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新竹市警政統計年報

The Statistical Yearbook of Hsinchu City Police Bureau

第 14 期

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新竹市警察局編印

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Hsinchu City Police Bureau
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凡 例

1. 本年報編印之主要目的，為提供本局歷年來維護社會治安之概況，俾供公務設計、執行、考核之參考。
2. 本年報所列資料，係根據本局各業務單位編報之公務統計報表及其他有關機關資料蒐集整理彙編而成，其資料來源均於各表下方註明。
3. 本年報所列資料，以民國107年為主，並將最近10年內警政資料一併刊列，並加以摘要分析說明。
4. 本期年報計分治安、交通、保安民防、行政、戶口、人事及經費等6類，計25表。
5. 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；「年度」係指會計年度，為當年1月1日起至12月31日止。
6. 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。
7. 本年報資料刑事案件發生數含補報發生數，破獲數為自破+破他(含破積案)。
8. 本書所陳列數字以電腦整理計算，其尾數採四捨五入法計列，故總數與細項之和容有出入。
9. 本年報所用符號代表意義如下：
 - [...] 符號代表數字不明或尚未產生資料。
 - [0] 符號代表數字不及一單位。
 - [—] 符號代表數無字。
10. 本年報承蒙本局各單位提供有關資料，始克編成，謹致謝忱，惟疏漏之處，敬請不吝惠予指正。

Explanatory Notes

- 1.The purposes of compiling and publishing this yearbook are to provide an outline of the social peace maintained under our endeavors in the past years, and to serve as a reference for formulating policies and reviewing performance .
- 2.The data listed in this yearbook are either provided by various offices of our police bureau ,or collected from relevant authorities. The sources of data are shown under each table.
- 3.The figures listed in this yearbook are mainly preferred to the year of 2018 and the data from 2009 through 2018 are listed as much as possible . Moreover the summary is provided for this yearbook.
- 4.A total of 25 tables have been compiled in this yearbook, and the data contained are classified into 6 categories, as follows: Public Security, Transportation, Peace Preservation and Civil Defense ,Administrative Affairs , Household Registration, personnel and Budgetary Expenditures.
- 5.The Word(s) “Year” used in this yearbook means the whole specified year , “End of the Year” means “by the end of the December of the year” , and “Fiscal Year” means from January 1 to December 31.
- 6.The measure units used in this yearbook are the metric system . If conditions are special ,another unit is used and noted.
- 7.The offense known to the police includes the unreported offense cleared by the police, The offense cleared by the police include the offense cleared of the jurisdiction and of others’ jurisdiction.
8. This book exhibits the digit to reorganize the computation by the computer, , its mantissa picks rounds up the law to count the row, therefore the total and the thin sum contain the difference.
- 9.The following symbols are used throughout the publication:
 - “...” means figures are not yet available.
 - “ 0” means the figure is less than half a unit.
 - “—” means no figures.
- 10.If there is anything questionable, please feel free to contact us.

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新竹市警察局簡介

一、本局沿革

- 71年 7月 1日:新竹市政府升格改制省轄市，新竹縣、新竹市警察局合署辦公。
- 78年12月10日:本局旋至78年7月始奉台灣省政府准自78年12月10日正式成立。
- 79年 3月 2日:第一、第三分局成立。
- 79年 7月 1日:第二分局成立。
- 79年11月 1日:新竹市下設東、北、香山等三區公所，正式分區治事。
- 81年 7月 1日:配合戶警分立，原屬戶政事務所改隸新竹市政府。
- 87年 7月11日:原屬本局消防隊為應消防業務激增與重視，分隸另成立消防局。
- 89年 1月 1日:市府成立交通局，原屬交通隊交通號誌維修、交控中心、道安會報及停車管理業務等移交市府交通局辦理。
- 89年 7月 1日:增設公關室及少年隊。
- 91年 1月31日:安檢課改編為陸務課。
- 92年 3月15日:船舶動員編管整備等業務，移由交通部、農委會接管。
- 94年 7月 1日:增設婦幼警察隊、鑑識課；刑警隊改為刑事警察大隊。
- 96年 1月 2日:陸務課裁撤，業務移撥內政部移民署。
- 103年1月 1日:一級單位除會計室、人事室、勤務指揮中心及民防管制中心外，餘均改為「科」，另增設政風室及法制科。
戶口課改制防治科，納入民防組訓業務。
保安民防課更名保安科，民防組訓業務移至防治科，防護業務移至民防管制中心。

Introduction to Hsinchu City Police Bureau

I. Development

- July 1st 1982: Hsinchu City was officially upgraded to a provincially-governed city government. Then, Hsinchu city police bureau was combined from the Hsinchu county police bureau and turned independent.
- Dec. 10th 1989: Approved in July of 1989 by Taiwan provincial government that Hsinchu City Police Bureau be officially established on Dec.10th of 1989.
- March 2nd 1990: The first and third precincts under Hsinchu City Police Bureau were formed.
- July 1st 1990: Its Second Precinct was set up.
- Nov. 1st 1990: Under Hsinchu City government, three precincts were established: Zhudong, Zhubei and Hsiang-shan.
- July 1st 1992: Under the call of separating policing and household registration affairs by the government, the household registration management was re-assigned to under the supervision of the Hsinchu City government.
- July 11th 1998: The fire brigade under the Bureau was separated and established as Hsinchu City Fire Bureau to take care of the increasing firefighting efforts and show its commitment to firefighting safety.
- Jan.1st 2000: Hsinchu city government set up its Department of Transportation to attend to the needs related to traffic signs maintenance, traffic control center, road safety meetings and parking management that were originally managed by the Transportation Brigade of Hsinchu City Police Bureau.
- July 1st 2000: Public Relations Office and Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Brigade were added to Hsinchu City Police Bureau.
- Jan. 31st 2002: Security Inspection Section was re-deployed and renamed as Land Affairs Section.
- March 15th 2003: Sea vessel mobilization related affairs were transferred to and taken over by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the Council of Agriculture.
- July 1st 2005: Women and Children Protection Brigade and Forensic Science Section added to the Hsinchu City Police Bureau. Its Criminal Investigation Brigade was enlarged and renamed as Criminal Investigation Corps.
- Jan. 2nd 2007: Land affairs Section was removed while its business was assigned to under the management of National Immigration Agency.
- Jan 1st 2014: First level units in addition to the Accounting Office, Personnel Office, Command and Control Center and Civil Defense Operations Center, was renamed as 「Section」, and Civil Service Ethics Office and Legal Affairs Section was added to the Police Bureau .
- Census Division was renamed as Prevention and Control Section, and was added civil defense group training business.
- Peace Preservation and Civil Defense Division was renamed as Public Order Section, and civil defense group training business were transferred to Prevention and Control Section, Civil protection business were transferred to Civil Defense Operations Center.

二、新竹市警察局歷任正副首長

表一、新竹市警察局歷任正副首長

歷任局長姓名及到職日			歷任副局長姓名及到職日		
姓名	到職日		姓名	到職日	
	年	月		年	月
吳長寬	78	12	古德先	79	1
			王隆	79	2
蕭季慧	82	1	洪春木	79	2
			黃泮池	80	9
劉闊	84	4	王來發	81	1
			衛悌悝	82	6
王隆	85	7	王賢基	82	9
			謝永敏	84	9
陳連禎	88	11	戴錦華	84	9
			江建虎	86	2
鄭新民	90	7	潘宏華	86	2
			陳順騰	87	4
邱豐光	96	2	田建台	87	4
			李永癸	90	8
李金田	97	12	呂英敏	91	5
			丁志元	92	6
張永仰	99	12	許永生	92	6
			陳火炎	93	8
陳耀南	104	1	王毓綱	95	6
			湯清泉	96	4
鄧學鑫	108	3	孫文超	97	7
			王文伸	97	12
			張弘文	97	12
			楊台興	99	12
			侯木川	99	12
			張清春	101	12
			李謀旺	101	12
			連金河	103	9
			張明和	103	9
			陳錦文	104	7
			陳保安	104	7
			葉志誠	105	8
			李建廣	105	8
			黃秀法	107	2
			馬新民	107	2
			陳進吉	107	7
			張厚齊	107	7

資料來源：新竹市警察局人事室。

II. Name list of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of various terms

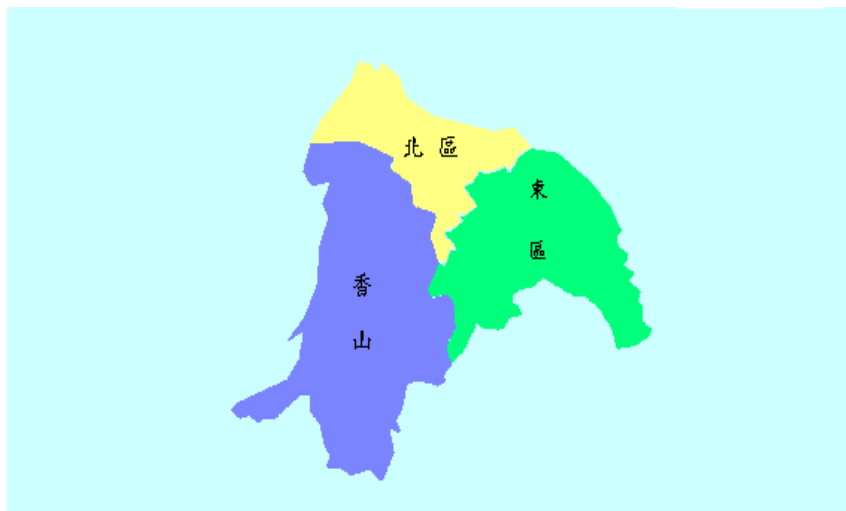
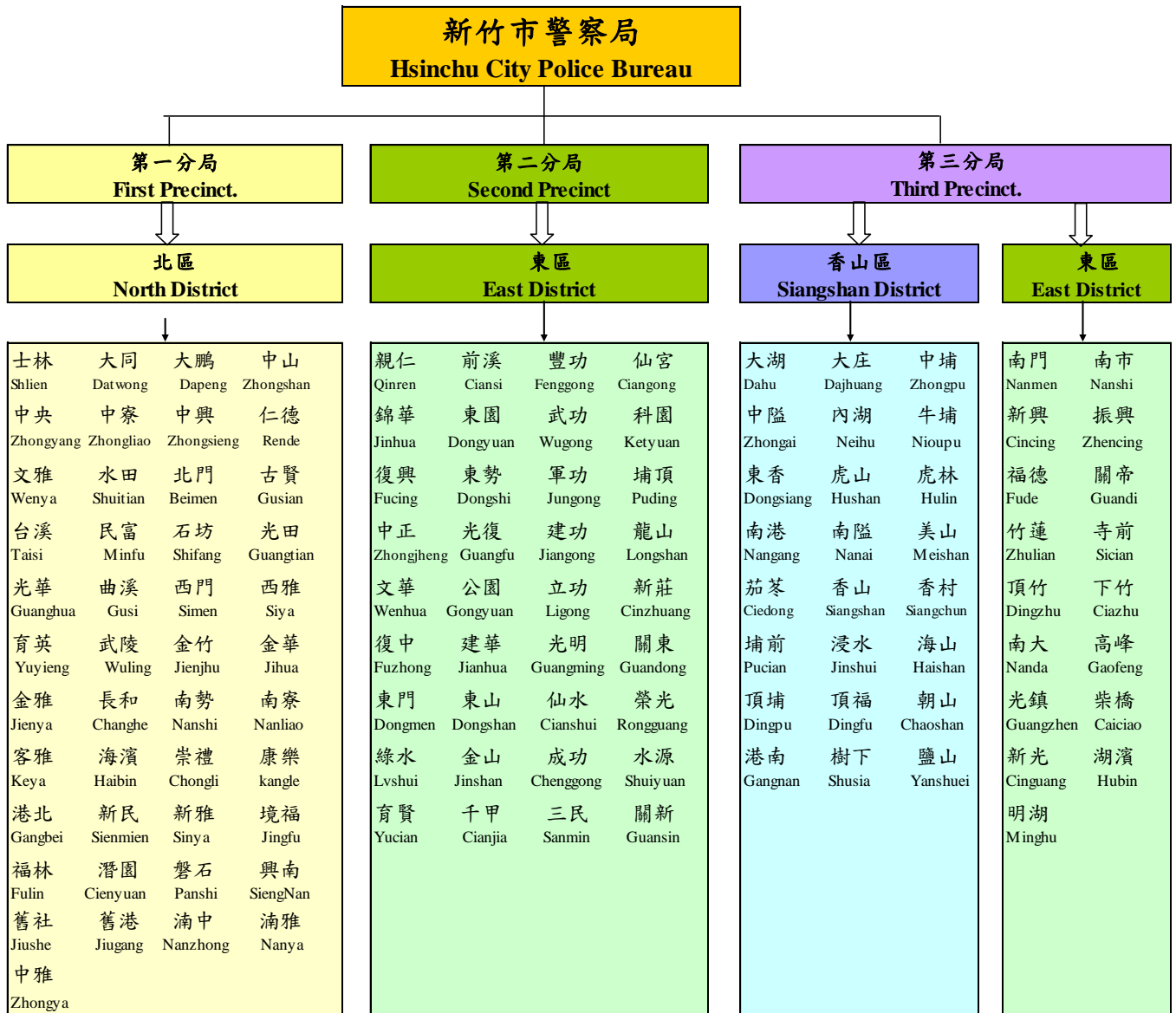
Table 1: Name List of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in succession of Hsinchu City Police Bureau

