

Uniform Crime Report

Guam Police Department
Planning, Research and Development

CRIME IN GUAM 2019

GUAM POLICE DEPARTMENT







Forward, *Crime in Guam, 2019*

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program was established by law enforcement in order to meet the need for crime statistics used in operational planning and policymaking. The purpose of the UCR Program is to collect accurate and pertinent crime data for the daily use of law enforcement. Narratives, graphics, and tabular portions highlight trends identified in the reported figures for the year.

In addition to our law enforcement agency, the vast compilation of data serves a large and varied audience. The Program's data users who formulate policies, make strategic and operational decision, and conduct criminological research and analysis include members of the criminal justice community, governmental agencies, legislators, researchers, students, the media, corporate managers, and the general public. The Program's data are essential for those seeking to understand the nature and extent of *Crime in Guam*.

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program serves as a long standing example of how the island can benefit when information flows freely among local police commands. The cooperative efforts to provide their jurisdictions' crime reports enable Guam Police Department (GPD) to present island view on crime.

In 2000, GPD took an advance step in developing a Records Management System that will provide the information needed to generate UCR data. The Guam Police Department's goal is to provide a reliable set of crime statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operations, and management.

In addition to meeting national UCR Program standards, definitions, and information required, the Guam Police Department also provides statistical data beyond the national collection standards. The collection of additional data for submission in the national program may provide the Guam Police Department with funds to underwrite projects designed to reduce crime and improve public safety. To support local legislation, GPD also provides local lawmakers a trustworthy set of statistics which empower them to design a criminal justice system that is capable of responding to current crime trends.

The resulting valuable data source is used in a multitude of applications. Information sharing has become a priority as law enforcement works together to enhance criminal justice information network, to investigate crimes and to prevent terrorist acts. The UCR Program continues to be a resource for crime in Guam and it is our hope that the *2019 Crime in Guam* issue will help law enforcement leaders make the best possible decisions to secure safety and prosperity in our communities.

Stephen C. Ignacio
Chief of Police



Crime Factors

Caution Against Ranking/Categorizing

Each year when *Crime in Guam* is published, Guam Police Department places caution in the ranking or categorizing levels of crime specific to the villages in the jurisdiction. The use of reported figures to determine how villages "rank" amongst each other, without the consideration of other demographics or variables beyond the scope of this publication, provides a risk of error or omission. Consequently, "ranking" may lead to incomplete analysis that often creates misleading perceptions that can only adversely affect village residents and businesses.

Characteristics of a Jurisdiction

To assess criminality and law enforcement's response from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, one must consider many variables, some of which, while having significant impact on crime, are not readily measurable or applicable pervasively among all locales. Geographic and demographic factors specific to each jurisdiction must be considered and applied if one is going to make an accurate and complete assessment of crime in that jurisdiction. Several sources of information are available that may assist the responsible researcher in exploring the many variables that affect crime in a particular locale. The U.S. Census Bureau data, for example, can be used to better understand the makeup of a locale's population. The transience of the population, its racial and ethnic makeup, its composition by age and gender, educational levels, and prevalent family structure are all key factors in assessing and comprehending the crime issue. The local chamber of commerce, planning offices, or similar entities provide information regarding the economic and cultural makeup of communities here in Guam. Understanding a jurisdiction's industrial/economic base; its dependence upon neighboring jurisdictions; its transportation system; its economic dependence on nonresidents (such as tourists and off island business visitors); its proximity to military installations, correctional facilities, etc., all contribute to accurately gauging and interpreting the crime known by law enforcement.

The strength (personnel and other resources) and the aggressiveness of a jurisdiction's law enforcement agency are also key factors in understanding the nature and extent of crime occurring in that area. Although the information pertaining to the number of sworn law enforcement employees can be found in this publication. It cannot be used alone as an assessment of the emphasis that a community places on enforcing the law. For example, one village may report more crime than a comparable one, not because there is more crime, but rather because its law enforcement agency through proactive efforts identifies more offenses. Attitudes of the citizens toward crime and their crime reporting practices, especially concerning minor offenses, also have an impact of the volume of crimes known to police.

Some factors that are known to affect the volume and type of crime occurring from place to place are:

- Population density and degree of urbanization.
- Variations in composition of the population, particularly youth concentration.
- Stability of population with respect to resident's mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors.
- Modes of transportation and highway system.
- Economic conditions, including median income, poverty level, and job availability.
- Cultural factors and educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.
- Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness.

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SECTION I

Summary of the Uniform Crime Report



Eight main offense classifications, known as Part I Crimes, were chosen to measure fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime in Guam. These eight offense classifications include the violent crimes of; murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and the property crimes of: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. These offenses are classified according to Hierarchy Rule, with the exception of justifiable homicides, motor vehicle theft, and arson. In the UCR Program, justifiable homicide is defined as and limited to;

- 1). The killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty.
- 2). The killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen.

Hierarchy Rule

The experience of law enforcement agencies in handling UCR data shows that, for the most part, offenses of law occur singly as opposed to many being committed simultaneously. In these single-offense situations, law enforcement agencies must decide whether the crime is a Part I Offense. If so, the agency must score the crime accordingly. However, several offenses are committed at the same time and place by a person or a group of persons, a different approach must be used in classifying and scoring. The law enforcement matter in which many crimes are committed simultaneously is called a multiple offense situation. As a general rule, a multiple offense situation requires classifying each of the offenses occurring and determining which of them are Part I crimes. The hierarchy rule requires that when more than one Part I is classified, the law enforcement agency must locate the offense that is highest on the hierarchy list and score that offense involved and not the other offense(s) in the multiple-offense situation.

The Hierarchy Rule applies only to crime reporting and does not affect the number of charges for which the defendant may be prosecuted in the courts. The offenses of justifiable homicide, motor vehicle theft and arson are exceptions to the Hierarchy Rule.

Separation of Time and Place Rule

Occasionally, an individual or a group will perpetrate a number of offenses over a short period of time. If there is a separation of time and place between the commission of several crimes, the reporting agency must handle each crime as a separate incident and must classify and score each offense individually.

"Same time and place" means that the time interval between the offenses and the distance between locations where they occurred are insignificant. Normally, the offenses must have occurred during an unbroken time duration and at the same or adjoining locations. However, incidents can also be comprised of offenses which by their nature, involve continuing activity to constitute a single criminal transaction. "Because it is not possible to provide instructions that will cover all of the situations that might occur, in some cases the reporting agency will have to use its best judgment in determining how many incidents were involved".

Summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program



The reporting of offenses known is limited to the crime classifications mentioned because they are the most serious and commonly reported crimes occurring in all areas of the United States. Together they serve as a gauge of the level and scope of crimes occurring across the United States and Guam. For each incident known to police within these categories, law enforcement collects administrative, offense, victim, property, offender, and arrestee information.

The collection of crime reports is based on local, state, national and public need to understand the nature of crime within law enforcement jurisdictions. Complete crime statistics assist people concerned with administrative, operational, and policy developments affected by crime.

Specifically, identified needs include:

1. The number and kinds of criminal acts that occur (offenses known).
2. The number of such crimes or offenses cleared.
3. The personal characteristics concerning persons arrested.
4. Law enforcement disposition of juveniles.
5. Law enforcement employee information.
6. The characteristics of known offenders.

Law enforcement officials, researchers, and policy makers equipped with this information can present a clear picture of crime situation within jurisdictions and gain an understanding of steps needed to effectively address crime.

Classifying and scoring offenses are two core functions for reporting crime in the UCR Program. Classifying is determining the proper crime categories in which to report offenses in the UCR. The offense's classification is based on the facts of an agency's investigation of crimes. Scoring is counting the number of offenses after they have been classified. The appropriate scoring of Part I crimes is directly related to the two types of crimes involved, crimes against the person and crimes against the property.

Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) participants classify and score offenses from records of calls for service, complaints, and/or investigations. Since these crime statistics are intended to assist law enforcement in identifying the crime problem, participants record offense counts, not the findings of a court, coroner, or jury or the decision of a prosecutor.

SECTION II - Offenses Reported

Violent Crimes

Definition

Violent Crime is composed of four offenses; murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. According to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's definition, violent crimes involve force or threat of force.

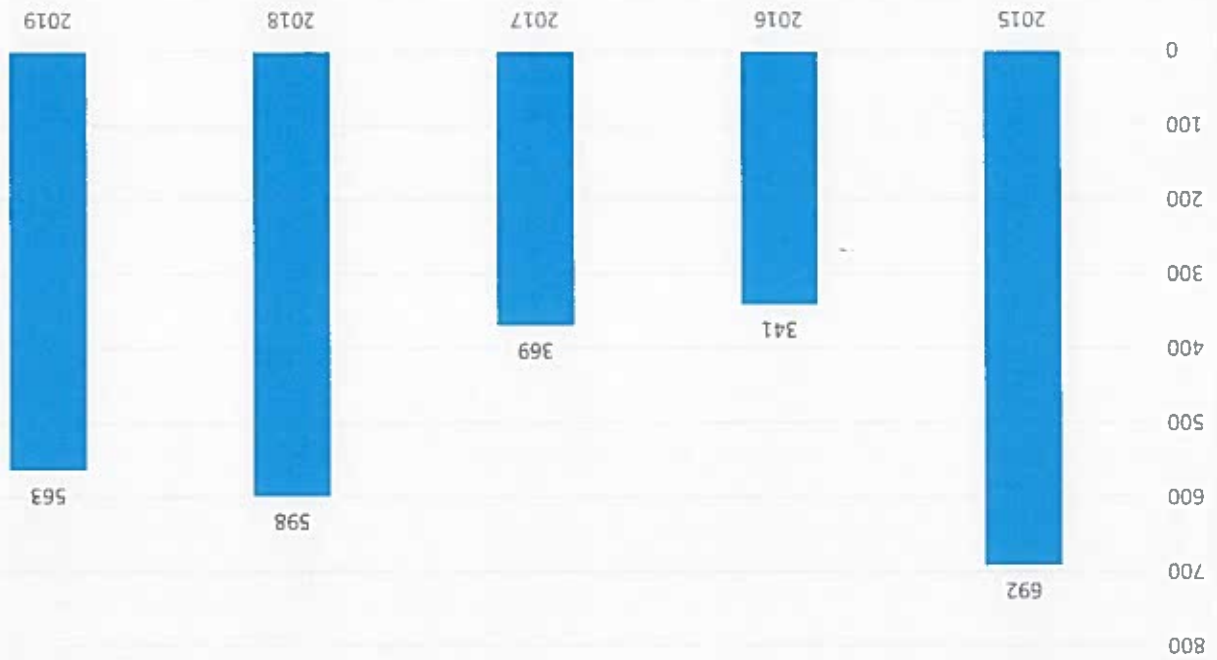
Volumes, Trends, and Rates

In 2019, there were 563 violent crimes reported and known to police. Of these, aggravated assaults comprised 14.9 percent, robbery, 18.2 percent, rape -10.6 percent, and murder 57.1 percent.

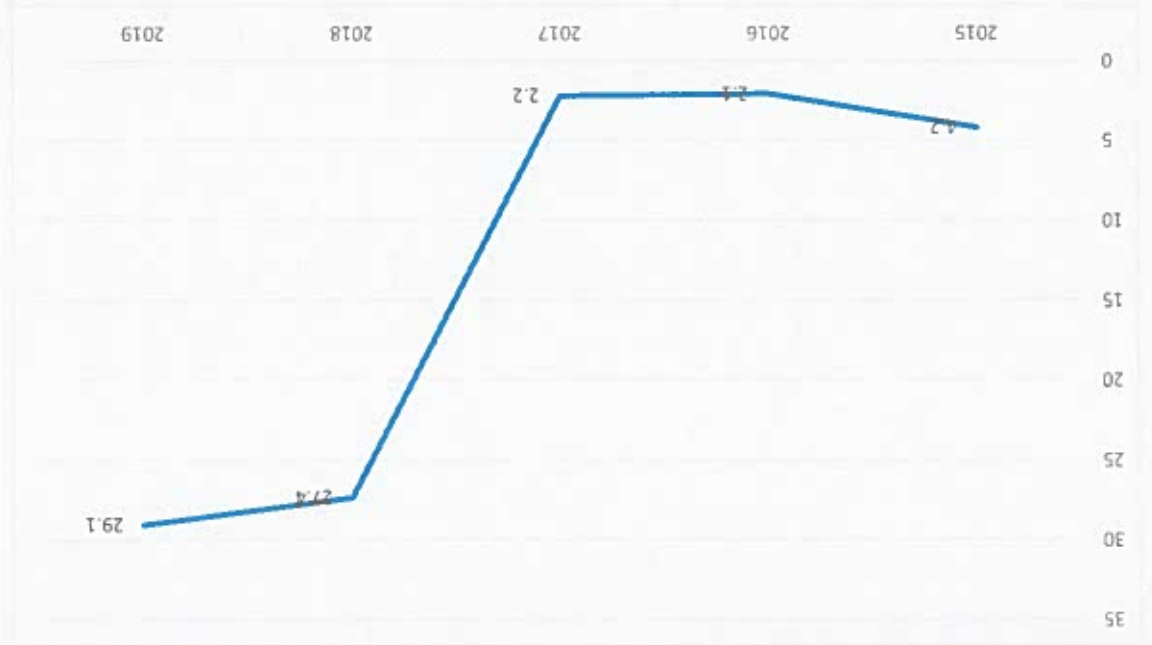
The UCR Program examines data in increments of 2 and 5 year to formulate trend information.

Violent crimes in 2019 increased 10.2 percent compared to 2018. The occurrence of violent crime reported and known to police in 2019 was estimated at a rate of 24.8 percent violent offenses per 1,000 inhabitants. The volume of individual offenses within the violent crime category showed that in a year-to-year comparison of 2018 and 2019 data, murder victims increased 57.1 percent. Rape decreased 10.6 percent, robbery increased 18.2 percent and aggravated assault increased 14.9 percent .

Figure: 2 - 1
Violent Crime
Trends: 2015 - 2019







Violent Crimes, Rate 2015 - 2019

Figure: 2 - 4

Trends	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Volume	692	341	369	598	563
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	4.2	2.1	2.2	27.4	29.1

Violent Crimes: 2015 - 2019

Table: 2 - 3



Violent Crimes, Volume: 2015 - 2019

Figure: 2 - 3

Trends	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	692	341	369	598	563
Aggravated Assault	400	156	229	375	361
Robbery	124	79	104	88	79
Forcible Rape	160	103	32	132	116
Murder	8	3	4	3	7

Violent Crimes: 2015 - 2019

Table: 2 - 2

Table: 2 - 4

2019 Violent Crimes	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
Volume	7	116	79	361
Cleared by Arrest	5	38	48	251
Percent Cleared by Arrest	71.4	32.8	60.8	69.5

Figure: 2 - 5

2019 Violent Crimes	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
Volume	7	116	79	361
Cleared by Arrest	5	38	48	251

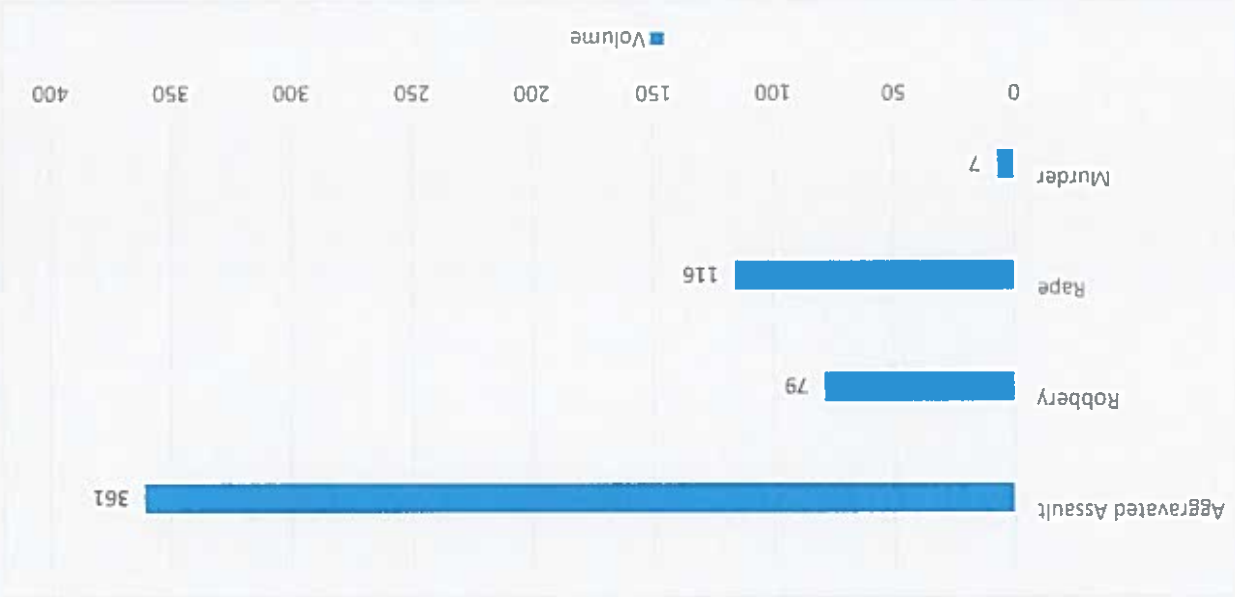
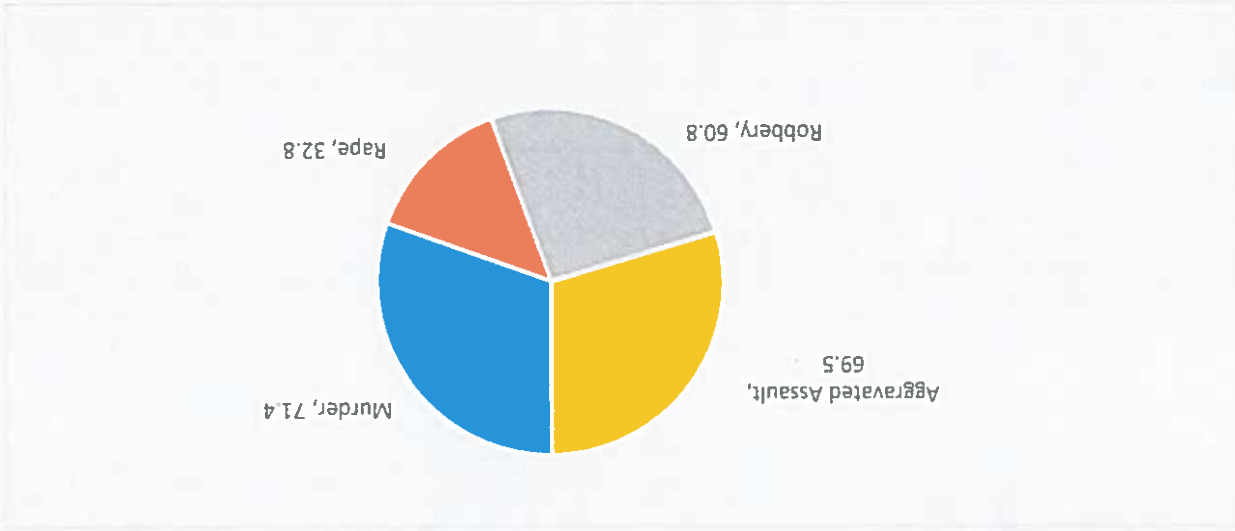


Figure: 2 - 6

Violent Crimes
2019 Percent Cleared by Arrest



Murder

Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines murder and nonnegligent manslaughter as the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of this offense is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. The UCR Program does not include the following situations in this offense classification: deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, are classified as aggravated assaults.

Volume, Trends, and Rates

The UCR Program's 2019 homicide data showed the number of murders in Guam increased 57.1 percent when compared to 2018. There were 7 homicide cases reported in 2019 with 7 victims. An analysis of 5 years trend data showed the number of murders remained low with the lowest at 3 reported homicides in 2016 and 2018, 4 in 2017. The highest within the 5-year trend with 8 reported homicides in 2015. The 2019 data yielded 7 murders, a rate of 4.3 murders per 1,000 inhabitants. This section of violent crimes proved more information regarding the age, sex, and race to the murdered victims and the offenders. The type of weapon used in the offense, the relationship of the victims to the offenders, and the circumstances surrounding the cases, are also included within this section.

Figure: 2 - 7

Trends: Volume, 2015 - 2019

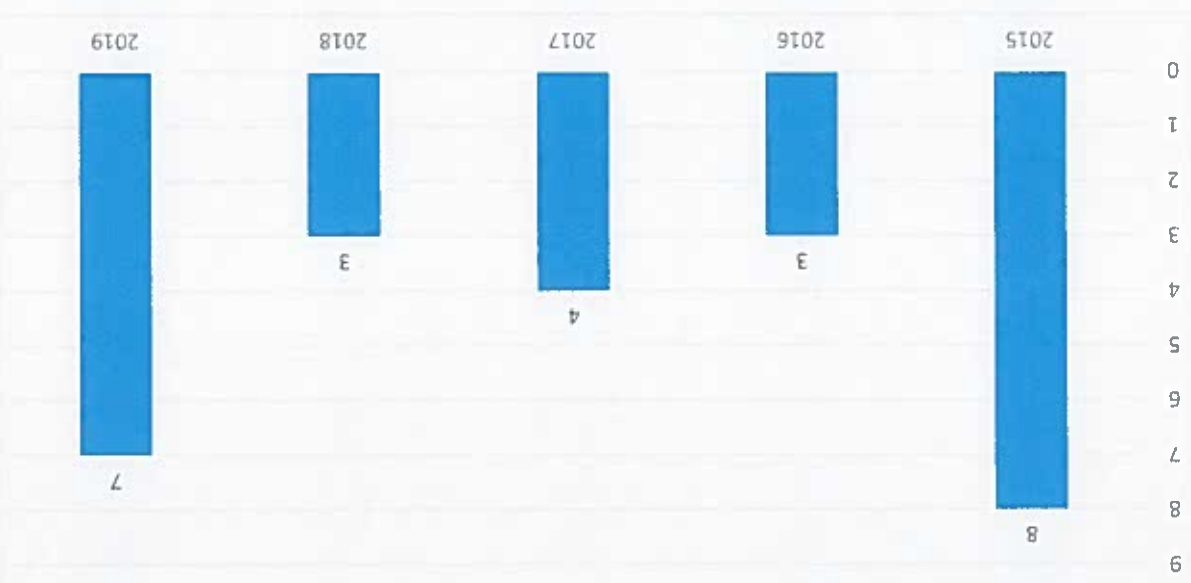


Table: 2 - 5					
Murder					
Trends By Month: 2015 - 2019					
Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	0	0	0	1	1
February	3	0	2	0	1
March	0	1	0	0	0
April	2	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0
June	1	0	0	0	1
July	1	2	0	0	1
August	0	0	0	0	1
September	0	0	0	0	0
October	1	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	1	1
December	0	0	2	1	1
Total	8	3	4	3	7
Percent Change	14.3	-62.5	33.3	-25.0	57.1
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	4.3
Population (X 1,000)	161.7	162.2	162.6	163.1	163.6

Figure: 2 - 8
Murder 2015 - 2019

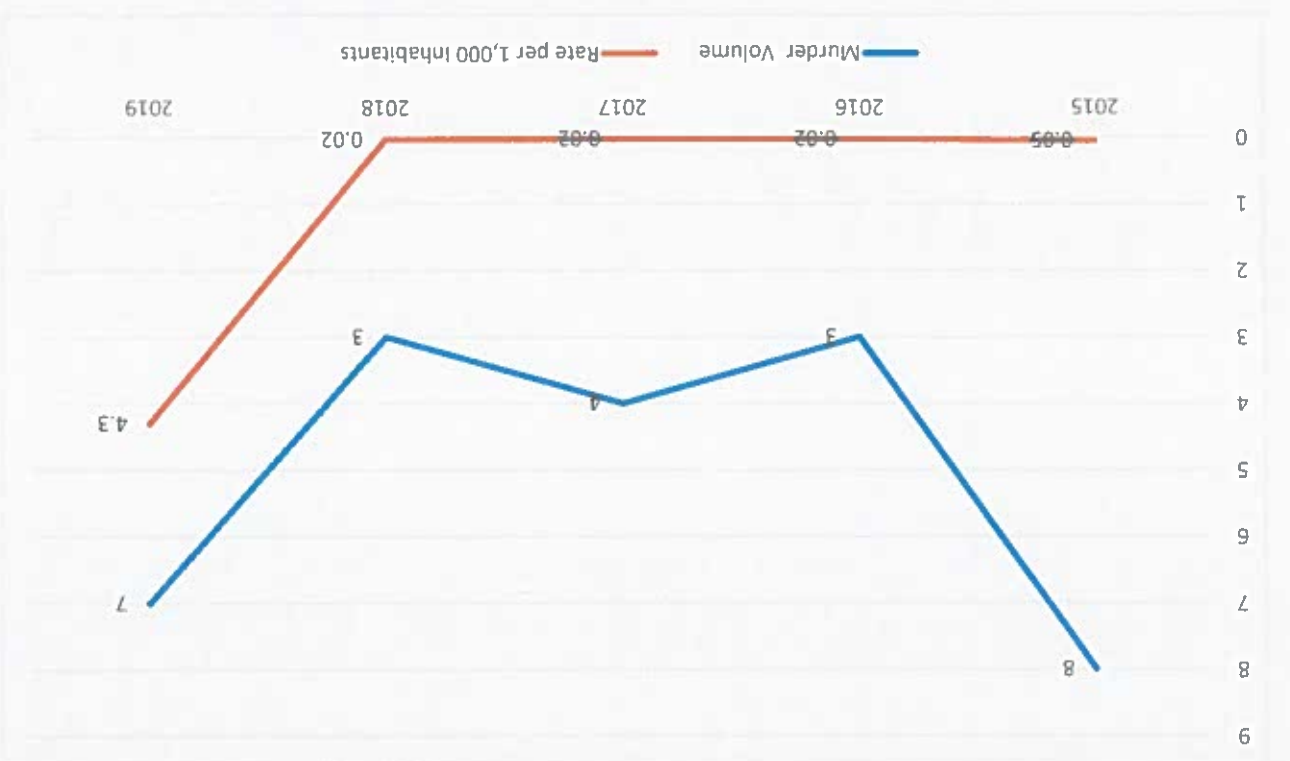


Table: 2 - 6					
Murder					
Cleared by Arrest, 2019					
Trends					
Volume	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
8	3	4	3	7	
Cleared by Arrest	6	3	2	2	6
Percent Cleared by Arrest	0.8	100.0	50.0	66.6	85.7

Figure: 2 - 9

Murder
Volume, Cleared By Arrest
Trends: 2015 - 2019



Table: 2 - 7			
Murder			
Victims			
No.	By Age, Sex, and Race, 2019		

Age	Sex	Race	Victim Relationship to Offender
1. 33	Male	Palau	No relationship---neighbor
2. 64	Male	Korean	No relationship---former employer
3. Unk	Male	Chuukese	No relationship---victim
4. 33	Male	Chamorro	No relationship---victim
5. 79	Male	White	No relationship---victim
6. 34	Male	Chuukese	Relationship nephew---victim
7. 41	Male	Chamorro	No relationship---victim

Table: 2 - 8			
Murder			
Victim/Offender by Age, 2019			

No.	Victim Age	Offender Age
1. 33		39
2. 64		28
3. Unk		33
4. 33		29/38
5. 79		40
6. 34		33
7. 41		Unknown

Table: 2 - 9			
Murder			
Victim/Offender by Race, 2019			

No.	Victim Race	Offender Race
1. Palau		Palau
2. Korean		Chamorro
3. Chuukese		Chuukese
4. Chamorro		Chamorro/Chamorro
5. White		Filipino
6. Chuukese		Chuukese
7. Chamorro		Unknown

Table: 2 - 10

Murder			
Victim by Race, 2019			
Race of Victim			
2	Pacific Islander	White	
1	Micronesian	Asian	
3	Micronesian	Asian	
0	Micronesian	Asian	
2	Pacific Islander	White	
Offender by Race, 2019			
Race of Offender			
2	Pacific Islander	White	
1	Micronesian	Asian	
3	Micronesian	Asian	
0	Micronesian	Asian	
1	Unknown		

Table: 2 - 11

Murder
Offenders by Age, Sex and Race, 2019

Age	Sex	Race
1	M	Palau
2	M	Chamorro
3	M	Chuukese
4	M	Chamorro/Chamorro
5	M	Filipino
6	M	Chuukese
7	Unknown	Unknown

Table: 2 - 12

Murder
Offenders by Weapons Used, 2019

1 Knife
2 Baseball bat / Knife
3 Metal pipe / Fist / Feet
4 Gun
5 Knife
6 Knife
7 Gun

Table: 2 - 13

Murder
Offenders, By Circumstances, 2019

Age	Circumstances
1	Neighbor dispute
2	Robbery / Car jacking from former employer
3	Acquaintance dispute re: Alcohol
4	Long standing dispute / Drug related
5	Suspect fled from AAFB officer
6	Family dispute
7	Drug related

Table: 2 - 14

Murder
Offender, by Situation: 2019

Age	Situation
1	Single Victim/Single Offender
2	Single Victim/Single Offender
3	Single Victim/Multiple Offenders
4	Single Victim/Multiple Offenders
5	Single Victim/Single Offender
6	Single Victim/Single Offender
7	Single Victim/Single Offender

Reporting agencies classify rape or attempted rape regardless of the age of the victim. One offense for each person raped or upon whom an assault to rape or attempt to rape is counted.

(GCA Crime Code Description: Criminal Sexual Conduct: 3rd. Degree (Penetration) (Felony 2nd. Degree)

Rape, Completed

Definition: Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This definition includes either gender of victim or offender. Sexual penetration means the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, or by sex-related object. this definition includes instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (including due to influence of drugs or alcohol) or because of age. Physical resistance is not required on the part of the victim to demonstrate lack of consent.

Rape---Attempts to Commit Rape

Assaults or attempts to rape are classified as Attempts to Commit Rape and are counted in the "Rape" classification for reporting purposes.

