

教育統計指標

• 在學率

◆ 粗在學率

各教育階段學生總人數對其學齡人口之比率。

國小粗在學率

國小學生數÷6至11歲人口數×100%。

國小學生數含括國小、特殊教育國小部及國小補校學生。

國中粗在學率

國中學生數÷12至14歲人口數×100%。

國中學生數含括國中、特殊教育國中部及國中補校學生。

高級中等教育粗在學率

(高級中等學校學生數+五專前三年學生數)÷15至17歲人口數×100%。

高級中等學校學生數含括高級中等學校普通科、綜合高中、專業群科、實用技能學程、進修部及特殊教育學校高中職部學生。

中等教育粗在學率

(國中學生數+高級中等學校學生數+五專前三年學生數)÷12至17歲人口數×100%。

國中學生數含括國中、特殊教育國中部及國中補校學生。高級中等學校學生數含括高級中等學校普通科、綜合高中、專業群科、實用技能學程、進修部及特殊教育學校高中職部學生。

高等教育粗在學率

高等教育學生數÷18至22歲人口數×100%。

高等教育學生數含括研究所、大學、專科(不含五專前三年)、宗教研修學院、空大及大專校院附設進修學校學生。

◆ 淨在學率

中等以下教育學齡人口總淨在學率依據聯合國教科文組織(UNESCO)定義編製;高等教育淨在學率則依據經濟合作暨發展組織(OECD)定

義編製。

國小總淨在學率

6至11歲之各級學校學生數÷6至11歲人口數×100%。

國中總淨在學率

12至14歲之各級學校學生數÷12至14歲人口數×100%。

高級中等教育總淨在學率

15至17歲之各級學校學生數÷15至17歲人口數×100%。

中等教育總淨在學率

12至17歲之各級學校學生數÷12至17歲人口數×100%。

高等教育淨在學率

高等教育淨在學率=高等教育各該年齡/年齡組學生人數÷各該年齡/年齡組人口數×100%。

• 大專校院新生註冊率

102學年以前為 $B \div A \times 100\%$; 103學年起為 $(B - (A - \text{新生保留入學人數})) \div (A - \text{新生保留入學人數} + \text{境外新生實際註冊人數}) \times 100\%$; 107學年起為 $((B + \text{境外新生實際註冊人數}) \div (A - \text{新生保留入學人數} + \text{境外新生實際註冊人數})) \times 100\%$ 。

其中,核定招生名額(A)不含各類外加名額人數;新生實際註冊人數(B)不含各類外加名額人數及退學者。

102學年以前大專校院(不含宗教研修學院)新生註冊率統計範圍為大學部以下,不含附設進修學校,103學年起增納研究所學制,105學年起再增納附設進修學校,107學年起再增納境外新生實際註冊人數;自109學年度起,新生實際註冊人數含各類擴充名額。

• 升學率

應屆畢業生之繼續升學學生數÷應屆畢業生總數×100%。

• 延修生/比率

◆ 高級中等學校延修生指未在修業年限內修畢應修

課程者，並依高級中等教育法規定得延長修業期限者，並(於9月30日—統計資料標準日)有回校延修事實之學生。

- ◆大專校院延修生則指超過各校學則所定修業期限之學生。

延修比率 = 延修生人數 ÷ (延修生人數 + 上學年畢業生數) × 100%。

- **輟學率(中輟率)**

中輟生人數 ÷ 學生總數 × 100%。

中輟生指國中小學生未經請假、請假未獲准或不明原因未到校上課連續達3日以上者，或轉學生因不明原因未向轉入學校完成報到手續者。

- **復學率**

復學人數 ÷ 中輟生人數 × 100%。

復學人數係指該學年度國中小中輟生辦理復學之人數。

- **尚輟率**

尚輟人數 ÷ 學生總數 × 100%。

尚輟人數係指該學年度結束時仍未復學之中輟學生數。

- **學籍喪失率**

學籍喪失率 = (放棄、廢止、註銷學籍人數 + 修業年限期滿人數 + 德行評量未達畢業標準人數) ÷ 該學年學生人數 × 100%。

- **生師比**

平均每位教師教導學生數，即各教育階段之學生數 ÷ 各教育階段之專任教師數，其中大專校院生師比之學生數與教師數均以各校日間部資料計列。

- **學生裸視視力不良率**

裸視視力不良學生人數 ÷ 檢測學生人數 × 100%。

裸視視力不良係指一眼裸視視力未達0.9者。

- **平均每生分攤經費**

各級學校經費支出 ÷ 各級學校對應之學生數。

- **平均就學年數**

25歲以上成人實際受教育之平均年數。

- **預期受教育年數**

滿5歲兒童迄39歲期間預期接受學校教育的

年數。

各級教育學制

- **學年**

各級學校以每年8月1日為學年之始，翌年7月31日為學年之終。

- **學期**

原則上一學年分為二學期，第一學期自8月1日至翌年1月31日，第二學期則自2月1日至7月31日；若實驗學校屬學季制，則第1、2學季視為第一學期，第3、4學季視為第二學期。

- **學齡**

各該教育階段中，學生從入學至完成學業的年齡分布區間，例：國小學齡為6歲至未滿12歲。

- **學位**

依「學位授予法」分副學士、學士、碩士、博士四級，依法修業期滿，修滿應修學分，有實習年限者，實習完畢，並符合畢業條件，經考核成績合格者，依學位授予法所頒授之正式教育成就證明。

- **修業年(期)限**

各教育階段之一般修習年數，其中國小6年；國中3年；高級中等學校3年；專科學校依「專科學校法」規定，修業期限分二年制及五年制；大學校院依「大學法」規定，修讀學士學位之修業期限以4年為原則，但得視系、所、學院、學程之性質延長1至2年，修讀碩士學位為1至4年，博士學位為2至7年。

