

中華民國111年
2022

新竹市警政統計年報

The Statistical Yearbook of Hsinchu City Police Bureau

第 18 期

Issue 18



HSINCHU CITY POLICE BUREAU

 新竹市警察局

新竹市警察局編印

中華民國112年7月出版

Hsinchu City Police Bureau
July, 2023

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111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 2022 and the data from 2013 through 2022 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
張素菱	112	1	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
			柯政君	112	1

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

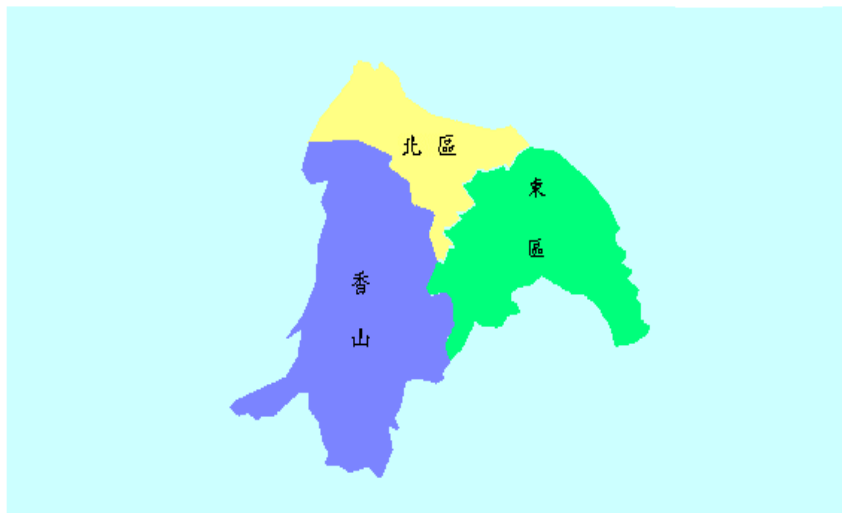
Names of Commissioner in succession and their reporting dates			Names of Deputy Commissioner in succession and their reporting dates		
Names	Reporting Date		Names	Reporting Date	
	Year	Month		Year	Month
WU, CHANG-KUAN	1989	Dec	KU, TE-HSIEN	1990	Jan
HSIAO, CHI-HUI	1993	Jan	WANG, LUNG	1990	Feb
LIU, KUO	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
ZHANG, SU-LING	2023	Jan	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
			KE, ZHENG-JUN	2023	Jan

Data source: Personnel Office of Hsinchu City Police Bureau.

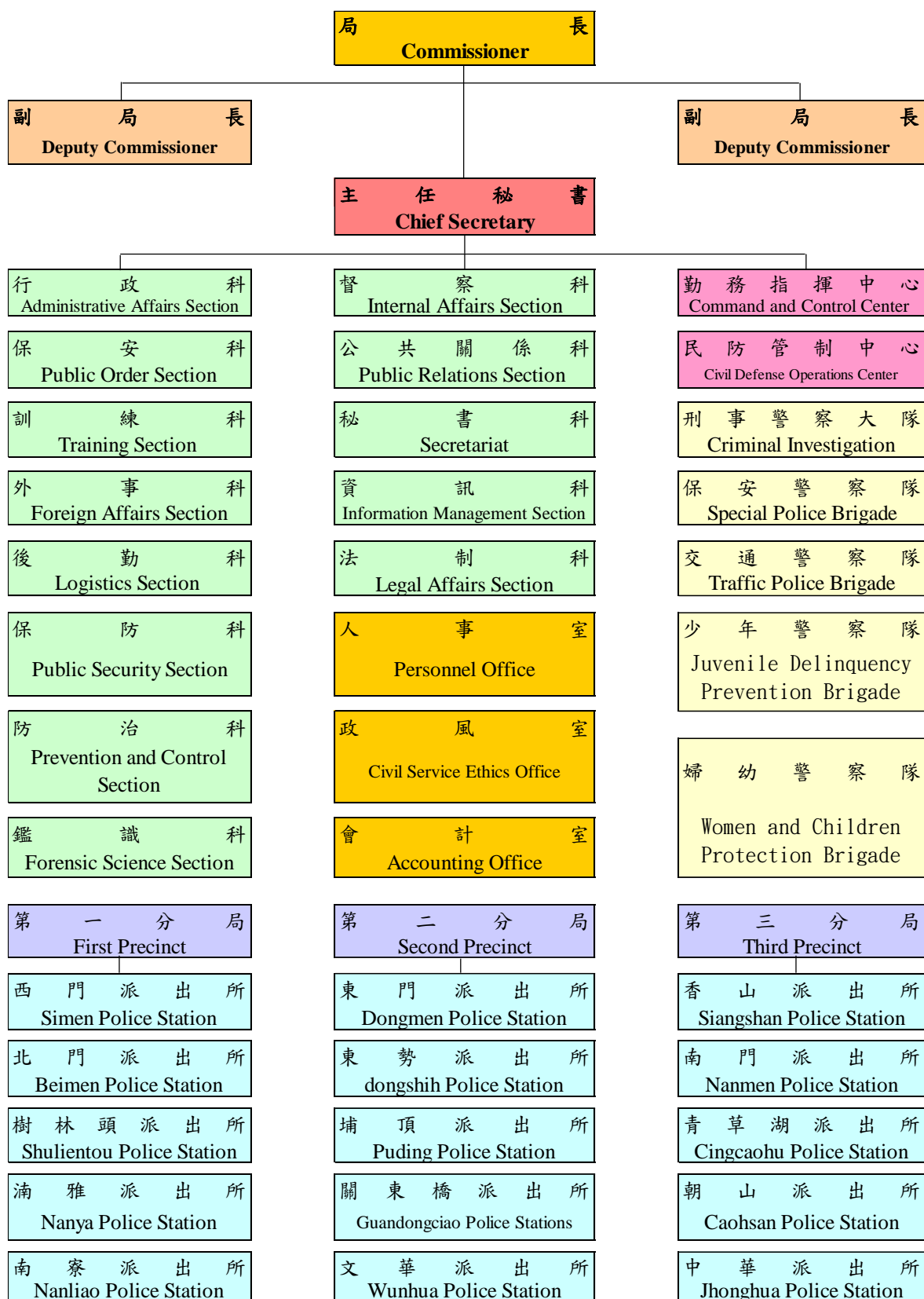
新竹市警察局各分局轄區分布圖

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111年本局受(處)理刑事案件發生數4,168件，較上年4,081件增加87件，增幅2.13%，其中增加最多前3項為妨害自由增加67件(+27.46%)、竊盜增加66件(+9.90%)及一般傷害增加30件(+9.62%)。

刑案破獲數4,064件，破獲率為97.50%，較上年破獲率101.57%下降4.07個百分點；緝獲嫌疑犯4,785人，較上年4,812人減少27人，減幅0.56%。(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

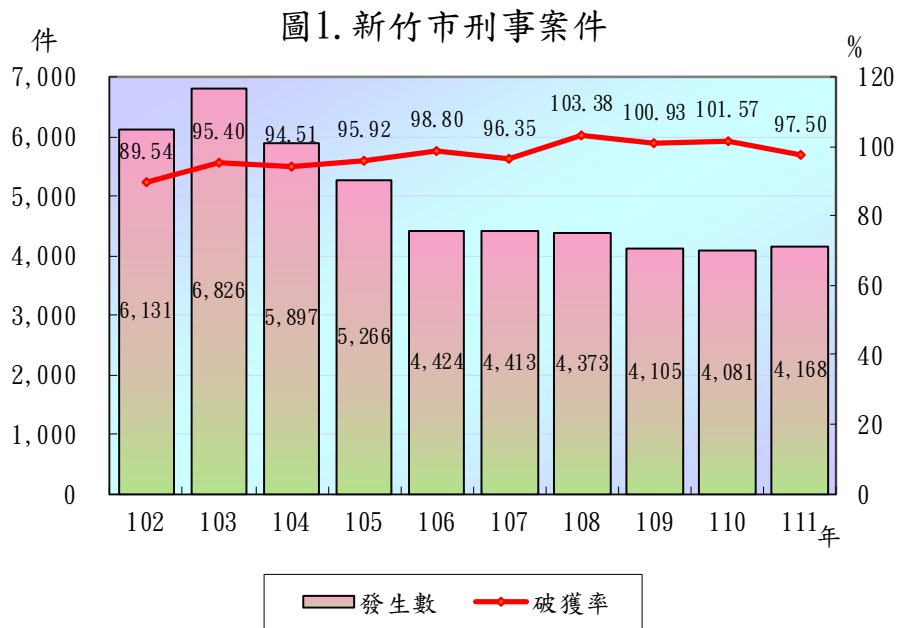
單位:件;%

		總計	竊盜				暴力 犯罪	詐欺 背信	毒品	駕駛 過失	一般 傷害	妨害 自由	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	110年	4,081	667	-	485	20	162	7	403	472	289	312	244	630	1,057
	111年	4,168	733	-	589	15	129	3	378	446	282	342	311	606	1,067
	較上年 增減數	87	66	-	104	-5	-33	-4	-25	-26	-7	30	67	-24	10
	增減率 (%)	2.13	9.90	-	21.44	-25.00	-20.37	-57.14	-6.20	-5.51	-2.42	9.62	27.46	-3.81	0.95
破獲率	110年	101.57	100.45	-	100.41	85.00	102.47	100.00	109.43	109.32	100.00	99.68	99.59	100.95	97.63
	111年	97.50	93.86	-	95.93	66.67	87.60	100.00	97.35	102.69	98.58	98.83	99.68	100.17	95.03
	較上年 增減百 分點	-4.07	-6.59	-	-4.48	-18.33	-14.87	-	-12.08	-6.63	-1.42	-0.85	0.09	-0.78	-2.60

