

T7. 現住人口婚姻情況：台灣(1999年)

年齡	男					女				
	總計	未婚	有偶	喪偶	離婚	總計	未婚	有偶	喪偶	離婚
15-19歲	997,692	994,235	3,310	2	145	942,560	926,498	15,198	47	817
20-24歲	1,002,156	947,657	50,234	70	4,195	956,601	796,533	148,287	576	11,205
25-29歲	915,210	624,332	272,879	308	17,691	880,849	401,944	447,253	2,216	29,436
30-34歲	962,506	333,644	587,746	1,168	39,948	927,158	181,030	689,344	6,279	50,505
35-39歲	992,806	177,374	754,000	2,612	58,820	958,278	101,252	772,389	15,186	69,451
40-44歲	919,603	95,842	752,971	4,842	65,948	896,277	63,780	731,172	28,813	72,512
45-49歲	791,357	51,152	674,726	7,660	57,819	776,424	43,975	629,564	46,851	56,034
50-54歲	489,804	23,014	427,724	7,847	31,219	484,739	20,165	390,924	48,064	25,586
55-59歲	421,673	15,686	373,690	12,760	19,537	429,154	11,407	338,998	64,204	14,545
60-64歲	363,324	12,999	318,426	20,286	11,613	384,148	8,775	284,161	82,171	9,041
65-69歲	346,812	17,081	289,410	30,020	10,301	316,618	6,988	207,686	95,850	6,094
70-74歲	320,675	31,167	241,826	37,258	10,424	245,233	6,677	127,833	106,558	4,165
75-79歲	190,909	24,307	127,977	33,281	5,344	163,498	5,737	59,755	95,450	2,556
80-84歲	87,710	10,483	51,716	23,492	2,019	87,909	3,490	20,006	63,327	1,086
85-89歲	36,476	4,279	17,614	13,897	686	43,582	2,105	5,807	35,236	434
90-94歲	8,311	830	3,326	4,029	126	12,735	688	1,072	10,883	92
95-99歲	1,611	206	577	802	26	2,527	192	196	2,125	14
100歲以上	348	66	167	110	5	518	69	80	368	1

行政院主計處 (<http://www.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=1>)

T7. 現住人口婚姻情況：台灣(2000年)

年齡	男					女				
	總計	未婚	有偶	喪偶	離婚	總計	未婚	有偶	喪偶	離婚
15-19歲	964,868	961,786	2,954	2	126	910,495	895,878	13,829	42	746
20-24歲	1,023,835	969,203	49,900	61	4,671	977,952	822,467	142,934	564	11,987
25-29歲	905,239	626,712	259,879	293	18,355	873,639	415,090	425,577	2,111	30,861
30-34歲	957,030	338,348	575,579	1,084	42,019	923,495	191,923	672,604	6,015	52,953
35-39歲	990,211	180,735	745,286	2,455	61,735	958,242	108,034	763,005	14,667	72,536
40-44歲	931,580	100,983	756,373	4,718	69,506	908,597	67,675	734,556	28,420	77,946
45-49歲	829,386	56,160	701,449	7,818	63,959	815,063	47,345	655,856	47,891	63,971
50-54歲	550,932	26,092	478,727	8,644	37,469	545,257	24,362	435,238	53,748	31,909
55-59歲	405,574	15,394	357,872	11,758	20,550	412,352	11,488	323,111	62,436	15,317
60-64歲	372,741	13,038	327,027	19,849	12,827	395,783	9,166	291,855	84,659	10,103
65-69歲	333,391	13,782	280,776	29,205	9,628	325,651	7,027	213,809	98,410	6,405
70-74歲	326,658	26,776	251,531	37,947	10,404	255,964	6,497	135,235	109,713	4,519
75-79歲	205,981	25,007	140,047	34,813	6,114	172,188	5,775	63,990	99,730	2,693
80-84歲	94,920	11,273	56,519	24,854	2,274	93,801	3,590	21,725	67,256	1,230
85-89歲	38,710	4,692	18,782	14,448	788	45,555	2,091	6,143	36,845	476
90-94歲	9,168	922	3,635	4,454	157	13,791	710	1,137	11,838	106
95-99歲	1,807	222	692	867	26	2,757	197	230	2,310	20
100歲以上	388	88	176	117	7	578	76	88	413	1

行政院主計處 (<http://www.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=1>)

T7. 現住人口婚姻情況：台灣(2001年)

