

中華民國108年
2019

新竹市警政統計年報

The Statistical Yearbook of Hsinchu City Police Bureau

第 15 期

Issue 15



新竹市警察局編印

中華民國109年5月出版

Hsinchu City Police Bureau
May, 2020

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108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 2019 and the data from 2010 through 2019 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.

目 錄

新竹市警察局簡介	1
新竹市警察局各分局轄區分佈圖	5
新竹市警察局行政組織圖	6
警政統計提要分析	7
新竹市重要警政統計指標	27
統計表	38
一、治安	
表 1、新竹市刑事案件	39
表 2、新竹市刑事案件嫌疑犯人數-按年齡組別	51
表 3、新竹市檢肅毒品數量	53
表 4、新竹市防止及處理少年事件	55
表 5、新竹市查獲槍砲彈藥刀械數量	57
表 6、新竹市處理違反社會秩序維護法案件	59
表 7、新竹市查獲經濟案件	61
二、交通	
表 8、新竹市道路交通事故件數及死傷人數	69
表 9、新竹市道路交通事故肇事原因分類件數	70
表 10、新竹市道路交通事故肇事車種分類件數	71
表 11、新竹市道路交通事故肇事場所分類件數	73
表 12、新竹市道路交通事故肇事時間分類件數	75
表 13、新竹市舉發違反道路管理事件成果	77
表 14、新竹市舉發違反道路管理事件成果-按車種別	93
表 15、新竹市機動車輛分類車輛數	95
三、保安民防	
表 16、新竹市處理集會遊行案件	97
表 17、新竹市社區治安工作績效	101
四、行政	
表 18、新竹市取締攤販績效	103
五、戶口	
表 19、新竹市執行家戶訪查工作成果統計	105
表 20、新竹市失蹤人口統計	109
表 21、新竹市里、鄰、戶數及現住人口數	111
六、人事及經費	
表 22、新竹市警察局編制員額與現有人數	112
表 23、新竹市警察局現有人數-按職等別	113
表 24、新竹市警察局歲入預、決算	115
表 25、新竹市警察局歲出預、決算	117
附錄	
警政統計重要名詞定義	119

Contents

Introduction to Hsinchu City Police Bureau	1
Jurisdictions Diagram of the police Precincts in Hsinchu City	5
Organization Chart of Hsinchu City Police Bureau.....	6
Summary of Police Administration Statistical Analysis	7
Statistical Indicators of Police Administration in Hsinchu City	27
Statistical Tables	38
I. Public Security	
1、Criminal Cases in Hsinchu City	39
2、Offenders by Age in Hsinchu City	51
3、The Quantities of Drugs in Hsinchu City.....	53
4、Preventing and Treatment Juvenile Delinquency in Hsinchu City	55
5、Illegal Guns, Pistols, Ammunition and Knives Seized in Hsinchu City	57
6、Violation of the Law for Maintaining Public Order in Hsinchu City.....	59
7、Discovered Economic Frauds in Hsinchu City	61
II. Transportation	
8、Cases of Traffic Accidents and Casualties in Hsinchu City	69
9、Causes of Traffic Accidents in Hsinchu City	70
10、Related Vehicles of Traffic Accidents in Hsinchu City	71
11、Traffic Accidents by Highway Type and Road Type in Hsinchu City	73
12、Traffic Accidents by Happened Time in Hsinchu City.....	75
13、Statistics of the Reported Incidents of Traffic Violations in Hsinchu City	77
14、Statistics of the Reported Incidents of Traffic Violations by vehicles in Hsinchu City .	93
15、Number of Registered Motor Vehicles in Hsinchu City.....	95
III. Peace Preservation and Civil Defense	
16、Number of Assembly and Parade Patrolled in Hsinchu City	97
17、Community Security Performance in Hsinchu City.....	101
IV. Administrative Affairs	
18、Records of Banned Unlicensed Street Peddlers in Hsinchu City.....	103
V. Household Registration	
19、Household Registration Cases Statistics in Hsinchu City.....	105
20、Missing Population in Hsinchu City	109
21、Number of Village, Neighborhood, Households and Population.....	111
VI. Personnel and Budgetary Expenditures	
22、The Personnel Management and Actual Number of Personnel of Hsinchu City Police Bureau	112
23、Actual Number of Personnel of Hsinchu City Police Bureau by Official Grades	113
24、Budget and Settled Account of Revenues of Hsinchu City Police Bureau	115
25、Budget and Settled Account of Expenditures of Hsinchu City Police Bureau	117
Appendix	
The Definition of Important Police Administration Statistical Terms.....	119

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
蕭季慧	82	1	王隆	79	2
劉闊	84	4	洪春木	79	2
王隆	85	7	黃泮池	80	9
陳連禎	88	11	王來發	81	1
鄭新民	90	7	衛悌悝	82	6
邱豐光	96	2	王賢基	82	9
李金田	97	12	謝永敏	84	9
張永仰	99	12	戴錦華	84	9
陳耀南	104	1	江建虎	86	2
鄧學鑫	108	3	潘宏華	86	2
			陳順騰	87	4
			田建台	87	4
			李永癸	90	8
			呂英敏	91	5
			丁志元	92	6
			許永生	92	6
			陳火炎	93	8
			王毓綱	95	6
			湯清泉	96	4
			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
			張厚齊	107	7
			陳進吉	107	7
			陳昭甫	108	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

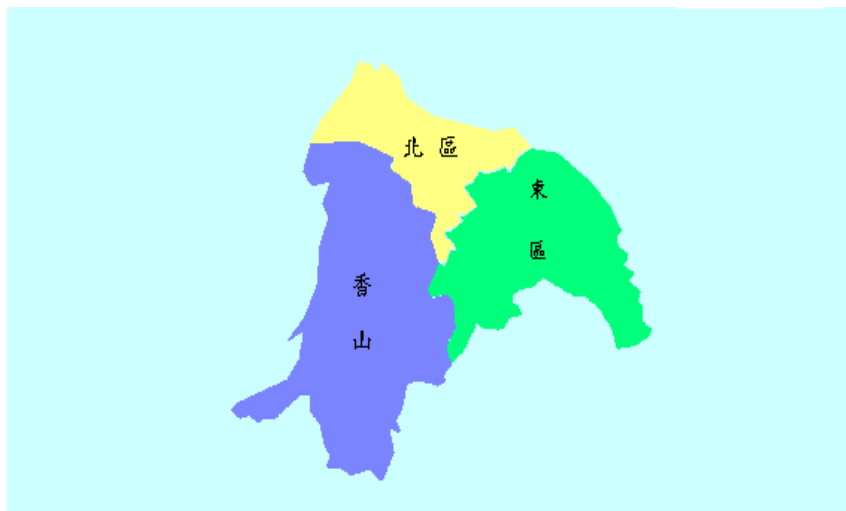
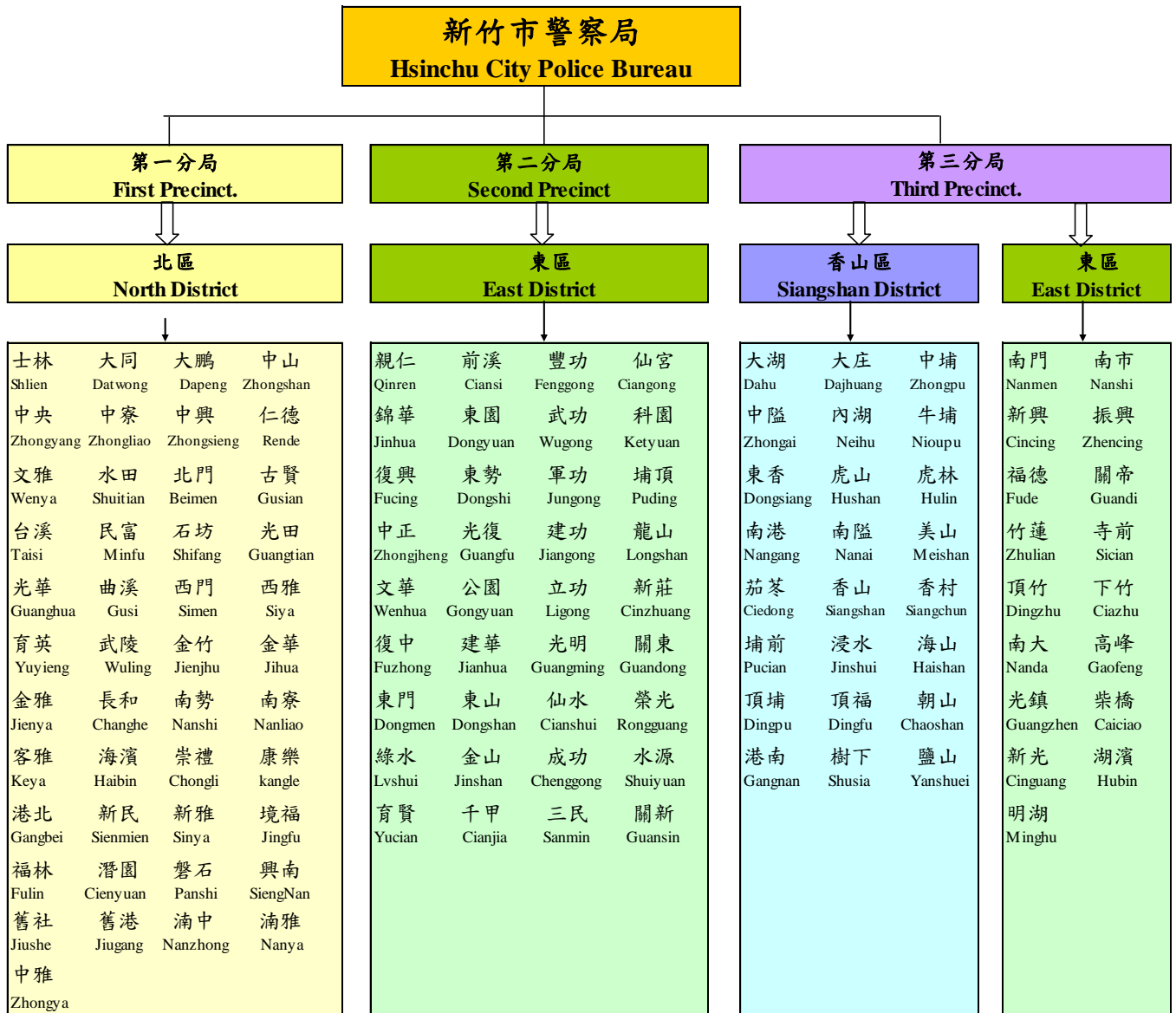
Table 1: Name List of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in succession of Hsinchu City Police Bureau

