

Appendix 1: The ROC Population Policy Guideline

<h3>The ROC Population Policy</h3> <h4>Guidelines</h4> <p>I. Introduction</p> <p>Population is one of the basic elements of a country; its formation, quality, distribution, development, and movement are related to the development of the country as a whole as well as the prosperity of society. To care for all populations of the society, no matter the age, gender, or ethnicity, population policies should be formulated based on the principles of human rights and well-being of the public. These guidelines have been drafted in order to pursue the sustainable development of environmental protection, to fulfill a vision of coexistence between all beings, and to meet the goals of national development and enhancement of the citizens' prosperity.</p> <p>II. Fundamental Concepts</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Carry out population education, nurture respect for life, promote family functions, create a beneficial environment for giving birth and child rearing, and promote child care and protective responsibility.2. Strengthen birthing healthcare; raise the level of physical fitness of the citizens; promote mental and physical well-being, raise the people's educational and ethical standards; strengthen cultural construction and develop diversified education to improve the employment capabilities of everyone.	<h3>中華民國人口政策</h3> <h4>綱領</h4> <p>行政院 95 年 6 月 14 日院臺治字第 0950019554 號函修正核定</p> <h4>壹、前言</h4> <p>人口為國家基本要素之一，其組成、素質、分布、發展及遷徙等面向，關係國家之發展與社會之福祉。基於國家對社會各年齡、性別、族群之人口及自然環境之關懷，人口政策應以合乎人權及人民福利為原則。為追求環境保護之永續發展及萬物共生之願景，並配合國家發展之目標，增進國民生活福祉，特訂定本綱領。</p> <h4>貳、基本理念</h4> <ol style="list-style-type: none">一、實施人口教育，培養尊重生命情操，促進家庭功能，營造有利生育、養育之環境，推動嬰幼兒照顧及保護責任。二、強化生育保健，提升國民體能，改善國民營養，推動身心健康，提升國民教育及品德水準，加強文化建設，並發展多元教育，提升國民就業能力。
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<p>3. Establish a comprehensive social security net to provide comprehensive social welfare to children, adolescents, women, seniors, the physically and mentally disabled citizens, the indigenous peoples, and other minorities.</p>	<p>三、建立完整社會安全網，提供兒童、少年、婦女、老人、身心障礙者、原住民族及其他弱勢者之完善社會福利。</p>
<p>4. Promote environmental protection and sustainable development; realize a balance between life, the ecology, and production; and implement national land planning to bring about reasonable distribution of the population.</p>	<p>四、推動環境保護及永續發展，落實生活、生態、生產之平衡，並實施國土規劃，促進人口合理分布。</p>
<p>5. Draft appropriate immigration policies according to the needs of the population, the economy, and social development.</p>	<p>五、衡量國內人口、經濟、社會發展所需，訂定適宜之移民政策。</p>
<p>III. Policy Implications</p>	<p>參、政策內涵</p>
<p>6. Respect diverse values regarding marriage, family, childrearing, and to include these in the educational program.</p>	<p>六、尊重婚姻、家庭及養育子女之多元價值觀，並將之納入教育內涵。</p>
<p>7. Create an excellent environment for childbirth and rearing, advocate family-friendly work conditions that allow people to work and take care of their children; and establish a comprehensive adoption system and improve family care capabilities.</p>	<p>七、建構生育及養育優質環境，開創友善家庭、兼顧育兒與就業之工作條件，並健全收養、出養制度，落實支持家庭照顧能力。</p>
<p>8. Establish an equal and comprehensive childcare system as well as a complete child education and care services system, integrate after-school services for nursery, pre-school, and school-age children, reducing the burden on the family income.</p>	<p>八、建構平等普及之育兒制度，及完整之兒童教育與照顧服務體系，落實整合托兒、學前教育及學齡兒童課後服務，並降低家庭負擔成本。</p>

