

VI. Population and

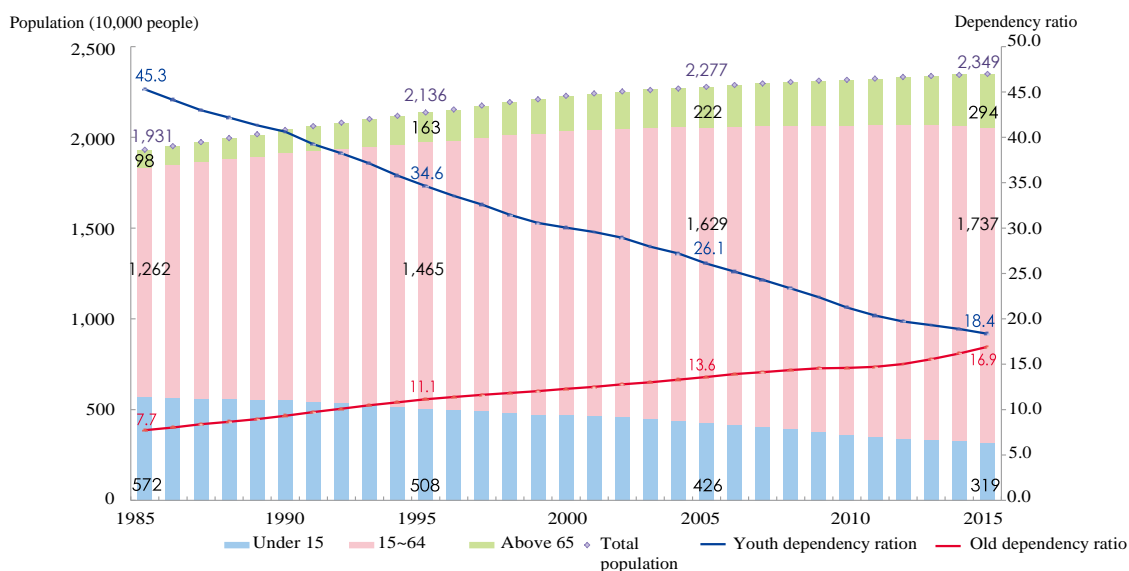
Economic & Social Indicators



1. Population Structure

The aging population trend is increasingly obvious.

Age Structure of Population and Changes in Dependency Ratio Over the Years



Population Structure

End of Year	Population		Age structure of population (%)				Dependency ratio (%)		
	Total (10,000 people)	Annual growth rate (‰)	0-14	15-64	Above 65	Median age (Year)	Old dependency ratio	Youth dependency ratio	
2005	2,277	3.6	18.7	71.6	9.7	34.7	40.0	13.6	26.1
2006	2,288	4.7	18.1	71.9	10.0	35.2	39.1	13.9	25.2
2007	2,296	3.6	17.6	72.2	10.2	35.8	38.4	14.1	24.3
2008	2,304	3.4	17.0	72.6	10.4	36.3	37.7	14.4	23.3
2009	2,312	3.6	16.3	73.0	10.6	36.8	36.9	14.6	22.4
2010	2,316	1.8	15.7	73.6	10.7	37.4	35.8	14.6	21.3
2011	2,322	2.7	15.1	74.0	10.9	37.9	35.1	14.7	20.4
2012	2,332	3.9	14.6	74.2	11.2	38.3	34.7	15.0	19.7
2013	2,337	2.5	14.3	74.2	11.5	38.9	34.9	15.5	19.3
2014	2,343	2.6	14.0	74.0	12.0	39.4	35.1	16.2	18.9
2015	2,349	2.5	13.6	73.9	12.5	39.9	35.3	16.9	18.4

Source: Ministry of the interior; Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan

Notes: 1. Old dependency ratio = Population aged above 65/Population aged 15-64×100%

2. Youth dependency ratio = Population aged 0-14/Population aged 15-64×100%

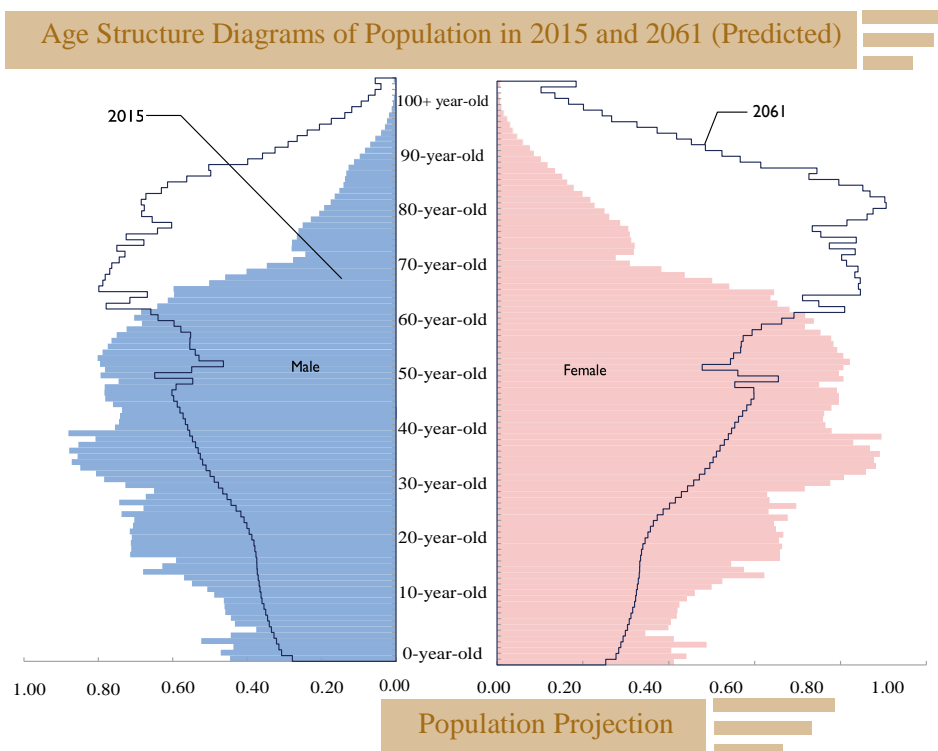
3. Dependency ratio = (Population aged 0-14 + population aged above 65)/ Population aged 15-64×100%

Taiwan's population broke through 20 million in 1989 and has shown a trend of year-by-year growth. However, with the impact of the declining birth rate, population growth rate has tended to drop in the long run. Observation of the age structure shows that the percentage of the population aged 0-14 decreased from 18.7% in 2005 to 13.6% in 2015, whereas the percentage of the population aged 65 and above increased from 9.7% to 12.5% during the same period. The median age rose by 5.2 years in the decade, showing a trend of an increasingly aging population.

