



GUAM POLICE DEPARTMENT

2016

UNIFORM

CRIME

REPORT



GUAM POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME

IN GUAM

2016

Uniform Crime Report

Printed Annually

Guam Police Department

Planning, Research and Development



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

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

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program serves as a long standing example of how the island can benefit when information flows freely among local police commands. The cooperative efforts to provide their jurisdictions' crime reports enable the Guam Police Department (GPD) to present a view on crime. The Guam Police Department's goal is to provide a reliable set of crime statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operations, and management. The current Operating System used is the Law Enforcement Management System or LERMS, which is expected to be converted to an Incident Based Reporting System which should be in place by August 2018.

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

The resulting data is used in a multitude of applications. Information sharing has become a priority as law enforcement agencies work together to enhance the criminal justice information network, investigate crimes, and prevent terrorist acts. The UCR Program continues to be a resource for crime in Guam and it is our hope that the 2016 Crime in Guam issue will help law enforcement leaders make the best possible decisions to secure safety and prosperity in our communities.

Joseph I. Cruz
Chief of Police



Crime Factors

Caution Against Ranking/Categorizing

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

Characteristics of a Jurisdiction

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

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

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

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

- Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probation).
- Citizens' attitudes toward crime.
- Crime reporting practices of citizenry.



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SECTION I-

Summary of the Uniform Crime Report

Summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

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

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

Hierarchy Rule

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

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

Separation of Time and Place Rule

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

"Same time and place" means that the time interval between the offenses and the distance between locations where they occurred are insignificant. Normally, the offenses must have occurred during an unbroken time duration and at the same or adjoining locations. However, incidents can also be comprised of offenses which by their nature, involve continuing activity to constitute a single criminal transaction.

"Because it is not possible to provide instructions that will cover all of the situations that might occur, in some cases the reporting agency will have to use its best judgment in determining how many incidents were involved".

Summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

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

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

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

Specifically, identified needs include:

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

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

Classifying and scoring offenses are two core functions for reporting crime in the UCR Program. Classifying is determining the proper crime categories in which to report offenses in the UCR. The offense's classification is based on the facts of an agency's investigation of crimes.

Scoring is counting the number of offenses after they have been classified. The appropriate scoring of Part I crimes is directly related to the two types of crimes involved, crimes against the person and crimes against the property.



Section II - Offenses Reported

Violent Crime

Definition

Violent crime is composed of four offenses; murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes involve force or threat of force.

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

In 2016, there were 341 violent crimes reported islandwide. Of these, aggravated assault comprised of 36.5 percent; robbery 18.5 percent; forcible rape was 44.4 percent; and murder accounted for 0.7 percent.

The UCR Program examines data in increments of 2, 5, and 10 years to formulate trend information. Violent crimes in 2016 decreased 51 percent compared to 2015 and 27 percent compared to 2012 and 49 percent compared to 2013 data.

The occurrence of violent crime throughout the island in 2016 was estimated at a rate of 2.1 percent violent offenses per 1,000 inhabitants. The volume of individual offenses within the violent crime category showed that in a year-to-year comparison of 2015 and 2016 data, the number of murders decreased by 62.5%, aggravated assault decreased by 61% percent, robberies decreased 36 percent, and rape decreased by 36 percent.

Offense Trends and Rates

In terms of the rate of offenses for each of the four violent crimes, aggravated assault reflected the highest rate at 3 percent offenses per 1,000 inhabitants. There were about 1.0 percent (0.7) robberies, 1 percent were forcible rapes, and 0.4 percent for murders for each 1,000 resident population in 2016.

For UCR reporting, Guam is grouped into two districts: District I, Dededo Precinct Command and Tamuning-Tumon Precinct Command, District II - Hagatna Precinct Command and Agat Precinct Command. The population distribution of the districts, by village is provided on page 63. The village where the most violent crime occurred is Dededo with 102 incidents or 30 percent in 2016.

Figure 2 - 1

Violent Crime, Trend: 2012 - 2016

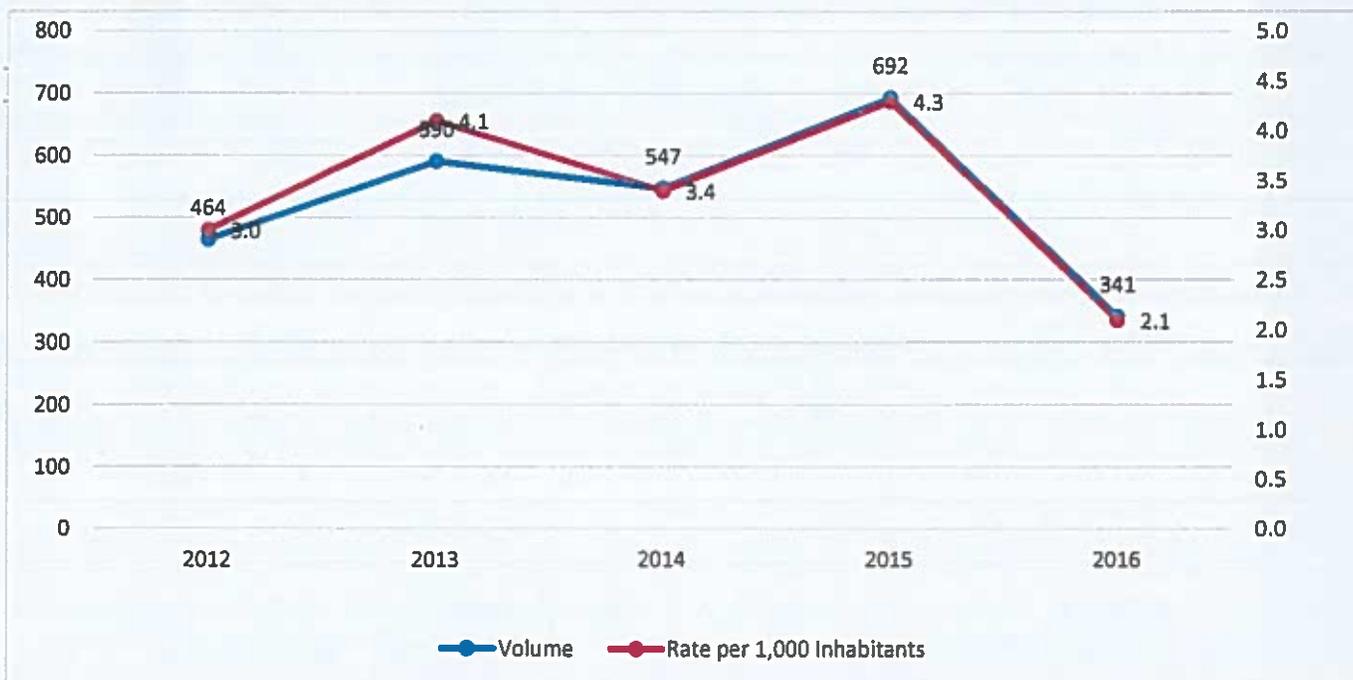


Table: 2 - 1**Violent Crime Trends: 2012 - 2016**

By Calendar Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	42	64	55	54	28
February	38	53	39	55	29
March	43	52	55	56	22
April	33	45	43	58	25
May	46	50	55	72	39
June	42	59	45	63	27
July	35	48	51	51	21
August	31	57	54	49	28
September	40	65	43	60	26
October	48	63	38	59	29
November	41	56	20	71	38
December	25	48	49	42	29
Total	464	660	547	690	341
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>-16.0</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>-17.1</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>-50.5</i>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	3.0	4.1	3.4	4.2	2.1

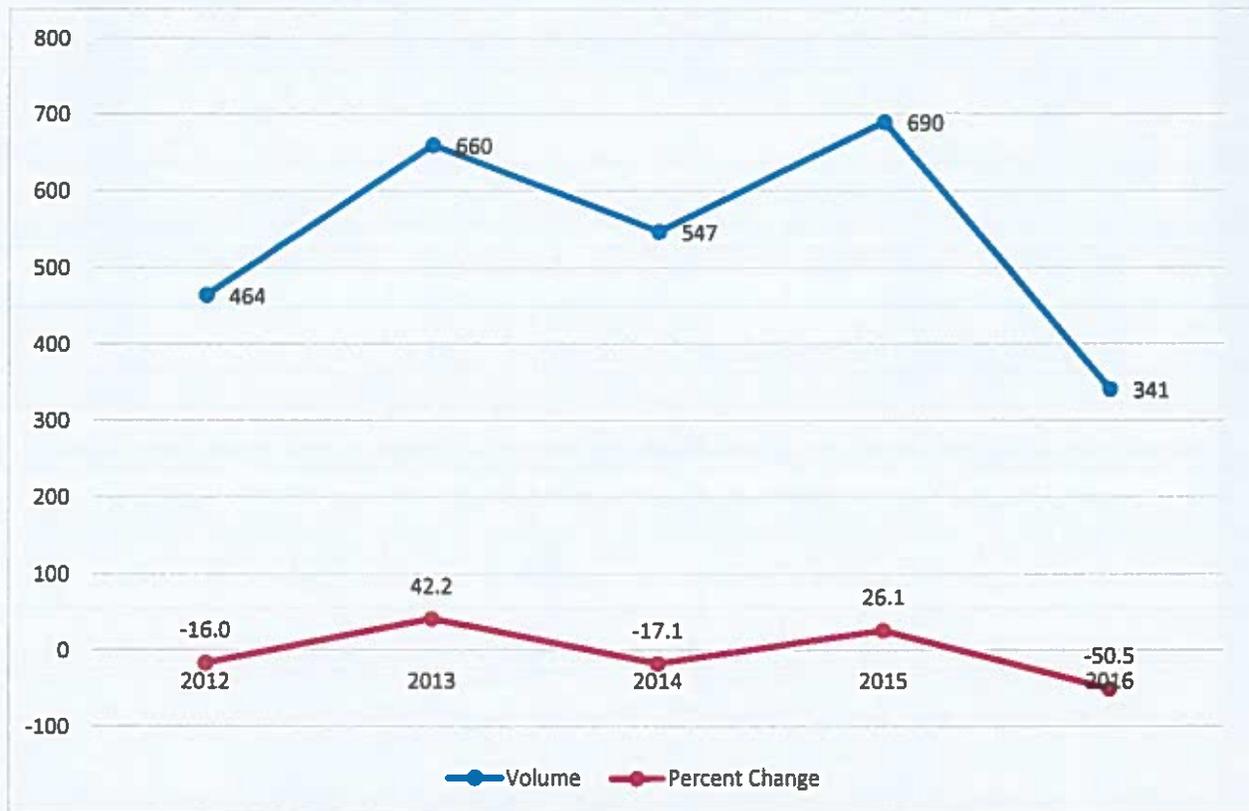
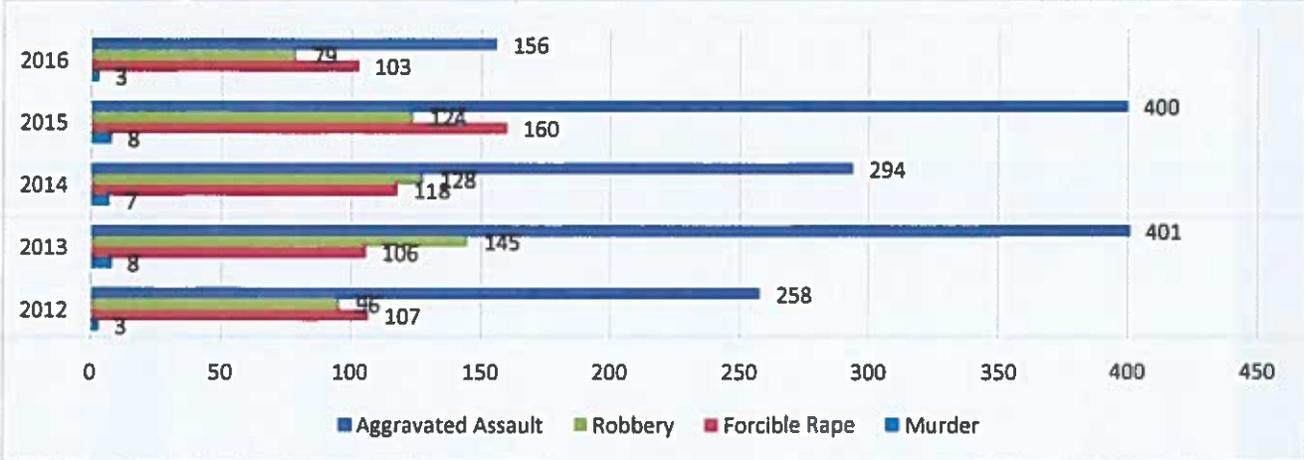
Figure: 2 - 2**Violent Crime Trends, 2012 - 2016**

Table: 2 - 2**Violent Crimes: 2012 - 2016**

Trends	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Murder	3	8	7	8	3
Forcible Rape	107	106	118	160	103
Robbery	96	145	128	124	79
Aggravated Assault	258	401	294	400	156
Total	464	660	547	692	341

Figure: 2 - 3**Violent Crimes, Volume: 2012 - 2016****Table: 2 - 3****Violent Crimes: 2012 - 2016**

Trends	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Volume	464	660	547	692	341
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	3.0	4.1	3.4	4.2	2.1

Figure: 2 - 4**Violent Crimes, Rate: 2016**

Table: 2 - 4

Violent Crimes: 2016	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
Volume	3	103	79	156
Cleared by Arrest	3	22	41	128
Percent Cleared by Arrest	100.0	21.4	52.0	82.1

Figure: 2 - 5

Violent Crimes

Percent Cleared by Arrest: 2016

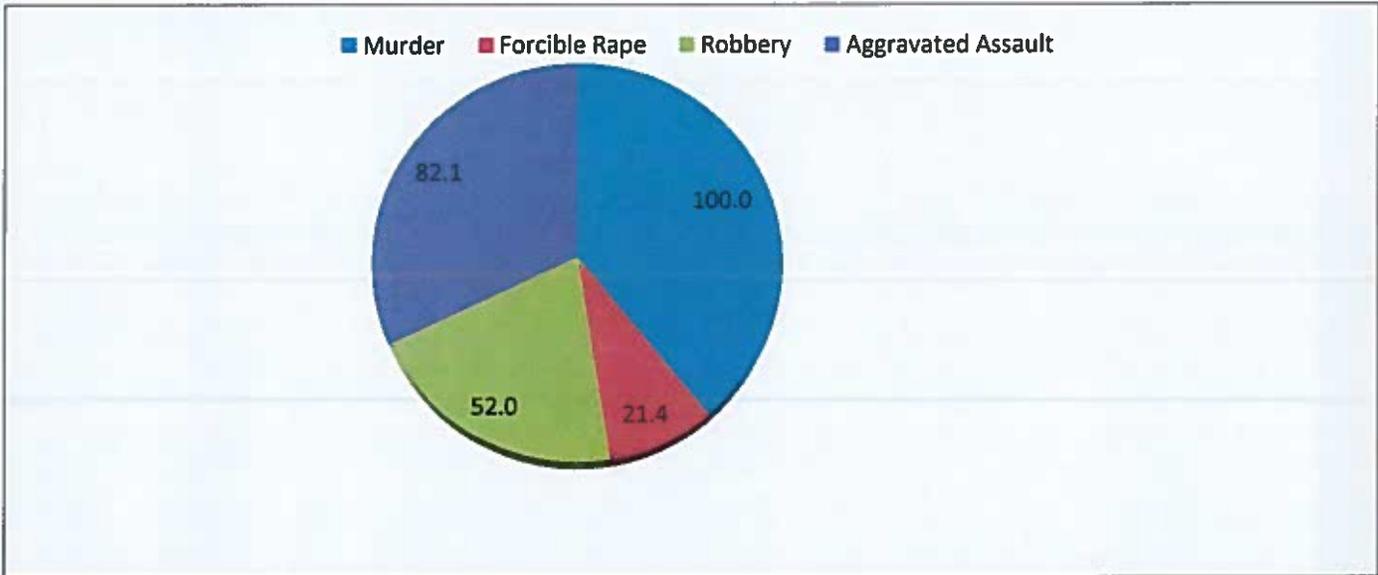
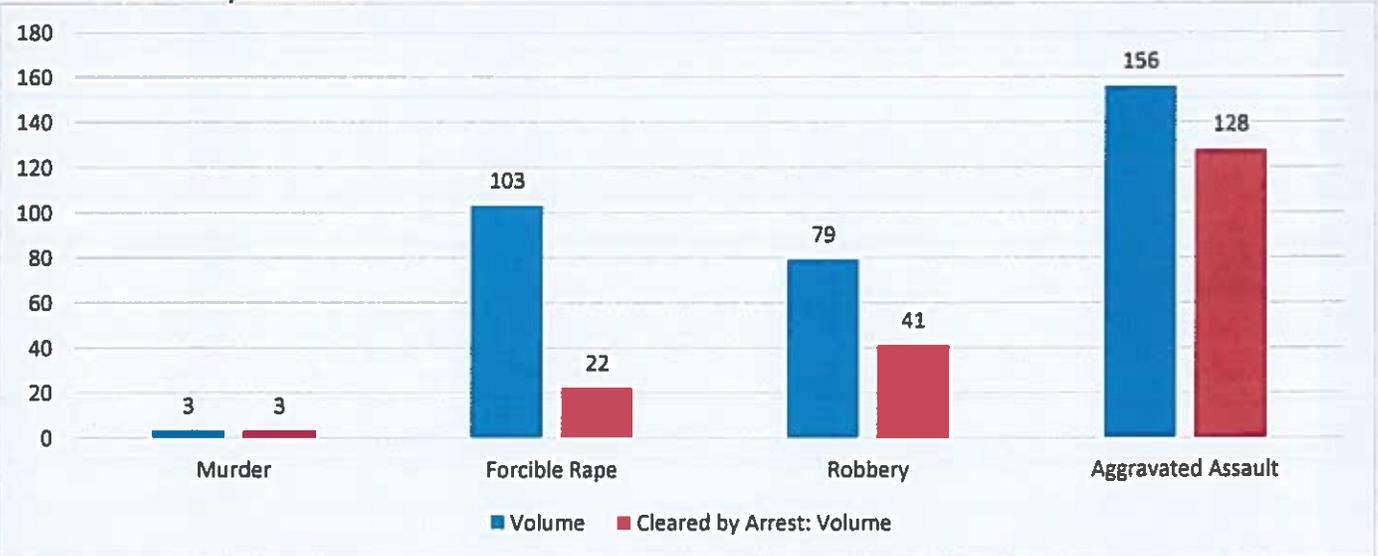


Figure: 2 - 6

Violent Crimes

Volume Cleared by Arrest: 2012 - 2016



CRIMINAL HOMICIDE

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines murder and nonnegligent manslaughter as the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

The classification of this offense is based solely on police investigations as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. The UCR Program does not include the following situations in this offense classification: deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are classified as aggravated assaults.

Volume, Trends, and Rates

The UCR Program's 2016 homicide data showed the number of murders in Guam decreased 62.5 percent when compared to 2015. There were 3 homicide cases reported in 2016 with 3 victims.

An analysis of 5 year trend data showed the number of murders remained low with the lowest at 3 reported homicides in 2012 and **2016**, in 2014, 7 reported, 2013 and 2015 were the highest within the 5-year trend with 8 reported homicides. In 2016, one homicide was reported in March, and two homicide cases were reported for the month of July, for a total of 3 reported homicides.

The 2016 data yielded a rate of **0.02** murders per 1,000 inhabitants. All five years reflected an average of 5.8 cases per year.

This section of violent crimes provide information regarding the age, sex, and race of the murdered victims and the offenders.

Figure 2 - 7

Murder, Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants, 2012 - 2016

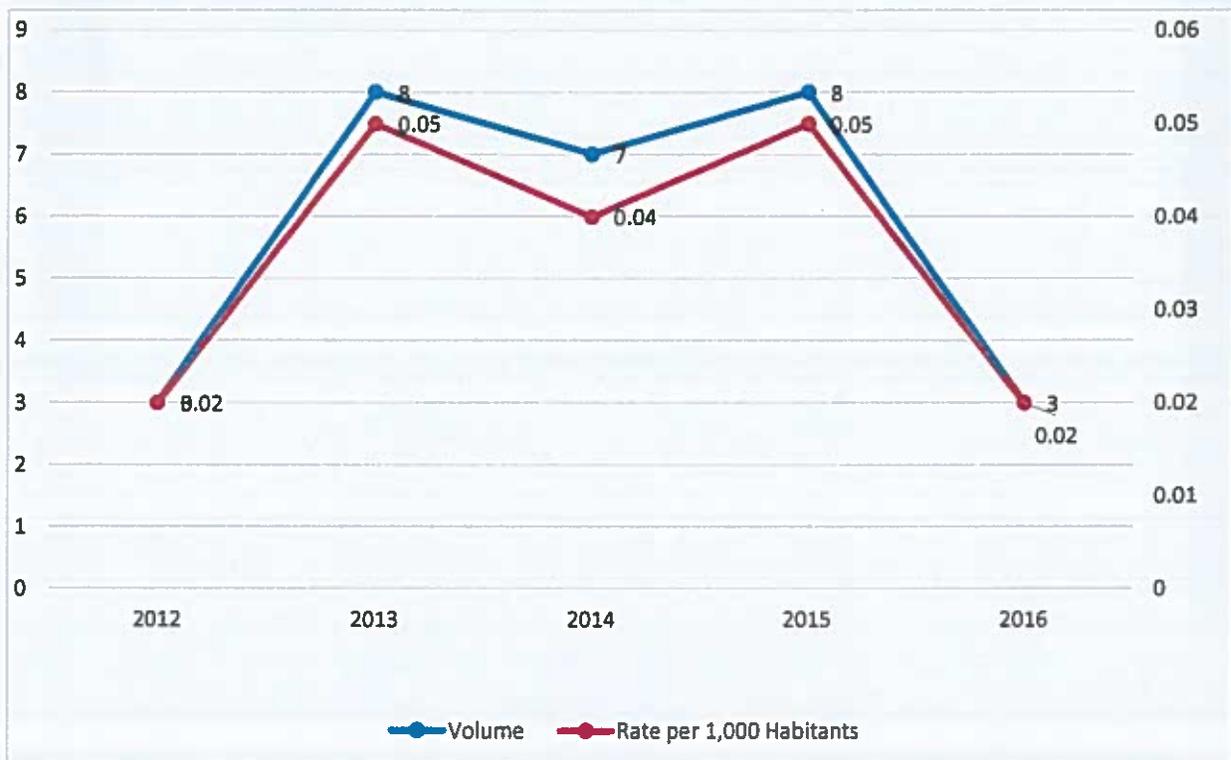


Table: 2 - 5**Murder**

By Calendar Month: 2012 - 2016

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	0	0	1	0	0
February	0	3	0	3	0
March	0	0	0	0	1
April	0	1	3	2	0
May	1	1	0	0	0
June	0	1	0	1	0
July	0	1	1	1	2
August	0	1	1	0	0
September	0	0	1	0	0
October	0	0	0	1	0
November	1	0	0	0	0
December	1	0	0	0	0
Total	3	8	7	8	3
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>-50.0</i>	<i>166.7</i>	<i>-12.5</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>-62.5</i>
<i>Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.02</i>

Figure: 2 - 8**Murder**

Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants, 2012 - 2016

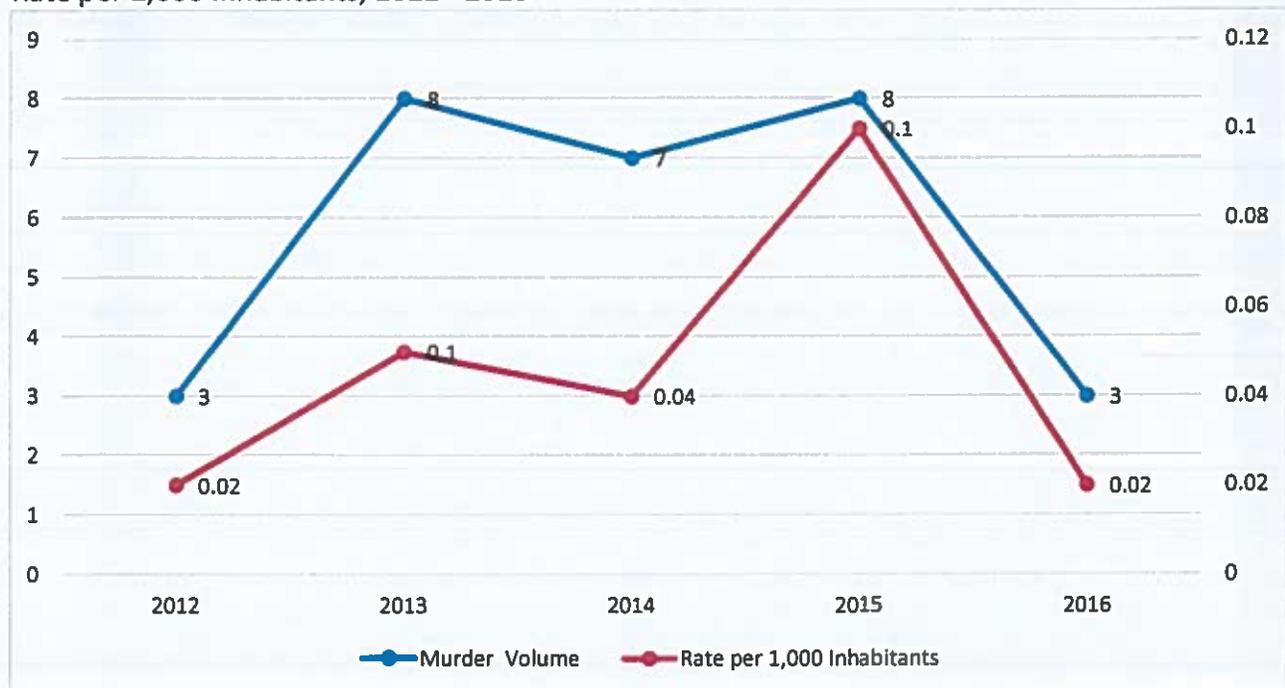


Table: 2 - 6

Murder

Cleared by Arrest, 2012 - 2016

Trends	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Volume	3	8	7	8	3
Cleared by Arrest	3	8	6	6	3
Percent Cleared by Arrest	100.0	100.0	85.7	75.0	100.0

Figure: 2 - 9

Murder

Cleared by Arrest, Volume 2012 - 2016

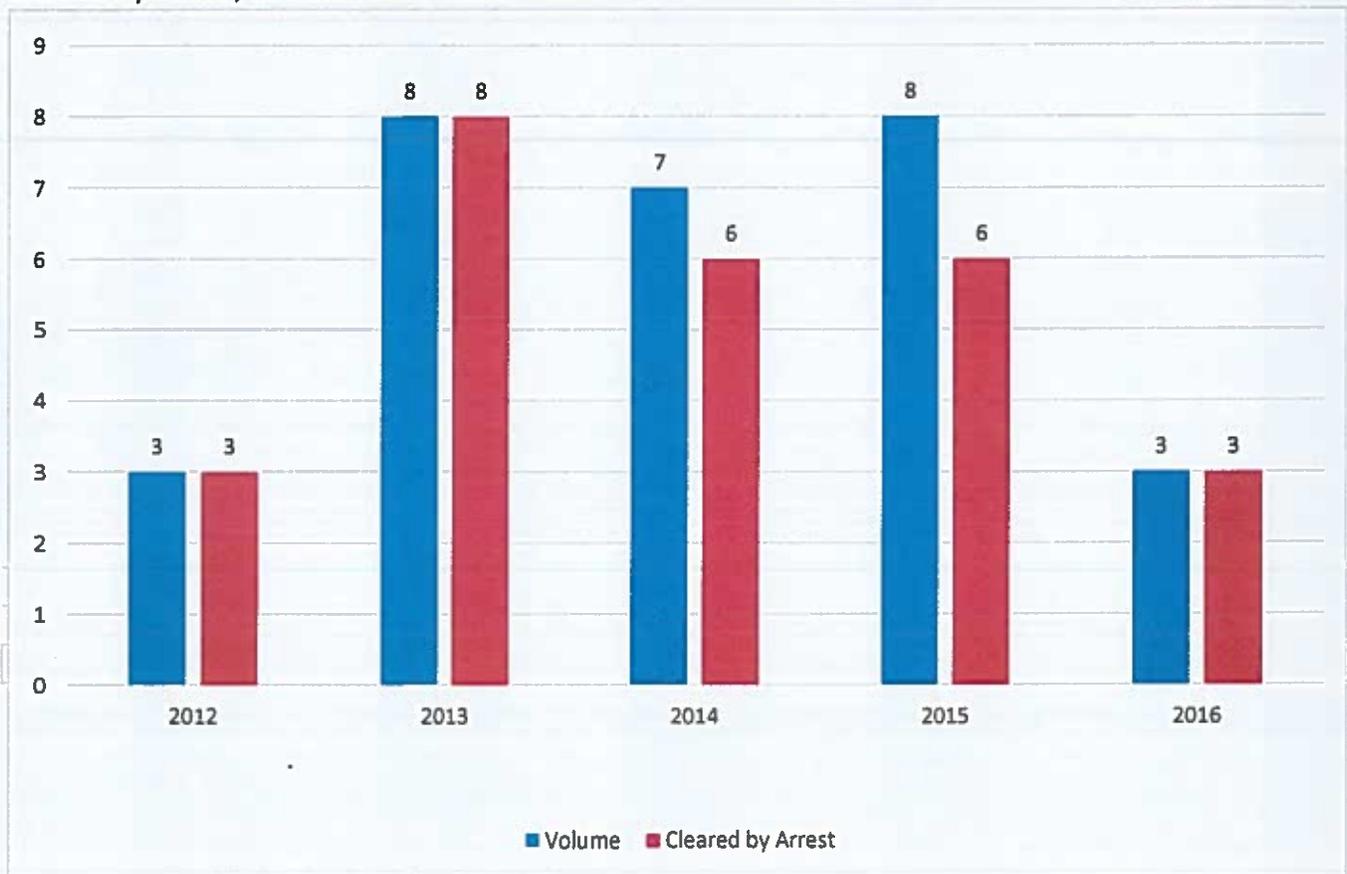


Table: 2 - 7

Murder Victims
By Race and Sex, 2016

Race	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Pacific Islander	3	2	1

Table: 2 - 8

Murder Victims
By Age, Sex, and Race, 2016

Age	Sex			Race
	Total	Male	Female	Pacific Islander
Under 18	0	0	0	0
18 and over	3	2	1	3
Total	3	2	1	3

Figure: 2 - 37

Table: 2 - 9

Murder Victims by Age
By Weapon, 2016

Age	Weapons					
	Total murder victims	Firearms	Knives or Cutting Instrument	Blunt objects	Strong-arms	Other
22	1	1	0	0	0	0
38	1	0	1	0	0	0
53	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	3	1	1	1	0	0

Table: 2 - 10

Murder Offenders
By Race and Sex, 2016

Race	Total	Male	Sex	
			Female	
Pacific Islander	3	3	0	
Total	3	3	0	

Table: 2 - 11

Murder Offenders
By Age, Sex, and Race, 2016

Age	Total	Male	Sex		Race
			Female	Pacific Islander	
21	1	1	0		1
25	1	1	0		1
29	1	1	0		1
Total	3	3	0		3

Table: 2 - 12

Murder Circumstances
By Relationship: 2016

Circumstances	Total murder victims	Relationship	
		Acquaintance	Father
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	2	2	1
Other arguments	1	0	
Total	3	2	1

RAPE

Definition:

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

Rape ---Attempts to Commit Rape

Assaults or attempts to rape are classified as Attempts to Commit Rape.

Reporting agencies classify one offense for each person raped or upon whom an assault to rape or attempt to rape has been made.

Historical Rape

Definition : The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.

"Carnal Knowledge" is defined as sexual intercourse, or the penetration of a female organ by a male sex organ.

