

# CRIME IN GUAM



# 2013

## UNIFORM

## CRIME

## REPORT



# Guam Police Department



## Foreword

The incidence of serious crime in Guam, which has been following a downward spiral trend since 2000, may be reaching a plateau. Compared to marked drops noted in recent years, the decline in the crime estimate is certain to be viewed from previous year's. Only after publication of the next few issues of Crime in Guam will we know whether the figures for 2013 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 for the entire island, the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program serves as a long standing example of how the island can benefit when information flows freely among local police commands. The cooperative efforts to provide their jurisdictions' crime reports enable Guam Police Department (GPD) to present island view of crime. Crime statistics must originate with police and that without police support, there can be no crime statistics.

In 2000, GPD took an advance step in developing a Records Management System that will provide the information needed for generating UCR data. Our goal is to provide a reliable set of crime statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management.

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 2013 issue will help law enforcement leaders make the best possible decisions to secure safety and prosperity in our communities.

Elko Hoshino  
Statistician I

## **Crime Factors**

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

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### **Consider Other Characteristics of a Jurisdiction**

To access criminality and law enforcement's from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, one must consider many variables, some of which, while having significant impact on crime, are not readily measurable or applicable pervasively among all locales. Geographic and demographic factors specific to each jurisdiction must be considered and applied if one is going to make an accurate and complete assessment of crime, in a particular locale. The U.S. Census Bureau data, for example, can be used to better understand the makeup of a locale's population. The transience of the population, its racial and ethnic makeup, its composition by age and gender, educational levels, and prevalent family 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, it cannot use alone as an assessment of the emphasis that community places the law. For example, one village may report more crime than a comparable one, not because there is more crime, but rather because 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 assessment are possible only with careful study and analysis of the various unique conditions affecting local law enforcement jurisdiction. Some factors that are known to affect the volume and type of crime occurring from village to village are:

## Crime Factors

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

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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; its data have over the years become one of the island's leading social indicators.**

### **The Purpose of the UCR**

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort 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 the leading social indicators.

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

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

### **The Purpose of the UCR**

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

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

Local law enforcement executives need to know:

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

## Summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

Data on the age, sex, and race of persons arrested for all violations, except traffic offenses are included in this report.

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

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

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

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



**SECTION II**

***Offenses Reported***

# Violent Crime

## Definitions

In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, violent crime 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 660 violent crimes were committed in 2013, representing a 42.24 percent increase from 2012, a 117.82 percent increase compared with 2009. In 2013 all offenses staggeringly increased, which the number of murder increase by 60.00 percent, forcible rape by 265.52 percent, robbery by 85.90, and aggravate assault by 109.95 percent when compared with 2009.

Compared with 2012 only forcible rape decrease 0.93 percent, however other offenses such as murder increased 166.67 percent, robbery increased 51.04 percent, and aggravate assault increase 42.24 percent.

Violent crime rate per 1,000 inhabitants in 2013 was 4.12 percent which was the highest rating within the last five years. When compared with data from 2009, the rate was a 2.21 percent increase and a 1.21 percent increase from 2012.

## Arrests

In 2013, arrest data showed 6.50 percent of arrests were violent crimes. This rate was the highest in the past five years.

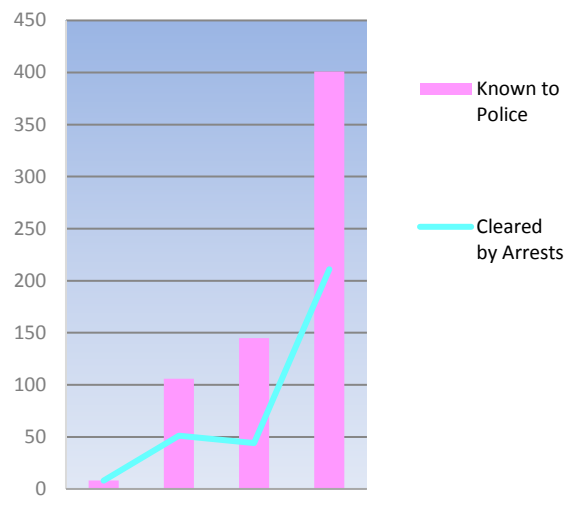
Aggravated assault arrest, which is the highest form of the violent crime, was 63.82 percent. From 2012 to 2013, arrests for violent crimes increased 3.20 percent when compared with 2012 and a 41.77 percent increased from 2009.

A breakdown of violent crime by offense type showed that during this same period, the number of arrests for murder increased 133.33 percent, arrests for robbery increased 110.00 percent, and affravate asault increased 6.36 percent when compared with 2012. Only forcible rape arrests decreased 58.99 percent.

Clear by Arrest data indicated that all Violent Crime offense percentage increase and the Percentage of Clear by Arrest was a 15.58 percent increase if compaired with 2012 and the violent crime total.

## Violent Crime

Classification of Offenses	Known to Police	Cleared by Arrests
Murder	8	8
Forcible Rape	106	51
Robbery	145	44
Aggravated Assault	401	211

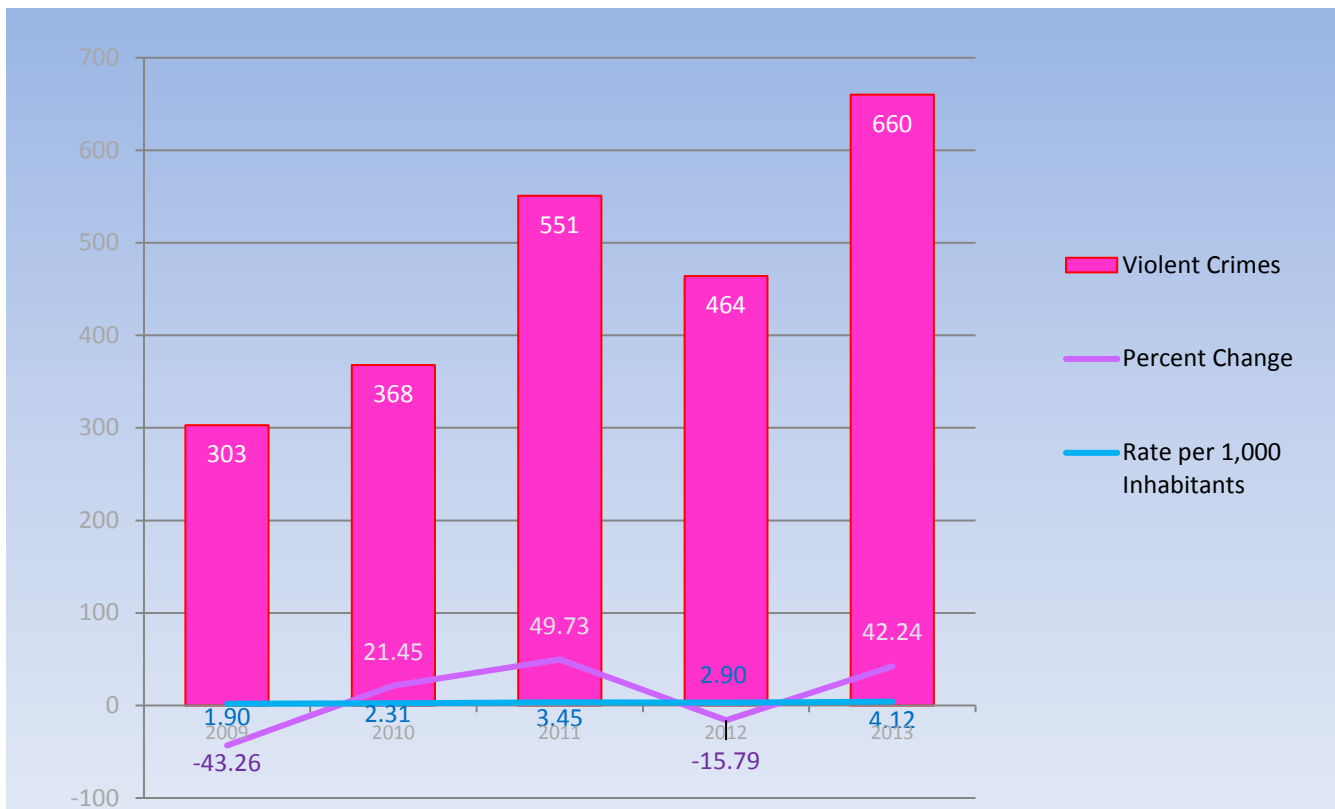


**Violent Crimes**

By Month, 2009 - 2013

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	23	56	36	42	64
February	32	23	56	38	53
March	28	23	51	43	52
April	29	20	53	33	45
May	25	27	37	46	50
June	18	38	52	42	59
July	16	28	38	35	48
August	25	16	33	31	57
September	28	21	49	40	65
October	29	35	54	48	63
November	25	48	52	41	56
December	25	33	40	25	48
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>660</b>
<b>Percent Change (%)</b>	<b>-43.26</b>	<b>21.45</b>	<b>49.73</b>	<b>-15.79</b>	<b>42.24</b>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (persons)	1.90	2.31	3.45	2.90	4.12

Violent Crimes: Trends, 2009 - 2013

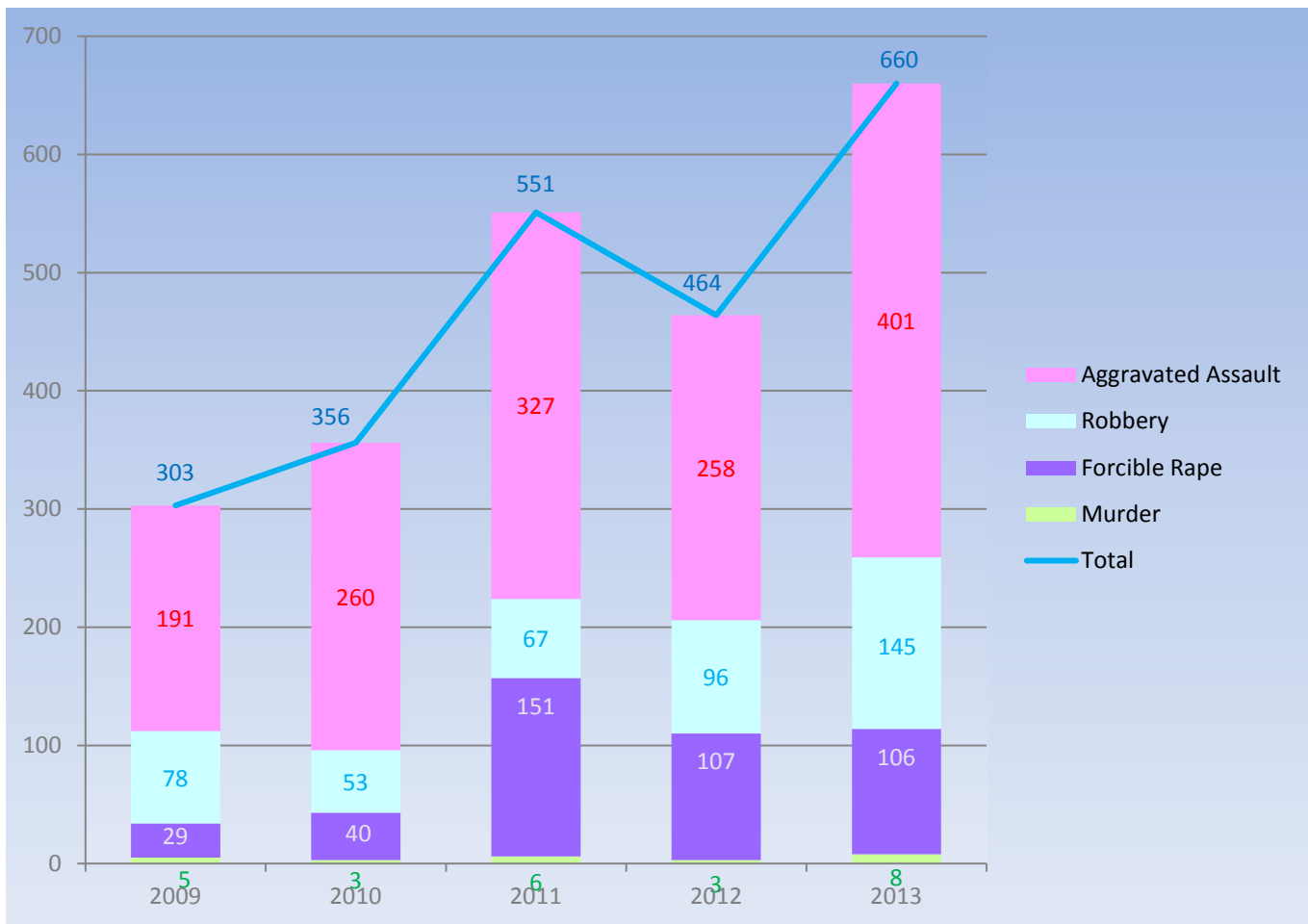


**Table: 2.02** A 2.02

<b>Violent Crimes</b>					
<b>Trends</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Murder	5	3	6	3	8
Forcible Rape	29	40	151	107	106
Robbery	78	53	67	96	145
Aggravated Assault	191	260	327	258	401
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>660</b>
<i>Percent Change (%)</i>	<i>-43.26</i>	<i>17.49</i>	<i>54.78</i>	<i>-15.79</i>	<i>42.24</i>

**Figure:** A 2.02

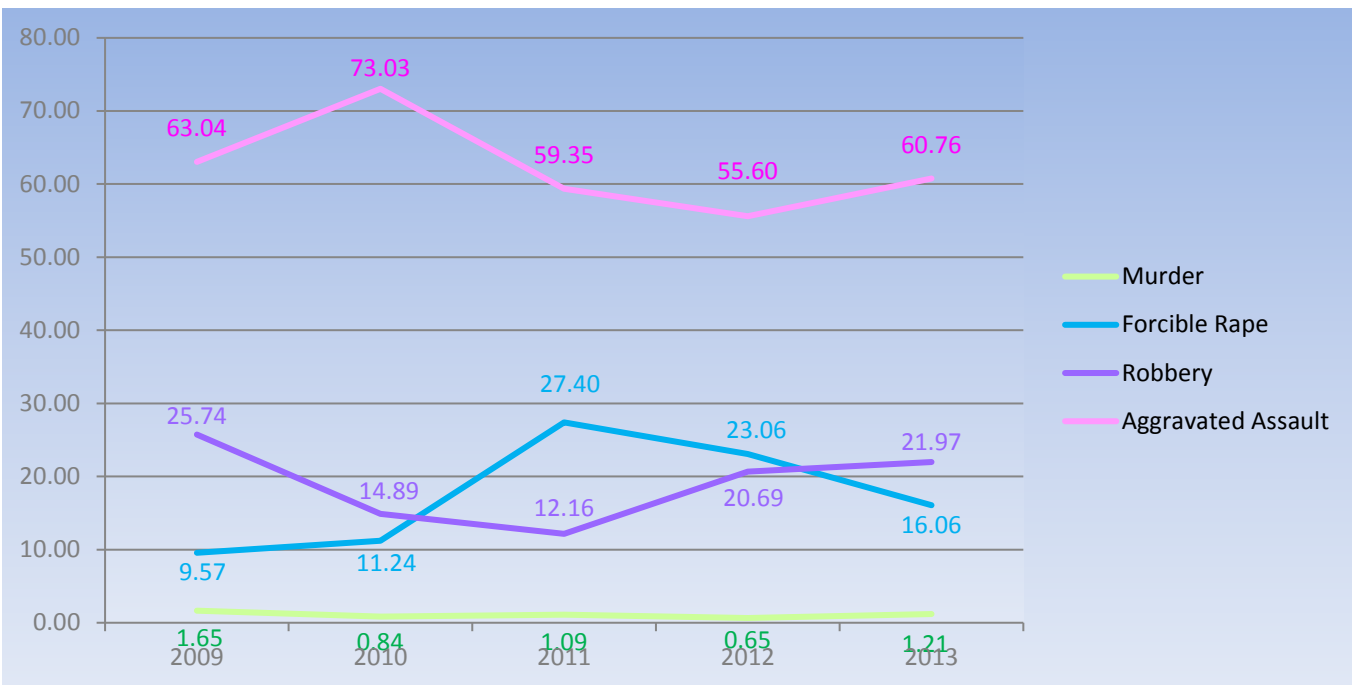
**Violent Crimes: Trends, 2009 -2013**



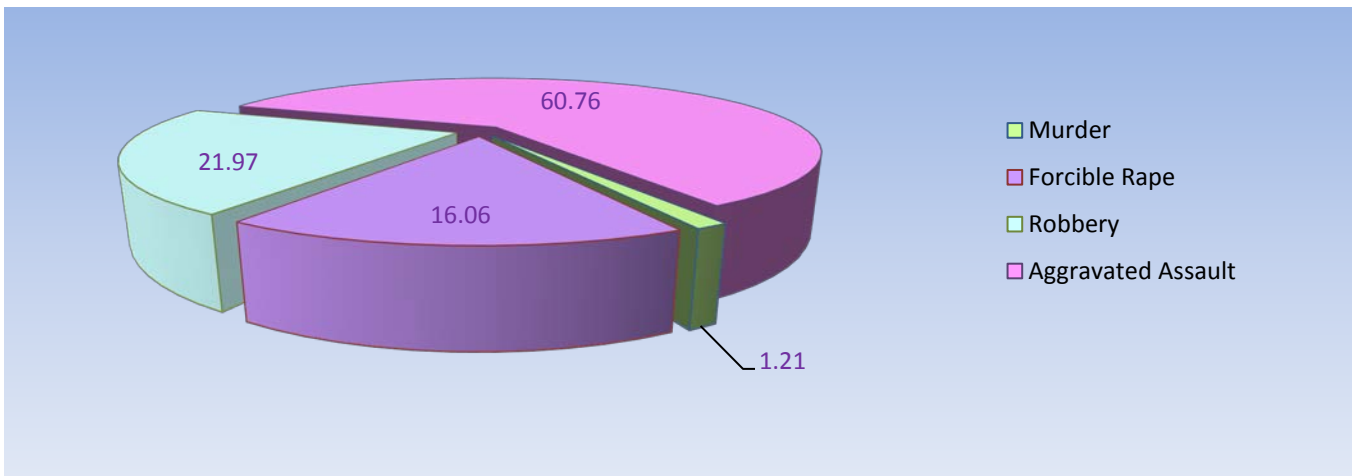
**Violent Crimes: Percent Distribution, Trends 2009 - 2013**

