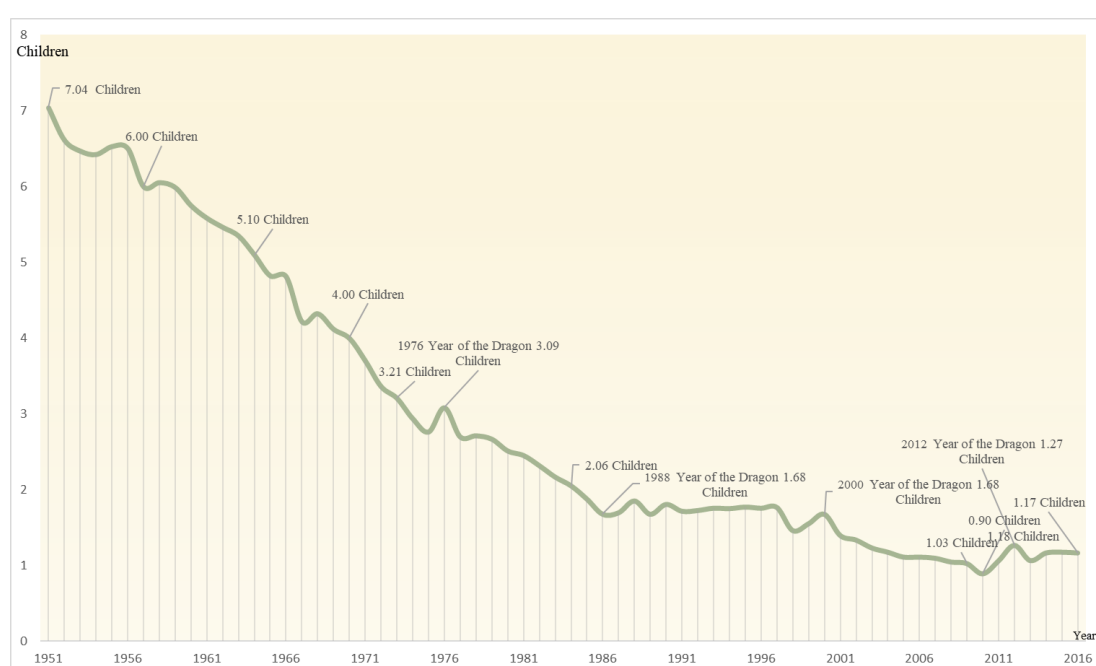
Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Chart 3-1-1 Crude birth rate, crude death rate and natural increase rate of the population over the years



Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Chart 3-1-2 Population statistics over the years



Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Chart 3-1-3 Total fertility rate over the years

Observing the population change in various regions, counties and cities in 2016, the Kinmen and Mazu regions have the largest increase, reaching 16.13%, with Kinmen County showing the largest increase of 17.28%. Moreover, its community increase rate is 12.71%, which is ranked next to Taoyuan City. The northern region of Taiwan has the second largest increase of 4.67%, with Taoyuan City showing the largest increase of 19.74%. Its community increase rate is 14.50%, which is ranked first among all counties and cities. Taitung County and Hualien County in the eastern region of Taiwan show a decrease in population. As for the central region of Taiwan, except Taichung City, other counties and cities show a decrease in population. For

the southern region of Taiwan, besides Penghu County, Tainan City and Kaohsiung City, the other three counties and cities show a decrease in population. (Table 3-1-2)

Table 3-1-2 Population and total increase rate, natural increase rate and community increase rate for each city and county of 2016

Unit: People; %

County/City & Region	Registered Population	Total Increase Rate	Natural Increase Rate	Community Increase Rate
Total	23,539,816	2.03	1.53	0.50
North Region	10,637,131	4.67	3.32	1.35
New Taipei City	3,979,208	2.15	2.79	-0.63
Taipei City	2,695,704	-3.37	3.71	-7.08
Taoyuan City	2,147,763	19.74	5.24	14.50
Keelung City	372,100	-0.01	-1.05	1.04
Hsinchu City	437,337	7.52	4.32	3.20
Yilan County	457,538	-1.26	-0.57	-0.69
Hsinchu County	547,481	9.98	3.23	6.76
Central Region	5,813,610	1.21	1.38	-0.17
Taichung City	2,767,239	8.27	3.17	5.10
Miaoli County	559,189	-8.41	-0.59	-7.82
Changhua County	1,287,146	-1.50	2.66	-4.15
Nantou County	505,163	-8.53	-2.60	-5.93
Yunlin County	694,873	-6.83	-3.53	-3.30
South Region	6,389,653	-1.34	-0.97	-0.37
Tainan City	1,886,033	0.26	-0.28	0.55
Kaohsiung City	2,779,371	0.16	0.14	0.02
Chiayi City	269,874	-1.82	0.54	-2.36
Chiayi County	515,320	-8.73	-5.43	-3.30
Pingtung County	835,792	-6.51	-4.07	-2.44
Penghu County	103,263	9.33	0.29	9.04
East Region	551,713	-4.85	-3.18	-1.67
Taitung County	220,802	-7.44	-4.63	-2.81
Hualien County	330,911	-3.12	-2.21	-0.91
Kinmen and Mazu Regions	147,709	16.13	4.92	11.21
Kinmen County	135,114	17.28	4.57	12.71
Lienchiang County	12,595	3.82	8.67	-4.85

Source: Statistics notification, Department of Statistics, MOI.

Note: The data in this Table are sorted according to the date of occurrence.

With regards to the number of babies born in various counties and cities, the six Municipal Cities rank first, with a total of 147,659 births accounting for 71.13%. Among the Municipal Cities, New Taipei City ranks first followed by Taipei City and Taichung City, with 34,148, 27,785, and 25,653 births for New Taipei City, Taipei City and Taichung City, respectively. For counties and cities, Lienchiang County

shows the highest total fertility rate of 1.85 births, followed by Changhua County of 1.43 births and Taoyuan City of 1.42 births, all of which are higher than the national average of 1.17 births. On the other hand, Chiayi County shows the lowest total fertility rate of 0.87 births, followed by Pingtung County of 0.88 births and Keelung City of 0.98 births, all of which are lower than the national average. (Table 3-1-3)

Table 3-1-3 Number of births, crude birth rate and total fertility rate for each city and county of 2016

Unit: People; ‰

County/City	Number of births	Crude Birth Rate	Total Fertility Rate
Total	207,600	8.8	1.17
New Taipei City	34,148	8.6	1.10
Taipei City	27,785	10.3	1.31
Taoyuan City	23,752	11.2	1.42
Taichung City	25,653	9.3	1.18
Tainan City	14,630	7.8	1.03
Kaohsiung City	21,691	7.8	1.04
Yilan County	3,526	7.7	1.10
Hsinchu County	5,566	10.2	1.39
Miaoli County	4,698	8.4	1.15
Changhua County	13,741	10.7	1.43
Nantou County	3,615	7.1	1.06
Yunlin County	4,764	6.8	1.02
Chiayi County	2,920	5.6	0.87
Pingtung County	5,125	6.1	0.88
Taitung County	1,531	6.9	1.06
Hualien County	2,673	8.1	1.19
Penghu County	1,010	9.8	1.32
Keelung City	2,512	6.8	0.98
Hsinchu City	4,539	10.4	1.33
Chiayi City	2,208	8.2	1.13
Kinmen County	1,352	10.1	1.27
Lienchiang County	161	12.8	1.85

Source: Dept. of Household Registration, MOI, annual counties/cities & national statistical data.

Note: The data in this Table are sorted according to the date of occurrence.

2. Population Composition ⁵

(1) Age structure

⁵ Population composition refers to the group elements constituting a country or region's population and its distribution circumstances, including urban and rural residence, household, gender, age, marital status, race, language, religion, education, industry, occupation, national income and social class, etc.

The age of a nation, whether young or old, can be illustrated from the proportion of its young able-bodied population, which directly affects the nation's economic mode and vitality. It is shown in Table 3-2-1-1 and Chart 3-2-1-1 that the children's population (from age 0 to 14) from 1986 to 2016 decreased from 29.01% to 13.35% and this decreasing trend has been observed every year. During the same period of time, the proportion of the elderly population (over age of 65) increased from 5.28% to 13.20% due to the increase of the national average life expectancy. Similarly, the proportion of young able-bodied population (from age 15 to 64) during the same period of time rose from 65.71% to 73.46%, while the dependency ratio⁶ dropped significantly, from 52.18 to 36.13. It is evident that the current age structure is dominated by the young able-bodied population, which means the population composition is still young. The young able-bodied population imposes a less dependent burden on the dependent population⁷.

According to the demographic data of household registration at the end of February 2017, the elderly population in Taiwan reached 3,139,397 people, accounting for 13.33%. The young population on the other hand reached 3,133,699 people, accounting for 13.31%. This was the first time when the elderly population exceeded the young population. At the end of February 2017, the average number of elderly people supported by 100 working-age people (young able-bodied population) reached 18.18, exceeding the number of children supported by 100 working-age people (18.14) for the first time. The aging population index (the number of elderly people per 100 children) reached 100.18, which was the first time for the aging population index to exceed 100. This marks the time for the population composition of Taiwan to transform from supporting children to supporting mainly elderly people. (Table 3-2-1-1)

Table 3-2-1-1 Year-end age structure, dependency ratio and aging index for three stages of the population

End of year (month)	Age structure percentage			Dependency ratio	Child dependency	Old age dependency	Aging index
	0-14	15-64	65+				

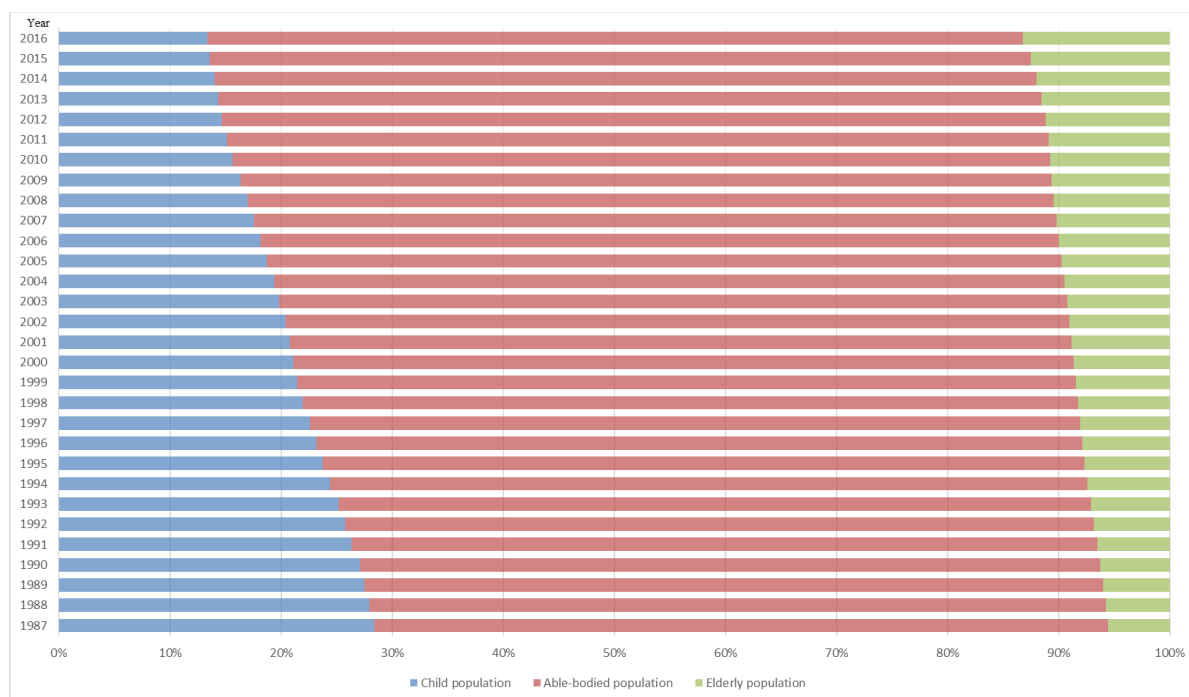
⁶ Refers to the ratio of the dependent population to the working-age population.

⁷ Refers the child population and the elderly population.

					ratio	ratio	
1986	29.01	65.71	5.28	52.18	44.14	8.04	18.21
1991	26.34	67.13	6.53	48.96	39.23	9.73	24.79
1996	23.15	68.99	7.86	44.94	33.55	11.39	33.95
2001	20.81	70.39	8.81	42.07	29.56	12.51	42.33
2006	18.12	71.88	10.00	39.12	25.21	13.91	55.17
2011	15.08	74.04	10.89	35.07	20.37	14.70	72.20
2012	14.63	74.22	11.15	34.74	19.72	15.03	76.21
2013	14.32	74.15	11.53	34.85	19.31	15.55	80.51
2014	13.99	74.03	11.99	35.08	18.89	16.19	85.70
2015	13.57	73.92	12.51	35.28	18.36	16.92	92.18
2016	13.35	73.46	13.20	36.13	18.17	17.96	98.86
Feb. 2017	13.31	73.36	13.33	36.32	18.14	18.18	100.18

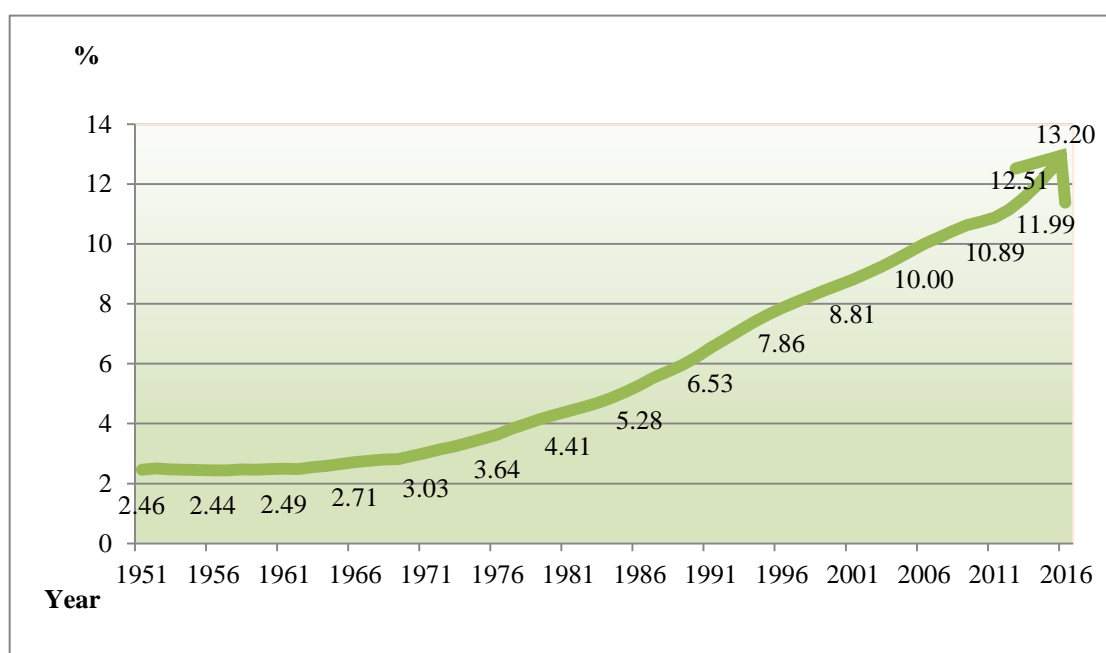
Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

The continuous decline in fertility rate has led to a slowdown in Taiwan's population growth. If this trend continues, Taiwan will face a negative population growth in 2021 at the earliest; resulting in dramatic changes for the age structure of Taiwan's population. The imbalanced population composition and aging population have already had a severe impact and effect on Taiwan at all levels. The advances in medical and health technology have pushed up the national average life expectancy, expanding the size of the elderly population. The proportion of Taiwan's elderly population has shown a significant increase. At the end of 1949, it was just 184,622 people, accounting for 2.50% of the total population. By September, 1993, the elderly proportion of the total population was more than 7%, formally taking Taiwan into the ranks of countries with aging populations. By the end of 2016, it had reached 3,106,105 people, or 13.20% of the total population (Chart 3-2-1-2). With the natural aging process and the increase of Taiwan's average life expectancy, not only the elderly population with the age of over 65 will increase significantly, but also the proportion of "super-aged elderly people" with the age of 75 to 84 and the "hyper-aged elderly people" with the age of over 85.



Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Chart 3-2-1-1 Year-end age rate percentages for three stages of the population



Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Chart 3-2-1-2 Elderly proportion in the total population over the years

According to the “ROC Population Projection (from 2016 to 2061)” reported by the NDC, Taiwan reached an aged society in 1993 (its elderly population accounted for over 7% of the total population). It is projected that in 2018, Taiwan will fully become an aged society (its elderly population will account for over 14% of the total population). Moreover, Taiwan is expected to become a super-aged society (its elderly population accounting for over 20% of the total population)⁸ in 2026. The transition from aging society to super-aged society is only 8 years, which is shorter than in Japan (11 years), the United States (14 years), France (29 years), and the UK (51 years) and similar to Korea (8 years), and Singapore (7 years) (Chart 3-2-1-3).

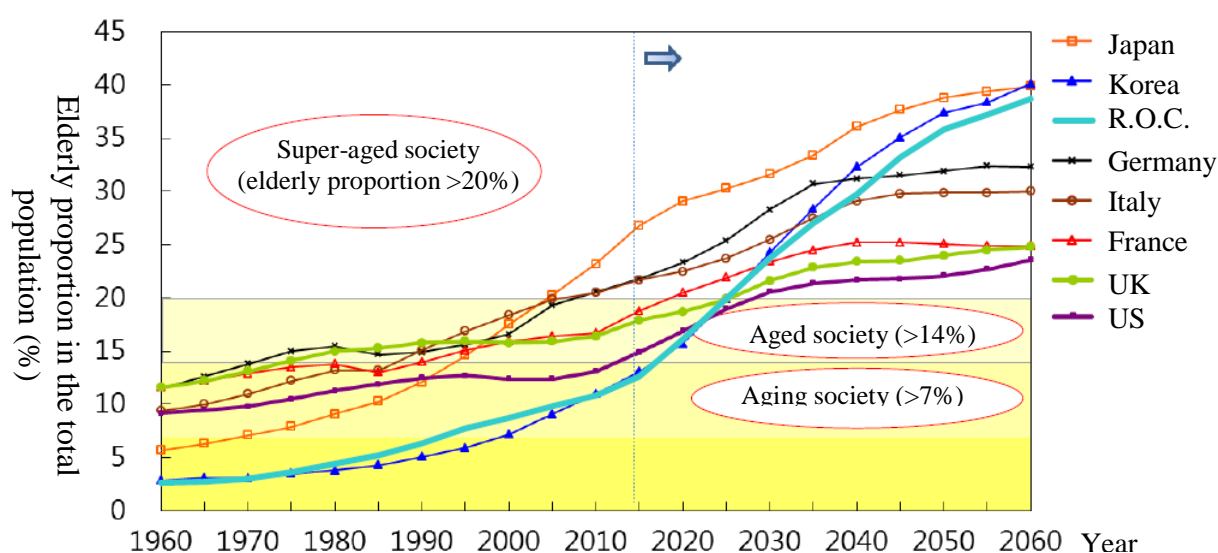


Chart 3-2-1-3 Elderly proportion in the total population in major countries

Population aging will have an impact on political, economic and social levels; for example, reduction in population size will involve a reduction in the number of local government councilors; as the burden of caring and upbringing by young adults increases, the fertility rate will be less likely to improve; a labor shortage will have an

⁸ According to the definition of the United Nations World Health Organization, populations where the elderly proportion of the population is in excess of 7% of the total are aging societies; those where it is more than 14% are aged societies; and those where it more than 20% are super-aged societies.

impact on national competitiveness and taxation; early childhood education, the senior population as well as the related industries will face the challenges of recession or transformation; a senior-friendly environment and economic security crisis of the elderly people will be put to the test.

Therefore, there are several issues worthy of the government's attention, such as facing the sharp decline in the labor force, and how to best use senior citizen and expatriate manpower to fill the labor gap; it must create a favorable environment for marriage and childbearing, in order to improve peoples' desire to get married and have children, and thus increase the fertility rate; it must cope with the aging of the working population, improve office environments, working conditions, and welfare; it must pay more consideration to various aspects of support for the elderly to ensure vitality and dignity in ageing; it must give paying concern to the digital divide caused by the urban-rural gap, making sure that the policies and information pertaining to the rights of the elderly can be effectively conveyed to them. Finally, various government services should be made more convenient, to ensure the rights and interests of the elderly.

To benchmark with other countries in the world, the dependency ratio of Taiwan in 2016 was 36.13, which is lower than that of the developed countries, which is 51.52, and that of the developing countries, which is 53.85. Compared with other major countries, the dependency ratio of Taiwan is lower than that of Japan (66.67), France (56.25), England (53.85) and the United States (51.52); and is similar to that of South Korea (38.89), and Singapore and China (36.99). The dependency ratio of Taiwan is currently at a relatively lower level among the major countries in the world. However, due to the increase of the elderly population, the dependency ratio will increase rapidly in the future.

The aging index of Taiwan in 2016 was 98.86, which is higher than that of the world (30.77) as well as that of the developing countries (25.00), but lower than that of the developed countries (112.50). To benchmark with major countries around the world, the aging index is lower than that of Japan (207.69), Germany (161.54), South Korea (100.00), but is higher than that of the England (94.44), United States (78.95) and, China (58.82). Taiwan's aging index is affected by both the trend towards fewer

children and the increase of its elderly population, which will increase rapidly in the future.

Table 3-2-1-2 Worldwide comparison for dependency ratio and aging index

Country	Dependency ratio	Aging index
Worldwide	51.52	30.77
Developed countries	51.52	112.50
Developing countries	53.85	25.00
R.O.C.	36.13	98.86
Canada	47.06	100.00
United States	51.52	78.95
United Kingdom	53.85	94.44
France	56.25	100.00
Germany	51.52	161.54
Mainland China	36.99	58.82
Japan	66.67	207.69
South Korea	38.89	100.00
Malaysia	44.93	24.00
The Philippines	58.73	15.63
Singapore	36.99	80.00
Australia	51.52	78.95
New Zealand	53.85	75.00

Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI. and 2016 World Population Data Sheet.

With regards to the child population by city or county, the highest ratio was in Hsinchu City at 17.44%, followed by Hsinchu County at 16.75%, with Taoyuan City third at 15.33%; all three are higher than the national average of 13.35%. The high child populations of these three suggests a connection with more job opportunities, providing high maternity incentives and childcare subsidies that attract the young and able-bodied population to settle in these areas to give birth to and raise children; Kinmen County's 10.12% was the lowest, with Chiayi County next at 10.27%, and Keelung City was third-lowest, at 10.89%; all were lower than the national average. With regards to the young, able-bodied population, Kinmen County's 78.21% was the highest, with Lienchiang County next at 77.13% and New Taipei City was third at 75.54%; all were higher than the national average of 73.46%; while Taipei City's 70.54% was the lowest, Yunlin County's 70.73% was next lowest, with Hsinchu City third-lowest at 71.55%; all were lower than the national average. As for the elderly population, Chiayi County's 17.90% was the highest, followed by Yunlin County at 17.09%, with Nantou County third at 15.86%; all were higher than the national average of 13.20%; they appear related to the outward migration of the young,

able-bodied population. Taoyuan City and Lienchiang County were the lowest at 10.22%, followed by Taichung City at 10.91%, with Hsinchu City's 11.01% the third-lowest; all were lower than the national average. (Table 3-2-1-3).

Table 3-2-1-3 Age structure and dependency ratio at 3-stages for each city and county at the end of 2016

Unit: %

County/City	Percentages of age structure			Dependency ratio
	0-14	15-64	65+	
Total	13.35	73.46	13.20	36.13
New Taipei City	12.75	75.54	11.71	32.38
Taipei City	13.92	70.54	15.55	41.77
Taoyuan City	15.33	74.45	10.22	34.32
Taichung City	14.79	74.30	10.91	34.59
Tainan City	12.54	73.69	13.77	35.71
Kaohsiung City	12.37	74.19	13.44	34.79
Yilan County	12.42	72.76	14.82	37.44
Hsinchu County	16.75	71.56	11.70	39.75
Miaoli County	13.62	71.58	14.80	39.71
Changhua County	13.63	72.16	14.21	38.59
Nantou County	11.54	72.60	15.86	37.75
Yunlin County	12.18	70.73	17.09	41.38
Chiayi County	10.27	71.83	17.90	39.21
Pingtung County	11.22	73.58	15.20	35.90
Taitung County	12.38	72.65	14.97	37.64
Hualien County	12.47	72.83	14.70	37.30
Penghu County	11.12	73.79	15.09	35.52
Keelung City	10.89	75.15	13.96	33.06
Hsinchu City	17.44	71.55	11.01	39.76
Chiayi City	14.30	72.26	13.44	38.38
Kinmen County	10.12	78.21	11.67	27.86
Lienchiang County	12.66	77.13	10.22	29.66

Source: 2016 Population Statistics, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI

Analyzing the dependency ratio⁹ by county, Taipei City 41.77% was the highest, followed by Yunlin County at 41.38%, with Hsinchu City third at 39.76%; all three were higher than the average of 36.13%. Kinmen County's 27.86% was the lowest, Lienchiang County next at 29.66%, with New Taipei City's 32.38% as the third lowest; all were lower than the average. (Table 3-2-1-3).

⁹ Dependency ratio refers to the proportion of the dependent population (0 to 14 years old and over 65 years old) to the working age population (15 - 64 years of age) and is a rough estimate of the burden of dependency.

Taipei City's children and elderly population is higher than the national average; it has the country's lowest proportion of able-bodied population, and its dependency burden is the heaviest in Taiwan. The proportion of the young able-bodied population in Yunlin County is the nation's second lowest, and the proportion of the elderly population in the county is the second highest, its dependency burden is second to Taipei City. The proportion of Hsinchu City's children population is the country's highest, and the proportion of able-bodied population is the country's third lowest; its dependency burden is next highest after Yunlin County.

As the able-bodied populations of Kinmen and Lienchiang counties account for the country's first and second-highest, and the proportions of children and elderly population are low, the dependency burdens are the country's first and second-lightest. As New Taipei City's young, able-bodied population accounted for the third-highest proportion in the country, and its young and elderly proportions of population were below average, so the dependency burden for New Taipei City was third lightest among other counties and cities in the country.

(2) Sex composition

At the end of 2016, the household registration population of Taiwan was 23,539,816 people, with the male population of 11,719,270 people, accounting for 49.78%, and the female population of 11,820,546 people, accounting for 50.22%. Before 2013, Taiwan showed more males than females. The sex ratio¹⁰ has been decreasing from 105.53 in 1997 to less than 100 in 2013 for the first time, reaching a sex ratio of 99.96, meaning that there were slightly more females than males. In 2016, the sex ratio reached 99.14, which was due to the fact that male death rate was relatively higher, and the increasing immigration of females from China or other countries as foreign spouses in recent years, resulted in a rapid decrease in sex ratio. In the past few years, the sex ratio continued to decline year by year, maintaining the trend of more females than males. (Table 3-2-2-1)

By observing the sex ratios for different regions and counties/cities, the northern region of Taiwan only had 96.65, which was less than 100 (suggesting more females than males). As for the rest of the regions in Taiwan, the sex ratios were over 100. In

¹⁰ This is the number of males to every 100 females.

viewing the sex ratios for different cities and counties, the highest was Lienchiang County at 132.51, followed by Chiayi County at 108.45, with Yunlin County as the third highest at 108.11. Moreover, the sex ratio was 91.70 for Taipei City, 94.91 for Chiayi City, 96.32 for New Taipei City, 97.53 for Taichung City, 97.77 for Hsinchu City, 98.48 for Kaohsiung City, and 99.57 for Taoyuan City. All of these were less than 100, indicating that there were more females than males. (Table 3-2-2-2)

Table 3-2-2-1 Taiwan's population and sex ratio

Unit: people; Female=100

Year	Population			Sex ratio
	Total	Male	Female	
1986	19,509,082	10,114,710	9,394,372	107.67
1991	20,605,831	10,640,276	9,965,555	106.77
1997	21,742,815	11,163,764	10,579,051	105.53
2001	22,405,568	11,441,651	10,963,917	104.36
2006	22,876,527	11,591,707	11,284,820	102.72
2007	22,958,360	11,608,767	11,349,593	102.28
2008	23,037,031	11,626,351	11,410,680	101.89
2009	23,119,772	11,636,734	11,483,038	101.34
2010	23,162,123	11,635,225	11,526,898	100.94
2011	23,224,912	11,645,674	11,579,238	100.57
2012	23,315,822	11,673,319	11,642,503	100.26
2013	23,373,517	11,684,674	11,688,843	99.96
2014	23,433,753	11,697,971	11,735,782	99.68
2015	23,492,074	11,712,047	11,780,027	99.42
2016	23,539,816	11,719,270	11,820,546	99.14

Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Table 3-2-2-2 Year-end of 2016, sex ratio by county or city

Unit: people; Female=100

Region and County/City	Population			Sex ratio
	Total	Male	Female	
Total	23,539,816	11,719,270	11,820,546	99.14
North Region	10,637,131	5,227,897	5,409,234	96.65
New Taipei City	3,979,208	1,952,341	2,026,867	96.32
Taipei City	2,695,704	1,289,510	1,406,194	91.70
Taoyuan City	2,147,763	1,071,564	1,076,199	99.57
Keelung City	372,100	186,524	185,576	100.51
Hsinchu City	437,337	216,206	221,131	97.77
Yilan County	457,538	231,722	225,816	102.62
Hsinchu County	547,481	280,030	267,451	104.70
Central Region	5,813,610	2,931,500	2,882,110	101.71

Region and County/City	Population			Sex ratio
	Total	Male	Female	
Taichung City	2,767,239	1,366,312	1,400,927	97.53
Miaoli County	559,189	288,469	270,720	106.56
Changhua County	1,287,146	656,749	630,397	104.18
Nantou County	505,163	258,990	246,173	105.21
Yunlin County	694,873	360,980	333,893	108.11
South Region	6,389,653	3,202,543	3,187,110	100.48
Tainan City	1,886,033	943,082	942,951	100.01
Kaohsiung City	2,779,371	1,379,043	1,400,328	98.48
Chiayi City	269,874	131,410	138,464	94.91
Chiayi County	515,320	268,109	247,211	108.45
Pingtung County	835,792	427,747	408,045	104.83
Penghu County	103,263	53,152	50,111	106.07
East Region	551,713	282,580	269,133	105.00
Taitung County	220,802	114,205	106,597	107.14
Hualien County	330,911	168,375	162,536	103.59
Kinmen and Mazu Regions	147,709	74,750	72,959	102.45
Kinmen County	135,114	67,572	67,542	100.04
Lienchiang County	12,595	7,178	5,417	132.51

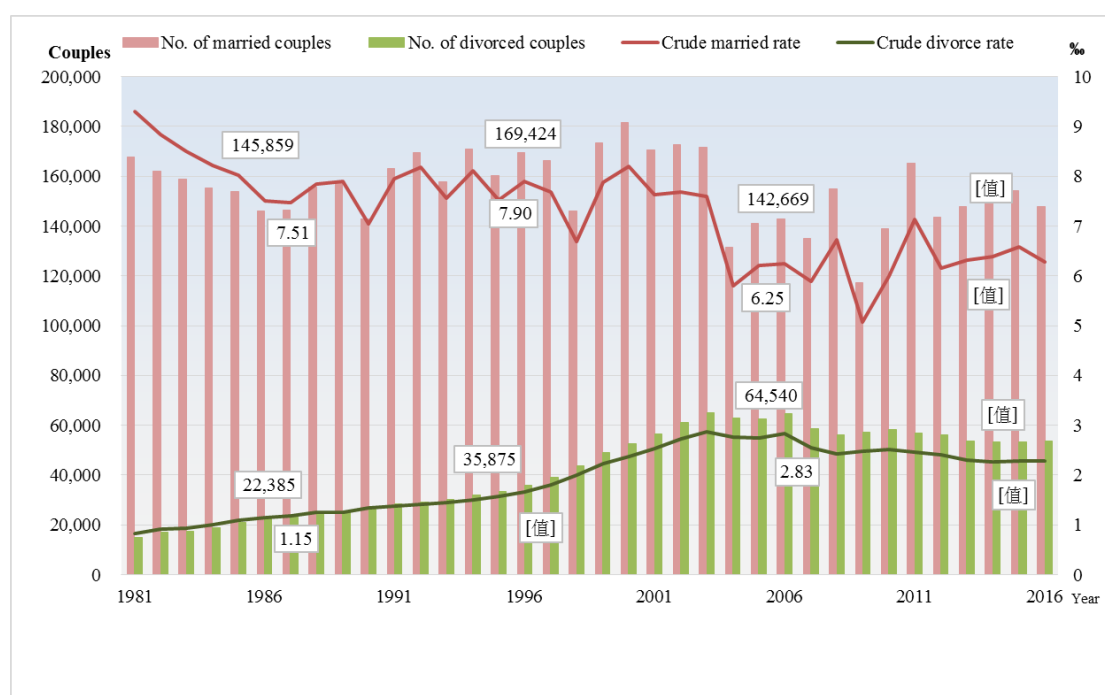
Source: Various months' population data, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

(3) Marriage composition

In Taiwan's social structure, marriage and childbearing are still highly correlated. The people of Taiwan typically consider the concept of giving birth to a child in a marriage "legitimate" and "appropriate." Therefore, in the course of life, most people in Taiwan have the idea of "getting married first, and then having children," and the probability of non-marriage birth is less. For this reason, the relationship between marriage, maternity and family is still inseparable. The family is the most basic unit of society. All personal survival, personality development, future generation reproduction, cultural teaching and social systems are created based on the foundation of the family. According to Taiwan's current status, marriage is the key to the family system. Therefore, a stable marriage and family are the basis of social stability.

According to Chart 3-2-3-1, the number of marriage couples and marriage rate¹¹ in 1996 were 169,424 pairs and 7.90 ‰, respectively, which fell to 142,669 pairs and 6.25‰ in 2006, and slightly rose to 147,861 couples and 6.29‰ in 2016. The number of divorced couples and divorce rate¹² in 1996 was 35,875 pairs and 1.67 ‰, respectively, which increased to 64,540 pairs and 2.83‰ in 2006, and fell to 53,837 pairs and 2.29‰ in 2016.

Looking at divorcees in 2016 in terms of the years of marriage, those married for less than five years accounted the greatest part, at 33.61%, while those married for 5 to 9 years were second, accounting for 20.66%. For those married for more than 10 years, the number of divorces decreased as the number of years married increased.



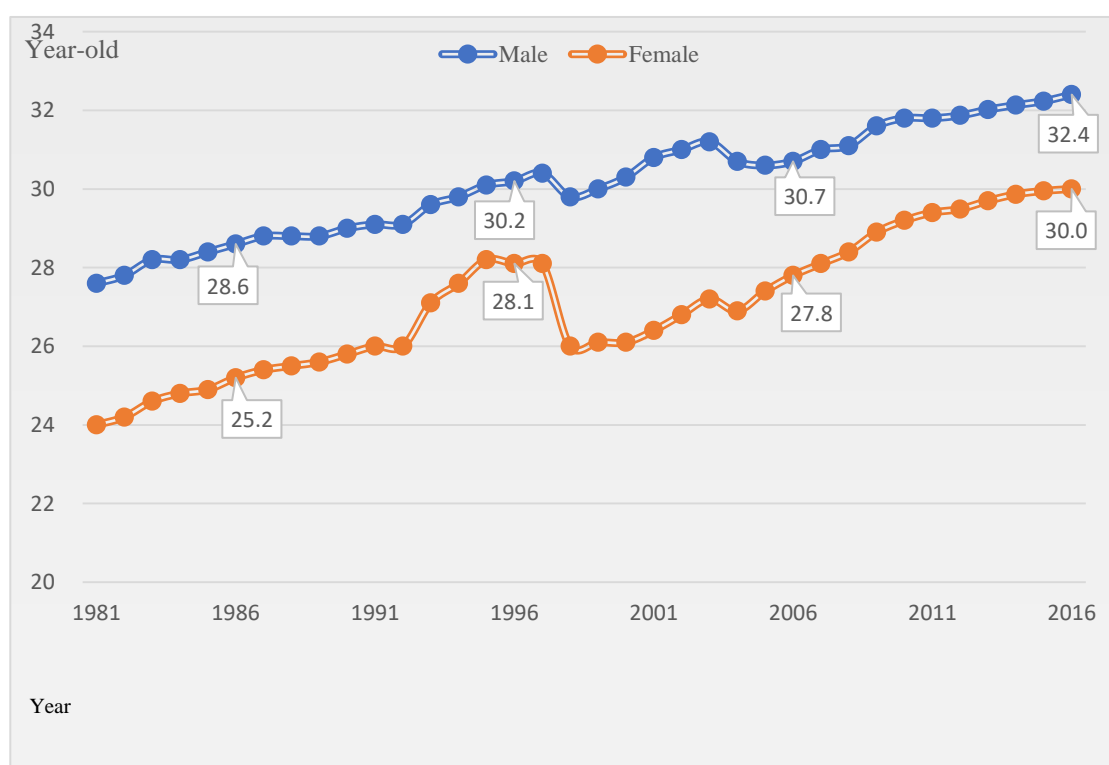
Source: Population Statistics (registered number) over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

¹¹ The crude marriage rate refers to the annual number of couples marrying as a percentage of the total population of a country or region.