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
HSIAO, CHI-HUI	1993	Jan	WANG, LUNG	1990	Feb
LIU, KUO	1995	Apr	HUNG, CHUN-MU	1990	Feb
WANG, LUNG	1996	Jul	HUANG, PAN-CHIH	1991	Sep
CHEN, LIEN-CHENG	1999	Nov	WANG, LAI-FA	1992	Jan
CHENG, HSIN-MIN	2001	Jul	WEI, TI-KUN	1993	Jun
CHIU, FENG-KUANG	2007	Feb	WANG, HSIEN-CHI	1993	Sep
LEE, CHIN-TIEN	2008	Dec	HSIEH, YUNG-MIN	1995	Sep
CHANG, YUNG-YANG	2010	Dec	TAI, CHIN-HUA	1995	Sep
CHEN, YAO-NAN	2015	Jan	CHIANG, CHIEN-HU	1997	Feb
TENG, HSUEH-HSIN	2019	Mar.	PAN, HUNG-HUA	1997	Feb
			CHEN, SHUN-TENG	1998	Apr
			TIEN, CHIEN-TAI	1998	Apr
			LEE, YUNG-KUEI	2001	Aug
			LU, YING-MIN	2002	May
			TING, CHIH-YUAN	2003	Jun
			HSU, YUNG-SHENG	2003	Jun
			CHEN, HUO-YEN	2004	Aug
			WANG, YU-KANG	2006	Jun
			TANG, CHING-CHUAN	2007	Apr
			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
			CHANG, HOU-CHI	2018	July
			CHEN, CHIN-CHI	2018	July
			CHEN, JAU-FU	2019	July

Data source: Personnel Office of Hsinchu City Police Bureau.

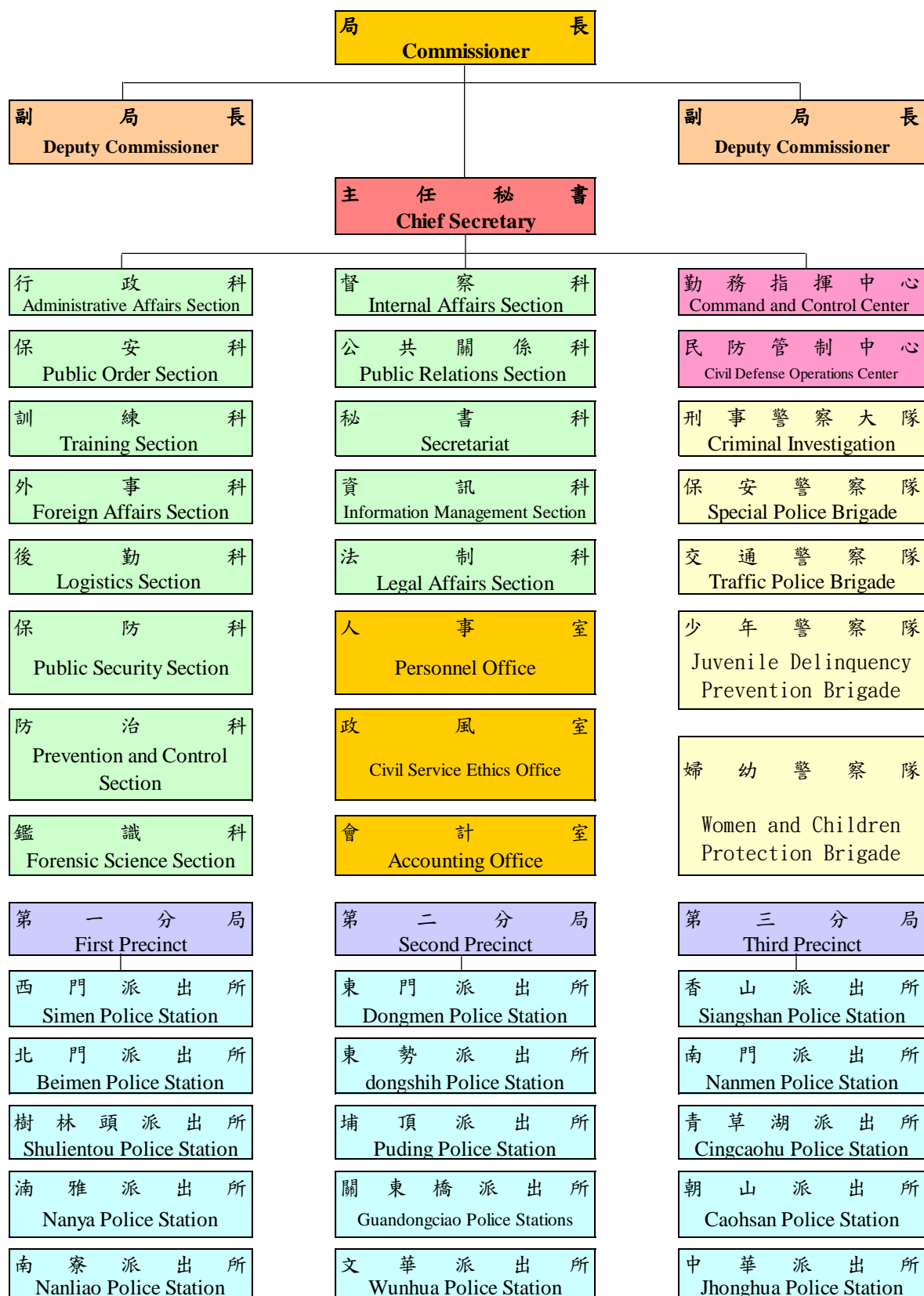
新竹市警察局各分局轄區分布圖

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



資料來源:新竹市警察局人事室。
Source:Personnel Office 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108年本局受(處)理刑事案件發生數4,373件，較上年4,413件減少40件，減0.91%，其中減少最多前3項為竊盜減少155件(-16.03%)、詐欺背信減少101件(-21.35%)及妨害風化減少34件(-79.07%)。

刑案破獲數4,521件，破獲率為103.38%，較上年破獲率96.35%增加7.03個百分點；緝獲嫌疑犯4,961人，較上年4,778人增加183人，增3.83%。

表1. 新竹市全般刑案發生數之變動

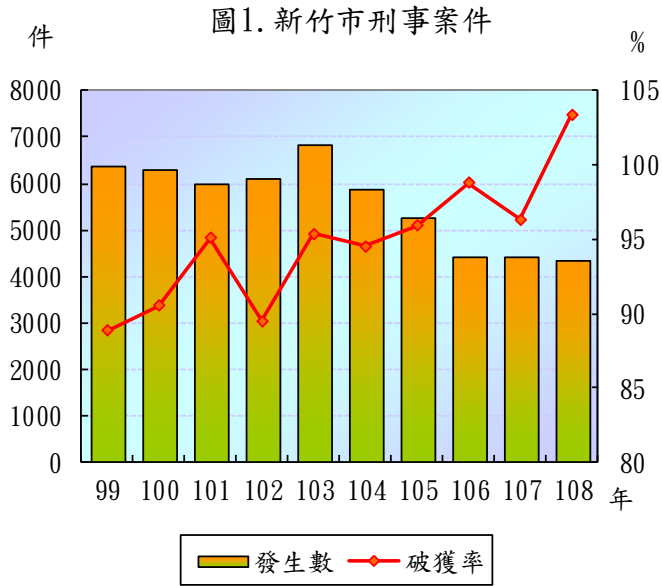
單位:件

	總計	竊盜				暴力 犯罪	詐欺 背信	毒品	駕駛 過失	一般 傷害	妨害 風化	公共 危險	其他 案件	
		重大 竊盜	普通 竊盜	汽車 竊盜	機車 竊盜									
107年	4,413	967	1	564	55	347	4	473	575	202	285	43	833	1,031
108年	4,373	812	-	545	27	240	9	372	580	220	282	9	1,003	1,086
較上年 增減數	-40	-155	-1	-19	-28	-107	5	-101	5	18	-3	-34	170	55
增減率 (%)	-0.91	-16.03	-100.00	-3.37	-50.91	-30.84	125.00	-21.35	0.87	8.91	-1.05	-79.07	20.41	5.33

