



GUAM POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME

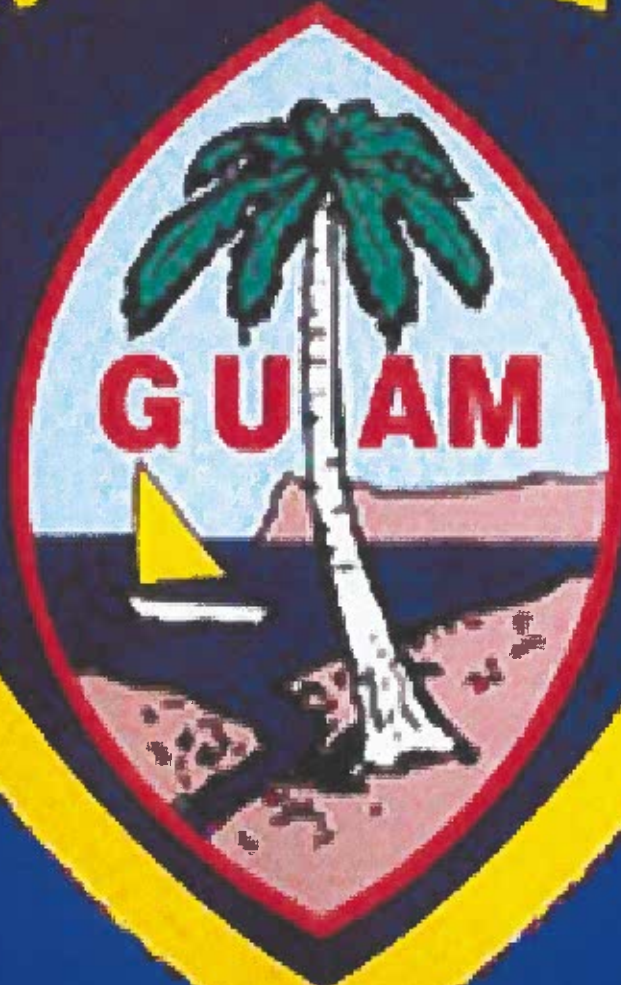
IN GUAM

2021

National Incident Base Reporting System

Guam Police Department
Planning, Research and Development

**GUAM POLICE
DEPARTMENT**





Forward, *Crime in Guam, 2021*

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.

On January 1, 2021, the **FBI retired** the SRS program (also known as UCR) and will only collect data using NIBRS. The shift to **NIBRS** is intended to yield many benefits including improved reliability, accuracy, accessibility, and timeliness of national crime data. NIBRS expanded the number of crimes for which data are collected from 30 to 84 different offenses. NIBRS also includes details about these crimes that were not previously measured in the UCR.

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 **2021 *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.
- Climate.
- Effective strength of law enforcement .
- Administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement.
- Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probation).
- Citizens' attitudes toward crime.
- Crime reporting practices of citizenry.



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SECTION I

Summary of the Uniform Crime Report



Introduction

The FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of more than 18,000 federal, state, county, city, university and college, and tribal law enforcement agencies (LEAs) voluntarily reporting data on offenses reported or known. Since 1930, the FBI has administered the UCR Program and continued to assess and monitor the nature and type of crime in the nation. The program's primary objective is to generate reliable information for use in law enforcement (LE) administration, operation, and management. However, over the years UCR data have become one of the country's leading social indicators. Criminologists, sociologists, legislators, municipal planners, the media, and other students of criminal justice use the data for varied research and planning purposes.

To assist LEAs in reporting their crime statistics via the Program's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The manual addresses NIBRS policies, the types of offenses reported via NIBRS, and guidelines for an agency to become certified to submit NIBRS data to the FBI.

Background of NIBRS

Originally, the UCR Program was designed as a summary system to collect only the most serious offense within an incident. However, the Program began using incident-based reporting (i.e., NIBRS) in 1989 to capture all offenses within an incident-up to ten crime occurrences. Through NIBRS, LEAs report data on each offense and arrest with in 28 offense categories made up of 71 specific crimes called Group A offenses. For each of the Group A offenses coming to their attention, the LE collects administrative, offense, property, victim, offender, and arrestee information. LEAs report only arrest data for an additional 10 Group B offense categories. By design, LEAs generate NIBRS data as a by-product of their respective records management systems (RMSs). Therefore, an LEA builds its system to suit its own individual needs, including all of the information required for administration and operation, then forwards only the data required by NIBRS to the FBI UCR Program. As more agencies report via NIBRS, the data collected will provide a clearer assessment of the nation's crime experience.

Retirement of the Summary Reporting System (SRS)

to NIBRS is intended to yield many benefits including improved reliability, accuracy, accessibility, and timeliness of national crime data. NIBRS expanded the number of crimes for which data are collected from 30 to 84 different offenses. NIBRS also includes details about these crimes that were not previously measured in SRS. For example, NIBRS allows police to report, when applicable, the relationship between the victim and offender, the types of property damaged or drugs seized, and bias motivation (e.g., race, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender, gender identity). Perhaps the most significant change in NIBRS is the **elimination** of the *hierarchy rule* that applied in SRS. The hierarchy rule required police to report only the most serious offense if an incident included several crimes. For example, if an aggravated assault and a burglary occurred within a single incident, only the assault was reported to the FBI via SRS. In contrast, NIBRS allows law enforcement to report up to 10 co-occurring offenses per single incident.

federal grants. The elimination of the hierarchy rule has raised concerns that counting all crimes that occurred during an incident will make it seem as if crimes has increased; however, these concerns may not be warranted in many situations. Across two studies that examined the effect of shifting to NIBRS, neither found significant changes in reported crime rates, though data do indicate the NIBRS may have more of an influence on crime rates in smaller or lower-crime jurisdictions. Another concern is that fewer agencies will participate in NIBRS compared to SRS, and as a result, data quality will suffer. Lower agency participation rates can have consequences for understanding crime both in the present and over time. Policymakers might consider whether to direct the FBI or the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to examine data gaps and determine where it may be advisable to target resources to increase NIBRS participation. An additional concern relates to federal grants that base funding on crime data reported to UCR. Several federal grants, most notably the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) program, use UCR crime data to calculate allocations for state, local, and tribal governments. **Any state that previously submitted data to UCR via SRS can no longer use this format as of January 2021.** As a result, jurisdictions that struggle with the shift to NIBRS may lose out on the funds determined by the reported number of crimes.

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 2021, there were 665 violent crimes reported and known to police. Of these, aggravated assaults comprised 63.0 percent, robbery, 8.6 percent, rape 27.1 percent, and murder 1.4 percent.

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

Violent crimes in 2021 decreased -5.4 percent compared to 2020. The occurrence of violent crime reported and known to police in 2021 was estimated at a rate of 3.9 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 2020 and 2021 data, murder victims increased 28.6 percent. Rape decreased -17.8 percent, robbery decreased -42.4 percent and aggravated assault increased 10.8 percent .

Figure: 2 - 1

Violent Crime

Volume, Trends: 2017 - 2021

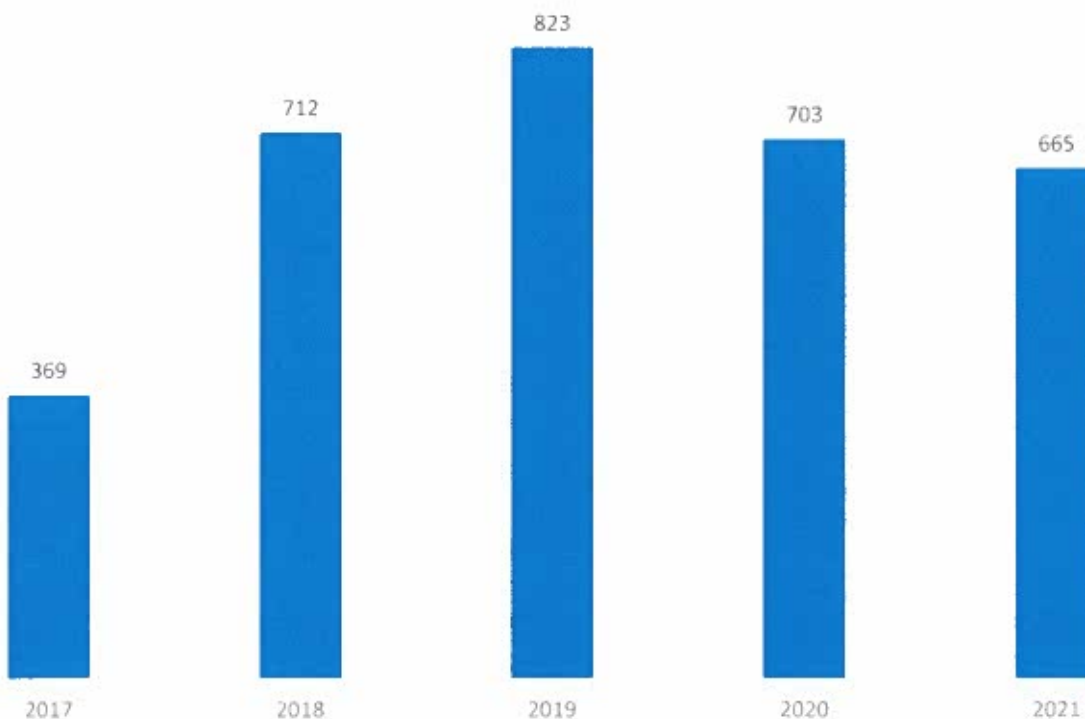


Table: 2 - 1

Violent Crime Trends: 2017- 2021

| Volume By Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| January | 26 | 70 | 62 | 80 | 63 |
| February | 23 | 61 | 82 | 72 | 45 |
| March | 46 | 58 | 61 | 72 | 57 |
| April | 30 | 47 | 75 | 42 | 63 |
| May | 27 | 72 | 56 | 61 | 47 |
| June | 23 | 36 | 73 | 71 | 66 |
| July | 32 | 47 | 83 | 70 | 62 |
| August | 28 | 61 | 43 | 61 | 64 |
| September | 24 | 62 | 85 | 50 | 51 |
| October | 32 | 71 | 68 | 41 | 56 |
| November | 37 | 61 | 77 | 42 | 45 |
| December | 41 | 66 | 58 | 41 | 46 |
| Total | 369 | 712 | 823 | 703 | 665 |
| Percent Change | 8.2 | 93.0 | 15.6 | -14.6 | -5.4 |
| Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants | 2.2 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Population | 162,625 | 163,097 | 163,570 | 164,047 | 168,801 |

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 2

Violent Crimes

Trends: Volume and Rate, 2017 - 2021

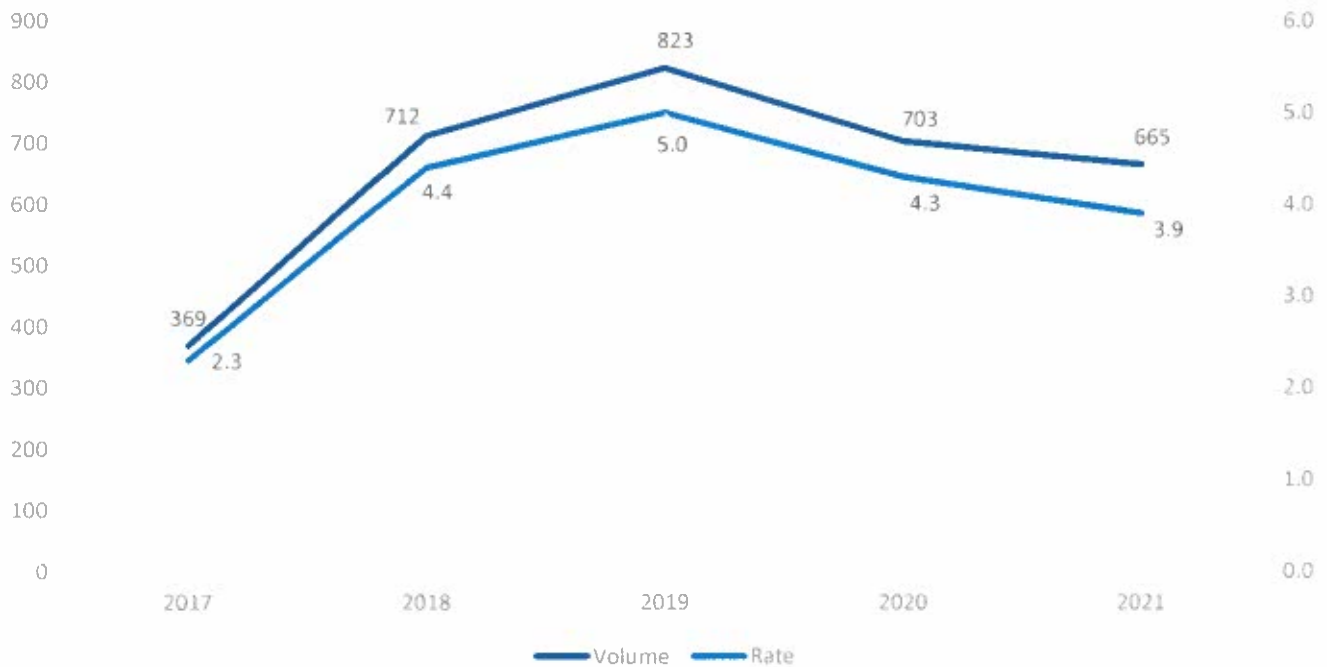
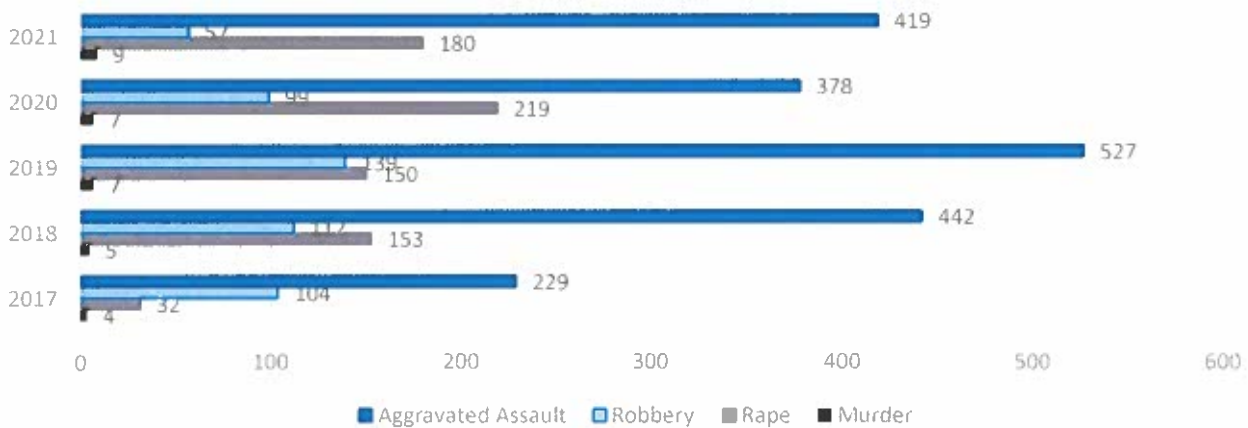


Table: 2 - 2**Violent Crimes: 2017 - 2021**

| Trends | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Murder | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Forcible Rape | 32 | 153 | 150 | 219 | 180 |
| Robbery | 104 | 112 | 139 | 99 | 57 |
| Aggravated Assault | 229 | 442 | 527 | 378 | 419 |
| Total | 369 | 712 | 823 | 703 | 665 |

Figure: 2 - 3**Violent Crimes, Volume: 2017 - 2021****Table: 2 - 3****Violent Crimes: 2017 - 2021**

| Trends | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Volume | 369 | 712 | 823 | 703 | 665 |
| Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants | 2.2 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 3.9 |

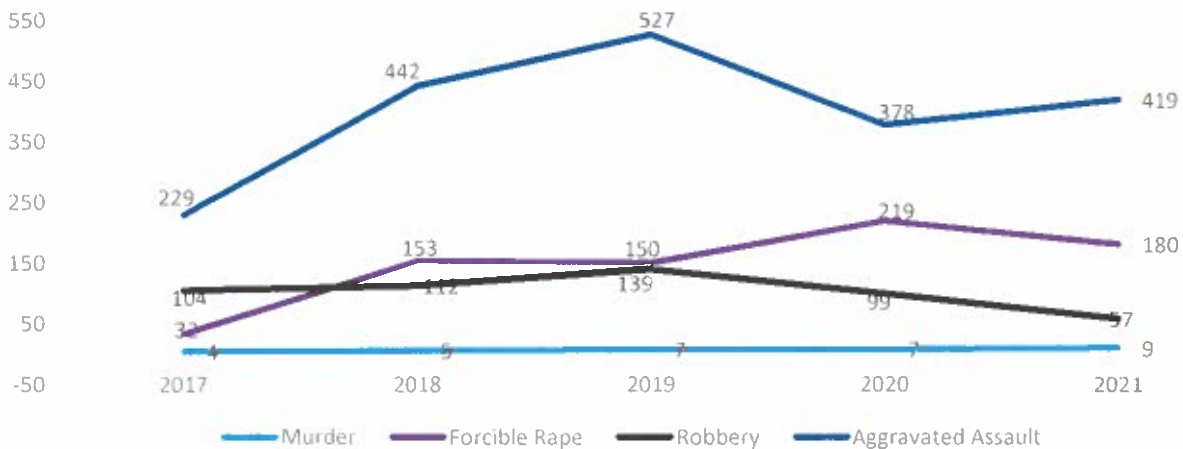
Figure: 2 - 4**Violent Crimes, Volume and Trend 2017 - 2021**

Table: 2 - 4

| 2021 Violent Crimes | Murder | Rape | Robbery | Aggravated Assault |
|---------------------------|--------|------|---------|--------------------|
| Volume | 9 | 180 | 57 | 419 |
| Cleared by Arrest | 8 | 56 | 38 | 314 |
| Percent Cleared by Arrest | 88.9 | 31.1 | 66.7 | 74.9 |

Figure: 2 - 5

| 2021 Violent Crimes | Murder | Rape | Robbery | Aggravated Assault |
|---------------------|--------|------|---------|--------------------|
| Volume | 9 | 180 | 57 | 419 |
| Cleared by Arrest | 88.9 | 31.1 | 66.7 | 74.9 |

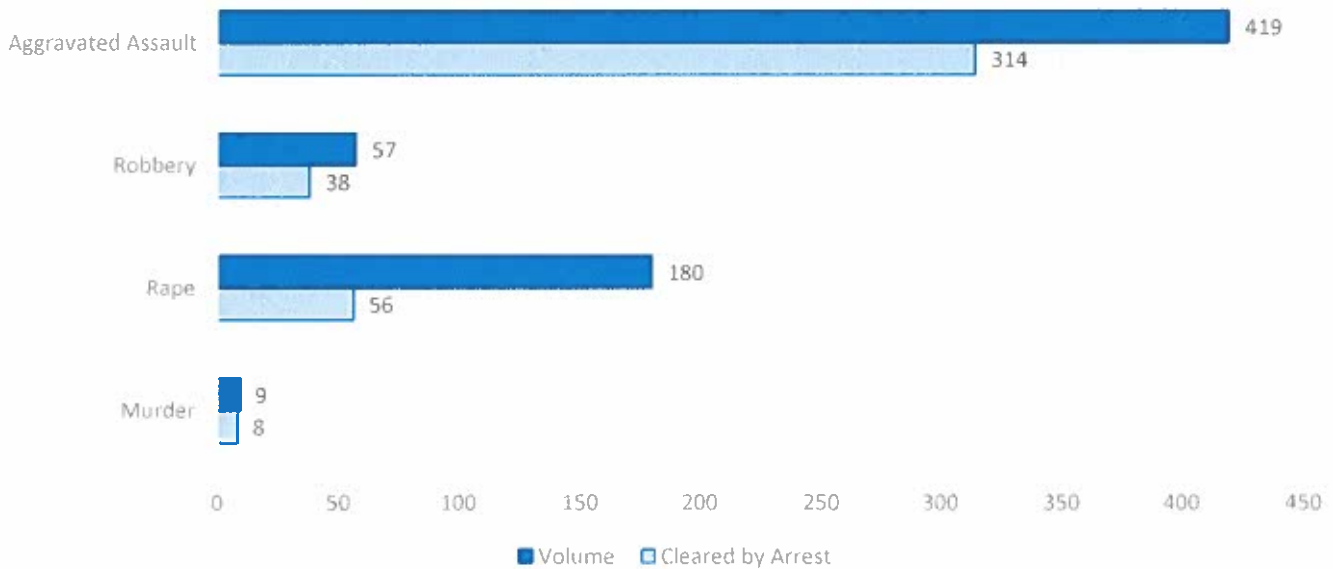
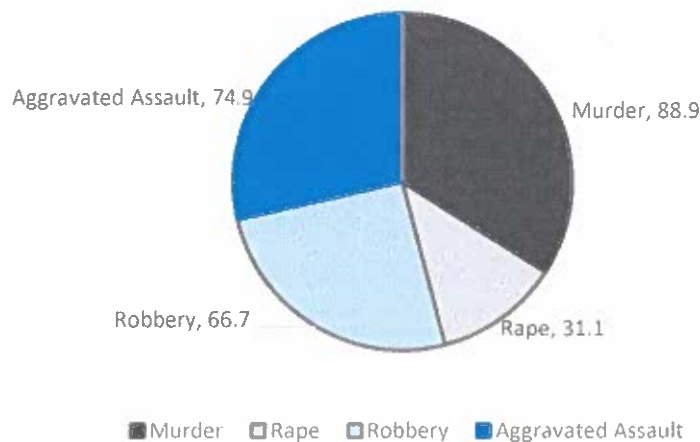


Figure: 2 - 6

Violent Crimes
2021 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 2021 homicide data showed the number of murders in Guam increased 28.6 percent when compared to 2020 0.0 percent. There were 7 homicide cases reported in 2019 and 2020 with 7 victims.

An analysis of 5 years trend data showed the number of murders remained low with the lowest at 4 reported homicides in 2017, 5 in 2018 and 7 in 2019 and 2020. The highest within the 5-year trend with 9 reported homicides in 2021.

The 2021 data yielded 9 murders, a rate of 0.1 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, 2017 - 2021

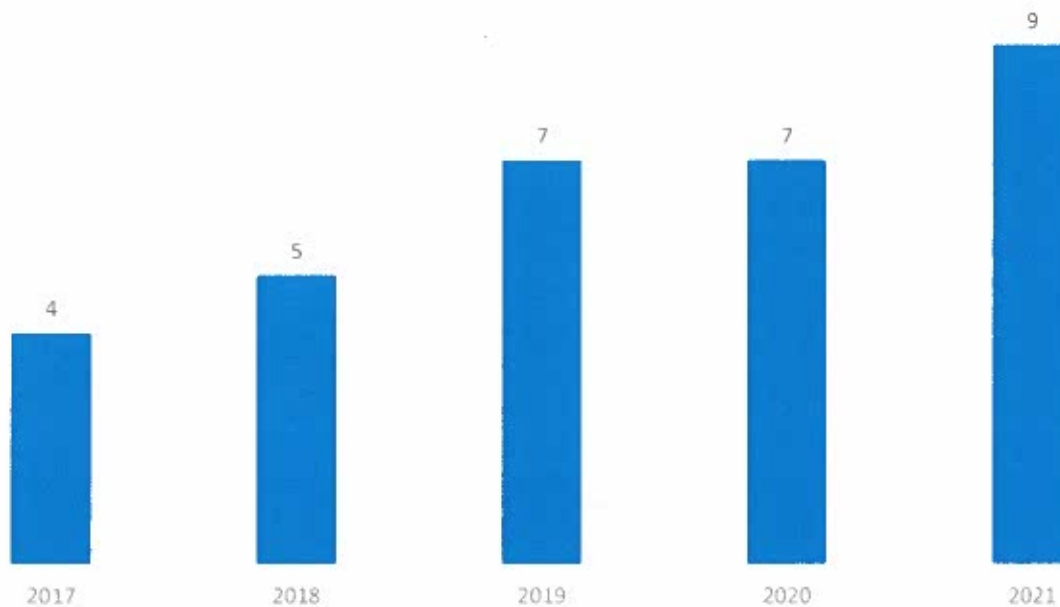


Table: 2 - 5**Murder****Trends By Month: 2017 - 2021**

| Calendar Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| January | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| February | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| March | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| April | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| May | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| June | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| July | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| August | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| September | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| October | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| November | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| December | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Percent Change | 33.3 | 25.0 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 28.6 |
| Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.1 |
| Population | 162,625 | 163,097 | 163,570 | 164,047 | 168,801 |

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

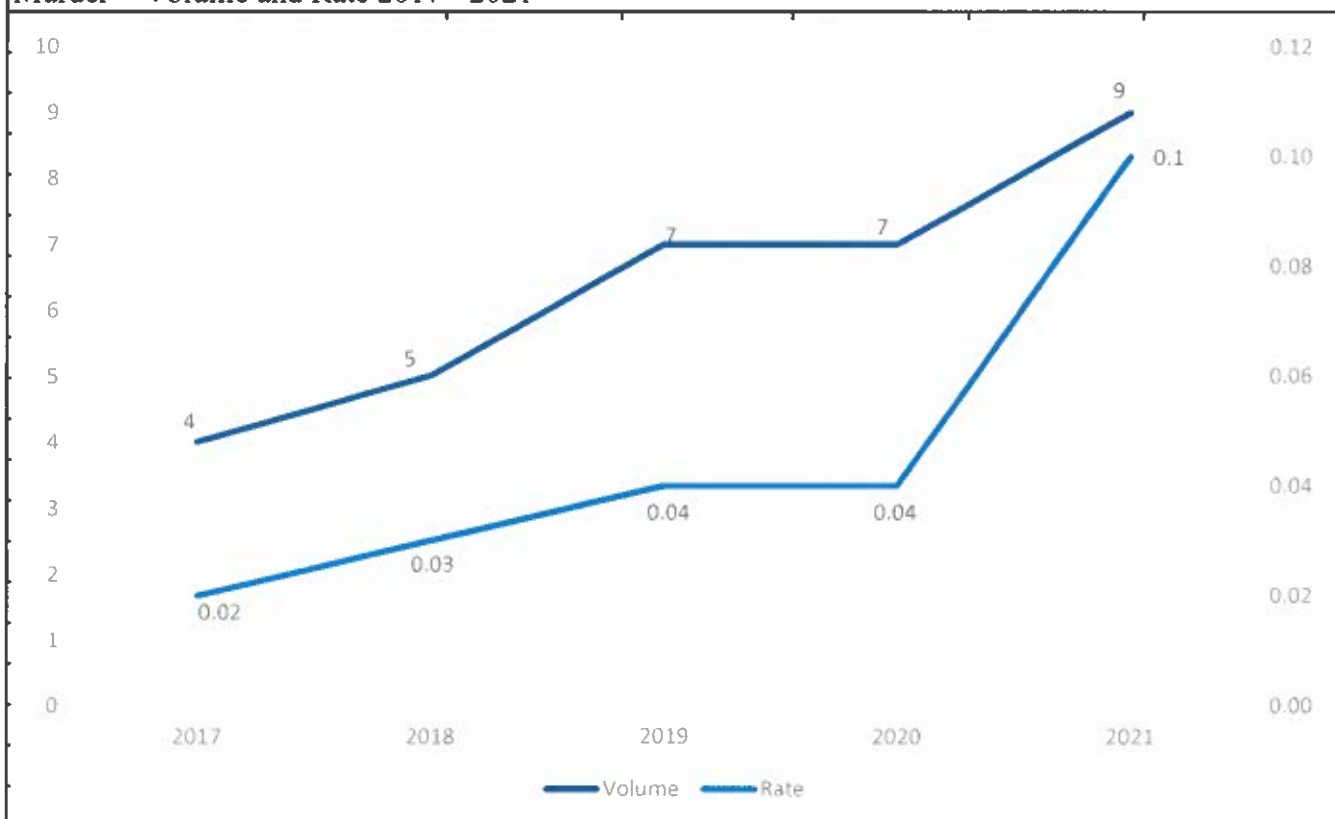
Figure: 2 - 8**Murder - Volume and Rate 2017 - 2021**

Table: 2 - 6

Murder

Cleared by Arrest, 2021

| Trends | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| Volume | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Cleared by Arrest | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Percent Cleared by Arrest | 50.0 | 80.0 | 85.7 | 100.0 | 88.9 |

Figure: 2 - 9

Murder

Volume, Cleared By Arrest

Trends: 2017 - 2021

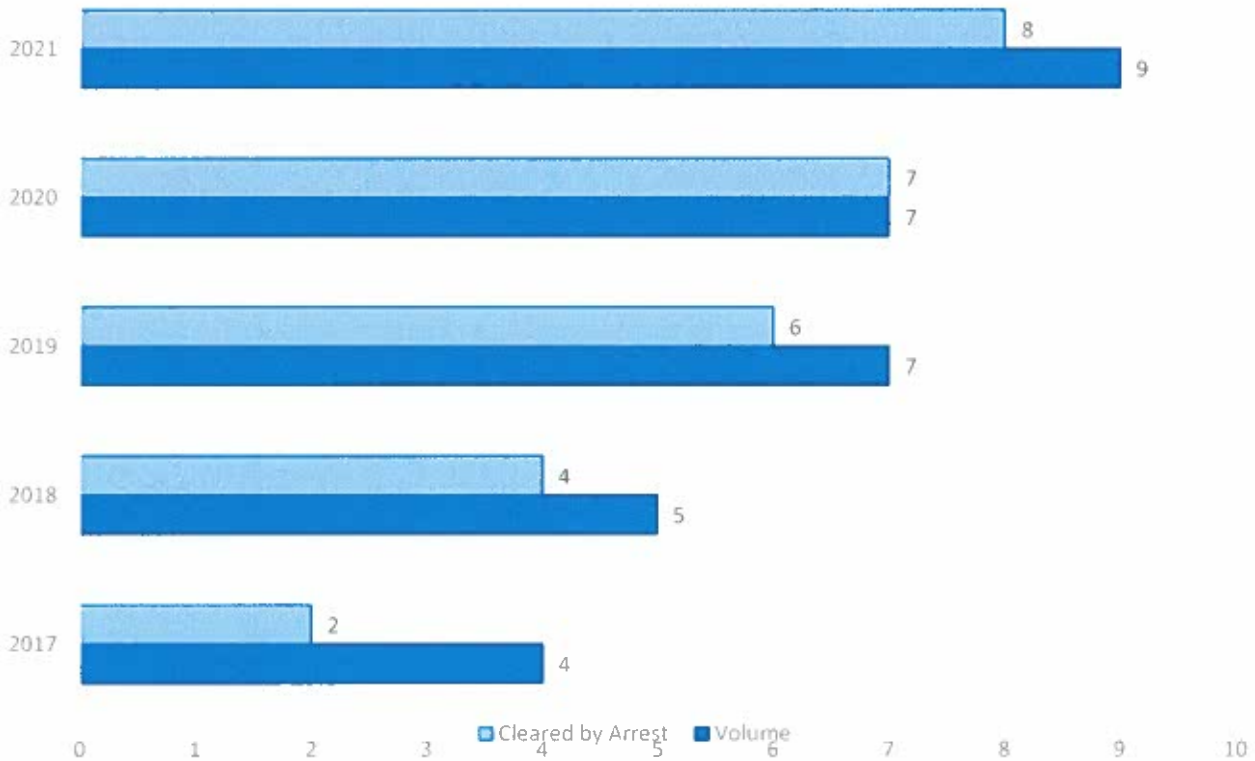


Table: 2 - 7**Murder
Victims****No. By Age, Sex, and Race, 2021**

| No. | Age | Sex | Race | Victim Relationship to Offender |
|-----|-----|--------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 51 | Male | Chamorro | Friends |
| 2 | 41 | Male | Guamanian | Friends |
| 3 | 63 | Male | Chamorro | Friends |
| 4 | 25 | Male | Chamorro | Friends |
| 5 | 39 | Female | Chamorro | Acquaintances Intimate |
| 6 | 44 | Male | Chamorro | Friends |
| 7 | 23 | Male | Pohnpeian | Unknown |
| 8 | 44 | Male | White | Friends |
| 9 | 23 | Male | Chuukese | Unknown |

Table: 2 - 8**Murder****Victim/Offender by Age, 2021**

| No. | Victim Age | Offender Age |
|-----|------------|--------------|
| 1 | 51 | 40 |
| 2 | 41 | 37/41 |
| 3 | 63 | 59/32 |
| 4 | 25 | 37 |
| 5 | 39 | 27 |
| 6 | 44 | 39/26 |
| 7 | 23 | 31/22 |
| 8 | 44 | 27 |
| 9 | 23 | Unknown |

Table: 2 - 9**Murder****Victim/Offender by Race, 2021**

| No. | Victim Race | Offender Race |
|-----|-------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Chamorro | Chamorro |
| 2 | Guamanian | Guamanian/Guamanian |
| 3 | Chamorro | Chamorro/Chamorro |
| 4 | Chamorro | Chamorro |
| 5 | Chamorro | African American |
| 6 | Chamorro | Guamanian/Chamorro |
| 7 | Pohnpeian | Samoan/Samoan |
| 8 | White | Russian |
| 9 | Chuukese | Unknown |

Table: 2 - 10**Murder****Victim by Race, 2021****Race of Victim**

| Pacific Islander | White | Micronesia | Asian | Unknown |
|------------------|-------|------------|-------|---------|
| 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

Murder**Offender by Race, 2021****Race of Offender**

| Pacific Islander | White / Black | Micronesia | Asian | Unknown |
|------------------|---------------|------------|-------|---------|
| 10 | 1 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Table: 2- 11**Murder****Offenders by Age, Sex and Race, 2021**

| | <u>Age</u> | <u>Sex</u> | <u>Race</u> |
|---|------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 40 | Male | Chamorro |
| 2 | 37/41 | Male/Male | Guamanian/Guamanian |
| 3 | 59/32 | Male/Female | Chamorro/Chamorro |
| 4 | 37 | Male | Chamorro |
| 5 | 27 | Male | African American |
| 6 | 39/26 | Male/Male | Guamanian/Chamorro |
| 7 | 31/22 | Male/Male | Samoaan/Samoan |
| 8 | 27 | Male | Russian |
| 9 | Unknown | Unkown | Unknown |