- **學前教育**

2歲以上至入國民小學前之幼兒於幼兒園中接受教保服務人員提供之教育及照顧服務，採自由入園方式，非義務教育。因應「幼兒教育及照顧法」實施，101年1月1日原托兒所及幼稚園改制為「幼兒園」。

- ◆ **公共化幼兒園**

為減輕家庭育兒負擔，自106年起透由「擴大幼兒教保公共化計畫」及「我國少子女化對策計畫」，持續協助增設公共化幼兒園(包括公立幼兒園、非營利幼兒園及互助教保服務中心)。

◆非營利幼兒園

由直轄市、縣(市)政府及所屬機關(構)、中央政府機關(構)、國立各級學校、軍警校院、鄉(鎮、市)公所及直轄市山地原住民區公所、公司組織之公營事業委託非營利性質法人辦理，或由非營利性質法人申請辦理者。

◆準公共幼兒園

符合收費數額、教保服務人員薪資、基礎評鑑、建物公共安全檢查、幼生與教保服務人員生師比例、教保服務品質等 6 項合作要件，並與政府簽定合作契約之私立幼兒園。

• 國民教育

「國民教育法」規定凡 6 至 15 歲之國民，應受國民教育，並分為二階段實施：前 6 年為國民小學教育；後 3 年為國民中學教育。

• 中等教育

後期中等教育(高級中等教育、五專前 3 年級及七年一貫制前 3 年)及國民中學合稱中等教育。

• 十二年國民基本教育

103 年 8 月起實施，十二年國民基本教育分二階段，前 9 年為國民教育，依「國民教育法」及「強迫入學條例」規定辦理，對象為 6 至 15 歲學齡之國民，以普及、義務、強迫入學、免學費、政府辦理為原則，劃分學區免試入學、單一類型學校及施以普通教育為主要內涵；後 3 年為高級中等教育，依「高級中等教育法」規定辦理，對象為 15 歲以上之國民，主要內涵則為普及、自願非強迫入學、以免試為主之多元入學模式辦理招生、學校類型多元及普通與職業教育兼顧。

• 高級中等學校

高級中等學校係指依高級中等教育法規定所設立之學校，其課程得設群、科、學程辦理，主要學程有普通科、專業群科、綜合高中學程及實用技能學程等，並得設進修部辦理繼續進修教育。

◆普通科

介於國民教育與高等教育間之一般教育，以奠定研究學術及學習專門知能之預備為宗旨，招

收國中畢(修)業生或具同等學力者，畢業後可經申請、推薦或考試分發進入一般大學校院，或一年後報考四技及二專就讀。

◆專業群科

主要教授青年職業知能之教育，以養成健全之基層技術人員為宗旨，招收國中畢(修)業生或具同等學力者，畢業後除直接就業外，亦可選擇升讀四年制科技大學、技術學院及二年制專科學校就讀或參加一般大學校院入學考試。

◆實用技能學程

提供以就業為目標之國中畢(結)業生學得一技之長的學習環境，課程以技能實習為主，簡單理論教育為輔，採年段式之彈性修業方式，分一年段、二年段、三年段三階，循序漸進取得學分；分春、秋兩季招生，可供有就學意願之失學者早日就學。原「延教班」於 84 學年轉型為「實用技能班」，94 學年再轉型為「實用技能學程」。

◆綜合高中

我國 85 學年度起試辦綜合高中，並於民國 88 年修訂「高級中學法」，將綜合高中納為正式學制，其課程分學術學程及專門學程兩類，對性向未定之學生可藉試探輔導方式協助其延後決定性向，或對於性向較早確定之學生，提供跨學術與專門學程學習機會，畢業後可選擇升學一般大學或四技、二專，或直接就業。

◆完全中學

將中等教育完全集中於一處實施之學校。

• 高等教育

是繼中等教育之後的第三階段或第三級教育，居於正規學制結構的頂端，包括專科學校、技術學院、科技大學、獨立學院及一般大學。專科學校、技術學院及科技大學之教育以教授應用科學與技術，養成實用專業人才為目標；獨立學院及一般大學則以研究高深學術，培養專門人才為宗旨。

• 專科

五年制專科招收國中畢(修)業生，修業時間 5 年，修滿畢業應修學分，授予副學士學位；二

年制專科招收高級中等學校相關群(類)科之畢業生或具備該類工作經驗之畢業生，修業時間 2 年，亦授予副學士學位。

- **副學士**

依「學位授予法」規定，下列 3 類學生包括專科學校、大學設有專科部及大學附設進修學校修讀副學士學位者，依法修業期滿，修滿應修學分，有實習年限者，實習完畢，並符合畢業條件，經考核成績合格者，授予副學士學位。

- **大學學士班**

招收高級中等學校畢業生或具同等學力者，修業時間除部分學校法律系及建築系為 5 年、牙醫系及醫學系 6 年，一般為 4 年。

- **科技大學及技術學院學士班**

二年制招收專科學校相關科組畢業生，修業 2 年；四年制主要以招收高級中等學校專業群科、綜合高中專業學程、實用技能學程之畢業生或具同等學力者為主，並開放部分名額予普通科畢業生就讀，修業 4 年。

- **學士後學士班**

招收具學士學位者，修業年限原則為 4 年，得視其性質延長 1 至 2 年。

- **學士後多元專長培力課程**

由教育部立案之國內大學、獨立學院或於符合教育部採認規定之國外大學或獨立學院畢業，取得學士以上學位者在校修業年限應至少 1 年，至多 4 年。在學期間學生如因工作或特殊原因於某學期無法就讀(修習學分為零學分)，無須辦理休學。

