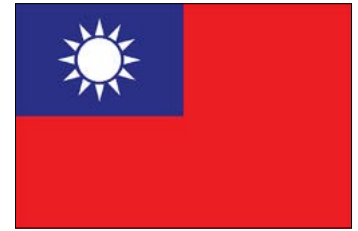


Taiwan



REGION: ADVANCED ASIA

Also included in this region: Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, Singapore, South Korea

PART I: ENROLMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

Taiwan's HE system combines features of the unitary and North American models. More than 90% of students were enrolled in comprehensive universities in 2018. Previously, a sizable minority of students attended specialised universities, but most of these were converted to comprehensive universities in the years leading up to 2012. Total enrolments fell by 6% from 2006 to 2018, while the number of HEIs fell by over 20%, mainly due to the near-elimination of the short-cycle sector. Thirty-six percent of students attended public providers in 2018, which was above the average for the rest of Advanced Asia.

TABLE 1 – Types of higher education providers

CATEGORY	INSTITUTIONS	INSTITUTIONS COUNT IN 2018		
		PUB.	PRIV.	TOTAL
Comprehensive Universities	Universities	47	82	129
Specialised Universities	Independent Colleges; Religious Colleges; College extension schools; Open university	10	58	68
Short-cycle HEIs	Junior colleges; junior college extension schools	6	0	6

FIGURE 1 – Numbers of institutions by type, 2006-2018

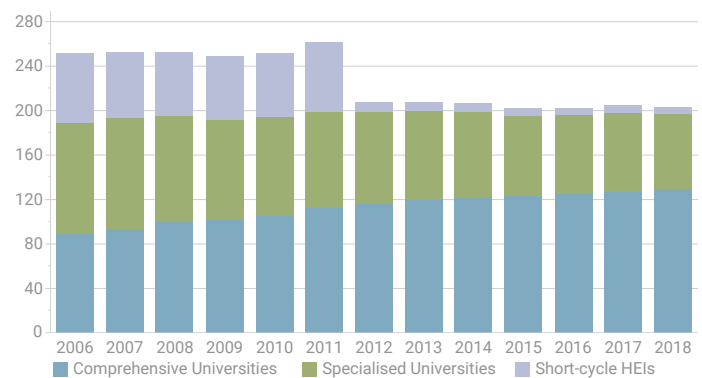


FIGURE 2 – Total enrolments with public and private higher education providers, 2006-2018 (Millions)

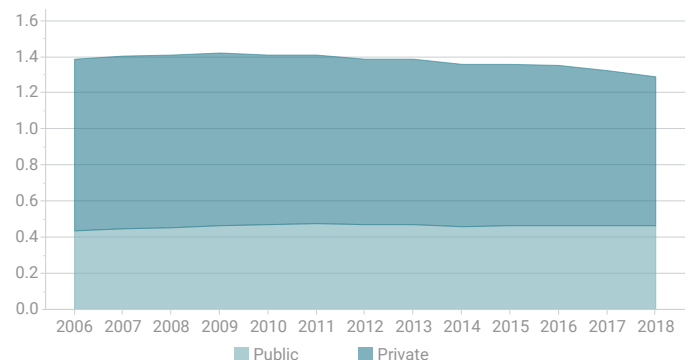


FIGURE 3 – Changes in enrolment, in Taiwan, the rest of Advanced Asia and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018

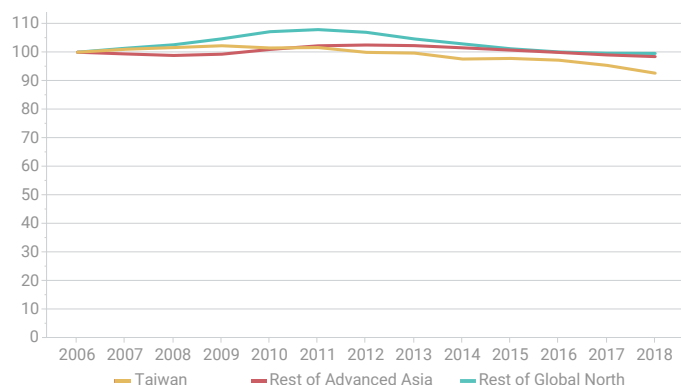


FIGURE 4 – Share of enrolments by institution type in Taiwan and the rest of Advanced Asia, 2006 and 2018 (2006=100)