Subject to the impact of the change in population structure, the youth dependency ratio is falling rapidly, whereas the old dependency ratio is rising steadily. As a result, the dependency ratio fell from 40.0% in 2005 to 34.7% in 2012. In 2013, the increase in old dependency ratio surpassed the drop in youth dependency ratio, and thus the dependency ratio started to increase again, reaching 35.3% in 2015.

2. Trend of Population Changes

The population pyramid will change from a lantern shape to an inverted bell shape in the coming 30 years.



End of Year	Population		Age structure of population (%)			Median age (Year)	Dependency ratio (%)		
	Total (1,000 people)	Annual growth rate (‰)	0-14	15-64	Above 65		Old dependency ratio	Youth dependency ratio	
2023	23,741	0.3	12.8	69.0	18.2	44.2	44.9	26.4	18.5
2024	23,741	0.0	12.7	68.3	19.0	44.7	46.5	27.8	18.7
2025	23,734	-0.3	12.8	67.4	19.8	45.3	48.4	29.4	19.0
2026	23,721	-0.6	12.7	66.7	20.6	45.8	49.9	30.8	19.1
2031	23,530	-2.4	11.9	63.7	24.4	48.4	56.9	38.2	18.7
2036	23,203	-4.2	11.2	61.9	26.9	50.2	61.6	43.5	18.1
2041	22,422	-6.7	10.2	59.4	30.4	52.4	68.3	51.1	17.1
2051	20,578	-9.9	9.4	54.7	35.9	55.5	82.8	65.6	17.1
2061	18,373	-12.4	9.6	51.5	38.9	56.9	94.2	75.6	18.6

Source: National Development Council

Note: These data represent medium population projection

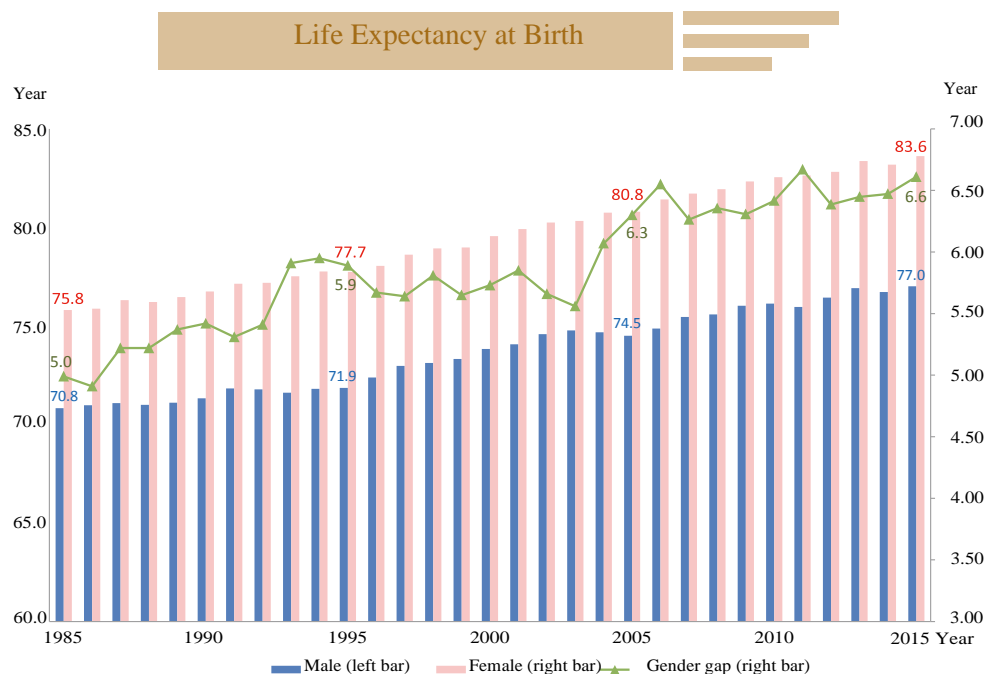
1. Old dependency ratio = Population aged above 65/ population aged 15-64×100%
2. Youth dependency ratio = Population aged 0-14/ population aged 15-64×100%
3. Dependency ratio = (Population aged 0-14 + population aged above 65)/ population aged 15-64×100%

In 2015, the population pyramid was lantern shaped, with a wide middle and narrow bottom, representing a structural distribution of relatively smaller young-age and old-age populations and a relatively larger young adult population.

Based on the population projection of the National Development Council for 2016 to 2061, Taiwan will become an aged society in 2018. In 2023, the death rate will exceed the birth rate. In 2025, population growth will become negative. In 2026, Taiwan will become a hyper-aged society. In 2035, the median age of the population will exceed 50 and population aging will accelerate rapidly. The percentage of the population over the age of 65 will increase annually from 12.5% in 2015 to 38.9% in 2061. In the same period, the dependency ratio will rise from 35.3% to 94.2%. The youth dependency ratio will continue to decline while the old dependency ratio will increase substantially. The population pyramid will transform into an inverted bell shape.

3. Average Remaining Lifetime

Gender differences in average remaining lifetime at age 0 increased from 6.3 years to 6.6 years in the past decade.



Abridged Life Table – Life Expectancy

Unit: year

Year	Age 0		Age 20		Age 40		Age 60		Age 80	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2005	74.5	80.8	55.4	61.5	36.9	42.2	20.4	23.8	8.3	9.2
2006	74.9	81.4	55.7	62.1	37.2	42.7	20.9	24.4	8.6	9.7
2007	75.5	81.7	56.3	62.4	37.6	42.9	21.1	24.5	8.7	9.7
2008	75.6	81.9	56.4	62.6	37.6	43.2	21.1	24.7	8.6	9.7
2009	76.0	82.3	56.7	63.0	38.0	43.5	21.4	25.0	8.8	10.0
2010	76.1	82.5	56.9	63.1	38.0	43.6	21.4	25.2	8.7	9.9
2011	76.0	82.6	56.7	63.2	37.9	43.8	21.3	25.2	8.5	10.0
2012	76.4	82.8	57.1	63.4	38.2	43.9	21.6	25.4	8.7	10.1
2013	76.9	83.4	57.5	63.9	38.6	44.4	21.9	25.9	8.9	10.5
2014	76.7	83.2	57.4	63.7	38.4	44.2	21.7	25.7	8.7	10.3
2015	77.0	83.6	57.7	64.1	38.7	44.6	21.9	26.1	8.8	10.5

Source: Ministry of the Interior

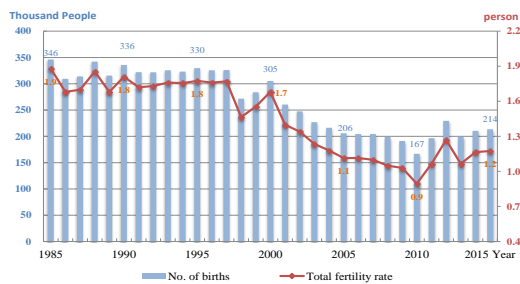
In 2015, life expectancy at birth for males was 77.0 years and 83.6 years for females, which were 2.5 years and 2.8 years longer than in 2005. Gender differences in age gradually widened, increasing year-by-year from a difference of 6.3 years in 2005 to 6.6 years in 2015.