- **碩士班**

招收有學士學位或具同等學力者，修業 1 至 4 年。

- **博士班**

招收具碩士學位或具同等學力者，修業 2 至 7 年；修讀學士學位之應屆畢業生或碩士學位研究生，其成績優異並具研究潛力者，得申請逕修讀博士學位。

- **特殊教育**

依據「特殊教育法」，特殊教育之對象包含身心障礙及資賦優異學生。身心障礙學生係指因生理或心理之障礙，經專業評估及鑑定具學習特殊需求，須特殊教育及相關服務措施之協助者；包括智能障礙、視覺障礙、聽覺障礙、語言障礙、肢體障礙、腦性麻痺、身體病弱、情緒行為障礙、學習障礙、多重障礙、自閉症、發展遲緩及其他障礙等類別學生。資賦優異學生係指有卓越潛能或傑出表現，經專業評估及鑑定具學習特殊需求，須特殊教育及相關服務措施之協助者；包括一般智能資賦優異、學術性向資賦優異、藝術才能資賦優異、創造能力資賦優異、領導能力資賦優異及其他特殊才能資賦優異等類別學生。

- **宗教研修學院**

專為培養特定宗教之神職人員及宗教人才，並授予宗教學位，經教育部許可設立之私立大學或私立大學下設之學院。

- **國民補習教育**

凡已逾學齡未受九年國民教育之國民，施予國民補習教育，由國民小學及國民中學附設國民補習學校實施，學生修業期滿成績及格者，由學校給與畢業證書。

- **進修教育**

為補充國民生活知識，提高教育程度，傳授實用技能，培養健全公民，促進社會進步為目的，提供已受九年國民教育者繼續學習之教育機會，由高級中等以上學校依需要附設進修學校實施，並分高級中學及職業進修、專科進修教育及大學進修教育三級，修業期滿成績及格者，由學校給予畢業證書(或學位證書)，具有同級、同類學校之畢業資格。高級中等教育法施行後，各高級中等學校所設之進修學校應陸續轉型為所屬之進修部。

- **空中教育**

為提供民眾進修及繼續教育機會，目前設有國立空中大學及高雄市立空中大學，學生分全修生及選修生，全修生修滿規定學分總數，符合獲得各級學位須通過各項考核條件並及格者，發予畢業證書，並依學位授予法規定授予學

位。選修生修畢所習科目，成績及格者，發給學分證明書。

• 大專校院境外學生

包含學位生及非學位生，其中學位生係指正式修讀學位之外國學生、僑生(含港澳)及正式修讀學位陸生；非學位生則包含外國交換生、外國短期研修及個人選讀、大專附設華語中心學生、大陸研修生及海青班學生。

• 於學年底處於休學狀態之人數

係指截至該學年底仍處於休學狀態之人數，包括本學年內及本學年以前申辦休學，但截至該學年底均未復學之人數。

學科標準分類

• 學科標準分類

為我國高等教育統計之一致性、系統性的分類標準，係依大專校院各科系所之課程實質內容的相似程度，形成「領域」、「學門」、「學類」與「細學類」等由大至小層級，並具「周延」與「互斥」特性。

• 領域

我國學科標準分類之大分類，包含「教育」、「藝術及人文」、「社會科學、新聞學及圖書資訊」、「商業、管理及法律」、「自然科學、數學及統計」、「資訊通訊科技」、「工程、製造及營建」、「農業、林業、漁業及獸醫」、「醫藥衛生及社會福利」、「服務」及「其他」等 11 大領域。

• 學門

我國學科標準分類之中分類，包含「教育」、「藝術」、「人文」、「語言」、「社會及行為科學」、「新聞學及圖書資訊」、「商業及管理」、「法律」、「生命科學」、「環境」、「物理、化學及地球科學」、「數學及統計」、「資訊通訊科技」、「工程及工程業」、「製造及加工」、「建築及營建工程」、「農業」、「林業」、「漁業」、「獸醫」、「醫藥衛生」、「社會福利」、「餐旅及民生服務」、「衛生及職業衛生服務」、「安全服務」、「運輸服務」及「其他」等 27 學門。

• 學類

我國學科標準分類之小分類，包含 93 個學類。

• 細學類

我國學科標準分類之細分類，包含 174 個細學類。

一般教育名詞

• 長期代理教師

連續代理 3 個月以上，以全部時間擔任學校編制內教師因差假或其他原因所遺之課務者。

• 偏遠地區學校

因交通、文化、生活機能、數位環境、社會經濟條件或其他因素，致有教育資源不足情形之公立高級中等以下學校。

• 原住民族籍

係指既存於臺灣而為國家管轄內之傳統民族之族別，包含阿美族、泰雅族、排灣族、布農族、卑南族、鄒族、魯凱族、賽夏族、雅美族(達悟族)、邵族、噶瑪蘭族、太魯閣族、撒奇萊雅族、賽德克族、拉阿魯哇族、卡那卡那富族等 16 族。原住民身分認定以戶籍謄本、族籍證明或戶口名簿有所註記者為準。

• 原住民學生

依「原住民身分法」規定，具有原住民身分之學生。原住民身分認定以戶籍謄本、族籍證明或戶口名簿有所註記者為準。

• 新住民子女學生

係指設籍本國之在學學生其生父或生母一方為外國人、無國籍人、大陸地區人民及香港、澳門居民等新住民者，若已入本國籍，或已死亡、失蹤、離婚，仍應屬之。

• 僑生

依「僑生回國就學及輔導辦法」之規定，僑生係指海外出生連續居留迄今，或最近連續居留海外 6 年以上，並取得僑居地永久或長期居留證件回國就學之華裔學生。但申請就讀大學醫學、牙醫及中醫學系者，其連續居留年限為 8 年以上。僑生身分認定，由僑務主管機關為之。