Trends	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Murder	1.65	0.84	1.09	0.65	1.21
Forcible Rape	9.57	11.24	27.40	23.06	16.06
Robbery	25.74	14.89	12.16	20.69	21.97
Aggravated Assault	63.04	73.03	59.35	55.60	60.76
<b>Trends Volume (%)</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**Violent Crimes: Percent Distribution, Trends 2009 - 2013**



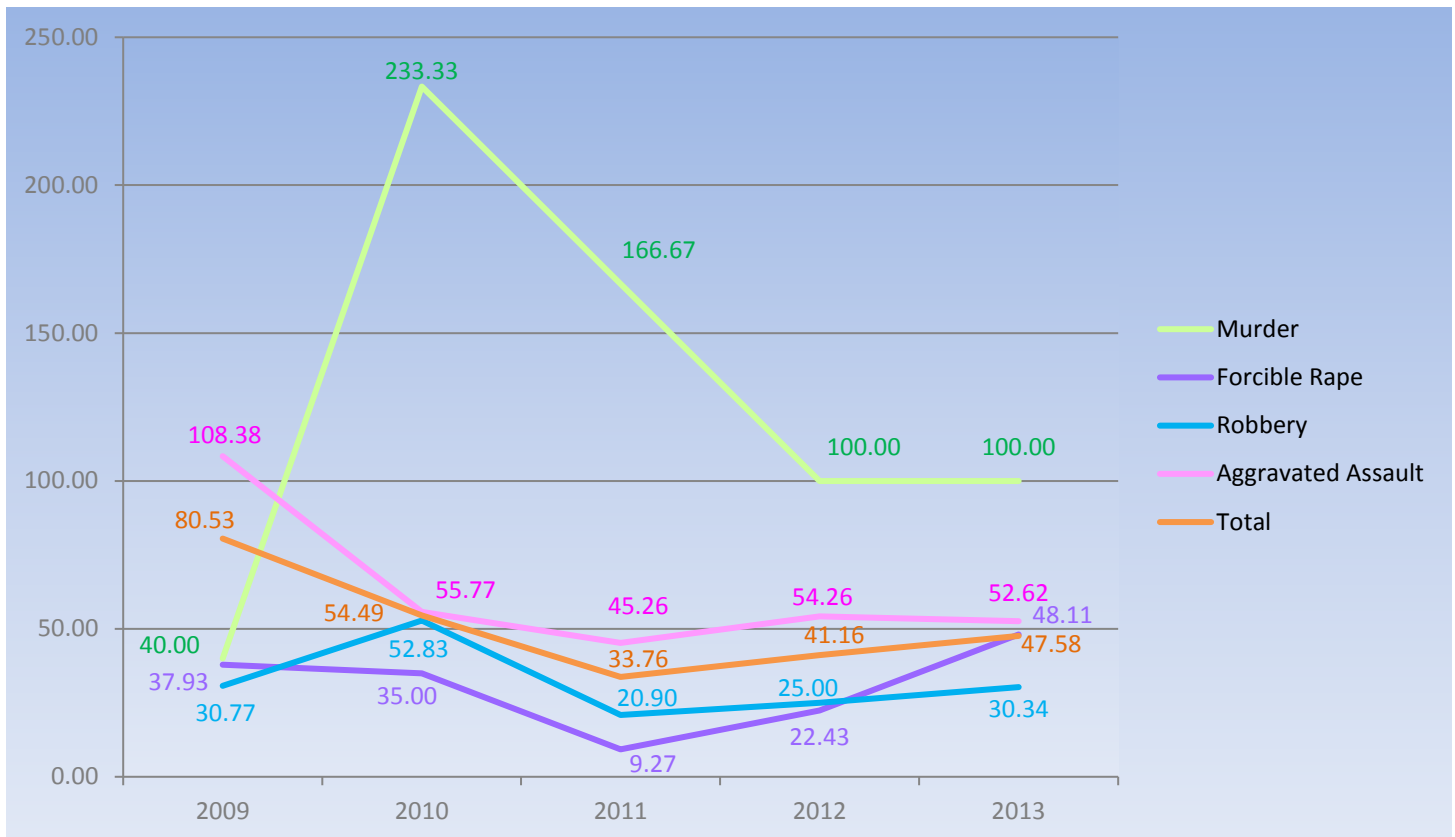
**Violent Crimes: Percent Distribution by Crime, 2013**



**Violent Crimes: Clear by Arrest by Offenses, Trends 2009 - 2013**

Trends		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Murder	Trend Volume (Cases)	5	3	6	3	8
	Clear by Arrest (Cases)	2	7	10	3	8
	Percentage of Cleared (%)	40.00	233.33	166.67	100.00	100.00
Forcible Rape	Trend Volume (Cases)	29	40	151	107	106
	Clear by Arrest (Cases)	11	14	14	24	51
	Percentage of Cleared (%)	37.93	35.00	9.27	22.43	48.11
Robbery	Trend Volume (Cases)	78	53	67	96	145
	Clear by Arrest (Cases)	24	28	14	24	44
	Percentage of Cleared (%)	30.77	52.83	20.90	25.00	30.34
Aggravated Assault	Trend Volume (Cases)	191	260	327	258	401
	Clear by Arrest (Cases)	207	145	148	140	211
	Percentage of Cleared (%)	108.38	55.77	45.26	54.26	52.62
<b>Violent Crimes Total</b>	Trend Volume (Cases)	303	356	551	464	660
	Clear by Arrest (Cases)	244	194	186	191	314
	<i>Percentage of Cleared (%)</i>	<i>80.53</i>	<i>54.49</i>	<i>33.76</i>	<i>41.16</i>	<i>47.58</i>
	<i>Cleared Percent Changed (%)</i>	<i>39.16</i>	<i>-32.33</i>	<i>-38.05</i>	<i>21.94</i>	<i>15.58</i>

**Violent Crimes: Percent Distribution Clear by Arrest, 2013**



## Murder

### Definitions

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

<b>Trend</b>	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	Cleared by Arrest	Total Number of Arrestees
Year				
2012	3	0.02	3	3
2013	8	0.05	8	7
	<b>166.67</b>	<b>165.90</b>	<b>166.67</b>	<b>133.33</b>

### Volumes, Trends, and Rates

The UCR data for 2013 showed that the number of murders in Guam increased 166.67 percent when compared to 2012 with eight cases, nine victims reported to police. An analysis of 5 year trend showed 2013 increased 60.00 percent from 2009 reported murder.

Island wide, the 2013 data reflected a rate of 0.05 murders per 1,000 inhabitants, a increased 0.03 percent, 165.90 percent increase from 2012 rate and per 1,000 inhabitants, a increased 0.02 percent, 58.95 percent increased compared with the 2009.

### Offenses Analysis

#### Supplementary Homicide Reports

The UCR Program's Supplementary Reports provide information regarding the age, sex, and race of the murdered victims and the offenders. The type of weapon used in the offense, the relationship of the victims with the offenders, and the circumstances surrounding the cases, are also included within this information.

In additions, there is a Spree Murder case that occurred, and became a situation where one offender had the two cases, the results were irregularly eight cases, seven offender, and nine victims in 2013.

## **Victims**

Base on the 2013 homicide data, the number of victims were eight Adult and one Juvenile . Of the number of homicide victims seven were females and two were males. The race of homicide victims were given; five Asians, three Pacific Islanders and one Caucasian.

## **Offenders**

The data for 2013 concerning for which the offenders were known showed that all seven were male offenders. The victims were murdered by one Asian, five Pacific Islanders and one Caucasian.

In additions, relationship with offenders and victims were one multiple victim/single offender and six single victim/single offender from the data.

## **Weapons**

Two incidents had weapon to use Firearms, two cases for knives or cutting instrument, two incident of blunt objects and two personal weapon which strong-arms, hand, feet or fists.

## **Victim/Offender Relationship**

The data of Victim/Offender Relationship were four Family Relative or Ex-Common-Law, one Acquaintance and one Unknown (stranger) in 2013.

## **Circumstances**

Four homicides police officer provided data was Arguments, two incident for Spree Murder, one each case of Drug Relative and Negligence.

## **Clearances**

The 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, and Guam Police Department managed to clear all homicide in 2013.

## **Arrests**

In 2013, all eight homicide incidents were cleared by arrest.





**Table:**

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**Murder**

Percent Change from 2009

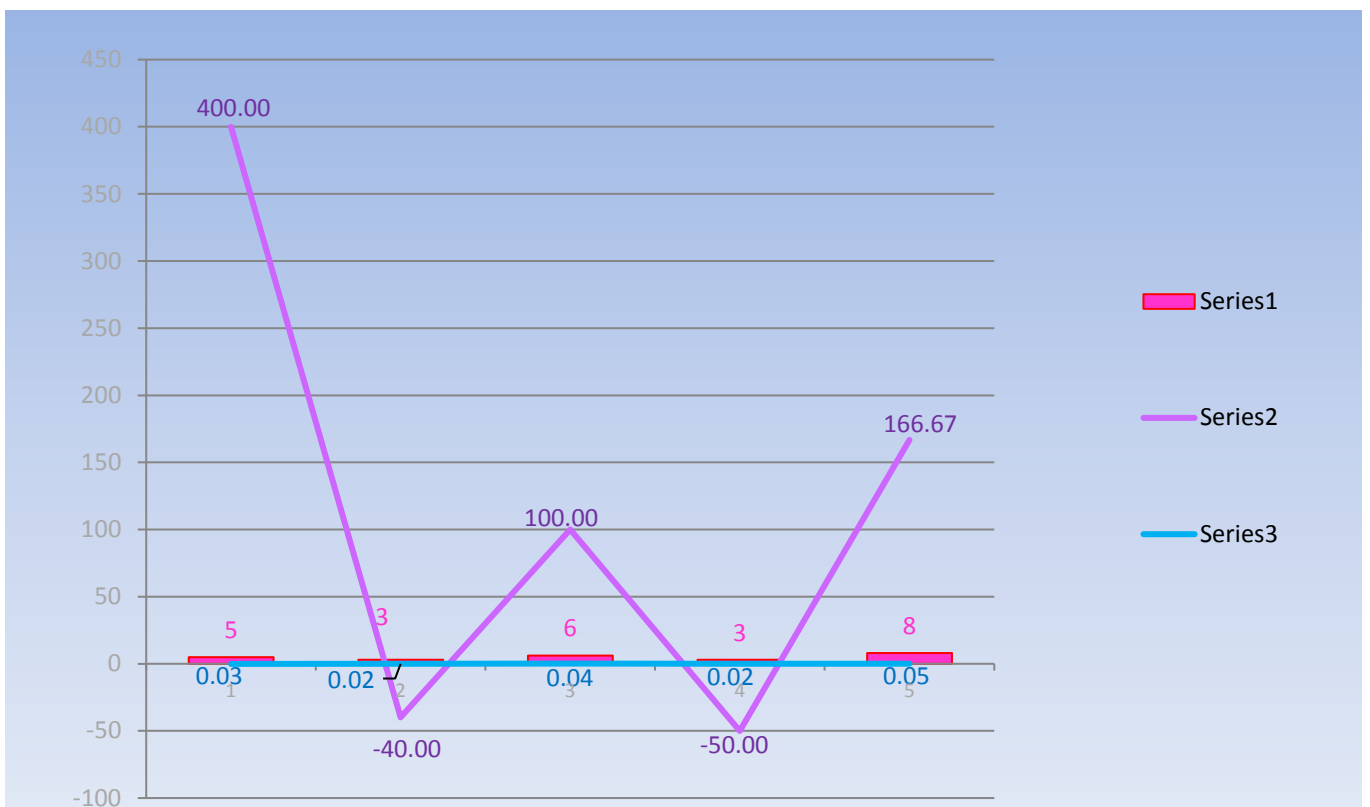
Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	3
March	0	1	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	1
May	0	1	0	1	1
June	0	0	1	0	1
July	3	0	2	0	1
August	1	0	0	0	1
September	0	0	2	0	0
October	1	1	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	1	0
December	0	0	1	1	0
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Percent Change (%)</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>-40.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-50.00</b>	<b>166.67</b>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (persons)	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.05

**Figure:**

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**2.11**

Murder: Trends, 2009 - 2013



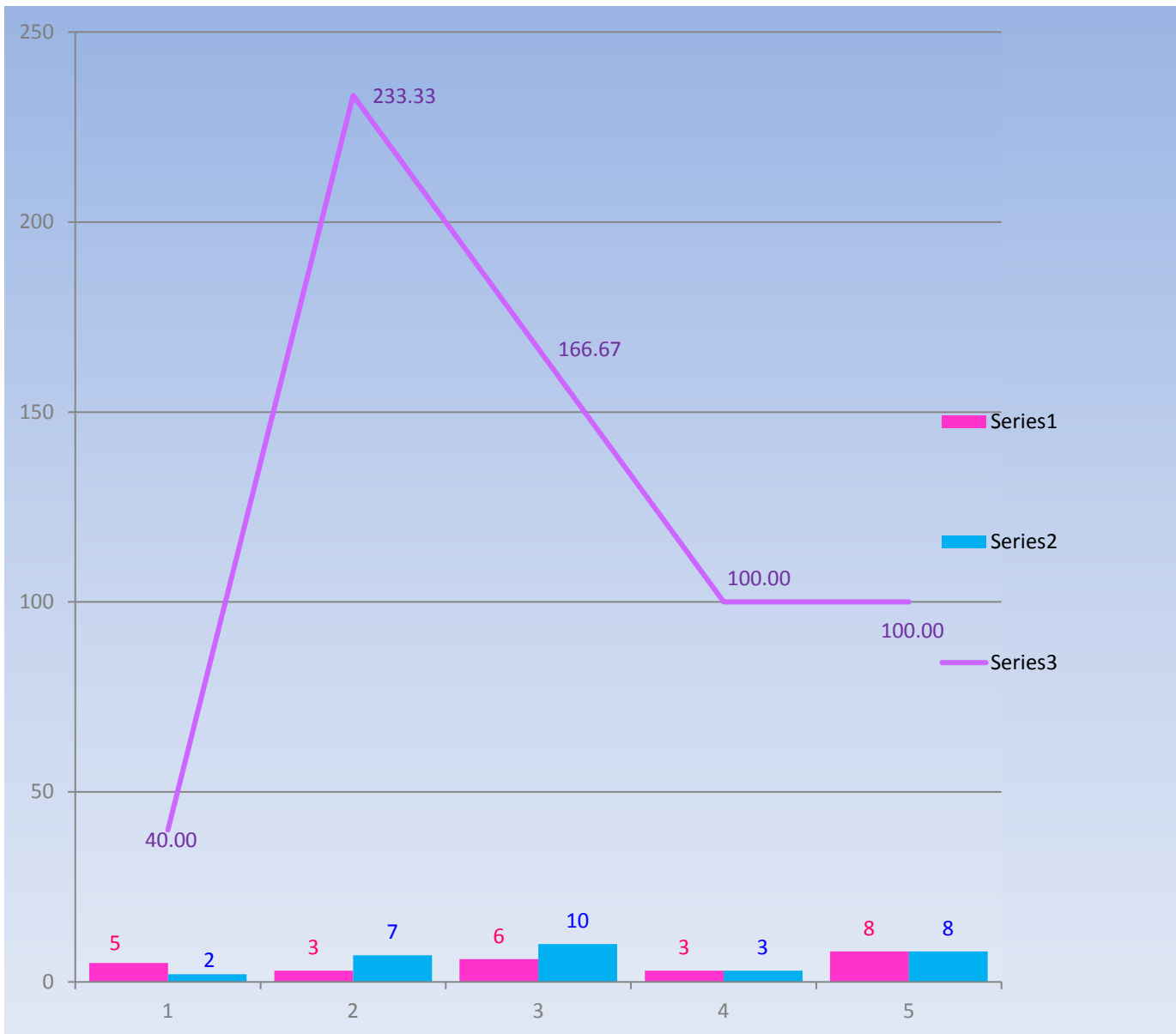
**Murder**

Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013

Trends	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trends Volume (Cases)	5	3	6	3	8
Cleared by Arrest (Cases)	2	7	10	3	8
<i>Percent Cleared (%)</i>	<i>40.00</i>	<i>233.33</i>	<i>166.67</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>

Figure:

Murder, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013

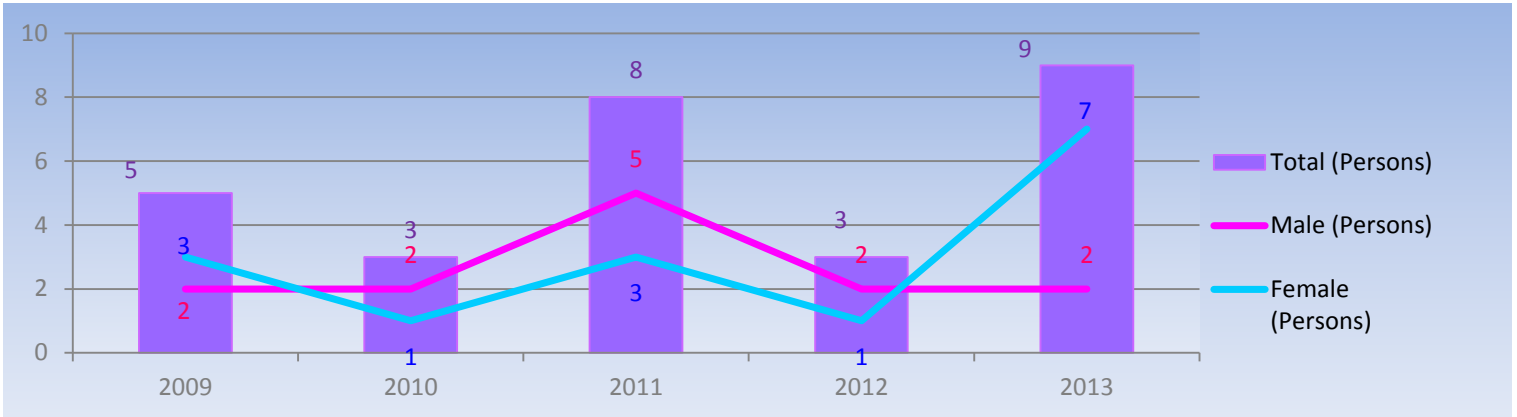


**Murder**

Number of Victims / Offenders 2009 - 2013

Trends		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of Victims (Persons)	Male	2	2	5	2	2
	Female	3	1	3	1	7
	Total	5	3	8	3	9
<i>Percent Change (%)</i>		<i>150.00</i>	<i>-40.00</i>	<i>166.67</i>	<i>-62.50</i>	<i>200.00</i>

