II . Abridged Analysis on the Results of the 2001 ICS in Taiwan-Fuchien Areas

1. Introduction

This census is implemented in accordance with the Census Program ratified by Letter *Tai (89) Chintzu* No.23861 of the Executive Yuan, and the implementation process is as briefed below:

1.1 Planning and Design: the Industry, Commerce and Service census (ICS) is one of the essential national surveys periodically implemented by the government in accordance with the Statistics Act. The first ICS was held in 1954 to meet the requirement for the planning of economic Construction. Since then, the census has been performed once every five years for matching the economic Construction of each stage and other diversified purposes. In order to plan the census carefully this time, the experiences accumulated in the past census have been made good use of, and experts and scholars have been invited to discuss and participate in the planning and design. After two trial investigations, the detailed plans and the census forms have been worked out as the reference for implementation of the census. The important changes and improvements made in the census are listed below:

(1) Integration of the census questionnaires: the common questions are integrated into a “Simplified Questionnaire”, which is used for the small-sized enterprises that don’t keep accounts, so as to provide convenience for the investigators to collect important basic information concerning the census, save the time of interview and investigation, and increase the accuracy of the data.

(2) Advanced census items: items such as “Utilization of computer and application of e-Business”, “expenditures on environmental protection”, and “triangular Trade” have been appended to match the requirement for the government to administrate industry and commerce.

(3) Enhanced utilization of official archives: the census is implemented with the assistance of periodical sampling statistical investigation on industry and commerce to effectively utilize all the investigation resources; the relevant industrial and commercial archives kept by the government agencies have been utilized to help implement the census, and optical reading system has been used to read the census data for improving the efficiency of the census.

(4) Establishment and provisioning of form filling service via network: in order to provide convenience for the investigated objects and to enhance the supporting and cooperation between industrial and commercial firms, a “Network Form Filling System” has been established for the firms to fill in the questionnaires and transmit the census data, and thus reduce the workload of the local workers engaged in the census and improve the secrecy and efficiency of the census data.

1.2 Implementation of the Census: the method of “interview by field investigator” is mainly used in this census. From April 1 to July 15 of 2002, identification of the census objects and examination of their basic operating data were made over more than 900 thousand industrial and commercial firms through out the country; and then statistic methods were used to select some representative enterprises of a certain scale to perform interview and form filling, so as to collect detailed data.

1.3 Statistic processing: after field survey and investigation, the data about totally over 970 thousand industrial and commercial enterprises and establishments have been collected in the census this time. Due to the huge workload of data processing, it takes much time to collate and edit the data. So, a preliminary report is complied for the important items selected according to the provisions of the Statistics Act, and will be distributed submitted to the related government departments for reference and use after it has been examined and approved by the Executive Yuan. As for the detailed census results, a series of general reports will be compiled and sent to all circles for application.

Table 1 Summary Census Statistics in Taiwan-Fuchien Area

By Item	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
1.Number of Unit Year-end (Unit)								
(1)Counted by Enterprise	216 315	276 785	426 528	513 593	610 922	738 914	866 573	935 316
(2)Counted by Establishment	219 104	280 859	435 527	524 106	628 811	764 286	894 629	971 500
2.Year-end Employment (Persons)	1 500 919	2 340 269	3 717 742	4 411 745	5 167 275	5 864 812	6 587 172	6 663 350
3.Annual Average Labor Compensation of Person Engaged (NT$)	12 559	21 770	50 505	114 581	167 906	288 285	436 357	503 203
4.Annual Revenue (NT$ Million)	148 209	407 320	1 498 498	4 150 988	6 657 497	12 361 902	20 801 933	27 490 243
5.Annual Expenditures (NT$Million)	140 585	384 115	1 417 830	3 935 327	6 204 931	11 425 385	19 320 011	26 122 383
6.Annual Total Value of Production (NT$ Million)	122 082	335 430	1 151 971	3 055 805	4 846 400	8 237 680	13 708 706	17 032 481
7.Year-end Net Assets in Operation (NT$ Million)	269 706	745 842	2 988 656	7 639 948	14 734 471	32 154 701	53 565 511	76 835 689
8.Year-end Net Fixed Assets in Operation(NT$ Million)	104 582	251 350	1 203 662	2 519 813	3 542 646	9 257 348	15 114 329	21 207 063
9.Year-end Area of Land in Operation (KM square)	223 908	298 539	499 596	465 769	465 299	595 666	629 882	661 215
10.Year-end Area of Buildings in Operation (KM square)	55 832	69 797	115 545	149 342	159 078	222 177	270 685	290 618
11.Scale of Enterprise								
(1)No. of Persons Engaged Per Enterprise (Persons)	6.9	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.6	7.1
(2)Net Assets in Operation Per Enterprise (NT$ Thousand)	1 246	2 691	7 007	14 887	24 115	43 516	61 813	82 149
12.Labor Facility Rate & Labor Productivity (NT$ housand)								
(1)Net Assets in Operation Per Person Engaged	180	321	804	1 732	2 851	5 483	8 132	11 531
(2)Total Value of Production Per Person Engaged	81	145	310	693	938	1 405	2 081	2 556
13.Capital Productivity (NT$)								
(1)Total Value of Production Per Net Assets in Operation	0.45	0.45	0.39	0.40	0.33	0.26	0.26	0.22
(2)Total Value of Production Per Net Fixed Assets in Operation	1.17	1.33	0.96	1.21	1.37	0.89	0.91	0.80
14.Enterprise Labor Cost (%)								
(1)Labor Compensation as Percent Share of Total Expenditure	13.41	13.15	13.24	12.85	13.98	14.80	14.88	12.84
(2)Labor Compensation as Percent Share of Total Production Value	15.44	15.06	16.30	16.54	17.90	20.52	20.97	19.69
15.Efficiency of Operation (%)								
(1)Profit Rate	5.14	5.70	5.38	5.20	6.80	7.58	7.12	4.97
(2)Circulating Rate of Net Assets	53.99	53.17	49.44	53.44	44.58	37.56	38.05	34.83

Table 2　Summary Census Statistics in Taiwan-Fuchien Area

By Item	Change between 5 Years (Change (%))							
	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
1.Number of Unit Year-end (Unit)								
(1)Counted by Enterprise	21.06	27.95	54.10	20.41	18.95	20.95	17.28	7.93
(2)Counted by Establishment	20.89	28.19	55.07	20.34	19.98	21.54	17.05	8.59
2.Year-end Employment (Persons)	39.11	55.92	58.86	18.67	17.13	13.50	12.32	1.16
3.Annual Average Labor Compensation of Person Engaged (NT$)	80.73	73.34	131.99	126.87	46.54	71.69	51.36	15.32
4.Annual Revenue (NT$ Million)	116.58	174.83	267.89	177.01	60.38	85.68	68.27	32.15
5.Annual Expenditures (NT$Million)	114.71	173.23	269.12	177.56	57.67	84.13	69.10	35.21
6.Annual Total Value of Production (NT$ Million)	123.25	174.76	243.43	165.27	58.60	69.98	66.41	24.25
7.Year-end Net Assets in Operation (NT$ Million)	245.87	176.54	300.71	155.63	92.86	118.23	66.59	43.44
8.Year-end Net Fixed Assets in Operation(NT$ Million)	128.51	140.34	378.88	109.35	40.59	161.31	63.27	40.31
9.Year-end Area of Land in Operation (KM square)	34.69	33.33	67.35	-6.77	-0.10	28.02	5.74	4.97
10.Year-end Area of Buildings in Operation (KM square)	14.21	25.01	65.54	29.25	6.52	39.67	21.83	7.36
11.Scale of Enterprise								
(1)No. of Persons Engaged Per Enterprise (Persons)	15.00	23.19	2.35	-1.15	-1.16	-7.06	-3.80	-6.58
(2)Net Assets in Operation Per Enterprise (NT$ Thousand)	185.78	115.97	160.39	112.46	61.99	80.45	42.05	32.90
12.Labor Facility Rate & Labor Productivity (NT$ housand)								
(1)Net Assets in Operation Per Person Engaged	150.00	78.33	150.47	115.42	64.61	92.32	48.31	41.80
(2)Total Value of Production Per Person Engaged	58.82	79.01	113.79	123.55	35.35	49.79	48.11	22.83
13.Capital Productivity (NT$)								
(1)Total Value of Production Per Net Assets in Operation	-35.71	0.00	-13.33	2.56	-17.50	-21.21	0.00	-15.38
(2)Total Value of Production Per Net Fixed Assets in Operation	-1.68	13.68	-27.82	26.04	13.22	-35.04	2.25	-12.09
14.Enterprise Labor Cost (%)								
(1)Labor Compensation as Percent Share of Total Expenditure	1.96	-0.26	0.09	-0.39	1.13	0.82	0.08	-2.04
(2)Labor Compensation as Percent Share of Total Production Value	1.73	-0.38	1.24	0.24	1.36	2.62	0.45	-1.28
15.Efficiency of Operation (%)								
(1)Profit Rate	0.82	0.56	-0.32	-0.18	1.60	0.78	-0.46	-2.15
(2)Circulating Rate of Net Assets	-32.88	-0.82	-3.73	4.00	-8.86	-7.02	0.49	- 3.22

Table 3 Summary Census Statistics in Taiwan Area

By Item	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
1.Number of Unit Year-end (Unit)								
(1)Counted by Enterprise	216 315	273 089	422 297	509 397	606 659	735 237	863 685	932 801
(2)Counted by Establishment	219 104	277 163	431 273	519 901	624 495	760 555	891 661	968 888
2.Year-end Employment (Persons)	1 500 919	2 332 342	3 708 112	4 401 911	5 156 619	5 856 053	6 579 178	6 655 830
3.Annual Average Labor Compensation of Person Engaged (NT$)	12 559	22 033	50 591	115 081	168 018	288 371	436 429	503 271
4.Annual Revenue (NT$ Million)	148 209	406 182	1 494 745	4 144 664	6 648 217	12 348 862	20 782 221	27 471 591
5.Annual Expenditures (NT$Million)	140 585	383 161	1 414 691	3 929 756	6 196 971	11 413 962	19 302 157	26 108 522
6.Annual Total Value of Production (NT$ Million)	122 082	334 597	1 150 317	3 052 419	4 841 726	8 230 862	13 698 179	17 017 586
7.Year-end Net Assets in Operation (NT$ Million)	269 706	745 058	2 986 091	7 633 584	14 724 059	32 134 904	53 536 845	76 798 858
8.Year-end Net Fixed Assets in Operation(NT$ Million)	104 582	250 888	1 204 183	2 515 099	3 537 549	9 245 955	15 097 596	21 189 241
9.Year-end Area of Land in Operation (KM square)	223 908	298 273	442 465	465 275	464 600	594 687	629 063	659 714
10.Year-end Area of Buildings in Operation (KM square)	55 832	69 643	114 659	148 914	156 607	221 706	270 175	290 149
11.Scale of Enterprise								
(1)No. of Persons Engaged Per Enterprise (Persons)	6.9	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.0	7.6	7.1
(2)Net Assets in Operation Per Enterprise (NT$ Thousand)	1 246	2 728	7 071	14 986	24 271	43 707	61 987	82 331
12.Labor Facility Rate & Labor Productivity (NT$ housand)								
(1)Net Assets in Operation Per Person Engaged	180	319	805	1 735	2 855	5 487	8 137	11 539
(2)Total Value of Production Per Person Engaged	81	143	310	693	939	1 406	2 082	2 557
13.Capital Productivity (NT$)								
(1)Total Value of Production Per Net Assets in Operation	0.45	0.45	0.39	0.40	0.33	0.26	0.26	0.22
(2)Total Value of Production Per Net Fixed Assets in Operation	1.17	1.33	0.96	1.21	1.37	0.89	0.91	0.80
14.Enterprise Labor Cost (%)								
(1)Labor Compensation as Percent Share of Total Expenditure	13.41	13.41	13.26	12.89	13.98	14.80	14.88	12.83
(2)Labor Compensation as Percent Share of Total Production Value	15.44	15.36	16.31	16.60	17.89	20.52	20.96	19.68
15.Efficiency of Operation (%)								
(1)Profit Rate	5.14	5.67	5.36	5.19	6.79	7.57	7.12	4.95
(2)Circulating Rate of Net Assets	53.99	52.88	49.27	53.30	44.54	37.55	38.03	34.83

Table 4 Summary Census Statistics in Taiwan Area

By Item	Change between 5 Years (Change (%))							
	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
1.Number of Unit Year-end (Unit)								
(1)Counted by Enterprise	21.06	26.25	54.64	20.63	19.09	21.19	17.47	8.00
(2)Counted by Establishment	20.89	26.50	55.60	20.55	20.12	21.79	17.24	8.66
2.Year-end Employment (Persons)	39.11	55.39	58.99	18.71	17.15	13.56	12.35	1.17
3.Annual Average Labor Compensation of Person Engaged (NT$)	80.73	75.44	129.61	127.47	46.00	71.63	51.34	15.32
4.Annual Revenue (NT$ Million)	116.58	174.06	268.00	177.28	60.40	85.75	68.29	32.19
5.Annual Expenditures (NT$Million)	114.71	172.55	269.22	177.78	57.69	84.19	69.11	35.26
6.Annual Total Value of Production (NT$ Million)	123.25	174.08	243.79	165.35	58.62	70.00	66.42	24.23
7.Year-end Net Assets in Operation (NT$ Million)	245.87	176.25	300.79	155.64	92.89	118.25	66.60	43.45
8.Year-end Net Fixed Assets in Operation(NT$ Million)	128.51	139.90	379.97	108.86	40.65	161.37	63.29	40.35
9.Year-end Area of Land in Operation (KM square)	34.69	33.21	48.34	5.16	-0.15	28.00	5.78	4.87
10.Year-end Area of Buildings in Operation (KM square)	14.21	24.74	64.64	29.88	5.17	41.57	21.86	7.39
11.Scale of Enterprise								
(1)No. of Persons Engaged Per Enterprise (Persons)	16.67	21.43	3.53	-2.27	-1.16	-5.88	-5.00	-6.58
(2)Net Assets in Operation Per Enterprise (NT$ Thousand)	185.78	118.94	159.20	111.94	61.96	80.08	41.82	32.82
12.Labor Facility Rate & Labor Productivity (NT$ housand)								
(1)Net Assets in Operation Per Person Engaged	150.00	77.22	152.35	115.53	64.55	92.19	48.30	41.81
(2)Total Value of Production Per Person Engaged	58.82	76.54	116.78	123.55	35.50	49.73	48.08	22.81
13.Capital Productivity (NT$)								
(1)Total Value of Production Per Net Assets in Operation	-35.71	0.00	-13.33	2.56	-17.50	-21.21	0.00	-15.38
(2)Total Value of Production Per Net Fixed Assets in Operation	-1.68	13.68	-27.82	26.04	13.22	-35.04	2.25	-12.09
14.Enterprise Labor Cost (%)								
(1)Labor Compensation as Percent Share of Total Expenditure	1.96	0.00	-0.15	-0.37	1.09	0.82	0.08	-2.05
(2)Labor Compensation as Percent Share of Total Production Value	1.73	-0.08	0.95	0.29	1.29	2.63	0.44	-1.28
15.Efficiency of Operation (%)								
(1)Profit Rate	0.82	0.53	-0.31	-0.17	1.60	0.78	-0.45	-2.17
(2)Circulating Rate of Net Assets	-32.88	-1.11	-3.61	4.03	-8.76	-6.99	0.48	-3.20

2. The Economic Situation of the Year 2001

Since our country has gradually become a developed country since 1980s, the overall economy has turned from high-speed growth to medium speed growth, and the development of domestic industry has slowed down relatively. Although the Asian Financial Crisis happed in the second half of 1997 has caused some impacts to the economy of our country, the overall industrial production continues to be prosperous, the transactions and investment in the stock market remain hot, and the civil consumption and investment goes on with expansion, showing a favorable economic profile. Continuously affected by the Asian Financial Crisis, the domestic prosperity decreased quarter by quarter in 1998, and the actual economic growth rate dropped down from 6.68% of the Year 1997 to 4.57%，being the lowest since 1983. In the year 1999, as the global economy and Trade gradually broke away from the aftereffect of the Asian Financial Crisis, the overall economy of our country saw a growth of 5.42% driven by the obvious rise of exportation, showing a favorable tendency of rejuvenation. In the first half of 2000, under the recovery of the global economy and affected by the quickened international work-division in the electronics industry, the export of our country increased significantly. Plus the increasing civil investment, the annual economic growth reached 5.86%, and the per capita gross domestic production (GDP) increased to US$14,188.