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108年4,373件為最低，兩者減少2,453件，減幅達35.94%，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。

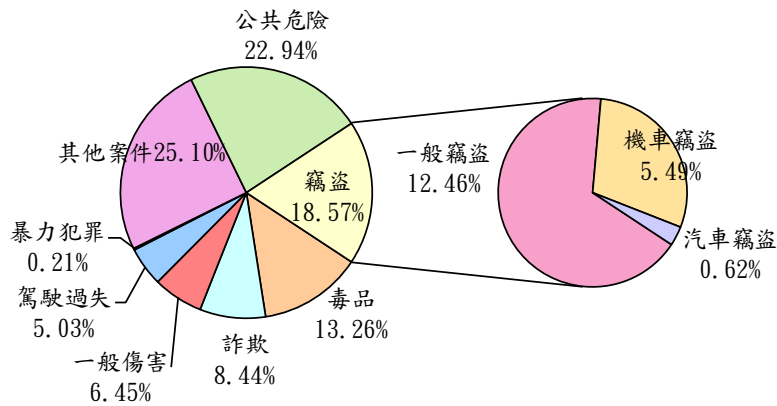
近十年破獲率以99年88.88%最低，期間除102年、104年及107年破獲率略降外，近十年破獲率呈現向上攀升趨勢，至108年103.38%達到高峰。



2. 刑事案件發生比率

民國108年各類刑案中以公共危險罪最多，共受理1,003件，占刑案總數22.94%，其次為竊盜案812件，占18.57%（其中一般竊盜占刑案總數12.46%、機車竊盜占5.49%、汽車竊盜占0.62%），再其次依序為違反毒品危害防制條例580件占13.26%、詐欺369件占8.44%、一般傷害282件占6.45%及駕駛過失220件占5.03%；另影響治安嚴重觀感的暴力犯罪為9件，占0.21%。

圖2. 新竹市刑事案件發生比率
民國108年



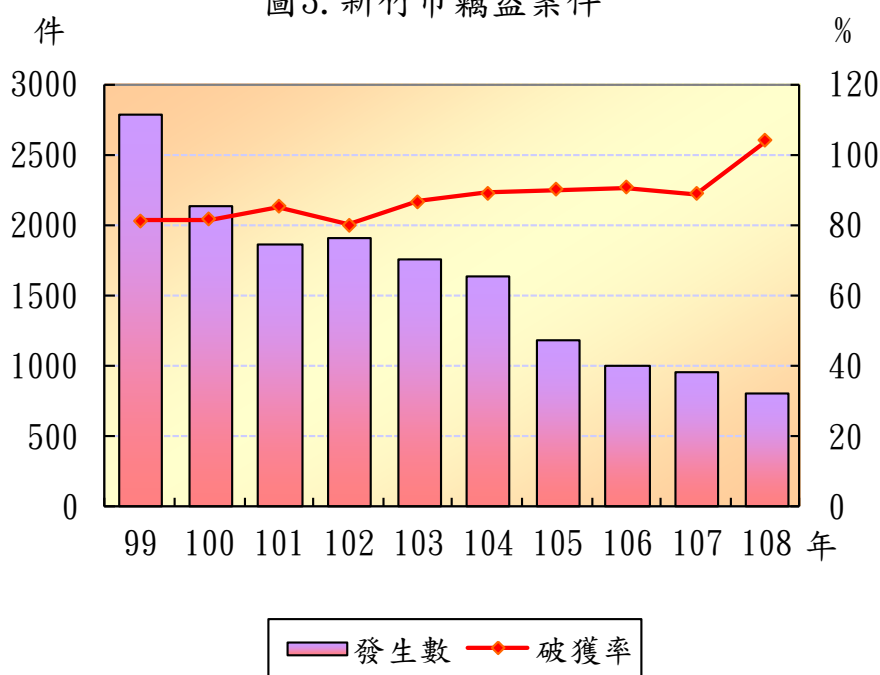
3. 竊盜案件

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99年所占比率為43.78%，至108年已下降為18.57%，大幅減少25.21個百分點之多。竊盜案件108年發生數為812件，較上年967件減少155件，減16.03%；竊盜破獲率104.06%，較上年88.73%增加15.33個百分點；緝獲竊盜嫌疑犯538人，較上年558人減少3.58%。

機車竊盜108年發生240件，破獲277件，破獲率115.42%；汽車竊盜發生27件，破獲31件，破獲率114.81%；與上年比較，機車竊盜發生數較上年347件減少107件，減30.84%，破獲率較上年79.83%增加35.59個百分點；汽車竊盜發生數較上年55件減少28件，減50.91%，破獲率較上年72.73%增加42.08個百分點。

近十年竊盜案觀察，發生數最高在99年2,796件，最低為108年812件，兩者減少幅度達70.96%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。108年竊盜案之減少，主要為機車竊盜減少107件，減少最多所影響。破獲率以102年80.11%最低，期間除了102年及107年下降外，呈現逐年上升趨勢，至108年破獲率104.06%為最高。

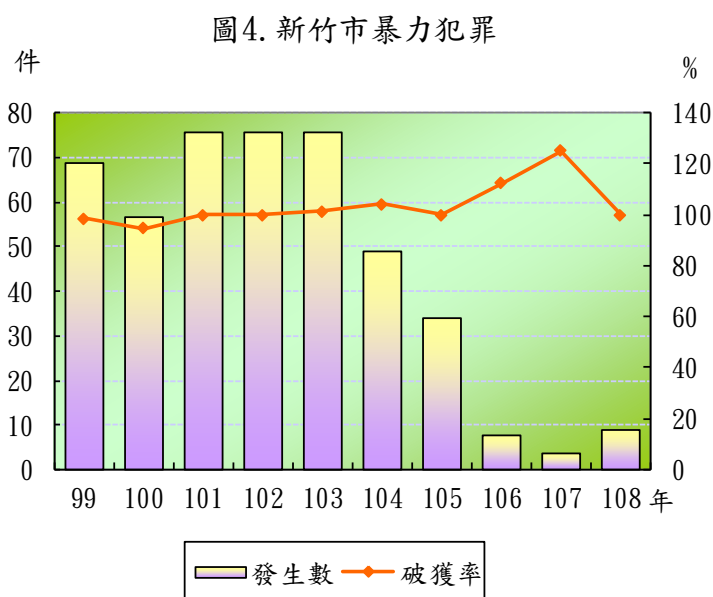
圖3. 新竹市竊盜案件



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108年本市暴力犯罪發生共9件，較上年4件增加5件，增幅125.00%，其中以故意殺人6件占66.67%最多，其次為重傷害、強盜及搶奪各1件各占11.11%；暴力犯罪破獲率為100.00%，較上年125.00%減少25個百分點；緝獲嫌疑人犯數9人，較上年8人增加12.5%。

以99年至108年歷年觀察，近年暴力犯罪呈下降趨勢，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8年破獲率均維持在100%以上。

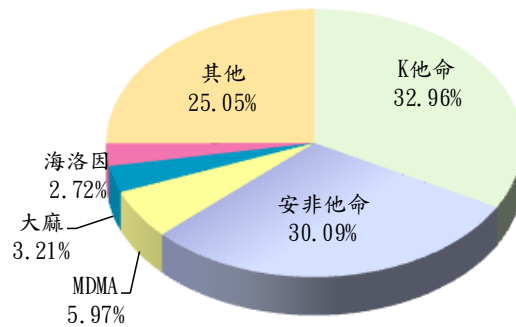


5. 查獲毒品

民國108年查獲毒品652件，其中第一級毒品235件，占36.04%、第二級毒品389件，占59.66%最多、第三級毒品25件，占3.83%；查獲毒品嫌疑犯876人，其中以第二級毒品556人最多，占63.47%，第一級毒品287人，占32.76%，第三級毒品29人，占3.31%。

毒品查獲數量27,283.34公克，其中K他命8,992.01公克最多占32.96%，其次為安非他命8,210.74公克占30.09%，MDMA毒品 1,629.53公克占5.97%為第3多。

圖5. 新竹市查獲毒品數量
民國108年

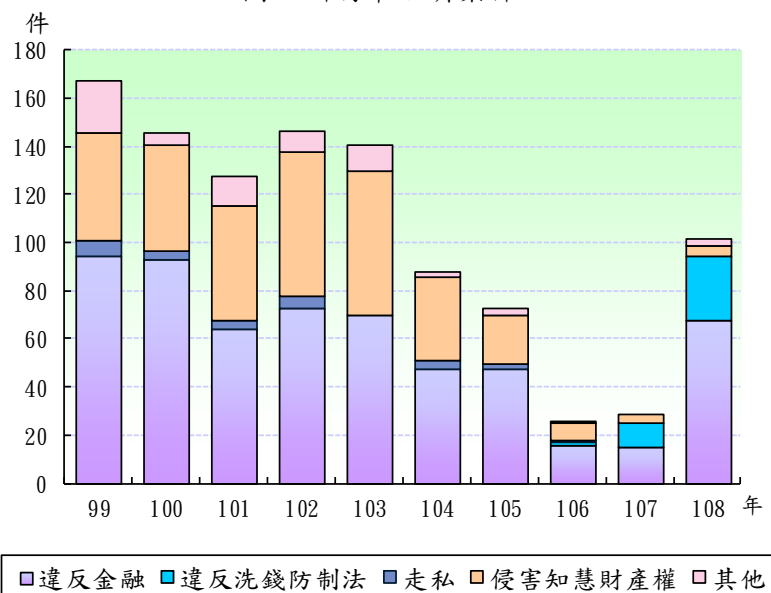


6. 經濟案件

民國108年查獲經濟案件102件，較上年29件增加73件，增251.72%，其中以違反金融68件占66.67%居首，違反洗錢防制法27件占26.47%次之，侵害智慧財產權4件占3.92%，與上年比較，違反金融件數增加53件，增353.33%，違反洗錢防制法增17件，增170.00%，侵害智慧財產權無增減；查獲經濟案件金額為7,903萬4千元。