Table: 2- 12**Murder****Offenders, Weapons Used, 2021**

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Knife |
| 2 | Handgun |
| 3 | Hammer, Scissor and Gun |
| 4 | Revolver |
| 5 | Knife |
| 6 | Knife |
| 7 | Physical Altercation |
| 8 | Knife |
| 9 | Unknown |

Table: 2 - 13**Murder****Offenders, By Circumstances, 2021**

| | <u>Age</u> | <u>Circumstances</u> |
|---|------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 40 | Domestic Dispute |
| 2 | 37/41 | Domestic Dispute |
| 3 | 59/32 | Domestic Dispute |
| 4 | 37 | Domestic Dispute |
| 5 | 27 | Acquitances Intimate |
| 6 | 39/26 | Domestic Dispute |
| 7 | 31/22 | Domestic Dispute |
| 8 | 27 | Domestic Dispute |
| 9 | Unknown | Unknown |

Table: 2 - 14**Murder****Offender, by Situation: 2021**

| | <u>Age</u> | <u>Situation</u> |
|---|------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 40 | Single Victim/Single Offender |
| 2 | 37/41 | Single Victim/Multiple Offenders |
| 3 | 59/32 | Single Victim/Multiple Offenders |
| 4 | 37 | Single Victim/Single Offenders |
| 5 | 27 | Single Victim/Single Offenders |
| 6 | 39/26 | Single Victim/Multiple Offenders |
| 7 | 31/22 | Single Victim/Multiple Offenders |
| 8 | 27 | Single Victim/Single Offender |
| 9 | Unknown | Unknown |

Rape

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

Rape

Volume Trends: 2017 - 2021

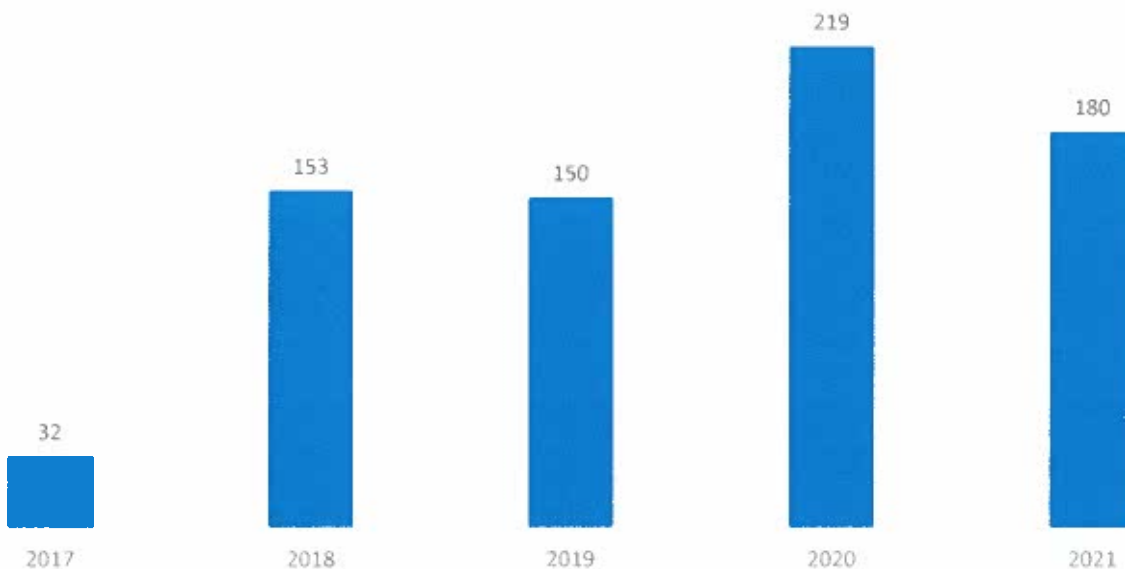


Table: 2 - 15**Rape**

Trends by Month: 2017 - 2021

| Calendar Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| January | 6 | 15 | 14 | 28 | 17 |
| February | 2 | 12 | 12 | 25 | 12 |
| March | 5 | 15 | 7 | 14 | 18 |
| April | 0 | 16 | 18 | 10 | 14 |
| May | 2 | 18 | 17 | 21 | 11 |
| June | 1 | 10 | 12 | 24 | 18 |
| July | 4 | 7 | 10 | 38 | 16 |
| August | 1 | 10 | 8 | 14 | 16 |
| September | 2 | 8 | 19 | 12 | 10 |
| October | 2 | 13 | 14 | 7 | 19 |
| November | 2 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 11 |
| December | 5 | 17 | 6 | 13 | 18 |
| Total | 32 | 153 | 150 | 219 | 180 |
| Percent Change | -69.0 | 378.1 | -2.0 | 46.0 | -17.8 |
| Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Population | 162,625 | 163,097 | 163,570 | 164,047 | 168,801 |

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

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

Figure: 2 - 11**Rape**

Volume and Rate, Trends: 2017 -2021

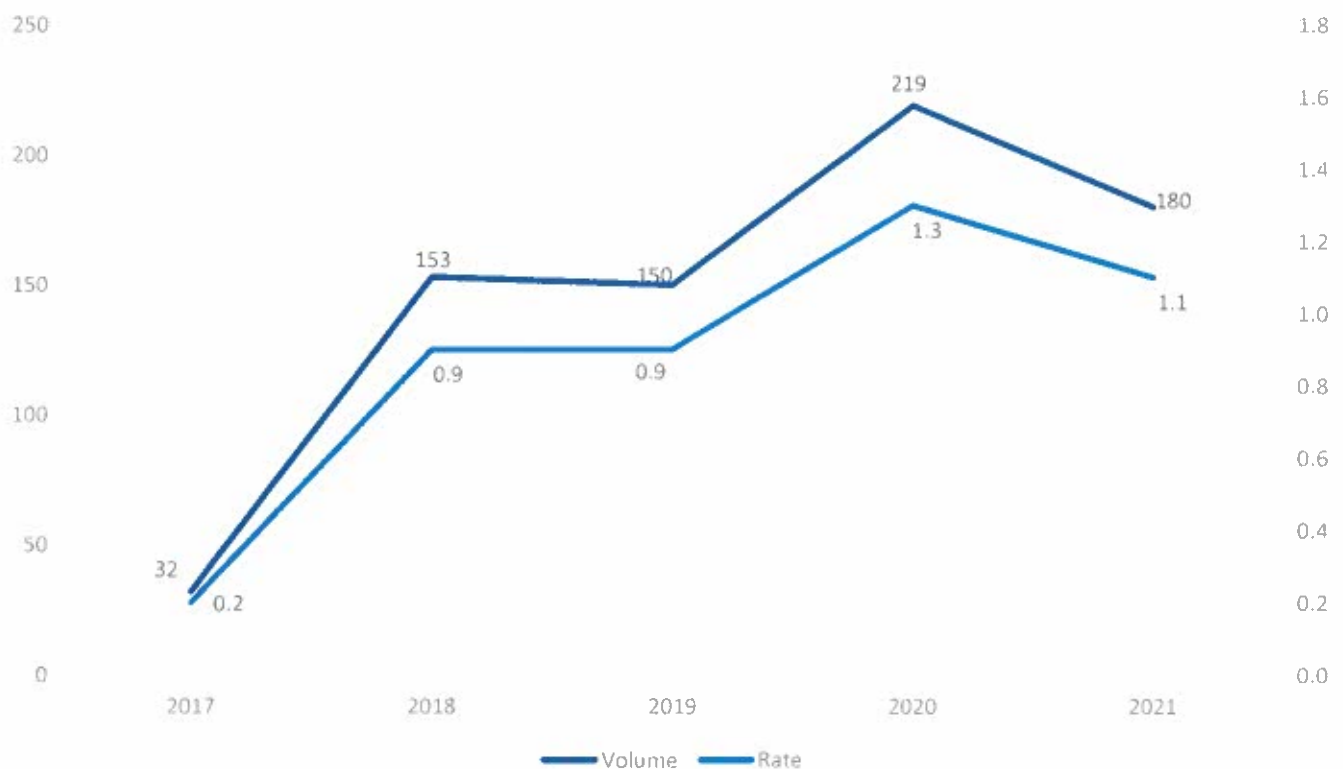


Table: 2 - 16

Rape

By Type, 2021

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| CSC-1st Degree (Penetration)(Incest) | 45 |
| CSC-2nd Degree (Contact)(Incest) | 63 |
| CSC-3rd Degree (Penetration) | 30 |
| CSC-4th Degree (Contact) | 39 |
| Assault with Intent to Commit CSC | 3 |
| GTotals | 180 |

Table: 2 - 17

Rape

Volume and Cleared by Arrest, 2017 - 2021

| Trends | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Volume | 35 | 153 | 150 | 219 | 180 |
| Cleared by Arrest | 32 | 58 | 85 | 69 | 56 |
| <i>Percent Cleared by Arrest</i> | 91.4 | 37.9 | 56.7 | 31.5 | 31.1 |

Figure: 2 - 12

Rape

Volume and Cleared by Arrest, Trends 2017 - 2021

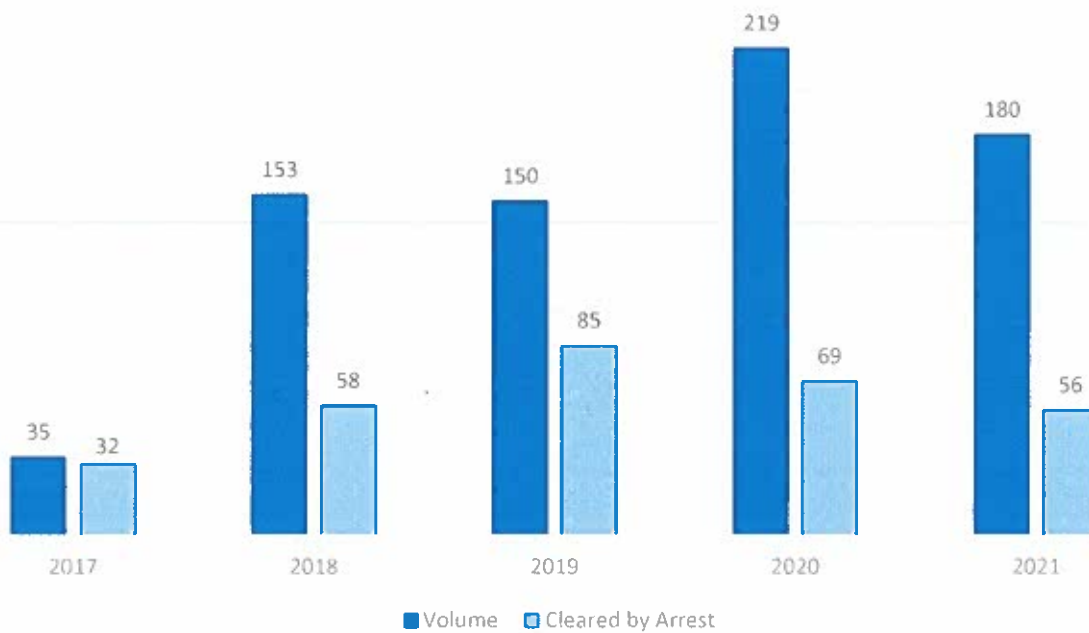


Table 2 - 18

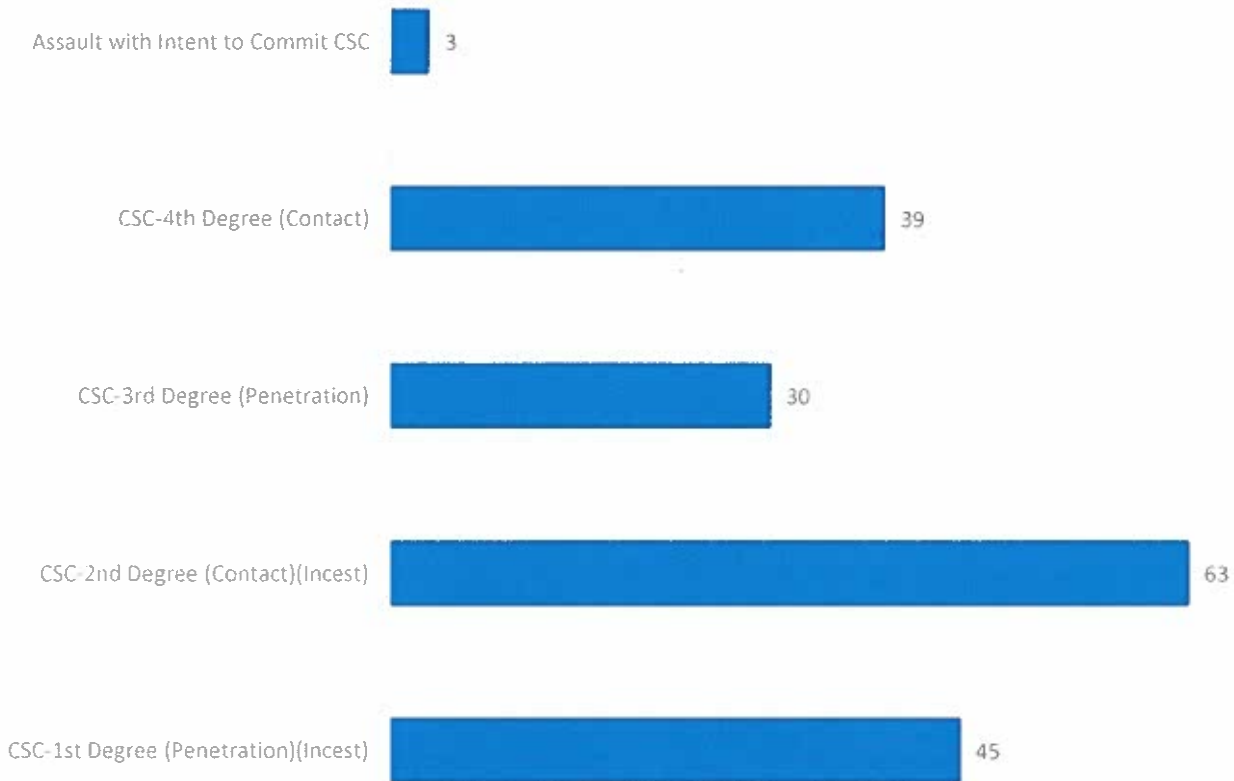
Rape Offenses, 2021

| Criminal Sexual Conduct Incident Description | Number Reported |
|--|-----------------|
| CSC-1st Degree (Penetration)(Incest) | 45 |
| CSC-2nd Degree (Contact)(Incest) | 63 |
| CSC-3rd Degree (Penetration) | 30 |
| CSC-4th Degree (Contact) | 39 |
| Assault with Intent to Commit CSC | 3 |

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

Figure 2 - 13

Rape Offenses, 2021



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, 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 - 14

Robbery

Volume, Trends: 2017 - 2021

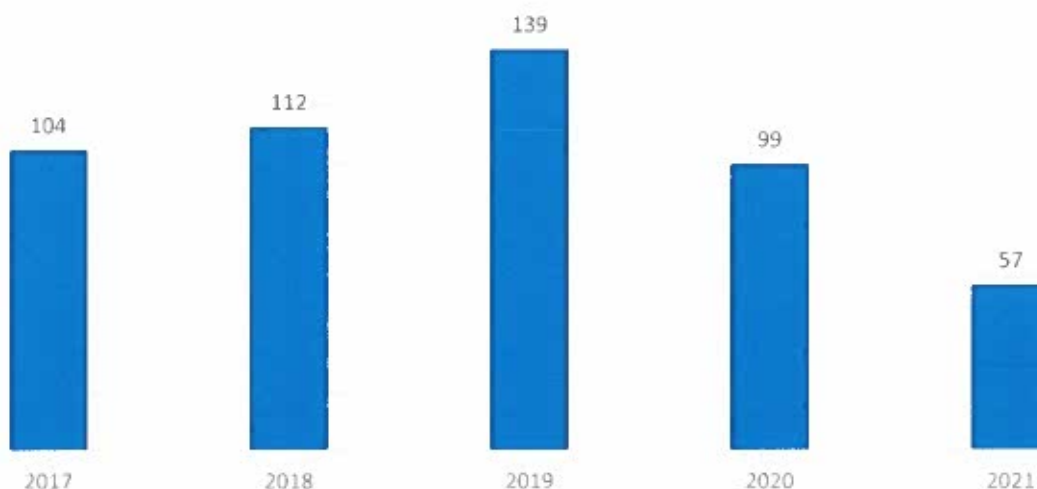


Table: 2 - 19**Robbery**

Trends by Month: 2017 - 2021

| Calender Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| January | 6 | 9 | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| February | 5 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 6 |
| March | 10 | 5 | 14 | 17 | 5 |
| April | 15 | 5 | 19 | 10 | 6 |
| May | 8 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 1 |
| June | 5 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 3 |
| July | 7 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| August | 10 | 16 | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| September | 6 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 5 |
| October | 6 | 13 | 17 | 5 | 10 |
| November | 15 | 10 | 15 | 9 | 5 |
| December | 11 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Total | 104 | 112 | 139 | 99 | 57 |
| Percent Change | 31.6 | 7.7 | 24.1 | -28.8 | -42.4 |
| Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Population | 162,625 | 163,097 | 163,570 | 164,047 | 168,801 |

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 15**Robbery**

Volume and Rate, Trends: 2017 - 2021

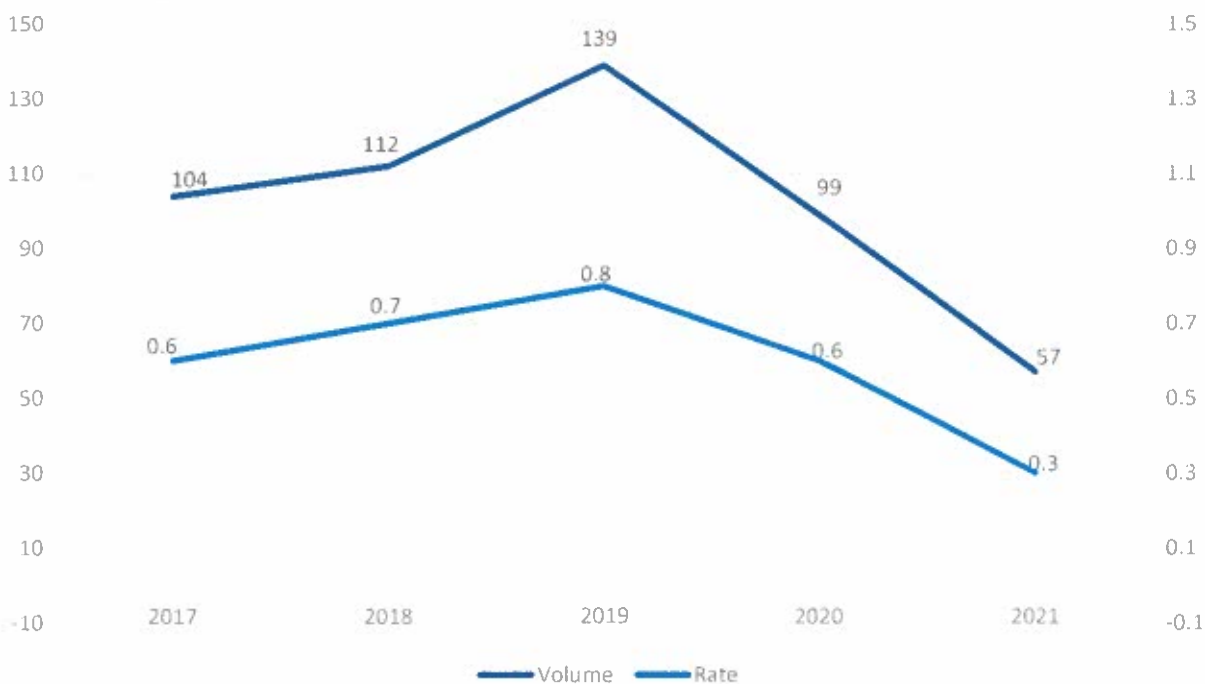


Table: 2 - 20

Robbery

By Location

| Trends: 2017 - 2021 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Street/Highway | 8 | 30 | 28 | 19 | 21 |
| Commercial House | 1 | 15 | 30 | 3 | 6 |
| Gas, Service Station | 4 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 2 |
| Convenience Store | 6 | 15 | 21 | 34 | 2 |
| Residence (anywhere on premise) | 10 | 12 | 18 | 16 | 23 |
| Bank | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | 75 | 21 | 29 | 10 | 1 |
| Unknown/Not Stated | 0 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 1 |
| Total | 104 | 112 | 139 | 99 | 57 |

Figure: 2 - 16

Robbery

By Location, Trends: 2017 - 2021

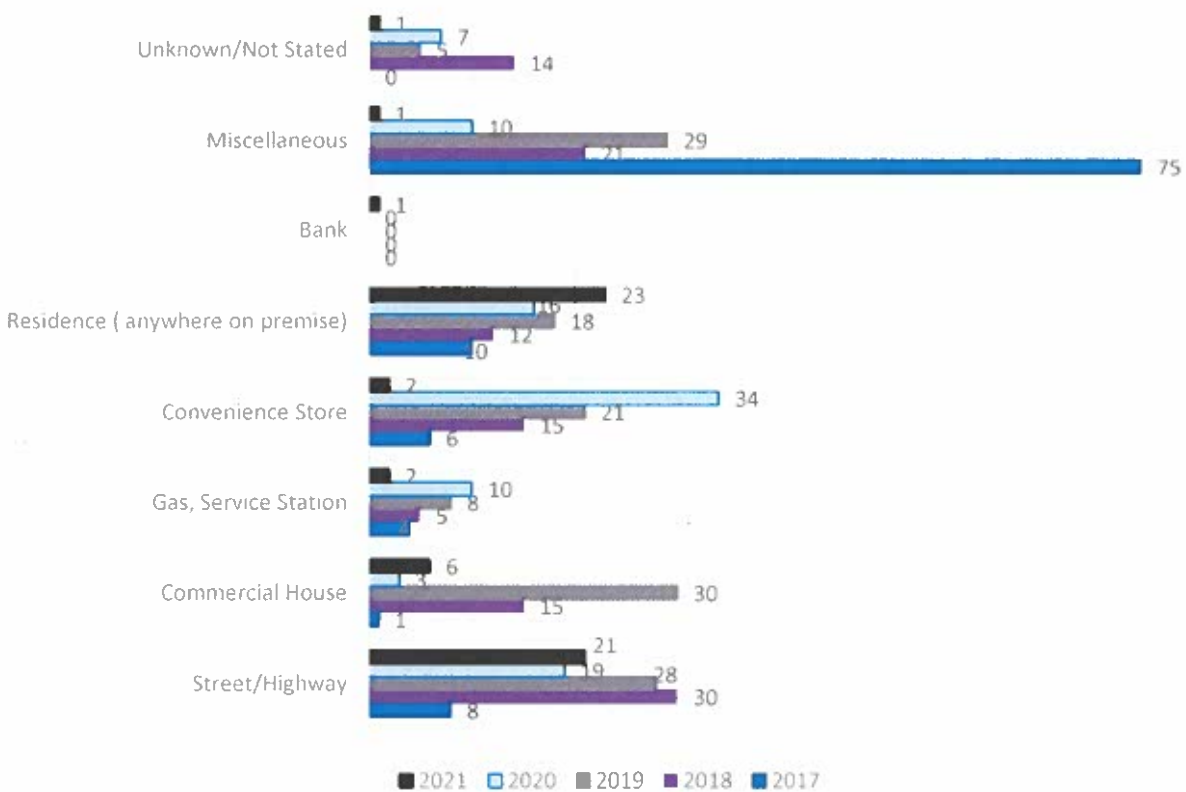


Table: 2 - 21

Robbery

Percent Distribution, by Location, 2021

| Robbery Categories | Total | Percent Distribution |
|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------|
| Street/Highway | 21 | 36.8 |
| Commercial House | 6 | 10.5 |
| Gas, Service Station | 2 | 3.5 |
| Convenience Store | 2 | 3.5 |
| Residence (anywhere on premise) | 23 | 40.4 |
| Bank | 1 | 1.8 |
| Miscellaneous | 1 | 1.8 |
| Unknown/Not Stated | 1 | 1.8 |

Figure: 2 - 17

Robbery

Percent Distribution, by Location, 2021

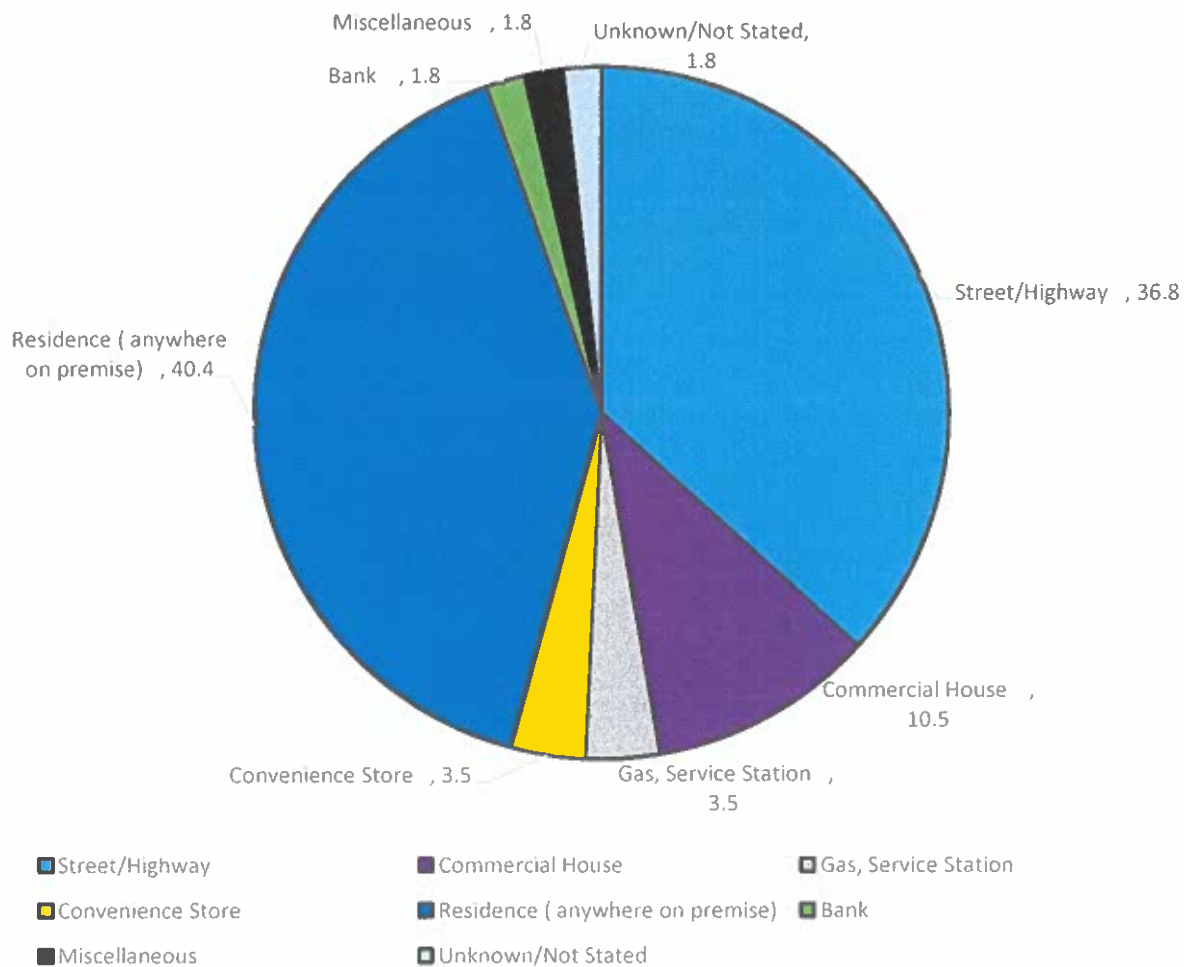


Table: 2 - 22

2021, Robbery by Category

Percent Distribution

| | Volume | Percent Distribution |
|--|--------|----------------------|
| Carjacking | 9 | 15.8 |
| Robbery 1st. Degree (attempt to kill another) | 1 | 1.8 |
| Robbery 1st. Degree (inflict or attempt to inflict bodily injury) | 6 | 10.5 |
| Robbery 2nd. Degree (inflicts serious bodily injury) | 6 | 10.5 |
| Robbery 2nd. Degree (threatens or intentionally puts one in fear of immediate serious bodily injury) | 5 | 8.8 |
| Robbery 2nd. Degree (armed or display what appear to be explosives or a deadly weapon) | 5 | 8.8 |
| Robbery 3rd. Degree (physical force) | 21 | 36.8 |
| Robbery 3rd. Degree (threatens another with fear or use of force) | 4 | 7.0 |
| Grand Total | 57 | 100 |

Figure: 2 - 18

Robbery

2021, By Category

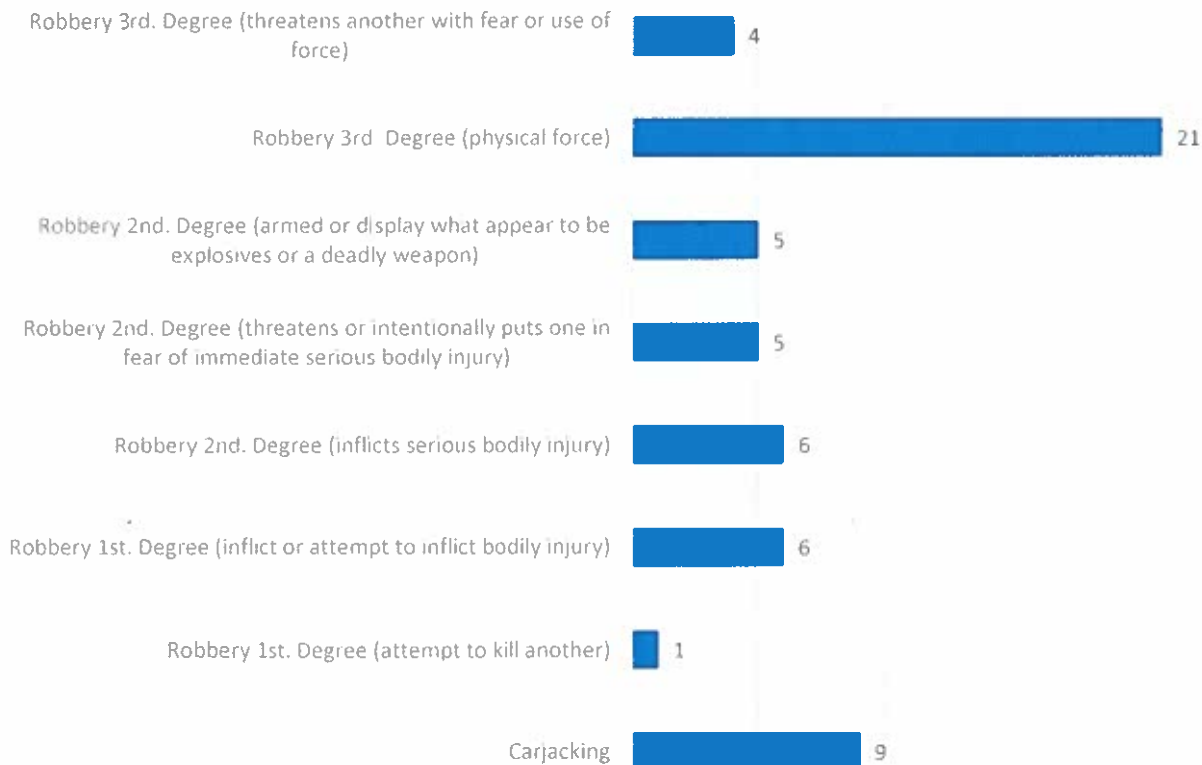


Table: 2 - 23

Robbery

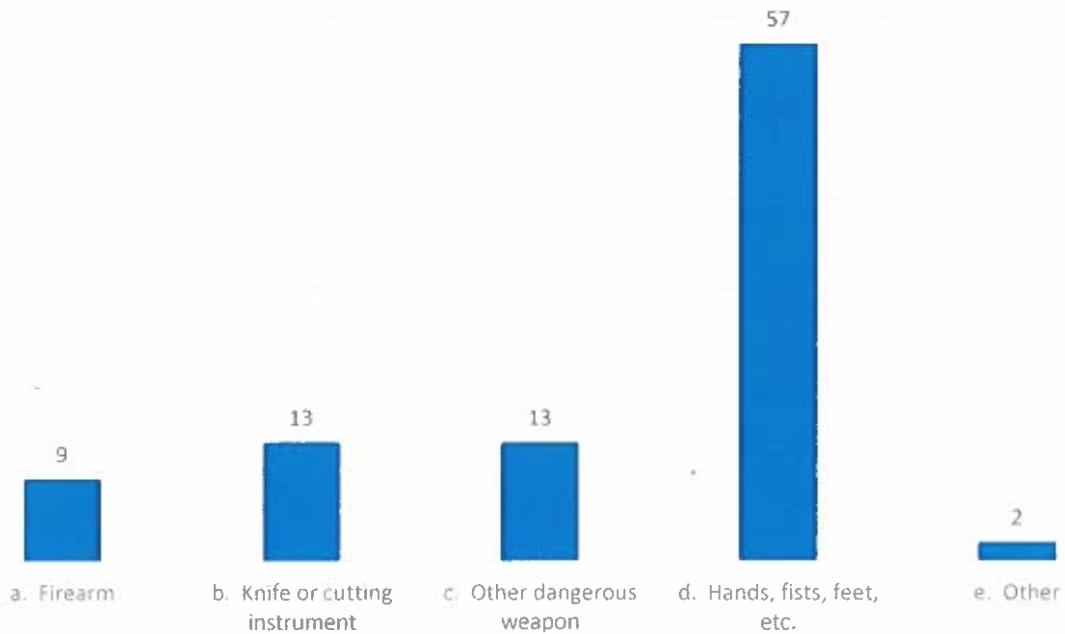
Type of Weapons Used: 2021

| | Volume | Percent Distribution |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| a. Firearm | 9 | 9.6 |
| b. Knife or cutting instrument | 13 | 14 |
| c. Other dangerous weapon | 13 | 14 |
| d. Hands, fists, feet, etc. | 57 | 60.6 |
| e. Other | 2 | 2.1 |
| Grand Total | 94 | 100 |