Due to the significant decrease in the global information technology (IT) industry in 2001, the economic prosperity of the three biggest economic bodies, the USA, Japan, and Europe, fell down accordingly, which has brought a serious impact to our country as we rely much on exportation of the related products. Furthermore, the unemployed population increased continuously, and the unemployment rate rose from 2.99% of the Year 2000 to 4.57%. Because of the unsatisfactory performance of the stock market in the midst of the year and the effect of the windstorm and flood disasters in the second half year, both the domestic and the overseas demand are depressed, wherein the civil investment remained in stagnancy due to the overplus of production capacity and the migration of factories and witnessed a negative annual growth of -29.17%; in the aspect of governmental fixed investment, the additional budget intended for enlarging public investment to promote the economic prosperity was adopted relatively late, and the basic-level Construction subsidization funds have not been allocated successfully, thus having greatly affected the contracting and the proceeding of the projects, and resulting in a negative annual growth of -10.4% (in NT$), the import also saw a negative growth of -17.2% on account of the decrease in export and the weak domestic demand. Therefore, our country witnessed a negative actual economic growth of -2.18% for the first time in 2001.

The benchmark periods of the dynamic and static data of this census are respectively the whole year of 2001 and the end of 2001. As shown in the results of the census, the total number of enterprises, the number of employees, total production, and the assets in use all hit a new low.

3. The Results and Main Findings of the Census

3.1 The number of Industrial and commercial enterprises and establishments

(1) The increase of industrial and commercial firms in quantity slowed down, and the Industrial Sector saw a negative growth for the first time

At the end of 2001, there were 935,316 industrial and commercial enterprises in Taiwan-Fuchien areas, with a growth of 7.9% in the past five years; and 971,500 establishments with a growth of 8.6%. Due to the adjustment of industrial structure, the enterprises in the Service Sector increased by 11.4%, while the Industrial Sector witnessed a negative growth (-3.4%) for the first time. In the Construction industry, not a few employees dismissed by the large and medium-sized factories and firms opened new businesses by themselves; therefore, a good many small enterprises came into existence, resulting in an increase of 7,000 in quantity. Contrarily, in the Manufacturing industry, due to the migration of industries and the economic depression, the number of enterprise decreased by nearly 10%.

(2) There were averagely 27 industrial and commercial enterprises and establishments every square kilometer, and the quantitative growth is greater in the south than in the midst and the north.

Averagely there were 27 industrial and commercial enterprises in Taiwan-Fuchien areas at the end of 2001, and most of them (46.0%) were centralized in the north; while the midst and the south respectively took a percentage of 26.6% and 24.7%. However, 26,000 enterprises had been newly opened in the south, which is the first time that the south saw a growth greater than the north and the midst.

3.2 Number of Employees and their wages

(1) The number of the workforce employed in the industrial and commercial sector increased by 1.2%, and the Service Sector made increasing contributions to employment.

At the end of 2001, totally 6,663,350 persons were employed in the industrial and commercial enterprises in Taiwan-Fuchien areas, with an increase of 1.2% in the past five years, and lower than the figure of the last census, 12.3%. This is resulted from the adjustment of industrial structure and the economic decline in 2001. The number of employees in the Industrial Sector dropped down in all the latest three censuses, separately-0.4%, -2.3%, and -6.0%; while the Service Sector saw a growth of 7.4%, showing that this sector was making increasing contributions to employment, but it obviously decreased compared to the growth of the year 1996, 29.1%.

(2) The number of the work force employed in the Manufacturing and Traditional industries decreased by 210,000, while the Trade industries increased by 160,000.

Affected by the continuous adjustment of industrial structure, the number of employees in the Manufacturing and Traditional industries decreased by 214,000 in the past five years, so the workforce engaged in the Manufacturing industry fell down continuously. On the contrary, the Trade industry absorbed some labor from the Industrial Sector, so the number of enterprises increased by 25,000, and 158,000 more persons were employed in this sector.

(3) The labor reward per employee was NT$503,000, and the labor reward accounted for 12.8% of the total expenditures.

In 2001, the per capita labor reward of the work force employed in the industrial and commercial enterprises was NT$503,203, 15.3% up from 1996. After the price change is deducted, the annual actual growth in wage is 2.5%. The percentage of labor reward in total expenditures was 12.8%, decreased by 2.0 percents from 1996. And the non-wage reward paid by enterprises to employees accounted 9.7% of the labor reward, increased a little by 0.3% from five years before.

3.3 Annual Revenues & Expenditures and Profit/Deficit

(1) The total revenue of industrial and commercial enterprises saw a growth of 32.2%, and the Service Sector grew relatively faster.

In 2001, the industrial and commercial enterprises achieved a total revenue of NT$27,490.2 billion, 32.2% higher than in 1996, wherein the Service Sector increased by 36.2%, quicker than the growth of the Industrial Sector (27.1%), resulting in that the percentage of the Service Sector grew from 55.3% of 1996 to 57.0%.

(2) The profit rate of the enterprises fell down by 2.2%, while the Service Sector acquired a superior profit rate.

In 2001, the industrial and commercial enterprises achieved a surplus of NT$1,367.9 billion with a profit rate of 5.0%, declined by 2.2 percents from five years before. Where, the profit rate of the Service Sector was 6.0%, superior to the level of the Industrial Sector, 3.6%. Among all the industries, the Electricity, Gas and Water industry, the Construction industry, the Transportation, Storage and Communication industry, the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing industry saw a relatively great decrease, more than 4 percents.

(3) Among the industrial and commercial enterprises, 7,840 were engaged in triangular Trade, and the sales revenue of triangular Trade amounted to NT$140.8 billion.

In 2001, there are totally 7,840 enterprises engaged in triangular Trade, i.e., Taiwan accepts the order, and the goods are imported and exported in a third place. Among these enterprises, 1,621 (accounting for 20.7%) were distributed in the Manufacturing industry, and 6,219 (79.3%) in the Wholesale industry. And the annual sales revenue of the triangular Trade reached NT$140.8 billion.

3.4 Actual Assets in Use:

The assets actually used in industry and commerce increased by 43.4%, wherein the Transportation industry saw the greatest growth, 90%.

Up to the end of 2001, totally NT$76,835.7 billion of assets had been used in industrial and commercial enterprises, 43.4% up from five years before, and slowed down from the level of the last census, 66.6%. Among the industries, the Transportation, Storage and Communication industry, thanks to the Construction of express railway and metro as well as the extension of equipment in the Telecommunication industry, achieved the greatest growth, 94.8%; the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry, owing to the development of computer design and network in the latest years, increased by 76.2%, ranking the second; among the four biggest industries of Manufacturing, the Information Electronics industry, because investment was enlarged to meet the tendency of globalization, increased by 58.8%, ranking the third; and the Cultural, Sporting and Recreational Services industry, due to the laying of optical fibers by the operators of closed-circuit TV and the rapid development of the Internet café industry, saw a growth of 47.1%, ranking the fourth.

3.5 Total Production

(1) The gross industrial and commercial production achieved a growth of 24.3%.

The total production value of industrial and commercial enterprises reached NT$1,732.5 billion, 24.3% higher than 1996. Where, the Service Sector, thanks to the policy of industrial adjustment, increased by 46.8% during the past five years, much quicker than the growth of the Industrial Sector (11.3%), resulting in that the percentage of the Service Sector increased to 43.2%. Among the great industrial categories, the Manufacturing industry took the biggest percentage, 49.4%; the Finance and Insurance industry accounted for 13.4%, ranking the second; and the Trade industry 11.5%, ranking the third.

3.6 The Operating Scale and Efficiency of Industry and Commerce:

(1) Mini and large-scale enterprises increased significantly.

At the end of 2001, the industrial and commercial enterprises that employed less than 5 persons accounted for 77.0%, 5 to 9 persons 12.7%, and not less than 100 persons only 0.6%. Compared to the end of 1996, the enterprises of less than 5 employees increased the most, 101,726, wherein the Construction industry, the Accommodation and Eating-Drinking Places industry, the Finance and Insurance industry, and the Cultural, Sporting and Recreational Services industry increased by more than 60%; the enterprises of 100 to 499 employees increased by 471, ranking the second; while the enterprises of 5 to 99 employees decreased by 33,548, which were mainly engaged in the Manufacturing industry, the Construction industry, the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing industry.

(2) The average number of employees per enterprise was reduced by 0.5 persons.

At the end of 2001, the average number of employees of the industrial and commercial enterprises was 7.1 persons, 0.5 persons fewer than the figure of 1996, which is mainly caused by the decrease of medium-sized enterprises and the increase of small enterprises. Except that the Manufacturing industry saw a growth of 0.9 persons, all the other industries experienced a decrease. Averagely the actual value of the assets used by each enterprise was NT$82,150 thousand, 32.9% up from 1996; and the operating revenue and the total production per capita were NT$28,620 thousand and NT$18,210 thousand respectively, showing a growth of 21.7% and 15.1% in the past five years.

(3) The labor productivity of industrial and commercial enterprises increased by 23%, showing relatively slow expansion.

At the end of 2001, the labor facility rate of industrial and commercial enterprises amounted to NT$11,530 thousand, increased by 41.8% in the past five years, but the growth rate was 6.5 percents lower than the figure of 1996; the labor productivity of industrial and commercial enterprises reached NT$2,560 thousand, 22.8% higher than five years before, but this growth rate was lower than that of 1996 (48.1%). This suggests that, under the slowed expansion of the labor facility rate, the growth of the relative labor productivity of the workforce in industrial and commercial enterprises has been slowed down significantly.

(4) The capital productivity of industrial & commercial enterprises decreased by 15.4%.

The capital productivity of industrial and commercial enterprises was NT$0.22 in 2001, 15.4% lower than the value of 1996, NT$0.26. Where, the figure in the Industrial Sector was NT$0.50, 26.5% down from the value of the last census, NT$0.68. The reason mainly lies in that, in the

Manufacturing industry, the Information Electronics industry was affected by the global depression of the industry, so the occupating coefficient of assets and equipment was greatly reduced; the capital productivity in the Service Sector was only NT$0.13, a little higher than the NT$0.12 of 1996.

(5) The value-added rate of industrial and commercial enterprises was 41.1%, wherein the figure was 18 percents higher in the service industry than in the Industrial Sector.

At the end of 2001, the average value-added rate of industrial and commercial enterprises was 41.1%, wherein the figure was 33.2% in the Industrial Sector and 51.5% in the Service Sector. Among the industries, the Trade industry reached a rate of 71.7%, being the highest; the Real Estate and Rental & Leasing industry 59.6%, ranking the second; and the Construction industry 30.2%, being the lowest.

3.7 The Main Development Tendency of Industry and Commerce:

(1) Knowledge Intensive enterprises accounted for 11% in quantity, and created about 40% of the total production.

There were totally 102,526 enterprises in the Knowledge Economy industry at the end of 2001, accounting for 11.0% of the total number of industrial and commercial enterprises. These enterprises employed 1,830 thousand persons, accounting for 27.4% of the total employment, and the production value created by them accounted for 40.8% of the whole industrial and commercial production.

(2) The production value of the Newly Emerging Circulation industry was enlarged by nearly 1 time.

At the end of 2001, there were 7,640 enterprises engaged in the Newly Emerging Circulation industry, showing a growth of 67.7% in the past five years. These enterprises employed more than 80 thousand persons, and their production value was enlarged by nearly 1 time.

(3) The production value of the Digital Content industry increased by 3.4 times.

There were 4,553 enterprises in the Digital Content industry at the end of 2001. In the past five years, the number of these enterprises and their employees, production value, and assets in use separately saw a growth of 1.0 times, 1.4 times, 3.4 times, and 3.8 times; wherein the production value of the Internet Information Supply Services industry abruptly increased by 8.2 times.

(4) About 35.4% of the industrial and commercial enterprises had used computers, and e-Business had been applied in about 30 thousand

enterprises.

Up to 2001, totally 330,949 industrial and commercial enterprises had used computer equipments, and 32,479 had applied e-Business, accounting for 35.4% and 3.5% of the total number separately. Among the contents of e-Business, the provisioning of business information was the most and took a percentage of 68.6%; online order accounted for 22.2%, ranking the second; and electronic transaction and transfer 16.1%.

(5) Totally 8,560 industrial and commercial enterprises invested more or less in R&D and purchasing of technology.

In 2001, totally 8,560 industrial and commercial enterprises spent more or less in research and development (R&D) and purchasing of technology, and the total amount of expenditures reached NT$234.9 billion. In this aspect, the Manufacturing industry ranked the first in both the number of enterprises and the amount of expenditures, and it took a percentage of 60.6% and 81.4% respectively. The expenditures on R&D and purchasing of technology accounted for 0.9% of the operating revenues, and increased by degrees with the enlargement of the operating scale.

(6) Totally 7,431 enterprises in the Industrial Sector spent more or less in environmental protection.

In 2001, totally 7,431 enterprises in the Industrial Sector spent more or less in environmental protection, and the total expenditures on environmental protection amounted to NT$36.1 billion, accounting for 0.3% of the total revenue of the entire Industrial Sector. Where, the Manufacturing industry invested NT$30.1 billion, among which the Industrial Chemicals industry and the Information Electronics industry both occupied 33.4%.

4. Analysis on the Results of the Census

4.1 The Overall Operating Status of Industry and Commerce

(1) The growth of the number of industrial and commercial enterprises was the lowest of the past years, and only reached7.9% in the past five years.

Affected by the depressed economy of the world and the migration of the Traditional Manufacturing industries, thee number of the industrial and commercial enterprises in Taiwan-Fuchien areas only reached 935,000 at the end of 2001, increased by 7.9% in the past five years, averagely 14,000 or 1.5% more every year. It was lower than the growth rate in the last two censuses, 3.9% and 3.2%. Where, 6,873 enterprises (i.e., 3.4%) were reduced in the Industrial Sector, while 75,616 enterprises (i.e., 11.4%) were increased in the Service Sector. Among all the industries, the Trade industry and the Accommodation and Eating-Drinking Places industry increased the most in the past five years, by over 20,000 each; the Construction industry saw an increase of 7,000 since not a few employees dismissed by the medium and large-scale enterprises opened new businesses and established a good many small enterprises; the Manufacturing industry, due to the migration of factories and the international depression in 2001, experienced a decrease of more than 10,000; and the Real Estate and Rental and Leasing industry also decreased by 11.1% due to the long-term depression of Real Estate industry.

(2) The growth of the gross industrial and commercial production slowed down, and only the Service Sector kept a high growth of 46.8%.

After the economic growth of our country turned to a medium speed in 1996, our country was then impacted by the Asian Financial Crisis in 1998. Moreover, the high-tech industry of the USA decreased abruptly in 2001, and the Traditional industries moved their factories out of Taiwan in succession. Therefore, the gross industrial and commercial production only increased by 24.3% in the past five years (calculated by the current price), and only reached NT$17032.5 billion. The growth was lower than the figure of the last census, 66.4%. Seen from the distribution in the two sectors, the Service Sector, thanks to the policy of continuous adjusting the industrial structure, remained at a high growth of 46.8%, obviously higher than the growth of the Industrial Sector, 11.3%. As a result, the percentage of the Industrial Sector was continuously reduced from 69.4% in 1991, 63.4% in 1996 to 56.8% in 2001, totally decreased by 12.6 percents in the past ten years.