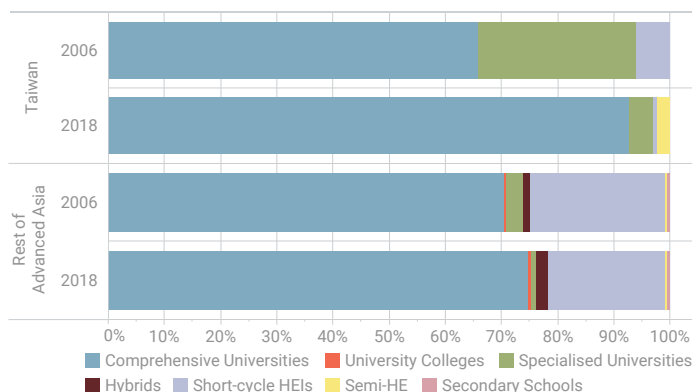


FIGURE 5 – Share of enrolments in public and private institutions, by institution type in Taiwan and the rest of Advanced Asia, 2018

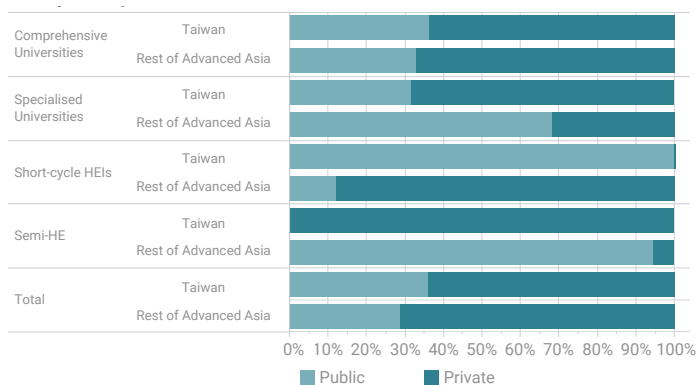
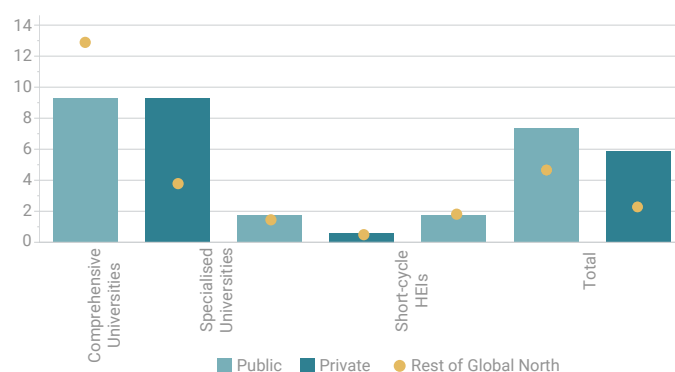


FIGURE 6 – Average institution-size by institution type in Taiwan and the rest of the Global North, 2018 (Thousands)



PART II: HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCING

Public HE spending in Taiwan rose by 30% from 2006 to 2018, roughly in line with trends across the rest of Advanced Asia and the Global North. Spending stayed constant relative to GDP, however, and basically in line with averages across the rest of Advanced Asia and the Global North. Despite the growth in total public spending, total institutional expenditures by public universities changed little, while those at public short-cycle HEIs fell by 20%. There was growth in expenditures of both types of HEIs up to 2013, which subsequently reversed. The pattern is similar for private universities, which experienced a reversal of growth in 2012 and ultimately reduced their expenditures from 2006 to 2018 by roughly 5%. Public universities were much better resourced in 2018 than their private peers, as measured by total expenditures per student.