Definition: The carnal knowledge of a person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Figure: 2 - 10

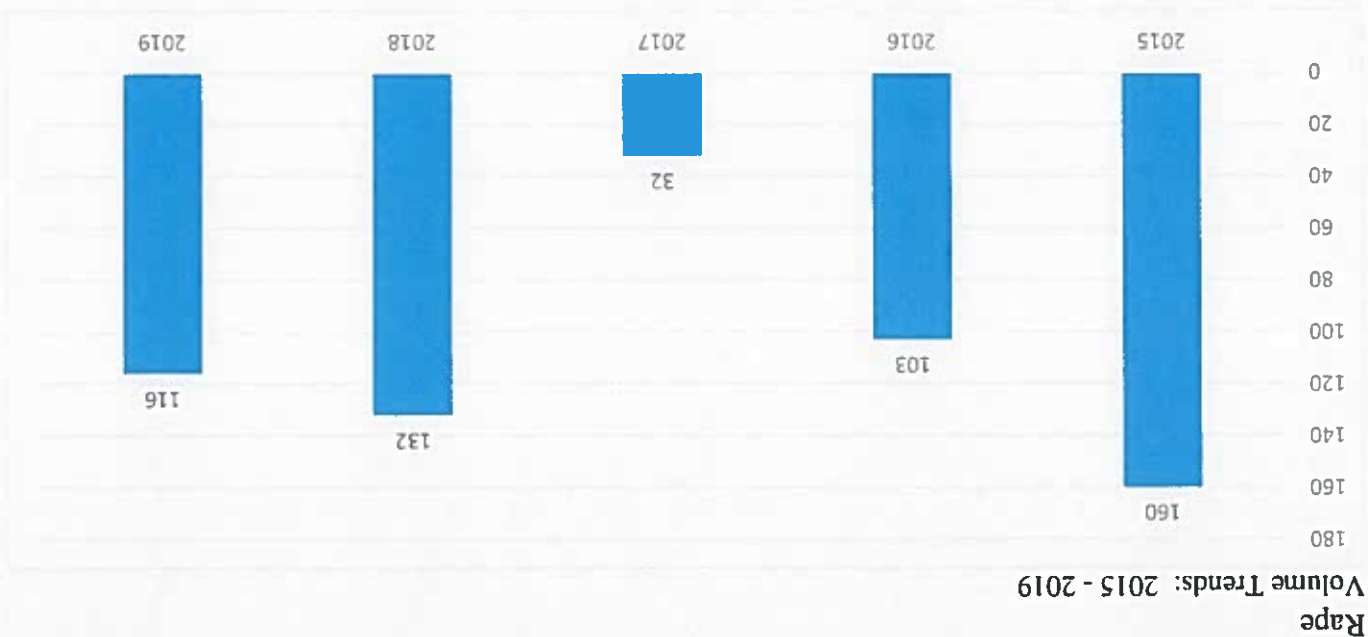


Table: 2 - 15

Rape
By Month: 2015 - 2019

Calendar Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	12	13	6	15	9
February	12	8	2	12	12
March	18	6	5	14	7
April	10	8	0	15	14
May	12	6	2	16	11
June	12	8	1	8	12
July	13	5	4	6	7
August	15	12	1	8	9
September	15	3	2	6	15
October	13	12	2	10	8
November	18	15	2	8	8
December	10	7	5	14	4
Total	160	103	32	132	116
Percent Change	35.6	-35.6	-69.0	3.1	-13.8
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7
Population	161.7	162.2	162.6	163.1	163.6

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

(GCA Crime Code Description: Criminal Sexual Conduct: 3rd. Degree (Penetration) (Felony 2nd. Degree)

Figure: 2 - 11

Rape
Trends, Volume : 2015 -2019

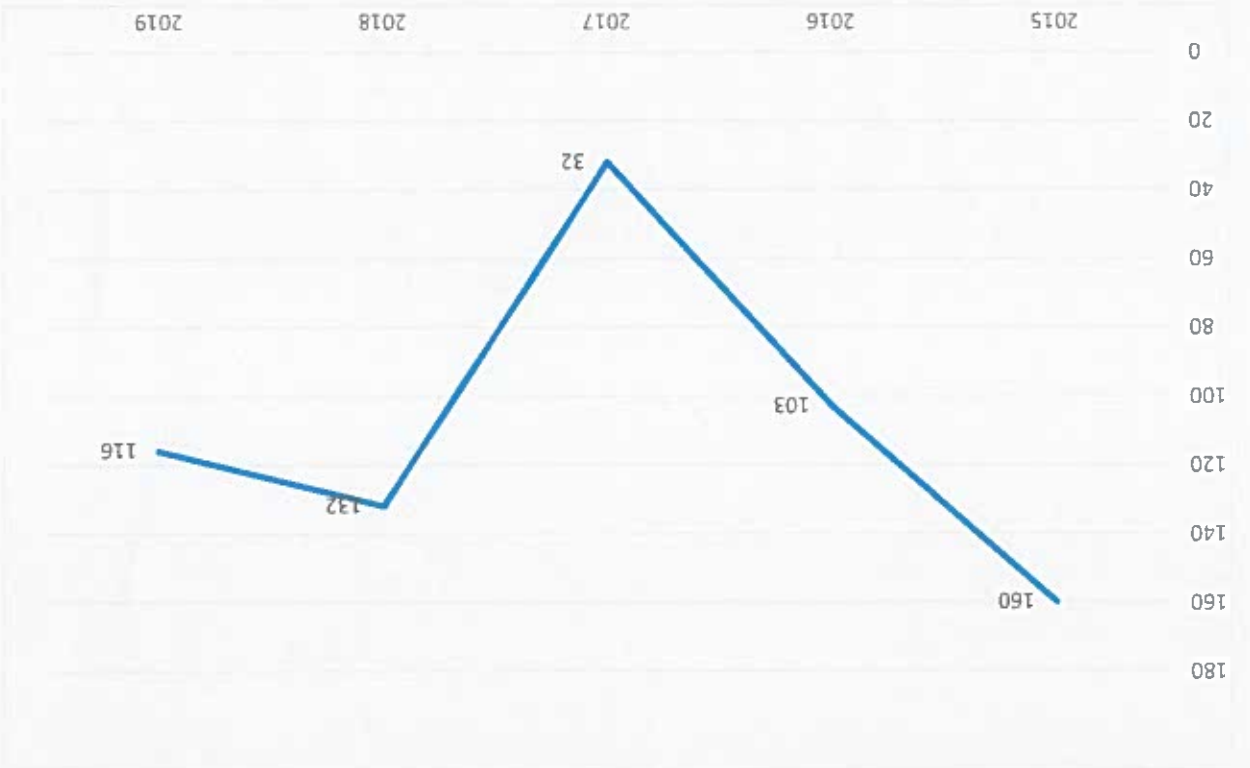


Table: 2 - 16

Rape
By Type, 2019

Assault With Intent to Commit CSC	7
CSC 3rd Degree (Penetration)	48
CSC 4th Degree (Contact)	61
GTtotal	116

Table: 2 - 17

Rape
Volume and Cleared by Arrest, 2015 - 2019

Trends	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Volume	160	103	35	132	116
Cleared by Arrest	82	77	32	52	38
Percent Cleared by Arrest	51.2	74.8	91.4	39.4	32.8

Figure: 2 - 12

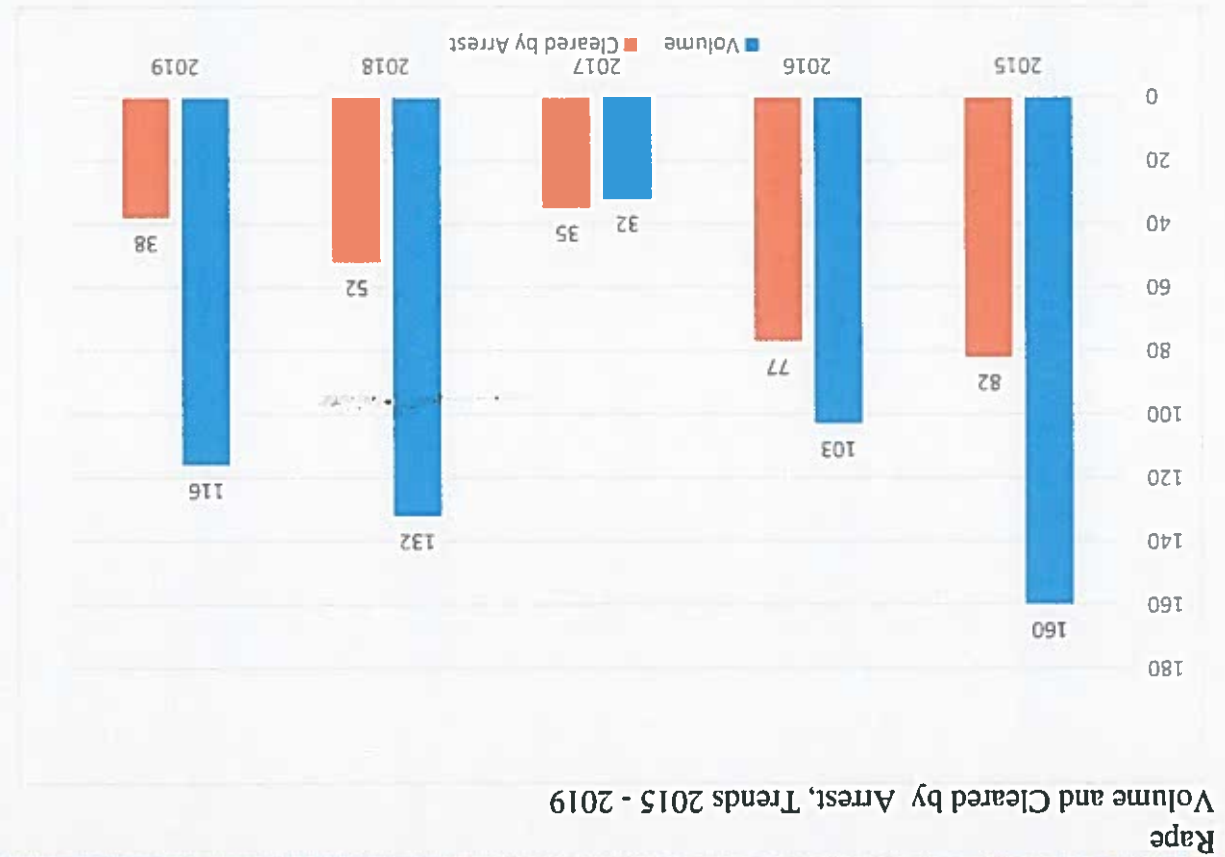
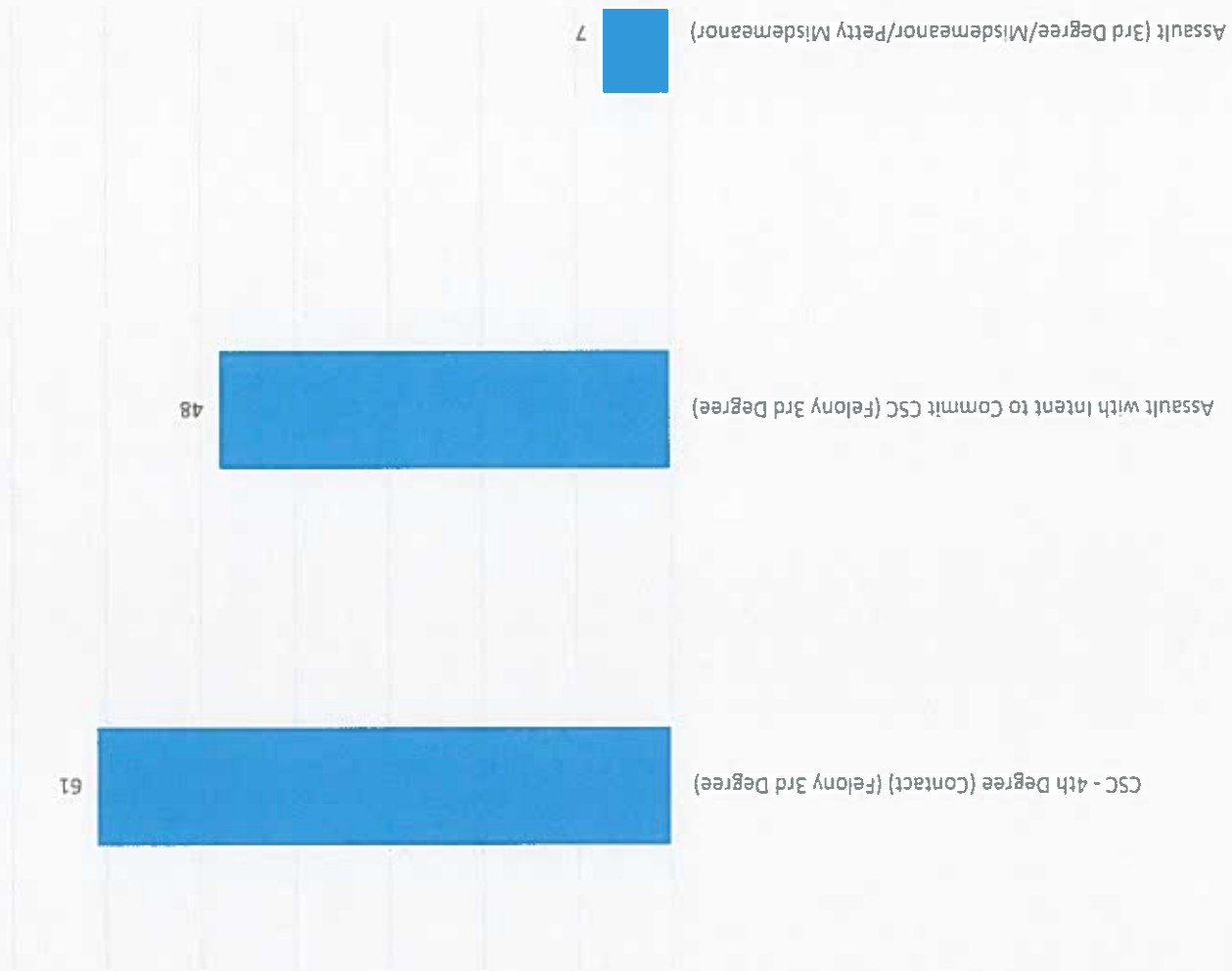


Table 2 - 18 Sex Offenses, 2019

Criminal Sexual Conduct Incident Description	Number Reported
Criminal Sexual Conduct Assault (3rd Degree/Misdemeanor/Petty Misdemeanor)	7
Criminal Sexual Conduct Assault with Intent to Commit CSC (Felony 3rd Degree)	48
Criminal Sexual Conduct CSC - 4th Degree (Contact) (Felony 3rd Degree)	61

Note: Multiple offenses involving CSC, "Other Sex Offenses".

Figure 2 - 13 Sex Offenses, 2019



Robbery

Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines robbery as the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Robbery is a vicious type of theft in that it is committed in the presence of the victim. The victim, who usually is the owner or person having custody of the property, is directly confronted by the perpetrator and is threatened with force or is put in fear that force will be used. Robbery involves a theft or larceny but is aggravated by the element of force or threat of force.

Robbery---Firearm

Robbery---Firearm includes robberies and attempts in which any firearm is used as a weapon or employed as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear.

Robbery---Knife or cutting instrument

Robbery---Knife or Cutting instrument includes robberies and attempts in which a knife, broken bottle, broken bottle, razor, ice pick, or other cutting or stabbing instrument is employed as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim in fear.

Robbery---Other Dangerous Weapon

Robbery---Other Weapon includes robberies in which a club, acid, explosive, brass knuckles, Mace pepper spray, stun guns, Tasers, or other dangerous weapon is employed or its use is threatened. Attempts are included in this category.

Robbery---Strong-arm, Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.

This robbery category includes muggings, and similar offenses where no weapon is used, but strong-arm tactics (limited to the use of personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, teeth, etc.) are employed or their use is threatened to deprive the victim of possessions.

Figure: 2 - 13

Robbery

Volume, Trends: 2015 - 2019

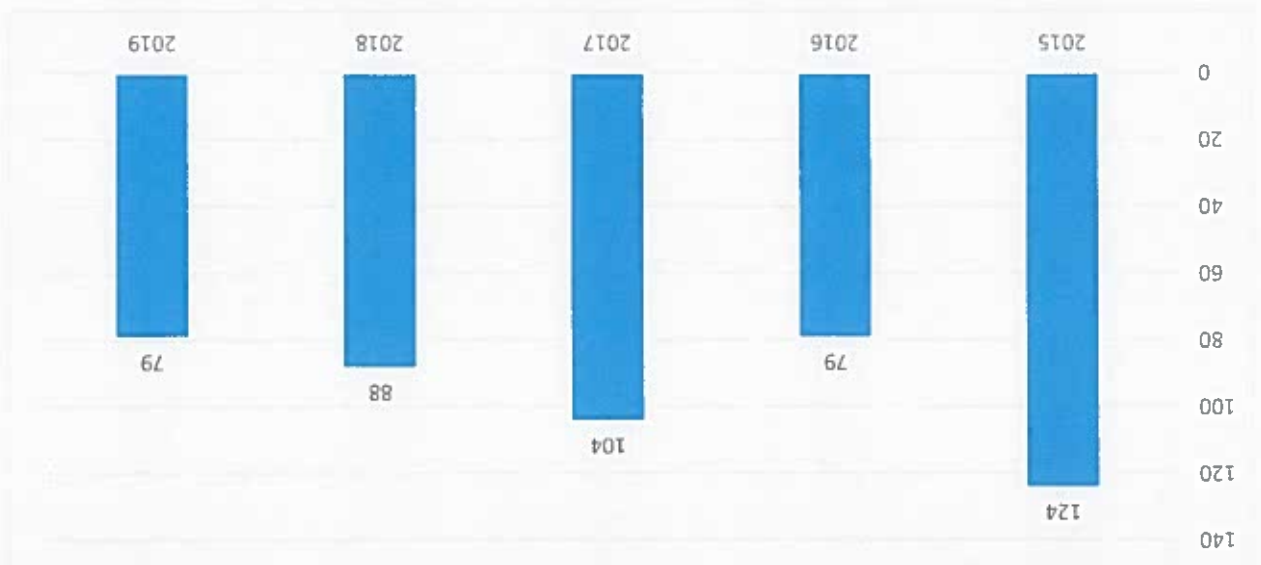


Table: 2 - 19

Robbery

By Month: 2015 - 2019

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	5	3	6	9	6
February	8	10	5	12	10
March	8	8	10	5	10
April	7	5	15	4	9
May	9	9	8	7	6
June	16	5	5	0	7
July	12	4	7	8	2
August	8	6	10	11	3
September	10	3	6	12	7
October	11	9	6	10	7
November	19	9	15	7	9
December	11	8	11	3	3
Total	124	79	104	88	79
Percent Change	-3.1	-36.3	31.6	-15.4	-10.2
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.5
Population	161.7	162.2	162.6	163.1	163.6

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 15

Robbery

Volume and Rate, Trends: 2015 - 2019

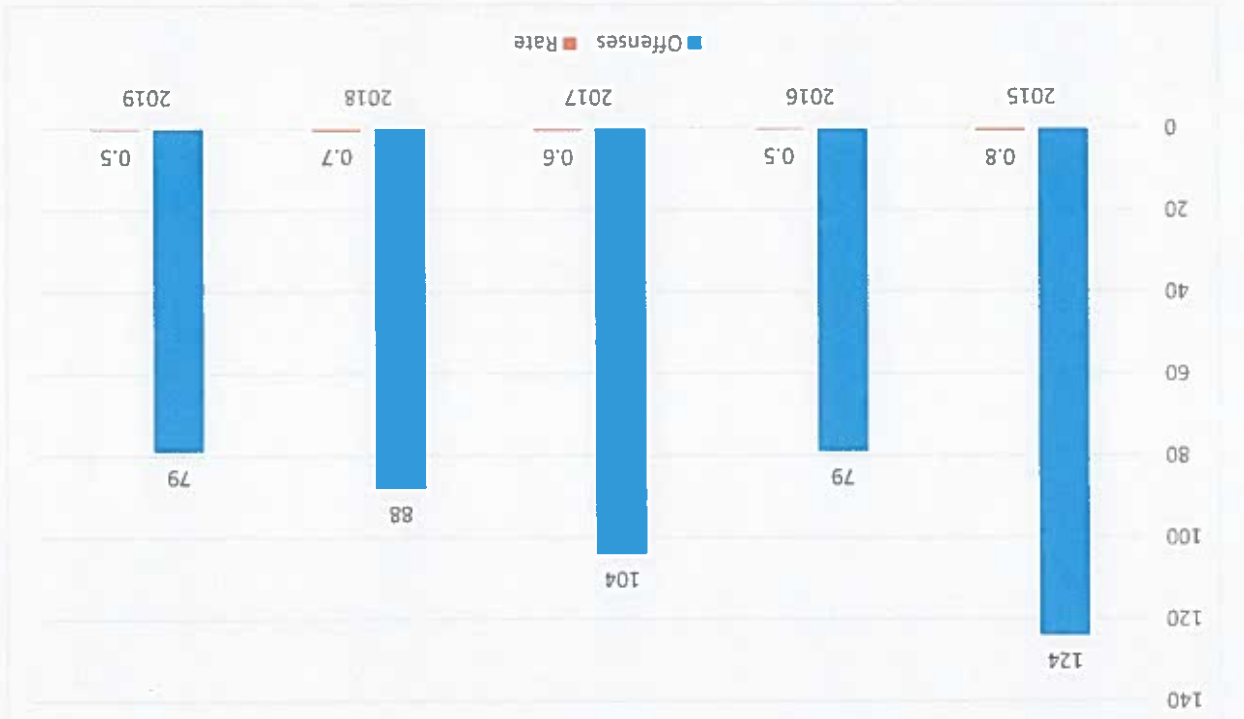


Table: 2 - 20

Robbery				
By Location				
Trends	2015	2016	2017	2018
Street/Highway	39	12	8	30
Commercial House	35	8	1	10
Gas, Service Station	2	4	4	5
Convenience Store	7	15	6	9
Residence (anywhere on premise)	34	7	10	8
Bank	1	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	6	33	75	26
Total	124	79	104	88

Figure: 2 - 16
Robbery

By Location, Trends: 2015 - 2019

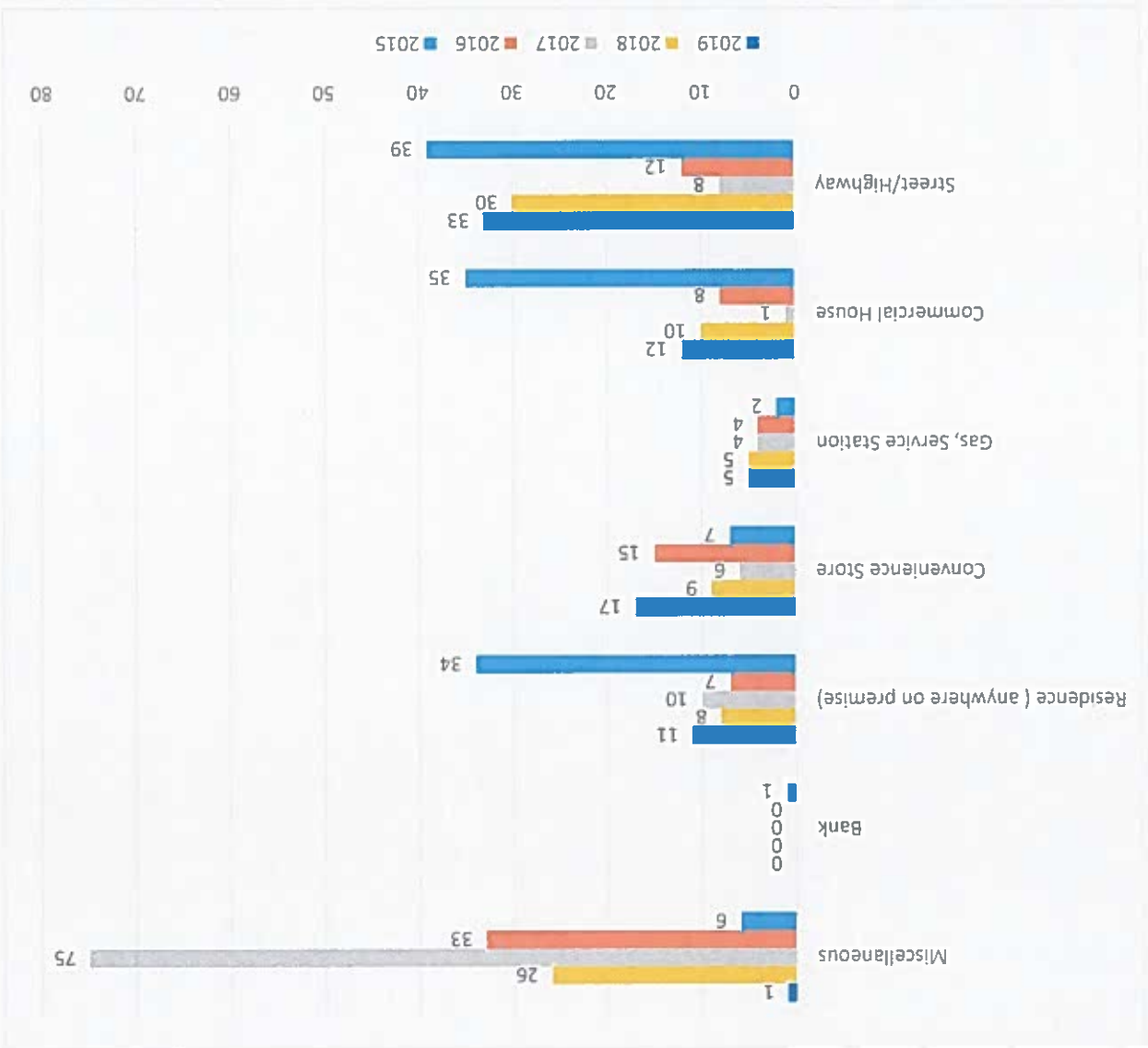


Table: 2 - 21

Robbery		
Percent Distribution, by Location, 2019		
Robbery Categories	Total	Percent Distribution
Street/Highway	33	41.8
Commercial House	12	15.2
Gas, Service Station	5	6.32
Convenience Store	17	21.5
Residence (anywhere on premise)	11	13.9
Bank	0	0.0
Other	1	1.3

Figure: 2 - 17

Robbery
Percent Distribution, by Location, 2019

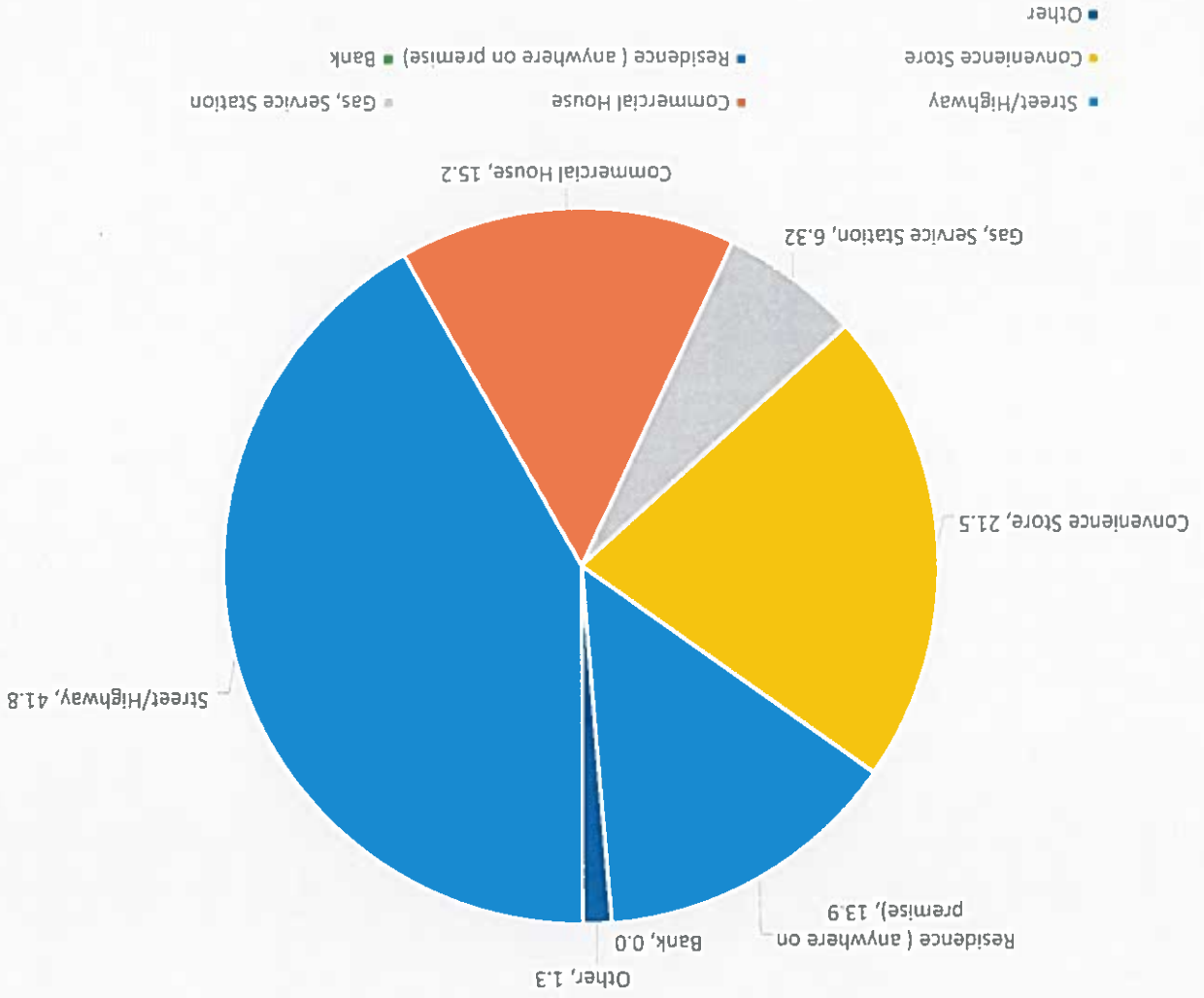


Figure: 2-18 Robbery Categories, 2015 - 2019

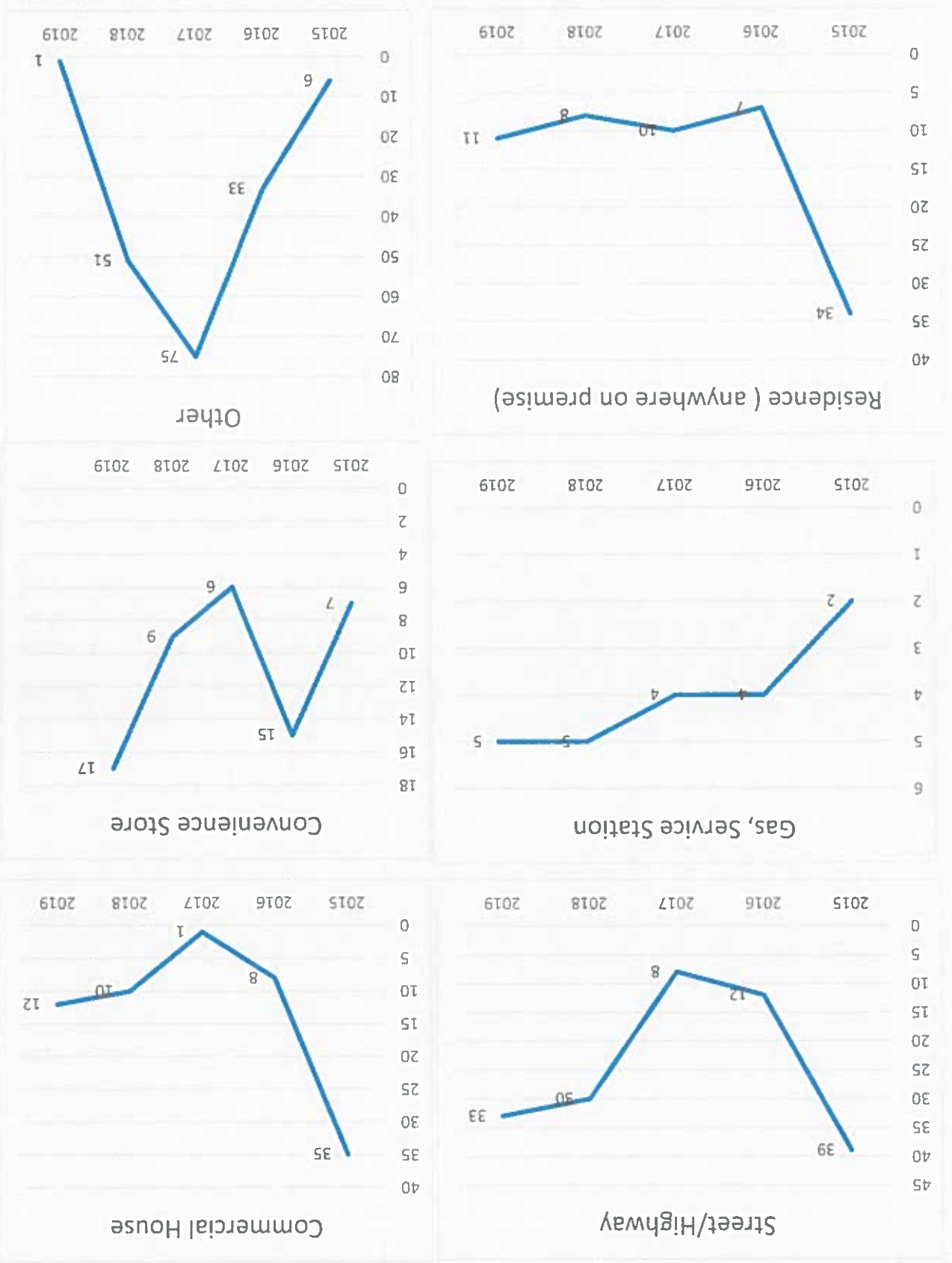


Table: 2 - 22

2019, Robbery by Category		
Percent Distribution		
Category	Volume	Percent Distribution
Carjacking	4	4.8
Robbery 1st. Degree (attempts to kill another)	2	2.4
Robbery 1st. Degree (inflict or attempt to inflict bodily injury)	6	7.2
Robbery 2nd. Degree (inflicts serious bodily injury)	7	8.4
Robbery 2nd. Degree (threatens or internally puts one in fear of immediate serious bodily injury)	12	15.2
Robbery 2nd. Degree (armed or display what appear to be explosives or a deadly weapon)	16	20.3
Robbery 3rd. Degree (physical force)	20	26.5
Robbery 3rd. Degree (threatens another with fear or use of force)	12	15.2
Grand Total	79	99.93

Figure: 2 - 19
Robbery
2019, By Category

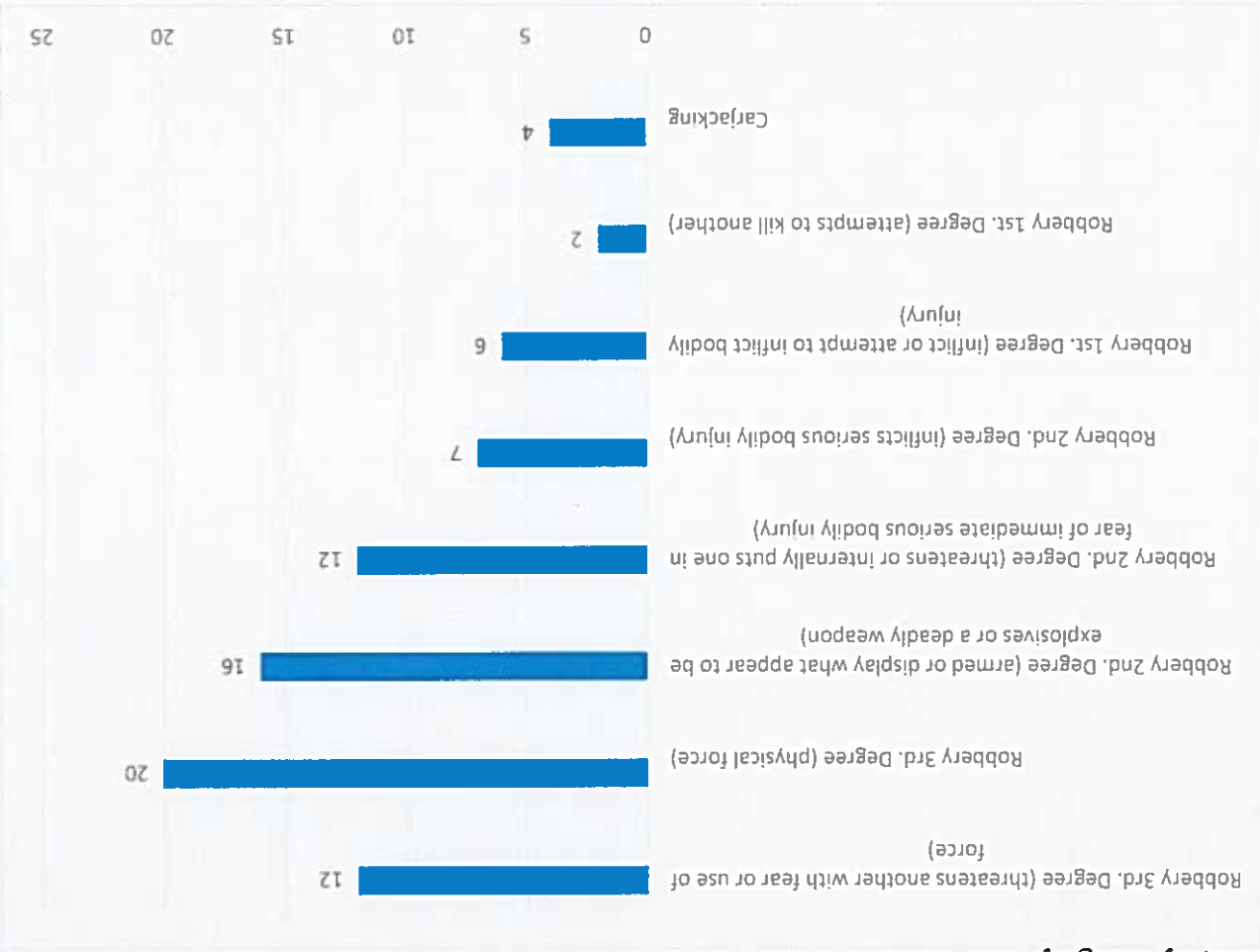
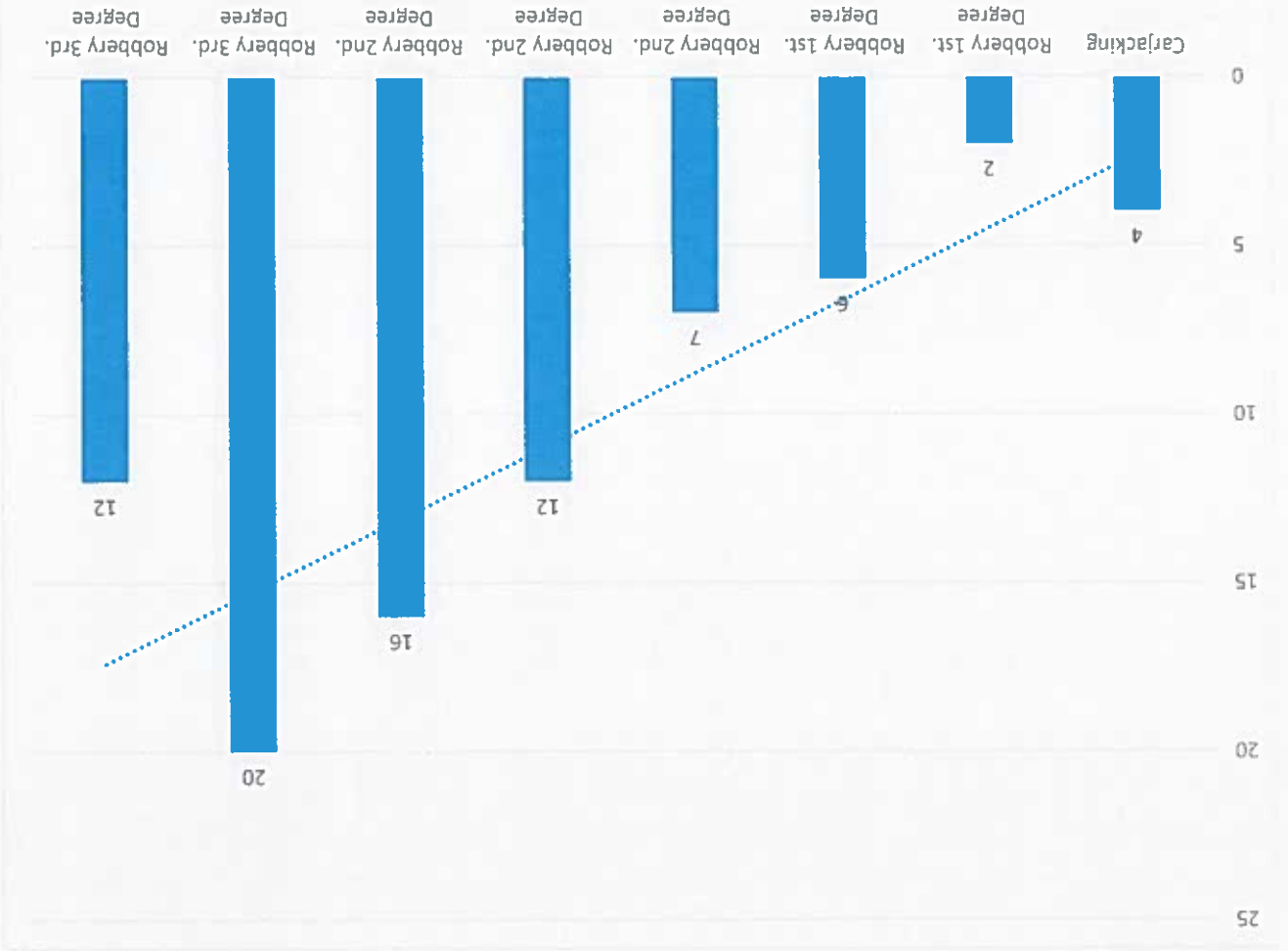


Table: 2 - 23

Robbery
Weapons Used: 2019

Carjacking	Total	Percent Distribution
Robbery 1st. Degree (attempts to kill another)	4	4.8
Robbery 1st. Degree (inflict or attempt to inflict bodily injury)	2	2.4
Robbery 2nd. Degree (inflicts serious bodily injury)	6	7.2
Robbery 2nd. Degree (threatens or internally puts one in fear of immediate serious bodily injury)	7	8.4
Robbery 2nd. Degree (armed or display what appear to be explosives or a deadly weapon)	12	15.2
Robbery 3rd. Degree (physical force)	16	20.3
Robbery 3rd. Degree (threatens another with fear or use of force)	20	26.5
Grand Total	79	99.93

Figure 2-20
Robbery
2019, By Category



Aggravated Assault

Definition

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

The UCR Program considers a weapon to be a commonly known weapon (a gun, knife, club, etc.) or any other item which, although not usually thought of as a weapon, becomes one in the commission of a crime. The categories of Aggravated Assault (4a - 4d) includes assaults or attempts to kill or murder, poisoning, assault with a dangerous or deadly weapon, maiming, mayhem, assault with explosives, and assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.). All assaults by one person upon another with the intent to kill, maim, or inflict severe bodily injury with the use of any dangerous weapon are classified as Aggravated Assault. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault with a gun, knife, or other weapon that could cause serious personal injury is used.

