



TAIPEI 臺北 中華民國114年

臺北市兒童家庭統計圖像

TAIPEI CITY CHILD AND FAMILY
STATISTICS AND FIGURES 2025



臺北市政府主計處編製
中華民國115年6月出版

DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICS
TAIPEI CITY GOVERNMENT, REPUBLIC OF CHINA, June 2026



凡 例

- 一、本刊於民國108年8月創刊(原名少子女化統計圖像，自115年版起更名為兒童家庭統計圖像)，內容係從「臺北市少子女化統計指標」及「臺北市少子女化統計項目」中選取重要施政議題，以視覺化之統計圖呈現，並輔以簡要分析，供使用者了解指標數據之意涵，期能提升民眾對此議題之關注，並宣導臺北市政府相關之政策。
- 二、115年出版之本圖像，其資料時間以民國114年為主，計18個主題，其各年數字若與以前年度出版有出入者，以本期出列數字為準。本圖像電子書置於臺北市政府主計處網站(網址：<https://dbas.gov.taipei/>)「統計」項下「少子女化統計」專區，供各界下載應用。
- 三、前述統計指標及項目係依消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約(CEDAW)我國第4次國家報告結論性意見與建議第26點(c)略以：「為公、私營部門組織建立明確的指標、數據收集系統」，及參考行政院於107年7月核定之「我國少子女化對策計畫」，以及考量臺北市人口變遷及社會結構等特性建置，計分為人口結構、婚育概況、托育教保、就業經濟、家庭照顧及友善職場、醫療保健及兒童保護七大面向，共計825項統計項目及363項統計指標，並依CEDAW第9號一般性建議略以：「在絕對數字和百分比方面均按性別劃分數據，以便相關使用者得依其興趣獲得特定部門的婦女狀況資料」辦理。
- 四、本刊所列統計項目及指標金額部分均指新臺幣，所引用度量衡單位採用公制。刊內數字太長者，均酌予提高單位，惟計算時以原始數據計算，尾數採四捨五入，故部分總數與細數間，或有未能吻合情事。
- 五、本刊所稱「年」係指全年；「年底」係指當年12月底；「學年度」係指教育年度，即當年8月1日至次年7月31日。



Explanatory Note

1. This publication was founded in August 2019. Previously titled *Taipei City Statistics and Figures on Fewer Children Trend*, it was retitled *Taipei City Child and Family Statistics and Figures*, starting from the 2026 edition. The contents of indicators are selected from “Taipei City Statistics on Fewer Children Trend”, depending on important administrative agenda, to illustrate through statistical graphs, supplemented by brief analyses, for readers to grasp these data and indicators, and hopefully to bring to public attention, meanwhile to advocate related policies of Taipei City Government.
2. This issue is based on the 2025 data, with a total of 18 themes. In case there are figures not matching those from previous issues, please use the figures listed in this issue. This e-book is available on the website of the Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Taipei City Government (<https://dbaseng.gov.taipei/>).
3. The compilation of the above-mentioned “Taipei City Statistics on Fewer Children Trend” follows the guidelines of Conclusions And Recommendations 26.(C), Review of the Taiwan’s Fourth Report on the Implementation of CEDAW: “establish clear indicators, data collection and performance scoring system as well as regulatory linked incentives for public and private sector organizations”, and General Recommendation No. 9 of CEDAW: “data can be disaggregated according to gender, with regard to both absolute numbers and percentages”. Adapted for the demographic changes and social structure of Taipei City, the indicator system includes a total of 825 statistical items and 363 statistical indicators within seven categories: demographic structure, marriage and fertility, childcare and educare, employment and economy, family care and friendly workplace, medical care, and child protection.
4. Monetary figures are denoted in New Taiwan Dollars, and measured units are in metric terms in this publication. If figures are too long to compile, they will be rounded up accordingly, and the original figures will still be used for calculation. Therefore, there may be some discrepancies between certain figures.
5. The word “year” refers to the entire year. “End of the year” refers to the end of the December of that year. “Academic year” refers to the period from August 1 of the year to July 31 of the next year.



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依聯合國定義，人口替代水準為2.1人，即為了維持人口長期穩定狀態，總生育率為2.1人時，恰好可以遞補上一個世代減少的人數，全國育齡婦女總生育率於民國73年、臺北市於66年已低於上述替代水準。

臺北市因人口變遷及社會結構等特性，致少子女化現象受到各界關心，為因應其所帶來之衝擊，近年來臺北市政府鼓勵市民勇敢生育，積極推動樂生、助養、好住政策，營造支持家庭生養孩子的友善育兒環境，強化育兒的公共化支持，以減輕家長養育及照顧子女負擔。

臺北市與全國育齡婦女總生育率



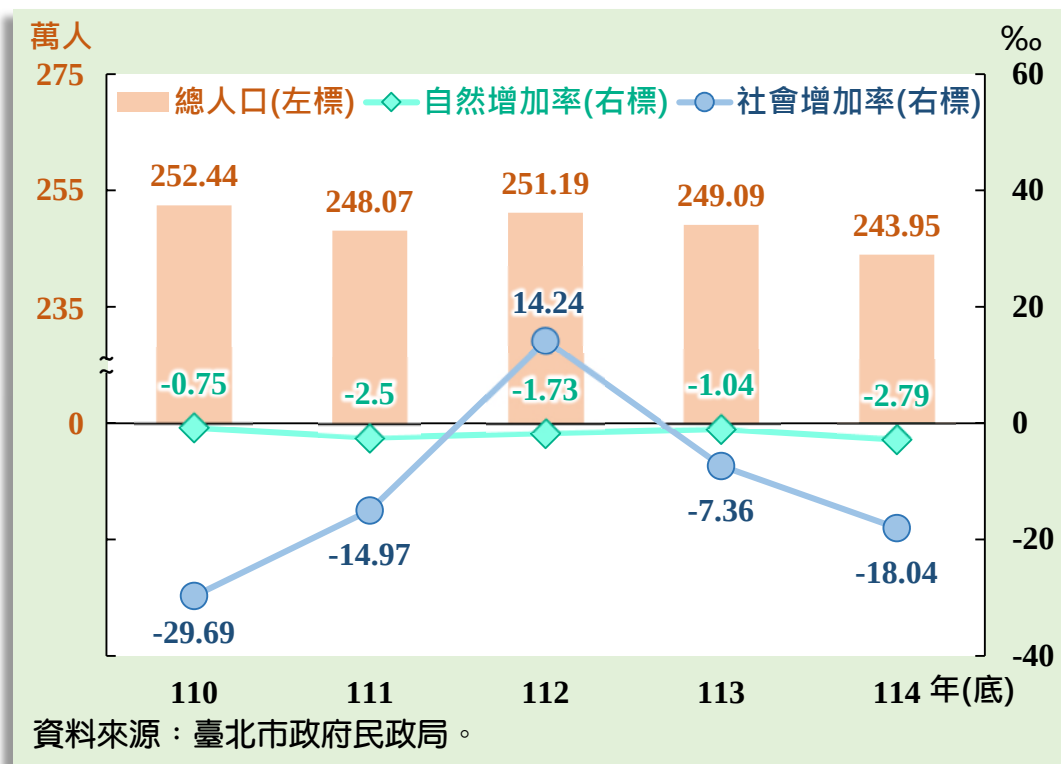
資料來源：臺北市政府民政局及內政部戶政司。



臺北市人口呈下降趨勢，遷移為主因

114年底臺北市總人口計244.0萬人，近五年臺北市總人口在波動中呈下降趨勢，其中自然增加率近五年均呈負值，反應高齡及少子女化現象致使死亡數高於出生數，至社會增加率則呈現先升後降，主因係COVID-19疫情邊境管制，部分市民出境超過兩年遭依法遷出戶籍，又於疫情趨緩後回流；近五年社會增加變動幅度皆大於自然增加，顯示短期內遷移為臺北市人口變動的主要因素。

臺北市人口概況

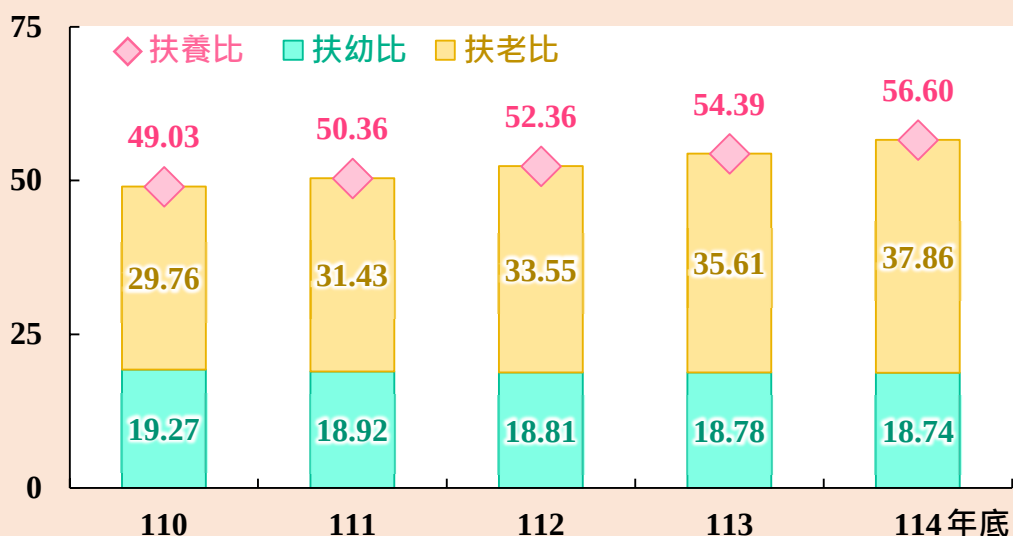


近五年臺北市扶養負擔持續增加

114年底臺北市扶養比、扶幼比及扶老比分別為56.60、18.74及37.86，即每百位青壯年人口須扶養56.60人，其中包含18.74位幼年及37.86位老年人口，與110年底相較，扶養比、扶幼比及扶老比分別增加7.57、減少0.53及增加8.10，顯示近五年臺北市扶養負擔持續增加，扶養結構則以扶老為主，扶幼次之，且差距逐年擴大。



臺北市扶養比、扶幼比及扶老比



資料來源：臺北市政府民政局。

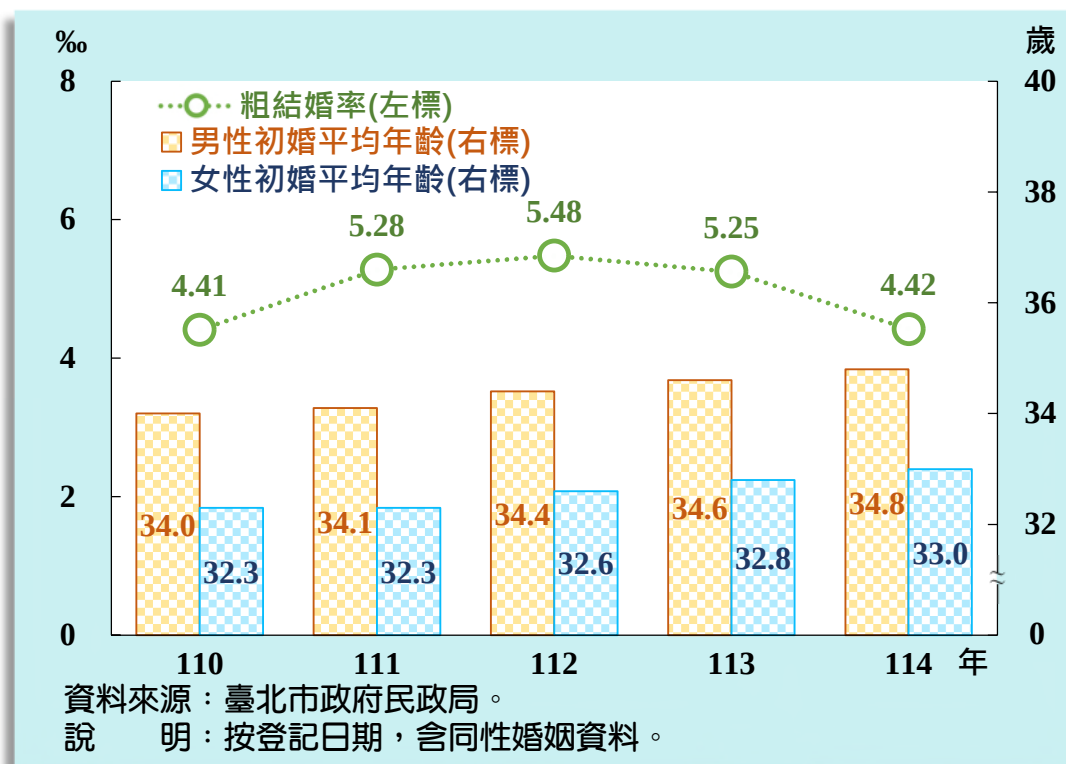
說明：1. 扶幼比=幼年(0至未滿15歲)人口數÷青壯年(15至未滿65歲)人口數×100。2. 扶老比=老年(65歲以上)人口數÷青壯年(15至未滿65歲)人口數×100。3. 扶養比=扶幼比+扶老比。

臺北市粗結婚率回落，初婚年齡逐年上升

114年臺北市粗結婚率4.42‰，由112年的近五年高點5.48‰回落至110年(4.41‰)的水準。近五年男、女性初婚平均年齡差距穩定落在1.7至1.8歲間，114年男、女性初婚平均年齡分別為34.8歲、33.0歲，與110年比較，男性增加0.8歲，女性增加0.7歲，且呈現逐年上升之情形，晚婚趨勢仍持續。