Names of Commissioner in succession and their reporting dates			Names of Deputy Commissioner in succession and their reporting dates		
Names	Reporting Date		Names	Reporting Date	
	Year	Month		Year	Month
WU, CHANG-KUAN	1989	Dec	KU, TE-HSIEN	1990	Jan
			WANG, LUNG	1990	Feb
HSIAO, CHI-HUI	1993	Jan	HUNG, CHUN-MU	1990	Feb
			HUANG, PAN-CHIH	1991	Sep
LIU, KUO	1995	Apr	WANG, LAI-FA	1992	Jan
			WEI, TI-KUN	1993	Jun
WANG, LUNG	1996	Jul	WANG, HSIEN-CHI	1993	Sep
			HSIEH, YUNG-MIN	1995	Sep
CHEN, LIEN-CHENG	1999	Nov	TAI, CHIN-HUA	1995	Sep
			CHIANG, CHIEN-HU	1997	Feb
CHENG, HSIN-MIN	2001	Jul	PAN, HUNG-HUA	1997	Feb
			CHEN, SHUN-TENG	1998	Apr
CHIU, FENG-KUANG	2007	Feb	TIEN, CHIEN-TAI	1998	Apr
			LEE, YUNG-KUEI	2001	Aug
LEE, CHIN-TIEN	2008	Dec	LU, YING-MIN	2002	May
			TING, CHIH-YUAN	2003	Jun
CHANG, YUNG-YANG	2010	Dec	HSU, YUNG-SHENG	2003	Jun
			CHEN, HUO-YEN	2004	Aug
CHEN, YAO-NAN	2015	Jan	WANG, YU-KANG	2006	Jun
			TANG, CHING-CHUAN	2007	Apr
TENG, HSUEH-HSIN	2019	Mar.	SUN, WEN-CHAO	2008	Jul
			WANG, WEN-SHEN	2008	Dec
			CHANG, HUNG-WEN	2008	Dec
			YANG, TAI-SHING	2010	Dec
			HOU, MU-CHUAN	2010	Dec
			JHANG, CING-CHUN	2012	Dec
			LI, MOU-WANG	2012	Dec
			LYING, JIYING-HE	2014	Sep
			JHANG, MYING-HE	2014	Sep
			CHEN, JIN-WEN	2015	Jul
			CHEN, BAO-AN	2015	Jul
			YE, ZHI-CHENG	2016	Aug
			LI, JIAN-GUANG	2016	Aug
			HUANG, SIOU-FA	2018	Feb
			MA, SIN-MIN	2018	Feb
			CHEN, CHIN-CHI	2018	July
			CHANG, HOU-CHI	2018	July

Data source: Personnel Office of Hsinchu City Police Bureau.

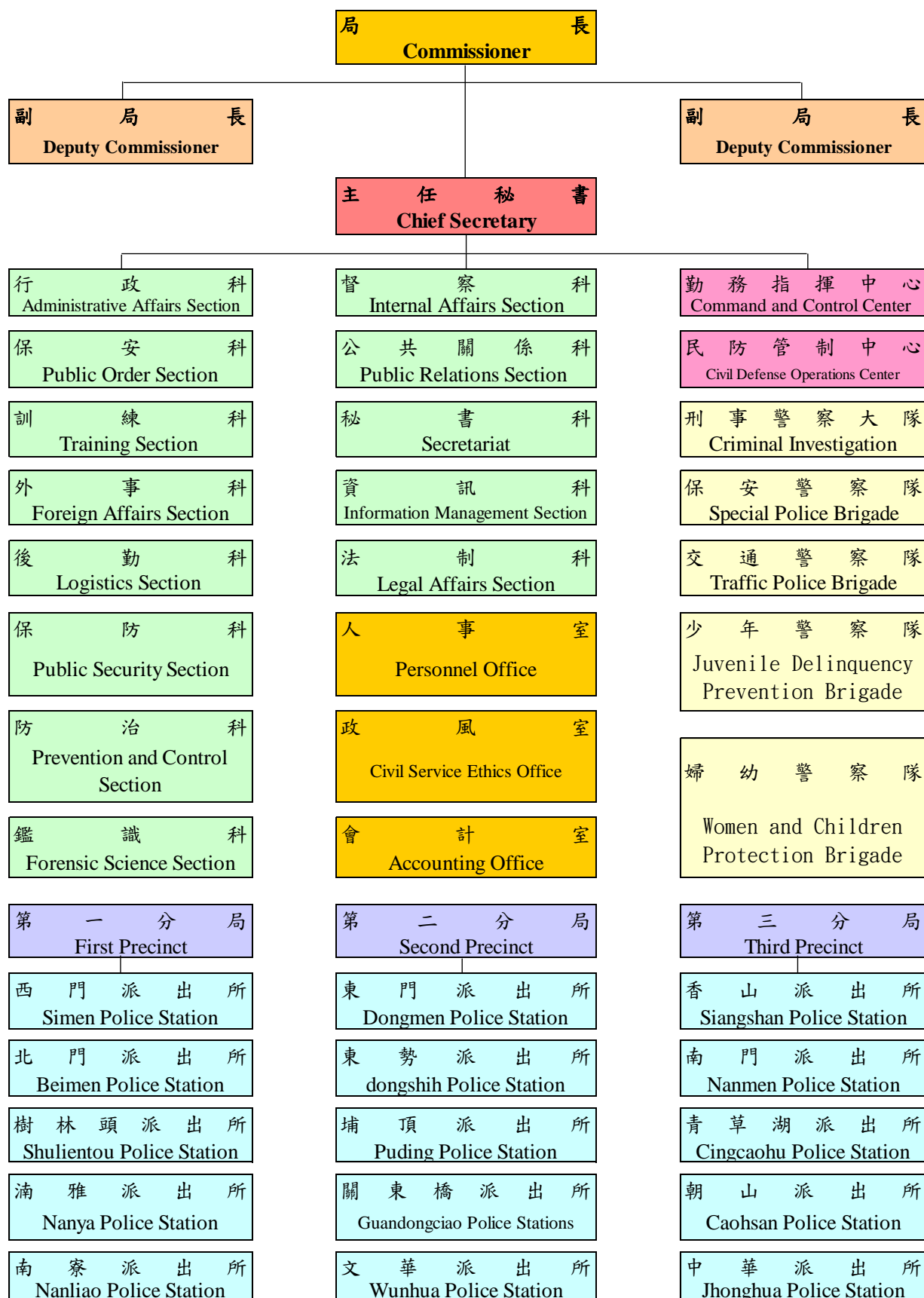
新竹市警察局各分局轄區分布圖

Jurisdictions Diagram of the Police Precincts in Hsinchu City



新竹市警察局行政組織圖

Organization Chart of Hsinchu City Police Bureau



警政統計提要分析

一、治安

1. 刑事案件發生數與破獲數

民國107年本局受(處)理刑事案件發生數4,413件，較上年4,424件減少11件，減0.25%，其中減少最多前3項為毒品減少139件(-19.47%)、賭博減少70件(-51.47%)及竊盜減少33件(-3.30%)。

刑案破獲數4,252件，破獲率為96.35%，較上年破獲率98.80%減少2.45個百分點；緝獲嫌疑犯4,778人，較上年4,345人增加433人，增9.97%。

表1. 新竹市全般刑案發生數之變動

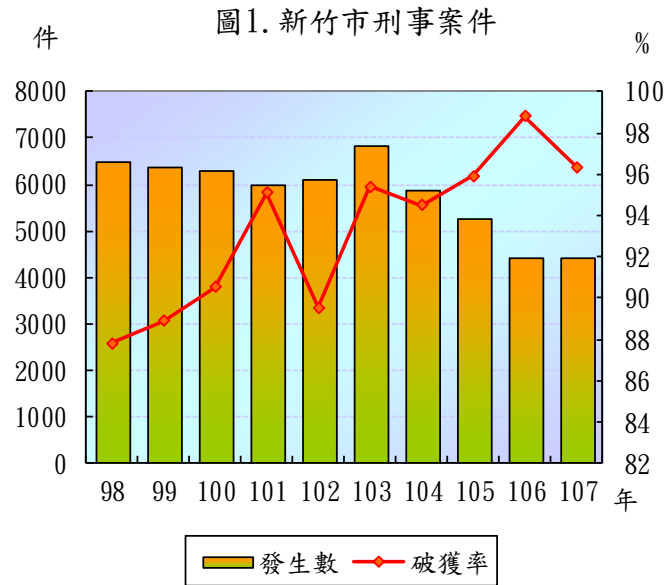
單位:件

	總計	竊盜				暴力 犯罪	詐欺	毒品	駕駛 過失	一般 傷害	賭博	公共 危險	其他	
		重大 竊盜	普通 竊盜	汽車 竊盜	機車 竊盜									
106年	4,424	1,000	-	504	87	409	8	445	714	177	196	136	803	999
107年	4,413	967	1	564	55	347	4	470	575	202	285	66	833	1,011
較上年 增減數	-11	-33	1	60	-32	-62	-4	25	-139	25	89	-70	30	12
增減率 (%)	-0.25	-3.30	-	11.90	-36.78	-15.16	-50.00	5.62	-19.47	14.12	45.41	-51.47	3.74	1.20

