Guam Police Department

2012

UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

CRIME IN GUAM

Only after publication of the next few issues of Crime in Guam will we know whether the figures for 2012 signaled an end to the current upward trend. What can be stated with certainty is that the opportunity to compare local crime totals and speculate upon their significance would not be available without the Uniform Crime Reporting Program which has been compiling and publishing Guam's crime statistics since 1977.

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

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

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

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

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

Dee Blas-San Nicolas
Statistician II

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

Consider Other Characteristics of a Jurisdiction

To assess criminality and law enforcement strength from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, one must consider many variables, some of which, while having a significant impact on crime, are not readily measurable or applicable pervasively among all locales. Geographic and demographic factors specific to each jurisdiction must be considered and applied if one is going to make an accurate and complete assessment of crime in a particular locale. the U.S Census Bureau data, for example, can be used to better understand the makeup of a locale's population, transience of the population, its racial and ethnic makeup, its composition by age and gender, educational levels, and prevalent family structures are all key factors in assessing and comprehending the crime issue.

Local chamber of commerce, planning offices, or similar entities provide information regarding the economic and culture makeup of our island. Understanding a jurisdiction's industrial/economic base; its dependence on nonresidents (such as tourists and business visitors); its proximity to military installations, correctional facilities, etc., all contribute to accurately gauging and interpreting the crime known and reported by law enforcement.

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

Make Valid Assessments of Crime

It is incumbent upon all data users to become as well educated as possible about how to understand and quantify the nature and extent of crime in Guam. Valid assessments are possible only with careful study and analysis of the various unique conditions affecting local law enforcement jurisdictions. Some factors that are known to affect the volume and type of crime occurring from village to village are:

- Population density and degree of urbanization
- Variations in composition of the population, particularly youth concentration
- Stability of population with respect to residents' mobility, commuting patters, and transient factors
- Modes of transportation and highway system
- Economic conditions, including median income, property level, and job availability
- Cultural factors and educational, recreational, and religious characteristics
- Family Conditions with respect to divorce and family of law enforcement
- Effective strength of law enforcement agencies
- Administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement
- Polices of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e. prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probational)
- Citizens' attitude toward crime
- Crime reporting practices of the citizenry

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SECTION I — *Summary of the UCR Program*

Summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

The program's primary objective is to generate reliable information for use in the law enforcement administration, operation, and management. Crime data compiled over time has contributed to the island's social indicators.

The Purpose of the UCR

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

In January 1977, the Guam Police Department administered the program to assess and monitor the nature and types of crime in Guam. Since then, crime statistics are forwarded annually to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for inclusion in the annual report; Crime in the United States.

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

The Purpose of the UCR

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

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

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

Summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

Data on the age, sex, and race of persons arrested for all violations, except traffic offenses are included in this
1. The extent of the patrol and crime prevention problem.
2. A measure of the results of investigative activity to solve crimes.
3. The characteristics and identities of known offenders.

Law enforcement is a public service, and citizens expect a full description from the Chief of Police with regard to the administration of the agency and the status of public safety within their jurisdiction.

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

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

SECTION II

Offenses Reported

Violent Crime

Definitions

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

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

An estimated 464 violent crimes were committed in 2012, representing almost 16.00 percent (15.79 percent) decreased from the 2011 number, a 13.10 percent decrease compared with 2008. In 2012 murder decreased 50.00 percent; forcible rape decreased 29.14 percent and aggravate assault decreased 21.10 percent when compared with 2011 however, robbery increased 43.28 percent from 2011.

Violent crime rate per 1,000 inhabitants in 2012 was 2.90percent. When compared with data from 2008, the rate was 3.35 percent and 3.45 percent from 2011.

Arrests

In 2012, arrest data showed 7.3 percent of arrests were violent crimes. The highest of the violent crime arrests was 54.26 percent for aggravated assault. From 2011 to 2012, arrests for violent crimes increased 8.40 percent when compared with 2011 arrests.

A breakdown of violent crime by offense type showed that during this same period the number of arrests for murder decreased 66.67 percent. The 2012 arrest data showed forcible rape arrests increased 22.43 percent, arrests for robbery also increased 4.10 percent when compared with 2011 data.

Violent Crime

Classification of Offenses	Known to Police	Cleared by Arrests
Murder	3	3
Forcible Rape	107	24
Robbery	96	24
Aggravated Assault	258	140
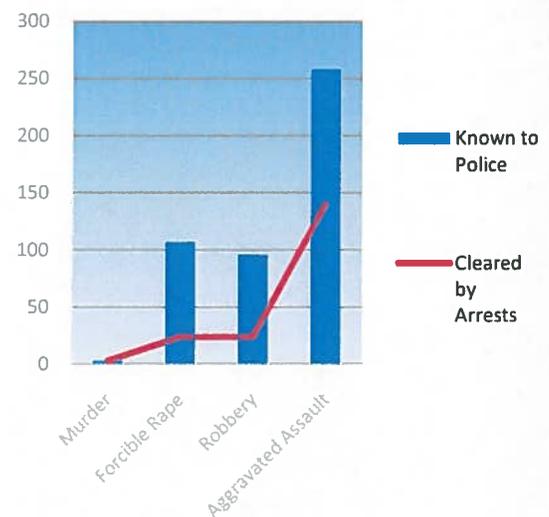
Table: 2.1
Violent Crimes
By Month, 2008 - 2012

Month	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	43	23	56	36	42
February	32	32	23	56	38
March	54	28	23	51	43
April	48	29	20	53	33
May	58	25	27	37	46
June	36	18	38	52	42
July	43	16	28	38	35
August	57	25	16	33	31
September	38	28	21	49	40
October	38	29	35	54	48
November	41	25	48	52	41
December	46	25	33	40	25
Total	**534**	**303**	**368**	**551**	**464**
Percent Change	*23.04*	*-43.26*	*21.45*	*49.73*	*-15.79*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	3.35	1.90	2.31	3.45	2.90

Figure: 2.1
Violent Crimes: Trends, 2008 - 2012
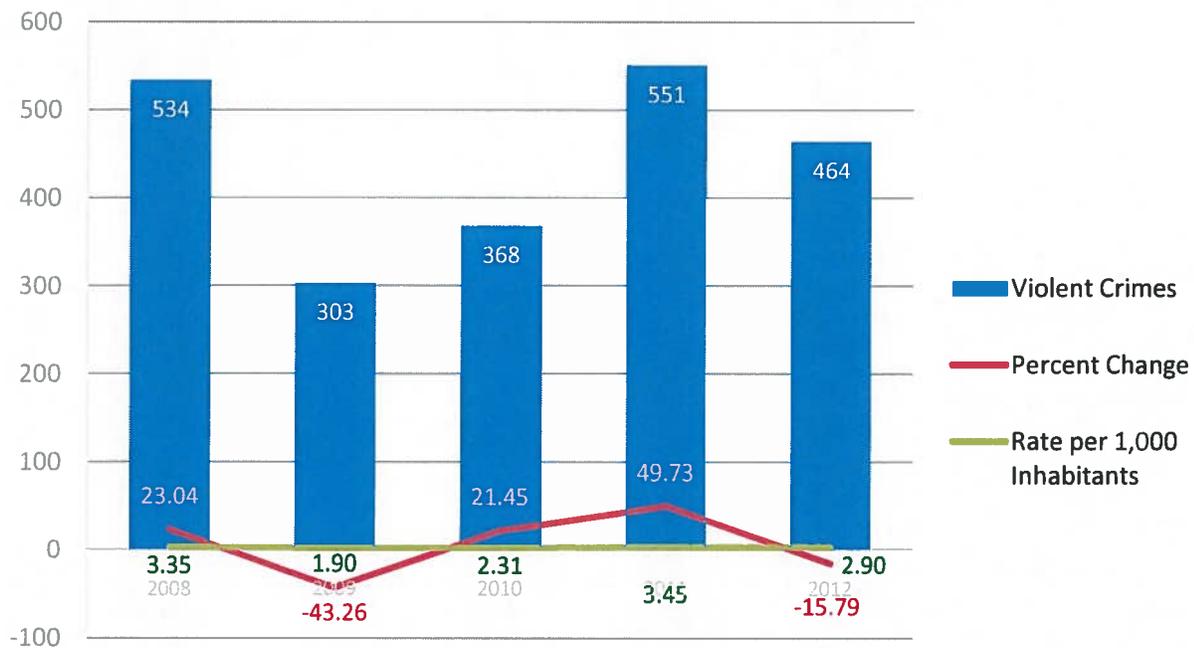
Table: 2.2

Violent Crimes

Trends	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Murder	1	5	3	6	3
Forcible Rape	154	29	40	151	107
Robbery	49	78	53	67	96
Aggravated Assault	330	191	260	327	258
Total	**534**	**303**	**356**	**551**	**464**
Percent Change	*23.04*	*-43.26*	*17.49*	*54.78*	*-15.79*

Table: 2.3

Violent Crimes Share

Trends	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Murder	0.19	1.65	0.84	1.09	0.65
Forcible Rape	28.84	9.57	11.24	27.40	23.06
Robbery	9.18	25.74	14.89	12.16	20.69
Aggravated Assault	61.80	63.04	73.03	59.35	55.60
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure: 2.2

Violent Crimes: Trends, 2008 -2012

Table: 2.2

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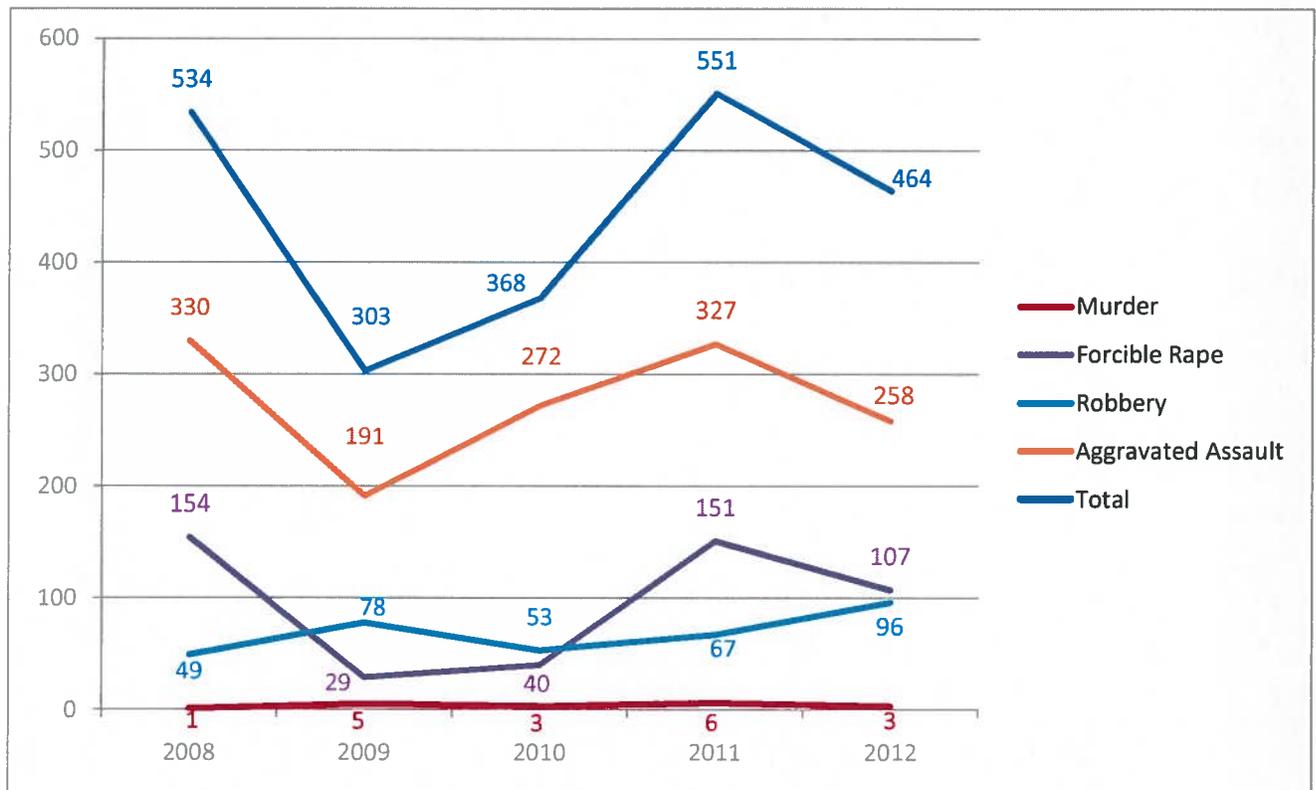
Murder

Definitions

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

The classification of offenses is based solely on police 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 offense classifications: deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicide; and attempt to murder or assaults to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

Trend Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
2011	6	0.04
2012	3	0.02
	-50.00	**-50.10**

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

The UCR data for 2012 showed that the number of murders in Guam decreased 50.00 percent when compared to 2011 with only three murders reported to police. An analysis of 5 year trend showed 2012 increased 200.00 percent from 2008 reported murder.

Island wide, the 2012 data reflected a rate of 0.02 murders per 1,000 inhabitants, a decreased 0.02 percent from 2011rate and 100.00 percent increased compared with the 2008.

Offense Analysis

Supplementary Homicide Reports

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

Victims

Base on the 2012 homicide data all three victim were adult. Of the number of homicide victims one was female and two were male. Where the victims are races of the victims were known, all three of were Pacific Islanders.

Murder

Offenders

The data for 2012 concerning for which the offenders were known showed that all three were male offenders. All of the victims were murdered by Pacific Islanders. In additions, all of relationship were single victim/single offender from the data.

Weapons

One incident in which weapon was knives or cutting instrument and other two of three was blunt objects and personal weapon which strong-arms, hand, feet or fists.

Victim/Offender Relationship

All three homicide for which police officer provided data, the victim relationship was acquaintance.

Circumstances

For the murders which the circumstances were known, one involved another felony, such as burglary. The other two incidents were involving arguments one was domestic and other was just disagreement.

Clearances

Law enforcement agencies reporting crime to the UCR Program can clear, or "Close", the offenses in one of two ways; by arrest or, by exceptional means.
Of all the crime categories, murder typically has the highest percentages of clearances. This trend continued in 2012. Police managed to clear all homicide in 2012.

Arrests

In 2012, all three homicide incidents were cleared by arrest.

Table: 2.4

Murder

Percent Change from 2008

Month	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	1	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	1	0	1
June	0	0	0	1	0
July	0	3	0	2	0
August	0	1	0	0	0
September	0	0	0	2	0
October	0	1	1	0	0
November	1	0	0	0	1
December	0	0	0	1	1
Total	**1**	**5**	**3**	**6**	**3**
Percent Change	*0.00*	*400.00*	*-40.00*	*100.00*	*-50.00*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02

Figure: 2.3

Murder: Trends, 2008 - 2012
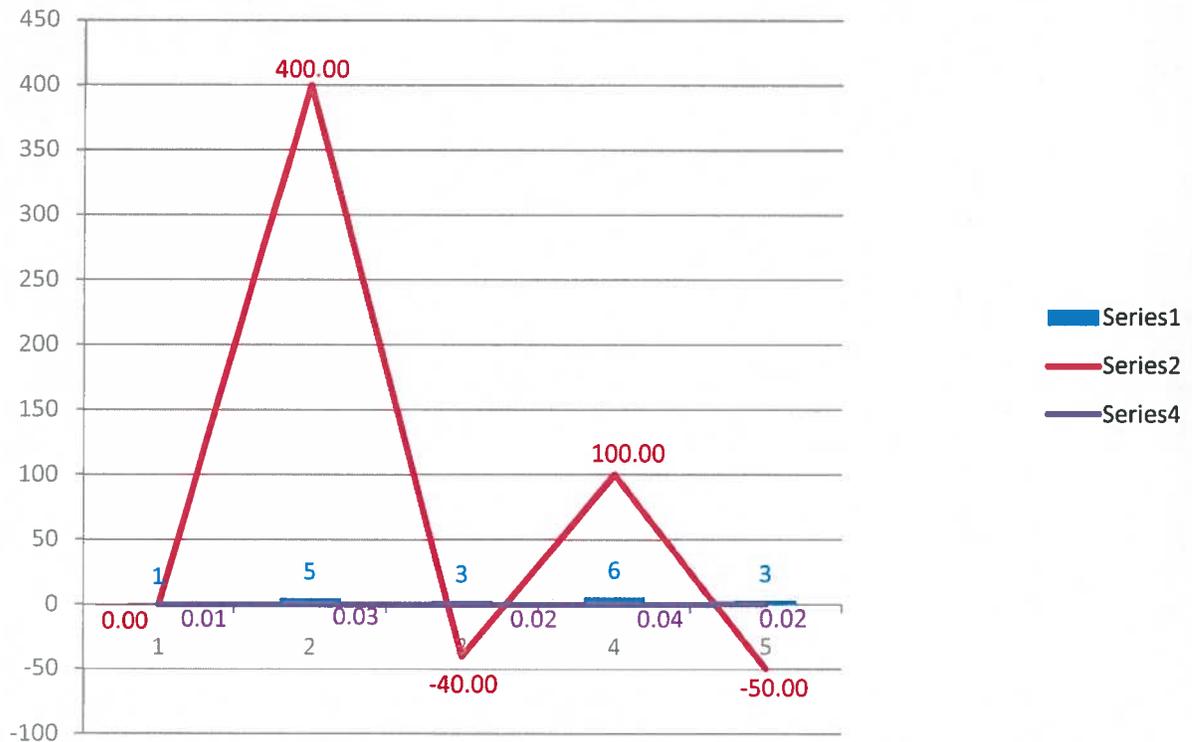
Table: 2.5

Murder

Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012

Trends	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Volume	1	5	3	6	3
Cleared by Arrest	0	2	7	10	3
Percent Cleared	*0.00*	*40.00*	*233.33*	*166.67*	*100.00*

Figure: 2.4

Murder, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012
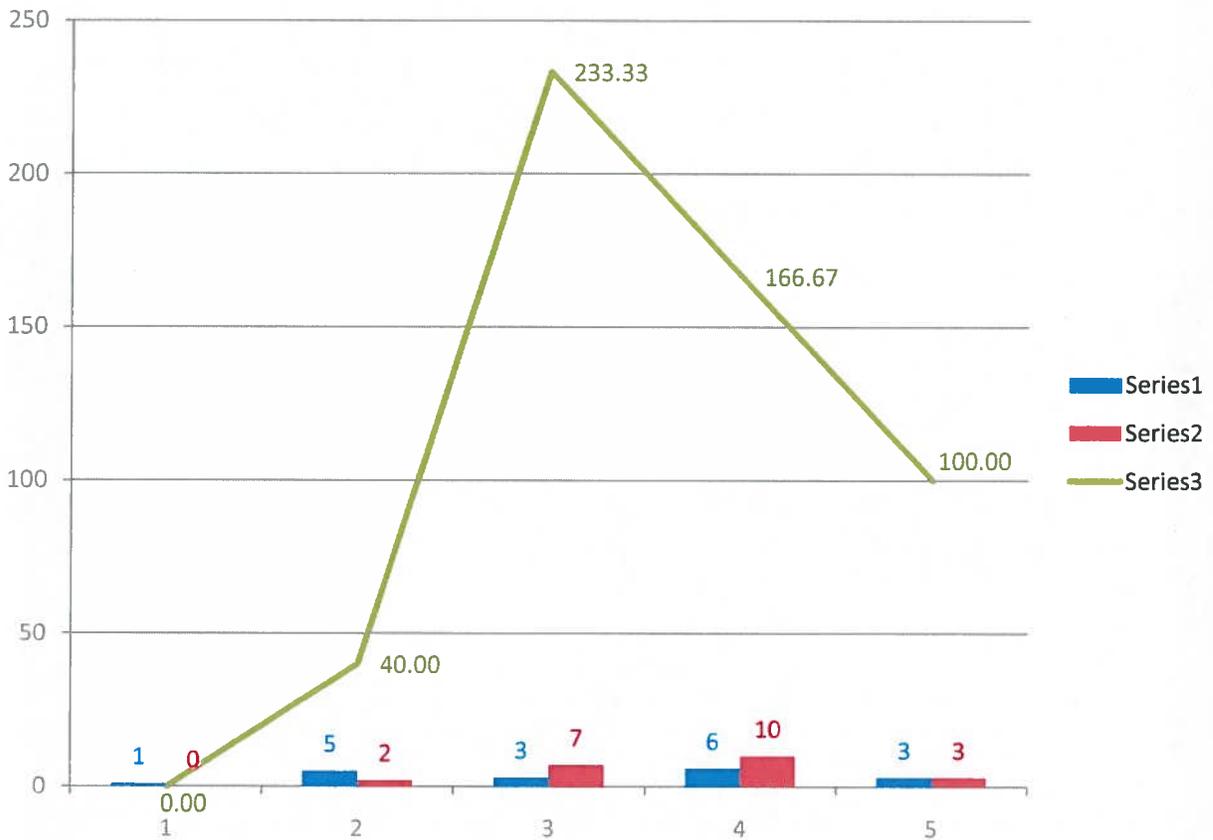
Murder Victims

By Race and Sex, 2012

Race	Total	Sex Male	Female
Asia	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	3	2	1
Total	**3**	**2**	**1**

Murder Victims

Age, Sex, and Race 2012

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

Table: 2.8

Murder Offenders

By Race and Sex, 2012

Race	Total	Male	Female	Unknown
			Sex	
Asia	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	3	3	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**

Table: 2.9

Murder Offenders

Age, Sex, and Race 2012

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

Table: 2.10

Murder Victim/Offenders Relationship

By Age, 2012

Age of Victim	Total	Age of Offender		
		Under 18	Over 18	Unknown
Under 18	0	0	0	0
18 and Over	3	3	0	0
Total	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**

Table: 2.11

Murder Victim/Offenders Relationship

By Race, and Sex 2012

Race of Victim	Total	Race of Offender			Sex of Offender		
		Pacific Islander	Asian	Unknown	Male	female	Unknown
Pacific Islander	3	3	0	0	3	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table: 2.12

Murder Victims

By Age and by Weapons 2012

Age	Total Murder Victims	Weapons			
		Firearms	Knives or Cutting Instrument	Blunt Objects	Strong-Arms
23	1	0	1	0	0
24	1	0	0	0	1
62	1	0	0	1	0
Total		**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**

Table: 2.13

Murder Victims

By Weapon, 2012

Weapons	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Firearms	0	0	0	1	0
Knives or Cutting Instrument	0	2	0	2	1
Blunt Objects	1	1	3	2	1
Strong- Arms	0	2	0	1	1
Total	**1**	**5**	**3**	**6**	**3**

Table: 2.14

Murder Circumstances

By Relationships 2012

Circumstances	Total Victims	Family Relative include Ex-Common-law	Acquaintance	Prison/ Cell-Mate	Unknown
Arguments	2	0	2	0	0
Burglary	1	0	1	0	0
Total	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**

Forcible Rape

Definitions

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

Trend Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
2011	151	*9.68*
2012	107	*0.67*
	-29.14	***-93.08***

Offense Methodology

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

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

Police reported 107 female were victims of forcible rape, island wide. This number represents 29.14 percent decrease fron 2011. Comparing the number of rapes for the fice years trands, 2012 decrease tremendously by 30.52 percent when compared with 2008 total forcible rapes reported to police.

The rate data in the trend cox above and in subsequent table in htis book are based upon total Guam population. To calculate the rate for forcible rape, another commonly computed indicator is the population-at-risk rate. In essence, a population-at-risk rate is refined crime rate measured in units that are most inclined to be victimized, in the case, females. based on the estimated number of female in 2012, the rate for forcible rape reported to police was estimated at 1.37 percent per 1,000 female population.

Forcible Rape

Arrests and Arrest Trends

The police made 139 arrests, 88.79 percent for forcible rape in 2012 and 11.21 percent for attempts to commit forcible rape. Arrest for forcible rape in 2012 increased 13.16 percent and decreased 32.76 percent when compared with 2008.

Arrest Distribution by Age and Race

Data for 2012 indicated that adults accounted 100.00 percent of all arrestees for forcible rape. By age group, 87.50 percent were in the 25/45 age group and there is no age of 18 under. An analysis of the total number of arrests (all ages) and arrest of juveniles for forcible rape revealed similar racial patterns. Pacific Islanders accounted for 91.07 percent of the of the arrestees.

