

Preface

Due to advancements in medical care and technology, an increase in national income, and the improvement of social welfare policies, the average life expectancy in Taiwan has been gradually increasing, leading to changes of social structure. In addition, a decrease in the total fertility rate for childbearing women has brought about the aging of the population composition in Taiwan. According to the data reported by the National Development Council, Taiwan is expected to show zero population growth by the year 2024, followed by a negative population growth rate. This data also pointed out that the total population in Taiwan would shrink to approximately 18,370,000 people by 2061. It is expected that Taiwan's population composition will become an "Aged Society" in 2018 and a "Super-Aged Society" in 2026, with a growth rate of aging that will surpass many countries in the world.

In response to this imbalanced population composition, active measurements or policies must be adopted to practically fulfill the needs of the overall social development. The planning of such policies will be based on the gathering of fundamental information. Therefore, the Ministry of the Interior will continue to publish its "Population Policy Data Collection," which includes chapters on population policy promotion, population composition change, the substantive implementation of population policy in each individual governmental department and county or city, future population growth estimates and so on, as well as appendices on population policy-related legal provisions and demographic data.

By investigating the data and policy development histories collected in this paper, it is realized that changes in population composition do not occur instantly without reason. The causes of the change can be traced, and are closely related to various social activities. For instance, in 1949, due to the government's move to Taiwan, and the effects of the post-war baby boom, we saw a rapid increase in the population. In 1951, the total fertility rate reached 7.04 children. To alleviate such population growth, the government vigorously pursued a population policy, which gave priority to family planning and effectively eased the population growth. However, the total fertility rate decreased rapidly after 1984, changing the population composition into a “Low Fertility Society.” Even though the fertility rate has stopped declining recently, marriage and birth encouragement policies and measurements should be implemented continuously to prevent the impact caused by this aging of population composition.

This paper details the historical data that explains the various stages of our nation's population phenomena and problems in the hope of providing government agencies (and units) with a reference for policy development, of serving as foundational research data for academic institutions, and/or of serving as reference materials for schools of all levels in the promotion of population studies. At the same time, it can also serve as an entry-level book for understanding the nation's population problems.

The information in this paper has been collected and collated by the relevant government agencies. I sincerely thank the relevant ministries and local governments for assisting in

examining the content. Should any errors or omissions be found, I pray for the support of those more advanced in providing corrections.

Sincerely,

Minister Jiunn-rong Yeh

November 2016

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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 while population growth has 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. Due to the government working in full cooperation with civic groups and citizens on the implementation of this population policy and family planning for the past 30-plus years, 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 our 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 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 rate 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 our society into the low birth rate, or “baby bust” category. By 2010, the total fertility rate fell to a historical low point of 0.895 children, climbing back up again to 1.07 children by 2013. Therefore, in order to alleviate the rapid changes to the nation's population structure brought about by the aging of the population, the trend towards fewer children and the influx of an immigrant population in order to maintain our competitive advantage in a globalized society, the Executive Yuan on June 14th, 2006 amended and approved the implementation of the “Republic of China Population Policy Outline.” Its focal points included demographic composition, quality, distribution, development, migrations, etc., as well as looking at today's population structure, gender roles, family structure, social resources, economic development, ethnic harmony and environmental protection, in keeping 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 10th, 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, 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 population structure, the Executive Yuan on April 22nd, 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. The “Republic of China Population Policy Outline” was amended and approved on December 7th, 2011 to specify eight basic concepts, and 34 policy implications, covering aspects such as reaching a reasonable population structure, 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.

To carry out rolling reviews and amendments of the Population Policy White Paper and construct more comprehensive and far-reaching population response strategies, 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 23rd, 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 12th, 2013. This White Paper stipulated 18 policy measures, 107 specific measures, and 232 performance indicators, aimed to achieve the three primary visions of “The creation of an environment favorable to having and bringing up children to maintain a proper degree of population structure,” “The promotion of family values so that the elderly can enjoy healthy,

dignified, and active lives,” and “Respect for cultural diversity and the creation of happy and harmonious homes,” as well as the declared intentions of the “Golden Decade National Vision,” “Vision II: Social Justice” and “Key Policy Three: Support for Children, Care for the Old” to promote quality affordable child care and education services, with the preschool admission rate for 5 year-old children increasing from the current 94% to 99% within a decade; alleviating the economic burden on parenting households, and improving our citizen's willingness to have children, with 180,000 births as the annual average number taken over a decade; and promoting long-term care insurance, so that long-term care service coverage for disabled citizens will increase from 2010's 16% to 45% within five years and 70% within ten years.

II. THE IMPLEMENTATION 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 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 a kind of 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 Outline published that year, and the “MOI Population Policy Committee Organizational Regulations” were submitted and approved by the Executive Yuan in

II. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POPULATION POLICY

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 the 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, and the Department of Health and Welfare, 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 27th, 2004, issued a letter titled “MOI Population Policy Committee Focal Points” on August 30th, 2004, and assigned 29 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 and Welfare, and the MOI's General Affairs Deputy-minister, with the remaining members being 13 members consisting of scholars and experts, two representatives from the Executive Yuan, one from the Council of Labor Affairs, one from the Ministry of

Finance, one from the Taipei City government, one from the Kaohsiung City government, and one each from the Ministry of the Interior, the Department of Social Affairs and the Household Registration Affairs. An executive secretary was also appointed, 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, we hope 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 17th, 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 24th, 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 23rd, 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 16th, 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 29th, 2011. For the sake of completeness, relevant agencies were invited for deliberation on November 28th, 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 "Report's" 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 1st,

2012. After hearing the “Changing Trends in Taiwan's Population and Response Measures” report at the Executive Yuan Meeting 3297 on May 3rd, 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 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 14th, 2012, the Executive Yuan approved and promulgated the Executive Yuan Population Policy Committee Report Focal Points, which have been in effect since July 1st, 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; (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 and Welfare, 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 demographic structure, 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, propose appropriate response policies, specific programs, target data and other supporting measures, with early consideration of relevant variables, and adopting 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 National

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Development Council (NDC) established the “Board of Population Policy, Executive Yuan” with responsibility for planning the formulation of population policy, including the revising of Population Policy Platform and the Population Policy White Paper, clerical operations of the Executive Yuan’s Population Policy Statement, mapping out a more comprehensive and complete population policy. In this approach, the relevant ministries should not only continue to achieve 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 government consequently merged the original Board of Population Policy, Executive Yuan and the Board of Talent Policy into the “Board of Population and Talent Policy, Executive Yuan,” and on February 17, 2015 approved and promulgated the “Main Points of Setting Up the Board of Population and Talent Policy, Executive Yuan.” Its mandate is:

(I) Planning, integration, coordination and consultation of population and talent policy and other major measures, (II) Supervision of population and talent policy planning and measures. (III) Coordinating and promoting other major policies relating to population and talent. A committee was set up according to those main 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 or 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.”

3. POPULATION POLICY REFORM AND MILESTONES IN TALENT POLICY DEVELOPMENT

In recent years, there have been changes in the international economic environment and in the structure of domestic industry, lower 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.

In addition, countries such as the USA, France, Japan and Singapore have been actively recruiting domestic talents including university graduates, professional experts and top management, resulting in an international talent war. The lack of an international working environment, the limitations of foreign workers as enforced by law and the low working salaries in Taiwan have led to this crisis of talent shortage and the emergence of a “high out, low achieving” phenomenon. Facing the formidable challenges of a gap in the quality of the future labor force, the government needed to formulate countermeasures in response at the earliest opportunity, to raise the nation's labor participation rate and bring in an appropriate degree of professional expertise.

To cope with changing trends in the population composition of the nation, to consolidate talent training supply and demand issues, and to take into consideration the fact that population and talent policies are inseparable, the Executive Yuan merged the original “Board of Population Policy” and “Board of Talent Policy” into “the Board of Population and Talent Policy, Executive Yuan,” with the intention of taking a broader perspective in discussion of related issues. The board convened its first meeting on July 28, 2015, and from then on discussions and planning of population policy and talent policy have been carried out together.

The current strategies for population composition change and talent policy include: encouraging the young population to join the labor force first before taking high-level education, promoting job standards and talent supply/demand assessment, promoting diversified and practical courses and trainings, fully-utilizing the mid-age and older labor forces, strengthening the use of female talents, retaining and recruiting young talents, building a competitive international working environment, and proposing an immigration policy that maintains population dynamic balance. The following is a separate description of the population policy and talent policy:

I Population Policy

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 population increase 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. Actively promote population policies and implement family planning, strive to decrease the natural population growth by 12.5% after 10 years. Through legislative enactment, implement prenatal health care and a sound childhood education system,

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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, 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 January 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 1.760 children per woman in 1993 and reached 1.235 children in 2003, passing the threshold to become a so-called "lowest-low fertility country." In contrast, the elderly population increased every year and accounted for 9.13% of the total population by 2003. This decreasing birthrate and aging population would give rise to labor shortages and issues pertaining to nursing care services for the elderly and the 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 would 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 2005, 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 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 structure, gender roles, family structure, social resources, economic development, ethnic harmony, and ecological and environmental

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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 – 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 of 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 (restructured on July 23rd, 2013, as the Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare), 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 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, 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 structure, 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 structure, 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

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dignified and honest care and 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 structure, 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 cope with today's complex demographic changes, in 2014, the NDC invited scholars and experts and relevant ministries to jointly research, amend and complete the "The ROC Population Policy Statement," primarily taking the concepts of "increase of labor force participation" and "refinement of immigration policies" and including them in the Statement. The main focal points of the amendments to the Statement are as follows:

Firstly, 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, 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, utilizing overseas human resources in a global distribution, in order to expand the nation's network of professional expertise. Thirdly, the addition of six new policy implications such as timely promotion of education reform and active promotion of senior citizen-oriented industries, to 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: one, clearly stipulating the powers and responsibilities of the NDC and the Ministry of the Interior; two, each Special Municipality, County (and City) governments 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 coordination of population policy operations; three, 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.

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Considering that raising the willingness of our citizens to have children is an important part of our policy to deal with demographic change, the NDC, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labor and other relevant ministries, once again reviewed and assessed the effectiveness of existing parental financial support and early childhood care and education measures, researched and presented an “Improved Childbirth Environment Program” (draft), presenting a strategy framework with children as the main body and family as the center, and integrating the planning of three major strategic dimensions, “daycare popularization,” “equity in the home and workplace,” and “reducing the burden of child-rearing,” to continue to create a sound environment for childbirth, so that our citizens are willing to have children and are able to care for them well.

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 Main 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 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 assessment based on innovation and cross-department/unit collaboration. Hopefully, this will encourage local government to be more creative in promoting a more effective and resource-integrated population policy measure advocacy.

Considering that raising the willingness of our citizens to have children is an important part of our policy to deal with demographic 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 our 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 major strategic dimensions, namely the “equity in home and workplace,” the “supporting of parent childcare,” and the “daycare popularization” were presented to fulfill our citizen’s needs and to create a sound environment for childbirth, so that our citizens are willing to have children and are able to care for them well. In January 2016, all practical measures were carried out in accordance with the assignment table by each responsible department or unit as approved by the Executive Yuan.

II Talent Policy

The Talent Policy has three main dimensions: cultivation of talent, retaining talent, and attracting talent. Cultivation of talent involves educating children to become skilled; attracting talent involves hiring expertise to make up for any lack of talent in the country, while retaining talent is keeping talent, which has been cultivated in the country. In response to such issues as reduction of the domestic working-age population, international talent competitiveness, the nation’s brain drain, as well as gaps between the supply and demand of and the quality and quantity of industry talent and so on, and in order to further make a comprehensive consolidation of talent training and supply and demand issues, and to organize, plan and coordinate the talent policy and supervise each ministry in the progressive implementation of relevant programs, on April 11, 2013, the Executive Yuan set up the Board of Talent Policy, which was tasked with: (I) planning, coordination, consultation and review of population policy and other important matters; (II) supervisory matters of talent policy execution circumstances; (III) other matters relating to the coordination and promotion of major talent policies.

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One person, designated as the Board Convener, served concurrently as the Premier of the Executive Yuan; one person, designated as Deputy Convener, served concurrently as the Vice-premier of the Executive Yuan; there was one Executive Officer, who served concurrently as the NDC Minister, to assist the Convener in the overall management of this board's relevant affairs, and there were 23 to 27 people serving as members. Apart from the Convener, the Deputy Convener and the Executive Officer who are ex-officio members, the remaining members, appointed (or recruited) by the Premier, Executive Yuan are as follows: one person who is a member of the Executive Yuan Ministers' without Portfolio, one person serving as Deputy Convener of the Board of Science and Technology, Executive Yuan, 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 Culture, the Minister of Labor, the Minister of Science and Technology, the Minister of Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, the Minister of the Directorate-General of Personnel Administration, Executive Yuan, the Minister of the Council of Agriculture, the Chairperson of the Financial Supervisory Commission, as well as four to eight people representing industry, academia and research.

Concerning the Executive Yuan Talent Policy Board meetings, deliberation meetings were convened on August 16 and December 3, 2013, on February 14, 2014, and on January 20, 2015, and the board was then incorporated into the "Executive Yuan Population & Talents Policy Board" on February 17, 2015.

In correspondence with the reduction of Taiwan's working age population, the competition over international talents, the loss of domestic talents, and the shortage of industrial talent in terms of quality and quantity, the NDC coordinated with relevant ministries from 2009 to 2012 to prepare and complete a "Talent Training Program," a "Learning, Training and Testing Discrepancy Narrowing Program," an "Integrated

Solution for Talent Cultivation, Retention and Attraction Program” and a “Labor Value-Added Training Development Program.” These programs were aimed to actively nurture manpower sufficient in quantity and excellent in quality, and to strengthen the measures for retaining and attracting talents, so that the problem of inadequate talents faced by various industries could be solved.

Furthermore, to acquire the R&D capability in advanced technology, enter next generation industry and improve the nation’s overall competitiveness, the government of Taiwan considered “Connecting to the Future, Connecting to the World and Connecting to the Local Industry” as the basis and selected “Asia-Silicon Valley,” “Smart Machinery,” “Green Technology,” “Biomedical Technology,” and the “Defense Industry” as the core technologies to drive Taiwan into the development of next generation industries. In terms of activating innovative talents, the implementation of the “Asia-Silicon Valley” program would not only attract international talents, but also nurture local talents, including offering a better and friendly environment for undergraduate students to start up companies and improve their cultivation mechanisms. Moreover, the program also strengthened the nurturing of key talents needed for developing innovative industries, and established a platform for collaboration between industries, government and universities. In terms of talent cultivation, the “Smart Machinery Industry Promotion” program continues to strengthen the collaboration between industries and universities. For example, this program assessed the potential job demands in smart machinery industry, estimated the quantity of manpower that requires training, and encouraged technical schools and institutions to collaborate with machinery industry for cultivating professional talents and establishing an industry talents verification center as well as implementing talent cultivation related measures.

Talents are the basis for industry development. To carry out industrial upgrades and reform, significant professional experts and talents must be involved. In order to acquire the talents needed for

innovative industry development, the NDC will continue to coordinate with relevant ministries and integrate R&D resources between schools, juridical persons and enterprises, in conjunction with the five major innovative industry development areas proposed by the government, to cultivate highly qualified talents that are innovative, interdisciplinary, and competitive worldwide.

To recruit and retain international talents, the Taiwan government has presented programs such as the “Action Plan for Outstanding Foreign and Overseas Chinese Students Remaining in Taiwan to Work” and “Contact Taiwan.” The new administration has not only expanded and adjusted the scope of the original policies, but also proposed a series of plans and measures to further activate the acquiring and retaining of innovative talents:

1. Active Recruitment

- (1) Established a “state-level one-stop online international talent counseling platform”: On June 28, 2016, a state-level one-stop foreign talents recruiting platform, “Contact Taiwan” was launched, which provides online counseling services through a combined internet and real-world approach. The services provide information and assistance about Taiwan job-related inquiries including laws and regulations as well as life in Taiwan. In addition, this platform also helps local industry to recruit special and key talents.
- (2) Established foreign recruitment offices to strengthen the connection with foreign talents: Every year, besides organizing big talent recruitment activities in foreign countries like the United States, Japan, and India, etc., foreign talent recruitment service offices were also established through the help of our 29 overseas embassies. These offices not only provide counseling services to foreign talents, but also encourage overseas Taiwanese students to come back to work, enriching the database of the state-level one-stop foreign talents recruiting platform, “Contact Taiwan.” In addition, these service offices also actively signed collaboration MOUs with foreign technical,

trading, academic, and educational organizations, building an exchange channel for finding excellent talents around the world.

2. Attracting International Talents

- (1) Reviewed channels for retaining overseas students in Taiwan: In conjunction with the government's "Five Major Innovative Industries" and "New Southbound Policy," we will continue to review and simplify the assessment items and procedures for overseas students and set a lower limit salary for them to avoid hiring overseas students "who are thought to be white collar but actually are blue collar."
- (2) Strengthened the Visa system for entrepreneurs: Plan to ask the help of the overseas embassies to promote and issue Visa for entrepreneurs as to attract excellent foreign entrepreneurs to start up their companies in Taiwan. For those foreign entrepreneurs who are qualified for application (not including entrepreneurs in China), a Visa for a staying period of one year in Taiwan will be issued. If an actual business is started during their staying period in Taiwan, their visa can be extended for an additional two years. If they have been staying in Taiwan for a consecutive 5 years, with a minimum annual stay of 183 days, they are then qualified for the permanent residence application.
- (3) Improved Taiwan's talent retention environment: Through organizing various seminars, conducting online questionnaires and gathering research data and reports, the NDC re-assessed the foreign talents who worked in Taiwan 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 "Improve Taiwan's Talent Retention Environment" program. The program was submitted to the Executive Yuan on October 19, 2016. Hopefully, it can solve the long-time problem of talent retention in Taiwan.

To follow the cross-generation, cross-country, cross-field, cross-virtual real industrial development trend, the government of Taiwan has selected the five major innovative industries of its “Asia-Silicon Valley” as the core engines to drive Taiwan’s next generation industrial growth. In conjunction with these five major innovative industries and the special talent demand of each corresponding industry, the NDC will continue to promote special talent recruitment programs. Moreover, the NDC is planning to add the “Innovative Start Up” site and establish a one-stop foreign entrepreneur service site on the “Contact Taiwan” website to offer counseling services to foreign entrepreneurs for answering their Visa and company start up related inquiries. It is hoped that the talent recruiting and retaining policies presented by the government can help activate Taiwan’s economy by bring excellent talents to Taiwan and create a sound environment in Taiwan for talent retention, leading to further industrial upgrades, transformations and developments.

III. DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

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 retreat to Taiwan, which brought large numbers of people to Taiwan, as well as advances in health care, and improvement of citizens' nutrition, the mortality rate showed continued decline, leading to 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, taking the total population to 7,869,247 people, compared with 1946, representing an increase of 1,778,387 people. By 1958, the total population exceeded 10 million, at 10,039,435 people. In 1964, to ease population growth, the government comprehensively promoted family planning, and in 1968 and 1969 it promulgated the "Taiwan Region Family Planning Implementation Measures" and the "Republic of China Population Policy Outline." 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 growth 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 Growth 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

III. DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

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
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

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

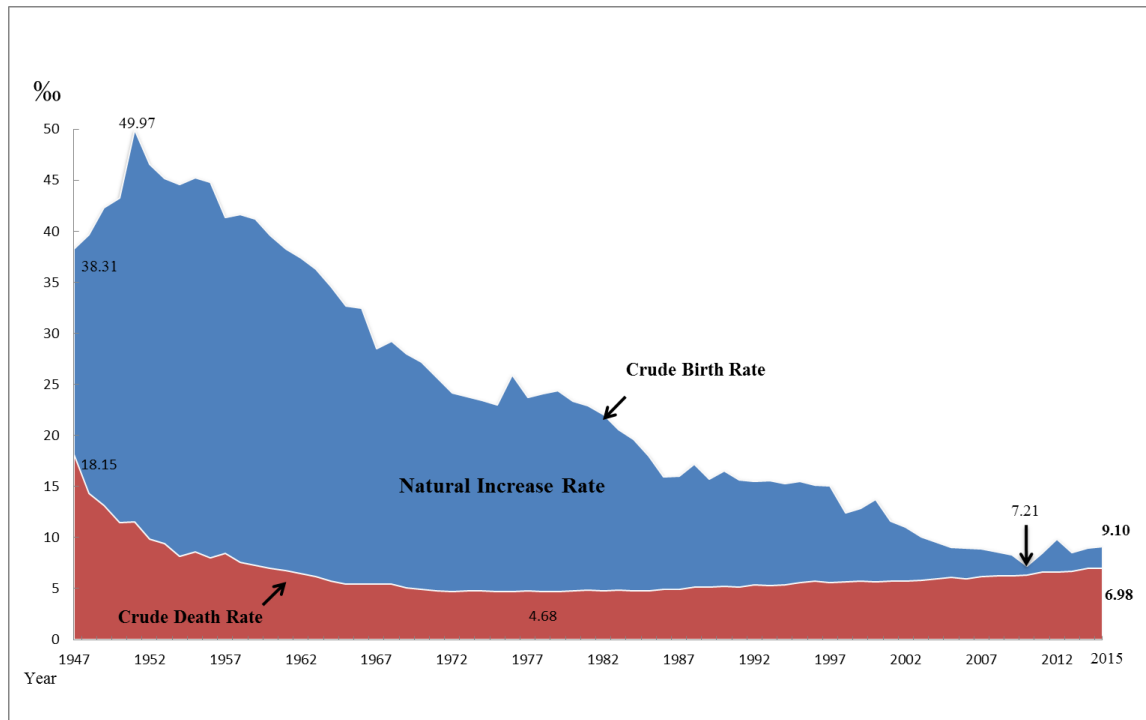
Note: The data in 1951 and 1956 do not include Kinmen County and Lienchiang County.

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, and 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, finally being reached on July 15th, 1988. However, there was concern that the population's natural increase rate could drop dramatically in the future, possibly leading to 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 Outline" 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 remained in decline, reaching 0.9‰ by 2010. Due to the government's active encouragement of marriage and childbearing, and the marriage and childbearing boom of the 100th year of the Republic (2011),

by 2015, the population's natural increase rate had risen slightly to 2.12‰, and the total population stood at 23,492,074.

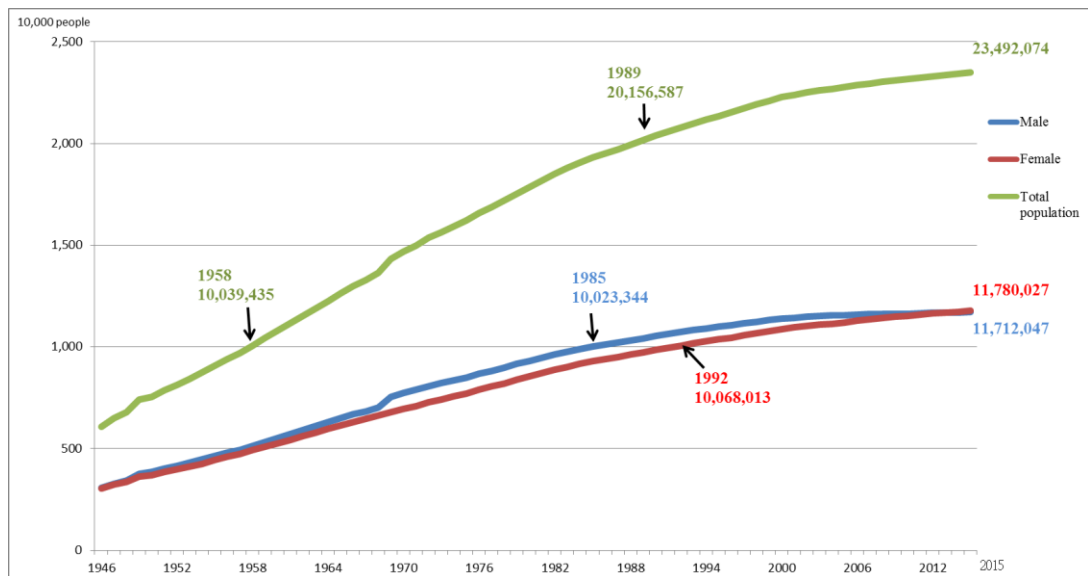
The total fertility rate of women of childbearing age in Taiwan has now been below the replacement level of 2.1 children for nearly 30 years. In 1984, there were 371,008 births, and the total fertility rate had dropped to 2.06 children. With only 166,886 births in 2010, the total fertility rate dropped further, to 0.895 children. By 2015, the number of births had risen to 213,598 and the total fertility rate to 1.18 children (Chart 3-1-3, table 3-1-2), still far below the population replacement level, putting Taiwan among the world's ultra-low fertility 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.

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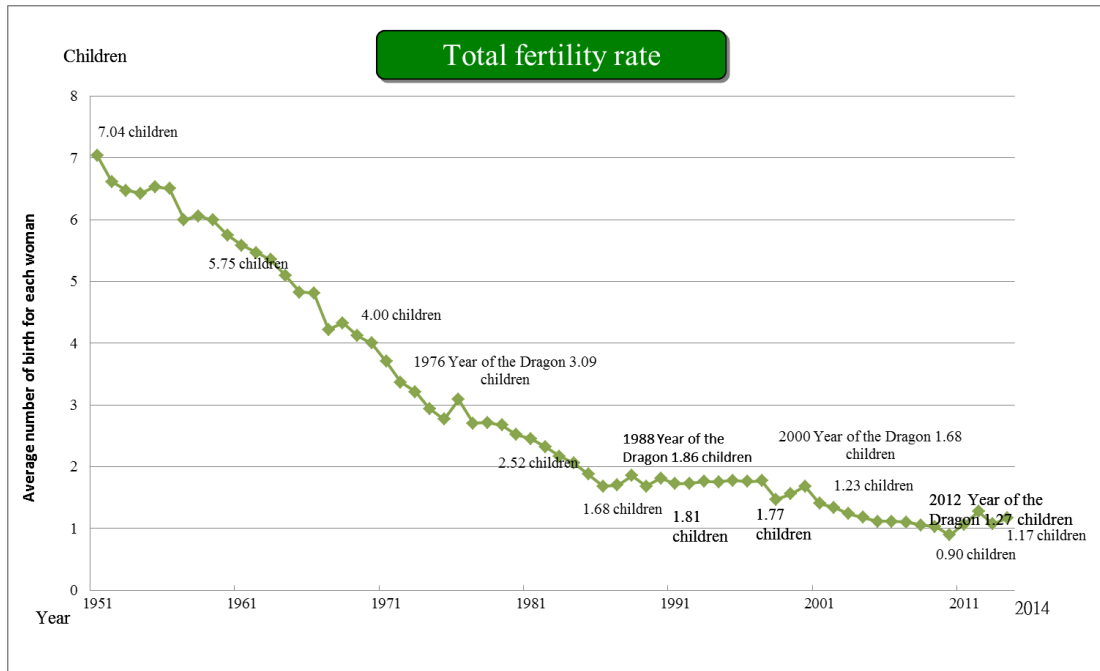
Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

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 change of population in different regions and counties/cities in 2015, it is noted that Kinmen and Matsu region shows the biggest population change, an increase of 35.84%. This is mainly due to the promising social benefits in Kinmen compared with other regions in Taiwan, as well as the result of the cross-strait mini three links. The increase of social benefits in Kinmen is 34.01%. The increase of population in the North region is 5.55%. Among the northern Taiwan region, Taoyuan City has the largest increase of 22.79%, which is expected to have resulted from the promotion of Taoyuan County to Taoyuan Municipal City as well as the rising childbirth and care allowances, attracting more people to move in, with an increase of 17.61%. In the East region, both Hualien County and Taitung County show a decrease in population. Besides Taichung City, the population in central Taiwan and rest of the four counties/cities in the Central region show a decreasing trend. As for Tainan City and Penghu County, the population in the South region

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and the rest of the four counties/cities in southern Taiwan show a decreasing trend (Table 3-1-2).

Table 3-1-2 Population and total increase rate for each city and county of 2015

Unit: People ; ‰

County / City & Region	Registered Population	Total Increase Rate	Natural Increase Rate	Community Increase Rate
Total	23,492,074	2.49	2.12	0.37
North Region	10,587,558	5.55	3.84	1.71
New Taipei City	3,970,644	0.96	3.56	-2.60
Taipei City	2,704,810	0.92	4.39	-3.47
Taoyuan City	2,105,780	22.79	5.18	17.61
Keelung City	372,105	-2.61	-1.05	-1.56
Hsinchu City	434,0604	4.78	5.56	-0.77
Yilan County	458,117	-1.44	-0.65	-0.79
Hsinchu County	542,042	8.17	3.83	4.35
Central Region	5,806,552	1.45	1.97	-0.52
Taichung City	2,744,445	9.01	3.75	5.26
Miaoli County	563,912	-5.69	1.78	-7.48
Changhua County	1,289,072	-1.86	2.54	-4.40
Nantou County	509,490	-9.43	-2.36	-7.06
Yunlin County	699,633	-8.15	-2.68	-5.47
South Region	6,398,221	-1.62	-0.26	-1.37
Tainan City	1,885,541	0.67	0.76	-0.10
Kaohsiung City	2,778,918	-0.03	0.71	-0.73
Chiayi City	270,366	-1.91	0.74	-2.65
Chiayi County	519,839	-9.47	-4.54	-4.93
Pingtung County	841,253	-7.89	-3.37	-4.52
Penghu County	102,304	5.35	-0.26	5.62
East Region	554,397	-6.23	-2.52	-3.72
Taitung County	222,452	-9.03	-3.65	-5.38
Hualien County	331,945	-4.35	-1.75	-2.60
Kinmen and Matsu Regions	145,346	35.84	5.30	30.53
Kinmen County	132,799	38.97	4.96	34.01
Lienchiang County	12,547	3.27	8.86	-5.59

Source: Statistics notification, MOI Department of Statistics.

2. Population Composition ¹

(I) Age structure

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 1981 to 2015 decreased from 31.63% to 13.57% 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 4.41% to 12.51% 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 63.96% to 73.92%, while the dependency ratio² dropped significantly, from 56 to 35. 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 population³.

Table 3-2-1-1 Year-end age rate percentages and dependency ratio for three stages of the population

Unit: %

Year	Child Population	Young Able-bodied Population	Elderly Population	Dependency Ratio
1981	31.63	63.96	4.41	56
1986	29.01	65.71	5.28	52
1991	26.34	67.13	6.53	49
1996	23.15	68.99	7.86	45
2001	20.81	70.39	8.81	42
2006	18.12	71.88	10.00	39
2011	15.08	74.04	10.89	35
2012	14.63	74.22	11.15	35

¹ Population composition refers to the group elements constituting a country or region's population & 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.

² Refers to the ratio of the dependent population to the working-age population.

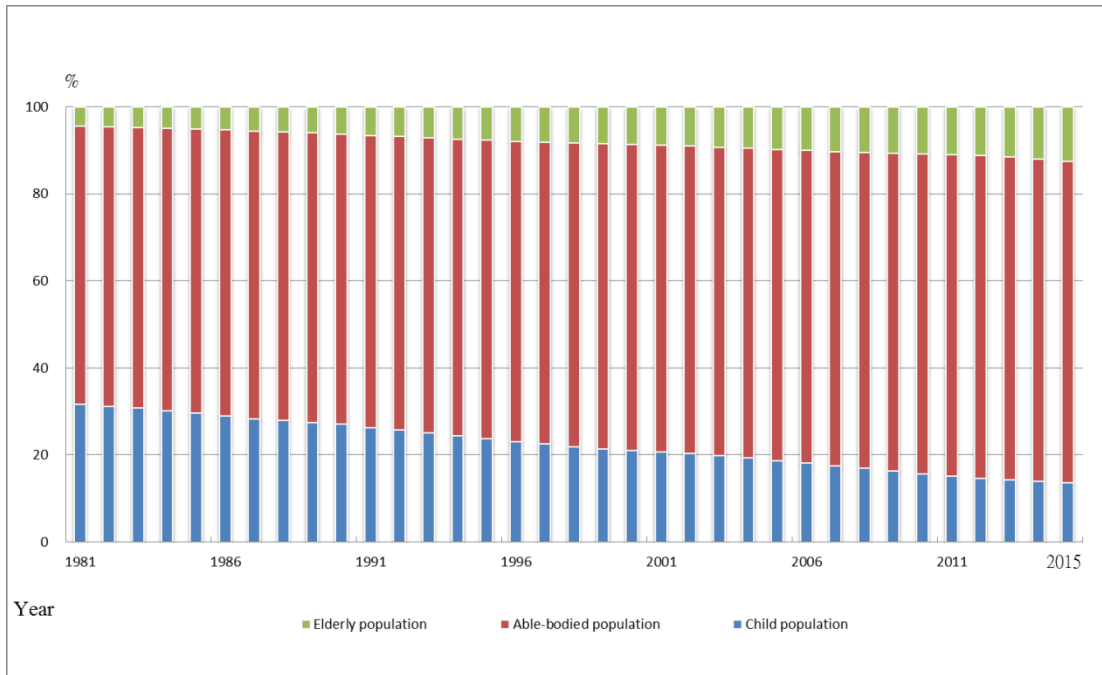
³ Refers the child population and the elderly population.

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Year	Child Population	Young Able-bodied Population	Elderly Population	Dependency Ratio
2013	14.32	74.15	11.53	35
2014	13.99	74.03	11.99	35
2015	13.57	73.92	12.51	35

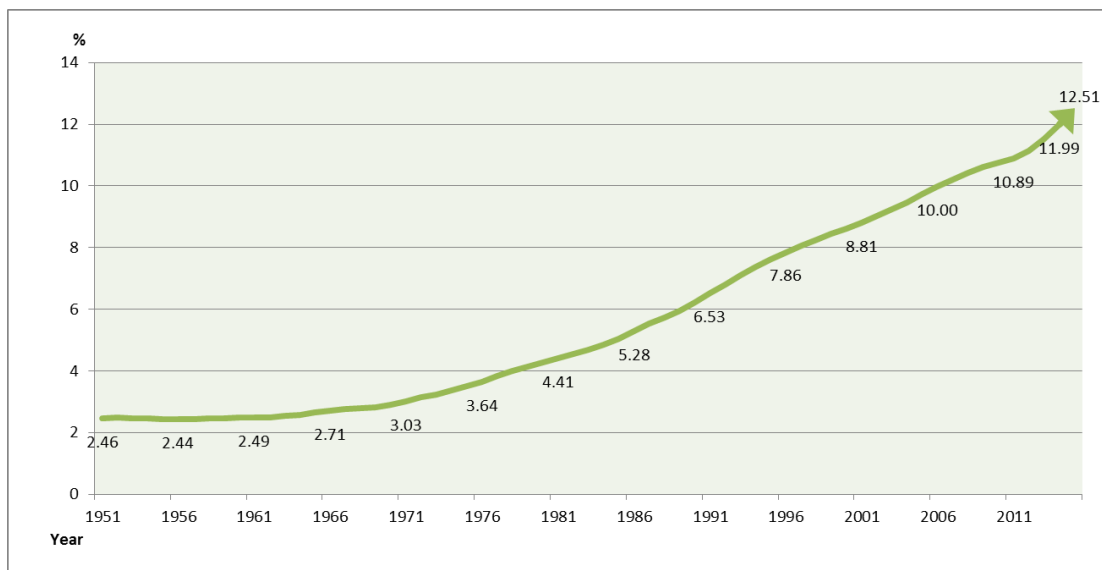
Source: Population Statistics over the Years, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

However, as a result of a declining fertility, the population growth is not only slowing, it even faces negative growth in the future, which will be followed by changes in the age composition of the population, with a trend towards an expanding elderly population. Advances in health care technology have pushed up the national average life expectancy to expand 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 the country into the ranks of countries with aging populations. By 2015, it had reached 2,938,579 people, or 12.51% of the total population (Chart 3-2-1-2). Especially worth noting is that in this natural 'aging' process, with the increase and extension of life expectancy, in the future not only will the over-65 year-old elderly population continue to grow, the over-75 'super-aged' proportion of the population will also continue to increase.



