

中華民國110年
2021

新竹市警政統計年報

The Statistical Yearbook of Hsinchu City Police Bureau

第 17 期

Issue 17



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110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 2021 and the data from 2012 through 2021 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
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	衛悌愷	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
李安淳	109	9	陳順騰	87	4
郭士傑	111	1	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
			沈明義	109	7
			潘朝智	109	9
			傅孟煒	110	2

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

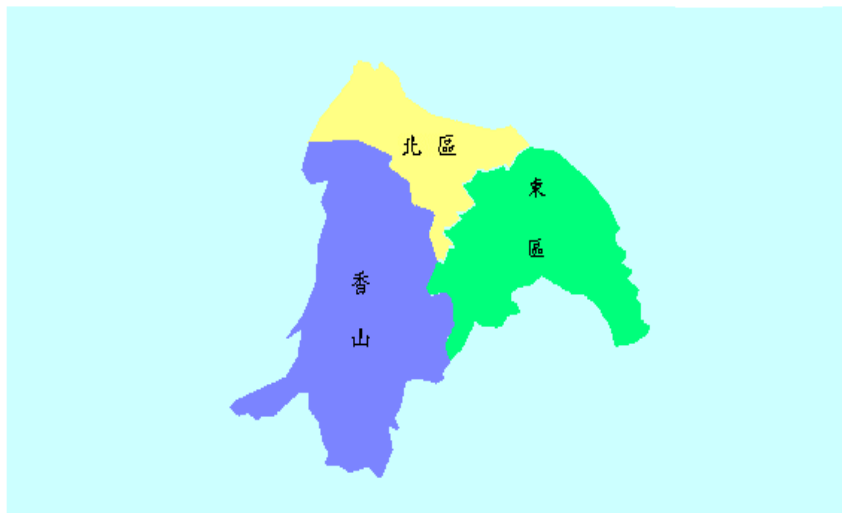
Names of Commissioner in succession and their reporting dates			Names of Deputy Commissioner in succession and their reporting dates		
Names	Reporting Date		Names	Reporting Date	
	Year	Month		Year	Month
WU, CHANG-KUAN	1989	Dec	KU, TE-HSIEN	1990	Jan
HSIAO, CHI-HUI	1993	Jan	WANG, LUNG	1990	Feb
LIU, KUO	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
LI, AN-CHUN	2020	Sep	CHEN, SHUN-TENG	1998	Apr
GUO, SHI-JIE	2022	Jan	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
			SHEN, MING-YI	2020	July
			PAN, CHAO-ZHI	2020	Sep
			FU, MENG-WEI	2021	Feb

Data source: Personnel Office of Hsinchu City Police Bureau.

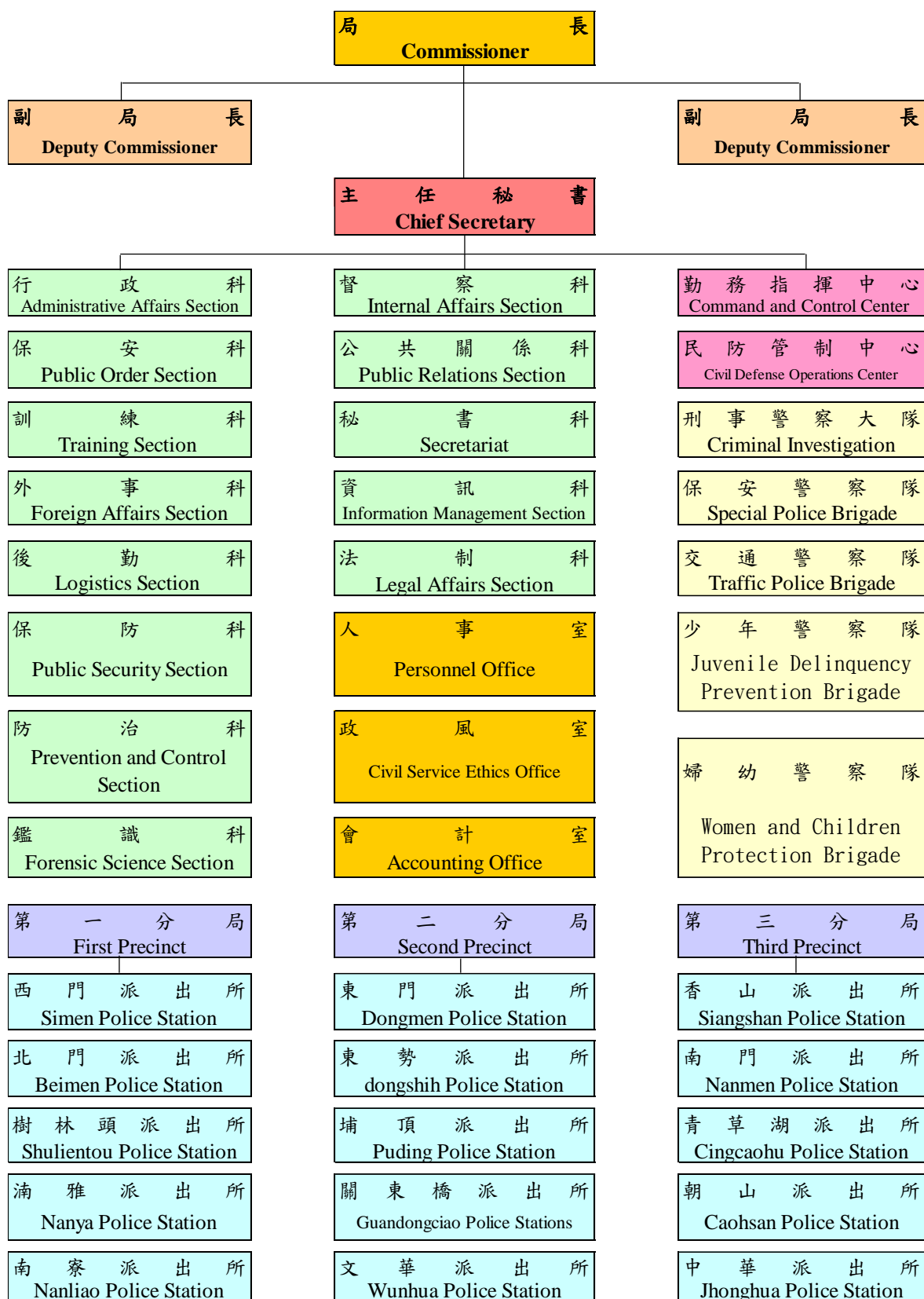
新竹市警察局各分局轄區分布圖

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110年本局受(處)理刑事案件發生數4,081件，較上年4,105件減少24件，減少率0.58%，其中減少最多前3項為公共危險減少319件(-33.61%)、竊盜減少76件(-10.23%)及重利減少24件(-72.73%)。

刑案破獲數4,145件，破獲率為101.57%，較上年破獲率100.93%上升0.64個百分點；緝獲嫌疑犯4,812人，較上年4,714人增加98人，增加率2.08%。(詳表1及第28頁統計指標)

