



GUAM POLICE DEPARTMENT
Uniform Crime Report

2

0

0

5

CRIME IN GUAM 2005

Uniform Crime Report

Guam Police Department

Frankie T. Ishizaki
Chief of Police

Katherine A. Taijeron
Division Chief, Administration

Staff

John S. Bamba
Gertrude C. Champaco
Evelyn P. Cruz
Dora I. Flores
Eugene M. Flores
Madeleine C. Manibusan
Judy A. Frontada-Mesa
Esmeralda Sabinay
Dee Blas-San Nicolas

Release Date: September 5, 2006

CRIME FACTORS

Until data users examine all the variables that affect crime in our community, they can make no meaningful comparisons.

Consider other characteristics of a jurisdiction

To access 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 a particular locale. The Stat Data Center, 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 structures are all key factors in assessing and comprehending the crime issue.

Local chamber's of commerce, planning offices, or similar entities provide information regarding the economic and cultural makeup of our island. Understanding a jurisdiction's industrial/economic base; its dependence upon neighboring jurisdictions; its transportation system; its economic dependence on nonresidents (such as tourists and business visitors); its proximity to military installations, correctional facilities, etc., all contribute to accurately gauging and interpreting the crime known to and reported 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 information pertaining to the number of sworn and civilian 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.

Make valid assessments of crime

It is incumbent upon all data users to become as well educated as possible about how to understand and quantify the nature and extent of crime in Guam. Valid

assessments are possible only with careful study and analysis of the various unique conditions affecting local law enforcement jurisdiction. Some factors that are known to affect the volume and type of crime occurring from village to village are:

Population density and degree of urbanization.

Variations in composition of the population, particularly youth concentration.

Stability of population with respect to residents' 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 agencies.

Administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement.

Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, and probation).

Citizens' attitude toward crime.

Crime reporting practices of the citizenry.

CONTENTS

	Page
Section I – Summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program -----	1
Purpose of the UCR -----	2
Offenses in the Uniform Crime Reporting -----	3
Calculation of Rates -----	6
Section II –Offenses Reported -----	7
Violent Crime -----	8
Murder -----	11
Forcible Rape -----	19
Robbery -----	26
Aggravated Assault -----	32
Property Crime: -----	40
Burglary -----	43
Larceny- theft -----	51
Motor Vehicle Theft -----	59
Arson -----	64
Section III – Selected Non-Index Crimes -----	65
Drug Abuse Violations -----	66
Driving Under the Influence -----	70
Family Violence -----	72
Section IV – Offenses Known to Law Enforcement -----	74
Section V – Persons Arrested -----	79
Section VI --Offenses Involving Juveniles -----	87
Section VII --Law Enforcement Personnel -----	97

SECTION I **Summary of the Uniform Crime Report**

--

Summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

The program's primary objective is to generate reliable information for use in the law enforcement administration, operation, and management; however, its data have over the years become one of the country's leading social indicators.

Purpose of the UCR

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of law enforcement agencies reporting data on crimes brought to their attention. The collection of reports is based on the fact that police need to compile certain basic data to generate reliable information for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management; however, its data have over the years become the leading social indicators.

The public looks to the crime reports for information on fluctuations in the level of crime, and criminologists, sociologists, legislators, municipal planners, the media, and students of criminal justice use the statistics for varied research and planning purposes. The means utilized to attain these objectives are: to measure the total volume of serious crime known to police, to show the activity and coverage of law enforcement agencies through arrest counts and police employee strength data.

Law Enforcement Data Requirements

Local Law Enforcement executives need to know:

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

Data on the age, sex and race of persons arrested for all violations, except traffic offenses are included in this report. These tabulations come from basic records that show:

1. The extent of the patrol and crime prevention problem.
2. A measure of the results of investigative activity to solve crimes.
3. The characteristics and identities of known offenders.

Law enforcement is a public service, and citizens expect a full accounting from the police chief concerning the administration of the agency and the status of public safety within their jurisdiction.

Crimes were evaluated on the basis of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, pervasiveness in all geographic areas and likelihood of being reported to law enforcement.

Seven main offense classifications, known as Part I crimes, were chosen to gauge the state of crime in the Nation, which includes Guam. These seven offense classifications included the violent crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. These offenses are classified according to a Hierarchy Rule, with the exception of justifiable homicides, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Offenses in Uniform Crime Reporting

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program divides offenses into two groups, **Part I** and **Part II** crimes. The UCR Program collects data about **Part I** offenses in order to measure the level and scope of crime occurring throughout the Nation. **Part I** offenses are serious crimes, they occur with regularity in all areas of the country, and they are likely to be reported to police.

The **Part I** offenses are:

Criminal homicide-a.) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter; the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Forcible Rape - The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included. Statutory offenses (no force used-victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery - The taking or attempted taking of 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.

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

Burglary (breaking or entering) - The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft) - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and or violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft - The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

Arson - Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

The **Part II** offenses, for which only arrest data are collected are:

Other assaults (simple) - Assaults and attempted assaults which are not of aggravated nature and do not result in serious injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting - The altering, copying, or imitating 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. Attempts are included.

Fraud - 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. Fraudulent conversion and obtaining of money or property by false pretenses. Confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting, are not included.

Embezzlement - The unlawful misappropriation or misapplication 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..

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing - Buying, receiving, possessing, selling, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc. Attempts are included.

Vandalism - To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law. Attempts are included.

Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. - The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. Attempts are included.

Prostitution and commercialized vice - The unlawful promotion of or participation in sexual activities for profit, including attempts.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution and commercialized vice) - Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations - The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified; opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics - manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Gambling - To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate 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.

Offenses against the family and children - 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 or Sex Offenses. Attempts are included.

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.

Liquor laws - The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness. Federal violations are included.

Drunkenness - To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired. Excludes driving under the influence.

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

Vagrancy - 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.

All other offenses - All violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Part I or Part II offenses, except traffic violations.

Suspicion - Arrested for no specific offense and released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering laws (persons under age 18) - Violations by juveniles of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

Runaways (persons under age 18) - Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under the provisions of local statutes.

CALCULATION OF RATES

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program provides data for police executives to measure local problems. To facilitate this function, the local data must be converted into terms of rates and percentages. Simple formulas are presented which may assist in this computations.

Offenses and Arrest Rates

One of the most meaningful crime statistics is the crime rate. Crime rates are indicators of reported crime activity standardized by population. They are more refined indicators for comparative purposes than are volume figures. An offense rate, defined as the number of offenses per 1,000 population, is derived by first dividing a jurisdiction's population by 1,000 and then dividing the number of offenses by the resulting figure.

Example:

- a. Population for Guam, 155,000
- b. Number of known burglaries for 2005, 1,126.

Divide 155,000 by 1,000 = 155
Divide 1,126 by 155 = 7.3

The burglary rate is 7.3 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Clearance Rates

The percentage of crimes cleared by arrest is obtained first by dividing the number of offenses cleared by the number of offenses known and then multiplying the resulting figure by 100.

Example:

- a. Number of clearances in robbery, 29
- b. Number of total robberies, 60

Divide 29 by 60 = .48
Multiply .48 by 100 = 48

The clearance rate for robbery is 48 percent.

Crime Trends

A crime trend represents the percentage change in crime based on data reported in a prior equivalent period.

Example:

- a. Rape for January through December, last year, 172.
- b. Rape for January through December, this year, 219.

Subtract:
172 (2004)
-219 (2005)
47

Divide 47 by 172 = .27

Multiply .27 by 100 = 27 percent.

The volume trend for Rape is an increase of 27 percent.

Police Employees Rates

Police employees rates are expressed as the number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants. To compute such a rate, divide the island's population by 1,000 and divide the number of employees by this number.

Example:

- a. Population, 155,000
- b. The number of officers, 255

Divide 155,000 by 1,000 = 155

Divide 255 by 155 = 1.6

The employee rate is 1.6 officers per 1,000 inhabitants.

SECTION II Offenses Reported



Violent Crimes

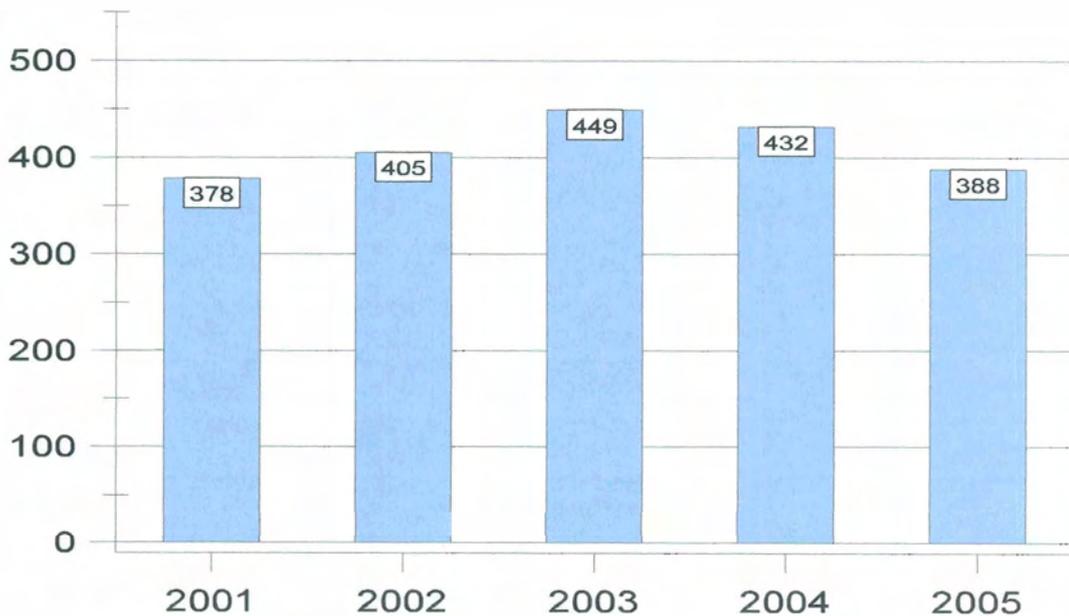
Definition

Violent crime is composed of four offenses: murder and non-negligent 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.

In 2005, there were an estimated 388 violent crimes reported to police. Of these, aggravated assaults comprised of 32.2 percent; robbery, 27 percent; rape, 39 percent; and murder 1.8 percent.

Crime data are in increments of 2, 5, and 10 years to formulate trend information. From 2004 to 2005, the estimated volume of violent crime decreased 10.2 percent. The 5- and 10- year trend data showed an estimated number of violent crimes increased 2.7 percent compared to 2001 figure and decreased 25.5 percent compared to 1996 data.

Violent Crimes 2001 - 2005



Violent Crimes

Percent Distribution, 2001 - 2005

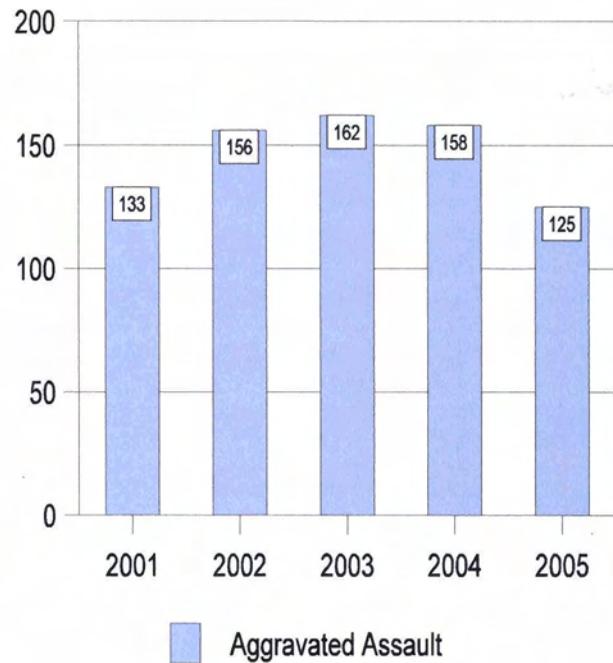
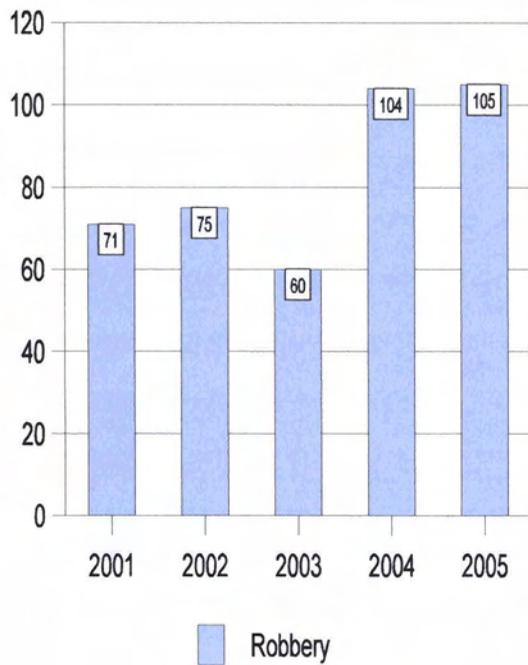
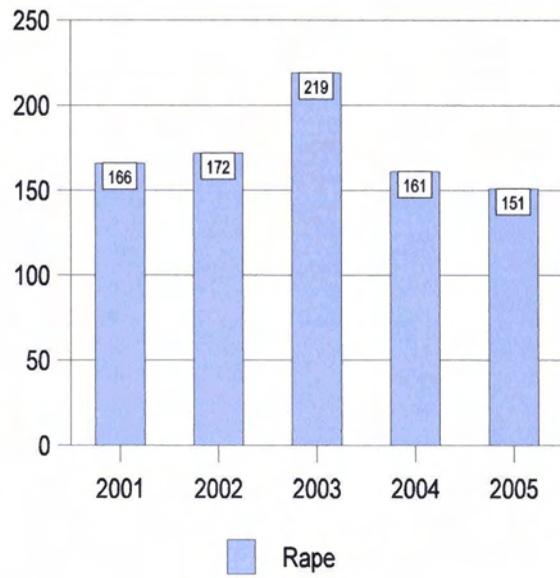
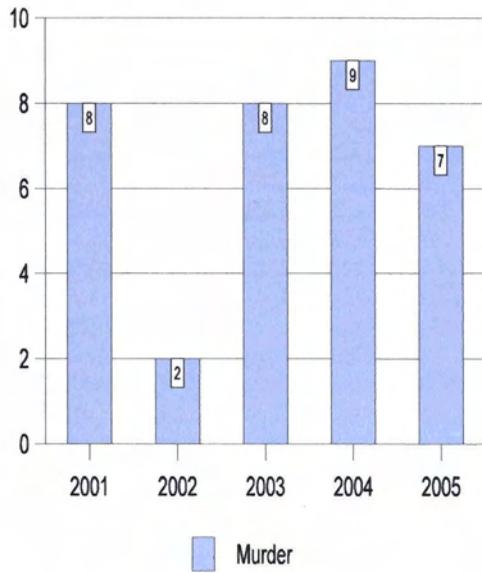
Violent Crimes	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Murder	2.1	.5	1.8	2.1	1.8
Rape	44.0	42.5	48.8	37.3	39.0
Robbery	18.8	18.5	13.4	24.1	27.1
Aggravated Assault	35.2	38.5	36.1	36.6	32.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Percent Change	2.1	7.1	10.9	-3.8	-10.2

Violent Crimes

Percent Distribution by Month, 2001 - 2005

Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Jan	7.1	11.1	6.2	14.6	7.7
Feb	8.5	8.6	5.5	6.5	9.0
Mar	9.8	8.1	14.0	8.8	8.2
Apr	7.1	7.4	9.1	7.4	7.2
May	8.2	11.4	9.6	6.3	9.3
Jun	11.4	9.1	7.0	7.0	7.2
Jul	5.8	9.1	11.0	7.4	7.5
Aug	6.9	6.1	7.1	7.2	8.2
Sep	6.6	9.0	7.6	9.2	6.2
Oct	7.4	8.0	8.0	6.4	12.0
Nov	12.0	6.7	8.7	9.7	8.0
Dec	9.2	5.4	6.2	9.5	9.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Violent Crimes, 2001 - 2005



Murder

Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines murder and non-negligent manslaughter as the willful (non-negligent) 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, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

Trend

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of offenses</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 inhabitants</i>
2004	9	.05
2005	7	.04
Percent change	-22.2	-20.0

The number of murders reported to police in 2005 decreased 22.2 percent when compared to 2004. An analysis of 5- and 10-year trend data showed a decline of 13.0 percent from 2001 and 53.3 percent decline from 1996. The lowest number of murder reported by Guam police in ten years was in 2002 with only one homicide, and one negligent manslaughter.

Island wide, the murder rate in 2005 showed .04 percent murders per 1,000 inhabitants, .05 percent in 2001 and the highest was in 1996 with .09 percent.

Homicide data in 2005 (where the age, sex, or race of murder victims were known) 85.7 percent of the murder victims were adults and 14.3 percent was a minor. Of the total number of homicide victims 71.4 percent were male and 28.6 percent were females. Where the races of victims were known, 42.9 percent were Chuukese and 14.3 percent each for Guamanian, Palauan, Korean and Vietnamese.

The data for 2005 concerning the murders for which the offenders were known showed that all the offenders were adults. A breakdown of the data by gender showed that 81.8 percent were male, 9.1 percent was a female. One homicide case remained unsolved with offender still unknown.

Of those incidents in which the murder weapon was specified, 16.7 percent of the homicides that occurred in 2005 was with firearm, another one was personal weapon (strong arm) and 33.3 percent each for knife or cutting instrument and blunt objects.

Of the homicides for which law enforcement provided data, the victim-offender relationship was unknown for 14.3 percent of the victims. For the incidents in which the relationships were known, 85.7 percent of the victims knew their killers. Among the incidents in which the victims knew their killers 71.4 percent were acquaintances.

Homicide data showed that the circumstances were known for 83.3 percent of the murders that occurred in 2005. For the murders for which the circumstances were known, 16.7 percent involved robbery. Law enforcement cited brawls due to the influence of alcohol were the cause of 33.3 percent of the murders

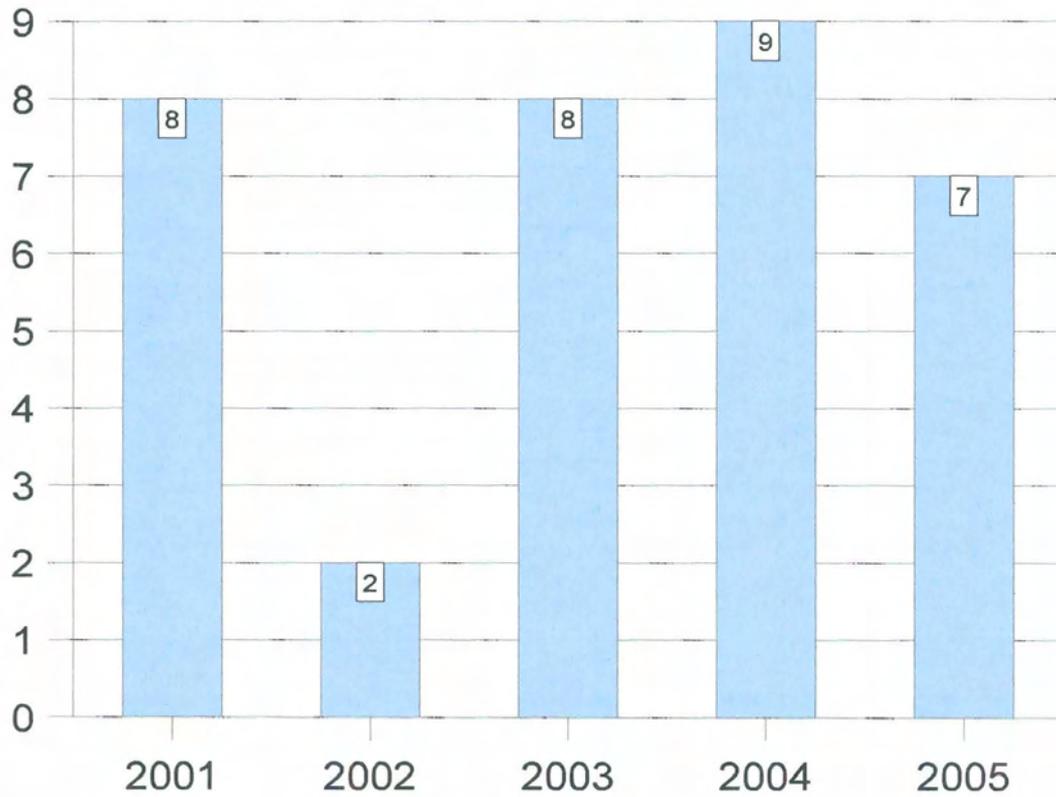
Murder

Percent Change: 2001- 2005

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Victims	8	2	8	9	7
Percent change	62.5	-75.0	300.0	12.5	-22.2

Murder

Number of Victims, 2001-2005



Murder

By Month: 2001 - 2005

Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
January	0	1	0	0	1
February	2	0	1	0	0
March	0	0	0	1	3
April	2	1	1	0	0
May	0	0	1	0	0
June	3	0	4	0	1
July	0	0	0	1	1
August	0	0	0	4	0
September	1	0	0	1	0
October	0	0	0	1	0
November	0	0	1	1	0
December	0	0	0	0	1
Total	8	2	8	9	7

Murder Victims

By Race and by Sex, 2005

Race	Total	Sex	Male	Female
Chamorro	1		1	0
Korean	1		1	0
Vietnamese	1		0	1
Palauan	1		1	0
Chuukese	3		2	1
Total	7		5	2

Murder Victims
by Age, Sex, and Race, 2005

Age	Total	Sex		Race			
		Male	Female	Chamorro	Korean	Vietnamese	Chuukese
4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
18	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
26	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
37	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
39	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
44	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
53	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	7	6	1	1	1	1	4

Murder Offenders
by Age, Sex, and Race, 2005

Age	Total	Sex			Race				
		Male	Female	Unknown	Chamo	Filipino	Palauan	Chuukese	Unknown
18	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
22	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
25	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
26	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
28	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
31	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
39	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
79	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Unk	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	11	9	1	1	3	1	2	4	1

Murder Victim/Offender Relationship
by Age, 2005

Age of Victim	Total	Age of Offender		
		Under 18	18 and over	Unknown
4	1	0	1	0
18	1	0	2	0
26	1	0	3	0
37	1	0	0	1
39	1	0	1	0
44	1	0	1*	0
53	1	0	3	0

* One offender, 2 victims

Murder Victim/Offender Relationship
by Race and Sex, 2005

Race of Victim	Total	Race of Offender				
		Cham	Filipino	Palauan	Chuukese	Unknown
Chamorro	1	0	1*	0	0	0
Korean	1	3	0	0	0	0
Vietnamese	1	0	1	0	0	0
Palauan	1	0	0	2	0	0
Chuukese	3	0	0	0	4	1