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 aging society in 1993 (its

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elderly population accounted for over 7% of the total population). It is projected that in 2018, Taiwan will fully become an aging 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) ⁴ in 2026. The transition from aging society to hyper-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).

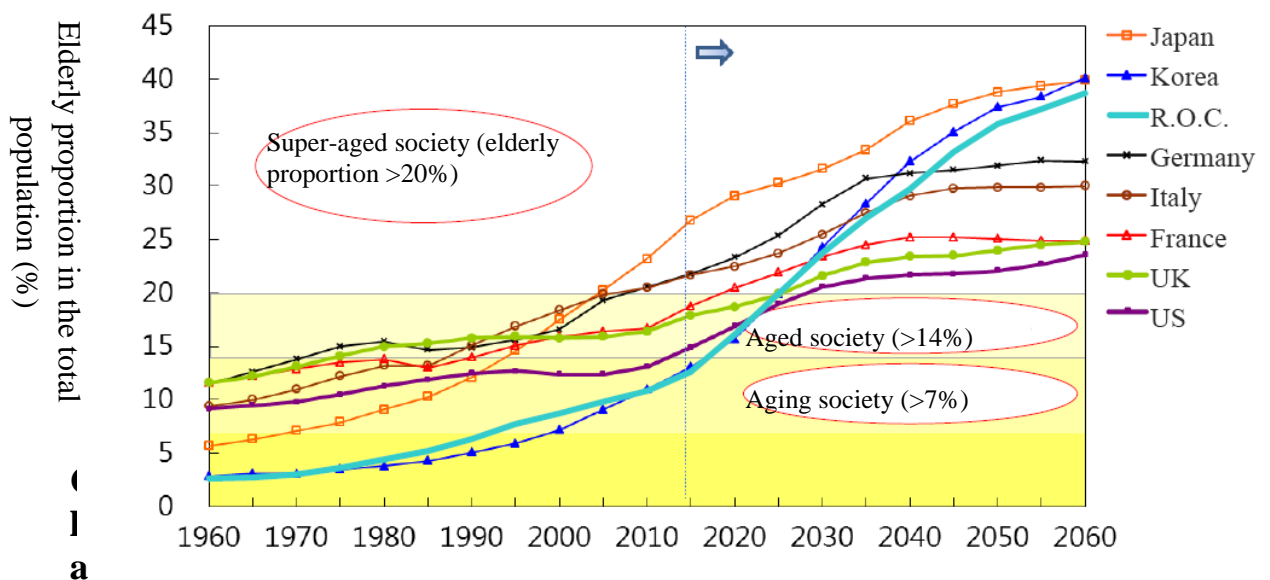


Chart 3-2-1-3 Elderly proportion in the total population in major countries

Population aging will have an impact on political, economic and social levels; for example, reduction in population size will involve reduction in the number of local government councilors; it will cause labor shortages, affecting the country's competitiveness and taxation; it will place a heavy burden of care and upbringing on young adults; social care and support mechanisms will become increasingly important;

⁴ 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.

attention will have to be paid to the economic security crisis of the elderly, and age-friendly environments will be put to the test.

Therefore, there are several issues worthy of government attention, such as facing the sharp decline in the labor force, how to best use senior citizen and expatriate manpower to fill the labor gap; creating 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; coping with the aging of the working population, improving office environments, improving working conditions and welfare; paying more consideration to various aspects of support for the elderly, to ensure vitality and dignity in aging; 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; 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 2015 was 35.28, which is lower than that of the developing countries, which is 51.52, and that of the developed countries, which is 49.25. Compared with other major countries, the dependency ratio of Taiwan is lower than that of Japan (63.93), the Philippines (61.29), France (58.73), England/New Zealand (53.85), Germany/the United States/Australia (51.52), Canada/Malaysia (47.06), and South Korea/ China/Singapore (36.99), suggesting that Taiwan has a lower dependency population among the major countries in the world.

The aging index of Taiwan in 2015 was 92.18, which is higher than that of the world (30.77) as well as that of the developing countries (21.43), but lower than that of the developed countries (106.25). To benchmark with major countries around the world, the aging index is lower than that of Japan (200.00), Germany (161.54), Canada (100.00), France (94.74), England (94.44), and South Korea (92.86), but is higher than that of the United States/Australia (78.95), New Zealand (75.00), Singapore (68.75), China (58.82), Malaysia (23.08), and the Philippines (11.76).

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With regards to the child population by city or county, the highest ratio was in Hsinchu City at 17.69%, followed by Hsinchu County at 16.94%, with Taoyuan City third at 15.52%; all three are higher than the average of 13.57%. The high child populations of these three suggests a connection with more job opportunities, that attract the young and able-bodied population to settle in these areas and have children; Kinmen County's 10.43% was the lowest, with Chiayi County next at 10.72%, and Keelung City was third-lowest, at 11.09%, all were lower than the national average. With regards to the young, able-bodied population, Kinmen County's 78.39% was the highest, with Lienchiang County next at 77.67% and New Taipei City was third at 76.17%, all were higher than the average of 73.92%; while Yunlin County's 70.97% was the lowest, Taipei City's 71.29% was next lowest, with Hsinchu County third-lowest at 71.63%; all were lower than the national average. As for the elderly population, Chiayi County's 17.28% was the highest, followed by Yunlin County at 16.47%, with Nantou County third at 15.21%, all higher than the national average of 12.51%; they appear related to the outward migration of the young, able-bodied population; Taoyuan City was lowest at 9.67%, followed by Lienchiang County at 9.81%, with Taichung City's 10.29% the third-lowest; all were lower than the average (Table 3-2-1-3).

Analyzing the dependency ratio⁵ by county, Yunlin County's 40.9% was the highest, followed by Taipei City at 40.28%, with Hsinchu County third at 39.61%, all three higher than the average of 35.28%. Kinmen County's 27.56% was the lowest, Lienchiang County next at 28.75%, with New Taipei City's 31.28% the third lowest, all lower than the average. (Table 3-2-1-3).

⁵ 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.

Table 3-2-1-2 Age percentages at 3-stages for each city and county at the end of 2015

Unit: %

County / City	Age distribution percentage			Dependency
	0~14	15~64	65+	Ratio
Total	13.57	73.92	12.51	35.28
New Taipei City	13.02	76.17	10.81	31.28
Taipei City	13.95	71.29	14.76	40.28
Taoyuan City	15.52	74.81	9.67	33.68
Taichung City	14.98	74.73	10.29	33.82
Tainan City	12.76	74.15	13.09	34.86
Kaohsiung City	12.58	74.81	12.61	33.67
Yilan County	12.70	73.07	14.23	36.85
Hsinchu County	16.94	71.63	11.43	39.61
Miaoli County	14.07	71.65	14.28	39.57
Changhua County	13.87	72.49	13.64	37.95
Nantou County	11.97	72.82	15.21	37.32
Yunlin County	12.56	70.97	16.47	40.90
Chiayi County	10.72	72.00	17.28	38.90
Pingtung County	11.54	73.97	14.49	35.19
Taitung County	12.69	72.88	14.42	37.20
Hualien County	12.70	73.23	14.07	36.55
Penghu County	11.43	73.80	14.77	35.49
Keelung City	11.09	75.70	13.20	32.09
Hsinchu City	17.69	71.81	10.50	39.25
Chiayi City	14.65	72.62	12.74	37.71
Kinmen County	10.43	78.39	11.18	27.56
Lienchiang County	12.52	77.67	9.81	28.75

Source: 2015 Population Statistics, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

As the proportion of the young able-bodied population in Yunlin County's is the nation's lowest, and the proportion of the elderly population in the county is the second-highest in the 22 special municipalities, cities and counties, Yunlin's dependency burden is the heaviest; because Taipei City's children and elderly population is higher than the national average, and the country's second-lowest proportion of able-bodied population, its dependency burden is second to Yunlin County; as the proportion of Hsinchu County's able-bodied population is the country's third-lowest, and the proportion of children population is the country's second-highest, its dependency burden is next-highest after Taipei City.

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 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.

(II) Sex Composition

In general, the sex ratio at birth has been maintained at between 104-106 children, due to the influence of traditional Chinese patriarchal values towards procreation etc., so that the proportion of male babies born is slightly higher, at between about 105 and 107. However in recent years because of advances in medical technology, citizens have been able to obtain chorionic villus sampling and amniocentesis to determine the sex of the fetus and selectively abort in order to reach their ideal number of children, and get the number of the desired sex of children, resulting in a gradual rise in the sex ratio at birth in 1991, when it reached 110.4, after which it declined slightly, but rose again in 2004, to 110.7, falling to 107 by 2014 and rose again to 108.3 in 2015.

Looking at the mother's age-specific sex ratio at birth, the higher the age of the mother, the higher the sex ratio at birth. Of these, the sex ratio is mostly between 105-109 for those age groups under 30 years of age, while the sex ratio at birth for each age group over 30 years old is more than 110, dropping only in past three years to 110 or less. (Table 3-2-2-1)

Table 3-2-2-1 Sex ratio at birth according to mothers' 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

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

Note: 1. Figures prior to 1990 do not include Kinmen and Matsu regions.

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

From the point of view of sex ratio at birth by number of children, it was found that the higher the number of children born, the sex ratio was also higher; the sex ratio phenomenon in which the first child is generally between 107-108, the sex ratio for the second child between 107-109, the sex ratio for third child is over 110, and the sex ratio for the fourth child sex ratio is mostly up to 120 or more, while in 2014 the sex ratio for the fourth child was 109.6, a significant decline compared with 2010, but still deviating from the gender balance in the population's composition. (Table 3-2-2-2)

Given the structural imbalance of gender at birth, the future will inevitably lead to some of the population being unable to find a spouse, which will create many social problems. Therefore, the Ministry of

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Health and Welfare, in addition to continuing quarterly surveys carried out by the Health Bureaus of special municipalities, counties (and cities) of the various prenatal health check institutes, monitoring and management of the sex ratio at birth at medical institutes, focusing on the audit of medical institutes with no midwife service but providing abortion services, and such like measures, also hopes to use creative selection activities to promote positive advocacy, aimed towards the elder generation of in-laws, the 'birth power' army middle generation, and the 'new humanity' young generation, promoting concepts like 'girl or boy, are just as good, all babies born are a treasure,' to improve the problem of sex discrimination, taking a multi-pronged approach to enhance gender equality, to improve the imbalance in the sex ratio at birth, but the effectiveness of the relevant measures needs further observation.

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

Unit: Female=100

Year	Number of Children Born					
	Total	1	2	3	4	5
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

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

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

From the age group point of view, it was found that when the age is over 50 years old, the sex ratio was less than 100, due to more men being engaged in hazardous work than women; in 2014 the male population of 11,697,971 accounted for 49.92% of the total population, and the female population of 11,735,782 people accounted for 50.08 % of the total; with the gradual passing away of the career soldiers who arrived when the government came to Taiwan, and an influx of female foreign and mainland Chinese spouses in recent years, this has shown a continued downwards trend. (Table 3-2-2-3)

Over the past 10 years, there had generally been a phenomenon of more males than females, with the sex ratio of 105.22 children in 1998 declining and falling below 100 for the first time in 2013, at 99.96 children; the first appearance of the phenomenon of slightly more females than males, with the sex ratio of 99.42 children came in 2015. (Table 3-2-2-4)

Table 3-2-2-3 Sex ratio in 10-year-old population groups

Unit: Female =100

Year	Total	0 year old	0~9 years old	10~19 years old	20~29 years old	30~39 years old	40~49 years old	50~59 years old	60~69 years old	70~79 years old	80 years old and above
1987	107.5	108.5	106.5	105.4	105.0	104.5	103.4	117.6	137.0	106.6	70.6
1991	106.8	109.4	107.2	105.6	105.0	104.4	104.0	103.2	134.4	114.9	75.0
1996	105.8	108.7	108.9	106.2	104.9	103.8	103.0	99.2	114.7	123.7	86.9
2001	104.4	108.7	108.7	107.4	104.1	103.3	102.1	99.8	95.6	122.2	94.0
2006	102.7	109.6	109.2	108.5	104.1	101.5	101.3	98.9	92.7	101.5	100.9
2007	102.3	109.7	109.3	108.6	104.0	100.9	101.2	98.5	92.8	97.1	101.0
2008	101.9	109.5	109.4	108.6	104.0	100.5	101.0	98.2	93.0	93.3	101.5
2009	101.3	108.4	109.3	108.7	103.9	99.6	100.5	97.9	93.3	89.9	101.3
2010	100.9	109.3	109.4	108.6	104.4	99.1	100.1	97.7	93.5	87.1	100.7
2011	100.6	107.9	109.3	108.5	105.0	98.8	99.7	97.7	93.4	85.2	98.6
2012	100.3	107.3	109.0	108.5	105.7	98.7	99.2	97.5	93.4	84.0	95.8

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Year	Total	0 year old	0~9 years old	10~19 years old	20~29 years old	30~39 years old	40~49 years old	50~59 years old	60~69 years old	70~79 years old	80 years old and above
2013	100.0	107.4	108.7	108.7	106.3	98.6	98.8	97.4	93.3	83.5	92.4
2014	99.7	106.7	108.4	108.9	106.8	98.7	98.3	97.3	93.1	83.3	88.5
2015	99.4	108.2	108.3	109.0	107.3	98.9	97.9	97.1	93.0	83.2	84.9

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

Table 3-2-2-4 Taiwan's sex ratio statistics table

Unit: people ; Female=100

Year	Population			Sex ratio
	Total	Male	Female	
1998	21,928,591	11,243,408	10,685,183	105.22
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

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

If we look at the sex ratio from the point of view of city or county, the highest was Lienchiang County at 133.39, followed by Chiayi County at 108.64, with Yunlin County third-highest at 108.35; while Taipei City's 91.92 was the lowest, followed by Chiayi City's 95.27, with New Taipei City's 96.64 the third-lowest; the above six counties deviated seriously from a balanced gender composition phenomenon, showing more females than males. (Table 3-2-2-5).

Table 3-2-2-5 Year-end of 2015 Sex ratio by county or city

Unit: people; female=100

Region	Population			Sex ratio
	Total	Male	Female	
Total	23,492,074	11,712,047	11,780,027	99.42
New Taipei City	3,970,644	1,951,355	2,019,289	96.64
Taipei City	2,704,810	1,295,462	1,409,348	91.92
Taoyuan City	2,105,780	1,053,001	1,052,779	100.02
Taichung City	2,744,445	1,357,014	1,387,431	97.81
Tainan City	1,885,541	943,804	941,737	100.22
Kaohsiung City	2,778,918	1,380,989	1,397,929	98.79
Yilan County	458,117	232,217	225,900	102.80
Hsinchu County	542,042	277,417	264,625	104.83
Miaoli County	563,912	290,726	273,186	106.42
Changhua County	1,289,072	658,561	630,511	104.45
Nantou County	509,490	261,379	248,111	105.35
Yunlin County	699,633	363,832	335,801	108.35
Chiayi County	519,839	270,681	249,158	108.64
Pingtung County	841,253	430,925	410,328	105.02
Taitung County	222,452	115,174	107,278	107.36
Hualien County	331,945	169,335	162,610	104.14
Penghu County	102,304	52,769	49,535	106.53
Keelung City	372,105	186,942	185,163	100.96
Hsinchu City	434,060	214,795	219,265	97.96
Chiayi City	270,366	131,907	138,459	95.27
Kinmen County	132,799	66,591	66,208	100.58
Lienchiang County	12,547	7,171	5,376	133.39

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

(III) Marriage Composition

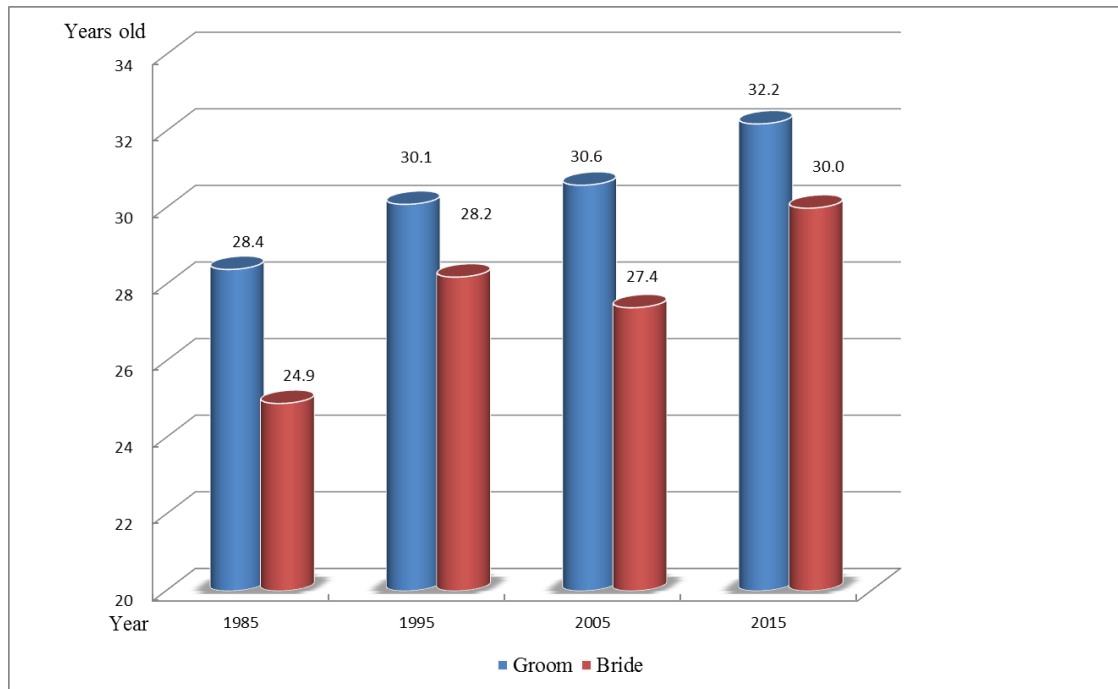
In recent years, with rapidly changing social patterns, the concepts and values of marriage, birth, and family have also seen great change. In keeping with the pulse of the times, the years spent in education have been extended and the architecture of social ethics has been reconstructed, resulting in such issues as late marriages, remaining single, divorce, transnational marriages, and so on.

The relationship among marriage, birth, and family remains inseparable to this day. Marriage is the key component in making up a

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family system. Its main function is to provide couples with a love life, a common experience of birth and rearing children, and mutual economic support. The family is society's most basic unit and an important organization. Individual survival, personality development, proliferation of ethnic groups, cultural teachings and social systems are all based on family. Therefore, stable, happy marriages and happy family lives are the cornerstone of social stability.

Due to the rapid development of Taiwan's industry and commerce, its society and population structure 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. The average age for grooms at first marriage in 2005 was 30.6 years old; by 2015 this had increased to 32.2 years; during the same period, the average age for brides at first marriage rose from 27.4 years old to 30.0 years old (Chart 3-2-3-1), presenting the phenomenon of increasingly delayed marriages for our citizens. Late marriage and late childbearing directly shorten the fertility period, and may indirectly affect the number of births and reproductive quality.



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

Chart 3-2-3-1 Average age of first marriage for males and females

The marriage rate⁶ in 1995 was 7.53%. It was reduced to 6.21% in 2005, but by 2015, it had risen to 6.58%. On the other hand, looking at the divorce rate⁷, in 1995, it stood at 1.56%, but by 2005 it had risen to 2.76%. In 2015, this decreased slightly to 2.28% (Chart 3-2-3-2), and is evidence that over the past 20 years divorce has become increasingly common. When couples divorce, this is bound to bring great harm to individuals, families and society, seriously affecting the children's care, upbringing and personality development, and making it more probable that the children will develop deviant behavior, which will result in more social problems.

So, we next look at the over 15-year-old population from the point of view of marital status (Table 3-2-3-1, Table 3-2-3-2).

⁶ The crude marriage rate refers to the annual number of couples marrying as a percentage of the total population of a country or region.

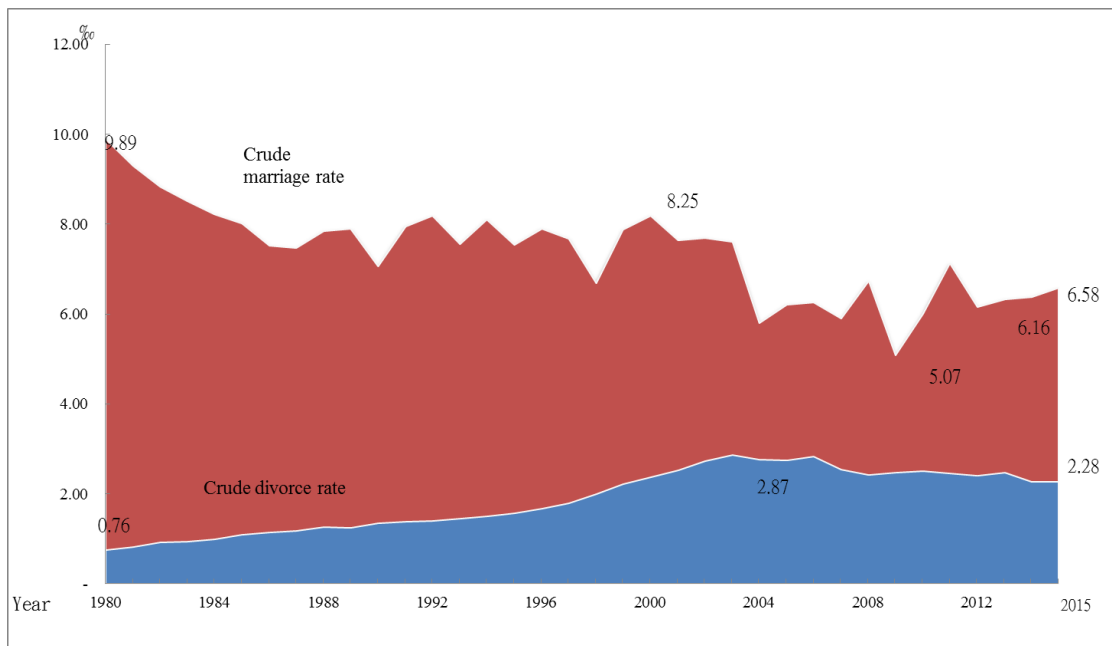
⁷ The crude divorce rate refers to the annual number of couples divorcing as a percentage of the total population of a country or region.

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1. The rate of single males slowly rose from 37.47% in 2005 to 38.01% by 2015; the rate of single females during the same period rose slightly from 31.11% in 2005 to 31.33% by 2015.
2. The male marriage rate decreased from 54.71% in 2005 to 51.85% by 2015; over the same period the female marriage rate declined from 53.64% to 50.04%.
3. The divorce rate for males has increased year by year, rising from 5.5% in 2005, to 7.71% by 2015; the female divorce rate over the same period has also increased year by year, rising from 6.1% to 8.34%.

Looking at divorcees in 2015 in terms of their years of marriage, those married for less than five years accounted the greatest part, at 32.97%, while those married for 5 to 9 years were second, accounting for 20.79%, thereafter the number of divorces decreases as the number of years of marriage increases; if we compare 2015 with 15 years ago, the ratio of divorcees with 5 years of marriage falls by 4.1 percentage points, while those married for 10 to 14 years increases by a larger degree at 3.4 percentage points, mainly because the years of marriage for divorcees of Chinese-foreign intermarriage defer back year by year.

Because our citizens' concept of getting married first, then having children is still entrenched, there is an even rate of decline in marriage, and rise in divorce rates, resulting in a fall in fertility rates, hence we should improve the promotion of family education, so that people have a good concept of marriage and family values, in order to establish harmonious families.



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

Note: Figures for 1980 to 1990 are calculated according to date of registration; post-1991 figures are according to the date of occurrence.

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

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Table 3-2-3-1 Marital status for males over 15 years of age

Unit: People ; %

Year	Total		Single		Married		Divorced		Widowed	
	No. of People	%	No. of People	%	No. of People	%	No. of People	%	No. of People	%
1976	5,718,659	100.00	2,429,152	42.48	3,105,301	54.30	53,621	0.94	130,585	2.28
1981	6,515,281	100.00	2,646,716	40.62	3,646,154	55.96	76,799	1.18	145,612	2.23
1986	7,200,390	100.00	2,810,982	39.04	4,104,616	57.01	119,474	1.66	165,318	2.30
1991	7,837,639	100.00	2,976,576	37.98	4,480,712	57.17	185,402	2.37	194,949	2.49
1996	8,478,153	100.00	3,244,425	38.27	4,782,972	56.42	262,213	3.09	188,543	2.22
2001	9,012,486	100.00	3,371,660	37.41	5,047,682	56.01	387,168	4.30	205,976	2.29
2006	9,430,527	100.00	3,540,848	37.55	5,118,941	54.28	550,320	5.84	220,418	2.34
2007	9,507,782	100.00	3,583,708	37.69	5,120,397	53.85	580,295	6.10	223,382	2.35
2008	9,589,751	100.00	3,612,897	37.67	5,143,798	53.64	607,215	6.33	225,841	2.36
2009	9,666,432	100.00	3,675,047	38.02	5,126,297	53.03	636,369	6.58	228,719	2.37
2010	9,743,926	100.00	3,718,696	38.16	5,129,013	52.64	664,650	6.82	231,567	2.38
2011	9,818,529	100.00	3,736,448	38.06	5,159,436	52.55	689,001	7.02	233,644	2.38
2012	9,893,797	100.00	3,777,383	38.18	5,166,294	52.22	714,025	7.22	236,095	2.39
2013	9,939,573	100.00	3,784,045	38.07	5,180,986	52.12	735,827	7.40	238,715	2.40
2014	9,990,207	100.00	3,798,084	38.02	5,194,860	52.00	756,175	7.57	241,088	2.41
2015	10,051,561	100.00	3,820,569	38.01	5,212,220	51.85	775,334	7.71	243,438	2.42

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

Note: Data on this table is calculated according to year-end population's marital status.

Table 3-2-3-2 Marital status for females over-15 years of age

Unit: People ; %

Year	Total		Single		Married		Divorced		Widowed	
	No. of People	%	No. of People	%	No. of People	%	No. of People	%	No. of People	%
1976	5,106,592	100.00	1,595,410	31.24	3,099,581	60.70	44,175	0.87	367,426	7.20
1981	5,924,317	100.00	1,802,578	30.43	3,644,705	61.52	66,543	1.12	410,491	6.93
1986	6,650,026	100.00	1,977,931	29.74	4,101,988	61.68	109,291	1.64	460,816	6.93
1991	7,341,042	100.00	2,171,464	29.58	4,477,367	60.99	174,093	2.37	518,118	7.06
1996	8,064,737	100.00	2,415,290	29.95	4,752,061	58.92	268,146	3.32	629,240	7.80
2001	8,731,198	100.00	2,652,393	30.38	4,912,978	56.27	416,108	4.77	749,719	8.59
2006	9,300,369	100.00	2,900,170	31.18	4,939,167	53.11	597,655	6.43	863,377	9.28
2007	9,419,933	100.00	2,952,078	31.34	4,950,589	52.55	631,573	6.70	885,693	9.40
2008	9,542,077	100.00	2,988,331	31.32	4,984,951	52.24	661,101	6.93	907,694	9.51
2009	9,675,322	100.00	3,053,673	31.56	4,997,496	51.65	694,082	7.17	930,071	9.61
2010	9,793,886	100.00	3,101,176	31.66	5,014,749	51.20	725,894	7.41	952,067	9.72
2011	9,904,593	100.00	3,122,040	31.52	5,054,590	51.03	753,950	7.61	974,013	9.83
2012	10,010,348	100.00	3,164,697	31.61	5,068,860	50.64	782,076	7.81	994,715	9.94
2013	10,087,343	100.00	3,179,897	31.46	5,090,417	50.46	807,671	8.01	1,015,358	10.07
2014	10,166,246	100.00	3,189,507	31.37	5,109,373	50.26	831,739	8.18	1,035,627	10.19
2015	10,252,733	100.00	3,211,908	31.33	5,130,549	50.04	855,018	8.34	1,055,258	10.29

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

Note: Data on this table is calculated according to year-end population's marital status.

Looking the marriage rate by city or county, Taoyuan City was highest at 7.41‰, followed by Taichung City at 7.04‰, with New Taipei City third at 7‰, the above cities all were higher than the average of 6.56‰; while Yunlin County was lowest at 5.32‰, followed by Chiayi County at 5.33‰, with Kinmen County third-lowest at 5.58‰, these counties were all lower than the average. (Table 3-2-3-3)

Looking at the divorce rate by cities and counties, the highest was Hualien County, at 2.75‰, followed by Taoyuan City at 2.69‰, with Taitung County third-highest at 2.58‰; the above counties and city were all higher than the national average of 2.28‰; while the lowest divorce rates were in Kinmen County, at 1.65‰, with Lienchiang County next at

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1.68‰, and Changhua County third-lowest, at 1.93‰; these counties were all lower than average. (Table 3-2-3-3)

Table 3-2-3-3 2015 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 married rate	No. of divorced couples	Crude divorce rate
Total	154,024	6.56	53,448	2.28
New Taipei City	277,768	7.00	9,677	2.44
Taipei City	18,730	6.93	5,486	2.03
Taoyuan City	15,436	7.41	5,596	2.69
Taichung City	19,225	7.04	6,369	2.33
Tainan City	11,606	6.16	3,846	2.04
Kaohsiung County	17,581	6.33	6,389	2.30
Yilan County	2,760	6.02	978	2.13
Hsinchu County	3,506	6.49	1,354	2.51
Miaoli County	3,670	6.49	1,270	2.25
Changhua County	8,004	6.20	2,485	1.93
Nantou County	2,906	5.68	1,092	2.13
Yunlin County	3,739	5.32	1,441	2.05
Chiayi County	2,782	5.33	1,064	2.04
Pingtung County	4,725	5.59	1,888	2.24
Taitung County	1,285	5.75	576	2.58
Hualien County	2,131	6.41	914	2.75
Penghu County	601	5.89	255	2.50
Keelung City	2,310	6.20	938	2.52
Hsinchu City	2,901	6.70	986	2.28
Chiayi City	1,559	5.76	608	2.25
Kinmen County	727	5.58	215	1.65
Lienchiang County	72	5.75	21	1.68

Source: 2015 Population Statistics, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Note: This table is calculated according to the date of occurrence.

In recent years, with changes in the social composition of our country, 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. By the end of 2015, the number of foreign spouses (including those from mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau)

reached 510,250 people. Of these, most were Taiwanese men marrying women from Southeast Asia and the Mainland China region. If we look at the number of foreign spouses by sex, female foreign spouses numbered 470,560 people, accounting for nearly 92.22% of the total, while only 39,690 or 7.78% of the total were male, a relatively small number. This demonstrates that in Taiwan, the majority of foreign spouses are still female. Secondly, looking at the number of ROC citizens with foreign spouses, in 1998 it accounted for 15.69%, and by 2003 this had increased to its highest point 31.86%, after which it fell to 12.95% by 2015 due to the implementation of the interview system (Table 3-2-3-4). Also, looking at the total number of babies born to foreign spouses, the 1998 proportion was 5.12%, which increased to its highest point of 13.37% by 2003, then fell to 6.2% by 2015 (Table 3-2-3-5), and the education of these children has now become the focus of government administration.

Table 3-2-3-4 Statistics of ROC nationals marrying foreign spouses

Unit: Number of Couples; %

Year	No. of couples	ROC citizens		Foreign or mainland Chinese spouses (areas)					
				Total		Mainland Chinese, HK & Macau		Foreign nationals	
		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
2001	170,515	124,313	72.90	46,202	27.10	26,797	15.72	19,405	11.38
2003	171,483	116,849	68.14	54,634	31.86	34,991	20.40	19,643	11.45
2006	142,669	118,739	83.23	23,930	16.77	14,406	10.10	9,524	6.68
2007	135,041	110,341	81.71	24,700	18.29	15,146	11.22	9,554	7.07
2008	154,866	133,137	85.97	21,729	14.03	12,772	8.25	8,957	5.78
2009	117,099	95,185	81.29	21,914	18.71	13,294	11.35	8,620	7.36
2010	138,819	117,318	84.51	21,501	15.49	13,332	9.60	8,169	5.88
2011	165,327	143,811	86.99	21,516	13.01	13,463	8.14	8,053	4.87
2012	143,384	122,784	85.63	20,600	14.37	12,713	8.87	7,887	5.50
2013	147,636	128,144	86.80	19,492	13.20	11,542	7.82	7,950	5.38
2014	149,287	129,586	86.80	19,701	13.20	10,986	7.36	8,715	5.84
2015	154,346	134,358	87.05	19,988	12.95	10,455	6.77	9,533	6.18

Source: Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

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

Table 3-2-3-5 Number of births by mothers' original nationality

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Unit: People ; %

Year	No. of infants born			Mother's nationality (or region)							
				ROC mothers		Total		Mainland Chinese, HK & Macau		Foreign nationals	
	Total	Male	Female	No. of people	Percentage points	No. of people	Percentage points	No. of people	Percentage points	No. of people	Percentage points
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

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 Macau, and those foreign nationals who had registered domicile here, were included in ROC statistics.