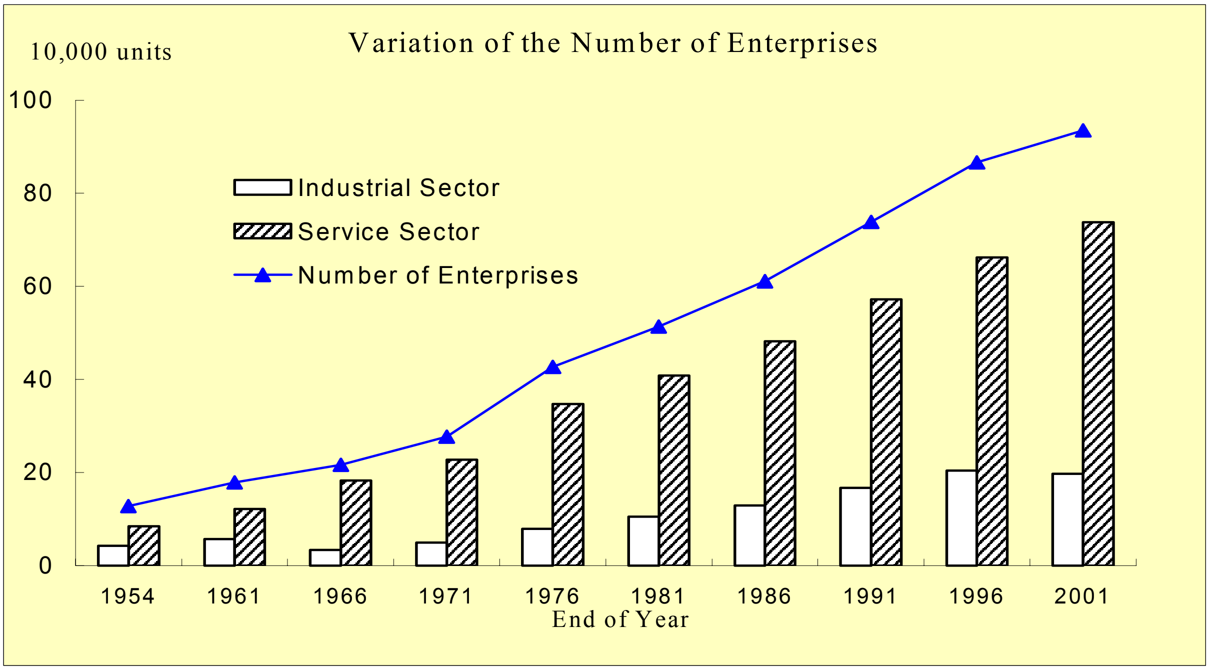


Table 1 Changes in the Number of Enterprises and the Total production

Year of Census	Number of enterprises at the end of year		Annual Total production (Calculated by the current price)				
	Total	Change (%)	Total (NT$billion)	Industrial Sector		Service Sector	
				Amount	(%)	Amount	(%)
1954	127 708	–	15.0	12.8	84.77	2.3	15.23
1961	178 680	39.91	54.7	43.3	79.20	11.4	20.80
1966	216 315	21.06	122.1	95.9	78.54	26.2	21.46
1971	276 785	27.95	335.4	269.8	80.43	65.6	19.57
1976	426 528	54.10	1 151.9	912.7	79.23	239.2	20.77
1981	513 593	20.41	3 055.8	2 349.8	76.90	706.0	23.10
1986	610 922	18.95	4 846.4	3 720.6	76.77	1 125.8	23.23
1991	738 914	20.95	8 237.7	5 716.1	69.39	2 521.6	30.61
1996	866 573	17.28	13 708.7	8 694.3	63.42	5 014.4	36.58
2001	935 316	7.93	17 032.5	9 672.6	56.79	7 359.8	43.21

Table 2 Number of Enterprise Units, by Industry

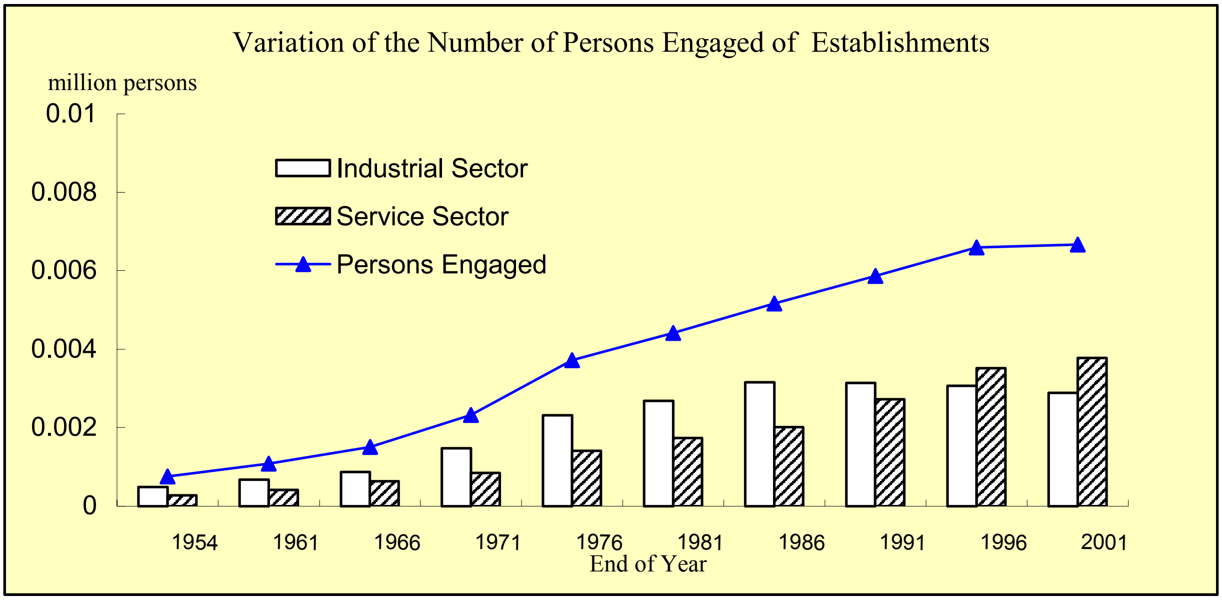
Industry	The end of 2001		The end of 1996		Change (%)
	Enterprise	(%)	Enterprise	(%)	
Total	935 316	100.00	866 573	100.00	7.93
Industrial Sector	197 238	21.09	204 111	23.55	-3.37
Mining and Quarrying	812	0.09	987	0.11	-17.73
Manufacturing	140 613	15.03	154 753	17.86	-9.14
Electricity, Gas and Water	147	0.02	135	0.02	8.89
Construction	55 666	5.95	48 236	5.57	15.40
Service Sector	738 078	78.91	662 462	76.45	11.41
Trade	438 238	46.85	413 153	47.68	6.07
Accommodation and Eating-Drinking Places	62 443	6.68	40 693	4.70	53.45
Transport, Storage and Communication	64 176	6.86	62 717	7.24	2.33
Finance and Insurance	5 917	0.63	4 172	0.48	41.83
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	17 054	1.82	19 179	2.21	-11.08
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	31 009	3.32	27 299	3.15	13.59
Health Care Services	20 121	2.15	17 452	2.01	15.29
Cultural, Sporting and Recreational Services	15 387	1.65	9 600	1.11	60.28
Other Services	83 733	8.95	68 197	7.87	22.78

(3) The number of employees in industry and commerce increased a little by 1.2% in the past five years.

Affected by the adjustment of industrial structure and the stagnancy of the world economy, the number of employees in the industrial and commercial establishments only reached 6,663 thousand persons at the end of 2001, increased a little by 1.2% from 1996. Compared to the growth of 12.3% in the 1996 census, the growth of the number of employees was slowed down. Where, the Industrial Sector, after a decrease of 0.4% in 1991 and 2.3% in 1996, saw a decrease of 185 thousand or 6.0% in the 2001 census; while the Service Sector experienced an increase of 261 thousand or 7.4%, including 96 thousand own-account operators and unpaid family workers additionally employed in the Trade industry and the Accommodation and Eating-Drinking Places industry. The sequence of the industries ranking by the increase of employees is as follows: the Trade industry, 152 thousand; the Finance and Insurance industry, 42 thousand; and the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry, 20 thousand. On the contrary, the Manufacturing industry and the Construction industry separately saw a decrease of 100 thousand and 80 thousand.

(4) Net value of assets in operation in industry and commerce increased by 43.4%, lower than the results of the past censuses.

Influenced by the migration of industries, the depression in the foreign Trade of our country, and the slowed civil investment in 2001, Net value of assets in operation and Net value of fixed assets in operation actually used by industrial and commercial enterprises separately reached NT$76,835.7 billion and NT$21,207.1 billion at the end of 2001, showing a growth of 43.4% and 40.3% in the past five years, which is respectively lower than the 66.6% and 63.3% in the last census. Where, Net value of assets in operation of the Industrial Sector increased by 50.6%，which



is higher than the growth of the Service Sector, 41.2%. However, the Transportation, Storage and Communication industry and the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry still accomplished a high growth of 94.8% and 76.2% respectively.

Table 3 Changes in the Number of Employees and Assets

Year of Census	Number of persons engaged at the end of the year				Net value of assets in operation at the end of the year (calculated by the current price)			
	Total (1,000 persons)	Total Change (%)	Industrial Sector (1,000 persons)	Service Sector (1,000 persons)	Total (NT$ billion)	Total Change (%)	Industrial Sector (NT$ billion)	Service Sector (NT$ billion)
1954	749	–	481	268	19.1	–	14.7	4.4
1961	1 079	44.03	671	408	78.0	310.53	56.7	21.3
1966	1 501	39.11	869	632	269.7	245.77	112.8	156.9
1971	2 320	54.59	1 474	846	745.8	176.53	236.9	508.9
1976	3 718	60.23	2 314	1 404	2 988.7	300.74	1 326.4	1 662.3
1981	4 412	18.67	2 679	1 733	7 639.9	155.63	2 654.1	4 985.8
1986	5 167	17.13	3 153	2 014	14 734.5	92.87	3 845.3	10 889.2
1991	5 865	13.50	3 140	2 725	32 154.7	118.23	7 570.0	24 584.7
1996	6 587	12.32	3 069	3 518	53 565.5	66.59	12 863.8	40 701.7
2001	6 663	1.16	2 884	3 779	76 835.7	43.44	19 371.2	57 464.5

Table 4 Number of Persons Engaged of Establishment Units, by Industry

Unit: Person

Industry	The end of 2001		The end of 1996		Change (%)
	Employees	(%)	Employees	(%)	
Total	6 663 350	100.00	6 587 172	100.00	1.16
Industrial Sector	2 883 784	43.28	3 068 702	46.59	-6.03
Mining and Quarrying	8 562	0.13	12 914	0.20	-33.70
Manufacturing	2 378 786	35.70	2 475 734	37.58	-3.92
Electricity, Gas and Water	35 892	0.54	39 894	0.61	-10.03
Construction	460 544	6.91	540 160	8.20	-14.74
Service Sector	3 779 566	56.72	3 518 470	53.41	7.42
Trade	1 834 609	27.53	1 682 568	25.54	9.04
Accommodation and Eating-Drinking Places	254 514	3.82	243 004	3.69	4.74
Transport, Storage and Communication	418 960	6.29	408 139	6.20	2.65
Finance and Insurance	372 130	5.58	329 876	5.01	12.81
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	85 374	1.28	118 863	1.80	-28.17
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	193 980	2.91	174 199	2.64	11.36
Health Care Services	219 863	3.30	187 859	2.85	17.04
Cultural, Sporting and Recreational Services	124 126	1.86	127 376	1.93	-2.55
Other Services	276 010	4.14	246 586	3.74	11.93

(5) The operating scale of industrial and commercial enterprises is developing toward micromation and macro-scale operating.

Seen from the operating scale reflected by the size of workforce, at the end of 2001, totally 907,698 industrial and commercial enterprises (97.0%) employed less than 30 persons each, 21,642 enterprises (2.3%) employed 30 to 99 persons, and only 5,976 enterprises (0.6%) employed more than 100 persons each. This suggests that, the most industrial and commercial enterprises are small ones. Compared to the end of 1996, the number of the enterprises with less than 5 employees and of those with more than 100 employees respectively saw a growth of 101,726 (16.5%) and 565 (10.4%), which is a relatively rapid growth speed. The number of employees, the total production, and Net assets in operation of these enterprises all were higher than the level of the 1996 census. Especially, the number of the enterprises with less than 5 employees engaged in Accommodation and Eating-Drinking Places industry, the Trade industry, Other Services, and the Construction industry even witnessed an increase of 15,000. Seen from Net assets in operation, the number of the enterprises with a capital of less than 1 million yuan and of those with a capital of more than 500 million yuan also showed a significant growth. Contrarily, the number of the enterprises with 5 to 99 employees and their workforce presented a tendency of decrease. This suggests that the operating scale of industrial and commercial enterprises is developing toward miniaturization and macro-scale.

Table 5 General Conditions of Enterprise Units ,by scale

2001

Classification by scale	Number of enterprises at the end of the year		Number of persons engaged at the end of the year		Annual total production		Net assets in operation at the end of the year	
		Change (%)	(Persons)	Change (%)	(NT$ billion)	Change (%)	(NT$ billion)	Change (%)
Total	935 316	7.93	6 663 350	1.16	17 032.5	24.25	76 835.7	43.44
By persons engaged								
under 5 Persons	720 160	16.45	1 329 979	11.50	1 413.1	33.90	5 351.0	38.92
5～9 Persons	118 626	-14.21	738 927	-14.68	1 031.2	6.75	2 949.7	15.08
10～29 Persons	68 912	-16.18	1 078 519	-14.77	1 676.7	-3.07	3 888.4	2.95
30～49 Persons	13 051	-4.09	490 847	-2.60	902.4	7.38	2 297.4	34.36
50～99 Persons	8 591	-0.46	586 613	1.13	1 361.4	16.30	3 910.7	28.74
100～499 Persons	5 061	10.26	970 405	12.78	3 082.7	27.85	8 445.0	26.12
500 Persons & Over	915	11.45	1 468 060	11.34	7 565.0	36.66	49 993.5	56.57
By net value of assets in operation								
Under NT$1,000,000	87 709	5.39	112 009	4.34	71.1	20.92	63.6	27.00
NT$1,000,000～	391 640	17.23	792 846	-1.32	681.7	22.28	1 039.9	7.79
NT$5,000,000～	191 973	-5.94	674 410	-16.31	701.7	0.77	1 373.0	-5.15
NT$10,000,000～	199 898	4.75	1 382 719	-12.10	1 728.3	-2.77	3 743.3	5.84
NT$40,000,000～	37 879	14.41	683 113	-1.44	1 109.2	2.62	2 295.8	14.92
NT$100,000,000～	19 289	20.05	846 832	8.82	1 859.0	3.87	3 969.5	21.13
NT$500,000,000～	2 909	29.58	309 397	19.68	880.3	18.20	2 027.2	31.52
NT$1,000,000,000 & Over	4 019	38.20	1 862 024	18.78	10 001.2	42.81	62 323.5	52.94

4.2 The Major Changes and Development Tendencies in the Industry Commerce

(1) The average survival rate of the enterprises operated for over five years dropped down by a little to 69.4%.

Among the industrial and commercial industries being operated at the end of 2001, 601,446 (64.3%) had been opened before the end of 1996, and the number of the enterprises established during 1997~2000 increased yearly and reached a total of 271,832 (accounting for 29.1%). Although affected by the economic depression, 62,038 enterprises were newly established in 2001, fewer than the number of the year 2000, 76,570, but still created 167,819 employment opportunities. Seen from the survival of the enterprises, the average survival rate of the enterprises that have been operated for five years was 69.4%, a little lower than the figure of the 1996 census, 69.8%. But the total production value of the enterprises with a history of longer than five years accounted for 84.6% of the total, showing a superior performance than others. Among the industries, the auxiliary public utility industry of Electricity, Gas and Water industry and Finance and Insurance industry respectively achieved a high survival rate of 91.9% and 81.1%. In the Transportation, Storage and Communication industry, because it must be registered again when a taxi is replaced by a new one, so the date of business starting will be changed; therefore, the survival rate of the enterprises in this industry was only 46.4%, being the lowest among all the industries.

Table 6　Number of Enterprise Units by Operating Period ,by Industry

Unit: Number

Industry	The end of 2001				The end of 1996 ②	Survival rate ①/② ×100	Total production of the enterprises over five years old (NT$ billion)
	Total	1996 and before ①	1997~2000	2001			
Total（Overall average）	935 316	601 446	271 832	62 038	866 573	69.41	14 410.4
Industrial Sector	197 238	146 666	44 548	6 024	204 111	71.86	8 523.2
Mining and Quarrying	812	637	155	20	987	64.54	19.9
Manufacturing	140 613	114 171	23 437	3 005	154 753	73.78	7 467.4
Electricity, Gas and Water	147	124	22	1	135	91.85	366.8
Construction	55 666	31 734	20 934	2 998	48 236	65.79	669.1
Service Sector	738 078	454 780	227 284	56 014	662 462	68.65	5 887.2
Trade	438 238	293 745	120 597	23 896	413 153	71.10	1 394.0
Accommodation and Eating-Drinking Places	62 443	25 693	26 109	10 641	40 693	63.14	176.3
Transport, Storage and Communication	64 176	29 096	27 680	7 400	62 717	46.39	942.7
Finance and Insurance	5 917	3 385	2 211	321	4 172	81.14	2 190.4
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	17 054	10 272	5 762	1 020	19 179	53.56	138.0
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	31 009	18 088	10 703	2 218	27 299	66.26	280.4
Health Care Services	20 121	13 959	5 376	786	17 452	79.99	372.0
Cultural, Sporting and Recreational Services	15 387	5 341	7 042	3 004	9 600	55.64	194.6
Other Services	83 733	55 201	21 804	6 728	68 197	80.94	198.8

(2) The continued adjustment of industrial structure impacted the domestic employment market.

Affected by the international competition and the principle of work division by comparative advantage, the industrial structure of our country is being adjusted continuously, thus making the percentage of the total production of the Traditional Manufacturing industries in that of the entire Manufacturing industry reduced from 59.7% in 1996 to 53.5% in 2001; while the percentage of the Nontraditional Manufacturing industries, thanks to the continuous growth of medium and high tech industry, had increased from 40.3% to 46.5% through the past five years. The Construction industry, affected by the depression in the Real Estate industry, saw a negative growth of 8.3% in the total production. As a result, the Industrial Sector only took a percentage of 56.8% in the structure of total production in 2001, lower than the 63.4% in 1996; while the Service Sector continued its growth, and the percentage increased from 36.6% in 1996 to 43.2% in 2001.

