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Youth Policy

Youth Policy Launching and Promotion Act

I. Forewords

As the mainstay of the country, the youth undoubtedly plays a significant role in the future society and, thus, their importance cannot be overlooked.

And the onus is on the government and the society to ensure steady development of the youth, and to equip them sufficient abilities to cope with future challenges.

With rapid changes in the society (the influences of families are on the wane) and advancements in technologies, the youth problem has become thornier than it used to be.

Youth affairs require long-term investment, even though its effect may not be salient at the first sight.

However, the youth are of prime importance when it comes to bettering manpower quality and sharpening competitive edges of the country. Therefore, neighboring developed countries like Japan, Korea, and Singapore, seeking supports from the public, devote to caring for the youth and establish policies regarding the youth development.

As a result, in view of practices of developed countries and present situations in Taiwan (see appendix) and opinions of scholars and experts, the act is enforced to serve as a basis for the government to develop youth affairs.

The content of the act is divided into several sections!XObjective, Basic Guideline, Strategy for Launching Policy, and Implementation Principle and Concrete Measure, all of which would be elaborated in the below.

II. Objective

Develop potentials of the youth, sharpen their competitive edges, and facilitate development of multiple intelligences of them.

Help them plan careers and develop potentials

Help them gain a better understanding of Taiwan, encourage them to care for the society and join in public affairs.

Propose effective solutions to the youth problem, and create an appropriate environment in which the youth can develop their right attitudes for lives, care for the society, and international views, and in which the youth can hone their competitive edges and improve adaptive capacities.

III. Basic Guideline

With inspirations from traditional values, the top priority is to help the youth develop new ways of thinking and values to fit in the free, open, pluralistic society in the 21st century. The core values for the youth in the 21st century are:

1. Respect for life and ethics
2. Responsibility, abilities to resist pressure, judgment, creativity, and independence
3. Correct understanding of democratic ideals and the rule of the law, and active social participation
4. Development of multiple intelligences
5. Notion of gender equity
6. Appreciation of art and nature sustainable development
7. Appreciation of Taiwan culture and possession of international views
8. Regular exercise, leisure life, and an eye for the art

IV. Strategy for Launching Policy

To accommodate multifarious needs of the youth in Taiwan and to keep up with international trends, !
¥ the subjectification of the policy !§mainstreaming of the youth!..! is chosen as the keynote. It involves:

1. Respect for needs and decision-making power of the youth, and support to the youth to develop their potentials and then become the pillar of the country.
2. Reinforcement of inter-departmental collaboration mechanism, integration of resources in schools, families, and communities, encouraging non-government groups to create a youth-friendly environment in which the youth can enhance professional skills, and activation of organizations of the

youth

3. Multifarious and consistent ways of developing youth affairs!Xeducation, social welfare, leisure activity, cultural life, and prevention of deviant behavior are all dealt with; both solving youth problems and guiding the youth are emphasized.

V. Implementation Principle and Concrete Measure

In the act, the youth are defined as people between twelve and twenty-four years old. Following basic guidelines, implementation principle and concrete measures are listed in the below.

1. Encouragement of the youth participation in public affairs

(1) Provide the youth with ways to voice their opinions, encourage them to participate in the process of decision-making for public affairs, and allow for or invite youth representatives in developing youth affairs.

(2) Encourage the youth to participate in volunteer services and provide training to strengthen leadership of the youth.

(3) Ensure the youth who belong to minority groups, who are mentally or physically challenged, who have tough life experiences have chances to voice their opinions.

(4) Adequately hold youth forums and encourage them to participate in affairs in schools and communities to develop understanding of the concept of democratic ideals and of the rule of law.

2. Establishment of integrative mechanism that launches youth policies

(5) The government, when determining policy direction, budgeting, and developing public constructions, should take into consideration of needs of the youth and seek collaboration with non-government organizations to develop youth affairs.

(6) To serve as a foundation for developing youth affairs, laws concerning youth development and youth policy white papers should be established after serious consideration.