Looking into the data by age, the gender differences in average remaining lifetime showed a widening trend. Among others, the difference in average remaining lifetime at age 20 increased from 6.1 years in 2005 to 6.4 years in 2015; in the same period, the difference increased from 5.3 years to 5.9 years at age 40, from 3.4 years to 4.2 years at age 60, and from 0.9 year to 1.7 year at age 80.

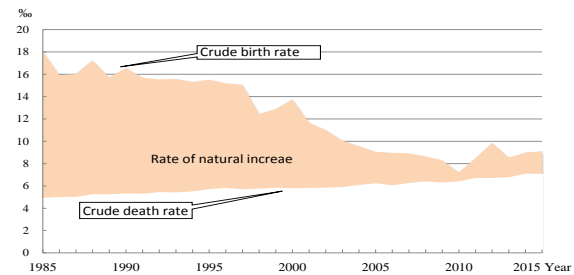
4. Birth and Death Profiles

Total fertility rates fell below the population replacement level, but natural increase rate has slightly bounced back since 2014.

No. of Births and fertility rate over the years



Rate of natural increase of population over the years



Birth and Death Profiles

Year	No. of Births (person)	Total Fertility rate (person)	Sex Ratio at Birth	Crude Birth Rate (‰)	Crude Death Rate (‰)	Natural increase Rate (‰)
			Baby girls = 100			
2005	205,854	1.1	109.0	9.1	6.1	2.9
2006	204,459	1.1	109.7	9.0	6.0	3.0
2007	204,414	1.1	109.6	8.9	6.2	2.8
2008	198,733	1.1	109.6	8.6	6.3	2.4
2009	191,310	1.0	108.4	8.3	6.2	2.1
2010	166,886	0.9	109.5	7.2	6.3	0.9
2011	196,627	1.1	107.7	8.5	6.6	1.9
2012	229,481	1.3	107.4	9.9	6.6	3.2
2013	199,113	1.1	107.4	8.5	6.7	1.7
2014	210,383	1.2	107.1	9.0	7.0	2.0
2015	213,598	1.2	108.3	9.1	7.0	2.1

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Notes: 1. Births are registered on the "registration date."

2. Total fertility rate is the average number of babies born to female (15-49) during the childbearing period.

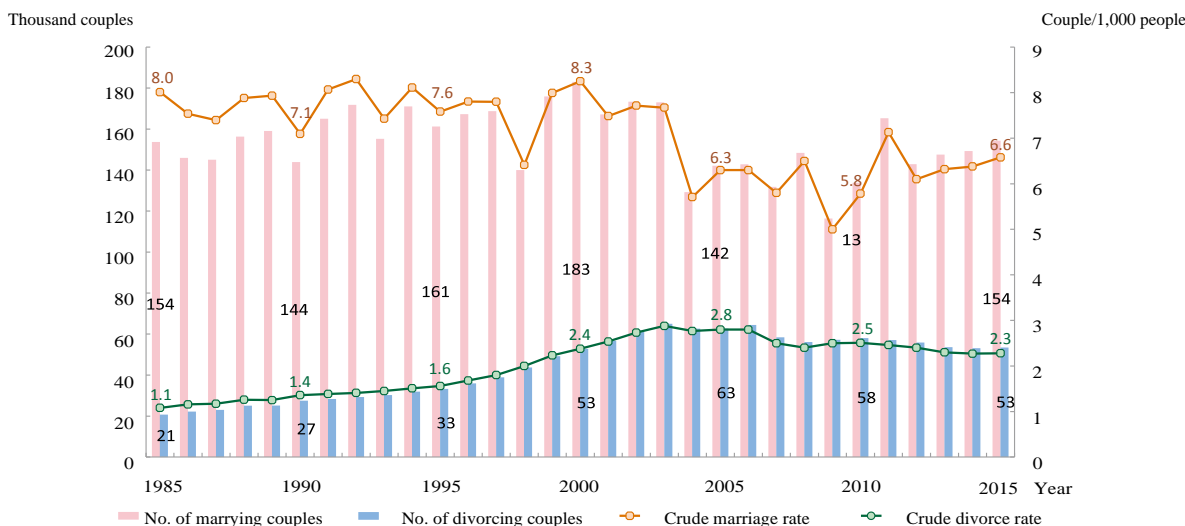
The total fertility rate of Taiwan fell below the replacement level of 2.1 in 1985 and has fallen annually thereafter. In 2010, the total fertility rate fell even further to 0.9 before starting to recover in 2011 with the launch of a number of childbirth encouraging policies. In 2015, the total fertility rate climbed back to 1.2. In 2008, the number of births fell below 200,000 for the first time. In 2015, it recovered to 214,000, a growth of 1.5% vs 2014.

Over the past 10 years, the crude birth rate had fallen annually from 9.1‰ since 2005 but has reversed and recovered to the same level in the past two years. Because of the aging of the population, the crude death rate rose slowly from 6.1‰ in 2005 to 7.0‰ in 2015. As a result, the natural increase rate of population has fallen from 2.9‰ in 2005 to 2.1‰ in 2015.

5. Marriage Profile

The age of first marriage among Taiwanese has grown later each year and the gap between both sexes in age of first marriage has narrowed.