* One offender, 2 victims

Sex of Victim	Total	Race of Offender				
		Chamorro	Filipino	Palauan	Chuukese	Unknown
Male victims	5	3	1*	2	4	0
Female victims	2	0	1	0	0	1

* One offender, 2 victims

Murder

By Types of Weapons Used, 2005

Firearms	Knives or cutting instruments	Other dangerous weapons	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
1	2	2	1

Murder Victims by Age

By Weapon, 2005

Age	Total Murder Victims	Weapons			
		Firearms	Knives or Cutting Instruments	Blunt Objects	Personal Weapons
4	1	0	0	0	1
18	1	0	0	1	0
26	1	0	1	0	0
37	1	0	0	1	0
39	1	1	0	0	0
44	1	1	0	0	0
53	1	0	1	0	0
Total	7	2	2	2	1

Murder Circumstances

By Relationship, 2005

Circumstances	Total Murder Victims	Acquaintance	Neighbor	Unknown
Robbery	1	1	0	0
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	1	1	0	0
Romantic Triangle	2	2	0	0
Other arguments	1	1	0	0
Other/obsession	1	0	1	0
Unknown	1	0	0	1
Total	7	5	1	1

Murder Circumstances

By Weapon, 2005

Circumstances	Firearms	Knives or cutting instruments	Blunt objects	Personal weapons
Robbery	0	1	0	0
Romantic triangle	1	0	0	0
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	0	0	1	0
Other arguments	0	1	0	0
Other/obsession	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	1	0

Murder Circumstances, 2001 - 2005

Circumstances	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Robbery	0	0	1	1	1
Family violence	1	0	0	0	0
Domestic violence	2	0	3	4	1
Romantic triangle	2	0	0	0	1
Arguments due to influence of narcotics	1	0	1	0	0
Arguments due to influence of alcohol	0	0	2	1	1
Other arguments	1	0	0	0	0
Drug related	0	1	0	0	0
Other/obsession	0	0	0	0	1
Other	1	0	0	2	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1
Illegal hunting	0	0	1	1	0
Playing with firearms	0	1	0	0	0

Murder Circumstances
By Victim's Sex, 2005

Circumstances	Total murder victims	Male	Female
Robbery	1	1	0
Romantic triangle	2	1	1
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	1	1	0
Other arguments	1	1	0
Other/obsession	1	1	0
Unknown	1	0	1

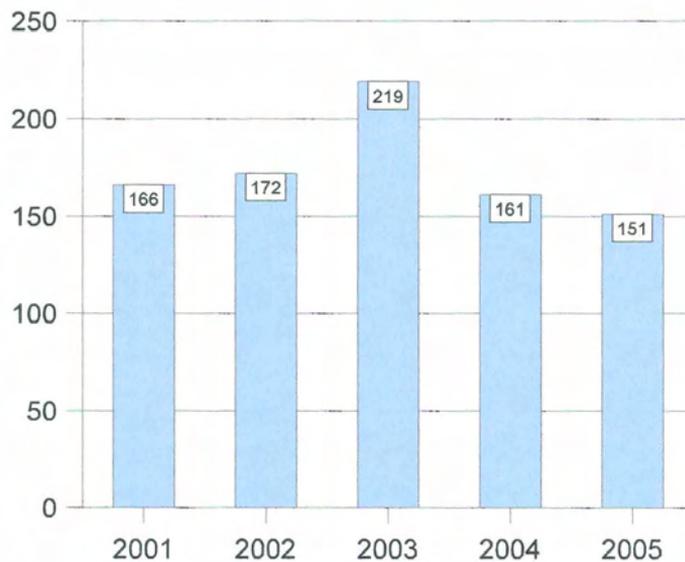
Forcible Rape

Definition

Forcible rape, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults and attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

The UCR program counts one offense for each female victim of a forcible rape, attempted forcible rape, or assault with intent to rape, regardless of the victim's age. The Program classifies as Part II offenses all other crimes of sexual nature and, as such, collects only arrest statistics concerning them. Statutory rape, in which no force is used but the female victim is under the age of consent, is included in the aggregated arrest total for the sex offenses category. Sexual attacks on males are counted as aggravated assaults or sex offenses, depending on the circumstances and the extent of any injuries.

Rapes reported in 2005 was the lowest in the last five years with 151. This figure represents a decrease of 6.2 percent when compared to 2004 and also a decrease of 9 percent from the 2001 figure. The highest number of rapes reported to police was in 2003 with 219.



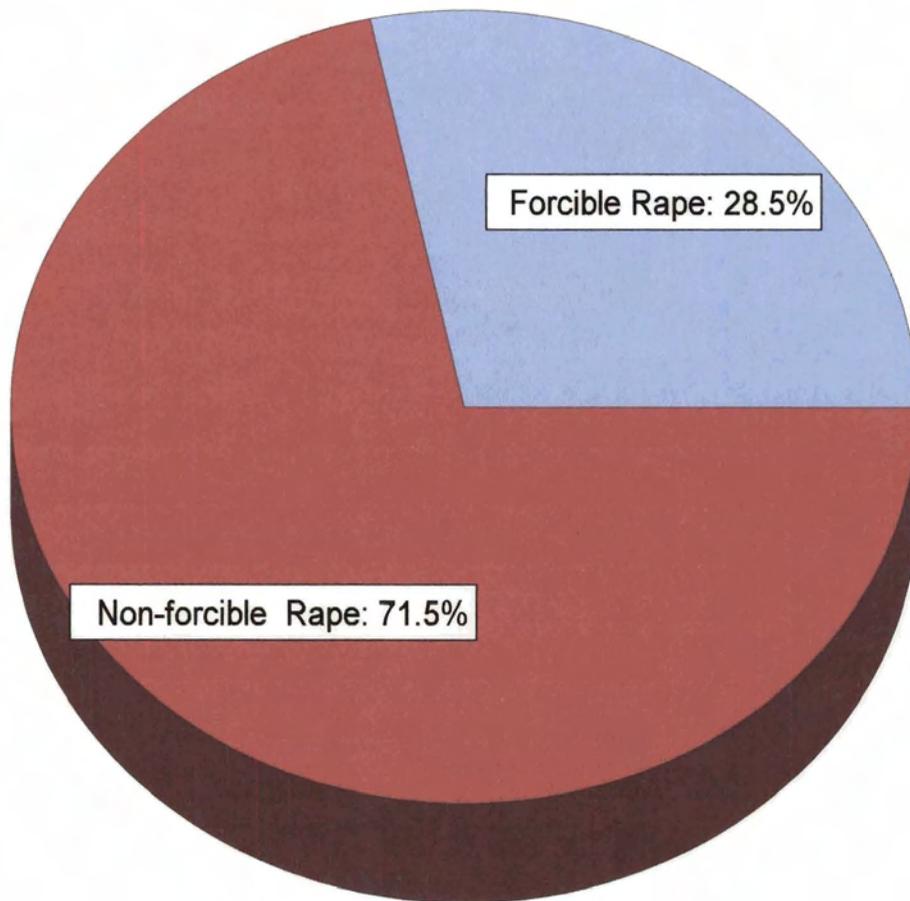
In 2005, approximately 173 females were victims of non-forcible rape, 25 percent were victims of forcible rape and 75 percent were attempted forcible rape or assault with intent to rape. 25.6 percent were victims under the age of 18 and 74.4 percent were 18 years and above. There were 130 non-forcible rapes reported with 88.5 percent victims under 18 years of age and 11.5 percent were victims over 18 years old.

2005 Rape by Type

Forcible Rape: 28.5%

Non-forcible Rape: 71.5%

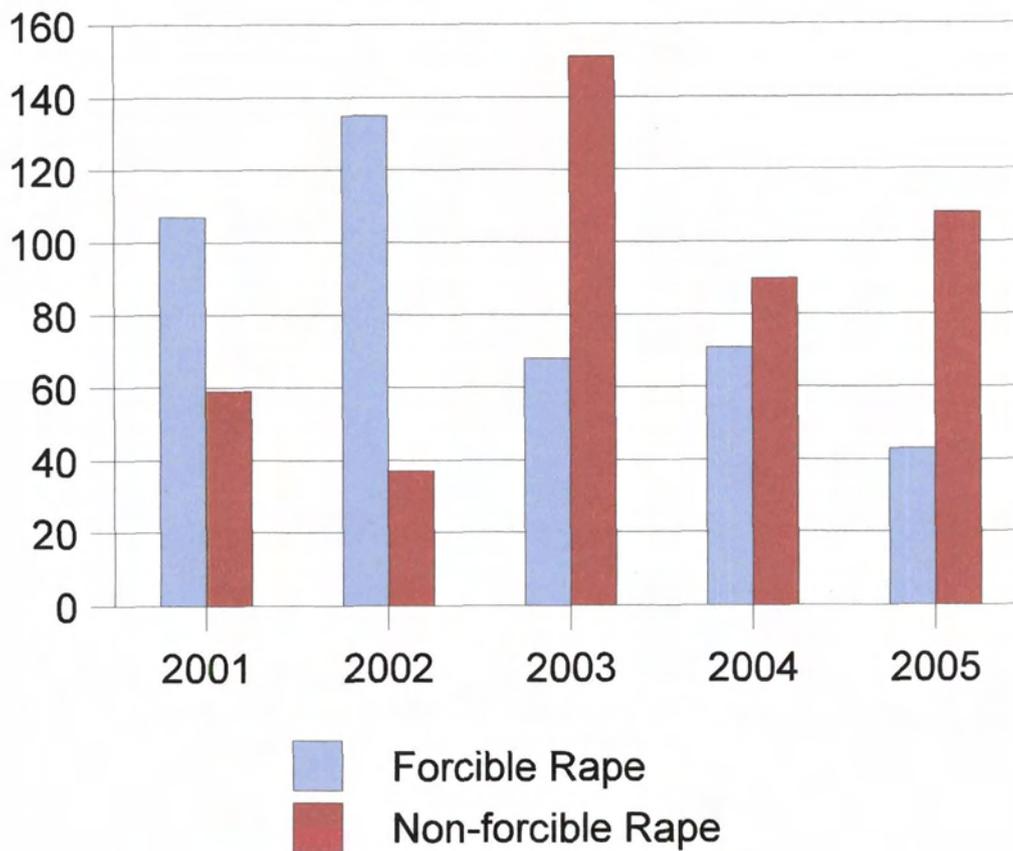
2005 Rape



Rape by Type
2001 - 2005

Rape Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Forcible rape volume	107	135	68	71	43
Forcible Rape percent change	64.5	78.5	31.1	44.1	28.5
Non-forcible rape volume	59	37	151	90	108
Non-forcible rape percent change	35.5	21.5	68.9	55.9	71.5

Rape by Type
2001 - 2005

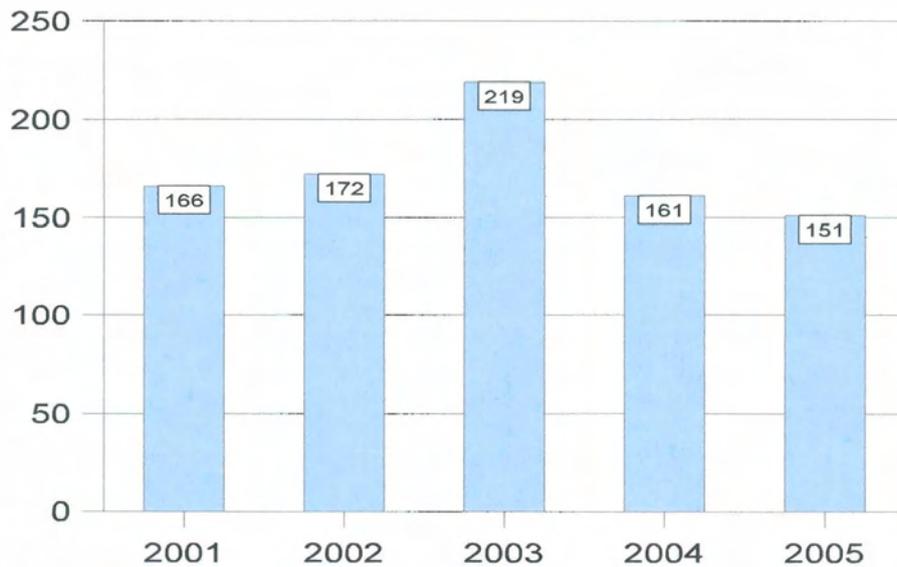


Rape

Percent Distribution by Month
2001 - 2005

Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Jan	8.0	11.0	6.9	10.0	5.3
Feb	9.0	6.4	5.9	8.1	10.0
Mar	8.4	10.5	12.8	11.2	9.2
Apr	6.0	8.1	9.6	6.2	13.9
May	10.2	13.4	8.7	5.6	12.6
Jun	11.0	8.1	3.2	4.3	4.0
Jul	6.6	7.0	10.0	6.8	2.0
Aug	7.2	4.7	8.2	6.8	3.3
Sep	7.8	8.7	7.8	13.7	9.3
Oct	7.8	6.4	11.4	5.6	18.5
Nov	9.0	7.6	10.5	9.3	7.9
Dec	9.0	8.1	5.0	12.4	4.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Rape Trend, 2001 - 2005



Forcible Rape

Rape Victims : by Age and by Race, 2005

Victims by Age	Rape Victims by Race								Total
	Cham	White	Fil	Kor	Jap	Chu	Yap	Pohn	
10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
18	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
19	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
20	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
21	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
24	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
38	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
41	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
43	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
44	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
46	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
48	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
55	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	26	3	3	1	5	3	1	1	43
Percent	60.5	7.0	7.0	2.3	11.6	7.0	2.3	2.3	100

Rape

Victim Relationship to Offender, 2005

Victim Relationship to Offender	Forcible	Non-forcible	Total	Percent
Victim was child	0	10	10	5.8
Victim was grandchild	0	1	1	.6
Victim was stepchild	2	11	13	7.5
Step sibling	1	2	3	1.7
Victim was other family	5	29	34	19.7
Victim was boyfriend/girlfriend	6	14	20	11.6
Victim was friend	1	4	5	2.9
Victim was a neighbor	0	2	2	1.2
Victim was acquaintance	12	10	22	12.7
Victim was otherwise known	5	19	24	13.8
Relationship Unknown	0	18	18	10.4
Victim was stranger	11	10	21	12.1
Total Victims by Type	43	130	173	100
Percent of Total	25.0	75.0	100.0	XXX

2005 Rape Victim Relationship to Offender

<u>Within Family</u>	Percent	<u>Outside Family but Known to Victim</u>	Percent
Victim was child	5.8	Victim was boyfriend/girlfriend	11.6
Victim was grandchild	.6	Victim was friend	2.9
Victim was stepchild	7.5	Victim was a neighbor	1.2
Stepsibling	1.7	Victim was acquaintance	12.7
Victim was other family	19.7	Victim was otherwise known	13.8
<u>Not Known by Victim</u>	Percent		
Relationship Unknown	10.4		
Victim was stranger	12.1		

Rape

Persons Arrested : by Age and by Race, 2005

Age	Arrested Persons by Race						Total
	Cham	White	Filipino	Korean	Chuuk	Other	
19	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
20	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
21	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
25	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
26	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
28	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
33	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
34	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
35	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
38	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
40	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
42	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
43	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
44	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
45	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
47	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
53	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
54	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
58	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	13	1	5	1	2	3	25
Pct. Distribution	52.0	4.0	20.0	4.0	8.0	12.0	100

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.

The number of robberies increased this year by 1.0 percent when compared to 2004 and the highest within the five year period. Robberies increased 47.9 percent in 2005 when compared to 2001. Among location types, robberies from convenience stores were highest with 14.3 percent when compared to other categories this year.

2005 supplemental data regarding the type of weapons offenders used in the commission of the robbery showed that the assailants relied on strongarm tactics in 64 percent of robberies during 2005; they employed firearms in 18.01 percent of robberies. Offenders used knives or other cutting instruments in 13.3 percent of these crimes. From 2001 to 2005 strongarm was the highest weapons used when compared to other weapons used by offenders.

Robberies by villages showed Tamuning and Tumon reported the same figure in 2005 with 15.2 percent for both villages. Dededo was second highest with 9.5 percent .

Guam Police data on arrests reports on the number of persons arrested, not the number of charges lodged against those persons. For example, when a person is arrested for several crimes that occurred at the same time, only one arrest is counted. Also, if a person is arrested several times during the year for violations that happened during separate and distinct instances, we count each arrest separately.

The number of arrests for robbery in 2005 were up in the 2 - and 5-year trends. A comparison of the 2004 and 2005 total number of arrests increased 72.4 percent over the 2-year period. In the 5-year trend (2001-2005), the number of arrests for robbery increased 127.3 percent.

2005 arrest data also showed that 40 percent of those arrested for robbery were under the age of 25. A review of the gender showed that males accounted for 90 percent of the arrestees for robbery. By race, 68 percent were Chamorros, 12 percent were Chuukese and the remaining 20 percent were of other races.

Robbery
 Percent Distribution
 2001 - 2005

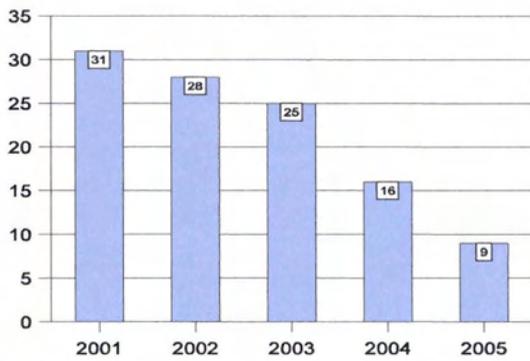
Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
JAN	12.7	8.0	3.3	11.5	15.2
FEB	8.5	17.3	3.3	4.8	11.4
MAR	9.9	9.3	10.0	5.8	5.7
APR	5.6	8.0	6.7	7.7	1.9
MAY	1.4	4.0	16.7	6.7	5.7
JUN	9.9	2.6	8.3	13.5	6.7
JUL	2.8	12.0	5.0	7.7	5.7
AUG	7.0	6.7	3.3	5.8	4.8
SEP	7.0	12.0	10.0	4.8	6.7
OCT	5.6	10.7	11.7	9.6	14.3
NOV	19.7	6.7	6.7	9.6	8.6
DEC	9.9	2.7	15.0	12.5	13.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Robbery by Categories
 Percent Distribution, 2001- 2005

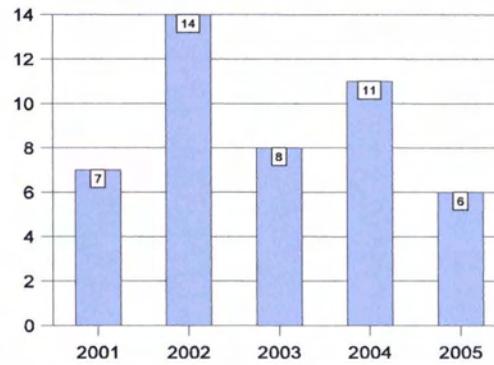
Categories	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Street/Highway	43.7	37.3	41.7	15.3	8.6
Commercial House	9.9	18.7	13.3	10.6	5.7
Gas/Service Station	7.0	4.0	10.0	2.9	1.0
Convenience Store	14.1	14.7	18.3	26.0	14.2
Residence	5.6	9.3	8.3	4.8	7.6
Bank	0	0	1.7	0	0
Miscellaneous	19.7	16.0	6.7	40.4	62.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Robbery by Categories 2001 - 2005

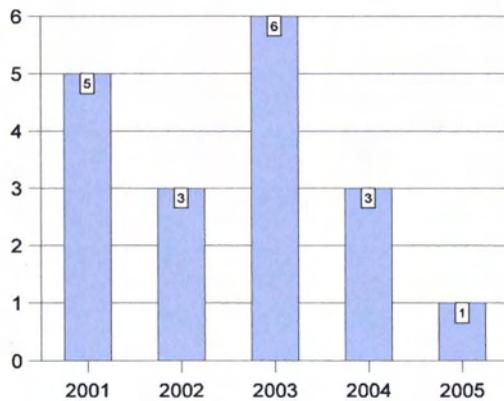
Street/Highway



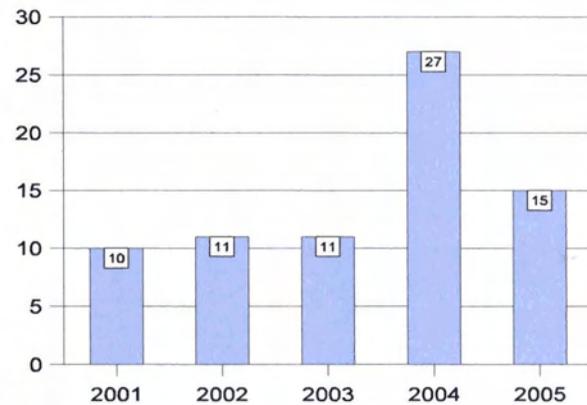
Commercial House



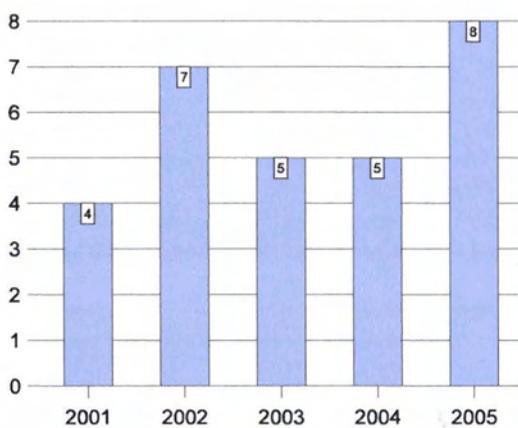
Gas/Service Station



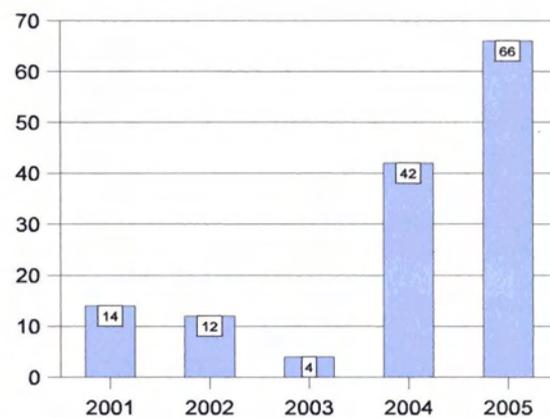
Convenience Store



Residence



Miscellaneous

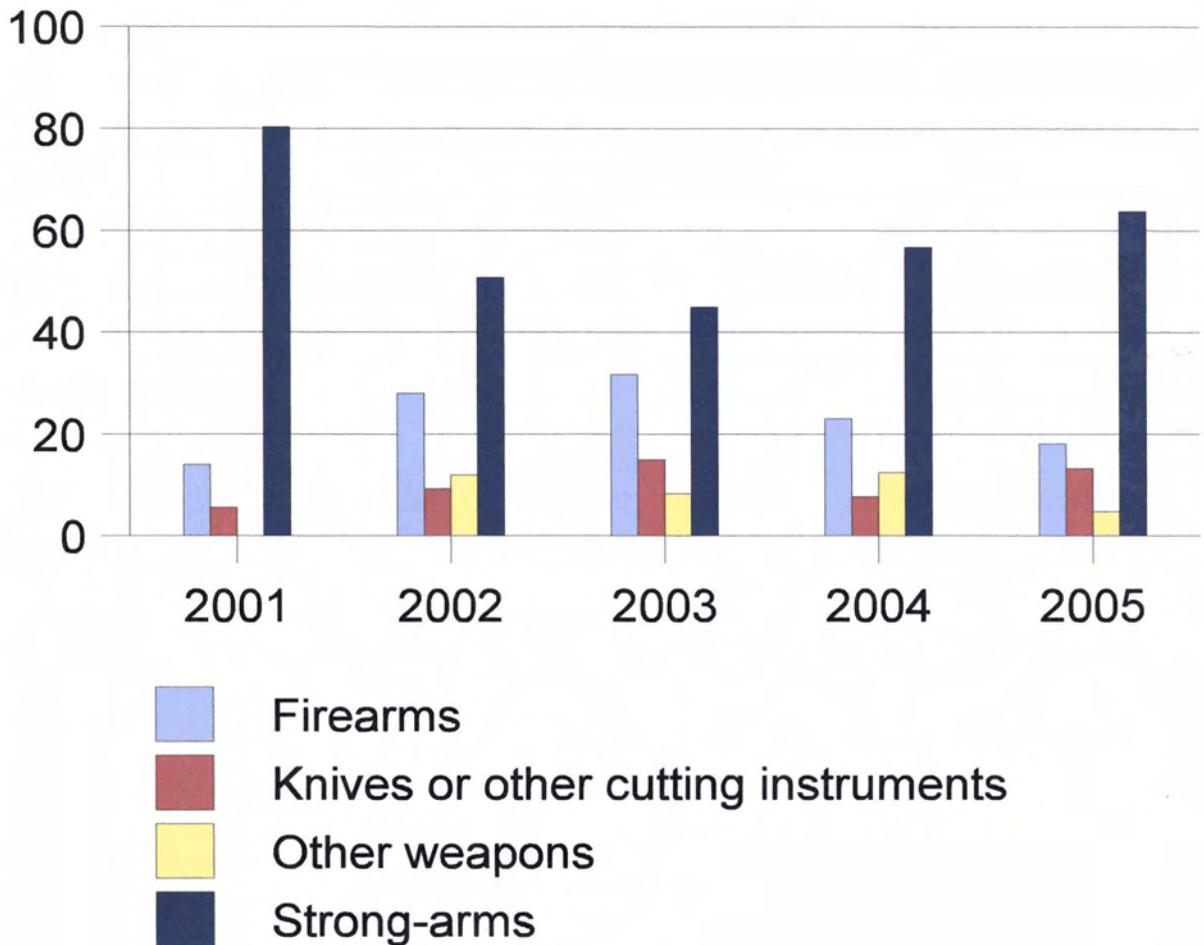


Robbery

By Weapons Used					
Percent Distribution	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Firearms	14.1	28.0	31.7	23.1	18.1
Knives or other cutting instruments	5.6	9.3	15.0	7.7	13.3
Other weapons	0	12.0	8.3	12.5	4.8
Strong-arms	80.3	50.7	45.0	56.7	63.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Robbery by Weapons Used