年齡	男					女				
	總計	未婚	有偶	喪偶	離婚	總計	未婚	有偶	喪偶	離婚
15-19歲	910,170	907,657	2,395	2	116	858,177	845,528	11,935	29	685
20-24歲	1,018,859	969,093	45,140	54	4,572	973,513	833,324	127,726	550	11,913
25-29歲	930,094	663,507	246,579	267	19,741	898,649	455,685	407,819	2,004	33,141
30-34歲	943,317	344,377	554,134	976	43,830	912,193	202,734	648,492	5,683	55,284
35-39歲	988,598	184,948	736,149	2,312	65,189	958,222	115,743	752,307	14,153	76,019
40-44歲	941,127	106,245	757,110	4,635	73,187	918,228	72,188	735,021	27,547	83,472
45-49歲	846,586	60,102	709,492	7,659	69,333	832,299	49,843	664,514	47,243	70,699
50-54歲	627,410	30,408	542,242	9,717	45,043	623,115	29,587	492,360	60,712	40,456
55-59歲	397,003	15,189	348,842	10,964	22,008	403,732	12,084	313,778	61,288	16,582
60-64歲	382,731	13,039	335,876	19,572	14,244	406,304	9,524	298,065	87,408	11,307
65-69歲	323,539	11,725	274,169	28,295	9,350	332,488	7,142	218,439	100,103	6,804
70-74歲	326,319	22,309	255,736	38,081	10,193	265,028	6,329	141,973	111,919	4,807
75-79歲	218,110	24,331	151,073	36,002	6,704	180,527	5,744	68,283	103,603	2,897
80-84歲	105,011	12,250	63,514	26,660	2,587	102,837	3,834	24,264	73,367	1,372
85-89歲	41,096	5,083	20,330	14,781	902	47,109	2,031	6,402	38,151	525
90-94歲	10,045	1,012	3,925	4,932	176	15,177	793	1,265	12,995	124
95-99歲	1,994	281	771	910	32	2,954	203	233	2,500	18
100歲以上	477	104	205	157	11	646	77	102	464	3

行政院主計處 (<http://www.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=1>)

T7. 現住人口婚姻情況：台灣(2002年)

年齡	男					女				
	總計	未婚	有偶	喪偶	離婚	總計	未婚	有偶	喪偶	離婚
15-19歲	866,630	864,641	1,877	0	112	814,496	803,867	9,975	21	633
20-24歲	1,026,165	980,652	40,970	48	4,495	978,706	849,989	116,039	506	12,172
25-29歲	943,791	685,717	236,777	239	21,058	912,380	484,142	391,187	1,997	35,054
30-34歲	936,397	350,873	538,389	921	46,214	910,956	214,539	632,598	5,421	58,398
35-39歲	971,469	186,946	714,599	2,169	67,755	942,289	121,154	729,512	13,278	78,345
40-44歲	960,079	112,182	765,217	4,467	78,213	935,973	77,768	741,328	27,149	89,728
45-49歲	858,992	63,983	713,656	7,506	73,847	847,162	52,358	670,997	46,277	77,530
50-54歲	683,753	34,355	586,310	10,482	52,606	679,977	33,888	531,960	65,136	48,993
55-59歲	407,786	15,865	356,667	10,549	24,705	414,160	13,732	318,682	62,488	19,258
60-64歲	388,001	12,708	340,500	18,922	15,871	411,422	9,843	300,626	88,470	12,483
65-69歲	322,139	10,781	274,054	27,873	9,431	343,363	7,333	225,475	103,071	7,484
70-74歲	320,449	18,092	254,834	37,709	9,814	273,226	6,224	147,760	114,182	5,060
75-79歲	230,394	22,992	163,072	37,137	7,193	188,790	5,569	72,704	107,445	3,072
80-84歲	114,146	12,936	70,148	28,097	2,965	110,217	4,018	26,577	78,099	1,523
85-89歲	42,843	4,885	21,552	15,444	962	49,593	2,077	6,786	40,186	544
90-94歲	12,364	1,505	4,969	5,650	240	16,972	841	1,454	14,522	155
95-99歲	2,213	320	832	1,022	39	3,293	197	261	2,812	23
100歲以上	606	134	272	189	11	692	74	110	505	3

行政院主計處 (<http://www.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=1>)

T7. 現住人口婚姻情況：台灣(2003年)

年齡	男					女				
	總計	未婚	有偶	喪偶	離婚	總計	未婚	有偶	喪偶	離婚
15-19歲	850,160	848,655	1,421	3	81	795,888	787,398	7,905	9	576
20-24歲	1,012,438	971,732	36,287	46	4,373	964,793	848,569	103,772	393	12,059
25-29歲	967,088	718,222	226,403	210	22,253	934,343	521,112	374,366	1,999	36,866
30-34歲	921,888	358,807	514,398	888	47,795	899,141	225,296	607,779	5,214	60,852
35-39歲	960,123	191,872	695,770	2,086	70,395	931,722	128,497	709,768	12,435	81,022
40-44歲	971,638	117,629	766,928	4,184	82,897	947,625	83,838	742,257	26,390	95,140
45-49歲	877,898	68,998	722,639	7,282	78,979	866,629	55,585	680,557	45,695	84,792
50-54歲	729,037	37,905	620,529	10,901	59,702	727,398	38,092	563,668	67,874	57,764
55-59歲	429,830	16,751	374,164	10,610	28,305	436,233	15,911	332,472	64,963	22,887
60-64歲	394,429	12,674	345,740	18,290	17,725	416,895	10,196	303,347	89,346	14,006
65-69歲	324,142	10,210	276,950	27,130	9,852	353,047	7,650	231,292	105,887	8,218
70-74歲	309,833	14,561	248,850	37,124	9,298	280,141	6,114	152,665	116,136	5,226
75-79歲	244,424	21,354	176,395	39,035	7,640	199,428	5,444	78,176	112,480	3,328
80-84歲	122,381	13,333	76,482	29,235	3,331	116,899	4,126	28,515	82,569	1,689
85-89歲	45,323	5,095	23,183	16,016	1,029	52,017	2,089	7,059	42,289	580
90-94歲	14,162	1,822	5,734	6,327	279	18,562	906	1,619	15,867	170
95-99歲	2,421	344	908	1,125	44	3,533	207	255	3,047	24
100歲以上	682	154	303	209	16	739	83	112	541	3