Table: 2.15

Forcible Rape

Percent Change from 2008

Month	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	16	0	5	9	9
February	9	3	3	18	14
March	12	1	3	13	9
April	11	5	6	18	11
May	21	3	7	9	14
June	14	1	3	7	8
July	9	0	2	10	8
August	20	5	0	10	4
September	11	6	2	16	6
October	10	2	4	19	9
November	12	2	1	12	8
December	9	1	4	10	7
Total	**154**	**29**	**40**	**151**	**107**
Percent Change	*-25.96*	*-81.17*	*37.93*	*277.50*	*-29.14*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.97	0.18	0.25	0.95	0.67

Figure: 2.5

Forcible Rape: Trends, 2008 - 2012
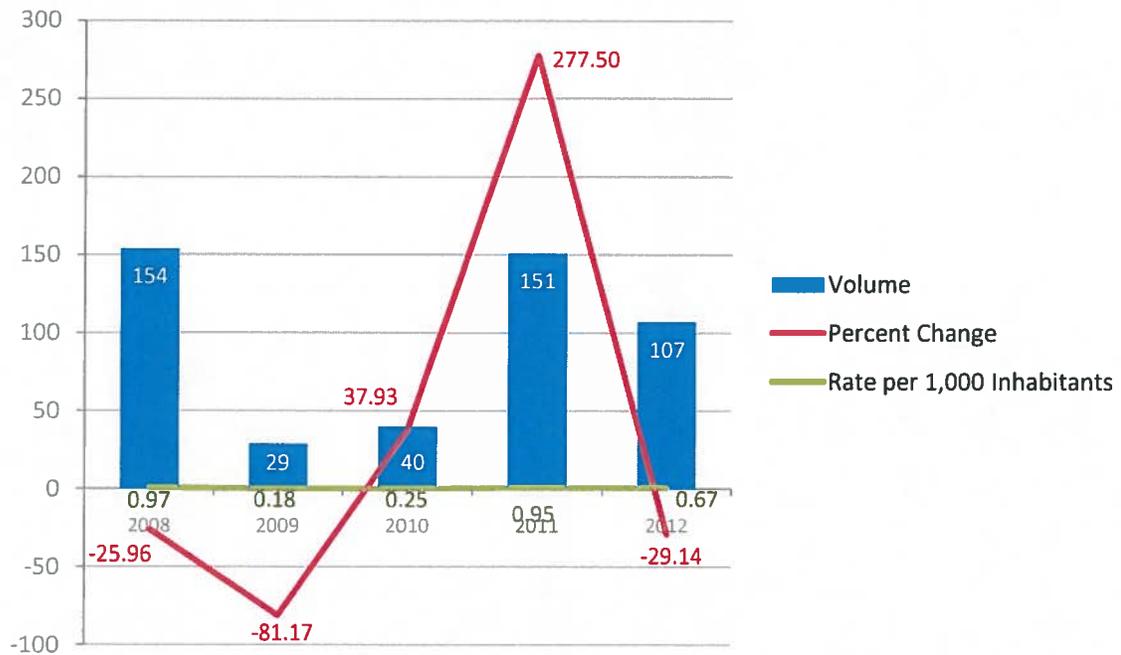
Forcible Rape

Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012

Trends	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Volume	154	29	40	151	107
Cleared by Arrest	85	11	14	14	24
Percent Cleared	*55.19*	*37.93*	*35.00*	*9.27*	*22.43*

Figure: 2.6

Rape, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012
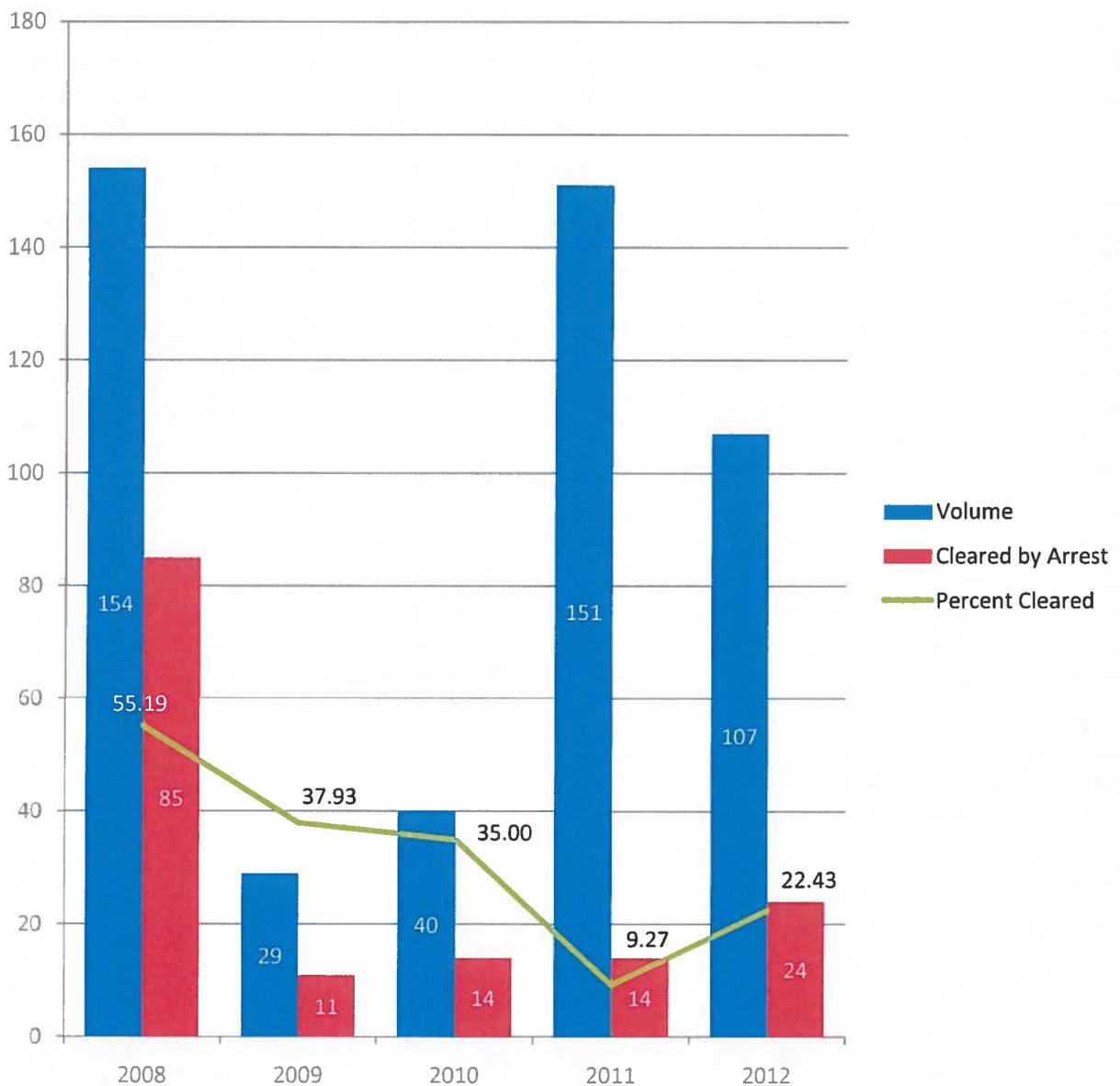
Forcible Rape
by Type, 2012

Month	Forcible Rape	Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape	Sex Offenses
January	6	3	21
February	12	2	17
March	9	0	19
April	10	1	13
May	13	1	19
June	6	2	12
July	8	0	12
August	4	0	13
September	6	0	9
October	7	2	15
November	8	0	11
December	6	1	12
Total	**95**	**12**	**173**
Percent distribution	*33.93*	*4.29*	*61.79*

Figure: 2.7

Forcible Rape: Percent Distribution by Type, 2012

- Forcible Rape
- Attempts to Commit
- Sex Offenses
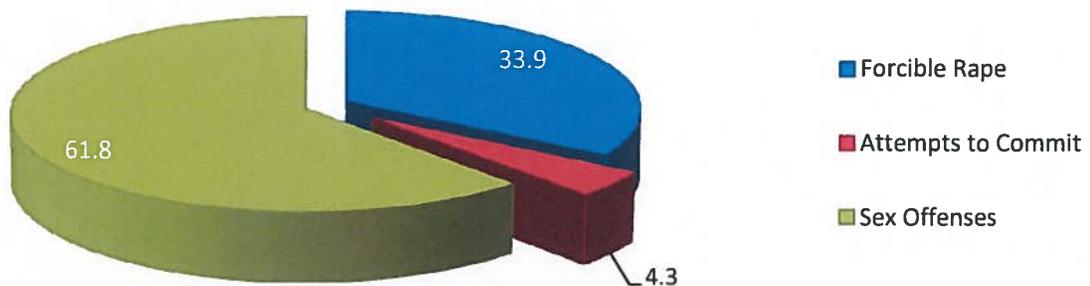
Robbery

Definitions

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

Trend Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
2011	67	0.42
2012	96	0.60
	43.28	***43.00***

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

Guam police reported 96 robberies in 2012, decrease 43.28 percent when compared to 2011. Five year trend data indicated that the number of robberies reported in 2012 was the highest when compared to 2006 which reflected a increase of 95.92 percent. Robbery accounted for 20.69 percent of violent crimes known to police.

Robbery by Weapon

Data information collected about weapons used in the commission of a robbery showed that strong-arms such as hand, fists, and feet were the weapon of choice. During 2012, offenders used strong-arms tactics in 59.38 percent of all of robberies. Firearms were employed in 27.08 percent, 2.08 percent were knives and other cutting instruments and 11.46 percent were other dangerous weapons.

Robbery trends by Location

In 2012, robberies on street and highways decreased 38.89 percent compared with 2008 robberies reported to police however, convenience store were increased 466.67 percent and miscellaneous were increased 1833.33 percent compared with 2008. In additions, Gas Station also increased more than 400.00 percent from 2008. Commercial houses decreased 85.00 percent and residence drop 40.00 percent compared with 2008.

Percent Distribution

Robberies on miscellaneous which beach or park etc. accounted for 60.42 percent in 2012. Robberies in the convenience store showed 17.71 percent and 11.46 percent for highway.

Robbery

Arrests and Arrest Trends

Guam police cleared 25.00 percent of robberies in 2012. Adults accounted for 80.00 percent arrestees and 20.00 percent were under18 years old. Actual number of arrest made in 2012 for robberies was 30 arrestees including juvenile offenders; an increase of 114.29 percent from 2011. The five years trends showed 76.47 percent increased compared with 2008.

Distribution by Age, and Race

Arrest data provides information on the age, sex, and race of persons that they arrested. Arrest data from 2012 ASR Report showed 20.83 percent of those arrested for robberies were age of 30/35. A review of the race data showed Asia/Pacific Islander accounted for 83.33 percent of arrested. ASR Report Under 18 reflected 100.00 percent were between age of 14 to 16, and by race 83.33 percent were male Asia/Pacific Islanders.

Robbery

Table: 2.18

Robbery

Percent Change from 2008

Month	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	2	7	10	5	6
February	3	11	1	7	4
March	7	5	0	9	7
April	4	6	1	6	5
May	5	6	1	2	11
June	2	4	10	9	15
July	4	4	11	5	12
August	2	5	4	4	5
September	1	9	5	5	8
October	6	9	5	8	18
November	9	5	1	4	2
December	4	7	4	3	3
Total	**49**	**78**	**53**	**67**	**96**
Percent Change	*-54.63*	*59.18*	*-32.05*	*26.42*	*43.28*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.31	0.49	0.33	0.42	0.60

Figure: 2.8

Robbery: Trends, 2008 - 2012
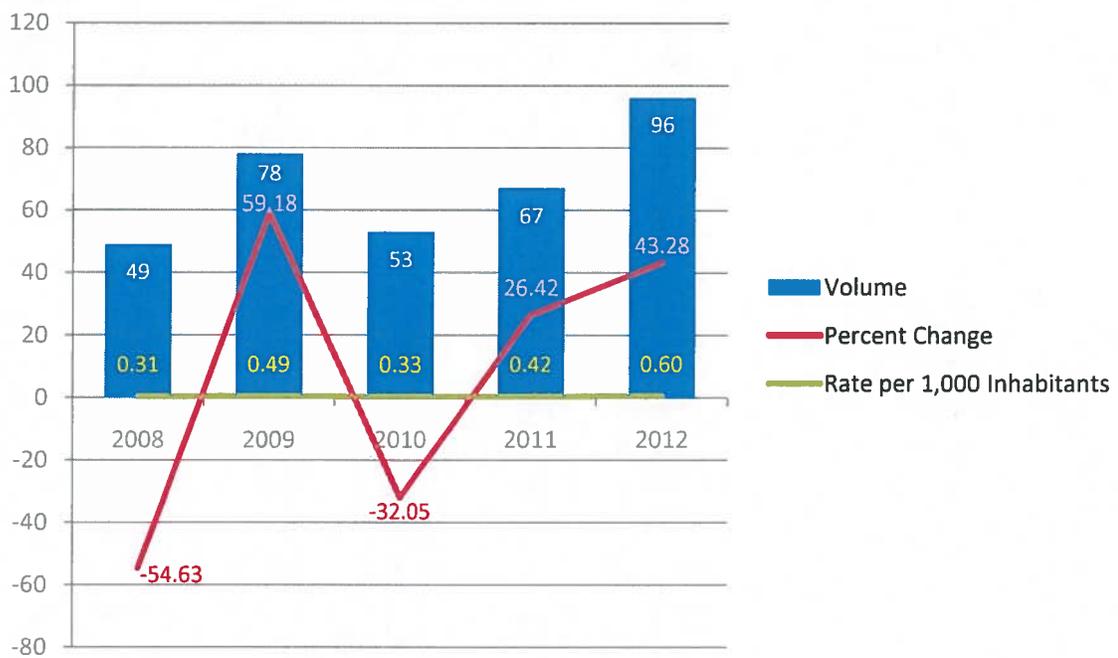
Robbery

Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012

Trends	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Volume	49	78	53	67	96
Cleared by Arrest	17	24	28	14	24
Percent Cleared	*34.69*	*30.77*	*52.83*	*20.90*	*25.00*

Figure: 2.9

Robbery, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012
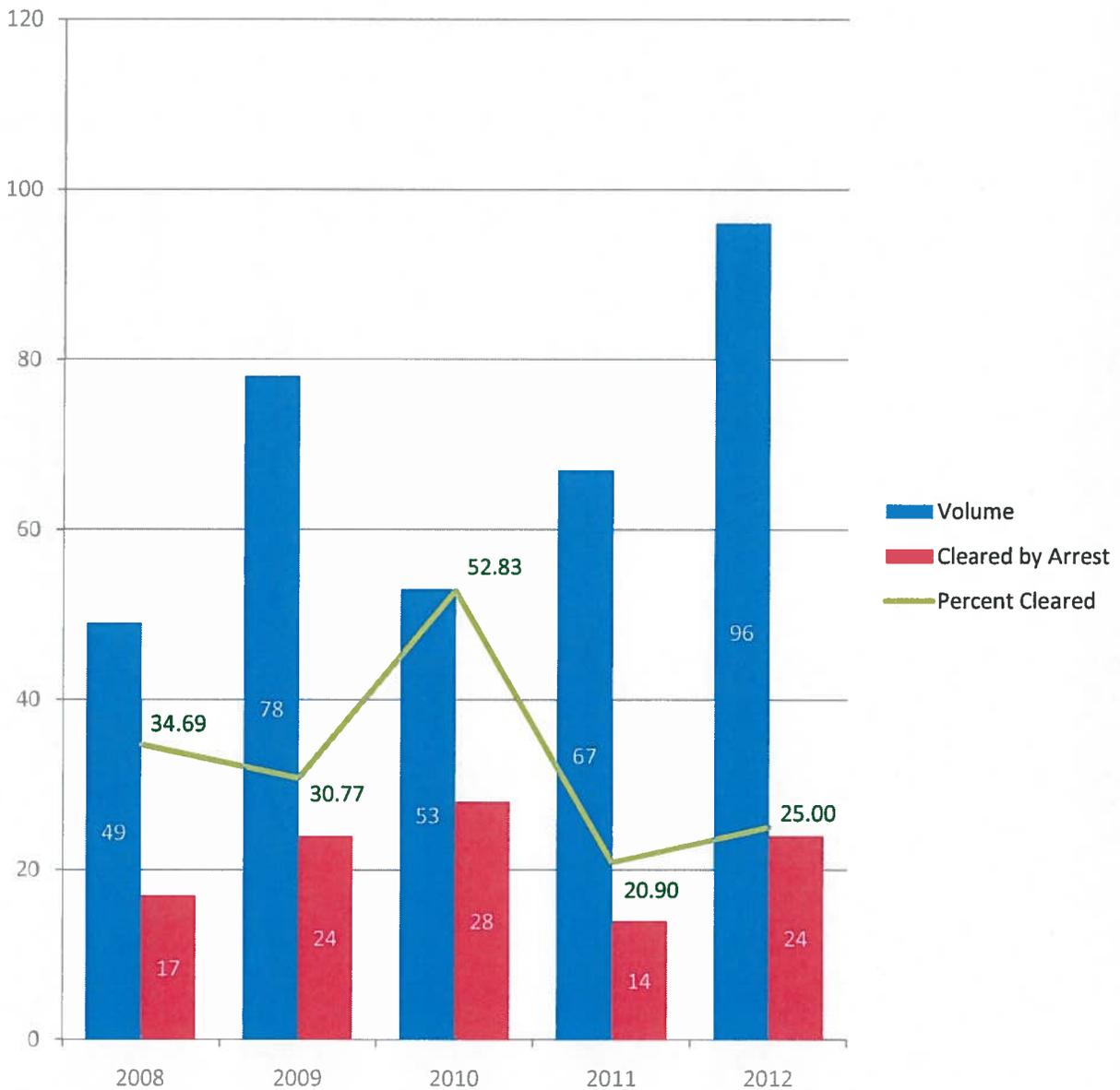
Robbery

By Category 2008 - 2012

Trends	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
A. Highway	18	22	13	12	11
B. Commercial House	20	16	19	1	3
C. Gas, Service Station	0	4	5	0	4
D. Convenience Store	3	10	5	14	17
E. Residence	5	7	3	2	3
F. Bank	0	0	0	0	0
G. Miscellaneous	3	19	8	38	58
Total	49	78	53	67	96
Percent Change	-62.31	59.18	-32.05	26.42	43.28

Figure: 2.10

Robbery: Trend, by Categories, 2008 - 2012
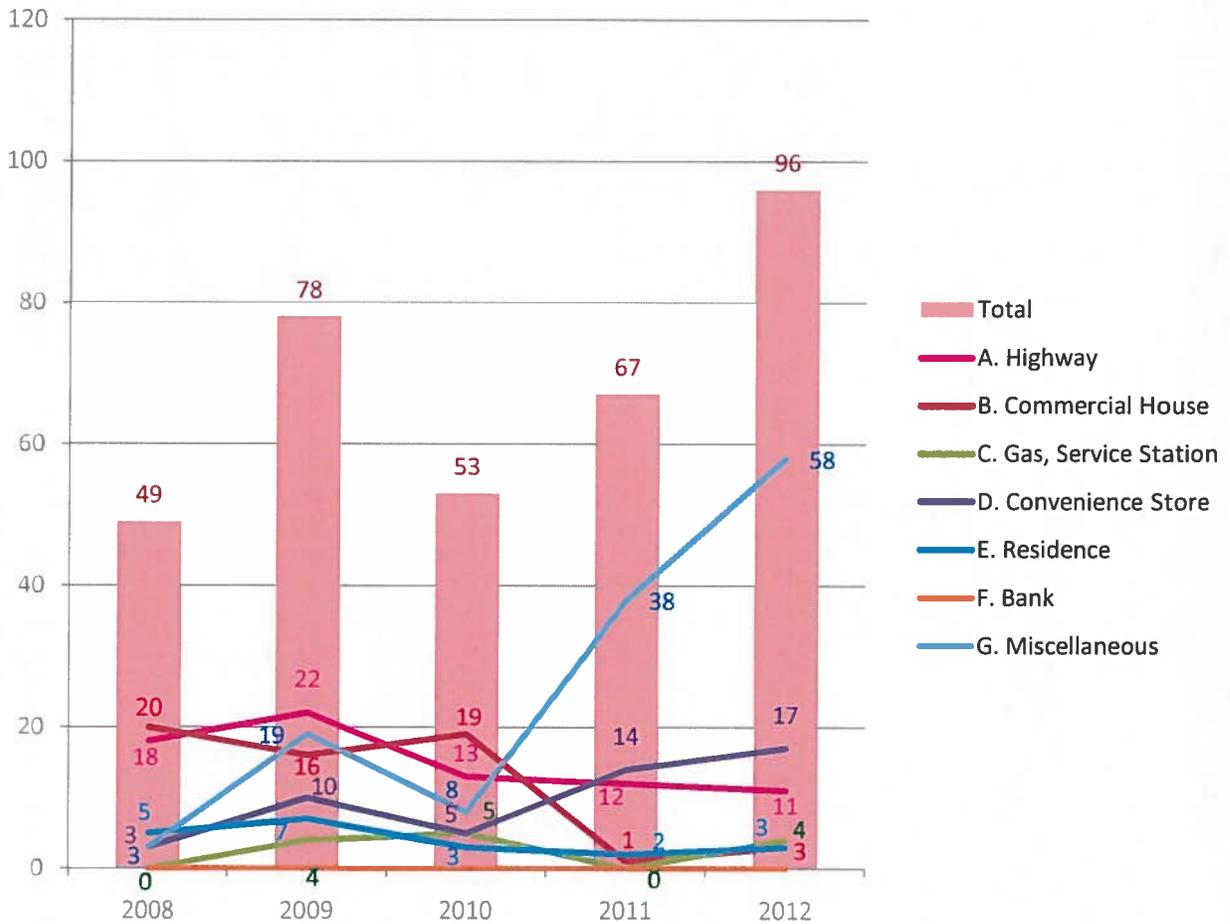
Robbery

by Categories Share, 2012

Month	Volume	Percent Distribution
A. Highway	11	11.46
B. Commercial House	3	3.13
C. Gas, Service Station	4	4.17
D. Convenience Store	17	17.71
E. Residence	3	3.13
F. Bank	0	0.00
G. Miscellaneous	58	60.42
Total	**96**	**100.00**

Figure: 2.11

Robbery: Percent Distribution by Type, 2012
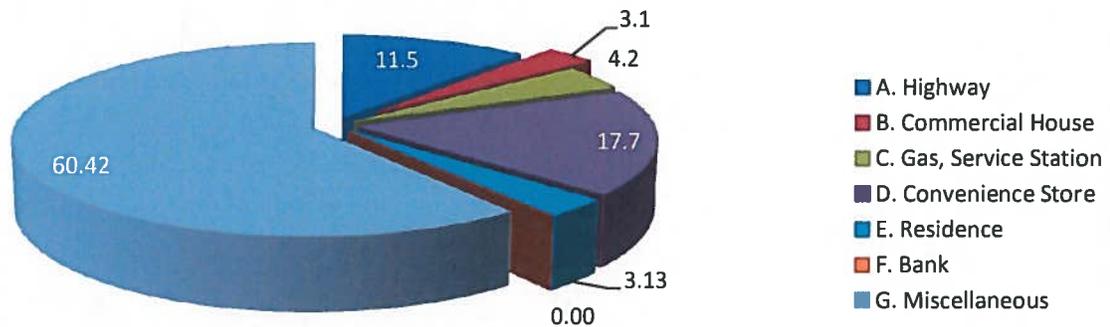
Table: 2.22

Robbery: by Weapons Used, 2012

Month	Volume	Percent Distribution
A. Firearm	26	27.08
B. Knife or Cutting Instrument	2	2.08
C. Other Dangerous Weapon	11	11.46
D. Strong-Arm (hands, fist, feet etc.)	57	59.38
Total	**96**	**100.00**

Figure: 2.12

Robbery: Percent Distribution by Weapon Used, 2012
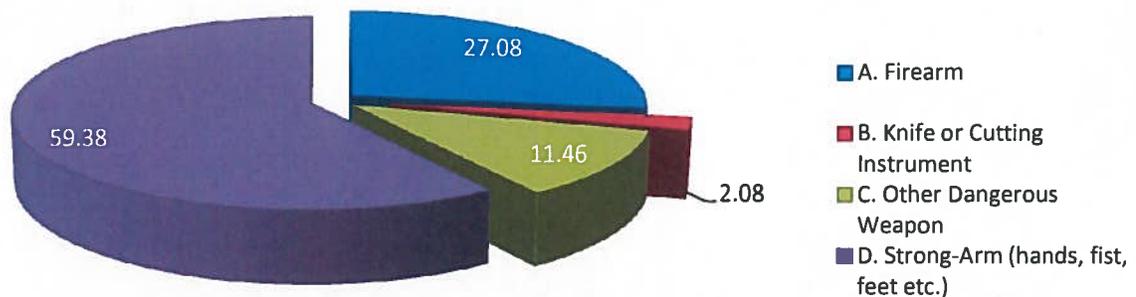
Aggravated Assault

Definitions

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

Trend Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
2011	327	*2.05*
2012	258	*1.61*
-21.10		***-21.26***

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

In 2012, the frequency of these offenses decreased 21.10 percent compared with 2011 numbers down to 258 offenses. Five years trends data for aggravated assault showed a decreased of 21.82 percent respectively. Aggravated assault comprised of about 55.60 percent of all violent crimes in 2012. From police reports, data provided showed a slight decrease share of aggravated assault for all violent crimes of 6.20 percent compared to 2008. The rate at 1.61 percent per 1,000 inhabitants island wide, that also drop 21.26 percent compared with 2011 rate, 0.46 percent decreased from that in 2008 rate.

Aggravated Assault by Weapon

Data information collected data about the type of weapons used in aggravated assaults. During 2012, weapons in the category of "other" were used in 59.69 percent of the offenses; 16.28 percent with knives and other cutting instruments, 20.54 percent were personal weapons such as hand, fists, feet, etc., and 3.49 percent of this offenses were with firearms.

From police reports, data provided showed knives or other cutting instrument were not much change from 2008 and other weapon decreased 24.14 percent; personal weapon were also decreased 30.26 percent however, firearms increased 125.00 percent compared with 2008 and slightly increased every year.