FIGURE 7 – Change in real total public spending on higher education in Taiwan, the rest of Advanced Asia and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018 (2006=100)

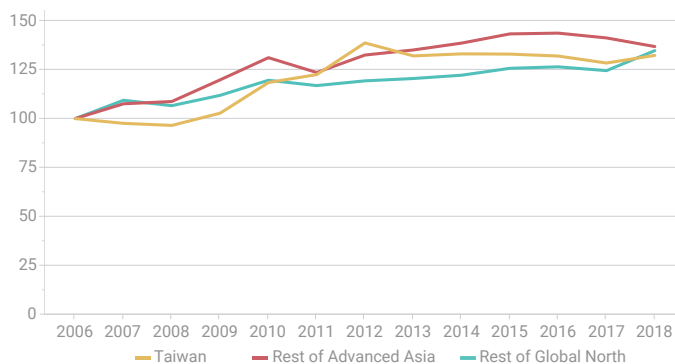


FIGURE 8 – Total public spending on higher education relative to GDP in Taiwan, the rest of Advanced Asia and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018

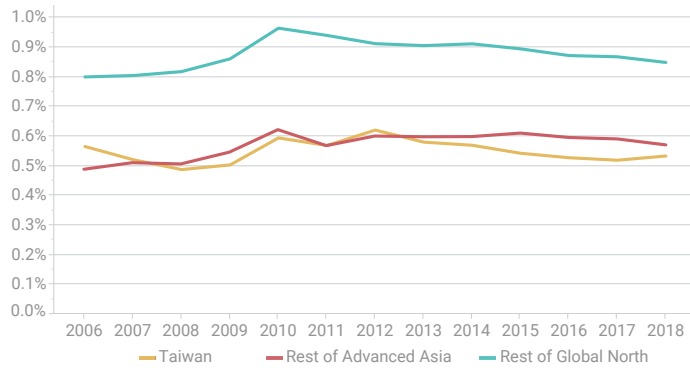


FIGURE 9 – Change in real total institutional spending of public institutions by institution-type in Taiwan and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018 (2006=100)

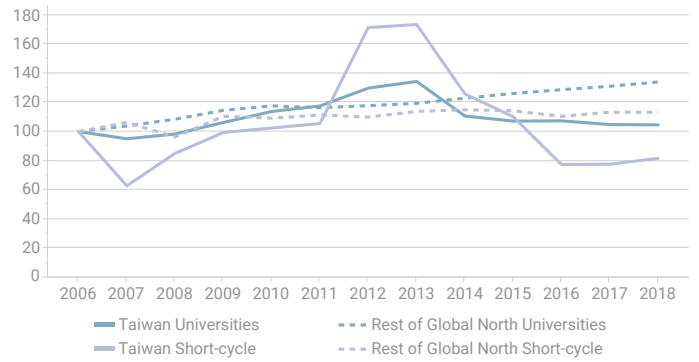


FIGURE 10 – Per-student total institutional spending of public institutions by institution-type in real PPP, in Taiwan and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018

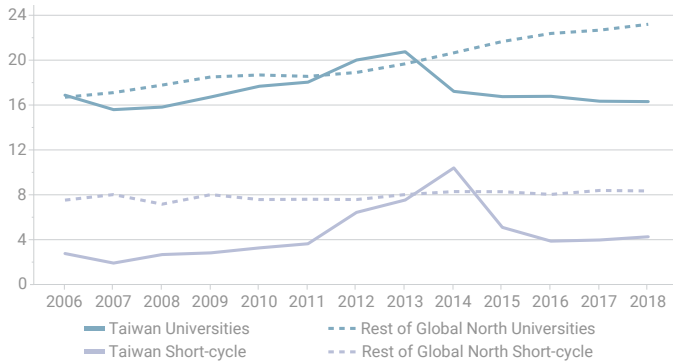


FIGURE 11 – Government transfers relative to total institutional spending of public institutions by institution-type in Taiwan and the rest of the Global North, 2006 and 2018