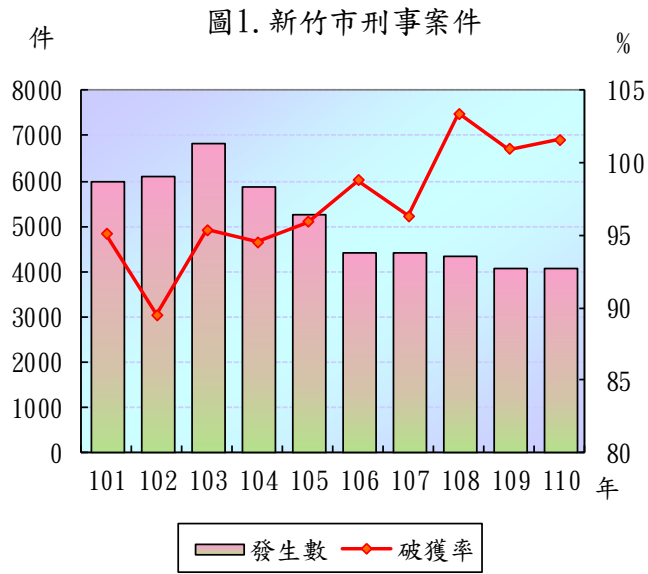
表1. 新竹市全般刑案發生數與破獲率之變動

		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	重利	公共 危險	其他 案件	
			重大 竊盜	普通 竊盜	汽車 竊盜	機車 竊盜									
發生數	109年	4,105	743	-	550	30	163	10	338	449	202	310	33	949	1,071
	110年	4,081	667	-	485	20	162	7	403	472	289	312	9	630	1,292
	較上年 增減數	-24	-76	-	-65	-10	-1	-3	65	23	87	2	-24	-319	221
	增減率 (%)	-0.58	-10.23	-	-11.82	-33.33	-0.61	-30.00	19.23	5.12	43.07	0.65	-72.73	-33.61	20.63
破獲率	109年	100.93	101.35	-	98.36	76.67	115.95	100.00	105.33	124.28	100.00	99.68	115.15	100.95	89.54
	110年	101.57	100.45	-	100.41	85.00	102.47	100.00	109.43	109.32	100.00	99.68	133.33	100.95	97.76
	較上年 增減百 分點	0.64	-0.90	-	2.05	8.33	-13.48	-	4.10	-14.96	-	-	18.18	-	8.22

資料來源:內政部警政署。

以近10年刑事案件觀察(詳第27頁統計指標)，除了102年及103年外，發生數呈現逐年遞減現象。其中103年發生數6,826件最高，至110年4,081件最低，兩者減少2,745件，減幅達40.21%，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。

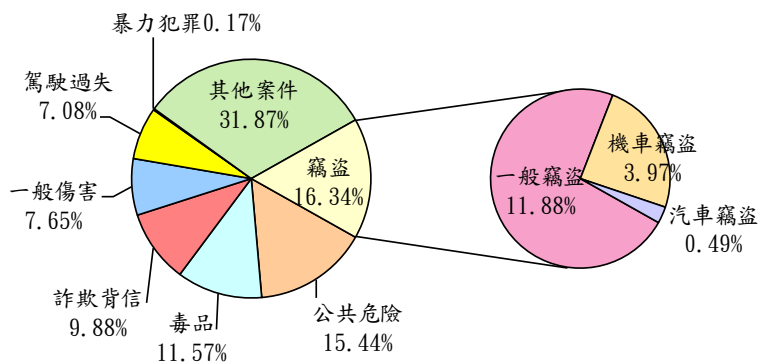
近十年破獲率呈現不規則向上趨勢攀升，其中以102年破獲率89.54%最低，108年破獲率103.38%最高。



2. 刑事案件發生比率

民國110年各類刑案中以竊盜案最多，共受理667件，占刑案總數16.34%（其中一般竊盜占刑案總數11.88%、機車竊盜占3.97%、汽車竊盜占0.49%），其次為公共危險罪630件，占15.44%，再其次依序為違反毒品危害防制條例472件占11.57%、詐欺背信403件占9.88%、一般傷害312件占7.65%及駕駛過失289件占7.08%；另影響治安嚴重觀感的暴力犯罪為7件，占0.17%。

圖2. 新竹市刑事案件發生比率
民國110年



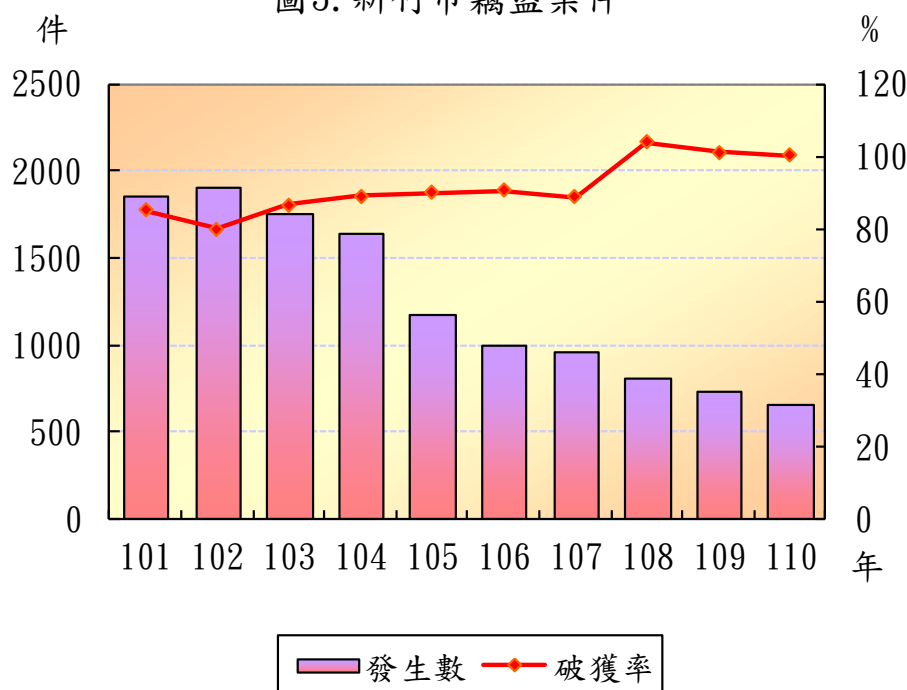
3.竊盜案件

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101年所占比率為31.05%，至110年已下降為16.34%，大幅減少14.71個百分點。竊盜案件110年發生數為667件，較上年743件減少76件，減10.23%；竊盜破獲率100.45%，較上年101.35%減少0.90個百分點；緝獲竊盜嫌疑犯490人，較上年581人減少15.66%。

機車竊盜110年發生162件，破獲166件，破獲率102.47%；汽車竊盜發生20件，破獲17件，破獲率85.00%；與上年比較，機車竊盜發生數較上年163件減少1件，減0.61%，破獲率較上年115.95%減少13.48個百分點；汽車竊盜發生數較上年30件減少10件，減33.33%，破獲率較上年76.67%增加8.33個百分點。

近十年竊盜案觀察，發生數最高在102年1,916件，最低為110年667件，兩者減少幅度達65.19%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。110年竊盜案之減少，主要為普通竊盜減少65件，減少最多所影響。破獲率以102年80.11%最低，108年破獲率104.06%為最高。

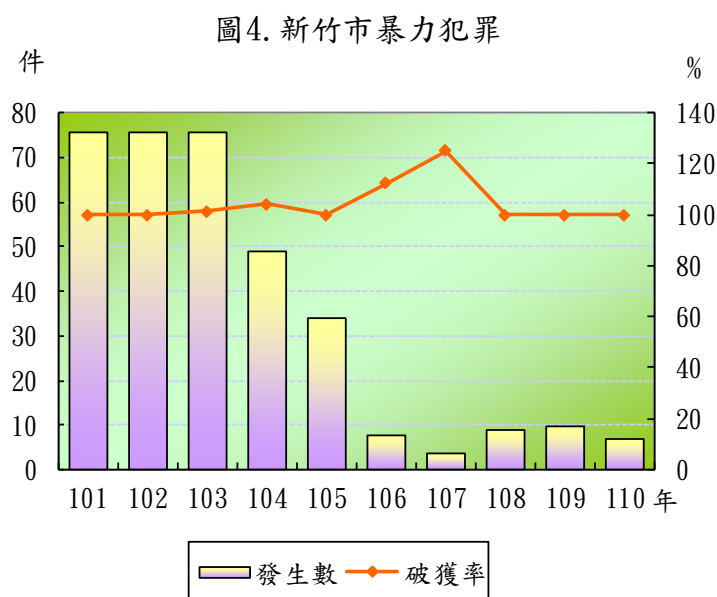
圖3. 新竹市竊盜案件



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110年本市暴力犯罪發生共7件，較上年10件減少3件，減幅30%，其中以故意殺人6件占85.71%最多，其次為搶奪1件占14.29%；暴力犯罪破獲率為100.00%，較上年無增減；緝獲嫌疑人犯數8人，較上年19人減少11人，減少率57.89%。