Aggravated Assault

Arrests and Arrest Trends

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

Distribution by Age, and Race

Police officers that reported arrest data provides information on the age, sex, and race of persons that they arrested. Arrest data from 2012 ASR Report showed 20.83 percent of those arrested for robberies were age of 30/35. A review of the race data showed Asia/Pacific Islander accounted for 83.33 percent of arrested. ASR Report Under 18 reflected 100.00 percent were between age of 14 to 16, and by race 83.33 percent were male Asia/Pacific Islanders.

Aggravated Assault

Aggravated Assault

Percent Change from 2008

Month	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	25	16	41	22	27
February	20	18	19	31	20
March	35	22	16	29	27
April	33	18	13	29	17
May	32	16	17	26	20
June	20	13	25	35	19
July	30	9	14	21	15
August	35	14	12	19	22
September	23	10	13	26	26
October	22	16	25	27	21
November	27	22	43	36	30
December	28	17	22	26	14
Total	**330**	**191**	**260**	**327**	**258**
Percent Change	*182.05*	*-42.12*	*36.13*	*25.77*	*-21.10*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	2.07	1.20	1.63	2.05	1.61

Aggravated Assault: Trends, 2008 - 2012
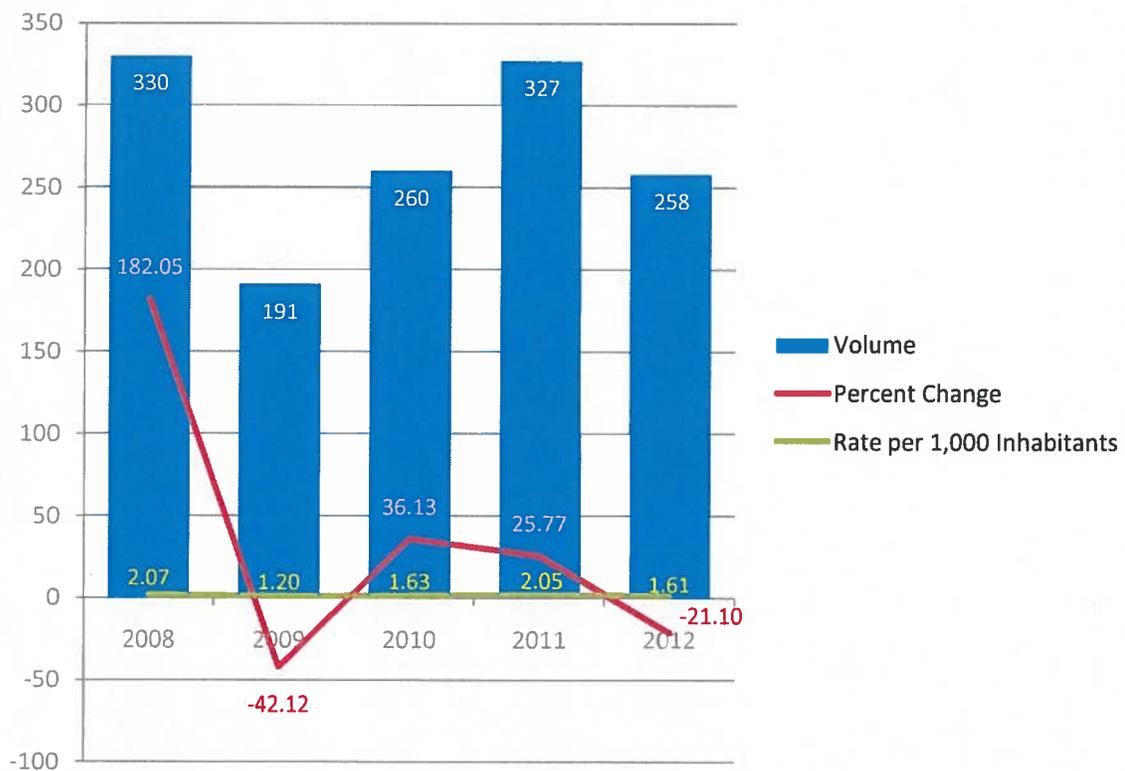
Aggravated Assault

Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012

Trends	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Volume	330	191	260	327	258
Cleared by Arrest	207	207	145	148	140
Percent Cleared	*62.73*	*108.38*	*55.77*	*45.26*	*54.26*

Figure: 2.14

Aggravated Assault, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012
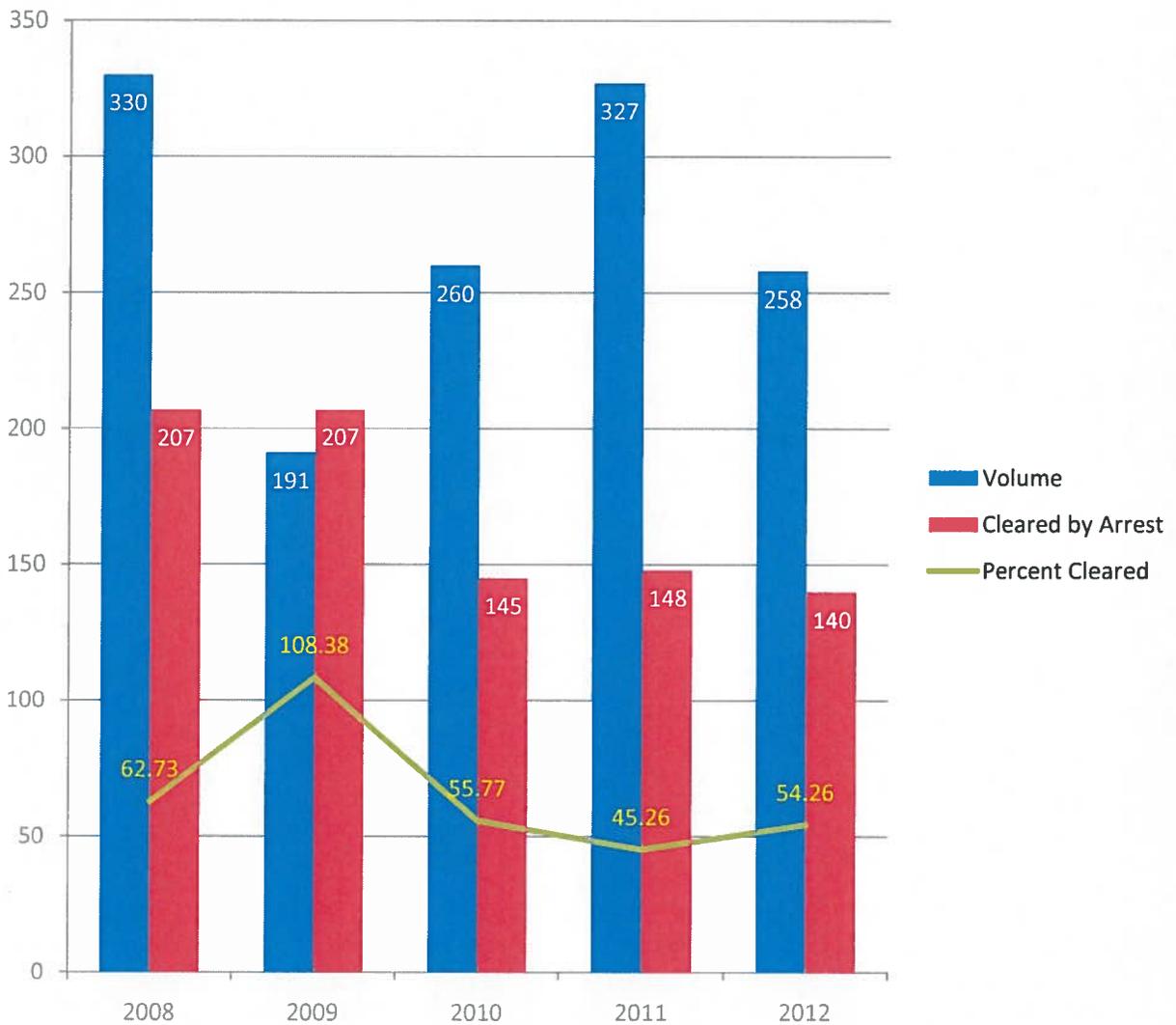
Aggravated Assault

By Category 2008 - 2012

Trends	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
A. Firearms	4	0	7	6	9
B. Knife or cutting instrument	47	42	62	50	42
C. Other dangerous weapon	203	126	150	192	154
D. Hands, fists, feet, etc.	76	23	41	79	53
Total	330	191	260	327	258

Figure: 2.15

By Category 2008 - 2012

Table: 2.26

Aggravated Assault: by Weapons Used, 2012

Month	Volume	Percent Distribution
A. Firearm	9	3.49
B. Knife or Cutting Instrument	42	16.28
C. Other Dangerous Weapon	154	59.69
D. Strong-Arm (hands, fist, feet etc.)	53	20.54
Total	258	100.00

Figure: 2.16

Aggravated Assault: by Weapons Used, 2012
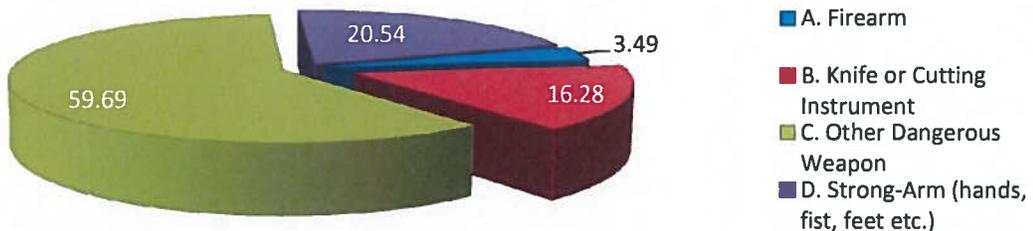
Property Crime

Definitions

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims. The property crime category includes arson because the offense involves the destruction of property; however, arson victims may be subjected to force.

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

An estimated 4417 property crimes including arson were reported to police in 2012 representing 15.93 percent increase from 2011, 58.77 percent increase compared with 2008 estimate.

In 2012, only arson decreased almost 50.00 percent when compared to 2011. All the other individual property crimes increased from 2011 estimates. The number of burglaries rose 18.46 percent, the number of larceny-thefts went up 1.23 percent and motor vehicle theft was up almost 108.26 percent from 2011 reported property crimes. The estimated property crime rate per 100,000 inhabitants in 2012 decreased 216.61 percent when compared with 2011 rate and increase almost 10.00 percent from 2008.

Arrests

In 2012, arrest data showed 9.07 percent of arrests were property crimes. The highest of the property crime arrests was 12.15 percent for arson. From 2011 to 2012, arrests for violent crimes increased 0.14 percent when compared with 2011 arrests and 6.55.

An analysis of property crime by offense type showed that during this same period the number of arrests for burglary increased 0.32 percent. The 2012 arrest data showed larceny-theft arrests increased 0.97 percent, arrests for arson also increased 6.25 percent when compared with 2011 data however, motor vehicle theft decrease 1.13 percent from 2011. In additions, burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft decrease percent of clear by arrest from 2008 due to number of crime to is increase.

Property Crimes

Classification of Offenses	Known to Police	Cleared by Arrests
Burglary	2304	24
Larceny Theft	1651	187
Motor Vehicle Theft	454	24
Arson	8	1
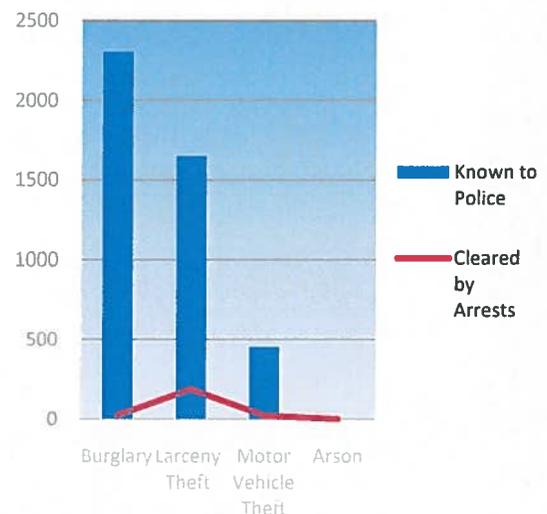
Property Crimes

By Month, 2008 - 2012

Month	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	267	251	287	308	366
February	285	180	212	348	364
March	253	187	220	358	371
April	250	181	200	315	459
May	202	200	206	394	472
June	215	219	196	380	358
July	231	211	207	331	402
August	254	202	229	359	422
September	171	267	280	233	382
October	228	255	230	262	340
November	207	270	206	286	320
December	219	247	199	236	161
Total	**2782**	**2670**	**2672**	**3810**	**4417**
Percent Change	*-31.76*	*-4.03*	*0.07*	*42.59*	*15.93*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	17.48	16.76	16.77	23.87	27.62

Figure: 2.17

Property Crimes: Trends, 2008 - 2012
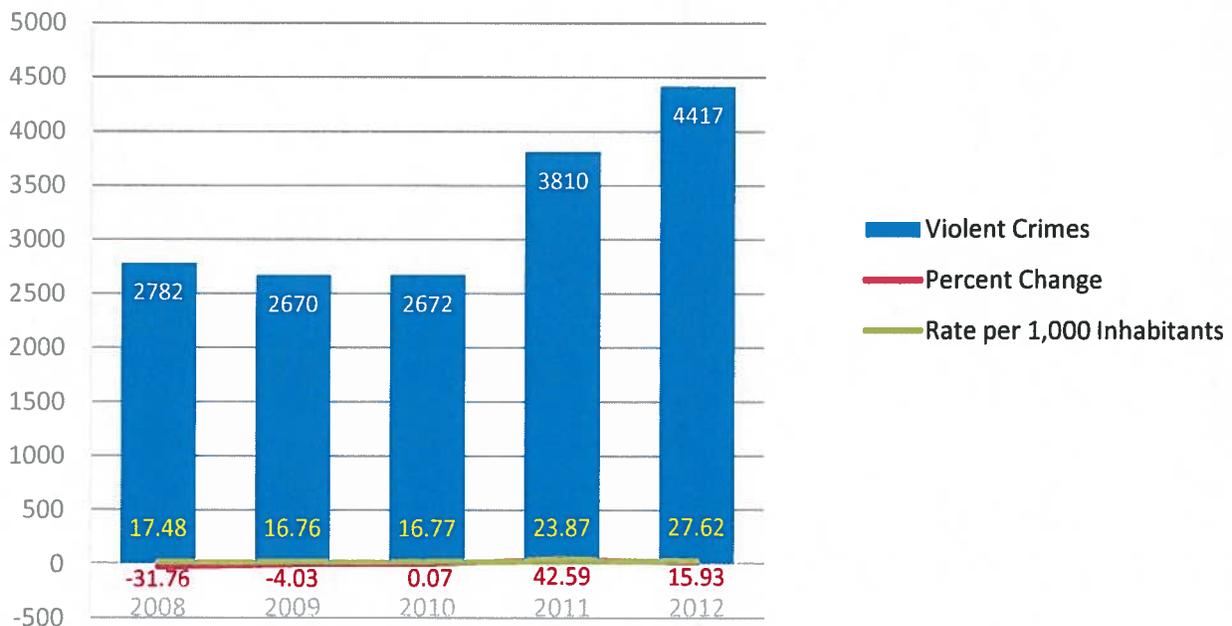
Property Crimes

Trends	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Burglary	647	972	1165	1945	2304
Larceny Theft	1960	1497	1264	1631	1651
Motor Vehicle Theft	155	217	220	218	454
Arson	20	15	16	16	8
Total	**2782**	**2701**	**2665**	**3810**	**4417**
Percent Change	*-31.76*	*-2.91*	*-1.33*	*42.96*	*15.93*

Table: 2.29

Violent Crimes Share

Trends	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Burglary	23.26	35.99	43.71	51.05	52.16
Larceny Theft	70.45	55.42	47.43	42.81	37.38
Motor Vehicle Theft	5.57	8.03	8.26	5.72	10.28
Arson	0.72	0.56	0.60	0.42	0.18
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure: 2.18

Property Crimes: Trends, 2008 -2012
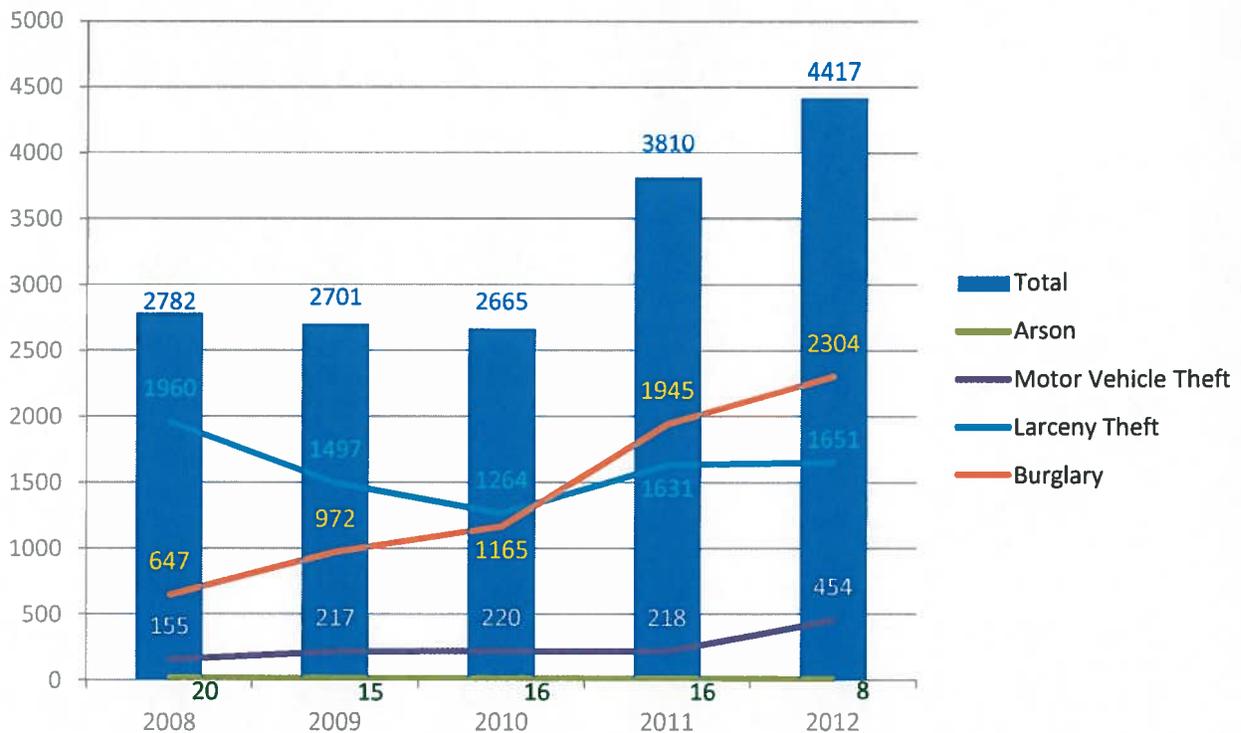
Table: 2.2

Property Crimes

Trends	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Burglary	647	972	1165	1945	2304
Larceny Theft	1960	1497	1264	1631	1651
Motor Vehicle Theft	155	188	227	218	454
Arson	20	13	16	16	8
Total	**2782**	**2670**	**2672**	**3810**	**4417**
Percent Change	*-31.76*	*-4.03*	*0.07*	*42.59*	*15.93*

Figure: 2.2

Property Crimes: Trends, 2008 -2012
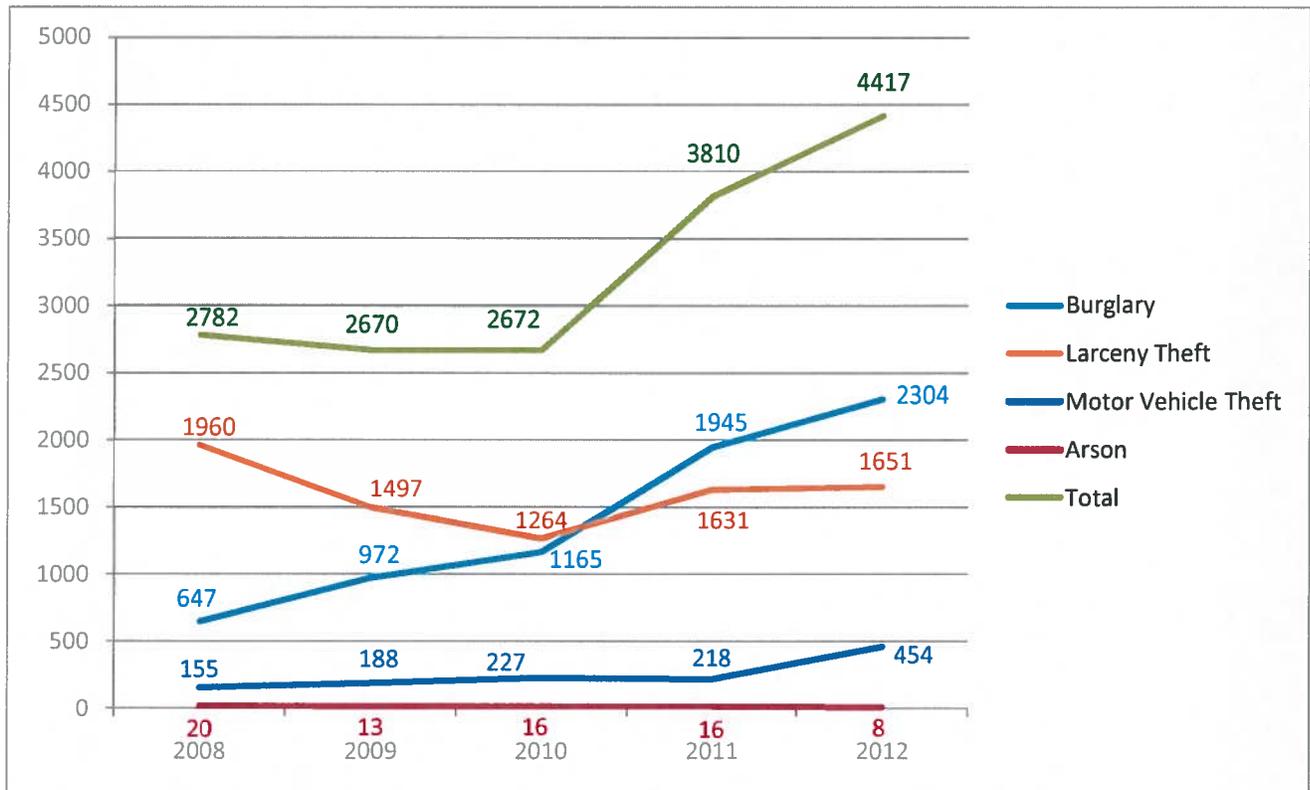
Burglary

Definitions

Burglary is defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary in the UCR Program is categorized into three sub classifications; forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.

Trend Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
2011	1945	*12.19*
2012	2304	*14.41*
	18.46	***18.22***

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

In 2012, Guam Police Department reported 2304 burglary offenses committed island wide. This figure is a 18.46 percent increased compared with 2011. Burglary offenses accounted for 52.16 percent of all property crimes. Five years trend showed burglary volume increased 256.11 percent compared with 2008. Burglary rate in 2012 was 14.41 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. In 2008, the rate was 12.19 percent and increased 18.22 percent with compared 2012 and 2008.

Offense Analysis

Police provided data information as to the nature of burglaries in their jurisdictions, such as type of entry, type of structure, and time of day. An examination of data from LERMS for all 12 months in 2012 showed 59.61 percent of all burglary involved forcible entry. Unlawful entry marked 28.47 percent of offenses, and attempted forcible entry of burglaries reported to police.

In 2012, burglars targeted non-residential structure more than residential. An analysis of data provided for all 12 months showed that 41.54 percent of burglaries were non-residential, 35.02 percent were residential structures, and 23,44 percent were reported as unknown structures.

Police providing burglary reported were unable to determine the time burglaries occurred in 8.03 percent of residential structure and 11.68 percent of non-residential structures. However, the burglaries for which the time could be established, most (48.94 percent) residential burglaries occurred during day, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.. Non-residential structures were targeted more often at night with 50.99 percent of these offenses occurring from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m..

Burglary

Clearances and Juveniles

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

Based on data provided by police in 2012, arrests of juveniles accounted for 35.53 percent of burglary clearances.

Arrests and Arrest Trends

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

Arrests Trends

Arrests for burglaries accounted for 52.16 percent of the total arrests for property crimes. Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

The following synopsis of burglary arrest is from data submitted for all 12 month of 2012. The number of arrests for burglary was slightly increased 31.03 percent compared with 2008 and 12.59 percent increased from 2011.

The number of juvenile arrests not much changed however, adults arrest increased 63.33 percent compared with 2008.

Arrests Rates

The rate of burglary arrests in 2012 was 0.61 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. In 2008, based on 116 arrested persons including juveniles, the rate was 0.38 per 1,000 inhabitants. Five years arrest trend data showed 0.23 percent increased compared with 2008 and 2012.

Arrests Distribution by Age, and Race

The precentage breakdown of burglary arrestee by race were similar for the total number of arrestees in 2011. Overall, juvenile arrestees increased 6.00 percent compaired from 2011.