¹² The crude divorce rate refers to the annual number of couples divorcing as a percentage of the total population of a country or region.

Chart 3-2-3-1 Marriage and divorce numbers and trends for males and females over the years

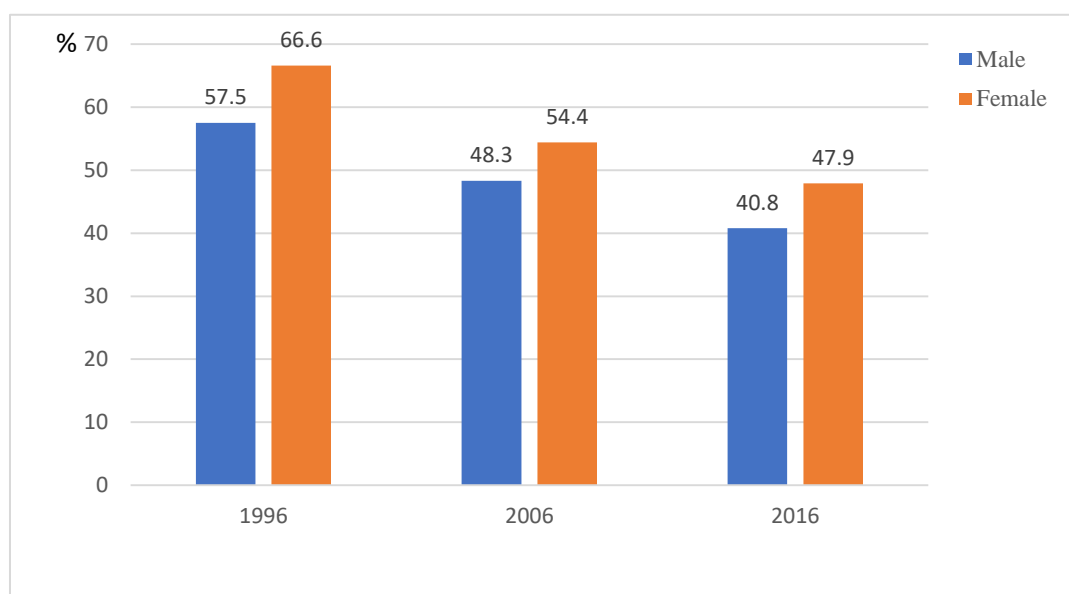
Due to the rapid development of Taiwan's industry and commerce, its society and population composition has changed rapidly. Personal outlooks and values have been subject to more influence from Western culture, which has led to significant changes in the peoples' attitudes and behavior towards marriage, birth and the family. These changes also have had a huge impact on the country's socio-economic development. According to Chart 3-2-3-2, the average age of first marriage for males in 2006 was 30.7 years, which increased to 32.4 years in 2016. For the same period, the average age of first marriage for females increased from 27.8 years to 30.0 years, showing that people in Taiwan are getting married late. Late marriage inevitably will lead to late childbearing, and shorten the fertility period for females, which in turn will affect the number and quality of births.



Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI. (occurred number)

Chart 3-2-3-2 Average age of first marriage for males and females over the years

According to Chart 3-2-3-3, in 1996, the marriage rate for males and females aged from 20 to 49 in Taiwan was 57.5% and 66.6% respectively, which then dropped to 48.3% and 54.4%, respectively in 2006. In 2016, the marriage rate further declined 40.8% and 47.9% for males and females respectively. The marriage rate for males and females in Taiwan has decreased to less than 50%, which is worth governmental attention.



Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI. (occurred number)

Chart 3-2-3-3 The marriage rate for males and females aged from 20 to 49 in Taiwan

Since the idea of "giving birth after marriage" is deeply affecting Taiwan's society, and the course of life for people in Taiwan is still based mostly on the idea of "getting married first, and then having children," as a result, the rate of marriage has declined significantly, leading to decrease in the fertility rate. In addition, the divorce rate in Taiwan still remains high; therefore, the nation should strengthen the promotion of population & family education, consolidate the consensus of citizens, and re-establish marriage & family values to build a harmonious and stable family.

Looking at the marriage rate by city or county, Taoyuan City was highest at 7.13‰, followed by Taichung City at 6.71‰, with New Taipei City third at 6.70‰; the above cities all were higher than the average of 6.31‰; while Kinmen County was lowest at 4.93‰, followed by Chiayi County at 5.01‰, with Yunlin County third-lowest at 5.23‰; these counties were all lower than the average. (Table 3-2-3-1)

Looking at the divorce rate by cities and counties, the highest was Taoyuan City, at 2.66‰, followed by Hualien County at 2.64‰, with Keelung City third-highest at 2.63‰; the above counties and city were all higher than the national average of 2.29‰; while the lowest divorce rates were in Kinmen County, at 1.63‰, with Changhua County next at 1.85‰, and Yunlin County third-lowest, at 1.95‰; these counties were all lower than average. (Table 3-2-3-1)

Table 3-2-3-1 2016 Marriage and divorce numbers and marriage and divorce rates for the population of each city and county

Unit: couple; ‰

County/City	Marriages		Divorces	
	No. of married couples	Crude marriage rate	No. of divorced couples	Crude divorce rate
Total	148,349	6.31	53,850	2.29
New Taipei City	26,636	6.70	9,668	2.43
Taipei City	17,818	6.60	5,537	2.05
Taoyuan City	15,164	7.13	5,654	2.66
Taichung City	18,478	6.71	6,354	2.31
Tainan City	11,105	5.89	4,082	2.16
Kaohsiung City	17,147	6.17	6,553	2.36
Yilan County	2,740	5.98	1,009	2.20
Hsinchu County	3,468	6.37	1,334	2.45
Miaoli County	3,422	6.09	1,249	2.22
Changhua County	7,734	6.00	2,384	1.85
Nantou County	2,847	5.61	1,082	2.13
Yunlin County	3,647	5.23	1,363	1.95
Chiayi County	2,593	5.01	1,083	2.09
Pingtung County	4,563	5.44	1,981	2.36
Taitung County	1,223	5.52	569	2.57
Hualien County	2,084	6.29	876	2.64
Penghu County	539	5.24	224	2.18
Keelung City	2,199	5.91	977	2.63
Hsinchu City	2,765	6.35	968	2.22
Chiayi City	1,440	5.33	657	2.43
Kinmen County	661	4.93	218	1.63
Lienchiang	76	6.05	28	2.23

County

Source: 2016 Population Statistics, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI. (occurred number)

In recent years, with changes in the social composition of the country, the economic boom and development, development trends of globalization, and the cross-border population movements in the Asian region, the marriage structure has also moved in the direction of “transnational marriages,” and foreign spouses have become a common yet special social phenomenon.

For the registered marriages in 2016, there were 127,502 couples in which both males and females were citizens of Taiwan, accounting for 86.23%. There were 20,359 couples in which the spouses were foreigners or were from Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao, accounting for 13.77%. For the registered marriages in 2016 with spouses who are foreigners or from Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao, there were 15,442 females, accounting for 75.85%, which is higher than that of males, which was 4,917, accounting for 24.15%. This suggests that foreign spouses in Taiwan are mainly females. However, the gap has been dropping year by year. In terms of the proportion of marriages between domestic people and foreigners, it was 15.69% in 1998 and increased to the peak of 31.86% in 2003. Since then, due to the implementation of the interview system, the number was reduced to 13.77% in 2016. (Table 3-2-3-2)

Table 3-2-3-2 Marriage Status for citizens in Taiwan over the years

Unit: No. of Couples; %

Year	Total No. of couples	ROC citizens		By nationality (region)						By sex	
				Total		Mainland Chinese, HK & Macao		Foreign nationals		Male	Female
		No. of couples	Percentage points	No. of couples	Percentage points	No. of couples	Percentage points	No. of couples	Percentage points		
1998	145,976	123,071	84.31	22,905	15.69	12,451	8.53	10,454	7.16	2,309	20,596
2001	170,515	124,313	72.90	46,202	27.10	26,797	15.72	19,405	11.38	3,400	42,802
2003	171,483	116,849	68.14	54,634	31.86	34,991	20.40	19,643	11.45	6,001	48,633
2006	142,669	118,739	83.23	23,930	16.77	14,406	10.10	9,524	6.68	3,214	20,716
2007	135,041	110,341	81.71	24,700	18.29	15,146	11.22	9,554	7.07	3,141	21,599
2008	154,866	133,137	85.97	21,729	14.03	12,772	8.25	8,957	5.78	3,516	18,213
2009	117,099	95,185	81.29	21,914	18.71	13,294	11.35	8,620	7.36	3,673	18,241
2010	138,819	117,318	84.51	21,501	15.49	13,332	9.60	8,169	5.88	3,792	17,709
2011	165,327	143,811	86.99	21,516	13.01	13,463	8.14	8,053	4.87	4,090	17,426
2012	143,384	122,784	85.63	20,600	14.37	12,713	8.87	7,887	5.50	4,337	16,263
2013	147,636	128,144	86.80	19,492	13.20	11,542	7.82	7,950	5.38	4,190	15,302
2014	149,287	129,586	86.80	19,701	13.20	10,986	7.36	8,715	5.84	4,521	15,180
2015	154,346	134,358	87.05	19,988	12.95	10,455	6.77	9,533	6.18	4,686	15,302
2016	147,861	127,502	86.23	20,359	13.77	9,813	6.64	10,546	7.13	4,917	15,442

Source: Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Note: Data on this table is calculated according to date of registration; no statistics exist prior to 1997.

As regards divorce, in 2016, there were 43,070 couples in which both males and females were citizens of Taiwan. The ratio of divorced couples to marriage couples was 8.98‰, which is much lower than 10,780 divorced couples with foreign spouses, accounting for 20.90‰. Among the divorced couples, 6,295 couples had spouses from Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao, accounting for 18.12‰, while 3,810 couples had spouses from Southeast Asian countries, accounting for 26.24‰. (Table 3-2-3-3)

Table 3-2-3-3 The divorced couples and portion of marriage couples over 10 years

Unit: No. of Couples; ‰

Year	Total No. of divorce couples		Both husband and wife are originally R.O.C. nationality		The husband or wife was originally from the mainland, Hong Kong and Macao or foreign nationals					
					Total		Mainland Chinese, HK & Macao		Southeast Asian nationality	
	No. of couples	Percentage points	No. of couples	Percentage points	No. of couples	Percentage points	No. of couples	Percentage points	No. of couples	Percentage points
2007	58,410	11.28	47,367	9.90	11,043	28.23	6,572	25.70	3,827	31.16
2008	56,103	10.81	44,581	9.32	11,522	28.36	6,647	24.77	4,198	33.68
2009	57,223	11.01	44,097	9.23	13,126	31.14	7,746	27.67	4,654	36.70
2010	58,037	11.16	42,827	8.99	15,210	34.82	9,729	33.37	4,711	36.45
2011	57,077	10.93	42,865	8.99	14,212	31.46	8,749	28.89	4,732	35.90
2012	55,835	10.65	42,512	8.90	13,323	28.57	8,195	26.11	4,401	32.80
2013	53,599	10.19	41,482	8.68	12,117	25.25	7,270	22.43	4,141	30.40
2014	53,144	10.07	41,567	8.69	11,577	23.50	6,966	20.92	3,867	27.88
2015	53,448	10.09	42,367	8.84	11,081	21.97	6,517	19.13	3,914	27.63
2016	53,850	10.13	43,070	8.98	10,780	20.90	6,295	18.12	3,810	26.24

Source: Dept. of Household Registration, and National Immigration Agency of MOI.

Note: Data on this table is calculated according to date of registration..

Looking at the number of foreign spouses in each county or city, the highest was Lienchiang County, at 36.49%, followed by Kinmen County at 18.66%, with Miaoli County third-highest at 16.75%; the above counties and city were all higher than the national average of 13.77%; while the lowest number of foreign spouses were in Penghu County, at 10.91%, with Tainan City next at 10.98%, and Changhua County third-lowest, at 12.03%. (Table 3-2-3-4)

Table 3-2-3-4 2016 Number of Foreign Spouses and Mainland Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao spouses by county or city

Unit: No. of Couples; people; %

Region	Total No. of married couples	Foreign nationals and Mainland Chinese, HK & Macao		By nationality (region)					
				Mainland Chinese, HK & Macao			Foreign nationals		
		Number of people	Ratio	Total	Mainland Chinese	HK & Macao	Total	Southeast	Other
Total	147,861	20,359	13.77	9,813	8,673	1,140	10,546	7,111	3,435
North Region	70,557	10,454	14.82	5,196	4,525	671	5,258	3,198	2,060
New Taipei City	26,567	4,036	15.19	2,086	1,808	278	1,950	1,216	734
Taipei City	17,796	2,792	15.69	1,444	1,230	214	1,348	491	857
Taoyuan City	15,048	2,124	14.11	952	849	103	1,172	925	247
Keelung City	2,193	326	14.87	177	163	14	149	101	48
Hsinchu City	2,776	335	12.07	157	135	22	178	109	69
Yilan County	2,717	353	12.99	177	156	21	176	135	41
Hsinchu County	3,460	488	14.10	203	184	19	285	221	64
Central Region	35,999	4,759	13.22	2,156	1,970	186	2,603	1,964	639
Taichung City	18,407	2,268	12.32	1,089	992	97	1,179	783	396
Miaoli County	3,398	569	16.75	258	242	16	311	263	48
Changhua County	7,691	925	12.03	382	340	42	543	445	98
Nantou County	2,852	418	14.66	171	156	15	247	192	55
Yunlin County	3,651	579	15.86	256	240	16	323	281	42
South Region	37,256	4,575	12.28	2,153	1,895	258	2,422	1,754	668
Tainan City	11,106	1,219	10.98	566	494	72	653	466	187
Kaohsiung City	17,075	2,120	12.42	1,017	881	136	1,103	756	347
Chiayi City	1,427	175	12.26	93	80	13	82	53	29
Chiayi County	2,578	410	15.90	201	188	13	209	175	34
Pingtung County	4,529	592	13.07	254	233	21	338	277	61
Penghu County	541	59	10.91	22	19	3	37	27	10
East Region	3,316	421	12.70	198	181	17	223	164	59
Taitung County	1,231	152	12.35	75	70	5	77	61	16
Hualien County	2,085	269	12.90	123	111	12	146	103	43
Kinmen and Mazu Regions	733	150	20.46	110	102	8	40	31	9
Kinmen County	659	123	18.66	94	86	8	29	21	8
Lienchiang County	74	27	36.49	16	16	—	11	10	1

Source: Department of Household Registration Affairs, MOI

Note: Data on this table is calculated according to date of registration..

(4) Ethnic composition

“Ethnicity” is a term used in political science and sociology. What is meant by an “ethnic group” according to the definition of social scientists is a group which considers itself, or is considered by others to constitute a unique community on account of their common origin, or common ancestry, culture or language. This definition includes both objective and subjective criteria: the objective criteria is that these people are thought to have a common culture or a common ancestral source; and the subjective criteria is that a group considers that it constitutes a distinct ethnic group, and its community has also received such recognition by other people. This involves a social process of subjective mutual recognition of whether or not the other party constitutes an ethnic group, which is ethnic identity.¹³ Taiwan's concept of ethnicity involves many factors, which are extremely sensitive and complex.

Fu-chang Wang (2004), on the basis of the ethnic identity theory, analyzed the imagined ethnic origins and differences of groups within Taiwan, and through a historical perspective and observation of social structure, divided Taiwan's ethnic groups into the four groups namely, Taiwan aborigines, Hakka, Hokkien Taiwanese, and mainland Chinese, and considered Taiwan's four classifications to be composed of three large ethnic groups in relative mutual antagonism.¹⁴ Therefore, it should be noted that this categorization is only a presentation of the most important data, and is not to be used for general research purposes. The nation's ethnicity can be roughly divided into the Han Chinese ethnic group, Aboriginal ethnic groups, and overseas expatriates living in the country; and the Han Chinese can be further roughly divided into Hokkien, Hakka,¹⁵ Mainland Chinese and others.¹⁶

Reference is made to the ROC Hakka Affairs Council's “2014 Taiwan and Fukien Regions Hakka Population and Hakka Self-Identity Commissioned Research Results,” according to which the population projections are, respectively, the Hokkien Taiwanese population, numbering 15,516,200 people, the Hakka population numbering 3,316,700 people, the mainland Chinese population numbering 1,640,200

¹³ Fu-chang Wang, 'Ethnic Imagination in Contemporary Taiwan' (Socio Publishing Co., Taipei, 2003), Page 10.

¹⁴ Fu-chang Wang (2004), *Ethnic Imagination in Contemporary Taiwan*, p.57

¹⁵ According to the definition of 'Hakka Basic Law', the method of defining a Hakka person is, 'A person who has Hakka blood or origins and identifies himself or herself as Hakka'.

¹⁶ Includes other ethnic groups, 'don't know' and undeclared.

people, with 2,470,600 people belonging to other groups, and the Aboriginal population numbering 429,800 people.

According to Table 3-2-4-1, Hokkien Taiwanese people were most numerous with Yunlin County (81.49%), Chiayi County (79.54%) and Yilan County (79.28%), higher than the national average (66.38%); Hakka were most numerous with Hsinchu County (62.90%), Miaoli County (55.59%) and Taoyuan City (33.92%), higher than the national average (14.19%); mainland Chinese were most numerous in Taipei City (13.46%), Lienchiang County (11.48%) and Keelung City (9.74%); all were higher than the national average (7.02%).

Table 3-2-4 population projections for main individual self-identified ethnic groups

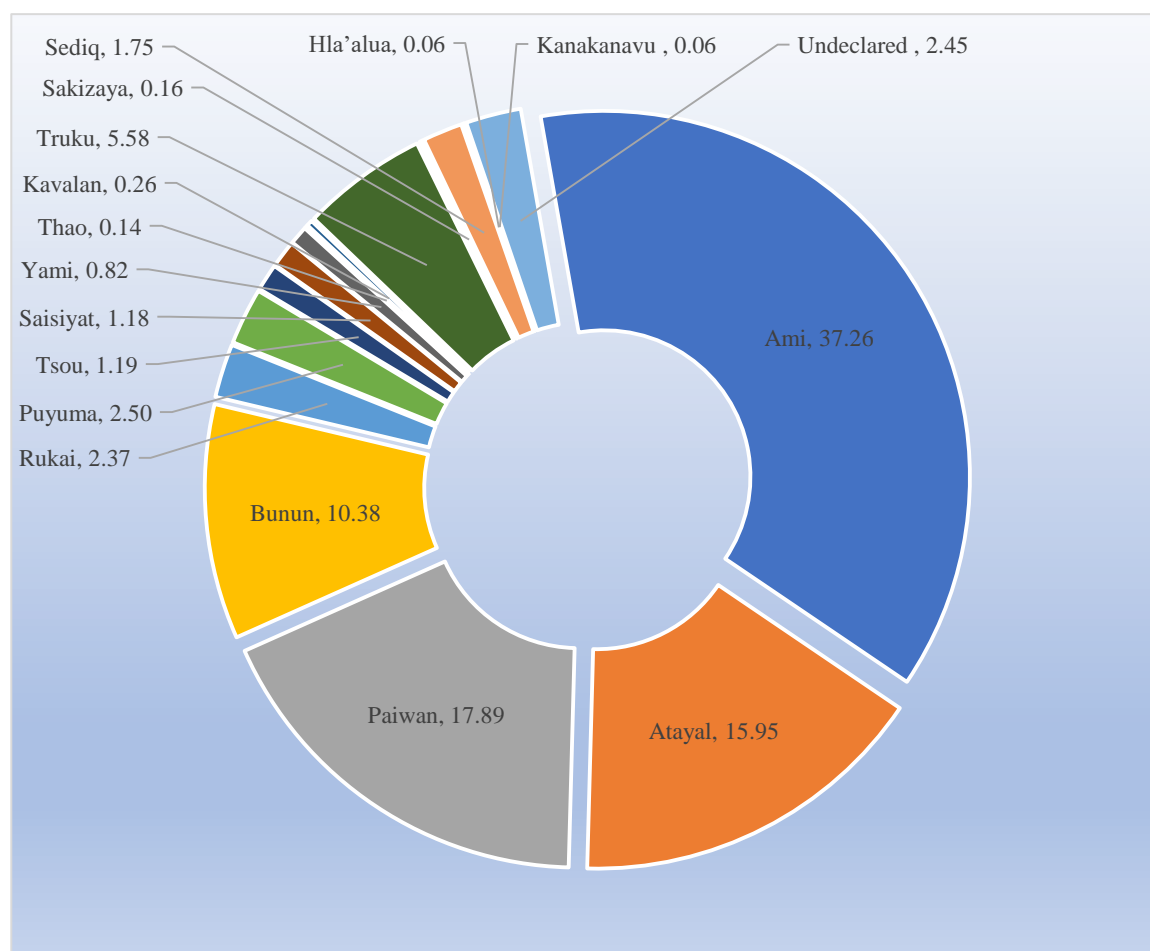
Unit: 1,000 People; %

Region	Main body of population	Hakka		Hokkien Taiwanese		Mainland Chinese		Aboriginal		Other	
		Population	Ratio	Population	Ratio	Population	Ratio	Population	Ratio	Population	Ratio
Total	23,373.5	3,316.7	14.19%	15,516.2	66.38%	1,640.2	7.02%	429.8	1.84%	2,470.6	10.57%
New Taipei City	3,954.9	403.8	10.21%	2,669.8	67.51%	352.3	8.91%	40.4	1.02%	488.6	12.35%
Taipei City	2,686.5	324.6	12.08%	1,620.4	60.32%	361.7	13.46%	26.1	0.97%	353.7	13.17%
Keelung City	374.9	27.1	7.23%	262.8	70.10%	36.5	9.74%	7.7	2.05%	40.9	10.91%
Hsinchu City	428.5	104.2	24.32%	267.1	62.33%	28.4	6.63%	6.0	1.40%	22.8	5.32%
Yilan County	458.5	17.3	3.77%	363.5	79.28%	16.0	3.49%	9.2	2.01%	52.5	11.45%
Taoyuan County	2,044.0	693.4	33.92%	1,048.8	51.31%	167.5	8.19%	30.9	1.51%	103.5	5.06%
Hsinchu County	530.5	333.7	62.90%	137.7	25.96%	17.9	3.37%	16.6	3.13%	24.6	4.64%
Taichung City	2,701.7	320.9	11.88%	1,886.0	69.81%	171.2	6.34%	39.5	1.46%	284.0	10.51%
Miaoli County	565.6	314.4	55.59%	207.3	36.65%	11.9	2.10%	7.8	1.38%	24.2	4.28%
Changhua County	1,296.0	68.6	5.29%	1,013.0	78.16%	63.0	4.86%	7.9	0.61%	143.5	11.07%
Nantou County	517.2	54.4	10.52%	389.9	75.39%	18.6	3.60%	12.8	2.47%	41.5	8.02%
Yunlin County	707.8	37.3	5.27%	576.8	81.49%	16.9	2.39%	3.4	0.48%	73.3	10.36%
Tainan City	1,883.2	74.3	3.95%	1,441.9	76.57%	75.8	4.03%	21.2	1.13%	270.1	14.34%
Kaohsiung City	2,779.9	215.7	7.76%	1,994.1	71.73%	198.7	7.15%	34.2	1.23%	337.1	12.13%
Chiayi City	270.9	14.5	5.35%	207.2	76.49%	10.9	4.02%	1.1	0.41%	37.2	13.73%
Chiayi County	529.2	28.0	5.29%	420.9	79.54%	18.3	3.46%	4.0	0.76%	58.0	10.96%
Pingtung County	852.3	160.0	18.77%	559.9	65.69%	31.0	3.64%	46.8	5.49%	54.5	6.39%
Penghu County	100.4	3.2	3.19%	77.0	76.69%	7.8	7.77%	1.0	1.00%	11.5	11.45%
Taitung County	224.8	31.3	13.92%	120.2	53.47%	12.3	5.47%	49.0	21.80%	12.0	5.34%
Hualien County	333.9	85.2	25.52%	148.4	44.44%	18.4	5.51%	63.4	18.99%	18.5	5.54%
Kinmen County	120.7	4.6	3.81%	95.2	78.87%	3.9	3.23%	0.6	0.50%	16.5	13.67%
Lienchiang County	12.2	0.1	0.82%	8.3	68.03%	1.4	11.48%	0.4	3.28%	2.0	16.39%

Source: Reference made to the Republic of China Hakka Affairs Council '2014 Taiwan and Fukien Regions Hakka Population Estimation and Hakka Self-Identity Commissioned Research Results,' self-compiled by the Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

In 2016, Taiwan's aboriginal population stood at 553,228 people, or 2.35% of the total population. As of 2016 the aboriginal tribes recognized by the government were: Ami, Atayal, Paiwan, Bunun, Rukai, Puyuma, Tsou, Saisiyat, Yami, Thao, Kavalan, Truku, Sakizaya, Sediq, Hla'alua and Kanakanavu, 16 tribes in all, with each ethnic group having its own culture, language, customs and social structures.

The Ami's total population, at 206,126 people, accounted for 37.26% of the total aboriginal population, and was the largest indigenous ethnic group; Atayal, Paiwan, Bunun, Rukai, Puyuma, Tsou, Saisiyat, Yami, Thao, Kavalan, Truku, Sakizaya, Sediq, Hla'alua and Kanakanavu accounted for 15.95%, 17.89%, 10.38%, 2.37%, 2.50%, 1.19%, 1.18%, 0.82%, 0.14%, 0.26%, 5.58%, 0.16%, 1.75%, 0.06% and 0.06%, respectively, for which the undeclared accounted for 2.45% (Chart 3-2-4).



Source: Population Statistics over the Months, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Chart 3-2-4 Population ratio of each aboriginal ethnic group

(5) Educational composition

By the year-end of 2016, Taiwan's registered population of people aged 15 years or more numbered about 20.398 million people, 86.65% of the total population. Those with tertiary education of junior college level, university degree level or above accounted for 43.64%; the biggest proportion, while senior high school and vocational school graduates accounted for 30.79%, followed by junior high school graduates,

ranking third at 12.24%. Of these groups, tertiary education has seen the biggest increases over the past 10 years, at 10.98 %, this is mainly due to the increase of 12.66 percentage points in university enrollments, the remaining ratios have been decreasing every year. (Table 3-2-5-1).

Due to the implementation of twelve-year compulsory education and the promotion of higher education, the standard of the citizens' education has increased over the years. The population of the over 15 year-old illiterate rate fell from 2.52% at the end of 2006 to 1.30% by the end of 2016. At the elementary school education level, this fell from 16.17% at the end of 2006 to 11.77% by the end of 2016; while the proportion of the population educated at junior college and above has been increasing year by year; over the same period, it rose from 32.66% to 43.64%, demonstrating that in recent years the nations' standard of education has risen (Table 3-2-5-1).

Table 3-2-5-1 Educational composition of the over-15 year-old population of Taiwan

Unit: %

Year's end	Sum-total	Literate									Illiterate
		Total	Tertiary educated				Senior High school (vocational school)	Junior high school	Elementary school	Self-taught	
			Sub-total	Graduate Institute	University or College	Junior college	(Incl. 3 year pre-tertiary)				
Year end of 2006	100.00	97.48	32.66	3.46	16.23	12.97	33.45	14.75	16.17	0.46	2.52
Year end of 2007	100.00	97.63	33.85	3.81	17.34	12.70	33.21	14.46	15.69	0.43	2.37
Year end of 2008	100.00	97.78	34.91	4.13	18.35	12.43	32.92	14.31	15.23	0.41	2.22
Year end of 2009	100.00	97.91	35.87	4.42	19.29	12.15	32.84	14.04	14.78	0.39	2.09
Year end of 2010	100.00	98.04	37.05	4.73	20.38	11.94	32.56	13.74	14.33	0.37	1.96
Year end of 2011	100.00	98.17	38.18	5.14	21.27	11.77	32.32	13.44	13.87	0.35	1.83
Year end of 2012	100.00	98.29	39.45	5.52	22.27	11.66	31.86	13.24	13.41	0.33	1.71
Year end of 2013	100.00	98.39	40.70	5.84	23.32	11.54	31.43	12.95	12.99	0.31	1.61
Year end of 2014	100.00	98.50	41.75	6.14	24.16	11.45	31.15	12.73	12.58	0.30	1.50
Year end of 2015	100.00	98.60	42.68	6.40	24.92	11.36	30.92	12.53	12.18	0.28	1.40
Year end of 2016	100.00	98.70	43.64	6.68	25.67	11.30	30.79	12.24	11.77	0.26	1.30
Increase or decrease percentage points compared	—	1.21	10.98	3.22	9.44	-1.67	-2.66	-2.51	-4.40	-0.20	-1.21

with the
year-end of
2006

Source: Statistics notification, Department of Statistics, MOI.

By the end of 2016, for the population of those over 15 years old, there were 20,130,000 literate people in Taiwan, a literacy rate of 98.70%, demonstrating a continuing increase year on year. If further examination is made of the higher education (junior college level, university degree level and above) population composition, at the end of 2016, Taiwan's tertiary graduate population numbered 8,900,000 people, an average annual growth rate of 3.82% over the past 10 years. Looking at gender, the male 4.58 million accounted for 51.48% of the total, while the female 4.32 million accounted for 48.52%. The average annual rate of increase of the population in higher education has been greater for women than for men over the past 10 years, at 4.16%, compared to 3.52% for men. As for the level of education, university graduates accounted for the majority, at 58.82%, or 5.24 million people, and junior college graduates accounted for 25.88%, or 2.30 million people, with graduate institute graduates ranking third at 1.36 million, accounting for 15.30%. (Table 3-2-5-2)

Table 3-2-5-2 The educational level of the nation's tertiary-educated population over the years

Unit: 1,000 People

Year's end	Total			Graduate Institute		University or College		Junior College (note)	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Year end of 2006	6,118	3,243	2,874	425	224	1,559	1,480	1,259	1,170
Year end of 2007	6,408	3,380	3,027	468	254	1,668	1,614	1,244	1,160
Year end of 2008	6,679	3,510	3,169	506	284	1,774	1,737	1,231	1,148
Year end of 2009	6,938	3,634	3,304	544	311	1,874	1,858	1,216	1,135
Year end of 2010	7,239	3,781	3,458	584	341	1,991	1,990	1,206	1,127
Year end of 2011	7,531	3,926	3,605	636	379	2,090	2,104	1,200	1,122
Year end of 2012	7,852	4,082	3,770	685	414	2,200	2,233	1,197	1,123
Year end of 2013	8,151	4,226	3,925	725	445	2,311	2,359	1,191	1,120
Year end of 2014	8,415	4,352	4,063	762	475	2,402	2,468	1,187	1,120
Year end of 2015	8,666	4,471	4,195	797	503	2,490	2,569	1,184	1,123
Year end of 2016	8,902	4,583	4,319	831	531	2,571	2,665	1,181	1,123
Increase or decrease from the year-end of 2006 (%)	45.52	41.30	50.28	95.71	137.09	64.86	80.07	-6.22	-4.01
Average increase over the past 10 years (%)	3.82	3.52	4.16	6.95	9.02	5.13	6.06	-0.64	-0.41

Source: Statistics notification, Department of Statistics, MOI.

Note: This refers to two and three year and two years in addition to five-year junior colleges.

Looking at higher educational levels (junior college level, university degree or above) in each city or county, Taipei City was highest, at 60.14%, followed by Hsinchu City at 52.83%, with Kinmen County third at 47.04%; all were higher than the average value of 43.64%. Taitung County was lowest, at 29.04%, followed by Chiayi County at 29.72%, Yunlin County was third at 31.28%; and all were lower than the average value. Looking at the illiteracy rates of each city and county, Taipei City was lowest, at 0.53%, followed by Kinmen County at 0.64%, Hsinchu County was third at 0.71%; all were lower than the average value of 1.30%; also, Yunlin County's 3.20% was the highest, followed by Changhua County at 2.97%, with Chiayi County the third highest at 2.88%; all were higher than the average value (Table 3-2-5-3).

Table 3-2-5-3 Year-end of 2016 over 15-year-old population of each county and city by junior college level, university degree level and above and illiteracy

Unit: People; %

Region	Total	Junior college level, university degree level and above		Number of people of illiteracy	Rate of illiteracy
		Number of people	Rate		
Total	20,397,935	8,902,177	43.64	265,523	1.30
New Taipei City	3,471,785	1,554,691	44.78	28,840	0.83
Taipei City	2,320,576	1,395,660	60.14	12,315	0.53
Taoyuan City	1,818,456	801,764	44.09	18,719	1.03
Taichung City	2,358,027	1,068,183	45.30	24,624	1.04
Tainan City	1,649,462	692,333	41.97	24,681	1.50
Kaohsiung City	2,435,578	1,041,357	42.76	38,446	1.58
Yilan County	400,702	144,609	36.09	6,974	1.74
Hsinchu County	455,791	210,077	46.09	3,215	0.71
Miaoli County	483,011	179,524	37.17	3,620	0.75
Changhua County	1,111,723	404,951	36.43	33,070	2.97
Nantou County	446,869	150,733	33.73	5,380	1.20
Yunlin County	610,263	190,877	31.28	19,553	3.20
Chiayi County	462,401	137,433	29.72	13,321	2.88
Pingtung County	742,006	245,305	33.06	15,335	2.07
Taitung County	193,476	56,192	29.04	2,842	1.47
Hualien County	289,659	103,631	35.78	2,181	0.75
Penghu County	91,777	32,962	35.92	1,060	1.15
Keelung City	331,592	130,815	39.45	4,123	1.24
Hsinchu City	361,054	190,734	52.83	3,153	0.87
Chiayi City	231,286	108,287	46.82	2,978	1.29
Kinmen County	121,440	57,131	47.04	780	0.64
Lienchiang County	11,001	4,928	44.80	313	2.85

Source: 2016 Population Statistics, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

To benchmark with countries around the world, Taiwan's higher education rate for a population in the age of 25-64 reached 47% by the year-end of 2015, which is higher than the average value of 35% for OECD countries. Compared to other major countries, lower than that of Canada (55%) and Israel (49%), the rest of the countries show value, which is lower than that of Taiwan. (Table 3-2-5-4)

Table 3-2-5-4 Higher education Rate of Population from ages 25 - 64 in major countries

Unit: %

Country	Year-end of year	Higher Education Rate of Population from ages 25 -64
R.O.C.	2016	48
	2015	47
Average of OECD	2015	35
Korea	2015	45
Japan	2012	47
Chile	2013	21
Portugal	2015	23
Czech Republic	2015	22
Poland	2015	28
Germany	2015	28
Austria	2015	31
France	2014	34
The Netherlands	2015	35
Spain	2015	35
Denmark	2015	37
New Zealand	2015	34
Iceland	2015	39
Belgium	2015	37
Sweden	2015	40
Switzerland	2015	42
Ireland	2015	43
Australia	2015	43
Norway	2015	43
United Kingdom	2015	43
Finland	2015	43
United States	2015	45
Israel	2015	49
Canada	2015	55

Source: Statistics notification, Department of Statistics, MOI.

(6) Industrial¹⁷Composition

Due to industrial and commercial development, the nation's economic model has evolved from a predominantly agricultural lifestyle to a commercial and industrial-based production model, and in recent years also because of computer, electronics, telecommunications, biochemical and financial services industries accounted for the vast majority of the job market, most economic models have been converted to service-based production models. Chart 3-2-6 shows: in agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal husbandry there has been a rapid decrease in the proportion of the population from 1996's 10.12% to 4.95% by 2016, while the proportion of the population employed in the service sector rose from 52.39 % in 1996 to 59.17% by 2016; and the industrial proportion of the population rose to a peak in 1987 of 42.76%, after which it dropped to 35.88% by 2016 (Table 3-2-6-1).