- **港澳生**

依「香港澳門居民來臺就學辦法」申請來臺就學者；其資格為港澳居民取得港澳永久居留資格證件，且最近連續居留境外 6 年以上者，得申請來臺灣地區就學；但申請就讀大學醫學、牙醫及中醫學系者，其最近連續居留年限為 8 年以上。

- **公費留學生**

臺灣地區 45 歲以下設有戶籍之中華民國國民，於教育部核發出國留學同意函之前未獲博士學位並能提出符合標準之擬留學國語文能力證明，經考試錄取後得以公費赴國外進修，並有學成返國服務之義務。

- **海青班**

海青班係屬非學位性質之訓練課程，委由各大學校院代訓，並不具正式學籍，訓練期滿，成績及格者，由各校依規定發給僑務委員會海外青年技術訓練班中英文修讀期滿畢業證書；修滿規定學分數且成績及格者，得由各承辦學校依「專科以上學校推廣教育實施辦法」相關規定發給學分證明，未修滿修業規定學分數者，得發給修業證明書。

- **新南向國家**

包括東協 10 國、南亞 6 國及紐西蘭、澳大利亞 2 國，共 18 個國家，其中東協 10 國包含印尼、馬來西亞、菲律賓、泰國、新加坡、汶萊、柬埔寨、寮國、緬甸及越南等國；南亞 6 國包含印度、巴基斯坦、孟加拉、斯里蘭卡、尼泊爾及不丹等國。

- **實驗教育**

分為學校型態實驗教育、公立高級中等以下學校委託私人辦理及非學校型態實驗教育等 3 種辦學類型。

- **學校型態實驗教育**

指依據特定教育理念，以學校為範圍，從事教育理念之實踐，並就學校制度、行政運作、組織型態、設備設施、校長資格與產生方式、教職員工之資格與進用方式、課程教學、學生入學、學習成就評量、學生事務及輔導、

社區及家長參與等事項，進行整合性實驗之教育。

- **公立高級中等以下學校委託私人辦理實驗教育(公辦民營)**

指核准設立學校之主管機關，依學校辦學特性，針對學校土地、校舍、教學設備之使用、學區劃分、依法向學生收取之費用、課程、校長、教學人員與職員之人事管理、行政組織、員額編制、編班原則、教學評量、學校經費運用及學校評鑑等事項，與受託人簽訂行政契約，將學校之全部委託其辦理，或將學校之分校、分部、分班或可以明確劃分與區隔之一部分校地、校舍，於新設一所學校後委託其辦理之實驗教育。

- **非學校型態實驗教育**

指學校教育以外，非以營利為目的，採用實驗課程，以培養五育均衡發展之健全國民為目的所辦理之教育，具有國民小學、國民中學或高級中等學校入學資格者，得向主管機關申請辦理後參與各該教育階段實驗教育，並區分為個人、團體及機構等 3 種類型。

- **正式修讀學位外國學生**

係指符合「外國學生來臺就學辦法」入學並具正式學籍之外國學生。

- **正式修讀學位陸生**

係指符合「大陸地區人民來臺就讀專科以上學校辦法」入學並具正式學籍之大陸學生。

Education Statistical Indicators

• Enrollment Ratio/Rate

◆ Gross Enrollment Ratio

Number of pupils (or students) enrolled in a given level of education regardless of age expressed as percentage of the population of the age group which officially corresponds to the given level of education.

Gross Enrollment Ratio for Primary Education

Number of primary school students ÷ number of population aged 6-11 × 100%.

Number of primary school students covers students from primary school, the primary school division for special education school and the supplementary primary school.

Gross Enrollment Ratio for Junior High School Education

Number of junior high school students ÷ number of population aged 12-14 × 100%.

Number of junior high school students covers students from junior high school, the junior high school division for special education school and the supplementary junior high school.

Gross Enrollment Ratio for Senior Secondary Education

(Number of senior secondary school students + number of students in the 1-3 grade of five-year junior college) ÷ number of population aged 15-17 × 100%.
Number of senior secondary school students covers students from senior secondary school general education,

comprehensive high school, vocational education, practical technical program, continuing education program, and the senior secondary division for special education school.

Gross Enrollment Ratio for Secondary Education

(Number of junior high school students + Number of senior secondary school students + number of students in the 1-3 grade of five-year junior college) ÷ number of registered population aged 12-17 × 100%.

Number of junior high school students covers students from junior high school, the junior high school division for special education school and the supplementary junior high school.

Number of senior secondary school students covers students from senior secondary school general education, comprehensive high school, vocational education, practical technical program, continuing education program, and the senior secondary division for special education school.

Gross Enrollment Ratio for Tertiary Education

Number of university and college students ÷ number of registered population aged 18-22 × 100%.

Number of university and college students covers students from university and college (include the graduate school), junior college (exclude 1-3 grade of five-year junior college), religious college, open university, continuing college and

continuing junior college.

◆ Net Enrollment Rate

Total Net Enrollment Rate of Primary and Secondary Education defined in accordance with UNESCO's definition; Net Enrollment Rate of tertiary education is calculated by a particular age/age group in accordance with OECD's definition.

Total Net Enrollment Rate for Primary Education

Number of students at all levels of schools aged 6-11 ÷ number of population aged 6-11 × 100%.

Total Net Enrollment Rate for Junior High School Education

Number of students at all levels of schools aged 12-14 ÷ number of population aged 12-14 × 100%.

Total Net Enrollment Rate for Senior Secondary Education

Number of students at all levels of schools aged 15-17 ÷ number of population aged 15-17 × 100%.