It is a practice of local jurisdiction to charge assailants in assault cases with assault and battery, disorderly conduct, domestic violence, or simple assault even though knife, gun, or other weapon was used in the incident. This type of offense is reported to the UCR Program as Aggravated Assault.

Figure: 2 - 21

Aggravated Assault
Volume, Trends: 2015 - 2019

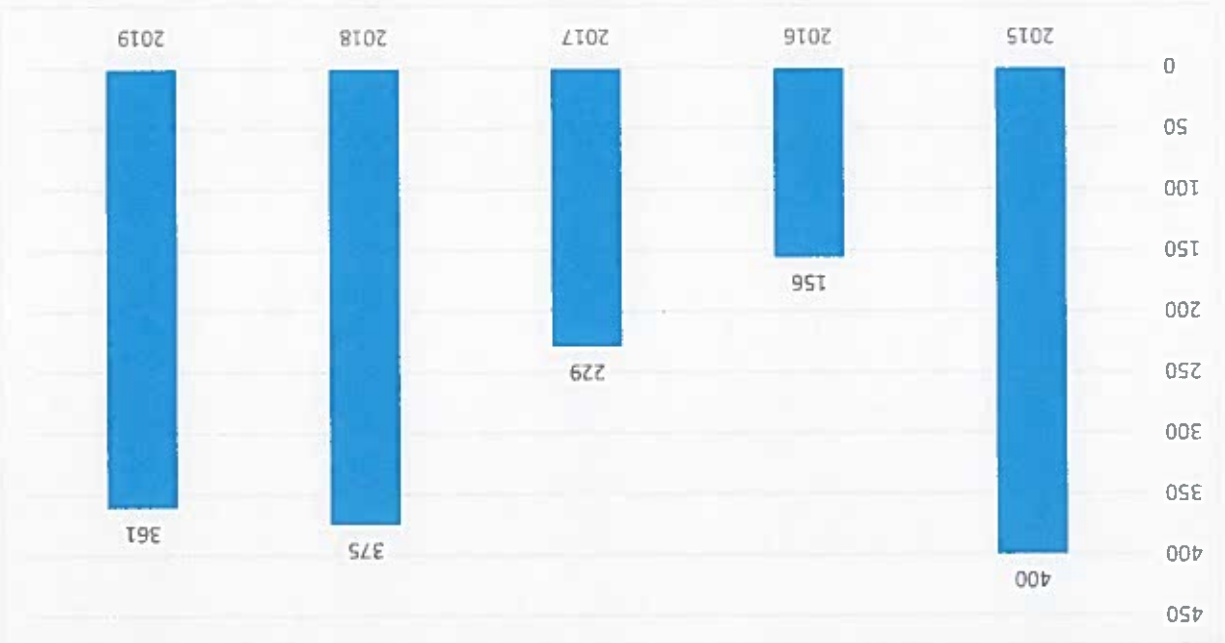


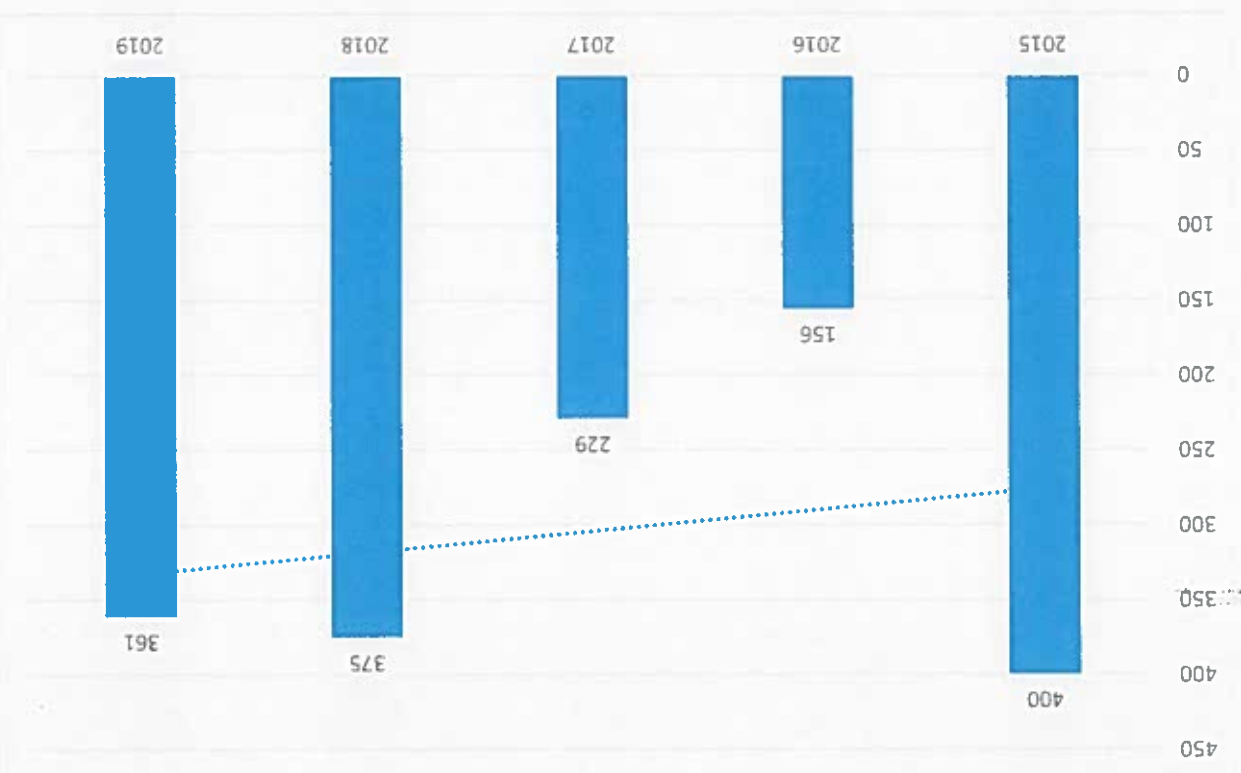
Table: 2 - 24

Aggravated Assault		By Month: 2015 - 2019		Calendar Month		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January		37	14	14	25	35	35	46	25	
February		34	10	15	35	32	35	31	35	
March		30	7	13	29	32	25	15	25	
April		39	13	15	29	34	39	17	24	
May		51	22	17	24	31	39	17	24	
June		34	14	17	31	21	24	17	21	
July		25	10	10	42	34	26	21	24	
August		26	10	17	24	34	26	17	24	
September		35	19	16	34	35	32	16	32	
October		34	8	24	21	35	31	24	21	
November		34	13	20	35	35	26	20	35	
December		21	16	22	29	361	375	22	29	
Total		400	156	229	361		375	229	361	
Percent Change		36.0	-61.0	46.8	-3.7		63.8	46.8	63.8	
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants		2.5	1.0	1.4	2.2		2.3	1.4	2.3	
Population		161.7	162.2	162.6	163.6		163.1	162.6	163.1	

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 22

Aggravated Assault:
Volume Trends: 2015 - 2019



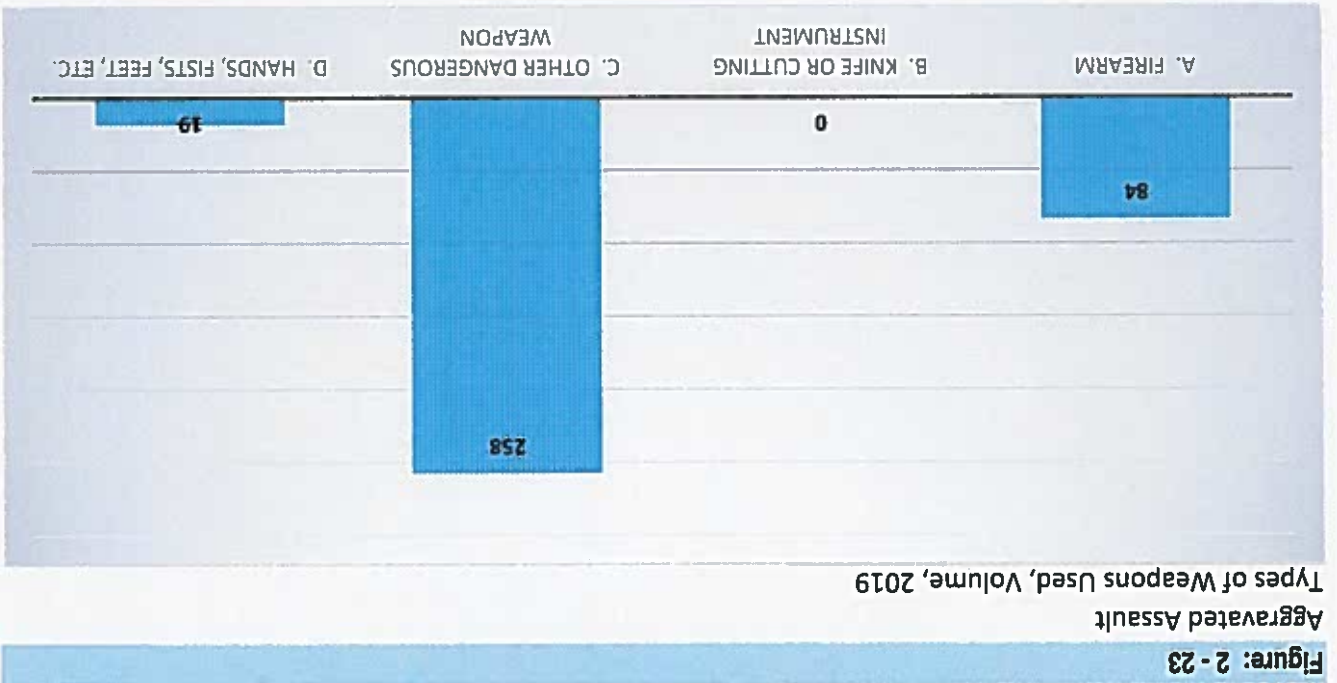
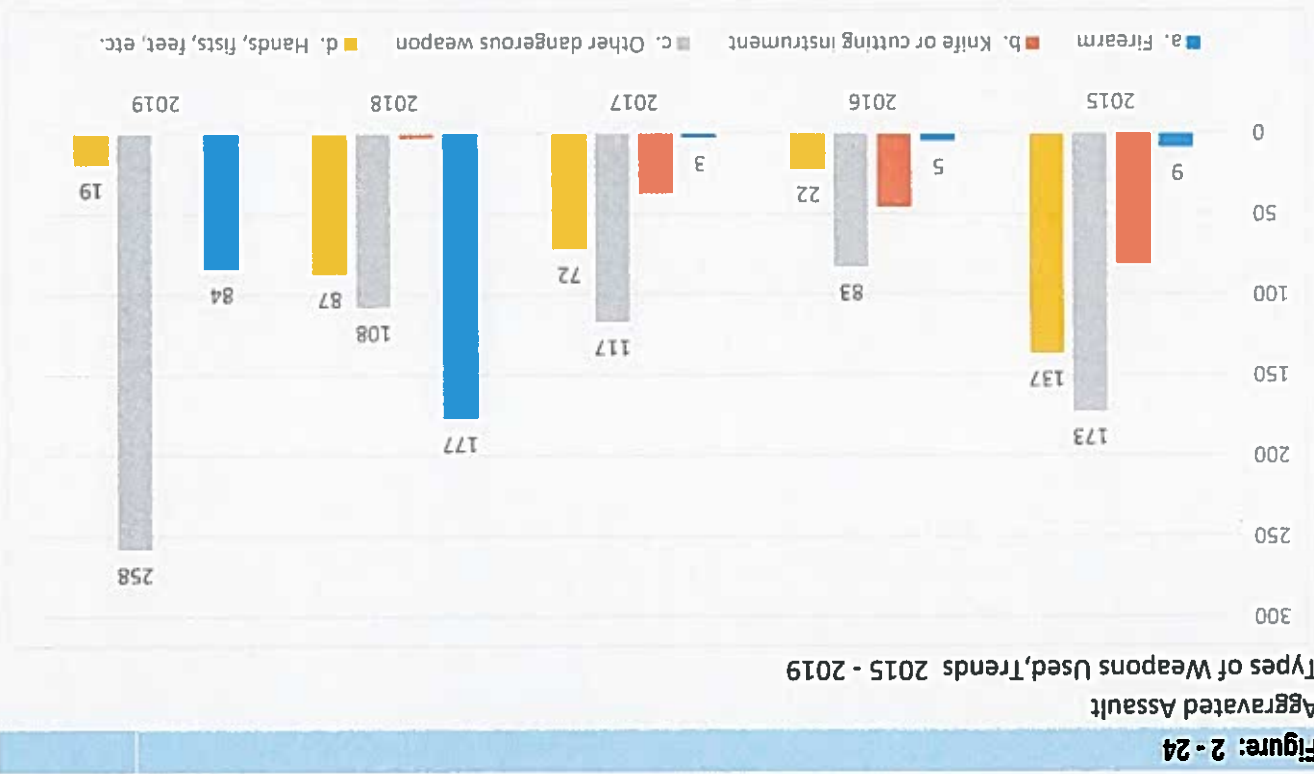


Table: 2 - 25
Aggravated Assault, 2015 - 2019
Types of Weapons Used

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
a. Firearm	9	5	3	177	84
b. Knife or cutting instrument	81	46	37	3	0
c. Other dangerous weapon	173	83	117	108	258
d. Hands, fists, feet, etc.	137	22	72	87	19

Property Crimes

Definition

In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The object of theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims. The property crime category includes arson because the offense involves the destruction of property; however, arson victims may be subjected to force. Because of limited participation and varying collection procedures, only limited data are available for arson. Arson statistics are included in the trend, clearance, and arrest table throughout the UCR Report. The arson section in this report provide information on that offense.

Table: 2 - 26

Property Crimes	By Month: 2015 - 2019				
Calendar Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	339	356	318	361	317
February	368	307	327	319	399
March	329	341	331	264	348
April	321	327	235	366	373
May	243	339	305	319	412
June	311	335	290	309	297
July	254	324	231	272	258
August	295	275	257	308	298
September	293	298	314	293	314
October	296	230	324	279	300
November	329	286	393	285	349
December	318	323	331	304	381
Total	3696	3741	3656	3679	4046
Percent Change	4.5	1.2	-2.3	4.4	10.0
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	23.0	23.0	22.3	21.3	4.04
Population	161.7	162.2	162.6	163.1	163.6
Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP					

Figure: 2 - 25

Property Crimes

Volume, Trends: 2015 - 2019

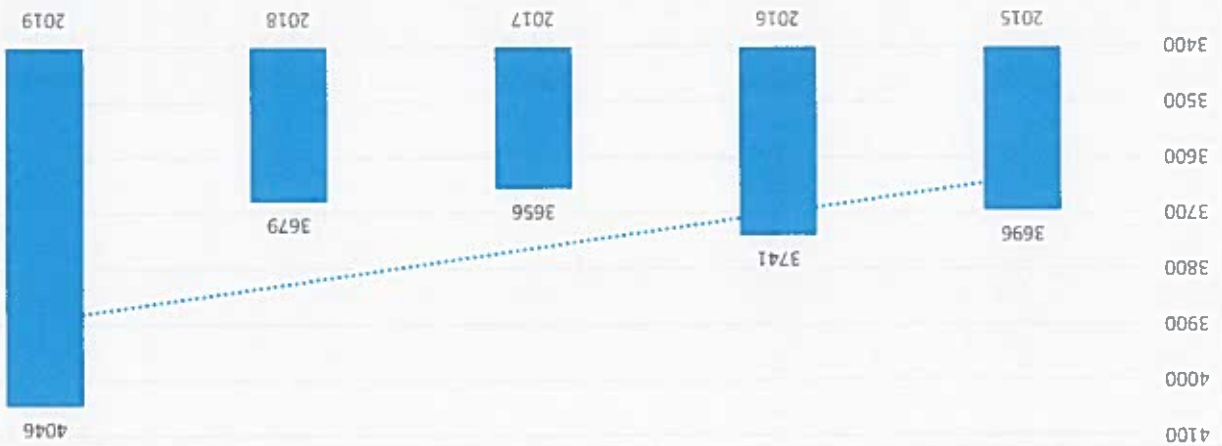


Table: 2 - 27					
Property Crimes					
Trends: 2015 - 2019					
Offense Classification	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Burglary	1211	1612	1689	1517	1903
Larceny-Theft	2251	1866	1638	1766	1765
Motor Vehicle Theft	222	256	320	378	367
Arson	12	7	9	18	11
	3696	3741	3656	3679	4046

Figure: 2 - 26
Property Crimes
By Crime Classification, Trends: 2015 - 2019

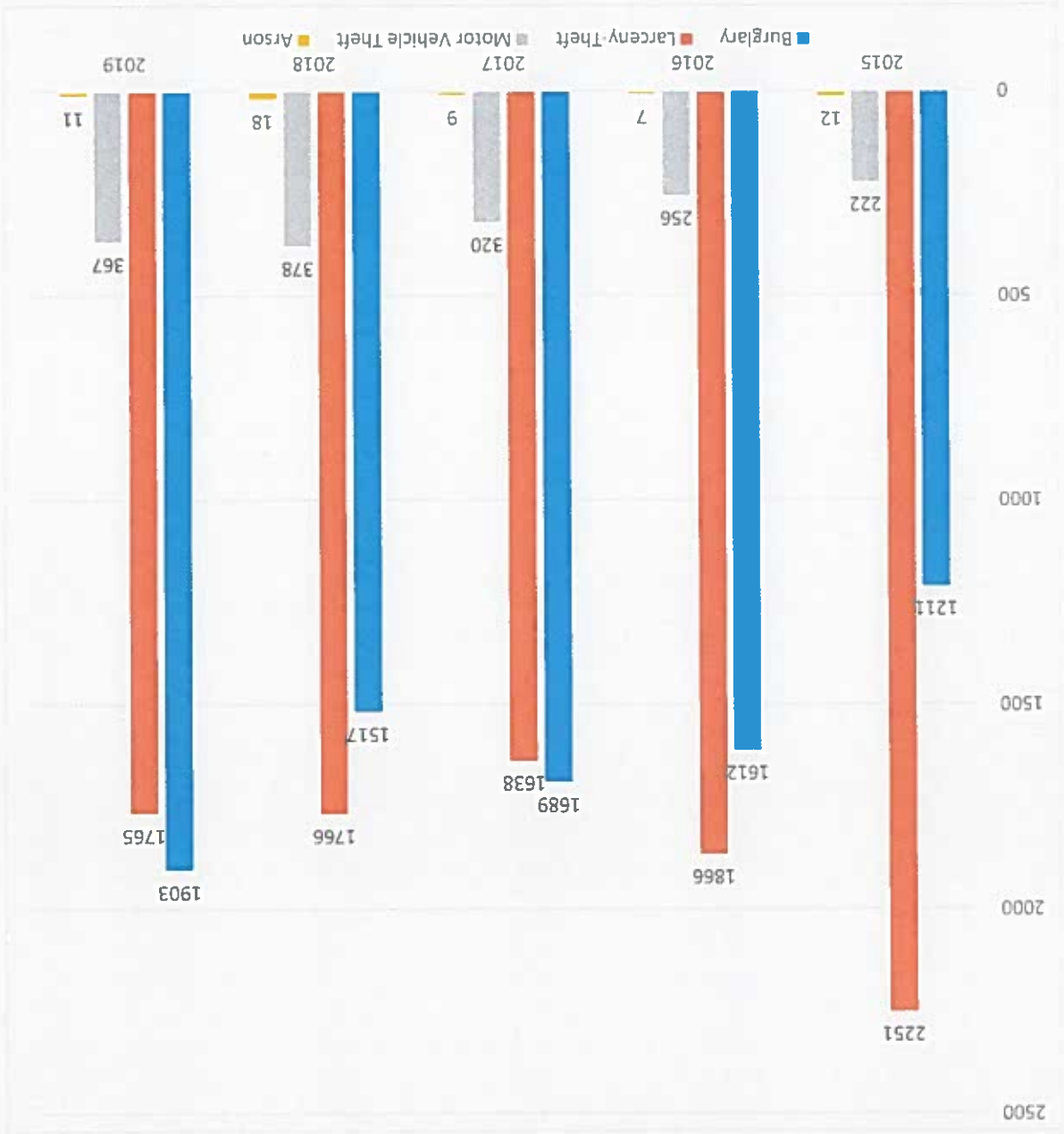


Figure: 2 - 27

Property Crimes
By Offense Classification

Trends, 2015 - 2019

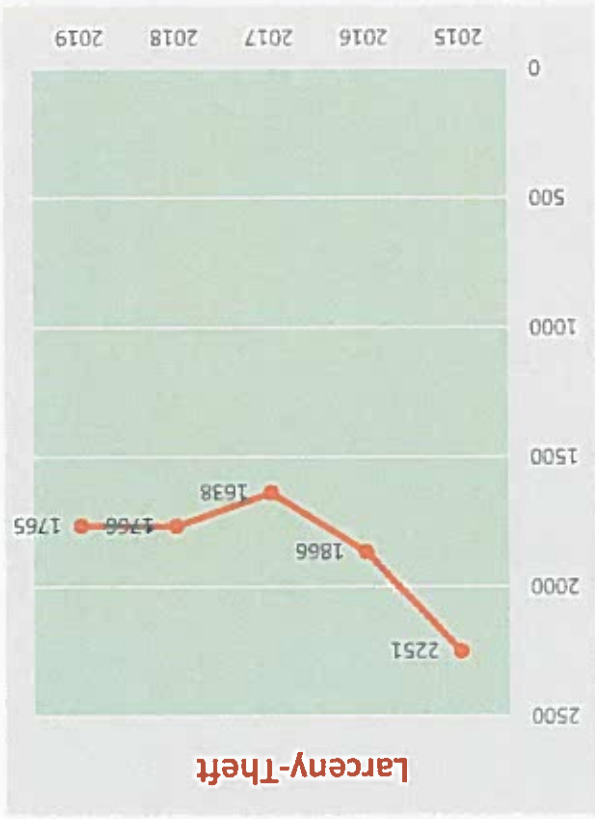
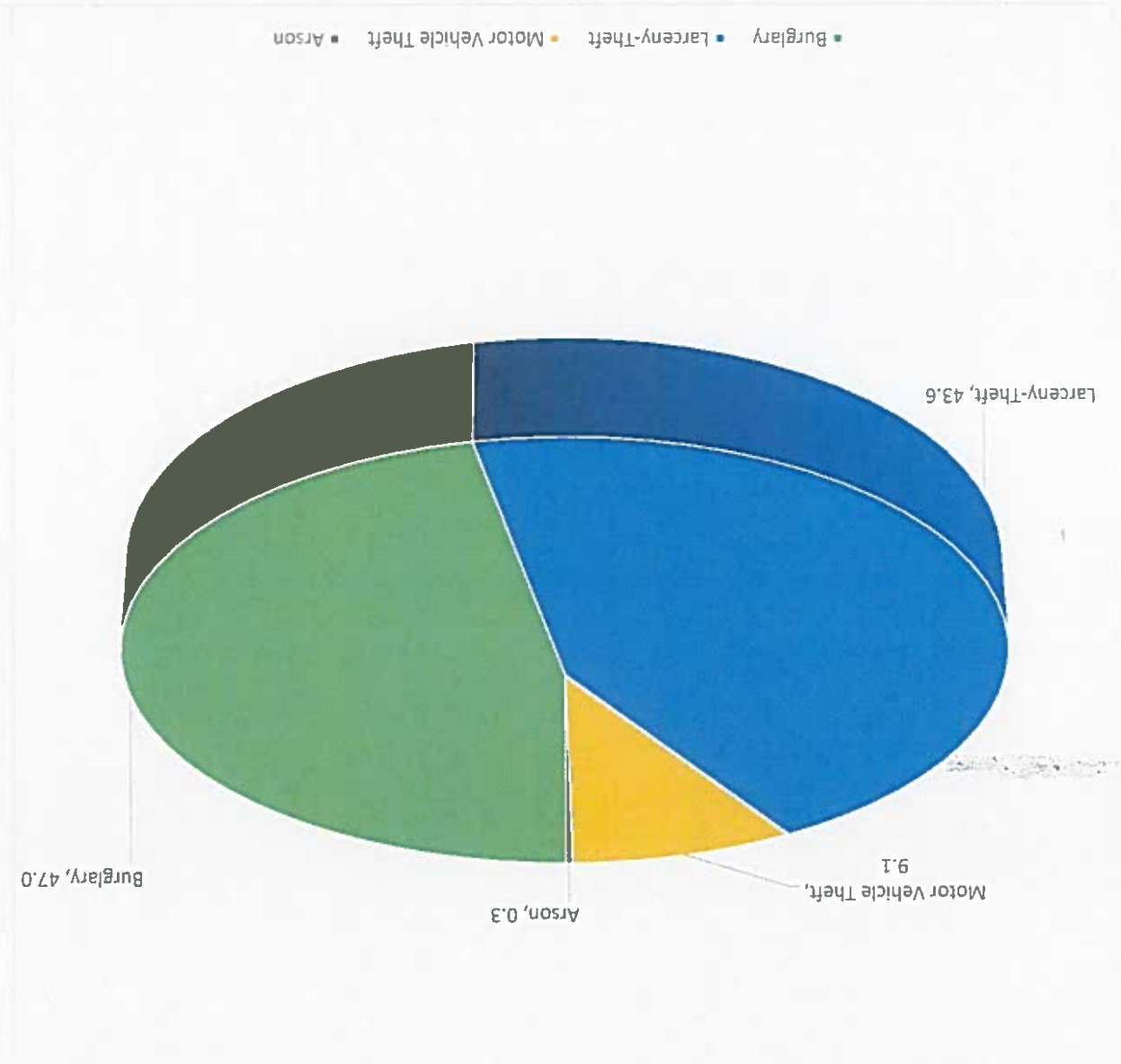


Table: 2 - 28	
Property Crimes	
Percent Distribution, 2019	
Offense Classification	Percent Distribution
Burglary	47.0
Larceny-theft	43.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	9.1
Arson	0.3
	100.0

Figure: 2 - 28
Property Crimes
Percent Distribution, 2019



Definition

Burglary is defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as a burglary. Burglary in the UCR program is categorized into three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry. The UCR Program classifies offenses locally known as burglary (any degree) unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safe cracking, and all attempts at these offenses as burglary. The UCR's definition of a structure includes, but is not limited, to the following:

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| • | Apartment | • | Factory | • | Storage Facility |
| • | Barn | • | Garage | • | Vessel (ship) |
| • | Cabin | • | Other Building | • | Warehouse |
| • | Church | • | Outbuilding | • | Public Building |
| • | Condominium | • | Room | • | Office |
| • | Dwelling House | • | School | • | House Trailer or House Boat |

Additionally, any house trailer or other mobile unit is permanently fixed as an office, residence, or storehouse is considered a structure. Tents, tent trailers, motor homes, house trailers, or other mobile units being used for recreational purposes are not considered structures. The UCR Program does not consider a telephone booth a structure.

Thefts from automobiles, whether locked or not, shoplifting from commercial establishments, and thefts from telephone booths, coin-operated machines are all classified as larceny-theft offenses.

Note: It is important to remember that offenses are classified according to UCR definitions and not according to state or local codes. Some states might for instance, categorize a shoplifting or a theft from motor vehicle as burglary. For UCR purposes, such instances are reported as larceny-thefts.

Hotel Rule

Burglaries of hotels, motels, lodging houses, or other places where temporary lodging is the main purpose can present reporting problems to law enforcement. If a number of units under a single manager are burglarized and the offenses are most likely to be reported to the police by the manager rather than the individual tenants, the burglary is reported as a single offense. If the individual living areas in a building are rented or leased to the occupants for a period of time that would preclude the tenancy from being classified as transient, then the burglaries would most be reported separately by the occupants.