資料來源:內政部警政署。

以近10年刑事案件觀察，除了102年及103年外，發生數呈現逐年遞減現象。103年發生數6,826件為最高，至107年4,413件為最低，兩者減少2,413件，減幅達35.35%，主要係竊盜案件逐年減少所致，而102年及103年發生數增加，主要為102年以詐欺、竊盜及毒品增加所致，103年則係因公共危險增加所致。

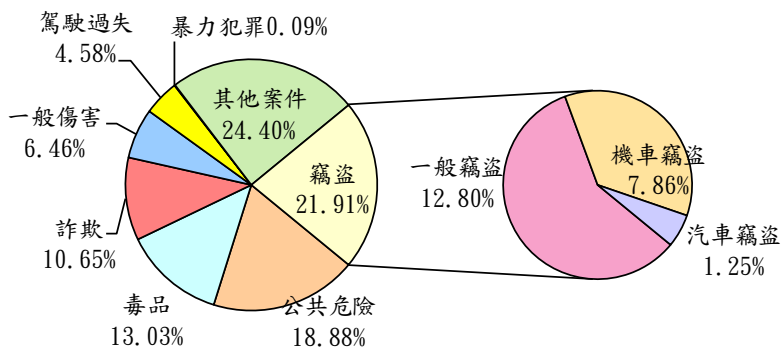
近十年破獲率以98年87.80%最低，期間除102年、104年及107年破獲率略降外，近十年破獲率呈逐年上升趨勢，至106年98.80%達到最高。



2. 刑事案件發生比率

民國107年各類刑案中以竊盜案最多，共受理967件，占刑案總數21.91%（其中一般竊盜占刑案總數12.80%、機車竊盜占7.86%、汽車竊盜占1.25%），其次為公共危險罪833件，占18.88%，再其次依序為違反毒品危害防制條例575件占13.03%、詐欺470件占10.65%、一般傷害285件占6.46%及駕駛過失202件占4.58%；另影響治安嚴重觀感的暴力犯罪為4件，占0.09%。

圖2. 新竹市刑事案件發生比率
民國107年



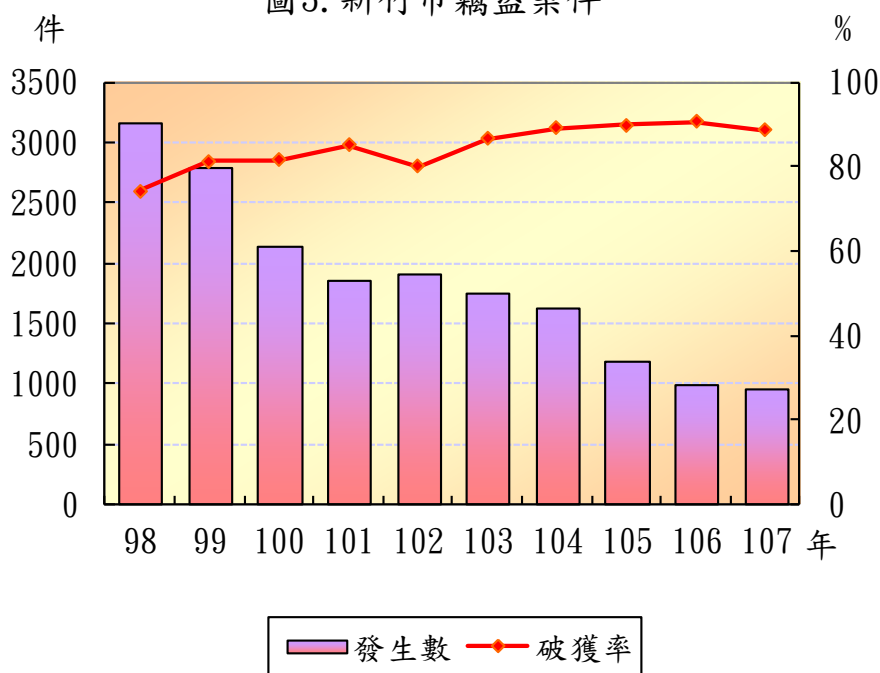
3. 竊盜案件

歷年刑事案件大多以竊盜案發生比率最高，但其所占比率已呈現下降趨勢，觀察98年所占比率為48.69%，至107年已下降為21.91%，大幅減少26.78個百分點之多。竊盜案件107年發生數為967件，較上年1,000件減少33件，減3.30%；竊盜破獲率88.73%，較上年90.70%減少1.97個百分點；緝獲竊盜嫌疑犯558人，較上年468人增加19.23%。

機車竊盜107年發生347件，破獲277件，破獲率79.83%；汽車竊盜發生55件，破獲40件，破獲率72.73%；與上年比較，機車竊盜發生數較上年409件減少62件，減15.16%，破獲率較上年100.00%減少20.17個百分點；汽車竊盜發生數較上年87件減少32件，減36.78%，破獲率較上年59.77%增加12.96個百分點。

近十年竊盜案觀察，發生數最高在98年3,172件，最低為107年967件，兩者減少幅度達69.51%之多，期間除了102年發生數略升外，竊盜案呈逐年下降趨勢，主要係因落實執行各項肅竊偵防措施所致。107年竊盜案之減少，主要為機車竊盜減少62件，減少最多所影響。破獲率以98年74.21%最低，期間除了102年下降外，呈現逐年上升趨勢，至106年破獲率90.70%為最高。

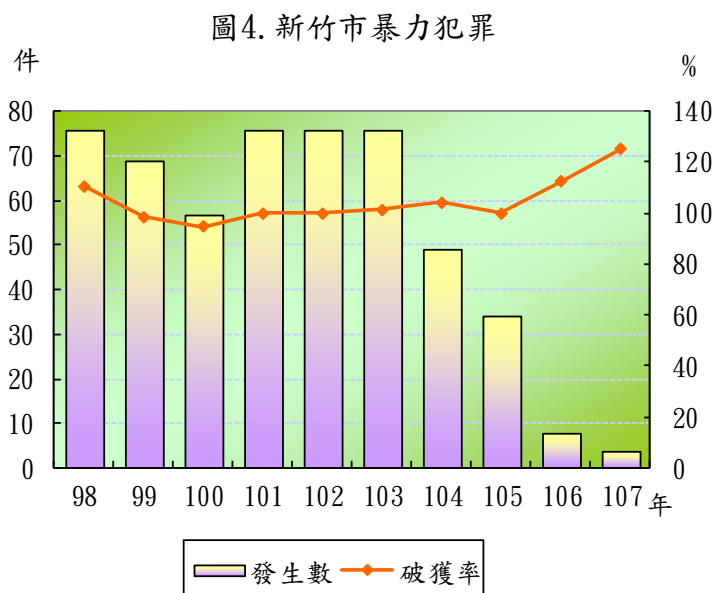
圖3. 新竹市竊盜案件



4. 暴力犯罪案件

暴力犯罪自89年1月起修正為包括強盜、搶奪、擄人勒贖、故意殺人、重大恐嚇取財、強制性交、重傷害等七項，106年1月起強制性交修正為不含對幼性交。民國107年本市暴力犯罪發生共4件，較上年8件減少4件，減幅50.00%，其中以故意殺人3件占75%最多，其次為強盜1件占25.00%；暴力犯罪破獲率為125.00%，較上年112.50%增加12.50個百分點；緝獲嫌疑人犯數8人，較上年20人減少60.00%。

以98年至107年歷年觀察，近4年暴力犯罪呈逐年下降趨勢，以104年減少27件，減少最多；破獲率以100年94.74%最低，107年125.00%最高，近7年破獲率均維持在100%以上。

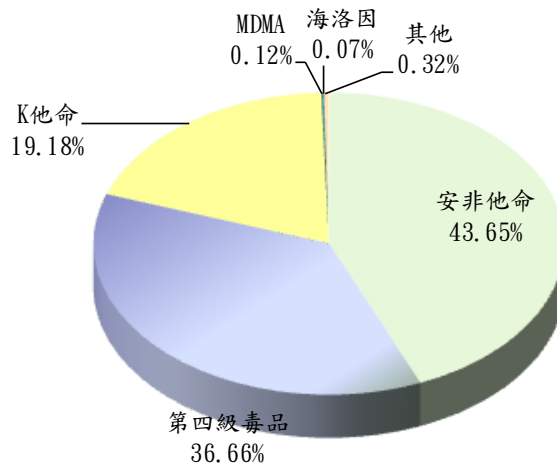


5. 查獲毒品

民國107年查獲毒品620件，其中第一級毒品219件，占35.32%、第二級毒品362件，占58.39%最多、第三級毒品38件，占6.13%；查獲毒品嫌疑犯767人，其中以第二級毒品447人最多，占58.28%，第一級毒品258人，占33.64%，第三級毒品61人，占7.95%。

毒品查獲數量1,649,980.15公克，其中安非他命720,238.45公克最多占43.65%，其次為第四級毒品604,925.21公克占36.66%，K他命316,407.78公克占19.18%。

圖5. 新竹市查獲毒品數量
民國107年

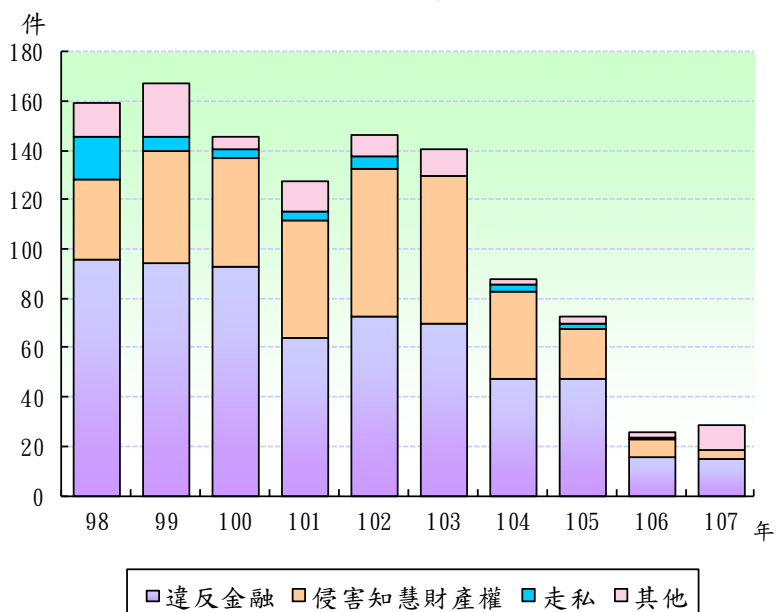


6. 經濟案件

民國107年查獲經濟案件29件，較上年26件增加3件，增11.54%，其中以違反金融15件占51.72%居首，違反洗錢防制法10件占34.48%次之，侵害智慧財產權4件占13.79%，與上年比較，違反金融件數減少1件，減6.25%，違反洗錢防制法增9件，增900%，侵害智慧財產權減少3件，減42.86%；查獲經濟案件金額為5億4,454萬3千元。