Table 7 Number of of Persons Engaged and Total production of Establishment Units, by Industry

Industry	Persons Engaged (thousand persons)					Total production (NT$ billion)				
	The end of 2001		The end of 1996		Change (%)	2001		1996		Change (%)
	Persons	(%)	Persons	(%)		Amount	(%)	Amount	(%)	
Total	6 663	100.00	6 587	100.00	1.16	17 032.5	100.00	13 708.7	100.00	24.25
Industrial Sector	2 925	43.89	3 119	47.35	-6.23	9 672.6	56.79	8 694.3	63.42	11.25
Mining and Quarrying	8	0.13	13	0.19	-33.53	22.7	0.13	21.3	0.16	6.80
Manufacturing	2 420	36.31	2 525	38.34	-4.18	8 410.0	49.38	7 411.8	54.07	13.47
Traditional	1 334	20.03	1 548	23.50	-13.80	4 496.2	26.40	4 422.5	32.26	1.67
Nontraditional	1 085	16.29	977	14.83	11.07	3 913.8	22.98	2 989.2	21.81	30.93
Electricity, Gas and Water	40	0.61	44	0.66	-7.51	369.6	2.17	312.7	2.28	18.19
Construction	456	6.84	537	8.16	-15.15	870.3	5.11	948.6	6.92	-8.25
Service Sector	3 739	56.11	3 468	52.65	7.80	7 359.8	43.21	5 014.4	36.58	46.77
Trade	1 804	27.07	1 646	24.98	9.63	1 953.0	11.47	1 460.2	10.65	33.75
Accommodation and Eating-Drinking Places	251	3.77	240	3.65	4.55	311.0	1.83	228.4	1.67	36.16
Transport, Storage and Communication	423	6.34	411	6.24	2.87	1 182.5	6.94	840.3	6.13	40.73
Finance and Insurance	373	5.59	330	5.01	12.98	2 280.5	13.39	1 344.7	9.81	69.60
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	86	1.30	120	1.81	-27.75	185.2	1.09	239.2	1.74	-22.59
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	194	2.91	175	2.65	11.27	443.2	2.60	235.3	1.72	88.40
Health Care Services	220	3.30	188	2.85	17.11	439.7	2.58	285.6	2.08	53.94
Cultural, Sporting and Recreational Services	125	1.88	127	1.92	-1.24	266.5	1.56	185.4	1.35	43.74
Other Services	263	3.94	233	3.54	12.70	298.1	1.75	195.3	1.42	52.61

The number of employees in the Traditional Manufacturing industries, which provided relatively more employment opportunities, was reduced by 214,000 in the past five years, and the Nontraditional Manufacturing industries only achieved an increased of 108,000; therefore, the number of employees in the whole Manufacturing industry was reduced continuously. Moreover, the number of employees in the Construction industry also decreased by 81,000. As a result, the Industrial Sector experienced a decrease of 194,000 employees in the past five years (including 14,000 foreign laborers). Although 270 thousand jobs were increased in the Service Sector, it cannot completely absorb the domestic labor supply, thus bring an impact to the domestic employment market and resulting in the situation of structural unemployment.

(3) The industries with employment opportunities increasing the quickest are, in sequence, Data Processing and Information Supply Services industry, Storage and Distribution industry, and Computer System Design Services industry.

If we rank the industries by the growth rate of workforce in the past five years to observe the relations between this growth and the expansion of the total production value and the quantity of enterprises, the top 10 industries will be, in sequence, Data Processing and Information Supply Services industry, Storage and Distribution industry, Computer System Design Services industry, Securities and Futures industry, Electronic Parts and Components Manufacturing industry, Support Services industry, Sanitary and Pollution Controlling Services industry, Computer, Communication and Video and Radio Electronic Products Manufacturing industry, Telecommunications industry, and Recreational Services industry. Among them, the top 3 are all the “Service industries” that are urgently needed in the employment market; accordingly, the number of enterprises saw a rapid growth at the same time, respectively increased by 1.6 times, 1.3 times, and 0.9 times compared to 1996, and respectively ranked the first, the third and the second in the growth rate of total production. While the industries ranking the fourth to the tenth, except Electronic Parts and Components Manufacturing and Computer, Communication and Video and Radio Electronic Products Manufacturing only saw a slow growth because they belong to the Industrial Sector and were faced by the adjustment of industrial structure, all showed a tendency of expansion, and all performed well in the increase of total production in the past five years. Even ranked by the increase of workforce, these ten industries can enter the top 20 approximately. This suggests that, under the market orientation, the Service Sector is more important than industry and commerce in making contribution to the growth of employment.

Table 8 The Industries Developed Relatively Faster in the Past Five Years

2001

Industry	Number of Persons Engaged at the end of the year (Prsons)	Change (%) or (persons)	Ranking	Annual total production (NT$ billion)	Change (%)	Ranking	Number of enterprises at the end of the year (Number)	Change (%)	Ranking
Ranking by the growth rate of workforce									
Data Processing and Information Supply Services	11 185	238.12	1	31.1	617.31	1	934	163.84	2
Storage and Distribution	3 165	132.04	2	10.7	214.34	3	32	128.57	3
Computer System Design Services	43 033	129.06	3	125.9	303.76	2	3 644	86.49	5
Securities and Futures	47 742	64.80	4	135.0	86.46	9	422	14.99	20
Electronic Parts and Components Manufacturing	312 494	49.66	5	1 367.8	98.41	6	4 719	9.77	28
Support Services	86 213	48.66	6	81.9	107.43	4	7 394	18.27	15
Sanitary and Pollution Controlling Services	16 131	30.35	7	31.1	98.28	7	2 827	67.38	6
Computer, Communication and Video and Radio Electronic Products Manufacturing	210 853	25.99	8	1 168.5	42.23	18	3 033	4.16	32
Telecommunications	44 180	25.18	9	343.6	107.34	5	48	700.00	1
Recreational Services	45 208	24.46	10	50.3	65.00	12	8 962	128.45	4
Ranking by the growth of the number of employees									
Electronic Parts and Components Manufacturing	312 494	103 685	1	1 367.8	98.41	6	4 719	9.77	28
Wholesale	998 673	94 651	2	1 246.2	36.49	20	158 148	3.79	32
Retailing	805 272	63 779	3	706.8	29.19	28	280 090	7.41	30
Computer, Communication and Video and Radio Electronic Products Manufacturing	210 853	43 491	4	1 168.5	42.23	18	3 033	4.16	31
Health Care Services	219 770	32 104	5	439.7	53.94	16	20 121	15.29	19
Support Services	86 213	28 219	6	81.9	107.43	4	7 394	18.27	15
Computer Systems Design Services	43 033	24 246	7	125.9	303.76	2	3 644	86.49	5
Financing and Auxiliary Financing	180 142	20 190	8	1 051.7	57.77	14	4 624	53.06	8
Securities and Futures	47 742	18 772	9	135.0	86.46	9	422	14.99	20
Eating and Drinking Places	202 867	13 409	10	243.5	38.87	19	58 828	58.46	7

(4) E-business had been applied in about 30 thousand enterprises.

In order to quicken the development of the application environment of business-to-business (B2B) and business-to-customer (B2C) e-business, the government adopted the “e-Industry Program” in June 1999, and has made much effort to promote the supply chain and demand chain e-business and the related supporting measures. Up to the end of 2001, among all the industrial and commercial enterprises, 330,949 ones had used computers, and 32,479 ones (9.8%) had applied e-business to expand business opportunities. To view from the angle of industry and scale, the enterprises that had applied e-business were distributed the most in the Finance and Insurance industry, the Electricity, Gas and Water industry, and the Professional, Scientific and Technical Services industry had more enterprises, or in the enterprises with a greater scale of annual revenue. And e-business was mainly performed in three forms: provisioning of business information (accounting for 68.6%), online order (22.2%), and electronic transfer (16.1%).

Table 9 Application of e-Business in Industry, Commerce, and Service

2001

Item	Application of computers		Application of e-Business					
					Content structure of e-Business (compatible) (%)			
	Number of enterprises	(%)	Number of enterprises	(%)	Business information supply	Online order	Electronic transfer	Others
Total（Overall average）	330 949	35.38	32 479	3.47	68.58	22.21	16.07	18.95
Industrial Sector	97 183	49.27	9 007	4.57	72.28	19.03	15.07	18.29
Mining and Quarrying	505	62.19	6	0.74	33.33	50.00	－	33.33
Manufacturing	72 506	51.56	7 321	5.21	74.58	21.04	15.45	15.13
Electricity, Gas and Water	104	70.75	15	10.20	66.67	6.67	20.00	33.33
Construction	24 068	43.24	1 665	2.99	62.34	10.21	13.39	31.95
Service Sector	233 766	31.67	23 472	3.18	67.17	23.42	16.46	19.21
Trade	139 394	31.81	14 088	3.21	66.16	28.78	15.81	17.72
Accommodation and Eating-Drinking Places	5 457	8.74	616	0.99	75.65	27.27	21.59	9.58
Transport, Storage and Communication	12 721	19.82	1 284	2.00	67.91	15.81	19.00	20.64
Finance and Insurance	4 218	71.29	762	12.88	54.59	12.07	49.34	13.52
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	9 144	53.62	828	4.86	78.26	9.90	12.68	16.91
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	22 007	70.97	3 069	9.90	76.05	15.90	13.69	19.55
Health Care Services	15 238	75.73	724	3.60	44.61	12.29	11.19	44.61
Cultural, Sporting and Recreational Services	8 533	55.46	926	6.02	72.79	16.52	12.20	20.52
Other Services	17 054	20.37	1 175	1.40	60.60	14.30	13.96	28.26
By operating revenues								
Under NT$1,000,000	11 251	9.27	727	0.60	66.57	11.42	10.59	27.10
NT$1,000,000～	94 963	18.97	6 557	1.31	64.15	21.14	13.62	22.80
NT$5,000,000～	54 661	41.73	4 541	3.47	65.58	23.72	14.64	20.59
NT$10,000,000～	118 606	90.69	10 328	7.90	69.21	23.61	15.18	17.73
NT$40,000,000～	29 773	99.83	4 522	15.16	72.56	20.72	15.72	16.41
NT$100,000,000～	17 229	99.87	4 041	23.42	71.67	21.31	19.77	15.86
NT$500,000,000～	2 113	99.91	705	33.33	70.64	23.12	24.54	17.30
NT$1,000,000,000 & Over	2 353	99.87	1 058	44.91	74.10	25.24	31.57	18.15

Note: "Percentage" refers to the percentage of the enterprises that had applied computers (or e-business) in the total of the corresponding industry or revenue scale.

(5) The entire Manufacturing industry spent 1.9% of the revenues in R&D and purchasing of technology, wherein the Information Electronics industry took a percentage of 70%.

The government has been encouraging enterprises to actively invest in research and development. Up to the end of 2001, in the Manufacturing industry, 5,184 enterprises (accounting for 3.7%) had invested more or less in research and development or buying technologies. Where, the Nontraditional Manufacturing industries, the Knowledge Intensive Manufacturing, and the Information Electronics industry separately invested 5.7%, 6.1% and 10.6% of their revenues in R&D and technology buying. Moreover, the amount spent in research, development, and technology buying all reached NT$130 billion, respectively accounting for 83.8%, 85.8%, and 72.7% of the total investment of the whole Manufacturing industry. To view from the percentage of the expenditures on R&D and technology buying in the revenue, the percentage was 1.9% in the whole Manufacturing industry, and it increased with the enlargement of operating scale; the value reached the highest point, 2.4% in the enterprises with an annual revenue of not less than NT$1 billion.

Table 10 Expenditures on Research, Development, and Technology Buying in the Manufacturing Industry

2001

Item	Number of enterprises at the end of the year ①	Expenditures on research, development, and technology buying			
		Number of enterprises at the end of the year		Amount of expenditures	
		②	②÷①＊100 (％)	(NT$ billion)	Percentage in revenue (%)
Total	140 613	5 184	3.69	191.2	1.89
Classified by form					
Traditional industries	92 972	2 452	2.64	30.9	0.63
Nontraditional industries	47 641	2 732	5.73	160.3	3.11
Knowledge Intensive	49 865	3 041	6.10	164.1	3.05
Nonknowledge Intensive	90 748	2 143	2.36	27.1	0.57
Classified into four					
People's Livelihood	29 934	841	2.81	8.8	0.56
Chemical	30 312	1 011	3.34	18.7	0.83
Metal and Machinery	64 550	1 656	2.57	24.7	1.09
Information Electronics	15 817	1 676	10.60	139.0	3.46
By operating revenues					
Under NT$1,000,000	3 623	17	0.47	＊0.7	＊24.21
NT$1,000,000～	61 782	233	0.38	0.1	0.05
NT$5,000,000～	24 764	313	1.26	0.3	0.18
NT$10,000,000～	32 143	1 304	4.06	3.1	0.49
NT$40,000,000～	9 457	747	7.90	4.4	0.73
NT$100,000,000～	6 735	1 360	20.19	16.1	1.15
NT$500,000,000～	955	448	46.91	11.6	1.73
NT$1,000,000,000 & Over	1 154	762	66.03	154.9	2.39

Note:

1.The expenditures on research, development, and technology buying include the capital expenditures on purchasing fixed assets for improving production, sales or service technology, developing new products, and improving the skills of the employees as well as the expenses such as pay for personnel, materials, maintenance, operating expenses, and transportation expenses in 2001.

2.＊: Including the expenditures invested by the newly established enterprises in research, development and technology buying in 2001. "Percentage in revenue" refers to the percentage of the expenditures on research, development and technology buying in the revenue of the corresponding industry or revenue scale.

(6) About 7,840 enterprises were engaged in triangular Trade, and the revenue of triangular Trade reached NT$1,040.8 billion.

In 2001, totally 7,840 enterprises were engaged in triangular Trade, accounting for 0.8% of all the industrial and commercial enterprises. Among them, 6,219 ones (79.3%) came from Wholesale Trade industry, and 1,621(20.7%) were Manufacturing enterprises.

Seen from the sales revenue of triangular Trade resulting from overseas labor division, our country achieved an annual revenue of triangular Trade of NT$1,040.8 billion in 2001. The revenue was mainly created by the large-scale enterprises with 100 or more employees and the enterprises with annual revenue of not less than NT$1 billion, respectively 77.2% and 78.7%. In the Manufacturing industry, the Nontraditional industries, the Knowledge Intensive industries, and the Information Electronics industry as one of the four industry categories separately reached NT$622.1 billion (accounting for 59.8%), NT$624.8 billion (60.0%) and NT$588.0 billion (56.5%), and the percentages of their sales incomes from triangular Trade all were at least 8 percents higher than those of the Traditional industries, the Nonknowledge Intensive industries, and the non-Information Electronics industry.

Table 11 Operating Status of Triangular Trade in the Industrial, Commercial and Service Enterprises

2001

Item	Number of enterprises at the end of the year		Annual total production	Annual operating revenue	Annual income from triangular Trade	
		(%)	(NT$ billion)	① (NT$ billion)	② (NT$ billion)	②÷①＊100(%)
Total	7 840	100.00	1 851.5	3 507.0	1040.8	29.68
Manufacturing	1 621	20.68	1 689.5	2 567.0	728.0	28.36
Traditional	751	9.58	390.9	497.8	105.9	21.28
Nontraditional	870	11.10	1 298.6	2 069.3	622.1	30.06
Knowledge Intensive	913	11.65	1 316.5	2 093.2	624.8	29.85
Nonknowledge Intensive	708	9.03	373.0	473.8	103.2	21.78
People's Livelihood	367	4.68	184.6	229.1	43.7	19.07
Chemical	243	3.10	137.8	175.3	37.5	21.38
Metal and Machinery	401	5.11	213.6	294.6	58.8	19.96
Information Electronics	610	7.78	1 153.4	1 868.0	588.0	31.48
Wholesale Trade	6 219	79.32	162.0	940.0	312.8	33.28
By persons engaged						
Under 30 Persons	6 019	76.77	85.0	333.0	107.5	32.29
30 ～ 49 Persons	585	7.46	54.6	169.1	46.1	27.23
50 ～ 99 Persons	534	6.81	141.1	286.1	83.6	29.22
100～ 499 Persons	566	7.22	407.5	931.1	337.5	36.24
500 Persons & Over	136	1.73	1 163.4	1 787.6	466.2	26.08
By operating revenues						
Under NT$40,000,000	3 757	47.93	21.9	59.9	19.1	31.92
NT$40,000,000～	1 685	21.48	38.0	109.2	33.2	30.37
NT$100,000,000～	1 655	21.11	156.9	358.9	110.8	30.87
NT$500,000,000～	305	3.89	120.2	217.2	58.6	26.98
NT$1,000,000,000 & Over	438	5.59	1 514.6	2 761.9	819.2	29.66

(7) Knowledge Intensive enterprises accounted for 11.0%, absorbed 1.83 million employees, and created 40% of the production value.

At the end of 2001 in Taiwan and Fuchien areas, there were 102,526 enterprises engaged in knowledge economy which improve their competitiveness by knowledge and technology, accounting for 11.0% of all the industrial and commercial enterprises. Among them, 52,661 (51.4%) were Knowledge Intensive service enterprises, a little more than the Knowledge Intensive Manufacturing enterprises (49,865). These enterprises absorbed 1.83 million employees, accounting for 27% among all the industrial and commercial enterprises, wherein the workforce in Manufacturing reached 1.15 million persons (63.0%) approximately. The production value created by these Knowledge Intensive enterprises and Net assets in operation by them separately accounted for 40% and 60% among all the industrial and commercial enterprises. This suggests that, the industry and commerce of our country has been developing toward knowledge economy step by step. In the aspect of performance, if compared to the Nonknowledge Intensive enterprises (accounting for nearly 90%), the total production per employee and the profit rate of the "Knowledge Intensive service industry", which covers Finance, Insurance, and industrial and commercial services, separately reached NT$4.21 million and 6.9%, obviously superior to the figures of the non Knowledge Intensive Service industry, NT$1.47 million and 5.6%; and the total production per employee and the profit rate of the "Knowledge Intensive Manufacturing industry" also reached NT$3.58 million and 4.0% respectively, higher than the NT$3.39 million and 2.8% of the Nonknowledge Intensive Manufacturing industry.