Looking at the number of foreign spouses in each county or city, New Taipei City's 98,912 people accounted for 19.39%, Kaohsiung City's 59,189 people accounted for 11.6%, followed by Taipei City's 57,498 people third, accounting for 11.27%, while Lienchiang County had the least, at 570 people, accounting for 0.11%, Penghu County's 1,805 people was next, accounting for 0.35%, and Kinmen County's 2,470 people was third lowest, accounting for 0.48%. (Table 3-2-3-6)

Table 3-2-3-6 Year-end of 2015 Number of overseas nationals and foreign spouses and number of Mainland Chinese (Inc. HK & Macau) spouses according to permit type, by City or County

Unit: People

Region	Total	Overseas and foreign spouses			Mainland Chinese, Hong Kong and Macau spouses					
		Total	Nationalized citizens (nationality obtained)	Expatriate residing	Total	Border Entry and Exit Permits (family visits, reunion with family)	Residence Permit			Permits to settle
							sub-total	Dependent	Long-term residence	
Total	510,250	165,902	113,698	52,204	344,348	108,786	112,299	70,780	41,519	123,263
New Taipei City	98,912	28,736	17,672	11,064	70,176	20,488	24,383	14,944	9,439	25,305
Taipei City	57,498	13,303	5,701	7,602	44,195	12,424	16,430	9,752	6,678	15,341
Taoyuan City	55,676	19,906	12,600	7,306	35,770	9,106	12,056	7,475	4,581	14,608
Taichung City	53,264	16,444	11,024	5,420	36,820	13,095	12,157	7,895	4,262	11,568
Tainan City	32,200	10,584	7,782	2,802	21,616	6,660	6,943	4,549	2,394	8,013
Kaohsiung City	59,189	16,715	11,908	4,807	42,474	17,081	11,443	7,281	4,162	13,950
Yilan County	8,003	3,137	2,420	717	4,866	1,388	1,669	1,123	546	1,809
Hsinchu County	12,728	5,973	4,358	1,615	6,755	1,646	2,369	1,513	856	2,740
Miaoli County	13,401	5,432	4,246	1,186	7,969	2,018	2,533	1,656	877	3,418
Changhua County	21,650	9,729	7,633	2,096	11,921	3,251	4,397	3,034	1,363	4,273
Nantou County	10,221	4,668	3,862	806	5,553	1,889	1,759	1,176	583	1,905
Yunlin County	15,337	6,630	5,494	1,136	8,707	2,788	2,683	1,781	902	3,236
Chiayi County	12,489	5,228	4,525	703	7,261	2,408	1,905	1,245	660	2,948
Pingtung County	18,516	7,815	6,299	1,516	10,701	4,209	2,762	1,781	981	3,730
Taitung County	4,101	1,464	1,135	329	2,637	981	743	479	264	913
Hualien County	8,005	2,003	1,446	557	6,002	2,993	1,336	858	478	1,673
Penghu County	1,805	933	836	97	872	202	231	145	86	439
Keelung City	9,979	2,436	1,709	727	7,543	2,527	2,248	1,383	865	2,768
Hsinchu City	8,831	3,035	1,741	1,294	5,796	1,546	2,095	1,315	780	2,155
Chiayi City	4,780	1,365	1,010	355	3,415	1,190	1,099	718	381	1,126
Kinmen County	2,470	314	265	49	2,156	341	829	560	269	986
Lienchiang County	570	52	32	20	518	67	118	66	52	333
Unknown	625	—	—	—	625	488	111	51	60	26

Source: Statistics of National Immigration Agency, MOI.

Note: 1. Foreign Overseas Spouses in this table refer to the number of naturalized foreign nationals (with citizenship obtained), Foreign Spouses refer to the number of expatriates residing in Taiwan with valid alien residence permits or permanent residence permits. 2. The Mainland Chinese, Hong Kong and Macau Spouses in this table refer to those who have applied to the MOI's National Immigration Agency, and not the number of those whose applications have been approved. 3. Statistics for naturalized foreign spouses (citizenship obtained) begin in July, 1989. 4. The naturalized foreign spouses (citizenship obtained) of this table at the time they had not yet applied for residence permits in the Taiwan region may have also been listed under Overseas residing. 5. "Unknown" means place of residence is not known

(IV) Ethnic Composition

“ Ethnicity” is a term used in political science and sociology. What is meant by “ethnic group” according to the definition of social scientists is a group who consider themselves, or are 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

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are thought to have a common culture or a common ancestral source; and the subjective criteria is that a group consider themselves to constitute a distinct ethnic group, and their 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. Taiwan's concept of ethnicity involves many factors, which are extremely sensitive and complex.

Fu-chang Wang (2004), on the basis of 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, Min-nan Taiwanese, and mainland Chinese, considering Taiwan's four classifications to be composed of three large ethnic groups in relative mutual antagonism. 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 Min-nan Taiwanese, Hakka , Mainland Chinese and others.

Reference is made to the ROC Hakka Affairs Council's "2014 Taiwan Minnan Region Hakka Population and Hakka Self-Identity Commissioned Research Results," according to which the population projections are, respectively, the Minnan Taiwanese population, numbering 15,516,200 people, the Hakka population numbering 3,316,700 people, the mainland Chinese population numbering 1,640,200 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 in Yunlin County (81.49%), Chiayi County (79.54%) and Yilan County (79.28%), higher than the national average (66.38%); Hakka were most numerous in 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 3-2-4-1 2013 population projections for main individual self-identified ethnic groups

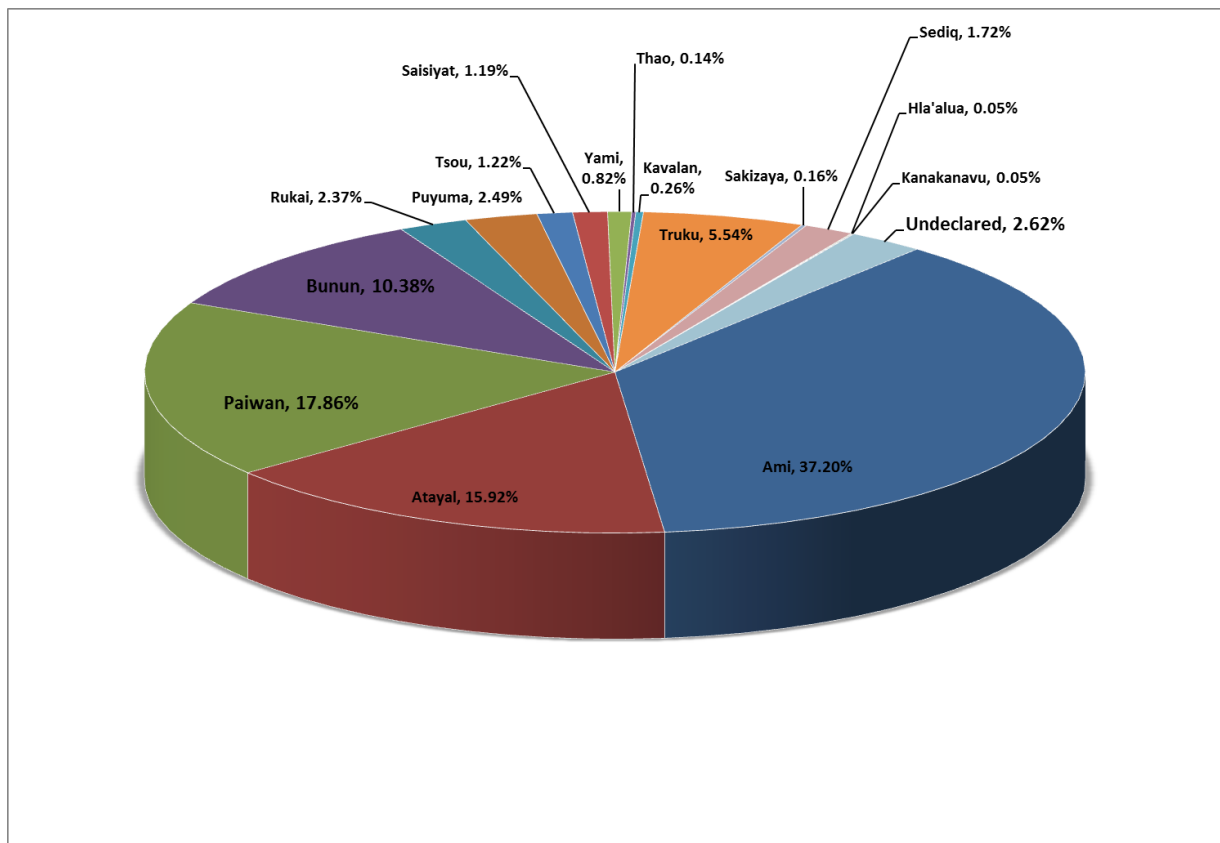
Unit: 1,000 People; %

Item	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 Hokkien Region Hakka Population Estimation and Hakka Self-Identity Commissioned Research Results,' self-compiled by the Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

In 2015, Taiwan's aboriginal population stood at 546,698 people, or 2.33% of the total population. As of 2015 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 203,377 people, accounted for 37.20% 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 15.92%, 17.86%, 10.38%, 2.37%, 2.49%, 1.22%, 1.19%, 0.82%, 0.26%, 0.16%, 5.54%, 0.14%, 0.26%, 1.72%, 0.05% and 0.05%, respectively, for which the undeclared accounted for 2.62% (Chart 3-2-4).



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

Chart 3-2-4 Ratio of each aboriginal ethnic group

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Looking at the number of foreign manual workers in each city and county in 2015, Taoyuan City's 96,841 hosted the most, accounting for 16.47% of the total, followed by New Taipei City at 83,253 people, accounting for 14.16%, with Taichung City third, at 82,537 people, or 14.04% of the total (Table 3-2-4-2).

Table3-2-4-2 The Number of Foreign Workers in Taiwan in year-end of 2015 by City and County

County / City	Foreign workers					
	Total	Nationality				
		Indonesian	Vietnamese	Filipino	Thai	Other
Total	587,940	236,526	169,981	123,058	58,372	3
New Taipei City	83,253	36,791	27,029	11,230	8,202	1
Taipei City	43,827	32,608	2,926	6,699	1,592	2
Taoyuan City	96,841	25,550	29,259	25,381	16,651	-
Taichung City	82,537	27,778	32,006	13,447	9,306	-
Tainan City	52,479	16,881	16,364	14,309	4,925	-
Kaohsiung City	49,139	19,298	13,291	13,878	2,672	-
Yilan County	11,498	6,412	2,399	2,072	615	-
Hsinchu County	24,276	5,898	5,399	11,034	1,945	-
Miaoli County	18,552	7,078	3,972	5,869	1,633	-
Changhua County	44,872	15,024	19,617	4,560	5,671	-
Nantou County	10,354	5,150	3,058	899	1,247	-
Yunlin County	15,588	7,374	5,191	1,620	1,403	-
Chiayi County	10,017	5,329	2,521	1,194	973	-
Pingtung County	12,082	6,898	2,921	1,922	341	-
Taitung County	2,246	1,697	283	265	1	-
Hualien County	5,784	3,237	562	1,375	610	-
Penghu County	2,740	2,351	81	308	-	-
Keelung City	4,982	3,481	670	612	219	-
Hsinchu City	12,478	4,715	1,657	5,833	273	-
Chiayi City	3,281	2,166	557	465	93	-
Kinmen County	935	667	205	63	-	-
Lienchiang County	179	143	13	23	-	-

Source: Labor Statistical Annual Report, Ministry of Labor

(V) Educational Composition

By the year-end of 2015, Taiwan's registered population of people aged 15 years or more numbered about 20.30 million people, 86.43% of the total population. Those with tertiary education of junior college level, university degree level or above accounted for 42.68%; the biggest

proportion, while senior high school and vocational school graduates accounted for 30.92%, followed by junior high school graduates, ranking third at 12.53%. Of these groups, tertiary education has seen the biggest increases over the past 10 years, at 11.11 % (mainly due to the increase of 12.95 percentage points in university enrollments), population with junior high school education (and under) and those who are illiterate have been decreasing every year; an 8.5% decrease was observed in the past 10 years. (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	Total	Literate									Illiterate	
		Total	Tertiary educated					Senior High school (vocational school)	Junior high school	Elementary school		Self-taught
			Sub-total	Graduate Institute	University	Junior college	(Incl. 3 year pre-tertiary)					
2005	100.00	97.33	31.57	3.11	15.26	13.20	33.53	15.11	16.64	0.48	2.67	
2006	100.00	97.48	32.66	3.46	16.23	12.97	33.45	14.75	16.17	0.46	2.52	
2007	100.00	97.63	33.85	3.81	17.34	12.70	33.21	14.46	15.69	0.43	2.37	
2008	100.00	97.78	34.91	4.13	18.35	12.43	32.92	14.31	15.23	0.41	2.22	
2009	100.00	97.91	35.87	4.42	19.29	12.15	32.84	14.04	14.78	0.39	2.09	
2010	100.00	98.04	37.05	4.73	20.38	11.94	32.56	13.74	14.33	0.37	1.96	
2011	100.00	98.17	38.18	5.14	21.27	11.77	32.32	13.44	13.87	0.35	1.83	
2012	100.00	98.29	39.45	5.52	22.27	11.66	31.86	13.24	13.41	0.33	1.71	
2013	100.00	98.50	41.75	6.14	24.16	11.45	31.15	12.73	12.58	0.30	1.50	
2014	100.00	98.50	41.75	6.14	24.16	11.45	31.15	12.73	12.58	0.30	1.50	
2015	100.00	98.60	42.68	6.40	24.92	11.36	30.92	12.53	12.18	0.28	1.40	
Increase or decrease percentage points compared with the year-end of 2014	—	0.10	0.93	0.26	0.76	-0.09	-0.22	-0.19	-0.40	-0.02	-0.10	

Source: Statistics notification, MOI Department of Statistics.

By the end of 2015 there were 20,020,000 literate people in Taiwan, a literacy rate of 98.60%, 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 structure, at the end of 2015, Taiwan's tertiary graduate population numbered

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8,670,000 people, an average annual growth rate of 4.20% over the past 10 years. Looking at gender, the male 4.47 million accounted for 51.60% of the total, while the female 4.19 million accounted for 48.40%. 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 4.37%, compared to 3.70% for men. As for the level of education, university graduates accounted for the majority, at 58.38%, or 5.06 million people, and junior college graduates accounted for 26.62%, or 2.31 million people, with graduate institute graduates ranking third at 1.30 million, accounting for 15.00%.

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

Unit: 1,000 People

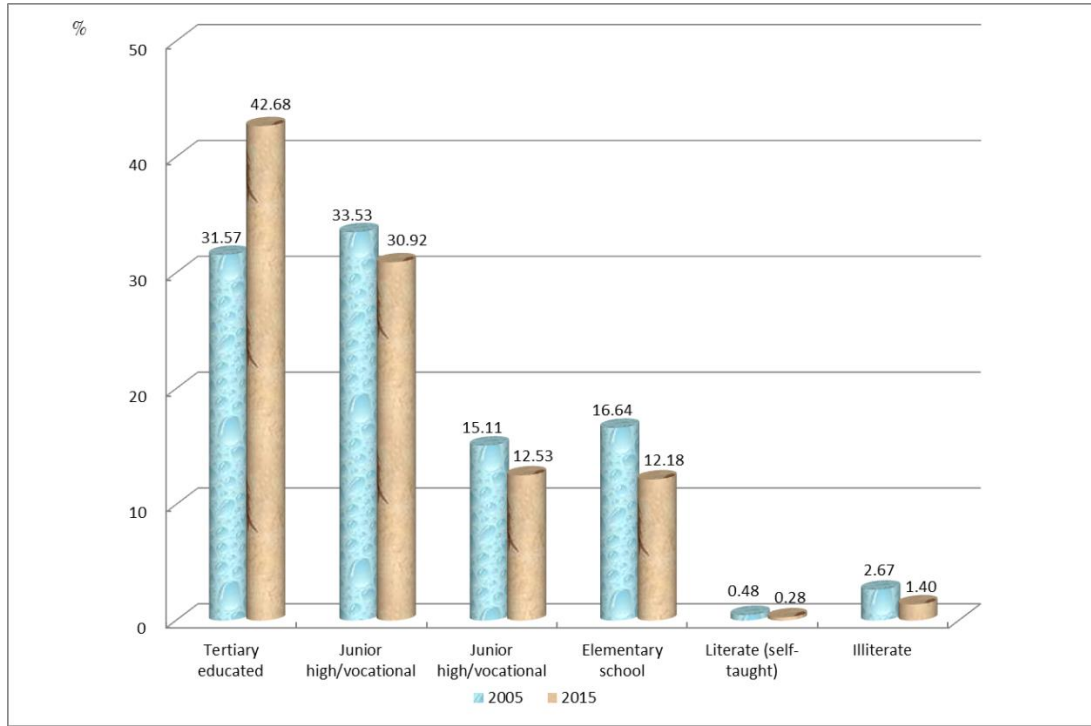
Year's end	Total			Graduate Institute		University or College		Junior College (note)	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2005	5,844	3,108	2,736	380	195	1,462	1,364	1,267	1,177
2006	6,118	3,243	2,874	425	224	1,559	1,480	1,259	1,170
2007	6,408	3,380	3,027	468	254	1,668	1,614	1,244	1,160
2008	6,679	3,510	3,169	506	284	1,774	1,737	1,231	1,148
2009	6,938	3,634	3,304	544	311	1,874	1,858	1,216	1,135
2010	7,239	3,781	3,458	584	341	1,991	1,990	1,206	1,127
2011	7,531	3,926	3,605	636	379	2,090	2,104	1,200	1,122
2012	7,852	4,082	3,770	685	414	2,200	2,233	1,197	1,123
2013	8,151	4,226	3,925	725	445	2,311	2,359	1,191	1,120
2014	8,415	4,352	4,063	762	475	2,402	2,468	1,187	1,120
2015	8,666	4,471	4,195	797	503	2,490	2,569	1,184	1,123
Increase of decrease from the year-end of 2014 (%)	2.99	2.75	3.24	4.53	5.89	3.67	4.11	-0.26	0.21
Average increase over the past 10 years	4.20	3.70	4.37	7.69	9.94	5.47	6.54	-0.67	-0.47

Source: Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Note: This refers to two and three year, post-secondary, vocational college education and two years in addition to five-year junior colleges.

Due to the implementation of twelve-year compulsory education and the promotion of higher education, the standard of our citizens' education has increased over the years. The population of the over 15 year-old illiterates rate fell from 2.67% in 2005 to 1.40% in 2015. At the elementary school education level, this fell from 16.64% in 2005 to 12.18% by the end of 2015; 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 31.57% to 42.68%, demonstrating that in recent years the nations' standard of education has risen (Chart 3-2-5).



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

Chart 3-2-5 Education level of the over-15 year-old population

Looking at higher educational levels (junior college level, university degree or above) in each city or county, Taipei City was highest, at 59.54%, followed by Hsinchu City at 52.25%, with Chiayi City third at 46.30%; all were higher than the average value of 43.22%. Taitung County was lowest, at 29.22%, followed by Chiayi County at 29.27%, Yunlin County was third at 30.96%; and all were lower than the average value. Looking at the illiteracy rates of each city and county, Taipei City was lowest, at 0.58%, followed by Kinmen County at 0.74%, Hsinchu County was third at 0.79%; all were lower than the average value of 1.4%; also, Yunlin County's 3.41% was the highest, followed by Changhua County at 3.18%, with Chiayi and Lienchiang Counties the third highest at 3.09%; all were higher than the average value (Table 3-2-5-3).

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Table 3-2-5-3 Year-end of 2015 over 15-year-old population of each county and city by educational level

Unit: People , %

Region	Total	Number of Illiterate	Illiteracy Rate	Tertiary educated	
				Number of People	Rate
Total	20,304,294	284,299	1.40	8,775,050	43.22
New Taipei City	3,453,632	30,754	0.89	1,536,621	44.49
Taipei City	2,327,382	13,465	0.58	1,385,620	59.54
Taoyuan City	1,778,926	19,983	1.12	770,254	43.30
Taichung City	2,333,199	26,251	1.13	1,040,682	44.60
Tainan City	1,644,921	26,535	1.61	681,339	41.42
Kaohsiung City	2,429,331	40,854	1.68	1,031,576	42.46
Yilan County	399,935	7,465	1.87	146,842	36.72
Hsinchu County	450,205	3,560	0.79	204,740	45.48
Miaoli County	484,574	3,994	0.82	178,846	36.91
Changhua County	1,110,215	35,264	3.18	399,546	35.99
Nantou County	448,525	5,812	1.30	151,016	33.67
Yunlin County	611,749	20,881	3.41	189,419	30.96
Chiayi County	464,103	14,341	3.09	135,829	29.27
Pingtung County	744,174	16,363	2.20	247,723	33.29
Taitung County	194,216	3,072	1.58	56,741	29.22
Hualien County	289,797	2,363	0.82	102,991	35.54
Penghu County	90,612	1,108	1.22	31,808	35.10
Keelung City	330,832	4,420	1.34	129,987	39.29
Hsinchu City	357,283	3,421	0.96	186,664	52.25
Chiayi City	230,761	3,175	1.38	106,836	46.30
Kinmen County	118,946	879	0.74	55,057	46.29
Lienchiang County	10,976	339	3.09	4,913	44.76

Source: 2015 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 45% by the year-end of 2014, which is higher than the average value of 33% for OECD countries. Such value is similar to that of Korea, but lower than that of Canada (54%) and Israel (49%). The rest of the countries show value, which is lower than that of Taiwan (except the United States which has 44%; similar to 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	Higher Education Rate of Population from ages 25 - 64
R.O.C.	2015	47
	2014	45
Average of OECD	2014	33
Korea	2014	45
Japan	2012	47
Chile	2013	21
Portugal	2014	22
Czech Republic	2014	22
Poland	2014	27
Germany	2014	27
Austria	2014	30
France	2013	32
The Netherlands	2014	34
Spain	2014	35
Denmark	2014	36
New Zealand	2014	36
Iceland	2014	37
Belgium	2014	37
Sweden	2014	39
Switzerland	2014	40
Ireland	2014	41
Australia	2014	42
Norway	2014	42
United Kingdom	2014	42
Finland	2014	42
United States	2014	44
Israel	2014	49
Canada	2014	54

Source: Statistics notification, MOI Department of Statistics.

(VI) Industrial⁸ Composition

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 1995's 10.55% to 4.95% by 2015, while the proportion of the population employed in the service sector rose from 50.71 % in 1995 to 59.02% by 2015; and the industrial proportion of the population rose to a peak in 1987 of 42.76%, after which it dropped to 36.03% by 2015 (Table 3-2-6-1).

Industrial categories can be subdivided into the five categories of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and gas 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 trade; transportation and warehousing industry; accommodation & catering services (food and beverage service industry); information & communication; financing and insurance; real estate industry; professional, scientific and technical services; support services; public administration and defense, compulsory social security; education services; health care and social work services; arts, entertainment and recreation services and other services and so on.

⁸ According the ROC standard definition of industry, 'the word trade' refers to a category of economic activity; also according the MOI Dept. of Household Registration 100-year Review, trade refers 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.

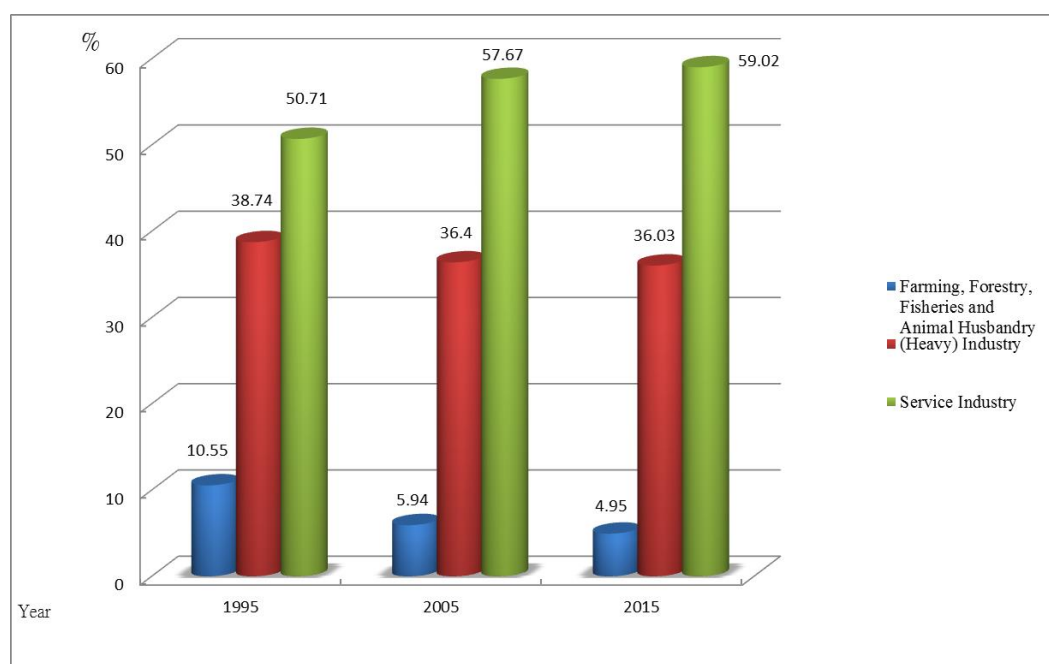
Table 3-2-6-1 Over 15 year-old employed population by occupation

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	3,503	38.74	4,586	50.71
1996	918	10.12	3,399	37.49	4,751	52.39
2001	706	7.52	3,432	36.58	5,245	55.9
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

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

Note: Statistics from 1987 to 1996, 2001 to 2011 and after 2012, 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, adopted 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 2015, the proportion of the population engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal husbandry was highest in Chiayi County at 23.62%, followed by Taitung County at 20.87%, and Nantou County was third at 20.68%; all were significantly higher than the national overall average value of 4.95%. Taipei City was the lowest, at 0.17%, Keelung City was second-lowest at 0.48%, and Hsinchu City was third-lowest at 0.59%; all were significantly lower than that average value. And with respect to the size of the population engaged in industrial work, Hsinchu County's 51.38% was the highest, followed by Miaoli County at 48.59%, with Changhua County third at 47.64%; all these were significantly higher than the national average value of 36.03%. Also, Taipei City's 18.91% was lowest, Taitung County's 19.56% was second lowest, and Penghu County was third lowest at 21.37%; all were much lower than the average

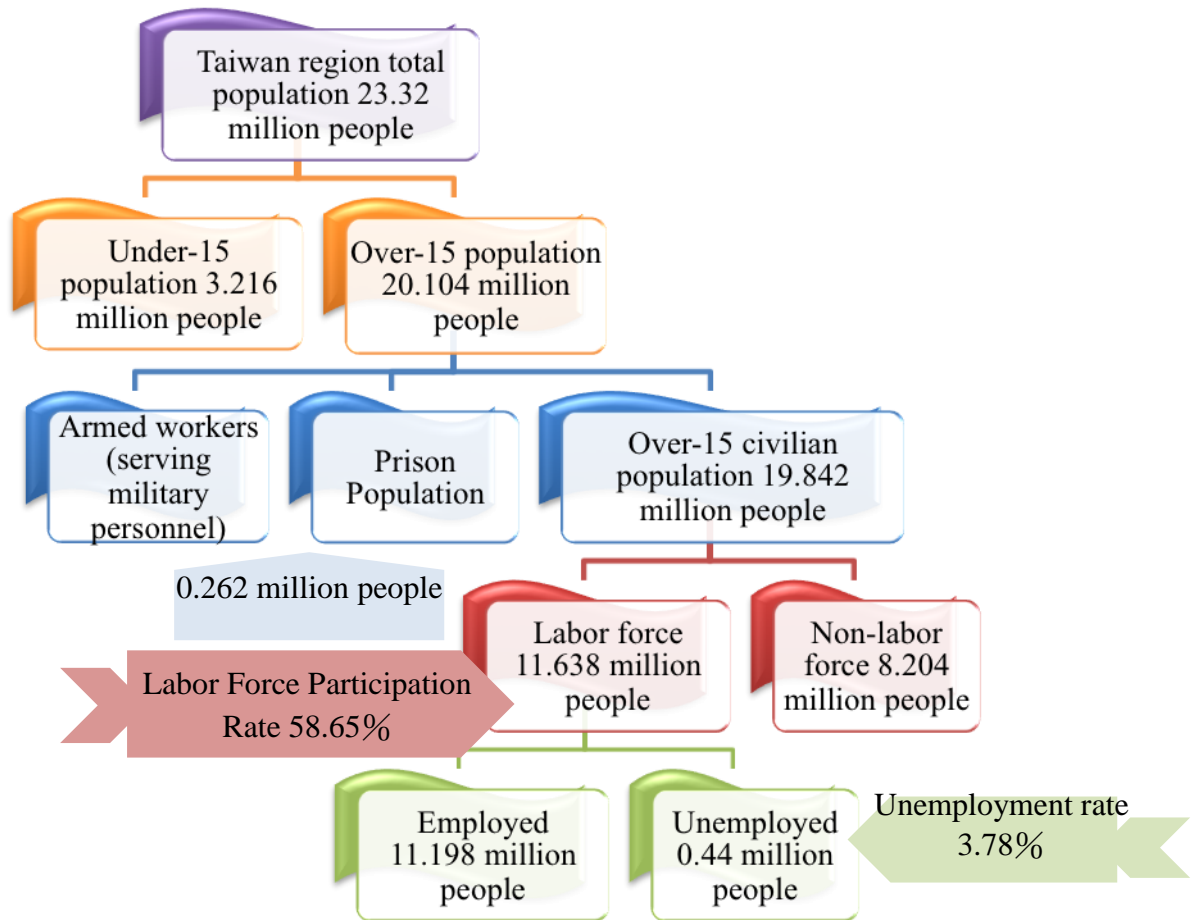
value. And with respect to the proportion of the population engaged in the service industry, Taipei City's 80.92% was highest, followed by Chiayi City at 71.92%, with Penghu County third at 70.42%; all were much higher than the national average value of 59.02%. Also, Changhua County was lowest, at 43.13%, followed by Chiayi County at 43.14%, with Yunlin County third lowest at 44.59%; all here were much lower than the national average (Table 3-2-6-2).

Table 3-2-6-2 2015 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 industry	IT and communication and broadcasting industry	Insurance industry	Finance and	Real estate industry	Specialist scientific and technological industries	Support service industries	Public administration and national defense, mandatory	Educational services	Medical health and social services work	Art, entertainment and leisure services	Other service industries
Total	100	4.95	36.03	0.04	27.00	0.27	0.73	7.99	59.02	16.45	3.09	7.26	2.20	3.75	0.89	3.23	2.51	3.35	5.80	3.91	0.89	4.87
New Taipei City	100	0.66	35.52	0.01	25.90	0.24	0.79	8.58	63.82	18.73	4.76	7.29	3.55	4.62	0.99	4.25	3.51	2.89	4.87	2.68	1.05	4.63
Taipei City	100	0.17	18.91	0.00	13.07	0.73	0.51	4.60	80.92	21.06	4.42	5.66	6.55	8.40	1.11	7.29	2.92	4.81	8.38	5.12	0.89	4.32
Taoyuan City	100	1.21	45.75	0.01	37.78	0.11	0.79	7.06	53.04	14.35	5.66	6.94	1.07	2.66	1.17	2.46	2.69	2.35	4.96	3.24	0.80	4.69
Keelung City	100	0.48	28.75	-	18.59	0.38	0.60	9.17	70.77	17.23	11.69	7.80	2.46	4.18	0.98	3.38	3.66	3.83	5.23	3.41	0.94	5.99
Hsinchu City	100	0.59	41.06	0.01	32.78	0.19	0.62	7.47	58.36	15.64	2.76	6.25	1.45	2.77	1.46	5.42	2.70	2.77	7.77	3.39	1.03	4.96
Yilan County	100	5.57	30.98	0.01	18.97	0.16	0.50	11.34	63.44	17.93	3.75	10.68	1.30	2.80	0.93	2.49	1.84	3.18	5.43	5.27	1.16	6.69
Hsinchu County	100	3.03	51.38	0.01	41.86	0.03	1.07	8.41	45.59	11.36	3.28	6.31	0.76	1.91	1.00	2.48	2.46	2.15	5.66	2.47	1.19	4.58
Taichung City	100	3.23	39.43	0.02	30.87	0.25	0.62	7.67	57.34	17.23	3.05	7.10	1.71	3.57	1.20	3.05	2.44	2.41	6.13	3.87	0.67	4.92
Miaoli County	100	6.34	48.59	0.36	36.96	0.11	1.28	9.89	45.07	10.92	3.02	6.24	0.93	2.53	0.88	1.56	1.99	3.60	4.90	3.41	0.78	4.31
Changhua County	100	9.24	47.64	0.04	39.45	0.87	0.57	7.49	43.13	12.47	2.09	5.83	0.87	2.19	0.56	1.73	1.32	2.44	4.92	3.75	0.59	4.39
Nantou County	100	20.68	26.75	0.21	18.17	0.13	0.56	7.68	52.56	13.44	2.46	9.14	0.78	1.96	0.62	1.86	1.47	4.94	5.05	4.31	1.14	5.39
Yunlin County	100	20.47	34.94	0.05	23.04	0.07	0.92	10.86	44.59	14.05	2.36	5.03	0.55	1.98	0.48	1.16	1.10	3.64	5.23	3.76	0.65	4.60
Tainan City	100	7.05	42.36	0.01	34.35	0.15	0.65	7.19	50.59	14.68	2.25	8.03	0.91	2.45	0.53	1.95	1.95	3.07	5.26	3.67	0.92	4.89
Kaohsiung City	100	3.41	35.91	0.02	26.43	0.39	0.82	8.24	60.68	16.62	4.48	7.78	1.41	3.36	0.68	2.56	2.88	3.31	6.31	4.99	0.82	5.47
Chiayi City	100	1.85	26.23	0.04	20.27	0.40	0.59	4.93	71.92	18.64	2.30	9.27	1.82	5.02	1.07	2.70	1.36	5.63	11.26	6.91	0.89	5.05
Chiayi County	100	23.62	33.24	0.03	22.44	0.04	1.13	9.59	43.14	13.21	2.34	6.70	0.47	1.88	0.43	1.18	1.17	3.01	4.22	3.05	0.64	4.83
Pingtung County	100	14.00	32.27	0.16	18.93	0.12	0.73	12.34	53.73	14.75	3.23	9.08	0.83	1.82	0.39	1.60	1.64	4.57	4.73	4.76	1.08	5.24
Penghu County	100	8.21	21.37	-	8.99	1.02	1.01	10.35	70.42	17.43	4.19	10.10	1.37	1.80	0.89	1.70	2.18	14.26	6.12	4.47	1.13	4.77
Taitung County	100	20.87	19.56	0.18	5.38	0.04	1.08	12.88	59.57	16.03	3.33	12.25	0.85	2.02	0.78	1.27	1.62	7.13	4.22	4.02	1.13	4.91
Hualien County	100	6.90	25.25	0.11	12.25	0.24	1.01	11.64	67.86	16.20	4.51	11.44	1.14	3.63	1.16	1.88	2.10	5.83	6.31	5.65	1.57	6.44

Source: 2015 Human Resources Annual Survey Report, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan. The scope of statistics only covers the Taiwan region.

(VII) Labor Force Composition ⁹

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

- ⁹ (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.

Chart 3-2-7-1 2015 Overview of Manpower Resources

From Chart 3-2-7-1, we can see the nation's Overview of Manpower Resources classification and distribution in 2015. As far as the labor force is concerned, in 2015, Taiwan's average labor force was 11.638 million, representing an increase of 103,000 people over 2014, or 0.89%, of which 0.92% increase was in the female labor force, while the male labor force increased by 0.86 %.