以98年至107年歷年經濟案件觀察，件數最多為99年168件，最少為106年26件，近年查獲經濟案件持續減少，其中以104年減少最多。

圖6. 新竹市經濟案件

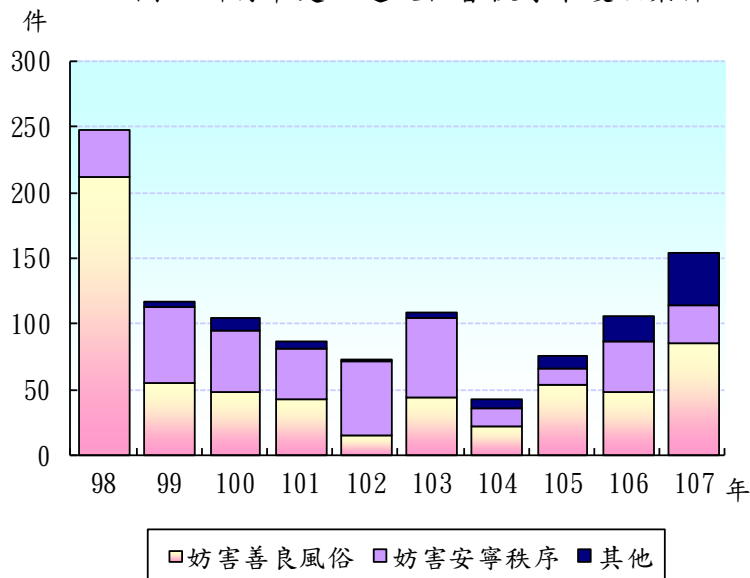


7. 處理違反社會秩序維護法案件

違警罰法自民國80年7月1日起廢止，改實施社會秩序維護法；民國107年處理違反社會秩序維護法共155件，較上年106件增加49件，增46.23%；其中以妨害善良風俗86件占55.48%居首，其次為妨害他人身體財產34件占21.94%，妨害安寧秩序29件占18.71%；人數191人，較上年121人增加70人，增57.85%。

以98年至107年歷年觀察，98年248件，件數最多，98至102年呈下降趨勢，其中99年減少最多，減131件，其主要為98年大法官會議認定罰娼不罰嫖規定違憲，警察機關審慎認定所致，而件數最少在104年之43件，近3年則又呈增加趨勢。

圖7. 新竹市處理違反社會秩序維護法案件



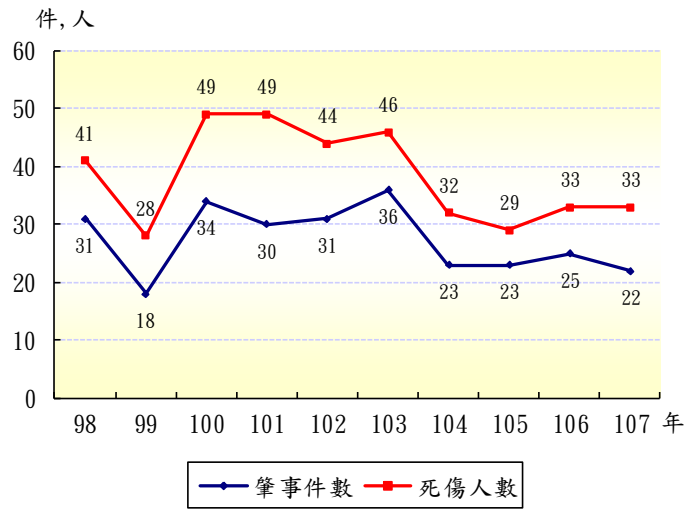
二、交通

1. 道路交通事故(A1類+A2類)

民國107年本市道路交通事故肇事事件數A1類22件，較上年25件減少3件，減12.00%，死亡22人，較上年減少3人，減12.00%，受傷11人，較上年增加3人；A2類肇事7,436件，較上年5,842件增加1,594件，增27.29%，受傷9,984人，較上年增45.26%；A1類加A2類肇事合計7,458件，平均每天發生20.43件，較上年16.07件增加4.36件。

以98年至107年A1類交通事故觀察，103年肇事件數36件最多，99年18件最少，近十年平均肇事件數為27.3件，近4年件數明顯下降。

圖8. 新竹市A1類道路交通事故



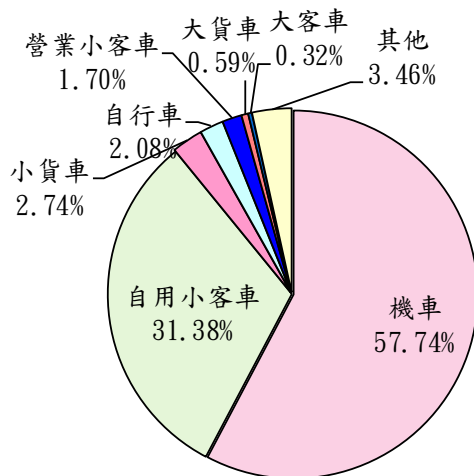
2. 道路交通事故原因(A1類+A2類)

民國107年本市道路交通事故肇事原因以駕駛人過失7,252件占97.24%最多，其次行人或乘客過失135件占1.81%。

3. 道路交通事故肇事車種(A1類+A2類)

民國107年本市道路交通事故肇事車種以機車4,306件占57.74%最多，其次為自用小客車2,340件占31.38%及小貨車204年占2.74%。

圖9. 新竹市A1+A2類道路交通事故肇事車種
民國107年

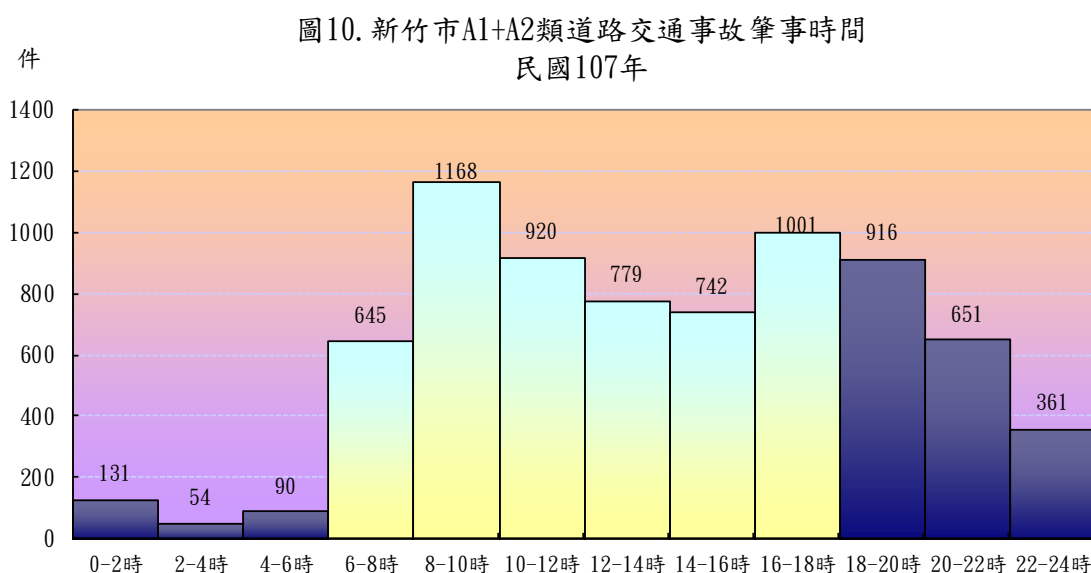


4. 道路交通事故道路型態(A1類+A2類)

民國107年本市道路交通事故肇事道路型態以交叉路4,490件占60.20%最多，其次為直路2,660件占35.67%、彎曲路及附近135件占1.81%。

5. 道路交通事故肇事時間(A1類+A2類)

民國107年本市道路交通事故肇事時間以8-10時1,168件，占15.66%最多，其次為16-18時1,001件占13.42%，再其次為10-12時920件占12.34%。

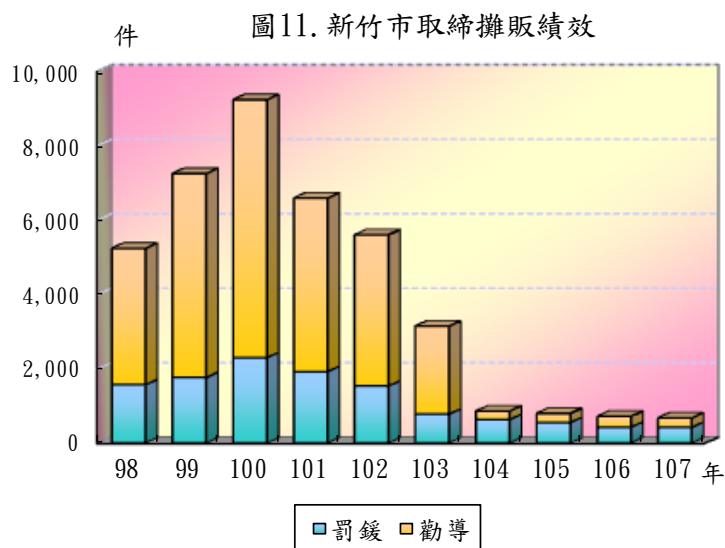


6. 舉發違反道路交通管理事件成果

民國107年共舉發違反道路交通17萬7,454件，較去年19萬2,645件減少15,191件，減幅7.89%，其中移公路監理機關處理17萬7,008件，警察機關處理446件；舉發件數以違規停車63,989件占36.06%為最多，其次為行車速度超速60里以下33,075件占18.64%、違規臨時停車25,630件占14.44%及不依規定轉彎或變換車道10,563件占5.95%、闖紅燈直行左轉7,354件占4.14%。

三、行政業務

民國107年取締攤販675件，較上年720件減少45件，減幅6.25%，其中以罰鍰425件最多，占62.96%，勸導250件，占37.04%。觀察自101年至107年呈逐年遞減情形，主要為配合政策所影響。



四、家戶訪查

民國107年執行家戶訪查，人口屢查不遇通報件數53件，較上年減少92件，減63.45%，無記事人口訪查戶數130,845戶，較上件減少35,153戶，減21.18%，治安及為民服務諮詢對象聯繫訪查人數26,805人，暫住人口訪查人數357人，尋獲失蹤人口數360人，較上年減少5人，減1.37%。

五、人事及經費

民國107年本局編制員額1,111人，年底現有人數993人，相較去年底增加57人，增6.09%，其中警察人員935人占94.16%，一般行政人員58人占5.84%。駕駛技工工友30人，較去年減少1人，約聘僱5人，臨時人員10人。

本局民國107年度預算數為14億7,459萬8千元，決算數13億7,740萬6千元，執行率93.41%，其中人事費占總決算85.64%，經常業務費占11.03%，獎補助費占0.48%，資本支出占2.86%；與106年度決算數13億2,472萬元相較增加3.98%。