行政院主計處 (<http://www.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=1>)

T7. 現住人口婚姻情況：台灣(2004年)

年齡	男					女				
	總計	未婚	有偶	喪偶	離婚	總計	未婚	有偶	喪偶	離婚
15-19歲	823, 881	822, 661	1, 153	1	66	768, 784	762, 259	6, 030	13	482
20-24歲	988, 195	954, 132	29, 907	31	4, 125	939, 894	840, 849	86, 960	369	11, 716
25-29歲	996, 749	765, 105	208, 165	215	23, 264	961, 852	568, 628	352, 142	1, 967	39, 115
30-34歲	907, 862	374, 288	482, 784	830	49, 960	889, 075	239, 188	581, 879	5, 024	62, 984
35-39歲	951, 254	200, 129	674, 719	2, 048	74, 358	926, 468	137, 376	692, 999	11, 848	84, 245
40-44歲	975, 195	124, 353	759, 106	4, 053	87, 683	951, 241	90, 565	735, 738	25, 498	99, 440
45-49歲	896, 871	74, 988	729, 174	7, 231	85, 478	886, 843	59, 552	689, 273	44, 910	93, 108
50-54歲	765, 796	42, 066	645, 114	11, 092	67, 524	766, 611	41, 645	589, 202	69, 486	66, 278
55-59歲	468, 133	18, 920	404, 343	11, 166	33, 704	475, 800	19, 107	358, 816	69, 447	28, 430
60-64歲	395, 322	12, 834	345, 027	17, 584	19, 877	415, 739	10, 659	300, 590	89, 095	15, 395
65-69歲	330, 091	10, 204	282, 308	26, 704	10, 875	364, 301	7, 956	238, 153	109, 146	9, 046
70-74歲	299, 144	11, 981	241, 777	36, 531	8, 855	289, 004	6, 090	158, 653	118, 669	5, 592
75-79歲	254, 807	19, 239	186, 659	40, 781	8, 128	210, 010	5, 425	83, 590	117, 467	3, 528
80-84歲	131, 554	13, 783	83, 253	30, 686	3, 832	124, 294	4, 168	30, 700	87, 541	1, 885
85-89歲	48, 850	5, 476	25, 552	16, 659	1, 163	54, 861	2, 082	7, 653	44, 475	651
90-94歲	15, 551	2, 079	6, 327	6, 807	338	19, 792	971	1, 692	16, 946	183
95-99歲	2, 713	420	1, 019	1, 224	50	3, 930	231	288	3, 383	28
100歲以上	786	172	356	241	17	787	88	115	580	4

行政院主計處 (<http://www.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=1>)

17. 現住人口婚姻情況：台灣(2005年)

年齡	男					女				
	總計	未婚	有偶	喪偶	離婚	總計	未婚	有偶	喪偶	離婚
15-19歲	825,590	824,618	914	0	58	764,664	759,255	4,970	12	427
20-24歲	956,187	926,799	25,751	22	3,615	908,333	821,885	75,403	343	10,702
25-29歲	1,018,399	796,316	198,130	234	23,719	984,102	602,550	339,063	1,918	40,571
30-34歲	897,966	388,809	457,476	762	50,919	883,579	253,334	560,397	4,850	64,998
35-39歲	945,670	210,058	655,196	1,941	78,475	924,556	147,166	678,044	11,431	87,915
40-44歲	972,854	131,187	744,782	3,987	92,898	952,202	97,621	726,340	24,564	103,677
45-49歲	908,705	80,882	729,195	7,149	91,479	900,035	63,919	692,016	43,809	100,291
50-54歲	803,078	46,923	669,155	11,302	75,698	805,313	45,084	613,894	70,583	75,752
55-59歲	527,088	21,797	452,064	12,424	40,803	535,893	23,275	399,767	77,215	35,636
60-64歲	380,324	12,632	330,290	16,313	21,089	399,992	10,860	286,796	86,101	16,235
65-69歲	339,262	10,306	290,476	26,218	12,262	376,000	8,360	245,318	112,105	10,217
70-74歲	288,316	9,934	234,021	35,896	8,465	298,044	6,157	164,086	121,853	5,948
75-79歲	260,601	16,702	193,666	41,836	8,397	219,968	5,324	89,092	121,736	3,816
80-84歲	143,274	14,181	92,221	32,499	4,373	132,174	4,229	33,199	92,710	2,036
85-89歲	53,381	5,880	28,363	17,777	1,361	59,170	2,161	8,424	47,869	716
90-94歲	16,760	2,285	6,949	7,141	385	20,875	975	1,755	17,941	204
95-99歲	2,944	445	1,109	1,324	66	4,292	245	314	3,699	34
100歲以上	884	196	423	247	18	859	97	114	646	2

