

## 凡 例

- 一、本年報編印之主要目的，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、本年報所列資料，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、本年報所列資料，以民國 102 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、本年報計分土地、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、家庭收支等 14 類，計 144 表。
- 五、本年報各表所列「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、本年報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、本年報所載數字如有與以前各期不同者，應以本期數字為準。
- 八、本年報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、本年報所用符號代表意義：
  - 「—」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、本年報係蒐集本府各單位、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 year book 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 2013 and the data from 2004 through 2012 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 144 tables have been compiled in and the data contained in this abstract are classified into 14 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.
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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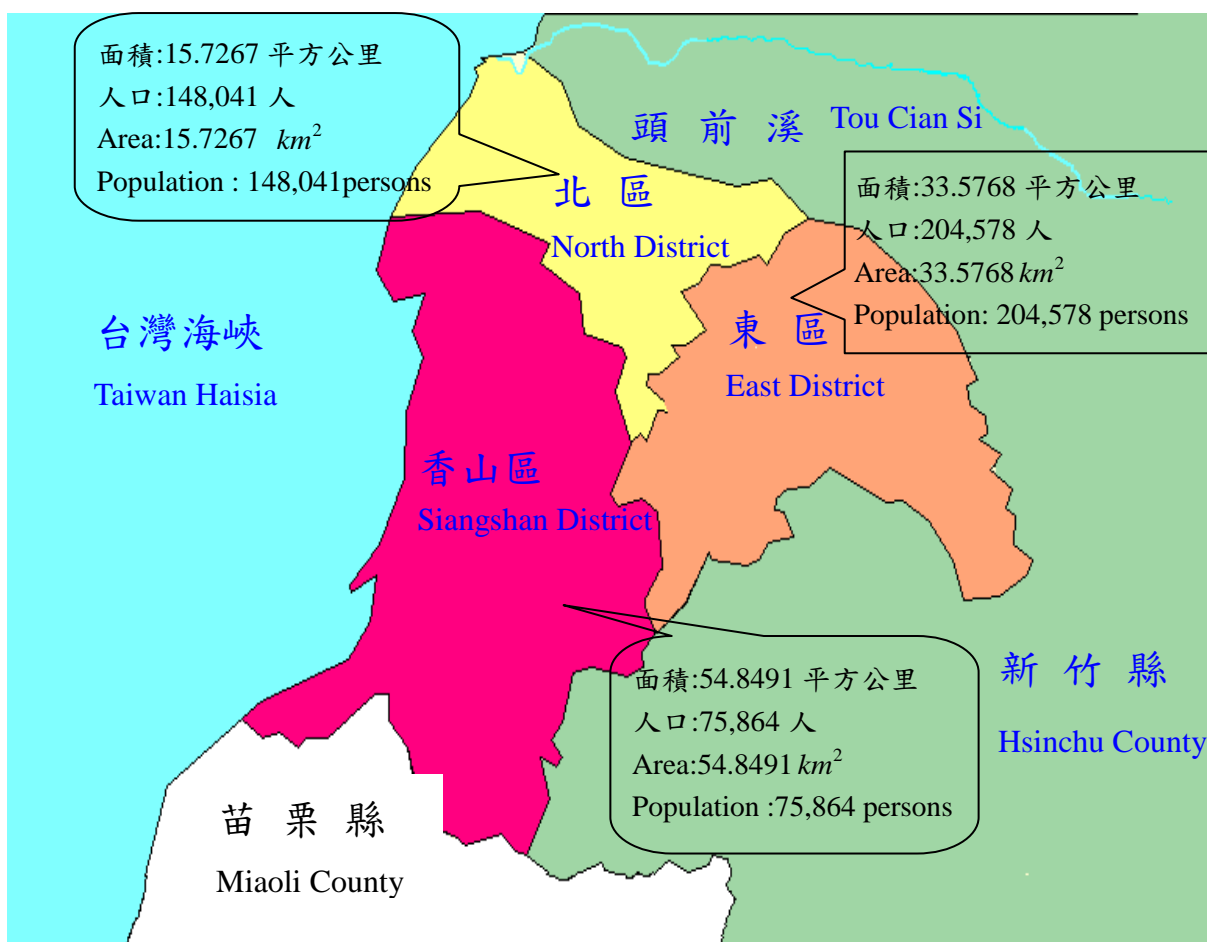


# 新竹市地理位置

## The Location of Hsinchu City

民國 102 年底

End of 2013



# 102 年新竹市市民生活概況

<p>出生</p>  <p>一天 14 位嬰兒</p>	<p>死亡</p>  <p>一天 7 人死亡</p>	<p>結婚</p>  <p>一天 8 對</p>	<p>離婚</p>  <p>一天 3 對</p>
<p>遷入</p>  <p>一天 39 人</p>	<p>遷出</p>  <p>一天 36 人</p>	<p>機動車輛</p>  <p>平均每天減少 21 輛</p>	<p>路燈</p>  <p>平均每天增加 18 盞</p>
<p>平均相對溼度</p>  <p>平均為 76%</p>	<p>平均雨量</p>  <p>每天 5.6 公厘</p>	<p>平均日照時數</p>  <p>每天 5 小時</p>	<p>平均每天氣溫</p>  <p>平均為 22.9 度</p>
<p>平均垃圾產生量</p>  <p>每人每天 0.994 公斤</p>	<p>平均用電概況</p>  <p>每用戶每天 11 度</p>	<p>每戶家庭經常性收入</p>  <p>平均每天收入 4,389 元</p>	<p>每戶家庭經常性支出</p>  <p>平均每天支出 3,714 元</p>
<p>每戶家庭消費 (食品及飲料)</p>  <p>平均每天 消費 401 元</p>	<p>每戶家庭消費 (教育)</p>  <p>平均每天 消費 128 元</p>	<p>圖書館借閱情形</p>  <p>平均每天借閱 957 人次</p>	<p>藝文活動</p>  <p>平均每天 7 場次</p>

## 2013 The General Situation of Hsinchu City Resident

<p><b>Birth</b></p>  <p>14 babies on average a day</p>	<p><b>Death</b></p>  <p>7 persons on average a day</p>	<p><b>Marriage</b></p>  <p>8 couples on average a day</p>	<p><b>Divorce</b></p>  <p>3 couples on average a day</p>
<p><b>Moving in</b></p>  <p>39 persons on average a day</p>	<p><b>Moving out</b></p>  <p>36 persons on average a day</p>	<p><b>Vehicles</b></p>  <p>Decrease 21 vehicles on average a day</p>	<p><b>Street Light</b></p>  <p>Increase 18 street lights on average a day</p>
<p><b>Average Relative Humidity</b></p>  <p>76%</p>	<p><b>Average Rainfall</b></p>  <p>5.6 mm a day</p>	<p><b>Average Daylight</b></p>  <p>5 hours a day</p>	<p><b>Average Temperature</b></p>  <p>22.9<sup>0</sup> C</p>
<p><b>Garbage Generated</b></p>  <p>0.994 kg per person a day</p>	<p><b>The Situation of Using Electricity</b></p>  <p>11<sup>0</sup> per user a day</p>	<p><b>Family Current Receipts</b></p>  <p>\$4,389 on average a day</p>	<p><b>Family Current Expenditures</b></p>  <p>\$3,714 on average a day</p>
<p><b>Family Expenditure (Food and Drink)</b></p>  <p>\$401 on average a day</p>	<p><b>Family Expenditure (Education)</b></p>  <p>\$128 on average a day</p>	<p><b>Public Library</b></p>  <p>957 borrowers a day(Person-Times)</p>	<p><b>Literary Arts Activity</b></p>  <p>7 activities on average a day</p>

# 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 km <sup>2</sup>
人口：48,058 人	Population：48,058
現任市長：John Fox	Mayor：John Fox
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 km <sup>2</sup>
人口：89,803 人	Population：89,803
現任市長：Dennis Doyle	Mayor：Dennis Doyle
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 km <sup>2</sup>
人口：145,693 人	Population：145,693
現任鎮長：Harold Weinbrecht	Mayor：Harold Weinbrecht
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菲市 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 km <sup>2</sup>
人口：198,381 人	Population：198,381
現任市長：Frank Cabonne	Mayor：Frank Cabonne
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 km <sup>2</sup>
人口：58,302 人	Population：58,302
現任市長：Gilbert Wong	Mayor：Gilbert Wong
締約時間：民國 87 年 11 月 11 日	Sister City ties established：November 11, 1998



#### 6. 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 km <sup>2</sup>
人口：271,526 人	Population：271,526
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

#### 7. 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 km <sup>2</sup>
人口：712,865 人	Population：712,865
現任市長：大森雅夫先生	Mayor：Masao Omori
締約時間：民國 92 年 4 月 21 日	Sister City ties established：April 21, 2003

#### 8. 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 km <sup>2</sup>
人口：259,841 人	Population：259,841
現任市長：Harry LaRosiliere	Mayor：Harry LaRosiliere
締約時間：民國 92 年 9 月 22 日	Sister City ties established：September 22, 2003

#### 9. 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 km <sup>2</sup>
人口：222,673 人	Population：222,673
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

#### 10. 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 km <sup>2</sup>
人口：2,723 人	Population：2,723
現任州長：Tmewang Rengulbai	Governor：Tmewang Rengulbai
締約時間：民國 100 年 4 月 20 日	Sister City ties established：April 20, 2011

# 城市表徵

## Symbols of the City

	<p>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>市花 City Flower</p>	<p>杜鵑花，象徵新竹的堅毅。</p> <p>The Azaleas (Rhododendron Nudiflorum), a model of strong will.</p>
	<p>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>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。

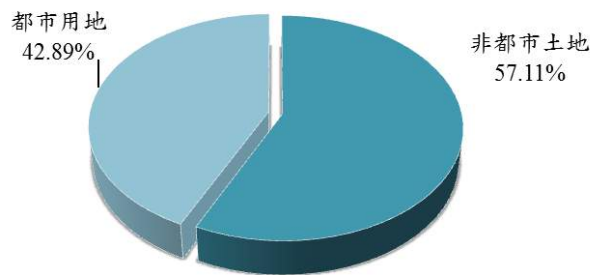
### 二、土地面積

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 102 年底止，經地政機關辦理已登記之公私有土地面積為 10,262.1468 公頃，占本市土地總面積 98.53%。其中都市用地 4,401.3039 公頃，占已登記土地面積 42.89%，非都市土地 5,860.8429 公頃，占 57.11%。

新竹市已登錄土地使用情形  
民國 102 年底



### 四、土地改革

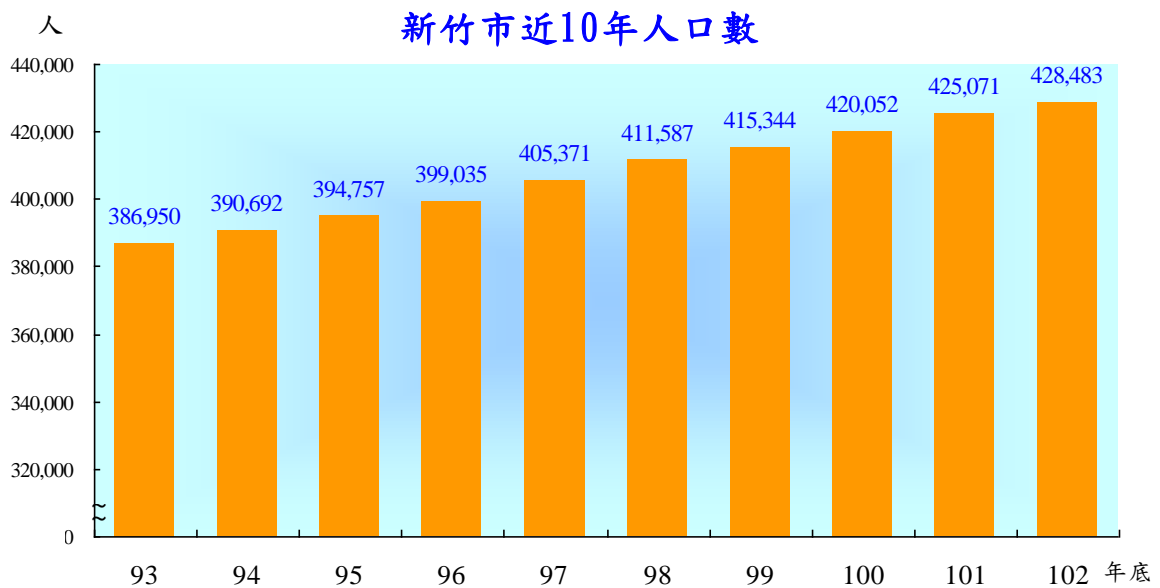
政府為改善租佃制度，減輕佃農負擔，增加佃農收入及提高佃農耕作之興趣，以期達到增加生產、安定農村之目的，於民國 38 年實施三七五減租，禁止原有高達百分之五十至百分之七十的租率，限定地租最高額不得超過耕地主要農作物正產品全年收穫量千分之三百七十五，並取消押租金，副產物的收益都歸佃農所有，同時規定租期不得少於 6 年，地主不得任意撤租，截至民國 102 年底佃農戶數減至 556 戶，佃耕面積減至 102.1958 公頃，此乃顯示政府實施耕者有其田等農地改革政策成功之具體表現。

## 貳、人口

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，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 93 年底為 386,950 人，至民國 102 年底增加為 428,483 人，在此 10 年間共增加 41,533 人，增加率為 10.73%。民國 102 年底臺灣地區人口總數為 23,373,517 人，本市人口總數占 1.83%。



### 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 102 年底每平方公里人口密度為 4,113.99 人，較上年底之 4,081.23 人增加 32.76 人，增加率為 0.80%。

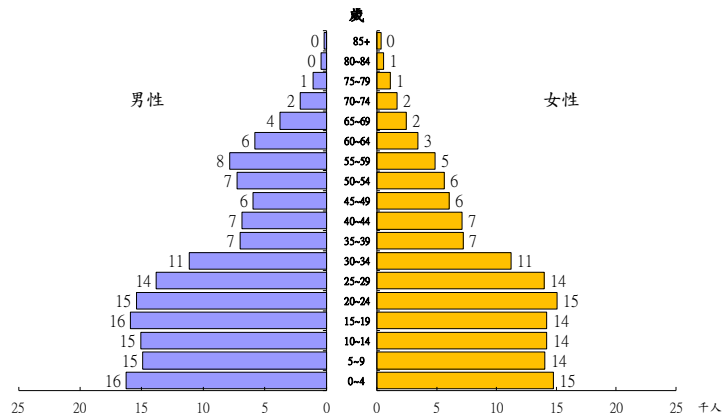


### 三、人口組成

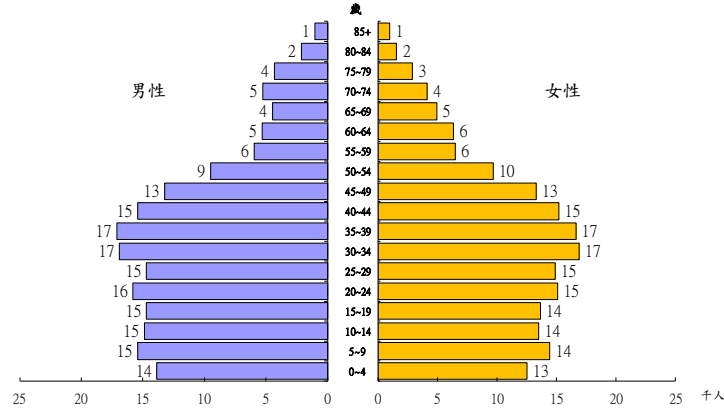
#### (一)年齡分配

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 102 年底年齡分配，0-14 歲幼年人口占 18.27%，15-64 歲人口占 71.92%，65 歲以上老年人占 9.81%，老化指數為 53.70%。

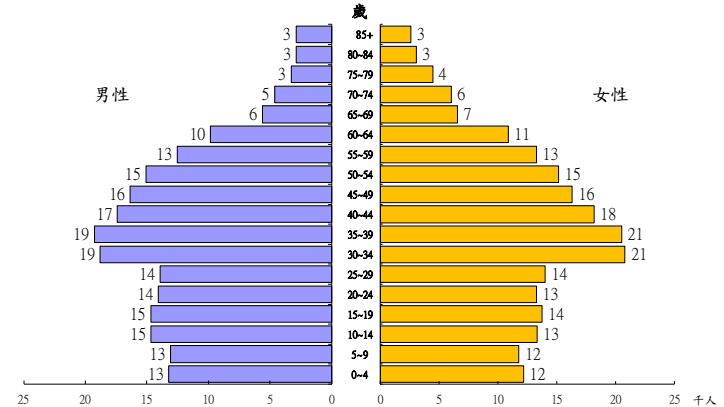
新竹市 71 年人口年齡分布結構



新竹市 90 年人口年齡分布結構



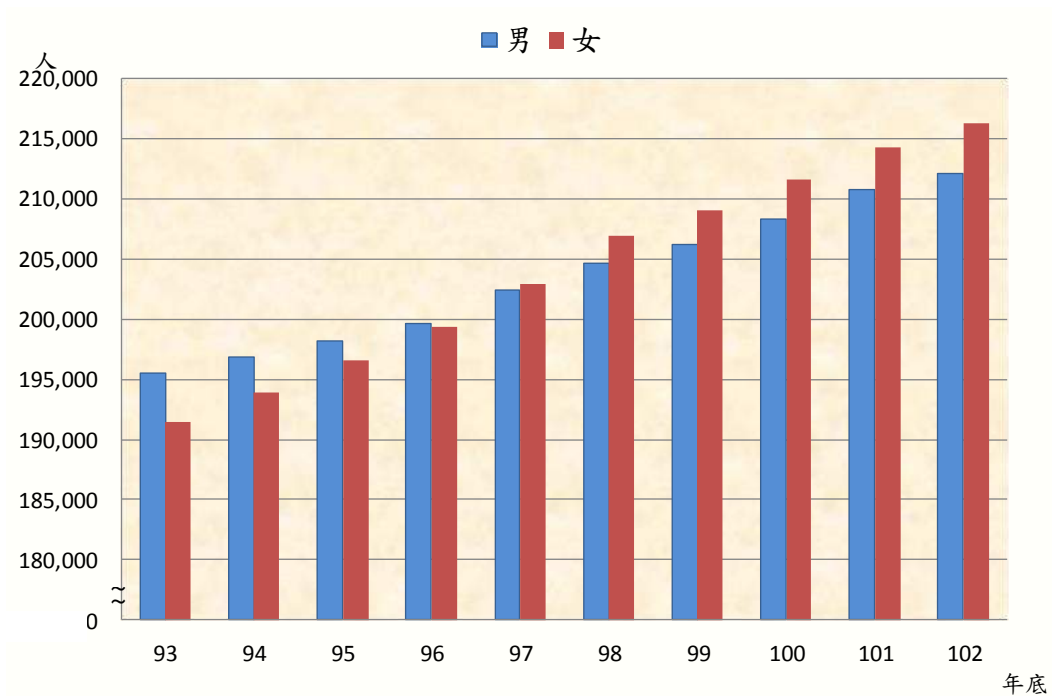
新竹市 102 年人口年齡分布結構



## (二)性比例

從本市民國 71 年升格後之統計顯示，74 年底性比例 110.01 為最高，之後呈現持續下降之趨勢，至 97 年底性比例降為 99.71，女性人口開始多過男性人口。102 年底男性 212,183 人，女性 216,300 人，男性比女性少 4,117 人，性比例為 98.10。

### 新竹市歷年人口性別分配



## 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。本市 102 年人口自然動態出生死亡相抵淨增數為 2,634 人，自然增加率為 6.17%。

出生方面：本市 102 年出生嬰兒數為 5,167 人，粗出生率為 12.11‰。

死亡方面：本市 102 年死亡人數為 2,533 人，粗死亡率為 5.94‰。

### (二)人口社會動態

人口社會動態是指遷入與遷出而言。本市 102 年人口社會動態遷入遷出相抵淨增數為 778 人，其社會增加率為 1.82‰。

遷入方面：本市 102 年遷入人數為 23,130 人，主要自本市他區遷入。  
遷出方面：本市 102 年遷出人數為 22,352 人，主要係遷往本市他區。

(三)本市民國 102 年結婚有 3,102 對，較上年之 3,044 對增加 1.91%，粗結婚率為 7.27‰；離婚有 971 對，較上年之 1,045 對減少 7.08%，粗離婚率為 2.28‰。