Table: 2 - 29

Burglary

By Month: 2015 - 2019

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	115	161	151	162	136
February	123	132	154	122	208
March	132	147	159	107	169
April	101	139	100	179	197
May	60	150	125	129	208
June	87	163	128	81	146
July	85	161	97	121	109
August	105	117	136	138	120
September	86	126	148	130	136
October	97	57	148	112	135
November	122	113	181	122	161
December	98	146	162	114	178
Total	1211	1612	1689	1517	1903
Percent Change	-23.3	33.1	4.8	-1.13	25.4
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	7.5	10.0	10.3	9.3	11.6
Population	161.7	162.2	162.6	163.1	163.6

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 29

Burglary

Volume, Trends: 2015 - 2019

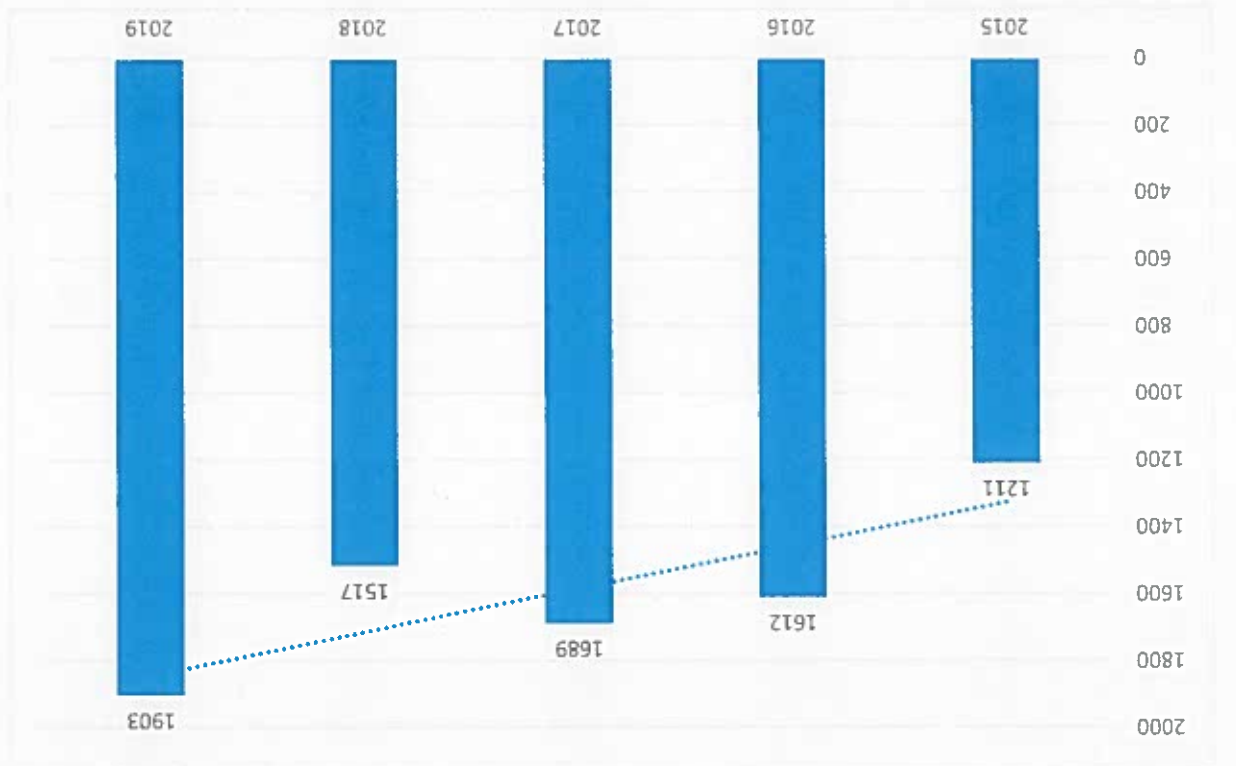
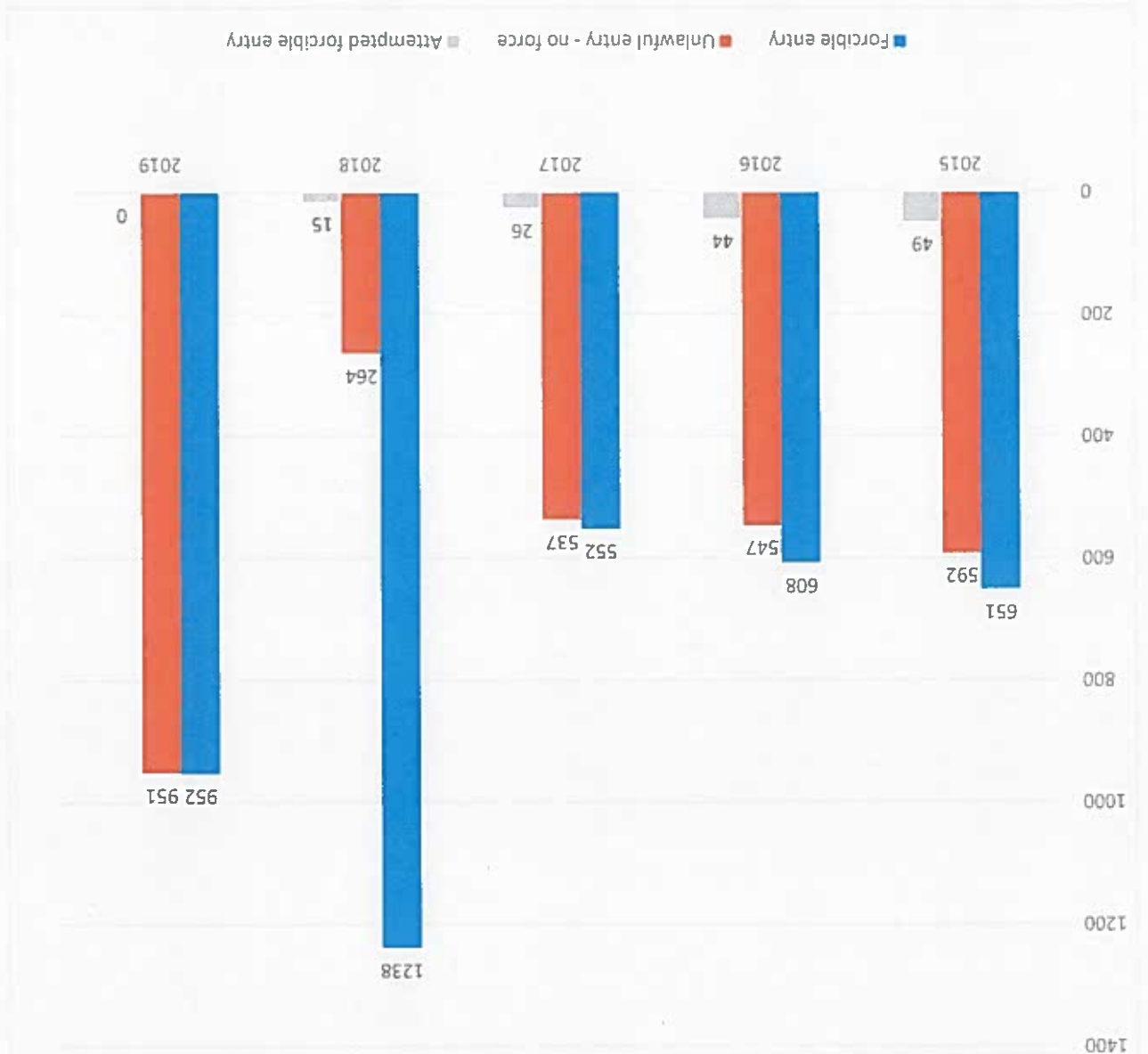


Table: 2 - 30

Burglary		Trends: 2015 - 2019				
By Category		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Forcible entry		651	608	552	1238	952
Unlawful entry - no force		592	547	537	264	951
Attempted forcible entry		49	44	26	15	0

Figure: 2 - 30
Burglary
By Category, 2015 - 2019



Definition

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another person.

Constructive possession is defined as "where one does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing".

Larceny and theft mean the same thing in UCR Program. All thefts and attempted thefts are included in this category with one exception: motor vehicle theft. Because of the high volume of motor vehicle thefts, this crime has its own offense category. Local offense classifications such as grand theft, petty larceny, or misdemeanor larceny are reported as larceny-theft. Also, all larceny offenses regardless of the value of the property must be reported.

Pocket picking

The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become aware of the theft.

This type of theft includes removal of such items as wallets from women's purses and men's pockets and usually occurs in a crowded area or on public transportation to disguise the activity. Agencies also classify a theft from a person in an unconscious state, including an individual who is drunk, as Pocket-picking.

Note: If the offender manhandled the victim in any way or used force beyond simple jostling to overcome the victim's resistance, the offense must be classified as a strong-arm robbery.

Purse-snatching

The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.

Purse-snatching only applies when the victim has physical possession of the item (i.e. it is on the victim's person).

Note: If the offender used more force than was actually necessary to snatch the purse from the grasp of the victim, or if the victim resists the theft in any way, then a strong-arm robbery occurred rather than a Purse-snatching.

Shoplifting

The theft by someone other than an employee of the victim of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

This violation assumes the offender had legal access to the premises, and thus, no trespass or unlawful entry was involved. This offense includes thefts of merchandise displayed as part of the stock in trade outside of buildings such as department stores, hardware stores, supermarkets, and fruit stands.

Larceny/Theft Offenses

Theft from Building

A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or to which the offender has legal access. Theft from buildings include those from such places as churches, restaurants, schools, libraries, public buildings, and other public and professional offices during the hours when such facilities are open to the public.

Theft From Coin Operated Machine or Device

A theft from a machine or device that is operated or activated by the use of coins. This includes machines or devices which accept paper money as well as those which accept coins. Examples include candy and food vending machines; telephone coin boxes; parking meters; pinball machines; or washers and dryers located in laundromats where no breaking or illegal entry of the building is involved.

Theft From Motor Vehicle (except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories)

The theft of articles from a motor vehicles, locked or unlocked. This type of larceny includes thefts from automobiles, trucks, truck trailers, buses, motorcycles, motor homes, or other recreational vehicle. It also includes thefts from any area in the automobile or other type of vehicle, e.g., the trunk, glove compartment, or other enclosure. *Note: Guam statutes (GCA) interpret thefts from motor vehicles as burglaries. For UCR purposes, these offenses must be classified as larcenies.*

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories

The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle or necessary for its operation.

All Other Larceny

All thefts that do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above.

Table: 2 - 31

Larceny Theft

By Month: 2015 - 2019

Calendar Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	208	174	133	177	150
February	213	159	156	174	156
March	180	179	142	140	160
April	205	163	112	169	150
May	171	162	143	168	170
June	198	150	131	122	116
July	155	137	120	122	128
August	174	133	108	140	144
September	184	162	134	128	150
October	180	154	149	136	137
November	183	147	175	147	149
December	200	146	135	143	155
Total	2251	1866	1638	1766	1765
Percent Change	11.2	-17.1	-12.2	7.8	-0.06
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	14.0	11.4	10.0	10.8	9.3
Population	161.7	162.2	162.6	163.1	163.6

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 31

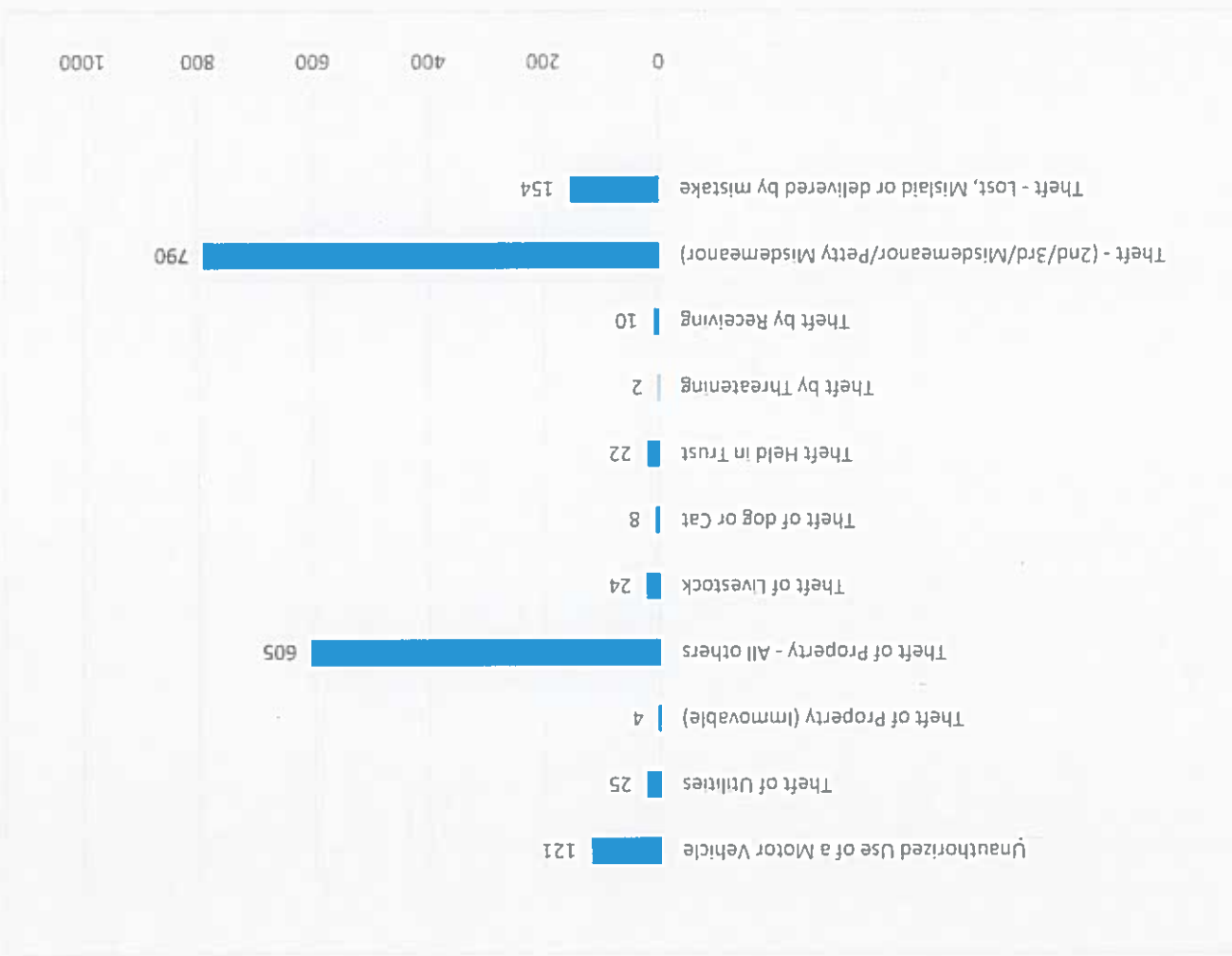
Larceny-theft

Volume, Trends, 2015 - 2019



Table: 2 - 32	
Larceny/ Theft Offenses	Nature of Larcenies
154	Theft - Lost, Mislaid or delivered by mistake
790	Theft - (2nd/3rd/Misdemeanor/Petty Misdemeanor)
10	Theft by Receiving
2	Theft by Threatening
22	Theft Held in Trust
8	Theft of dog or Cat
24	Theft of Livestock
605	Theft of Property - All others
4	Theft of Property (Immovable)
25	Theft of Utilities
121	Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle

Figure: 2 - 32
Larceny/ Theft Offenses
Nature of Larcenies 2019



Motor Vehicle Theft

Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, defined motor vehicle theft as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, which the UCR Program defines as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails, for example, sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles are classified as motor vehicles. This category does not include farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment, or water craft (motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis). Taking a vehicle for temporary use when prior authority has been granted or can be assumed as such as in family situations, rental car agreements, or unauthorized use by chauffeurs and others having lawful access to the vehicle is not classified as motor vehicles thefts.

Motor Vehicle Thefts----Autos

The category Motor Vehicle Theft----Autos includes the thefts of all sedans, station wagons, coupes, convertibles, sport utility vehicles, minivans, and other similar motor vehicles that serve the primary purpose of transporting people from one place to another. Automobiles used as taxis are also included.

Motor Vehicle Thefts----Trucks and Buses

The category Motor Vehicle Theft----Trucks and Buses includes the theft of those vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to commercially transport people and cargo. Pick-up trucks and cargo vans, regardless of their use, are included in this category. A self-propelled-motor home is considered a truck.

Motor Vehicle Theft----Other Vehicles

definition such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, go-carts, mini-bikes, and motorized wheelchairs.

Figure: 2 - 33

Motor Vehicle Theft
Volume, Trends, 2015 - 2019

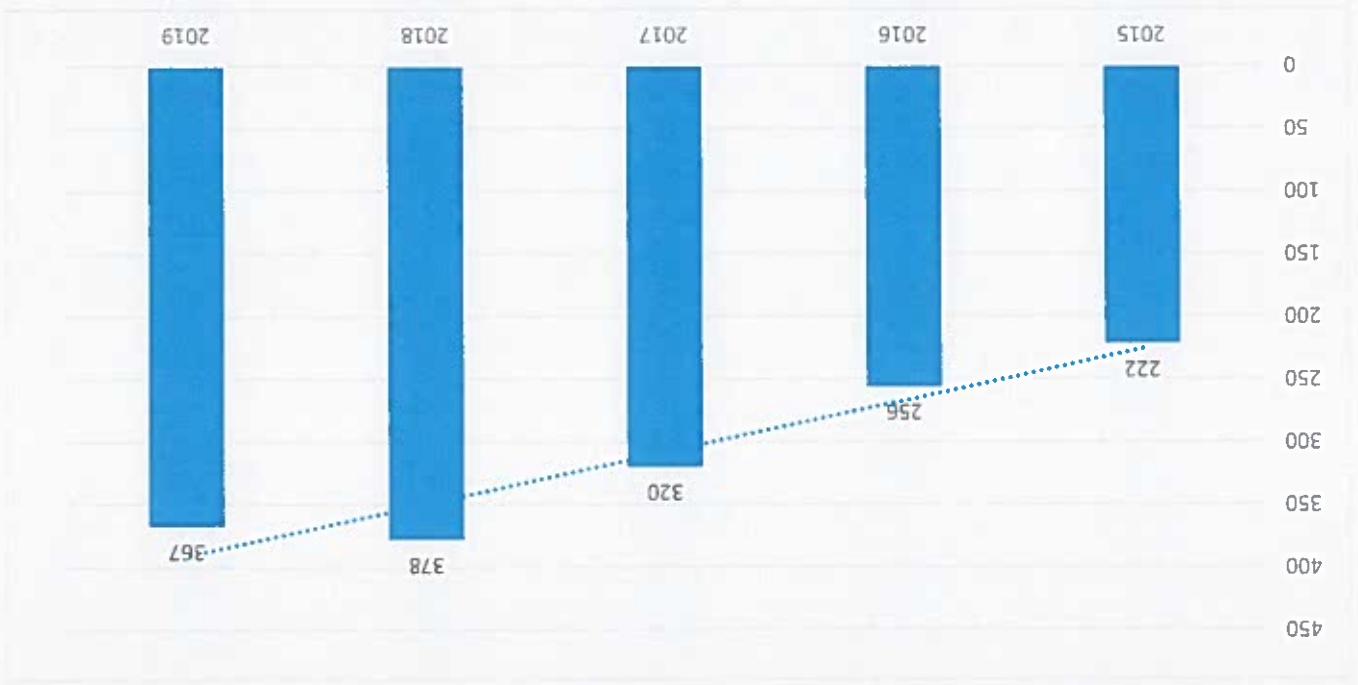


Table: 2 - 33

Motor Vehicle Theft
By Month: 2015 - 2019

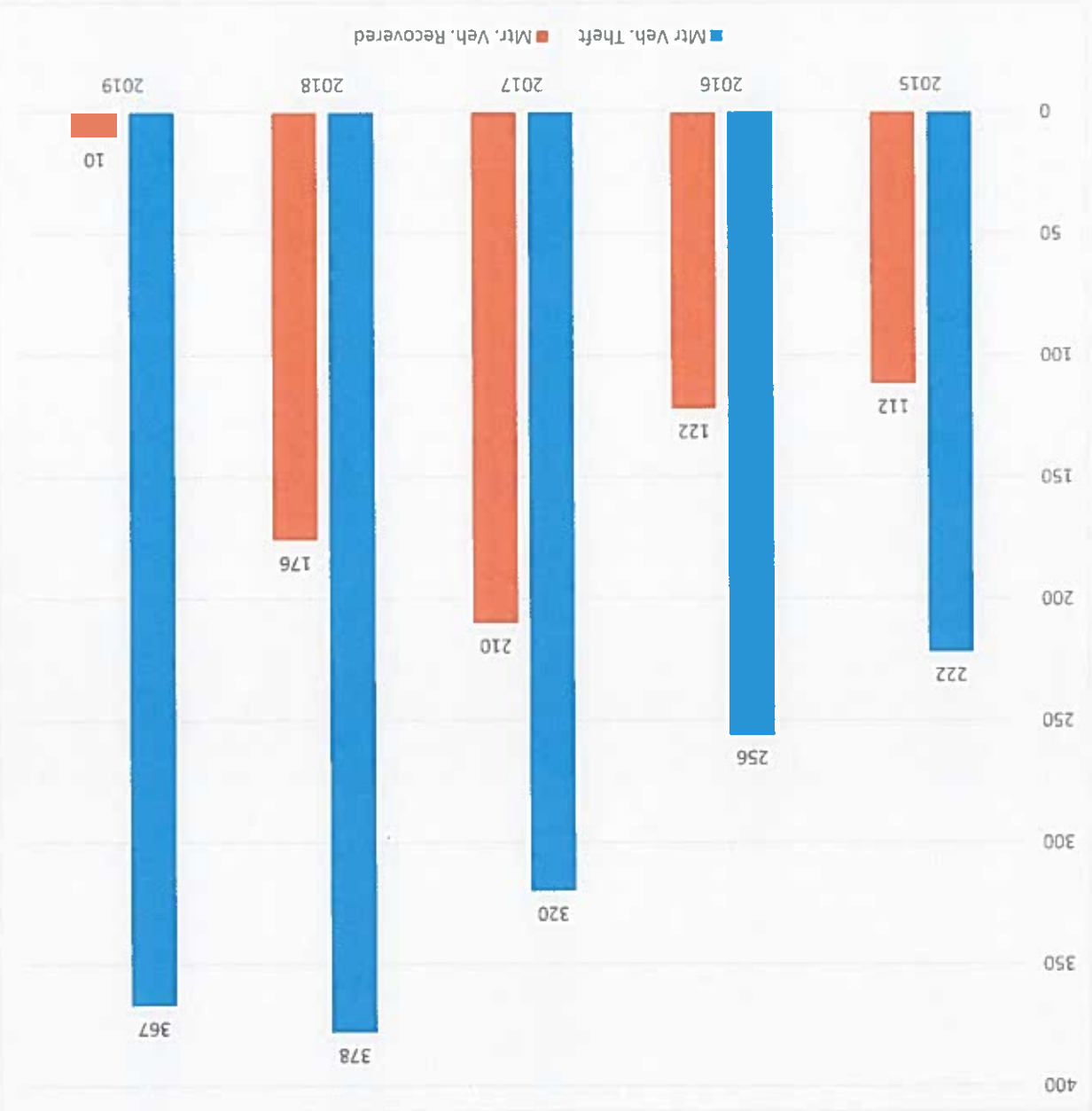
Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	16	23	32	28	31
February	30	12	17	23	33
March	14	16	30	28	18
April	14	18	22	31	26
May	12	26	35	34	34
June	24	19	31	27	32
July	14	25	14	38	21
August	16	19	13	41	33
September	22	11	30	31	27
October	19	22	27	35	28
November	24	30	35	32	38
December	17	35	34	30	46
Total	222	256	320	378	367
Percent Change	-14.0	15.3	25.0	18.1	-2.9
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.2
Population	161.7	162.2	162.6	163.1	163.6

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 34

Motor Vehicle Theft: Trend: 2015 - 2019





Motor Vehicle Theft
Motor Vehicle Recovered
Trends, 2015 - 2019

Figure: 2 - 35

Table: 2 - 34					
Motor Vehicle Theft					
Trends: 2015 - 2019					
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
222	256	320	378	367	Motor Vehicle Recovered
112	122	210	176	10	

Arson	Definition
	To unlawfully and intentionally damage or attempt to damage any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

Table: 2 - 35
Arson

By Month: 2015 - 2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Month					
January	0	0	2	3	0
February	2	1	0	1	2
March	3	1	0	0	1
April	1	1	1	1	0
May	0	1	2	3	0
June	2	2	0	2	3
July	0	0	0	4	0
August	0	0	0	0	1
September	1	0	2	2	0
October	0	0	0	0	1
November	0	0	2	1	1
December	3	1	0	1	2
Total	12	7	9	18	11
Percent Change	-29.4	-41.7	28.6	88.9	-39.0
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.1	0.04	0.05	0.1	0.07
Population	161.7	162.2	162.6	163.1	163.6

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 36
Arson: Volume, 2015 - 2019

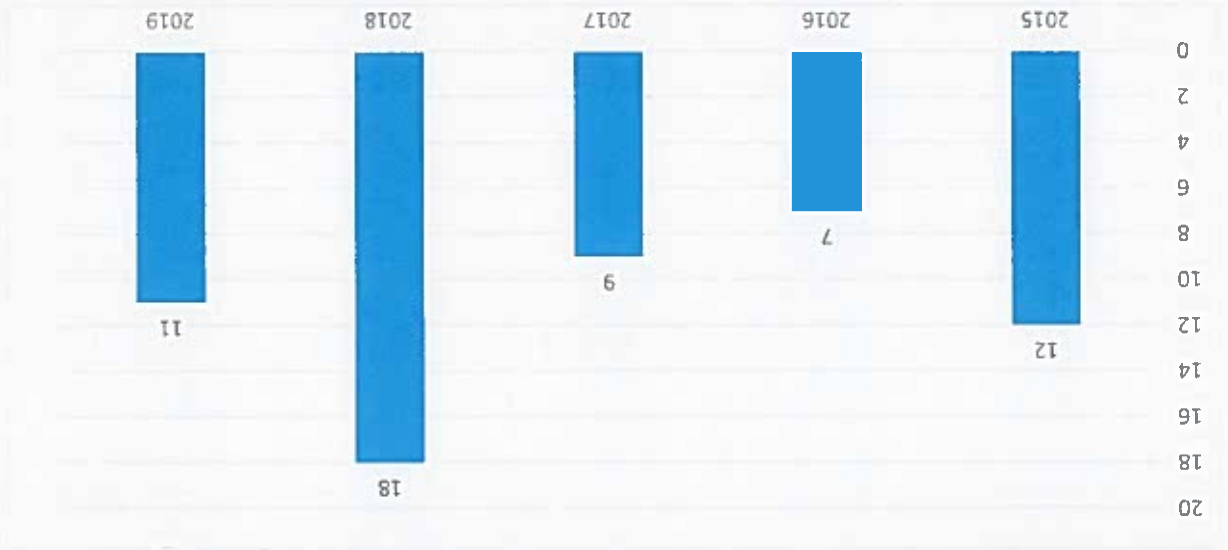
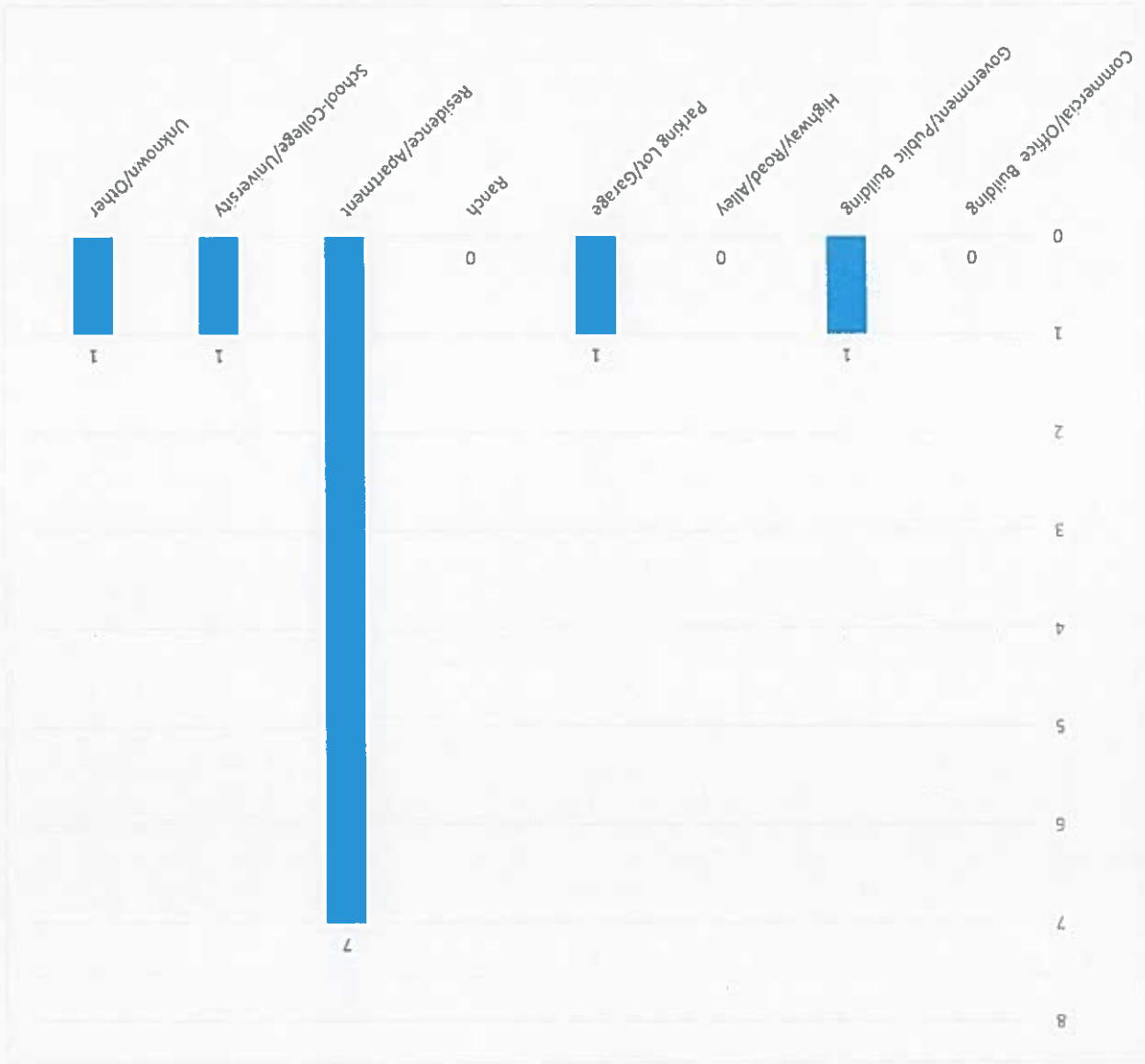


Table: 2 - 36		2019 Arson, by Type of Property
		Case Count
Commercial/Office Building	0	
Government/Public Building	1	
Highway/Road/Alley	0	
Parking Lot/Garage	1	
Ranch	0	
Residence/Apartment	7	
School-College/University	1	
Unknown/Other	1	
GTOTAL	11	

Figure: 2 - 37
2019 Arson, By Type of Property



SECTION III - Offenses Cleared

Table: 3 - 1				
Offenses Cleared, Trend: 2015 - 2019				
Offense Classification	2015	2016	2017	2018
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	5	3	1	3
Rape	82	6	11	55
Robbery	46	15	20	41
Aggravated Assault	225	71	55	282
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	101	154	189	145
Larceny/Theft Offenses	229	477	416	146
Motor Vehicle Theft	51	37	30	71
Arson	2	3	3	6
Animal Cruelty	*	*	*	*
All Other Offenses	209	783	825	2349
Assault, Simple	587	599	486	855
Bad Checks	*	*	*	*
Betting/Wagering	*	*	*	*
Bribery	*	*	*	*
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting and Forgery	*	*	*	144
Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	*	*	*	*
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	2	2	2	26
Disorderly Conduct	32	750	825	567
Driving Under the Influence	393	145	122	532
Drug/Narcotic Violations	377	303	134	337
Drunkenness	124	7	12	449
Embezzlement	15	0	0	0
False Pretense/Swindling/Confidence Games	*	*	*	289
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	1	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0
Impersonation	0	0	0	2
Incest	0	0	0	65
Intimidation	0	0	0	235
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	0	0	42
Liquor Laws	130	80	52	163
Offenses Against the Family & Children (Nonviolent)	23	42	45	55
Peeping Tom	0	0	0	8
Pocket - Picking	0	0	0	4
Pornography/Obscene Material	0	0	0	13
Purse Snatching	0	0	0	12
Runaways	48	110	122	56
Sex Offenses/Fondling	*	*	*	*
Shoplifting	0	0	0	94
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	4
Stolen Property Offenses	*	*	*	*
Suspicion	0	0	0	0
Theft from Building	0	0	0	25
Theft from Coin Operated Machine	0	0	0	0
Theft from Motor Vehicle	0	0	0	6
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	0	0	0	3
Trespass of Real Property	0	0	0	97
Vandalism: Destruction/Damaged/Vandalism of Property	120	455	444	250
Weapon Law Violations	9	23	26	117
Total	2811	4065	3820	7548
				9379

Source: LERMS AND D.S.S.

Offenses Cleared

Cleared by Arrest. An offense is cleared by arrest or solved for crime reporting purposes, when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offense, and turned over to the court for prosecution.

Although it makes no physical arrest, an agency can claim an offense is cleared by arrest when the offender is a person under 18 years of age and is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities.

The number of offenses and not the number of persons arrested are counted in the clearances. Agencies cannot report more clearances than offenses in a given month unless they are scoring clearances of offenses that were reported in previous months.

Several crimes may be cleared by the arrest of one person, or the arrest of many persons may clear only one crime. If several persons are involved in the commission of a crime and only one is arrested and charged, only one crime must be listed as cleared by arrest. When the other persons involved in the crime are arrested at a later date, the agency must not record another clearance because the offense was already cleared following the arrest of the first person.