2001 -2005



Robbery by Village 2004 - 2005

Village	2004	2005
Agana Heights	2	1
Agat	1	5
Asan	0	1
Barrigada	2	4
Chalan Pago	7	1
Dededo *	10	10
Hagatna	6	4
Harmon *	10	4
Mangilao	9	6
Merizo	1	0
MongMong-Toto-Maite	2	3
Piti	1	0
Santa Rita	0	0
Sinajana	0	1
Talofofo	0	1
Tamuning *	16	16
Tumon *	27	16
Yigo	4	2
Yona	3	0
Unknown	3	30
Total	104	105

* Shaded villages were the four highest.

Robbery

Persons Arrested by Race and by Age, 2005

Age	Cham	White	Blk	Fil	Chin	Chu	Pohn	Other	Total
17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
19	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
23	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
25	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
30	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
31	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
32	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
34	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
35	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
36	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
39	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
40	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
43	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	35	2	2	2	1	5	2	1	50

Aggravated Assault

Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines aggravated assault as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. The Program further specifies that this type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by other means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempted aggravated assault that involves the display of – or threat to use — a gun, knife, or other weapon is included in this crime category because serious personal injury would likely result if the assault were completed. When aggravated assault and larceny-theft occur together, the offense falls under the category of robbery.

The number of aggravated assaults has declined. In 2005, occurrences of this offense decreased 20.9 percent compared with 2004 number, down to 125 offenses. When compared with 2001 with 133 aggravated assaults reported to police, 2005 still showed decline of 6.0 percent. 2005 reported aggravated assaults declined when compared to 2003 with the highest within the past five years with 162 in numbers, a 22.8 percent decrease.

Collection of data on the type of weapons used in aggravated assault showed that in 2005, knife or other cutting instruments were used in 28.8 percent of the offenses; personal weapons (i.e., hands, fists, feet, etc.,) were 27.2 percent; and blunt objects, 20.0 percent. Weapons in the category of “other” were used in the remaining 24 percent of this offense.

Victims in 2005 reported aggravated assaults were mostly males; 67.2 percent. The female victims accounted for 32.8 percent.

Victims by race were Chamorros making 46.4 percent, Chuukese, 20 percent and Filipino victims reported 13.6 percent.

The UCR program collects data based on the number of persons arrested not the number of offenses committed during a single incident.

From 2004 to 2005, the number of arrests for aggravated assault declined 46.3 percent. Compared with the two-year trend, five-year trend data showed steeper declines. The number of arrests for aggravated assault decreased 64.7 percent in 2005 compared with the 2001 data.

The number of male arrestees made up 90.2 percent and the females accounted for 9.8 percent of those arrested for aggravated assaults in 2005. By race, 40.2 percent were Chamorros, Chuukese, 29.4 percent and 12.8 percent were Filipinos.

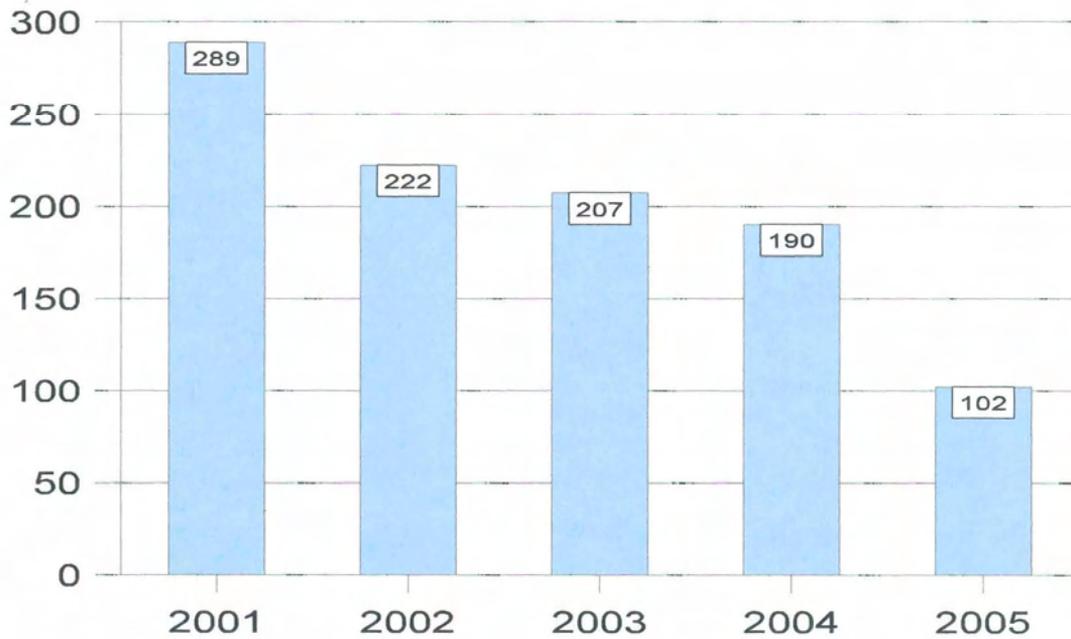
Aggravated Assault

Arrests: Percent Distribution, Monthly 2001 - 2005

Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
JAN	14.8	15.7	24.2	8.4	3.9
FEB	4.5	11.7	4.3	10.0	6.8
MAR	6.0	6.7	10.1	7.9	2.0
APR	3.8	10.4	10.1	5.3	1.0
MAY	9.3	6.3	6.8	7.4	7.8
JUN	7.3	5.9	5.0	7.0	10.0
JUL	12.8	9.9	6.8	13.7	15.6
AUG	6.6	8.1	4.3	11.5	22.5
SEP	4.8	5.0	7.2	6.8	4.0
OCT	6.6	5.9	4.3	4.2	0
NOV	10.7	5.4	8.7	12.1	13.7
DEC	12.8	9.0	8.2	5.7	12.7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

Aggravated Assault

Arrests, 2001 - 2005



Aggravated Assault

Victims by Race and by Age, 2005

Age	Cham	White	Fil	Kor	Chin	Pal	Chu	Yap	Pohn	Other	Total
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
13	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
14	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
15	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
17	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
18	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
19	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
20	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
21	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
22	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
23	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
24	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	4
25	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
28	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
29	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
30	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	7
31	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7
32	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
33	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
34	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
35	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
37	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
38	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4

**Assault
Victims by Race and by Age. 2005
(continuation)**

Age	Cham	White	Fil	Kor	Chin	Pal	Chu	Yap	Pohn	Other	Total
40	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
41	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
42	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
43	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
44	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
45	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
47	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
48	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
52	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
53	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
58	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
66	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
98	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unk	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Total	58	7	17	6	1	3	25	1	5	2	125
Percent Distribution	46.4	5.6	13.6	4.8	.8	2.4	20.0	.8	4.0	1.6	100

Aggravated Assault

Offenders by Race and by Age, 2005

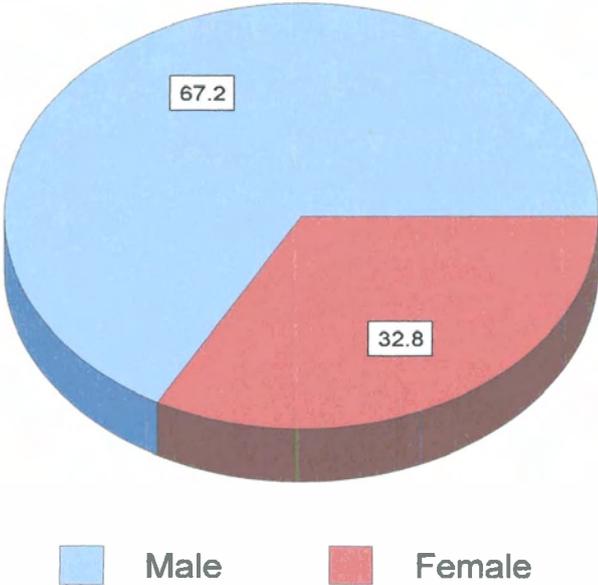
Age	Cham	White	Fil	Kor	Pal	Chu	Yap	Pohn	Other	Total
13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
15	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
16	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
17	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
18	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
19	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	9
20	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	8
21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
22	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
23	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
26	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	4
27	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
29	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
30	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
32	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
33	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
34	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
35	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
37	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
38	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
39	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
40	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
41	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

2005 Aggravated Assault
Offenders by Race and by Age
 (continuation)

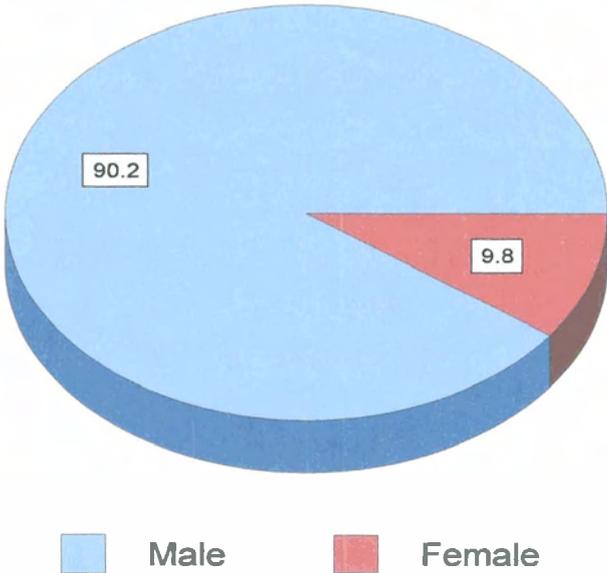
Age	Cham	White	Fil	Kor	Pal	Chu	Yap	Pohn	Other	Total
42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
45	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
51	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
52	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
55	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
56	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
80	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unk	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total	41	2	13	3	6	30	1	3	3	102
Percent Distribution	40.2	2.0	12.8	2.9	5.9	29.4	1.0	2.9	2.9	100

**Aggravated Assault,
Victims and Offenders
Percent Distribution, 2005**

Victims

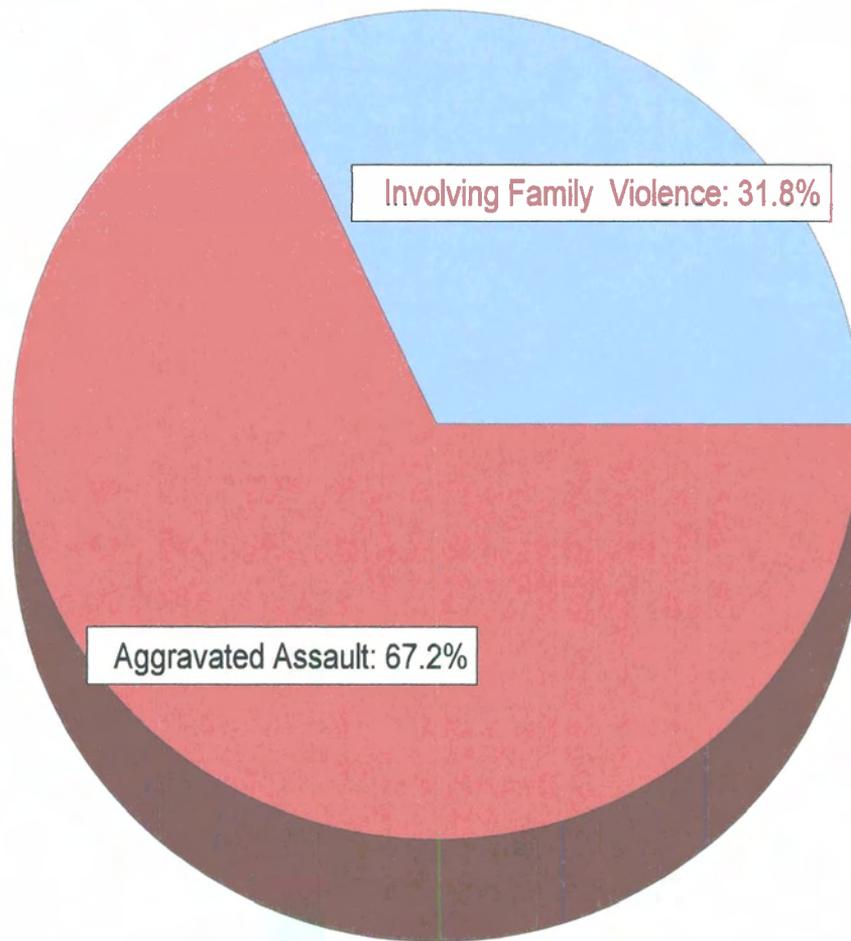


Offenders



**Aggravated Assault
Involving Family Violence, 2005**

Aggravated Assault Involving Family Violence



PROPERTY CRIME

Definition

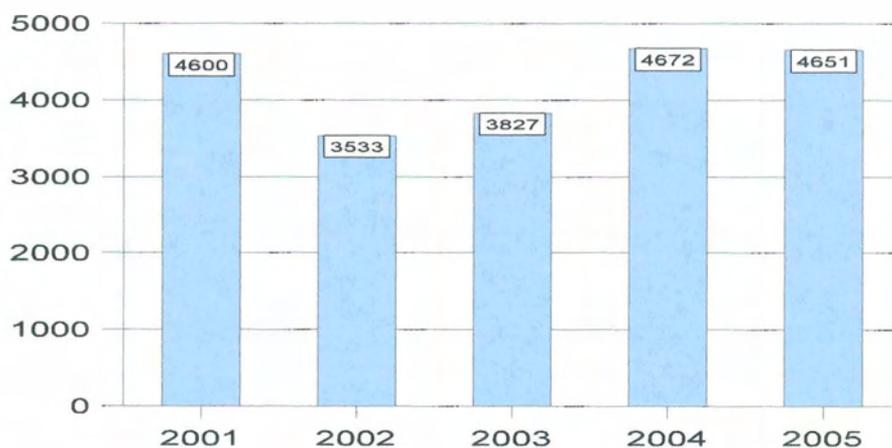
In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims. The property crime category includes arson because the offense involves the destruction of property; however, arson victims may be subjected to force. Because the limited participation and varying collection procedures by local agencies, only limited data are available for arson.

Police reported 4,651 property crimes were committed in Guam in 2005, representing a .5 percent decrease from 2004, 1.1 percent increase compared with 2001 and 37.2 percent decrease from the 1996 estimate.

In 2005, each of the individual property crimes showed increase from 2004 except for larceny-thefts. The number of burglaries was up 13.6 percent, the number of motor vehicle thefts was up 1.3 percent and larceny-thefts was down 6.6 percent.

The estimated property crime rate per 1,000 inhabitants in 2005 declined 1.0 percent when compared with 2004 rate.

Property Crimes 2001 - 2005



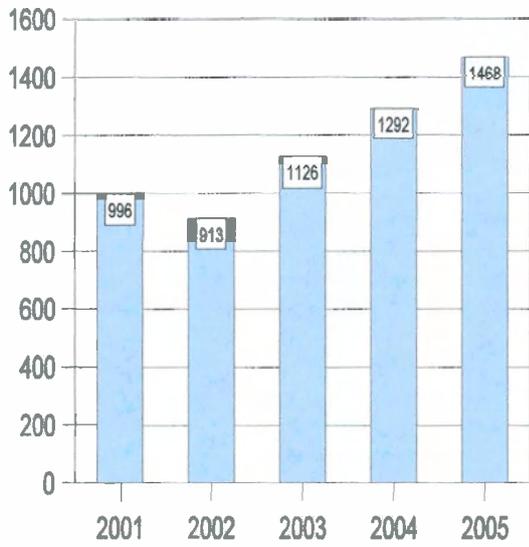
Property Crime Percent Change	1996*	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Pct. Distribution
Burglary	2202	996	913	1126	1292	1468	31.5
Larceny-Theft	4526	3329	2391	2459	3053	2851	61.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	667	255	221	234	311	315	6.8
Arson	13	20	8	8	16	17	.4
Total	7408	4600	3533	3827	4672	4651	100
Percent Change	37.2	Base	-23.2	8.3	22.1	-.5	xxx

Property Crime Arrests: Percent Change	1996*	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Pct. Distribution
Burglary	90	81	81	78	71	69	26.2
Larceny-Theft	287	296	190	165	190	165	62.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	78	24	26	18	31	25	10.0
Arson	3	4	2	3	15	4	1.5
Total	458	405	299	264	307	263	100.4
Percent Change	-42.6	Base	-26.2	-11.7	16.3	-14.3	xxx

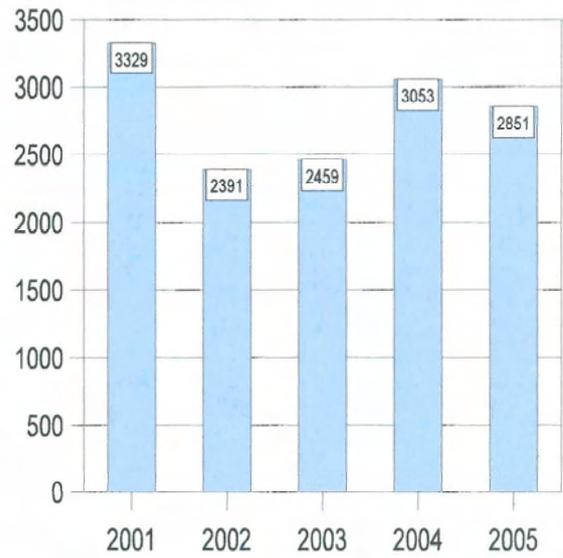
Property Crime Juvenile Offenders Percent Change	1996*	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Pct. Distr.
Burglary	59	36	10	48	33	39	44.3
Larceny-Theft	46	66	30	58	34	40	45.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	28	10	5	9	1	5	5.7
Arson	0	6	2	5	0	4	4.5
Total	133	118	47	120	68	88	100
Percent Change	-33.8	Base	-60.1	155.3	-43.3	29.4	xxx

* 1996 is included in property crime trend for percent change when compared with 2005.

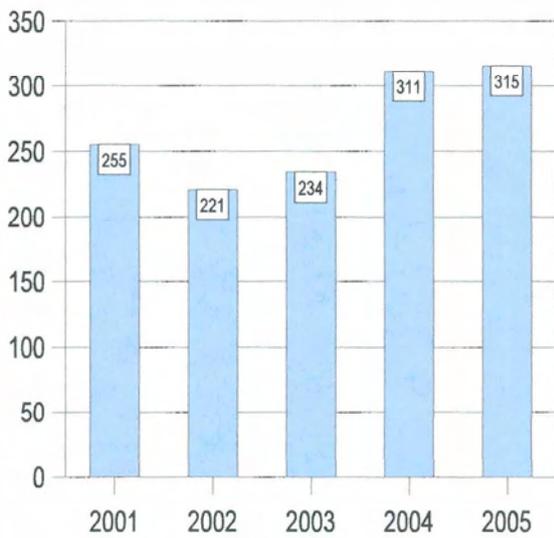
Property Crimes, 2001 - 2005



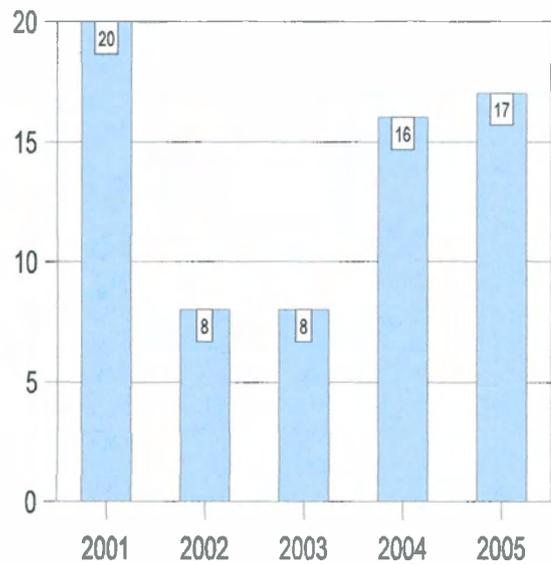
■ Burglary



■ Larceny-theft



■ Motor vehicle theft



■ Arson

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 burglary. Burglary in the UCR program is categorized into three subclassifications; forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.