臺北市粗結婚率及初婚年齡



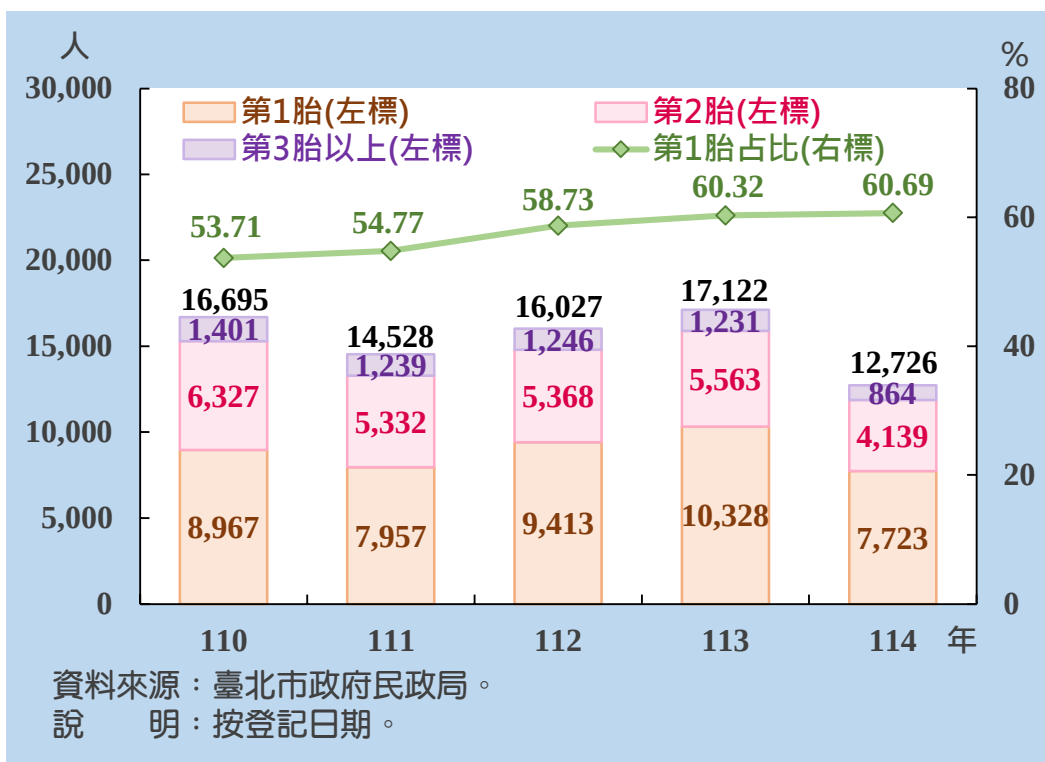


臺北市嬰兒出生數不復龍年，第1胎占比持續上升

114年臺北市嬰兒出生數1萬2,726人，較113年減少4,396人(-25.67%)，於112年臺北市實施生育獎勵金加倍送政策後首次呈現負成長，顯示該政策紅利效益已趨緩；觀察嬰兒生母生育胎次，近五年第1胎占比逐年上升，112年第1胎占比58.73%，較111年大幅上升3.96個百分點，其後呈緩升趨勢，114年第1胎占比為60.69%。



臺北市嬰兒出生數按生母生育胎次別

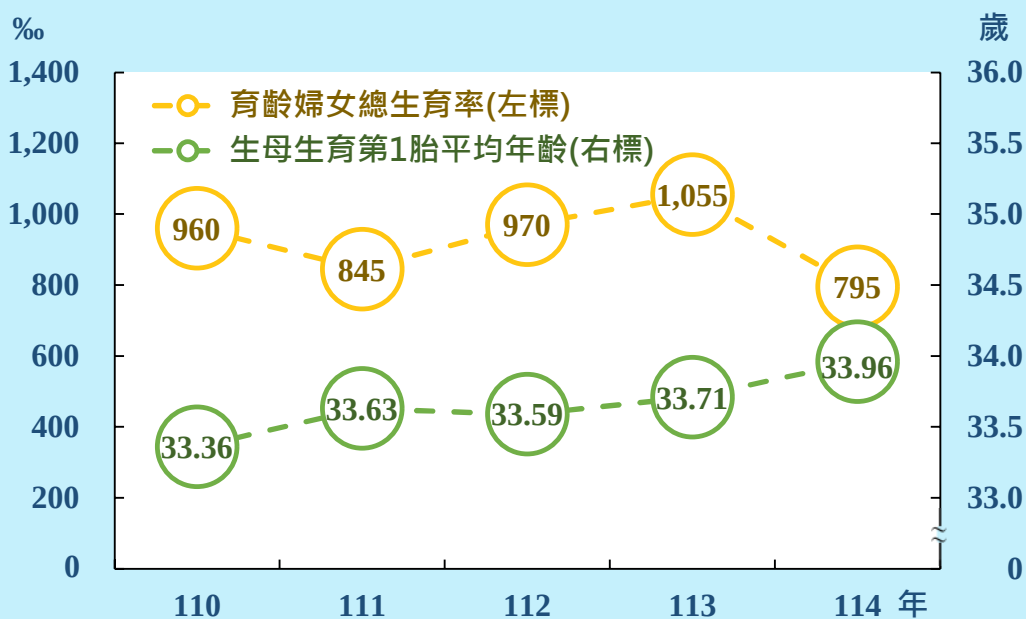


臺北市育齡婦女總生育率下滑，延後生育趨勢持續

受113年龍年基期較高，及生育獎勵金政策紅利效益趨緩影響，114年臺北市育齡婦女總生育率795‰，較113年下降260個千分點，為111年以來首次下滑，惟仍高於全國總生育率695‰；114年生母生育第1胎平均年齡為33.96歲，較113年略增0.25歲，近五年大致呈現上升趨勢。



臺北市育齡婦女總生育率及生母生育第1胎平均年齡



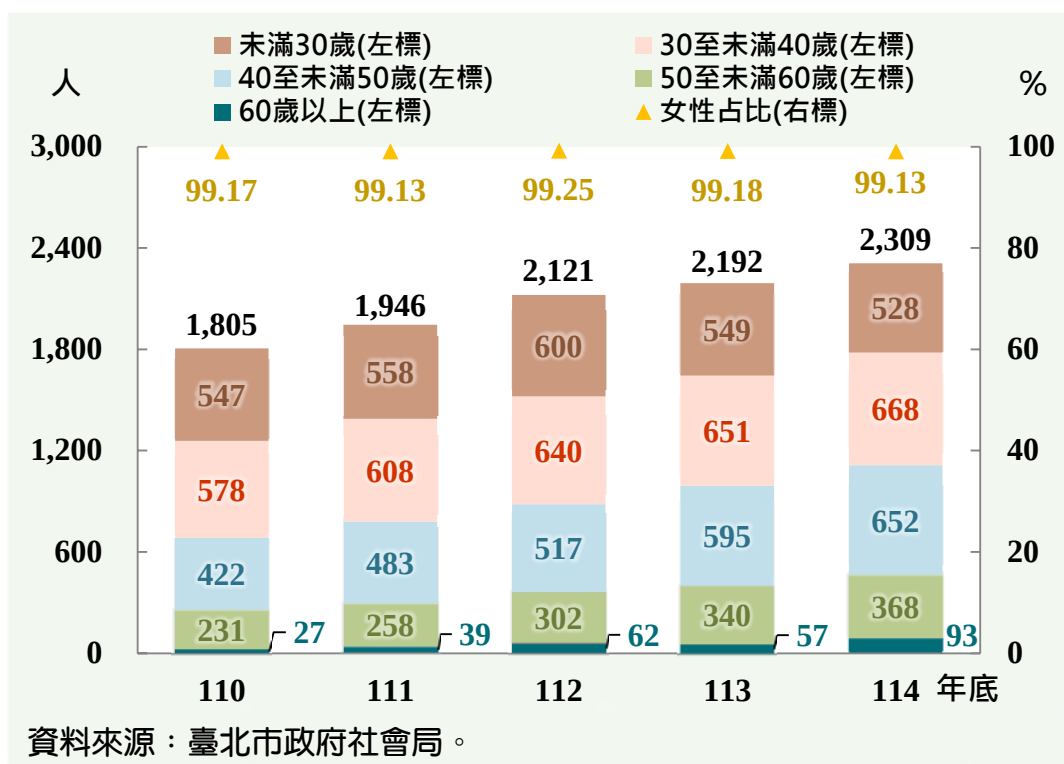
資料來源：臺北市政府民政局。
說明：按發生日期。

臺北市公共托育資源擴增，專業人員穩定成長

臺北市政府積極擴大公共化托育量能，建構平價、近便、多元托育服務網絡。114年底托嬰中心專業人員數計2,309人，較110年底增加504人(27.92%)，專業人員數呈逐年增加趨勢；若按年齡別觀察，近5年專業人員皆以30至未滿40歲最多，次多之年齡組，在110至112年底為未滿30歲者，近2年則為40至未滿50歲者；又專業人員以女性居多，近五年皆占99%以上。



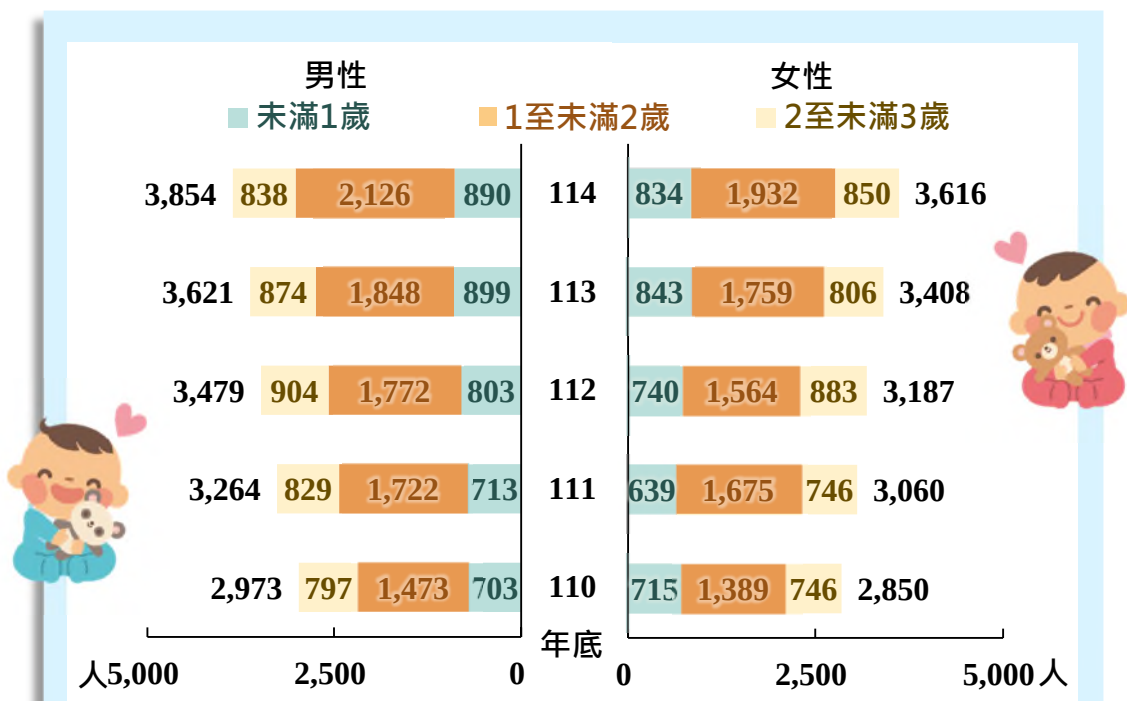
臺北市托嬰中心專業人員數



臺北市托嬰中心實際收托人數逐年成長

臺北市政府建置「臺北育兒網」整合全方位育兒資訊，協助民衆迅速媒合適切托育資源。114年底托嬰中心實際收托幼兒計7,470人，其中男性3,854人（占51.59%）、女性3,616人（占48.41%），近五年實際收托幼兒數呈逐年遞增趨勢。進一步觀察兩性收托幼兒之年齡別，男、女性皆以1至未滿2歲為最多，114年底分別占各該性別55.16%、53.43%。