資料來源:內政部警政署。

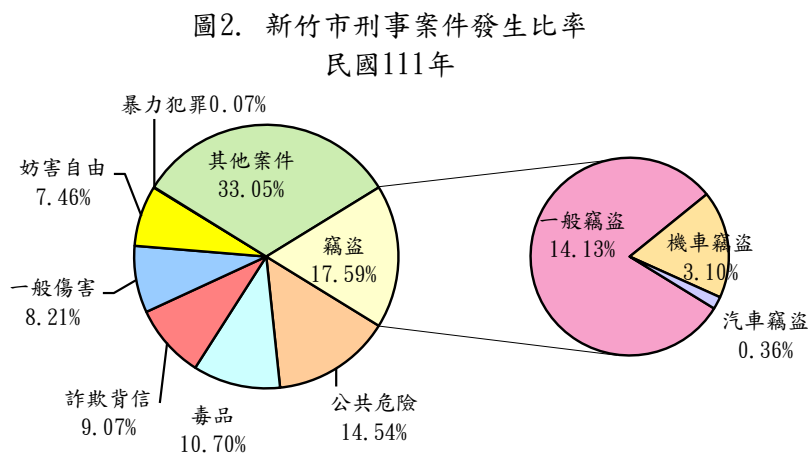
以近10年刑事案件觀察(詳第27頁統計指標)，除了103年及111年外，發生數呈現逐年遞減現象。其中103年發生數6,826件最高，至110年4,081件最低，兩者減少2,745件，減幅達40.21%，主要係竊盜案件逐年減少所致，而103年發生數增加，主要以公共危險增加所致，111年則因妨害自由及竊盜增加所致。

近十年破獲率呈現不規則向上提升趨勢，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111年各類刑案中以竊盜案最多，共受理733件，占刑案總數17.59%（其中一般竊盜占刑案總數14.13%、機車竊盜占3.10%、汽車竊盜占0.36%），其次為公共危險罪606件，占14.54%，再其次依序為違反毒品危害防制條例446件占10.70%、詐欺背信378件占9.07%、一般傷害342件占8.21%及妨害自由311件占7.46%；另影響治安嚴重觀感的暴力犯罪有3件，占0.07%。

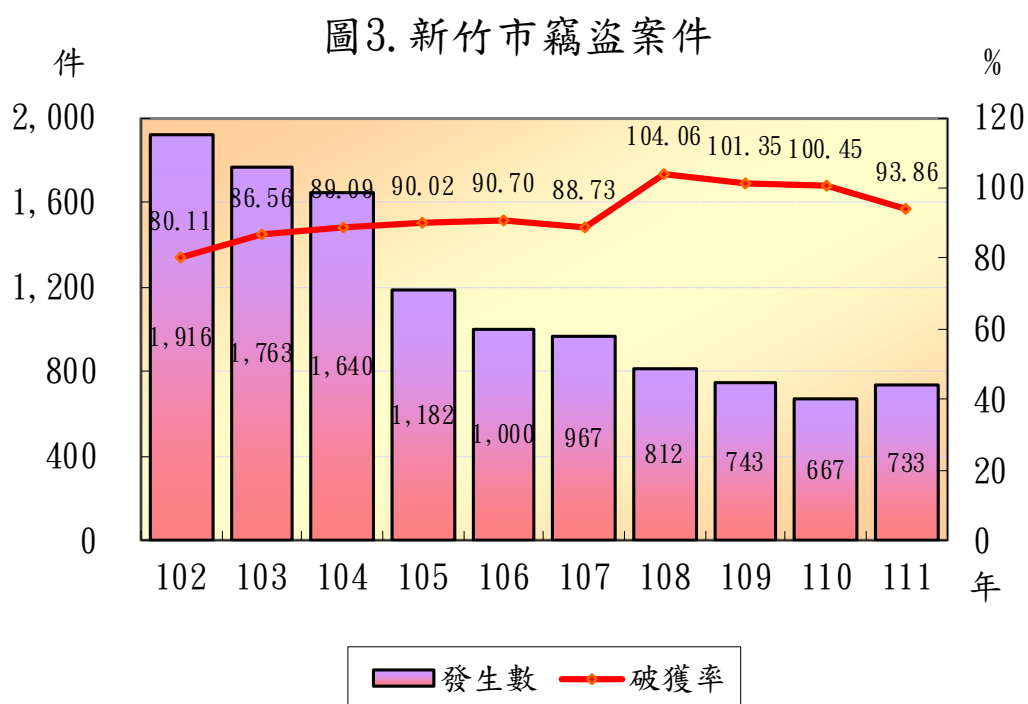


3.竊盜案件

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102年所占比率為31.25%，至111年已下降為17.59%，大幅減少13.66個百分點。竊盜案件111年發生數為733件，較上年667件增加66件，增幅9.90%；竊盜破獲率93.86%，較上年100.45%減少6.59個百分點；緝獲竊盜嫌疑犯582人，較上年490人增加18.78%。

機車竊盜111年發生129件，破獲113件，破獲率87.60%；汽車竊盜發生15件，破獲10件，破獲率66.67%；與上年比較，機車竊盜發生數較上年162件減少33件，減幅20.37%，破獲率較上年102.47%減少14.87個百分點；汽車竊盜發生數較上年20件減少5件，減幅25.00%，破獲率較上年85.00%減少18.33個百分點。

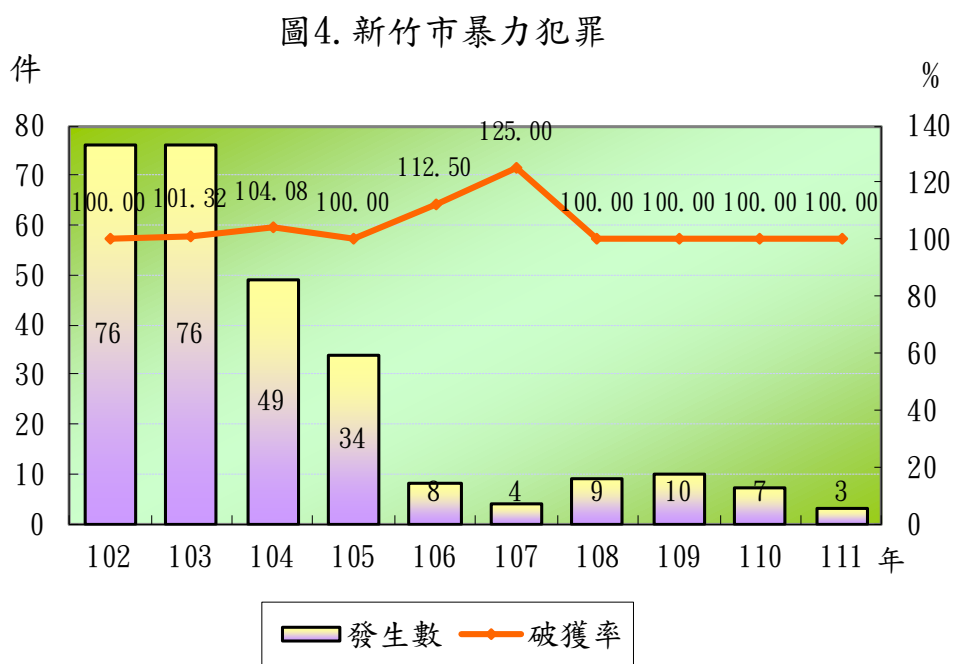
近十年竊盜案觀察，發生數最高在102年1,916件，最低為110年667件，兩者減少幅度達65.19%之多，期間除了111年發生數略升外，竊盜案呈逐年下降趨勢，主要係因落實執行各項肅竊偵防措施所致。111年竊盜案之增加，主要為普通竊盜增加104件，增加最多所影響。破獲率以102年80.11%最低，108年破獲率104.06%為最高。



