

CRIME IN GUAM

2011 UNIFORM CRIME REPORT



**Guam Police
Department**

Foreword

Only after publication of the next few issues of *Crime in Guam* will we know whether the figures for 2011 signaled an end to the current upward trend. What can be stated with certainty is that the opportunity to compare local crime totals and speculate upon their significance would not be available without the Uniform Crime Reporting Program which has been compiling and publishing Guam's crime statistics since 1977.

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

The vast compilation of data serves a large and varied audience. In addition to law enforcement, the Program's data users include members of the criminal justice community, governmental agencies, legislators, researchers, students, the media, corporate managers, and the general public. The Program's data are essential for those seeking to understand the nature and extent of crime in Guam.

Although the Guam UCR Program is unique in the fact that there is only one local law enforcement agency compiling data for the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program serves as a long standing example of how the island can benefit when information flows freely among local police commands. The cooperative effort to provide reports of crime across the various jurisdictions enable the Guam Police Department (GPD) to present an overview of crime on the island. Crime statistics must originate with police and that without police support, there can be no crime statistics.

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

The resulting valuable data source is used in a multitude of applications. Information sharing has become a priority as law enforcement works together to enhance criminal justice information network, to investigate crimes and to prevent terrorist acts. The UCR Program remains an open book for all who wish to better understand crime in Guam and how we can support our partners in law enforcement. We hope the 2012 issue will help law enforcement leaders make the best possible decisions to secure safety and prosperity in our communities.

Crime Factors

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

Consider Other Characteristics of a Jurisdiction

To assess criminality and law enforcement strength from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, one must consider many variables, some of which, while having a 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 U.S. Census Bureau data, for example, can be used to better understand the makeup of a locale's population, 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 of commerce, planning offices, or similar entities provide information regarding the economic and culture makeup of our island. Understanding a jurisdiction's industrial/economic base; its 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 and reported by law enforcement.

The strength (personnel and other resources) and the aggressiveness of 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, give caution when used alone as an assessment of the emphasis community places on the law. For example, one village may report more crime than a comparable one, not because there is more crime, but rather because the law enforcement agency, through 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 crime 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 jurisdictions. Some factors that are known to affect the volume and type of crime occurring from village to village are:

Crime Factors

- 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, property level, and job availability
- Cultural factors and educational, recreational, and religious characteristics
- Family Conditions with respect to divorce and family of law enforcement
- 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, judicial, correctional, and probational)
- Citizens' attitude toward crime
- Crime reporting practices of the citizenry

Contents

SECTION I	<i>Summary of the UCR Program</i>	1 - 3
SECTION II	<i>Offenses Reported to Police</i>	4
	<i>Violent Crimes</i>	5 - 7
	<i>Murder</i>	8 - 15
	<i>Forcible Rape</i>	16 - 20
	<i>Robbery</i>	21 - 26
	<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	27 - 31
	<i>Property Crimes</i>	32 - 34
	<i>Burglary</i>	35 - 40
	<i>Larceny-Theft</i>	41 - 46
	<i>Motor Vehicle Theft</i>	47 - 50
	<i>Arson</i>	51 - 55
	<i>Offenses Reported to Police by Precincts</i>	56 - 58
SECTION III	<i>Offenses Cleared</i>	59 - 62
SECTION IV	<i>Persons Arrested</i>	63 - 66
SECTION V	<i>Special Reports</i>	67
	<i>Juvenile Offenders</i>	68 - 72
	<i>Drug Abuse Violation</i>	73 - 76
	<i>Driving Under Influence (DUI)</i>	77 - 78
	<i>Family Violence</i>	79 - 82
SECTION VI	<i>Law Enforcement Personnel</i>	83 - 89
SECTION VII	<i>Appendices</i>	90
	<i>Appendix I - Crime Statistics for Decision Making</i>	91 - 92
	<i>Appendix II - UCR Offense Definitions Part I Offenses</i>	93 - 96
	<i>Appendix III - UCR Offense Definitions Part II Offenses</i>	97 - 99

SECTION I *Summary of the UCR Program*

Summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

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

The Purpose of the UCR

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort by law enforcement agencies to report data on crimes brought to their attention. The collection report 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, and over the years the data has become a leading social indicator.

In January 1977, Guam Police Department administered the program to assess and monitor the nature and type of crime in Guam. Since then, crime statistics are forwarded annually to the Federal Bureau of Investigations for inclusion in the annual Crime in the U.S. Report.

The public looks to the Uniform Crime Report for information on fluctuations in the level of crime, and criminologists, socialists, legislators, municipal planners, the media, and other 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 arrests counts and police strength data.

The Purpose of the UCR

The collection of reports is based on the fact that police need to compile certain basic data for local administrative and operational purposes.

This type of record keeping system makes possible these tabulations and studies and permits close supervision and corrective administrative action where necessary. Law enforcement officials can also readily present a clear picture of the crime situation in their jurisdictions and of the positive steps taken to meet the conditions.

Local law enforcement executives need to know:

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

Summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

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 area and likelihood of being reported to law enforcement.

Seven main offense classifications, known as Part I Crimes, were chosen to gauge the overall fluctuations in the overall volume and rate 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 property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. These offenses are classified according to Hierarchy Rule, with the exception of justifiable homicides, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

SECTION II

Offenses Reported

Violent Crime

Definitions

In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, violent crime consists of four offenses; murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravate assault. Violent crimes involve force or threat of force.

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

An estimated 551 violent crimes were committed in 2011, representing almost 55.00 percent (54.78 percent) increase from the 2010 number, a 26.96 percent increase compared with 2007. In 2011 all violent crimes were increase which murder increased 100.00 percent; forcible rape increased 26.42 percent, robbery increased 25.77 percent and aggravate assault increased 25.77 from 2011.

Violent crime rate per 1,000 inhabitants in 2011 was 3.45 percent. When compared with data from 2007, the rate was 3.39 percent and 2.31 percent from 2011.

Arrests

In 2011, arrest data showed 33.76 percent of arrests were violent crimes. The highest of the violent crime arrests was 166.67 percent for Homicide. In 2011, arrests for violent crimes decreased 4.12 percent when compared with 2010 arrests.

A breakdown of violent crime by offense type showed that during this same period the number of arrests for murder arrests decreased 66.67 percent, forcible rape arrests decreased 25.73 percent, arrests for robbery also decreased 31.93 percent and aggravate assault arrests decrease 10.51 percent when compared with 2010 data.

Violent Crime

Classification of Offenses	Known to Police	Cleared by Arrests
Murder	6	10
Forcible Rape	151	14
Robbery	67	14
Aggravated Assault	327	148

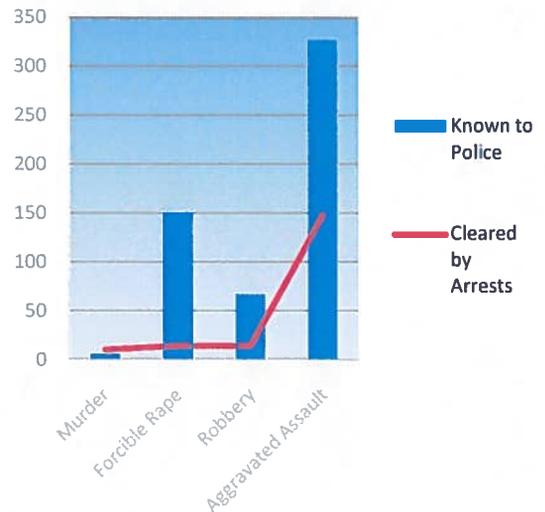


Table: 2.1**Violent Crimes
By Month, 2007 - 2011**

Month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	37	43	23	56	36
February	41	32	32	23	56
March	51	54	28	23	51
April	41	48	29	20	53
May	30	58	25	27	37
June	31	36	18	38	52
July	28	43	16	28	38
August	29	57	25	16	33
September	30	38	28	21	49
October	32	38	29	35	54
November	34	41	25	48	52
December	50	46	25	33	40
Total	434	534	303	368	551
Percent Change	5.85	23.04	-43.26	21.45	49.73
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	3.39	3.35	1.90	2.31	3.45

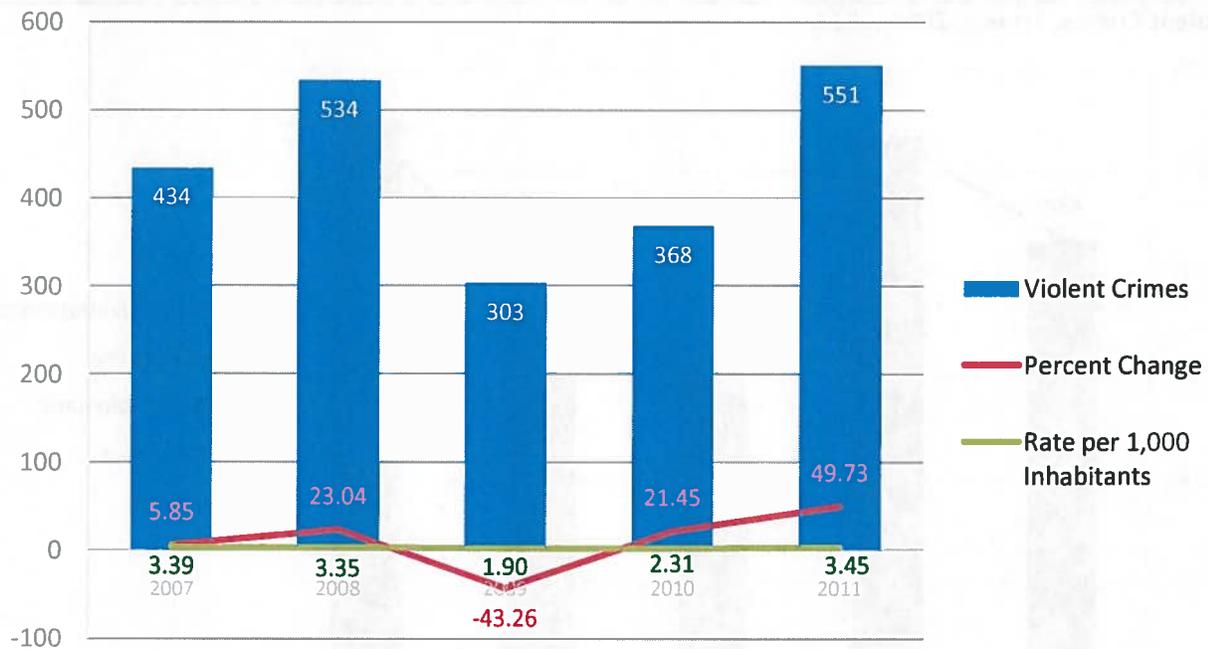
Figure: 2.1**Violent Crimes: Trends, 2007 - 2011**

Table: 2.2**Violent Crimes**

Trends	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Murder	1	1	5	3	6
Forcible Rape	208	154	29	40	151
Robbery	108	49	78	53	67
Aggravated Assault	117	330	191	260	327
Total	434	534	303	356	551
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>5.85</i>	<i>23.04</i>	<i>-43.26</i>	<i>17.49</i>	<i>54.78</i>

Table: 2.3**Violent Crimes Share**

Trends	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Murder	0.23	0.19	1.65	0.84	1.09
Forcible Rape	47.93	28.84	9.57	11.24	27.40
Robbery	24.88	9.18	25.74	14.89	12.16
Aggravated Assault	26.96	61.80	63.04	73.03	59.35
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure: 2.2**Violent Crimes: Trends, 2007 -2011**

Murder

Definitions

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, defines murder and non-negligent manslaughter as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another, jury, or other judicial body.

The classification of offenses is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. The CUR Program does not include the following situation in this offenses classification: deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicide; and attempt to murder or assaults to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

Trend Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
2010	3	0.02
2011	6	0.04
	-50.00	99.70

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

Homicide of year 2011 UCR data is reported 6 offenses to the police, homicide Guam showed that it was 50.00% increase compared to year 2010. Trend analysis of five years, showed a 500 percent increase when compared to 2007 and has followed an increasing trend.

Data per thousand of Guam in 2011 showed 0.04, 99.70 percent increase when compared with 2010. Trend analysis of five years, shows the increasing each year shows an increase of approximately 300.00% as compared with 0.01% in 2008.

Offenses Analysis

Supplementary Homicide Reports

The UCR Program's Supplementary Reports provide information regarding the age, sex, and race of both the murder victim and the offender; the type of weapon used in the offense; the relationship of the victim to the offender; and the circumstance surrounding the incident. The information from these reports follows.

Victims

The results of year 2011 analysis of 8 victims by age, gender, race, as follow:

Age:	Over 18 years	6	under 18 years	2
Sex:	Women	3	Men	5
Race:	Asian	3	Pacific Islander	5

Murder

Offenders

The results of year 2011 analysis of 13 offenders by age, gender, race, as follow:

Age:	Over 18 years	11	under 18 years	2
Sex:	Women	1	Men	12
Race:	Asian	1	Pacific Islander	10
	White	1		

Victim/Offender Relationship

All six homicide for which police officer provided data, the victim relationship were one strangers, two family relatives, one acquaintance and two gland related.

Circumstances

For the murders which the circumstances were known, two involving arguments, three Brawl due to, one off-roading and one malnutrition.

Clearances

Law enforcement agencies reporting crime to the UCR Program can clear, or "Close", the offenses in one of two ways; by arrest or, by exceptional means.

Of all the crime categories, murder typically has the highest percentages of clearances. This trend continued in 2011. Police managed to clear all homicide in 2011.

Arrests

In 2011, all three homicide incidents were cleared by arrest.

Table: 2.4**Murder**

Percent Change from 2007

Month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	1	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	1	0
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	1	0
June	0	0	0	0	1
July	0	0	3	0	2
August	0	0	1	0	0
September	0	0	0	0	2
October	0	0	1	1	0
November	0	1	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1	1	5	3	6
Percent Change	-90.91	0.00	400.00	-40.00	100.00
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04

Figure: 2.3

Murder: Trends, 2007 - 2011

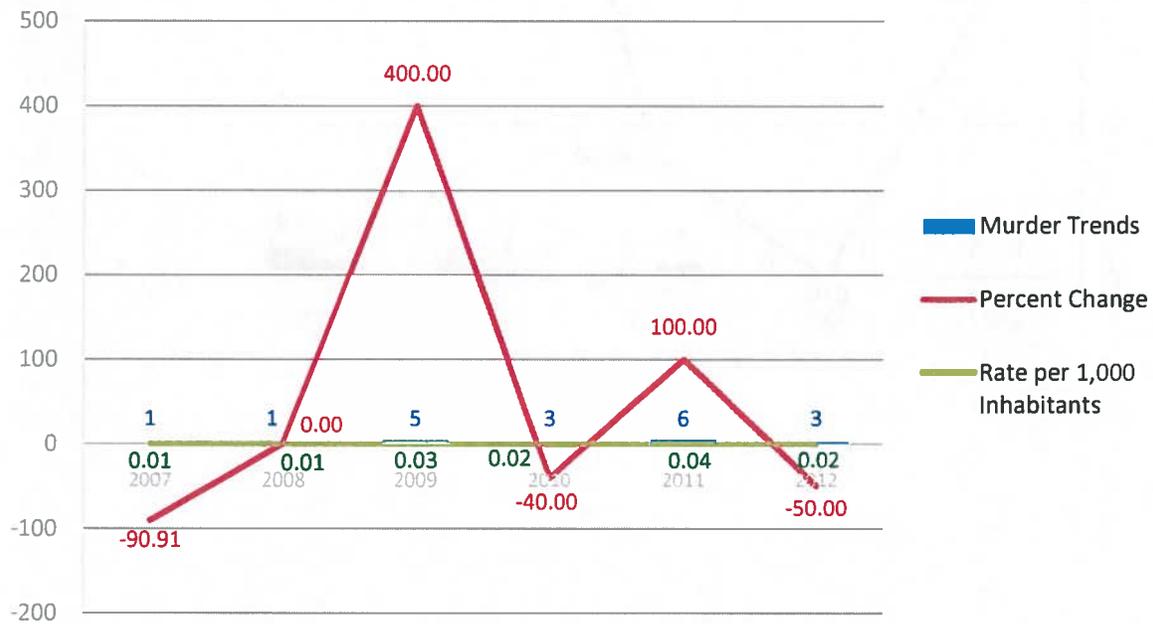


Table: 2.5

Murder

Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011

Trends	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Volume	1	1	5	3	6
Cleared by Arrest	1	0	2	7	10
<i>Percent Cleared</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>40.00</i>	<i>233.33</i>	<i>166.67</i>

Figure: 2.4

Murder, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011

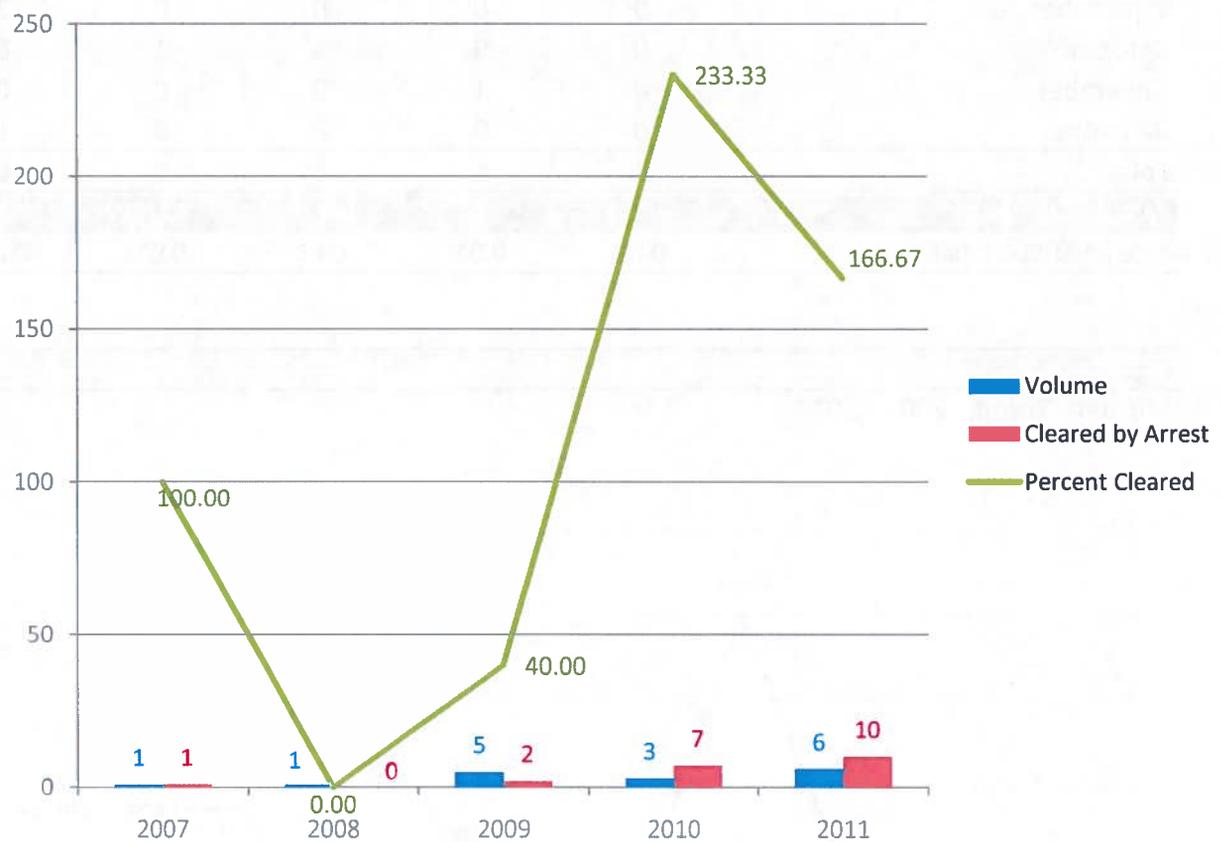


Table: 2.6**Murder Victims**

By Race and Sex, 2011

Race	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Asia	3	1	2
Pacific Islander	5	4	1
Total	8	5	3

Table: 2.7**Murder Victims**

Age, Sex, and Race 2011

Age	Total	Sex		Race	
		Male	Female	Asian	Pacific Islander
Total	8	5	3	3	5
Under 18	2	1	1	0	2
18 and Over	6	4	2	3	3
12 and Under	2	1	1	0	2
13 to 15	0	0	0	0	0
16 to 19	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 24	3	3	0	0	3
25 to 26	1	1	0	1	0
27 to 34	1	0	1	1	0
35 to 39	0	0	0	0	0
40 to 44	0	0	0	0	0
45 to 49	0	0	0	0	0
50 to 54	0	0	0	0	0
55 to 59	1	0	1	1	0
60 to 64	0	0	0	0	0
65 and Over	0	0	0	0	0

Table: 2.8**Murder Offenders
By Race and Sex, 2011**

Race	Total	Sex		
		Male	Female	Unknown
Asia	1	1	0	0
Pacific Islander	11	10	1	0
White	1	1	0	0
Total	13	12	1	0

Table: 2.9**Murder Offenders
Age, Sex, and Race 2011**

Age	Total	Sex			Race		
		Male	Female	Unknown	Asian	Pacific Islander	White
Total	13	12	1	0	1	11	1
Under 18	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
18 and Over	11	10	1	0	1	9	1
13 to 15	0						
16 to 19	4	4				4	
20 to 24	4	4				4	
25 to 29	0						
30 to 34	3	2	1			3	
35 to 39	1	1			1		
40 to 44	0						
45 to 49	0						
50 to 54	0						
55 to 59	1	1					1
60 to 64	0						
65 and Over	0						

Table: 2.10**Murder Victim/Offenders Relationship**

By Age, 2011

Age of Victim	Total	Age of Offender		
		Under 18	Over 18	Unknown
Under 18	2	0	3	0
18 and Over	6	2	8	0
Total	8	2	11	0

Table: 2.11**Murder Victim/Offenders Relationship**

By Race, and Sex 2011

Race of Victim	Total	Race of Offender			Sex of Offender		
		Pacific Islander	Asian	White	Male	female	Unknown
Pacific Islander	5	11			10	1	
Asian	3		1	1	2		
White	0						
Black	0						

Table: 2.12**Murder Victims**

By Age and by Weapons 2011

Age	Total Murder Victims	Weapons			
		Firearms	Knives or Cutting Instrument	Blunt Objects	Strong- Arms
25	1	0	0	0	1
11	1	0	0	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	1
20	1	0	1	0	0
20	2	0	2	0	0
28	1	1	0	0	0
57	1	1	0	0	0
Total		2	3	1	2

Table: 2.13**Murder Victims**

By Weapon, 2011

Weapons	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Firearms	0	0	0	0	1
Knives or Cutting Instrument	1	0	2	0	2
Blunt Objects	0	1	1	3	2
Strong- Arms	0	0	2	0	1
Total	1	1	5	3	6

Table: 2.14**Murder Circumstances**

By Relationships 2011

Circumstances	Total Victims	Family Relative include Ex-Common-law	Acquaintance	Strangers	Gang Related
Arguments	2	0	2	0	0
Brawl due to	4	0	0	1	3
Off-Roading	1	1	0	0	0
Malnultriton	1	1	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	2	2	1	3

Forcible Rape

Definitions

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, defines forcible rape, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcible and against her will. Assaults and attempt to commit rape or threat of force are also included; however, statutory (without force) and other sex offenses are excluded.

Trend Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
2010	40	0.25
2011	151	0.95
	277.50	276.93

Offenses Methodology

The UCR Program counts one offenses for each female victim of forcible rape, attempted forcible rape, or assault with intent to rape, regardless of the victim's age. All other crimes of sexual nature are classified as Part II offenses and as such the program collects arrest statistics concerning them. Statutory rape, in which no force is used but the female victim is under the age of consent, is included as aggravated assaults or sex offenses, depending on the circumstances and the extent of the injured.

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

Police reported 151 female were victims of forcible rape, island wide. This number represents 277.50 percent increase from 2010. Comparing the number of rapes for the five years trends, 2010 increase tremendously by 27.40 percent when compared with 2007 total forcible rapes reported to police. Forcible rape accounted for 27.40 percent of violent crimes known to police in 2011.

The rate data in the trend box above and in subsequent table in this book are based upon total Guam population. To calculate the rate for forcible rape, another commonly computed indicator is the population-at-risk rate. In essence, a population-at-risk rate is refined crime rate measured in units that are most inclined to be victimized, in the case, females. based on the estimated number of female in 2011, the rate for forcible rape reported to police was estimated at 0.95 percent per 1,000 female population.

Forcible Rape

Guam police made 14 arrests, 9.27 percent for forcible rape in 2011. Arrest for forcible rape in 2011 decreased 25.73 percent from 2010 and decreased 53.23 percent when compared with 2007.

Arrests Distribution by Age, and Race

Data for 2011 indicated by age group 23.84 percent were in the 25/40 age of group and 3.97 percent is age of under 18.