"Against her will" implies the victim's lack of consent, including cases where a victim is incapable of giving consent due to the victim's youth, or the victim's temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Figure: 2 - 10

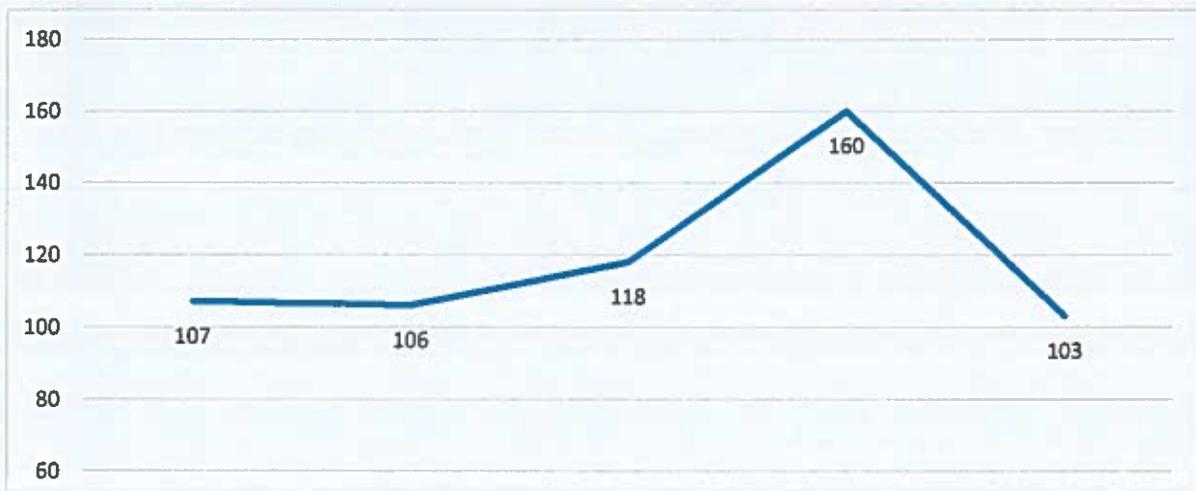


Table: 2- 13

Rape					
By Month, Trend: 2012- 2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	9	11	11	12	13
February	14	12	12	12	8
March	9	5	11	18	6
April	11	11	10	10	8
May	14	10	11	12	6
June	8	8	14	12	8
July	8	4	10	13	5
August	4	7	11	15	12
September	6	13	11	15	3
October	9	6	7	13	12
November	8	10	2	18	15
December	7	9	8	10	7
Total	107	106	118	160	103
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>-29</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>-35.6</i>
<i>Rate per 1,000 inhabitants</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>

Figure: 2 - 11

Rape
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2012 - 2016

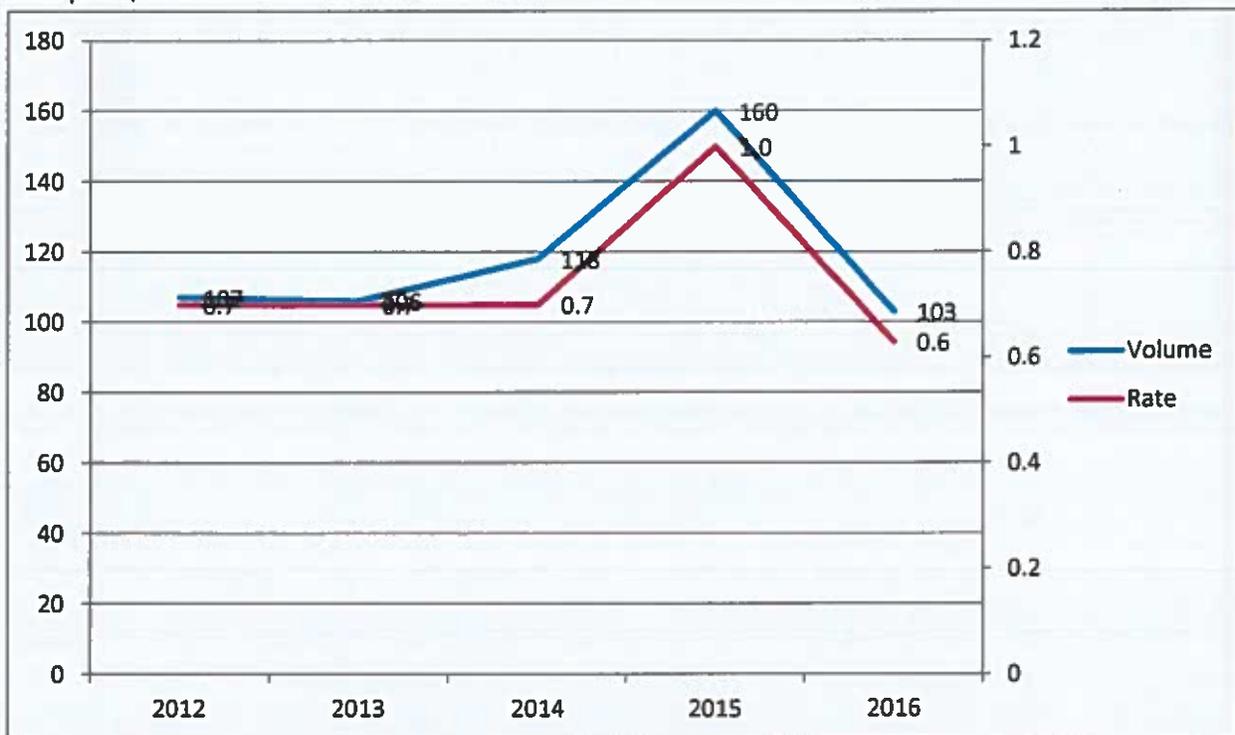


Table: 2 - 14

Rape Volume, Trends: 2012 - 2016

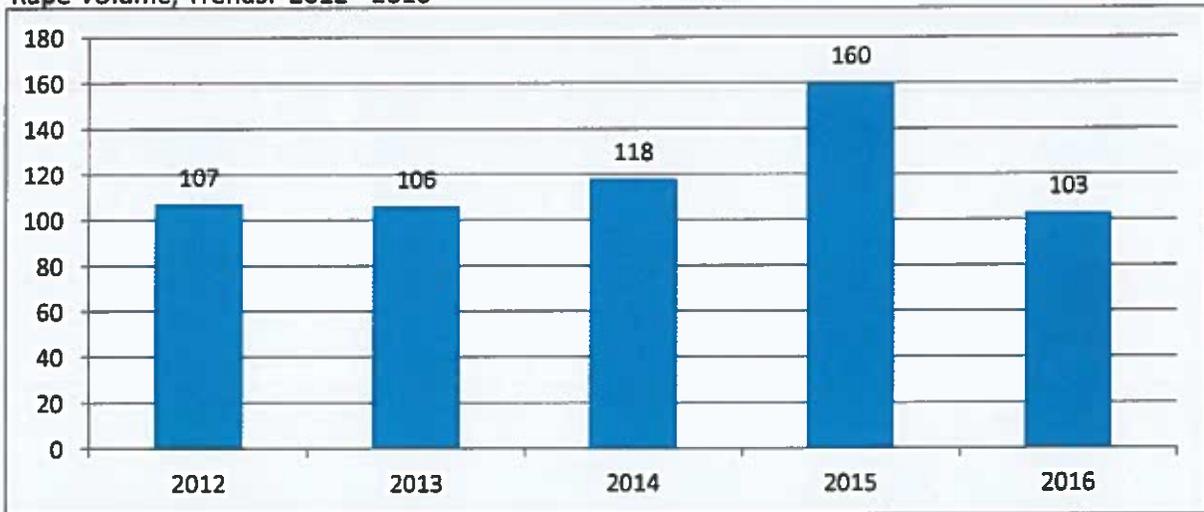


Table: 2- 15

Rape, 2012 - 2016

By Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Forcible Rape	95	95	109	121	46
Attempts to commit forcible rape	12	11	9	39	57
Total	107	106	118	160	103

Figure: 2 - 12

Rape by Type: 2012 - 2016

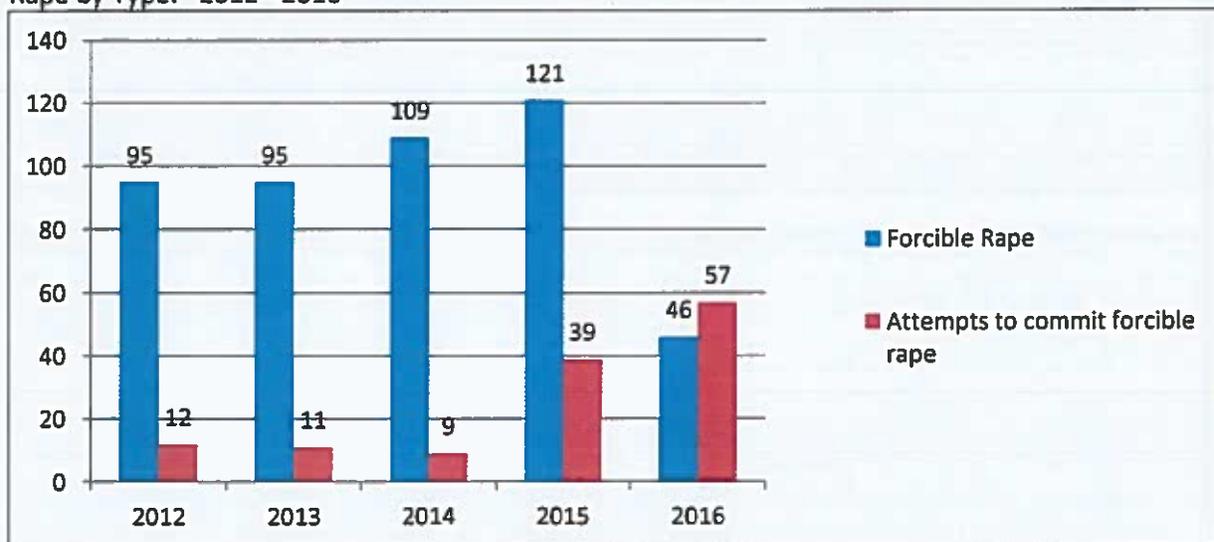


Table: 2 - 16

Rape

Cleared by Arrest: 2012- 2016

Trends	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Volume	107	106	118	160	103
Cleared by Arrest	24	51	61	82	77
<i>Percent Cleared by Arrest</i>	22.4	48.1	51.7	51.2	74.7

Figure: 2 - 13

Rape

Volume and Cleared by Arrest, 2012 - 2016

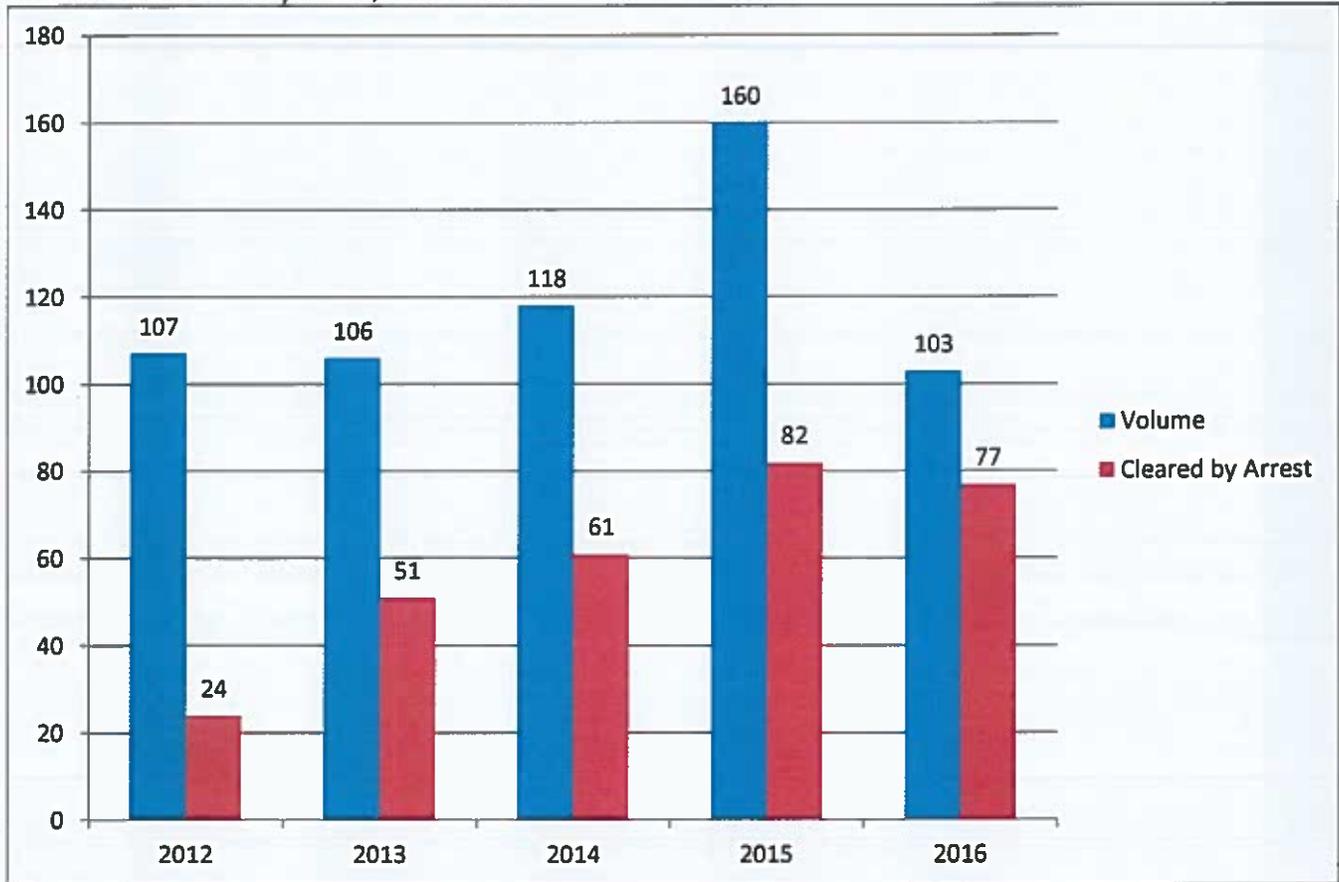


Table: 2 - 17

Rape: Percent Distribution	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Forcible Rape	94.70	89.60	92.40	75.60	45.00
Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape	5.30	10.40	7.60	24.40	55.00

Figure: 2 - 14

Rape: Percent Distribution

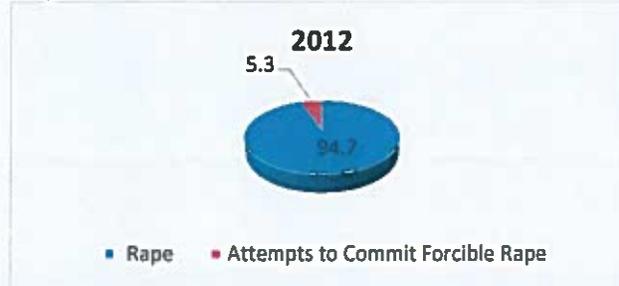


Figure: 2 - 15

Rape: Percent Distribution

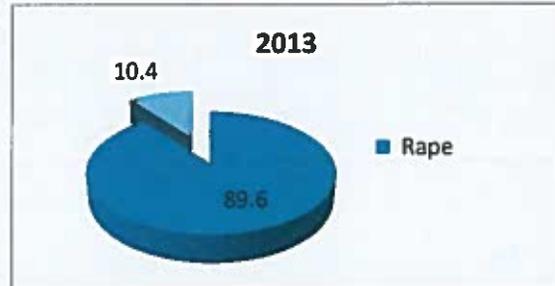


Figure: 2 - 16

Rape: Percent Distribution

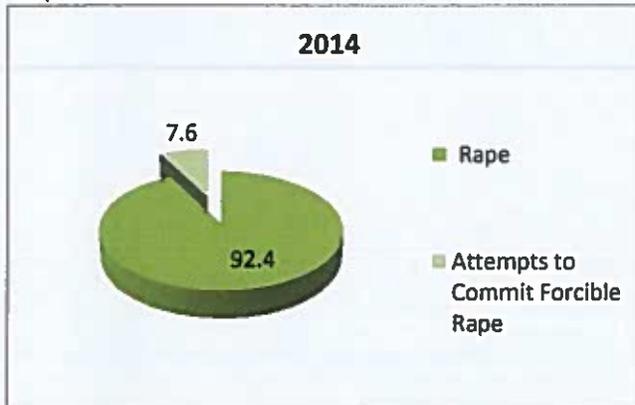


Figure: 2 - 17

Rape: Percent Distribution

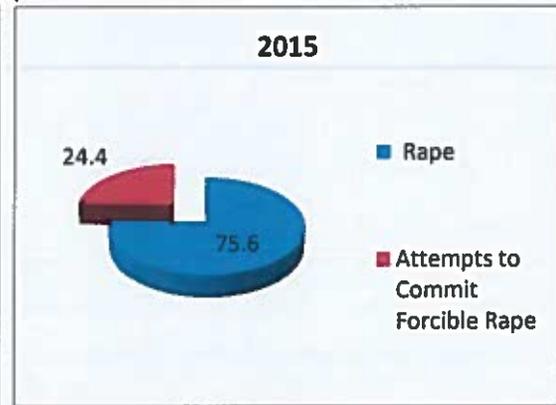
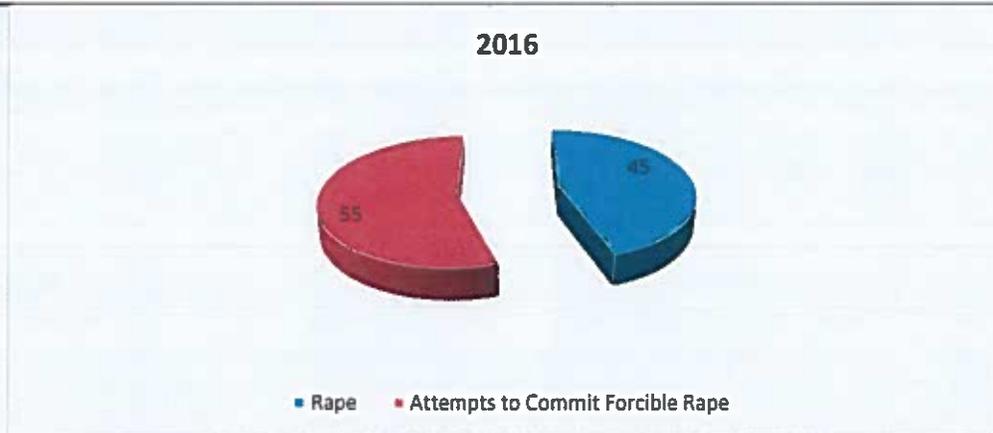


Figure: 2 - 18

Rape: Percent Distribution



ROBBERY

- Firearm
- Knife or Cutting Instrument
- Other Dangerous Weapon
- Strong-arm---Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.

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.

Robbery is a type of theft committed in the presence of the victim. The victim is directly confronted by the offender and is threatened with force or is put in fear that force will be used. Robbery involves a theft or larceny but is aggravated by the element of force or threat of force.

Robbery---Firearm

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

Robbery---Knife or Cutting Instrument

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

Robbery---Other Dangerous Weapon

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

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

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

Figure: 2 - 18

Robbery Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants

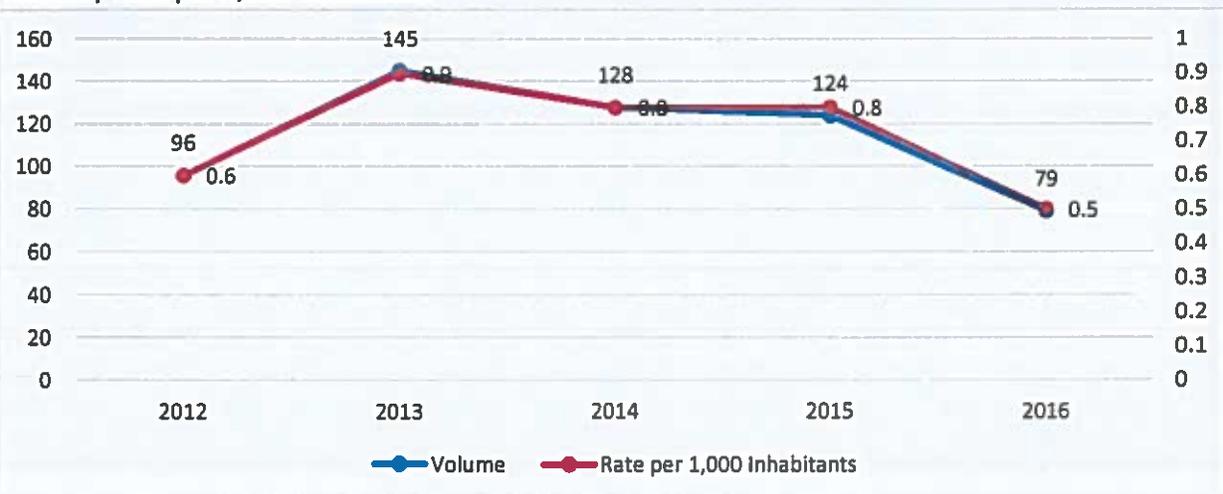


Table: 2 - 18**Robbery****By Month: 2012- 2016**

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	6	19	9	5	3
February	4	12	7	8	10
March	7	9	19	8	8
April	5	14	6	7	5
May	11	9	20	9	9
June	15	9	9	16	5
July	12	9	11	12	4
August	5	14	13	8	6
September	8	9	14	10	3
October	18	19	8	11	9
November	2	9	0	19	9
December	3	13	12	11	8
Total	96	145	128	124	79
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>-11.7</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>-36.3</i>
<i>Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>

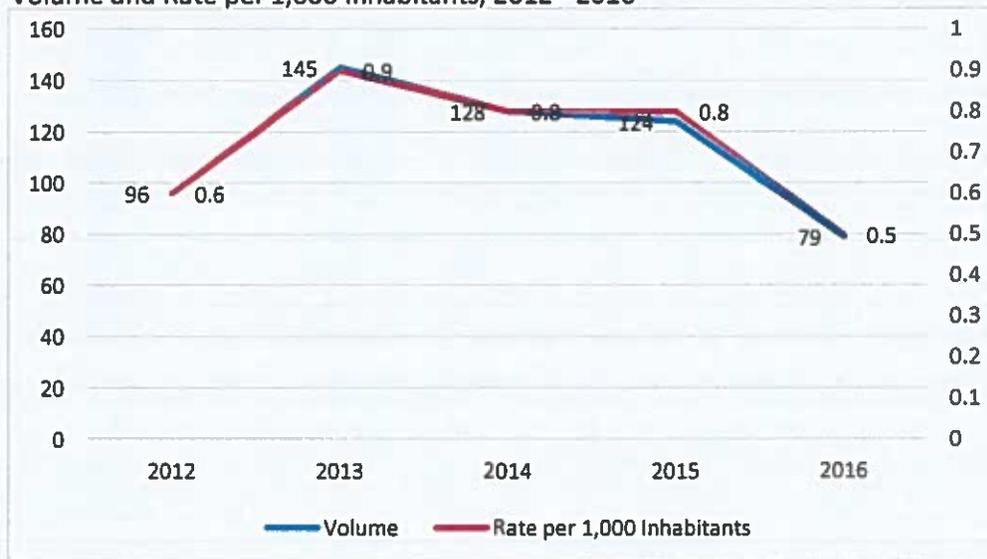
Figure: 2 - 19**Robbery, 2012- 2016****Volume and Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants, 2012 - 2016**

Table: 2 - 19

Robbery Trends: 2012 - 2016

Trends	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Volume	96	145	133	124	79
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.6	0.9	0.83	0.76	0.5

Figure: 2 - 20

Robbery, Trend: 2012 - 2016

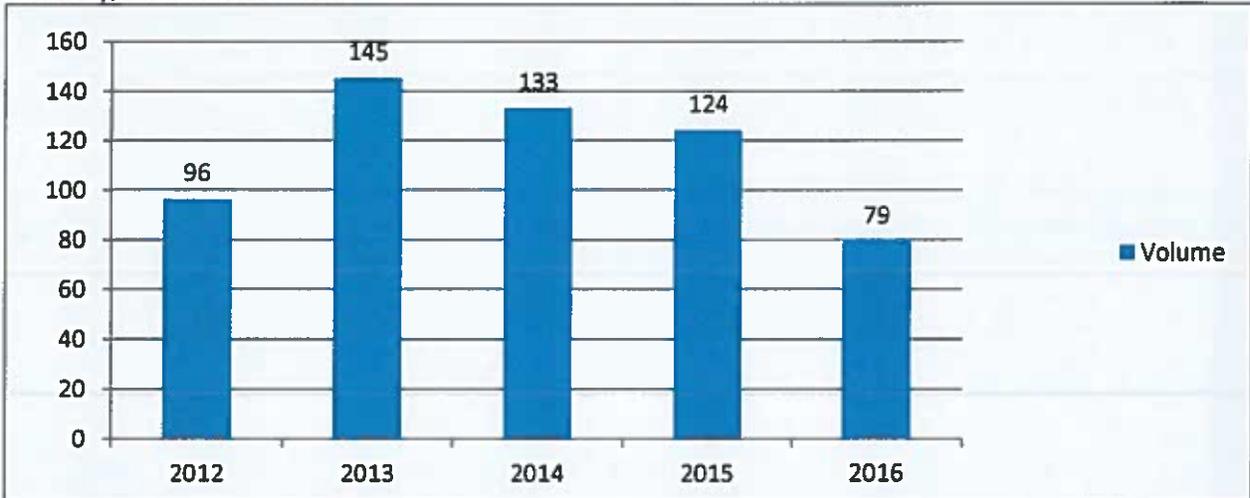


Figure: 2 - 21

Robbery Rate, Trend: 2012 - 2016

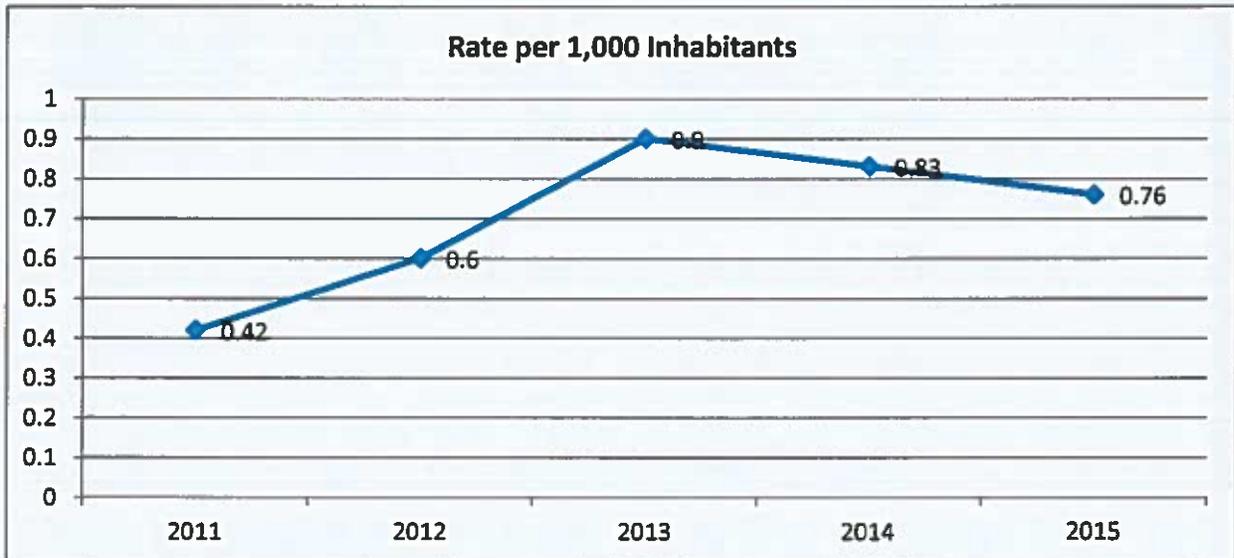


Table: 2 - 20

Robbery, Types of Weapons Used: 2012- 2016

Weapons	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Firearms	26	28	30	19	17
Knives or cutting instruments	2	22	23	10	10
Other weapons	11	24	12	23	7
Strong arm	57	71	63	72	45
Total	96	145	128	124	79

Figure: 2 - 22

Robbery, Types of Weapons Used: 2012- 2016

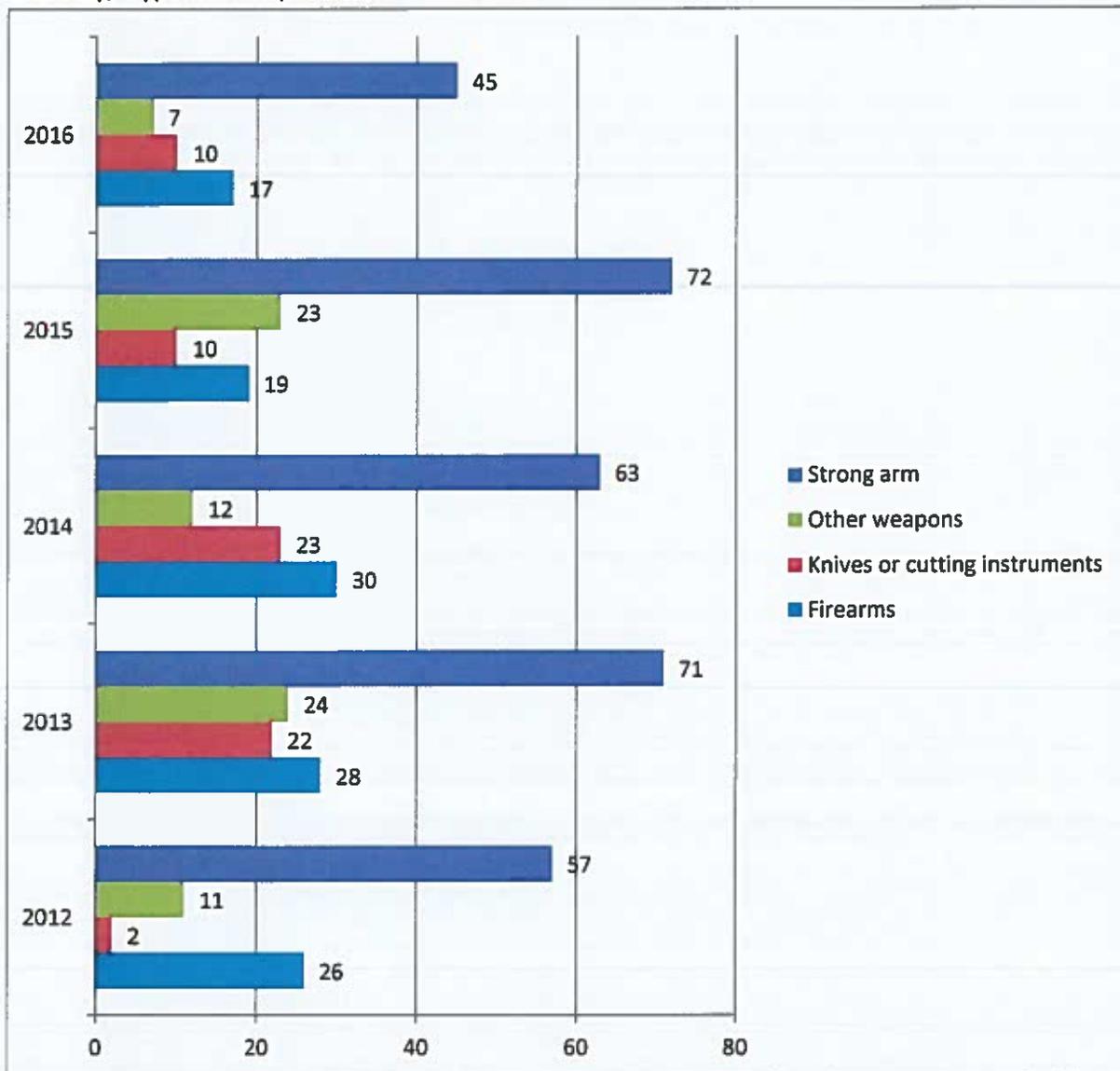


Table: 2 - 21

Robbery

By Location, 2012 - 2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
A. Highway	11	37	38	39	12
B. Commercial House	3	41	41	35	8
C. Gas, Service Station	4	9	11	2	4
D. Convenience Store	17	35	11	7	15
E. Residence	3	14	15	34	7
F. Bank	0	0	2	1	0
G. Miscellaneous	58	9	10	6	33
Total	96	145	128	124	79

Figure: 2 - 23

Robbery by Category Volume, Trends: 2012 - 2016

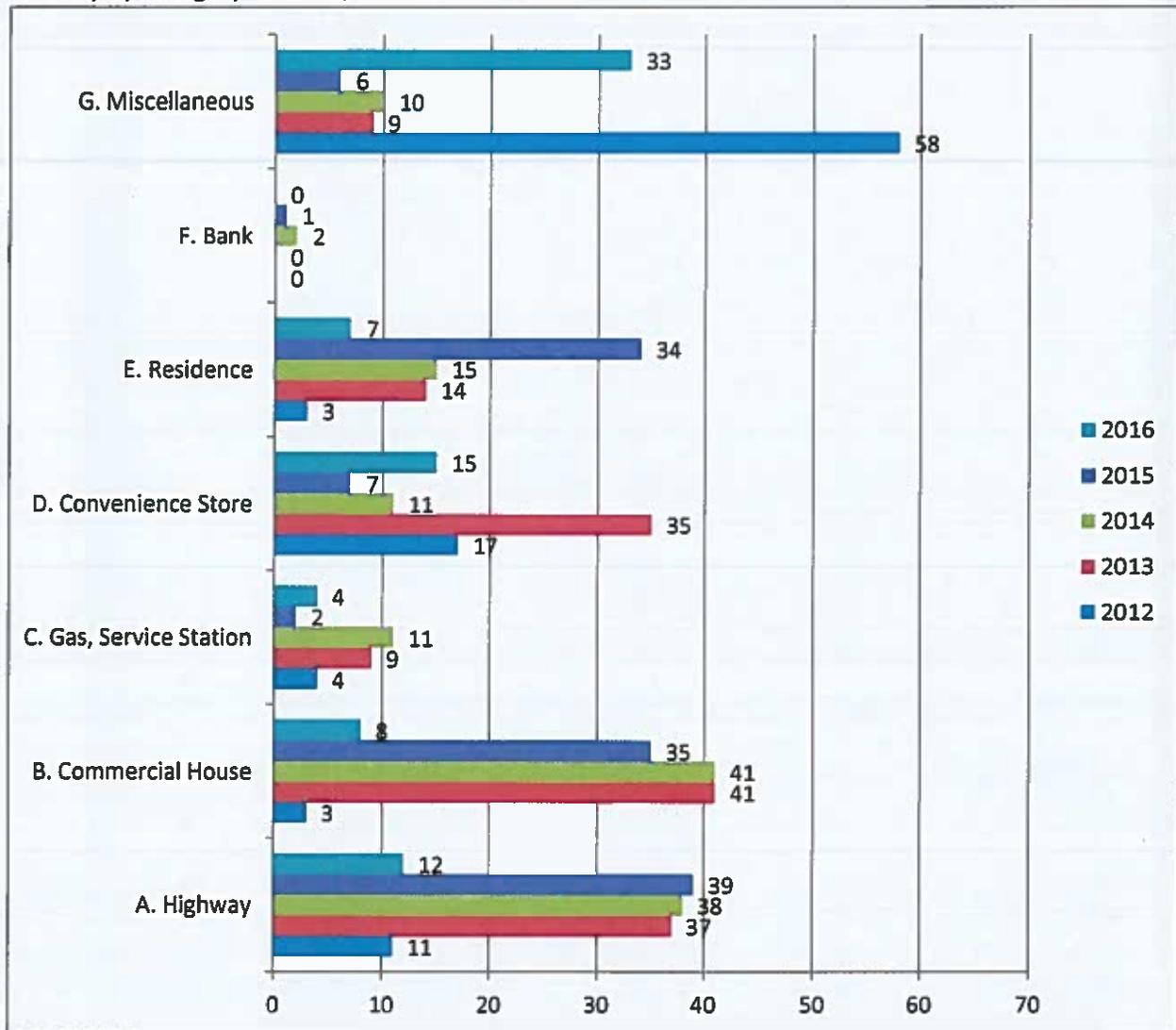


Table: 2 - 22

Robbery

By Scene Code, Percent Distribution, 2012 - 2016

Trends	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
A. Highway	11.5	25.5	28.6	31.4	15.2
B. Commercial House	3.1	28.3	30.8	28.2	10.1
C. Gas, Service Station	4.2	6.2	8.3	1.6	5.1
D. Convenience Store	17.7	24.1	8.3	5.6	19.0
E. Residence	3.1	9.7	11.3	27.4	9.0
F. Bank	0	0	1.5	1.0	0.0
G. Miscellaneous	60.4	6.2	11.2	4.8	42.0