以99年至108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，其中103年至106年查獲經濟案件持續減少，以104年減少最多。

圖6. 新竹市經濟案件

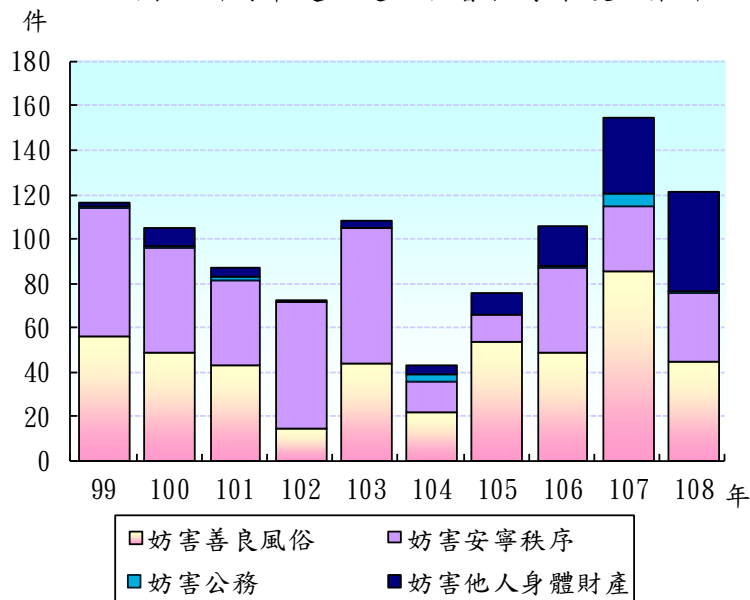


7. 處理違反社會秩序維護法案件

民國108年處理違反社會秩序維護法共122件，較上年155件減少33件，減21.29%；其中以妨害善良風俗及妨害他人身體財產各45件各占36.89%最多，其次為妨害安寧秩序31件占25.41%；查處人數165人，較上年191人減少26人，減13.61%。

以99年至108年近10年觀察，以107年查處155件最多，99至102年呈下降趨勢，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



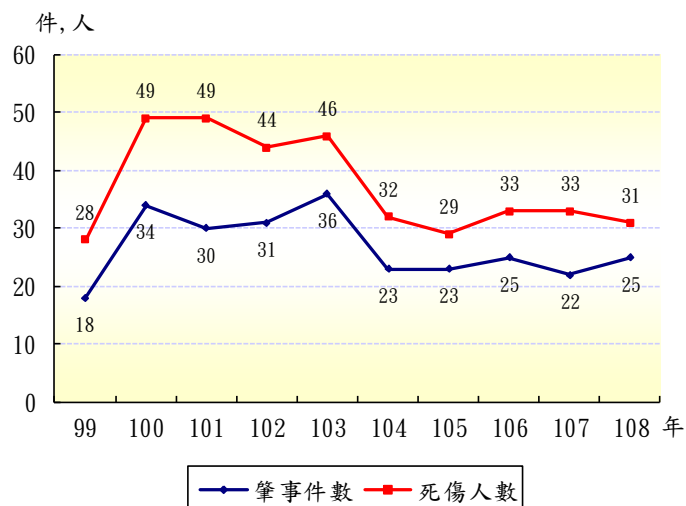
二、交通

1. 道路交通事故(A1類+A2類)

民國108年本市道路交通事故肇事件數A1類25件，較上年22件增加3件，增13.63%，死亡25人，較上年增加3人，增13.63%，受傷6人，較上年減少5人；A2類肇事8,659件，較上年7,436件增加1,223件，增16.45%，受傷11,623人，較上年增16.42%；A1類加A2類肇事合計8,684件，平均每天發生23.79件，較上年20.43件增加3.36件。

以99年至108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26.7件，近5年件數明顯下降。

圖8. 新竹市A1類道路交通事故



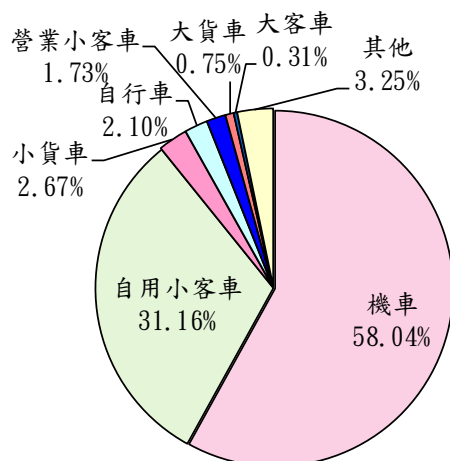
2. 道路交通事故原因(A1類+A2類)

民國108年本市道路交通事故肇事原因以駕駛人過失8,448件占97.28%最多，其次行人或乘客過失166件占1.91%。

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5,040件占58.04%最多，其次為自用小客車2,706件占31.16%及小貨車232年占2.67%。

圖9. 新竹市A1+A2類道路交通事故肇事車種
民國108年

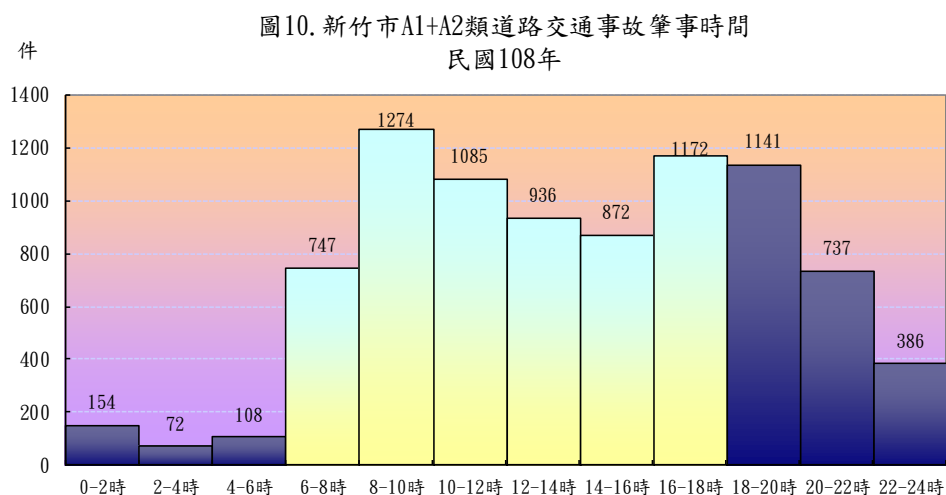


4. 道路交通事故道路型態(A1類+A2類)

民國108年本市道路交通事故肇事道路型態以交叉路5,225件占60.17%最多，其次為直路3,160件占36.39%、彎曲路及附近142件占1.64%。

5. 道路交通事故肇事時間(A1類+A2類)

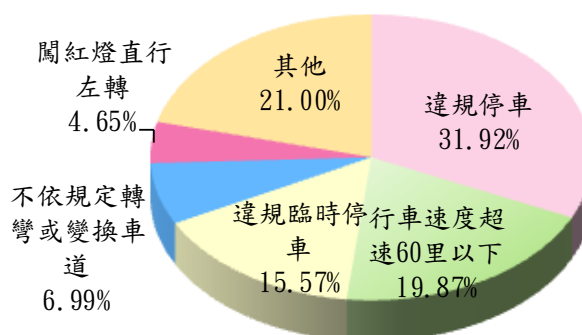
民國108年本市道路交通事故肇事時間以8-10時1,274件，占14.67%最多，其次為16-18時1,172件占13.50%，再其次為18-20時1,141件占13.14%。



6. 舉發違反道路管理事件成果

民國108年共舉發違反道路交通21萬5,331件，較去年17萬7,454件增加37,877件，增幅21.34%，其中移公路監理機關處理21萬4,816件，警察機關處理515件；舉發件數以違規停車68,738件占31.92%為最多，其次為行車速度超速60里以下42,793件占19.87%、違規臨時停車33,522件占15.57%及不依規定轉彎或變換車道15,054件占6.99%、闖紅燈直行左轉10,007件占4.65%。