Table: 2.15**Forcible Rape**

Percent Change from 2007

Month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	11	16	0	5	9
February	15	9	3	3	18
March	21	12	1	3	13
April	23	11	5	6	18
May	21	21	3	7	9
June	18	14	1	3	7
July	16	9	0	2	10
August	26	20	5	0	10
September	16	11	6	2	16
October	18	10	2	4	19
November	10	12	2	1	12
December	13	9	1	4	10
Total	208	154	29	40	151
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>15.56</i>	<i>-25.96</i>	<i>-81.17</i>	<i>37.93</i>	<i>277.50</i>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	1.31	0.97	0.18	0.25	0.95

Figure: 2.5

Forcible Rape: Trends, 2007 - 2011

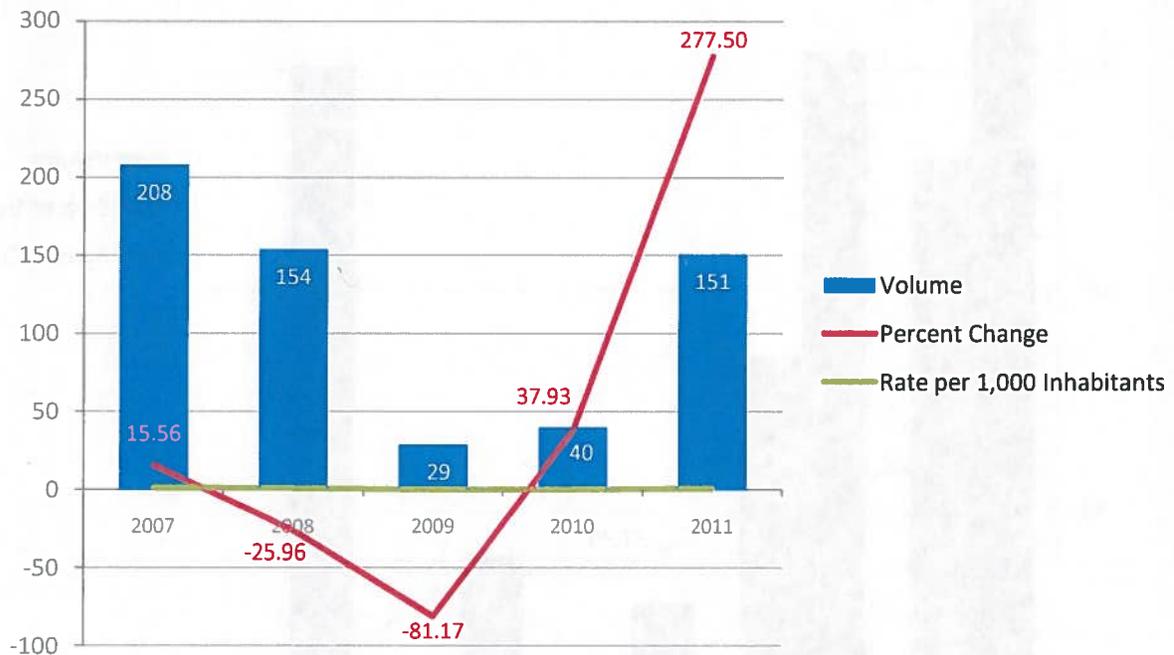


Table: 2.16

Forcible Rape

Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011

Trends	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Volume	208	154	29	40	151
Cleared by Arrest	130	85	11	14	14
<i>Percent Cleared</i>	<i>62.50</i>	<i>55.19</i>	<i>37.93</i>	<i>35.00</i>	<i>9.27</i>

Figure: 2.6

Rape, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011

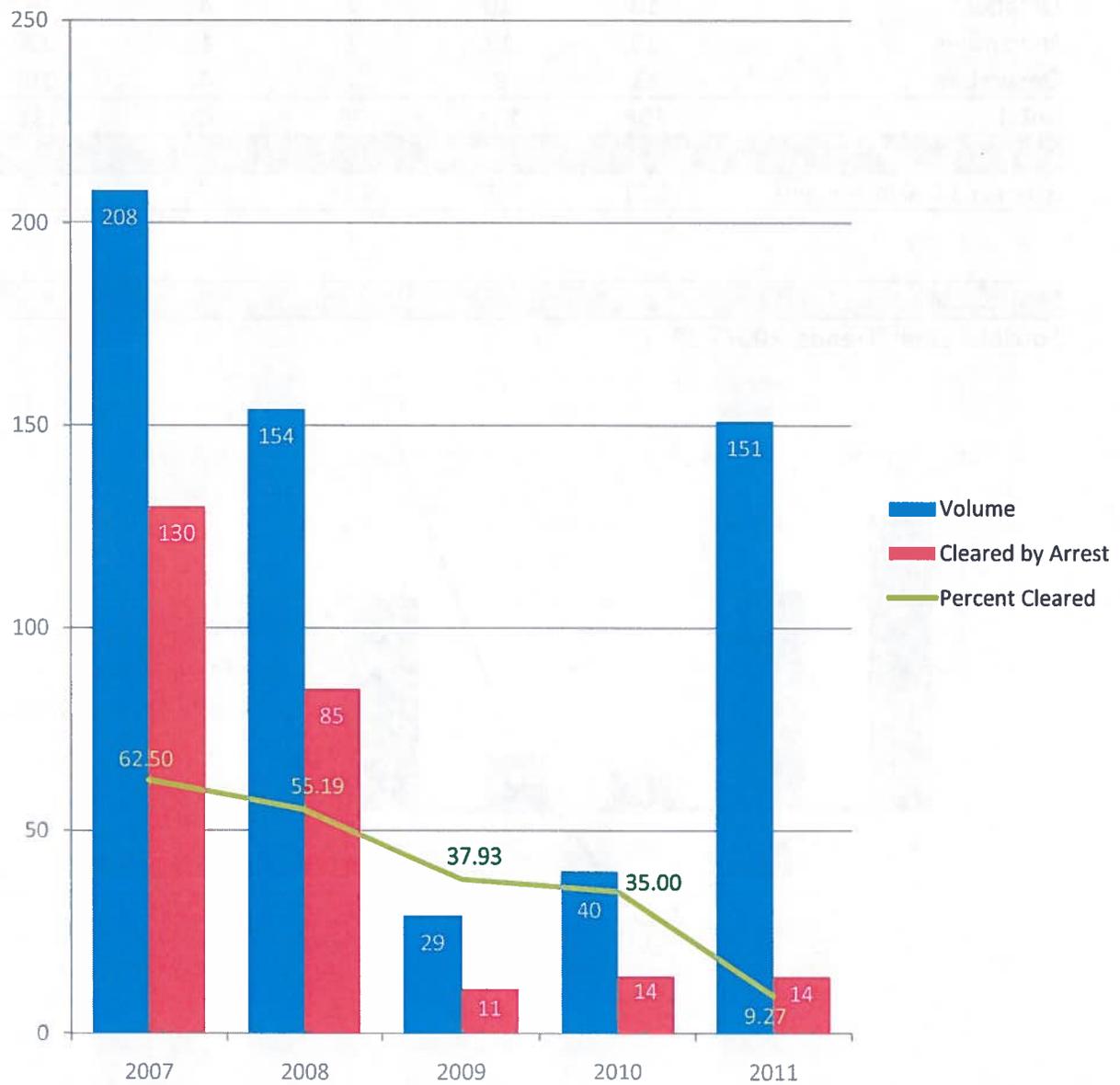


Table: 2.17

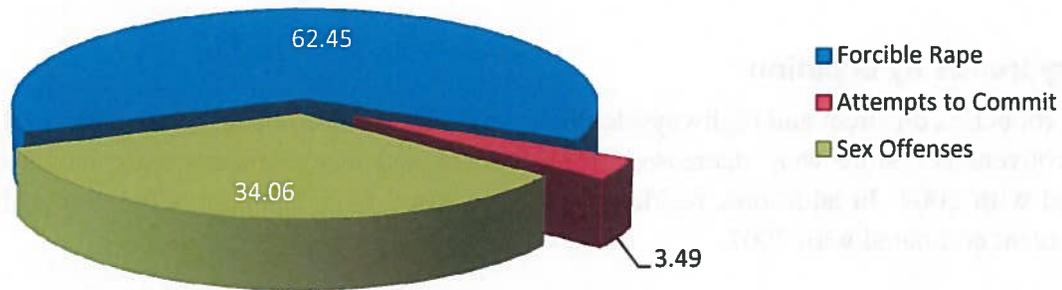
Forcible Rape

by Type, 2011

Month	Forcible Rape	Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape	Sex Offenses
January	9	0	7
February	18	0	5
March	12	1	13
April	16	2	5
May	9	0	4
June	6	1	4
July	10	0	8
August	10	0	4
September	14	2	7
October	18	1	8
November	12	0	5
December	9	1	8
Total	143	8	78
<i>Percent distribution</i>	<i>62.45</i>	<i>3.49</i>	<i>34.06</i>

Figure: 2.7

Forcible Rape: Percent Distribution by Type, 2011



Robbery

Definitions

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 person by force or threat of force or violent and/ or by putting the victim in fear..

Trend Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
2010	53	0.33
2011	67	0.42
	26.42	26.22

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

Guam police reported 67 robbery in 2011, increase 26.42 percent when compared to 2010. Five year trend data indicated that the number of robberies reported in 2011 when compared to 2007 which reflected a increase of 37.96 percent. Robbery accounted for 12.16 percent of violent crimes known to police in 2011.

Robbery by Weapon

Data information collected about weapons used in the commission of a robbery showed that strong-arms such as hand, fists, and feet were the weapon of choice. During 2011, offenders used strong-arms tactics in 46.27 percent of all of robberies. Firearms were employed in 28.36 percent, 14.93 percent were knives and other cutting instruments and 10.45 percent were other dangerous weapons.

Robbery trends by Location

In 2011, robberies on street and highways decreased 67.57 percent compared with 2007 robberies reported to police, convenience store were decreased 17.65 percent and miscellaneous were increased 46.15 percent compared with 2007. In additions, residence also decreased 81.82 percent, Commercial houses decreased 91.67 percent compared with 2007.

Percent Distribution

Robberies on miscellaneous which beach or park etc. accounted for 56.72 percent in 2011. Robberies in the convenience store showed 20.90 percent and 17.91 percent for highway.

Robbery

Arrests and Arrest Trends

Guam police cleared 20.90 percent of robberies in 2011. Actual number of arrest made in 2011 for robberies was 14 arrestees including juvenile offenders; an decreased 31.93 percent from 2010. The five years trends showed 31.60 percent decreased compared with 2007.

Year	Arrestees	Percentage
2007	21	20.90%
2008	18	17.78%
2009	15	14.71%
2010	21	20.90%
2011	14	13.83%



Table: 2.18**Robbery**

Percent Change from 2007

Month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	18	2	7	10	5
February	9	3	11	1	7
March	10	7	5	0	9
April	10	4	6	1	6
May	8	5	6	1	2
June	2	2	4	10	9
July	8	4	4	11	5
August	8	2	5	4	4
September	21	1	9	5	5
October	6	6	9	5	8
November	4	9	5	1	4
December	4	4	7	4	3
Total	108	49	78	53	67
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>50.00</i>	<i>-54.63</i>	<i>59.18</i>	<i>-32.05</i>	<i>26.42</i>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.68	0.31	0.49	0.33	0.42

Figure: 2.8

Robbery: Trends, 2007 - 2011

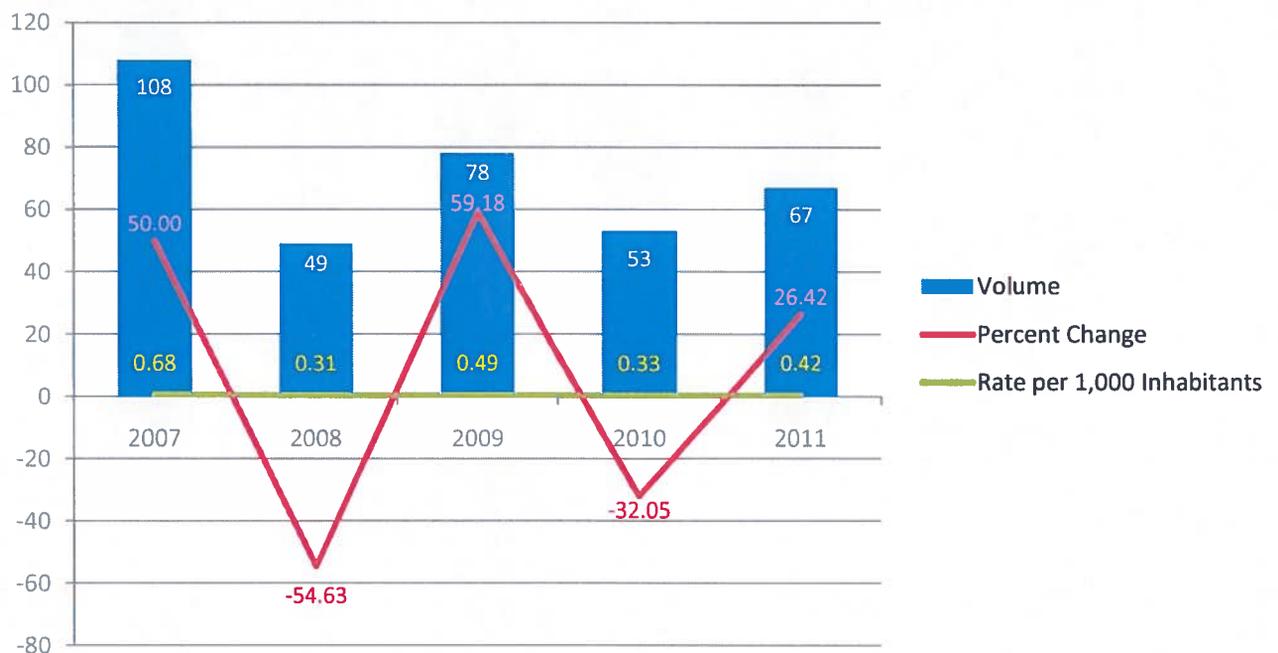


Table: 2.19

Robbery

Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011

Trends	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Volume	208	49	78	53	67
Cleared by Arrest	130	17	24	28	14
<i>Percent Cleared</i>	<i>62.50</i>	<i>34.69</i>	<i>30.77</i>	<i>52.83</i>	<i>20.90</i>

Figure: 2.9

Robbery, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011

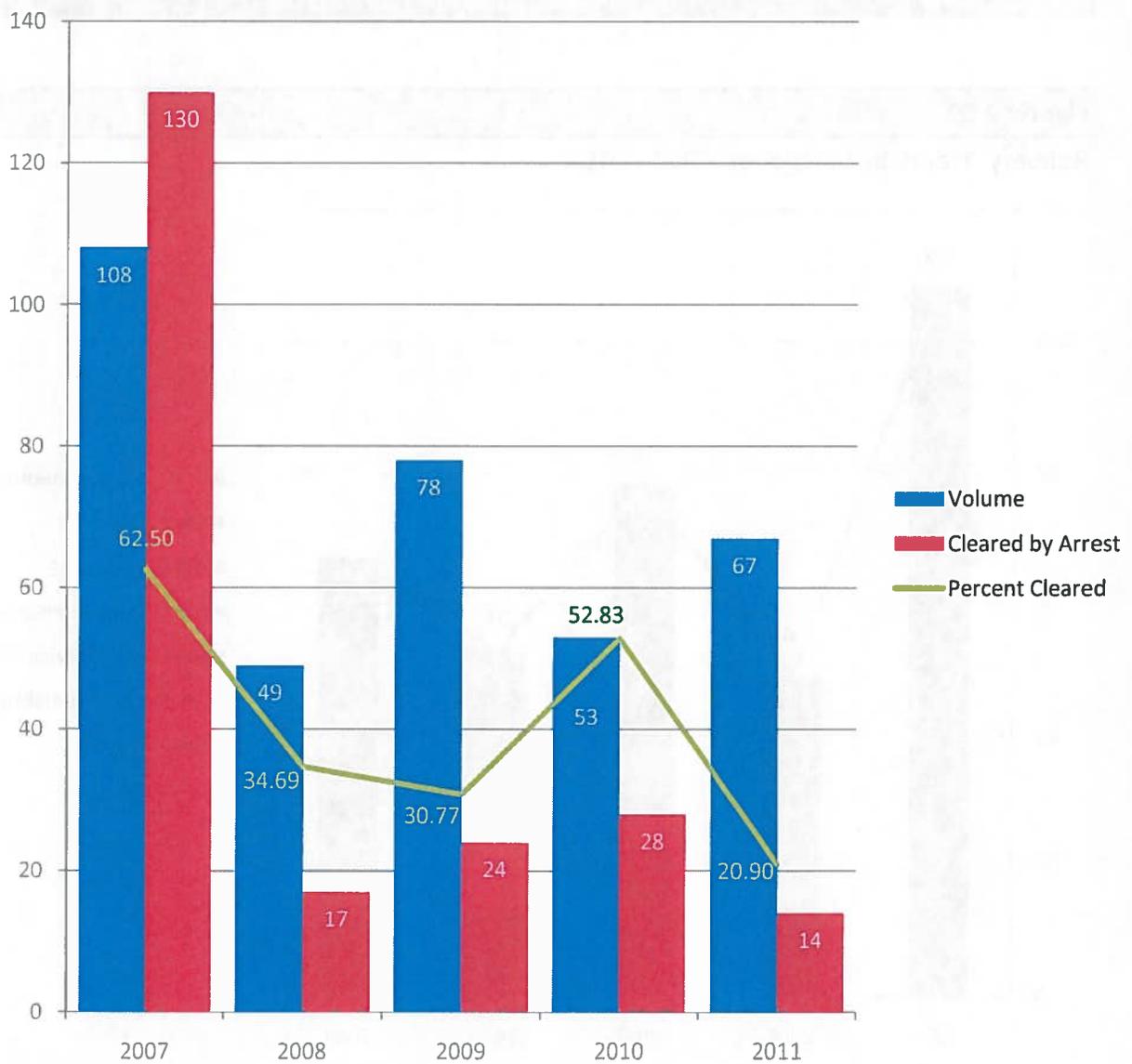


Table: 2.20**Robbery**

By Category 2007 - 2011

Trends	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
A. Highway	37	18	22	13	12
B. Commercial House	12	20	16	19	1
C. Gas, Service Station	5	0	4	5	0
D. Convenience Store	17	3	10	5	14
E. Residence	11	5	7	3	2
F. Bank	0	0	0	0	0
G. Miscellaneous	26	3	19	8	38
Total	108	49	78	53	67
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>50.00</i>	<i>-54.63</i>	<i>59.18</i>	<i>-32.05</i>	<i>26.42</i>

Figure: 2.10

Robbery: Trend, by Categories, 2007 - 2011

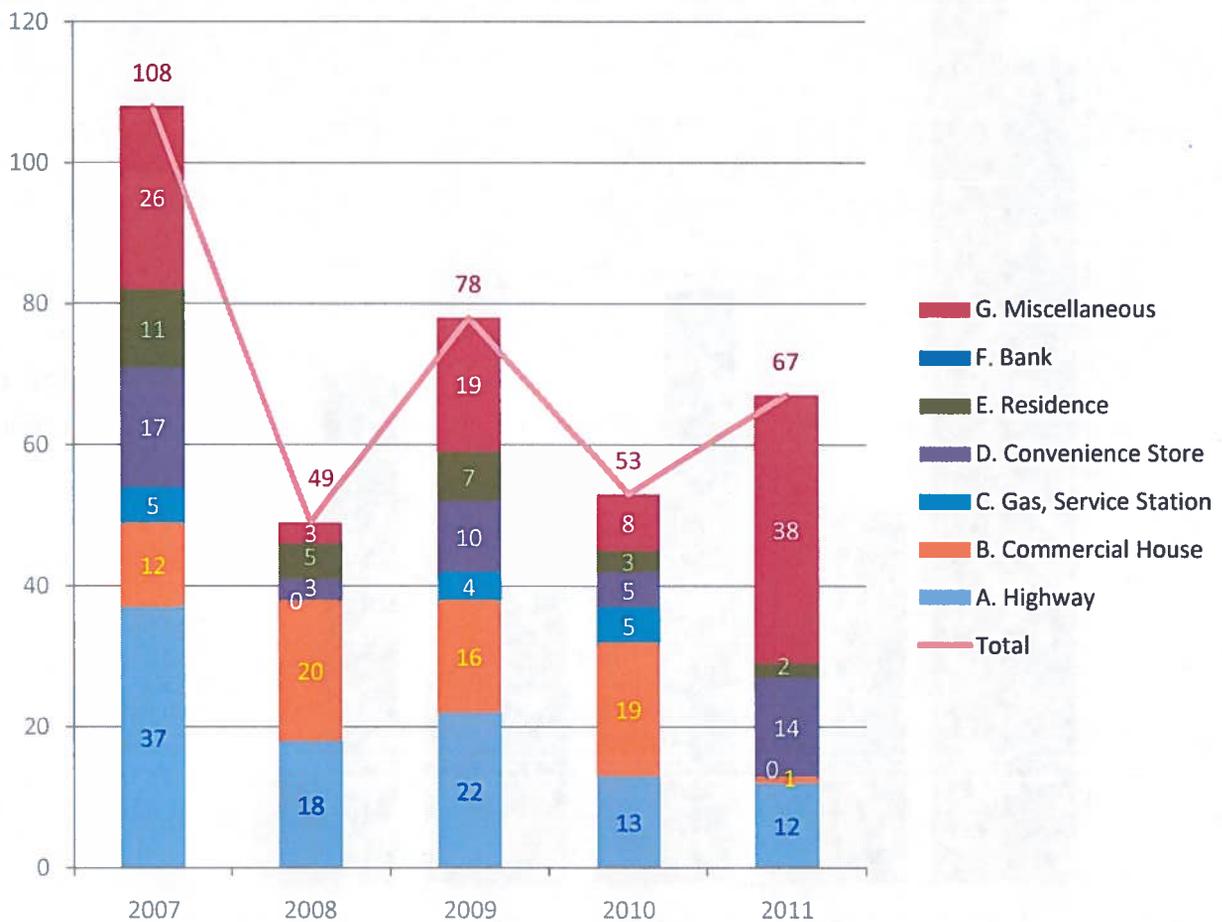


Table: 2.21

Robbery

by Categories Share, 2011

Month	Volume	Percent Distribution
A. Highway	12	17.91
B. Commercial House	1	1.49
C. Gas, Service Station	0	0.00
D. Convenience Store	14	20.90
E. Residence	2	2.99
F. Bank	0	0.00
G. Miscellaneous	38	56.72
Total	67	100.00

Figure: 2.11

Robbery: Percent Distribution by Type, 2011

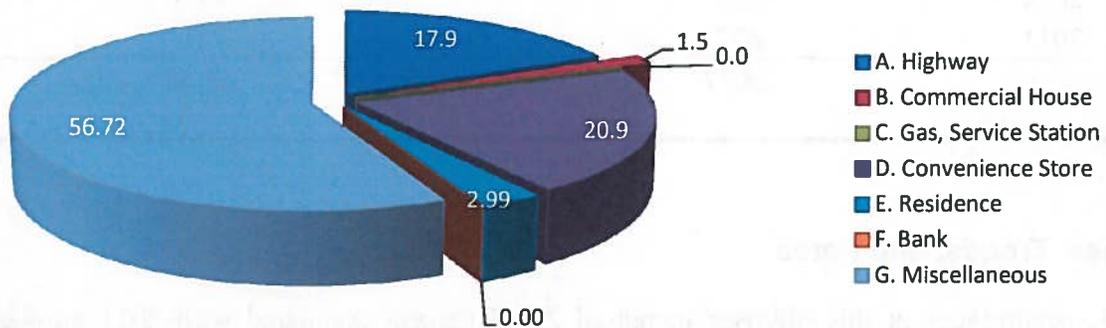


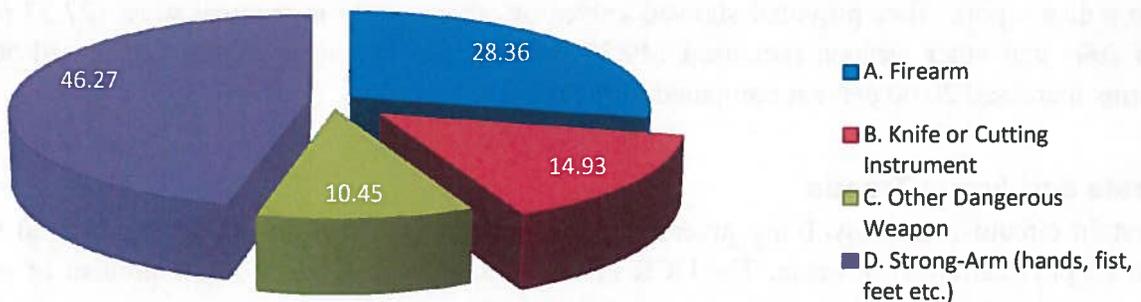
Table: 2.22

Robbery: by Weapons Used, 2011

Month	Volume	Percent Distribution
A. Firearm	19	28.36
B. Knife or Cutting Instrument	10	14.93
C. Other Dangerous Weapon	7	10.45
D. Strong-Arm (hands, fist, feet etc.)	31	46.27
Total	67	100.00

Figure: 2.12

Robbery: Percent Distribution by Weapon Used, 2011



Aggravated Assault

Definitions

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 accompanied by the use of a weapon or by other means likely to produce or great bodily harm. Attempted aggravated assault that involves the display of -or threat to use- a gun, knife or other weapon including in the crime category because serious personal injury would likely result if the assault were completed. When aggravated assault and larceny-theft occur together, the offenses falls under the category of robbery.

Trend Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
2010	260	1.63
2011	327	2.05
	25.77	25.58

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

In 2011, occurrences of this offenses increased 25.77 percent compared with 2011 number , up to 327 offenses. Five years trends data for aggravated assault showed a increased of 179.49 percent. Aggravated assault comprised of about 59.35 percent of all violent crimes in 2011. From police reports, data provided showed a increase share of aggravated assault for all violent crimes of 28.64 percent compared to 2007. The rate at 2.05 percent per 1,000 inhabitants island wide, that also increase 25.58 percent compared with 2010 rate, 178.38 percent increased from that in 2007 rate.

Aggravated Assault by Weapon

Data information collected data about the type of weapons used in aggravated assaults. During 2011, weapons in the category of "other" were used in 58.72 percent of the offenses; 15.29 percent with knives and other cutting instruments, 24.16 percent were personal weapons such as hand, fists, feet, etc., and 1.83 percent of this offenses were with firearms.

From police reports, data provided showed knives or other cutting instrument were 127.27 percent change from 2007 and other weapon increased 149.35 percent; personal weapon were increased 507.69 percent, firearms increased 20.00 percent compared with 2007.

Arrests and Arrest Trends

In certain circumstances involving juveniles, police may report that an offenses is cleared by arrest even when no physical arrest in made. The UCR Program collects arrest data on the number of person arrested and not the number of offenses committed during a single incident.