Figure: 2 - 24

Robbery

Scene Code: Percent Distribution, 2016

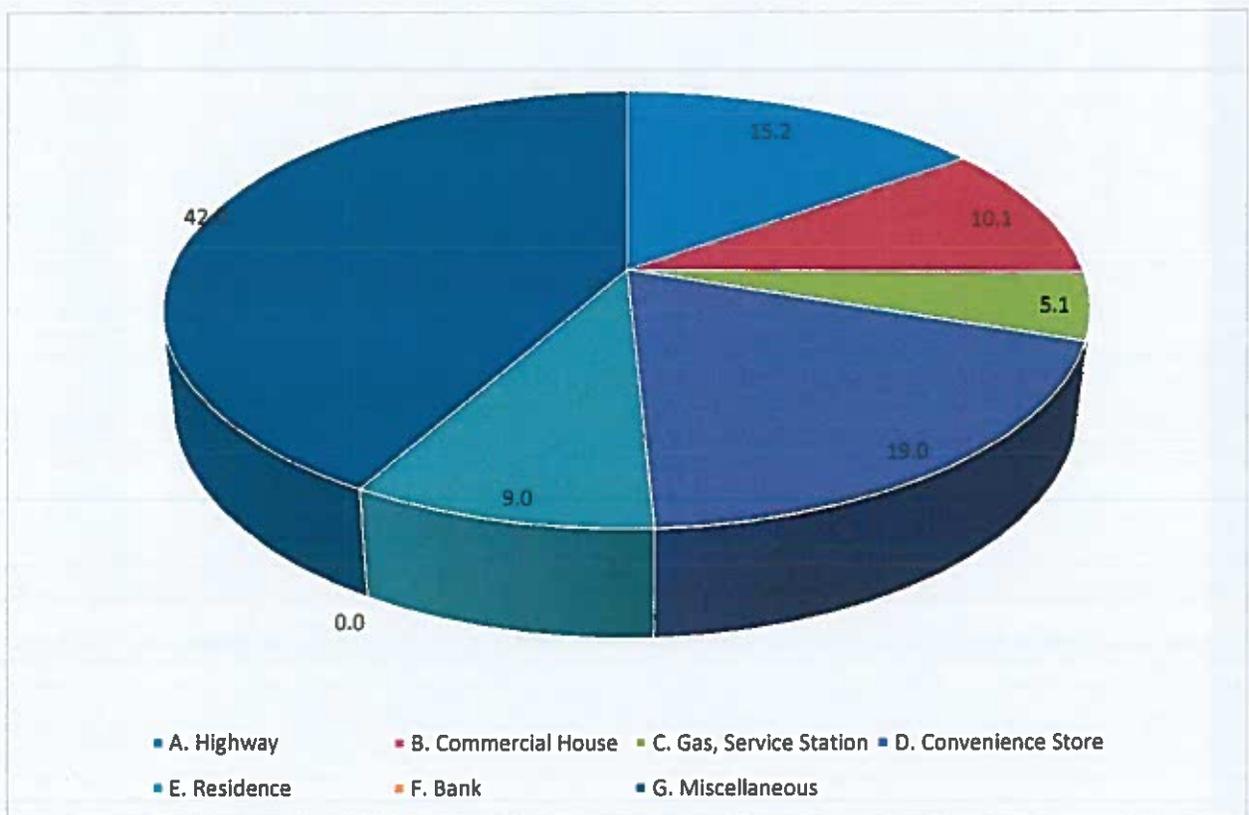


Figure: 2 - 25

Robbery Categories, 2012 - 2016

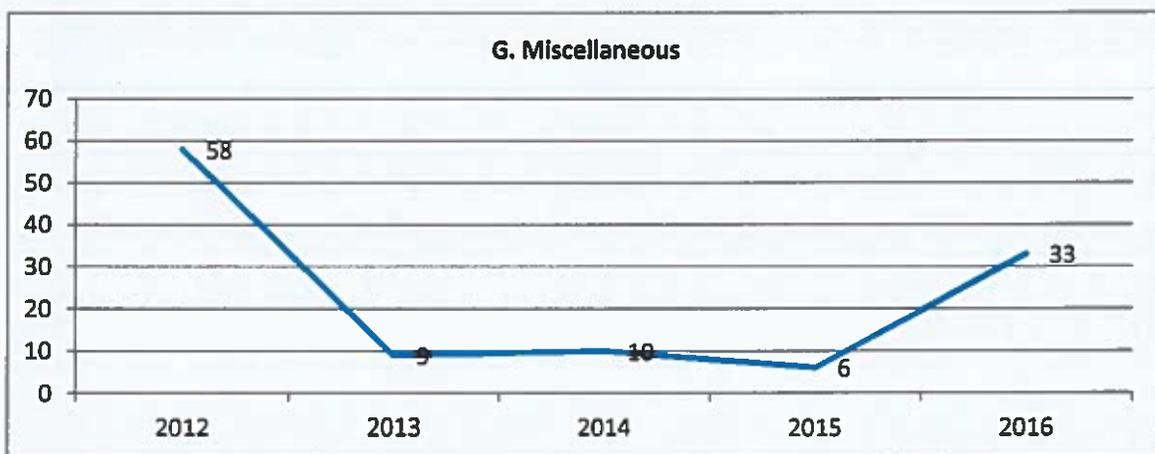
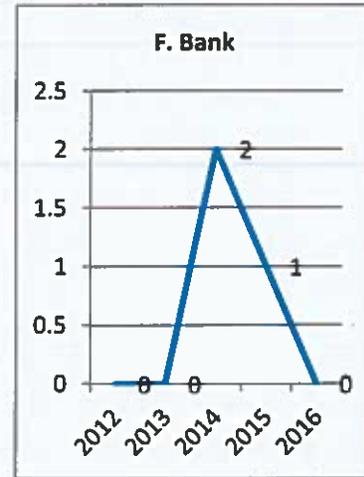
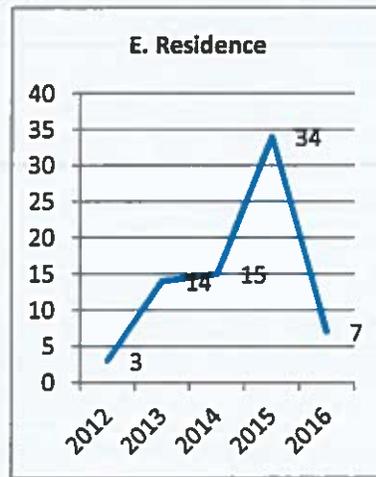
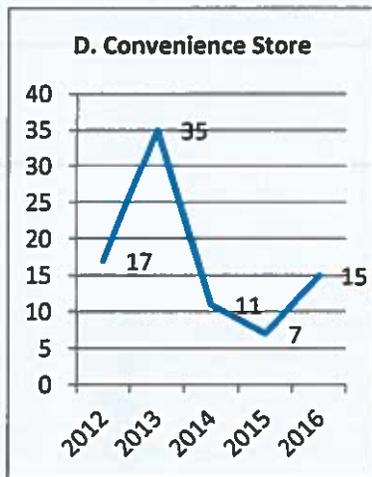
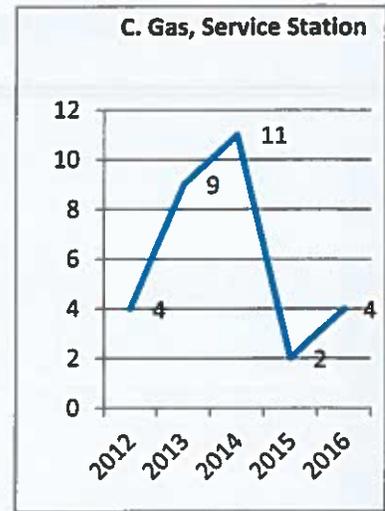
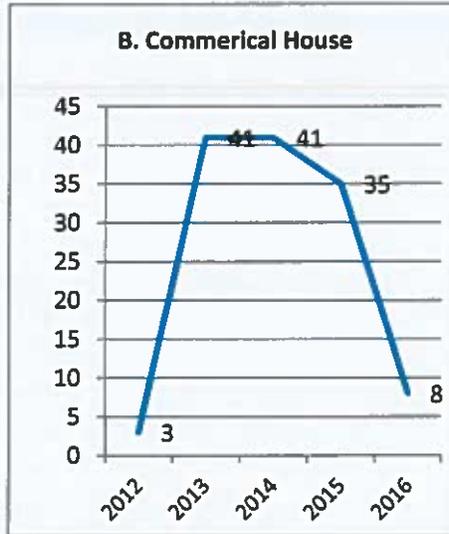
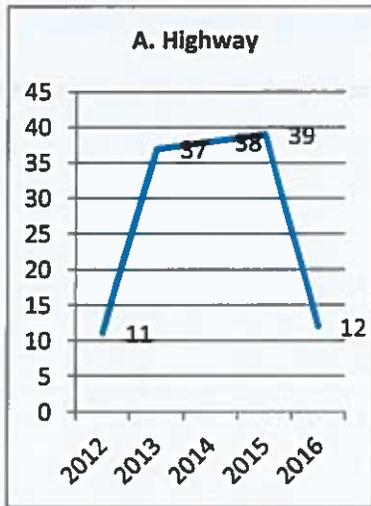


Table: 2 - 23

Robbery

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cleared by Arrest					
Volume	96	145	128	124	79
Cleared by Arrest	24	44	61	46	37
Percent Cleared	25.0	30.3	47.0	37.1	47.0

Figure: 2- 26

Robbery Cleared by Arrest, Trends: 2012 - 2016

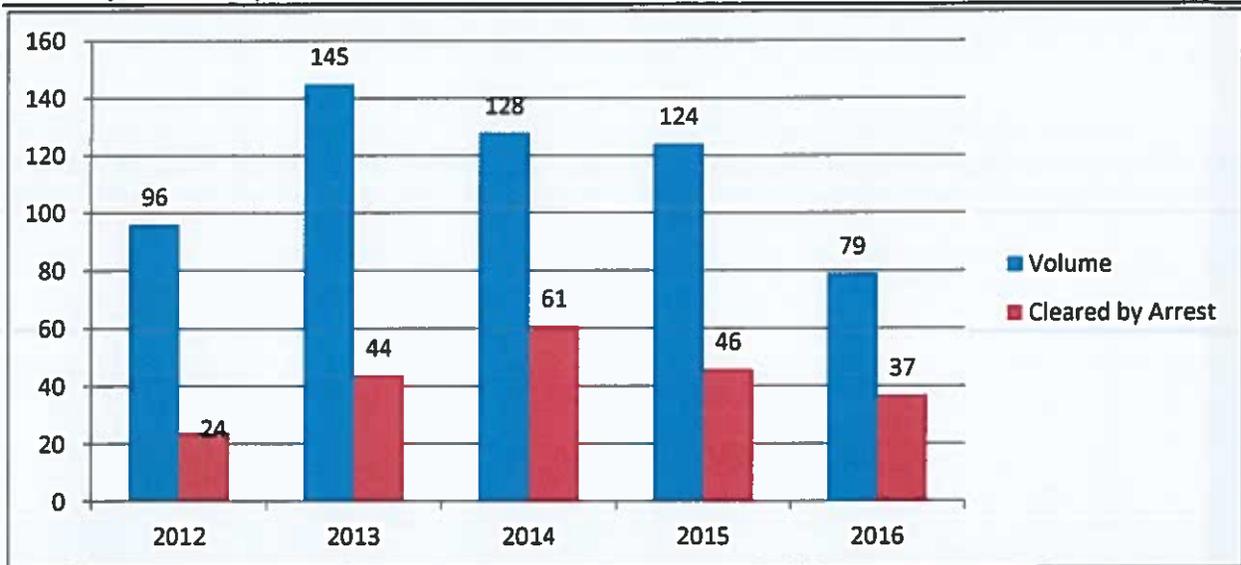
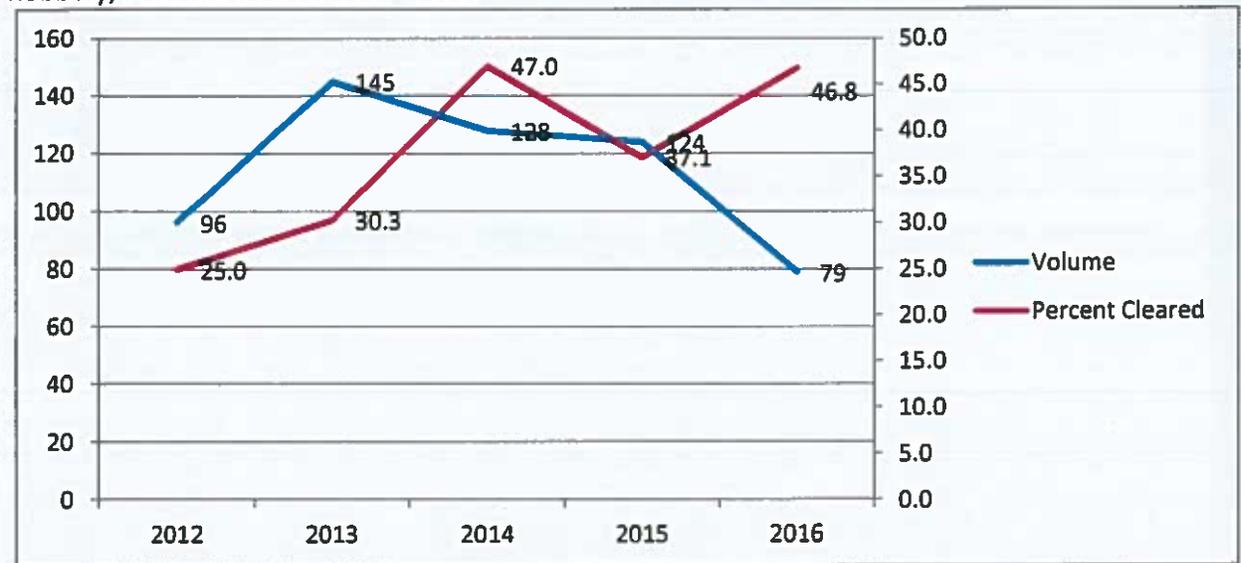


Figure: 2 - 27

Robbery, Percent Cleared: 2012 - 2016



Aggravated Assault

Definition

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

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

It is the practice of local jurisdictions to charge assailants in assault cases with assault and battery, disorderly conduct, domestic violence, or simple assault even though knife, gun, or other weapon was used in the incident. This type of offense is reported to the UCR Program as Aggravated Assault (4a-4d).

Figure: 2- 28

Aggravated Assault, Trend, 2012- 2016

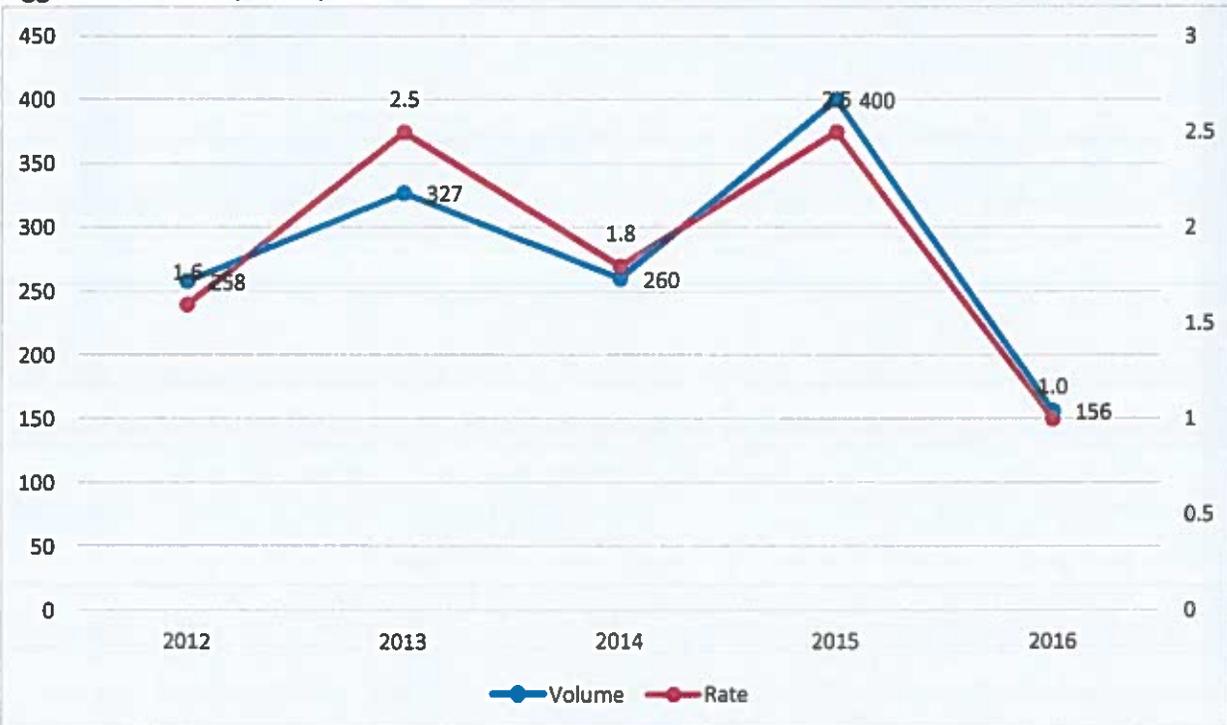


Table: 2 - 24

**Aggravated Assault
By Month, 2012 - 2016**

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	27	34	34	37	14
February	20	26	20	34	10
March	27	38	25	30	7
April	17	19	24	39	13
May	20	30	24	51	22
June	19	41	22	34	14
July	15	34	29	25	10
August	22	35	29	26	10
September	26	43	17	35	19
October	21	38	23	34	8
November	30	37	18	34	13
December	14	26	29	21	16
Total	258	401	294	400	156
<i>Percent Change</i>	-21.0	55.4	-26.7	36.1	-61.0
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	1.6	2.5	2.0	2.5	1.0

Figure: 2 - 29

Aggravated Assault, Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants 2012 - 2016

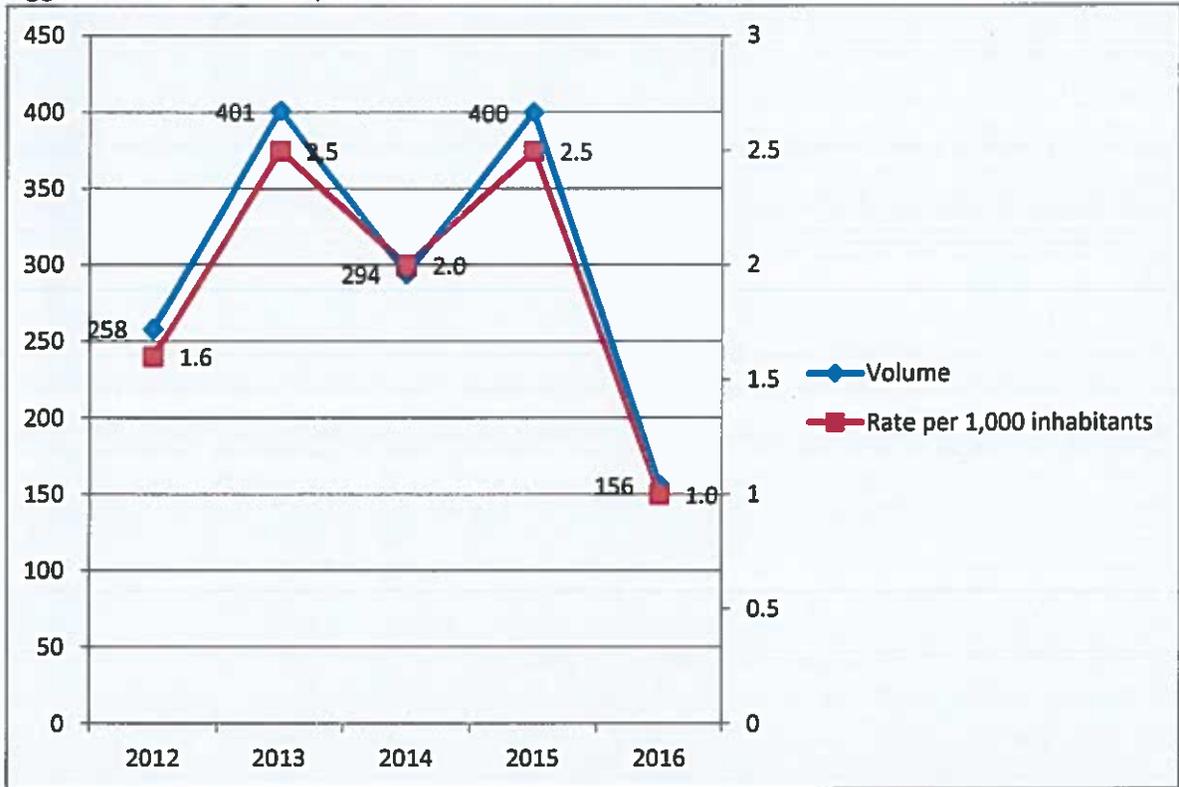


Table: 2 - 25

Aggravated Assault

Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2012 - 2016

Trend	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Volume	258	401	294	400	156
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	1.6	2.47	1.81	2.47	1.0

Figure: 2 - 30

Aggravated Assault

Volume and Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2012 - 2016

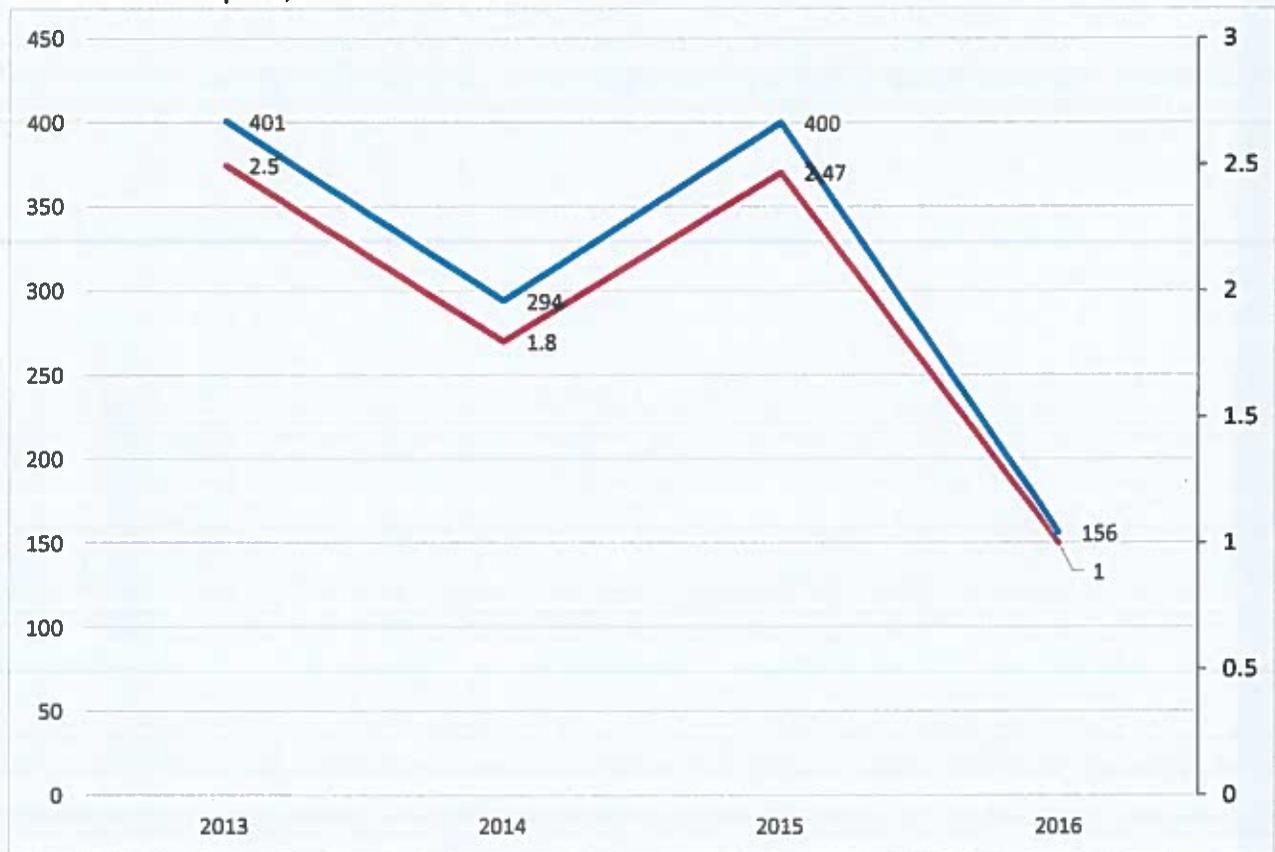


Table: 2 - 26

Aggravated Assault
By Weapons Used: 2012 - 2016

Trends	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
a. Firearms	9	6	4	9	5
b. Knife or cutting instrument	42	79	71	81	46
c. Other dangerous weapon	154	198	161	173	83
d. Hands, fists, feet, etc.	53	118	58	137	22
Total	258	401	294	400	156

Figure: 2 - 31

Aggravated Assault
By Weapons Used: 2012 - 2016

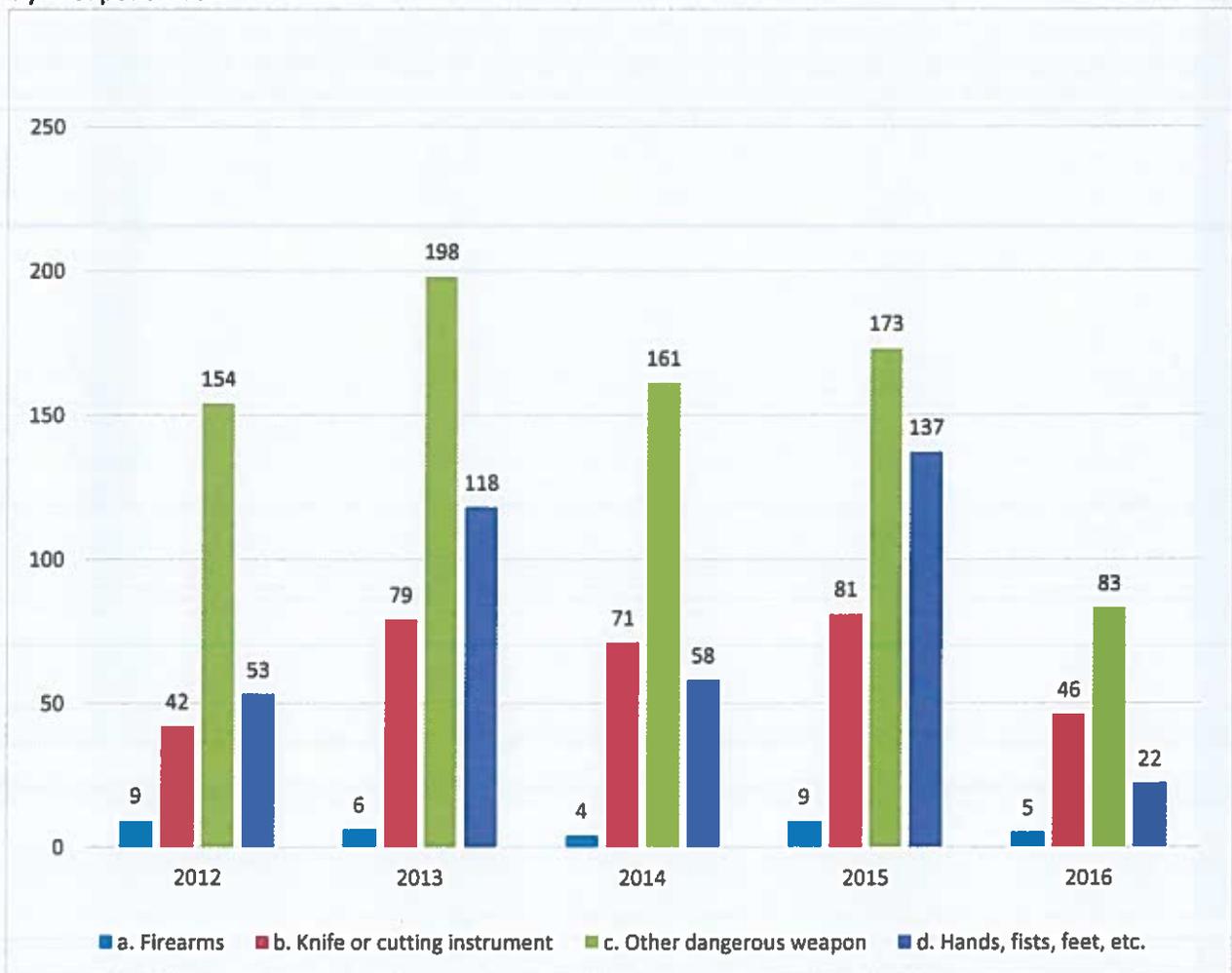


Table: 2 - 27

Aggravated Assault
By Weapon Used, Percent Distribution: 2016

Type of Weapon Used	Percent Distribution
a. Firearms	3.2
b. Knife or cutting instrument	29.5
c. Other dangerous weapon	53.2
d. Hands, fists, feet, etc.	14.1

Figure: 2- 32

Aggravated Assault
Type Weapons Used, Percent Distribution, 2016

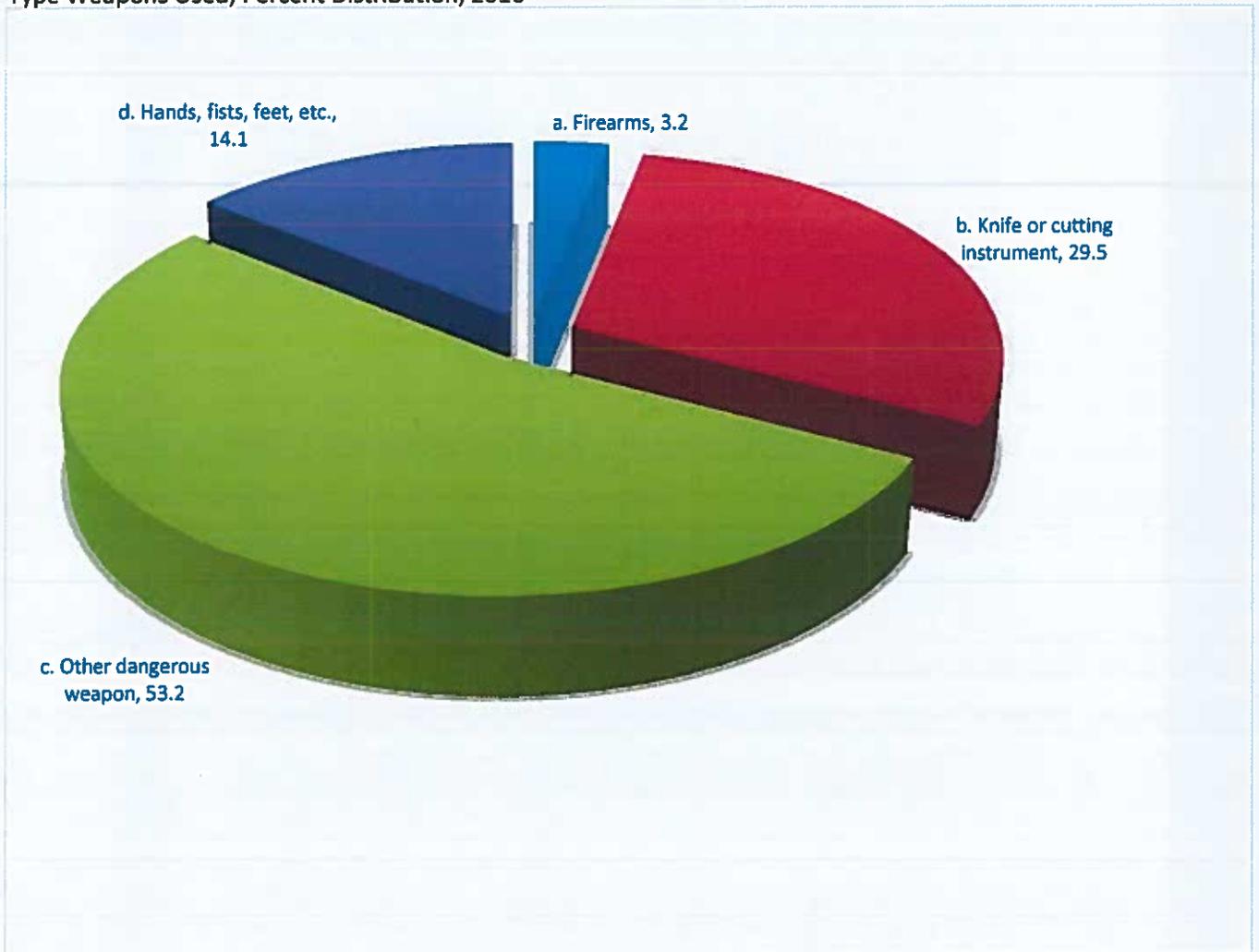


Table: 2 - 28

Aggravated Assault

Trends	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Volume	258	401	294	400	156
Cleared by Arrest	140	211	168	225	172
Percent Cleared	54.2	52.6	57.1	56.25	110.3

Figure: 2 - 33

Aggravated Assault, Trends: 2012 - 2016

Cleared by Arrest

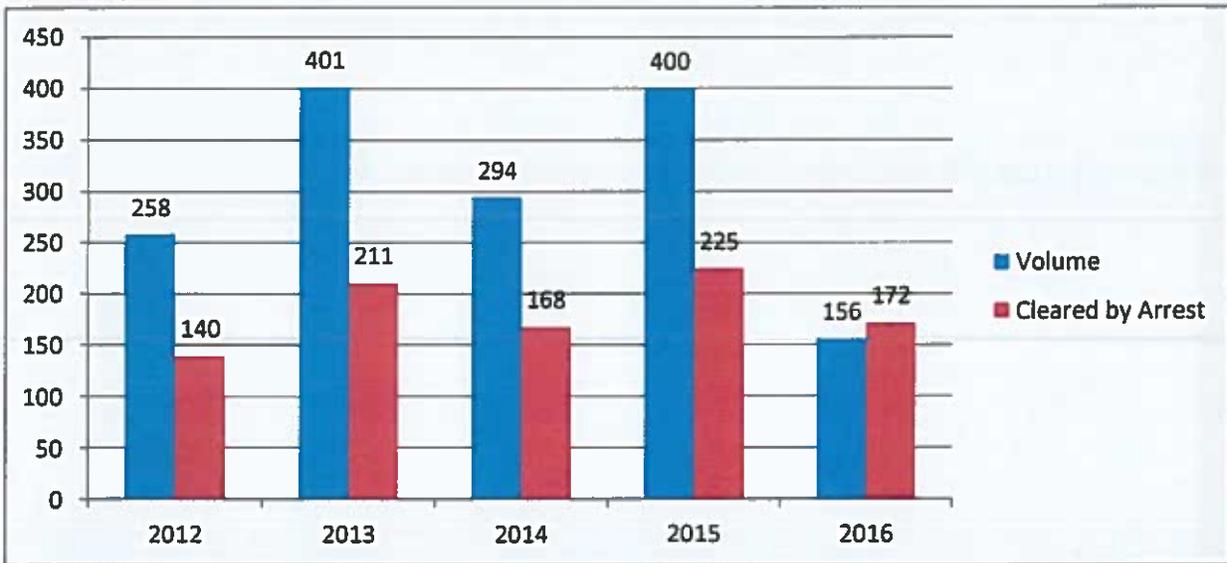


Figure: 2 - 34

Aggravated Assault

Percent Cleared: 2012 - 2016



Property Crime

Definition

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

Figure: 2 - 35

Property Crimes

Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants, 2012 - 2016

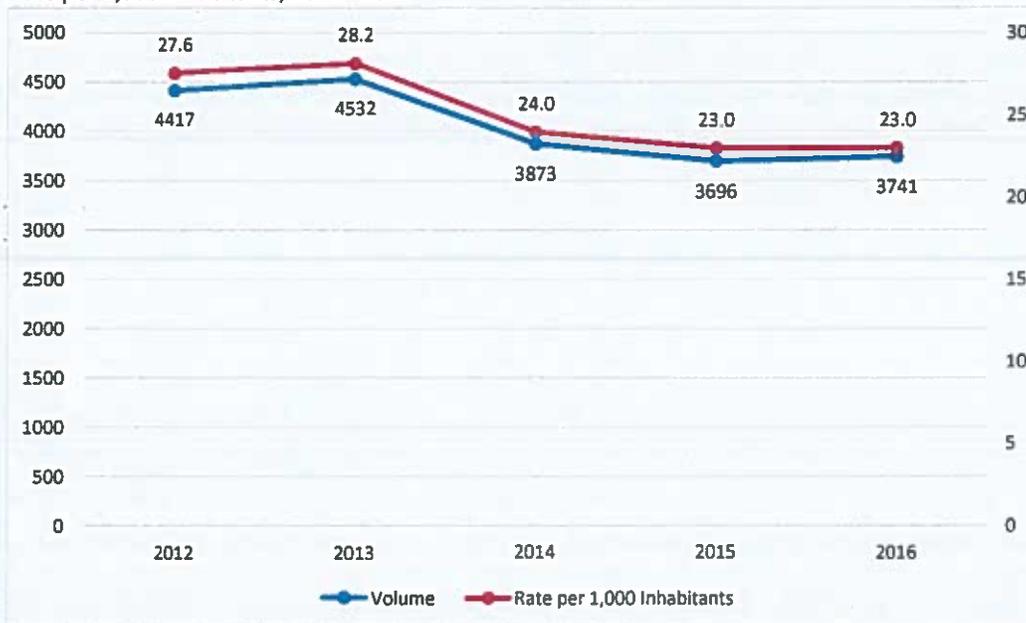


Table: 2 - 29

Property Crimes

By Month, 2012- 2016

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	366	478	380	339	356
February	364	375	309	368	307
March	371	385	309	329	341
April	459	423	278	321	327
May	472	384	302	243	339
June	358	323	282	311	335
July	402	316	325	254	324
August	422	297	415	295	275
September	382	384	286	293	298
October	340	346	334	296	230
November	320	401	310	329	286
December	161	420	343	318	323
Total	4417	4532	3873	3696	3741
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>-14.5</i>	<i>-4.6</i>	<i>1.2</i>
<i>Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>23.0</i>