Figure 2-19

Robbery

2021, 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 - 20

Aggravated Assault

Volume, Trends: 2017 - 2021

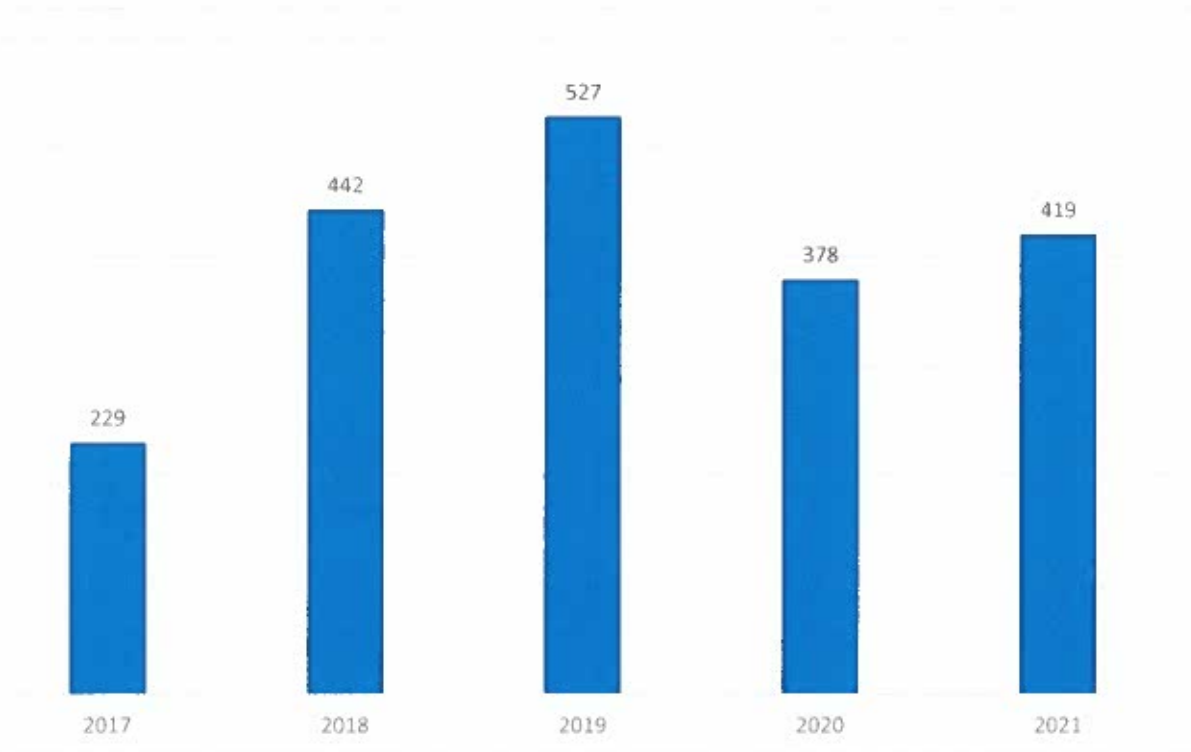


Table: 2 - 24**Aggravated Assault**

Trends by Month: 2017 - 2021

| Calendar Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| January | 14 | 46 | 33 | 44 | 37 |
| February | 15 | 36 | 56 | 39 | 27 |
| March | 31 | 37 | 40 | 41 | 34 |
| April | 15 | 26 | 38 | 22 | 41 |
| May | 17 | 44 | 32 | 29 | 35 |
| June | 17 | 25 | 44 | 35 | 44 |
| July | 21 | 27 | 70 | 26 | 46 |
| August | 17 | 35 | 30 | 39 | 39 |
| September | 16 | 40 | 52 | 33 | 36 |
| October | 24 | 44 | 37 | 28 | 26 |
| November | 20 | 38 | 48 | 20 | 28 |
| December | 22 | 44 | 47 | 22 | 26 |
| Total | 229 | 442 | 527 | 378 | 419 |
| Percent Change | 46.8 | 93.0 | 19.2 | -28.3 | 10.8 |
| Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants | 1.4 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Population | 162,625 | 163,097 | 163,570 | 164,047 | 168,801 |

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

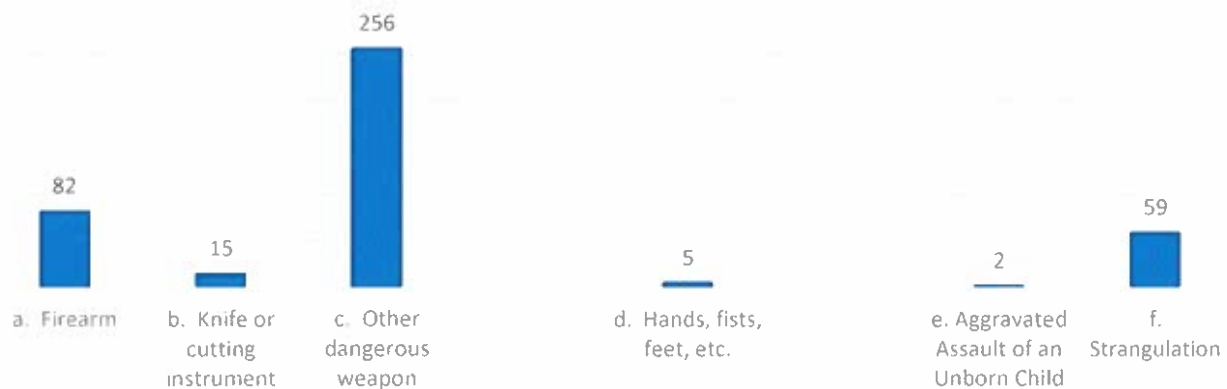
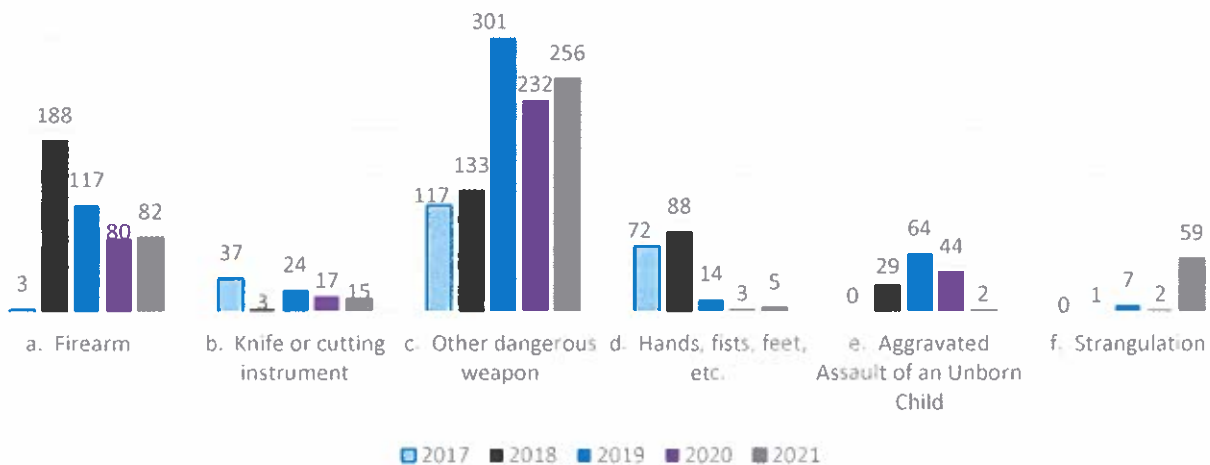
Figure: 2 - 21**Aggravated Assault:**

Volume, Rate and Trends: 2017 - 2021



Table: 2 - 25**Aggravated Assault, 2017 - 2021**

| Types of Weapons Used | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| a. Firearm | 3 | 188 | 117 | 80 | 82 |
| b. Knife or cutting instrument | 37 | 3 | 24 | 17 | 15 |
| c. Other dangerous weapon | 117 | 133 | 301 | 232 | 256 |
| d. Hands, fists, feet, etc. | 72 | 88 | 14 | 3 | 5 |
| e. Aggravated Assault of an Unborn Child | 0 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| f. Strangulation | 0 | 29 | 64 | 44 | 59 |

Figure: 2 - 22**Aggravated Assault****Types of Weapons Used, Volume, 2021****Figure: 2 - 23****Aggravated Assault****Types of Weapons Used, Trends 2017 - 2021**

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: 2017 - 2021

| Calendar Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 318 | 367 | 362 | 408 | 256 |
| February | 327 | 308 | 435 | 323 | 280 |
| March | 331 | 268 | 384 | 281 | 345 |
| April | 235 | 379 | 409 | 208 | 275 |
| May | 305 | 327 | 470 | 211 | 247 |
| June | 290 | 253 | 339 | 203 | 283 |
| July | 231 | 314 | 278 | 206 | 319 |
| August | 257 | 335 | 330 | 231 | 345 |
| September | 314 | 310 | 325 | 202 | 245 |
| October | 324 | 293 | 342 | 207 | 373 |
| November | 393 | 310 | 380 | 194 | 374 |
| December | 331 | 300 | 492 | 187 | 328 |
| Total | 3656 | 3764 | 4546 | 2861 | 3670 |
| Percent Change | -2.3 | 2.95 | 20.8 | -37.1 | 28.3 |
| Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants | 22.3 | 23.1 | 27.79 | 17.44 | 21.7 |
| Population | 162,625 | 163,097 | 163,570 | 164,047 | 168,801 |

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 24

Property Crimes

Volume , Trends: 2017 - 2021

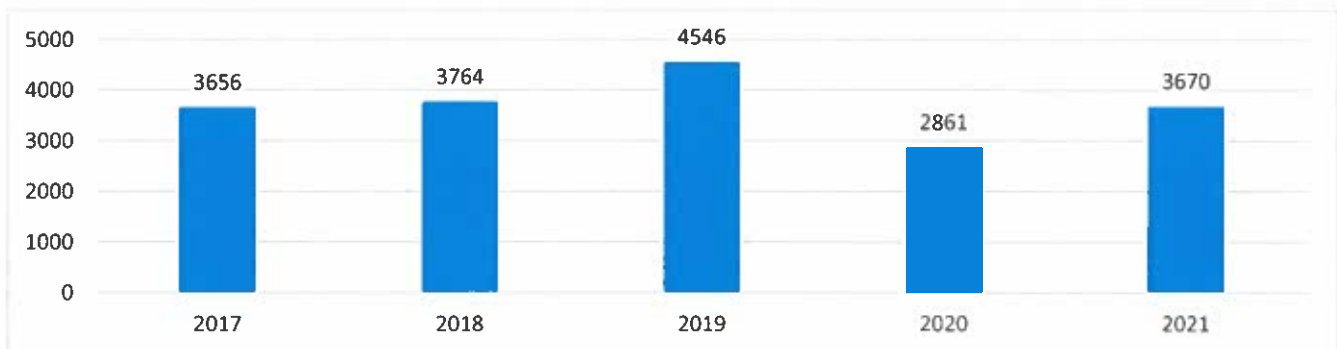


Table: 2 - 27

Property Crimes

Trends: 2017 - 2021

| Offense Classification | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Burglary | 1689 | 1608 | 2269 | 1324 | 1272 |
| Larceny-Theft | 1638 | 1719 | 1779 | 1162 | 2048 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 320 | 417 | 485 | 364 | 330 |
| Arson | 9 | 20 | 13 | 11 | 20 |

Figure: 2 - 25

Property Crimes

By Crime Classification, Trends: 2016 - 2020

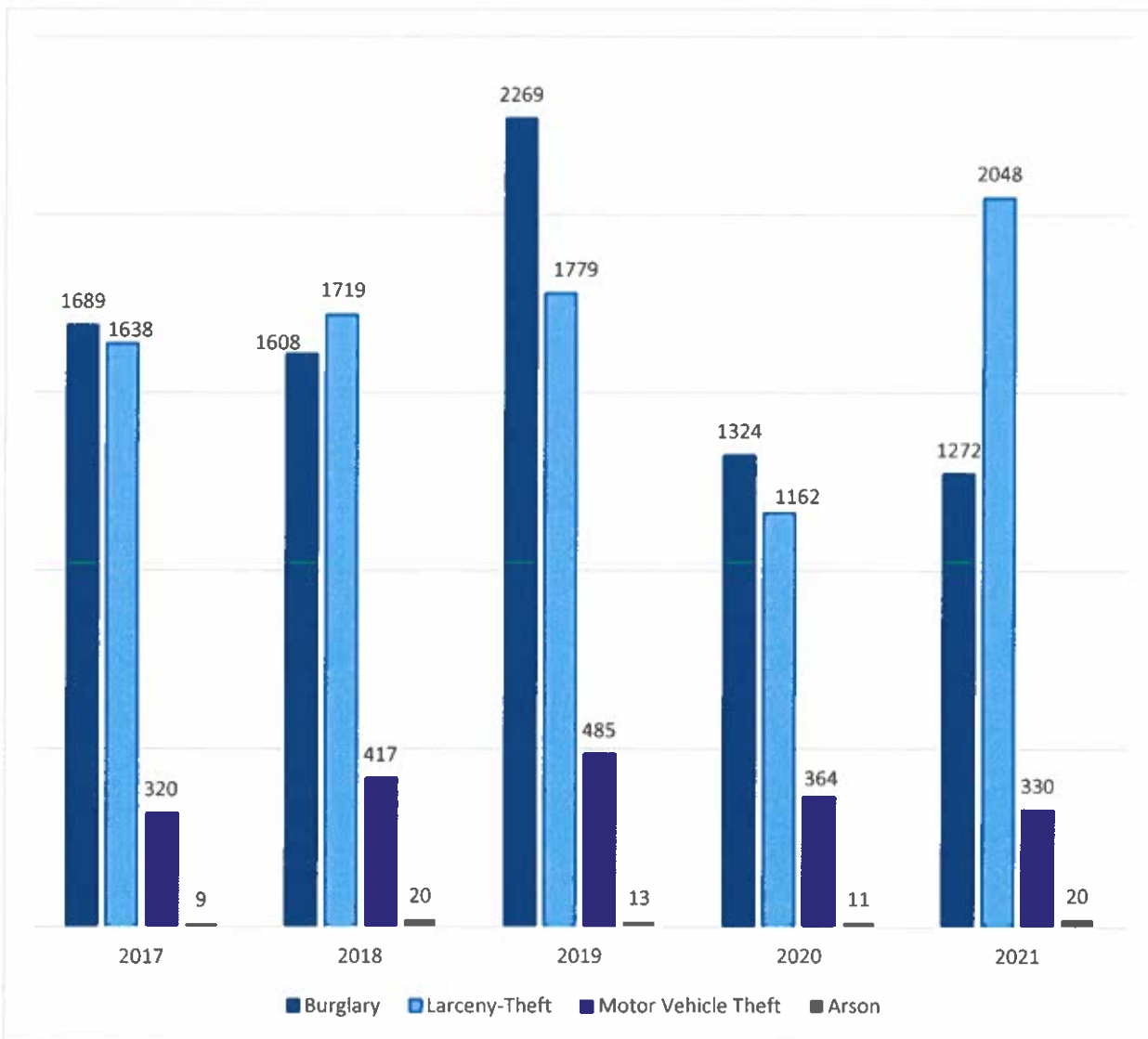


Table: 2 - 28

Property Crimes

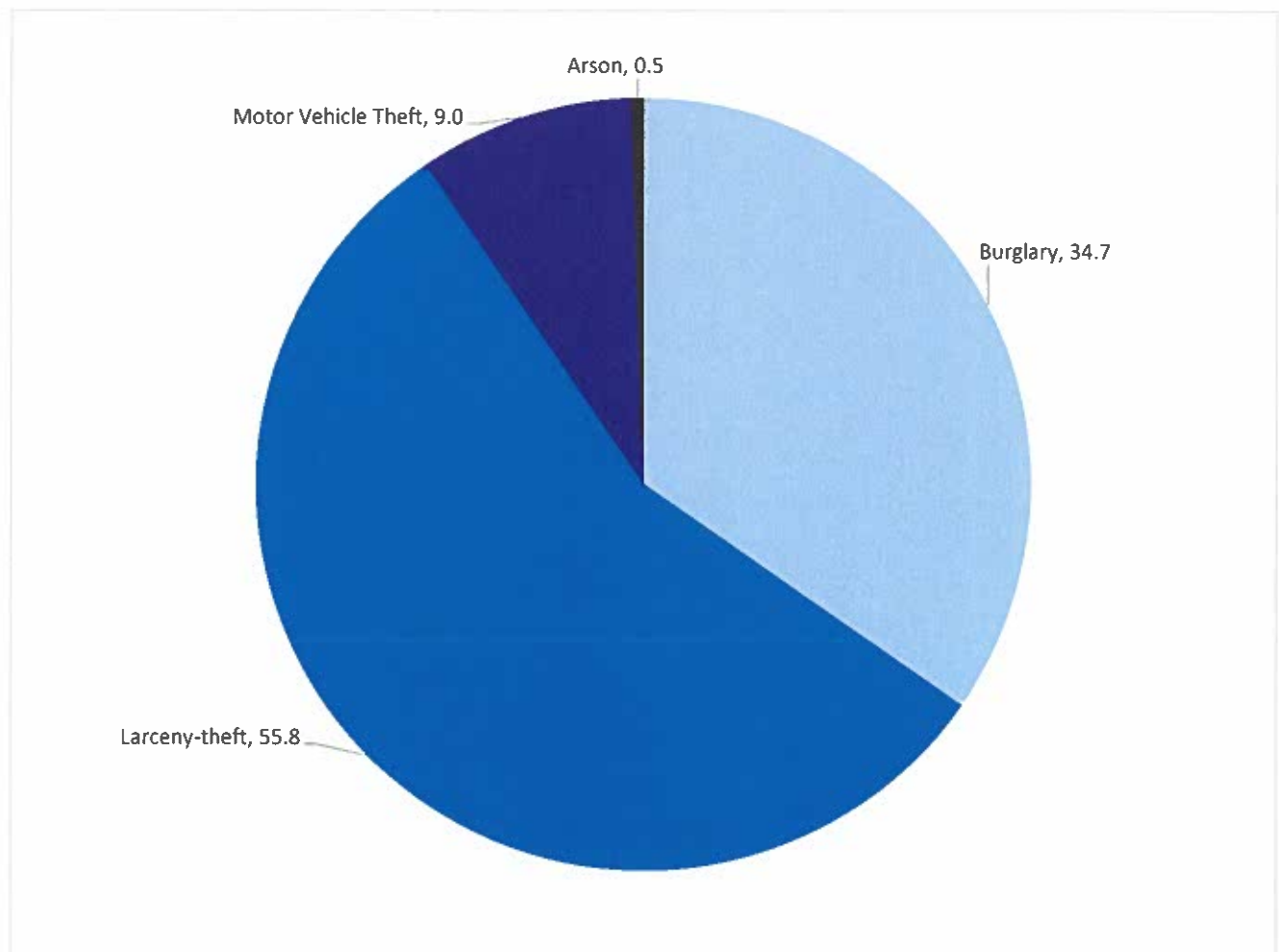
Volume and Percent Distribution, 2021

| Offense Classification | Percent Distribution |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Burglary | 34.7 |
| Larceny-theft | 55.8 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 9.0 |
| Arson | 0.5 |

Figure: 2 - 26

Property Crimes

Percent Distribution, 2021



Burglary

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
- Barn
- Cabin
- Church
- Condominium
- Dwelling House
- Factory
- Garage
- Other Building
- Outbuilding
- Room
- School
- Storage Facility
- Vessel (ship)
- Warehouse
- Public Building
- Office
- 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**

Trends by Month: 2017 - 2021

| Calendar Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January | 151 | 162 | 161 | 191 | 86 |
| February | 154 | 122 | 239 | 153 | 98 |
| March | 159 | 107 | 201 | 139 | 122 |
| April | 100 | 179 | 229 | 100 | 98 |
| May | 125 | 130 | 255 | 101 | 80 |
| June | 128 | 91 | 172 | 86 | 86 |
| July | 97 | 141 | 126 | 78 | 102 |
| August | 136 | 151 | 147 | 95 | 130 |
| September | 148 | 145 | 146 | 106 | 97 |
| October | 148 | 118 | 158 | 94 | 134 |
| November | 181 | 138 | 192 | 93 | 134 |
| December | 162 | 124 | 243 | 88 | 105 |
| Total | 1689 | 1608 | 2269 | 1324 | 1272 |
| Percent Change | 4.8 | -4.8 | 41.1 | -41.6 | -3.9 |
| Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants | 10.3 | 9.9 | 13.9 | 8.1 | 7.5 |
| Population | 162,625 | 163,097 | 163,570 | 164,047 | 168,801 |

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 27**Burglary**

Volume, Rate and Trends: 2017 - 2021

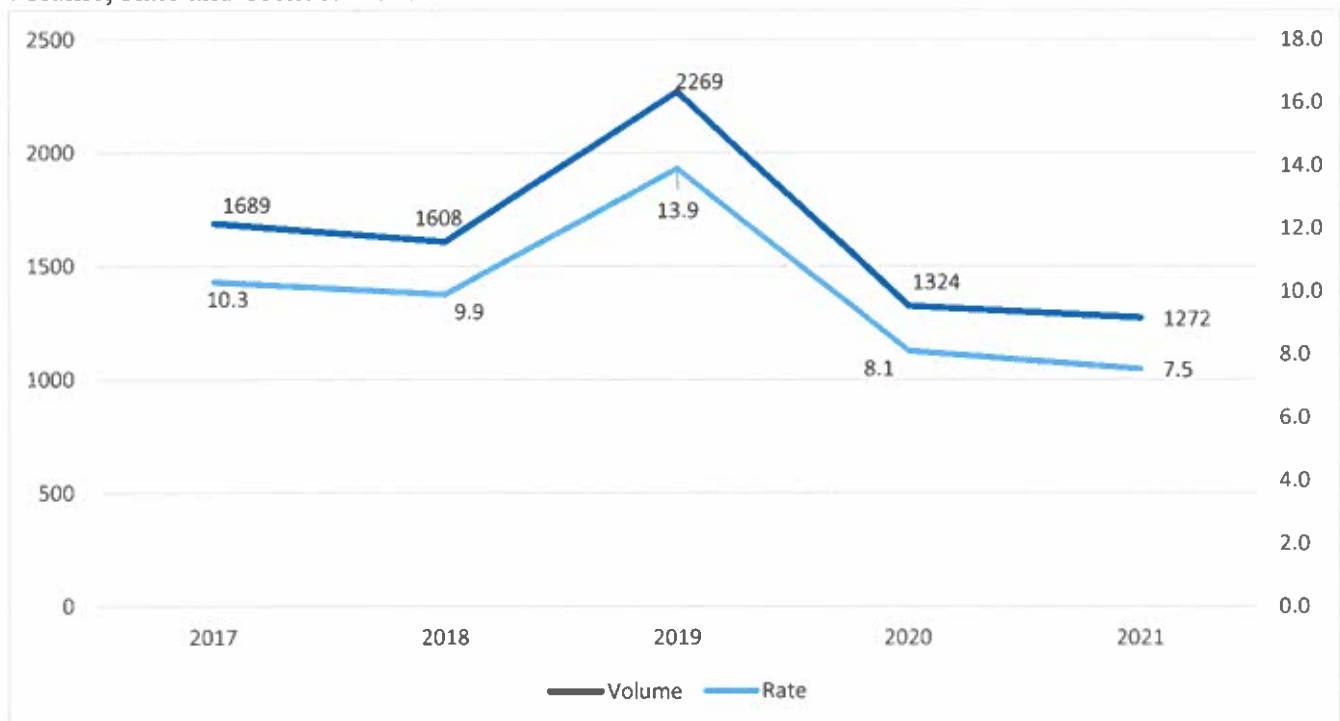


Table: 2 - 30

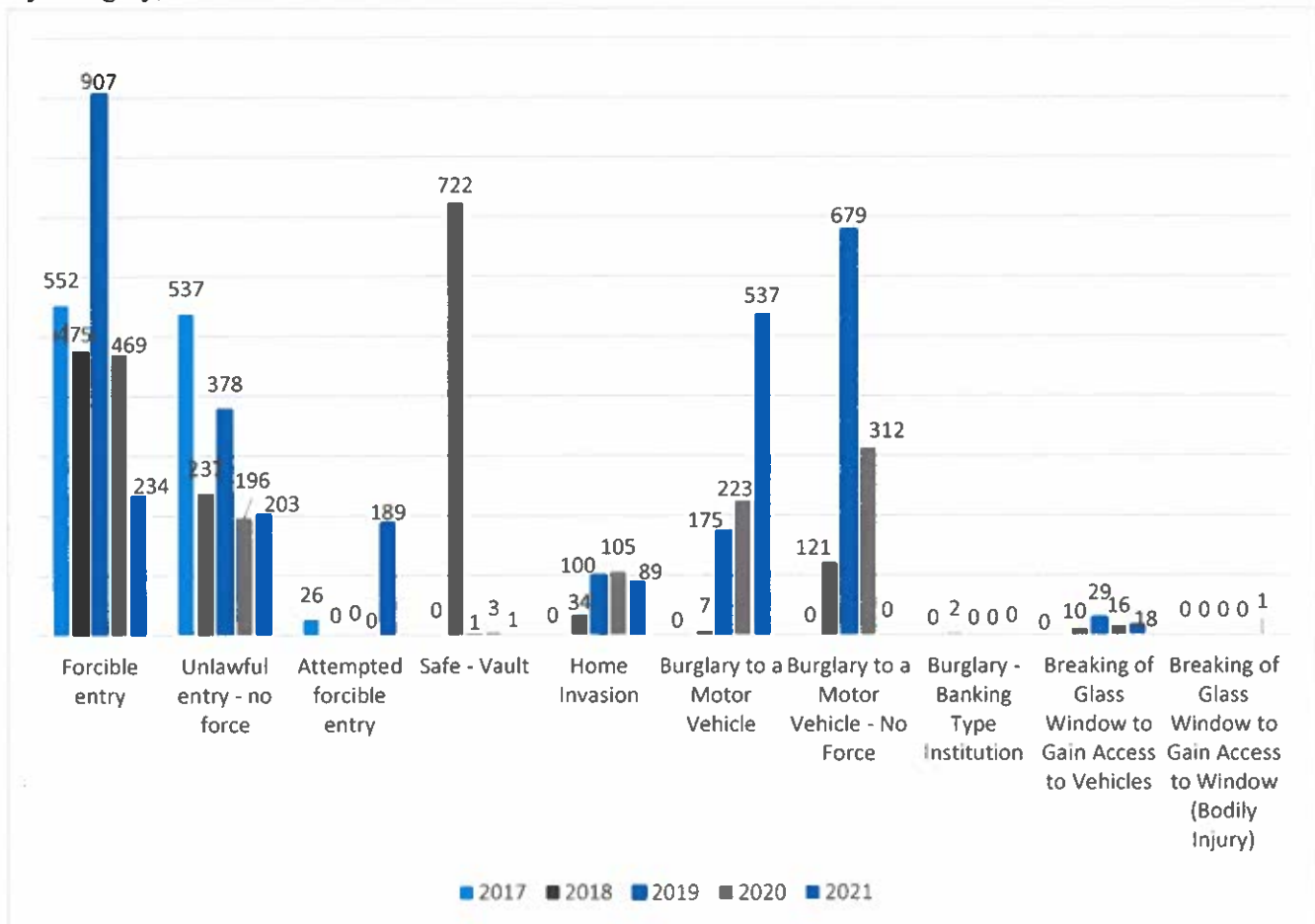
Burglary, by Category

| Trends: 2017 - 2021 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| Forcible entry | 552 | 475 | 907 | 469 | 234 |
| Unlawful entry - no force | 537 | 237 | 378 | 196 | 203 |
| Attempted forcible entry | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 189 |
| Safe - Vault | * | 722 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Home Invasion | * | 34 | 100 | 105 | 89 |
| Burglary to a Motor Vehicle | * | 7 | 175 | 223 | 537 |
| Burglary to a Motor Vehicle - No Force | * | 121 | 679 | 312 | 0 |
| Burglary - Banking Type Institution | * | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Breaking of Glass Window to Gain Access to Vehicles | * | 10 | 29 | 16 | 18 |
| Breaking of Glass Window to Gain Access to Window (Bodily Injury) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Figure: 2 - 28

Burglary

By Category, 2017 - 2021



*-denotes not previously categorized

Larceny/Theft Offenses

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.

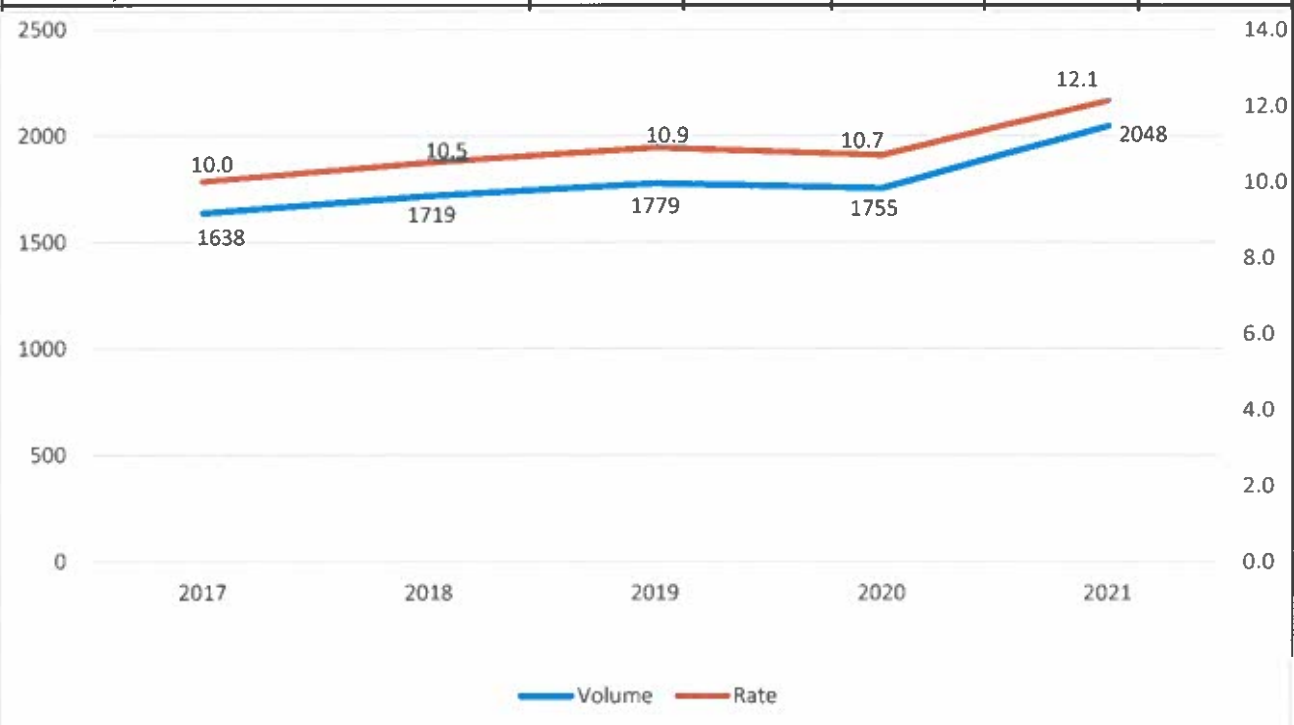
Table: 2 - 31**Larceny Theft**

Trends by Month: 2017 - 2021

| Calendar Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| January | 133 | 175 | 159 | 256 | 144 |
| February | 156 | 172 | 158 | 223 | 158 |
| March | 142 | 139 | 157 | 176 | 195 |
| April | 112 | 165 | 143 | 109 | 151 |
| May | 143 | 157 | 173 | 115 | 144 |
| June | 131 | 126 | 121 | 122 | 166 |
| July | 120 | 118 | 125 | 120 | 185 |
| August | 108 | 139 | 139 | 136 | 186 |
| September | 134 | 122 | 147 | 108 | 128 |
| October | 149 | 129 | 146 | 136 | 203 |
| November | 175 | 135 | 139 | 124 | 198 |
| December | 135 | 142 | 172 | 130 | 190 |
| Total | 1638 | 1719 | 1779 | 1755* | 2048 |
| Percent Change | -12.2 | 4.9 | 3.5 | -1.3* | 16.7 |
| Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants | 10.0 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 10.7* | 12.1 |
| Population | 162,625 | 163,097 | 163,570 | 164,047 | 168,801 |
| <i>Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP</i> | | | | | |

Figure: 2 - 29**Larceny-theft**

Volume, Rate and Trends 2017 - 2021



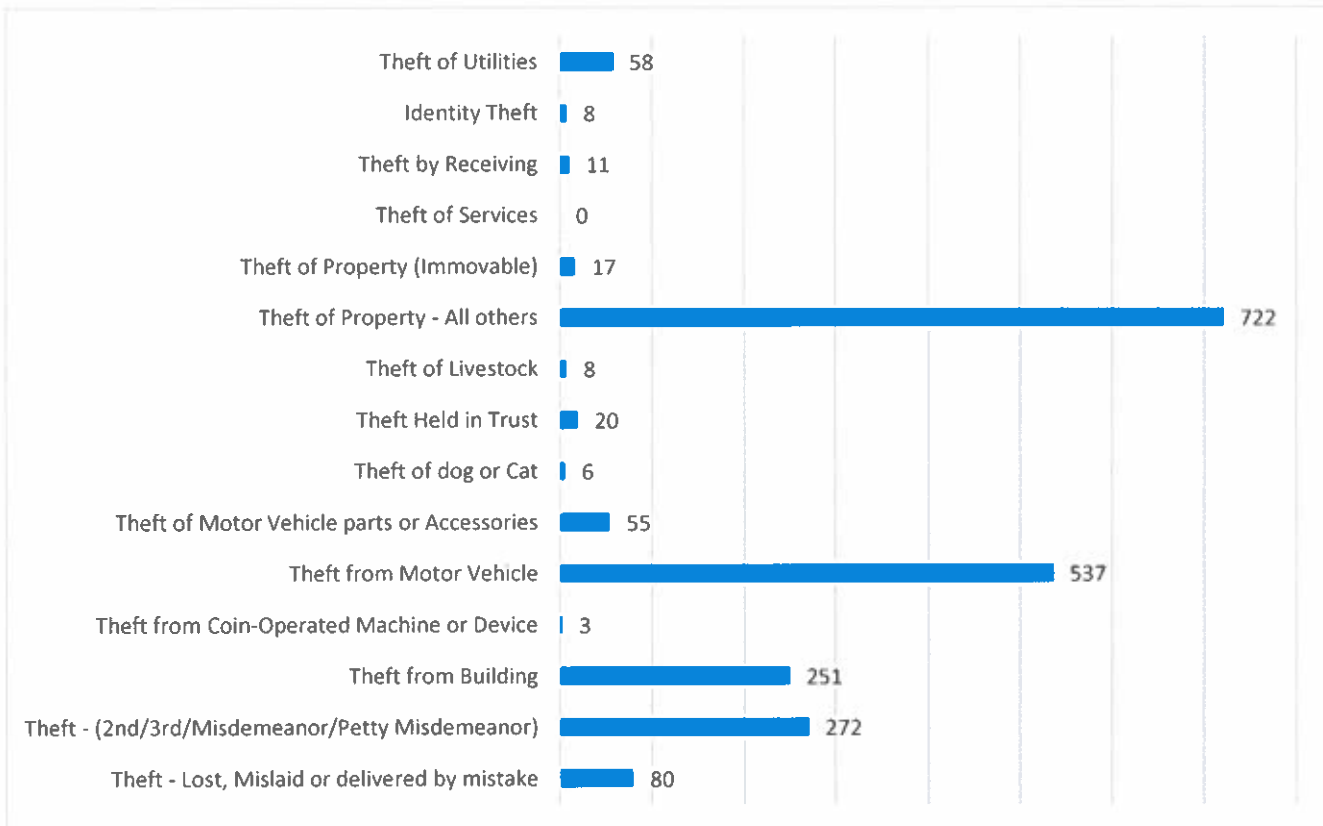
*Revised

Table: 2 - 32

| Larceny/ Theft Offenses | 2021 |
|---|------|
| Nature of Larcenies | |
| Theft - Lost, Mislaid or delivered by mistake | 80 |
| Theft - (2nd/3rd/Misdemeanor/Petty Misdemeanor) | 272 |
| Theft from Building | 251 |
| Theft from Coin-Operated Machine or Device | 3 |
| Theft from Motor Vehicle | 537 |
| Theft of Motor Vehicle parts or Accessories | 55 |
| Theft of dog or Cat | 6 |
| Theft Held in Trust | 20 |
| Theft of Livestock | 8 |
| Theft of Property - All others | 722 |
| Theft of Property (Immovable) | 17 |
| Theft of Services | 0 |
| Theft by Receiving | 11 |
| Identity Theft | 8 |
| Theft of Utilities | 58 |

Figure: 2 - 30

Larceny/ Theft Offenses
Nature of Larcenies 2021



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

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

The category Motor Vehicle Theft---Other Vehicles includes all other motor vehicles that meet the UCR definition such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, go-carts, mini-bikes, and motorized wheelchairs.