Industrial categories can be subdivided into the five categories of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and fuel supply industry, water supply and pollution treatment, and the construction industry and other industries; service industries can be further subdivided into 13 categories, such as the wholesale and retail industries; transportation and storage industries; accommodation & catering industries (food and beverage service industry); IT and communication and broadcasting industries; finance and insurance industries; real estate industry; professional, scientific and technical industries; support services industry, public administration and national defense, compulsory social security ; educational services; medical health and social services work; arts, entertainment and recreation services and other services and so on.

¹⁷ According to the ROC standard definition of industry, 'the word trade' refers to a category of economic activity; also according to the MOI Dept. of Household Registration 100-year Review, trade refers to a category of individual economic activity engaged in, including the production of various tangible goods and the provision of services. The Population Census Methods published by the United Nations defines trade as an economic activity sector, which a worker belongs to.

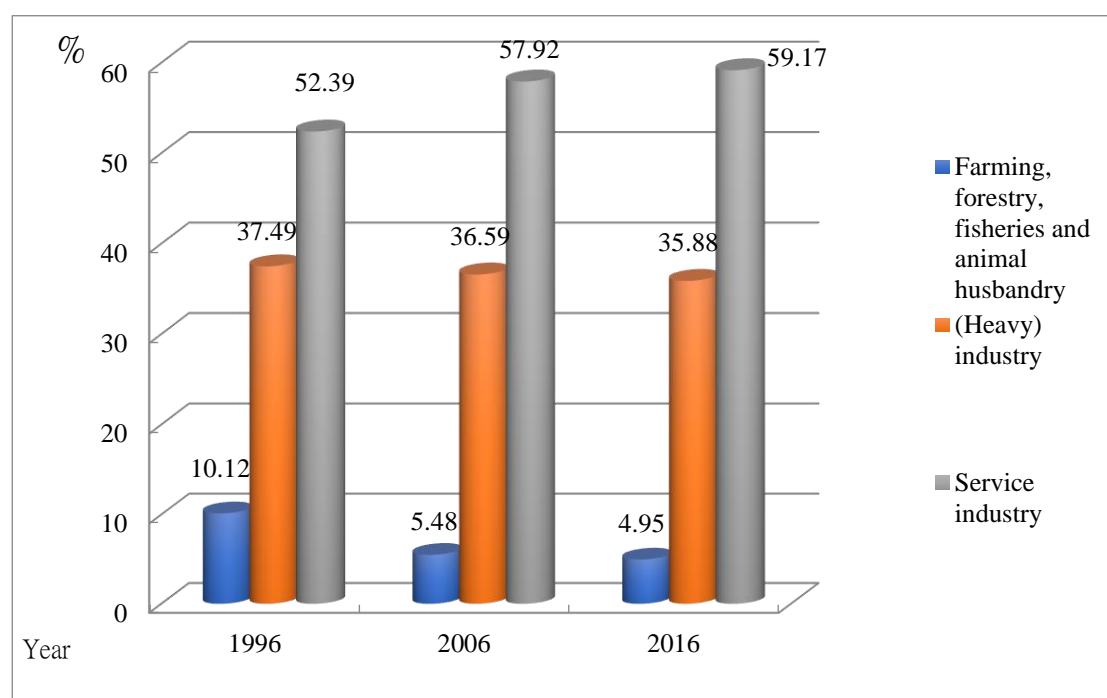
Table 3-2-6-1 Over 15 year-old employed population by occupation

Unit: 1,000 People; %

Industry Year	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Animal Husbandry		(Heavy) Industry		Service Industry	
	No. of People	Percentage	No. of People	Percentage	No. of People	Percentage
1987	1,226	15.28	3,431	42.76	3,366	41.95
1991	1,093	12.95	3,370	39.93	3,977	47.12
1995	954	10.55	3,504	38.74	4,587	50.71
1996	918	10.12	3,399	37.49	4,751	52.39
2001	706	7.52	3,432	36.58	5,245	55.90
2006	554	5.48	3,700	36.59	5,857	57.92
2011	542	5.06	3,892	36.34	6,275	58.60
2012	544	5.01	3,935	36.23	6,381	58.75
2013	544	4.96	3,965	36.16	6,458	58.89
2014	548	4.95	4,004	36.14	6,526	58.91
2015	555	4.95	4,035	36.03	6,609	59.02
2016	557	4.95	4,043	35.88	6,667	59.17

Source: Human Resources Annual Survey Report, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan.

Note: Statistics of 1996, 2006 and 2016 adopt the Republic of China's sixth, eighth and ninth revision of industry standard classifications.



Source: Human Resources Annual Survey Report, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan.

Note: Statistics of 1995, 2005 and 2015 adopt the Republic of China's sixth, eighth and ninth revision of industry standard classifications.

Chart 3-2-6 Industrial change in the over 15 year-old employed population

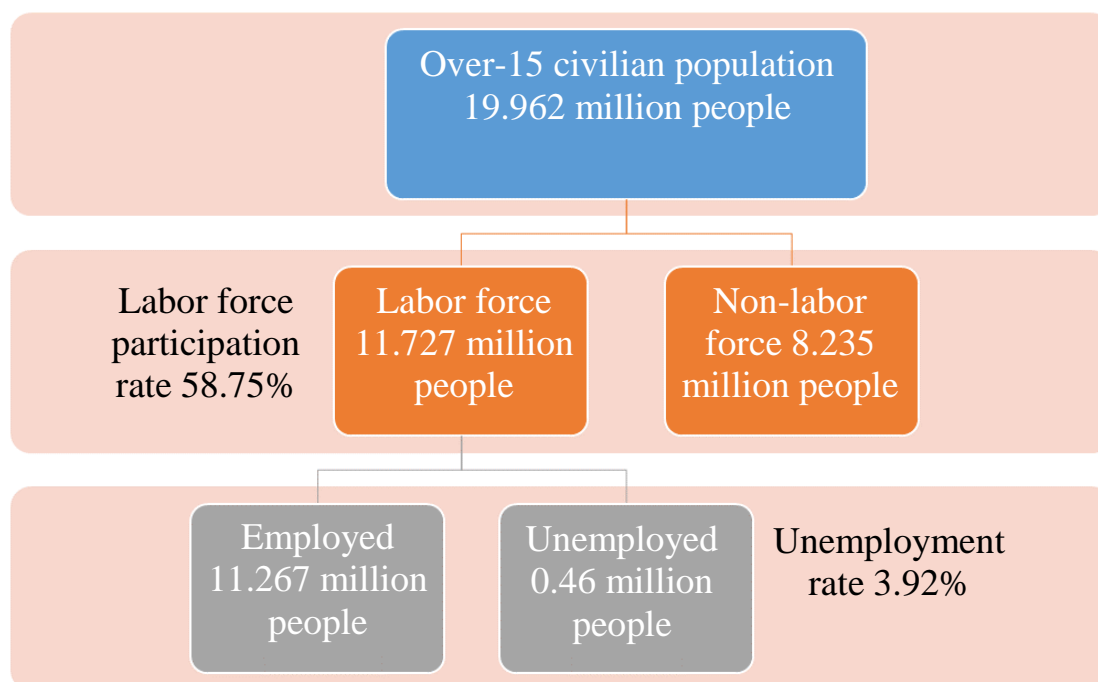
Looking at each city and county from the point of view of industry in 2016, the proportion of the population engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal husbandry was highest in Chiayi County at 23.93%, followed by Yunlin County at 20.13%, and Taitung County was third at 19.75%; all were significantly higher than the national overall average value of 4.95%. Taipei City was the lowest, at 0.21%, Keelung City was second-lowest at 0.34%, and New Taipei City and Hsinchu City were third-lowest at 0.56%; all were significantly lower than that average value. And with respect to the size of the population engaged in industrial work, Hsinchu County's 52.10% was the highest, followed by Miaoli County at 48.46%, with Changhua County third at 46.58%; all these were significantly higher than the national average value of 35.88%. Also, Taipei City's 19.04% was lowest, Taitung County's 21.09% was second lowest, and Penghu County was third lowest at 21.60%; all were much lower than the average value. And with respect to the proportion of the population engaged in the service industry, Taipei City's 80.75% was highest, followed by Penghu County at 70.77%, with Chiayi City third at 70.23%; all were much higher than the national average value of 59.17%. Also, Changhua County was lowest, at 43.93%, followed by Chiayi County at 44.74%, with Hsinchu County third lowest at 45.17%; all here were much lower than the national average (Table 3-2-6-2).

Table 3-2-6-2 2016 Average Industry ratios for employed people

Unit: %

County / City	Total	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Animal Husbandry	Industry						Service Industry													
			Total	Mining and quarrying industries	Manufacturing industry	Electricity and fuel supply industries	Water supply and pollution treatment industries	Construction industry	Total	Wholesale and retail industries	Storage and transportation industries	Accommodation and catering industries	IT and communication and broadcasting industries	Finance and Insurance industries	Real estate industry	Professional, scientific and technical services	Support service industry	Public administration and national defense, compulsory social security	Educational services	Medical health and social services work	Arts, entertainment and recreation industries	Other service industries
Total	100	4.95	35.88	0.03	26.87	0.27	0.73	7.98	59.17	16.45	3.90	7.33	2.21	3.77	0.89	3.26	2.54	3.32	5.79	3.94	0.91	4.86
New Taipei City	100	0.56	35.49	0.01	25.72	0.24	0.67	8.85	63.94	19.23	4.54	7.30	3.26	4.84	0.86	4.01	3.45	3.00	4.82	2.90	1.03	4.69
Taipei City	100	0.21	19.04	0.00	13.09	0.83	0.53	4.58	80.75	20.47	4.34	6.09	6.38	8.49	1.20	7.24	2.90	4.55	8.69	5.28	1.07	4.04
Taoyuan City	100	1.34	45.74	0.03	37.17	0.11	0.99	7.45	52.92	14.14	5.81	6.54	1.18	2.69	1.19	2.76	2.74	2.33	4.75	3.46	0.62	4.70
Keelung City	100	0.34	29.69	0.01	19.75	0.23	0.39	9.32	69.97	17.73	11.38	7.63	2.96	3.99	0.79	3.26	3.43	3.73	5.67	3.56	0.85	4.97
Hsinchu City	100	0.56	42.40	-	34.53	0.09	0.80	6.99	57.04	14.26	2.89	7.42	1.68	2.88	1.06	5.09	2.64	2.51	8.00	3.01	0.79	4.80
Yilan County	100	5.41	31.03	0.01	19.15	0.15	0.54	11.17	63.56	17.62	3.70	10.24	1.49	2.97	1.13	2.51	2.44	3.33	5.84	4.74	1.18	6.36
Hsinchu County	100	2.73	52.10	0.05	41.96	0.04	0.82	9.24	45.17	10.52	3.52	5.77	1.04	1.67	0.93	3.09	2.65	2.45	5.01	2.46	1.49	4.57
Taichung City	100	3.36	38.76	0.03	30.48	0.23	0.60	7.42	57.88	16.98	3.11	7.13	1.75	3.33	1.28	3.30	2.57	2.61	5.89	4.04	0.85	5.04
Miaoli County	100	6.06	48.46	0.27	37.70	0.12	1.11	9.25	45.49	11.53	2.73	6.18	0.91	1.95	0.80	1.94	2.32	3.49	4.65	3.36	0.83	4.81
Changhua County	100	9.50	46.58	0.04	38.81	0.05	0.61	7.06	43.93	13.12	2.30	6.56	0.87	2.29	0.46	1.73	1.20	2.30	4.75	3.49	0.59	4.26
Nantou County	100	18.38	28.36	0.18	18.97	0.14	0.59	8.48	53.26	14.34	2.38	8.22	0.80	2.01	0.37	1.59	1.63	4.72	6.01	4.64	1.12	5.41
Yunlin County	100	20.13	33.53	0.05	21.35	0.04	0.75	11.34	46.34	14.11	1.97	5.83	0.78	2.01	0.79	1.21	1.18	3.41	5.78	3.75	0.56	4.97
Tainan City	100	7.19	42.08	0.01	33.74	0.13	0.73	7.46	50.73	14.88	2.31	8.08	0.96	2.54	0.63	1.81	1.89	3.04	5.30	3.76	0.93	4.60
Kaohsiung City	100	3.26	35.75	0.01	26.71	0.41	0.82	7.79	60.99	17.11	4.62	8.24	1.49	3.34	0.70	2.61	2.84	3.11	6.02	4.49	0.80	5.63
Chiayi City	100	1.93	27.84	0.02	21.34	0.44	0.92	5.11	70.23	17.99	2.42	7.71	2.05	4.49	1.22	3.25	1.64	5.18	10.52	7.09	1.28	5.38
Chiayi County	100	23.93	31.33	0.02	20.52	0.04	0.97	9.77	44.74	14.07	2.28	6.60	0.42	2.04	0.24	1.30	1.54	3.30	4.15	3.42	0.77	4.61
Pingtung County	100	15.40	31.95	0.18	19.94	0.10	0.81	10.93	52.65	13.64	3.49	8.33	1.08	1.87	0.53	1.79	1.69	4.35	4.87	4.61	0.97	5.41
Penghu County	100	7.63	21.60	-	8.06	1.00	0.95	11.60	70.77	14.82	4.66	8.88	1.62	2.03	0.76	1.98	3.31	16.25	6.16	3.86	1.25	5.18
Taitung County	100	19.75	21.09	0.10	6.52	0.02	1.01	13.43	59.16	14.40	2.91	11.63	0.91	1.75	0.61	1.73	1.90	6.48	5.59	4.65	1.49	5.13
Hualien County	100	6.99	23.83	0.10	11.05	0.24	1.01	11.42	69.18	14.55	4.75	12.56	1.88	3.63	1.20	1.90	2.24	6.26	6.41	5.94	1.72	6.14

Source: 2016 Human Resources Annual Survey Report, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan. The scope of statistics only covers the Taiwan region.

(7) Labor force ¹⁸composition

Source: Executive Yuan, DGBAS, Human Resources Survey, drawn by the Department of Household Registration.

Chart 3-2-7-1 2016 Overview of manpower resources

From Chart 3-2-7-1, one can see the Manpower Resources distribution in 2016. As far as the labor force is concerned, in 2016, Taiwan's average labor force was 11.727 million, representing an increase of 89,000 people over 2015, or 0.76%, of which an 0.86% increase was in the female labor force, while the male labor force increased by 0.69 %.

¹⁸(1) The labor force refers to the civilian population over 15 years of age who are able to work during the standard periods of the data, and it includes both employed and unemployed.

(2) Employed refers to workers who engaged in remunerated work during the standard periods of the data-including those over 15 years of age who are engaged in remunerated work, and those who are their dependents and engaged in unpaid work for more than 15 hours per week.

(3) Unemployed refers to those unemployed people over 15 years of age during the standard periods of the data who meet the following conditions: ① they have no work; ② they are able to work at any time; ③ they are presently looking for work, or have found work but not yet seen the results of it. Additionally, it includes those who are expecting to resume work, those who have been appointed a position but have not begun work or not received remuneration yet.

(4) Non-labor force refers to the civilian population over 15 years of age during the standard periods of the data, who do not belong to the labor force, including those in pursuit of education, engaged in domestic work, the elderly, the mentally or physically handicapped, those who would like to work but have yet to find work and can at any time begin work and those who for other reasons are waiting to begin work or have not yet found work.

Under the factors of a weak global economy, an uncertain international political situation, a slow down of China's economic growth and a stable domestic demand, the economic growth rate of Taiwan in 2016 was 1.50%. In terms of labor market, the average number of employed people in 2016 was 11,267,000 people, an increase of 0.62% compared to that in 2015. The average unemployment rate¹⁹ was 3.92%, an increase of 0.14 percentage point compared with that of previous year. The overall labor market remained stable.

Table 3-2-7-1 Overview of Human resources

Unit: 1,000 People; %

Average	Over-15 year-old civilian population	Labor force	Employed	Unemployed	Non-labor force	Labor force participation rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
2006	18,166	10,522	10,111	411	7,644	57.92	3.91
2007	18,392	10,713	10,294	419	7,679	58.25	3.91
2008	18,623	10,853	10,403	450	7,770	58.28	4.14
2009	18,855	10,917	10,279	639	7,937	57.90	5.85
2010	19,062	11,070	10,493	577	7,992	58.07	5.21
2011	19,253	11,200	10,709	491	8,053	58.17	4.39
2012	19,436	11,341	10,860	481	8,096	58.35	4.24
2013	19,587	11,445	10,967	478	8,142	58.43	4.18
2014	19,705	11,535	11,079	457	8,170	58.54	3.96
2015	19,842	11,638	11,198	440	8,204	58.65	3.78
2016	19,962	11,727	11,267	460	8,235	58.75	3.92

Source: Labor Statistic Annual Report, Ministry of Labor

Table 3-2-7-2 Labor force participation rate by sex and age

Unit: %

	Total	Sex		Age Group							
		Male	Female	15-24 years old	25-44 years old			45-64 years old			Over 65-years old
					Total	25-34 years old	35-44 years old	Total	45-54 years old	55-64 years old	
2011	57.17	66.67	49.97	28.56	85.56	87.53	83.52	60.36	72.65	43.60	7.93
2012	58.35	66.83	50.19	29.08	86.33	88.89	83.78	60.48	73.31	43.88	8.10
2013	58.43	66.74	50.46	29.58	86.64	89.28	84.06	60.73	73.92	44.36	8.34
2014	58.54	66.78	50.64	29.36	86.85	89.73	84.11	61.65	74.88	45.87	8.68
2015	58.65	66.91	50.74	30.24	87.40	90.77	84.34	61.89	75.58	46.12	8.78
2016	58.75	67.05	50.80	31.37	87.82	91.11	84.92	62.42	76.50	46.60	8.61

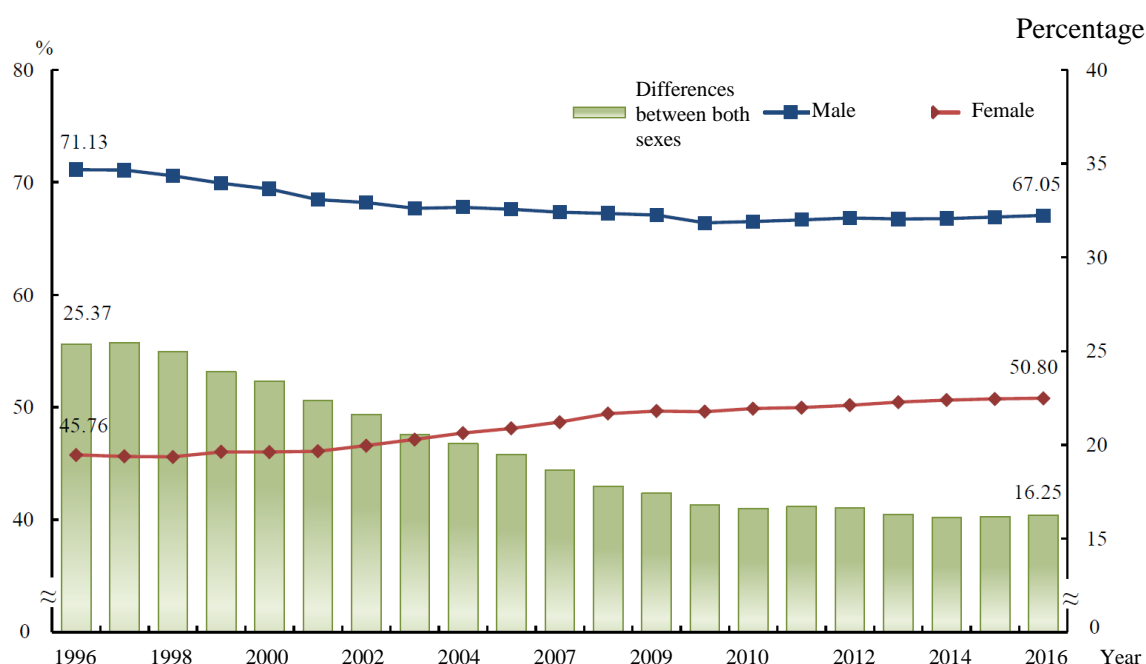
Source: Human Resources Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan

¹⁹Unemployed as a proportion of the labor force.

In 2016, the average Labor force participation rate²⁰ was 58.75%, a rise of 0.10 percentage point compared with that of the previous year. The rising tendency has lasted for consecutive 7 years. The female average Labor force participation rate was 50.80%, while that for males was 67.05%, representing an increase of 0.06 and 0.14 percentage points respectively for females and males as compared with that of the previous year. Looking at the data for the past 20 years, the females' labor force participation rate rose due to the rise in the education level, the increase of job opportunities in the services industry, and the relevant maternal protection measures implemented by the government. The labor force participation rate rose from 45.76% in 1996 to 50.80% in 2016, up by a total of 5.04 percentage points, demonstrating a gradually rising trend. Ever since the labor force participation rate increased to 50.19%, exceeding 50% for the first time after 2012, the labor force participation rate in 2016 increased by 0.06 percentage points compared with that of the previous year. Owing to the impact of the extension of males' pursuit of further studies and the earlier retirement age, the labor force participation rate has dropped from 71.13% in 1996 to 66.40% in 2009. In recent years, the number has remained in the range of 66%~67%. In the long run, the gender gap in terms of the labor force participation rate has become smaller. (Table 3-2-7-2)

Looking at age groups, the male and female labor force participation rate for 15 to 24 year olds in 2016 was 32.64% and 30.07%, respectively, both of which were rather low, mainly due to the higher schooling rate in the age group. Beginning at 30 years of age, the gender differences in the labor force participation rate demonstrate a progressive discrepancy, gradually widening with age. In this, the female labor force participation rate for 30 to 34 year olds was 83.11%, lower than the 97.48% for males by 14.37%; the female labor force participation rate for 55 to 59 year-olds was 41.40%, also lower than the male participation rate of 70.60%, with the difference having widened to 29.20 percentage points, evidence that there is still space for development of female human resources. (Chart 3-2-7-2)

²⁰ This refers to the proportion of the civilian population over 15 years of age, which is part of the labor force.



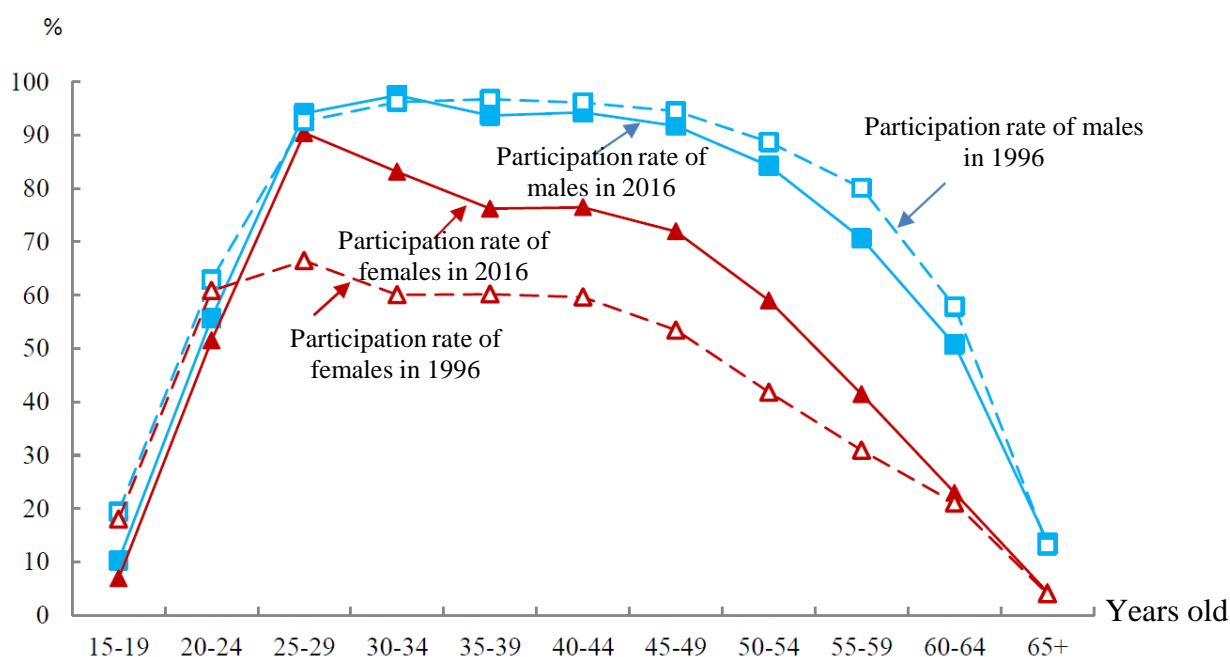
Source: Human resources survey ad hoc gender analysis, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan.

Chart 3-2-7-2 Labor force participation rate of both sexes over the past 20 Years

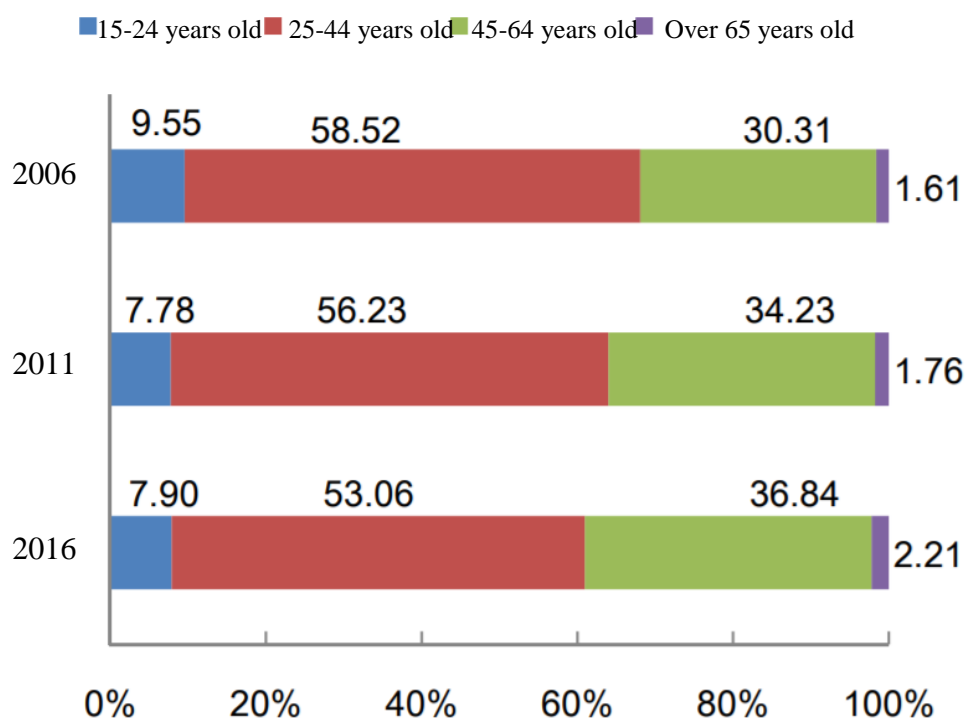
Looking at the data for the past 20 years, with the exception of a decline in the 15 to 24 year-old female labor force participation rate due to rising education levels and an extension of the years spent in school life, participation for all other age groups showed an upward trend, especially for the 25 to 29 year-old age group, which rose by 23.92 percentage points over the past 20 years, the highest rise for any age group. The 30 to 34 year-old age group increased by 23.07%, followed by the 35 to 54 year-old age group, which also increased by more than 15%. Over the same period, male labor force participation rates fell for all age groups except for the 25 to 29 year-old group, which saw an increase of 1.49 percentage points, which is the highest; the 30 to 34 year-old group increased 1.27%, which is the second highest. The fall in labor force participation for the 15 to 24 year-old and 50 to 64 year-old age groups were more pronounced, mainly due to the impact of the extension of the years spent in school life and to early retirement. (Chart 3-2-7-3)

With the influence of higher education in recent years, the 2016 tertiary-educated labor force accounted for 49.60% of the overall labor force, a substantial 12.88

percentage point increase compared to 2006; by the age structures, although the major labor force of the current year and the 10 years previously are all prime-of-life age groups (25 to 44 years old), due to the overall demographic transition, the older labor force (45 to 64 years) proportion of the social increase of population went from 30.31% to 36.84%, an increase of 6.53 percentage points. (Chart 3-2-7-4)



Source: Human resources survey ad hoc gender analysis, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan.

Chart 3-2-7-3 Labor force participation rates for the two sexes by age group

Source: General Overview of Labor Trends, Ministry of Labor

Chart 3-2-7-4 Comparison of labor force age compositions

Looking at the labor force and labor force participation rates from the point of view of each city and county, Tainan City's 61.3% was the highest, followed by Hsinchu City at 60.2%, with Changhua County third at 59.8%, all higher than the average value of 58.75%; while Penghu County's 52.5% was lowest, with Hualien County next at 55.5%, and Keelung City third at 57.0%, all lower than the average. (Table 3-2-7-3)

Table 3-2-7-3 2016 Labor force and labor force participation rates in each city and county

Unit: 1,000 People, %

County / City	Labor Force		Male		Female	
	No. of People	Participation rate	No. of People	Participation rate	No. of People	Participation rate
Total	11,727	58.75	6,541	67.05	5,186	50.80
New Taipei City	2,027	59.1	1,120	67.8	907	51.0
Taipei City	1,332	57.5	705	64.8	627	51.1
Taoyuan City	1,055	59.5	583	67.3	471	52.0
Taichung City	1,359	58.6	752	67.0	608	50.8
Tainan City	996	61.3	553	69.4	442	53.5
Kaohsiung City	1,373	57.4	764	65.8	609	49.5

Yilan County	230	58.3	134	68.0	96	48.6
Hsinchu County	261	58.3	146	64.6	115	51.9
Miaoli County	278	58.5	162	67.1	117	49.6
Changhua County	657	59.8	381	68.8	276	50.6
Nantou County	262	59.7	151	68.1	111	51.1
Yunlin County	357	59.2	211	68.1	146	49.9
Chiayi County	272	59.5	161	68.3	112	50.3
Pingtung County	423	58.3	246	67.7	177	48.9
Taitung County	109	58.3	63	66.5	47	50.0
Hualien County	157	55.5	90	64.0	67	47.1
Penghu County	46	52.5	27	61.8	19	43.3
Keelung City	186	57.0	106	66.0	80	48.2
Hsinchu City	214	60.2	117	67.9	97	53.1
Chiayi City	132	57.8	70	64.4	62	51.8

Source: 2016 Human Resources Annual Survey Report, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan. The scope of statistics only covers the Taiwan region.

To benchmark with major countries around the world, Taiwan's labor force participation rate is lower than that of Singapore (68.0%), Korea (62.8%), Hong Kong (61.1%), Japan (60.0%), and the United States (62.8%). The deviation is within 1.2~9.2 percentage points. (Table 3-2-7-4)

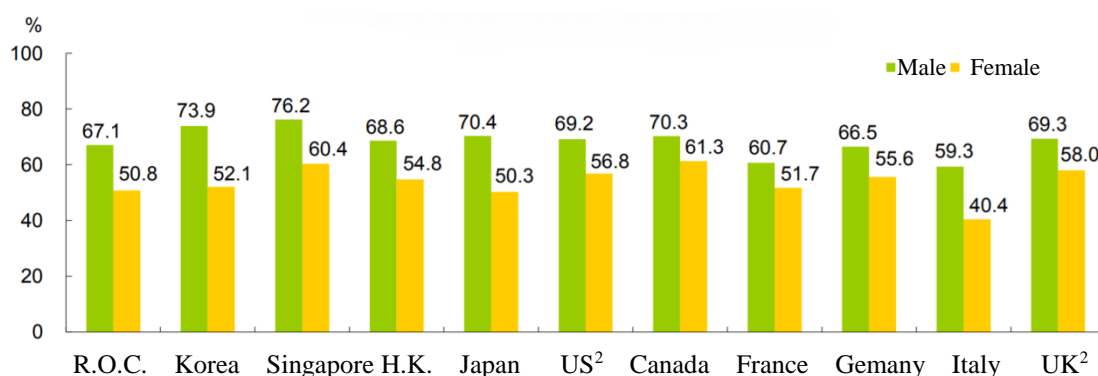
Looking at the labor force participation rate from the point of view of each sex, the values are similar for males in different countries, which is around 60~70%. Among these countries, Italy and France showed the lowest value of 59.3% and 60.7%, respectively. On the other hand, the labor force participation rates for females in different countries varied significantly. The labor force participation rate of females in Taiwan is 50.8%, compared with Asia, which is higher than that of Japan (50.3%), but lower than that of Singapore (60.4%) and Korea (52.1%). (Chart 3-2-7-5)

Table 3-2-7-4 Labor force and labor force participation rates in major countries
Unit: %

Year	R.O.C.	Korea	Singapore	H.K.	Japan	US ²	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	UK ²
2006	57.9	61.9	65.0	61.2	60.4	66.2	67.0	56.1	59.0	49.1	63.4
2007	58.3	61.8	65.0	61.2	60.4	66.0	67.4	56.3	59.2	48.8	63.2
2008	58.3	61.5	65.6	60.9	60.2	66.0	67.6	56.4	59.3	49.1	63.4
2009	57.9	60.8	65.4	60.8	59.9	65.4	67.1	56.6	59.5	48.5	63.2
2010	58.1	61.0	66.2	59.6	59.6	64.7	66.9	56.5	59.5	48.2	62.9
2011	58.2	61.1	66.1	60.1	59.3	64.1	66.7	56.3	60.1	48.1	63.0
2012	58.4	61.3	66.6	60.5	59.1	63.7	66.5	56.5	60.1	49.1	63.1
2013	58.4	61.5	66.7	61.2	59.3	63.2	66.5	56.4	60.3	48.8	63.1
2014	58.5	62.4	67.0	61.1	59.4	62.9	66.0	56.3	60.4	49.1	63.2
2015	58.7	62.6	68.3	61.1	59.6	62.7	65.8	56.1	60.2	49.0	63.1
2016	58.8	62.8	68.0	61.1	60.0	62.8	65.7	56.0	60.9	49.5	63.5

Source: Statistics notification, Department of Statistics, MOI.

Note: The labor force participation rates in the US and UK are over 16 years old.



Source: General Overview of Labor Trends, Ministry of Labor

Chart 3-2-7-5 Labor force participation rate by sex in 2016

(8) Composition of newborn babies

In general, the sex ratio at birth has been maintained in between 104 and 106. Due to the influence of traditional Chinese “patriarchal” values towards “having a son to carry on the family line,” the sex ratio at birth in Taiwan is slightly higher, ranging in between 105 and 107. Owing to the advances in medical technology, parents are able to determine the sex of the fetus from chorionic villus sampling and amniocentesis and selectively cause an abortion in order to get their desired number of children as well as the desired sex of children, resulting in a gradual rise in the sex ratio at birth. In 1991, the sex ratio at birth reached 110.4. After that, it declined

slightly, but rose again in 2004, reaching 110.7. In 2014, the sex ratio fell to a low at 107.0 and rose again to 107.6 in 2016.

Comparing the sex ratios at birth for mothers with different ages, it is found that the higher the age of the mother, the higher the sex ratio at birth. The sex ratios at birth for mothers with ages under 30 years old are mostly in between 105 and 109. In early years, the sex ratios at birth for mothers with ages above 30 years old are greater than 110, while in the past 10 years, the sex ratios at birth for mothers with ages above 30 years old are less than 110 (except for the age group of 45~49). (Table 3-2-8-1)

Table 3-2-8-1 Sex ratio at birth according to mother's age

Unit: Female =100

Year	Mother's Age at Childbirth							
	Total	15~19	20~24	25~29	30~34	35~39	40~44	45~49
1987	108.4	109.0	107.7	107.5	111.4	112.6	113.1	118.9
1991	110.4	106.5	108.4	109.6	113.3	124.1	115.4	105.4
1996	108.8	106.8	107.9	108.5	110.0	110.1	112.2	117.6
2001	108.7	104.9	107.8	107.5	110.0	114.9	110.5	98.8
2004	110.7	108.7	110.0	109.5	112.2	113.1	112.5	113.7
2006	109.6	112.8	106.8	108.8	110.3	113.8	118.1	109.8
2007	109.7	106.1	109.3	109.2	110.3	110.7	109.9	129.5
2008	109.7	107.0	109.4	110.1	109.2	109.5	115.4	124.5
2009	108.4	106.8	106.3	108.6	108.9	107.9	111.7	125.5
2010	109.0	108.9	104.5	108.4	109.1	112.8	110.2	119.4
2011	107.9	111.4	106.1	108.5	107.9	108.2	102.8	85.9
2012	107.4	109.1	107.7	107.6	107.1	107.7	106.6	89.3
2013	107.8	113.1	107.7	108.0	106.8	109.1	110.9	94.6
2014	107.0	111.2	103.9	108.1	107.2	105.8	108.2	134.6
2015	108.3	109.2	106.3	107.9	108.2	109.5	109.6	139.4
2016	107.6	112.1	108.7	107.0	107.6	107.7	106.7	124.8

Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Note: 1. Figures prior to 1990 do not include Kinmen and Mazu regions. 2. The data on this table is calculated according to the date of occurrence.