圖12. 新竹市警察局歲入預、決算數

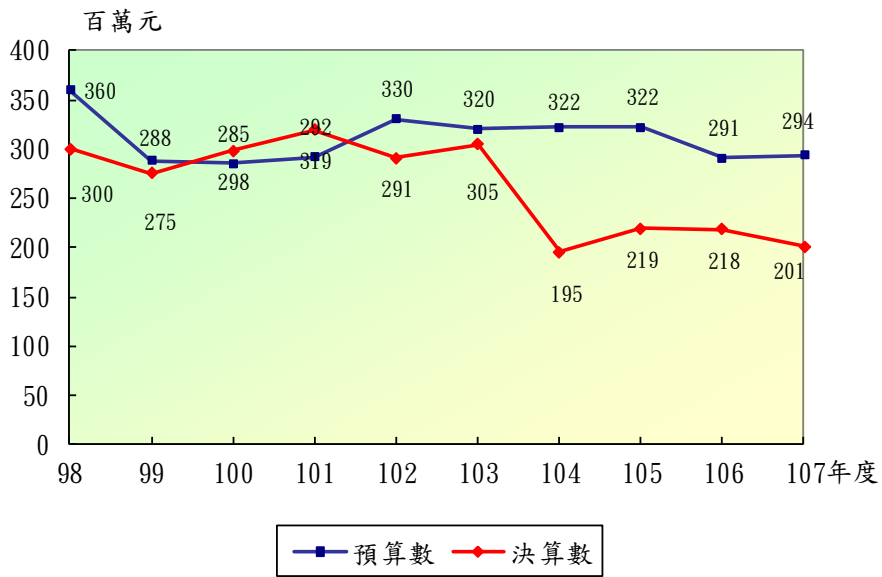
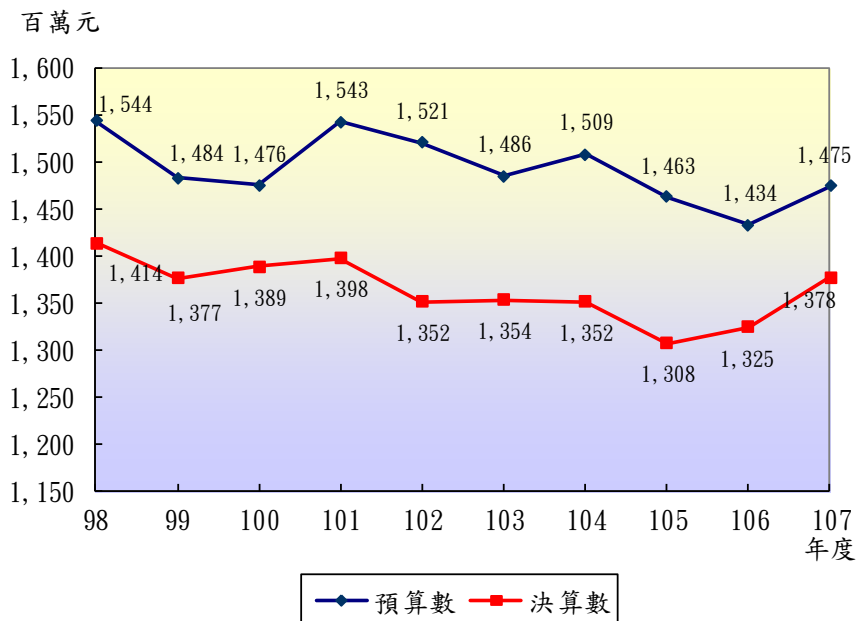


圖13. 新竹市警察局歲出預、決算數



Summary of Police Administration Statistical Analysis

I. Public Security

1. Number of Criminal Offenses and Offenses Cleared

In 2018, the Hsinchu City Police Bureau handled a total of 4,413 criminal offenses, a reduction by 11 cases or 0.25% from 4,424 offenses in 2017. Of which, Drugs decreased the most by 139 cases (-19.47%), Gambling dropped the second by 70 cases (-51.47%), the third was Larceny dropped by 33 cases (-3.30%).

4,252 criminal offenses were cleared at a rate of 96.35%, an reduction of 2.45 percentage points from 98.80% recorded in 2017. 4,778 offenders were rounded up, which was a rise of 433 headcounts or 9.97% from 4,345 offenders arrested in 2017.

Table1.The variation of Criminal Cases in Hsinchu City

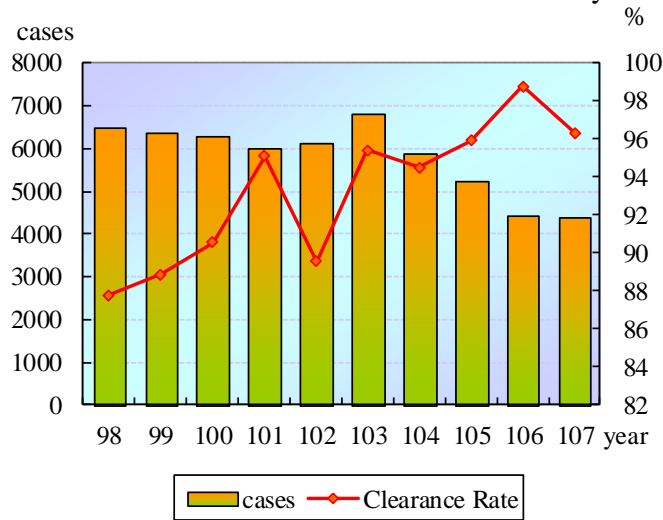
	Total	Larceny					Violent Crime	Fraud	Drug	Driver Negligence	General Injury	Gambling	Against Public Safety	others
		Serious Larceny	General Larceny	Motor Vehicle	Motor-cycle									
2016	4,424	1,000	-	504	87	409	8	445	714	177	196	136	803	999
2017	4,413	967	1	564	55	347	4	470	575	202	285	66	833	1,011
VS. with Last Year	-11	-33	1	60	-32	-62	-4	25	-139	25	89	-70	30	12
VS. with Last Year(%)	-0.25	-3.30	-	11.90	-36.78	-15.16	-50.00	5.62	-19.47	14.12	45.41	-51.47	3.74	1.20

Source:National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior .

Over all on criminal offenses from 2009 to 2018, the criminal offense was down incrementally year after year except in 2013 and 2014. 6, 826 cases were reported to the Police Bureau in 2014, the highest number, and the lowest number was reported in 2018 by 4,413 cases , both reduced to 2,413 cases or 35.35%. This was predominantly due to a sharp drop on theft offenses, besides in 2013 and 2014, the criminal offense was increased which due to increased fraud, larceny and drug in 2013, and in 2014, due to increased Against Public Safety.

On crime cleared rates, 87.80% recorded in 2009 was the lowest level. From 2009 onwards, crime cleared rate was on upward trend annually and reached its highest level in 2017 by 98.80% , except in 2013 、2015and 2018 when crime cleared rates slightly down .

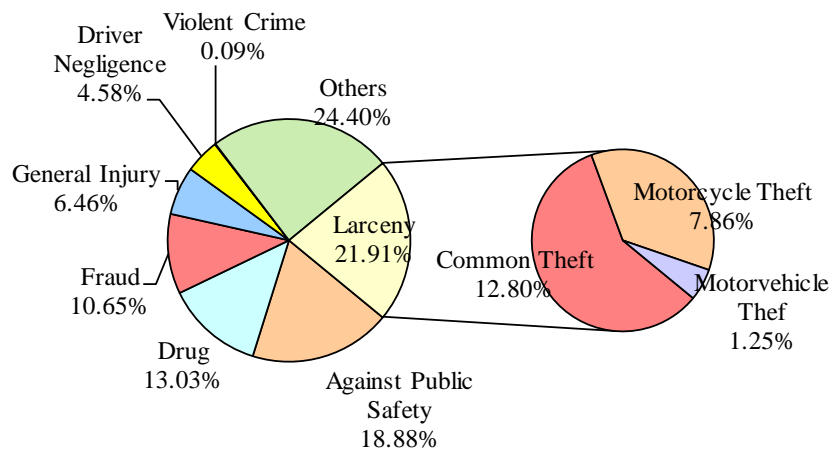
Chart 1. Criminal Cases in Hsinchu City



2. Criminal Offense Rates

In 2018, Larceny-theft accounted for most crimes committed, totaling 967 offenses or 21.91% of all crimes (of all crimes, common theft had a share of 12.80%, motorcycle theft 7.86% and motor vehicle theft 1.25%). The second was 833 cases on Against public safety or 18.88% of all. On narcotics violations, there were 575 offenses or 13.03%. On fraud, there were 470 offenses or 10.65% , On general injury, there were 285 offenses or 6.46% , On driver Negligence, there were 202 offenses or 4.58% . On violent crimes, 4 offenses or 0.09% were reported.

Chart 2.Hsinchu City Criminal Cases Rates 2018

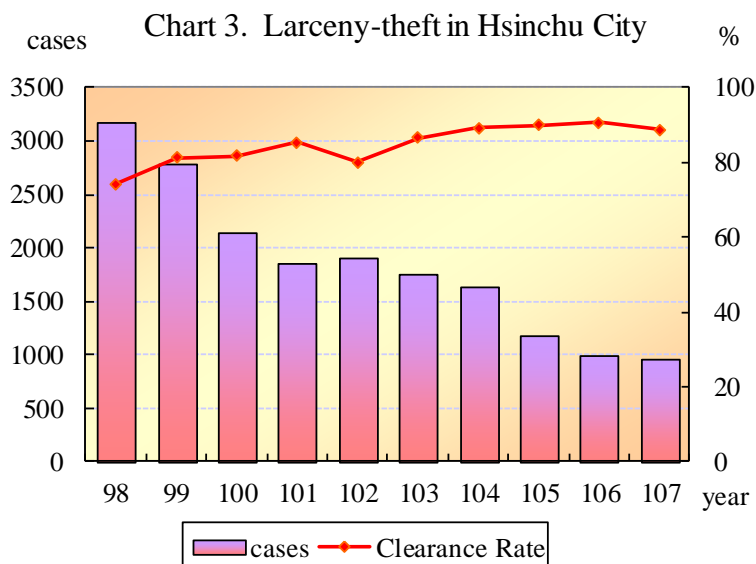


3. Larceny-theft Offenses

Larceny-theft offenses accounted for most crimes committed most years, but its percentage showed a declining trend. Observed its percentage was 21.91% in 2018, a sharp drop by 26.78 percentage points from 48.69% in 2009. In 2018, 967 offenses were recorded, a drop of 33 offenses or 3.30% from 1,000 offenses recorded in 2017. The cleared rate on larceny-theft offenses in 2018 reached 88.73%, a decrease of 1.97 percentage points from 90.70% posted in 2017. In 2018, 558 offenders were arrested, an increase of 19.23% from 468 offenders arrested in 2017.

In 2018, 347 offenses on motorcycle theft were reported and 277 of which were cleared. That was a cleared rate of 79.83%. 55 offenses on motor vehicle theft were reported and 40 were detected, a cleared rate of 72.73%. Motorcycle theft was down by 62 offenses or 15.16% from 409 offenses recorded in 2017. Its cleared rate decreased by 20.17 percentage points from 100.00% posted in 2017. Motor vehicle theft dropped by 32 offenses or 36.78% from 87 offenses recorded in 2017. Its cleared rate increased by 12.96 percentage points compared with 59.77% posted in 2017.