臺北市托嬰中心實際收托人數



資料來源：臺北市政府社會局。



臺北市幼兒就讀公共化及準公共教保服務機構比率逐年上升

臺北市政府積極推展平價優質之公共化及準公共教保服務機構，減輕家庭育兒支出，滿足家長托育需求。

114學年度臺北市就讀公共化及準公共教保服務機構

男性幼生數1萬6,126人、女性1萬4,682人，占就

讀教保服務機構男、女性幼生數之比率

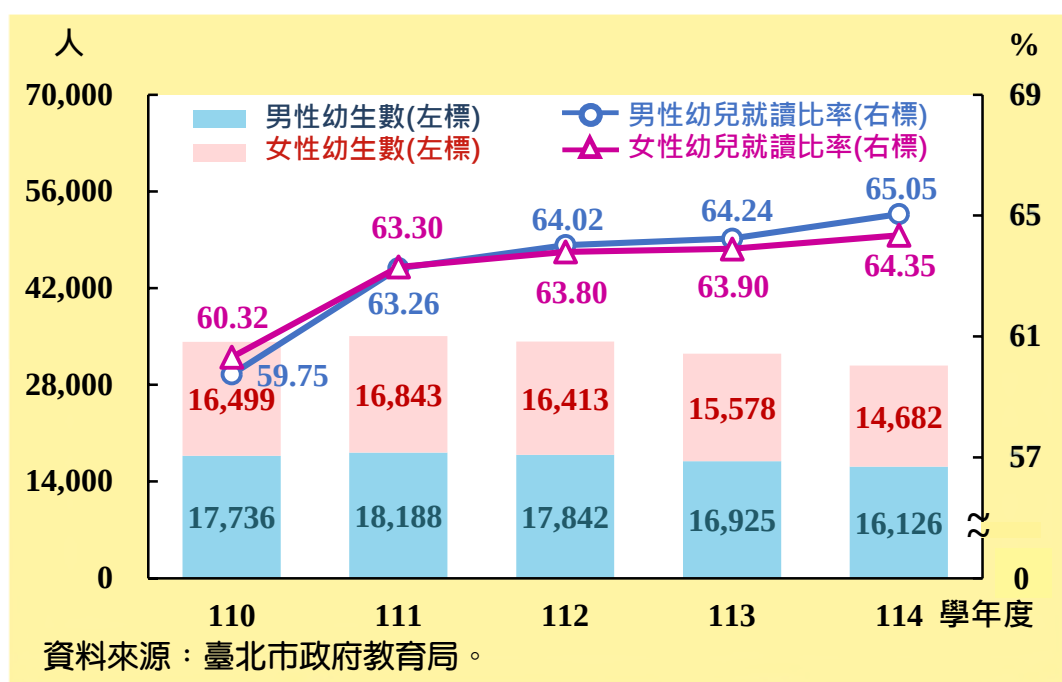
分別為65.05%、64.35%，與110學年度

比較，分別增加5.30個百分點、

4.03個百分點，皆呈逐年上升趨勢。



臺北市公共化及準公共教保服務機構就讀情形

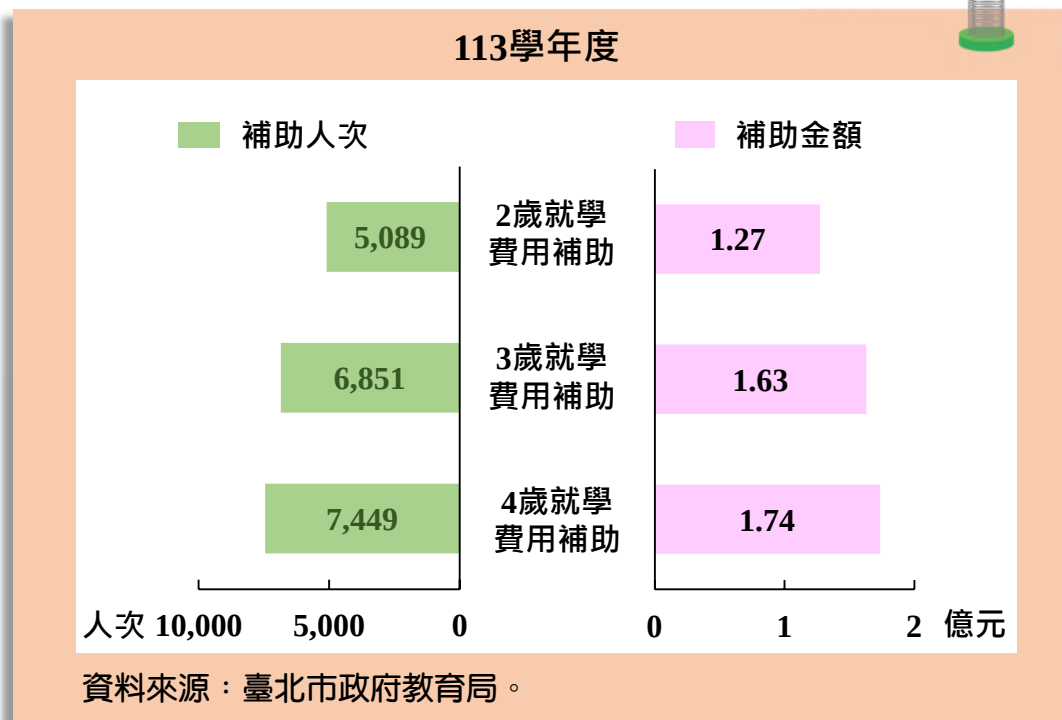


臺北市推行私立幼兒園就學補助，助家長安心育兒

臺北市政府提供幼兒就讀私立教保服務機構「寶貝我愛你-2至4歲幼兒就學費用補助」，每學年度最高補助5萬2,000元，透過結構性補貼，確保教保服務收費之合理性，減輕家長負擔。113學年度補助人次以4歲幼兒就學費用補助7,449人次、1.74億元最多，3歲幼兒就學費用補助6,851人次、1.63億元居次。



臺北市2至4歲就學費用補助專案補助人次及金額





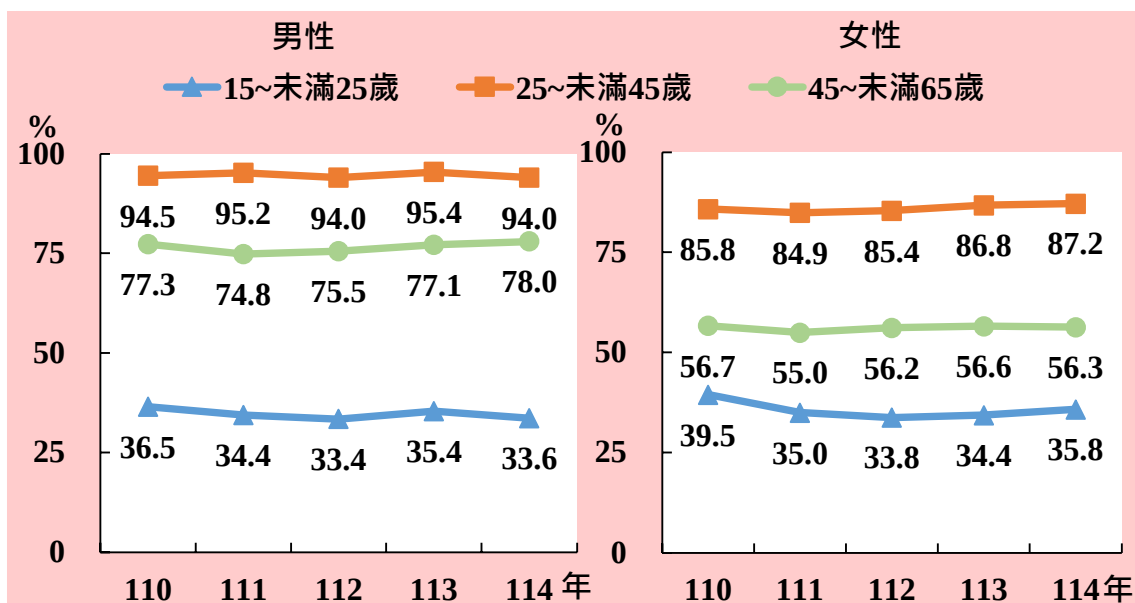
臺北市25至未滿45歲女性投入職場意願持續上升

114年臺北市15至未滿25歲男、女性勞動力參與率(以下簡稱勞參率)33.6%、35.8%，較113年分別減少1.8及增加1.4個百分點，同年臺北市25至未滿45歲男、女性勞參率94.0%、87.2%，較113年分別減少1.4及增加0.4個百分點。

觀察近五年資料，15至未滿25歲女性勞參率除113年外皆高於男性，25至未滿45歲男性維持九成四以上之高勞參率，女性則低於男性但呈現緩步成長趨勢，而45至未滿65歲男、女性勞參率差距進一步擴大，男性高於女性約20個百分點。



臺北市勞動力參與率



資料來源：行政院主計總處「人力資源調查統計年報」。

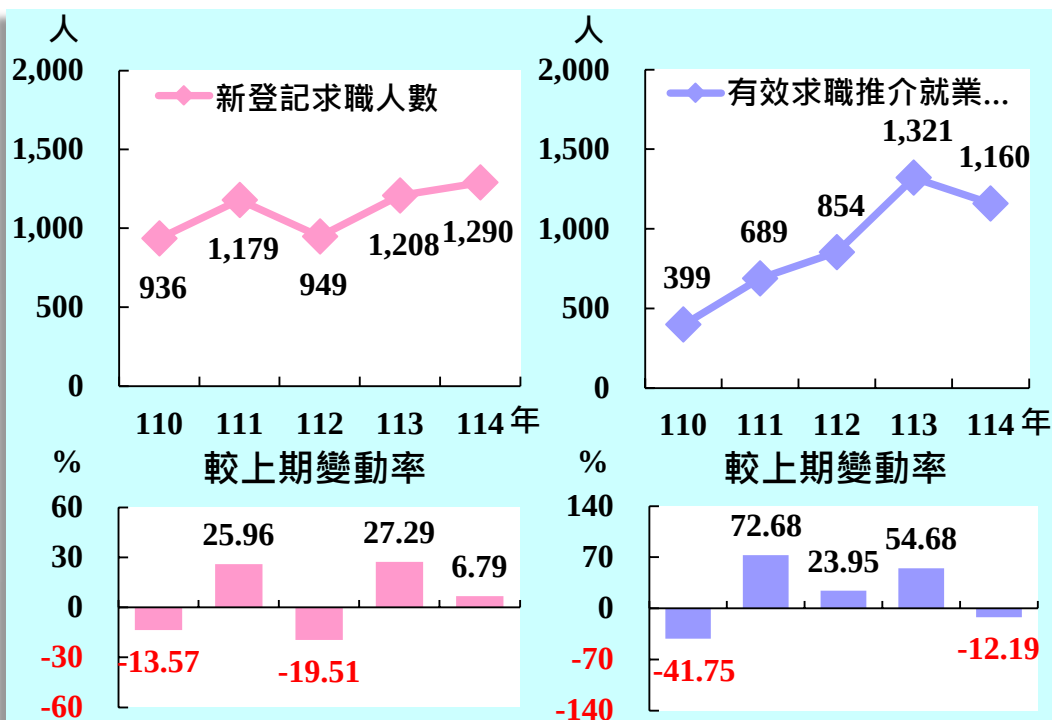


114年臺北市女性二度就業新登記人數續升，有效推介求職就業減緩

114年臺北市女性二度就業新登記求職人數1,290人，較113年增加82人(6.79%)，較110年則增加354人(37.82%)；至同年女性二度就業有效求職推介就業人數1,160人，較113年減少161人(-12.19%)，為近五年首度回落，惟仍較110年增加761人(190.73%)，整體媒合成效仍多呈上升趨勢。



臺北市女性二度就業情形



資料來源：臺北市政府勞動局。

說明：女性二度就業係指因家庭因素退出勞動市場達2年以上，重返職場之婦女。

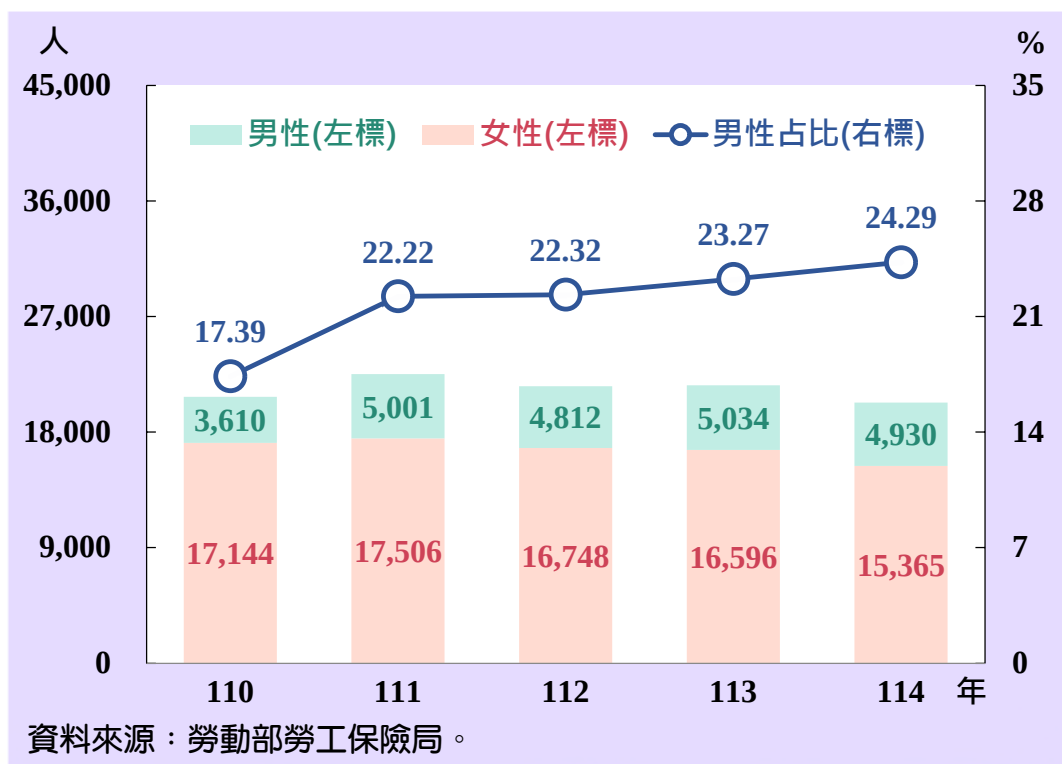


臺北市就業保險育嬰留職停薪男性占比持續上升

114年臺北市就業保險育嬰留職停薪津貼初次核付人數2萬295人，其中以女性1萬5,365人居多，占總人數75.71%，男性4,930人，占24.29%，與110年比較，男性占比增加6.90個百分點，且近五年呈逐年上升趨勢，顯示男性參與幼兒照顧的意願日益提升。



臺北市就業保險育嬰留職停薪津貼初次核付人數

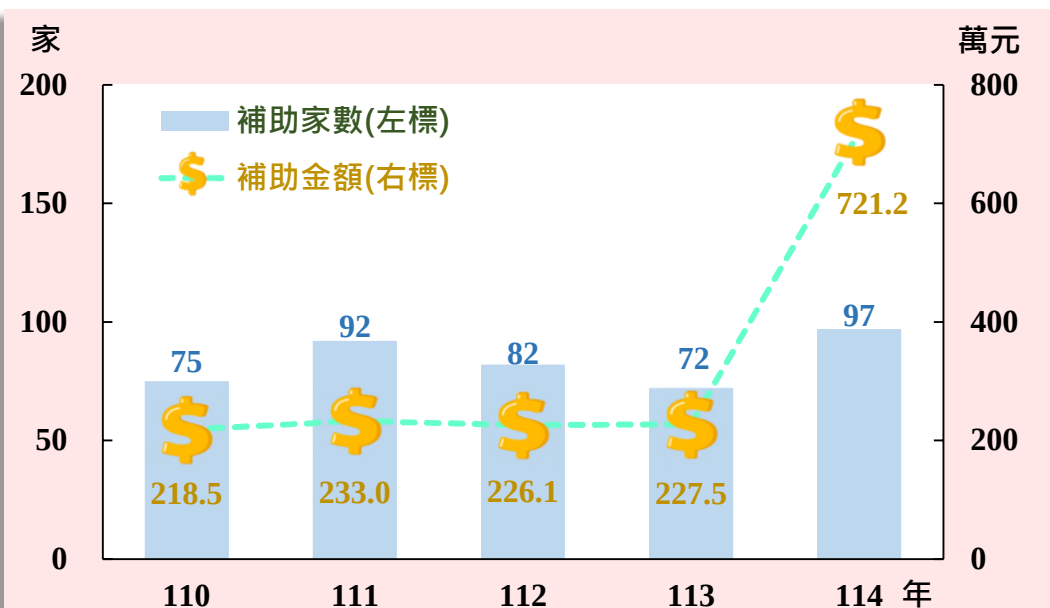


臺北市擴大補助雇主辦理托兒服務

為建構友善職場育兒環境，臺北市政府補助事業單位辦理托兒服務，114年補助事業單位97家，金額為721.2萬元，與113年相較，補助家數及金額分別增加25家(34.72%)、493.7萬元(217.01%)，係因114年雇主提供托兒津貼之補助由每年最高5萬元調整為10萬元，亦提高雇主設置居家式托育服務之補助。