Figure: 2 - 31

Motor Vehicle Theft

Volume, Trends, 2017 - 2021

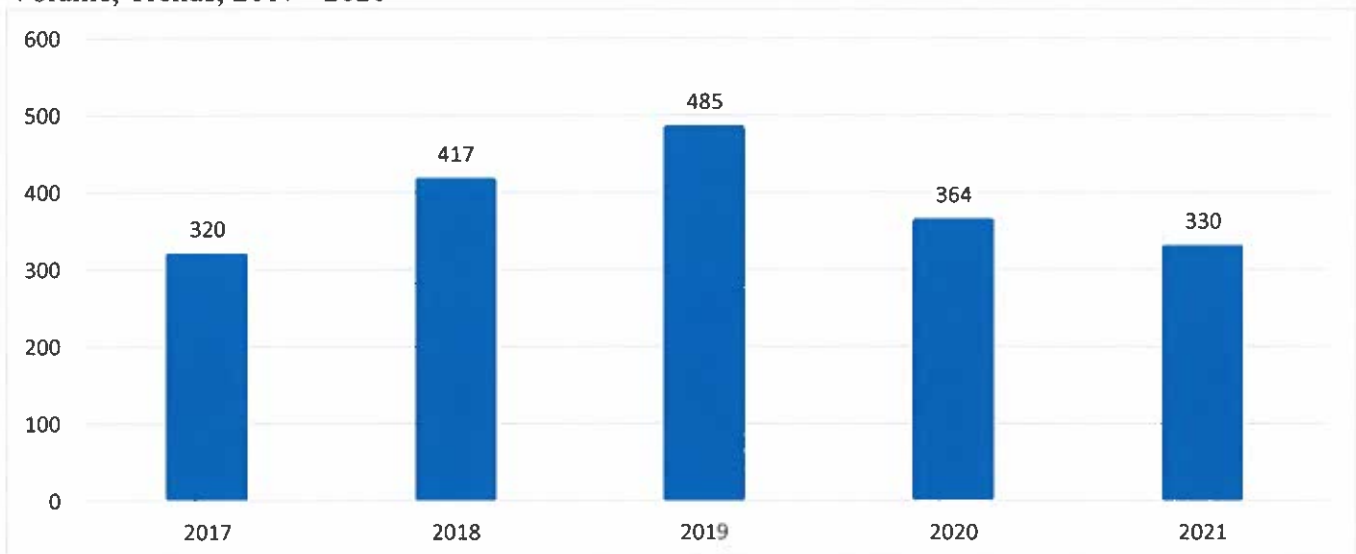


Table: 2 - 33**Motor Vehicle Theft**

Trends by Month: 2017 - 2021

| Calendar Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| January | 32 | 27 | 42 | 48 | 25 |
| February | 17 | 13 | 36 | 20 | 22 |
| March | 30 | 22 | 25 | 26 | 25 |
| April | 22 | 34 | 37 | 34 | 25 |
| May | 35 | 37 | 42 | 35 | 20 |
| June | 31 | 34 | 43 | 30 | 31 |
| July | 14 | 50 | 27 | 33 | 32 |
| August | 13 | 45 | 43 | 41 | 28 |
| September | 30 | 41 | 29 | 26 | 19 |
| October | 27 | 45 | 38 | 21 | 36 |
| November | 35 | 36 | 48 | 24 | 39 |
| December | 34 | 33 | 75 | 26 | 28 |
| Total | 320 | 417 | 485 | 364 | 330 |
| Percent Change | 25.0 | 30.3 | 16.3 | -24.9 | -9.3 |
| Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants | 2.0 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Population | 162,625 | 163,097 | 163,570 | 164,047 | 168,801 |

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 32**Motor Vehicle Theft**

Volume, Rate and Trends: 2017 - 2021

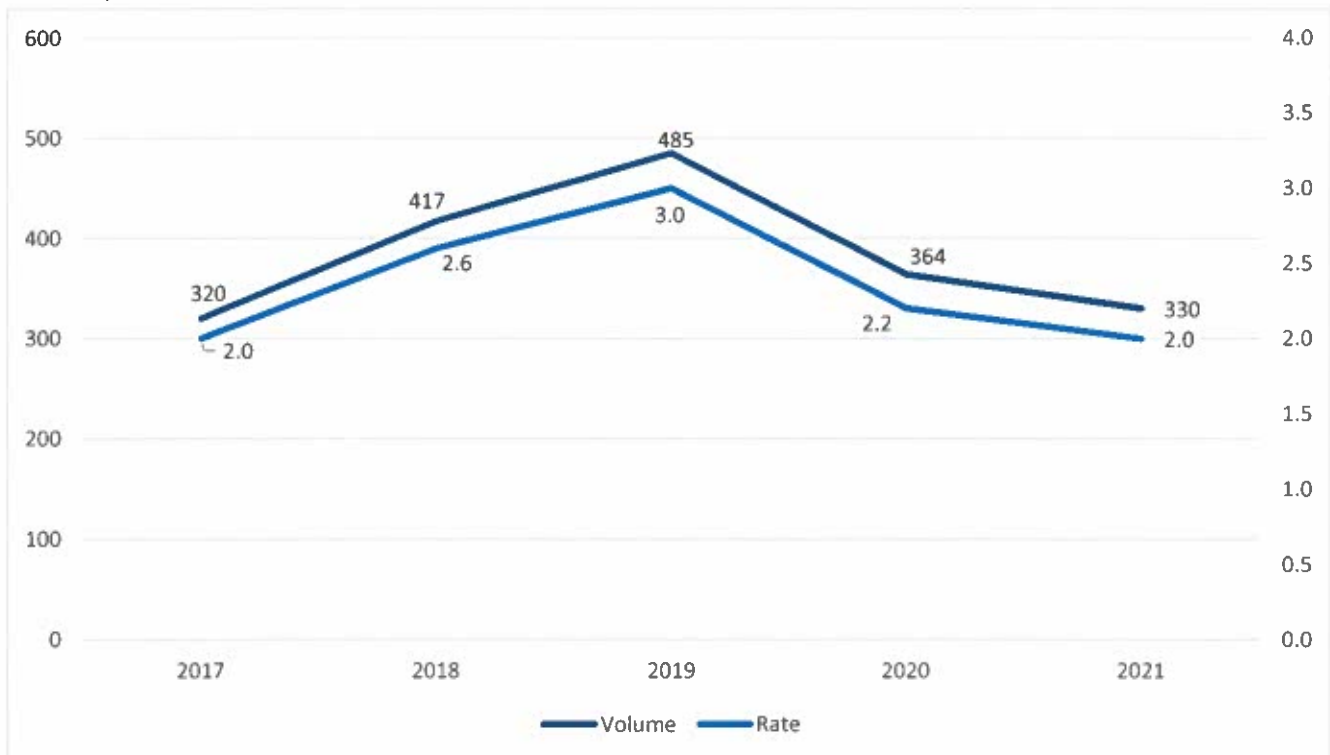
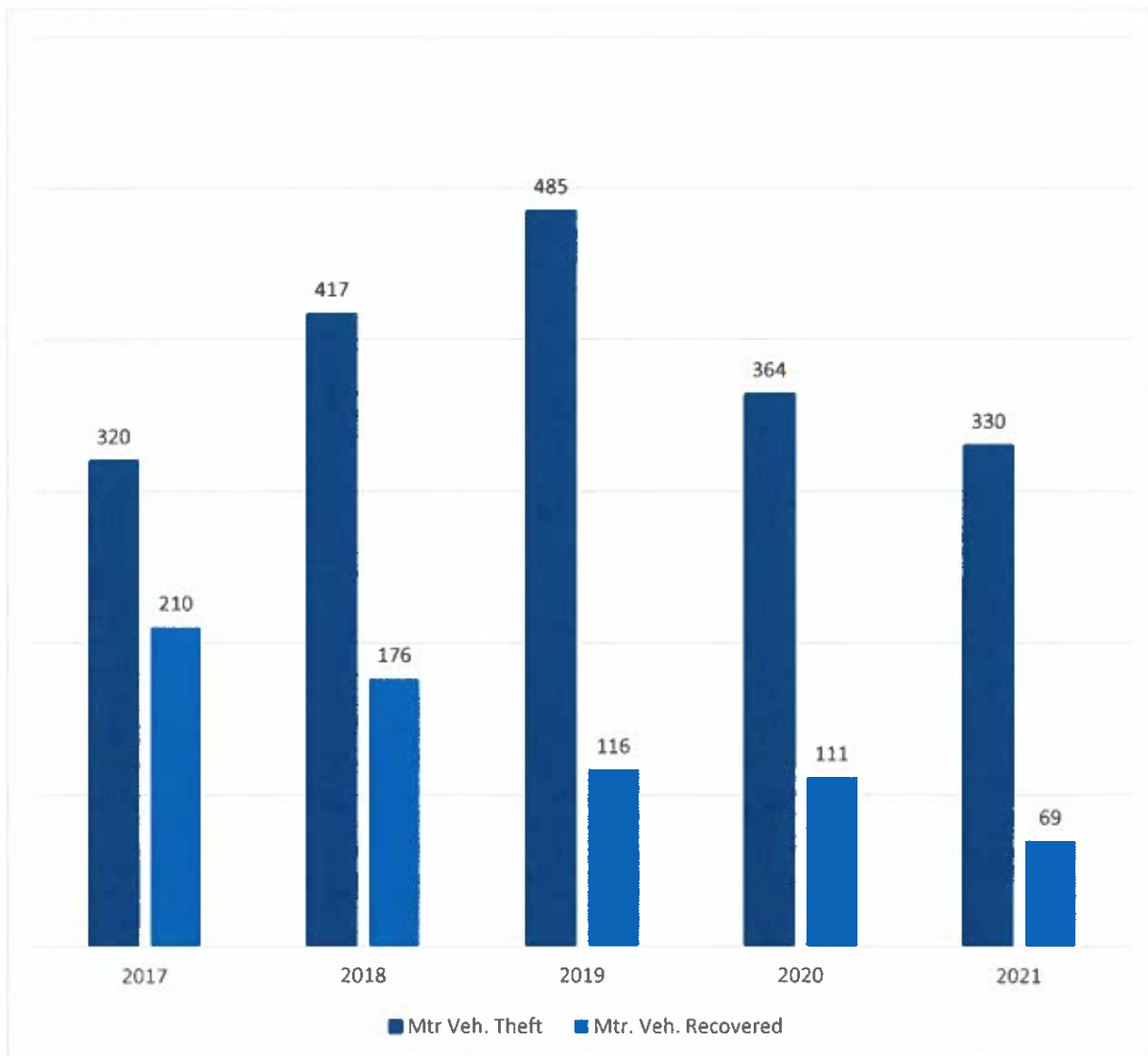


Table: 2 - 34

| Motor Vehicle Theft Trends: 2017 - 2021 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 320 | 417 | 485 | 364 | 330 |
| Motor Vehicle Recovered | 210 | 176 | 116 | 111 | 69 |

Figure: 2 - 33

Motor Vehicle Theft
Motor Vehicle Recovered
Trends, 2017 - 2021



Arson

Definitions

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, defined arson as any willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle, or aircrafts, personal property of another.

According to the UCR Program's guide-lines, only fires that law enforcement determined to have been willfully or maliciously set may be classified as arson. Participating agencies do not report fires of suspicious or unknown origin.

Arson---Structural

In classifying the object of arson as structural, as a permanently fixed house trailer or mobile unit used as an office, residence, or storehouse is considered structural property. Structures are further divided into two subcategories: residential and nonresidential. The UCR Program considers a residential structure to be any dwelling used for human habitation, including houses, townhouses, apartments, etc.. Residential property not meeting the above criteria is classified as Other Residential. Temporary living quarters such as hotel, motels, inns, are nonresidential property and are self-explanatory.

Arson---Mobile

Motor vehicles by UCR definition is self-propelled and run on land surface and not on rails, for example, sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles are classified as motor vehicles.

Arson---Other

The category Arson---Other subcategory encompasses arson of all property not classified as structural or mobile. Willful or malicious burnings of property such as crops, timber, fences, signs, and merchandise stored outside structures are included in this category.

Cautions in Classifying Arson

Key to properly classifying arson is establishing the point of origin of a fire. In cases where the point of origin is undetermined, or in instances of multiple points of origin, the agency reports the structural, mobile, or other category of property that suffered the greatest fire damage.

Table: 2 - 35**Arson**

Trends by Month: 2017 - 2021

| Calendar Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| January | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| February | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| March | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| April | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| May | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| June | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| July | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| August | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| September | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| October | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| November | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| December | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| Total | 9 | 20 | 13 | 11 | 20 |
| Percent Change | 28.6 | 122 | -35.0 | -15.4 | 81.8 |
| Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants | 0.05 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.1 |
| Population | 162,625 | 163,097 | 163,570 | 164,047 | 168,801 |

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 34

Arson: Volume, Rate and Trend 2017 - 2021

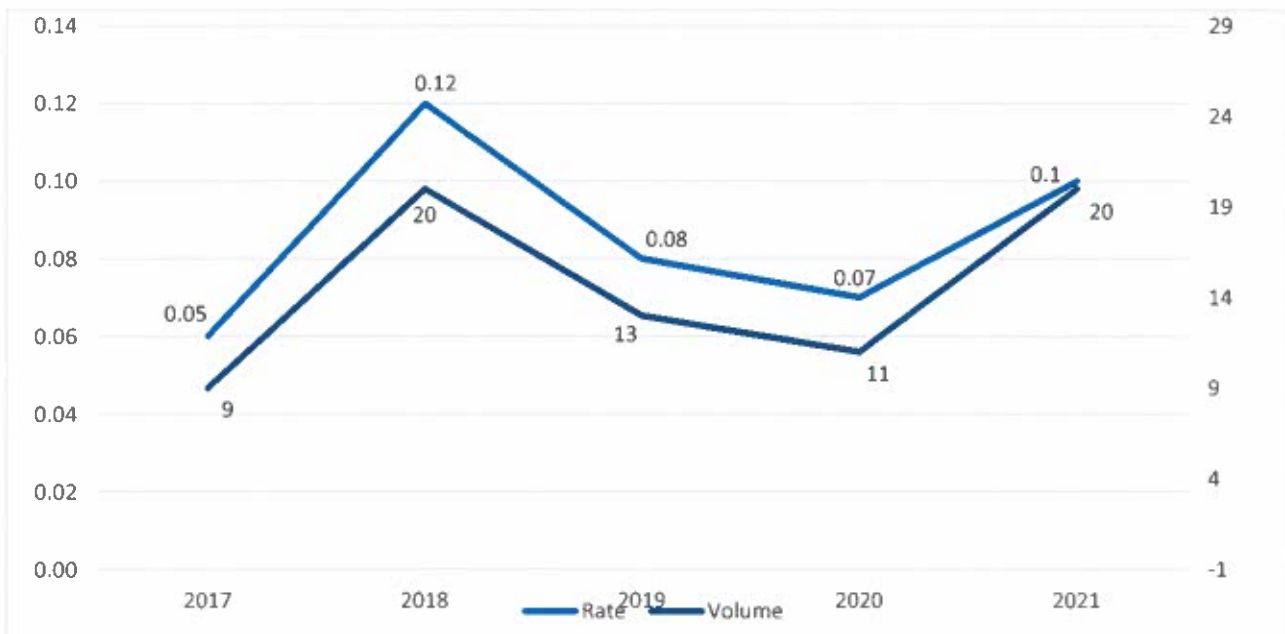


Table: 2 - 36

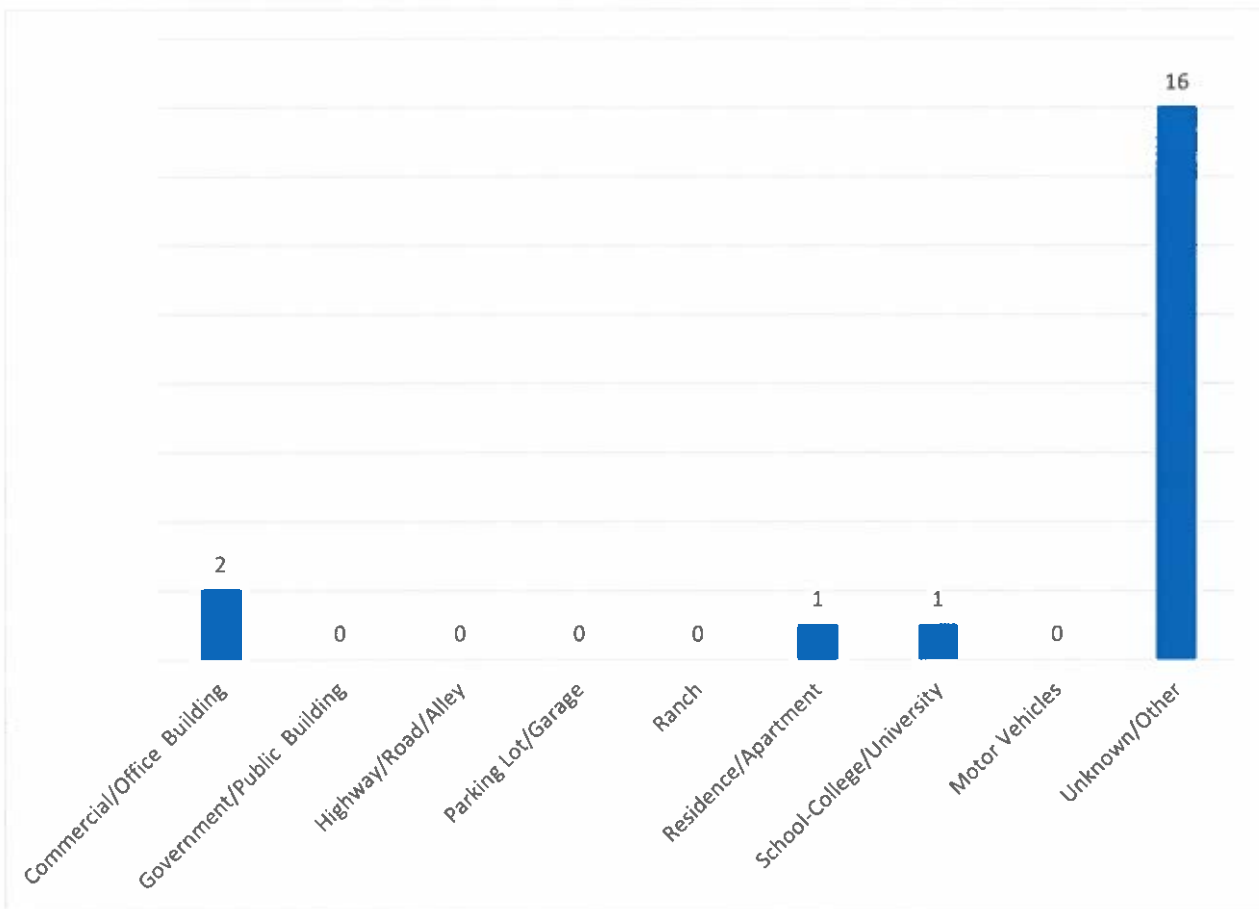
2021 Arson, by Type of Property

Offense Count

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Commercial/Office Building | 2 |
| Government/Public Building | 0 |
| Highway/Road/Alley | 0 |
| Parking Lot/Garage | 0 |
| Ranch | 0 |
| Residence/Apartment | 1 |
| School-College/University | 1 |
| Motor Vehicles | 0 |
| Unknown/Other | 16 |
| Grand Total | 20 |

Figure: 2 - 35

2021 Arson, By Type of Property



SECTION III - Offenses Cleared

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.

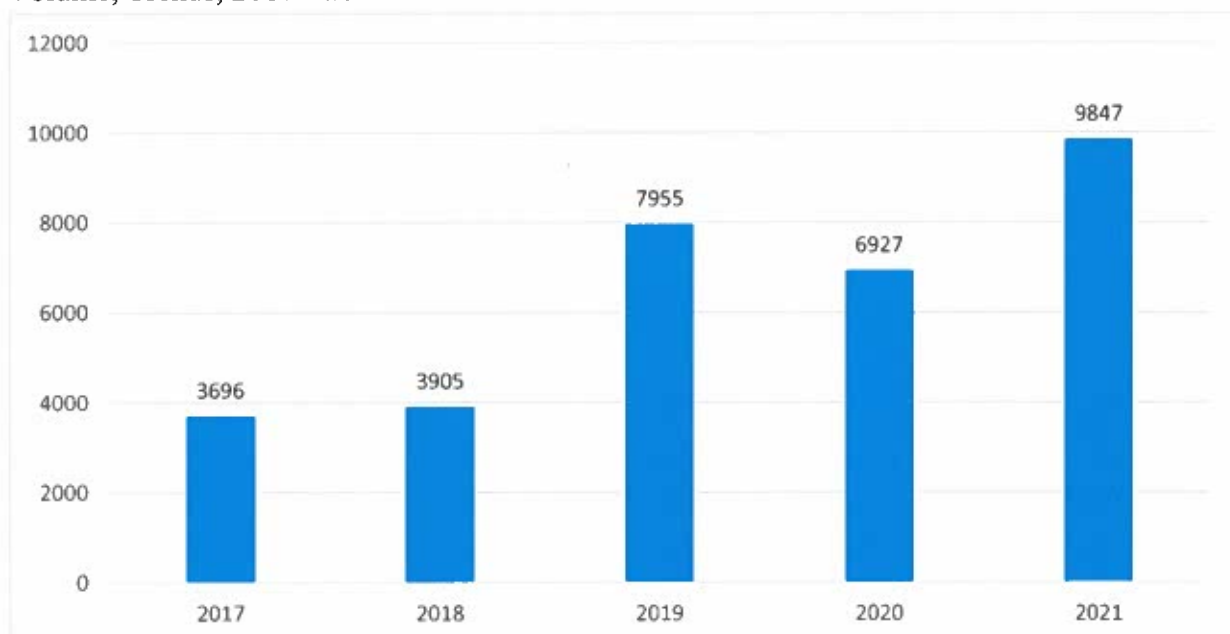
The arrest of any offender will clear all of the offenses in the incident. If one or more of the offenders did not act in concert, then the law enforcement agency should report more than one incident.

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

Volume, Trends, 2017 - 2021



| Table: 3 - 1 | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Offenses Cleared, Trend: 2017 - 2021 | | | | | |
| Offense Classification | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Crimes Against Persons | | | | | |
| Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Negligent Manslaughter | * | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kidnapping/Abduction | 0 | 31 | 43 | 24 | 34 |
| Rape | 11 | 58 | 85 | 69 | 56 |
| Sodomy | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Sex Assault with an Object | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | * | 31 | 31 | 26 | 55 |
| Aggravated Assault | 55 | 155 | 289 | 214 | 317 |
| Simple Assault | 486 | 548 | 999 | 707 | 762 |
| Intimidation | 0 | 269 | 487 | 388 | 536 |
| Incest | 0 | 48 | 52 | 24 | 7 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 4 |
| Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total Crimes Against Persons | 553 | 1146 | 2004 | 1464 | 1795 |
| Crimes Against Property | | | | | |
| Robbery | 20 | 40 | 59 | 43 | 38 |
| Arson | 3 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 10 |
| Extortion Blackmail | * | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Burglary/Breaking & Entering | 189 | 155 | 442 | 286 | 256 |
| Larceny (Pocket-Picking) | 0 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Larceny (Purse Snatching) | 0 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| Larceny (Shoplifting) | 0 | 53 | 92 | 70 | 80 |
| Larceny From a Building) | 0 | 52 | 80 | 53 | 92 |
| Larceny (From a Coin Operated Device) | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Larceny (From Motor Vehicles) | 0 | 25 | 64 | 57 | 121 |
| Larceny (Of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories) | 0 | 12 | 29 | 21 | 10 |
| Larceny (All Other) | 416 | 287 | 544 | 424 | 423 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 30 | 119 | 214 | 170 | 250 |
| Counterfeiting/Forgery | * | 82 | 234 | 339 | 335 |
| Fraud (False Pretense, Swindle) | * | 117 | 195 | 101 | 111 |
| Fraud (Credit Debit/Card/ATM) | * | 29 | 56 | 39 | 34 |
| Fraud (Impersonation) | 0 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 14 |
| Fraud (Welfare) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Wire) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Identify Theft) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Fraud (Hack/Computer Invasion) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Embezzlement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stolen Property Offenses | * | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Vandalism/Destruction of Property, Damage | 444 | 223 | 451 | 416 | 530 |
| Bribery | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total Crimes Against Property | 1102 | 1221 | 2487 | 2049 | 2316 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Crimes Against Society | | | | | |
| Drug/Narcotic Violations | 134 | 162 | 393 | 590 | 788 |
| Drug Equipment Violations | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pornography/Obscene Materials | 0 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| Gambling (Betting, Wagering) | * | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Operating, Promoting) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Equipment Violations) | * | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Sports Tampering) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prostitution | * | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Assisting, Promoting Prostitution | * | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Purchasing Prostitution | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Violations | 26 | 30 | 82 | 92 | 137 |
| Animal Cruelty | * | 2 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| Total Crimes Against Society | 160 | 201 | 489 | 696 | 940 |
| Group B Crimes | | | | | |
| Bad Checks | * | 6 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 825 | 216 | 444 | 346 | 319 |
| Driving Under the Influence | 122 | 96 | 269 | 293 | 461 |
| Drunkenness | 12 | 159 | 308 | 187 | 161 |
| Nonviolent Family Offenses | 45 | 28 | 74 | 47 | 57 |
| Liquor Laws Violations | 52 | 129 | 228 | 81 | 51 |
| Peeping Tom | 0 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 5 |
| Trespass of Real Property | 0 | 46 | 15 | 0 | 2 |
| All Other Offenses | 825 | 655 | 1622 | 1745 | 3731 |
| Total Group B Offenses | 1881 | 1337 | 2975 | 2718 | 4796 |
| Total Crimes Against Persons | 553 | 1146 | 2004 | 1464 | 1795 |
| Total Crimes Against Property | 1102 | 1221 | 2487 | 2049 | 2316 |
| Total Crimes Against Society | 160 | 201 | 489 | 696 | 940 |
| Grand Total | 3696 | 3905 | 7955 | 6927 | 9847 |
| <i>*- denotes not previously categorized</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Source: D.S.S.</i> | | | | | |

Table: 3 - 2**Offenses Cleared, 2021**

| Offense Classification | Reported | Clearances |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Group A Offenses | | |
| Crimes Against Persons | | |
| Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter | 9 | 8 |
| Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 |
| Kidnapping/Abduction | 49 | 34 |
| Rape | 180 | 56 |
| Sodomy | 24 | 15 |
| Sex Assault with an Object | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 78 | 55 |
| Aggravated Assault | 419 | 317 |
| Simple Assault | 975 | 762 |
| Intimidation | 974 | 536 |
| Incest | 10 | 7 |
| Statutory Rape | 7 | 4 |
| Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts | 0 | 0 |
| Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude | 1 | 1 |
| Total Crimes Against Persons | 2726 | 1795 |
| Crimes Against Property | | |
| Robbery | 57 | 38 |
| Arson | 20 | 10 |
| Extortion Blackmail | 3 | 2 |
| Burglary/Breaking & Entering | 1272 | 256 |
| Larceny (Pocket-Picking) | 6 | 2 |
| Larceny (Purse Snatching) | 2 | 2 |
| Larceny (Shoplifting) | 144 | 80 |
| Larceny From a Building) | 247 | 92 |
| Larceny (From a Coin Operated Device) | 3 | 0 |
| Larceny (From Motor Vehicles) | 530 | 121 |
| Larceny (Of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accesories) | 55 | 10 |
| Larceny (All Other) | 2048 | 423 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 330 | 250 |
| Counterfeiting/Forgery | 372 | 335 |
| Fraud (False Pretense, Swindle) | 178 | 111 |
| Fraud (Credit Debit/Card/ATM) | 43 | 34 |
| Fraud (Impersonation) | 26 | 14 |
| Fraud (Welfare) | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Wire) | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Identify Theft) | 8 | 5 |
| Fraud (Hack/Computer Invasion) | 0 | 0 |
| Embezzlement | 0 | 0 |
| Stolen Property Offenses | 0 | 0 |
| Vandalism/Destruction of Property, Damage | 1402 | 530 |
| Bribery | 1 | 1 |
| Total Crimes Against Property | 6747 | 2316 |

| | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|
| Crimes Against Society | | |
| Drug/Narcotic Violations | 880 | 788 |
| Drug Equipment Violations | 0 | 0 |
| Pornography/Obscene Materials | 8 | 7 |
| Gambling (Betting, Wagering) | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Operating, Promoting) | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Equipment Violations) | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Sports Tampering) | 0 | 0 |
| Prostitution | 2 | 2 |
| Assisting, Promoting Prostitution | 0 | 0 |
| Purchasing Prostitution | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Violations | 120 | 137 |
| Animal Cruelty | 22 | 6 |
| Total Crimes Against Society | 1032 | 940 |
| Group B Crimes | | |
| Bad Checks | 14 | 9 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 335 | 319 |
| Driving Under the Influence | 358 | 461 |
| Public Drunkenness | 185 | 161 |
| Offenses Against the Family & Children (Nonviolent) | 90 | 57 |
| Liquor Laws Violations | 54 | 51 |
| Peeping Tom | 8 | 5 |
| Trespass of Real Property | 5 | 2 |
| All Other Offenses | 2934 | 3731 |
| Total Group B Offenses | 3983 | 4796 |
| Total Crimes Against Persons | 2726 | 1795 |
| Total Crimes Against Property | 6747 | 2316 |
| Total Crimes Against Society | 1032 | 940 |
| Grand Total | 14488 | 9847 |
| <i>NOTE: "Curfew Violations and "Runaways" are juvenile offenses and are not included on this table.</i> | | |
| <i>Source: D.S.S.</i> | | |