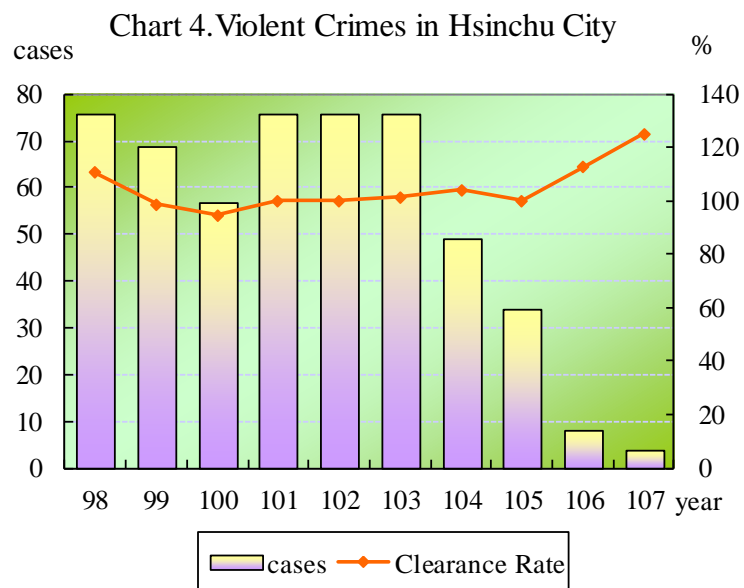
From 2009 to 2018, larceny-theft reached a highest level at 3,172 offenses in 2009 and the lowest level at 967 offenses in 2018, both sharp dropped to 69.51%. From 2009 onwards, it was on a downward trend annually except in 2013 when it moved slightly higher, the principal factor was carries out strictly each detection theft plan. In 2018, larceny offenses were on a downward trend, mainly attributable to decreased motorcycle theft by 62 offenses. Its cleared rate in 2009 was the lowest at 74.21%, but it moved upward annually from 2009 to 2018, however it moved downward in 2013. In 2017, it reached a highest ever recorded by 90.70%.



4. Violent Crimes

Since January of 2000, the definition of violent crimes was enlarged to include seven counts of robbery, forceful taking, kidnapping for ransom, willfulness, serious intimidation and extortion, forcible rape and serious aggravated assault, and from 2017, forcible rape not include child rape. In 2018, 4 violent crimes were committed in Hsinchu City. It was a reduction of 4 offenses or 50.00% from 8 offenses committed in 2017. Among all offenses, willfulness up to 3 accounted for 75.00%, followed by robbery was 1 or 25.00% . Its cleared rate was 125.00%, a rise of 12.50 percentage points from 112.50% in 2017 ; The total offenders arrested were 8, a drop of 60.00% from 20 offenders arrested in 2017.

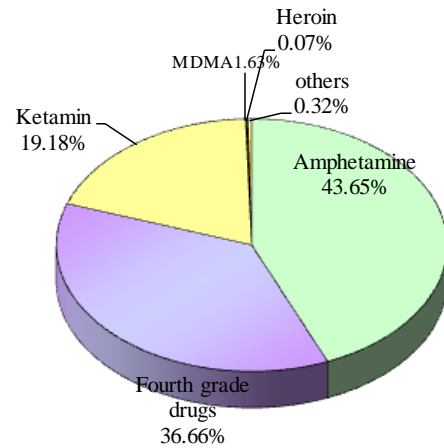
From 2009 to 2018, violent crimes moved downward annually nearly 4 years. Offenses decreased the most by 27 cases in 2015. The cleared rate in 2011 was the lowest at 94.74% and in 2018 was the highest level at 125.00%. The cleared rate nearly 7 years remained at more than 100%.



5. Narcotics Cracked Down

In 2018, a total of 620 narcotics offenses were cracked down. Of all, 219 offenses were on First grade drugs, accounting for 35.32%; 362 offenses were on Second grade drugs, accounting for 58.39%; 38 offenses were on Third grade drugs narcotics, accounting for 6.13%. 767 offenders were arrested, of whom 447 were on Second grade, was the highest at 58.28%, 258 were on First grade, accounting for 33.64% and 61 were on Third grade, accounting for 7.95%. Narcotics quantity seized was 1,649,980.15 grams. Amphetamine the first accounted for 43.65% at 720,238.45 grams, fourth grade drugs the second accounted for 36.66% at 604,925.21 grams and Ketamin at 19.18% or 316,407.78 grams.

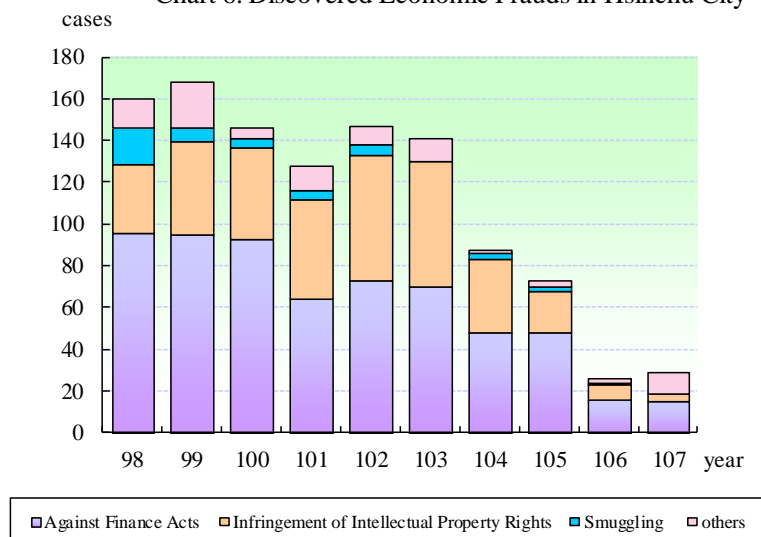
Chart 5. The Quantities of Drugs in Hsinchu City 2018



6. Economic Crimes

In 2018, 29 economic crimes were cleared, a rise of 3 offenses or 11.54% from 26 offenses recorded in 2017. Of all economic crimes, 15 offenses were violated finance related, accounting for 51.72% which topped all. 10 offenses violation of money laundering control act, accounting for 34.48% that came the second. 4 offenses infringed intellectual property rights, accounting for 13.79%. Compared with 2017, there was a drop of 1 offenses or 6.25% on finance-related violations, and a rise of 9 offenses or 900% on violation of money laundering control act, and a drop of 3 offenses or 42.86% on intellectual property rights violations. Total amount cracked down on economic crimes reached NT\$544,543,000. From 2009 to 2018, economic crimes in 2010 were the highest ever recorded by 168 and in 2017, it was 26, and the lowest ever recorded. From 2014, economic crimes were on a downward trend annually and on 2015, it was decreased the most cases.

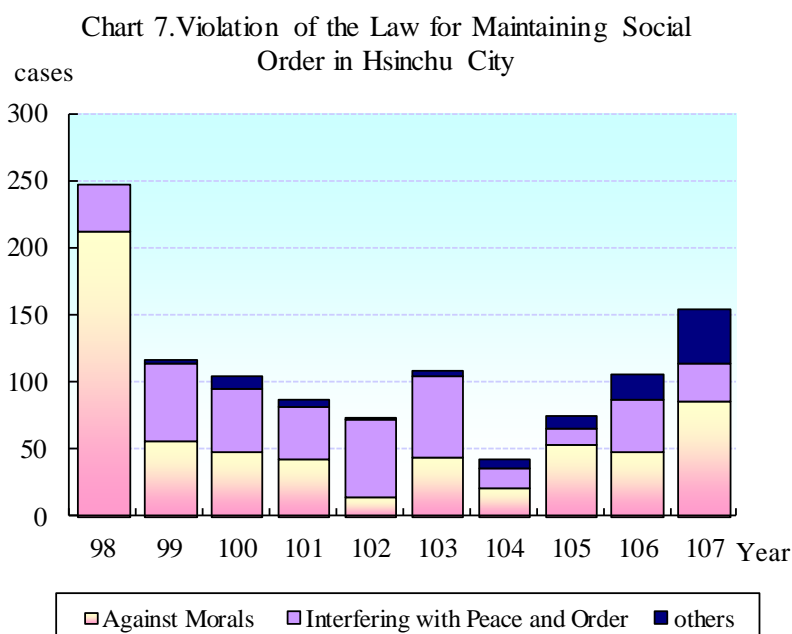
Chart 6. Discovered Economic Frauds in Hsinchu City



7. Public Order Violations

Since the Law governing the penalties for violations against the police was repealed on July 1st 1991, the Law of maintaining public order took place. In 2018, there were 155 offenses on public order violations, a rise by 49 offenses or 46.23% from 106 offenses recorded for 2017. Of all, 86 offenses were against morals, accounting for 55.48%. 34 offenses were against other's bodies or properties, accounting for 21.94%. 29 offenses were interfering with peace and order, accounting for 18.71%. A total of 191 offenders was reported, a rise by 70 offenders or 57.85% from the 121 recorded for 2017.

From 2009 to 2018, public order violations reached the highest by 248 in 2009, but from 2009 to 2013, violations were on a downward trend annually, and in 2010 were decreased the most cases in 131. It's primarily for Council of Grand Justices in 2009, found that the penalty which punish prostitutes and not punish whoremaster unconstitutional, police carefully identified ,besides the lowest offenses was 43 in 2015. But form 2016, violations were on an upward trend annually.



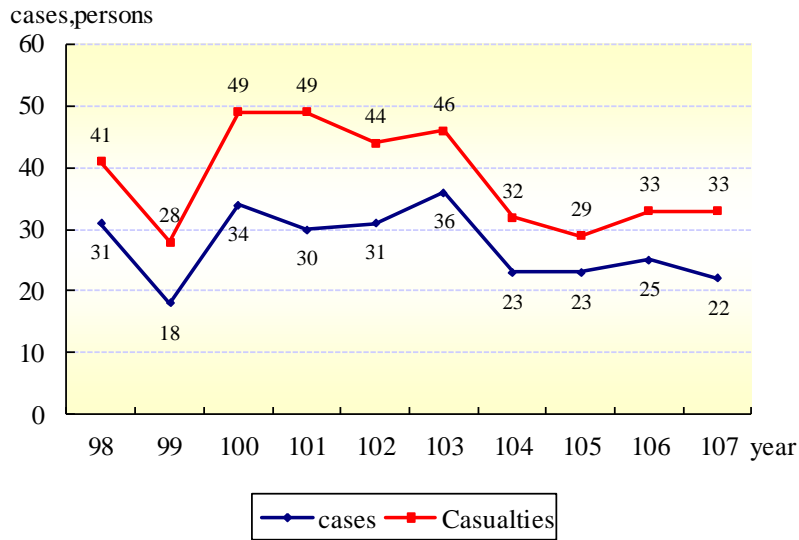
II. Transportation

1. Traffic accidents (Type A1 + Type A2)

In 2018, there were 22 cases reported on Type A1 fatal traffic accidents in Hsinchu City, an decrease of 3 or 12.00% from last year's 25 cases. They led to 22 deaths, a decrease of 3 or 12.00% from last year, and 11 injuries, a rise of 3 from last year. On Type A2 injured traffic accidents, there were 7,436 cases reported, an increase of 1,594 or 27.29% from last year's 5,842 cases. The accidents led to 9,984 injuries, a rise of 45.26% from last year. The total reported on Type A1 and A2 were 7,458 cases. On average, it was 20.43 cases a day, a rise of 4.36 from last year's 16.07 cases a day.