臺北市補助事業單位辦理托兒服務概況



資料來源：臺北市政府勞動局。

說明：114年3月4日「臺北市補助雇主辦理哺集乳室與托兒設施或措施經費實施辦法」修正實施。

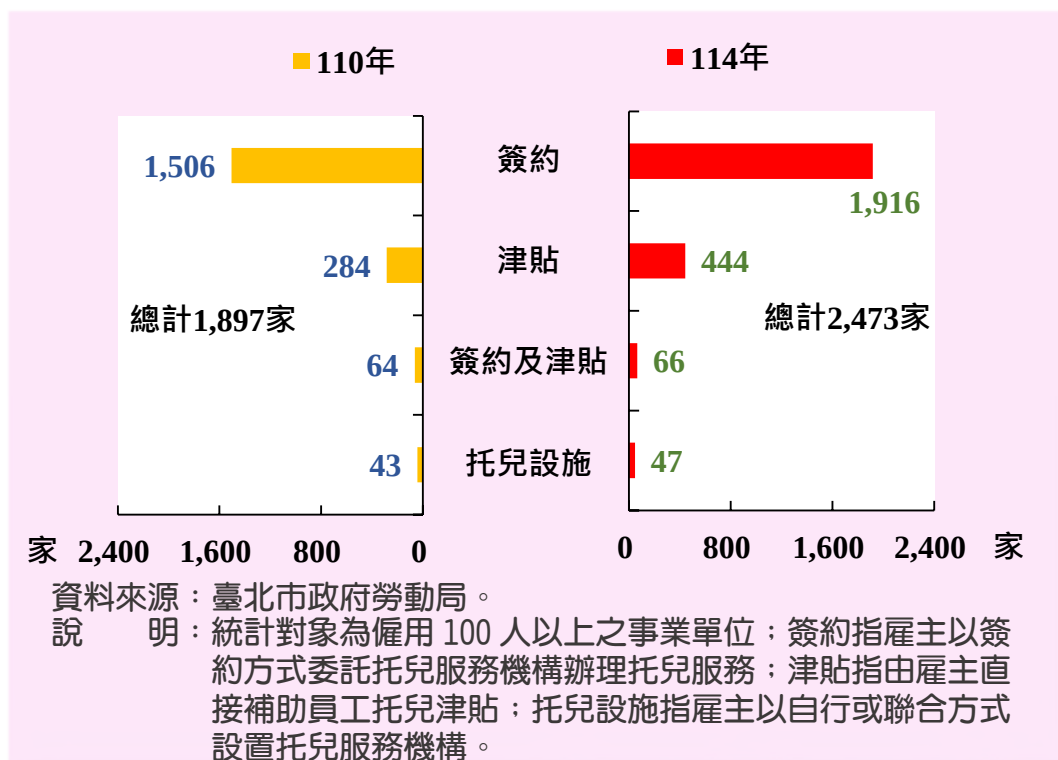


臺北市企業托兒措施以簽約委辦為主

114年臺北市僱用100人以上之事業單位，辦理托兒設(措)施者計有2,473家，較110年增加576家(30.36%)，辦理方式以雇主採簽約方式委託托兒服務機構辦理者計1,916家為最多，較110年增加410家(27.22%)，雇主提供員工托兒津貼者計444家居次，較110年增加160家(56.34%)。



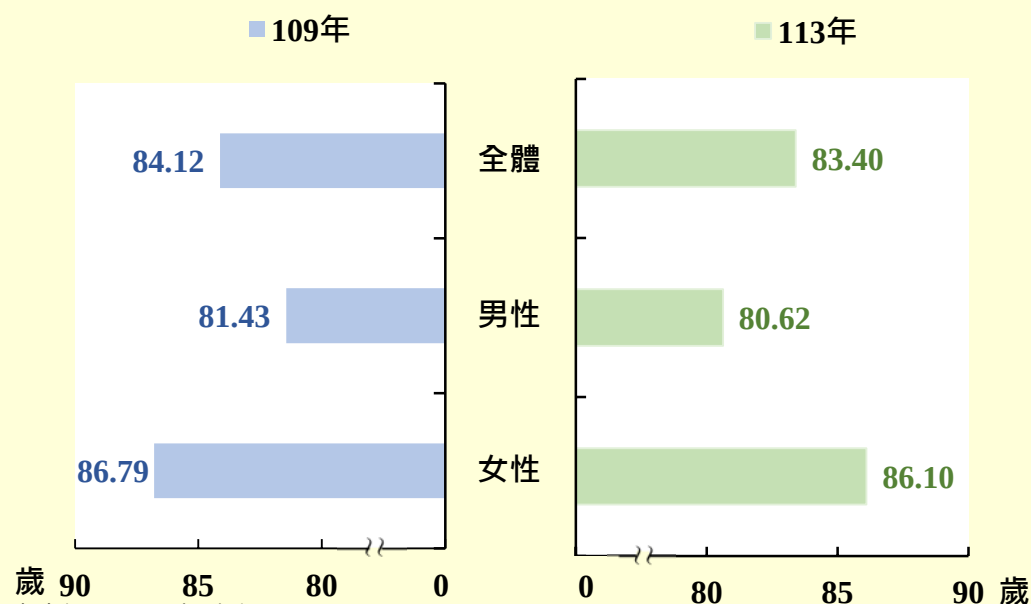
臺北市事業單位辦理托兒設(措)施家數



臺北市平均壽命仍未回復至疫情前水準，且男性減幅較大

0歲平均餘命係指新生兒所能活存的預期壽命，亦稱「平均壽命」。113年臺北市平均壽命83.40歲(以111-113年合併人口資料編算)，較109年(107-109年資料)減少0.72歲，仍未回復至COVID-19疫情爆發前之水準；其中113年男、女性平均壽命分別為80.62歲、86.10歲，女性高於男性5.48歲；若與109年比較，男、女性分別減少0.81歲、0.69歲，以男性減幅較大。

臺北市0歲平均餘命



資料來源：內政部。

說明：因年度間年齡別死亡率有時變動頗大，造成年度間平均餘命異常波動情形，故以近三年合併人口資料編算。

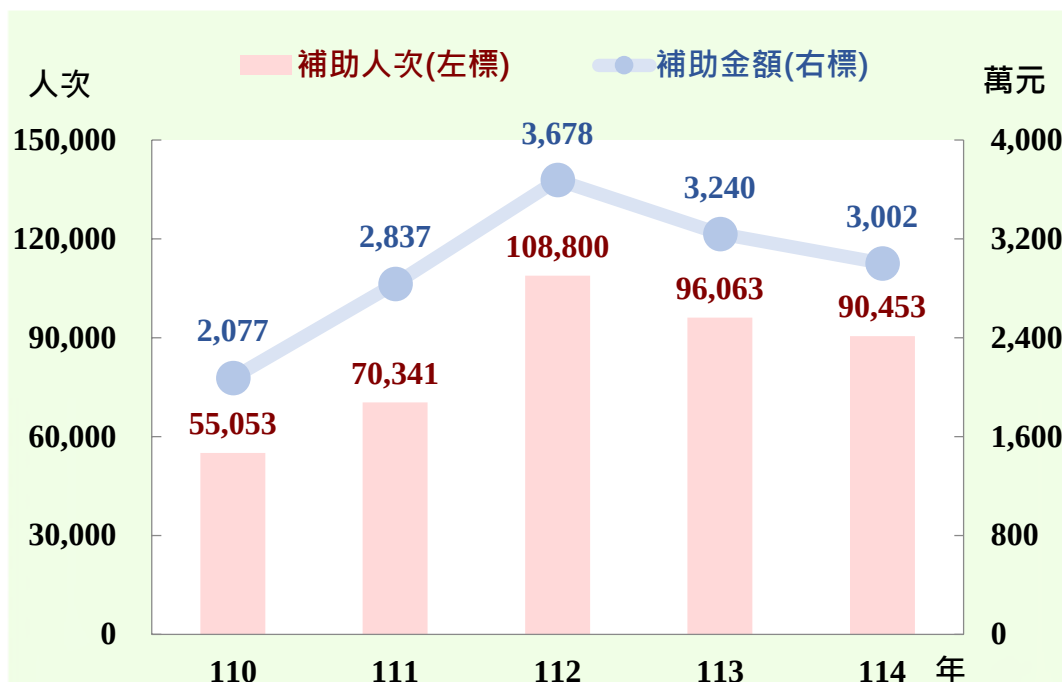


減輕育兒負擔，114年臺北市兒童醫療補助達9萬人次

為增進兒童健康，提升兒童醫療保健服務，並降低生育家庭就醫之負擔，臺北市政府辦理兒童醫療補助，114年補助9萬453人次，補助金額3,002萬元；觀察近五年臺北市兒童醫療補助概況，110年受COVID-19第三級警戒影響，致該年補助人次及金額為近五年最低，而後逐年增加，於112年達最高。



臺北市兒童醫療補助人次及金額



資料來源：臺北市政府衛生局。

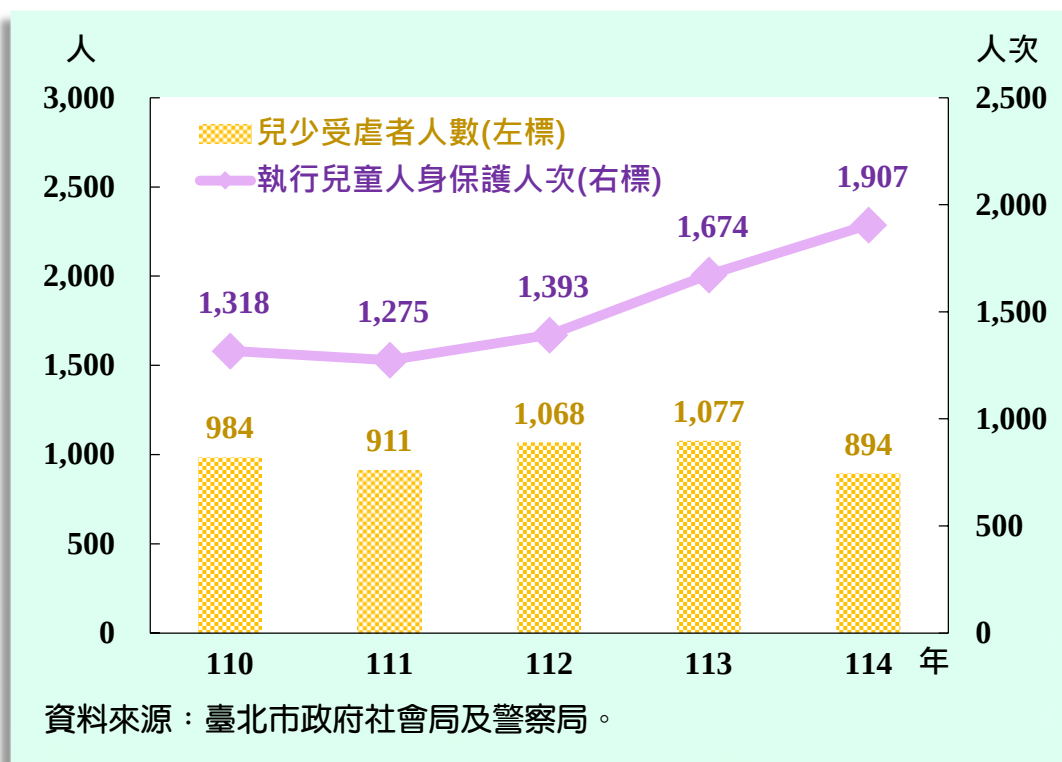


臺北市加強執行兒童人身保護，確保兒少遠離受虐

114年依兒童及少年(以下簡稱兒少)福利與權益保障法第53、54條所通報之臺北市兒少受虐人數894人，較113年減少183人(-16.99%)，較110年減少90人(-9.15%)；同年臺北市政府加強執行兒童人身保護達1,907人次，較113年增加233人次(13.92%)，亦較110年增加589人次(44.69%)。



臺北市受虐兒少及執行兒童人身保護情形

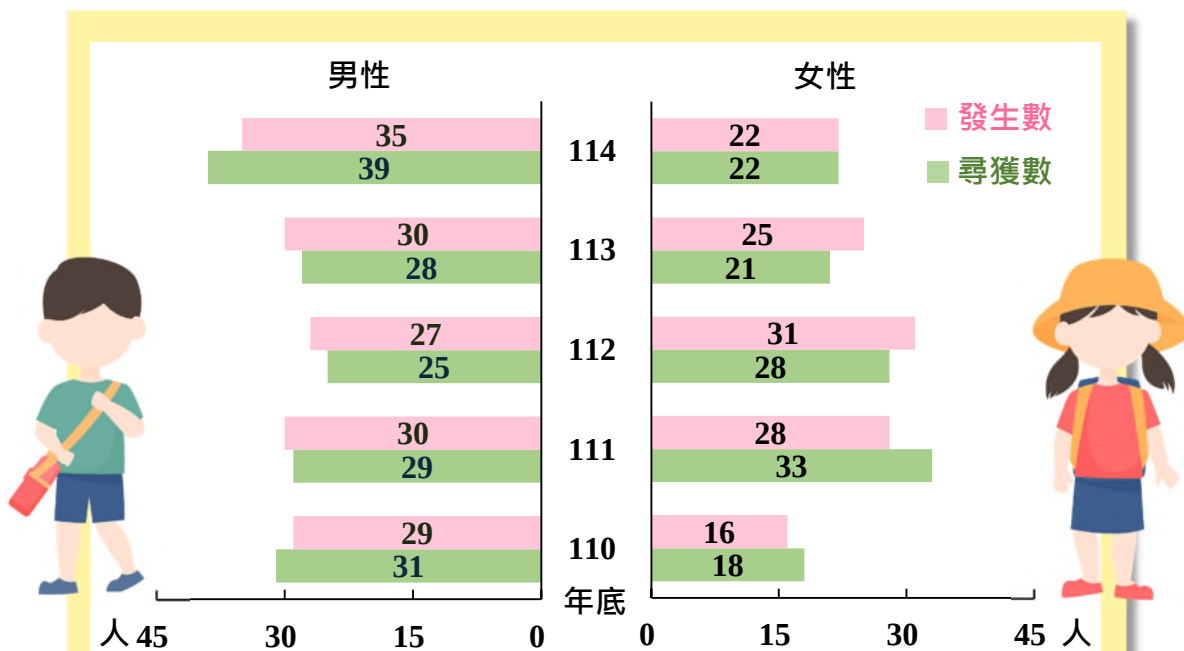




不分轄區立即受理，結合民間資源協尋，為失蹤兒童找到回家的路

臺北市政府警察局受理失蹤兒童通報採取「不分轄區，立即受理」原則，並結合民間資源進行全面搜尋。114年臺北市未滿12歲男性失蹤35人、尋獲39人^①，女性失蹤22人、尋獲22人；觀察近五年數據，未滿12歲男性失蹤22人、尋獲22人；觀察近五年數據，未滿12歲男性失蹤151人，尋獲152人，女性失蹤122人、尋獲122人，警民協力為失蹤兒童找到回家的路。