Comparing the sex ratios at birth for different numbers of births, it is found that the higher the number of births, the higher the sex ratio at birth. In the past 10 years, the sex ratios at birth for first-born children are mostly in between 106 and 108; the sex ratios at birth for second born children are in between 107 and 109; and the sex

ratios at birth for third born children are mostly over 110. The sex ratio at birth for third born children in 2016 slightly decreased compared with that in previous years to 113.0, deviating from the state of gender structure equilibrium. The sex ratio at birth for fourth children in 2016 was 113.7, higher than that in previous years, but significantly lower than that in 2010, still deviating from the state of gender structure equilibrium. (Table 3-2-8-2)

In responding to the imbalanced gender structure of babies, which may lead to the possibility of some people unable to find spouses in the future, causing social problems, the Ministry of Health and Welfare will continue to implement a quarterly census for the maternity examination clinics through the health bureau of municipalities, counties (cities), monitor and regulate the sex ratios at birth for hospitals, and audit local medical clinics which perform abortion operations. In addition, it is hoped that through positive initiatives of innovative activities, the message of “Girls and boys are as good, they are all treasures of parents” can be delivered to the grandparents of the “old generation,” parents of the “current generation,” and children the “new generation,” improving gender discrimination, strengthening gender equality, and making every effort to improve the gender imbalance problem. However, some measures still need further examination.

Table 3-2-8-2 Sex ratio at birth by order of children born

Unit: Female =100

Year	Number of Children Born					
	Total	1	2	3	4	5 and above
1987	108.4	107.2	108.2	110.2	113.7	109.8
1991	110.4	107.4	108.5	118.2	129.5	124.4
1996	108.8	107.9	107.0	112.4	120.5	122.3
2001	108.7	106.9	105.8	120.8	135.0	121.2
2006	109.6	107.2	108.2	126.4	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	118.8
2012	107.4	106.8	107.1	112.4	113.0	101.0
2013	107.8	107.6	106.8	114.4	107.8	94.9
2014	107.0	106.6	106.6	111.2	109.6	102.9
2015	108.3	107.2	108.4	114.1	107.3	116.9

2016	107.6	106.5	107.8	113.0	113.7	103.2
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Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Note: Figures prior to 1990 do not include Kinmen and Mazu regions. The data on this table is calculated according to date of occurrence.

Looking at the sex ratio by cities and counties, the highest was Lienchiang County at 127.78, followed by Taitung County at 114.78, with Tainan City third-highest at 111.76; the above counties and cities were all higher than the national average of 107.80; while Keelung City's 98.13 was the lowest, followed by Chiayi City's 104.16, with Hualien County's 104.73 the third-lowest; these counties or cities were all lower than average. (Table 3-2-8-3)

Table 3-2-8-3 2016 Number of children born and sex ratio by county or city

Unit: people; female=100		
County/City	Number of children born	Baby's sex ratio
Total/Total average	208,440	107.80
New Taipei City	34,331	106.90
Taipei City	27,992	107.55
Taoyuan City	23,786	108.45
Taichung City	25,655	108.41
Tainan City	14,698	111.76
Kaohsiung City	21,757	106.66
Yilan County	3,525	110.70
Hsinchu County	5,556	107.08
Miaoli County	4,756	106.69
Changhua County	13,807	108.00
Nantou County	3,630	110.07
Yunlin County	4,774	104.89
Chiayi County	2,923	110.89
Pingtung County	5,129	109.09
Taitung County	1,555	114.78
Hualien County	2,682	104.73
Penghu County	1,004	106.58
Keelung City	2,548	98.13
Hsinchu City	4,597	105.77
Chiayi City	2,211	104.16
Kinmen County	1,360	109.23
Lienchiang County	164	127.78

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Interior, Department of Statistics, MOI

Note: Data on this table is calculated according to date of registration.

As shown in Table 3-2-8-4, comparing the number of babies born in 2016 for mothers with different numbers of births, the first born children were the most, accounting for 50.89%, followed by the second born children, accounting for 37.83%. Both first born children and second born children summed up to 88.72%. In the past 10 years, the proportion of first and second born children to the total number of babies born was approximately 90%, leaving about 10% for third born children or more.

Table 3-2-8-4 The composition of number of births by mothers' live-birth order

Unit: %

Year	Total	1 - 2 births			3 births and above			
		Total	1 birth	2 births	Total	3 births	4 births	5 births and above
2007	100.00	89.32	52.79	36.53	10.68	8.55	1.60	0.53
2008	100.00	89.60	53.24	36.36	10.40	8.32	1.52	0.57
2009	100.00	90.18	53.66	36.52	9.82	7.86	1.42	0.53
2010	100.00	89.22	53.08	36.14	10.78	8.55	1.61	0.62
2011	100.00	90.24	52.40	37.83	9.76	7.87	1.40	0.49
2012	100.00	89.97	53.11	36.86	10.03	8.15	1.38	0.49
2013	100.00	89.60	53.48	36.11	10.40	8.38	1.51	0.51
2014	100.00	89.75	51.67	38.08	10.25	8.25	1.49	0.50
2015	100.00	89.33	51.29	38.04	10.67	8.55	1.57	0.55
2016	100.00	88.72	50.89	37.83	11.28	8.94	1.70	0.65

Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Note: The data on this table is calculated according to the date of occurrence.

As shown in Table 3-2-8-5, the age of mothers for babies born in 2016 is mostly 30-34 years old, accounting for 39.85%, followed by 25-29 years old, accounting for 23.51%, with 35-39 years old the third highest, accounting for 23.25%. The average age of mothers giving birth to babies in 2016 was 31.85 years old, an increase of 0.18 years compared with that in 2015, an increase of 2.32 years compared with the age of mothers (29.53 years old) in 2007, showing an increasing trend year by year.

Table 3-2-8-5 The composition of number of births by mothers' age

Unit: %; age

Year	Total	Less than 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and above	Average
2007	203,711	2.12	15.00	37.03	33.45	10.94	1.41	0.05	29.53
2008	196,486	1.93	13.15	36.36	35.12	11.79	1.58	0.06	29.83
2009	192,133	1.64	11.07	35.06	37.82	12.60	1.74	0.06	30.21
2010	166,473	1.69	10.40	31.33	39.34	14.97	2.18	0.08	30.62
2011	198,348	1.44	8.93	30.35	41.54	15.50	2.18	0.07	30.88
2012	234,599	1.33	8.47	28.86	42.30	16.66	2.30	0.07	31.08
2013	194,939	1.53	8.62	26.01	41.89	19.05	2.78	0.11	31.36
2014	211,399	1.44	7.96	25.14	42.43	20.08	2.84	0.12	31.54
2015	213,093	1.49	8.13	24.09	41.39	21.64	3.16	0.11	31.67
2016	207,600	1.43	8.12	23.51	39.85	23.25	3.65	0.17	31.85

Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Note: The data on this table is calculated according to the date of occurrence.

As shown in Table 3-2-8-6, the age of mothers for first born children in 2016 is mostly 30-34 years old, accounting for 38.76%, followed by 25-29 years old, accounting for 28.44%, with 35-39 years old the third highest, accounting for 17.08%. In the past 10 years, for the top 3 age groups, except the age group of 25-29 had a drop of 13.09 percentage points, the age group of 30-34 and 35-39 had an increase of 9.51 and 10.18 percentage points, respectively. The mothers for first born children had an average age of 30.74 years old in 2016, an increase of 0.16 years compared with that in 2015, and an increase of 2.20 years compared with the age of mothers (28.54 years old) in 2007.

Table 3-2-8-6 The composition of number of births of 1st birth by mothers' age

Unit: %; age

Year	Total	Less than 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and above	1st birth by mothers' average age	Average age of 1st marriage for females
2007	100.00	3.31	18.15	41.53	29.25	6.91	0.82	0.03	28.54	28.16
2008	100.00	3.08	16.05	40.96	31.20	7.80	0.87	0.04	28.87	28.41
2009	100.00	2.62	13.68	39.64	34.68	8.28	1.06	0.04	29.28	28.86
2010	100.00	2.70	13.36	35.98	36.37	10.25	1.28	0.06	29.61	29.20
2011	100.00	2.34	11.63	35.00	38.82	10.81	1.33	0.06	29.92	29.40
2012	100.00	2.16	11.02	33.86	39.79	11.71	1.41	0.05	30.11	29.49
2013	100.00	2.47	11.20	30.53	40.40	13.46	1.84	0.10	30.35	29.70
2014	100.00	2.42	10.60	29.64	40.94	14.53	1.77	0.10	30.51	29.86
2015	100.00	2.51	10.84	29.15	39.71	15.67	2.02	0.10	30.58	29.95
2016	100.00	2.39	10.87	28.44	38.76	17.08	2.31	0.15	30.74	30.04
Increase		-0.92	-7.28	-13.09	9.51	10.18	1.48	0.12	2.20	1.88

or decrease from the year of 2007 (%)	-
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Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI. Note: The data on this table is calculated according to the date of occurrence.

Due to the improvement of the educational level for people in Taiwan, more than 52% of the mothers in 2016 were university graduates, 25% of the mothers were graduates from high school, and 12% of the mothers were graduates from junior college. By comparing education level and age, most mothers had graduated from university or above and were in the age of 30-34, accounting for 24.59%, followed by those with an age of 25-29, accounting for 12.82%, and those with an age of 35-39, accounting for 12.28%. (Table 3-2-8-7)

Table 3-2-8-7 Number of births by mothers' age and education

						Unit: %
Education level		University, college or above	Junior college	Senior high school	Junior high school	Elementary school or less
Age	Total					
Total	100.00	52.71	11.66	25.25	8.97	1.41
Less than 20	1.43	-	-	0.39	0.99	0.05
20-24	8.12	1.30	0.48	4.40	1.81	0.14
25-29	23.51	12.82	1.69	6.57	2.09	0.34
30-34	39.85	24.59	4.38	7.79	2.59	0.51
35-39	23.25	12.28	4.33	5.12	1.21	0.31
40-44	3.65	1.65	0.75	0.92	0.27	0.07
45 and above	0.17	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.00

Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI. Note: The data on this table is calculated according to the date of occurrence.

According to Table 3-2-8-8, among the babies born in 2016, 195,557 babies were born to mothers with Taiwan citizenship, accounting for 93.82%, 6,940 were born to mothers from Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao, accounting for 3.33%, and 5,943 babies were born to mothers with foreign nationality, accounting for 2.85%.

Table 3-2-8-8 Number of births by mothers' original nationality

Unit: People; %

Year	Number of births			Mother's nationality (region)							
				R.O.C. mothers		Total		Mainland China, H.K. and Macao regions		Foreign nationals	
	Total	Male	Female	No. of People	Percentage	No. of People	Percentage	No. of People	Percentage	No. of People	Percentage
1998	271,405	141,462	129,988	257,546	94.88	13,904	5.12	—	—	—	—
2001	260,354	135,596	124,758	232,608	89.34	27,746	10.66	—	—	—	—
2006	204,459	106,936	97,523	180,556	88.31	23,903	11.69	10,423	5.10	13,480	6.59
2007	204,414	106,898	97,516	183,509	89.77	20,905	10.23	10,117	4.95	10,788	5.28
2008	198,733	103,937	94,796	179,647	90.40	19,086	9.60	9,834	4.95	9,252	4.66
2009	191,310	99,492	91,818	174,698	91.32	16,612	8.68	8,871	4.64	7,741	4.05
2010	166,886	87,213	79,673	152,363	91.30	14,523	8.70	8,185	4.90	6,338	3.80
2011	196,627	101,943	94,684	181,230	92.17	15,397	7.83	8,937	4.55	6,460	3.29
2012	229,481	118,848	110,633	212,186	92.46	17,295	7.54	10,056	4.38	7,239	3.15
2013	199,113	103,120	95,993	185,194	93.01	13,919	6.99	8,035	4.04	5,884	2.96
2014	210,383	108,817	101,566	196,545	93.42	13,838	6.58	8,151	3.87	5,687	2.70
2015	213,598	111,041	102,557	200,345	93.80	13,253	6.20	7,340	3.44	5,913	2.77
2016	208,440	108,133	100,307	195,557	93.82	12,883	6.18	6,940	3.33	5,943	2.85

Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Note: Data on this table is calculated according to date of registration, no statistics exist prior to 1997. Prior to 2004, those whose mothers originated from Mainland China, Hong Kong or Macao, and those foreign nationals who had registered domicile here, were included in ROC statistics.

3. Citizen's Average Life Expectancy²¹

Due to improvements in medical care, hygiene, nutrition, the living environment, working conditions, living standards, and material wealth, as well as the effective control of infectious diseases, the national average life expectancy has risen significantly and the average is 80.00 years of age. Among these, the average male life expectancy of 68.70 years of age in 1976 had increased to 76.81 years by 2016, and for females over the same period, it increased from 73.60 years to 83.42 years,

²¹ Average life expectancy refers to the assumed age a newly born child can be expected to live to, subject to risk of death experienced applicable to a given period for each year of an age group, that is, after reaching a given age, the average number of years remaining which the person can be expected to survive; it is called "average life expectancy at a given age," or a "given age's expected life." Average life expectancy at birth is called "average life expectancy." This document's data uses average life expectancy at birth. Average life expectancy at birth is arrived at through converting a given year's death rate to probability of death rate, then dividing the probability of surviving with the average life expectancy.

reaching the standard of advanced countries. By 2016, Taiwan was among the top 40 countries (regions)²² in the world for life expectancy.

In 2016, the national average life expectancy at birth was 80.00 years (76.81 years for males, and 83.42 years for females); a slight decrease of 0.20 years compared with that in 2015 (a slight decrease of 0.20 years for males and 0.20 years for females), mainly due to a significant increase in death rate and an increase of the standardized death rate by 1.8% compared with that in 2015. In other words, the number of deaths in 2016 had increased significantly. Besides the aging population, it is suspected that the increase in the number of deaths was due to the abnormal climate, which caused a super cold wave during the first half of 2016, leading an increase in the number of deaths by 9,007 people compared with 2015. The standardized death rate increased by 1.8% compared with that in 2015. Such increases in the number of deaths and the standardized death rate have reached the highest in the past 10 years, leading to the slight decrease of the average life expectancy at birth in 2016 by 0.20 years.

Table 3-3-1 Citizens' average life expectancy

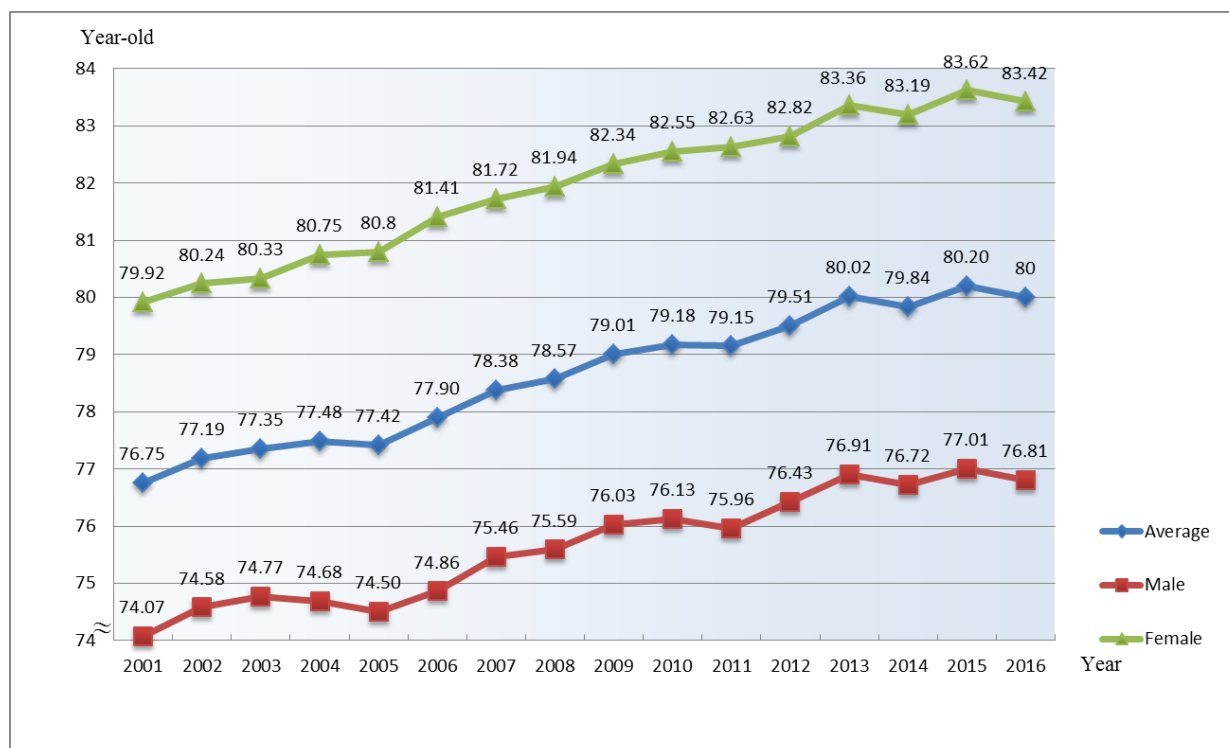
Unit: age

Year	Average	Male	Female
1976	-	68.70	73.60
1981	72.01	69.74	74.64
1986	73.28	70.97	75.88
1991	74.26	71.83	77.14
1996	74.95	72.38	78.05
2001	76.75	74.07	79.92
2006	77.90	74.86	81.41
2011	79.15	75.96	82.63
2012	79.51	76.43	82.82
2013	80.02	76.91	83.36
2014	79.84	76.72	83.19
2015	80.20	77.01	83.62
2016	80.00	76.81	83.42

Source: Simplified Life Expectancy Table over the Years, Department of Statistics, MOI.

Note: Figures prior to 1991 do not include Kinmen and Mazu regions.

²²According to the "2017 World Population Data Sheet" compiled by the U.S. Population Reference Bureau, in view of the fact that this data does not reflect the life expectancy for the entire population, the worldwide average life expectancy is 70 years for males and 74 years for females. In Taiwan, the average life expectancy is 77 years for males and 83 years for females, ranking at 36 and 30 respectively.



Source: 2016 Simplified Life Expectancy Table Key Point Analysis, Department of Statistics, MOI

Chart 3-3-1 Development outline of citizen's average life expectancy

Looking at the long-term trend of the average life expectancy at birth, that for the entire population and for males has decreased in 2011, 2014 and 2016, compared with that in the previous year. As for the average life expectancy at birth for females, the number also decreased in 2014 and 2016, compared with that in the previous year. Even though the average life expectancy for people in Taiwan had ups and downs in certain years, an overall increasing trend was observed. (Table 3-3-1, Chart 3-3-1)

Looking specifically at special municipalities, Taipei City's 83.36 years was highest, New Taipei City was the second at 81.02 year, and Kaohsiung City's 78.90 was lowest. Looking at male average life expectancy at birth, Taipei City's 80.54 years was highest, while Kaohsiung City's 75.72 was lowest, and for female average life expectancy at birth, Taipei City was also highest, at 86.18 years, and Kaohsiung City's 82.27 was the lowest.

Looking at the various counties and cities, Hsinchu City's 80.81 years was the highest (77.81 years for males, 83.99 for females), while Taitung County's 75.05 years was

the lowest (71.02 years for males, 80.03 years for females). Taitung County's average life expectancy at birth differed by 5 years from that of the national average life expectancy at birth over the years, demonstrating that the effects of the inconvenience of transportation in east Taiwan compared to the west, as well as the relative insufficiency of medical resources, cultural lifestyle factors and so on, all contribute to a comparatively higher standardized mortality ratio in eastern counties and cities. Compared with the values in 2015, Keelung City showed the highest increase in average life expectancy at birth, with an increase of 0.27 years, followed by Hsinchu County, with an increase of 0.23 years. Of the counties and cities which showed a decrease in average life expectancy at birth, Penghu County showed the largest decrease with a decline of 0.37 years.

Table 3-3-2 Comparison of average life expectancy at birth for each region in Taiwan

Unit: years

Region	2016			2015			Increase or decrease value		
	Average (1)	Male (2)	Female (3)	Average (4)	Male (5)	Female (6)	Average (7)=(1)-(4)	Male (8)=(2)-(5)	Female (9)=(3)-(6)
Total	80.00	76.81	83.42	80.20	77.01	83.62	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20
New Taipei City	81.02	77.92	84.20	80.96	77.91	84.10	0.06	0.02	0.10
Taipei City	83.36	80.54	86.18	83.43	80.64	86.25	-0.07	-0.10	-0.06
Taoyuan City	80.48	77.46	83.68	80.53	77.49	83.77	-0.05	-0.03	-0.08
Taichung City	80.11	77.19	83.12	80.09	77.23	83.06	0.02	-0.03	0.06
Tainan City	79.59	76.58	82.82	79.58	76.60	82.80	0.01	-0.01	0.02
Kaohsiung City	78.90	75.72	82.27	78.86	75.70	82.20	0.04	0.01	0.08
Yilan County	79.59	76.29	83.31	79.43	76.09	83.26	0.16	0.20	0.06
Hsinchu County	80.03	76.90	83.71	79.80	76.70	83.44	0.23	0.20	0.27
Miaoli County	79.06	75.96	82.72	79.10	75.98	82.81	-0.04	-0.01	-0.09
Changhua County	79.83	76.43	83.73	79.95	76.57	83.81	-0.12	-0.14	-0.07
Nantou County	78.19	74.73	82.27	78.11	74.63	82.24	0.07	0.10	0.03
Yunlin County	78.17	74.63	82.47	78.07	74.57	82.33	0.10	0.06	0.14
Chiayi County	78.22	74.63	82.66	78.38	74.83	82.73	-0.15	-0.21	-0.06
Pingtung County	76.89	73.41	81.00	77.07	73.54	81.24	-0.18	-0.13	-0.24
Taitung County	75.05	71.02	80.03	75.22	71.23	80.20	-0.17	-0.21	-0.17
Hualien County	76.55	72.87	80.96	76.65	73.15	80.84	-0.10	-0.28	0.11
Penghu County	79.18	75.47	83.70	79.56	76.15	83.57	-0.37	-0.68	0.13
Keelung City	79.76	76.91	82.69	79.49	76.46	82.59	0.27	0.45	0.10
Hsinchu City	80.81	77.81	83.99	80.73	77.82	83.79	0.08	-0.01	0.19
Chiayi City	79.74	76.57	82.91	79.79	77.00	82.52	-0.05	-0.44	0.40

Source: 2016 Simplified Life Expectancy Table Key Point Analysis, Department of Statistics, MOI

Note: 1. National average life expectancy: calculated by compilation of basic population adopting the relevant year's numerical value.

2. Average life expectancy for Special Municipalities and Counties or Cities: calculated by adopting a three year population merging method; 2016's average life expectancy is compiled using the combined three years population data from 2014-2016; 2015's average life expectancy is compiled using the combined three years population data from 2013 - 2015.
3. Some counties or cities have lower populations but greater death rate fluctuations, which cause greater changes in the range of average life expectancy; users are advised to quote with discretion.
4. As to the effect of population migration on fluctuations in life expectancy, in Kinmen County this is relatively large, while the number of people in Lienchiang County is too small, hence they have not been compiled separately.
5. After actual calculations, the figures of this table were rounded up or down to the second point, thus there is increase of decrease decimal point discrepancy for some statistics.

The data on citizens' average life expectancy can be summed up in three principle conclusions:

- Improvement in life quality of people leads to a decreasing trend for the standardized death rate in the long-term. In 2016, the national average life expectancy at birth was 80.00 years.

With the increase in national health care expenditure and the improvement of the medical care environment, the standardized death rate issued by the Ministry of Health and Welfare (calculated according to the WHO's 2000 world standard population age structure adjustment) has decreased from 647.7 people per 100,000 population during the promotion of national health care in 1995 to 439.4 people in 2016. In this period of time, the standardized death rates in 2005, 2011, 2014 and 2016 were increased slightly, causing the average life expectancy at birth to short-term fluctuate. However, in the long-term, the average life expectancy at birth increased from 74.53 years in 1995 to 80.00 years in 2016.

- The average life expectancy at birth for each region varies depending on the degree of urban development

The average life expectancy for counties and cities in Taiwan shows regional differences. In general, the average life expectancy for counties and cities in the northern region is higher than that in the central region, which is higher than that in the southern region. Moreover, the average life expectancy for counties and

cities in the western region is higher than that in the eastern region. This is mainly due to the fact that western region has relatively better transportation system as well as medical resources compared with the eastern region, and the differences of people's life style in different regions, results in a lower standardized death rate and higher average life expectancy at birth for the western region. Generally speaking, based on the observation of each region, the counties and cities with a higher degree of urban development have a relatively low standardized death rate, and high average life expectancy at birth.

- The average life expectancy of people in Taiwan has been improving over the long term, leading to the issue of an aging society, which requires special attention.

The average life expectancy at birth in 2016 was 80.00 years. Compared with other Asian countries, no matter for male or female, this number is lower than that in Japan, Singapore and South Korea, but higher than that in China, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Compared with other advanced countries in Europe and America, as for men, the average life expectancy in Taiwan is lower than that in Italy, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Canada, France, Austria, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Finland and Germany, but higher than that in the United States; as for women, this number is lower than that in Italy, France, Canada, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Austria and Finland, but comparable to that in Denmark and Germany, and higher than that in the United Kingdom and the United States. According to the statistics of the Ministry of the Interior, at the end of August 2017, the proportion of the population over 65 years old in Taiwan has reached 13.60% of the total population. With the increase of the average life expectancy of people in Taiwan, the idea of raising children to take care of the old is changing. The continuous rising of the population aging index has created problems in elderly care as well as related issues such as economic security, long-term home services, medical institutions, friendly living environments, and transportation convenience. Related measures should be planned continuously to meet the needs of the elderly and improve the quality of life for the elderly.

Compared with other international countries, the average life expectancy at birth of males in Taiwan in 2016 was one year older than that in the United States,

one year younger than that in Germany, 2 years younger than that in Canada, France and the United Kingdom, and 3 years younger than that in the Netherlands. If compared with the neighboring countries in Asia, the average life expectancy at birth of male in Taiwan in 2016 was 2 years older than that in Mainland China, 4 years older than that in Malaysia, 11 years older than that in the Philippines, 2 years younger than that in South Korea, and 4 years younger than that in Japan and Singapore; the average life expectancy at birth of females in Taiwan in 2016 was equivalent to that in Germany, one year older than that in the United Kingdom, 2 years older than that in the United States, one year younger than that in Canada, and 2 years younger than that in Italy and France. If compared with the neighboring countries in Asia, the average life expectancy at birth of females in Taiwan in 2016 was 5 years older than that in Mainland China, 6 years older than that in Malaysia, 10 years older than that in the Philippines, 2 years younger than that in South Korea and Singapore, and 4 years younger than that in Japan. Among the countries worldwide, the average life expectancy at birth of men is higher in Japan and Singapore, and that of women is higher in Japan. Japan is still one of the countries in the world with the highest life expectancy.

Table 3-3-3 Average life expectancy at birth for major countries

Country	Unit: years	
	Male	Female
R.O.C.	77	83
World average	70	74
Japan	81	87
Mainland China	75	78
South Korea	79	85
Malaysia	73	77
Singapore	81	85
The Philippines	66	73
United States	76	81
Canada	79	84
United Kingdom	79	82
France	79	85
Germany	78	83

Source: Population Reference Bureau (United States), 2017 World Population Data Sheet

4. Average Age at Death

The average age of death refers to the chronological age of death of those who died during a given year. The method of calculation used is an average age of the time, which is calculated by a weighted average added to the relevant age group. Currently, internationally, the average age of life expectancy is used as a measure of a country's socio-economic environment, and an important indicator of the country's degree of development, while the average age of death represents the particular characteristics of those who died that year of age. In 2016, the average age of death was 72.92 for both sexes, while the average age of death for men was 70.84 years, and 76.03 years for women.

As Table 3-4-1 shows, the average age of death for the citizens in 2006 was 68.31 years, which had increased to 72.92 by 2016, while the average age of death for men in 2006 was 66.40, which had increased to 70.84 by 2016; the average age of death for women in 2006 was 71.49 years, which had increased to 76.03 years by 2016, which sufficiently demonstrates that the age of death is extending upwards.

Table 3-4-1 Citizens' average age at death

Year	Unit: years		
	Citizens	Male	Female
2006	68.31	66.40	71.49
2007	69.16	67.21	72.30
2008	69.71	67.78	72.80
2009	69.97	68.09	72.97
2010	70.70	68.75	73.77
2011	71.01	69.04	74.14
2012	71.39	69.50	74.32
2013	71.84	69.93	74.76
2014	72.27	70.32	75.21
2015	72.50	70.50	75.52
2016	72.92	70.84	76.03

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Interior, Department of Statistics, MOI

As shown in Table 3-4-2, Taipei City's 76.17 years was highest, followed by Penghu County at 75.85 years, with Lienchiang County third at 75.73 years; all were higher than the average value of 72.92 years. While Taitung County's 71.49 years was

lowest, with New Taipei City next at 71.40 years, and Hualien County third at 71.45 years; all were lower than the average value.

Table 3-4-2 2016 Average age of death in each city and county

Unit: years

County/City	Citizens	Male	Female
Total	72.92	70.84	76.03
New Taipei City	71.40	69.87	73.83
Taipei City	76.17	75.06	77.69
Taoyuan City	71.63	70.67	73.27
Taichung City	71.88	69.98	74.69
Tainan City	73.26	70.82	76.63
Kaohsiung City	71.46	69.58	74.37
Yilan County	74.08	71.61	77.59
Hsinchu County	73.07	70.60	76.94
Miaoli County	74.23	71.02	78.75
Changhua County	74.14	71.22	78.26
Nantou County	73.47	70.79	77.49
Yunlin County	74.03	70.49	78.85
Chiayi County	75.19	71.89	79.84
Pingtung County	71.92	69.38	75.85
Taitung County	71.19	68.59	75.37
Hualien County	71.45	69.64	74.61
Penghu County	75.85	72.70	80.66
Keelung City	73.07	71.41	75.45
Hsinchu City	73.46	72.03	75.51
Chiayi City	73.62	71.39	76.77
Kinmen County	73.92	70.03	78.80
Lienchiang County	75.73	71.87	80.76

Source: 2016 Statistical Yearbook of Interior, Department of Statistics, MOI.

5. Population Distribution

(1) Demographic movements

According to Table 3-5-1-1, the social increase in the population²³ in 2016 was 11,707, an increase of 3,126 compared with 2015, mainly due to the increase of 1,954 people from foreign countries and the number of newly registered households. In 2006, Taiwan completely renewed the new national identity card. In the same year, the

²³ Refers to inward migration population figures minus outward migration population figures.

number of immigrants from foreign countries increased by 22,575, and the international net migration rate reached 1.66‰. On November 14, 2008, the amendments to the Nationality Law Enforcement Rules were relaxed for foreigners. The property restriction of the spouse's naturalization and the "Taiwan and Mainland China People's Relations Regulations," which was amended on August 14, 2009, shortened the residence period of the spouses in Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao to settle in Taiwan for 6 years, and retrospectively, to the beginning of 2009. The number of registered households has increased by 23,316, and the international net migration rate has reached 1.55‰. Since 2010, it has begun to fall back. In 2016, there were 56,888 people who moved in from foreign countries, and 44,807 moved to foreign countries. The number of people increased by 3.56% and decreased by 2.48% respectively compared with 2015, and the international net migration rate was 0.51‰, an increase of 0.13 thousand points compared with 2015.

Table 3-5-1-1 Overview of social increase of population over the years

Unit: People; ‰

Year	Actual migration population	Actual migration rate	Moved in	From foreign countries, and newly registered household	Moved out	From foreign countries	International net migration	International net migration rate	Community increase	Natural increase	Total increase
2006	2,217,248	97.15	1,414,340	80,239	1,376,816	42,247	37,992	1.66	37,524	68,620	106,144
2009	1,895,124	82.12	1,198,561	98,333	1,163,548	62,579	35,754	1.55	35,013	47,728	82,741
2010	1,889,559	81.65	1,213,899	77,074	1,192,662	55,213	21,861	0.94	21,237	21,114	42,351
2015	1,704,419	72.64	1,004,108	54,934	995,527	45,947	8,987	0.38	8,581	49,740	58,321
2016	1,638,767	69.69	964,536	56,888	952,829	44,807	12,081	0.51	11,707	36,035	47,742
Increase or decrease from 2015 (%)	-3.85	①-2.95	-3.94	3.56	-4.29	-2.48	②3,094	①0.13	②3,126	②-13,705	②-10,579

Source: MOI statistics notification, Department of Statistics, MOI

Notes: ① Refers to an increase or decrease of thousand points. ② Refers to the number of increase or decrease.

As shown in Table 3-5-1-2, and Chart 3-5-1, the tendency of demographic migration towards the North region reached a peak in 1987; the community increase figures were 70,941 people, after which this gradually eased off. From 1992 to 1996, an outward migration phenomenon was evident, and by 2016, the community increase

figure was 14,352 people; the Central region reached a peak in the number of net outward migration in 1983, at 31,281 people, after which this had decreased until 1990 and the trend became flat thereafter and in 1992 and 1993 there was a demographic influx phenomenon; by 2016 the net outward migration was 987 people; in the South region, the number of net outward migration reached a peak of 38,847 people in 1986, falling thereafter until 1990, when the trend flattened, and in 2016 the net outward migration was 2,374 people; the East region has been showing a continuous flattening trend; in 2009 and 2014 there was a demographic influx phenomenon, by 2016 the net outward migration was 926 people; Kinmen and Mazu region's net outward migration reached a peak of 2,750 people in 1987, and after 1991 a demographic influx phenomenon became evident, but with outward migration re-appearing in 1998, and by 2016 the social increase figure was 1,642 people.