Burglary

Percent Change from 2008

Month	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	57	90	84	146	193
February	53	70	66	176	197
March	47	65	61	186	175
April	53	56	68	174	220
May	46	71	92	223	228
June	43	68	103	198	162
July	46	79	108	177	209
August	49	78	115	184	244
September	37	90	160	99	209
October	55	101	126	121	198
November	81	121	86	154	184
December	80	83	96	107	85
Total	**647**	**972**	**1165**	**1945**	**2304**
Percent Change	*-38.85*	*50.23*	*19.86*	*66.95*	*18.46*
Population	159,169	159,323	159,358	159,600	159,915
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	4.06	6.10	7.31	12.19	14.41

Figure: 2.19

Arson: Trends, 2008 - 2012
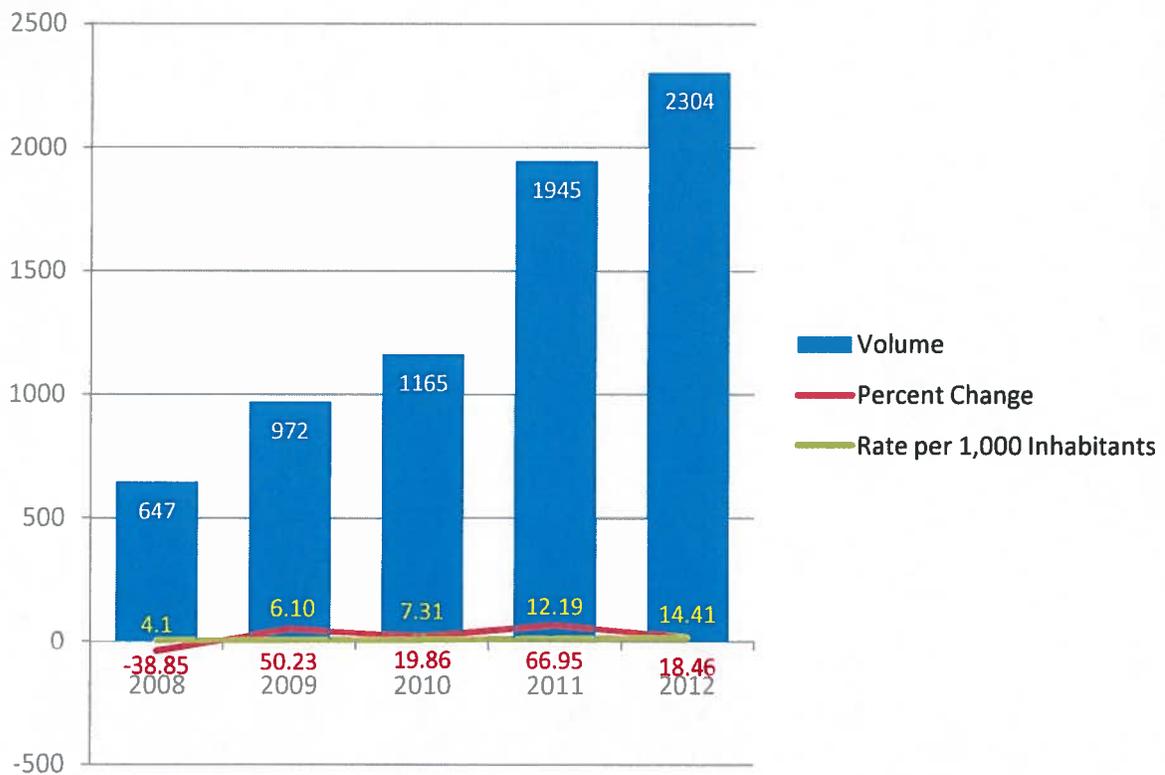
Table: 2.31

Burglary

Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012

Trends	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Volume	647	972	1165	1945	2304
Cleared by Arrest	60	74	84	14	24
Percent Cleared	*9.27*	*7.61*	*7.21*	*0.72*	*1.04*

Figure: 2.20

Burglary, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012
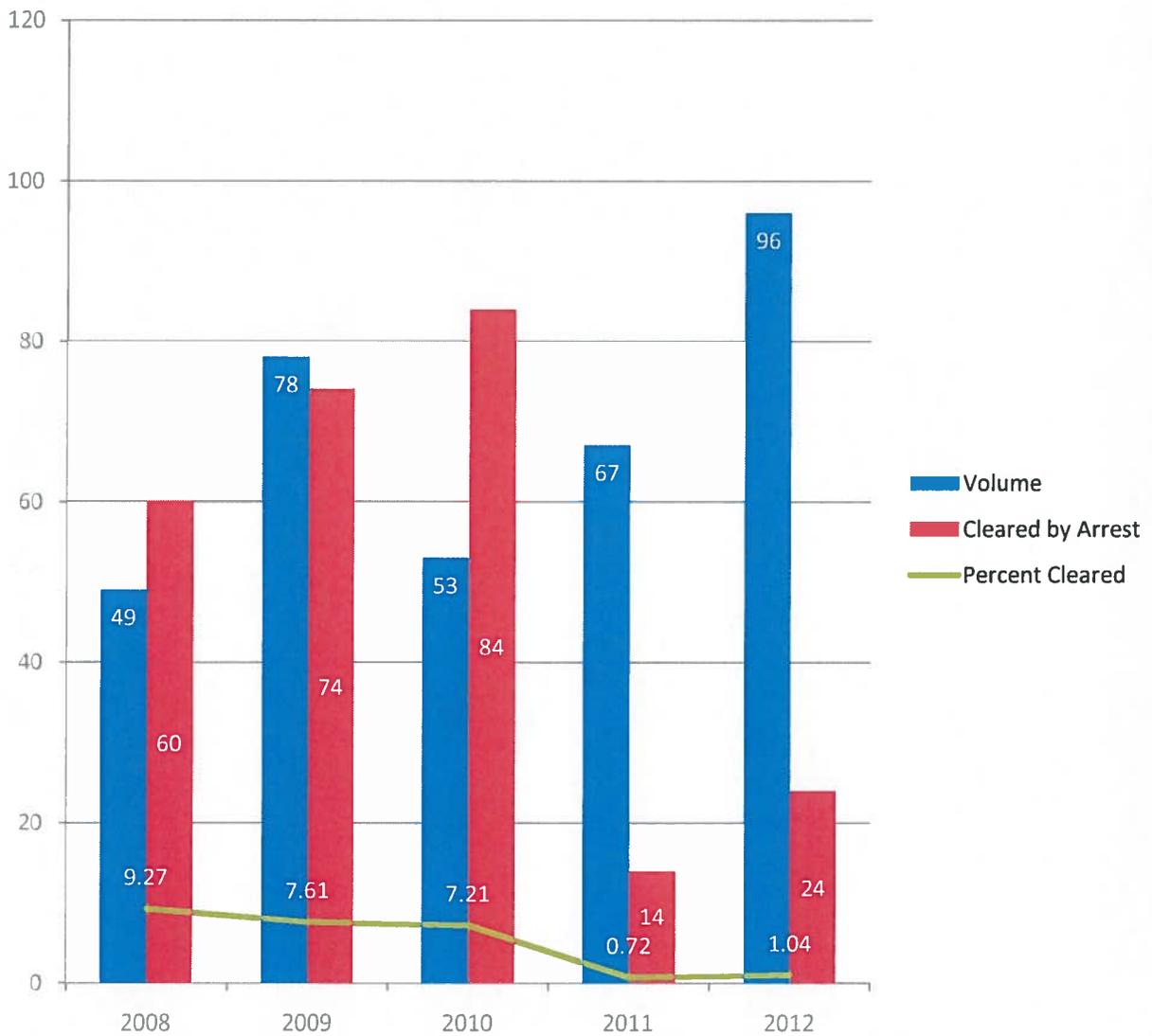
Burglary
by Type, 2012

Month	Volume	Percent Distribution
A. Forcible Entry	1143	49.61
B. Unlawful Entry	656	28.47
C. Attempted Forcible Entry	505	21.92
Total	**2304**	**100.00**

Figure: 2.21

Burglary: Percent Distribution by Type, 2012

- A. Forcible Entry
- B. Unlawful Entry
- C. Attempted Forcible Entry
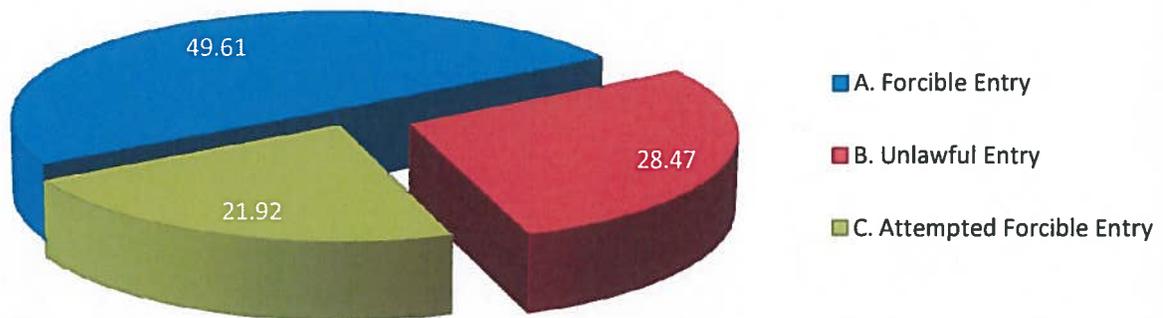
Burglary - Breaking or Entering
Percent Distribution, 2012

Residence (dwelling)	Volume	Percent Distribution
Night (6pm - 6am)	227	9.85
Day (6am - 6pm)	395	17.14
Unknown	185	8.03
Non-Residence (store, office, etc.,)		
Night (6pm-6am)	488	21.18
Day (6am - 6pm))	200	8.68
Unknown	269	11.68
Unknown (not specified)	540	23.44
Total	2304	100.00

Figure: 2.22

Burglary, Residence, 2012
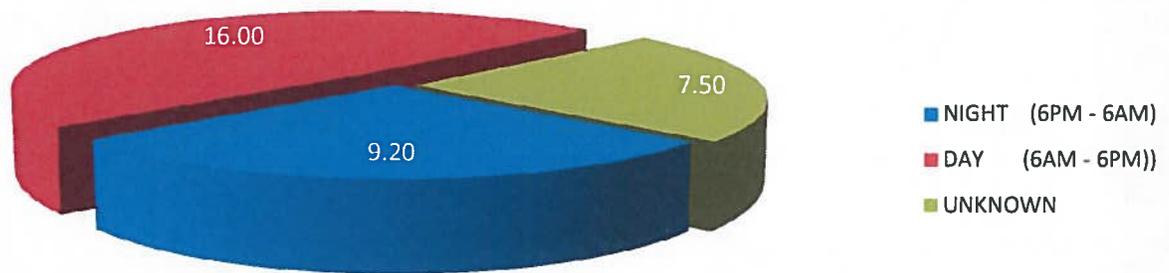
Figure: 2.23

Burglary, Non-Residence, 2012
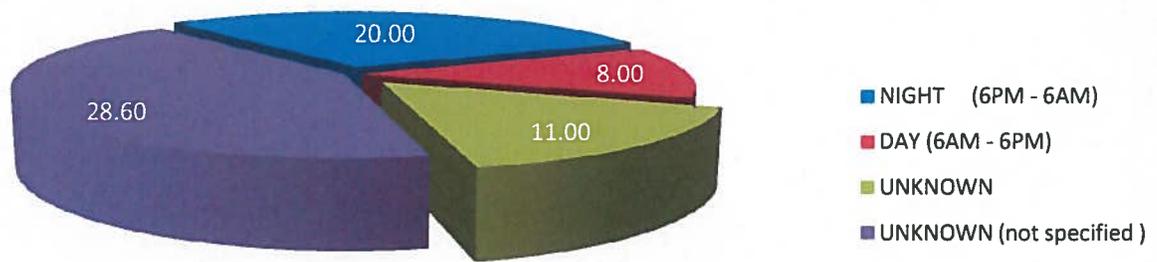
Larceny Theft

Definition

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

Trend Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
2011	1631	*10.22*
2012	1651	*10.32*
	1.23	***1.03***

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

In 2012, larceny-theft accounted for 37.38 percent of property crimes committed island wide. Trends data showed that the number of larceny-theft increased 1.23 percent from 2011, 15.77 percent decreased from 2008.

With 1,651 occurrences of the offense in 2012, there were 10.32 percent larceny-thefts per 1,000 inhabitants island wide. this rate reflected declines of 1.99 percent in 2008.

Offense Analysis

Distribution

"all other", a category that includes the less-defined larceny-theft offenses accounted for majority of offenses in the category of larceny-theft with 82.31 percent. A further breakdown of larceny-theft offense including shoplifting, thefts from building, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, theft bicycle, theft from coin-operated machines, purse snatching, and pocket-picking all accounted for 17.69 percent.

Larceny Theft

Arrests and Arrest Trends

The UCR Program of arrests data in 2012, police made 249 arrests for larceny-theft included 64 juveniles arrestees. In contrast to the five year trends, 33.15 percent increased from 2008 and 33.16 percent increased compared with 2011.

Arrests Trends

Arrests for burglaries accounted for 52.16 percent of the total arrests for property crimes. Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

The following synopsis of burglary arrest is from data submitted for all 12 month of 2012. The number of arrests for burglary was slightly increased 31.03 percent compared with 2008 and 12.59 percent increased from 2011.

The number of juvenile arrests not much changed however, adults arrest increased 63.33 percent compared with 2008.

Arrests Rates

The rate of larceny-theft arrests in 2012 was 1.56 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. In 2008, based on 244 arrested persons including juveniles, the rate was 1.53 per 1,000 inhabitants. Five years arrest trend data showed 0.03 percent increased compared with 2008 and 2012. In 2011, rate was 1.17 percent, and 0.39 percent increased compared with 2011 and 2012.

Arrests Distribution by Age, and Race

The majority of arrestees for larceny-theft in 2012 were age between 25 to 35 and rate showed 66 offender, 26.51 percent. Offenders under 21 years accounted for 13.25 percent of all offenders.

Of juvenile arrestees (persons under the age of 18), 80.65 percent were Pacific Islanders, adult arrestees, 91.30 percent were Asia/Pacific Islanders.

Table: 2.34

Larceny Theft

Percent Change from 2008

Month	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	194	148	172	145	143
February	212	97	123	152	138
March	191	114	133	154	155
April	182	114	115	126	172
May	141	107	92	146	168
June	162	126	76	155	157
July	175	113	82	127	154
August	192	114	96	162	142
September	120	159	97	113	143
October	151	129	91	130	121
November	109	128	100	111	102
December	131	148	87	110	56
Total	**1960**	**1497**	**1264**	**1631**	**1651**
Percent Change	*-29.80*	*-23.62*	*-15.56*	*29.03*	*1.23*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	12.31	9.40	7.93	10.22	10.32

Figure: 2.24

Larceny Theft: Trends, 2008 - 2012

43
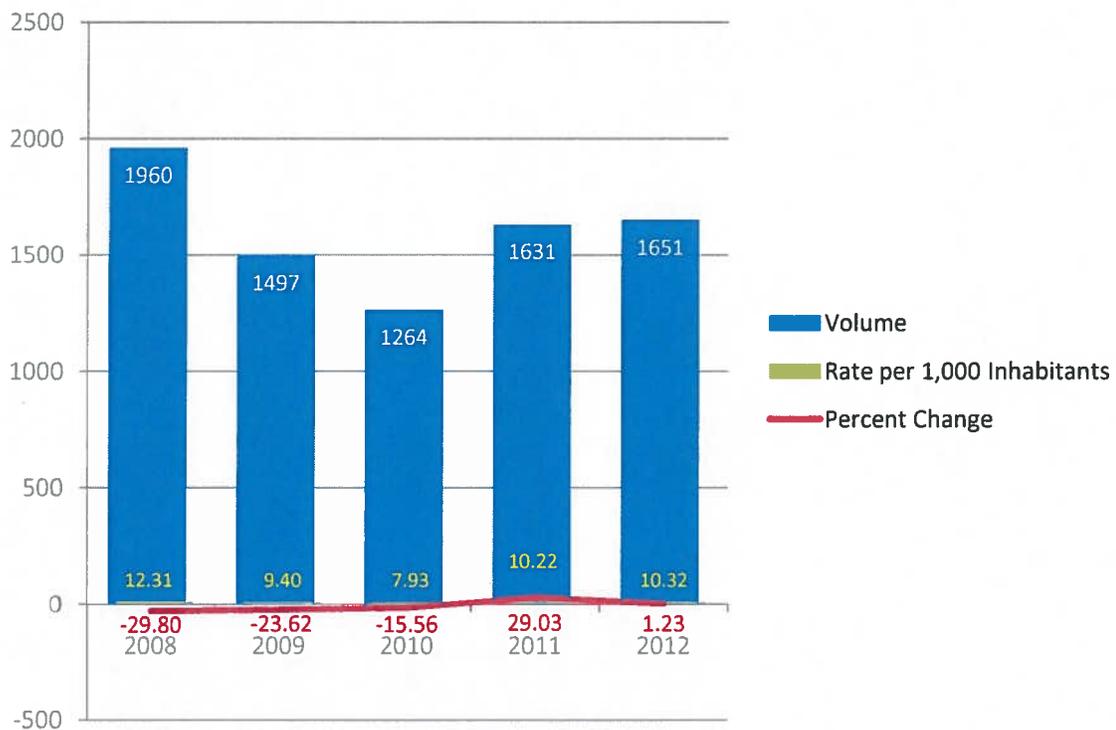
Larceny Theft

Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012

Trends	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Volume	1960	1497	1264	1631	1651
Cleared by Arrest	249	207	68	169	187
Percent Cleared	*12.70*	*13.83*	*5.38*	*10.36*	*11.33*

Figure: 2.25

Larceny Theft, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012
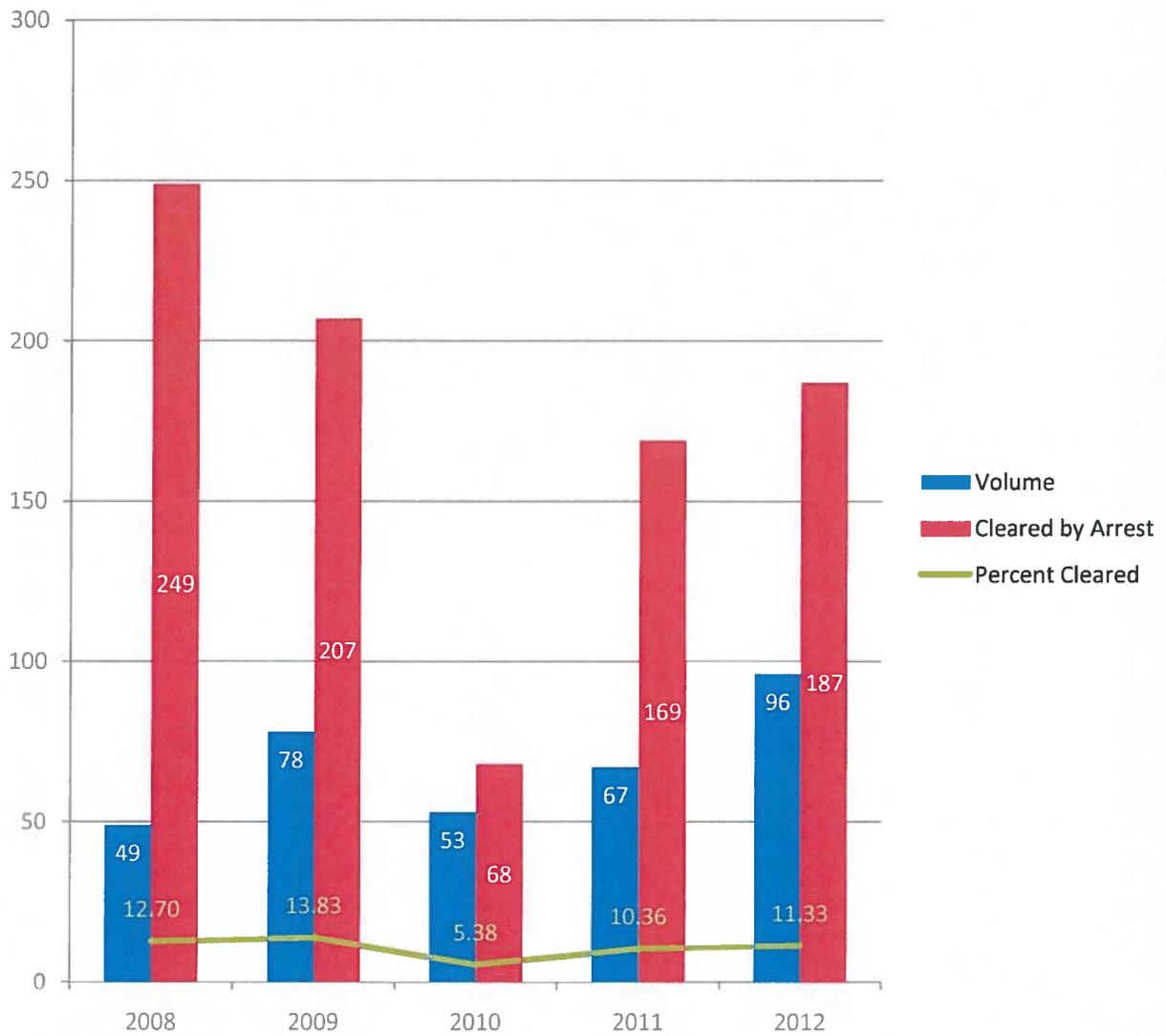
Violent Crimes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
A. Larceny Theft - Pocket picking	36	15	3	6	8
B. Larceny Theft - Purse Snatching	0	3	4	5	10
C. Larceny Theft - Shoplifting	162	238	134	138	148
D. Larceny Theft - From Motor Vehicles	582	305	42	15	21
E. Larceny Theft - Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	0	27	6	4	8
F. Larceny Theft - Bicycles	0	23	11	13	12
G. Larceny Theft - From Building	426	526	67	69	85
H. Larceny Theft - From Coin Operated Machines	6	4	1	2	0
I. Larceny Theft - All Other	748	356	448	1379	1359
* Larceny Theft - Unknown	0	0	548	0	0
Total	**1960**	**1497**	**1264**	**1631**	**1651**

Figure: 2.26

Violent Crimes: Trends, 2008 -2012
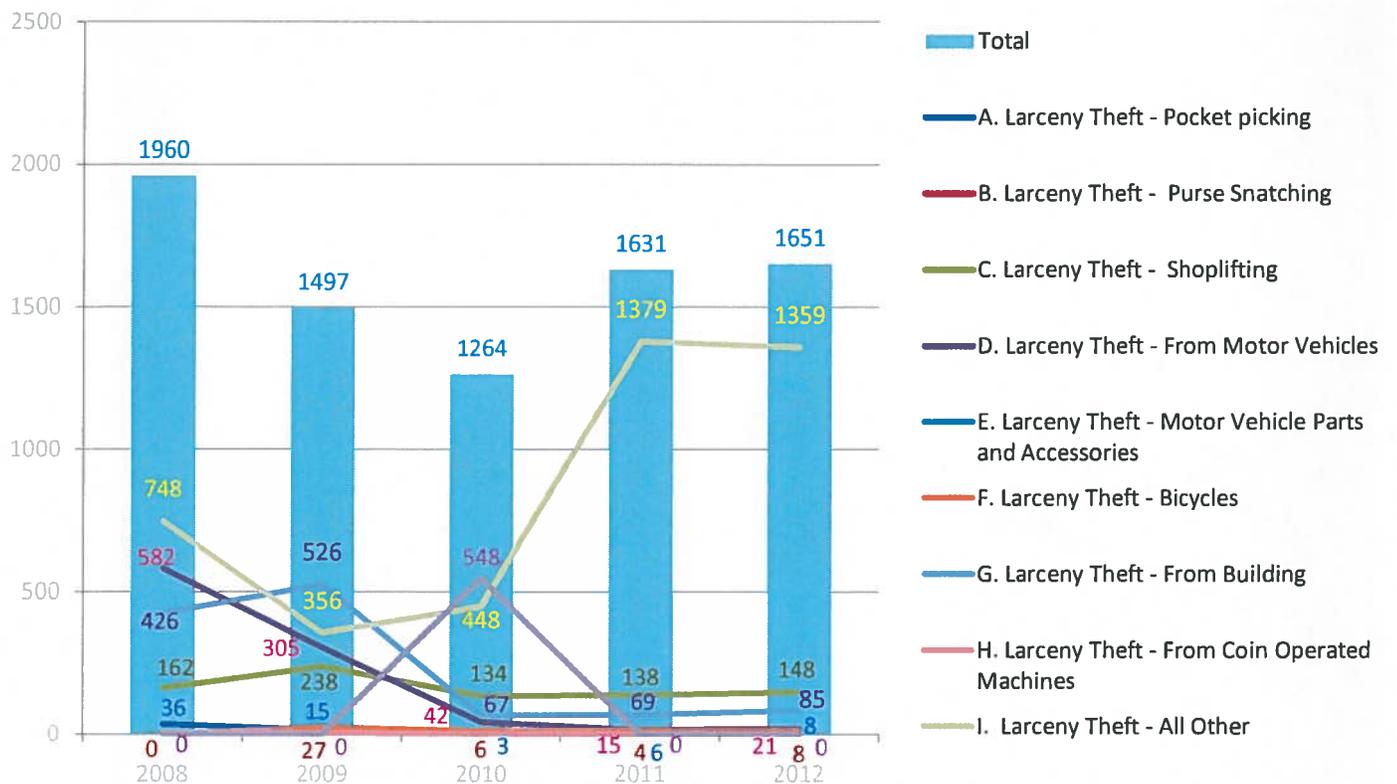
larceny Theft
by Categories, 2012