臺北市未滿12歲失蹤人口



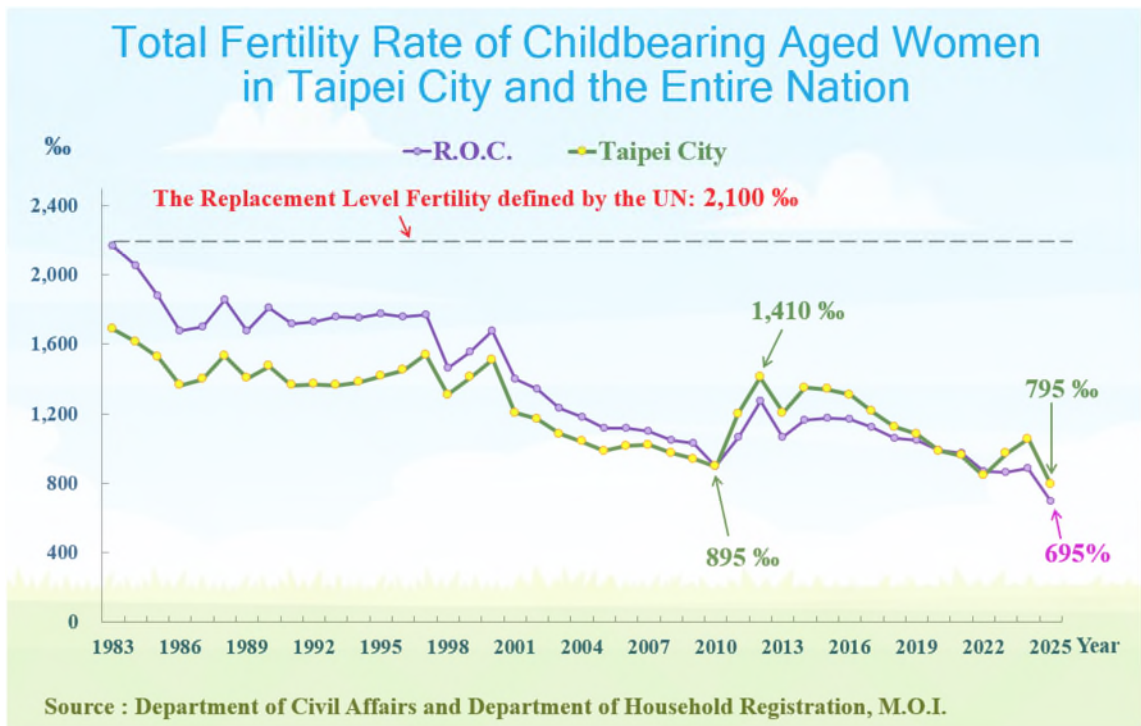
資料來源：臺北市政府警察局。

附註：①因通報與尋獲之時間差，或有尋獲數高於失蹤數之現象。



The United Nations (UN) defines the replacement level fertility as 2.1 children born per woman of childbearing age; that is, in order to maintain long-term population stability, the total fertility rate should be 2.1 children per woman, offsetting the population lost in each generation. The total fertility rates in the entire nation and Taipei City have already been lower than the replacement fertility since 1983 and 1977 respectively.

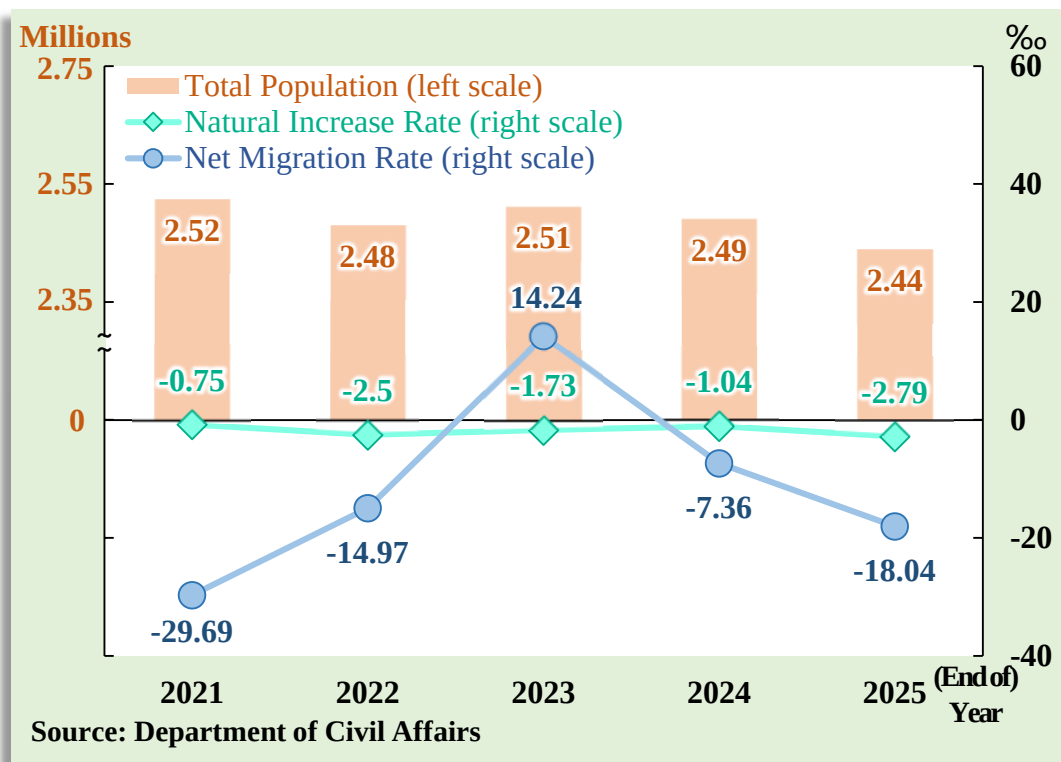
Due to the demographic changes and social structure of Taipei City, the fewer children trend has been a concern of the capital. To cope with its impact, Taipei City Government has actively developed incentive policies such as baby bonus, childcare assistance, housing improvements, etc., in order to boost birth rate, as well as to relieve the burden on parents. The aim is to create a parenting-friendly environment, to enhance public support for parenting, and to reassure citizens in raising children.



Taipei City's Population Showing a Downward Trend, Primarily Driven by Migration

At the end of 2025, Taipei City's total population stood at 2.44 million. Over the past five years, the population has shown a fluctuating downward trend. The natural increase rate has remained negative, reflecting how an aging population and declining birth rates have caused deaths to outnumber births. Meanwhile, the net migration rate initially rose and then fell. This was primarily due to COVID-19 border controls: citizens who remained abroad for over two years had their household registrations legally removed, and subsequently returned after the pandemic eased. Since the magnitude of changes in net migration has consistently exceeded that of natural increase over the past five years, migration remains the principal driver of Taipei City's short-term population changes.

Taipei City Population Overview



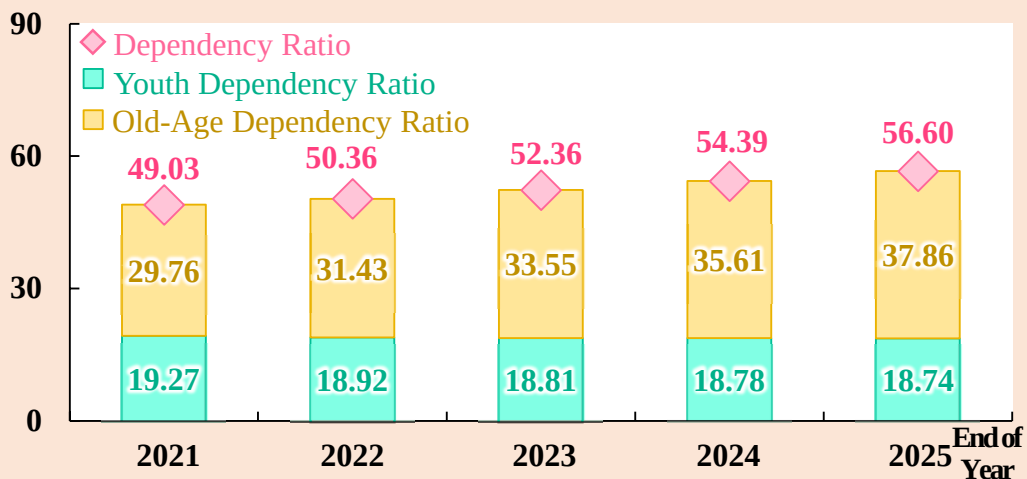


Taipei City's Dependency Burden Rising Over the Past Five Years

At the end of 2025, Taipei City's dependency ratio, youth dependency ratio, and old-age dependency ratio were 56.60, 18.74, and 37.86, respectively. This means that for every 100 working-age individuals, there were 56.60 dependents, comprising 18.74 children and 37.86 elderly people. Compared to the end of 2021, the dependency ratio and old-age dependency ratio increased by 7.57 and 8.10, respectively, while the youth dependency ratio decreased by 0.53. This indicates a rising dependency burden over the past five years, primarily driven by elderly dependency, with its gap over child dependency widening annually.



Dependency Ratios in Taipei City



Source: Department of Civil Affairs

Note: 1. Youth Dependency Ratio = the population aged under 15 ÷ the population aged 15 to 64 × 100.

2. Old-Age Dependency Ratio = the population aged 65 and over ÷ the population aged 15 to 64 × 100.

3. Dependency Ratio = Youth Dependency Ratio + Old-Age Dependency Ratio.



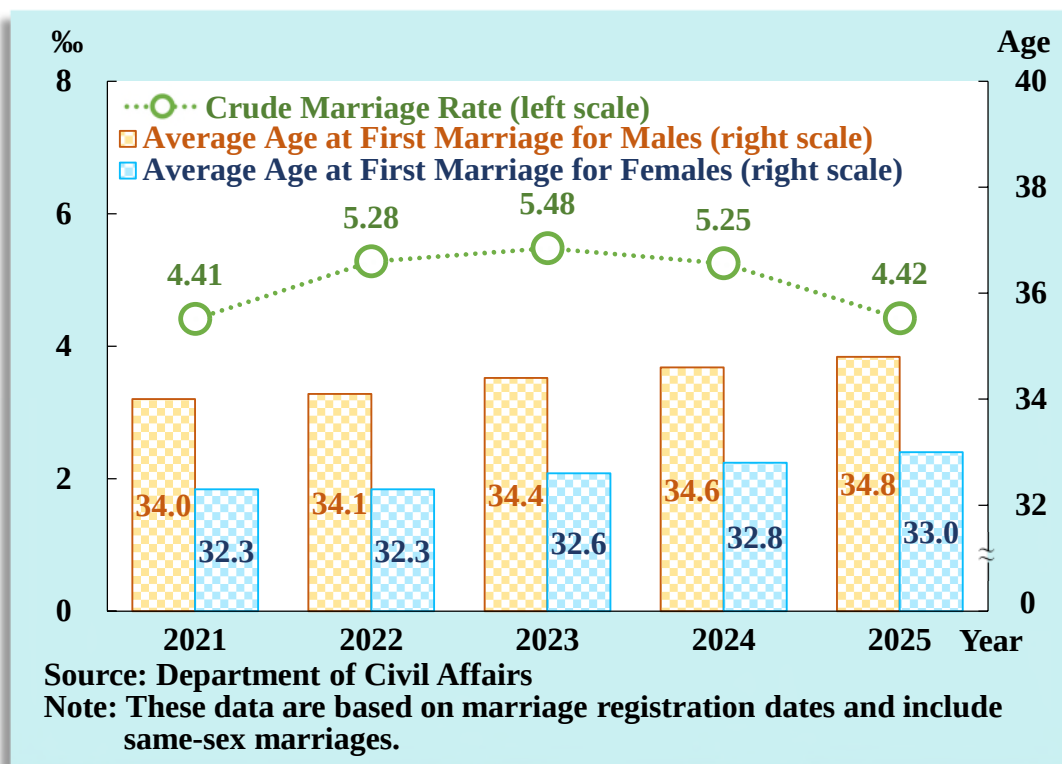


Decline in Crude Marriage Rate and Steady Rise in Age at First Marriage

In 2025, Taipei City's crude marriage rate stood at 4.42‰, declining from a five-year peak of 5.48‰ in 2023 to return to levels seen in 2021 (4.41‰). Over the past five years, the gap in the average age at first marriage between males and females has remained stable, ranging between 1.7 and 1.8 years. In 2025, the average age at first marriage reached 34.8 years for males and 33.0 years for females, marking an increase of 0.8 and 0.7 years, respectively, compared to 2021. This steady year-over-year increase reflects a continuing trend of delayed marriage.



Crude Marriage Rate and Average Age at First Marriage in Taipei City



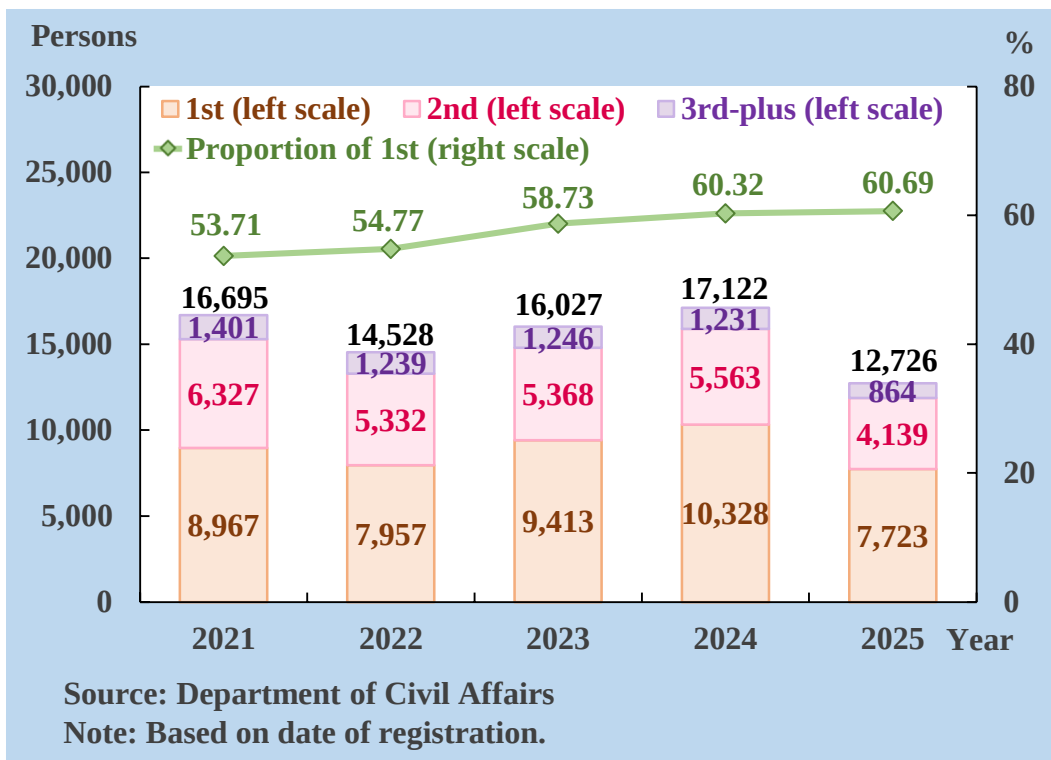


Taipei City Births Declining from the Dragon Year Peak, with the Proportion of First-Borns Continuing to Rise

In 2025, the number of births in Taipei City was 12,726. This represented a decrease of 4,396 (-25.67%) compared to 2024, marking the first negative growth since the implementation of the doubled childbirth incentive policy in 2023. This indicates that the policy's stimulating effect has slowed down. In terms of birth order, the proportion of first-borns has risen annually over the past five years. In 2023, the proportion of first-borns was 58.73%, representing a significant increase of 3.96 percentage points from 2022. It subsequently followed a gradual upward trend, with the proportion of first-borns reaching 60.69% in 2025.