Figure 3 - 1

Offenses Cleared
Trends, 2015 - 2019

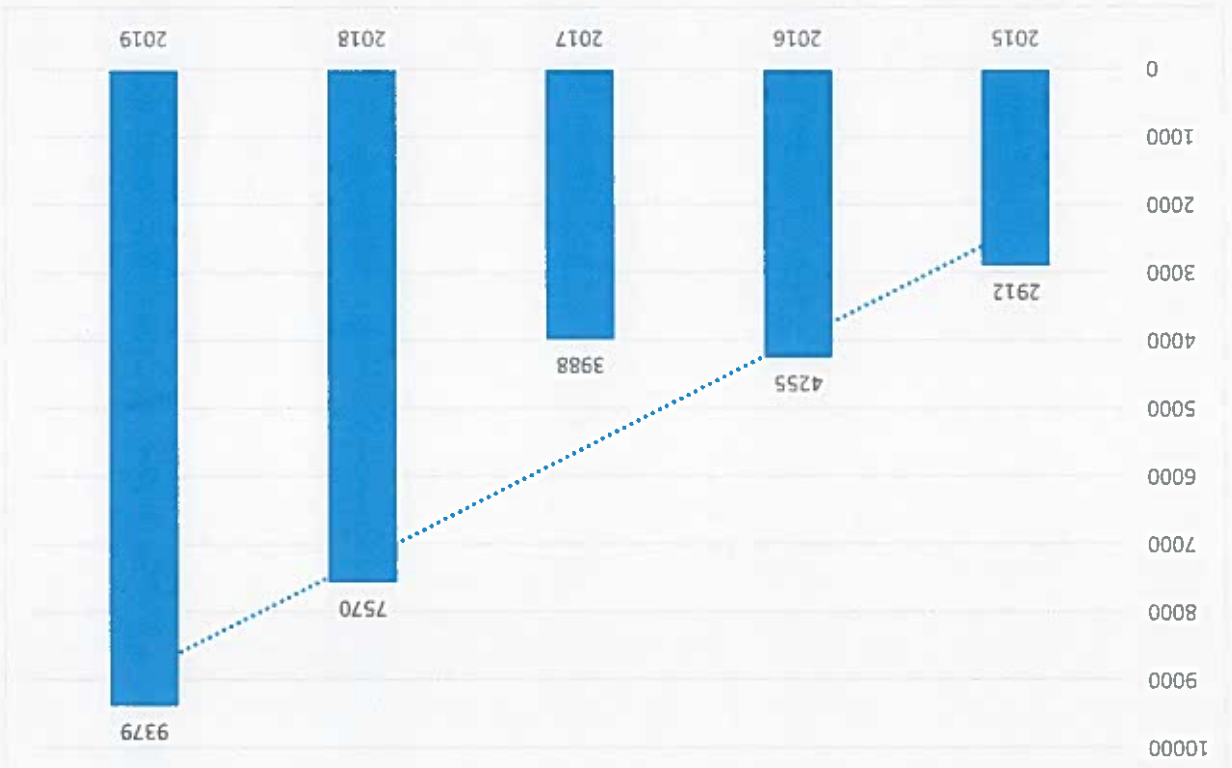


Table: 3 - 2

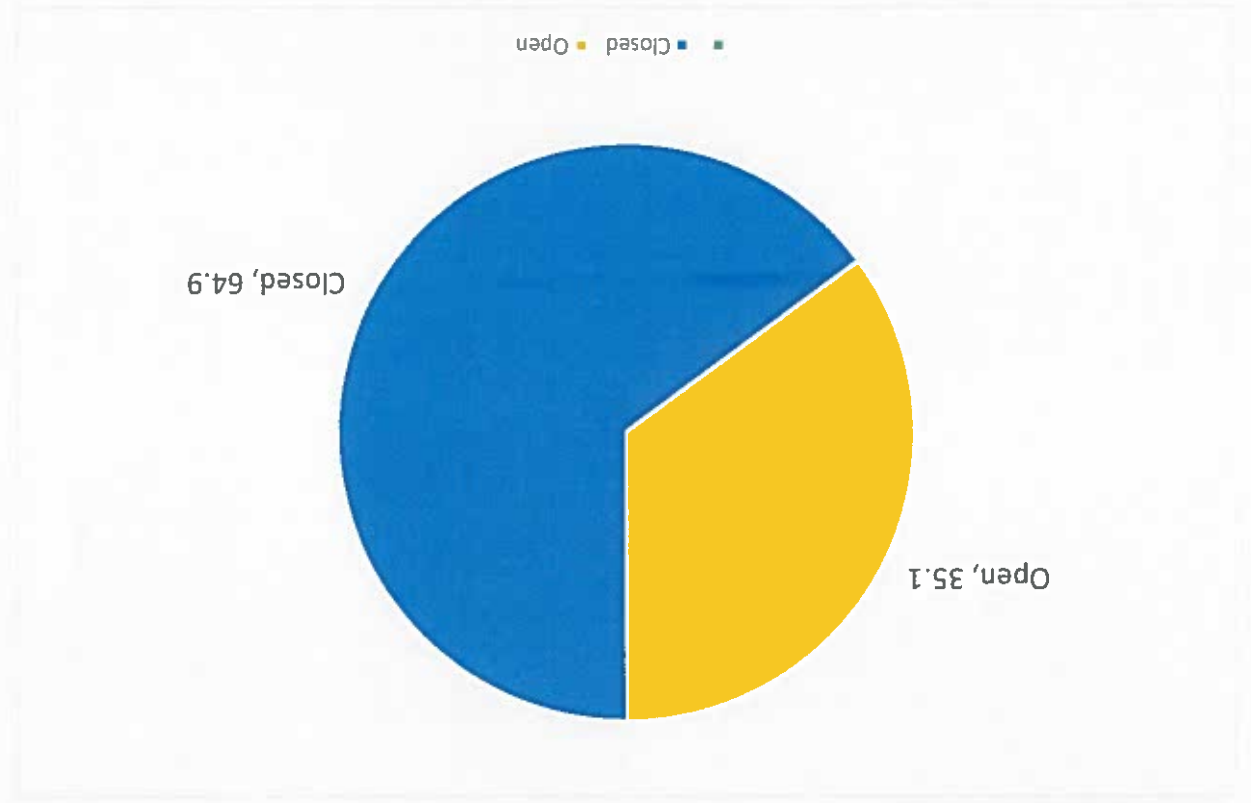
Offenses Cleared, 2019		
Offense Classification	Reported	Cleared
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	7	6
Rape	116	43
Robbery	79	48
Aggravated Assault	361	278
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	1903	279
Larceny/Theft Offenses	1765	286
Motor Vehicle Theft	367	94
Arson	11	4
All Other Offenses	2066	3115
Animal Cruelty	16	1
Assault, Simple	1298	972
Bad Checks	8	7
Baiting/Wagering	1	1
Bribery	2	1
Cargo Theft	0	0
Counterfeiting and Forgery	269	229
Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	76	27
Curfew/Littering/Vagrancy Violations	45	87
Disorderly Conduct	505	664
Driving Under the Influence	348	510
Drug/Narcotic Violations	482	502
Drunkenness	345	463
Embezzlement	0	0
False Pretense/Swindling/Confidence Games	291	95
Gambling Equipment Violations	1	1
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	1	1
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	0	0
Impersonation	16	2
Incest	70	52
Intimidation	992	302
Kidnapping/Abduction	55	47
Liquor Laws	249	246
Offenses Against the Family & Children (Nonviolent)	124	89
Peeping Tom	8	6
Pocket - Picking	14	5
Pornography/Obscene Material	11	11
Prostitution	2	0
Purse Snatching	15	4
Runaways	250	194
Sex Offenses Nonforcible/Fondling	52	29
Shoplifting	148	96
Statutory Rape	17	3
Stolen Property	1	1
Suspicion	0	0
Theft from Building	278	29
Theft from Coin Operated Machine	1	0
Theft from Motor Vehicle	299	24
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	75	14
Trespass of Real Property	36	13
Vandalism: Destruction/Damaged/Vandalism of Property	1276	361
Weapon Law Violations	90	137
Total	14442	9379

NOTE: *Cleared either by arrest or exceptional means*
Source: LERMS, D.S.S.

Figure: 3 -2 Case Status



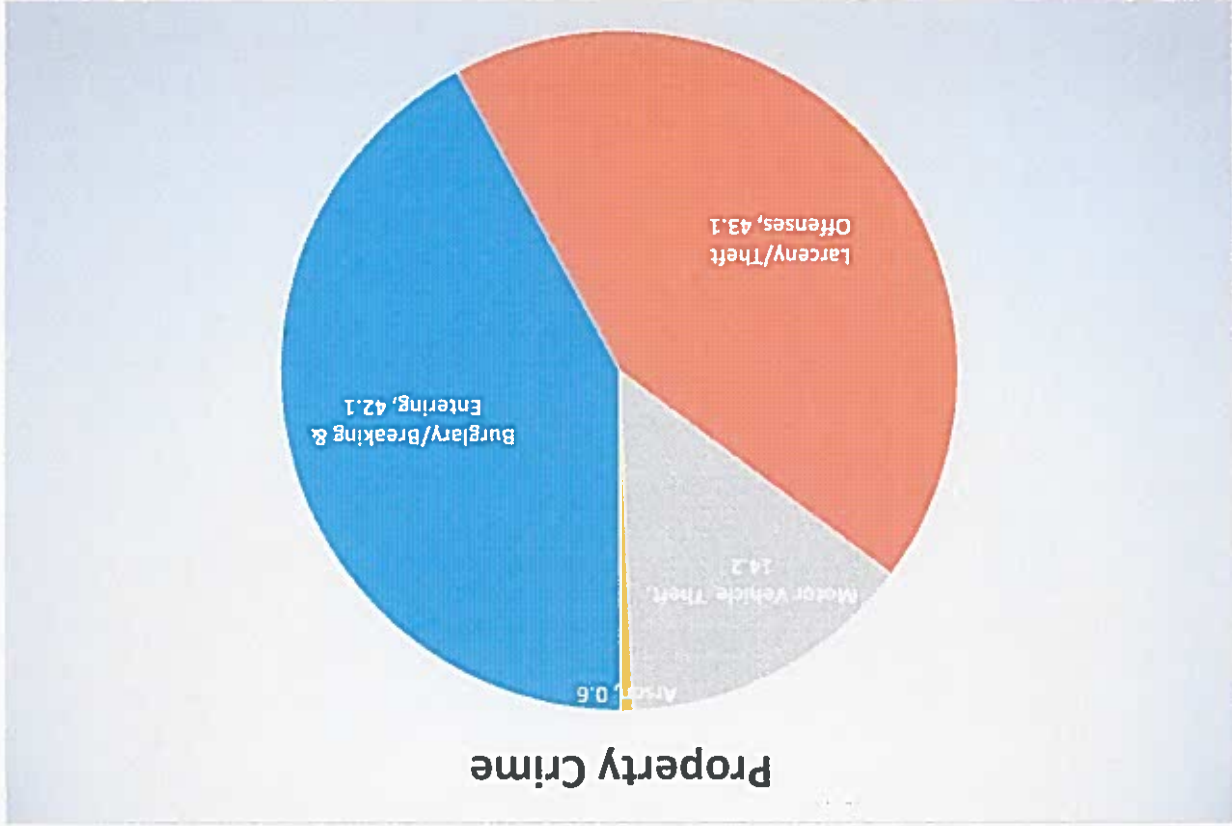
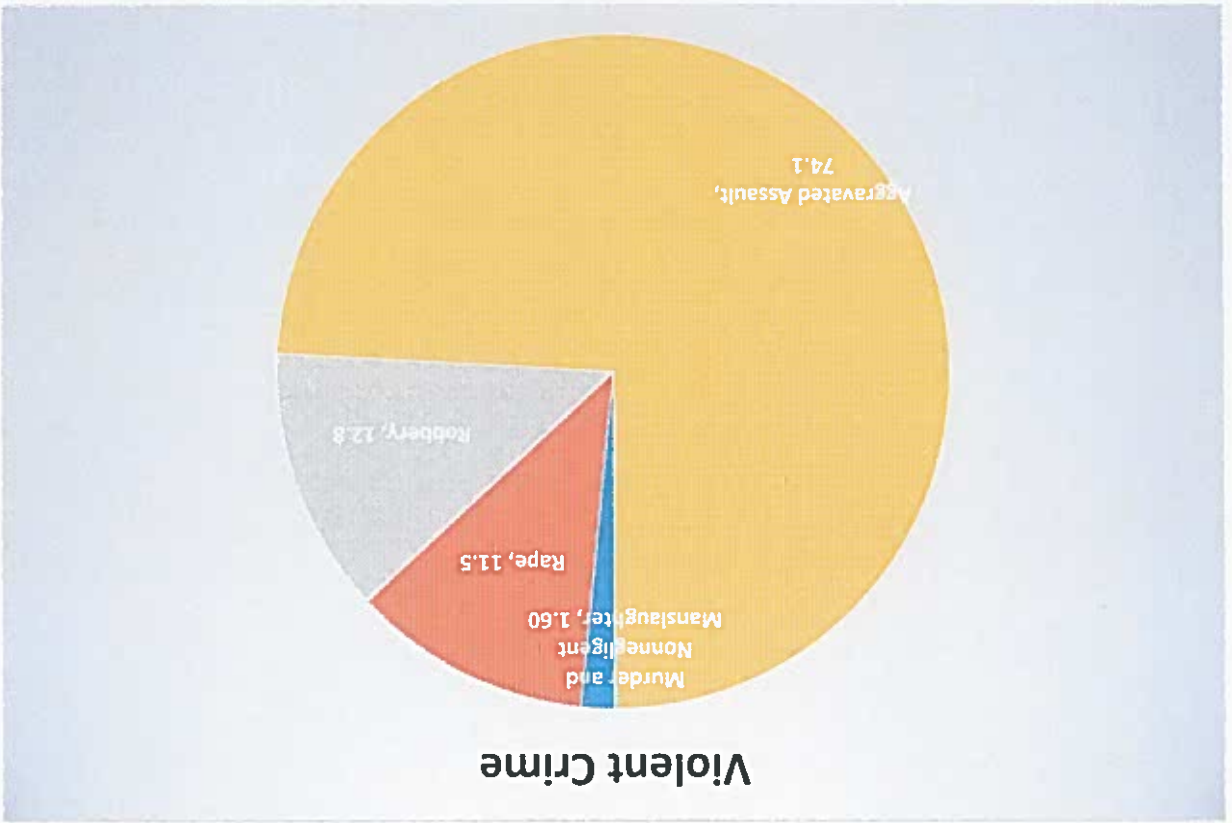
Figure: 3 -1 Offenses Cleared
Case Status: 2019



Case Status
Percent Distribution: 2019

Figure: 3 - 3

Crimes Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means
Percent of Crimes Cleared, 2019



SECTION IV --- Persons Arrested

Persons Arrested

In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, one arrest is counted for each separate instance in which an individual is arrested, cited, or summoned for criminal acts in Part I and Part II crimes.

AGE, SEX, AND RACE (ASR) OF PERSONS ARRESTED

Basic data concerning the personal characteristics—age, sex, race—of persons arrested are included in this report. There are two basic arrest reports compiled monthly and annually, Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested—Under 18 Years of Age and Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested—18 Years of Age and Over. The two reports are similar in content with the exception that the form for persons under 18 years of age includes two additional categories—curfew and loitering law violations and runaways. Data is collected on the number of persons arrested, not the number of charges lodged. For example, a person may be arrested on several charges at one time; in this situation, only one arrest is scored. Likewise, one person may be arrested many times during a month or within a year for similar or different violations. Because of a separation of time between arrests, each arrest is scored separately.

Classifying and Scoring Arrests

For each person arrested, only one crime classification must be used. If a person was arrested for several offenses, both Part I and Part II, only the Part I crimes highest in the hierarchy must be scored. If a person was arrested for several Part I offenses, the most serious offense is scored for that arrest.

Figure 4 -1

Arrest Count Charge, Trends, 2015 - 2019

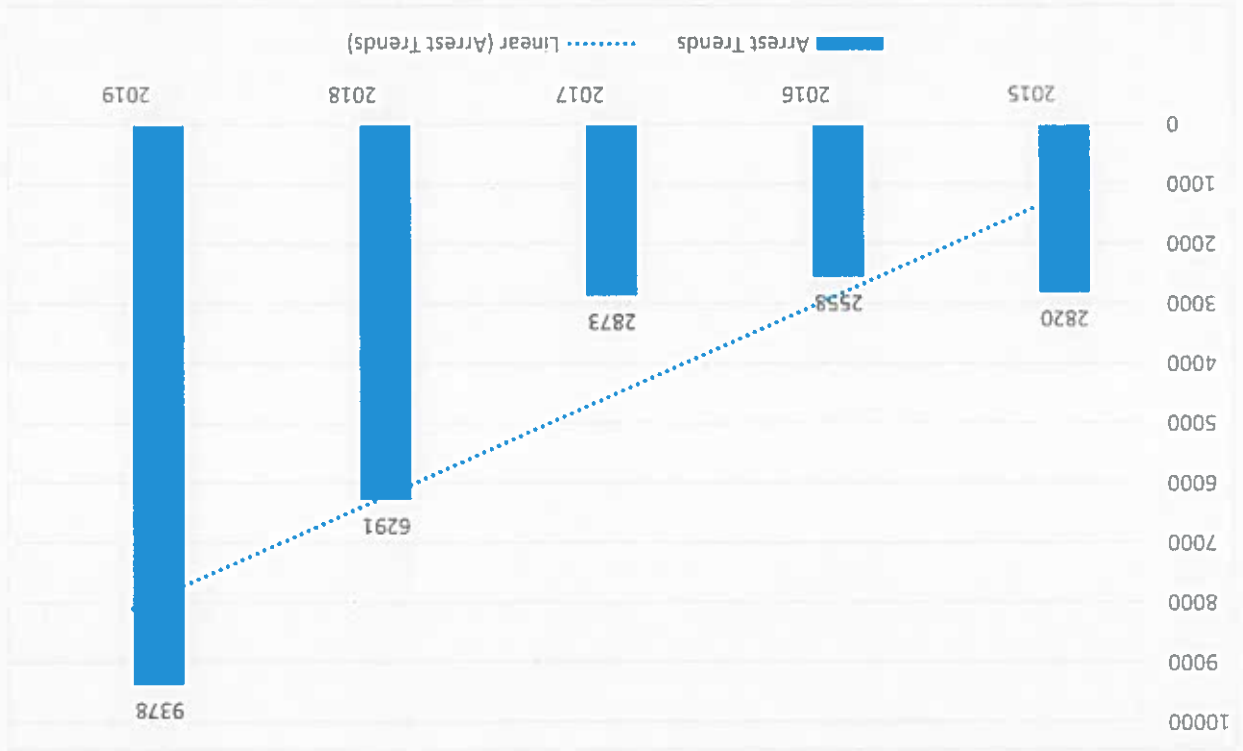


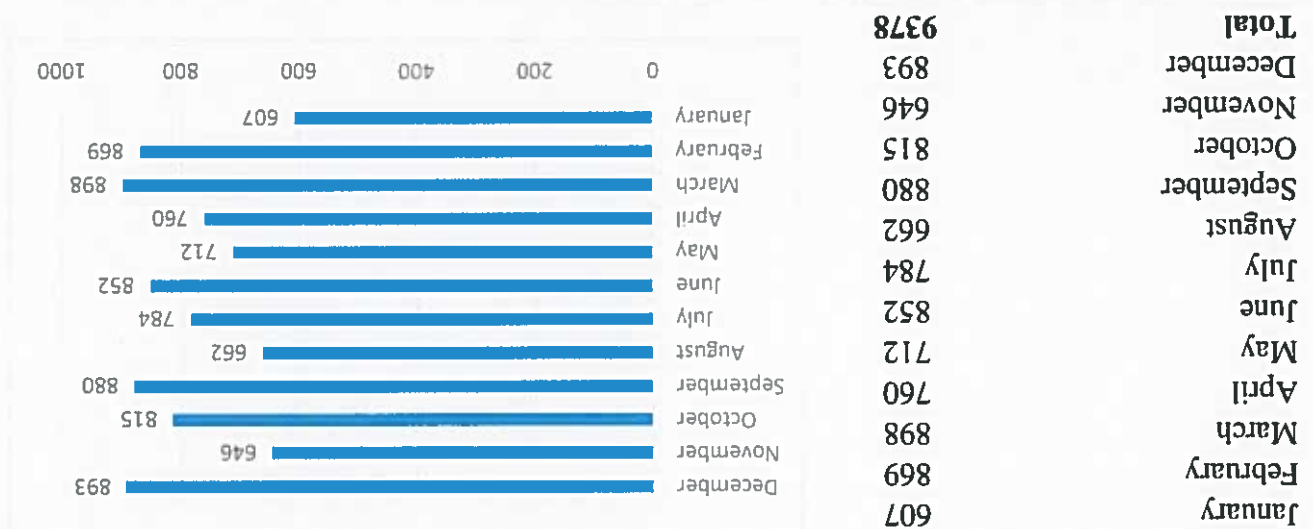
Table: 3 - 2

Offenses Cleared, 2019	
Offense Classification	Clearances
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	6
Rape	43
Robbery	48
Aggravated Assault	278
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	279
Larceny/Theft Offenses	286
Motor Vehicle Theft	94
Arson	4
All Other Offenses	3115
Animal Cruelty	1
Assault, Simple	972
Bad Checks	7
Betting/Wagering	1
Bribery	1
Cargo Theft	0
Counterfeiting and Forgery	229
Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	27
Curfew/Littering/Vagrancy Violations	87
Disorderly Conduct	664
Driving Under the Influence	510
Drug/Narcotic Violations	502
Drunkenness	463
Embezzlement	0
False Pretense/Swindling/Confidence Games	95
Gambling Equipment Violations	0
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	0
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	0
Impersonation	2
Incest	52
Intimidation	302
Kidnapping/Abduction	47
Liquor Laws	246
Offenses Against the Family & Children (Nonviolent)	89
Peeping Tom	6
Pocket - Picking	5
Pornography/Obscene Material	12
Prostitution	0
Purse Snatching	4
Runaways	194
Sex Offenses Nonforcible/Fondling	29
Shoplifting	96
Statutory Rape	3
Stolen Property	1
Suspicion	0
Theft from Building	29
Theft from Coin Operated Machine	0
Theft from Motor Vehicle	24
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	14
Trespass of Real Property	13
Vandalism: Destruction/Damaged/Vandalism of Property	361
Weapon Law Violations	137
Total	9378

NOTE: Clearances: Cleared either by arrest or exceptional means
Source: LERMS, D.S.S.

Table: 4 - 2

Arrest Count - Charge
By Calendar Month, 2019



NOTE: One person can be arrested for several charges.

Table: 4 - 3

Arrested Persons

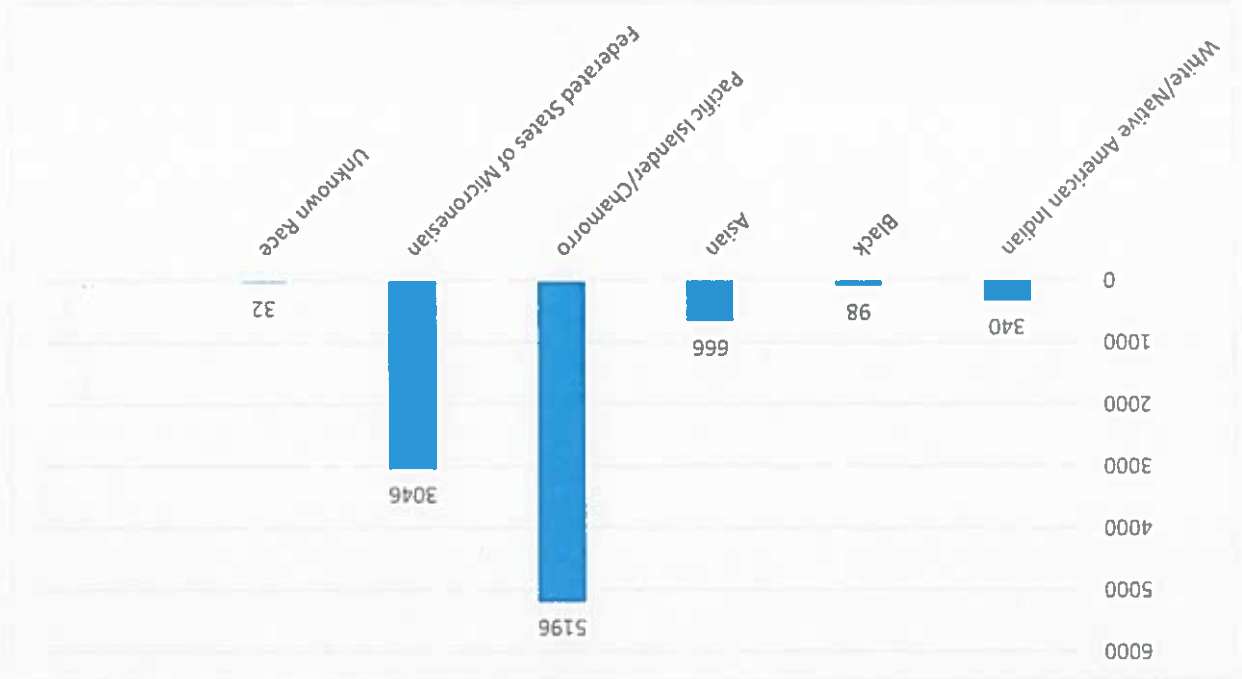
By Sex and Age 2019

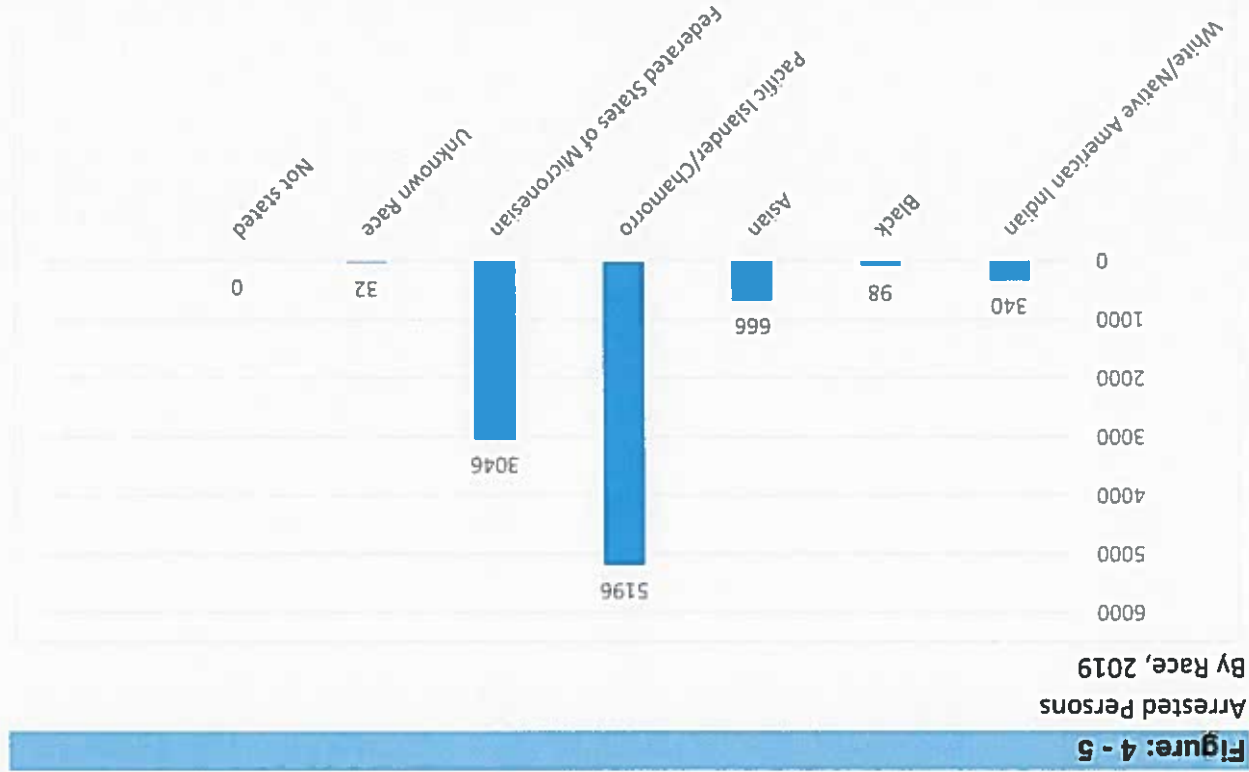
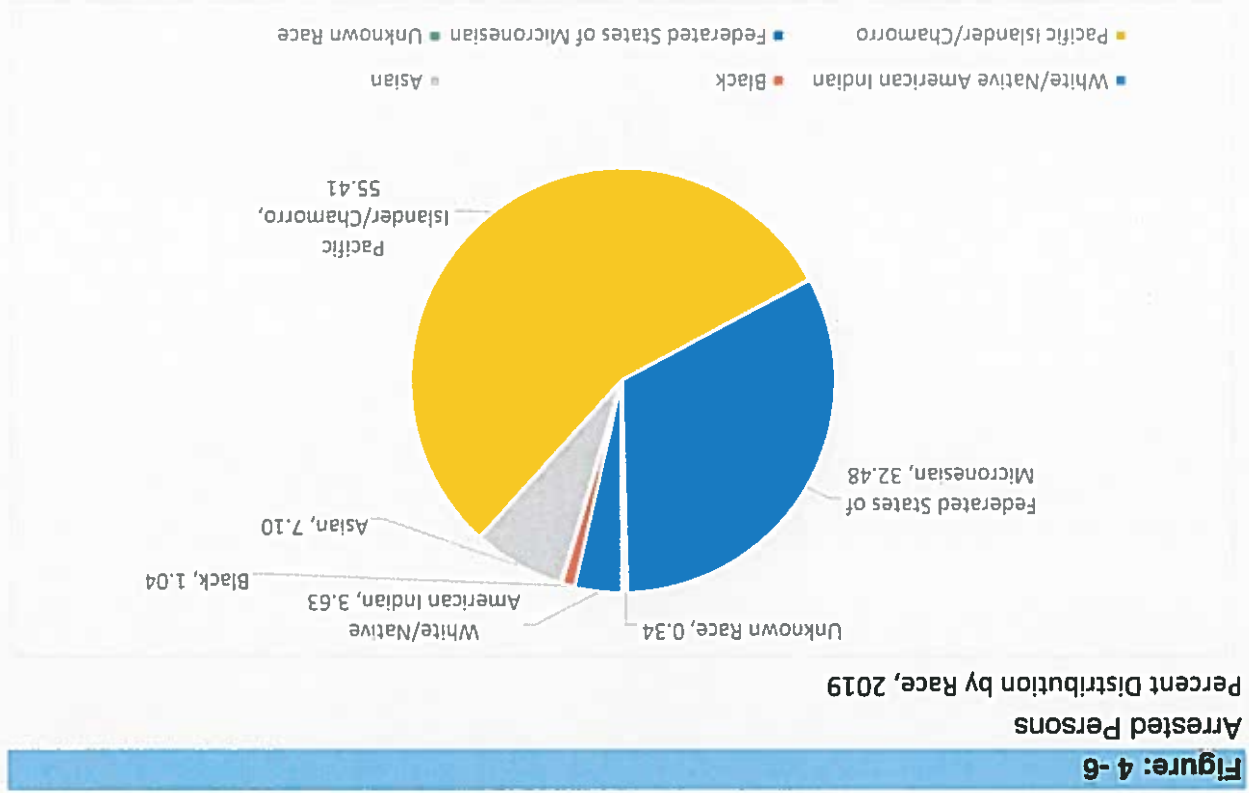
Age	Male	Female	NS/Unk
10<	0	0	0
11/12	0	0	0
13/14	2	0	0
15/16	15	3	0
17	23	7	0
18	173	87	0
19	278	77	0
20	313	93	0
21	157	107	0
22	203	103	0
23	172	98	0
24	194	111	0
25/29	853	103	0
30/34	971	128	0
35/39	717	223	0
40/44	711	113	0
45/49	376	13	0
50/54	223	9	0
55/59	207	3	0
60/64	93	3	0
65>	58	0	0
NS/Unk	2355	0	3
Total	8094	1281	3

Arrested Persons By Race, 2019			
By Race			
White/Native American Indian	340		
Black	98		
Asian	666		
Pacific Islander/Chamorro	5196		
Federated States of Micronesia	3046		
Unknown Race	32		
Total	9378		