以101年至110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107年125.00%最高，近年破獲率均維持在100%以上。

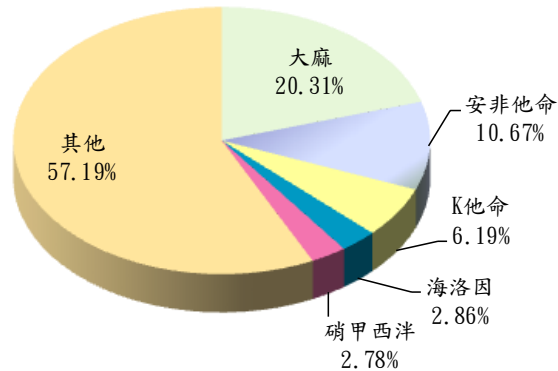


5. 查獲毒品

民國110年查獲毒品516件，其中第一級毒品106件，占20.54%、第二級毒品387件，占75.00%最多、第三級毒品18件，占3.49%；查獲毒品嫌疑犯620人，其中以第二級毒品471人最多，占75.97%，第一級毒品120人，占19.35%，第三級毒品26人，占4.19%。

毒品查獲數量26,245.35公克，其中大麻5,329.44公克最多占20.31%，其次為安非他命2,801.36公克占10.67%，K他命1,624.64公克占6.19%為第3多。

圖5 .新竹市查獲毒品數量
民國110年

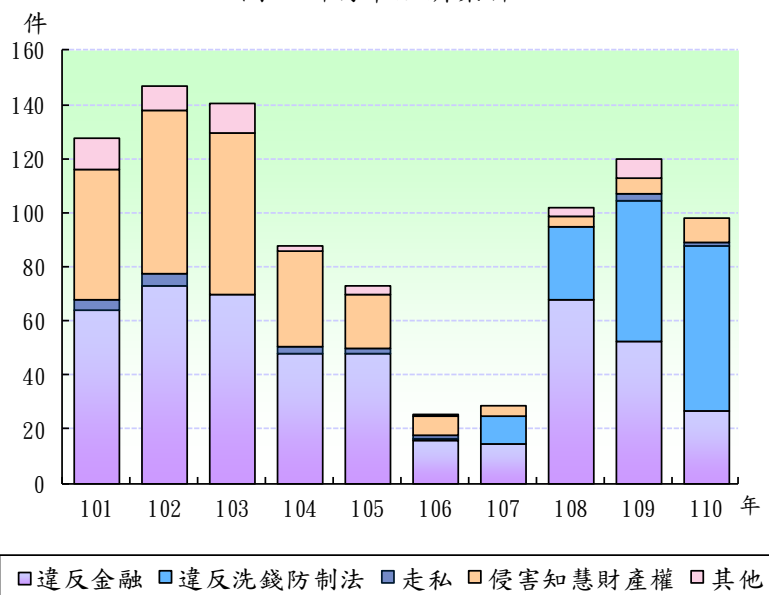


6. 經濟案件

民國110年查獲經濟案件98件，較上年120件減少22件，減18.33%，其中以違反洗錢防制法61件占62.24%居首，違反金融27件占27.55%次之，侵害智慧財產權有9件占9.18%，與上年比較，違反金融件數減少26件，減49.06%，違反洗錢防制法增加9件，增17.31%，侵害智慧財產權增加3件，增50%；查獲經濟案件金額為6,961萬6千元。

以101年至110年歷年經濟案件觀察，件數最多為102年147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53件，減少最多。

圖6. 新竹市經濟案件

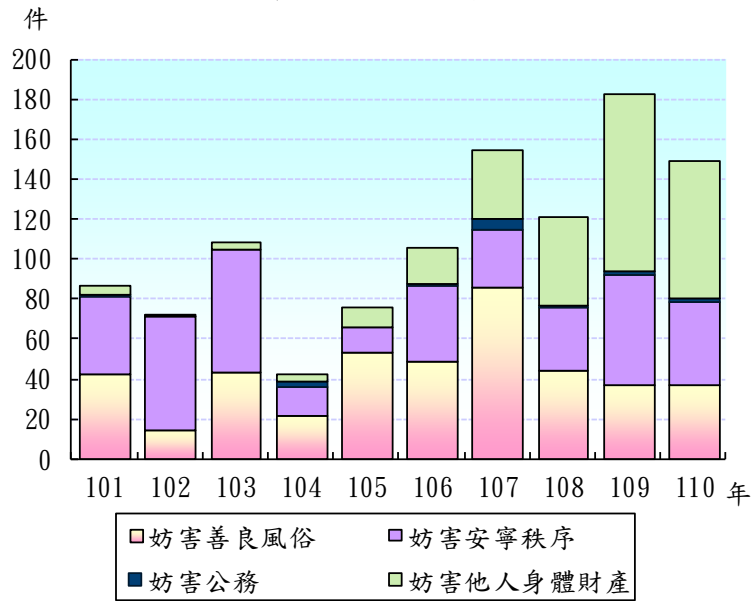


7. 處理違反社會秩序維護法案件

民國110年處理違反社會秩序維護法共150件，較上年183件減少33件，減18.03%；其中以妨害他人身體財產69件占46.00%最多，其次為妨害安寧秩序42件占28.00%，妨害善良風俗37件占24.67%；查處人數216人，較上年220人減少4人，減1.82%。

以101年至110年近10年觀察，104年查處43件，件數最少，109年183件最多，近幾年妨害他人身體財產有增加趨勢，係因警察機關對聚眾鬥毆事件加強執法所致。

圖7. 新竹市處理違反社會秩序維護法案件



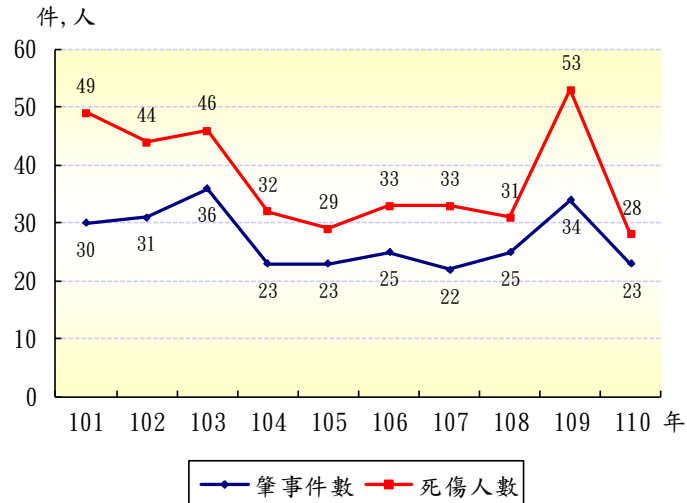
二、交通

1. 道路交通事故(A1類+A2類)

民國110年本市道路交通事故肇事件數A1類23件，較上年34件減少11件，減32.35%，死亡23人，較上年減少11人，減32.35%，受傷5人，較上年減少14人，減73.68%；A2類肇事8,605件，較上年9,305件減少700件，減7.52%，受傷11,620人，較上年12,385人減少765人，減6.18%；A1類加A2類肇事合計8,628件，平均每天發生23.64件，較上年25.59件減少1.95件。

以101年至110年A1類交通事故觀察，103年肇事件數36件最多，104年、105及110年23件最少，近十年平均肇事件數為27.2件，在104年至108年間，件數明顯較少。