Affected by the steady growth of global economy, a sharp fall in the international price of agricultural material and oil, as well as the crowding out effect due to China's supply chain integration, and other international competition and interacting factors, Taiwan's 2015 economic growth rate was 0.65%. With respect to the labor market, average employment figures for 2015 were 11.198 million people, an increase of 1.08% compared with 2014. Since peaking at 6.13% in August, 2009, the unemployment rate¹⁰ has continued to decline. 2015's annual average unemployment rate was 3.78%, a drop of 0.18 percentage points compared with 2014, indicating stable growth in the labor market.

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

Unit: 1,000 People ; %

Average	Over-15 year-old civilian population	Labor force			Non-labor force	Labor participation rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
		Employed	Unemployed				
2005	17,949	10,371	9,942	428	7,578	57.78	4.13
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

¹⁰ Unemployed as a proportion of the labor force.

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-year-old
					Total	25-34 years old	35-44 years old	Total	45-54 years old	55-64 years old	
2010	58.07	66.51	49.89	28.78	84.72	86.00	83.37	60.31	71.77	43.54	8.09
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

Source: Human Resources Survey, DGBAS, Executive Yuan.

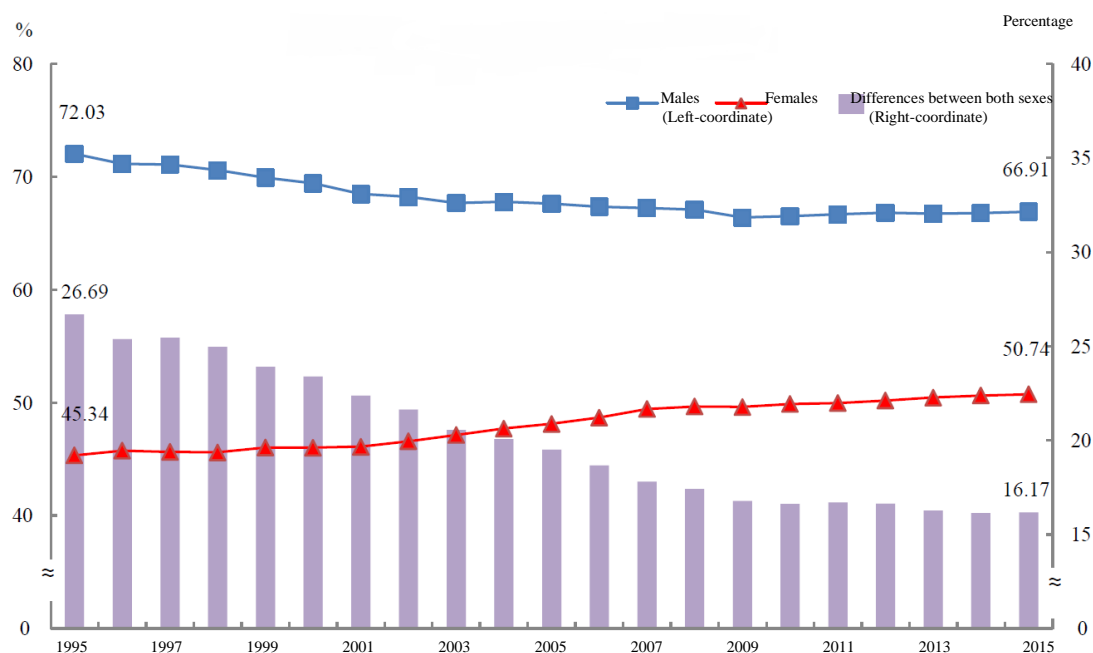
As for the labor force participation rate¹¹, the 2015 average labor participation rate was 58.65%, a rise of 0.11 percentage points compared with 2014; the rising tendency has continued for 6 years. The female average labor participation rate was 50.74%, while for males it was 66.91%, representing increases of 0.1 and 0.13 percentage points respectively, compared with 2014. Looking at over 20 years' data, the females' labor force participation rate rose due to the rise in the education level and the increase in provision of work opportunities in the services industry, as well as government implemented relevant maternal protection measures; the labor force participation rate rose from 45.34% in 1995 to 50.74% in 2015, up a total of 5.4 percentage points, demonstrating a progressively rising trend, continuing to rise to exceed 50%, at 50.19%, for the first time after 2012, and seeing a rise of 0.1 percentage points compared with 2015. With regards to the impact of the extension of the

¹¹ This refers to the proportion of the civilian population over 15 years of age, which is part of the labor force.

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male pursuit of further studies and the earlier retirement age, the labor force participation rate evidenced a significant decrease, dropping from 72.03% in 1995 to 66.40% in 2009, and in recent years it has remained at 66%; the gender gap in the labor force participation rate has contracted over the years. (Table 3-2-7-2)

Looking at age groups, the male and female labor force participation rate for 15 to 24 year olds in 2015 was 30.36% and 30.12%, 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 82.28%, lower than the 96.76% for males by 14.48%; the female labor force participation rate for 55 to 59 year-olds was 40.21%, also lower than the male participation rate of 70.62%, with the difference having widened to 30.41 percentage points, evidence that there is still space for development of female human resources. (Chart 3-2-7-2)



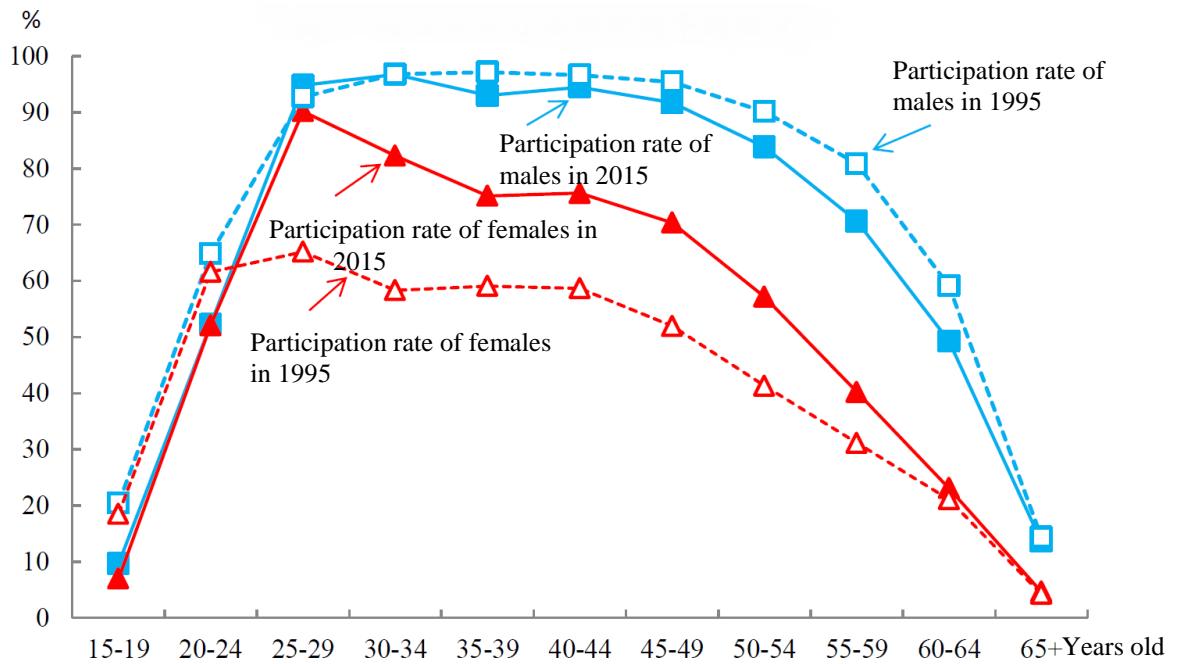
Source: Human resources survey ad hoc gender analysis, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan.

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 25.01 percentage points over 20 years, the highest rise for any age group. The 30 to 34 year-old age group increased by 23.95%, 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 2.06 percentage points. Of these, 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)

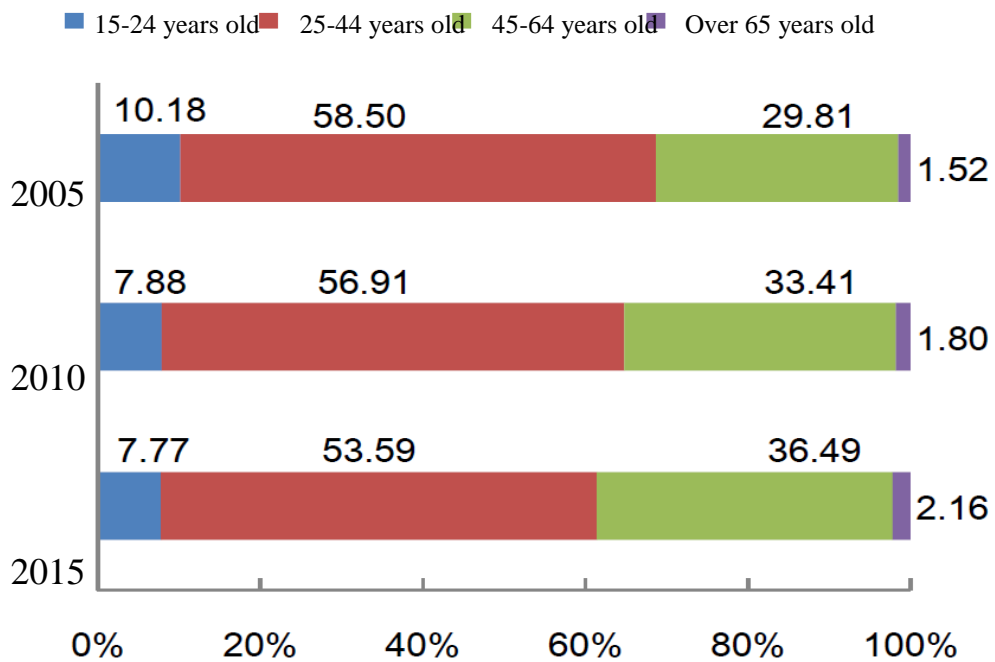
With the influence of higher education in recent years, the 2015 tertiary-educated labor force accounted for 48.80% of the overall labor force, a substantial 14.07 percentage point increase compared to 2005; by the age structures, although the major labor force of the current year and the 10 years previously 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 population increased from 29.81% to 36.49%, an increase of 6.68 percentage points. (Chart 3-2-7-4)

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

Chart 3-2-7-3 Labor 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 labor force and labor force participation rates from the point of view of each city and county, Tainan City's 61% was the highest, followed by Hsinchu City at 60.3%, with Taoyuan City and Changhua County third at 59.6%, all higher than the average value of 58.7%; while Penghu County's 52.7% was lowest, with Hualien County next at 55.7%, and Keelung City third at 56.2%, all lower than the average. (Table 3-2-7-3)

Table 3-2-7-3 2015 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	11,638	58.7	6,497	66.9	5,094	50.7
New Taipei City	2,021	59.2	1,116	67.8	905	51.3
Taipei City	1,325	57.3	706	64.9	619	50.6
Taoyuan City	1,035	59.6	574	67.3	461	52.2
Taichung City	1,352	59.0	747	67.3	604	51.2
Tainan City	986	61.0	548	69.0	438	53.3
Kaohsiung City	1,368	57.4	763	65.8	605	49.5
Yilan County	228	58.0	130	66.3	98	49.6
Hsinchu County	257	58.1	142	63.6	115	52.4
Miaoli County	277	57.9	160	65.9	117	49.7
Changhua County	652	59.6	377	68.4	275	50.7
Nantou County	262	59.5	152	68.3	110	50.4
Yunlin County	353	58.5	211	68.2	142	48.3
Chiayi County	270	59.1	161	68.2	110	49.4
Pingtung County	417	57.5	243	66.9	174	48.1
Taitung County	108	57.7	62	65.32	47	50.0
Hualien County	158	55.7	89	62.9	69	48.6
Penghu County	45	52.7	27	63.4	18	42.3
Keelung City	183	56.2	105	65.2	78	47.4
Hsinchu City	212	60.3	116	68.3	96	52.8
Chiayi City	129	57.1	69	64.1	60	50.7

Source: 2015 Human Resources Annual Survey Report, Executive Yuan, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS). 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 (68.3%), Korea (62.6%), Hong Kong (61.2%), Japan (59.6%), and the United States (62.7%). The deviation is within 0.9~9.6 percentage points. (Table 3-2-7-4)

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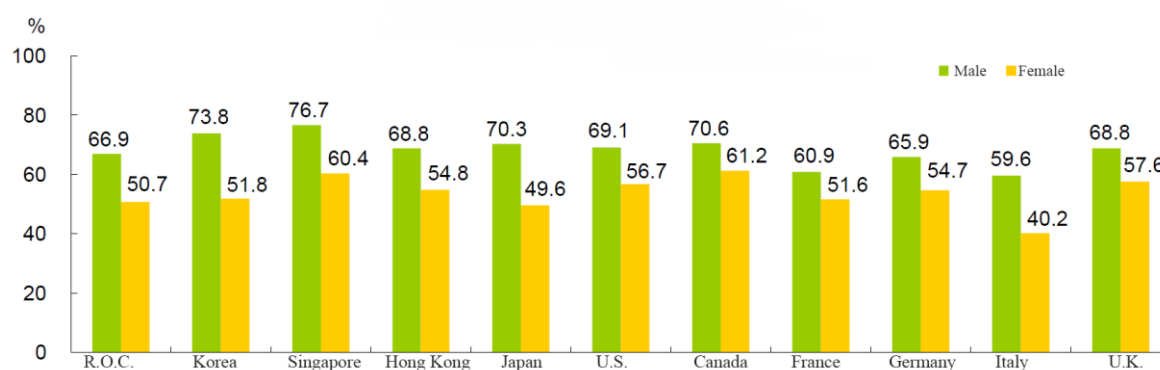
Looking at the labor force participation rate from the point of view of each sex, the values are similar for males in different countries, which is around 60~70%. Among these countries, Italy and France showed the lowest value of 59.6% and 60.9%, respectively. On the other hand, the labor force participation rates for females in different countries varied significantly. The labor force participation rate of females in Taiwan is 50.7%, which is higher than that of Japan (49.6%), but lower than that of Singapore (60.4%) and Korea (51.8%). (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	Hong Kong	Japan	US	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	UK
2005	57.8	62.0	...	60.9	60.4	66.0	67.1	56.2	58.5	49.1	62.9
2006	57.9	61.9	65.0	61.2	60.4	66.2	67.0	56.2	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	49.7	63.4
2009	57.9	60.8	65.4	60.8	59.9	65.4	67.1	56.6	59.5	49.0	63.2
2010	58.1	61.0	66.2	59.6	59.6	64.7	66.9	56.5	59.5	48.7	62.9
2011	58.2	61.1	66.1	60.1	59.3	64.1	66.7	56.3	60.1	48.7	63.0
2012	58.4	61.3	66.6	60.5	59.1	63.7	66.5	56.5	60.1	49.6	63.1
2013	58.4	61.5	66.7	61.2	59.3	63.2	66.5	56.5	60.3	49.3	63.1
2014	58.5	62.4	67.0	61.1	59.4	62.9	66.0	56.3	60.4	49.6	63.2
2015	58.7	62.6	68.3	61.2	59.6	62.7	65.8	56.1	60.2	49.5	63.1

Source: Statistics notification, MOI Department of Statistics.

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 participation rate by sexes in 2015

3. Citizen's Average Life Expectancy ¹²

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. The average male life expectancy of 68.70 years of age in 1976 had increased to 77.01 years by 2015, and for females over the same period, it increased from 73.60 years to 83.62 years, reaching the standard of advanced countries. By 2015, Taiwan was among the top 38 countries¹³ in the world for life expectancy.

In 2015 the national average life expectancy at birth was 80.20 years (77.01 years for men, and 83.62 years for women); an increase of 0.36 years compared with 2014 (an increase of 0.29 years for men and 0.42 years for women), mainly due to a decrease in mortality rate by age groups, the standardized mortality rate for 2014 was 2.7%. The standardized mortality rate for men was reduced by 2.1% compared with that in 2014, while the standardized mortality rate for women was reduced by 3.4% compared with that in 2014. Therefore, the average life expectancy for men and women was increased compared with that in 2014. Since the average life expectancy for women was increased more compared with that for men in 2015, the deviation between the average

¹² 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, and 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 average life expectancy.

¹³ According to the 2015 World Population Data Sheet published by the US Population Reference Bureau, Inc., the 38 countries with the world's highest life expectancy are, in order, San Marino (87 years), Hong Kong (84 years), Switzerland (83 years), Japan (83 years), Singapore (83 years), Spain (83 years), Italy (83 years), Macao (83 years), Iceland (82 years), Israel (82 years), Norway (82 years), Sweden (82 years), Luxembourg (82 years), Australia (82 years), Malta (82 years), Martinique (82 years), France (82 years), Channel Islands (82 years), Liechtenstein (82 years), South Korea (82 years), New Zealand (81 years), Ireland (81 years), Canada (81 years), United Kingdom (81 years), Austria (81 years), Netherlands (81 years), Finland (81 years), Greece (81 years), Guadeloupe (81 years), Denmark (81 years), Slovenia (81 years), Belgium (80 years), Germany (80 years), Portugal (80 years), Reunion (80 years), French Guiana (80 years), Cyprus (80 years) and Taiwan.

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life expectancy for women and men expanded to 6.61 years, which is 0.14 year more compared with 2014 (6.47 years). (Table 3-3-1, Chart 3-3-1)

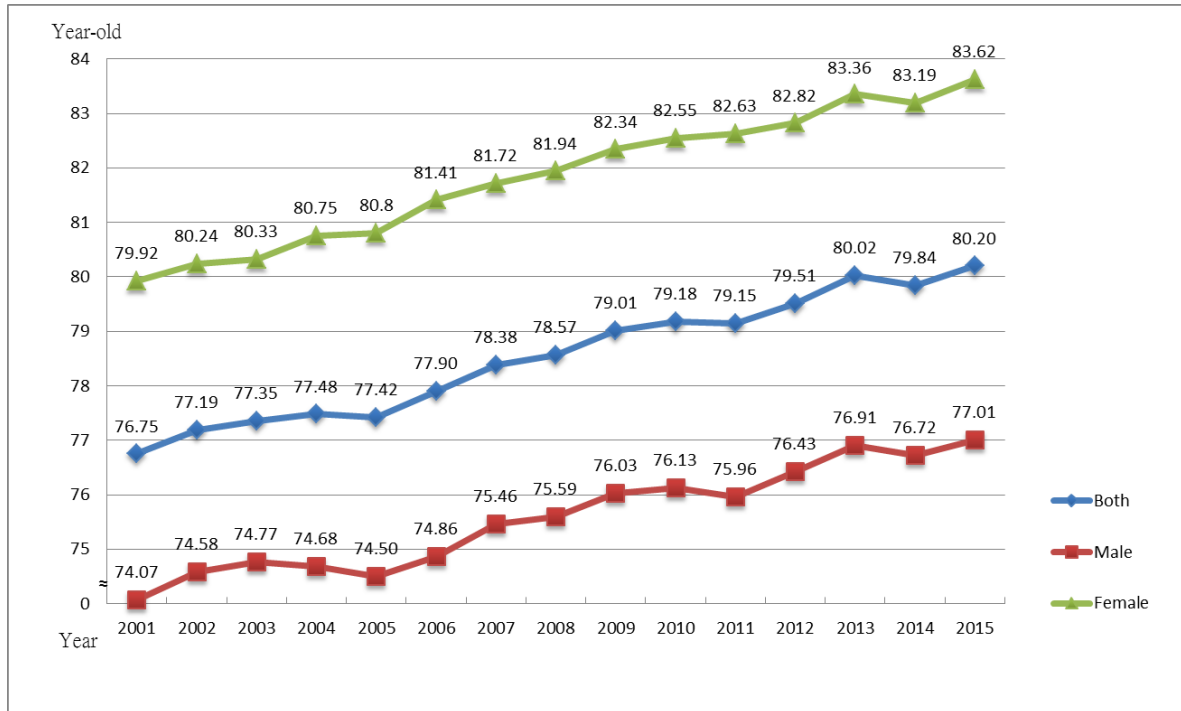
Table 3-3-1 Citizens' average life expectancy

Unit: years

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

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

Note: Figures prior to 1991 do not include Kinmen and Matsu areas.



Source: 2015 Simplified Life Expectancy Table Main Point Analysis, MOI Department of Statistics.

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

Looking specifically at special municipalities, Taipei City's 83.43 years was highest, New Taipei City was the second at 80.96 year, and Kaohsiung City's 78.86 was lowest. Looking at male average life expectancy at birth, Taipei City's 80.64 years was highest, while Kaohsiung City's 75.70 was lowest, and for female average life expectancy at birth, Taipei City was also highest, at 86.25 years, and Kaohsiung City's 82.20 was the lowest. In terms of both male and female average life expectancy at birth, the special municipalities all displayed a north to south tendency towards decline. Compared to 2014, the highest increase of 0.42 years is Taoyuan City.

Looking at the various counties and cities, Hsinchu City's 80.73 years was the highest (77.82 years for males, 83.79 for females), while Taitung County's 75.22 years was the lowest (71.23 years for males, 80.20 years for females). Taitung County average life expectancy at birth differed by 5 years from that of the national average life expectancy at

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birth over the years, demonstrating that the effects of inconvenience in rural district transportation, relative insufficiency of medical resources, cultural lifestyle habits factors and so on, lead to deaths for the standard population being relatively high. Compared with the values in 2014, a deviation in the standardized mortality rate was observed between various counties and cities. Taitung County showed the highest increase in average life expectancy at birth, with an increase of 0.35 years, followed by Hsinchu County, with an increase of 0.27 years. Counties and cities, which showed a decrease in average life expectancy at birth include Chiayi City, with a decrease of 0.22 years and Penghu County, with a decrease of 0.04 years.

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

Unit: years

Region	2015			2014			Increase or decrease value		
	Average	Male	Female	Average	Male	Female	Average	Male	Female
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(1)-(4)	(8)=(2)-(5)	(9)=(3)-(6)
Total	80.20	77.01	83.62	79.84	76.72	83.19	0.36	0.29	0.42
New Taipei City	80.96	77.91	84.10	80.75	77.67	83.94	0.21	0.24	0.15
Taipei City	83.43	80.64	86.25	83.10	80.33	85.89	0.34	0.31	0.36
Taoyuan City	80.53	77.49	83.77	80.11	77.22	83.21	0.42	0.27	0.55
Taichung City	80.09	77.23	83.06	79.82	77.05	82.67	0.27	0.18	0.39
Tainan City	79.58	76.60	82.80	79.26	76.26	82.51	0.32	0.34	0.29
Kaohsiung City	78.86	75.70	82.20	78.74	75.52	82.18	0.12	0.18	0.02
Yilan County	79.43	76.09	83.26	79.33	76.30	82.77	0.10	-0.21	0.48
Hsinchu County	79.80	76.70	83.44	79.53	76.66	82.87	0.27	0.05	0.56
Miaoli County	79.10	75.98	82.81	78.84	75.63	82.69	0.25	0.35	0.12
Changhua County	79.95	76.57	83.81	79.73	76.37	83.52	0.22	0.19	0.29
Nantou County	78.11	74.63	82.24	77.88	74.42	81.99	0.23	0.22	0.25
Yunlin County	78.07	74.57	82.33	77.90	74.44	82.10	0.17	0.14	0.23
Chiayi County	78.38	74.83	82.73	78.27	74.80	82.50	0.11	0.03	0.23
Pingtung County	77.07	73.54	81.24	76.88	73.39	80.99	0.19	0.15	0.25
Taitung County	75.22	71.23	80.20	74.87	71.11	79.54	0.35	0.11	0.66
Hualien County	76.65	73.15	80.84	76.53	72.95	80.88	0.12	0.20	-0.04
Penghu County	79.56	76.15	83.57	79.60	76.48	83.18	-0.04	-0.33	0.39
Keelung City	79.49	76.46	82.59	79.28	76.29	82.39	0.21	0.18	0.19
Hsinchu City	80.73	77.82	83.79	80.47	77.54	83.55	0.26	0.28	0.24
Chiayi City	79.79	77.00	82.52	80.01	77.26	82.72	-0.22	-0.26	-0.20

Source: 2015 Simplified Life Expectancy Table Main Point Analysis, MOI Department of Statistics.

- 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; 2015's average life expectancy is compiled using the combined three years population data from 2013-2015; 2014's average life expectancy is compiled using the combined three years population data from 2012 – 2014.
3. Some counties or cities have lower populations but greater mortality rate fluctuations, which cause greater changes in the range of average life expectancy; users are advised to quote with discretion.
4. Taoyuan County was adjusted to Taoyuan City (Special Municipality) on Dec. 25, 2014.
5. 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.
6. 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:

- In 2015, the national average life expectancy at birth was 80.20 years, an increase of 0.36 years compared with 2014.

Taiwan's overall national average life expectancy at birth since the National Health Insurance was promoted in 1995 had increased year by year, from 74.53 for that year, to 80.20 years by 2015, an increase of 0.36 years compared with 2014.

- Various cities' and counties' average life expectancy at birth showed differences according to region.

The average life expectancy at birth for Taiwan's cities and counties presents regional differences, roughly reducing progressively as one moves counterclockwise from north to south, with the western region higher than the eastern. Mainly because some counties and cities have remote rural locations with inconvenient transport, relative lack of medical resources, and due to the effect of cultural

and lifestyle factors, their standardized mortality rate is relatively high, and their average life expectancy at birth is relatively low. In general, cities and counties with higher levels of urban development have relatively low standardized mortality rates, and relatively high average life expectancy at birth, and therefore such issues as balancing the development of urban and rural areas and the rational allocation of resources need to be addressed.

- With our citizens high average life expectancy, aging issues are of special concern.

In 2015, the average life expectancy at birth for both sexes was 80.20 years, which, when compared with Asian countries, was higher than the life expectancy in mainland China, Malaysia, the Philippines, but still lower than in Japan, South Korea, and Singapore; compared with advanced Western countries, it was approximately equal to that of Germany, higher than the United States, but still lower than Canada, and the United Kingdom or France. According to this Ministry's statistics, by the end of July 2016, the total proportion of the nation's population over 65 years had reached 12.87%. With the increase in our citizens' average life expectancy, and declining concepts for raising a child to insure life in old age, the result is the population's aging index is rising continuously. This highlights the elderly care issues and follow-up measures related to the financial security of the elderly, long-term home services, medical institutionalization, friendly living environment, transport safety and convenience and other issues, which are in urgent need of early planning and response.

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

Unit: years

Country	Average	Male	Female
R.O.C.	80	77	84
Japan	83	80	87
Mainland China	75	73	78
South Korea	82	79	85
Malaysia	75	73	77
Singapore	83	80	85
The Philippines	69	65	72
United States	79	76	81
Canada	81	79	84
United Kingdom	81	79	83
France	82	79	85
Germany	80	78	83

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc. (United States), 2015 World Population Data Sheet

Compared with countries around the world, Taiwan's average life expectancy at birth in 2015 is similar to that of Germany; higher than that of the United States; and lower than that of Canada, UK, and France. If, on the other hand, compared to nearby countries in Asia, Taiwan's average life expectancy at birth in 2015 is higher than that of China, Malaysia, the Philippines; and lower than that of Japan, South Korea, Singapore. Looking at the countries around the world, Japan is one of the countries with the highest average life expectancy at birth, which is 80 years for males and 87 years for females. (Table 3-3-3)

4. Average Age of 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

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development, while the average age of death represents the particular characteristics of those who died that year of age. In 2015, the average age of death was 72.50 for both sexes, while the average age of death for men was 70.50 years, and 75.52 years for women.

As Table 3-4-1 shows, the average age of death for both sexes in 2005 was 68.25 years, which had increased to 72.50 by 2015, while the average age of death for men in 2005 was 66.40, which had increased to 70.50 by 2015, the average age of death for women in 2005 was 71.30 years, which had increased to 75.52 years by 2015, which sufficiently demonstrates that the age of death is extending upwards.

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

Year	Average	Unit: Years	
		Male	Female
2005	68.25	66.40	71.30
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

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

Looking at the average age of death in each city and county, Taipei City's 75.75 years was highest, followed by Penghu County at 75.44 years, with Chiayi County third at 74.38 years; all were higher than the average value of 72.50 years. While Taoyuan City's 70.87 years was lowest, with New Taipei City next at 70.89 years, and Taitung County third at 70.99 years; all were lower than the average value. (Table 3-4-2)

Table 3-4-2 2015 Average age of death in each city and county

Unit: Years

County/ City	Average	Male	Female
Total	72.27	70.32	75.21
New Taipei City	70.89	69.38	73.23
Taipei City	75.75	74.75	77.15
Taoyuan City	70.87	69.85	72.64
Taichung City	71.34	69.59	74.05
Tainan City	73.07	70.69	76.44
Kaohsiung City	71.36	69.64	73.98
Yilan County	73.49	70.87	77.42
Hsinchu County	72.79	70.31	76.77
Miaoli County	73.59	70.69	77.77
Changhua County	73.90	71.10	77.94
Nantou County	72.89	69.84	77.51
Yunlin County	73.02	69.69	77.84
Chiayi County	74.38	71.54	78.59
Pingtung County	71.80	69.05	76.00
Taitung County	70.99	68.70	74.92
Hualien County	71.66	70.17	74.28
Penghu County	75.44	72.77	79.37
Keelung City	72.49	70.07	75.84
Hsinchu City	72.83	71.88	74.30
Chiayi City	73.03	71.05	75.72
Kinmen County	73.74	70.78	78.33
Lienchiang County	73.35	68.63	80.00

Source: 2015 Statistical Yearbook of Interior, MOI Department of Statistics.

5. Population Distribution

(I) Demographic Movements

Due to the government's active promotion of the “The Taiwan Region's Comprehensive Development Plan,” the “Regional Plan,” and national construction programs to enhance infrastructure and open up new towns, dispersing the major economic developments, population and industrial activities in order to promote inter-regional balance of population distribution, the phenomenon of urbanization of has slowed down.

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As shown in Table 3-5-1-1, and Chart 3-5-1, the tendency of demographic migration towards the North region reached a peak in 1987; the community increase figures¹⁴ were 70,941 people, after which this gradually eased off. From 1992 to 1996, an outward migration phenomenon was evident, and by 2015, the community increase figure was 18,036 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 2015 the net outward migration was 2,998 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 2015 the net outward migration was 8,751 people; the East region has been showing a continuous flattening trend; in 2014 there was a demographic influx phenomenon, by 2015 the net outward migration was 2,006 people; Kinmen and Matsu 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 2015 the community increase figure was 4,360 people.

Table 3-5-1-1 Population increase figures for the four main regions, & Kinmen and Matsu regions

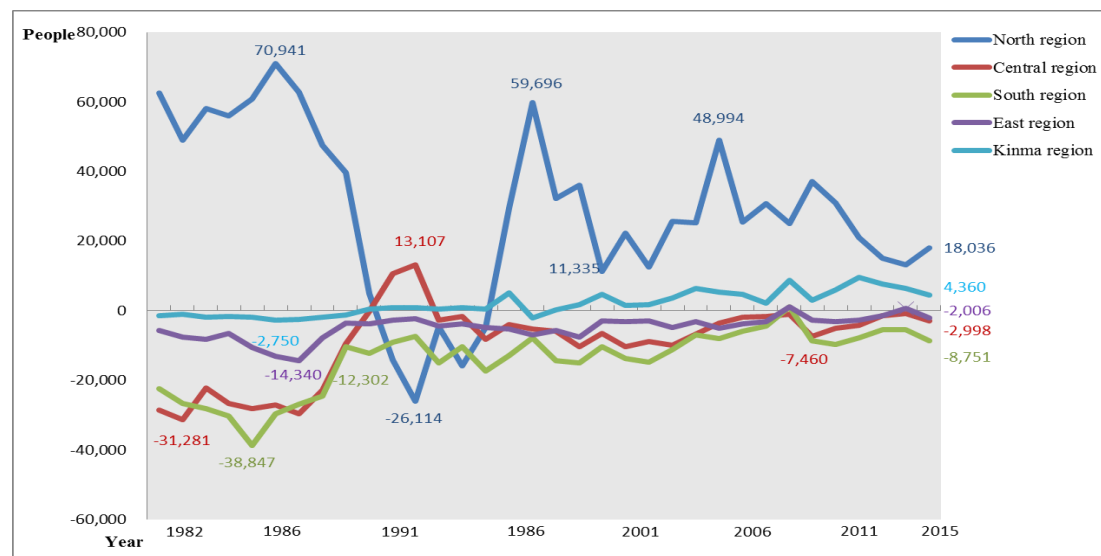
Unit: People

Region Year	North Region	Central Region	South Region	East Region	Kinmen and Matsu 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

¹⁴ Refers to inward migration population figures minus outward migration population figures.

Region \ Year	North Region	Central Region	South Region	East Region	Kinmen and Matsu regions
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	-2,006	4,360

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



Source: MOI statistics notification, MOI Department of Statistics.

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

If we look at regional population migration trends over the past six years¹⁵ the biggest net inward migration has been in the North region, at 135,323 people, with the net migration into the population of Kinmen and Matsu regions next at 36,748 people. The Central, South and East regions all displayed an outward migration population phenomenon. As a result, the total population structure of the regions is as follows: the North, and the Kinmen and Matsu regions have increased by 0.64 and 0.16 percentage 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 Matsu region demonstrates that it is affected by Kinmen County's welfare measures and the "Minor Three Exchanges."

In 2015, the net inward migration in Taiwan's cities and counties was led by Taoyuan City, at 36,668 people, followed by Taichung City at 14,367 people, with Kinmen County third at 4,430 people, while the net outward migration in cities and counties was led by New Taipei City, at 10,312 people, followed by Taipei City at 9,386 people, with Changhua County third at 5,677 people. (Table 3-5-1-2)

If we look at the migration trends of each city and county population over the past six years¹⁶, the positive population growth in Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Taipei City, Kinmen County, Hsinchu County, and so forth all exceed 10,000 people, and these are currently the main 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 Keelung City; these are currently the main cities and counties with net outward population migration.

¹⁵ This is analyzed based on cumulative community increase growth figures over the past 6 years.

¹⁶ As above note.