From 2009 to 2018, fatal traffic accidents on Type A1 in 2014 were the highest at 36 cases. In 2010, there were 18 cases recorded, which was the lowest, On average, it was 27.3 cases. From 2015, Type A1 was decreased obviously.

Chart 8. Fata1 Traffic Accidents by Type A1 in Hsinchu City



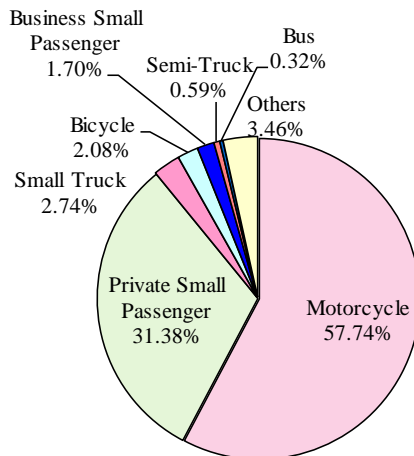
2. Causes that led to traffic accidents (Type A1 + Type A2)

In 2018, traffic accidents in Hsinchu City caused by drivers' negligence were 7,252 accounting for 97.24% and caused by pedestrians' or passengers' negligence were 135 which was a makeup of 1.81%.

3. Related vehicles of traffic accidents

In 2018, by observing traffic accidents vehicles, motorcycles were the first by 4,306 cases, accounted for 57.74%, private small passenger the second accounted for 31.38% at 2,340 cases, small trucks the third accounted for 2.74% at 204 cases .

Chart 9. Related Vehicles of Traffic Accidents by Type A1+A2 in Hsinchu City 2018



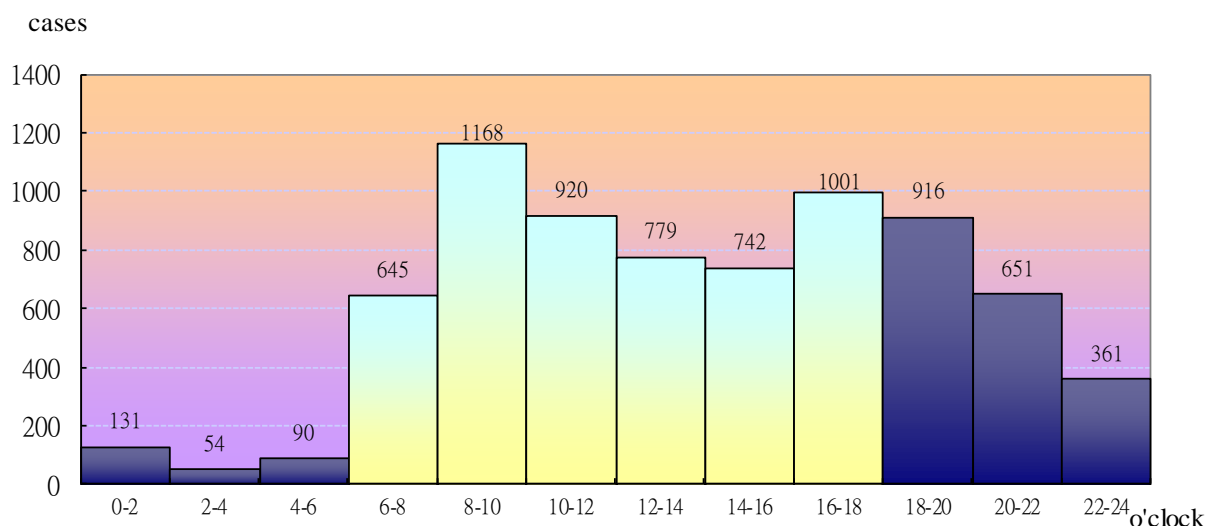
4. Traffic accidents road type

In 2018, by observing traffic accidents road type, crossroad the first accounted for 60.20% at 4,490 cases, straight roadways the second accounted for 35.67% at 2,660 cases, curve road and near curve road the third accounted for 1.81% at 135 cases .

5. Traffic accidents happened time

In 2018, by observing traffic accidents happened time, 8-10 o'clock the first accounted for 15.66% at 1,168 cases, 16-18 o'clock the second accounted for 13.42% at 1,001 cases, 10-12 o'clock the third accounted for 12.34% at 920 cases.

chart10. Traffic Accidents by Type A1+A2 by Happened Time in Hsinchu City 2018



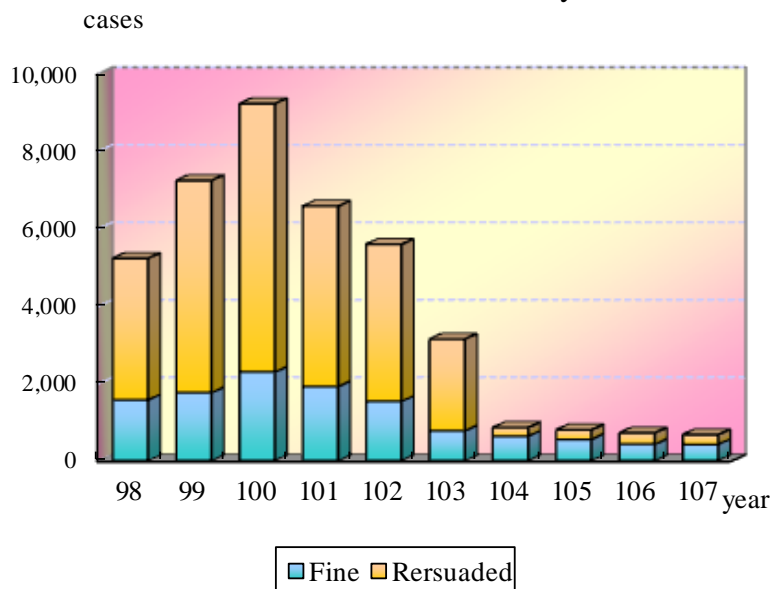
6. Traffic Violations reporting

In 2018, a total of 177,454 traffic offenses were reported, which was a drop of 15,191 or 7.89% from last year's 192,645 offenses. Of all offenses, 177,008 were transferred to motor vehicle offices and 446 were re-directed to police bureaus for handling. The primary cause for traffic offenses was Illegal parking. Altogether, there were 63,989 offenses of this sort, accounting for 36.06%. Offenses on Speeding at below 60 KM/Hour came the second that led to 33,075 offenses or 18.64%. Violation of temporary parking were 25,630 or 14.44%, Making turns without complying with the law were 10,563 or 5.95%, and offenses for running a red light and turning left were 7,354 or 4.14%.

III. Administrative Affairs

In 2018, 675 unlicensed street vendors were banned, a drop of 45 or 6.25% from 720 recorded in 2017. Of the persuaded not to repeat the offense, 425 or 62.96% were fined and 250 or 37.04% were persuaded vendors. It was on a downward trend from 2012 to 2018 which mainly due to limited for the policy .

Chart 11. Records of Banned Unlicensed street Peddlers in Hsinchu City



IV. Household Registration

In the census carried out in 2018, 53 offenses notified cases of repeatedly failing to find crime-prone persons were found, a drop of 92 or 63.45% from last year. 130,845 cases on visitation household of no-crime-prone persons, a drop of 35,153 or 21.18% from last year ,number of visiting public security and public service consulting persons consulting persons were 26,805 persons, number of visiting temporary residents were 357 persons, recovered cases of missing persons were 360 persons, a drop of 5 or 1.37% from last year.

V. Personnel and Budgetary Expenditures

In 2018, Hsinchu City Police Bureau as an organization had a staff of 1,111 headcounts. At year end of 2018, there were 993 headcounts, a rise of 57 headcounts or 6.09% from last year. Among them, there were 935 policemen, accounting for 94.16%; 58 administrators accounting for 5.84%; 30 drivers/technicians/manual workers, a drop of 1 worker from last year, 5 contracted employees and 10 temporary workers.

In 2018, Hsinchu City Police Bureau budgeted NT\$1,474,598,000 (inclusive of budget added or deducted). Its final accounting of revenues and expenditures was NT\$1,377,406,000 which was an interpretation on execution rate of 93.41%. Of all, personnel expenses accounted for 85.64%, general business expenditure at 11.03%, awards and subsidy expenditure at 0.48% and capital expenditure was at 2.86%. Compared with the final accounting of NT\$1,324,720,000 in 2017, it was a rise of 3.98%.

chart 12. Budget & Settled Account of Revenues of Hsinchu City Police Bureau

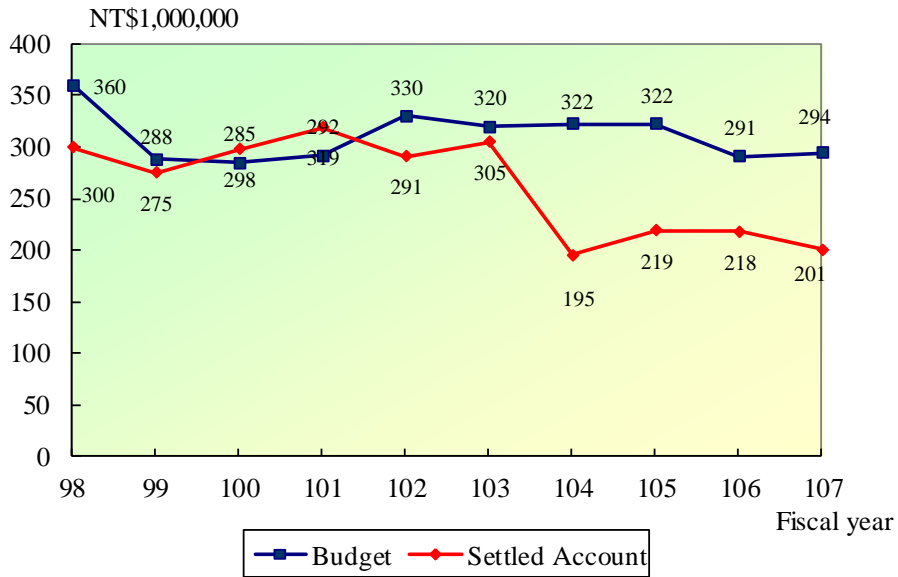
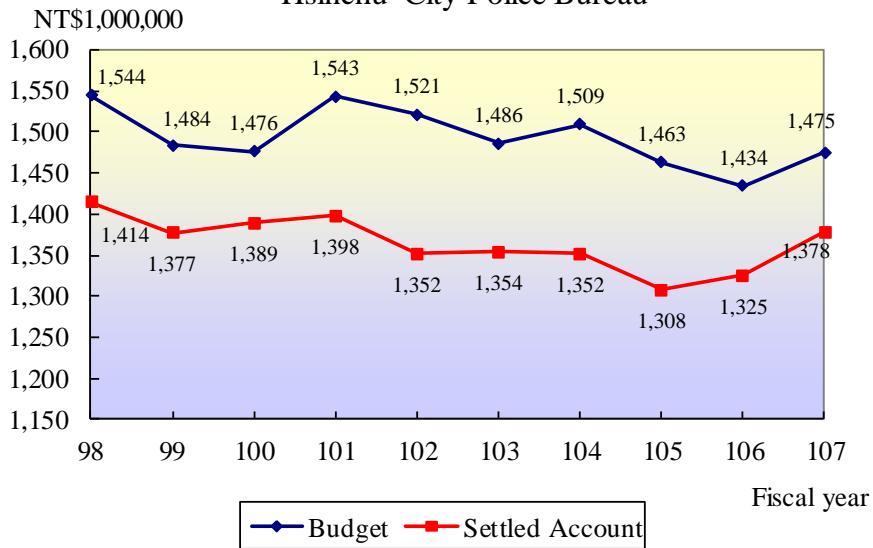