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<p>9. Create a gender-equal environment, preventing an imbalance in the sex ratio of infants.</p> <p>10. Improve birthing health services; prevent hereditary, communicable, and mental diseases, to make people healthier and their families better.</p> <p>11. Advocate a healthy lifestyle; encourage sports activities, improve nutrition, and strengthen mental health to promote the people's physical and mental well-being.</p> <p>12. Create a friendly environment and educational contents that respect diversity; aggressively promote the concepts of gender equity and lifelong learning.</p> <p>13. Emphasize personal integrity and implement the teaching of law and order, establishing a society where equity and mutual respect exist.</p> <p>14. Respect and affirm diverse labor, allowing different types of laborers to have ample opportunities to grow and move ahead.</p> <p>15. Enhance child and adolescent welfare and improve parenting education, maintaining excellent physical and mental health as well as normal growth and development.</p> <p>16. Promote the welfare of the physically and mentally disabled citizens, creating employment opportunities for this group to allow them to enjoy a life with dignity as well as to have growth opportunities.</p>	<p>九、建構性別平等環境，防止嬰兒性別比例失衡。</p> <p>十、加強生育保健服務，預防遺傳性、傳染性及精神性疾病，以增進國民健康及家庭幸福。</p> <p>十一、倡導全民健康之生活型態，鼓勵運動，改善營養，加強心理衛生，以促進國民身心健康。</p> <p>十二、創造友善及尊重多元之教育內容及環境，積極推廣性別平等及終身學習觀念。</p> <p>十三、重視國民品德，落實法治教育，建立平等及相互尊重之社會。</p> <p>十四、尊重及肯定多元勞動形式，使不同類型勞動者有充分發展機會。</p> <p>十五、增進兒童及少年福利，加強親職教育，維護其身心健康及正常發展。</p> <p>十六、促進身心障礙者福利，創造無障礙就業環境，使其享有尊嚴生活及發展機會。</p>
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<p>17. Build comprehensive economic security and care systems for the aged.</p>	<p>十七、建構完善老年經濟安全體系及老人照顧服務體系。</p>
<p>18. Reinforce welfare measures for the weaker gender, establish gender equity participation and a system for joint governance and decision making.</p>	<p>十八、加強弱勢性別福利措施，建立性別平等參與及共治共決機制。</p>
<p>19. Respect the language and culture of each ethnic group; create favorable educational and work environments; and promote ethnic equity.</p>	<p>十九、尊重各族群之語言、文化，創造合理教育及工作環境，促進族群平等。</p>
<p>20. Establish a health-oriented medical system, ensuring equal access to health; improve the quality of medical and health services and provide comprehensive national health insurance.</p>	<p>二十、建立健康導向之衛生及醫療體系，落實健康平等，提升醫療保健服務品質，並完善全民健康保險。</p>
<p>21. Protect the natural environment; maintain the balance of the ecology to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources; and establish a living environment that is healthy, safe, and comfortable.</p>	<p>二十一、保護自然環境，維護生態平衡，以求自然資源世代永續利用，並建立健康、安全、舒適之生活環境。</p>
<p>22. Plan for effective land utilization; promote the reasonable distribution of educational, humanistic and industrial activities for all populations, as well as balance the development of each region.</p>	<p>二十二、有效規劃土地使用，促進人口與教育、人文、產業活動之合理分布，及各區域之均衡發展。</p>
<p>23. Balance basic infrastructure; establish a regional cooperation system, improving the living quality of residents in all circles of life.</p>	<p>二十三、均衡基礎公共設施，建立區域合作機制，以提高各生活圈居民生活品質。</p>
<p>24. Recruit economic and professional personnel to complement the economic, educational, technological, and cultural development of the country; develop new sources of manpower, creating new society that is culturally diverse.</p>	<p>二十四、規劃經濟性及專業人才之移入，以配合國內經濟、教育、科技及文化發展需要，開發新人力資源，並開創多元文化新社會。</p>