行政院主計處 (<http://www.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=1>)

T7. 現住人口婚姻情況：台灣(2006年)

年齡	男					女				
	總計	未婚	有偶	喪偶	離婚	總計	未婚	有偶	喪偶	離婚
15-19歲	837,559	836,638	871	0	50	771,109	766,281	4,433	9	386
20-24歲	902,971	877,276	22,559	15	3,121	857,516	781,507	66,150	275	9,584
25-29歲	1,014,502	810,881	180,796	194	22,631	984,295	623,612	318,918	1,777	39,988
30-34歲	923,631	423,442	446,749	719	52,721	912,357	281,132	557,530	4,879	68,816
35-39歲	932,908	219,093	630,372	1,923	81,520	917,352	156,353	659,457	10,759	90,783
40-44歲	972,298	138,475	731,065	3,806	98,952	955,249	105,687	717,431	23,789	108,342
45-49歲	919,910	87,655	727,612	7,089	97,554	912,538	69,120	693,372	42,500	107,546
50-54歲	821,251	51,377	675,622	11,154	83,098	825,295	47,938	624,179	69,307	83,871
55-59歲	602,280	26,052	512,169	14,052	50,007	614,591	28,614	454,272	86,269	45,436
60-64歲	373,307	12,748	322,358	15,216	22,985	392,948	11,596	279,520	84,163	17,669
65-69歲	349,809	10,538	299,315	26,017	13,939	387,384	8,855	251,939	115,164	11,426
70-74歲	281,052	8,838	229,001	34,885	8,328	305,620	6,267	169,020	123,973	6,360
75-79歲	262,137	14,273	197,069	42,443	8,352	229,363	5,212	94,912	125,095	4,144
80-84歲	153,915	13,895	100,906	34,184	4,930	140,448	4,262	36,183	97,809	2,194
85-89歲	60,585	6,441	33,096	19,454	1,594	66,251	2,384	9,522	53,498	847
90-94歲	18,114	2,504	7,694	7,472	444	22,270	968	1,893	19,184	225
95-99歲	3,293	486	1,221	1,518	68	4,844	280	314	4,216	34
100歲以上	1,005	236	466	277	26	939	102	122	711	4

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T8. 各級學校卒業生の進学率(%)：台湾

年次	小学校			中学校			高等学校			高等職業学校		
	平均	男	女	平均	男	女	平均	男	女	平均	男	女
1980年	96.14	97.99	94.19	65.16	63.10	67.48	44.64	39.92	50.74
1981年	96.77	98.29	95.16	68.11	66.29	70.12	45.39	39.56	52.72	...	...	...
1982年	97.96	98.77	97.10	71.52	70.87	72.23	46.03	40.80	52.52	...	...	...
1983年	97.95	98.77	97.09	69.55	68.47	70.72	46.40	40.01	53.79	...	...	...
1984年	98.70	99.48	97.87	70.54	68.98	72.21	44.36	38.31	51.18	...	...	...
1985年	98.73	99.07	98.38	71.31	70.08	72.62	40.19	35.53	45.68	...	...	...
1986年	99.04	99.47	98.59	77.13	73.96	80.50	40.98	36.31	46.45	...	...	...
1987年	99.51	99.37	99.65	79.32	75.34	83.19	46.26	38.87	54.63	...	...	...
1988年	99.09	99.16	99.02	79.51	75.70	83.52	45.53	37.29	54.86	...	...	...
1989年	99.62	99.79	99.44	79.60	76.80	82.47	44.40	39.86	49.29	...	...	...
1990年	99.77	99.98	99.56	84.70	81.40	88.09	48.58	46.38	50.94	...	...	...
1991年	99.28	99.34	99.22	86.09	83.08	89.19	51.94	55.24	48.43	13.68	14.47	13.04
1992年	99.54	99.37	99.71	88.32	85.17	91.58	59.15	63.61	54.29	13.71	14.87	12.78
1993年	99.53	99.27	99.80	87.78	84.94	90.75	61.32	64.47	58.29	18.03	18.44	17.71
1994年	99.83	99.77	99.89	88.49	85.79	91.31	57.38	55.64	59.32	16.22	16.11	16.31
1995年	99.75	99.77	99.72	89.17	86.73	91.71	56.58	53.01	60.51	17.84	17.13	18.43
1996年	98.89	98.70	99.09	90.70	88.59	92.91	58.88	55.31	62.71	17.71	16.67	18.58
1997年	99.18	99.19	99.18	92.02	90.15	93.98	61.95	60.30	63.73	23.32	22.53	23.99
1998年	99.60	99.46	99.75	93.94	92.64	95.30	67.43	66.43	68.46	24.74	22.85	26.37
1999年	99.89	99.88	99.91	94.73	94.69	94.79	66.64	68.43	64.83	30.49	27.56	33.18
2000年	99.79	99.78	99.79	95.31	94.46	96.20	68.74	67.74	69.71	38.43	33.75	42.80
2001年	99.15	99.34	98.98	95.97	94.91	97.10	70.73	69.68	71.78	41.82	37.18	46.27
2002年	99.70	99.64	99.76	95.48	94.81	96.20	69.01	68.02	70.00	45.73	42.58	48.83
2003年	99.44	99.44	99.44	95.74	94.74	96.82	74.85	73.48	76.20	62.63	58.93	66.33
2004年	99.42	99.45	99.39	96.03	95.26	96.86	80.05	78.17	81.85	67.17	64.81	69.72
2005年	99.31	99.21	99.41	94.93	92.58	96.42	85.15	84.58	85.71	76.07	73.50	79.05
2006年	99.65	99.53	99.77	96.23	95.66	96.86	83.91	84.10	83.72	76.46	73.70	79.67