Month	Volume	Percent Distribution
A. Larceny - Pocket Picking	8	0.48
B. Larceny - Purse Snatching	10	0.61
C. Larceny - Shoplifting	148	8.96
D. Larceny - From Motor Vehicles	21	1.27
E. Larceny - Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	8	0.48
F. Larceny - Bicycles	12	0.73
G. Larceny - From Building	85	5.15
H. Larceny - From Coin Operated Machines	0	0.00
I. Larceny - All Other	1359	82.31
* Larceny-theft -Unknown (not categorized)	0	0.00
Total	1651	100.00

Figure: 2.27

Larceny Theft: Percent Distribution by Categories, 2012

- A. Larceny - Pocket Picking
- B. Larceny - Purse Snatching
- C. Larceny - Shoplifting
- D. Larceny - From Motor Vehicles
- E. Larceny - Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories
- F. Larceny - Bicycles
- G. Larceny - From Building
- H. Larceny - From Coin Operated Machines
- I. Larceny - All Other
- * Larceny-theft -Unknown (not categorized)
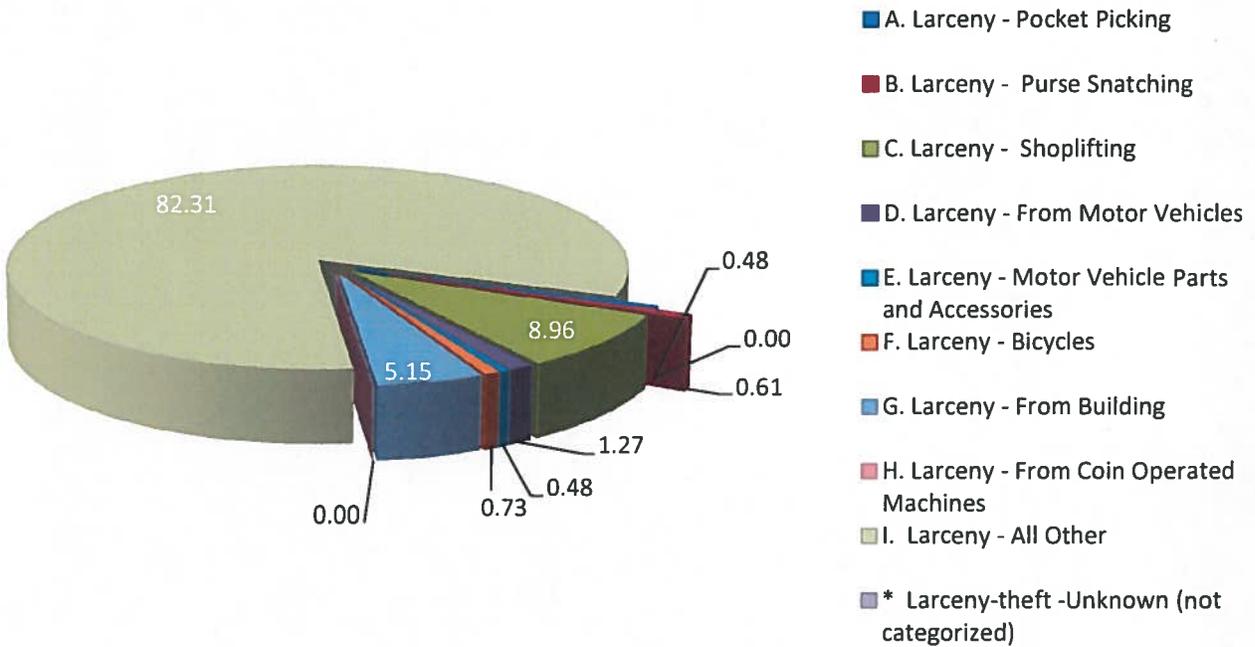
Motor Vehicle Theft

Definitions

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

Trend Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
2011	218	*1.37*
2012	454	*2.84*
108.26		***107.85***

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

In 2012, there were 454 motor vehicle theft reported to police island wide. Two and five years trends data showed the number of motor vehicle theft reported tp be stolen in 2012 increased 108.26 percent from 2011, increased 192.90 percent from 2008.

With 2012 as the base year, the rate for motor vehicle theft were 2.84 percent motor vehicle stolen per 1,000 inhabitants. Trend data at the two and five year points showed that 2012 number of motor vehicle theft stolen dramaticaly increased when compared with 2011 showning double and compared with 2008 showing triple in rates per 1,000 inhabitants.

Arrests and Arrest Trends

Thenumber of persons for motor vehicle theft in 2012, was 46 , the highest number of arrests made within five years. Two and five years trends data reflected 35.29 percent increased compared with 2011 and 53.33 percent increased from 2008.

Distribution by Age, and Race

Arrest data by age, adults between age of 25 to 35 accounted for 50.00 percent and juveniles in the age group of 15 and 16 years of age for 75.00 percent. An analysis of the arrest data by race all arrestsed persons were Asia/Pacific Islander.

Motor Vehicle Theft

Percent Change from 2008

Month	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	14	16	30	12	29
February	19	13	21	16	29
March	15	8	23	15	40
April	12	13	16	15	66
May	11	25	18	24	74
June	9	24	16	26	39
July	8	24	16	27	39
August	12	11	17	11	35
September	12	20	22	21	29
October	22	19	13	11	21
November	15	24	9	21	34
December	6	20	19	19	19
Total	**155**	**217**	**220**	**218**	**454**
Percent Change	*-26.54*	*40.00*	*1.38*	*-0.91*	*108.26*
Population	159,169	159,323	159,358	159,600	159,915
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.97	1.36	1.38	1.37	2.84

Motor Vehicle Theft: Trends, 2008 - 2012
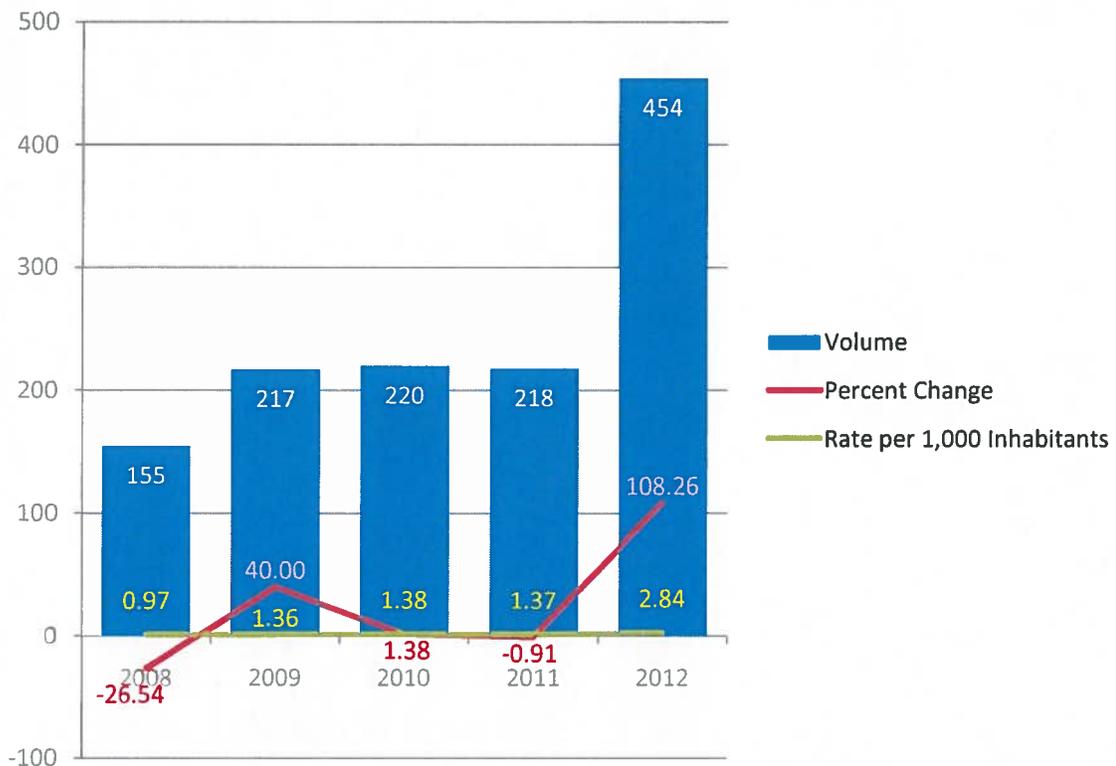
Motor Vehicle Theft

Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012

Trends	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Volume	155	217	220	218	454
Cleared by Arrest	20	16	13	14	24
Percent Cleared	*12.90*	*7.37*	*5.91*	*6.42*	*5.29*

Figure: 2.29

Motor Vehicle Theft, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012
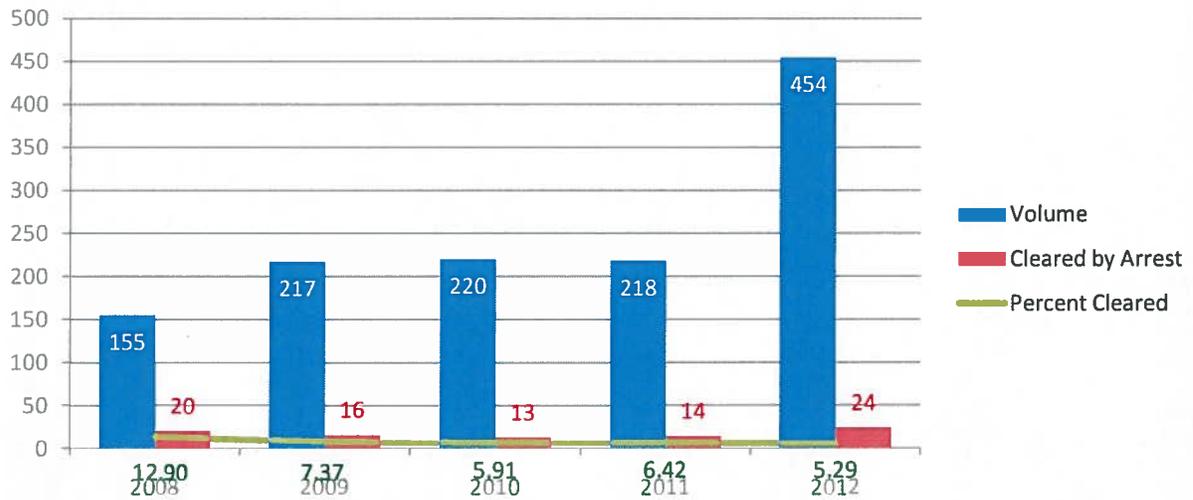
Table: 2.40

Motor Vehicle Theft: Percent Distribution by Vehicle Type, 2012

Month	Volume	Percent Distribution
A. Autos	335	73.79
B. Trucks and Buses	1	0.22
C. Other Vehicles	118	25.99
Total	**454**	**100.00**

Figure: 2.30

Motor Vehicle Theft: Percent Distribution by Vehicle Type, 2012
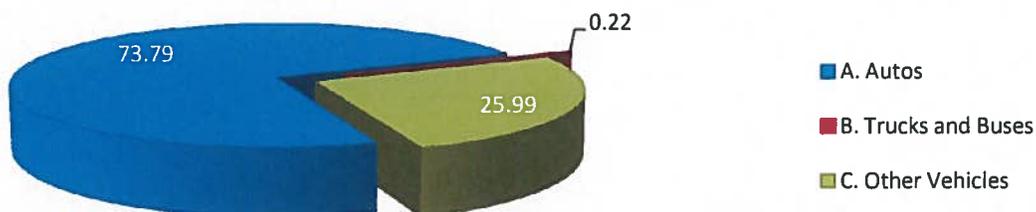
Recovered Stolen Motor Vehicles

Month	Stolen	Recovered
January	29	13
February	29	9
March	40	31
April	66	27
May	74	41
June	39	19
July	39	17
August	35	9
September	29	19
October	21	5
November	34	3
December	19	15
Total	**454**	**208**

Figure: 2.31

Recovered Stolen Motor Vehicles, 2012
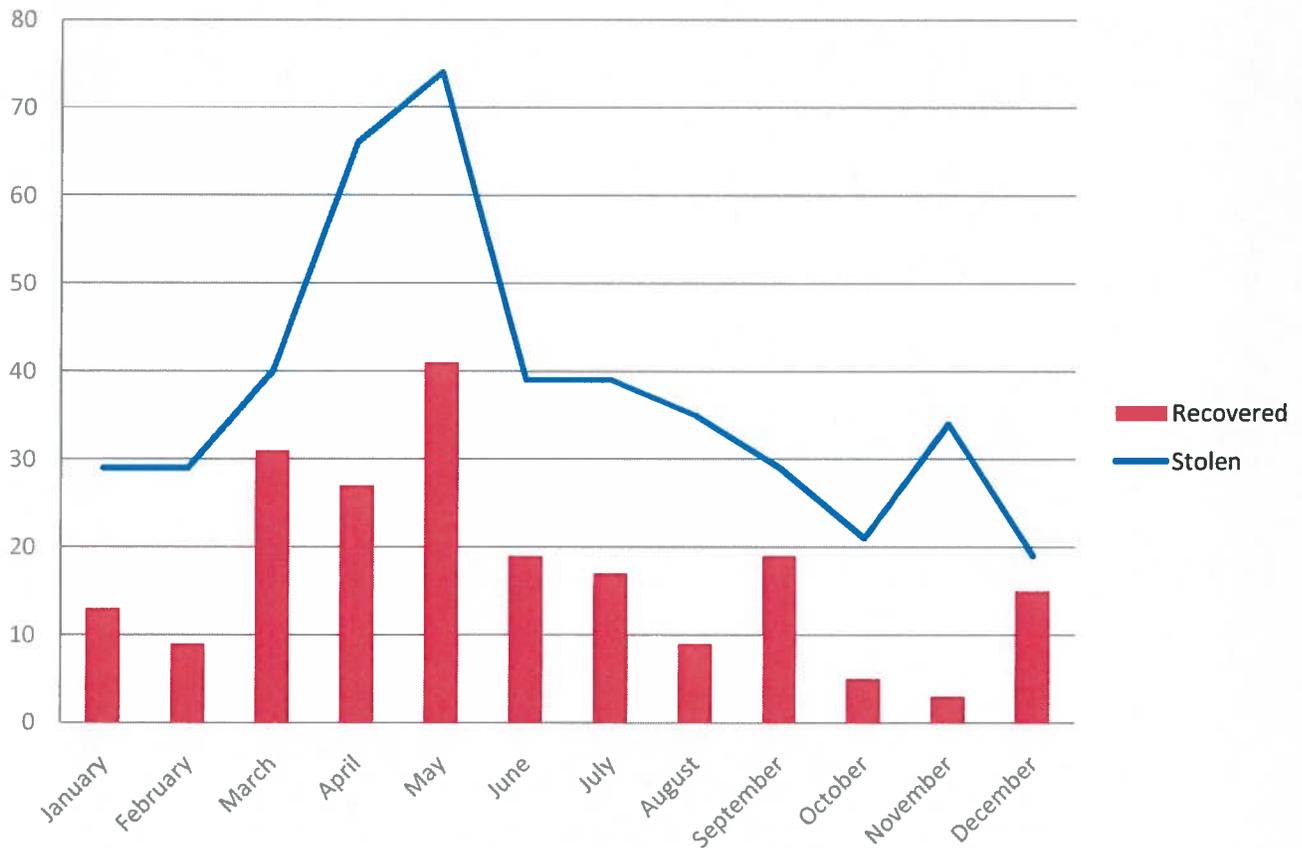
Arson

Definitions

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

Trend Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
2011	16	*0.10*
2012	8	*0.05*
-50.00		***-50.10***

Offenses Methodology and Tabular Presentation

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

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

Te number of arsoons reported in 2012 was 8, decreased by 50.00 percent when compared with 2011data. Arson data showed 20 arsons were reported island wide in 2008, decreased 60.00 percent when compared with 2012.
Arson rate in 2012, based on estimated popuration of 159,915, Guam had 0.05 persent per 1,000 inhabitates.

Offense Analysis

The UCR Programs breaks down arson offense into three categpries;. structural, mobile, and other. In additions, the structural property type is comprised of seven type of structures, and the mobile property type consists of two subgroupings.

Property type

The number of arsons slightly decreased for all three property types in 2012 compared with the 2011 number, particularly for the mobile type, which dropped 60.00 percent from prior year's figured. Arsons of structural property decreased 45.46 percent.

Distribution of Property Types

In 2012, arsons of structures accounted for 75.00 percent of all arsons. Of those, 33.33 percent involved residential and community/public property. Mobile arsons accounted 25.00 percent of all arsons.

Arson

Arrests and Arrest Trends
Arrest data showed 12.50 percent of arson offenders were by arrest during 2012, with 0.01 percent rate per

Arrests Trends
In 2012, one arrest were made for arson offender, arrest trend data showed no increased compared with

Arrests Distribution by Age, and Race
By age, with only one individual arrested in 2012, age of 55/60 male white .

Arson

Percent Change from 2008

Month	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	3	1	1	5	1
February	1	4	2	4	0
March	0	0	3	3	1
April	3	1	1	0	1
May	3	1	4	1	2
June	1	0	1	1	0
July	2	0	1	0	0
August	1	2	1	2	1
September	2	1	1	0	1
October	0	2	0	0	0
November	2	3	1	0	0
December	2	0	0	0	1
Total	**20**	**15**	**16**	**16**	**8**
Percent Change	*25.00*	*-25.00*	*6.67*	*0.00*	*-50.00*
Population	159,169	159,323	159,358	159,600	159,915
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.05

Arson: Trends, 2008 - 2012

Table: 2.43

Arson

Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012

Trends	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Volume	20	15	16	16	8
Cleared by Arrest	2	0	2	1	1
Percent Cleared	*10.00*	*0.00*	*12.50*	*6.25*	*12.50*

Figure: 2.33

Arson, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012
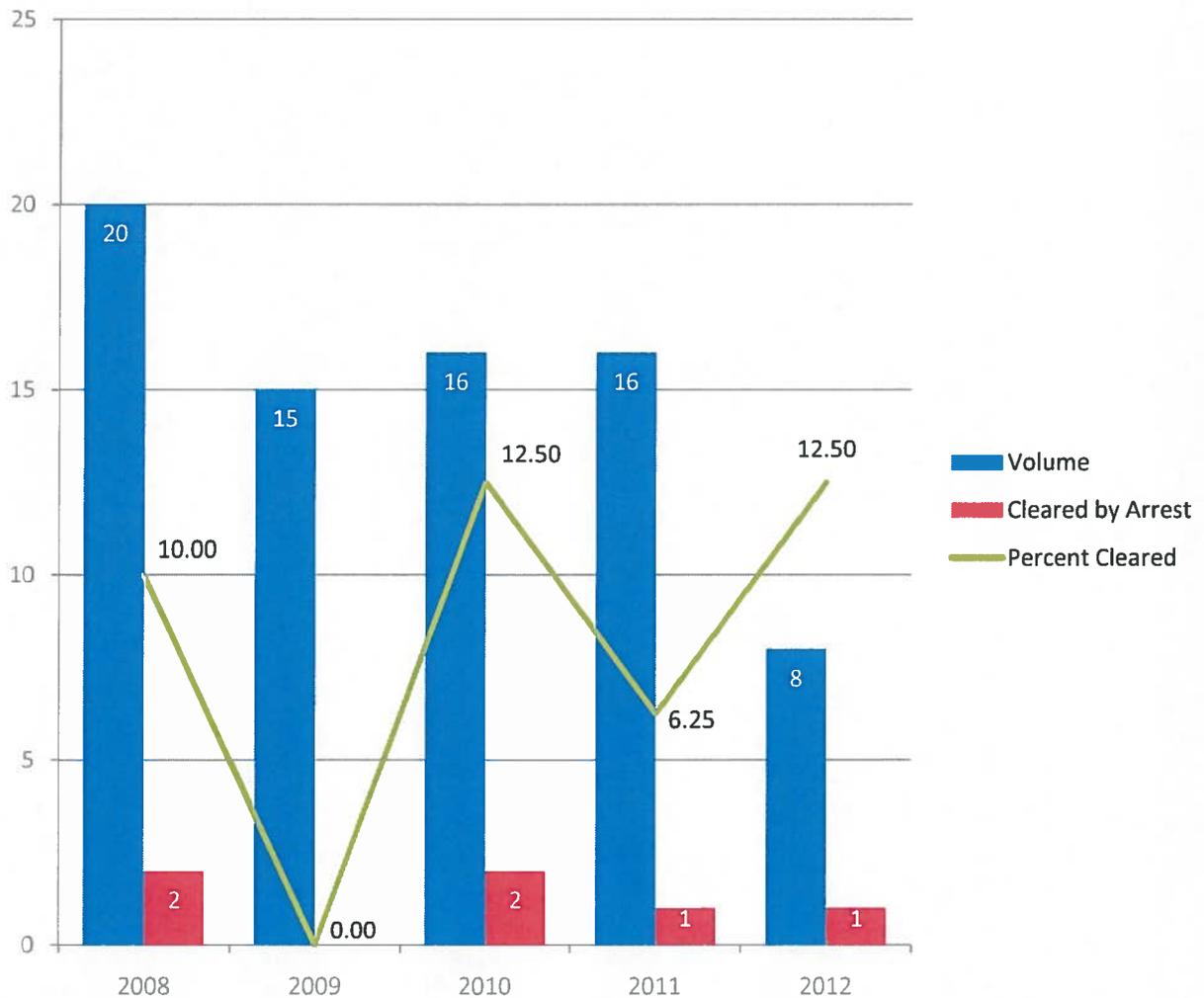
Arson

By Property Classification, 2008 -2012

Property Classification	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Single Occupancy Residential	3	2	4	4	2
Other Residential	0	0	0	0	1
Storage: Garages, Warehouses, etc.	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial/Manufacturing	0	0	0	1	0
Other Commercials; stores, restaurants, offices,	0	0	0	6	1
Community/Public	6	4	5	0	2
All Other Structure	4	1	0	0	0
TOTAL STRUCTURE	**13**	**7**	**9**	**11**	**6**
Motor Vehicles	5	3	6	0	2
Other Mobile Property	0	1	0	1	0
Other-Vehicle	0	0	1	4	0
TOTAL MOBILE	**5**	**4**	**7**	**5**	**2**
Total Other; Crops, Timber, Fences, Signs, etc.	2	4	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	**20**	**15**	**16**	**16**	**8**