(7) Review and ameliorate policies and laws concerning the youth in accordance with changes in the society.

(8) The government should establish !§Youth Affair Development Committee!... which consists of people from non-government organizations, scholars, youth representatives, for the purpose of strengthening negotiations and contacts while dealing with youth affairs.

(9) Conduct researches and surveys of youth affairs regularly and analyze data and statistics of the youth abroad, which could serve as a basis for developing youth policies in Taiwan.

(10) Set index for budget allocation, and ensure sufficient budgets in developing youth affairs

3. Reinforcement of inter-departmental collaboration, activation of youth organizations, and improvement of professional skills of the youth

(11) Establish joint youth service network between schools, families, and communities in order to develop comprehensive youth assistance and guidance acts.

(12) Advocate learning families, schools, and communities to enhance organization capabilities of the youth, create evaluation systems, and provide the youth with quality, miscellaneous services.

(13) Facilitate establishment of youth service organization alliances and strengthen mutual relationship and international communication.

(14) Capitalize on resources of the government and non-government groups, establish multifunctional youth service and development centers and websites for providing information to the youth.

(15) Integrate human resources in the community, sanitation, and social work, create school professional counseling network to strengthen the function of counseling and guidance of the school.

(16) Consolidate youth welfare and leisure infrastructures and develop the model of youth business operation.

4. Enrichment of youth education at school

(17) Develop youth education policies that keep up with international trends and fit situations in Taiwan, and focus on core values of the youth in the 21st century.

(18) Improve the youth!s foreign language and information technology abilities, enable the youth in rural areas to have opportunities for life-long learning and join public affairs in the community in order to bridge the gap between the youth in the city and the country.

(19) Encourage communications between youth in the urban schools and youth in rural schools.

(20) Launch life experience education and life-long education for the youth and emphasize learning from services to cultivate appropriate attitudes for life and learning.

(21) Intensify courses of leisure and activity for the youth to enhance their abilities to meet leisure needs.

(22) For youth who have tough life experiences, who are physically or mentally challenged, or who have low-achievement, acts, which provide multiple ways to education, should be proposed to develop their potentials and help them become independent.

(23) For youth who have tough life experiences, who are physically or mentally challenged, or who have low-achievement, acts, which provide multiple ways to education, should be proposed to develop their potentials and help them become independent.

(23) Encourage development or continuing education for the dropout or students who fail to accommodate to normal school education.

(24) Initiate acts that ensure the youth receive education steadily and integrate resources of scholarships and grant-in-aid in public and private sectors.

5. Enhancement of preparing the youth for employment

25. Intensify services and courses of career guidance and counseling, career planning, and youth career development at school; establish career-advisor system; value personal and diverse career development of the youth; assist the youth do the career planning and career preparation before graduation.

(26) Encourage schools, considering needs in the local place, to offer diverse ways to receive education, to help the youth learn special job skills and pass occupation qualifications.

(27) Encourage cooperation between academia and industry to let the youth experience work life; seek for opportunities for the youth to work study in their free time whether in Taiwan or abroad and join cooperation program.

6. Development international views of the youth

(28) Hold international youth forum regularly and help the youth gain better understandings of the geography, history, activities of organizations in the world, as well as international covenants.

(29) Encourage communications with foreign secondary schools and intensify contacts and communications with oversea Chinese youth.

(30) Encourage the youth to join international competitions and activities to keep pace with the world.

(31) Promote international youth activities for the purpose of the increase of international contact chances.

7. Valuing youth leisure sports and cultural life

!j32!^When the public and private sectors plan or establish all kinds of facilities, demand for youth sports and leisure life should be considered.

!j33!^Prioritizing to use the campus, the public recreation areas and unused public space to increase the outdoor leisure facilities and activities for youths! demand and encouraging the private sector to invest.

!j34!^Accelerating to train the professionals of youth sports and leisure activities and setting up a license system actively.