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111年本市暴力犯罪發生共3件，較上年7件減少4件，減幅57.14%，其中有故意殺人2件占66.67%，強制性交1件占33.33%；暴力犯罪破獲率為100.00%，較上年無增減；緝獲嫌疑人犯數11人，較上年8人增加3人，增幅37.50%。

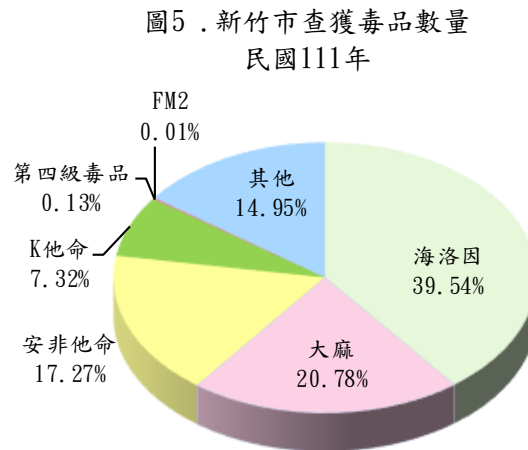
以102年至111年歷年觀察，近年暴力犯罪呈下降趨勢，以104年減少27件，減少最多；破獲率以107年125.00%最高，近年破獲率均維持在100%以上。



5. 查獲毒品

民國111年查獲毒品458件，其中第一級毒品107件，占23.36%、第二級毒品329件，占71.83%最多、第三級毒品18件，占3.93%；查獲毒品嫌疑犯548人，以第二級毒品398人最多，占72.63%，第一級毒品123人，占22.45%，第三級毒品23人，占4.20%。

毒品查獲數量8,041.17公克，以海洛因3,179.34公克最多占39.54%，其次為大麻1,670.82公克占20.78%，安非他命1,388.34公克占17.27%為第3多。

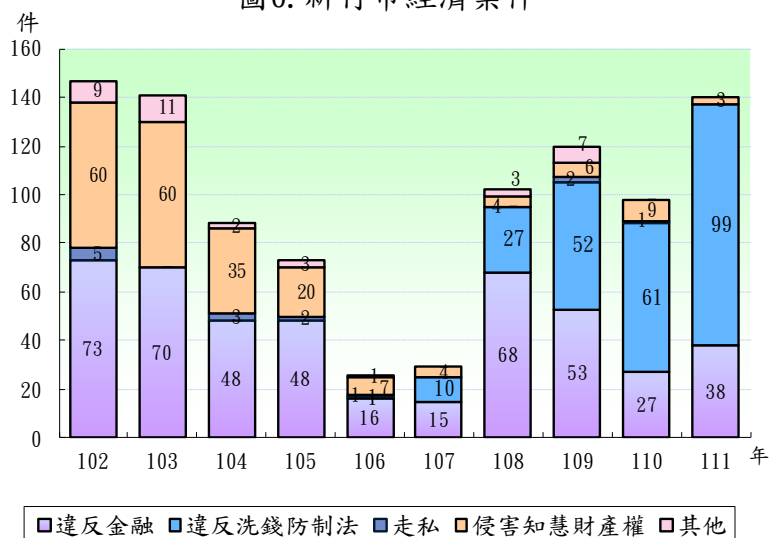


6. 經濟案件

民國111年查獲經濟案件140件，較上年98件增加42件，增幅42.86%，其中以違反洗錢防制法99件占70.71%居首，違反金融38件占27.14%次之，侵害智慧財產權有3件占2.14%，與上年比較，違反洗錢防制法增加38件，增幅62.30%，違反金融件數增加11件，增幅40.74%，侵害智慧財產權減少6件，減幅66.67%；查獲經濟案件金額為4,848萬6千元。

以102年至111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

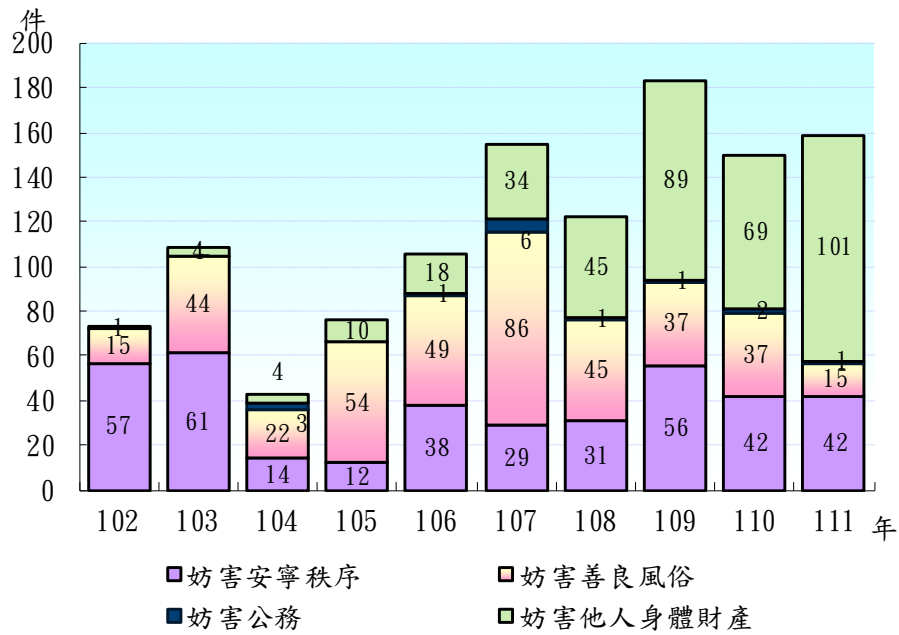


7. 處理違反社會秩序維護法案件

民國111年處理違反社會秩序維護法共159件，較上年150件增加9件，增幅6.00%；其中以妨害他人身體財產101件占63.52%最多，其次為妨害安寧秩序42件占26.42%，妨害善良風俗15件占9.43%；查處人數174人，較上年216人減少42人，減幅19.44%。

以102年至111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



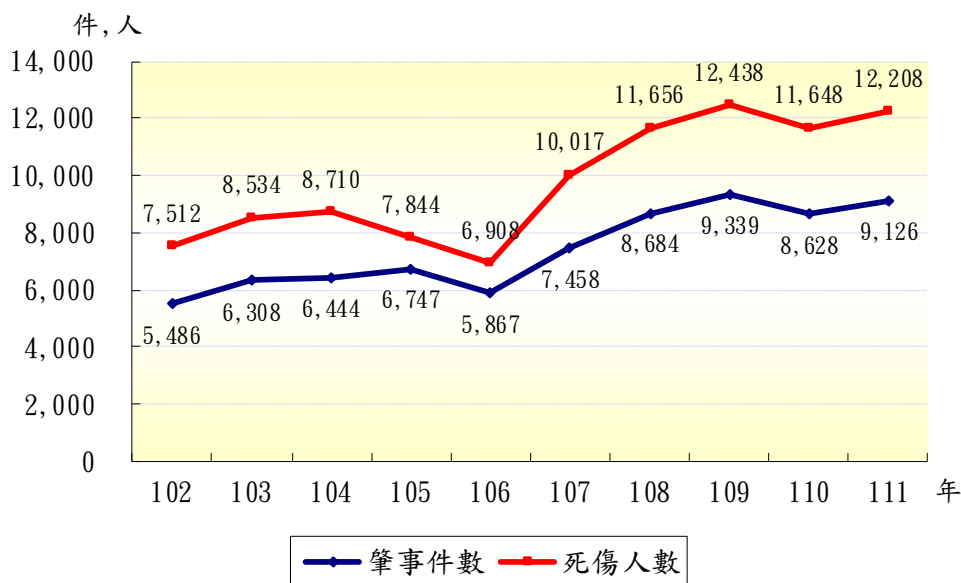
二、交通

1. 道路交通事故

民國111年本市道路交通事故肇事件數9,126件，較上年8,628件增加498件，增幅5.77%，死亡人數49人，較上年44人增加5人，增幅11.36%，受傷人數12,159人，較上年11,604人增加555人，增幅4.78%，平均每天發生25.00件，較上年23.64件增加1.36件。