圖8. 新竹市A1類道路交通事故



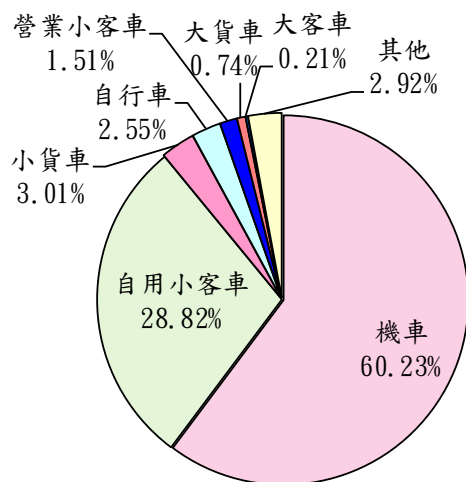
2. 道路交通事故原因(A1類+A2類)

民國110年本市道路交通事故肇事原因以駕駛人過失8,423件占97.62%最多，其次行人或乘客過失153件占1.77%。

3. 道路交通事故肇事車種(A1類+A2類)

民國110年本市道路交通事故肇事車種以機車5,197件占60.23%最多，其次為自用小客車2,487件占28.82%及小貨車260件占3.01%。

圖9. 新竹市A1+A2類道路交通事故肇事車種
民國110年



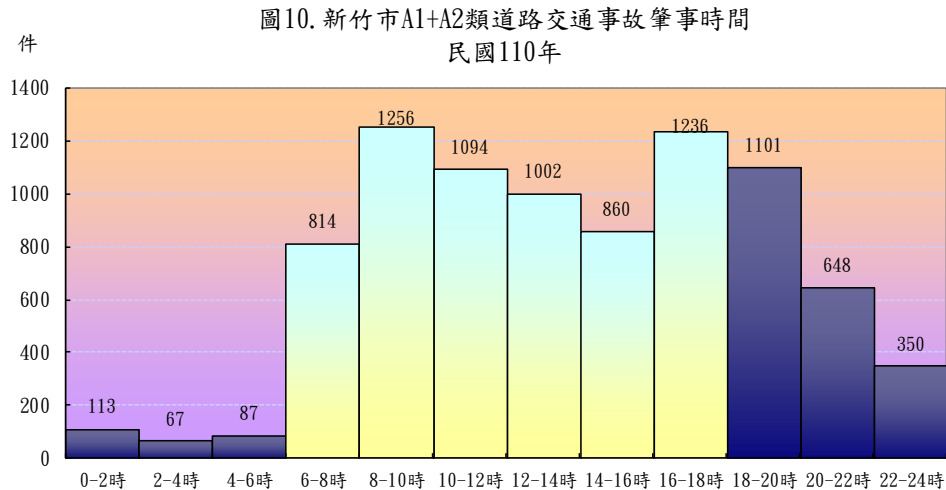
4. 道路交通事故道路型態(A1類+A2類)

民國110年本市道路交通事故肇事道路型態以交叉路5,248件占

60.83%最多，其次為直路3,047件占35.32%、彎曲路及附近195件占2.26%。

5. 道路交通事故肇事時間(A1類+A2類)

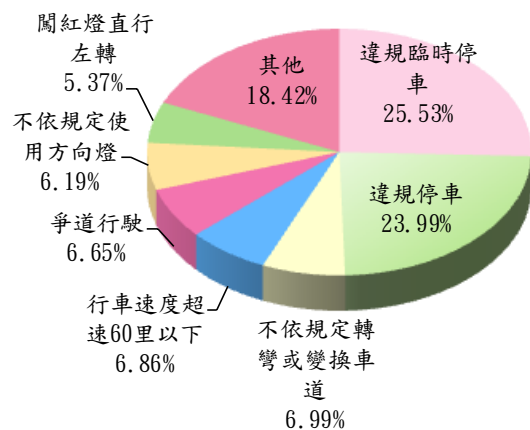
民國110年本市道路交通事故肇事時間以8-10時1,256件，占14.56%最多，其次為16-18時1,236件占14.33%，再其次為18-20時1,101件占12.76%。



6. 舉發違反道路管理事件成果

民國110年共舉發違反道路交通27萬9,006件，較去年28萬2,192件減少3,186件，減幅1.13%，其中移公路監理機關處理27萬8,142件，警察機關處理864件；舉發件數以違規臨時停車71,219件占25.53%為最多，其次為違規停車66,931件占23.99%、不依規定轉彎或變換車道19,516件占6.99%、行車速度超速60里以下19,126件占6.86%及爭道行駛18,560件占6.65%。

圖11. 新竹市舉發違反道路管理事件成果
民國110年



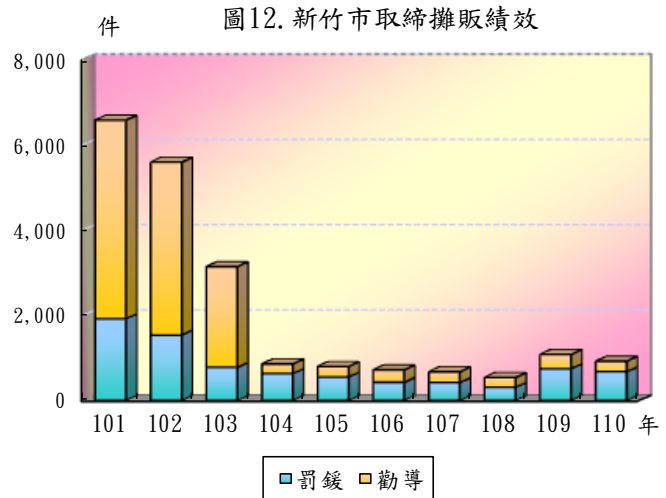
三、保安民防

民國110年本市集會遊行共43件，較上年29件增加14件，增48.28%，其中申請核准19件占44.19%，未申請24件占55.81%，申請集會遊行時間平均

每次3小時33分，實際集會遊行時間平均每次2小時5分。

四、行政業務

民國110年取締攤販922件，較上年1,081件減少159件，減幅14.71%，其中以罰鍰679件最多，占73.64%，勸導243件，占26.36%。觀察104年件數大幅下降72.65%，主要為配合政策所影響。



五、警勤區訪查

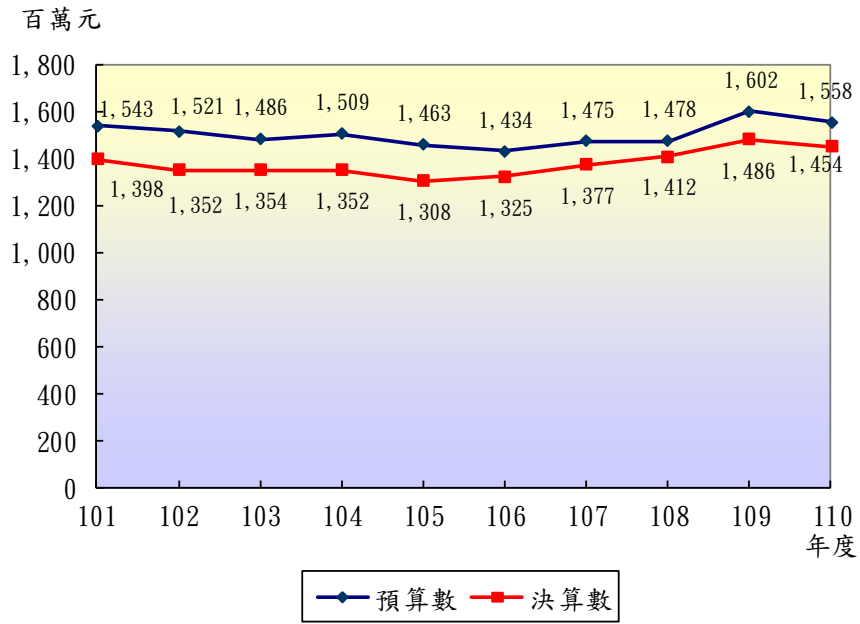
民國110年執行警勤區訪查，有治安顧慮人口查訪11,723次，記事人口查訪3,646次，集合式住宅訪查53件，一般人口訪查戶11,827次，諮詢對象聯繫拜訪戶16,671次，無設籍治安顧慮人口及記事人口88人，治安重點處(場)所3,553處。