!j35!^Encouraging the private sector to hold youth leisure activities about health, care for native ecology, culture and art and with the effect of experiencing learning. And guiding the youth to make an objective decision through the system of estimation.

!j36!^Encouraging to industrialize the sports and the leisure and to develop the youth sports and leisure with creativity, character and interest to satisfy the youth diversified demand.

!j37!^Guiding the community to open the opportunities and space for youth joining leisure activities and to plan the youth community activities to improve the youth's identification with the community.

8. Improving teenagers' health and welfare

!j38!^Respecting youths' body autonomy, enhancing their sexual education, and initiating the correct eating habit to them.

!j39!^Drawing up the youths' Healthcare policy, which including medical care!Bhealth care program!Bplanning and management of the school catering.

!j40!^Enhancing the backup frame for family and those first-line workers, providing them the chance and subsidy of education and consultation, caring the youths' right.

9. Enhancing special experience youths' prevention!Bprotection and consultation

!j41!^According to the real demand of society, establishing some youth related service institutions and providing consultation!Bprotection!Beducation!Bcounseling and amusement.

!j42!^Providing the daily protection for disadvantage youths or those youths who suffer unexpected things.

!j43!^Planning some protecting proposals for youths to avoid job exploitation!Bget into Vice Establishments!Bdo sexual transaction or sexual exploitation.

!j44!^Formulating a prevention and protection plan to settle and counsel teenagers who suffered domestic or sexual violence.

!j45!^Planning a strategy to prevent juvenile delinquency and abnormal behavioral problems.

!j46!^Building up a treatment system for dealing with juvenile delinquency.

10. Strengthening teenagers' thoughts on sex education and gender equality

!j47!^Establishing teenagers' feminist consciousness; Implementing Gender Equality Labor Law.

!j48!^Establishing prevention and counseling system for pregnant girls.

11. Strengthening the media positive effect on teenagers

!J49!^Any information which has negative effect on teenagers or be harmful to their correct values, the government should communicate with the media to deal with carefully, refer to the Covenant of Journalistic Ethics which was set up by Association of Taiwan Journalists (ATJ) and draw up a code of self-discipline, so as to ensure privacy rights of teenagers and escape their second injury.

!J50!^Implementing awards system for teenagers!| superior films, books, radio programs and websites, and following up relative laws to carry out classification system.

!J51!^Encouraging media to produce and publish more films, programs and books that benefit teenagers!| health and development, report more relative activities, stories and model deeds, so as to advocate teenagers!| positive culture and identification values.

!J52!^Encouraging teenagers to express their opinion though the media, promoting the media literacy education and encouraging private organizations to let teenagers assist in joining the media evaluation.

VI. Schedule and Method of Implementation

1. From the year 2004 to 2006.

2. Two phases: First, prioritizing the items in policy implementation and budging plan of 2004; Second, based on this proposal and project, continuing the study of white paper of youth policy and reviewing original proposal.

VII. Control and Review

After the verification of this project, Secretary General of Council of Youth Rights Promotion and Protection (Ministry of the Interior) should review on half an year base and send the report to Council of Youth Rights Promotion and Protection, the Executive Yuan.

Table:The Practicing Principles and Concrete Measures of "The Project of Promoting Youth Policy"

The Project of Promoting Youth Policy

| Practicing principles | Concrete measures | Due time | Organizers (co-organizers) |
|--|--|----------|--|
| 1.The enlargement of the youth's participation in the public affairs | (1) To provide the way for the youth to speak for them, to encourage the youth to take part in the process of public affairs decision and to open for or invite the youth representatives to join in the youth affairs as promoting. | | the Ministry of Education the National Youth Commission the Ministry of the Interior the related ministry and council special municipality the county (city) government |
| | To encourage the youth to serve voluntarily and strengthen their leadership. | | the National Youth Commission |
| | To assure the voice from the youth of the minor group, the physically and mentally challenged and living in difficult circumstances will be heard and have the opportunity to participate in the public affairs. | | the Ministry of the Interior the related ministry and council |
| | To hold the youth forum fitly and encourage the youth to join the school or community affairs, educating them the sense of democracy and law. | | the Ministry of Education the Ministry of the Interior the National Youth Commission |
| | No matter in making policy, making budget and promoting public construction, the government should take the youth's need seriously and cooperate with the nongovernmental section to promote the youth affairs. | | the Ministry of the Interior the Ministry of Education the National Council on Physical Fitness and Sports the related ministry and council |
| | To make the law of the youth's development and the white paper of the youth's policy as the base of promoting the youth's affairs. | | the National Youth Commission the related ministry and council |
| | To correct, add (or amend) the related policy and law of the youth in | | the Ministry of the Interior the Ministry of Education |