以102年至111年交通事故觀察，109年肇事件數9,339件最多，102年5,486件最少，近十年平均肇事件數為7,409件，呈現增加趨勢。

圖8. 新竹市道路交通事故



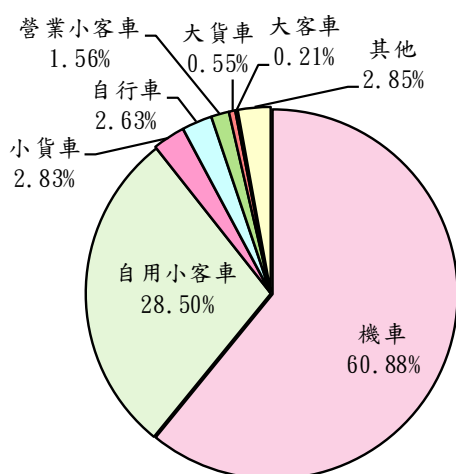
2. 道路交通事故原因

民國111年本市道路交通事故肇事原因以駕駛人過失8,907件占97.60%最多，其次行人或乘客過失147件占1.61%。

3. 道路交通事故肇事車種

民國111年本市道路交通事故肇事車種以機車5,556件占60.88%最多，其次為自用小客車2,601件占28.50%及小貨車258件占2.83%。

圖9. 新竹市道路交通事故肇事車種
民國111年

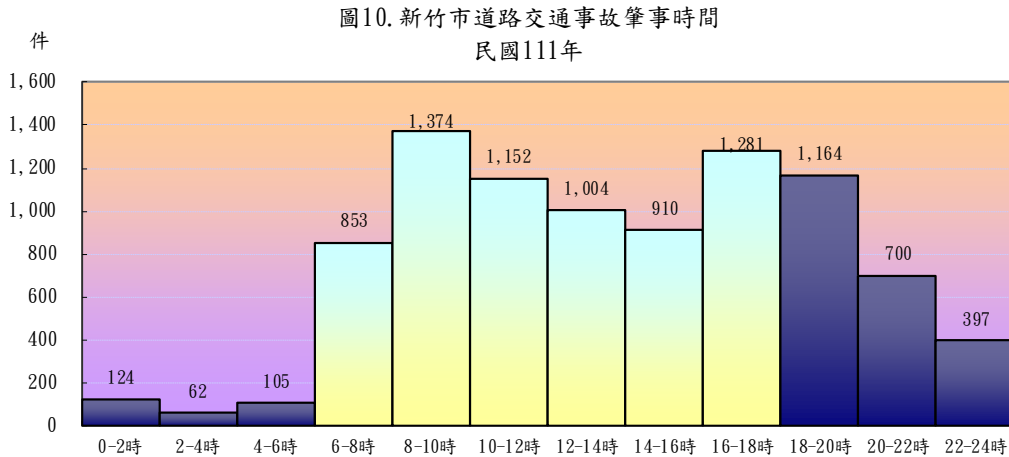


4. 道路交通事故道路型態

民國111年本市道路交通事故肇事道路型態以交叉路5,548件占60.79%最多，其次為直路3,215件占35.23%、彎曲路及附近208件占2.28%。

5. 道路交通事故肇事時間

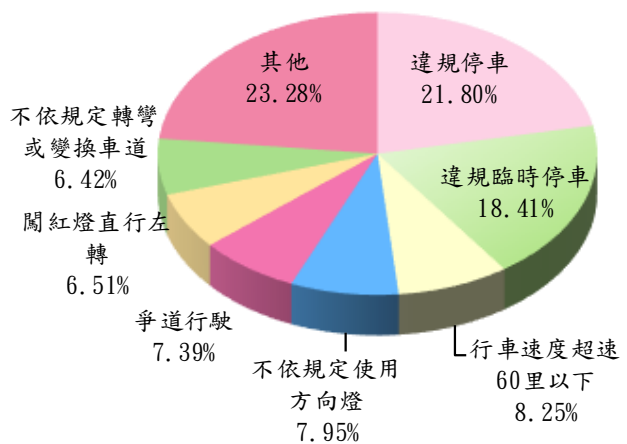
民國111年本市道路交通事故肇事時間以8-10時1,374件，占15.06%最多，其次為16-18時1,281件占14.04%，再其次為18-20時1,164件占12.75%。



6. 舉發違反道路管理事件成果

民國111年共舉發違反道路交通31萬1,137件，較去年27萬9,006件增加32,131件，增幅11.52%，其中移公路監理機關處理30萬9,773件，警察機關處理1,364件；舉發件數以違規停車67,829件占21.80%為最多，其次為違規臨時停車57,265件占18.41%、行車速度超速60里以下25,671件占8.25%、不依規定使用方向燈24,722件占7.95%及爭道行駛22,990件占7.39%。

圖11. 新竹市舉發違反道路管理事件成果
民國111年



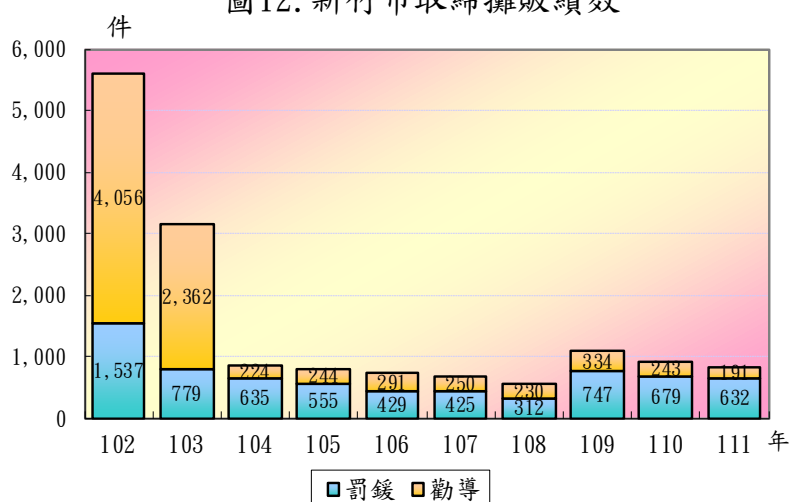
三、保安民防

民國111年本市集會遊行共523件，較上年43件增加480件，增幅1,116.28%，其中申請核准282件占53.92%，未申請241件占46.08%，申請集會遊行時間平均每次4小時6分，實際集會遊行時間平均每次2小時10分。

四、行政業務

民國111年取締攤販823件，較上年922件減少99件，減幅10.74%，其中以罰鍰632件最多，占76.79%，勸導191件，占23.21%。觀察104年件數大幅下降72.65%，主要為配合政策所影響。

圖12. 新竹市取締攤販績效



五、警勤區訪查

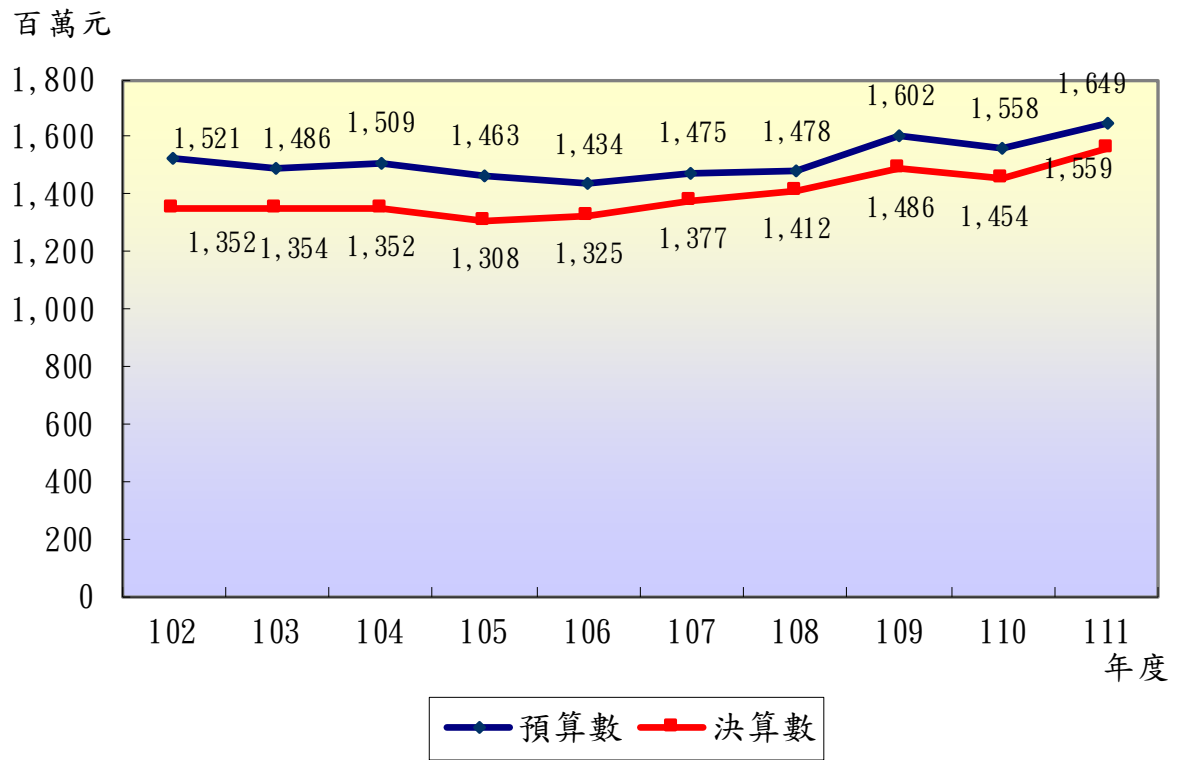
民國111年執行警勤區訪查，有治安顧慮人口查訪10,049次，記事人口查訪3,094次，集合式住宅訪查460件，一般人口訪查戶29,843次，諮詢對象聯繫拜訪戶24,513次，無設籍治安顧慮人口及記事人口108人，治安重點處(場)所3,513處。