#### (四)教育程度

本市民國 102 年底滿 15 歲以上人口為 350,204 人，占本市總人口 81.73%，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 175,545 人，占 15 歲以上人口 50.13%，高中程度者（含高中、高職及五專前三年）91,489 人，占 26.12%，國中程度者（含國初中、初職）42,931 人，占 12.26%，小學程度者 35,484 人，占 10.13%，自修者 811 人，占 0.23%，不識字者 3,944 人，占 1.13%，且大部分集中在 65 歲以上。

#### (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 102 年底未婚人口 194,389 人，占 45.37%，有偶人口 189,844 人，占 44.31%，離婚人口 25,081 人，占 5.85%，喪偶人口 19,169 人，占 4.47%。

#### (六)原住民狀況

本市民國 102 年底原住民有 1,074 戶，共 3,489 人，其中男性 1,507 人，女性 1,982 人；平地原住民 1,662 人，山地原住民 1,827 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 102 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 102 年底本市鄰數為 2,230 個，其中東區 1,033 鄰、北區 821 鄰、香山 376 鄰，共 152,163 戶。

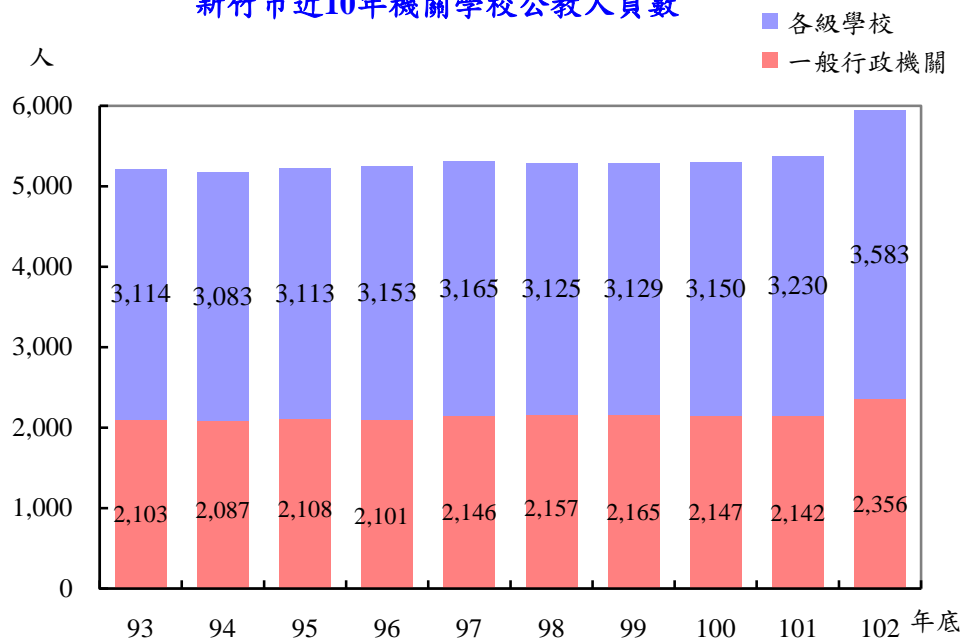
### 三、公教人員

民國 102 年底本府及所屬機關學校正式編制員額為 5,939 人，較上年底增加 177 人，其中服務於一般行政機關者 2,356 人，占 39.67%，較上年底減少 13 人，服務於市立各級學校者 3,583 人，占 60.33%，較上年底增加 104 人。

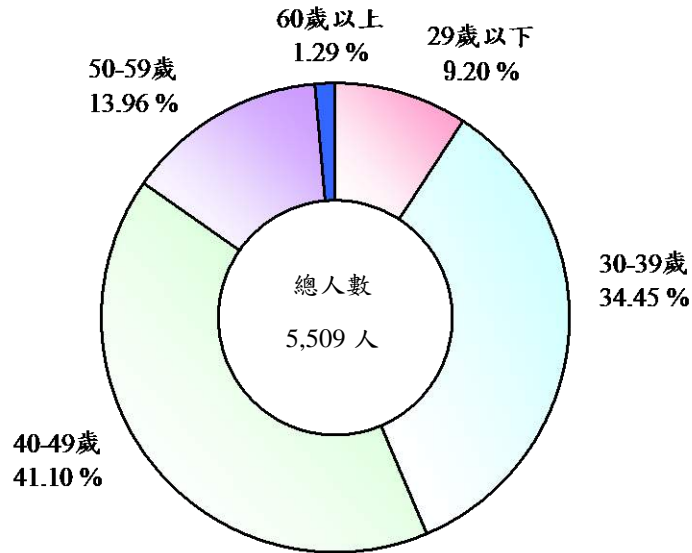
(一)依性別分：民國 102 年底全市公教人員 5,509 人，其中男性 1,949 人，占 35.38%，女性 3,560 人，占 64.62%。

(二)依年齡分：民國 102 年底以 40~49 歲者 2,264 人，占 41.10%為最多，其次為 30~39 歲者 1,898 人，占 34.45%；平均年齡為 40.85 歲。

新竹市近10年機關學校公教人員數

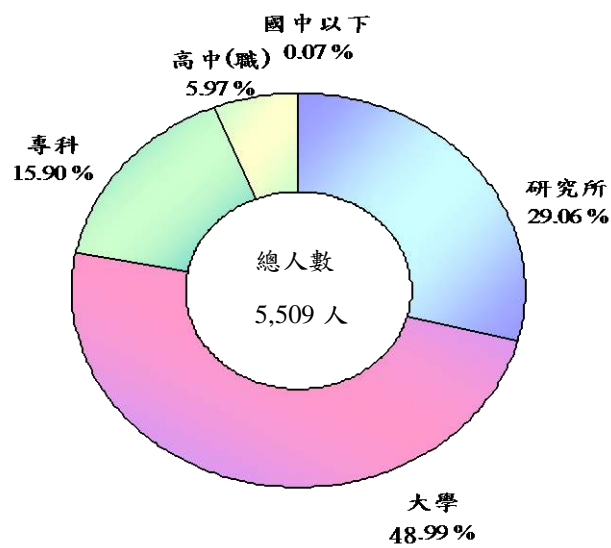


新竹市各機關學校公教人員數-按年齡分  
民國102底



(三)依學歷分：民國 102 年底以大學畢業者 2,699 人最多，占 48.99%，研究所及以上畢業者 1,574 人次之，比率由 90 年之 6.88% 上升至本年之 29.06%。再次為專科學校畢業者 876 人，占 15.90%。

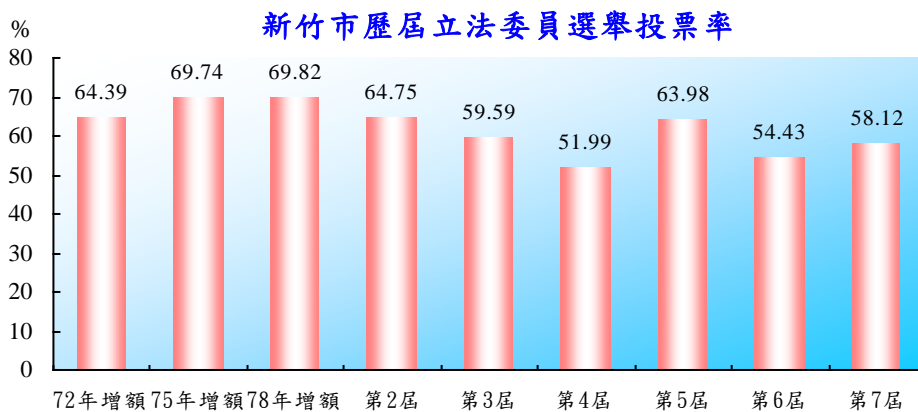
新竹市各級機關學校公教人員數-按學歷分  
民國102年底



#### 四、選舉概況

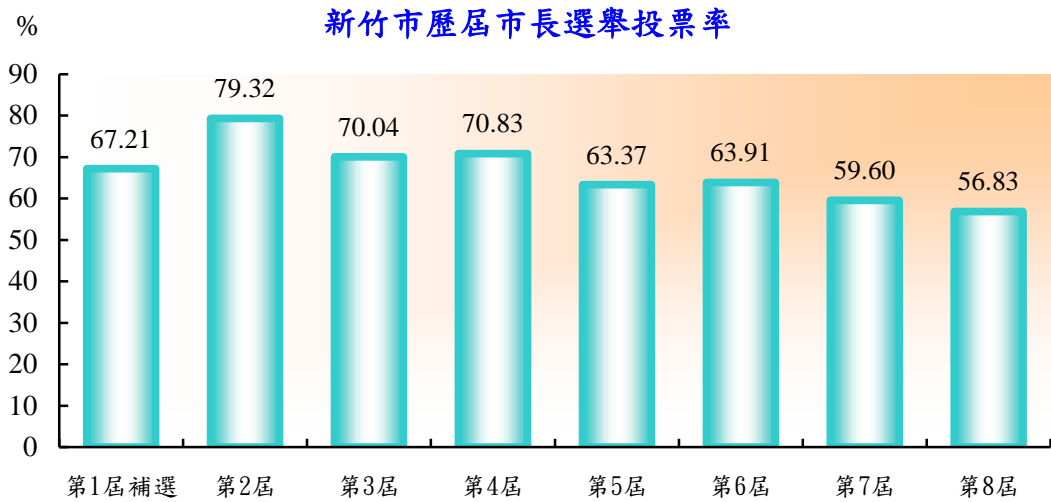
##### (一)立法委員

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%。



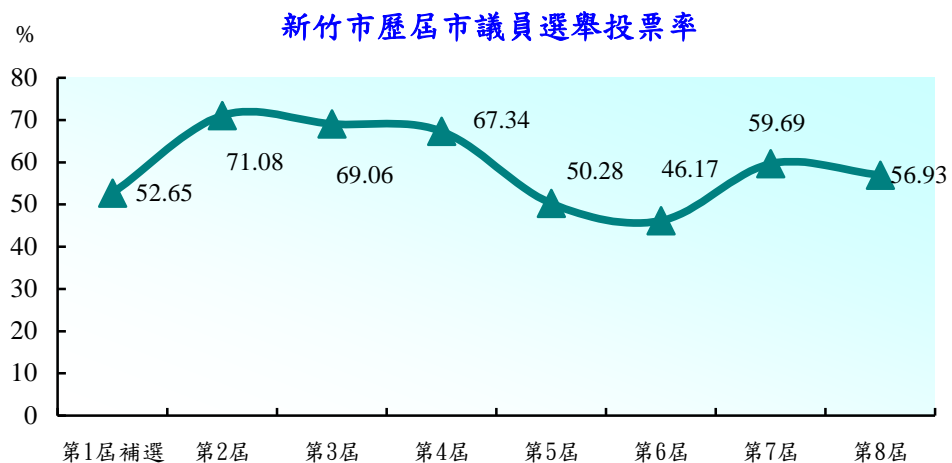
##### (二)市長

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%。





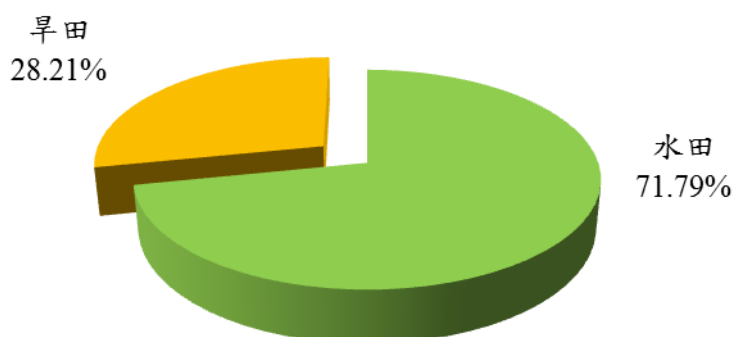
## 肆、農林漁牧

### 一、農業

#### (一)耕地面積

本市民國 102 年底耕地面積為 2,263.11 公頃，占本市土地總面積 21.73%，較上年底減少 0.43 個百分點。其中水田面積為 1,624.70 公頃，占耕地面積 71.79%，旱田為 638.41 公頃，占 28.21%。

新竹市耕地面積使用情形  
民國 102 年底



#### (二)農業戶口

本市民國 101 年底農戶數計 5,625 戶，占全市總戶數 3.77%，農業人口數 24,835 人，占全市總人口數 5.84%。其中自耕農 21,013 人，占農業人口數 84.61%，半自耕農 2,830 人，占 11.40%，受委託經營 992 人，占 3.99%，平均每一農戶 4.4 人。

#### (三)主要農產品

1. 稻米：本市民國 102 年收穫面積為 1,074 公頃，較上年增加 4.27%。產量為 4,384 公噸，較上年減少 10.84%。平均每公頃產量為 4,081.94 公斤，較上年減少 14.49%。
2. 普通作物：本市民國 102 年普通作物收穫量計有甘藷 273.18 公噸、落花生 7.60 公噸、食用玉米 83.47 公噸。
3. 特用作物：本市民國 102 年特用作物收穫量計有茶葉 1.72 公噸。
4. 蔬菜類：本市盛產蔬菜類主要有蘿蔔、甘藍菜、竹筍、蔥、蕹菜等。民國 102 年收穫總面積 137.06 公頃，總產量為 1,710.86 公噸。
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 102 年收穫總面積 111.50 公頃，總產量為 569.69 公噸。

## 二、林業

本市民國 102 年林木皆伐面積 0.95 公頃，立木材積 100 立方公尺。

## 三、漁業

### (一)漁業從業人數

本市民國 102 年底漁業從業人數為 12,576 人，較上年底減少 3.35%，其中近海漁業 4,864 人，占 38.68%，沿岸漁業 6,304 人，占 50.13%，海面養殖業 1,384 人，占 11.01%，內陸養殖業 24 人，占 0.19%。

### (二)漁戶及漁民數

本市民國 102 年底漁戶共 1,960 戶，占全市總戶數 1.29%，較上年減少 3.50%。漁戶人口數為 12,187 人，占全市總人口 2.84%，較上年減少 3.52%。

### (三)漁船數

本市民國 102 年底有動力漁船 182 艘。其中以未滿 5 噸動力漁船 67 艘為最多，占 36.81%。

### (四)漁業生產量概況

本市民國 102 年漁業生產量 4,819 公噸，較上年減少 17.26%。其中以沿岸漁業生產量 2,816 公噸最多，占 58.44%，次為近海漁業生產量 1,944 公噸，占 40.34%，內陸養殖業生產量 51 公噸，占 1.06%，海面養殖業 9 公噸，占 0.19%，生產總價值計 611,248 千元，較上年減少 12.15%。

## 四、牧業

### (一)牲畜現有頭數

本市民國 102 年底牲畜現有頭數計乳牛 543 頭、馬 6 頭、豬 14,106 頭、鹿 54 頭、兔 5 頭、羊 569 頭。現有家禽數量計雞 37,736 隻、鴨 5,370 隻、火雞 1,750 隻。

### (二)牲畜屠宰數量

本市民國 102 年底牲畜供應屠宰數量計牛 151 頭、豬 19,349 頭、羊 496 頭。

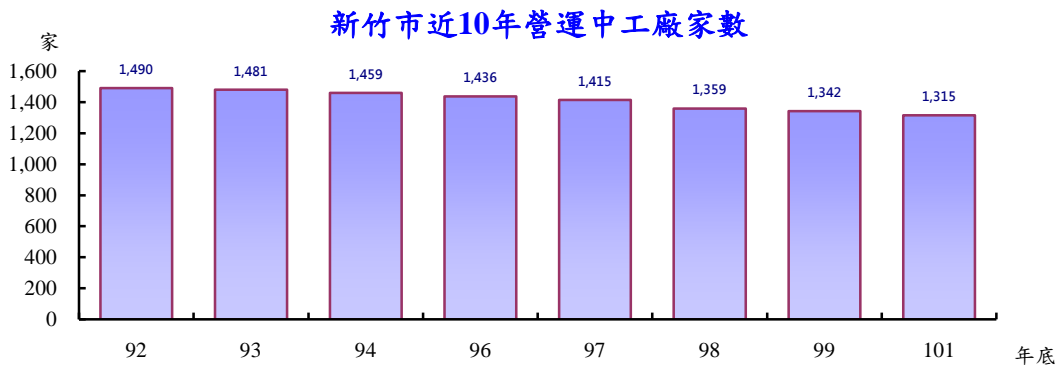
### (三)乳母牛產乳概況

本市民國 102 年底經產乳母牛 296 頭，全年產乳量 1,240,981 公斤，總產值 32,414,424 元。

## 伍、工商業及市政建設

### 一、營運中工廠家數

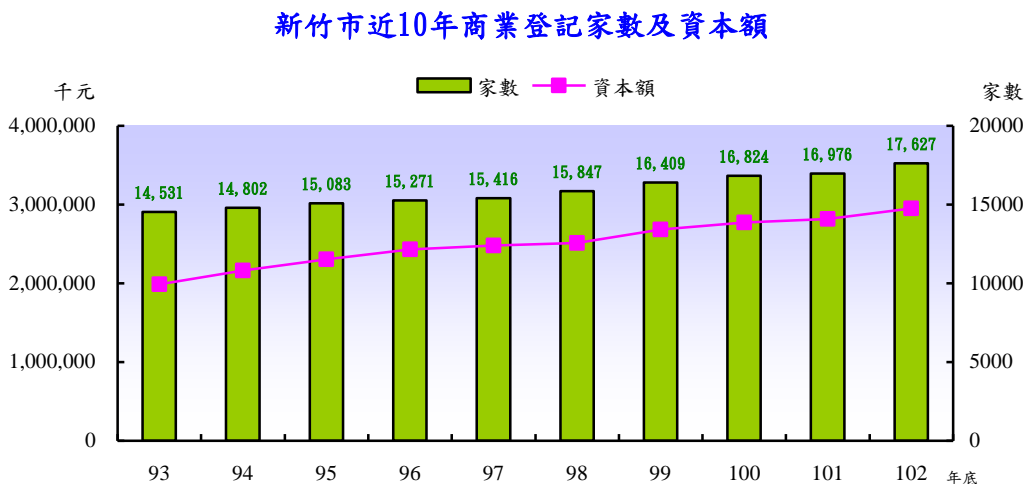
本市民國 101 年底營運中工廠家數為 1,315 家，較 99 年底 1,342 家，減少 27 家，在各類工廠中以機械設備製造業 241 家占 18.33% 居首位，電子零組件製造業 198 家，占 15.06% 居次，第三名為金屬製品製造業 180 家，占 13.69%。



註：95 及 100 年因辦理工商及服務業普查，停辦工廠校正暨營運調查，故無資料。

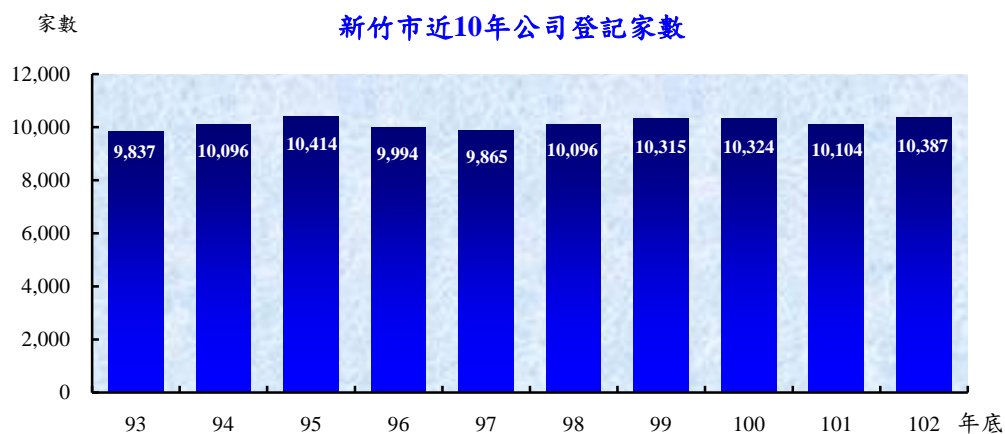
### 二、商業登記

本市民國 102 年底工商業登記現有家數共 17,627 家，較民國 101 年底登記家數 16,976 家增加 651 家，成長 3.83%。總登記資本額為 29 億 5,218 萬元，較 100 年之 28 億 1,617 萬元，增加 4.83%。登記現有家數以批發及零售業 8,963 家，占 50.85% 最多，住宿及餐飲業 2,120 家，占 12.03% 次之，第三名為製造業 1,630 家，占 9.25%。