Taiwan's international net outward migration has turned from negative to positive after the SARS doldrums in 2004. In 2005 and 2006, there was a substantial international net immigration phenomenon. In 2007, due to the substantial increase of 20,903 people emigrating, international net immigration declined; after 2008 this recovered, due to the November 14, 2008 amendments of the "Nationality Act Enforcement Rules" relaxing property restrictions for naturalized of foreign spouses, as well as the implementation of amendments to the act on August 14, 2009, "Taiwan Region and the Mainland Region Relations Ordinance" shortening the period that the mainland Chinese, Hong Kong and Macao spouses' need to acquire nationality to 6 years, and being retroactive; this caused a substantial increase in first household registrations by 23,316 people in 2009; the international net migration rate was up 1.55‰, falling again every year from 2010 onwards. In 2015, the number of people migrating inwards and those setting up their first household registration was 54,934, those people moving overseas numbered 45,947, a reduction of 5.17% and an increase of 4.02% respectively over 2014; the international net migration rate was 0.38‰, decreasing 0.20‰ compared with 2014. (Table 3-5-1-3)

Table 3-5-1-2 Population increase circumstances over the past 6 years by county or city, and region

Unit: People

County/City/Region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	6-year accumulation
Total	21,237	19,077	15,680	14,490	13,782	8,581	92,847
North Region	37,083	31,014	20,944	15,167	13,079	18,036	135,323
New Taipei City	14,501	4,535	2,287	455	-4,780	-10,312	6,686
Taipei City	8,212	23,052	9,339	2,959	3,952	-9,386	38,128
Taoyuan City	17,623	4,082	7,967	8,077	8,799	36,668	83,216
Keelung City	-3,713	-3,457	-2,492	-1,574	-1,032	-582	-12,850
Hsinchu City	1,194	1,678	1,225	778	543	-335	5,083
Yilan County	-1,219	-1,479	-920	-103	569	-364	-3,516
Hsinchu County	485	2,603	3,538	4,575	5,028	2,347	18,576
Central Region	-7,460	-5,029	-4,153	-1,380	-846	-2,998	-21,866
Taichung City	7,461	6,863	7,192	7,351	7,948	14,367	51,182
Miaoli County	-672	483	291	755	393	-4,229	-2,979
Changhua County	-6,830	-6,731	-7,459	-6,148	-6,808	-5,677	-39,653
Nantou County	-3,499	-2,583	-2,125	-1,838	-1,720	-3,616	-15,381
Yunlin County	-3,920	-3,061	-2,052	-1,500	-659	-3,843	-15,035
South Region	-8,678	-9,669	-7,834	-5,433	-5,421	-8,751	-45,786
Tainan City	-18	2,899	804	796	40	-181	4,340

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County/City/Region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	6-year accumulation
Kaohsiung City	1,913	-1,579	-1,829	-1,131	-3,123	-2,035	-7,784
Chiayi City	-1,502	-1,029	-678	-477	-201	-717	-4,604
Chiayi County	-2,983	-3,838	-3,021	-2,497	-1,820	-2,575	-16,734
Pingtung County	-6,982	-6,461	-4,646	-3,600	-1,643	-3,816	-27,148
Penghu County	894	339	1,536	1,476	1,326	573	6,144
East Region	-2,671	-3,233	-2,734	-1,457	589	-2,066	-11,572
Taitung County	-1,270	-1,800	-1,471	-731	411	-1,202	-6,063
Hualien County	-1,401	-1,433	-1,263	-726	178	-864	-5,509
Kinmen and Matsu Region	2,963	5,994	9,457	7,593	6,381	4,360	36,748
Kinmen County	2,989	5,915	8,368	6,828	6,150	4,430	34,680
Lienchiang County	-26	79	1,089	765	231	-70	2,068

Source: MOI statistics notification, MOI Department of Statistics.

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

Unit: people; ‰

Year	Actual migration		Inward migration	From overseas, and first time registrations	Outward migration		Changes of address within rural townships	International net migration	International net migration rate (‰)	Community increase	Natural increase	Total increase
	population	rate (‰)			Overseas	Overseas						
2003	1,994,441	88.40	1,273,526	37,305	1,286,021	49,560	671,115	-12,255	-0.54	-12,495	96,269	83,774
2004	2,005,614	88.56	1,264,937	50,776	1,261,692	47,185	693,146	3,591	0.16	3,245	81,327	84,572
2005	2,199,199	96.75	1,442,018	52,520	1,427,213	37,140	719,466	15,380	0.68	14,805	66,456	81,261
2006	2,217,248	97.15	1,414,340	80,239	1,376,816	42,247	760,193	37,992	1.66	37,524	68,620	106,144
2007	1,853,539	80.88	1,173,040	82,428	1,154,510	63,150	616,601	19,278	0.84	18,530	63,303	81,833
2008	1,885,275	81.98	1,196,407	74,841	1,172,845	50,529	637,589	24,312	1.06	23,562	55,109	78,671
2009	1,895,124	82.12	1,198,561	98,333	1,163,548	62,579	633,243	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	619,823	21,861	0.94	21,237	21,114	42,351
2011	1,760,317	75.90	1,128,449	71,198	1,109,372	51,523	579,747	19,675	0.85	19,077	43,712	62,789
2012	1,743,385	74.92	1,118,006	66,593	1,102,326	50,250	574,466	16,343	0.70	15,680	75,230	90,910
2013	1,676,657	71.82	1,079,702	62,009	1,065,212	47,224	549,436	14,785	0.63	14,490	43,205	57,695
2014	1,717,771	73.40	1,073,783	57,930	1,060,001	44,170	599,840	13,760	0.59	13,782	46,454	60,236
2015	1,704,419	72.64	1,004,108	54,934	995,527	45,947	653,958	8,987	0.38	8,581	49,740	58,321
Increase or decrease from 2014	-0.78	①-0.75	-6.49	-5.17	-6.08	4.02	9.02	②-4,773	①-0.20	②-5,201	②3,286	②-1,915

Source: MOI statistics notification, MOI Department of Statistics

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

(II) Population Density¹⁷

Looking at Taiwan's 2015 population density, the North Region was most densely populated, with 1,440 people per square km, with the South Region next at 639 people per square km, the Central Region third at 553 people per square km, and East Region last at 68 people per square km. (Table 3-5-2-1)

¹⁷ This refers to the population within each unit's land area ; it is the population per square kilometer.

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

Unit: People/square km

Year \ Region	North Region	Central Region	South Region	East Region
1991	1,188	491	606	75
1996	1,243	519	627	75
2001	1,317	537	641	73
2006	1,366	545	644	71
2007	1,375	546	644	71
2008	1,384	548	644	70
2009	1,392	549	644	70
2010	1,400	548	643	70
2011	1,409	549	642	69
2012	1,418	550	642	69
2013	1,425	551	641	69
2014	1,432	552	641	69
2015	1,440	553	639	68

Source: MOI Monthly Statistics Report, MOI Department of Statistics

Looking at the population density of each city and county in 2015, Taipei City had the highest density, at 9,951 people per square km, followed by Chiayi City, at 4,504 people per square km; and Hsinchu City was next, at 4,168 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 72 people per square km, and Nantou County, at 124 people per square km. (Table 3-5-2-2)

III. DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

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

Unit: People/square km

County/ City	2013	2,014	2015
New Taipei City	1,927	1,933	1,934
Taipei City	9,884	9,942	9,951
Taoyuan City	1,674	1,686	1,725
Taichung City	1,220	1,228	1,239
Tainan City	859	860	860
Kaohsiung City	943	943	941
Yilan County	214	214	124
Hsinchu County	372	377	380
Miaoli County	311	312	310
Changhua County	1,206	1,202	1,200
Nantou County	126	125	124
Yunlin County	548	546	542
Chiayi County	278	276	273
Pingtung County	307	305	303
Taitung County	64	64	63
Hualien County	72	72	72
Penghu County	791	802	806
Keelung City	2,824	2,810	2,803
Hsinchu City	4,114	4,148	4,168
Chiayi City	4,513	4,513	4,504
Kinmen County	796	842	876
Lienchiang County	422	434	436

Source: 2013 to 2015 Population Statistics Annual Report, Dept. of Household Registration, 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, we 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, we 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 we could recruit the professional talent the country needs to improve the quality of our human resources.

(I) **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 labors 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 the social public asset.

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

1. Improving family and community care and the health systems:
 - (1) Improving the 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 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 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 elderly to maintain the 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 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 the 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.

(III) 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 and have a happy stay in Taiwan, and explore their potentials.
 - (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. Through the implementation of a professional reviewing system to attract talents from all over the world to come to Taiwan.
4. Constructing a multicultural society:
- (1) Encouraging our 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 Measures of the Past Five Years and its Implementation Circumstances¹⁸; the summary is as follows:

(IV) 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

¹⁸ Important 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 to 2015.

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 married couples.

- (2) In order to bring our 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 4 “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, 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 regulars will now take only 4 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 Regulars 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.
- (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 of population policies, Hui-Ying Liao and Chuan-Yu Wu, well-known authors in 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, MOE will encourage schools to take married students into consideration when constructing their student dormitory.

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 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 artificial birth agency, the Ministry of Health and Welfare issued an amendment of the “Artificial Birth 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) Supporting pregnant women to undergo pre-birth genetic diagnosis: A total of 57,471 people received a subsidy in 2015

and a total of 1,645 abnormal cases were found. Each case was subsequently followed and counseling services were provided. The rate of completion for the followed cases reached 96%.

- (6) Congenital metabolism abnormality examination for newborn babies was provided. In 2015, a total of 213,170 cases were examined with an examination rate of 99.8%. There were 2,698 confirmed abnormality cases and subsequent treatments were provided.
- (7) In 2015, the Ministry of Health and Welfare established 46 Child Development Unified Assessment Centers around the country, specifically assessing 22,829 children. Among the children assessed, 1,505 children were normal, 15,124 children were confirmed with developmental retardation and 4,316 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 birth sex ratio monitoring system to watch closely the newborn baby sex ratio in every hospital, implement and strengthen the birth sex ratio monitoring and management of medical institutions. The Ministry also combined with city and county public health bureaus to continue general survey counseling of midwives and prenatal examination medical institutions, completing the general survey counseling of 935 establishments in 2015. In 2015, among the total examined cases, 6 cases were penalized, including 2 misconduct hospitals for performing illegal medical treatments and 4 misconduct hospitals that used the banned medicine Mifepristone for an artificial abortion.
- (9) The Ministry of Health and Welfare continues to conduct public promotion activities. In 2015, during the Chinese New Year holidays (February) and on Taiwan Girls Day (October), it intensively broadcasted the “Blessings for a Good Pregnancy” and “Sex Equality, Good Pregnancy” promotional videos and published documents on 'Sex Equality, Equal Opportunities,

Females Bloom in a Glory of Confidence” by the *China Times Weekly* in October to spread the concept of sex equality.

3. Constructing a diverse, affordable and accessible quality early childcare system.

(1) The Ministry of Education is promoting a free tuition fee education program for children under 5 years old. A subsidy will be provided to children who are under 5 years old on September 1 of their corresponding school year, which significantly reduces the economic burden of parents. This program started in the 2011 academic year (August 2011). In the 2015 academic year, the overall rate of children under 5 years old entering pre-school reached 96.05%, meaning approximately 170,000 children benefited from this program. Here are the subsidy items and amount:

① Free tuition subsidy (bi-semester subsidy) :

Public school : Each child can receive maximum subsidy of 14,000 (NTD, same as below) every academic year.

Private school: Each child can receive a maximum subsidy of 30,000 every academic year.

② Extra subsidy for economic minority child (“Minority extra subsidy” in short) : Besides free tuition subsidy, 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 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 a consolidated

income tax rate under 20%, each child will receive 3,000 NTD per month.

- (3) The Ministry of Health and Welfare supported municipality, county (city) governments to establish 92 public-private collaborated baby care centers from 2012 to 2015. The centers provide baby day care services, as well as temporary baby care and extended hour baby care services. In addition, from 2012 to 2015, the Ministry also supported local governments to establish 100 public-private collaborated childcare and education resource centers, which offer childcare services and resources to nearby communities.
- (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 preschool implementation program since 2014 and continues to support municipality, county (or city) governments and local charity organizations in establishing non-profit preschools and providing related subsidies. In 2015, the Ministry offered support to 11 Counties (Cities) including, Taipei City, Taichung City, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, Taoyuan City, Hsinchu County, Hsinchu City, Pingtung County, Taitung County, Hualien County, and Yilan County to establish 17 new non-profit preschools. By the end of 2015, a total of 27 non-profit preschools have been established nationwide.
 - (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 2015, the Ministry of Health and Welfare supported municipality, county (or city) governments to hold 1,508 on-the-job training courses in home-based childcare service centers. A total of 102,662 visits were accumulated (100,221 female visits accounting for 97.6%, 2,441 male visits accounting for 2.4%). Through the implementation of these courses the knowledge and professional skills of childcare personnel were improved, which further enhances the childcare service quality.
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 was 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 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 a consolidated income tax rate under 20%, each child will receive 2,500 NTD per month. From January to December of 2015, this program has offered subsidies to a total of 255,722 children who are under 2 years

old, which accounts for 61.51% of total children who are under 2 years old. Among the children who received subsidies, 133,621 (52.25%) were male, and 123,101 (47.75%) were female; this ratio is close to the sex ratio of children under 2 years old (male 52.8%, and female 48.2%); the total offered subsidies were approximately 5,045,090,000 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 added a child preschool special deduction to reduce the burden of childcare expenses. From January 1, 2012, taxpayers with a child under 5 years old can receive an annual deduction of 25,000 NTD per child. Nevertheless, taxpayers with an annual income tax rate higher than 20% or annual income greater than 6,700,000 NTD are not eligible for deduction.
- (5) In response to the birth encouragement policies due to fewer children and to improve the benefit of insureds 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 of 2015, beneficiaries numbered 215,042 people, with a total of over NT\$ 12,524,560,000 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 2015, 145 enterprises were granted subsidies for a total amount of approximately 5,810,000 NTD.
- (3) The Ministry of Labor issued the amendment of “Nursery Room and Child Care Facility Establishment Standards and

Subsidy Regulations” on June 8, 2015, which increases the maximum subsidy for a childcare facility from 300,000 NTD per year to 600,000 NTD per year.

- (4) For those enterprises who have established childcare service facilities or signed a contract with government approved childcare service facilities to accept their own employees’ children and provide subsidies for their employees, the Ministry of Labor will offer subsidies for such enterprises. In 2015, the Ministry subsidized a total of 106 establishments, with the total subsidized amount reaching NT\$ 6.47 million.
 - (5) To provide enterprises with childcare related information, the Ministry of Labor established an enterprise childcare and nursery room information website in 2015. The website was organized into various theme-based sections including “Business Units,” “Employee Parents,” and “Childcare Facilities.” The website was promoted via nursery room and childcare facility seminars as well as other related advertisements. Furthermore, enterprise childcare information booklets and other advertisements were prepared for business units to refer to.
 - (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 2015, detailed information on 22,933 registered and certified childcare personnel and 735 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.
6. Implementing unpaid maternity and parental leave 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.

- (2) The Ministry of Labor held 28 “Work place equality and sexual harassment prevention seminars” in 2015, which were attended by a total of 2,724 people. These seminars were aimed to promote employees applying for unpaid parental leave for child caring.

7. Improving child protection systems

- (1) The Ministry of Health and Welfare actively established a child protection notification system in recent years. Besides releasing the “Points of Notice for Municipality, County (and City) governments Major Child Abuse Incident Emergency Responding System,” the “Child and Adolescent Protection and High Risk Family Notification List,” and an amendment to the “Child and Adolescent Protection Case Emergency Notification Index,” the Ministry will include child criminal behaviors which lead to immediate danger to children or their freedom into the notification index of 2010. Furthermore, the Ministry also added Article 54 Item 1 into the “Child and Adolescent Welfare and Right Protection Act,” specifying that in case a parent, guardian, or any other person responsible for taking care of the child has been wanted, in custody, under surveillance, in rehab or under arrested due to violating the Drug Prevention and Control Act, the Judicial Police Officer, Judicial Police, Prosecutor, or court defined under the Code of Criminal Procedure shall visit the child who is under 12 years old and get to know his/her living conditions.
- (2) The Ministry of Health and Welfare completed the 2015 Child and Adolescent Welfare Service Assessment Index in May 2014, and included the “Child and Adolescent Protection Work and Handling Service” as one of the assessment items.

- (3) To strengthen the instantaneous, sustainability of parenting education resources and save resources, online information was selected as the way of promotion in 2015. Besides uploading child caring related videos and audio information as well as other digital educational materials, the mobile version of the “Child Caring and Parenting Website (<http://babyedu.sfaa.gov.tw>)” was completed, in response to the trend of a vast number of new generation parents using mobile devices. This will provide real-time, and distance-free child caring educational resources to parents. From the launching of the mobile website in August 2015 to the end of 2015, a total of 78,440 website visits were accumulated (an average of 15,688 website visits per month).
- (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. Furthermore, the Child Adoption Information Center of the Social and Family Agency, Ministry of Health and Welfare provided child adoption related information, news, books, video and audio materials as well as counseling services to the general public. In 2015, a total of 681 people benefited from such services, and the number of visits to the website reached 77,628.
- (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. In 2015, the Ministry supported the setting up of 25 family welfare service centers, providing counseling services, case management, case handling services, group work, community service program, web seminars, community group caring and visiting services, site and facility services, volunteer services and training, and professional empowerment.

(V) 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 end 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. In 2015, the number of people receiving care services (home-based services, daycare services, and family care) reached 48,375, among which 28,771 were female (accounting for 59.5%) and 19,604 were male (accounting for 40.5%), a 5.6% increase compared with 2014.
- (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. There were a total of 7,216 elder people who received the catering delivery services; 3,691 of them are female (accounting for 51.1%) and 3,525 of them are male (accounting for 48.9%).
- (5) The Ministry of Health and Welfare provided one adult preventive health care service per year for the elderly over 65 years of age. In 2015, the number of people (rate of utilization) receiving the service reached over 930,000 (31.5%), among

which approximately 410,000 were male (accounting for 29.8%) and approximately 520,000 were female (accounting for 32.8%).

- (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 2015, 30 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 (Since July 1, 2015, the subsidy is 12,005 NTD per person per 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 regular 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) To adjust the National Pension payment amount according to the law, the Ministry of Health and Welfare requested the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan by letter on December 15, 2015 to provide the CPI growth rate in 2015 compared with that in 2011. The reply letter by the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan on January 6, 2016, indicated that the CPI growth rate was increased by 3.65%. Therefore, the Ministry of Health and Welfare officially closed the adjustment for 6 items in the National Pension payment on January 12, 2016; the news was immediately updated in the Executive Yuan *Gazette*.
- (4) The Ministry of Health and Welfare has helped senior people to transform their real estate into cash that can be withdrawn every month, providing an economically secured alternative for senior people. The trial program was operated and promoted by the Executive Yuan and will go 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, however none were

qualified for application. In addition, the Social and Family Affairs Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare actively visited people who might be eligible. Among them 8 seniors were qualified for application, but they were unwilling to apply. So far, no application has been 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.

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 Transportation and Communications enhanced media promotion aimed at persuading the voluntary surrender of car and motorcycle driver's licenses by older people unsuitable to continue driving, to improve the safety management of older people driving motor vehicles.

(4) The Ministry of Health and Welfare provided transportation pick-up services to disabled elderly people: a total of 291,310 passengers (trips) were provided, which showed a growth of 8.9% when compared with 2013's 267,498 passengers. Among the passengers, 137,145 were female (accounting for 47.1%) and 154,165 were male (accounting for 52.9%).

(5) The Ministry of the Interior continued to carry out the nationwide “Urban Roads Maintenance Management and

Accessible Pedestrian Environment Assessment Plan” (by combining the “Urban Roads Accessible Pedestrian Environment Assessment & Implementation Plan” and the “Urban Roads Maintenance Management Assessment” in 2015) to improve the rights of senior people on the road, offering a respectful, safe and comfortable environment for pedestrians.

(6) The Ministry of the Interior amended the central urban renewal fund supporting self-renewal implementation regulations on September 26, 2014, which included offering subsidies for purchasing elevators and improving disabled access facilities.

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, the “Senior Citizen Exercise Instruction Class,” which is aimed at senior citizens over 65 years of age, guiding them to perform suitable exercise or leisure activities. It is hoped that through the help of the exercise instruction class, the self-health management of senior citizens can be improved, leading to lower health insurance expenditures. In 2015, 56 sessions of the “Senior Citizen Exercise Instruction Class” were conducted by local governments.

(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.

(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 2015, a total of 2,476 care bases were established, and services were

provided to 15,210 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 2015, a total of 5,462 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 2015, a total of 1,036 sessions of welfare activities were held.

5. Improved education system for senior citizens

- (1) The Ministry of Education has been developing teaching materials for senior citizens in the past years and had accumulated over 30 types of teaching materials up to 2016. Not only were these teaching materials sold according to the corresponding governmental regulations, they can also be accessed as electronic resources through the Ministry's senior citizen learning website (<http://moe.senioredu.moe.gov.tw>) by relevant agencies and the general public nationwide for free.
- (2) To enable the public to obtain information on senior education policies, the Ministry of Education has 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 108 senior learning universities across the nation so that the general public can access this learning information anytime.
- (3) To encourage people in the nation to have good habits of lifelong learning, the Ministry of Education set up 339 "Senior Learning Centers" in 336 districts, townships, and cities in 2016. Senior people with age over 55 are the main group attending these learning centers, which provides them with a senior learning core curriculum, self-plan special curriculum and contributions & an influential curriculum. New courses and curriculum can be created depending on local characteristics and demand. Middle and senior people can learn in nearby

learning centers to save a significant amount of time due to transportation. Furthermore, senior students completing the curriculum are encouraged to form learning practice groups, providing them a way to make contributions and offer services, leading to middle and senior laborer re-utilization. The Ministry of Education collaborated with county and city governments to bring about the trend of senior learning, which helped 339 senior learning centers to expand their resources to 2,494 villages and towns nationwide. Senior students completing the curriculum were also encouraged to form 1,528 learning practice groups, demonstrating the value of senior labor and allowing them to enjoy a fruitful life.

- (4) 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 26 hours was made in 2015.

(VI) 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 Chinese Spouses.” The survey included items such as the basic information of foreign and Chinese 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 Chinese 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, Chinese citizens, Hong Kong and Macau citizens, non-resident citizens) into the “Foreign Population Dynamism Management Database” for immigrant population inquiries and statistical analysis.
- (3) The “Foreign and Chinese Spouse Database,” with its data mostly from the “Foreign Population Dynamism Management Database” and related data from external units, started its operation in December 2014, and has served as a cross-department inquiry platform for government units to look up immigrant population data and statistics.
- (4) 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, Chinese spouses, and Hong Kong and Macau spouses of Taiwan citizens who are legally working in Taiwan.
- (2) The Ministry of Labor provided employment assistance to foreign spouses and Chinese 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 Chinese 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 2015 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 home-country festival or domestic festival periods, allowing domestic citizens to get to know different cultures. By the end of September 2016, a total of 1068 activity events were held with a total of 38,452 people attending the events.

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 talents recruitment workshops were

held, hoping to attract foreign experts and corporations to work in Taiwan.

- ③ The 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 1st, 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 requirement that a 1-year work experience abroad is needed was canceled from March 28, 2014 on.
- (8) Regarding to the foreigners applying for residence extension and permanent residence which is applicable to Article 7 Item 1 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 representative, 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 22nd, 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, and also amended the Regulations Regarding Study and Counseling Assistance for Overseas Chinese Students in Taiwan on June 30 and December 17 of 2014 to relax restrictions on foreign and overseas Chinese students undertaking education in Taiwan.

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 cannot apply for recurrent education and other night classes or holiday classes are lifted. Also, in accordance with practical operations, it also amends the restriction that colleges and universities must recruit overseas Chinese students on their own.

(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 2016.

- (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 November 26, 2014, relaxing the requirement for applying for internships in Taiwan after graduation. The original requirement of applying in the same semester (two available application times per year: June 15 and December 15) as graduation was amended to submitting an application 2 months prior to the expiration of the residence permit.
- (14) The National Development Council approved the “Contact Taiwan” program 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 network such a 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 (if fulfilling the standards stipulated by the Ministry of Labor) in Taiwan to 14 years, but also on December 23, 2015 the “Program for Relaxing Foreign Talents to Work in Taiwan” was submitted by the Ministry of Labor to the Executive Yuan and was approved on January 15, 2016, which comprises several measures for talent retention and recruitment. To keep skilled foreign labors that have been in Taiwan for over 9 years, the “Rating and Quota” system for senior foreign professional labors will be established to keep outstanding foreign skilled manpower in Taiwan.
- (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 “Headstart 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 Headstart 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 or 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 or 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 vice executive of a certain division only needs to meet the requirement of a monthly wage of 47,971 NTD.
- (17) The Ministry of the Interior amended Article 18 of the “Regulation for Taiwan Citizens with no Census Applying Residence in Taiwan” on June 18, 2015, specifying that foreign students while job seeking after graduating 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 Education has relaxed the regulations for foreign graduating students applying for internship in Taiwan.

The internship period in Taiwan can be extended to a maximum of one year after graduation.

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 all-in-one platform 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 family and happiness, in line with global development.
- (2) A unit was subsidized in 2014 by the Ministry of the Interior to produce and broadcast the television project of the “New Inhabitant Information Promotion Television Media Production and Broadcast Program,” including news topics and interviews in Vietnamese, Indonesian, Thai, Cambodian, and Filipino (English).
- (3) In 2015, the Ministry of Education supported 19 counties and cities to establish 29 learning centers for new inhabitants. Each learning center was encouraged to hold relevant cultural activities and promotions during home-country festival or domestic festival period, allowing domestic citizens to get to know different cultures. In 2015, a total of 203 activity events were held with a total of 9,519 people attending the events.

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 and hardware upgrade into the system, significantly improving border control services.

- (2) To implement the management of entrants in Taiwan, 30,848 entrants were inspected during 2015. In 2015, many forgery, false marriage, and illegal agency cases were uncovered. 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 trend.

6. Intensifying illegal immigration prevention

- (1) To reduce the number of foreign laborers with unknown locations, the Ministry of the Interior has reported to the National Security Bureau to establish Project Xiangan 3. In 2015, the total number of foreign laborers with unknown locations was increased to 23,149. A total number of 16,851 foreign laborers with unknown locations were uncovered, with an uncovering rate of 72.8%. This prevents illegal hiring, illegal matchmaking agencies, and Human Trafficking, further assuring social order and national security.
- (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.
- (3) 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 on developing human trafficking prevention strategies.

(VII) 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,” “Being Happy Is Easy, Baby One Two Three!,” “How Fortunate to Have You, My Baby,” “Double Happiness with A Baby,” “Raising A Child Completes Your Life,” “Giving Life for Future Hope,” “Giving Birth for Love,” “More Babies to Cherish Taiwan,” “Now Hiring: The Next Generation!,” “One Birth, One Bliss!,” “I’m Ready, Mom And Dad! Tonight Is Your Show!,” “Just Do It!,” “No Birth, No Handsome, No Beauty,” “Making A Baby Fulfills Your Life!,” “A Couple with a Son and Daughter Is Coupled With Happiness!,” “Baby Ready! Happy Ready!,” “Son + Daughter = Happiness,” ““Expecting” Good Fortune!,” “Marry, ‘I Do’ Giving Birth, I Would,” and “Pregnancy, Breast Feeding, Maternity” were selected, totaling 20 advocacy slogans.
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. IMPLEMENTATION 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 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 our valuable experience in the implementation of population policy.

To give our citizens an understanding of population problems and population policy, and to enhance our citizens' sense of responsibility towards the family, society and the country, we must carry through with the implementation of population policy objectives, promote economic development, and improve social well-being. In accordance with the population policy of the time, different propaganda slogans were introduced in different areas. Some of the slogans branded in people's memories were catchy, such as "having two children is perfect, regardless of boy or girl." (shown in table 4-1)

In 1986, "The MOI Population Policy Advocacy Implementation Plan" was formulated, which set each November as Population Policy Advocacy Month. Advocacy topics and focal points for improvement have been chosen by the Ministry of the Interior (see Table 4-1), and these have been entrusted to each special municipality, county (or city) government to implement in accordance with the particular characteristics of their areas of jurisdiction and the targets of their advocacy. To encourage special municipalities, county (and city) governments to effectively implement population policy advocacy, in 1989, the "MOI's Main Points of Population Policy Advocacy Assessment and Awards" was formulated in recognition of the excellent performance of agencies (or units). Also since 2009, periods from January to October, and December of each year, have been set as regular advocacy periods, in order to carry through the implementation of population policies.

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.

IV. PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF POPULATION POLICY

Time of Promotion	Content of Slogan
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fewer children, more fortune 2. Small family, with lots of happiness
1971	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taiwan's new love culture brings us all together. 2. Let's collectively put importance on marriage, family and having children.
2006	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	Advocacy Focus
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Year	Advocacy Theme	Advocacy Focus
105	Creating the society of “happy to marry, willing to have children and able to support them.”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Re-creating love marriage and family values, improving the advocacy of family importance on oneself and the nation. 2. Improving marriage opportunities, promoting the correct concept of proper-age marriage and birth. 3. Promoting sex equality and emphasizing the idea of "both boy and girl are perfect" to enable gender balance. 4. Improving the advocacy of birth importance on oneself, corporations and the nation. 5. Creating a child-friendly, elderly-friendly and new inhabitant-friendly living environment. 6. Strengthening the safeguard of citizen’s life, and property.
	Creating a multicultural homeland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting multicultural respect, creating a friendly residence and living environment, and assisting new inhabitants with special needs. 2. Improving the advocacy of increasing support to new inhabitants and their children to increase competitiveness. 3. Encouraging foreign students to work in Taiwan, recruiting diverse professional talents.

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

(2) Current Status of Population Policy Advocacy Managed by the Ministry of the Interior

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 will review it and send back suggestions based on the population statistical data, and then the local government will carry 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. The regulations will be repeatedly reviewed during implementation with opinions and suggestions from local governments nationwide if needed.

3. Marriage and Childbirth Encouragement Events by the Ministry of the Interior in 2016

Taiwan has been facing fewer children and an aging problem in recent years. In 2015, the total fertility rate was 1.18 children, which makes us one of the countries in the world with the lowest fertility rate. There are many reasons for such a low fertility 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 birth continues to increase, leading to late marriages, late births, or even no marriage and no births. 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.” To collect the opinions of the general public on the governmental departments holding matchmaking activities for singles, the Ministry of the Interior opened an online forum on NDC’s public policy web-based platform from January 15 to February 14, 2016. The question of “What’s your opinion about governmental departments holding match-making activities for singles to improve Taiwan’s marriage and fertility rate?” was registered online. Over 80% of the citizens supported governmental departments holding matchmaking activities for singles to improve Taiwan’s marriage and fertility rate.

To increase Taiwan’s marriage rate and fertility rate, to attract the young generation’s attention to marriage and family issues, and to improve the opportunity for single men and women to meet up, the Ministry of the Interior held 12 sessions of the “Happy Train Single Match-Making Activity” from July to October 2016. 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. In 2016, a total of 1,240 people participated in the events. Up to now (by November 2016), more than 10 couples resulted from such events, and one of the couples is currently shooting their wedding photos and planning to get married in 2017. Records of the events can be seen in “Appendix 3 Ministry of the Interior 2016 Happy Train Single Match-Making Activity.”



Source: Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Chart 4-1 MOI 2016 Single Match-Making Activity Website Banner

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 our 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‰ 36 years ago, 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 2021, 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 2014 to 2023, the number of children born per year will average at 179,900 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 2014's 86.2% to 153.9% by 2023. 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 our 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 considering fixing total fertility rate from 1.0 to 2.0 children as the target

value, to reach a total fertility rate of 1.19 children in 2015, 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 2015, 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.

5. Specialization Demonstrating Population composition, Aging and Various Population Statistic Information Correlation

(1) Population 3-stage age structure, dependency ratio and aging index

1. Annual comparison

By the end of 2015, the registered population in Taiwan is 23,490,000 people; among them, the population with age of 0-14 is 3,187,780 people, accounting for 13.57%, the population with an age of 15-64 is 17,365,715 people, accounting for 73.92%, the population with an age over 65 is 2,938,579 people, accounting for 12.51%. The dependency ratio between the dependent population (ages 0-14 and ages over 65) and the working age population (age 15-64) is 35.28, this slightly increased by 0.2 compared to 2014. The aging index, which is the ratio between the senior population with an age over 65 and a population with

an age of 0-14 is 92.18; it increased by 6.48 compared with 2014 and continued to show an increasing trend. Furthermore, considering Taiwan's population 3-stage age structure, the senior population continued to increase (age over 65), whereas the young population (age 0-14) gradually decreased due to the fewer children phenomenon, suggesting that the population-aging problem is worsening.

Table 4-3 Population 3-stage age structure, dependency ratio and aging index

Year	Population at year-end (people)	Percentage of age structure (%)			Dependency Ratio	Dependency Ratio		Aging index
		0-14 years old	15-64 years old	65 years old above		Child dependency ratio	old age dependency ratio	
2005	22,770,383	18.70	71.56	9.74	39.74	26.14	13.60	52.05
2006	22,876,527	18.12	71.88	10.00	39.12	25.21	13.91	55.17
2007	22,958,360	17.56	72.24	10.21	38.43	24.30	14.13	58.13
2008	23,037,031	16.95	72.62	10.43	37.70	23.34	14.36	61.51
2009	23,119,772	16.34	73.03	10.63	36.93	22.38	14.56	65.05
2010	23,162,123	15.65	73.61	10.74	35.85	21.26	14.59	68.64
2011	23,224,912	15.08	74.04	10.89	35.07	20.37	14.70	72.20
2012	23,315,822	14.63	74.22	11.15	34.74	19.72	15.03	76.21
2013	23,373,517	14.32	74.15	11.53	34.85	19.31	15.55	80.51
2014	23,433,753	13.99	74.03	11.99	35.08	18.89	16.19	85.70
2015	23,492,074	13.57	73.92	12.51	35.28	18.36	16.92	92.18
Increase or decrease % (number) compared with last year	0.25	-0.42	-0.11	0.52	0.20	-0.54	0.73	6.48

Source: Project Report, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI

2. Worldwide comparison

To benchmark with countries around the world, the dependency ratio of Taiwan was 35.28 at the end of 2015, which is quite low compared with other major countries in the world. In 2015, the aging index of Taiwan was 92.18, which is lower than that of Japan (200.00), Germany (161.54), Canada (100.00), France (94.74), UK (94.44), and South Korea (92.86). However, it is higher than that of the United States/Australia (78.95), New Zealand (75.00), Singapore (68.75), China (58.82), Malaysia (23.08) and the Philippines (11.76).

Table 4-4 Worldwide comparison for dependency ratio and aging index

Country	Percentage of age structure (%)			Dependency Ratio	Aging index
	0-14 years old	15-64 years old	65 years old above		
R.O.C.①	14	74	13	35.28	92.18
Canada	16	68	16	47.06	100.00
United States	19	66	15	51.52	78.95
United Kingdom	18	65	17	53.85	94.44
France	19	63	18	58.73	94.74
Germany	13	66	21	51.52	161.54
Mainland China	17	73	10	36.99	58.82
Japan	13	61	26	63.93	200.00
South Korea	14	73	13	36.99	92.86
Malaysia	26	68	6	47.06	23.08
The Philippines	34	62	4	61.29	11.76
Singapore	16	73	11	36.99	68.75
Australia	19	66	15	51.52	78.95
New Zealand	20	65	15	53.85	75.00

Source: Project Report, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI

3. Regional and county/city comparison

By looking at the population ratio of the 3-stage ages in different regions of Taiwan, it was found that for age 0-14, the Central region of Taiwan had the highest population ratio of

14.09%, followed by the population ratio of the North region, which is 14.07%. As for age 15-64, Kinmen and Matsu region has the highest population ratio of 78.33%, followed by the population ratio of the South region, which is 74.17%. For the age over 65, the East region of Taiwan has the highest population ratio of 14.21%, followed by the population ratio of the South region, which is 13.42%. With regards to the population ratio by city or county, for age 0-14, the highest ratio was in Hsinchu City at 17.69%, followed by Hsinchu County at 16.94%, with Taoyuan City third at 15.52%. For age 15-64, Kinmen County's 78.39% was the highest, with Lienchiang County next at 77.67% and New Taipei City was third at 76.17%. For age over 65, Chiayi County's 17.28% was the highest, followed by Yunlin County at 16.47%, with Nantou County third at 15.21%. By looking at the aging index in different regions of Taiwan during the same period of time, the North and Central region of Taiwan had the lowest aging index of 84.19 and 89.38, respectively, whereas East and South region of Taiwan had the highest aging index of 111.94 and 108.08, respectively. With regards to the age index by city or county, Chiayi County's 161.19 was the highest, followed by Yunlin County at 131.10, with Penghu County third at 129.22, whereas Hsinchu City (59.36), Taoyuan City (62.30), and Hsinchu County (67.47) were the three to have the lowest aging index.