六、人事及經費

民國111年本局編制員額1,111人，年底現有人數1,008人，相較去年底減少2人，減幅0.20%，其中警察人員949人占94.15%，一般行政人員59人占5.85%。駕駛技工工友23人，約聘僱9人，臨時人員10人。

本局民國111年度預算數為16億4,877萬7千元，決算數15億5,912萬5千元，執行率94.56%，其中人事費占總決算77.27%，經常業務費占10.95%，獎補助費占0.40%，資本支出占11.39%；與110年度決算數14億5,424萬7千元相較增加7.21%。

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 2022, the Hsinchu City Police Bureau handled a total of 4,168 criminal offenses, an increase by 87 cases or 2.13% from 4,081 offenses in 2021. Of which, against personal liberty increased the most by 67 cases(+27.46%), larceny added the second by 66 cases(+9.90%), the third was general injury added by 30 cases(+9.62%).(Table 1 and page 28 Statistical Indicators of Police Administration)

4,064 criminal offenses were cleared at a rate of 97.50%, a drop of 4.07 percentage points from 101.57% recorded in 2021. 4,785 offenders were rounded up, which was a drop of 27 headcounts or 0.56% from 4,812 offenders arrested in 2021.

Table1.The variation of Criminal Cases in Hsinchu City

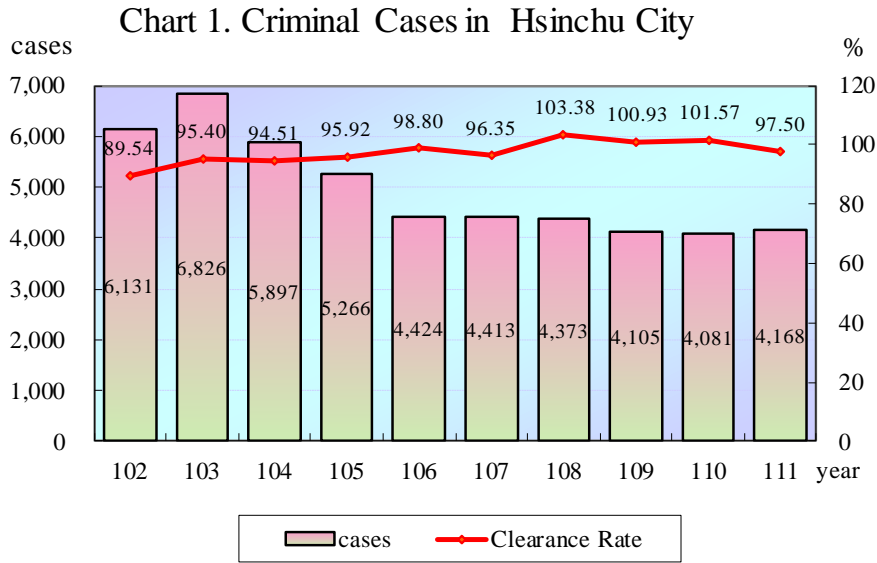
Unit:case;%

	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	2021	4,081	667	-	485	20	162	7	403	472	289	312	244	630	1,057
	2022	4,168	733	-	589	15	129	3	378	446	282	342	311	606	1,067
	VS. with Last Year	87	66	-	104	-5	-33	-4	-25	-26	-7	30	67	-24	10
	VS. with Last Year(%)	2.13	9.90	-	21.44	-25.00	-20.37	-57.14	-6.20	-5.51	-2.42	9.62	27.46	-3.81	0.95
Offense Cleared	2021	101.57	100.45	-	100.41	85.00	102.47	100.00	109.43	109.32	100.00	99.68	99.59	100.95	97.63
	2022	97.50	93.86	-	95.93	66.67	87.60	100.00	97.35	102.69	98.58	98.83	99.68	100.17	95.03
	VS. with Last Year(percentage points)	-4.07	-6.59	-	-4.48	-18.33	-14.87	-	-12.08	-6.63	-1.42	-0.85	0.09	-0.78	-2.60

Source:National Police Agency, Ministry of the Interior .

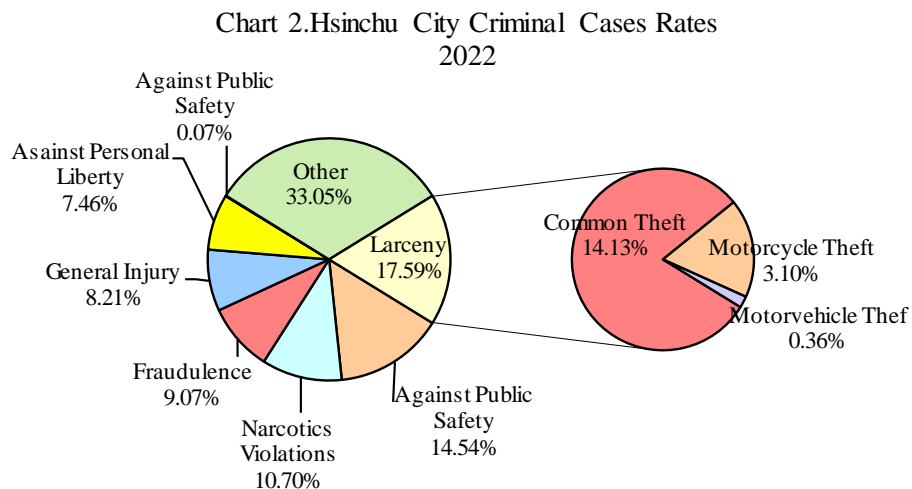
Over all on criminal offenses from 2013 to 2022(page 27 Statistical Indicators of Police Administration), the criminal offense was down incrementally year after year except in 2014 and 2022. 6, 826 cases were reported to the Police Bureau in 2014, the highest number, and the lowest number was reported 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 2014 and 2022, the criminal offense was increased which due to increased against public safety in 2014, and in 2022, due to a little increased against personal liberty and larceny.

From 2013 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% .



2. Criminal Offense Rates

In 2022, Larceny-theft accounted for most crimes committed, totaling 733 offenses or 17.59% of all crimes (of all crimes, common theft had a share of 14.13%, motorcycle theft 3.10% and motor vehicle theft 0.36%). The second was 606 cases on Against public safety or 14.54% of all. On narcotics violations, there were 446 offenses or 10.70%. On fraudulence, there were 378 offenses or 9.07% , On general injury, there were 342 offenses or 8.21% , On against personal liberty, there were 311 offenses or 7.46% . On violent crimes, 3 offenses or 0.07% were reported.