Table: 4 - 4

Figure: 4 - 4
Arrested Persons by Race, 2019





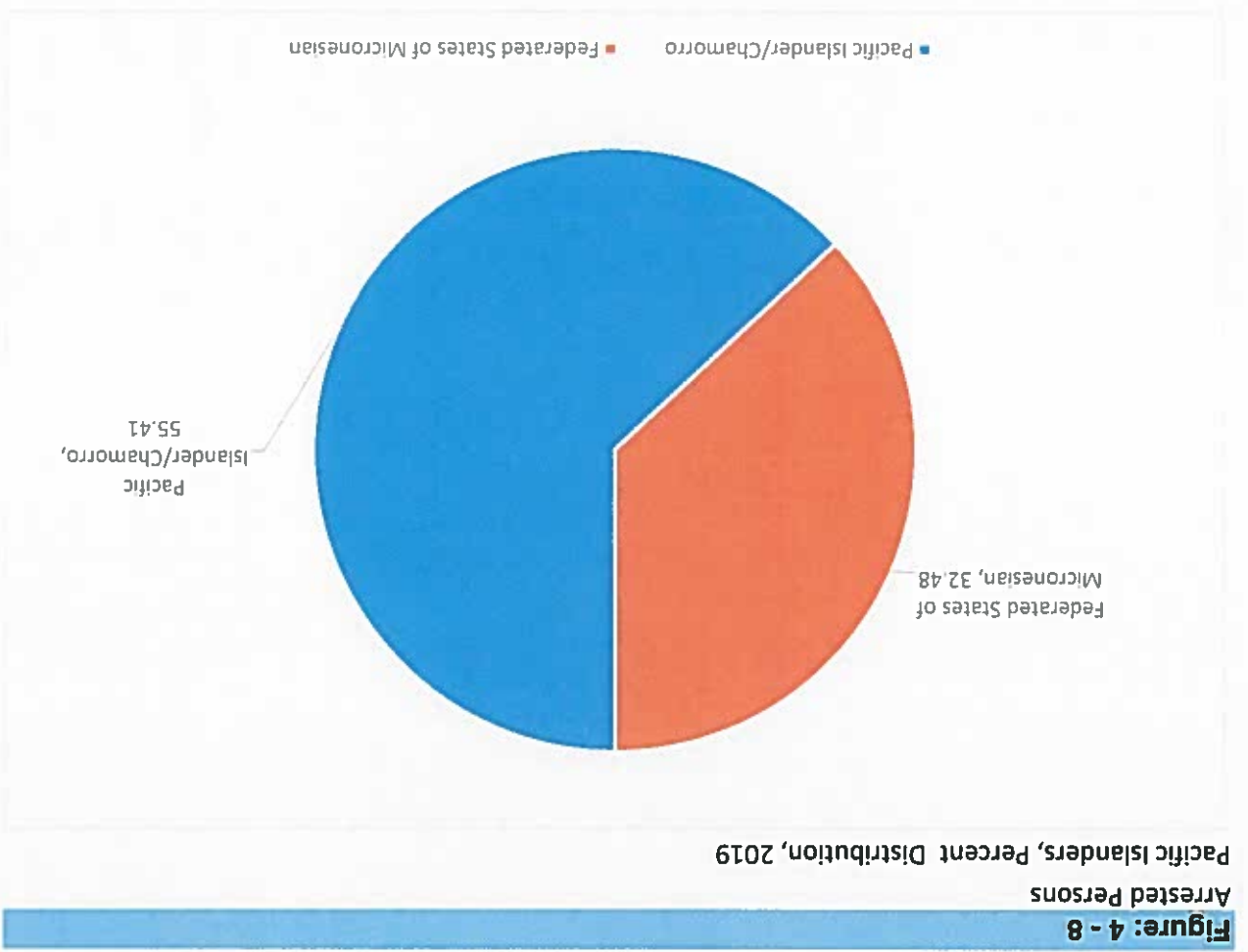
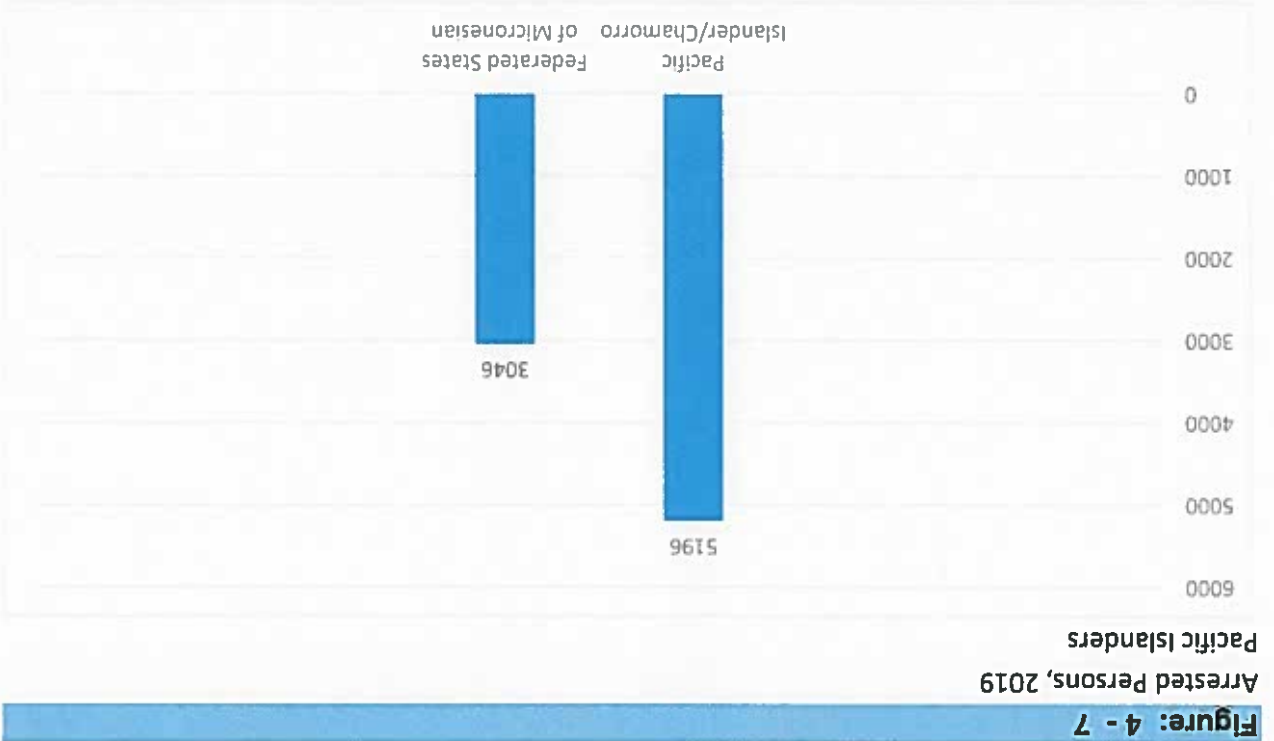
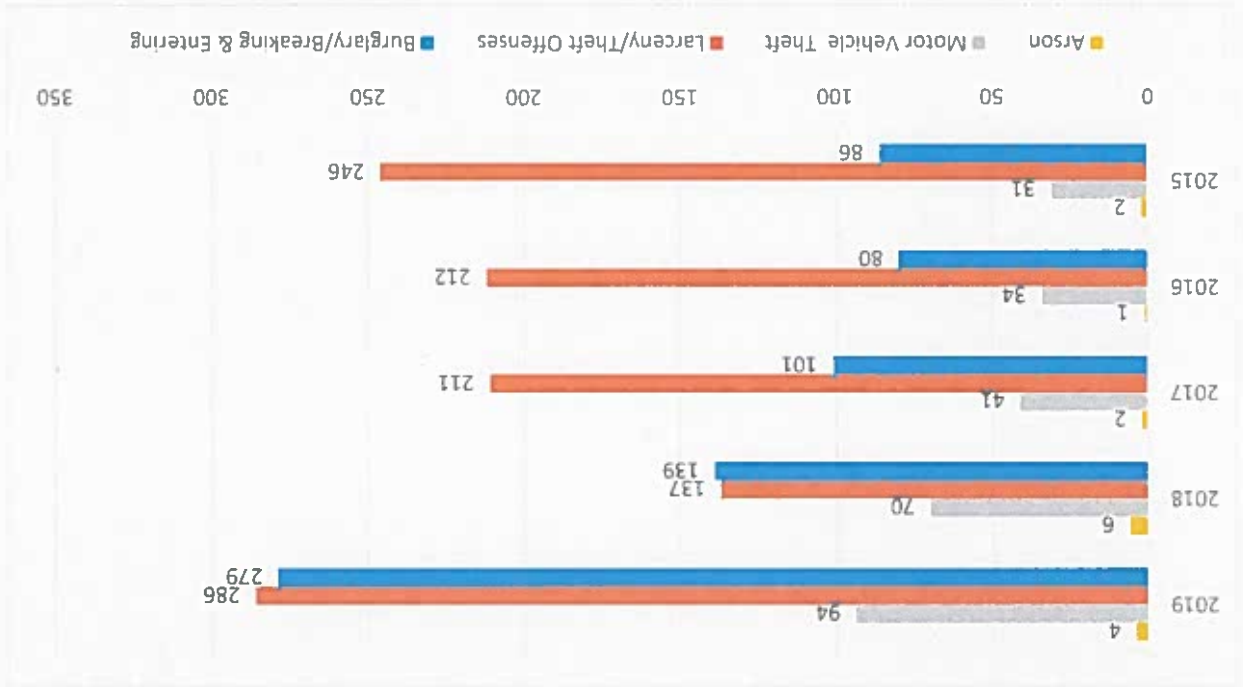
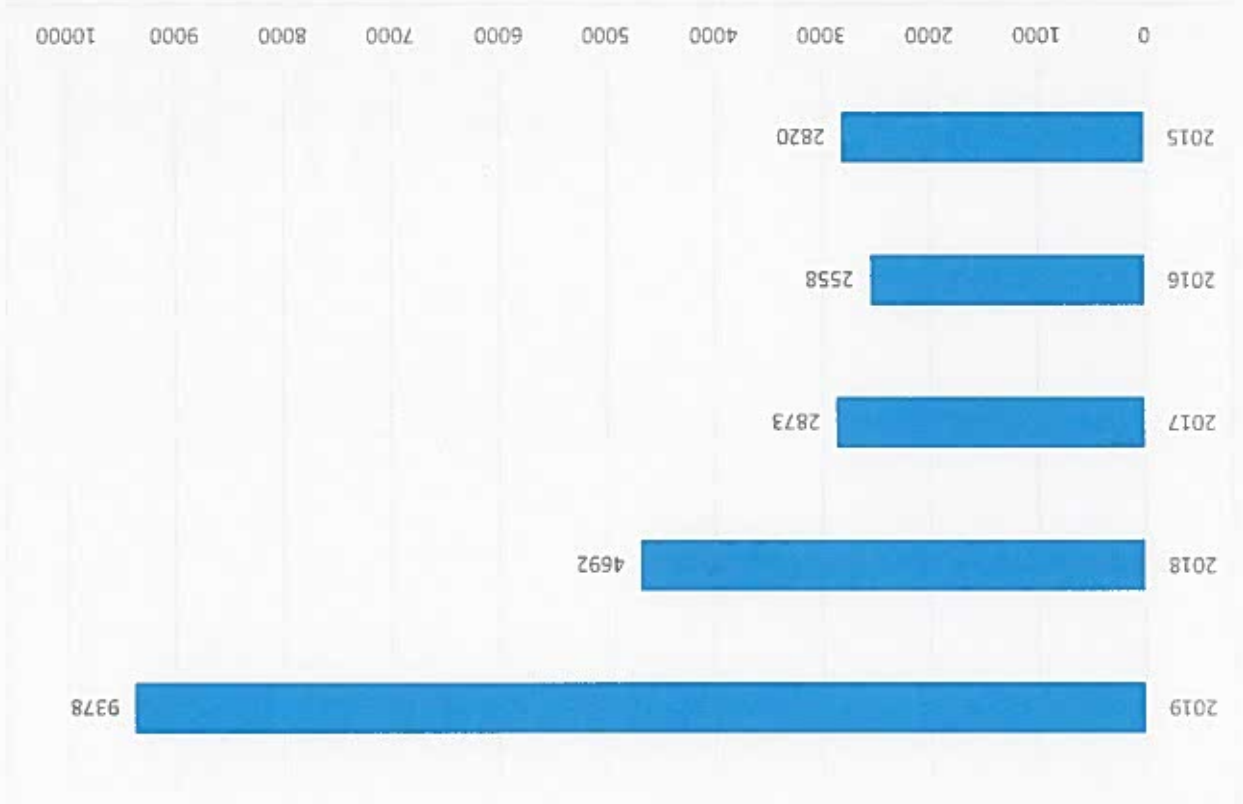


Table: 4 - 5				
Arrest Count Charge, Trends: 2015 - 2019				
Offense Classifications				
2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
6	18	3	3	6
43	52	46	23	62
48	73	41	63	85
278	283	187	159	217
279	174	101	80	86
286	191	211	212	246
94	95	41	34	31
4	6	2	1	2
1	1	0	0	0
3115	1506	404	211	199
972	746	817	691	522
7	20	37	101	47
0	*	*	*	*
2	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
229	150	15	14	9
27	18	0	0	0
87	26	0	0	0
664	521	86	13	33
510	348	258	285	530
502	366	261	242	297
463	439	118	132	139
0	*	*	*	*
95	81	0	0	0
0	*	*	*	*
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0
2	7	0	0	0
52	65	0	0	0
302	231	0	0	0
47	38	0	0	0
246	164	78	87	86
89	48	20	42	31
6	8	0	0	0
5	6	0	0	0
12	3	1	0	0
0	*	*	*	*
4	3	0	0	0
194	57	0	0	0
29	0	24	30	40
96	86	0	0	0
3	*	*	*	*
1	*	*	*	*
0	0	0	0	0
29	16	0	0	0
0	*	*	*	*
24	6	0	0	0
14	3	0	0	0
13	106	0	0	0
361	227	92	113	111
137	75	14	8	7
9378	5963	2873	2558	2820
Total				
NOTE: "Curfew Violations and "Runaways" are juvenile offenses and are not included on this table				
Source: LERMS and D.S.S				



Property Crimes, Trends 2015 - 2019
Arrested Persons

Figure: 4 - 10



Violent Crimes, Trends 2015 - 2019
Arrested Persons

Figure: 4 - 9

SECTION V: Special Reports

Family Offenses, Nonviolent

Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault, Incest, and Statutory Rape.

Nonviolent Family Offenses include abandonment, desertion, neglect, nonsupport, nonviolent abuse, and nonviolent cruelty to other family members.. This category also includes the nonpayment of court-ordered alimony, as long as it is not illegal (i.e., considered to be contempt of court) within the reporting jurisdiction.

Figure: 5 - 1

Family Offenses, Nonviolent, Trends, 2015 - 2019

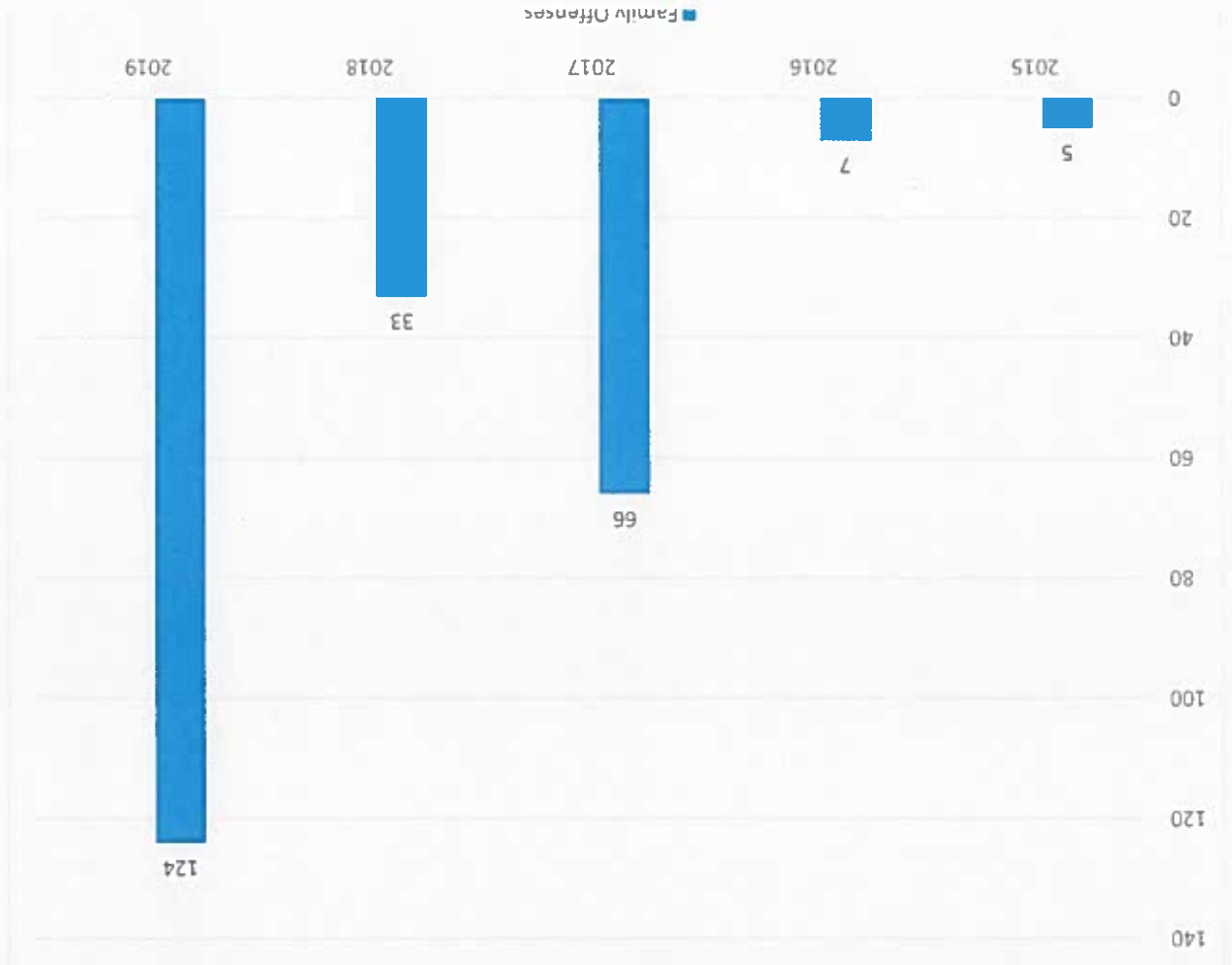


Table: 5 - 1

Family Offenses

Offenses Involving Family Violence, Trend: 2015 - 2019

Offense Classification	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	1	0	0	0	0
Rape	23	13	18	0	0
Robbery	0	9	3	0	0
Aggravated Assault	58	70	49	0	0
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	0	5	5	0	0
Larceny/Theft Offenses	0	1	3	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	1	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	0	3	12	0	0
Assault, Simple	191	404	384	768	34
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	1	238	341	0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0	0	0
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1	2	0	0	0
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Forgery (Counterfeiting/Forgery)	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	1	1	0	0	0
Gambling Offenses	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Laws	1	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family & Children (Nonviolent)	5	7	66	33	124
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses Nonforcible	7	5	6	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, or Possessing	0	0	0	0	0
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Vagrancy	2	0	0	0	0
Vandalism: Destruction/Damaged/Vandalism of Property	5	14	12	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0
Total	296	535	796	1142	158
Percent Change	-16	80.7	48.8	43.5	-0.86
Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants	1.8	3.3	4.8	6.9	1.32
Population	161.7	162.2	162.6	163.1	163.6

Population Source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP
Source: LERMS AND D.S.S. 2015-2019

The Uniform Program considers a juvenile to be an individual under 18 years of age regardless of the state definition. A juvenile arrest is scored when the circumstances are such that if the individual were an adult, an arrest would have been counted.

Incidents in which police contacts a juvenile who has committed no offense or those situations in which police take a juvenile into custody for his or her own protection, e.g., neglect cases are not scored as an arrest. Only violations by young persons where some police action is taken beyond the mere interview, warning, or admonishment are counted as arrests. Statistics are gathered to measure criminal activity, not juvenile court activity.

An adult arrestee is usually held for prosecution for some charge or is released for future handling in court. Depending on the seriousness of the offense and the offender's prior criminal record, a juvenile may also be referred to the probation department or some other branch of the juvenile court. As previously stated, the word arrest as it applies to juveniles is intended to mean the law enforcement handling of all juveniles who have committed a crime and are taken into custody under such circumstances that, if the juvenile were an adult, an arrest would have been counted.

Figure: 5 - 2

Juvenile Offenses, Trends, 2015 - 2019

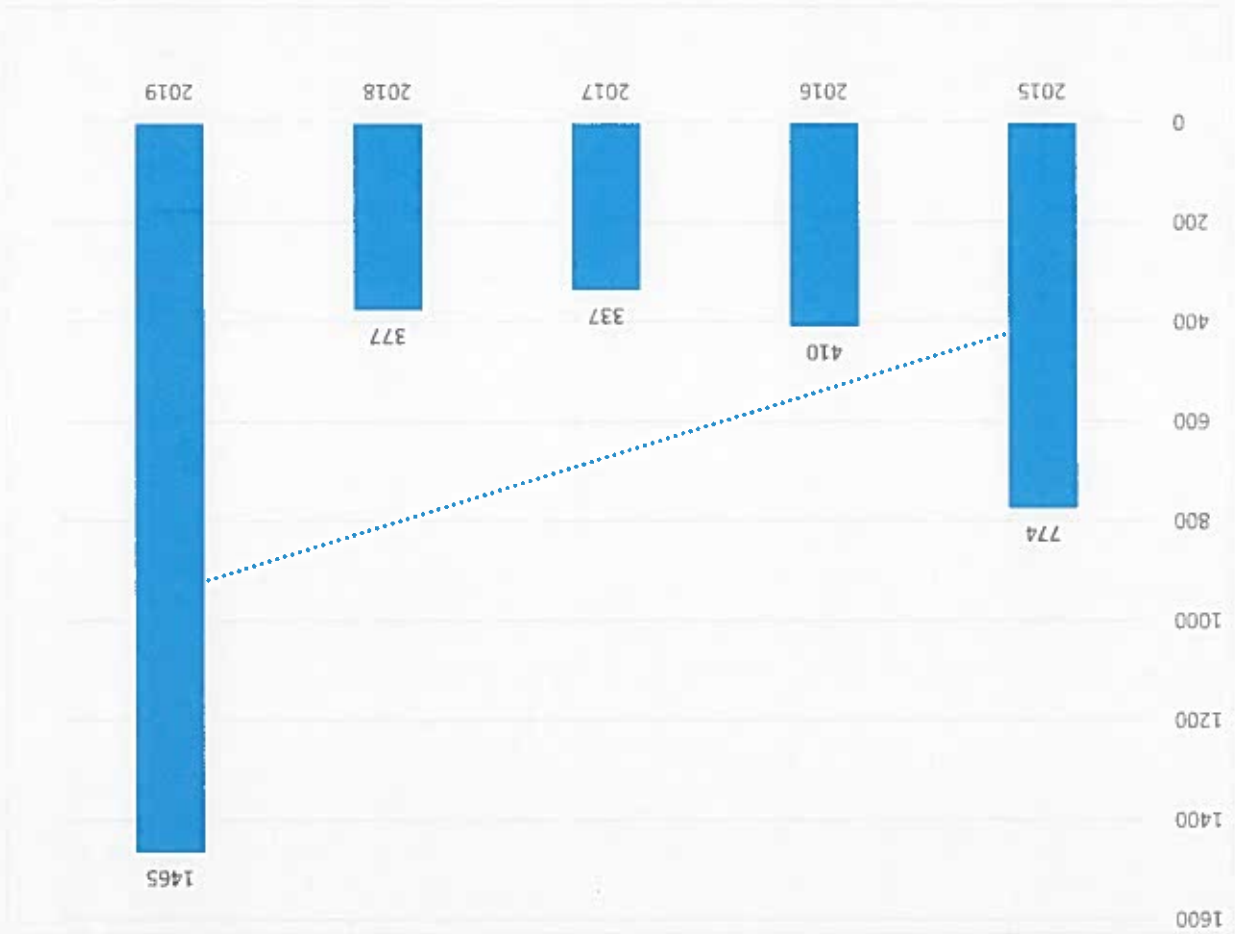


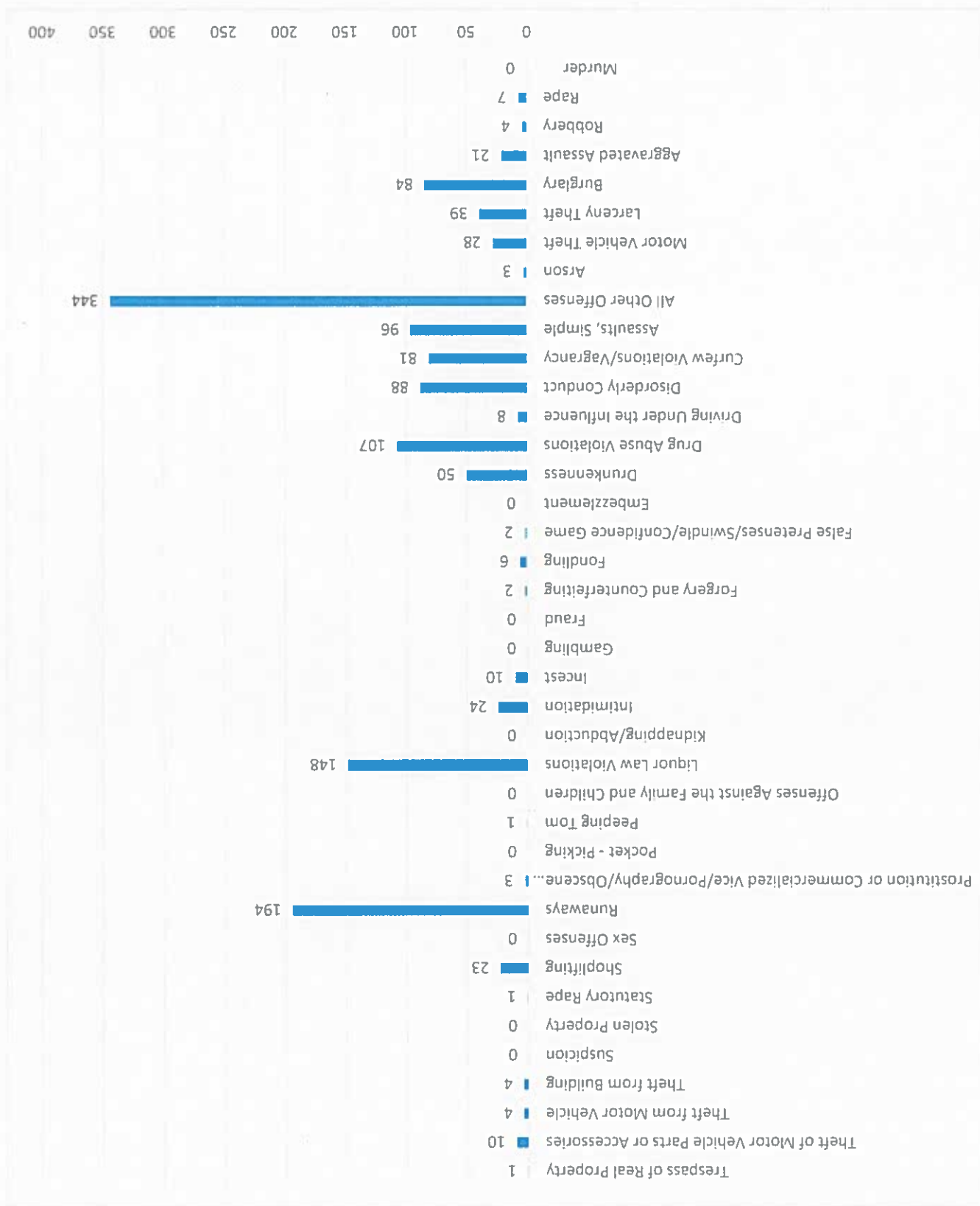
Table: 5 - 2	
Juvenile Offenses: 2019	Volume
Offense Classifications	
Murder	0
Rape	7
Robbery	4
Aggravated Assault	21
Burglary	84
Larceny Theft	39
Motor Vehicle Theft	28
Arson	3
All Other Offenses	344
Cargo Theft	0
Curfew Violations/Vagrancy	81
Assaults, Simple	96
Driving Under the Influence	8
Drug Abuse Violations	107
Drunkenness	50
Disorderly Conduct	88
Embezzlement	0
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	2
Forgery and Counterfeiting	2
Fraud	0
Gambling	0
Incest	10
Intimidation	24
Kidnapping/Abduction	0
Liquor Law Violations	148
Offenses Against the Family and Children	0
Peeping Tom	1
Pocket - Picking	0
Prostitution or Commercialized Vice/Pornography/Obscene Materials	3
Runaways	194
Sex Offenses/Fondling	6
Shoplifting	23
Statutory Rape	1
Stolen Property	0
Suspicion	0
Theft from Building	4
Theft from Coin Operated Machine	0
Theft from Motor Vehicle	4
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	10
Trespass of Real Property	1
Vandalism	70
Weapons Violations	2
Total	1465

Source: LERMS, D.S.S. Juvenile Crimes, 2019

Figure: 5 - 3

Juvenile Offenses

Volume, by Offense Classifications, 2019

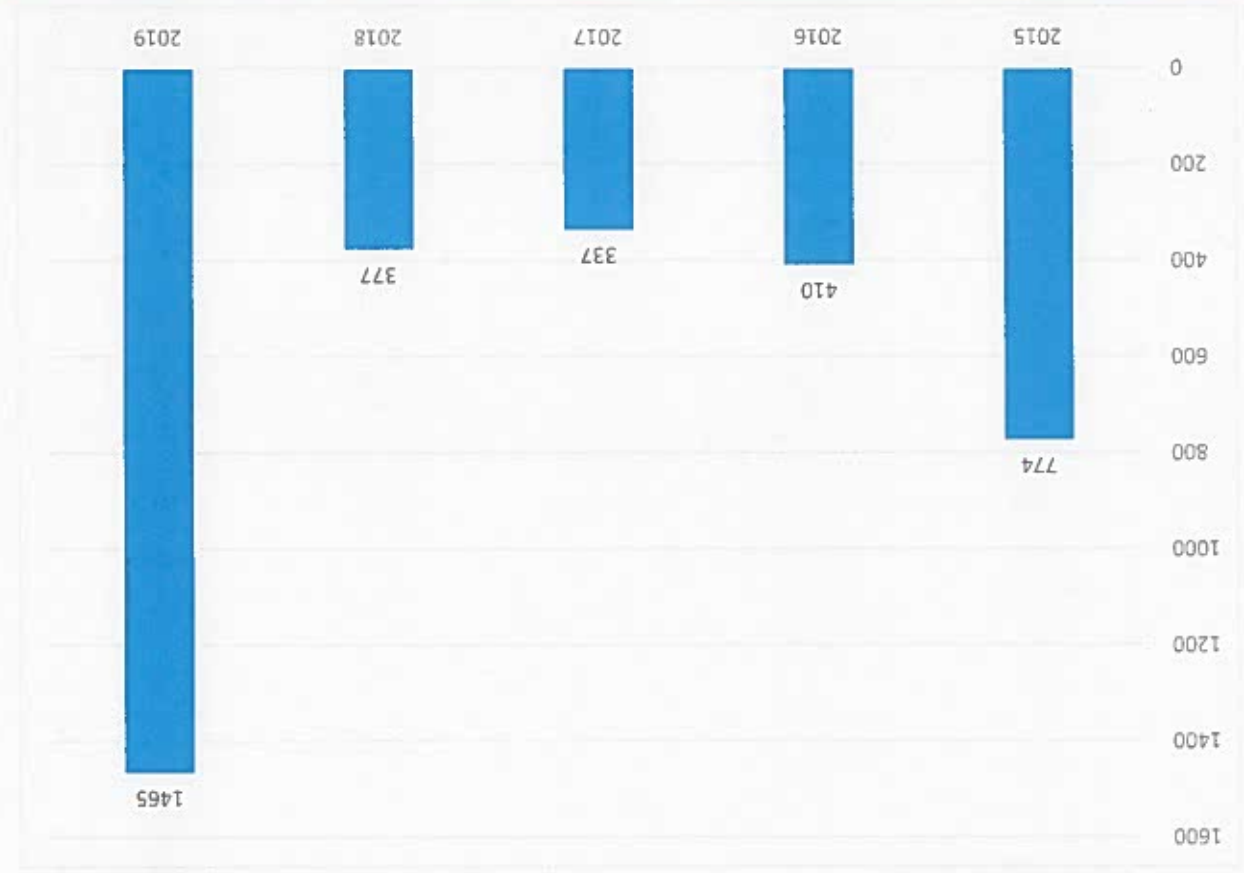




Volume and Percent Change, Trends, 2015 - 2019

Juvenile Offenses

Figure: 5 - 5



Volume, Trends: 2015 - 2019

Juvenile Offenses

Figure: 5 - 4

Table: 5 - 3

Juvenile Offenses, Trends: 2015 - 2019

Offense Classifications	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
-------------------------	------	------	------	------	------

Murder	0	0	0	0
Rape	30	2	0	7
Robbery	24	19	1	4
Aggravated Assault	40	5	0	8
Burglary	37	21	6	16
Larceny Theft	59	92	3	10
Motor Vehicle Theft	17	26	5	25
Arson	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	42	35	7	91
Assaults, Simple	132	47	1	32
Curfew Violations/Vagrancy	6	8	0	20
Disorderly Conduct	7	1	9	23
Driving Under the Influence	1	1	5	4
Drug Abuse Violations	180	63	0	6
Drunkenness	0	1	0	11
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0
False Pretense/Swindle/Confidence Game	0	0	0	1
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0
Fraud	9	3	0	0
Gambling	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	3
Intimidation	0	0	0	7
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	0	0	3
Liquor Law Violations	94	46	122	34
Offenses Against the Family and Children	0	0	0	0
Peeping Tom	0	0	0	0
Pocket - Picking	0	0	0	1
Prostitution or Commercialized Vice/Pornography/Obscene Materials	0	0	0	0
Runaways	43	25	165	57
Sex Offenses/Fondling	19	2	4	0
Shoplifting	0	0	0	3
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	1	0	0
Suspicion	0	0	0	0
Theft from Building	0	0	0	0
Theft from Coin Operated Machine	0	0	0	0
Theft from Motor Vehicle	0	0	0	1
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	0	0	0	1
Trespass of Real Property	0	0	0	3
Vandalism	31	12	9	11
Weapons Violations	3	0	0	0
Total	678	370	159	299
				1465

Source: LERMS, D.S.S. Juvenile Offenses, 2019

Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as a result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using drug or narcotic.

Unlawful Condition of the Driver

The driver whose physical and mental condition is impaired by alcohol is a major contributor to the traffic accident problem. Despite the recent reductions in alcohol-related fatalities, alcohol continues to be a major cause of traffic-related deaths.

Alcoholic Influence. The driver who has had too many alcoholic beverages is physiologically affected in such a way as to display the following characteristics:

- Impaired judgment
- Relaxed inhibitions and restraints
- Slow reflexes
- Increased self-confidence
- Decreased ability to distinguish small differences in light and sound
- Loss of muscular coordination and timing
- Decreased ability to give attention required for safe driving.

Not only is the inebriated driver dangerous, but so too is the person who has had several drinks. He may not show marked physical symptoms or appear drunk, yet he may be "under the influence" as legally defined and constitute an unsafe driver. What is even more dangerous is that this type insists on driving, not realizing the extent of his impairment.