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| 2.The | related policy and law of the youth in accordance with the changing environment. | the National Youth Commission the Ministry of Justice the related ministry and council |
| establishment of an integrated mechanism for promoting the youth policy | (8)The government should be equipped with a "Council of promoting the youth's affairs", which should invite the nongovernmental groups, scholars, and the youth representatives to be council members and strengthen the coordination and liaison of the youth's affairs. | the Ministry of the Interior special municipality the county (city) government |
| | To make studies periodically on the affairs related to the youth, build the statistic data of the foreign youth and analyze its developing tendency as the reference of making our youth's policy. | the Ministry of the Interior the National Youth Commission the Cabinet's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics |
| | To include the budget-making indicator for promoting the youth's affairs in the annual plans and take it as a top priority. | all ministry and council the Cabinet's Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics |
| 3.The consolidation of crossing-section cooperation, the activation of the youth's organization and the advancement of the youth worker's proficiency | (11)To establish a united service net in school, family and community organizations for the youth and develop the youth's complex service counseling project. | the Ministry of Education the Ministry of the Interior |
| | (12)To promote the learning style family, school and community organizations to strengthen the ability of the youth's service organization and build up an evaluating system to provide any kind of youth the excellent and diversified services. | the Ministry of Education the Ministry of the Interior the National Youth Commission |
| | (13)To promote the strategic allies of the youth's service organization and strengthen the partnership and international interaction among the organizations. | the Ministry of Education the Ministry of the Interior the National Youth Commission |
| | (14)To make use of the governmental and nongovernmental resources, widely set up the multi-functional youth's service development center and establish the entrance network for the youth's information. | the Ministry of the Interior the Ministry of Education special municipality the county (city) government |
| | (15)To integrate the community, hygiene and the human power of social workers' specialty to build the school's professional counseling net and strengthen the function of school counseling. | the Ministry of Education the Ministry of the Interior Department of Health |
| | (16)To consolidate the youth's welfare and basic leisure facility and develop the industry operating pattern to accord with the developing tendency of diversity, distribution | the Council for Economic Planning and Development the Ministry of the Interior the National Council on Physical Fitness and Sports the Ministry of Economic Affairs |

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| | and industrialization. | special municipality the county (city) government |
| 4. Ample school education for the youth | (17) To take the youth's core value of the 21st century as the vision and make the youth's education policy suitable for national characteristics and international tendency. 以 | the Ministry of Education |
| | (18) To enhance the youth's ability in foreign languages and information technology, and narrow down the youth's gap between countryside and city by increasing the opportunity of living and learning and participating in the community public affairs. | the Ministry of Education the Council of Agriculture special municipality the county (city) government |
| | (19) To encourage the youth's interaction and visit between countryside and city. | the Ministry of Education special municipality the county (city) government |
| | (20) To promote the life experience education and the way of living and learning for the youth. To cultivate them to respect life, have the attitudes of learning actively and strengthen the promotion of service learning. | the Ministry of Education the National Youth Commission special municipality the county (city) government |
| | (21) To stress on the youth's school leisure education and activity curriculum to upgrade their ability of recreation. | the Ministry of Education the National Council on Physical Fitness and Sports special municipality the county (city) government |
| | (22) To plan diversified choices of educating for the youth, such as living in special circumstances, physically and mentally challenged, low achievement and so on, to strengthen their adapted learning and self-conduction ability. | the Ministry of Education special municipality the county (city) government |
| | (23) To encourage the diversified medium educating measures and give the opportunity of studying for those who drop out or not adapt to the normal school education. | the Ministry of Education special municipality the county (city) government |
| | (24) To make a stable studying project for the youth and integrate the resources of scholarship in every governmental and private section. | the Ministry of Education |
| 5. The emphasis of | (25) To stress on the search of school life, future planning, career education and the system of employment instructor to respect the youth's individualization and diversified future development, helping them to be well prepared for career planning and employment before graduating. | the Cabinet's Council of Labor Affairs the Ministry of Education the National Youth Commission special municipality the county (city) government |
| | (26) To encourage the school to provide diversified education measures and environment. With the consideration of the local need, | the Cabinet's Council of Labor Affairs the Ministry of Education special municipality |