Marriage Rate and Divorce Rate



Marriage Profile

Year	Marriage										Divorce				
	No. of marrying couples	Crude marriage rate (couple/ 1,000 people)	Median age of first marriage (year)		Married rate (%)						No. of divorcing couples	Crude divorce rate (couple/ 1,000 people)	Divorce rate of married population (%)		Average no. of divorcing couples per day
					Age 20-24		Age 25-29		Age 30-34						
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			Male	Female	
2005	142,089	6.3	29.7	27.1	2.7	8.3	19.5	34.5	50.9	63.4	62,650	2.8	12.3	12.7	172
2006	142,799	6.3	29.8	27.5	2.5	7.7	17.8	32.4	48.4	61.1	64,476	2.8	12.6	13.1	177
2007	131,851	5.8	30.3	27.7	2.3	7.0	16.3	30.4	46.3	59.3	58,410	2.5	11.4	11.8	160
2008	148,425	6.5	30.5	28.0	2.2	6.4	15.9	30.0	45.0	58.0	56,103	2.4	10.9	11.3	153
2009	116,392	5.0	30.9	28.4	1.8	5.5	14.0	27.6	42.3	56.1	57,223	2.5	11.1	11.5	157
2010	133,822	5.8	31.3	28.8	1.6	4.8	13.2	26.2	40.7	54.9	58,037	2.5	11.3	11.6	159
2011	165,305	7.1	31.4	29.0	1.7	4.7	13.6	26.4	40.0	54.3	57,077	2.5	11.1	11.3	156
2012	142,846	6.1	31.5	29.2	1.7	4.6	13.0	25.1	38.8	53.2	55,835	2.4	10.8	11.0	153
2013	147,527	6.3	31.7	29.4	1.7	4.4	12.5	23.8	38.2	52.6	53,599	2.3	10.4	10.6	147
2014	149,287	6.4	31.8	29.6	1.8	4.3	12.3	22.8	37.6	52.0	53,144	2.3	10.2	10.4	146
2015	154,346	6.6	31.9	29.7	1.9	4.4	12.1	22.1	37.4	51.6	53,448	2.3	10.3	10.4	146

Source: Ministry of the Interior

Notes: 1. Crude divorce rate is based on the data on the registration dates.

2. Crude marriage rate: refers to the number of marrying couples in a particular period as a percentage of the mid-year total population of the same period.

3. Age at first marriage: is presented as the median age at first marriage within the year of census report in Taiwan-Fukien Area.

4. Crude divorce rate: refers to the number of divorcing couples in a particular period as a percentage of the mid-year total population of the same period.

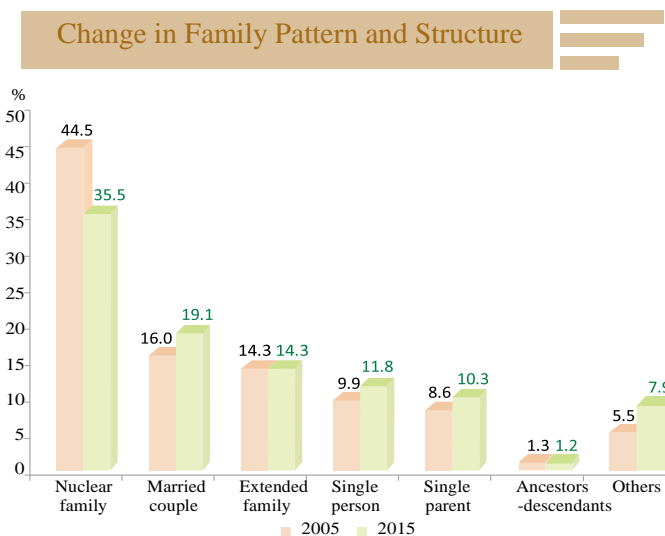
5. Divorce rate of married population: refers to the number of divorcing couples in a particular period as a percentage of the mid-year population of the same period.

People in Taiwan have been postponing the age at first marriage year by year. In 2015, the median age at first marriage for males was 31.9, which was an increase of 2.2 years in a decade; the median age at first marriage for females was 29.7, an increase of 2.6 years in a decade. Gender difference in the ages at first marriage narrowed from 2.6 years in 2005 to 2.2 years in 2015.

In 2015, the number of divorcing couples totaled 53,000, while the crude divorce rate dropped to an average of 2.3 couples per 1,000 people. The divorce rate of the married population for males dropped by 2.0 permillage points from 2005, while for females it dropped by 2.3 permillage points.

6. Family Patterns and Household Disposable Income

Savings of nuclear families increased by more than 20% over the decade.



Disposable Income and Savings per Household by Family Pattern

Unit: ten thousand dollars

Year	General average		Single person		Married couple		Single parent		Nuclear family		Ancestors-descendants		Extended family		Other	
	Disposable income	Savings	Disposable income	Savings	Disposable income	Savings	Disposable income	Savings	Disposable income	Savings	Disposable income	Savings	Disposable income	Savings	Disposable income	Savings
2005	89.5	19.3	38.1	7.8	62.4	14.7	72.2	15.7	106.8	22.6	67.0	12.3	116.2	25.0	83.1	19.9
2006	91.3	20.0	37.9	7.4	63.4	14.5	72.2	16.0	109.4	23.8	60.5	6.8	117.9	25.3	88.5	23.6
2007	92.4	20.8	38.4	7.9	64.7	15.6	73.0	15.7	110.8	25.2	63.0	9.4	121.0	26.3	86.7	20.6
2008	91.4	20.8	39.1	8.1	66.9	17.3	71.6	15.0	111.4	26.5	64.2	10.5	114.0	22.2	85.8	20.2
2009	88.8	18.2	37.6	6.5	67.1	15.7	70.2	13.7	106.6	22.2	61.5	8.2	115.1	21.8	81.6	17.8
2010	88.9	18.7	38.7	7.5	65.4	15.0	66.2	12.7	108.4	22.8	61.6	7.7	116.8	23.6	89.3	21.5
2011	90.8	17.9	38.7	6.6	66.4	13.9	67.9	12.2	110.2	22.9	61.9	5.5	118.8	20.4	89.4	19.4
2012	92.4	19.6	38.5	6.3	70.5	16.5	68.5	12.5	113.0	25.1	60.6	6.2	120.7	22.6	93.8	22.9
2013	94.2	19.4	40.0	7.4	71.9	16.3	72.3	13.7	116.4	25.6	64.2	8.0	121.8	21.1	89.8	18.8
2014	95.7	20.2	40.2	7.2	72.1	15.2	73.9	15.0	119.5	26.7	69.4	8.4	127.5	24.0	93.9	20.8
2015	96.5	20.5	40.4	6.5	72.4	15.4	75.4	15.3	121.2	27.7	65.9	7.9	130.7	25.0	98.0	22.5
2015 vs. 2005 increase/decrease (%)	7.9	6.1	5.9	-17.0	16.0	4.7	4.5	-2.4	13.5	22.3	-1.7	-35.5	12.4	-0.2	18.0	13.2

Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan

Notes: 1. Single person family: refers to a household with only one member.