Figure: 5 - 6

Driving Under the Influence (DUI)
Volume, Trends: 2015-2019

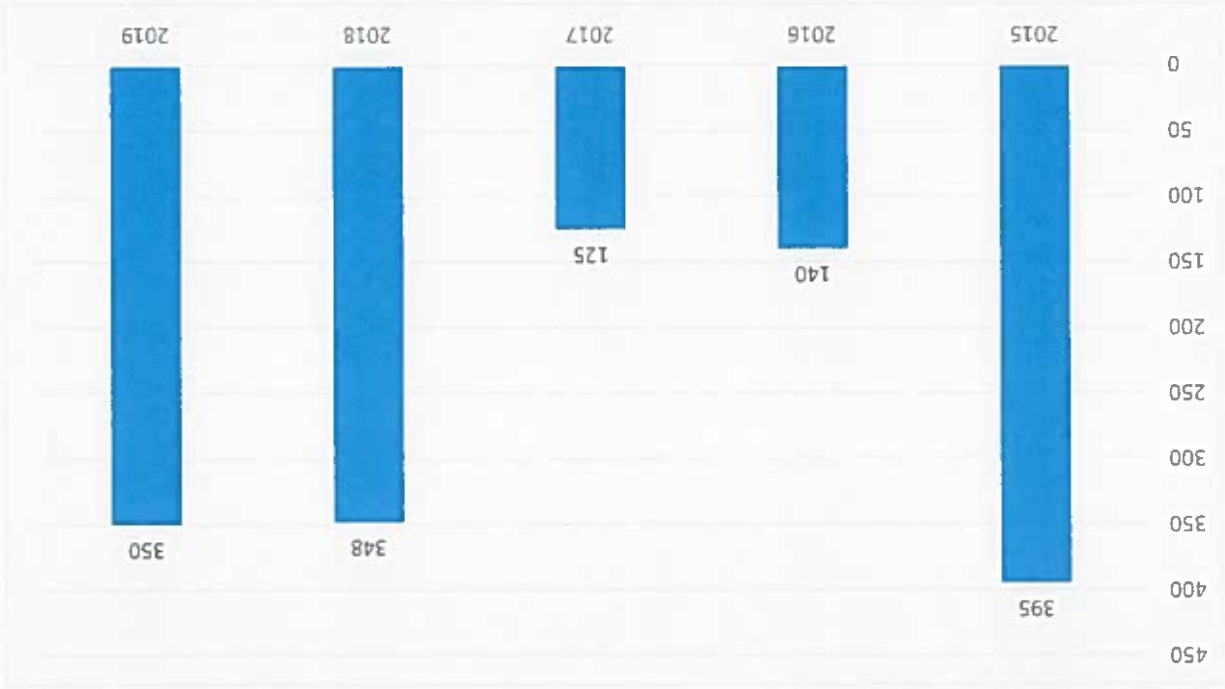


Table: 5 - 4

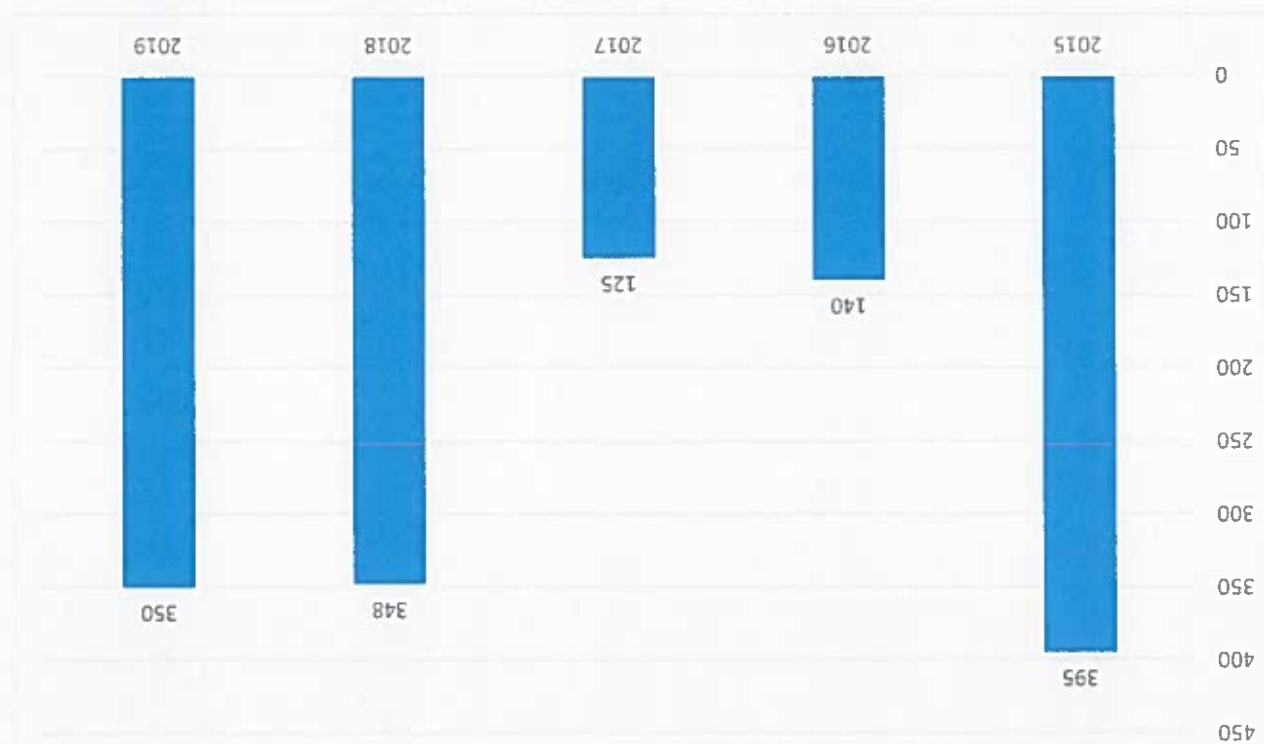
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)
By Month: 2015 - 2019

Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	28	7	3	36	33
February	25	8	10	27	24
March	26	13	10	28	25
April	36	7	11	16	29
May	29	14	18	16	28
June	33	5	6	21	34
July	36	14	17	30	27
August	26	14	10	33	18
September	32	11	14	41	42
October	38	12	3	25	31
November	51	18	12	39	27
December	35	17	11	36	32
Total	395	140	125	348	350
Percent Change	-7.5	-64.5	-10.7	48.8	0.57
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	2.4	0.9	0.8	2.13	2.14
Population	161.7	162.2	162.6	163.1	163.6

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 5 - 7

Driving Under the Influence, Trends: 2015 - 2019



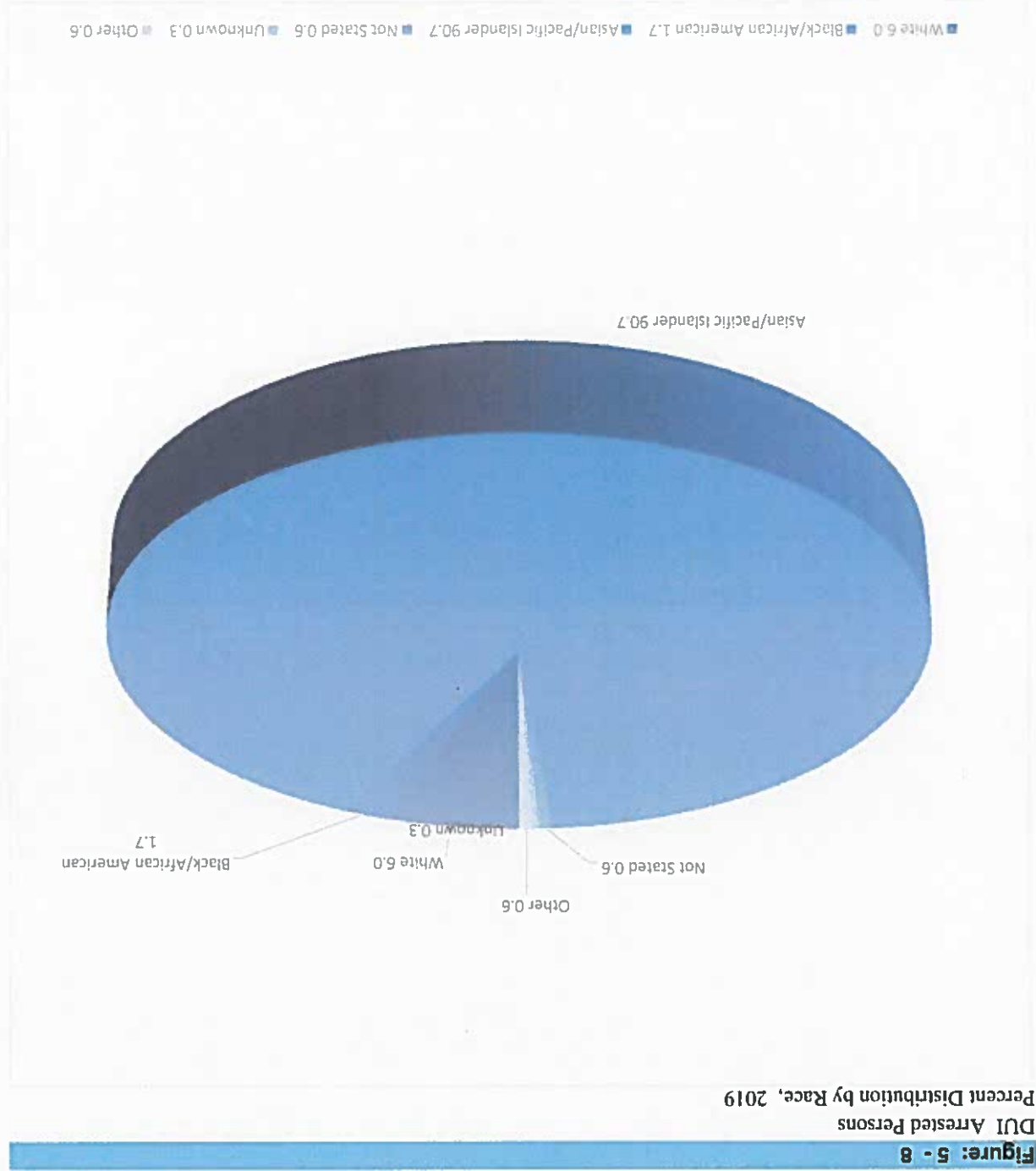


Table: 5 - 5
DUI Arrested Persons
By Race, 2019

Percent Distribution by Race		Volume
Race	Percent	
White	6.0	21
Black/African American	1.7	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	90.7	318
Not Stated	0.6	2
Unknown	0.3	1
Other	0.6	2
Gtotal	100	350

Table: 5 - 6

DUI Arrested Persons By Race, 2019		
Race	Volume	Percent Distribution by Race
White	21	6.0
Black/African American	6	1.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	318	90.7
Not Stated	2	0.6
Unknown	1	0.3
Other	2	0.6

Figure: 5 - 9
DUI Arrested Persons
Volume, by Race, 2019

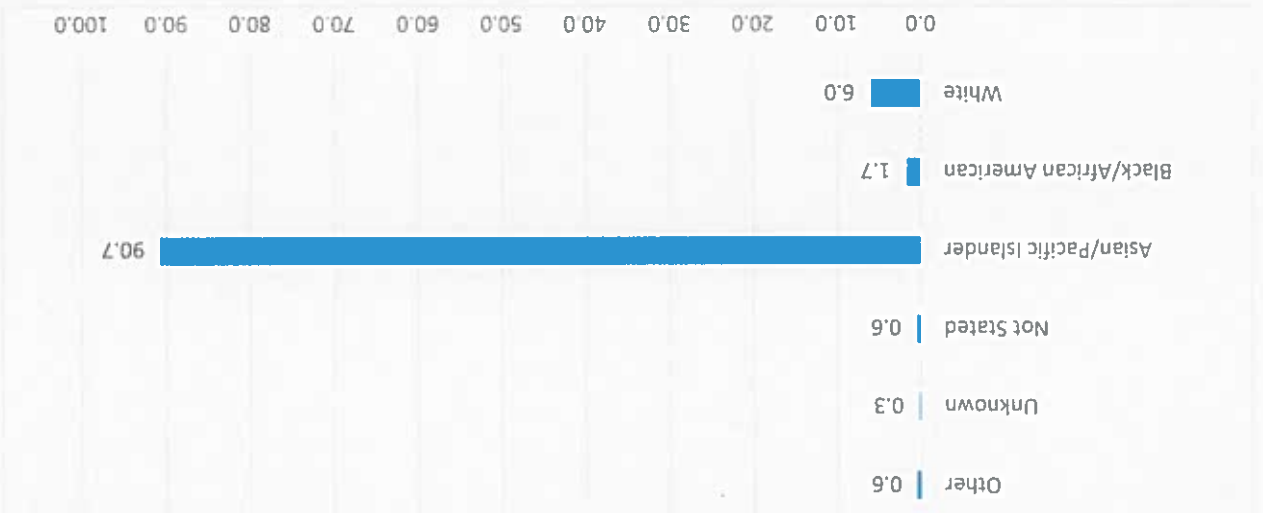
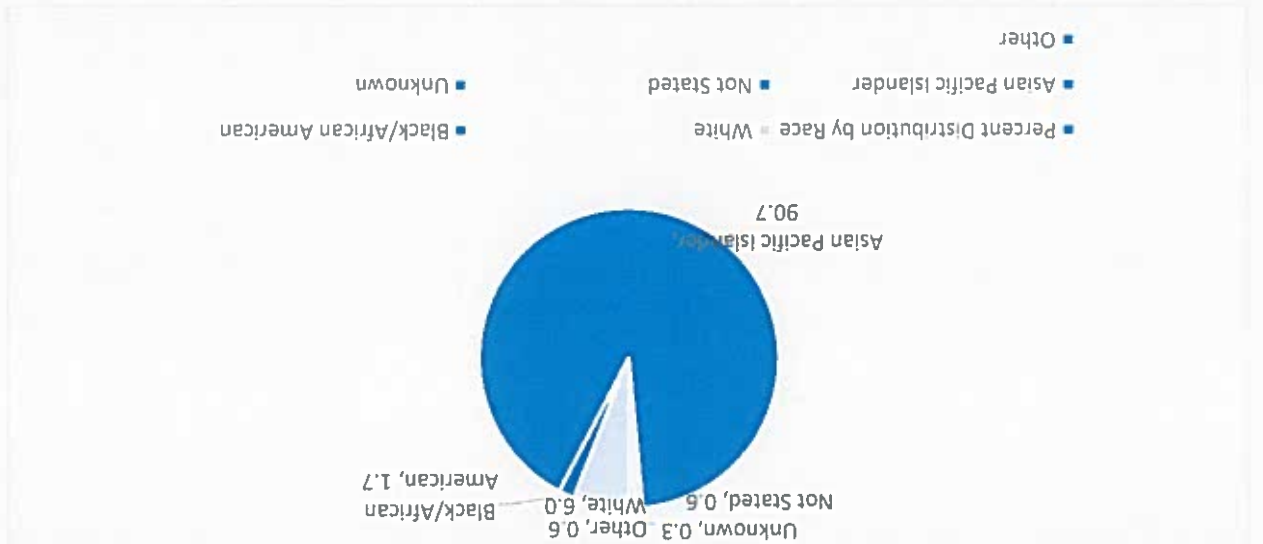
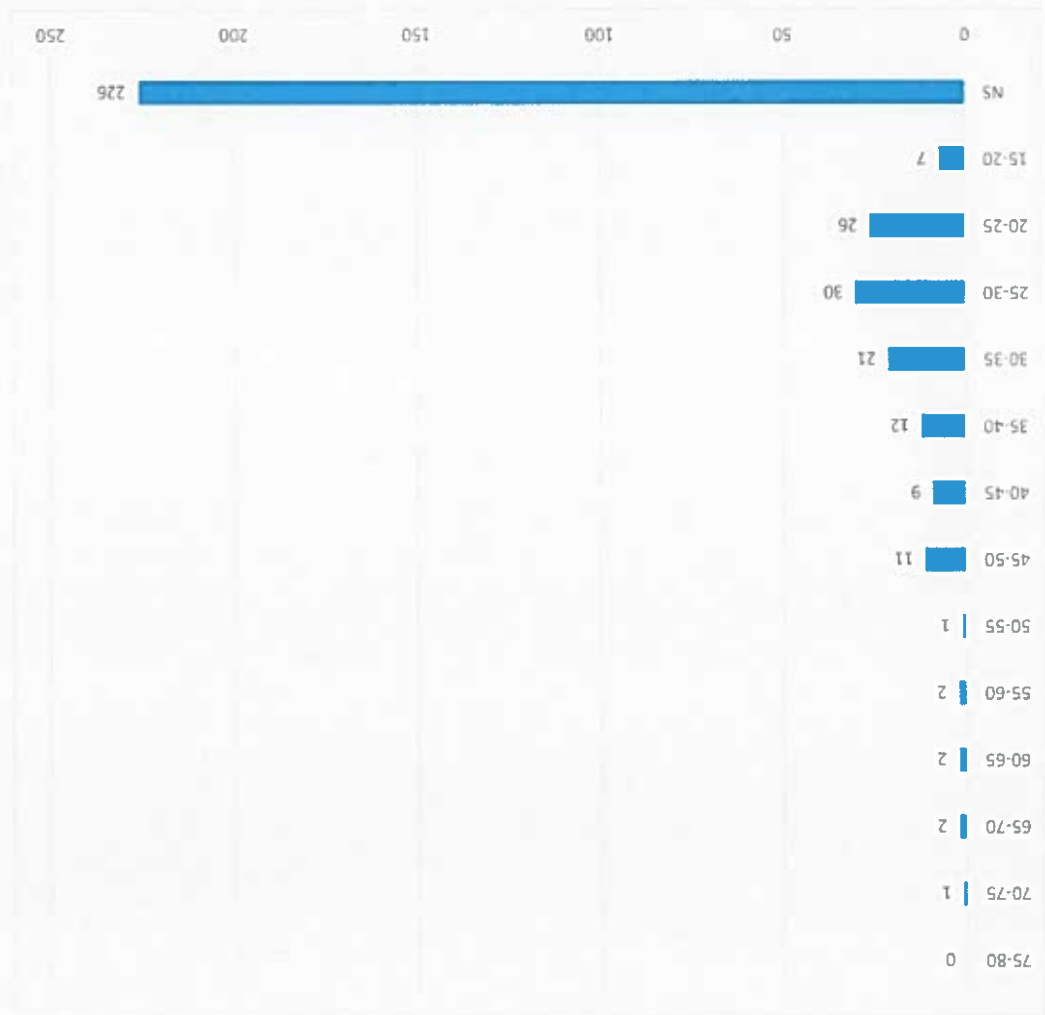


Figure: 5 - 10
DUI Arrested Persons
Percent Distribution by Race, 2019





By Age, 2019
DUI Arrested Persons

Figure: 5 - 11

Age	Arrested Persons	Grand Total
NS	226	350
15-20	7	
20-25	26	
25-30	30	
30-35	21	
35-40	12	
40-45	9	
45-50	11	
50-55	1	
55-60	2	
60-65	2	
65-70	2	
70-75	1	
75-80	0	

DUI Arrested Persons 2019

Table: 5 - 7

Drug Abuse Violations

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of controlled substances. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specially those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

The UCR Program collects information on arrests for drug abuse violations based on the narcotics involved. All arrests for violations, including attempts. Arrests categories are subdivided by differentiating between Sale/Manufacturing and Possession.

Sale/Manufacturing

- Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
- Marijuana
- Synthetic narcotics---manufactured narcotics which can cause try drug addition (Demerol, methadone's).
- Dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzadrine)

Possession

- Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
- Marijuana
- Synthetic narcotics---manufactured narcotics which can cause try drug addition (Demerol, methadone's).
- Dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzadrine)

Figure: 5 - 11

Drug Abuse Violation
Volume, Trends: 2015 - 2019

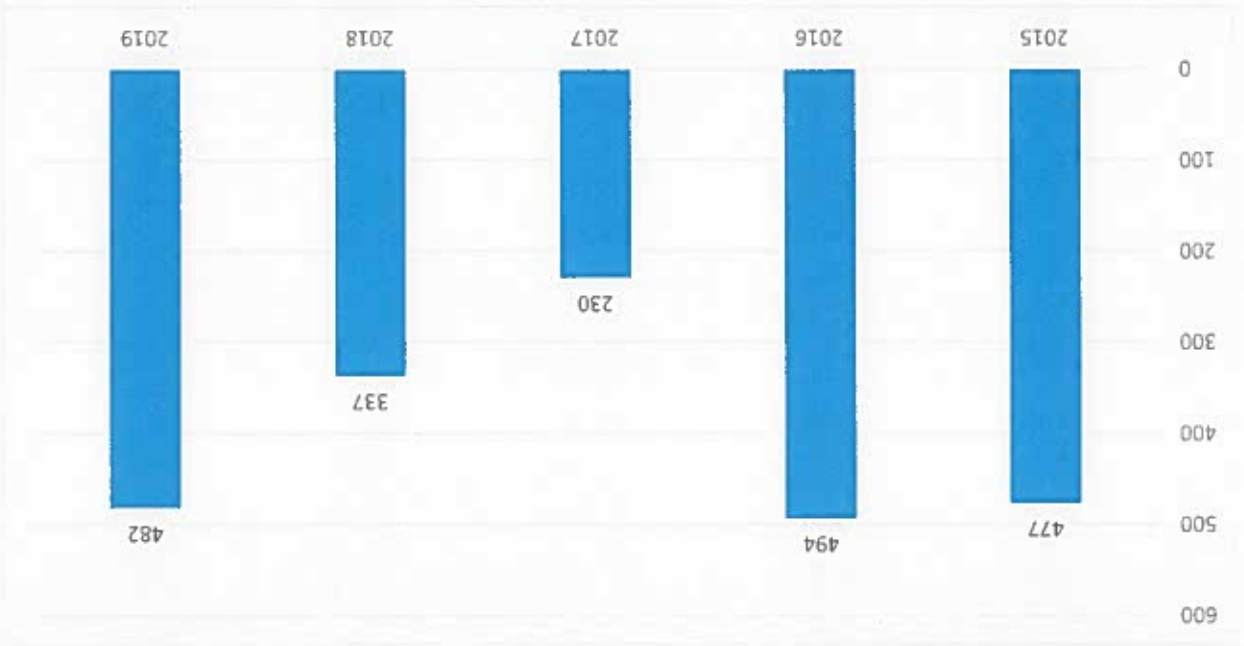


Table: 5 - 7

Drug Abuse Violations					
By Month: 2015 - 2019					
Month	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	21	27	16	20	43
February	34	59	21	17	57
March	71	54	22	19	48
April	47	57	16	16	33
May	47	49	40	19	38
June	30	23	18	14	22
July	21	27	14	27	22
August	24	35	14	54	30
September	70	40	15	30	49
October	54	42	22	49	47
November	32	41	11	47	38
December	26	40	21	25	55
Total	477	494	230	337	482
Percent Change	29.3	3.5	-53.4	46.5	43.0
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	3.0	3.0	1.4	2.0	3.0
Population	161.7	162.2	162.6	163.1	163.6

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 5 -12

Drug Abuse Violations, Trend: 2015 - 2019

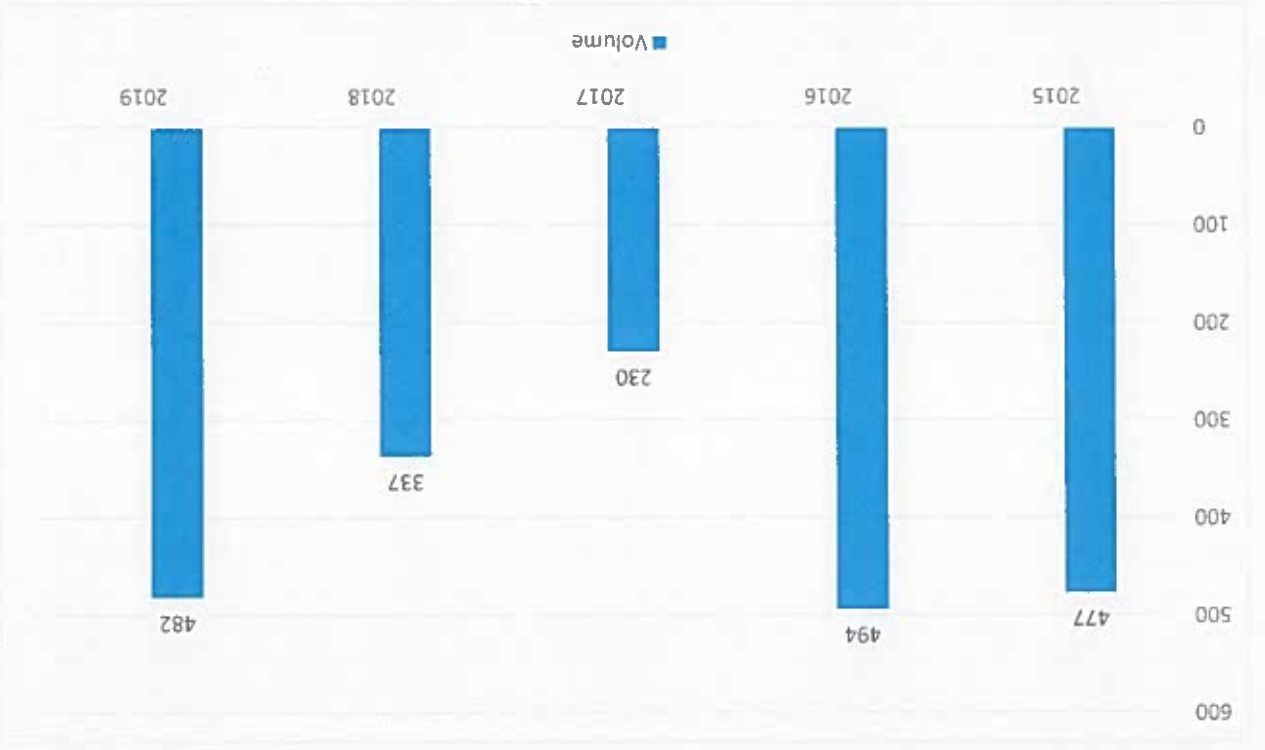


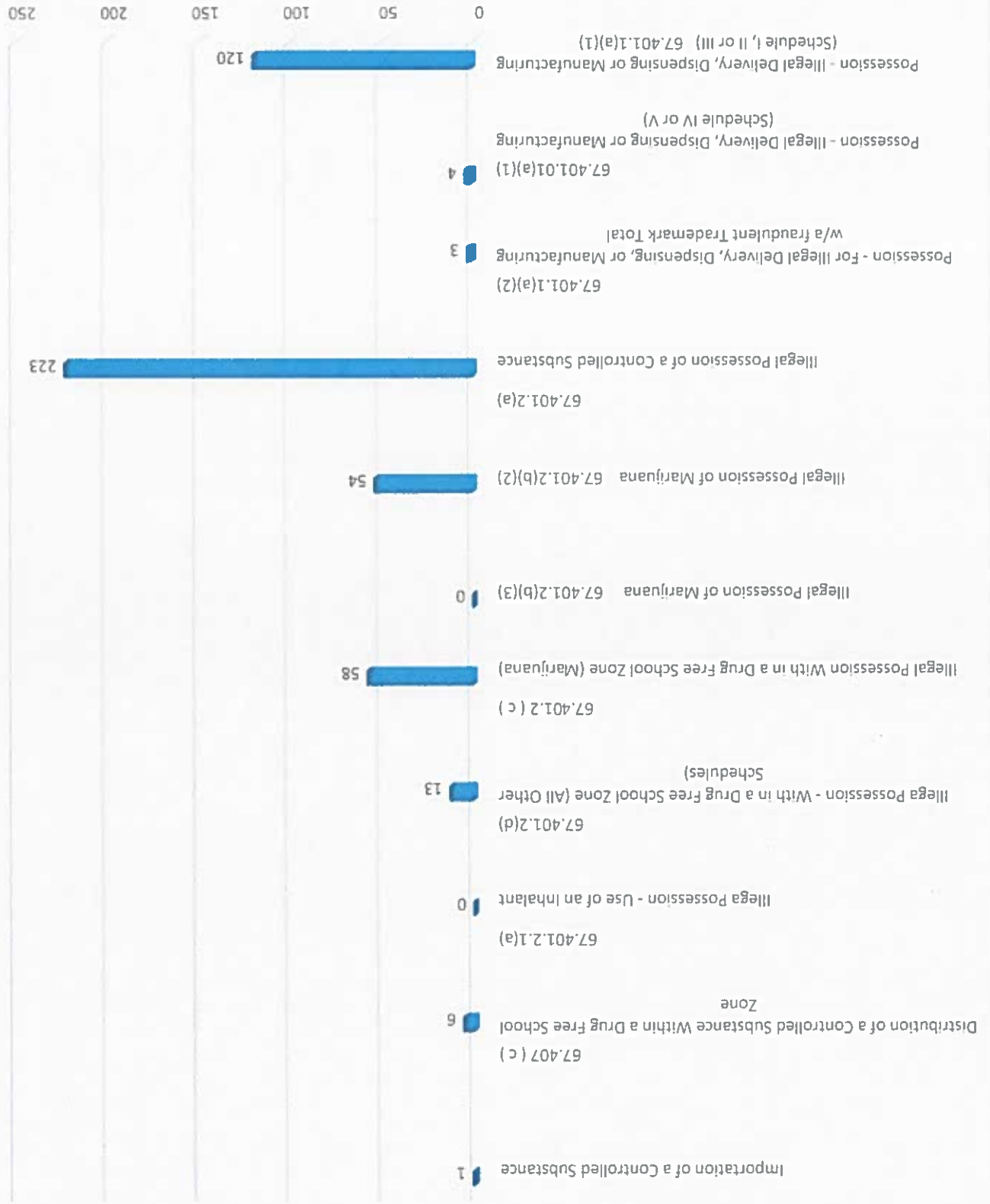
Table: 5 - 8

Drug Abuse Violations
Arrested Persons, 2019

Drug Abuse Violations: Grand Total		482
Possession - Illegal Delivery, Dispensing or Manufacturing (Schedule I, II or III) 67.401.1(a)(1)		120
Possession - Illegal Delivery, Dispensing or Manufacturing (Schedule IV or V) 67.401.01(a)(1)		4
Possession - For Illegal Delivery, Dispensing, or Manufacturing w/a fraudulent Trademark Total 67.401.1(a)(2)		3
Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance 67.401.2(a)		223
Illegal Possession of Marijuana 67.401.2(b)(2)		54
Illegal Possession of Marijuana 67.401.2(b)(3)		NS
Illegal Possession With in a Drug Free School Zone (Marijuana) 67.401.2 (c)		58
Illegal Possession - With in a Drug Free School Zone (All Other Schedules) 67.401.2(d)		13
Illegal Possession - Use of an Inhalant 67.401.2.1(a)		NS
Distribution of a Controlled Substance Within a Drug Free School Zone 67.407 (c)		6
Importation of a Controlled Substance		1

Source: " LERMS AND D.S.S."

Figure: 5 - 13
Drug Abuse Violations: Trends, 2019

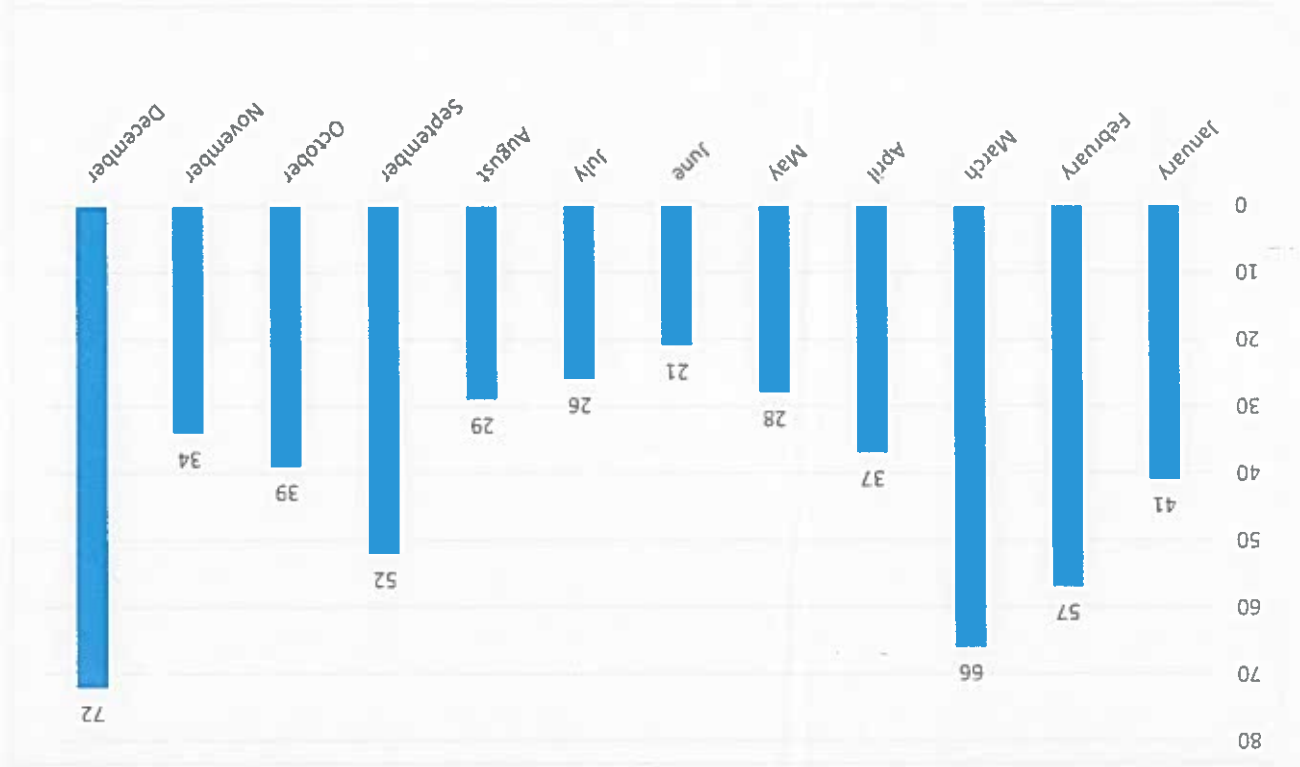


Drug Abuse Violations
Arrested Persons, 2019

Table: 5 - 8

Month	Volume
January	41
February	57
March	66
April	37
May	28
June	21
July	26
August	29
September	52
October	39
November	34
December	72
Total	502

Figure: 5 - 13
Drug Abuse Violations, 2019



Source: "LERMS AND D.S.S."

Table: 5 - 9

Drug Abuse Violations
Arrested Persons, by Sex: 2019

NS/Unknown	2
Female	165
Male	335
Total	502

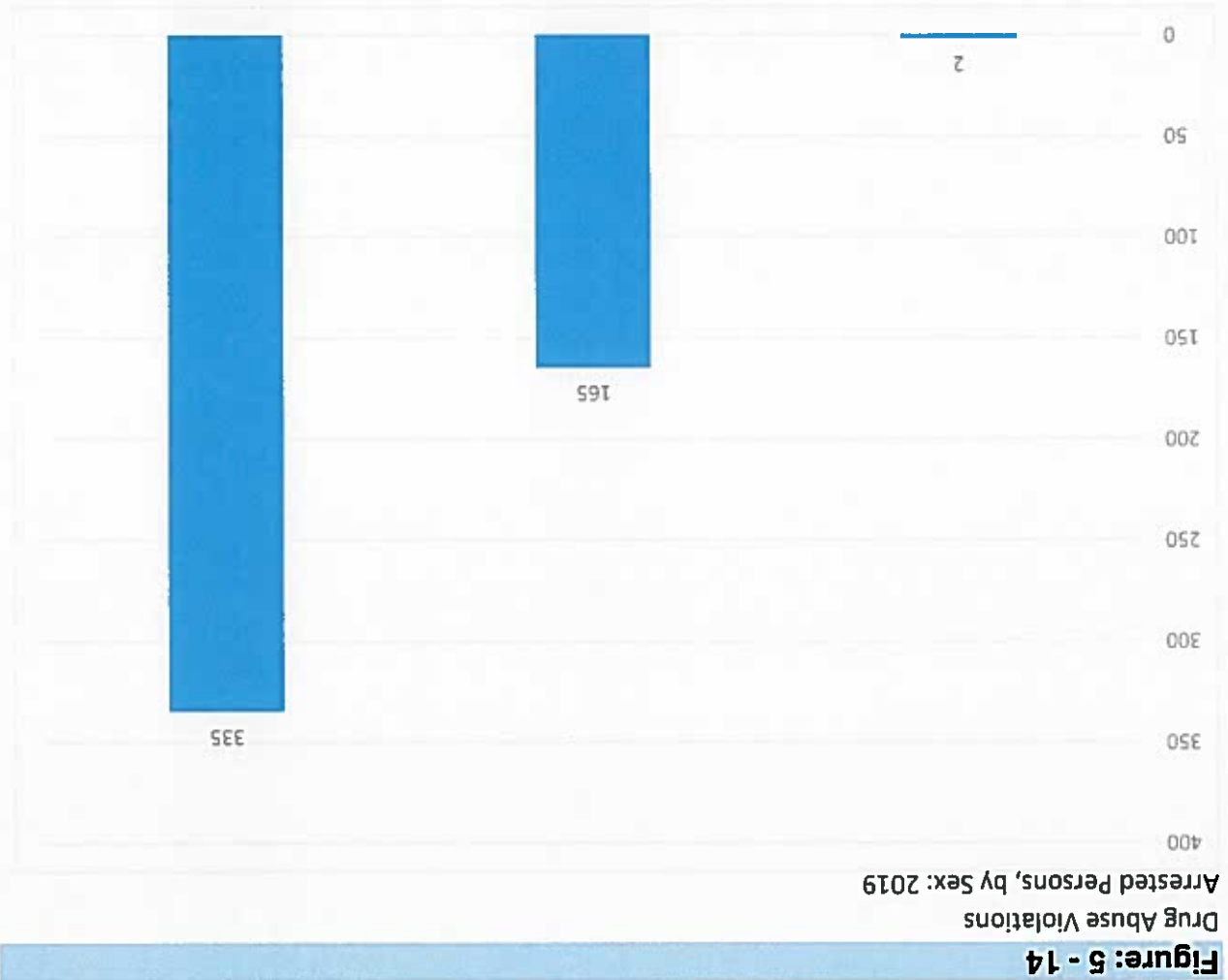
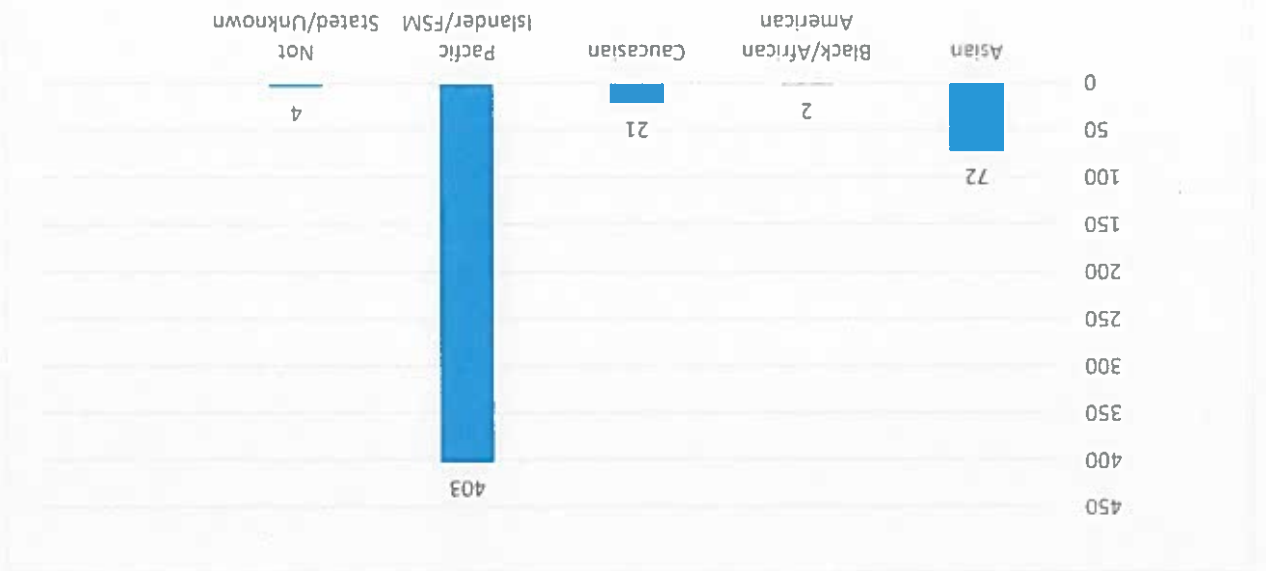


Table: 5 - 9
Drug Abuse Violations Arrested Persons

By Ethnicity, 2019		
Volume	Percent Distribution by Ethnicity	
Asian	72	14.3
Black/African American	2	0.40
Caucasian	21	4.2
Pacific Islander/FSM	403	80.3
Not Stated/Unknown	4	0.80

Figure: 5- 15
Drug Abuse Violations Arrested Persons
By Ethnicity, 2019



SECTION VI:

Law Enforcement Personnel

Law Enforcement Personnel

Guam Police Department

Sworn Personnel

The UCR Program defines law enforcement officers as individuals who ordinarily carry a firearm and a badge, have full arrest powers, and are paid from governmental funds set aside specifically for sworn law enforcement representatives.