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T9. 勞働力狀態:台灣(2004年)

男子 年齡	民間人口 (千人)	勞働力 (千人)	就業者 (千人)	失業者 (千人)	勞働力參與率 (%)	失業率 (%)
15~24歲	1,588	488	425	64	30.77	13.08
15~19歲	814	94	81	13	11.51	13.40
20~24歲	774	395	344	51	51.01	13.00
25~44歲	3,690	3,443	3,288	154	93.30	4.48
25~29歲	919	822	770	52	89.44	6.28
30~34歲	885	839	802	37	94.85	4.41
35~39歲	930	885	853	32	95.18	3.59
40~44歲	956	896	863	34	93.73	3.79
45~64歲	2,460	1,921	1,852	70	78.10	3.63
45~49歲	877	798	769	29	90.97	3.66
50~54歲	742	621	595	25	83.65	4.10
55~59歲	448	307	296	10	68.49	3.30
60~64歲	393	196	191	5	49.88	2.57
65歲以上	1,068	116	116	0	10.83	0.08
女子 年齡	民間人口 (千人)	勞働力 (千人)	就業者 (千人)	失業者 (千人)	勞働力參與率 (%)	失業率 (%)
15~24歲	1,721	621	564	56	36.05	9.09
15~19歲	780	82	71	10	10.47	12.54
20~24歲	941	539	493	46	57.26	8.57
25~44歲	3,703	2,564	2,480	84	69.25	3.29
25~29歲	942	716	680	36	76.06	5.01
30~34歲	890	619	599	19	69.51	3.12
35~39歲	925	625	609	15	67.52	2.46
40~44歲	946	605	591	14	63.93	2.29
45~64歲	2,490	1,046	1,021	25	42.03	2.42
45~49歲	876	505	492	13	57.64	2.53
50~54歲	743	334	326	9	45.00	2.56
55~59歲	455	132	129	3	29.10	2.35
60~64歲	415	75	74	1	17.97	1.18
65歲以上	1,040	41	41	0	3.93	0.04

臺灣地區人力資源調查統計年報

行政院主計處 (<http://www.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=1>)

T9. 勞働力狀態: 台灣(2005年)

男子 年齡	民間人口 (千人)	勞働力 (千人)	就業者 (千人)	失業者 (千人)	勞働力参与率 (%)	失業率 (%)
15~24歲	1,560	463	409	53	29.65	11.56
15~19歲	802	89	78	11	11.04	12.15
20~24歲	758	374	331	43	49.36	11.42
25~44歲	3,694	3,442	3,300	143	93.19	4.15
25~29歲	946	844	788	55	89.18	6.58
30~34歲	871	824	791	32	94.60	3.90
35~39歲	921	877	850	27	95.22	3.05
40~44歲	957	898	870	28	93.91	3.17
45~64歲	2,549	1,991	1,929	62	78.12	3.13
45~49歲	888	813	787	26	91.50	3.16
50~54歲	781	654	632	22	83.72	3.38
55~59歲	493	339	329	10	68.75	2.94
60~64歲	386	185	181	5	48.00	2.47
65歲以上	1,088	116	115	1	10.66	0.53
女子 年齡	民間人口 (千人)	勞働力 (千人)	就業者 (千人)	失業者 (千人)	勞働力参与率 (%)	失業率 (%)
15~24歲	1,677	593	535	58	35.35	9.82
15~19歲	763	75	66	9	9.85	11.75
20~24歲	914	518	468	49	56.62	9.54
25~44歲	3,715	2,624	2,537	87	70.62	3.31
25~29歲	966	751	715	36	77.71	4.81
30~34歲	881	629	608	21	71.35	3.27
35~39歲	920	632	616	16	68.64	2.55
40~44歲	948	613	599	14	64.64	2.28
45~64歲	2,583	1,100	1,076	24	42.59	2.17
45~49歲	889	526	513	13	59.09	2.47
50~54歲	784	356	349	7	45.39	2.05
55~59歲	502	146	143	3	29.13	1.92
60~64歲	407	72	72	1	17.78	1.06
65歲以上	1,083	42	42	0	3.86	0.17

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行政院主計處 (<http://www.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=1>)

T9. 勞働力狀態:台灣(2006年)