Murder: Victims Trends, 2009 - 2013

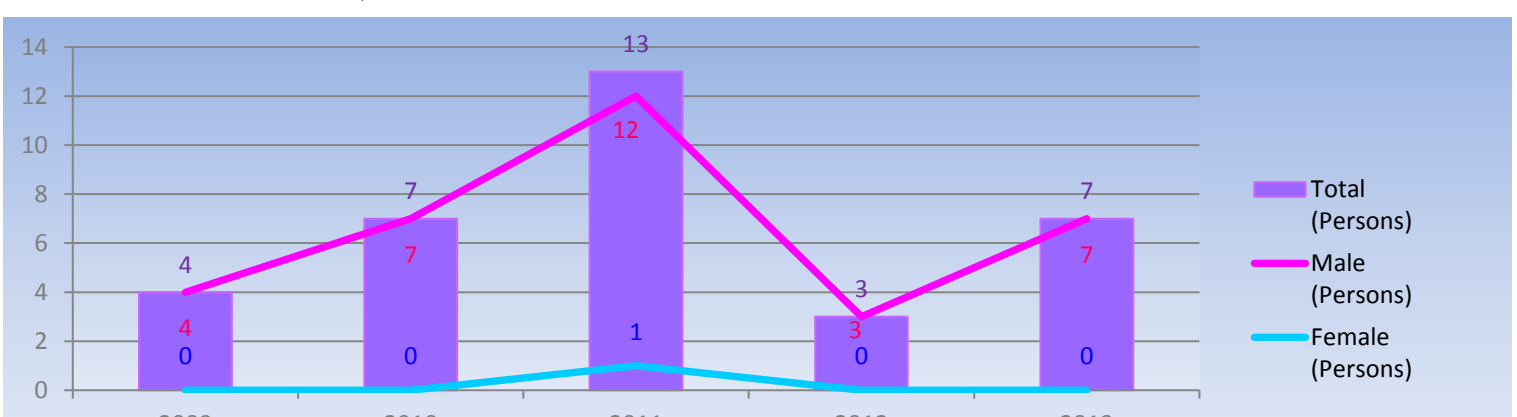


**Murder**

Number of Victims / Offenders 2009 - 2013

Trends		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of Offenders (Persons)	Male	4	7	12	3	7
	Female	0	0	1	0	0
	Total	4	7	13	3	7
<i>Percent Cleared (%)</i>		<i>300.00</i>	<i>75.00</i>	<i>85.71</i>	<i>-76.92</i>	<i>133.33</i>

Murder: Offenders Trends, 2009 - 2013



2009

2010

2011

2012

2013

Table:

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2.15

**Murder Victims**

By Race and Sex, 2013 (Persons)

Race	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Asia	5	1	4
Pacific Islander	3	1	2
White	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>

Table:

A

2.16

**Murder Victims**

Age, Sex, and Race 2013 (Persons)

Age	Total	Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	Asian	Pacific Islander	White
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Under 18	1	0	1	0	1	0
18 and Over	8	2	6	5	2	1
0 to 15	1	0	1	0	1	0
16 to 19	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 24	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 to 26	1	1	0	0	1	0
27 to 34	2	1	1	2	0	0
35 to 39	1	0	1	1	0	0
40 to 44	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 to 49	0	0	0	0	0	0
50 to 54	1	0	1	1	0	0
55 to 59	2	0	2	0	1	1
60 to 64	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and Over	1	0	1	1	0	0

**Murder Offenders**

By Race and Sex, 2013 (Persons)

Race	Total	Sex		
		Male	Female	Unknown
Asia	1	1	0	0
Pacific Islander	5	5	0	0
White	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Murder Offenders**

Age, Sex, and Race 2013 (Persons)

Age	Total	Sex			Race		
		Male	Female	Unknown	Asian	Pacific Islander	White
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
Under 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 and Over	7	7	0	0	1	5	1
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	0	1
30 to 34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 to 39	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
40 to 44	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
45 to 49	2	2	0	0	0	2	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:** A 2.19

**Murder Victim/Offenders Relationship**

By Age, 2013 (Cases)

Age of Victim	Total	Age of Offender		
		Under 18	Over 18	Unknown
Under 18	1	0	1	0
18 and Over	7	0	7	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table:** A 2.20

**Murder Victim/Offenders Relationship**

By Race, and Sex 2013 (Cases)

Race of Victim	Total	Race of Offender			Sex of Offender		
		Asian	Pacific Islander	White	Male	female	Unknown
Pacific Islander	3	0	3	0	3	0	0
Asian	4	1	3	0	4	0	0
White	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



**Murder Victims**

By Age and by Weapons 2013 (Persons)

	Age	Total Murder Victims	Weapons			
			Firearms	Knives or Cutting Instrument	Blunt Objects	Strong- Arms
1	24	1	0	1	0	0
2	26	1	1	0	0	0
3	29	1	0	1	0	0
4	36	1	1	0	0	0
5	40	1	0	0	0	1
6	45	1	0	0	1	0
7	46	1	0	0	0	1
8	51	1	0	0	1	0
9	81	1	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

**Murder Victims**

By Weapon, 2013 (Persons)

Weapons	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Firearms	0	0	1	0	2
Knives or Cutting Instrument	2	0	2	1	3
Blunt Objects	1	3	2	1	2
Strong- Arms	2	0	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>

**Murder Circumstances**

By Relationships 2013 (Persons)

Circumstances	Total Victims	Family Relative include Ex-Common-law	Acquaintance	Prison/ Cell-Mate	Unknown
Arguments	4	2	1	0	1
Drug Relateve	1	1	0	0	0
Negligence	1	1	0	0	0
Spree Muder	3	0	0	0	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>



## Forcible Rape

### Definitions

In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, defines forcible rape, is the carnal knowledge of a female being 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.

<b>Trend</b> Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	Cleared by Arrest	Total Number of Arrestees
2012	107	1.38	24	139
2013	106	1.35	51	57
	<b>-0.93</b>	<b>-1.84</b>	<b>112.50</b>	<b>-58.99</b>

### Offenses 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 a program collects arrest statistics concerning them. Statutory rape, in which no force is used but the female victim is under the age of consent, is considered as aggravated assault if the female victim is injured or sex offense.

### Volumes, Trends, and Rates

Police reported 106 female victims were of forcible rape, island wide. This number represents a 0.93 percent decrease from 2012. Comparing the number of rapes for the five years trends, 2013 increase drastically by 265.52 percent when compared with 2009 total forcible rapes reported to police.

The rate data in the trend box above and in subsequent table in this book are based upon total Guam population. To calculate the rate for forcible rape, another commonly computed indicator is the population-at-risk rate.

In essence, a population-at-risk rate is a 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 2013, the rate for forcible rape reported to police was estimated at 1.35 percent per 1,000 female population.

## Forcible Rape

### **Arrests and Arrest Trends**

Guam Police reported Forcible Rape arrested in 2013 were only 41 adult and 16 juvenile male offenders which in the lowest number over the past five years. This number decreased 58.99% compared to 2012, and a decrease 25.97% in the 2009. However, Clear by Arrest increase 112.50% compared with 2012 and a 363.64% increase with 2009.

### **Arrest Distribution by Age and Race**

The 71.93 percent of adult offenders, 28.07 percent of Juvenile offenders in the total arrestees.

Pacific Islanders are accounted for 92.98 percent, 53 arrestees including Juvenile offenders of the total Forcible Rape arrestees.

The age breakdown of the arrestee, age 35-39 is accounted for 12.28 percent of the total arrestee and 33.33 percent of adults offender in the Forcible Rape in 2013. In additions, 28.07 percent of the total arrestees, are under the age of 18, a high rating standard for this category.

Table:

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2.21

**Forcible Rape**

Percent Change from 2009

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	0	5	9	9	11
February	3	3	18	14	12
March	1	3	13	9	5
April	5	6	18	11	11
May	3	7	9	14	10
June	1	3	7	8	8
July	0	2	10	8	4
August	5	0	10	4	7
September	6	2	16	6	13
October	2	4	19	9	6
November	2	1	12	8	10
December	1	4	10	7	9
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Percent Change (%)</b>	<b>-81.17</b>	<b>37.93</b>	<b>277.50</b>	<b>-29.14</b>	<b>-0.93</b>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (persons)	0.18	0.25	0.95	0.67	0.66
Female Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (persons)	0.37	0.51	1.94	1.38	1.35

Figure:

A

2.21

**Forcible Rape: Trends, 2009 - 2013**

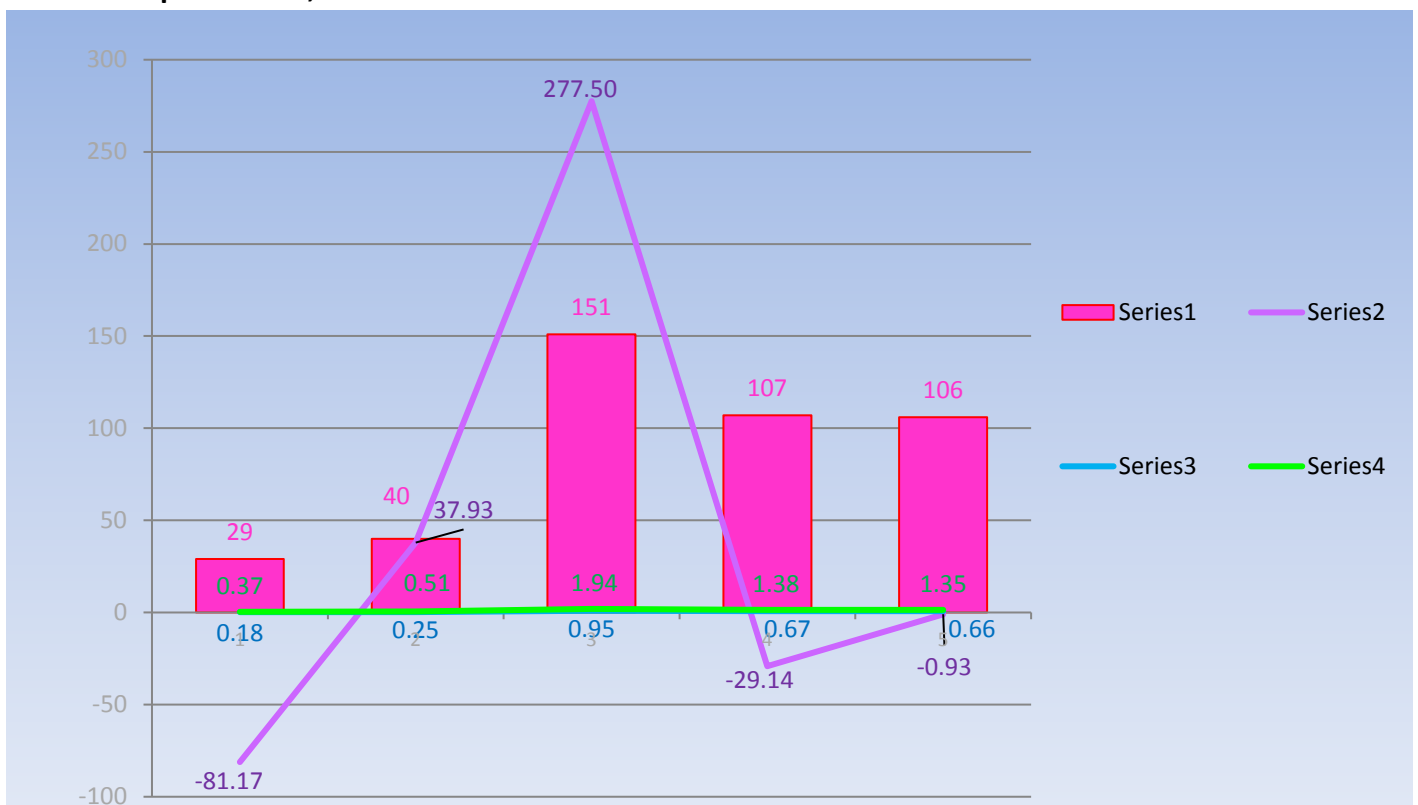


Table:

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2.22

**Forcible Rape**

Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013

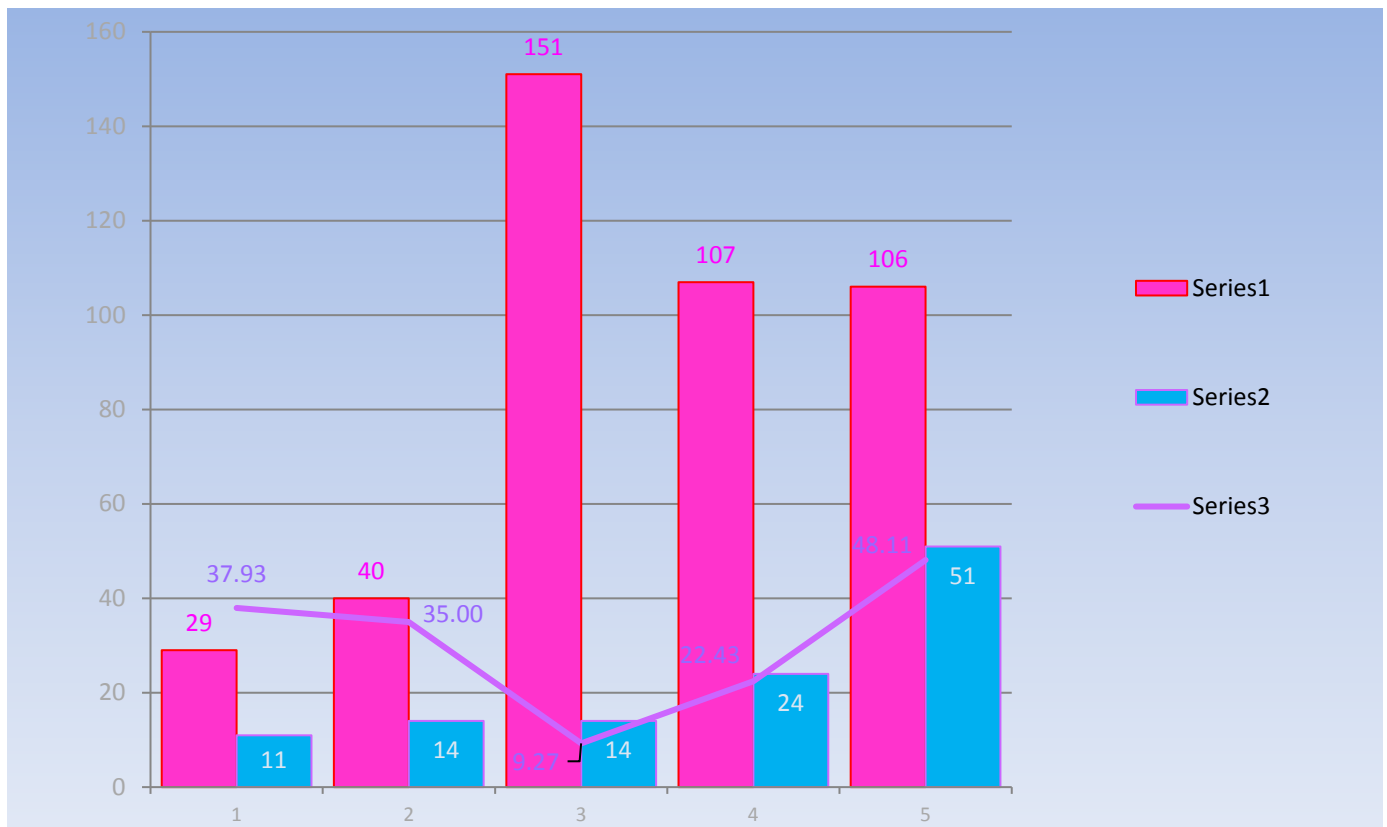
Trends	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trends Volume (Cases)	29	40	151	107	106
Cleared by Arrest (Cases)	11	14	14	24	51
<i>Percent Cleared (%)</i>	<i>37.93</i>	<i>35.00</i>	<i>9.27</i>	<i>22.43</i>	<i>48.11</i>

Figure:

A

2.22

Rape, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013

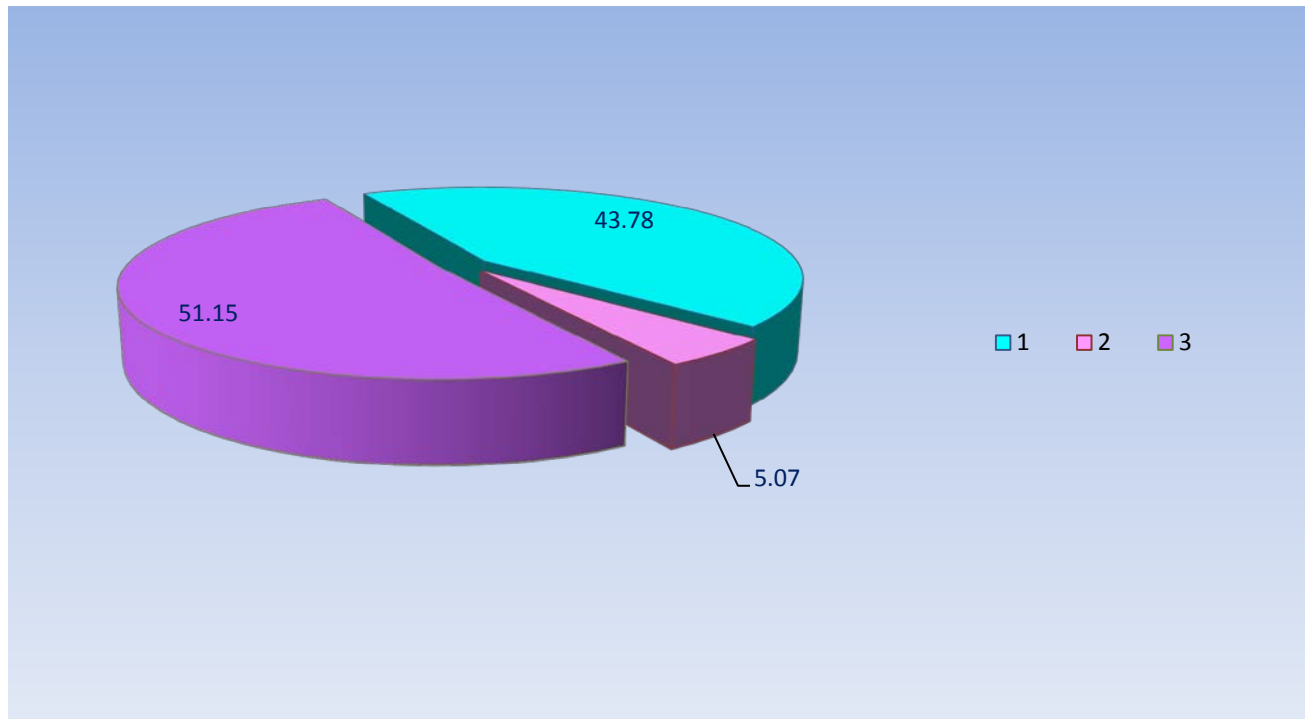


Forcible Rape  
by Type, 2013 (Cases)

Month	Forcible Rape	Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape	Sex Offenses
January	11	0	4
February	11	1	8
March	4	1	14
April	8	3	8
May	9	1	19
June	8	0	11
July	3	1	9
August	7	0	6
September	12	1	11
October	6	0	7
November	8	2	8
December	8	1	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>111</b>
<i>Percent distribution (%)</i>	<i>43.78</i>	<i>5.07</i>	<i>51.15</i>

**Figure:** 2.23

Forcible Rape: Percent Distribution by Type, 2013



## Robbery

### Definitions

In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, defines robbery, as "the crime of taking attempting to take something of value from the care, custody, or control someone or person a group of people by force, threatening use of force, violence or installment of fear within the victims.