### 三、公司登記

本市民國 102 年底公司登記家數為 10,387 家，資本額為 1,025,738 億，與上年底比較，公司登記家數增加 283 家，增加 2.80%，資本額增加 289 億，增幅為 2.90%。



### 四、都市計畫區面積及人口

本市民國 102 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 350,755 人，為計畫人口數之 97.30%，現況人口密度則為每平方公里 7,722.92 人，較上年每平方公里增加 48.59 人。

### 五、電力

本市民國 102 年底電力售電量為 997,510 萬度，較上年增加 3.53%；供應戶數為 238,196 戶，較上年底 232,656 戶，增加 2.33%；每用戶全年平均用電量 41,878 度，較上年增加 1.12%。



## 陸、金融財稅

### 一、金融概況

#### (一)金融機構概況

本市民國 102 年底金融機構計 140 家，其中本國銀行 88 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。

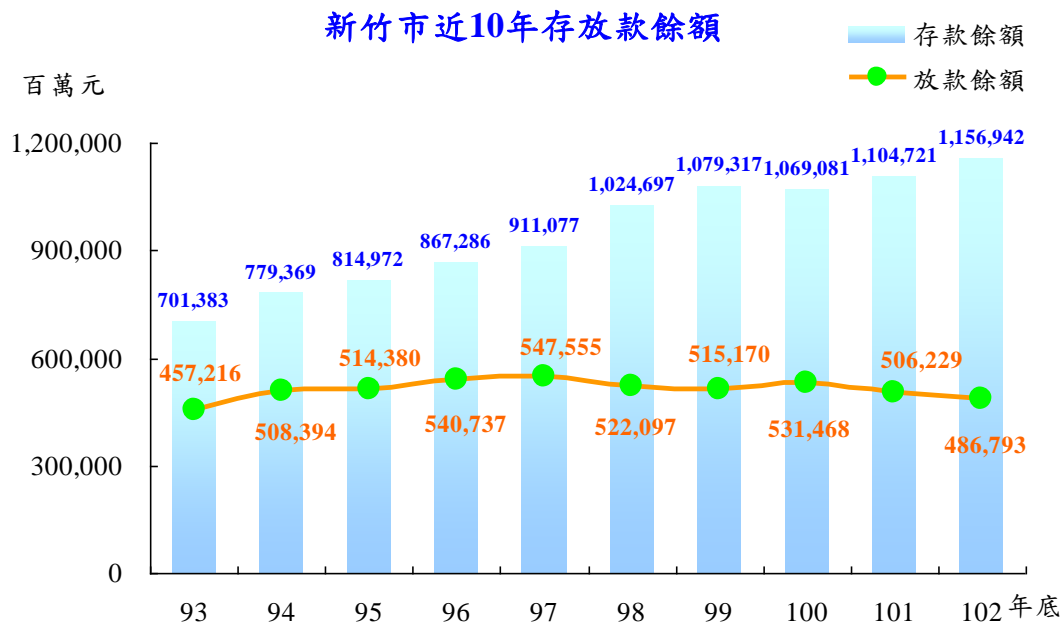
#### (二)存放款餘額

##### 1.存款餘額

本市民國 102 年底止，存款餘額達 1 兆 1,569 億 4,200 萬元，較上年底增加 4.73%，其中本國銀行存款餘額 9,954 億 700 萬元，占 86.04%，郵政儲金 807 億 9,100 萬元，占 6.98%，信用合作社存款餘額 807 億 4,400 萬元，占 6.98%。

##### 2.放款餘額

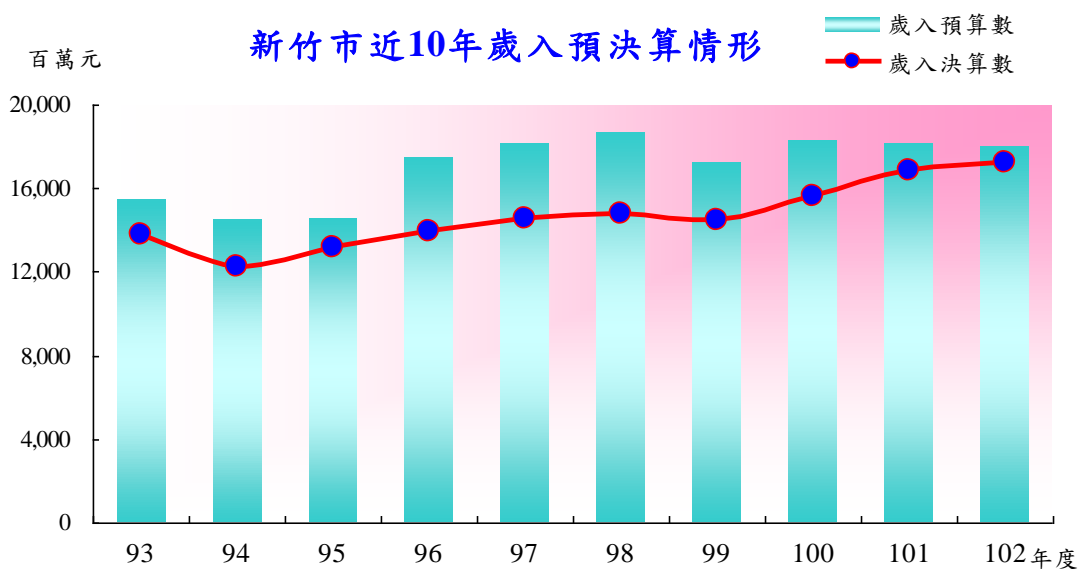
102 年底本市金融機構放款餘額達 4,867 億 9,300 萬元，較上年底減少 3.84%，其中本國銀行放款餘額 4,340 億 2,200 萬元，信用合作社放款餘額 527 億 7100 萬元。



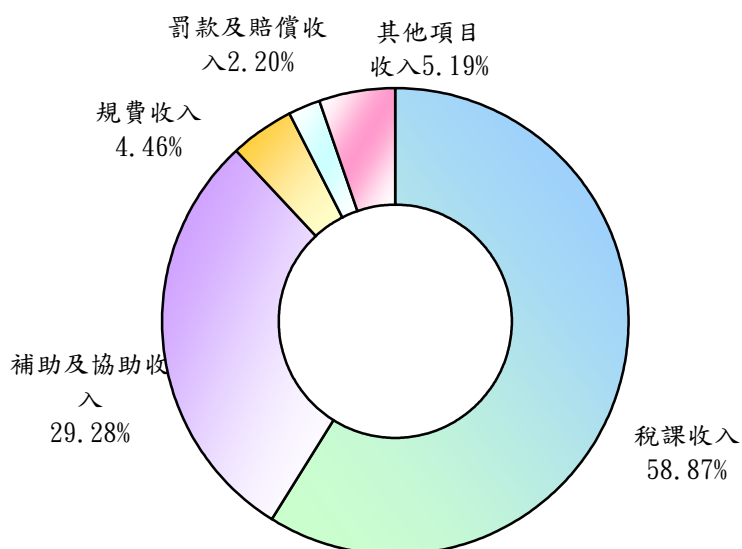
## 二、政府財政

### (一)歲入

- 1.本市 102 年度歲入預算數為 179 億 9,553.2 萬元，較上年度 181 億 8,871.6 萬元減少 1.06 %，其中稅課收入 93 億 7,153.7 萬元最多，占 52.08%，補助及協助收入 64 億 3,763.5 萬元，占 35.77%。
- 2.本市 102 年度歲入決算審定數為 172 億 624.7 萬元，較預算數短收 7 億 8,928.5 萬元，約 4.39%，其中稅課收入 101 億 2,896.9 萬元最多，占 58.87%，補助及協助收入 50 億 3,838.5 萬元，占 29.28%。



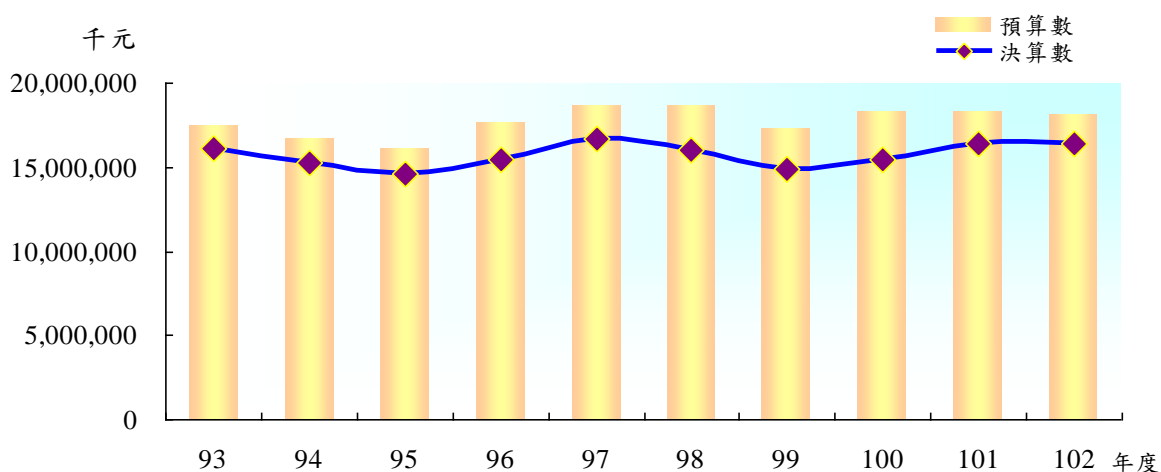
### 新竹市102年度歲入決算來源別結構



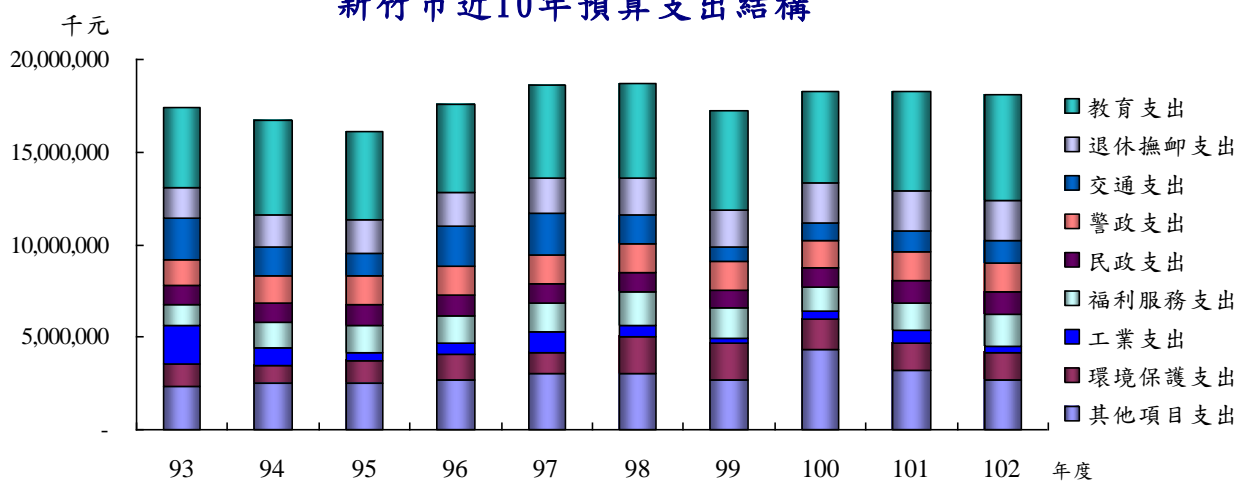
## (二)歲出

- 1.本市 102 年度歲出預算總數為 180 億 6,442.1 萬元，其中教育支出 56 億 5,266.6 萬元為最多，占 31.29%，退休撫卹支出 21 億 9,096.7 萬元，占 12.13%次之，福利服務支出 17 億 9,677.3 萬元，占 8.42%再次之。
- 2.本市 102 年度歲出決算審定數 163 億 5,893.8 萬元，較預算數減少 17 億 548.3 萬元，約 9.44%，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。其中教育支出 52 億 6,333.9 萬元為最多，占 32.17%，退休撫卹支出 21 億 1,226.4 萬元，占 12.91%次之，警政支出 13 億 9,831.8 萬元，占 8.55%再次之。

### 新竹市近10年歲出預決算情形



### 新竹市近10年預算支出結構



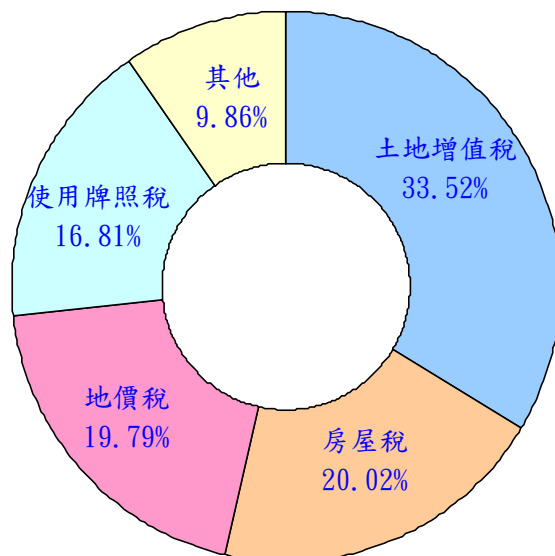
### 三、稅收

本市 102 年度各項稅捐實徵數為 539 億 8,126.3 萬元，其中國稅 467 億 2,127.4 萬元，占 86.55%，市稅(地方稅)71 億 2,937.4 萬元，占 13.21%，各稅均依財政收支劃分法分別納入國庫與市庫。

(一)國稅：本市 102 年度國稅實徵淨額為 467 億 2,127.4 萬元，其中以綜合所得稅 292 億 6,486.0 萬元最多，次為營利事業所得稅 227 億 4,145.8 萬元，再次為證券交易稅 15 億 7314.0 萬元。

(二)市稅(地方稅)：本市 102 年度地方稅實徵淨額為 71 億 2,937.4 萬元，以土地增值稅 23 億 8,998.0 萬元，占 33.52%為最多，次為房屋稅 14 億 2,696.2 萬元，占 20.02%，再次為地價稅 14 億 1,095.7 萬元，占 19.79%。

新竹市102年度市稅實徵淨額來源別結構





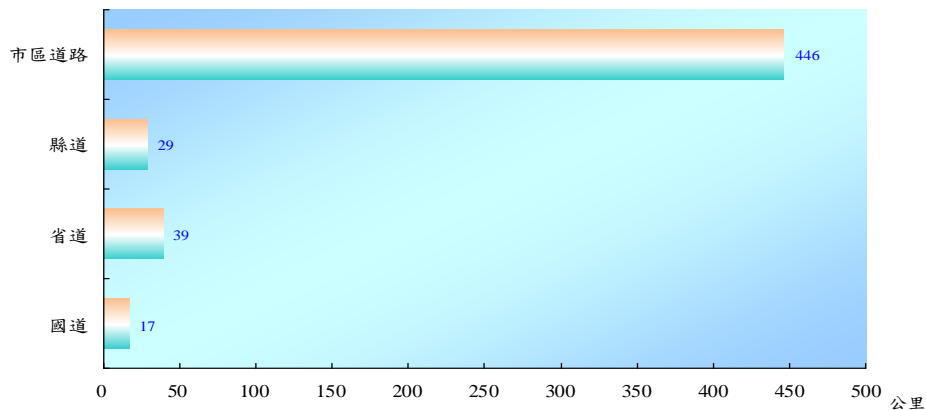
## 柒、交通運輸

- 一、本市 102 年底車輛登記共 403,547 輛，較 101 年底之 411,113 輛，減少 0.18%，其中以機踏車 261,084 輛最多，占 64.70%，次為小客車 126,555 輛，占 31.36%，其餘種類車輛 15,908 輛，占 3.94%。



- 二、本市民國 102 年底道路里程共計 531 公里，其中國道 17 公里，省道 39 公里，縣道 29 公里，市區道路 446 公里。

### 新竹市102年底道路里程



## 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 102 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 52,935 人，以國立交通大學 14,461 人為最多，占 27.32%，次為國立清華大學 12,449 人，占 23.52%，私立中華大學 8,596 人，占 16.24%，私立元培科技大學 7,509 人，占 14.19%，私立玄奘大學 5,987 人，占 11.31%，國立新竹教育大學 3,933 人，占 7.43%。

### 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 102 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 所私立矜谷雙語中小學。學生共 35,778 人（不含實用技能學程班學生），其中男生 18,205 人，占 50.88%，女生 17,573 人，占 49.12%。

#### （一）高中（職）

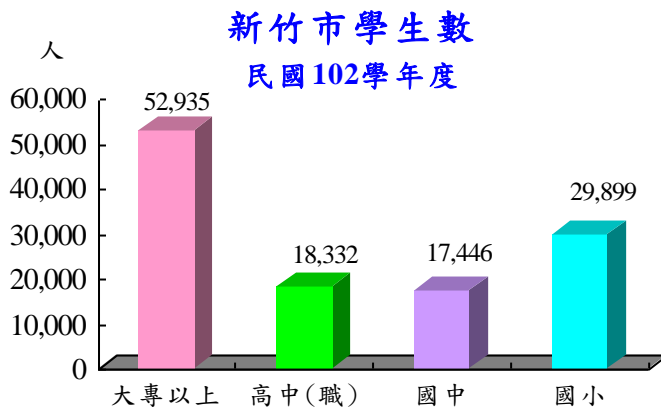
本市民國 102 學年度高中（職）學生計 18,332 人，占中等教育 51.24%，其中男生 9,122 人，占 49.76%，女生 9,210 人，占 50.24%。高中學生 8,656 人，占高中（職）學生 47.22%，計 221 班，平均每班 39.17 人，高職學生 5,979 人，占高中（職）學生 32.62%，計 151 班，平均每班 39.60 人。綜合高中部學生計 3,697 人，占高中（職）學生 20.17%，計 85 班，平均每班 43.49 人。

#### （二）國中

本市民國 102 學年度國中學生計 17,446 人，占中等教育 48.76%，其中男生 9,083 人，占 52.06%，女生 8,363 人，占 47.94%，計 592 班，平均每班 29.47 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 102 學年度國民小學共 32 所，含國立 1 所，市立 29 所，私立 2 所，計 1,148 班，學生 29,899 人，較上年減少 3.35%。其中男生 15,663 人，占 52.39%，女生 14,236 人，占 47.61%，平均每班 26.04 人。



#### 四、學前教育

本市民國 102 學年度專設幼兒園計 124 所，附設幼兒園計 38 所，學童共 11,178 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 102 學年度專設及附設補習學校共 14 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 1 所。學生共 2,610 人，其中國小補校學生 180 人，占 6.90%，國中補校學生 12 人，占 0.46%，高級進修補校 2,310 人，占 88.51%，大專進修補校 108 人，占 4.14%。

#### 六、視力檢查

本市民國 102 學年度國中學生視力檢查 17,298 人中，視力不良者計 12,756 人，占 73.74%，視力不良率女生為 76.96%，高於男生的 70.78%。國小學生視力檢查 29,696 人中，視力不良者計 14,324 人，占 48.24%，視力不良率女生為 49.14%，高於男生的 47.41%。