男子 年齡	民間人口 (千人)	勞働力 (千人)	就業者 (千人)	失業者 (千人)	勞働力參與率 (%)	失業率 (%)
15~24歲	1,558	444	392	51	28.46	11.60
15~19歲	813	81	73	8	9.95	10.25
20~24歲	745	363	319	43	48.68	11.90
25~44歲	3,687	3,442	3,301	141	93.34	4.10
25~29歲	955	853	798	56	89.34	6.51
30~34歲	871	825	790	34	94.71	4.18
35~39歲	910	868	840	28	95.39	3.19
40~44歲	951	896	873	23	94.16	2.60
45~64歲	2,637	2,046	1,994	53	77.61	2.57
45~49歲	897	817	797	20	91.08	2.46
50~54歲	806	673	652	20	83.44	3.00
55~59歲	562	383	373	9	68.03	2.39
60~64歲	371	174	171	3	46.87	1.81
65歲以上	1,110	124	124	0	11.18	0.23
女子 年齡	民間人口 (千人)	勞働力 (千人)	就業者 (千人)	失業者 (千人)	勞働力參與率 (%)	失業率 (%)
15~24歲	1,636	562	510	52	34.35	9.29
15~19歲	762	73	64	9	9.58	12.80
20~24歲	874	489	446	43	55.96	8.76
25~44歲	3,734	2,716	2,624	92	72.75	3.40
25~29歲	981	783	742	41	79.85	5.27
30~34歲	888	654	632	22	73.66	3.34
35~39歲	917	646	630	16	70.42	2.42
40~44歲	948	633	620	13	66.81	2.13
45~64歲	2,678	1,143	1,122	21	42.68	1.85
45~49歲	900	534	523	11	59.36	2.09
50~54歲	812	377	371	6	46.39	1.61
55~59歲	575	165	162	3	28.70	1.93
60~64歲	391	67	66	1	17.13	1.08
65歲以上	1,127	46	45	0	4.04	0.40

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T10. 産業・職業・従業上の地位:台湾

	2004年			2005年			2006年		
	計 (千人)	男 (千人)	女 (千人)	計 (千人)	男 (千人)	女 (千人)	計 (千人)	男 (千人)	女 (千人)
總計	9,786	5,680	4,106	9,942	5,753	4,190	10,111	5,810	4,301
産業 ¹									
農、林、漁、牧業	642	458	184	591	422	169	555	394	161
工業	3,446	2,330	1,116	3,558	2,425	1,133	3,642	2,490	1,152
礦業及土石採取業	7	6	1	7	6	2	7	5	1
製造業	2,671	1,640	1,032	2,726	1,690	1,036	2,772	1,721	1,050
水電燃氣業	35	29	5	34	29	5	34	29	5
營造業	732	655	77	791	701	90	830	735	95
服務業	5,698	2,892	2,806	5,793	2,905	2,888	5,914	2,926	2,988
批發及零售業	1,727	895	832	1,727	888	839	1,760	897	862
住宿及餐飲業	602	260	342	629	265	363	660	276	384
運輸、倉儲及通信業	489	382	107	480	372	107	486	372	114
金融及保險業	386	158	228	404	164	240	406	159	247
不動產及租賃業	74	46	27	80	51	29	85	54	31
專業、科學及技術服務業	302	165	137	328	181	147	344	186	158
教育服務業	533	178	355	551	181	370	558	184	374
醫療保健及社會福利服務業	305	91	214	322	90	231	332	89	243
文化、運動及休閒服務業	192	98	94	194	95	98	196	95	101
其他服務業	716	392	324	729	403	326	741	403	339
公共行政業	373	228	145	351	215	136	346	212	135
職業									
民意代表、企業主管及經理人員	447	373	73	449	374	74	452	371	81
專業人員	726	376	350	795	413	382	831	438	393
技術員及助理專業人員	1,774	1,020	754	1,834	1,041	793	1,929	1,077	852
事務工作人員	1,106	250	856	1,132	256	876	1,138	260	879
服務工作人員及售貨員	1,849	821	1,028	1,866	826	1,040	1,926	840	1,086
農、林、漁、牧工作人員	629	452	176	578	415	162	541	387	154
生產有關工人、機械設備操作工及體力工	3,256	2,387	869	3,289	2,427	862	3,293	2,437	856
從業上の地位									
雇主	510	423	88	503	416	87	517	423	94
自營業者	1,458	1,125	333	1,438	1,100	337	1,406	1,060	346
無酬家屬工作者	686	171	515	666	163	503	647	155	492
受雇者	7,131	3,961	3,171	7,336	4,074	3,262	7,542	4,172	3,369
受私人雇用者	6,137	3,419	2,719	6,374	3,556	2,818	6,608	3,673	2,934
受政府雇用者	994	542	452	961	517	444	934	499	435

註1:係按中華民國第七次修訂之行業標準分類統計

資料來源:臺灣地區人力資源調查統計年報

行政院主計處 (<http://www.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=1>)