Figure: 3 -2

Offenses Cleared
Case Status: 2021

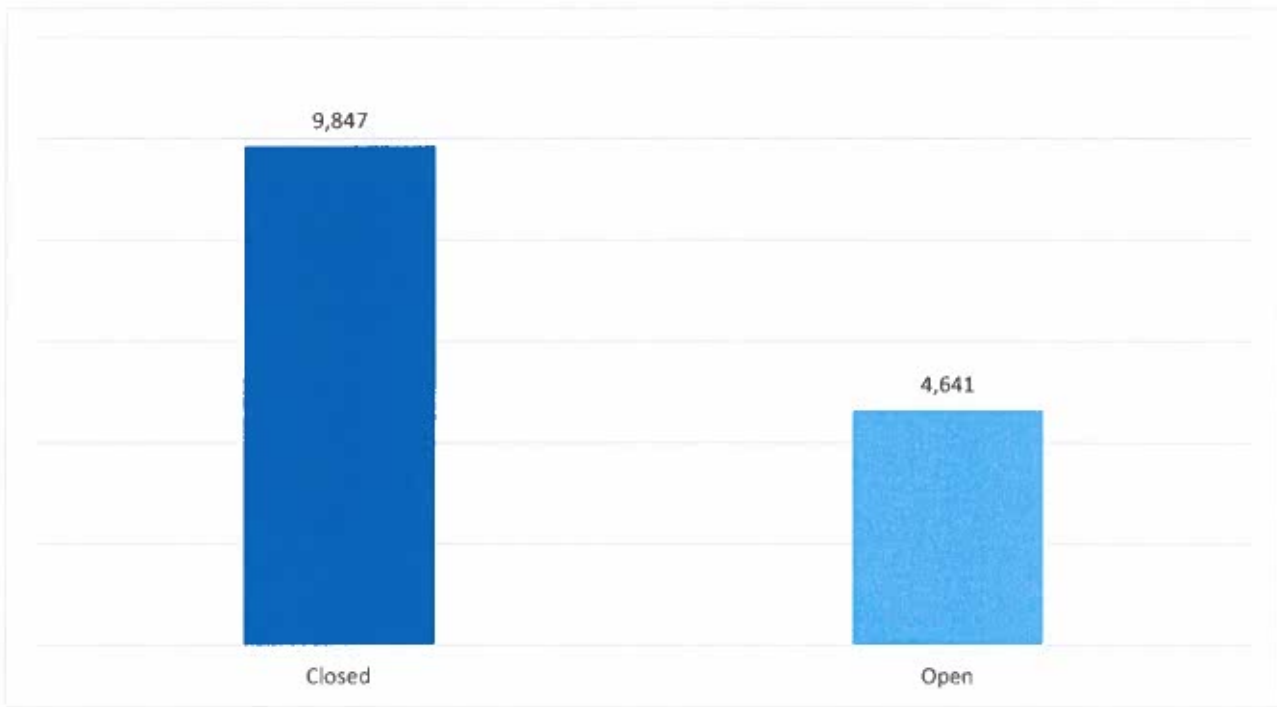


Figure: 3 -3

Case Status
Percent Distribution: 2021

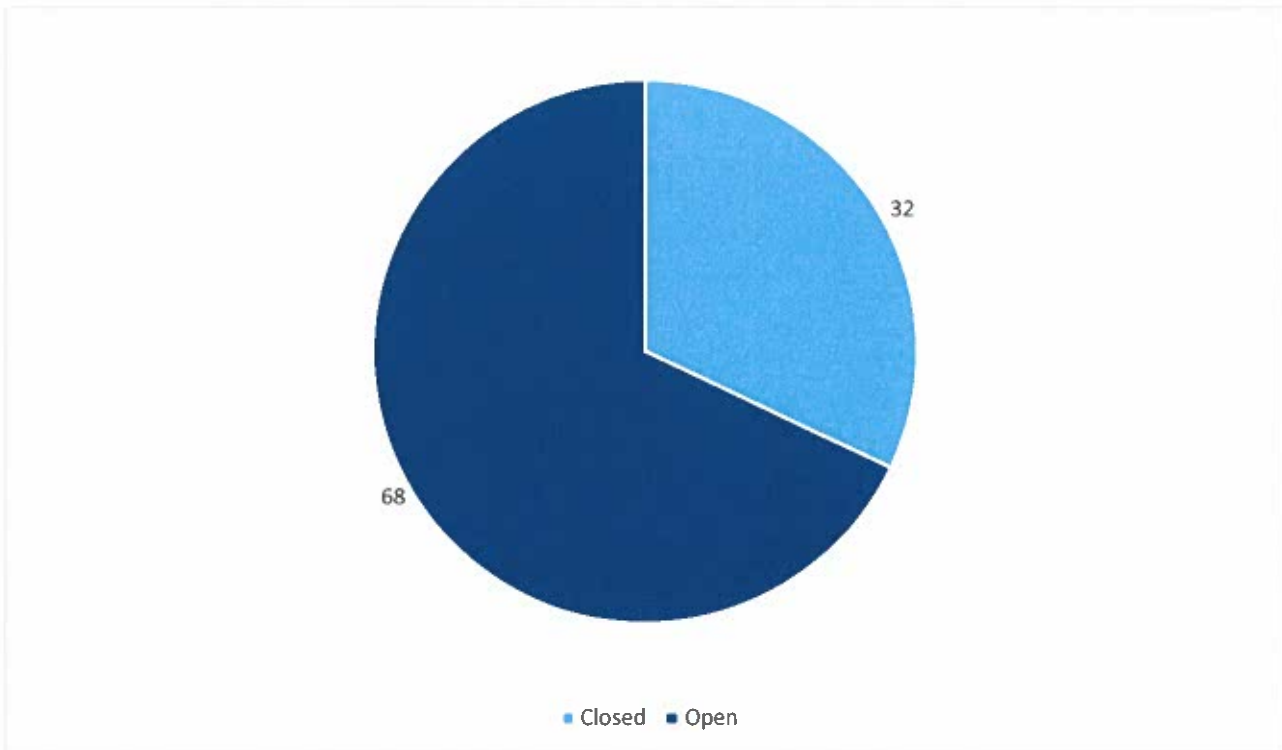
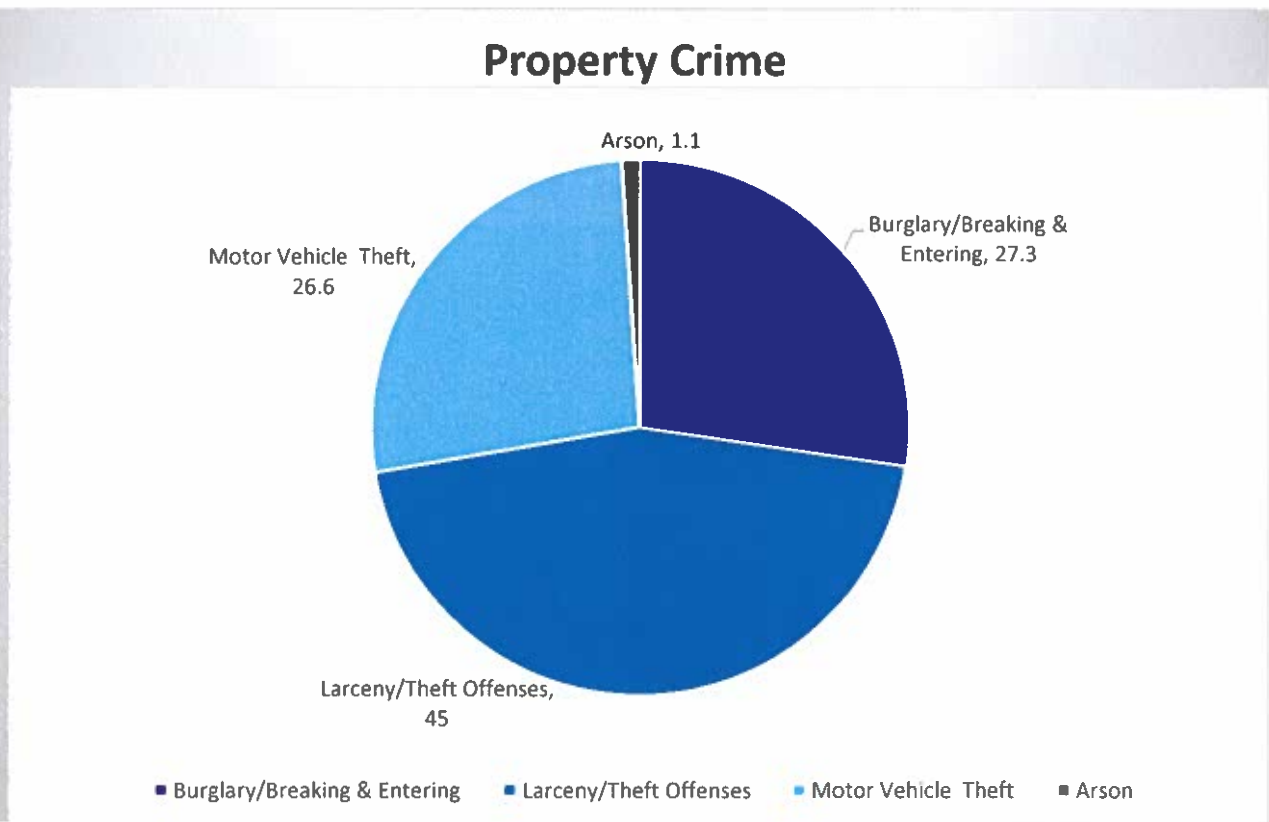
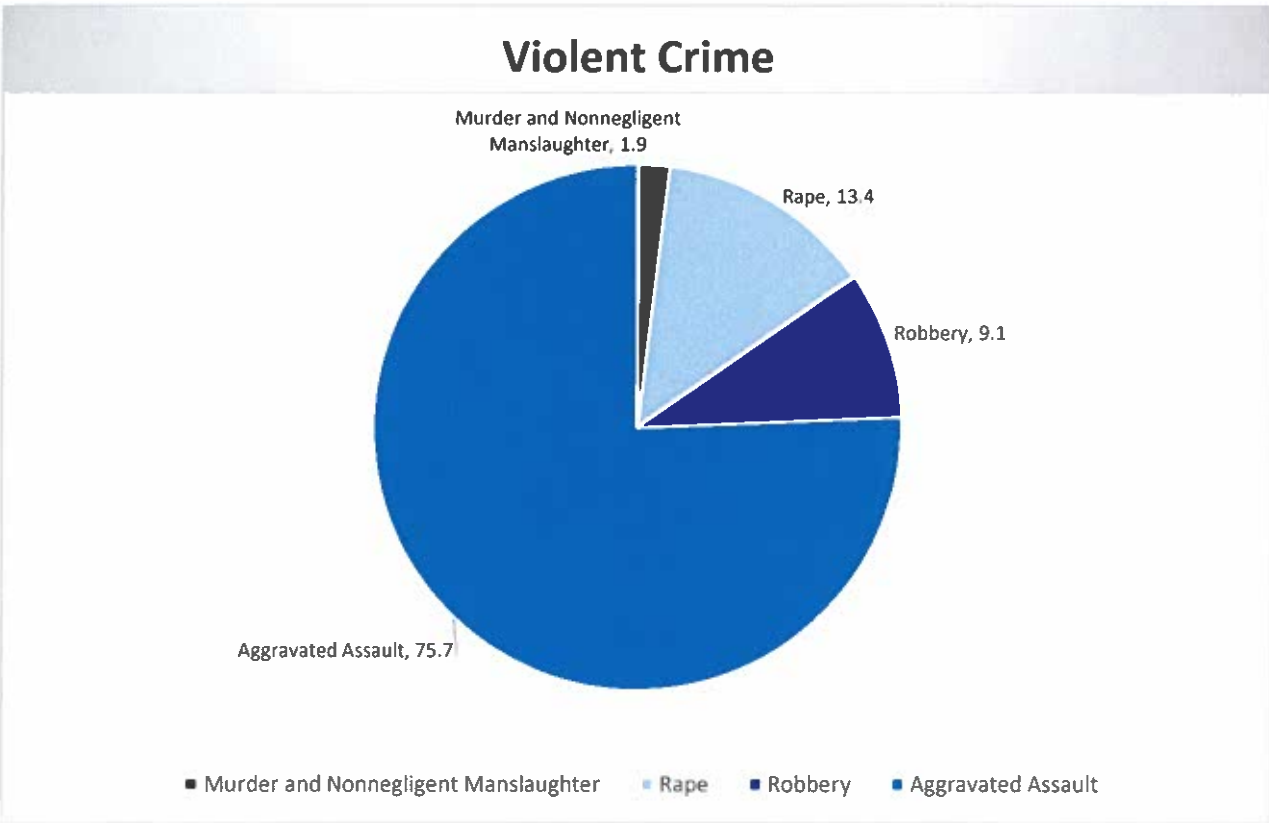


Figure: 3 - 4

Crimes Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means
Percent of Crimes Cleared, 2021



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 Group A and Group B crimes as mentioned earlier.

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.

Figure: 4 -1

Arrest Count Charge
Volume, Trends, 2017 - 2021

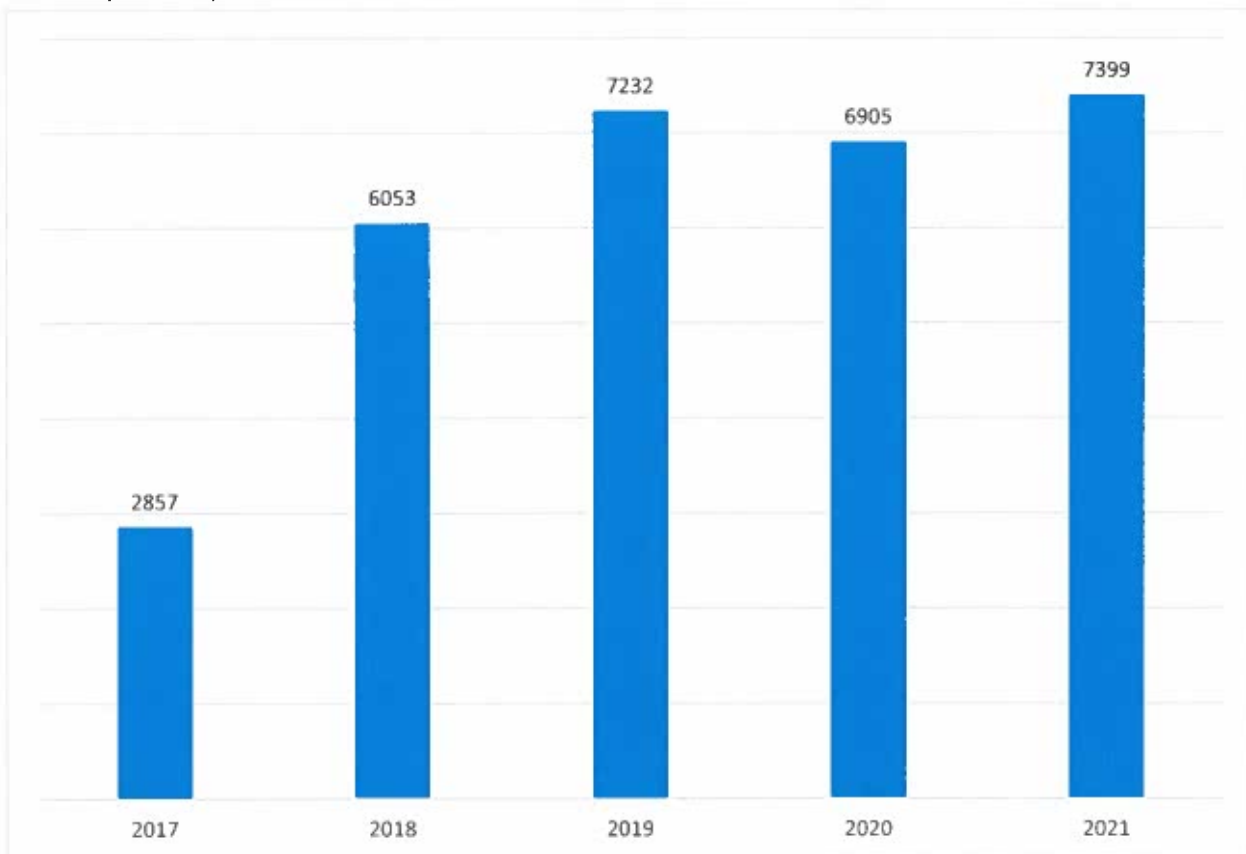


Table: 4 - 1

Arrest Count - Charge
By Calendar Month, 2021

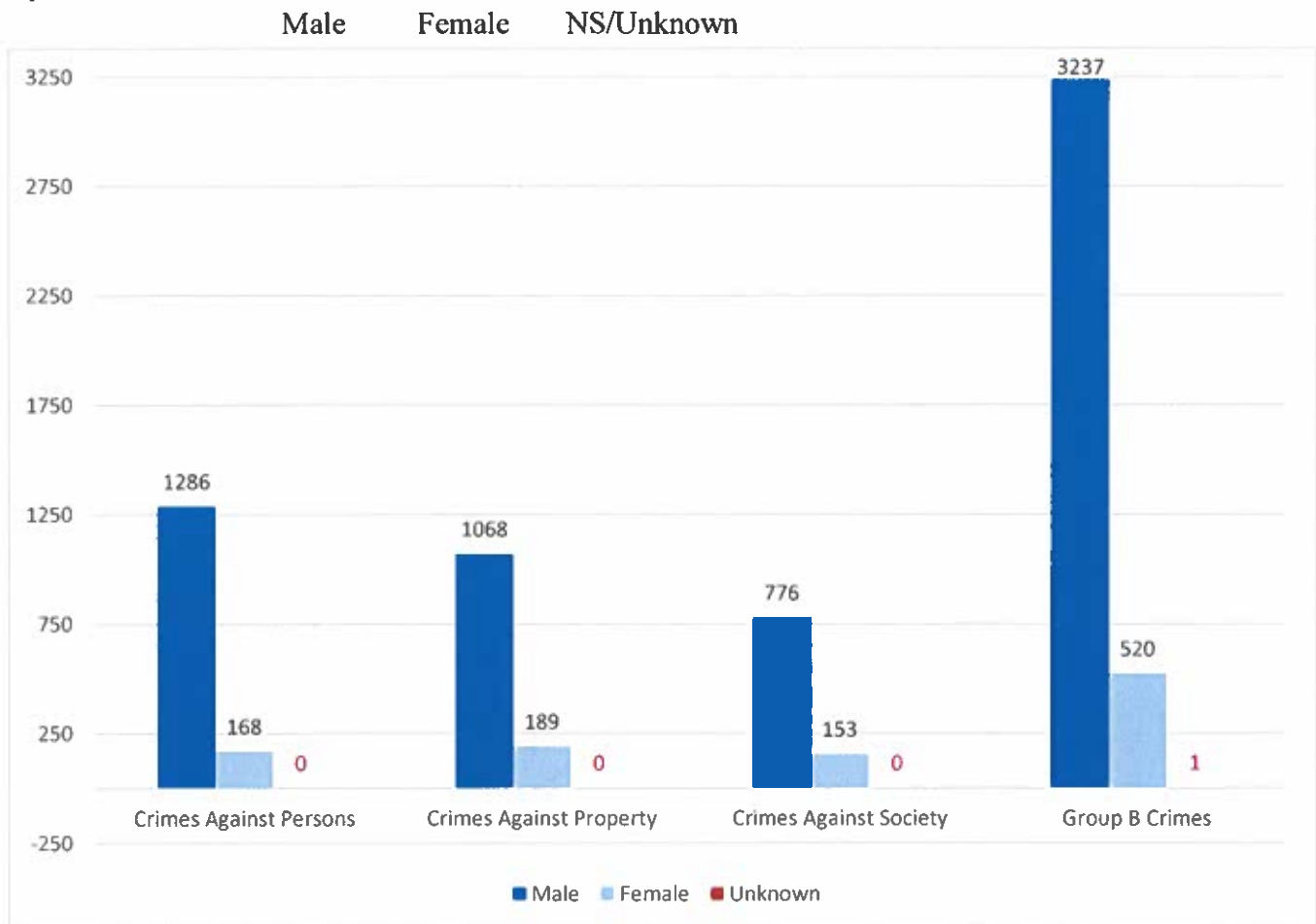
| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| January | 523 |
| February | 569 |
| March | 603 |
| April | 484 |
| May | 540 |
| June | 546 |
| July | 743 |
| August | 655 |
| September | 609 |
| October | 707 |
| November | 711 |
| December | 709 |
| Total | 7399 |

NOTE: One person can be arrested for several charges.

Table: 4 - 2

Arrested Persons

By Sex 2021



| Table: 4 - 3 | |
|---|-------------------|
| Arrest Count Charge, 2021 | |
| Offense Classifications | Clearances |
| Group A Offenses | |
| Crimes Against Persons | |
| Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter | 8 |
| Negligent Manslaughter | 0 |
| Kidnapping/Abduction | 40 |
| Rape | 56 |
| Sodomy | 42 |
| Sex Assault with an Object | 0 |
| Fondling | 53 |
| Aggravated Assault | 233 |
| Simple Assault | 642 |
| Intimidation | 385 |
| Incest | 5 |
| Statutory Rape | 4 |
| Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts | 0 |
| Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude | 0 |
| Total Crimes Against Persons | 1468 |
| Crimes Against Property | |
| Robbery | 16 |
| Arson | 6 |
| Extortion Blackmail | 0 |
| Burglary/Breaking & Entering | 154 |
| Larceny (Pocket-Picking) | 1 |
| Larceny (Purse Snatching) | 3 |
| Larceny (Shoplifting) | 71 |
| Larceny From a Building | 31 |
| Larceny (From a Coin Operated Device) | 0 |
| Larceny (From Motor Vehicles) | 24 |
| Larceny (Of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories) | 4 |
| Larceny (All Other) | 196 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 69 |
| Counterfeiting/Forgery | 237 |
| Fraud (False Pretense, Swindle) | 62 |
| Fraud (Credit Debit/Card/ATM) | 11 |
| Fraud (Impersonation) | 4 |
| Fraud (Welfare) | 0 |
| Fraud (Wire) | 0 |
| Fraud (Identify Theft) | 3 |
| Fraud (Hack/Computer Invasion) | 0 |
| Embezzlement | 0 |
| Stolen Property Offenses | 0 |
| Vandalism/Destruction of Property, Damage | 332 |
| Bribery | 1 |
| Total Crimes Against Property | 1225 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Crimes Against Society | |
| Drug/Narcotic Violations | 798 |
| Drug Equipment Violations | 0 |
| Pornography/Obscene Materials | 2 |
| Gambling (Betting, Wagering) | 0 |
| Gambling (Operating, Promoting) | 0 |
| Gambling (Equipment Violations) | 0 |
| Gambling (Sports Tampering) | 0 |
| Prostitution | 2 |
| Assisting, Promoting Prostitution | 0 |
| Purchasing Prostitution | 0 |
| Weapons Law Violations | 126 |
| Animal Cruelty | 1 |
| Total Crimes Against Society | 929 |
| Group B Crimes | |
| Bad Checks | 1 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 380 |
| Driving Under the Influence | 358 |
| Public Drunkenness | 240 |
| Nonviolent Family Offenses | 83 |
| Liquor Laws Violations | 87 |
| Peeping Tom | 4 |
| Trespass of Real Property | 1 |
| All Other Offenses | 2604 |
| Total Group B Offenses | 3758 |
| Total Crimes Against Persons | 1468 |
| Total Crimes Against Property | 1225 |
| Total Crimes Against Society | 929 |
| Grand Total | 7380 |

NOTE: "Curfew Violations and "Runaways" are juvenile offenses and are not included on this table.

Source: D.S.S.

Arrested Persons

| By Race and Sex, 2021 | Male | Female | Not Stated | Unknown | Total |
|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------|-------------|
| White/Native American Indian | 100 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 124 |
| Black | 52 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 61 |
| Asian | 218 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 278 |
| Pacific Islander | 1839 | 408 | 0 | 0 | 2247 |
| Federated States of Micronesia | 1186 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 1298 |
| Not Stated/Unknown Race | 27 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 34 |
| Total | 3422 | 619 | 1 | 0 | 4042 |

Figure: 4 - 2
Arrested Persons
By Race 2021

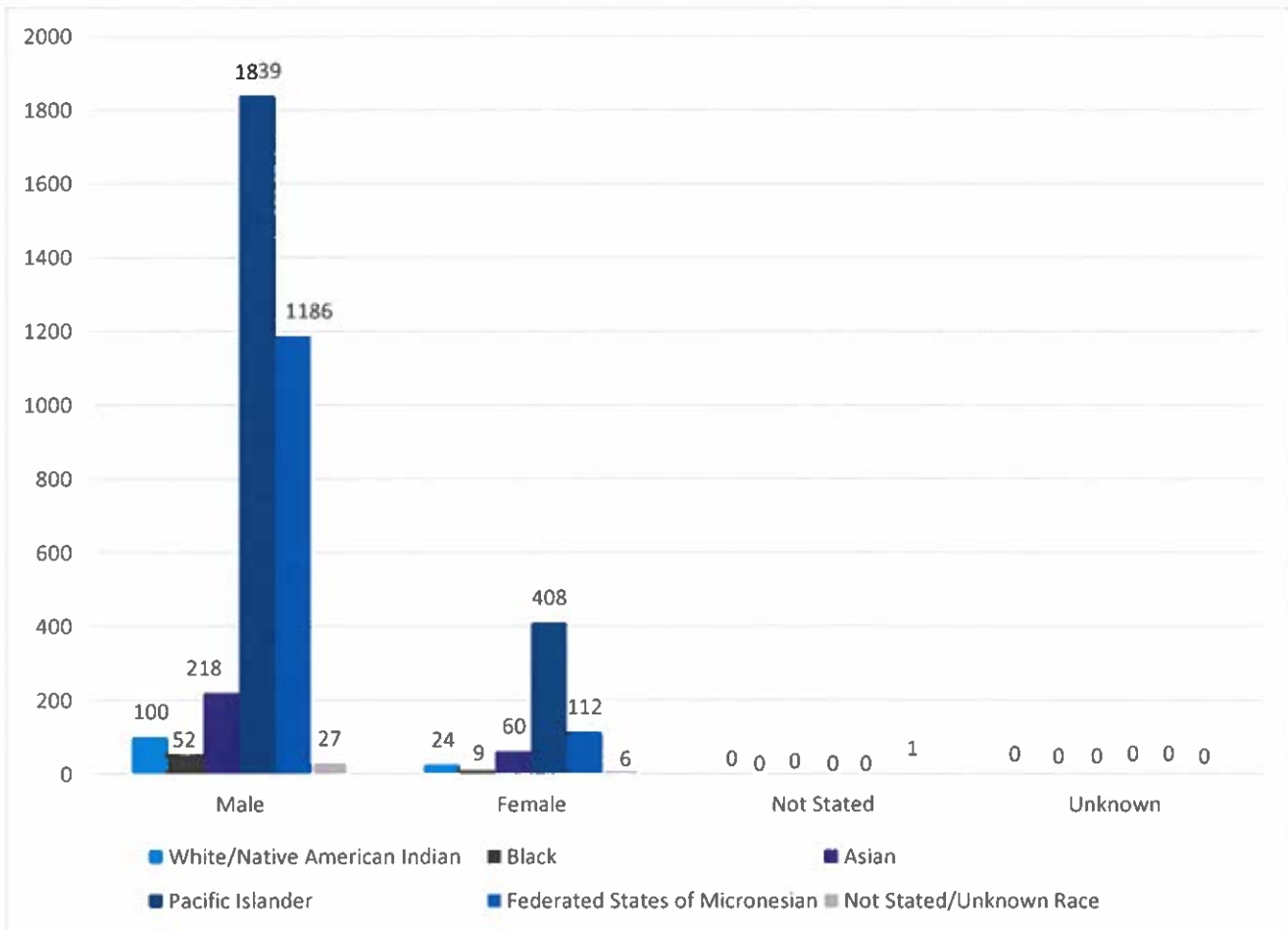


Figure: 4 - 3
Arrested Persons
By Race and Sex, 2021

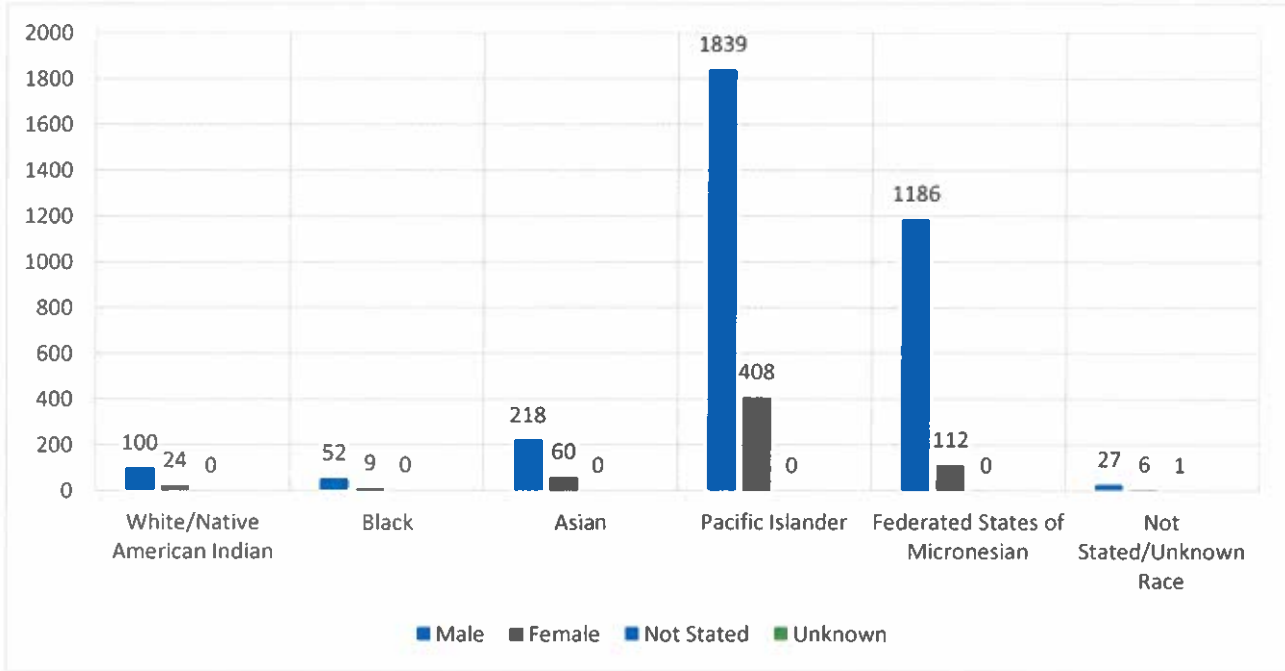
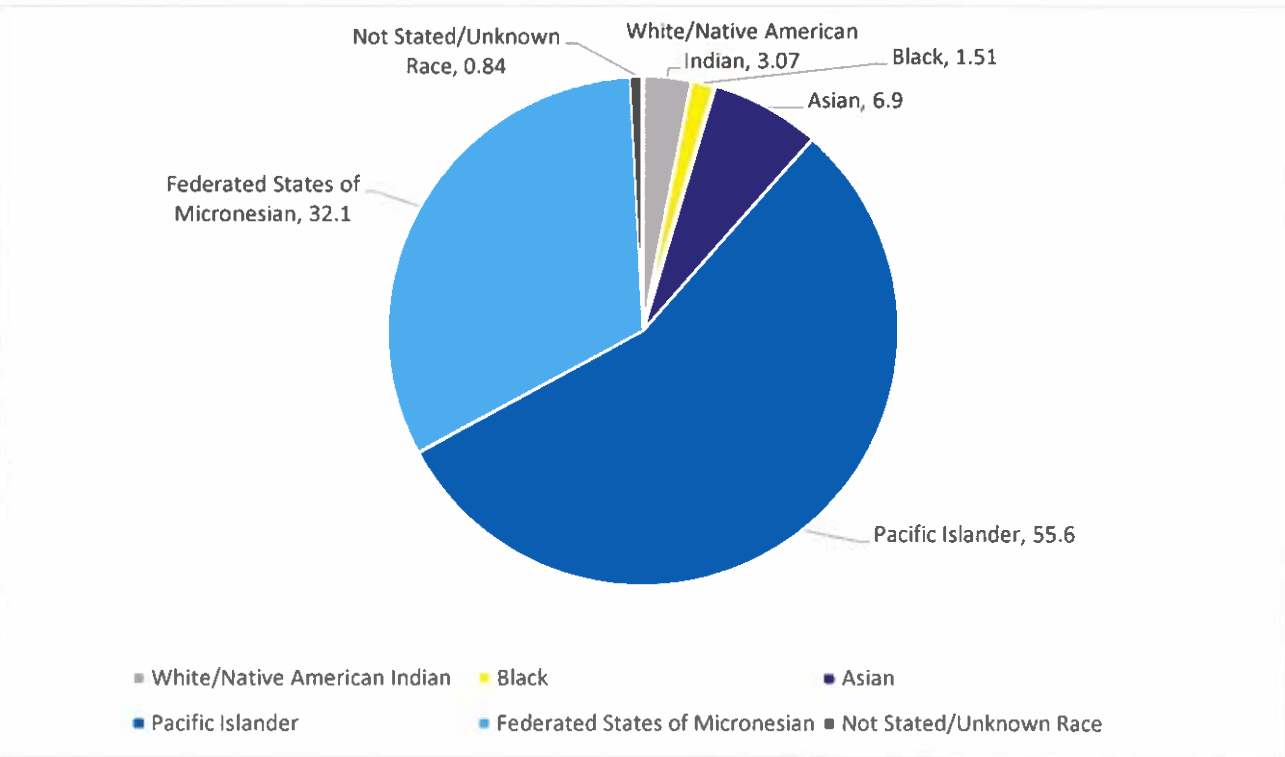