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| <p>6. The emphasis on youth's preparation for employment</p> | <p>promoting the youth's to learn specialty and living skills and obtain the profession certification.</p> | <p>special municipality the county (city) government</p> |
| <p>6. The cultivation of teenagers' international vision</p> | <p>(27)To establish the interface service system assisting teenagers to work market, inviting enterprises and non-governmental organization to provide work market experienced opportunities, seizing the chances of overseas work-study program, internship or distributive education and assisting teenagers to participate in the work-study service held by the government or the enterprises.</p> | <p>the Ministry of Education the Cabinet's Council of Labor Affairs the National Youth Commission</p> |
| <p>6. The cultivation of teenagers' international vision</p> | <p>(28)To hold the international teenage forum at regular intervals in order to expand the cognition of world geography, history, international organization activities and international convention.</p> | <p>the Ministry of Education the National Youth Commission the Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> |
| <p>6. The cultivation of teenagers' international vision</p> | <p>(29)To promote the interaction and interview between junior high schools and the international fold, besides strengthen the tie with overseas Chinese teenagers.</p> | <p>the Ministry of Education the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission</p> |
| <p>6. The cultivation of teenagers' international vision</p> | <p>(30)To encourage teenagers to take part in the international competitions and activities.</p> | <p>all ministry and council</p> |
| <p>6. The cultivation of teenagers' international vision</p> | <p>(31)To promote the teenage activities that can be involved in the international community.</p> | <p>the Ministry of Education the National Youth Commission</p> |
| <p>7. The emphasis on teenagers' recreational activities and cultural life</p> | <p>(32)Prior to arrange and construct every infrastructure, the government and the NGO should take teenagers' need for exercise and recreational life into consideration.</p> | <p>the Ministry of the Interior the National Council on Physical Fitness and Sports special municipality the county (city) government</p> |
| <p>7. The emphasis on teenagers' recreational activities and cultural life</p> | <p>(33)To utilize the existent school and government-run playground and the idle public domain to install outdoor recreational infrastructures which meet the needs of teenagers, to provide more recreational opportunities and to lure the NGO investment.</p> | <p>the Ministry of the Interior the Ministry of Education the National Council on Physical Fitness and Sports the Council of Agriculture the Ministry of Transportation and Communications the Vocational Assistance Commission for Retired Servicemen</p> |
| <p>7. The emphasis on teenagers' recreational activities and cultural life</p> | <p>(34)To accelerate the progress of training the specialists on the field of teenage exercise and recreational activities and aggressively set up the certification system.</p> | <p>the National Council on Physical Fitness and Sports the National Youth Commission the Ministry of Education</p> |
| <p>7. The emphasis on teenagers' recreational activities and cultural life</p> | <p>(35)To promote the NGO to conduct the effectively-experienced teenage recreational activities during winter breaks, summer vacation and weekends, such as local ecology observation, culture and art and lead teenagers to an objective perspective through evaluation.</p> | <p>the National Council on Physical Fitness and Sports the Ministry of Education the Ministry of the Interior the Council for Cultural Affairs the National Youth Commission</p> |