Table: 2.23**Aggravated Assault**

Percent Change from 2007

Month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	13	25	16	41	22
February	7	20	18	19	31
March	9	35	22	16	29
April	12	33	18	13	29
May	6	32	16	17	26
June	15	20	13	25	35
July	7	30	9	14	21
August	9	35	14	12	19
September	7	23	10	13	26
October	10	22	16	25	27
November	8	27	22	43	36
December	14	28	17	22	26
Total	117	330	191	260	327
Percent Change	-20.41	182.05	-42.12	36.13	25.77
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.74	2.07	1.20	1.63	2.05

Figure: 2.13

Aggravated Assault: Trends, 2007 - 2011

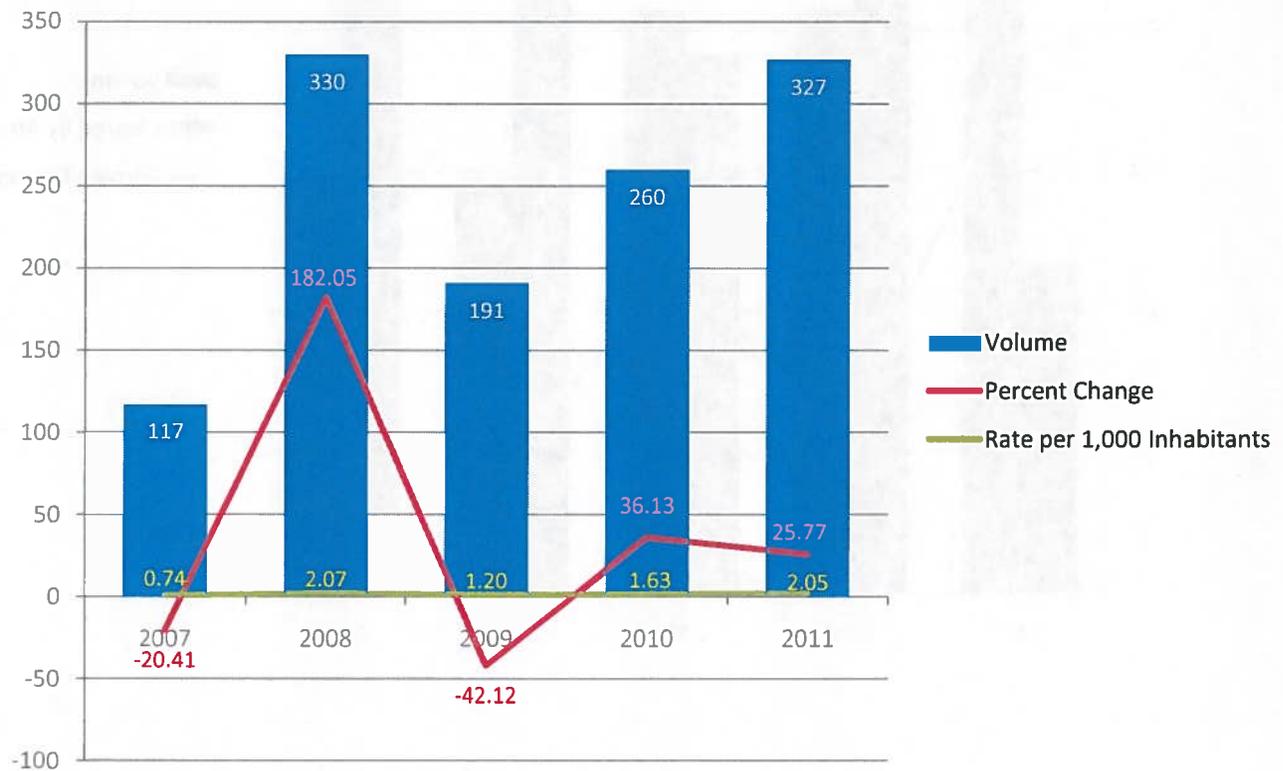


Table: 2.24

Aggravated Assault

Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011

Trends	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Volume	117	330	191	260	327
Cleared by Arrest	223	207	207	145	148
<i>Percent Cleared</i>	<i>190.60</i>	<i>62.73</i>	<i>108.38</i>	<i>55.77</i>	<i>45.26</i>

Figure: 2.14

Aggravated Assault, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011

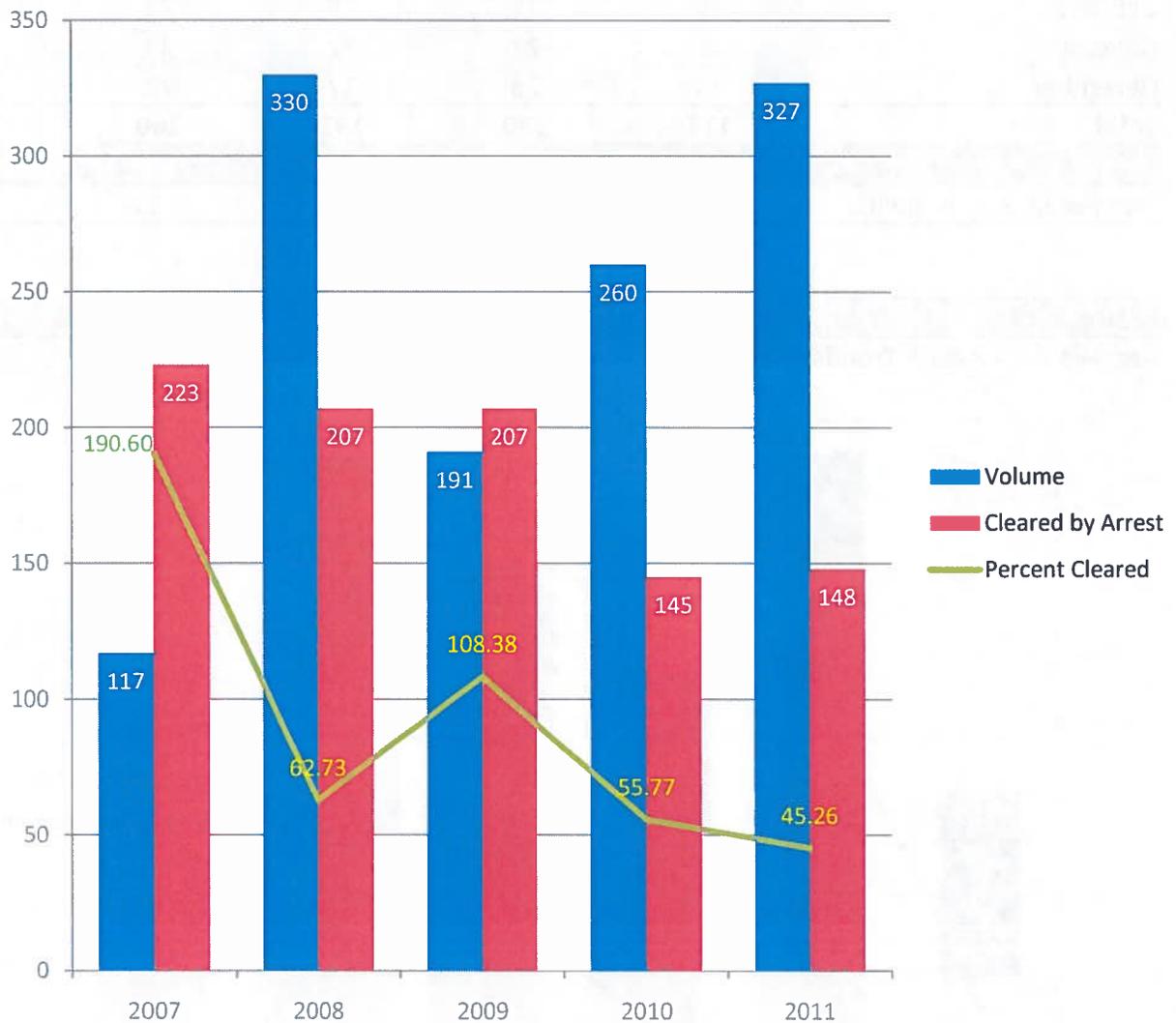


Table: 2.25

Aggravated Assault

By Category 2007 - 2011

Trends	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
A. Firearms	5	4	0	7	6
B. Knife or cutting instrument	22	47	42	62	50
C. Other dangerous weapon	77	203	126	150	192
D. Hands, fists, feet, etc.	13	76	23	41	79
Total	117	330	191	260	327

Figure: 2.15

By Category 2007 - 2011

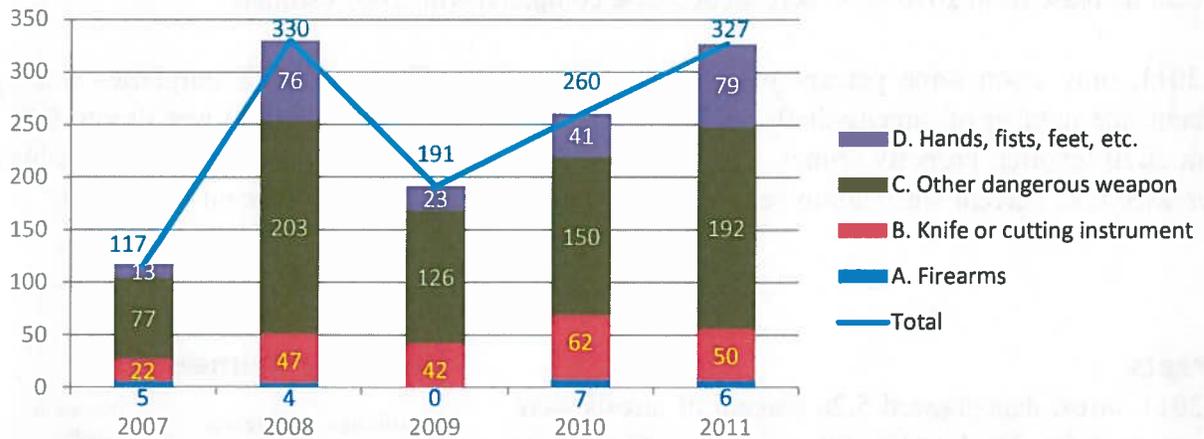


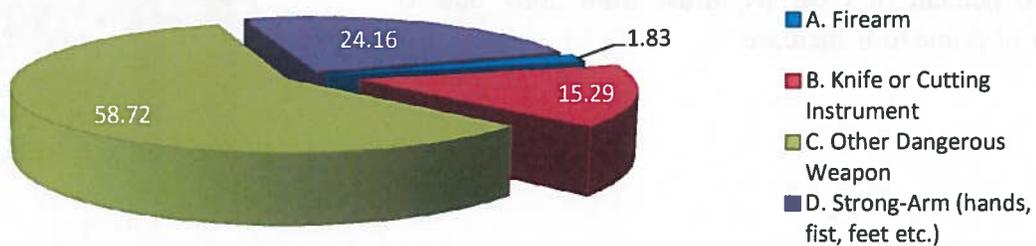
Table: 2.26

Aggravated Assault: by Weapons Used, 2011

Month	Volume	Percent
A. Firearm	6	1.83
B. Knife or Cutting Instrument	50	15.29
C. Other Dangerous Weapon	192	58.72
D. Strong-Arm (hands, fist, feet etc.)	79	24.16
Total	327	100.00

Figure: 2.16

Aggravated Assault: by Weapons Used, 2011



Property Crime

Definitions

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.

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

An estimated 3810 property crimes including arson were reported to police in 2011 representing 42.59 percent increase from 2010, 6.55 percent decrease compared with 2007 estimate.

In 2011, only arson same percent when compared to 2010. The number of burglaries was up 66.95 percent, the number of larceny-thefts up 29.03 percent and motor vehicle theft was dropto 0.91 percent from 2010 reported property crimes. The estimated property crime rate per 100,000 inhabitants in 2011 decreased 6.92 percent when compared with 2010 rate and increase 42.37 percent from 2007.

Arrests

In 2011, arrest data showed 5.20 percent of arrests were property crimes. The highest of the property crime arrests was 10.36 percent for Larceny Theft. From 2010 to 2011, arrests for violent crimes decreased 16.85 percent when compared with 2010 arrests and decrease 17.24 percent from 2007 arrests.

A breakdown of property crime by offense type showed that during this same period the number of arrests for burglary decreased 83.33 percent from 2010. The 2011 arrest data showed larceny-theft arrests increased 148.53 percent, arrests for arson also decreased 50.00 percent when compared with 2010 data, motor vehicle theft increase 7.69 percent from 2010. In additions, burglary decrease percent of clear by arrest from 2007 due to number of crime to is increase.

Property Crimes

Classification of Offenses	Known to Police	Cleared by Arrests
Burglary	1945	14
Larceny Theft	1631	169
Motor Vehicle Theft	218	14
Arson	16	1

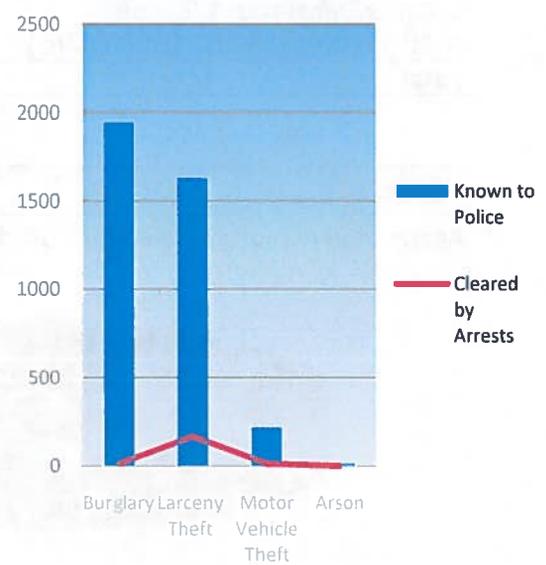


Table: 2.27**Property Crimes**

By Month, 2007 - 2011

Month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	434	267	251	287	308
February	429	285	180	212	348
March	464	253	187	220	358
April	383	250	181	200	315
May	313	202	200	206	394
June	321	215	219	196	380
July	309	231	211	207	331
August	336	254	202	229	359
September	308	171	267	280	233
October	311	228	255	230	262
November	267	207	270	206	286
December	202	219	247	199	236
Total	4077	2782	2670	2672	3810
Percent Change	-2.39	-31.76	-4.03	0.07	42.59
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	25.65	17.48	16.76	16.77	23.87

Figure: 2.17

Property Crimes: Trends, 2007 - 2011

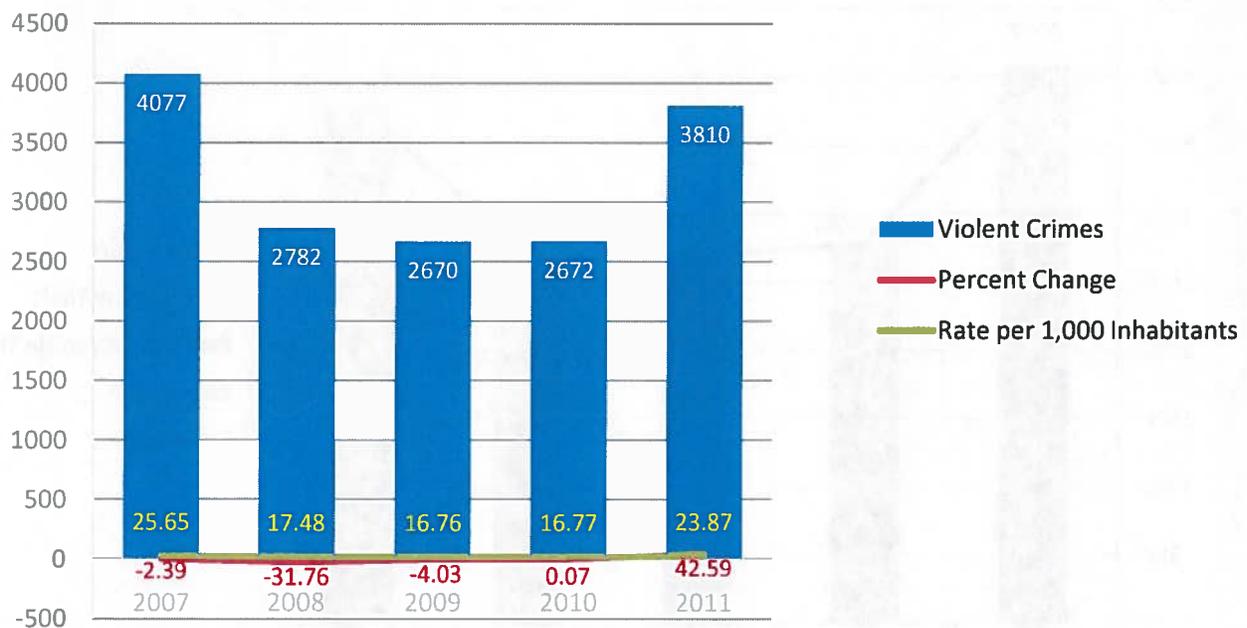
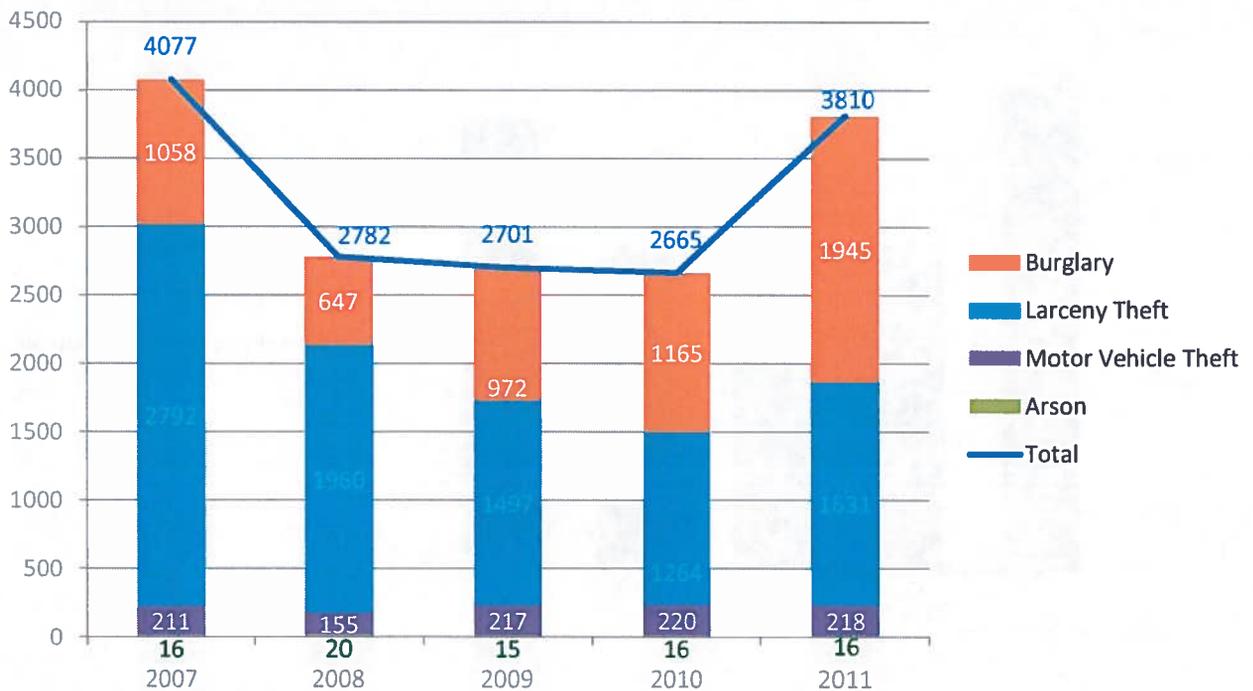


Table: 2.28**Property Crimes**

Trends	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Burglary	1058	647	972	1165	1945
Larceny Theft	2792	1960	1497	1264	1631
Motor Vehicle Theft	211	155	217	220	218
Arson	16	20	15	16	16
Total	4077	2782	2701	2665	3810
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>-2.39</i>	<i>-31.76</i>	<i>-2.91</i>	<i>-1.33</i>	<i>42.96</i>

Table: 2.29**Violent Crimes Share**

Trends	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Burglary	25.95	23.26	35.99	43.71	51.05
Larceny Theft	68.48	70.45	55.42	47.43	42.81
Motor Vehicle Theft	5.18	5.57	8.03	8.26	5.72
Arson	0.39	0.72	0.56	0.60	0.42
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure: 2.18**Property Crimes: Trends, 2007 -2011**

Burglary

Definitions

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 sub classifications; forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.

Trend Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
2010	1165	7.31
2011	1945	12.19
	66.95	66.70

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

In 2011, Guam Police Department reported 1945 burglary offenses committed island wide. This figure is a 66.70 percent increased compared with 2010. Burglary offenses accounted for 51.05 percent of all property crimes. Five years trend showed burglary volume increased 83.84 percent compared with 2007. Burglary rate in 2011 was 12.19 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. In 2007, the rate was 6.66 percent and increased 83.11 percent with compared 2011 and 2007.

Offense Analysis

Police provided data information as to the nature of burglaries in their jurisdictions, such as type of entry, type of structure, and time of day. An examination of data from LERMS for all 12 months in 2011 showed 41.95 percent of all burglary involved forcible entry. Unlawful entry marked 58.05 percent of offenses, and attempted forcible entry of burglaries reported to police.

In 2011, burglars targeted non-residential structure more than residential. An analysis of data provided for all 12 months showed that 38.97 percent of burglaries were non-residential, 24.01 percent were residential structures, and 37.02 percent were reported as unknown structures.

Police providing burglary reported were unable to determine the time burglaries occurred in 6.84 percent of residential structure and 11.26 percent of non-residential structures. However, the burglaries for which the time could be established, most (41.76 percent) residential burglaries occurred during daytime, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.. Non-residential structures were targeted more often at night with 43.01 percent of these offenses occurring from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m..

Burglary

Clearances and Juveniles

Law enforcement agencies may clear an offenses by arrest even though no physical arrest may have occurred, e.g., when a juvenile is turned over to juvenile authorities, and when clearing a crime that involves both juvenile and adult offenders, law enforcement reports the clearances as an adult clearance.

Based on data provided by police in 2011, arrests of juveniles accounted for 29.63 percent of burglary clearances.

Arrests and Arrest Trends

Police (GPD) reported the number of arrests, not the number of charges lodged those persons arrested. For example, when a person is arrested and charged for several offenses that occurred at the same time, only one arrest is reported. However, if an individual is arrested several times during the year for violations that happened during several and distinct instance, each arrest is reported separately.

Arrests Trends

Arrests for burglaries accounted for 7.07 percent of the total arrests for property crimes. Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

The following synopsis of burglary arrest is from data submitted for all 12 month of 2011. The number of arrests for burglary was dramatically decreased 84.78 percent compared with 2007 and 83.33 percent increased from 2010.

Arrests Distribution by Age, and Race

The percentage breakdown of burglary arrestee by race were similar for the total number of arrestees in 2010. Overall, juvenile arrestees increased 8.11 percent compared from 2010.

Table: 2.30**Burglary**

Percent Change from 2007

Month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	122	57	90	84	146
February	137	53	70	66	176
March	151	47	65	61	186
April	103	53	56	68	174
May	71	46	71	92	223
June	72	43	68	103	198
July	55	46	79	108	177
August	99	49	78	115	184
September	78	37	90	160	99
October	81	55	101	126	121
November	48	81	121	86	154
December	41	80	83	96	107
Total	1058	647	972	1165	1945
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>-18.11</i>	<i>-38.85</i>	<i>50.23</i>	<i>19.86</i>	<i>66.95</i>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	6.66	4.06	6.10	7.31	12.19

Figure: 2.19

Burglary: Trends, 2007 - 2011

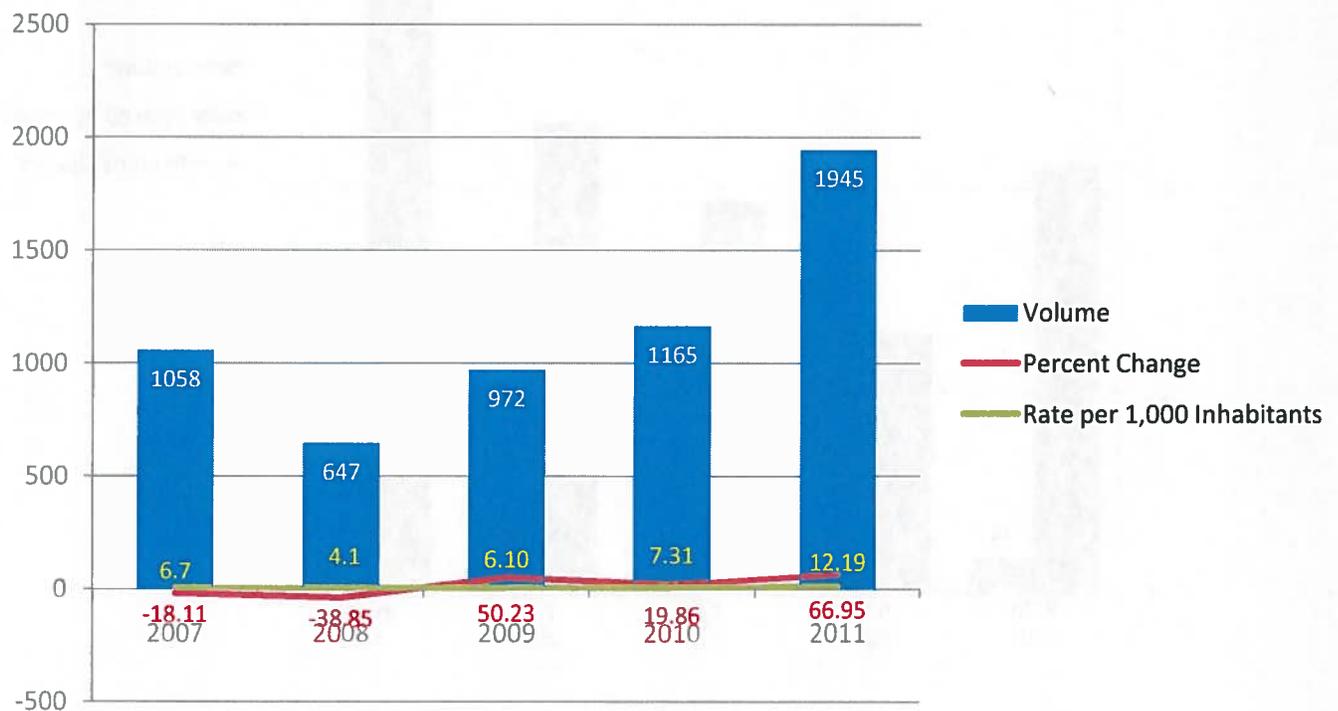


Table: 2.31

Burglary

Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011

Trends	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Volume	1058	647	972	1165	1945
Cleared by Arrest	92	60	74	84	14
<i>Percent Cleared</i>	<i>8.70</i>	<i>9.27</i>	<i>7.61</i>	<i>7.21</i>	<i>0.72</i>

Figure: 2.20

Burglary, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011

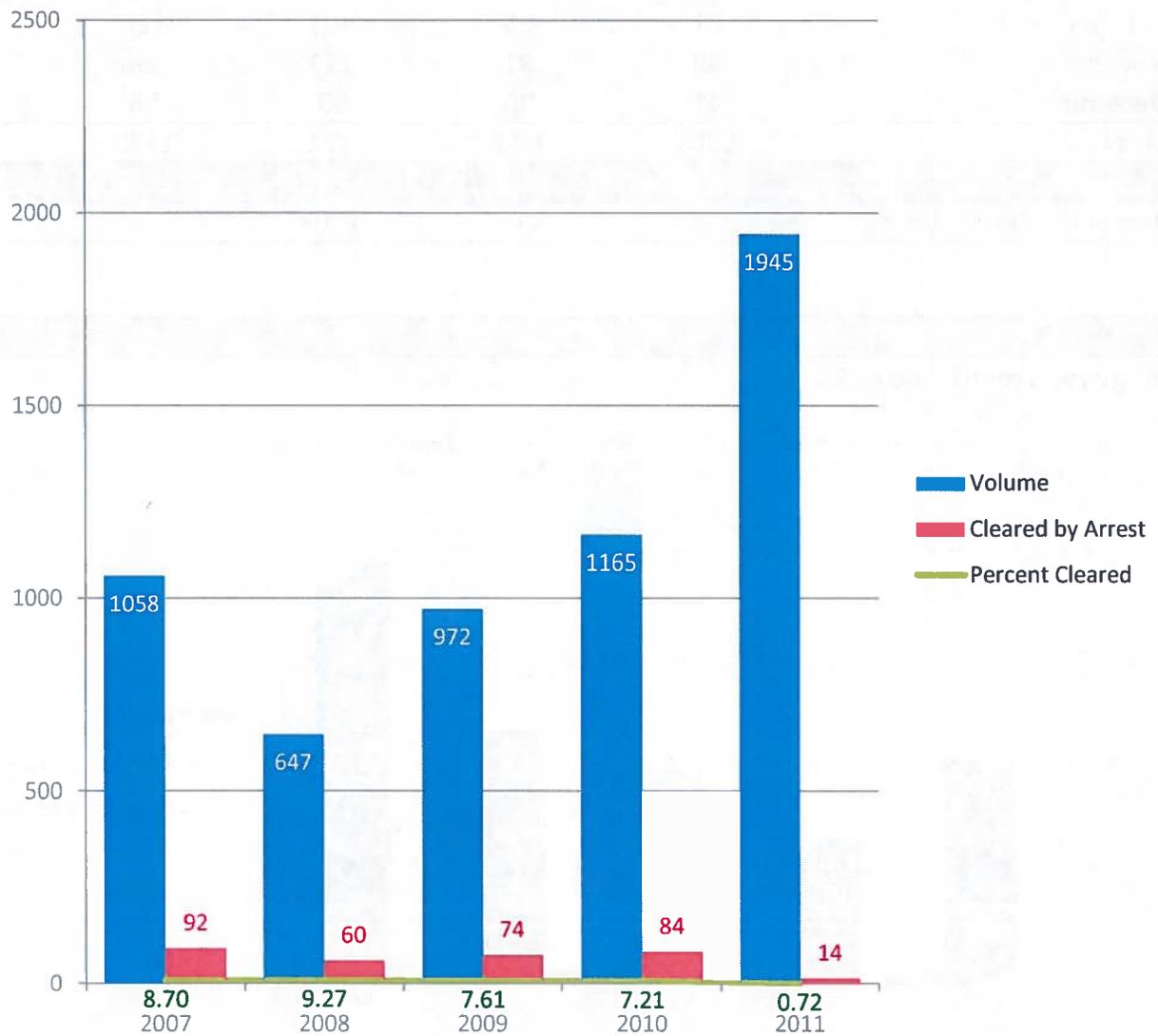


Table: 2.32

Burglary
by Type, 2011

Month	Volume	Percent Distribution
A. Forcible Entry	816	41.95
B. Unlawful Entry	529	27.20
C. Attempted Forcible Entry	600	30.85
Total	1945	100.00