<b>Trend</b> Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	Cleared by Arrest	Total Number of Arrestees
2012	96	<i>0.60</i>	24	30
2013	145	<i>0.90</i>	44	63
	<b>51.04</b>	<b>50.60</b>	<b>83.33</b>	<b>110.00</b>

### Volumes, Trends, and Rates

Guam police reported 145 robbery in 2013, an increase 51.04 percent when compared to 2012. The five year trend data indicated that the number of robbery reported in 2013 was the highest when compared to 2009 which also reflected a enormous increase of 85.90 percent. Robbery accounted for 21.97 percent of violent crimes known to police.

Island wide, the 2013 data reflected a rate of 0.90 robberies per 1,000 inhabitants, a increased 0.03 percent, 50.60 percent increase from 2012 rate and per 1,000 inhabitants, a increased 0.41 percent, 84.67 percent increased compared with the 2009.

### Robbery by Weapon

Firearms use in robbery had not visibly changed since 2012, however, the total use of other various weapon have increased by 118.18 percent, and the use of "strong-arms tactics" increased 24.56 percent. Knives and other cutting instruments was extensively increased by 1000.00 percent.

### Weapons Percent Distribution

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. In 2013, offenders used strong-arms tactics in 48.97 percent of all of robberies. Firearms were engaged in 19.31 percent, knives and other cutting instruments were engaged in 15.17 percent and 16.55 percent were other dangerous weapons.



## Robbery

### **Robbery trends by Location**

In 2013, robberies on the street and highways increased 236.36 percent compared with 2012. robberies at scenes on beaches, parks, etc. accounted for only 6.21 percent in 2013. Other location such as convenience store showed 24.14 percent and Commercial houses 11.46 percent.

### **Arrests and Arrest Trends**

Guam Police reported Robbery arrested in 2013 was only 57 adult and 6 juvenile offenders which in the highest number of person over the past five years. This robbery increased 110.00% compared to 2012, and increased 142.31percent compared in the 2009.

In additions, Clear by Arrest also increase 83.33 percent compared with 2012 and 2009.

### **Distribution by Age and Race**

The contribution to robbery were 90.48 percent of adult offenders and 9.52 percent of Juvenile offenders in total arrestees.

Pacific Islanders accounted for 96.83 percent 61 arrestees including Juvenile offenders of the total arrestees.

The age breakdown of the arrestee, age 30-34 is accounted for 25.60 percent of the total arrestee and 29.09 percent of adults offender in the Robbery in 2013.

In additions, 9.52 percent of the total arrestees, are under the age of 18 which is juvenile offender and all arrestees were Pacific Islanders.

**Robbery**

Percent Change from 2009

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	7	10	5	6	19
February	11	1	7	4	12
March	5	0	9	7	9
April	6	1	6	5	14
May	6	1	2	11	9
June	4	10	9	15	9
July	4	11	5	12	9
August	5	4	4	5	14
September	9	5	5	8	9
October	9	5	8	18	19
November	5	1	4	2	9
December	7	4	3	3	13
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>Percent Change (%)</b>	<b>59.18</b>	<b>-32.05</b>	<b>26.42</b>	<b>43.28</b>	<b>51.04</b>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (persons)	0.49	0.33	0.42	0.60	0.90

Figure:

Robbery: Trends, 2009 - 2013



Table:

A

2.32

**Robbery**

Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013

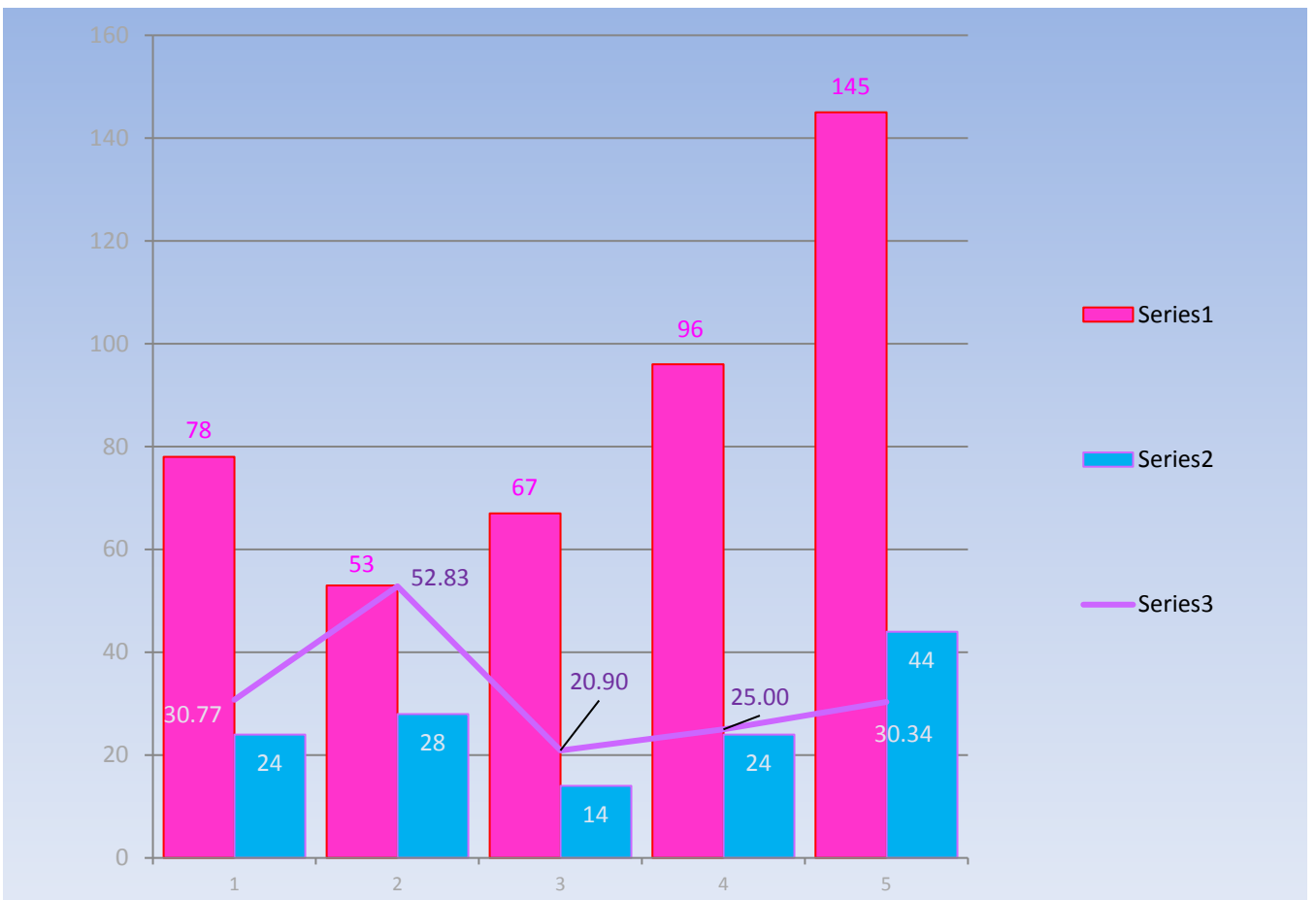
Trends	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trends Volume (Cases)	78	53	67	96	145
Cleared by Arrest (Cases)	24	28	14	24	44
<i>Percent Cleared (%)</i>	<i>30.77</i>	<i>52.83</i>	<i>20.90</i>	<i>25.00</i>	<i>30.34</i>

Figure:

A

2.32

Robbery, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013



**Table:** A 2.33**Robbery**

By Category 2009 - 2013

<b>Trends</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
A. Highway	22	13	12	11	37
B. Commercial House	16	19	1	3	41
C. Gas, Service Station	4	5	0	4	9
D. Convenience Store	10	5	14	17	35
E. Residence	7	3	2	3	14
F. Bank	0	0	0	0	0
G. Miscellaneous	19	8	38	58	9
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>145</b>

**Table:** A 2.34**Robbery**

Percent Changed by Categories, 2009 - 2013

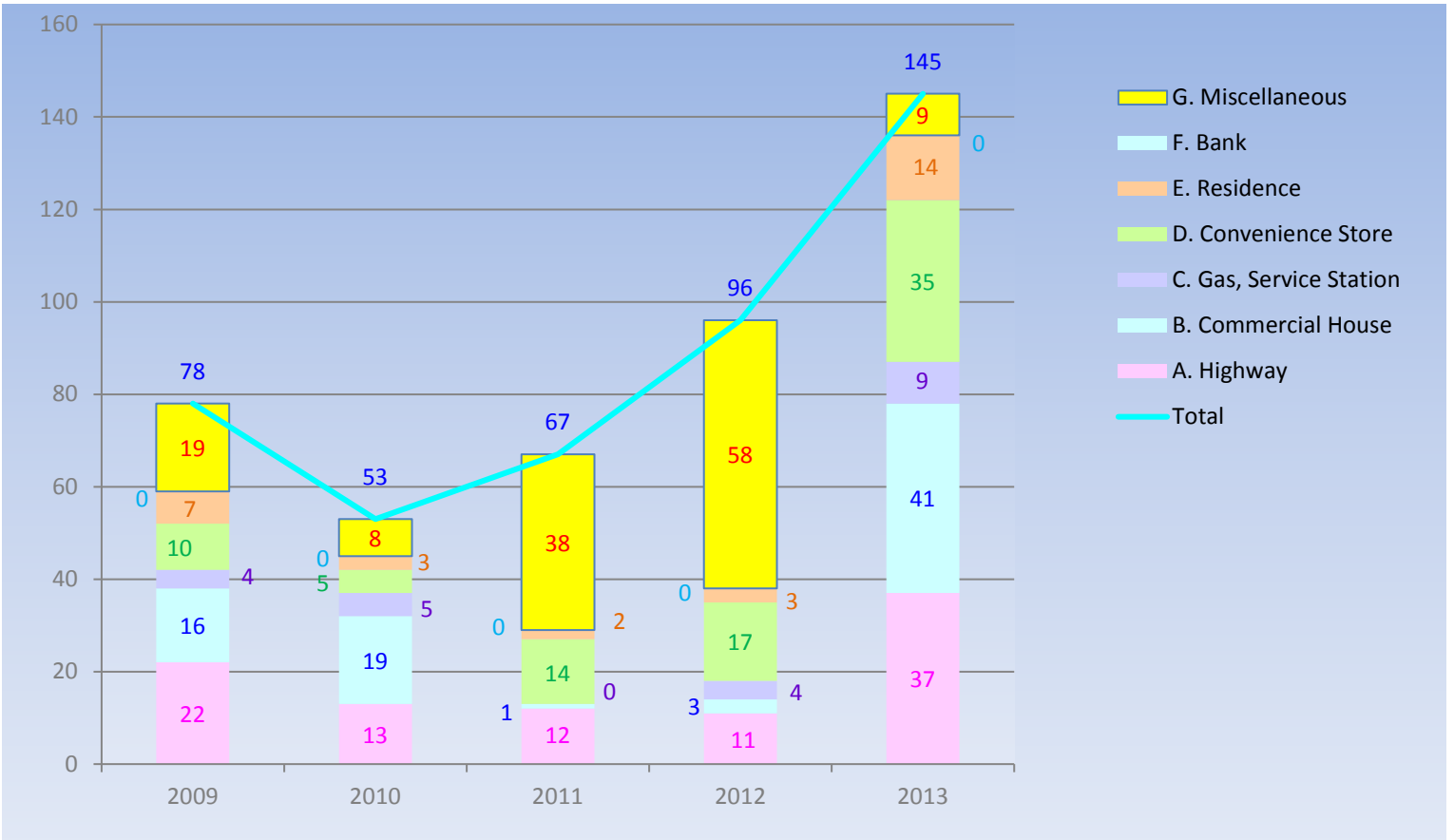
<b>Trends</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
A. Highway	22.22	-40.91	-7.69	-8.33	236.36
B. Commercial House	-20.00	18.75	-94.74	200.00	1266.67
C. Gas, Service Station	0.00	25.00	-100.00	0.00	125.00
D. Convenience Store	233.33	-50.00	180.00	21.43	105.88
E. Residence	40.00	-57.14	-33.33	50.00	366.67
F. Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
G. Miscellaneous	533.33	-57.89	375.00	52.63	-84.48
<b>Percent Changed (%)</b>	<b>59.18</b>	<b>-32.05</b>	<b>26.42</b>	<b>43.28</b>	<b>51.04</b>

**Table:** A 2.35**Robbery**

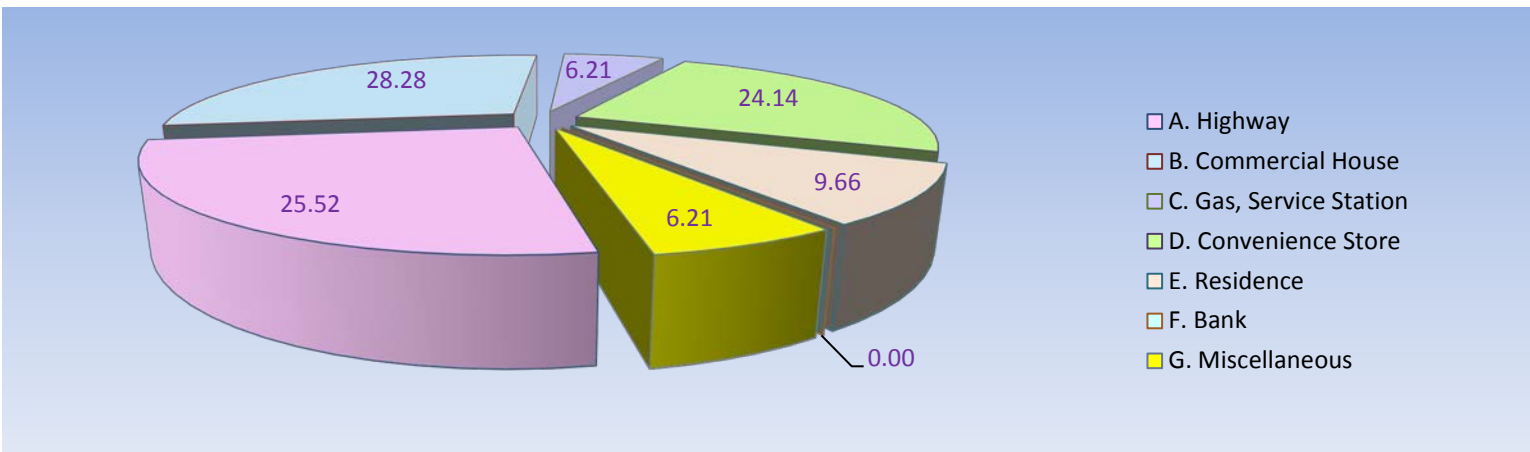
Percent Changed by Categories, 2009 - 2013

<b>Trends</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
A. Highway	28.21	24.53	17.91	11.46	25.52
B. Commercial House	20.51	35.85	1.49	3.13	28.28
C. Gas, Service Station	5.13	9.43	0.00	4.17	6.21
D. Convenience Store	12.82	9.43	20.90	17.71	24.14
E. Residence	8.97	5.66	2.99	3.13	9.66
F. Bank	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
G. Miscellaneous	24.36	15.09	56.72	60.42	6.21
<b>Percentage Distribution (%)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Robbery: Trend, by Categories, 2009 - 2013



Robbery: Percent Distribution by Categories, 2013





**Table:** A 2.36**Robbery**

By Category 2009 - 2013

<b>Trends</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
A. Firearm	17	14	19	26	28
B. Knife or Cutting Instrument	16	7	10	2	22
C. Other Dangerous Weapon	7	4	7	11	24
D. Strong-Arm (hands, fist, feet etc.)	38	28	31	57	71
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	78	53	67	96	145