Table 12 Overview of the Development of Knowledge Economy Industries

2001

Item	Total (overall average)		Manufacturing		Service	
	Knowledge Intensive	Non Knowledge Intensive	Knowledge Intensive	Non Knowledge Intensive	Knowledge Intensive	Non Knowledge Intensive
Number of enterp..rises at the end of the year	102 526	776 165	49 865	90 748	52 661	685 417
Number of employees at the end of the year (thousand persons)	1 825	4 334	1 149	1 271	676	3 063
Annual production value (NT$ billion)	6 955.6	8 814.2	4 107.7	4 302.3	2 847.9	4 511.9
Net assets in operation at the end of the year (NT$ billion)	49 020.1	24 486.2	7 838.4	8 203.4	41 181.7	16 282.8
Number of employees per enterprise (person)	18	6	23	14	13	5
Production value per employee (NT$ thousand)	3 812	2 034	3 576	3 385	4 213	1 473
Profit rate (%)	5.37	4.72	3.99	2.79	6.89	5.61

(8) The Construction industry was still in depression, and only Pipe Lines Constructione, Refrigeration, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning Construction industries saw significant growth.

Affected by the depression in the real estate industry, the vacancy rate of houses climbed up continuously from 13.3% at the end of 1990 to 17.6% at the end of 2000. Plus the impact of the slowed civil investment in 2001, although the small enterprises in General Civil Engineering Construction and Buildings Construction industry increased in the past five years, the number of employees decreased by 60 thousand persons (20%) totally, and the production value decreased by 20.5% averagely. Consequently, the employment opportunities of Real Estate Operation industry, Building Maintenance and Upholstery industry, Architectural And Engineering Technical Services industry, Interior Design Services industry, and other peripheral industries was reduced by 30%.

Table 13 Operating Status of the Construction Industry and the Peripheral Industries

2001

Industry	Number of enterprises at the end of the year		Number of employees at the end of the year		Annual total production		Net assets in operation at the end of the years	
		change (%)	(persons)	change (%)	(NT$ billion)	change (%)	(NT$ billion)	change (%)
Total	68 730	3.75	537 948	−20.20	1 069.2	−11.76	3 808.5	0.87
General Civil Engineering Construction	8 837	4.16	99 590	−21.63	226.2	−14.04	541.3	15.43
Highway and Street Construction	2 719	29.97	48 078	1.20	92.6	21.74	153.2	50.17
Landscaping Construction	1 914	81.59	9 618	11.88	14.9	45.70	19.2	47.57
Environmental Protection Construction	771	65.10	6 364	5.89	14.6	15.48	28.8	32.59
Buildings Construction	5 328	3.50	70 892	−28.72	184.5	−27.30	399.8	2.22
Building Facilities Installation Construction	1 594	63.99	8 038	13.13	12.4	35.34	14.5	14.10
Mechanics, Telecommunications, and Electricity Construction	11 535	14.95	87 148	−10.12	147.7	0.89	210.2	−6.24
Pipe Lines Construction	1 462	86.72	14 167	54.06	19.9	63.37	25.7	85.32
Refrigeration, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning Construction	2 023	92.48	15 799	44.14	32.4	66.87	51.3	74.49
Building Maintenance and Upholstery	10 656	2.47	47 327	−23.51	64.7	−17.01	80.3	−4.87
Other Construction	8 827	13.88	49 028	−21.81	60.5	−10.63	66.5	−17.80
Real Estate Operation	8 153	−29.64	51 932	−41.38	129.1	−36.30	2 120.7	−4.79
Architectural And Engineering Technical Services	2 934	−28.72	22 575	−38.87	51.1	14.79	69.1	−10.84
Interior Design Services	1 977	−14.34	7 392	−33.56	18.7	17.43	27.9	−2.88

Where, the production value of Real Estate Operation industry, affected by the long-term depression of house price and stagnant transactions, was reduced from NT$202.7 billion in 1996 by 30% to NT$15.83 million per enterprise, 9.5% lower than the figure of the last census.

On the contrarily, such engineering industries as Highway and Street, Landscaping, Environmental Protection , Building Facilities Installation, Pipe Lines, Refrigeration, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning, thanks to the continuous proceeding of governmental public projects, and the emphases placed by the citizens on the quality of residence and community environmental protection, witnessed a stable growth through the past five years. In particular, Pipe Lines Construction industry and Refrigeration, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning Construction industry even experienced a growth of 80% in the number of enterprises and the assets in use, and a growth of 60% in the total production.

(9) The production value of the newly emerging circulation industry the increased by nearly one time, and the per capita labor compensation of Nonstore Retailers ranked the first in commerce.

If we observe the development tendency of the newly emerging circulation industry which have self-owned logistics centers including the Department Stores, Supermarket, Chained Convenient Stores, Retail Outlet, Storage and Distribution, and Nonstore Retailing in the past five years, the number of the enterprises increased from 4,555 at the end of 1996 to 7,640 (67.7%) at the end of 2001, and 83,000 persons were employed, and the total production increased by nearly one time. Where, the Chained Convenient Stores, thanks to their advantages such as 24-hour service, no holiday all year, and the convenient retailing of merchandises, saw a growth of 1.5 times in production value through the past five years, and the number of enterprises also increased by 2,430 (82.2%). Among them, 922 were opened in 1999, and 1,010 in 2000. Additionally, in the “Nonstore Retailers”, since the merchandises are sold by means of TV, network, mail, direct selling, and other method, it is not necessary to establish stores. Therefore, the fixed assets only accounted for 38.0% of the total actual assets in use, obviously lower than the average of commerce, 59.8%. Thanks to the flexibility of this operating mode, the labor reward distributed to every employee reached NT$532,000, ranking the first in commerce. Contrarily, the number of the stores and booths only with one operator was reduced by 14,000 through the past five years, and its percentage in the whole commerce decreased by 6 percents.

Table 14 Operating Status of the Newly Emerging Circulation Industry

Industry	Number of establishment units (number)		Number of persons engaged of establishment units (person)		Annual total value of production of enterprise units (NT$ billion)		Labor compensation per person engaged (NT$ thousand)	
	End 2001	End 1996	End 2001	End 1996	2001	1996	2001	1996
Total	7 640	4 555	82 753	64 051	155.3	82.8	430	275
Department Stores	151	193	15 537	18 696	39.5	32.5	487	412
Supermarkets	1 367	1 091	20 191	16 455	15.9	13.3	379	264
Chained Convenient Stores	5 387	2 957	17 632	17 188	40.3	16.4	372	299
Retail Outlet	82	42	17 897	6 969	28.0	8.1	399	124
Storage and Distribution	42	20	3 278	1 272	10.7	3.4	638	519
Nonstore Retailers	611	252	8 218	3 471	20.9	9.1	532	246
Electronic Shopping and Mail-Order Houses	160	142	2 499	784	3.5	1.1	486	123
Direct Selling Establishments	319	79	5 092	2 430	16.5	7.7	551	315
Other Nonstore Retailers	132	31	627	257	0.9	0.2	562	173

(10) The Eating and Drinking Places industry absorbed over 200 thousand employees, and the number of small-sized operators increased by 24,000.

Eating and Drinking places is an industry of a lower forward and afterward correlative effect. However, with the change of the social and family structure, the continuous increase of the population who have their meals outside home, and the ascending unemployment rate in 2001, the number of Eating and Drinking Places increased by 21,711 (58.5%) in past five years. Among them, 88.4% were opened after 2000. These enterprises absorbed 203,000 employees, approximately accounting for 10% in the whole commerce; and the total production created by them increased from NT$175.3 billion in 1996 to NT$243.5 billion in 2001 (40%), where in restaurants took a high percentage of 86.7%, Coffee/Tea Shops and Bars 10.4%, and Public Houses and Beer Halls, Snack Booths, Eating-Drinking Booths only 2.9%.

Seen from the workforce point of view, the number of the enterprises only having 1 employee was 4,172, and 2~4 employees, 48,988. These two kinds of enterprises totally accounted for 90% of all the Eating and Drinking Places. Compared to 1996, the small-scale enterprises staffed with less than five persons saw an increase of 24,437 (85.1%) in quantity and an increase of 45,421 (70.2%) persons in workforce; the total production was also greatly increased by 1.2 times, and the average 5-year survival rate and the profit rate reached 85.4% and 10.2% respectively, obviously better than the average value of the entire Eating and Drinking Places, 61.7% and 7.5%.

Table 15 Operating Status of the Eating and Drinking Places

Item	Total (Overall Average)		Restaurants		Coffee/Tea Shops and Bars		Public Houses and Beer Halls		Other Eating and Ddrinking Places not elsewhere classified	
	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996
Number of enterprise units end of year (number)	58 828	37 117	47 663	29 925	9 398	5 418	677	308	1 090	1 466
Number of persons engaged end of year (person)	202 867	189 591	173 590	166 342	23 392	17 865	2 747	2 416	3 138	2 968
Annual total value of production (NT$ billion)	243.5	175.3	211.1	156.6	25.4	13.8	3.7	2.4	3.3	2.6
Average 5-year survival rate (%)	61.73	46.89	64.19	51.08	54.26	39.72	70.78	27.34	37.18	29.24
Profit rate (%)	7.54	9.79	7.27	9.47	9.38	12.76	7.84	8.99	10.16	13.60
Yield rate of net assets in operation （%）	4.49	5.57	4.26	5.45	6.18	6.51	5.08	5.41	7.48	7.11

(11) The production value of the Digital Content Industry reached NT$150 billion, increased by 3.4 times in the past five years.

If we include the Computer Systems Design Services, Data Processing Services, and Internet Information Supply Services into the range of the “Digital Content Industry”, there were totally 4,553 enterprises engaged in the Digital Content Industry in Taiwan and Fuchien areas at the end of 2001, nearly two times the 2,296 of the year 1996, and the number of employees, the production value, and the actual assets in use separately experienced a growth of 1.4 times, 3.4 times, and 3.8 times. Where, the production of Internet Information Supply Services, thanks to the rapid increase of the cyber population, rapidly rose up the quickest in the five years, from NT$2.6 billion in 1996 to NT$23.9 billion in 2001. Consequently, the labor reward per employee increased from NT$540 thousand in 1995 to NT$650 thousand, approximately 30% higher than the overall average of industry and commerce.

(12) Public Rapid Transit opened a new era of the Service Sector, and the production value of Motor Bus Transportation fell down 16% in the past five year.

Since the public metro system was formally put into use in March 1996, the number of metro passengers had reached 800 thousand person-times per day by 2001, resulting in the continuous loss of passenger sources of the Railway Transportation industry, the Bus Transportation industry, and the Taxi Transportation industry. In the Motor Bus Transportation, the number of enterprises increased by 20% approximately as Taiwan Motor Transport Co. was transformed into Kuo-Kuang

Motor Transport Co. and the government had opened the right-of-way to the public, but the industry was impacted seriously because the competition got severer and the downtown passengers became fewer daily; therefore, the total production and the number of employees decreased by 16.2% and 17.0% respectively. As regard to the General Bus Transportation, as the government promotes the domestic sightseeing and tourism, the number of enterprises witnessed a growth of 42.1%, and the production value increased by nearly 70%.

Table 16 Operating Status of the Digital Content Industry

Item	Total		Computer Systems Design Services		Data Processing Services		Internet Information Supply Services	
	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996
Number of enterprise units end of year (number)	4 553	2 296	3 644	1 954	302	168	607	174
Number of persons engaged end of year (person)	53 486	21 935	43 033	18 787	2 205	1 512	8 248	1 636
Annual total value of production (NT$ billion)	155.0	35.2	125.9	31.2	5.2	1.4	23.9	2.6
Net value of assets in operation end of year (NT$ billion)	285.2	59.1	214.7	52.1	9.0	2.7	61.5	4.3
Labor compensation per person engaged (NT$ thousand)	597	548	589	561	556	393	651	540

Table 17 Operating Status of the Major Land Transportation

Industry	Number of enterprise units end of year (number)		Number of persons engaged end of year (person)		Net value of assets in operation end of year (NT$ billion)		Annual total value of production (NT$ billion)	
	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996
Total	50 544	51 017	139 772	130 335	1 037.3	324.8	117.3	106.9
Railway Transportation	3	2	8 171	6 938	753.8	142.8	21.7	20.9
Public Rapid Transit	2	1	3 212	1 623	59.1	23.7	7.5	0.4
Motor Bus Transportation	61	50	21 852	26 317	104.7	81.7	26.3	31.4
Taxi Transportation	49 563	50 320	97 334	87 956	91.0	56.5	48.7	46.4
General Bus Transportation	915	644	9 203	7 501	28.7	20.1	13.1	7.8

Note: The Railway Transportation includes the Taiwan High-speed Railway Co. being prepared, and the Public rapid transit includes the Kaohsiung Metro Co. being prepared.

(13) The production value and the assets in operation of Telecommunications increased by times.

According to the statistics made by China Post Co., the letters, packages, and express mails exceeded 2.9 billion pieces in Taiwan-Fuchien areas in 2001, the per capita correspondence rate (piece/person) increased from 103.5 in 1996 to 129.4; accordingly, 109 enterprises (47.0% up) were newly established in the private express service industry, and the production value and the assets in use separately expanded by 111.8% and 120.9%.

Since the government opened the telecom service, the number of mobile phone users had amounted to 21,630 thousand by the end of 2001, averagely 96.6 subscribers every one hundred persons. Moreover, the private fixed network operators began to provide services in July 2001. Driven by the promotion strategy of price reduction, the outgoing international telephones increased from 0.7 billion minutes in 1996 to 1.51 billion minutes in 2001. As a result, the production value and the assets in use of the entire telecom industry separately experienced a growth of 107.3% and 115.3%, and the labor productivity, reflected by the production value of every unit (NT$) of labor reward, reached NT$5.6 yuan, 0.5 times higher than the NT$3.6 of 1996. Although the profit rate decreased by 9.1 percents under the effect of the competition from private operators, it still reached a high level of 20.8%. This suggests that the Telecommunications industry of our country still has competitive advantages and development potentials.

Table 18 Operating Status of Postal and Telecommunications Industries

2001

Industry	Number of enterprise units end of year		Annual total value of production		Net value of assets in operation end of year		Total value of production per labor compensation		Profit rate	
	(number)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)	(NT$ billion)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)	(NT$ billion)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)	(NT$)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)	(%)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)
Total (Overall Average)	390	62.50	373.9	95.74	1 013.1	101.44	4.61	51.15	19.76	-7.92
Postal and Courier Services	342	46.15	30.3	19.74	63.3	2.65	1.57	5.37	8.27	-5.05
Postal Services	1	-50.00	26.2	12.20	58.7	-1.46	1.53	5.52	11.01	-2.93
Courier Services	341	46.98	4.1	111.81	4.6	120.90	1.82	-20.87	-9.63	-15.66
Telecommunications	48	700.00	343.6	107.34	949.8	115.26	5.56	53.17	20.77	-9.11

(14) The assets used in the financing Investment, Credit Card Company, Futures, and Personal Insurance increased significantly.

Since 1990s, the finance market has become increasingly open and the investment articles diversified, and the people put more and more emphases on career planning, investment and financing, and risk sharing; therefore, Finance Investment, Credit Card, Securities, Futures, and Insurance grew rapidly. Among them, Finance Investment , thanks to its profitability and easiness to collect funds, saw an increase of 1,635 enterprises (188.2% up), and the total production and the actual assets in use of this Industry increased from NT$17.4 billion and NT$305.9 billion in 1996 to NT$54.4 billion and NT$1132.8 billion in 2001, showing a growth of 2.1 times and 2.7 times respectively. Due to the vast market demand, Credit Card attracted a good many investors, so the assets in use increased by 1.6 times through the past five years.

Since the common fund and futures market remained hot and the government had opened the business scope of investment trust and consultation, the average profit rate of the securities and futures Industry reached 20%. Where, Securities, affected by the poor performance of the stock market in 2001, experienced a decrease of 6.5 percents in the profit rate. In the Futures industry, after the assets increased rapidly by 5.7 times, the profit rate increased from -8.3% in 1996 to 21.6% in 2001, an perfect turn from deficit to profit. As regard to Life Insurance, since the per capita insurance premium increased continuously, and the sale of the insurance policies of high predetermined profit rate was stopped, which resulted in scare buying, the production value and the actual assets in use increased by 1.1 times compared to 1996, and reached NT$875.5 billion and NT$2,987.5 billion respectively.