2. Married couple family: refers to a household with a pair of married people.

3. Single parent family: refers to a household consisting of only a father or a mother with at least one unmarried child, but it may also include married children or other non-linear relatives such as siblings living together.

4. Nuclear family: refers to a household consisting of both father and mother, with at least one unmarried child, but it may also include married children or other non-linear relatives living together.

5. Ancestors-descendants family: refers to a household consisting of the grandparents and at least one unmarried grandchild, and the second-generation lineal members (parents) are not in the household, but it may also include non-linear second-generation relatives living together.

6. Extended family: refers to a household consisting of the grandparents, parents, and at least one unmarried grandchild, but it may also include other non-linear relatives living together.

7. Other households: All other family types that do not belong to the above.

With the changes in social attitudes, the patterns of the family composition have also changed. In 2015, nuclear families were still the majority among all family patterns, accounting for 35.5%, but it had decreased by 9.0 percentage points from 44.5% in 2005. This was followed by married couple families accounting for 19.1%, 3.1 percentage points higher than in 2005; extended families remained at 14.3%, more or less the same over the decade; the percentages of one-person and single-parent families increased by 1.9 and 1.7 percentage points respectively, whereas the percentage of ancestors-descendants families decreased by 0.1 percentage points.

Looking into the data of household disposable income, it can be seen that the average disposable income per household for married couple families and nuclear families experienced relatively greater growth over the decade, with rises of 16.0% and 13.5%, respectively. In terms of family savings, savings of married couple families and nuclear families increased over the decade, whereas savings for other types of families decreased. Among others, ancestors-descendants families and one-person families saw the greatest declines of 35.5% and 17.0%, respectively.

7. Economic Growth and National Income

National economy gradually stabilized.



Economic Growth Rate and National Income

Year	Economic growth rate %	Nominal gross GDP			Nominal gross GNI			Nominal national income NI		
		Million dollars	Per capita GDP		Million dollars	Per capita GNI		Million dollars	Per capita NI	
			NTD	USD		NTD	USD		NTD	USD
2005	5.42	12,092,254	532,001	16,532	12,383,120	544,798	16,930	10,680,876	469,907	14,602
2006	5.62	12,640,803	553,851	17,026	12,952,502	567,508	17,446	11,117,367	487,103	14,974
2007	6.52	13,407,062	585,016	17,814	13,739,828	599,536	18,256	11,590,959	505,770	15,401
2008	0.70	13,150,950	571,838	18,131	13,465,596	585,519	18,564	11,161,869	485,347	15,388
2009	-1.57	12,961,656	561,636	16,988	13,375,650	579,574	17,531	10,985,329	476,000	14,398
2010	10.63	14,119,213	610,140	19,278	14,548,852	628,706	19,864	12,194,428	526,963	16,650
2011	3.80	14,312,200	617,078	20,939	14,700,572	633,822	21,507	12,290,671	529,918	17,982
2012	2.06	14,686,917	631,142	21,308	15,141,108	650,660	21,967	12,493,108	536,868	18,125
2013	2.20	15,230,739	652,429	21,916	15,654,588	670,585	22,526	13,115,430	561,817	18,872
2014	3.92	16,097,400	687,816	22,648	16,566,844	707,875	23,308	13,901,100	593,972	19,558
2015	0.65	16,687,855	711,310	22,294	17,247,960	735,183	23,040	14,627,180	623,476	19,540

Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan

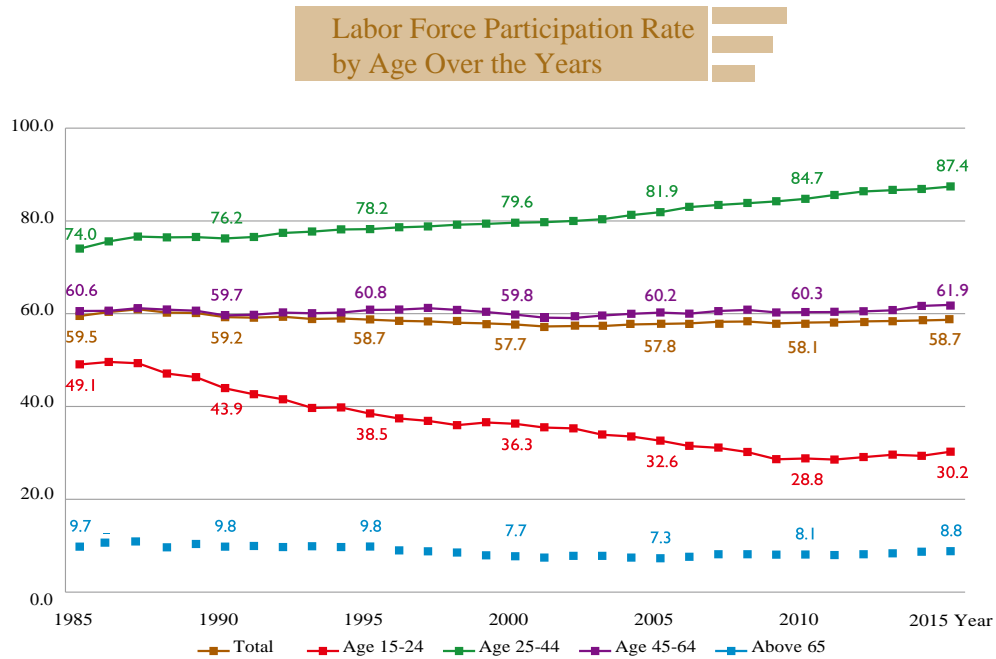
Note: For the sake of international comparison, starting in November 2014, the national income statistics published by the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics have switched from gross national product (GNP) to gross national income (GNI).

Economic development is closely connected to the quality of life of the people and influences people's health and average life expectancy. In 2015, the economic growth rate was 0.65%. The gross national product was NT\$16.6879 trillion. The gross national income (GNI) was NT\$17.2480 trillion. The GNI per capita was US\$23,040. The average national income during the same period was US\$19,540. In comparison to 2005, the growth in average GDP per capita was 24.85%, the growth in average GNI per capita was 36.09%, and the growth in average income per capita was 33.82%.

8. Labor Force Profile

(1) Labor Force

The labor force participation rate of those between the ages of 25 and 44 years has increased annually.