**Table:** A 2.37**Robbery**

Percent Changed by Categories, 2009 - 2013

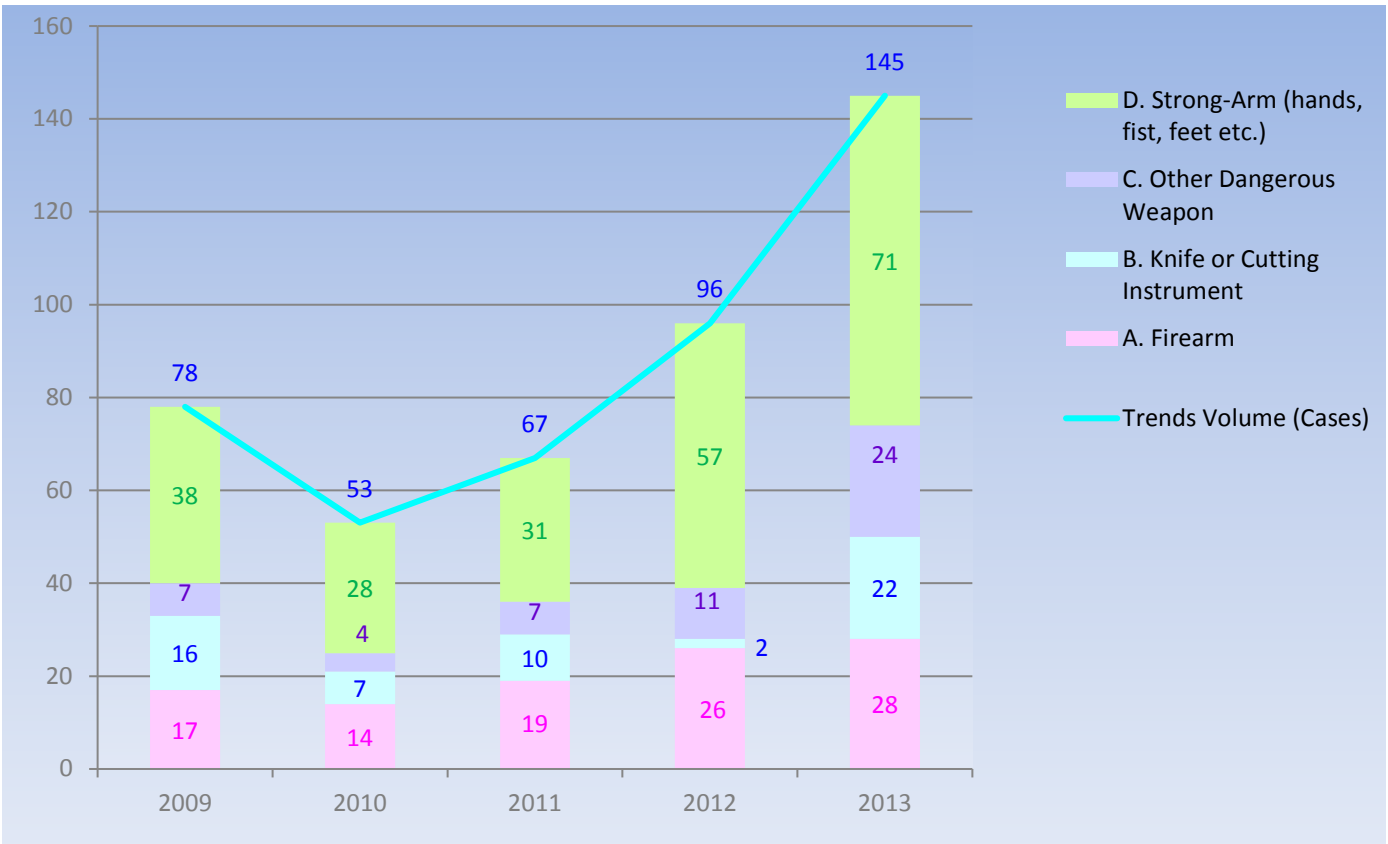
<b>Trends</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
A. Firearm	-5.56	-17.69	35.79	36.84	7.69
B. Knife or Cutting Instrument	-20.00	-56.28	42.94	-80.00	1000.00
C. Other Dangerous Weapon	0.00	-43.21	76.10	57.14	118.18
D. Strong-Arm (hands, fist, feet etc.)	1166.67	-26.08	10.36	83.87	24.56
<b>Percent Changed (%)</b>	90.24	-31.98	26.29	43.28	51.04

**Table:** A 3.38**Robbery**

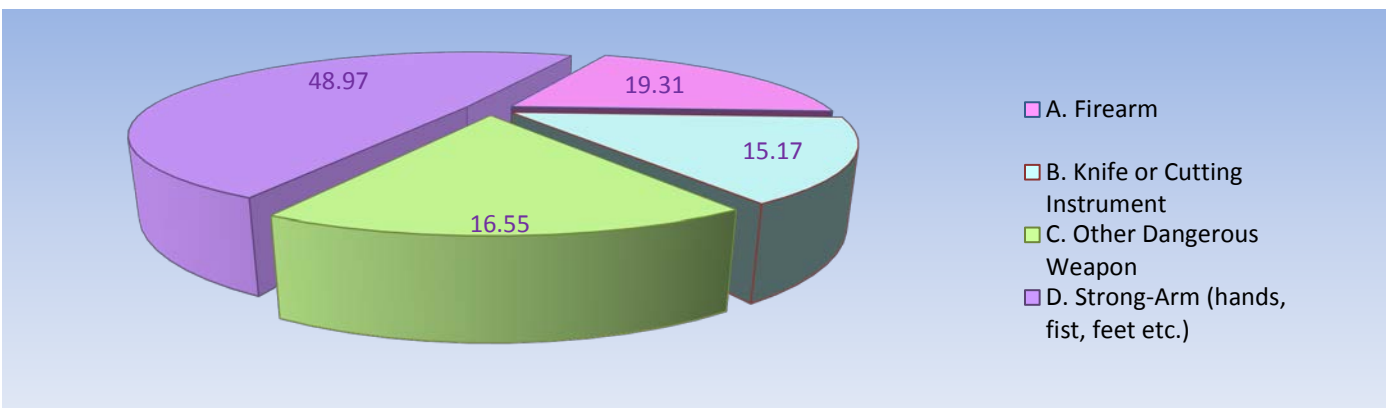
Percent Changed by Categories, 2009 - 2013

<b>Trends</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
A. Firearm	21.79	26.37	28.36	27.08	19.31
B. Knife or Cutting Instrument	20.51	13.19	14.93	2.08	15.17
C. Other Dangerous Weapon	8.97	7.49	10.45	11.46	16.55
D. Strong-Arm (hands, fist, feet etc.)	48.72	52.95	46.27	59.38	48.97
<b>Percentage Distribution (%)</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Robbery: Percent Distribution by Type, 2013



Robbery: Percent Distribution by Weapon Used, 2013







## Aggravated Assault

### Definitions

In 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.

<b>Trend</b> Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	Cleared by Arrest	Total Number of Arrestees
2012	258	<i>1.61</i>	140	158
2013	401	<i>2.50</i>	211	224
	<b>55.43</b>	<b>54.98</b>	<b>50.71</b>	<b>41.77</b>

### Volumes, Trends, and Rates

Guam police reported 145 aggravate assault cases in 2013, increase 55.43 percent when compared to 2012. Five year trend data indicated that the number of aggravate assault reported in 2013 was the highest when compared to 2009 which also reflected a drastically increase of 109.95 percent. Aggravate Assault accounted for 60.76 percent of violent crimes known to police.

Island wide, the 2013 data reflected a rate of 0.90 aggravate assaulters per 1,000 inhabitants, a increased 0.89 percent, 54.98 percent increase from 2012 rate and per 1,000 inhabitants, a increased 2.30 percent, 108.57 percent increased compared with the 2009.

### Aggravated Assault by Weapon

Data information collected data about the type of weapons used in aggravated assaults. During 2013, weapons in the category of "other" were used in 49.38 percent of the offenses; 19.70 percent with knives and other cutting instruments, 29.43 percent were personal weapons such as hand, fists, feet, etc., and 1.50 percent of this offenses were with firearms.

From police reports, data provided showed knives or other cutting instrument were changed 88.10 percent from 2009 and other weapon increased 57.14 percent; personal weapon were dramatically increased 413.04 percent. The firearms increased 0 to 6 cases compared with 2009.

## Aggravated Assault

### **Arrests and Arrest Trends**

Guam Police reported aggravate assault arrested in 2013 was only 194 adult and 30 juvenile offenders which in the second highest number of person over the past five years. This aggravate assault increased 41.77% compared to 2012, and increased 3.23 percent compared in the 2009.

In additions, Clear by Arrest also increase 50.71 percent compared with 2012 and increase 1.93 percent 2009.

### **Distribution by Age, and Race**

The 86.61 percent of adult offenders, 13.39 percent of Juvenile offenders which are under the age of 18 in the total arrestees.

Pacific Islanders accounted for 96.83 percent 61 arrestees including Juvenile offenders of the total arrestees.

The age breakdown of the arrestee, age 25-39 male offender is accounted for 37.25 percent of the total arrestee and 43.40 percent of adults offender in the aggravate assault in 2013.

In additions, all Juvenile offender race were Pacific Islanders.

**Table:**

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**2.41**

**Aggravated Assault**

Percent Change from 2009

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	16	41	22	27	34
February	18	19	31	20	26
March	22	16	29	27	38
April	18	13	29	17	19
May	16	17	26	20	30
June	13	25	35	19	41
July	9	14	21	15	34
August	14	12	19	22	35
September	10	13	26	26	43
October	16	25	27	21	38
November	22	43	36	30	37
December	17	22	26	14	26
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>401</b>
<b>Percent Change (%)</b>	<b>-42.12</b>	<b>36.13</b>	<b>25.77</b>	<b>-21.10</b>	<b>55.43</b>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (persons)	1.20	1.63	2.05	1.61	2.50

**Figure:**

**A**

**2.41**

Aggravated Assault: Trends, 2009 - 2013

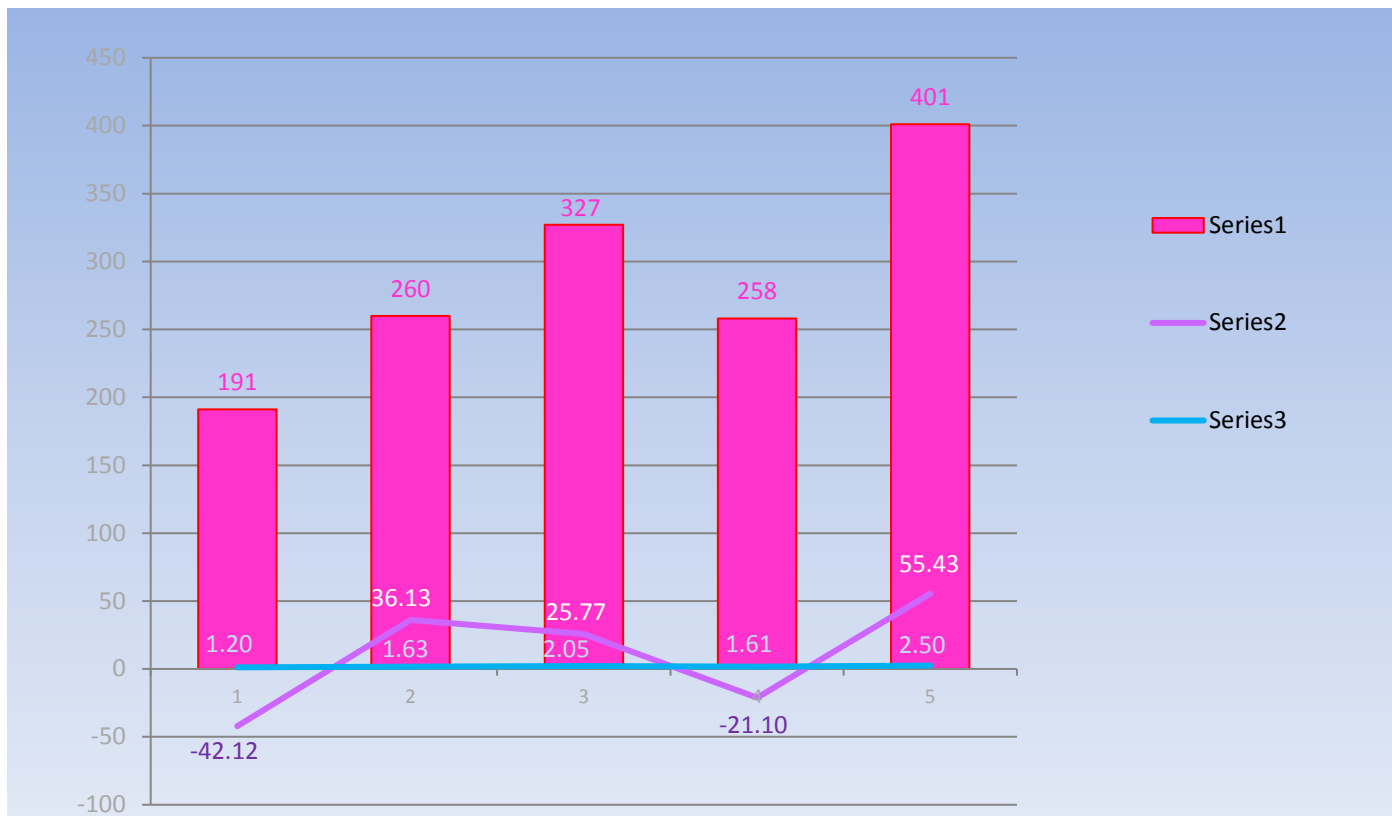


Table:

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2.42

### Aggravated Assault

Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013

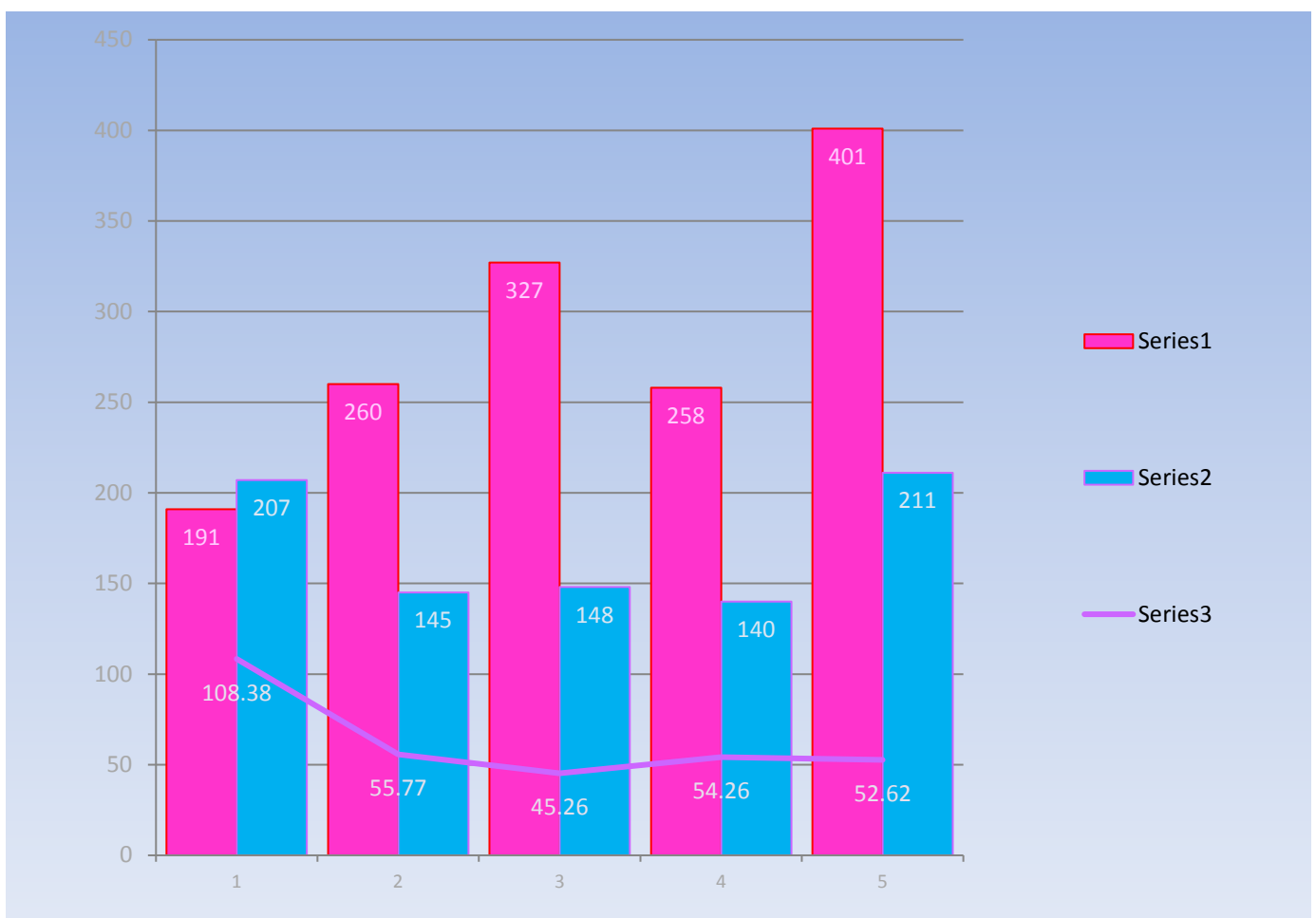
Trends	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trends Volume (Cases)	191	260	327	258	401
Cleared by Arrest (Cases)	207	145	148	140	211
<i>Percent Cleared (%)</i>	<i>108.38</i>	<i>55.77</i>	<i>45.26</i>	<i>54.26</i>	<i>52.62</i>

Figure:

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2.42

Aggravated Assault, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013



**Table:** A 2.43**Aggravated Assault**

By Category 2009 - 2013

<b>Trends</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
A. Firearms	0	7	6	9	6
B. Knife or cutting instrument	42	62	50	42	79
C. Other dangerous weapon	126	150	192	154	198
D. Hands, fists, feet, etc.	23	41	79	53	118
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>401</b>