In 2005, 1,468 burglary offenses were reported to police. This figure is an increase of 13.6 percent when compared with 2004 and also of 47.4 percent increase compared with the 2001 data.

As in the past, burglars targeted homes more often than nonresidential structures. An analysis of data showed 70.6 percent of burglaries were residential, and 29.4 percent were of nonresidential structures. Using the highest three villages, data reflected burglary offenses by village with 22.5 percent for Dededo, Tamuning with 11.6 percent and Yigo 7.6 percent.

Data information provided to police does not give the exact time when these burglaries occurred. However, in 2005, of the burglaries for which time could be established, 44.6 percent residential burglaries occurred during the day, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. and 26 percent occurred at night. Residential burglaries in Dededo village was highest with 25.4 percent, Tamuning, with 8.9 percent and Yigo village accounted the third highest with 8.4 percent. Residential burglaries at night also showed Dededo with 27.7 percent, Yigo with 9.7 percent and Mangilao with 9.0 percent. Burglaries of nonresidential structures was highest in Tamuning with 19 percent, and Harmon with 13 percent. Daytime burglaries, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., for nonresidential structures were estimated at 23.4 percent and those occurring at night, 6p.m. to 6 a.m., showed 6.1 percent.

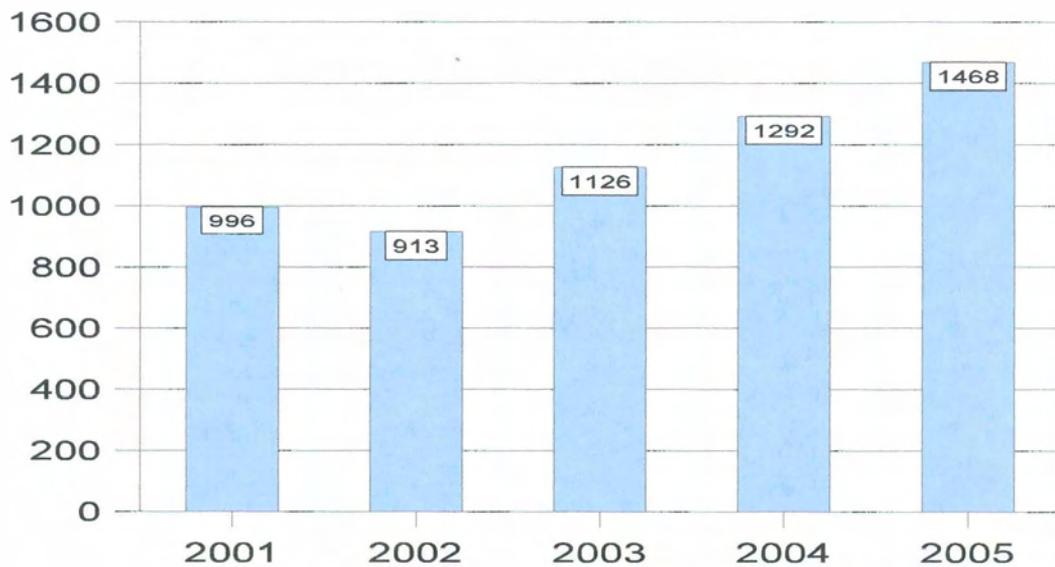
Clearances involving juveniles accounted for 42.5 percent of the total of burglary clearances in 2005, reflecting an increase of 54.5 percent when compared with 2004 juvenile offenders. The 14 - 15 years age group made up 51 percent with 49 percent for the other ages under 18. Juvenile offenders in 2005 increased 54.5 percent when compared with 2004.

The number of arrests for burglary in 2005 was slightly less than the number in 2004. In this 2-year period, the number of adults arrested for burglary decreased 2.8 percent. The 25-29 year age group was 24.6 percent of adults arrested.

Burglary, 2001 - 2005
 Monthly Percent Distribution

Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Jan	10.7	7.4	6.8	6.0	8.3
Feb	9.0	8.0	6.6	6.1	7.1
Mar	9.4	8.5	9.0	7.7	8.2
Apr	10.4	10.0	7.6	8.2	9.5
May	8.6	10.4	8.8	7.7	8.3
Jun	7.1	7.1	7.8	9.0	10.3
Jul	8.0	9.5	8.7	8.3	8.3
Aug	8.2	8.0	6.1	12.1	10.3
Sep	6.3	5.1	7.6	10.2	9.7
Oct	7.5	8.0	10.5	8.8	7.9
Nov	6.7	8.0	10.3	8.8	6.9
Dec	8.1	10.0	10.2	7.1	5.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Burglary
 2001 - 2005



BURGLARY

By Category

Percent Distribution by Village, 2005

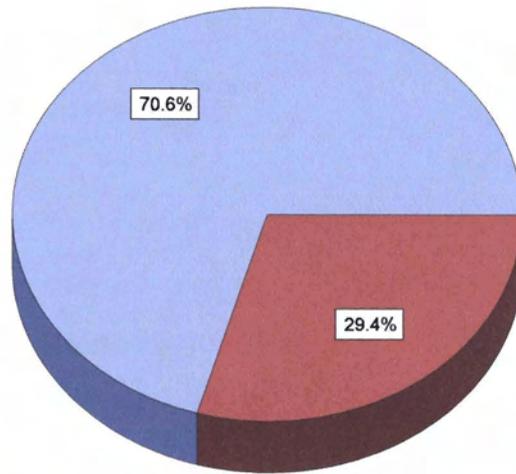
Village	<u>Residential</u>		<u>Non-Residential</u>		Percent Distribution By Village
	Day	Night	Day	Night	
Agana Hts	1.7	1.8	2.0	0	1.7
Agat	4.1	4.2	5.2	2.2	4.3
Asan	.5	.8	.6	0	.5
Barrigada	4.4	4.0	7.0	4.5	5.0
Chalan Pago	3.7	4.2	1.7	0	3.1
Dededo	25.4	27.7	13.4	13.5	22.5
Hagatna	2.0	.2	8.2	9.0	3.4
Harmon	3.0	3.9	14.3	7.0	6.1
Inarajan	.8	.8	.6	1.1	.7
Mangilao	8.0	9.0	3.5	2.2	6.8
Merizo	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.3
MongMong-Toto-Maite	6.6	4.2	3.8	3.3	5.1
Piti	.9	2.6	.6	1.1	1.3
Santa Rita	4.4	2.6	5.5	1.1	4.0
Sinajana	4.3	2.1	.6	1.1	2.7
Talofof	.9	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.2
Tamuning	9.0	7.8	19.2	18.0	11.6
Tumon	3.5	4.5	5.5	27.0	5.6
Umatac	.7	.3	.3	1.1	.5
Yigo	8.4	9.7	4.4	4.5	7.6
Yona	6.7	6.5	.6	1.1	5.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

BURGLARY

Percent Distribution by Village, 2001 - 2005

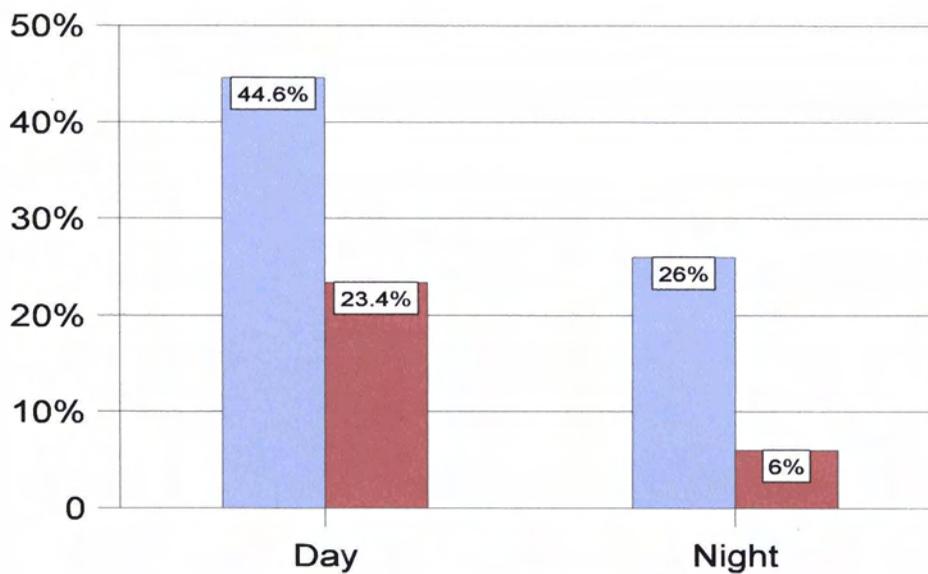
Village	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Agana Hts	1.7	1.6	2.5	1.5	1.7
Agat	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.2	4.3
Asan	.5	.2	1.2	.6	.5
Barrigada	5.1	8.6	4.3	4.7	5.0
Chalan Pago	2.3	3.1	2.5	3.2	3.1
Dededo	22.0	19.2	18.0	21.0	22.5
Hagatna	2.7	2.0	3.9	2.5	3.4
Harmon	7.8	10.2	5.2	7.9	6.1
Inarajan	.9	1.8	1.8	.6	.7
Mangilao	8.3	8.0	9.0	6.8	6.8
Merizo	.5	.3	1.6	.3	1.3
MongMong-Toto-Maite	6.7	6.9	4.7	5.7	5.1
Piti	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.3
Santa Rita	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.6	4.0
Sinajana	3.0	2.4	4.1	1.6	2.7
Talofofu	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.2
Tamuning	12.5	12.3	11.3	11.0	11.6
Tumon	5.7	4.2	5.4	8.4	5.6
Umatac	.3	.7	1.2	.5	.5
Yigo	6.3	7.4	9.2	9.6	7.6
Yona	5.5	2.2	4.4	4.7	5.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Burglary
By Category, 2005



Residential Nonresidential

Burglary
Day - Night, 2005



Residential Nonresidential

BURGLARY

Persons Arrested, by Age and by Race, 2005

Age	Cham	White	Fil	Pal	Chu	Other	Total	Percent
18	7	0	1	0	2	0	10	14.9
19	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2.9
20	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.4
21	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	4.3
22	4	0	0	0	1	0	5	7.2
23	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2.9
24	2	1	0	0	1	0	4	6.0
25	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	4.3
26	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	5.8
27	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2.9
28	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	4.3
29	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	7.2
30	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	7.2
31	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4
33	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	4.3
34	4	0	1	1	0	0	6	9.0
36	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.4
38	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4
41	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4
45	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.4
47	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4
48	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.4
49	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.4
52	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4
67	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4
73	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.4
Total	51	2	5	3	7	1	69	100
Pct. Distrib.	74.0	3.0	7.2	4.3	10.1	1.4	100	xxxxxx

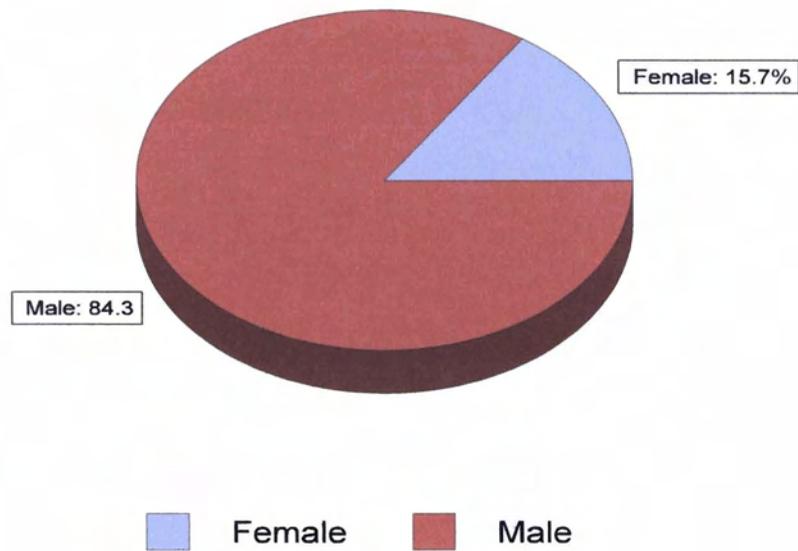
Burglary

Juvenile Offenders by Age and by Race, 2005

Age	Cham	Fil	Pal	Chu	Pohn	Total
10	1	0	0	0	0	1
11	2	0	0	0	0	2
12	2	1	0	0	0	3
13	4	2	1	1	0	8
14	8	3	2	3	0	16
15	10	0	0	0	0	10
16	2	0	0	0	0	2
17	4	0	1	3	1	9
Total	33	6	4	7	1	51
Percent Distribution	64.7	11.8	7.8	13.7	2.0	100

Burglary, 2005

Juvenile Offenders by Sex



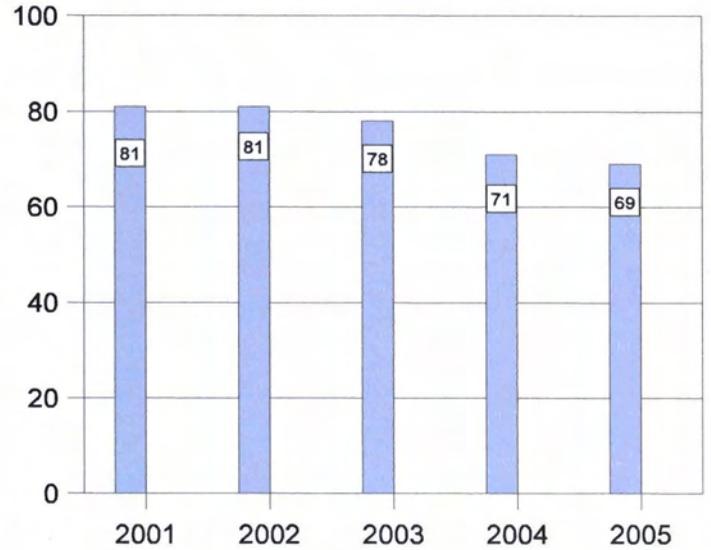
Burglary

Arrest Trend, 2001 -2005
Percent change

Year	Arrests	Percent
2001	81	50.0
2002	81	NC
2003	78	-3.7
2004	71	-9.0
2005	69	-2.8

Burglary

Adult Arrest Trend, 2001 - 2005



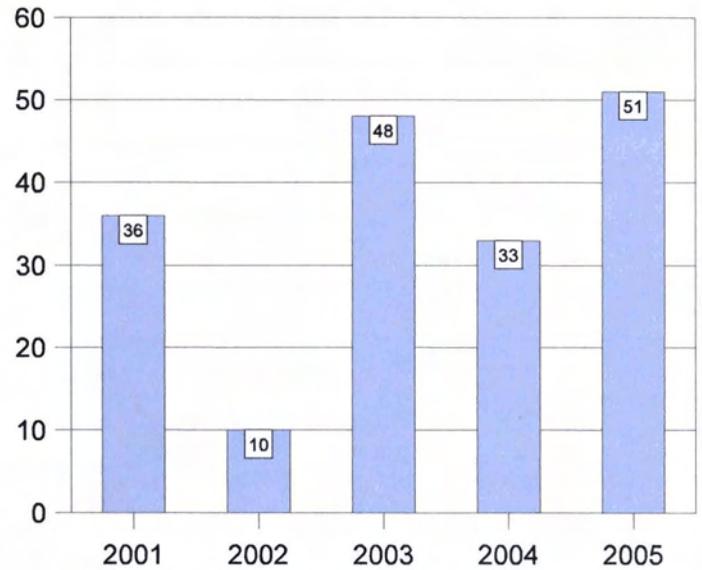
Burglary

Trend, Juvenile Offenders, 2001 - 2005
Percent change

Year	Juvenile Offenders	Percent
2001	36	3.6
2002	10	-72.2
2003	48	380.0
2004	33	-31.3
2005	51	54.5

Burglary

Trend, Juvenile Offenders, 2001 - 2005



Larceny-theft

Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines larceny-theft as the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another; attempts to do these acts are included in the definition. This crime category includes shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and so forth, in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. Excluded from larceny-theft is motor vehicle theft, which is classified in a separate offense category, also excluded are crimes that involve embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, and worthless checks---- all of which are UCR Part II offenses.

In 2005, larceny-theft accounted for 61.3 percent of property crimes. Trend data showed that the number of larceny-thefts decreased 6.6 percent from 2004, 14.4 percent decrease from 2001, and 37 percent from 1996.

Two-, five, and ten-year trend data also showed a decline in the frequency of larceny-theft per 1,000 inhabitants. In 2005, police reported 2,851 occurrences of this offense. There were 16.9 percent larceny-thefts per 1,000 inhabitants. The trend in rates reflect declines of 18.4 percent in 2004, 21.1 percent in 2001, and 29.2 percent in 1996.

Larceny-thefts accounted for 61.3 percent of property crimes in 2005. Thefts from buildings accounted for the majority of the offense, 35.2 percent, "all others", a category that includes the less-defined larceny-theft offenses, accounted for 27.6 percent of the total.

The number of arrests for larceny-theft offenses decreased 27.6 percent in 2005 compared with 2004 data. For the same period,

arrests of juveniles in this crime category increased 28.9 percent while arrests of adults declined 39 percent. In contrast to the 2-year trend, 5- and 10-year trend data showed arrests for larceny-theft offenses, a decrease of 54.4 percent compared with 2001 data and 50.5 percent with 1996 data.

The majority of arrestees for larceny-theft offenses in 2005 were under 25 years of age. Offenders under 25 accounted for 29.1 percent of the arrestees, those under 18 years old accounted for 29.7 percent. Across all age groups collectively, 67 percent of those arrested for larceny-theft were locals (Chamorros), and 11 percent each for Filipinos, Chuukese, and other races.

More males than females, 74.5 percent, were arrested for larceny-theft in 2005. Females accounted for 25.5 percent of the arrestees. An analysis of arrests for all property crime categories shows that females were arrested more often for larceny-theft offenses than for other crimes. Of all females arrested for larceny-theft, 6.1 percent were under age 18.

Larceny-theft

Percent Distribution by Month, 2001 - 2005

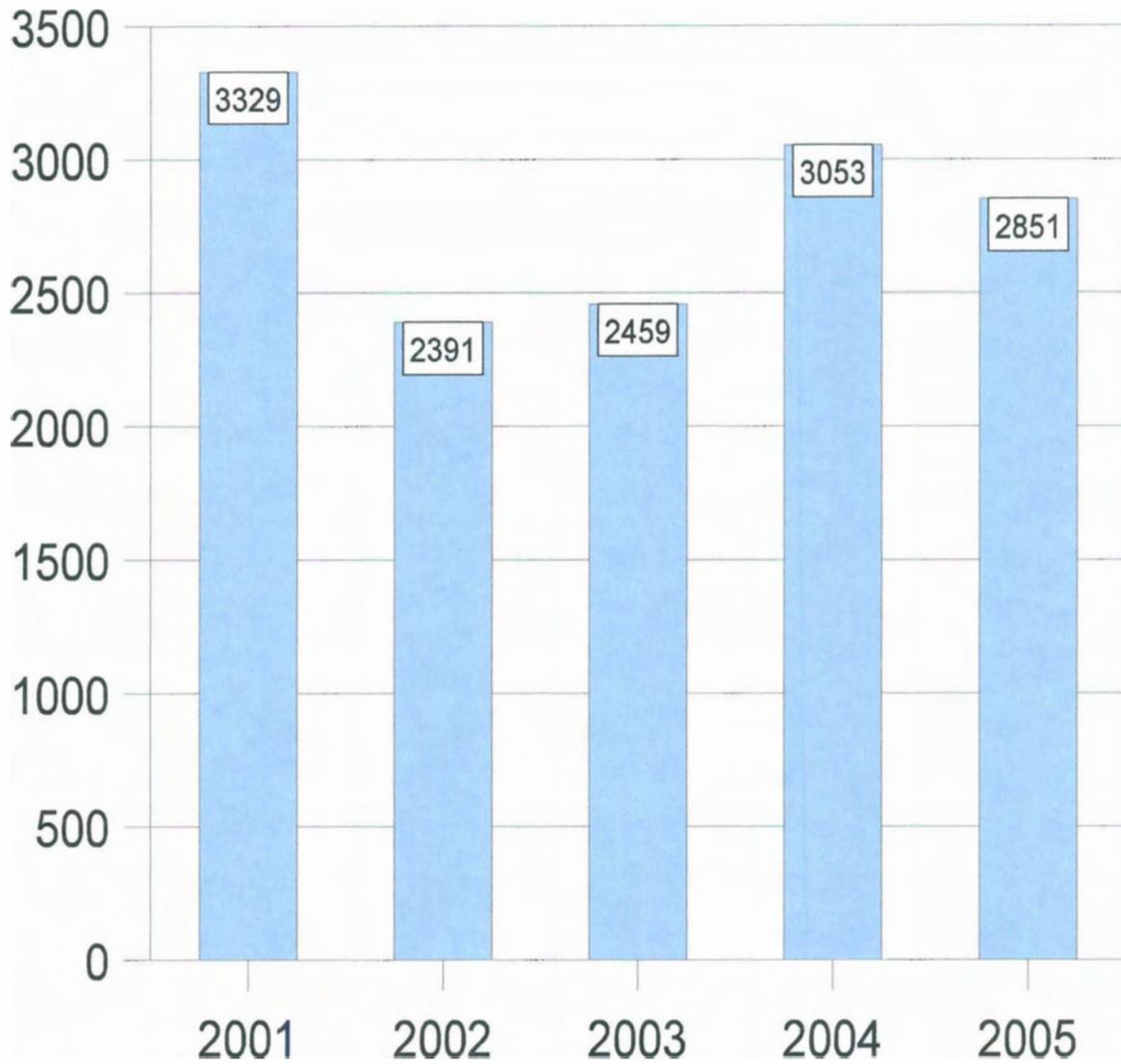
Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
JAN	8.2	8.2	6.6	7.3	10.6
FEB	9.0	8.7	6.2	7.0	7.8
MAR	8.1	11.1	6.7	8.2	9.5
APR	7.8	11.1	7.2	7.0	9.4
MAY	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.4	10.0
JUN	8.1	10.0	7.0	8.7	4.0
JUL	8.0	7.7	8.7	11.2	8.2
AUG	8.2	6.9	10.6	7.9	9.0
SEP	9.0	6.5	10.0	8.5	7.6
OCT	9.0	7.7	10.7	9.3	8.4
NOV	8.1	8.7	10.5	7.7	8.4
DEC	8.0	6.2	7.8	8.8	7.1

