

凡 例

- 一、本要覽編印之主要目的，為提供本市主要施政概況資料及重要施政成果之記錄，以作為公務設計、執行、考核之參考。
- 二、本要覽所列資料，係根據本府各業務單位及所屬機關編報之公務統計報表，以及本府主計處直接蒐集之資料，加以整理彙編而成。
- 三、本要覽所列資料，以民國 101 年為主，並將新竹市近 10 年來各年資料一併刊列，藉資比較。
- 四、本要覽計分土地、人口、行政組織、農林漁牧、工商業及市政建設、金融財稅、交通運輸、教育文化、衛生、環境保護、社會福利、勞工行政、社會治安、家庭收支、其他等 15 類，計 142 表。
- 五、本要覽各表所列「年」係指全年動態資料；「年底」係指當年 12 月底靜態資料；「學年度」係指全學年資料，自當年 8 月 1 日起至次年 7 月 31 日止；「年度」係指會計年度，自當年 1 月 1 日起至 12 月 31 日止。
- 六、本要覽各表所列度量衡單位，一律採用公制，以資劃一，俾便比較，其有特殊情形者，均分別予以註明。
- 七、本刊所載數字如有與以前各期不同者，應以本期數字為準。
- 八、本刊以前各期封面所列為出版年份，自第五期開始修正上端為資料年份，下端為出版年份。
- 九、本要覽所用符號代表意義：
 - 「—」符號者表示無數字。
 - 「...」符號者表示數字不詳。
 - 「0」符號者表示有數字而不及半單位。
- 十、本刊係蒐集本府各單位、所屬附屬機關學校資料及中央各部會提供有關資料，始克編成，至感公誼，謹致謝忱，惟掛漏之處，在所難免，敬請不吝惠予指正。

EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. The purpose of compiling and publishing this abstract is to provide data relating general basic situation of the city and major accomplishments of the city so as to facilitate the related organizations concerned in executing their public functions.
2. All data contained in this abstract are either provided by various offices of the municipal government in the form of statistical reports or the results of investigations from people and that made by the Department of Budget, Accounting & Statistics. With deep hope of perfect data, there are some picked from other periodicals.
3. The figures contained in this abstract are mainly preferred to the year of 2012 and the data from 2003 through 2011 are also listed. Any differences of the figures in the previous editions are subject to this revision. Examining these comparisons makes us know the tendency in the future. If the number of a year doesn't coincide with that in the previous periodicals, please take the figures contained in this abstract as a basis.
4. A total of 142 tables have been compiled in and the data contained in this abstract are classified into 15 categories, they are: Land, Population, Political Organization, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Livestock, Industry, Commerce and City Reconstruction, Finance, and Monetary Affairs, Communication, Education and Culture, Public Health, Environmental Protection, Labor's Administration, Public Security, Family Income & Expenditure, Other.
5. The measure units used in this abstract are of metric system, but those units applied in the summary which can not convert to metric system are remarked respectively. If conditions are special, we use another unit and note it. If the figures in the table are long, we lift the unit count 5 and higher fractions as units and disregarding the rest. Therefore the total number doesn't always coincide with the detail number.
6. The Word(s) "Year" used in this abstract means the whole particular year. "End of the Year" means by the end of the December 31. "Fiscal Year" means from January 1 to the end of December. "Academic Year" starts on August 1 of the year and ends on July 31 of the next year. As an observance, the data of the first term is considered as the exponent of the whole year.
7. The following symbols are used throughout the publication:
 - "—" means no figures.
 - "..." means figures not yet available.
 - "0" means figure is below half a unit.

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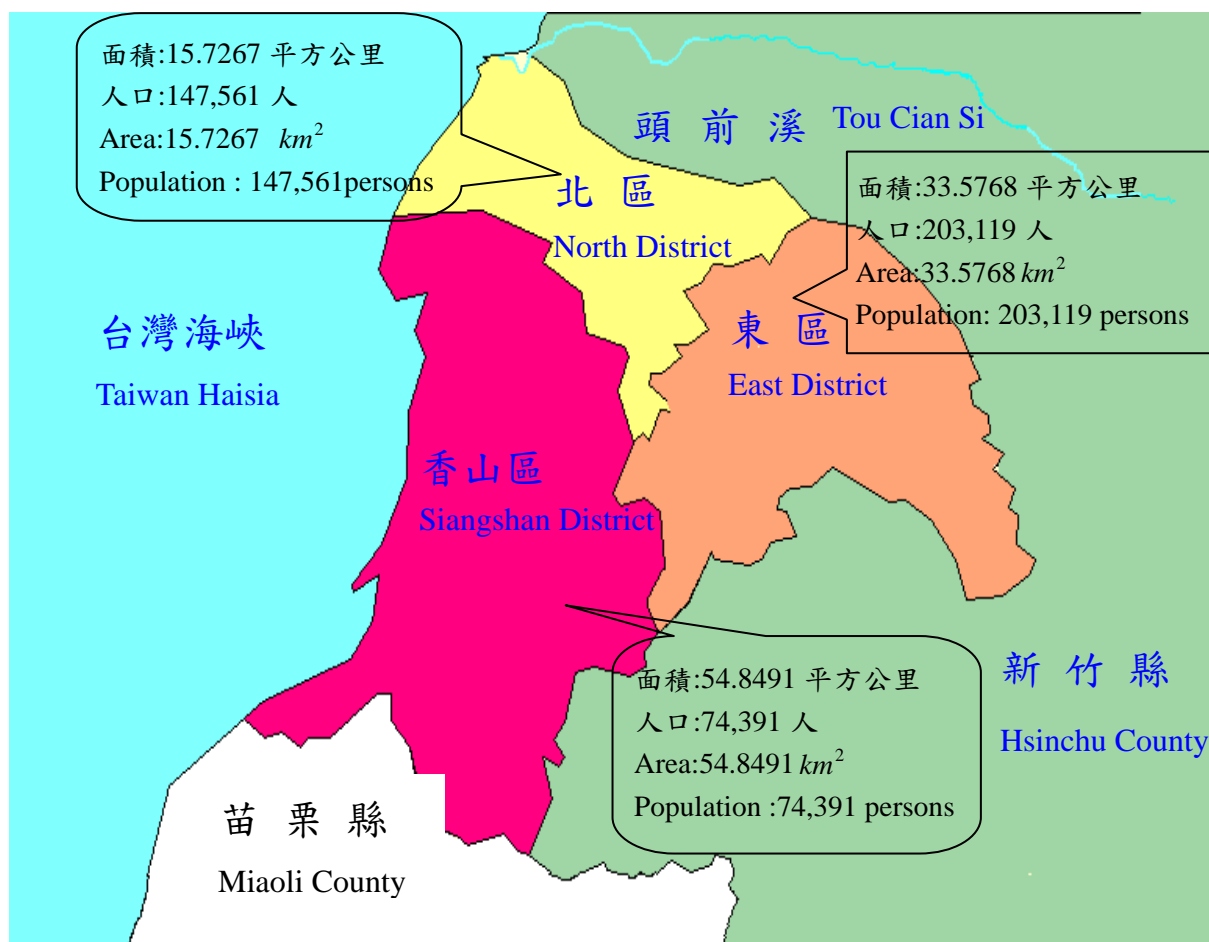
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新竹市地理位置

The Location of Hsinchu City

民國 101 年底

End of 2012



新竹市世博台灣館產創園區簡介

A Brief Introduction of The area of Taiwan Pavilion Industrial Creative Park in Hsinchu City



新竹市世博台灣館產創園區，基地面積約 49,300 平方公尺（約 14,913 坪）。園區規劃兩個主場館，分別為世博台灣館及風城文創館。

The area of Taiwan Pavilion Industrial Creative Park in Hsinchu City is about 49,300 square meters (14,913 pings). There are two main pavilions, Taiwan Pavilion Expo and Windy City Cultural Creative

Pavilion.

一、世博台灣館：為地上四層樓之建築物，樓高約 32.4 公尺，總樓地板面積約 9,445.54 平方公尺（約 2,857.26 坪），其中一樓規劃為服務空間，二樓規劃為展演空間，三樓規劃為城市主題館、點燈平台及全天域劇場，四樓規劃為設備空間。

1. Taiwan Pavilion Expo

It is a four-story building which is 32.4 meters tall and the total area is approximately 9,445.54 square meters (2,857.26 pings). The first floor is planned as a service center. The second floor will be for the performances and exhibitions. There will be City Theme Pavilion, Sky Lantern Lighting Platform, and Omnimax Theater. The fourth floor will be used for keeping the devices and equipment.

二、風城文創館：為地上二層樓之建築物，樓高約 13.9 公尺，總樓地板面積約 11,484.27 平方公尺（約 3,740.53 坪），規劃為 A、B、C 館，其中 A、B 館規劃為展示空間，C 館除了於一樓規劃為服務空間外，亦於二樓規劃為藝術大街。

園區內除了規劃上述兩個主場館外，亦於周邊規劃台灣大街、停車場及廣場等戶外開放空間，其面積約為 31,164.19 平方公尺（9,427.13 坪）。

2. Windy City Cultural Creative Pavilion

It is a two-story building with 13.9 meters tall and 11,484.27 square meters (3,740.53 pings). There will be 3 Halls, where Hall A and B will be display area, and Hall C will consist of service center on the first floor and art boulevard on the second floor.

In addition to the two pavilions, there are also Taiwan Boulevard, parking lots, and plaza which are approximately 31,164.19 square meters (9,427.13 pings).

世博館未來發展願景(Vision of Taiwan Pavilion Expo)

新竹市世博台灣館產創園區未來不僅是台灣文化創意以及科技產業的地標形象，更是舉辦全國性文化、科技產業活動的最佳場地。我們將「世博台灣館產創園區」的目標設定為：

Taiwan Pavilion Industrial Creative Park will be not only the landmark of culture, creativity and technology but also the best place to hold national activities. The goals of Taiwan Pavilion Expo are as followed:

一、打造新竹市的「信義計畫區」

世博台灣館的開發將配合頭前溪沿岸地區都市計畫、新竹交流道附近地區都計第一次通盤檢討、新竹科技特定區計畫案等，並聯合台肥公司科商園區之開發，打造如台北市信義計畫區的新興經貿重鎮。

1.Hsinchu City's Xin-Yi Special District

While developing Taiwan Pavilion Expo, we take urban planning of Toucian River bank area, Hsinchu Interchange neighborhood, Hsinchu Technology Specific Area Project and the technology and business park development of Taiwan Fertilizer Company into consideration, making a trade center as Taipei Xin-Yi Special District.

二、國際旅遊點

以世博台灣館結合文化藝術與科技美學，將此特色營造為國際魅力據點，打造觀光閃亮新星，成為知名之國際旅遊點、旅客的夢想之旅。

2.International Tourist Attraction

With the beauty of culture and technology, Taiwan Pavilion Expo will be one of the top international tourist attractions, a dream tour for everyone.

三、旅客必留之地

運用世博台灣館品牌效益、知名度與民眾對其之好感度，改變旅客以往路過或經過新竹市的旅遊行程，成為旅客慕名而來的主要景點。同時結合新竹市「17公里海岸風景區」、「18尖山公園」、「19公頃青青草原」、「20重生青草湖」等旅遊休憩點，透過鄰近新竹縣、苗栗縣之府際合作，規劃縣市間旅遊景點之動線連結，並運用新竹市現有四大百貨公司、多家五星級飯店之商業優勢，讓旅客從半天的旅程增加為二天一夜。在提升留宿率方面，將強化園區整體夜間景觀設計，規劃文創市集、定目劇與精品旅館，發展夜間觀光，以提高旅客留宿率，增加新竹市整體觀光產值。

3. Tourists' Must-Come

Utilizing its brand, popularity and people's favorability, Taiwan Pavilion Expo will become the new tourist attraction. The tourist schedule can be combined with several tourism spots such as 17 Kilometers of Splendid Coastline, 18 Peaks Mountain, 19 Hectares Grassland, and 20 Camphor Trees of Green Grass Lake. In addition, with the cooperation of Hsinchu and Miaoli County Government, the tourist attraction will be linked together. Taking the business advantages of 4 department stores and several five-star hotels, Taiwan Pavilion Expo will increase the traveling time to two days. For enhancing the rate of staying overnight and increasing tourism income, the night view of the park will be well-designed, as well as the development of Cultural Innovation Market and Boutique Hotels.

四、台灣旅遊新亮點

全台唯一，結合科技、文化與藝術美學的獨特性，加上集地方美食、定目劇及消費購物於一身的多元化豐富內容，讓此園區成為旅客心中台灣旅遊的首選。

4. New Tourist Attraction in Taiwan

With the combination of technology, culture, art, local food, drama and shopping environment, Taiwan Pavilion Expo will be the best choice among all the tourist attractions in Taiwan.

五、台灣之窗

以「台灣縮影」為整體規劃方向，形塑「新竹市就可以看見全台灣」的意象，除透過台灣館感受台灣各縣市風情之美，還可以在此買齊各縣市的地方特產精品，以及各具特色的文創商品，讓觀光客在新竹市就能瞭解全台灣，台灣也能藉由新竹市建立的連結窗口，向全世界的觀光旅客，展臂歡迎。

5. The Window of Taiwan

With the design concept of "Taiwan in a nutshell," Taiwan Pavilion Expo will provide not only the opportunity to experience the beauty of Taiwan but also unique fine products all around. Tourists may understand whole Taiwanese culture once visiting Hsinchu. Taiwan will also welcome tourists all over the world through the window of Taiwan, Hsinchu City.

新竹市姊妹市

Sister City

1. 美國華盛頓州富國市 Richland, Washington, USA



地理位置：美國華盛頓州	Location : Washington, USA
面積：98 平方公里	Area : 98 km2
人口：43,000 人	Population : 43,000
現任市長：Robert Welch 先生	Mayor : Robert Welch
締約時間：民國 77 年 6 月 6 日	Sister City ties established : June 6, 1988

2. 美國奧勒岡州比美頓市 Beaverton, Oregon, USA



地理位置：美國奧勒岡州	Location : Oregon, USA
面積：42 平方公里	Area : 42 km2
人口：79,000 人	Population : 79,000
現任市長：Rob Drake 先生	Mayor : Rob Drake
締約時間：民國 77 年 6 月 7 日	Sister City ties established : June 7, 1988

3. 美國北卡羅萊納州凱瑞鎮 Cary, North Carolina, USA



地理位置：美國北卡羅萊納州	Location : North Carolina, USA
面積：113 平方公里	Area : 113 km2
人口：106,000 人	Population : 106,000
現任鎮長：Ernie McAlister 先生	Mayor : Ernie McAlister
締約時間：民國 82 年 3 月 31 日	Sister City ties established : March 31, 1993

4. 澳洲新南威爾斯州費爾菲迪市 Fairfield, NSW, Australia




地理位置：澳洲新南威爾斯州	Location : New South Wales, Australia
面積：104 平方公里	Area : 104 km2
人口：182,000 人	Population : 182,000
現任市長：Nick Lalich 先生	Mayor : Nick Lalich
締約時間：民國 83 年 9 月 8 日	Sister City ties established : September 8, 1994

5. 美國加州庫比蒂諾市 Cupertino, California, USA




地理位置：美國加利福尼亞州	Location : California, USA
面積：28 平方公里	Area : 28 km2
人口：51,000 人	Population : 51,000
現任市長：胡宜蘭 女士	Mayor : Kris Wang
締約時間：民國 87 年 11 月 11 日	Sister City ties established : November 11, 1998


6. 日本岡山市 Okayama City, Japan

	地理位置：日本岡山縣	Location：Okayama, Japan
	面積：659 平方公里	Area：659 km2
	人口：665,000 人	Population：665,000
	現任市長：高谷茂男 先生	Mayor：Sigeo Takaya
	締約時間：民國 92 年 4 月 21 日	Sister City ties established：April 21, 2003


7. 美國德州布蘭諾市 Plano, Texas, USA

	地理位置：美國德克薩斯州	Location：Texas, USA
	面積：186 平方公里	Area：186 km2
	人口：243,500 人	Population：243,500
	現任市長：Pat Evans 女士	Mayor：Pat Evans
	締約時間：民國 92 年 9 月 22 日	Sister City ties established：September 22, 2003


8. 菲律賓巴拉灣省公主港市 Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippines

	地理位置：菲律賓巴拉灣省	Location：Palawan, Philippines
	面積：2,540 平方公里	Area：2,540 km2
	人口：160,000 人	Population：160,000
	現任市長：Edward Hagedorn	Mayor：Edward Hagedorn
	締約時間：民國 95 年 2 月 10 日	Sister City ties established：February 10, 2006

9. 帛琉共和國艾萊州 Airai State, Republic of Palau

	地理位置：帛琉共和國	Location：Republic of Palau
	面積：25.16 平方公里	Area：25.16 km2
	人口：2,723 人	Population：2,723
	現任州長：Vicky Ngiratcakl-Kanai	Governor：Vicky Ngiratcakl-Kanai
	締約時間：民國 100 年 4 月 20 日	Sister City ties established：April 20, 2011

10. 嘉義市 Chiayi City, Taiwan, R.O.C.

	地理位置：中華民國台灣省	Location：Taiwan, R.O.C.
	面積：60 平方公里	Area：60 km2
	人口：260,000 人	Population：260,000
	現任市長：黃敏惠 女士	Mayor：Huang Ming-Hui
	締約時間：民國 91 年 10 月 9 日	Sister City ties established：October 9, 2002

城市表徵

Symbols of the City

	<p style="text-align: center;">市 徽 City Emblem</p>	<p>三片竹葉環護下，代表天、地、人三位合一，強調市政推展不斷進步。</p> <p>Encircled by three bamboo leaves representing heaven, earth, and human, this logo symbolizes the continuous progress.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">市 花 City Flower</p>	<p>杜鵑花，象徵新竹的堅毅。</p> <p>The Azaleas (Rhododendron Nudiflorum), amodel of strong will.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">市 樹 City Tree</p>	<p>台灣黑松，有抗旱、耐海風的特性。</p> <p>The Magpie, representing happiness and luck.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">市 鳥 City Bird</p>	<p>台灣喜鵲，幸運和好兆頭的表徵。</p> <p>The Black Pine (Pinus Thunbergii), showing the Hsinchu characteristics of endurance and suffering.</p>

提要分析

壹、土地

一、位置

本市位於臺灣地區之西北部，東方以關東橋之小溪流與竹東鎮鄰接，西臨臺灣海峽，南接苗栗縣之竹南鎮，東北以頭前溪與新竹縣之竹北市隔岸相望。市內有新竹平原，是新竹地區最富庶之地帶。本市極東為金山面，極西為南港，極南為南隘，極北為南寮。

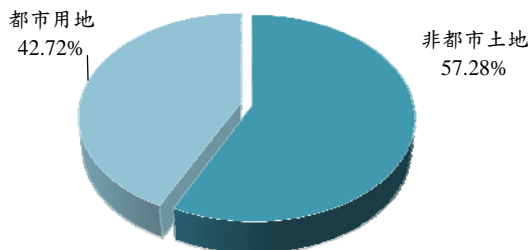
二、土地面積

本市土地總面積為 104.1526 平方公里，約占臺閩地區土地總面積 0.29%。本市行政區域分成 3 區。其中以香山 54.8491 平方公里最大，占 52.66%，東區為 33.5768 平方公里次之，占 32.24%，北區 15.7267 平方公里最小，占 15.10%。

三、土地利用

本市截至民國 101 年底止，經地政機關辦理已登記之公私有土地面積為 10,268.153849 公頃，占本市土地總面積 98.59%。其中都市用地 4,386.128990 公頃，占已登記土地面積 42.72%，非都市土地 5,882.024859 公頃，占 57.28%。

新竹市已登錄土地使用情形
民國101年底



四、土地改革

政府為改善租佃制度，減輕佃農負擔，增加佃農收入及提高佃農耕作之興趣，以期達到增加生產、安定農村之目的，於民國 38 年實施三七五減租，禁止原有高達百分之五十至百分之七十的租率，限定地租最高額不得超過耕地主要農作物正產品全年收穫量千分之三百七十五，並取消押租金，副產物的收益都歸佃農所有，同時規定租期不得少於 6 年，地主不得任意撤租，截至民國 101 年底佃農戶數減至 506 戶，佃耕面積減至 99.2248 公頃，此乃顯示政府實施耕者有其田等農地改革政策成功之具體表現。

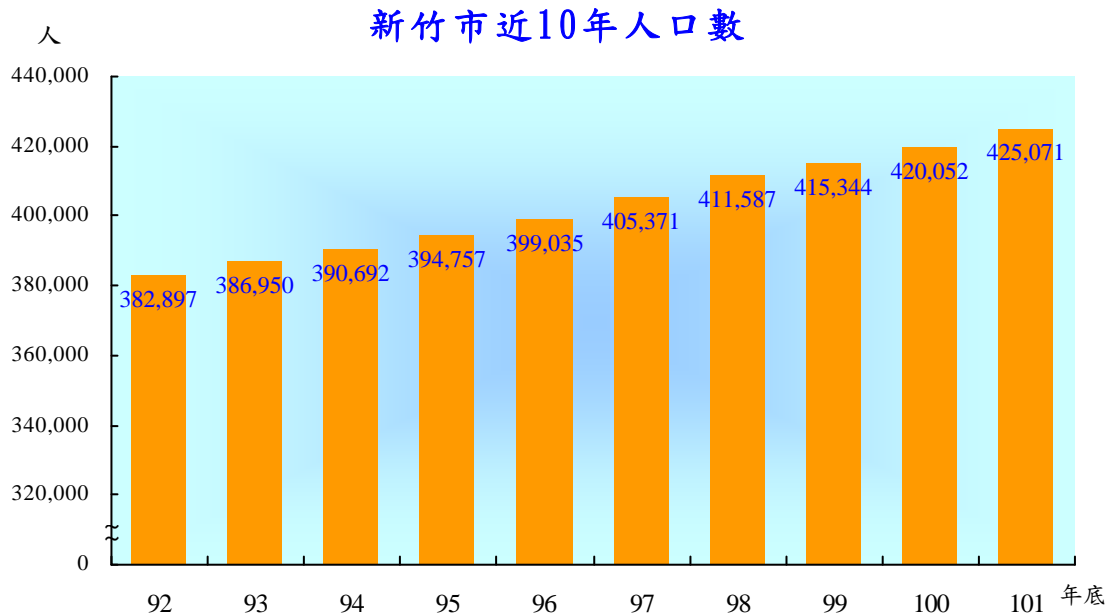
貳、人口

前言

人口統計來源有二，一為戶籍登記，另一為戶口普查。戶籍登記為動態人口統計，乃表示某地區人口在某一時間內繼續發生變動之事件，依戶籍法規定由戶政機關逐日將其異動情況予以常川登記而為之統計。主要目的在確定人民行使權利與負擔義務之所在地與身分，可供人民行使選舉權、服兵役、納稅及證明個人身分外，並提供各項動態人口質量統計，以為施政決策之依據。本節所述均為戶籍登記資料，至於戶口普查統計資料，由行政院主計總處另以專刊論述。

一、人口成長

本市總人口（係指改制後之新竹市，包括改制前之新竹市及香山鄉），依據戶籍登記資料（不包括外僑），民國 92 年底為 382,897 人，至民國 101 年底增加為 425,071 人，在此 10 年間共增加 42,174 人，增加率為 11.01%。民國 101 年底臺灣地區人口總數為 23,315,822 人，本市人口總數占 1.82%。



二、人口分佈與密度

本市人口因受自然環境影響，大都集中在新竹平原，尤以舊市區人口密度更高，丘陵地大都為農業人口，密度較低。民國 101 年底每平方公里人口密度為 4081.23 人，較上年底之 4,033.04 人增加 48.19 人，增加率為 1.19%。

三、人口組成

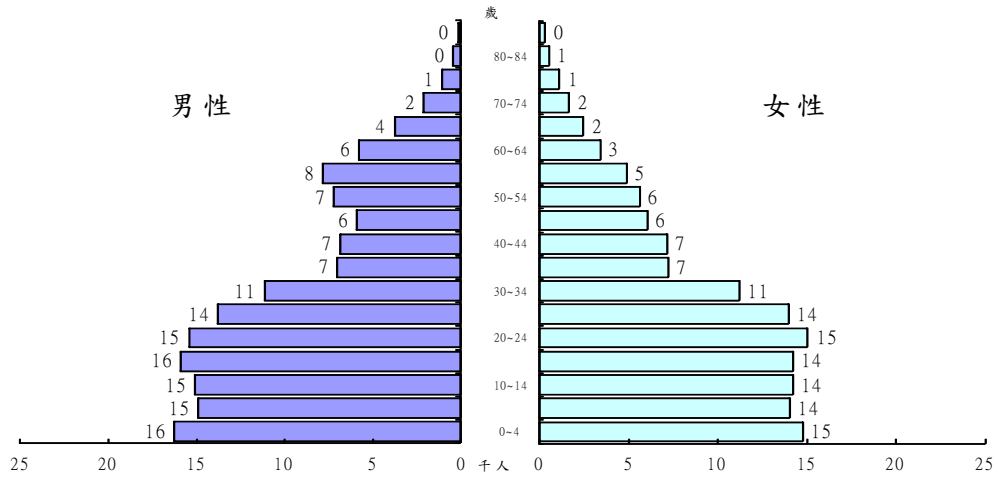
(一) 年齡分配

近年來受到少子化的影響，使本市人口年齡之分配略有改變，結構由金字塔型漸趨向保齡球形狀，顯示人口有高齡化之趨勢。本市民國 101 年底年齡分配，0-14 歲幼年人口占 18.48%，15-44 歲青年人口占 46.94%，45-64 歲中年人口占 24.99%，65 歲以上老年人占 9.59%。