T11. 国民経済計算：台湾

年次	平均為替レート		経済成長率		国内総生産		一人当たり		国民総生産		一人当たり		国民所得		一人当たり	
	元/ドル	%	(GDP)	ドル	(GNP)	ドル	(NI)	ドル	(GNP)	百万ドル	(NI)	百万ドル	所得	ドル		
1980年	36.00	7.30	41,418	2,348	41,360	2,344	38,016	2,155								
1981年	36.79	6.16	48,218	2,683	47,955	2,669	43,896	2,443								
1982年	39.12	3.55	48,568	2,654	48,550	2,653	44,268	2,419								
1983年	40.06	8.45	52,421	2,819	52,503	2,823	47,856	2,573								
1984年	39.62	10.60	59,139	3,134	59,780	3,167	54,547	2,890								
1985年	39.86	4.95	62,062	3,243	63,097	3,297	57,260	2,992								
1986年	37.85	11.64	75,434	3,897	77,299	3,993	70,571	3,646								
1987年	31.87	12.74	101,570	5,192	103,641	5,298	94,676	4,839								
1988年	28.61	7.84	123,146	6,223	126,233	6,379	115,338	5,829								
1989年	26.41	8.23	149,141	7,455	152,565	7,626	139,585	6,977								
1990年	26.89	5.39	160,173	7,918	164,076	8,111	149,968	7,413								
1991年	26.82	7.55	179,370	8,769	183,736	8,982	167,512	8,189								
1992年	25.16	7.49	212,200	10,274	217,004	10,506	198,097	9,591								
1993年	26.39	7.01	224,266	10,757	228,578	10,964	208,716	10,011								
1994年	26.46	7.11	244,278	11,613	248,337	11,806	227,513	10,816								
1995年	26.49	6.42	264,928	12,488	269,125	12,686	246,736	11,630								
1996年	27.46	6.10	279,611	13,073	283,599	13,260	260,102	12,161								
1997年	28.70	6.37	289,382	13,411	292,504	13,556	268,119	12,426								
1998年	33.46	4.33	265,968	12,213	268,017	12,307	245,308	11,264								
1999年	32.27	5.32	286,472	13,050	289,277	13,177	263,748	12,015								
2000年	31.23	5.78	307,797	13,912	312,265	14,114	282,783	12,781								
2001年	33.81	-2.22	279,434	12,543	285,113	12,798	255,165	11,454								
2002年	34.58	3.94	281,532	12,570	288,544	12,884	257,933	11,517								
2003年	34.42	3.33	286,002	12,715	295,557	13,139	263,402	11,710								
2004年 (r)	33.43	6.06	306,908	13,595	318,152	14,093	283,769	12,570								

国民所得統計常用資料 (68SNA)

附註：(1) (r) 修正数。

(2) 本表は68SNA基礎編製による。

IV 研究成果の刊行に関する一覧表

研究成果の刊行に関する一覧表

書籍

(なし)

論文

発表者指名	論文タイトル名	発表誌名	巻号	ページ	出版年
鈴木 透	Nuptiality and Fertility Declines in Japan	Paper Presented at International Seminar on Low Fertility and Policy Responses in Selected Asian Countries, November 7, 2007, Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, Seoul, Korea.			2007
鈴木 透	Korea's Strong Familism and Lowest-Low Fertility	<i>International Journal of Japanese Sociology</i>	17	(予定)	2008
鈴木 透	韓国の低出生力と政府の対応	都市問題研究	59(4)	83-87	2007
小島 宏	日本と台湾における既婚女性の就業中断と出生 —JGSS、EASS J、台湾社会変遷基本調査2001の比較分析—	大阪商業大学比較地域研究所・東京大学階科学研究所編『日本版 General Social Surveys 研究論文集 [7]JGSS で見た日本人の意識と行動』, 大阪商業大学比較地域研究所		(近刊)	2008
小島 宏	(住みよい少子化社会の形成：論点の背景) 科学的根拠のある少子化対策を	NIRA 政策レビュー	18	6-8	2007

V 研究成果の刊行物・別刷

Nuptiality and Fertility Declines in Japan¹

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Japan has been suffering from long term fertility decline since the 1970s. Such low fertility was caused by nuptiality decline as well as by the decline in marital fertility. Although decomposition analyses using age-specific marital fertility rates assert that fertility decline was solely caused by nuptiality decline, there is a serious deficit in the method. More sophisticated methods have revealed that both nuptiality and marital fertility contributed to fertility decline, though their relative importance varies over time.

Today, lower fertility can be found in countries with more robust marriage institute, stronger family ties and lower gender equity. Policy measures to cope with low fertility attempt to socialize childrearing, to improve the compatibility between work and the family, and to achieve gender equity. Problem arises when marriage is concerned. Although encouraging extramarital births cannot be accepted, a governmental effort to raise nuptiality seems invalid because it does not match the long term trend in the developed world. A policy measure that attempts to overturn the existing trend would be less effective than that attempt to promote the ongoing trends.

Introduction

Japan has been suffering from a long term fertility decline far below the replacement level. As the result, the population of Japan is experiencing rapid population aging and is faced with long lasting population decline. The latest population projection for Japan conducted by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research in December, 2006 revealed that the proportion of the elderly will rise sharply from 20.2% to 40.5% and that the total population will decline rapidly from 127.8 million to 89.9 million in 50 years. It is thought that such demographic changes would cause many serious problems including a crisis of public pension system, labor shortages, economic recession, and loss of societal vitality.