Number of Births by Birth Order in Taipei City



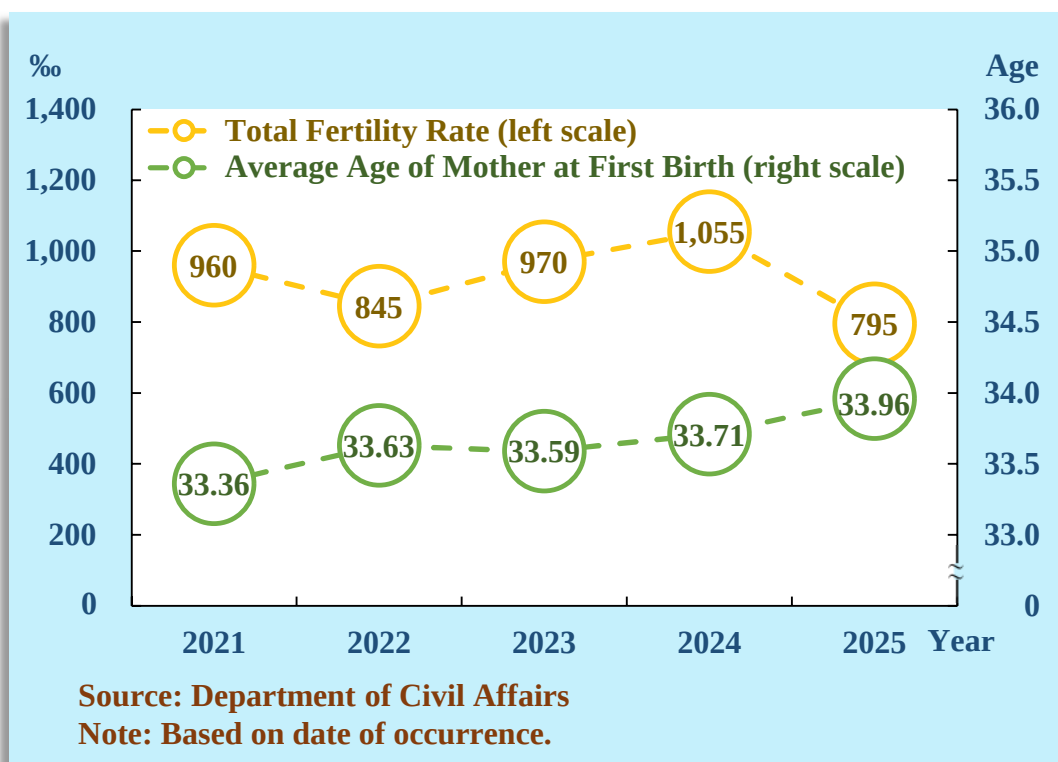


Total Fertility Rate Declining in Taipei City, with the Trend of Delayed Childbearing Continuing

Due to the high base period of the Dragon Year in 2024 and the diminishing stimulating effect of the childbirth incentive policy, the total fertility rate (TFR) of women of childbearing age in Taipei City was 795‰ in 2025. This represented a decrease of 260 per mille points compared to 2024, marking the first decline since 2022. However, it remained higher than the national TFR of 695‰. In 2025, the average age of mothers at first birth was 33.96 years old, a slight increase of 0.25 years from 2024. Over the past five years, this age has generally shown an upward trend.



Total Fertility Rate and Average Age of Mothers at First Birth in Taipei City

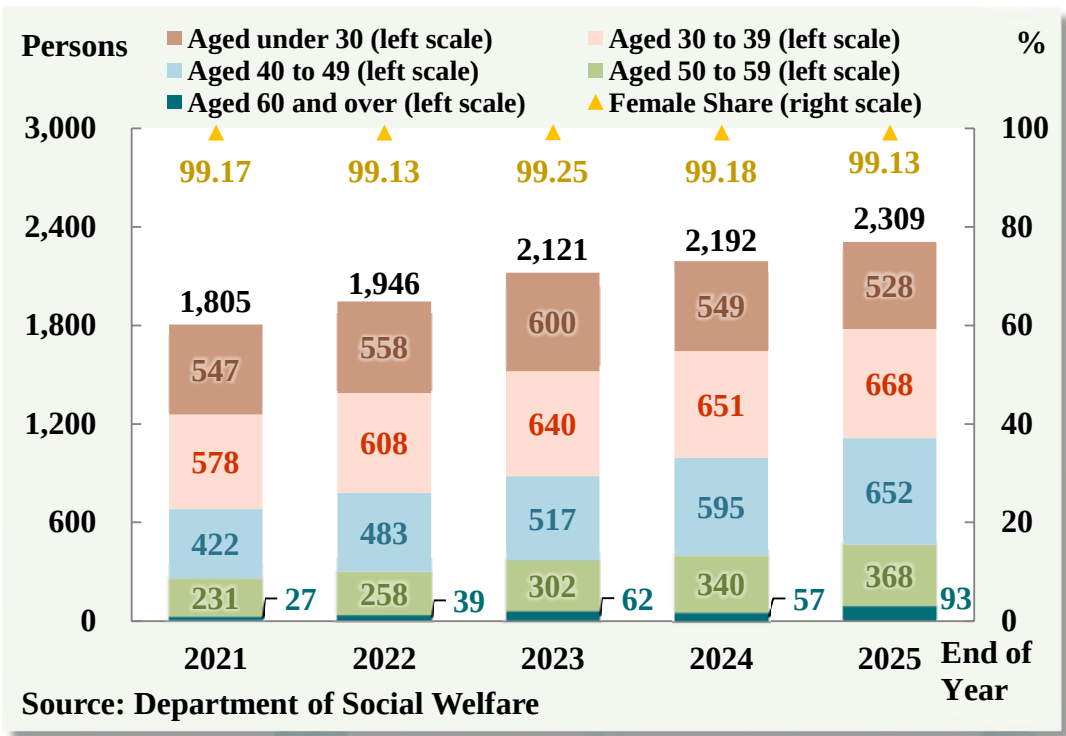


Expansion of Public Childcare Resources and Steady Growth of Professional Personnel in Taipei City

Taipei City Government has been actively expanding public childcare capacity. By the end of 2025, the number of professional personnel in infant daycare centers totaled 2,309, marking an increase of 504 individuals (27.92%) compared to the end of 2021. The number of professionals has shown a continuous year-over-year upward trend. Observed by age group, individuals aged 30 to 39 have constituted the largest segment of professionals over the past five years. The second-largest age group was those under 30 from the end of 2021 to 2023, shifting to those aged 40 to 49 in the most recent two years. Furthermore, the female share of these professionals has consistently remained over 99% across the past five years.



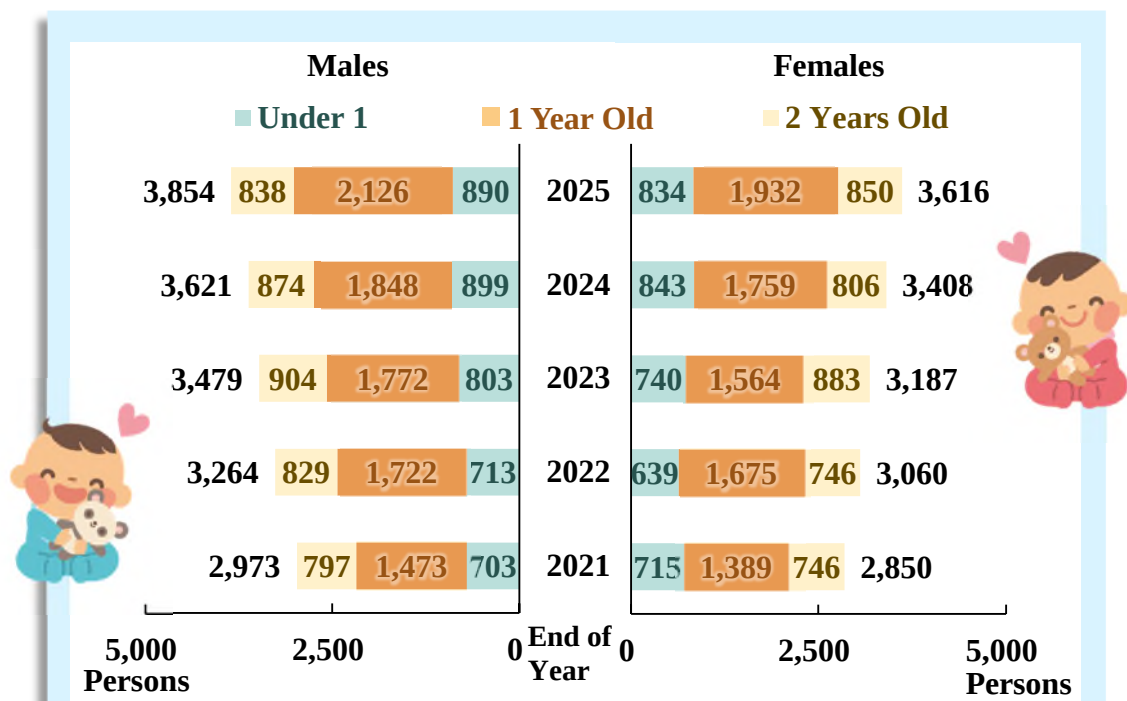
Number of Professional Personnel in Infant Daycare Centers in Taipei City



Continuous Growth in the Number of Children Enrolled in Infant Daycare Centers

Taipei City Government has established the "Taipei Childcare Network" to integrate comprehensive childcare information, assisting the public in quickly matching with appropriate childcare resources. By the end of 2025, the number of children enrolled in infant daycare centers totaled 7,470. Among them, males accounted for 3,854 (51.59%), while females accounted for 3,616 (48.41%). Over the past five years, the number of enrolled children has shown a steady year-over-year upward trend. Further observing the age distribution of enrolled children by gender, the group aged 1 constituted the largest segment for both males and females, accounting for 55.16% and 53.43% of their respective gender totals at the end of 2025.

Number of Children Enrolled in Infant Daycare Centers in Taipei City



Source: Department of Social Welfare

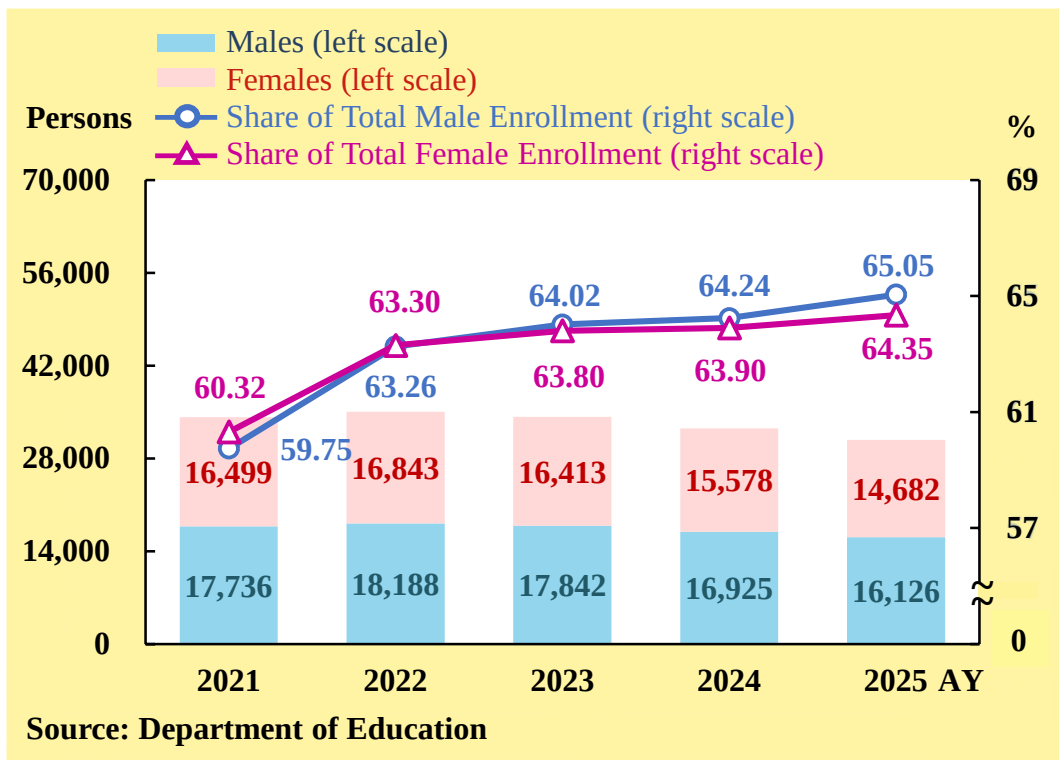


Share of Preschoolers Enrolled in Publicized and Quasi-Public Educare Institutions Rising Annually

Taipei City Government actively promotes affordable and high-quality publicized and quasi-public educare institutions. In academic year (AY) 2025, the number of male preschoolers enrolled in publicized and quasi-public educare institutions in Taipei City was 16,126, and the number of females was 14,682. These figures accounted for 65.05% and 64.35% of all enrolled males and females in educare institutions, respectively. Compared to AY 2021, these represented increases of 5.30 and 4.03 percentage points, respectively, with both showing a year-by-year upward trend.