六、人事及經費

民國110年本局編制員額1,111人，年底現有人數1,010人，相較去年底減少18人，減1.75%，其中警察人員949人占93.96%，一般行政人員61人占6.04%。駕駛技工工友25人，約聘僱5人，臨時人員10人。

本局民國110年度預算數為15億5,778萬8千元，決算數14億5,424萬7千元，執行率93.35%，其中人事費占總決算82.72%，經常業務費占11.20%，獎補助費占0.24%，資本支出占5.84%；與109年度決算數14億8,638萬2千元相較減少2.16%。

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 2021, the Hsinchu City Police Bureau handled a total of 4,081 criminal offenses, a reduction by 24 cases or 0.58% from 4,105 offenses in 2020. Of which, Against Public Safety decreased the most by 319 cases(-33.61%), Larceny dropped the second by 76 cases(-10.23%), the third was Usury dropped by 24 cases(-72.73%).(Table 1 and page 28 Statistical Indicators of Police Administration)

4,145 criminal offenses were cleared at a rate of 101.57%, a rise of 0.64 percentage points from 100.93% recorded in 2020. 4,812 offenders were rounded up, which was a rise of 98 headcounts or 2.08% from 4,714 offenders arrested in 2020.

Table1.The variation of Criminal Cases in Hsinchu City

Unit:case;%

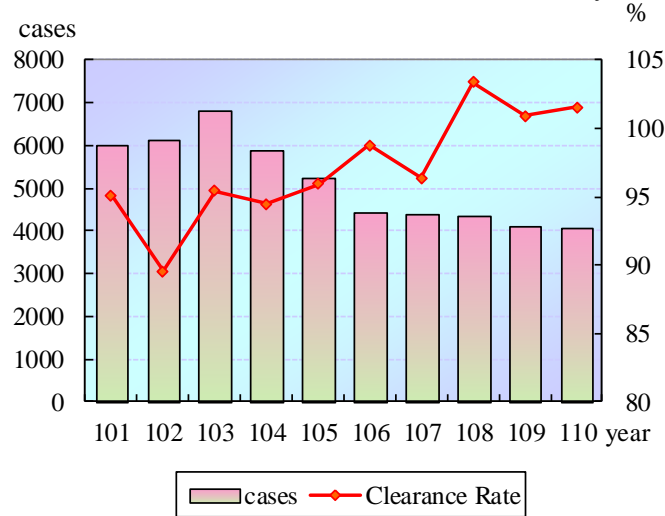
		Total	Larceny				Violent Crime	Fraud-ulence	narcotics violations	Driver Neglig-ence	General Injury	Usury	Against Public Safety	others	
			Serious Larceny	General Larceny	Motor Vehicle	Motor-cycle									
Offense Known to the Police	2020	4,105	743	-	550	30	163	10	338	449	202	310	33	949	1,071
	2021	4,081	667	-	485	20	162	7	403	472	289	312	9	630	1,292
	VS. with Last Year VS. with Last Year(%)	-24 -0.58	-76 -10.23	-	-65 -11.82	-10 -33.33	-1 -0.61	-3 -30.00	65	23	87	2	24	-24	-319
Offense Cleared	2020	100.93	101.35	0.00	98.36	76.67	115.95	100.00	105.33	124.28	100.00	99.68	115.15	100.95	89.54
	2021	101.57	100.45	0.00	100.41	85.00	102.47	100.00	109.43	109.32	100.00	99.68	133.33	100.95	97.76
	VS. with Last Year(percentage points)	0.64	-0.90	-	2.05	8.33	-13.48	-	4.10	-14.96	-	-	18.18	-	8.22

Source:National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior .

Over all on criminal offenses from 2012 to 2021(page 27 Statistical Indicators of Police Administration), 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 2021 by 4,081 cases , both reduced to 2,745 cases or 40.21%. 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 drugs in 2013, and in 2014, due to increased Against Public Safety.

From 2012 onwards, crime cleared rate was on upward trend annually . On crime cleared rates, 89.54% recorded in 2013 was the lowest level, and reached its highest level in 2019 by 103.38% .

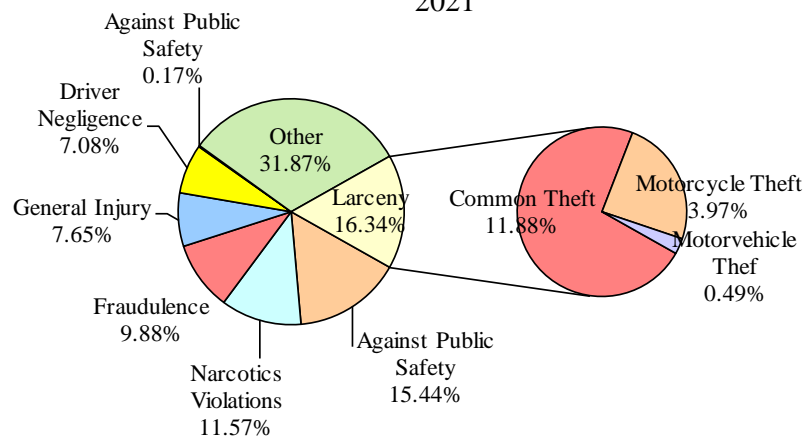
Chart 1. Criminal Cases in Hsinchu City



2. Criminal Offense Rates

In 2021, Larceny-theft accounted for most crimes committed, totaling 667 offenses or 16.34% of all crimes (of all crimes, common theft had a share of 11.88%, motorcycle theft 3.97% and motor vehicle theft 0.49%). The second was 630 cases on Against public safety or 15.44% of all. On narcotics violations, there were 472 offenses or 11.57%. On fraudulence, there were 403 offenses or 9.88% , On general injury, there were 312 offenses or 7.65% , On driver Negligence, there were 289 offenses or 7.08% . On violent crimes, 7 offenses or 0.17% were reported.

Chart 2.Hsinchu City Criminal Cases Rates 2021

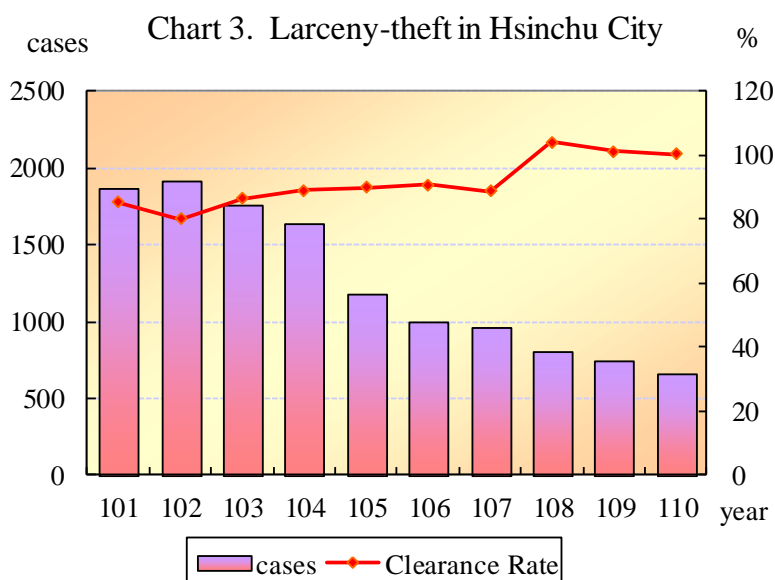


3. Larceny-theft Offenses

Larceny-theft offenses accounted for most crimes committed in most years, but its percentage showed a declining trend. Observed its percentage was 16.34% in 2021, a sharp drop by 14.71 percentage points from 31.05% in 2012. In 2021, 667 offenses were recorded, a drop of 76 offenses or 10.23% from 743 offenses recorded in 2020. The cleared rate on larceny-theft offenses in 2021 reached 100.45%, a decrease of 0.90 percentage points from 101.35% posted in 2020. In 2021, 490 offenders were arrested, a decrease of 15.66% from 581 offenders arrested in 2020.