Figure: 2.34

Arson by Classification, 2012

55

Table: 2.45

Rate: Number of Crimes per 100,000 Inhabitants, 2012

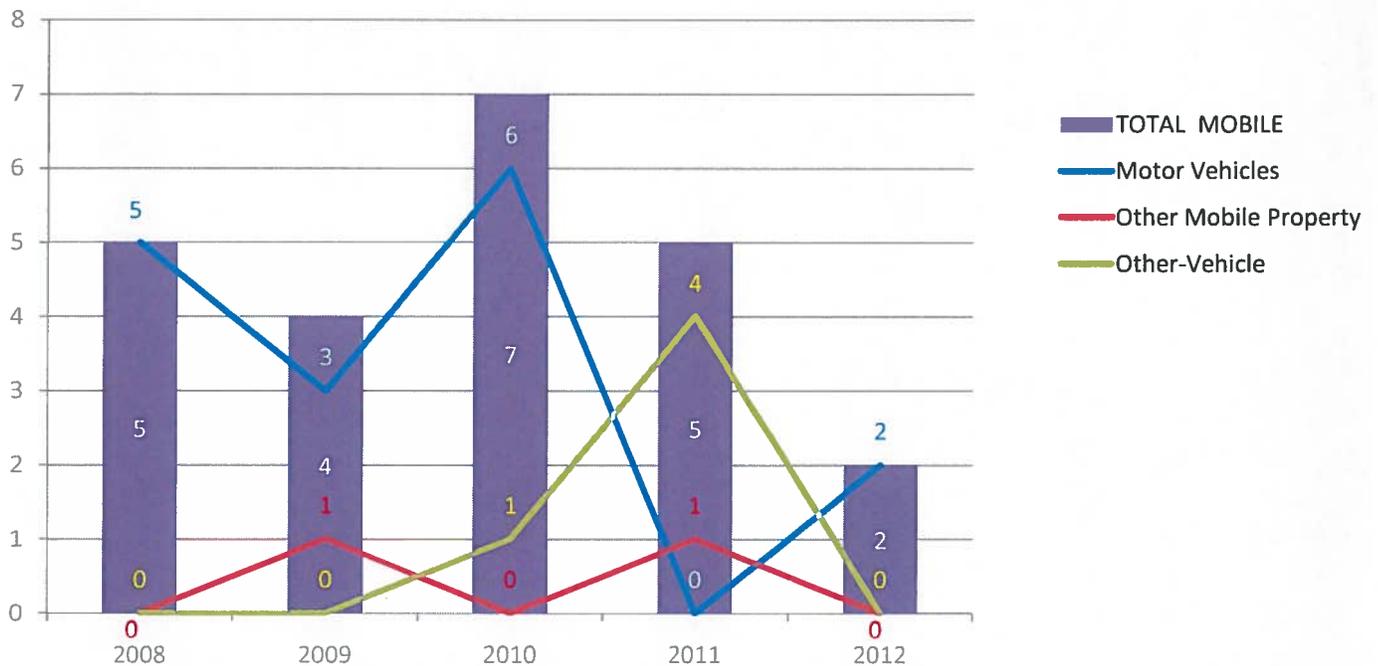| Village (2012 estimated population)	Population	Violent Crime	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor Vehicle theft	Arson	Total
Agana Heights												
Population:	3,821											
Number of Offenses Known		11	0	3	1	7	77	39	37	1	0	88
Rate:		287.88	0.00	78.51	26.17	183.20	2015.18	1020.68	968.33	26.17	0.00	2303.06
Agat												
Population: 4,934	4,934											
Number of Offenses Known		15	0	6	5	4	120	57	56	7	0	135
Rate:		392.57	0.00	157.03	130.86	104.68	3140.54	1491.76	1465.58	183.20	0.00	3533.11
Asan - Maina												
Population: 2,144	2,144											
Number of Offenses Known		4	0	3	0	1	37	25	10	2	0	41
Rate:		104.68	0.00	78.51	0.00	26.17	968.33	654.28	261.71	52.34	0.00	1073.02
Barrigada												
Population: 8,906	8,906											
Number of Offenses Known		26	1	5	2	18	245	131	84	29	1	271
Rate:		680.45	26.17	130.86	52.34	471.08	6411.93	3428.42	2198.38	758.96	26.17	7092.38
Chalan Pago - Ordot												
Population: 6,846	6,846											
Number of Offenses Known		7	0	4	0	3	112	75	31	6	0	119
Rate:		183.20	0.00	104.68	0.00	78.51	2931.17	1962.84	811.31	157.03	0.00	3114.37
Dededo												
Population: 45,100	45,100											
Number of Offenses Known		140	0	44	20	76	1077	531	380	163	3	1217
Rate:		3663.96	0.00	1151.53	523.42	1989.01	28186.34	13896.89	9945.04	4265.90	78.51	31850.30
Hagatna												
Population: 1,055	1,055											
Number of Offenses Known		16	1	4	4	7	173	71	89	13	0	189
Rate:		418.74	26.17	104.68	104.68	183.20	4527.61	1858.15	2329.23	340.23	0.00	4946.35
Inarajan												
Population: 2,281	2,281											
Number of Offenses Known		5	0	4	0	1	54	35	16	3	0	59
Rate:		130.86	0.00	104.68	0.00	26.17	1413.24	915.99	418.74	78.51	0.00	1544.10
Mangilao												
Population: 15,244	15,244											
Number of Offenses Known		40	0	17	7	16	328	183	103	42	0	368
Rate:		1046.85	0.00	444.91	183.20	418.74	8584.14	4789.32	2695.63	1099.19	0.00	9630.99
Merizo												
Population: 1,856	1,856											
Number of Offenses Known		5	0	3	0	2	30	8	19	3	0	35
Rate:		130.86	0.00	78.51	0.00	52.34	785.13	209.37	497.25	78.51	0.00	915.99
MongMong-Toto-Maite												
Population: 6,849	6,849											
Number of Offenses Known		24	0	7	2	15	181	122	40	19	0	205
Rate:		628.11	0.00	183.20	52.34	392.57	4736.98	3192.88	1046.85	497.25	0.00	5365.09

Rate: Number of Crimes per 100,000 Inhabitants, 2012

Village (2012 estimated population)	Population	Violent Crime	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor Vehicle theft	Arson	Total
Piti												
Population: 1,459	1,459											
Number of Offenses Known		1	0	1	0	0	71	42	27	2	0	72
Rate:		26.17	0.00	26.17	0.00	0.00	1858.15	1099.19	706.62	52.34	0.00	1884.32
Santa Rita												
Population: 6,105	6,105											
Number of Offenses Known		4	0	0	2	2	73	36	34	3	0	77
Rate:		104.68	0.00	0.00	52.34	52.34	1910.49	942.16	889.82	78.51	0.00	2015.18
Sinajana												
Population: 2,601	2,601											
Number of Offenses Known		1	0	0	1	0	64	38	16	10	0	65
Rate:		26.17	0.00	0.00	26.17	0.00	1674.95	994.50	418.74	261.71	0.00	1701.13
Talofofo												
Population: 3,061	3,061											
Number of Offenses Known		0	0	0	0	0	54	34	18	2	0	54
Rate:		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1413.24	889.82	471.08	52.34	0.00	1413.24
Tamuning-Tumon - Harmon												
Population: 19,754	19,754											
Number of Offenses Known		125	0	5	42	78	1240	597	525	116	2	1365
		3271.39	0.00	130.86	1099.19	2041.35	32452.24	15624.18	13739.86	3035.85	52.34	35723.63
Umatac												
Population: 785	785											
Number of Offenses Known		0	0	0	0	0	16	8	7	1	0	16
Rate:		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	418.74	209.37	183.20	26.17	0.00	418.74
Yigo												
Population: 20,611	20,611											
Number of Offenses Known		27	1	0	5	21	285	162	96	26	1	312
Rate:		706.62	26.17	0.00	130.86	549.59	7458.78	4239.73	2512.43	680.45	26.17	8165.40
Yona												
Population: 6,503	6,503											
Number of Offenses Known		11	0	1	5	5	148	103	42	3	0	159
Rate:		287.88	0.00	26.17	130.86	130.86	3873.33	2695.63	1099.19	78.51	0.00	4161.21
Unknown Location/Village												
Population:												
Number of Offenses Known		2	0	0	0	2	32	7	21	3	1	34
Rate:												
Total	159,915	464	3	107	96	258	4417	2304	1651	454	8	4881

Offenses Reported to Police

Percent of Change from 2008

Trend	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total All Offenses	**10255**	**12394**	**8252**	**8912**	**10053**
Total Offenses Percent Change	*-2.65*	*20.86*	*-33.42*	*8.00*	*12.80*
Murder	1	5	3	6	3
Forcible Rape	154	29	40	151	107
Robbery	49	78	53	67	96
Aggravated Assault	330	191	260	327	258
Violent Crimes	**534**	**303**	**356**	**551**	**464**
Violent Crimes Percent Change	*23.04*	*-43.26*	*17.49*	*54.78*	*-15.79*
Burglary	647	972	1165	1945	2304
Larceny-theft	1960	1497	1264	1631	1651
Motor Vehicle Theft	155	217	220	218	454
Arson	20	15	16	16	8
Property Crimes	**2782**	**2701**	**2665**	**3810**	**4417**
Property Crimes Percent Change	*-31.76*	*-2.91*	*-1.33*	*42.96*	*15.93*
Other Assaults, simple	1283	1060	867	1313	1311
Forgery and Counterfeiting	41	73	55	0	54
Fraud	258	200	274	320	270
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	1	9	1	1	0
Vandalism	1229	1396	1118	886	1145
Weapons Violations	9	143	62	6	87
Prostitution	4	2	5	0	3
Sex Offenses	3	136	74	78	173
Drug Abuse Violations	152	229	200	221	293
Gambling	1	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	51	63	84	260	78
Driving Under the Influence	491	927	316	294	278
Liquor Laws	69	34	39	61	57
Drunkenness	159	1	0	0	0
Disturbance	52	763	1076	144	363
Vagrancy	8	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	803	1172	877	965	1029
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	12	11	2	2	0
Runaways	214	195	168	0	31
Total Part II Offenses	**4840**	**6414**	**5218**	**4551**	**5172**
Part II Offenses Percent Change	*-19.64*	*32.52*	*-18.65*	*-12.78*	*13.65*

Source: LERMS

Part II Offenses, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012
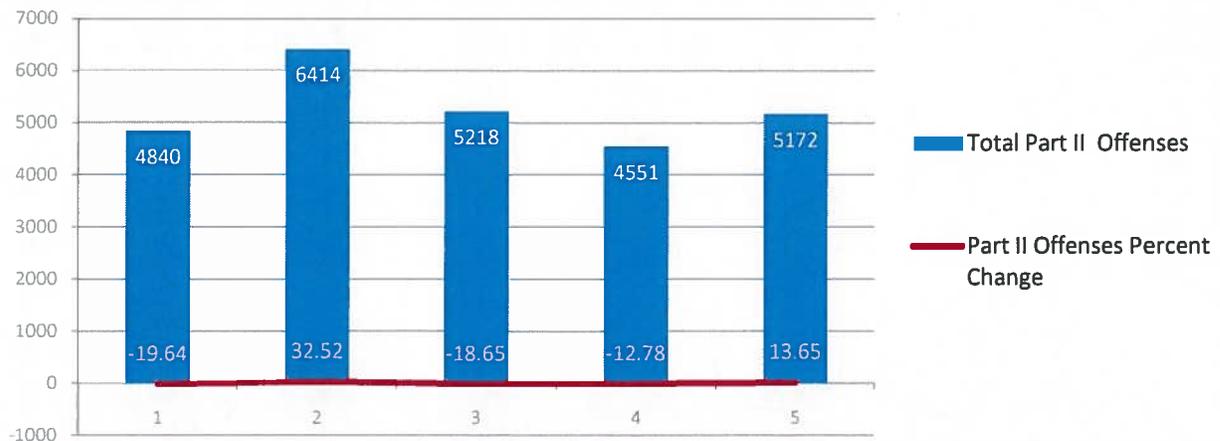
SECTION III

Offenses Cleared

Offenses Cleared

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

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

- Arrested

- Charged with the commission of the offense

- Turned over to the court for prosecution (whether following arrest, court summons, or police notice)

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

Cleared by Exceptional Means

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

- Identified the offender

- Gathered enough evidence to support an arrest, make a charge, and turn over the offender to the court prosecution

- Identified the offender's exact location so that the suspect could be taken into custody immediately

- Encountered a circumstance outside the control of law enforcement that prohibits the agency from arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender.

Part I Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 2012

by Categories, 2012

Month	Volume	Percent Distribution
Murder	3	0.06
Forcible Rape	107	2.19
Robbery	96	1.97
Aggravated Assault	258	5.29
Burglary	2304	47.20
Larceny Theft	1651	33.83
Motor Vehicle Theft	454	9.30
Arson	8	0.16
Total	**4881**	**100.00**

Figure: 3.1
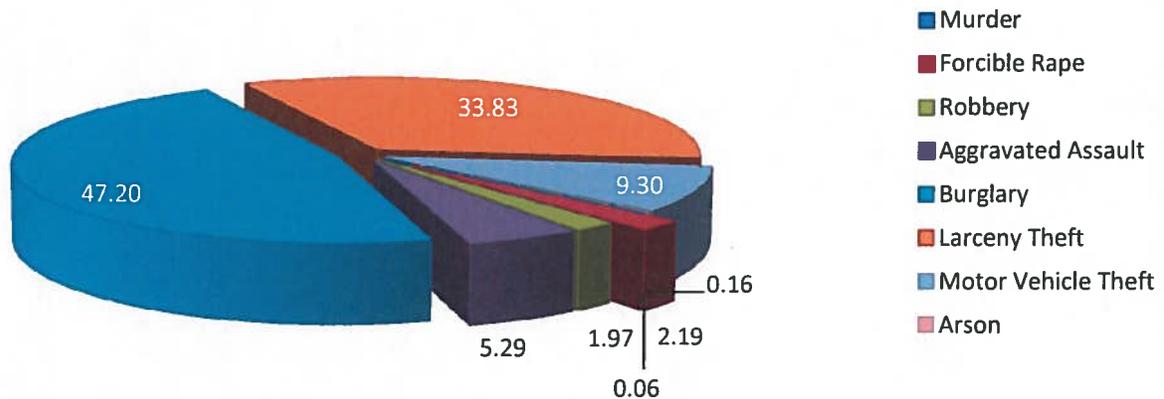
Part I Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 2012

Offenses Reported to Police

Percent of Change from 2008

Trend	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total All Offenses	**10255**	**12394**	**8252**	**8912**	**10053**
Cleared by Arrest	**3269**	**3491**	**2518**	**2463**	**2601**
Percent Cleared by Arrest	*31.88*	*28.17*	*30.51*	*27.64*	*25.87*
Murder	1	5	3	6	3
Forcible Rape	154	29	40	151	107
Robbery	49	78	53	67	96
Aggravated Assault	330	191	260	327	258
Violent Crimes	**534**	**303**	**356**	**551**	**464**
Cleared by Arrest	**309**	**244**	**194**	**186**	**191**
Percent Cleared by Arrest	*57.87*	*80.53*	*54.49*	*33.76*	*41.16*
Burglary	647	972	1165	1945	2304
Larceny-theft	1960	1497	1264	1631	1651
Motor Vehicle Theft	155	217	220	218	454
Arson	20	15	16	16	8
Property Crimes	**2782**	**2701**	**2665**	**3810**	**4417**
Cleared by Arrest	**331**	**297**	**167**	**198**	**236**
Percent Cleared by Arrest	*11.90*	*11.00*	*6.27*	*5.20*	*5.34*
Other Assaults, simple	1283	1060	867	1313	1311
Forgery and Counterfeiting	41	73	55	0	54
Fraud	258	200	274	320	270
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	1	9	1	1	0
Vandalism	1229	1396	1118	886	1145
Weapons Violations	9	143	62	6	87
Prostitution	4	2	5	0	3
Sex Offenses	3	136	74	78	173
Drug Abuse Violations	152	229	200	221	293
Gambling	1	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	51	63	84	260	78
Driving Under the Influence	491	927	316	294	278
Liquor Laws	69	34	39	61	57
Drunkenness	159	1	0	0	0
Disturbance	52	763	1076	144	363
Vagrancy	8	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	803	1172	877	965	1029
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	12	11	2	2	0
Runaways	214	195	168	0	31
Total Part II Offenses	**4840**	**6414**	**5218**	**4551**	**5172**
Cleared by Arrest	**2629**	**2950**	**2157**	**2079**	**2174**
Percent Cleared by Arrest	*54.32*	*45.99*	*41.34*	*45.68*	*42.03*

Source: LERMS

Figure: 3.2
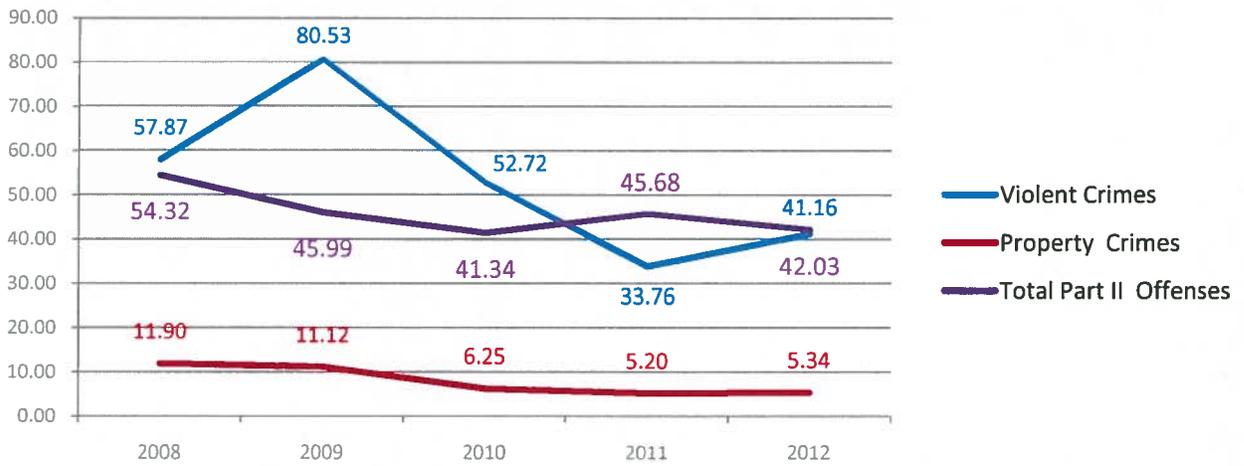### Part II Offenses, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012

Figure: 3.3
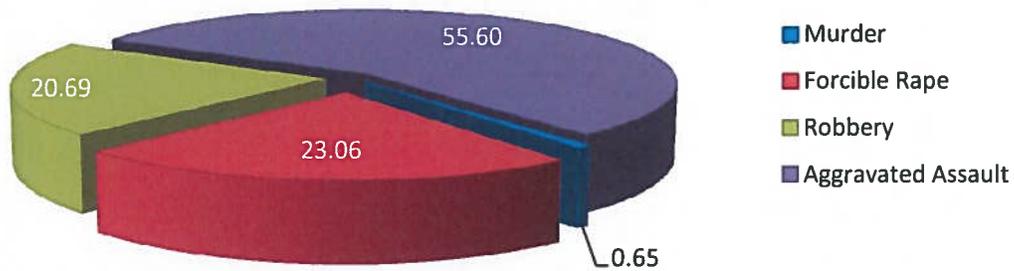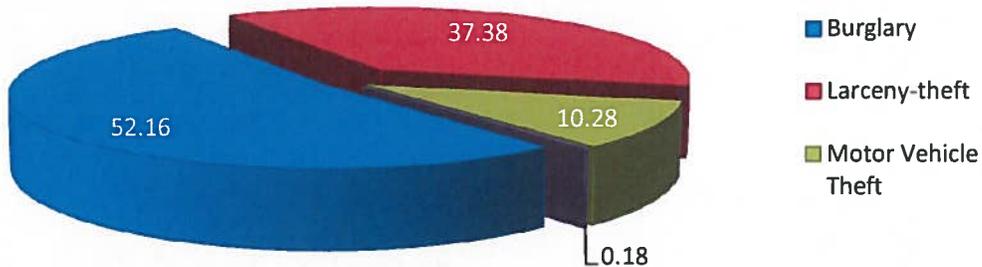### Violent Crimes Cleared by Arrest, 2012

Figure: 3.4
Property Crimes Cleared by Arrest, 2012

SECTION IV   *Persons Arrested*

Table: 4.1

Persons Arrested Over 18, Trends 2008 - 2012

| Offense Classifications	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2	2	7	10	3
Forcible Rape	85	71	74	84	112
Robbery	17	24	26	14	24
Aggravated Assault	207	207	145	148	140
Burglary	60	74	84	95	98
Larceny-theft	181	223	175	169	187
Motor Vehicle Theft	20	16	13	22	38
Arson	2	0	2	1	1
Other Assaults, simple	833	750	646	404	498
Forgery and Counterfeiting	10	7	4	0	0
Fraud	97	86	102	69	87
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	12	12	17	20	50
Vandalism	93	104	86	76	97
Weapons Violations	4	11	6	6	11
Prostitution	7	10	6	1	8
Sex Offenses	2	31	13	10	14
Drug Abuse Violations	118	157	117	123	92
Gambling	0	1	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	28	49	44	220	203
Driving Under the Influence	726	1066	624	492	463
Liquor Laws	108	98	61	28	32
Drunkenness	179	175	101	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	35	34	40	278	280
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	327	309	263	352	339
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew and Loitering Law	10	0	11	0	0
Runaway	40	0	15	0	0
Total	**3203**	**3517**	**2682**	**2622**	**2777**
Percent Change	*-10.3*	*9.8*	*-23.7*	*-2.2*	*5.9*
Population	159,169	159,323	159,358	159,600	159,915
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	20.12	22.07	16.83	16.43	17.37

Figure: 4.1

Arrest Person: Trends, 2008 - 2012
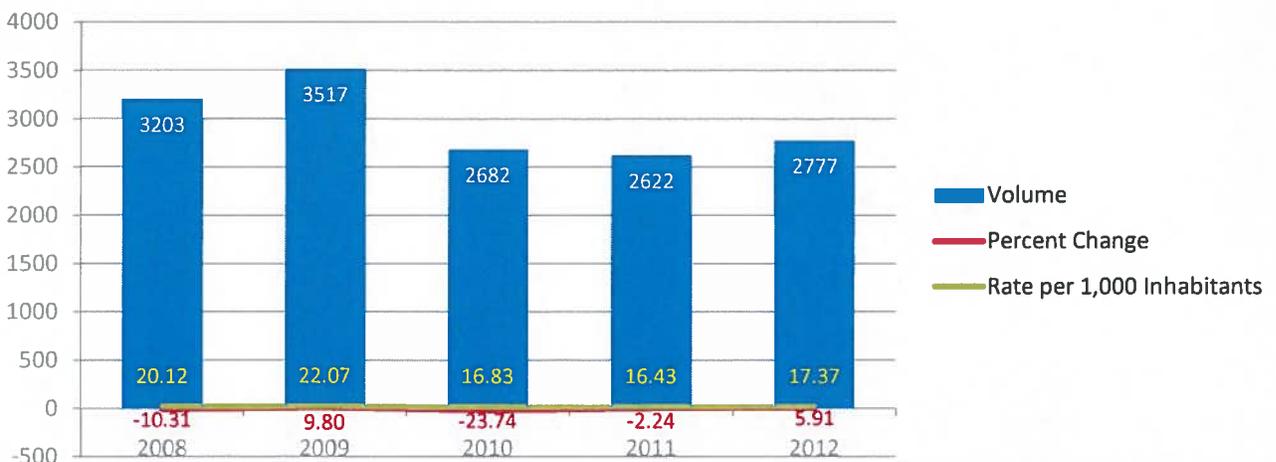
Persons Arrested Over 18 by Age, 2012
By Age

Classification of Offenses	AGE																Total
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65+	
Murder	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Forcible Rape	8	5	3	4	4	1	5	15	14	19	8	10	6	3	3	4	112
Robbery	3	0	1	1	3	2	2	2	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	24
Aggravated Assault	6	8	2	8	15	7	5	25	17	22	8	9	5	2	0	1	140
Burglary	9	10	5	4	5	3	2	16	9	11	16	7	1	0	0	0	98
Larceny-theft	15	18	7	7	7	6	4	34	32	11	23	9	5	3	2	4	187
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	4	0	1	0	1	2	7	4	8	1	1	0	0	0	2	38
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other Assaults, simple	24	22	18	20	19	16	18	102	76	62	47	31	24	11	4	4	498
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	2	5	4	2	3	4	3	9	17	13	11	7	4	0	2	1	87
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	9	10	14	6	2	0	0	1	0	50
Vandalism	8	5	7	9	1	2	4	24	12	10	5	7	2	0	1	0	97
Weapons Violations	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	11
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8
Sex Offenses	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	14
Drug Abuse Violations	6	5	1	4	1	4	7	7	24	19	4	7	1	1	1	0	92
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	5	3	7	6	9	6	10	42	22	44	15	19	10	2	1	2	203
Driving Under the Influence	12	8	19	16	19	16	10	72	72	55	59	41	37	17	5	5	463
Liquor Laws	11	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	32
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	16	11	12	23	23	16	11	58	35	30	12	15	6	5	5	2	280
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	9	17	11	18	21	8	14	67	61	39	26	22	13	7	3	3	339
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	145	134	105	124	136	93	100	493	413	364	251	189	119	53	30	28	2777

Persons Arrested Over 18 by Age, 2012

Persons Arrested Over 18 by Race: 2012

By Race

Offense Classifications	Race					Total
	White	Black	American	Asian or	Unknown	
Murder	0	0	0	3	0	3
Forcible Rape	7	1	0	102	2	112
Robbery	3	1	0	20	0	24
Aggravated Assault	4	1	0	129	6	140
Burglary	5	0	0	91	2	98
Larceny-theft	11	0	0	168	8	187
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	34	3	38
Arson	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other Assaults, simple	22	11	0	453	12	498
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	4	1	1	77	4	87
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	3	1	0	43	3	50
Vandalism	5	2	0	87	3	97
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	11	0	11
Prostitution	1	0	0	7	0	8
Sex Offenses	2	2	0	8	2	14
Drug Abuse Violations	3	3	0	84	2	92
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	5	2	0	193	3	203
Driving Under the Influence	36	8	0	414	5	463
Liquor Laws	2	1	0	28	1	32
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	15	3	0	261	1	280
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	23	7	0	300	9	339
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	153	44	1	2513	66	2777

Percent Description, 2012

- White
- Black
- American Indian
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Unknown

90.49

2.38

5.51

0.04 1.58
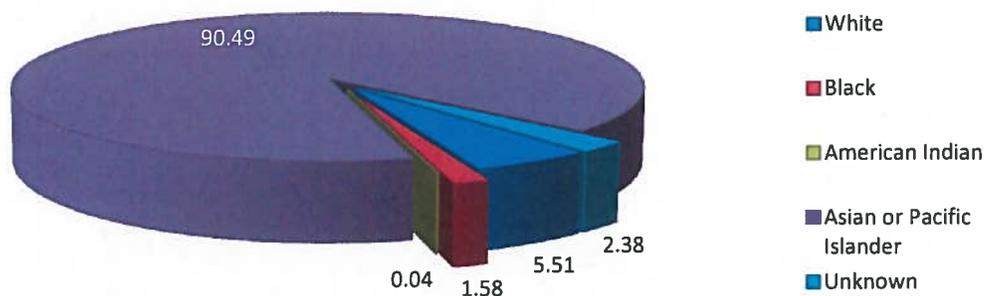
SECTION   V

Special Reports

Juvenile

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

Arrests of juveniles should not be reported in case of:

1 Police "contacts" with juvenile where no offence was committed;

2 Juvenile taken into custody for their own protection but no crime was committed (e.g., neglect cases)

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

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

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

Table: 5.1

Juvenile Offenders: 2008 - 2012

OFFENSES CHARGED: Trends	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1a. Murder	0	0	3	0	0
2. Rape	32	6	9	6	27
3. Robbery	13	2	8	2	6
4. Aggravated Assault	42	10	14	12	18
5. Burglary	56	15	36	40	54
6. Larceny-theft	63	15	46	18	62
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	10	2	17	12	8
8. Arson	3	1	0	4	1
9. Assaults, simple	129	32	37	40	110
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	2	0	0	0	2
11. Fraud and Bad Checks	2	1	1	1	4
12. Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	0	2	2	0	5
14. Vandalism	76	10	38	12	33
15. Weapons Violations	0	0	3	5	2
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sex Offenses	0	4	3	6	12
18. Drug Abuse Violations	56	16	40	60	128
19. Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
20. Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	4	0	1
21. Driving Under the Influence	8	0	3	1	2
22. Liquor Laws	39	4	14	5	47
23. Drunkenness	3	0	0	0	1
24. Disorderly Conduct	6	3	0	0	11
25. Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
26. All Other Offenses	54	9	16	3	75
27. Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
28. Curfew Violations and Loitering Laws	10	10	11	7	15
29. Runaways	40	26	15	12	76
Total	**644**	**168**	**320**	**246**	**700**
Juvenile Offenders Percent Change	*3.54*	*-73.91*	*90.48*	*-23.13*	*184.55*
Population	159,169	159,323	159,358	159,600	159,915
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	4.05	1.05	2.01	1.54	4.38

Source: GPD JIR-10

Figure: 5.1

Juvenile Offenders Trends: 2008 -2012
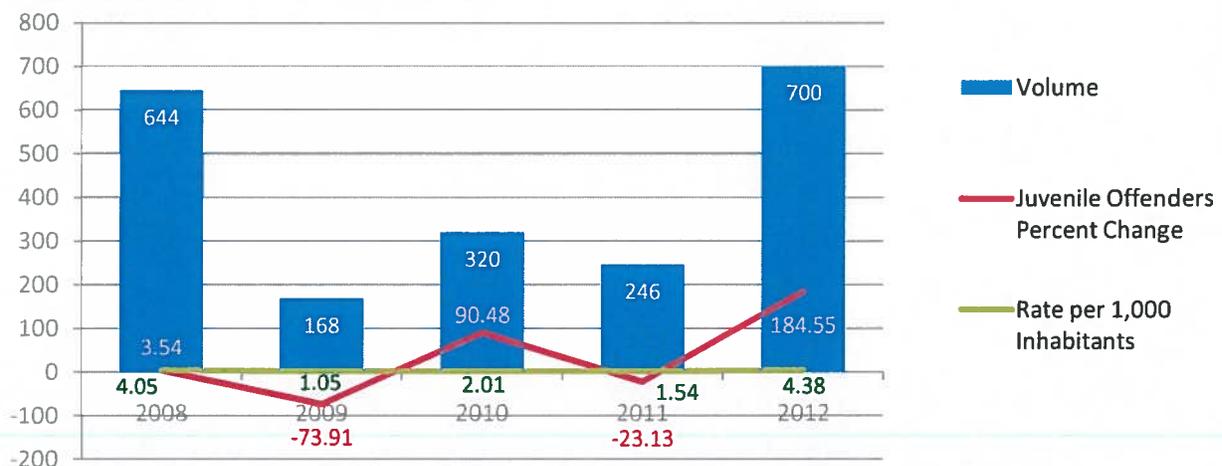
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Handled within Department and Released	47	7	120	3	75
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	323	89	175	145	495
Referred to Welfare Agency	274	72	25	98	130
Total	644	168	320	246	700

Figure: 5.2

Police Disposition of Juveniles, 2008 - 2012
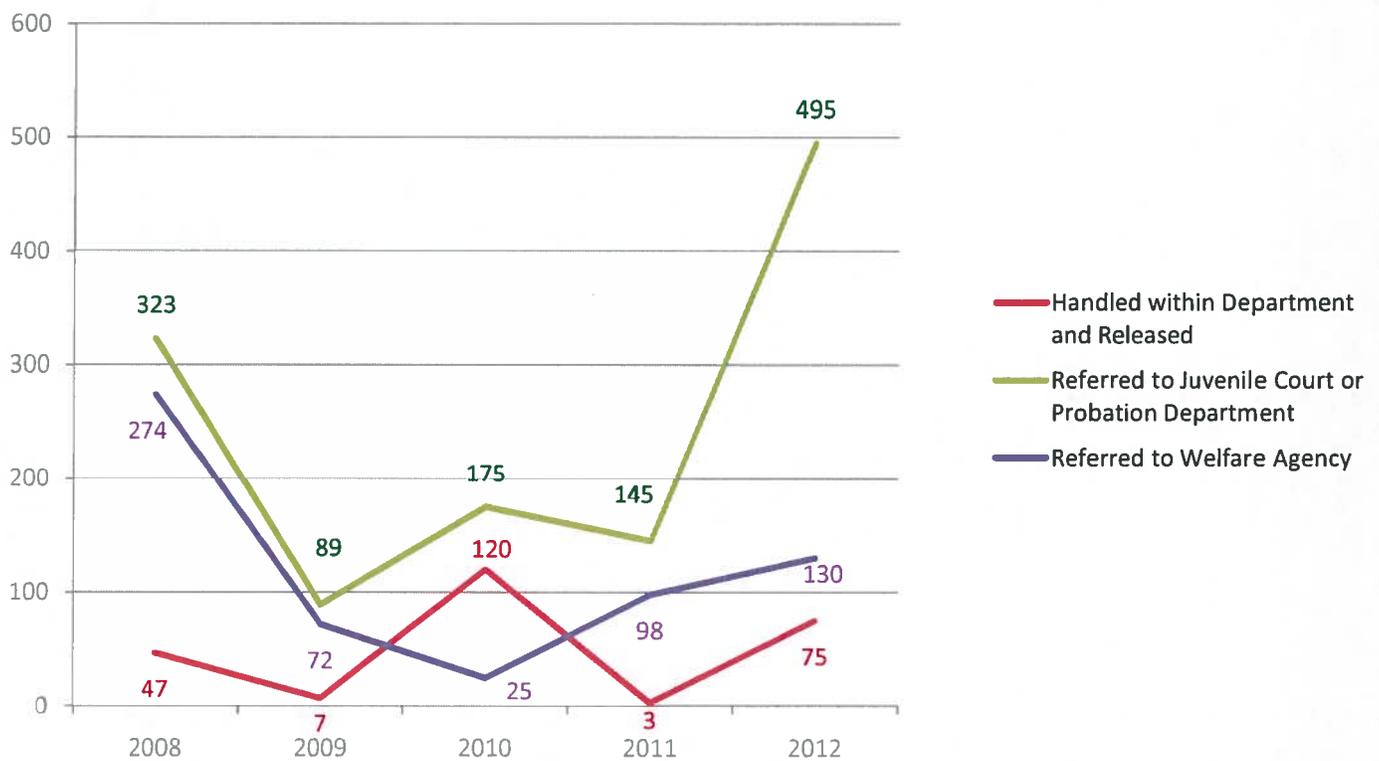
Table: 5.3

Juvenile Offenders: By Age, 2012

Classification of Offenses	10 and under	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unk	Total
1a. Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Rape	0	1	3	8	5	4	4	2	0	27
3. Robbery	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	6
4. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	3	4	3	2	6	0	18
5. Burglary	2	3	5	7	6	5	13	13	0	54
6. Larceny-theft	0	3	4	15	10	13	6	11	0	62
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	0	8
8. Arson	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
9. Assaults, simple	5	2	10	7	23	17	21	25	0	110
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
11. Fraud and Bad Checks	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
12. Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	5
14. Vandalism	0	2	1	5	6	8	4	7	0	33
15. Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sex Offenses	0	2	1	1	1	4	1	2	0	12
18. Drug Abuse Violations	1	2	7	18	25	21	33	21	0	128
19. Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
21. Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
22. Liquor Laws	0	0	2	7	1	10	13	14	0	47
23. Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
24. Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	1	5	0	4	1	0	11
25. Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. All Other Offenses	0	5	4	12	14	15	11	12	2	75
27. Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Curfew Violations and Loitering Laws	0	0	1	1	4	4	4	1	0	15
29. Runaways	0	6	6	8	19	10	13	14	0	76
Total	8	26	44	94	131	120	139	136	2	700

Figure: 5.3

Juvenile Offenders: By Age, 2012
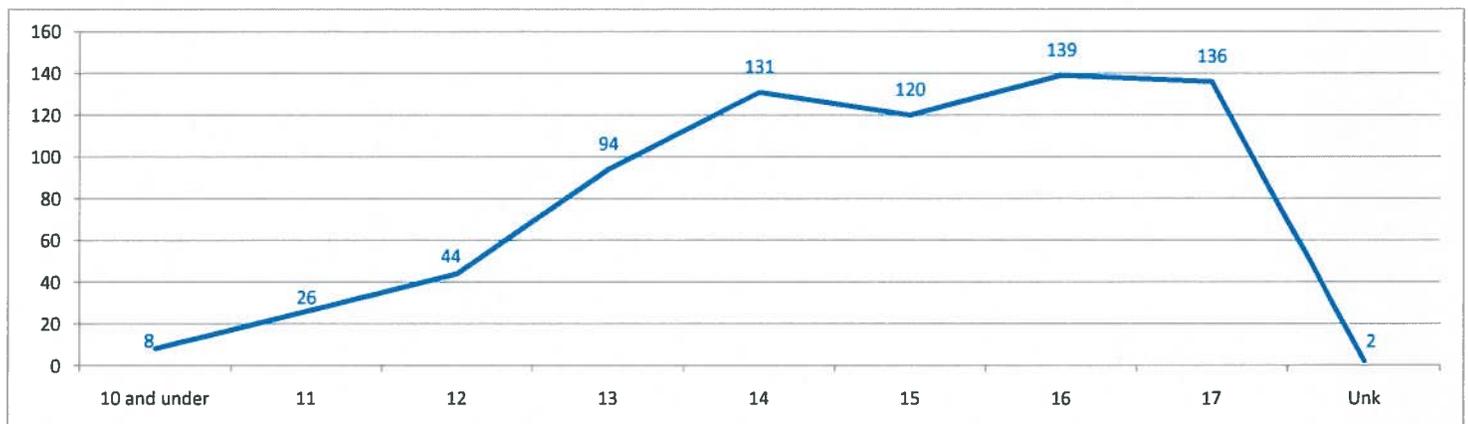
Juvenile Offenders, by Race/Ethnicity, 2012

OFFENSES CHARGED	Black	White	Asian	Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Unknown	Total
1a. Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Rape	0	2	3	22	0	0	27
3. Robbery	0	1	0	5	0	0	6
4. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	18	0	0	18
5. Burglary	0	0	3	51	0	0	54
6. Larceny-theft	0	1	11	50	0	0	62
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	2	6	0	0	8
8. Arson	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
9. Assaults, simple	1	1	3	104	0	1	110
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
11. Fraud and Bad Checks	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
12. Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	0	1	0	4	0	0	5
14. Vandalism	0	0	2	31	0	0	33
15. Weapons Violations	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sex Offenses	0	1	1	10	0	0	12
18. Drug Abuse Violations	1	2	11	114	0	0	128
19. Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
21. Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
22. Liquor Laws	1	1	8	37	0	0	47
23. Drunkenness	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
24. Disorderly Conduct	0	1	1	9	0	0	11
25. Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. All Other Offenses	0	0	5	69	0	1	75
27. Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Curfew Violations and Loitering Laws	1	0	1	13	0	0	15
29. Runaways	0	1	8	67	0	0	76
Total	4	12	59	622	1	2	700

Figure: 5.4

Juvenile Offenders: By Race/Ethnicity. 2012

Legend: Black, White, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, Unknown
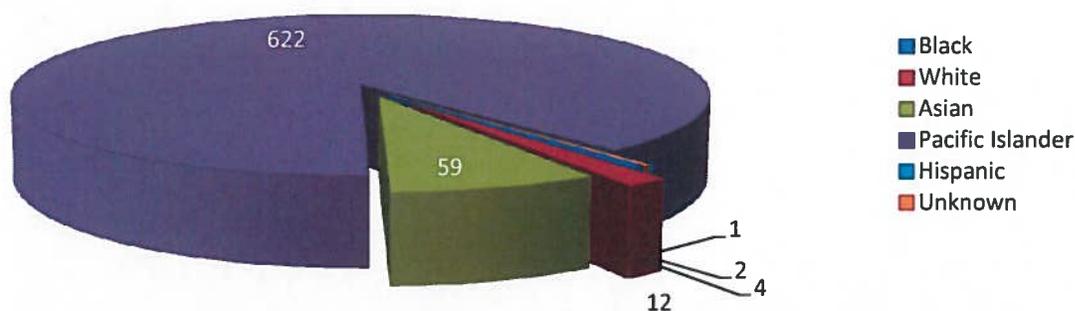
Drug Abuse Violations

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

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

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

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

Drug/Narcotic Offenses (Attempted and Completed)
Drug/Narcotic Violations
Drug/Equipment Violations

Type of Activity (allowed entries):

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

Drug Abuse Violations

Percent Change from 2008

Month	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	16	10	10	24	37
February	11	4	13	16	29
March	7	10	10	23	34
April	14	13	11	22	18
May	16	13	9	24	27
June	10	19	10	22	19
July	7	20	3	4	14
August	15	10	7	9	23
September	16	12	17	34	22
October	15	22	9	15	31
November	6	5	20	13	20
December	17	19	11	15	19
Total	**150**	**157**	**130**	**221**	**293**
Percent Change	*-36.71*	*4.67*	*-17.20*	*70.00*	*32.58*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.94	0.99	0.82	1.38	1.83

Drug Abuse Violation: Trends, 2008 - 2012
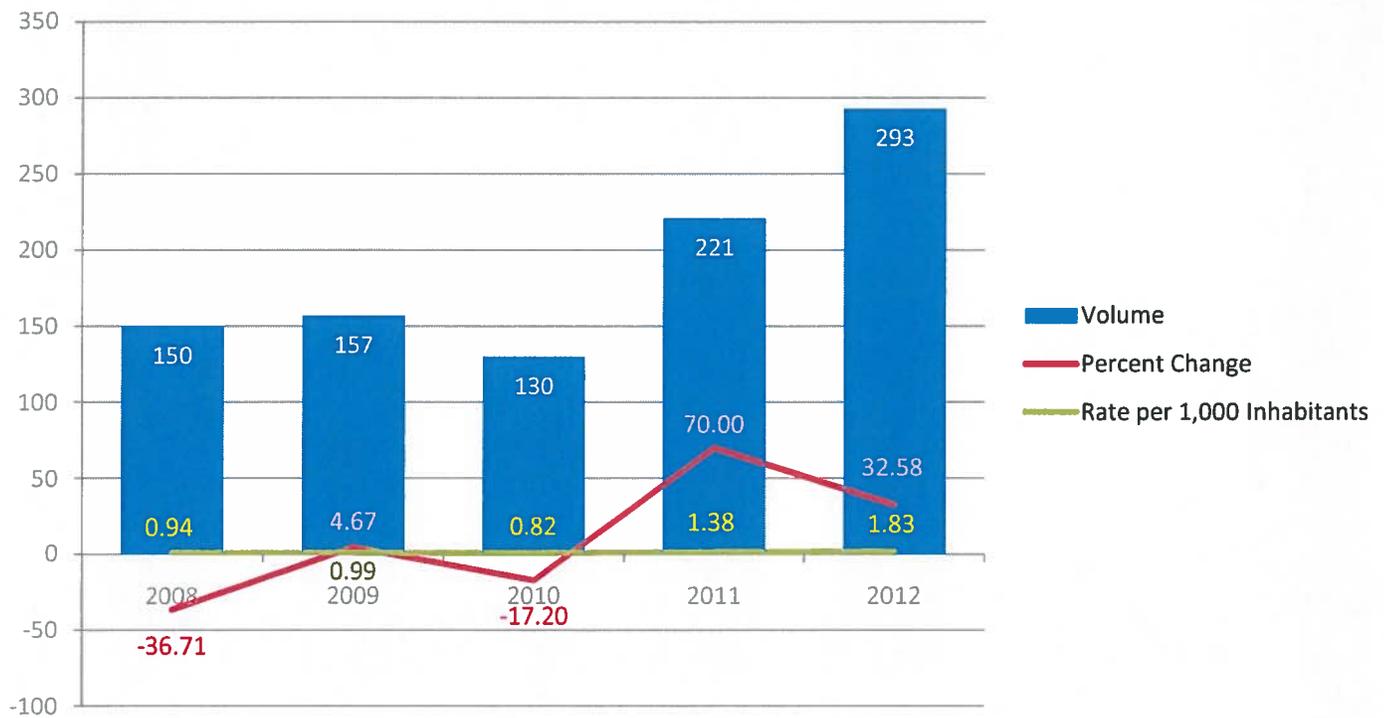
Table: 5.6

Drug Abuse Violations

Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012

Trends	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Volume	150	157	130	221	293
Cleared by Arrest	112	113	96	123	92
Percent Cleared	*74.67*	*71.97*	*73.85*	*55.66*	*31.40*

Figure: 5.6

Drug Abuse Violations, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2008 - 2012
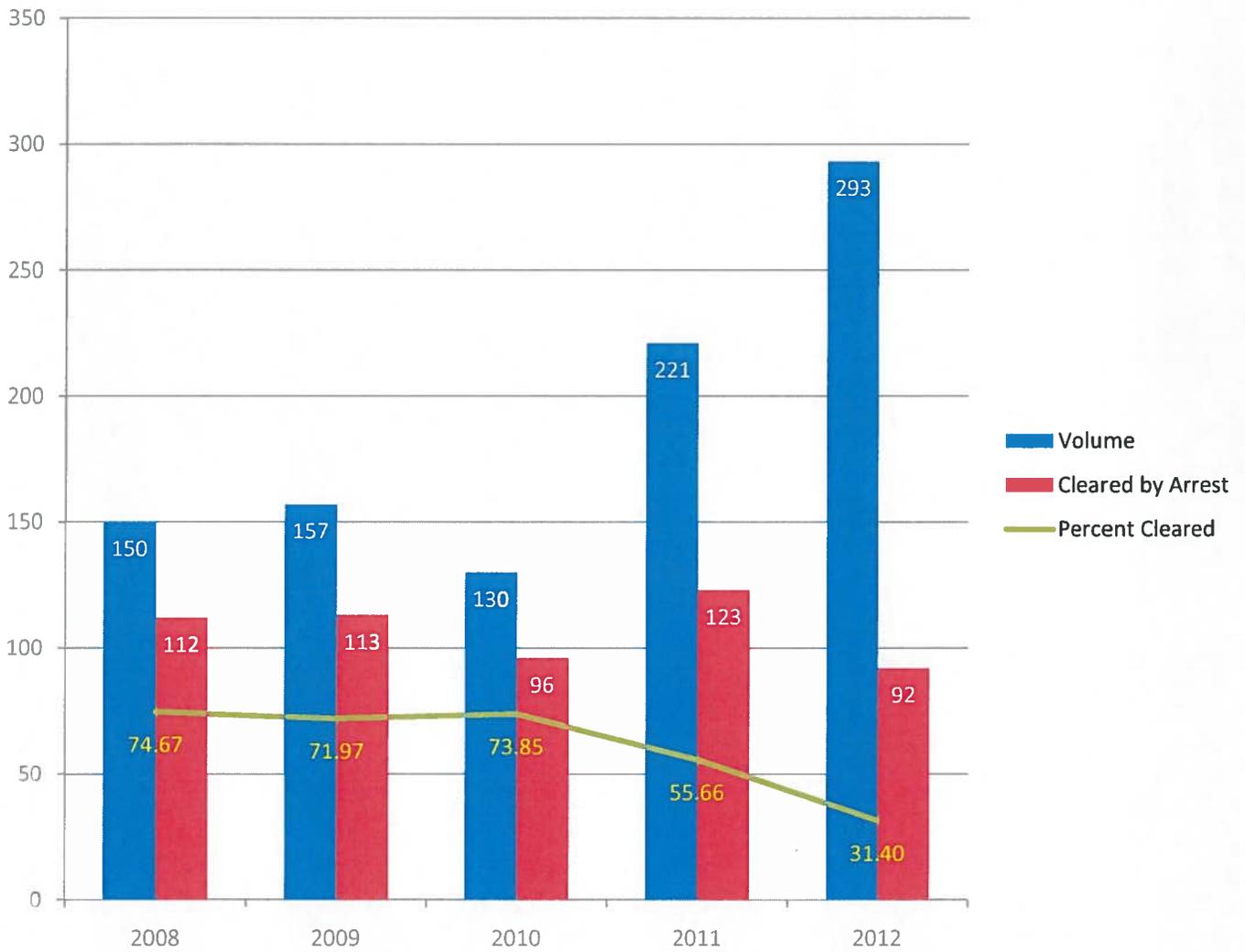
Drug Abuse Violations

Arrested Persons	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Male	88	94	75	103	82
Female	24	19	21	20	10
Total	112	113	96	123	92

Figure: 5.7

Drug Abuse Violations: Arrested Persons, 2008 -2012

Driving Under the Influence

For purposes of Uniform Crime Reporting, Driving under the Influence is; driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as a result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.
[NOTE: This offense includes "Driving While Intoxicated.]

Agencies must include in this classification:
    Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence
    Operating a boat, engine, streetcar, etc. while under the influence.

Unlawful Condition of the Driver

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

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

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

As the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) increases and is circulated to the brain, impairment of judgement and skill increases.
Not only is the inebriated drive dangerous, but so too is the person who has several drinks. He or she may not show marked physical symptoms or appear drunk, yet he or she may be "under the influence" as legally defined and constitute an unsafe driver. what is evern more dangerous is that this type insist on driving, not realizeing the extent of his or her impairment.

Difficulty of enforcement - Emforcement agencies recognize that the drinking driver is a significant cause of accidents. A fundmental reason for difficulties in enforcement is probably the wide social acceptance of alcohol beverages. Because most people use alcohole beverages socially, they ten to feel they cannot be severe with drivers who get into trouble because they drink after drinking.

Driving under the influence of drugs is also very dangerous and unlawfull.