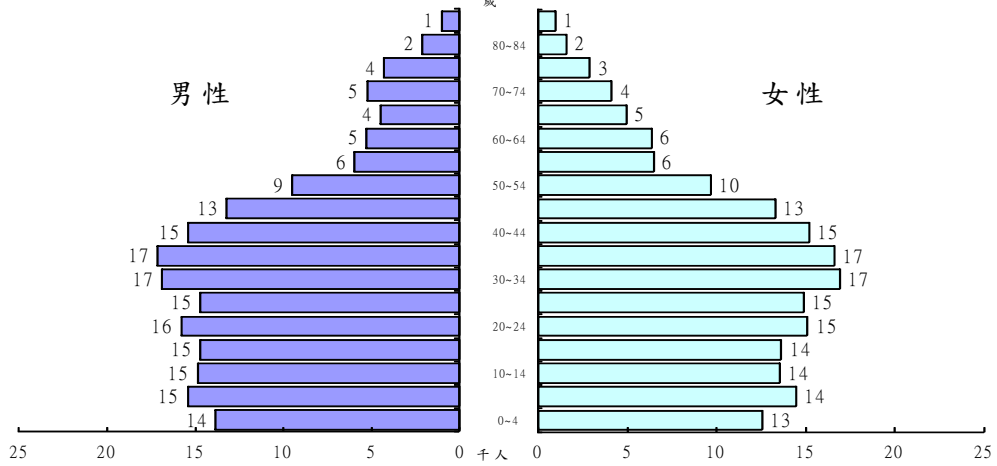
歷年新竹市人口年齡分配

年底別	單位:%			
	0-14 歲 幼 年	15-44 歲 青 年	45-64 歲 中 年	65 歲以上 老 年
71 年底	30.91	48.12	16.21	4.77
75 年底	28.98	49.05	16.06	5.91
80 年底	25.17	51.52	15.09	8.22
85 年底	24.24	51.60	15.84	8.32
90 年底	22.69	50.10	18.71	8.50
91 年底	22.57	49.66	19.18	8.59
92 年底	22.11	49.38	19.82	8.69
93 年底	21.78	48.95	20.46	8.81
94 年底	21.26	48.67	21.12	8.95
95 年底	20.86	48.33	21.69	9.12
96 年底	20.52	47.96	22.31	9.21
97 年底	20.09	47.77	22.85	9.29
98 年底	19.68	47.63	23.32	9.37
99 年底	19.13	47.47	24.01	9.39
100 年底	18.73	47.22	24.60	9.44
101 年底	18.48	46.94	24.99	9.59

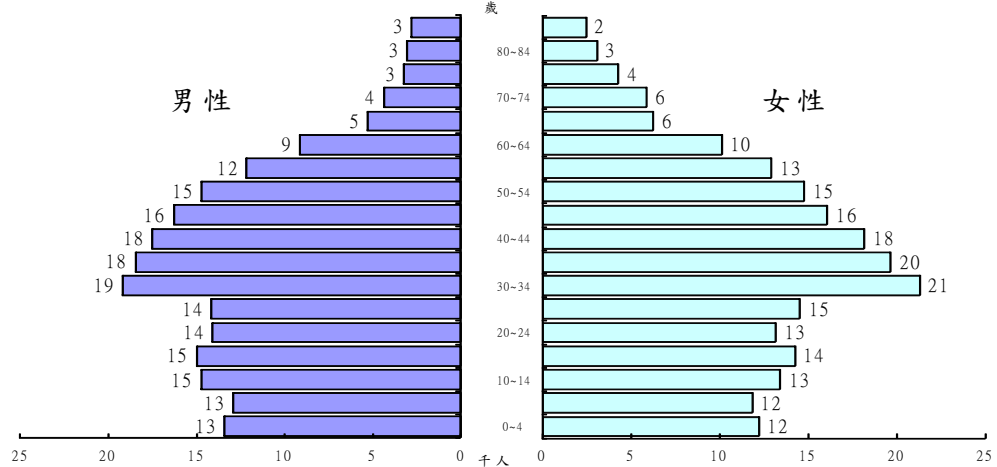
新竹市71年人口年齡分布結構



新竹市90年人口年齡分布結構

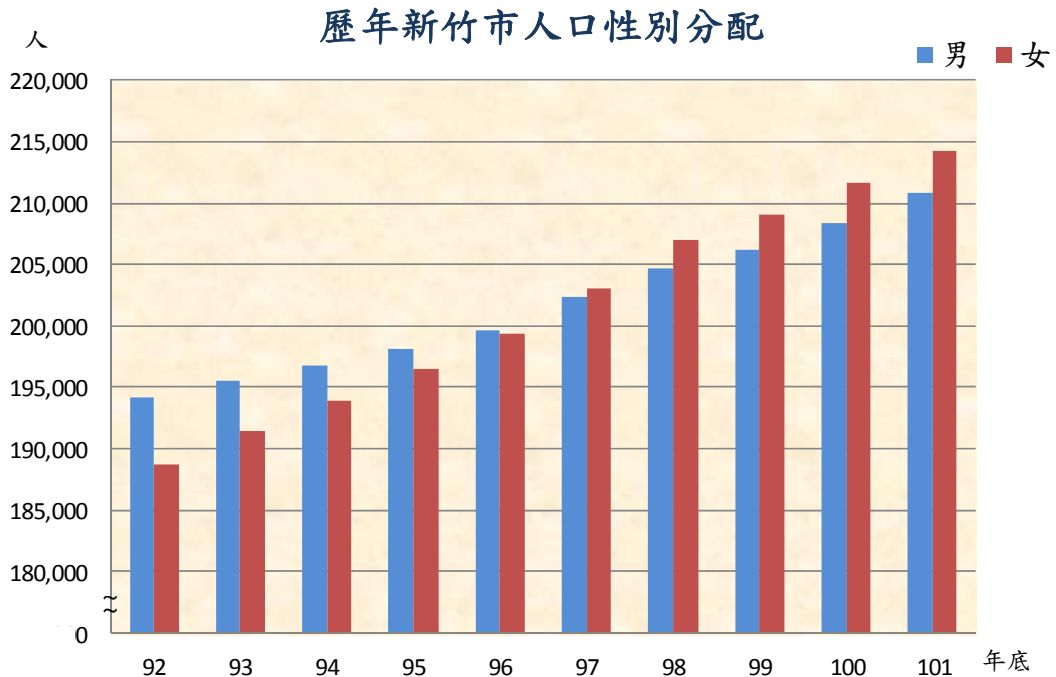


新竹市101年人口年齡分布結構



(二)性比例

本市自升格以來，人口數均是男性多於女性（即性比例大於 100）然而性比例有逐年遞減趨勢，至 97 年底性比例降為 99.71，女性人口開始多過男性人口。101 年底男性 210,777 人，女性 214,294 人，男性比女性少 3,517 人，性比例為 98.36，近 5 年均跌破 100。



四、人口動態

(一)人口自然動態

人口自然動態係指出生與死亡而言。

出生方面：本市民國 101 年出生嬰兒數為 6,161 人，粗出生率為 14.58‰。

死亡方面：本市民國 101 年死亡人數為 2,367 人，粗死亡率為 5.60‰。

民國 101 年本市人口自然動態出生死亡相抵淨增數為 3,794 人，自然增加率為 8.98‰。

(二)人口社會動態

人口社會動態是指遷入與遷出而言。

遷入方面：本市民國 101 年全年遷入人數為 23,472 人，主要係自本市他區遷入。

遷出方面：本市民國 101 年全年遷出人數為 22,247 人，主要係遷往本市他區。

民國 101 年本市人口社會動態遷入遷出相抵淨增數為 1,225 人，其社會增加率為 2.90‰。

(三)本市民國 101 年結婚有 3,044 對，較上年之 3,553 對，減少 14.33%，離婚有 1,045 對，較上年之 957 對，增加 9.20%。

(四)教育程度

本市民國 101 年底滿 15 歲以上人口為 346,515 人，占本市總人口 81.52%，其中大專以上程度者（含博士、碩士、大學、獨立學院及專科學校畢業或肄業，專科部分不含五專前三年）為 169,201 人，占 15 歲以上人口 48.83%，高中程度者（含高中、高職及五專前三年）96,901 人，占 27.96%，國中程度者（含國初中、初職）38,968 人，占 11.25%，小學程度者 36,355 人，占 10.49%，自修者 870 人，占 0.25%，不識字者 4,220 人，占 1.22%，且不識字者大部分為老年人，由此可見本市教育水準普遍提升。

(五)婚姻狀況

婚姻狀況大致分為未婚、有偶、離婚、喪偶。本市民國 101 年底未婚人口 193,931 人，占 45.62%，有偶人口 188,027 人，占 44.23%，離婚人口 24,246 人，占 5.70%，喪偶人口 18,867 人，占 4.44%。

(六)原住民狀況

本市民國 101 年底原住民有 1,020 戶，共 3,343 人，其中男性 1,448 人，女性 1,895 人。

參、行政組織

一、本市沿革

新竹古稱『竹塹』，清代易名新竹，民國 9 年設新竹街，置街役場，民國 19 年改制為市，置市役所，民國 30 年合併香山庄全部及舊港、六家庄之一部分，擴大行政區域，下設 25 個區會協助推行市政。民國 34 年臺灣光復，是在 10 月 25 日臺灣行政長官公署接受日人臺灣總督之投降，11 月 5 日公布各州接管委員會。新竹州接管委員即於 8 日由主任委員率領來竹，9 日開始接收原新竹州之機構。同月 17 日接收新竹市役所，遂成立新竹市政府，隸屬於接管委員會，11 月 30 日將原日據時期所設 25 區改為 9 區，同時接收原各郡役所。翌年 1 月接管委員會結束，成立新竹縣政府，暫借原新竹州廳辦公。新竹縣政府於 2 月 28 日遷往桃園，新竹市亦因全省行政區域調整，正式設為省轄市，成立新竹市政府，下設東、西、南、北、竹東、寶山、香山等 7 個區公所，並遷入原州廳辦公室，全省設 5 大縣、3 小縣、9 省轄市計 17 縣市。

民國 39 年 4 月 22 日，臺灣省政府公布本省地方自治實施綱要，10 月 25 日調整全省行政區域，改設 21 縣市，新竹地方乃將原省轄新竹市併原新竹縣轄關西、新埔 2 鎮、湖口、紅毛、竹北、橫山、芎林、北埔、峨眉等 7 鄉及尖石、五峰 2 山地鄉等成立為新竹縣。縣治設於新竹市，並將原新竹縣分設桃園、苗栗兩縣縣治分設桃園、苗栗市。

民國 40 年 12 月 1 日，將原東、西、南、北等 4 區合併成立縣轄市，新竹市公所址置於中正路原東區區公所，44 年夏遷入林森路原縣立中學辦公。民國 71 年 6 月奉總統 71 年 6 月 10 日（七一）臺統(一)義字第三四四一號代電，准予自 71 年 7 月 1 日起將原屬新竹縣之香山鄉併入縣轄新竹市改制升格為省轄市，省轄市新竹市政府於 71 年 7 月 1 日正式成立。民國 79 年 11 月 1 日新竹市下設東區、北區、香山等 3 個區公所，正式分區治事。

二、行政組織

(一)市政府

本府置市長 1 人，綜理全市行政，指揮監督本府及所屬機關及職員，置副市長 1 人，襄助市長處理市政。本市民國 101 年 12 月底市政府行政組織計有 15 處，共分 68 科，辦理各項市政業務。

(二)區公所

本市設置區公所，置區長 1 人，秘書 1 人，內設民政、經建、社政等 3 課，行政、人事、會計等 3 室及調解委員會分掌各項業務；本市行政區域目前分為 3 區治事。

(三)里鄰基層組織

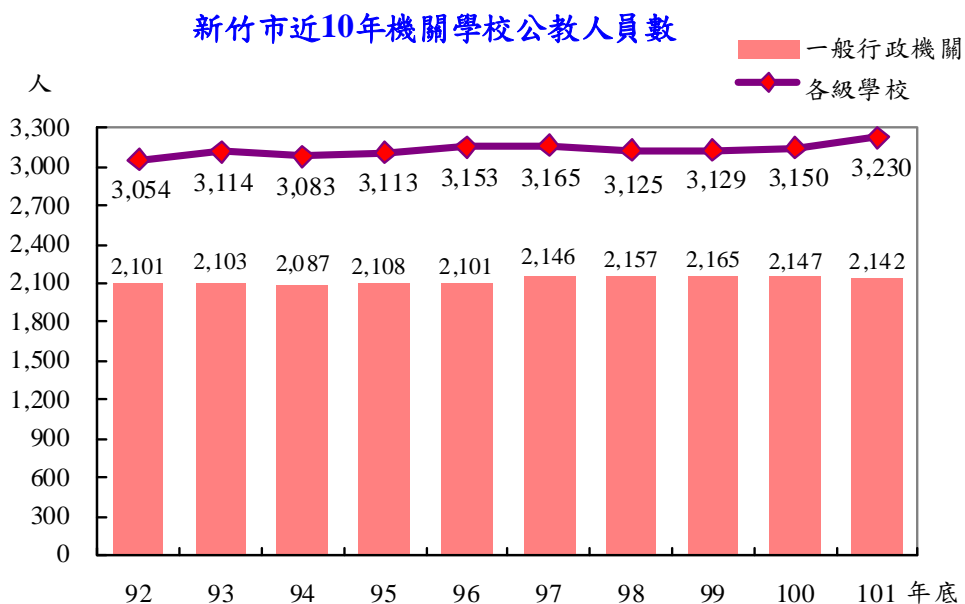
區以下之編制為里，里長由公民選舉產生，其中東區 52 里，北區 44 里，香山 24 里，合計 120 里；里以下設鄰，鄰長由里長就該鄰內成年居民遴報區長聘任之。本市自改制後配合地理環境、交通情況、人民生活習俗等因素，依實際情形多次辦理里鄰劃分，以達里資源分配均等，反映都市發展特性及釐清里鄰界。民國 101 年底本市鄰數為 2,209 個，其中東區 1,015 鄰、北區 821 鄰、香山 373 鄰，共 149,056 戶。

三、公教人員

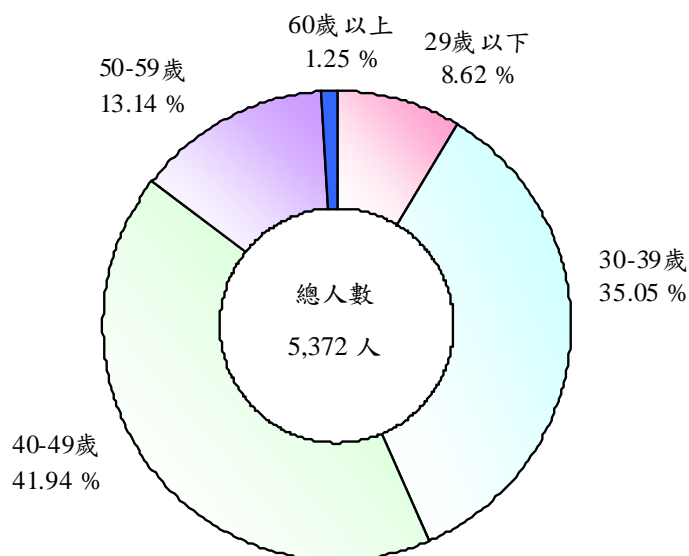
民國 101 年底本府及所屬機關學校正式編制員額為 5,372 人，較上年底增加 75 人，其中服務於一般行政機關者 2,142 人，占 39.87%，較上年底減少 5 人，服務於市立各級學校者 3,230 人，占 60.13%，較上年底增加 80 人。

(一)依性別分：民國 101 年底全市公教人員 5,372 人，其中男性 1,949 人，占 36.28%，女性 3,423 人，占 63.72%。

(二)依年齡分：民國 101 年底以 40~49 歲者 2,253 人，占 41.94% 為最多，其次為 30~39 歲者 1,883 人，占 35.05%；平均年齡為 41.27 歲。

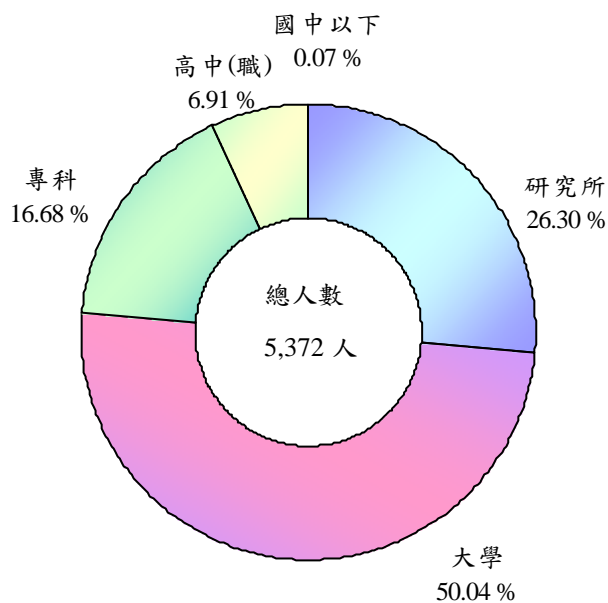


新竹市各機關學校公教人員數-按年齡分
民國101底



(三)依學歷分：民國 101 年底以大學畢業者 2,688 人最多，占 50.04%，研究所及以上畢業者 1,413 人次之，比率由 90 年之 6.88% 上升至本年之 26.30%。再次為專科學校畢業者 896 人，占 16.68%。

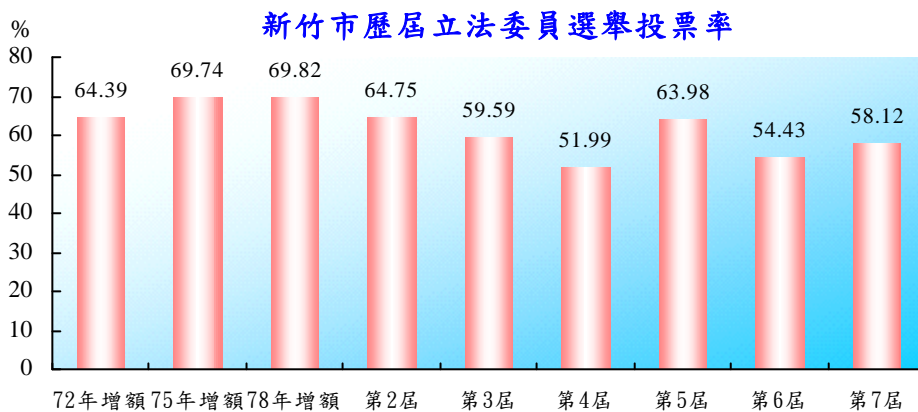
新竹市各級機關學校公教人員數-按學歷分
民國101年底



四、選舉概況

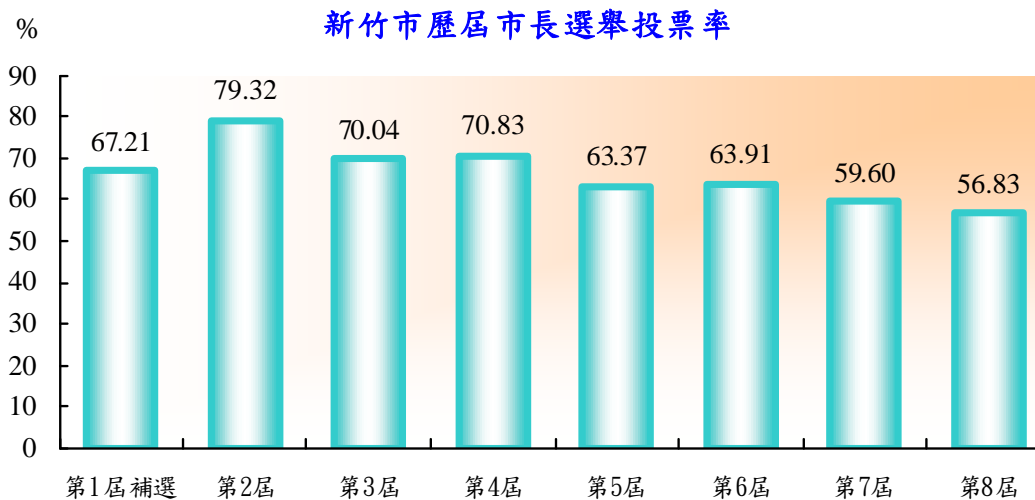
(一)立法委員

72年12月3日增額選舉，候選人數為16人，選出6人，投票率為64.39%；75年12月6日增額選舉，11人參選，當選6人，投票率為69.74%；78年12月2日增額選舉，候選人數為6人，選出1人，投票率69.82%；第2屆立法委員選舉於81年12月19日舉行，候選人數10人，2人當選，投票率64.75%；第3屆立法委員選舉於84年12月2日舉行，4位候選人參選，2人當選，投票率59.59%；第4屆立法委員選舉於87年12月5日舉行，7位候選人參選，3人當選，投票率51.99%；第5屆立法委員選舉於90年12月1日舉行，候選人數為11人，選出3人，投票率為63.98%；93年12月11日舉辦第6屆立法委員選舉，候選人數為9人，選出3人，投票率為54.43%；97年1月12日舉辦第7屆立法委員選舉，候選人數為3人，選出1人，投票率58.12%。



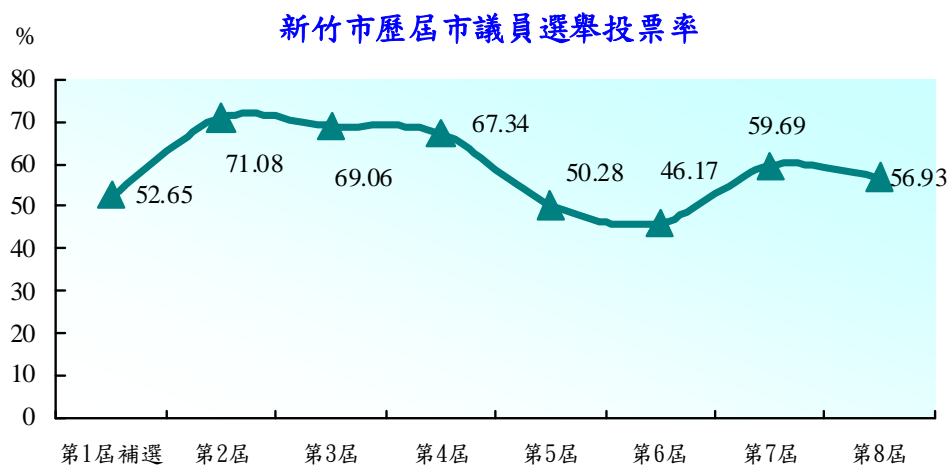
(二)市長

本市第1屆市長出缺補選於73年6月23日舉行，4人參選，當選人為施性忠先生，投票率67.21%；74年11月16日舉行第2屆市長選舉，2人參選，當選人為任富勇先生，投票率79.32%；第3屆市長選舉於78年12月2日舉行，4人參選，當選人為童勝男先生，投票率70.04%；82年第4屆市長選舉，候選人為4人，由童勝男先生當選連任，投票率70.83%；第5屆市長選舉於86年11月29日舉行，3人參選，當選人為蔡仁堅先生，投票率63.37%；第6屆市長選舉於90年12月1日舉行，候選人為4人，當選人為林政則先生，投票率63.91%；第7屆市長於94年12月3日選舉，共有2位候選人參選，由林政則先生當選連任，投票率為59.60%；第8屆市長於98年12月5日選舉，共有3位候選人參選，由許明財先生當選，投票率為56.83%。



(三)市議員

本市第1屆市議員補足差額選舉於71年9月18日舉行，候選人數12人，當選人數7人，投票率52.65%；第2屆市議員選舉於75年2月1日舉行，候選人數為45人，選出25人，投票率71.08%；79年1月20日舉行第3屆市議員選舉，候選人數為49人，25人當選，投票率為69.06%；第4屆市議員選舉83年1月29日舉行，49位候選人參選，當選人數為26人，投票率67.34%；87年1月24日舉行第5屆市議員選舉，53人參選，當選人數為29人，投票率為50.28%；第6屆市議員選舉於91年1月26日舉行，81人參選，當選人數為31人，投票率46.17%；第7屆市議員選舉於94年12月3日舉行，候選人數59名，當選人數32名，投票率為59.69%；第8屆市議員選舉於98年12月5日舉行，候選人數57名，當選人數33名，投票率為56.93%。



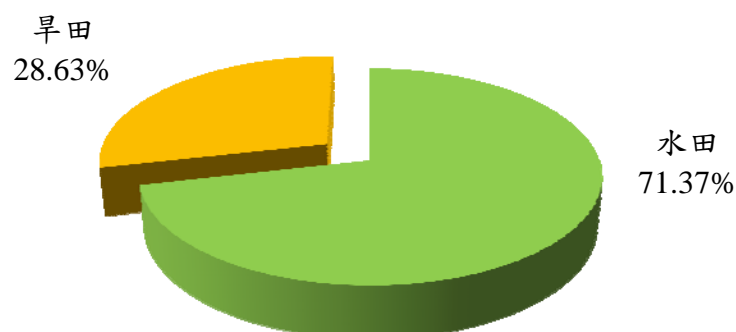
肆、農林漁牧

一、農業

(一)耕地面積

本市民國 101 年底耕地面積為 2,308.51 公頃，占本市土地總面積 22.16%，較上年底減少 1.42%。其中水田面積為 1,647.55 公頃，占耕地面積 71.37%，旱田為 660.96 公頃，占 28.63%。