Larceny-theft

Percent Distribution, 2001 - 2005

Larceny-theft by Categories	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Pocket-picking	0	0	0	.1	.2
Purse snatching	.1	.3	.4	.2	.1
Shoplifting	9.6	8.4	8.9	8.4	6.4
Theft from motor vehicles	29.0	23.0	20.9	22.8	20.0
Motor vehicle parts & accessories	5.6	4.2	8.8	10.7	10.0
Theft of bicycles	2.0	2.7	1.2	1.8	.6
Theft from buildings	26.0	20.5	32.8	27.4	35.2
From coin operated device-machines	.6	2.2	.5	.9	.2
All other	27.2	39.0	26.9	28.0	27.6

Larceny-theft 2001 - 2005



Larceny-theft

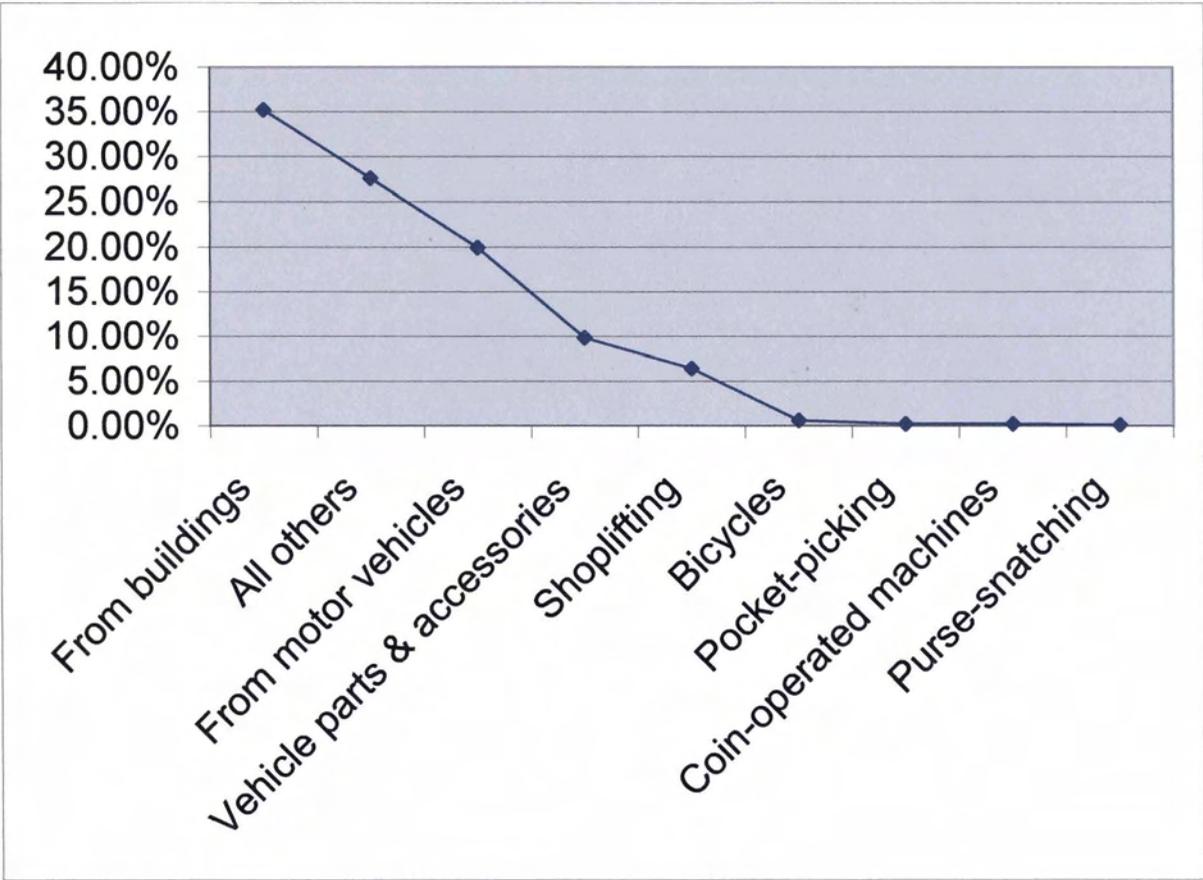
Percent Change Monthly, 2004 - 2005

Month	2004	2005	Percent Change
Jan	223	304	36.3
Feb	214	223	4.2
Mar	250	272	8.8
Apr	215	268	24.6
May	256	284	10.9
Jun	267	111	-58.4
Jul	342	235	-31.3
Aug	242	256	5.8
Sep	258	216	-16.3
Oct	283	239	-15.5
Nov	235	239	1.7
Dec	268	204	-23.9
Total	3053	2851	-6.6

Larceny-theft by Categories	2004	2005	Percent Change
Pocket-picking	4	6	50.0
Purse-snatching	7	4	-43.0
Shoplifting	257	183	-28.8
From motor vehicles	695	567	-18.4
Motor vehicle accessories	325	278	-14.5
Bicycles	54	17	-68.5
From buildings	835	1003	20.1
From coin-operated machines	27	5	-81.5
All other	849	788	-7.2
Total	3053	2851	-6.6

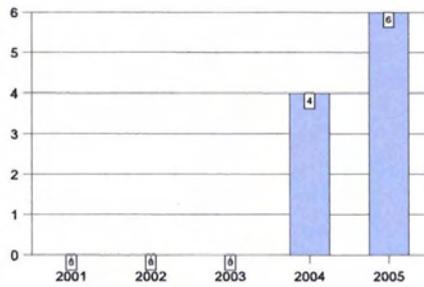
**Larceny-theft
Percent Distribution by Categories, 2005**

From buildings	35.20%
All others	27.60%
From motor vehicles	19.90%
Vehicle parts & accessories	9.80%
Shoplifting	6.40%
Bicycles	0.60%
Pocket-picking	0.20%
Coin-operated machines	0.20%
Purse-snatching	0.10%

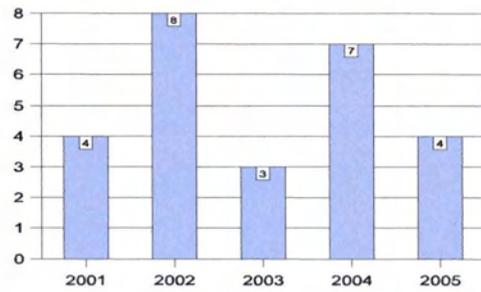


Larceny-theft Categories, 2001 - 2005

Pocket-picking

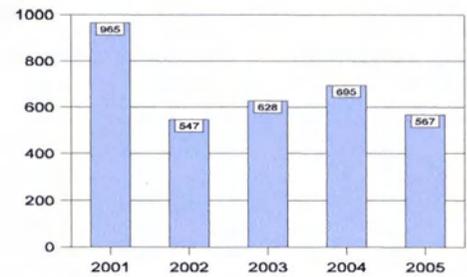
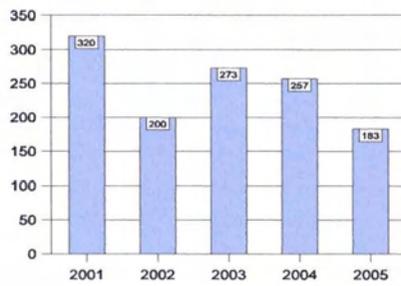


Purse-snatching

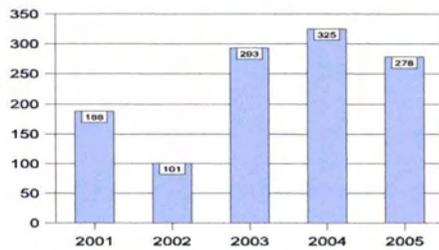


Shoplifting

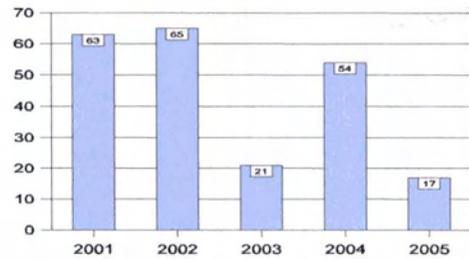
Theft from motor vehicles



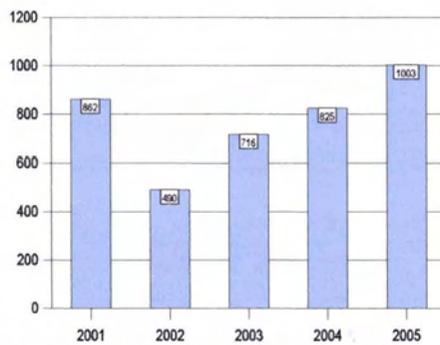
Theft of vehicle parts & accessories



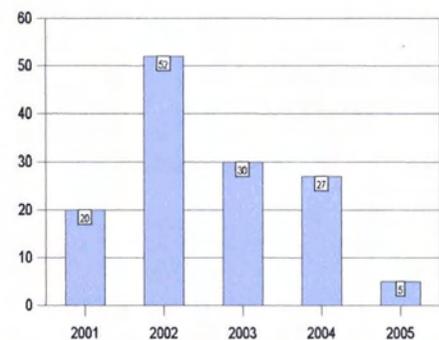
Theft of bicycles



Theft from buildings



Theft from coin operated machines



Larceny-theft by Village
 Percent Distribution, 2001 - 2005

Village	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Agana Hts	1.2	.8	1.1	1.1	.6
Agat	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.2	3.8
Asan	.8	.7	.5	.7	1.2
Barrigada	5.5	7.0	5.3	5.2	4.7
Chalan Pago	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.6
Dededo	17.1	15.6	20.0	18.8	18.5
Hagatna	5.0	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.2
Harmon	8.7	10.0	7.0	5.4	6.0
Inarajan	.9	1.0	1.2	.7	1.5
Mangilao	5.7	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.0
Merizo	.6	.9	.5	.7	.6
MongMong-Toto-Maite	3.6	3.8	2.8	2.7	2.0
Piti	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.8	1.7
Santa Rita	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7
Sinajana	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.5
Talofofu	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.1
Tamuning	15.6	14.6	15.0	15.8	15.5
Tumon	12.0	12.4	12.6	16.2	16.1
Umatac	.2	.4	.5	.7	.8
Yigo	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.5	5.6
Yona	5.5	2.6	3.6	3.4	3.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Larceny-theft

Persons Arrested by Race and by Age, 2005

Race	Under 17	18/19	20/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50+	Unk	Total
Chamorro	32	12	19	18	13	3	7	2	4		110
White		2	3	1	2						8
Filipino	6	2	3	2	1	2	1	1			18
Korean	1					1		1			3
Palauan	1			1							2
Chuukese	6	1	4	1	3	1				2	18
Kosrean	1										1
Pohnepian	2		2								4
Other				1							1
Total	49	17	31	24	19	7	8	4	4	2	165
Percent Distribution	29.7	10.3	18.8	14.6	11.5	4.2	4.9	2.4	2.4	1.2	100

Larceny-theft

Persons Arrested by Race, Percent Distribution, 2005

Arrests by Race	Number	Percent Distribution
Chamorro	110	66.6
White	8	4.8
Fil	18	11.0
Korean	3	1.8
Palauan	2	1.2
Chuukese	18	11.0
Kosrean	1	.6
Pohnapeian	4	2.4
Other	1	.6
Total	165	100

Motor Vehicle Theft

Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines motor vehicle theft as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. The offense includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, etc. The taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons having lawful access is excluded from this definition

In 2005, there were an estimated 315 motor vehicle thefts in Guam. The number of motor vehicles estimated to have been stolen in 2005 decreased 1.3 percent from 2004 estimate, increased 23.5 percent from 2001 estimate and decreased 57.7 percent from the 1996 estimate.

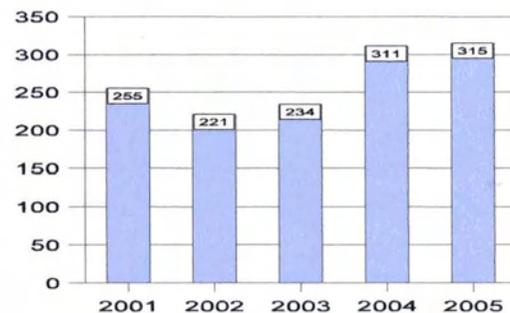
Pick-up trucks were the most frequently stolen vehicle type, accounting for 44.8 percent of all vehicles stolen. Automobiles accounted for 42.2 percent and other vehicles accounted for 13 percent. By type of vehicle, pick-up trucks were stolen at a rate of .83 percent trucks per 1,000 in population in 2005. Automobiles were stolen at a rate of .79 percent cars per 1,000 in population, and other types of vehicles were stolen at a rate of .24 percent vehicles per 1,000 people.

The most populous village of Dededo experienced the highest motor vehicle thefts, with 26.7 percent, Tamuning accounted for 20.3 percent and Tumon accounted for 9.8 percent.

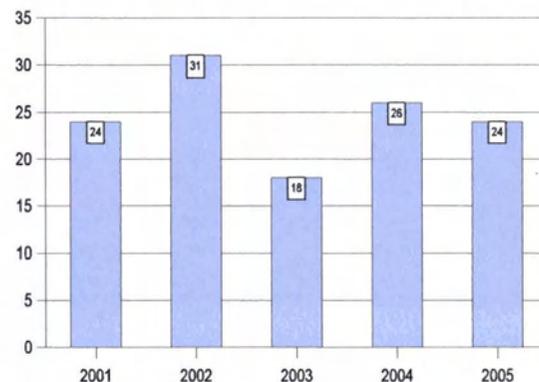
Two, five-, and ten- year trends of arrests for motor vehicle thefts showed some interesting changes. The 2-year trend indicated a 19.4 percent decrease in the number of arrests made. However, the five-year trend showed

the number of arrests rose 4.2 percent from the 2001 level. The 10-year trend showed a 76.4 percent drop in motor vehicle theft arrests in 2005 when compared with the 1996 arrest data.

Motor Vehicle Thefts
2001 -2005



Motor Vehicle Theft
Arrests, 2001 -2005



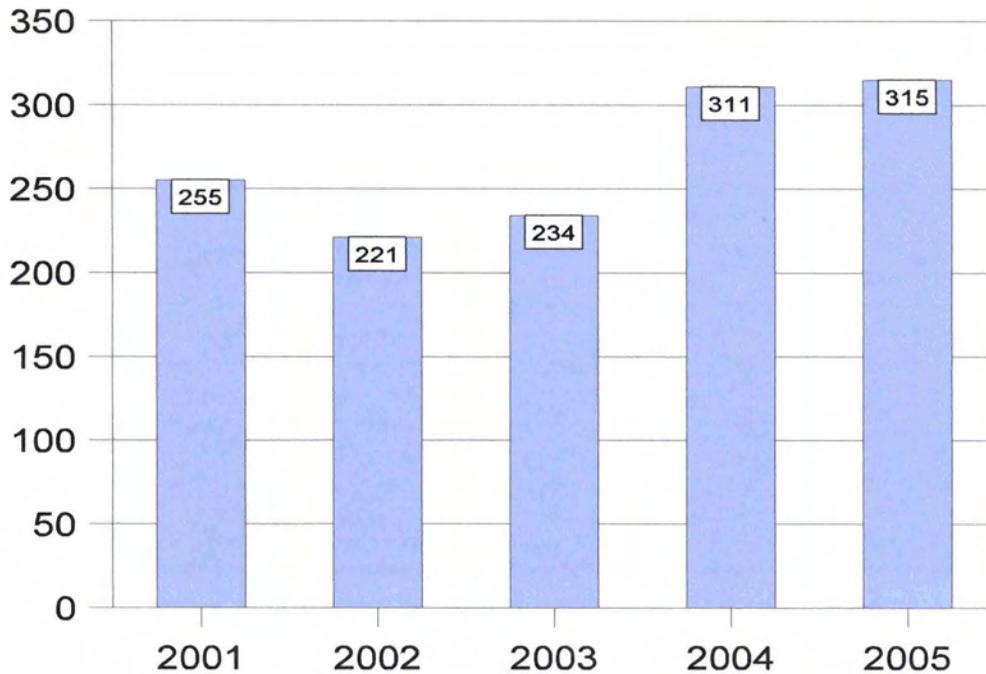
Motor Vehicle Theft

Percent Distribution Monthly, 2001 - 2005

Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
JAN	7.8	13.6	5.6	6.7	6.0
FEB	6.7	8.1	5.6	11.0	9.5
MAR	.8	7.2	6.8	5.0	5.1
APR	7.8	12.2	8.6	6.4	9.0
MAY	9.4	8.6	10.3	7.1	7.3
JUN	8.6	7.2	7.3	11.6	8.3
JUL	11.8	7.0	6.0	9.0	16.8
AUG	9.4	7.2	12.3	6.7	13.3
SEP	4.3	7.7	8.5	9.3	7.6
OCT	11.0	8.6	6.4	9.6	9.5
NOV	11.0	6.3	11.5	10.6	4.4
DEC	11.4	6.3	11.1	7.0	3.2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

Motor Vehicle Theft

2001 - 2005



Motor Vehicle Theft

Percent Change, Monthly, 2001 - 2005

Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
JAN	20	30	13	21	19
FEB	17	18	13	34	30
MAR	2	16	16	15	16
APR	20	27	20	20	28
MAY	24	19	24	22	23
JUN	22	16	17	36	26
JUL	30	15	14	28	53
AUG	24	16	29	21	42
SEP	11	17	20	29	24
OCT	28	19	15	30	30
NOV	28	14	27	33	14
DEC	29	14	26	22	10
TOTAL	255	221	234	311	315
Percent Change	Base	-13.3	5.9	32.9	1.3

Motor Vehicle Theft:

Percent Distribution Monthly, 2001 - 2005

Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
JAN	7.8	13.6	5.6	6.7	6.0
FEB	6.7	8.1	5.6	11.0	9.5
MAR	.8	7.2	6.8	5.0	5.1
APR	7.8	12.2	8.6	6.4	9.0
MAY	9.4	8.6	10.3	7.1	7.3
JUN	8.6	7.2	7.3	11.6	8.3
JUL	11.8	7.0	6.0	9.0	16.8
AUG	9.4	7.2	12.3	6.7	13.3
SEP	4.3	7.7	8.5	9.3	7.6
OCT	11.0	8.6	6.4	9.6	9.5
NOV	11.0	6.3	11.5	10.6	4.4
DEC	11.4	6.3	11.1	7.0	3.2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

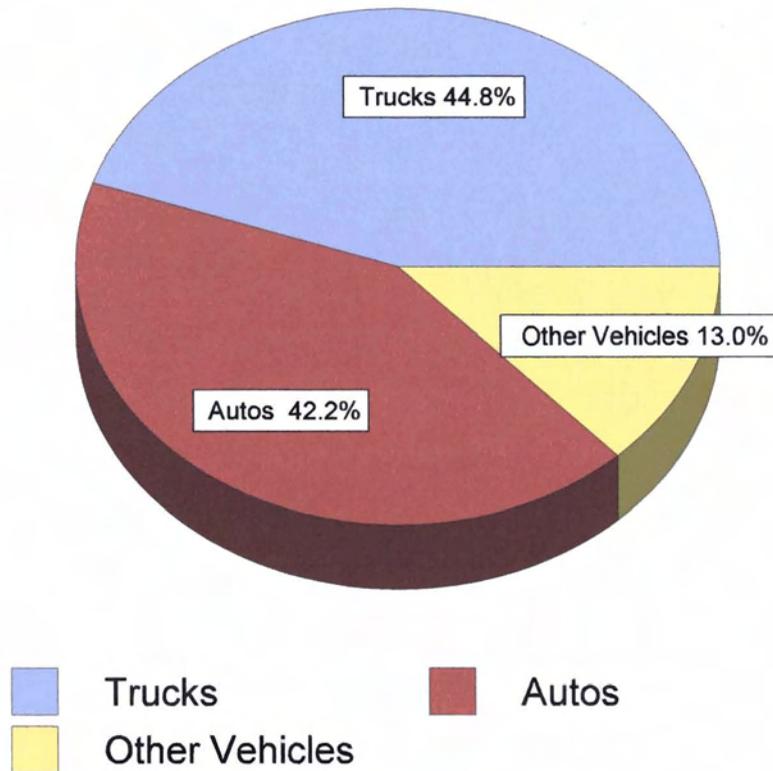
Motor Vehicle Theft

Trend, Percent Distribution by Type, 2001 - 2005

Year	Autos	Trucks	Other Vehicles	Total
2001	53.3	33.7	13.0	100
2002	48.4	42.1	9.5	100
2003	58.0	32.0	10.0	100
2004	38.9	48.6	12.5	100
2005	42.2	44.8	13.0	100

Motor Vehicle Theft

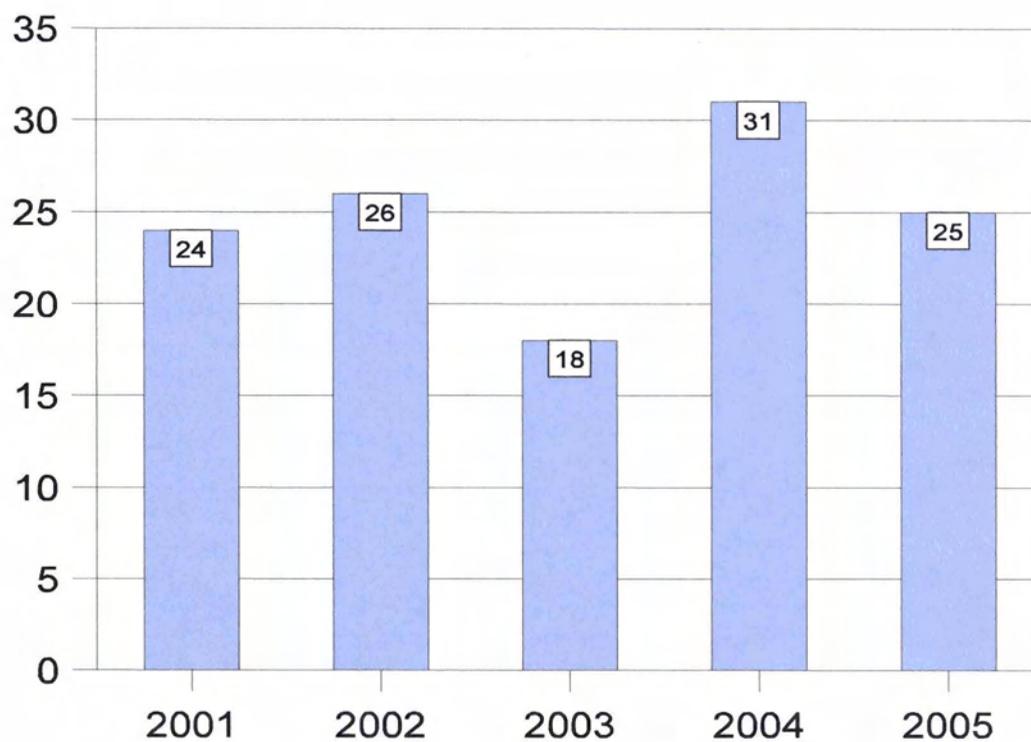
By Type, 2005



Motor Vehicle Theft
Arrest Trend, 2001 - 2005

Year	Arrests	Percent Change
2001	24	-41.2
2002	26	8.3
2003	18	-30.8
2004	31	72.2
2005	25	-19.4

Motor Vehicle Theft
Arrests, 2001 - 2005



Arson

Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines 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 aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

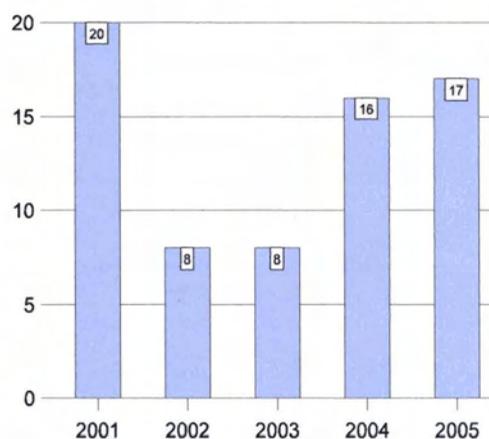
According to the UCR Program's guidelines, only fires that law enforcement investigation determined to have been willfully or maliciously set may be classified as arson, fires of suspicious or unknown origin are not reported.