圖11. 新竹市舉發違反道路管理事件成果
民國108年

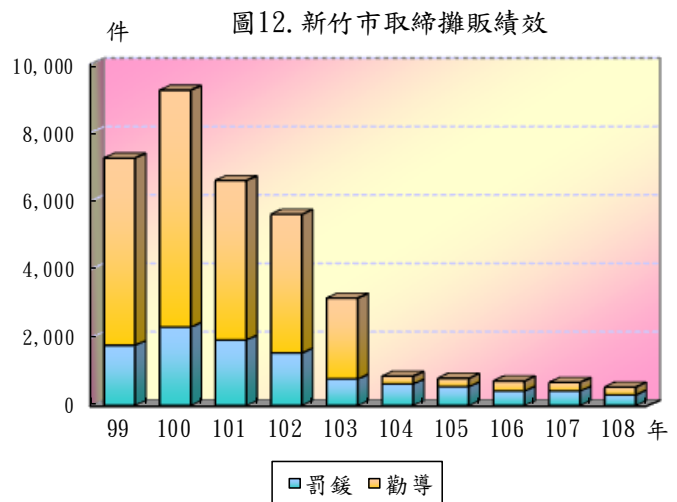


三、保安民防

民國108年本市集會遊行共82件，較上年233件減少151件，減64.81%，其中申請核准34件占41.46%，未申請48件占58.54%，申請集會遊行時間平均每次5小時25分，實際集會遊行時間平均每次2小時41分。

四、行政業務

民國108年取締攤販542件，較上年675件減少133件，減幅19.70%，其中以罰鍰312件最多，占57.56%，勸導230件，占42.44%。觀察自101年至108年呈逐年遞減情形，主要為配合政策所影響。



五、家戶訪查

民國108年執行家戶訪查，人口屢查不遇通報件數13件，較上年減少40件，減75.47%，無記事人口訪查戶數34,278戶，較上件減少96,567戶，減73.80%，治安及為民服務諮詢對象聯繫訪查人數22,438人，暫住人口訪查人數611人，尋獲失蹤人口數323人，較上年減少37人，減10.28%。

六、人事及經費

民國108年本局編制員額1,111人，年底現有人數1,022人，相較去年底增加29人，增2.92%，其中警察人員963人占94.23%，一般行政人員59人占5.77%。駕駛技工工友28人，較去年減少2人，約聘僱5人，臨時人員9人。

本局民國108年度預算數為14億7,790萬2千元，決算數14億1,236萬9千元，執行率95.57%，其中人事費占總決算83.29%，經常業務費占12.04%，獎補助費占0.47%，資本支出占4.20%；與107年度決算數13億7,740萬6千元相較增加2.54%。

圖13. 新竹市警察局歲入預、決算數

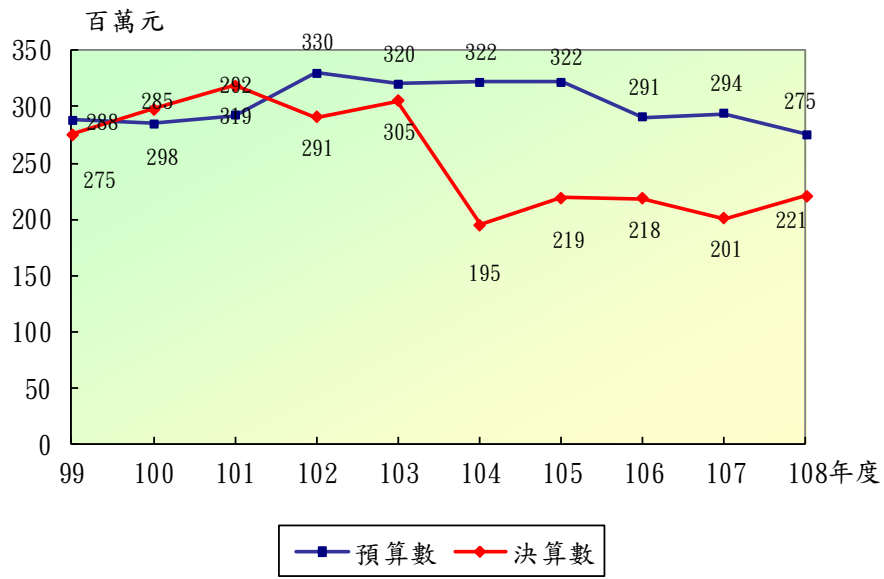
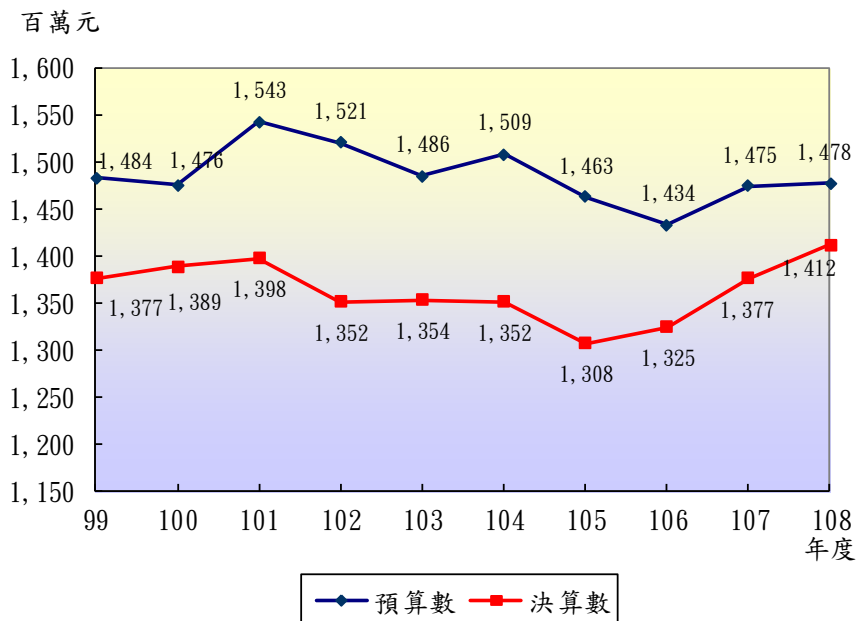


圖14. 新竹市警察局歲出預、決算數



Summary of Police Administration Statistical Analysis

I. Public Security

1. Number of Criminal Offenses and Offenses Cleared

In 2019, the Hsinchu City Police Bureau handled a total of 4,373 criminal offenses, a reduction by 40 cases or 0.91% from 4,413 offenses in 2018. Of which, Larceny decreased the most by 155 cases(-16.03%), Fraudulence dropped the second by 101 cases(-21.35%), the third was Offense Against Sexual Morality dropped by 34 cases(-79.07%).

4,521 criminal offenses were cleared at a rate of 103.38%, an increase of 7.03 percentage points from 96.35% recorded in 2018. 4,961 offenders were rounded up, which was a rise of 183 headcounts or 3.83% from 4,778 offenders arrested in 2018.

Table1.The variation of Criminal Cases in Hsinchu City

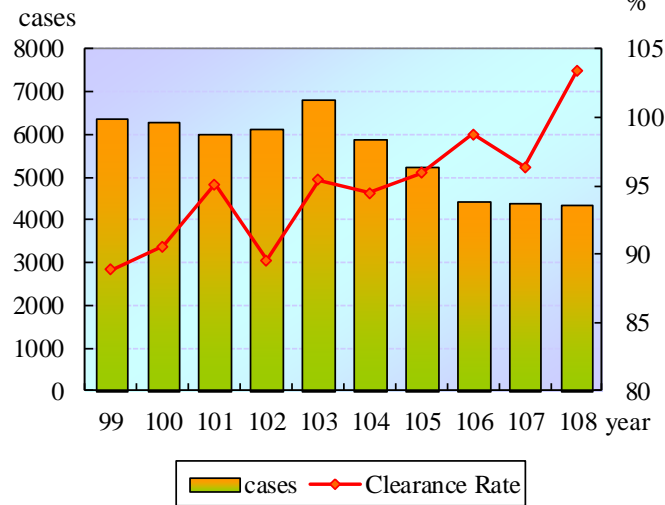
	Total	Larceny					Violent Crime	Fraudulence	Drug	Driver Negligence	General Injury	Offense Against Sexual Morality	Against Public Safety	others	Unit:case
		Serious Larceny	General Larceny	Motor Vehicle	Motor-cycle										
2018	4,413	967	1	564	55	347	4	473	575	202	285	43	833	1,031	
2019	4,373	812	-	545	27	240	9	372	580	220	282	9	1,003	1,086	
VS. with Last Year	-40	-155	-1	-19	-28	-107	5	-101	5	18	-3	-34	170	55	
VS. with Last Year(%)	-0.91	-16.03	-	-3.37	-50.91	-30.84	125.00	-21.35	0.87	8.91	-1.05	-79.07	20.41	5.33	

Source:National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior .

Over all on criminal offenses from 2010 to 2019, 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 2019 by 4,373 cases , both reduced to 2,453 cases or 35.94%. 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, 88.88% recorded in 2010 was the lowest level. From 2010 onwards, crime cleared rate was on upward trend annually and reached its highest level in 2018 by 103.38% , except in 2013 、2015and 2018 when crime cleared rates slightly down .