新竹市耕地面積使用情形
民國 101 年底



(二)農業戶口

本市民國 100 年底農戶數計 5,633 戶，占全市總戶數 3.78%，農業人口數 27,552 人，占全市總人口數 6.48%。其中自耕農 24,448 人，占農業人口數 88.73%，半自耕農 1,950 人，占 7.08%，受委託經營 1,132 人，占 4.11%，非耕種農 22 人，占 0.08%，平均每一農戶 4.9 人。

(三)主要農產品

1. 稻米：本市民國 101 年收穫面積為 1,030 公頃，較上年減少 17.33%。產量為 4,917,000 公斤，較上年減少 13.96%。平均每公頃產量為 4,773.79 公斤，較上年增加 4.07%。
2. 普通作物：本市民國 101 年普通作物收穫量計有甘藷 204,910 公斤、落花生 9,759 公斤、食用玉蜀黍 86,335 公斤。
3. 特用作物：本市民國 101 年特用作物收穫量計有茶葉 1,900 公斤。
4. 蔬菜類：本市盛產蔬菜類主要有蘿蔔、甘藍菜、竹筍、蔥等。民國 101 年收穫總面積 102.16 公頃，總產量為 1,282,256 公斤。
5. 果品類：本市盛產果品類主要有香蕉、梨、龍眼、柑橘類、荔枝等。民

國 101 年收穫總面積 144.45 公頃，總產量為 601,927 公斤。

二、林業

本市民國 101 年林木之砍伐數量與生產數量皆無實行數。

三、漁業

(一)漁業從業人數

本市民國 101 年底漁業從業人數為 13,012 人，較上年底減少 3.78%，其中近海漁業 5,016 人，占 38.55%，沿岸漁業 6,521 人，占 50.12%，海面養殖業 1,447 人，占 11.12%，內陸養殖業 28 人，占 0.21%。

(二)漁戶及漁民數

本市民國 101 年底漁戶共 2,031 戶，占全市總戶數 1.36%，較上年減少 5.53%。漁戶人口數為 12,631 人，占全市總人口 2.97%，較上年減少 5.48%。

(三)漁船數

本市民國 101 年底有動力漁船 182 艘。其中以未滿 5 噸動力漁船 68 艘為最多，占 37.36%。

(四)漁業生產量概況

本市民國 101 年漁業生產量 5,824 公噸，較上年增加 17.04%。其中以沿岸漁業生產量 3,511 公噸最多，占 60.29%，次為近海漁業生產量 2,275 公噸，占 39.06%，內陸養殖業生產量 32 公噸，占 0.55%，海面養殖業 7 公噸，占 0.12%，生產總價值計 695,767 千元，較上年增加 12.23%。

四、牧業

(一)牲畜現有頭數

本市民國 101 年底牲畜現有頭數計乳牛 553 頭、馬 5 頭、豬 13,467 頭、鹿 56 頭、兔 8 頭、羊 771 頭。現有家禽數量計雞 36,709 隻、鴨 4,344 隻、火雞 2,866 隻。

(二)牲畜屠宰數量

本市民國 101 年底牲畜供應屠宰數量計牛 79 頭、豬 13,557 頭、羊 292 頭。

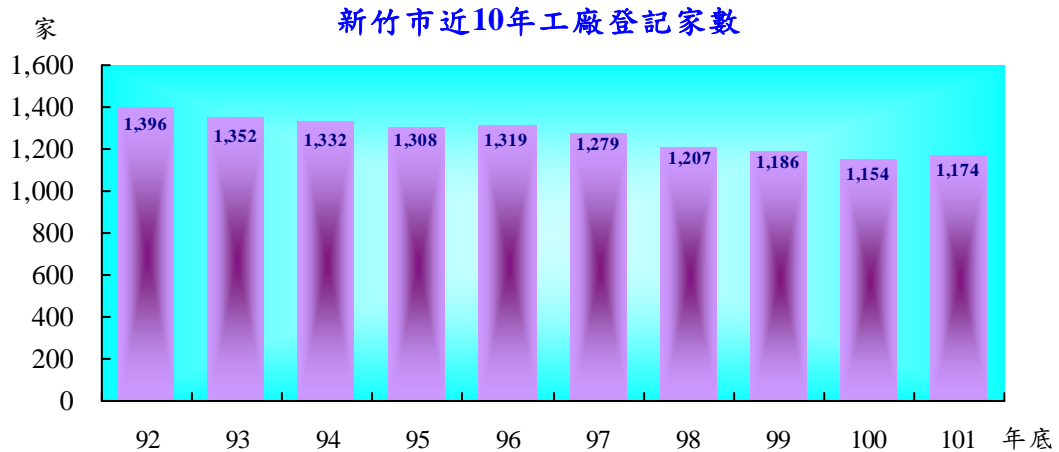
(三)乳母牛產乳概況

本市民國 101 年底經產乳母牛 285 頭，全年產乳量 1,168,848 公斤，總產值 30,530,310 元。

伍、工商業及市政建設

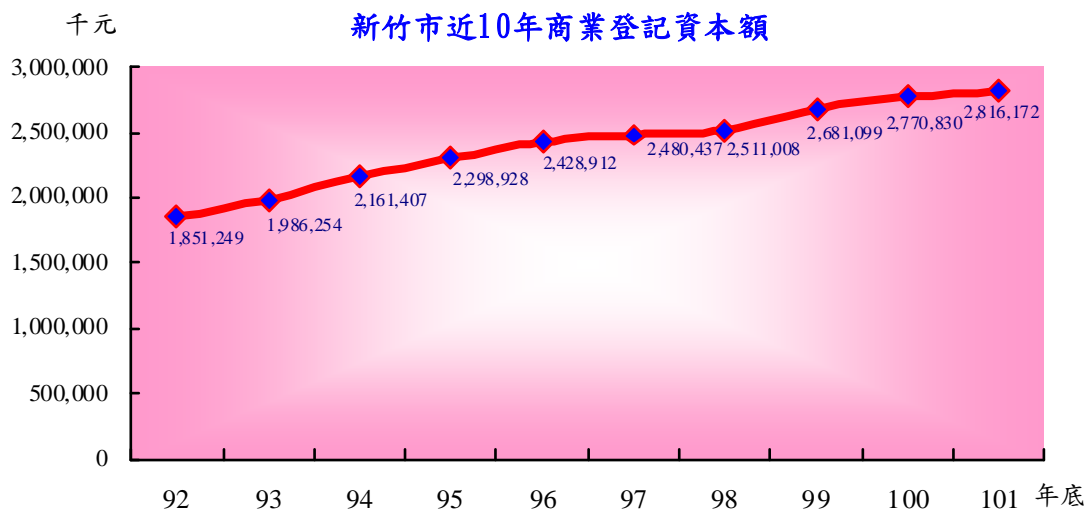
一、工廠登記現有家數

本市民國 101 年底工廠登記現有家數為 1,174 家，較 100 年底 1,154 家，增加 20 家，在各類工廠中以機械業 296 家占 25.21% 居首位，電力及電子業 235 家，占 20.02% 居次，金屬製品製造業 138 家，占 11.75% 再居次。



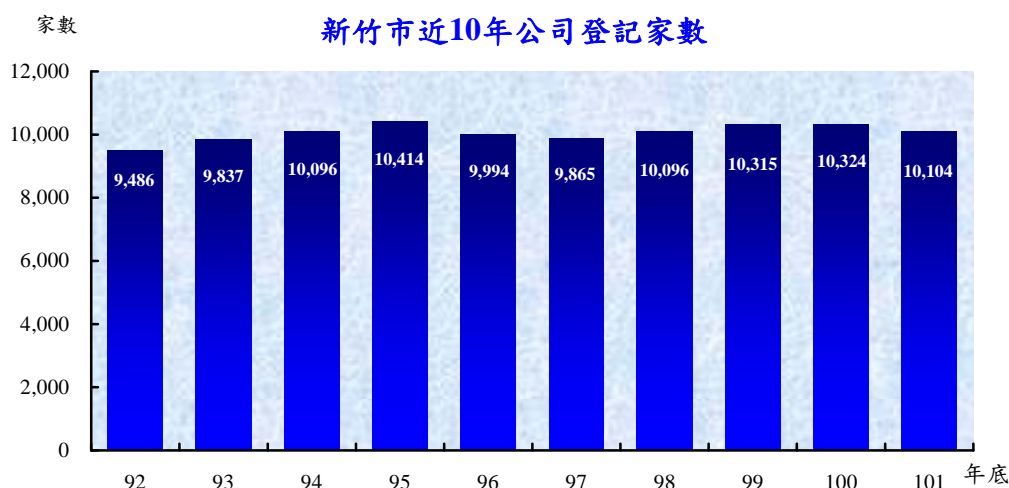
二、商業登記

本市民國 101 年底工商業登記現有家數共 16,976 家，較民國 100 年底登記家數 16,824 家增加 152 家。其中以批發零售及住宿餐飲業 10,786 家，占 63.54% 最多，專業科學技術服務及文化運動休閒服務業 2,494 家，占 14.69% 次之。登記資本額高達 28 億 1,617 萬元，較 100 年之 27 億 7,083 萬元，增加 1.64%。



三、公司登記

本市民國 101 年底公司登記家數為 10,104 家，資本額為 9,969 億，平均每家公司資本額為 99 百萬元，與上年底比較，公司登記家數減少 220 家，降幅為 2.13%，資本額減少 201 億，降幅為 1.98%。



四、都市計畫區面積及人口

本市民國 101 年底實施都市計畫區面積為 45.42 平方公里，占全市面積之 43.61%，計畫區內現有人口數為 348,548 人，為計畫人口數之 96.68%，現況人口密度則為每平方公里 7,674.33 人，較上年每平方公里增加 12.41 人。

五、都市計畫區域內道路

本市民國 101 年底都市計畫區域內道路長度計 443,261 公尺，較上年增加 1,729 公尺，道路面積為 3,088,248 平方公尺，較上年增加 2.38%，所有道路均為瀝青路面。

陸、金融財稅

一、金融

(一)金融機構概況

本市民國 101 年底止金融機構計 143 家，其中本國銀行 91 家，信用合作社 22 家，本國產險公司 12 家，其他各類金融機構計 18 家。

(二)存放款餘額

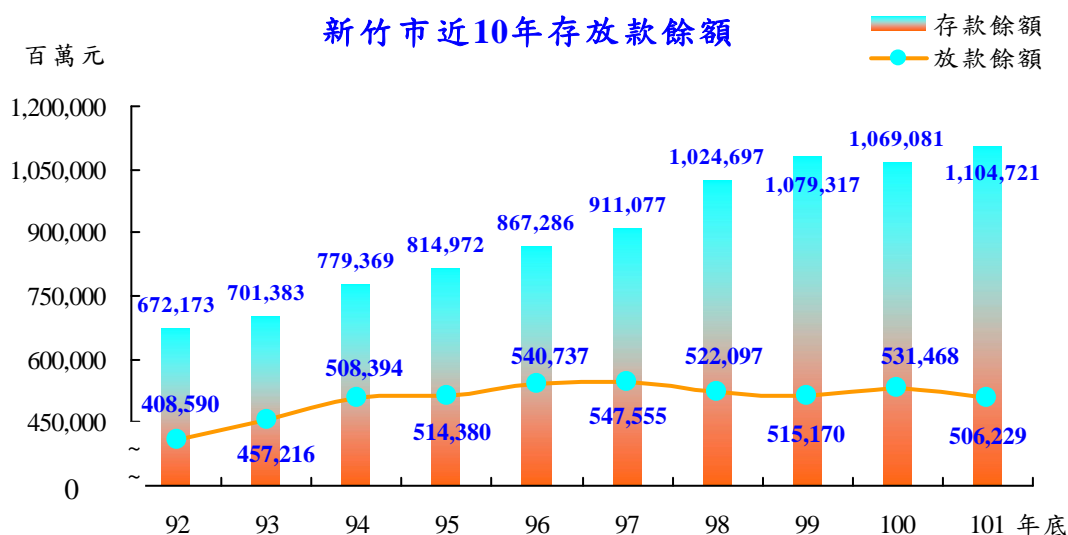
1.存款餘額

本市民國 101 年底止，存款餘額達 1 兆 1,047 億 2,100 萬元，較上年底增加 3.33%，其中本國銀行存款餘額 9,481 億 1,100 萬元，占 85.82%，基層金融機構存款餘額 777 億 3,800 萬元，占 7.04%，郵政儲金 776 億 9,300 萬元，外國銀行在台分行存款餘額 11 億 7,900 萬元。

2.放款餘額

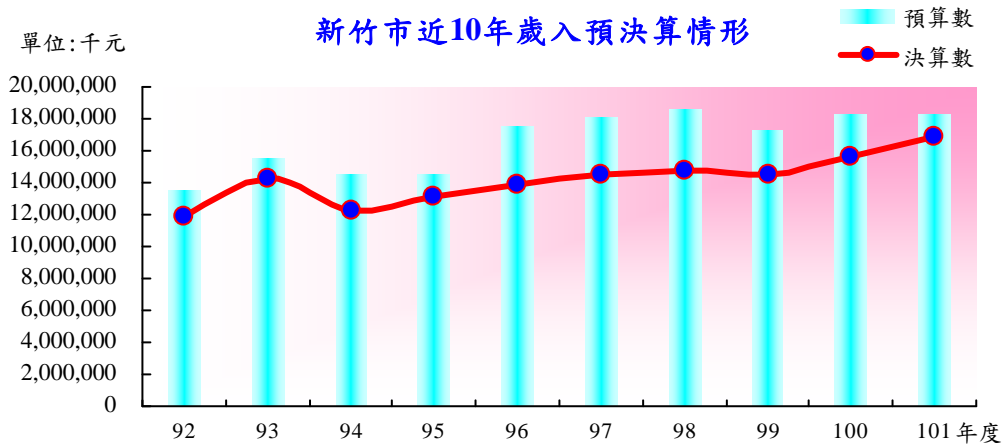
101 年底本市金融機構放款餘額達 5,062 億 2,900 萬元，較上年底減少 4.75%，其中本國銀行放款餘額 4,554 億 9,400 萬元，基層金融機構放款餘額 499 億 2,400 萬元，外國銀行在台分行放款餘額 8 億 1,100 萬元。

二、財政

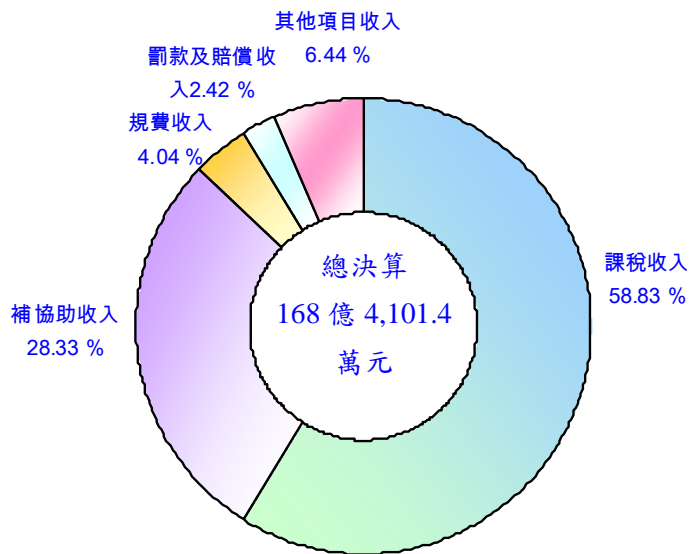


(一)歲入

- 1.本市 101 年度歲入預算總數為 181 億 8,871.7 萬元，較上年度 182 億 8,200 萬元減少 0.51 %，其中稅課收入 95 億 3,108.3 萬元為最多，占 52.40%，補助及協助收入 66 億 9,530.5 萬元，占 36.81%。
- 2.本市 101 年度歲入決算數為 168 億 4,101.4 萬元，較預算數短收 13 億 4,770.3 萬元，約 7.41%。

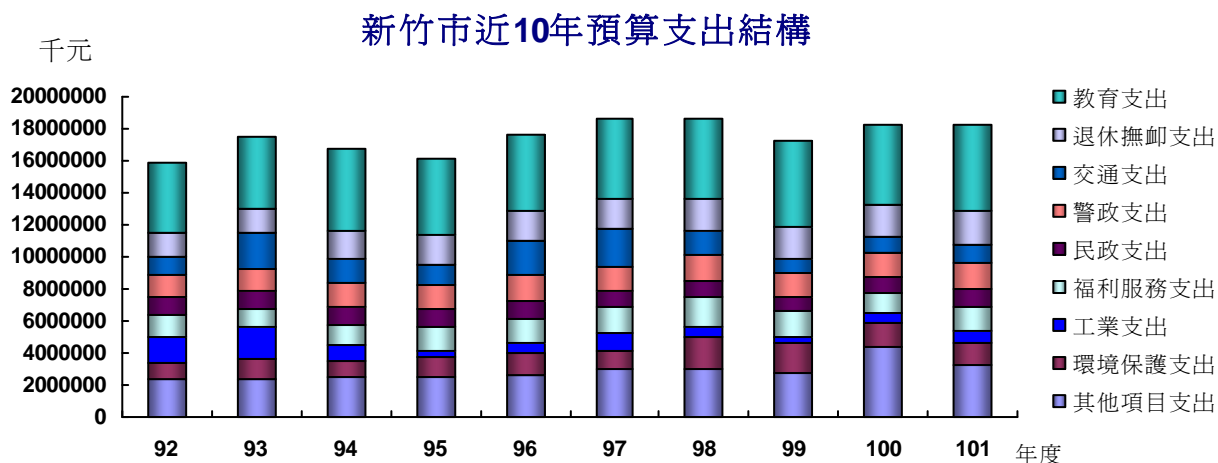
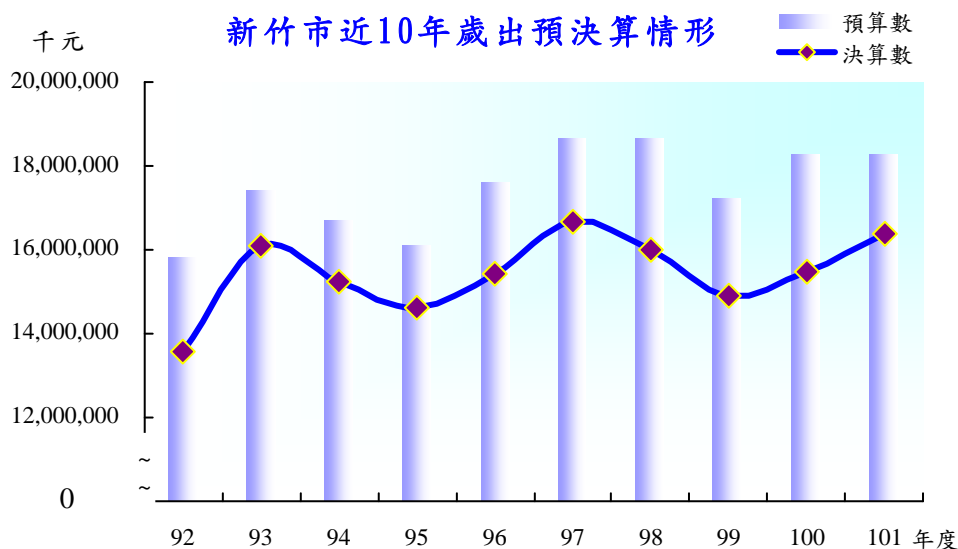


101年度新竹市歲入決算來源別



(二)歲出

- 1.本市 101 度歲出預算總數為 182 億 8,317 萬元，其中教育支出 53 億 8,670.7 萬元為最多，占 29.46%，退休撫卹支出 21 億 8,874.2 萬元，占 11.97%次之，警政支出 15 億 4,326.7 萬元，占 8.44%再次之。
- 2.本市 101 年度歲出決算數 163 億 5,893.8 萬元，較預算數減少 19 億 2,423.2 萬元，約 10.52%，主因為按業務實際需要而減少支付、營繕工程及採購財物結餘及擲節支出。



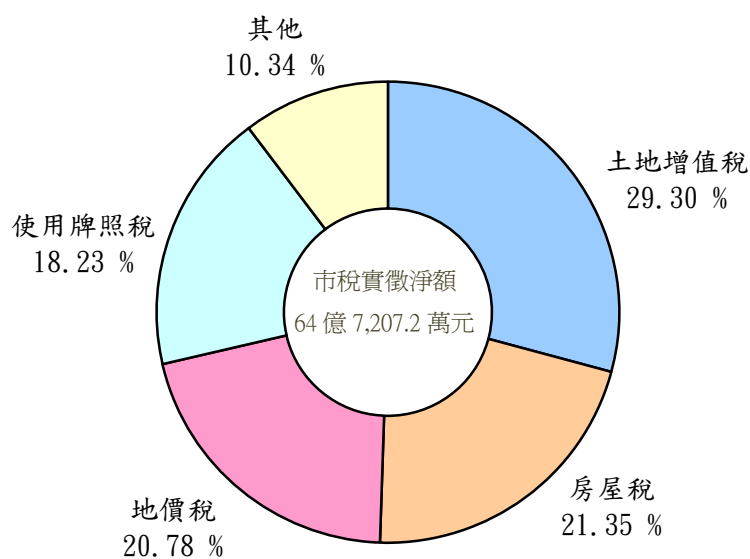
三、稅收

101 年度本市各項稅捐實徵數為 490 億 3,972.7 萬元(不含罰鍰及其他)，其中國稅 425 億 6,765.5 萬元，占 86.80%，市稅(地方稅)64 億 7,207.2 萬元，占 13.20%，各稅均依財政收支劃分法分別納入國庫與市庫。

(一)國稅：101 年度本市國稅實徵淨額為 425 億 6,765.5 萬元，其中以綜合所得稅 299 億 6,984.9 萬元最多，次為營利事業所得稅 173 億 3,149.6 萬元，再次為證券交易稅 17 億 9,379.4 萬元。

(二)市稅(地方稅)：101 年度本市地方稅實徵淨額為 64 億 7,207.2 萬元，以土地增值稅 18 億 9,617.5 萬元，占 29.30%為最多，次為房屋稅 13 億 8,203.5 萬元，占 21.35%，再次為地價稅 13 億 4,492.7 萬元，占 20.78%。

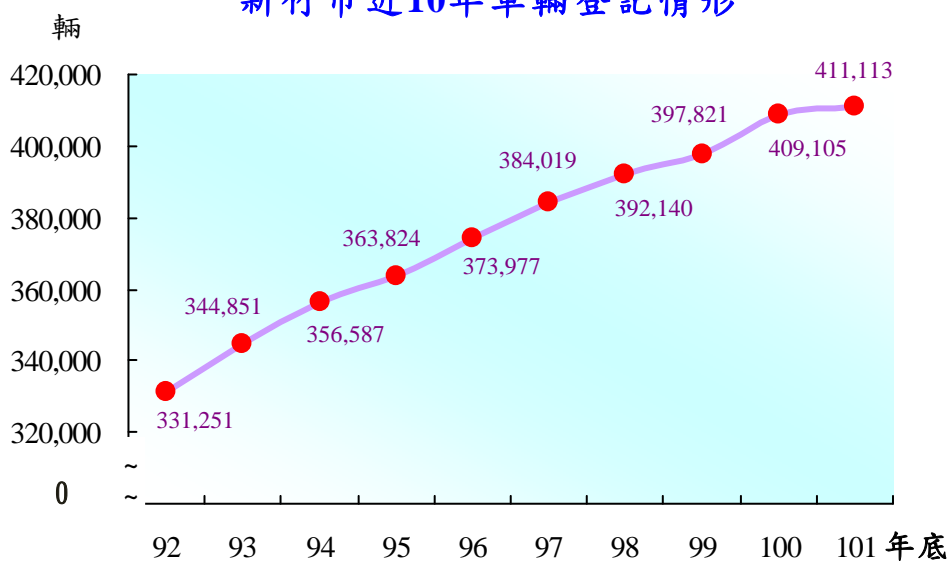
101年度新竹市市稅實徵淨額來源別



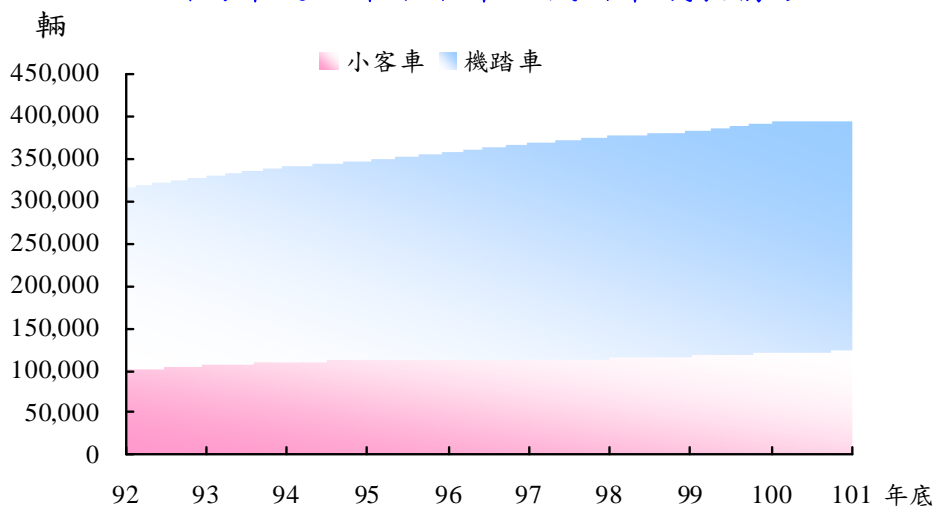
柒、交通運輸

一、本市 101 年底車輛登記共 411,113 輛，較 100 年底之 409,105 輛，成長 0.49%，其中以機踏車 271,559 輛最多，占 66.05%，次為小客車 123,653 輛，占 30.08%，其餘種類車輛 15,901 輛，占 3.87%。