The number of arsons reported in 2005 increased 6.3 percent when compared with 2004 data, decreased 15 percent compared with 2001, and increased 30.7 percent compared to 1996. The number of arsons decreased for both structural and mobile property types in 2005. Arsons of structural property decreased 45.5 percent and arsons for the mobile type declined 20 percent.

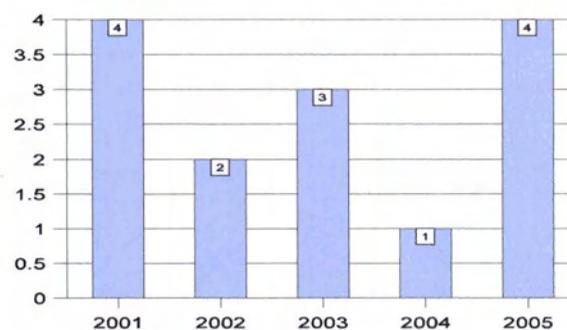
In 2005, arsons of structures accounted for 35.3 percent of all arsons. Mobile arsons accounted for 23.5 percent. Within this category 100 percent of the offenses involved the burning of motor vehicles. Other types of property comprised of 41.2 percent of reported arson offenses.

The volume of arrests for arson was only four in 2005, or 300 percent when compared with 2004 and increased of 33.3 percent compared with 1996.

Arson
Trend, 2001 -2005



Arson
Arrests, 2001 - 2005



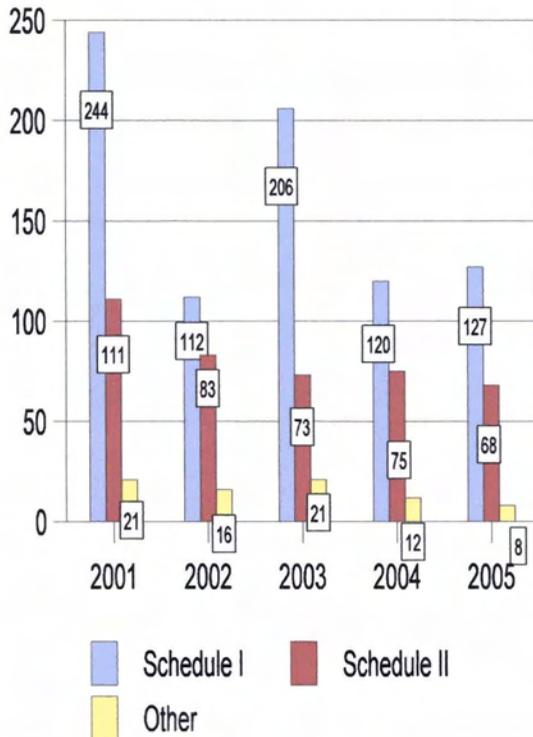
SECTION III **Selected Non-Index Crimes**

Drug Abuse Violations

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain 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, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified; opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics—manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

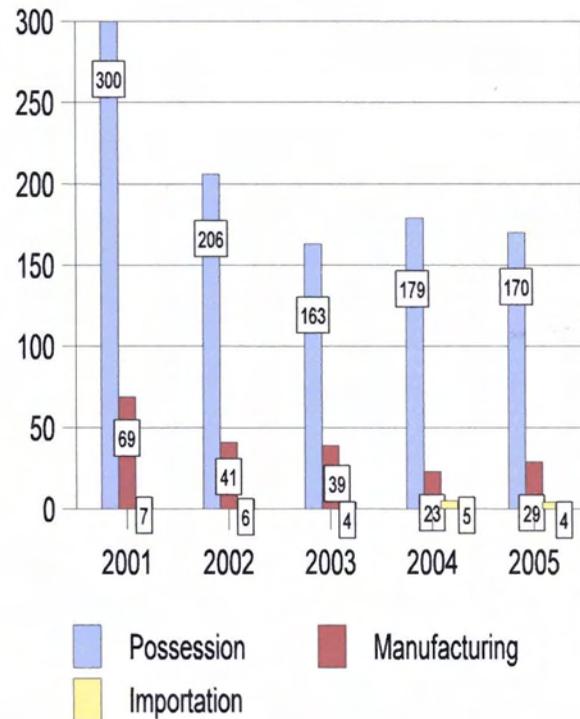
Arrests

By Drug Type, 2001 - 2005



Arrests

By Drug Violations, 2001 - 2005



Schedule I: Marijuana/LSD/Methaqualone
 Schedule II: Methamphetamine/Cocaine/PCP
 Other: Schedule III: Codeine/Anabolic/Steroids/Barbiturates
 Schedule IV: Darvon/Valium/Talwin/Equanol
 Schedule V: Over-the counter cough medicines w/codeine

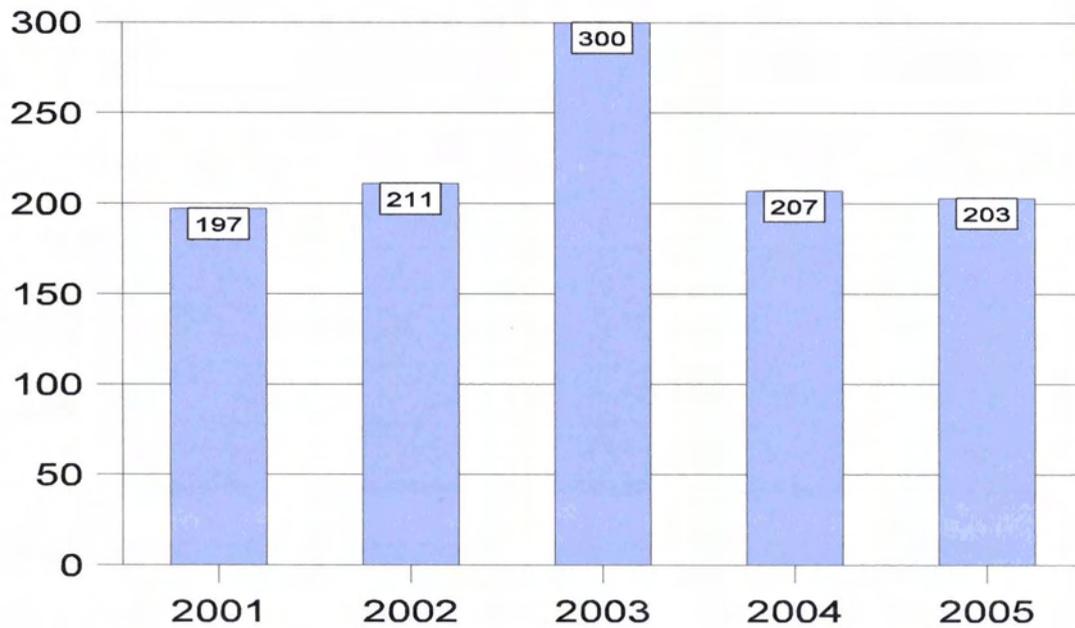
Drug Abuse Violations

Percent Distribution by Month, 2001 -2005

Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
JAN	15.7	5.2	7.7	4.8	6.0
FEB	4.0	8.1	16.0	7.2	12.3
MAR	11.7	13.7	5.7	12.1	2.5
APR	10.7	13.7	6.7	8.2	8.4
MAY	10.7	9.0	13.0	15.9	1.5
JUN	9.1	4.7	10.7	3.0	4.4
JUL	6.6	4.7	6.3	9.2	3.0
AUG	8.6	5.7	4.0	7.7	3.9
SEP	4.6	7.6	6.0	9.7	13.8
OCT	5.1	9.0	11.3	7.7	15.3
NOV	7.1	15.0	6.3	2.4	14.8
DEC	6.1	3.8	6.3	12.1	14.3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

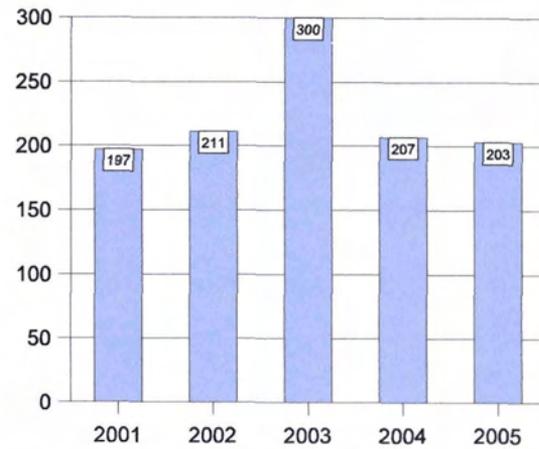
Drug Abuse Violations

2001 - 2005



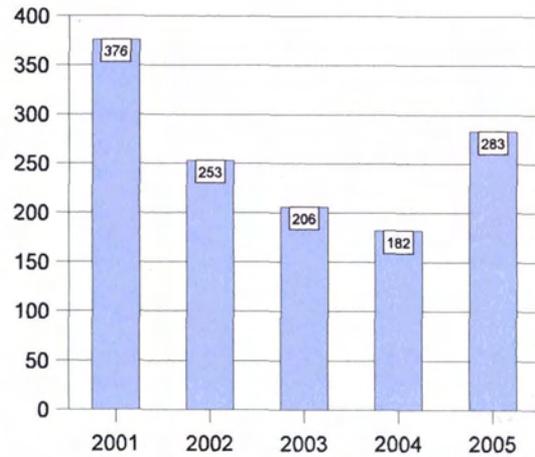
Drug Abuse Violations
Percent Change, 2001 -2005

Year	Volume	Pct. Change
2001	197	-31.4
2002	211	7.1
2003	300	42.2
2004	207	-31.0
2005	203	-2.0



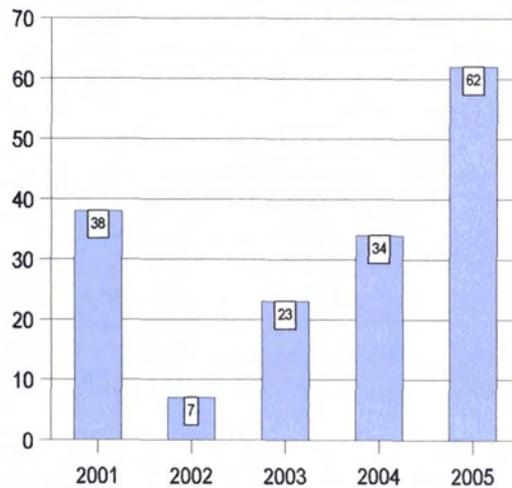
Arrest Rate
2001 - 2005

Year	Arrests	Arrest Rate	Pct. Change
2001	376	191.0	-24.3
2002	253	120.0	-32.7
2003	206	69.0	-18.6
2004	182	88.0	-11.7
2005	283	139.4	56.0



Juvenile Offenders
2001 - 2005

Year	Juvenile Offenders	Clearance* Rate	Pct. Change
2001	38	19.3	-60.5
2002	7	3.3	-81.6
2003	23	7.7	228.6
2004	34	16.4	48.
2005	62	30.5	82.4

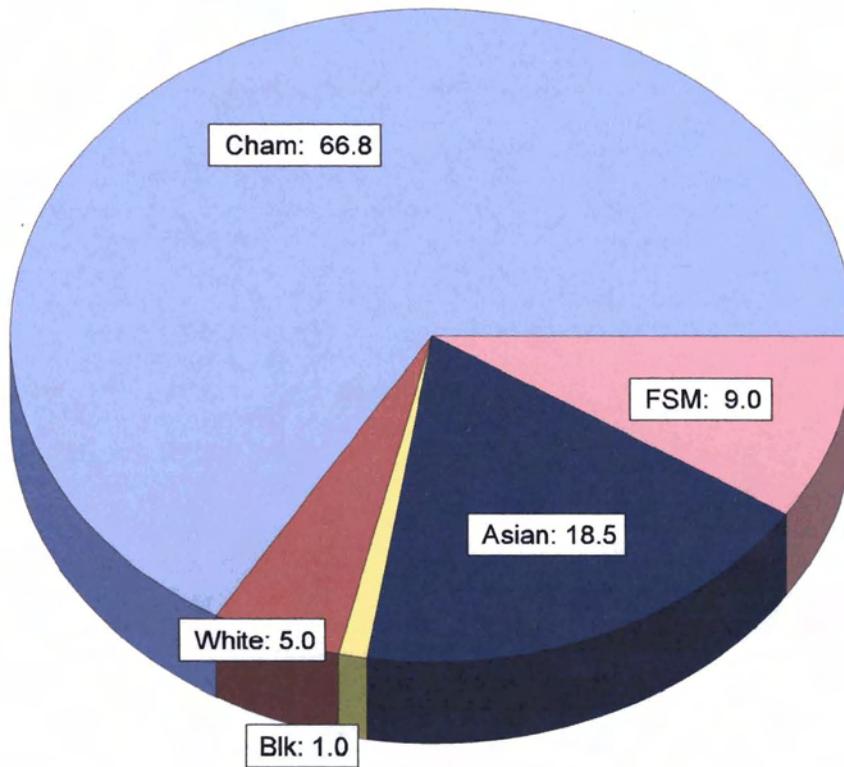


* Clearance Rate: No physical arrest is made. Offender is under the age of 18 and is cited to appear in court or before other juvenile authorities.

Drug Arrest by Race and by Age Group, 2005

Race	17<	18/19	20/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	Unk	Total
Cham	1	8	13	33	34	34	20	6	6	4	0	159
White	0	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	12
Blk	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Asian	0	3	3	9	3	11	8	5	2	0	0	44
FSM	0	1	4	3	4	4	2	2	0	0	1	21
Total	1	13	22	47	43	52	31	15	9	4	1	238

**Drug Arrest by Race
2005**



Driving Under the Influence

Definition

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.

DUI
Percent Distribution By Month, 2005

Month	Volume	Pct. Distr.
JAN	38	4.6
FEB	42	5.1
MAR	41	5.0
APR	27	3.3
MAY	46	5.6
JUN	93	11.4
JUL	114	14.0
AUG	74	9.0
SEP	69	8.4
OCT	105	13.0
NOV	67	8.2
DEC	101	12.4
TOTAL	817	100

DUI
By Sex, 2005

Sex	Volume	Pct. Distr.
Female	62	7.6
Male	755	92.4
Total	817	100

DUI
By Race, 2005

Race	Volume	Pct. Dist.
Chamorro	227	27.7
White	92	11.3
Black	15	1.8
Filipino	80	10.0
Japanese	15	1.8
Korean	49	6.0
Chinese	15	1.8
Chuukese	207	25.3
Palauan	36	4.4
Pohnpeian	36	4.4
Yap	23	2.8
Others	22	2.7
Total	817	100

DUI
By Age, 2005

Age Group	Volume	Pct. Distr.
17	2	.2
18	10	1.2
19	27	3.3
20/24	152	18.6
25/29	152	18.6
30/34	128	15.7
35/39	100	12.2
40/44	96	11.7
45/49	57	7.0
50+	86	10.5
Unknown	7	1.0
Total	817	100

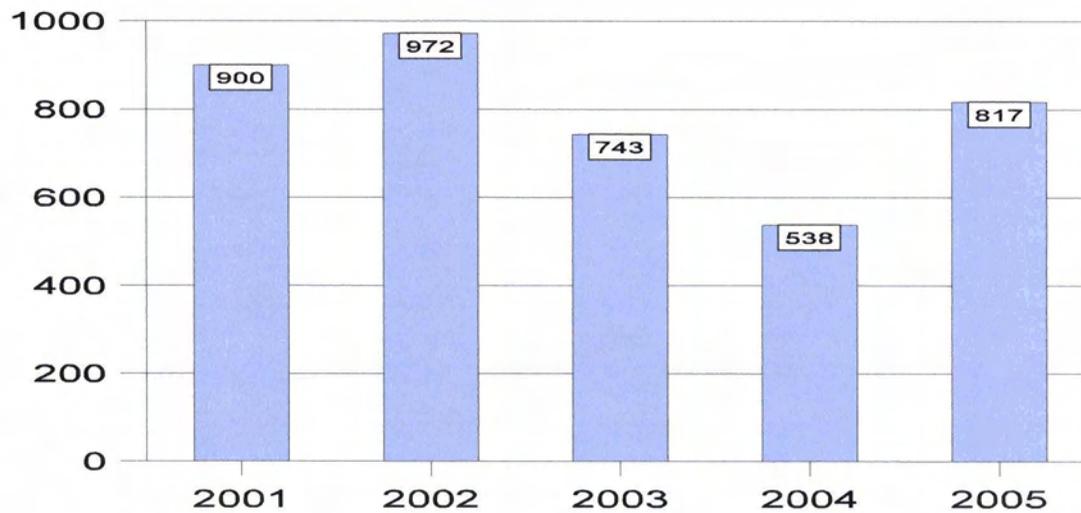
Driving Under the Influence

Percent Distribution by Month, 2001 - 2005

Month	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Jan	5.7	8.0	8.9	7.8	4.6
Feb	6.1	7.0	10.0	8.7	5.1
Mar	9.0	7.7	14.0	8.0	5.0
Apr	9.6	5.6	10.4	10.6	3.3
May	10.0	6.5	7.7	7.8	5.6
Jun	7.4	10.0	7.0	8.4	11.4
Jul	10.0	6.5	8.1	11.0	14.0
Aug	9.1	12.2	9.3	7.1	9.1
Sep	7.3	11.7	6.7	8.7	8.4
Oct	8.3	8.6	4.8	5.4	13.0
Nov	8.6	9.6	5.0	7.2	8.2
Dec	9.1	6.6	8.5	9.3	12.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

DUI

Trend, 2001 - 2005



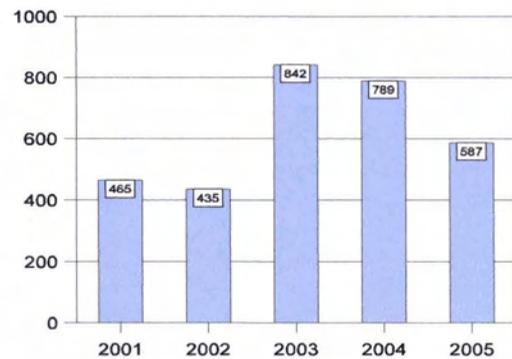
Family Violence

Definition

Family violence is an act by a member of a family or household against another member that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or a threat that reasonably places the member in fear or imminent physical harm.