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<p>25. Strengthen assistance of new arrivals in adapting to the local social system, increasing their level of contribution to nation and society.</p>	<p>二十五、強化協助移入人口融入本地社會機制，提升移入人口對國家社會之貢獻。</p>
<p>26. Provide care, assistance, and guidance to new immigrants, and guarantee their working rights, as well as assist in language training and adaptation to a new country.</p>	<p>二十六、落實移入人口照顧輔導及工作權保障，協助其語言訓練及生活適應。</p>
<p>27. Provide the necessary information and assistance to citizens intending to immigrate to other countries.</p>	<p>二十七、對有意移居國外之國人，提供必要之資訊與協助。</p>
<p>IV. Supplementary Rules</p>	<p>肆、附 則</p>
<p>28. These guidelines shall be implemented by relevant agencies under the coordination of the Committee for Population Policy of the Ministry of Interior.</p>	<p>二十八、本綱領由內政部人口政策委員會協調有關機關負責執行。</p>
<p>29. Strengthen research analysis of population issues and policies; promote international exchanges and cooperation of population science and provide demographics as a reference to help relevant agencies in drafting policies.</p>	<p>二十九、加強人口問題及政策之研究分析，促進國際間人口學術之交流及合作，並提供人口統計資料，作為相關部門研擬各項政策之參考。</p>
<p>30. The matters provided in these guidelines that need to be set forth by law shall be stipulated by legal process.</p>	<p>三十、本綱領所定事項，須以法律規定者，以法律定之。</p>

Source: Department of Household Registration Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Executive Yuan, Taiwan, ROC.

Appendix 2: Maternity Allowance for Women in Taiwan

Maternity Allowance for Women in Taiwan	
City/County	Benefit Payment
Hsinchu City	Mother which registers in this city over one year can receive grants of NT\$15,000 for her first child, NT\$20,000 for the second, and NT\$25,000 or more each for any additional children, twins for NT\$50,000 and Triples for NT\$100,000.
Tainan City	Mother which registers in this city over one year can receive grants of NT\$3,000 for each birth.
Hsinchu County	Mother which registers in this city over one year can receive grants of NT\$10,000 for each birth.
Miaoli County	Mother which gets married legally and registers in this city over one year can receive grants of NT\$3,000 for each birth.
Chiayi County	Mother which registers in this city over six month can receive grants of NT\$3,000 for each birth.
Chiayi City	Mother which registers in this city over six month can receive grants of NT\$3,600 for each birth.
Taitung County	Mother which gets married legally and registers in this city over one year can receive grants of NT\$3,000 for each birth.
Tainan County	Mother which registers in this city over six month can receive grants of NT\$3,000 for each birth.
Kinmen County	Mother which registers in this city over six month can receive grants of NT\$6,000 for each birth.
Lienchiang County	Mother which registers in this city over six month can receive grants of NT\$10,000 for each birth.

Source: Ministry of the Interior Republic of Taiwan.

Appendix 3: Fertility Slogans in Taiwan

Year	Slogans
In 1964	Taiwan started an island wide family planning with the slogans 『 Actualize family planning, and promote family happiness 』 , 『 Actualize family planning, keep young and health 』
In 1967	『 5 Threes 』 : Give birth after 3 years marriage, second birth after 3 years, third birth after another 3 years, no more than 3 children, and achieve the goal before 33 years old.
In 1969	『 Small family, lots of happiness 』 , 『 Fewer children, more happiness 』
Since 1971	Every November is the family planning propaganda month with the slogans 『 Two children is exactly right, boys and girls are the same 』 , 『 Three Three Two One 』 (which means first birth after three years marriage, second birth after another three years, two children is exactly right, boys and girls are the same.) The ideal marry age for male is 28 years old, and for female is 25 years old.
In 1990	Taiwan had a new family planning with the slogan 『 Get married at the adequate age, give birth in suitable amount 』
In 1995	『 The ideal marry age is 22 to 30 years old 』
In 2005	『 Taiwan heart and new culture melt you, him and me 』 , 『 Let us value marriage and family, rear and educate our children 』
In 2006	『 Breed next generation, live a better life 』 , 『 Marriage and giving birth sustain our lives 』 , 『 Care about the elders today will be the care of yourself tomorrow 』 , 『 Open arms for the new immigrations, let me help you to adapt the new environment 』

Source: produced by author.