The functions of law enforcement agencies are significantly diverse. They patrol local streets and major highways, they protect citizens in the island's smallest villages and large villages, they conduct investigations on offenses around the block or around the island. Law enforcement officers in one area may also enforce traffic laws on local highways. Local police officers may be responsible for investigating violent crimes. These duties have an impact on staffing levels. Adequate staffing levels can be determined only after careful study of the conditions that affect the service requirements in a particular jurisdiction.

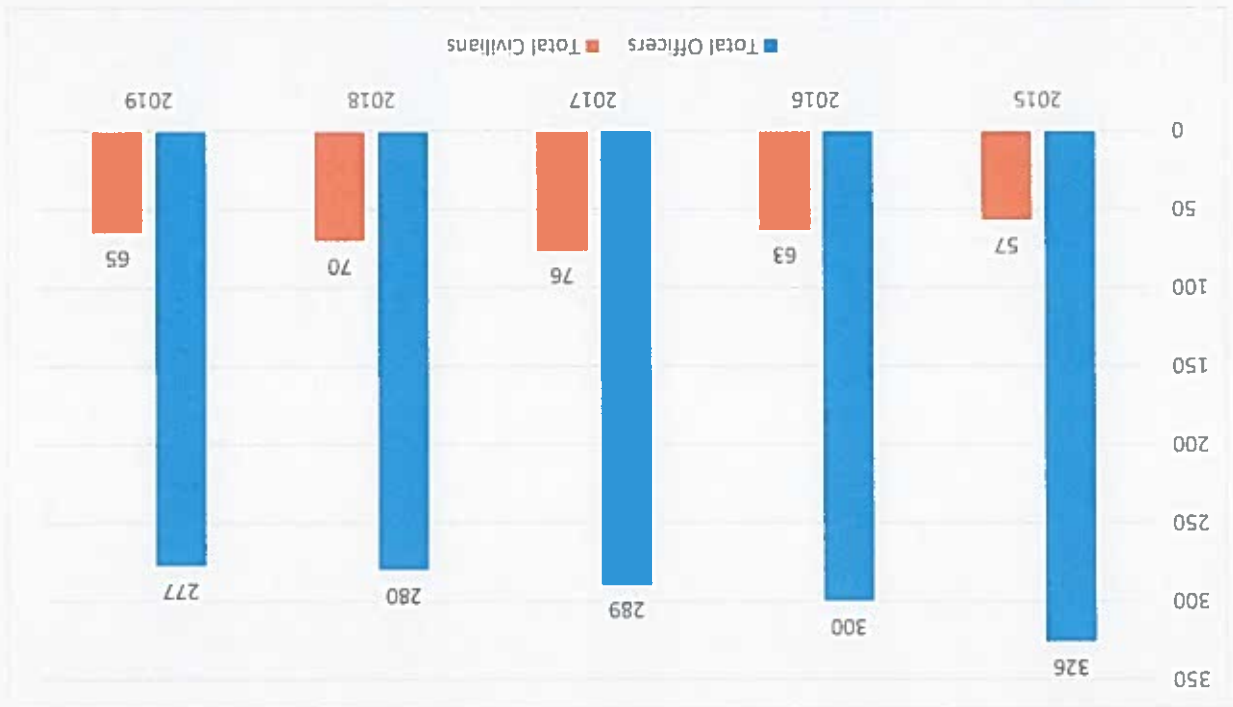
Because of the differing service requirements and functions, care should be taken when using the data presented in this section to draw comparisons between and among the staffing levels of law enforcement agencies. What follows is not intended as recommended or preferred officer strength; the data should be viewed merely as guides.

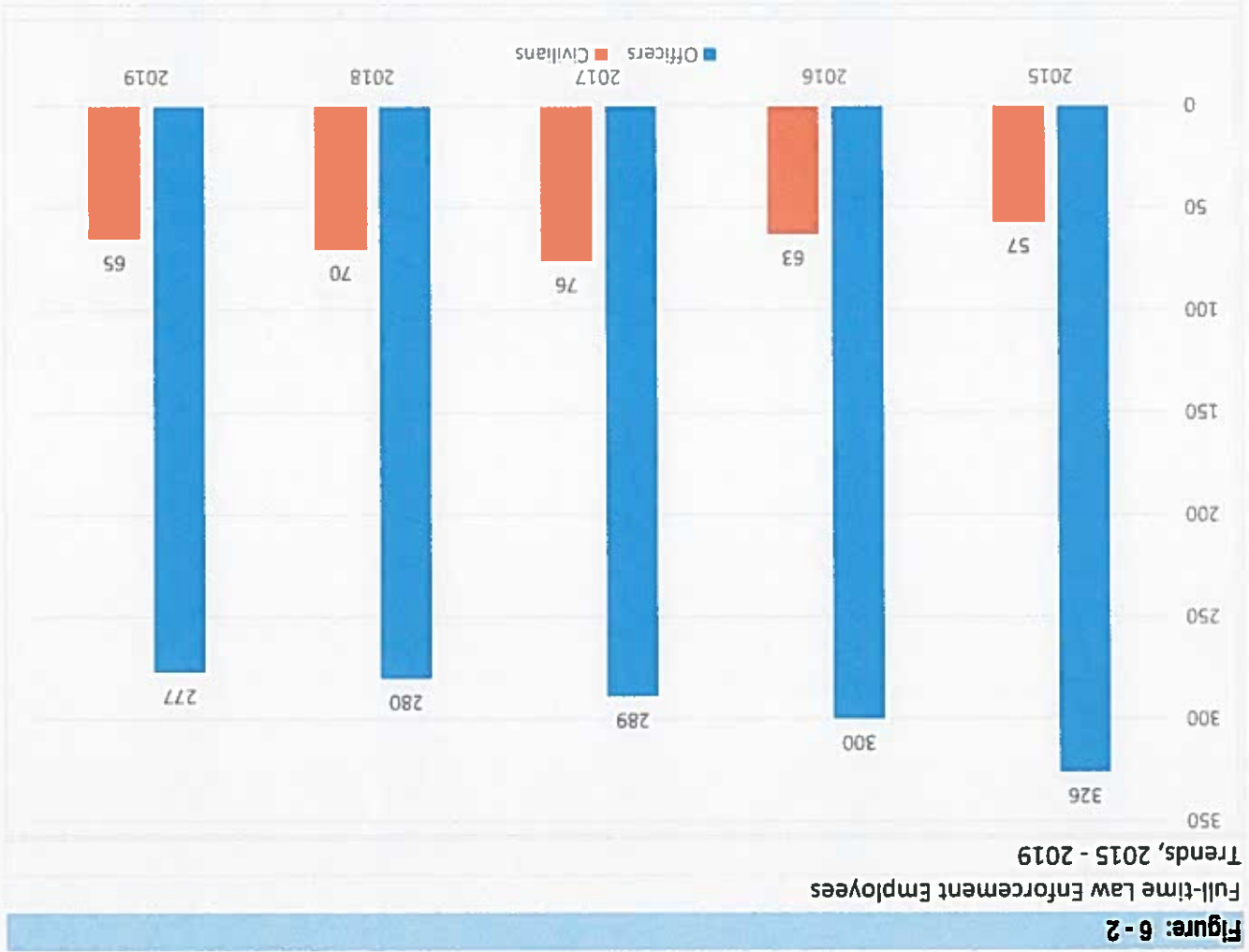
Civilian Employees

Civilian employees provide a myriad of services to the law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. Among other duties, they dispatch officers, they provide administrative and recordkeeping support, and they query local databases.

Figure: 5 - 16

Full-time Law Enforcement Officers
Trends: 2015 - 2019





Full-time Law Enforcement Employees				
Trends 2015 - 2019	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Officers	326	300	289	280
Total Civilians	57	63	76	70
Total Full-Time Employees	383	363	365	350

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2019				
Total Law Enforcement Employees	Total	Male	Female	
Total Officers	277	260	17	
Total Civilians	65	35	30	
Total Full-Time Employees	342	295	47	

Table: 6 - 1

Table: 6 - 3

Full-time Law Enforcement Officers

Number and Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
By Precincts by Village and by Population Group: 2019

Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	Population	By District, by Village: 2019
0.49	33	66,824	Northern Precinct
		45,864	Dededo
		20,960	Vigo

1.89	38	20,089	Tumon-Tamuning Precinct
			Tumon
		20,089	Tamuning
			Harmon

0.82	38	46,090	Hagatna Precinct
		3,886	Agana Heights
		9,057	Barrigada
		6,962	Chalan Pago/Ordot
		1,073	Hagatna
		15,502	Mangilao
		6,965	MongMong-Toto-Maite
		2,645	Sinajana

1.28	38	29,624	Agat Precinct
		5,018	Agat
		2,181	Asan
		2,320	Inarajan
		1,888	Merizo
		1,484	Piti
		6,209	Santa Rita
		3,113	Talofoto
		798	Umatac
		6,613	Yona

13.4	130	973	Specialized Units/Divisions
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Note: Population is the difference from total precinct command jurisdiction.

Table: 5 - 13

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees
Precinct Population, 2019

Precinct Command	Population	Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
Dededo/Northern Precinct	66,824	33	0.49
Tumon-Tamuning Precinct	20,089	38	1.89
Hagatna Precinct	46,090	38	0.82
Agat Precinct	29,624	38	1.28
Specialized Units/Divisions	973	130	13.4

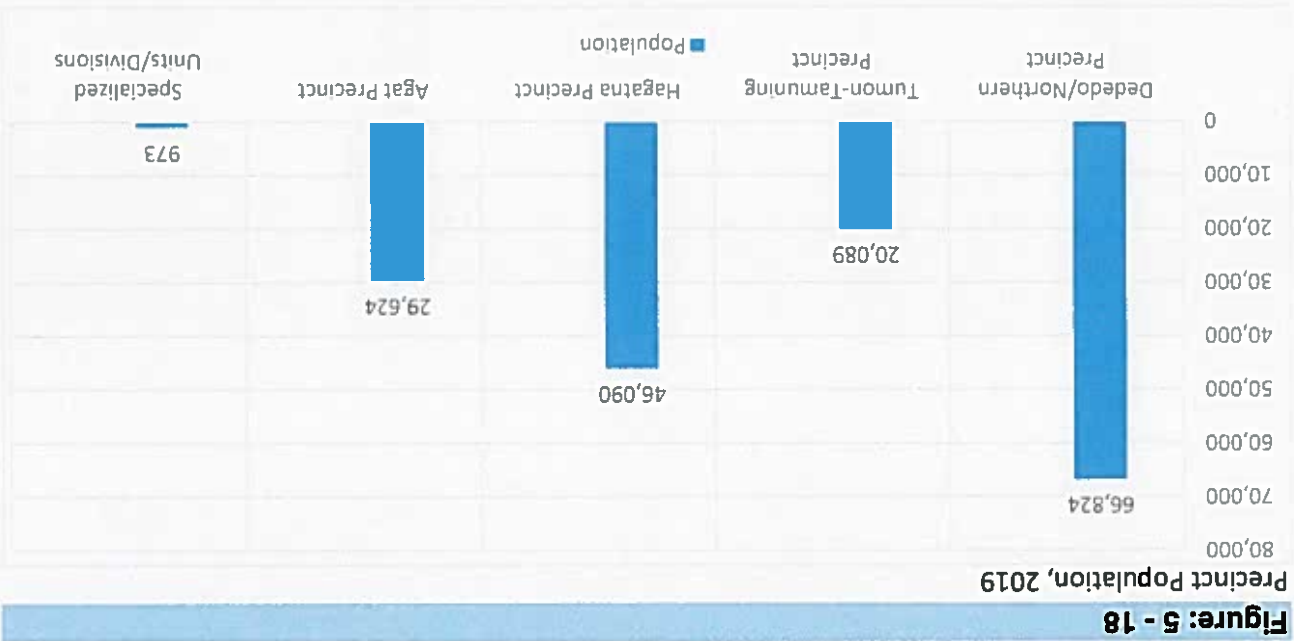
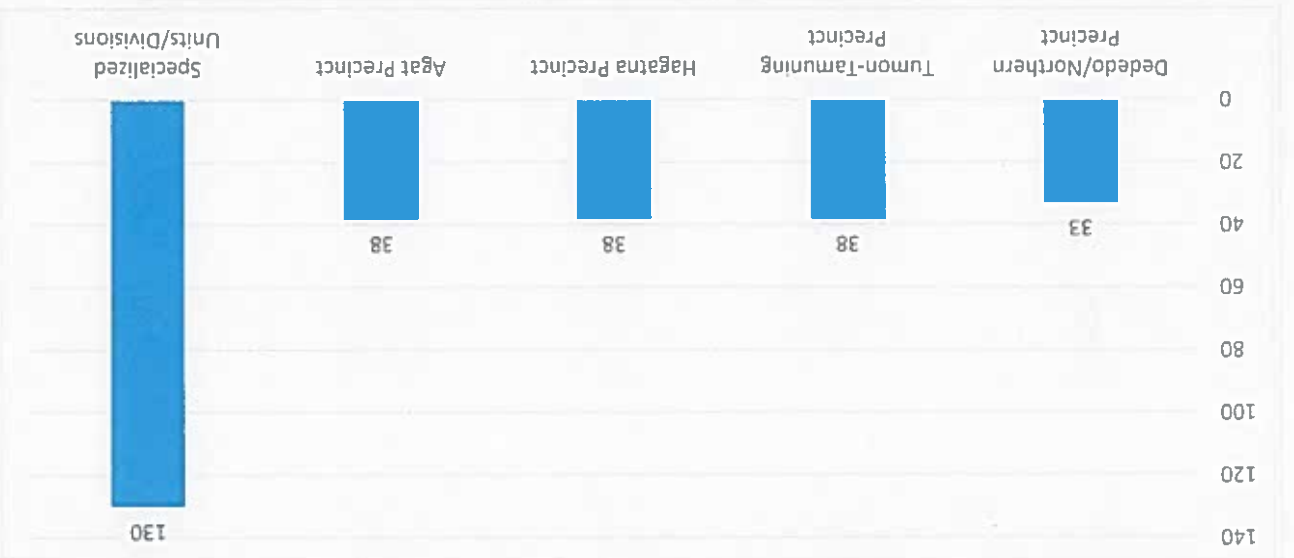


Figure: 5 - 19

Full-time Law Enforcement Officers, 2019



SECTION VII--APPENDICES

Appendix - I

NIBRS GROUP A OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

720 ANIMAL CRUELTY

Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly taking an action that mistreats or kills any animal without just cause, such as torturing, tormenting, mutilation, maiming, poisoning, or abandonment.

200 ARSON

To unlawfully and intentionally damage or attempt to damage any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

13A - 13C ASSAULT OFFENSES

An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

13A AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

13B SIMPLE ASSAULT

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

13C INTIMIDATION

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

510 BRIBERY

The offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting of anything of value (e.g., a bribe, gratuity, or kickback) to sway the judgment or action of a person in a posting of trust or influence.

220 BURGLARY/BREAKING AND ENTERING

The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

250 COUNTERFEITING/FORGERY

The altering, copying, or imitation of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or, the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.

Appendix - I

NIBRS GROUP A OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

290 DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/VANDALISM OF PROPERTY (except Arson)

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

35A - 35B DRUG/NARCOTIC OFFENSES

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use.

35A DRUG/NARCOTIC VIOLATIONS

The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

35B DRUG EQUIPMENT VIOLATIONS

The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.

270 EMBEZZLEMENT

The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control.

210 EXTORTION/BLACKMAIL

To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing, or through other coercive means.

26A - 26G FRAUD OFFENSES (except Counterfeiting/Forgery and Bad Checks)

The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right.

26A FALSE PRETENSES/SWINDLE/CONFIDENCE GAME

The intentional misrepresentation of existing fact or condition or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device to obtain money, goods, or other things of value.

26B CREDIT CARD/AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE FRAUD

The unlawful use of a credit (or debit) card or automated teller machine for fraudulent purposes.

Appendix - I

NIBRS GROUP A OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

26C IMPERSONATION

Falsely representing one's identity or position and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge, or liability that would not have otherwise been incurred.

26D WELFARE FRAUD

The use of deceitful statements, practices, or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits.

26E WIRE FRAUD

The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of fraudulent activity.

26F IDENTITY THEFT

Wrongfully obtaining and using another person's personal data (e.g., name, date of birth, Social security number, driver's license number).

26G HACKING/COMPUTER INVASION

Wrongfully gaining access to another person's or institution's computer software, hardware, or networks without authorized permissions or security clearances.

39A - 39D GAMBLING OFFENSES

To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or transport gambling equipment, devices, or goods; or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage.

39A BETTING/WAGERING

To unlawfully stake money or something else of value on the happening of an uncertain event or on the ascertainment of a fact in dispute.

39B OPERATING/PROMOTING/ASSISTING GAMBLING

To unlawfully operate, promote, or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery, or other gambling activity.

39C GAMBLING EQUIPMENT VIOLATIONS

To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess, or transport equipment, devices, and/or goods used for gambling purposes.

Appendix - I

NIBRS GROUP A OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

39D Sports Tampering

To unlawfully alter, meddle in, or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purpose of gaining a gambling advantage.

09A - 09C HOMICIDE OFFENSES

The killing of one human being by another

09A MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another

09B NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

The killing of another person through negligence

09C JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE (NOT A CRIME)

The killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty, or the killing, during the commission of a serious criminal offense, of the perpetrator by a private individual.

64A - 64B HUMAN TRAFFICKING OFFENSES

The inducement of a person to perform a commercial sex act, or labor, or services, through force, fraud, or coercion. Human trafficking has also occurred if a person under 18 years of age has been induced, or enticed, regardless of force, fraud, or coercion, to perform a commercial sex act.

64A HUMAN TRAFFICKING COMMERCIAL SEX ACTS

Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

64B HUMAN TRAFFICKING, INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE

The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).

100 KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION

The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against his/her will or of a minor without the consent of his/her custodial parent(s) or legal guardian.

Appendix - I

NIBRS GROUP A OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

23A - 23H LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another person.

23A POCKET-PICKING

The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.

23B PURSE-SNATCHING

The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.

23C SHOPLIFTING

The theft by someone other than an employee of the victim of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

23D THEFT FROM BUILDING

A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or to which the offender has legal access.

23E THEFT FROM COIN-OPERATED MACHINE OR DEVICE

A theft from a machine or device that is operated or activated by the use of coins.

23F THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE (except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories)

The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, locked or unlocked.

23G THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS OR ACCESSORIES

The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle or necessary for its operation.

23H ALL OTHER LARCENY

All thefts that do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above.

Appendix - I

NIBRS GROUP A OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

240 MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The theft of a motor vehicle.

370 PORNOGRAPHY/OBSCENE MATERIAL

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material, e.g., literature of photographs.

40A - 40C PROSTITUTION OFFENSES

To unlawfully engage in or promote sexual activities for anything of value.

40A PROSTITUTION

To engage in commercial sex acts for anything of value.

40B ASSISTING OR PROMOTING PROSTITUTION

To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.

40C PURCHASING PROSTITUTION

To purchase or trade anything of value for commercial sex acts.

120 ROBBERY

The taking or attempting to take anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

11A - 11D SEX OFFENSES

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

11A RAPE (except Statutory Rape)

The carnal knowledge of a person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Appendix - I

NIBRS GROUP A OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

11B SODOMY

Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her permanent mental or physical incapacity.

11C SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH AN OBJECT

To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her permanent mental or physical incapacity.

11D FONDLING

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

36A - 36B SEX OFFENSES, NON-FORCIBLE

Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

36A INCEST

Non-Forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

36B STATUTORY RAPE

Non-Forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

280 STOLEN PROPERTY OFFENSES

Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc.

520 WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Appendix - II

NIBRS GROUP B OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

90A BAD CHECKS (except Counterfeit Checks or Forged Checks)

Knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or nonexistent funds.

90B CURFEW/LOITERING/VAGRANCY VIOLATIONS

The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

90C DISORDERLY CONDUCT

Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.

90D DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

90E DRUNKENNESS (except Driving Under the Influence)

To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired.

90F FAMILY OFFENSES, NONVIOLENT

Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault, Incent, and Statutory Rape.

90G LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS (except Driving Under the Influence and Drunkenness)

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages.

90H PEEPING TOM

To secretly look through a window, doorway, keyhole, or other aperture for the purpose of voyeurism.

90I TRESPASS OF REAL PROPERTY

To unlawfully enter land, a dwelling, or other real property.

90Z ALL OTHER OFFENSES

All crimes that are not Group A offenses and not included in one of the specifically named Group B crime categories listed previously.

Appendix II					
Offenses Reported to Police					
Trends: 2015 - 2019					
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Part I Offenses					
Violent Crimes					
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	7	3	4	3	8
Rape	116	132	32	103	160
Robbery	79	88	104	79	124
Aggravated Assault	361	375	401	156	400
Total Violent Crimes	563	598	541	341	692
Property Crimes					
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	1903	1517	1689	1612	1211
Larceny/Theft Offenses	1765	1766	1638	1866	2251
Motor Vehicle Theft	367	378	320	256	222
Arson	11	18	9	7	12
Total Property Crimes	4046	3679	3656	3741	3696
Total Part I Offenses	4609	4277	4197	4082	4388
Part II Offenses					
All Other Offenses	2066	1276	1281	1164	1036
Animal Cruelty	16	11	*	*	*
Assault-Simple	1298	1128	1282	1260	1222
Bad Checks	8	7	263	279	256
Betting/Wagering	1	*	*	*	*
Bribery	2	2	*	*	*
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting/Forgery	269	147	81	65	78
Credit Card Fraud	76	63	*	*	*
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	45	33	2	3	7
Disorderly Conduct	505	417	548	913	49
Driving Under the Influence	348	186	125	146	395
Drug/Narcotic Violations	482	310	230	494	501
Drunkenness	345	322	20	6	128
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	113
False Pretense/Swindling/Confidence Game	291	*	*	*	*
Gambling Equipment Violations	1	*	*	*	*
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	1	0	0	0	2
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0
Impersonation	16	15	*	*	*
Incest	70	96	*	*	*
Intimidation	992	982	*	*	*
Kidnapping/Abduction	55	49	*	*	*
Liquor Laws	249	264	129	102	145
Offenses Against the Family and Children	124	68	80	82	65
Peeping Tom	8	11	*	*	*
Pocket Picking	14	73	*	8	*
Pornography/Obscene Materials	11	9	*	*	*
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	2	1	0	1	0
Purse-Snatching	15	20	*	*	*
Runaways	250	231	179	191	119
Sex Offenses Nonforcible/Fondling	52	63	150	61	111
Shoplifting	148	181	*	*	*
Statutory Rape	17	10	*	*	*
Stolen Property Offenses	1	*	*	*	*
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Theft from Building	278	156	*	*	*
Theft from Coin Operated Machine	1	3	*	*	*
Theft from Motor Vehicle	299	128	*	*	*
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	75	23	*	*	*
Trespass of Real Property	36	270	*	*	*
Vandalism: Destruction/Damaged/Vandalism of Property	1276	1059	1071	1058	764
Weapon Law Violations	90	43	51	50	46
Total Part II Offenses	9833	16009	13354	5875	5063
Total Part I Offenses	4609	4277	4197	4082	4388
Grand Total	14442	20286	17551	9957	9451
Source: LERMS - D.S.S.					

Appendix III												
2018 Offenses Reported to Police												
Offense Classification	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Criminal Homicide	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Rape	9	12	7	14	11	12	7	9	15	8	8	4
Robbery	6	10	10	9	6	7	2	3	7	7	9	3
Aggravated Assault	25	35	12	29	24	42	24	24	34	21	35	361
Total Violent Crimes	41	58	49	52	41	51	37	37	56	36	53	37
Burglary	136	208	169	197	208	146	109	120	136	135	161	178
Larceny-theft	150	156	160	150	170	116	128	144	150	137	149	155
Motor Vehicle Theft	31	33	18	26	34	32	21	33	27	28	38	46
Arson	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	2
Total Property Crimes	317	399	348	373	412	297	258	298	314	300	349	381
Total Part I Offenses	358	457	397	425	453	348	310	335	370	336	402	418
Part II Offenses	128	170	179	166	170	183	186	147	203	173	170	191
All Other Offenses	1	2	1	5	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	1
Animal Cruelty	97	110	125	110	107	97	114	93	125	102	103	115
Assault, simple	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Bad Checks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Helding/Wagering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bribery	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting and Forgery	19	22	27	20	16	21	29	19	37	17	14	28
Credit Card Fraud	5	4	11	5	3	6	6	5	2	6	11	7
Curfew/Late Night/Vagrancy Violations	2	5	5	1	3	6	3	2	1	6	3	8
Disorderly Conduct	48	40	51	26	35	37	68	35	49	43	31	42
Driving Under the Influence	20	14	15	19	22	32	26	15	38	27	26	29
Intox Abuse Violations	43	57	48	33	38	22	22	30	49	47	38	55
Drunkness	33	27	28	18	24	28	48	29	35	34	21	20
Intimidation	95	79	103	73	87	68	83	79	74	100	72	79
Kidnapping/Abduction	3	3	3	4	8	6	8	3	2	4	8	3
Liquor Law Violations	32	28	32	15	17	13	8	9	28	36	18	13
(Offenses Against the Family and Children	12	8	10	10	12	8	12	7	12	10	11	12
Peeping Tom	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0
Pocket Picking	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2
Pornography/Obscene Materials	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	1
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Purse-Snatching	1	4	4	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
Runaways	26	21	25	19	27	25	19	7	19	12	30	20
Sex (Offenses Nonforfeitable/Fondling	6	3	1	4	5	1	2	2	4	3	3	4
Shoplifting	14	12	14	17	9	9	13	10	17	10	20	3
Statutory Rape	4	1	0	1	1	5	1	1	0	1	2	0
Stolen Property (Offenses	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft from Building	26	31	28	25	34	15	11	24	14	23	24	23
Theft from Coin Operated Machine	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	11	3	6	5	9	7	6	6	7	5	5	5
Trespass of Real Property	28	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism, Destruction, Damage Property	105	113	135	118	122	99	106	97	85	92	113	91
Weapon Law Violations	8	13	4	8	8	7	8	2	6	16	6	7
Total Part II Offenses	695	709	746	601	649	556	658	532	670	637	618	619
Total Part I Offenses	358	457	397	425	453	348	310	335	370	336	402	418
Grand Total	1053	1166	1143	1026	1102	904	968	867	1040	973	1020	1037
14442	14609	9833	90	1276	36	75	299	1	278	17	148	52

Offenses Reported to Police,
by Village, 2019

Part I Offenses																								
Criminal Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Rape	2	2	2	9	3	20	8	3	5	8	0	9	3	2	2	2	18	0	2	8	5	3	116	
Robbery	0	2	0	4	3	21	5	0	0	4	0	3	1	0	0	1	23	2	1	2	5	2	79	
Aggravated Assault	6	10	7	16	6	105	13	3	2	19	3	14	4	3	9	9	63	1	4	33	16	15	361	
Violent Crimes - Total	8	14	9	29	12	146	27	7	7	32	3	26	8	5	11	12	105	3	7	46	26	20	563	
All Other Larceny-theft	17	51	27	92	45	344	90	9	28	134	19	44	24	37	25	13	562	11	8	92	74	29	1765	
Burglary	29	44	31	91	36	482	64	10	21	154	19	78	20	13	22	27	489	7	13	134	129	6	1993	
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	9	1	19	6	81	11	7	1	21	1	19	8	4	9	3	108	2	4	28	11	7	367	
Arson	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	11	
Property Crimes - Total	53	104	60	205	88	908	165	26	50	300	39	142	52	54	56	44	1159	20	25	245	215	36	4046	
Part I Offenses - Total	61	118	69	234	100	1054	192	33	57	332	42	168	60	59	67	56	1264	23	32	291	241	56	4609	
Part II Offenses																								
All Other Offenses	31	63	22	107	49	522	89	5	31	153	23	102	32	40	46	37	333	7	13	145	82	134	2066	
Animal Cruelty	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	16	
Assault, simple	23	44	17	75	28	286	53	6	21	98	21	64	22	34	26	26	224	4	8	103	55	60	1298	
Bad Checks	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Boating/Watering	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Brigbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Counterfeiting and Forgery	0	8	1	15	4	137	9	0	2	11	0	4	5	3	1	3	25	3	0	18	9	11	269	
Credit Card Fraud	0	4	0	0	0	17	4	1	1	6	0	4	2	3	0	2	15	0	1	5	5	6	76	
Curfew/Vagrancy/Vagrancy Violations	1	2	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	8	1	1	0	0	1	1	14	0	0	2	0	1	45	
Disorderly Conduct	5	19	6	21	6	117	19	4	5	35	5	25	8	17	5	4	140	2	2	34	9	17	505	
Driving Under the Influence	0	6	7	15	4	103	12	0	0	13	0	12	3	3	4	1	63	1	1	21	5	9	348	
Drug Abuse Violations	1	10	2	39	9	130	19	0	7	0	42	12	12	46	3	5	70	3	1	38	18	15	482	
Drunkness	3	12	6	14	3	88	16	4	1	24	3	24	2	10	6	3	81	3	1	26	2	13	345	
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
False Pretense/Swindling/Confidence Game	1	18	5	17	6	62	18	4	3	10	2	4	6	7	3	0	74	1	0	23	11	16	291	
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Impersonation	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	6	16	
Invest	3	41	8	57	26	166	57	2	21	71	12	49	18	34	28	25	170	3	7	66	37	74	992	
Intimidation	20	41	8	57	26	166	57	2	21	71	12	49	18	34	28	25	170	3	7	66	37	74	992	
Kidnaping/Abduction	0	3	0	1	2	12	1	1	2	3	0	2	1	3	0	0	15	0	0	1	3	3	55	
Liquor Law Violations	3	6	3	27	1	50	3	2	5	14	2	4	7	23	5	2	55	0	0	32	3	2	249	
Offenses Against the Family and Children	1	4	2	8	1	27	4	0	1	9	1	7	2	0	5	3	14	0	1	9	7	16	124	
Pecuniary Loss	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Picket Picking	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	0	1	1	14	
Photography/Obscene Materials	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	11	
Prostitute and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Purse Snatching	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	15	
Runaways	3	5	5	18	5	53	6	0	4	24	2	11	5	12	5	4	29	0	2	34	5	18	250	
Sex Offenses Nonforcible/Fondling	0	4	0	3	1	8	0	1	2	5	0	2	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	3	1	15	52	
Shoplifting	1	1	2	6	2	53	6	0	0	7	0	9	1	2	1	1	43	2	0	9	0	2	148	
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	17	
Stolen Property Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Theft from Building	2	15	3	18	8	50	12	2	2	20	3	11	4	6	2	7	63	1	4	16	25	4	278	
Theft from Motor Vehicle	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	4	10	4	16	13	38	19	5	3	24	2	12	1	2	7	5	86	2	5	8	21	12	299	
Trespass of Real Property	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	4	1	5	0	2	0	0	0	3	7	0	1	1	2	2	36	
Vandalism, Destruction, Damage Property	15	34	14	65	21	299	61	9	17	112	13	60	9	15	17	13	315	6	4	99	54	24	1276	
Weapon Law Violations	0	1	1	7	5	11	3	2	0	10	0	4	1	5	3	1	22	1	1	5	5	2	90	
Part II Offenses - Total	71	217	72	333	127	1467	276	34	80	410	98	263	101	208	109	105	1237	26	35	469	229	313	9833	
Part I Offenses - Total	61	118	69	234	100	1054	192	33	57	332	42	168	60	59	67	56	1264	23	32	291	241	56	4609	
Grand Total	132	335	141	567	227	2521	468	67	137	742	140	431	161	267	176	161	2501	49	67	760	470	369	14442	



2019 UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

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