Family Violence
Percent Change, 2001 - 2005

Year	Volume	Pct. Change
2001	465	-11.6
2002	435	-6.5
2003	842	93.6
2004	789	-6.3
2005	587	-25.6



Family Violence
Percent Distribution by Month, 2005

Month	Volume	Pct. Distribution
Jan	40	6.8
Feb	47	8.0
Mar	43	7.3
Apr	54	9.2
May	57	9.7
Jun	49	8.3
Jul	45	7.7
Aug	47	8.0
Sep	44	7.5
Oct	62	10.6
Nov	61	10.4
Dec	38	6.5
Total	587	100

Family Violence
Arrests by Month, 2005

Month	Volume	Pct. Distribution
Jan	40	6.9
Feb	48	8.2
Mar	42	7.2
Apr	51	8.7
May	57	9.8
Jun	49	8.4
Jul	45	7.7
Aug	46	7.9
Sep	44	7.6
Oct	62	10.6
Nov	61	10.5
Dec	38	6.5
Total	583	100

Family Violence
Offenders by Race, 2005

Race	Volume	Pct. Distribution
Chamorro	259	44.4
White	24	4.1
Black	9	1.5
Filipino	87	14.9
Korean	13	2.2
Chinese	5	.9
Japanese	1	.2
Palauan	25	4.3
Chuukese	101	17.3
Yapese	11	2.0
Kosrean	5	.9
Pohnpeian	23	4.0
Marshalese	2	.3
Other	18	3.0
Total	583	100

Family Violence
Offenders by Age Group, 2005

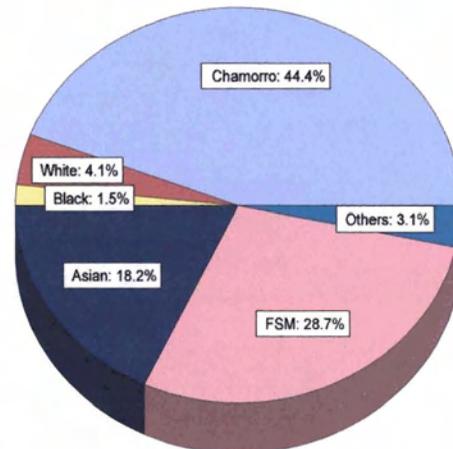
17	2	.3
18	19	3.3
19	22	3.7
20/24	105	18.0
25/29	99	17.0
30/34	92	15.7
35/39	83	14.2
40/44	71	12.1
45/49	42	7.2
50/54	26	4.5
55/59	8	1.4
60+	8	1.4
Unknown	5	1.0
Total	583	100

Family Violence
Offenders By Race Group, 2005

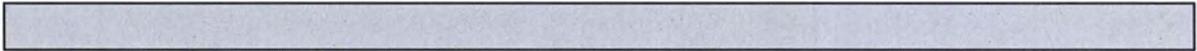
Race Group	Volume	Pct. Distribution
Chamorro	259	44.4
White	24	4.1
Black	9	1.5
Asian	106	18.2
FSM/FAS	167	28.7
Others	18	3.1
Total	583	100

Age Group	Volume	Pct. Distribution
16	1	.2

Family Violence
Offenders By Race Group, 2005



SECTION IV Offenses Known to Law Enforcement



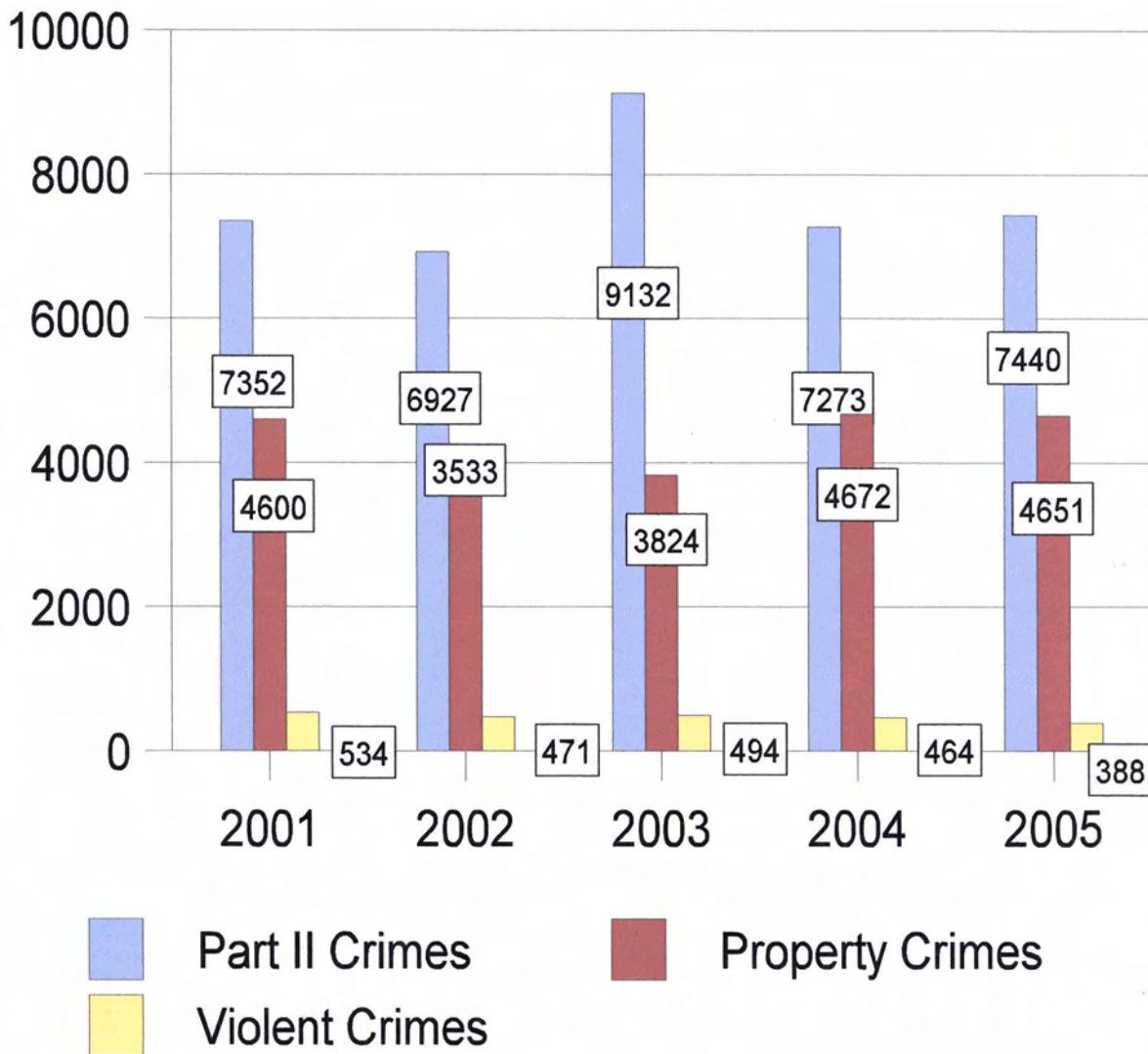
Offenses Known to Law Enforcement
2001 - 2005

Offenses	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Murder	8	2	8	9	7
Rape	166	172	219	161	151
Robbery	71	75	60	104	105
Aggravated Assault	289	222	207	190	125
Total Violent Crimes	534	471	494	464	388
Burglary	996	913	1126	1292	1468
Larceny-theft	3329	2391	2459	3053	2851
Motor Vehicle Theft	255	221	231	311	315
Arson	20	8	8	16	17
Total Property Crimes	4600	3533	3824	4672	4651
Part II Crimes					
Other Assaults	656	835	957	1028	870
Forgery and Counterfeiting	50	59	35	49	78
Fraud	187	236	218	254	239
Embezzlement	4	5	1	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	28	26	12	7	70
Vandalism	2296	1310	1531	1591	1419
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	61	85	197	72	92
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	3	3	2	2	2
Sex Offenses	11	5	0	5	9
Drug Abuse Violations	197	211	300	207	203
Gambling	3	0	1	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	465	435	842	789	587
Driving Under the Influence	900	972	695	538	817
Liquor Laws	61	93	133	128	131
Drunkenness	49	110	269	375	353
Disorderly Conduct	1384	1230	1829	1128	1030
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	924	1281	1973	821	1276
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	26
Curfew and Loitering Laws (Persons under age 18)	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways (Persons under age 18)	73	31	137	279	238
Total Part II Crimes	7352	6927	9132	7273	7440

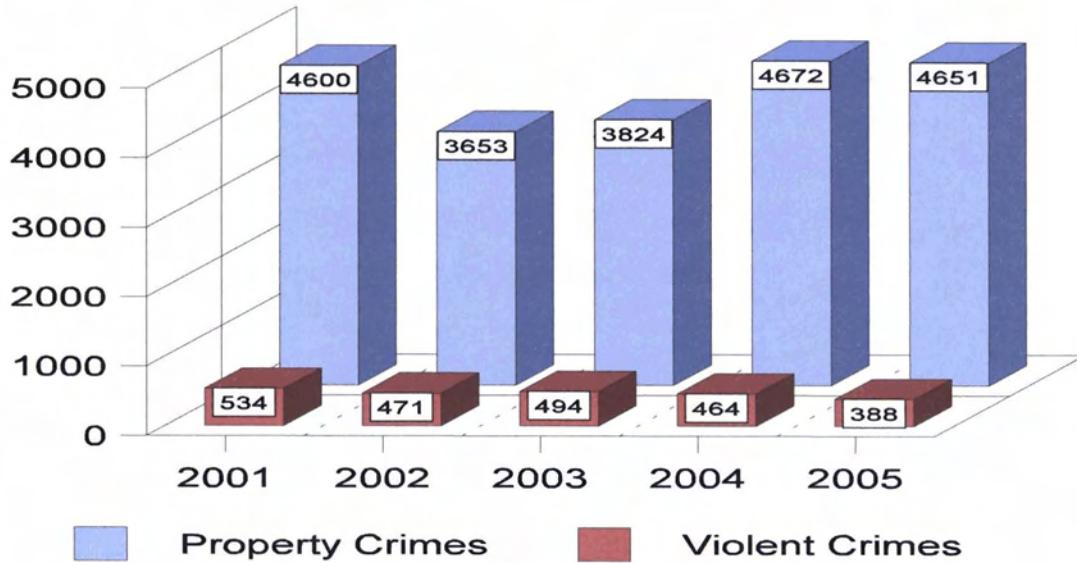
Offenses Known to Law Enforcement

2001- 2005

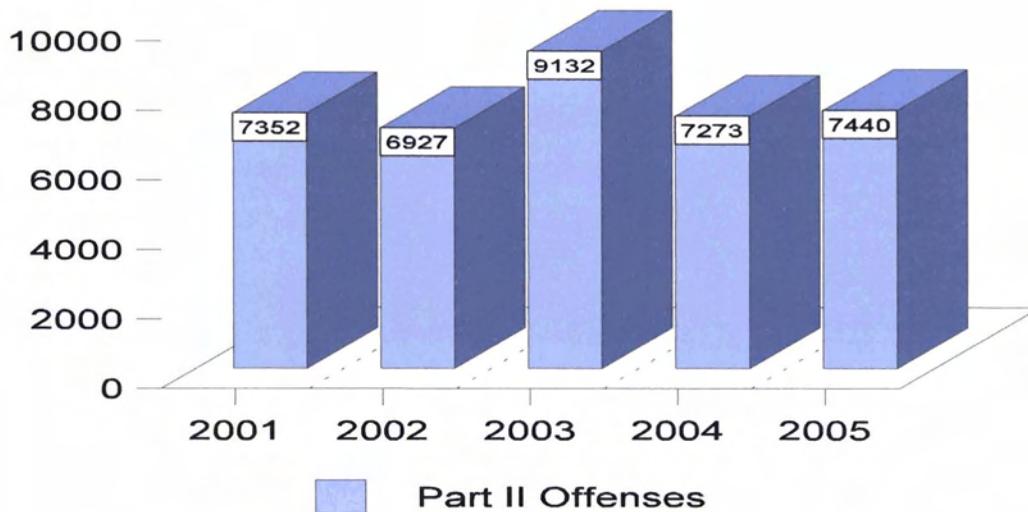
(Part II Offense list on page 75)



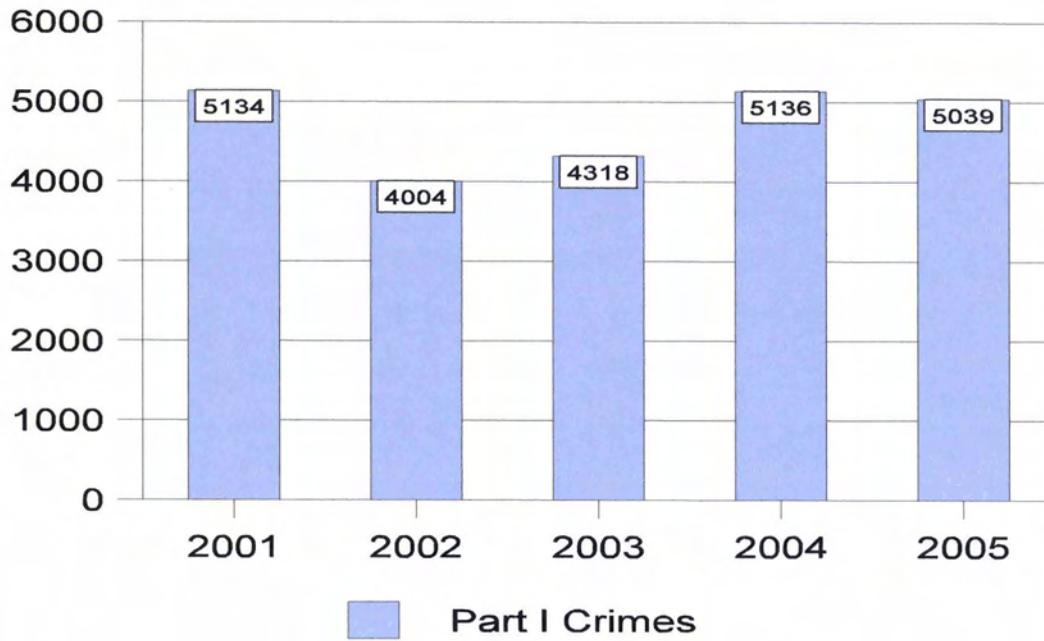
Part I Offenses:
Violent Crimes
Property Crimes
2001 - 2005



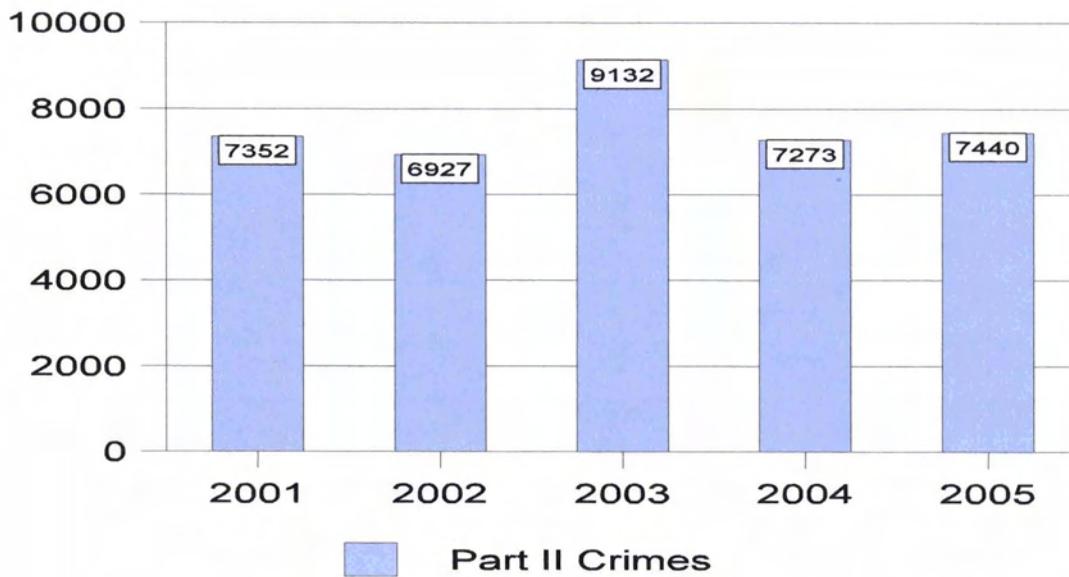
Part II Offenses
2001 -2005



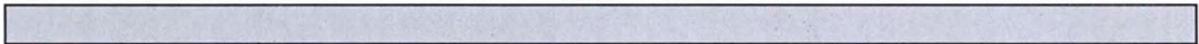
Part I Crimes (Violent Crimes and Property Crimes: see pg. 75)
2001 - 2005



Part II Crimes (see pg. 75)
2001 - 2005



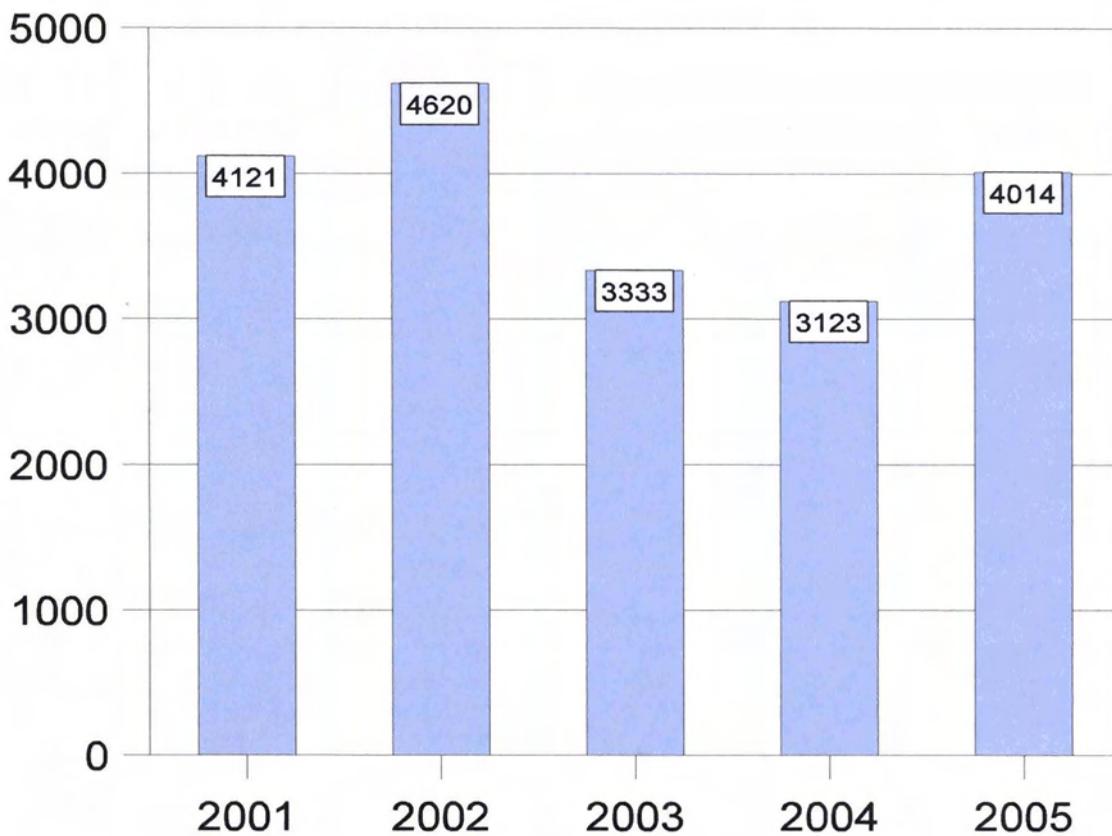
SECTION V **Persons Arrested**



Arrest Trends
Percent Change, 2001 - 2005

Year	Arrests	Percent Change
2001	4121	9.8
2002	4620	12.1
2003	3333	-27.9
2004	3123	-6.3
2005	4014	28.5

Arrests
Trend, 2001 - 2005



Arrests by Offense
Trend, 2001 - 2005

Offenses Charged	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Murder	4	0	7	6	10
Rape	115	119	108	95	92
Robbery	22	29	30	29	59
Aggravated Assault	289	222	207	190	107
Burglary	81	81	78	71	107
Larceny-theft	296	190	165	190	165
Motor Vehicle Theft	24	26	18	20	26
Arson	4	2	3	1	8
Assaults	706	682	656	755	359
Forgery and Counterfeits	14	25	13	10	29
Fraud	95	52	35	82	114
Embezzlement	4	1	4	0	0
Stolen Property, Buying, Rec.,Poss	25	29	21	23	68
Vandalism	101	186	87	78	97
Weapons Violations	65	74	47	16	89
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	3	4	2	5	2
Sex Offenses	4	2	7	0	3
Drug Abuse Violations	376	253	206	92	283
Gambling	0	1	0	0	1
Offenses Against the Family and Children	32	33	30	5	583
Driving Under the Influence	900	972	694	537	820
Liquor Laws	303	255	58	118	133
Drunkenness	205	213	151	372	360
Disorderly Conduct	305	429	188	19	95
All Other Offenses	75	709	481	362	335
Runaways	73	31	37	47	69
Total	4121	4620	3333	3123	4014

Arrests by Offense, by Race Group, 2005

Offenses Charged	Chamorro	White	Black	Asian	FSM	Others	Total
Murder	3	0	0	1	6	0	10
Rape	43	3	0	23	17	6	92
Robbery	44	2	2	3	7	1	59
Aggravated Assault	46	2	0	16	40	3	107
Burglary	80	3	0	5	16	3	107
Larceny-theft	110	8	0	21	25	1	165
Motor Vehicle Theft	16	3	0	3	4	0	26
Arson	4	0	0	0	3	1	8
Assaults	163	11	2	45	127	11	359
Forgery and Counterfeits	20	1	0	5	3	0	29
Fraud	56	8	2	25	22	1	114
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property, Buying, Rec., Poss	56	2	0	7	3	0	68
Vandalism	24	2	0	9	58	4	97
Weapons Violations	36	2	2	17	30	2	89
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sex Offenses	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
Drug Abuse Violations	191	14	2	52	24	0	283
Gambling	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offenses Against the Family and Children	259	24	9	106	167	18	583
Driving Under the Influence	230	92	15	159	302	22	820
Liquor Laws	33	8	3	9	73	7	133
Drunkenness	60	22	9	15	243	11	360
Disorderly Conduct	27	4	1	7	54	2	95
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	148	13	4	67	98	5	335
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	45	3	1	11	7	2	69
Total	1699	227	52	606	1329	101	4014

Arrests by Offense, by Age Group, 2005

Offenses Charged	Under 18	18 19	20 24	25 29	30 34	34 39	40 44	45 49	50 54	55 59	60+	Unk	Total
Murder	0	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
Rape	20	9	10	7	7	6	14	9	0	6	4	0	92
Robbery	10	9	10	8	10	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	59
Aggravated Assault	22	13	18	13	14	7	5	3	5	4	1	2	107
Burglary	38	12	15	17	15	2	1	4	1	0	2	0	107
Larceny-theft	49	17	31	24	19	7	8	4	4	1	1	0	165
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	3	7	2	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	26
Arson	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Assaults	82	28	70	41	39	25	19	24	18	7	6	0	359
Forgery and Counterfeits	0	2	9	6	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	29
Fraud	1	5	25	13	27	15	7	13	3	1	4	0	114
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property, Buying, Rec.,Poss	1	3	14	12	23	8	4	0	1	1	1	0	68
Vandalism	27	10	23	12	7	8	8	1	0	0	0	1	97
Weapons Violations	0	9	23	15	15	11	7	2	3	1	3	0	89
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Sex Offenses	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Drug Abuse Violations	46	13	22	47	43	52	31	15	9	4	0	1	283
Gambling	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offenses Against the Family and Children	3	41	105	99	92	83	71	42	26	8	8	5	583
Driving Under the Influence	5	37	152	152	128	100	96	57	86	0	0	7	820
Liquor Laws	2	9	31	28	27	12	11	6	5	1	0	1	133
Drunkenness	10	42	108	54	55	20	24	18	9	7	0	13	360
Disorderly Conduct	15	10	25	11	10	2	7	7	2	2	1	3	95
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	27	36	50	53	51	34	29	28	17	5	4	1	335
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
Total	438	310	753	618	590	409	353	235	189	48	37	34	4014

Number and Rate of Arrests, 2005

(Rate: Number of arrests per 1,000 inhabitants)

Guam Population 2005: 168,564

Offenses Charged	Total	Rate
Total (Does not include suspicion)	4014	Rate: 23.8
Murder	10	.06
Rape	92	.5
Robbery	59	.4
Aggravated Assault	107	.6
Burglary	107	.6
Larceny-theft	165	1.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	26	.1
Arson	8	.05
Assaults	359	2.1
Forgery and Counterfeits	29	.2
Fraud	114	.7
Embezzlement	0	0
Stolen Property, Buying, Rec.,Poss	68	.4
Vandalism	97	.6
Weapons Violations	89	.5
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	2	.01
Sex Offenses	3	.02
Drug Abuse Violations	283	1.7
Gambling	1	.0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	583	3.5
Driving Under the Influence	820	4.9
Liquor Laws	133	.8
Drunkenness	360	2.1
Disorderly Conduct	95	.6
All Other Offenses	335	2.0

Arrests

Percent Change (Five-Year Trend)
2001 - 2005

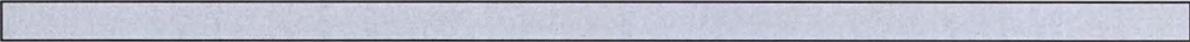
Offenses Charged	2001	2005	Percent Change
Murder	4	10	150.0
Rape	115	92	-20.0
Robbery	22	59	168.2
Aggravated Assault	289	107	-63.0
Burglary	81	107	32.1
Larceny-theft	296	165	-44.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	24	26	8.3
Arson	4	8	100.0
Assaults	706	359	-49.1
Forgery and Counterfeits	14	29	107.1
Fraud	9	114	20.0
Embezzlement	4	0	-100.0
Stolen Property, Buying, Receiving, Possessing	25	68	172.0
Vandalism	101	97	-4.0
Weapons Violations	65	89	36.9
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	3	2	-33.3
Sex Offenses	4	3	-25.0
Drug Abuse Violations	376	283	-24.7
Gambling	0	1	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	32	583	1,721.9
Driving Under the Influence	900	820	-8.9
Liquor Laws	303	133	-56.1
Drunkenness	205	360	75.6
Disorderly Conduct	305	95	-68.9
All Other Offenses	75	335	346.7
Runaways	73	69	-5.5
Total	4035	4014	-2.6

Arrest Trend

Percent Change, 1996 - 2005 (Ten-Year Trend)

Offenses Charged	1996	2005	Percent Change
Murder	19	10	-47.4
Rape	92	92	0
Robbery	24	59	145.8
Aggravated Assault	271	107	-60.5
Burglary	90	107	18.9
Larceny-theft	287	165	-42.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	78	26	-66.7
Arson	3	8	166.7
Assaults	1050	359	-65.8
Forgery and Counterfeits	20	29	45.0
Fraud	237	114	-51.9
Embezzlement	1	0	-100.0
Stolen Property, Buying, Rec.,Poss	27	68	151.8
Vandalism	175	97	-44.6
Weapons Violations	123	89	-27.6
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	0	2	0
Sex Offenses	67	3	-95.5
Drug Abuse Violations	369	283	-23.3
Gambling	0	1	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	187	583	211.8
Driving Under the Influence	1035	820	-20.8
Liquor Laws	186	133	-28.5
Drunkenness	89	360	304.5
Disorderly Conduct	294	95	-67.7
All Other Offenses	228	335	46.9
Runaways	131	69	-47.3
Total	5083	4014	-21.0

SECTION VI **Offenses involving Juveniles**



Police Disposition of Juveniles (Not Including Neglect or Traffic Cases)

The UCR Program considers a *juvenile* to be an individual under 18 years of age regardless of state definition. *Juveniles* taken into custody by authorized police officers are only for violations where some police or official action is taken beyond a mere interview, warning, or admonishment. For example, children playing ball in the street who are instructed by an officer to go to the playground for such activity would not be counted as arrested any more than would an adult who is only warned against burning leaves on a windy day. *Juvenile* statistics are being gathered to measure criminal activity, not *juvenile* court activity.