新竹市近10年車輛登記情形

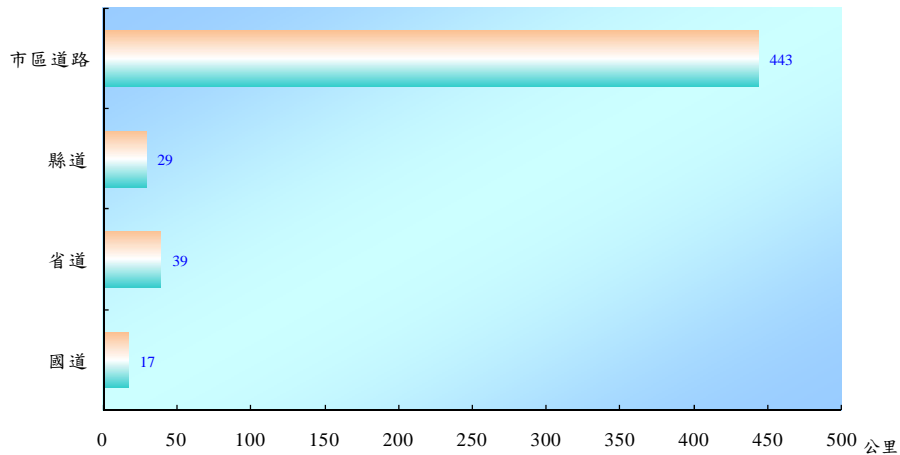


新竹市近10年小客車及機踏車成長情形



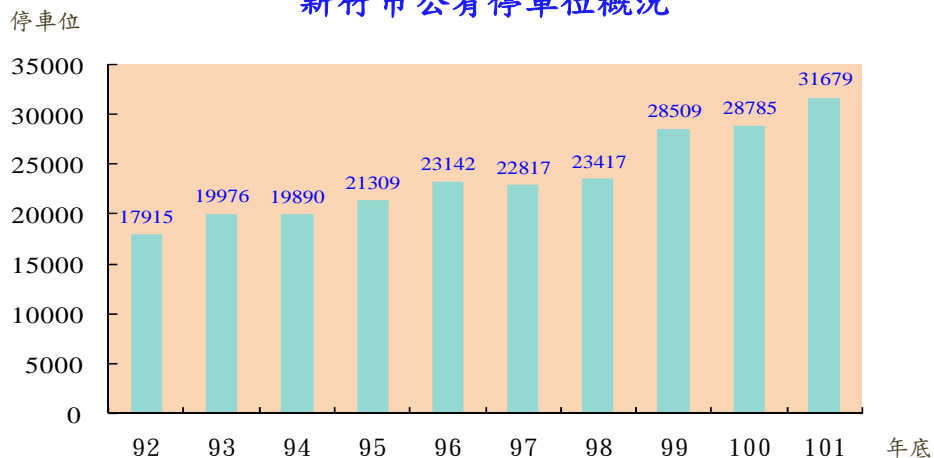
二、本市民國 101 年底道路里程共計 528 公里，其中國道 17 公里，省道 39 公里，縣道 29 公里，市區道路 443 公里。

新竹市101年底道路里程



- (1)本市 101 年底公有停車位計 31,679 個，其中大型車 107 個停車位，占 0.34%，小型車 16,834 個停車位，占 53.14%，機車 14,738 個停車位，占 46.52%。
- (2)本市 101 年底公有停車位均位於都市計畫區內，較上年之 28,785 個增加 2,849 個停車位，其中路外收費停車位增加 2,064 個，路邊收費停車位增加 830 個，路邊不收費停車位增加 23 個。

新竹市公有停車位概況



捌、教育文化

一、高等教育

高等教育係指專科以上教育，本市民國 101 學年度高等教育共 6 所學校，其中國立大學 3 所、私立大學 3 所。學生共 53,405 人，以國立交通大學 14,624 人為最多，占 27.38%，次為國立清華大學 12,448 人，占 23.31%，私立中華大學 8,415 人，占 15.76%，私立元培科技大學 7,961 人，占 14.91%，私立玄奘大學 6,010 人，占 11.25%，國立新竹教育大學 3,947 人，占 7.39%。

二、中等教育

中等教育包括國民中學 3 年，高中（職）3 年。本市民國 101 學年度境內中等學校共 25 所，其中國立高中 3 所，國立高職 2 所，市立高中 3 所，私立中學（含高中、高職）4 所，市立國民中學 12 所及 1 所私立矽谷雙語中小學。學生共 35,651 人（不含實用技能學程班學生），其中男生 17,991 人，占 50.46%，女生 17,660 人，占 49.54%。

(一)高中（職）

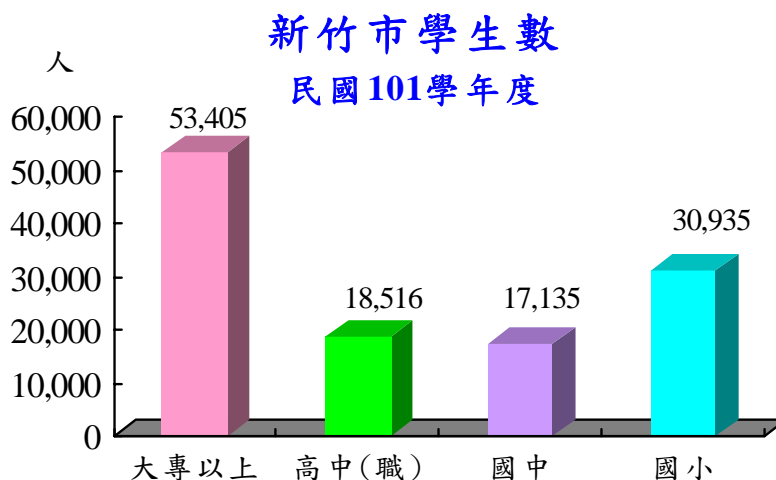
本市民國 101 學年度高中（職）學生計 18,516 人，占中等教育 51.94%，其中男生 9,089 人，占 49.09%，女生 9,427 人，占 50.91%。高中學生 8,235 人，占高中（職）學生 44.48%，計 216 班，平均每班 38.13 人，高職學生 6,018 人，占高中（職）學生 32.50%，計 150 班，平均每班 40.12 人。綜合高中部學生計 4,263 人，占高中（職）學生 23.02%，計 97 班，平均每班 43.95 人。

(二)國中

本市民國 101 學年度國中學生計 17,135 人，占中等教育 48.06%，其中男生 8,902 人，占 51.95%，女生 8,233 人，占 48.05%，計 572 班，平均每班 29.96 人。

三、國民小學教育

國民小學教育為國民教育之基礎，本市民國 101 學年度國民小學共 32 所，含國立 1 所，市立 29 所，私立 2 所，計 1,158 班，學生 30,935 人，較上年減少 2.79%。其中男生 16,289 人，占 52.66%，女生 14,646 人，占 47.34%，平均每班 26.71 人。



四、學前教育

本市民國 101 學年度專設幼稚園計 138 所（含幼兒園），附設幼稚園計 27 所，學童共 11,325 人。

五、補習教育

補習學校分為普通補習學校與職業補習學校 2 種，以容納未能進入正規學校求學之青年，滿足其求知慾，提高知識領域。本市民國 101 學年度專設及附設補習學校共 15 所，其中國小補校 6 所，國中補校 1 所，高級進修補校 6 所，大專進修補校 2 所。學生共 2,968 人，其中國小補校學生 184 人，占 6.20%，國中補校學生 25 人，占 0.84%，高級進修補校 2,600 人，占 87.60%，大專進修補校 159 人，占 5.36%。

六、視力檢查

本市民國 101 學年度國中學生視力檢查 16,966 人中，視力不良者計 12,446 人，占 73.36%，視力不良率女生為 75.98%，高於男生的 70.94%。國小學生視力檢查 30,726 人中，視力不良者計 15,546 人，占 50.60%，視力不良率女生為 50.72%，高於男生的 48.22%。

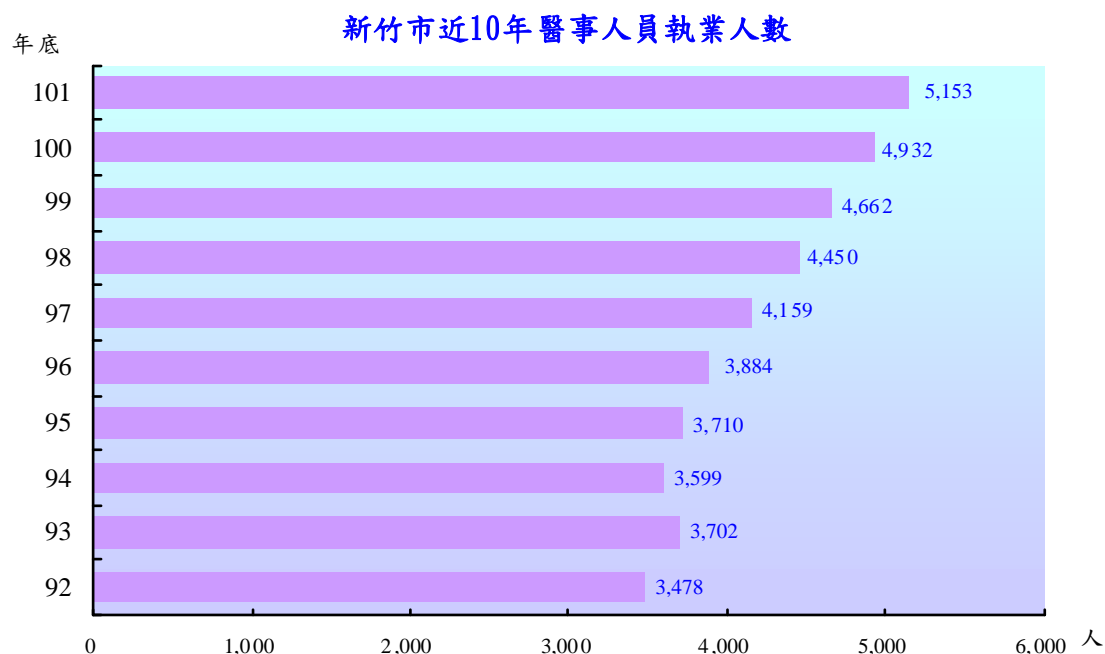
玖、衛生

一、醫療機構

本市民國 101 年底公私立醫療機構共有 424 所，其中醫院 8 家，診所 416 所，現有病床數為 2,660 床。

二、醫事人員概況

本市民國 101 年底醫事人員共有 5,153 人，較上年增加 4.48%。其中以護理師 2,437 人為最多，占 47.29%，醫師 723 人次之，占 14.03%，再依序為護士 445 人，占 8.64%，藥師 406 人，占 7.88%，牙醫師 265 人，占 5.14%，藥劑生 161 人，占 3.12%，醫事檢驗師 174 人，占 3.38%，中醫師 119 人，占 2.31%，醫用放射線技術師(士) 115 人，占 2.23%，物理治療師 64 人，占 1.24%，營養師 59 人，占 1.14%，職能治療師 46 人，占 0.89%，物理治療生 41 人，占 0.80%，諮商心理師 32 人，占 0.62%，呼吸治療師 26 人，占 0.50%。



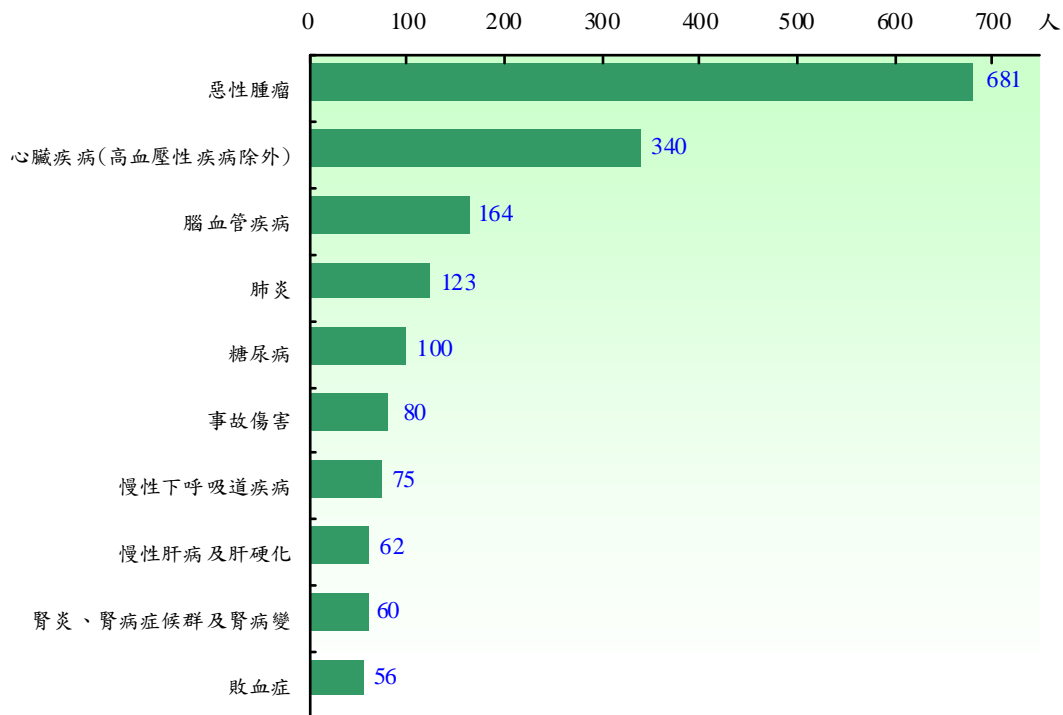
三、主要死亡原因

本市民國 101 年死亡人數為 2,374 人，其中男性 1,458 人，占 61.42%，女性 916 人，占 38.58%。

本市民國 101 年死亡人數按死亡原因順序分，以惡性腫瘤 681 人居首，占 28.69%，第二位為心臟疾病（高血壓性疾病除外）340 人，占 14.32%，第三位為腦血管疾病 164 人，占 6.91%，第四位為肺炎 123 人，占 5.18%，第五位為糖尿病 100 人，占 4.21%，第六位為事故傷害 80 人，占 3.37%，第七位為慢性下呼吸道疾病 75 人，占 3.16%，第八位為慢性肝病及肝硬化 62 人，占 2.61%，第九位為腎炎、腎病症候群及腎病變 60 人，占 2.53%，第十位為敗血症 56 人，占 2.36%，其他 633 人，占 26.66%。

本市民國 101 年每十萬人口死亡率為 561.8 人，較 100 年之 558.5 人增加 3.3 人。

新竹市十大死亡原因
民國 101 年



拾、環境保護

一、垃圾清運處理概況

本市民國 101 年平均每日垃圾產生量為 437 公噸，較上年之 420 公噸，增加 4.05%。平均每日垃圾清運量為 222 公噸，資源回收為 216 公噸，資源回收率為 49.31%。垃圾處理方式以焚化為主，次為資源回收，垃圾妥善處理率為 100%。

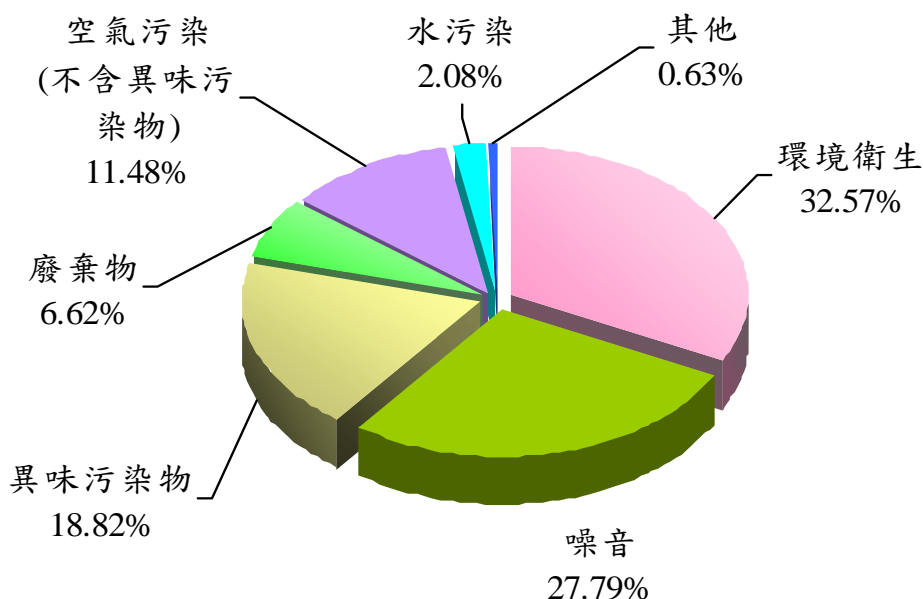
二、環境空氣品質

本市民國 101 年環境空氣品質人工監測站為 3 站，平均總懸浮微粒每立方公尺 43 微克，較上年之每立方公尺 42 微克，增加 2.38%；落塵量為每月每平方公里 6.13 公噸，較上年之每月每平方公里 4.64 公噸，增加 32.11%。

三、公害陳情案件受理

本市民國 101 年公害陳情案件受理為 3,310 件，較上年之 3,259 件，增加 1.56%，其中以環境衛生 1,078 件最多，占 32.57%，噪音 920 件次之，占 27.79%，異味污染物 623 件再次之，占 18.82%。

新竹市公害陳情案件受理
民國 101 年



拾壹、社會福利

一、人民團體概況

本市民國 101 年底共有人民團體 1,052 個，其中農業團體 1 個，漁業團體 1 個，勞工團體 152 個，工商團體 93 個，自由職業團體 61 個，社會團體 744 個。

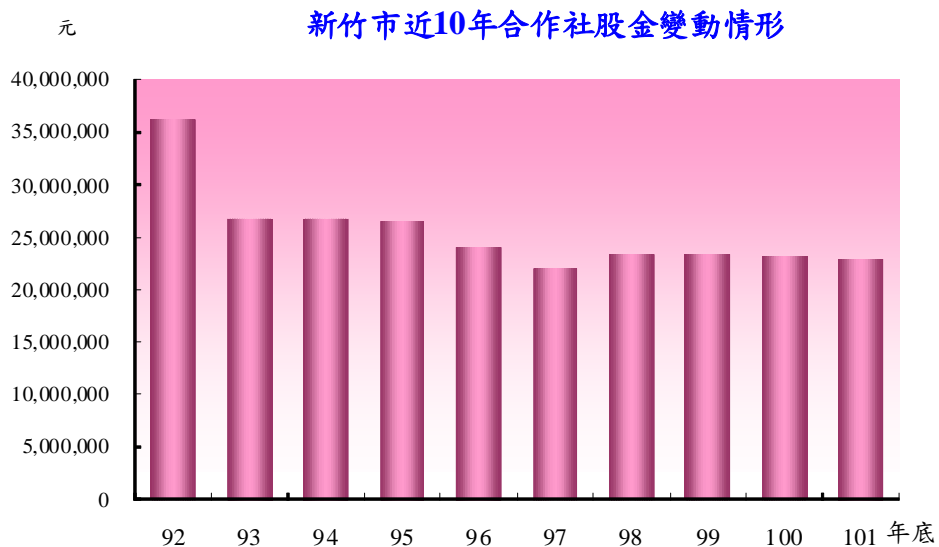
二、宗教概況

本市民國 101 年底寺廟數共計 163 座，其中道教 121 座，佛教 39 座，軒轅教 1 座，一貫道 2 座，信徒人數共計 6,417 人，其中道教 5,730 人，佛教 610 人，軒轅教 38 人，一貫道 39 人。

本市民國 101 年底教堂數共計 46 座，其中天主教 14 座，基督教 32 座，信徒人數共 15,372 人，其中天主教 6,621 人，基督教 8,751 人，神職人員共 139 人。

三、合作社概況

本市民國 101 年底共有合作社 57 個，個人社員 60,217 人，較上年底減少 5,557 人或 8.45%，法人社員為 79 個，股金總額共 2,281 萬 9,760 元，較上年底減少 33 萬 5,860 元或 1.45%。



四、社區發展

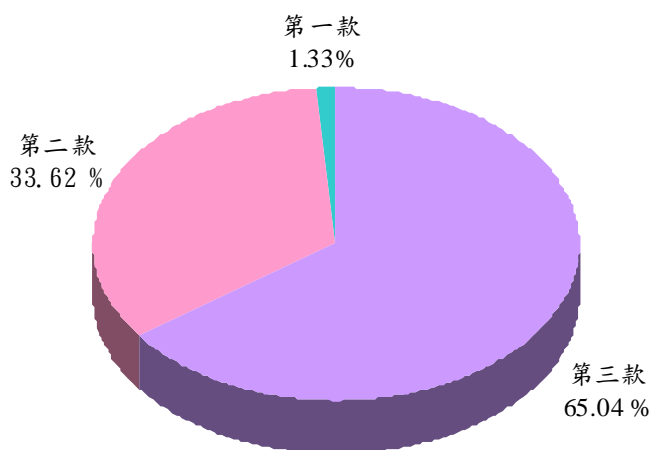
本市 101 年底社區發展協會總數 114 個，社區人口數為 417,971 人。社區活動中心 18 個，現有社區長壽俱樂部 47 個，社區守望相助隊 54 隊，志願服務團隊 58 隊，社區圖書室 14 處，民俗藝文康樂班 31 隊，社區報導或通訊 7 期。

五、社會救濟

(一)低收入戶人口

本市民國 101 年底低收入戶人口共 4,131 人，較上年底增加 312 人，其中以第三款人數 2,687 人最多，占 65.04%，第二款人數 1,389 人次之，占 33.62%，第一款人數為 55 人，占 1.33%。

新竹市各款低收入戶人數
民國101年底



(二)身心障礙人口

本市民國 101 年底身心障礙人口數共有 16,661 人，較上年增加 1,603 人，占總人口之 3.92%，其中肢體障礙者 5,397 人最多，占 32.39%，聽覺機能障礙者 1,968 人次之，占 11.81%。

(三)老農及中低收入老人

本市 101 年底中低收入老人計 1,207 人，其中低收入戶 125 人，中低收入戶 1,082 人，全年核發中低收入老人生活津貼 8,808.8 萬元。101 年底本市老農津貼核付人數 2,835 人，占全市老人之 9.93%，全年核付金額 2 億 4,042.5 萬元。

(四)辦理急難救助

本市民國 101 年辦理急難救助 469 人次，較上年增加 222 人次，其中民眾 340 人次，後備軍人及榮民 129 人次；救助金額 249 萬 1,420 元，其中民眾 187 萬 6,420 元，後備軍人及榮民為 61 萬 5,000 元。

(五)社會福利機構

101 年底本市老人福利機構 11 所，收容 328 人，兒童及少年安置及教養機構 2 所，收容 42 人，兒童及其他少年福利服務機構 1 所，全年服務 45,843 人次，婦女福利機構 2 所，收容 132 人，身心障礙福利機構 8 所，收容 409 人。

拾貳、勞工行政

一、勞資爭議案件

本市民國 101 年勞資爭議件數為 351 件，較上年增加 51 件，勞資爭議人數為 663 人，較上年減少 441 人。其中爭議類別以工資爭議 150 件最多，占總爭議類別 351 件的 42.74%，其次為給付資遣費爭議 112 件，占 31.91%。本市民國 101 年勞資爭議案件係經由「調解」方式解決。

二、勞工團體概況

本市民國 101 年底勞工團體數總計為 152 個，其中綜合性工會聯合組織為 1 個，企業工會為 9 個，職業工會為 142 個。會員數中團體會員數有 141 個，個人會員為 68,397 人。

三、辦理勞工教育概況

本市民國 101 年辦理勞工教育共計 110 班。

四、人力資源調查重要結果

人力資源調查係向家庭舉辦調查，目的為明瞭勞動力之供給、勞動力之結構及就業與失業之變動狀況，以下茲就本市民國 101 年之調查結果分述如下：

(一)重要結果指標

本市民國 101 年 15 歲以上民間人口（即不含武裝人口）計 33.9 萬人，其中男性 16.4 萬人，女性 17.5 萬人。勞動力人口中就業者 19.5 萬人，失業者 0.9 萬人。非勞動力人口 13 萬 5 千人，其中男性 5 萬 2 千人，女性 8 萬 4 千人；勞動力參與率為 60.1%，較上年減少 0.8 個百分點，失業率為 4.2%，較上年之 4.4% 下降 0.2 個百分點。



(二) 就業者結構

1. 行業分配

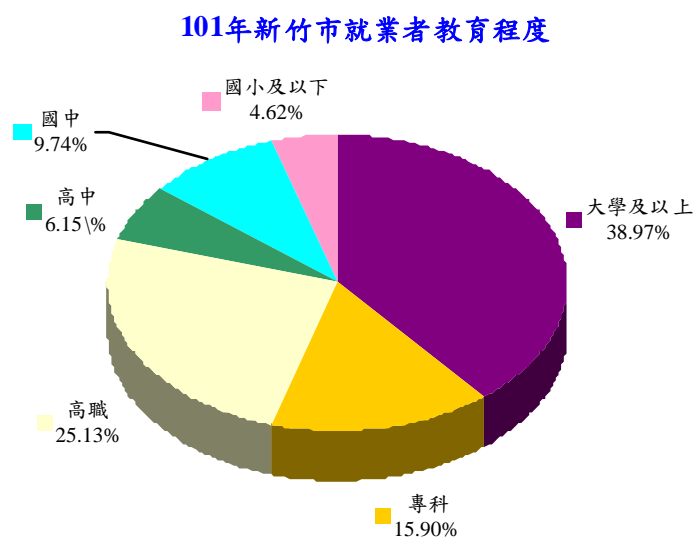
本市 15 歲以上就業者 19.5 萬人的行業中，以製造業占 34.87% 為最多，次為批發零售及住宿餐飲業占 21.54%，再次為專業科學技術服務業及教育服務業占 12.31%。