**Table:** A 2.44**Aggravated Assault**

Percent Changed by Categories, 2009 - 2013

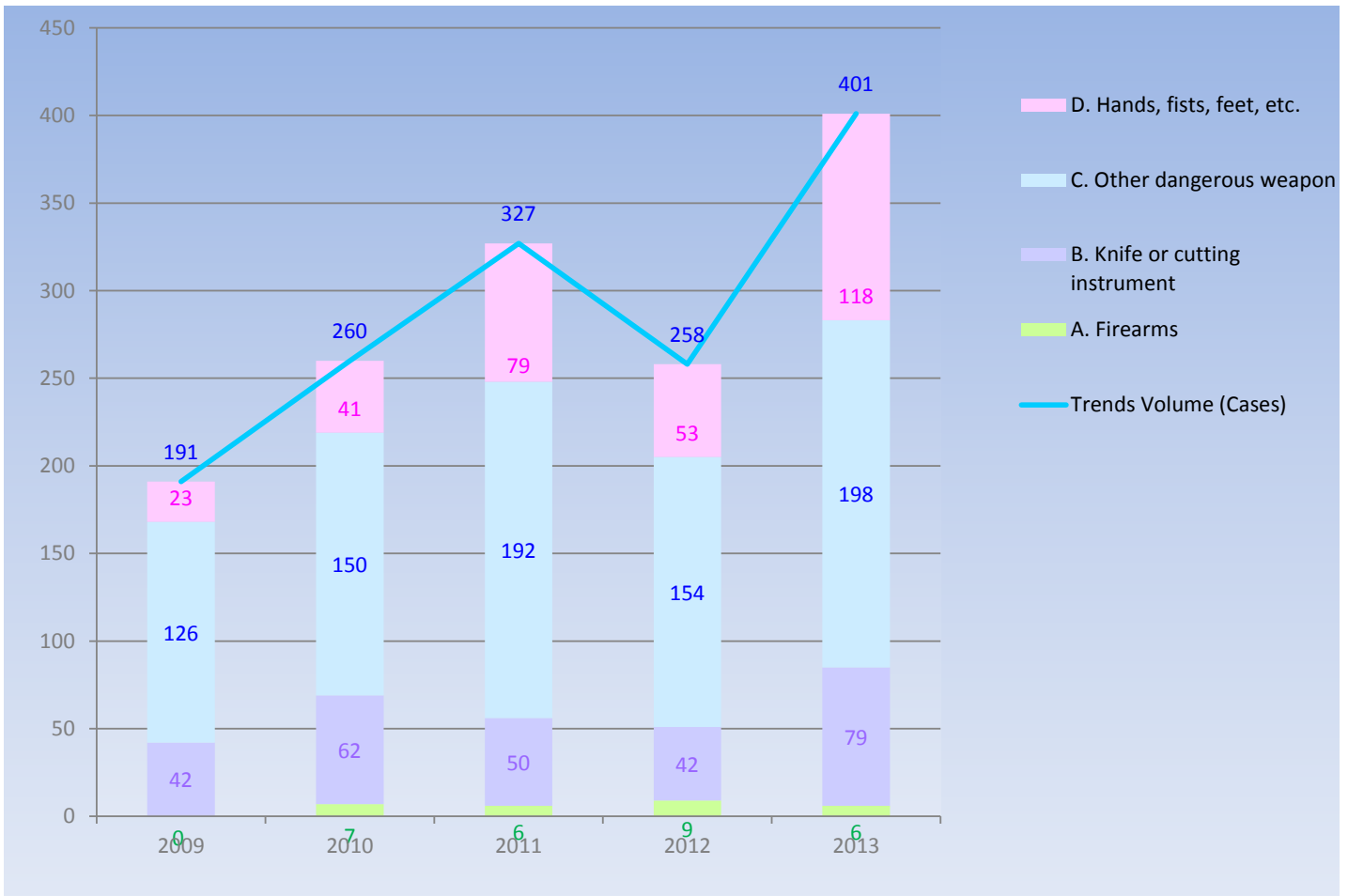
<b>Trends</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
A. Firearms	-100.00	0.00	-14.29	50.00	-33.33
B. Knife or cutting instrument	-10.64	47.62	-19.35	-16.00	88.10
C. Other dangerous weapon	-37.93	19.05	28.00	-19.79	28.57
D. Hands, fists, feet, etc.	-69.74	78.26	92.68	-32.91	122.64
<b>Percent Changed (%)</b>	<b>-42.12</b>	<b>36.13</b>	<b>25.77</b>	<b>-21.10</b>	<b>55.43</b>

**Table:** A 2.45**Aggravated Assault**

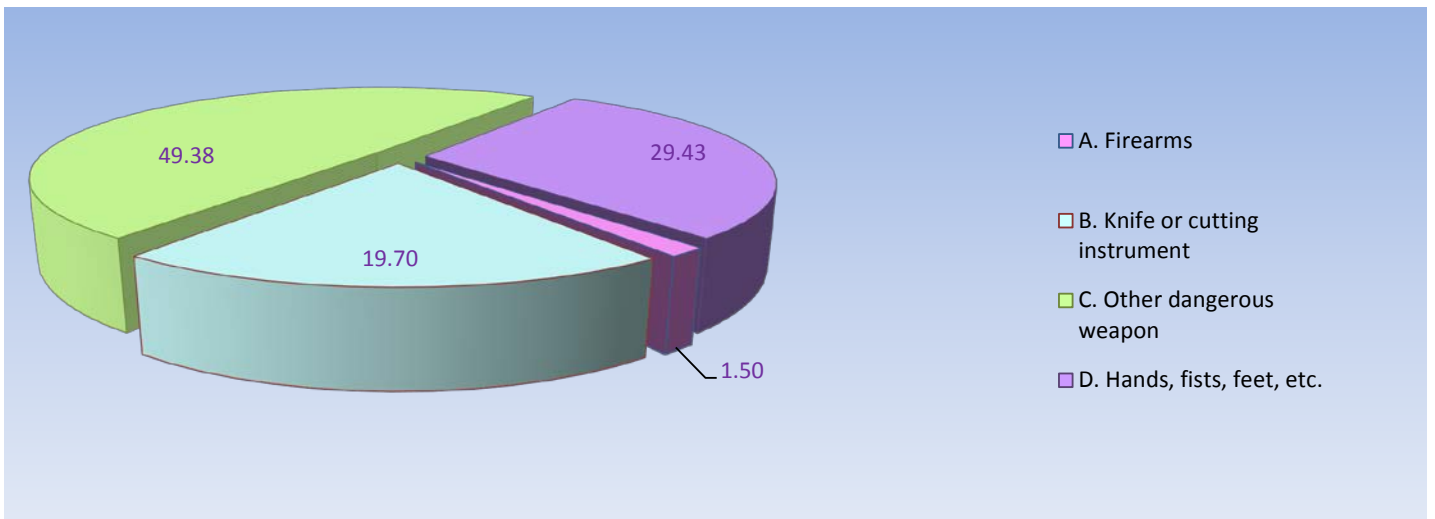
Percentage Distribution by Categories, 2013

<b>Trends</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
A. Firearms	0.00	2.69	1.83	3.49	1.50
B. Knife or cutting instrument	21.99	23.85	15.29	16.28	19.70
C. Other dangerous weapon	65.97	57.69	58.72	59.69	49.38
D. Hands, fists, feet, etc.	12.04	15.77	24.16	20.54	29.43
<b>Percentage Distribution (%)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Aggravated Assault, Percent Changed by Categories, 2009 - 2013



Aggravated Assault: Percent Distribution by Categories, 2013



# Property Crime

## Definitions

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

## Volumes, Trends, and Rates

An estimated 4532 property crimes including arson were reported to police in 2013 representing 2.60 percent increase from 2012, a 67.79 percent increase compared with 2009 rating.

In 2013, the Motor Vehicle Theft decreased 16.74 percent and Burglary decreased 29.69 percent when compared to 2012, however, another two individual property crimes increased. The number of the Larceny-Thefts rose 52.70 percent and Arson was up by 62.50 percent from 2012 as reported property crimes.

The estimated property crime rate per 100,000 inhabitants on Guam in 2012 increased 3.15 percent/12.55 percent when compared with 2012. In addition, compared to 2009, every 100,000 inhabitant population increased by 11.50 percent/68.62 percent.

## Arrests/Clear by Arrest

In 2013, arrest data showed 13.61 percent of arrests were property crimes. This rate was among the highest of the property crime arrests within the five years trends. In additions, statistic data also portrayed 2013 as one of the highest rating for "Clear by Arrest" in the past five year. From 2012 to 2013, arrests for violent crimes increased 47.58 percent when compared with 2012.

In 2013 all property crime number of arrest had increased. A breakdown of property crime by offense type was same period as the number of "Clear by Arrest". Burglary increased 370.83 percent, Larceny-Theft clear by arrests increased 36.36 percent, and the Motor Vehicle Theft also increased 7.69 percent when compared with 2012 data however, Arson decreased 50.00 percent from 2012.

## Property Crimes

Classification of Offenses	Known to Police	Cleared by Arrests
Burglary	1620	113
Larceny Theft	2521	255
Motor Vehicle Theft	378	67
Arson	13	1
<b>Property Crime Total</b>	<b>4532</b>	<b>436</b>

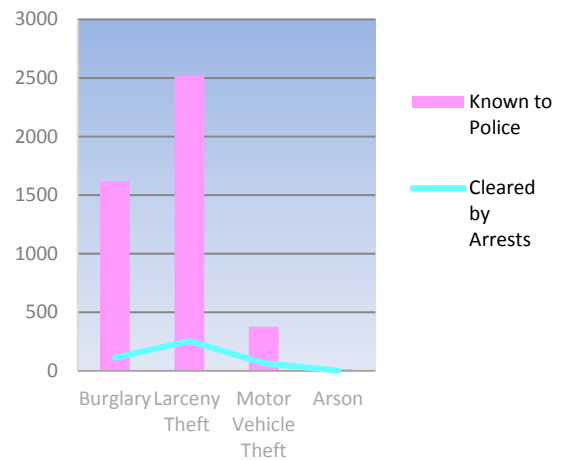




Figure:

A

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**Property Crimes**

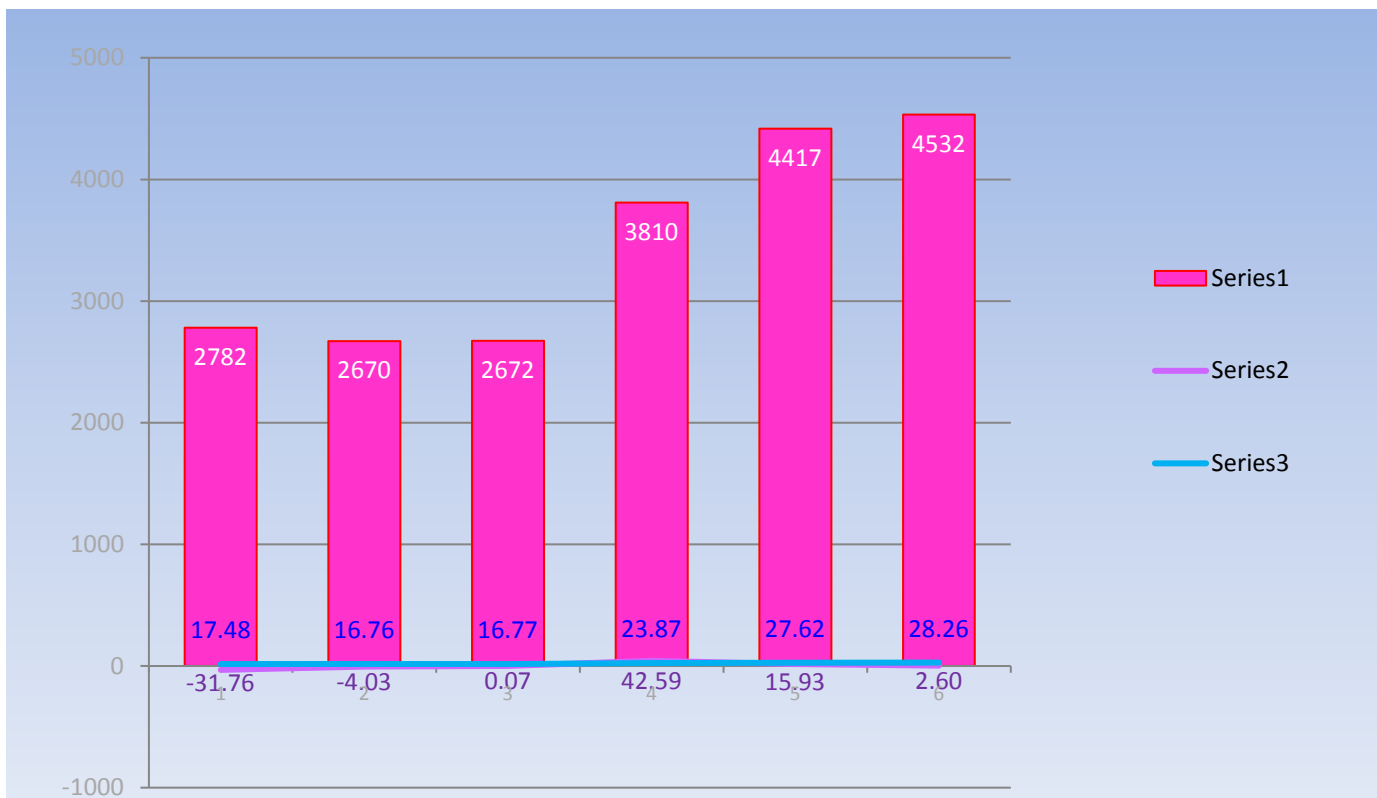
By Month, 2009 - 2013

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	251	287	308	366	478
February	180	212	348	364	375
March	187	220	358	371	385
April	181	200	315	459	423
May	200	206	394	472	384
June	219	196	380	358	323
July	211	207	331	402	316
August	202	229	359	422	297
September	267	280	233	382	384
October	255	230	262	340	346
November	270	206	286	320	401
December	247	199	236	161	420
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>2670</b>	<b>2672</b>	<b>3810</b>	<b>4417</b>	<b>4532</b>
<b>Percent Change (%)</b>	<b>-4.03</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>42.59</b>	<b>15.93</b>	<b>2.60</b>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (persons)	16.76	16.77	23.87	27.62	28.26

Figure:

2.51

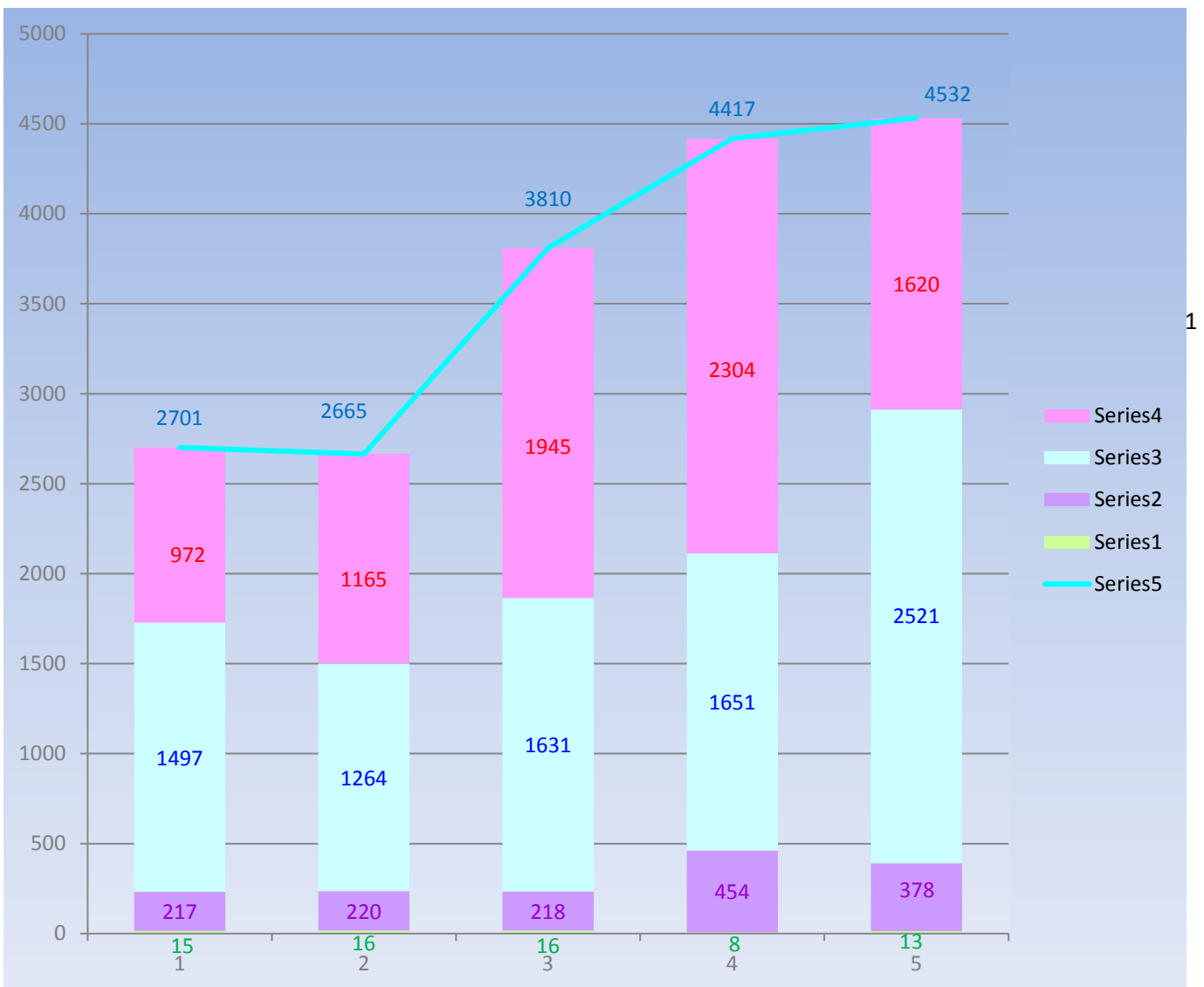
Property Crimes: Trends, 2009 - 2013



**Property Crimes**

Trends	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Burglary	972	1165	1945	2304	1620
Larceny Theft	1497	1264	1631	1651	2521
Motor Vehicle Theft	217	220	218	454	378
Arson	15	16	16	8	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>2701</b>	<b>2665</b>	<b>3810</b>	<b>4417</b>	<b>4532</b>
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>-2.91</i>	<i>-1.33</i>	<i>42.96</i>	<i>15.93</i>	<i>2.60</i>

**Property Crimes: Trends, 2009 -2013**



**Figure:** A 2.53

**Property Crimes: Percentage Distribution 2009 - 2013**

Trends	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Burglary	35.99	43.71	51.05	52.16	36.68
Larceny Theft	55.42	47.43	42.81	37.38	57.07
Motor Vehicle Theft	8.03	8.26	5.72	10.28	8.56
Arson	0.56	0.60	0.42	0.18	0.29
<b>Percentage Distribution (%)</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