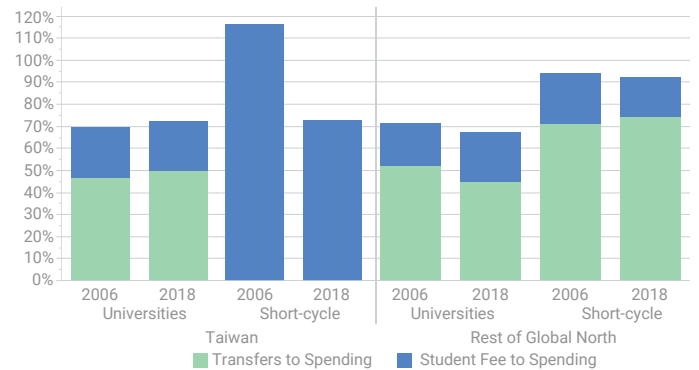
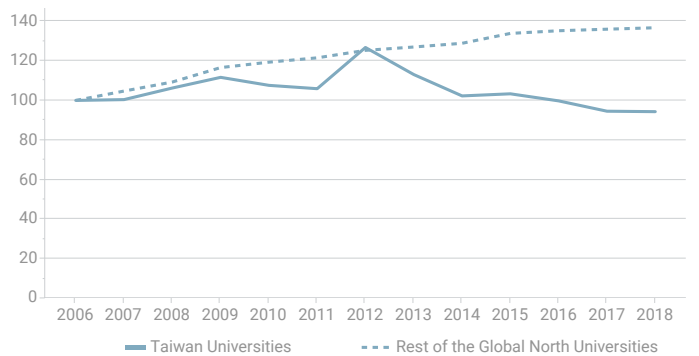


FIGURE 12 – Change in real total institutional spending of private institutions by institution-type in Taiwan and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018 (2006=100)



**University Hospital,
National Taiwan University, Taiwan**

FIGURE 13 – Per-student total institutional spending of private institutions by institution-type in Taiwan and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018

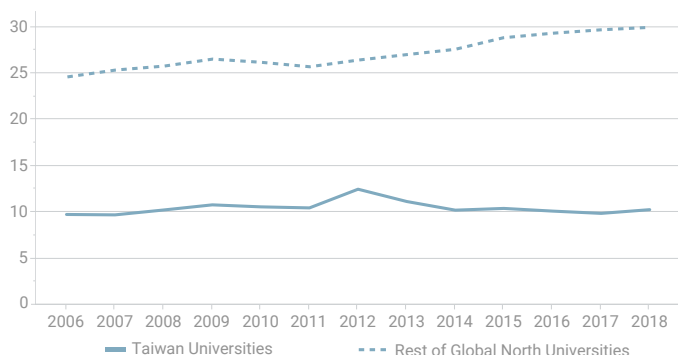
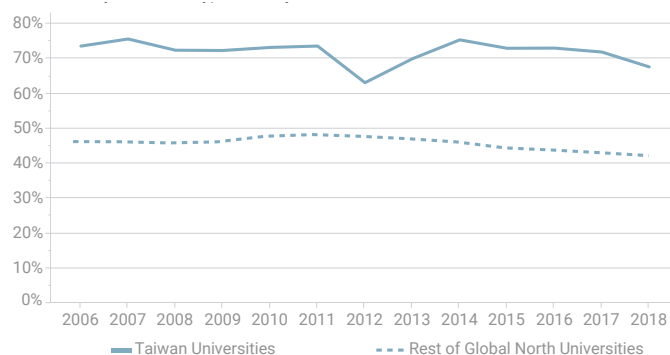


FIGURE 14 – Student fee revenues relative to total institutional spending of private institutions by institution-type in Taiwan and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018



PART III: STUDENT FEES

All students pay fees compulsory fees in Taiwan with little differentiation. Fee revenues per student at public universities were about half of those at private universities in 2018. At both types of HEIs, as well as at public short-cycle HEIs, fees were similar in 2018 as in 2006, although all institution types experienced modest fee growth up to 2012, which was subsequently reversed to leave fees slightly lower than they started.