Figure: 2.21

Burglary: Percent Distribution by Type, 2011

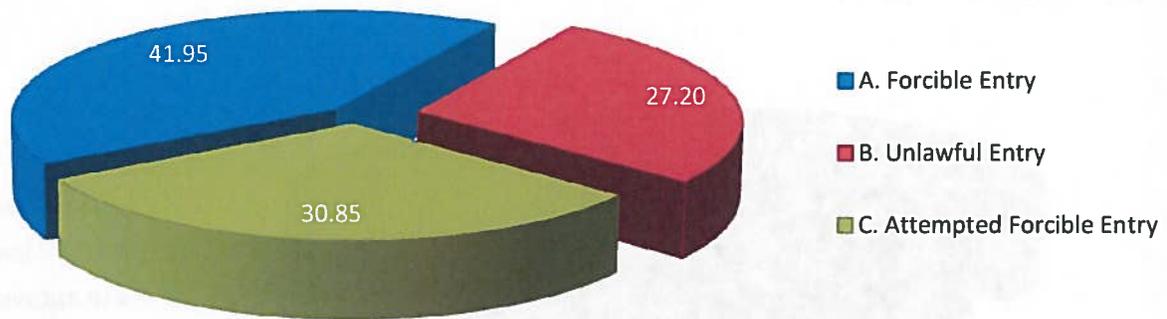


Table: 2.33

Burglary - Breaking or Entering
Percent Distribution, 2011

Residence (dwelling)	Volume	Percent Distribution
Night (6pm - 6am)	139	7.15
Day (6am - 6pm)	195	10.03
Unknown	133	6.84
Non-Residence (store, office, etc.,)		
Night (6pm-6am)	326	16.76
Day (6am - 6pm)	213	10.95
Unknown	219	11.26
Unknown (not specified)	720	37.02
Total	1945	100.00

Figure: 2.22

Burglary, Residence, 2011

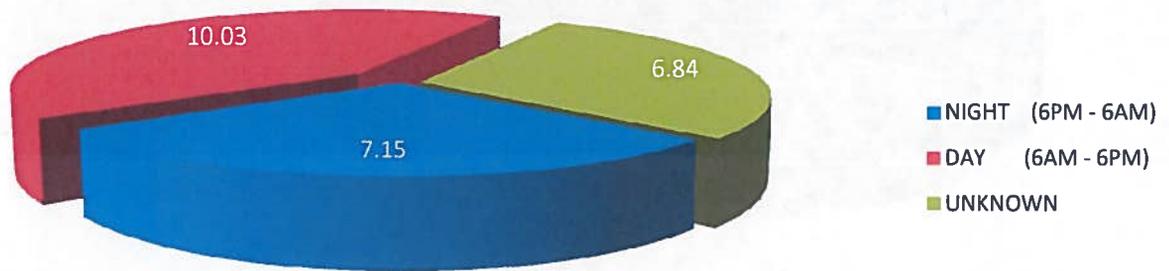
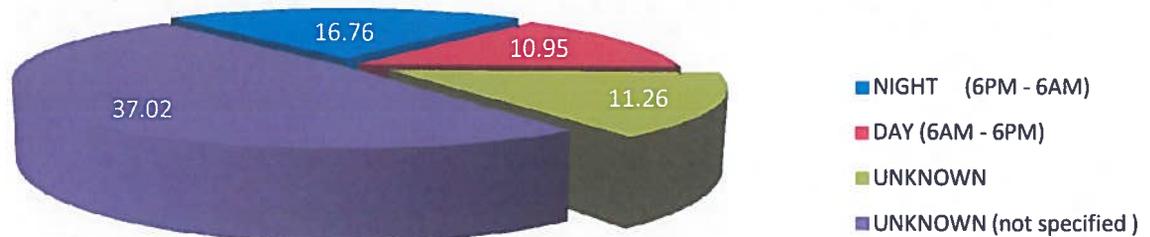


Figure: 2.23

Burglary, Non-Residence, 2011



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 are included in the definition. This crime category includes shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, theft 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.

Trend Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
2010	1264	7.93
2011	1631	10.22
	29.03	28.84

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

In 2011, larceny-theft accounted for 42.81 percent of property crimes committed island wide. Trends data showed that the number of larceny-theft increased 29.03 percent from 2010, 41.58 percent decreased from 2007.

With 1,631 occurrences of the offense in 2011, there were 10.22 percent larceny-thefts per 1,000 inhabitants island wide. this rate reflected decrease of 7.34 percent in 2007.

Offense Analysis

Distribution

"all other", a category that includes the less-defined larceny-theft offenses accounted for majority of offenses in the category of larceny-theft with 84.55 percent. A further breakdown of larceny-theft offense including shoplifting, thefts from building, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, theft bicycle, theft from coin-operated machines, purse snatching, and pocket-picking all accounted for 15.45 percent.

Larceny Theft

Arrests and Arrest Trends

The UCR Program of arrests data in 2011, police made 169 arrests for larceny-theft included 18 juveniles arrestees. In contrast to the five year trends, 30.00 percent increased from 2007 and 148.53 percent increased compared with 2010.

Arrests Trends

Arrests for larceny-theft accounted for 85.35 percent of the total arrests for property crimes. Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

The following synopsis of larceny-theft arrest is from data submitted for all 12 month of 2011. The number of arrests for larceny-theft was decreased 41.07 percent compared with 2007 and 148.53 percent increased from 2011.

The number of juvenile arrests not much changed however, adults arrest decreased 7.14 percent compared with 2007.

Arrests Distribution by Age, and Race

The majority of arrestees for larceny-theft in 2011 were age between 25 to 35 and rate showed 66 offender, 31.361 percent. Offenders under 21 years accounted for 26.04 percent of all offenders.

Of juvenile arrestees (persons under the age of 18), 85.71 percent were Pacific Islanders, adult arrestees, 92.90 percent were Asia/Pacific Islanders.

Table: 2.34**Larceny Theft**

Percent Change from 2007

Month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	281	194	148	172	145
February	269	212	97	123	152
March	299	191	114	133	154
April	256	182	114	115	126
May	233	141	107	92	146
June	232	162	126	76	155
July	229	175	113	82	127
August	214	192	114	96	162
September	217	120	159	97	113
October	207	151	129	91	130
November	205	109	128	100	111
December	150	131	148	87	110
Total	2792	1960	1497	1264	1631
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>5.80</i>	<i>-29.80</i>	<i>-23.62</i>	<i>-15.56</i>	<i>29.03</i>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	17.56	12.31	9.40	7.93	10.22

Figure: 2.24

Larceny Theft: Trends, 2007 - 2011

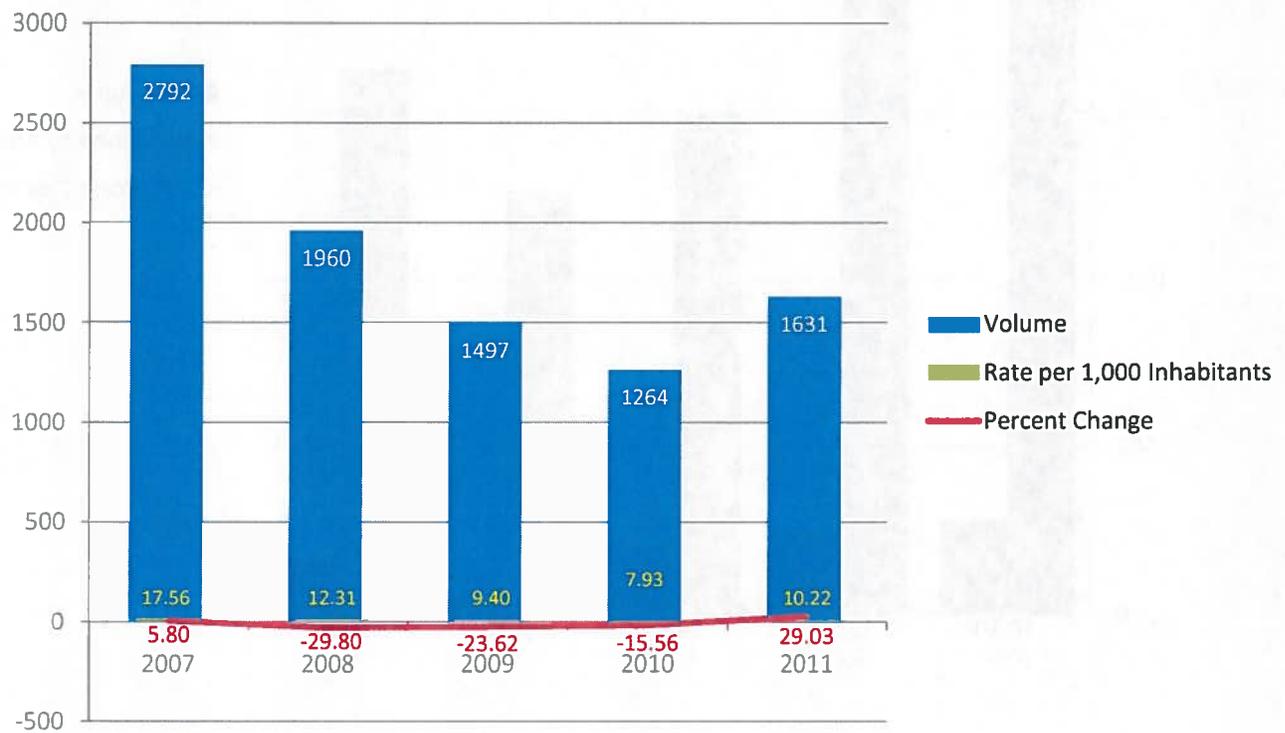


Table: 2.35

Larceny Theft

Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011

Trends	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Volume	2792	1960	1497	1264	1631
Cleared by Arrest	282	249	207	68	169
<i>Percent Cleared</i>	<i>10.10</i>	<i>12.70</i>	<i>13.83</i>	<i>5.38</i>	<i>10.36</i>

Figure: 2.25

Larceny Theft, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011

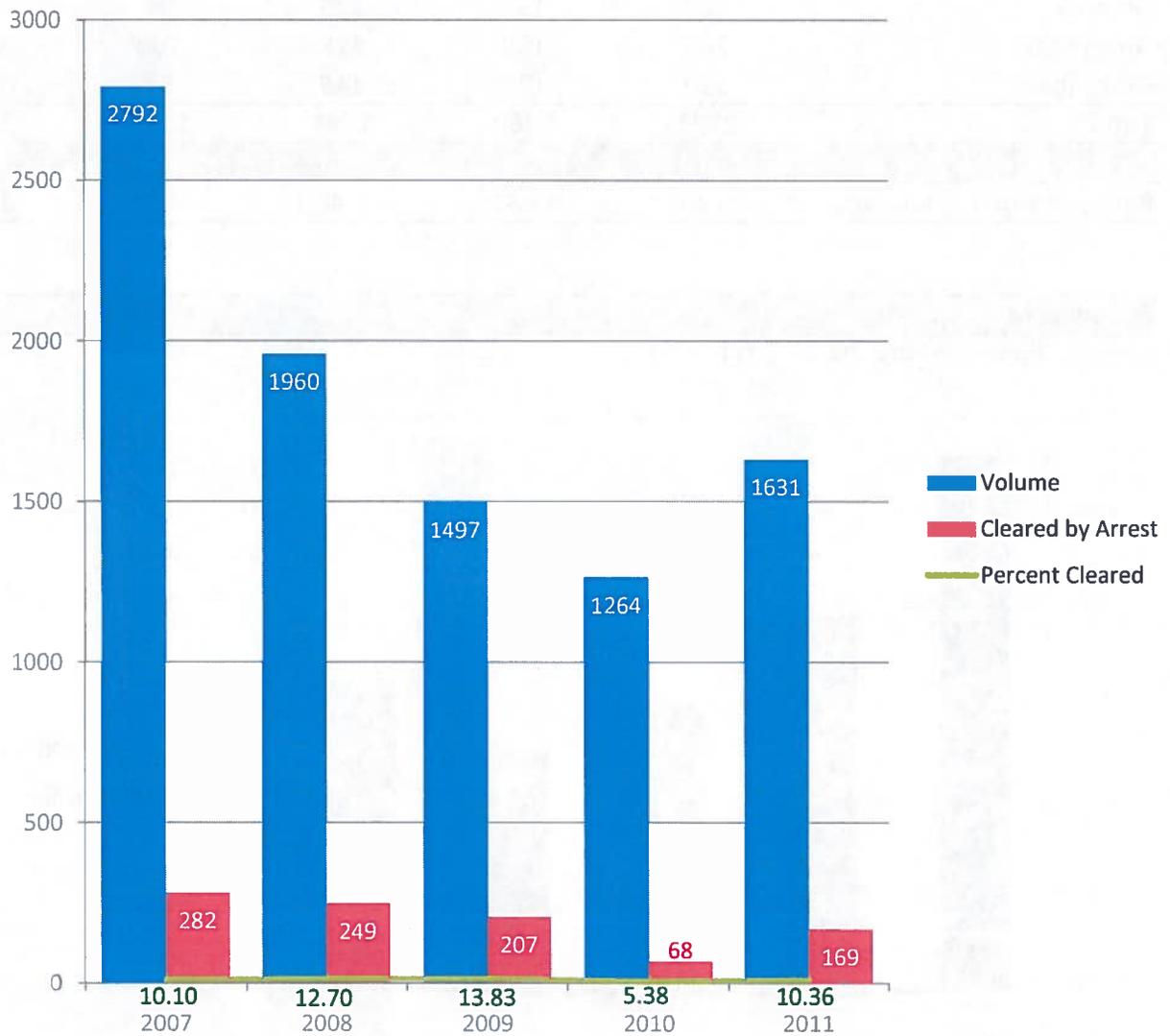


Table: 2.36**Violent Crimes**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
A. Larceny Theft - Pocket picking	9	36	15	3	6
B. Larceny Theft - Purse Snatching	6	0	3	4	5
C. Larceny Theft - Shoplifting	441	162	238	134	138
D. Larceny Theft - From Motor Vehicles	401	582	305	42	15
E. Larceny Theft - Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	308	0	27	6	4
F. Larceny Theft - Bicycles	13	0	23	11	13
G. Larceny Theft - From Building	1008	426	526	67	69
H. Larceny Theft - From Coin Operated Machines	27	6	4	1	2
I. Larceny Theft - All Other	579	748	356	448	1379
* Larceny Theft - Unknown	0	0	0	548	0
Total	2792	1960	1497	1264	1631

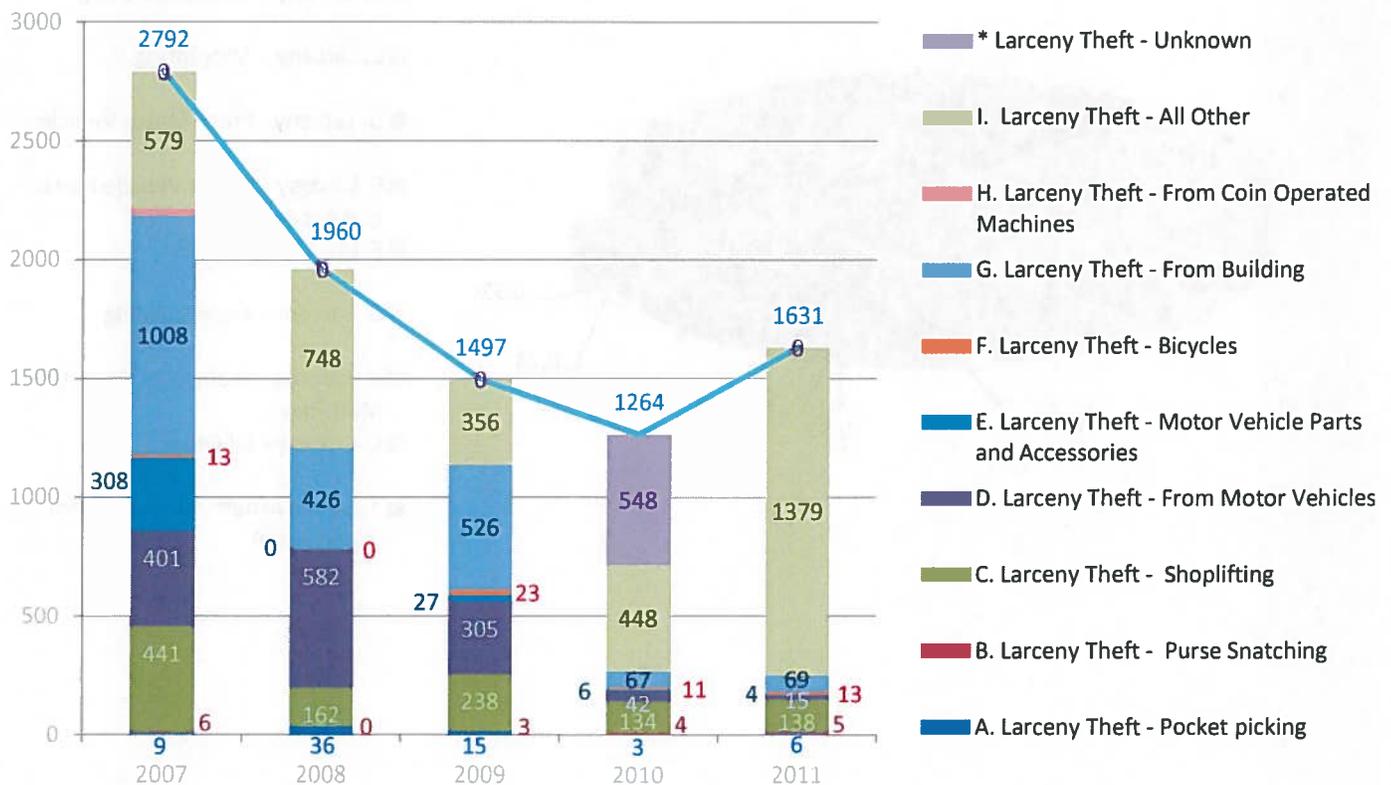
Figure: 2.26**Violent Crimes: Trends, 2007 -2011**

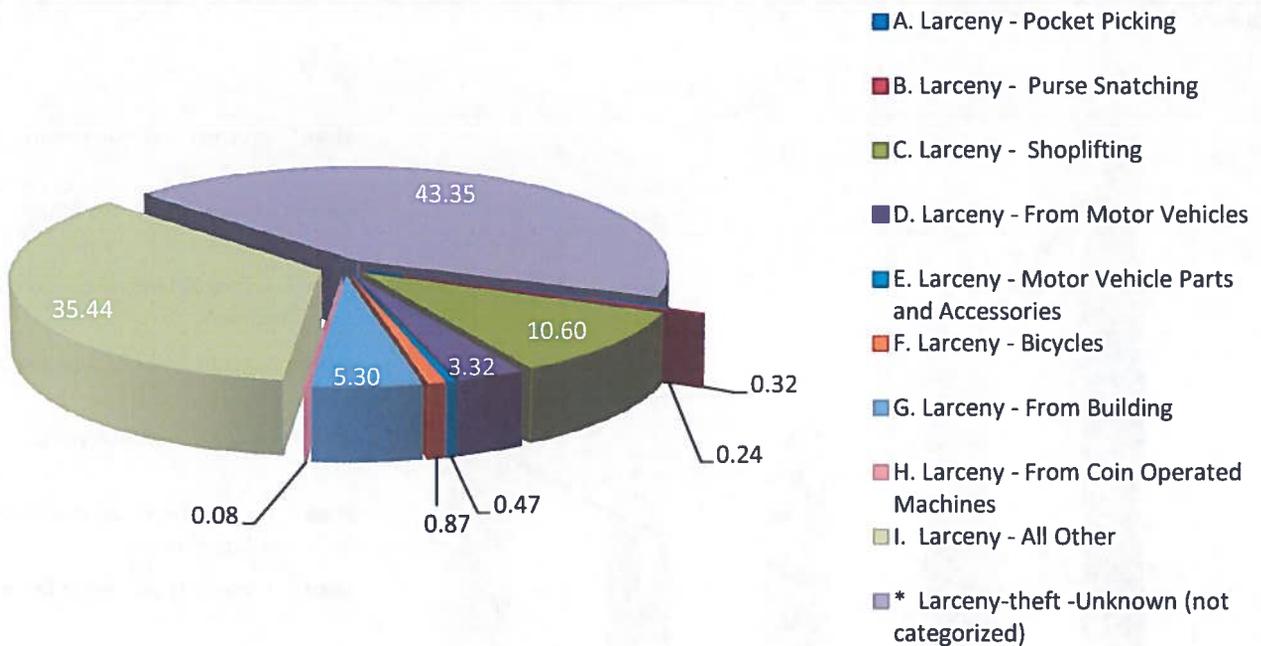
Table: 2.37

larceny Theft
by Categories, 2011

Month	Volume	Percent Distribution
A. Larceny - Pocket Picking	3	0.24
B. Larceny - Purse Snatching	4	0.32
C. Larceny - Shoplifting	134	10.60
D. Larceny - From Motor Vehicles	42	3.32
E. Larceny - Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	6	0.47
F. Larceny - Bicycles	11	0.87
G. Larceny - From Building	67	5.30
H. Larceny - From Coin Operated Machines	1	0.08
I. Larceny - All Other	448	35.44
* Larceny-theft -Unknown (not categorized)	548	43.35
Total	1264	100.00

Figure: 2.27

Larceny Theft: Percent Distribution by Categories, 2011



Motor Vehicle Theft

Definitions

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, motor bicycles, mopeds, etc. The taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by a person having unlawful access is excluded from this definition.

Trend Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
2010	220	1.38
2011	218	1.37
	-0.91	-1.06

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

In 2011, there were 218 motor vehicle theft reported to police island wide. Two and five year trend data showed the number of motor vehicle theft reported to be stolen in 2011 decreased 0.91 percent from 2010, increased 40.65 percent from 2007.

With 2011 as the base year, the rate for motor vehicle theft were 1.37 percent motor vehicle stolen per 1,000 inhabitants. Trend data at the two and five year points showed that 2011 number of motor vehicle theft stolen almost same when compared with 2010.

Arrests and Arrest Trends

The number of persons for motor vehicle theft in 2011, was 14, the lower number of arrests made within five years. Two and five year trend data reflected 7.69 percent increased compared with 2010 and 54.84 percent decreased from 2007.

Distribution by Age, and Race

Arrest data by age, adults between age of 24 to 35 accounted for 36.36 percent and juveniles in the age group of 15 and 16 years of age for 83.33 percent. An analysis of the arrest data by race all arrested persons were Asia/Pacific Islander.