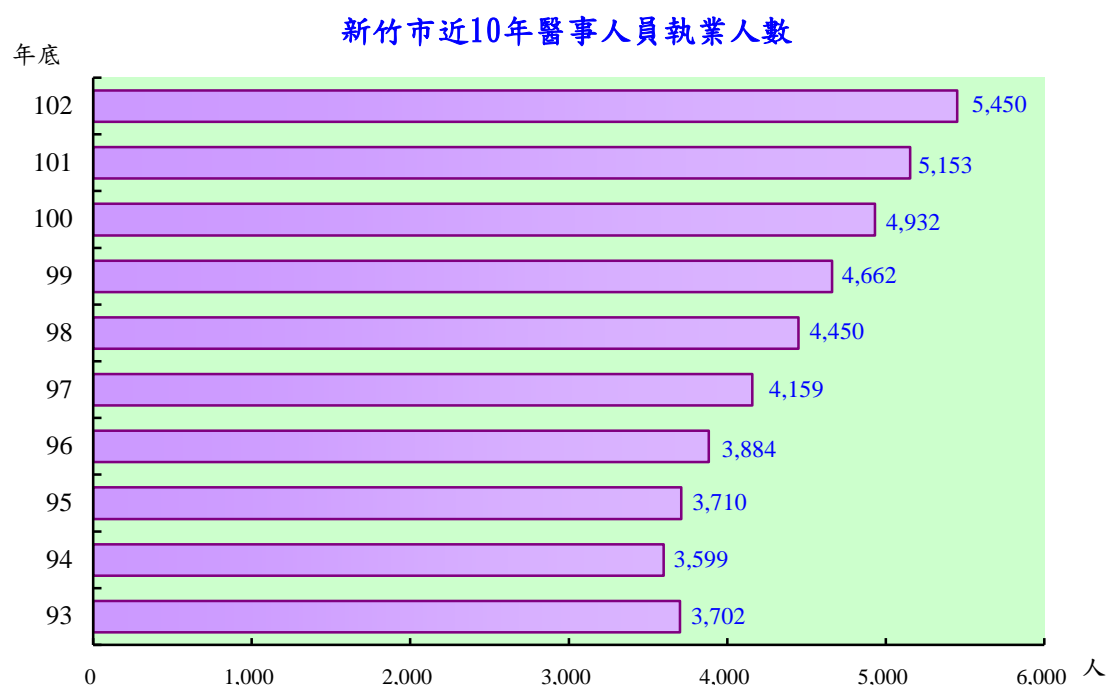
## 玖、衛生

### 一、醫療院所數

本市民國 102 年底公私立醫療院所共有 431 所，其中醫院 8 家，診所 423 所，現有病床數為 2,741 床。

### 二、醫事人員概況

本市民國 102 年底醫事人員共有 5,450 人，較上年增加 5.76%。其中以護理師 2,605 人為最多，占 47.80%，醫師 762 人次之，占 13.98%，護士 439 人居第三，占 8.06%，再依序為藥師 424 人，占 7.78%，牙醫師 284 人，占 5.21%，醫事檢驗師 186 人，占 3.41%，藥劑生 169 人，占 3.10%，中醫師 119 人，占 2.18%，醫用放射線技術師(士) 118 人，占 2.17%，營養師 66 人，占 1.21%，物理治療師 63 人，占 1.16%，職能治療師 47 人，占 0.86%，物理治療生 44 人，占 0.81%，諮商心理師 39 人，占 0.72%，呼吸治療師 30 人，占 0.55%。



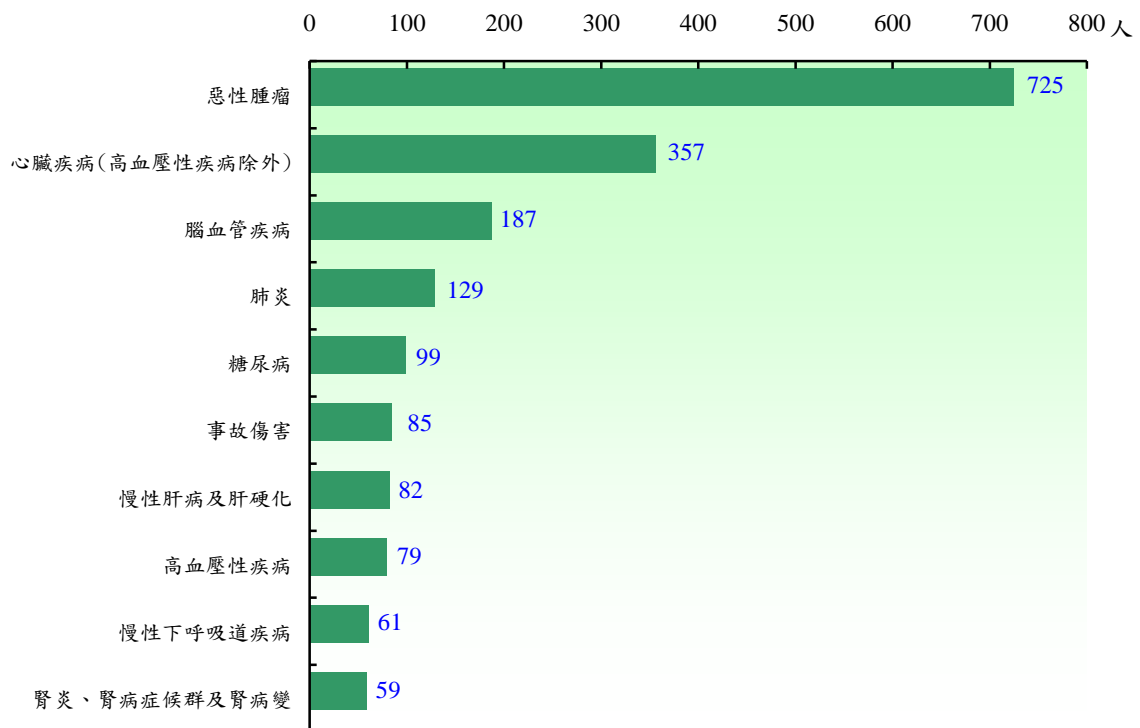
### 三、主要死亡原因

本市民國 102 年死亡人數為 2,486 人，其中男性 1,470 人，占 59.13%，女性 1,016 人，占 40.87%。

本市民國 102 年死亡人數按死亡原因順序分，仍以惡性腫瘤 725 人居首，占 29.16%，第 2 位為心臟疾病（高血壓性疾病除外）357 人，占 14.36%，第 3 位為腦血管疾病 187 人，占 7.52%，第 4 位為肺炎 129 人，占 5.19%，第 5 位為糖尿病 99 人，占 3.98%，第 6 位為事故傷害 85 人，占 3.42%，第 7 位為慢性肝病及肝硬化 82 人，占 3.30%，第 8 位為高血壓性疾病 61 人，占 3.18%，第 9 位為慢性下呼吸道疾病 61 人，占 2.45%，第 10 位為腎炎、腎病症候群及腎病變 59 人，占 2.37%，其他 623 人，占 25.06%。

本市民國 102 年每十萬人口死亡率為 582.5 人，較 101 年之 561.8 人增加 20.7 人。

新竹市十大死亡原因  
民國102年



## 拾、環境保護

### 一、垃圾清運處理概況

本市民國 102 年執行機關垃圾產生量為 154,847 公噸，較上年之 156,920 公噸，減少 1.32%，其中資源回收為 65,332 公噸，較上年增加 3.85%。平均每日垃圾清運量為 210 公噸，垃圾回收率為 50.55%。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%。

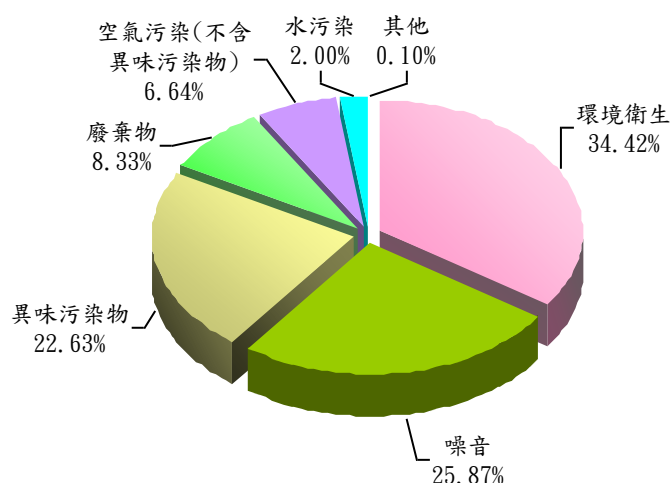
### 二、環境空氣品質

本市民國 102 年環境空氣品質人工監測站為 4 站，平均總懸浮微粒每立方公尺 64 微克，較上年之每立方公尺 39 微克，增加 64.10%；落塵量為每月每平方公里 6.49 公噸，較上年之每月每平方公里 6.13 公噸，增加 5.87%。

### 三、公害陳情案件受理

本市民國 102 年公害陳情案件受理為 3,146 件，較上年之 3,310 件，減少 4.95%，其中以環境衛生 1,083 件最多，占 34.42%，噪音 814 件次之，占 25.87%，異味污染物 712 件再次之，占 22.63%。

新竹市公害陳情案件受理  
民國102年



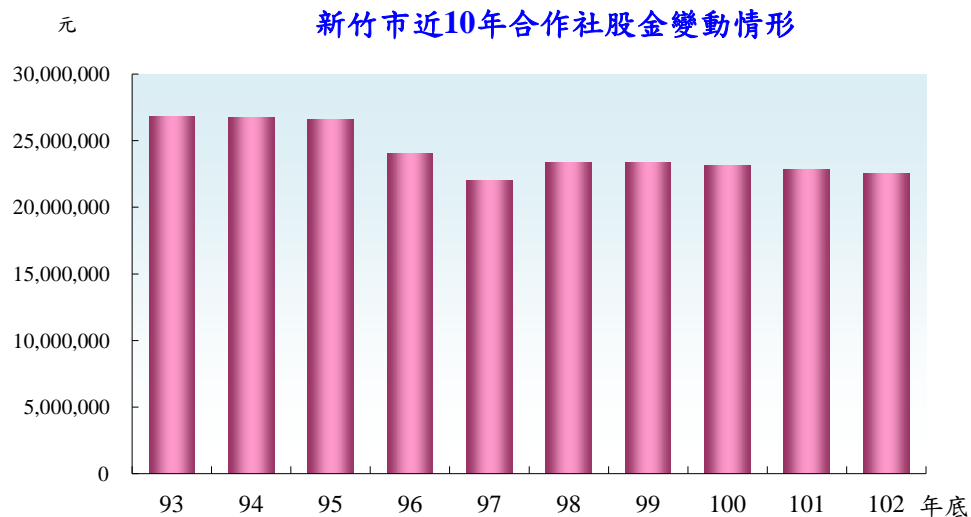
## 拾壹、社會福利

### 一、人民團體概況

本市民國 102 年底共有職業團體 312 個，其中含農會 1 個，漁會 1 個，工會 155 個；社會團體共有 667 個，以社會服務及公益慈善團體 298 個，占 44.68% 最多。

### 二、合作社概況

本市民國 102 年底共有合作社 54 個，個人社員 58,355 人，較上年底減少 1,862 人或 3.09%，法人社員為 76 個，股金總額共 2,250 萬 9,640 元，較上年底減少 31 萬 0,120 元或 1.36%。



### 三、社區發展

本市民國 102 年底社區發展協會總數 114 個，社區人口數為 427,681 人。社區活動中心 23 個，現有社區長壽俱樂部 55 處，社區守望相助隊 59 隊，志願服務團隊 60 隊，民俗藝文康樂班 31 隊，社區圖書室 19 處，社區報導或通訊 6 期。

### 四、宗教概況

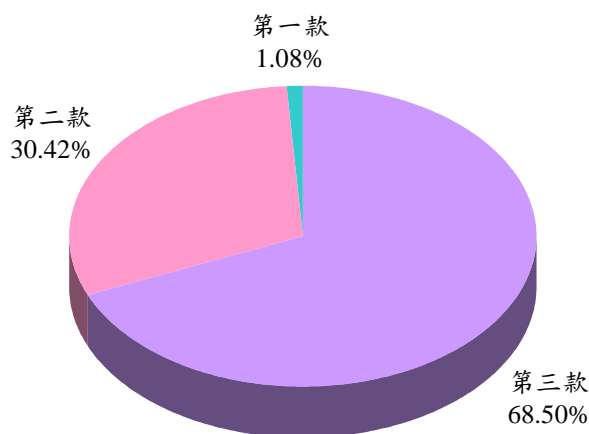
本市民國 102 年底寺廟及教堂數共計 209 座，道教 121 座，信徒 5,638 人；佛教 39 座，信徒 603 人；軒轅教 1 座，信徒 38 人；一貫道 2 座，信徒 39 人。天主教 14 座，神職人員 71 人，信徒 6,621 人；基督教 32 座，神職人員 68 人，信徒 8,751 人。

## 五、社會救濟

### (一)低收入戶人口

本市民國 102 年底低收入戶人口共 3,876 人，較上年底減少 255 人，其中以第三款人數 2,655 人最多，占 68.50%，第二款人數 1,179 人次之，占 30.42%，第一款人數為 42 人，占 1.08%。

新竹市各款低收入戶人數  
民國102年底



### (二)身心障礙人口

本市民國 102 年底身心障礙人口數共有 16,134 人，占總人口之 3.76%，較上年減少 527 人，其中領有新制身心障礙證明者為 3,950 人。

### (三)老農津貼及中低收入老人生活津貼

本市民國 102 年底本市中低收入老人計 1,183 人，其中低收入戶 133 人，中低收入戶 1,050 人，全年核發中低收入老人生活津貼 8,984.2 萬元。102 年底本市老農津貼核付人數 3,522 人，占全市 65 歲以上人口之 8.38%，全年核付金額 2 億 9,839.2 萬元。

### (四)辦理急難救助

本市民國 102 年底辦理急難救助 496 人次，較上年增加 27 人次；救助金額 260 萬 6,617 元，較上年增加 17 萬 9,197 元。

### (五)社會福利機構

本市民國 102 年底老人長期照顧及安養機構 10 所，實際進住人數 310 人；兒童及少年安置及教養機構 2 所，收容 32 人，寄養家庭 196 戶，寄養人數 95 人；托育機構 41 所，收托人數 754 人；婦女中途之家、庇護中心 1 所，收容 100 人；身心障礙福利機構 8 所，實際安置人數 321 人。



## 拾貳、勞工行政

### 一、勞資爭議案件

本市民國 102 年勞資爭議件數為 253 件，較 101 年減少 98 件，勞資爭議人數為 384 人，較上年減少 280 人。其中爭議類別以工資爭議 100 件最多，占 39.53%，其次為給付資遣費爭議 82 件，占 32.41%。本市民國 102 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 102 年底勞工團體數總計為 155 個，其中綜合性工會聯合組織為 1 個，團體會員數為 141 個；企業工會 9 個，會員人數 4,057 人；職業工會 145 個，會員人數為 62,957 人。

### 三、辦理勞工教育概況

本市 102 年辦理勞工教育共計 103 班。

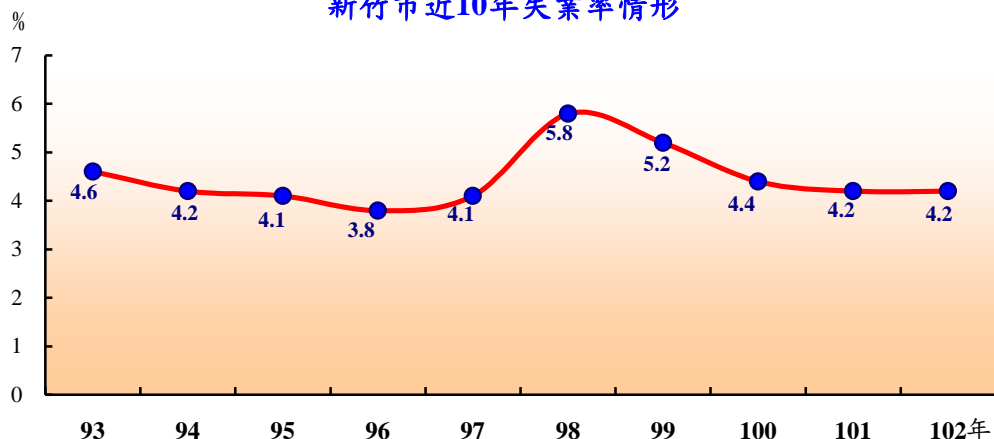
### 四、人力資源調查重要結果

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 102 年之調查結果分述如下：

#### (一)重要結果指標

本市 102 年 15 歲以上民間人口計 34.4 萬人，其中男性 16.6 萬人，女性 17.8 萬人。勞動力人口 20.6 萬人中就業者為 19.8 萬人，失業者為 0.9 萬人，非勞動力人口 13.8 萬人，勞動力參與率為 60.1%，失業率為 4.2%，皆與上年相同。

新竹市近10年失業率情形



(二) 就業者結構

1. 行業分配

本市 15 歲以上就業者 19.8 萬人的行業中，以製造業 6.6 萬人，占 33.33% 為最多，次為批發零售業 3.1 萬人，占 15.66%，再次為住宿及餐飲業 1.5 萬人，占 7.58%。

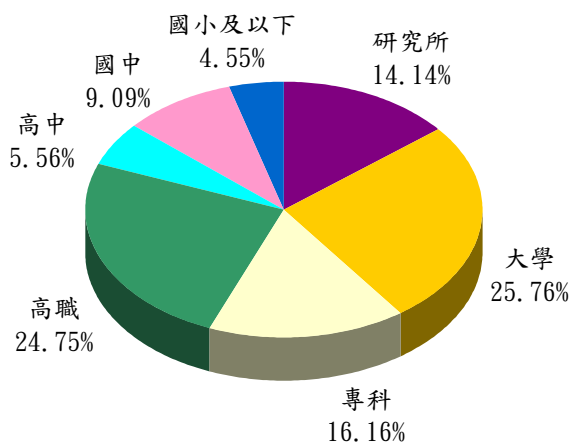
2. 職業分配

本市就業者的職業以從事技藝有關工人、機械設備操作工及勞力工 5.4 萬人為最多，占 27.27%，技術員及助理專業人員為 4 萬人次之，占 20.20%，再次為服務及銷售工作人員為 3.8 萬人，占 19.19%。

3. 教育程度

本市就業者教育程度以大學程度 5.1 萬最多，占 25.76%，次為高職程度 4.9 萬人，占 24.75%，再次為專科程度 3.2 萬人，占 16.16%，研究所程度則為 2.8 萬人，占 14.14%。

102年新竹市就業者教育程度



## 拾參、社會治安

本市民國 102 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 102 年違反社會秩序維護法案件計 73 件，其中以妨害安寧秩序 57 件最多，次為妨害善良風俗 15 件。

### 二、刑事案件

本市民國 102 年全年共發生刑事案件 6,131 件，較上年增加 420 件，刑事案件破獲數 5,490 件，人犯數 5,170 人。刑事發生案件中以竊盜案 1,916 件，占 31.25% 為最多，其次為公共危險 1,454 件，占 23.72%。



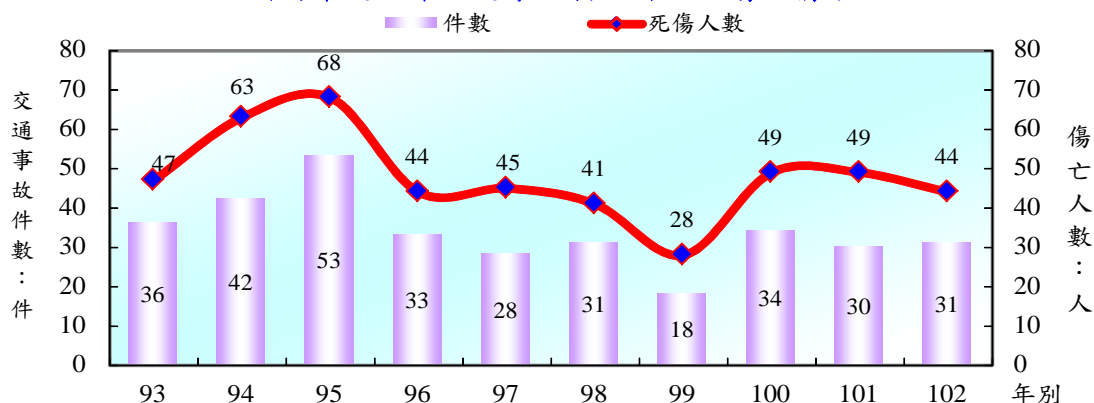
### 三、經濟案件

本市 102 年經濟案件發生計 147 件，其中以違反金融 73 件為最多，占 49.66%。

### 四、車輛肇事

本市民國 102 年道路交通事故共發生 31 件，較上年增加 1 件，肇事原因 30 件為駕駛人過失，1 件為行人乘客過失。102 年全年發生交通事故中共傷亡 44 人，其中受傷人數 13 人，死亡人數 31 人。