FIGURE 15 – Share of students at public institutions under each type of tuition regime in Taiwan, the rest of Advanced Asia and the rest of the Global North, 2006 and 2018

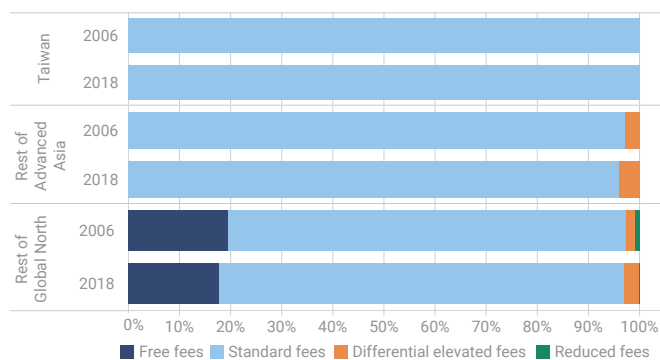


FIGURE 16 – Fee revenues per student paying “regular” rates at public institutions by institution type in PPP, 2006-2018

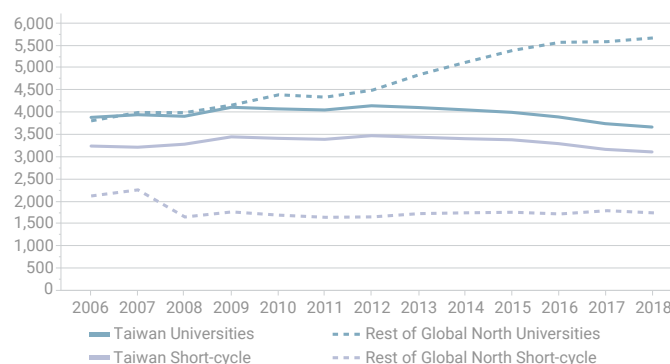
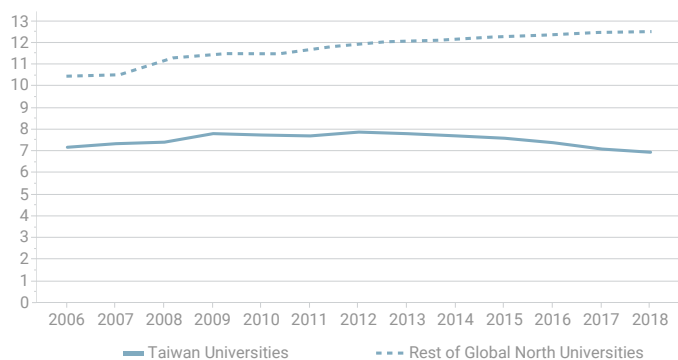


FIGURE 17 – Fee revenues per student at private institutions by institution type in PPP, 2006-2018



PART IV: STUDENT FINANCIAL AID

Government student financial aid in Taiwan is comprised of a mix of grants and loans. In 2018, loans were predominant in a 3:1 ratio in terms of disbursements. During our period of interest, disbursements of both grants and loans initially increased and then declined. Ultimately, total grant disbursements were 15% higher in 2018 than 2006, while total loan disbursements were 51% lower. Disbursements to students fell by nearly half relative to GDP over the period of interest.