In 2021, 162 offenses on motorcycle theft were reported and 166 of which were cleared. That was a cleared rate of 102.47%. 20 offenses on motor vehicle theft were reported and 17 were detected, a cleared rate of 85.00%. Motorcycle theft was down by 1 offenses or 0.61% from 163 offenses recorded in 2020. Its cleared rate decreased by 13.48 percentage points from 115.95% posted in 2020. Motor vehicle theft dropped by 10 offenses or 33.33% from 30 offenses recorded in 2020. Its cleared rate decreased by 8.33 percentage points compared with 76.67% posted in 2020.

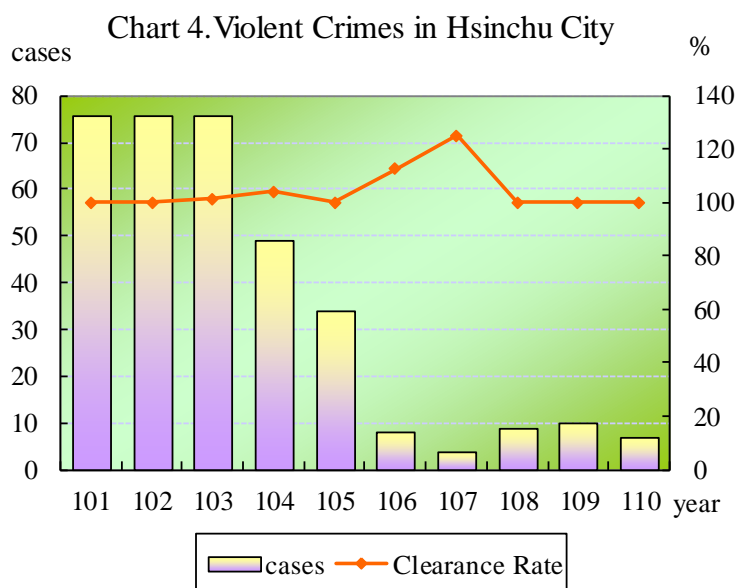
From 2012 to 2021, larceny-theft reached a highest level at 1,916 offenses in 2013 and the lowest level at 667 offenses in 2021, both sharp drops to 65.19%. From 2012 onwards, it was on a downward trend annually except in 2013 when it moved slightly higher, the principal factor was carries out strictly each detection theft plan. In 2021, larceny offenses were on a downward trend, mainly attributable to decreased general larceny by 65 offenses. Its cleared rate in 2013 was the lowest at 80.11%, and 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 2021, 7 violent crimes were committed in Hsinchu City. It was a decrease of 3 offenses or 30.00% from 10 offenses committed in 2020. Among all offenses, willfulness up to 6 accounted for 85.71%, followed by forceful taking was 1 offenses for 14.29%. Its cleared rate was 100.00%, It was no change of offense cleared from 100% in 2020 ; The total offenders arrested were 8, a drop of 11 offenders or 57.89% from 19 offenders arrested in 2020.

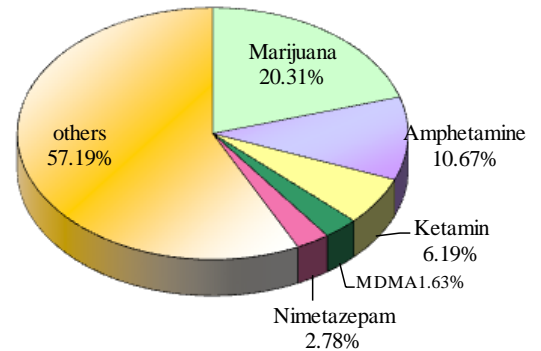
From 2012 to 2021, violent crimes moved downward annually nearly years. Offenses decreased the most by 27 cases in 2015. The cleared rate in 2018 was the highest level at 125.00%. The cleared rate nearly years remained at more than 100%.



5. Narcotics Cracked Down

In 2021, a total of 516 narcotics offenses were cracked down. Of all, 106 offenses were on First grade drugs, accounting for 20.54%; 387 offenses were on Second grade drugs, accounting for 75.00%; 18 offenses were on Third grade drugs narcotics, accounting for 3.49%. 620 offenders were arrested, of whom 471 were on Second grade, was the highest at 75.97%, 120 were on First grade, accounting for 19.35% and 26 were on Third grade, accounting for 4.19%. Narcotics quantity seized was 26,245.35 grams. Marijuana the first accounted for 20.31% at 5,329.44 grams, Amphetamine the second accounted for 10.67% at 2,801.36 grams and Ketamin at 6.19% or 1,624.64 grams.

Chart 5. The Quantities of Drugs in Hsinchu City 2021



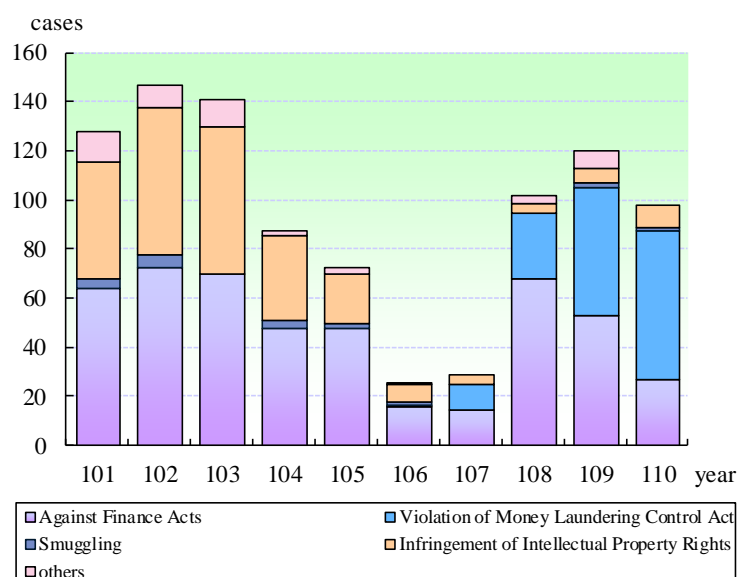
6. Economic Crimes

In 2021, 98 economic crimes were cleared, a drop of 22 offenses or 18.33% from 120 offenses recorded in 2020. Of all economic crimes, 61 offenses were violation of money laundering control act, accounting for 62.24% which topped all. 27 offenses violated finance related, accounting for 27.55% that came the second. 9 offenses infringed intellectual property rights, accounting for 9.18%. Compared with 2020, there was a drop of 26 offenses or 49.06% on finance-related violations, and a rise of 9 offenses or 17.31% on violation of money laundering control act, and a rise of 3 offenses or 50% on

intellectual property rights violations. Total amount cracked down on economic crimes reached NT\$69,616,000.

From 2012 to 2021, economic crimes in 2013 were the highest ever recorded by 147 and in 2017 were the lowest ever recorded by 26. From 2014 to 2017, economic crimes were on a downward trend annually and on 2015, it was decreased the most cases.