Figure: 4 - 4
Arrested Persons
Percent Distribution by Race, 2021



| Table: 4 - 5 | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Arrest Count Charge, Trends: 2017 - 2021 | | | | | |
| Offense Classifications | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Group A Offenses | | | | | |
| Crimes Against Persons | | | | | |
| Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 20 |
| Negligent Manslaughter | * | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kidnapping/Abduction | 0 | 38 | 44 | 27 | 40 |
| Rape | 46 | 52 | 38 | 35 | 30 |
| Sodomy | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| Sex Assault with an Object | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 24 | 26 | 29 | 27 | 53 |
| Aggravated Assault | 187 | 283 | 251 | 203 | 233 |
| Simple Assault | 817 | 746 | 847 | 740 | 642 |
| Intimidation | 0 | 245 | 299 | 243 | 385 |
| Incest | 0 | 55 | 45 | 27 | 5 |
| Statutory Rape | * | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Crimes Against Persons | 1078 | 1457 | 1563 | 1313 | 1455 |
| Crimes Against Property | | | | | |
| Robbery | 41 | 73 | 48 | 22 | 16 |
| Arson | 2 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Extortion Blackmail | * | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary/Breaking & Entering | 101 | 174 | 255 | 240 | 154 |
| Larceny (Pocket-Picking) | 0 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Larceny (Purse Snatching) | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Larceny (Shoplifting) | 0 | 86 | 96 | 31 | 71 |
| Larceny From a Building | 0 | 16 | 29 | 28 | 31 |
| Larceny (From a Coin Operated Device) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Larceny (From Motor Vehicles) | 0 | 6 | 25 | 22 | 24 |
| Larceny (Of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories) | 0 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 4 |
| Larceny (All Other) | 211 | 184 | 268 | 218 | 196 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 41 | 95 | 94 | 95 | 101 |
| Counterfeiting/Forgery | 15 | 150 | 224 | 331 | 237 |
| Fraud (False Pretense, Swindle) | 0 | 81 | 87 | 63 | 62 |
| Fraud (Credit Debit/Card/ATM) | 0 | 18 | 28 | 17 | 11 |
| Fraud (Impersonation) | 0 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Fraud (Welfare) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Wire) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Identify Theft) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Fraud (Hack/Computer Invasion) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Embezzlement | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stolen Property Offenses | * | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Vandalism/Destruction of Property, Damage | 92 | 227 | 361 | 270 | 332 |
| Bribery | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Total Crimes Against Property | 503 | 1144 | 1551 | 1356 | 1257 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Crimes Against Society | | | | | |
| Drug/Narcotic Violations | 261 | 367 | 392 | 721 | 798 |
| Drug Equipment Violations | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pornography/Obscene Materials | 1 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 2 |
| Gambling (Betting, Wagering) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Operating, Promoting) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Equipment Violations) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Sports Tampering) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prostitution | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Assisting, Promoting Prostitution | * | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Purchasing Prostitution | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Violations | 14 | 75 | 110 | 113 | 126 |
| Animal Cruelty | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Total Crimes Against Society | 276 | 447 | 511 | 840 | 929 |
| Group B Crimes | | | | | |
| Bad Checks | 37 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 86 | 521 | 586 | 436 | 380 |
| Driving Under the Influence | 258 | 348 | 350 | 329 | 358 |
| Drunkenness | 118 | 439 | 463 | 280 | 240 |
| Nonviolent Family Offenses | 20 | 27 | 67 | 68 | 83 |
| Liquor Laws Violations | 78 | 164 | 246 | 123 | 87 |
| Peeping Tom | 0 | 8 | 6 | 16 | 4 |
| Trespass of Real Property | 0 | 106 | 13 | 1 | 1 |
| All Other Offenses | 404 | 1391 | 1868 | 2137 | 2604 |
| Total Group B Offenses | 1001 | 3006 | 3606 | 3396 | 3758 |
| Total Crimes Against Persons | 1078 | 1457 | 1563 | 1313 | 1455 |
| Total Crimes Against Property | 503 | 1144 | 1551 | 1356 | 1257 |
| Total Crimes Against Society | 276 | 447 | 511 | 840 | 929 |
| Total | 2858 | 6054 | 7231 | 6905 | 7399 |
| <i>NOTE: "Curfew Violations and "Runaways" are juvenile offenses and are not included on this table.</i> | | | | | |
| <i>* - denotes not previously categorized</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Source: D.S.S.</i> | | | | | |

Figure: 4 - 5

**Arrested Persons
Violent Crimes, Trends 2017 - 2021**

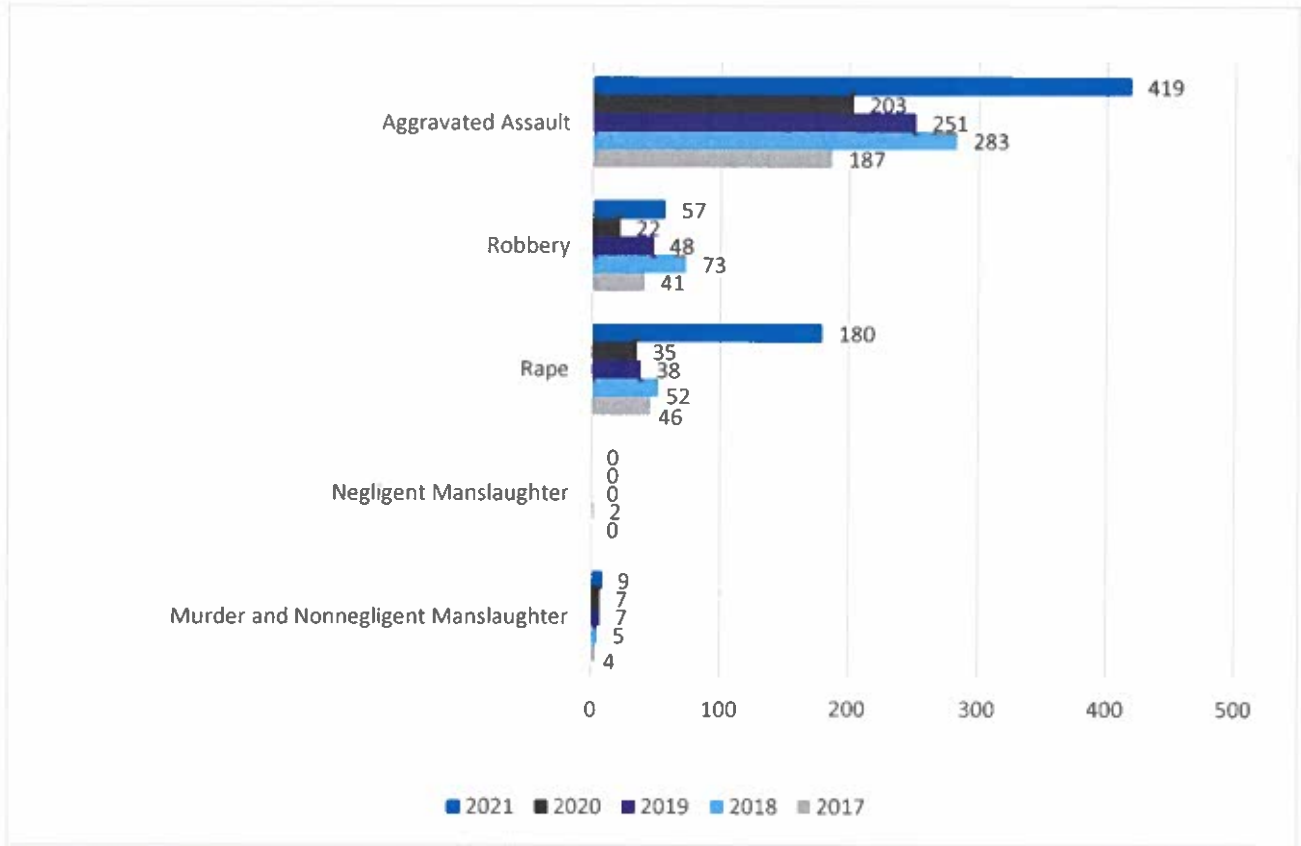
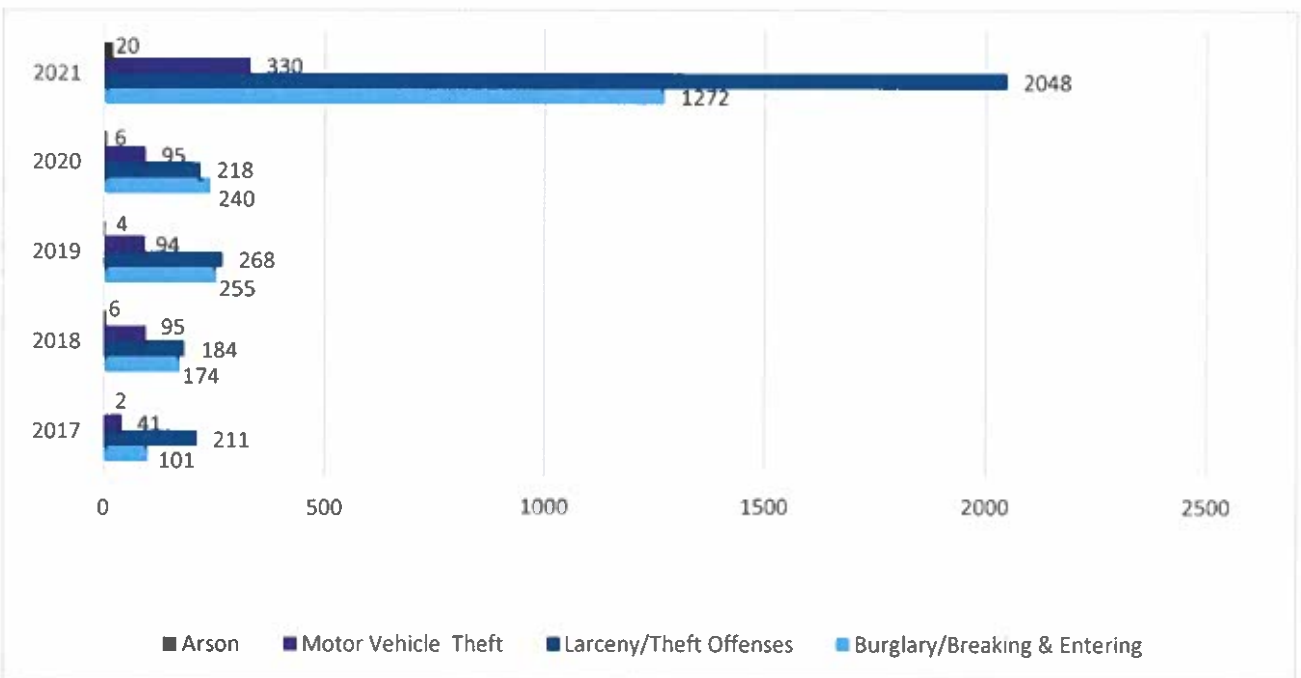


Figure: 4 - 6

**Arrested Persons
Property Crimes, Trends 2017 - 2021**



SECTION V: Special Reports

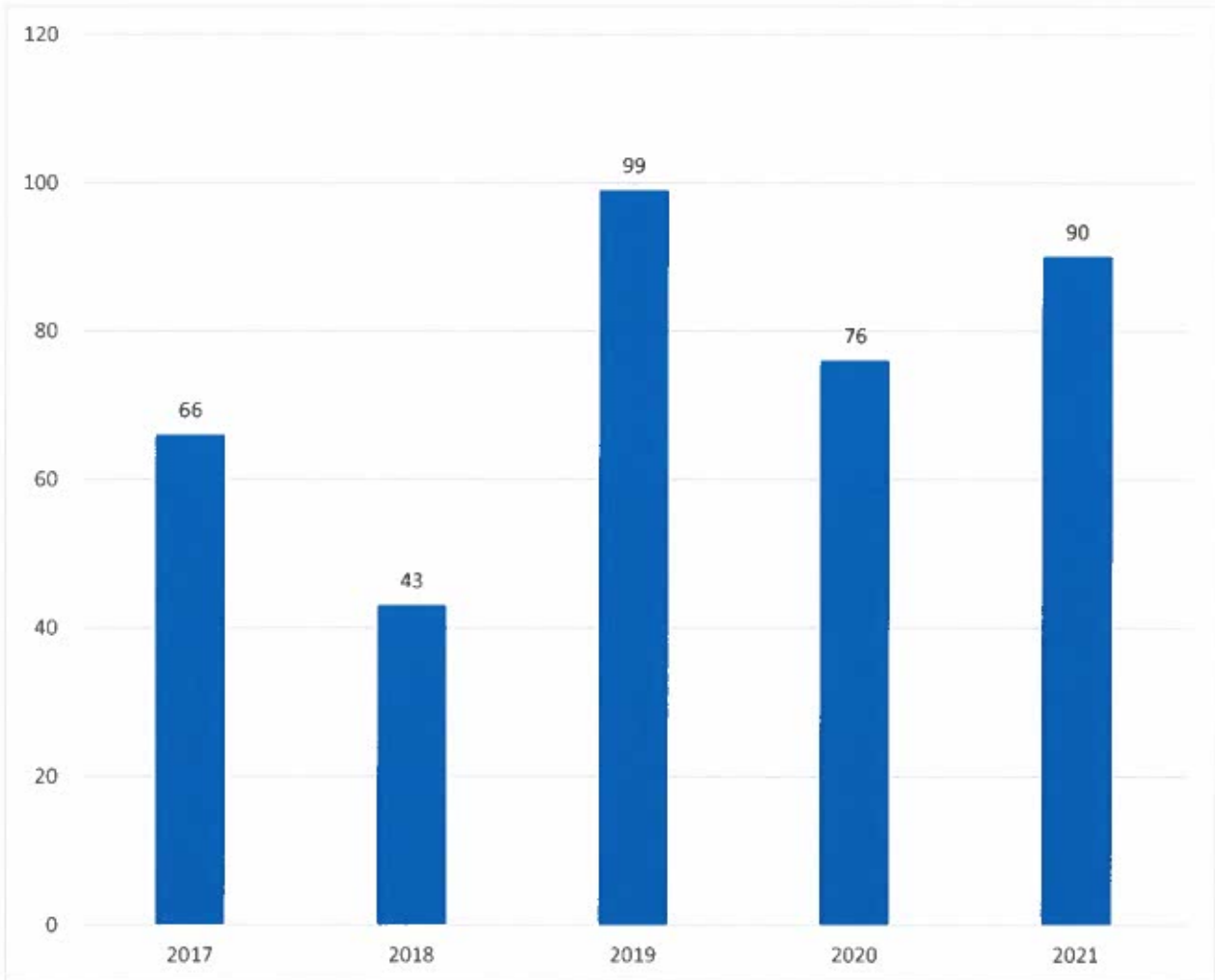
Family Offenses, Nonviolent

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, 2017 - 2021



Juveniles

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.

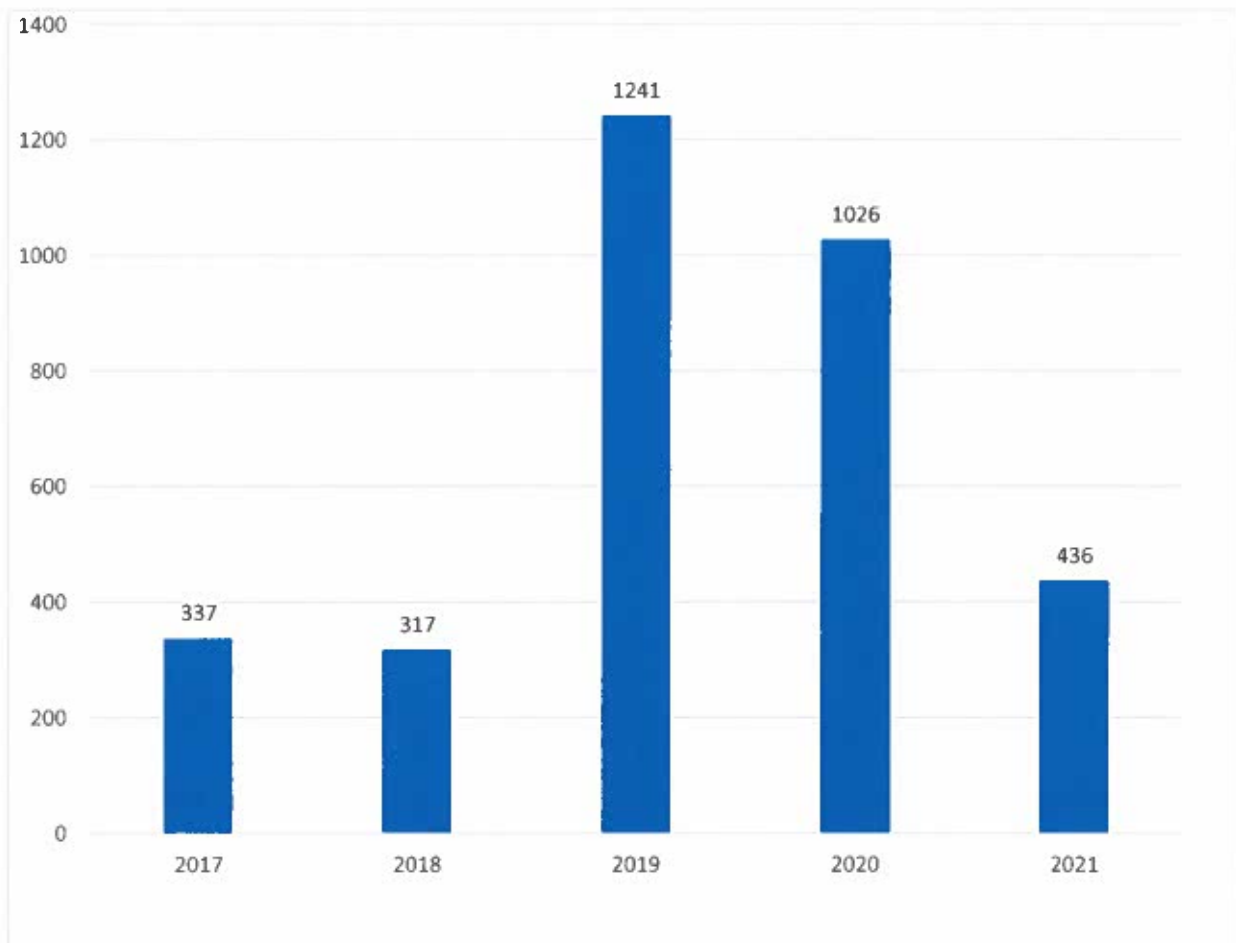
Incidents in which police contacts a juvenile who has committed no offense or those situations in which police take a juvenile into custody for his or her own protection, e.g., neglect cases are not scored as an arrest. Only violations by young persons where some police action is taken beyond the mere 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, 2017 - 2021



| Table: 5 - 1 | |
|--|-----------|
| Juvenile Offenses: 2021 | |
| Offense Classifications | Volume |
| Group A Offenses | |
| Crimes Against Persons | |
| Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter | 0 |
| Negligent Manslaughter | 0 |
| Kidnapping/Abduction | 0 |
| Rape | 2 |
| Sodomy | 4 |
| Sex Assault with an Object | 0 |
| Fondling | 8 |
| Aggravated Assault | 11 |
| Simple Assault | 32 |
| Intimidation | 28 |
| Incest | 3 |
| Statutory Rape | 1 |
| Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts | 0 |
| Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude | 0 |
| Total Crimes Against Persons | 89 |
| Crimes Against Property | |
| Robbery | 0 |
| Arson | 0 |
| Extortion Blackmail | 0 |
| Burglary/Breaking & Entering | 13 |
| Larceny (Pocket-Picking) | 1 |
| Larceny (Purse Snatching) | 0 |
| Larceny (Shoplifting) | 7 |
| Larceny From a Building | 0 |
| Larceny (From a Coin Operated Device) | 0 |
| Larceny (From Motor Vehicles) | 2 |
| Larceny (Of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accesories) | 0 |
| Larceny (All Other) | 6 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 6 |
| Counterfeiting/Forgery | 0 |
| Fraud (False Pretense, Swindle) | 4 |
| Fraud (Credit Debit/Card/ATM) | 0 |
| Fraud (Impersonation) | 0 |
| Fraud (Welfare) | 0 |
| Fraud (Wire) | 0 |
| Fraud (Identify Theft) | 0 |
| Fraud (Hack/Computer Invasion) | 0 |
| Embezzlement | 0 |
| Stolen Property Offenses | 0 |
| Vandalism/Destruction of Property, Damage | 24 |
| Bribery | 0 |
| Total Crimes Against Property | 63 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Crimes Against Society | |
| Drug/Narcotic Violations | 30 |
| Drug Equipment Violations | 0 |
| Pornography/Obscene Materials | 0 |
| Gambling (Betting, Wagering) | 0 |
| Gambling (Operating, Promoting) | 0 |
| Gambling (Equipment Violations) | 0 |
| Gambling (Sports Tampering) | 0 |
| Prostitution | 0 |
| Assisting, Promoting Prostitution | 0 |
| Purchasing Prostitution | 0 |
| Weapons Law Violations | 2 |
| Animal Cruelty | 0 |
| Total Crimes Against Society | 32 |
| Group B Crimes | |
| Bad Checks | 0 |
| Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations | 22 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 29 |
| Driving Under the Influence | 1 |
| Drunkness | 22 |
| Offense Against the Family and Children | 0 |
| Liquor Laws Violations | 43 |
| Peeping Tom | 0 |
| Trespass of Real Property | 0 |
| All Other Offenses | 135 |
| Total Group B Offenses | 252 |
| Total Crimes Against Persons | 89 |
| Total Crimes Against Property | 63 |
| Total Crimes Against Society | 32 |
| Grand Total | 436 |
| <i>Source: D.S.S.</i> | |
| | |

Figure: 5 - 3

Juvenile Offenses

Volume, by Offense Classifications, 2021

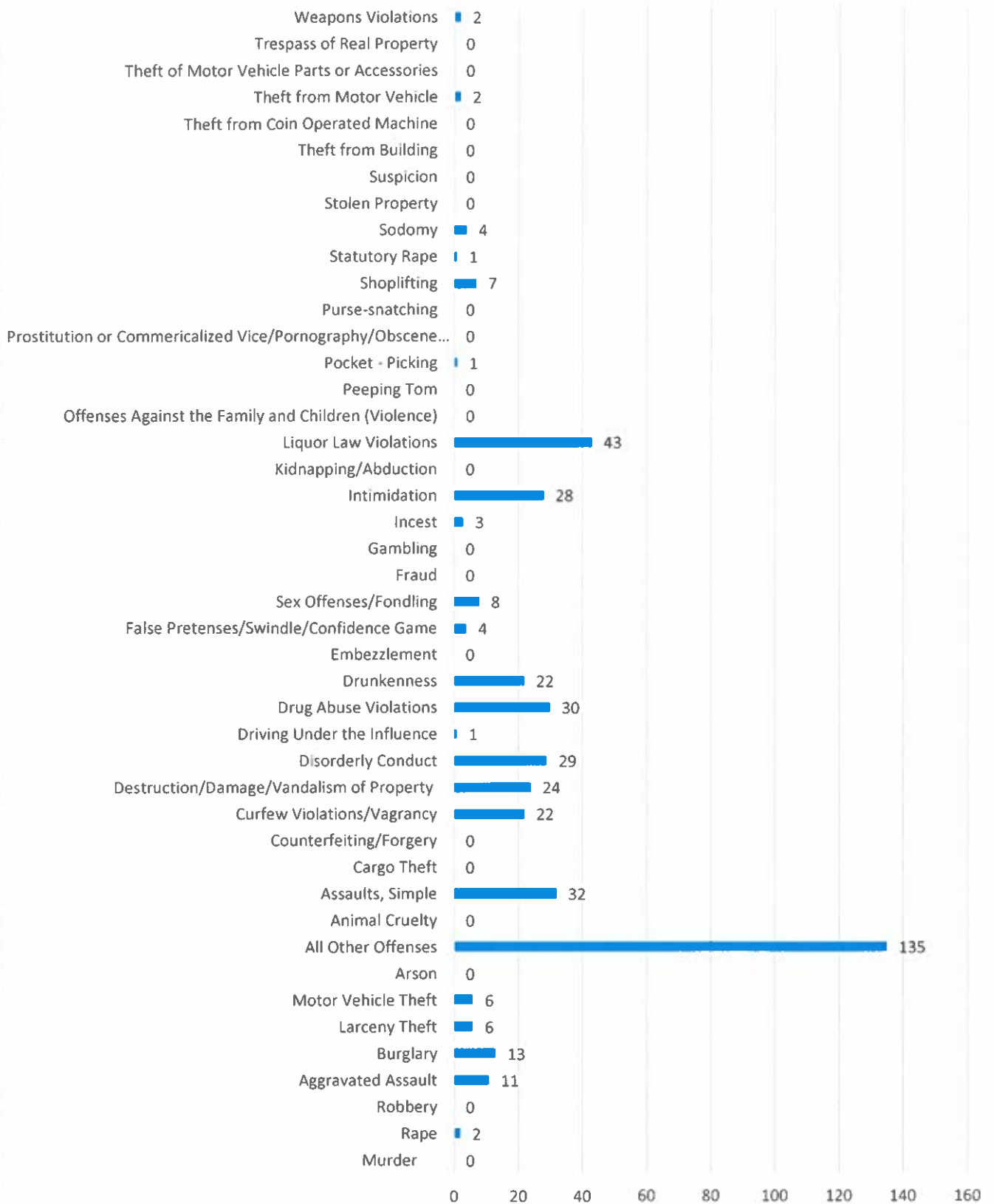


Figure: 5 - 4

Juvenile Offenses

Volume, Trends: 2017 - 2021

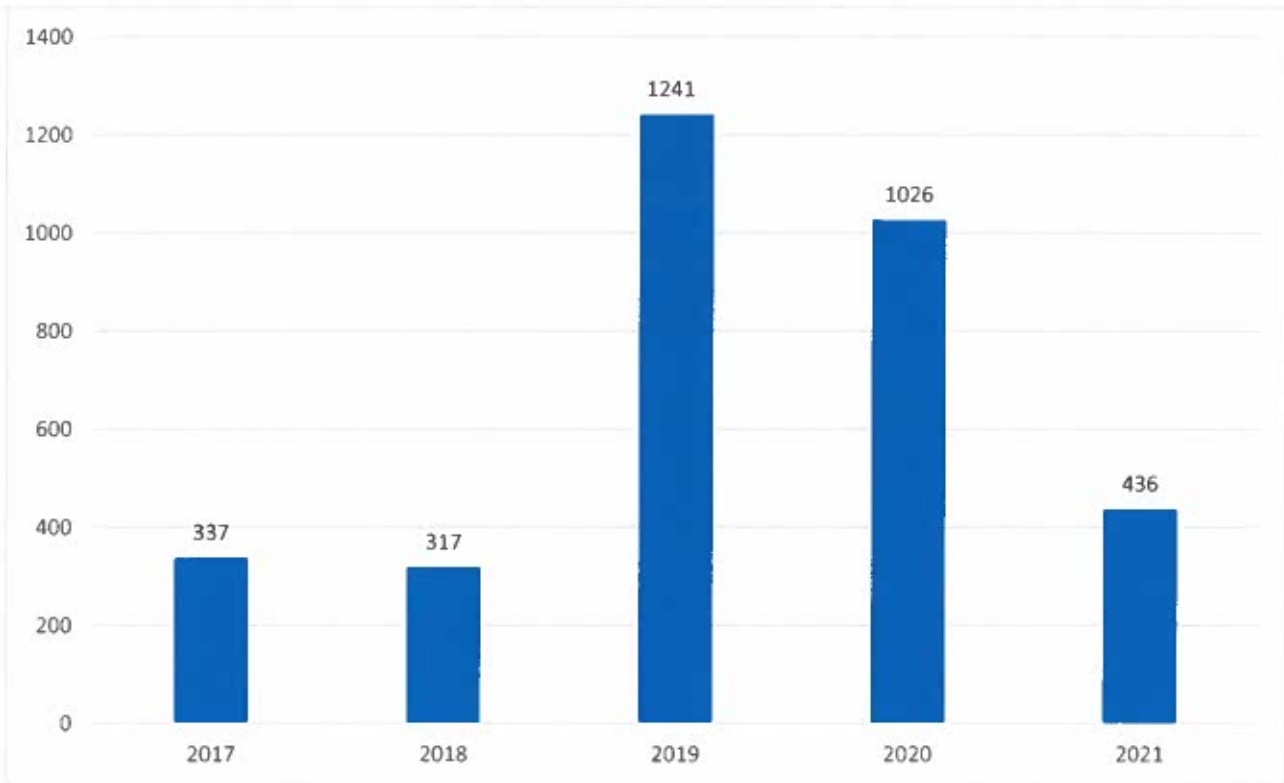
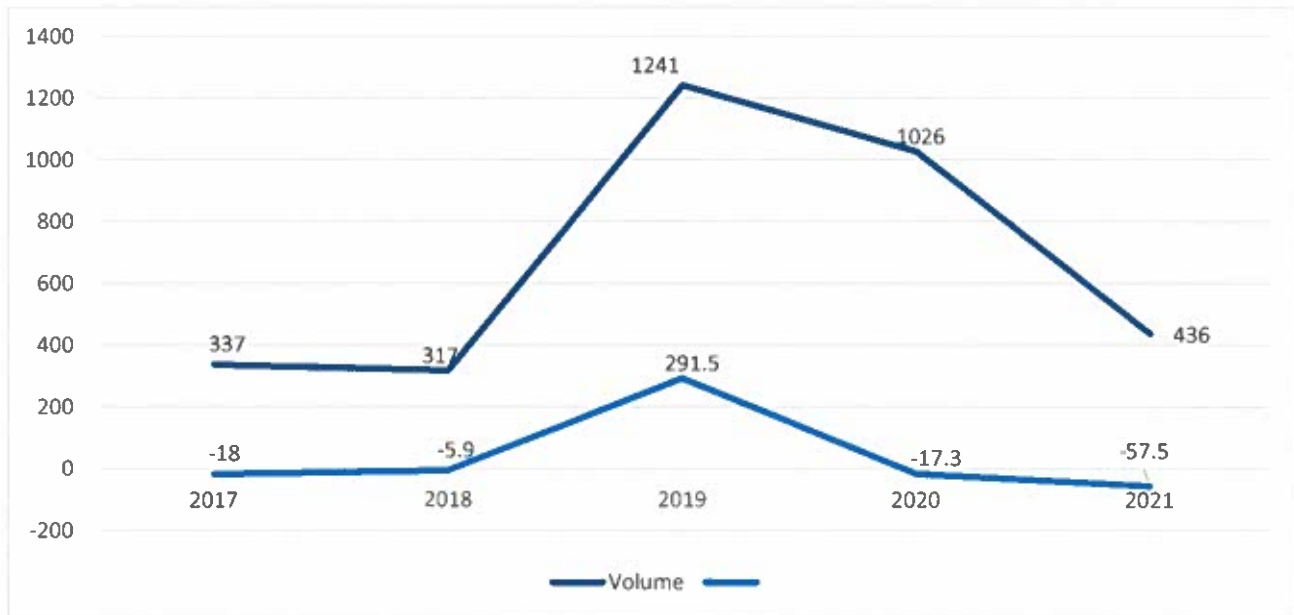


Figure: 5 - 5

Juvenile Offenses

Volume and Percent Change, Trends, 2017 - 2021



| Table: 5 - 2 | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Juvenile Offenses, Trend: 2017 -2021 | | | | | |
| Offense Classification | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Crimes Against Persons | | | | | |
| Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kidnapping/Abduction | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape | 0 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| Sodomy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Sex Assault with an Object | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 4 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 8 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 8 | 21 | 16 | 11 |
| Simple Assault | 1 | 25 | 90 | 62 | 32 |
| Intimidation | 0 | 7 | 22 | 4 | 28 |
| Incest | 0 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 3 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Crimes Against Persons | 5 | 48 | 156 | 90 | 89 |
| Crimes Against Property | | | | | |
| Robbery | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Extortion Blackmail | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary/Breaking & Entering | 6 | 16 | 81 | 113 | 13 |
| Larceny (Pocket-Picking) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Larceny (Purse Snatching) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Larceny (Shoplifting) | 0 | 3 | 23 | 0 | 7 |
| Larceny From a Building) | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Larceny (From a Coin Operated Device) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Larceny (From Motor Vehicles) | 0 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| Larceny (Of Motor Vehicle Parts) | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Larceny (All Other) | 3 | 10 | 39 | 77 | 6 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 5 | 25 | 28 | 21 | 6 |
| Counterfeiting/Forgery | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Fraud | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (False Pretense, Swindle) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Fraud (Credit Debit/Card/ATM) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Impersonation) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Welfare) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Wire) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Identify Theft) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Hack/Computer Invasion) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Embezzlement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stolen Property Offenses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vandalism/Destruction of Property, Damage | 9 | 11 | 70 | 64 | 24 |
| Bribery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Crimes Against Property | 24 | 73 | 270 | 294 | 63 |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Crimes Against Society | | | | | |
| Drug/Narcotic Violations | 0 | 4 | 70 | 35 | 30 |
| Drug Equipment Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pornography/Obscene Materials | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Betting, Wagering) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Operating, Promoting) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Equipment Violations) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Sports Tampering) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prostitution | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Assisting, Promoting Prostitution | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Purchasing Prostitution | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| Animal Cruelty | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Crimes Against Society | 0 | 4 | 74 | 41 | 32 |
| Group B Crimes | | | | | |
| Bad Checks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations | 0 | 20 | 81 | 87 | 22 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 9 | 20 | 69 | 39 | 29 |
| Driving Under the Influence | 5 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Drunkenness | 0 | 11 | 50 | 27 | 22 |
| Offense Against the Family and Children | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Liquor Laws Violations | 122 | 34 | 148 | 70 | 43 |
| Peeping Tom | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Runaways | 165 | 57 | 194 | 189 | 0 |
| Trespass of Real Property | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| All Other Offenses | 7 | 46 | 192 | 186 | 135 |
| Total Group B Offenses | 308 | 192 | 741 | 601 | 252 |
| Total Crimes Against Persons | 5 | 48 | 156 | 90 | 89 |
| Total Crimes Against Property | 24 | 73 | 270 | 294 | 63 |
| Total Crimes Against Society | 0 | 4 | 74 | 41 | 32 |
| Grand Total | 337 | 317 | 1241 | 1026 | 436 |
| <i>Source: D.S.S.</i> | | | | | |