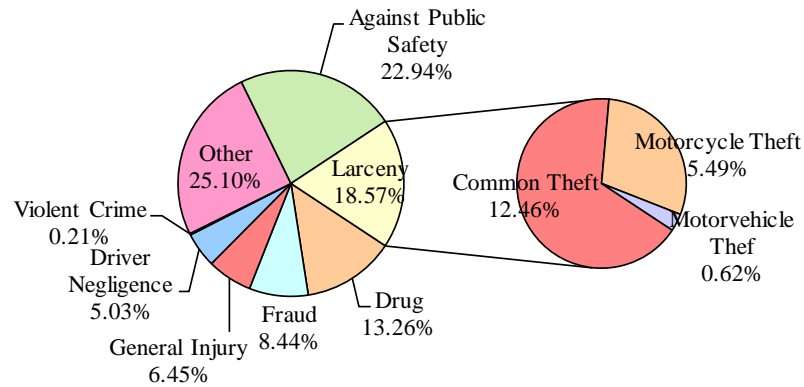
Chart 1. Criminal Cases in Hsinchu City



2. Criminal Offense Rates

In 2019, Against public safety accounted for most crimes committed, totaling 1,003 offenses or 22.94% of all crimes. The second was 812 cases on Larceny-theft or 18.57% of all (of all crimes, common theft had a share of 12.46%, motorcycle theft 5.49% and motor vehicle theft 0.62%). On narcotics violations, there were 580 offenses or 13.26%. On fraud, there were 369 offenses or 8.44% , On general injury, there were 282 offenses or 6.45% , On driver Negligence, there were 220 offenses or 5.03% . On violent crimes, 9 offenses or 0.21% were reported.

Chart 2.Hsinchu City Criminal Cases Rates 2019

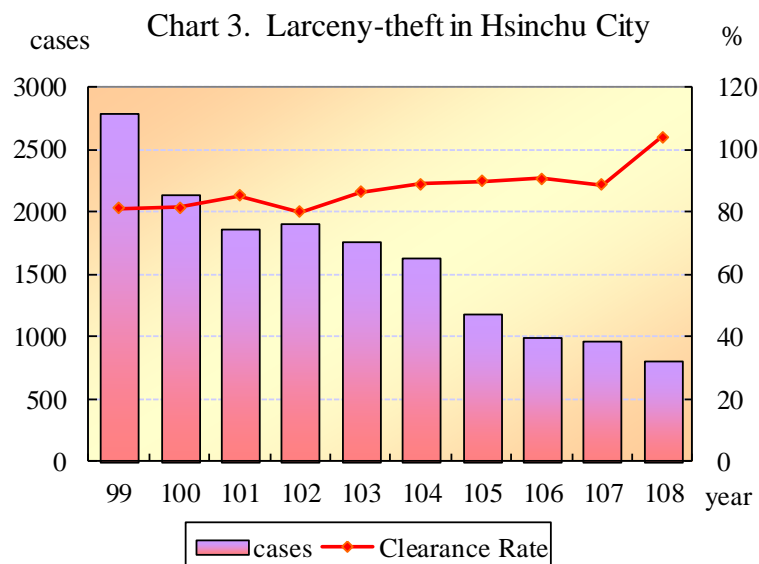


3. Larceny-theft Offenses

Larceny-theft offenses accounted for most crimes committed most years, but its percentage showed a declining trend. Observed its percentage was 18.57% in 2019, a sharp drop by 25.21 percentage points from 43.78% in 2010. In 2019, 812 offenses were recorded, a drop of 155 offenses or 16.03% from 967 offenses recorded in 2018. The cleared rate on larceny-theft offenses in 2019 reached 104.06%, an increase of 15.33 percentage points from 88.73% posted in 2018. In 2019, 538 offenders were arrested, a decrease of 3.58% from 558 offenders arrested in 2018.

In 2019, 240 offenses on motorcycle theft were reported and 277 of which were cleared. That was a cleared rate of 115.42%. 27 offenses on motor vehicle theft were reported and 31 were detected, a cleared rate of 114.81%. Motorcycle theft was down by 107 offenses or 30.84% from 347 offenses recorded in 2018. Its cleared rate decreased by 35.59 percentage points from 79.83% posted in 2018. Motor vehicle theft dropped by 28 offenses or 50.91% from 55 offenses recorded in 2018. Its cleared rate increased by 42.08 percentage points compared with 72.73% posted in 2018.

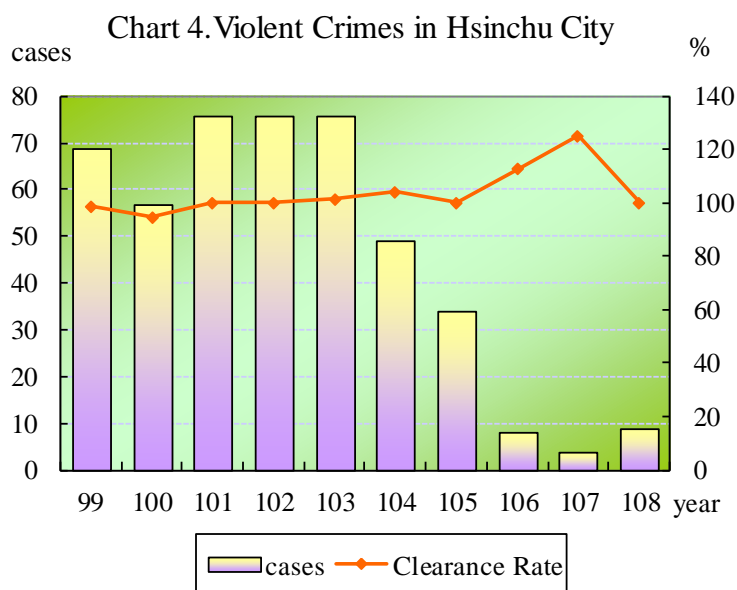
From 2010 to 2019, larceny-theft reached a highest level at 2,796 offenses in 2010 and the lowest level at 812 offenses in 2019, both sharp dropped to 70.96%. From 2010 onwards, it was on a downward trend annually except in 2013 when it moved slightly higher, the principal factor was carries out strictly each detection theft plan. In 2019, larceny offenses were on a downward trend, mainly attributable to decreased motorcycle theft by 107 offenses. Its cleared rate in 2013 was the lowest at 80.11%, but it moved upward annually from 2010 to 2019, however it moved downward in 2013 and 2018. In 2019, it reached a highest ever recorded by 104.06%.



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 2019, 9 violent crimes were committed in Hsinchu City. It was an increase of 5 offenses or 125.00% from 4 offenses committed in 2018. Among all offenses, willfulness up to 6 accounted for 66.67%, followed by serious aggravated assault、robbery and forceful taking each was 1 or 11.11% . Its cleared rate was 100.00%, a drop of 25.00 percentage points from 125.00% in 2018 ; The total offenders arrested were 9, a rise of 12.5% from 8 offenders arrested in 2018.

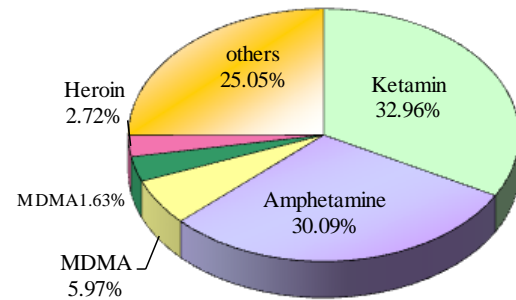
From 2010 to 2019, violent crimes moved downward annually nearly years. Offenses decreased the most by 27 cases in 2015. The cleared rate in 2011 was the lowest at 94.74% and in 2018 was the highest level at 125.00%. The cleared rate nearly 8 years remained at more than 100%.



5. Narcotics Cracked Down

In 2019, a total of 652 narcotics offenses were cracked down. Of all, 235 offenses were on First grade drugs, accounting for 36.04%; 389 offenses were on Second grade drugs, accounting for 59.66%; 25 offenses were on Third grade drugs narcotics, accounting for 3.83%. 876 offenders were arrested, of whom 556 were on Second grade, was the highest at 63.47%, 287 were on First grade, accounting for 32.76% and 29 were on Third grade, accounting for 3.31%. Narcotics quantity seized was 27,283.34 grams. Ketamin the first accounted for 32.96% at 8,992.01 grams, Amphetamine the second accounted for 30.09% at 8,210.74 grams and MDMA at 5.97% or 1,629.53 grams.

Chart 5. The Quantities of Drugs in Hsinchu City 2019

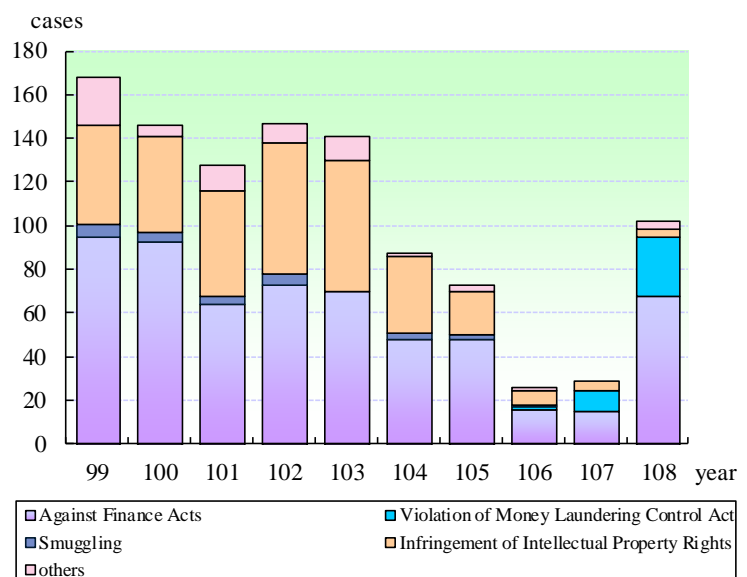


6. Economic Crimes

In 2019, 102 economic crimes were cleared, a rise of 73 offenses or 251.72% from 29 offenses recorded in 2018. Of all economic crimes, 68 offenses were violated finance related, accounting for 66.67% which topped all. 27 offenses violation of money laundering control act, accounting for 26.47% that came the second. 4 offenses infringed intellectual property rights, accounting for 3.92%. Compared with 2018, there was a rise of 53 offenses or 353.33% on finance-related violations, and a rise of 17 offenses or 170% on violation of money laundering control act, and the same offenses on intellectual property rights violations. Total amount cracked down on economic crimes reached NT\$79,034,000.