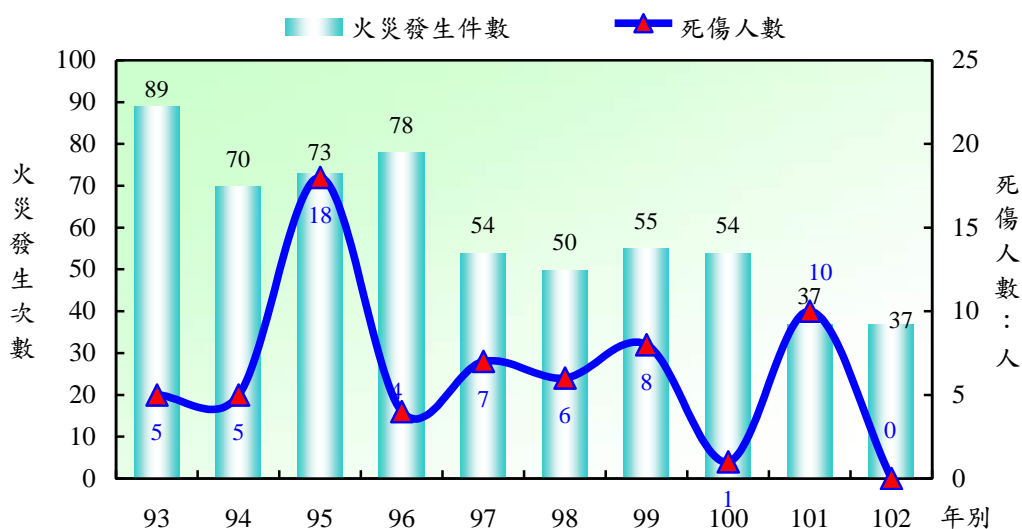
新竹市近10年交通事故發生件數及傷亡情形



### 五、火災

本市民國 102 年火災發生數為 37 件，與上年度相同，其中以電氣設備起火 18 件最多，占 48.65%，房屋毀損 20 間，無人員傷亡，財物損失 337.7 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 102 年辦理調解業務計 1,304 件，其中民事案件為 303 件，占 23.24%（成立者為 235 件，不成立者為 68 件）。而刑事案件為 1,001 件，占 76.76%（成立者為 786 件，不成立者為 215 件），其中以傷害案件 935 件為最多。

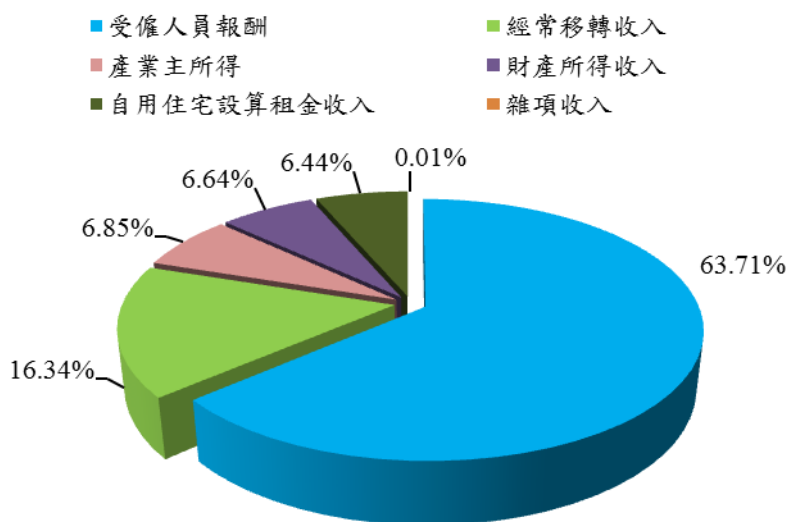
## 拾肆、家庭收支調查

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、所得收入

本市民國 102 年平均每戶家庭所得收入（包含自用住宅設算租金）為 1,535,411 元，較 101 年之 1,439,066 元增加 96,345 元，即增加 6.69%。按其來源觀之，主要係來自受僱人員報酬，平均每戶為 978,269 元，占 63.71%，其次為經常移轉收入，平均每戶為 250,927 元，占 16.34%，再次為產業主所得，平均每戶為 105,128 元，占 6.85%，平均每戶財產所得收入為 101,968 元，占 6.64%，平均每戶自用住宅設算租金收入為 98,909 元，占 6.44%，平均每戶雜項收入 209 元，占 0.01%。

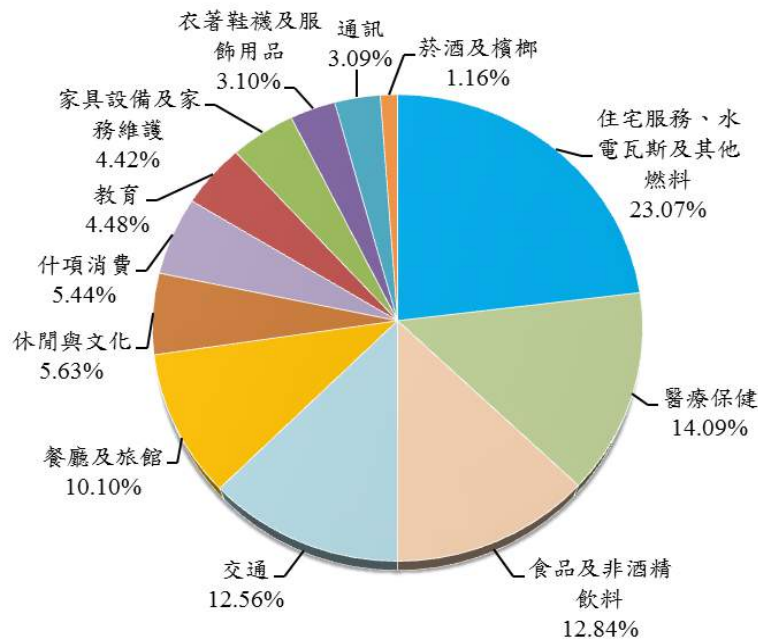
新竹市平均每戶家庭全年所得總額來源  
民國102年



## 二、家庭支出

本市民國 102 年平均每戶家庭支出(包括消費支出及非消費支出)為 1,355,563 元，較上年之 1,241,684 元，增加 9.17%，其中消費支出為 1,044,462 元，占 77.05%，非消費支出為 311,101 元，占 22.95%。

新竹市平均每戶家庭全年消費支出結構  
民國 102 年



## 三、家庭現代化設備

本市 102 年底家庭主要設備普及率達 80% 以上者有液晶、電漿電視、有線電視頻道設備(含多媒體隨選視訊)、家用電腦、電話機、行動電話、連網(使用電腦或其他設備)、機車、冷暖氣機、洗衣機、熱水器；普及率 40% 以上未達 80% 者有數位影音光碟機、數位相機、汽車、電磁爐、除濕機、濾水器、吸塵器、開飲機、微波爐；普及率未達 40% 者有一般彩色電視機、攝影機、音響、鋼琴(含電子琴)、電視遊樂器、烘衣機、空氣清淨機、報紙、期刊雜誌。



# 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.

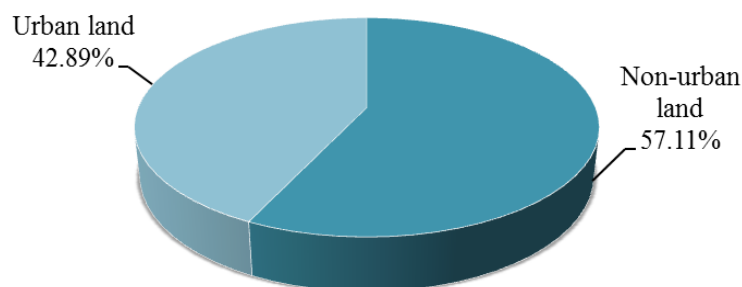
### 2.Land Area

Hsinchu City covers an area of 104.1526 km<sup>2</sup>; Siangshan District is the largest district with an area of 54.8491 km<sup>2</sup> or 52.66 % of the city territory. North District is the smallest district with an area of 15.7267 km<sup>2</sup> or 15.10% of the city territory.

### 3.Land Utilization

As of the end of 2013, 10,262.1468 hectares of land has been registered, at 98.53% of the city territory. Of the registered land, 4,401.3039 hectares or 42.89% were urban land; 5,860.8429 hectares or 57.11% were non- urban land.

**Classification of Registered Land in  
Hsinchu City  
End of 2013**



### 4.Land Reform

As of the end of 2013, there were 556 households of peasants. Tenant farming area was reduced to 102.1958 hectares.



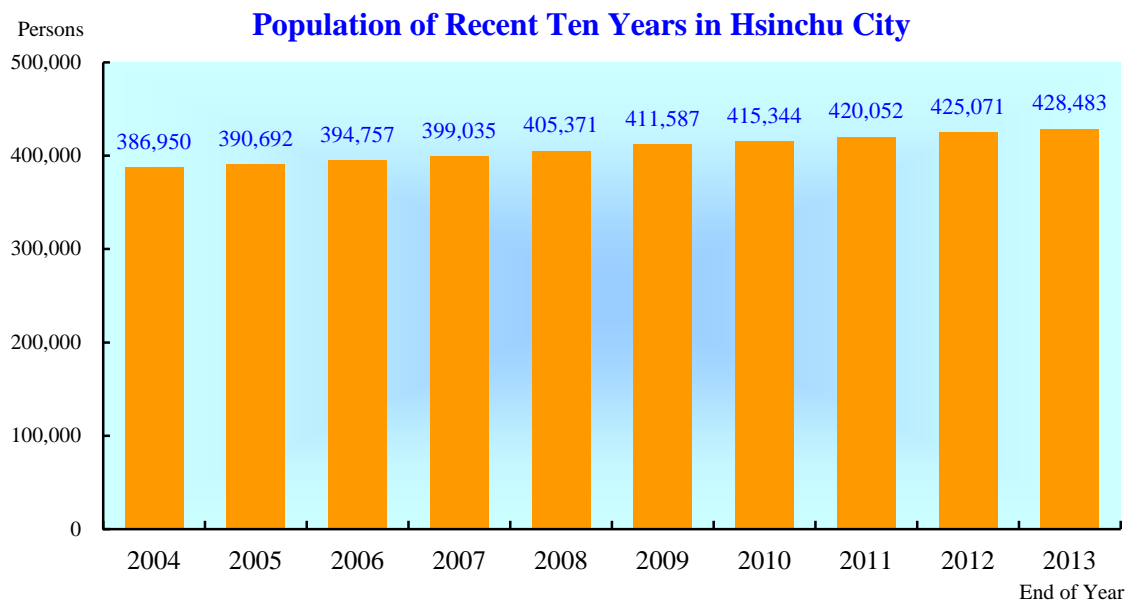
## II. Population

### 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 2013 were 428,483 people, 41,533 people were added or at the rate of 10.73% more than the end of 2004 which were 386,950 people. As of the end of 2013 the total population in Taiwan was 23,373,517 people, 1.83% 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 2013, there was an average of 4,113.99 people populated in each square kilometer in Hsinchu City; population density was an increase of 32.76 people or at the rate of 0.80% more than the previous year.

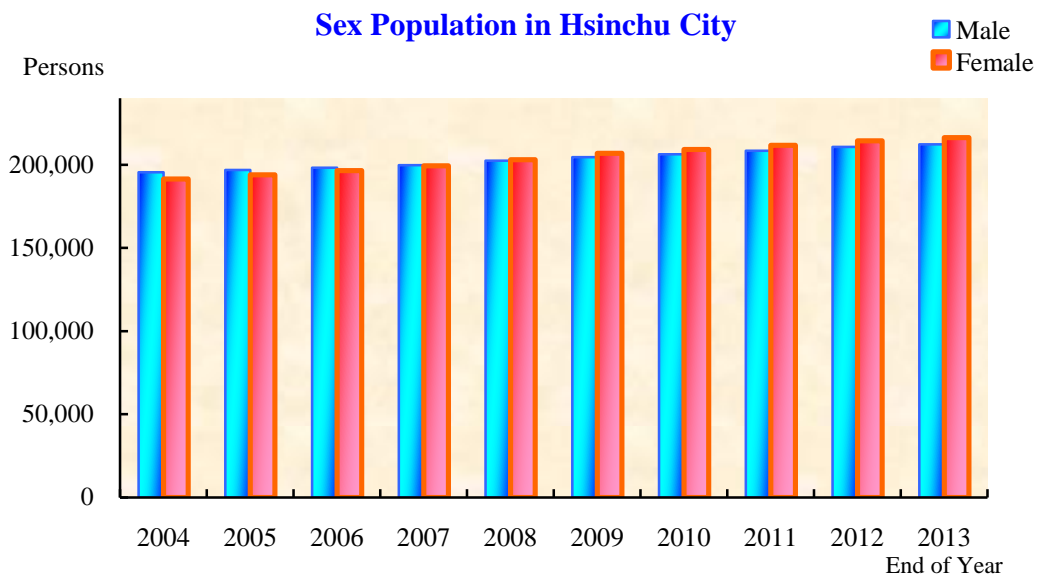
## 3. Demographic Analysis

### (1). Age Distribution

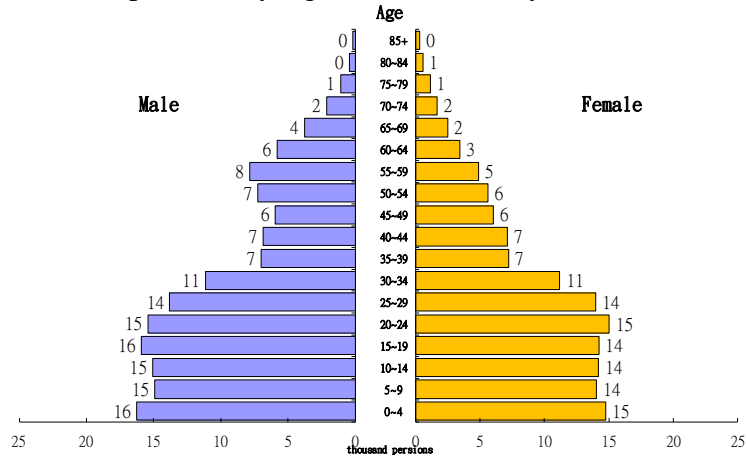
There were 428,483 people at the end of 2013, 18.27% of the population in Hsinchu was under the age of 15 years old, 71.92 % was from the age of 15 to 64, 9.81% was at the age of over 65 years old, and the aged-child ratio was 53.70%.

### (2). Sex Ratio

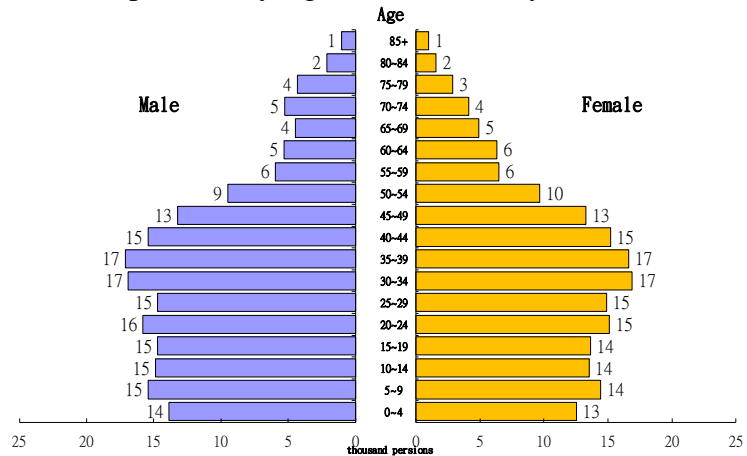
At of the end of 2013, 212,183 people were males and 216,300 people were females, the males were a decrease of 4,117 people less than the females and at the sex ratio of 98.10.



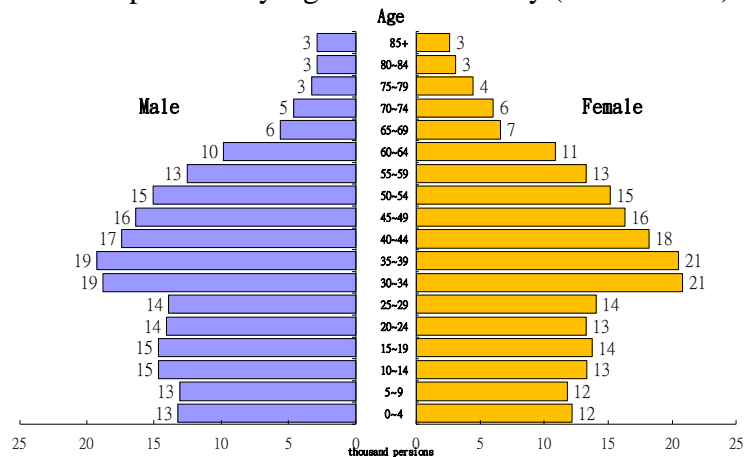
Population by Age in Hsinchu City (End of 1982)



Population by Age in Hsinchu City (End of 2001)



Population by Age in Hsinchu City (End of 2013)



#### 4. The Variance of Population

At the end of 2013, the population size in Hsinchu City was 428,483 people, an increase of 3,412 people from the previous year and at the rate of 0.80%.

Natural increase rate was 6.17 ‰, of whom for the gross birth rate was 12.11‰ and the new born baby was 5,167 people at the end of 2013. The gross mortality rate was 5.94‰ and the dead people were 2,533 at the end of 2013. Social increase rate was 1.82‰.

At the end of 2013, there was 350,204 people over the age of 15 years old or at the rate of 81.73% in Hsinchu city, of whom 175,545 people or at the rate of 50.13% had received university and college education. Another 91,489 people or at the rate of 26.12% had received senior high school education. 42,931 people or at the rate of 12.26% had received junior high school education. 35,484 people or at the rate of 10.13% had received elementary school education. 4,755 people or at the rate of 1.36% 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 villages, and 1,635 neighborhoods. 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 2013, 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 City Marketing, 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, The Planning Office, Personnel Office, Accounting Office and Mediation Committee. Therefore, the city divided its territory into 3 administrative districts.

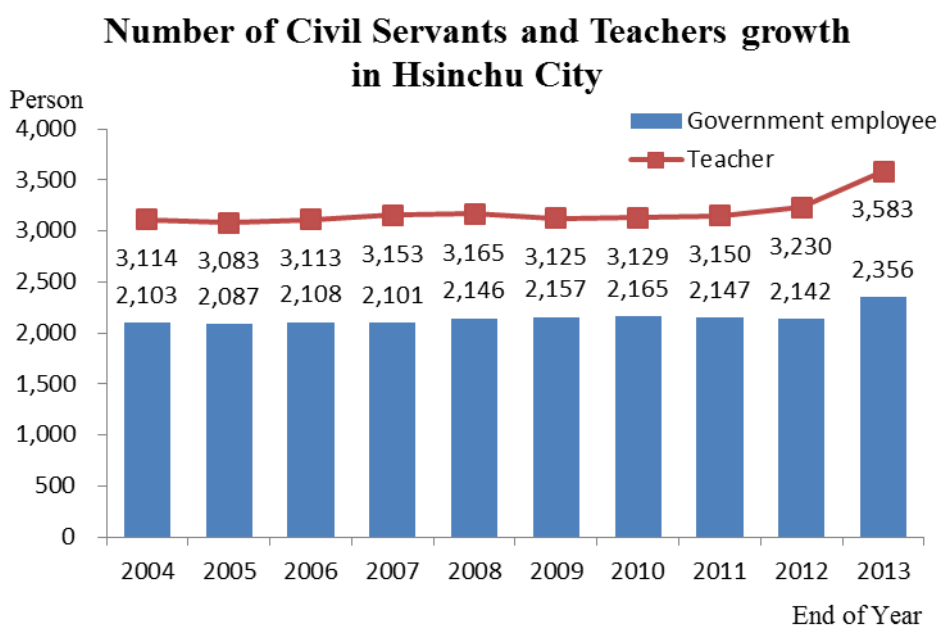
### (3)The Fundamental Administrative Unit of Neighborhood and Village

Each administrative district is divided into several neighborhoods and villages. Citizens directly elect representatives of villages. There are 52 villages in East District, 44 villages in North District, 24 villages in Siangshan District. There are several neighborhoods under each village. The representative of neighborhood is appointed by the head of locality of neighborhoods from a group of adults in the same neighborhood. In consideration of special geographic location, transportation, special folk cultures, demarcation of village had been taken place several times. As the end of 2013, there were 2,230 neighborhoods in the city, there were 1,033 neighborhoods in East District, 821 neighborhoods in North District, 376 neighborhoods in Siangshan District, and a total of 152,163 households in the city.