2. 職業分配

本市 15 歲以上就業者 19.5 萬人的職業中，以生產有關工人、機械設備操作工及體力工 5 萬 6 千人為最多，占 28.72%，技術員及助理專業人員為 3 萬 7 千人次之，占 18.97%，服務工作人員及售貨員為 3 萬 6 千人，占 18.46%。

3. 教育程度

本市 15 歲以上就業者 19.5 萬人中，以大學及以上教育程度 7 萬 6 千人最多，占 38.97%，次為高職程度 4 萬 9 千人，占 25.13%。



拾參、社會治安

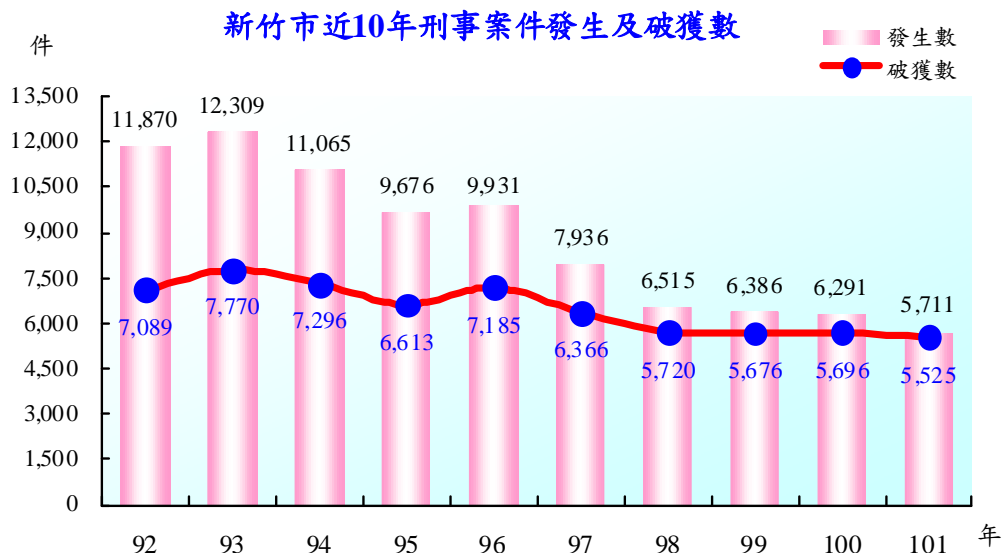
本市民國 101 年底計警察局 1 所，警察分局 3 所，擔負合力維持本市社會治安與維持秩序之任務。

一、違反社會秩序維護法案件

本市民國 101 年違反社會秩序維護法案件計 87 件，其中以妨害善良風俗 43 件最多，次為妨害安寧秩序 39 件。

二、刑事案件

本市民國 101 年全年共發生刑事案件 5,711 件，較上年減少 580 件，其中暴力犯罪 76 件，較上年增加 19 件，刑事案件破獲數 5,525 件，人犯數 4,377 人。刑事發生案件中以竊盜案 1,590 件，占 27.84% 為最多，其次為公共危險 1,464 件，占 25.63%。



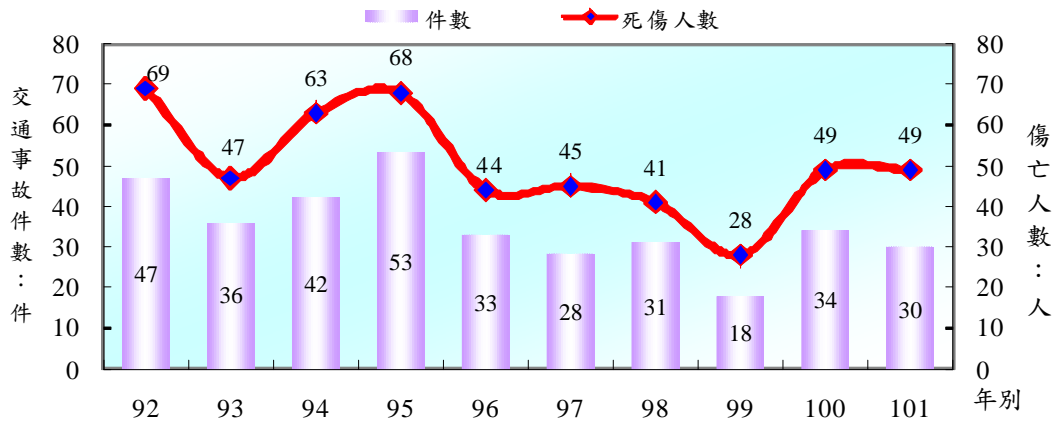
三、經濟案件

本市 101 年經濟案件發生計 128 件，其中以違反金融 64 件為最多，占 50%。

四、車輛肇事

本市民國 101 年道路交通事故共發生 30 件，較上年減少 4 件，肇事原因全為駕駛人過失。101 年全年發生交通事故中共傷亡 49 人，其中受傷人數 18 人，死亡人數 31 人。

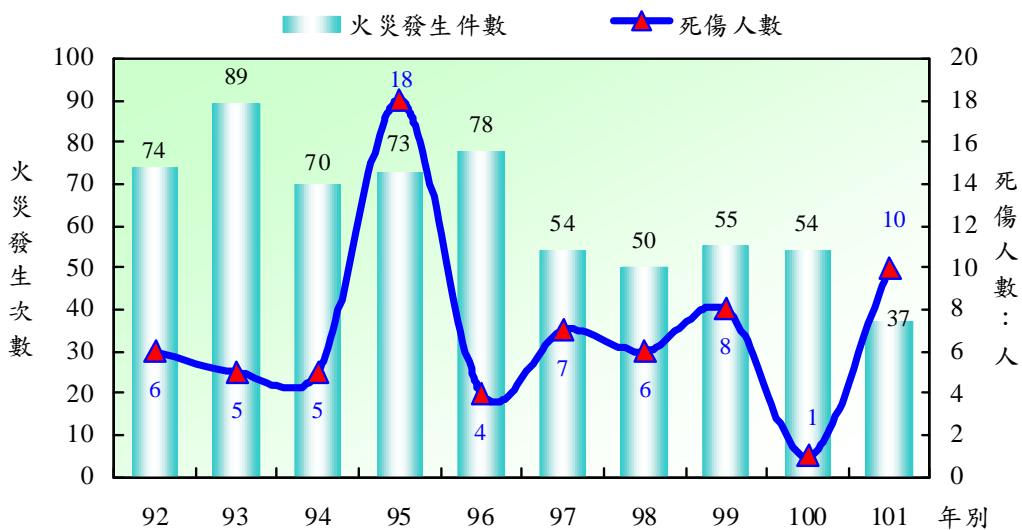
新竹市近10年交通事故發生件數及傷亡情形



五、火災

本市民國 101 年火災發生數為 37 件，較上年減少 17 件，其中以電氣設備起火 14 件最多，占 37.84%，房屋毀損 17 間，死傷人數 10 人，財物損失 323.7 萬元。

新竹市近10年火災發生次數及死傷人數



六、調解

本市民國 101 年辦理調解業務計 1,324 件，其中民事案件為 335 件，占 25.30%(成立者為 264 件，不成立者為 71 件)。而刑事案件為 989 件，占 74.70%(成立者為 808 件，不成立者為 181 件)，其中以傷害案件 897 件為最多。

拾肆、家庭收支調查

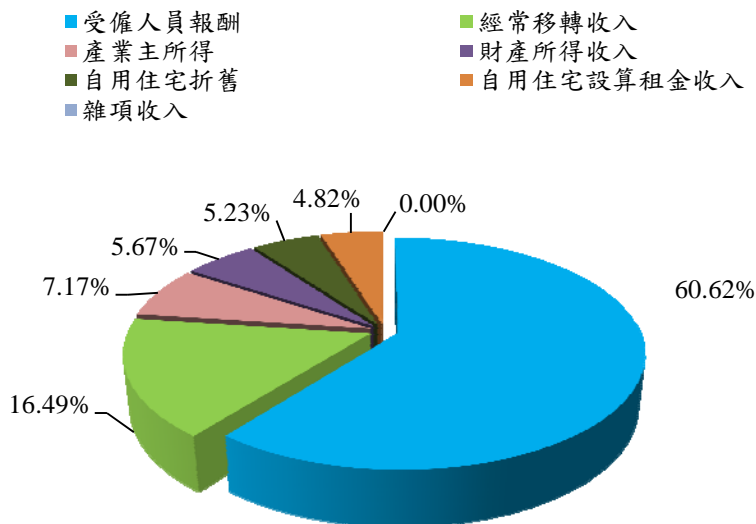
家庭收支調查為重要民間經濟活動調查統計之一，主要目的為明瞭本市各階層家庭之收支狀況，作為政府施政參考及各界研究家庭所得消費及儲蓄之分配，並作為編算國民所得及消費者物價指數之參據。

一、所得總額

本市民國 101 年平均每戶家庭所得總額(包含自用住宅設算租金及折舊)為 1,518,434 元，較 100 年之 1,556,284 元減少 37,850 元，即減少 2.43%。按其來源觀之，主要係來自受僱人員報酬，平均每戶為 920,481 元，占 60.62%，其次為經常移轉收入，平均每戶為 250,372 元，占 16.49%，再次為產業主所得，平均每戶為 108,862 元，占 7.17%，平均每戶財產所得收入為 86,106 元，占 5.67%，平均每戶自用住宅折舊為 79,368 元，占 5.23%，平均每戶自用住宅設算租金收入為 73,217 元，占 4.82%，平均每戶雜項收入 27 元，占 0.00%。

民國 101 年台灣地區平均每戶家庭所得總額為 1,176,877 元，較本市平均低 22.49%。

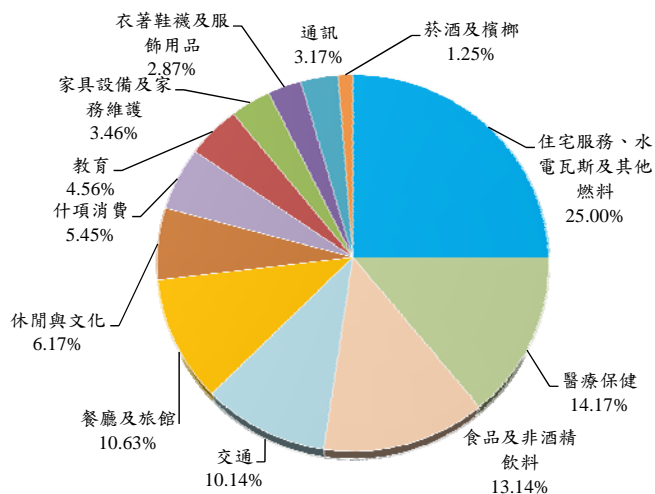
新竹市平均每戶家庭全年所得總額來源
民國101年



二、家庭支出

本市民國 101 年平均每戶家庭支出(包括消費支出及非消費支出)為 1,241,684 元，較上年之 1,309,091 元，減少 5.15%，其中消費支出為 935,237 元，占 75.32%，非消費支出為 306,447 元，占 24.68%。

新竹市平均每戶家庭全年消費支出結構
民國101年



三、家庭現代化設備

近 10 年來隨著經濟快速發展，本市市民生活水準逐漸提高，家庭使用現代化設備的情況亦隨之日益普遍。

- (一)電化設備方面：與民國 92 年底比較，彩色電視機由每百戶 166.16 台增至民國 101 年底的 191.09 台，普及率為 99.67%；熱水器由每百戶 118.08 台增至 133.57 台，普及率為 98.01%；冷暖氣機由每百戶 238.42 部增至 267.68 部，普及率為 94.37%。
- (二)交通通訊工具方面：與民國 92 年底比較，家用電腦由每百戶 95.07 輛增至民國 101 年底的 143.34 輛，普及率為 76.68%；電話由每百戶 132.35 部減至 104.91 部，普及率為 92.98%；行動電話由每百戶 211.34 部增至 257.67 部，普及率為 92.57%。
- (三)文化設備方面：與民國 92 年底比較，音響由每百戶 67.23 台減至民國 101 年底的 39.59 台，普及率為 34.61%；鋼琴(含電子琴)由每百戶 25.81 台減至 17.58 台，普及率為 16.93%。

拾伍、其他

一、郵政

本市民國 101 年底郵政機構共有 48 (局、所)，其中 1 郵政總局，郵政自辦者共 26 支局，占 54.17%，委辦代辦所及代售處者共 21 所，占 43.75%。

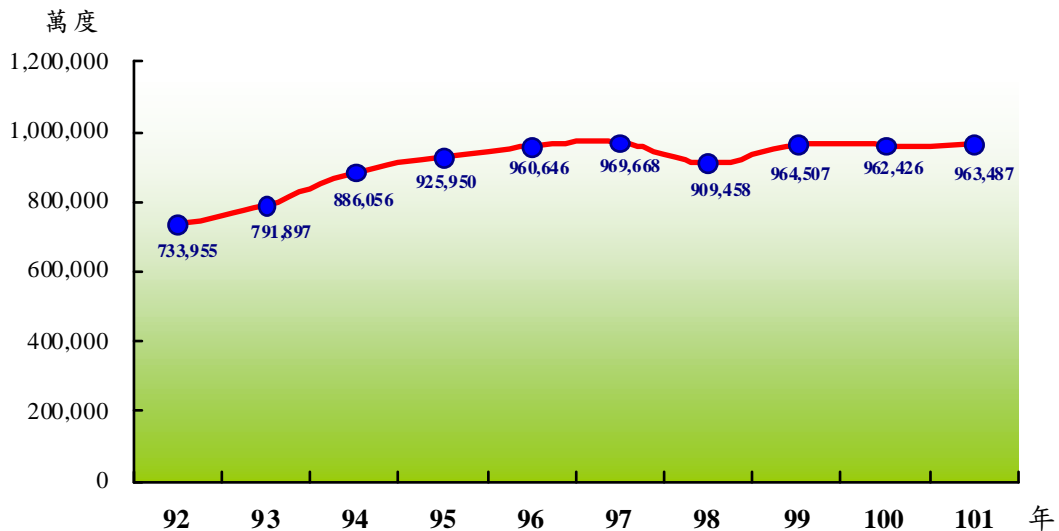
二、電信

本市民國 101 年底中華電信股份有限公司業務機構計有特等營運處 1 處、服務中心 6 處。市內電話用戶數為 255,404 戶，較 100 年底 260,731 戶，減少 2.04%；每百人用戶數為 60.09 戶，較 100 年底 62.07 戶減少 3.19%。

三、電力

本市民國 101 年底電力供應戶數為 232,656 戶，較上年底 226,493 戶，增加 2.72%。用電量為 963,487 萬度，較上年增加 0.11%；每用戶全年平均用電量 41,413 度，較上年減少 2.54%。

新竹市近10年用電量情形



節能減碳十大宣言

01、冷氣控溫不外洩

少開冷氣，多開窗；非特定場合不穿西裝領帶；冷氣控溫 26-28°C 且不外洩。

02、隨手關燈拔插頭

隨手關燈關機、拔插頭；檢討採光需求，提升照明績效，減少多餘燈管數。

03、省電燈具更省錢

將傳統鎢絲燈泡逐步改為省電燈泡，一樣亮度更省電、壽命更長、更省錢。

04、節能省水看標章

選購環保標章、節能標章、省水標章及 EER 值高的商品，節能減碳又環保。

05、鐵馬步行兼保健

多走樓梯，少坐電梯，上班外出常騎鐵馬，多走路，增加運動健身的時間。

06、每週一天不開車

多搭乘公共運輸工具；減少一人開車騎機車次數；每週至少一天不開車。

07、選車用車助減碳

選用油氣雙燃料、油電混合或電動車輛與動力機具，養成停車就熄火習慣。

08、多吃蔬食少吃肉

愛用當地食材；每週一天或一日一餐蔬食；吃多少點多少，減少碳排量。

09、自備杯筷帕與袋

自備隨身杯、環保筷、手帕及購物袋；少喝瓶裝水；少用一次即丟商品。

10、惜用資源顧地球

雙面用紙；選用再生紙、省水龍頭及馬桶；不用過度包裝商品；回收資源。

Summary of Analysis

I .Land

1. Location

Hsinchu City is located at the northeast part of Taiwan. On the east side, the city borders Chutung Town with a brook. The west side borders the Taiwan Haisia. The south side meets Chunan Town in the Miao Li County. In the northeast, the city is separated with Chupei City in the Hsinchu County by the Tou Cian Si. Hsinchu City is situated on a flourishing plain with the most prosperous economy in the region. Hsinchu City's most eastern point is Chinshan Mien. The most western point is Nankang. The most southern point is Nanyi. The most northern point is Nanliao.

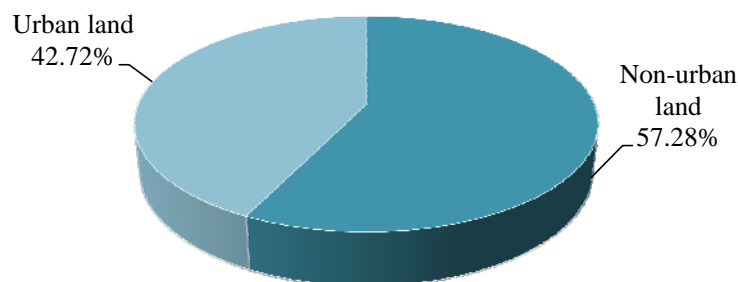
2.Land Area

Hsinchu City covers an area of 104.1526 km²; Siangshan District is the largest district with an area of 54.8491 km² or 52.66 % of the city territory. North District is the smallest district with an area of 15.7267 km² or 15.10% of the city territory.

3.Land Utilization

As of the end of 2012, 10,268.153849 hectares of land has been registered, at 98.59% of the city territory. Of the registered land, 4,386.128990 hectares or 42.72% were urban land; 5,882.024859 hectares or 57.28% were non- urban land.

Classification of Registered Land in Hsinchu City End of 2012



4.Land Reform

As of the end of 2012, there were 506 households of peasants. Tenant farming area was reduced to 99.2248 hectares.

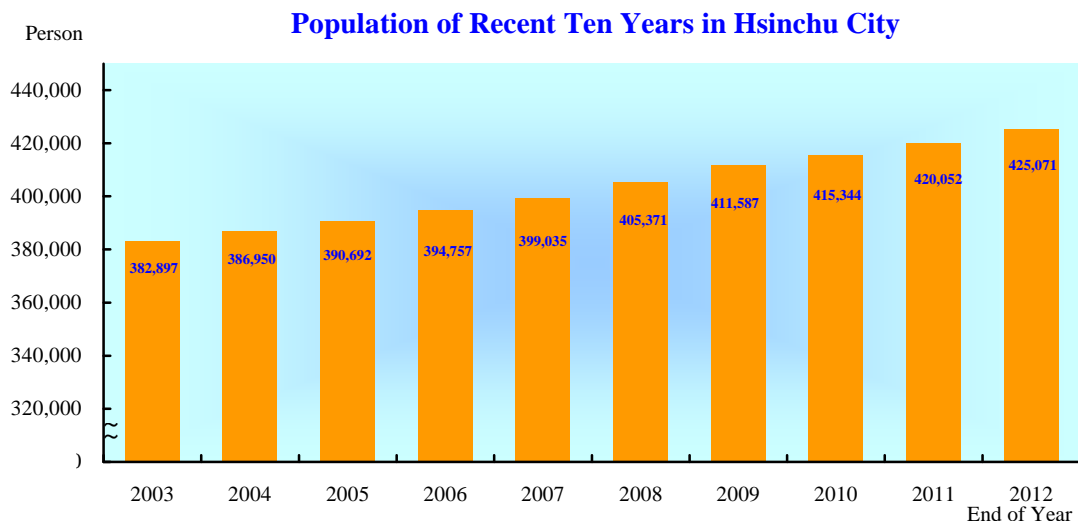
II .Population

The Foreword

The population statistics have two sources, one is the household registration, another one for household census. The data came from household registration was dynamic population statistics, it expresses some local population in some time which the population continues to happen and change, according to the household register laws and regulations by the household politics institution will record its situation constantly day after day. The purpose for people to exercise the right and duty, they may exercise the voting right, perform military service, pay taxes and proved individual identity, and provides each dynamic population quality statistics, and provide for the decision-making basis .

1. Population Growth

Total population of Hsinchu city according to the data (not including foreign national) of household registration , at the end of 2012 were 425,071 people, 42,174 people were added or at the rate of 11.01% more than the end of 2003 which were 382,897 people. As of the end of 2012 the total population of Taiwan were 23,315,822 people, 1.82% of the population living in Hsinchu City.



2. Population Density and Distribution

In Hsinchu City, because of the influence of natural environment, population is concentrated mostly in the Hsinchu plain, the Population density is higher in the old downtown area of Hsinchu City, the hilly ground is mostly the agricultural population which is low density. At the end of 2012, there was an average of 4,081.23 people populated in each square kilometer in Hsinchu City, population density was an increase of 48.19 people or at the rate of 1.19% more than the previous year.

3. Demographic Analysis

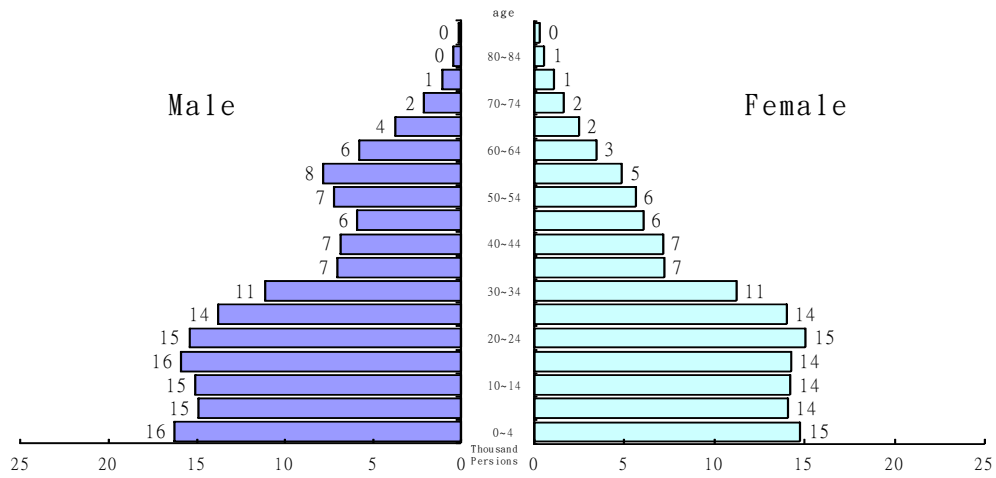
I. Age Distribution

There were 425,071 people at the end of 2012, 18.48% of the population in Hsinchu was under the age of 15 years old, 46.94 % was from the age of 15 to 44, and 24.99% was from the age of 45 to 64, and 9.59% was at the age of over 65 years old.