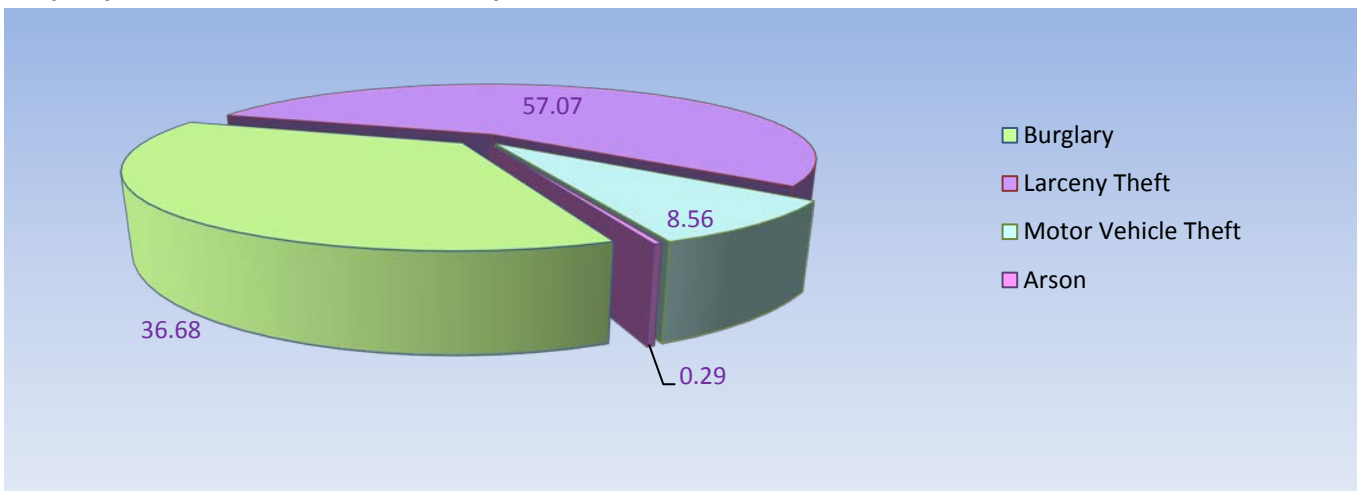
**Figure:** A 2.53

**Property Crimes: Percentage Distribution 2009 - 2013**



**Figure: 2.4**

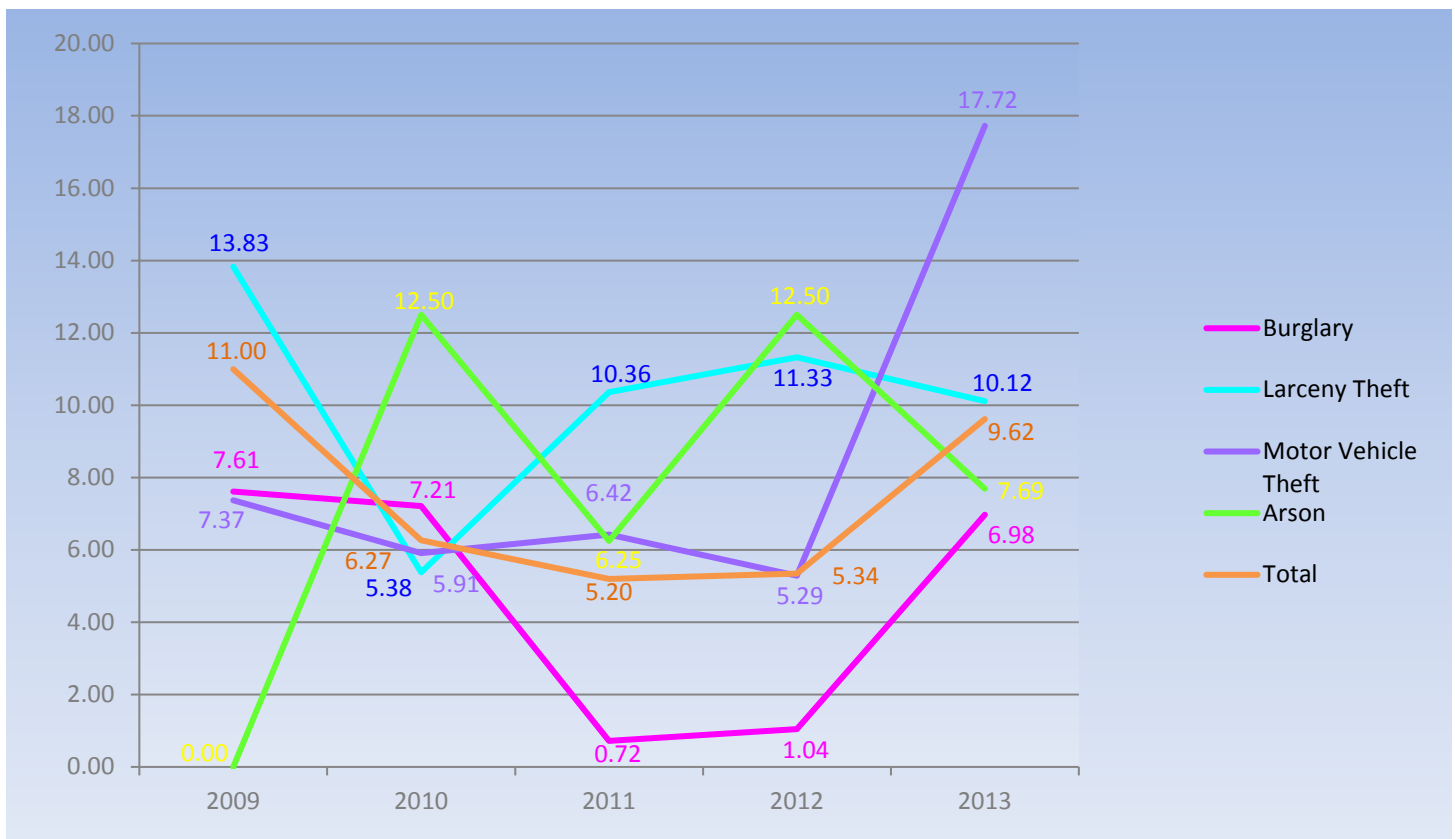
**Property Crimes: Percent Distribution by Crime, 2013**



**Property Crimes: Clear by Arrest by Classification, 2013**

Trends		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Burglary	Trend Volume (Cases)	972	1165	1945	2304	1620
	Clear by Arrest (Cases)	74	84	14	24	113
	Percent Change (%)	7.61	7.21	0.72	1.04	6.98
Larceny Theft	Trend Volume (Cases)	1497	1264	1631	1651	2521
	Clear by Arrest (Cases)	207	68	169	187	255
	Percent Change (%)	13.83	5.38	10.36	11.33	10.12
Motor Vehicle Theft	Trend Volume (Cases)	217	220	218	454	378
	Clear by Arrest (Cases)	16	13	14	24	67
	Percent Change (%)	7.37	5.91	6.42	5.29	17.72
Arson	Trend Volume (Cases)	15	16	16	8	13
	Clear by Arrest (Cases)	0	2	1	1	1
	Percent Change (%)	0.00	12.50	6.25	12.50	7.69
<b>Property Crimes Total</b>	Trend Volume (Cases)	2701	2665	3810	4417	4532
	Clear by Arrest (Cases)	297	167	198	236	436
	<i>Percent Change (%)</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>6.27</i>	<i>5.20</i>	<i>5.34</i>	<i>9.62</i>
	<i>Cleared Percent Changed (%)</i>	<i>-81.00</i>	<i>-43.01</i>	<i>-17.07</i>	<i>2.81</i>	<i>80.06</i>

**Property Crimes: Percent Distribution Clear by Arrest, 2013**



# 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.

<b>Trend</b> Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	Cleared by Arrest	Total Number of Arrestees
2012	2304	<i>14.41</i>	24	152
2013	1620	<i>10.10</i>	113	117
	<b>-29.69</b>	<b>-29.89</b>	<b>370.83</b>	<b>-23.03</b>

## Volumes, Trends, and Rates

Guam police reported 1620 Burglary cases in 2013, decrease 29.69 percent when compared to 2012 and 66.67 percent increase from 2009.

Will follow an increasing trend since the opportunity of the 972 cases in 2009, and became a significant decrease in 2013 to a peak in 2304 cases in 2012, looking at the statistics for the five years trends. In additions, Burglary accounted for 36.68 percent of Property crimes known to police.

Island wide, the 2013 data reflected a rate of 10.10 Burglaries per 1,000 inhabitants, a decreased 4.31 percent, 29.89 percent decrease from 2012 rate and per 1,000 inhabitants, a increased 4.00 percent, 65.57 percent increased compared with the 2009.

## 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 2013 showed 52.22 percent of all burglary involved forcible entry. Unlawful entry marked 52.22 percent of offenses, and attempted forcible entry of burglaries 3.27 percent reported to police.

Unlawful Enter and Forcible Enter is causing the reverse phenomenon for the first time in 2013 if you look at the statistics in the five years trends. The main reason burglaries target outdoor household materials is to minimized time and effort, which means poaches and garages are the easiest priorities of such predators. Furthermore, they tend to have selected material that are easily placed on market.

In 2013, burglars targeted residential structure more than non-residential. An analysis of data provided that 68.52 percent of burglaries were residential, 31.48 percent were non-residential structures.

## Burglary

Police providing burglary reported were unable to determine the time burglaries occurred in 10.49 percent of residential structure and 5.86 percent of non-residential structures. However, the burglaries for which the time could be established, 30.37 percent residential burglaries occurred during day, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Non-residential structures were targeted more often at night with 17.10 percent of these offenses occurring from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

### **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.

### **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.

Guam Police reported Burglary arrested in 2013 was only 104 adult and 13 juvenile offenders which in the second lowest number of person over the past five years. This Burglary decreased 23.03% compared with 2012, and increased 31.46 percent compared in the 2009.

In additions, Clear by Arrest also drastically increase 370.83 percent compared with 2012 and increase 52.70 percent 2009.

### **Arrests Distribution by Age, and Race**

The 88.89 percent of adult offenders, 11.11 percent of Juvenile offenders which are under the age of 18 in the total arrestees.

Pacific Islanders accounted for 99.15 percent, 116 arrestees including Juvenile offenders of the total arrestees.

The age breakdown of the arrestee, age 25-39 male offender is accounted for 41.88 percent of the total arrestee and 47.12 percent of adults offender in the burglary in 2013.

In additions, all Juvenile offender race were Pacific Islanders.

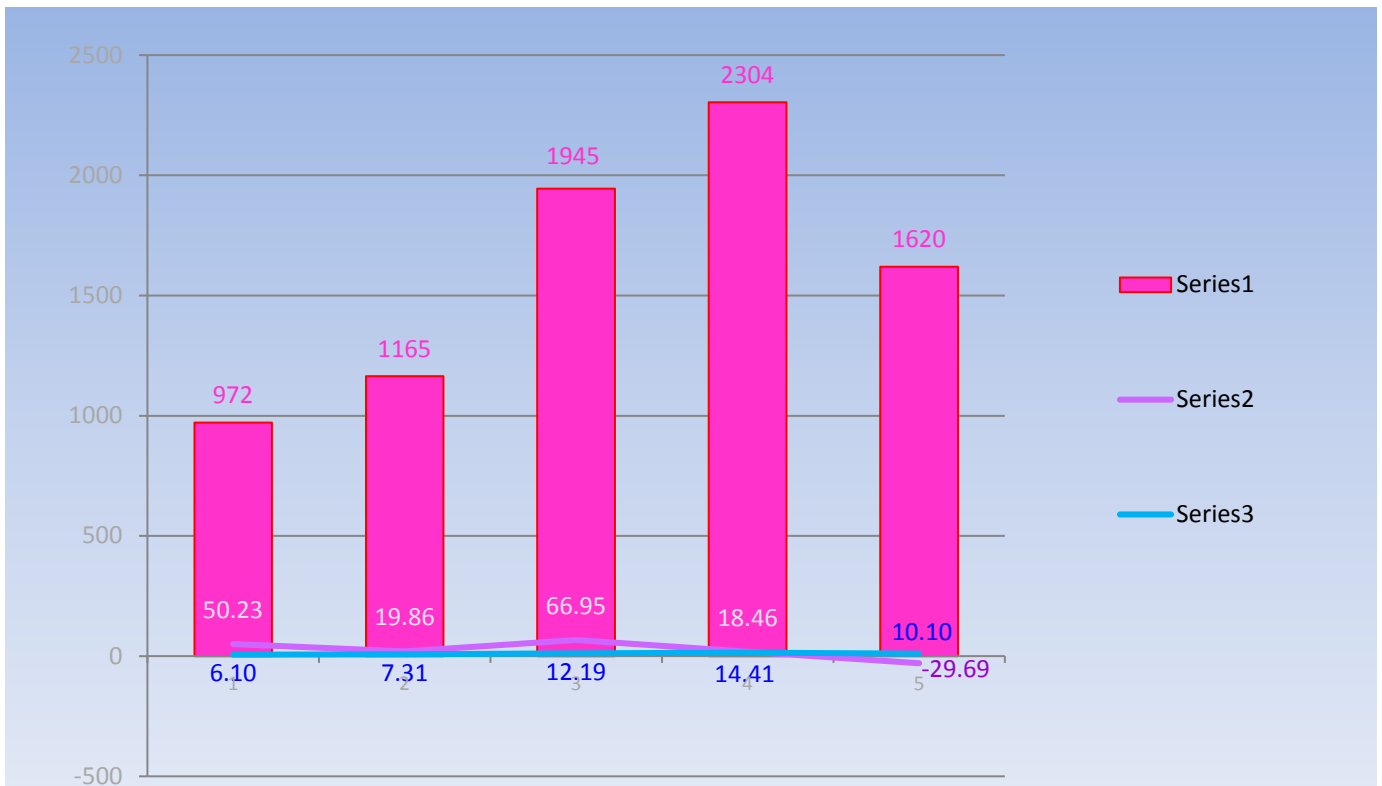
**Burglary**

Percent Change from 2009

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	90	84	146	193	188
February	70	66	176	197	140
March	65	61	186	175	106
April	56	68	174	220	155
May	71	92	223	228	143
June	68	103	198	162	124
July	79	108	177	209	130
August	78	115	184	244	103
September	90	160	99	209	112
October	101	126	121	198	106
November	121	86	154	184	150
December	83	96	107	85	163
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1165</b>	<b>1945</b>	<b>2304</b>	<b>1620</b>
<b>Percent Change (%)</b>	<b>50.23</b>	<b>19.86</b>	<b>66.95</b>	<b>18.46</b>	<b>-29.69</b>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (persons)	6.10	7.31	12.19	14.41	10.10

Figure:

Burglary: Trends, 2009 - 2013



**Burglary**

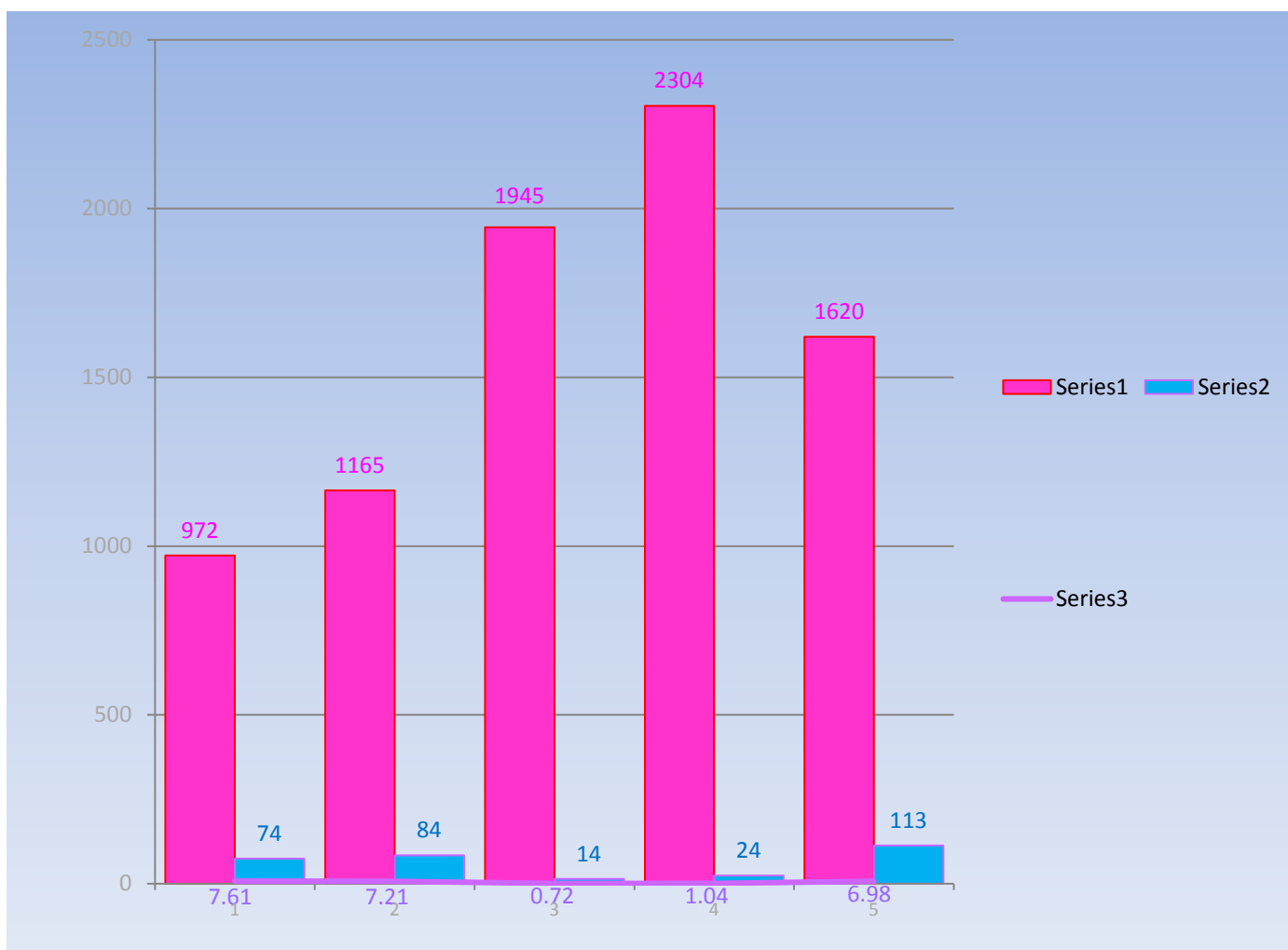
Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013

Trends	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trends Volume (Cases)	972	1165	1945	2304	1620
Cleared by Arrest (Cases)	74	84	14	24	113
<i>Percent Cleared (%)</i>	<i>7.61</i>	<i>7.21</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>6.98</i>

Figure:

2.62

Burglary, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013





**Table: 2.63****Burglary**

Burglary by Categories, 2009 - 2013

<b>Trends</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
A. Forcible Entry	562	663	816	1143	721
B. Unlawful Entry	381	423	529	656	846
C. Attempted Forcible Entry	28	79	600	505	53
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1165</b>	<b>1945</b>	<b>2304</b>	<b>1620</b>

**Table: 2.64****Burglary**

Burglary Percent Changed by Categories, 2009 - 2013

<b>Trends</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
A. Forcible Entry	70.30	17.97	23.08	40.07	-36.92
B. Unlawful Entry	32.75	11.02	25.06	24.01	28.96
C. Attempted Forcible Entry	-6.67	182.14	659.49	-15.83	-89.50
<b>Percent Change (%)</b>	<b>50.08</b>	<b>19.98</b>	<b>66.95</b>	<b>18.46</b>	<b>-29.69</b>

**Table: 2.64****Burglary**

Burglary Distribution by Categories, 2013

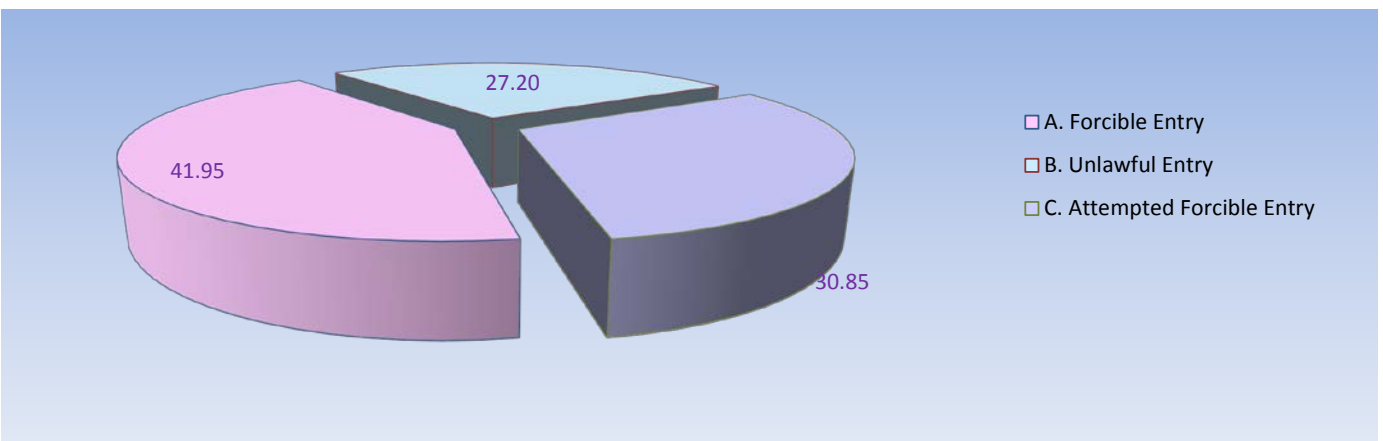
<b>Trends</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
A. Forcible Entry	57.88	56.91	41.95	49.61	44.51
B. Unlawful Entry	39.24	36.31	27.20	28.47	52.22
C. Attempted Forcible Entry	2.88	6.78	30.85	21.92	3.27
<b>Percentage Distribution (%)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>



Burglary, Percent Changed by Categories, 2009 - 2013



Burglary: Percent Distribution by Categories, 2013



**Burglary - Breaking or Entering**  
Percent Distribution, 2013

Residence (dwelling)	Volume (Cases)	Percent Distribution (%)
Night - 6pm - 6am	492	30.37
Day - 6am - 6pm	448	27.65
Unknown	170	10.49
<b>Non-Residence (store, office, etc.)</b>		<b>68.52</b>
Night - 6pm - 6am	138	8.52
Day - 6am - 6pm	277	17.10
Unknown	95	5.86
		31.48
<b>Unknown (not specified )</b>	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1620</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Figure:

#REF!