Table: 2.38**Motor Vehicle Theft**

Percent Change from 2007

Month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	30	14	16	30	12
February	21	19	13	21	16
March	13	15	8	23	15
April	21	12	13	16	15
May	8	11	25	18	24
June	16	9	24	16	26
July	23	8	24	16	27
August	23	12	11	17	11
September	12	12	20	22	21
October	22	22	19	13	11
November	12	15	24	9	21
December	10	6	20	19	19
Total	211	155	217	220	218
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>-0.94</i>	<i>-26.54</i>	<i>40.00</i>	<i>1.38</i>	<i>-0.91</i>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	1.33	0.97	1.36	1.38	1.37

Figure: 2.28

Motor Vehicle Theft: Trends, 2007 - 2011

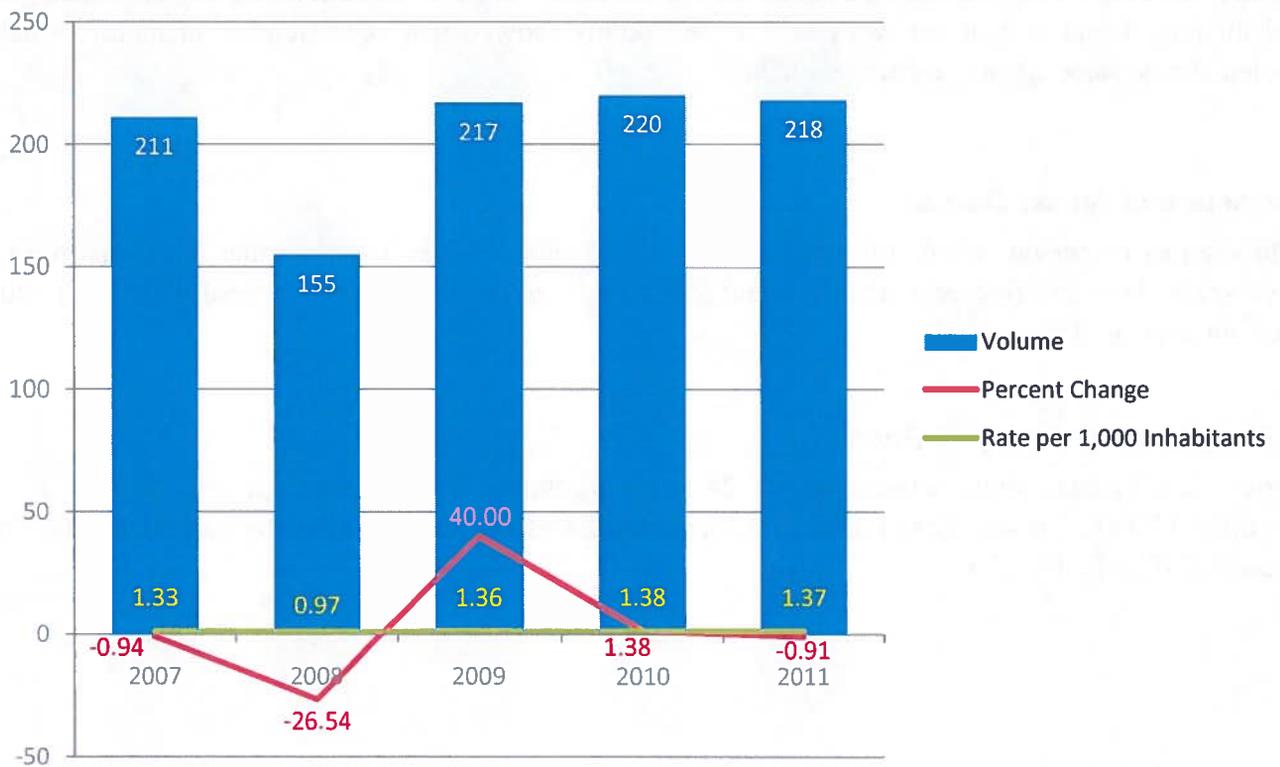


Table: 2.39

Motor Vehicle Theft

Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011

Trends	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Volume	211	155	217	220	218
Cleared by Arrest	31	20	16	13	14
<i>Percent Cleared</i>	<i>14.69</i>	<i>12.90</i>	<i>7.37</i>	<i>5.91</i>	<i>6.42</i>

Figure: 2.29

Motor Vehicle Theft, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011

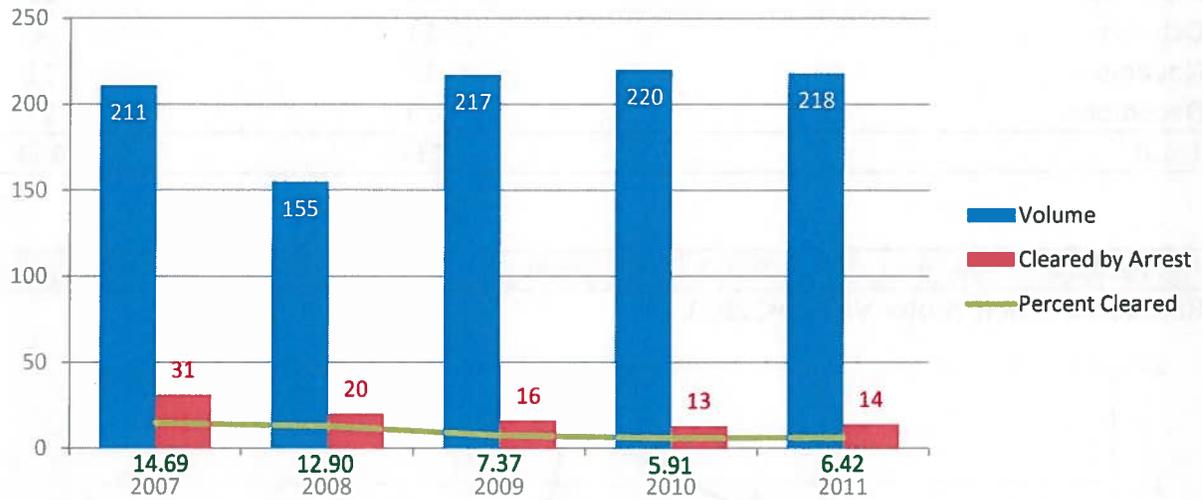


Table: 2.40

Motor Vehicle Theft: Percent Distribution by Vehicle Type, 2011

Month	Volume	Percent
A. Autos	175	80.28
B. Trucks and Buses	1	0.46
C. Other Vehicles	42	19.27
Total	218	100.00

Figure: 2.30

Motor Vehicle Theft: Percent Distribution by Vehicle Type, 2011

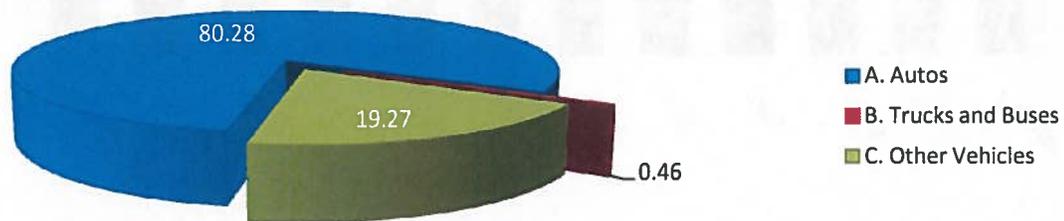


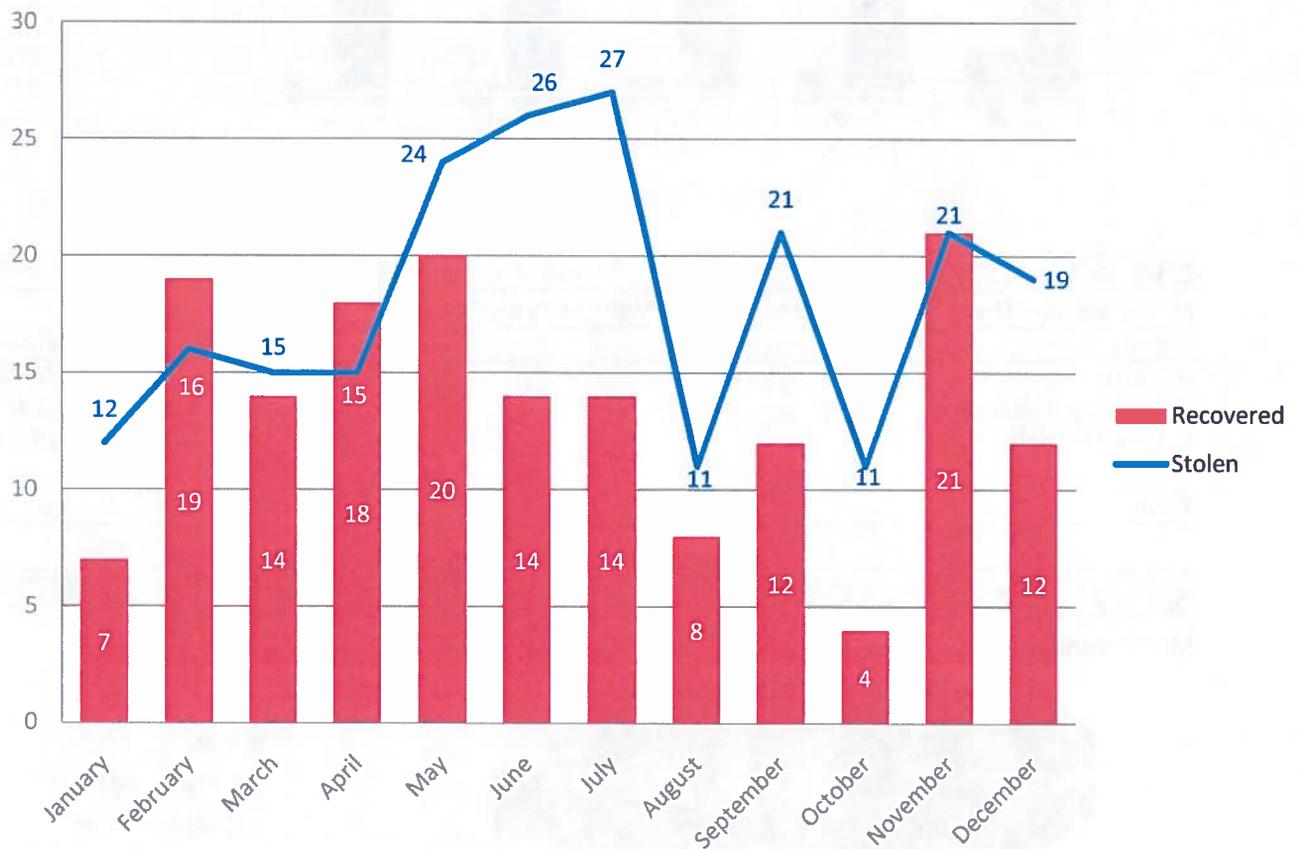
Table: 2.41

Recovered Stolen Motor Vehicles

Month	Stolen	Recovered
January	12	7
February	16	19
March	15	14
April	15	18
May	24	20
June	26	14
July	27	14
August	11	8
September	21	12
October	11	4
November	21	21
December	19	12
Total	218	163

Figure: 2.31

Recovered Stolen Motor Vehicles, 2011



Arson

Definitions

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, public building, motor vehicle, or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Trend Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
2010	16	0.1004
2011	16	0.1003
	0.00	-0.15

Offenses Methodology and Tabular Presentation

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

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

The number of arsons reported in 2011 was 16, unchanged when compared with 2010 data. Arson data showed 16 arsons were reported island wide in 2007, unchanged when compared with 2011.

Arson rate in 2011, based on estimated population of 159,600, Guam had 0.10 percent per 1,000 inhabitants.

Offense Analysis

The UCR Programs breaks down arson offenses into three categories; structural, mobile, and other. In addition, the structural property type is comprised of seven types of structures, and the mobile property type consists of two subgroupings.

Property type

The number of arsons increased 22.22 percent for structure type in 2011 compared with the 2010 number, particularly for the mobile type, which dropped 28.57 percent from prior year's figures.

Distribution of Property Types

In 2011, arsons of structures accounted for 68.75 percent of all arsons. Of those, 31.25 percent involved residential and community/public property. Mobile arsons accounted 31.25 percent of all arsons.

Arson

Arrests and Arrest Trends

Arrest data showed 6.25 percent of arson offenders were by arrest during 2011, with 0.10 percent rate per 1,000 inhabitants.

Arrests Trends

In 2011, one arrest were made for arson offender, arrest trend data showed 50.00 mpercent decreased compared with 2010. When compared with 2007, arson arrests decreased 66.67 percent.

Arrests Distribution by Age, and Race

By age, with only one individual arrested in 2011, age of 25/30 male asia/pacific islander .

Arson

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Arson	1	1	1	1	1
Auto Theft	2	2	2	2	2
Burglary	3	3	3	3	3
Domestic Violence	4	4	4	4	4
Drug Trafficking	5	5	5	5	5
Home Invasion	6	6	6	6	6
Sexual Assault	7	7	7	7	7
Stolen Vehicle	8	8	8	8	8
Unlawful Gambling	9	9	9	9	9
Unlawful Use of Firearm	10	10	10	10	10
Unlawful Use of Knife	11	11	11	11	11
Unlawful Use of Weapon	12	12	12	12	12
Unlawful Use of Vehicle	13	13	13	13	13
Unlawful Use of Vehicle (Offensive)	14	14	14	14	14
Unlawful Use of Vehicle (Offensive - Aggravated)	15	15	15	15	15
Unlawful Use of Vehicle (Offensive - Aggravated - Deadly Weapon)	16	16	16	16	16
Unlawful Use of Vehicle (Offensive - Aggravated - Deadly Weapon - Aggravated)	17	17	17	17	17
Unlawful Use of Vehicle (Offensive - Aggravated - Deadly Weapon - Aggravated - Deadly Weapon)	18	18	18	18	18
Unlawful Use of Vehicle (Offensive - Aggravated - Deadly Weapon - Aggravated - Deadly Weapon - Aggravated)	19	19	19	19	19
Unlawful Use of Vehicle (Offensive - Aggravated - Deadly Weapon - Aggravated - Deadly Weapon - Aggravated - Deadly Weapon - Aggravated)	20	20	20	20	20
Total	21	21	21	21	21

Arson Incidents by Year (1990-1994)



Table: 2.42**Arson**

Percent Change from 2007

Month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	1	3	1	1	5
February	2	1	4	2	4
March	1	0	0	3	3
April	4	3	1	1	0
May	0	3	1	4	1
June	1	1	0	1	1
July	2	2	0	1	0
August	0	1	2	1	2
September	1	2	1	1	0
October	1	0	2	0	0
November	2	2	3	1	0
December	1	2	0	0	0
Total	16	20	15	16	16
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>-51.52</i>	<i>25.00</i>	<i>-25.00</i>	<i>6.67</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	3.39	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.10

Figure: 2.32

Arson: Trends, 2007 - 2011

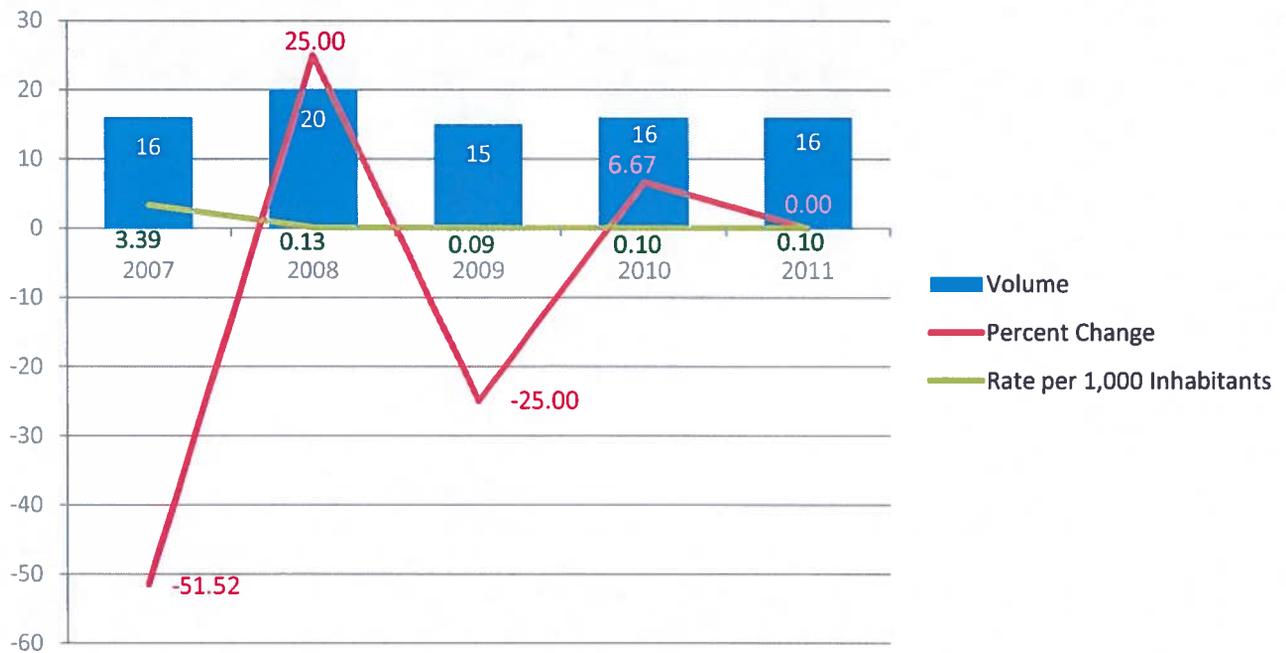


Table: 2.43

Arson

Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011

Trends	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Volume	16	20	15	16	16
Cleared by Arrest	3	2	0	2	1
<i>Percent Cleared</i>	<i>18.75</i>	<i>10.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>12.50</i>	<i>6.25</i>

Figure: 2.33

Arson, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011

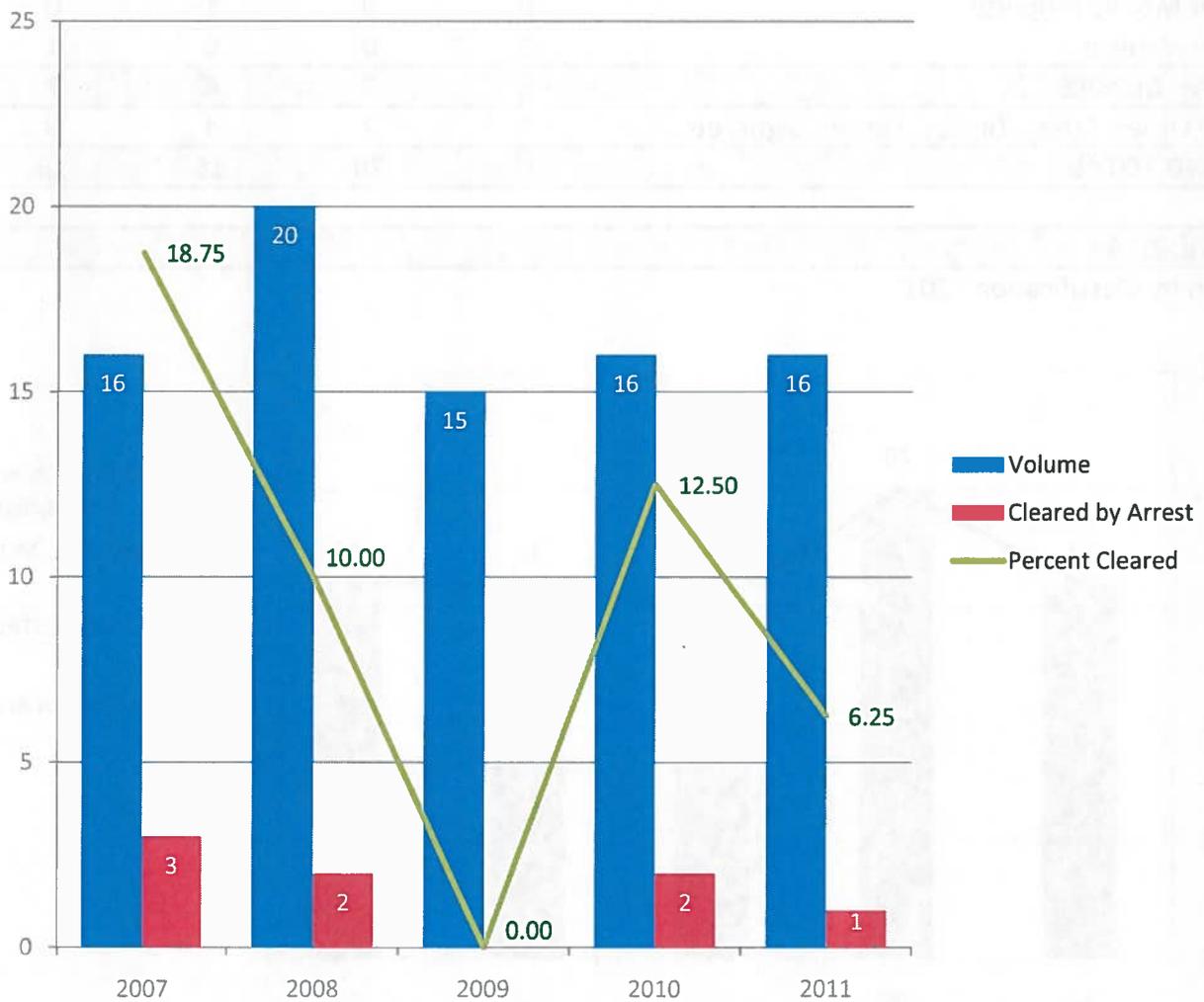


Table: 2.44**Arson**

By Property Classification, 2007 -2011

Property Classification	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Single Occupancy Residential	6	3	2	4	4
Other Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Storage: Garages, Warehouses, etc.	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial/Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	1
Other Commercials; stores, restaurants, offices,	0	0	0	0	6
Community/Public	0	6	4	5	0
All Other Structure	3	4	1	0	0
TOTAL STRUCTURE	9	13	7	9	11
Motor Vehicles	6	5	3	6	0
Other Mobile Property	0	0	1	0	1
Other-Vehicle	0	0	0	1	4
TOTAL MOBILE	6	5	4	7	5
Total Other; Crops, Timber, Fences, Signs, etc.	1	2	4	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	16	20	15	16	16

Figure: 2.34

Arson by Classification, 2011

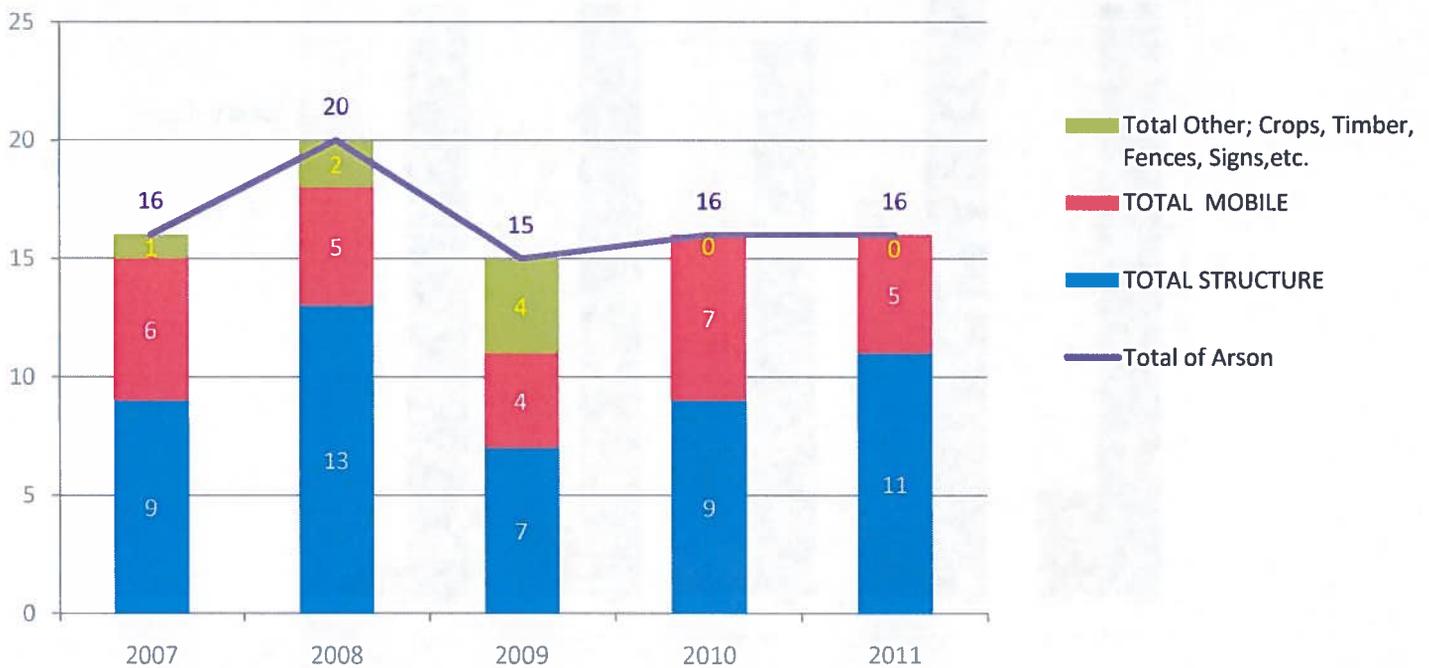


Table: 2.45

Rate: Number of Crimes per 100,000 Inhabitants, 2011

Village (2011 estimated population)	Population	Violent Crime	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor Vehicle theft	Arson	Total
Agana Helghts												
Population:	3,814											
Number of Offenses Known		6	0	2	2	2	47	24	18	5	0	53
Rate:		157.32	0.00	52.44	52.44	52.44	1232.30	629.26	471.95	131.10	0.00	1389.62
Agat												
Population: 4,934	4,924											
Number of Offenses Known		21	0	10	6	5	112	51	52	8	1	133
Rate:		426.48	0.00	203.09	121.85	101.54	2274.57	1035.74	1056.05	162.47	20.31	2701.06
Asan - Maina												
Population: 2,144	2,140											
Number of Offenses Known		5	0	1	1	3	30	19	10	1	0	35
Rate:		233.64	0.00	46.73	46.73	140.19	1401.87	887.85	467.29	46.73	0.00	1635.51
Barrigada												
Population: 8,906	8,888											
Number of Offenses Known		28	0	10	1	17	204	104	94	5	1	232
Rate:		315.03	0.00	112.51	11.25	191.27	2295.23	1170.12	1057.61	56.26	11.25	2610.26
Chalan Pago - Ordot												
Population: 6,846	6,832											
Number of Offenses Known		6	0	1	1	4	75	28	37	10	0	81
Rate:		87.82	0.00	14.64	14.64	58.55	1097.78	409.84	541.57	146.37	0.00	1185.60
Dededo												
Population: 45,100	45,011											
Number of Offenses Known		149	0	47	13	89	936	468	401	61	6	1085
Rate:		331.03	0.00	104.42	28.88	197.73	2079.49	1039.75	890.89	135.52	13.33	2410.52
Hagatna												
Population: 1,055	1,053											
Number of Offenses Known		17	0	2	4	11	180	87	81	12	0	197
Rate:		1614.43	0.00	189.93	379.87	1044.63	17094.02	8262.11	7692.31	1139.60	0.00	18708.45
Inarajan												
Population: 2,281	2,276											
Number of Offenses Known		8	0	5	0	3	35	18	17	0	0	43
Rate:		351.49	0.00	219.68	0.00	131.81	1537.79	790.86	746.92	0.00	0.00	1889.28
Mangilao												
Population: 15,244	15,214											
Number of Offenses Known		46	1	15	4	26	290	152	123	14	1	336
Rate:		302.35	6.57	98.59	26.29	170.90	1906.14	999.08	808.47	92.02	6.57	2208.49
Merizo												
Population: 1,856	1,853											
Number of Offenses Known		10	0	5	0	5	21	14	7	0	0	31
Rate:		539.67	0.00	269.83	0.00	269.83	1133.30	755.53	377.77	0.00	0.00	1672.96
MongMong-Toto-Maite												
Population: 6,849	6,835											
Number of Offenses Known		32	0	3	4	25	91	50	33	7	1	123
Rate:		468.18	0.00	43.89	58.52	365.76	1331.38	731.53	482.81	102.41	14.63	1799.56

Table: 2.45

Rate: Number of Crimes per 100,000 Inhabitants, 2011

Village (2011 estimated population)	Population	Violent Crime	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor Vehicle theft	Arson	Total
Piti												
Population: 1,459	1,456											
Number of Offenses Known		10	0	4	1	5	62	38	23	1	0	72
Rate:		686.81	0.00	274.73	68.68	343.41	4258.24	2609.89	1579.67	68.68	0.00	4945.05
Santa Rita												
Population: 6,105	6,093											
Number of Offenses Known		3	0	1	0	2	66	38	24	2	2	69
Rate:		49.24	0.00	16.41	0.00	32.82	1083.21	623.67	393.89	32.82	32.82	1132.45
Sinajana												
Population: 2,601	2,596											
Number of Offenses Known		12	0	1	2	9	51	19	28	4	0	63
Rate:		462.25	0.00	38.52	77.04	346.69	1964.56	731.90	1078.58	154.08	0.00	2426.81
Talofofo												
Population: 3,061	3,055											
Number of Offenses Known		14	0	6	1	7	51	25	25	1	0	65
Rate:		458.27	0.00	196.40	32.73	229.13	1669.39	818.33	818.33	32.73	0.00	2127.66
Tamuning-Tumon - Harmon												
Population: 19,754	19,715											
Number of Offenses Known		116	4	21	25	66	1123	544	506	72	1	1239
Rate:		588.38	20.29	106.52	126.81	334.77	2944.15	2759.32	2566.57	365.20	5.07	32485.58
Umatac												
Population: 785	785											
Number of Offenses Known		1	0	1	0	0	20	12	8	0	0	21
Rate:		127.39	0.00	127.39	0.00	0.00	2547.77	1528.66	1019.11	0.00	0.00	2675.16
Yigo												
Population: 20,611	20,570											
Number of Offenses Known		43	0	9	1	33	256	152	89	12	3	299
Rate:		209.04	0.00	43.75	4.86	160.43	1244.53	738.94	432.67	58.34	14.58	1453.57
Yona												
Population: 6,503	6,490											
Number of Offenses Known		18	1	5	1	11	116	79	35	2	0	134
Rate:		277.35	15.41	77.04	15.41	169.49	1787.37	1217.26	539.29	30.82	0.00	2064.71
Unknown Location/Village												
Population:												
Number of Offenses Known		6	0	2	0	4	44	23	20	1	0	50
Rate:												
Total	159,600	551	6	151	67	327	3810	1945	1631	218	16	4361