Table 19　Development Situation of the Finance and Insurance Industry

2001

Industry	Number of enterprise units end of year		Number of persons engaged end of year		Annual total value of production		Net value of assets in operation end of year		Profit rate	
	(number)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)	(person)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)	(NT$ billion)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)	(NT$ billion)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)	(%)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)
Financing Investment	2 504	188.15	8 424	75.57	54.4	212.19	1 132.8	270.35	20.77	-1.01
Credit Card Company	5	25.00	1 596	93.45	4.1	27.29	34.3	157.08	-8.54	…
Securities	390	14.71	45 744	62.76	128.8	80.20	1 117.6	35.37	22.16	-6.51
Futures	32	18.52	1 998	130.98	6.2	578.99	47.9	570.91	21.56	…
Personal Insurance	30	-3.23	110 625	6.30	875.5	116.36	2 987.5	114.43	2.26	-1.59

(15) The Industrial Sector spent NT$36.1 billion in environmental protection, and the environmental protection industry and its peripheral industries saw a growth of 1.1 times in the number of enterprises.

At the end of 2001, totally 7,431 enterprises in the Industrial Sector spent more or less in environmental protection, and the expenditures on pollution control equipment, operation and maintenance, contracting expenses, environmental protection expenses, monitoring and test expenses reached NT$36.1 billion, approximately accounting for 0.3% of the operating revenue of the entire Industrial Sector. Where, Manufacturing invested the most, NT$30.1 billion, because the Chemical industry and the Information Electronics industry are of high pollution. In addition, up to the end of 2001, there had been 5,138 enterprises engaged in environmental protection and its peripheral industries (including Pesticides and Herbicides Manufacturing, Pollution Controlling Equipment Manufacturing and Repairing, Environmental Protection Construction, Wholesale of Recyclable Materials, Environment Consultation Services, Environment Test Services, Sanitary and Pollution Controlling Services), increased by 1.1 times through the past five years. The value of the fixed assets in use amounted to NT$80.6 billion, more than one times up from 1996. This mainly owes to the rapid growth of Environment Consultation Services, Pesticides and Herbicides Manufacturing, Sanitary and Pollution Controlling Services.

Table 20 Expenditure of the Industrial Sector on Environmental Protection

2001

Industry	Number of enterprise units end of year		Annual expenditure on environmental protection	
	(number)	Percentage (%)	(NT$ million)	Percentage in revenue (%)
Total (Overall Average)	7 431	100.00	36 099	0.32
Mining and Quarrying	32	0.43	18	0.08
Manufacturing	6 013	80.92	30 128	0.30
People's Livelihood	1 593	21.44	3 958	0.25
Chemical Industry	1 516	20.40	10 051	0.45
Metal and Machinery	2 023	27.22	6 058	0.27
Information Electronics	881	11.86	10 061	0.25
Electricity, Gas and Water	19	0.26	3 649	0.93
Construction	1 367	18.40	2 304	0.27

Table 21 Operating Status of the Environmental Protection-related Industries

2001

Industry	Number of enterprise units end of year (number)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)	Number of persons engaged end of year (person)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)	Annual total value of production (NT$ billion)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)	Fixed assets in operation end of year (NT$ billion)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)
Total	5 138	105.11	36 306	37.07	68.9	45.94	80.6	109.86
Pesticides and Herbicides Manufacturing	75	-5.06	4 556	-10.03	11.7	-16.70	17.0	156.35
Pollution Controlling Equipment Manufacturing and Repairing	195	28.29	2 327	31.62	3.9	16.04	2.5	34.24
Environmental Protection Construction	771	65.10	6 364	5.89	14.6	15.48	11.6	33.81
Wholesale of Recyclable Materials	1 118	…	4 816	…	4.3	…	9.4	…
Environment Consultation Services	57	62.86	689	229.67	0.9	309.69	0.7	201.75
Environment Test Services	95	14.46	1 423	34.12	2.4	89.98	1.5	41.67
Sanitary and Pollution Controlling Services	2 827	67.38	16 131	30.35	31.1	98.28	37.9	90.11

(16) The number of enterprises in Electronic Game Arcades and Other Recreational Services multiplied, resulting in the growth of investment in the Recreational Service industry.

With the increase of the people's income and leisure time, the visitors of the major domestic sightseeing and recreational areas exceeded 100 million person-times in 2001; the 13,500 rounds of sporting and recreational activities were held in communities, and these activities attracted 23.9% of the total population to participate in. As a result, the sightseeing and recreational service industry including accommodation, tourism and other related recreational activities saw an increase of 5,658 (53.3% up) in the number of enterprises, and achieved an annual production value of NT$158.2 billion, and the fixed assets invested in software and hardware facility reached NT$616.4 billion. Recreational Service increased the quickest, which mainly owes to the following facts: the number of enterprises in the Electronic Game Arcades and Other Recreational Service (mainly including cyber café) respectively increased by 1,020 and 3,232 in the past five years, thus leading to a growth of nearly one time in the investment. Additionally, Accommodation Service, Travel Agency, and Amusement Park, which are closely related to tourist activities, saw an increase of 387 (6.6%) in the number of enterprises through the past five years as the government activated the policies of "expanding the domestic demand" and "two rest days one week" in 1999. However, except the Amusement Park still remained at a high profit rate of 11.1%, Travel industry and

Accommodation Service industry, affected by the 921 Earthquake, the 911 Terroristic Attack in the USA and the market competition, did not achieved a satisfactory profit rate, only 3%~6%. As regard to the Sports Grounds and Facilities, since billiards becomes popular in the recent years and is likely to replace bowling gradually, the number of employees decreased by 6,679 (35.2% down) although the number of enterprises increased by 425 in the past five years.

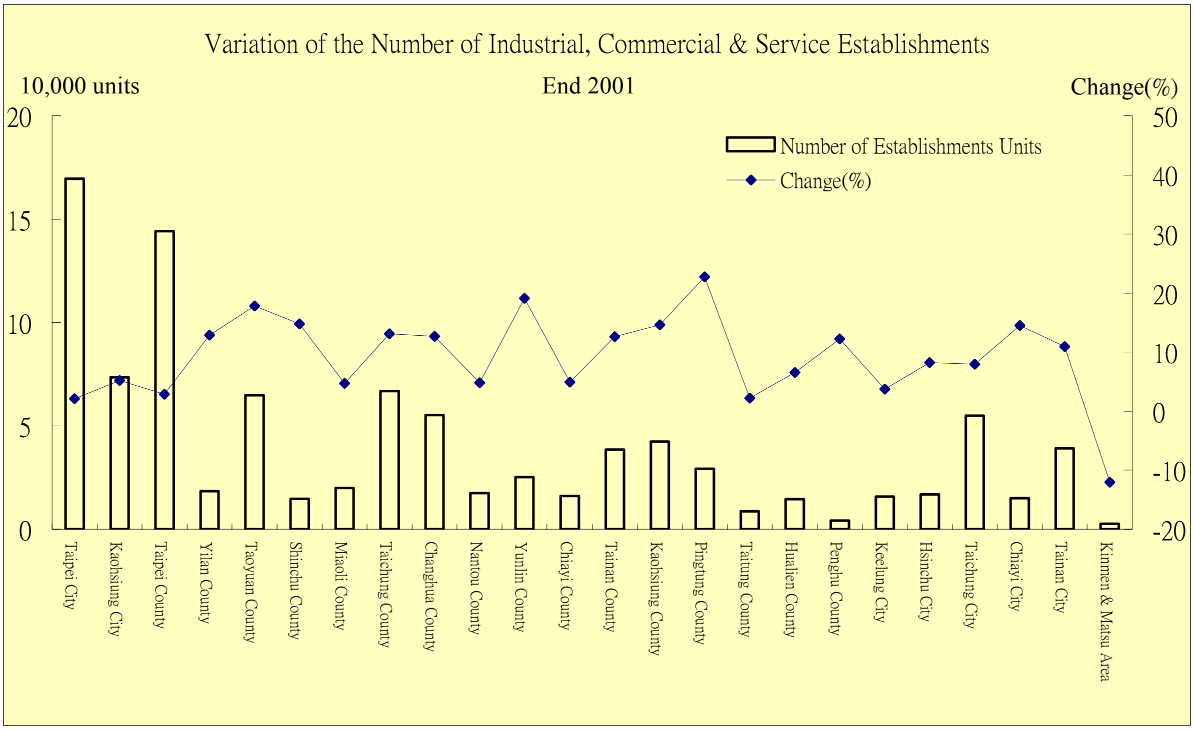
Table 22 Operating Status of Sightseeing and Recreation-related Industries

Industry	Number of enterprise units (number)		Number of persons engaged (person)		Annual total value of production (NT$ billion)		Fixed assets in operation (NT$ billion)		Profit rate (%)	
	End 2001	End 1996	End 2001	End 1996	2001	1996	End 2001	End 1996	2001	1996
Total	16 268	10 610	126 609	128 344	158.2	118.1	616.4	447.7	7.02	8.17
Accommodation Service	3 615	3 576	48 282	50 628	67.5	53.1	255.5	180.3	5.20	7.12
Travel Agency	1 717	1 562	20 804	22 399	23.5	15.8	30.1	23.4	3.72	7.25
Sports Grounds and Facilities	1 974	1 549	12 315	18 994	16.9	18.9	113.9	146.1	4.13	5.50
Recreational Services	8 962	3 923	45 208	36 323	50.3	30.3	216.9	97.9	11.93	12.09
Amusement Parks	931	738	9 740	10 017	12.5	10.8	140.2	57.6	11.14	12.32
Audiovisual and Singing Services	1 529	1 303	15 046	16 725	17.4	12.6	36.6	24.6	11.50	11.30
Special Recreational Services	745	377	5 570	5 064	5.2	3.2	8.0	4.5	10.87	11.11
Electronic Game arcades	2 029	1 009	5 726	3 070	6.1	2.6	13.3	8.7	15.35	15.05
Other Recreational Services	3 728	496	9 126	1 447	9.1	1.1	18.8	2.5	12.19	14.49

4.3 Industrial, Commercial and Regional Development

(1) There were 27 industrial and commercial establishments every square kilometer averagely, and the growth was quicker in the south than in the midst and the north.

At the end of 2001, the number of industrial and commercial establishments in Taiwan-Fuchien areas reached 27 per square kilometer, 2 more than five years before. To view from the regional distribution, most of them are centralized in the north, totally 447,141 or 46.0%; the south and the midst separately accounted for 26.6% and 24.7%; and the east and Kinmen & Matsu totally not more than 3%. But seen from the regional growth, the south experienced the greatest increase, 26,013, superior to the north and the midst for the first time through the latest ten years. This is because Kaohsiung County (City), Tainan County (City), and Pingtung County, under the driving force of the metropolitan areas, export processing areas, and science-based industrial parks, witnessed a rapid growth in industry and commerce. The north only achieved an increase of 19,804 enterprises in the past five years, lower than the 64,000 in 1996, because the development has become saturated, a good many factories has been migrated out or closed, and Taipei County (City) and Taoyuan County were stagnant in growth. As regard to the East where industry and commerce had been developing relatively slowly, the number of enterprises only increased by 1,113, but Hualien County witnessed an increase of 915 compared to the end of 1996 and a growth rate 4.3 percents higher than that of Taitung County, because it had been making much effort to develop sightseeing and create conditions for developing this industry.



(2) The development of industry and commerce is closely relates to the prosperity of the local area, and makes great contributions to employment.

The development of industry and commerce has a favorable interactive relation with the creation of employment opportunities and the activation of local economy. Seen from the degree of industrial and commercial development in the areas in Taiwan, the north saw the rapidest growth in production value, 30.6%; the midst ranked the second, 27.5%; and the east only increased by 10%. If we further observe the interactive relation between industrial & commercial development and employment in the cities and counties, we can find that, the areas where the industrial and commercial production value or the number of employees grew slowly or decreased, like Keelung City, Yilan County, Taichung County, Nantou County, Tainan City, Kaohsiung County, and Hualien County, were in relatively more serious unemployment, and the income per family there was lower than the average of Taiwan. Contrarily, in the areas where industry and commerce were developed or performed well in business invitation, such as Taipei City, Taoyuan County, Hsinchu County (City), and Yunlin County, not only the number of employees was increased significantly and the unemployment rate was relatively lower, but also a higher degree of finance autonomy (self-provided financial sources/annual revenue) was achieved. This suggests that, the development of industry and commerce not only closely relates to the prosperity of local areas, but also has an important effect on employment.

(3) Science-based industrial parks developed continuously, and some of the factory buildings in the industrial parks in the north were left unused.

If we eye on the industry and commerce in the village in industrial parks, export processing areas, and science-based industrial parks to observe the regional development of industry and commerce, we can find that the science-based industrial parks developed the quickest, and because the information electronics enterprises settled down in Hsinchu Science-based industrial Park in succession and the development of Tainan Science-based Industrial Park had been finished, over 51,000 employment opportunities (86.6% up) and a production value of NT$339.0 billion (increased by 1.1 times) were increased, and the fixed assets in use reached NT$675.0 billion (increased by 2.7 times). In Hsinchu County (City) and Tainan County (City), the convenient geographical conditions have done much to the development of local economy.

However, the industrial parks that have been developed early, faced by the depression in macro-economy and the stagnant market demand, have shown a trend of decline and some facilities have been left unused. In the industrial parks in the north, because a good many factories in Taipei County and Taoyuan County were closed or moved out, the total floor area in use was reduced by 524,000m^2 (5.9% down) compared to the last census, and the employment opportunities also decreased by 31,000(19.4% down). In the midst, because the industrial parks in Taichung City, Changhua County, and Yunlin County successfully attracted not a few manufacturers to settle themselves down there, thus pushing the development of industry and commerce in the ambient areas; therefore, the land and the floor area in use separately increased by 20% and 40%, and the number of enterprises, the number of employees, and the production value also saw an increase of 10%. In the southern industrial parks, as the number of enterprises decreased a little by 3.5%, the production value and the fixed assets in use separately fell down by 4.1% and 5.5% in the past five years. As for the eastern industrial parks, compared to 1996, the employment opportunities, affected by the geographical environment and traffic, were reduced by 2.5%, but the production value and the fixed assets in use achieved a growth of 10.8% and 6.2% respectively.

Table 23 Development Situation of Industry and Commerce in Taiwan

2001

Region	Number of establishment units end of year		Number of persons engaged of establishment units end of year		Annual total value of production of establishment units		Unemployment rate	Revenue per enterprise	Financial autonomy
	(number)	2001 vs.1996 (%)	(1000 Persons)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)	(NT$ billion)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)	(%)	(NT$ thousand)	(%)
Taiwan	968 888	8.66	6 655	1.16	17 010.8	25.10	4.57	1 064	–
Northern Region	447 141	6.14	3 677	3.07	10 048.9	30.57	4.47	–	–
Taipei City	171 343	3.13	1 635	8.00	4 881.6	48.74	3.95	1 506	98.81
Keelung City	15 797	4.07	76	−18.69	174.6	13.90	5.14	964	59.36
Hsinchu City	16 887	8.44	165	26.94	545.1	71.43	4.35	1 420	63.69
Taipei County	144 787	3.29	961	−5.93	2 085.4	10.33	4.86	1 098	61.76
Yilan Ccounty	18 615	13.72	94	−10.47	178.2	13.78	5.01	877	52.16
Taoyuan County	65 039	18.15	607	6.35	1 710.4	15.87	4.32	1 143	75.32
Hsinchu County	14 673	14.90	139	4.61	473.6	12.76	3.76	1 106	53.87
Central Region	240 163	11.21	1 397	−0.49	3 125.2	27.49	4.53	–	–
Taichung City	55 093	8.23	368	4.29	890.8	57.00	4.71	1 251	71.40
Miaoli County	19 913	4.75	117	−6.39	286.2	8.17	4.47	944	46.00
Taichung County	66 961	13.35	409	−2.79	822.7	6.96	4.97	903	37.29
Changhua County	55 343	12.90	301	−4.59	571.4	8.35	4.00	846	47.43
Nantou County	17 573	5.21	83	1.05	158.0	8.25	4.89	836	17.76
Yunlin County	25 280	19.05	118	10.62	396.2	123.96	4.10	874	65.82
Southern Region	258 319	11.20	1 487	−1.55	3 669.2	11.25	4.76	–	–
Chiayi City	14 959	14.58	68	2.27	140.9	17.53	4.55	976	54.86
Tainan City	39 237	11.04	189	−3.00	316.2	11.60	5.00	943	69.71
Kaohsiung City	73 535	5.28	487	−2.64	1 341.8	15.24	5.00	1 169	85.99
Chiayi County	16 030	4.97	81	−1.24	179.6	9.52	4.03	784	47.79
Tainan County	38 640	12.76	280	4.40	708.1	19.52	4.68	822	57.19
Kaohsiung County	42 499	14.81	250	−6.97	735.7	0.55	5.05	783	56.76
Pingtung County	29 323	22.91	119	1.49	226.4	1.07	4.49	838	52.64
Penghu County	4 096	12.00	12	2.88	20.5	10.44	3.46	732	40.31
Eastern Region	23 265	5.02	94	−3.07	167.4	10.50	4.78	–	–
Taitung County	8 633	2.35	29	−7.69	46.6	−1.11	4.33	761	44.43
Hualien County	14 632	6.67	64	−0.80	120.9	15.74	5.13	933	48.06

Note: As the Sixth Naphtha Cracking Plant was put into production in 2000, Yunlin County saw a growth of 100% in production value.