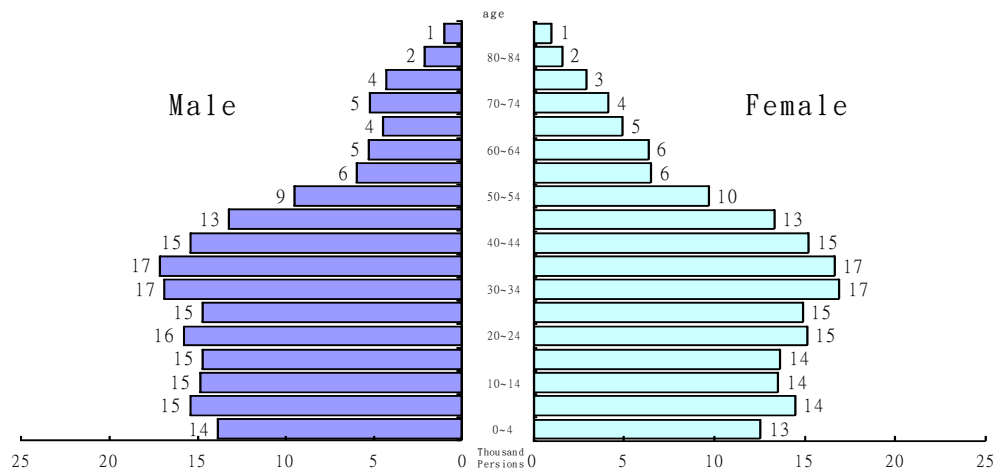
Population by Age

End of Year	Unit:%			
	0-14Years	15-44Years	45-64Years	65Years and Over
End of 1982	30.91	48.12	16.21	4.77
End of 1986	28.98	49.05	16.06	5.91
End of 1991	25.17	51.52	15.09	8.22
End of 1996	24.24	51.60	15.84	8.32
End of 2001	22.69	50.10	18.71	8.50
End of 2002	22.57	49.66	19.18	8.59
End of 2003	22.11	49.38	19.82	8.69
End of 2004	21.78	48.95	20.46	8.81
End of 2005	21.26	48.67	21.12	8.95
End of 2006	20.86	48.33	21.69	9.12
End of 2007	20.52	47.96	22.31	9.21
End of 2008	20.09	47.77	22.85	9.29
End of 2009	19.68	47.63	23.32	9.37
End of 2010	19.13	47.47	24.01	9.39
End of 2011	18.73	47.22	24.60	9.44
End of 2012	18.48	46.94	24.99	9.59

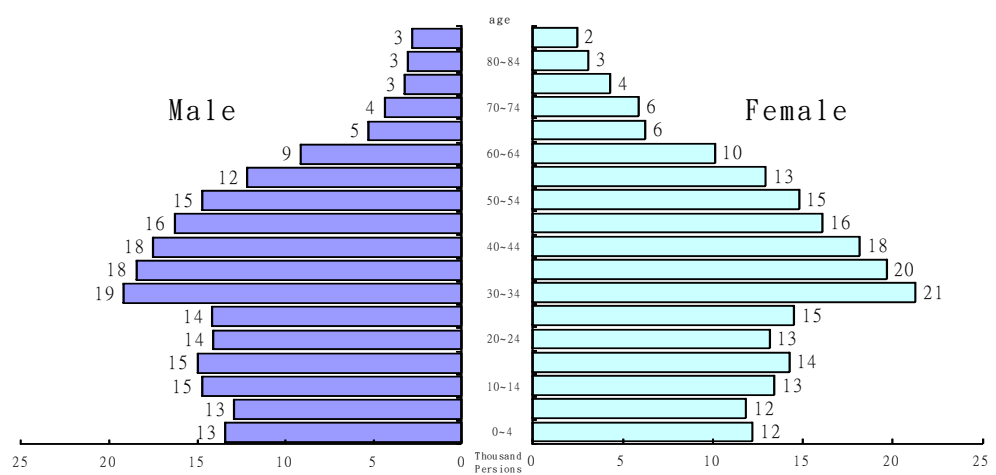
Population by Age in Hsinchu City (End of 1982)



Population by Age in Hsinchu City (End of 2001)

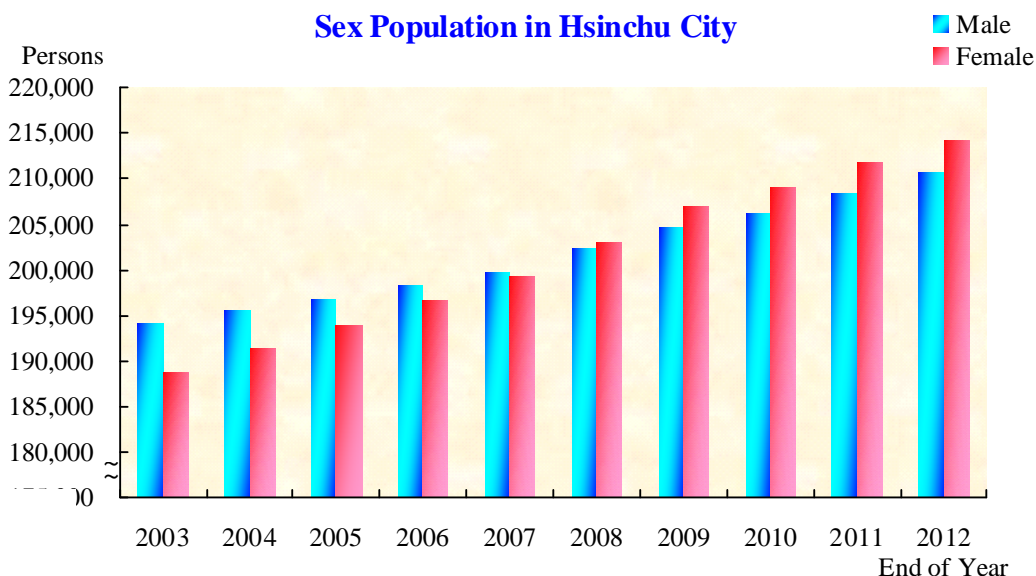


Population by Age in Hsinchu City (End of 2012)



II. Sex Ratio

At the end of 2012, 210,777 people were males and 214,294 people were females, the males were an decrease of 3,517 people less than the females and at the sex ratio of 98.36.



4. The Variance of Population

At the end of 2012, the population size in Hsinchu City was 425,071 people, an increase of 5,019 people from the previous year and at the rate of 1.19%.

Natural increase rate was 8.98 ‰, of whom for the gross birth rate was 14.58‰ and the new born baby was 6,161 people at the end of 2012. The gross mortality rate was 5.60‰ and the dead people were 2,367 at the end of 2012. Social increase rate was 2.90‰ more than that of 2011.

As of the end of 2012, there was 346,515 people over the age of 15 years old or at the rate of 81.52% in Hsinchu city, of whom 169,201 people or at the rate of 48.83% had received university and college education. Another 96,901 people or at the rate of 27.96% had received junior high school education. 38,968 people or at the rate of 11.25% had received senior high school education. 36,355 people or at the rate of 10.49% had received elementary school education. 5,090 people or at the rate of 1.47% was self-education or illiterate.

III. Political Organization

1. The History

A city built with bamboo, it was known as Chu-Shin. During the Ching Dynasty, it was renamed Hsinchu. In the 21st Year of Kuan Hsu's Regime, Hsinchu Sub Office was established, responsible for independent administration on June 24. In June of the 24th Year of Kuang Hsu's Regime, it altered its local official system again. Hsinchu County was abolished. It was then under the administration of Hsinchu Administration Office, Taipei County. On November 11, 27th Year of Kuang Hsu's Regime, it established the Hsinchu Office. In 1920, Hsinchu Street was established, with the founding of Hsinchu Street District Office. In 1930, the city system was applied. It was renamed as Hsinchu City, under the governing of Hsinchu Chou, with the establishment of Hsinchu City Office. In 1941, its administration district was expanded, merging with Hsian Shan and Chiou Kang, and became a part of Liu Chia Chuang.

On October 25, 1945, Taiwan was restituted. The Hsinchu Chou Committee took over the administration from the Japanese and governed Hsinchu Chou. Hsinchu City Government was established then. In 1946, the Take Over Committee dissolved and Hsinchu County Government was formed. Hsinchu County Government was moved to Taoyuan. As the administrative districts were readjusted, it became a Provincially governed city, using the original Chou office as its legal office, with seven district offices. In February of the same year, representative congress was formed in every district. On April 15, City Congress was formed. Provincial Representatives were elected from the city legislators, to become legislative bodies of different levels.

On August 16 1950, the administrative districts in Taiwan were re-adjusted once more, demarcating 16 counties and 5 provincially governed cities.

In June 1982, under the President's order, the Hsian Shan Village of Hsin-Chu County would merge into Hsinchu City, and changed into a Provincially governed city. The Provincial government City Hsinchu Government was legally established on July 1, 1982, with 103 lins, and 1,635 lins. The City Government is located on 120 Chung Cheng Road, the former Hsinchu Chou Office.

In end of June 1983, there were three Bureaus (Civil Service, Public Works, and Education), four Departments (Finance, Social Welfare, Compulsory Military Service, and Land Affairs), four offices (Secretary, Planning, Personnel, and Auditing), and 49 sections (units, teams) under the City Government's organization to provide services for various urban affairs. Affiliate institutions include the Police Department, Tax Department, and Medicine and Hygiene Department.

By the end of 1982, the city was classified into east, north and Hsian Shan districts. By the order of the provincial government, the east, north and Hsian Shan district administration offices were posted on October 1 and then they were formally established on November 1 in the same year.

From 1994 to 1999, according to the "Regulation for Hsinchu City Government, Hsinchu City Government," "Local System Law", and "Guidelines for Local Administrative Organizations", we stipulated "Regulations for Self-Governing of Hsinchu City Government". We also established the Moral Office and stipulated the number of personnel in the Government to be 347. We added a deputy mayor, consumer officer, and three consultants. In 2002, in order to coordinate with Mayor's labor policy, we established the Bureau of Labor and transferred the business of the Compulsory Military Service to the Department of Civil Service.

2.The Administrative System

(1)Hsinchu City Government

The Mayor is the city government and is responsible for administering the entire government, and supervising all subordinate bodies and staff. There is one duty-mayor assisting the mayor in administrative affairs. A number of agencies were incorporated under the government. At the end of 2012, the City Government had 15 departments. There were Department of Civil Affairs, Department of Finance Department of Economic Development, Department of Education, Department of Public Works, Department of Social Affairs, Department of Labor Affairs, Department Land Administration, Department of Urban Development, Department of Transportation, Department of Tourism, Department of Personnel, Department of Civil Service Ethics, Department of General Affairs, Department of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

(2)District Office

There are district offices under the municipal government, and each of the offices is directed under a district commissioner. There are the Civil Affairs Section, Social Affairs Section, Economic Reconstruction Section, Social Affairs Section, The Planning Office, Personnel Office and Mediation Committee. Therefore, the city divided its territory into 3 administrative districts.

(3)The Fundamental Administrative Unit of Lin and Li

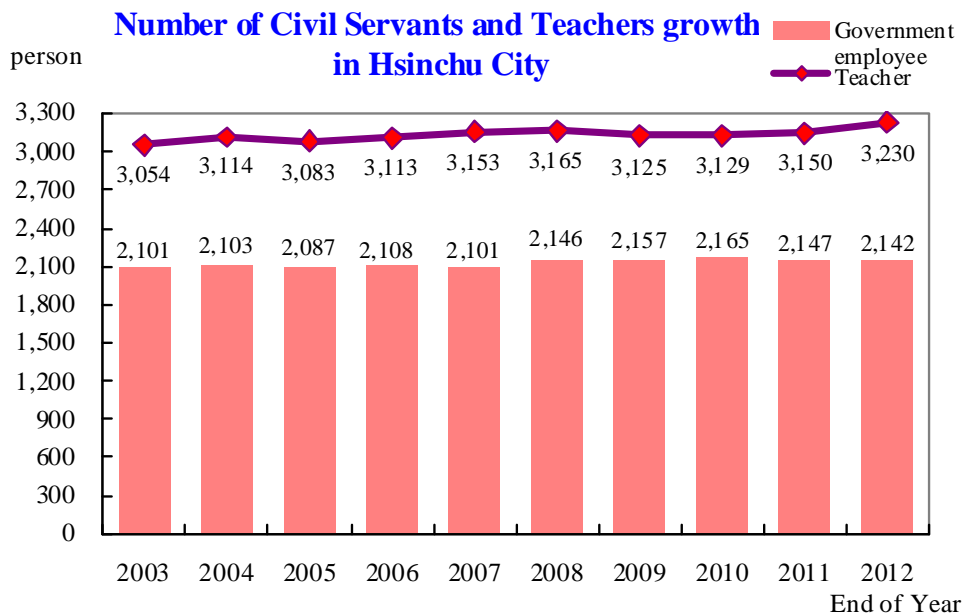
Each administrative district is divided into several lins and lis. Citizen directly elect representatives of lis. There are 52 lis in East District,44 lis in North District,24 lis in Siangshan District. There are several lins under each Li. The representative of lin is appointed by the head of locality of lins from a group of adults in the same lin. In consideration of special geographic location, transportation, special folk cultures, demarcation of li had been taken place several times. As the end of 2012, there were 2,209 lins in the city, there were 1015 lins in

East District, 821 lins in North District, 373 lins in Siangshan District, and a total of 149,056 households in the city.

3.Number of Civil Servant and Teacher

(1)By Organization

As of the end of 2012, there were 5,372 civil servants and teachers in the city government, of whom 2,142 or 39.87% were government employees in administrative agencies; 3,230 or 60.13% were teachers or government employees in schools.



(2)By Sex

By the end of 2012, there were 1,949 males or 36.28% of total , and 3,423females, or 63.72% of the total.

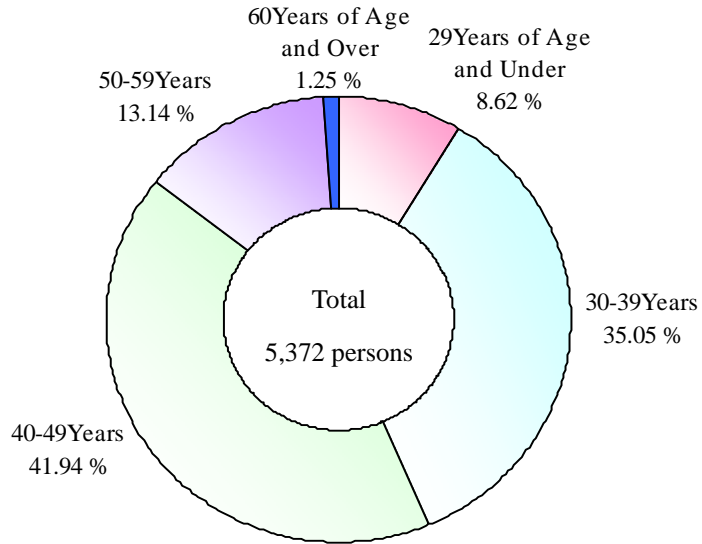
(3)By Age

As for the age of the employees, aged 40 to 49 constituted the lion's share at 2,253 or 41.94% of total, The secondary largest source was aged 30 to 39 at 1,883 or 35.05%,The average age is 41.27.

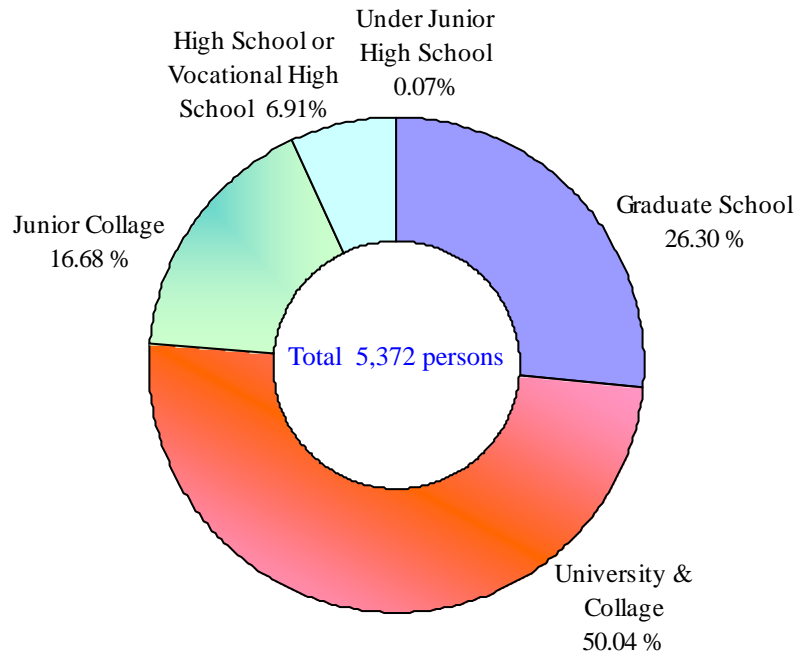
(4)By Education Attainment

Of all the employees in public service 2,688 or 50.04% of them had received university education, 1,413 or 26.30% of them had graduate school education, 896 or 16.68% of them had junior college education.

**Number of Civil Servant & Teacher growth Hsinchu City—
By Age
End of 2012**



**Number of Civil Servants & Teachers growth in Hsinchu
City—By Educational Attainment
End of 2012**



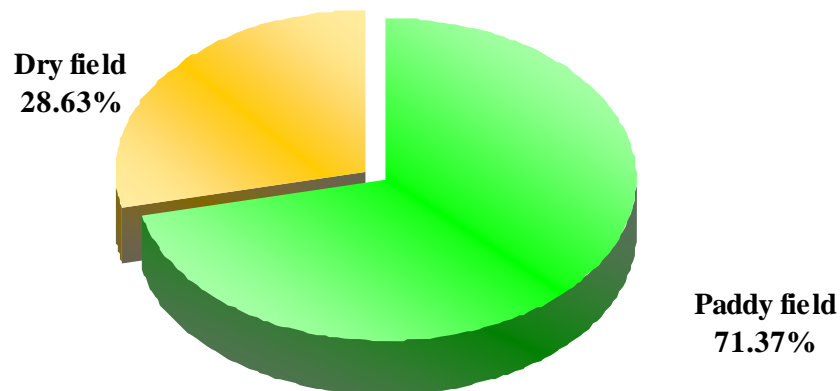
IV. Agricultural, Forestry, Fishing and animal Husbandry

1. Agriculture

(1) Area of Cultivated Land

By the end of 2012, there were 2,308.51 hectares of plantation land in the city, or 22.16% of the city territory, at a decrease of 1.42% from the previous year. Of the plantation zone, 1,647.55 hectares or 71.37% was paddy field and 660.96 hectares or 28.63% was dry field.

**Cultivated Area in Hsinchu City
End of 2012**



(2) Main Agricultural Product

In 2012, the main agricultural production of Hsinchu City included 4,917,000 kg of rice, 204,910 kg of sweet potatoes, 9,759 kg of peanuts, 86,335 kg of food corns, 1,900 kg of tea, 1,282,256 kg of vegetables, and 601,927 kg of fruits.

2. Forestry

In 2012, the felling quantity and production of trees and bamboo were zero.

3. Fishrty

(1) There were 2,031 families of fishermen households in the city by the end of 2012, approximately 1.36% of all households in the city. There were 12,631 people of Fishermen Household, approximately 2.97% of all population in the city.

(2) By the end of 2012, there were 182 fishing boats. The annual fishery production was 5,824 m.t., a increase of 17.04% from the previous year.

4. Animal Husbandry

(1) Domestic Animals

As of the end of 2012, there were 553 dairy cattle, 5 horses, 13,467 hogs, 56 deer, 8 rabbits and 771 goats in the city. There were also 36,709 chickens, 4,344 ducks, and 2,866 turkeys in the city.

(2) Number on Livestock Slaughtered

As of the end of 2012, there were 79 cattle, 13,557 hogs and 292 goats for slaughter.

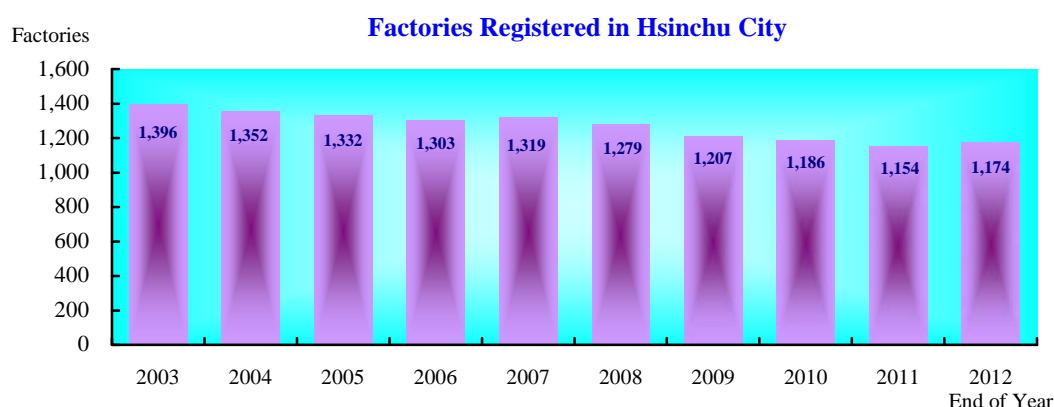
(3) Cow Milk Production

As of the end of 2012, there were 285 cows, annual volume of milk production was 1,168,848 kg, and annual value of milk was 30,530,310 NTD.

V. Industry , Commerce and City Reconstruction

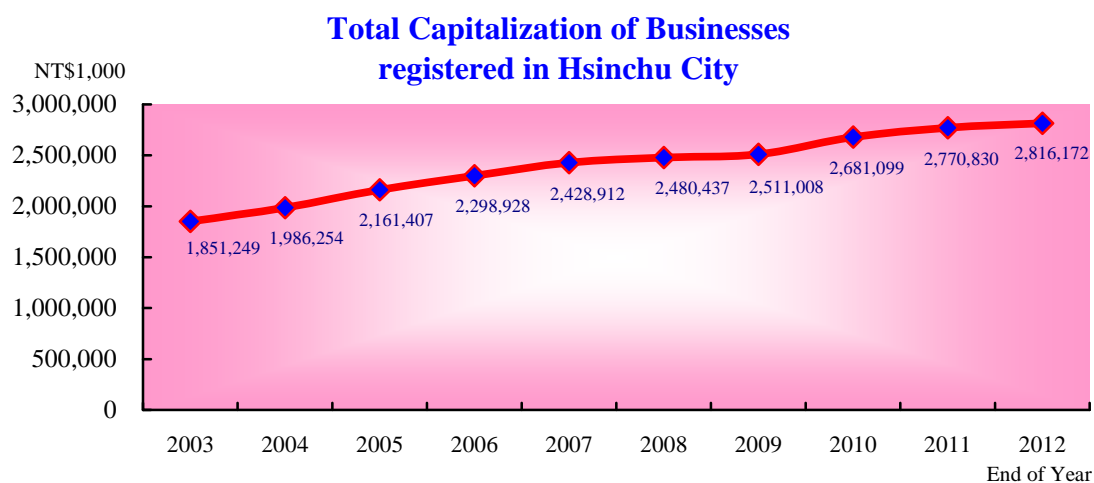
1.Factory Registration

There were 1,174 factories registered in Hsinchu city by the end of 2012, a increase of 20 factories from the previous year. Of the registered factories, 25.21% were in machinery industry, 20.02% were in electrical & electronic industry and 11.75% were in metal products industry.



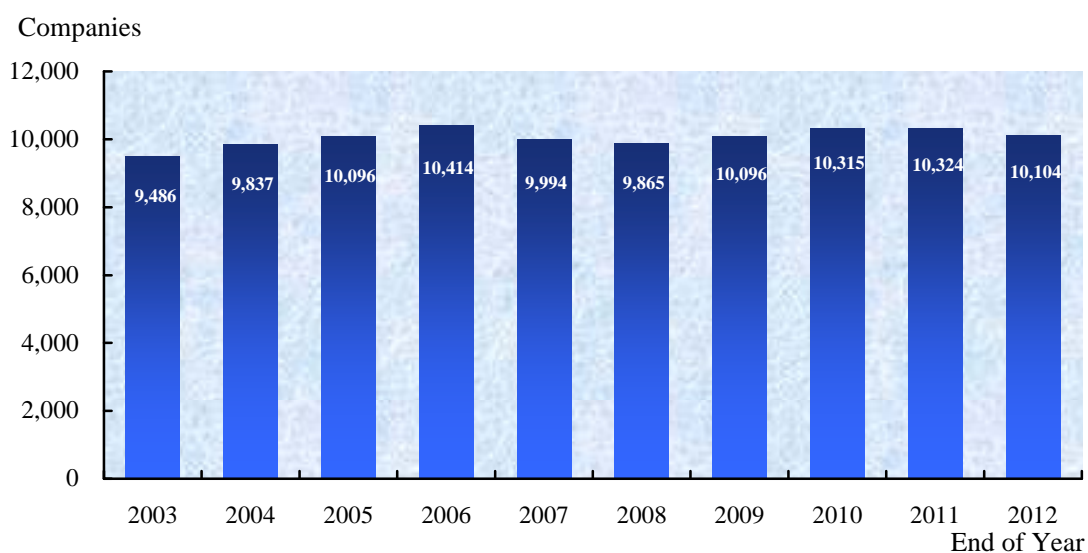
2.Business Entity Registration

By the end of 2012, there were 16,976 businesses registered in Hsinchu City, an increase of 152 companies or at the rate of 0.90% from the previous year. Total Capitalization of businesses registered were 2,816,172 thousand NTD , an increase of 1,045,342 thousand NTD or at the rate of 1.64% from the previous year. Of the registered businesses, 10,786 companies or at the rate of 63.54% were trade & accommodation & eating-drinking places firms.



By the end of 2012, there were 10,104 Companies-by organization registered in Hsinchu City, an decrease of 220 companies or at the rate of 2.13% from the previous year. The total capitalization of the companies registered was amounted to 997 billion NTD with authorized capital for each company at 99 million NTD in average.

Companies-By Organization Registered in Hsinchu City



4.Roads:

As of the end of 2012, the total length of roads in Hsinchu was 443,261 meters with total area of 3.09 million square meters. The total length of roads were an increase of 1,729 meters or at the rate of 2.38% more than the previous year.

VI. Finance and Monetary

1. Banking

(1) Financial Institution

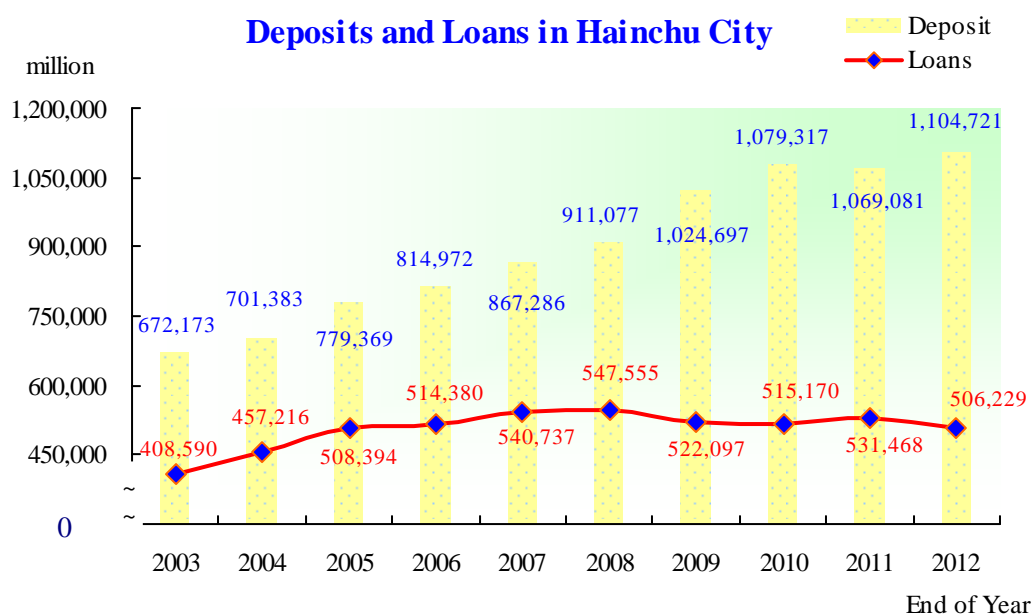
By the end of 2012, there were 143 financial institutions (include foreign bank's Taiwan branches.) There were 91 domestic banks, 22 credit cooperatives, There were 12 domestic property & casualty insurance companies and 18 other financial institutions.