Figure: 2 - 36

Property Crimes

Percent Change: 2012- 2016

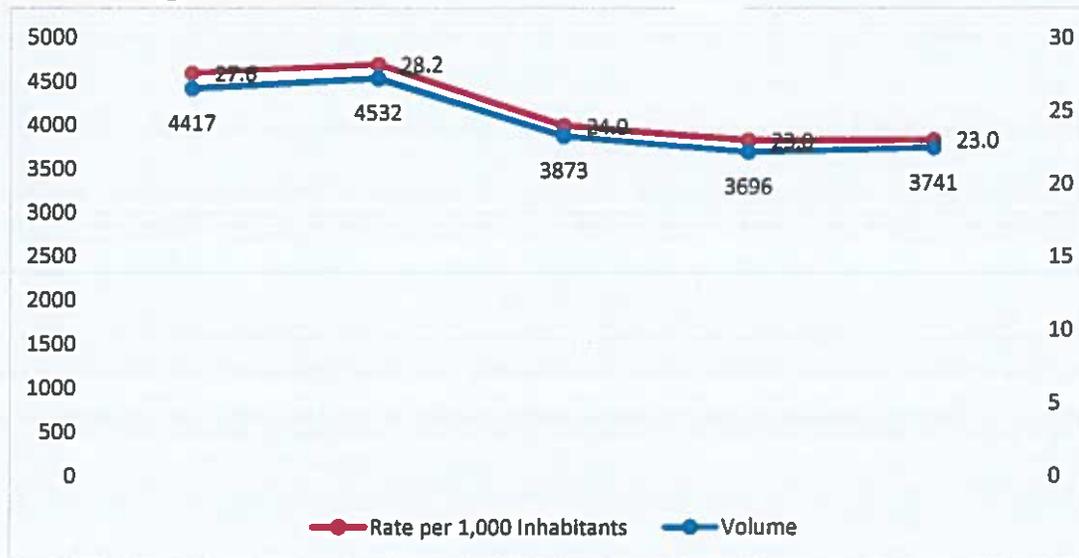


Table: 2 - 30

Property Crimes: 2012- 2016

Trend	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Burglary	2304	1620	1574	1211	1612
Larceny Theft	1651	2521	2024	2251	1866
Motor Vehicle Theft	454	378	258	222	256
Arson	8	13	17	12	7
Total	4417	4532	3873	3696	3741

Figure: 2 - 37

Property Crimes: 2012- 2016

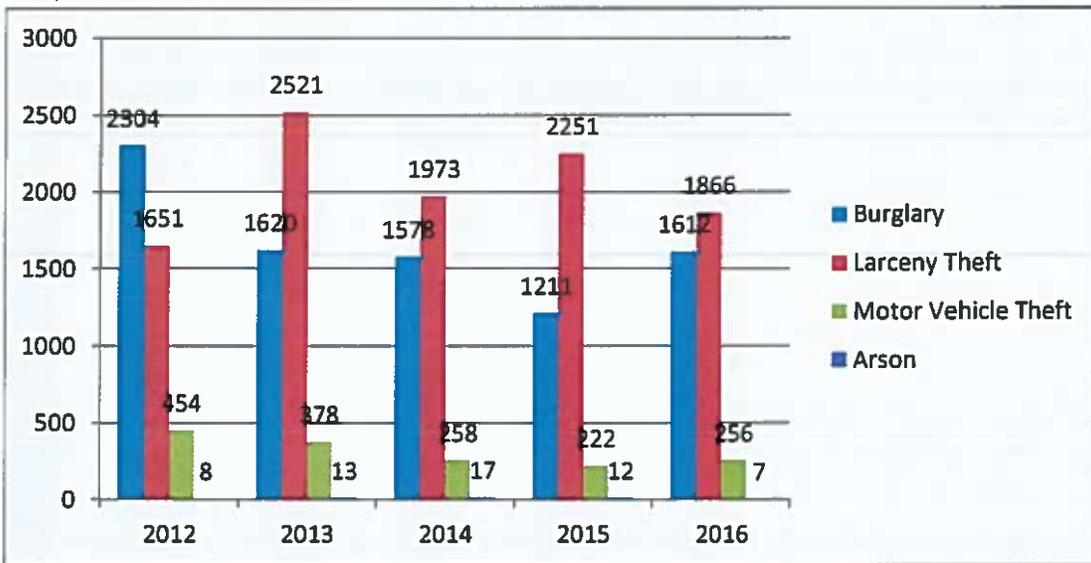


Figure: 2 - 38

Property Crimes, Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2012 - 2016

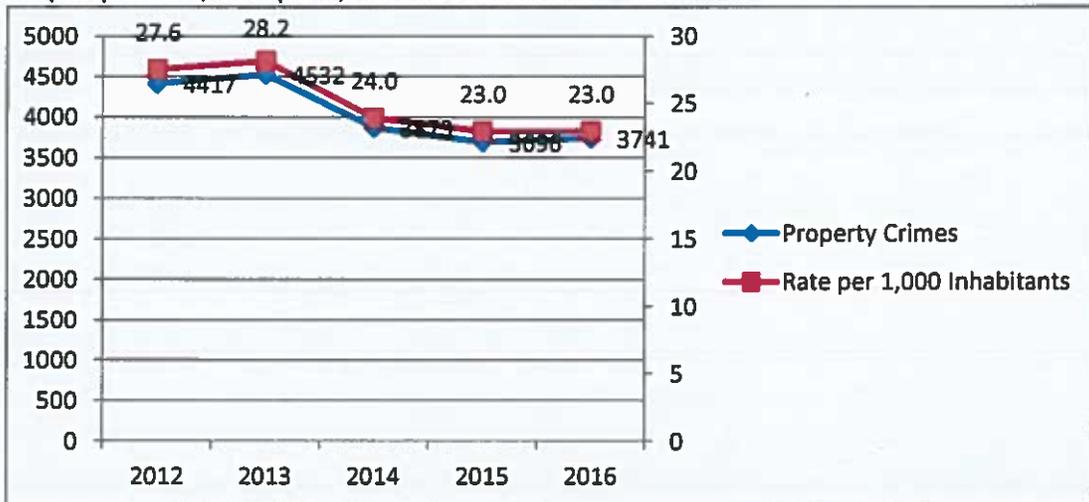


Table: 2 -31

Property Crimes

Percent Distribution: 2016	Volume	Percent Distribution
Burglary	1612	43.1
Larceny Theft	1866	50.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	256	7.0
Arson	7	0.2

Figure: 2- 39

Percent Distribution: 2016

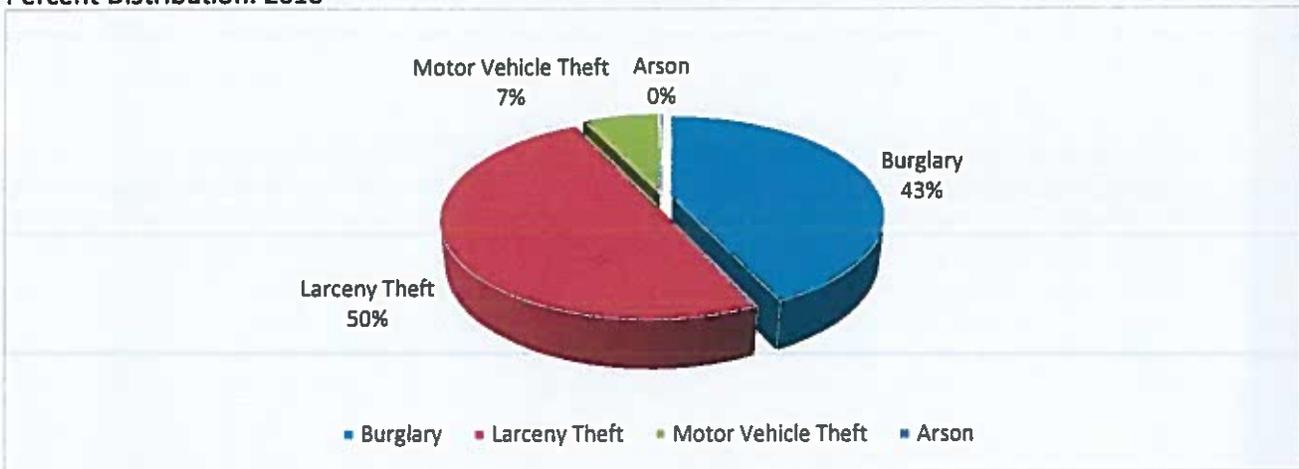


Table: 2 -32

Property Crime, Cleared by Arrest: 2012 - 2016

Trends	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Volume	4417	4532	3873	3696	3741
Cleared by Arrest	236	436	388	383	327

Figure: 2 - 40

Property Crime, Cleared by Arrest: 2012 - 2016

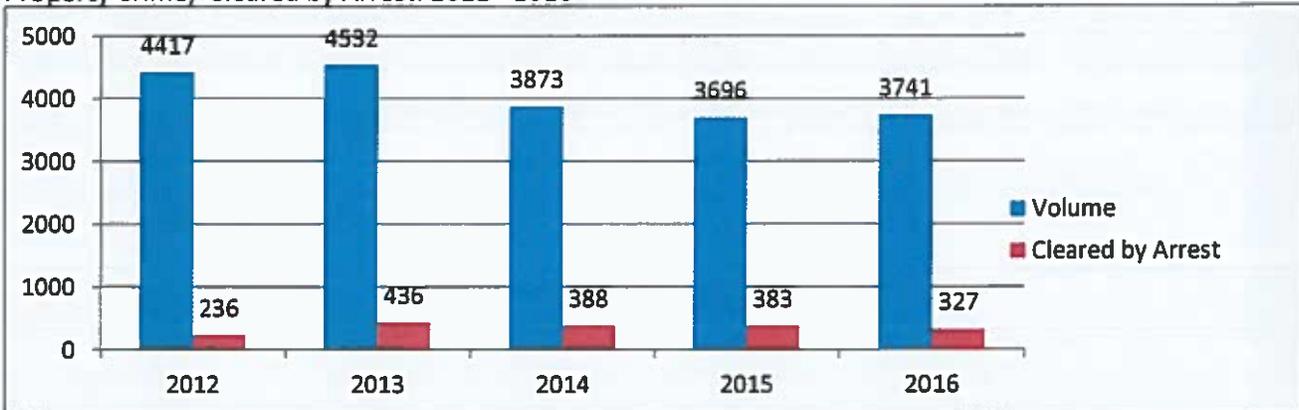


Table: 2 - 33

Property Crimes: 2012 - 2016

Trends	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Volume	4417	4532	3873	3696	3741
Cleared by Arrest	236	436	388	383	327
Percent Cleared by Arrest	5.3	9.6	10.0	10.4	8.7

Figure: 2 - 41

Property Crimes

Percent Cleared by Arrest: 2012 - 2016

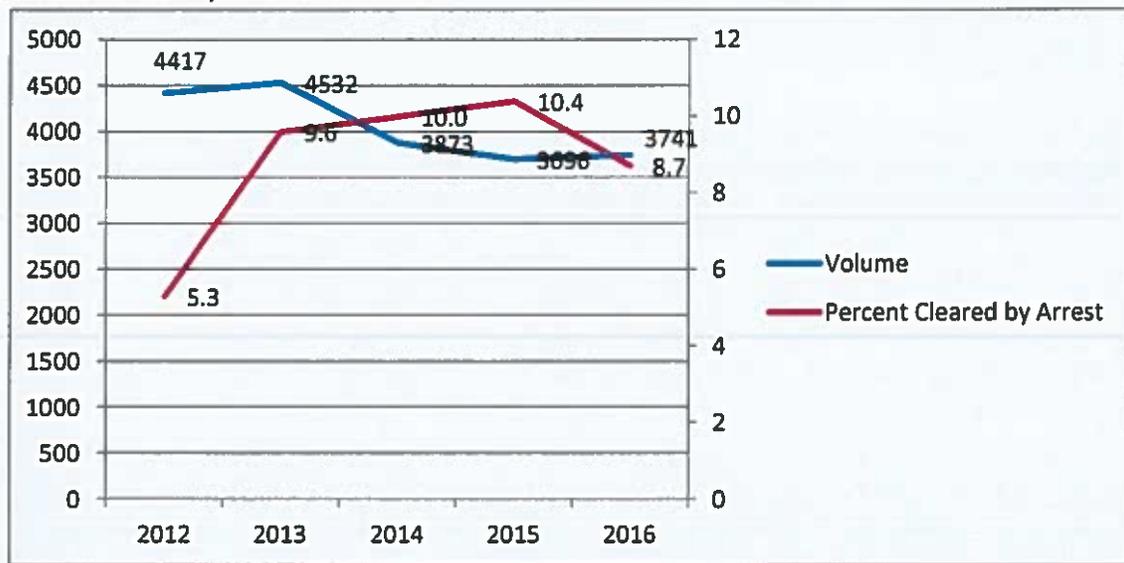
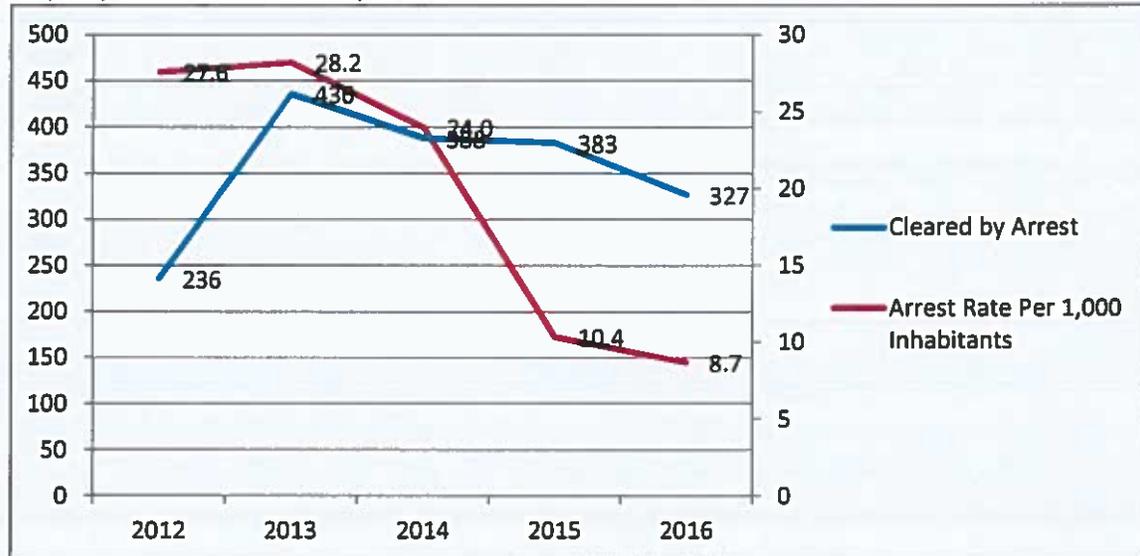


Figure: 2 - 42

Property Crimes, Arrest Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2012 -2016



BURGLARY

- Forcible Entry
- Unlawful Entry
- Attempted forcible Entry

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

The UCR Program classifies offenses locally known as burglary (any degree), unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safe cracking,, and all attempts at these offenses as burglary.

The UCR's definition of a structure includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| ● Apartment | ● Other building |
| ● Barn | ● Outbuilding |
| ● Cabin | ● Public Building |
| ● Church | ● Room |
| ● Condominium | ● School |
| ● Dwelling House | ● Storage Facility |
| ● Factory | ● Vessel (ship) |
| ● Garage | ● Warehouse |
| ● House trailer or house boat (used as a permanent dwelling) | |
| ● Office | |

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

Hotel Rule

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

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

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

Table: 2 - 34

**Burglary
By Calendar Month: 2012- 2016**

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	193	188	161	115	161
February	197	140	137	123	132
March	175	106	126	132	147
April	220	155	127	101	139
May	228	143	121	60	150
June	162	124	121	87	163
July	209	130	139	85	161
August	244	103	181	105	117
September	209	112	112	86	126
October	198	106	102	97	57
November	184	150	115	122	113
December	85	163	136	98	146
Total	2304	1620	1578	1211	1612
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>-29.7</i>	<i>-2.6</i>	<i>-23.2</i>	<i>33.5</i>
<i>Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>10.0</i>

Figure: 2 - 43

Burglary, Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants : 2012- 2016



Table: 2 - 35

Burglary					
By Type of Structure	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Residence - Night (6pm - 6am)	227	492	536	427	515
Residence - Day (6am - 6pm)	395	448	376	331	482
Residence - Unknown	185	170	183	194	25
Non-Residence - Night (6pm - 6am)	488	138	107	65	258
Non-Residence - Day (6am - 6pm)	200	277	262	129	303
Non-Residence - Unknown	269	95	110	65	29

Figure: 2 - 44

Burglary
By Structure, 2012 - 2016

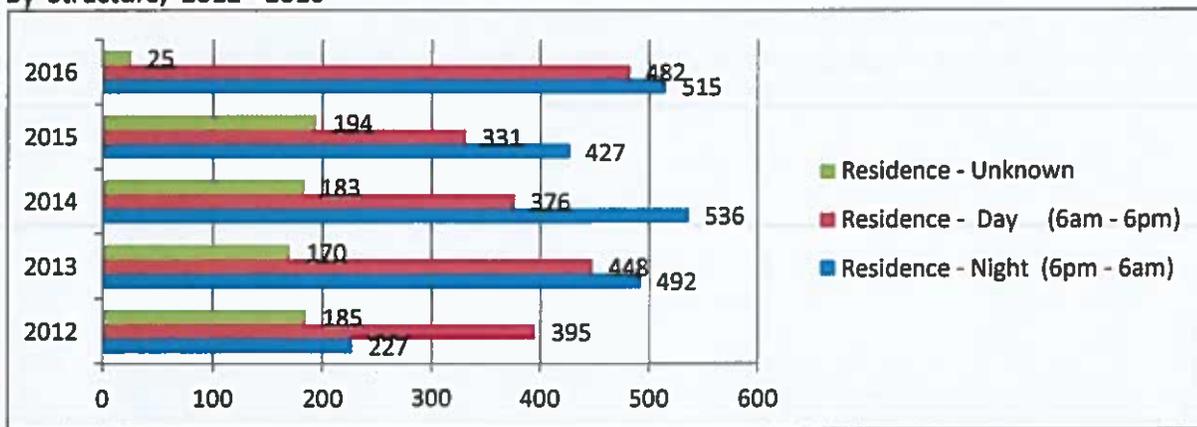


Figure: 2 -45

Burglary
By Structure and by Time of Day, 2012 - 2016

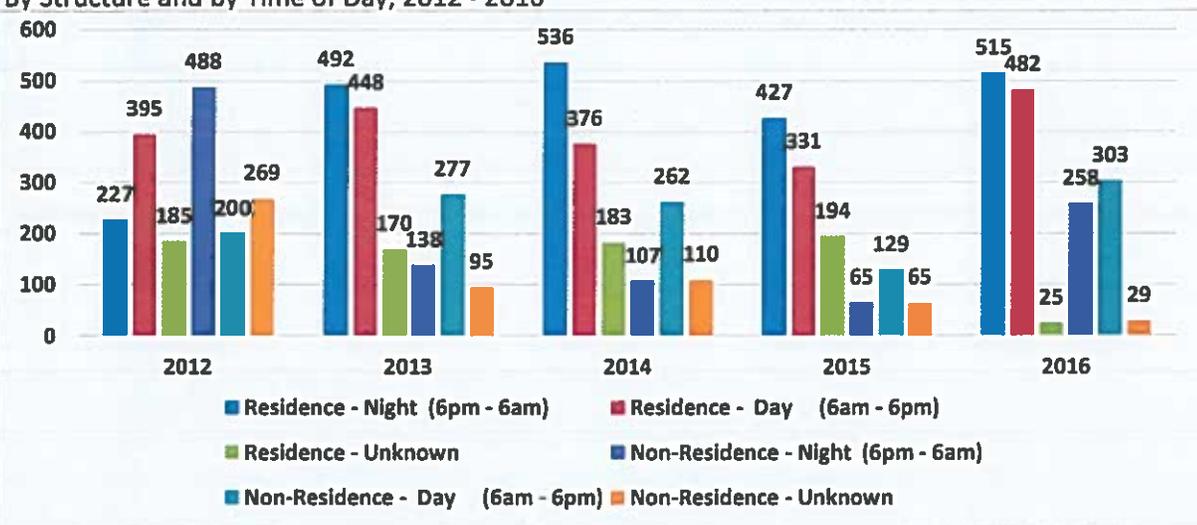


Table: 2- 36**BURGLARY**

By Village: Residence /NonResidence

By Village: Day/Night, 2016

By Village	Non-Residence				Residence				GTotal
	NR: Day	NR: Night	NR: NS/Ukn	Total Res.	RES: Day	Res. Night	Res: NS/Unk	Total	
Agana Hts.	1	0	0	1	3	10	0	13	14
Agat	3	6	0	9	12	18	1	31	40
Asan	2	1	0	3	9	11	1	21	24
Barrigada	5	7	14	26	16	0	1	17	43
Chalan Pago	1	1	0	2	20	8	0	28	30
Dededo	49	22	2	73	131	159	7	297	370
Hagatna	6	21	0	27	5	6	0	11	38
Harmon	15	23	2	40	17	38	1	56	96
Inarajan	3	0	0	3	9	1	1	11	14
Mangilao	42	9	0	51	44	49	2	95	146
Merizo	1	2	0	3	8	5	0	13	16
M-T-M	7	14	3	24	34	39	2	75	99
Piti	10	1	1	12	8	7	0	15	27
Santa Rita	6	1	0	7	8	6	1	15	22
Sinajana	2	1	0	3	7	11	0	18	21
Figure: 2 - 37	4	3	0	7	22	17	1	40	47
Tamuning	25	49	3	77	43	34	3	80	157
Tumon	36	40	7	83	9	17	0	26	109
Umatac	7	0	0	7	3	1	0	4	11
Yigo	24	15	1	40	44	47	2	93	133
Yona	17	2	0	19	24	21	2	47	66
Village Not Stated/Unk.	8	6	1	15	1	0	0	1	16
Village Not Stated/Unk Structure	29	34	0	63	0	10	0	10	73
G-Total	303	258	34	595	482	515	25	1022	1612

Table: 2 - 37

Burglary

By Type of Structure	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Residence - Night (6pm - 6am)	227	492	536	427	515
Residence - Day (6am - 6pm)	395	448	376	331	482
Residence - Unknown	185	170	183	194	25
Non-Residence - Night (6pm - 6am)	488	138	107	65	258
Non-Residence - Day (6am - 6pm)	200	277	262	129	303
Non-Residence - Unknown	269	95	110	65	29

Figure: 2 - 46

Burglary

By Structure, by Time of Day: 2012 - 2016

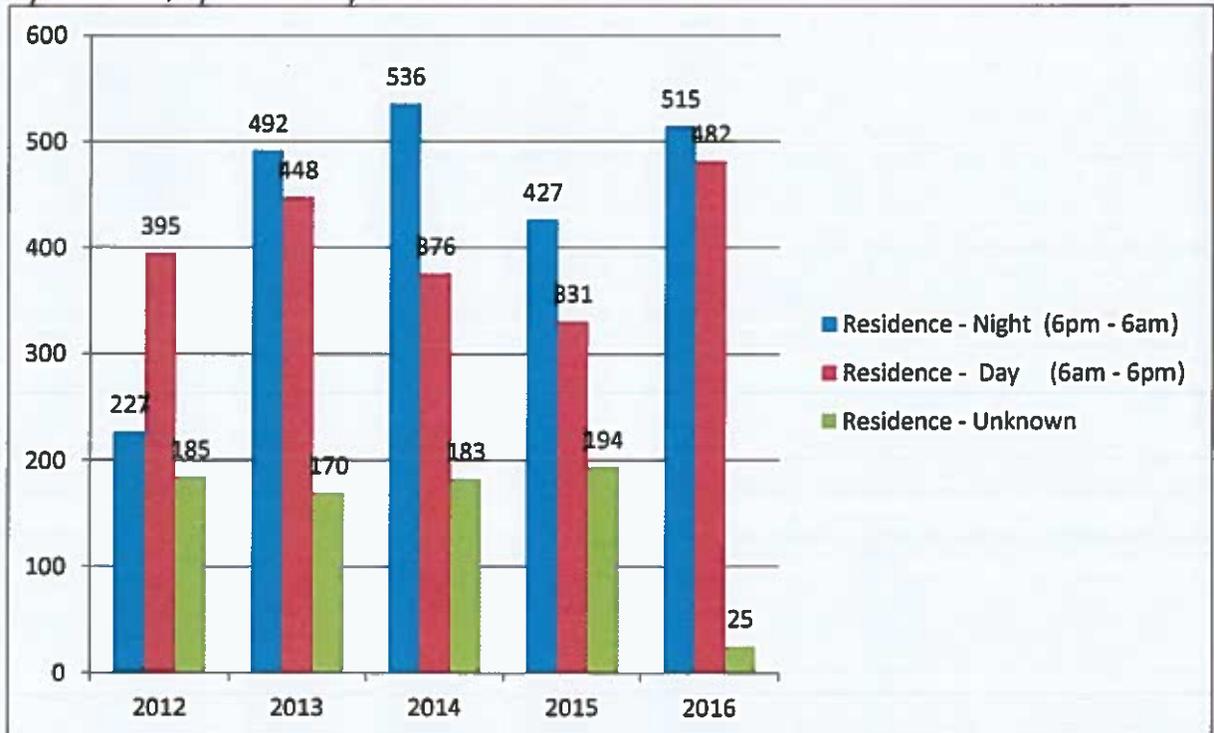


Figure: 2 - 47

Burglary, Residence, Night: 2012 - 2016

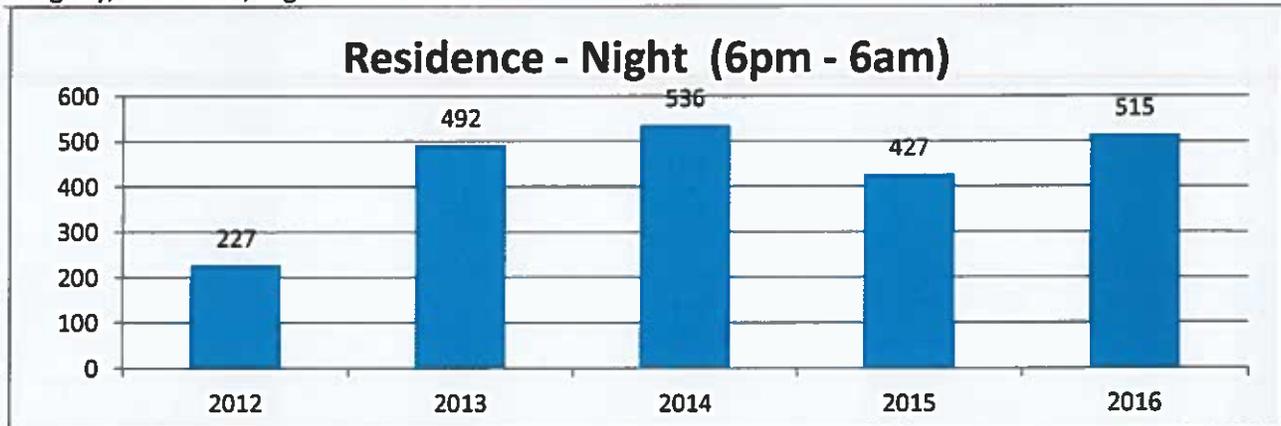


Figure: 2 - 48

Residence - Day (6am - 6pm)

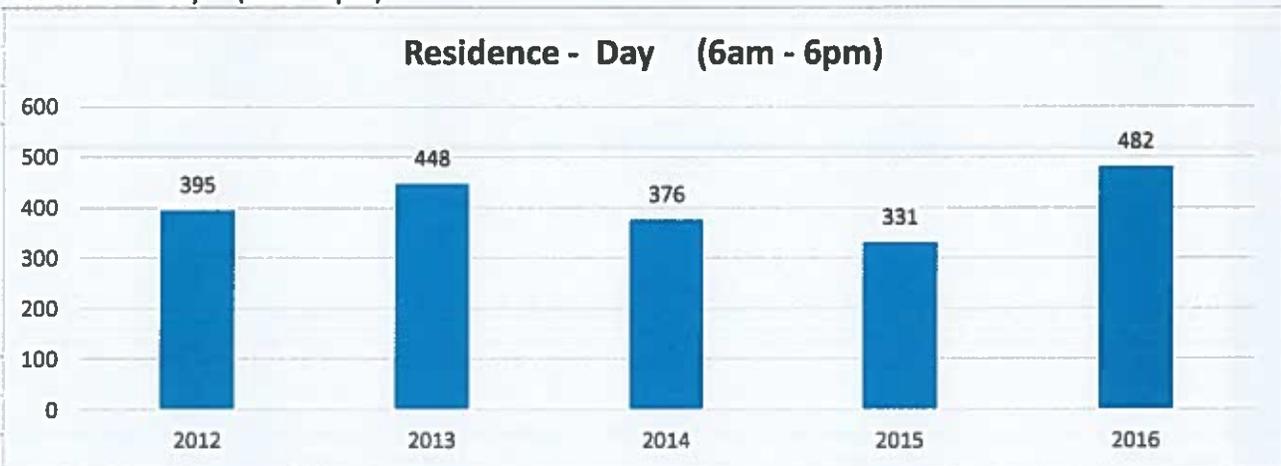


Figure: 2 -49

Burglary, Residence, Unknown: 2012- 2016

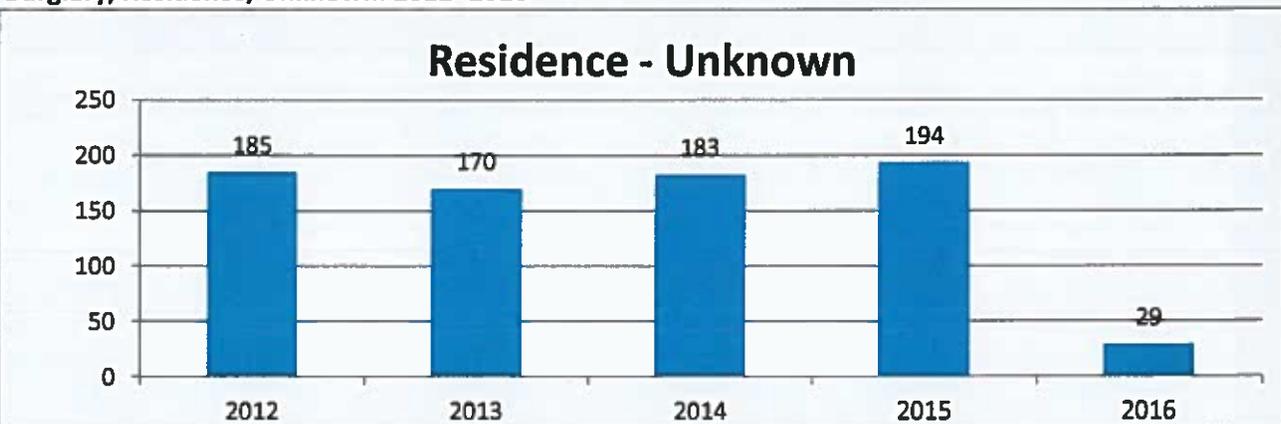


Figure: 2 - 50

Burglary, Non-Residence, Night: 2012 - 2016

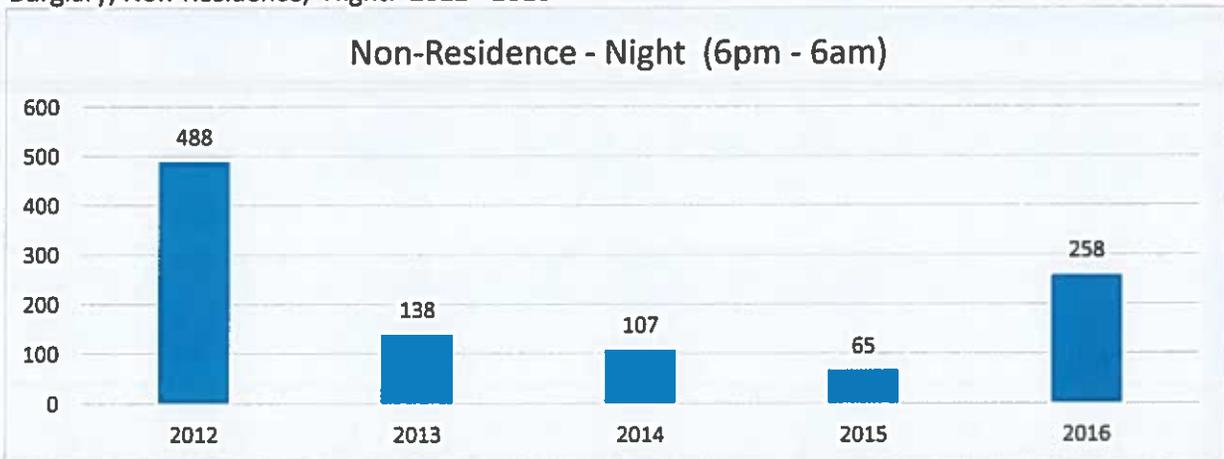


Figure: 2 -51

Burglary, Non-Residence, Day: 2012 - 2016

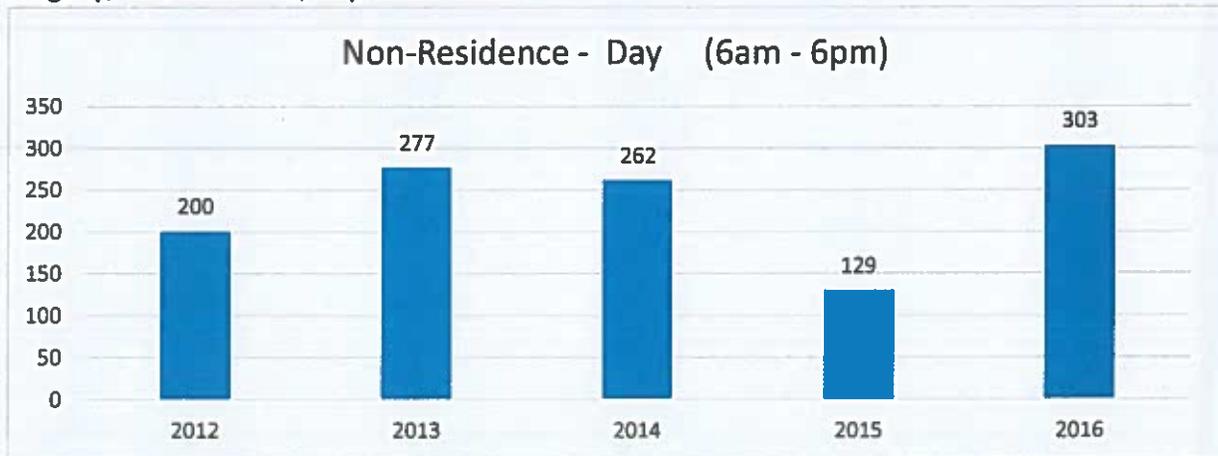


Figure: 2 -52

Burglary, Non-Residence, Unknown: 2012 - 2016

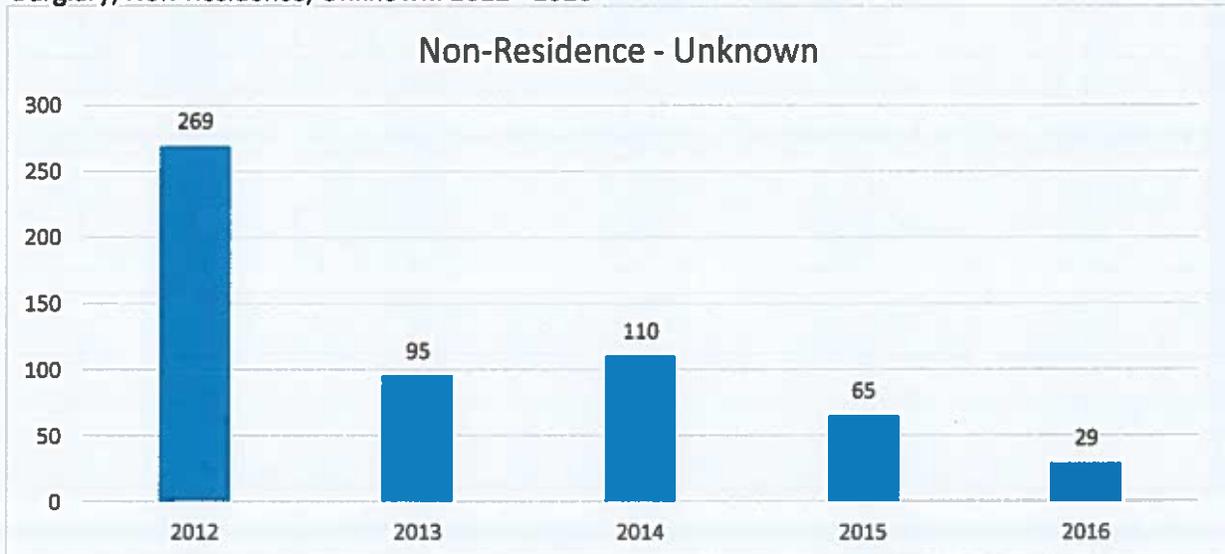


Table: 2 - 38

Burglary, Cleared by Arrest: 2012- 2016

Trends	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Volume	2304	1620	1574	1211	1612
Cleared by Arrest	24	113	106	101	115
Percent Cleared by Arrest	1.0	7.0	6.7	8.3	7.1