Table 24 Operating Status of Industry and Commerce in the village in Industrial Parks, Export Processing Areas, and Science-based Industrial Parks

2001

Class	Number of establishment units end of year		Floor area of building used end of year		Number of persons engaged of establishment units end of year		Annual total value of production of establishment units		Net value of fixed assets in operation end of year	
	(number)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)	(1000 m2)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)	(person)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)	(NT$ billion)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)	(NT$ billion)	2001 vs. 1996 (%)
Total	20 450	0.87	37 126	14.53	538 960	4.87	2 273.1	18.69	2 265.3	64.93
Industrial Parks	17 839	-2.05	28 254	4.30	355 486	-8.09	1 376.6	-2.08	1 142.8	11.22
Northern region	5 864	-13.74	8 374	-5.89	130 491	-19.37	532.5	-9.25	411.2	23.82
Central region	6 285	11.83	8 264	44.41	110 778	9.97	304.2	17.73	248.0	33.44
Southern region	5 077	-3.52	11 104	-7.42	108 742	-8.31	524.8	-4.07	466.4	-5.47
Eastern region	613	15.01	513	7.75	5 475	-2.46	15.2	10.84	17.2	6.17
Export Processing areas	1 486	16.55	3 500	34.09	72 634	7.20	248.8	24.08	195.9	107.58
Taichung Export Processing Area	347	-5.19	429	24.31	16 064	14.12	41.2	21.46	32.2	127.62
Kaohsiung Export Processing Area	1 139	25.30	3 071	35.58	56 570	5.39	207.6	24.62	163.6	104.03
Science-based Industrial Parks	1 125	43.13	5 371	97.83	110 840	86.61	647.7	109.81	926.6	268.29
Hsinchu Science-based Industrial Park	960	45.23	4 803	84.37	93 604	63.67	548.4	80.87	718.9	191.92
Tainan Science-based Industrial Park	165	32.00	568	417.80	17 236	681.68	99.3	1 703.54	207.8	3 785.75

4.4 Operating Scale and Efficiency

(1) Non-company organizations and one-employee enterprises increased by 10% approximately.

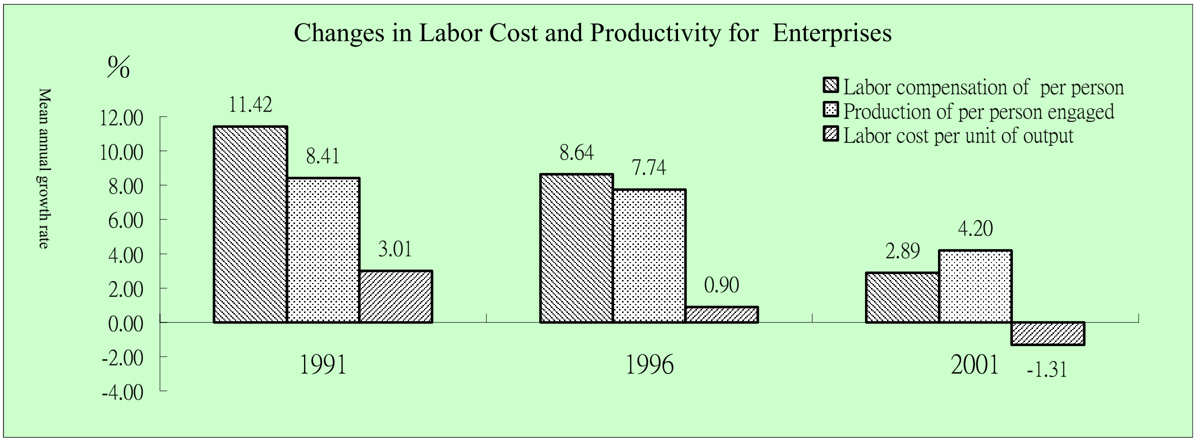
At the end of 2001, among all the industrial and commercial organizations, there were 333,756 companies, 1,883 (0.6% up) more than the figure of 1996, while the non-company organizations increased by 66,860 (12.5% up), higher than the growth rate of the 1996 census, 2.5%. Seen from the workforce point of view, the number of the enterprises staffed with only one person increased from 250,510 in 1996 to 275,502 in 2001 (10.0% up) , and the enterprises with 2 to 4 employees also increased by 20.9%. Contrarily, the number of the enterprises with 5 to 29 employees decreased by 32,951 (14.9% down) in the past five years.

(2) The labor cost per unit of output was reduced, which was helpful for improving industrial competitiveness.

If we evaluate the labor productivity by the production value per employee, the productivity only increased by 4.2% yearly in 1996~2001. During this period, the annual labor reward per employee reached NT$503,203, showing an average annual growth rate of 2.9%, much lower than the 8.6% of 1996. This suggests that the growth of labor productivity is quicker than the increase of annual labor reward of the same period; as a result, the labor cost per unit of output was reduced by 1.3%, which is helpful for improving industrial competitiveness.

Table 25 The Organizational Form of Industrial, Commercial and Service Enterprises Classified, by Number of Persons Scale

Number of persons scale	Total		Company		Non-company	
	End 2001	End 1996	End 2001	End 1996	End 2001	End 1996
Total	935 316	866 573	333 756	331 873	601 560	534 700
1 Person	275 502	250 510	30 482	23 621	245 020	226 889
2 ~ 4 Persons	444 658	367 924	131 055	123 314	313 603	244 610
5 ~ 9 Persons	118 626	138 277	86 626	92 906	32 000	45 371
10 ~ 29 Persons	68 912	82 212	60 102	67 088	8 810	15 124
30 ~ 49 Persons	13 051	13 608	12 021	12 146	1 030	1 462
50 ~ 99 Persons	8 591	8 631	7 957	7 891	634	740
100 ~ 499 Persons	5 061	4 590	4 708	4 197	353	393
500 Persons & over	915	821	805	710	110	111



(3) The growth of the production value of Traditional Manufacturing industries was equivalent to that of Nontraditional industries.

Through the past five years, the Traditional Manufacturing industries witnessed a decrease of 12,690 (12.0%) in the number of enterprises, and a decrease of 214,000 persons (13.8%) in the number of employees, as a result, the average workforce of each enterprise was reduced from 14.7 persons in 1996 to 14.4 persons. However, to view from the angle of operating efficiency, the production value per employee of the enterprises in Traditional industries that were still being

Table 26 Operating Status of the Manufacturing Industry

Industry	Number of enterprise units (number)		Number of persons engaged (1000 persons)		Annual total value of production (NT$ billion)		Profit rate (%)	
	End 2001	End 1996	End 2001	End 1996	2001	1996	2001	1996
Total (Overall average)	140 613	154 753	2 420	2 525	8 410.0	7 411.8	3.43	6.60
Classified by form								
Traditional	92 972	105 662	1 334	1 548	4 496.2	4 422.5	2.92	5.97
Nontraditional	47 641	49 091	1 085	977	3 913.8	2 989.2	3.91	7.52
Classified into four								
People's Livelihood	29 934	36 384	533	656	1 396.4	1 623.4	2.72	6.06
Chemical	30 312	33 724	479	537	2 087.7	1 803.8	3.26	5.92
Metal and Machinery	64 550	68 683	721	764	1 938.7	1 981.7	3.40	6.23
Information Electronics	15 817	15 962	686	569	2 987.3	2 002.8	3.81	7.95

Industry	Persons engaged per enterprise (person)		Total value of production per enterprise (NT$ 1000)		Total value of production per persons engaged (NT$ 1000)		Net value of assets in operation per persons engaged (NT$ 1000)	
	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996
Total average	17.2	16.3	59 810	47 894	3 476	2 935	6 630	4 001
Classified by form								
Traditional	14.4	14.7	48 361	41 855	3 369	2 857	6 374	4 251
Nontraditional	22.8	19.9	82 153	60 891	3 606	3 059	6 944	3 604
Classified into four								
People's Livelihood	17.8	18.0	46 650	44 619	2 619	2 474	6 414	3 754
Chemical	15.8	15.9	68 873	53 489	4 355	3 361	7 445	4 961
Metal and Machinery	11.2	11.1	30 034	28 853	2 687	2 595	4 088	3 405
Information Electronics	43.4	35.6	188 863	125 472	4 357	3 522	8 902	4 178

operated at the end of the 2001 increased by 17.9% through the past five years; this growth was equivalent to that of Nontraditional industries. The profit rate of Traditional industries was reduced from 6.0% in 1996 to 2.9% in 2001, but the Nontraditional industries even witnessed a decline of 3.6 percents. This suggests that, the Traditional industries of Taiwan still have somewhat competitive advantages.

As one of the four industry classes, the Information Electronics industry absorbed 686,000 employees and created a production value of NT$2,987.3 billion although it was affected by the depression in the global IT industry. The percentage taken by this industry in the entire Manufacturing industry increased from 19.6% in 1991, to 27.0% in 1996, and then to 35.5% in 2001, and the production value per employee also increased from NT$1,881 thousand in 1991 to NT$4,357 thousand in 2001; but due to the depression in the world economy and affected by international competition, the profit rate, after being increased from 5.04% in 1991 to 8.0% in 1996, was reduced to 3.8% in 2001.

(4) Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) achieved an average profit rate of 5.6%, a little higher than that of large enterprises.

If we identify SMEs by the number of employees according to the provision of the Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Development Act, we will find that the most industrial and commercial enterprises in Taiwan and Fuchien areas are small or medium-sized. In 2001, SMEs created about 60% of the employment opportunities, invested 20% of the assets, and created 40% of the production value. Among them, 324,000 (34.9%) had used computers, nearly 30,000 (3.2%) had applied e-business, and 7,000 were engaged in triangular trade or made investment in research and development (including technology buying). Thanks to the flexibility and tenacity of such an operating mode focused on SMEs, the average profit rate reached 5.6%. On the other hand, since the profit space of Manufacturing industry, Transportation, Storage and Communication industry, and Finance and Insurance industry was reduced, the average profit rate of large-scale enterprises only amounted to 4.5%, 2.9 percents lower than the level of 1996. If we make further observation on the mini enterprises with less than five employees, we can see that, there were 720,160 mini enterprises in 2001, accounting for 92.5% of the total number of small enterprises. The number of mini enterprises increased by 102,000 (16.4%), and the number of their employees also saw a growth of 140,000 persons (11.5%). As regard to medium-sized and large-scale enterprises, the number of medium-sized enterprises and the number of their employees, compared to the level of 1996, separately decreased 10,000 (6.2%) and 143,000 (5.6%); while large-scale enterprises experienced a growth of 912 enterprises (14.4%) and 285,000 employees (13.6%).

Table 27 Operating Status of the Large, Medium, and Small-sized Industrial, Commercial and Service Enterprises

Item	Total (overall average)		Large-scale enterprises		Small and medium-sized enterprises					
					Total		Medium		Small	
	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996
Number of enterprise units end of year	935 316	866 573	7 261	6 349	928 055	860 224	149 533	159 342	778 522	700 882
Computers (%)	35.38	…	99.88	…	34.88	…	89.18	…	24.45	…
E-Business (%)	3.47	…	32.86	…	3.24	…	11.09	…	1.73	…
R&D (%)	0.92	…	22.43	…	0.75	…	2.85	…	0.34	…
Triangular trade (%)	0.84	…	8.41	…	0.78	…	3.65	…	0.23	…
Number of persons engaged end of year (1000 persons)	6 663	6 587	2 384	2 099	4 280	4 488	2 413	2 555	1 867	1 933
Net value of assets in operation end of year (NT$ billion)	76 835.7	53 565.5	59 737.3	39 670.7	17 098.4	13 894.9	10 497.2	8 712.5	6 601.2	5 182.4
Annual total value of production (NT$ billion)	17 032.5	13 708.7	10 219.7	7 401.0	6 812.7	6 307.7	4 502.0	4 154.4	2 310.7	2 153.3
Profit rate (%)	4.97	7.12	4.51	7.41	5.63	6.80	4.58	5.69	8.09	9.27

(5) The labor productivity grew slowly, and the capital productivity declined by 26.5% in the industrial sector.

To check the "labor facility rate" of enterprises by the value of assets actually used by each employee, the labor facility rate of the industrial and commercial enterprises reached NT$11,530 thousand at the end of 2001, 41.8% up from the end of 1996, but the growth rate was 6.5 percents lower than the 48.3% of 1996. To evaluate the "labor productivity" by the average annual production value created by each employee, the labor productivity of the industrial and commercial enterprises amounted to NT$2,560 thousand in 2001, increased by 22.8% through the past five years, lower than the growth rate, 48.1%, of 1996. It suggests that, the growth of labor productively slowed down as the extension of labor facility rate was slackened in 2001. In addition, if we use the production value per unit (NT$) of capital to evaluate the "capital productivity", the industrial and commercial enterprises achieved a capital productivity of NT$0.22 in 2001, 15.4% lower than the NT$0.26 of 1996. It shows that, the growth of production value is slower than that of the actual assets in use, resulting in the decrease of capital productivity in the past five years. In the Service Sector, the capital productivity was NT$0.13, a little higher than the NT$0.12 of 1996, and in the

Industrial Sector, was NT$0.50, declined by 26.5% from the level of 1996. The cause of the decline mainly lies in that, in the past five years, the actual assets in use of Manufacturing industry increased by 58.8%，but the production value only grew by 13.5%.

Table 28 Operating Efficiency of the Industrial, Commercial and Service Enterprises Classified by Workforce Scale

Workforce scale (Persons)	Net value of assets in operatioin per persons engaged (NT$1000)			Total value of production per persons engaged (NT$1000)			Total value of production per net assets in operation (NT$)		
	End 2001	End 1996	change (%)	2001	1996	change (%)	2001	1996	change (%)
Overall Overage	11 531	8 132	41.80	2 556	2 081	22.83	0.22	0.26	-15.38
Under 5 Persons	4 023	3 229	24.59	1 062	885	20.00	0.26	0.27	-3.70
5 ~ 9 Persons	3 992	2 960	34.86	1 396	1 115	25.20	0.35	0.38	-7.89
10 ~ 29 Persons	3 605	2 985	20.77	1 555	1 367	13.75	0.43	0.46	-6.52
30 ~ 49 Persons	4 680	3 393	37.93	1 839	1 668	10.25	0.39	0.49	-20.41
50 ~ 99 Persons	6 667	5 237	27.31	2 321	2 018	15.01	0.35	0.39	-10.26
100 ~ 499 Persons	8 703	7 782	11.84	3 177	2 802	13.38	0.37	0.36	2.78
500 Persons & over	34 054	24 216	40.63	5 153	4 198	22.75	0.15	0.17	-11.76
Industrial Sector	6 624	4 124	60.62	3 307	2 788	18.62	0.50	0.68	-26.47
Under 5 Persons	2 974	2 609	13.99	1 491	1 243	19.95	0.50	0.48	4.17
5 ~ 9 Persons	2 454	1 869	31.30	1 603	1 398	14.66	0.65	0.75	-13.33
10 ~ 29 Persons	2 309	1 796	28.56	1 785	1 649	8.25	0.77	0.92	-16.30
30 ~ 49 Persons	2 841	2 175	30.62	2 089	2 045	2.15	0.74	0.94	-21.28
50 ~ 99 Persons	3 565	2 572	38.61	2 571	2 349	9.45	0.72	0.91	-20.88
100 ~ 499 Persons	6 365	4 173	52.53	3 554	3 200	11.06	0.56	0.77	-27.27
500 Persons & over	15 902	9 551	66.50	6 317	5 253	20.26	0.40	0.55	-27.27
Service Sector	15 370	11 736	30.96	1 968	1 446	36.10	0.13	0.12	8.33
Under 5 Persons	4 251	3 377	25.88	969	799	21.28	0.23	0.24	-4.17
5 ~ 9 Persons	4 680	3 590	30.36	1 303	952	36.87	0.28	0.27	3.70
10 ~ 29 Persons	4 832	4 235	14.10	1 336	1 071	24.74	0.28	0.25	12.00
30 ~ 49 Persons	7 195	5 151	39.68	1 496	1 122	33.33	0.21	0.22	-4.55
50 ~ 99 Persons	11 329	10 058	12.64	1 945	1 420	36.97	0.17	0.14	21.43
100 ~ 499 Persons	12 670	14 840	-14.62	2 536	2 023	25.36	0.20	0.14	42.86
500 Persons & over	50 083	39 976	25.28	4 125	3 065	34.58	0.08	0.08	0.00

(6) The value-added rate of industry and commerce was 41.1%, and the figure was 18 percents higher in the Service Sector than in the Industrial Sector.