(2) Deposits and Loan

A. By the end of 2012, deposits made by major financial institutions amounted to \$1,104,721 million, an increase of 3.33% over the previous year's \$1,069,081 million. \$948,111 million or 85.82% was deposited at domestic bank. \$77,738 million or 7.04% was deposited at local financial institutions. \$77,693 million was deposited at post office, \$1,179 million was deposited at local branches of foreign banks in Taiwan.

B. By the end of 2012, loans made by major financial institutions amounted to \$506,229 million, a decrease of 4.75% over the previous year's \$531,468 million. \$455,494 million or 89.98% was made by domestic banks. \$49,924 million was made by local Financial institutions. \$811 million was made by local branches of foreign banks in Taiwan.

In the past 10 years, the deposits had increase 64.35% while the loans had increase 23.90%.



2. Finance

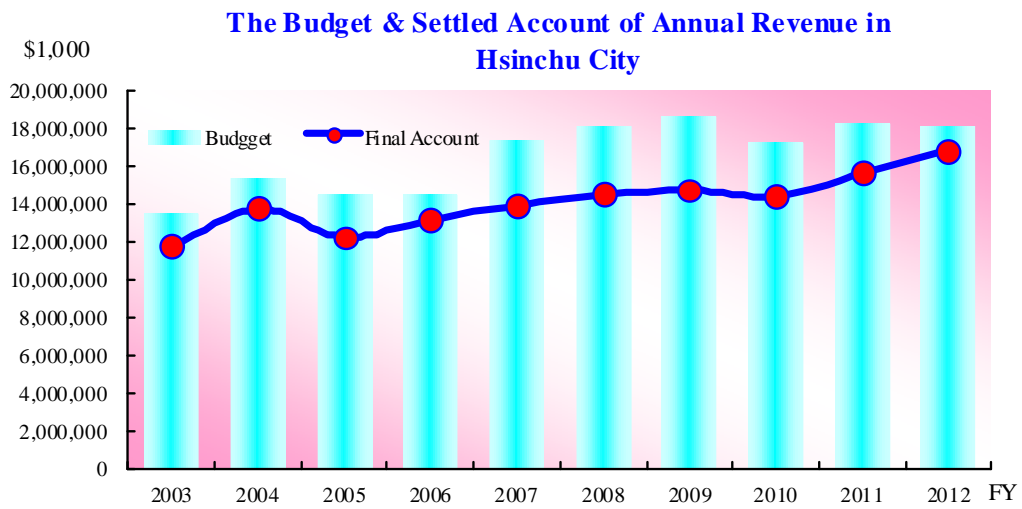
(1) Revenue

A. Budgetary Revenue

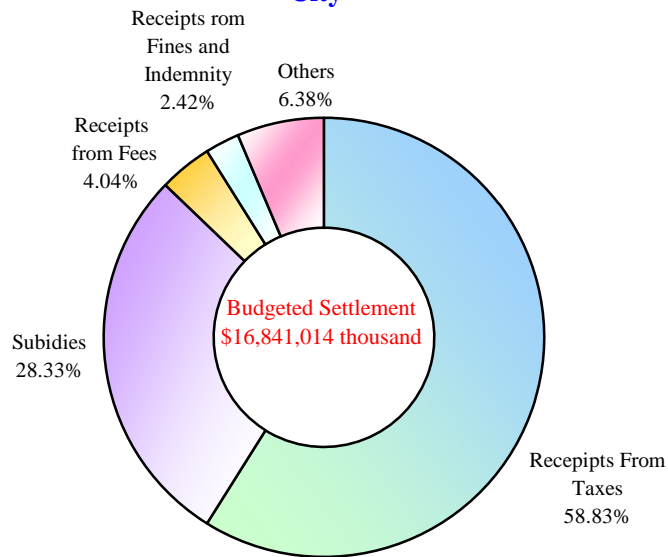
The total revenue for FY 2012 was budgeted at \$18,188,717 thousand, a decrease of 0.51% from that of previous year. Subsidies constituted the lion share at \$6,695,305 thousand or 36.81 % of the total. The second largest source was receipts from taxes at \$9,531,083 thousand or 52.40%.

B. Settled Revenue

In FY 2012, the actual revenues were \$16,841,014 thousand, \$1,347,703 thousand less than the budgeted \$18,188,717 thousand or 7.41%.



Budgeted Settlement FY2012 Revenues in Hsinchu City



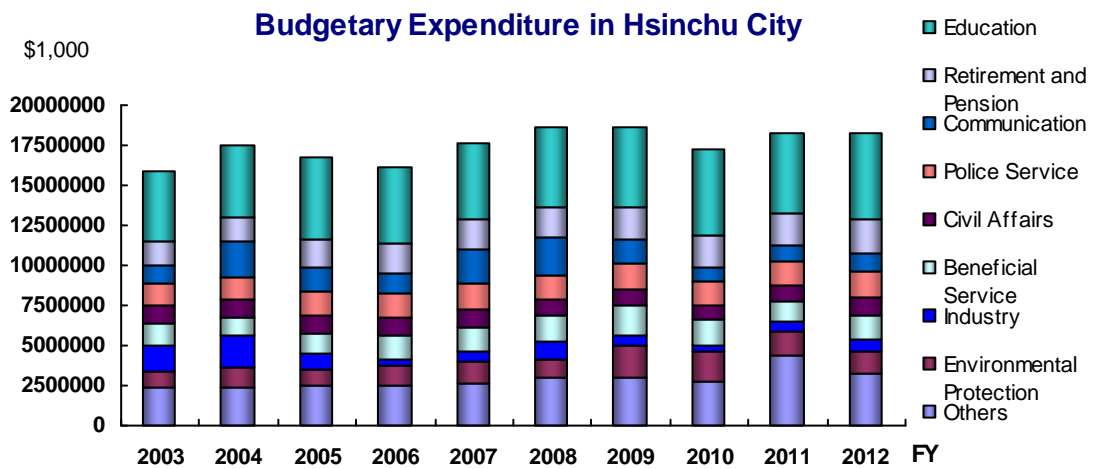
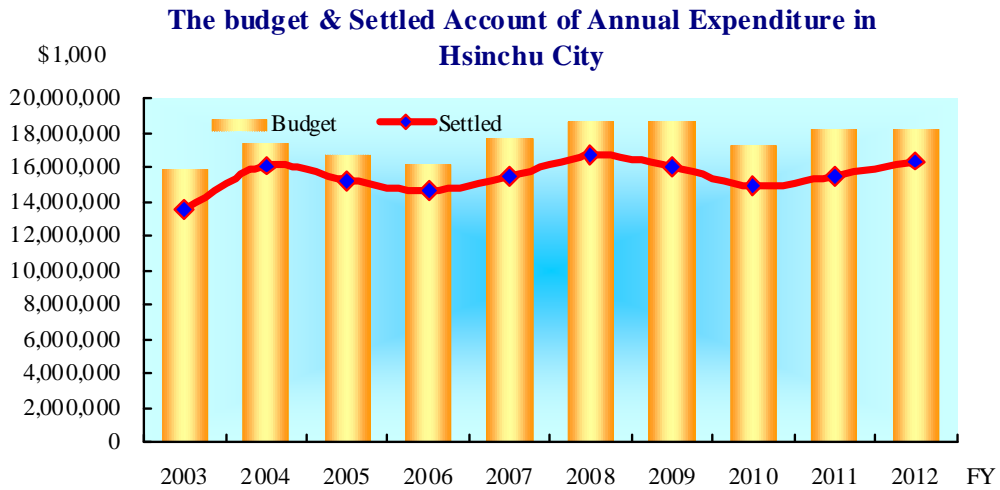
(2)Expenditure

A. Budgetary Expenditure

The expenditure budget for FY 2012 was \$18,283,170 thousand. The spending for education was \$5,386,707 thousand or 29.46%, the biggest item among other spending items. The second biggest spending item was expenditure for Retirement and Pension at the amount of \$2,188,742 thousand or 11.97%. The third biggest spending item was expenditure for Environmental Protection was \$1,397,868 or 7.65%.

B. Budget Settlement

In FY 2012 , the actual expenditure was \$16,358,938 thousand, \$1,924,232 thousand less than the budgetary expenditure \$18,283,170 thousand or 10.52%.



3. Taxation

For FY 2012, taxes collected amounted to \$49,039.7 million. \$42,567.7 million or 86.80% were national taxes, \$6,472.1 million or 13.20% were Municipal Taxes. All the taxes collected were surrendered to either the national treasury or the city treasury as required by application legal rules in the appropriation of government funds.

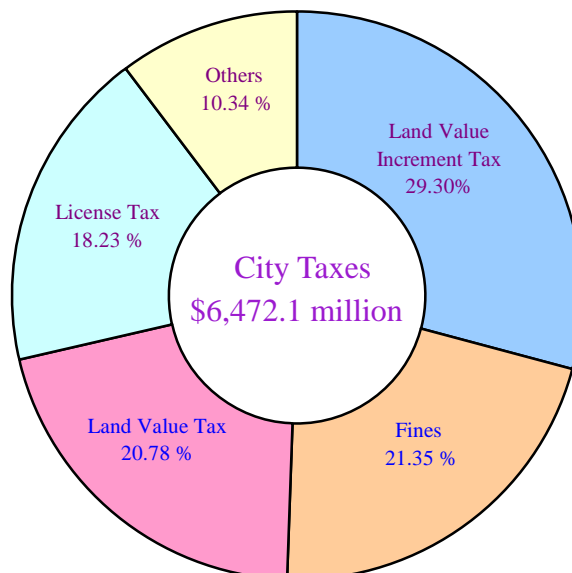
(1) National tax

In FY 2012, Hsinchu city had collected national taxes amounting to \$42,567.7 million net, of which \$29,969.8 million of total were from Individual Income Tax, \$17,331.5 million of total were Business Income Tax, which remained the second largest income source. It was followed by Securities Transactions Tax at the amount of \$1,793.8 million.

(2) Municipal taxes

The income from Municipal Tax(local tax) was amounted to \$6,472.1 million net in FY 2012, of which Land Value Increment Tax constituted the largest share at the amount of \$1,896.2 million or 29.30%. The second largest was Fine at \$1,382million or 21.35%. It was followed by the \$1,344.9 million of Land Value Tax, at 20.78% of total.

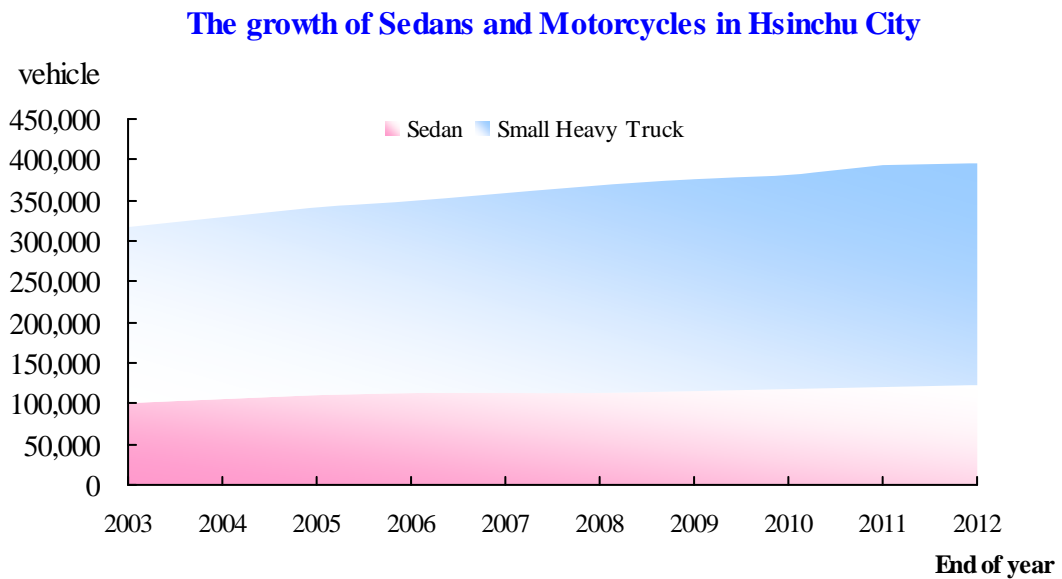
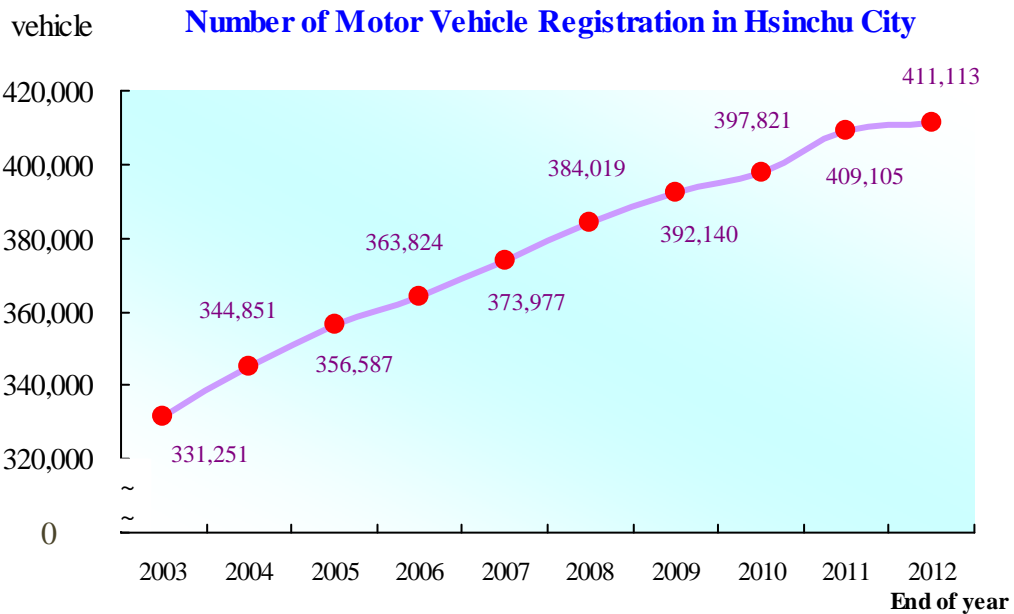
Municipal Taxes Source in Hsinchu City in FY2012



VII、Traffic Communication

1.Motor vehicle Registration

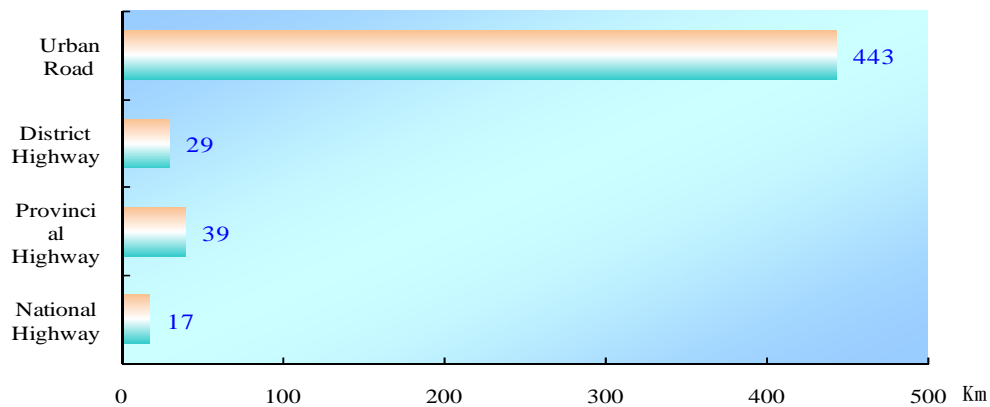
At the end of 2012, there were totally 411,113 motor vehicles registered in Hsinchu city, an increase of 0.49%, 271,559 were motorcycle, 123,653 were passenger car , 11,351 were light trucks, 2,330 were heavy trucks , 1,227 were special cars, 993 were buses.



2. Number of Kilometers of Road

At the end of 2012, there were 528 kilometers of road in Hsinchu City. There were Urban road of 443 kilometers or 83.90%, Nation highway of 17 kilometers or 3.22%, provincial highway of 39 kilometers or 7.39%, district highway of 29 kilometers or 5.49%.

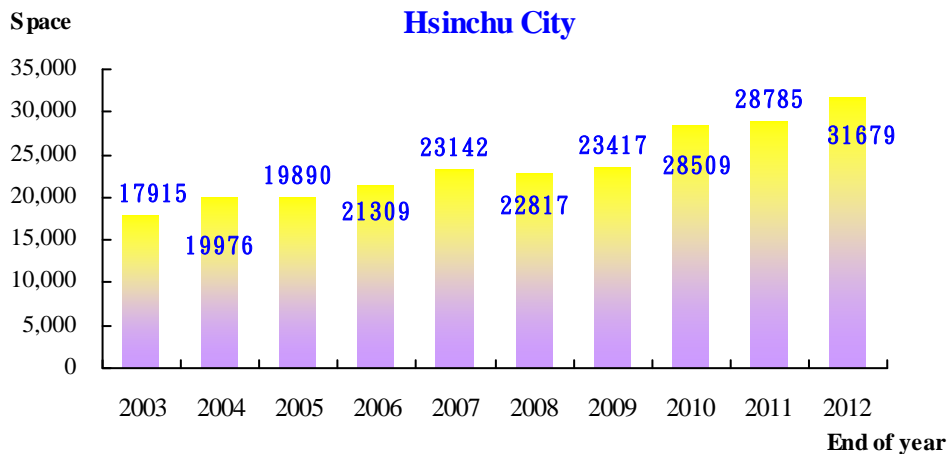
**Number of Kilometers Highway in Hinchu City
End of 2012**



3. City Public Parking Lots

As the end of 2012, there were totally 31,679 public parking lots in Hsinchu city. Of all public parking lots, 14,208 were off-street parking lots, 17,471 were curb parking lots. All public parking lots were in urban planned districts.

**The Condition of the City Public Parking Lots in
Hsinchu City**



VIII. Education and Culture

1. Higher Education

Higher education is defined as education offered in post-secondary professional schools and above. There were six higher education schools in the city as of the 2011-2012 school years. Of which there were three national universities and three private universities. There were 53,405 students in total. National Chiao Tung University had the most students with 14,624 students, approximately 27.38%. National Tsing Hua University came in second with 12,448 students, approximately 23.31%. Private Chung Hua University had 8,415 (15.76%) students. Private Yuanpei University had 7,961 (14.91%) students. Private Hsuan Chuang University had 6,010 (11.25%) students. National Hsinchu University of Education had 3,947 (7.39%) students.

2. Secondary Education

Secondary education includes 3 years in junior high school and 3 years in senior high school or vocational school. There were 25 secondary education schools in the city in 2012 academic year. Of which there were three nationally funded public senior high schools, three nationally funded public vocational schools, three city-funded high schools, four private high schools and vocational schools, and twelve city-funded junior high schools, and one private junior high school. There were 35,651 students in total. There were 17,991 (50.46%) male students and 17,660 (49.54%) female students.

(1) Senior High School (Including Vocational Schools)

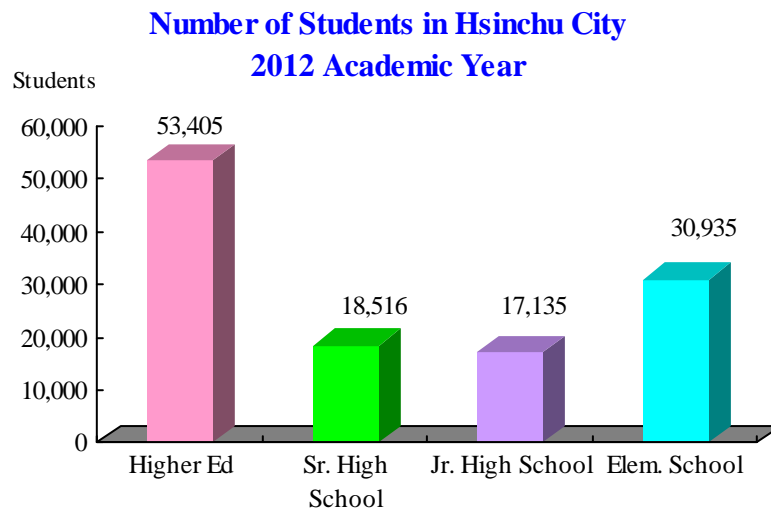
There were 18,516 students in senior high schools or vocational schools in the city. These students make up 51.94% of students in secondary education. Of the 18,516 students, there were 9,089 (49.09%) male students and 9,427(50.91%) female students. Of the 18,516 students, there are 8,235 (44.48%) students in senior high school. There were 216 classes with each class averages 38.13 students. Of the 18,516 students, 6,018(32.50%) students attended vocational schools in 150 classes with 40.12 students in each class on average. 4,263 (23.02%) students attended joint senior high school and vocational school in 97 classes with 43.95 students in each class on average.

(2) Junior High School

There were 17,135 junior high school students in the city. These students made up 48.06% of the students in secondary education. There were 8,902 (51.95%) male students and 8,233(48.05%) female students in 572 classes with 29.96 students in each class.

3. Primary Education

Primary education is the foundation of all education system. There were 32 elementary schools in the city in 2012 academic year. These schools included 1 nationally funded, 29 city-funded, and 2 privately funded elementary schools. There were 1,158 classes with 30,935 students; of which, 16,289 (52.66%) were boys and 14,646 (47.34%) were girls. Each class had 26.71 students on average.



4. Preschool Education

There were 138 independent kindergartens and 27 affiliated kindergartens in the city in 2011-2012 school year. There were 11,325 students.

5. Continuing Education

Continuing schools are consists of regular continuing schools and vocational continuing schools to fulfill the needs of young people who are not able to attend the regular schools. There were 15 independent and affiliated continuing schools; of which there were 6 elementary, 1 junior-high, 6 senior-high, and 2 technical college continuing schools. There were 2,968 students in total; 184 (6.20%) in elementary level; 25 (0.84%) in junior high level; 2,600 (87.60%) in senior high level; 159 (5.36 %) at technical college level.

6. Vision Exam

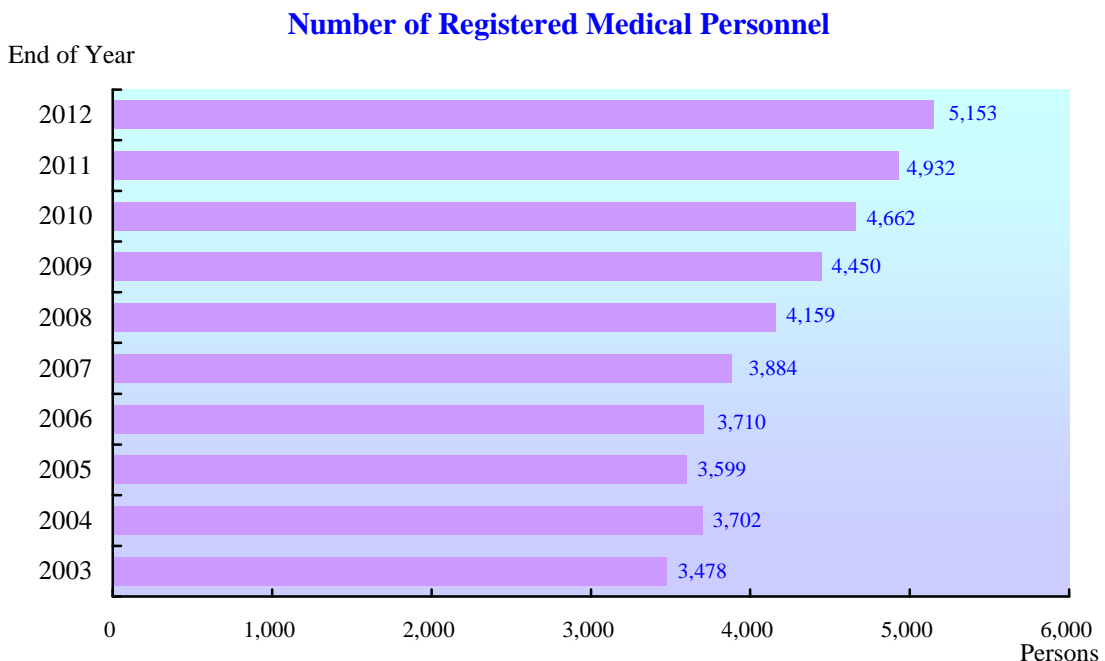
In the vision exams performed on 16,966 junior high school students in the 2011-2012 school year. 12,446 (73.36%) students have poor vision. 75.98% of all female junior high students had poor vision while 70.94% of all male junior high students had poor vision. In the vision exams performed on 30,726 elementary school students. 15,546 (50.60%) students had poor vision. 50.72% of the female students had poor vision while 48.22% of male students had poor vision.

IX.Public Health

1.Medical Facilities: There were 424 public and private medical and health institutions in Hsinchu City at the end of 2012. Of whom there were 8 of hospitals and 416 clinics and total beds were 2,660.