Total Net Enrollment Rate for Secondary Education

Number of students at all levels of schools aged 12-17 ÷ number of registered population aged 12-17 × 100%.

Net Enrollment Rate for Tertiary Education

Net Enrollment Rate = total number of students of a particular age/age group enrolled in tertiary education ÷ total number of corresponding population × 100%.

• Registration Rate for Universities, Colleges and Junior Colleges

Prior to the school year 2013, it was $B \div A$

100%; from the school year 2014 to 2017 onwards, it was $(B \div (A - \text{number of admission reserved students})) \times 100\%$; from the school year 2018 onwards, it is $((B + \text{number of non-citizen students registration}) \div (A - \text{number of admission reserved students} + \text{number of non-citizen students registration})) \times 100\%$.

The enrollment quota (A) doesn't cover the number of additional quota in each category; number of student registration (B) doesn't cover the number of additional quota in each category and withdraws.

Prior to the school year 2013, the registration rate of new students in universities, colleges and junior colleges (which doesn't cover the religious colleges) was below the university level, which doesn't cover the affiliated schools of continuing education. The graduate schools has been added since the school year 2014. From the school year 2016 onwards, the affiliated schools of continuing education were added. From the school year 2018 onwards, the actual number of new students enrolled from abroad were increased. From the school year 2020 onwards, number of student registration includes all kinds of expanding quotas.

• Net Percentage of Graduates Entering Next Levels of Education

Number of new graduates entering next levels of education ÷ total number of new graduates × 100%.

• Extended Study Student/Ratio

◆ Senior secondary school extended study students are those who have not completed their course of study within the year of study

period and who are eligible for an extension under the Senior High School Education Act and who (as of 30 September - the date of the statistical data) have returned to school to study.

◆Extended study students at universities, colleges and junior colleges refers to students who have exceeded the deadline set in the academic regulations of each school.

Extended study rate = number of extended study students ÷ (number of extended study students + number of graduates in the previous school year) × 100%.

• Dropout Rate

Number of dropouts ÷ total number of students × 100%.

Dropouts refer to primary and junior high school students who have failed to attend school for more than 3 consecutive days without ask for leave, or whose leave has not been granted or transfer students who have failed to report to the transferring school for unknown reasons.

• Reentry Rate

Number of students re-entered ÷ number of dropouts × 100%.

The number of reentry is the number of dropouts from junior high and primary school who have re-entered school in that school year.

• Still Dropout Rate

Number of still dropouts ÷ total number of students × 100%.

The number of still dropouts refers to the number of dropouts who have not yet resumed their studies at the end of the school year.

• Withdrawal Rate

Withdrawal rate = (number of students who have given up, revoked, or cancelled from

their schooling registration + number of students who exceed time limit + number of students whose moral assessment unqualified) ÷ number of students in that school year × 100%.

• Ratio of Students to Teacher

The average number of students per teacher is taught refers to the number of students at each level of education ÷ the number of full-time teachers at each level of education, which both the number of students and teachers in this ratio of universities, colleges and junior colleges are calculated based on the data of the each school 's day programs.

• Student with Sub-normal Visual Acuity Rate

Number of students with sub-normal vision ÷ number of students taking tests × 100%.

Students with sub-normal vision are defined as those with visual acuity less than 0.9 at any one eye.

• Expenditure on Educational Institutions per Student

School expenditure at each level ÷ number of corresponding students at each level.

• Mean Years of Schooling

Averages years of schooling have attended by adults aged 25 and over.

• Expected Years in Education

The number of years of schooling expected to be received by children aged 5 or above up to the age of 39.

Educational System by All Levels of Schools

• School Year

The school year at all levels begins on 1 August and ends on 31 July of the following year.

• Semester

In principle, a school year is divided into two

semesters, the first from 1 August to 31 January of the following year and the second from 1 February to 31 July; If an experimental school is on a quarterly basis, the first and second quarters are considered to be the first semester and the third and fourth quarters are considered to be the second semester.

- **School Age**

The age distribution of students at each level of education from entry to completion of studies, e.g. primary school age is from 6 to under 12 years.

- **Academic Degree**

In accordance with the Degree Conferral Act, degrees are divided into four different levels: associate degree, bachelor's degree, master's degree and doctorate degrees. Those who have completed their programs, the required course credits, the required internship within the legally prescribed period and satisfied all the graduation requirements, will be awarded a formal certificate of educational achievement under the Degree Conferral Act.

- **Length of Study (Duration)**

The general length of study for each level of education. It is 6 years for primary school, 3 years for junior high school and 3 years for senior secondary school. Under the Junior College Act, junior colleges are divided into two-year and five-year programs. In accordance with the University Act, the duration of a bachelor's degree program is four years. However, it may be extended by one to two years depending on the nature of particular departments, graduate institutes, colleges and programs. The duration of a master's degree is 1 to 4 years. The duration of a doctorate degree is between 2

and 7 years.

- **Preschool Education**

Children from the age of 2 up to the time of admission to the primary school receive education and care services from preschool educators in preschools. The education is free entry and not compulsory. In response to the implementation of the Early Childhood Education and Care Act, the former nurseries and kindergartens were converted into preschools on January 1, 2012.

- ◆ **Public and Non-profit Preschool**

In order to reduce the parent's childcare burden, the government has continuously established the public preschools (including public preschools, non-profit preschools, and cooperative educare service centers) through the "Plan to Extend Public ECEC Services" and the "Action Plan to Address the Issue of Fewer Children" since 2017.

- ◆ **Non-profit Preschool**

The non-profit preschool is organized by the municipal, county & city governments and their affiliated agencies (institutions), central government agencies (institutions), national schools at all levels, military and police academies, township (town, city) offices, mountain indigenous district offices, and companies that public enterprise entrusts a non-profit juridical person to handle it, or a non-profit juridical person applies for it.