### 3. Number of Civil Servant and Teacher

#### (1)By Organization

As of the end of 2013, there were 5,939 civil servants and teachers in the city government, of whom 2,356 or 39.67% were government employees in administrative agencies; 3,583 or 60.33% were teachers or government employees in schools.



#### (2)By Sex

By the end of 2013, there were 1,949 males or 35.38% of total; and 3,560 females or 64.62% of the total.

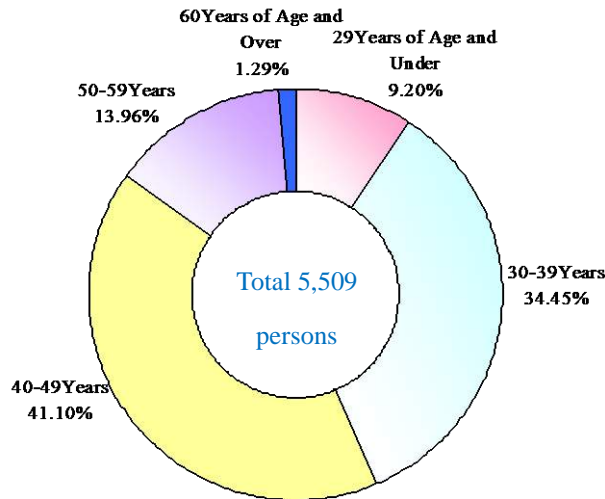
(3)By Age

As for the age of the employees, aged 40 to 49 constituted the lion's share at 2,264 or 41.10% of total. The secondary largest source was aged 30 to 39 at 1,898 or 34.45%. The average age is 40.85.

**Number of Civil Servants & Teachers growth in Hsinchu City**

—By Age

End of 2013



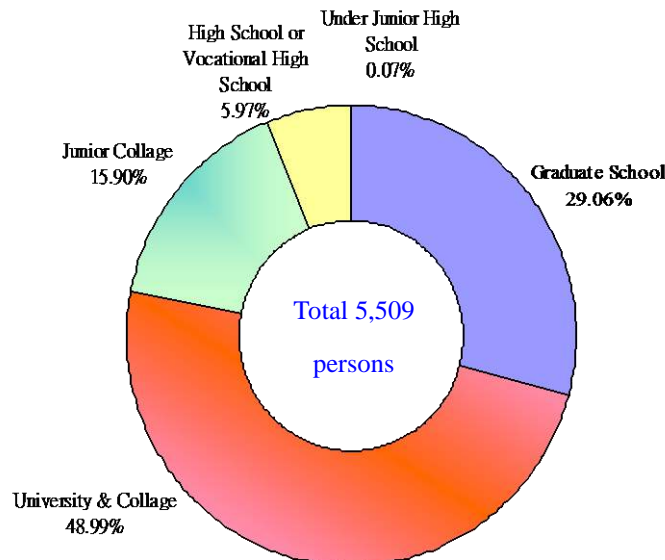
(4)By Education Attainment

Of all the employees in public service 2,699 or 48.99% of them had received university education, 1,574 or 29.06% of them had graduate school education, 876 or 15.90% of them had junior college education.

**Number of Civil Servants & Teachers growth in Hsinchu City**

—By Educational Attainment

End of 2013



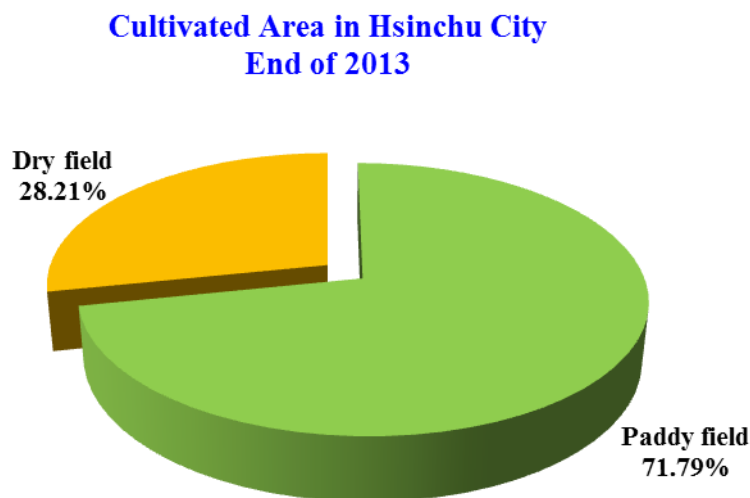


## IV. Agricultural, Forestry, Fishing and animal Husbandry

### 1. Agriculture

#### (1) Area of Cultivated Land

By the end of 2013, there were 2,263.11 hectares of plantation land in the city, or 21.73% of the city territory, at a decrease of 0.43 percentages from the previous year. Of the plantation zone, 1,624.70 hectares or 71.79% was paddy field and 638.41 hectares or 28.21% was dry field.



#### (2) Farm Families

There were 5,625 families of farmer households in the city by the end of 2013, approximately 3.77% of all households in the city. There were 24,835 people of farmer household, approximately 5.84% of all population in the city.

#### (3) Main Agricultural Product

In 2013, the main agricultural production of Hsinchu City included 4,384 tons of rice, 273.18 tons of sweet potatoes, 7.60 tons of peanuts, 83.47 tons of food corns, 1.72 tons of tea, 1,710.86 tons of vegetables, and 569.69 tons of fruits.

### 2. Forestry

In 2013, the clearfelling chops down the area as 0.95 hectares and the saw-timber chops down as 100 m<sup>3</sup>.

### 3. Fishrty

- (1) There were 1,960 families of fishermen households in the city by the end of 2013, approximately 1.29% of all households in the city. There were 12,187 people of Fishermen Household, approximately 2.84% of all population in the city.
- (2) By the end of 2013, there were 182 fishing boats. The annual fishery production was 4,819 tons, a decrease of 17.26% from the previous year.

### 4. Animal Husbandry

#### (1) Domestic Animals

As of the end of 2013, there were 543 holsteins, 6 horses, 14,106 hogs, 54 deer, 5 rabbits and 569 sheep and goats in the city. There were also 37,736 chickens, 5,370 ducks, and 1,750 turkeys in the city.

#### (2) Number on Livestock Slaughtered

As of the end of 2013, there were 151 cattle, 19,349 hogs and 496 sheep and goats for slaughter.

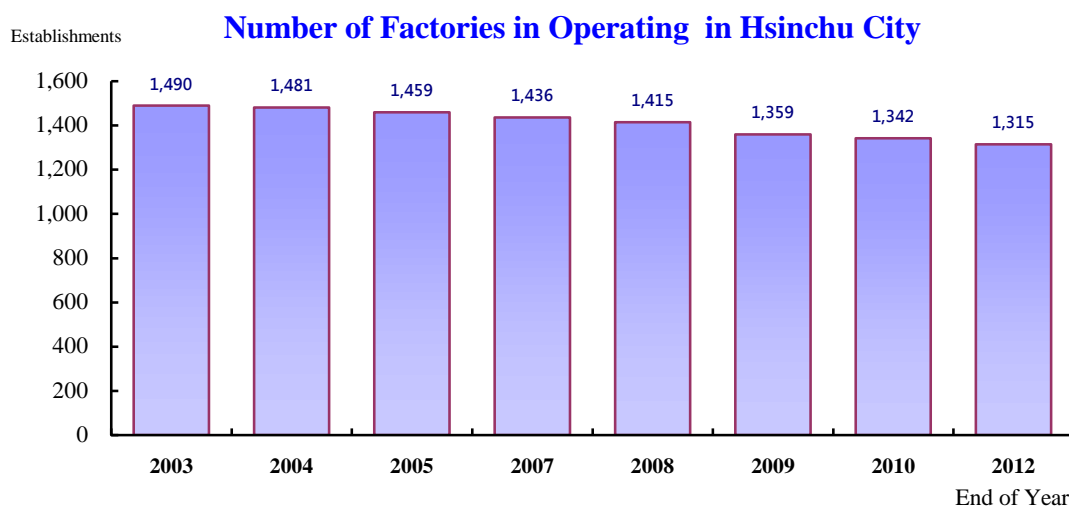
#### (3) Cow Milk Production

As of the end of 2013, there were 296 milking cows, annual volume of milk production was 1,240,981 kg, and annual value of milk was 32,414,424 NTD.

## V. Industry , Commerce and City Reconstruction

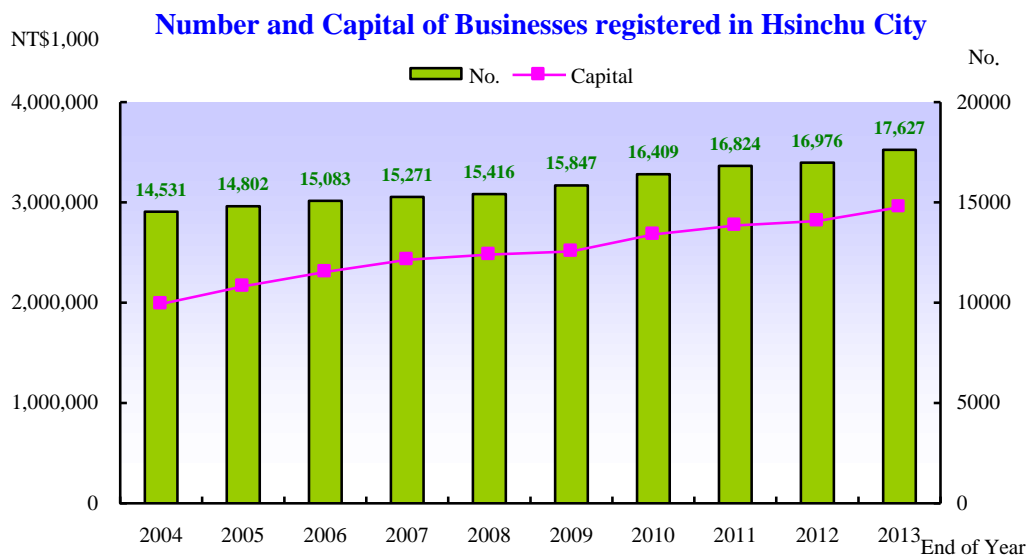
### 1. Number of Factories in Operating

There were 1,315 factories in Operating in Hsinchu city by the end of 2012, a decrease of 27 factories from the end of 2010. Of the operating factories, 18.33% were in the Machinery & equipment manufacturing, 15.06% were in the Electronic parts & components manufacturing and 13.69% were in the fabricated metal products manufacturing.



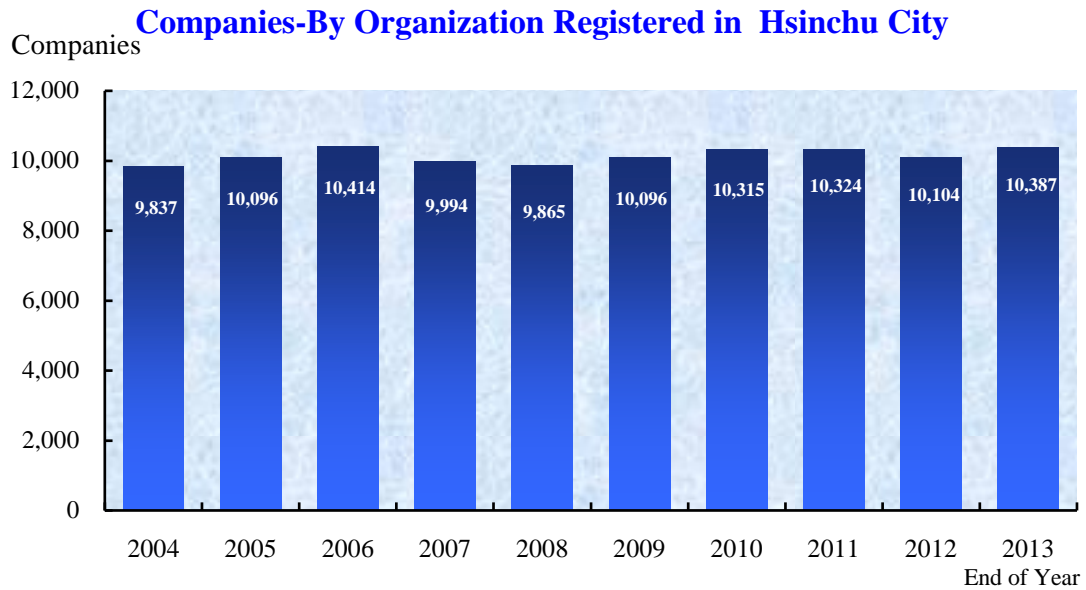
### 2. Business Entity Registration

By the end of 2013, there were 17,627 businesses registered in Hsinchu City, an increase of 651 companies or at the rate of 3.83% from the previous year. Total Capitalization of businesses registered were 2,952,178 thousand NTD, at the rate of 4.83% from the previous year. The number of entities of wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food services, and manufacturing were 8,963(50.85%), 2,120(12.03%), and 1,630(9.25%), respectively.



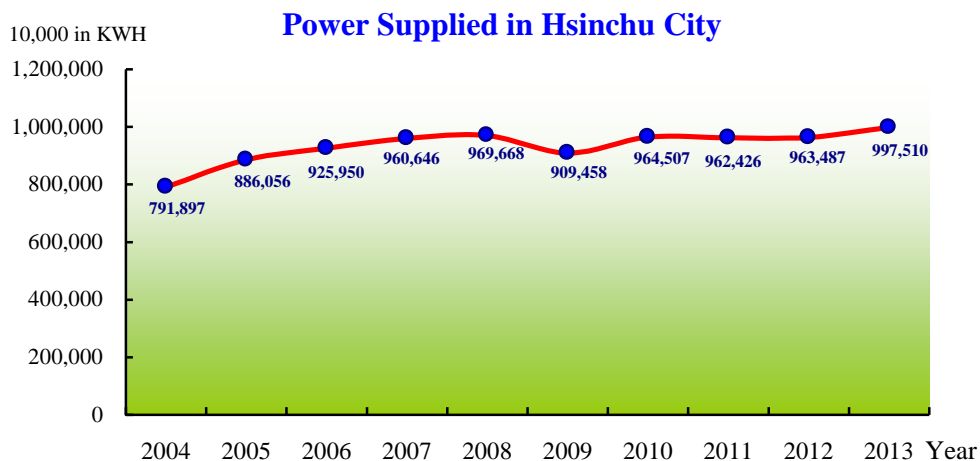
### 3. Company-By Organization Registration

By the end of 2013, there were 10,384 Companies-by organization registered in Hsinchu City, a decrease of 283 companies or at the rate of 2.80% from the previous year. The total capitalization of the companies registered was amounted to 1,026 billion NTD, increasing 2.90% than that in 2012.



### 4. The Supply of Power

At the end of 2013, The consumers of power supplied in Hsinchu City reached 238,196 showing an increasing of 5,540 or at the rate of 2.33% compared to 232,656 of the previous year, the total degrees of energy consumption were 9,975,099,717 KWH, an increasing of 3.53% compared to the previous year. The average energy consumptions per customer for 2013 were 41,878 degrees, a increasing of 1.12% compared to the previous year.



## VI. Finance and Monetary

### 1. Banking

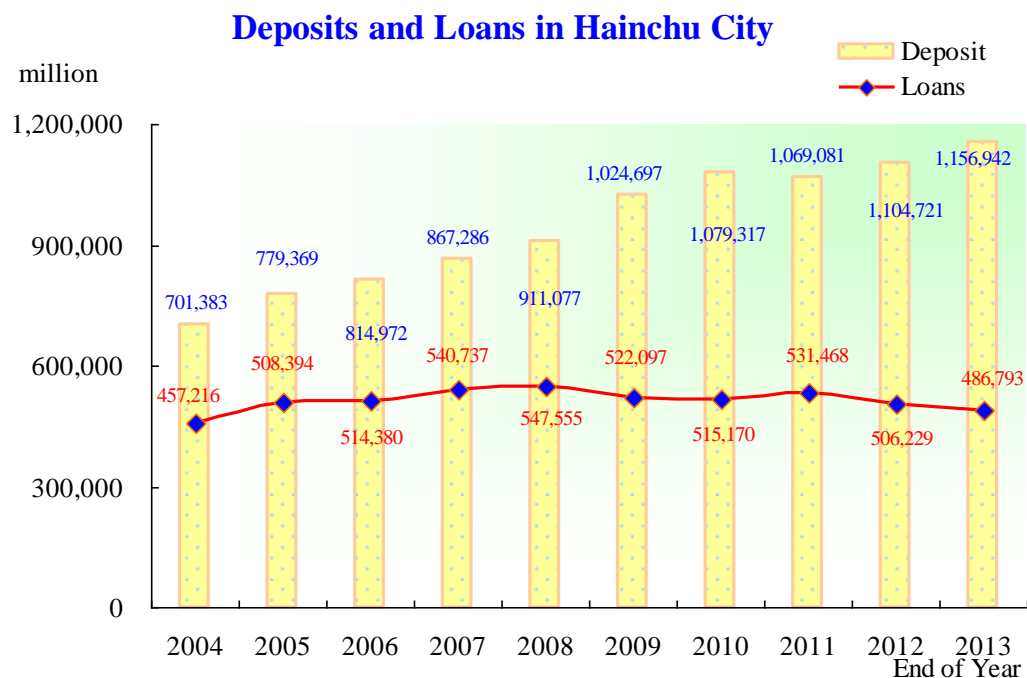
#### (1) Financial Institution

At the end of 2013, there were 140 financial institutions, which 88 domestic banks, 22 credit cooperative associations, 12 domestic property and casualty insurance companies and 18 other financial institutions.

#### (2) Deposits and Loan

A. At the end of 2013, deposits made by major financial institutions amounted to \$1,156,942 million, with an increase rate of 4.73% over the previous year. \$995,470 million or 86.04% was deposited at domestic bank. \$80,791 million was deposited at post office. \$80,744 million was deposited at credit cooperative associations.

B. At the end of 2013, loans made by major financial institutions amounted to \$486,793 million, a decrease rate of 3.84% over the previous year. \$434,022 million was made by domestic banks. \$52,771 million was made by credit cooperative associations.



2. Government Finance

(1) Annual Revenue

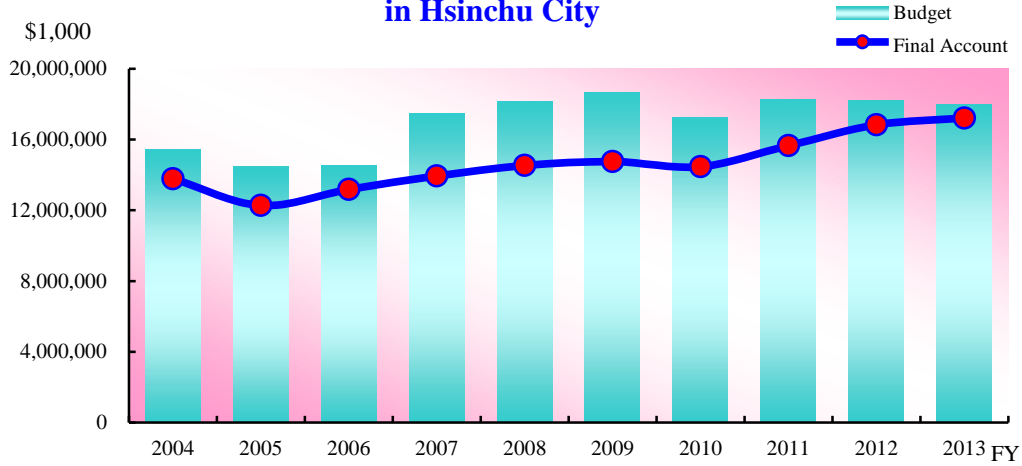
A. Budget

The total revenues for FY 2013 were budgeted at \$17,995,532 thousand, a decrease rate of 1.06% from that of previous year. Tax revenues constituted \$9,371,537 thousand or 52.08 % of the total. The second largest source was receipts from subsidy and assistance revenues at \$6,437,635 thousand or 35.77%.