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: 2017- 2021

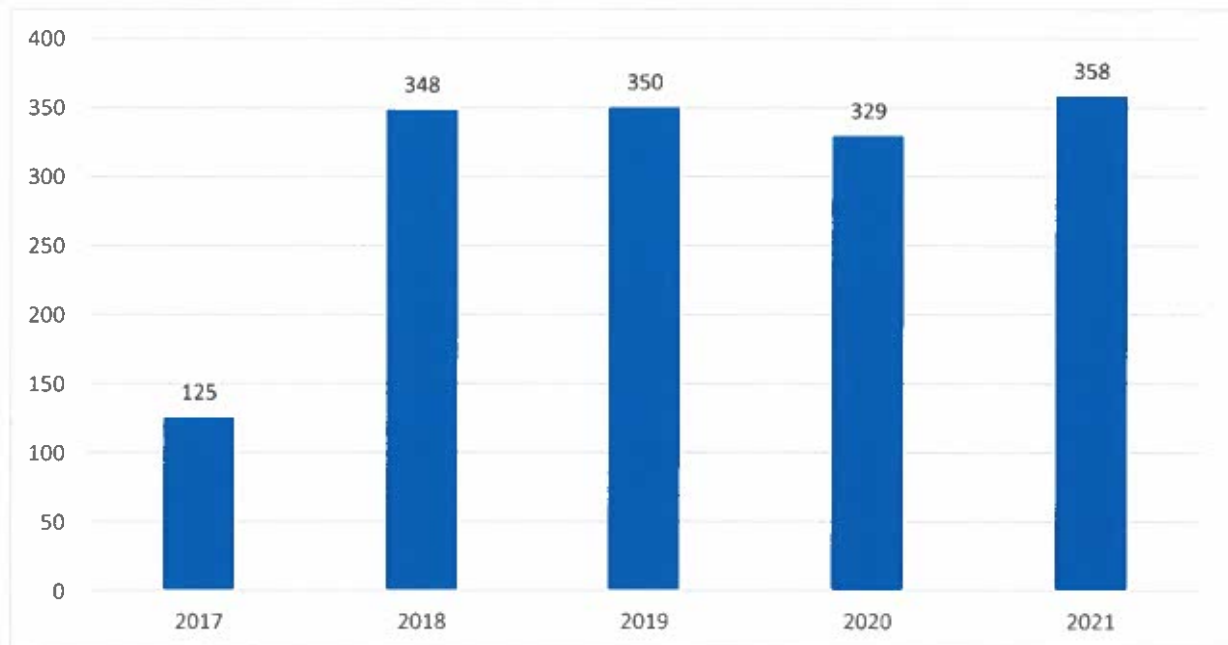


Table: 5 - 4

Driving Under the Influence (DUI)
Trends by Month: 2017 - 2021

| Calendar Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| January | 3 | 36 | 33 | 29 | 27 |
| February | 10 | 27 | 24 | 35 | 21 |
| March | 10 | 28 | 25 | 21 | 27 |
| April | 11 | 16 | 29 | 14 | 19 |
| May | 18 | 16 | 28 | 28 | 32 |
| June | 6 | 21 | 34 | 33 | 30 |
| July | 17 | 30 | 27 | 43 | 42 |
| August | 10 | 33 | 18 | 30 | 41 |
| September | 14 | 41 | 42 | 28 | 26 |
| October | 3 | 25 | 31 | 32 | 32 |
| November | 12 | 39 | 27 | 18 | 21 |
| December | 11 | 36 | 32 | 18 | 40 |
| Total | 125 | 348 | 350 | 329 | 358 |
| Percent Change | -10.7 | 178.4 | 0.6 | -6.0 | 8.8 |
| Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants | 0.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Population | 162,625 | 163,097 | 163,570 | 164,047 | 168,801 |

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 5 - 7

Driving Under the Influence, Volume and Rate Trends: 2017 - 2021

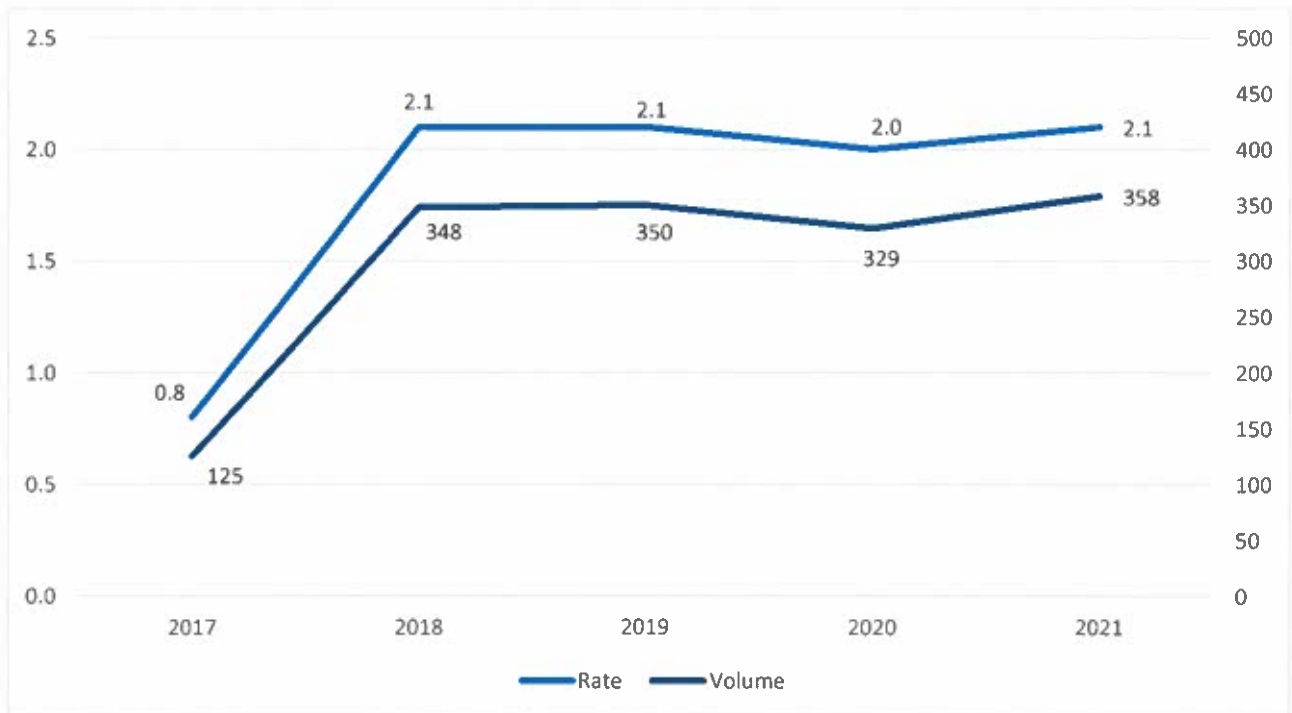


Table: 5 - 5

DUI Arrested Persons

By Race, 2021

| Race | Volume | Percent Distribution by Race |
|------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| White | 26 | 7.3 |
| Black/African American | 14 | 3.91 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 316 | 88.3 |
| Not Stated | 0 | 0.0 |
| Unknown | 2 | 0.56 |
| Other | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Total | 358 | 100 |

Figure: 5 - 8

DUI Arrested Persons

Percent Distribution by Race, 2021

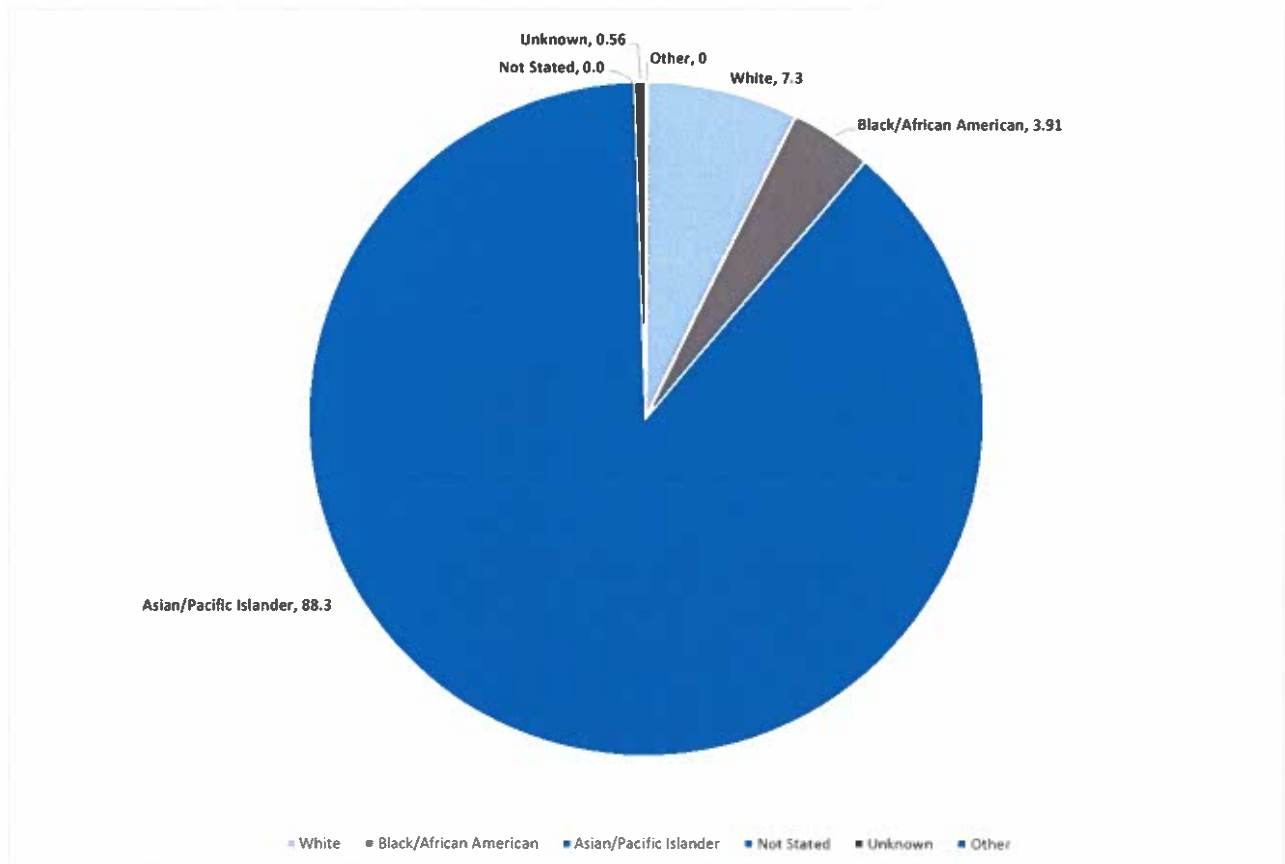


Table: 5 - 6

DUI Arrested Persons
By Race, 2021

| Race | Volume | Percent Distribution by Race |
|------------------------|--------|------------------------------|
| White | 26 | 7.3 |
| Black/African American | 14 | 3.91 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 316 | 88.3 |
| Not Stated | 0 | 0.0 |
| Unknown | 2 | 0.56 |
| Other | 0 | 0 |

Figure: 5 - 9

DUI Arrested Persons
Volume, by Race, 2021

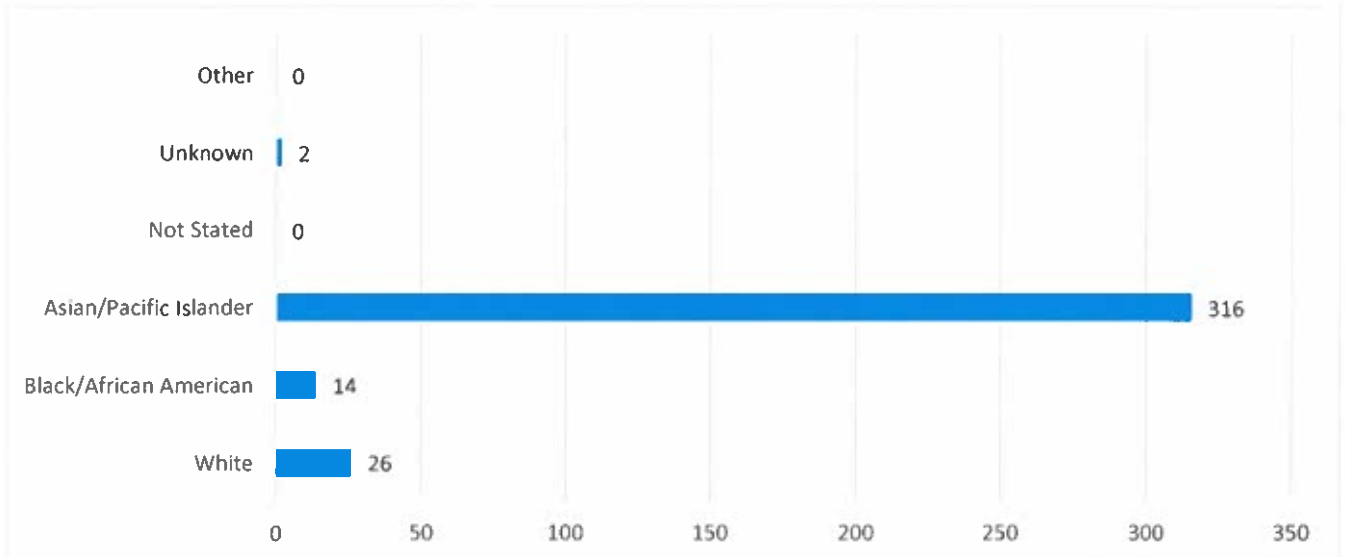


Figure: 5 - 10

DUI Arrested Persons
Percent Distribution by Race, 2021

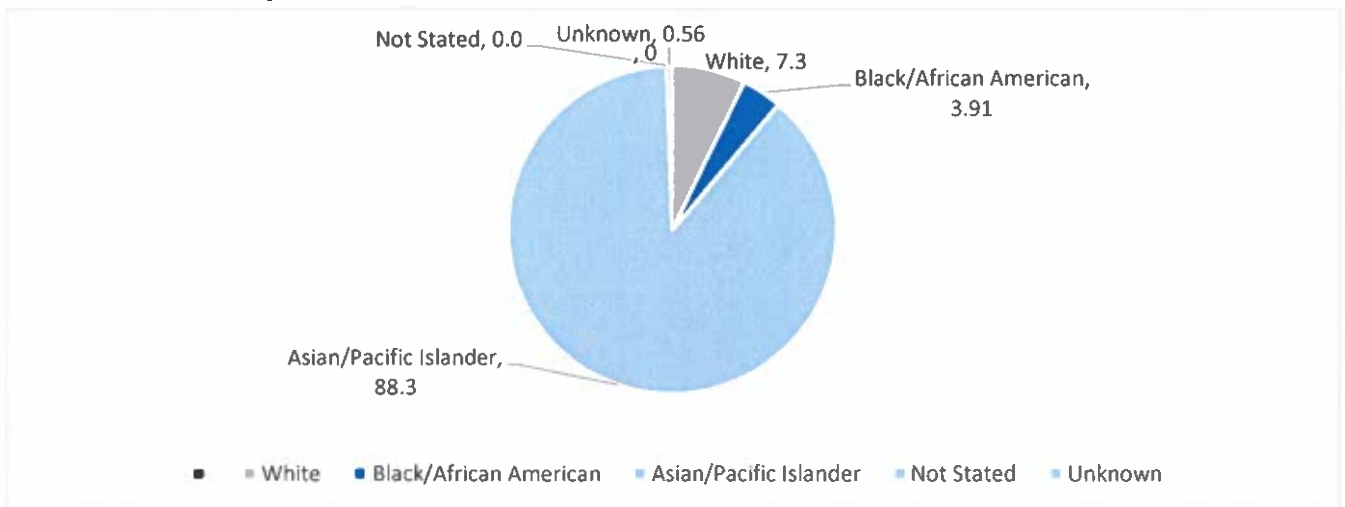


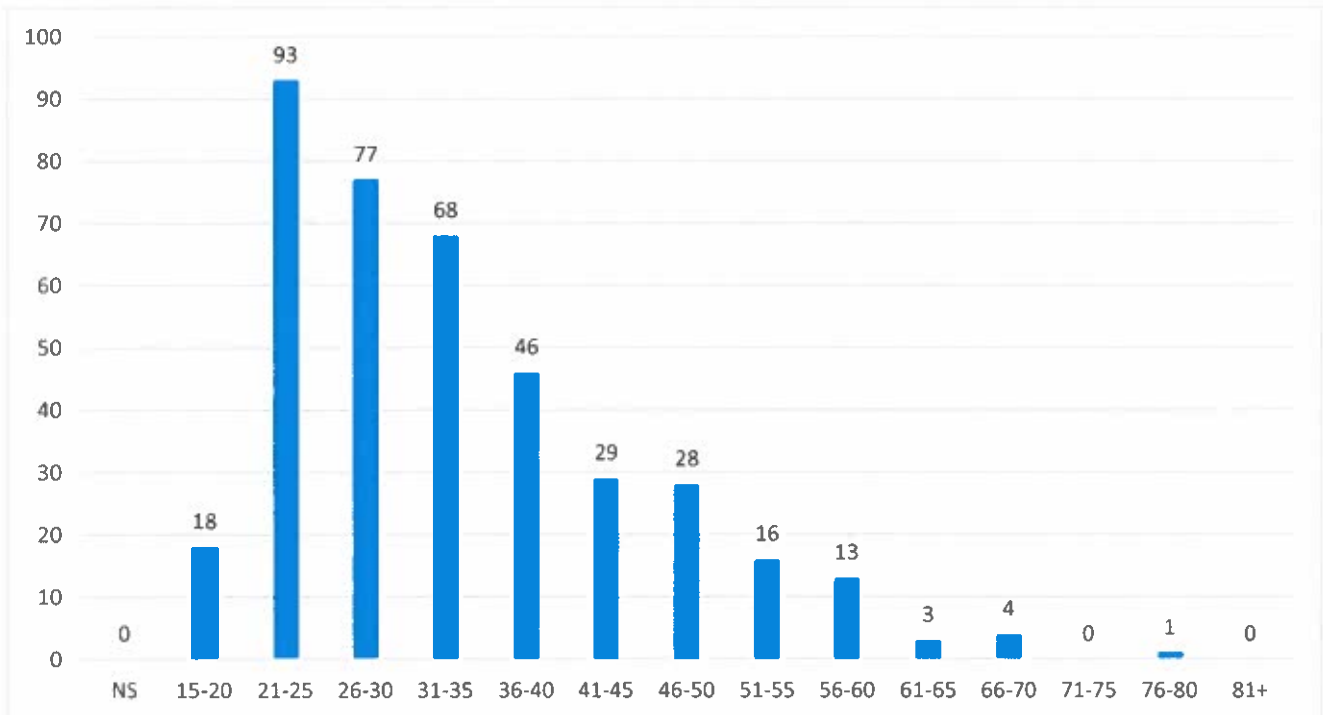
Table: 5 - 7

DUI Arrested Persons 2021

| Age | Arrested Persons |
|-------|------------------|
| NS | 0 |
| 15-20 | 18 |
| 21-25 | 93 |
| 26-30 | 77 |
| 31-35 | 68 |
| 36-40 | 46 |
| 41-45 | 29 |
| 46-50 | 28 |
| 51-55 | 16 |
| 56-60 | 13 |
| 61-65 | 3 |
| 66-70 | 4 |
| 71-75 | 0 |
| 76-80 | 1 |
| 81+ | 0 |

Figure: 5 - 11

DUI Arrested Persons
By Age, 2021



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

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

Possession

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

Figure: 5 - 12

Drug Abuse Violation

Volume, Trends: 2017 - 2021

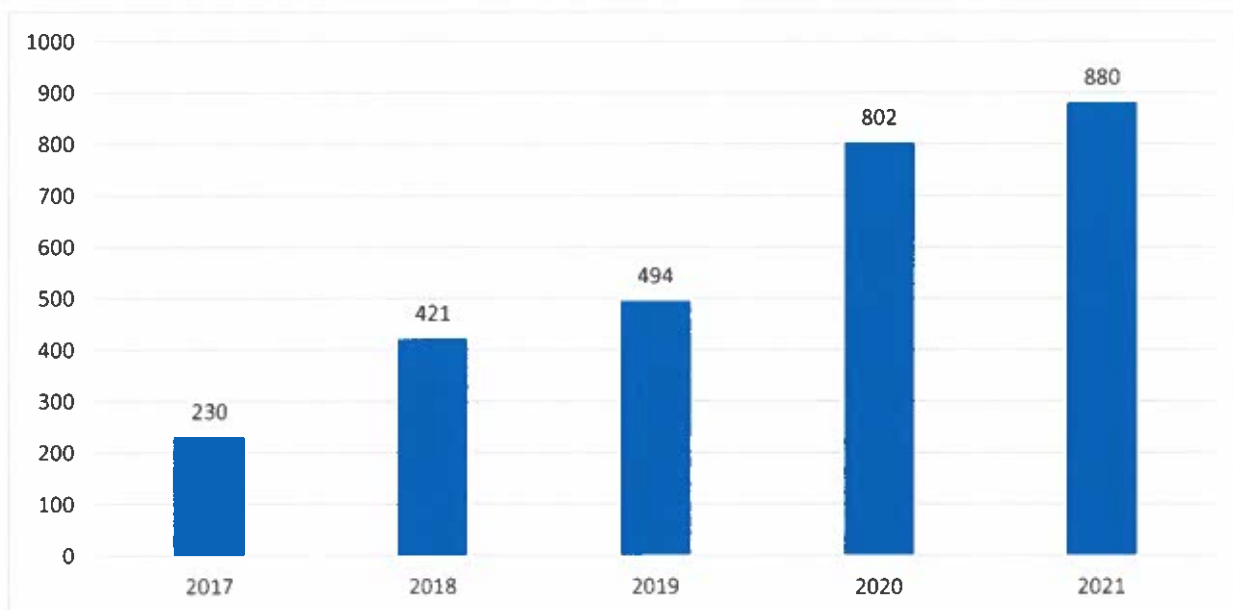


Table: 5 - 8

Drug Abuse Violations
Trends By Month: 2017 - 2021

| Calendar Month | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| January | 16 | 32 | 41 | 89 | 94 |
| February | 21 | 46 | 54 | 69 | 99 |
| March | 22 | 46 | 63 | 64 | 96 |
| April | 16 | 42 | 36 | 64 | 55 |
| May | 40 | 29 | 28 | 79 | 49 |
| June | 18 | 16 | 20 | 48 | 28 |
| July | 14 | 19 | 26 | 73 | 80 |
| August | 14 | 43 | 29 | 64 | 63 |
| September | 15 | 30 | 52 | 61 | 54 |
| October | 22 | 49 | 39 | 75 | 84 |
| November | 11 | 43 | 34 | 63 | 80 |
| December | 21 | 26 | 72 | 53 | 98 |
| Total | 230 | 421 | 494 | 802 | 880 |
| Percent Change | -53.4 | 83.0 | 17.3 | 62.3 | 9.7 |
| Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants | 1.4 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| Population | 162,625 | 163,097 | 163,570 | 164,047 | 168,801 |

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 5 -13

Drug Abuse Violations, Volume and Rate Trend: 2017 - 2021

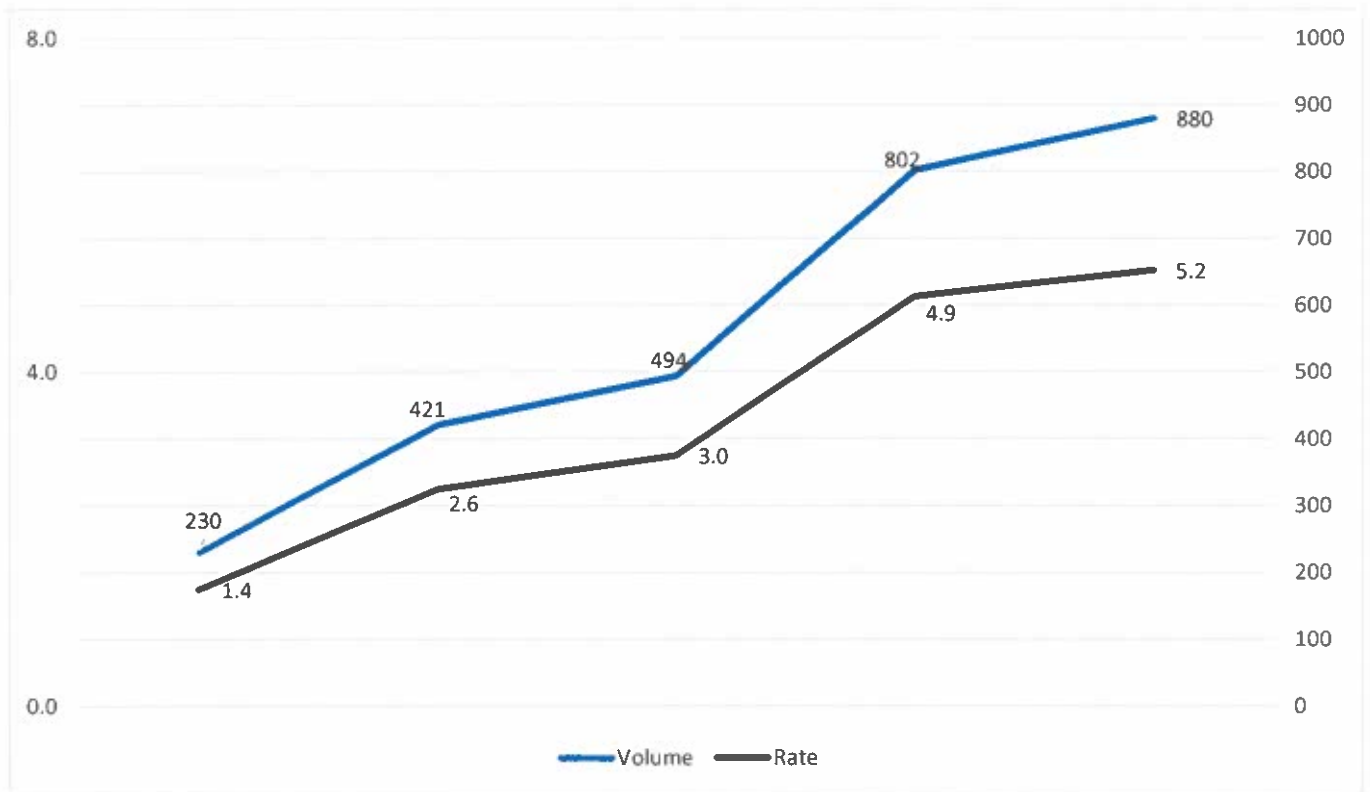


Table: 5 - 9Drug Abuse Violations
Arrested Persons, 2021

| | |
|---|------------|
| Drug Abuse Violations: Grand Total | 880 |
| Possession - Illegal Delivery, Dispensing or Manufacturing (Schedule I, II or III) 67.401.1(a)(1) | 132 |
| Possession - Illegal Delivery, Dispensing or Manufacturing (Schedule IV or V) 67.401.01(a)(1) | 7 |
| Possession - For Illegal Delivery, Dispensing, or Manufacturing with a fraudulent Trademark 67.401.1(a)(2) | 15 |
| Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance 67.401.2(a) | 668 |
| Illegal Possession of Marijuana 67.401.2(b)(2)(3) | 13 |
| Illegal Possession With in a Drug Free School Zone (Marijuana) 67.401.2 (c) | 23 |
| Illegal Possession - With in a Drug Free School Zone (All Other Schedules) 67.401.2(d) | 6 |
| Illegal Possession - Use of an Inhalant 67.401.2.1(a) | 7 |
| Distribution of a Controlled Substance Within a Drug Free School Zone 67.407 (c) | 4 |
| Manufacture or Distribution for Purpose of Unlawful Importation | 1 |
| Possession of Cannabis by Person Under Twenty One (21) Years of Age | 3 |
| Possession on Board Vessel or Aircraft Arriving in/or Departing from Guam | 1 |

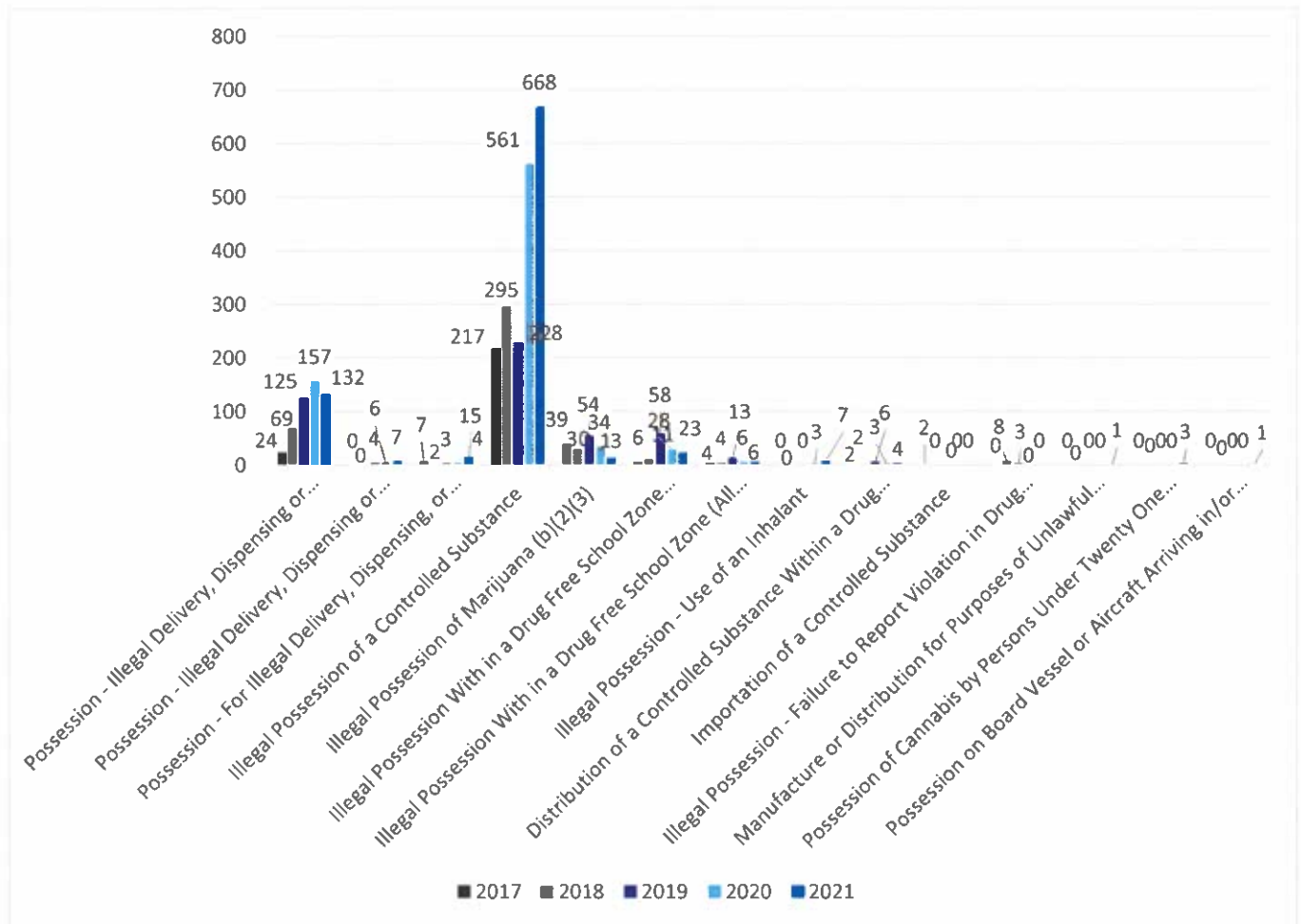
Source: " D.S.S. "

Table: 5 - 10

| Drug Abuse Violations | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Trends: 2017 - 2021 | | | | | |
| Possession - Illegal Delivery, Dispensing or Manufacturing (Schedule I, II or III) | 24 | 69 | 125 | 157 | 132 |
| Possession - Illegal Delivery, Dispensing or Manufacturing (Schedule IV or V) | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| Possession - For Illegal Delivery, Dispensing, or Manufacturing w/a fraudulent Trademark | 7 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 15 |
| Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance | 217 | 295 | 228 | 561 | 668 |
| Illegal Possession of Marijuana (b)(2)(3) | 39 | 30 | 54 | 34 | 13 |
| Illegal Possession With in a Drug Free School Zone (Marijuana) | 6 | 11 | 58 | 28 | 23 |
| Illegal Possession With in a Drug Free School Zone (All Other Schedules) | 4 | 4 | 13 | 6 | 6 |
| Illegal Possession - Use of an Inhalant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| Distribution of a Controlled Substance Within a Drug Free School Zone | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| Importation of a Controlled Substance | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illegal Possession - Failure to Report Violation in Drug Free School Zone | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Manufacture or Distribution for Purposes of Unlawful Importation | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Possession of Cannabis by Persons Under Twenty One (21) Years of Age | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| Possession on Board Vessel or Aircraft Arriving in/or Departing from Guam | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Total | 301 | 421 | 494 | 802 | 880 |

Figure: 5 - 14

Drug Abuse Violations
Trends, 2017 - 2021



*- Denotes not previously categorized

Source from D.S.S.