Profile of the Workforce in 2015

Unit: thousand people

Year	Number of labor force					Non-labor force	
	Total	Employed		Unemployed		Male	Female
		Male	Female	Male	Female		
2005	10,371	5,753	4,190	259	169	2,878	4,700
2006	10,522	5,810	4,301	245	166	2,936	4,708
2007	10,713	5,868	4,426	248	171	2,979	4,700
2008	10,853	5,902	4,501	271	179	3,028	4,742
2009	10,917	5,776	4,502	404	235	3,127	4,810
2010	11,070	5,880	4,613	362	215	3,143	4,849
2011	11,200	6,006	4,702	297	194	3,152	4,901
2012	11,341	6,083	4,777	286	195	3,161	4,934
2013	11,445	6,116	4,851	286	192	3,190	4,951
2014	11,535	6,166	4,913	275	182	3,204	4,966
2015	11,638	6,234	4,964	263	177	3,213	4,991

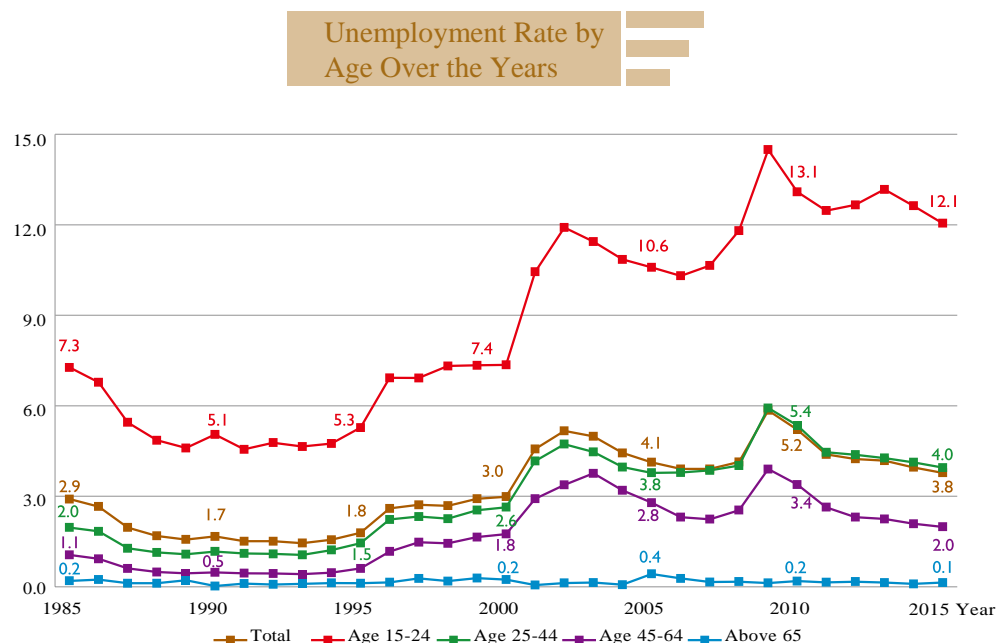
Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan

In 2015, the labor force comprised 11,638,000 people, growth of 1,267,000 people or 12.2% versus 2005. Among them, 11,198,000 people, or 96.2% of the labor force, were employed. 440,000 people, or 3.8%, were unemployed. The number of people not in the labor force was 8,204,000, comprising 39.2% males and 60.8% females.

Looking at the labor force participation rate in light of the age structure, the participation rate of those aged 25 to 44 has trended upward, increased by 5.5 percentage points versus 10 years ago. The participation rates of those aged 45 to 64 and those aged 65 or above have also grown slightly, whereas participation rate of those aged 15 to 24 has trended downward, dropped by 2.4 percentage points versus 10 years ago.

(2) Unemployment

Unemployment rate has tended to decrease since 2010.



Unemployment Rate by Age

Unit: %

Year	Total			Age 15-24			Age 25-44			Age 45-64			Above 65		
	Subtotal	Male	Female	Subtotal	Male	Female	Subtotal	Male	Female	Subtotal	Male	Female	Subtotal	Male	Female
2005	4.1	4.3	3.9	10.6	11.6	9.8	3.8	4.2	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.2
2006	3.9	4.1	3.7	10.3	11.6	9.3	3.8	4.1	3.4	2.3	2.6	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.4
2007	3.9	4.1	3.7	10.7	11.4	10.0	3.9	4.2	3.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
2008	4.1	4.4	3.8	11.8	12.5	11.3	4.0	4.5	3.5	2.5	3.0	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
2009	5.9	6.5	5.0	14.5	15.7	13.6	5.9	7.0	4.7	3.9	4.7	2.6	0.1	0.2	-
2010	5.2	5.8	4.5	13.1	13.6	12.7	5.4	6.2	4.3	3.4	4.2	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
2011	4.4	4.7	4.0	12.5	12.6	12.4	4.5	5.0	3.8	2.6	3.2	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
2012	4.2	4.5	3.9	12.7	12.7	12.6	4.4	4.9	3.8	2.3	2.8	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
2013	4.2	4.5	3.8	13.2	13.3	13.1	4.3	4.8	3.6	2.3	2.7	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
2014	4.0	4.3	3.6	12.6	13.0	12.2	4.1	4.6	3.6	2.1	2.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
2015	3.8	4.1	3.4	12.1	12.4	11.7	4.0	4.4	3.4	2.0	2.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan

Note: Unemployment rate refers to the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the total labor force population.

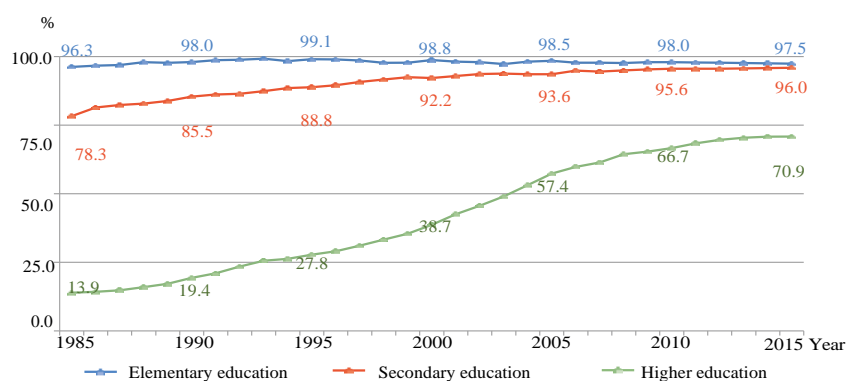
In 2015, the unemployment rate was 3.8%. Of this, the unemployment rate for males (4.1%) was higher than that for females (3.4%). Over the past 5 years, the unemployment rate has fallen from 5.2% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2015, showing year-by-year decline.