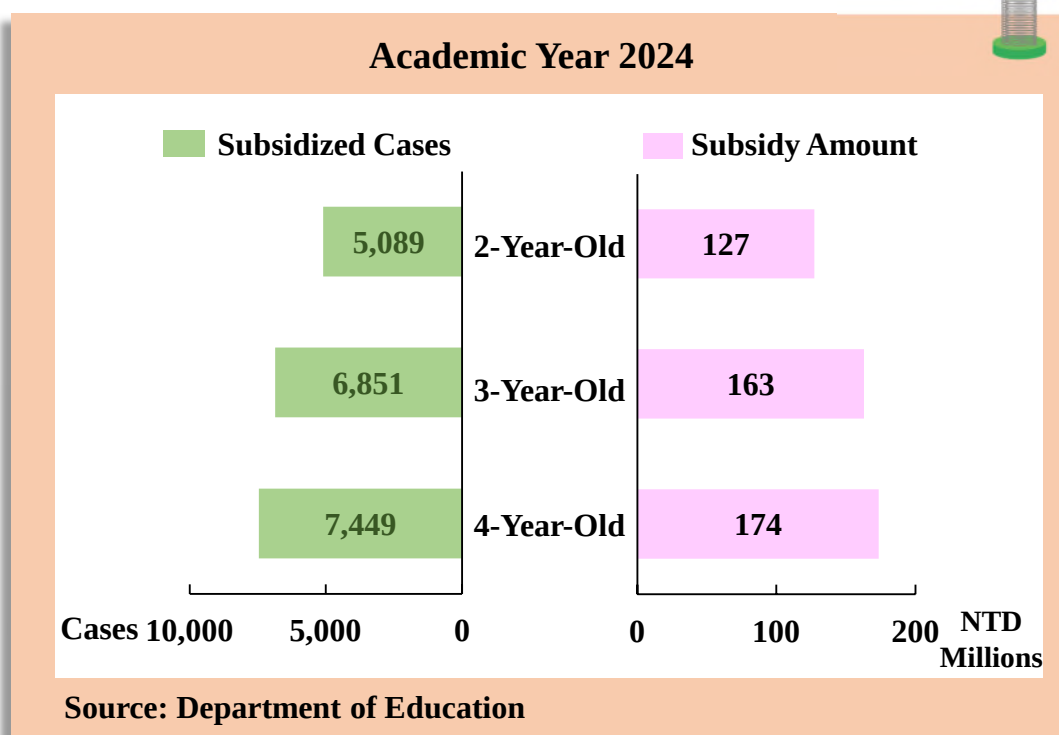
Enrollment in Publicized and Quasi-Public Educare Institutions in Taipei City



Tuition Subsidies for Private Preschools to Ease Child-Rearing Burdens

Taipei City Government implements the "Baby, I Love You" tuition subsidy program for children aged 2 to 4 attending private educare institutions, providing a maximum of NTD 52,000 per academic year. Through structural subsidies, it ensures reasonable educare service fees and alleviates the financial burden on parents. In academic year 2024, the largest share of subsidies went to 4-year-olds, with 7,449 subsidized cases totaling NTD 174 million. This was followed by 3-year-olds, with 6,851 cases totaling NTD 163 million.

Private Preschool Tuition Subsidies for Children Aged 2 to 4 in Taipei City





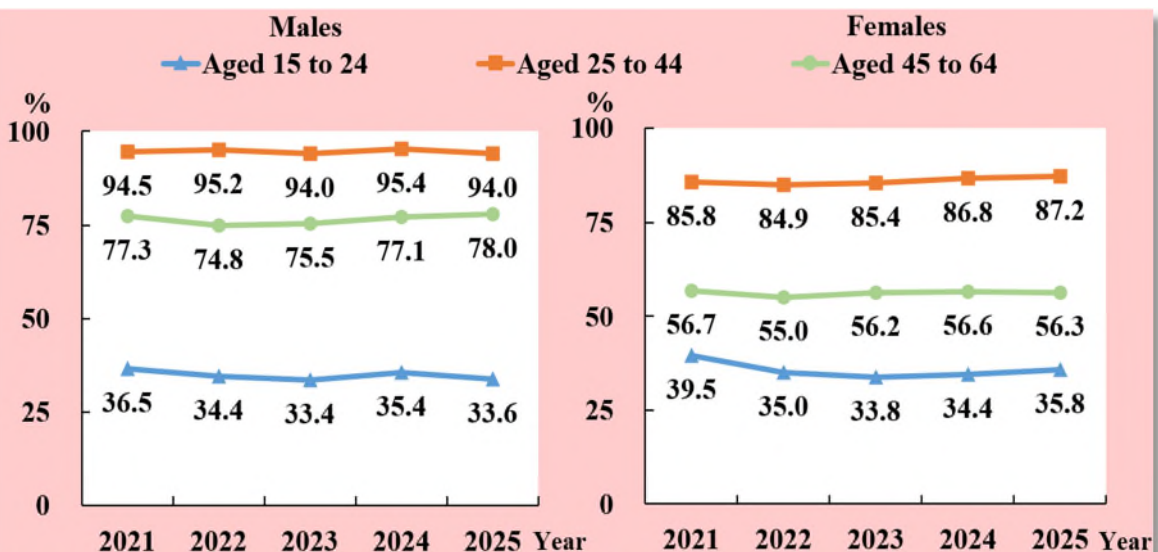
Workforce Participation Continuing to Rise Among Taipei City Females Aged 25-44

In 2025, the labor force participation rates (LFPR) for males and females aged 15-24 in Taipei City were 33.6% and 35.8%, decreasing by 1.8 and increasing by 1.4 percentage points from 2024, respectively. In the same year, the LFPRs for males and females aged 25-44 were 94.0% and 87.2%, decreasing by 1.4 and increasing by 0.4 percentage points from 2024, respectively.



Over the past five years, the LFPR for females aged 15-24 was consistently higher than that of males, except in 2024. For the 25-44 age group, males maintained a high LFPR of over 94%; while females' LFPR remained lower than males', it showed a gradual upward trend. Meanwhile, the LFPR gap between males and females aged 45-64 widened further, with the male rate exceeding the female rate by approximately 20 percentage points.

Labor Force Participation Rates in Taipei City



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

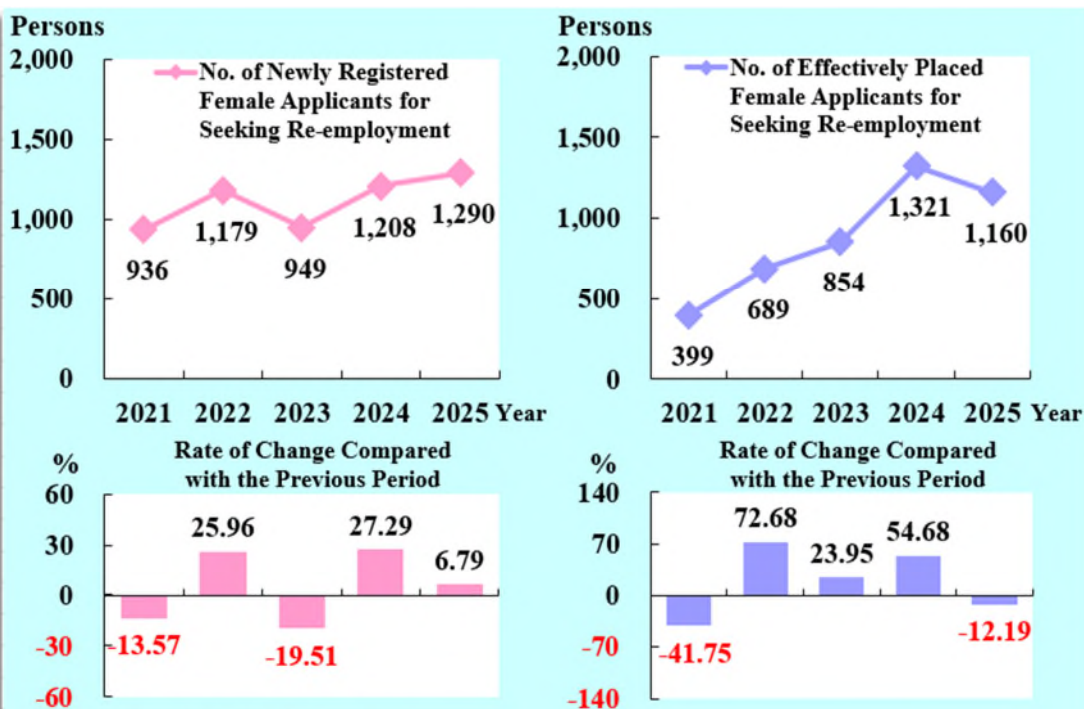


Female Re-employment Registrations on the Rise, with Job Placements Slowing Down

In 2025, the number of newly registered females seeking re-employment in Taipei City was 1,290. This represented an increase of 82 (6.79%) compared to 2024, and an increase of 354 (37.82%) compared to 2021. In the same year, effective job placements for females seeking re-employment reached 1,160. This was a decrease of 161 (-12.19%) from 2024, marking the first decline in five years. However, it still represented an increase of 761 (190.73%) compared to 2021, indicating that the overall matching performance largely maintains an upward trend.



Re-employment for Females in Taipei City



Source : Department of Labor

Note : The re-employment refers to being out of the labor market for more than 2 years due to family reasons and then returning to workplaces.

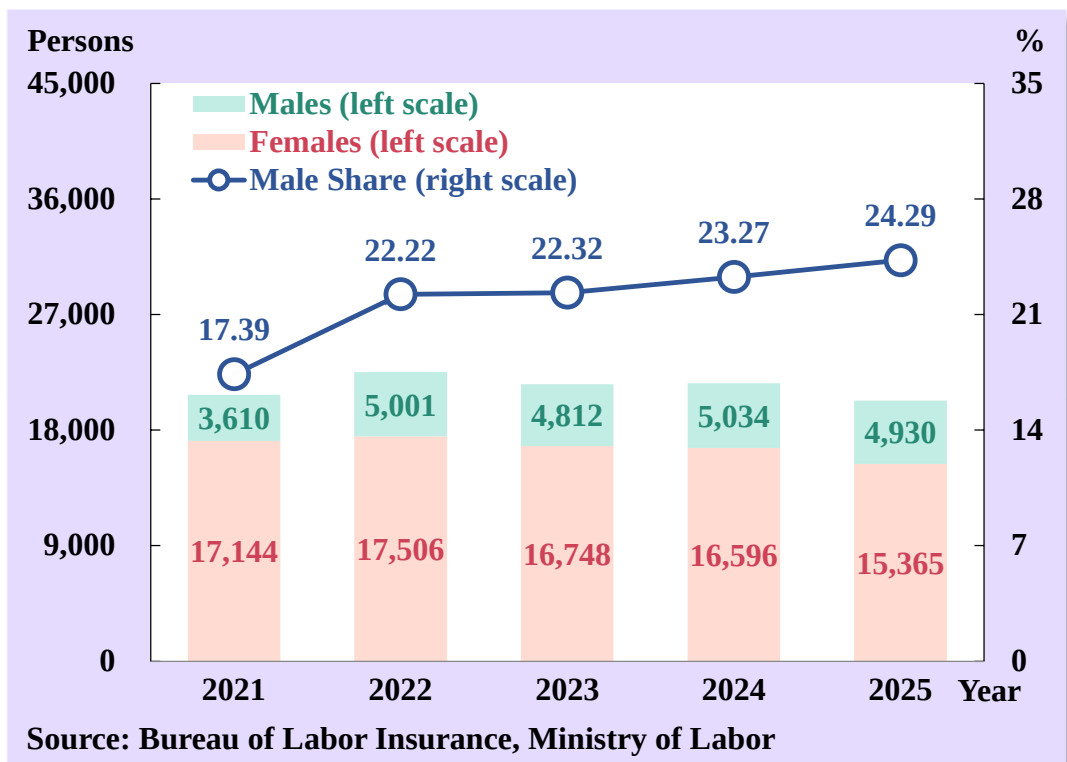


Steady Increase in the Male Share of Parental Leave in Taipei City

In 2025, the number of first-time approvals for the Employment Insurance parental leave allowance in Taipei City reached 20,295. Females constituted the majority with 15,365 individuals, accounting for 75.71% of the total, while males accounted for 4,930 individuals, representing 24.29%. Compared to 2021, the male share increased by 6.90 percentage points. This steady year-over-year upward trend over the past five years indicates a growing willingness among males to participate in childcare.



First-Time Approvals for the Employment Insurance Parental Leave Allowance in Taipei City



Taipei City Expanding Subsidies for Employers Providing Childcare Services

To create a childcare-friendly workplace, Taipei City Government subsidizes business entities to provide childcare services. In 2025, subsidies were granted to 97 business entities, with the total amount reaching NTD 7.21 million. Compared to 2024, the number of subsidized business entities and the total subsidy amount increased by 25 (34.72%) and NTD 4.94 million (217.01%), respectively. These increases were attributed to the 2025 policy adjustment, which raised the maximum annual subsidy from NTD 50,000 to NTD 100,000 for employers providing childcare allowances, and also increased subsidies for establishing home-based childcare services.



Subsidies for Business Entities Providing Childcare Services in Taipei City



Source: Department of Labor

Note: On March 4, 2025, the 'Taipei City Subsidy Regulations for Employers to Establish Breastfeeding Rooms and Childcare Facilities or Measures' were amended and implemented.

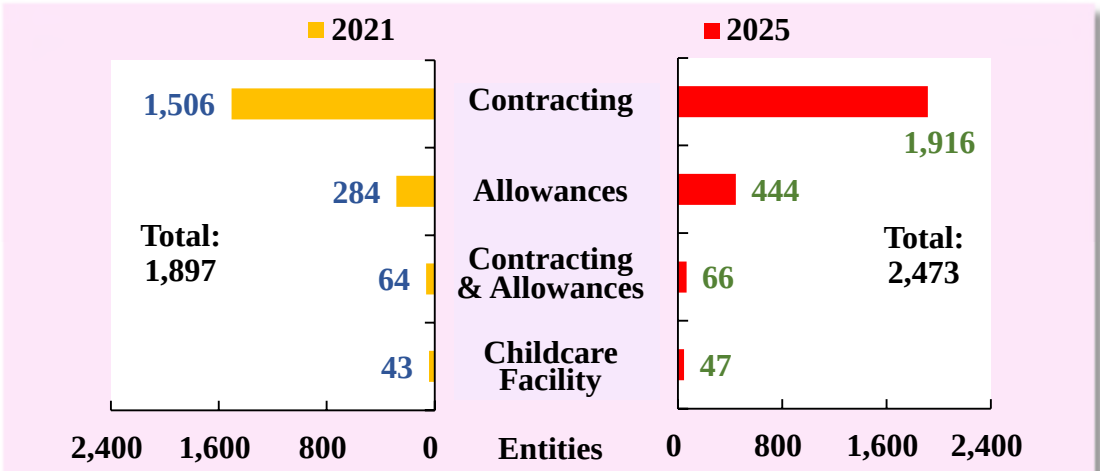


Taipei City's Corporate Childcare Measures Primarily Relying on Contracted Services

In 2025, 2,473 business entities employing 100 or more workers in Taipei City implemented childcare facilities or measures, marking an increase of 576 (30.36%) from 2021. Among the implementation methods, contracting with childcare institutions was the most common approach, adopted by 1,916 business entities, which was an increase of 410 (27.22%) from 2021. This was followed by providing childcare allowances, adopted by 444 business entities, reflecting an increase of 160 (56.34%) from 2021.