Figure: 2 - 53

Burglary

Percent Cleared by Arrest: 2012 - 2016

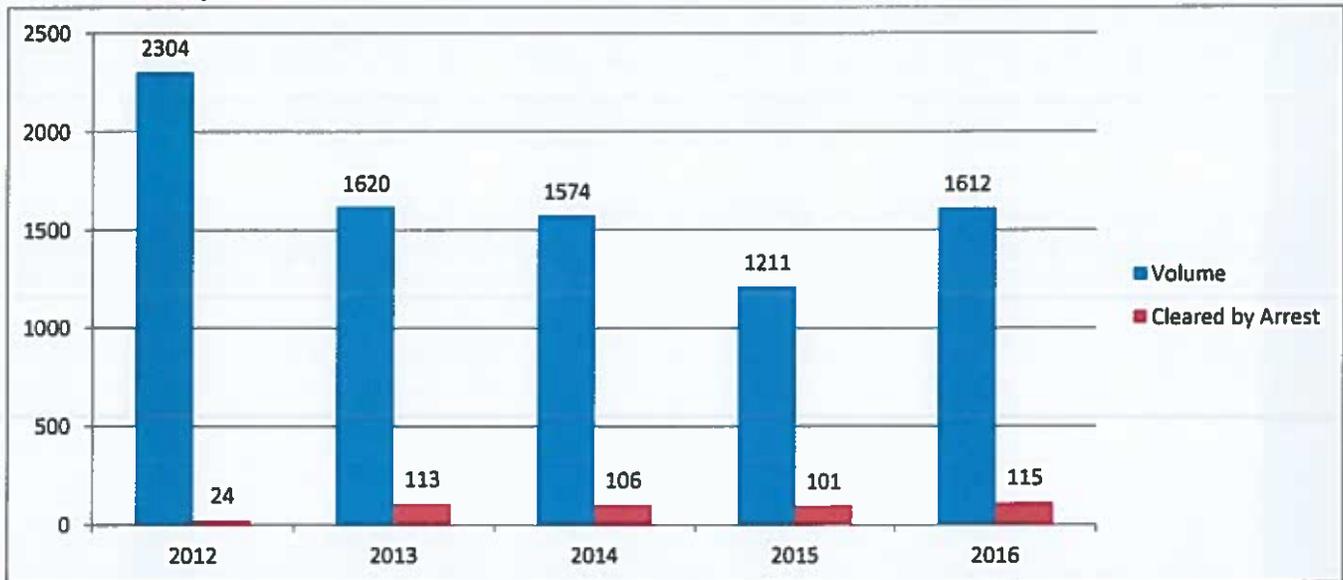
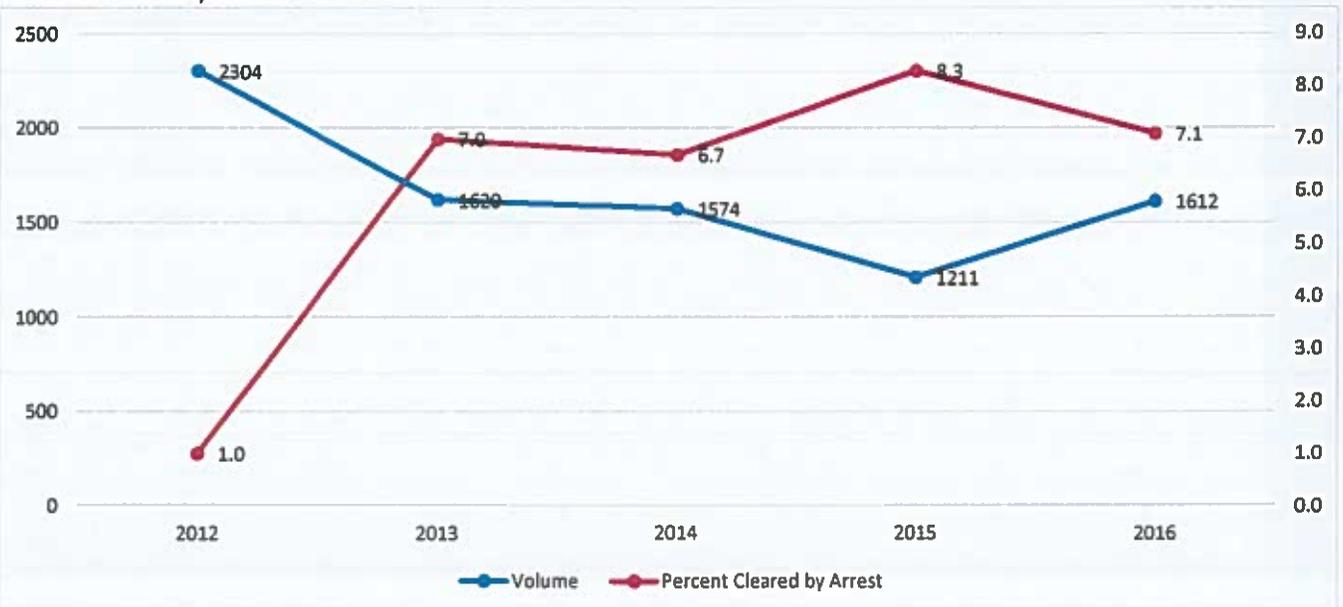


Figure: 2 - 54

Burglary

Percent Cleared by Arrest: 2012 - 2016



Larceny -theft

Definition

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

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

Larceny and theft mean the same thing in the UCR Program. All thefts and attempted thefts are included in this category with one exception: motor vehicle theft.

Larceny-theft Categories

Pocket- picking

Purse snatching

Shoplifting

Theft From Motor Vehicles

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories

Theft of Bicycles

Theft From Buildings

Theft From Coin Operated Device or Machine

All Other Larceny ---Theft not Specifcally Classified

Constructive possession is "control or dominion over a property without the actual possession or custody of it".

Larceny and theft are synonymous in the UCR Program. All thefts and attempted thefts are included in this category with one exception: motor vehicle theft. Because of high volume of motor vehicle thefts, this crime has its own category.

For the UCR Program, agencies report local offense classifications such as grand theft, petty larceny, felony larceny, or misdemeanor larceny as larceny-theft. Also, agencies report all larceny offenses regardless of the value of the property stolen.

Agencies do not classify larceny offenses of embezzlement, fraudulent conversion of entrusted property, conversion of goods lawfully possessed by bailees, lodgers, or finders of lost property, counterfeiting, obtaining money by false pretenses, larceny by check, larceny by bailee, or check fraud. Each of these crimes falls within one of the Part II offense categories.

Figure: 2 - 55

Larceny theft

Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants, 2012 - 2016

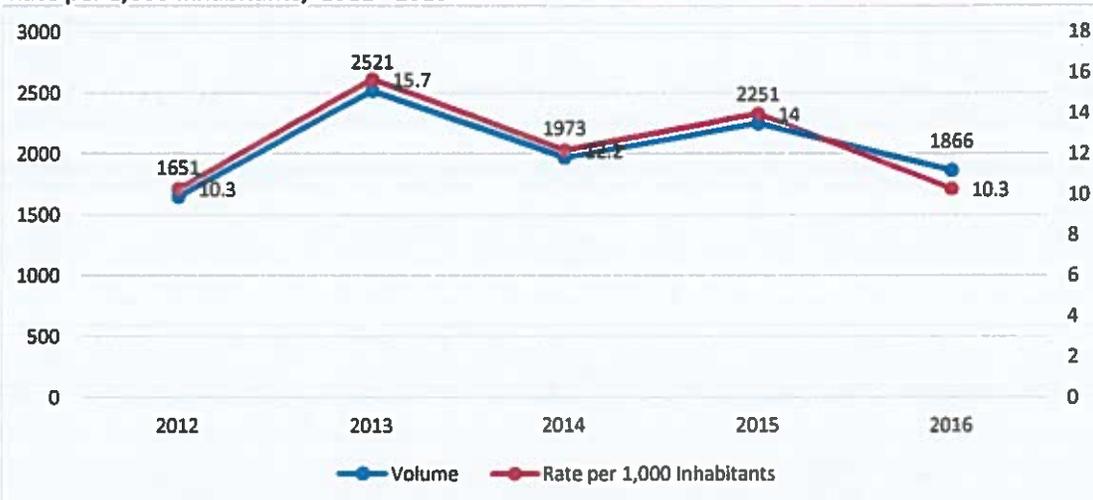


Table: 2 - 39

Larceny Theft

By Calendar Month: 2012 - 2016

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	143	252	182	208	174
February	138	203	153	213	159
March	155	242	163	180	179
April	172	225	136	205	163
May	168	212	158	171	162
June	157	177	148	198	150
July	154	157	167	155	137
August	142	176	216	174	133
September	143	235	153	184	162
October	121	199	207	180	154
November	102	221	165	183	147
December	56	222	176	200	146
Total	1651	2521	2024	2251	1866
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>-19.7</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>-17.1</i>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	10.3	15.7	12.2	14.1	11.4

Figure: 2 - 56

Larceny Theft, Volume: Trends 2012 - 2016

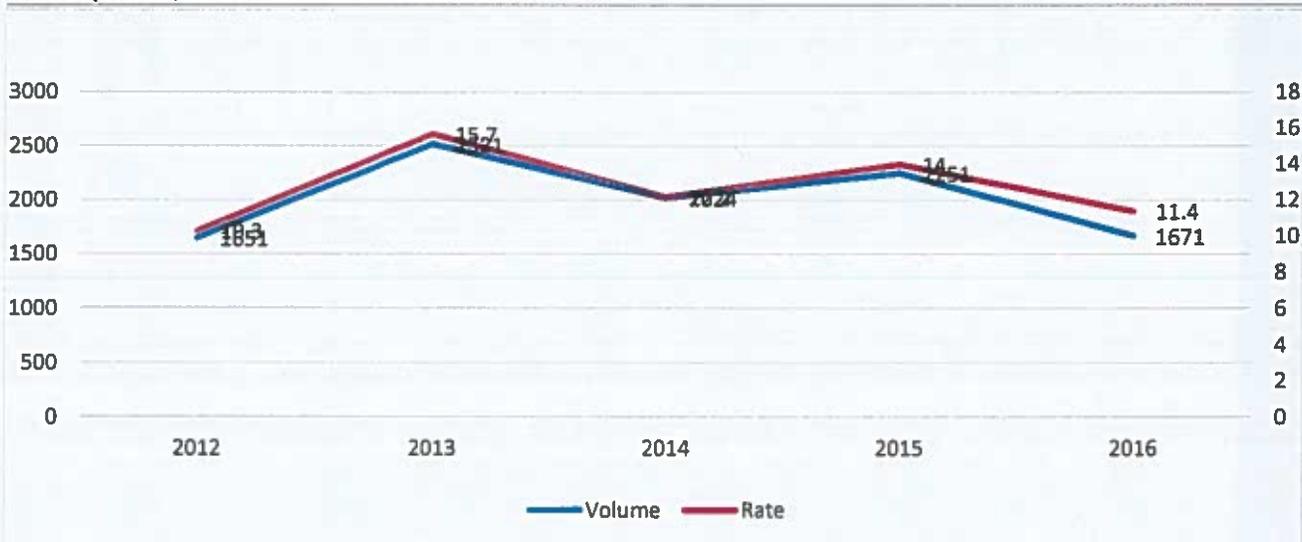


Figure: 2 - 57

Larceny theft

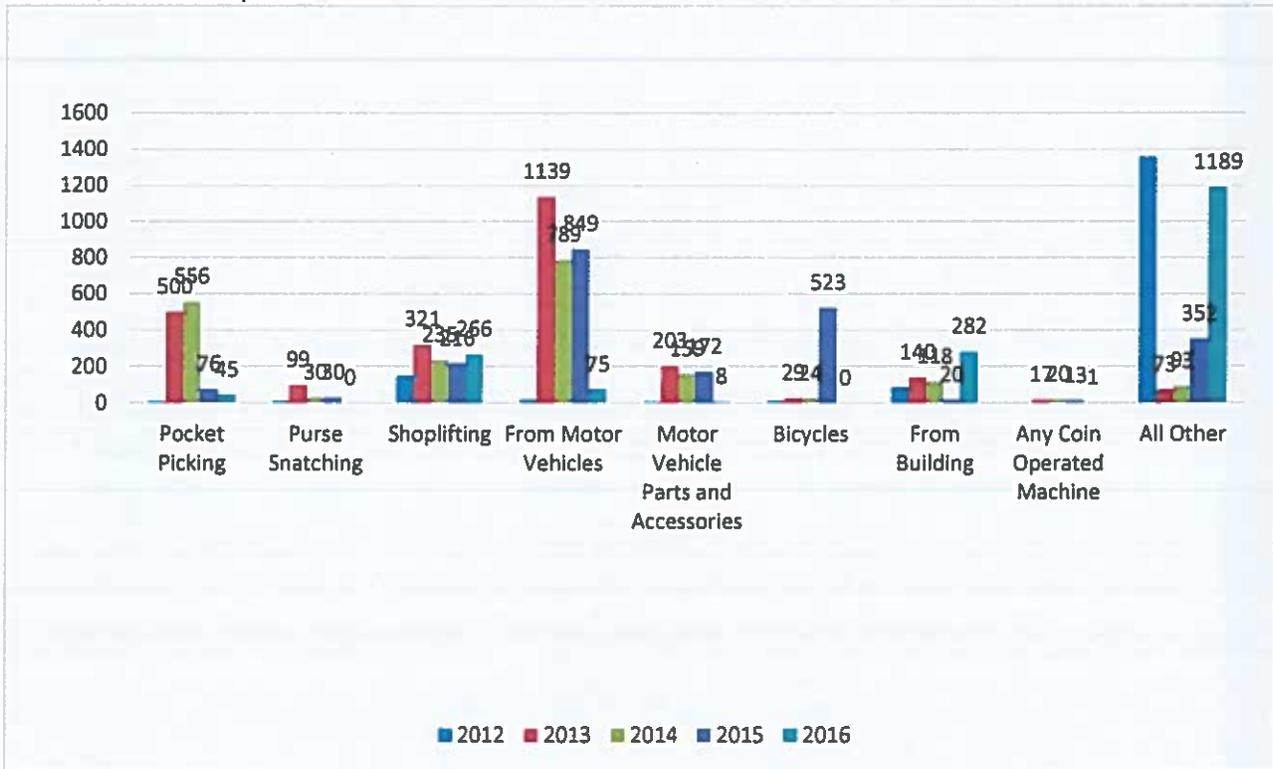
Nature of Larcenies, 2012- 2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Pocket Picking	8	500	556	76	45
Purse Snatching	10	99	30	30	0
Shoplifting	148	321	235	216	266
Theft From Motor Vehicles	21	1139	789	849	75
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	8	203	159	172	8
Theft of Bicycles	12	29	24	523	0
Theft From Building	85	140	118	20	282
Theft from Coin Operated Machine	0	17	20	13	1
All Other	1359	73	93	352	1189
Total	1651	2521	2024	2251	1866

Source: LERMS-DAM

Figure: 2 - 58

Larceny Theft

Nature of Larcenies, 2012- 2016



Source: LERMS-DAM

Figure: 2 -59

Nature of Larcenies, 2012 -2016

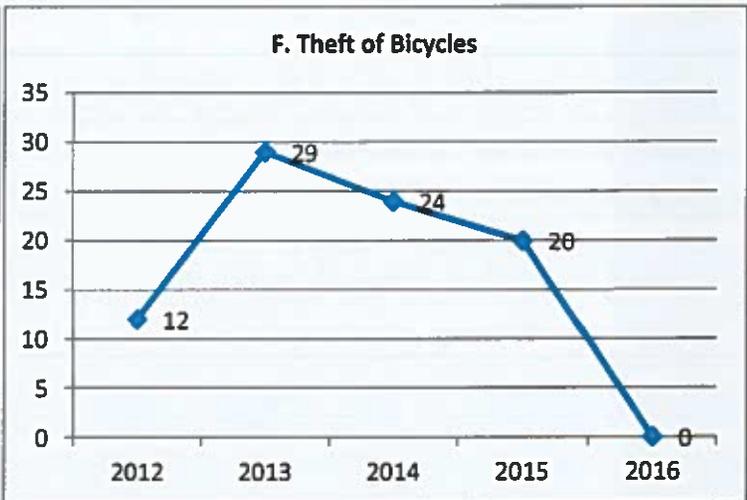
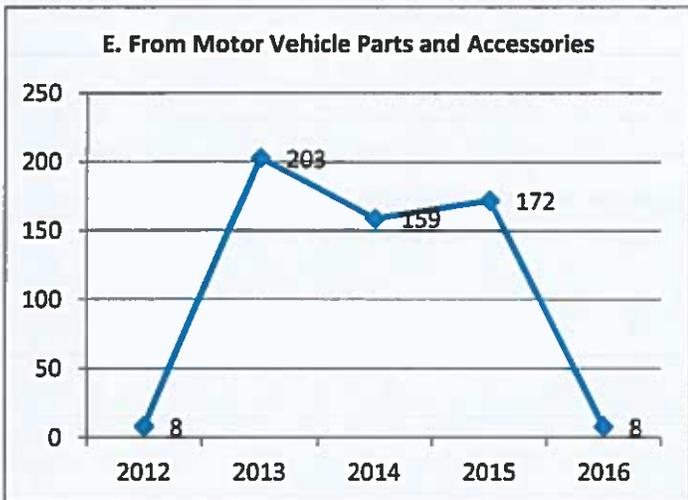
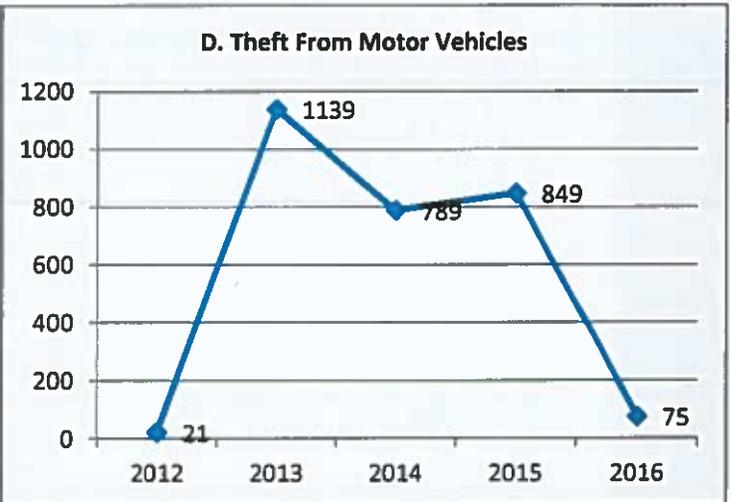
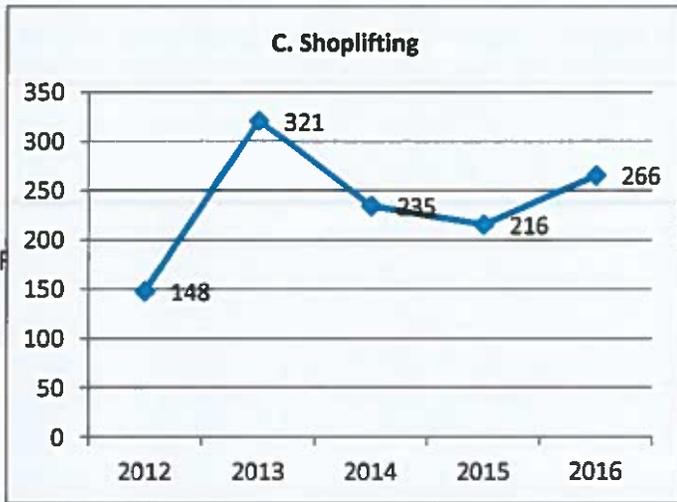
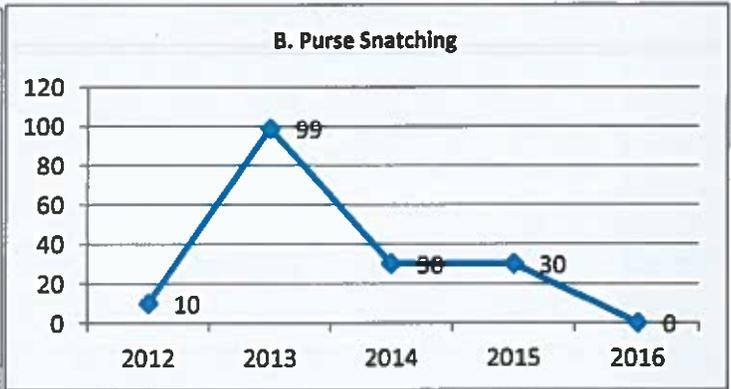
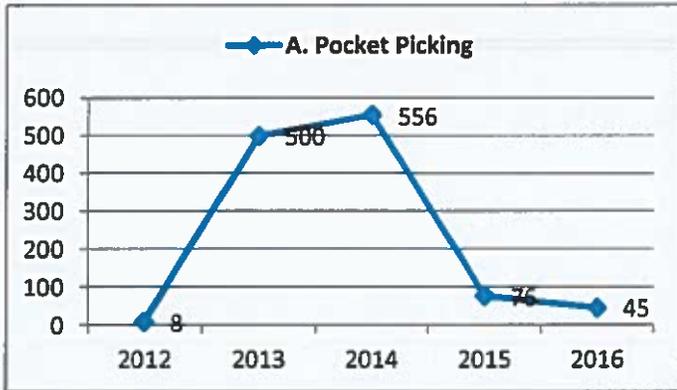


Figure: 2 - 60

Larceny Theft by Categories: 2012 - 2016

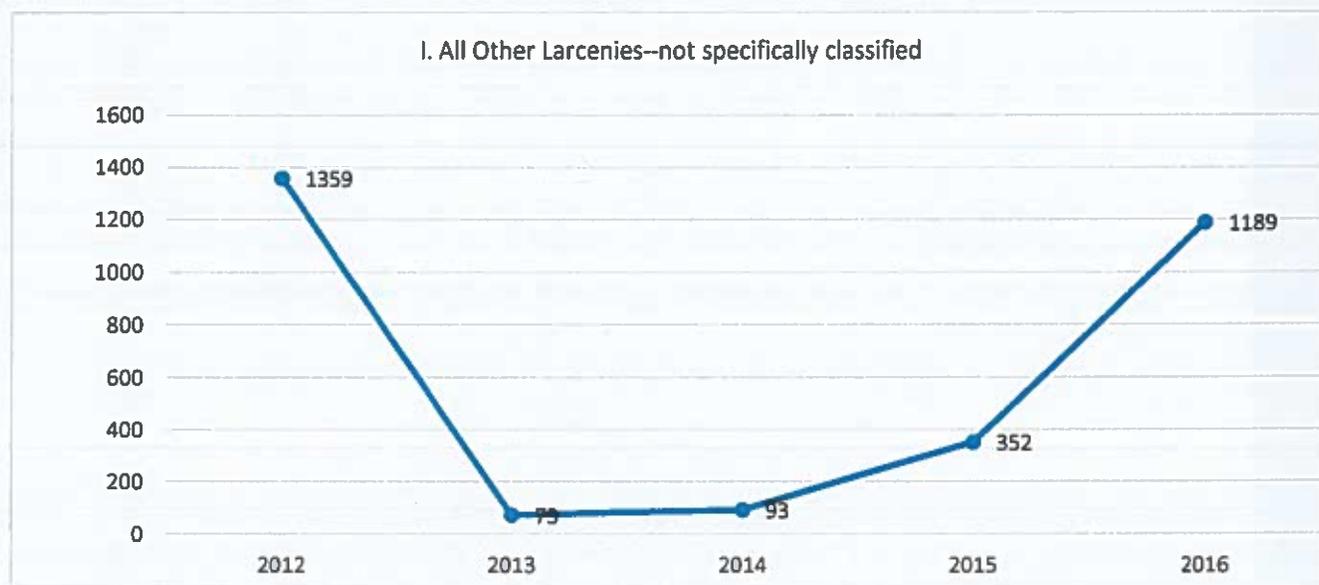
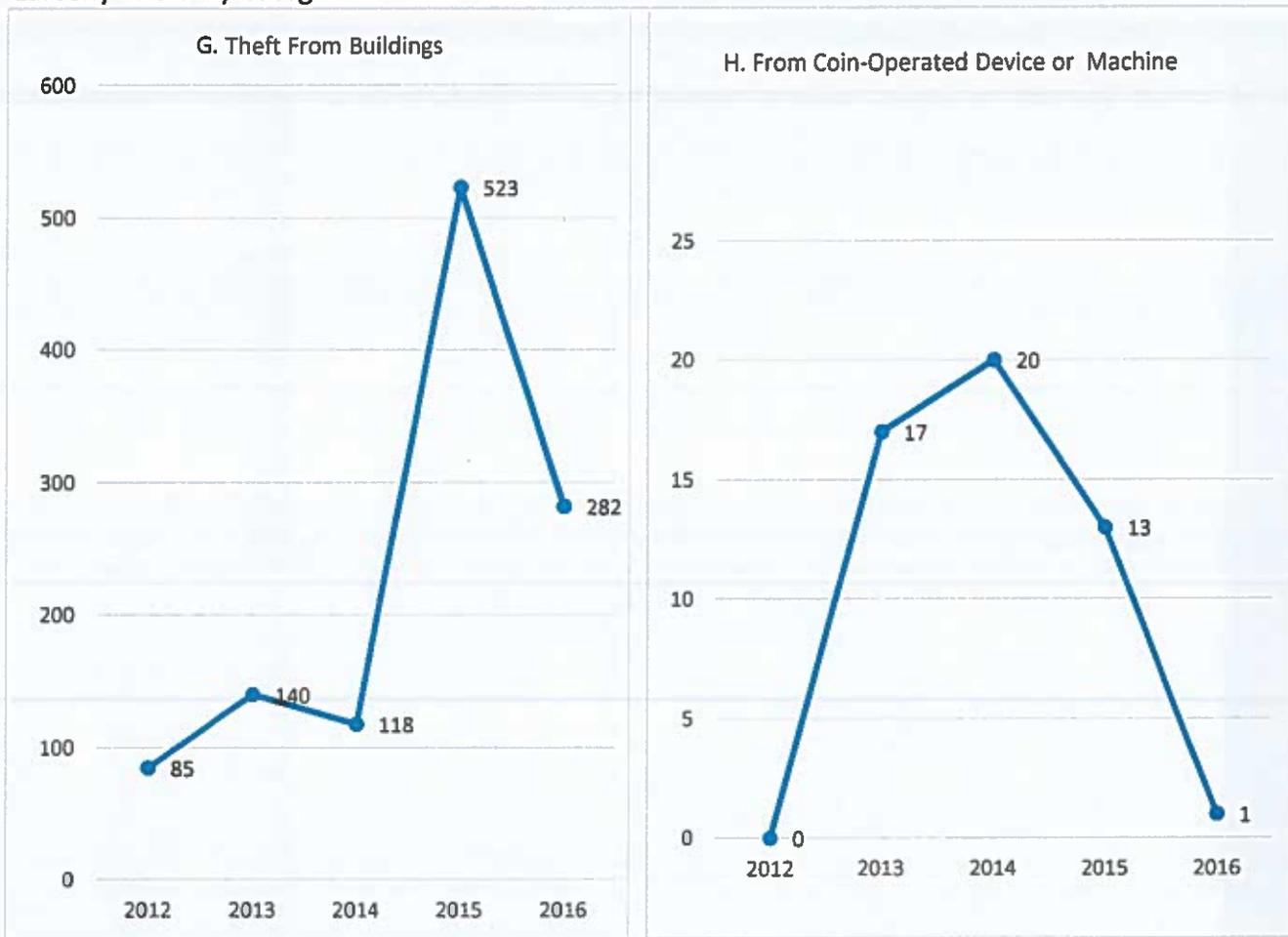


Table: 2 - 40

Larceny Theft

Cleared by Arrest: Trends	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Volume	1651	2521	1973	2251	1866
Cleared by Arrest	187	255	229	229	290
Percent Cleared by Arrest	11.3	10.1	11.6	10.2	15.5

Figure: 2 - 61

Larceny Theft, Cleared by Arrest, 2012 - 2016

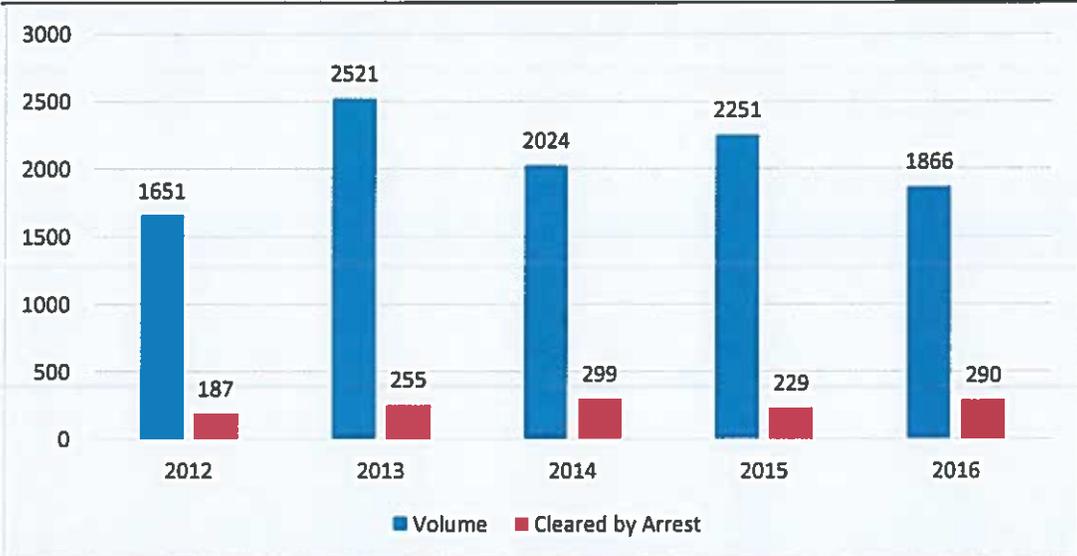
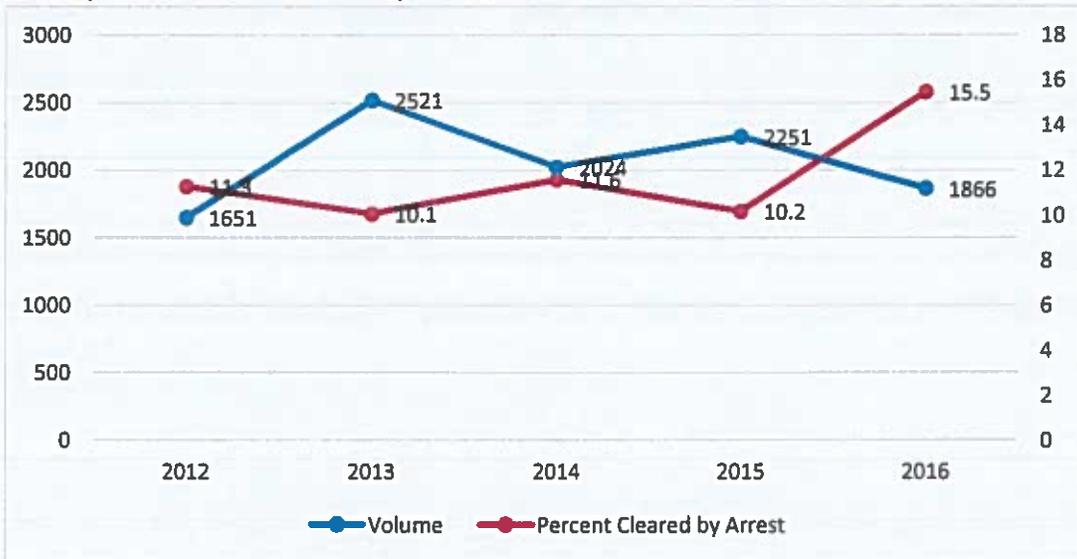


Figure: 2 - 62

Larceny Theft, Percent Cleared by Arrest, 2012 - 2016



Motor Vehicle Theft

Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, defined 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.