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| | (36)To encourage the sport and the industrialized recreation and develop the teenage exercise and recreation with creativeness, characteristic and entertainment in order to satisfy teenagers' multiple requirements. | the National Council on Physical Fitness and Sports the Ministry of Economic Affairs the Ministry of Education the National Youth Commission |
| | (37)To assist the communities to expand the opportunities and the space for teenagers participating in recreational activities and arrange the community teenage activities for accumulating their cognition of the community. | the National Council on Physical Fitness and Sports the Ministry of the Interior the Council for Cultural Affairs the Ministry of Education the National Youth Commission |
| 8.The accumulation of teenagers' health and welfare | (38)To respect the body-determination of the teenagers, emphasize on the sexual education and propagate the correct concepts of eating habits. | Department of Health the Ministry of Education |
| | (39)To formulate the teenage health-care policy, including the medical treatment, the hygiene care course and the arrangement and management of diet on campus. | Department of Health the Ministry of Education |
| | (40)To strengthen the supply system for families and actual careers and provide the educational and consulting assistance and subsidies in order to fulfill the duty of teenage protection. | the Ministry of the Interior special municipality the county (city) government |
| 9. The emphasis on the prevention, protection and counseling of the miserable teenagers. | (41)Based on the actual requirement of the society, planning for related teenage service institution which provides services such as consultation, refuge, education, counseling and entertainment. | the Ministry of the Interior special municipality the county (city) government |
| | (42)To grant proper life insurance for the vulnerable teenagers and those who suffered great misfortune. | the Ministry of the Interior special municipality the county (city) government |
| | (43)To arrange the preventive protection program in order to prevent teenagers from being exploited in the workplace, being ruined in the porn occasion, being paid for sex or being sexually exploited. | the Ministry of the Interior special municipality the county (city) government |
| | (44)To map out the preventive protection program including settling down and counseling the teenagers who are under the shadow of domestic violence and sexual abuse. | the Ministry of the Interior special municipality the county (city) government |
| | (45)To plan and to set up the preventive countermeasures of the teenage crime and the deviated behavior. | the Ministry of Justice the Ministry of the Interior the Ministry of Education |
| | (46)To establish the reverse system dealing with the teenager crime. | the Ministry of Justice(coordinating with section of familial affairs of the Judicial Yuan) |
| | (47)To sprout the concept of the sexual equality and to accomplish | the Cabinet's Council of Labor Affairs special municipality |

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| 10. The promotion of teenager sexual education and the concept of the sexual equality. | the employment law of the sexual equality. | the county (city) government the Ministry of Education |
| | (48)To set up the preventive and consulting system for single teenage mother. | Department of Health special municipality the county (city) government the Ministry of Education |
| 11. The promotion of the media's positive influence on teenagers. | (49)The government should deliberately assist the media to deal with the negative effect on teenagers or incorrect value preventing teenagers from harm and guarding their privacy through the convention on news ethics legislated by the Taiwan journalist association. | the Government Information Office |
| | (50)To practice the reward system of excellent teenage films, series books, broadcast programs and websites and accomplish the grading system according to the related law. | the Government Information Office |
| | (51)To inspire the media to create and publish films, programs and series books which do good on teenagers' multiple health and adult maturity, also increase the reports on related activities, stories and the fine model events in order to advocate teenagers' positive cultural cognition. | the Government Information Office the Ministry of Education |
| | (52)To encourage the teenagers to express themselves with goodwill through the transmission technology, to propagate the education on news attitude and to request the NGO let the teenagers to assist evaluating the media. | the Government Information Office |

Appendix II: Analysis and Explanation of Youth Age Definition in §The Youth Policy Promotion Program!..