As regard to the distribution of the whole industrial and commercial production value of 2001, the intermediate consumption still took the highest percentage, 58.9%; the net production calculated by factor cost accounted for 33.8%, ranking the second, and depreciation and indirect taxes

Table 29 Distribution of the Total Production Value of Industry, Commerce and Service and the Value-added Rate

Unit: %

Industry	Intermediate consumption		Various depreciations		Indirect taxes		Net value added		Value added rate	
	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996
Overall Average	58.92	58.13	5.28	3.65	1.97	2.47	33.83	35.75	41.08	41.87
Industrial Sector	66.83	67.83	6.41	3.72	2.21	2.52	24.55	25.92	33.17	32.17
Mining and Quarrying	55.32	51.43	5.40	7.82	2.24	1.04	37.03	39.70	44.68	48.57
Manufacturing	67.53	69.33	6.29	3.39	2.45	2.86	23.73	24.42	32.47	30.67
Electricity, Gas and Water	44.58	40.36	21.48	19.32	0.73	0.48	33.21	39.85	55.42	59.64
Construction	69.84	65.54	1.19	1.09	0.50	0.59	28.47	32.78	30.16	34.46
Service Sector	48.52	41.30	3.80	3.52	1.65	2.38	46.02	52.80	51.48	58.70
Trade	28.29	26.58	2.74	2.69	1.73	1.68	67.24	69.06	71.71	73.42
Accommodation and Eating-Drinking Places	52.82	50.61	2.30	2.19	1.76	1.29	43.13	45.92	47.18	49.39
Transportation, Storage and Communication	50.40	46.46	10.47	9.49	1.46	0.97	37.67	43.09	49.60	53.54
Finance and Insurance	64.21	50.67	1.41	1.56	1.93	4.99	32.45	42.78	35.79	49.33
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	40.45	44.55	6.16	2.84	3.24	2.72	50.15	49.89	59.55	55.45
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	56.16	43.91	2.65	1.99	0.85	1.00	40.35	53.10	43.84	56.09
Health Care Services	43.30	40.38	4.32	3.27	0.80	0.91	51.58	55.44	56.70	59.62
Cultural, Sporting and Recreational Services	57.42	52.92	4.71	3.53	1.23	1.33	36.64	42.22	42.58	47.08
Other Services	42.60	37.02	2.86	2.25	1.48	1.42	53.06	59.31	57.40	62.98

separately accounted for 5.3% and 2.0%. The percentage of depreciation in the total production value increased by 1.6 percents through the past five years, which resulted from the high amortization rate of depreciation of the factory buildings, machines, equipments, and other self-owned fixed assets in Manufacturing industry, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing. If we deduct intermediate consumption from the total production value and call the balance added value (gross production), and use the percentage of gross production in the total production value to assess the operating benefit of industry and commerce, then the overall average value-added rate reached 41.1% in 2001. In the Industrial Sector, since the intermediate consumption of Manufacturing industry and Construction industry took a percentage as high as 70%, the value-added rate only reached 33.2%; while in the Service Sector, due to the less investment in operating cost, the average value-added rate amounted to 51.5%. To view from the industry classes, the Trade industry achieved a highest value-added rate, 71.7%; Real Estate and Rental and Leasing industry 59.6%, ranking the second; and the Construction industry only reached 30.2%, being the lowest.

(7) The percentage of transfer expenditures in net production increased by 4.9 percents.

Seen from the structure of the net production calculated by factor cost, in the distribution of the industrial and commercial net production of 2001, the labor reward took the highest percentage, 58.2%; the transfer and other expenditures accounted for 9.3%, ranking the second; and the rent and interest expenditures separately accounted for 4.2% and 4.6%. Compared to 1996, the transfer and other expenditures increased the most by 4.9 percents, which mainly owes to the increase of bad debts and investment losses resulted from the depression in Manufacturing industry, Finance and Insurance industry, and Real Estate and Rrental & Leasing industry; the net value of rent expenditures increased by 1.1 percents, because a lot of manufactures leased factory buildings, offices, business places and equipment to reduce operating cost; as for the expenditures on interests, since Electricity, Gas and Water industry carried out the exploitation of power supply, the extension of electricity transmission and distribution lines, and the repair of the transmission pipelines damaged by the 921 Earthquake, and the interest rate of loan increased by 4.5 percents, the percentage of interest expenditures in the net production increased by 1 percent averagely. As a result, the percentage of the finally distributed profit was reduced from 30.2% in 1996 to 23.7%, wherein the Industrial Sector witnessed a decline of 10.6 percents, and the Service Sector 3.9 percents.

Table 30 Distribution of the Net Production in Industry, Commerce, and Service Industries

Unit: %

Industry	Labor compensation		Transferred expenditures and other expenses		Net value of rent		Net value of interest		Profit	
	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996
Overall Average	58.19	58.65	9.26	4.38	4.22	3.16	4.59	3.58	23.74	30.24
Industrial Sector	60.17	59.67	13.28	5.70	1.54	0.90	7.32	5.44	17.69	28.30
Mining and Quarrying	61.50	68.24	6.23	6.37	1.56	3.18	1.56	2.93	29.15	19.29
Manufacturing	58.69	58.89	14.39	5.69	1.63	0.93	7.26	5.43	18.04	29.05
Electricity, Gas and Water	40.80	39.13	14.45	14.58	0.43	0.29	18.35	13.81	25.96	32.20
Construction	81.66	72.19	4.02	2.13	1.41	0.89	2.54	2.18	10.37	22.61
Service Sector	56.81	57.78	6.44	3.25	6.09	5.09	2.68	2.00	27.98	31.89
Trade	56.01	58.04	3.76	3.45	7.23	6.89	3.10	3.65	29.90	27.98
Accommodation and Eating-Drinking Places	63.79	64.69	2.42	1.65	11.64	9.71	5.05	3.02	17.10	20.93
Transportation, Sstorage and Communication	60.60	64.78	8.58	3.98	4.56	1.22	5.52	2.46	20.74	27.56
Finance and Insurance	44.97	42.29	11.31	2.57	3.27	3.10	−0.84	−2.44	41.29	54.48
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	45.75	47.66	17.57	6.05	5.97	4.34	18.53	11.24	12.18	30.71
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	64.45	70.70	5.05	1.65	9.24	7.24	0.87	1.15	20.40	19.25
Health Care Services	76.27	76.65	3.52	3.83	4.08	2.47	0.40	−0.35	15.74	17.40
Cultural, Sporting and Recreational Services	65.62	69.40	6.94	3.67	9.77	7.30	4.73	3.64	12.93	15.99
Other Services	66.73	67.07	2.17	1.95	6.60	7.70	0.40	0.78	24.10	22.51

Note: "Transfer and other expenditures" includes governmental (civil) transfer expenditures, losses of bad debts, and other non-operating expenditures.

(8) The purchase cost of the Manufacturing industry increased by 13 percents approximately, and CMO and ODM/OEM increased rapidly by 1.9 times.

If we eye on the structural changes of the production and purchase cost of Manufacturing industry in the past five years, the percentage of intermediate consumption and labor reward in the total expenditures was reduced from 69.0% and 14.3% in 1996 to 56.0% and 11.6% respectively; while the purchase cost of the products purchased from outside (or the commodities concurrently sold) increased by 12.9 percents and reached 19.7%. The percentage was relatively higher in the Information Electronics industry or the enterprises with an operating revenue of not less than NT$10 million.

To observe the labor division and integration of the Manufacturing industry in the past five years from the angle of "product purchasing", totally 33,337 enterprises adopted the operating mode of contract manufacture or ODM/OEM (including contract to domestic and foreign manufacturers, original design/equipment manufacturer, and triangular trade), with an increase of 21,842 (190.0% up) compared to the year 1986; and the number of the enterprises who perform production in Taiwan by themselves was 107,276, decreased by 35,982 (25.1%) through the past five years. Where, the production value per employee of the CMO and ODM/OEM enterprises reached NT$4.17 million, 67.3% higher than the figure of the enterprises that perform production domestically by themselves, NT$2.49 million. To make further observation on the four industry categories, the percentage of the purchase cost in the Information Electronics industry increased by 14.1 percents in the past five years, and the production value per employee from NT$3.93 million in 1996 to NT$5.04 million, one time higher than the value (NT$2.52 million) of the manufacturers performing production domestically.

Table 31 The Changes of the Cost Structure and the Tendency of Labor Division and Integration in the Manufacturing Industry

Industry	Number of enterprise units (number)		Percentage in the annual total expenditures (%)						Total value of production per persons engaged (NT$1000)	
			Intermediate consumption		Purchase and sale cost		Labor compensation			
	End 2001	End 1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996
Total (overall average)	140 613	154 753	56.01	69.03	19.73	6.81	11.55	14.32	3 476	2 935
CMO (OEM)	33 337	11 495	51.50	61.93	24.72	13.26	10.04	11.75	4 172	4 131
People's Livelihood	7 461	3 179	47.87	59.34	20.20	10.42	13.75	13.87	2 885	3 495
Chemical	6 615	2 608	62.08	59.66	13.48	10.67	9.58	10.77	5 601	5 278
Metal and Machinery	15 124	3 913	54.10	66.64	21.53	13.78	12.96	11.44	3 069	4 091
Information Eelectronics	4 137	1 795	46.82	63.18	32.27	18.14	7.98	11.06	5 039	3 932
Domestic Production	107 276	143 258	69.62	74.12	∗4.65	∗2.19	16.13	16.16	2 493	2 480
People's Livelihood	22 473	33 205	68.32	71.32	5.00	3.15	16.25	17.49	2 315	1 993
Chemical	23 697	31 116	74.37	74.36	3.83	1.62	14.90	16.24	3 013	2 585
Metal and Machinery	49 426	64 770	68.72	71.81	4.10	1.38	17.53	18.21	2 254	2 263
Information Electronics	11 680	14 167	66.18	78.64	6.21	2.87	15.45	12.78	2 522	3 312

Note:

1. Intermediate consumption includes the total value invested in raw materials, fuels, and power, and other operating expenditures.
2. "∗"means the total expenditure excludes the purchase cost of contract manufacture (OEM), and only includes the cost of selling commodities, raw materials and fuels.

(9) Nearly 20% of the Manufacturing enterprises saw a deficit.

The average profit rate of the Manufacturing industry was 3.4% in 2001, declined by 3.2 percents through the past five years. To view the changes in the number of Manufacturing enterprises from the profit rate point of view, totally 25,087 manufacturers made a deficit in 2001, accounting for 17.8% of the total number of the Manufacturing industry; and 42.4% of them saw a deficit of more than 20%. The number of profit manufacturers was 115,526, accounting for 82.2% of the total. Among them, 21,804 (or 15.5%) achieved a high profit rate, more than 20%. Compared to 1996, the number of the enterprises that made a profit of not more than 20% was reduced by 23,247 (19.9%) through the past five years; while the number of the enterprises that saw a deficit of 20% or above reached 10,637, increased by 5.1 times; and the number of the enterprises with a deficit of less than 20% amounted to 14,450, increased by 70% in the past five years. This suggests that, the profit space of the Manufacturing industry is becoming smaller under the effect of the economic depression.

(10) The labor productivity of the enterprises applying E-business was 1.3 times higher than that of the enterprises that did not apply E-business.

If we classify the enterprises into two classes by the application of E-business and compare the operating efficiency between the two, we can find that, in 2001, the annual operating revenue and the production value of the enterprises applying E-business amounted to NT$12,086.9 billion and NT$7,665.5 billion respectively, accounting for 45.2% and 45.0% of the total of industry and commerce. The labor productivity evaluated by the production value per employee reached NT$4,350 thousand, 1.3 times higher than the average NT$1,910 thousand of the enterprises that did not apply E-business. The larger workforce scale, the greater distance in the labor productivity higher than the enterprises did not apply E-business. From the sector point of view, in the Service Sector, the production value of the enterprises applying E-business was NT$3,770 thousand, 1.8 times higher than that of the enterprises that did not apply E-business; the figure was NT$5,010 thousand in the Industrial Sector, also 90% higher. The distance between the two classes reached the highest point in the Transportation, Storage and Communication industry: the production value per employee of the enterprises applying E-business reached NT$5,180 thousand, 2.3 times higher than the NT$1,590 of those did not apply E-business.

Table 32 Operating Status of the Manufacturing Industry Classified by the Class Interval of Profit Rate

Class interval of profit rate	Number of enterprise units (number)		Number of persons engaged (1000 persons)		Net value of assets in operation per persons engaged (NT$1000)		Total value of production per persons engaged (NT$ 1000)	
	End 2001	End 1996	End 2001	End 1996	2001	1996	2001	1996
Total (Overall Average)	140 613	154 753	2 420	2 525	6 630	4 001	3 476	2 935
～－20%	10 637	1 731	135	31	9 713	5 326	2 623	1 757
－20%～	6 247	1 945	96	48	7 478	4 797	3 089	2 136
－10%～	8 203	6 388	317	197	9 922	3 864	3 441	2 734
0%～	59 630	63 332	1 343	1 461	5 693	3 840	3 662	3 150
10%～	34 092	53 637	365	565	6 370	3 665	3 476	2 710
20%～	21 717	26 706	153	214	4 736	5 714	2 665	2 619
30%～	87	1 014	11	10	16 180	4 440	6 979	2 453

Table 33 Application of E-Business in Industry, Commerce, and Service

2001

Classification by industry and workforce scale	Number of enterprise units end of year (number)	Annual total value of operating revenue (NT$ billion)	Annual total value of production (NT$ billion)	Total value of operating revenue per enterprise (NT$ 1000)	Total value of production per persons engaged (NT$ 1000)
E-Commerce applied					
Total(Overall Average)	32 479	12 086.9	7 665.5	372 144	4 352
Industrial Sector	9 007	5 132.0	4 139.2	569 776	5 005
Mining and Quarrying	6	0.3	0.3	50 800	4 278
Manufacturing	7 321	4 647.3	3 675.1	634 794	4 928
Electricity, Gas and Water	15	356.3	331.1	23 756 323	9 276
Construction	1 665	128.0	132.6	76 873	2 912
Service Sector	23 472	6 954.9	3 526.3	296 307	3 774
Trade	14 088	1 963.6	384.8	139 381	1 581
Accommodation and Eating-Drinking Places	616	56.0	55.9	90 959	1 290
Transportation, Storage and Communication	1 284	721.8	738.0	562 161	5 180
Finance and Insurance	762	3 811.3	1 943.0	5 001 727	6 263
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	828	20.0	21.1	24 159	1 828
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3 069	128.3	124.6	41 811	2 366
Health Care Sservices	724	158.6	163.5	219 060	2 053
Cultural, Sporting and Recreational Services	926	71.5	71.9	77 256	2 544
Other Services	1 175	23.7	23.5	20 159	1 023
Classified by number of persons scale					
1 Person	1 675	2.9	2.0	1 718	1 205
2 ~ 4 Persons	8 643	55.2	29.8	6 387	1 266
5 ~ 9 Persons	7 793	164.9	76.0	21 161	1 523
10 ~ 29 Persons	7 678	465.3	223.7	60 606	1 754
30 ~ 49 Persons	2 381	336.4	197.4	141 284	2 176
50 ~ 99 Persons	2 047	690.8	422.1	337 457	2 985
100 ~ 499 Persons	1 738	2 077.5	1 299.4	1 195 361	3 712
500 Persons & over	524	8 293.8	5 415.1	15 827 953	5 545
E-Business not applied					
Total(Overall Average)	902 837	14 677.8	9 367.0	16 257	1 911
Industrial Sector	188 231	6 252.9	5 533.5	33 219	2 638
Mining and Quarrying	806	23.4	22.4	29 077	2 699
Manufacturing	133 292	5 453.2	4 734.9	40 912	2 829
Electricity, Gas and Water	132	38.0	38.4	287 908	8 211
Construction	54 001	738.3	737.7	13 671	1 797
Service Ssector	714 606	8 424.9	3 833.5	11 790	1 367
Trade	424 150	5 910.9	1 568.2	13 936	1 005
Accommodation and Eating-Drinking Places	61 827	265.1	255.1	4 288	1 227
Transportation, Storage and Communication	62 892	436.7	444.6	6 944	1 586
Finance and Insurance	5 155	591.5	337.6	114 741	5 396
Real Estate and Rrental and Leasing	16 226	153.6	164.0	9 467	2 192
Professional, Scientific and Ttechnical Services	27 940	322.0	318.6	11 526	2 251
Health Care Services	19 397	274.8	276.2	14 168	1 971
Cultural, Sporting and Recreational Services	14 461	192.0	194.6	13 279	2 010
Other Services	82 558	278.2	274.6	3 369	1 145
Classified by number of persons scale					
1 Person	273 827	380.6	247.9	1 390	905
2 ~ 4 Persons	436 015	1 895.3	1 133.4	4 347	1 099
5 ~ 9 Persons	110 833	1 792.9	955.2	16 176	1 386
10 ~ 29 Persons	61 234	2 635.3	1 453.0	43 036	1 528
30 ~ 49 Persons	10 670	1 156.1	705.1	108 348	1 762
50 ~ 99 Persons	6 544	1 417.7	939.4	216 643	2 110
100 ~ 499 Persons	3 323	2 589.1	1 783.3	779 152	2 875
500 Persons & over	391	2 810.9	2 149.9	7 188 969	4 375