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

Motor Vehicle Theft--Autos

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

Motor Vehicle Thefts--Trucks and Buses

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

Motor Vehicle Theft--Other Vehicles

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

Figure: 2 - 63

Motor Vehicle Theft: Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants, 2012 -2016

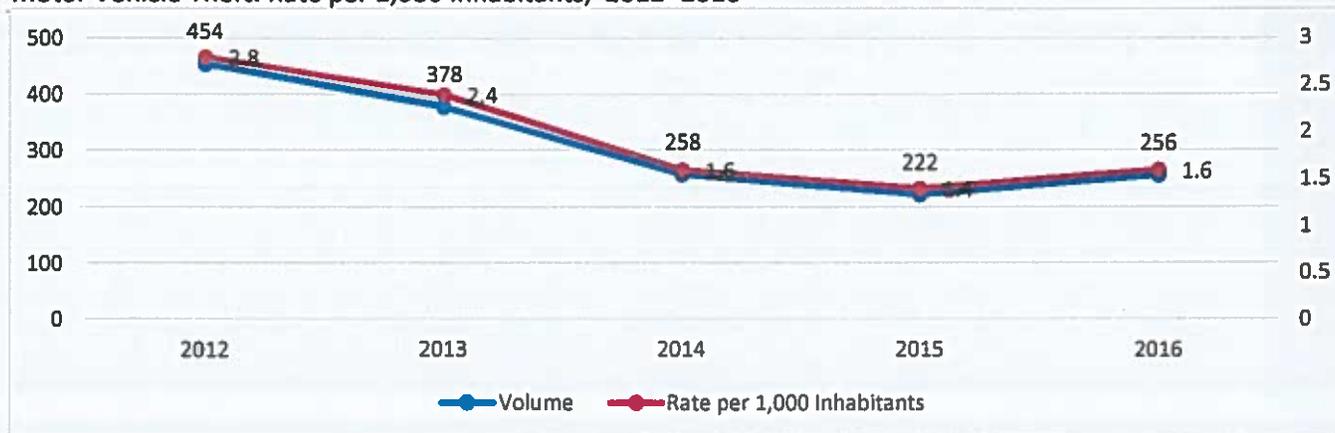


Table: 2 - 41

**Motor Vehicle Theft
By Month: 2012 - 2016**

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	29	35	35	16	23
February	29	32	18	30	12
March	40	37	22	14	16
April	66	40	14	14	18
May	74	27	21	12	26
June	39	20	13	24	19
July	39	29	19	14	25
August	35	18	17	16	19
September	29	36	20	22	11
October	21	39	24	19	22
November	34	30	26	24	30
December	19	35	29	17	35
Total	454	378	258	222	256
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>108.3</i>	<i>-16.7</i>	<i>-32.0</i>	<i>-14.0</i>	<i>15.3</i>
<i>Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>

Figure: 2 - 64

**Motor Vehicle Theft
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2012 - 2016**

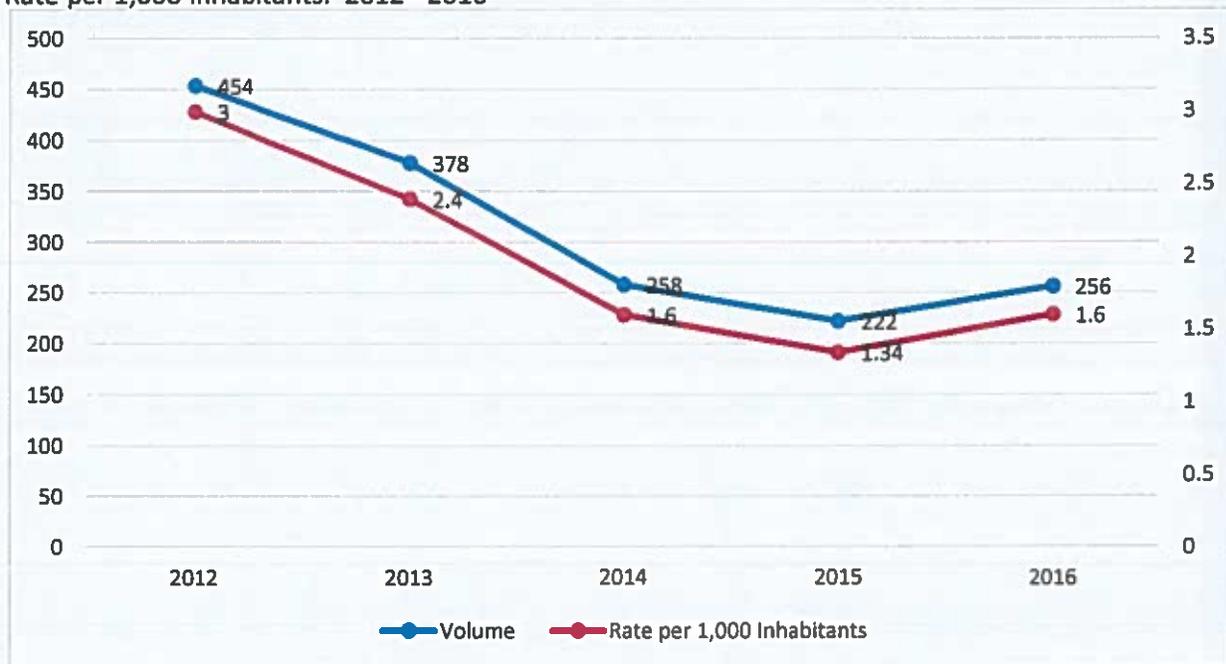


Figure: 2 - 65

Motor Vehicle Theft

By Vehicle Type: 2012 - 2016

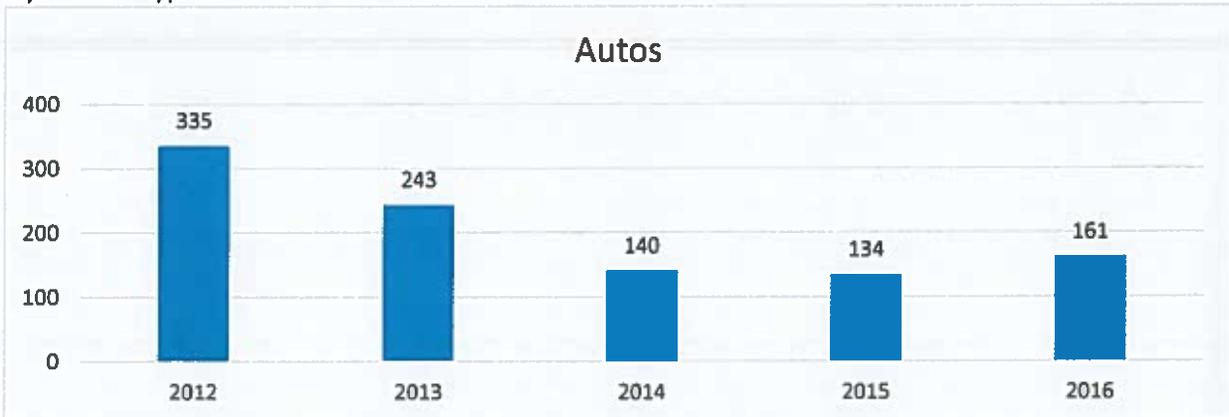


Figure: 2 - 66

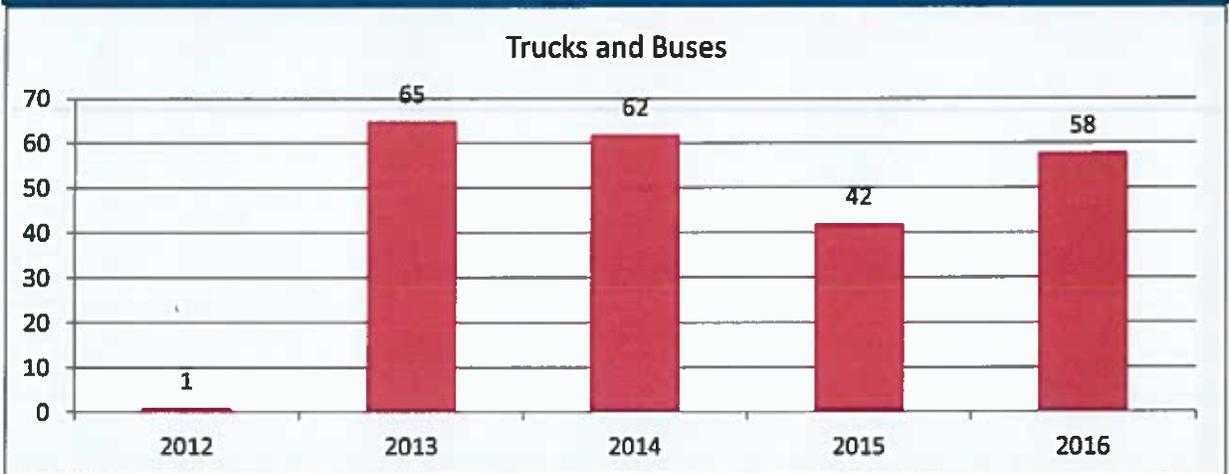


Figure: 2 - 67

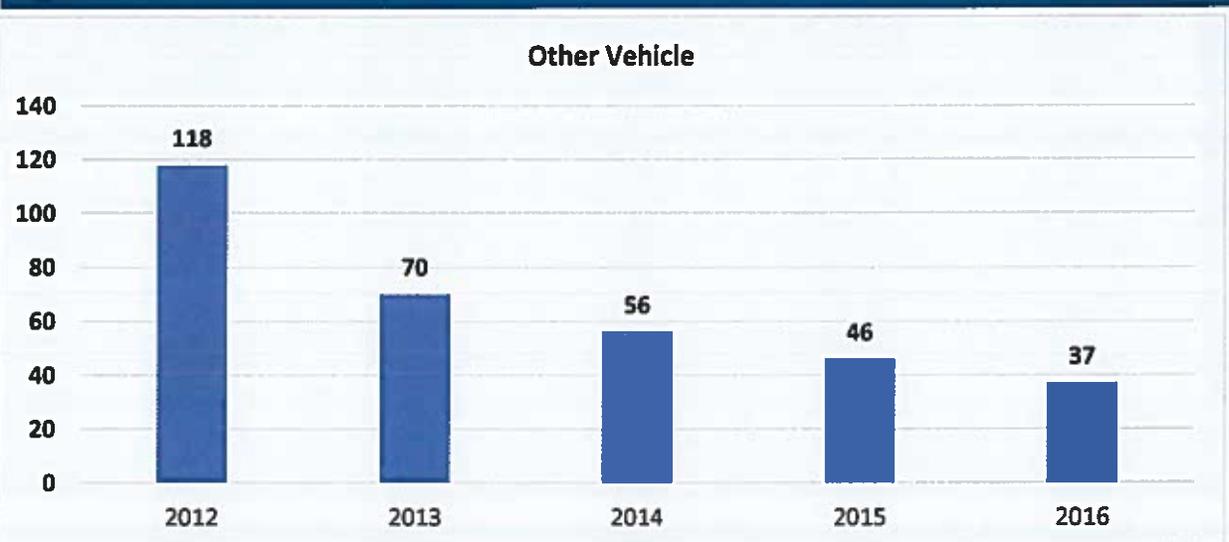


Table: 2 - 42

Motor Vehicle Theft

Trend	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Volume	454	378	258	222	256
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	3.0	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.6

Figure: 2 -68

Motor Vehicle Theft: 2012 - 2016

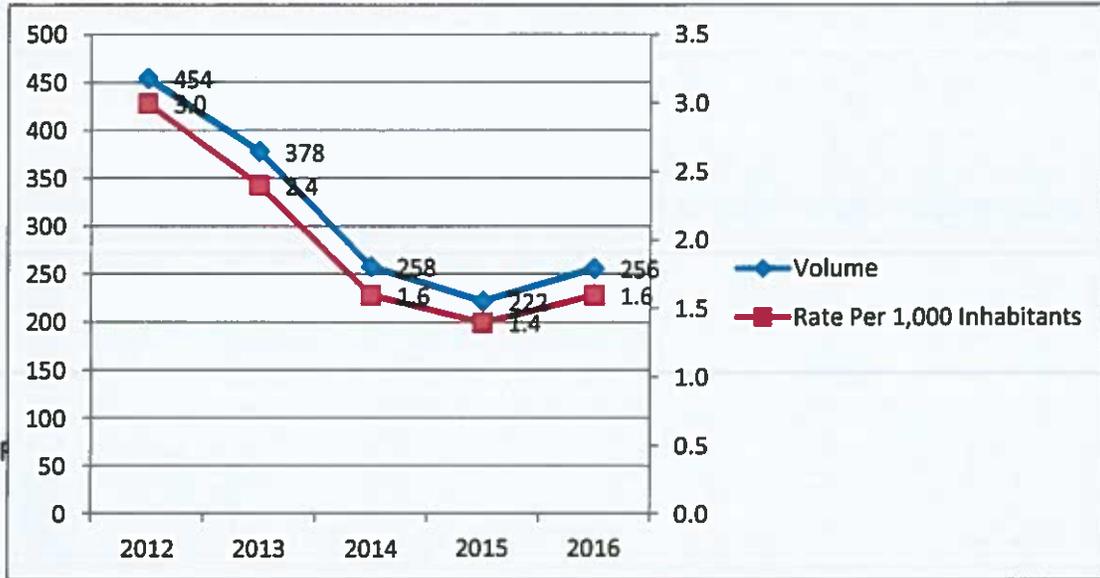


Figure: 2 - 69

**Motor Vehicle Theft,
By Vehicle Type: 2012 - 2016**

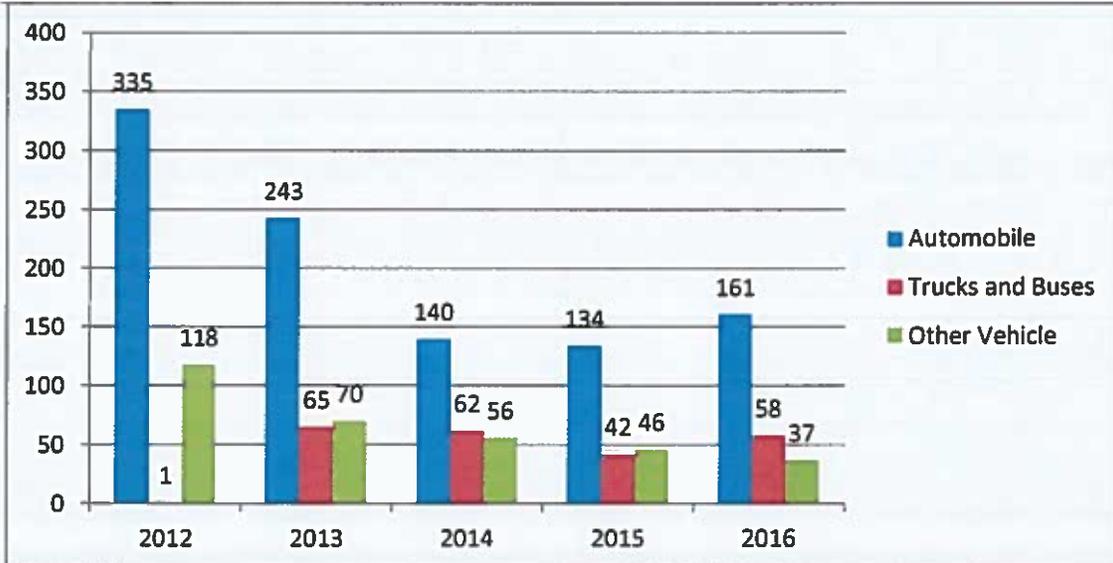


Figure: 2 - 70

Motor Vehicle Theft

Percent Distribution: 2016

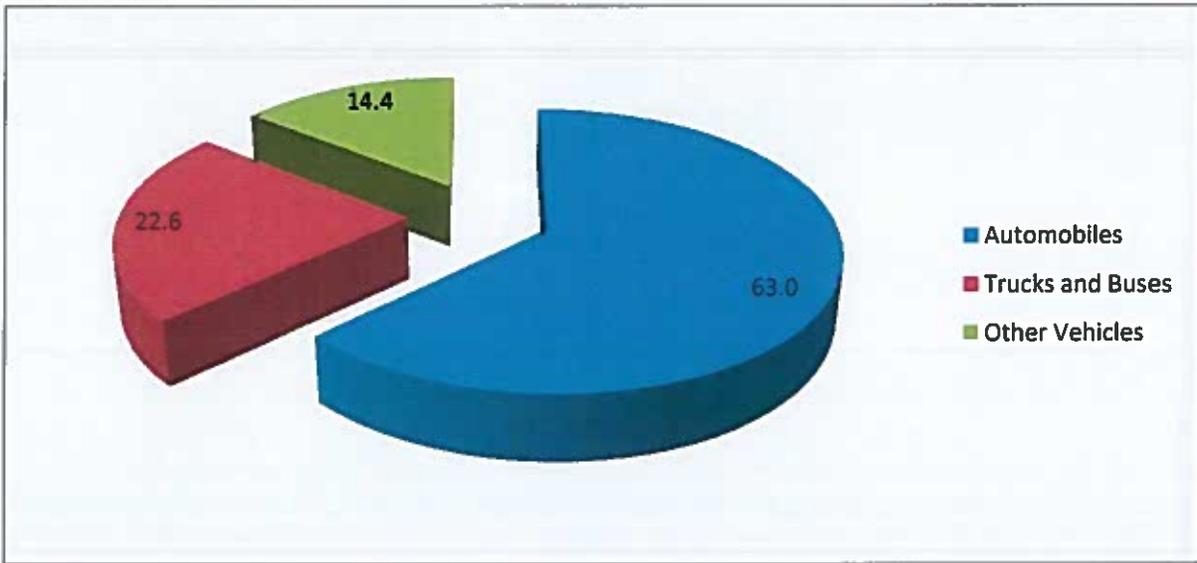


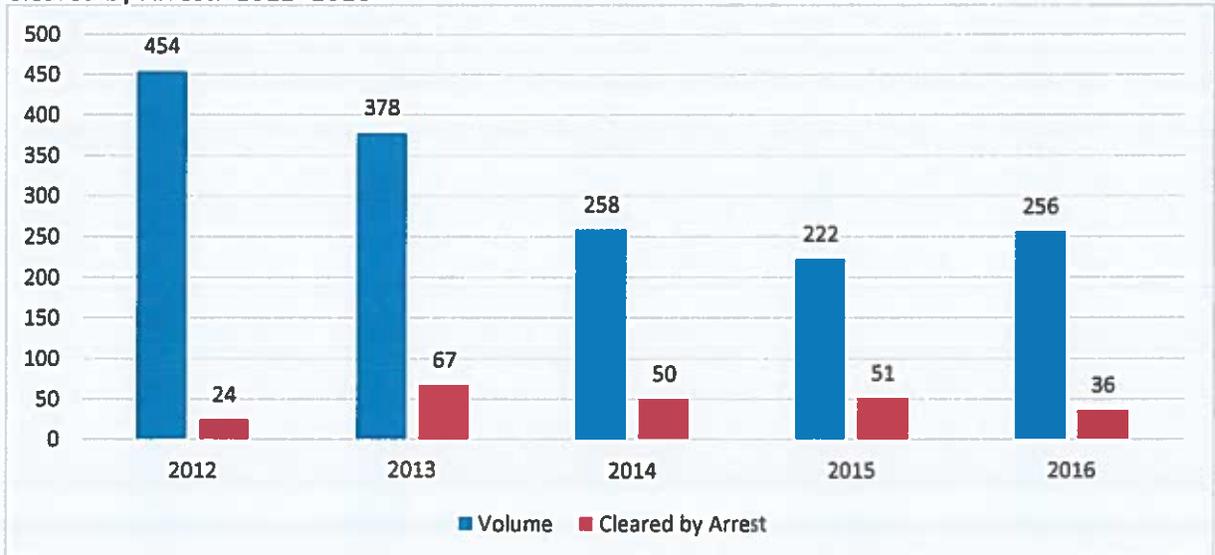
Table: 2 - 43

Motor Vehicle Theft	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Volume	454	378	258	222	256
Cleared by Arrest	24	67	50	51	36
<i>Percent Cleared by Arrest</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>14.6</i>

Figure: 2 - 71

Motor Vehicle Theft

Cleared by Arrest: 2012- 2016



Arson

Definitions

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

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

Arson— Structural

In classifying the object of arson as structural, as a permanently fixed house trailer or mobile unit used as an office, residence, or storehouse is considered structural property.

Structures are further divided into two subcategories: residential and nonresidential. The UCR Program considers a residential structure to be any dwelling used for human habitation, including houses, townhouses, apartments, etc.. Residential property not meeting the above criteria are classified as Other Residential . Temporary living quarters such as hotel, motels, inns, are nonresidential property and are self-explanatory.

Arson—Mobile

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

Arson—Other

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

Cautions in Classifying Arson

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

Figure: 2 - 72

Arson, Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2012 - 2016

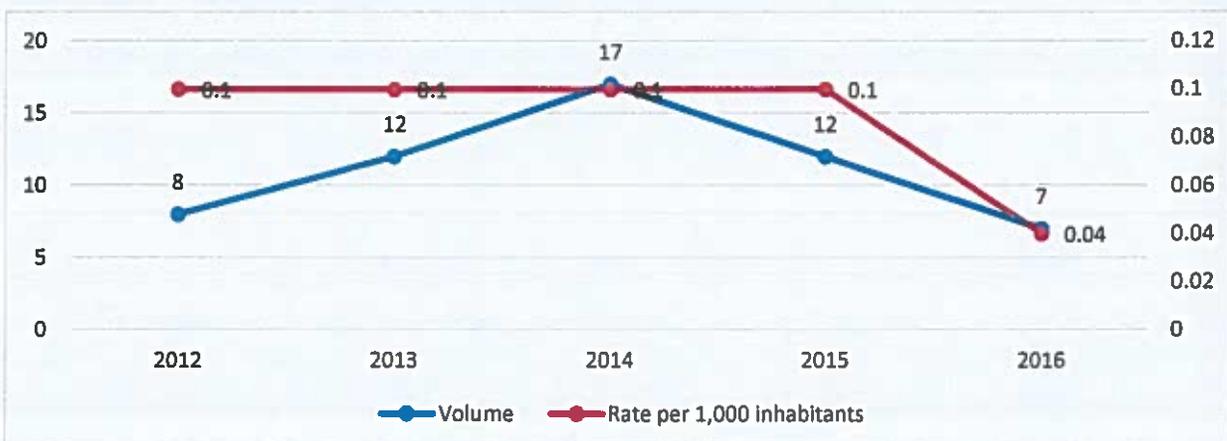


Table: 2 - 44

Arson

By Month: 2012- 2016

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	1	3	2	0	0
February	0	1	1	2	1
March	1	0	2	3	1
April	1	3	1	1	1
May	2	2	2	0	1
June	0	2	0	2	2
July	0	0	0	0	0
August	1	0	1	0	0
September	1	2	1	1	0
October	0	0	1	0	0
November	0	0	4	0	0
December	1	0	2	3	1
Total	8	13	17	12	7
Percent change	-50.0	62.5	31.0	-29.4	-41.7
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.04

Figure: 2 - 73

Arson

Percent Change: 2012 - 2016

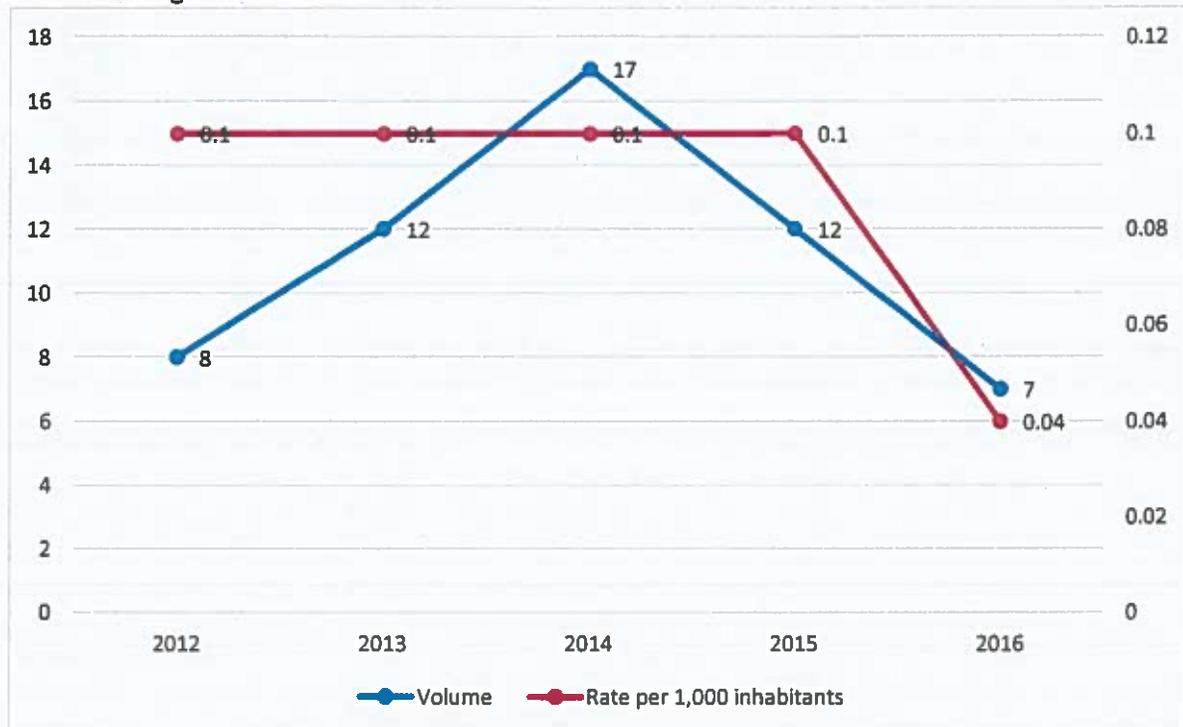


Table: 2 - 45

Arson					
Property Classification: 2012- 2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Single Occupancy Residential	2	3	3	5	1
Other Residential	1	1	2	0	1
Storage; Garages, Warehouses, etc	0	0	1	0	1
Industrial/Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0
Other Commerical; stores, restaurants, offices, etc.	1	3	1	0	0
Community/Public	2	0	1	3	0
All Other Structure	0	0	2	0	0
Total Structure	6	7	10	8	3
Motor Vehicles	2	4	6	3	4
Other Mobile Property	0	0	1	1	0
Total Mobile	2	4	7	4	4
Total Other; crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.	0	2	0	0	0
Grand Total	8	13	17	12	7

Figure: 2 -74

Arson, Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2012 - 2016

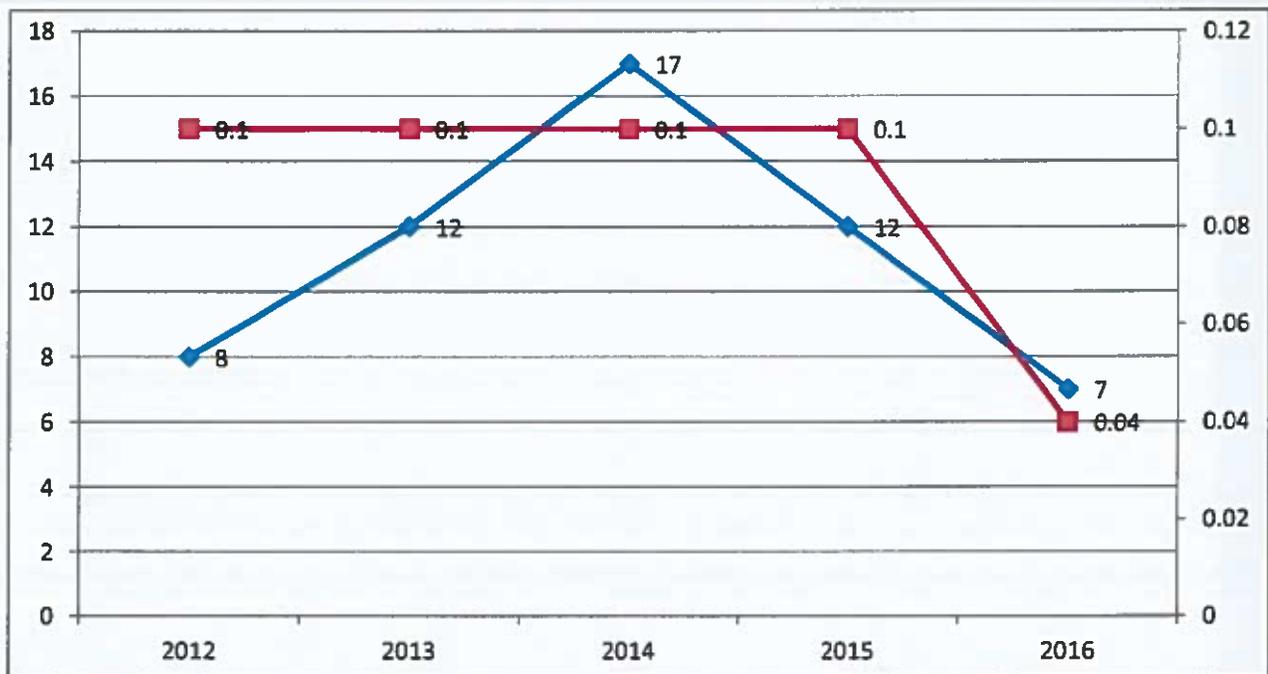


Table: 2 - 46

Arson					
Property Classifications	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Structure	6	7	10	8	3
Mobile	2	4	7	4	4
Other	0	2	0	0	0
Total	8	13	17	12	7

Figure: 2 - 75

Arson

Property Classification

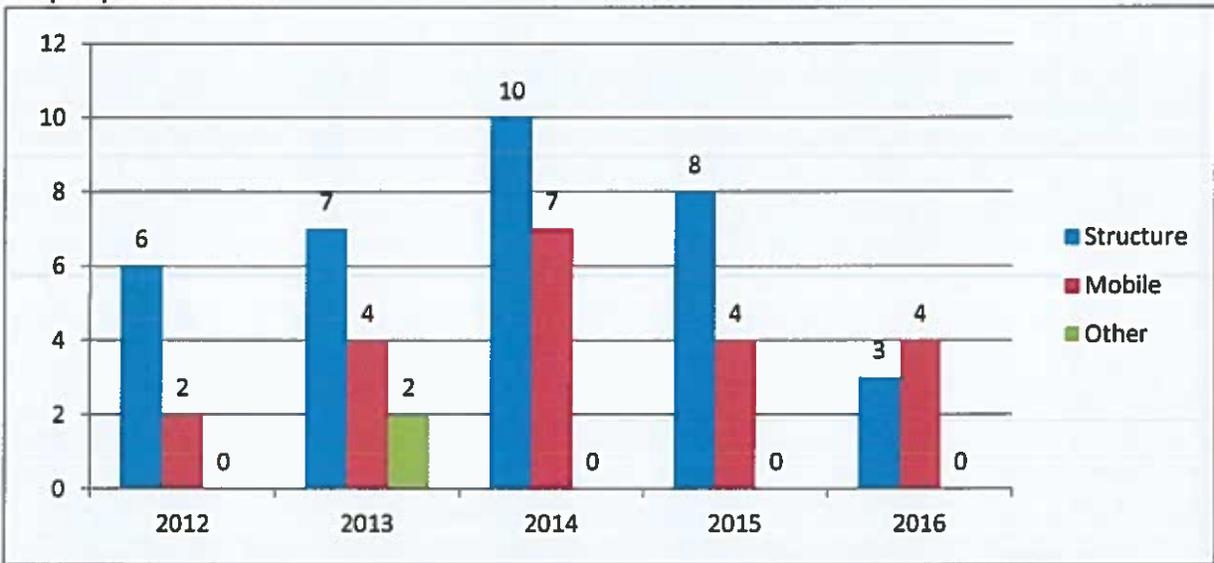


Figure: 2 - 76

Arson, Percent Distribution: 2016

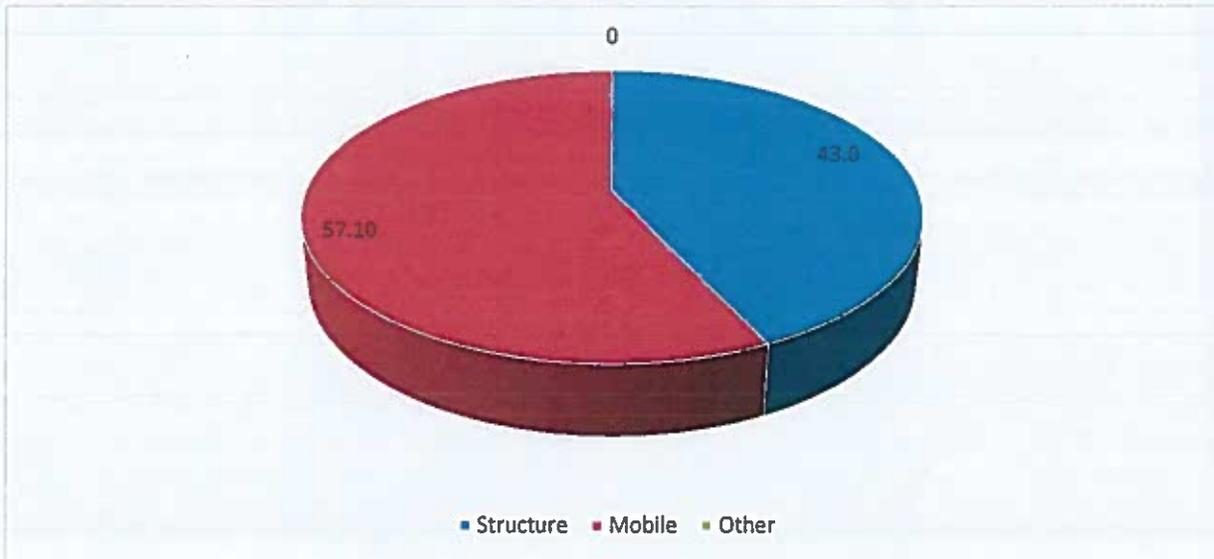


Table: 2 - 47

Arson

Cleared by Arrest: 2012 - 2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Volume	8	13	17	12	7
Cleared by Arrest	1	1	3	2	1
Percent Cleared by Arrest	12.5	7.7	17.6	16.7	14.3