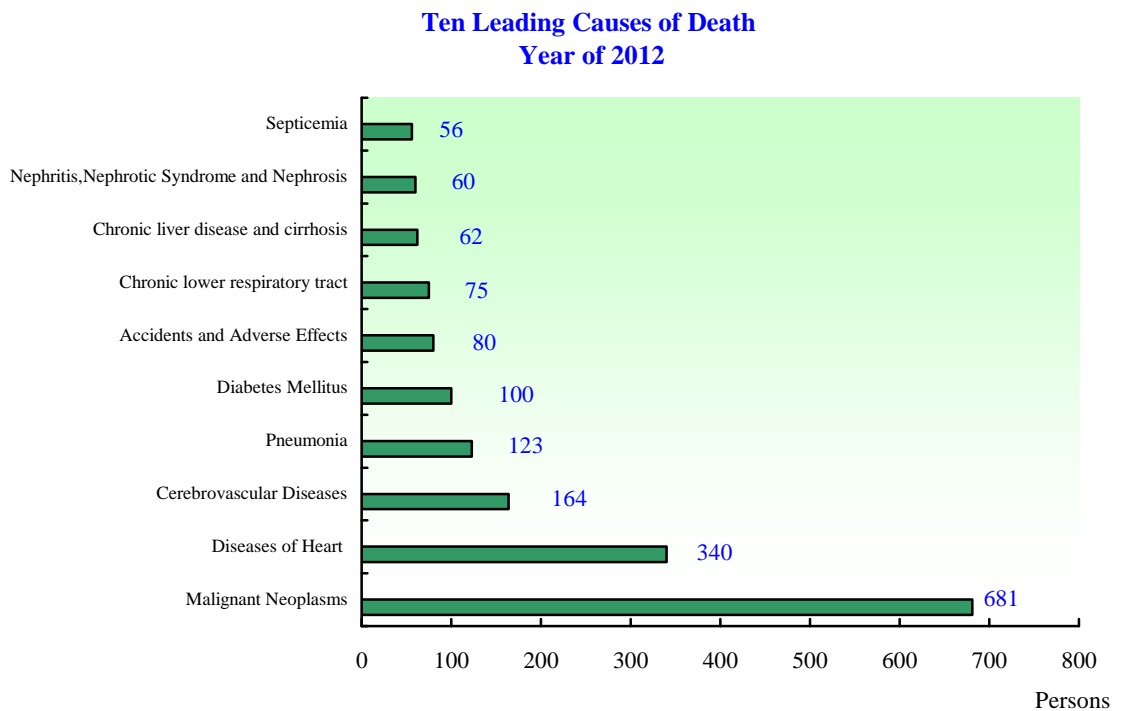
2.Number of Registered Medical Personnel

At the end of 2012, there were 5,153 people of total medical personnel in Hsinchu City. They included 2,437 registered senior nurses with the rate of 47.29%, 723 registered physicians with the rate of 14.03%, 445 registered nurses with the rate of 8.64%, 406 registered pharmacists with the rate of 7.88%, 265 registered dentists with the rate of 5.14%, 174 registered medical technologists with the rate of 3.38%, 161 registered assistant pharmacists with the rate of 3.12%, 119 registered doctor of Chinese medicine with the rate of 2.31%, 115 radiotherapists with the rate of 2.23%, 64 physical therapists with the rate of 1.24% and the others were 244 people with the rate of 4.74%.



3. Ten Leading Causes of Death

At the end of 2012, the mortality was 2,374 people, of whom 1,458 people were males or at the rate of 61.42% and 916 people were females or at the rate of 38.58%. The first cause of death was malignant neoplasms disease occupied 681 people with the rate of 28.69%, the second cause of death was diseases of heart (except hypertensive diseases) occupied 340 people with the rate of 14.32%, the third cause of death was cerebrovascular disease occupied 164 people with the rate of 6.91%, the fourth cause of death was pneumonia occupied 123 people with the rate of 5.18%, the fifth cause of death was diabetes mellitus occupied 100 people with the rate of 4.21%, the sixth cause of death was accidents and adverse effects occupied 80 people with the rate of 3.37%, the seventh cause of death was chronic lower respiratory diseases occupied 75 people with the rate of 3.16%, the eighth cause of death was chronic liver disease and cirrhosis occupied 62 people with the rate of 2.61%, the ninth cause of death was nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis occupied 60 people with the rate of 2.53%, the tenth cause of death was septicemia occupied 56 people with the rate of 2.36%, the others were 633 people with the rate of 26.66%.



X.Environmental Protection

1. Garbage Processing

In 2012, there was 437 metric tons of garbage produced in a day, at a increase of 17 metric tons or 4.05% from the previous year. There were 222 metric tons of garbage cleared up every day. The garbage was first burned and then recycled. Proper disposal rate was 100%, and resource recovery rate was 49.31% in 2012.

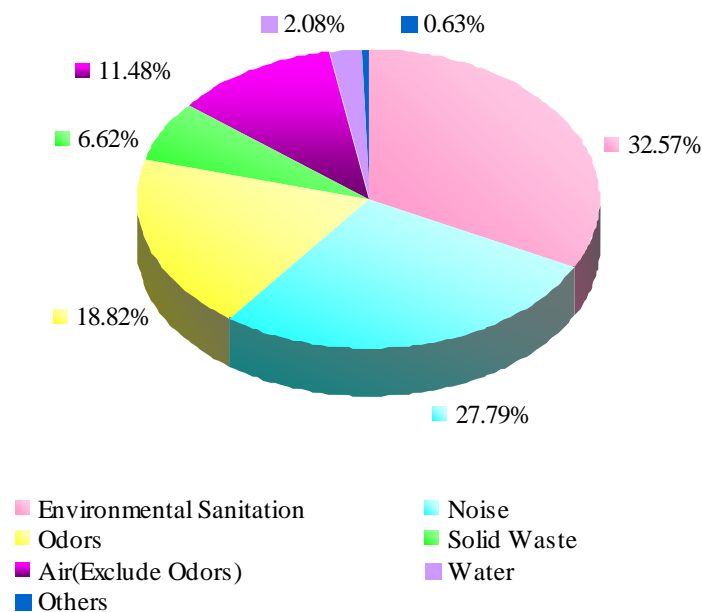
2. Air Quality

There were 3 monitoring stations in 2012. The average suspended particulate was 43 (Ug/m³), at a increase of 2.38% from the previous year. The dust fall was 6.13 (Metric ton/km /month), at a increase of 32.11% from the previous year.

3. Petition Cases on Nuisance

In 2012, there were 3,310 petition cases on nuisance, at a increase of 1.56% from the previous year. Most of the petition cases on nuisance were caused by environmental sanitation (1,078 cases, at 32.57%). The second frequent petition cases were noise (920 cases, 27.79% of all petition cases). The third frequent petition cases were solid waste (623 cases, at 18.82%).

**Petition Cases on Nuisance in Hsinchu City
2012**



X I .Social Affairs

1.Civil Organization

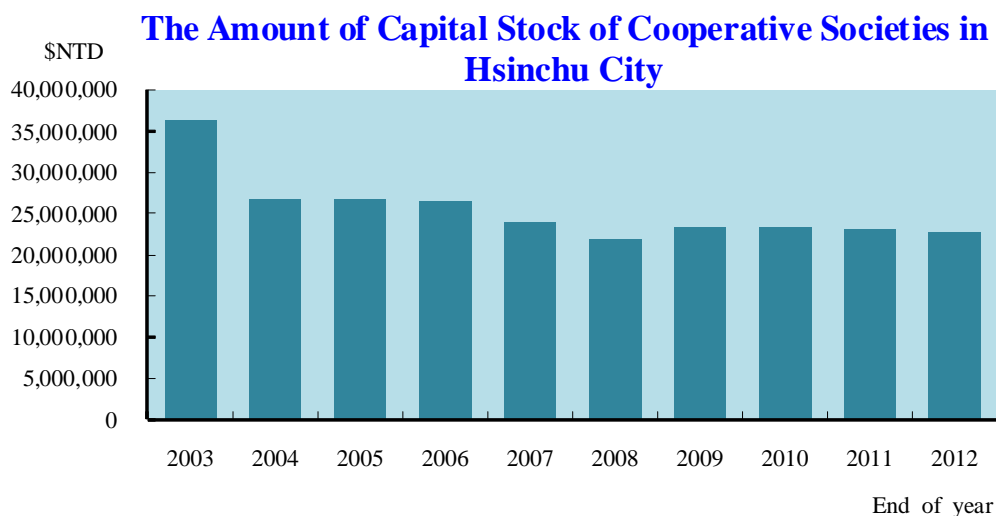
Currently, there were 1,052 civil organization registered in the city of which 744 were social organizations, 61 were professional organizations, 93 were industrial commercial organizations, 152 were labor's organizations, 1 was fishery association and 1 was farmer's association.

2.Religion

By the end of 2012, there were 163 temples, 121 were Taoism, 39 were Buddhism, 1 was Huang-teism, 2 were Ikuan Tao. For churches, there were 46 churches, 14 were Catholicism, 32 were Protestantism.

3.Social Cooperation

By the end of 2012, there were 57 cooperative unions(sites) with 60,217 individual members and 79 corporation members, the amount of capital stock was \$22.8 million, a decrease of \$0.3 million over the previous year.



4.Development for Promotion Community of Hsiens and Municipalities

At the end of 2012, there were 114 Community Development Associations in Hsinchu City, 417,971 persons of communities.

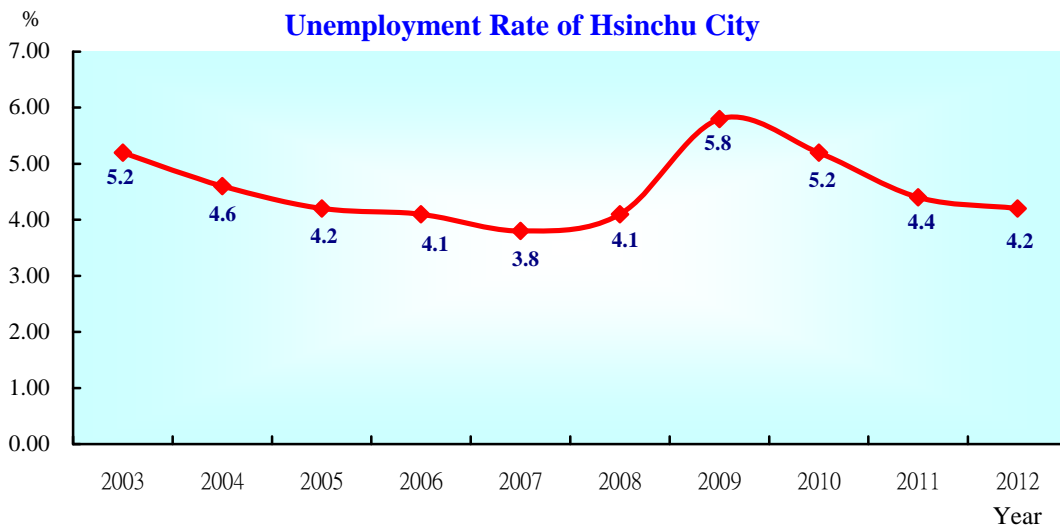
5.Emergency Aid

As for emergency aid, \$2.49 million were distributed to assist 469 times of persons.

XII. Labor Administration

1. Employment and Unemployment Rate

In 2012, the labor populations in Hsinchu city were 204 thousand people. Of whom 195 thousand people were employed. The labor force participation rate was 60.1% which was 0.8 % decrease than the previous year. 9 thousand people were unemployed and the unemployment rate was 4.2%.



2. Employed Population by Industry

In 2012, 34.87% of the employed population whose industry was manufacturing, 21.54% of the employed population whose industry was trade, accommodation and eating-drinking places, 12.31% of the employed population whose industry was professional scientific, technical services and educational services.

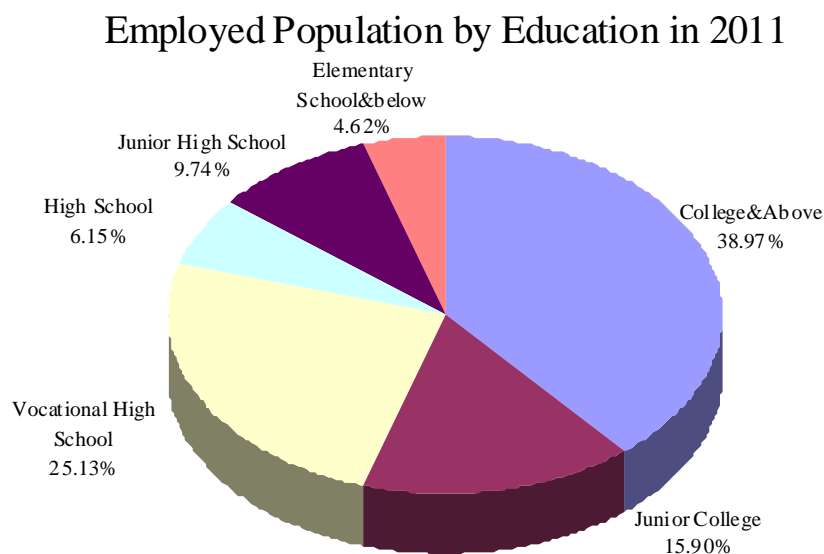
3. Employed Population by Occupation

In 2012, 56 thousand people or 28.72% of the employed population whose occupations were production related workers, machine equipment operators and laborers, 37 thousand people or 18.97% of the employed population whose occupations were technicians and associate professionals, 36 thousand people or

18.46% of the employed population whose occupations were Services workers and shop and market sales workers.

4. Employed Population by Education

In 2012, 76 thousand people or 38.97% of the employed population who had received college and graduate school education, 31 thousand people or 15.90% of the employed population who had received junior college education, 49 thousand people or 25.13% of the employed population who had received vocational high school education, 12 thousand people or 6.15% of the employed population who had received senior high school education, 19 thousand people or 9.74% of the employed population who had received junior high school education, 9 thousand people or 4.62% of the employed population who had received elementary school education, illiterate and self-educated.



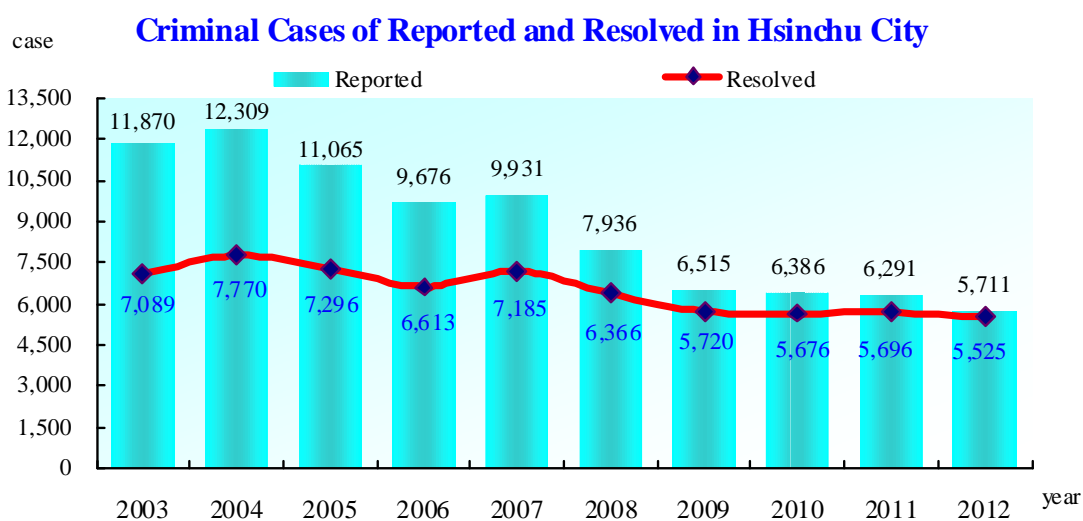
X III. Public Security

1. Contravened the Social Order Maintenance Act Cases

In 2012, there were 87 cases reported of which 39 were violation of public order cases, 43 were the interference to public moral cases.

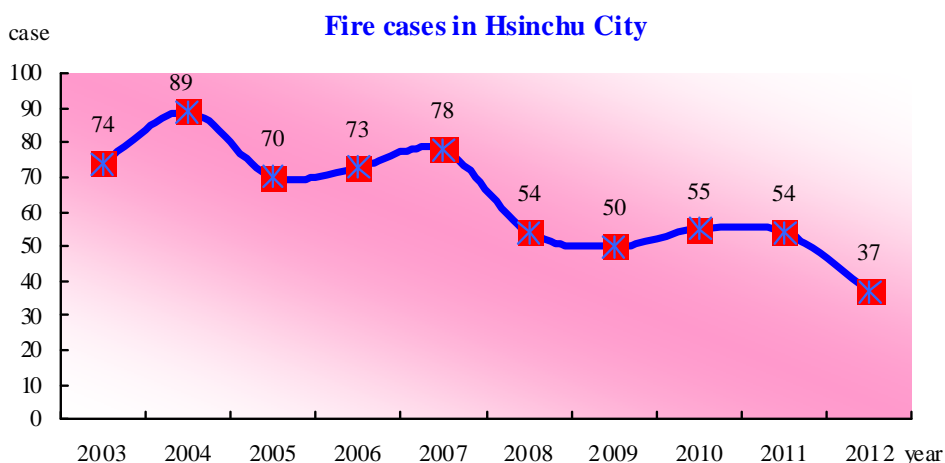
2. Criminal Case

In 2012, there were 5,711 criminal cases reported, with 5,525 cases resolved. Of the criminal cases larcenies remained the most serious, There were 1,590 of such cases in 2012 or at 27.84% of the total. It was followed by the 1,464 cases of against public safety or at 25.63% of the total.



3. Fire Case

As the end of 2012, there were 37 fires reported. Most of the fires were by the electricity, at 37.84% of all the fires.



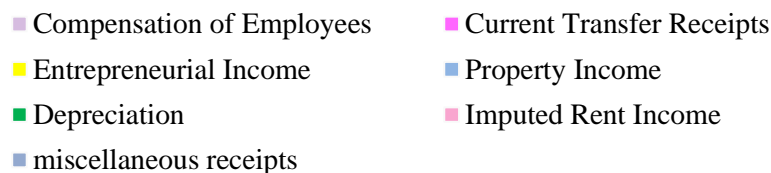
XIV. Household Income and Expenditure

The survey on family income and expenditure is one of the major statistical surveys on the economic activities of the private sector. The purpose of the survey is to find out the relationship between household income and expenditure along the social hierarchy. Using the government administration as a reference, expense and deposit assignments from all walks of life were obtained. The finding from the survey would be the basis for the compilation of GNP data and consumer price indexes.

1. Current Receipts

In 2012, the current receipts per household amounted to 1,518,434 NTD on average, at an decrease of 37,850 NTD or 2.43% from the 1,556,284 NTD of 2011. The 2012 statistics showed that the largest component of total current receipts was compensation of employees 920,481 NTD (60.62%), followed by current transfer receipts income 250,372 NTD (16.49%), entrepreneurial income 108,862 NTD (7.17%), property income 86,106 NTD (5.67%), depreciation 79,368 NTD (5.23%), imputed rent income 73,217 NTD (4.82%), and miscellaneous receipts 27 NTD (0.00%).

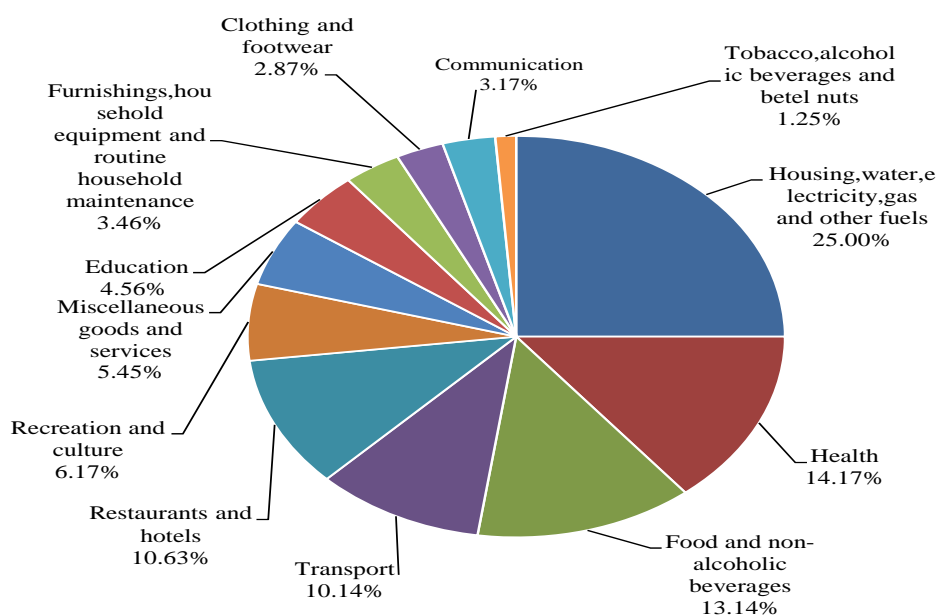
Average Current Receipts Per Household in Hsinchu City Year of 2012



2. Current Expenditures

In 2012, the current expenditures per household amounted to 1,241,684 NTD in average, at an decrease of 5.15% from the 1,309,091 NTD of 2011. Consumption expenditures accounted for 935,237 NTD, or 75.32% of current expenditure. Non-consumption expenditures accounted for 306,447 NTD, or 24.68% of current expenditures.

Consumption Expenditures Per Household in Hsinchu City Year of 2012



3. Household Equipment

In the past 10 years, coinciding with fast economical development, the city resident standard of living has gradually enhanced, with family use of sophisticated equipment becoming more common.

- (1) Electrification equipment aspect: Compared with 2003, in 2012, the number of color TV sets increased to 191.09 by every hundred households 99.67%, the geyser increases to 133.57 by every hundred households 98.01%, the changes in air conditioner increases to 267.68 by every hundred households 94.37%.
- (2) Transportation communication facilities aspect: Compared with 2003, in 2012, the number of personal computer increased to 143.34 by every hundred households 76.68%, the telephone decreases to 104.91 by every hundred households 92.98%, but the cell phone increased by 2003 every hundred households 211.34 in 2012 257.67.
- (3) Cultural equipment aspect: Compared with 2003, in 2012, the number of stereo decreased by every hundred households 67.23 to 35.59, the piano (including electric piano) decreased to 17.58 by every hundred households 16.93%.

XV. Others

1. Postal Establishments

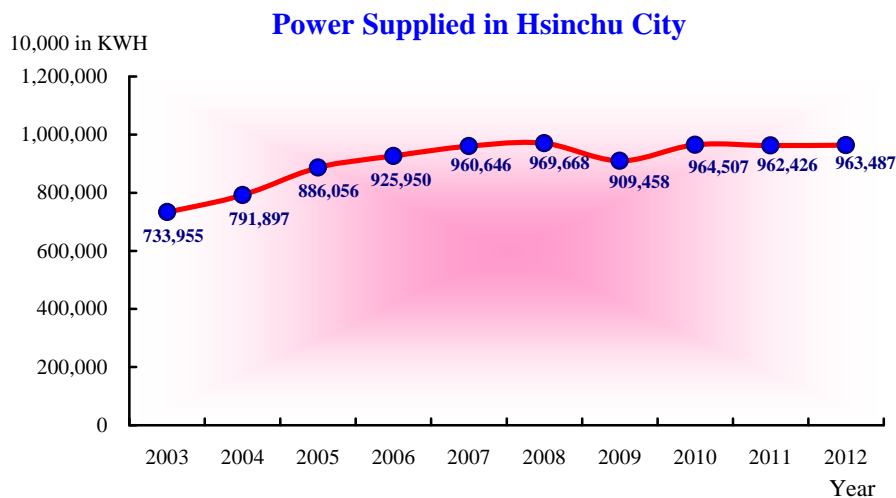
At the end of 2012, total postal organizations were 48, of whom the numbers of 26 or at the rate of 57.45% were major establishments, 21 or at the rate of 40.43% were agential establishments.

2. Telecommunication Business

At the end of 2012, there were one special branch and four service centers of the Chunghwa telecommunications company. The total subscribers were 255,404 with a decreasing of 5,327 from the 260,731 of the previous year. The subscribers per 100 populations were 60.09 with a decreasing of 3.19 from the 62.07 of the previous year.

3. The Supply of Power

At the end of 2012, The consumers of power supplied in Hsinchu City reached 232,656 showing an increasing of 6,163 or at the rate of 2.72% compared to 226,493 of the previous year, the total degrees of energy consumption were 9,634,873,526, an increasing of 0.11% compared to the previous year of 2011. The average energy consumptions per customer for 2012 were 41,413 degrees, a decreasing of 2.54% compared to the previous year of 2011.



Ten Declarations

01. Set proper AC temperatures and keep cool air in

Open windows instead of using the AC; wear suits only on special occasions; set the AC at 26-28 degrees and keep the cool air from leaking out.

02. Turn off the lights and unplug the power cords as you go out

Turn off the lights and unplug the power cords when they are not in use; review the need for lighting, raise lighting effectiveness and reduce redundant lights.

03. Save energy, water and money

Replace traditional light bulbs with energy-saving lights; take a shower instead of bathing, to save electricity, water and money.

04. Select products with Green Mark

Select products with high EER and Green Mark, or energy- or water-saving labels.

05. Walk or ride a bike to keep fit

Use stairs instead of elevators; go to work by bike or on foot to increase exercise time.

06. Don't drive at least one day a week

Use public transportation; practice carpooling; don't drive at least one day a week.

07. Select eco-friendly cars

Use LPG, hybrid or electric vehicles and machinery; shut off the engine when you stop the car.

08. Eat more vegetables and less meat

Use local ingredients; eat only vegetables one day a week or one meal a day; take only what you can finish.

09. Bring your own cup, chopsticks, handkerchief and shopping bag

Bring your own cup, chopsticks, handkerchief and shopping bag; don't drink bottled water; don't buy disposable products.

10. Value resources and protect the Earth

Reuse paper; select recycled paper, use a water-saving faucet and toilet; don't over package goods; recycle your waste.