Table 4-5 Age Structure Index by Regional population

Regions	Total population	0-14 years old	Comparison of compositions (%)	15-64 years old	Comparison of compositions (%)	65 years old above	Comparison of compositions (%)	Depen- dency Ratio	Child depen- dency ratio	Old age depen- dency ratio	Agin- g index
Total	23,492,074	3,187,780	13.57	17,365,715	73.92	2,938,579	12.51	35.28	18.36	16.92	92.18
North Region	10,587,558	1,489,363	14.07	7,844,364	74.09	1,253,831	11.84	34.97	18.99	15.98	84.19
New Taipei City	3,970,644	517,012	13.02	3,024,457	76.17	429,175	10.81	31.28	17.09	14.19	83.01
Taipei City	2,704,810	377,428	13.95	1,928,200	71.29	399,182	14.76	40.28	19.57	20.70	105.76
Taoyuan City	2,105,780	326,854	15.52	1,575,296	74.81	203,630	9.67	33.68	20.75	12.93	62.30
Keelung City	372,105	41,273	11.09	281,698	75.70	49,134	13.20	32.09	14.65	17.44	119.05
Hsinchu City	434,060	76,777	17.69	311,711	71.81	45,572	10.50	39.25	24.63	14.62	59.36
Yilan County	458,117	58,182	12.70	334,757	73.07	65,178	14.23	36.85	17.38	19.47	112.02
Hsinchu County	542,042	91,837	16.94	388,245	71.63	61,960	11.43	39.61	23.65	15.96	67.47
Central Region	5,806,552	818,290	14.09	4,256,894	73.31	731,368	12.60	36.40	19.22	17.18	89.38
Taichung City	2,744,445	411,246	14.98	2,050,883	74.73	282,316	10.29	33.82	20.05	13.77	68.65
Miaoli County	563,912	79,338	14.07	404,030	71.65	80,544	14.28	39.57	19.64	19.94	101.52
Changhua County	1,289,072	178,857	13.87	934,430	72.49	175,785	13.64	37.95	19.14	18.81	98.28
Nantou County	509,490	60,965	11.97	371,016	72.82	77,509	15.21	37.32	16.43	20.89	127.14
Yunlin County	699,633	87,884	12.56	496,535	70.97	115,214	16.47	40.90	17.70	23.20	131.10
South Region	6,398,221	794,319	12.41	4,745,379	74.17	858,523	13.42	34.83	16.74	18.09	108.08
Tainan City	1,885,541	240,620	12.76	1,398,127	74.15	246,794	13.09	34.86	17.21	17.65	102.57
Kaohsiung City	2,778,918	349,587	12.58	2,078,883	74.81	350,448	12.61	33.67	16.82	16.86	100.25
Chiayi City	270,366	39,605	14.65	196,327	72.62	34,434	12.74	37.71	20.17	17.54	86.94
Chiayi County	519,839	55,736	10.72	374,260	72.00	89,843	17.28	38.90	14.89	24.01	161.19
Pingtung County	841,253	97,079	11.54	622,278	73.97	121,896	14.49	35.19	15.60	19.59	125.56
Penghu County	102,304	11,692	11.43	75,504	73.80	15,108	14.77	35.49	15.49	20.01	129.22
East Region	554,397	70,384	12.70	405,228	73.09	78,785	14.21	36.81	17.37	19.44	111.94
Taitung County	222,452	28,236	12.69	162,132	72.88	32,084	14.42	37.20	17.42	19.79	113.63
Hualien County	331,945	42,148	12.70	243,096	73.23	46,701	14.07	36.55	17.34	19.21	110.80
Kinmen and Matsu Region	145,346	15,424	10.61	113,850	78.33	16,072	11.06	27.66	13.55	14.12	104.20
Kinmen County	132,799	13,853	10.43	104,105	78.39	14,841	11.18	27.56	13.31	14.26	107.13
Lienchiang County	12,547	1,571	12.52	9,745	77.67	1,231	9.81	28.75	16.12	12.63	78.36

Source: Project Report, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI

With regards to the aging index by city or county in the recent 5 years, up to 15 cities or counties have aging indexes that are higher than the national average. Among the six municipal

cities, Taipei City, Tainan City and Kaohsiung City have aging indexes that are higher than the national average. Many experts have pointed out that the high aging index of Taipei City might be due to the fact that Taipei City has the richest resources in terms of medicare and social welfare, moreover, many of the Taipei City residents have been living there for a long period of time since new comers or young people cannot afford to buy houses in Taipei City nowadays, suggesting that Taipei City citizens are typically senior people. From the gradient figure of the population aging index as shown in Appendix Figure 1, the number of cities and counties with an aging index over 100 increased from 3 in 2011 to 14 in 2015, indicating that the problem of population aging has been worsening over the past years and government authorities should consider this problem seriously.

Table 4-6 Population aging index for each county and city

Region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	72.20	76.21	80.51	85.70	92.18
New Taipei City	59.00	63.82	68.84	74.82	83.01
Taipei City	88.31	91.00	94.53	99.41	105.76
Taoyuan City	48.07	51.11	54.50	58.72	62.30
Taichung City	53.28	56.40	59.70	63.82	68.65
Tainan City	82.69	86.46	90.80	95.99	102.57
Kaohsiung City	74.13	79.16	84.86	91.52	100.25
Yilan County	90.68	95.58	99.93	104.89	112.02
Hsinchu County	60.40	61.83	62.96	64.61	67.47
Miaoli County	88.50	91.21	93.21	95.88	101.52
Changhua County	77.93	82.19	86.69	92.11	98.28
Nantou County	97.38	103.11	109.55	117.18	127.14
Yunlin County	104.76	110.10	115.66	122.28	131.10
Chiayi County	119.34	127.68	137.26	147.72	161.19
Pingtung County	93.39	100.45	107.77	115.38	125.56
Taitung County	89.59	95.19	100.04	105.90	113.63
Hualien County	88.16	93.48	97.88	103.08	110.80

Region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Penghu County	110.81	113.61	117.04	120.97	129.22
Keelung City	84.23	91.54	98.82	108.08	119.05
Hsinchu City	50.40	51.90	53.70	56.00	59.36
Chiayi City	66.89	71.64	75.67	80.83	86.94
Kinmen County	96.04	97.35	99.60	102.52	107.13
Lienchiang County	67.40	69.25	70.74	74.28	78.36

Source: Project Report, Dept. of Household Registration, MOI

With regards to the aging index ranking by city or county in the recent 5 years, Chiayi County was the highest of all time. This coincides with the fact that Chiayi County was ranked second in crude death rate over the past 4 years. Yunlin County and Penghu County ranked second and third, respectively in terms of aging index. As for the cities and counties with the lowest aging index from 2011 to 2014, Hsinchu City was ranked first, followed by Taoyuan City and Taichung City; this can be rationalized from the fact that Hsinchu City was ranked second in crude child birth rate over the past 5 years. The ranking of the aging index in the recent 5 years can also be seen from the population aging index ranking tri-color figure as shown in Appendix Figure 2. It is worth-mentioning that Hsinchu County has ranked third place in 2015 with respect to the cities and counties with the lowest aging index.

Table 4-7 Ranking of the population aging index for each county and city

Unit: ranking

Region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	...	...	...	...	...
New Taipei City	19	18	18	17	17
Taipei City	10	12	11	11	11
Taoyuan City	22	22	21	21	21
Taichung City	20	20	20	20	19
Tainan City	13	13	13	12	12
Kaohsiung City	15	15	15	15	14
Yilan County	7	7	7	8	8
Hsinchu County	18	19	19	19	20
Miaoli County	9	11	12	13	13
Changhua County	14	14	14	14	15
Nantou County	4	4	4	4	4
Yunlin County	3	3	3	2	2
Chiayi County	1	1	1	1	1
Pingtung County	6	5	5	5	5
Taitung County	8	8	6	7	7
Hualien County	11	9	10	9	9
Penghu County	2	2	2	3	3
Keelung City	12	10	9	6	6
Hsinchu City	21	21	22	22	22
Chiayi City	17	16	16	16	16
Kinmen County	5	6	8	10	10
Lienchiang County	16	17	17	18	18

Note: 1. Taoyuan City was changed into a Municipal City on December 25, 2014. For the ease of comparison, Taoyuan City was used for the labeling in this Table.

2. The faint region and red-colored words represent the top three. Blue region and blue-colored words represent the final three.

Made by Dept. of Household Registration, MOI

Table 4-8 Ranking of crude death rate for each county and city

Unit: ranking

Region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	...	...	...	...	...
New Taipei City	21	21	21	20	20
Taipei City	16	16	16	16	16
Taoyuan City	20	19	19	19	21
Taichung City	17	17	18	18	18
Tainan City	10	10	11	11	11
Kaohsiung City	13	13	13	13	14
Yilan County	9	9	9	9	9
Hsinchu County	14	14	15	15	15
Miaoli County	8	8	7	8	8
Changhua County	11	11	12	12	10
Nantou County	7	6	5	6	6
Yunlin County	6	4	4	3	4
Chiayi County	3	2	2	2	2
Pingtung County	5	5	6	5	5
Taitung County	1	1	1	1	1
Hualien County	4	3	3	4	3
Penghu County	2	7	8	7	7
Keelung City	12	12	10	10	12
Hsinchu City	18	18	17	17	17
Chiayi City	15	15	14	14	13
Kinmen County	19	20	22	21	19
Lienchiang County	22	22	20	22	22

Note: 1. The data in this Table is based on the date of registration

2. Taoyuan City was changed into a Municipal City on December 25, 2014. For the ease of comparison, Taoyuan City was used for the labeling in this Table.
3. The faint region and red-colored words represent the top three. Blue region and blue-colored words represent the final three.

Made by Dept. of Household Registration, MOI

Table 4-9 Ranking of crude birth rate for each county and city

Unit: ranking

Region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	...	...	...	...	...
New Taipei City	10	9	8	7	10
Taipei City	5	5	5	5	4
Taoyuan City	9	11	11	11	3
Taichung City	8	7	7	8	9
Tainan City	17	12	13	12	12
Kaohsiung City	12	13	14	13	15
Yilan County	13	15	15	17	16
Hsinchu County	4	4	4	4	6
Miaoli County	7	6	6	6	8
Changhua County	6	8	9	10	7
Nantou County	19	18	19	19	19
Yunlin County	16	14	18	18	18
Chiayi County	20	21	21	21	22
Pingtung County	21	20	20	20	21
Taitung County	15	17	16	16	17
Hualien County	14	16	12	14	14
Penghu County	11	10	10	9	11
Keelung City	22	22	22	22	20
Hsinchu City	2	1	2	2	2
Chiayi City	18	19	17	15	13
Kinmen County	3	3	3	3	5
Lienchiang County	1	2	1	1	1

Note: 1. The data in this Table is based on the date of registration

2. Taoyuan City was changed into a Municipal City on December 25, 2014. For the ease of comparison, Taoyuan City was used for the labeling in this Table.
3. The faint region and red-colored words represent the top three. Blue region and blue-colored words represent the final three.

Made by Dept. of Household Registration, MOI

(2) Single and married status of the marriageable age population

1. Historical data

Due to improving educational levels, the age of marriage was delayed. With regards to the single and married status of the marriageable age (age 25-34) population, for males with an age of 25-34, singles accounted for 26.86% of the total population of the same age group in 1974. This number gradually increased to 71.69% in 2015. Whereas for females with an age of 25-34, singles accounted for 10.15% of the total population of the same age group in 1974. This number also gradually increased to pass 50%, reaching 56.75% in 2015. The single population for males and females increased by 44.83% and 46.60%, respectively within a period of 41 years. During the same period, in the age group of 25-34, the proportion of married males to total males in the same age group dropped from 72.23% in 1974 to 25.66% in 2015. As for females, the proportion of married females to total females in the same age group dropped from 88.14% in 1974 to 46.21% in 2006 (the first time showing a lower married population than single population), and then to 38.37% in 2015, with a total drop of approximately 50%. This indicates that more and more people decided not to get married, particularly for females within the marriageable age, worsening the problem of fewer children in the future.

Table 4-10 Single and Married Rate from 25 years old to 34 years old by sex

Unit: %

Year	Single		Married	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1974	26.86	10.15	72.23	88.14
1976	28.95	12.37	70.18	85.93
1981	29.30	14.69	69.45	83.01
1986	33.73	17.53	64.44	79.47
1991	41.36	23.22	56.34	73.29
1996	47.74	28.09	49.76	67.80
2001	53.80	36.36	42.74	58.33
2006	63.69	47.70	32.38	46.21
2011	69.12	52.89	27.56	41.34
2015	71.69	56.75	25.66	38.37
Increase or decrease compared with 2015 to 1974	44.83	46.60	-46.57	-49.77

Made by Dept. of Household Registration, MOI

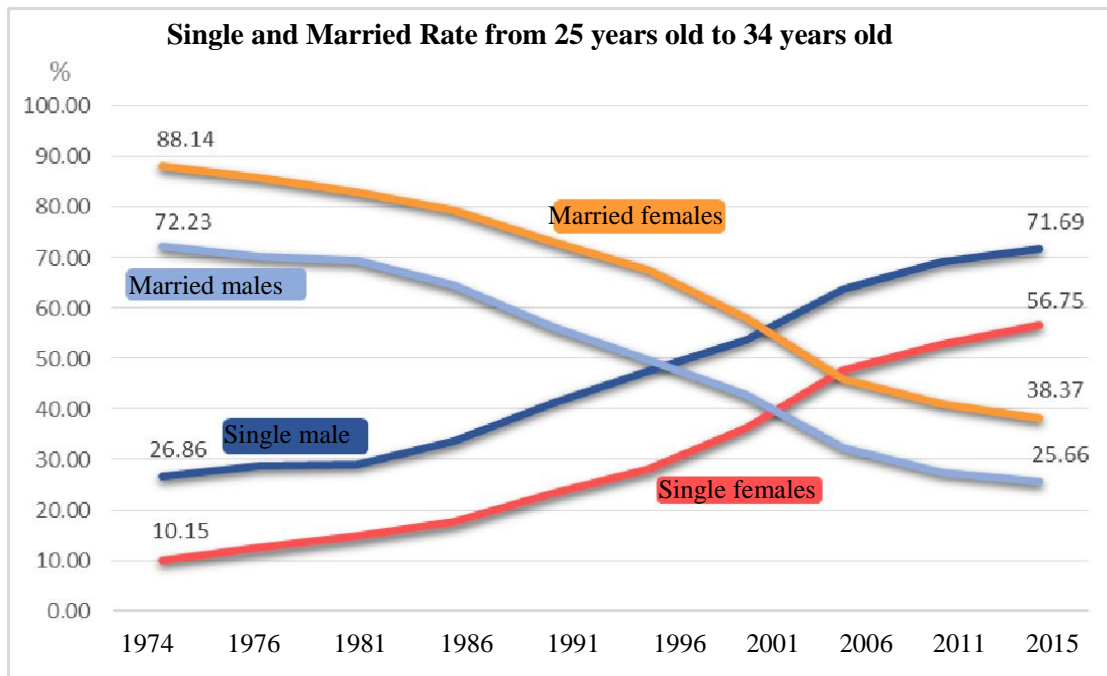


Chart4-2 Single and Married Rate from 25 years old to 34 years old

2. Distribution by county and city

By the end of 2015, in the age group of 25-34, single males accounted for 70% of the total males in the same age group, while the number was approximately 60% for females. As for the married population in the same age group, the proportion for males and females was 25% and 38%, respectively. With respect to the single and married proportion by county and city, Keelung City had the highest proportion of single males and females with marriageable age (males 77.30%, females 64.17%), followed by New Taipei City (males 75.51%, females 60.81%), Kaohsiung City (males 74.32%, females 59.43%), and Hsinchu County (males 66.21%, females 47.25%). For the male married proportion, Lienchiang County was the highest (30.95%), followed by Hsinchu County (30.55%), and Keelung City (19.81%). As for the female married proportion, Hsinchu County was the highest (46.75%), followed by Hsinchu City (46.06%), and Keelung City (29.82%). (See Appendix Figure 3 for details on the single and married proportion of the marriageable age population by the end of 2015)

Table 4-11 Single and married proportion and ranking for marriageable age population (age 25-34) by sex

Year-end of 2015 Unit : % ; ranking

Region	Rate				Ranking			
	Single		Married		Single		Married	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	71.69	56.75	25.66	38.37	...	...	...	...
New Taipei City	75.51	60.81	22.06	34.51	2	2	21	20
Taipei City	70.92	57.69	27.66	39.77	11	10	8	11
Taoyuan City	67.69	50.77	29.25	43.38	19	19	5	4
Taichung City	69.73	54.83	27.63	40.41	15	15	9	8
Tainan City	73.17	58.24	24.36	36.91	5	7	15	13
Kaohsiung City	74.32	59.43	23.16	35.43	3	3	20	18
Yilan County	71.43	57.72	25.53	36.94	10	9	13	12
Hsinchu County	66.21	47.25	30.55	46.75	22	22	2	1
Miaoli County	68.11	50.68	28.51	43.57	18	20	6	3
Changhua County	69.15	53.69	28.08	41.76	16	17	7	6
Nantou County	70.63	57.38	25.94	36.34	12	12	12	14
Yunlin County	69.79	54.79	27.04	39.80	14	16	11	10
Chiayi County	71.47	58.25	25.04	36.07	9	6	14	15
Pingtung County	72.73	59.23	23.82	34.50	6	4	18	21
Taitung County	71.93	57.28	23.89	35.68	7	13	17	17
Hualien County	71.77	57.76	24.21	35.30	8	8	16	19
Penghu County	70.21	53.59	27.25	41.59	13	18	10	7
Keelung City	77.30	64.17	19.81	29.82	1	1	22	22
Hsinchu City	67.38	49.24	29.98	46.06	20	21	3	2
Chiayi City	73.63	58.78	23.62	35.70	4	5	19	16
Kinmen County	68.68	55.03	29.61	42.06	17	14	4	5
Lienchiang County	66.93	57.53	30.95	40.12	21	11	1	9

Note: Red-colored numbers represent the top three. Blue-colored numbers represent the final three.

Made by Dept. of Household Registration, MOI

3. Married proportion for women

Due to the delayed age of marriage in recent years, the childbearing age has increased as well. To study the married proportion for women in the past 41 years, the age of women was first divided into 3 groups, the childbearing age (15-49), the primary-childbearing age (25-39), and the post-childbearing age (40-49). The married proportion for both the childbearing age (age 15-49) and post-childbearing age (age 40-49) women showed a similar trend of gradual decrease, while that for the primary-childbearing age (age 25-39) women showed a rapid decreasing trend, particularly after 2001. Since most people in Taiwan still have the concept of married first before having a baby, if the primary childbearing age (age 25-39) women are unwilling to get married, the problem of a low marriage rate will become worse. Therefore, the government must spend more effort in pushing the primary-childbearing age (age 25-39) women to get married in order to reduce the impact of an imbalanced population composition due to fewer children, an increased dependency rate and an aging population.

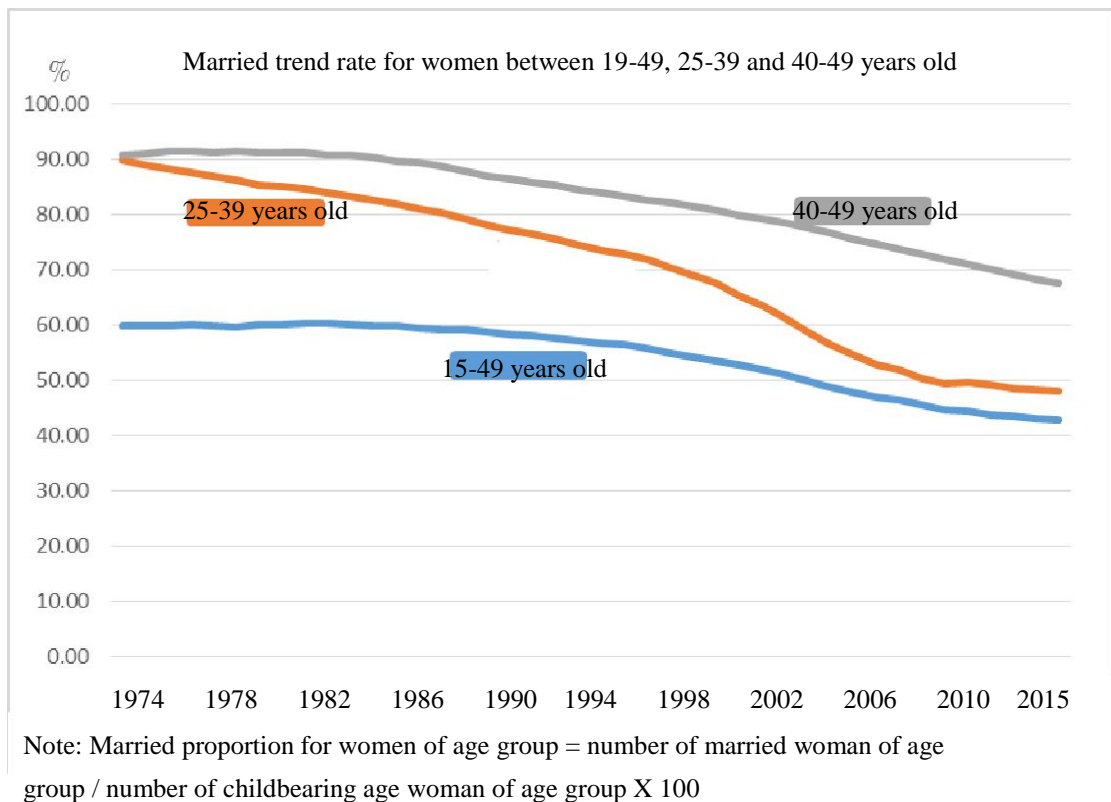


Chart 4-3 Married trend rate for women between 19-49, 25-39 and 40-49 years old

(3) Birth parity

1. Historical data

After the war, the number of childbirths every year continued to rise. In order to prevent postwar baby boomers bringing even a greater baby boom problem during their childbearing age, the government of Taiwan promoted the “small family plan” in 1964, advocating the “Two babies are just enough, one baby is alright” promotional slogan. After more than a decade, the childbirth rate was under control. However, due to the changing society, the fertility rate of childbearing age women quickly declined. In 2004, the childbirth rate of Taiwan dropped to below 1.2 children, becoming one of the countries in the world with the lowest child

birth rate. Looking at the number of childbirths in the past by mother's birth parity, it was found that the proportion of mothers with 3 children continued to decrease, resulting in the increase of mothers with 1 child as well as 2 children. In order to improve the fertility rate, the propaganda slogan of "Children are the best family heirloom" was promoted by the government in 2010, hoping to alleviate the fewer children phenomenon.

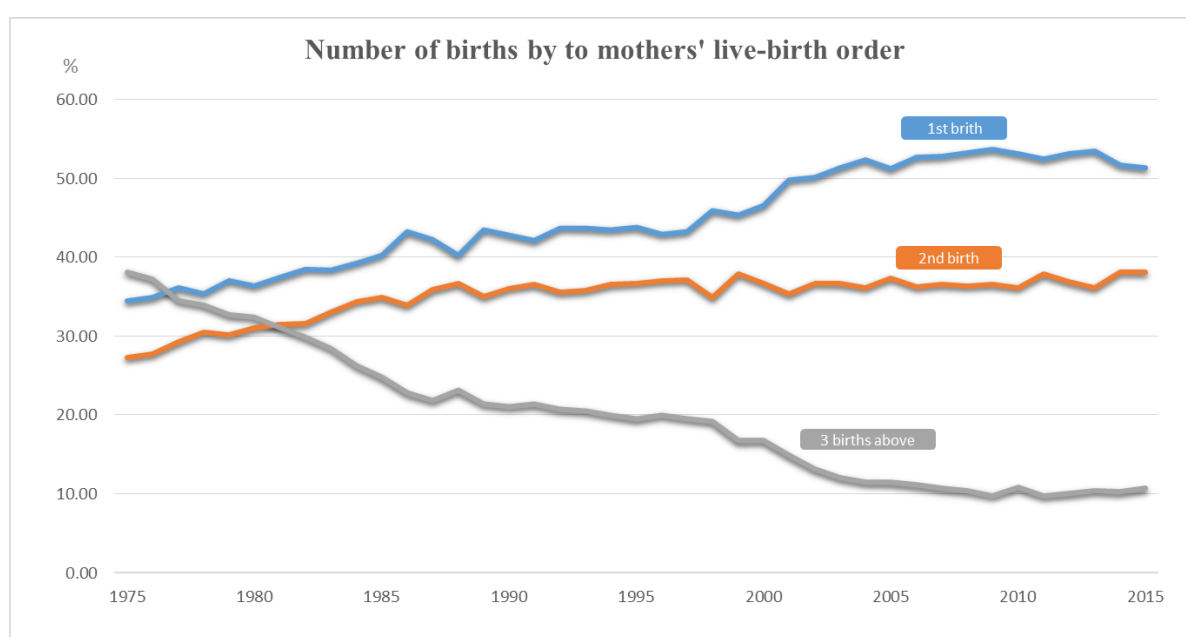


Chart 4-4 Number of births by mothers' live-birth order

2. Distribution by county and city

With regards to the number of birth-by-birth parity as well as counties and cities, in 2015, Taitung County had the highest proportion of mothers with more than 3 children (22.39%), which is the only one among 22 counties (cities) that reached over 20%. On the other hand, Taipei City had the lowest proportion of mothers with more than 3 children (7.22%). Others like New Taipei City (9.09%) and Tainan City (9.68%) also had a

proportion of mothers with more than 3 children below 10%. As for the proportion of mothers with 1 child, Keelung City with 55.31% was the highest, followed by 53.79% of New Taipei City, while Taitung County with 42.93% was the lowest, followed by Lienchiang County with 44.94%. For the proportion of mothers with 2 children, Hsinchu City with 43.76% was the highest, followed by Penghu County with 41.53% and Keelung City with 34.12% was the lowest. (See Appendix Figure 4 for details, Number of childbirths by mother's birth parity in 2015)

**Table 4-12 Number of childbirths by mother's birth parity
2015**

Unit: people; %

Region	Number of childbirths by mother's birth parity				Percentage distribution			
	Total	1 birth	2 births	3 births above	Total	1 birth	2 births	3 births above
Total	213,093	109,296	81,057	22,740	100.00	51.29	38.04	10.67
New Taipei City	36,078	19,406	13,392	3,280	100.00	53.79	37.12	9.09
Taipei City	28,865	15,492	11,288	2,085	100.00	53.67	39.11	7.22
Taoyuan City	22,513	11,537	8,354	2,622	100.00	51.25	37.11	11.65
Taichung City	26,181	13,186	10,201	2,794	100.00	50.36	38.96	10.67
Tainan City	15,757	7,844	6,388	1,525	100.00	49.78	40.54	9.68
Kaohsiung City	22,522	11,706	8,404	2,412	100.00	51.98	37.31	10.71
Yilan County	3,414	1,722	1,244	448	100.00	50.44	36.44	13.12
Hsinchu County	5,502	2,680	2,130	692	100.00	48.71	38.71	12.58
Miaoli County	5,700	2,891	2,178	631	100.00	50.72	38.21	11.07
Changhua County	13,252	6,822	4,816	1,614	100.00	51.48	36.34	12.18
Nantou County	3,559	1,642	1,346	571	100.00	46.14	37.82	16.04
Yunlin County	4,991	2,389	1,874	728	100.00	47.87	37.55	14.59
Chiayi County	3,049	1,476	1,132	441	100.00	48.41	37.13	14.46
Pingtung County	5,323	2,576	2,002	745	100.00	48.39	37.61	14.00
Taitung County	1,612	692	559	361	100.00	42.93	34.68	22.39
Hualien County	2,716	1,280	957	479	100.00	47.13	35.24	17.64
Penghu County	903	420	375	108	100.00	46.51	41.53	11.96
Keelung City	2,450	1,355	836	259	100.00	55.31	34.12	10.57
Hsinchu City	4,947	2,264	2,165	518	100.00	45.77	43.76	10.47

IV. PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF POPULATION POLICY

Region	Number of childbirths by mother's birth parity				Percentage distribution			
	Total	1 birth	2 births	3 births above	Total	1 birth	2 births	3 births above
Chiayi City	2,197	1,144	818	235	100.00	52.07	37.23	10.70
Kinmen County	1,404	701	539	164	100.00	49.93	38.39	11.68
Lienchiang County	158	71	59	28	100.00	44.94	37.34	17.72

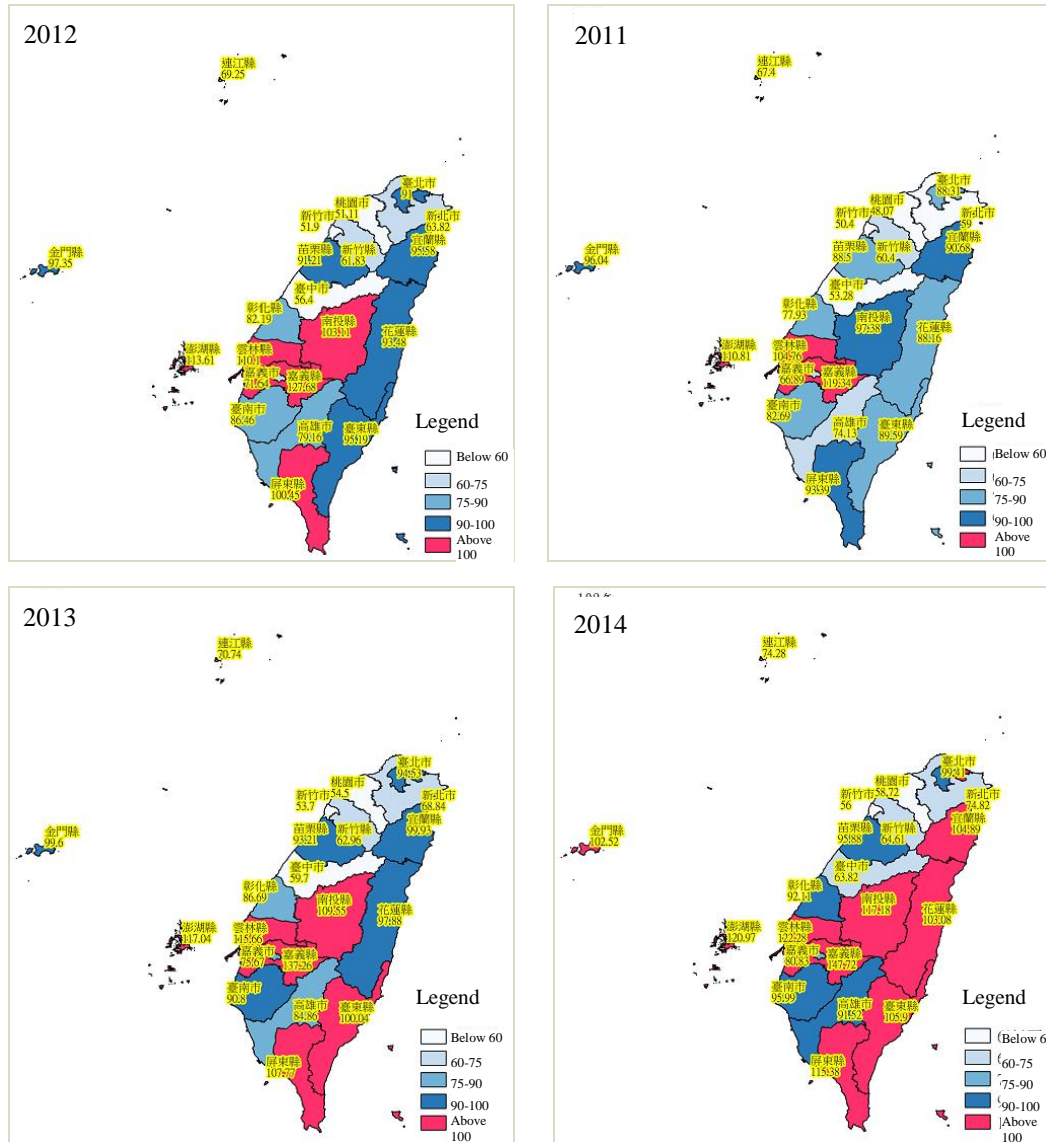
Note: The data on this table is calculated according to date of occurrence.

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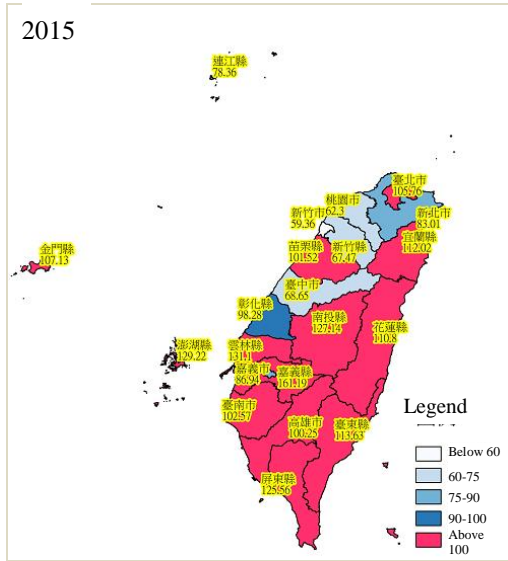
(4) Conclusion

Due to the increase of the educational level of our citizens and the change of views on marriage, the marriage rate for childbearing women was significantly impacted. Since childbirth is closely related to the time of marriage, delaying the age of marriage may miss the biological golden period for childbirth, leading to a fewer children phenomenon, or even causing the inversion of the pyramid population composition. To face the challenges of fewer children and an aging society, the government must integrate the force from local groups to implement the right philosophy and promote well-planned demographic policies. By upholding the “willing to give birth, capable to raise” philosophy to draw people’s attention to childbirths and inheritance, creating a birth-friendly, raise-friendly and education-friendly environment to reduce a family’s burden in raising a child and eventually increase the childbirth rate. In terms of the elderly benefits, besides improving senior people’s health and social care, creating an elderly friendly environment is also essential to allow senior citizens to have a healthy, safe, active and respectful life.