Looking at the unemployment rates by age, the unemployment rate of people aged 15 to 24 was the highest at 12.1%, rose by 1.5 percentage point versus 2005. It was followed by those between 25 and 44 years of age, with the unemployment rate at 4.0%, dropped slightly by 0.2 percentage point versus 10 years ago. The unemployment rate of those aged between 45 and 64 was 2.0%, which dropped by 0.8 percentage point. Unemployment rates in all age groups under 64 peaked in 2009 and then started falling annually since 2010.

9. Education Profile

With the popularization of higher education, the national educational level has consistently enhanced.

Net Enrollment Rate of School-Age Population by Educational Level



Education Profile

Year	Educational attainment for above 15 population (%)			Average no. of students per class (person)		Average no. of students per teacher (person)				
	Junior high school or below	Senior high (vocational) school	College or above	Elementary education	Secondary education	Elementary education	Junior high school or below	Senior high school	Vocational school	Higher education
2005	34.9	33.0	32.1	29.3	37.7	18.0	16.0	19.5	18.8	19.8
2006	33.9	32.9	33.2	29.0	37.2	17.9	15.7	19.3	18.4	19.7
2007	32.9	32.7	34.4	28.5	36.7	17.3	15.2	19.1	18.7	20.0
2008	32.2	32.4	35.4	27.7	36.5	16.7	15.1	18.9	19.0	20.3
2009	31.3	32.3	36.4	26.8	36.3	16.1	14.9	18.7	19.1	20.9
2010	30.4	32.0	37.6	25.9	35.8	15.3	14.3	18.6	18.7	21.3
2011	29.5	31.8	38.7	25.1	35.2	14.8	13.7	18.5	18.3	21.7
2012	28.7	31.3	40.0	24.4	34.8	14.1	13.0	18.3	17.8	22.1
2013	27.9	30.9	41.2	23.7	34.1	13.3	12.5	17.8	17.3	22.2
2014	27.1	30.6	42.3	23.4	33.2	12.7	12.1	17.1 ⁴		22.6
2015	26.4	30.4	43.2	23.2	32.4	12.5	11.5	16.6 ⁴		22.9

Date source: Annual Interior Statistics Report of the Ministry of the Interior; Department of Statistics, Ministry of Education

Notes: 1. All data are based on the academic years, except for the educational attainment.

2. Educational attainment of junior high school or below includes the illiterate and those under self-study.

3. secondary education includes junior high school and senior high (vocational) school.

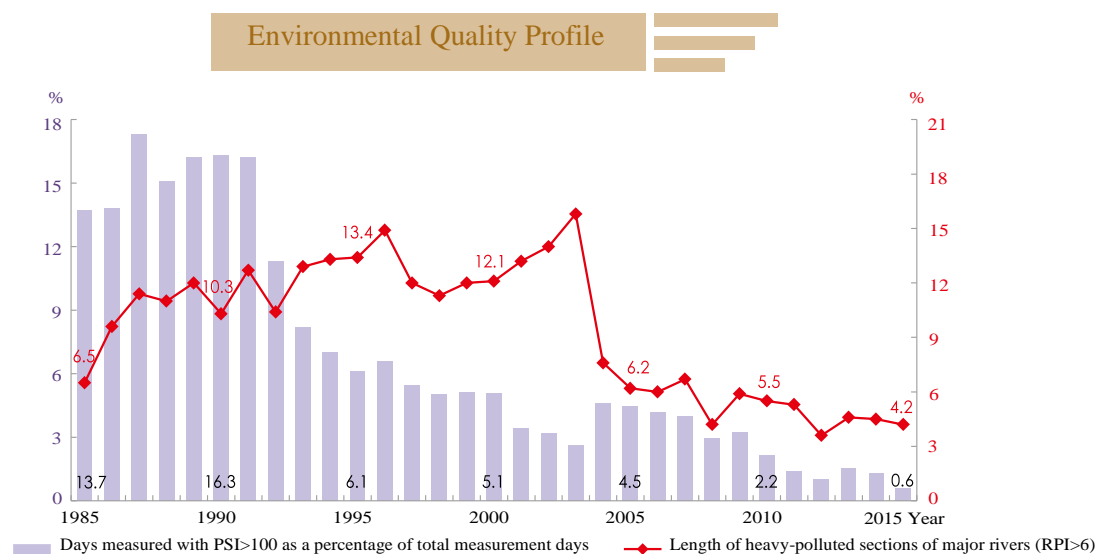
4. In step with the diverse development needs of advanced secondary education, the Senior High School Education Act incorporates the educational objectives of the Senior High School Act and the Vocational School Law. "Average number of students taught per teacher" has not been classified into high school and vocational education since the 2014 academic year.

Educational attainment is an essential factor that affects health literacy. Due to the popularization of higher education, the national educational level has been greatly enhanced. The net enrollment rate of school-age population for higher education increased from 57.4% in 2005 to 70.9% in 2015, representing an increase of 13.5 percentage points.

According to the household registration statistics from the Ministry of the Interior, the percentage of the above 15 population with college or above education shows an annually increasing trend, rising from 32.1% in 2005 to 43.2% in 2015, up 11.1 percentage points. In the same period, those educated up to senior (or vocational) high school decreased from 33.0% to 30.4%, down 2.6 percentage points; those educated up to junior high school or below decreased from 34.9% to 26.4%, down 8.5 percentage points.

10. Living Environment

Data of all environmental quality indicators showed significant improvement over the decade.



Environmental Quality Profile

Year	Environmental quality indicators			Average amount of garbage clearance per person per day (kg)	Recycling rate (%)	Refuse incineration rate	Disposal rate of garbage (%)	Popularization rate of public sewerage system (%)
	Days measured with PSI>100 as a percentage of total measurement (%)	Percentage of environmental noise unqualified in II Noise Control Area (%)	Length of heavy-polluted sections of major rivers (RPI>6) (%)					
2005	4.5	15.2	6.2	0.7	23.1	54.9	99.5	14.0
2006	4.2	14.6	6.0	0.6	27.7	53.4	99.8	15.6
2007	4.0	15.2	6.7	0.6	30.0	54.5	99.6	17.5
2008	3.0	11.2	4.2	0.5	32.2	54.9	100.0	19.5
2009	3.2	5.2	5.9	0.5	35.3	52.1	100.0	22.6
2010	2.2	3.9	5.5	0.5	38.2	48.9	100.0	25.7
2011	1.4	3.6	5.3	0.4	40.4	45.9	100.0	29.0
2012	1.0	2.5	3.6	0.4	41.9	44.3	100.0	32.1
2013	1.5	1.9	4.6	0.4	43.0	43.7	100.0	35.1
2014	1.3	6.3	4.5	0.4	44.9	43.3	100.0	38.0
2015	0.6	7.6	4.2	0.4	45.9	43.5	100.0	40.9