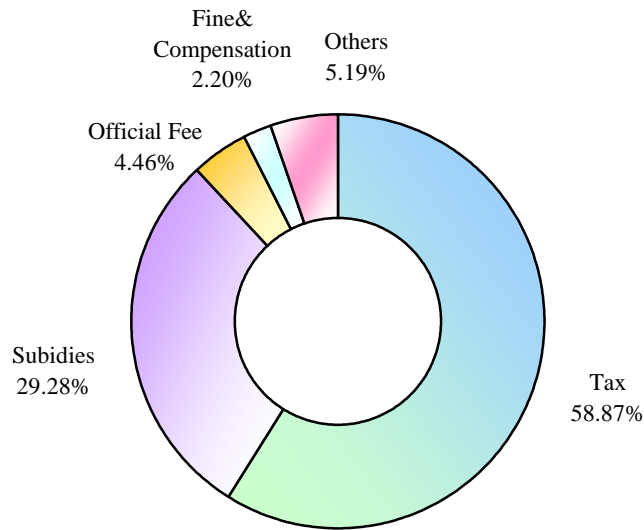
B. Final Accounts

In FY 2013, the final accounts of annual revenues were \$17,206,247 thousand, \$789,285 thousand or 4.39% less than the budget.

**The Budget & Final Accounts of Annual Revenues in Hsinchu City**



**Final Accounts of Annual Revenues in Hsinchu City in FY2013**



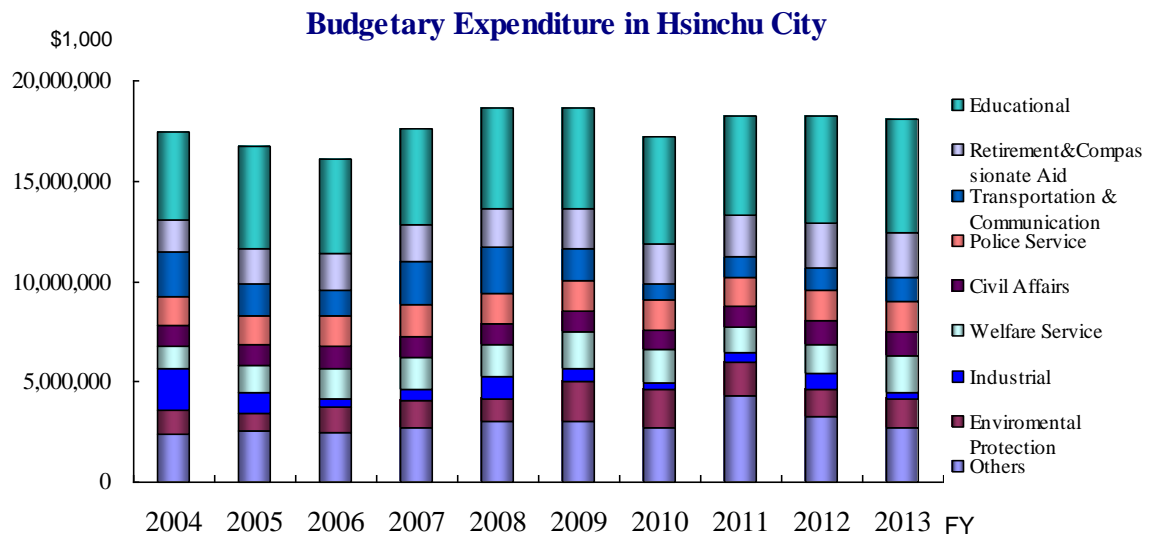
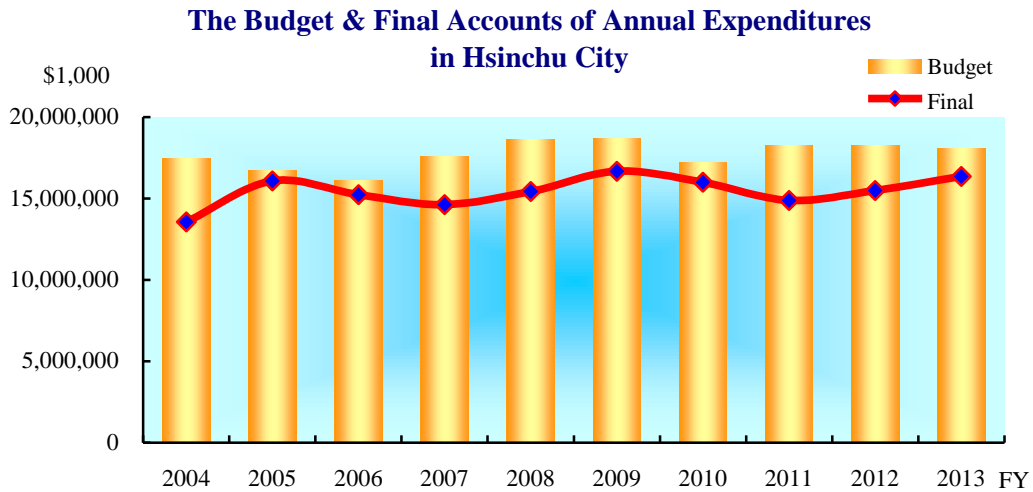
(2) Annual Expenditures

A. Budget

The expenditure budget for FY 2013 was \$18,064,421 thousand. The spending for education was \$5,652,666 thousand or 31.29%, the biggest item among other spending items. The second biggest spending item was Retirement and Compassionate Aid Payment at the amount of \$2,190,967 thousand or 12.13%. The third biggest spending item was Expenditure for Welfare Service at amount of \$1,485,721 or 8.42%.

B. Final Accounts

In FY 2013, the final accounts of annual expenditures were \$16,358,938 thousand, \$1,754,830 thousand or 9.44% less than the budget.



### 3. Taxation

For FY 2013, taxes collected amounted to \$53,981.3 million. \$46,721.3 million or 86.55% were national taxes, and \$7,129.4 million or 13.21% were City 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.

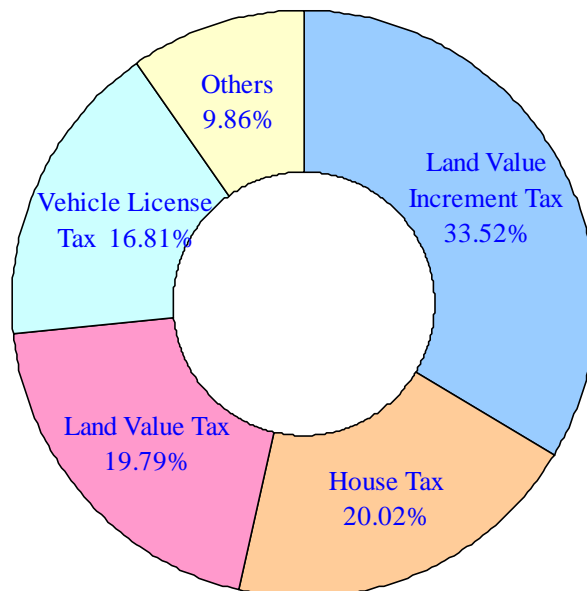
#### (1) National tax

In FY 2013, Hsinchu city had collected national taxes amounting to \$46,721.3 million net, of which \$29,264.9 million of total were from Individual Income Tax; \$22,741.5 million of total were Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax, which remained the second largest income source. It was followed by Securities Transaction Tax at the amount of \$1,573.1 million.

#### (2) City taxes

The incomes from City Taxes were amounted to \$7,129.4 million net in FY 2013, of which Land Value Increment Tax constituted the largest share at the amount of \$2390 million or 33.52%. The second largest was House Tax at \$1,427 million or 20.02%. It was followed by the \$1,411 million of Land Value Tax, at 19.79% of total.

Actual Collection of City Taxes  
in Hsinchu City in 2013

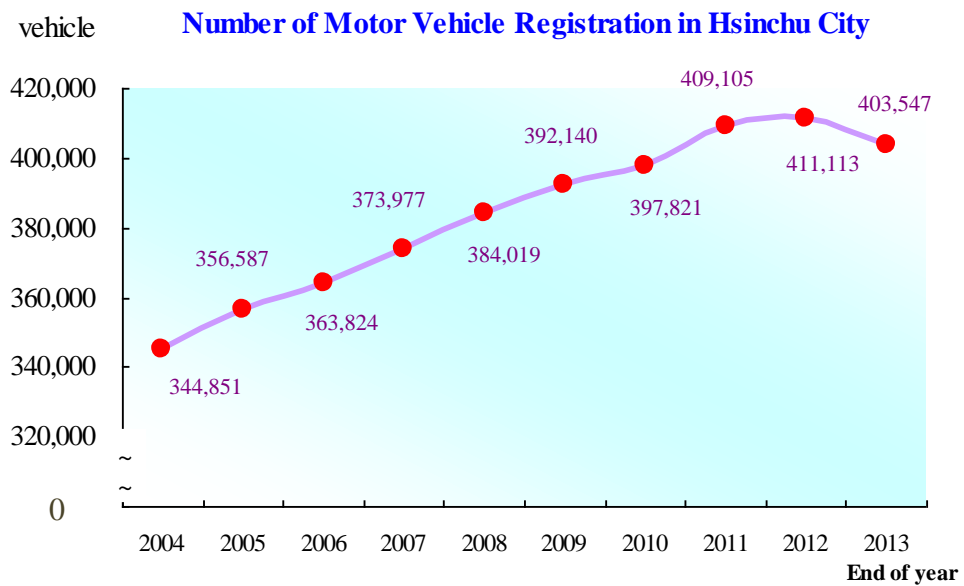




## VII、Traffic Communication

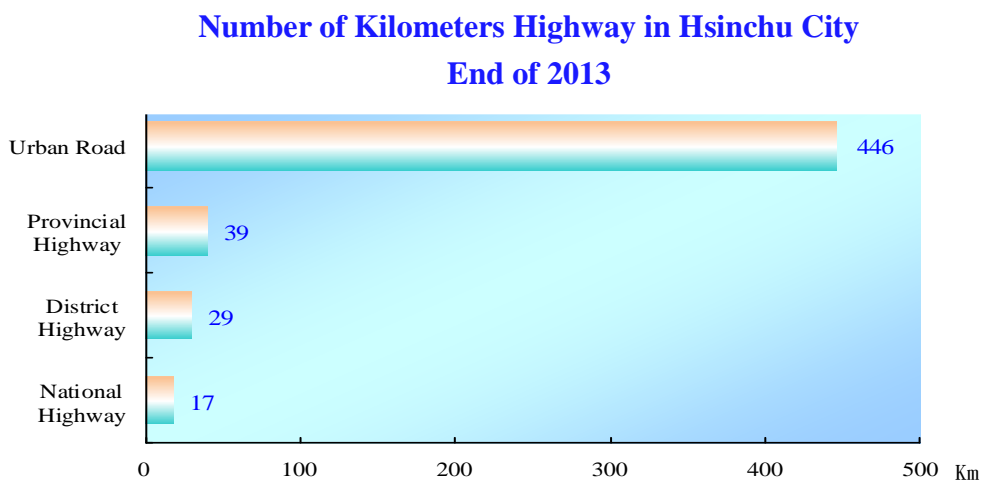
### 1. Motor vehicle Registration

At the end of 2013, there were totally 403,547 motor vehicles registered in Hsinchu city, a decrease of 0.18%, 261,084 were motorcycle, 126,555 were passenger car, 11,405 were pick-up trucks, 2,274 were trucks, 1,224 were specially constructed vehicles, 1,005 were buses.



### 2. Number of Kilometers of Road

At the end of 2013, there were 531 kilometers of road in Hsinchu City. There were urban road of 446 kilometers or 83.99%, nation highway of 17 kilometers or 3.20%, provincial highway of 39 kilometers or 7.34%, district highway of 29 kilometers or 5.46%.



## 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 2012-2013 school years. Of which there were three national universities and three private universities. There were 52,935 students in total. National Chiao Tung University had the most students with 14,461 students, approximately 27.32%. National Tsing Hua University came in second with 12,449 students, approximately 23.52%. Private Chung Hua University had 8,596 (16.24%) students. Private Yuanpei University had 7,509 (14.19%) students. Private Hsuan Chuang University had 5,987 (11.31%) students. National Hsinchu University of Education had 3,933 (7.43%) 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 2013 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 35,778 students in total. There were 18,205 (50.88%) male students and 17,573 (49.12%) female students.

#### (1) Senior High School (Including Vocational Schools)

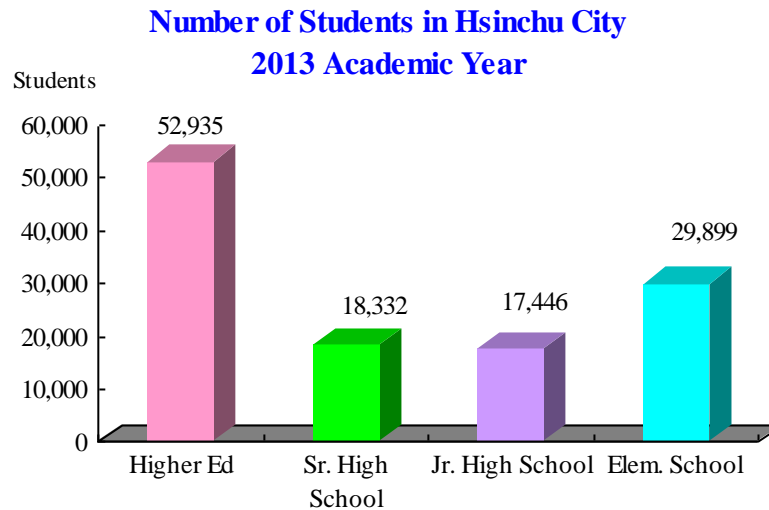
There were 18,332 students in senior high schools or vocational schools in the city. These students make up 51.24% of students in secondary education. Of the 18,332 students, there were 9,122 (49.76%) male students and 9,210 (50.24%) female students. Of the 18,332 students, there are 8,656 (47.22%) students in senior high school. There were 221 classes with each class averages 39.17 students. Of the 18,332 students, 5,979 (32.62%) students attended vocational schools in 151 classes with 39.60 students in each class on average. 3,697 (20.17%) students attended joint senior high school and vocational school in 85 classes with 43.49 students in each class on average.

#### (2) Junior High School

There were 17,446 junior high school students in the city. These students made up 48.76% of the students in secondary education. There were 9,083 (52.06%) male students and 8,363 (47.94%) female students in 592 classes with 29.47 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 2013 academic year. These schools included 1 nationally funded, 29 city-funded, and 2 privately funded elementary schools. There were 1,148 classes with 29,899 students; of which, 15,663 (52.39%) were boys and 14,236 (47.61%) were girls. Each class had 26.04 students on average.



### 4. Preschool Education

There were 124 independent kindergartens and 38 affiliated kindergartens in the city in 2012-2013 school year. There were 11,178 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 14 independent and affiliated continuing schools; of which there were 6 elementary, 1 junior-high, 6 senior-high, and 1 technical college continuing schools. There were 2,610 students in total; 180 (6.90%) in elementary level; 12 (0.46%) in junior high level; 2,310 (88.51%) in senior high level; 108 (4.14%) at technical college level.

### 6. Vision Exam

In the vision exams performed on 17,298 junior high school students in the 2012-2013 school year. 12,756 (73.74%) students have poor vision. 76.96% of all female junior high students had poor vision while 70.78% of all male junior high students had poor vision. In the vision exams performed on 29,696 elementary school students. 14,324 (48.24%) students had poor vision. 49.14% of the female students had poor vision while 47.41% of male students had poor vision.

## IX. Public Health

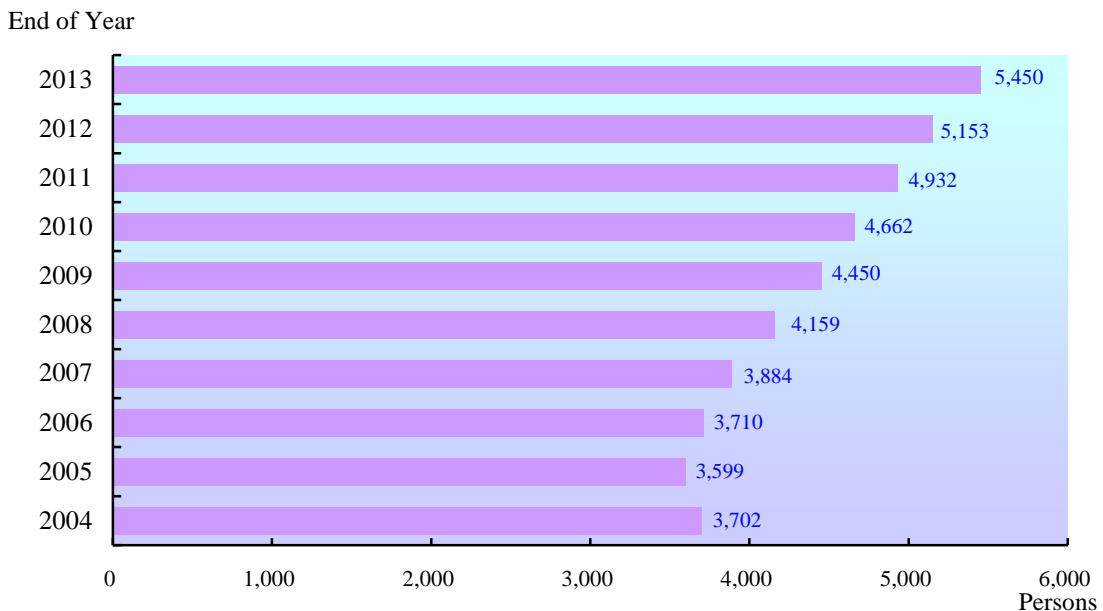
### 1. Medical Facilities

There were 431 public and private hospitals and clinics in Hsinchu City at the end of 2013. Of whom there were 8 of hospitals and 423 clinics and total beds were 2,741.

### 2. Number of Registered Medical Personnel

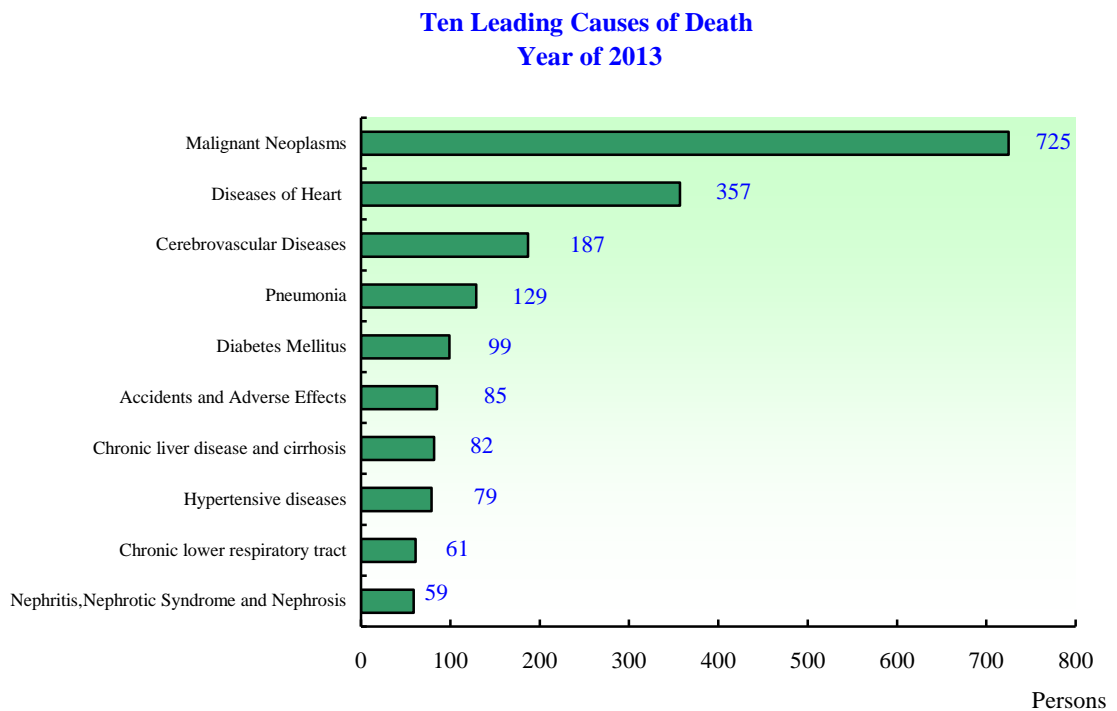
At the end of 2013, there were 5,450 people of total medical personnel in Hsinchu City. They included 2,437 registered professional nurses with the rate of 47.80%, 762 physicians with the rate of 13.98%, 439 registered nurses with the rate of 8.64%, 424 pharmacists with the rate of 7.78%, 284 dentists with the rate of 5.21%, 186 medical technologists with the rate of 3.41%, 169 assistant pharmacists with the rate of 3.10%, 119 registered doctor of Chinese medicine with the rate of 2.18%, 118 radiotherapists with the rate of 2.17%, 66 dietitians with the rate of 1.21%, and 63 physical therapists with the rate of 1.16%.