TABLE 2 – Student financial aid regime, including recipients and amounts disbursed in 2018

CATEGORY	PROGRAMS	BASIS OF ALLOCATION	RECIPIENTS	AMOUNTS DISBURSED (USD)
Grants	Ministry of education subsidised study grants for student in private higher education institutions; Reduction in tuition fee grants	Need-based	280,024	442,214,509
Loans	Loans financed by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of China	Need-based	472,351	1,264,081,373

FIGURE 18 – Total disbursements to students in financial aid relative to Gross Domestic Product, in Taiwan, the rest of Advanced Asia and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018

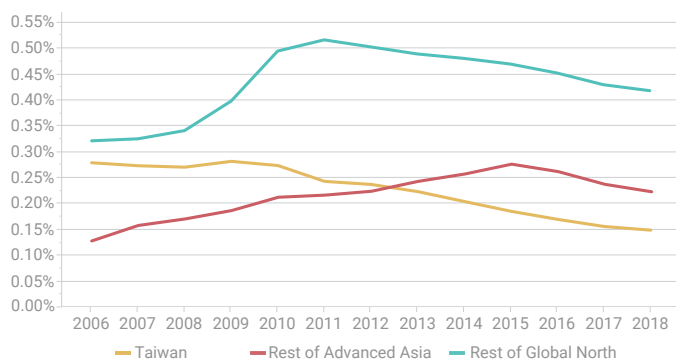


FIGURE 19 – Change in amounts disbursed to students by form of financial aid in Taiwan and other Global North countries that offer financial aid of this type, 2006-2018 (2006=100)

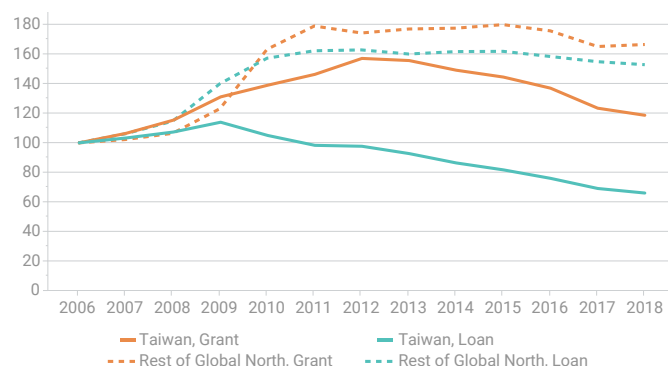


FIGURE 20 – Share of higher education students receiving student financial aid by type in Taiwan and other Global North countries that offer financial aid of this type, 2006-2018

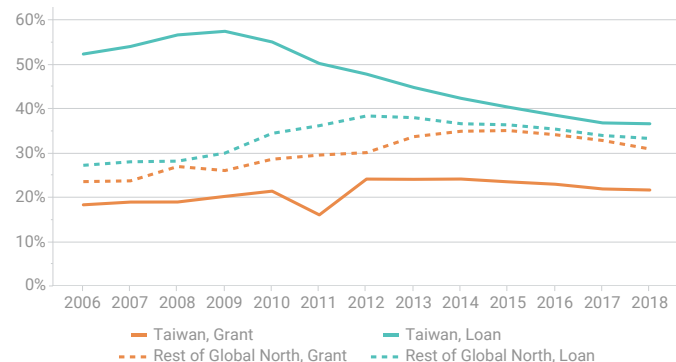
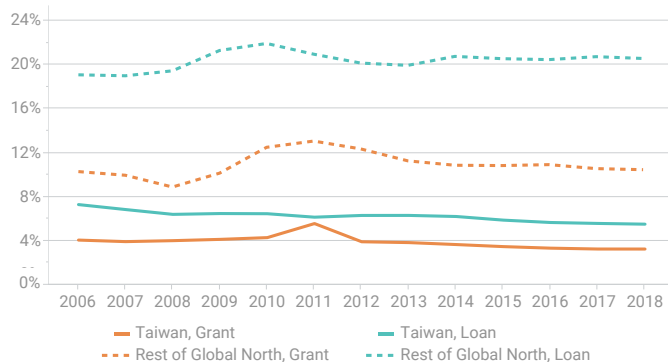


FIGURE 21 – Financial aid per recipient relative to GDP per capita by form of financial aid in Taiwan and other Global North countries that offer financial aid of this type, 2006-2018



***Note:** For more on methodology and data quality please see [Appendices A and B](#).