Source: Yearbook of Environmental Protection Statistics/Major Environmental Protection Indices by Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan; Statistics Yearbook by Construction and Planning Agency, Ministry of the Interior

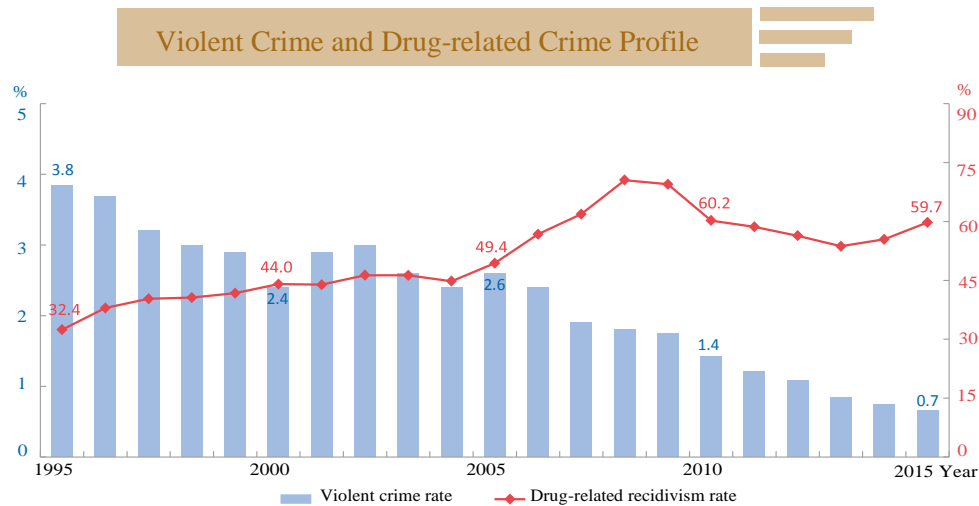
- Notes: 1. Average amount of garbage clearance, refuse incineration rate, and disposal rate of garbage are annual data; others are year-end data.
 2. Pollutant standards index (PSI) is calculated based on values such as the PM10 value, SO₂ concentration, NO₂ concentration, CO concentration, and O₃ concentration in the air on the measurement day at the monitor station, converting into pollutant sub-indices of those particular pollutants, and then the maximum value of various sub-indices at the station will be the station's PSI on that day. PSI greater than 100 will have a negative impact on health.
 3. Percentage of environmental noise unqualified in II Noise Control Area is the noise monitor data published by the Environmental Protection Administration, Executive Yuan; II Noise Control Area refers to area used mainly for residential purpose where quietness is required.
 4. River Pollution Index (RPI) comprises of four water quality parameters including SS, BOD₅, DO, and NH₃-N. Average RPI>6 means heavy pollution.

Environmental quality is a critical factor influencing health. The percentage of days with air quality having an adverse effect on health (PSI>100) in Taiwan dropped from 4.5% in 2005 to 0.6% in 2015, representing a decrease of 3.9 percentage points.

With regard to garbage disposal, the amount of refuse collected per capita per day has fallen by 40% versus 10 years ago and the recycling rate has continued to grow to 45.9%. To deal with domestic sewage pollution and improve river water quality, the government has actively promoted sewer construction. At the end of 2015, the penetration rate was 40.9%, increased substantially by 26.9 percentage points versus 2005. The percentage of unqualified residential noise monitored fell from 15.2% in 2005 to 1.9% in 2013 but then climbed back to 7.6% in 2015.

11. Public Safety

Drug control has gradually seen results. The crime rate has fallen annually, only rising slightly in 2014.



Drug-related Crime and Criminal Case Profile

Year	Drug-related crime			Criminal case				
	Recidivism rate (%)	Number of indictees (person)	Weight of drugs seized (kg)	(No.)	Incidence		Crime rate (case/100,000 people)	Offense clearance rate (%)
					Theft (%)	Violent crime (%)		
2005	49.4	29,503	13,133	555,109	59.1	2.6	2,442.2	62.5
2006	56.7	28,842	1,993	512,788	54.9	2.4	2,246.8	66.8
2007	61.9	40,175	1,635	491,815	49.0	1.9	2,146.0	74.6
2008	70.6	47,469	1,890	453,439	46.2	1.8	1,971.7	77.3
2009	69.5	40,443	1,901	386,075	40.2	1.8	1,672.9	80.7
2010	60.2	43,694	3,479	371,934	38.4	1.4	1,607.3	79.7
2011	58.6	42,960	2,340	347,674	33.6	1.2	1,499.0	79.5
2012	56.4	43,025	2,622	317,356	31.6	1.1	1,363.8	84.0
2013	53.7	40,305	3,657	298,967	27.6	0.8	1,280.7	86.6
2014	55.5	37,779	4,339	306,300	24.9	0.7	1,308.8	86.0
2015	59.7	42,364	4,840	297,800	22.2	0.7	1,269.2	91.9

Source: Important Reference Indicators for Police Statistics of the National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior; Annual Legal Statistics Report of the Ministry of Justice; Statistical Manual of the Ministry of Justice.

- Notes: 1. Number of drugs seized includes drugs seized by Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice; the Police; Military Police; and Coast Guard.
 2. Recidivists are those who repeatedly commit offenses punishable with imprisonment within 5 years after completion of a sentence of imprisonment, or after being pardoned with only partly executed sentence, pursuant to Article 47 of the Criminal Code. Recidivists violating the same offense as prescribed in the Narcotics Hazard Prevention Act (including Tobacco and Narcotics Clearance Act and Anesthetic Drug Regulation Act).
 3. The recidivism rate is the proportion of recidivists among drug offenses.

Drugs are a known health hazard. Since 2008, drug-related recidivism rate decrease year by year to 53.7% in 2013, but climbed back to 59.7% in 2015, with the number of indictees decreasing by 3.0% compared to 5 years ago.

In 2015, the police dealt with (processed) 297,000 criminal cases, representing a crime rate (criminal case incidence) of 1,269 cases per 100,000 people. Both figures decreased compared with 555,000 criminal cases and a crime rate of 2,442 cases per 100,000 people in 2005. The clearance rate in 2015 was 91.9%, representing an increase of 29.4 percentage points from 2005. Violent crime and larceny have significant impact on public security, and they accounted for 0.7% and 22.2% of the criminal cases in 2015, respectively. The percentage of larceny has tended to decrease year by year.