**Number of Registered Medical Personnel**



### 3. Ten Leading Causes of Death

At the end of 2013, the mortality was 2,486 people, of whom 1,470 people were males or at the rate of 59.13% and 1,016 people were females or at the rate of 40.87%. The first cause of death was malignant neoplasm diseases occupied 725 people with the rate of 29.16%, the second cause of death was diseases of heart ( except hypertensive diseases ) occupied 357 people with the rate of 14.36%, the third cause of death was cerebrovascular disease occupied 187 people with the rate of 7.52%, the fourth cause of death was pneumonia occupied 129 people with the rate of 5.19%, the fifth cause of death was diabetes mellitus occupied 99 people with the rate of 3.98%, the sixth cause of death was accidents and adverse effects occupied 85 people with the rate of 3.42%, the seventh cause of death was chronic liver disease and cirrhosis occupied 82 people with the rate of 3.30%, the eighth cause of death was Hypertensive diseases occupied 61 people with the rate of 3.18%, the ninth cause of death was chronic lower respiratory diseases occupied 61 people with the rate of 2.45%, the tenth cause of death was nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis occupied 59 people with the rate of 2.37%, the others were 623 people with the rate of 25.06%.



## X.Environmental Protection

### 1. Garbage Processing

In 2013, there was 154,847 tons of garbage generated by implementing agencies, at a decrease of 1.32% from the previous year. Among them, there was 65,332 tons of garbage recycled, at an increase of 3.85% from the previous year. There was 210 tons of garbage cleared up every day. The garbage was first burned and then recycled. Garbage disposal rate was 100%, and waste recycling rate was 50.55% in 2013.

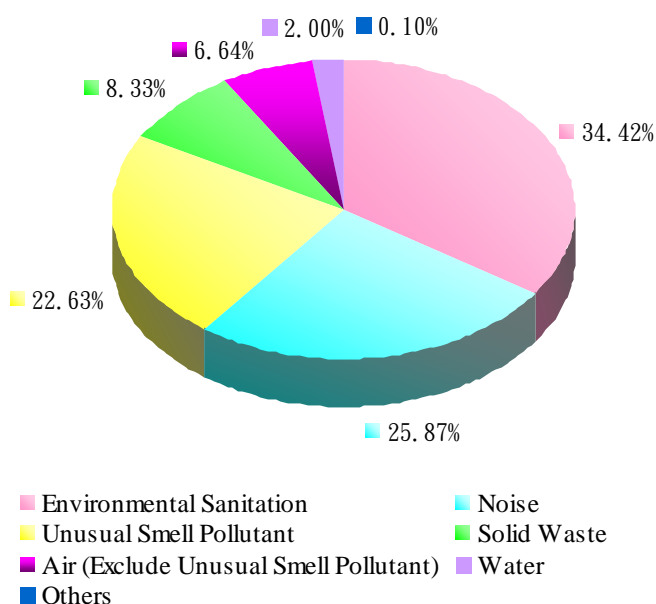
### 2. Air Quality

There were 4 monitoring stations in 2013. The average suspended particulate was 64 ( $\text{Ug}/\text{m}^3$ ), at an increase of 64.10% from the previous year. The dust fall was 6.49 (Metric ton/km /month), at an increase of 5.87% from the previous year.

### 3. Petition Cases on Nuisance

In 2013, there were 3,146 petition cases on nuisance, at a decrease of 4.95% from the previous year. Most of the petition cases on nuisance were caused by environmental sanitation (1,083 cases, at 34.42%). The second frequent petition cases were noise (814 cases, 25.87% of all petition cases). The third frequent petition cases were unusual smell pollutant (712 cases, at 22.63%).

**Petition Cases on Nuisance in Hsinchu City  
2013**



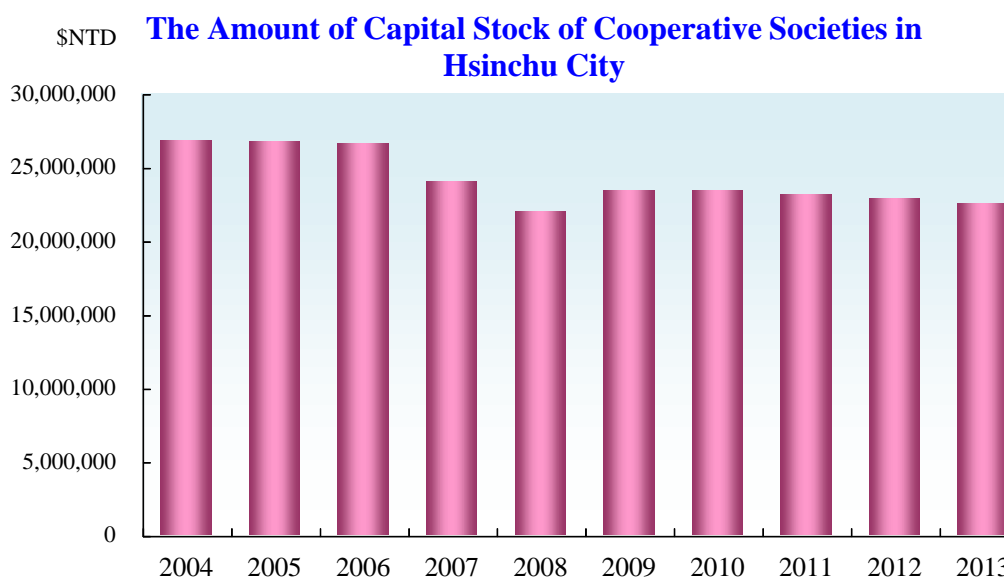
## X I .Social Affairs

### 1. Civil Associations

At the end of 2013, there were 312 occupational associations registered in the city of which 1 were farmer's associations, 1 were fisherman's associations, 155 were labor associations, and 667 social associations were registered, among which top one was social services and charity associations (298 units).

### 2. Social Cooperatives

At the end of 2013, there were 54 cooperative units with 58,355 individual members and 76 members in law; the amount of capital stock was \$22.5 million, a decrease of 1.36% over the previous year.



### 3. Community Development Associations

At the end of 2013, there were 114 Community Development Associations in Hsinchu City, and 417,681 persons of communities.

### 4. Religion

At the end of 2013, there were 209 temples and churches, 121 were Taoism, 39 were Buddhism, 1 was Huang-teism, 2 were Ikuan Tao, 14 were Catholicism, and 32 were Protestantism.

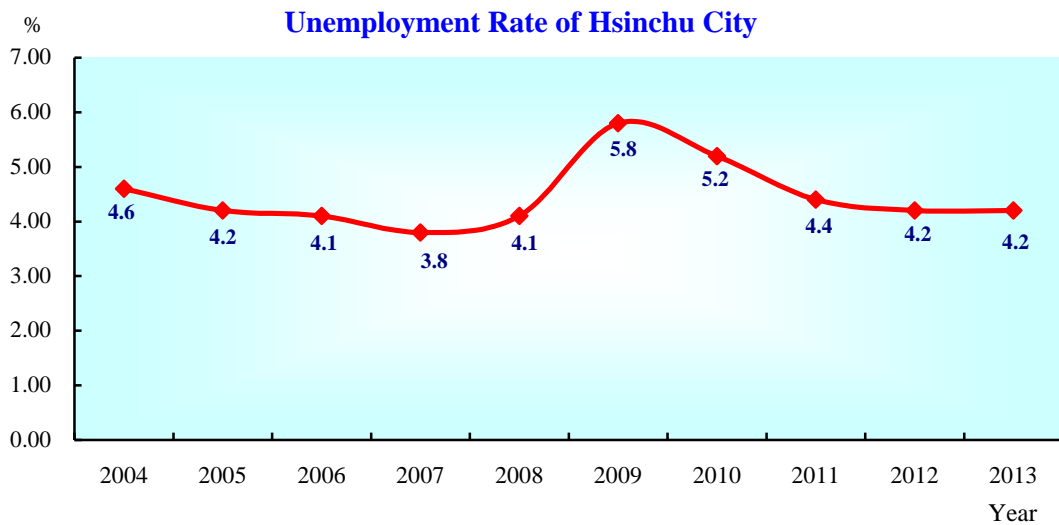
### 5. Aid for Disasters and Emergencies

As for emergency aid, \$2.60 million were distributed to assist 496 times of persons.

## XII. Labor Administration

### 1. Employment and Unemployment Rate

In 2013, the labor forces in Hsinchu city were 206 thousand people. Of whom 198 thousand people were employed. The labor force participation rate was 60.1%. 9 thousand people were unemployed and the unemployment rate was 4.2%.



### 2. Employed Population by Industry

In 2013, 33.33% of the employed population whose industry was manufacturing, 15.66% of the employed population whose industry was wholesale and retail trade, 7.58% of the employed population whose industry was accommodation and food services.

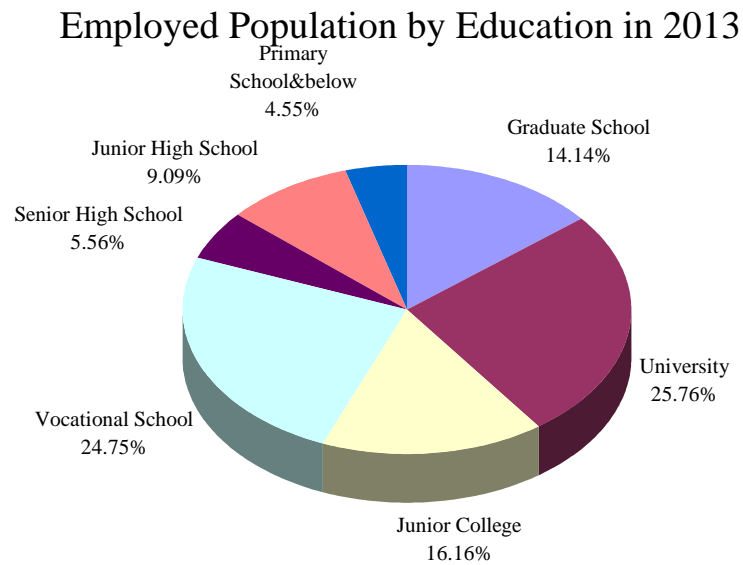
### 3. Employed Population by Occupation

In 2013, 54 thousand people or 27.27% of the employed population whose occupations were craft and machine operation related workers, 40 thousand people or 20.20% of the employed population whose occupations were technicians and associate professionals, 38 thousand people or 19.19% of the employed population whose occupations were services and sales workers.



#### 4. Employed Population by Education

In 2013, 79 thousand people or 39.90% of the employed population who had received university and graduate school education, 32 thousand people or 16.16% of the employed population who had received junior college education, 49 thousand people or 24.75% of the employed population who had received vocational school education, 11 thousand people or 5.56% of the employed population who had received senior high school education, 18 thousand people or 9.09% of the employed population who had received junior high school education, 9 thousand people or 4.55% of the employed population who had received primary school education, illiterate and self-educated.



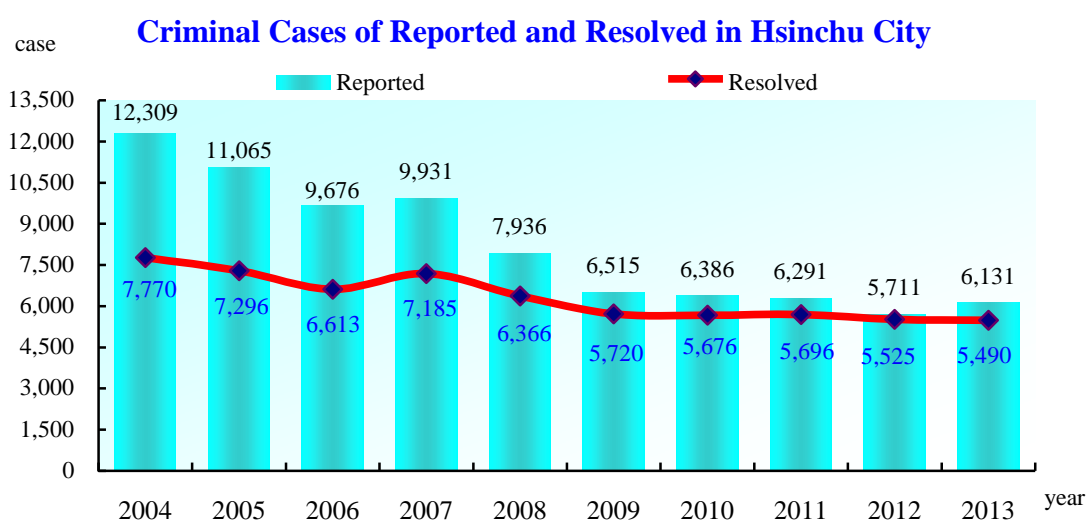
## X III. Public Security

### 1. Contravenanted the Social Order Maintenance Act Cases

In 2013, there were 73 cases reported of which 57 were disturbance of the peace, 15 were violation of moral order.

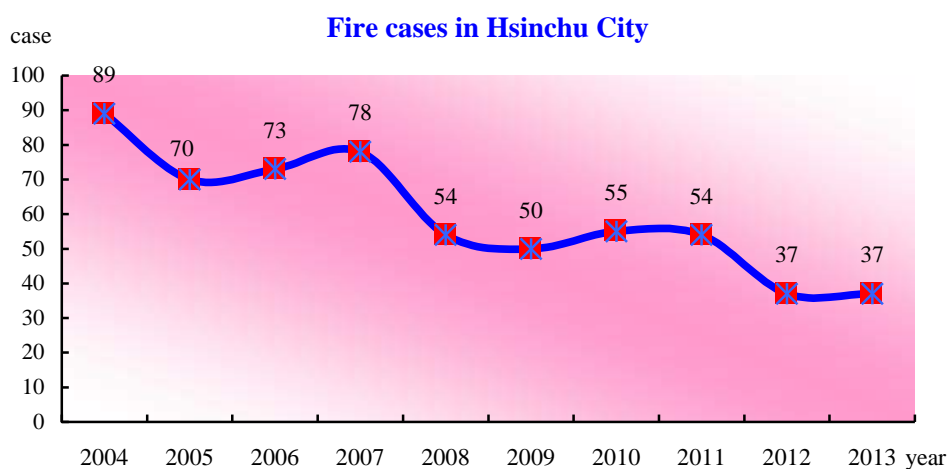
### 2. Criminal Case

In 2013, there were 6,131 criminal cases reported, with 5,490 cases resolved. Of the criminal cases larcenies remained the most serious, there were 1,916 of such cases in 2013 or at 31.25% of the total. It was followed by the 1,454 cases of offense against public safety or at 23.72% of the total.



### 3. Fire Case

In 2013, there were 37 fires reported. Most of the fires were by the electricity, at 48.65% of all the fires.



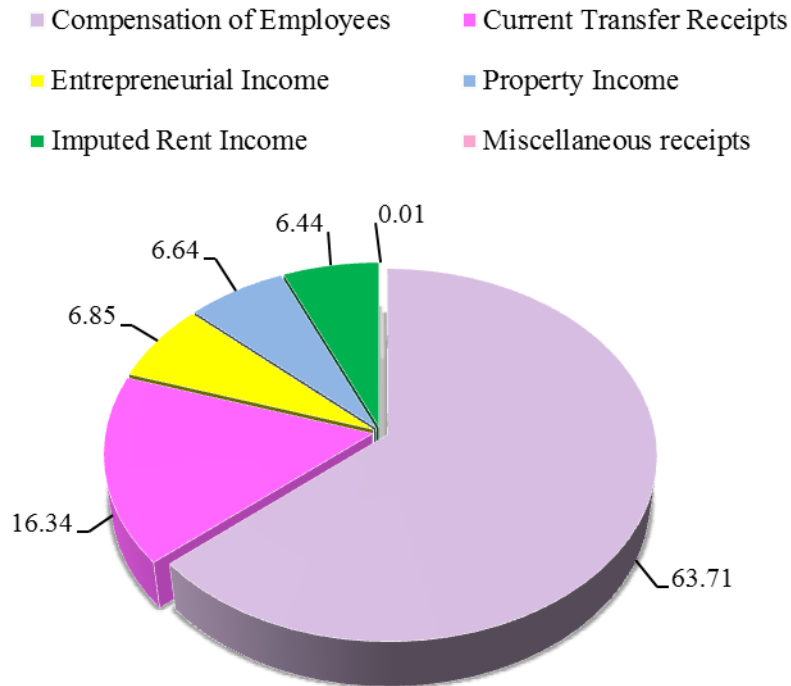
## XIV. Household Income and Expenditure

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. Total Receipts

In 2013, the total receipts per household amounted to 1,535,411 NTD on average, at an increase of 96,345 NTD or 6.69% from the 1,439,066 NTD of 2012. The 2013 statistics showed that the largest component of total receipts was compensation of employees 978,269 NTD (63.71%), followed by current transfer receipts 250,927 NTD (16.34%), entrepreneurial income 105,128 NTD (6.85%), property income 101,968 NTD (6.64%), imputed rent income 98,909 NTD (6.44%), and miscellaneous receipts 209 NTD (0.01%).

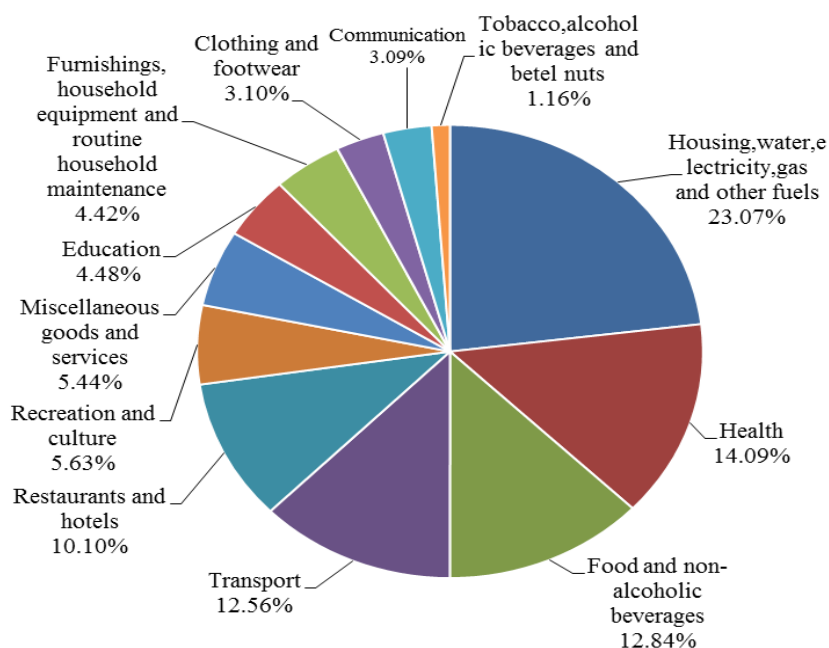
#### Average Total Receipts Per Household in Hsinchu City Year of 2013



## 2. Current Expenditures

In 2013, the current expenditures per household amounted to 1,355,563 NTD in average, at an increase of 9.17% from the 1,241,684 NTD of 2012. Consumption expenditures accounted for 1,044,462 NTD, or 77.05% of current expenditure. Non-consumption expenditures accounted for 311,101 NTD, or 22.95% of current expenditures.

### Consumption Expenditures Per Household in Hsinchu City Year of 2013



## 3. Household Equipment

In 2013, the main equipment which popularity is over 80% includes LCD TV, cable TV (MOD included), personal computer, telephone, cell phone, internet facility, geyser, motorcycle, air conditioner and washing machine. The main equipment which popularity is between 40% and 80% includes DVD player, digital camera, sedan vehicle, water filter machine, vacuum cleaner, hot-warm water fountain, microwave oven, electro-magnetic oven and dehumidifier. The main equipment which popularity is under 40% includes non-LCD TV, movies camera, stereo, piano, video game, drier, air-clean machine, newspaper and magazine.



# 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.