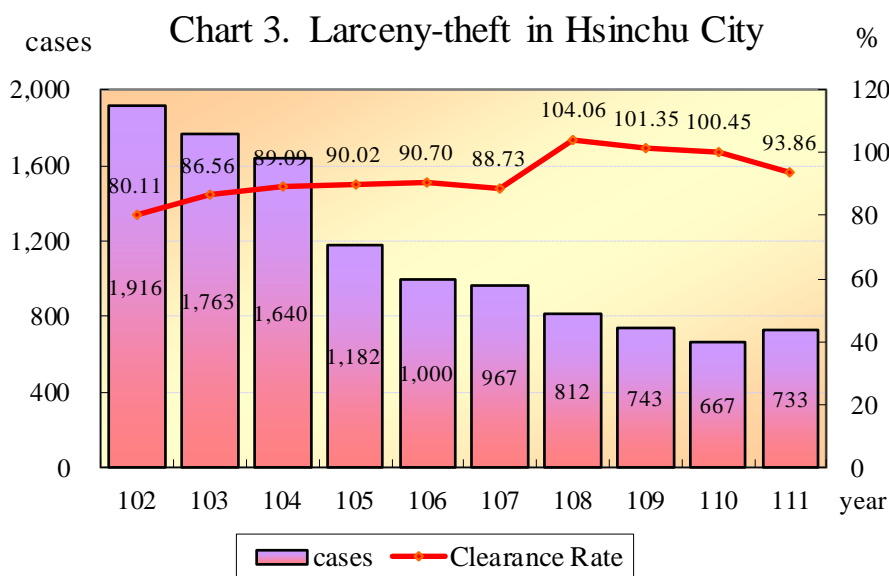


3. Larceny-theft Offenses

Larceny-theft offenses accounted for most crimes committed in most years, but its percentage showed a declining trend. Observed its percentage was 17.59% in 2022, a sharp drop by 13.66 percentage points from 31.25% in 2013. In 2022, 733 offenses were recorded, a rise of 66 offenses or 9.90% from 667 offenses recorded in 2021. The cleared rate on larceny-theft offenses in 2022 reached 93.86%, a decrease of 6.59 percentage points from 100.45% posted in 2021. In 2022, 582 offenders were arrested, a increase of 18.78% from 490 offenders arrested in 2021.

In 2022, 129 offenses on motorcycle theft were reported and 113 of which were cleared. That was a cleared rate of 87.60%. 15 offenses on motor vehicle theft were reported and 10 were detected, a cleared rate of 66.67%. Motorcycle theft was down by 33 offenses or 20.37% from 162 offenses recorded in 2021. Its cleared rate decreased by 14.87 percentage points from 102.47% posted in 2021. Motor vehicle theft dropped by 5 offenses or 25.00% from 20 offenses recorded in 2021. Its cleared rate decreased by 18.33 percentage points compared with 85.00% posted in 2021.

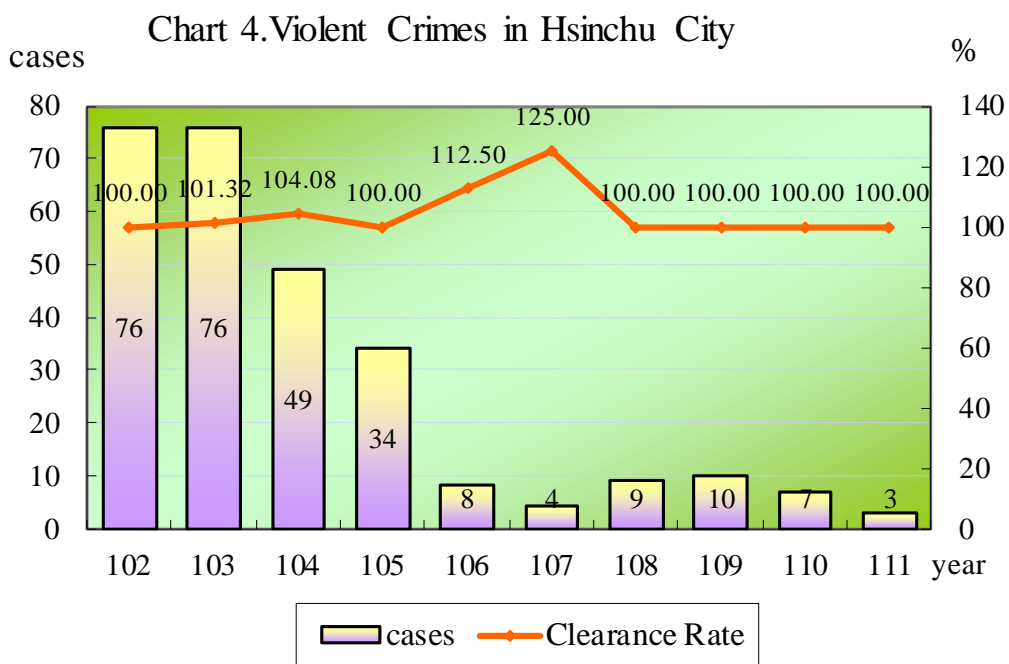
From 2013 to 2022, larceny-theft reached a highest level at 1,916 offenses in 2013 and the lowest level at 667 offenses in 2021, both sharp drops to 65.19%. From 2013 onwards, it was on a downward trend annually except in 2022 when it moved slightly higher, the principal factor was carries out strictly each detection theft plan. In 2022, larceny offenses were on an upward trend, mainly attributable to increased general larceny by 104 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

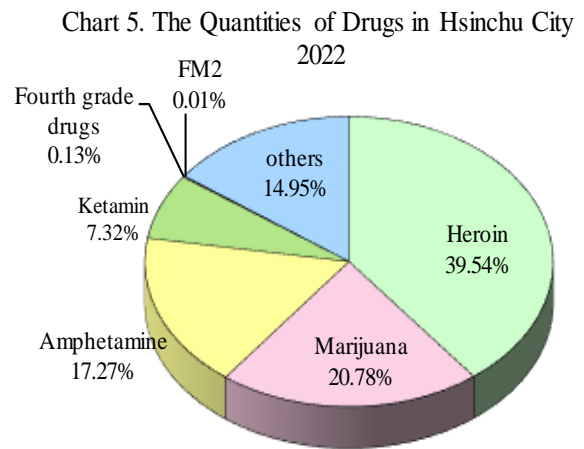
Since January of 2000, the definition of violent crimes was enlarged to include seven counts of robbery, forceful taking, kidnapping for ransom, willfulness, serious intimidation and extortion, forcible rape and serious aggravated assault, and from 2017, forcible rape not include child rape. In 2022, 3 violent crimes were committed in Hsinchu City. It was a decrease of 4 offenses or 57.14% from 7 offenses committed in 2021. Among all offenses, willfulness up to 2 accounted for 66.67%, followed by forcible rape was 1 offenses for 33.33%. Its cleared rate was 100.00%, It was no change of offense cleared from 100% in 2021 ; The total offenders arrested were 11, a rise of 3 offenders or 37.50% from 8 offenders arrested in 2021.

From 2013 to 2022, 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 2022, a total of 458 narcotics offenses were cracked down. Of all, 107 offenses were on First grade drugs, accounting for 23.36%; 329 offenses were on Second grade drugs, accounting for 71.83%; 18 offenses were on Third grade drugs narcotics, accounting for 3.93%. 548 offenders were arrested, of whom 398 were on Second grade, was the highest at 72.63%, 123 were on First grade, accounting for 22.45% and 23 were on Third grade, accounting for 4.20%. Narcotics quantity seized was 8,041.17 grams. heroin the first accounted for 39.54% at 3,179.34 grams, Marijuana the second accounted for 20.78% at 1,670.82 grams and Amphetamine at 17.27% or 1,388.34 grams.

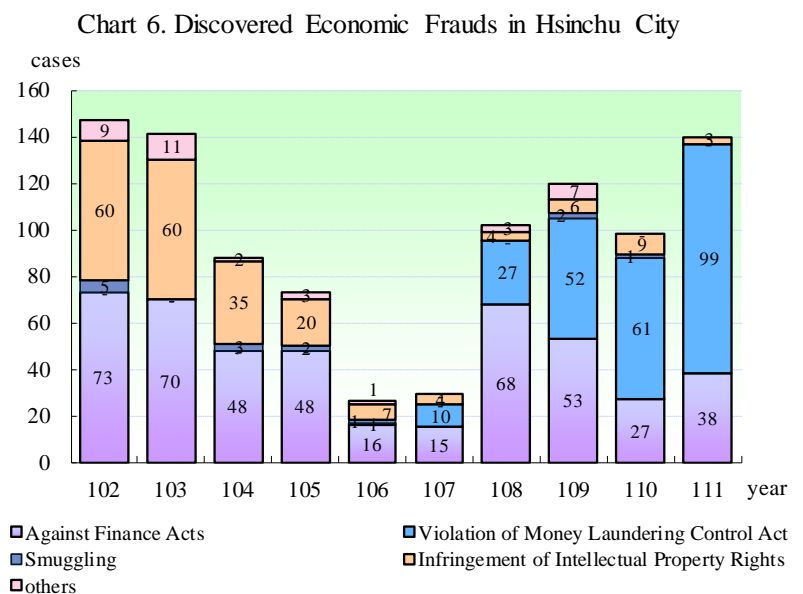


6. Economic Crimes

In 2022, 140 economic crimes were cleared, a rise of 42 offenses or 42.86% from 98 offenses recorded in 2021. Of all economic crimes, 99 offenses were violation of money laundering control act, accounting for 70.71% which topped all. 38 offenses violated finance related, accounting for 27.14% that came the second. 3 offenses infringed intellectual property rights, accounting for 2.14%. Compared with 2021, there was a rise of 38 offenses or 62.30% on violation of money laundering control act, and a rise of 11 offenses or 40.74% on finance-related violations, and a drop of 6 offenses or 66.67% on intellectual property rights violations. Total amount cracked down on economic crimes reached NT\$48,486,000.