Table: 5 - 11

Drug Abuse Violations
Arrested Persons, by Age: 2021

| Age | Arrested Persons |
|-------|------------------|
| NS | 0 |
| 15-20 | 14 |
| 21-25 | 72 |
| 26-30 | 120 |
| 31-35 | 149 |
| 36-40 | 139 |
| 41-45 | 100 |
| 46-50 | 74 |
| 51-55 | 37 |
| 56-60 | 19 |
| 61-65 | 16 |
| 66-70 | 0 |
| 71-75 | 0 |
| 76-80 | 0 |
| 81+ | 0 |

Figure: 5 - 15

Drug Abuse Violations
Arrested Persons, by Age: 2021

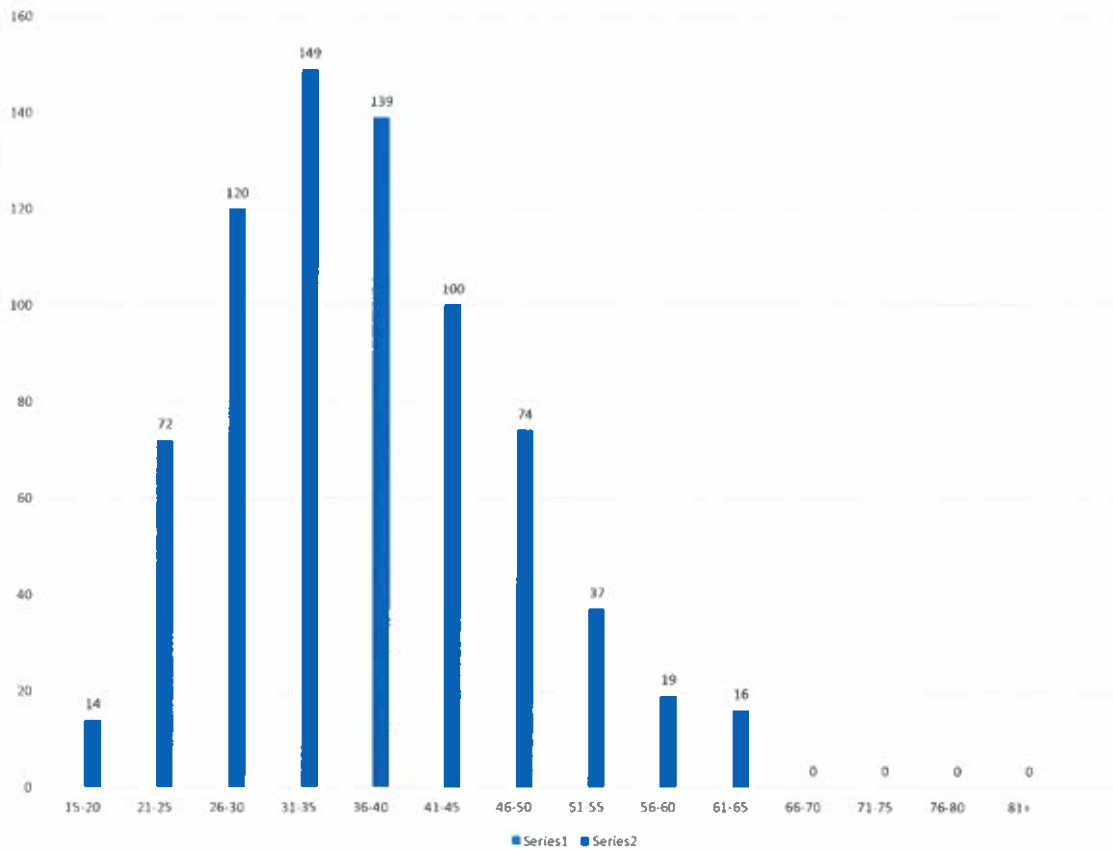


Table: 5 - 12

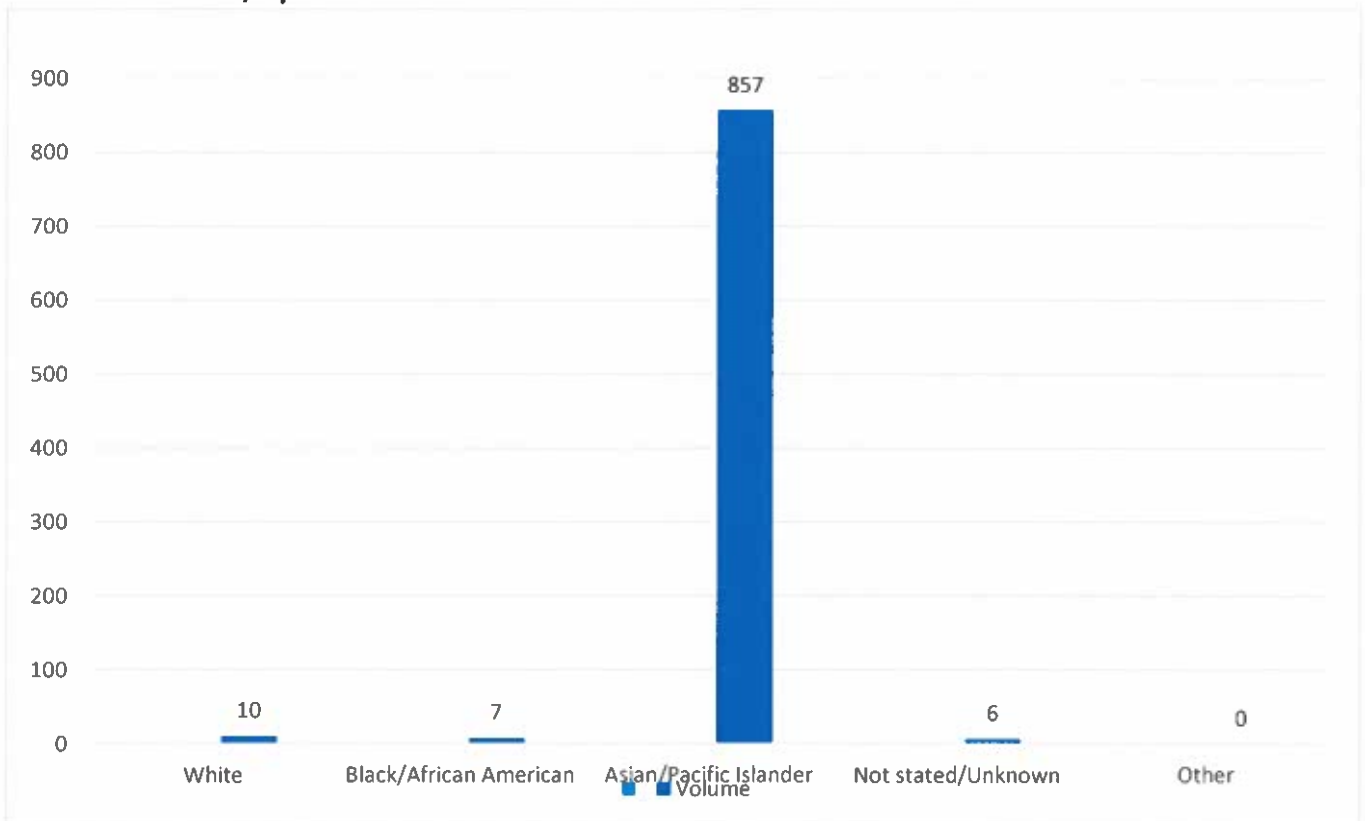
Drug Abuse Violations

| Arrested Persons, by Race, 2021 | Volume | Percent Distribution by Race |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| White | 10 | 1.10 |
| Black/African American | 7 | 0.80 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 857 | 97.4 |
| Not stated/Unknown | 6 | 0.70 |
| Other | 0 | 0 |

Figure: 5 - 16

Drug Abuse Violations

Arrested Persons, by Race 2021



SECTION VI:

Law Enforcement Officers and Civilian Personnel

Law Enforcement Officers and Civilian 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: 6 - 1

Full-time Law Enforcement Officers and Civilians

Trends: 2017 - 2021

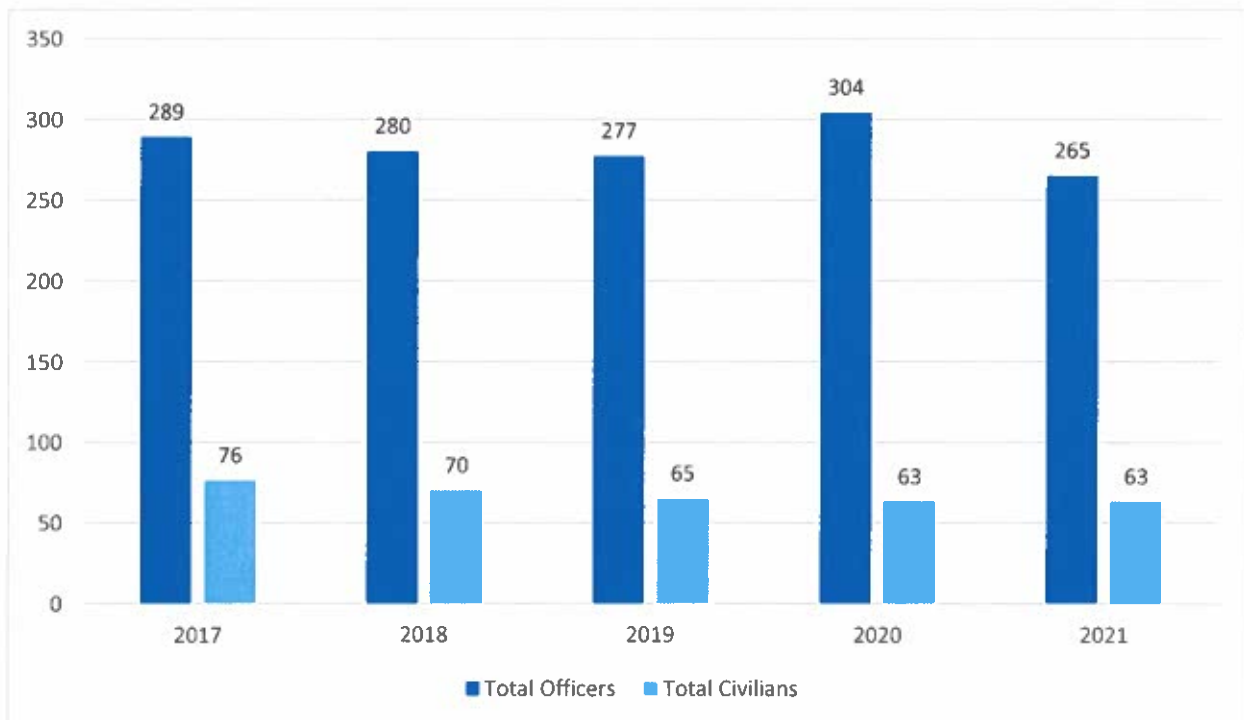


Table: 6 - 1

Full-time Law Enforcement Officers and Civilians as of October 31, 2021

| Total Law Enforcement Employees | Male | Female | Total |
|---------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Total Officers | 236 | 29 | 265 |
| Total Civilians | 27 | 36 | 63 |
| Total Full-Time Employees | 263 | 65 | 328 |

Table: 6 - 2

Full-time Law Enforcement Officers and Civilians

| Trends 2017 - 2021 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total Officers | 289 | 280 | 277 | 304 | 265 |
| Total Civilians | 76 | 70 | 65 | 63 | 63 |
| Total Full-Time Employees | 365 | 350 | 342 | 367 | 328 |

Figure: 6 - 2

Full-time Law Enforcement Officers and Civilians

Trends, 2017 - 2021

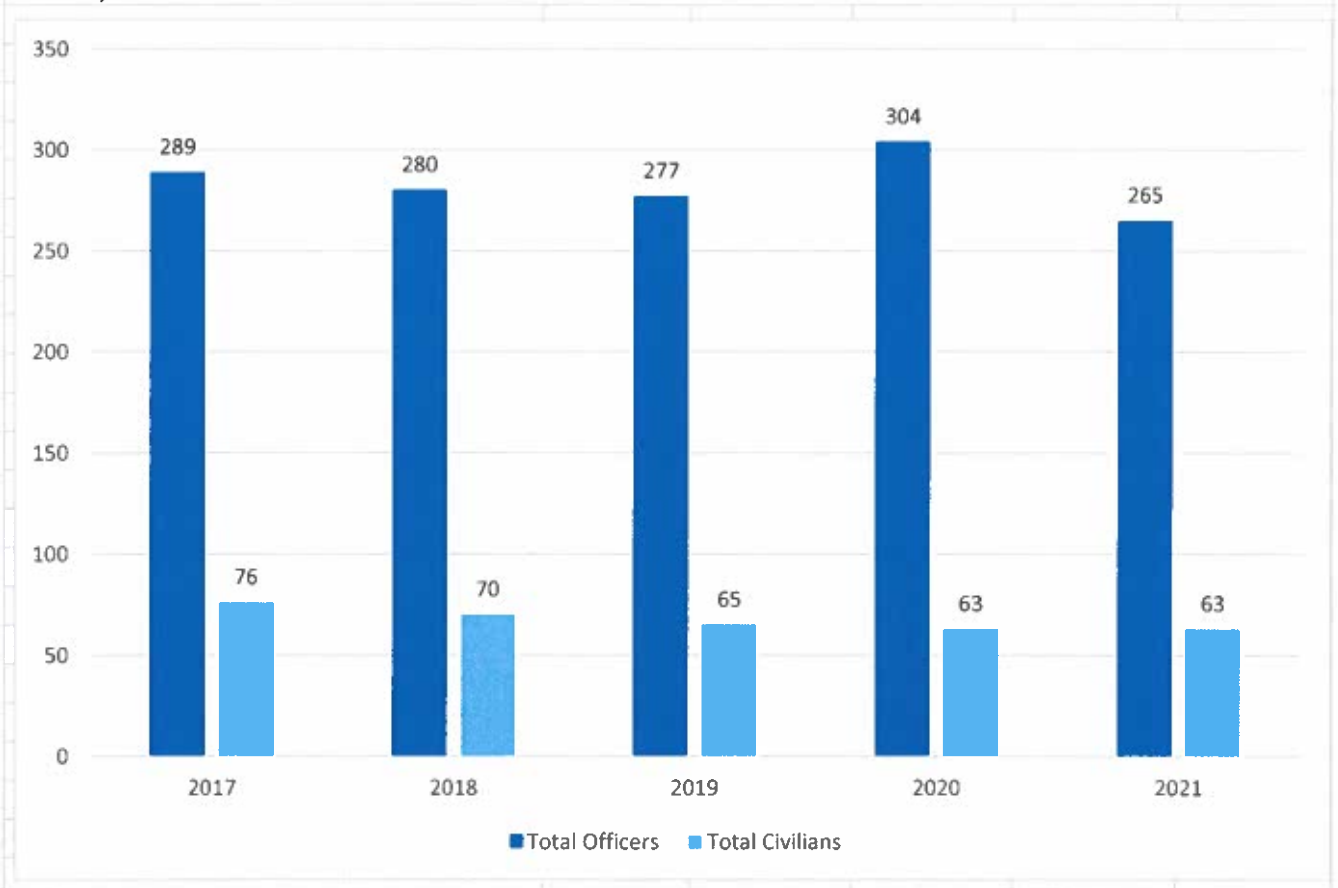


Table: 6 - 3**Full-time Law Enforcement Officers**

Number and Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants

By Precincts by Village and by Population Group: 2021

| By District, by Village: 2021 | Population | Full-time Law Enforcement Employees | Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (168,801) |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Northern Precinct | 69,362 | 34 | 0.49 |
| Dededo | 47,606 | | |
| Yigo | 21,756 | | |
| Tumon-Tamuning Precinct | 20,851 | 42 | 2.0 |
| Tumon-Tamuning-Harmon | 20,851 | | |
| Central Precinct | 47,840 | 32 | 0.7 |
| Agana Heights | 4,034 | | |
| Barrigada | 9,401 | | |
| Chalan Pago/Ordot | 7,226 | | |
| Hagatna | 1,113 | | |
| Mangilao | 16,091 | | |
| MongMong-Toto-Maite | 7,229 | | |
| Sinajana | 2,746 | | |
| Agat Precinct | 30,748 | 32 | 1.0 |
| Agat | 5,208 | | |
| Asan | 2,264 | | |
| Inarajan | 2,408 | | |
| Merizo | 1,960 | | |
| Piti | 1,540 | | |
| Santa Rita | 6,445 | | |
| Talofofo | 3,231 | | |
| Umatac | 828 | | |
| Yona | 6,864 | | |
| Specialized Units/Divisions | 168,801 | 125 | 0.7 |

Note: Population is the difference from total precinct command jurisdiction.

Table: 6 - 4
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees
Precinct Population, 2021

| Precinct Command | Population | Full-time Law Enforcement Employees | Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (168,801) |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Dededo/Northern Precinct | 69,362 | 34 | 0.49 |
| Tumon-Tamuning-Harmon | 20,851 | 42 | 2.0 |
| Hagatna Precinct | 47,840 | 32 | 0.7 |
| Agat Precinct | 30,748 | 32 | 1.0 |
| Specialized Units/Divisions | 168,801 | 125 | 0.7 |

Figure: 6 - 3
Precinct Population and Rate, 2021

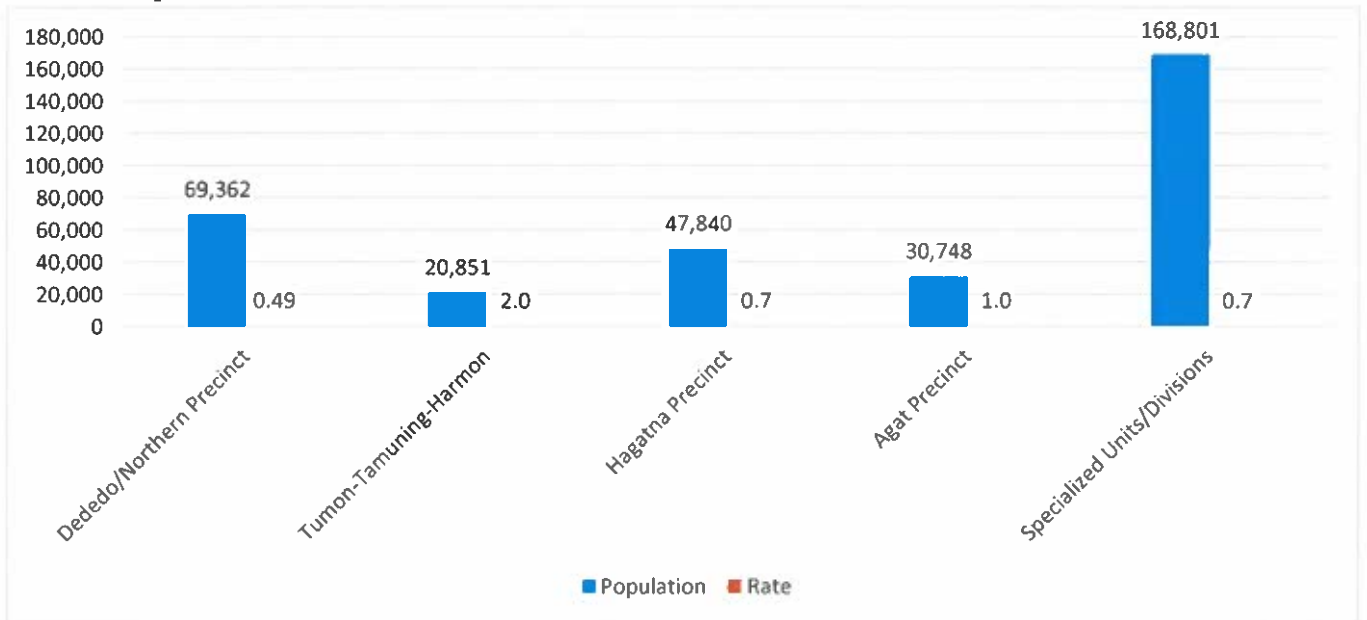
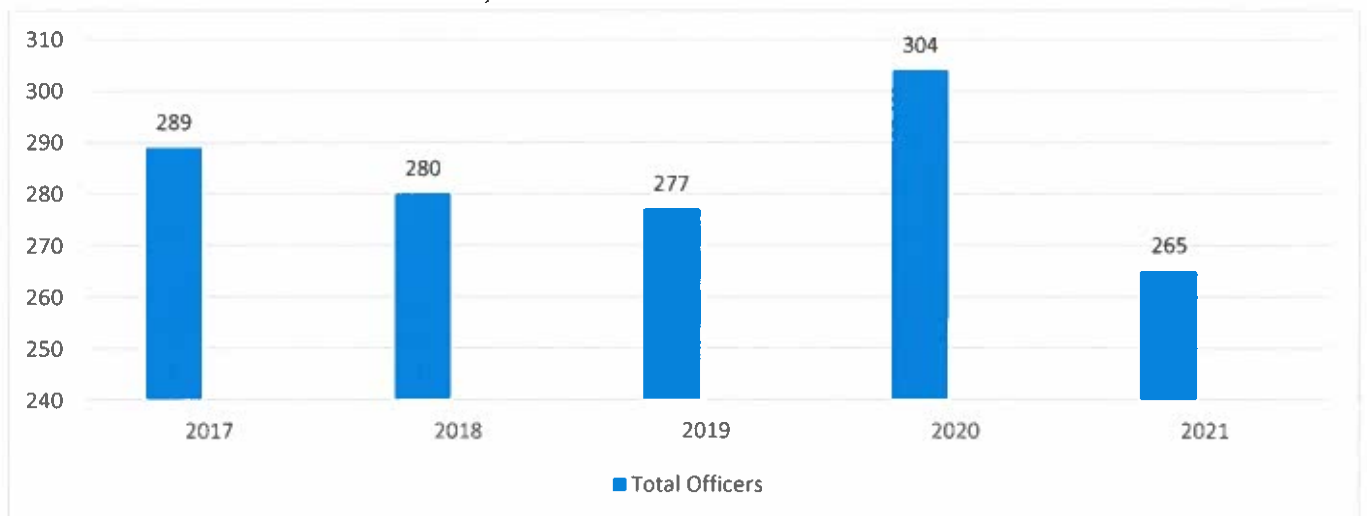


Figure: 6 - 4
Full-time Law Enforcement Officers, 2021



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 position 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, distribution, 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, lotter, 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.

23A - 23H LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES

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

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NIBRS GROUP A OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

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.

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.

Appendix - I

NIBRS GROUP A OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

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.

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 temporary or 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 temporary or 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.

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.

90J 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: 2017 - 2021 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Group A Offenses | | | | | |
| Crimes Against Persons | | | | | |
| Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 10 |
| Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Kidnapping/Abduction | * | 49 | 55 | 34 | 49 |
| Rape | 32 | 132 | 113 | 219 | 61 |
| Sodomy | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| Sex Assault with an Object | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 150 | 65 | 42 | 48 | 79 |
| Aggravated Assault | 401 | 375 | 372 | 272 | 367 |
| Simple Assault | 1282 | 1130 | 1328 | 1017 | 976 |
| Intimidation | * | 1001 | 1025 | 825 | 978 |
| Incest | * | 97 | 69 | 46 | 10 |
| Statutory Rape | * | 10 | 17 | 7 | 7 |
| Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Total Crimes Against Persons | 1869 | 2865 | 3029 | 2477 | 2564 |
| Crimes Against Property | | | | | |
| Robbery | 104 | 88 | 81 | 62 | 53 |
| Arson | 9 | 18 | 11 | 11 | 20 |
| Extortion Blackmail | * | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Burglary/Breaking & Entering | 1689 | 1509 | 1986 | 1169 | 687 |
| Larceny (Pocket-Picking) | * | 73 | 13 | 10 | 6 |
| Larceny (Purse Snatching) | * | 20 | 15 | 5 | 2 |
| Larceny (Shoplifting) | * | 180 | 153 | 133 | 144 |
| Larceny From a Building) | * | 155 | 290 | 162 | 247 |
| Larceny (From a Coin Operated Device) | * | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Larceny (From Motor Vehicles) | * | 128 | 319 | 204 | 531 |
| Larceny (Of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accesories) | * | 23 | 78 | 66 | 55 |
| Larceny (All Other) | 1638 | 1758 | 1810 | 1225 | 1165 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 320 | 368 | 377 | 316 | 333 |
| Counterfeiting/Forgery | 81 | 147 | 272 | 374 | 372 |
| Fraud (False Pretense, Swindle) | * | 286 | 296 | 175 | 182 |
| Fraud | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Credit Debit/Card/ATM) | * | 64 | 76 | 53 | 43 |
| Fraud (Impersonation) | * | 15 | 15 | 19 | 26 |
| Fraud (Welfare) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Wire) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Identify Theft) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Hack/Computer Invasion) | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Embezzlement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stolen Property Offenses | * | * | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Vandalism/Destruction of Property, Damage | 1071 | 1056 | 1311 | 1016 | 1403 |
| Bribery | * | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total Crimes Against Property | 4912 | 5899 | 7107 | 5008 | 5276 |

Appendix III

2021 Offenses Reported to Police

| Offense Classification | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC | TOTAL |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Kidnapping/Abduction | 7 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 49 |
| Rape | 13 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 62 |
| Sodomy | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 24 |
| Sex Assault with an Object | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 11 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 79 |
| Aggravated Assault | 27 | 23 | 25 | 31 | 31 | 39 | 42 | 32 | 35 | 24 | 29 | 29 | 367 |
| Simple Assault | 60 | 59 | 84 | 64 | 79 | 87 | 100 | 97 | 88 | 78 | 90 | 93 | 979 |
| Intimidation | 74 | 51 | 87 | 70 | 76 | 103 | 88 | 92 | 88 | 67 | 88 | 94 | 978 |
| Incest | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| Statutory Rape | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total Crimes Against Persons | 201 | 141 | 210 | 178 | 207 | 257 | 260 | 235 | 234 | 188 | 226 | 231 | 2568 |
| Crimes Against Property | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Robbery | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 53 |
| Arson | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 20 |
| Extortion Blackmail | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Burglary/Breaking & Entering | 39 | 49 | 66 | 70 | 62 | 55 | 49 | 61 | 59 | 55 | 63 | 60 | 688 |
| Larceny (Pocket-Picking) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Larceny (Purse Snatching) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Larceny (Shoplifting) | 3 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 144 |
| Larceny From a Building | 15 | 22 | 33 | 23 | 18 | 28 | 28 | 11 | 16 | 25 | 14 | 14 | 247 |
| Larceny (From a Coin Operated Device) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Larceny (From Motor Vehicles) | 42 | 47 | 50 | 23 | 17 | 26 | 50 | 64 | 27 | 75 | 67 | 43 | 531 |
| Larceny (Of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories) | 3 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 55 |
| Larceny (All Other) | 80 | 79 | 104 | 98 | 97 | 95 | 99 | 109 | 82 | 97 | 103 | 124 | 1167 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 22 | 20 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 23 | 41 | 42 | 33 | 335 |
| Counterfeiting/Forgery | 41 | 41 | 21 | 36 | 27 | 31 | 32 | 19 | 29 | 36 | 28 | 31 | 372 |
| Fraud (False Pretense, Swindle) | 11 | 6 | 16 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 23 | 24 | 20 | 13 | 17 | 11 | 182 |
| Fraud: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fraud (Credit Debit/Card/ATM) | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 43 |
| Fraud (Impersonation) | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 26 |
| Fraud (Welfare) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Wire) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Identify Theft) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Hack/Computer Invasion) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Embezzlement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stolen Property Offenses | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vandalism/Destruction of Property, Damage | 105 | 128 | 119 | 121 | 105 | 94 | 119 | 111 | 87 | 122 | 152 | 140 | 1403 |
| Bribery | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total Crimes Against Property | 371 | 427 | 465 | 426 | 380 | 414 | 456 | 462 | 372 | 492 | 519 | 497 | 5281 |
| Crimes Against Society | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drug/Narcotic Violations | 83 | 73 | 67 | 62 | 47 | 40 | 81 | 60 | 48 | 70 | 76 | 93 | 800 |
| Drug Equipment Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pornography/Obscene Materials | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| Gambling (Betting, Wagering) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Operating, Promoting) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Equipment Violations) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Sports Tampering) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prostitution | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Assisting, Promoting Prostitution | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Purchasing Prostitution | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Violations | 6 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 13 | 15 | | 115 |
| Animal Cruelty | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 22 |
| Total Crimes Against Society | 91 | 84 | 85 | 76 | 58 | 48 | 97 | 69 | 66 | 85 | 94 | 94 | 947 |
| Group B Crimes | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bad Checks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 14 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 24 | 17 | 22 | 23 | 29 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 28 | 30 | 36 | 27 | 335 |
| Driving Under the Influence | 30 | 19 | 26 | 20 | 31 | 30 | 41 | 42 | 25 | 32 | 21 | 37 | 354 |
| Drunkenness | 8 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 15 | 24 | 27 | 14 | 13 | 19 | 14 | 185 |
| Nonviolent Family Offenses | 11 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 81 |
| Liquor Laws Violations | 5 | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 54 |
| Peeping Tom | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 |
| Trespass of Real Property | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| All Other | 262 | 200 | 264 | 213 | 236 | 250 | 297 | 285 | 255 | 232 | 230 | 229 | 2953 |
| Total Group B Offenses | 343 | 258 | 335 | 276 | 323 | 333 | 413 | 405 | 335 | 314 | 327 | 327 | 3989 |
| Total Crimes Against Persons | 201 | 141 | 210 | 178 | 207 | 257 | 260 | 235 | 234 | 188 | 226 | 231 | 2568 |
| Total Crimes Against Property | 371 | 427 | 465 | 426 | 380 | 414 | 456 | 462 | 372 | 492 | 519 | 497 | 5281 |
| Total Crimes Against Society | 90 | 81 | 80 | 79 | 61 | 49 | 92 | 76 | 59 | 85 | 92 | 109 | 953 |
| Grand Total | 1005 | 907 | 1090 | 959 | 971 | 1053 | 1221 | 1178 | 1000 | 1079 | 1164 | 1164 | 12791 |

Source: D.S.S.

Table 2 - 37

| Offenses Reported to Police, by Village, 2021 | Agana | Agana Hts. | Agat | Asan / Maina | Barrigada | Chalan Pago | Dededo | Hagatna | Harmon | Inarajan | Mangilao | Merizo | M-T-M | Ordoo-Chalan Pago | Piti | Santa Rita | Sinajana | Talofoto | Tamuning | Tumon | Umatac | Yigo | Yona | Unknown / Not Stated | Total |
|---|----------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Group A Offenses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| Negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Kidnapping/Abduction | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 49 |
| Rape | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 61 |
| Sodomy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 24 |
| Sex Assault with an Object | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 79 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 19 | 5 | 85 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 28 | 12 | 28 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 78 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 16 | 21 | 367 |
| Simple Assault | 1 | 5 | 32 | 17 | 52 | 7 | 213 | 22 | 2 | 11 | 73 | 18 | 71 | 5 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 22 | 191 | 3 | 7 | 66 | 49 | 66 | 978 |
| Intimidation | 0 | 9 | 55 | 16 | 60 | 12 | 149 | 32 | 0 | 13 | 99 | 16 | 52 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 26 | 23 | 169 | 2 | 17 | 54 | 57 | 64 | 960 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total Crimes Against Persons | 1 | 22 | 110 | 41 | 141 | 26 | 491 | 70 | 2 | 32 | 226 | 48 | 157 | 11 | 24 | 43 | 55 | 56 | 488 | 6 | 30 | 164 | 132 | 172 | 2548 |
| Crimes Against Property | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 53 |
| Arson | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 20 |
| Extortion Blackmail | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Burglary/Breaking & Entering | 0 | 3 | 15 | 11 | 60 | 3 | 126 | 13 | 4 | 8 | 46 | 10 | 39 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 188 | 0 | 1 | 51 | 35 | 42 | 687 |
| Larceny (Pocket-Picking) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Larceny (Purse Snatching) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Larceny (Shoplifting) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 34 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 62 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 144 |
| Larceny From a Building | 0 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 17 | 1 | 62 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 18 | 247 |
| Larceny (From a Coin Operated Device) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Larceny (From Motor Vehicles) | 0 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 26 | 3 | 125 | 22 | 1 | 6 | 27 | 0 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 199 | 4 | 2 | 24 | 9 | 18 | 531 |
| Larceny (Of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 55 |
| Larceny (All Other) | 1 | 4 | 22 | 18 | 73 | 16 | 257 | 30 | 7 | 13 | 72 | 27 | 47 | 5 | 13 | 21 | 27 | 27 | 303 | 11 | 2 | 58 | 30 | 81 | 1165 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 3 | 7 | 1 | 16 | 3 | 77 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 21 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 107 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 14 | 333 |
| Counterfeiting/Forgery | 1 | 2 | 24 | 10 | 19 | 6 | 83 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 92 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 22 | 372 |
| Fraud (False Pretense, Swindle) | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 39 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 57 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 182 |
| Fraud | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fraud (Credit Debit/Card/ATM) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 43 |
| Fraud (Impersonation) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 26 |
| Fraud (Welfare) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Wire) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Identify Theft) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fraud (Hack/Computer Invasion) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Embezzlement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vandalism/Destruction of Property, Damage | 0 | 4 | 39 | 30 | 95 | 8 | 270 | 31 | 7 | 16 | 96 | 18 | 80 | 6 | 15 | 24 | 15 | 24 | 400 | 9 | 7 | 95 | 42 | 72 | 1403 |
| Bribery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total Crimes Against Property | 5 | 27 | 123 | 100 | 321 | 117 | 1054 | 129 | 24 | 80 | 300 | 74 | 231 | 24 | 60 | 83 | 79 | 196 | 1439 | 29 | 35 | 293 | 159 | 294 | 5276 |
| Crimes Against Society | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drug/Narcotic Violations | 0 | 3 | 47 | 15 | 39 | 4 | 175 | 24 | 6 | 18 | 38 | 6 | 35 | 6 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 28 | 182 | 0 | 5 | 21 | 29 | 8 | 748 |
| Drug Equipment Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pornography/Obscene Materials | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Gambling (Betting, Wagering) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Operating, Promoting) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Equipment Violations) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambling (Sports Tampering) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prostitution | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Assisting, Promoting Prostitution | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Purchasing Prostitution | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons Law Violations | 0 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 114 |
| Animal Cruelty | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| Total Crimes Against Society | 0 | 8 | 54 | 18 | 49 | 5 | 203 | 25 | 7 | 21 | 50 | 13 | 43 | 8 | 20 | 23 | 21 | 41 | 199 | 0 | 9 | 28 | 35 | 11 | 891 |
| Group B Crimes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bad Checks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 14 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 0 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 13 | 1 | 61 | 13 | 0 | 7 | 19 | 4 | 23 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 93 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 12 | 18 | 335 |
| Driving Under the Influence | 0 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 5 | 64 | 25 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 114 | 4 | 1 | 17 | 9 | 15 | 354 |
| Drunkenness | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 36 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 185 |
| Nonviolent Family Offenses | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 81 |
| Liquor Laws Violations | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 54 |
| Peeping Tom | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Trespass of Real Property | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| All Other Offenses | 3 | 15 | 149 | 62 | 163 | 33 | 553 | 109 | 0 | 45 | 191 | 52 | 142 | 11 | 58 | 57 | 137 | 79 | 551 | 5 | 24 | 131 | 130 | 241 | 2941 |
| Total Group B Offenses | 3 | 18 | 186 | 86 | 211 | 39 | 744 | 156 | 0 </ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



2021

UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

Guam Police Department
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Released Date: September 30, 2022

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