

## 編輯說明

- 一、本刊自民國 46 年創刊以來，每年編印 1 期，至本期為第 63 期。
- 二、本刊內容以各級教育基本統計為主，其資料來源係根據本部各單位常川登記資料、公私立大專校院、各級學校定期報部之統計報告及各縣市政府教育局（處）定期報部之統計報告等資料彙編而得，並自 91 學年度起各級報表（國中小至大專）陸續改以網路填報方式辦理。
- 三、本刊所稱之學年度，其起迄日係自當年 8 月 1 日起至翌年 7 月 31 日止。
- 四、本刊係為出版前最新資料，凡歷年資料與前期內容不同者，悉以本期為準。
- 五、本刊所列各學年度各級學校畢業生人數資料係為該學年之畢業生人數總和，而各級學校校數、班級數及教職員與學生人數則以第 1 學期資料標準日（國中小及高級中等學校為 9 月 30 日，大專校院為 10 月 15 日）之靜態資料代表該年度之狀況。
- 六、教育經費及國民所得（國內生產）毛額係按會計年度計列，39 年至 43 年上半年會計年與曆年度相當，43 下半年至 47 會計年度則自當年 7 月 1 日起至次年 6 月 30 日止。49 至 88 會計年度改為自上年 7 月 1 日起至當年 6 月 30 日止；89 年 1 月 1 日起改為曆年制。
- 七、大專校院各科系所之學科歸類，根據本部 106 年 9 月 4 日公布實施之「中華民國學科標準分類」（第 5 次修正）為基準予以區分計列。
- 八、98 學年起大專校院之專任教師各表所列助教數係指 86 年 3 月 21 日前即已擔任助教之人數，該日之後任用之助教人數改列入職員數。
- 九、《高級中等教育法》於 103 年 8 月 1 日進入全面實施階段，高級中等學校得依該法辦理「普通科」、「專業群科」、「綜合高中」、「實用技能學程」及「進修部」等學程，為呈現其多元型態發展，自 103 學年起本刊高級中等教育改以學程別架構呈現。另《高級中等教育法》實施前，高中職學校自 85 學年起依據高級中學法陸續開辦綜合高中學程，103 學年前之資料與普通科併計，惟如研究上需要另依學生修習學術與專門學程占比加以調整歸類時，請至本部統計處網站之「高中職學生比查詢系統」查詢運用。
- 十、87 學年新設進修學院，88 學年高中職補校及專科補校改名高中職進修學校及專科進修學校，並自 103 學年起高中職進修學校陸續轉型為高級中等學校進修部。
- 十一、101 年 1 月 1 日實施「幼兒教育及照顧法」，原幼稚園及托兒所改制為幼兒園，自 101 學年起學前教育階段改稱幼兒園，然 100 學年以前各表所列幼兒園相關統計僅含計幼稚園資料。
- 十二、為增益統計資訊服務品質，提高參用性，並強化與國際接軌，自 103 年起全面改版，除參考 OECD、UNESCO、美、日等國教育統計刊物，新增外界關注且經常參用之教育指標外，並刪除或簡併參考性降低之指標，且建立層級化之分類架構；另於學制圖及統計資料納入非學校型態實驗教育資訊，並針對各級教育發展現況及變化趨勢進行分析，且附錄「名詞解釋」單元，以提升使用者閱讀之便捷性。
- 十三、其他應行單獨註釋事項，已分別於各表另行加附註或說明。



## Explanatory Notes

1. The 2019 edition of "Education Statistics of the Republic of China" is the 63<sup>th</sup> in a series of annual publications initiated in 1957.
2. This publication presents a current educational overview from all sectors of education in Taiwan; the Offices and subordinate units of the Ministry of Education, the educational bureaus of city and county governments. Since school year 2002, educational institutes at all levels submit their reports online.
3. The term of school year used in this publication refers to the period from August 1 of one year to July 31 of the following year.
4. Statistics contained in this edition are the most recent available at the time of preparation. In addition, some statistics appeared in the previous issue have been updated if necessary.
5. The figure of graduates refers to those who graduated during the school year. Statistics relating to the number of schools, teachers, students and staff, are those annual survey made on September 30 for primary and secondary schools and on October 15 for colleges and universities.
6. Educational expenditure and GNI (GDP) are based on fiscal year accounting. The fiscal year from 1950 to the first half of 1954 was identical to the calendar year. From the second half of 1954 to 1958, the fiscal year started on July 1st and ended on next year's June 30th. Between 1960 and 1999, the fiscal year started on 1 July of the previous year and ended on 30 June. Since January 1, 2000, the fiscal year is again aligned with the calendar year.
7. The categories of higher education courses are based on the definition of "R.O.C. standard classification of fields of education (5th edition)" promulgated in 2017 by the Ministry of Education.
8. Beginning in 2009 edition, the list in the tables of teaching assistants at universities or colleges indicate those who have taken this post before March 21, 1997. Otherwise, the teaching assistants are counted as staff members.
9. The Senior High School Education Act came into force on August 1, 2014. According to the law, the senior secondary schools can implement programs such as "General Education", "Vocational Education", "Comprehensive High school", "Practical Technical Program", and "Continuing Education". Since school year 2014, the senior secondary school statistics in this publication are structured by programs to exhibit the diversity in senior secondary education. The senior (vocational) high schools started to put in the comprehensive high school that offers both academic and vocational curricula in school year 1996. The figures of comprehensive high school was included in the category of senior high school before SY 2014. For research purpose, the data relating to students of comprehensive high school can be classified into two categories, based on the curricula they enroll. Please look up all the related data in "The ratio between the number of senior high students and the number of senior vocational students Enquiry System" (<https://stats.moe.gov.tw/high>) if needed.
10. The program of continuing colleges were established in school year 1998. In school year 1999, senior high supplementary schools, senior vocational supplementary schools, and junior supplementary colleges were renamed as senior high continuing, senior vocational continuing schools, and continuing junior colleges, respectively. All senior high supplementary schools and senior vocational supplementary schools will have been reformed to the continuing education division of senior secondary schools by the end of SY 2016.
11. Since the "Early Childhood Education and Care Act" was fulfilled at January 1, 2012, the kindergartens and the child-care center were reformed to the preschool. Before the school year 2011, the figures for preschool are contained only the corresponding statistics of kindergartens.
12. In order to enhance the quality of service, improve usability, and strengthen to keep in accordance with international standards, the layout of this publication was completely redesigned in 2014. In addition to appending more focused and widely used education indicators, some less frequently used indicators have been deleted or reformed. Hierarchical classification structure has been established. "Non-School-Based Experimental Education" is indicated on the school system chart and publishes its statistics. Investigate the status and trend analysis of all levels of education, and the added "Glossary" to the Appendix improve the readability of text.
13. Other items requiring elucidation are explained in footnotes whenever they occur in the tables.