Table: 2.46

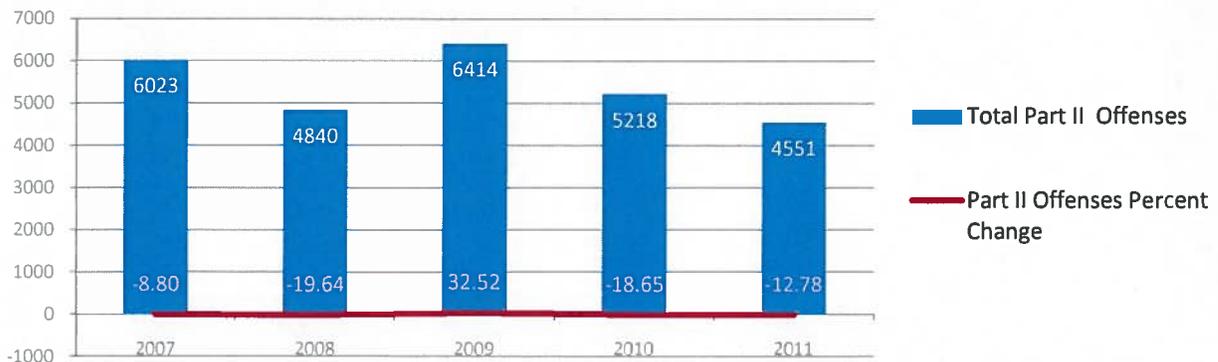
Offenses Reported to Police
Percent of Change from 2007

Trend	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total All Offenses	10534	10255	12394	8252	8912
<i>Total Offenses Percent Change</i>		-2.65	20.86	-33.42	8.00
Murder	1	1	5	3	6
Forcible Rape	208	154	29	40	151
Robbery	108	49	78	53	67
Aggravated Assault	117	330	191	260	327
Violent Crimes	434	534	303	356	551
<i>Violent Crimes Percent Change</i>	<i>5.85</i>	<i>23.04</i>	<i>-43.26</i>	<i>17.49</i>	<i>54.78</i>
Burglary	1058	647	972	1165	1945
Larceny-theft	2792	1960	1497	1264	1631
Motor Vehicle Theft	211	155	217	220	218
Arson	16	20	15	16	16
Property Crimes	4077	2782	2701	2665	3810
<i>Property Crimes Percent Change</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>-31.76</i>	<i>-2.91</i>	<i>-1.33</i>	<i>42.96</i>
Other Assaults, simple	597	1283	1060	867	1313
Forgery and Counterfeiting	87	41	73	55	0
Fraud	369	258	200	274	320
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	19	1	9	1	1
Vandalism	1144	1229	1396	1118	886
Weapons Violations	59	9	143	62	6
Prostitution	5	4	2	5	0
Sex Offenses	6	3	136	74	78
Drug Abuse Violations	155	152	229	200	221
Gambling	0	1	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	59	51	63	84	260
Driving Under the Influence	731	491	927	316	294
Liquor Laws	114	69	34	39	61
Drunkenness	336	159	1	0	0
Disturbance	1126	52	763	1076	144
Vagrancy	0	8	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	1142	803	1172	877	965
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	12	11	2	2
Runaways	74	214	195	168	0
Total Part II Offenses	6023	4840	6414	5218	4551
<i>Part II Offenses Percent Change</i>	<i>-8.80</i>	<i>-19.64</i>	<i>32.52</i>	<i>-18.65</i>	<i>-12.78</i>

Source: LERMS

Figure: 2.35

Part II Offenses, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011



SECTION III

Offenses Cleared

Offenses Cleared

Law enforcement agencies reporting to the FBI can clear, or "close", the offenses in one of two ways; by arrest or exceptional means. However, the administrative closing of a case by a local law enforcement agency does not necessarily mean that the agency can clear an offense for UCR purposes. To clear an offense within the Program's guidelines, the reporting agency must adhere to certain criteria, which are outlined in the following text.

In the UCR Program, a law enforcement agency reports that an offense is cleared by arrest, or solved for crime reporting purposes, when at least one person is:

- Arrested
- Charged with the commission of the offense
- Turned over to the court for prosecution (whether following arrest, court summons, or police notice)

To qualify as a clearance, *all* of the conditions listed above must have been met. In its calculations, the UCR Program counts the number of offenses that are cleared, not the number of arrestees. Therefore, the arrest of one person may clear several crimes, and the arrest of many persons may clear only one offense.

Cleared by Exceptional Means

In certain situations, elements beyond law enforcement's control prevent the agency from arresting and formally charging the offender. When this occurs, the agency can clear the offense *exceptionally*. There are four program requirements that law enforcement must meet in order to clear an offense by exceptional means. The agency must have:

- Identified the offender
- Gathered enough evidence to support an arrest, make a charge, and turn over the offender to the court prosecution
- Identified the offender's exact location so that the suspect could be taken into custody immediately
- Encountered a circumstance outside the control of law enforcement that prohibits the agency from arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender.

Table: 3.1

Part I Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 2011
by Categories, 2011

Month	Volume	Percent Distribution
Murder	6	0.14
Forcible Rape	151	3.46
Robbery	67	1.54
Aggravated Assault	327	7.50
Burglary	1945	44.60
Larceny Theft	1631	37.40
Motor Vehicle Theft	218	5.00
Arson	16	0.37
Total	4361	100.00

Figure: 3.1

Part I Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 2011

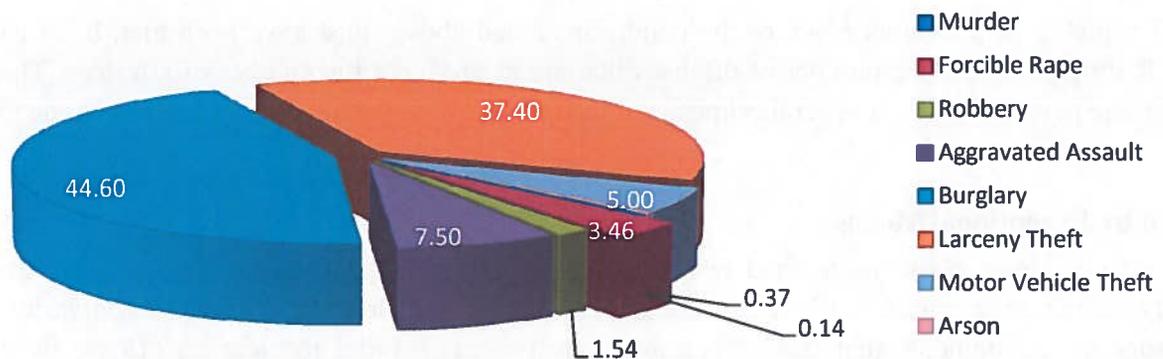


Table: 3.2
**Offenses Reported to Police
Percent of Change from 2007**

Trend	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total All Offenses	10534	10255	12394	8252	8912
Cleared by Arrest	3508	3269	3491	2518	2463
<i>Percent Cleared by Arrest</i>	<i>33.30</i>	<i>31.88</i>	<i>28.17</i>	<i>30.51</i>	<i>27.64</i>
Murder	1	1	5	3	6
Forcible Rape	208	154	29	40	151
Robbery	108	49	78	53	67
Aggravated Assault	117	330	191	260	327
Violent Crimes	434	534	303	356	551
Cleared by Arrest	484	309	244	194	186
<i>Percent Cleared by Arrest</i>	<i>111.52</i>	<i>57.87</i>	<i>80.53</i>	<i>54.49</i>	<i>33.76</i>
Burglary	1058	647	972	1165	1945
Larceny-theft	2792	1960	1497	1264	1631
Motor Vehicle Theft	211	155	217	220	218
Arson	16	20	15	16	16
Property Crimes	4077	2782	2701	2665	3810
Cleared by Arrest	408	331	297	167	198
<i>Percent Cleared by Arrest</i>	<i>10.01</i>	<i>11.90</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>6.27</i>	<i>5.20</i>
Other Assaults, simple	597	1283	1060	867	1313
Forgery and Counterfeiting	87	41	73	55	0
Fraud	369	258	200	274	320
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	19	1	9	1	1
Vandalism	1144	1229	1396	1118	886
Weapons Violations	59	9	143	62	6
Prostitution	5	4	2	5	0
Sex Offenses	6	3	136	74	78
Drug Abuse Violations	155	152	229	200	221
Gambling	0	1	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	59	51	63	84	260
Driving Under the Influence	731	491	927	316	294
Liquor Laws	114	69	34	39	61
Drunkenness	336	159	1	0	0
Disturbance	1126	52	763	1076	144
Vagrancy	0	8	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	1142	803	1172	877	965
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	12	11	2	2
Runaways	74	214	195	168	0
Total Part II Offenses	6023	4840	6414	5218	4551
Cleared by Arrest	2616	2629	2950	2157	2079
<i>Percent Cleared by Arrest</i>	<i>43.43</i>	<i>54.32</i>	<i>45.99</i>	<i>41.34</i>	<i>45.68</i>

Source: LERMS

Figure: 3.2

Part II Offenses, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011

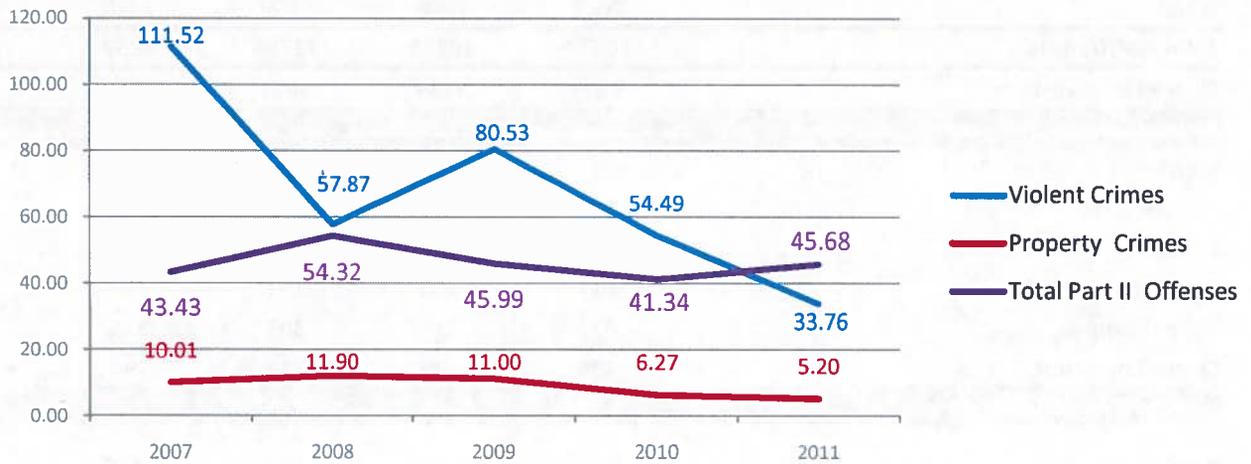


Figure: 3.3

Violent Crimes Cleared by Arrest, 2011

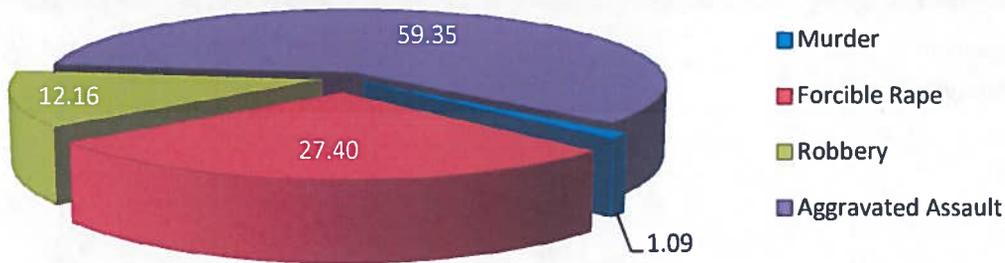
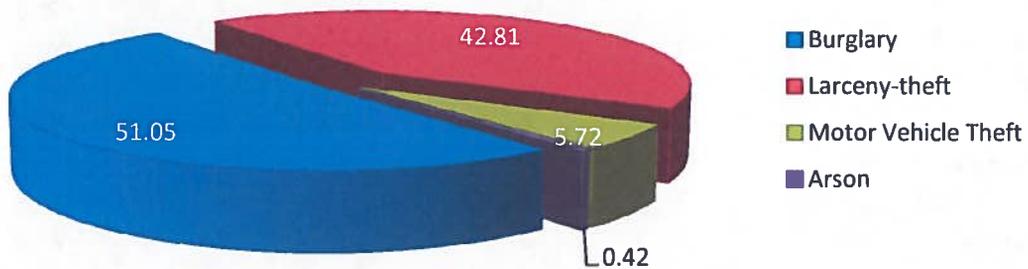


Figure: 3.4

Property Crimes Cleared by Arrest, 2011



SECTION IV

Persons Arrested

Table: 4.1**Persons Arrested Over 18, Trends 2007 - 2011**

Offense Classifications	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	3	2	2	7	10
Forcible Rape	130	85	71	74	84
Robbery	36	17	24	26	14
Aggravated Assault	223	207	207	145	148
Burglary	92	60	74	84	95
Larceny-theft	182	181	223	175	169
Motor Vehicle Theft	31	20	16	13	22
Arson	3	2	0	2	1
Other Assaults, simple	597	833	750	646	404
Forgery and Counterfeiting	17	10	7	4	0
Fraud	79	97	86	102	69
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	19	12	12	17	20
Vandalism	84	93	104	86	76
Weapons Violations	21	4	11	6	6
Prostitution	5	7	10	6	1
Sex Offenses	6	2	31	13	10
Drug Abuse Violations	155	118	157	117	123
Gambling	0	0	1	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	32	28	49	44	220
Driving Under the Influence	724	726	1066	624	492
Liquor Laws	114	108	98	61	28
Drunkenness	336	179	175	101	0
Disorderly Conduct	52	35	34	40	278
Vagrancy	1	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	299	327	309	263	352
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew and Loitering Law	1	10	0	11	0
Runaway	74	40	0	15	0
Total	3316	3203	3517	2682	2622
Percent Change	-5.4	-3.4	9.8	-23.7	-2.2
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	20.86	20.12	22.07	16.83	16.43

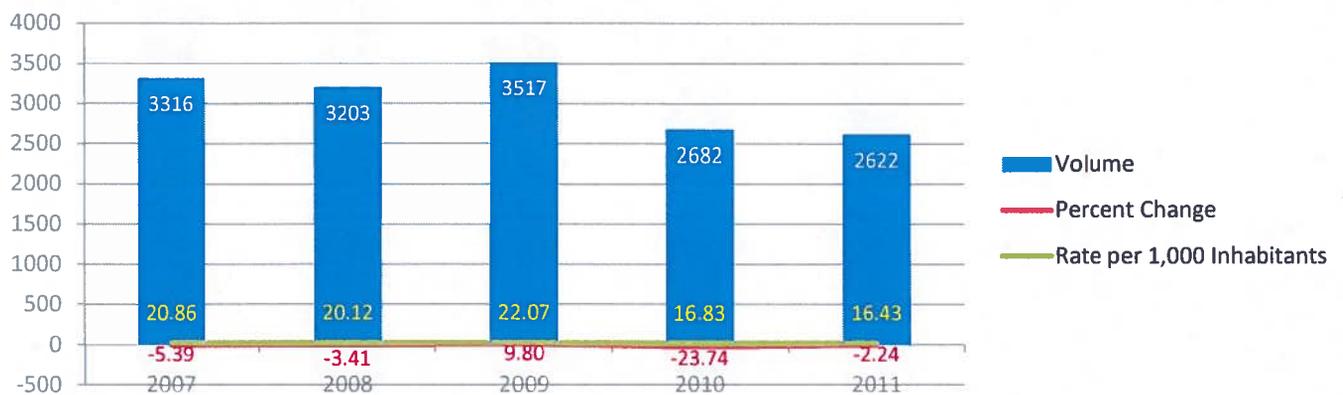
Figure: 4.1**Arrest Person: Trends, 2007 - 2011**

Table: 4.2**Persons Arrested Over 18 by Age, 2011
By Age**

Classification of Offenses	AGE																Total
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65+	
Murder	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Forcible Rape	7	5	0	3	1	3	0	13	12	11	10	7	5	1	4	2	84
Robbery	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Aggravated Assault	6	5	4	3	9	11	4	32	26	16	16	9	2	0	2	3	148
Burglary	13	11	7	3	4	3	2	19	15	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	95
Larceny-theft	17	17	10	4	10	2	5	24	29	18	13	12	3	4	0	1	169
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	5	1	0	2	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Assaults, simple	15	22	18	13	21	22	12	73	70	40	37	30	15	9	3	4	404
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	10	17	13	8	5	3	2	1	1	69
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	3	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	20
Vandalism	8	9	12	4	4	2	3	13	7	4	2	2	5	1	0	0	76
Weapons Violations	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sex Offenses	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	10
Drug Abuse Violations	6	5	3	5	2	3	2	19	28	15	9	16	8	2	0	0	123
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	2	6	6	6	5	4	8	40	49	35	27	14	7	7	3	1	220
Driving Under the Influence	8	8	14	13	17	28	13	107	64	61	49	49	24	18	16	3	492
Liquor Laws	10	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	22	15	19	19	15	12	19	64	28	27	10	12	9	3	2	2	278
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	13	18	16	10	12	11	11	66	75	38	34	18	24	4	2	0	352
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	136	142	125	84	104	104	90	494	433	301	228	175	105	51	33	17	2622

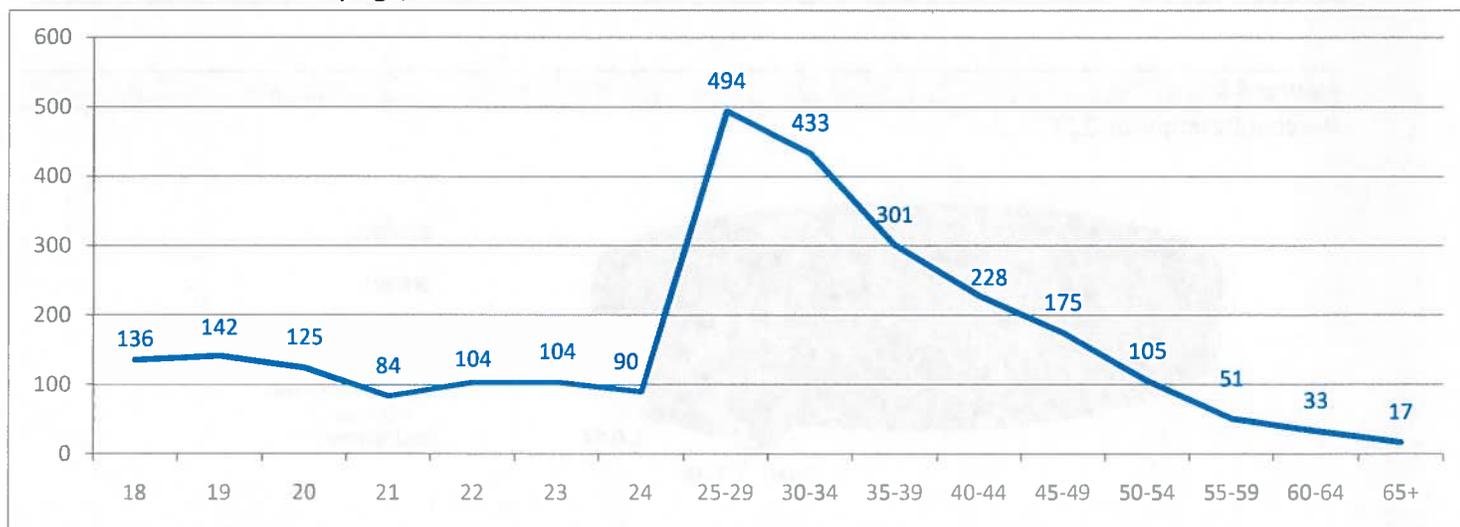
Figure: 4.2**Persons Arrested Over 18 by Age, 2011**

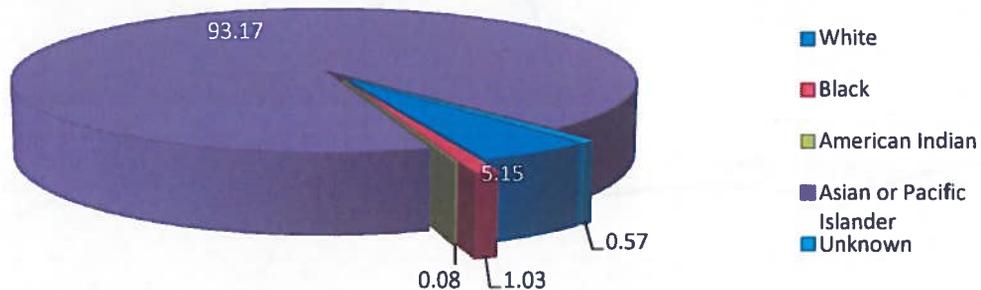
Table: 4.3

Persons Arrested Over 18 by Race: 2011
By Race

Offense Classifications	Race					Total
	White	Black	American	Asian or	Unknown	
Murder	0	0	0	11	0	11
Forcible Rape	2	0	0	81	1	84
Robbery	0	0	0	13	0	13
Aggravated Assault	9	0	0	137	2	148
Burglary	3	0	0	92	0	95
Larceny-theft	9	0	0	157	3	169
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	22	0	22
Arson	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other Assaults, simple	21	7	0	376	0	404
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	2	0	0	67	0	69
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	1	0	19	0	20
Vandalism	4	0	0	72	0	76
Weapons Violations	2	0	0	4	0	6
Prostitution	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sex Offenses	1	0	0	9	0	10
Drug Abuse Violations	3	1	0	119	0	123
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	8	3	0	206	3	220
Driving Under the Influence	40	7	1	438	6	492
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	28	0	28
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	12	3	0	263	0	278
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	18	5	1	328	0	352
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	135	27	2	2443	15	2622

Figure: 4.3

Percent Description, 2011



SECTION V

Special Reports

Juvenile

For purposes of Uniform Crime Reporting , a juvenile should be counted as "arrested" when circumstances are such that if he or she were an adult, an arrest would be reported.

Arrests of juveniles should not be reported in case of:

- 1 Police "contacts" with juvenile where no offence was committed;
- 2 Juvenile taken into custody for their own protection but no crime was committed (e.g., neglect cases)

Any situation where a young person, in lieu of an actual arrest, is summoned, cited, or notified to appear before the juvenile or youth court, or similar official for a law violation should likewise be reported as an arrest.

It must be emphasized that only violations by young persons where some police or official action is taken beyond a mere interview, warning, or admonishment should be included in the arrest count. 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 was only warned against burning leaves on a windy day. Situations where young persons have committed no violation but are taken into custody because their welfare is endangered are not included in the counts. "Callbacks" or "followup contacts" with young offenders by officers for the purpose of determining their progress should not be counted as "arrests". It is good to keep in mind that statistics are being gathered to measure law enforcement problems, not juvenile court activity.

Identities of juveniles are not involved in counts for statistical purposes. Therefore, rules or laws pertaining to the confidential treatment of the identity of juvenile offenders do not affect Uniform Crime Reporting.