- ◆ **Quasi-public Preschool**

Private preschools that meet the 6 cooperation requirements, including the charge fee, salary of educators, basic evaluation, public safety inspection of buildings, the ratio of children to educators and the quality of educare services, can sign a cooperation contract with the government.

- **Compulsory Education**

Primary and Junior High School Act stipulates that all citizens aged between 6 and 15 should receive compulsory education, which is divided into two stages: the first six years is primary education and the second three years is junior high school education.

- **Secondary Education**

The upper secondary education (senior secondary education, the first three years of five-year junior college and the first three years of the seven-year program) and junior high school are collectively known as secondary education.

- **12-year Basic Education**

The 12-year basic education is a two-stage program that came into effect in August, 2014. The first nine years of compulsory Education, based on the Primary and Junior High School Act and the Compulsory Education Act, and are aimed at school-age children aged 6 to 15. It is based on the principles of universal, compulsory, mandatory, tuition free and conduct by government. The main components are school district determination for exam-free admission, single type of school and general education. The later three years of schooling are designated as senior secondary school education and are governed by the Senior High School Education Act. The target group is people aged 15 and above. The main features are universal, voluntary and non-compulsory enrolment, a multiple entry model mainly based on exam-free, a variety of school types and a mix of general and vocational education.

- **Senior Secondary School**

A senior secondary school is established under the Senior High School Education Act.

The courses may be organized by establishing programs, disciplines and area. The main programs include general education, vocational education, comprehensive high school and practical technical program. Division of continuing education be set up to handle continuing education.

- ◆ **General Education**

It is a general education that falls between compulsory education and tertiary education. It aims to prepare students for the basis of academic study and specialized skills, and is open to junior high school graduates or equivalent. After graduation, students can apply for admission to a general university and colleges through application, recommendation or entrance examination, or enroll in a four-year B.A. or a two-year junior college program one year later.

- ◆ **Vocational Education**

This is the education that focuses on teaching young people vocational skills. The aim of the program is to develop a sound technical workforce. It opens to junior high school graduates or equivalent. After graduation, in addition to direct employment, they may choose to enter a four-year B.A., a two-year junior college or a general university and college entrance examination.

- ◆ **Practical Technical Program**

It offers a career-oriented learning environment for junior high school graduates and a place to learn a skill. The program is based on skills practice. The program is supplemented by simple theoretical education and is structured in a flexible yearly format, with three levels of progressive credit

attainment: one year, two years and three years. There are spring and autumn admission seasons for those who wish to return to school early. The original extension education class was transformed into the practical skills class in the 1995 school year and again into the practical technical program in the 2005 school year.

◆ **Comprehensive High School**

Comprehensive high school was introduced from the 1996 school year, and the Senior High School Act was amended to make comprehensive high school a formal educational system in 1999. The curriculum is divided into academic and vocational categories. Students with undetermined aptitudes can be helped to delay their decision by means of probation and counseling. Students whose aptitudes are determined earlier are given the opportunity to study across academic and vocational programs. After graduation, students can choose to go to a university or a college, a four-year B.A., a two-year junior college program or direct employment.

◆ **Complete Secondary School**

A school in which secondary education is delivered in one place.

• **Tertiary Education**

Tertiary education is the top of the current school system, it also is the third-level education which provide further education program for the students graduated from the secondary education. Tertiary education includes junior college, institute of technology, university of science and technology, college and university. Junior college, institute of technology and university of science and technology aimed to educated applied

science and technology to cultivated professional skill talents; however, college and university aimed to educated advanced academic study to cultivated specialized talents in a specialized field.

• **Junior College**

The five-year junior college school (duration of study is 5 years) recruit students who have completed the junior high school education. The two-year junior college (duration of study is 2 years) recruits senior secondary school graduates who have graduated from the related professional disciplines or who have related work experience in fixed disciplines. An associate degree shall be conferred to the student who completes the required course credits and satisfies all the graduation requirements for graduation of junior college.

• **Associate Degree**

An associate degree shall be conferred in accordance with the Degree Conferral Act. An associate degree shall be conferred on any student of a junior college or university who undertakes and completes an associate degree program within the legally prescribed period, completes the required course credits, and completes any required internship within the legally prescribed number of years, and satisfies all the graduation requirements, and who has passed examination and assessment with satisfactory results.

• **Bachelor's Program**

The program recruit students who have completed the senior secondary education or equivalent education levels. The period in which a student should complete a bachelor's degree program is, in principle, four years. However, this period may be extended by one

or two years to accommodate the nature of the particular departments, such as, the Department of Law and the Department of Architecture are 5 years, the Department of Dentistry and the Department of Medicine are 6 years.

- **Bachelor's Degree Program of University of Science and Technology or Institute of Technology**

The institutions of two-year bachelor's degree programs (duration of study is 2 years) recruit students who have completed the professional programs or disciplines of junior colleges. The institutions of four-year bachelor's degree programs (duration of study is 4 years) recruit students who have completed the vocational education, comprehensive high school and practical technical programs of senior secondary school or equivalent education levels. It also provides some student admission quotas for the general education of senior secondary school students.

- **Post-Bachelor's Program**

The period in which a student should complete a bachelor's degree program is, in principle, four years. However, this period may be extended by one or two years to accommodate the nature of the particular departments.

- **Post-Bachelor Multi-Specialty Training Program**

The program recruit students who have local or foreign academic credentials for institutions of Bachelor's degree accredited by the Ministry of Education. The program takes at least 1 year no more than 4 years to be conferred the second bachelor's degree. There is no need to suspend from school

due to job or some specific reasons in certain semester during the program, it perceived to be zero credit for a certain semester.