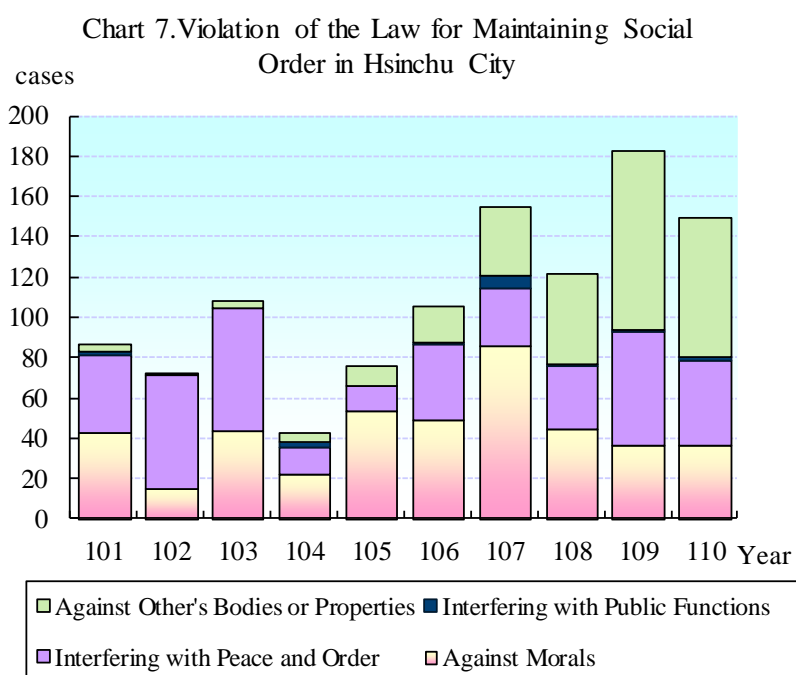
Chart 6. Discovered Economic Frauds in Hsinchu City



7. Public Order Violations

In 2021, there were 150 offenses on public order violations, a drop by 33 offenses or 18.03% from 183 offenses recorded for 2020. Of all, 69 offenses were against other's bodies or properties, accounting for 46.00%. 42 offenses were interfering with peace and order, accounting for 28.00%. 37 offenses were against morals, accounting for 24.67%. A total of 216 offenders was reported, a drop by 4 offenders or 1.82% from the 220 recorded for 2020.

From 2012 to 2021, public order violations the lowest offenses were 43 in 2015, and the highest offenses were 183 in 2020. Form 2016 to 2020, against other's bodies or properties were on an upward trend annually.



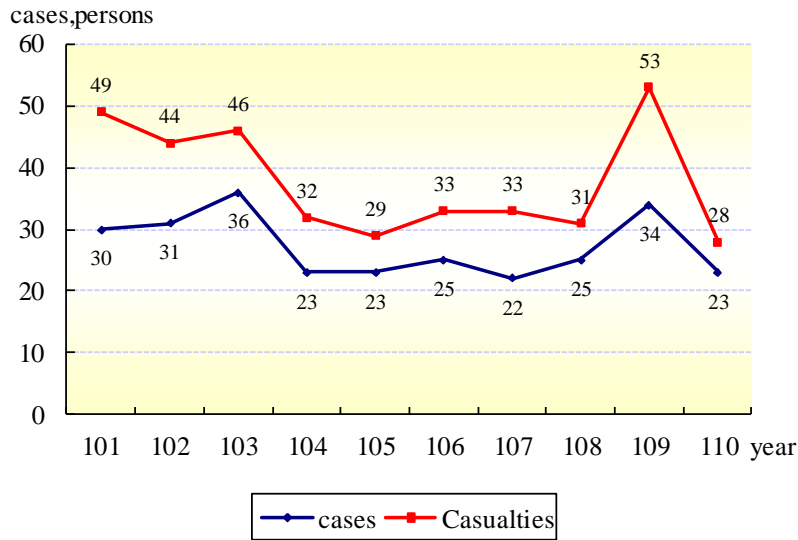
II. Transportation

1. Traffic accidents (Type A1 + Type A2)

In 2021, there were 23 cases reported on Type A1 fatal traffic accidents in Hsinchu City, a decrease of 11 or 32.35% from last year's 34 cases. They led to 23 deaths, a decrease of 11 or 32.35% from last year, and 5 injuries, a drop of 14 or 73.68% from last year. On Type A2 injured traffic accidents, there were 8,605 cases reported, a decrease of 700 or 7.52% from last year's 9,305 cases. The accidents led to 11,620 injuries, a drop of 765 or 6.18% from last year's 12,385. The total reported on Type A1 and A2 were 8,628 cases. On average, it was 23.64 cases a day, a drop of 1.95 from last year's 25.59 cases a day.

From 2012 to 2021, fatal traffic accidents on Type A1 in 2014 were the highest at 36 cases. In 2015、2016 and 2021, there were 23 cases recorded, which were the lowest. On average, it was 27.2 cases. From 2015 to 2019、Type A1 was decreased obviously.

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



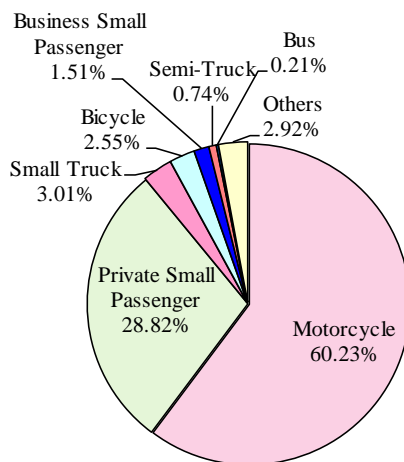
2. Causes that led to traffic accidents (Type A1 + Type A2)

In 2021, traffic accidents in Hsinchu City caused by drivers' negligence were 8,423 accounting for 97.62% and caused by pedestrians' or passengers' negligence were 153 which was a makeup of 1.77%.

3. Related vehicles of traffic accidents

In 2021, by observing traffic accidents vehicles, motorcycles were the first by 5,197 cases, accounted for 60.23%, private small passenger the second accounted for 28.82% at 2,487 cases, small trucks the third accounted for 3.01% at 260 cases .

Chart 9. Related Vehicles of Traffic Accidents by Type A1+A2 in Hsinchu City 2021



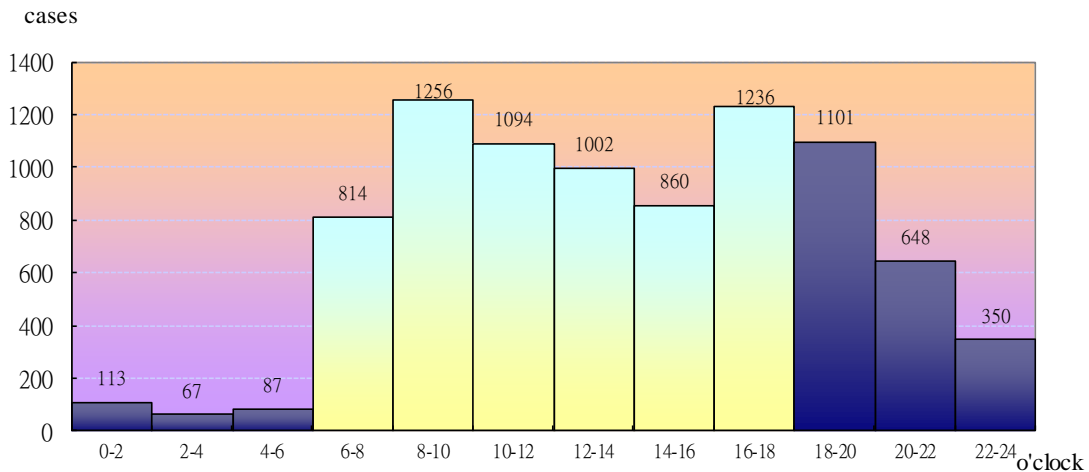
4. Traffic accidents road type

In 2021, by observing traffic accidents road type, crossroad the first accounted for 60.83% at 5,248 cases, straight roadways the second accounted for 35.32% at 3,047 cases, curve road and near curve road the third accounted for 2.26% at 195 cases .