Figure: 2 - 77

Arson, Cleared by Arrest: 2012 - 2016

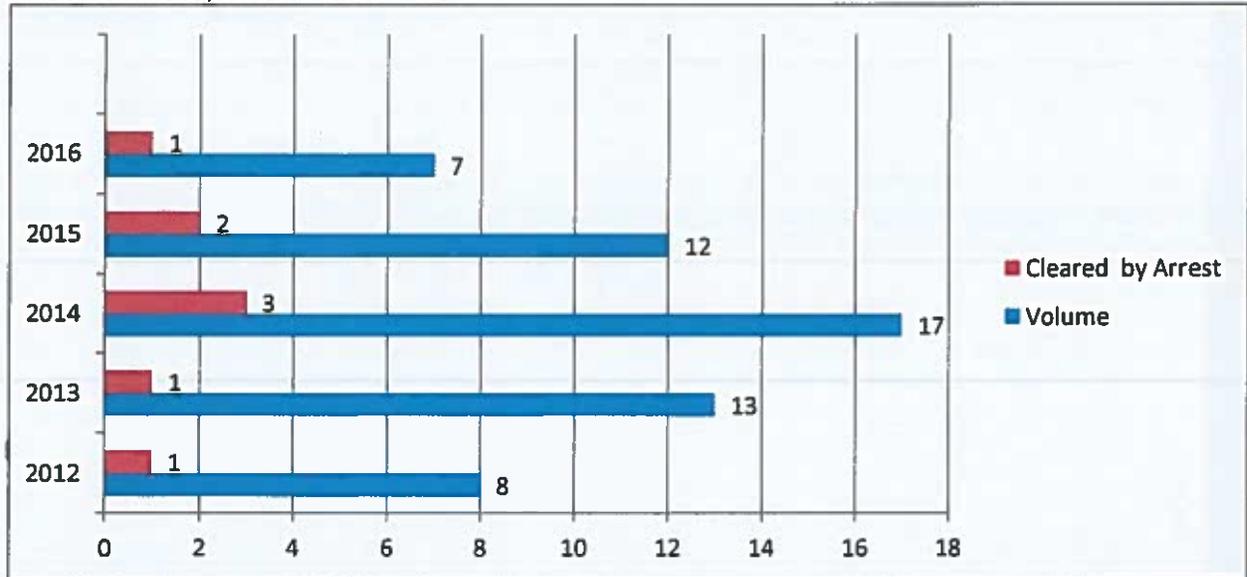


Figure: 2 - 78

Arson, Arrest Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2012 - 2016

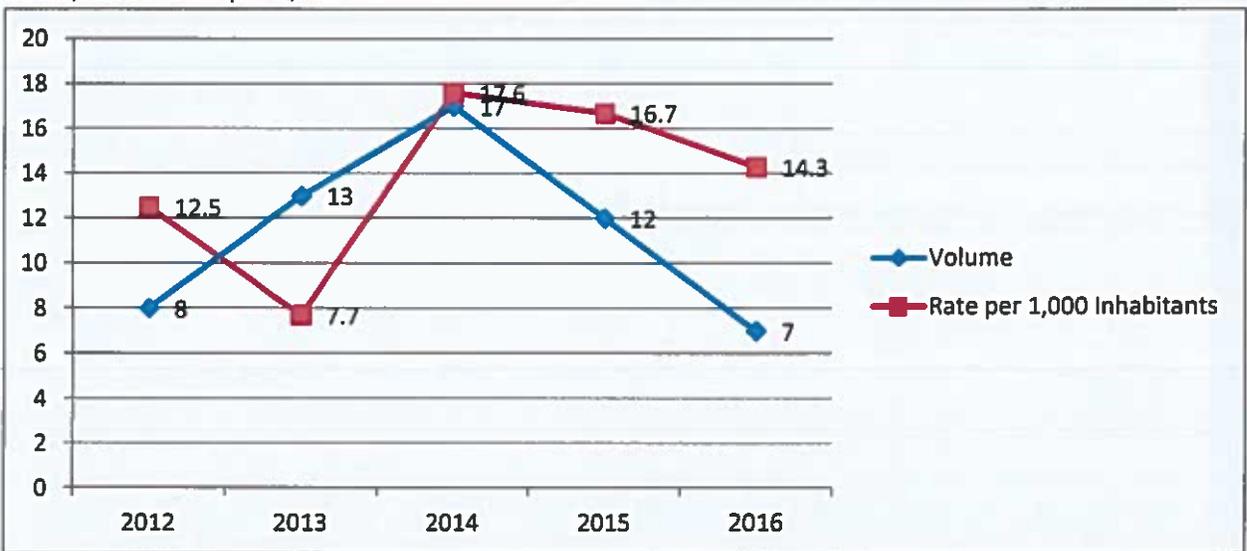


Table: 2 - 48

Offenses Reported by Village: 2016

Offense Classification	Agana Hts	Agat	Asan	Barrigada	Chalalan Pago	Dededo	Hagatna	Inarajan	Mangilao	Merizo	M-T-M	Piti	Santa Rita	Sinajana	Talofoto	Tamuning	Umatac	Yigo	Yona	Not Stated	Total
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Rape	0	5	0	4	2	31	0	2	8	0	5	0	3	1	2	23	0	8	6	3	103
Robbery	0	4	0	5	2	19	2	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	33	0	3	1	4	79
Aggravated Assault	0	10	4	4	3	51	8	2	14	2	7	0	0	0	3	23	0	17	2	6	156
Total Violent Crimes	0	19	4	13	7	102	11	4	25	3	13	1	3	1	5	80	0	28	9	13	341
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	14	40	24	43	30	369	38	14	143	16	99	27	22	21	46	362	8	136	66	94	1612
Larceny/Theft Offenses	23	52	15	64	26	359	64	25	115	24	47	18	42	15	16	651	12	111	44	143	1866
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	3	4	8	1	69	9	3	15	0	16	0	1	4	0	62	3	23	11	20	256
Arson	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7
Total Property Crimes	41	95	43	116	57	799	111	42	274	40	163	45	65	40	62	1076	23	270	121	258	3741
Simple Assault	20	88	12	49	40	299	39	29	85	15	40	16	41	14	25	194	10	124	32	88	1260
Forgery (Counterfeiting/Forgery)	1	3	1	7	1	4	5	1	2	0	3	2	3	0	2	22	0	3	1	4	65
Fraud	2	14	1	15	4	52	16	3	15	4	14	5	7	1	3	64	1	13	7	38	279
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	18	34	6	39	22	241	39	13	76	10	43	8	13	11	9	228	8	82	25	133	1058
Weapon Law Violations	0	4	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	34	50
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sex Offenses Nonforcible	0	4	0	6	3	13	3	2	6	0	1	0	4	0	1	5	0	6	5	2	61
Drug/Narcotic Violations	2	21	9	56	13	88	15	11	34	0	9	12	34	2	4	103	2	48	4	27	494
Gambling Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family & Children	1	2	1	6	2	23	1	1	7	0	4	0	8	2	3	5	0	9	1	6	82
Driving Under the Influence	0	2	4	8	8	6	21	2	9	0	8	8	2	3	2	42	0	2	3	16	146
Liquor Laws	0	5	1	4	1	24	0	0	2	0	2	2	5	1	0	16	0	33	0	6	102
Drunkenness	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Disorderly Conduct	14	60	13	42	19	163	49	7	65	14	64	10	15	8	26	212	7	39	22	64	913
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	21	80	14	44	28	245	47	15	77	15	46	29	54	12	39	178	6	70	50	94	1164
Suspicion (not a criminal offense)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Runaways	1	12	2	9	4	56	0	1	10	2	11	4	6	1	0	16	4	41	4	7	191
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	80	329	64	287	146	1222	237	86	388	60	245	96	192	55	116	1091	38	470	154	519	5875
Total Violent Crimes	0	19	4	13	7	102	11	4	25	3	13	1	3	1	5	80	0	28	9	13	341
Total Property Crimes	41	95	43	116	57	799	111	42	274	40	163	45	65	40	62	1076	23	270	121	258	3741
Total Part I Crimes	41	114	47	129	64	901	122	46	299	43	176	46	68	41	67	1156	23	298	130	271	4082
Total Part II Crimes	80	329	64	287	146	1222	237	86	388	60	245	96	192	55	116	1091	38	470	154	519	5875
Grand Total	121	443	111	416	210	2123	359	132	687	103	421	142	260	96	183	2247	61	768	284	790	9957

Table: 2 - 49

Crimes by Village

Violent Crimes - Property Crimes, 2016

Village	Population	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Violent Crime	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson	Property Crime
Agana Heights	3,875	0	0	0	0	0	14	23	4	0	41
Agat	5,003	0	5	4	10	19	40	52	3	0	95
Asan-Maina	2,174	0	0	0	4	4	24	15	4	0	43
Barrigada	9,031	0	4	5	4	13	43	64	8	1	116
Chalan Pago-Ordot	6,942	0	2	2	3	7	30	26	1	0	57
Dededo	45,731	1	31	19	51	102	369	359	69	2	799
Hagatna	1,069	1	0	2	8	11	38	64	9	0	111
Inarajan	2,313	0	2	0	2	4	14	25	3	0	42
Mangilao	15,458	0	8	3	14	25	143	115	15	1	274
Merizo	1,882	0	0	1	2	3	16	24	0	0	40
M-T-M	6,945	0	5	1	7	13	99	47	16	1	163
Piti	1,480	0	0	1	0	1	27	18	0	0	45
Santa Rita	6,191	0	3	0	0	3	22	42	1	0	65
Sinajana	2,637	0	1	0	0	1	21	15	4	0	40
Talofofo	3,104	0	2	0	3	5	46	16	0	0	62
Tam-Tum-Harmon	20,030	1	23	33	23	80	362	651	62	1	1076
Umatac	796	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	3	0	23
Yigo	20,899	0	8	3	17	28	136	111	23	0	270
Yona	6,594	0	6	1	2	9	66	44	11	0	121
Not Stated	0	0	3	4	6	13	94	143	20	1	258
Total	162,154	3	103	79	156	341	1612	1866	256	7	3741

Note: Population --Source: Guam State Data Center, Bureau of Statistics and Plans

Figure: 2- 79

Crimes by Village, 2016

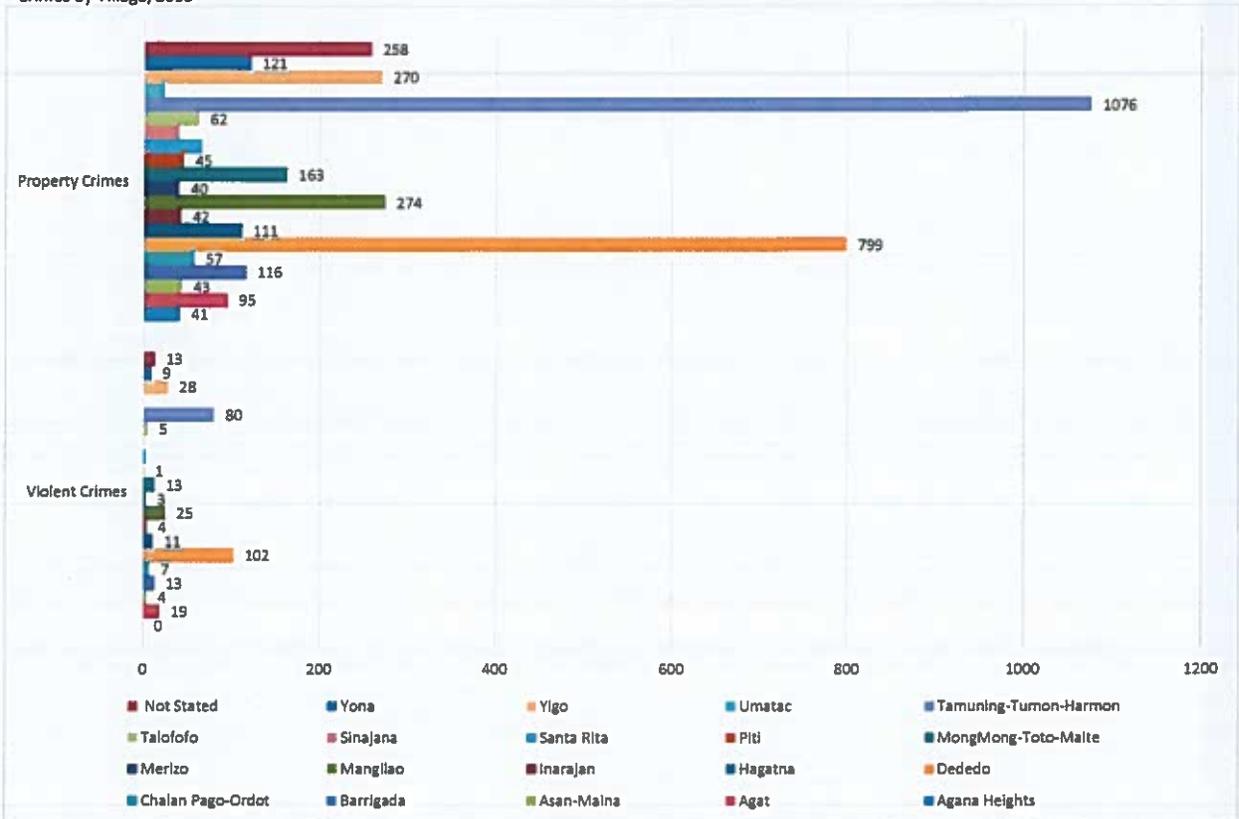


Table: 2- 50**Offenses Reported to Police by Precincts, 2016**

Offense Classifications	By Precincts					Total
	Dededo Precinct	Tamuning-Tumon Precinct	Hagatna Precinct	Agat Precinct	Ukn- - N/S	
Murder	1	1	1	0	0	3
Forcible Rape	39	23	20	18	3	103
Robbery	22	33	13	7	4	79
Aggravated Assault	68	23	36	23	6	156
Violent Crime-Total:	130	80	70	48	13	341
Burglary	505	362	388	263	94	1612
Larceny Theft	470	651	354	248	143	1866
Motor Vehicle Theft	92	62	57	25	20	256
Arson	2	1	3	0	1	7
Property Crime -Total:	1069	1076	802	536	258	3741
Total Part I	1199	1156	872	584	271	4082
Assaults, simple	423	194	287	268	88	1260
Forgery and Counterfeiting	7	22	19	13	4	65
Fraud	65	64	67	45	38	279
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	323	228	248	126	133	1058
Weapons Violations	4	3	3	6	34	50
Prostitution	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sex Offenses	19	5	19	16	2	61
Drug Abuse Violations	136	103	131	97	27	494
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	32	5	23	16	6	82
Driving Under the Influence	8	42	57	23	16	146
Liquor Laws	57	16	10	13	6	102
Drunkenness	2	2	1	61	0	66
Disorderly Conduct	202	212	261	114	64	853
Vagrancy	0	0	0	80	0	80
All Other Offenses	315	178	275	222	94	1084
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	2	1	0	12	0	15
Runaways	97	16	36	23	7	179
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part II Offenses Total:	1692	1091	1438	1135	519	5875
Part I Offenses Total:	1199	1156	872	584	271	4082
Grand Total	2891	2247	2310	1719	790	9957

Figure: 2 - 80

Part I Offenses, Volume: 2016 Violent Crimes and Property Crimes by Precincts

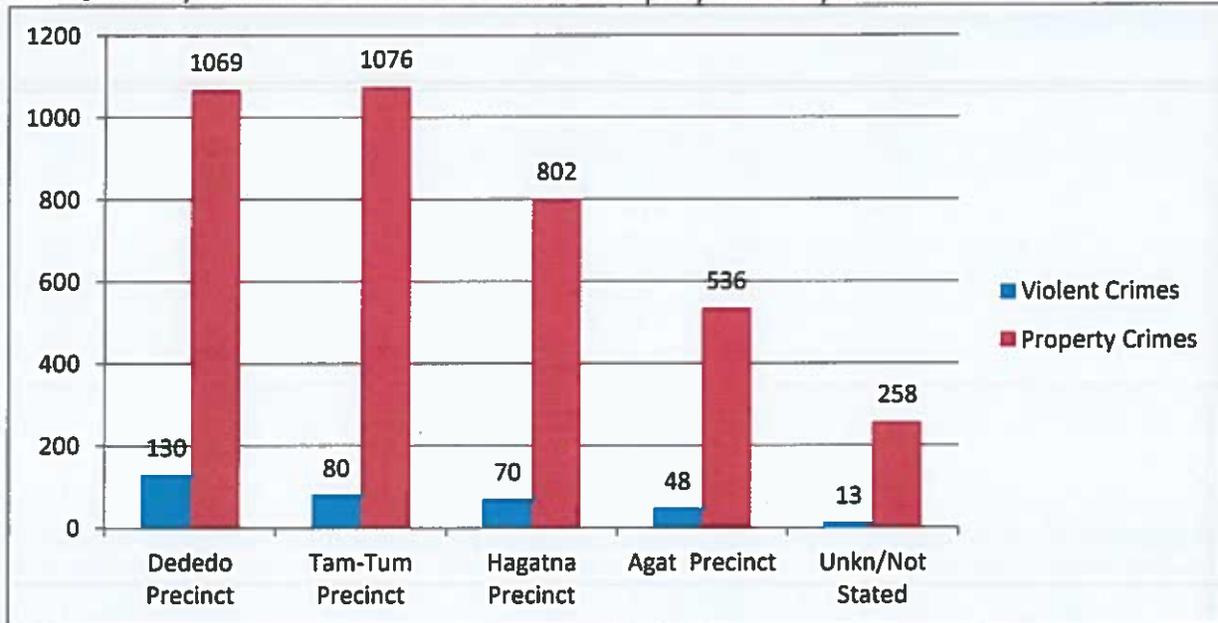
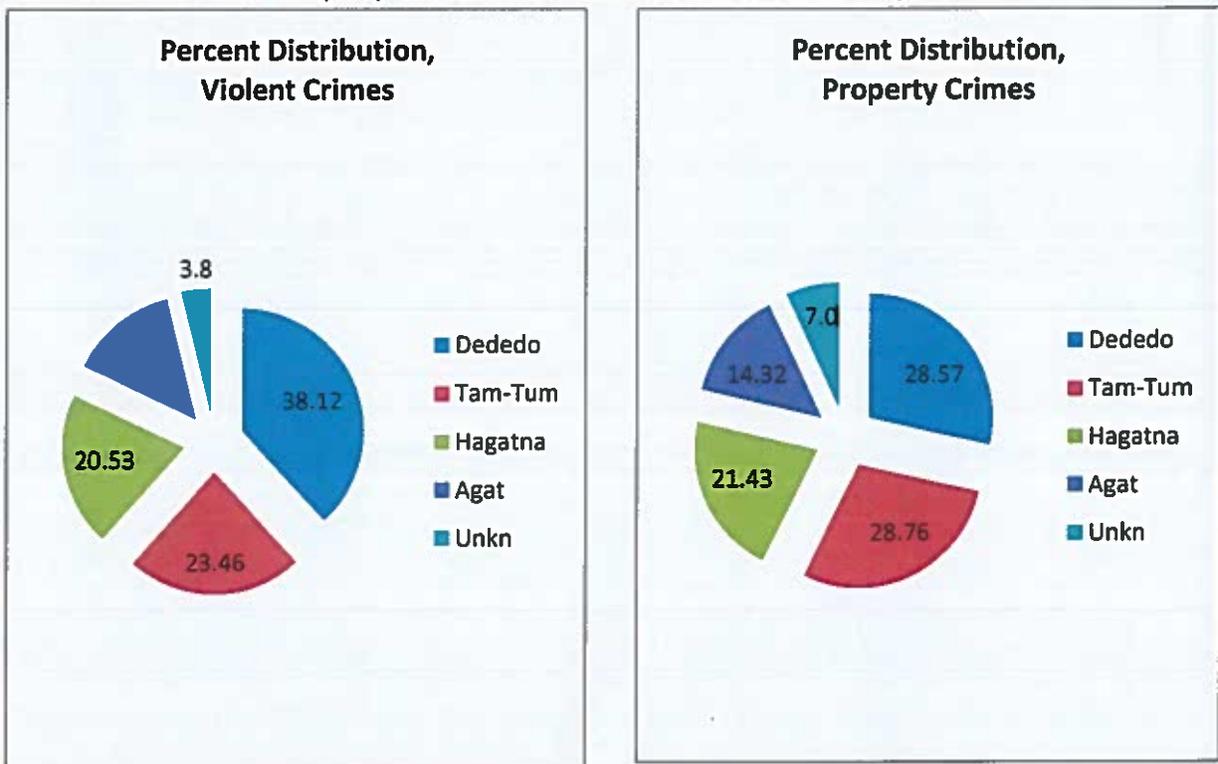


Figure: 2- 81

Part I Offenses: 2016 Property Crimes Percent Distribution of Offenses by Precincts





Section III - Offenses Cleared

Offenses Cleared

Law enforcement agencies reporting crime to the FBI can clear or "close the offenses in one of two ways: by arrest or by 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. *(Note: The UCR Program does not distinguish between offenses cleared by arrest and those cleared by exceptional means in its data presentation. The distinction is made solely for the purpose of a definition and not for data collection and publication.)*

Cleared by Arrest

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. The arrest of one person may clear several crimes, and the arrest of many persons may clear only one offense. In addition, some clearances that an agency records in a particular calendar year, such as 2014, may pertain to offenses that occurred in previous years.

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. Elements beyond the 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 for 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.

Examples of exceptional clearances include, but are not limited to, the death of the offender (e.g., suicide or justifiably killed by police or citizen); the victim's refusal to cooperate with the prosecution after the offender has been indentified; or the denial of extradition because the offender committed a crime in another jurisdiction and is being prosecuted for that offense.

Clearances Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age

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

Table: 3 - 1

Offenses Cleared, Trends: 2012 - 2016					
Classification of Offenses	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Murder	3	8	6	5	3
Forcible rape	24	51	61	82	6
Robbery	24	44	61	46	15
Aggravated Assault	140	211	168	225	71
Burglary	24	113	106	101	154
Larceny theft	187	255	229	229	477
Motor vehicle theft	24	67	50	51	37
Arson	1	1	3	2	3
Assaults, simple	498	686	638	587	599
Forgery and counterfeiting	0	6	5	4	8
Fraud	87	74	38	37	127
Embezzlement	0	3	25	15	0
Stolen Property	50	0	3	5	0
Vandalism	97	122	146	120	455
Weapons violations	11	8	16	9	23
Prostitution	8	2	0	0	1
Sex offenses	14	44	51	52	54
Drug abuse violations	92	138	224	377	303
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses against the family and children	203	45	31	23	42
Driving under the influence	463	226	418	393	145
Liquor laws	32	78	78	130	80
Drunkenness	0	18	133	124	7
Disorderly conduct	280	118	28	32	750
Vagrancy	0	3	2	3	0
All other offenses	339	242	147	209	783
Suspicion	0	10	0	0	0
Curfew violations	0	0	2	2	2
Runaways	0	23	51	48	110
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts				1	0
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude				0	0
Total	2601	2596	2720	2912	4255

Table: 3 - 2

Offenses Cleared, Trends: 2016

Classification of Offenses	Offenses Reported	Offenses Cleared	Percent Cleared
Murder	3	3	100.00
Forcible rape	103	6	5.8
Robbery	79	15	19.0
Aggravated Assault	156	71	45.5
Burglary	1612	154	9.6
Larceny theft	1866	477	25.6
Motor vehicle theft	256	37	14.5
Arson	7	3	42.9
Assaults, simple	1260	599	47.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	65	8	12.3
Fraud	279	127	45.5
Embezzlement	0	0	0.0
Stolen Property	0	0	0.0
Vandalism	1058	455	43.0
Weapons violations	50	23	46.0
Prostitution	1	1	100.0
Sex offenses	61	54	88.5
Drug abuse violations	494	303	61.3
Gambling	0	0	0.0
Offenses against the family and children	82	42	51.2
Driving under the influence	146	145	99.3
Liquor laws	102	80	78.4
Drunkenness	6	7	116.7
Disorderly conduct	913	750	82.1
Vagrancy	0	0	0.0
All other offenses	1164	783	67.3
Suspicion	0	0	0.0
Curfew violations	3	2	66.7
Runaways	191	110	57.6
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	0	0	0.0
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0.0
Total	9957	4255	42.7



Section IV - Persons Arrested

Persons Arrested

In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, one arrest is counted for each separate instance in which an individual is arrested, cited, or summoned for criminal acts as in Part I and Part II crimes. One person may be arrested multiple times during the year; as a result, the arrest figures in this section should not be viewed as a total number of individuals arrested.

More than one charge could be lodged during each arrest, but only one arrest is counted for each instance. For example, a person may be arrested on several charges at one time, in this situation, only one arrest under the most important offense category as determined by the arresting officer. Likewise, one person may be arrested many times during a month for similar or different violations within a jurisdiction. Because of separation of time between arrests, each arrest is counted separately. In addition, arrest data collected daily are compiled and reported monthly. These reports also provide data on the number of arrests by age, sex, race, and ethnicity.

Race, Sex, and Age

The number of persons taken into custody for an offense is entered according to age and sex. Then the number of persons taken into custody according to race, without regard to sex.

The racial designations are defined as follows:

White ---A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North America

Black or African American ---A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaska Native---A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Asian---A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander---A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands, e.g., individuals who are Carolinian, Fijian, Kosraean, Melanesian, Micronesian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, New Guinean, Ponapean (Pohnapaian), Polynesian, Solomon Islander, Tahitian, Tarawa Islander, Tokelauan, Tongan, Chuukese, Marshalese, and Yapese.

Figure: 4 - 1

Persons Arrested, Trends: Volume 2011 - 2015

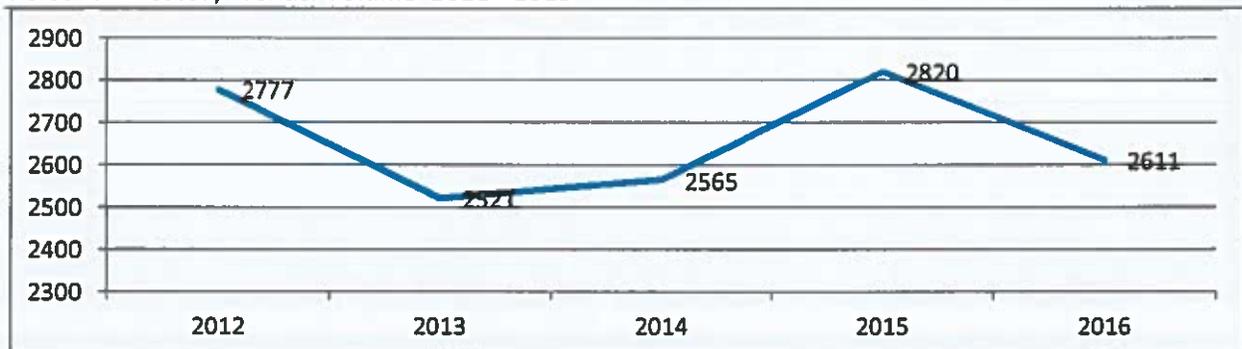


Table: 4 - 1

Arrested Persons Over 18, Trends 2012 - 2016

Offense Classifications: Charges	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	3	7	7	6	3
Forcible Rape	112	41	55	62	23
Robbery	24	57	84	85	63
Aggravated Assault	140	194	159	217	159
Burglary	98	104	94	86	81
Larceny-theft	187	197	191	246	214
Motor Vehicle Theft	38	42	34	31	31
Arson	1	0	1	2	1
Other Assaults, simple	498	661	569	522	690
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	1	4	9	14
Fraud	87	122	39	47	101
Embezzlement	0	0	16	15	0
Stolen Property	50	27	9	15	13
Vandalism	97	144	117	111	113
Weapons Violations	11	10	26	7	8
Prostitution	8	38	0	0	0
Sex Offense	14	4	33	40	30
Drug Abuse Violations	92	108	170	297	243
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	203	35	61	31	42
Driving Under the Influence	463	335	442	530	333
Liquor Laws	32	90	102	86	87
Drunkenness	0	119	157	139	132
Disorderly Conduct	280	22	39	33	13
Vagrancy	0	3	3	3	1
All Other Offenses	339	158	153	199	216
Suspicion	0	2	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts				1	0
Human Trafficking -Involuntary Servitude				0	0
Total	2777	2521	2565	2820	2611
Percent Change	6.0	-9.2	1.7	10.0	-9.1
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	17.3	16.0	16.0	17.4	15.7

Figure: 4 - 2

Arrested Persons, Trends and Rates: 2012 - 2016

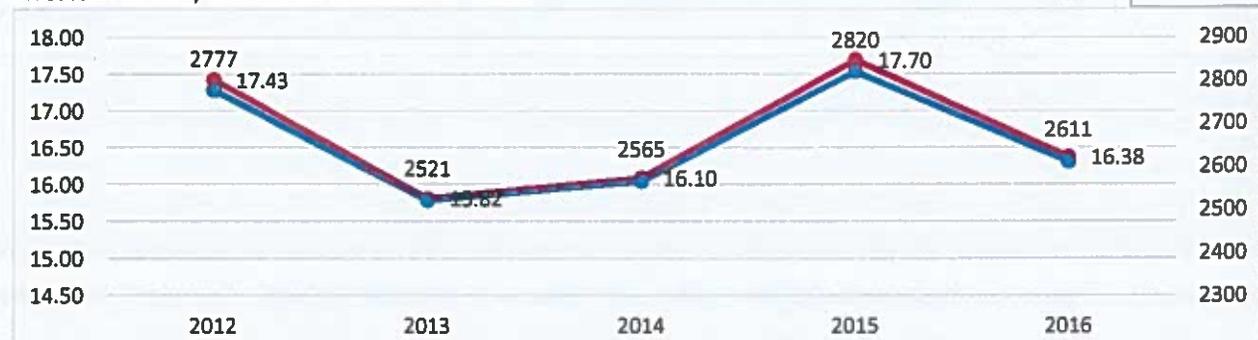


Table: 4 - 2Arrested Persons
By Race, 2016

Offense Classifications	Race							Total
	White	Black	American Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pacific Islander	Unk/NS	
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	3	20	0	23
Robbery	2	0	0	0	3	58	0	63
Aggravated Assault	7	2	0	0	13	136	1	159
Burglary	3	0	0	0	16	62	0	81
Larceny-theft	4	2	0	0	36	172	0	214
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	2	29	0	31
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other Assaults, simple	27	11	0	2	67	582	1	690
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	14
Fraud	1	0	0	0	12	88	0	101
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	13
Vandalism	2	1	0	0	8	102	0	113
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	8
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense	3	0	0	0	6	21	0	30
Drug Abuse Violations	11	3	0	2	41	186	0	243
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	2	0	0	0	3	37	0	42
Driving Under the Influence	17	6	0	0	43	266	1	333
Liquor Laws	3	0	0	0	4	80	0	87
Drunkenness	3	2	0	1	2	123	1	132
Disorderly Conduct	3	0	0	0	1	9	0	13
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
All Other Offenses	6	2	0	1	19	187	1	216
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts						0	0	0
Human Trafficking -Involuntary Servitude						0	0	0
Total	94	29	0	6	283	2194	5	2611

Figure: 4 - 3

**Arrested Persons, Over 18
By Race, 2016**

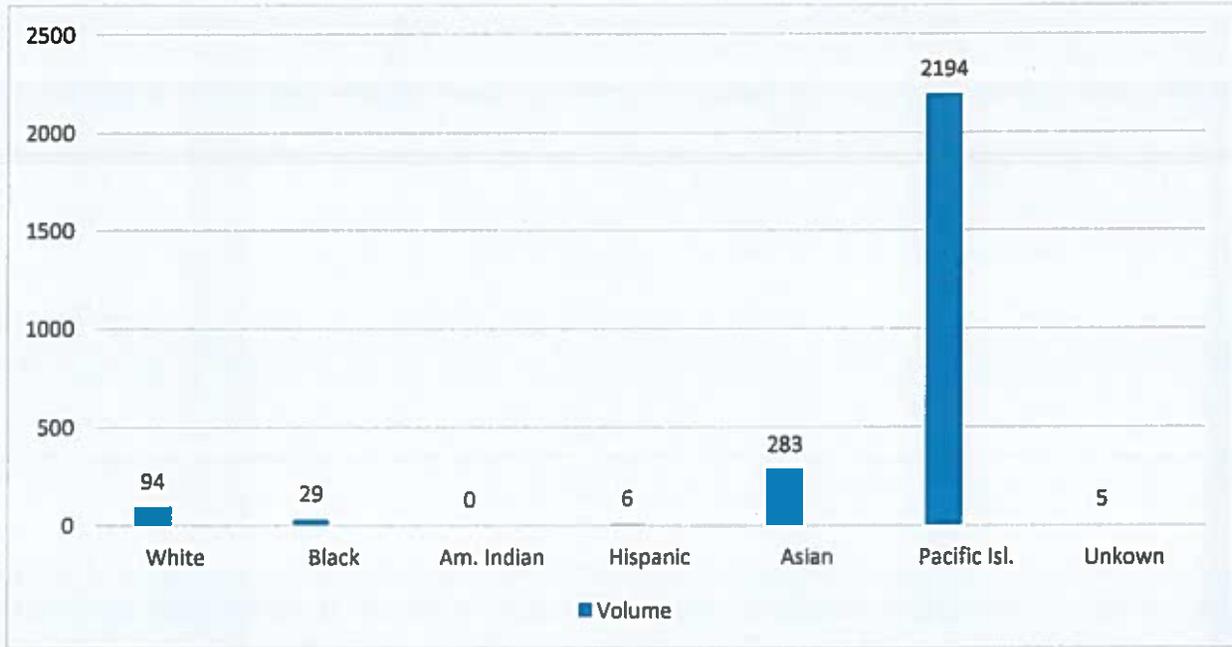
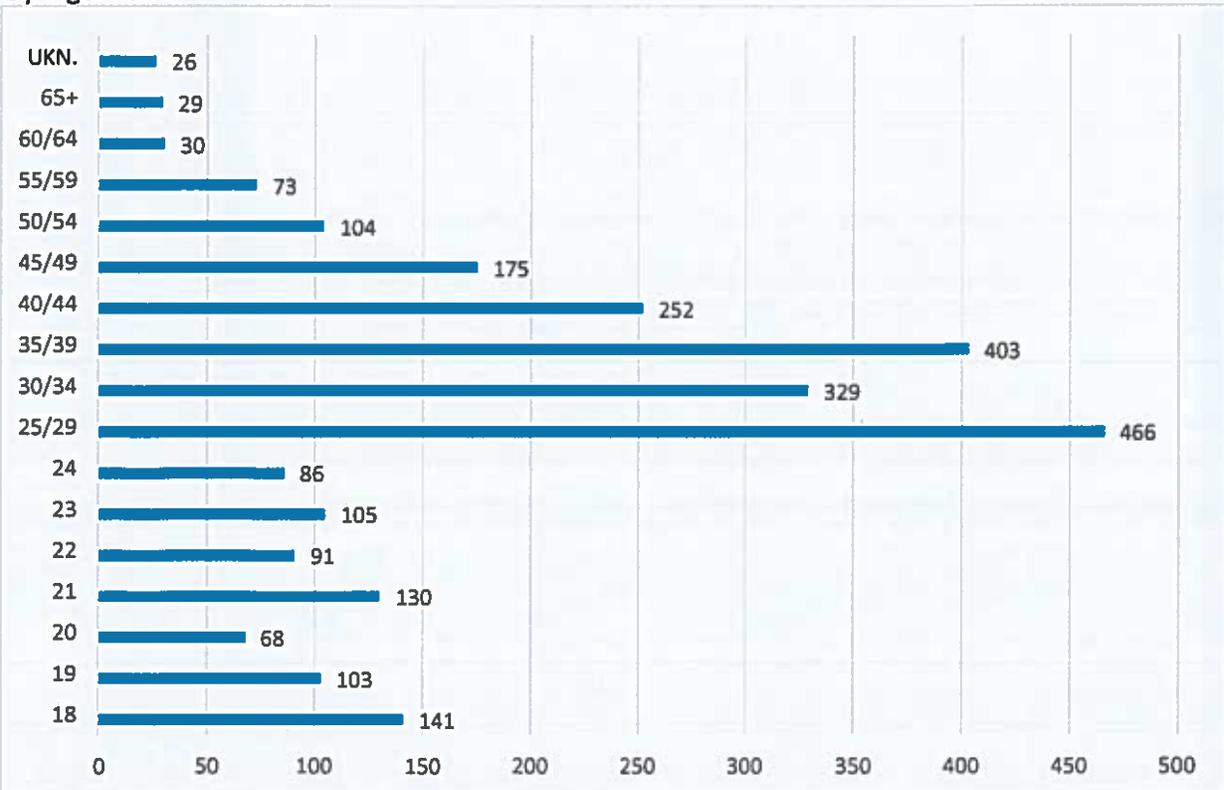


Figure: 4 - 4

**Arrested Persons
By Age: 2016**





Section V - Special Reports

Juvenile Offenders

The UCR Program considers a juvenile to be an individual under 18 years of age. Law enforcement agencies do not record an arrest for incidents in which police contact a juvenile who has committed an offense or those situations in which police take juvenile into custody for his own protection, e.g., neglect cases.