Table 3-5-1-2 Social increase of population figures for the four main regions, & Kinmen and Mazu regions

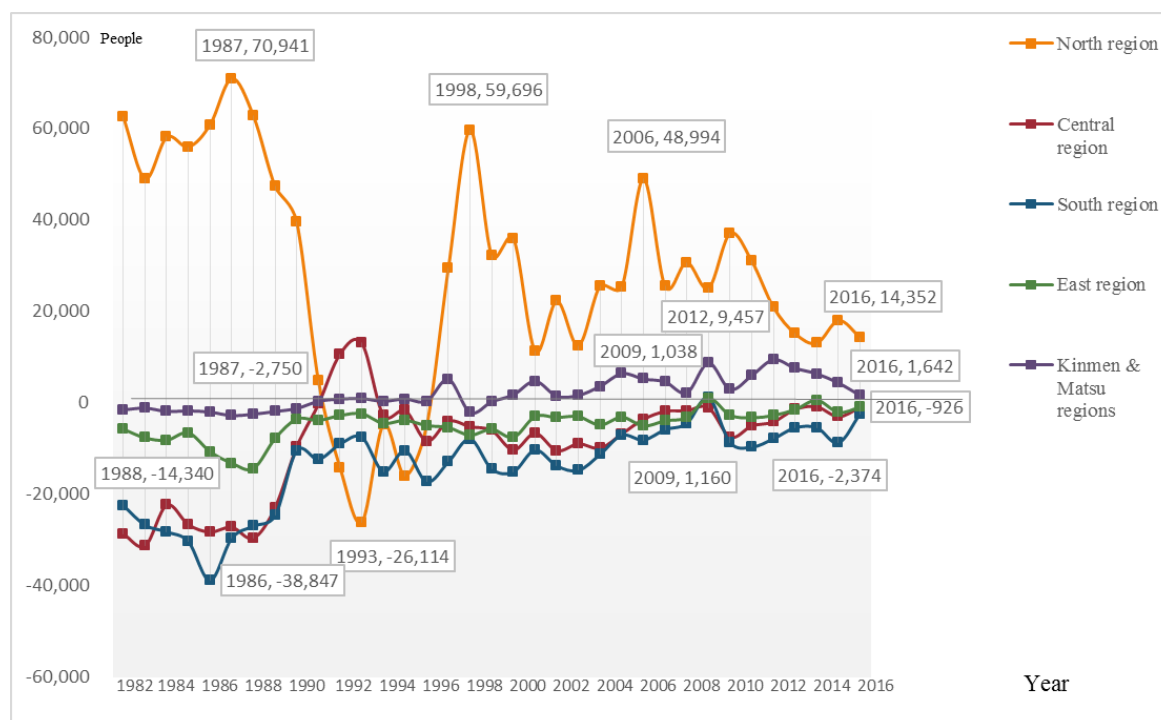
Unit: People

Region Year	North Region	Central Region	South Region	East Region	Kinmen and Mazu regions
1982	62,506	-28,693	-22,449	-5,729	-1,521
1983	49,060	-31,281	-26,726	-7,636	-1,121
1986	60,826	-28,248	-38,847	-10,650	-1,997
1987	70,941	-27,184	-29,616	-13,168	-2,750
1988	62,804	-29,584	-26,943	-14,340	-2,463
1989	47,403	-22,911	-24,657	-7,785	-1,871
1990	39,558	-9,625	-10,435	-3,522	-1,207
1991	4,911	-269	-12,302	-3,807	345
1992	-14,129	10,716	-9,012	-2,746	846
1993	-26,114	13,107	-7,510	-2,352	951
1994	-4,743	-2,764	-15,010	-4,474	377
1995	-15,942	-1,588	-10,438	-3,810	866
1996	-4,900	-8,334	-17,269	-4,952	401
1997	29,512	-4,018	-12,892	-5,387	5,165
1998	59,696	-5,184	-7,883	-7,042	-2,081
1999	32,230	-6,019	-14,475	-5,748	260
2000	36,053	-10,313	-15,067	-7,521	1,779
2001	11,335	-6,633	-10,314	-2,970	4,771
2002	22,262	-10,450	-13,775	-3,182	1,459
2003	12,536	-8,944	-14,768	-2,980	1,661
2004	25,608	-9,887	-11,252	-4,849	3,625
2005	25,323	-6,776	-7,075	-3,089	6,422
2006	48,994	-3,585	-8,105	-5,029	5,249
2007	25,502	-1,862	-5,832	-3,895	4,617
2008	30,726	-1,683	-4,500	-3,190	2,210
2009	25,084	-1,026	1,160	1,038	8,757

2010	37,083	-7,460	-8,678	-2,671	2,963
2011	31,014	-5,029	-9,669	-3,233	5,994
2012	20,944	-4,153	-7,834	-2,734	9,457
2013	15,167	-1,380	-5,433	-1,457	7,593
2014	13,079	-846	-5,421	589	6,381
2015	18,036	-2,998	-8,751	-2,066	4,360
2016	14,352	-987	-2,374	-926	1,642

Source: MOI Statistics Report, Department of Statistics, MOI.

Note: North region refers to New Taipei City, Taipei City, Taoyuan City, Keelung City, Hsinchu City, Yilan County and Hsinchu County; Central region refers to Taichung City, Miaoli County, Changhua County, Nantou County and Yunlin County; South region refers to Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, Chiayi City, Chiayi County, Pingtung County and Penghu County; East region refers to Taitung County and Hualien County; Kinmen and Matsu regions refer to Kinmen County and Lienchiang County.



Source: MOI Statistics Report, Department of Statistics, MOI.

Chart 3-5-1 Population increase trends in the four main regions and Kinmen and Matsu regions

As shown in Table 3-5-1-3, the net inward migration for Taiwan's cities and counties in 2016 was led by Taoyuan City with 30,834 people, followed by Taichung City with 14,060 people and Hsinchu County with 3,680 people, while the net outward migration for Taiwan's cities and counties in 2016 was led by Taipei City with 19,116

people, followed by Changhua County with 5,349 people and Miaoli County third at 4,390 people.

In looking at regional population migration trends²⁴ over the past six years the biggest net inward migration has been in the North region, at 112,592 people, with the net migration into the population of Kinmen and Mazu regions next at 35,427 people. The Central, South and East regions all displayed an outward migration population phenomenon. As a result, the total population composition of the regions is as follows: the North, and the Kinmen and Mazu regions have increased by 0.59 and 0.14 percentages respectively. This demonstrates that population migration continues to feature a northward tendency, and that the resulting issues of regional equilibrium are worthy of the attention of the various sectors of society; the inward population migration phenomenon of the Kinmen and Mazu region demonstrates that it is affected by Kinmen County's welfare measures and the "Minor Three Exchanges."

In looking at the migration trends²⁵ of each city and county population over the past six years, the positive population growth in Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Kinmen County, Hsinchu County and Taipei City, and so forth all exceed 10,000 people, and these are currently the cities and counties for net inward migration. Those with cumulative negative population growth in excess of 10,000 people were, in order, Changhua County, Pingtung County, Chiayi County, Nantou County, Yunlin County, and New Taipei City; these are currently the main cities and counties with net outward population migration.

Table 3-5-1-3 Social increase of population circumstances over the past 6 years by county or city, and region

County/City/Region	Unit: People						Accumulated for 6 years
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	19,077	15,680	14,490	13,782	8,581	11,707	83,317
North Region	31,014	20,944	15,167	13,079	18,036	14,352	112,592
New Taipei City	4,535	2,287	455	-4,780	-10,312	-2,511	-10,326
Taipei City	23,052	9,339	2,959	3,952	-9,386	-19,116	10,800
Taoyuan City	4,082	7,967	8,077	8,799	36,668	30,834	96,427
Keelung City	-3,457	-2,492	-1,574	-1,032	-582	387	-8,750
Hsinchu City	1,678	1,225	778	543	-335	1,395	5,284

²⁴ This is analyzed based on cumulative community increase growth figures over the past 6 years.

²⁵ As above note.

Yilan County	-1,479	-920	-103	569	-364	-317	-2,614
Hsinchu County	2,603	3,538	4,575	5,028	2,347	3,680	21,771
Central Region	-5,029	-4,153	-1,380	-846	-2,998	-987	-15,393
Taichung City	6,863	7,192	7,351	7,948	14,367	14,060	57,781
Miaoli County	483	291	755	393	-4,229	-4,390	-6,697
Changhua County	-6,731	-7,459	-6,148	-6,808	-5,677	-5,349	-38,172
Nantou County	-2,583	-2,125	-1,838	-1,720	-3,616	-3,006	-14,888
Yunlin County	-3,061	-2,052	-1,500	-659	-3,843	-2,302	-13,417
South Region	-9,669	-7,834	-5,433	-5,421	-8,751	-2,374	-39,482
Tainan City	2,899	804	796	40	-181	1,028	5,386
Kaohsiung City	-1,579	-1,829	-1,131	-3,123	-2,035	61	-9,636
Chiayi City	-1,029	-678	-477	-201	-717	-638	-3,740
Chiayi County	-3,838	-3,021	-2,497	-1,820	-2,575	-1,708	-15,459
Pingtung County	-6,461	-4,646	-3,600	-1,643	-3,816	-2,046	-22,212
Penghu County	339	1,536	1,476	1,326	573	929	6,179
East Region	-3,233	-2,734	-1,457	589	-2,066	-926	-9,827
Taitung County	-1,800	-1,471	-731	411	-1,202	-623	-5,416
Hualien County	-1,433	-1,263	-726	178	-864	-303	-4,411
Kinmen & Mazu Regions	5,994	9,457	7,593	6,381	4,360	1,642	35,427
Kinmen County	5,915	8,368	6,828	6,150	4,430	1,703	33,394
Lienchiang County	79	1,089	765	231	-70	-61	2,033

Source: MOI Statistics Report, Department of Statistics, MOI.

(2) Population density²⁶

Looking at Taiwan's 2016 population density, it is 650 people per square km; the North Region was most densely populated, with 1,447 people per square km, with the South Region next at 638 people per square km, the Central Region is third at 553 people per square km, and East Region is last at 68 people per square km. (Table 3-5-2-1)

Table 3-5-2-1 Population density of the four main regions

Unit: People/square km

Year \ Region					
	Total	North region	Central region	South region	East region
1991	-	1,188	491	606	75
1996	-	1,243	519	627	75
2001	619	1,317	537	641	73
2006	632	1,366	545	644	71
2007	634	1,375	546	644	71
2008	637	1,384	548	644	70
2009	639	1,392	549	644	70

²⁶ This refers to the population within each unit's land area; it is the population per square kilometer.

2010	640	1,400	548	643	70
2011	642	1,409	549	642	69
2012	644	1,418	550	642	69
2013	646	1,425	551	641	69
2014	647	1,432	552	641	69
2015	649	1,440	553	639	68
2016	650	1,447	553	638	68

Source: MOI Monthly Statistics Report, Department of Statistics, MOI

Explanation: This survey is from 1998.

Looking at the population density of each city and county in 2016, Taipei City had the highest density, at 9,918 people per square km, followed by Chiayi City, at 4,496 people per square km; and Hsinchu City was next, at 4,199 people per square km. Cities and counties with the lowest population density were, in order, Taitung County, at 63 people per square km, Hualien County, at 71 people per square km, and Nantou County, at 123 people per square km. (Table 3-5-2-2)

Table 3-5-2-2 Population density of each county or city over the past 3 years

Unit: People/square km

County/City	2,014	2015	2016
New Taipei City	1,933	1,934	1,939
Taipei City	9,942	9,951	9,918
Taoyuan City	1,686	1,725	1,759
Taichung City	1,228	1,239	1,249
Tainan City	860	860	861
Kaohsiung City	943	941	942
Yilan County	214	214	213
Hsinchu County	377	380	384
Miaoli County	312	310	307
Changhua County	1,202	1,200	1,198
Nantou County	125	124	123
Yunlin County	546	542	538
Chiayi County	276	273	271
Pingtung County	305	303	301
Taitung County	64	63	63
Hualien County	72	72	71
Penghu County	802	806	814
Keelung City	2,810	2,803	2,803
Hsinchu City	4,148	4,168	4,199
Chiayi City	4,513	4,504	4,496
Kinmen County	842	876	891
Lienchiang County	434	436	437

Source: 2014 to 2016 Population Statistics Annual Report, Dept. of Household, MOI

IV. PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF POPULATION POLICY

1. Population Policy Strategies and Important Measures of the Past Five Years

In response to the trend towards fewer children, the aging of the population and immigration, on July 12, 2013, the Executive Yuan approved amendments to the Population Policy White Paper, to specify 18 policy measures, 107 specific measures and 232 performance indicators, with an implementation schedule from 2013 to 2016. With respect to the trend towards fewer children, it was anticipated that under the policy of “happy to marry, willing to have children and able to support them” the fertility rate could be prevented from further decline, and the quality of parenting could be improved; with respect to the aging of the population, the nation could maintain the dignity and health of the elderly, promoting the vitality in aging measures, improving economic security, as well as proper handling of housing and caring; as for immigration, it could help new immigrants to adapt to the local lifestyle, improving their children's education in order that they might have better opportunities for development, and it could recruit the professional talent the country needs to improve the quality of our human resources.

(1) Trend towards fewer children strategies and its policy goal

1. Increasing opportunities for marriage and restoring family values: Creating more opportunities for single men and women to meet up, increasing the marriage rate; restoring happy family values, offering assistance in building happy marriage.
2. A complete reproductive health system: providing a sound health care system for women during their maternity period; assisting families to realize their wishes in child birth and care; avoiding sex discrimination for babies; promoting child physical fitness.
3. Constructing a diverse, affordable, accessible and high quality early child care system: through implementing policies to reduce parents' expenditure on child care; creating an affordable, high quality, diverse, and accessible child care system to help parents maintain a balance between work and family.
4. Providing economic support measures for parenting families: taking care of economic minorities; reducing the burden of middle-low income parenting

- families; sharing the load of parenting families via reducing their economic and opportunity cost while maintaining a fair rental tax.
5. Creating family-friendly workplace environments: improving workplace environment; promoting workplace equality; allowing labor to maintain a balance between work and family.
 6. Implementing unpaid maternity and parental leave measures: taking care of laborers during their maternity and parental leave; providing necessary economic support during unpaid maternity and parental leave.
 7. Improving child and protection systems: protecting child rights and improving child values; realizing the goal of children as a social public asset.

(2) Aging of the population strategies and its policy goal

1. Improving family and community care and the health systems:
 - (1) Improving preventive health care knowledge as well as the physical and mental health for the elderly, maintaining their independence and self-control in daily living to prevent aging and keep a healthy life.
 - (2) Creating a diverse and continuous long-term caring system, improving caring resources, reducing urban-suburban differences, and strengthening service transport systems to ensure that the physically and mentally disabled can receive appropriate services to improve their life quality and maintain their dignity and autonomy.
 - (3) Supporting family care ability and sharing family care responsibilities to maintain the life quality of the care as well as the care receiver.
2. Safeguarding the economic security of the elderly and promoting re-use of human resources:
 - (1) Promoting the National Pension Insurance system, issuing welfare benefits and real estate reverse mortgage, and property trust to safeguard the basic economic security of the elderly.
 - (2) Activating retired human resources and assisting the employment of the elderly to maintain their power in social sustainability development.

3. Providing age-friendly transportation and residential environments for senior citizens:
 - (1) Creating a friendly transportation environment for senior citizens to ensure their independence in performing autonomous activities.
 - (2) Promoting a friendly residential environment for senior citizens to maintain their dignity and independence in daily living.
4. Promoting social participation and leisure activities for senior citizens:
 - (1) Promoting social participation and leisure activities for senior citizens to improve their life adaptation capability and life quality.
 - (2) Creating an education system for training sports and leisure related professional instructors, improving the quality of professional services.
5. Improved education system for senior citizens:
 - (1) Providing a lifetime learning environment for senior citizens to fulfill their needs in re-education and learning.
 - (2) Providing correct knowledge about aging to the general public to reduce the gap between generations and creating a senior-respecting social environment.

(3) Immigration strategies and its policy goal

1. Understanding the dynamic of population influx developments:
 - (1) Creating and building the population migration databank carefully and establishing the assessment and analysis systems for population migration.
 - (2) Understanding the number of different types of immigration population and dynamic development trends to determine precisely the appropriate immigration policies and ensure that national resources are well allocated.
 - (3) Understanding in detail what would attract foreigners to invest and work in Taiwan, so that appropriate immigration policies can be devised.
2. Intensifying immigration counseling:
 - (1) Providing detailed information about laws and local customs of Taiwan, offering counseling services to foreigners who are interested in

immigrating to Taiwan, assisting foreign immigrants to quickly adapt to the local life in Taiwan, and explore their potential.

- (2) Improving the management of cross-country (border) marriage matchmaking services for charity and ensuring the rights of the immigration population to upgrade the national and social image.
 - (3) Developing immigrants social, cultural and educational rights, so immigrants can better adapt to their local life and have improved family relationships.
 - (4) Implementing various measures to ensure immigrants' economic rights, so that the employment and autonomy of immigrants is improved.
 - (5) Implementing various measures in health care service networks, so that the physical and mental health of immigrants improves.
3. Attracting the needed professional talent and investment immigrants:
- (1) Actively recruiting professional talents from all over the world to fulfill the needs of the nation to undergo globalization and industrial innovative development. Improving the will of domestic companies to stay in Taiwan and the will of foreign companies to invest in Taiwan so that more jobs can be created, leading to a better economy.
 - (2) Actively recruiting foreign students as well as overseas students, attracting outstanding graduate students to stay in Taiwan and support them to become local talents.
 - (3) Creating diverse investment and professional immigration channels, improving laws as well as rules and regulations for investment immigration, building an environment suitable for investment, work and living, providing excellent education environment for the children of professional talents and investor immigrants to effectively attract foreigners to invest in and immigrate to Taiwan. Implement a professional reviewing system to attract talents from all over the world to come to Taiwan.
4. Constructing a multicultural society:

- (1) Encouraging citizens to have “Diversity Respect” values. Recognizing and appreciating the positive effect of a multicultural society on domestic culture for improved social harmony.
 - (2) Integrating both government and local resources to assist foreign spouses to establish social groups, which are able to operate independently so that their culture can be continued.
 - (3) Encouraging private and public companies and departments to hold various cultural activities for the new immigrants. Actively promoting the contributions of immigrants to the domestic society and economy. Improving the interaction between citizens and foreign spouses as well as their families to build a friendly environment for marriage immigration.
5. Improved border management:
- (1) Creating fast customs clearance services to enter Taiwan. Increasing the use of automatic customs clearance system to improve management efficiency and convenience.
 - (2) Improving the skill and efficiency of the interview manpower and organization so that both human rights and national security can be ensured.
6. Intensifying illegal immigration prevention:
- (1) Improving international collaboration on immigration affairs. Strengthening the inspection for illegal, abnormal, regulation-violating incidents due to foreign immigration and human trafficking, hoping to protect the legitimate, and ban the illegitimate.
 - (2) Actively improving the work of arresting & prosecution, protection, prevention and partner relationships for human trafficking. Implementing anti-human trafficking laws to protect human rights.
 - (3) Establishing a warning and reporting system for over-stay immigrants. Keeping track of the progress and development of related cases. Improving the connection with national security to form a complete inspection network with prevention, tracking and deterrence capabilities.

Important Measures²⁷ of the Past Five Years and the Implementation Circumstances; the summary is as follows:

(4) Specific measures Addressing the Trend towards Fewer Children

1. Increasing Opportunities for Marriage and Restoring Family Values

- (1) In order to create interaction and friendship opportunities between young people, which may lead to the forming of new couples or even happy marriages, the Ministry of the Interior has held 10 “Happy Meeting-Single Youth National Park Match-Making Intellectual Tours” in 2011, and 12 “Flower Heart, Farm Love” single youth match-making activities in 2012, which have created 36 new marriage couples.
- (2) In order to bring the people’s attention to the fewer children issues and put emphasis on family importance and values, the Ministry of the Interior has held the “101 Happiness Contest Open Audition Activity” from June to September 2012. Through the conduction of various games, people’s awareness on fewer children and aging society issues has been raised. The projects submitted for this contest include 1,784 comics, 519 photographs, 76 broadcast clips, and 74 innovative proposals for a total of 2,453 items, suggesting that the Taiwan people consider the high importance of the family and share their opinions.
- (3) In order to attract the young generation’s attention to population problems and hear the voices from various channels so that population policies can meet the demands of different generations, the Ministry of the Interior has held four “Talk with the New Generation-Prospect on Happy Life” seminars. Each seminar was held in the northern, middle, southern and eastern regions of Taiwan on April 30, May 7, May 21, and June 4, 2013, respectively. The purpose of the seminar is to understand younger generations view on marriage and parenting as well as to provide suggestions on various measures implemented by the government.
- (4) The Ministry of the Interior held two seminars on August 20 and September 10, 2013. During the seminar a dialogue was conducted with the invited leaders of NGO groups. Based on their practical experiences,

²⁷Important measures of the past five years have included key measures and regulatory directives as well as promotional slogans and the events and activities held between 2010 and 2015.

various measures of population policies can be reinforced, adjusted and continued, which then makes the population policies more comprehensive.

- (5) On December 17, 2013, the Ministry of the Interior held the “Love Express-1217 Show Innovation” event, which is a single youth talent matchmaking activity. People who are single with an age between 20 and 40 years old and are residents of Taiwan are eligible for this event. During the event, participants can show their talents, which may lead to new friendships, hoping to create more opportunities for marriage. There were approximately 120 people attending this event.
- (6) As for the preferential in-service category, service district and service term for draftees who have parenting needs, the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of the Interior have recently amended related rules and regulations. Besides the “Military Service Law” amended in 2011, draftees with service for the regular enlisted man will now take only four months of military training. The shortened military training period will allow draftees to have more time in planning their future career and provide additional labor forces into the market to fulfill the needs of the industries. Moreover, the “Rules and Regulations for Replacement of Service for Regular Enlisted Man,” “Rules and Regulations for Service for Regulars with Family Issues and Replacement of Alternative Service,” and “Earlier Retirement Procedure for Substitute Service” were amended in 2013, which provided less stringent criteria for draftees to apply for retirement from replacement service and substitute services.

The number of serviceman approved by the Ministry of National Defense and various military command headquarters (excluding the National Security Bureau and the Coastal Patrol Agency) in 2016 was 306 people (all of them were males, the reason for the difference in sex ratio is because obligatory military servicemen are all males).

- (7) To create a friendly child parenting environment, the amendment of Article 33 of the “The Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act,” was announced on January 22, 2014, adding the inclusion

that domestic public transportation, cultural and educational facilities, scenic areas and recreational locations and other public, publicly-established and privately-operated, and private undertakings, should provide concessionary measures for children and other suchlike relevant provisions, and concessionary rules networks should be set by the relevant competent authority.

- (8) The Ministry of the Interior held 10 “Listen with Love, Happiness Forever” seminars. The seminars were held in the northern, middle, southern and eastern regions of Taiwan from July to October 2014. During the seminar, professor Cheng-Tai Hsueh, who is an expert on population policies, Hui-Ying Liao and Chuan-Yu Wu, well-known authors on sexual relations, marriage, and family issues, were invited to share with the public their experience and opinions on marriage and family issues as well as other interesting topics. 1,648 people participated in this event. It is hoped that this event can enhance the awareness of the Taiwan people on fewer children issues and lead the young generation to put emphasis on family importance and values, realizing the goal of “Willing to Marry, Willing to Give Birth, and Capable of Parenting.”
- (9) On Nov. 11, 2014, the Ministry of the Interior further amended the “Principles for Substitute Service Draftees with Special Difficulty to Make Reassignment Requests” to “Principles for General Substitute Service Draftees Priority Deployment and Those with Special Difficulty to Make Reassignment Requests,” added that those substitute service draftees whose spouse is pregnant, may, based on the provisions of these principles, prepare the relevant documents to submit an application to the professional training or duty service unit, and as dictated by needs of the agency be approved for priority deployment (return assignment) for service in their place of domicile or nearby, to be close to home for giving care.
- (10) The Ministry of the Interior held the “Good Fortune, Good Luck in Pregnancy” event on September 27, 2015 at Taipei Xia-Hai City God Temple, hoping to bring good fortune and luck to newly married couples in pregnancy. During this event, “Good luck pregnancy suits” and “Good

luck pregnancy cards” were given out to participants, hoping they could promote marriage and a willingness for pregnancy.

- (11) The Ministry of Education issued an amendment of the “MOE Subsidy on Student Dormitory Construction Loan Interest Implementation Items” on March 11, 2016. The subsidy was increased from 50% of the interest of the 100 million NTD loan to 100% of the interest of the 100 million NTD loan. In the future, the MOE will encourage schools to take married students into consideration when constructing their student dormitory.
- (12) To attract young generation’s attention on marriage and family issues and to collect the opinions of general public on the governmental departments holding match-making activity for singles, the Ministry of the Interior posted related questions on the public policy web-based participation platform (policy consultation) of the National Development Council (NDC) from January 15 to February 14, 2016. The questions of “Do you think it is appropriate for governmental departments to hold the match-making activities for singles?”, “How to share the cost for holding the match-making activities?”, and “Can the match-making activities be carried out in what ways?” were posted online to collect people’s opinions. Over 80% of the people voting supported governmental departments to hold match-making activities for singles, over 81% of the people voting agreed that the cost of the match-making activities should be shared by the participants, and over 84% of the people voting preferred that the match-making activities should be carried out in different ways including parties, outdoor hiking, etc. that are interesting, creative and not dull.
- (13) Many people signed up for the “Happy Train Match-Making Activity” for singles organized by the Ministry of the Interior in 2016. There were 5,081 people signed up for this event. However, due to the limited budget, only 1,100 participated.

2. A complete reproductive health system

- (1) Middle-low income household child and teenager health care subsidy (0~18 years old): Middle-low income households if eligible can receive a health care subsidy every month for their children.

- (2) In 2013, the Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare completed the printing of two manuals: “We Really Want to Get Pregnant,” and “Greeting the New Life,” which were distributed for use at artificial reproduction agencies nationwide, and placed on the Health Promotion Administration website for people to read.
- (3) To implement and strengthen sex ratio monitoring and management in the artificial birth agency, the Ministry of Health and Welfare issued an amendment of the “Artificial Reproduction Agency Permit Rules and Regulations” on February 18, 2014 and included the “Birth Sex Ratio Monitoring and Record (2 points)” into the review item, basis and point allocation.
- (4) In order to strengthen gender education rights and medicine ethics for medical personnel, the Ministry of Health and Welfare added “Education and Training for Medical Personnel in Reducing the Sex Ratio Gap at Birth and Public Advocacy in Areas of Jurisdiction” to the 2014 assessment index.
- (5) MOI supported the prenatal genetic diagnosis cost for pregnant women with high risk of hereditary diseases. There were 53,438 subsidy cases in 2016 and 1,543 abnormal cases. Abnormal cases were followed up and referral to professional genetic counseling services was provided, reaching a completion rate of 97.5% for the followed cases.
- (6) Congenital metabolism abnormality examinations for newborn babies were provided. In 2016, a total of 207,422 cases were examined with an examination rate of 99.5%. There were 4,191 confirmed abnormality cases and subsequent treatments were provided.
- (7) In 2016, the Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare assisted in establishing 47 Child Development Unified Assessment Centers around the country, specifically assessing 19,235 children. Among the children assessed, 998 children were normal, 13,360 children were confirmed with developmental retardation and 3,620 children were expected to have developmental retardation. They were provided with notification and referral for early treatment and education.

- (8) The Ministry of Health and Welfare actively established a sex ratio monitoring mechanism to monitor the sex ratio of newborns in hospitals and clinics. Health bureaus in counties and cities were integrated to implement and strengthen the sex ratio monitoring and management for medical institutions. In addition, census counseling services were conducted in 2016 for child delivery and pregnancy check-up clinics and hospitals, a total of 1,003 counseling services were provided. On April 26, 2016, official letters were sent to the Taiwan Medical Association and Taiwan Association of Obstetrics and Gynecology, informing members of the Association to jointly correct the unbalanced sex ratio at birth, comply with relevant regulations, and to improve gender discrimination, protecting the rights of baby girls together. The Ministry of Health and Welfare continues to strengthen the fight against illegal advertising. In the period from 2010 to 2012, there were 88 suspected improperly declared advertisements providing gender screening services. Since the 2013, the health bureaus of counties and cities have not found any illegal advertising cases.
- (9) The Ministry of Health and Welfare continues to conduct public promotion activities. In 2015 and 2016 during the Chinese New Year holidays (February) and on Taiwan Girls Day in October, it intensively broadcasted the “Blessings for a Good Pregnancy” and “Sex Equality, Good Pregnancy” promotional videos.
- (10) According to the “Republic of China Population Estimation Report (2016 to 2061)” issued by the National Development Council, the sex ratio at birth for Taiwan from 2036 to 2061 is set at 1.07, serving as the goal to strive for every year. When the sex ratio at birth accumulated for the first 6 months is greater than 1.07, the government should initiate relevant strategies to strengthen advocacy and counseling. For medical institutions, "visiting" or "counseling" services will be conducted instead of "inspections" to jointly reduce the sex ratio at birth. The sex ratio at birth in 2016 was 1.076, which is lower than that of 1.083 in 2015.
3. Constructing a diverse, affordable and accessible quality early childcare system

- (1) Since the school year of 2011, the Ministry of Education has fully implemented the tuition fee-free program for 5-year-old children, providing subsidies for children who have reached 5 years old before September 1 of their corresponding school year and are attending pre-schools that are eligible for subsidy, reducing the financial burden of parents in raising children. In the school year of 2016, the overall enrollment rate of 5-year-old children for pre-schools reached 96.28%; about 180,000 children benefited from this program. The items and quotas for the subsidy program are as follows:
 - ① Tuition fee-free subsidy (bi-semester subsidy):
 - Public school: Each child can receive a maximum subsidy of 14,000 (NTD, same as below) every school year.
 - Private school: Each child can receive a maximum subsidy of 30,000 every school year.
 - ② Extra subsidy for economic minority child (“Minority extra subsidy” in short): Besides tuition fee-free subsidy, a household with low income, middle-low income, and annual income less than 700,000 is eligible to apply for the minority extra subsidy.
- (2) Households with a child under 2 years old and that must send the child to a community child care center or government approved child care center due to the fact that both parents or one of the parents are (is) working and the parent’s individual income tax rate is under 20% shall receive a child care subsidy for the recent year, as approved by the Revenue Service Office. For low-income households, each child will receive 5,000 NTD per month. For middle-low income households, each child will receive 4,000 NTD per month. For parents with an individual income tax rate under 20%, each child will receive 3,000 NTD per month.
- (3) Since 2012, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has been seeking subsidies from lottery feedback money, encouraging all municipalities, counties (cities) to plan community-based public-private partnership childcare resource centers. By the end of 2016, 111 childcare resource

centers have been established nationwide to provide childcare resources and services to people in the community.

- (4) To raise the quality of home-based daycare services, on September 15, 2014, the Ministry of Health and Welfare released the “Registration and Management Regulations for Family Childcare Services Agencies” specifying that home-based daycare personnel may only provide home-based daycare services after carrying out registration with Special Municipality, County (or City) governments in accordance with the regulations, and that offenders will be penalized pursuant to Article 90 of the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act; these Measures have been in force since December 1, 2014.
- (5) The Ministry of Health and Welfare established the “Regulations for Governing Qualifications and Trainings of Professional Personnel of Children and Youth Welfare Institutes” according to the “Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act.” Furthermore, in regard to the home-based child care personnel (nanny), the Ministry released the “Registration and Management Regulations for Family Childcare Services Agencies” on December 1, 2014, specifying regulated items for home-based childcare personnel, including the number of children, registration, counseling, and management fees, etc. to safeguard not only the rights of children but also the rights of childcare personnel.
- (6) The Ministry of Education has been promoting the non-profit kindergarten implementation program since 2014, continuing to support municipality, county (city) government and local philanthropy groups in organizing non-profit kindergartens, and offering related subsidies. In 2016, a total of 21 non-profit kindergartens were established in 13 counties (cities), including Keelung City, Taipei City, Taoyuan City, and Hsinchu City, Hsinchu County, Miaoli County, Taichung City, Changhua County, Chiayi City, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, Pingtung County and Yilan County. For the school year of 2016, a total of 50 non-profit kindergartens have been established.
- (7) The Ministry of Health and Welfare released the amendment of the “Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act” on February

4, 2015, which included the passive qualification for home-based childcare personnel and co-residential members, as well as regulations for managing non-registered childcare personnel so that child safety and childcare quality can be maintained and secured.

- (8) In 2016, the home-based childcare service centers of the Ministry of Health and Welfare commissioned by municipality and county (city) government have carried out a total of 1,782 on-the-job childcare learning courses, with a total of 120,775 people participated the events; 117,177 (97.02%) of them were females and 3,598 (2.98%) of them were males. Through the implementation of professional courses, skills and knowledge of childcare, personnel can be enhanced, further improving the quality of childcare services.

4. Providing economic support measures for parenting families

(1) Promoting Government Housing Subsidies for the Youth:

- ① On January 13, 2009, the Ministry of the Interior stipulated the “Government Housing Subsidies for the Youth,” which was approved by the Executive Yuan, to assist young citizens in buying a house.
- ② On February 3, 2009, the Ministry of the Interior stipulated the “Operation Regulations of Government Housing Subsidies for the Youth,” which was approved by the Executive Yuan, to assist house owners paying their mortgage interest.
- ③ People who are above 20 years old and under 40 years old (45 for changing houses) are eligible to apply for the Government Housing Subsidies for Youth. If an applicant was married or has an underage child (juvenile) within two years prior to the application date, the following applies:
 - A. Rent subsidy: for a young family without a house, each household can receive a maximum of 3,600 NTD per month from 2009 to 2011 and a maximum of 4,000 NTD per month in 2012. The subsidy is offered for a maximum period of two years.
 - B. Mortgage interest subsidy for house purchased within two years: For a young family without a house or that has a single house (purchased within 2 years of the application date and has a

mortgage) when purchasing (changing) a house, it can receive a maximum loan of 2 million NTD from financial agencies with zero interest for the first two years.

- (2) The Ministry of Health and Welfare announced that since January 1, 2012, households with a child under 2 years old and which must send the child to a community childcare center or government approved childcare center due to the fact that both parents or one of the parents are (is) working and parent's individual income tax rate is under 20% shall receive a childcare subsidy for the recent year, which has been approved by the Revenue Service Office. For low-income households, each child will receive 5,000 NTD per month (0~under 2 years old). For middle-low income households, each child will receive 4,000 NTD per month. For parents with an individual income tax rate under 20%, each child will receive 2,500 NTD per month. From 2016, this program has offered subsidies to a total of 263,520 children who are under 2 years old. Among the children who received subsidies, 136,616 (51.84%) were male, and 126,904 (48.16%) were female; this ratio is close to the sex ratio of children under 2 years old (male 51.91%, and female 48.09%); the total offered subsidies were approximately 5,193,370,000 NTD.
- (3) In order to improve the benefit of labor insurance maternity payments for female laborers and provide female laborers who are unable to work during their maternity period with reasonable economic protection, the Ministry of Labor has stipulated regulations on labor insurance. According to the regulations of labor insurance, if the insurant was insured for 280 days prior to childbirth or for 181 day prior to a premature childbirth, the insurant is eligible to apply for maternity payment. Moreover, to improve the benefit of maternity payment for laborers, if the insurant was pregnant during the insured period and had childbirth within one year after the cancellation of the insurance, she shall still be eligible to apply for a maternity payment (in this case, the insurance period mentioned above still applies).
- (4) The Ministry of Finance revised the Income Tax Act, which added the "special tax deduction for pre-school children." The revision came into

effect in 2012. According to the 2015 individual income tax return statistical data prepared by the Financial Information Center of the Ministry of Finance, about 606,000 households reported this special tax deduction item, which may increase the distributable income by approximately 670 million NTD. The number of households registering this special tax deduction under spouse-joint tax application is approximately 573,000 households (accounting for 94.55% of the total households registered for this special tax deduction), and that under single tax application is about 33,000 households (accounting for 5.45% of the total households registered for this special tax deduction; the sex ratio of taxpayers is 51.06% and 48.94% for male and female, respectively; the numbers are very close).

- (5) In response to the birth encouragement policies due to fewer children and to improve the benefit of insurants in applying for maternity payment, the Legislative Yuan passed the amendment to Article 32 of the Labor Insurance Act on May 16, 2014, which extended the maternity subsidy from 30 days to 60 days, meaning from one month to two months. Moreover, the subsidy will be increased in proportion to the number of births. For example, the maternity subsidy for giving birth to twins will be 4 months, the maternity subsidy for giving birth to triplets will be 6 months, and so on.
- (6) In order to improve the benefit of maternity payment for female laborers, the Ministry of Labor amended the “Labor Insurance Act” on May 30, 2014. The maternity subsidy was extended from one month to two months. Moreover, the subsidy will be increased in proportion to the number of births. By the end December of 2016, beneficiaries numbered 360,976 people, with a total of over NT\$ 21,154,200,000 in payments approved.

5. Creating family-friendly workplace environments

- (1) On October 25, 2013, the Ministry of Economic Affairs agreed to broaden the use of non-urban, non-industrial area D-type construction sites. Factories on such sites are allowed to establish childcare facilities for their employees. Other than providing childcare services to their own

employees, they can also accept childcare needs from the employees of other companies.

- (2) To encourage companies in promoting a balance between the work and family life for their employees, the Ministry of Labor issued various work-life balance related measures on July 2, 2014, including the “Subsidy Program for Promoting Work and Family Life Balance,” supporting employers to conduct “Employee Caring and Assistance Program,” the “Employee Stress Release Program,” the “Family-Friendly Measures,” the “Child or Elderly Temporary Caring Space,” and the “Work-Life Balance Resource Manual or Advertisement.” These measures aim to establish a labor-friendly environment, and improve the working efficiency of laborers, leading to greater productivity for the company, which is a win-win situation for both the employers and the laborers. In 2016, 311 enterprises were granted subsidies for a total amount of approximately 14,290,000 NTD.
- (3) On July 28, 2016, the Ministry of Labor issued the revision of "Installation Standards and Subsidy Application Guidelines for Nursery Rooms and Childcare Facilities," which eases the subsidy application requirements for childcare measures. Employers who provide a childcare allowance for their employees can apply for a subsidy; this is not limited to those who signed contracts with childcare service institutions.
- (4) For employers who provide nursery room, childcare service institutions (childcare center, kindergarten, after-school childcare service center), or a childcare allowance for their employees, they are eligible to apply for a subsidy from the Ministry of Labor. In 2016, there were 634 employers granted a subsidy in installing nursery rooms, childcare facilities or implementing childcare measures. The approved subsidy came to an amount of approximately 19.27 million NTD.
- (5) To provide corporations the information on nursery room installation and childcare services, the Ministry of Labor has established a website for corporate childcare and nursery rooms. Through corporate nursery room installation and childcare facility implementation seminars as well

as related advocating materials, the information on the website was promoted. In addition, the guidelines for employers to install employee-only nursery rooms, and instruction manuals for corporate childcare were prepared, serving as useful references for business units.