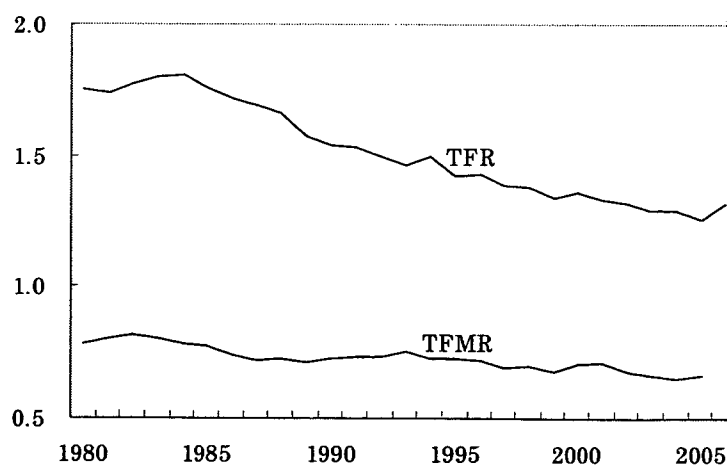
¹ This paper was presented at the International Seminar on Low Fertility and Policy Responses on Selected Asian Countries, organized by Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, on November 7, 2007.

² The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and not those of the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research.

This paper firstly examines the role of nuptiality decline in fertility decline in Japan. Although decomposition analyses using age-specific marital fertility rates assert that fertility decline was solely caused by nuptiality decline, there is a serious deficit in the method. More sophisticated methods have revealed that both nuptiality and marital fertility contributed to fertility decline, though their relative importance varies over time.

Then, the paper discusses validity and efficiency of policy option to raise nuptiality. Although it is apparent that the prevalence of extramarital births is an important factor that divides moderately low and lowest-low fertility, stimulating extramarital births cannot be an acceptable political goal. Thus, the difference between Japan and other developed countries due to extramarital births is beyond the family policy. However, a governmental effort to raise nuptiality seems invalid because such an effort does not match the long term trend in the developed world. Even if a policy effort can delay nuptiality decline or can make temporary rise, there is no reason to expect continuous reverse in nuptiality toward the level that assures moderately low fertility. Thus, policy measures that attempt to overturn the existing trend would be less effective than that attempt to promote such ongoing trends as gender equity, compatibility between work and the family, and public support for childrearing.

Figure 1. TFR and TFMR of Japanese Women



1. The Role of Nuptiality

Extramarital births are rare in Japan, accounting for only 2.03% of all births in 2005. Thus, it is safe to assume that practically all the births in Japan occur for married couples, although recently many couples get married after pregnancy. The absence of extramarital births implies that nuptiality decline has played a significant

role in fertility decline, though its role may not be exclusive. Figure 1 shows the TFR (Total Fertility Rate) and female TFMR (Total First Marriage Rate) in Japan. While the TFR is an estimate of the expected number of children of a synthetic cohort without death, the TMFR is an estimate of the proportion ever married of such a cohort. While the TFR dropped by 28% between 1980 and 2005, TFMR fell only by 15%. Thanks to the economic recovery of Japan, both the TFR and TFMR showed increment very recently. While the TFMR rose by 1.9% between 2004 and 2005, the TFR jumped by 4.8% between 2005 and 2006.

These facts imply that nuptiality change induced fertility change but not in its entity. Thus, the assertion that 100% of recent fertility decline can be attributed to nuptiality decline is suspicious. Such an assertion was made in studies using AMFRs (Age-specific Marital Fertility Rates) until the mid 1990s in Japan (Atoh, 1992, p. 51; Kono, 1995, pp. 67-71; Tsuya and Mason, 1995, pp. 147-148; NIPSSR, 1997, p.10). However, the result is not reliable because of the serious deficiency in AMFRs (Hiroshima, 2001; Kaneko, 2004).

Let x be the current age, a be the age at first marriage, and $y = x - a$ be the marital duration. It is assumed that there is no divorce, remarriage or death during the childbearing age. Thus, the term "marriage" always means first marriage and there is no marital status other than "single" and "(currently) married". The ordinary age-specific fertility rate $f(x)$ can be expressed as follows.

$$f(x) = \int_0^x n(a) m(a, x-a) da, \quad (2-1)$$

The denominator of AMFRs is the proportion married and is written $N(x)$.

$$N(x) = \int_0^x n(a) da. \quad (2-2)$$

The AMFR at age x is defined as the ratio of fertility to the proportion married.

$$AMFR(x) = \frac{f(x)}{N(x)} = \frac{\int_0^x n(a) m(a, x-a) da}{\int_0^x n(a) da}. \quad (2-3)$$

As far as the marital fertility is a function of marriage duration, dividing with $N(x)$ does not help. The ratio is theoretically valid only in the pre-industrial setting where no intentional birth control is made and the marital fertility is a function of age. If $m(a, x-a)$ in (3) is replaced with $m(x)$,