Appendix Figure 1 Population aging index (Specialization demonstration)



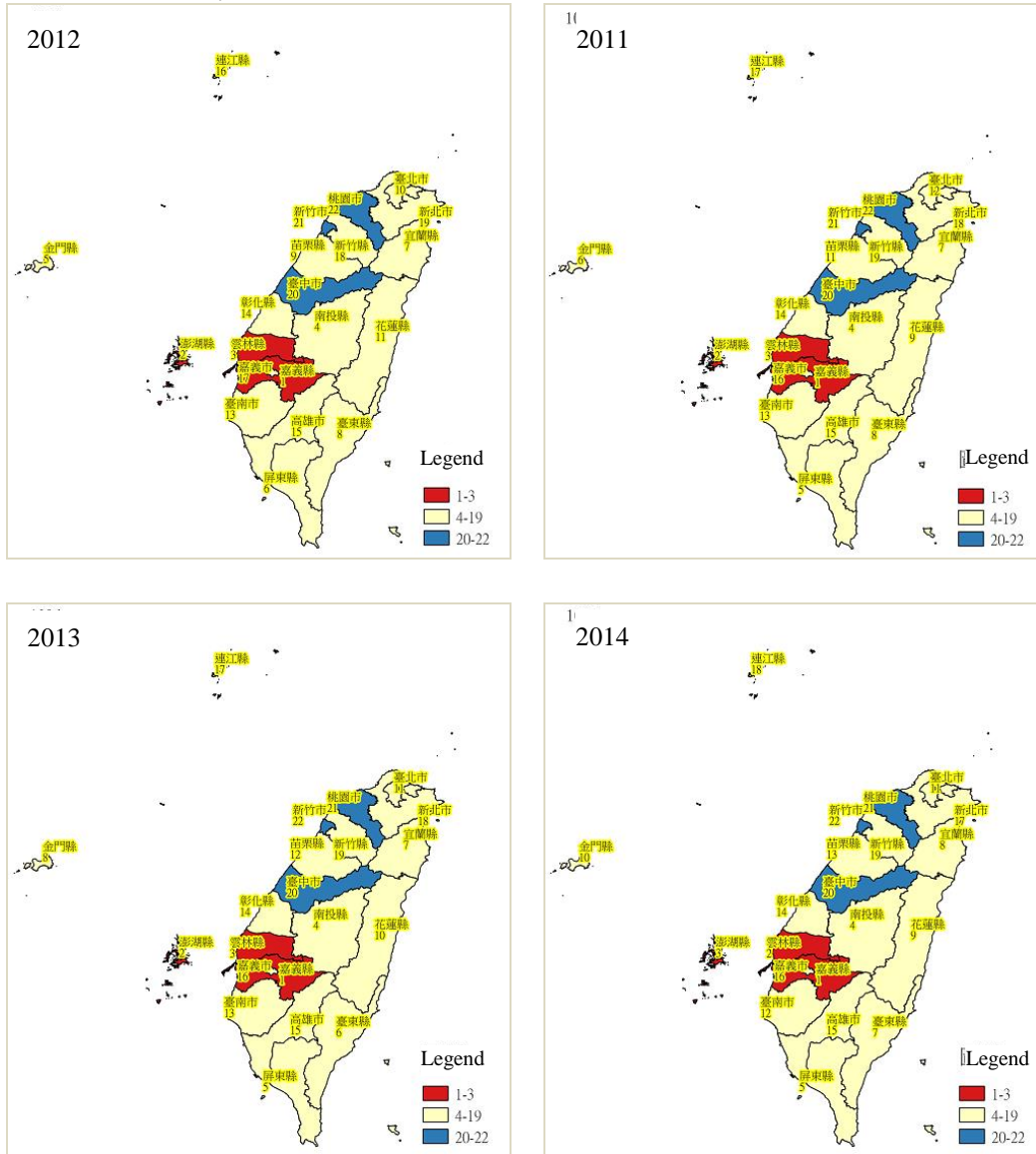
IV. PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF POPULATION POLICY



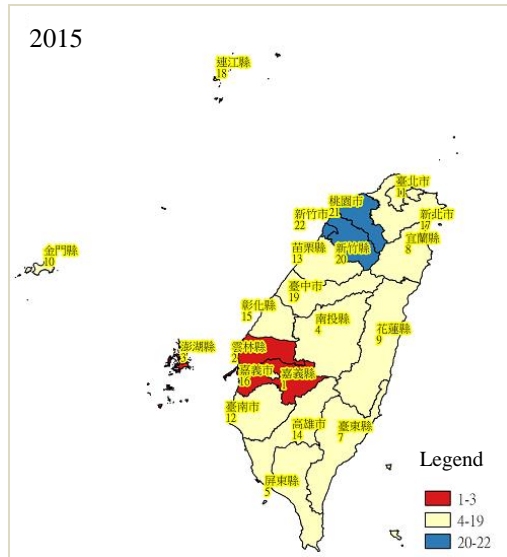
The specialized map is provided for observation (red represents an aging index over 100). From 2011 to 2015, the counties and cities with an aging index over 100 continued to increase year by year. By 2015, the eastern and southern regions of Taiwan (except Chiayi City) showed the red color, indicating that the elderly population exceeded the child population.

It is worth-mentioning that Taipei City appeared in the red color for the first time, suggesting that the demographic structure of Taipei City has changed, with a more elderly population than a child population.

Appendix Figure 2 Population aging index ranking (specialization demonstration)



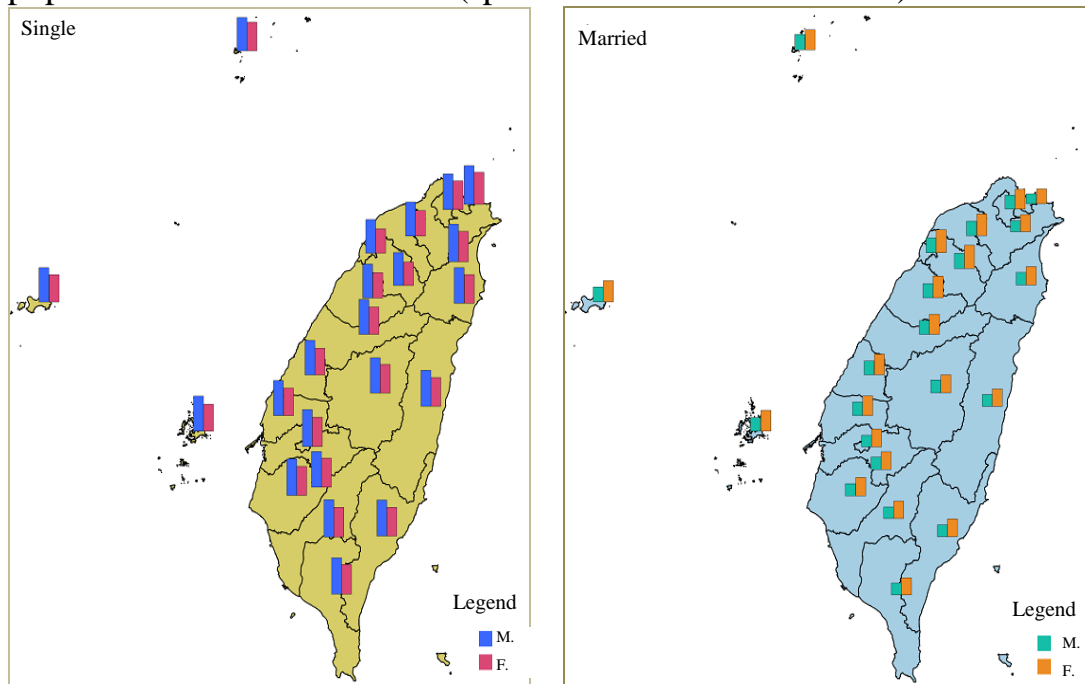
IV. PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF POPULATION POLICY



With respect to the counties or cities with a serious population-aging problem (red color region), Chiayi County, Yunlin County and Penghu County ranked as the top 3 from 2011 to 2015.

On the other hand, Hsinchu City, Taoyuan City and Taichung City ranked as the top 3 in counties and cities with the youngest population (blue color region) from 2011 to 2014. However, in 2015, Taichung City was replaced by Hsinchu County

Appendix Figure 3 Single and married proportion of marriageable age population at the end of 2015 (specialization demonstration)



Single and married proportion of marriageable age population and its rankings by sex for the age of 25-34

Year-end of 2015 Unit: %; ranking

Region	Rate				Ranking			
	Single		Married		Single		Married	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	71.69	56.75	25.66	38.37	...	...	...	...
New Taipei City	75.51	60.81	22.06	34.51	2	2	21	20
Taipei City	70.92	57.69	27.66	39.77	11	10	8	11
Taoyuan City	67.69	50.77	29.25	43.38	19	19	5	4
Taichung City	69.73	54.83	27.63	40.41	15	15	9	8
Tainan City	73.17	58.24	24.36	36.91	5	7	15	13
Kaohsiung City	74.32	59.43	23.16	35.43	3	3	20	18
Yilan County	71.43	57.72	25.53	36.94	10	9	13	12
Hsinchu County	66.21	47.25	30.55	46.75	22	22	2	1
Miaoli County	68.11	50.68	28.51	43.57	18	20	6	3
Changhua County	69.15	53.69	28.08	41.76	16	17	7	6
Nantou County	70.63	57.38	25.94	36.34	12	12	12	14

IV. PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF POPULATION POLICY

Region	Rate				Ranking			
	Single		Married		Single		Married	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yunlin County	69.79	54.79	27.04	39.80	14	16	11	10
Chiayi County	71.47	58.25	25.04	36.07	9	6	14	15
Pingtung County	72.73	59.23	23.82	34.50	6	4	18	21
Taitung County	71.93	57.28	23.89	35.68	7	13	17	17
Hualien County	71.77	57.76	24.21	35.30	8	8	16	19
Penghu County	70.21	53.59	27.25	41.59	13	18	10	7
Keelung City	77.30	64.17	19.81	29.82	1	1	22	22
Hsinchu City	67.38	49.24	29.98	46.06	20	21	3	2
Chiayi City	73.63	58.78	23.62	35.70	4	5	19	16
Kinmen County	68.68	55.03	29.61	42.06	17	14	4	5
Lienchiang County	66.93	57.53	30.95	40.12	21	11	1	9

Note: Red-colored numbers represent the top three. Blue-colored numbers represent the final three.

Made by Dept. of Household Registration, MOI

Live births by live-birth order of mother

2015

Unit: people ; %

Region	Live births by live-birth order of mother				Percentage distribution			
	Total	1 birth	2 births	3 births above	Total	1 birth	2 births	3 births above
Total	213,093	109,296	81,057	22,740	100.00	51.29	38.04	10.67
New Taipei City	36,078	19,406	13,392	3,280	100.00	53.79	37.12	9.09
Taipei City	28,865	15,492	11,288	2,085	100.00	53.67	39.11	7.22
Taoyuan City	22,513	11,537	8,354	2,622	100.00	51.25	37.11	11.65
Taichung City	26,181	13,186	10,201	2,794	100.00	50.36	38.96	10.67
Tainan City	15,757	7,844	6,388	1,525	100.00	49.78	40.54	9.68
Kaohsiung City	22,522	11,706	8,404	2,412	100.00	51.98	37.31	10.71
Yilan County	3,414	1,722	1,244	448	100.00	50.44	36.44	13.12
Hsinchu County	5,502	2,680	2,130	692	100.00	48.71	38.71	12.58
Miaoli County	5,700	2,891	2,178	631	100.00	50.72	38.21	11.07
Changhua County	13,252	6,822	4,816	1,614	100.00	51.48	36.34	12.18
Nantou County	3,559	1,642	1,346	571	100.00	46.14	37.82	16.04
Yunlin County	4,991	2,389	1,874	728	100.00	47.87	37.55	14.59
Chiayi County	3,049	1,476	1,132	441	100.00	48.41	37.13	14.46
Pingtung County	5,323	2,576	2,002	745	100.00	48.39	37.61	14.00
Taitung County	1,612	692	559	361	100.00	42.93	34.68	22.39
Hualien County	2,716	1,280	957	479	100.00	47.13	35.24	17.64
Penghu County	903	420	375	108	100.00	46.51	41.53	11.96
Keelung City	2,450	1,355	836	259	100.00	55.31	34.12	10.57
Hsinchu City	4,947	2,264	2,165	518	100.00	45.77	43.76	10.47
Chiayi City	2,197	1,144	818	235	100.00	52.07	37.23	10.70
Kinmen County	1,404	701	539	164	100.00	49.93	38.39	11.68
Lienchiang County	158	71	59	28	100.00	44.94	37.34	17.72

5. Sex diagram for various population categories in Taiwan

(1) Introduction

Sex equality is the foundation of rights equality. The Charter of the United Nations in 1945, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 and the Constitution of The Republic of China all clearly stated the principle of sex equality.

To protect the basic rights of women around the world, fight for the opportunity for women to participate in social events, promote world peace, and reach the goal of sex equality, the United Nations has held 4 important World Conferences on Women, and one Special Conference over the past 50 years. Among them, the 4th World Conference on Women in 1995 passed the “Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,” not only to give recognition to women’s issues as human issues, but also proposed for the first time that the promotion of gender mainstreaming is a cross-century important topic. Taiwan also continues to promote gender-mainstreaming measures in a systematic manner by both central and local governments.

“Gender Mainstreaming” is a strategy and a value. It is hoped that government when determining its policies can also take gender into account, so that the uniqueness, interest, and value brought by gender differences can also be considered. There are 6 promoting tools namely, “gender statistics,” “gender budget,” “gender influence assessment,” “gender analysis,” “gender awareness empowerment” and “gender equality special project team” for gender mainstreaming. Among them, “gender statistics” is a tool for understanding the social conditions of different genders as well as the physical meaning behind statistical numbers through distinguishing the gender related statistical data, which is the base and the key item in conducting gender mainstreaming. This allows us to figure out social phenomenon variations due to gender

differences and to point out a direction for the government to devise its policies. On the other hand, “gender analysis” is an analysis with gender discrimination. This tool is used to analyze gender related statistical data and information for the purpose of gender awareness to understand gender circumstances and phenomenon.

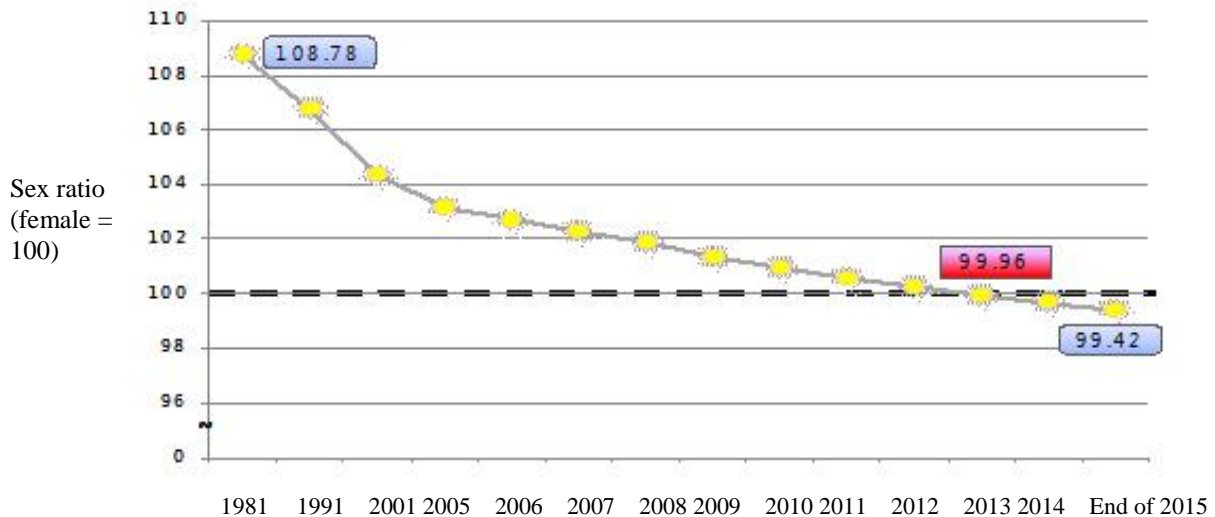
Taiwan established the Executive Yuan Women Rights Promoting Council in 1997. Till now, the Council continued to promote gender related affairs for about 20 years. The Ministry of Interior is one of the important governmental agencies for promoting population policies. In order to understand the gender trend changes in various population related statistical indexes, this report will analyze the gender related changes of various population categories in Taiwan, changes of social value, and the achievements in promoting gender equality from the aspect of comprehensive index analysis.

(2) Gender diagram for various population categories

1. Total population

(1) Gender ratio of total population

The gender ratio of the total population in Taiwan was over 100 during the 80s, 90s and 00s, however, the number gradually declined every year. In 2013, the gender ratio was below 100 for the first time, meaning that female population was greater than the male population. After that, the gender ratio continued to decrease ever since. By 2015, the gender ratio reached 99.42, which was mainly due to the gradual passing away of many career soldiers who came to Taiwan after the war, the higher death rate of males, and the increase of Chinese and foreign spouses immigrating into Taiwan in recent years. (Chart 4-5)



Source: Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Chart 4-5 Sex ratio in the total population over the years

(2) Gender ratio of 3-stage age population

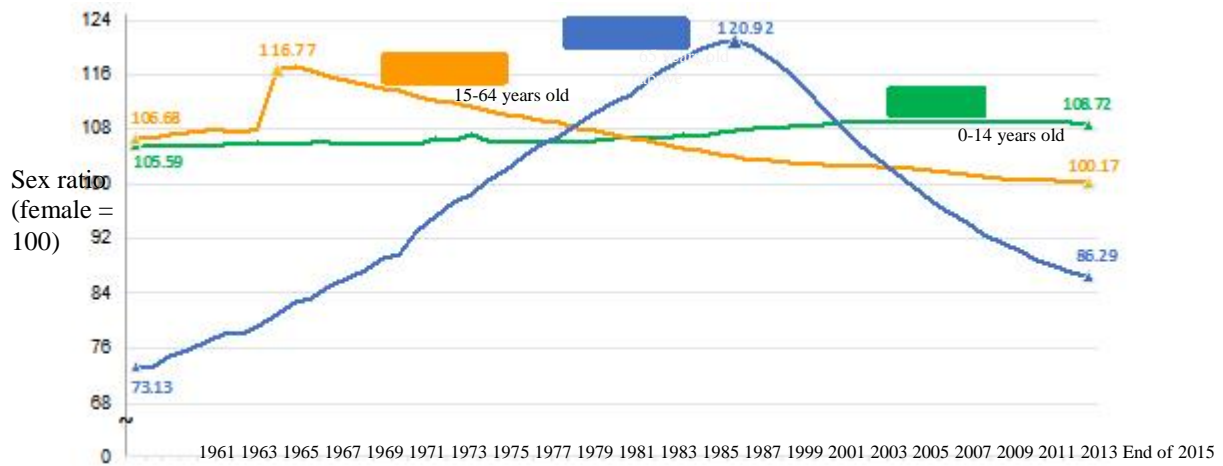
The gender ratio of the young population with an age 0-14 increased gradually since 1961 and the increase slowly plateaued in 2005. The phenomenon of a male population greater than the female population was maintained for more than 50 years and by the end of 2015, the gender ratio reached 108.72.

Since the major change of household registration regulations in 1969, which combined the military population with the regular household registered population, the gender ratio of the working population with an age of 15-64 significantly increased to 116.77. Since then, the number continued to drop. However, the male population was still greater than female population over the years. Since the working population accounted major portion of the total population, the gender ratio trend of the working population is similar to that of total population. By the end of 2015, the gender ratio of the working population reached 100.17.

The gender ratio of the elderly population with an age over 65 continued to increase since 1961 and peaked at 120.92 in 1995. After that, due to the gradual passing away of many career soldiers who came to Taiwan after the war, and the higher death rate of males, a rapid declining

IV. PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF POPULATION POLICY

trend was observed, showing a higher female population than male population. By 2015, the gender ratio reached 86.29. (Chart 4-6)

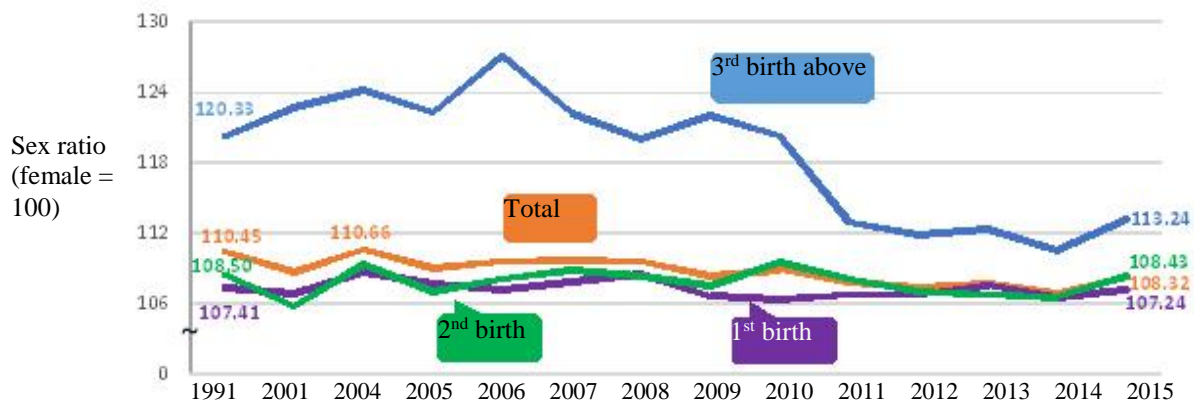


Source: Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Chart 4-6 Gender ratio of 3-stage age population over the years

(3) Gender ratio of babies

According to the data released by the Health Promotion Administration, Ministry of Health and Welfare, the normal gender ratio for babies is between 102 and 106. From 1991 to 2015, the gender ratio of babies in Taiwan ranged from 110.45 to 108.32, showing a fluctuating decreasing trend. The gender ratio for a first and second baby had a similar fluctuating decreasing trend. In 2015, the gender ratio for a first and second baby was 107.24 and 108.43, respectively, showing an only slight deviation. The gender ratio, on the other hand, for a third baby or more was significantly higher than that of the average for a first and second baby. In 2015, the gender ratio for a third baby or more was 113.24, which deviated from the balance reference line of the gender structure, suggesting that the gender of the first two babies might affect the willingness to continue giving birth for more babies. Taiwan citizens still have the preference of males rather than females. (Chart 4-7)

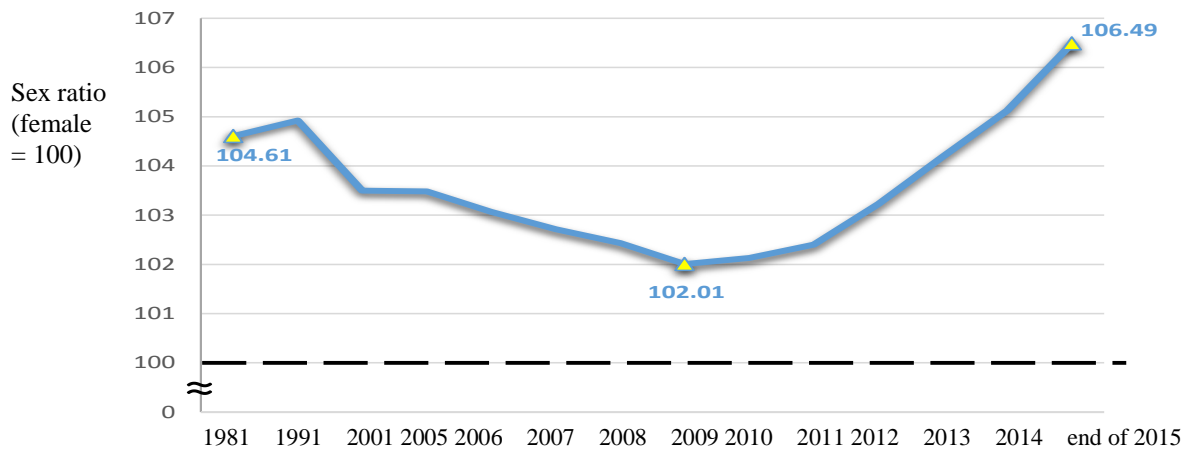


Source: Dept. of Household Registration, MOI. Note: The data on this table is calculated according to the date of occurrence.

Chart 4-7 Gender ratio of babies by birth parity

(4) Gender ratio of marriage-birth golden age population (age 25-29)

Taiwan is a country with a low fertility rate. In order to encourage citizens to get married and give birth at the right age, central and local governments have actively promoted various population policies related measures and single matchmaking activities. Furthermore, depending on the financial capability available, the governments have offered many birth, and parenting related subsidies, hoping to raise the child birth rate. With regards to the historical gender ratio of births in the golden age population (age 25-29), the value was greater than 100 for all years. In 1981, the gender ratio reached 104.61 and continued to decrease, reaching a bottom at 102.01 by the end of 2009. Ever since then, an increasing trend was observed, reaching 106.49 at the end of 2015. (Chart 4-8)



Source: Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Chart 4-8 Gender ratio of the marriage-birth golden age population (age 25-29)

(5) Gender ratio of single population

From 1991 to 2014, the marriage age for males increased from 29.1 to 32.1, while that for females increased from 26.0 to 29.9. Comparing the single population in the end of 2015 to that in the end of 2001, males with the age group of 30-34 showed the largest increase of 22.32%, while females with the age group of 25-29 showed the largest increase of 24.68%. (Table 4-13)

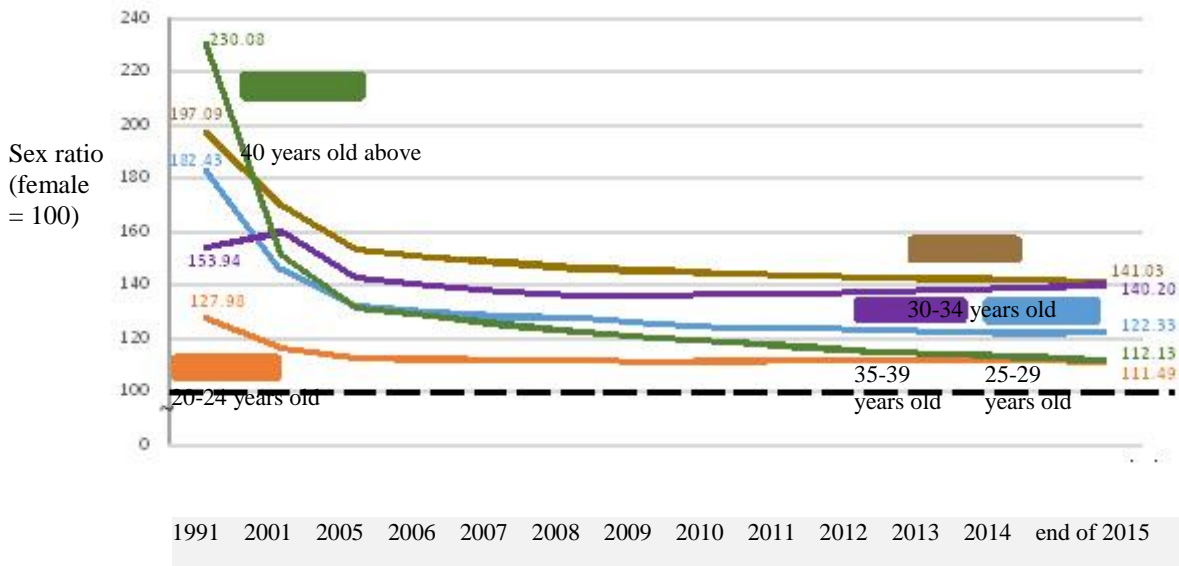
Table 4-13 Single ratio above age 20 by gender and age groups

Unit: %

Year's end	Male						Female					
	Total	20-24 years old	25-29 years old	30-34 years old	35-39 years old	40 years old & above	Total	20-24 years old	25-29 years old	30-34 years old	35-39 years old	40 years old & above
2001	30.41	95.12	71.34	36.51	18.71	7.16	25.96	85.60	50.71	22.22	12.08	4.83
2005	31.42	96.93	78.19	43.30	22.21	7.52	27.83	90.48	61.23	28.67	15.92	5.70
2006	31.47	97.15	79.93	45.85	23.49	7.75	28.02	91.14	63.36	30.81	17.04	6.00
2007	31.63	97.38	81.64	47.89	24.66	7.93	28.27	91.94	65.47	32.57	18.06	6.25
2008	31.72	97.58	82.19	49.38	25.85	8.19	28.44	92.74	66.00	33.98	19.02	6.56
2009	32.10	97.93	84.20	52.27	27.51	8.48	28.86	93.69	68.48	35.92	20.04	6.86
2010	32.36	98.12	85.15	54.06	29.01	8.79	29.14	94.42	70.09	37.22	20.94	7.18
2011	32.28	98.07	84.83	55.09	30.51	9.10	28.96	94.55	70.00	38.08	21.97	7.50
2012	32.46	98.03	85.54	56.55	31.99	9.43	29.12	94.76	71.61	39.30	22.88	7.83
2013	32.59	98.04	86.11	57.55	33.47	9.77	29.17	94.95	73.23	40.09	23.77	8.15
2014	32.71	97.97	86.44	58.42	34.81	10.15	29.15	95.00	74.44	40.94	24.53	8.50
2015	32.79	97.87	86.60	58.83	35.97	10.53	29.08	94.95	75.39	41.67	25.14	8.84
Increase or decrease percentage points compared with 2001	2.38	2.76	15.26	22.32	17.26	3.38	3.12	9.35	24.68	19.44	13.06	4.01

Source: Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

The gender ratio of the single population has been greater than 100 in all age groups over the past years. In the early days, Taiwan's economy was mainly supported by males. In general, the married female population has been higher than the married male population in the same age group. However, due to changes in society, the educational level of female has improved. Females have different views on marriage and they have become more economically independent, creating more "single noble ladies," "late marriages" and "increased divorce rate" phenomena, leading to the continuous decline of the gender ratio since 1991 (Chart 4-9).

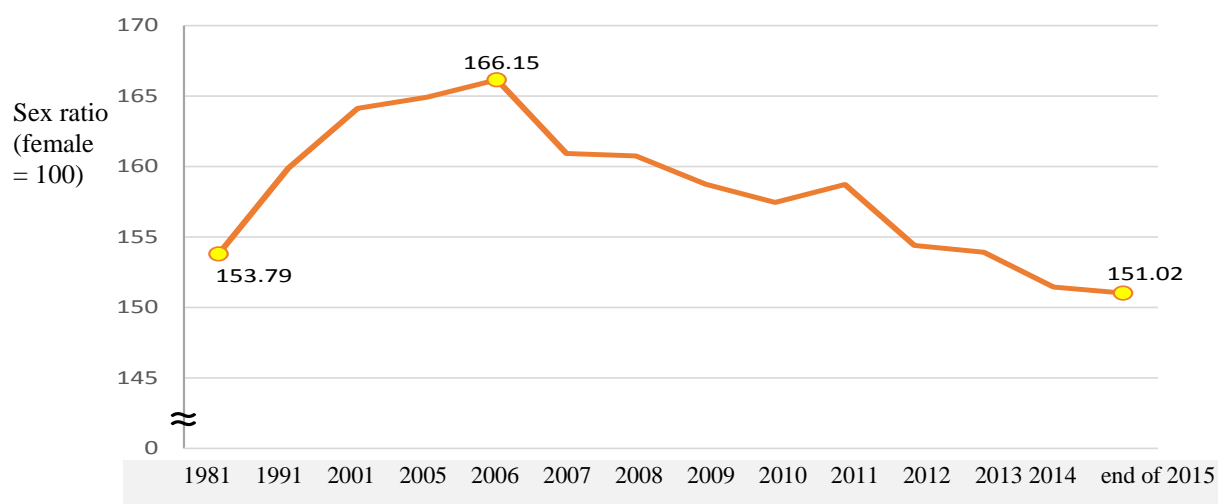


Source: Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Chart 4-9 Gender ratio of single population by age group

(6) Gender ratio of death population

In the past, males were typically the ones providing economical support to the family. Due to the biological advantages of males, they usually performed jobs that are higher in risk and pressure, leading to a higher death rate in males. Over the past years, the gender ratio of the death population was always greater than 100 (meaning the death population of males is higher than that of females). The gender ratio of death population in 1981 reached 153.79 and continued to rise to a maximum of 166.15 in 2006. Since then, the gender ratio started to decline, mainly due to the decline of the gender ratio for the elderly population, and reached 151.02 in 2015. (Chart 4-10)



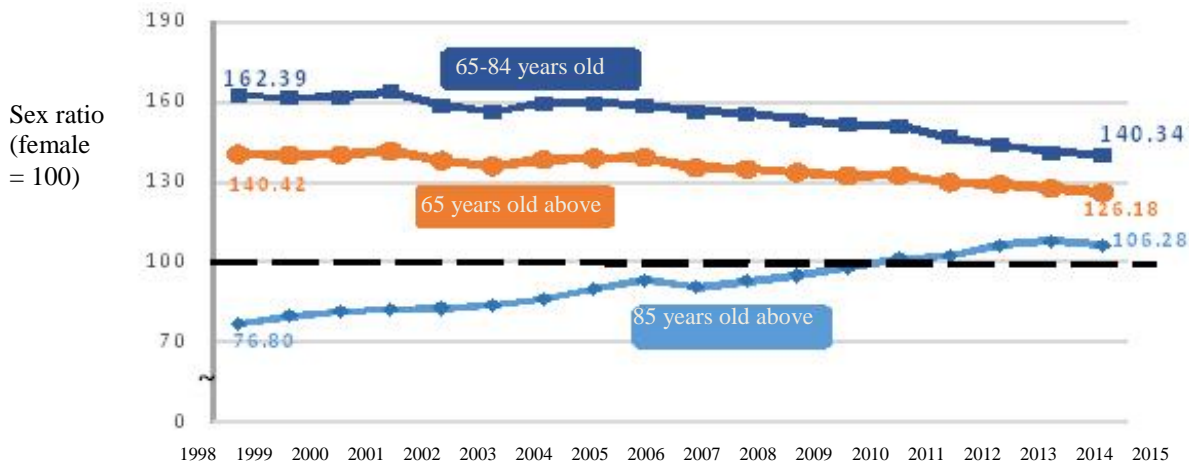
Source: Dept. of Household Registration, MOI. Note: Death population uses date of registration data.

Chart 4-10 Gender ratio in death population

(7) Gender ratio of elderly death population

The gender ratio of the elderly death population with an age over 65 was always greater than 100 over the past years, and has slowly declined year by year, which may be due to the increase of the average life expectancy for domestic citizens. To further investigate, the elderly population with an age over 65 was divided into the age 65-84 and the age over 85 years old. The gender ratio of the death population with an age 65-84 was in-between 162 and 140, with a decreasing trend. The gender ratio of the death population with an age over 85 was below 100 during the 90s and 00s, and continued to increase year by year. The value passed 100 in 2011.