- (6) The Ministry of Health and Welfare established the “National Childcare Personnel Registration Management Information Website,” to assist local governments in managing home-based childcare services and childcare centers more efficiently. This website also acts as a channel to provide the general public real-time, and accurate childcare related information. By the end of 2016, detailed information on 24,259 registered and certified childcare personnel and 808 childcare centers was on the website for parents to peruse. This website is linked with the enterprise childcare and nursery room information website established by the Ministry of Labor.
- (7) In order to provide more nursery and childcare services to employees, Article 23 of the Gender Work Equality Act was revised and issued on May 18, 2016, which changed the scope of application for installing nursery room and implementing childcare facility (measures) from employers with more than 250 employees to employers with more than 100 employees.
- (8) To promote work-life balance for employees, the Ministry of Labor encourages childbearing and builds a friendly working environment for pregnant employees and their spouses. The Gender Work Equality Act includes regulations and penalties for menstrual leave, maternity leave, pregnancy recuperation, paternity leave, pregnancy check-up leave, parental leave without pay, nursing (breastfeeding) time, reducing & adjusting working hour and family care leave.
- (9) In order to assist employees in keeping up with their work and parental duties, and to comply with the government's policy of promoting breastfeeding, Article 18 of the Gender Work Equality Act was revised and issued on May 18, 2016. The revision states that employers should provide 60 minutes of nursing (breastfeeding) time to its employees everyday in addition to the regular resting time if its employees have

children under 2 years old (the original version was 1 year old). Consideration the fact that the physiological condition for each employee is different; the length of time for each person performing breastfeeding will also be different. Therefore, the limitation on breastfeeding frequency was removed. Furthermore, consideration that there is also a need to breastfeed during extended working time, an additional nursing (breastfeeding) time of 30 minutes should be provided by employers to employees who have extended working time of more than one hour.

6. Implementing Maternity Leave and Unpaid Parental Leave for Child Caring Measures

- (1) The Ministry of National Defense amended the issued “Military Personnel Insurance Act” on May 12, 2010, which included insurance subsidy payments during unpaid parental leave for child caring, allowing the subsidy payment during unpaid parental leave for child caring to be consistent among laborers, military personnel, government personnel and school personnel, leading to a comprehensive subsidy payment system. In 2016, parental allowances for military personnel were issued to 597 people (including 183 males accounting for 31%, and 414 females accounting for 69%); one administrative staff (a female).
- (2) During the period from May to August of 2016, the Ministry of Labor held a total of 24 seminars on work insurance laws in various counties and cities. A total of 4,583 people attended the events.
- (3) The public employee insurance allowance for employees who applied for unpaid parental leave for child caring and the relevant payment standards (for example, 60% of the average insurance premium, “salary” is provided for a maximum payment term of 6 months) are established considering the needs of employees who are required to take care of their children, hoping to fulfill their work duties and family responsibilities at the same time, while taking into account the competitiveness of the parenting employees in the labor market and the protection of their work rights. Based on the level of payment set by

other countries, the financial status of the social insurance, and the affordability of the government, employers and employees, an insurance allowance is provided to support employees who applied for unpaid parental leave for child care, for basic living needs for a certain period of time without income. Each year, the insuring agency handling the government employee and teacher insurance (hereinafter referred to as public employee insurance) organizes introduction seminars, allowing the employers and the employees to better understand the payment scope and the payment rules i.e. “both husband and wife who have public employee insurance can apply for unpaid parental leave for a child care allowance for their child(ren) separately at different times.” In 2016, the insuring agency held a total of 16 introduction seminars, and the number of participants was 1,966. According to the statistics released by the insuring agency on the website on a monthly basis, the number of applicants initially granted the allowance in 2016 was 6,036. The number of applicants granted the allowance each year has increased from approximately 2,700 to more than 6,000 (about 2.2 times).

- (4) In order to implement the measures of maternity leave and unpaid parental leave for child care, the Ministry of Labor organizes the “Workplace Equal Rights and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Seminar” with the local labor administrative authorities every year. Personnel from various business units are invited to attend the seminar, incorporating the rights and the provisions stated in the Gender Work Equality Act as the focus of promotion. In 2016, a total of 36 seminars were held, with a total of 3,392 people attending the seminars. Moreover, to improve the core knowledge of the staff in charge of the workplace equal rights related businesses, the “Workplace Equal Rights Seeding Teacher Training Seminar” was held twice in 2016, providing training for a total of 116 people.

7. Improving child protection systems

- (1) In order to protect the safety of abused children in time and improve the child protection notification mechanism, the Ministry of Health and Welfare continued to cooperate with local governments to carry out the

promotion of the 113 Protection Hotline and the concept of child protection. In 2016, the number of child and teenager protection incidents reported to municipality and county (city) governments were 54,597 people, an increase of nearly 90% compared with that reported in 2011.

- (2) To strengthen the knowledge of child and teenager protection social workers, the Ministry of Health and Welfare clearly stated the content of the core curriculum training plans and hours, and continues to develop relevant assessment tools and design relevant training programs, so that local governments can follow directly to carry out the training courses and other knowledge-improving activities.
- (3) The Ministry of Health and Welfare has incorporated the "Children and Teenager Protection and Treatment Services" into the social welfare performance assessment criteria for local governments. On-site assessment and service case sampling inspection will be conducted to urge local governments in implementing child and teenager protection related work.
- (4) The Ministry of Health and Welfare was commissioned to conduct the "Child Adoption Match-Making Service Promotion and Adoption Family Special Service Program" in 2015. In this program, TV commercials, promotional video clips, and radio broadcast tapes etc. were prepared and provided to local governments, health & medical agencies, household registration offices, and child & adolescent social welfare agencies. It is hoped that through media and community promotion, correct knowledge about child adoption can be delivered to the general public. In 2016, the production of TV commercials, short films and radio broadcasting promotion materials were carried out under the theme of "Adoption for Love and Perfection of Love." Besides sending these materials to municipal, county (city) governments, health & medical institutions, household administration agencies, and children & teenager welfare institutions, they were also advertised through media such as TV programs, radio broadcast, and Internet to strengthen promotion. A total of 937 broadcasts have been made, with internet exposure of 442,421

views. In addition, the adoption information center provided adoption related information, news, books and videos. In 2016, 653 people benefitted from the offered services, and there were 76,034 visitors to the website.

- (5) The Ministry of Health and Welfare conducted the “Promoting Family Welfare Service Center Establishment Program” in 2015, which was combined with the “Single Parent Family Service Center Function Improvement and Service Transformation Counseling Program” to assist municipality, county (and city) governments to integrate welfare resources within their jurisdiction, achieving the balance of regional welfare resources, and improving community-based prevention and early intervention work. The Ministry supported the setting up of 34 family welfare service centers. In 2016, the service centers offered services to 22,054 people (approximately 47% for males and 53% for females), with a total of 781,743 people benefited from the services. The service centers provided counseling services to 35,041 people, case treatment services to 83,058 people, group work services to 4,554 people, community & welfare program services to 182,677 people, web connection seminar services to 4,974 people, site & facility services to 374,740 people, volunteer & training services to 56,880, profession empowerment services to 2,444 people and other services to 37,375 people.

(5) Specific measures Addressing the Aging of the Population

1. Improving family and community care and the health systems

- (1) The Ministry of Health and Welfare provided a National Health Insurance Subsidy to elderly people over 70 years of age in middle-low income households.
 - ① For the elderly in low-income households, the fee of National Health Insurance and part of the expenses are determined according to Article 27, Item 5 and Article 37 of the National Health Insurance Act. The medical expenses that are not covered by the insurance benefits are limited to those derived from illness and accidents. The amount of

each subsidy will be determined by local authorities based on a person's current financial status.

- ② For elderly in middle-low income households, the fee of the National Health Insurance will be fully supported by the Central Government Authorities if the elderly person is over 70 years old. If the elderly is under 70 years old, the amount of subsidy will be determined by local authorities based on one's current financial status. Part of the expenses of National Health Insurance and the medical expenses not covered by the insurance benefits are limited to those derived illness and accidents. The self-payable amount is limited to 50,000 NTD, which is accumulative for the most recent 3 months. The amount of subsidy will be determined by local authorities based on one's current financial status.
- (2) The Ministry of Health and Welfare promoted the "Age-friendly Cities Program." By the year of 2013, a total of 22 Municipality, Counties (Cities) joined the promotion work, making Taiwan one of the countries with the most age-friendly cities in the world. Continued assistance was also provided by the Ministry to 22 local governments to promote the "Age-friendly Cities Program," integrating private resources, stimulating NGOs to enter into partnerships with the public sector, expanding subsidies for 15 counties for dementia prevention, elderly fall prevention, and improving the implementation of other special topics related to older people.
- (3) The Ministry of Health and Welfare actively promoted the national long-term care ten-year plan, providing disabled elderly people with home-based and community-based services. At the end of 2016, the number of people receiving care services (home-based services, daycare services, and family care) reached 51,007, among which 30,251 were female (accounting for 59.3%) and 20,765 were male (accounting for 40.7%), a 5.4% increase compared with 2015. The ratio of accumulated services to the overall elderly care-dependent population has grown year by year, from 2.3% in 2008 to 37.6% at the end of December 2016, an

increase by 16.3 times. The services were offered to a total of 192,250 people.

- (4) The Ministry of Health and Welfare provided daily nutrition supplements to the elderly who are over 65 years old and are economically disabled. The Ministry has been working with local private organizations and volunteer service workers to provide catering services to the elderly. In 2016, there were a total of 7,279 elder people who received the catering delivery services; 3,621 of them are male (accounting for 49.7%) and 3,658 of them are female (accounting for 50.3%).
 - (5) The Ministry of Health and Welfare provided one instance of adult preventive health care service per year for the elderly over 65 years of age. According to data on declaration files from 2016, a total of 950,000 citizens over the age of 65 utilized the service, accounting for 31.8% of the elderly population, of which 410,000 were male (43%) and 540,000 were female (57%).
 - (6) To encourage households with care demand (household eligible for hiring foreign house helpers, but did not apply) to hire domestic helpers rather than foreign house helpers, the Ministry of Labor issued the “Subsidy Regulations for Household Hiring Domestic Helper” to support eligible households a subsidy of 10,000 NTD per month for a maximum period of 12 months. In 2016, 50 domestic helpers benefited from this subsidy provided by the Ministry.
2. Safeguarding the economic security of the elderly and promoting re-use of human resources
- (1) On June 3, 2010, the Ministry of the Interior issued the amended “National Pension System Implementation Regulations,” which simplified the application procedures for the applicant, resolved some practical problems of the National Pension system, further securing the rights of the insurant.
 - (2) Assisting the employment of middle-old aged citizens who are in-between 45 and 65 years old, the subsidies are as follows:

- ① Job training living subsidy: 60% of the minimum wage is issued to each person every month.
 - ② A hiring subsidy : 12,000 NTD (full time) is issued to each employer every month or 65 NTD to each employer per hour (part time).
 - ③ Workplace learning and re-adaption subsidy: For employers, a subsidy is issued to each middle-old aged person every month according to the minimum wage; for employers, a subsidy of 5,000 NTD (full time) as a job training fee is issued to employers every month, or 25 NTD (part time) is issued to an employer every hour. The maximum subsidy period is 3 months.
 - ④ Part-time work subsidy: The amount is based on an hourly minimum wage, the maximum hours per month is 176 hours and the maximum subsidy period is 6 months.
 - ⑤ Diversified Job Development Program: The amount is based on an hourly minimum wage, the maximum hours per month is 176 hours.
 - ⑥ Micro Start up Phoenix Loan: The maximum loan is 1,000,000 NTD. The loan interest is based on a postal savings 2-year time saving floating interest rate plus an annual interest rate of 0.575%. The first two years are interest free, which is covered by the subsidy offered by the Ministry of Labor.
 - ⑦ Job seeking transportation subsidy: 500 NTD per person per application.
- (3) In order to adjust the payments of the National Pension in accordance with the law, the Ministry of Health and Welfare officially announced the adjustment amounts of 6 annuity payments based on the CPI growth rate of 2015 (3.65%) on January 12, 2016. Starting from January of 2016, the additional amount of old-age pension payment, the old-age basic guarantee pension, the survivor's pension payment, and the aboriginal payment were adjusted from 3,500 NTD to 3,628 NTD, an increase of 128 NTD per month, while the physically & mentally challenged pension payment for basic guarantee and the physically & mentally challenged basic guarantee pension, were adjusted from 4,700 NTD to 4,872 NTD, an increase of 172 NTD per month.

- (4) The Ministry of Health and Welfare helped senior people to transform their own real estate into cash that can be withdrawn every month, providing an economic-secured alternative for senior people. The trial program was operated and promoted by the Executive Yuan and will span from March 1, 2013 to December 31, 2017. So far, more than 100 people have participated in this trial program. Within the two announcements made by the Ministry, 204 people called for inquiry, nevertheless, no one was qualified for application. The main reasons for the disqualification include legal heirs, age under 65 years old, the value of real estate exceeds the standard for low/middle-income households, and the senior people do not independently own real estate. In addition, the Ministry of Health and Welfare also took the initiative to request county and city governments by letter to visit 380 candidates who might be eligible for application. Among them 8 seniors were qualified for application, but they were unwilling to apply. So far, no application was submitted by senior people.
- (5) The Ministry of Health and Welfare amended the “Senior Citizens Welfare Act” on December 9, 2015, specifying that financial authorities should encourage financial institutions or banks to provide commercial real estate reverse mortgage services. As of the end of December, 2016, there were 8 banks that offered commercial real estate reverse mortgage services. In the same period, there were 1,241 loan applications, with a total amount of 6.375 billion NTD.
- (6) The National Pension System was implemented on October 1, 2008, which provides social insurance for citizens of Taiwan who are age 25 or above and under 65 years old, and have not participated in military, government employee & teacher, labor, and agricultural insurance, allowing the insured and their surviving dependents to receive adequate economic protection during the periods of aged, childbearing, physically & mentally challenged and death. As of the end of November, 2016, 780,232 people received the old-age pension payments; among them, 350,577 were males (44.93%) and 429,655 were females (55.17%). There were 655,131 people who received the old-age basic guarantee

pension, among them, 242,166 were males (36.96%) and 412,965 were females (63.04%). The two annuities were granted to a total of 1,435,363 people, a growth of 4.94% compared with that in 2015 (1,367,778 people). Moreover, as of the end of November 2016, the National Pension aboriginal payments were granted to 37,992 people, among them, there were 14,888 males (39.19%) and 23,104 females (60.81%).

- (7) To promote real estate reverse mortgage loans, the Bankers Association of the Republic of China on February 4, 2016 invited the relevant authorities to convene a "bank reverse mortgage loan related feasibility plan meeting," requesting the Ministry of the Interior to provide loan applicant's household registration information including relocation and death history, which will be transferred to the Joint Credit Information Center for archiving, allowing banks to access this information if needed. The Ministry of the Interior informed the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the FSC) by letter on August 11, 2016, which stated that application can be carried out in accordance with Article 9 of the "Regulations on the Application of Household Registration Information and Related Information," the corresponding information will then be transferred to the Joint Credit Information Center for archiving.

3. Providing an age-friendly transportation and residential environment for senior citizens

- (1) In 2013, the Ministry of Education included "road safety for the elderly" into the course curriculum and content of the "MOE supported Senior Citizens Educational Activity Implementation Regulations."
- (2) To improve and promote road safety knowledge among older people, the Ministry of Transportation and Communications is continuing to carry out the "road teacher" guided promotional programs for 5 consecutive years.
- (3) The Ministry of the Interior continues to carry out the "Urban Road Maintenance Management and Pedestrian Environmental Accessibility

- Assessment Program” to enhance the rights of senior pedestrians, providing a respectful, safe and comfortable pedestrian environment.
- (4) On September 26, 2014, the Ministry of the Interior revised the Regulations on Central Urban Renewal Fund Subsidy Self-Implementation, adding subsidies for the installation of elevator equipment and improvement of access-free facilities.
 - (5) The Ministry of Transportation and Communications has strengthened the promotion for senior people who are unable to drive to voluntarily return their car and motorcycle driver's licenses, reinforcing the safety management of senior people to drive motor vehicles. Since May 2016, the promotion and trial for testing the cognitive function of senior drivers were begun. Currently, it is still in the process of collecting and analyzing the testing results. If the trial has good results, the test will be implemented officially once the preparations and supporting measures have been completed.
 - (6) The Ministry of Health and Welfare provided transportation services for care-dependent elderly people: in 2016, transportation services were provided to a total of 326,063 care-dependent elderly people (trips), including 172,508 males (52.9%) and 153,555 females (47.1%), which has been increased by 4.6% compared with 311,645 people in 2015. As of the end of December 2016, the municipal, and county (city) governments have provided 1,892 rehabilitative buses (including 18 large, 19 medium, and 1,855 small buses) for physically and mentally handicapped people; a total of 3,773,160 people (trips) were benefitted from the services, including 2,086,510 males (55.29%) and 1,686,650 females (44.71%).
 - (7) The Ministry of the Interior continues to carry out the supervision plan of access-free living environment for public buildings, and invited related governmental departments & agencies, scholars, experts and representatives from physically & mentally disabled groups to form the access-free living environment supervising team. From September 8, 2016 to November 1, 2016, the team visited municipal and county (city) governments to conduct supervision and assessment. The leveling of

arcade and related businesses were included into the assessment. Based on the annual supervision results of public building access-free living environment and relevant businesses, the review meeting was held on December 9, 2016 to strengthen the supervision of municipality and county (city) governments in implementing access-free living environment for public buildings.

- (8) In 2016, the Ministry of the Interior conducted 10 research projects including, the "Designing Guidelines of Environmentally Friendly Community for Seniors with Dementia," the "Gender Friendly Toilet Design Manual," the "Design of Signs for Access-Free Facilities and Equipment in Activity Site," the "Designing Specifications for Access-Free Sport Parks," and the "County and City governments' Promotion Strategy for Encouraging the Installation of Elevators," the "Standard Diagrams for Installing Access-Free Facilities and Equipment in Buildings," the "Preparation of Operation Handbook for the Design Standards of Access-Free Facilities and Equipment in the Activity Site Managed by the Ministry of the Interior," the "Research on Strengthening the Access-Free Law System for Buildings in Taiwan: Analysis of Access-Free Facilities and Equipment Installation Technologies for Buildings in the United States and Japan," the "Designing Basis for Access-Free Facilities and Equipment in Landscape Trails," and the "Performance verification and evaluation techniques for the overall smoke control system in nursing homes and long-term care institutions."
- (9) The Ministry of the Interior encourages three generations of the same family to live together by giving priority to housing subsidies. The application period for residential subsidy in 2016 was from July 20 to August 31, 2016. The number of households for the plan was 64,476. Among them, the number of households that were qualified for three generations living together and applied for rent subsidy was 7,357, and the number of households approved was 5,578; the number of households that applied for self-purchased home loan interest subsidies was 261, and the number of households approved was 146; the number

of households that applied for home repair loan interest subsidies was 112, and the number of households approved was 48.

4. Promoting social participation and leisure activities for senior citizens

- (1) In 2014, the Ministry of Education continued to carry out the Creating an Exercise Island Plan, “Senior Citizen Exercise Instruction Class,” which is aimed at senior citizens over 65 years old, guiding them to perform suitable exercise or leisure activities. It is hoped that through the help of exercise instruction classes, the self-health management of senior citizens can be improved, leading to lower health insurance expenditure. In 2016, a total of 63 sessions of the “Senior Citizen Exercise Instruction Class” were approved by the local municipality and county (city) governments; more than 2,000 people attended the “Senior Citizen Exercise Instruction Class.”
- (2) The Ministry of Education carried out senior people physical fitness assessments based on the “National Physical Fitness Assessment Implementation Regulations.” Furthermore, according to the “National Physical Fitness Instructor Qualification Regulations,” only instructors with medium level or above could perform guidance to senior citizens on physical fitness related activities. In 2016, 315 people participated in the instructor examination (including enhancement courses). More than 250 people participated in the enhancement study for instructors, and 614 people participated in the study for inspectors. A total number of professional training was provided to nearly 1,200 people. In 2016, the fitness test program for seniors above 65 years old was implemented to 13,874 people (including 9,449 people tested in 2016 for the period between 2015 and 2016, and 4,425 people tested in 2016 in accordance with the National Sports Day).
- (3) The Ministry of Health and Welfare integrated with local resource organizations to set up universal community care bases, and provide care visits, telephone greetings, nutritional food for the elderly, health promotion and other such services. In 2016, a total of 2,674 care bases were established, and services were provided to 12,000 people every year. So far, services have been offered to a total of more than 240,000

people. The Ministry of Health and Welfare utilized 377 elderly welfare service (cultural and recreational activity) centers to provide elderly people with leisure, recreation, art, crafts, educational and friendship activities. In 2016, a total of 4,485 sessions of cultural and recreational activities were held for senior citizens. Furthermore, the Ministry also subsidized private organizations in carrying out various elderly welfare activities. In 2016, a total of 1,120 sessions of welfare activities were held.

5. Improved education system for senior citizens

- (1) To enable the public to obtain information on senior education policies, the Ministry of Education established a “Ministry of Education’s Senior Learning Website,” to provide the most updated course information and various kinds of senior learning and study information from 339 senior learning centers and 107 senior learning universities across the nation so that the general public can access this information at anytime; 6.2 million people have visited these sites so far.
- (2) The Ministry of Culture has commissioned the Police Broadcasting Service Taitung Station to broadcast the promotional program the “Soul Drama” every Wednesday, which lasts 30 minutes. This broadcasting program shares senior people’s life experiences, promotes senior people’s contributions and achievements as well as their involvement in the society. A total broadcasting time of 10 hours was made in 2015.
- (3) To encourage people in the nation to have a good habit of lifelong learning, the Ministry of Education set up 339 “Senior Learning Centers” in 336 districts, townships, and cities in 2016. The Centers have organized 86,527 sessions of activities, encouraging the Senior Learning Centers to expand the learning resources to villages and towns. In 2016, the expansion reached 2,494 villages and towns. To extend the learning process, the Centers also encouraged the senior people to form their own learning groups after the learning course, reducing the government’s expenditure. In 2016, the Senior Learning Centers nationwide had 1,528 learning groups, strengthening the human resources of the elderly.

- (4) The Ministry of Education has been developing teaching materials for senior citizens in the past years and has accumulated over 30 types of teaching materials up to 2016. Since the way of learning for senior citizens is different from the way of learning in traditional education, the Ministry of Education has been actively developing materials on intergenerational education, retirement career planning, senior learning, and grandparent-grandchild relationships in recent years. In 2016, 3 learning videos on life education and the learning stories of senior citizens were published. Related teaching materials can be accessed through the Ministry's senior citizen learning website (<http://moe.senioredu.moe.gov.tw/>) and electronic resources from Senior Learning Centers and relevant agencies nationwide for free.
- (5) The Veterans Home of Veterans Affairs Council is equipped with a computer lounge to provide computers and other equipment for the senior citizens to use, allowing them to learn new knowledge through the Internet. In addition, through various types of cultural and recreational activities, senior citizens can use their hands and brains acquire a wide variety of knowledge. Moreover, by combining the learning resources of Senior Learning Centers and community colleges, various types of senior learning courses can be conducted according to the needs of the senior citizens, strengthening the learning results. In 2016, 50,005 people attended the senior learning courses.
- (6) To improve the community's capability in carrying out senior learning and care for the needs of senior people in life (including food, clothing, housing, transportation, education and entertainment, etc.), the Council of Agricultural, Executive Yuan has created a living environment suitable for senior people. On July 4, 2016, the National Training Institute for Farmers' Organizations (NTIFO) conducted the senior level competency training workshop. A total of 146 people attended the workshop, allowing the instructors from Farmers' Association to enhance the capability of the rural community in organizing senior learning classes.

(6) Specific measures Addressing Immigration

1. Understanding the dynamics of population influx developments

- (1) The Ministry of the Interior conducted a “2013 Survey on the Necessity of Life of Foreign and Mainland China spouses.” The survey included items such as the basic information of foreign and Mainland China spouses, family member status, job and employment status, personal living conditions, living environment, caring and service demands, etc. Related survey results were delivered to each ministry, local governments and civil bodies for reference on marriage immigration guidance in March 2015. Moreover, the “Survey on the Necessity of Life for Foreign and Mainland China spouses” is expected to be conducted again in 2018.
- (2) The newly developed and operative “Entry & Exit and Immigration Management System” designed by the Ministry of the Interior has integrated the application cases of the foreign population (including foreign citizens, Mainland China citizens, Hong Kong and Macao citizens, non-resident citizens) into the “Foreign Population Dynamism Management Database” for immigrant population inquiries and statistical analysis.
- (3) In order to provide multi-dimensional and real-time analysis data for the immigration population and improve decision-making efficiency, the Ministry of the Interior conducted the “Immigration Information Cloud Service Out-sourcing Establishment” in December 2015. The Ministry will establish the “Foreign Resident Management and Analysis System” which will provide relevant statistical analysis to assist decision-making. Furthermore, cloud online services will be incorporated, which will allow external units to access real-time immigration population records and apply relevant services.

2. Intensifying immigration counseling

- (1) The Ministry of Labor extended the coverage of the Employment Insurance Act to foreign spouses, Mainland China spouses, and Hong Kong and Macao spouses of Taiwan citizens who are legally working in Taiwan.

- (2) The Ministry of Labor provided employment assistance to foreign spouses and Mainland China spouses. Employment counseling and referral services were provided by the national employment service agencies. Furthermore, the “Workplace Learning and Re-adaption Program” subsidized foreign spouses and Mainland China spouses with 3 months (minimum wage) of workplace learning and re-adaption and subsidized employers with 3 months (5,000 NTD per month) of work training. Moreover, according to the “Operation Items for Promoting Foreign Spouse and Chinese Spouse Employment Assistance,” if a foreign spouse or Chinese spouse is registered in the national employment service agency and has been referred, each person will receive a maximum subsidy of 10,000 NTD per month depending on the number of people hired.
- (3) The Ministry of Education printed adult basic literacy related teaching materials for new inhabitants, hoping to assist new inhabitants in learning the domestic language, and blending into the local culture.
- (4) To improve the physical and mental health of immigration, the Ministry of Health and Welfare continued to push the administration of New Inhabitant Maternity and Child Health, providing new inhabitants and their family members with family birth health guidance and consultation. In addition, the Ministry also provided prenatal examination subsidies for new inhabitant women who have not been registered.
- (5) In 2014, over 18,000 copies of “Measles and Rubella” in various languages were issued by the Ministry of Health and Welfare and delivered to health offices in Municipality, County (City) governments and service centers of the National Immigration Agency.
- (6) To strengthen cross-ministries operations and coordination, and further safeguard new inhabitants as well as their family’s rights, the “Executive Yuan New Inhabitant Affairs Coordination Meeting” was organized in June 2015, which aims to improve the services offered to new inhabitants in a cross-ministries mode. Two meetings were held in 2016 to promote the operation of relevant affairs for new inhabitants, and to deliver the

- “Respect Diversity; Appreciate Differences” message and concept to the general public, forming a friendly and diverse environment.
- (7) In 2016, the Ministry of Education supported 19 counties and cities to establish 30 learning centers for new inhabitants. Each learning center was encouraged to hold relevant cultural activities and promotions during the home-country festival or domestic festival period, allowing domestic citizens to get to know different cultures. In 2016, a total of 3,389 activity events were held with a total of 88,934 people attending the events.
- (8) The Foreign Spouse Care and Guidance Fund was established in accordance with the instruction of the Executive Yuan’s 2900th meeting on July 28, 2004. It clearly states that a total of 3 billion NTD will be raised in 10 years starting from 2005 to strengthen the care and guidance services for new inhabitants. Since the scope of the Foreign Spouse Care and Guidance Fund has included spouses from foreign countries as well as Mainland China, and has expanded to their children in recent years, to comply with its operation, and to cultivate new inhabitants in becoming the new force in national development, the Foreign Spouse Care and Guidance Fund was renamed as the “New Inhabitants Development Fund” at the 1st Executive Yuan New Inhabitant Affairs Coordination Meeting held on August 4, 2015. The size of the Fund was maintained at one billion NTD per year, which is subjected to change depending on the family lifecycle and the needs of the new inhabitants once they arrived in Taiwan.
- (9) The Ministry of the Interior and the private human resources company, 1111 Human Bank, have worked together to set up the "New Immigrant Employment Counseling Service Section" in January, 2013 for free. The 1111 Human Bank has provided job training courses, employment & job interview skills, and job related information as well as match-making services to new immigrants. In addition, the 1111 Human Bank regularly provided the match-making data to the National Immigration Agency as references for future counseling services. As of December 2016:

- ①The website has accumulated a total of 805,967 visits
- ②Number of members: 11,291 people
- ③10,651 people were successfully matched for a job

3. Attracting needed professional talent and investment immigrants

(1) The Ministry of Economic Affairs assisted domestic corporations to recruit international professional experts to work in Taiwan:

- ① The human resource information collected by the Ministry of Economic Affairs: From 2003 to the end of 2015, a total of 27,058 overseas technology experts and 2,257 domestic corporations have become members of HiRecruit. 80% of the member corporations are medium-small corporations. The Ministry hopes to integrate recruiting resources of the government and help domestic middle-small corporations to recruit international professional experts.
- ② In coordination with the development of emerging domestic industries, the Minister of Economic Affairs held focus explanation sessions to promote investment and recruitment: The “2015 Taiwan Recruitment Visiting Mission” was formed from October 15th to 21st, 2015 in gatherings of 33 corporations and academic units. The Ministry conducted recruitment fairs in Chicago and Silicon Valley and two talent matchmaking events were held; also campus recruitment activities were held at the University of California, Berkeley. Furthermore the Ministry also held several counseling meetings in Silicon Valley with well-known technology groups who are the MOU partners of the Ministry. Last but not least, two overseas talent recruitment workshops were held, hoping to attract foreign experts and corporations to work in Taiwan.
- ③The Ministry of Economic Affairs signed an MOU with Technology Groups: In 2015, the Ministry signed MOUs with 15 civil bodies (covering engineering, commerce, academic, and research institutions), including Monte Jade New England, Boston Taiwanese Biotechnology Association, Chinese American Academic and Professional Society, Chinese Institute of Engineers - Greater New

York Chapter, International Chinese Transportation Professionals Association Northeast Chapter, Poznan University of Technology, Warsaw University of Technology, Escuela de Organización Industrial, Taiwan Science Technology Association (Japan), Taiwan Switzerland Professionals Association, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Chinese Academic and Professional Association of Michigan, The Institution of Professional Engineers Japan, Chinese-American Professionals Association, and Chinese American Academic & Professional Association in Minnesota to mutually establish job vacancy and resume exchange platforms and focus on the industrial human resource demands of Taiwan.

- ④ Matchmaking interviews between foreign students and domestic corporations: In 2015, the Ministry of Economic Affairs held 6 “2015 One-on-One Employment Meetings Between Foreign Students and Domestic Corporations” and 167 corporations were present. They had interviews with 503 foreign students and 1,375 one-on-one interviews were completed. This will help corporations to recruit the human personnel they need for overseas deployment.
 - ⑤ Recruitment of overseas talents to work in Taiwan. In 2015, the Ministry of Economic Affairs assisted in recruiting 802 overseas talents to work in Taiwan (including 406 foreign students in Taiwan).
- (2) The Ministry of Education amended the regulations of overseas student returning for school in August 2013. The requirement of a student obtaining approval from his/her school before exiting/entering Taiwan during the schooling period was cancelled.
 - (3) The Ministry of Education amended relevant regulations in December 2013, specifying that Hong Kong and Macao undergraduate students after graduating are eligible to apply for interns in Taiwan, which is in coordination with the needs of Taiwan’s social as well as industrial development, encouraging foreign students to work in Taiwan after completing their degree and attracting foreign outstanding graduating students to work in Taiwan.

- (4) The Ministry of Labor amended the regulation of permit and management for employer hiring foreigners on December 12, 2013. The requirement that in-school foreign students must study for a minimum of one semester and graduating foreign students must have outstanding grades before applying work permit was cancelled.
- (5) In accordance with the need of the domestic economy and industrial globalization, the National Development Council has completed the “Action Plan on the Consolidation of Keeping Outstanding Foreign and Oversea Chinese Students to Work in Taiwan” and it was implemented on July 1, 2014. The “Rating and Quota” was established and co-exists with the original single-wage limit mechanism to provide diversified recruitment mechanisms for corporations.
- (6) In 2014, the Ministry of Economic Affairs signed MOUs with 6 civil bodies, including the North American Taiwanese Engineers’ Association—Silicon Valley, Silicon Valley Taiwanese American Industrial Technology Association, Silicon Valley Chinese American Computer & Commerce Association, Chinese Institute of Engineers—San Francisco, Chinese American Semiconductor Professional Association, and Joint Alumni Association of Chinese Universities and Colleges in Northern California to mutually establish job vacancy and resume exchange platforms and focus on the industrial human resource demands of Taiwan.
- (7) To attract more talented professional experts to work in Taiwan, the Ministry of Labor relaxed the restrictions on hiring foreign housemaids by foreign professional people in 2014: Originally, when foreign professionals wanted to hire foreign housemaids, they could only apply for those from countries that are available to Taiwan (including Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Mongolia etc.). After amendments on Subparagraphs 8 to 11, Paragraph 1, Article 46 of the Employment Service Act and Article 11 of Reviewing Standards, if foreign senior executives in Taiwan have an annual pay of over NT\$ 2 million or a monthly pay of over NT\$ 150,000, they can hire foreign housemaids that already have had one year or above working experience

abroad, to work in Taiwan; the former regulation was cancelled on March 28, 2014.

- (8) Regarding to the foreigners applying for residence extension and permanent residence which is applicable to Paragraph 1, Article 7 of the Enforcement Rules of the Immigration Act, the Ministry of the Interior announced on April 19, 2014 that foreigners who have already entered or who have not yet entered Taiwan and who are applying for residence extension and permanent residence shall apply with a letter of attorney. For applicants applying by a legal agent, the letter of attorney is not required.
- (9) The Ministry of the Interior amended some of the articles of the Regulations Governing Visiting, Residency and Permanent Residency of Aliens on April 22, 2014. Among the amendments, Article 22-1 states that foreign students can file an application to the National Immigration Agency for residency extension after their graduation. The extension period will be 6 months after the expiry of their original residency period. This amendment is conducive for foreigners seeking jobs and utilizing career counseling in Taiwan.
- (10) The Ministry of Education amended the “Regulations Regarding International Students Undertaking Education in Taiwan” on June 23 and December 18 of 2014. The Ministry also amended the “Regulations Regarding Study and Counseling Assistance for Overseas Chinese Students in Taiwan” on June 30 & December 17 of 2014, and August 16 & November 25 of 2016, and amended the “Regulations on Hong Kong and Macao Residents Studying in Taiwan” on May 18, 2016, relaxing the restrictions on foreign and overseas Chinese students undertaking education in Taiwan. Some important amendments are listed as follows:
 - ① It explicitly states that the amount of foreign and overseas Chinese students recruited in the domestic university-foreign university cooperative degree program classes authorized by the Ministry of Education are not subject to a 10% limit.
 - ② In accordance with the restriction relaxations in educational innovation laws, the original restrictions that overseas Chinese

students as well as Hong Kong/Macao students cannot apply for recurrent education and other night classes or holiday classes are lifted.

③ Amendments were made to regulations, which stated that overseas Chinese students returning to Taiwan are to apply for admission by placement on their own and so obtain the residential (staying) permit and a re-issue of the placement.

④ Overseas Chinese students from Hong Kong and Macao who have foreign passports and have no household registration in Taiwan, and have recently stayed in Hong Kong or Macao or foreign countries for more than 6 years consecutively (more than 8 years for students applying Medicine, Dentist or Chinese Medicine in university) and have applied for colleges and universities in Taiwan, their schooling and counseling activities will be regulated by the “Regulations Regarding Study and Counseling Assistance for Overseas Chinese Students in Taiwan” before the implementation of the relevant laws and regulations.