Table: 5.1**Juvenile Offenders: 2007 - 2011**

OFFENSES CHARGED: Trends	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1a. Murder	1	0	0	3	0
2. Rape	35	32	6	9	6
3. Robbery	7	13	2	8	2
4. Aggravated Assault	49	42	10	14	12
5. Burglary	38	56	15	36	40
6. Larceny-theft	51	63	15	46	18
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	22	10	2	17	12
8. Arson	1	3	1	0	4
9. Assaults, simple	107	129	32	37	40
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	2	0	0	0
11. Fraud and Bad Checks	3	2	1	1	1
12. Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	5	0	2	2	0
14. Vandalism	62	76	10	38	12
15. Weapons Violations	4	0	0	3	5
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sex Offenses	0	0	4	3	6
18. Drug Abuse Violations	84	56	16	40	60
19. Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
20. Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	4	0
21. Driving Under the Influence	1	8	0	3	1
22. Liquor Laws	33	39	4	14	5
23. Drunkenness	5	3	0	0	0
24. Disorderly Conduct	11	6	3	0	0
25. Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
26. All Other Offenses	28	54	9	16	3
27. Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
28. Curfew Violations and Loitering Laws	1	10	10	11	7
29. Runaways	74	40	26	15	12
Total	622	644	168	320	246
<i>Juvenile Offenders Percent Change</i>	<i>-15.72</i>	<i>3.54</i>	<i>-73.91</i>	<i>90.48</i>	<i>-23.13</i>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	3.91	4.05	1.05	2.01	1.54

Source: GPD JIR-10

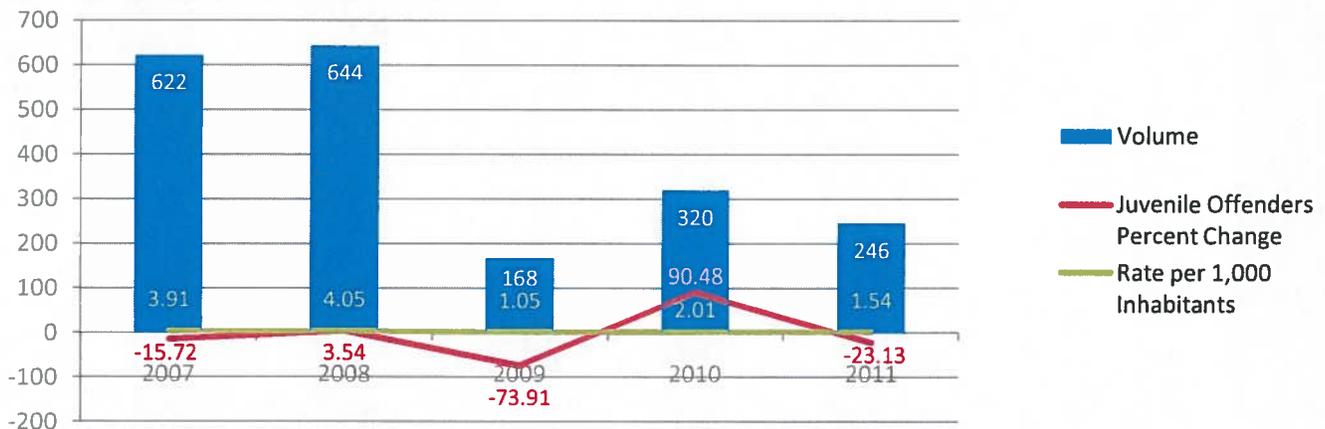
Figure: 5.1**Juvenile Offenders Trends: 2007 -2011**

Table: 5.2

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Handled within Department and Released	34	47	7	120	3
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	221	323	89	175	145
Referred to Welfare Agency	367	274	72	25	98
Total	622	644	168	320	246

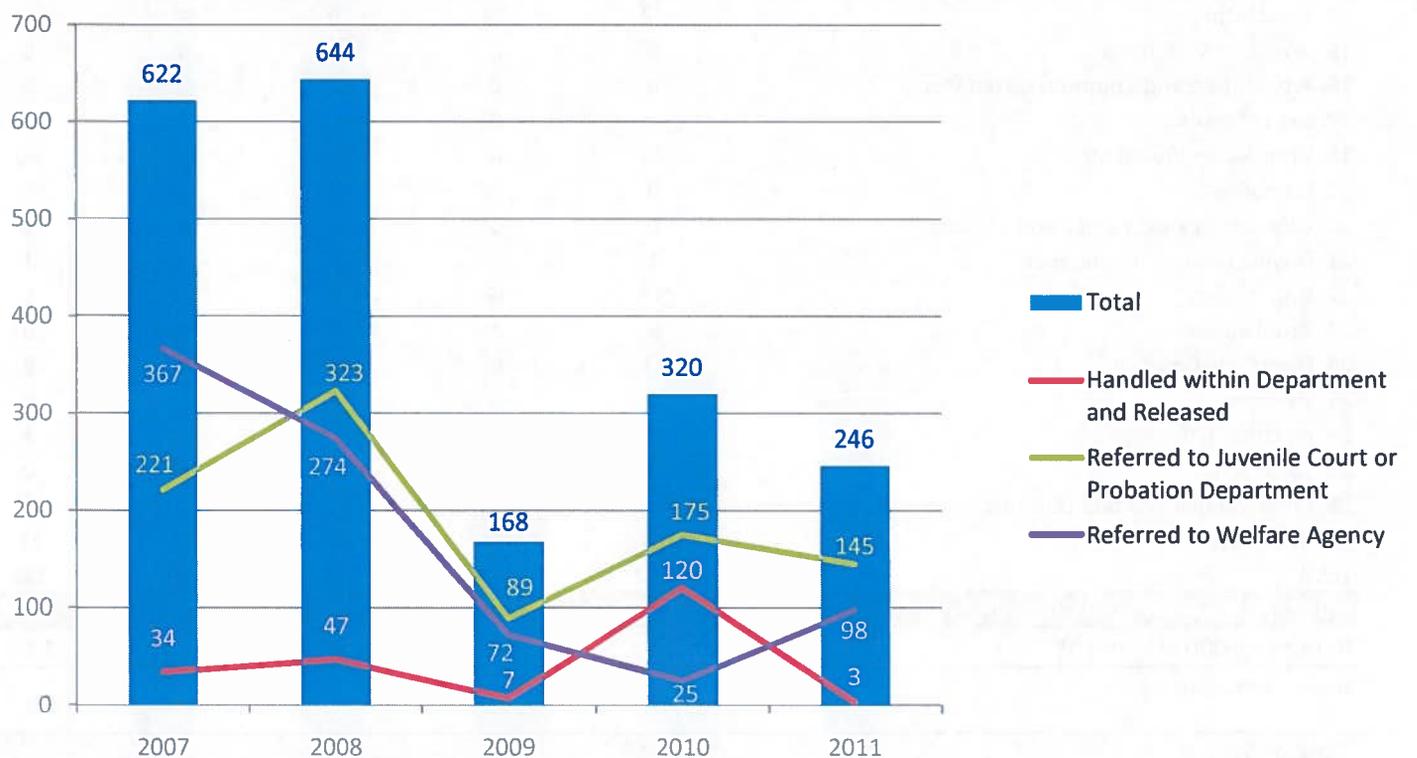
Figure: 5.2**Police Disposition of Juveniles, 2007 - 2011**

Table: 5.3**Juvenile Offenders: By Age, 2011**

Classification of Offenses	10 and under	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unk	Total
1a. Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Rape	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	6
3. Robbery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
4. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	3	5	2	2	0	12
5. Burglary	1	1	3	7	9	6	8	5	0	40
6. Larceny-theft	0	0	1	1	4	4	4	4	0	18
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	1	0	12
8. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
9. Assaults, simple	1	1	7	2	4	2	9	14	0	40
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Fraud and Bad Checks	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
12. Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Vandalism	0	1	0	0	6	2	2	1	0	12
15. Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sex Offenses	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	6
18. Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	7	6	14	15	12	6	0	60
19. Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
22. Liquor Laws	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	5
23. Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. All Other Offenses	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
27. Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Curfew Violations and Loitering Laws	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	7
29. Runaways	0	0	1	2	0	2	4	3	0	12
Total	2	3	20	23	49	46	58	45	0	246

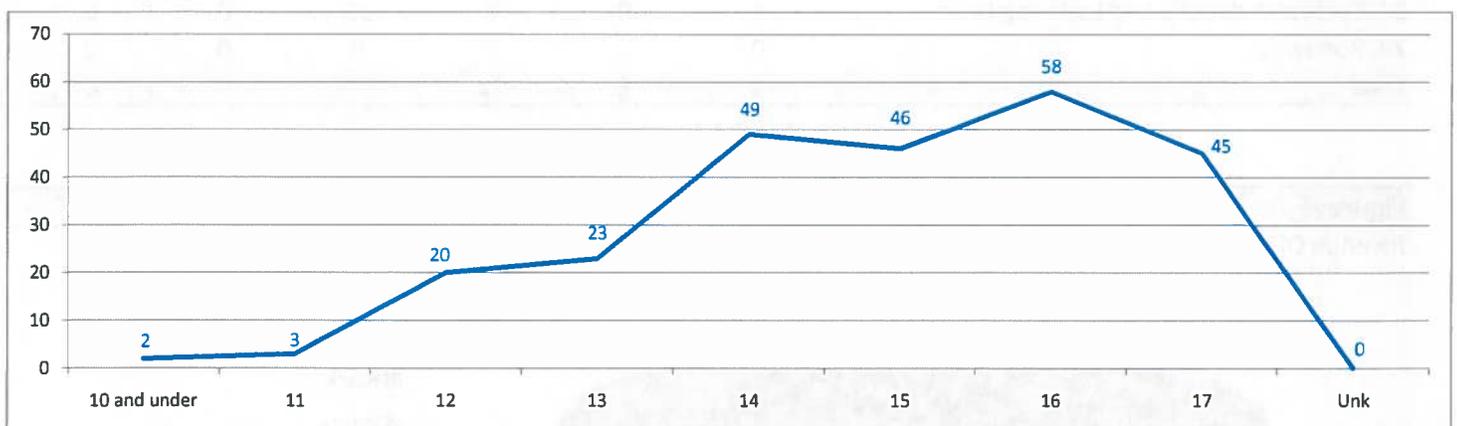
Figure: 5.3**Juvenile Offenders: By Age, 2011**

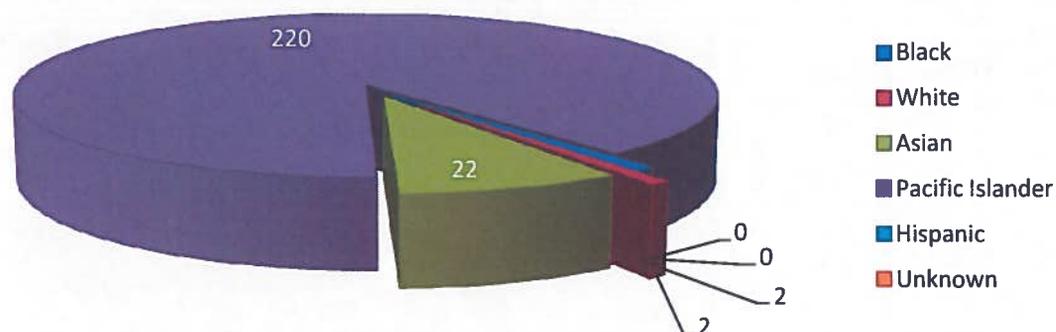
Table: 5.4

Juvenile Offenders, by Race/Ethnicity, 2011

OFFENSES CHARGED	Black	White	Asian	Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Unknown	Total
1a. Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	3	3	0	0	6
2. Rape	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
3. Robbery	0	1	0	12	0	0	13
4. Aggravated Assault	0	0	3	37	0	0	40
5. Burglary	0	0	1	15	0	0	16
6. Larceny-theft	2	0	0	12	0	0	14
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
8. Arson	0	0	4	35	0	0	39
9. Assaults, simple	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
11. Fraud and Bad Checks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	0	0	0	12	0	0	12
14. Vandalism	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
15. Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
17. Sex Offenses	0	0	1	50	0	0	51
18. Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
19. Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
21. Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
22. Liquor Laws	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Vagrancy	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
26. All Other Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Suspicion	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
28. Curfew Violations and Loitering Laws	0	0	0	12	0	0	12
29. Runaways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	2	22	220	0	0	246

Figure: 5.4

Juvenile Offenders: By Race/Ethnicity. 2011



Drug Abuse Violation

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

The UCR Program collects information on arrests for drug abuse violations based on the narcotics involved. Agencies must include all arrests for violations, including attempts, and subdivide the arrests by differentiating between Sale/Manufacturing and Possession.

Sale/Manufacturing

- 18a Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
- 18b Marijuana
- 18c Synthetic narcotics- manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (Demerol, methadone)
- 18d Dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine)

Possession

- 18a Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
- 18b Marijuana
- 18c Synthetic narcotics- manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (Demerol,
- 18d Dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine)

Drug/Narcotic Offenses (Attempted and Completed)

Drug/Narcotic Violations

Drug/Equipment Violations

Type of Activity (allowed entries):

- B Buying/Receiving
- C Cultivating
- D Distributing/Selling
- E Exploiting Children
- O Operating/Promoting/Assisting
- P Possessing/Conc
- T Transporting/Tra
- U Using/Consumin

Table: 5.5**Drug Abuse Violations**

Percent Change from 2007

Month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	11	16	10	10	24
February	27	11	4	13	16
March	29	7	10	10	23
April	22	14	13	11	22
May	18	16	13	9	24
June	14	10	19	10	22
July	6	7	20	3	4
August	12	15	10	7	9
September	18	16	12	17	34
October	49	15	22	9	15
November	15	6	5	20	13
December	16	17	19	11	15
Total	237	150	157	130	221
Percent Change	-14.44	-36.71	4.67	-17.20	70.00
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	1.49	0.94	0.99	0.82	1.38

Figure: 5.5

Drug Abuse Violation: Trends, 2007 - 2011



Table: 5.6

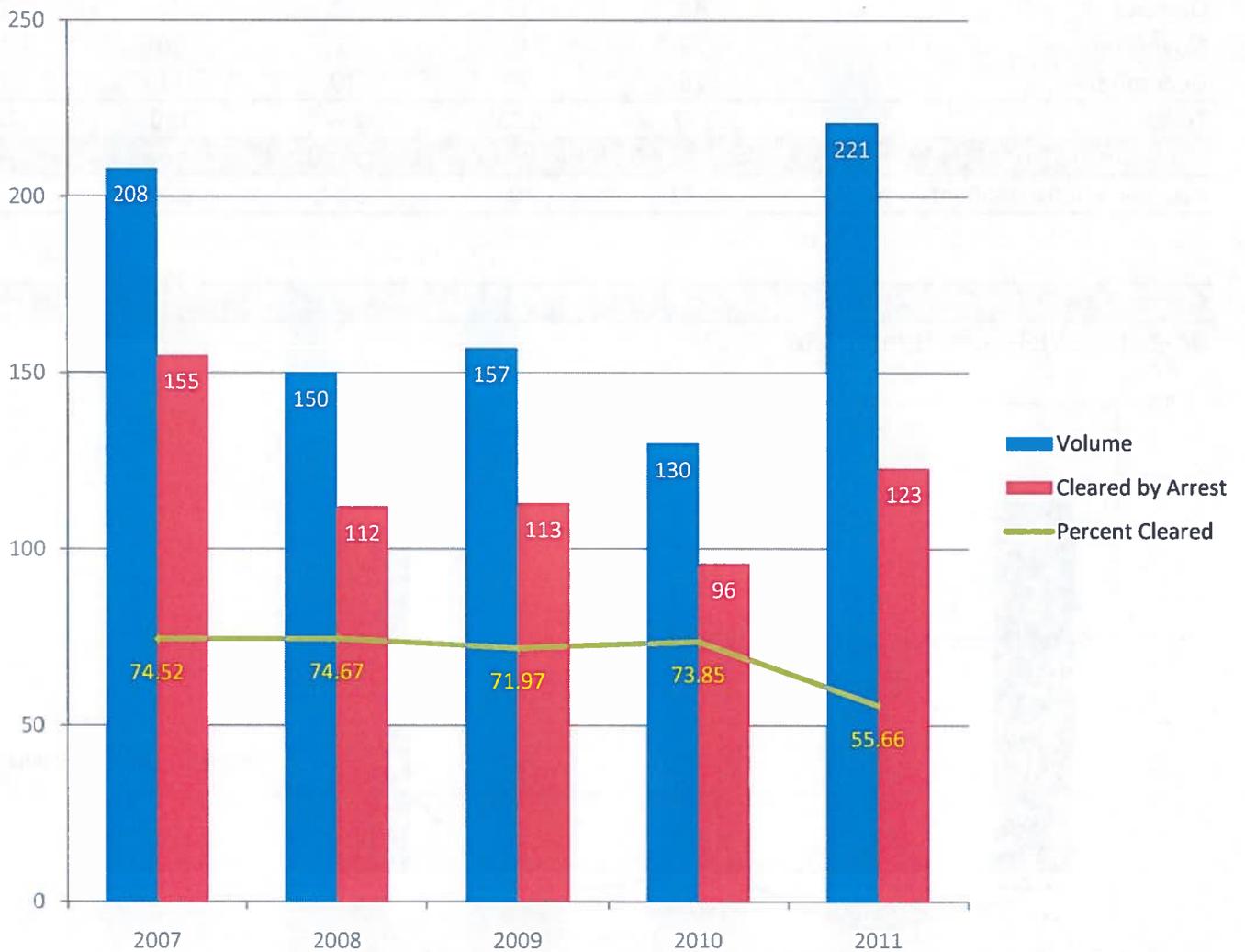
Drug Abuse Violations

Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011

Trends	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Volume	208	150	157	130	221
Cleared by Arrest	155	112	113	96	123
<i>Percent Cleared</i>	<i>74.52</i>	<i>74.67</i>	<i>71.97</i>	<i>73.85</i>	<i>55.66</i>

Figure: 5.6

Drug Abuse Violations, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2007 - 2011



Driving Under 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.

[NOTE: This offense includes "Driving While Intoxicated.]

Agencies must include in this classification:

Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence

Operating a boat, engine, streetcar, etc. while under the influence.

Unlawful Condition of the Driver

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

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

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

As the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) increases and is circulated to the brain, impairment of judgement and skill increases.

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

Difficulty of enforcement - Enforcement agencies recognize that the drinking driver is a significant cause of accidents. A fundamental reason for difficulties in enforcement is probably the wide social acceptance of alcohol beverages. Because most people use alcoholic beverages socially, they tend to feel they cannot be severe with drivers who get into trouble because they drink after drinking. Driving under the influence of drugs is also very dangerous and unlawful.

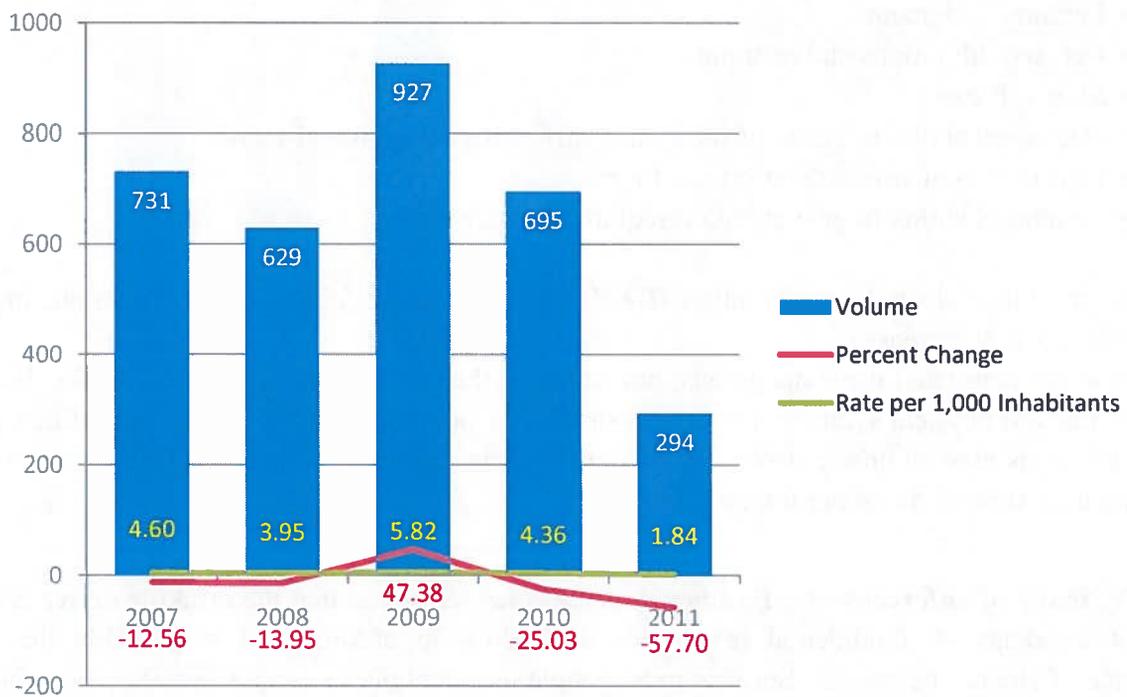
Table: 5.8**Driving Under Influence**

Percent Change from 2007

Month	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
January	40	52	96	46	28
February	44	47	69	94	20
March	62	51	121	2	32
April	63	59	115	87	26
May	27	75	76	75	16
June	32	45	50	67	15
July	34	62	44	60	33
August	29	71	59	51	21
September	62	60	83	39	28
October	58	41	85	50	27
November	92	24	44	54	22
December	188	42	85	70	26
Total	731	629	927	695	294
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>-12.56</i>	<i>-13.95</i>	<i>47.38</i>	<i>-25.03</i>	<i>-57.70</i>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	4.60	3.95	5.82	4.36	1.84

Figure: 5.8

Driving Under Influence: Trends, 2007 - 2011



Family Violence

Family Violence: Unless indicated otherwise, family violence includes all types of violent crime committed by an offender who is related to the victim either biologically or legally through marriage or adoption. A crime is considered family violence if the victim was the offender's current or former spouse; parent or adoptive parent; current or former stepparent; legal guardian; biological or adoptive child; current or former stepchild; sibling; current or former step sibling; grandchild; current or former step-or adoptive grandchild; grandparent; current or former step-or adoptive-grandparent; in-law; or other relative (aunt, uncle, nephew).

Nonfamily Violence: Unless indicated otherwise, nonfamily violence includes all types of violent crime between current or former boyfriends and girlfriends; between current or former friends and acquaintances; and between strangers.

Relationship of Victim to Offender The databases used in this report all contain sufficient information to permit identification of family violence cases. However, the types of information that make identification possible are not uniform. Some provide more relationship categories than others. For example, Supplemental Homicide reports provides 28 different categories of victim-offender relationship, while the National Crime Victimization Survey has 15 categories. Also, the databases use different terms to describe specific victim-offender relationships. For example, one uses the category "employee/employer", while another uses "colleague at work".

For statistics on family violence that comes to police attention and for statistics on arrests for family violence, the source used in this report (Uniform Crime Report), is from Arrest Reports. *The data extracted on offenders and arrestees are their age, race, gender and offenses charged.*

To improve the comparability of statistics across data bases, rules were adopted to guide tabulations. All statistics in this report--- that is, on offenses, on offenders, and on victims, the rule is that each incident be treated as though it involved one offender, one offense, and one victim.

In choosing a particular offender to characterize an incident, the choice was guided by the victim's relationship to the offender. For example, in a single incident in which a woman was assaulted by her husband and a stranger, the incident would be treated as a spouse-on-spouse assault. Offender statistics for such an incident (such as age, race, and gender) therefore pertained solely to the characteristics of the husband, characteristics of the stranger is not tabulated. When necessary to choose a single victim to characterize in incident, the victim-offender relationship hierarchy is used. Again, the chosen victim is the one highest in the hierarchy.

In choosing a particular offense to characterize an incident, the choice is by the offense's position in a hierarchy of offense seriousness. The offense highest in the hierarchy is selected to characterize the incident

Family Violence

Note: Guam police officers responding to violent crimes and submitting *incident reports* must first appropriately classify the offense known to police into the Part I standard offense categories as defined in the UCR Program. The classification of the offense is based on the facts of the officer's investigation of the crime. The UCR classifications, Part I Offenses, applies only to crime reporting and does not affect the number of charges for which the defendant may be prosecuted in the courts.

Family Violence is for charging persons for related UCR violent crimes such as murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Family Violence is the offense in the Guam Code Annotated (GCA) and should be noted in the narrative part of the offense report and the Arrest Record

Guam Code Annotated (GCA) defines family violence as the occurrence of one (1) or more of the following acts by a family member or household member, but does not include acts of self-defense or defense of others;

- 1 Attempting to cause bodily injury to another family member or household member;
- 2 Placing a family member or household member in fear of bodily injury.

Family or household members include:

- 1 Adults or minors who are current or former spouses;
- 2 Adults or minors who live together or have lived together;
- 3 Adults or minors who are dating or who have dated;
- 4 Adults or minors who are engaged in or who have engaged in a sexual relationship;
- 5 Adults or minors who are related by blood or adoption to the fourth degree of affinity;
- 6 Adults or minors who are related or formerly related by marriage;
- 7 Persons who have a child in common;
- 8 Minor children of a person in a relationship described above; 1 through 7.

Table: 5.9**Family Violence: Arrested Persons**

Offenses Involving Family Violence: Trends	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1. Murder	0	0	0	1	0
2. Rape	54	27	33	33	19
3. Robbery	0	2	0	2	3
4. Aggravated Assault	125	207	90	67	56
5. Burglary	4	8	11	8	5
6. Larceny-theft	3	4	7	1	3
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	2	1	0	0
8. Arson	0	3	0	1	0
9. Assaults, simple	371	428	408	348	251
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0
11. Fraud and Bad Checks	0	5	0	2	1
12. Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	0	0	1	0	0
14. Vandalism	20	52	67	15	5
15. Weapons Violations	1	33	17	0	0
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sex Offenses	0	1	20	1	6
18. Drug Abuse Violations	2	2	4	1	3
19. Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
20. Offenses Against Family and Children	10	64	78	8	30
21. Driving Under the Influence	2	7	5	0	0
22. Liquor Laws	1	0	1	0	0
23. Drunkenness	20	36	37	0	5
24. Disorderly Conduct	5	39	43	4	2
25. Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
26. All Other Offenses	12	62	39	9	16
27. Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Total	630	982	862	501	405
Percent change	6.78	55.87	-12.22	-41.88	-19.16
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	3.96	6.17	5.41	3.14	2.54

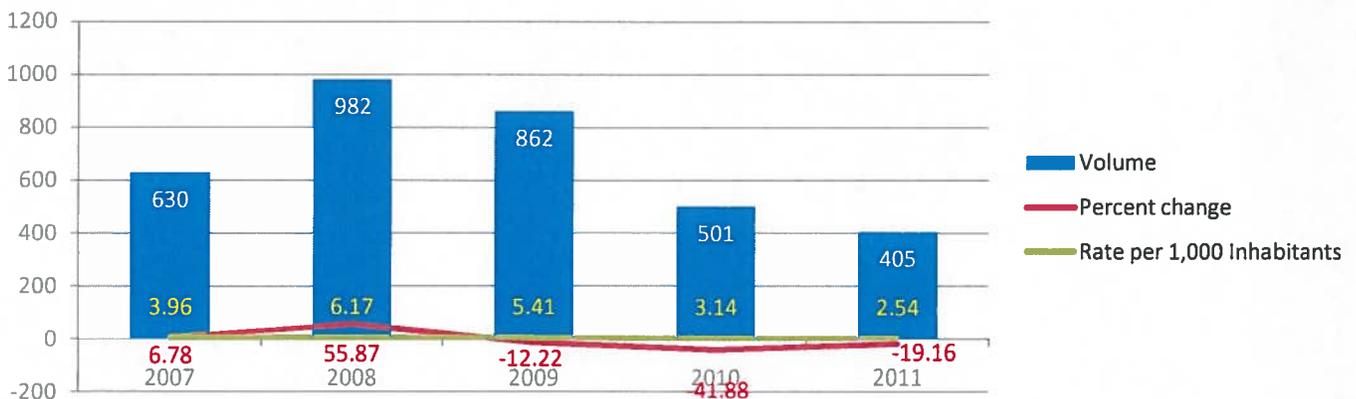
Figure: 5.9**Arrested Persons: Family Violence, 2007 -2011**

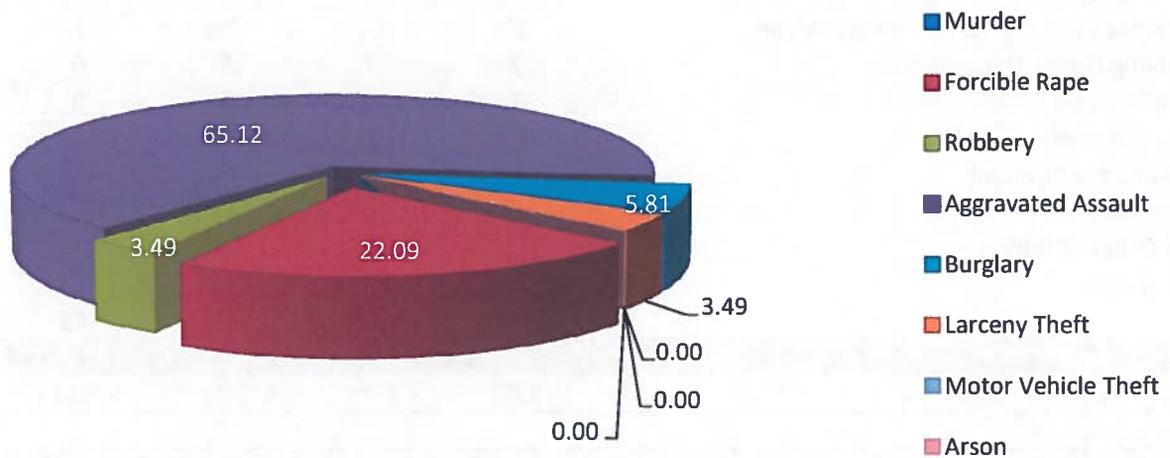
Table: 5.10

Part I Offenses Involving Family Violence, 2011
by Categories, 2011

Month	Volume	Percent Distribution
Murder	0	0.00
Forcible Rape	19	22.09
Robbery	3	3.49
Aggravated Assault	56	65.12
Burglary	5	5.81
Larceny Theft	3	3.49
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0.00
Arson	0	0.00
Total	86	100.00

Figure: 5.10

Part I Offenses Involving Family Violence, 2011



SECTION VI *Law Enforcement Personnel*

Law Enforcement Personnel

Because of the differing service requirements and functions, care should be taken when using the data percentage 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 reviewed as guides.