5. Traffic accidents happened time

In 2021, by observing traffic accidents happened time, 8-10 o'clock the first accounted for 14.56% at 1,256 cases, 16-18 o'clock the second accounted for 14.33% at 1,236 cases, 18-20 o'clock the third accounted for 12.76% at 1,101 cases.

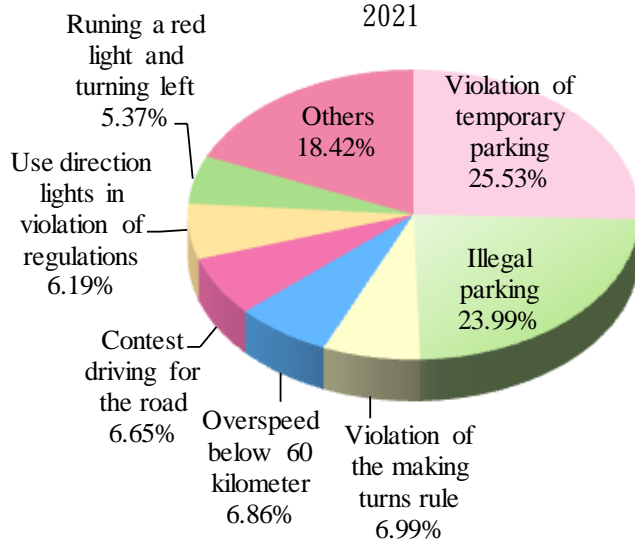
Chart10. Traffic Accidents by Type A1+A2 by Happened Time in Hsinchu City 2021



6. Traffic Violations reporting

In 2021, a total of 279,006 traffic offenses were reported, which was a drop of 3,186 or 1.13% from last year's 282,192 offenses. Of all offenses, 278,142 were transferred to motor vehicle offices and 864 were re-directed to police bureaus for handling. The primary cause for traffic offenses was violation of temporary parking. Altogether, there were 71,219 offenses of this sort, accounting for 25.53%. Offenses on illegal parking came the second that led to 66,931 offenses or 23.99%. A violation of the making turns rule was 19,516 or 6.99%. OverSpeed below 60 kilometer was 19,126 or 6.86%, and offenses for contest driving for the road were 18,560 or 6.65%.

Chart. 11 .Statistics of the Reported Incidents of Traffic Violations in Hsinchu City 2021

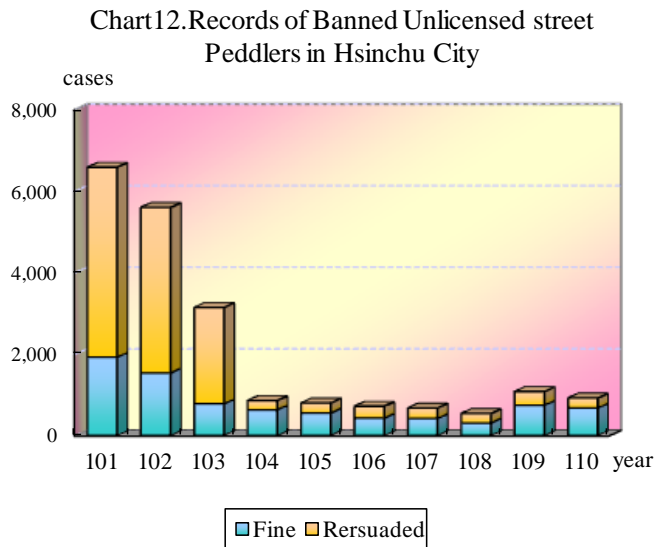


III. Peace Preservation and Civil Defense

In 2021, a total of 43 assembly and parade patrolled were reported, which was a rise of 14 or 48.28% from last year's 29 offenses. Of which 19 or 44.19% application were allowed, 24 or 55.81% were not applied, The average time for applying for the parade was 3 hours and 33 minutes each time, and the actual time for the actual parade was 2 hours and 5 minutes each time.

IV. Administrative Affairs

In 2021, 922 unlicensed street vendors were banned, a drop of 159 or 14.71% from 1,081 recorded in 2020. Of the persuaded not to repeat the offense, 679 or 73.64% were fined and 243 or 26.36% were persuaded vendors. It was observed that the number of cases dropped sharply by 72.65% in 2015, mainly due to the influence of the policy.



V. Household Registration

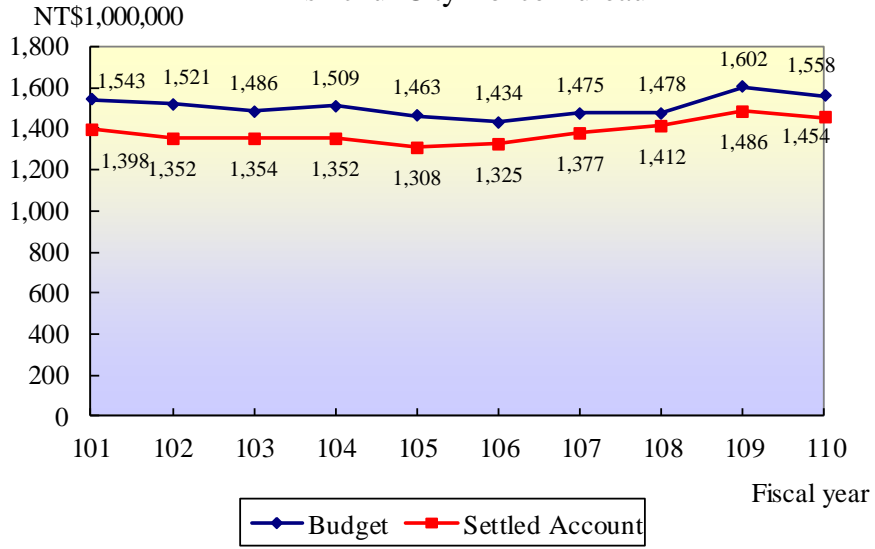
In the census carried out in 2021, 11,723 offenses notified cases of pose a threat to social order Persons. 3,646 offenses notified cases of noted residents of persons. Cases of visiting congregate housing were 53. Cases of visits to the ordinary people were 11,827. Number of contacts and visits to the counseling individuals were 16,671. Recovered cases of unregistered persons who might pose a threat to social order and noted residents were 88 persons. Number of Public security key office (field) were 3,553.

VI. Personnel and Budgetary Expenditures

In 2021, Hsinchu City Police Bureau as an organization had a staff of 1,111 headcounts. At year end of 2021, there were 1,010 headcounts, a drop of 18 headcounts or 1.75% from last year. Among them, there were 949 policemen, accounting for 93.96%; 61 administrators accounting for 6.04%; 25 drivers/technicians/manual workers, 5 contracted employees and 10 temporary workers.

In 2021, Hsinchu City Police Bureau budgeted NT\$1,557,788,000 (inclusive of budget added or deducted). Its final accounting of revenues and expenditures was NT\$1,454,247,000 which was an interpretation on execution rate of 93.35%. Of all, personnel expenses accounted for 82.72%, general business expenditure at 11.20%, awards and subsidy expenditure at 0.24% and capital expenditure was at 5.84%. Compared with the final accounting of NT\$1,486,382,000 in 2020, it was a drop of 2.16%.

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、潘他啞新及其相類製品。
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、阿普啞他及其相類製品。
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、動力機械或大眾捷運系統車輛在道路上行駛，致有人受傷或死亡，或致車輛、動力機械、大眾捷運系統車輛、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 others 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 or the mass rapid transit system vehicles goes on the path, causes some people to be injured or the death, or sends accident of the vehicles, the power

generator, the mass rapid transit system vehicles, the belongings damage.

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一一〇年

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