(11) On July 1, 2014, the Ministry of Labor added to the contents of the Employment Qualifications and Reviewing Standards for Foreigners Engaging in the Jobs specified in subparagraphs 1 to 6 of Paragraph 1 of Article 46 of and Article 5-1 of the Employment Service Act. Any overseas Chinese or foreign students that have graduated from a domestic university who wish to work in Taiwan will be evaluated in accordance with their educational background, experience, salary standard, language ability, specialties etc. (8 evaluation items in total) Anyone who has up to over 70 points will be issued a hiring permit from the Ministry of Labor. Moreover, after a cross-ministries review in July 2015, the application procedure was further simplified and announced in July, specifying that verification of overseas graduation certification is not required. Applicants can use the approval from the Overseas Community Affairs Council instead. It was also announced that 2,500 seats were open for application in 2017.

- (12) The Ministry of the Interior amended the “Submission Directions for Foreigners who have made a special contribution to the nation, Senior Professionals and Investment Immigrants Applying for the Alien Permanent Resident Card (Plum Blossom Card)” on August 19, 2014 by simplifying the application and administration SOP and opening up overseas mission offices for application to attract senior professionals with a special contribution to the nation and society of Taiwan to stay in Taiwan. By December 31, 2015, 123 Plum Blossom Cards had been issued.
- (13) The Ministry of Education issued the amendment of the “Regulation for Undergraduate Foreign Students, Hong Kong/Macao Students, and Foreign Graduating Students Applying Internship in Taiwan” on December 13, 2013 and November 26, 2014, relaxing the applicable subjects of the Regulation, the requirement for applying internship in Taiwan after graduating, and the restriction that internship applicants can stay in Taiwan for up to 1 year after graduation. This will help overseas Chinese students to stay in Taiwan for internships, and hiring by domestic industries.
- (14) The National Development Council approved the “Contact Taiwan” on September 8, 2015. By the end of 2015, the important work items conducted include:
- ① Twenty-nine overseas embassies were selected as the overseas service offices. Moreover, 10 key areas of recruitment were determined in accordance with the future development of Taiwan.
 - ② A global recruitment joint service center was established on August 7, 2015, providing a single-entity office for recruitment counseling services.
 - ③ National single online platform--Contact Taiwan is under construction, which combines with professional talent social networks such as LinkedIn to voluntarily send out domestic industrial development, corporate job, and recruitment activity information, increasing the exposure and reputation of Contact Taiwan. The system is expected to go online in April 2016.

- (15) To solve the labor shortage problem in domestic industries, the National Development Council has come up with the project of “Supplementing Blue Collar Skilled Manpower” with the Ministry of Labor. Not only has the Ministry of Labor amended the Employment Service Act on October 7, 2015 to extend the work year limit of foreign family care helpers (by fulfilling the standards stipulated by the Ministry of Labor) in Taiwan to 14 years.
- (16) To attract more outstanding foreign professional personnel to work in Taiwan, the Ministry of Labor has relaxed related restrictions regarding foreigners in 2015:
- ① In coordination with the “Head start Taiwan Project” promoted by the National Development Council, the Ministry of Labor on January 7, 2015 has relaxed the recognition principle of venture businesses that meet the standards of the Head Start Taiwan Project by eliminating the restriction that hired professional foreigners need 2-years of work experience after university graduation.
 - ② The Ministry of Labor on April 8, 2015 has relaxed the recognition principle of venture businesses that need to hire professional foreigners by eliminating the capital and revenue restrictions.
 - ③ The Ministry of Labor on May 1, 2015 has amended and relaxed the recognition principle of venture businesses that need to hire professional foreigners by eliminating the capital and revenue restrictions.
 - ④ Also, Subparagraphs 1 to 6, Paragraph 1, Article 46 of the Employment Service Act regarding the qualification and criteria standards for foreigners undertaking jobs were amended on May 1, 2015 to relax the restrictions on recruiting foreign professional or technical personnel; this increases the flexibility for venture business recruitment. The relaxed regulation states that 5-years of working experience are no longer required after professional training or self-study. Also, any overseas Chinese or foreigners recruited by overseas Chinese or foreign businesses for a vice executive position of certain divisions no longer have to be managers, and there is no

limit to the number of people. The second foreign deputy director of a department or more only requires the monthly salary of 47,971 NTD.

(17) The Ministry of the Interior amended Article 18 of the “Regulation for Taiwan Citizens with no Census Applying for Residence in Taiwan” on June 18, 2015, specifying that foreign students while job seeking after graduation can extend their residence period for an additional 6 months. This amendment significantly helps graduating foreign students to seek jobs and plan their future career in Taiwan.

(18) The Ministry of the Interior amended some provisions of the Nationality Act. The President approved the amended provisions of Articles 3, 4, 9, 11, and 19 on December 21, 2016, and promulgated by Hua-Tsung-Yi-Yi-Tzu No. 10500160001. The amendment is mainly for recruiting outstanding professionals, protecting the rights of immigration marriage, and improving the procedures for foreigners to naturalize their nationalities to Republic of China. Important amendments are listed as follows:

- ① Foreigners who have special achievements for Taiwan, and have been approved by the Executive Yuan after submitted by the Ministry of the Interior, or have been recommended by the central government agencies as high-level professional talents in technology, economics, education, culture, art, sports and other fields which is beneficial to Taiwan’s interests, and have been approved by social justice person and relevant authorities in the review meeting convened by the Ministry of the Interior, when applying for naturalization can still keep their original nationality.
- ② Foreign spouses applying for naturalization do not need to provide the proof of living security. In addition, when foreign spouses are divorced due to domestic violence and have not remarried, or are not remarried after their spouse passed away and are still in contact with the deceased spouse’s relatives, or have had a marriage relationship with the deceased spouse for more than 2 years, or are supporting their child(ren) with ROC nationality who are incapacitated or limited in their ability to act, and are exercising their rights and

obligations for support, or in a relationship, the legal residence period for naturalization application is reduced from 5 years to 3 years.

③In order to avoid the situation where naturalization fails and at the same time the original nationality is lost, the amendment allows the foreigner to provide proof for the loss of original nationality after naturalization.

④In order to protect the rights and interests of the people concerned, the amendment clearly states that cancellation can be made within 2 years from the date when the Ministry of the Interior knows that there is non-conformity with the provisions of this regulation. However, it shall not be cancelled after 5 years from the date of naturalization, loss or refusal of the nationality of the Republic of China (ROC). Before cancellation, representatives of relevant agencies, social justice parties, scholars and experts should be invited to form a review meeting to give the people concerned an opportunity to present their opinions. In addition, to prevent the use of false marriages for naturalization to obtain ROC nationality, once the court has determined that the naturalization is due to false marriage or adoption, the cancellation is not subject to the revocation period restriction, and the cancellation of naturalization permit does not require going through the review meeting.

(19) In responding to the amendment and issuing of the Nationality Act, the Ministry of the Interior has continued to add the following regulations: the "Regulations on the Implementation of the Nationality Act," the "Regulations on the Review Meeting Establishment and Review Procedure for the Revocation of Nationality Change Cases," the "Regulations on the Review Meeting Establishment for the Naturalization of High-Level Professional Talents," the "Criteria for Identifying High-Level Professional Talents in Naturalization," the "Criteria for Identifying the Absence of Improper Behavior for Naturalization," the "Standards for Nationality Application Related Fees," and the "Criteria for Identifying the Basic Language Proficiency

and the Basic Knowledge in Citizen Rights and Obligations for Naturalization Applicants Who Have Obtained ROC Nationality.”

(20) In order to attract foreign talents to come to Taiwan and increase the incentives for them to stay in Taiwan permanently, the “Review Criteria for Foreigners Applying Permanent Residency in Taiwan” was amended and issued on January 8, 2016. Important amendments are listed as follows:

- ① Those who have been awarded the President’s Medal of Merit and those who have outstanding contributions to our national defense or diplomatic fields are also added and regarded as making special contribution to Taiwan.
- ② Those who have been awarded the President’s Medal of Merit, the National Immigration Agency may first approve their permanent residency and then issue them the alien resident certificate (Plum Blossom Card). The information is submitted to the review meeting for record keeping and future review.

(21) The draft amendments to the provisions of the Immigration Act were submitted to the Executive Yuan for review by the Ministry of the Interior on August 15, 2016. Important amendments are listed as follows:

- ① The limit that requires foreigners with permanent residence in Taiwan to stay for a minimum of 183 days per year was cancelled.
- ② The time limit for foreigners with residence permit to apply for alien resident certificates after entry is extended from 15 days to 30 days.
- ③ White-collar foreigners with residence permit or permanent residency in Taiwan may also apply for the residence permit for their children who are over 20 years of age and unmarried, and are physically and mentally disabled to take care of themselves.
- ④ Outstanding foreign talents with permanent residence permit may also apply for the permanent residence permit for their spouses and minor children.

- ⑤ If foreigners have experienced occupational injuries and are still under treatment, they can still stay in Taiwan even though the reason for their residency has gone.

(22) The National Development Council (hereinafter referred to as the NDC) has promoted the “Contact Taiwan” and completed the 1st-3rd examination report and the closing report of the "Contact Taiwan," which were submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval. The approved implementation period of this program was 1 year, and was completed in September, 2016. The important implementation results are as follows:

- ① The single-entity service offices for foreign talents and the "Global Investment Promotion and Recruitment Joint Service Center, Executive Yuan" were established.
- ② The “National Single Network Match-Making Platform-Contact Taiwan” was constructed. The Platform was officially online on June 28, 2016.
- ③ Established 29 overseas service offices and constructed the network of talents.
- ④ Changed the flexible salary system and increased the budgets for the recruitment of talents.
- ⑤ The benefit of talent recruitment for private outstanding science research institutes was expanded.
- ⑥ Enhanced the incentives for SMEs in Taiwan to recruit talents.
- ⑦ Untied a number of foreign talents related regulations, orders and administrative measures.

(23) Promote the “Program for Improving Taiwan’s Talent Retention Environment”: Through conducting various surveys and seminars, foreign talents who worked and stayed in Taiwan were re-assessed to further understand their problems and difficulties. A total of 27 reform policies from seven major aspects including Visa, work, residence, finance, tax, insurance and international living, have been proposed to complete the “Program for Improving Taiwan’s Talent Retention

Environment.” The Program was approved by the Executive Yuan and implemented on October 19, 2016.

- (24) In order to help domestic companies to recruit excellent foreign professional talents and improve the level of professionalism in the industry, the Ministry of Labor announced on March 9, 2016 that foreigners who were certified by international culinary institutions and have obtained international culinary licenses can teach cooking courses in the short-term tutoring class set up by the company.

4. Constructing a multicultural society

- (1) The 3-year mid-term “New Inhabitant Torch Program” was promoted from 2012 to July of 2015, in which cross-ministries, departments, field collaboration between the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Education, schools and local groups were conducted to establish an one-stop window to provide cultural, educational and life related counseling services to new inhabitants and their children, allowing them to have a stable and long-term developing life in Taiwan. It is hoped that this platform can also encourage domestic citizens to understand and respect other cultures, participate and promote international cultural and educational exchanges, and as a result to create social harmony, peruse social fairness and justice, improve multi-cultural understanding, and promote healthy families and happiness, in line with global development.
- (2) In 2016, the New Inhabitant Development Fund supported the National Immigration Agency’s “2016 New Inhabitant Information Promotion TV Media Broadcasting Project” by providing an amount of 30,828,735 NTD to produce theme-based special news and TV programs relating to new inhabitants.
- (3) In 2016, the Ministry of Education supported the municipal, and county (city) governments’ new inhabitant learning centers to carry out 1,047 sessions of multi-cultural promotion activities, encouraging the learning centers to organize and promote home cultural related activities during the cultural festivals of their home country or the cultural festivals of Taiwan, allowing Taiwan citizens and new inhabitants to know more about other cultures.

- (4) The Ministry of Culture supported the municipal and county (city) governments to conduct local multicultural counseling services, strengthening the new inhabitants' cultural subjectivity in the future and cultivating the new inhabitants' cultural seeds to add new elements into Taiwan's culture by inheriting and re-utilizing the culture of new inhabitant's home countries. The Ministry of Culture also encourages new inhabitants or Taiwan citizen to participate in related public affairs, gradually establishing a new inhabitant social development talent cultivation strategy, which includes the establishment of proposal counseling groups, and simplification of processes, etc., to rationally voice out for equal rights and interests, improving new inhabitants' (including female foreign spouses) social positions and influence, achieving gender equality. In 2016, the Ministry of Culture had received a total of 16 proposals submitted by new inhabitants, which include the resource inventory of the daily-life gathering spots for new inhabitants, the multicultural and social training for second-generation new inhabitants, multi-cultural promotion and cultural tour performances, etc. Moreover, 1,672 new inhabitants participated in various social development achievement exhibitions.

5. Improved border management

- (1) A "Foreigners' Biological Feature Reorganization System" was installed and tested at Kaohsiung International Airport in December 2013. The system was comprehensively installed in major domestic airports and harbors in December 2014. All systems were officially put into function in August 2015. The first expansion of the system was completed in October 2015, adding authorization parameters, software and hardware upgrade into the system, significantly improving border control services.
- (2) To implement the management of entrants in Taiwan, 33,533 entrants were inspected during 2016. In 2016, many forgery, false marriage, and illegal agency cases were uncovered by the National Immigration Agency. Besides regular inspections, extra inspections were also enforced regarding the illegal and overdue residency of foreigners, in which they were recorded within the Entry & Exit and Immigration

Management System to complete the database of foreigners in order to manage population status and trends.

- (3) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs' office in Southeast Asia has conducted interviews for dependents to identify the persons in concern and verify their identification documents in order to prevent illegal entrance. If necessary, the National Immigration Agency of the Ministry of the Interior will visit the persons in concern and get to know their current living status in Taiwan or investigate their previous marriage, making sure that the marriage is real and assuring the fairness of the interview.
- (4) In 2016, the Immigration Secretary of the Representative Office in Vietnam conducted 320 foreign spouse interviews. Marriage interviews were conducted 3 days a week. Besides applying interview techniques to investigate false marriages, the Overseas Information Searching System of the National Immigration Agency was adopted to examine suspicious cases by first checking the applicant's background information (residence photographs, historical application documents and entry/exit record, etc.) to see whether there is fraudulent identity; or serving as the reference material for interviews.
- (5) In 2016, the Immigration Secretary of the Representative Office in Ho Chi Minh City conducted 310 foreign spouse interviews, of which 277 applicants passed. Interviews were conducted 2 days a week. On average, 3 to 4 people were interviewed per day.
- (6) In 2016, the Immigration Secretary of the Representative Office in Indonesia conducted 96 foreign spouse interviews.
- (7) In 2016, the Immigration Secretary of the Representative Office in India conducted 28 foreign spouse interviews.

6. Prevention of Illegal Immigration

- (1) The Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Labor and the Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Transportation and Communications held the "2015 International Workshop on Human Trafficking Prevention" on July 28-30, 2015 at Taipei Chang Yung-Fa Foundation and Chiayi National Chung Cheng University. A total of 400 participants, including government representatives,

Non-Governmental Organization, and experts from domestic organizations, from 20 countries attended this event. The main theme of the Workshop was to discuss human trafficking international status and prevention strategies, including issues such as child sexual exploitation, sexual tourism, labor exploitation and victim protection mechanism etc., with the attendance of President Ma, Ying-Jeou to give an opening speech. The organization of this Workshop significantly benefited the information exchange between other countries and strengthened central and local government collaboration in developing human trafficking prevention strategies.

- (2) The Ministry of the Interior produced the “Red Hood Warrior” animation short film in 2015 to deliver a message regarding Human Trafficking Prevention. Also, a 30-second promotion clip, “The Last Drawing,” was broadcast on the public charity session of the 6 wireless TV channels. The poster design contest was carried out in 2016. Through people's creative views, the theme of human trafficking (4P policy) prevention was expressed.
- (3) In order to reduce the number of unidentified foreign workers in Taiwan, the Ministry of the Interior requested the National Security Bureau to establish the Xiang-An No. 4 Project, integrating the investigation capability of the national security team. In 2016, the number of new unidentified foreign workers was 21,708, and 20,678 of them were found, reaching an identification rate of 95.26%. It is obvious that after the implementation of this Project, the problem of increasing unidentified foreign workers was effectively prevented. Not only has the implementation of this Project lowered the number of unidentified foreign workers, but also reduced the incidents of illegal employment, job match-making and human trafficking, further assuring social order and strengthening national security.
- (4) In order to demonstrate Taiwan’s fight against human trafficking, safeguard basic human rights and support the United Nations’ “International Day of Anti-Human Trafficking” on July 30, the National Immigration Agency held the “2016 International Workshop on Human

Trafficking Prevention” from July 27 to 29, 2016. In the Workshop, human trafficking prevention related issues, such as the employment of overseas fishermen, the protection of the rights and interests of house workers, and the avoidance of forced labor, were discussed to promote international exchanges and collaboration, preventing illegal matters and protecting legal matters. Vice President Chen was invited to give a speech during the Workshop.

(7) Slogans

1. In 2010, the MOI held the “Encourage Fertility Creative Slogan Activity.” After primary selection by the committee and national voting via network, “Children, Our Finest Heirloom.”
2. In 2011, the “Three, Two, One” slogan was promoted: one child born after three years of marriage, two children is just right, and girls are just as good as boys.

2. Implementaton of Population Policy Advocacy

(1) Advocacy implementation over the years

Judging by the experiences of the United States and European countries, the government alone cannot solve population problems with any one policy; only through arousing our citizens' consensus to face these problems can they be effectively dealt with. Also, scholars from Taiwan studying Japan's countermeasures to its declining birthrate have found that in addition to using features of the system such as “subsidies, allowances, tax savings,” and other economic means, the Japanese government's labor policy advocates that enterprises dynamically introduce “flexible working hours, maternity leave, and parental leave,” to enhance advocacy and stimulate the general public's attention to a lifestyle attitude which stresses the meaning of life and equilibrium between work and family life.

Because re-examining the meaning of life and attaching importance to family values can raise the level of male participation in child care, redressing the traditional male support role in parenting of the past, it can also reduce the double burden of work and family pressures that married professional women are subject to.

Apart from this, during the nation's early promotion of family planning to reach the goal of successful birth control, those in charge realized that they needed to find the right people at the right time to get the message across. Thus, they used the following four channels to achieve their broadcasting and educational results: promotion through the mass media, group education activities, distribution of printed educational materials and individual educational guidance. The results were impressive, and earned the country first place out of over 120 developed and developing nations in the evaluation of the US Population Crisis Committee in 1987, and again in 1992. Population Action International in 1997 also gave Taiwan joint first place (with full marks), along with Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Tunisia, out of a total of 88 countries assessed, leading to allied states dispatching observers to Taiwan in order to learn from its valuable experience in the implementation of population policy.

To allow Taiwan citizens to understand the population issues and the population policies, strengthen their sense of responsibility for the family, the society and the nation, achieve the goal of population policy, promote economic development, and improve social well-being, various population promotion slogans were proposed in the past depending on the population policies at that time. Some of the catchy slogans can still be remembered by many people, such as the "Two children are just right; boys and girls are just as good." (see Table 4-1)

The Ministry of the Interior established the "Ministry of the Interior's Population Policy Advocacy Implementation Plan" in 1986 and assigned November of each year as the Population Policy Advocacy Month. In November, the promotion theme and key items will be determined (Table 4-2) and passed to the municipal and county (city) governments for implementation. The propaganda matters will be carried out according to the jurisdiction characteristics of the local government and the targets of implementation. In order to encourage the municipal and county (city) governments to effectively implement the promotion of population policy, the "Ministry of the Interior's Population Policy Advocacy Performance Assessment Guidelines" were established in 1989 to recognize the governmental departments (agencies) with excellent performance. In addition, the period from January to October and December of each year was included in 2009 as the routine promotion time, achieving the goal of the population policy.

Table 4-1 Advocacy Slogans over the years

Time of Promotion	Content of Slogan
1964	1. Carry out family planning, further family happiness. 2. Carry out family planning, stay young and healthy.
1967	The Five Threes Slogan: “Have the first child after 3 years of marriage, and after 3 more years have one more, don't have more than 3 at the most, and after you're 33 have no more.”
1969	1. Fewer children, more fortune 2. Small family, with lots of happiness
1971	1. Two children are just right, boys or girls are just as good 2. Three, Three, Two, One: “Have the first child after 3 years of marriage, and after 3 more years have 1 more; 2 children are just right; boys or girls are just as good.
1990	Marry at the right age, have the right number of children.
1995	The right years for marriage and having children are from 22 years old to 30.
2005	1. Taiwan's new love culture brings us all together. 2. Let's collectively put importance on marriage, family and having children.
2006	1. Bring in the next generation, their lives will be even more magnificent. 2. Marriage and childbirth let our lives continue. 3. Today's happy elderly are tomorrow's happy you. 4. Welcome new immigrants with open arms, let me help you adapt to life.
2010	Children -- our best family heirloom
2011	Three, Two, One Slogan: “Have the first child after 3 years of marriage; 2 children are just right; boys or girls are just as good.”

Source: Collated by the Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Table 4-2 Themes and Focus of Population Policy Advocacy over the years

Year	Advocacy Theme	Promotion key items
1997	Improve population quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement eugenic health 2. Strengthen gender education 3. Sound marriage and family life 4. Physical and mental health care for middle-aged and elderly people
1998	Improve population quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Age-appropriate marriage, moderate birth 2. Strengthen teenager gender education 3. Middle-aged and elderly people physical and mental health care 4. Implement eugenic health
1999	Improve population quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Age-appropriate marriage, moderate birth 2. Create perfect and happy family. 3. Healthy gender concept for teenagers. 4. Physical and mental health care for elderly people. 5. Implement eugenic health, improve population quality.
2000	Maintain a reasonable population growth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Age-appropriate marriage, moderate births. 2. Two children are just right; boys and girls are just as good. 3. Healthy gender concept for teenagers. 4. Parenting education.
2001	Maintain a reasonable population growth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Age-appropriate marriage, moderate births. 2. Two children are just right; boys and girls are just as good. 3. Mature and healthy gender concept. 4. Happy marriage, happy family.
2002	Maintain a reasonable population growth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appropriate marriage and childbearing age is 22~30 years old. 2. Moderate births-Two children are just right. 3. Healthy gender concept for teenagers. 4. Happy and joyful family life.
2003	Maintain a reasonable population growth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appropriate-age marriage and births, and create healthy gender concept. 2. Care for spouses from foreign countries and Mainland China, implement caring and counseling measures to help them blend into Taiwan's social life.
2004	Pay attention to childbearing, parenting, and education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rebuild childbearing and family values. 2. Both parents take responsibility for marriage and births. 3. Cherish life and respect inheritance.
	Care for and adapting multiculturalism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take "integrating new blood and building a harmonious new society" as the main theme of policy.

Year	Advocacy Theme	Promotion key items
		2. Caring and counseling measures for spouses from foreign countries and Mainland China.
2005	Improve the value system of marriage, family and raising children	1. The essence of marriage is like a family business run by husband and wife. 2. Once the trend of “fewer children” is formed, the severity of the aging population will increase in the future.
	Heart of Taiwan and new culture to integrate all of us together	1. Implement caring and counseling measures for foreign spouses. 2. Accept multi-cultural trend towards an “international family.”
2006	Let us provide unlimited love to our future generation	1. Create a happy and joyful family 2. Implement gender equality education and cultivate the sentiment to respect life.
	Allow elderly people to have a healthy and energetic life	1. Middle-aged and elderly people physical and mental health care. 2. Career plan for senior people; promote leisure life for elderly people.
	New immigrants, new society happy together	1. Foreign spouse life counseling, language learning and child after-school caring implementation plan. 2. Create a harmonious new society with diversity.
2007	Cherish your love and marriage; children are the treasures.	1. Cherish your husband/wife; bring love and harmony to your marriage. 2. With the nourishing of love, children will have a joyful life.
	In response to an ageing society	1. Encourage senior people to participate in leisure activities and strengthen intergenerational education. 2. Protect the elderly with national health activities and improve the quality of life.
	Welcome new immigration, helping them to adapt the new life.	1. Strengthen the caring and counseling for new immigration families. 2. Improve the value system of citizens for diversified cultures.
2008	Your lovable child has unlimited hope.	1. Once the trend of “fewer children” is formed, the severity of an aging population will increase in the future. Educate citizens to respect life, and know the responsibilities for future generations. 2. Love your husband/wife, share the family chores, raising child is the responsibility of both parents. Encourage parents and children to learn together and grow happily together.
	Care for senior	1. Continue to promote adult, middle-aged and elderly people

Year	Advocacy Theme	Promotion key items
	people today is caring for yourself tomorrow.	<p>health care programs; strengthen the promotion of disease prevention and home caring measures for elderly people; continue to promote leisure and cultural touring services for elderly people, providing them diverse leisure activities and learning courses.</p> <p>2. Strengthen senior education, build a comprehensive senior education platform through social education networks and family networks, and foster a good attitude towards respecting elderly people.</p>
	Welcome new immigrants; build a new society with diversity.	<p>1. Strengthen the immigration counseling network and communication platform, strengthen the promotion of various social service resources and service programs for marriage immigrants; guide the new immigrants to activate their economic potential, and cultivate the labor force required for Taiwan's economic development.</p> <p>2. Encourage or support various multicultural promoting activities through many channels, and establish the concept of "ethnic equality, mutual respect and acceptance, and appreciate the richness of multiculturalism."</p>
2009	Sound marriage and family life	<p>1. Proclaim that marriage is the family business for both husband and wife. It is necessary for both to accept and share the responsibility and joy of marriage and childbearing. Increasing marriage rate will have the benefit of improving the fertility rate.</p> <p>2. Establish the right concept of marriage and understand the significant impact of divorce on families and individuals.</p> <p>3. Incorporate the values of childrearing and parenting into relevant courses through educational institutions or schools, and advocate the right concept of gender relations and a democratic family, guiding young people's perception of marriage.</p>
	Pay attention to the physical and mental health care of middle-aged and elderly people.	<p>1. Conduct disease prevention and health promotion measures, continue to promote the health care plans for middle-aged and elderly people, and implement the oral health plans for senior people.</p> <p>2. Promote mobile leisure and recreational touring services and various learning activities for elderly people. Improve the life adjusting ability of elderly people and enhance their satisfaction in life.</p> <p>3. Strengthen the programs for integrating community medical</p>

Year	Advocacy Theme	Promotion key items
2010		groups, community public health groups, community overall environment creation, and community caring stations, ensuring the health of senior people. 4. Strengthen the employment service for middle-aged and elderly people, promoting the employment of middle-aged and elderly people as well as human resources utilization.
	Create a society with diversified cultures.	1. Conduct various multicultural life-long learning programs and promotion activities. Foster the values of "Diverse Respect," continuing the original culture of immigrants. 2. Construct a multicultural community development environment and promote the interaction between foreign spouses, their families and other members of the society. 3. Through school education, actively create a good learning environment to improve the physical and mental development of the new immigrants' children. 4. Strengthen the functions of family service centers in municipalities, and counties (cities) for foreign spouses. Provide professional counseling services, and promote foreign spouse related policies.
	The importance of continuing life	1. Proclaim that marriage is the family business of both husband and wife. It is necessary for both to accept and share the responsibility and joy of marriage and childbearing. An increased marriage rate will have the benefit of improving the fertility rate. 2. Incorporate the values of childrearing and parenting into relevant courses through educational institutions or schools, and advocate the right concept of gender relations and a democratic family, guiding young people's perception of marriage. 3. Promote and implement the concept of child protection, and fully advocate the positive education of "no physical punishment."
	Care for the vitality and health of middle-aged and elderly people	1. Strengthen the promotion of middle-aged and elderly people's health knowledge and common sense. Promote the concept of disease prevention and oral health care for senior people. 2. Actively promote the concept of "senior learning" and encourage life-long learning for middle-aged and elderly people. 3. Advocate the concept of middle-aged and elderly people participating in volunteer services, allowing them to

Year	Advocacy Theme	Promotion key items
		contribute their professional knowledge and enrich their life after retirement, while promoting the use of middle-aged and elderly human resources.
	New immigrants, new motivation, creating a happy new world	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the promotion of various social service resources and service programs for marriage immigrants. Assist them in overcoming life obstacles and improving life satisfaction. 2. Educate citizens to show respect to the original culture of new immigrants and promote the tolerance of multiculturalism, deeply embedding the concept of "Ethnic equality, mutual respect and acceptance."
2011	The importance of life inheritance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proclaim that marriage is the family business of both husband and wife. It is necessary for both to accept and share the responsibility and joy of marriage and childbearing. An increased marriage rate will have the benefit of improving the fertility rate. 2. Incorporate the values of childrearing and parenting into relevant courses through educational institutions or schools, and advocate the right concept of gender relations and democratic family, guiding young people's perception of marriage. 3. Promote and implement the concept of child protection, and fully advocate the positive education of "no physical punishment."
	Pay attention to the physical and mental health care of middle-aged and elderly people	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the promotion of middle-aged and elderly people's health knowledge and common sense. Promote the concept of disease prevention and oral health care for senior people. 2. Promote the concept of healthy living and assist elderly people to age successfully. 3. Actively promote the concept of "senior learning" and encourage life-long learning for middle-aged and elderly people. 4. Incorporate aging knowledge into Education for All, creating an elderly friendly concept and society.
	New immigrants, new motivation, creating a beautiful future life	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the promotion of various social service resources and service programs for marriage immigrants. Assist them in overcoming life obstacles and improving life satisfaction. 2. Educate citizens to show respect to the original culture of new immigrants and promote the tolerance of multiculturalism, deeply embedding the concept of "Ethnic equality, mutual respect and acceptance."

Year	Advocacy Theme	Promotion key items
		3. Construct a diverse learning environment and cultivate students to have the potential for diverse development. Enrich the multicultural society, and embrace the diverse values of human beings.
2012	Sustainable management of life	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote the value of marriage and family and encourage single young people to get married and have children in time to increase the rate of marriage and fertility. 2. Advocate gender equality and emphasize the fact that girls are as good as boys to ensure balance of gender ratio. 3. Promote and implement the concept and practice of child protection and deliver the message that children are future citizens to protect children's rights and enhance children's values.
	Active aging, enjoy the aging life.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the awareness and common sense of preventive health care for elderly people. Encourage elderly people to participate in health promotion activities, allowing them to have a healthy life. 2. Encourage elderly people to participate in life-long learning, which improves their ability to adjust their living and improve their quality of life. 3. Advocate the correct aging knowledge to the public, promoting generation integration, and creating an elderly friendly social environment for senior people.
	New immigrants, new motivation, no gap between each other's way of living	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the promotion of various social service resources and service programs for marriage immigrants. Assist them in overcoming life obstacles and improving life satisfaction. 2. Build a multicultural learning environment, cultivate the values of "diverse respect" for all citizens, continue the original culture of immigrants, and enrich the multicultural society.
2013	Pay attention to family value and life inheritance.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve marriage opportunities and rebuild family values. Increase the match-making opportunities for single men and women to improve marriage rate. Rebuild family values, and actively promote marriages. 2. Advocate gender equality and emphasize the fact that girls are as good as boys to ensure balance of gender ratio. 3. Strengthen the promotion of human rights for children and adolescents. Combine various local society groups to carry out propaganda activities in various forms throughout the nation to strengthen the awareness of citizens in child

Year	Advocacy Theme	Promotion key items
		protection and human rights.
	Create an active and healthy life for elderly people.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create multiple opportunities of social participation and leisure activities for elderly people. Enhance the life adjusting ability of elderly people to improve their quality of life. 2. Provide a life-long learning environment for elderly people to meet the needs of re-education and learning; offer the right aging knowledge to the general public, promote generation integration, and create an elderly friendly social environment for senior people. 3. Actively encourage elderly people to participate in volunteer services. Effectively use the human resources of elderly people. Promote intergenerational mutual aid and social integration. Build elderly people's trust in the community to eliminate social isolation and alienation. 4. Maintain the physical activity of elderly people. Reduce health risk factors, promoting a healthy diet and balanced nutrition. Avoid the abuse of substances such as tobacco and alcohol. Establish correct ways of taking medications to delay aging and enable elderly people to live a healthy life.
	Mutual aid and harmony to create a diverse world	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the promotion of various social service resources and service programs for marriage immigrants. Assist them in overcoming life obstacles and improving life satisfaction. 2. Educate citizens to show respect for the original culture of new immigrants and promote the tolerance of multiculturalism, deeply embedding the concept of "Ethnic equality, mutual respect and acceptance."
2014	Pay attention to marriage and family values.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote family education on gender equality, learn to manage marriage, pay attention to and rebuild family values, and promote the image of happy family for young people. 2. Advocate gender equality and emphasize the fact that girls are as good as boys to ensure a balance of gender ratio. 3. Improve the workplace environment and work styles; promote equality in the workplace. Promote flexible working hours to achieve a work-family balance.
	Maintain the vitality, dignity and autonomy of elderly people.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the awareness of preventive health care for elderly people and help them to maintain their physical and mental health, in order to achieve independence, autonomy, and delayed aging in their daily routines, realizing a healthy life. 2. Integrate private resources to provide activities suitable for elderly people. Create multiple opportunities of social

Year	Advocacy Theme	Promotion key items
		<p>participation and leisure activities for elderly people. Enhance the life adjusting ability of elderly people to improve their quality of life.</p> <p>3. Offer the right aging knowledge to the general public, promote generation integration, and create an elderly friendly social environment for senior people.</p>
	Build a harmonious and diverse society.	<p>1. Actively use the power and experience of private local groups to provide appropriate life care counseling services for elderly people to overcome life barriers and improve their life satisfaction.</p> <p>2. Encourage public and private sectors to organize various new immigrant related cultural activities, strengthen the promotion of immigrants' contribution to Taiwan's society and economy, increase the interaction between all citizens, foreign spouses and their families, and create a friendly environment for marriage immigration.</p> <p>3. Strengthen the promotions for employers so that when they recruit employees, they will treat the new immigrants equally as citizens. Do not discriminate against them in order to increase the labor force participation rate.</p>
2015	Create a society with happy marriages, a willingness to give birth and an ability to raise children.	<p>1. Promote sharing the responsibility of family work and child care, and reshape the family values of love and care.</p> <p>2. Continue to advocate gender equality and emphasize the fact that girls are as good as boys to ensure balance of gender ratio.</p> <p>3. Strengthen the promotion of the correlation between fewer children with individuals, businesses and nation, and encourage family value activities.</p>
	Create a friendly environment for elderly people.	<p>1. Strengthen the knowledge and services of preventive health care for elderly people and improve the ability of elderly people to adjust their living to ensure the dignity and physical and mental health of elderly people.</p> <p>2. Build a friendly living environment for elderly people and create a society that is non-discriminatory and friendly for elderly people.</p> <p>3. Provide multi-learning channels and resources for elderly people, and encourage life-long learning for elderly people to improve their quality of life.</p>
	Create a happy and harmonious home.	<p>1. Assist immigrants to learn Chinese language and social culture, and strengthen their environmental adaptability to</p>

Year	Advocacy Theme	Promotion key items
		<p>improve their life satisfaction.</p> <p>2. Strengthen the employability of immigrants to increase the labor force participation rate of new immigrants.</p> <p>3. Educate our citizens' understanding, respect and appreciation for the culture of other countries to build a multicultural society.</p>
2016	Create a society of "happy to marry, willing to have children and able to support them."	<p>1. Re-create love marriage and family values, and improve the advocacy of family importance for oneself and the nation.</p> <p>2. Improve marriage opportunities, and promote the correct concept of proper-age marriage and birth.</p> <p>3. Promote sex equality and emphasize the idea of "both boy and girl are perfect" to enable gender balance.</p> <p>4. Improve the advocacy of birth importance for oneself, corporations and the nation.</p> <p>5. Create a child-friendly, elderly-friendly and new inhabitant-friendly living environment.</p> <p>6. Strengthen the safeguards of citizen's life, and property.</p>
	Create a multicultural homeland.	<p>1. Promote multicultural respect, creating a friendly residence and living environment, and assist new inhabitants with special needs.</p> <p>2. Improve the advocacy of increasing support to new inhabitants and their children to increase competitiveness.</p> <p>3. Encourage foreign students to work in Taiwan, and recruit diverse professional talents.</p>
2017	Good planning for age-appropriate marriage and childbirth will ease the raising of children	<p>1. Enhance marriage opportunities, pay attention to family values, and implement age-appropriate marriage to make the society sustainable.</p> <p>2. Emphasize the fact that girls are as good as boys to ensure balance of gender ratio.</p>
	Convenient and safe environment, helping both young and old feel at ease	<p>1. Encourage the improvement of access-free environments in private buildings and national parks, and enhance the space quality of friendliness and convenience.</p> <p>2. Promote residential fire protection equipment and fire alarms to create a safe and secure living environment.</p> <p>3. Strengthen the safety of senior people to avoid becoming victims of crime.</p>
	New vitality of new inhabitants, new potential for diverse	<p>1. Advocate the importance of paying respect to multiculturalism and help new inhabitants in special situations, creating a friendly and diverse environment.</p>

Year	Advocacy Theme	Promotion key items
	development	2. Strengthen the promotion of empowerment programs for new inhabitants and their children to enhance competitiveness.