According to the 2014 simplified life table, the expected years of life for senior people with an age of 65 was 17.91 for males and 21.33 for females, meaning that a 65 year old male is expected to live up to 82.91 years old and a 65 year old female is expected to live up to 86.33 years old. Therefore, the gender ratio of the elderly death population with an age 65-84 is higher than the gender ratio of the elderly death population with an age over 85 years old. (Chart 4-11)



Source: Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Note: Death population uses date of registration data.

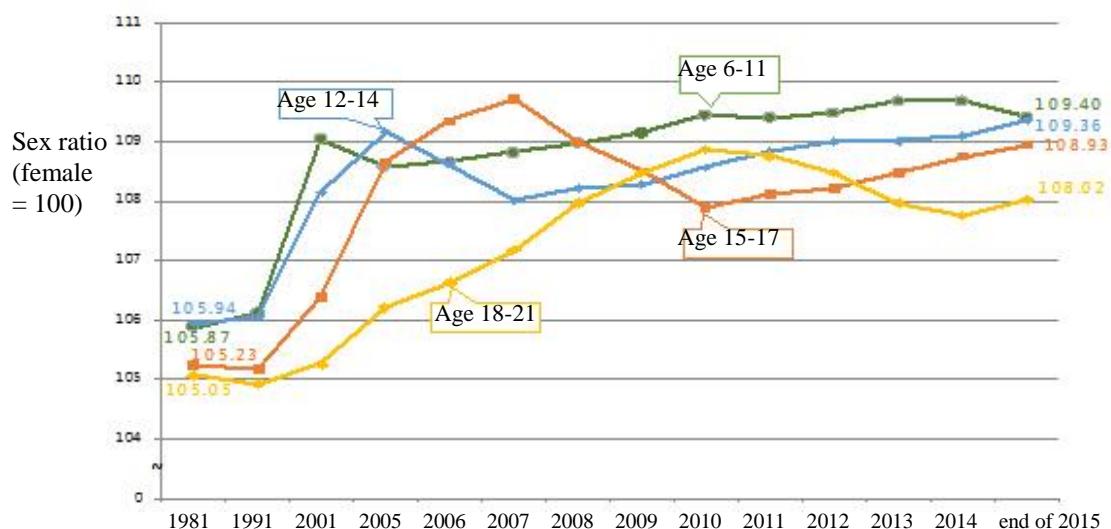
Chart 4-11 Gender ratio of the elderly death population

2. Gender ratio of the education population

(1) Gender ratio of a widely educated population (age 6-21).

The gender ratio of a widely educated population (the population at the end of the year for each age group) has always been greater than 100 in the past years. By the end of 2015, the elementary education population with age 6-11 had the highest gender ratio of 109.40, followed by 109.36 for age 12-14, and 108.02 for age 18-21. This suggests that based on current population circumstances, males have a higher education demand than females. (Chart 4-12)

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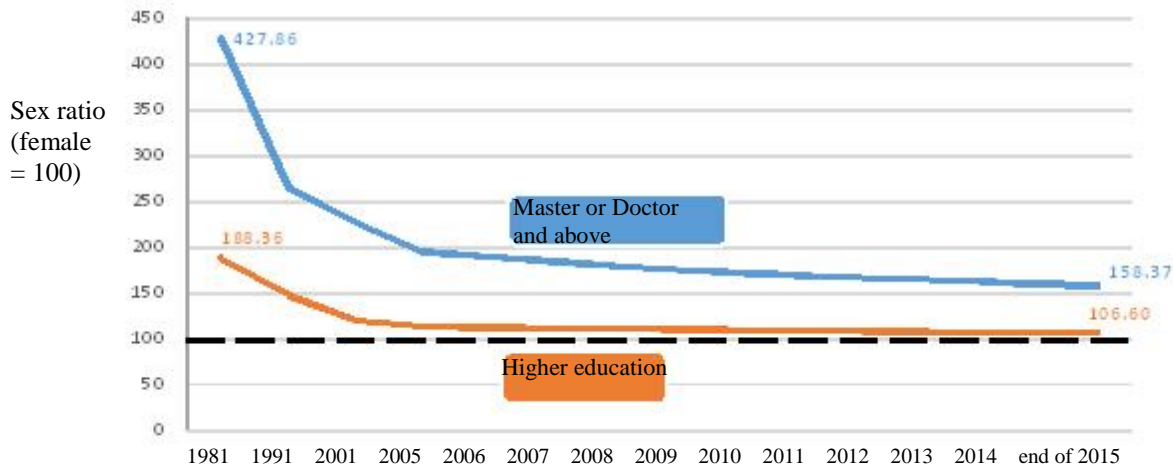
Source: Dept. of Household Registration, MOI. Note: Categorized according to the enrollment rate table of each education population issued by the Ministry of Education, the education population is divided into elementary education with age 6-11, junior high education with age 12-14, senior high education with age 15-17, and college education with age 18-21 (including training school but not including the first 3 years of five-year junior colleges).

Chart 4-12 Gender ratio of the widely educated population

(2) Gender ratio of a higher education population with an age over 15.

The traditional society value of preferring males rather than females in the past may have resulted in males receiving more opportunities and time in education. This phenomenon can be easily found from the gender ratio of the higher education population. By the end of 1981, the gender ratio of the higher education population with an age over 15 was 188.36. The gender ratio for the graduate education population (Masters, PhD degree) was even higher, reaching 427.86. The opportunity for education between males and females deviated by 4 times, which is a significantly large gap. Over time due to the changes in society, the gap has become small. The gender ratio in higher education with an age over 15 was reduced significantly. By 2015, the value was reduced to 106.60. Nevertheless, the gender ratio of the graduate education population (Masters, PhD degrees) was still high, reaching 158.37. This suggests that

the opportunity for education between males and females still varies significantly. (Chart 4-13)



Source: Dept. of Household Registration, MOI.

Note: Higher education refers to junior college level, university degree level and above (excluding the first 3 years of 5-year colleges)

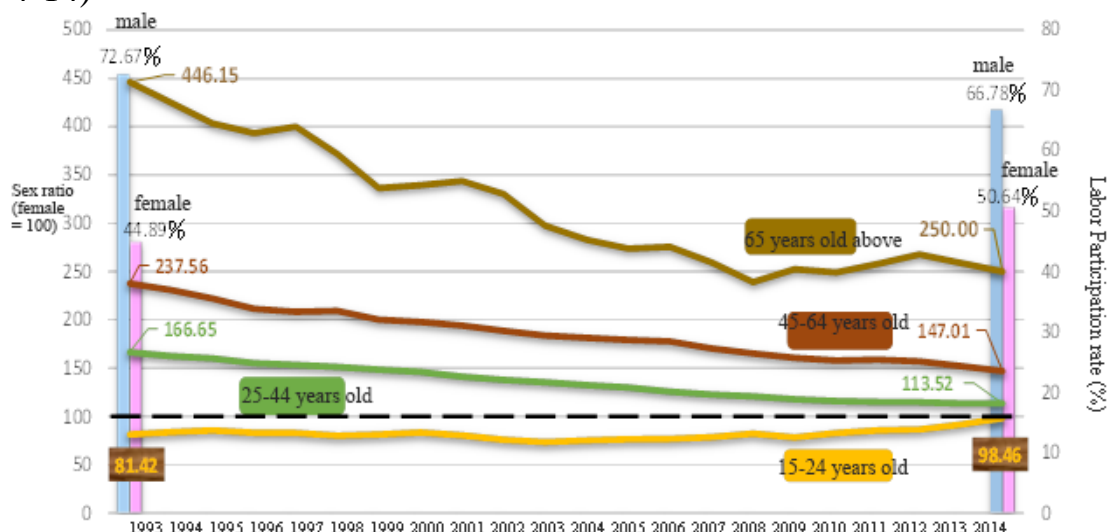
Chart 4-13 Gender ratio of the higher education population with an age over 15

3. Gender ratio of work population

(1) Gender ratio of work population and labor force participation rate.

The gender ratio of the local labor force (not including soldiers in service and the regulated population) was greater than 100 for the work population with an age of 25-44, 45-64 and over 65 years old; this excluded the age of 15-24, which had a gender ratio of below 100. Among these, the work population with an age over 65 had the highest gender ratio, indicating that after the age of retirement (65 years old), more males than females still remained in the workplace. Taiwan's society still has the traditional view of "Men working outside, women working inside"; as a result, the labor force participation rate of males is always greater than that of females. However, as job opportunities for females increase and women have become more economically dependent,

the gender deviation becomes small. The labor force participation rate of females increased from 44.89% in 1993 to 50.64% in 2014. The gap between the male and female labor force participation rates was reduced from 27.78% in 1993 to 16.14% in 2014, a reduction of 11.6%. (Chart 4-14)

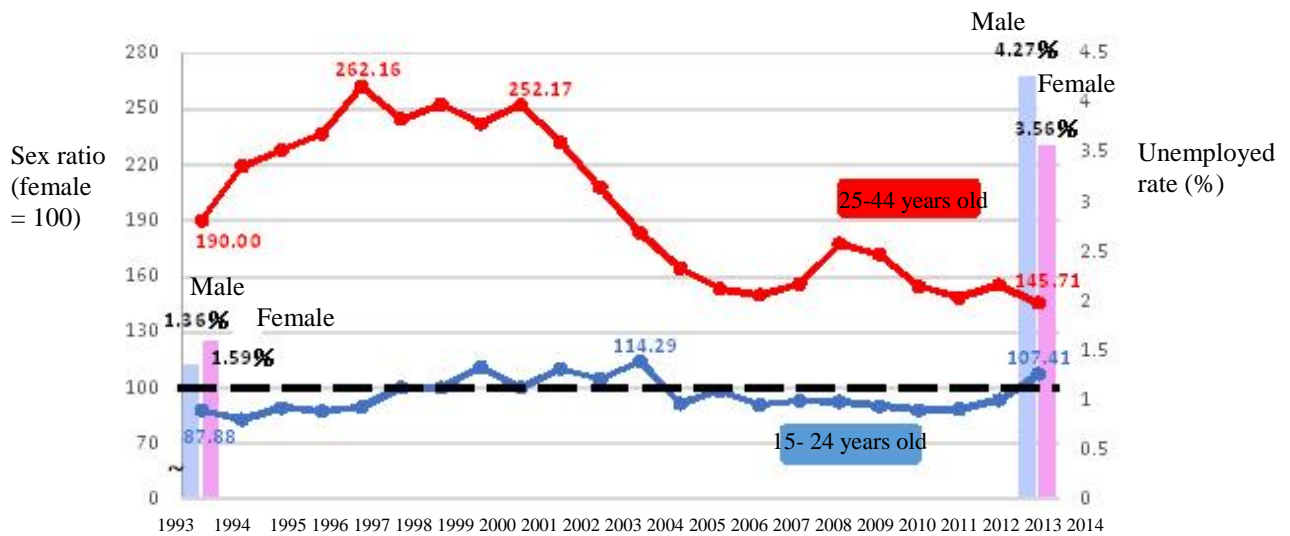


Source: Human Resources Annual Survey Report, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan

Chart 4-14 Gender ratio of the work population and labor force participation rate

(2) Gender ratio of unemployed population and unemployment rate.

The gender ratio of the unemployed population with an age 15-24 fluctuated within 100 over the past years, suggesting that the unemployed population for males and females were similar. In 2014, the gender ratio reached 107.41. On the other hand, the gender ratio of the unemployed population with an age 25-44 was higher; however, the value was reduced from 190.00 in 1993 to 145.71 in 2014. The gender ratio of the population in this age group was higher at the start and so was the gender ratio of the unemployed population, showing more unemployed males than females. This may be due to the fact that there are more males in the labor force than females. (Chart 4-15)



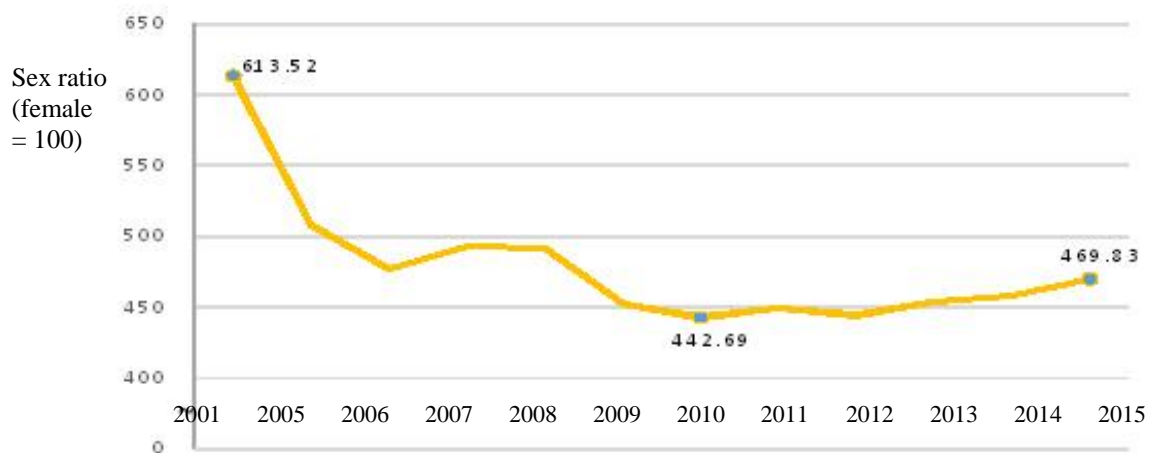
Source: Human Resources Annual Survey Report, Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan

Chart 4-15 Gender ratio of the unemployed population and unemployment rate

4. Gender ratio of criminal and missing population

(1) Gender ratio of all criminal and suspect population.

The gender ratio of all criminals and the suspect population was always greater than 440 over the past years, meaning the population had more males than females. However, the gender ratio declined with fluctuation from 613.52 in 2001 to 442.69 in 2010, and then slowly increased to 469.83 in 2015. (Chart 4-16)



Source: National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior

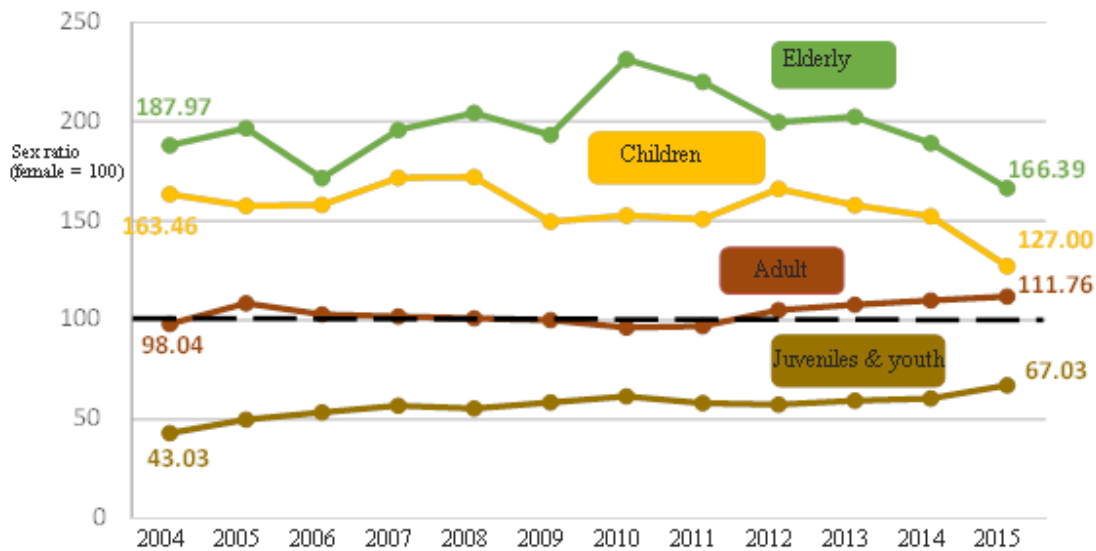
Chart 4-16 Gender ratio of all criminal and suspect populations

(2) Gender ratio of missing population.

Among the missing population over the past years, juvenile and the youths (age 12-23) and adults (age 24-64) are the major groups, which account for over 85% of the total missing population. The reason for the missing population is mostly due to toddlers or children “running away from home with parents or relatives;” the second most common reason is “running away from home.”

Among all the age groups, the gender ratio of toddlers and children (under 12 years old) was always greater than 100 over the past years. The value decreased with fluctuation from 163.46 in 2004 to 127.00 in 2015. The gender ratio of juvenile and youths, on the other hand, was much lower than 100, suggesting that over 70% of the juvenile and youths missing population was due to running away from home with more females missing than males. The gender ratio of juveniles and youths reached 67.03 in 2015. The gender ratio of the adult missing population was around 100 over the past 10 years, showing no significant difference between males and females. About 65% of the missing adults were due to running away from home. The gender ratio of the elderly (over 65 years

old) missing population was always greater than 166. The elderly missing population was due to a voluntary running away from home, being involuntarily lost, and mentally retarded lost. No matter which was the cause, more elderly males were lost than elderly females. (Chart 4-17)



Source: National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior

Note : According to Item 2 of the “Missing population searching operation key points,” the missing population applies to people with household registration in Taiwan and who have experienced one of the following: running away from home with parent or relative, running away from home, accidents (such as water, air, and mountain accident), lost direction, lost on the way to/leaving from school, mentally retarded lost, mental illness lost, natural disasters (such as water, fire, storm, earthquake disaster), and lost due to other reasons.

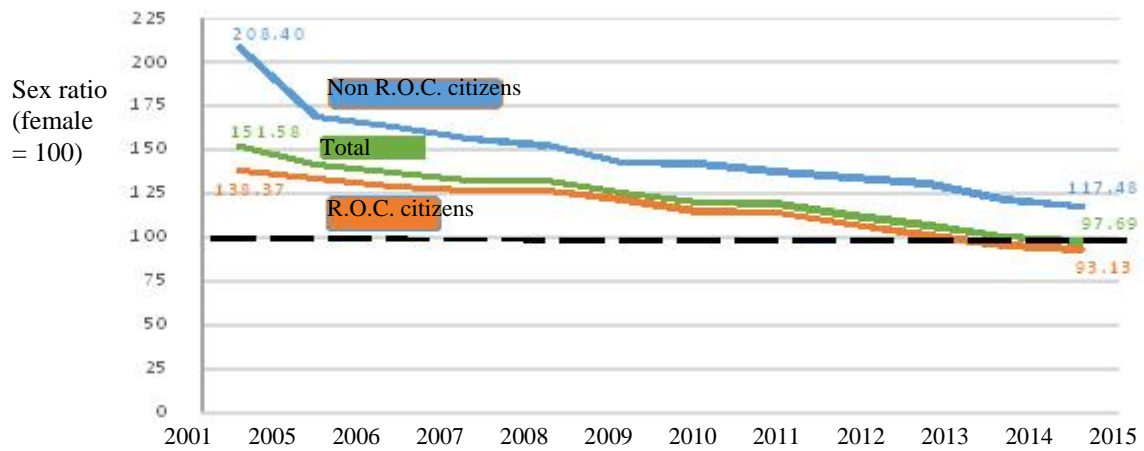
Chart 4-17 Gender ratio of missing population

5. Entry/exit population

(1) Gender ratio of the entry/exit population

The gender ratio of the entry/exit population started to decline in 2001, indicating that the population of males and females entering and exiting Taiwan is becoming closer year by year. For foreigners entering and exiting Taiwan, there were more males than females. For domestic citizens on the other hand, the gender ratio was lower than that of foreigners, reaching below 100 in 2014 (meaning more females entering

and exiting Taiwan). Since then, the gender ratio has continued to drop and reached 93 in 2015. (Chart 4-18)

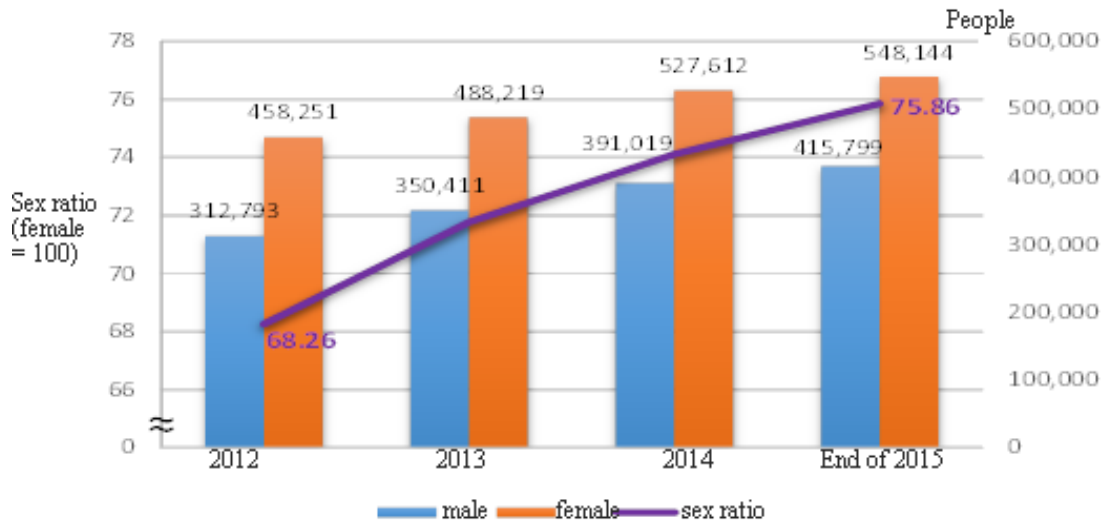


Source: National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior

Chart 4-18 Gender ratio of the number of the entry/exit population

(2) Gender ratio of foreign residents and staying population

The foreign laborers and foreign spouses accounted for approximately 80% (most) of the foreign residents and staying population in Taiwan, with the female population greater than the male population. By the end of 2015, the foreign female population had reached 550,000 people; however, the gender ratio showed an increasing trend (the gender ratio increased from 68.26 in 2012 to 75.86 in 2015), suggesting that the number of foreign males entering Taiwan is increasing (Chart 4-19).



Source: National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior

Note : Foreign population applies to foreigners, Chinese Citizens, Hong Kong/Macao residents and non-household registration citizens with a resident visa, stay visa or entry/exit permits. The actual population in Taiwan includes expiry residents.

Chart 4-19 Number of population and gender ratio of foreign residents

(3) Conclusion

1. Since 1981, the gender ratio of the population has always been greater than 100, meaning there were more males than females. However, due to the changes in society and the immigration of Chinese and foreign spouses in recent years, the gender ratio quickly dropped. By 2013, the gender ratio of the population was below 100, indicating that the female population is higher than the male population.
2. The gender ratio of the single population dropped significantly in the past 15 years, suggesting that there were more females preferring to be single than male. Due to the improved freedom in our society, an increased opportunity for women to receive higher education and the change of view in marriage and birth, more and more people of the younger generation choose a late marriage or even not getting married, leading to the problem of fewer children and an aging society.

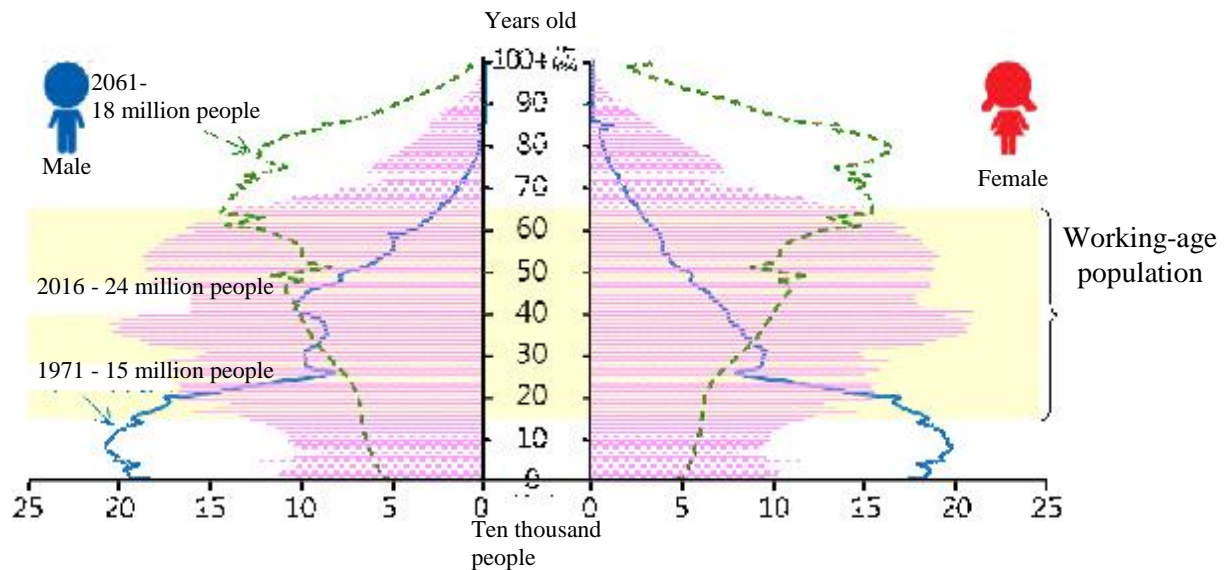
3. The gender ratio of a third baby or more has deviated significantly from the normal balanced state. Even though this value has declined in recent years, it was still higher than the gender ratio of a first and second baby. The traditional “preference of male rather than female” can still be seen from the gender ratio of babies. Therefore, we shall continue to promote gender equality: a “boys and girls are both fine” message.
4. The trend of the death population structure also suggests an increase in the national average life expectancy. Moreover, the difference in average life expectancy between genders also worsens the problem of a population that is aging.
5. In the past, society had the preference of males rather than females; therefore, males had more opportunity and more time to receive higher education than females. However, through many years of effort, the gender ratio of an education population with an age over 15 has dropped significantly from 188.36 in the end of 1981 to 106.60 in the end of 2015, largely reducing the gap of the education level between males and females. Nevertheless, gender differences still exist. In the future, schools should take into consideration the differences in gender and the increase of female students in certain educational categories to plan school facilities as well as teaching criteria.
6. With regards to the change of the job market structure, the gender ratio of the work population in all age groups tends to approach 100, suggesting that the entire society is changing towards realizing gender equality. In 2014, the labor force participation rate of females increased by 6% compared to that in 1993; however, this value was still 16% less compared with the labor force participation rate of males. In the future, job options that can take both work and family into consideration should be planned for women in order to improve their labor force participation rate and to increase their economical contribution.

7. The gender ratio of the missing population varied in various age groups. For juvenile and the youths' missing population, there were more females than males. Whereas, for the elderly missing population, there were more males than females. Therefore, different measures should be implemented by considering the cause and gender difference in the juvenile, the youth and the elderly missing population in order to effectively solve the missing population problem.

8. In summary, the change of different population compositions implies change in society's thought and the creation of various problems. Whether in the aspect of total population, birth, death, education or employment, the policies proposed by the government should always take gender structure into consideration, so that the needs of different genders can be fulfilled to realize the goal of gender equality.

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 23,547,000 people, to a peak of 23,741,000 people in 2024, and thereafter begin a decline, dropping to 18,373,000 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's end, 2016	Population peak	Year's end, 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
Population increase rate	2.3‰	0.0‰	-12.3‰

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

The birth rate¹⁹ will fall from 2016's 9.0‰, to 5.4‰ by 2061 (Table 5-2); while the death rate²⁰ over the same period will rise year by year from 7.2‰ to 18.2‰. In other 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.

¹⁹ The crude birth rate is the ratio of births per 1,000 people annually.

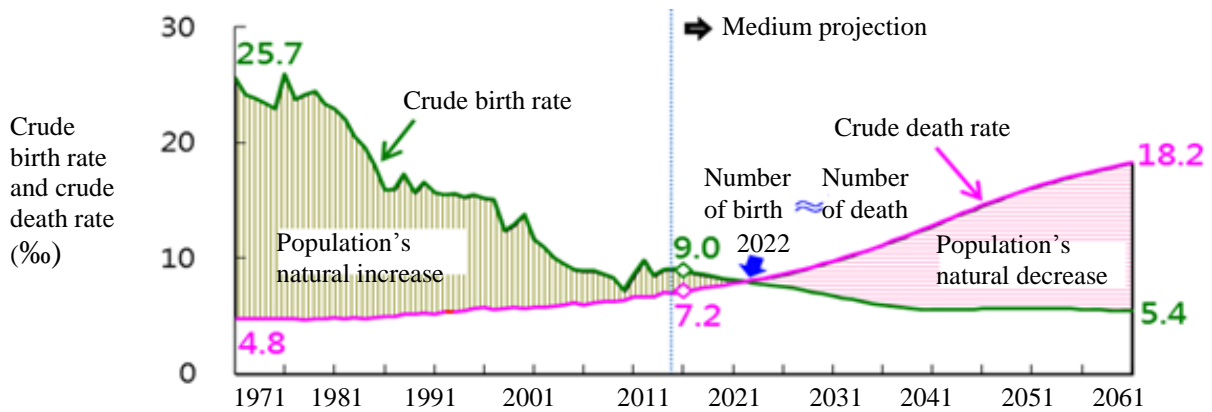
²⁰ The crude death rate is the ratio of deaths per 1,000 people annually.

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

Item	2016	2031	2041	2061
Birth status				
Birth figure	0.21million people	0.159 million people	0.124 million people	0.1 million people
(Compared to 2016)	-	Reduce of 0.052 million people	Reduce of 0.86 million people	Reduce of 0.111million 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 rate	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 rate²² 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).



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

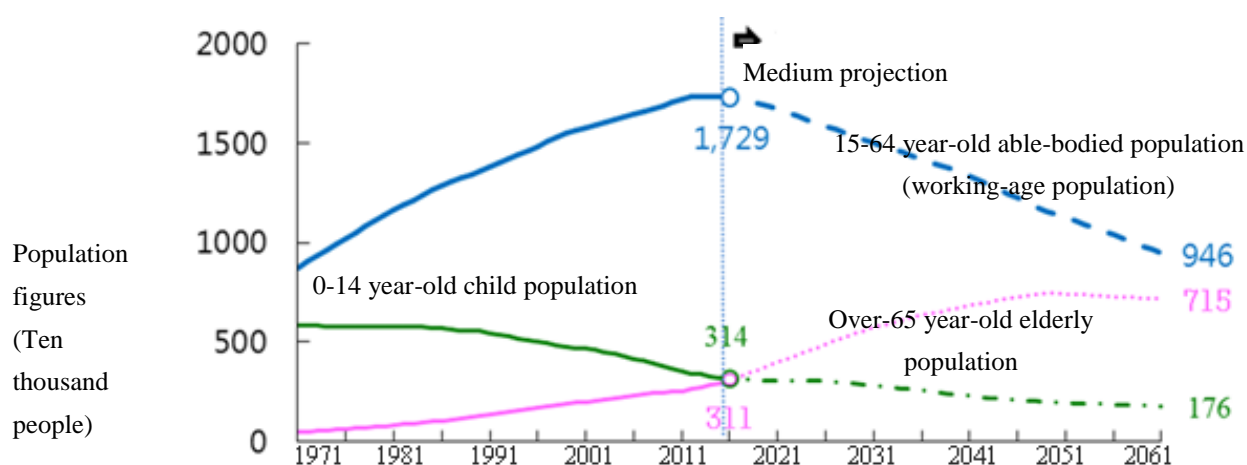
Table 5-3, and Chart 5-3 show the changing trends in the three age groups of the population (child, young able-bodied and elderly). Of these, the 15-64 year-old able-bodied population (also known as the working-age population) reached a peak of 17,366,000 people in 2015, then began to decrease. It is 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 by 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 (%)
Medium projection	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)

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 academic year, the preschool population is 1,257,000, 20 years later (2036 academic 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 academic year, the 6 to 21 years-old school-age population is 4,008,000 people. Twenty years later (2036 academic 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 college school age population will reduce by 403,000 persons or 32.2%, which is less than 70% of the population for the 2016 academic year.

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

V.Future Population Growth Projections

Item	2016 academic year (Ten thousand people)	2026 academic year (Ten thousand people)	2036 academic year (Ten thousand people)	Change in 2016-2026		Change in 2016 - 2036		
				Population figures (Ten thousand people)	Change rate ¹⁾ (%)	Population figures (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 year-old (elementary school)	120.2	125.3	107.3	5.0	4.2	-13.0	-10.8
	12-17 year-old (junior high/ high school)	155.4	121.3	117.9	-34.1	-21.9	-37.4	-24.1
	18-21 year-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 age²¹

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 accounts 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

²¹ Refers to women with age 15-49 regardless of their marriage or childbirth status.

Item		2016			2061		
		Population figures (Ten thousand people)	Portion of total population (%)	Portion of women of childbearing age (%)	Population figures (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 year-old	146.1	12.4	24.4	62.3	6.5	21.1
	25-39 year-old	268.8	22.7	44.8	126.6	13.2	43.0
	40-49 year-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 has 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

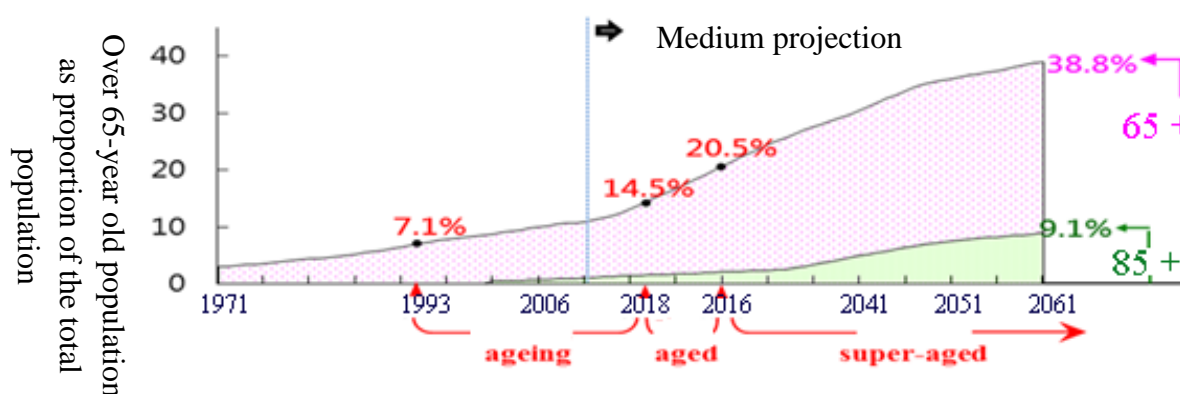
V.Future Population Growth Projections

Item		2016			2061		
		Population figures (Ten thousand people)	Portion of total population (%)	Portion of working-age population (%)	Population figures (Ten thousand people)	Portion of total population (%)	Portion of working-age population (%)
Medium projection	Total	1,729.4	73.5	100.0	946.3	51.5	100.0
	15-29 year-old	464.7	19.7	26.9	209.1	11.4	22.1
	30-44 year-old	564.4	24.0	32.6	288.1	15.7	30.4
	45-64 year-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 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 over 85 years old. (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 = $\frac{\text{over 65 year-old group population}}{\text{0-14 year-old group population}} \times 100\%$.

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-year-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 structure, which will definitely cause a greater influence and deeper impact in 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 2 years, the demands of long-term care and medical care shall 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 structures in order to improve citizens' living welfare.