From 2010 to 2019, economic crimes in 2010 were the highest ever recorded by 168 and in 2017, it was 26, and the lowest ever recorded. From 2014 to 2018, economic crimes were on a downward trend annually and on 2015, it was decreased the most cases.

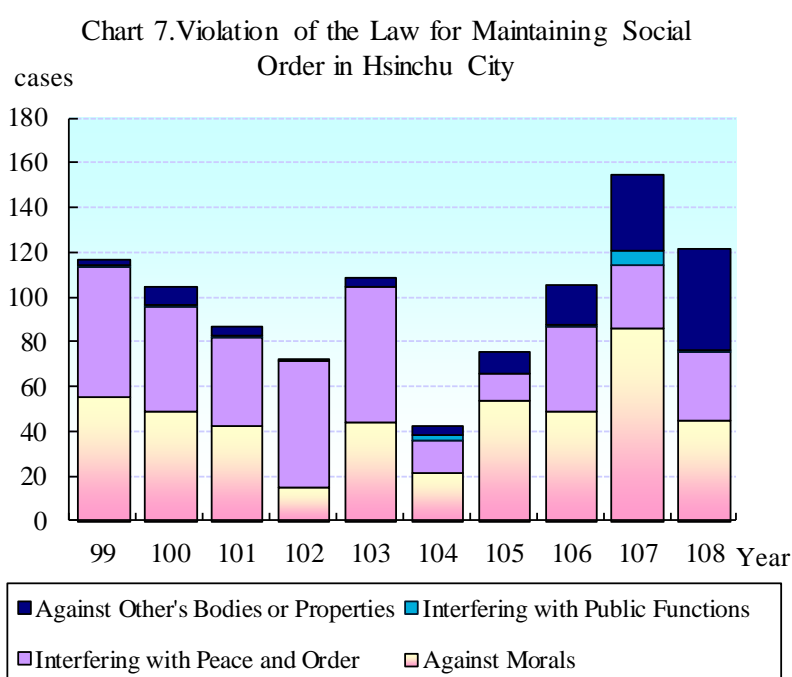
Chart 6. Discovered Economic Frauds in Hsinchu City



7. Public Order Violations

In 2019, there were 122 offenses on public order violations, a drop by 33 offenses or 21.29% from 155 offenses recorded for 2018. Of all, 45 offenses were against morals, accounting for 36.89%. 45 offenses were against other's bodies or properties, accounting for 36.89%. 31 offenses were interfering with peace and order, accounting for 25.41%. A total of 165 offenders was reported, a drop by 26 offenders or 13.61% from the 191 recorded for 2018.

From 2010 to 2019, public order violations reached the highest by 155 in 2018, but from 2010 to 2013, violations were on a downward trend annually. 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 to 2018, violations were on an upward trend annually.



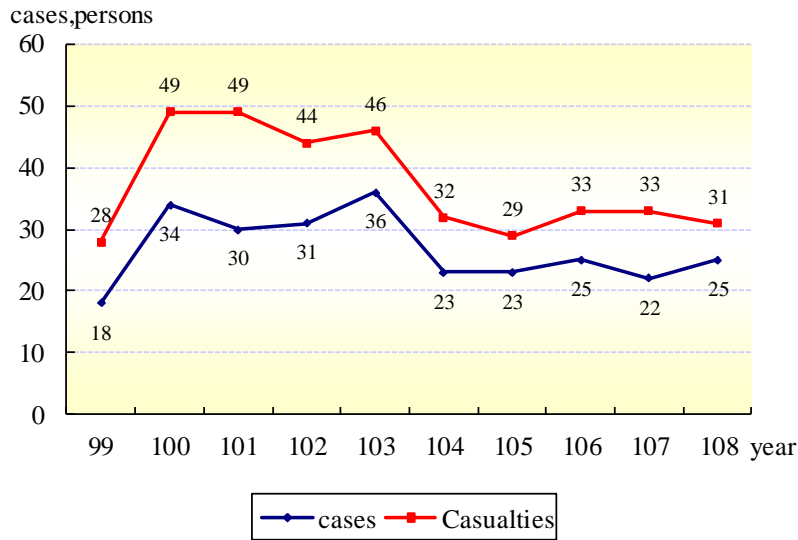
II. Transportation

1. Traffic accidents (Type A1 + Type A2)

In 2019, there were 25 cases reported on Type A1 fatal traffic accidents in Hsinchu City, an increase of 3 or 13.63% from last year's 22 cases. They led to 25 deaths, a increase of 3 or 13.63% from last year, and 6 injuries, a drop of 5 from last year. On Type A2 injured traffic accidents, there were 8,659 cases reported, an increase of 1,223 or 16.45% from last year's 7,436 cases. The accidents led to 11,623 injuries, a rise of 16.42% from last year. The total reported on Type A1 and A2 were 8,684 cases. On average, it was 23.79 cases a day, a rise of 3.36 from last year's 20.43 cases a day.

From 2010 to 2019, 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 26.7 cases. From 2015, Type A1 was decreased obviously.

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



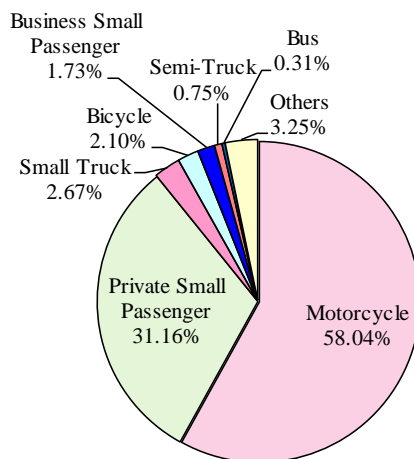
2. Causes that led to traffic accidents (Type A1 + Type A2)

In 2019, traffic accidents in Hsinchu City caused by drivers' negligence were 8,448 accounting for 97.28% and caused by pedestrians' or passengers' negligence were 166 which was a makeup of 1.91%.

3. Related vehicles of traffic accidents

In 2019, by observing traffic accidents vehicles, motorcycles were the first by 5,040 cases, accounted for 58.04%, private small passenger the second accounted for 31.16% at 2,706 cases, small trucks the third accounted for 2.67% at 232 cases .

Chart 9. Related Vehicles of Traffic Accidents by Type A1+A2 in Hsinchu City 2019



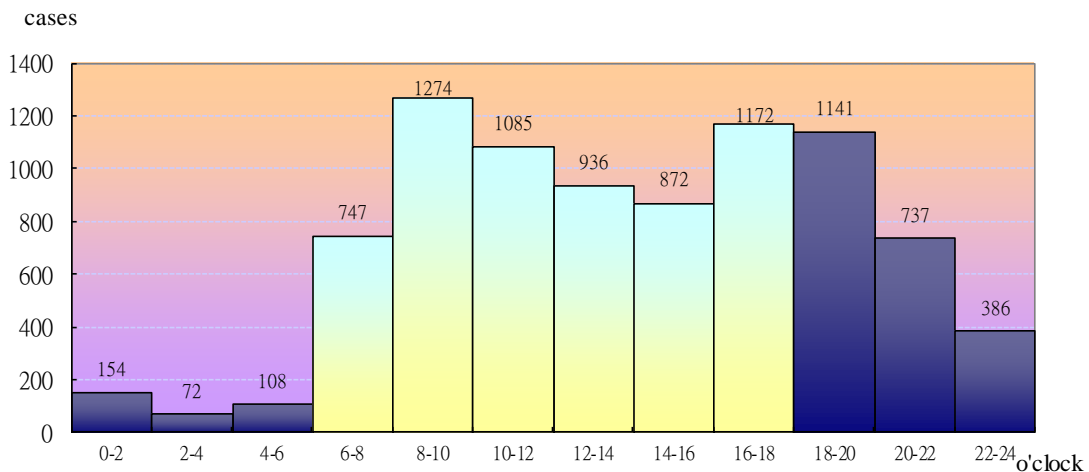
4. Traffic accidents road type

In 2019, by observing traffic accidents road type, crossroad the first accounted for 60.17% at 5,225 cases, straight roadways the second accounted for 36.39% at 3,160 cases, curve road and near curve road the third accounted for 1.64% at 142 cases .

5. Traffic accidents happened time

In 2019, by observing traffic accidents happened time, 8-10 o'clock the first accounted for 14.67% at 1,274 cases, 16-18 o'clock the second accounted for 13.50% at 1,172 cases, 18-20 o'clock the third accounted for 13.14% at 1,141 cases.