The word *arrest* as it applies to juveniles is intended to mean the law enforcement handling of all juveniles who have committed a crime and are taken into custody under such circumstances that, if the juvenile were an adult, an arrest would have been counted. Police contacts with juveniles where no offense has been committed and instances wherein juveniles are taken into custody for their own protection are not included as arrests.

Police include only juvenile violations where police or official action is taken beyond a mere interview, warning, or admonishment. For example, children playing ball in the street who are instructed by an officer to go to the playground for such activity would not be counted as arrested any more than an adult who is only warned against burning leaves on a windy day. Call backs or follow-up contacts with young offenders by officers for the purpose of determining their progress is not counted as arrests. Statistics on juvenile offenders are gathered to measure criminal activity, not juvenile court activity.

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

Disposition data in this section are data concerning the law enforcement disposition of juveniles who are taken into custody or arrested. Depending on the seriousness of the offense and the offender's prior criminal record, a juvenile may be warned by the police and released to parents, relatives, friends, or guardians. Juveniles may also be referred to the probation department or some other branch of the juvenile court, to welfare agencies, to other law enforcement agencies, or in the case of serious offenders, to criminal or adult court by waiver of the juvenile court.

The following specific guidelines are entries in the Police Disposition of Juveniles:

1. Handled within the department and released. (Warning, released to parents, etc.).
2. Referred to juvenile court or probation department.
3. Referred to welfare agency.
4. Referred to other police agency.
5. Referred to criminal or adult court.

Figure: 5 - 1

Juvenile Offenders

Volume Trends: 2012 - 2016

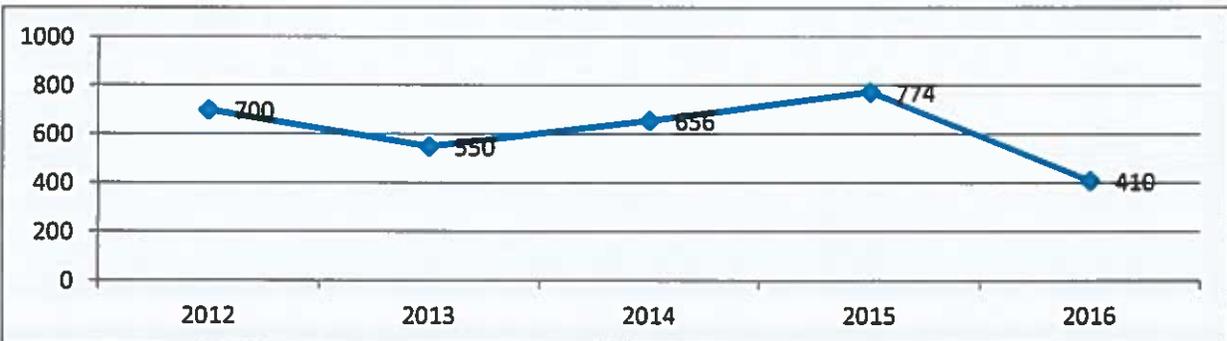


Table: 5 - 1

Juvenile Offenders Trends: 2012 - 2016

Offenses Classifications	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Murder	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	27	16	13	30	2
Robbery	6	6	7	24	19
Aggravated Assault	18	30	28	40	5
Burglary	54	13	31	37	21
Larceny-theft	62	93	61	59	92
Motor Vehicle Theft	8	24	16	17	26
Arson	1	1	1	0	0
Assaults, simple	110	52	78	132	47
Forgery and Counterfeiting	2	0	0	0	0
Fraud and Bad Checks	4	3	1	9	3
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	5	0	0	0	1
Vandalism	33	34	42	31	12
Weapons Violations	2	0	2	3	0
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	12	12	28	19	2
Drug Abuse Violations	128	93	148	180	63
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	1	0	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	2	4	1	1	1
Liquor Laws	47	35	87	94	46
Drunkenness	1	2	0	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	11	5	9	7	1
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	75	96	27	42	35
Suspicion	0	7	0	0	0
Curfew Violations and Loitering Laws	15	6	19	6	8
Runaways	76	18	57	43	25
Total	700	550	656	774	410

Figure: 5 - 2

Juvenile Offenders, Trends: 2012 - 2016

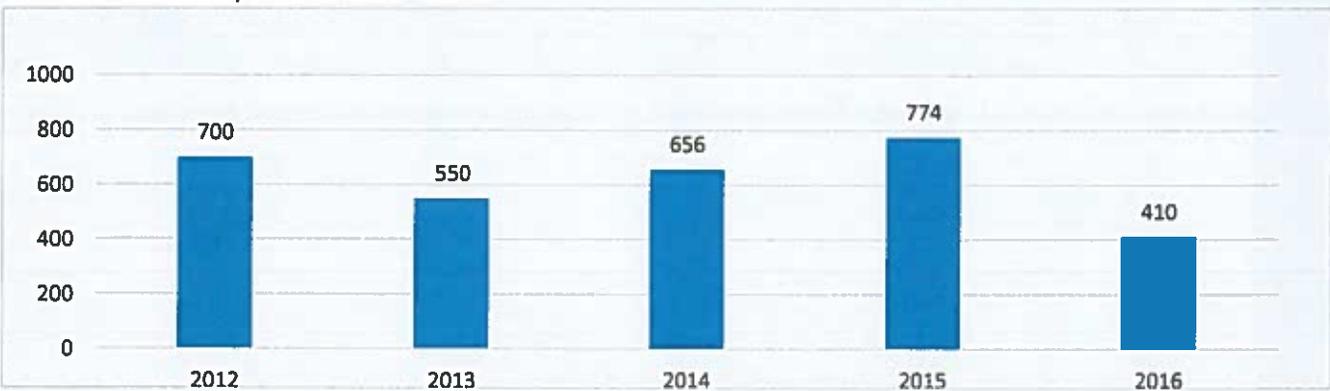


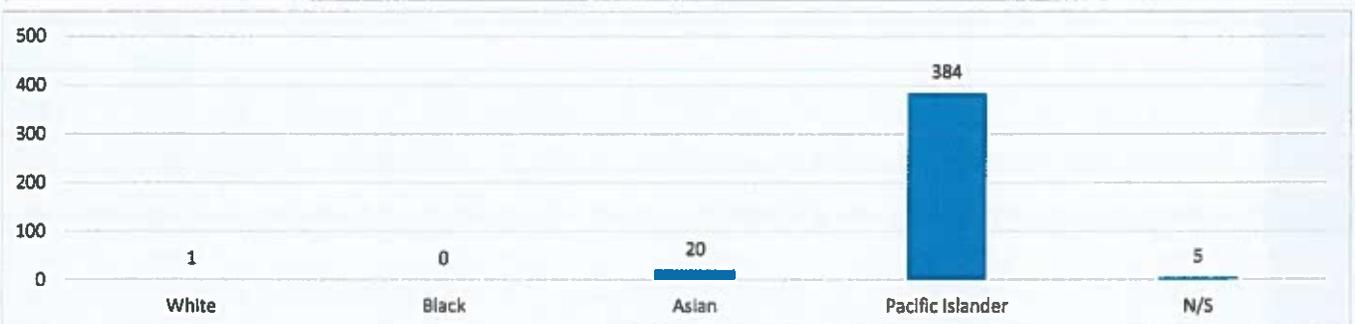
Table: 5 - 2

Juvenile Offender: by Race/Ethnicity, 2016

Offense Classification	White	Black	Asian	Pacific Islander	N/S	Total
1. Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Rape	0	0	0	2	0	2
3. Robbery	0	0	0	19	0	19
4. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	5	0	5
5. Burglary	0	0	2	19	0	21
6. Larceny-theft	1	0	7	84	0	92
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	26	0	26
8. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Assaults, simple	0	0	1	46	0	47
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Fraud and Bad Checks	0	0	0	3	0	3
12. Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	0	0	0	1	0	1
14. Vandalism	0	0	0	12	0	12
15. Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sex Offenses	0	0	0	2	0	2
18. Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	2	58	3	63
19. Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0	1	0	1
22. Liquor Laws	0	0	1	45	0	46
23. Drunkenness	0	0	0	1	0	1
24. Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	1	0	1
25. Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. All Other Offenses	0	0	4	31	0	35
27. Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Curfew Violations and Loitering Laws	0	0	0	6	2	8
29. Runaways	0	0	3	22	0	25
Total	1	0	20	384	5	410

Figure: 5 - 3

Juvenile Offenders: by Race: 2016



Drug Abuse Violations

Definition

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

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

Sale/Manufacturing

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

Possession

- e. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
- f. Marijuana
- g. Synthetic narcotics---manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones)
- h. Dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine)

Figure: 5 - 4

Drug Abuse Violations
Trends, 2012 - 2016

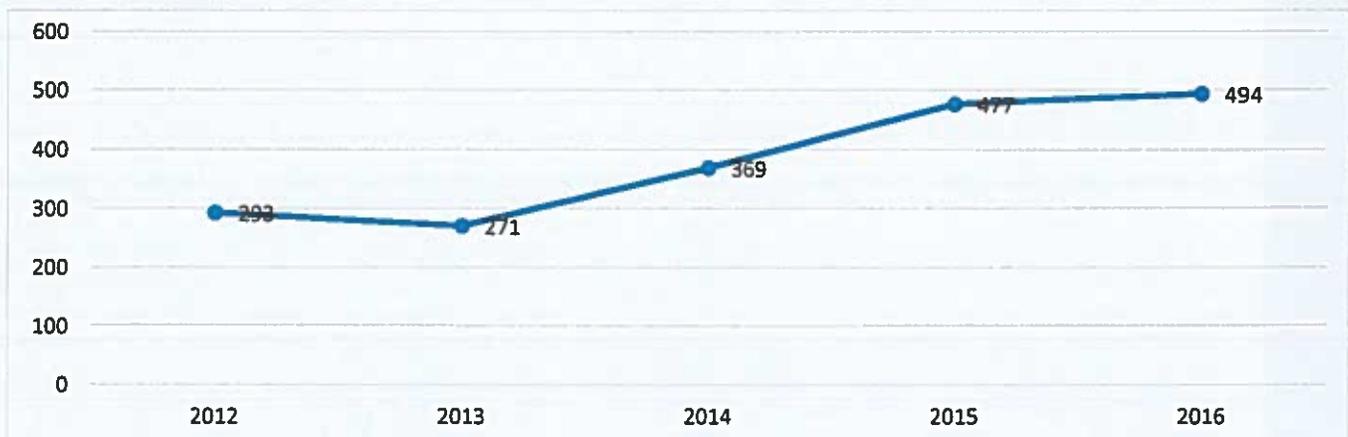
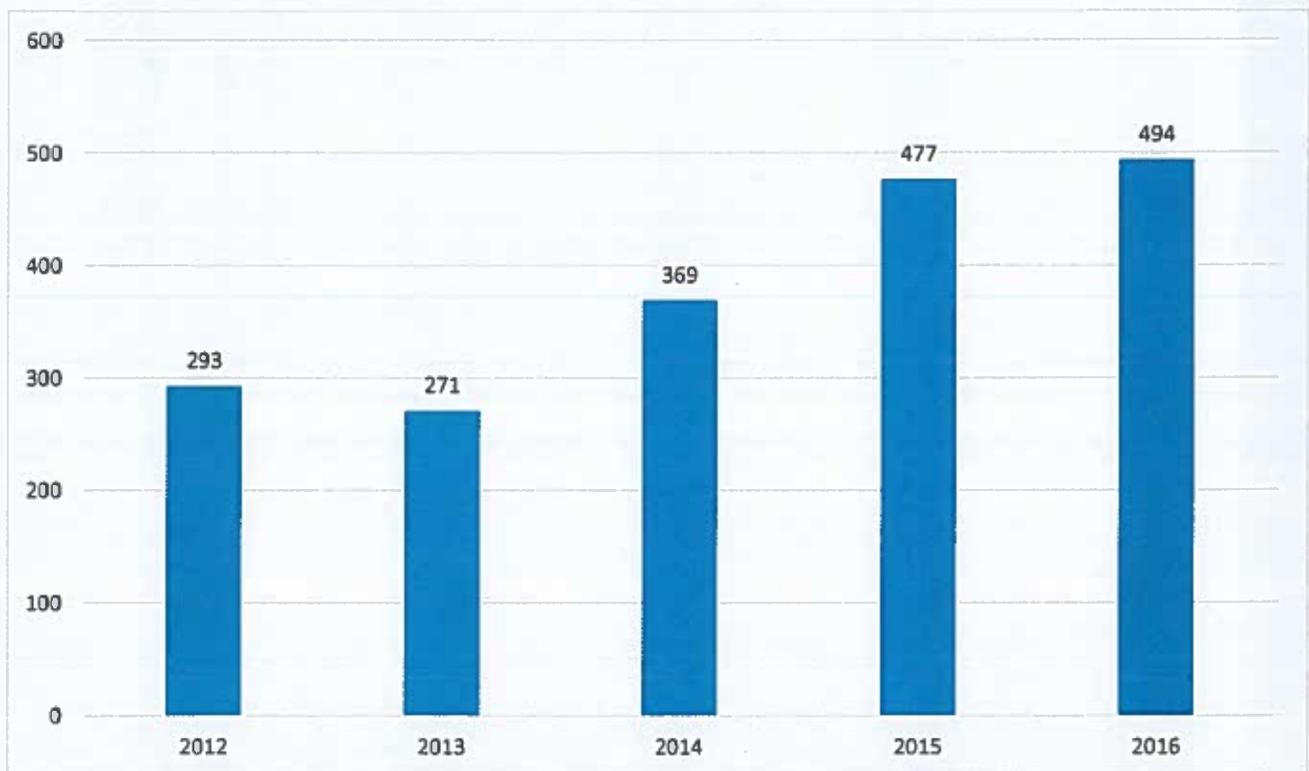


Table: 5 - 4**Drug Abuse Violations**

By Month, Trends: 2012- 2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	37	8	19	21	27
February	29	27	30	34	59
March	34	29	39	71	54
April	18	40	34	47	57
May	27	31	36	47	49
June	19	14	12	30	23
July	14	13	12	21	27
August	23	18	21	24	35
September	22	17	40	70	40
October	31	34	54	54	42
November	20	20	28	32	41
December	19	20	44	26	40
Total	293	271	369	477	494
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>-7.5</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>29.3</i>
<i>Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.00</i>

Figure: 5 - 6**Drug Abuse, Volume, 2012 - 2016**

Family Violence

Definition

Unless indicated otherwise, family violence includes all types of violent crimes committed by an offender who is related to the victim either biological 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; current or former step-or-adoptive-grandchild; grandparent; current or former adoptive-grandparent-in-law or other relative (aunt, uncle, nephew, niece).

Statistics on violent crime in the report pertain to all forms of the following crimes; criminal homicide, completed or attempted rape, sexual assault (including threats), robbery, assaults (including threats), kidnapping, intimidation, illegal abortion, extortion, cruelty towards child or wife, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, and miscellaneous crimes against persons (as opposed to crimes against property).

For statistics on family violence that comes to police attention and for statistics on arrests for family violence, the source used in this report is GPD Arrest Record. Among the various details available on offenders and arrestees are their age, race, gender, and the offenses charged.

Figure: 5 - 10

Family Violence, Volume - Trends: 2012 - 2016

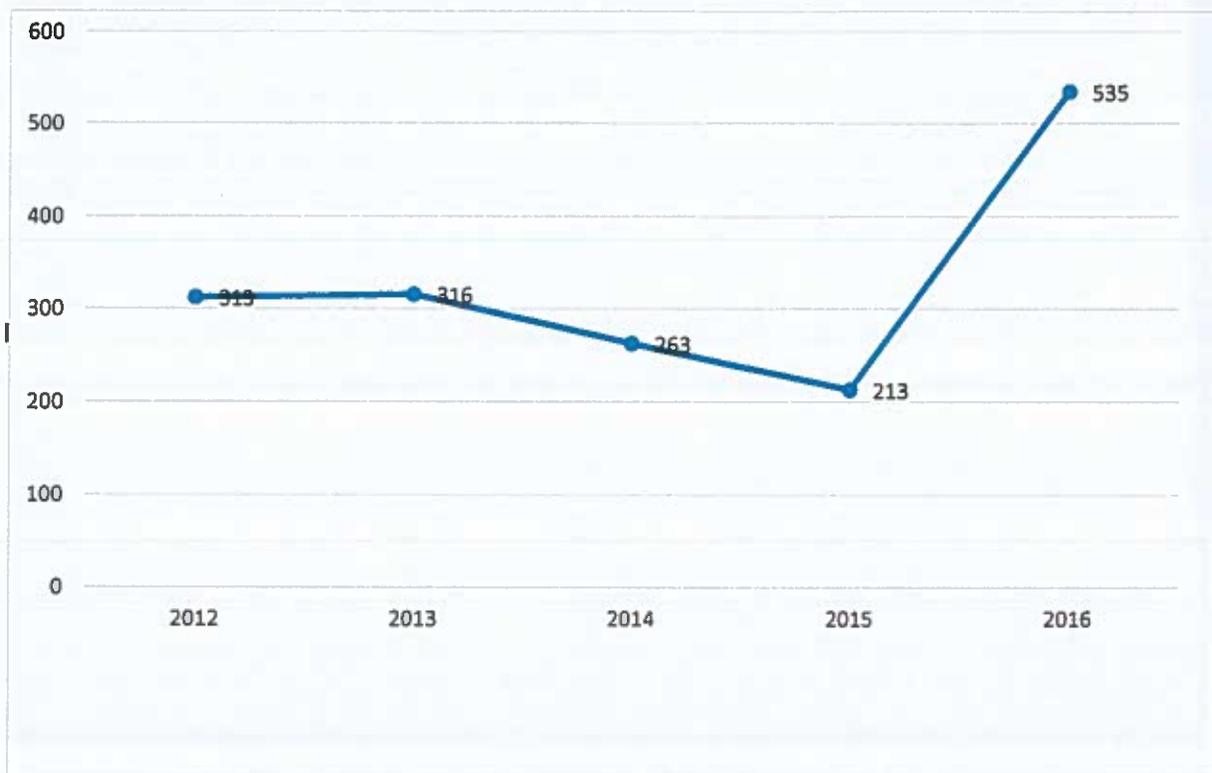


Table: 5 - 5

Family Violence, Arrested Persons
By Race, 2016

Race Group	Volume	Percent Distribution by Race
White	22	4.1
Black	6	1.1
Asian	55	10.3
Pacific Islander	451	84.3
Not Stated	1	0.2

Table: 5 - 6

Family Violence Arrested Persons
By Age: 2016

Age Group	Volume	Percent Distribution by Age
17 and under	1	0.2
18	12	2.2
19	11	2.1
20	11	2.1
21	13	2.4
22	15	2.8
23	19	3.5
24	22	4.1
25/29	103	19.2
30/34	106	19.8
35/39	72	13.4
40/44	55	10.3
45/49	39	7.3
50/54	25	4.6
55/59	15	3.0
60/64	6	1.1
65 and over	9	1.7
Not Stated	1	0.2

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.

Agencies include in this classification:

- Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence (DWI).
- Operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, 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 of the crash traffic accident problem. Despite the recent reductions in alcohol-related fatalities, alcohol continues to be major cause of crash traffic related deaths.

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

Difficulty of Enforcement

Enforcement agencies recognize that the drinking driver is a significant cause of crash traffic accidents. A fundamental reason for difficulties in enforcement is probably the wide social acceptance of alcohol beverages. Because most people use alcohol beverages socially, they tend to feel they cannot be severe with drivers who get into trouble because they drive after drinking. Drinking is a form of celebration enjoyed by many persons -a dangerous practice when coupled with driving a car.

Figure: 5-7

Driving Under the Influence, Trends: 2012 - 2016

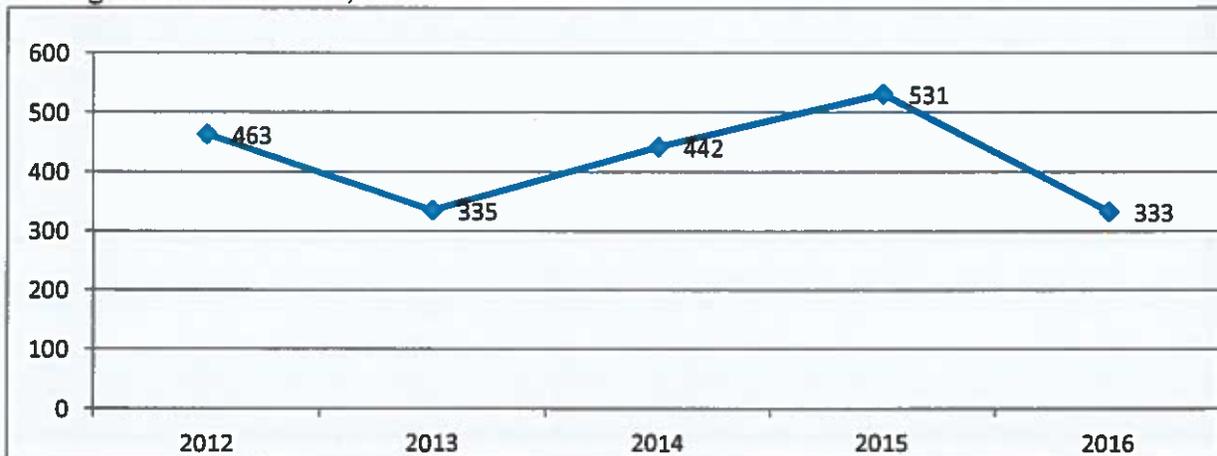


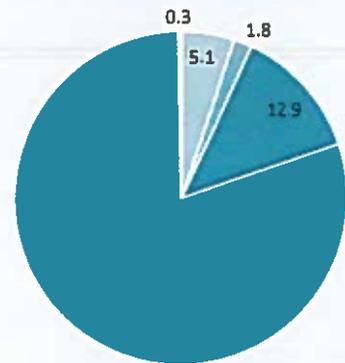
Table: 5 - 7

Driving Under the Influence Arrested Persons by Race, 2016

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent by Race
White	17	5.1
Black or African American	6	1.8
Asian	43	12.9
Pacific Islander	266	80.0
Not Stated	1	0.3
Total DUI Arrests	333	100.1

Figure: 5 - 8

Percent by Race



White Black or African American Asian Pacific Islander Not Stated

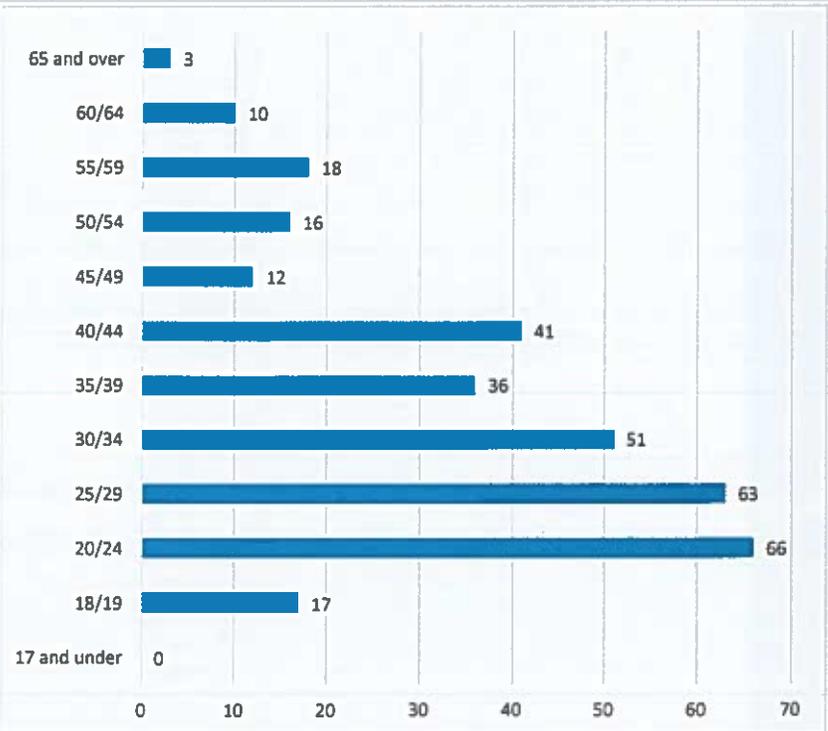
Table: 5 - 8

Driving Under the Influence Arrested Persons by Age, 2016

By Age Group, 2015	Number
17 and under	0
18/19	17
20/24	66
25/29	63
30/34	51
35/39	36
40/44	41
45/49	12
50/54	16
55/59	18
60/64	10
65 and over	3
Total	333

Figure: 5 - 9

DUI Arrested Persons, by Age, 2016





Section VI - Law Enforcement Personnel

Law Enforcement Personnel

Guam Police Department

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

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

This section of the UCR, 2016 Crime in Guam, presents data as the number and rate of sworn law enforcement officers with the Guam Police Department. The data are broken down by precincts and population. Law enforcement employee rates are expressed as the number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

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

Similarly, the functions of the Guam Police Department are significantly diverse. They patrol local streets and busy highways, they protect citizens in Guam's smallest villages and largest communities. Patrol officers in one area may enforce traffic laws on highways and in another area, they may be responsible for investigating violent crimes. These and other duties have an impact on police staffing levels.

Figure: 6 - 1

Full-time Law Enforcement Officers, Trends: 2012 -2016

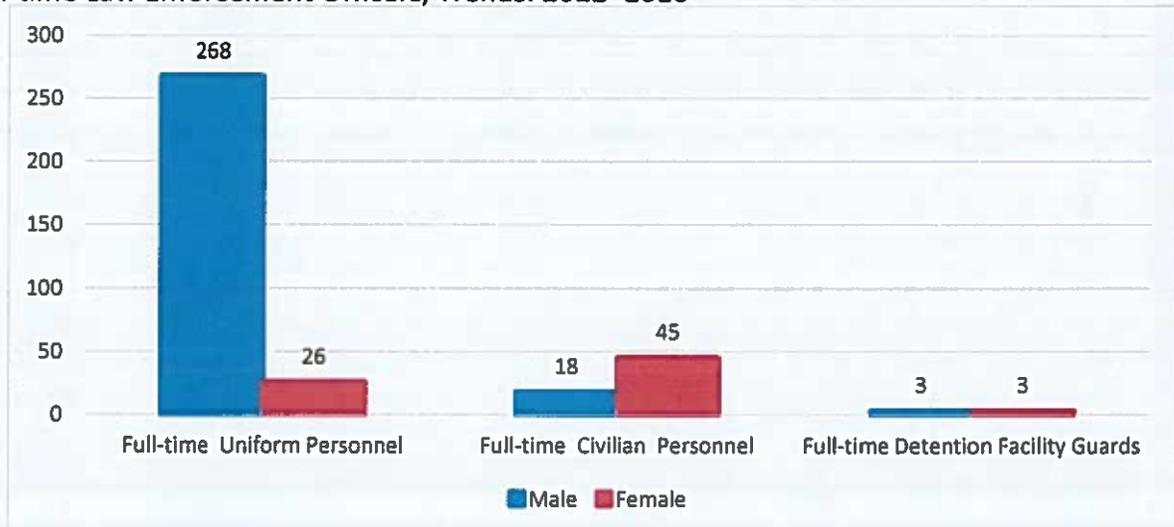


Table: 6 - 1

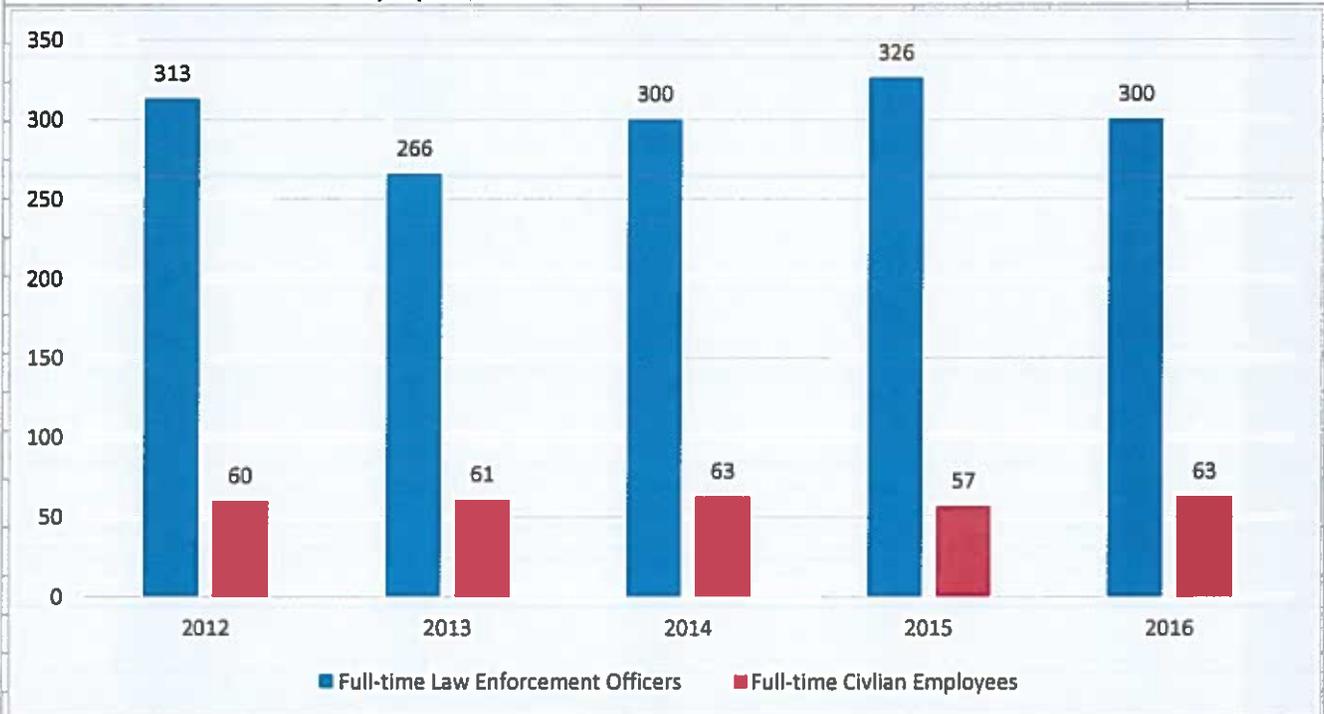
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees (GPD)

Trends: 2012 - 2016

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Full-time Law Enforcement Officers	313	266	300	326	300
Full-time Civilian Employees	60	61	63	57	63
Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	373	327	363	383	363

Figure: 6 - 2

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2012 - 2016





SECTION VII - APPENDICES

Appendix - I

UCR PART I OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

CRIMINAL HOMICIDE (1)

Criminal Homicide –Murder and Nonegligent Manslaughter (1a)

The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Criminal Homicide –Manslaughter by Negligence (1b)

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

RAPE --Completed (2)

Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Rape ---Attempts to Commit Rape (2b)

Assaults or attempts to rape.

Historical Rape (2c)

The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.

ROBBERY(3)

The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Robbery --- Firearm (3a)

Robbery---Firearm (3a) includes Robberies and attempts in which any firearm is used as a weapon or employed as a as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear.

Robbery---Knife or Cutting Instrument (3b)

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

Robbery---Other Dangerous Weapon (3c)

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

Robbery---Strong-arm---Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. (3d)

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

ASSAULT (4)

An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

Aggravated Assault

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

Aggravated Assault—Firearm (4a)

Includes all assaults which a firearm of any type is used or is threatened to be used.

Aggravated Assault—Knife or Cutting Instrument (4b)

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

Aggravated Assault —Other Dangerous Weapons (4c)

Includes assaults resulting from the use or threatened use of any object as a weapon in which serious injury does or could result.

Aggravated Assault—Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.—Aggravated Injury (4d)

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

Other Assaults—Simple, Not Aggravated (4e)

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

Burglary (5)

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

Burglary—Forcible Entry (5a)

All offenses where force of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure for the purpose of committing a theft or felony.

Burglary—Unlawful Entry—No Force (5b)

The entry of a structure in a Burglary—Unlawful Entry—No Force (5b) situation is achieved by use of an unlocked door or window.

Burglary—Attempted Forcible Entry (5c)

Includes those situations where a forcible entry burglary is attempted but unlawful entry is not achieved.

Larceny theft (6)

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

Pocket-picking (6Xa)

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

Purse-snatching (6Xb)

Theft grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the custody of an individual.

Shoplifting (6Xc)

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

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

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

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories (6Xe)

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.

Theft of Bicycles (6Xf)

The unlawful taking of any bicycle, tandem bicycle, unicycle, etc.

Theft from Buildings (6Xg)

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

Theft from Coin-operated Device (6Xh)

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

All Other Larceny Theft Not Specifically Classified (6Xi)

All thefts which do not fit the definition of the specific categories of larceny listed above.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (7)

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Motor Vehicle Theft--Autos (7a)

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.

Motor Vehicle Theft--Trucks and Buses (7b)

Includes the theft of those vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to commercially transport people and cargo. Pick-up trucks, and cargo vans, regardless of their use, are included in this category.

Motor Vehicle Theft--Other (7c)

Includes all other motor vehicles such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, moped golf cart, all terrain vehicles, go-carts, mini-bikes, and motorized wheelchairs.

ARSON (8)

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.

Human Trafficking---Commercial Sex Acts (9)

person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

Human Trafficking---Involuntary Servitude (10)

subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into voluntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage,

UCR PART II OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

Other Assaults (9)

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

Forgery and Counterfeiting (10)

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, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.

Fraud (11)

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.

Embezzlement (12)

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. Generally, the victims of embezzlement offenses are businesses, financial institutions, etc.

Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing (13)

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.

Vandalism (14)

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

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc. (15)

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.

Prostitution and Commercialized Vice (16)

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

Sex Offenses (17)

This classification includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like; all sex offenses except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice.

Drug Abuse Violations (18)

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

Gambling (19)

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, transport gambling equipment, devices, or goods, or manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage

Offenses Against the Family and Children (20)

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

Driving Under the Influence (21)

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

Liquor Laws (22)

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.

Drunkenness (23)

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

Disorderly Conduct (24)

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

Vagrancy (25)

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

All Other Offenses (26)

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

Suspicion (27)

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

Curfew and Loitering Laws (Persons under 18) (28)

Violations of juveniles of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

Runaways (Persons under age 18) (29)

Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under the provisions of local statutes.

Assisting and Promoting Prostitution (30)

Soliciting customers or transporting persons for prostitution purposes, to own, manage, or operate a dwelling for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed, or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.

Purchasing Prostitution (31)

Purchasing or trading anything of value for commercial sex acts.

Source: SRS User Manual



2016 UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

Release Date: January 10, 2018

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