From 2013 to 2022, 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

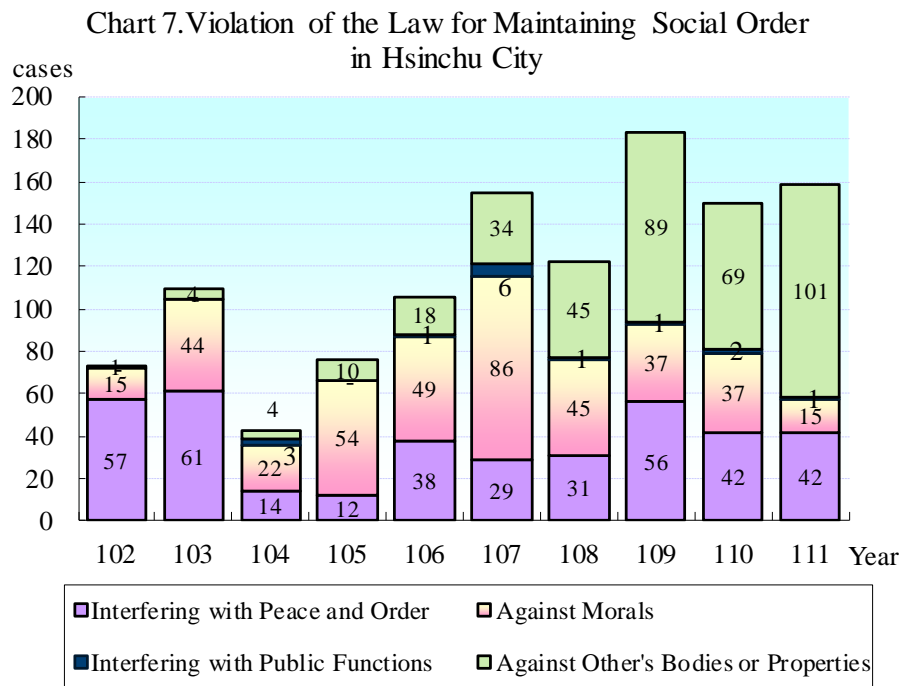
decreased the most cases.



7. Public Order Violations

In 2022, there were 159 offenses on public order violations, a rise by 9 offenses or 6.00% from 150 offenses recorded for 2021. Of all, 101 offenses were against other's bodies or properties, accounting for 63.52%. 42 offenses were interfering with peace and order, accounting for 26.42%. 15 offenses were against morals, accounting for 9.43%. A total of 174 offenders was reported, a drop by 42 offenders or 19.44% from the 216 recorded for 2021.

From 2013 to 2022, public order violations the lowest offenses were 43 in 2015, and the highest offenses were 183 in 2020. Form 2016 to 2022, against other's bodies or properties were on an upward trend annually.



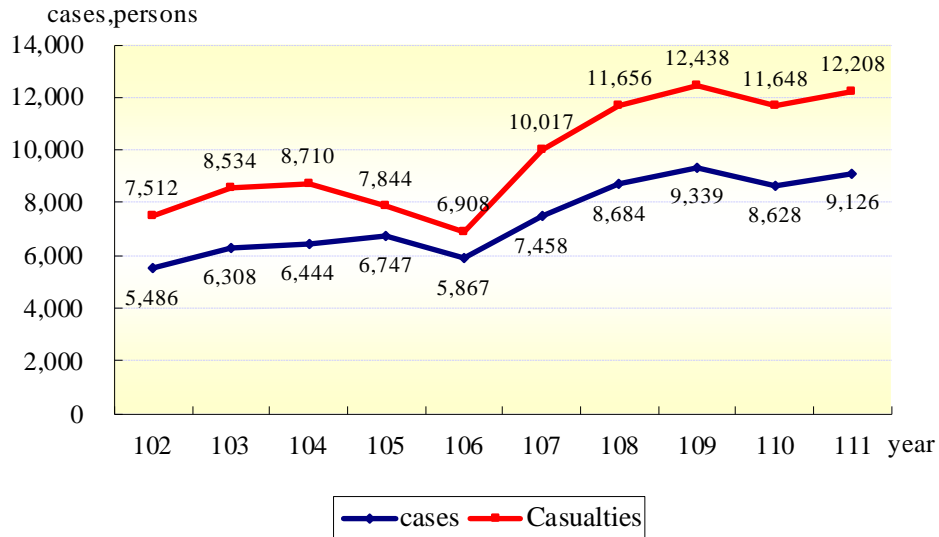
II. Transportation

1. Traffic accidents

In 2022, there were 9,126 cases reported on traffic accidents in Hsinchu City, a increase of 498 or 5.77% from last year's 8,628 cases. They led to 49 deaths, a increase of 5 or 11.36% from last year's 44 deaths, and 12,159 injuries, a rise of 555 or 4.78% from last year's 11,604 injuries. On average, it was 25.00 cases a day, a rise of 1.36 from last year's 23.64 cases a day.

From 2013 to 2022, traffic accidents in 2020 were the highest at 9,339 cases. In 2013, there were 5,486 cases recorded, which was the lowest. On average, it was 7,409 cases. From 2013 to 2022 , there were on upward trend obviously.

Chart 8. Fatal Traffic Accidents in Hsinchu City



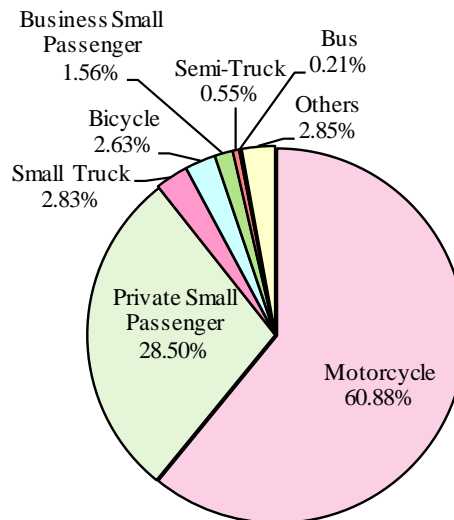
2. Causes that led to traffic accidents

In 2022, traffic accidents in Hsinchu City caused by drivers’ negligence were 8,907 accounting for 97.60% and caused by pedestrians’ or passengers’ negligence were 147 which was a makeup of 1.61%.

3. Related vehicles of traffic accidents

In 2022, by observing traffic accidents vehicles, motorcycles were the first by 5,556 cases, accounted for 60.88%, private small passenger the second accounted for 2,601 cases, small trucks the third accounted for 258 cases .

Chart 9. Related Vehicles of Traffic Accidents in Hsinchu City 2022



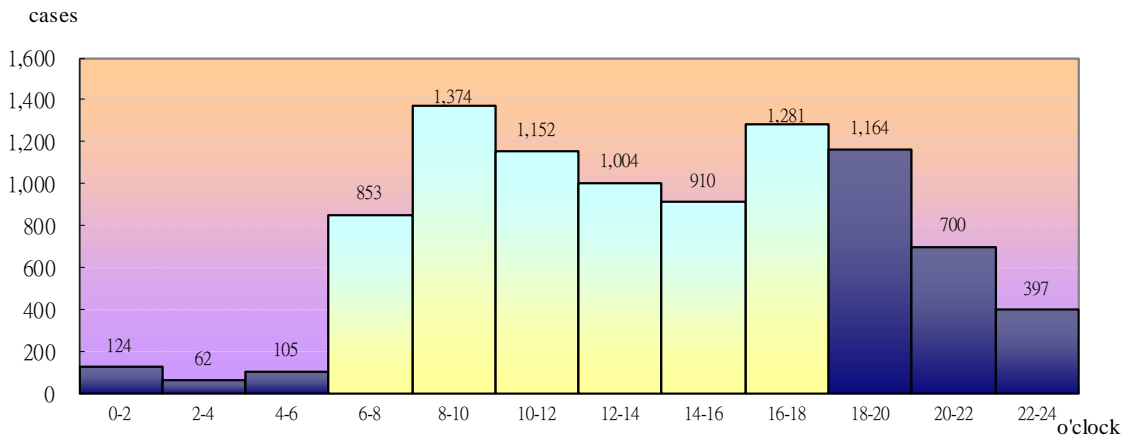
4. Traffic accidents road type

In 2022, by observing traffic accidents road type, crossroad the first accounted for 60.79% at 5,548 cases, straight roadways the second accounted for 35.23% at 3,215 cases, curve road and near curve road the third accounted for 2.28% at 208 cases .