Business Entities Providing Childcare Facilities or Measures In Taipei City



Source: Department of Labor

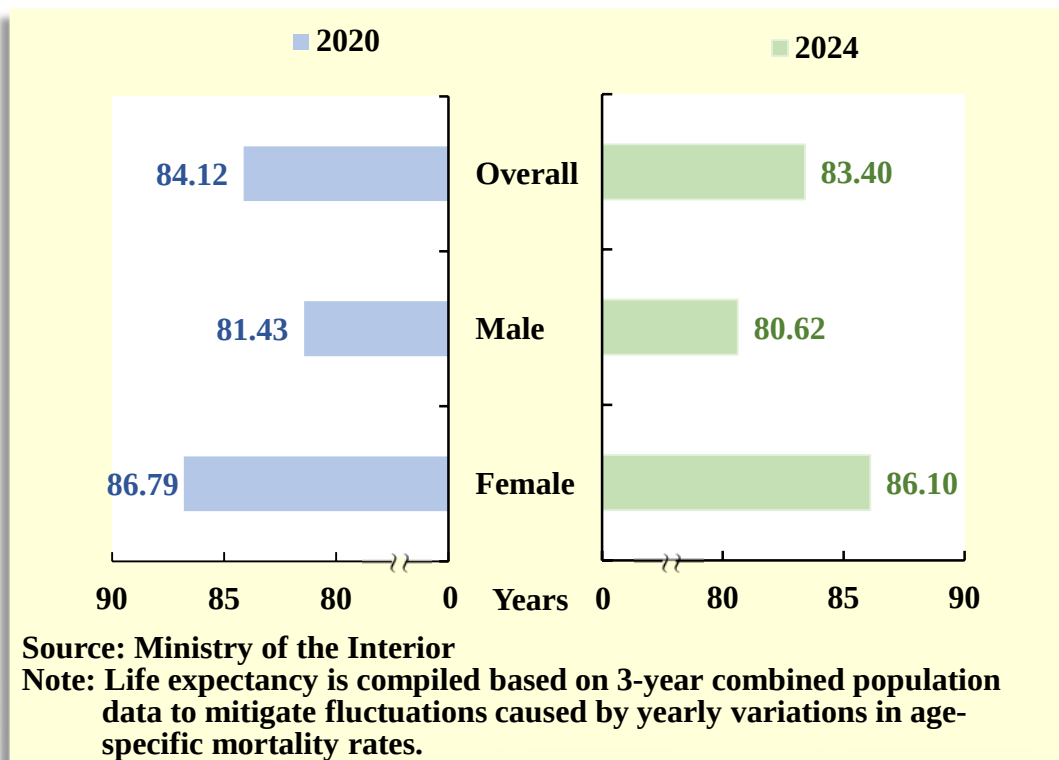
Note: The statistics cover business entities employing 100 or more workers. "Contracting" refers to employers contracting with institutions to provide childcare services. "Allowances" refers to employers directly providing allowances to employees. "Childcare facilities" refers to employers establishing childcare institutions, independently or jointly.



Life Expectancy in Taipei City Remaining Below Pre-Pandemic Levels, with a Larger Decline for Males

Life expectancy at birth refers to the expected number of years a newborn will live, commonly known as "average life expectancy." In 2024, the life expectancy in Taipei City stood at 83.40 years (compiled based on combined population data from 2022 to 2024). This marks a decrease of 0.72 years compared to 2020 (based on 2018–2020 data), indicating that it has not yet returned to pre-COVID-19 levels. In 2024, the life expectancy was 80.62 years for males and 86.10 years for females, with females outliving males by 5.48 years. Compared to 2020, the figures decreased by 0.81 years for males and 0.69 years for females, reflecting a larger decline among males.

Life Expectancy At Birth In Taipei City

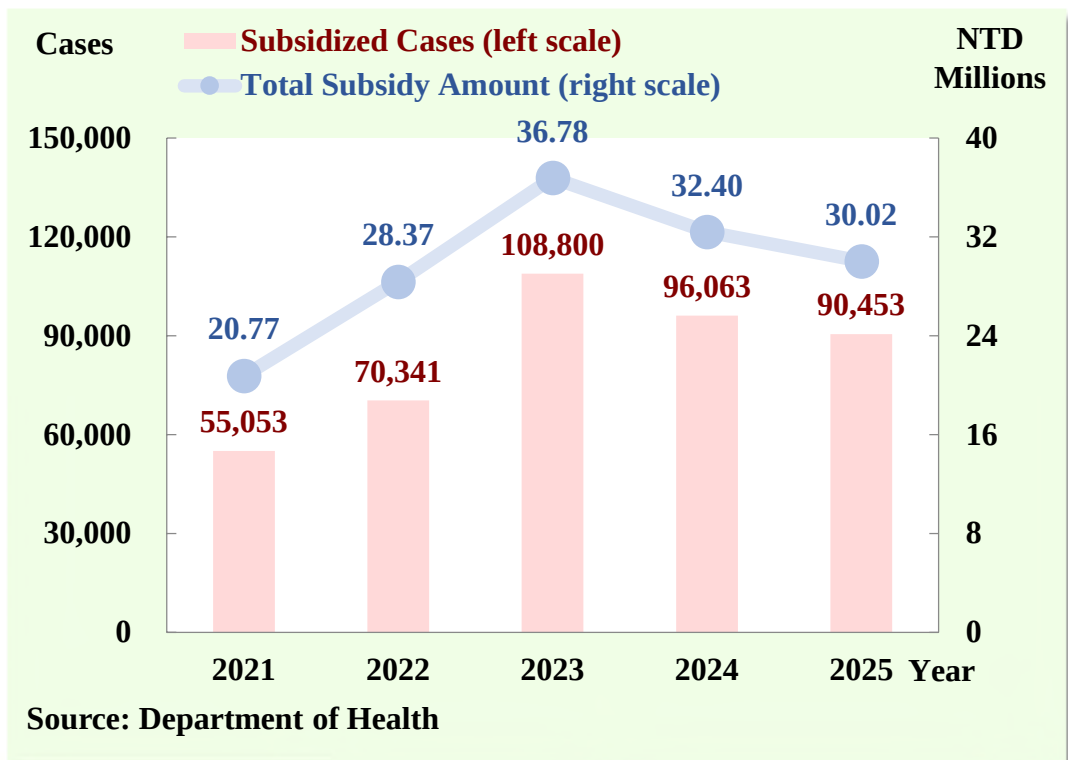


Child Medical Subsidies Over 90,000 Cases in 2025

To improve children's health, enhance pediatric healthcare services, and alleviate the medical financial burden on childrearing families, Taipei City Government implements the Child Medical Subsidy Program. In 2025, a total of 90,453 cases were subsidized, with the total subsidy amount reaching NTD 30.02 million. Observing Taipei City's child medical subsidies over the past five years, the number of subsidized cases and the total subsidy amount in 2021 hit their lowest points in the five-year period due to the impact of the Level 3 COVID-19 alert. Subsequently, the figures increased year by year, peaking in 2023.



Child Medical Subsidies in Taipei City

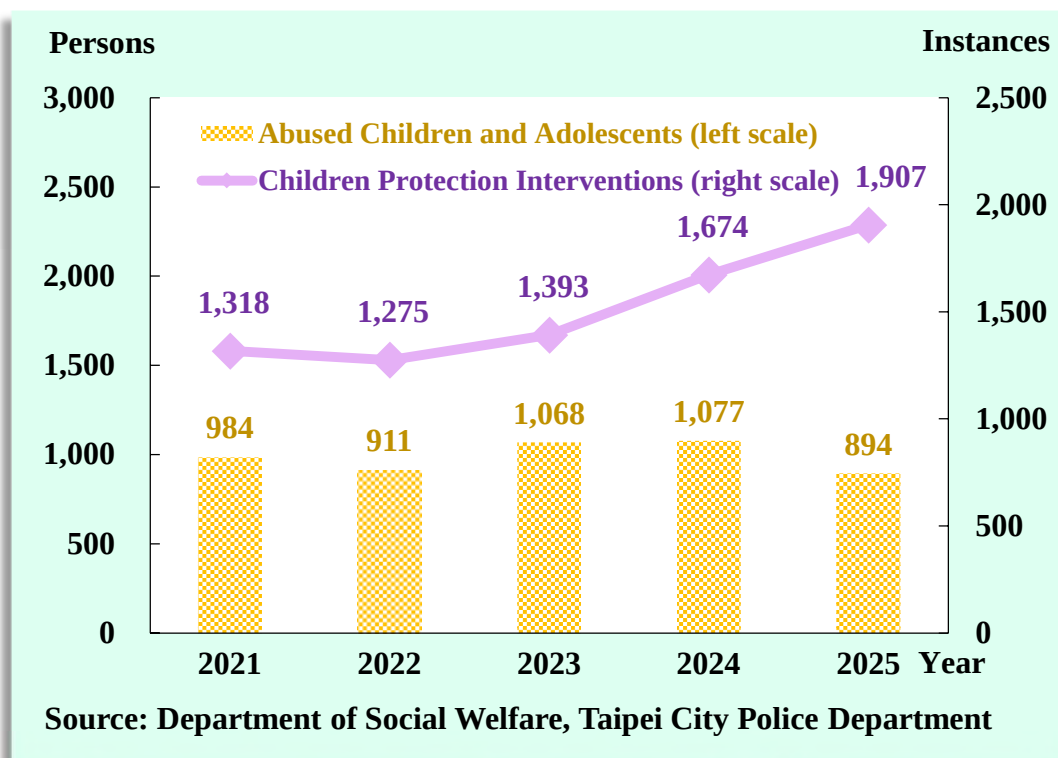


Strengthening Child Protection in Taipei City to Keep Children and Adolescents Free from Abuse

In 2025, the number of reported abused children and adolescents in Taipei City, pursuant to Articles 53 and 54 of the Protection of Children and Youths Welfare and Rights Act, was 894. This represented a decrease of 183 (-16.99%) compared to 2024, and a decrease of 90 (-9.15%) compared to 2021. In the same year, the Taipei City Government strengthened its execution of child protection interventions, totaling 1,907 instances. This represented an increase of 233 instances (13.92%) from 2024, and an increase of 589 instances (44.69%) compared to 2021.



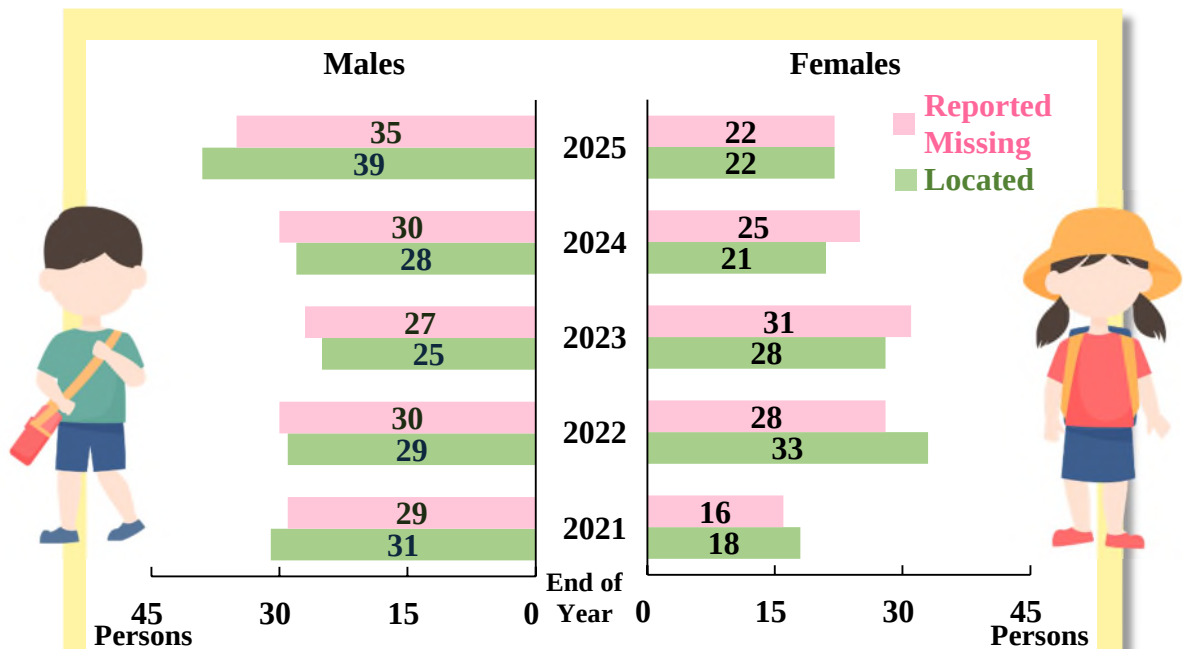
Abused Children and Adolescents and Child Protection Interventions in Taipei City



Acceptance Regardless of Jurisdiction and Mobilizing Community Resources to Bring Missing Children Home

The Taipei City Police Department adopts an "immediate acceptance regardless of jurisdiction" policy for missing children reports, and mobilizes community resources to conduct comprehensive searches. In 2025, 35 males aged under 12 in Taipei City were reported missing and 39 were located^①. For females in the same age group, 22 were reported missing and 22 were located. Over the past five years, a total of 151 males aged under 12 were reported missing and 152 were located, while 122 females were reported missing and 122 were located. This demonstrates that police-civilian collaboration successfully brings missing children home.

Missing Population Aged Under 12 in Taipei City



Source: Taipei City Police Department

Note: ①Due to the time lag between reporting and locating, the number of located individuals may exceed the number of those reported missing.



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