- **Master's Program**

The program recruit students who have bachelor's degree or equivalent education levels. It takes 1 to 4 years to be conferred the master's degree.

- **Doctoral Program**

The program recruit students who have master's degree or equivalent education levels. It takes 2 to 7 years to be conferred the doctor's degree. New graduates of undergraduate or master with excellent academic performance and research potential may apply for direct entry to doctoral programs.

- **Special Education**

In accordance with the Special Education Act, special education is available to students with disabilities as well as to students with giftedness/talented. Students with disabilities meant in the Act are referred to as physiological or psychological disorders, assessed and diagnosed by professionals to be in need of special education and related services, including intellectual disabilities, visual impairments, hearing impairments, communication disorders, physical impairments, cerebral palsy, health impairments, severe emotional disorders, learning disability, severe/multiple impairments, autism, developmental delays and other disabilities. Students with giftedness/talents are those who have excellent potential or outstanding performance and, after evaluated by professionals, demonstrating needs for special education and related services, categorized as follows giftedness/talented in

intelligence, giftedness/talented in scholarship, giftedness/talented in arts, giftedness/talented in creativity, giftedness/talented in leadership, and giftedness/talented in other areas.

- **Religious College**

A private university or college affiliated with a private university, established with the permission of the Ministry of Education, cultivated the religious personnel of specific religions and which shall be conferred degrees on religion.

- **Supplementary Education**

Supplementary education is available to all who are over school age and have not received nine years of compulsory education. It can be implemented by supplementary compulsory schools affiliated with primary and junior high schools. Students who have passed the course will be awarded a certificate of graduation by the school.

- **Continuing Education**

In order to supplement the general knowledge of the nation's citizens, raise the level of education, teach practical skills, cultivate healthy citizens and promote social progress, we provide education opportunities for those who have received nine years of compulsory education to continue their studies. This education is provided by the school of continuing education, which can be divided into three levels: senior high or vocational education, junior college continuing education and university continuing education. Those who pass the course will be awarded a graduation certificate (or degree) by the school, making them eligible for graduation from the same level of school. After the implementation of the Senior High School Education Act, the continuing education schools established in

each high school should be transformed into their respective continuing education divisions one after another.

- **Education on Air**

Founded purpose of open university is providing opportunities for people to pursue and continue their education. The National Open University and the Open University of Kaohsiung have been founded till now. Students of education on air divided into two types, the full-time students and elective students. A degree shall be conferred on any full-time student graduated from senior secondary school or equivalent education levels who has completed the required course credits, reached all the graduation requirements and passed all examinations with the provisions of Degree Conferral Act. A certificate of credits will be issued to the elective student who has completed the required course credits and passed examination but not reached the requirement for graduation.

- **Non-Citizen Students in Universities, Colleges and Junior Colleges**

It divided non-citizen students into degree students and non-degree students. The degree students, including Studying for a Degree, Overseas Compatriot Students (includes Hong Kong and Macau Students) and Mainland China Students (Studying for a Degree). The Non-degree students, including, International Exchange, Short-term Courses, Studying Mandarin Chinese, Mainland China Students (to Take Short-term Courses or Attend Meeting), and Overseas Compatriot Youth Vocational Training Classes.

- **The Number of Students Suspended at the End of School Year**

It refers to the number of students who are

still suspended at the end of that school year, including the number of students who have applied for suspension within the current school year and before the current school year, but have not resumed their studies at the end of current school year.

The International Standard Classification of Education (Fields of Education and Training)

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This is a consistent and systematic classification standard for tertiary education in R.O.C., which is based on the degree of similarity in the substantive content of the curriculum offered by universities, colleges and junior colleges, forming a stratum of *Broad Field*, *Narrow Field*, *Detailed Field* and *Sub-detailed Field*, arranged in order of the class with the exhaustive and mutually exclusive characteristics.

• Broad Field

The first (broadest) level of the International Standard Classification of Education (Fields of Education and Training) comprised of 11 *Broad Fields*, *Education*, *Arts and humanities*, *Social, sciences, journalism and library information*, *Business, administration and law*, *Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics*, *Information and communication technologies*, *Engineering, manufacturing and construction*, *Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and veterinary medicine*, *Health and social welfare*, *Services* and *Field unknown*.

• Narrow Field

The second (medium) level of the International Standard Classification of Education (Fields of Education and Training)

comprised of 27 *Narrow Fields*, *Education*, *Arts, Humanities, Languages and literatures*, *Social and behavioral sciences*, *Journalism and library information*, *Business and administration*, *Law*, *Life sciences*, *Environment*, *Physical sciences, chemistry and earth sciences*, *Mathematics and statistics*, *Information and communication technologies*, *Engineering and engineering trades*, *Manufacturing and processing*, *Architecture and construction*, *Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Veterinary medicine*, *Medicine and health*, *Social welfare*, *Hospitality*, *tourism and personal service*, *Hygiene and occupational health services*, *Security services*, *Transport services* and *Field unknown*.

• Detailed Field

The third (small) level of the International Standard Classification of Education (Fields of Education and Training) comprised of 93 *Detailed Fields*.

• Sub-detailed Field

The fourth (tiny) level of the International Standard Classification of Education (Fields of Education and Training) comprised of 174 *Sub-detailed Fields*.

General Education Glossary

• Long Term Substitute Teachers

A long term substitute teacher is one for more than three consecutive months who has spent all of his or her time performing duties which are left behind by teachers within the compilation due to leave of absence or other reasons.

• Schools in Remote Areas

Public elementary and secondary school that have insufficient educational resources due to

transportation, culture, living conditions, digital environment, socio-economic conditions or other factors.