5. Traffic accidents happened time

In 2022, by observing traffic accidents happened time, 8-10 o'clock the first accounted for 15.06% at 1,374 cases, 16-18 o'clock the second accounted for 14.04% at 1,281 cases, 18-20 o'clock the third accounted for 12.75% at 1,164 cases.

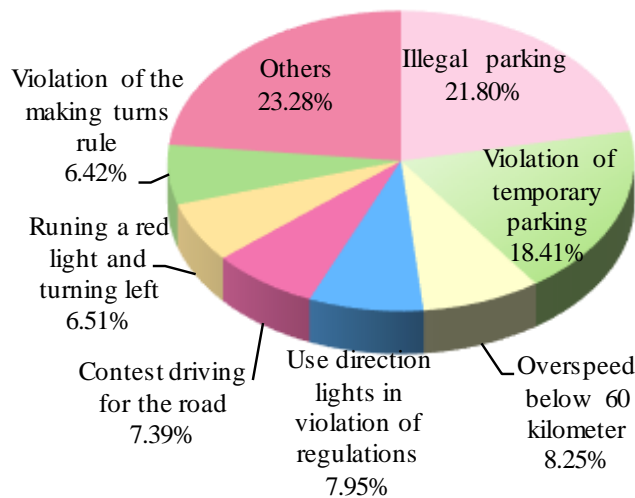
Chart10. Traffic Accidents by Happened Time in Hsinchu City 2022



6. Traffic Violations reporting

In 2022, a total of 311,137 traffic offenses were reported, which was a rise of 32,131 or 11.52% from last year's 279,006 offenses. Of all offenses, 309,773 were transferred to motor vehicle offices and 1,364 were re-directed to police bureaus for handling. The primary cause for traffic offenses was illegal parking. Altogether, there were 67,829 offenses of this sort, accounting for 21.80%. Offenses on violation of temporary parking came the second that led to 57,265 offenses or 18.41%. Offenses for overspeed below 60 kilometer was 25,671 or 8.25%. Offenses for use direction lights in violation of regulations was 24,722 or 7.95%, and offenses for contest driving for the road were 22,990 or 7.39%.

Chart.11 .Statistics of the Reported Incidents of Traffic Violations in Hsinchu City 2022



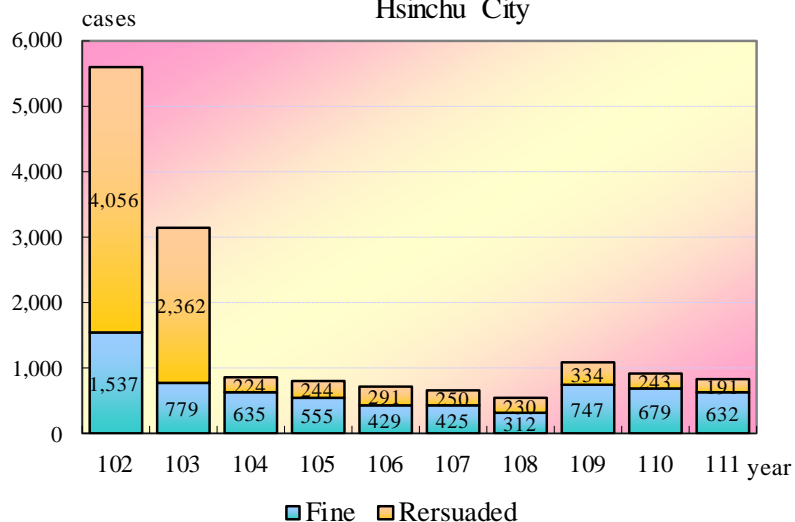
III. Peace Preservation and Civil Defense

In 2022, a total of 523 assembly and parade patrolled were reported, which was a rise of 480 or 1,116.28% from last year's 43 offenses. Of which 282 or 53.92% application were allowed, 241 or 46.08% were not applied, The average time for applying for the parade was 4 hours and 6 minutes each time, and the actual time for the actual parade was 2 hours and 10 minutes each time.

IV. Administrative Affairs

In 2022, 823 unlicensed street vendors were banned, a drop of 99 or 10.74% from 922 recorded in 2021. Of the persuaded not to repeat the offense, 632 or 76.79% were fined and 191 or 23.21% 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 .

Chart12. Records of Banned Unlicensed street Peddlers in Hsinchu City



V. Household Registration

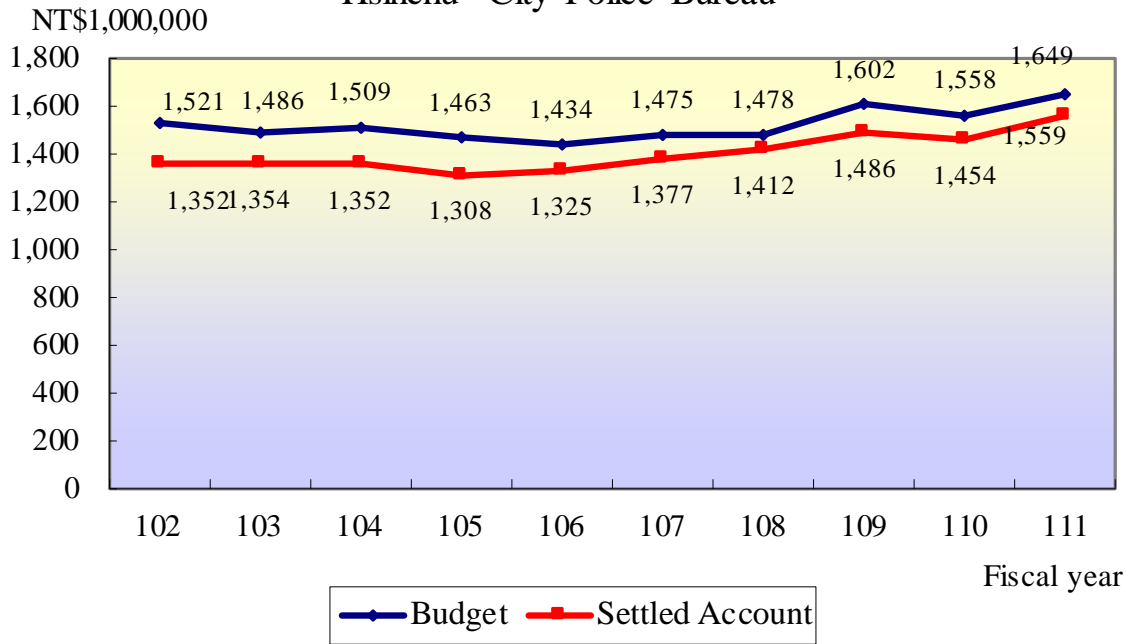
In the census carried out in 2022, 10,049 offenses notified cases of pose a threat to social order Persons. 3,094 offenses notified cases of noted residents of persons. Cases of visiting congregate housing were 460. Cases of visits to the ordinary people were 29,843. Number of contacts and visits to the counseling individuals were 24,513. Recovered cases of unregistered persons who might pose a threat to social order and noted residents were 108 persons. Number of Public security key office (field) were 3,513.

VI. Personnel and Budgetary Expenditures

In 2022, Hsinchu City Police Bureau as an organization had a staff of 1,111 headcounts. At year end of 2022, there were 1,008 headcounts, a drop of 2 headcounts or 0.20% from last year. Among them, there were 949 policemen, accounting for 94.15%; 59 administrators accounting for 5.85%; 23 drivers/technicians/manual workers, 9 contracted employees and 10 temporary workers.

In 2022, Hsinchu City Police Bureau budgeted NT\$1,648,777,000 (inclusive of budget added or deducted). Its final accounting of revenues and expenditures was NT\$1,559,125,000 which was an interpretation on execution rate of 94.56%. Of all, personnel expenses accounted for 77.27%, general business expenditure at 10.95%, awards and subsidy expenditure at 0.40% and capital expenditure was at 11.39%. Compared with the final accounting of NT\$1,454,247,000 in 2021, it was a rise of 7.21%.

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。配合「少年事件處理法」修正，兒童全面去刑罰化，自109年6月19日起不列入統計。
- 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、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 . Children have been de-penalized and child offenders are excluded to the statistics since June 19, 2020, according to the amending of "Juvenile Justice Act".
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 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.

中華民國111年
新竹市警政統計年報
第18期

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出版日期:中華民國 112 年 7 月

2022
The Statistical Yearbook of Hsinchu City Police Bureau
Issue 18

Publisher: ZHANG, SU-LING
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: July, 2023

新竹市警政統計年報

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新竹市警察局編印