I. In accordance with:

!§The prior meeting of the second commission of the National Youth Affair Promotion Commission!..

has concluded that !§the National Youth Commission is requested to propose an analysis and explanation of youth age definition brought up by commission members and departments subordinate to the Excusive Yuan!.. Advices on youth age definition proposed by subordinate departments are as follows:

- i. The Ministry of Justice has provided recommendation on youth age definition from age zero to age twenty-four according to related regulations and experiences of handling juvenile delinquencies. Commissioner Fu-sheng Xu has also approved this recommendation according to related regulations in Japan.
- ii. The Ministry of Education has provided recommendation on youth age definition from age ten to age twenty-five according to related educational regulations and rules in every school systems.

II. Analysis of Youth Age Definition by National Youth Commission

i. Youth Age Definition in Related Acts and Regulations in Taiwan

| No. | Title | Definition | Reference | Notes |
|-----|-------------------|---|----------------|-------|
| 1 | Civil Code | Majority is attained upon reaching the twentieth year of age. | Article 12, 13 | |
| 2 | Criminal Code | Sentence commuting is allowed for criminals under eighteen. | Article 18 | |
| 3 | Youth Welfare Act | Suitable for ones from age twelve to age eighteen. | Article 2 | |

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| 4 | Children Welfare Act | Suitable for ones under age twelve. | Article 2 | |
| 5 | Youth Affair Treatment Act | Suitable for ones older than age twelve and under age eighteen. | Article 2 | |

ii. Academic Definition

| No. | Title | Definition | Reference | Notes |
|-----|------------|---|-----------|-------|
| 1 | Nowman | Early phase of puberty: age thirteen to age seventeen. Later phase of puberty: age eighteen to age twenty-two. | | |
| 2 | Haviahuvst | Youth ranges from age twelve to age eighteen. | | |
| 3 | Freud | Puberty ranges from age fourteen to age twenty-four. | | |

iii. Definition in Foreign Acts and Regulations

| No. | Title | Definition | Reference | Notes |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--|---|-------|
| 1 | The United Nations | Youth ranges from age fifteen to age twenty-four. | Website of !§Youth at the UN Statistics on youth!.. | |
| 2 | The World Health Organization | Puberty ranges from age ten to age nineteen. | | |
| 3 | The International Labor Organization | Youth ranges from age fifteen to age eighteen. | | |
| 4 | The European Union | Youth ranges from age fifteen to age twenty-four. | Website of !§Europa / youth program!.. | |
| 5 | Japan | Youth ranges from age zero to age twenty-four. | White Paper for Youths | |
| 6 | Korea | Youth ranges from age nine to age twenty-four | Youth Guidance and Education Act | |
| 7 | The United States | Youth ranges from age fourteen to age twenty-four. | Youth indicators | |
| 8 | Hong Kong | Youth ranges from age ten to age twenty-four. | | |
| 9 | Macao | Youth ranges from age ten to age twenty-four. | | |
| 10 | Singapore | Youth ranges from age fifteen to age thirty. | | |

iv. Analysis on practical application:

Every governmental department can set up its definition in practical application based on different perspectives and needs. For example, the Taipei Juvenile Guidance Committee terminates their guidance service for youths order than age eighteen. The National Youth Commission limits loans for business foundation for ones from age twenty-three to age forty-five, employment service for ones with college degrees under age thirty-five, special skill reinforcement trainings for ones under age thirty-two, and activities of the China Youth Corps for ones older than age ten and under age forty.

III. Conclusion

No matter judging from legal or practical aspects, we can conclude that neither !§youth!.. nor !§the young and teens!.. does have a clear-cut definition. Generally, the youth is defined as the age group around 18 to 40 or 45. !§The young and teens!.. refer to age group from 12 to 24 or 25. According to ! §Survey on Youth and Tenna! Lifestyle!.. based on the U.N. model done by Directorate General of Budget Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, the R.O.C. in 1990, youth in Taiwan defined as age group between 15 and 24, but after 1996, the age of survey subjects has been lowered to 12-24.

IV. Suggestion

According to the consideration of psychological aspects, foreign data and researches suggest to define the teens and the young as age group between 12 and 24.

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