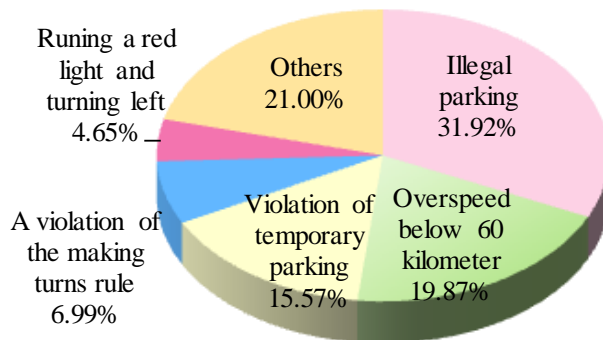
Chart10. Traffic Accidents by Type A1+A2 by Happened Time in Hsinchu City 2019



6. Traffic Violations reporting

In 2019, a total of 215,331 traffic offenses were reported, which was a rise of 37,877 or 21.34% from last year's 177,454 offenses. Of all offenses, 214,816 were transferred to motor vehicle offices and 515 were re-directed to police bureaus for handling. The primary cause for traffic offenses was Illegal parking. Altogether, there were 68,738 offenses of this sort, accounting for 31.92%. Offenses on Speeding at below 60 KM/Hour came the second that led to 42,793 offenses or 19.87%. Violation of temporary parking were 33,522 or 15.57%, Making turns without complying with the law were 15,054 or 6.99%, and offenses for running a red light and turning left were 10,007 or 4.65%.

Chart. 11 .Statistics of the Reported Incidents of Traffic Violations in Hsinchu City 2019



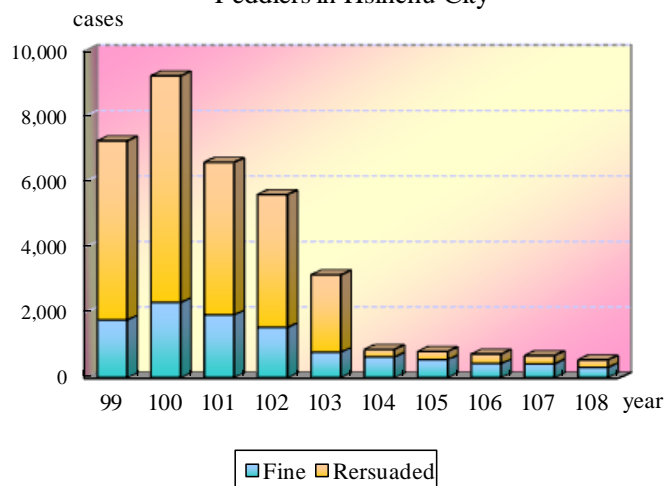
III. Peace Preservation and Civil Defense

In 2019, a total of 82 assembly and parade patrolled were reported, which was a drop of 151 or 64.81% from last year's 233 offenses. Of which 34 or 41.46% application were allowed, 48 or 58.54% were not applied, The average time for applying for the parade was 5 hours and 25 minutes each time, and the actual time for the actual parade was 2 hours and 41 minutes each time.

IV. Administrative Affairs

In 2019, 542 unlicensed street vendors were banned, a drop of 133 or 19.70% from 675 recorded in 2018. Of the persuaded not to repeat the offense, 312 or 57.56% were fined and 230 or 42.44% were persuaded vendors. It was on a downward trend from 2012 to 2019 which mainly due to limited for the policy.

Chart12. Records of Banned Unlicensed street Peddlers in Hsinchu City



V. Household Registration

In the census carried out in 2019, 13 offenses notified cases of repeatedly failing to find crime-prone persons were found, a drop of 40 or 75.47% from last year. 34,278 cases on visitation household of no-crime-prone persons, a drop of 96,567 or 73.80% from last year, number of visiting public security and public service consulting persons consulting persons were 22,438 persons, number of visiting temporary residents were 611 persons, recovered cases of missing persons were 323 persons, a drop of 37 or 10.28% from last year.

VI. Personnel and Budgetary Expenditures

In 2019, Hsinchu City Police Bureau as an organization had a staff of 1,111 headcounts. At year end of 2019, there were 1,022 headcounts, a rise of 29 headcounts or 2.92% from last year. Among them, there were 963 policemen, accounting for 94.23%; 59 administrators accounting for 5.77%; 28 drivers/technicians/manual workers, a drop of 2 worker from last year, 5 contracted employees and 9 temporary workers.

In 2019, Hsinchu City Police Bureau budgeted NT\$1,477,902,000 (inclusive of budget added or deducted). Its final accounting of revenues and expenditures was NT\$1,412,369,000 which was an interpretation on execution rate of 95.57%. Of all, personnel expenses accounted for 83.29%, general business expenditure at 12.04%, awards and subsidy expenditure at 0.47% and capital expenditure was at 4.20%. Compared with the final accounting of NT\$1,377,406,000 in 2018, it

was a rise of 2.54%.

chart 13. Budget & Settled Account of Revenues of Hsinchu City Police Bureau

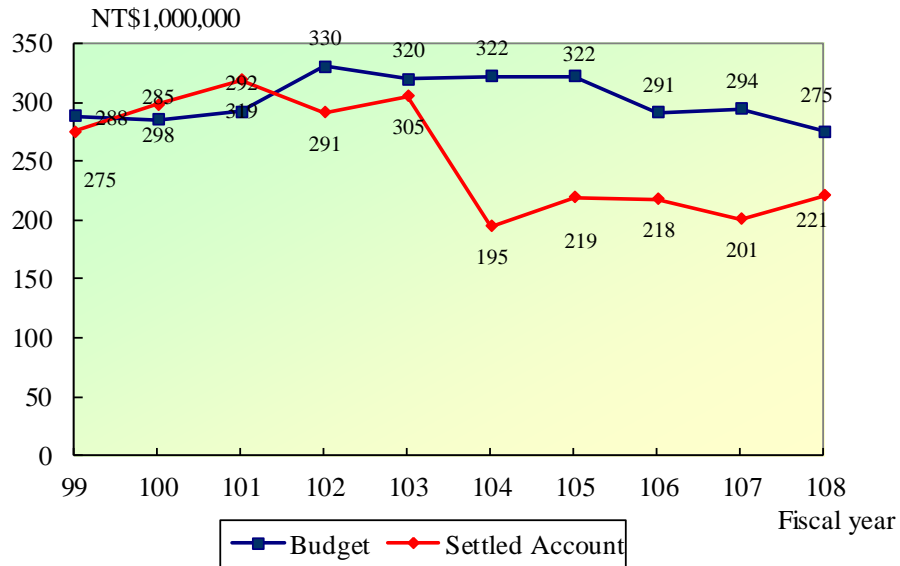
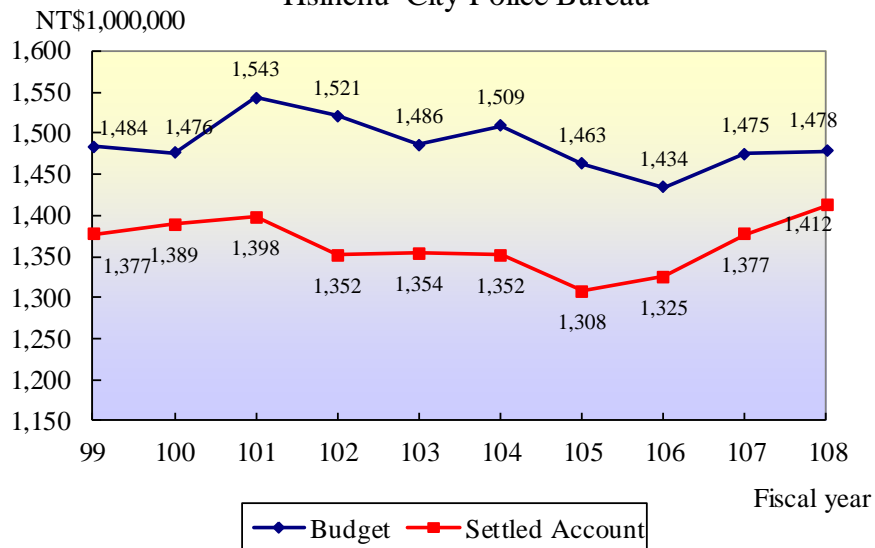


Chart 14. Budget & Settled Account of Expenditures of Hsinchu City Police Bureau



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。自106年起不含對幼性交。
- 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). From 2017, not include Child Rape.
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.

中華民國108年
新竹市警政統計年報
第15期

發行人:鄧學鑫
發行所:新竹市警察局
地址:新竹市中山路1號
電話:(03)5246204
網址:<https://www.hccp.gov.tw/ch/index.jsp>

出版日期:中華民國 109 年 5 月

2019
The Statistical Yearbook of Hsinchu City Police Bureau
Issue 15

Publisher: TENG, HSUEH-HSIN
Compiled by: Hsinchu City Police Bureau
Address: No 1. Chungshan Rd., Hsinchu City, Taiwan, R.O.C
Tel: (03)5246204
Website: <https://www.hccp.gov.tw/ch/index.jsp>

Publishing Date: May, 2020

新竹市警政統計年報

第15期

一〇八年

新竹市警察局編印