Depending on the seriousness of the offense and the offender's prior criminal record, a *juvenile* may be warned by the police and released to parents, relatives, friends, or guardians. *Juveniles* may also be referred to the probation department or some other branch of the *juvenile* court, to welfare agencies, to other law enforcement agencies, or in the case of serious offenders, to criminal or adult court by waiver of the *juvenile* court.

Police Dispositions of *Juveniles* are:

1. Handled within the Department and released.

Police take many *juveniles* into custody or arrest them for committing a violation but make no referral to *juvenile* court and do not file formal charges. In most cases, the *juvenile* is warned by the police and released, frequently to parents, guardians, relatives, or friends.

2. Referred to criminal or adult court.

Police release the *juvenile* to the custody of the parent/guardian with the guarantee that the *juvenile* will appear at the Superior Court of Guam for a Preliminary Hearing.

3. Referred to welfare agency.

Police refer the youth to a welfare agency, either public or private, rather than to *juvenile* court or the probation department. *Juveniles* taken into custody are brought to the Department of Youth Affairs by authorized police officers to be detained.

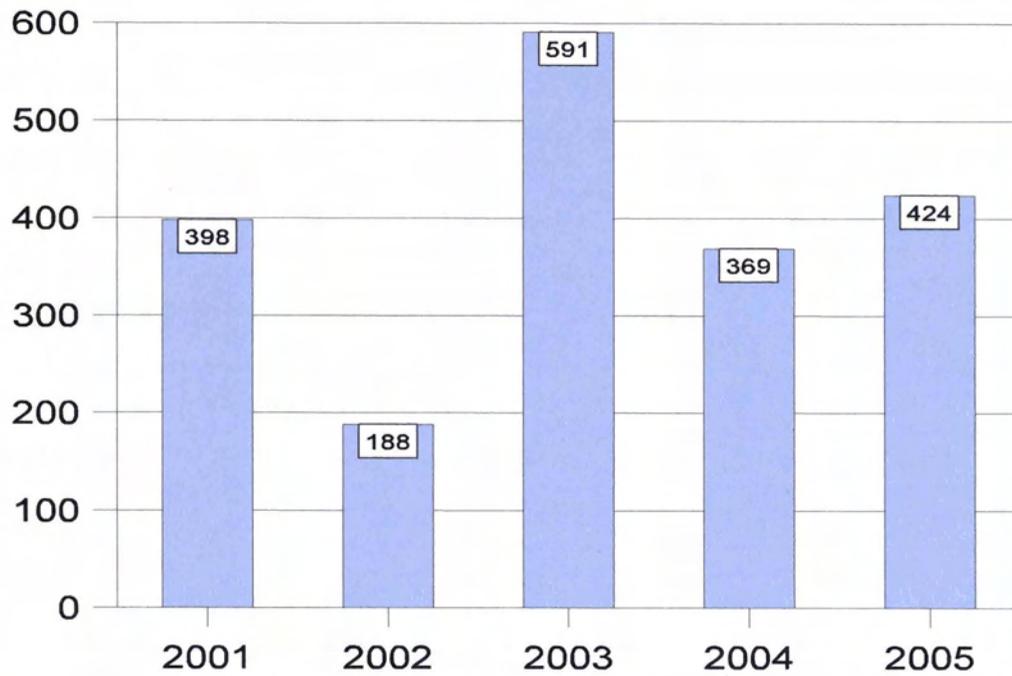
Clearances Involving only Persons Under 18 Years of Age

When an offender under the age of 18 is cited to appear in *juvenile* court or before other *juvenile* authorities, the UCR Program considers the incident for which the *juvenile* is being held responsible to be cleared by arrest, although a physical arrest may not have occurred. In addition, according to Program definitions, clearances that include both adult and *juvenile* offenders are classified as clearances for crimes committed by adults. Therefore, because the clearance percentage for crimes committed by *juveniles* include only those clearances in which no adults were involved, the figures in this publication should not be used to present a definitive picture of *juvenile* involvement in crime.

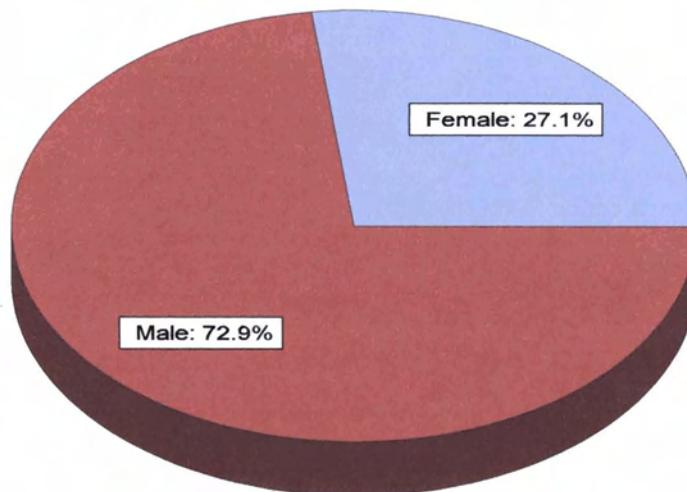
Juvenile Offenders
Offenses Charged, 2001 - 2005

Offenses Charged	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Murder	0	1	4	0	0
Rape	9	6	15	21	20
Robbery	3	0	1	0	10
Aggravated Assault	14	9	14	22	22
Burglary	36	10	48	33	39
Larceny-theft	66	30	58	38	40
Motor Vehicle Theft	10	5	9	3	5
Arson	6	2	5	0	4
Assaults	65	39	121	37	83
Fraud	1	0	0	0	1
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	0	1	2	0	2
Vandalism	37	15	92	43	31
Sex Offenses	0	1	0	0	3
Drug Abuse Violations	15	7	23	34	48
Driving Under the Influence	3	9	1	4	5
Liquor Laws	14	0	4	1	4
Drunkenness	0	2	9	12	21
Disorderly conduct	21	5	87	41	17
All Other Offenses	25	15	61	33	29
Runaways	73	31	37	47	78
Total	398	188	591	369	462
Percent Change	Base	-52.8	214.4	-37.6	25.2

Juvenile Offenders 2001 - 2005



Juvenile Offenders By Sex, 2005



Female Male

Juvenile Offenders

Offenses Charged, Percent Change, 2004 - 2005

Offenses Charged	2004	2005	Pct. Change
Rape	21	20	-4.8
Robbery	0	10	0
Aggravated Assault	22	22	0
Burglary	33	39	18.2
Larceny-theft	38	40	5.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	5	66.7
Arson	0	4	0
Assaults	37	83	124.3
Fraud	0	1	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	0	2	0
Vandalism	43	31	-28.0
Sex Offenses	0	3	0
Drug Abuse Violations	34	48	108.7
Driving Under the Influence	4	5	25.0
Liquor Laws	1	4	300.0
Drunkenness	12	21	75.0
Disorderly Conduct	41	17	-58.5
All Other Offenses	33	29	-34.1
Runaways	47	78	66.0
Total	369	462	25.2

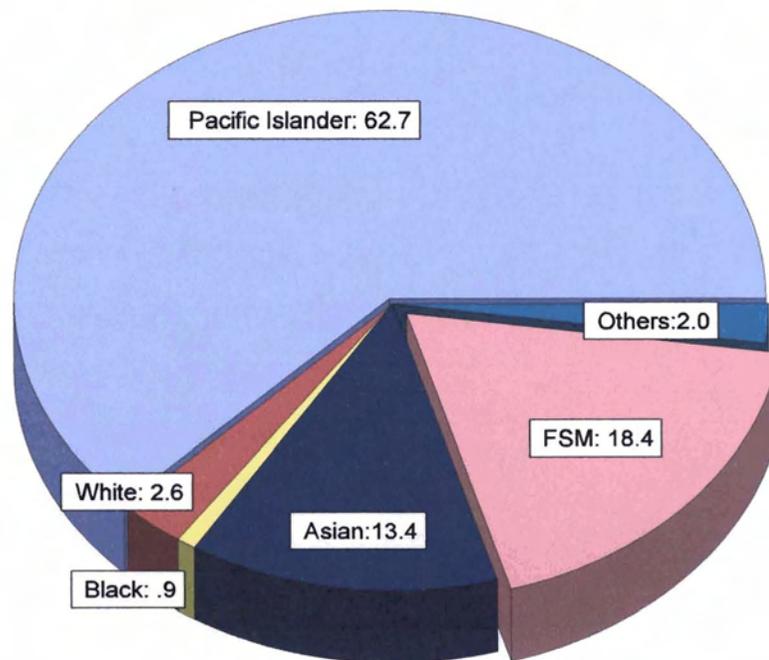
Juvenile Offenders
By Race Group, 2005

Offenses Charged	Chamorro	White	Black	Asian	FSM	Other	Total
Rape	8	1	0	5	6	0	20
Robbery	7	0	1	2	0	0	10
Aggravated Assault	8	0	0	4	10	0	22
Burglary	29	1	0	0	6	2	38
Larceny-theft	28	1	0	6	3	0	38
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
Arson	2	0	0	0	1	1	4
Assaults	47	2	1	12	20	0	82
Fraud	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vandalism	16	0	0	4	7	0	27
Sex Offenses	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
Drug Abuse Violations	32	2	0	8	3	1	46
Driving Under the Influence	4	0	0	0	0	1	5
Liquor Laws	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Drunkenness	6	0	0	2	2	0	10
Disorderly Conduct	10	0	0	2	3	0	15
All Other Offenses	16	1	1	1	8	0	27
Runaways	45	3	1	11	7	2	69
Total	266	11	4	58	77	8	424
Percent by Race	62.7	2.6	.9	13.7	18.2	2.0	100

Juvenile Offenders
 Percent Distribution by Race, 2005

Race	2005	Percent Distribution
Chamorro	266	62.7
White	11	2.6
Black	4	.9
Asian	57	13.4
FSM	78	18.4
Others	8	2.0
Total	424	100

Juvenile Offenders
 By Race, 2005



Juvenile Offenders

By Age Group, 2005

Offenses Charged	12 & under	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Rape	2	2	9	1	4	2	20
Robbery	2	1	2	0	3	2	10
Aggravated Assault	1	0	5	6	7	3	22
Burglary	6	4	8	10	6	4	38
Larceny-theft	3	1	6	10	8	10	38
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	2	0	1	1	4
Arson	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
Assaults	9	9	8	24	15	17	82
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Stolen Property: Buying, Rec. Poss.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Vandalism	2	6	1	7	6	5	27
Sex Offenses	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Drug Abuse Violations	6	4	6	5	12	13	46
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Drunkenness	0	0	0	2	6	2	10
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	6	1	2	6	15
All Other Offenses	5	7	3	3	1	8	27
Runaways	9	4	18	17	12	9	69
Total	47	39	75	89	86	88	424
Percent Distribution	11.0	9.2	17.7	21.0	20.3	20.8	100

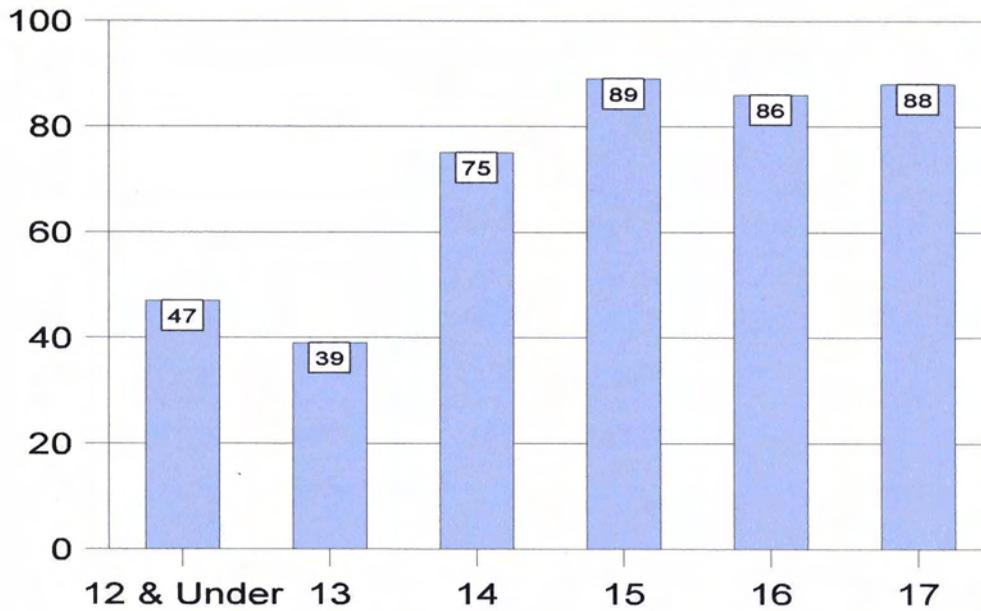
Juvenile Offenders

By Disposition, 2005

Offenses Charged	Released to Parents	Referred to Court	Referred to DYA	Total
Rape	0	5	15	20
Robbery	1	0	9	10
Aggravated Assault	0	2	20	22
Burglary	0	6	32	38
Larceny-theft	1	23	14	38
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	3	4
Arson	1	1	2	4
Assaults	3	36	43	82
Fraud	0	0	1	1
Stolen Property: Buying, Rec. Poss.	0	1	0	1
Vandalism	2	17	8	27
Sex Offenses	0	0	3	3
Drug Abuse Violations	2	26	18	46
Driving Under the Influence	0	1	4	5
Liquor Laws	0	1	1	2
Drunkenness	1	6	3	10
Disorderly conduct	2	4	9	15
All Other Offenses	8	11	8	27
Runaways	33	7	29	69
Total	55	147	222	424
Percent Distribution	13.0	34.6	52.4	100

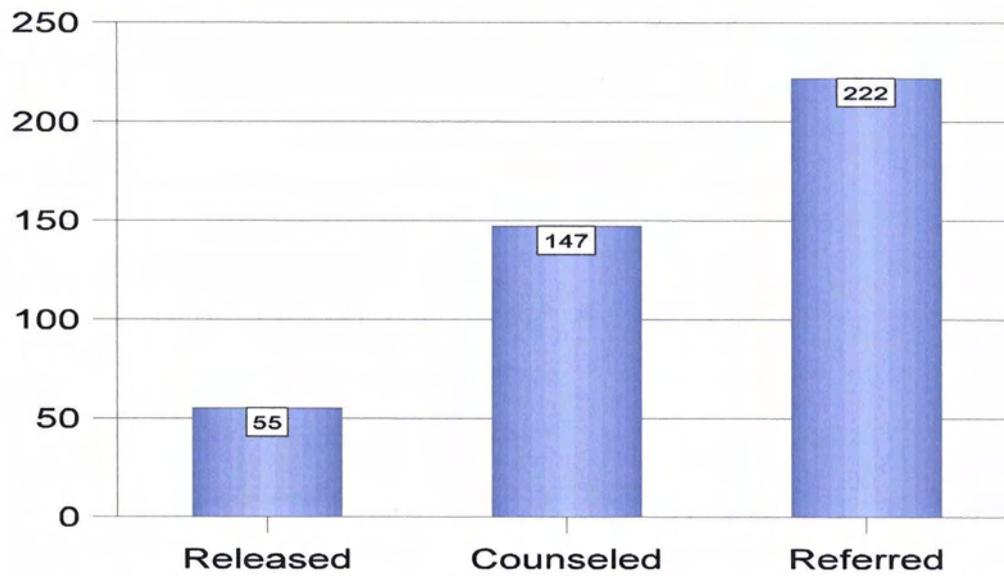
Juvenile Offenders

By Age Group, 2005



Juvenile Offenders

By Disposition, 2005



Full-time Law Enforcement Employees

(as of December 2005)

Number and Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
by Precincts and Population Group
(2005 estimated population)

Precinct	Number of Full-time Employees	Population*	Average number of employee per 1,000 inhabitants
Dededo Precinct	31	68,005	.5
Tamuning-Tumon Precinct	33	19,613	1.7
Hagatna Precinct	28	49,415	.6
Agat Precinct	29	24,471	1.2

*Source: Bureau of Statistics and Plan: Population Projections By Village: 2001 - 2010
Full-time employees does not include civilians.

Village and Population (2005 estimated population)

Dededo Precinct

Dededo 46,800
Yigo 21,205

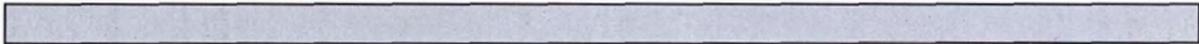
Tamuning Precinct

Tamuning 19,613
Tumon
Harmon

Hagatna Precinct

Agana Hts 4,290
Asan-Maina 2,276
Barrigada 9,421
Chalan Pago 6,449
Hagatna 1,198
Mangilao 14,496
M-T-M 6,364
Piti 1,814
Sinajana 3,107

SECTION VII Law Enforcement Personnel



Law Enforcement Personnel

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 the Guam Police Department. What follows is not intended as recommended or preferred officer strength; the data should be viewed merely as guides.

This section of Crime in Guam (2004 Uniform Crime Report) presents data as the number and rate of sworn Law Enforcement Officers with the Guam Police Department. The data are broken down by precincts and population. We compute the rate of sworn law enforcement employees by taking the number of employees (sworn officers only) dividing by the population for each precinct in which police provide law enforcement service, and multiplying by 1,000.

The demographic traits and characteristics of a jurisdiction affect its requirements for law enforcement service. For instance, a business community like the villages of Tamuning, Tumon and Harmon require more law enforcement presence than a community of the same size that has no urban center nearby. A community with legal gambling (game rooms) may have different law enforcement needs than one near a military base. The needs of a community, like the village of Dededo, with a highly mobile or seasonal population may be very different from a village, like Mangilao, whose population is relatively stable.

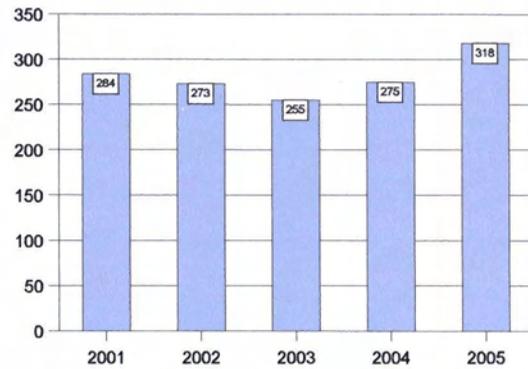
Similarly, the functions of law enforcement agencies are significantly diverse. They patrol local streets and highways, they protect citizens in Guam's smallest villages and largest communities, they conduct investigations on offenses around the block or around the island. Patrol officers in one area may enforce traffic laws on highways; in another area, they may be responsible for investigating violent crimes. These and other duties have an impact on police staffing levels.

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. Adequate staffing levels can be determined only after careful study of the conditions that affect the service requirements in a particular jurisdiction.

Law Enforcement Personnel
Percent Change, 2001 - 2005

Year	Sworn Personnel	Percent Change
2001	284	4.0
2002	273	-3.9
2003	255	-6.6
2004	275	7.8
2005	318	15.6

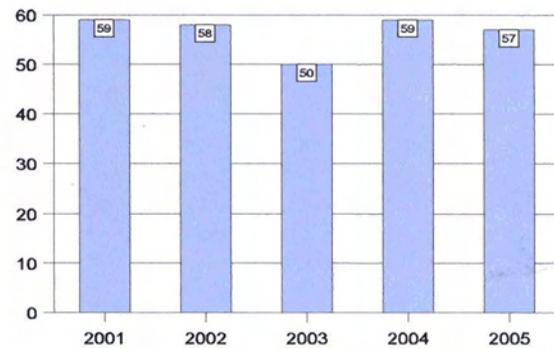
Sworn Personnel
2001 - 2005



Law Enforcement Personnel
Percent Change, 2001 - 2005

Year	Civilian Employees	Percent Change
2001	59	-1.7
2002	58	-1.7
2003	50	-13.8
2004	59	18.0
2005	57	-3.4

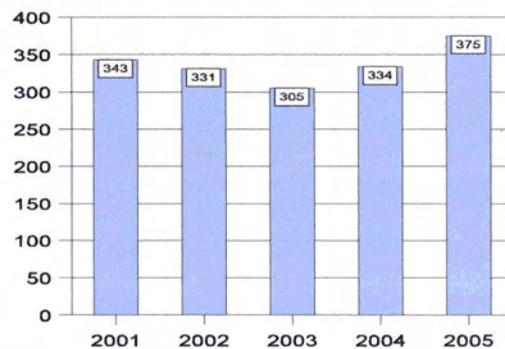
Civilian Employees
2001 - 2005



Law Enforcement Personnel
Percent Change, 2001 - 2005

Year	Number of Employees	Percent Change
2001	343	3.0
2002	331	-3.5
2003	305	-7.9
2004	334	9.5
2005	375	12.3

Law Enforcement Personnel
2001 - 2005



Population by Precincts: 2005