Law enforcement personnel provide many different service in many different setting including schools, convenient stores, recreational centers, night clubs, and residential areas. Each of these settings have unique needs based on its demographic traits. Varying demographic traits as well as other jurisdictional characteristics greatly affect the requirements for law enforcement service from one local to another. For example, a community with legal gambling establishments poses different law enforcement challenges than one near a large military base; a municipality that is the site of schools and school districts, and recreation density and degree of urbanization is another factor requiring police services.

Similarly, the functions of law enforcement agencies are significantly diverse. They patrol local streets and highways, they protect citizen in Guam's smallest village and in heavy populated villages like Dededo and Tamuning, they conduct investigations on offenses around the block or around the island. Police officers in one area, may enforce traffic law on busy highways and on intersections controlling traffic when there is traffic light problem; also police patrol officer provide service such as traffic control for funeral escorts, in another area, police may be responsible for investigating violent crimes. These duties have an impact on police staffing levels.

Because of differing service requirement 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 following is not recommended or preferred officer strength; the data should be review merely as guides. Adequate staffing level can be determined only after careful study of the conditions that agent the service requirements in a particular jurisdiction.

Sworn Officers

The rate of full time law enforcement officer per 1,000 inhabitants decreased slightly at 1.07 percent in 2011 when compared with 2007. An analysis of the 2011 data concerning only sworn law enforcement personnel showed that by districts or percent, Tamuning-Tumon precinct had the highest rate of law enforcement employees; 1.98 percent; law enforcement employees per 1,000 inhabitants in 2011.

Law Enforcement Personnel

Civilians

Civilian employees provide a myriad of services to Guam Police Department. Among other duties, they dispatch officers, they provide administrative and recordkeeping support, and they query local, state, and national databases. In 2011, 17.25 percent of Guam Police Department employees were civilians. Of the civilians working in GDP 73.44 percent were females and 26.56 percent were male employees.

Table: 6.1

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees
Percent Change from 2007

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Full-time Law Enforcement Officers	309	313	310	310	307
Full-time Civilian Employees	66	62	64	63	64
Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	375	375	374	373	371
<i>Percent Change</i>	-1.32	0.00	-0.27	-0.27	-0.54
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	2.36	2.36	2.35	2.34	2.32

Figure: 6.1

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2007 -2011

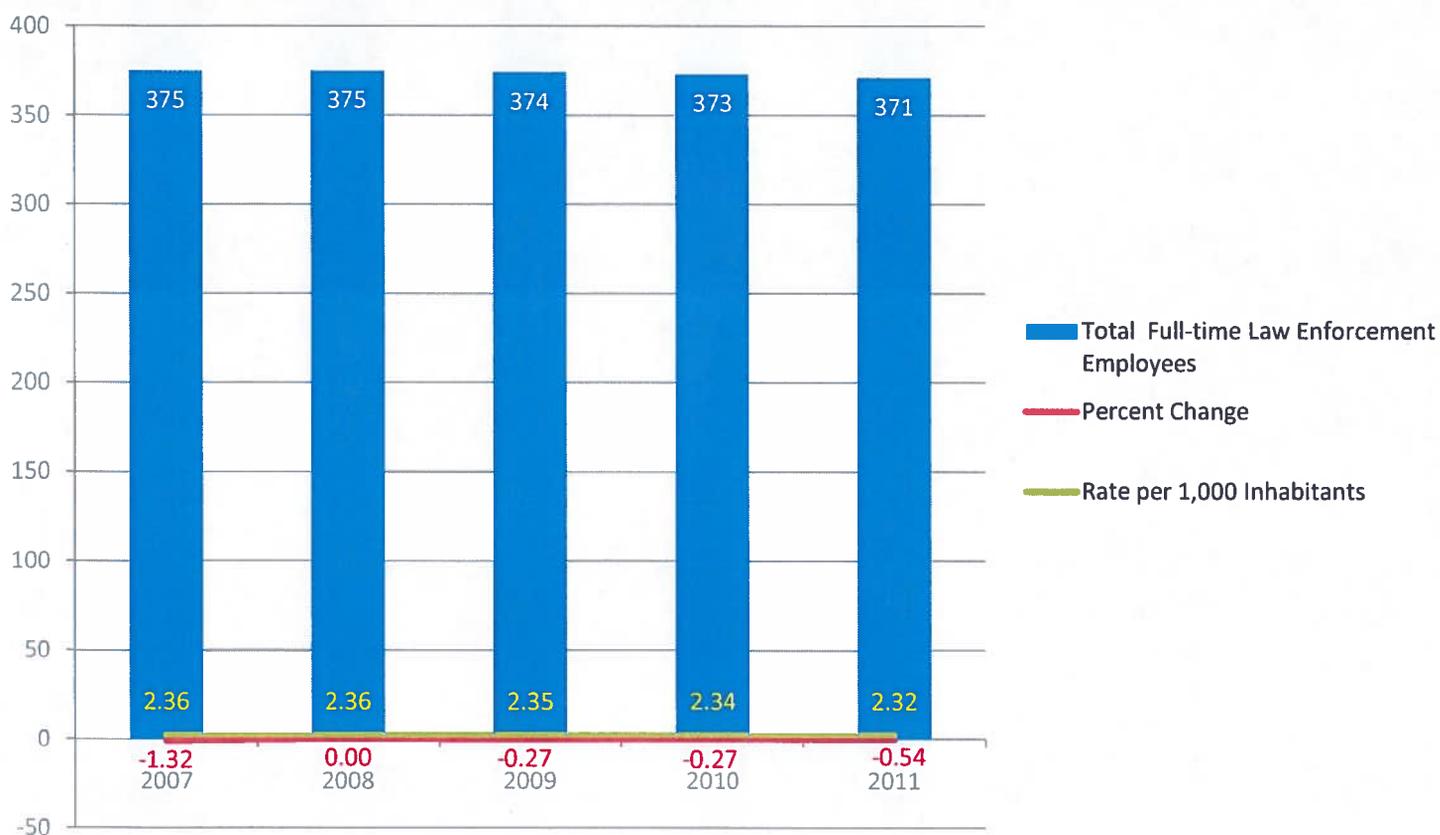


Table: 6.2

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2011

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees (GPD)	Total	Male	Female
Full-time Law Enforcement Officers	307	290	17
Full-time Civilian Employees	64	17	47
Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	371	307	64

Figure: 6.2

Percent Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2011

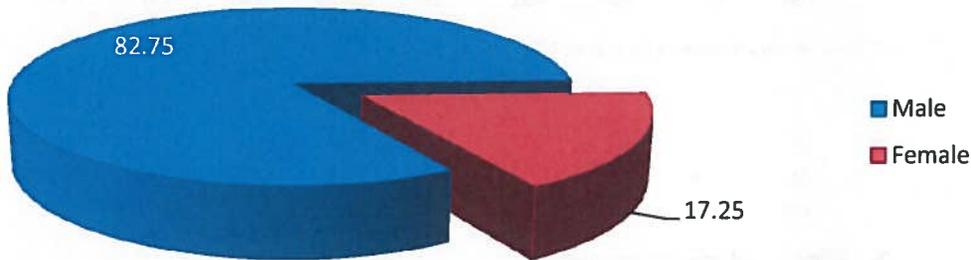


Figure: 6.3

Percent Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2011

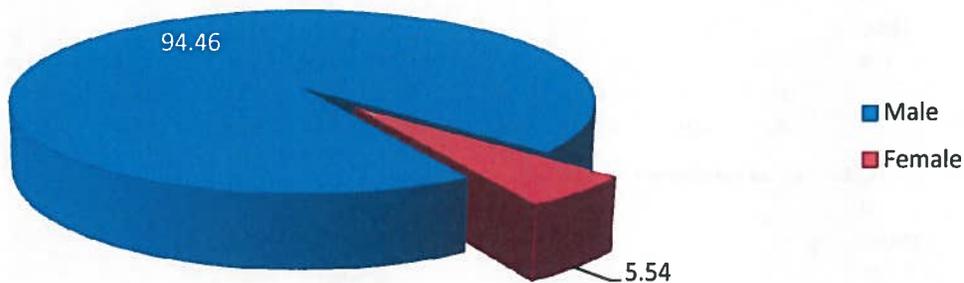


Figure: 6.4

Percent Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2011

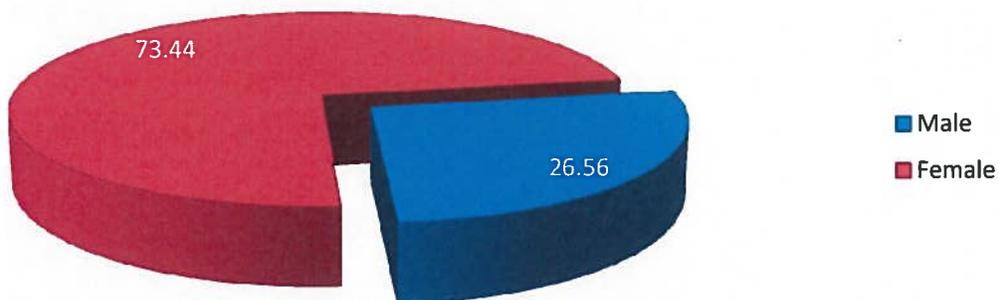


Table: 6.3**Percent of Offenses
by Village, 2011**

[2011 estimated population:

159,600]

Total Villages:		Violent Crime	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Part II Offenses
Dededo Precinct	36 Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2011											
Total Villages:	2											
Populations:	65,581											
Crime Rate by Uniform Employees	0.55						9.32					
Offenses Known		195	0	56	14	125	1192	620	490	73	9	1362
Crime Rate by Population		2.97	0.00	0.85	0.21	1.91	18.18	9.45	7.47	1.11	0.14	20.77
Tumon/Tamuning Precinct	39 Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2011											
Total Villages:	3											
Populations:	19,715											
Crime Rate by Uniform Employees	1.98						29.21					
Offenses Known		117	4	21	25	67	1123	544	506	72	1	1052
Crime Rate by Population		5.93	0.20	1.07	1.27	3.40	56.96	27.59	25.67	3.65	0.05	53.36
Hagatna Precinct	33 Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2011											
Total Villages:	7											
Populations:	45,232											
Crime Rate by Uniform Employees	0.73						10.63					
Offenses Known		147	1	34	18	94	938	464	414	57	3	1367
Crime Rate by Population		3.25	0.02	0.75	0.40	2.08	20.74	10.26	9.15	1.26	0.07	30.22
Agat Precinct	35 Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2011											
Total Villages:	9											
Populations:	29,072											
Crime Rate by Uniform Employees	1.20						9.83					
Offenses Known		96	1	40	10	45	557	317	221	16	3	770
Crime Rate by Population		3.30	0.03	1.38	0.34	1.55	19.16	10.90	7.60	0.55	0.10	26.49
Total Precinct	143 Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2011											
Total Villages:	21											
Total Populations:	159,600											
Crime Rate by Uniform Employees	0.90						12.24					
Offenses Known		555	6	151	67	331	3810	1945	1631	218	16	4551
Crime Rate by Population		3.48	0.04	0.95	0.42	2.07	23.87	12.19	10.22	1.37	0.10	28.52

Figure: 6.5

Crime rate by Precincts, 2011

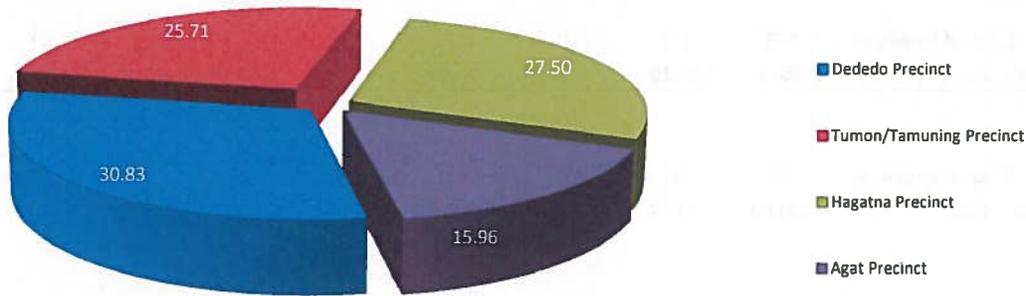
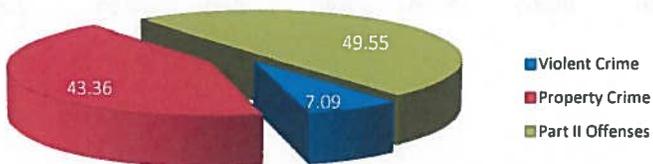


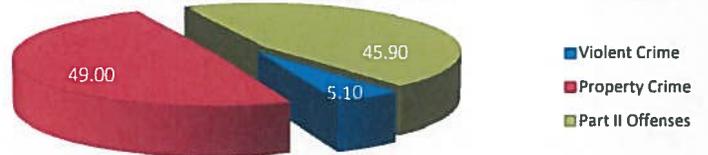
Figure: 6.6

Crime Percent by Precincts, 2011

Dededo Precinct



Tumon/Tamuning Precinct



Hagatna Precinct



Agat Precinct

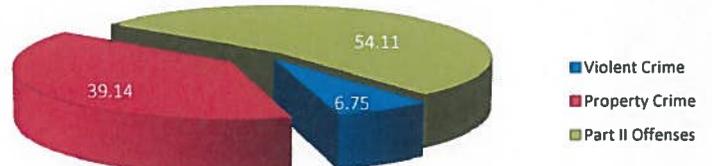


Table: 6.4

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees of October 31, 2012
Percent of Gender

Precincts/Villages/Population	Law Enforcement Employees			Officers			Civilians			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total Precincts:	4									
Total Villages:	21 No. of Employee	143	136	7	143	136	7	0	0	0
Total Populations:	159,600 Share	100.00	95.10	4.90	100.00	95.10	4.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dededo Precinct										
Total Villages:	3 No. of Employee	36	33	3	36	33	3	0	0	0
Populations:	19,715 Share	100.00	91.67	8.33	100.00	91.67	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tumon/Tamuning Precinct										
Total Villages:	3 No. of Employee	39	37	2	39	37	2	0	0	0
Populations:	19,715 Share	100.00	94.87	5.13	100.00	94.87	5.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hagatna Precinct										
Total Villages:	7 No. of Employee	33	31	2	33	31	2	0	0	0
Populations:	45,232 Share	100.00	93.94	6.06	100.00	93.94	6.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agat Precinct										
Total Villages:	9 No. of Employee	35	35	0	35	35	0	0	0	0
Populations:	29,072 Share	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

SECTION VI *Law Enforcement Personnel*

CRIME STATISTICS FOR DECISION MAKING

The criteria established for crime reporting, Crime in Guam, ensures consistency and comparability in the data submitted annually to the national Program. Guam Police Department conforms to national UCR Program standards, definitions, and information required. The law enforcement community has an ever increasing need for timely and accurate data for a variety of purposes such as planning, budget formulation, resource allocation, assessment of police performance, and the evaluation of experimental programs. This section will focus on the use, method of computation, and limitations of basic crime indicators employed by the UCR Program. These indicators can aid law enforcement administrators in the performance of their duties and serve as forerunners for the implementation of more sophisticated analytical tools.

Volume, rate, and crime trade are basic crime indicators utilized in the UCR Program. Each statistics provides a different perspective of the crime experience known to law enforcement officials.

Volume

Crime volume is a basic indicator of the frequency of known criminal activity. In analyzing offense data, the user should be aware that a UCR volume indicator does not represent the actual number of crimes committed; rather, it represents the number of reported offenses. With respect to murder, forcible rape, and aggravated assault, it represents the number of known victims, while robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson, it represents the number of known incidents. The total Crime Index (the total number of Index offenses known to law enforcement) is separated into violent and property crime components. The violent crime total includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, while the property crime total encompasses burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Offense and Arrest Rates

Crime rates are indicators of reported crime activity standardized by population. They are more refined indicators for comparative purposes than are volume figures. The UCR Program provides three types of crime rates; offense rates, arrest rates, and clearance rates.

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 jurisdiction, 49,500
- b. Number of known burglaries for jurisdiction for a year, 177

Divide 49,500 by 1,000=49.5

Divide 177 by 49.5=3.6

The burglary rate is 3.6 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The number 49.5 can now be divided into the totals of any offense class to produce a crime rate for that offense.

The same procedure may be used to obtain arrest rates 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 burglary, 74
- b. Number of total burglaries, 971
- c. Divide 74 by 971=0.076
- d. Multiply .076 by 100=7.62

The clearance rate for burglary is 7.6 (8.0 rounded)

CRIME STATISTICS FOR DECISION MAKING

Crime Trends

Crime trend data from one period to the next are presented in Crime in Guam and other UCR publications. A crime trend represents the percentage change in crime based on data reported in a prior equivalent period. These statistics play a prominent role for both offense and arrest analysis. Volume trends can be computed for any time frame, such as months, quarters, or years. UCR employs two types of trend statistics: volume trends and rate trends. Local agencies can compute trends for any given offense for any period of time.

Example:

- a. Murders for January through December, last year (2011), 6
- b. Murders for January through December, this year, 3

Subtract:

$$\begin{array}{r} -3 \\ 6 \\ \hline -3 \end{array}$$

Notice that "3" is an decrease over the past year.

Divide -3 by 6 = -0.50

Law Enforcement Employee Rates

Law enforcement employee rates are expressed as the number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants. To compute such a rate, divide the jurisdiction's population by 1,000 and divide the number of employees in the law enforcement agency by this number.

Example:

- a. The jurisdiction's population, 159,915
- b. The agency's number of employees, 143

Divide 159,915 by 1,000=159.92

Divide 143 by 159.92 = 0.89

The employee rate is 0.5 (1.0 rounded) employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

Data Limitations

The decision to use any indicator for analysis purposes must be made with care. The UCR indicators discussed previously have utility for law enforcement administrators; however, they must be used with caution.

UCR PART I OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

Violent Crimes and Property Crimes

1 Criminal Homicide

1a Criminal Homicide - Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

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

Note: As a general rule, any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault or commission of a crime is classified as Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter (1a).

Agencies must not classify the following as Criminal Homicide—Murder and Non-Negligent manslaughter (1a).

- Suicides
- Accidental Deaths
- Attempts to Murder
- Fetal Deaths
- Assaults to Murder
- Traffic Fatalities

Attempts and Assaults to murder must be classified as Aggravated Assaults

Justifiable Homicide

Definition: The killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty or the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen.

Note: Justifiable homicide, by definition, occurs in conjunction with other offenses. Therefore, the crime being committed when the justifiable homicide took place must be reported as a separate offense. Reporting agencies should take care to ensure that they do not classify a killing as justifiable or excusable solely on the claims of self-defense or on the action of a coroner, prosecutor, grand jury, or court.

1b Criminal Homicide - Manslaughter by Negligent

Definition: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

2 Forcible Rape

Definition: The killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty or the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen.

2a Forcible Rape - Rape By Force

Definition: The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Note: victim is always a female.

Note: Carnal knowledge is defined as the “act of a man having sexual bodily connections with a woman; sexual intercourse.” There is carnal knowledge if there is the slightest penetration of the sexual organ of the female by the sexual organ of the male.

“Against her will” includes instances

2a Forcible Rape - Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape

Definition: Assaults or attempts to forcibly rape are classified as Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape (2b).

3 Robbery

Definition: 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.

UCR PART I OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

3a Robbery - Firearm

Definition: Includes robberies in which any firearm is used as a weapon or employed as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear.

3b Robbery - Knife or Cutting Instrument

Definition: Includes robberies in which a knife, broken bottle, razor, ice pick, or other cutting or stabbing instrument is employed as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear.

3c Robbery - Other Dangerous Weapon

Definition: Includes robberies in which a club, acid, explosive, brass knuckles, Mace, pepper spray, or other dangerous weapon is employed or its use is threatened.

3a Robbery - Strong-arm-Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.

Definition: Includes muggings and similar offenses in which only personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, and teeth are employed or their use is threatened to deprive the victim of possessions.

4 Aggravated Assault

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

4a Aggravated Assault-Firearm

Definition: Includes all assaults in which a firearm of any type is used or is threatened to be used. Assaults with revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, zip guns, rifles, etc. are included in this category.

4b Aggravated Assault-Knife or Cutting Instrument

Definition: Includes assaults wherein weapons such as knives, razors, hatchets, axes, cleavers, scissors, glass, broken bottles, and ice picks are used as cutting or stabbing objects or their use is threatened.

4c Aggravated Assault-Other Dangerous Weapon

Definition: Includes assaults resulting from the use or threatened use of any object as a weapon in which serious injury does or could result. The weapons in this category include, but are not limited to, Mace, pepper spray, clubs, bricks, jack handles, tire irons, bottles, or other blunt instruments used to club or beat victims. Attacks by explosives, acids, lye, poison, scalding, burnings, etc. are also included in this category.

4d Aggravated Assault-Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.-Aggravated Injury

Definition: Includes only the attacks using personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, and teeth, that result in serious or aggravated injury.

4e Other Assaults-Simple, Not Aggravated

Definition: Includes all assaults which do not involve the use of a firearm, knife, cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon and in which the victim did not sustain serious or aggravated injuries.

Simple assault is not a Part I offense - it is a Part II offense but is collected under 4e as a quality control matter and for the purpose of looking at total assault violence.

UCR PART I OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

Definition: The unlawful entry of a **structure** to commit a felony or a theft.

5a Burglary-Forcible Entry

Definition: All offenses where force of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure for the purpose of committing a theft or felony. This definition applies when a thief gains entry by using tools; breaking windows; forcing windows, doors, transoms, or ventilators; cutting screens, walls or roofs; and where known, using master keys, picks, unauthorized keys, celluloid, a mechanical contrivance of any kind (e.g., a passkey or skeleton key), or other devices that leave no outward mark but are used to force a lock.

5b Burglary-Unlawful Entry-No Force

Definition: Situation is achieved by use of an unlocked door or window. The element of trespass to the structure is essential in this category, which includes thefts from open garages, open warehouses, open or unlocked dwellings, and open or unlocked common basement areas in apartment houses where entry is achieved by other than the tenant who has lawful access.

5c Burglary-Attempted Forcible Entry

Definition: Includes those situations where a forcible entry burglary is attempted but not completed. Once the thief is inside a locked structure, the offense becomes a Burglary-Forcible Entry (5a). Agencies must classify attempts to enter an unlocked structure as well as actual trespass to an unlocked structure as Burglary-Unlawful Entry-No Force (5b). Only situations in which a thief has attempted to break into a locked structure are classified as Burglary-Attempted Forcible Entry (5c).

6 Larceny Theft

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

6xa Pocket-Picking

Definition: The theft of articles from a person by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.

6xb Purse-Snatching

Definition: The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the custody of an individual

6xc Shoplifting

Definition: The theft by a person (other than an employee) of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

6xd Theft From Motor Vehicles (Except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories)

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

6xe Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories

Definition: The theft of any part or accessory attached to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner that would make the part an attachment to the vehicle or necessary for the operation of the vehicle.

6xf Theft of Bicycles

Definition: The theft by a person (other than an employee) of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

6xg Theft From Buildings

Definition: A theft from within a building that is open to the general public and where the offender has legal access.

6xh From Coin-operated Device or Machine

Definition: A theft from a device or machine which is operated or activated by the use of a coin.

UCR PART I OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

6xi All Other Larceny-Theft Not Specially Classified

Definition: All thefts which do not fit the definition of the specific categories of larceny listed above or attempted theft.

7 Motor Vehicle Theft

Definition: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

7a Motor Vehicle Theft: Autos

Definition: Includes the thefts of all sedans, station wagons, coupes, convertibles, sport utility vehicles, minivans, and other similar motor vehicles that serve the primary purpose of transporting people from one place to another. Automobiles used as taxis are also included. Some states allow a station wagon to be registered as a truck; however, licensing is not a determining factor. The UCR Program stipulates that a station wagon must be classified as an automobile.

7b Motor Vehicle Theft: Trucks and Buses

Definition: Includes the theft of those vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to commercially transport people and cargo. Pickup trucks and cargo vans, regardless of their use, are included in this category. The UCR Program considers a self-propelled motor home to be a truck.

7c Motor Vehicle Theft: Other Vehicles

Definition: Includes all other motor vehicles that meet the UCR definition such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, and motorized wheelchairs. Obviously, all situations cannot be covered, so the classifier's decision must be based on UCR standards and the results of law enforcement investigation.

8 Arson

Definition: 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.

8a-g Arson-Structural

Definition: In classifying the object of an arson as structural, reporting agencies must use the guidelines for defining structures set forth in the discussion of burglary in this handbook (page 28). A house trailer or mobile unit that is permanently fixed as an office, residence, or storehouse must be considered structural property.

8h-i Motor Vehicle Theft: Other Vehicles

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

8j Arson-Other

Definition: Subcategory encompasses arson of all property not classified as structural or mobile. Willful or malicious burnings of property such as crops, timber fences, signs, and merchandise stored outside structures are included in this category.

UCR PART II OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

9 Other Assaults, Simple

Definition: Unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack (e.g., intimidation).

10 Forgery and Counterfeiting

Definition: 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.

11 Fraud

Definition: 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.

12 Embezzlement

Definition: 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.

13 Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing

Definition: 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.

14 Vandalism

Definition: 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

15 Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.

Definition: 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.

16 Prostitution and Commercialized Vice

Definition: The unlawful promotion of or participation in sexual activities for profit. To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote

17 Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)

Definition: Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like.

18 Drug Abuse Violations

UCR PART II OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

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

19 Gambling

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

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

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

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

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

20 Offenses Against the Family and Children

Definition: 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 area not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault or Sex Offenses.

21 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.

22 Liquor Laws

Definition: 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.

23 Drunkenness

Definition: To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one's mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired. Exclude driving under the influence.

24 Disorderly Conduct

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

25 Vagrancy

Definition: 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.

UCR PART II OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

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

27 Suspicion

Definition: Arrested for no specific offense and released without formal charges being placed. Although suspicion is not an offense, it is the grounds for many arrests in those jurisdictions where the law permits. After law enforcement officers examine the situation, they will either formally charge the prisoner or release him/her. Reporting agencies must classify the offense for which those individuals were formally charged as one of the Part I or Part II Offenses. The suspicion classification is limited to suspicion arrests where persons arrested are released by the police.

28 Curfew and Loitering Laws (Persons under age 18)

Definition: Violations by juveniles of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

29 Runaways (Persons under age 18)

Definition: Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under the provisions of local statutes. Although running away does not constitute a criminal offense, agencies should report each handling of a runaway. Handling of runaways from one jurisdiction by another jurisdiction should be counted by the home jurisdiction.