- **Indigenous People's Tribe**

Indigenous people refer to the traditional people who have inhabited in Taiwan and are subject to the state's jurisdiction, including Amis tribe, Atayal tribe, Paiwan tribe, Bunun tribe, Puyuma tribe, Tsou tribe, Rukai tribe, Saisiyat tribe, Yami tribe, Tsao tribe, Kavalan tribe, Taroko tribe, Sakizaya tribe, Seediq tribe, Saaroa tribe and Kanakanavu tribe. The identity of an indigenous peoples is determined by household registration transcription, supporting documents demonstrating tribe or an annotation in a household certificate.

- **Indigenous Student**

The recognition of the indigenous student status in accordance with the Status Act for Indigenous Peoples. The identity of an indigenous peoples is determined by household registration transcription, supporting documents demonstrating tribe or an annotation in a household certificate.

- **New Immigrant Children Student**

New immigrant children student refers to when they were born, one of their parents was foreigner, stateless persons, mainland china, Hong Kong and Macao residents, and other new immigrant. If the non-citizen parent is a naturalized citizen, or if he or she is dead, missing or divorced, the student should still be included in this category.

- **Overseas Compatriot (Chinese) Student**

The term Overseas Compatriot Student in accordance with Regulations Regarding Study and Counseling Assistance for Overseas Chinese Students in Taiwan refers to a student of Chinese descent who has

come to Taiwan to study, who was born and lived overseas until the present time, or who has been living overseas for six or more consecutive years in the immediate past and obtained permanent or long-term residency status overseas. Please note that a minimum of eight consecutive years of overseas residency is required if the person is applying to study in a university department of medicine, dentistry, or Chinese medicine in Taiwan. A person's overseas Chinese student status must be validated by the Overseas Compatriots Affairs Commission.

- **Hong Kong and Macao Student**

The term Hong Kong and Macao Student in accordance with Regulations Regarding Study for the people of Hong Kong and Macao residents in Taiwan refers to a student who has permanent resident certificate for the people of Hong Kong and Macao residents has come to Taiwan to study, who has been living overseas for six or more consecutive years. Please note that a minimum of eight consecutive years of overseas residency is required if the person is applying to study in a university department of medicine, dentistry, or Chinese medicine in Taiwan.

- **Student of Government Financial Aid for Overseas Study**

R.O.C. nationals under the age of 45 with the domicile place registered in Taiwan area who pass an examination and not be conferred a doctoral degree before the Ministry of Education issues a letter of consent to study abroad by providing proof of language proficiency in the intended country of study, may be admitted to study abroad by government sponsorship, but are obliged to return to R.O.C for working in a specific area

upon completion of their studies.

- **Overseas Youth Vocational Training Courses**

Overseas Youth Vocational Training Courses are non-diploma training courses. The Overseas Community Affairs Council commissioned universities for a non-degree training. A diploma in Chinese and English shall be conferred on any students who have completed the required course credits and satisfied all the graduation requirements with the regulations. Those who have completed the required number of credits and passed the course will be issued with a certificate of credit by the commissioned school and for those who has not completed the requires number of credits will be issues with a certificate of course completion with the provisions of Regulations Regarding Implantation of Study Continuing Education in Junior Colleges and Institutions of Higher Education.

- **Countries Included in the Southbound Policy**

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has 10 member states, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam. The target countries of the New Southbound Policy, including ASEAN, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, New Zealand and Australia, a total of 18 countries.

- **Experimental Education**

There are three types of experimental education: school-based experimental education, experimental education commissioned the operation to the private sector by public schools at senior high school level or below, and non-school-based experimental education.

- **School-based Experimental Education**

This refers to integrated experimental education that is based on a specific educational philosophy within a school to fulfill the education concepts through school systems, administration operation, organization type, equipment and facility, principal qualification and selection method, faculty and staff qualifications and employment method, curriculum and instruction, student enrollment, learning outcome assessment, student affairs and guidance, community and parental engagement.

- **Experimental Education Commissioned the Operation to the Private Sector by Public Schools at Senior High School Level or Below (public-to-private)**

This means that the competent authority responsible for the establishment of schools, in accordance with the characteristics of the school, the authority enter into an administrative contract to entrust the school with all matters relating to the use of land, buildings and teaching facilities, the demarcation of school districts, the fees to be charged to students in accordance with the law, the curriculum, the personnel management of the principal, teaching staff and other staff, the administrative organization, the staffing complement, the principles of class organization, the assessment of teaching, the use of school funds and the evaluation of the school. The school may enter into an administrative contract with the trustee to delegate all of its operations. Alternatively, the school may be divided into branches, divisions or classes, or a part of the school premises may be clearly demarcated and separated, and then entrusted with the

experimental education of a new school.

◆ **Non-school-based of experimental education**

It means education, (other than school education) which is non-profit and adopts experimental curriculum for the purpose of producing a sound citizenry with a balanced development of the morals, knowledge, physical strength, social skill and aesthetics. Those who are qualified to enter a primary school, junior high school or senior secondary school may apply to the competent authority to participate in experimental education at each level of education. There are three categories: individual, group and institution.

• **Non-citizen Student Studying for a Degree**

In accordance with Regulations Regarding International Students Undertaking Studies in Taiwan refers to a person of foreign nationality who has never held R.O.C. nationality and who meets the requirements is permitted to apply for admission to an educational institution in R.O.C..

• **Mainland China Student Studying for a Degree**

In accordance with Regulations Regarding Mainland China Resident Undertaking Studies in Junior Colleges and Institutions of Higher Education in Taiwan, it refers to a person of China nationality who meets the requirements is permitted to apply for admission to study in junior colleges and institutions of higher education in Taiwan.