Source: Collated by Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

(2) Explanation of the changes in the population policy of the Ministry of the Interior and the implementation status

To implement the practice of related population policy measures, to resolve the tight position that only one single bureau is handling population policies in local governments, and to strengthen the communication, coordination and cooperation between units in the Executive Yuan and local governments to enable effective population policy promotion, the Executive Yuan issued the “Implementation Key Points on the Communication, Coordination and Cooperation of Population Policies among Affiliated Bodies under Executive Yuan” on May 20, 2015. It not only stated the purpose of the implementation key points and the operational scope of the National Development Council and the Ministry of the Interior, but also specified the issues that central authorities and local governments have to handle, including the establishment of two-way communications and informing reporting systems, and stipulated methods to review and examine implementation progress. The mentioned implementation key points can be seen in “Appendix 2 -- Related Population Policy Legal Regulations.”

In accordance with the above-mentioned implementation key points, the Ministry of the Interior also reviewed the “MOI Population Policy Advocacy Implementation Plan” and the “MOI Population Policy Advocacy Assessment Key Points” and made amendments to issue the “MOI Promoting Population Advocacy Measures Advocacy Implementation Plan” and the “MOI Promoting Population Policy Measures Advocacy Assessment Key Points” on December 25, 2015. In the amendments, the advocacy items performed by the local governments will focus on the relevant measures promoted by the Ministry of the Interior. Moreover, the original assessment basis for quantification calculation was modified into qualification assessment, based on encouraging innovation and cross-bureau, division collaboration. In addition, the local governments were encouraged to be creative in developing more effective and resource-integrated population policy measure advocacy. The above-mentioned

advocacy implementation plan and assessment key points can be seen in “Appendix 2 -- Related Population Policy Legal Regulations.”

The amended regulations were implemented since 2016. After each individual local government submitted its annual population policy measure advocacy implementation plan, the Ministry of the Interior reviewed it and sent back suggestions based on the population statistical data, and then the local government carried out the plan. Among these, the local governments of Taoyuan City, Taichung City and Hsinchu County established cross-bureau division platforms for population policy. Also, many local governments incorporated urban development and transportation related bureaus and divisions into this platform, hoping to improve adolescent and senior people’s living conditions via measures such as social housing and rent subsidies. These measures had been originally carried out separately by the Civil Administration, Health and Social Bureau.

In 2017, the Ministry of the Interior conducted the performance evaluation of local governments for their implementation achievements in the year 2016, and selected 10 local governments with excellent performance, among them 4 local governments achieved outstanding performance. After reviewing the results, a number of local governments have established integrated portal websites for childbirth/parenting welfare related information or new inhabitant related services, and even provided multi-language versions of the websites to effectively integrate different local resources in achieving the goal of marketing and promotion. There are also a number of local governments that combine innovative elements such as innovative pop, religious & folk traditions or aboriginal characteristics, or combine the local forces of the neighboring communities to jointly carry out relevant promotion activities, effectively expanding the scope of promotion and increasing the number of people exposed during the promotion. The previous mentioned matters are in line with the regulations in the amendment issued by the Ministry of the Interior in 2015. However, considering that the performance evaluation performed in 2017 is the first after the implementation of new regulations, the relevant regulations will be reviewed continuously during the process of implementation. If necessary, local governments and relevant agencies will be convened for review and revision.

Table 4-3 Performance evaluation results of the implementation achievements in the promotion of population policy measures conducted by the Ministry of the Interior in 2016

	Local governments with excellent (outstanding) performance
1 st Division (Special municipalities)	New Taipei City Government (outstanding performance), Taipei City Government, Taichung City Government
2 nd Division (counties and cities with population greater than 500 thousand people)	Changhua County Government (outstanding performance), Hsinchu County Government, Yunlin County Government
3 rd Division (counties and cities with a population less than 500 thousand people)	Yilan County Government (outstanding performance), Hualien County Government, Keelung City Government
Offshore islands of Taiwan	Penghu County Government (outstanding performance)

Source: Collated by Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

3. Marriage and Childbirth Encouragement Events by the Ministry of the Interior in 2017

Taiwan has been facing a fewer children and aging problem in recent years. In 2016, the total fertility rate was 1.17 children, which is one of the countries in the world with the lowest fertility rate. There are many reasons for this fewer children rate in Taiwan, one of them is that typically in Taiwan, people have the sense of “marriage first, then give birth,” few of them can accept “give birth first, then marriage.” Also, due to the rising educational level of Taiwan citizens, the age for marriage and births continues to increase, leading to late marriage, late birth, or even no marriage and no birth. The Executive Yuan approved the amendment of the “Population Policy White Paper” on July 12, 2013, stipulating the subordinate ministries and department to implement the “Encouraging Governmental Departments to Regularly Hold Match-Making Activity with Corporate Units for

Singles.” The Ministry of the Interior held 12 sessions of single match-making activities in 2016 and expected 1,240 participants. However, some 5,081 people (3,888 males and 1,193 females) participated the event, achieving a huge success.



Source: Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Chart 4-1 MOI 2017 Single match-making activity website banner

To increase Taiwan's marriage rate and fertility rate, to attract young generation's attention on marriage and family issues, to improve the opportunity for single men and women to meet up, and to promote domestic tourism and consumption, the Ministry of the Interior held 12 sessions of “Meeting the first LOVE” single match-making activities from May to September of 2017. The events were held in northern, middle, southern and eastern Taiwan, offering various types of matchmaking activities for single men and women who are over 20 years old. Participants can choose different sessions according to their interests to find someone who has the same hobbies and values. This year, a total of 1,109 people participated in the events. By the end of October 2017, 7 couples that attended the event in 2016 got married and gave birth to 1 child. In 2017, many couples resulted from the events and are currently dating. Records of the events can be seen in “Appendix 3- Ministry of the Interior 2017 Meeting the First LOVE single match-making activity.”

4. Target Values for the Nation's Marriage and Childbirths

For the benefit of weighing up future population policy promotion work, the Ministry of the Interior has made reference to the standards of other countries, and starting out from the perspective of population policy, included factors such as the

extension of citizens' life expectancy, to then set the following marriage and childbirth index targets values for the country.

(1) Target values for the Crude Marriage Rate

After reaching a peak of 11.83‰ since 1947, Taiwan's crude marriage rate fell consistently to its lowest point of 5.07 ‰ in 2009, with the arrival of the Year of the Solitary Phoenix, and climbed back up to 6.32‰ in 2013. This was because our citizens still have the concept of marrying first, then having children, unlike other countries where children born outside marriage are more accepted, or where there are marriages along with co-habitation systems (such as France and Canada).

Looking back at Taiwan's crude marriage rate over the past 10 years, the average of the rate is 6.17 ‰. Since the 15 year-old to 49 year-old age group population numbers are decreasing dramatically, and it is projected that by 2024, the total population figure will reach zero growth, hence, the country's crude marriage rate is projected to maintain at a target value of 6.0‰.

(2) Target values for the Number of Children Born

When the Executive Yuan published its White Paper in 2008, the Vision section stated it was expected that by 2015, Taiwan's total birth rate would return to the standard level of births for OECD countries of 1.6 children (284,300 children). Considering that the number of women with childbearing age (age 15 to 49) in Taiwan is decreasing gradually, even though the birth rate is maintained at current levels, the number of births will still decrease. Hence, in 2013, an amendment to the White Paper's Vision was approved beyond the Vision and set the target total birth rate, and the target 10-year average annual number of children born at 180,000 children to be included in the President's Golden Decade National Vision, which was arrived at based on the use of this indicator.

Over the past 10 years, the number of children born per year has averaged at 201,330 children. Since the number of women of childbearing age in Taiwan is decreasing gradually, this annual average figure cannot be maintained in the next 10

years. The NDC projected that from 2017 to 2026, the number of children born per year will average at 191,500 children.

With the extension of the national life expectancy, Taiwan's aging index (the ratio of the over-65 years-old population to the 0 to 14 years-old population) continues to rise. According to the National Development Council's aforementioned projection data, the aging index will rise from 2017's 105.2% to 161.6% by 2026. To slow the speed of the population's aging, the number of births should be higher than that projected. Therefore, the average annual number of births for the next 10 years has been set at 190,000 children.

The National Development Council held a “Target Values for the Nation's Child birth Rate” seminar on October 28, 2015 to invite experts for discussion. By considering the experience of other major countries around the world, it was found that both the fertility rates and childbirth rates of Japan and South Korea increased in 2015, whereas in Taiwan the decreasing trend of childbirth rate only appeared in the recent two years. Moreover, from the increasing childbirth rate of Japan, South Korea, the UK, France, and Italy, it was noticed that in every 15 years, their childbirth rates increased by approximately 0.2 to 0.3 children. However, according to statistical data, around 60% of the women with childbearing age in Taiwan are over 35 years of age, meaning a limited fertility rate. Therefore, it is much more difficult to increase the childbirth rate in Taiwan.

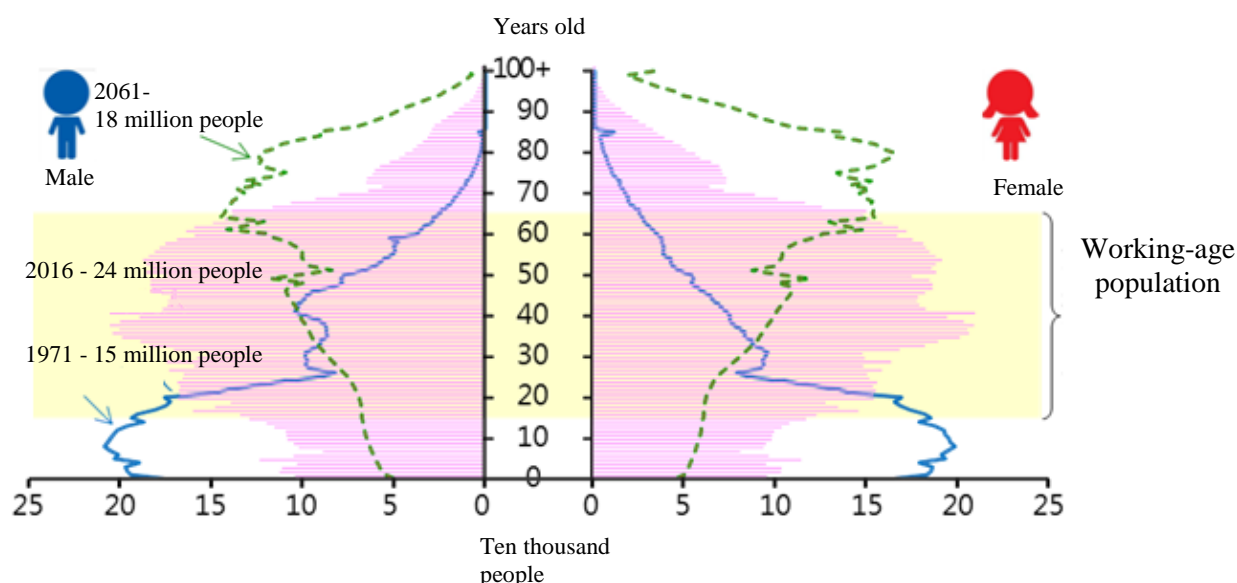
Considering the condition of Taiwan and the fertility rate related index in recent years, as well as combining international experiences, it is projected that the childbirth rate in 2030 will increase to 1.4 children, which will be set as the target for the government to work on. This suggests that in the next 15 years (2016 to 2030), the childbirth rate in Taiwan will increase by 0.3 children, an average of 190,000 children born per year.

Furthermore, the Ministry of the Interior has taken into consideration the total fertility rates of the major countries in Asia as well as the statistical data projected by the National Development Council, based on the population of each age group of women and the childbirth rate of each age group to back calculate the number of childbirths for each age group and the total number of childbirths as well as the total

fertility rate. If the total fertility rate from 1.0 to 2.0 children is set as the target value, to reach a total fertility rate of 1.19 children in the future, the number of childbirths must be 211,400 children; to reach a total fertility rate of 1.2 children, the number of childbirths must be 213,200 children; to reach a total fertility rate of 1.6 children, the number of childbirths must be 284,300 children; to reach a total fertility rate of 1.8 children, the number of childbirths must be 319,800 children; to reach a total fertility rate of 2.0 children, the number of childbirths must be 355,400 children. In order to consider fixing the total number of childbirths from 190,000 to 300,000 children as the target value, to reach number of childbirths of 190,000 children in the future, the total fertility rate must be 1.069 children; to reach number of childbirths of 210,000 children, the total fertility rate must be 1.182 children; to reach number of childbirths of 300,000 children, the total fertility rate must be 1.688 children.

V. Future Population Growth Projections

Based on the relevant 2015 population statistical data, the National Development Council has produced a population projection and basic data for the long-term composition of the population. According to indications of that council's 2016 population projection, the age structure of Taiwan's future population, whether going by the High projection (total birth rate climbing from 2016's 1.23 children, to 2041's 1.50 children, then staying at 1.50 children to 2061), the Medium projection (total birth rate climbing from 2016's 1.20 children, then staying at 1.20 children to 2061), or the Low projection (total birth rate climbing from 2016's 1.17 children, to 2041's 0.90 children, then staying at 0.90 children to 2061), the lantern-form of the able-bodied population by 2061 has been transformed to a top-broad, bottom narrow inverse-bell population age structure (Chart 5-1). Here is the analysis of the future population changing trends made according to the Medium projection data.



Source: 1. 1971 figures are from the MOI ROC Population Statistics Annual Report.
 2. 2016 and 2061 figures are from the National Development Council's Population projection (2016 to 2061).

Chart 5-1 1971, 2016, and 2061 population pyramid--medium projection

1. Population Change Trends

The nation's total population figures will see a gradual increase from 2016's 23.547 million people, to a peak of 23.741 million people in 2024, and thereafter begin a decline, dropping to 18.373 million people by 2061. The yearly increase rate will drop year by year from 2016's 2.3‰ to 0.0‰ by 2024, and thereafter enter negative growth, reaching -12.3‰ by 2061 (Table 5-1).

Table 5-1 Overview of total population--medium projection

Item	Year end of 2016	Population peak	Year end of 2061
Population figures	23.547 million people	2024-23.741 million people	18.373 million people
(Compared to 2016)	-	Increase of 0.194 million people	Decrease of 5.174 million people
Social increase of population rate	2.3‰	0.0‰	-12.3‰

Source: R.O.C. Population Projection, National Development Council (2016 - 2061)

The birth rate²⁸ will fall from 2016's 9.0‰, to 5.4‰ by 2061 (Table 5-2); while the death rate²⁹ over the same period will rise year by year from 7.2‰ to 18.2‰. In other

²⁸The crude birth rate is the ratio of births per 1,000 people annually.

²⁹The crude death rate is the ratio of deaths per 1,000 people annually.

words, the number of births will fall from 2016's 211,000 children, to about 100,000 children by 2061, while over the same period, the number of deaths will rise year by year from 169,000 people to 337,000 people by 2061.

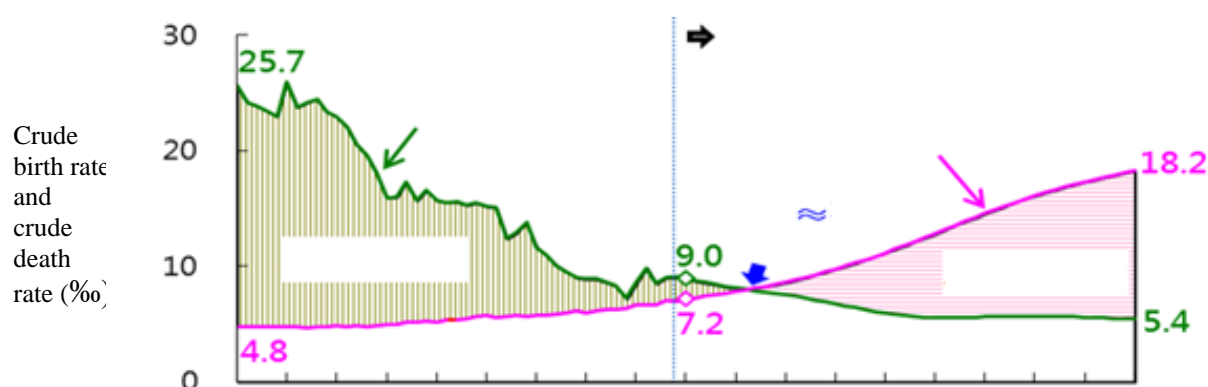
Table 5-2 Birth rate and death rate–medium projection

Item	2016	2031	2041	2061
Birth status				
Birth figure	0.211 million people	0.159 million people	0.124 million people	0.1 million people
(Compared to 2016)	-	Reduce of 0.052 million people	Reduce of 0.086 million people	Reduce of 0.111 million people
Crude birth rate	9.0‰	6.8‰	5.5‰	5.4‰
Total fertility rate	1.20 people	1.20 people	1.20 people	1.20 people
Death status				
Death figure	0.169 million people	0.23 million people	0.289 million people	0.337 million people
(Compared to 2016)	-	Increase of 0.061 million people	Increase of 0.12 million people	Increase of 0.168 million people
Crude death rate	7.2‰	9.8‰	12.8‰	18.2‰

Source: R.O.C. Population Projection, National Development Council (2016 - 2061)

The natural increase rate is expected to fall year on year from 2016's 1.8‰, to zero growth by 2022, after which it will enter negative growth, reaching -12.8‰ by 2061, while the community increase rate³⁰ is expected to drop from 2016's 0.6‰, to 0.5‰ by 2061. In other words, the natural increase rate's number of people will fall over the years, from 2016's 42,000 people to approach zero by 2022, then decrease by 238,000 people by 2061; while the community increase rate's number of people will rise from 2016's net increase of 13,000 people, and after rising to a net increase of 14,000 people by 2026, the net increase will be 9,000 people by 2055; it will remain stable until 2061 (Chart 5-2).

³⁰Net migration rate refers to the ratio of the difference between the number of immigrants (including the number of immigrants in the area who changed their address) and the number of emigrants (including the number of emigrants in the area who changed their address) to the mid-year population. It is also the difference between the immigration rate and emigration rate.



Source: R.O.C. Population Projection, National Development Council (2016 - 2061)

Chart 5-2 Birth rate, death rate and natural increase rate trends - medium projection

2. Age of Population and Dependency Rate in Three Stages

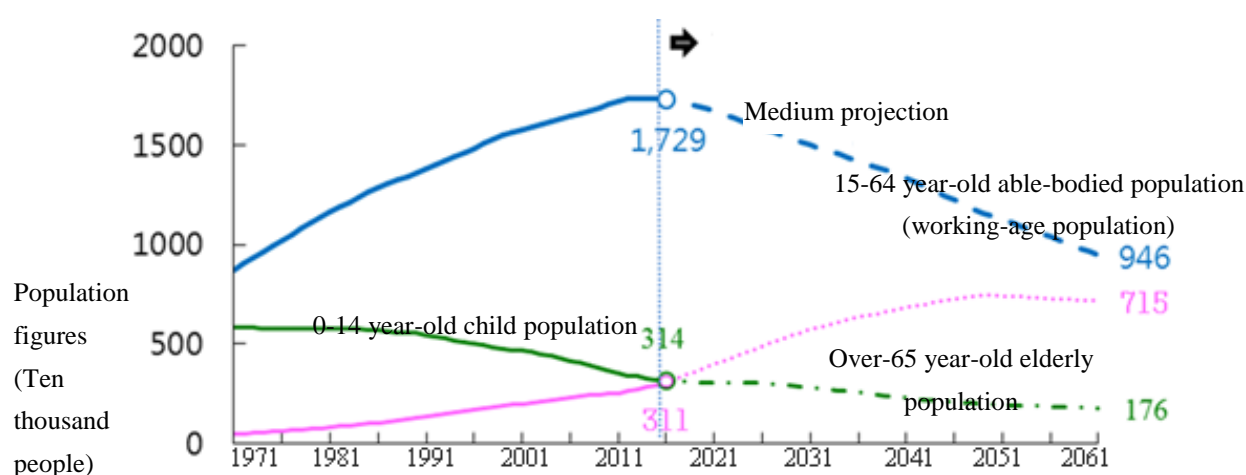
Table 5-3, and Chart 5-3 show the changing trends in the three age groups of the population (child, young able-bodied and elderly). Of these, the 15-64 year-old able-bodied population (also known as the working-age population) reached a peak of 17,366,000 people in 2015, then began to decrease. It is expected that the population will decline from 17,294,000 people in 2016 to 9,463,000 people in 2061, a reduction of 45.3%; also, in this trend whereby the child population (age 0-14) continues to decrease, and the elderly population (age over 65) continues to increase, by 2017, the size of the elderly population will exceed that of the child population. Due to the increase of the elderly population as well as the increase of the death rate, the population growth will slow down, and reach a negative growth in 2051. This population growth is expected to increase from 3,108,000 people in 2016 to 7,152,000 people in 2061, an increase of 1.3 times.

The under 15 year-old child proportion of the population will fall from 2016's 13.4% to 9.6% by 2061; secondly, the 15 year-old to 64 year-old able-bodied population, which after reaching its peak in 2015, will begin to decrease, falling from 2016's 73.4% to 2061's 51.5%; further, 2016's over-65 year-old elderly proportion of the population of 13.2% will increase to 38.9% by 2061. The future composition of the population will change from one in which every 5.6 able-bodied persons support 1 elderly person in 2016, to one in which every 1.3 able-bodied persons will support 1 elderly person by 2061, an increasingly heavy burden of dependency.

Table 5-3 Age of population and composition in three stages--medium projection

Item	2016		2061	
	Population figures (Ten thousand people)	Portion of total population (%)	Population figures (Ten thousand people)	Portion of total population (%)
Child population (0-14 years-old)	314.5	13.4	175.8	9.6
Able-bodied population (15-64 years-old)	1,729.4	73.4	946.3	51.5
Elderly population (over 65 years-old)	310.8	13.2	715.2	38.9

Source: R.O.C. Population Projection, National Development Council (2016 - 2061)



Source: R.O.C. Population Projection, National Development Council (2016 - 2061)

Chart 5-3 Population change trends in three stages--medium projection

3. Changes in the Preschool and School-age Population Composition

(1) Preschool population (0-5 years-old)

With the decrease in the number of births, the future 0 to 5 year-old preschool population will consequently also decrease. In the 2016 school year, the preschool population is 1,257,000, 20 years later (2036 school year), it will have decreased by 337,000 persons, which is 73.2% compared to 2016. (Table 5-4)

(2) School-age population (6-21 years old)

In the 2016 school year, the 6 to 21 years-old school-age population is 4,008,000 people. Twenty years later (2036 school year), it will have decreased by 907,000 people. Of this, the 6 to 11 year-old elementary school population will reduce by

130,000 persons or 10.8%, the 12 to 17 junior high/high school-age population will reduce by 374,000 persons or 24.1%, and the 18 to 21 university age population will reduce by 403,000 persons or 32.2%, which is less than 70% of the population for the 2016 school year.

Table 5-4 Preschool and school-age population figures in the future 10 and 20 years--medium projection

Item		2016 school year (Ten thousand people)	2026 school year (Ten thousand people)	2036 school year (Ten thousand people)	Change in 2016-2026		Change in 2016 - 2036	
					Population figures (Ten thousand people)	Change rate ¹⁾ (%)	No. of People (Ten thousand people)	Change rate ¹⁾ (%)
Medium projection	0-5 year-old preschool-age population	125.7	113.1	92.0	-12.6	-10.0	-33.7	-26.8
	6-21 year-old school-age population	400.8	329.3	310.1	-71.5	-17.9	-90.7	-22.6
	6-11 years-old (elementary school)	120.2	125.3	107.3	5.0	4.2	-13.0	-10.8
	12-17 years-old (junior high/high school)	155.4	121.3	117.9	-34.1	-21.9	-37.4	-24.1
	18-21 years-old (university)	125.2	82.7	84.9	-42.5	-33.9	-40.3	-32.2

Source: R.O.C. Population Projection, National Development Council (2016 - 2061)

4. Composition Trends in the Population of Women of Childbearing Age³¹

The number of women of childbearing age will drop from 2016's 5,998,000 people, to 2,947,000 people by 2061, a fall of more than 50%; during the same period, the proportion of the population of women of childbearing age will fall from 50.7% of the total population to 30.8%. A factor directly influencing the number of births, apart from the number of women and their standard of fertility, is the composition of the population of women of childbearing age. Due to fewer children, the age distribution of childbearing women has an increasing trend. In 2016 the 25-39 year-old age group

³¹Refers to women with age 15-49 regardless of their marriage or childbirth status.

accounted for the largest number of women of childbearing age, which is 44.8%. The proportion will be reduced to 43.0% in 2061. The proportion of the 40-49 year-old age group women among childbearing age women will increase year by year, from 30.8% to 35.9%. (Table5-5)

Table 5-5 Age composition in the population of women of childbearing age-- medium projection

Item		2016			2061		
		No. of People (Ten thousand people)	Portion of total population (%)	Portion of women of childbearing age (%)	No. of People (Ten thousand people)	Portion of total population (%)	Portion of women of childbearing age (%)
Medium projection	Total	599.8	50.7	100.0	294.7	30.8	100.0
	15-24 years-old	146.1	12.4	24.4	62.3	6.5	21.1
	25-39 years-old	268.8	22.7	44.8	126.6	13.2	43.0
	40-49 years-old	184.9	15.6	30.8	105.7	11.1	35.9

Source: R.O.C. Population Projection, National Development Council (2016 - 2061)

5. Composition Trends in the Working-age Population

Taiwan's working-age population started to decrease after reaching its peak in 2015. It is expected that the population will decrease from 17,290,000 people in 2016 to 9,460,000 people in 2061. With respect to the composition of the age groups, the decreasing trend of the 15 to 29 year-old age group and the increasing trend of the 45 to 64 year-old age group will be seen. From 2007, the population of the 45 to 64 year-old age group exceeded that of the 15 to 29 year-old age group and the 30 to 44 year-old age group, becoming the major working-age population in Taiwan. In the future, the trend towards a higher age group will become more obvious. The proportion of the 45 to 64 year-old age group in the working-age population will increase from 40.5% in 2016 to 47.5% in 2061, suggesting that about half of the working population will be in the mid-high age group. (Table 5-6)

Table 5-6 Age composition of the working-age population - Medium projection

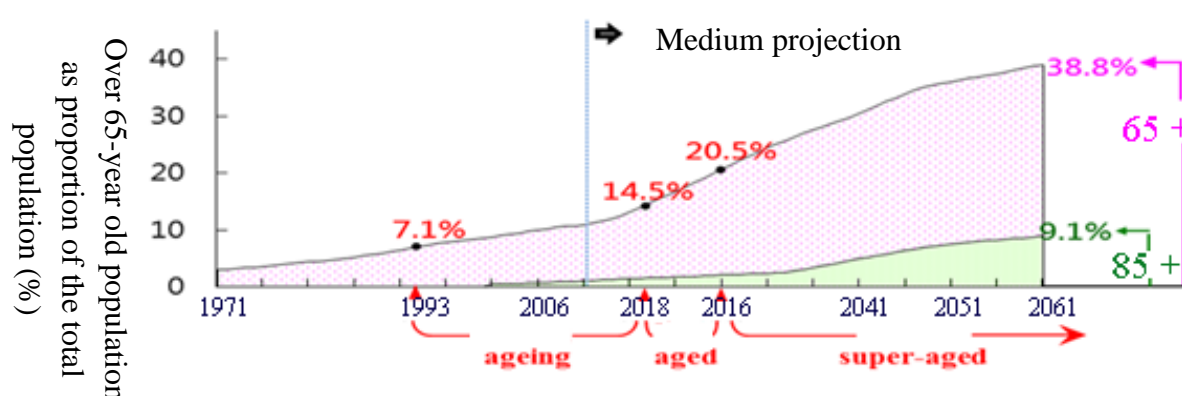
Item	2016			2061		
	No. of People	Portion of total	Portion of working-age	No. of People	Portion of total	Portion of working-age

		(Ten thousand people)	population (%)	population (%)	(Ten thousand people)	population (%)	population (%)
	Total	1,729.4	73.5	100.0	946.3	51.5	100.0
Medium projection	15-29 years-old	464.7	19.7	26.9	209.1	11.4	22.1
	30-44 years-old	564.4	24.0	32.6	288.1	15.7	30.4
	45-64 years-old	700.4	29.7	40.5	449.1	24.4	47.5

Source: R.O.C. Population Projection, National Development Council (2016 - 2061)

6. Composition Trends in the Elderly Population

By 1993, Taiwan's elderly proportion of the population already exceeded 7% of the total, making the country an aging society; it's expected that by 2018 this proportion will be over 14%, making the country an aged society, and by 2026 this proportion will exceed 20%, making the country a super-aged society (Chart 5-4).



Source: R.O.C. Population Projection, National Development Council (2016 - 2061)

Chart 5-4 Aging timescale - medium projection

In the future, the proportion of over 65 year-old people in the total population will continue to increase year by year, which leads Taiwan towards a super-aged society. It is projected that the proportion of over 65 year-old people in the total population will increase from 13.2% in 2016 to 38.9% in 2061, meaning that 1 out of 3 people will be over 65 years old. The proportion of the 65 to 74 year-old age young elderly people group will decrease from 57.3% in 2016 to 39.6% in 2061. The proportion of the over 85 year-old age group will increase from 11.5% in 2016 to 23.3% in 2061, meaning

that 1 out of 4 elderly people will be in the over 85 year-old, super-aged elderly group. (Table 5-7, 5-8).

In 2016, the ratio of the elderly population to the child population is around 1:1.0, giving an aging index of 98.8%. Due to the trend of fewer children and an aging society, the elderly population will exceed the child population in 2017. In 2061, the aging index will reach 406.9%, meaning that the elderly population will be 4.1 times higher than the child population.

Table 5-7 Aging index and median age--medium projection

Year	Proportion of age above 65(%)	Aging index ¹⁾ (%)	Ratio of elderly population to child population ²⁾	Median age (years old)
2016	13.2	98.8	1 : 1.0	40.4
2021	16.8	130.2	1 : 0.8	43.1
2031	24.4	204.5	1 : 0.5	48.4
2041	30.4	298.7	1 : 0.3	52.4
2051	35.9	383.5	1 : 0.3	55.5
2061	38.9	406.9	1 : 0.2	56.9

Source: R.O.C. Population Projection, National Development Council (2016 - 2061)

Note: 1) Aging index = over 65 year-old group population ÷ 0-14 year-old group population × 100%.

2) An elderly population implies a population with an age over 65 years old; a child population implies a population with an age from 0 to 14.

Table 5-8 Age composition of the elderly population — medium projection

Year	Elderly Population of 65-years-old and above (in thousands)			
	Total	65-74 year-old young elderly people	75-84 year-old elderly people	Over 85 year-old, super-aged elderly people
2016	3,108	1,782	969	358
2021	3,974	2,513	1,038	423
2031	5,731	3,217	1,957	557
2041	6,815	3,173	2,532	1,110
2051	7,391	3,299	2,539	1,553
2061	7,152	2,829	2,660	1,663
Year	Age distribution percentage (%)			
2016	100.0	57.3	31.2	11.5
2021	100.0	63.2	26.1	10.6
2031	100.0	56.1	34.1	9.7
2041	100.0	46.6	37.2	16.3
2051	100.0	44.6	34.4	21.0
2061	100.0	39.6	37.2	23.3

Source: R.O.C. Population Projection, National Development Council (2016 - 2061)

7. Implications of Population Projections

Taiwan's total population growth will continue to grow positively in the short term. It is expected that in 2018, Taiwan will enter an aging society and within 5 to 9 years

(between 2021 to 2025), a negative growth will begin. In responding to the speed up of an aging society trend, the government of Taiwan must offer more active thought and action plans in the aspect of providing a comprehensive birth/rearing environment, allocating educational resources effectively, strengthening human resources, creating an age-friendly society, and preparing other complementary policies in order to maintain the overall competitiveness of the nation.

(1) Providing a comprehensive birth-increase environment

The speed of the development into an aging society for the years to come will depend primarily on the child birth rate. If no progressive actions are planned to increase citizens' will in giving birth to new generations, the child birth rate may continue to decline, leading to an even more unstable population composition, which will definitely have a greater influence and deeper impact on the future. Therefore, it is important to continue providing relevant measures for creating a comprehensive birth/rearing environment and increasing the child birth rate.

(2) Allocating educational resources effectively

In the next 20 years, the education population for all age groups will continue to decline, particularly in the 18 to 21 year-old age group population, a reduction of more than 30% will be seen compared to the number in 2016. Besides allocating the existing education resources and improving the promotion of domestic education exported to other countries around the world, an age related industrial development should also be taken into consideration while performing education resource allocation, in order to cultivate outstanding talents and strengthen the nation's human resources.

(3) Strengthening human resources

The working age population started to decline in 2016. In the future, the age of the working population will increase in response to the aging society trend of the total population, affecting the capability and scale of the labor force. In response to the threat brought by the reduction of the working population, the government should first widen the source of the labor force, improve the utilization of an aging labor force and plan appropriate immigration policies. Secondly, the government should improve the professional skills of the labor force, and make good use of robots in automation production in order to enhance labor productivity and promote the effectiveness of human resources.

(4) Creating an age-friendly society

Facing the upcoming age society in the next two years, the demands of long-term care and medical care will increase rapidly. In addition, policies relating to a senior economic safeguard and senior industrial development should be planned in advance in order to create a healthy and active aging society.

(5) Preparing other complementary policies

Since the population issue related scope is huge, covering various industries, financial, homeland, social, medical, retirement, household, and multi-social development, besides the human resource development related policies mentioned above, the policies proposed should also be adjusted at various stages in coordination with the population of different generations as well as the changes in population compositions in order to improve citizens' living welfare.

VI. Conclusion

With the change of time and the environment, a population will generate different situations and issues. In order to solve different population issues, population policies must be adjusted according to the conditions of the international, political and economic situation, the domestic social and economic environment, and the population's composition. Therefore, the formulation of a population policy must review the trend of population change, and take into account relevant factors such as the economy, society, politics, military, education, culture and geography with comprehensive discussion to meet the goals of the nation as well as the interests of its citizens.

Taiwan's land area and natural resources are extremely limited. Although the global economy has slightly recovered in the past two years, the global growth momentum is still weak. Moreover, the prices of agricultural and industrial raw materials as well as crude oil continue to fall; the crowding effect of China's supply chain automatization and international competition have added challenges for the industries. In addition to these difficulties, the population issues such as fewer children, an aging population and foreign immigration will also affect the national economic development and the economy as well as the living standards of citizens. In responding to the fewer children rate, aging population, foreign immigration and the needs of economic development, the government has revised and approved the "Republic of China Population Policy Guidelines" as the key point of the government's long-term policy, in order to create an environment with happy marriages, a willingness to give birth, an ability to raise children, and a sound social welfare system, as well as attracting foreign senior professional talents, promoting environmental protection and sustainable development, and solving the current major population problems.

By investigating the current demographic changing trends and social economic development, the future implementation of the population policy should focus on the work of maintaining a reasonable population composition, improving the quality of the population, safeguarding labor rights & expanding labor participation, improving

social safety networks, implementing gender equality, advocating ethnic equality, promoting population distribution rationally, enhancing immigration policies, and protecting the rights & interests of laborers. In order to achieve this goal, relevant government agencies will implement the "Republic of China Population Policy Guidelines" and related programs, and raise the concern of population issues for citizens and people in all fields to implement the required measures together, helping them to fully understand the significance and the importance of the population policy, so that everyone can work together as a team to achieve success.