Chart 13. Budget & Settled Account of Expenditures of Hsinchu City Police Bureau



警政統計重要名詞定義

- 一. 刑事案件(簡稱刑案)：指凡行為人觸犯普通刑法及特別刑法之案件。
- 二. 刑案發生數：指警察機關受理民眾告訴、告發、自首或於勤務中發現之犯罪。
- 三. 刑案破(查)獲數：指各警察機關受理民眾告訴、告發、自首或於勤務中發現及實施現場勘查之犯罪，經警察機關偵(調)查破獲者。
 1. 自破：自己轄區發生之刑案，由本轄自行偵破。
 2. 他破：自己轄區內發生之刑案由他轄偵破。
 3. 破他：他轄區內發生之刑案，由本轄偵破。
- 四. 補報發生數：指以前年(月)發生未向警察機關報案，於本年(月)破獲，而補報之刑事案件。
- 五. 破積案：指破獲以前年(月)發生之刑事案件。
- 六. 破獲率：刑案破獲數/刑案發生數*100;有時破獲率超過100,乃因破他轄及破積案之關係。
- 七. 犯罪率(亦稱刑案發生率)：指每萬人口刑事案件發生件數，其公式： $\text{發生數}/\text{年中設籍人口數} * 10000$ 。
- 八. 嫌疑犯：指經警察機關偵(調)查後，認定涉有犯罪嫌疑並經移送法辦之人，為犯罪加害人。
- 九. 犯罪人口率：指每萬人口中嫌疑犯人數，其公式： $\text{嫌疑犯人數}/\text{年中設籍人口數} * 10000$ 。
- 十. 年中設籍人口數： $(\text{本年底設籍人口數} + \text{去年底設籍人口數}) / 2$ 。
- 十一. 兒童嫌疑犯：指未滿12歲之嫌疑犯。
- 十二. 少年嫌疑犯：指12歲以上18歲未滿之嫌疑犯。
- 十三. 青年嫌疑犯：指18歲以上24歲未滿之嫌疑犯。
- 十四. 成年嫌疑犯：指24歲以上之嫌疑犯。
- 十五. 暴力犯罪：包括故意殺人(不含過失致死)、強盜(含海盜及盜匪罪)、搶奪、擄人勒贖、強制性交(含強制性交、共同強制性交及對幼性交)、重大恐嚇取財(係指行為人已著手槍擊、下毒、縱火、爆炸等手段恐嚇勒索財物者)及重傷害(含傷害致死)等七種案件。對幼性交指對於未滿十四歲之男女為未強迫性交行為者。
- 十六. 竊盜案件：指意圖為自己或第三人不法之所有，而竊取他人動產之犯罪行為包括普通竊盜、重大竊盜、汽車竊盜及機車竊盜。
- 十七. 一般竊盜：包含普通竊盜及重大竊盜。
- 十八. 恐嚇取財：包含一般恐嚇取財、重大恐嚇取財。

- 十九. **傷害罪**:指傷害人之身體或健康之犯罪;身體與健康,為人類生存之第一要件,故法律必須加以保護,包含一般傷害、重傷害。
- 二十. **詐欺背信罪**: 詐欺罪:指意圖為自己或第三人不法之所有,以詐術使人陷於錯誤將本人或第三人之物交付,或以詐術得財產上不法之利益或使第三人得之者之犯罪。(刑法第三百三十九條至第三百四十一條)
背信罪:指為他人處理事務,因違背委任或信賴,使他人之財產或利益遭受損害之犯罪。
- 二十一. **違反毒品危害防制條例(簡稱毒品)**:為防制毒品危害,維護國民身心健康,特制定本條例。違反該條例規定,涉嫌製造、運輸、轉讓、販賣、吸食、持有、栽種各級毒品之犯罪行為屬之。毒品之定義:依毒品危害防制條例第二條規定,係指具成癮性、濫用性及對社會危害性之麻醉藥品與其製品及影響精神物質與其製品。
毒品依其成癮性、濫用性及對社會危害性分成四級,其品項如下:
第一級:海洛因、嗎啡、鴉片、古柯鹼及其相類製品。
第二級:罌粟、古柯、大麻、安非他命、配西汀、潘他唑新及其相類製品。
第三級:西可巴比妥、異戊巴比妥、納洛芬、K他命及其相類製品。
第四級:二丙烯基巴比妥、阿普唑他及其相類製品。
其他:種子及其相類品。
- 二十二. **毀棄損壞罪**:指涉嫌毀棄、損壞他人文書、電磁紀錄、建築物、礦坑、船艦、器物等物,或致令不堪用,足以生損害於公眾或他人之犯罪行為。
- 二十三. **公共危險罪**:指妨害公共安全之犯罪。按公共危險係指犯罪行為有侵害不特定多數人之生命、身體、財產之可能性,而其加害他人之程度,非行為人所能預為控制,且亦不能逆料,所侵害之法益為一般社會之公共安全,含酒醉駕車。
- 二十四. **違反槍砲彈藥刀械管制條例(簡稱槍彈刀械)**:為管制槍砲、彈藥、刀械、維護社會秩序、保障人民生命財產安全,特制定本條例,違反該條例第七條至第十六條規定之犯罪行為屬之。
- 二十五. **重大刑案**:包括暴力犯罪案件、重大竊盜案件及汽車竊盜案件。
- 二十六. **道路交通事故**:依[道路交通事故處理辦法]第2條規定,道路交通事故係指因車輛或動力機械在道路上行駛,致有人受傷或死亡,或致車輛、動力機械、財物損壞之事故。

Appendix

The Definition of Important Police Administration Statistical Terms

1. **Criminal Case** : Refers to every author to offend case of the ordinary criminal law and the special criminal law.
2. **Offense Known to the Police** : Refers to the Police force to accept civilian to tell, to accuse, surrenders or in the service crime of the discovery.
3. **Offense Cleared by the Police** : Refers to each Police force to accept civilian to tell, to accuse, surrenders or discovers and implements crime of the scene reconnaissance in the service, detects (investigate) after the Police force to solve attaining.
 - (1) Offense Cleared by myself: Criminal cases are under the own jurisdiction has cleared, by own jurisdiction polices .
 - (2) Offense Cleared by another : Criminal cases are under the own jurisdiction has cleared, by other jurisdiction polices.
 - (3) Offense Cleared other jurisdiction : Criminal cases are under the other jurisdiction has cleared, by own jurisdiction polices .
4. **Remedy Reported Offense Known by the Police** : The unreported cases occurred before present period , but solved upon present period.
5. **Cleared Cold-case** : That cracked before the year (month) occurrence of criminal cases
6. **Clearance Rate** : The percentage of criminal offenses cleared over number of criminal offenses occurred.
7. **Crime Rate** : The number of criminal offenses occurred in every ten thousand of population.
8. **Offender** : People who are recognized as offenders in criminal offenses by the police authority after investigations and sentenced to legal punishment.
9. **Offender Rate** : This refers to number of criminal offenders in every ten thousand of population.
10. **Population in Year** : The population of the end of this year added the end of last year divided by 2.
11. **Child Offender** : Meaning the offender not reach 12 year old .
12. **Juvenile Offender** : Meaning the offender is above 12 years old, not reach 18 years old.
13. **Adolescent Offender** : Meaning the offender is above 18 years old, not reach 24 years old.
14. **Adult Offender** : Meaning the offender is above 24 years old.
15. **Violent crime** : This includes seven categories of offenses, namely willful homicide (excluding negligent manslaughter), robbery(including pirates and robbers), forceful taking kidnapping for ransom , forced sexual intercourse (including general forced sexual intercourse, jointly forced sexual intercourse and child sexual intercourse), serious intimidation and extortion (i.e. the perpetrator has executed means of intimidation and extortion including shooting, poisoning, arson and explosion), as well as serious injury (including injury to death).
16. **Larceny** : The offensive criminal behavior of taking other's movable properties for intention of his/her or third party's illegal possession. Include general larceny, serious larceny, motor vehicle theft and motorcycle theft.
17. **Common larceny** : Include General larceny and serious larceny.

18. **Intimidation and Extortion** : Include Serious Intimidation and Extortion and general Intimidation and Extortion.
19. **Aggravated Assault** : Injures crime of body or the health the person. Body and health, first of the important document for human survivals, therefore the law must perform to protect.
20. **Fraudulence** : Fraudulent: Refers to the intention for oneself or third person of illegal all, makes one by the trickery sink into the mistake myself or the third person of thing payment, either results in the property by the trickery the illegal benefit or causes the third person of crime. (criminal law 339th to 341st) Breach of trust: Refers to for other people manage affairs, because violates appoints or the faith, causes other people the property or the benefit suffers crime of the harm.
21. **Violation of the Narcotics Endangerment Prevention Act** : For against narcotics harm, maintains the national physical and moral integrity, formulates this rule especially. Violates this rule to suspicion of the manufacture, the transportation, the transfer, trade, slurp, have, plant of criminality all levels of narcotics are it. Definition of the narcotic: According to the law of second stipulation, narcotics has the nature of addiction, to abuse and to of narcotic and its product social hazardous nature and the influence energetic material and its product.
The narcotics according to its addictive nature, to abuse the nature and divide into to the social hazardous nature fourth -level, its item of as follows :
The first level: Heroin, Morphine, Opium, Cocaine and the resembling product.
The second level: Opium poppy, Coca, Marijuana, Amphetamine, Pethidine, Pentazocine and the resembling product.
The third level: Secobarbital, Amobarbital, Nalorphine, ketamin and the resembling product.
The fourth level: Allobarbital, Alprazolam and the resembling product.
Other: Seed and the resembling product.
22. **Destruction and Damage** : Is a suspicion of damage and throw away other people documents, electromagnetism record, building, mine pit, ship, utensil and so on, either makes not serviceable, to creates the harm sufficiently in the public or other people the criminality.
23. **Offense Against Public Safety** : Refers to crime of the hindrance public security. Is refers to the criminality of according to the public danger to have possibility to violated unspecific most people with life, bodily, the property , but it injures other people the degree, the people can be the control in advance, and also cannot anticipate, law of profit violation for common society public security, including drives drunk.
24. **Violation of the Statute of Controlling Guns, Ammunition and Knives** : In order to control the gun, the ammunition, the knife weapon, the maintenance social order, to safeguard the people personal safety and property, formulates this rule especially, Violates of criminality this rule 7th is it to the 16th stipulation.
25. **Serious Crime** : Including Violent crime, serious larceny and motor vehicle theft.
26. **Road Traffic Accident** : According to “the road traffic of accident measure” the 2nd stipulation, refers to the vehicles either the power generator goes on the path, causes some people to be injured or the death, or sends accident of the vehicles, the power generator, the belongings damage.

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