Driving Under Influence

Percent Change from 2008

Month	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
January	52	96	46	28	25
February	47	69	94	20	21
March	51	121	2	32	23
April	59	115	87	26	24
May	75	76	75	16	27
June	45	50	67	15	25
July	62	44	60	33	17
August	71	59	51	21	20
September	60	83	39	28	18
October	41	85	50	27	21
November	24	44	54	22	20
December	42	85	70	26	37
Total	**629**	**927**	**695**	**294**	**278**
Percent Change	*-13.95*	*47.38*	*-25.03*	*-57.70*	*-5.44*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	3.95	5.82	4.36	1.84	1.74

Driving Under Influence: Trends, 2008 - 2012
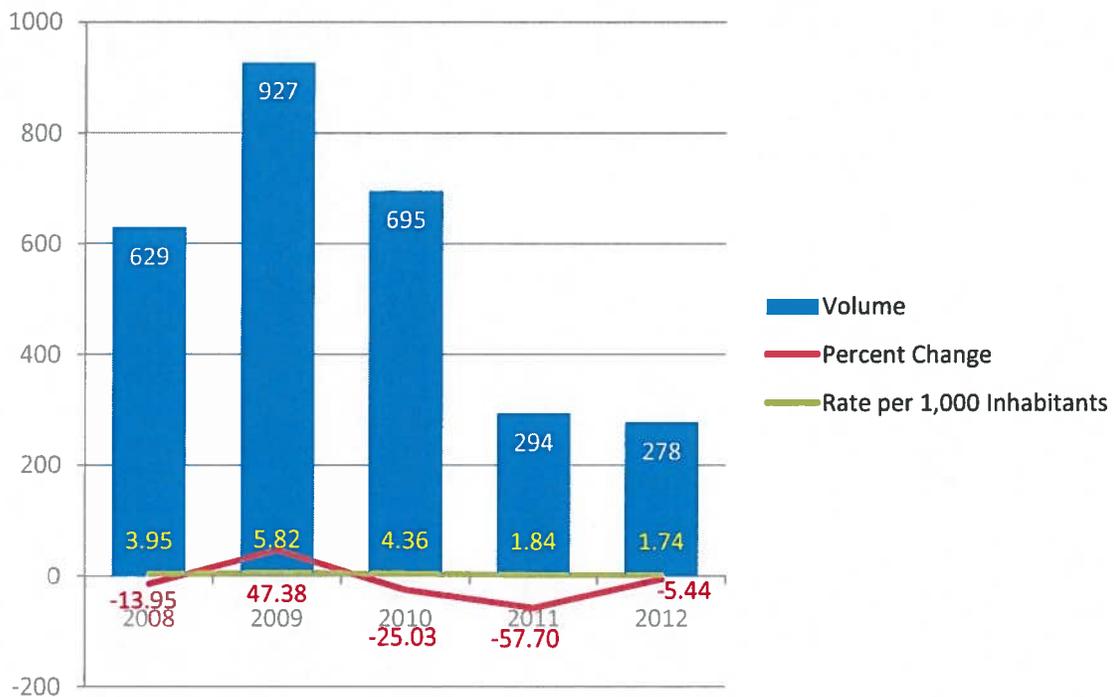
Family Violence

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Family Violence

Family Violence

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

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

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

    1 Attempting to cause bodily injury to another family member or household member;

    2 Placing a family member or household member in fear of bodily injury.

Family or household members include:

    1 Adults or minors who are current or former spouses;

    2 Adults or minors who live together or have lived together;

    3 Adults or minors who are dating or who have dated;

    4 Adults or minors who are engaged in or who have engaged in a sexual relationship;

    5 Adults or minors who are related by blood or adoption to the fourth degree of affinity;

    6 Adults or minors who are related or formerly related by marriage;

    7 Persons who have a child in common;

    8 Minor children of a person in a relationship described above; 1 through 7.

Table: 5.9

Family Violence: Arrested Persons

Offenses Involving Family Violence: Trends	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Murder	0	0	1	0	1
2. Rape	27	33	33	19	24
3. Robbery	2	0	2	3	2
4. Aggravated Assault	207	90	67	56	78
5. Burglary	8	11	8	5	4
6. Larceny-theft	4	7	1	3	1
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	2	1	0	0	1
8. Arson	3	0	1	0	0
9. Assaults, simple	428	408	348	251	285
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0
11. Fraud and Bad Checks	5	0	2	1	0
12. Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	0	1	0	0	0
14. Vandalism	52	67	15	5	6
15. Weapons Violations	33	17	0	0	0
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sex Offenses	1	20	1	6	8
18. Drug Abuse Violations	2	4	1	3	0
19. Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
20. Offenses Against Family and Children	64	78	8	30	5
21. Driving Under the Influence	7	5	0	0	0
22. Liquor Laws	0	1	0	0	0
23. Drunkenness	36	37	0	5	0
24. Disorderly Conduct	39	43	4	2	1
25. Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
26. All Other Offenses	62	39	9	16	8
27. Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Total	982	862	501	405	424
Percent change	*-12.00*	*-1.00*	*-9.00*	*-19.00*	*5.00*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	6.17	5.41	3.14	2.54	2.65

Figure: 5.9

Arrested Persons: Family Violence, 2008 -2012
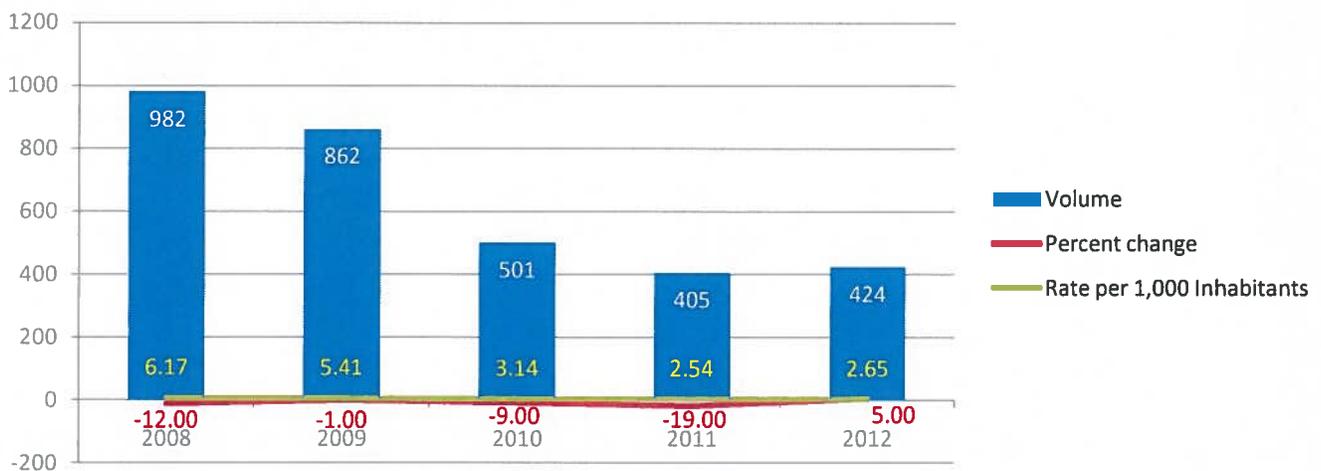
Part I Offenses Involving Family Violence, 2012

by Categories, 2012

Month	Volume	Percent Distribution
Murder	1	0.90
Forcible Rape	24	21.62
Robbery	2	1.80
Aggravated Assault	78	70.27
Burglary	4	3.60
Larceny Theft	1	0.90
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0.90
Arson	0	0.00
Total	111	100.00

Figure: 5.10

Part I Offenses Involving Family Violence, 2012
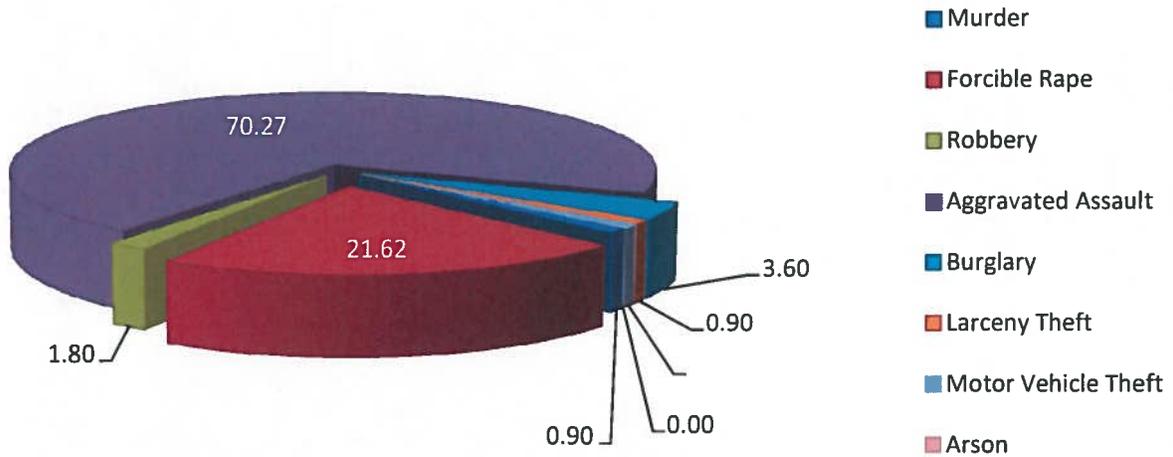
SECTION VI *Law Enforcement Personnel*

Law Enforcement Personnel

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

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

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

Because of differing service requirement and functions, care should be taken when using the data presented in this section to draw comparisons between and among the staffing levels of law enforcement agencies. What following is not recommended or preferred officer strength; the data should be review merely as guides. Adequate staffing level can be determined only after careful study of the conditions that agent the service requirements in a particular jurisdiction.

Sworn Officers

The rate of full time law enforcement officer per 1,000 inhabitants decreased slightly at 0.03 percent in 2012 when compared with 2008. An analysis of the 2012 data concerning only sworn law enforcement personnel showed that by districts or percent, Tamuning-Tumon precinct had the highest rate of law enforcement employees; 2.02 percent; law enforcement employees per 1,000 inhabitants in 2012.

Law Enforcement Personnel

Civilians

Civilian employees provide a myriad of cervices to Guam police Department. Among other duties, they dispatch officers, they provide administrative and recordkeepong support, and they query local, state, and national databeses. In 2012, 16.09 percent of Gua Police Department employees were civilians. of the civilians working in GDP 76.67 percent were felames and 23.33 percent were male employee.

Table: 6.1

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees
Percent Change from 2008

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Full-time Law Enforcement Officers	313	310	310	307	313
Full-time Civilian Employees	62	64	63	64	60
Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	**375**	**374**	**373**	**371**	**373**
Percent Change	0.00	-0.27	-0.27	-0.54	0.54
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	2.36	2.35	2.34	2.32	2.33

Figure: 6.1

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2008 -2012
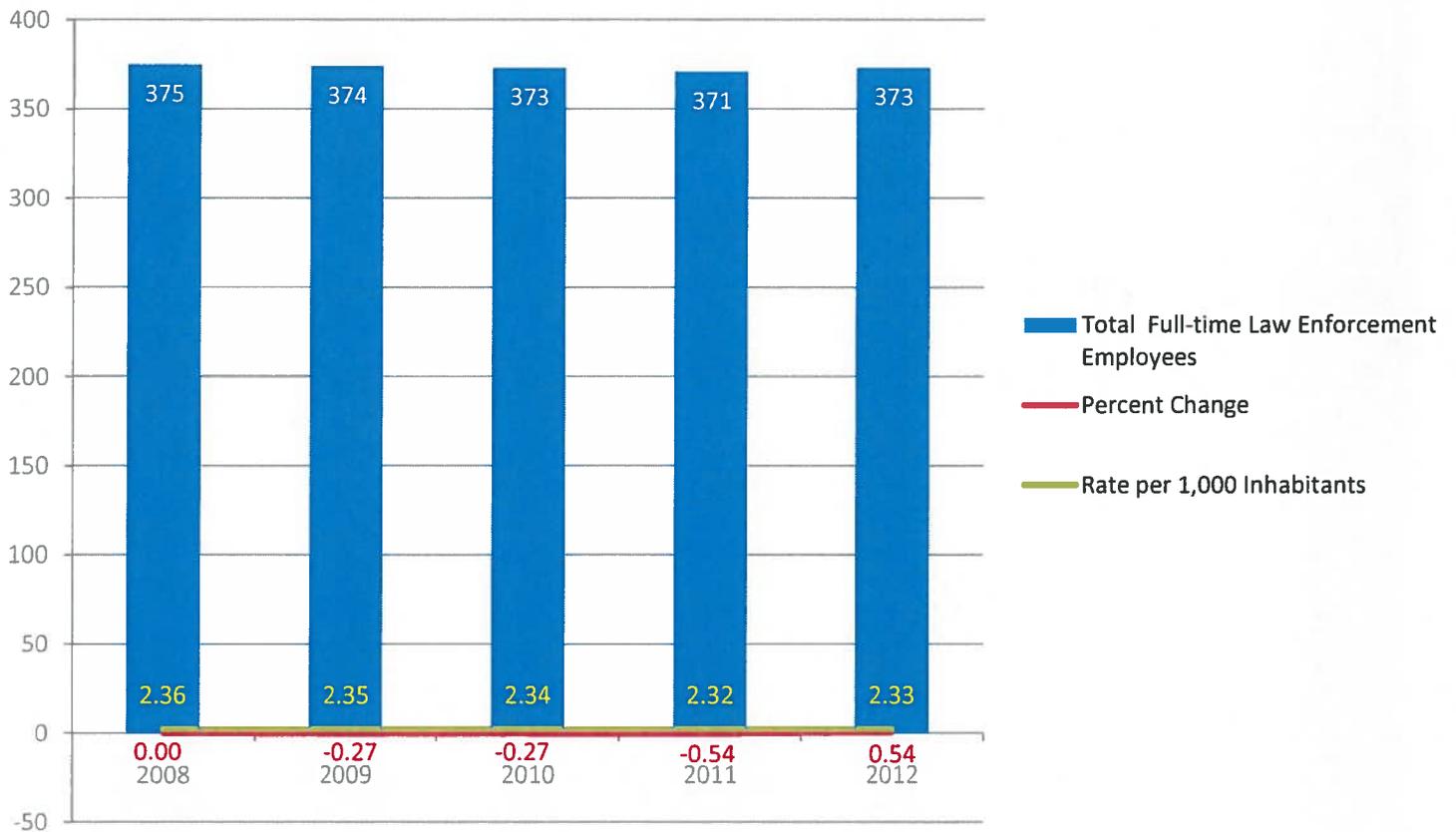
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2012

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees (GPD)	Total	Male	Female
Full-time Law Enforcement Officers	313	298	14
Full-time Civilian Employees	60	14	46
Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	373	312	60

Figure: 6.2

Percent Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2012
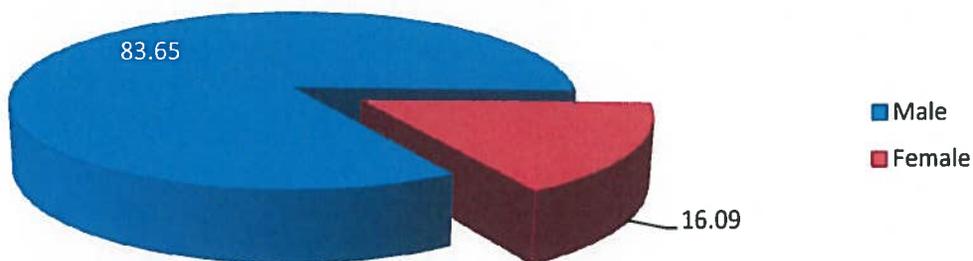
Figure: 6.3
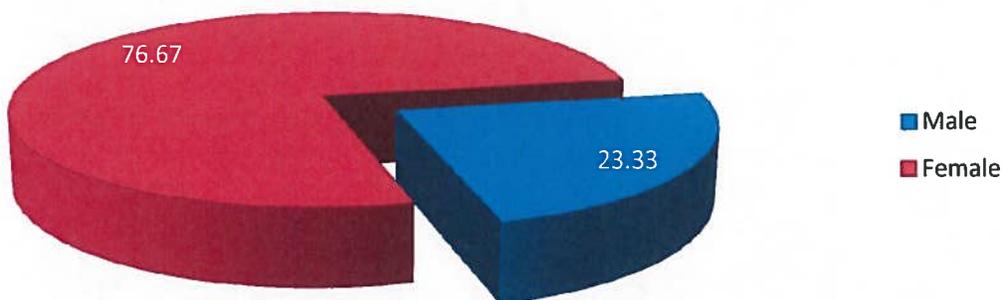
Percent Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2012
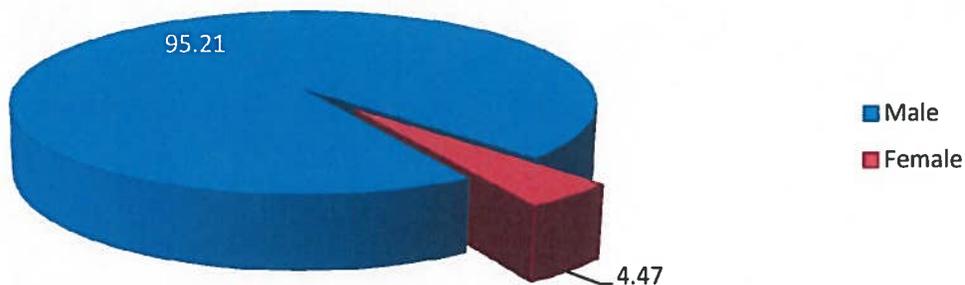
Figure: 6.4

Percent Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2012

Percent of Offenses
by Village, 2012
[2012 estimated population: 159,915]

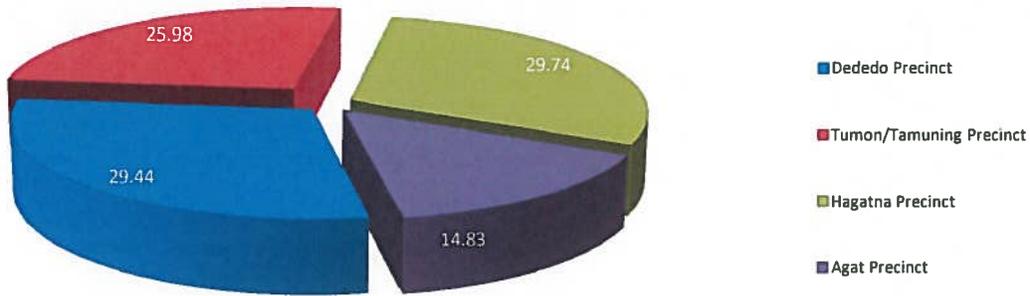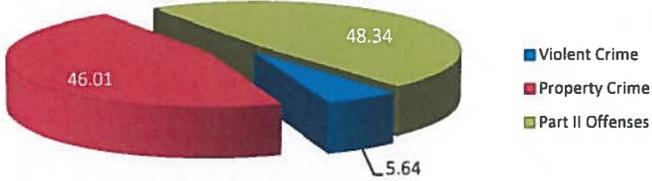| Total Villages:		Violent Crime	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Part II Offenses
Dededo Precinct	36	Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2012										
Total Villages:	2											
Populations:	65,711											
Crime Rate by Uniform Employees	0.55						12.41					
Offenses Known		167	1	44	25	97	1362	693	476	189	4	1431
Crime Rate by Population		2.54	0.02	0.67	0.38	1.48	20.73	10.55	7.24	2.88	0.06	21.78
Tumon/Tamuning Precinct	40	Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2012										
Total Villages:	3											
Populations:	19,754											
Crime Rate by Uniform Employees	2.02						37.59					
Offenses Known		125	0	5	42	78	1240	597	525	116	2	1247
Crime Rate by Population		6.33	0.00	0.25	2.13	3.95	62.77	30.22	26.58	5.87	0.10	63.13
Hagatna Precinct	34	Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2012										
Total Villages:	7											
Populations:	45,322											
Crime Rate by Uniform Employees	0.75						15.59					
Offenses Known		125	2	40	17	66	1180	659	400	120	1	1685
Crime Rate by Population		2.76	0.04	0.88	0.38	1.46	26.04	14.54	8.83	2.65	0.02	37.18
Agat Precinct	33	Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2012										
Total Villages:	9											
Populations:	29,128											
Crime Rate by Uniform Employees	1.13						13.05					
Offenses Known		47	0	18	12	17	635	355	250	29	1	809
Crime Rate by Population		1.61	0.00	0.62	0.41	0.58	21.80	12.19	8.58	1.00	0.03	27.77
Total Precinct	143	Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2012										
Total Villages:	21											
Total Populations:	159,915											
Crime Rate by Uniform Employees	0.89						16.54					
Offenses Known		464	3	107	96	258	4417	2304	1651	454	8	5172
Crime Rate by Population		2.90	0.02	0.67	0.60	1.61	27.62	14.41	10.32	2.84	0.05	32.34

Crime rate by Precincts, 2012

- Dededo Precinct
- Tumon/Tamuning Precinct
- Hagatna Precinct
- Agat Precinct
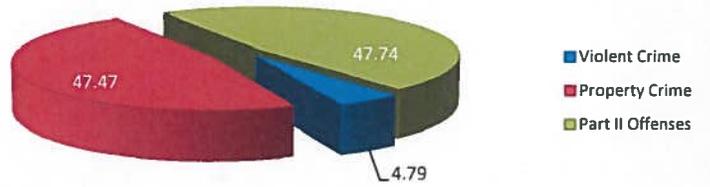
Crime Percent by Precincts, 2012

Dededo Precinct

- Violent Crime
- Property Crime
- Part II Offenses

Tumon/Tamuning Precinct

- Violent Crime
- Property Crime
- Part II Offenses

Hagatna Precinct

- Violent Crime
- Property Crime
- Part II Offenses

Agat Precinct

- Violent Crime
- Property Crime
- Part II Offenses
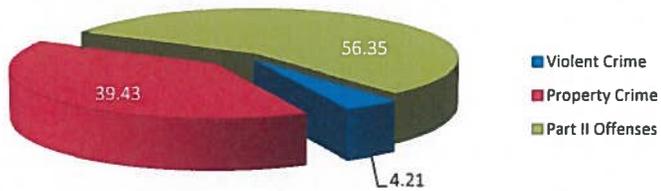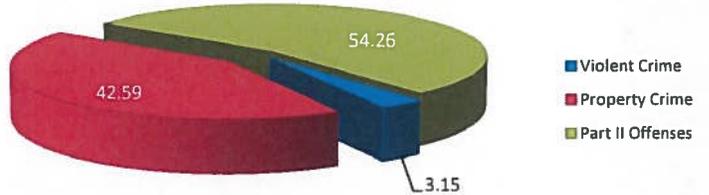
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees of October 31, 2012
Percent of Gender

Precincts/Villages/Population			Law Enforcement Employees			Officers			Civilians		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Precincts:	4										
Total Villages:	21	No. of Employee	143	136	7	143	136	7	0	0	0
Total Populations:	159,915	Share	100.00	95.10	4.90	100.00	95.10	4.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dededo Precinct											
Total Villages:	3	No. of Employee	36	33	3	36	33	3	0	0	0
Populations:	19,754	Share	100.00	91.67	8.33	100.00	91.67	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tumon/Tamuning Precinct											
Total Villages:	3	No. of Employee	40	38	2	40	38	2	0	0	0
Populations:	19,754	Share	100.00	95.00	5.00	100.00	95.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hagatna Precinct											
Total Villages:	7	No. of Employee	34	33	1	34	33	1	0	0	0
Populations:	45,322	Share	100.00	97.06	2.94	100.00	97.06	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agat Precinct											
Total Villages:	9	No. of Employee	33	32	1	33	32	1	0	0	0
Populations:	29,128	Share	100.00	96.97	3.03	100.00	96.97	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00

SECTION VII   *Crime Statistics*

CRIME STATISTICS FOR DECISION MAKING

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

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

Volume

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

Offense and Arrest Rates

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

An offense rate, defined as the number of offenses per 1,000 population, is derived by first dividing a jurisdiction's population by 1,000 and the dividing the number of offenses by the resulting figure.

Example:

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

Divide 49,500 by 1,000=49.5
Divide 177 by 49.5=3.6

The burglary rate is 3.6 per 1,000 inhabitants.
The number 49.5 can now be divided into the totals of any offense class to produce a crime rate for that offense.
The same procedure may be used to obtain arrest rates per 1,000 inhabitants.

Clearance Rates

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

Example:

a. Number of clearances in burglary, 74
b. Number of total burglaries, 971
c. Divide 74 by 971=0.076
d. Multiply .076 by 100=7.62

The clearance rate for burglary is 7.6 (8.0 rounded)

Crime Trends

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

Example:

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

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

Notice that "3" is an decrease over the past year.
Divide -3 by 6 = -0.50

Law Enforcement Employee Rates

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

Example:

a. The jurisdiction's population, 159,915
b. The agency's number of employees, 143
   Divide 159,915 by 1,000=159.92
   Divide 143 by 159.92 = 0.89

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

Data Limitations

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

1   Criminal Homicide

1a Criminal Homicide - Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

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

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

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

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

Attempts and Assaults to murder must be classified as Aggravated Assaults

Justifiable Homicide

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

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

1b Criminal Homicide - Manslaughter by Negligent

Definition: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

2   Forcible Rape

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

2a Forcible Rape - Rape By Force

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

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

"Against her will" includes instances

2a Forcible Rape - Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape

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

3   Robbery

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

3a Robbery - Firearm

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

3b Robbery - Knife or Cutting Instrument

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

3c Robbery - Other Dangerous Weapon

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

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

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

4   Aggravated Assault

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

4a Aggravated Assault-Firearm

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

4b Aggravated Assault-Knife or Cutting Instrument

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

4c Aggravated Assault-Other Dangerous Weapon

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

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

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

4e Other Assaults-Simple, Not Aggravated

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

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

5   Burglary

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

5a Burglary-Forcible Entry

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

5b Burglary-Unlawful Entry-No Force

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

5c Burglary-Attempted Forcible Entry

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

6   Larceny Theft

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

6xa Pocket-Picking

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

6xb Purse-Snatching

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

6xc Shoplifting

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

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

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

6xe Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories

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

6xf Theft of Bicycles

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

6xg Theft From Buildings

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

6xh From Coin-operated Device or Machine

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

6xi All Other Larceny-Theft Not Specially Classified

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

7   Motor Vehicle Theft

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

7a Motor Vehicle Theft: Autos

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

7b Motor Vehicle Theft: Trucks and Buses

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

7c Motor Vehicle Theft: Other Vehicles

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

8   Arson

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

8a-g Arson-Structural

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

8h-i Motor Vehicle Theft: Other Vehicles

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

8j Arson-Other

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

9 Other Assaults, Simple

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

10 Forgery and Counterfeiting

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

11 Fraud

Definition: The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right.   Fraudulent conversion and obtaining of money or property by false pretenses.

12 Embezzlement

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

13 Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing

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

14 Vandalism

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

15 Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.

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

16 Prostitution and Commercialized Vice

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

17 Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)

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

18 Drug Abuse Violations

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

19 Gambling

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

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

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

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

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

20 Offenses Against the Family and Children

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

21 Driving Under the Influence

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

22 Liquor Laws

Definition: The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

23 Drunkenness

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

24 Disorderly Conduct

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

25 Vagrancy

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

UCR PART II OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

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

27 Suspicion
Definition: Arrested for no specific offense and released without formal charges being placed.

Although suspicion is not an offense, it is the grounds for many arrests in those jurisdictions where the law permits. After law enforcement officers examine the situation, they will either formally charge the prisoner or release him/her. Reporting agencies must classify the offense for which those individuals were formally charged as one of the Part I or Part II Offenses. The suspicion classification is limited to suspicion arrests where persons arrested are released b the police.

28 Curfew and Loitering Laws (Persons under age 18)
Definition: Violations by juveniles of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

29 Runaways (Persons under age 18)
Definition: Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under the provisions of local statutes.

Although running away does not constitute a criminal offense, agencies should report each handling of a runaway. Handling of runaways from one jurisdiction by another jurisdiction should be counted by the home jurisdiction.