Burglary, Percent Distribution by Categories - Residence, 2013

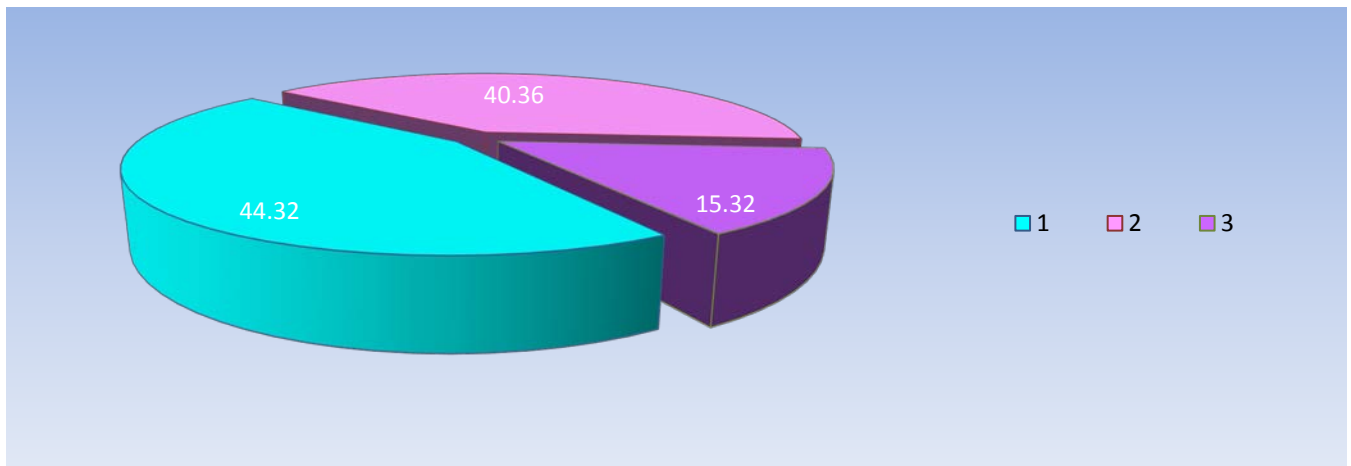
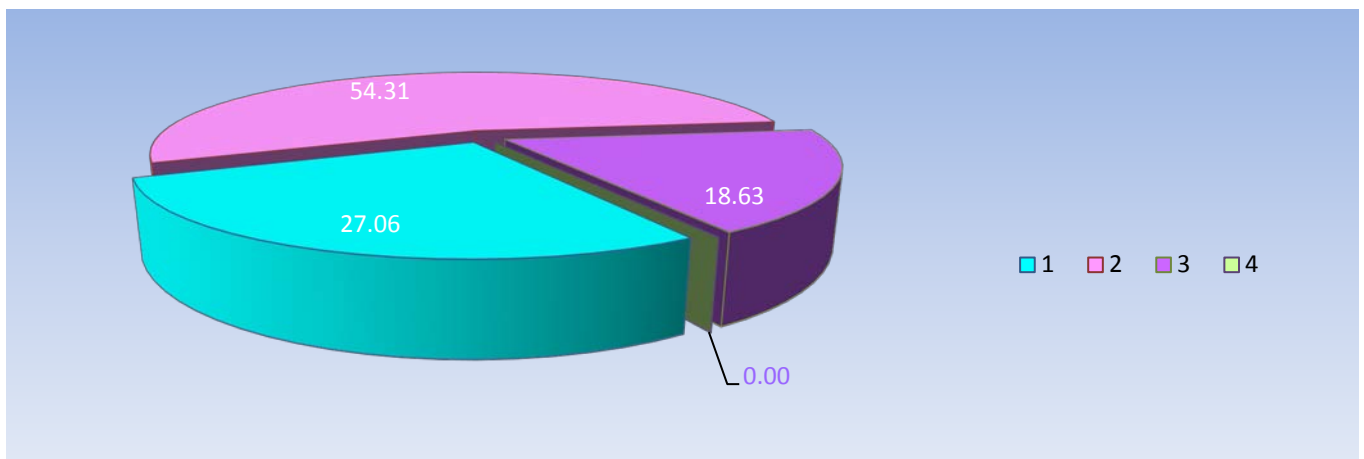


Figure: 2.29

Burglary, Percent Distribution by Categories - Non-Residence, 2013



## Larceny Theft

### Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, defined 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.

<b>Trend</b>	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	Cleared by Arrest	Total Number of Arrestees
Year				
2012	1651	10.32	187	249
2013	2521	15.72	255	290
	<b>52.70</b>	<b>52.25</b>	<b>36.36</b>	<b>16.47</b>

### Volumes, Trends, and Rates

Guam police reported 2521 Larceny-Theft in 2013, increase 52.70 percent when compared to 2012.

Five year trend data indicated that the number of Larceny-Theft reported in 2013 was the highest when compared to 2009 which also reflected a drastic 68.70 percent increase.

Larceny-Theft is accounted for 57.07 percent of Property crimes known to police, taking the top spot for most reported crime activity, surpassing the percentage of burglary. Notice the fact that this high rating crime position is accounted for the addition, of vehicle theft.

Island wide, the 2013 data reflected a rate of 15.72 larceny-theft per 1,000 inhabitants, a increased 5.72 percent, 52.25 percent increase from 2012 rate and per 1,000 inhabitants, a increased 6.32 percent, 67.29 percent increased compared with the 2009.

### Offense Analysis

Police provided data information as to the nature of larceny-theft in their jurisdictions as a examination of data from LERMS for an entire year. In 2013, the statistics show a 53.23 percent involved in Vehicle Theft which are in combination to Larceny-Theft-from Vehicle and Larceny-Theft Motor Vehicle Parts.

## Larceny Theft

Moderation Rate of offense by the Larceny-Theft-Vehicle is noticeably 45.18 percent in Larceny-Theft, however, this rate is increased by 5,323.81 percent compared to 2012. This increase in Larceny-Theft-Vehicle is uncategorized toward the Larceny-Theft-Others and Burglary in Guam statistics.

In addition, Larceny-Theft-Pocket Picking had also explosively increased in statistic rating, which is a staggering 6,150 percent in comparison to 2012. This substantial increase in Larceny-Theft-Pocket Picking is mainly due to many individuals have cellular phone/Smartphone which are unattended for a short period of time, giving the thief an easy opportunity to commence, a hit-and-run tactic on their victims, without noticeable reactions.

### **Arrests and Arrest Trends**

Guam Police reported Larceny-Theft arrested in 2013 was only 197 adult and 93 juvenile offenders which in the highest number of person over the past five years. This Larceny-Theft increased 16.47 percent compared with 2012, and increased 21.85 percent compared in the 2009.

In additions, Clear by Arrest also drastically increase 36.36 percent compared with 2012 and increase 23.19 percent 2009.

### **Arrests Distribution by Age and Race**

The 67.93 percent of adult offenders, 32.07 percent of Juvenile offenders which are under the age of 18 in the total arrestees.

Pacific Islanders accounted for 97.95 percent 283 arrestees including Juvenile offenders of the total arrestees.

The age breakdown of the arrestee, age 25-44 male offender is accounted for 29.66 percent of the total arrestee and 43.65 percent of adults offender in the burglary in 2013.

In additions, a 31.03 percent Juvenile offender race were Pacific Islanders.

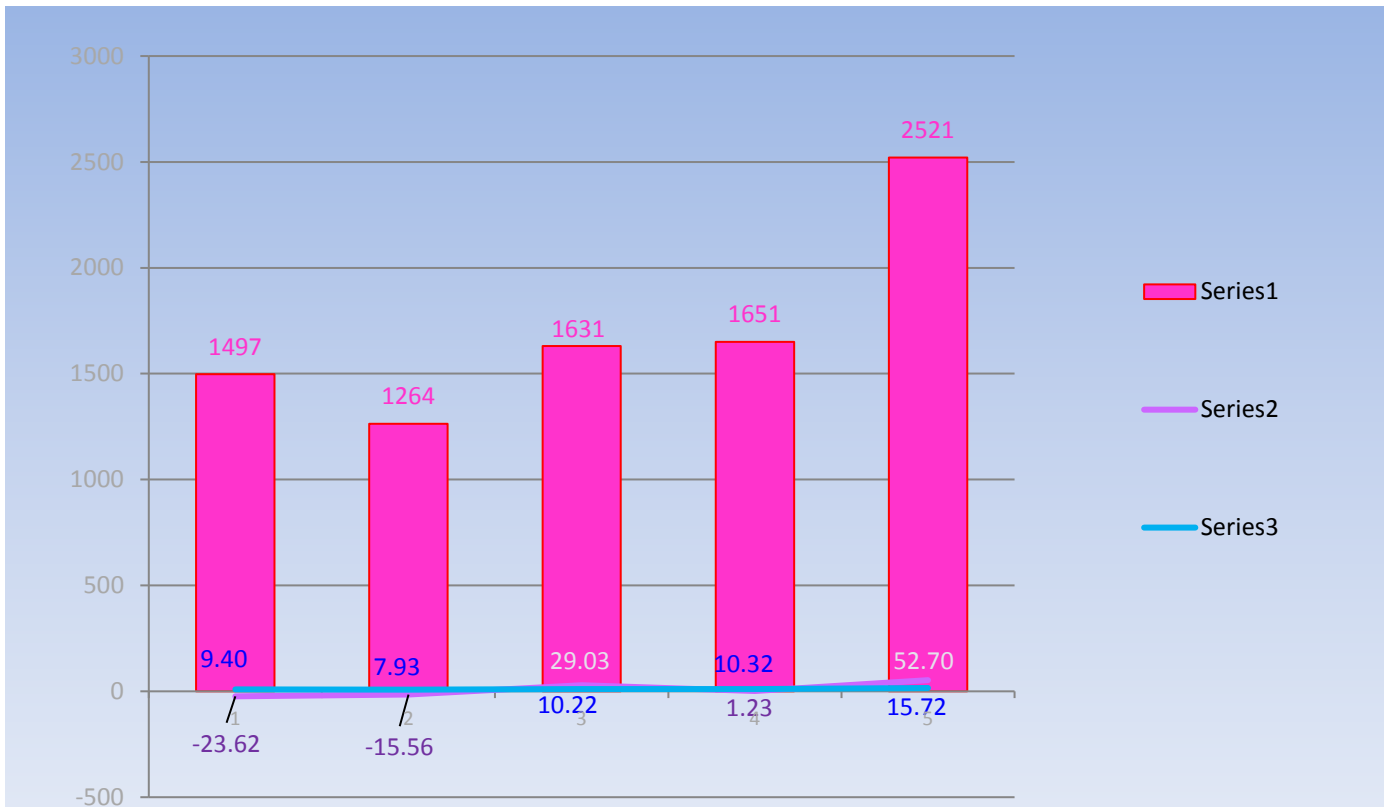
**Larceny Theft**

Percent Change from 2009

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	148	172	145	143	252
February	97	123	152	138	203
March	114	133	154	155	242
April	114	115	126	172	225
May	107	92	146	168	212
June	126	76	155	157	177
July	113	82	127	154	157
August	114	96	162	142	176
September	159	97	113	143	235
October	129	91	130	121	199
November	128	100	111	102	221
December	148	87	110	56	222
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>1497</b>	<b>1264</b>	<b>1631</b>	<b>1651</b>	<b>2521</b>
<b>Percent Change (%)</b>	<b>-23.62</b>	<b>-15.56</b>	<b>29.03</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>52.70</b>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (persons)	9.40	7.93	10.22	10.32	15.72

Figure:

Larceny Theft: Trends, 2009 - 2013



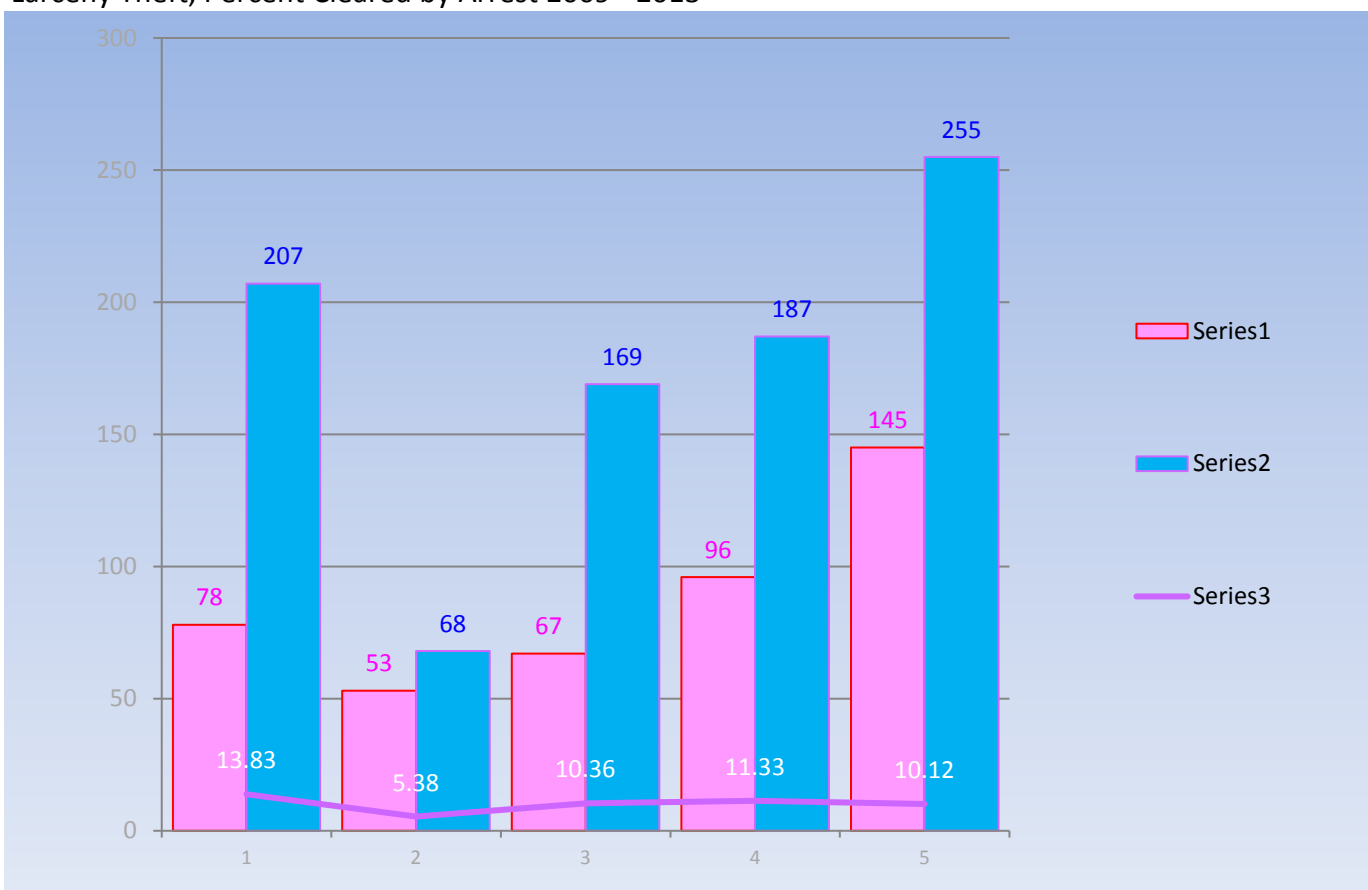
**Larceny Theft**

Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013

Trends	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trends Volume (Cases)	1497	1264	1631	1651	2521
Cleared by Arrest (Cases)	207	68	169	187	255
<i>Percent Cleared (%)</i>	<i>13.83</i>	<i>5.38</i>	<i>10.36</i>	<i>11.33</i>	<i>10.12</i>

Figure:

Larceny Theft, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013





**Table:** 2.73

Larceny Theft: by Categories, 2009 - 2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
A. Larceny Theft - Pocket picking	15	3	6	8	500
B. Larceny Theft - Purse Snatching	3	4	5	10	99
C. Larceny Theft - Shoplifting	238	134	138	148	321
D. Larceny Theft - From Motor Vehicles	305	42	15	21	1139
E. Larceny Theft - Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	27	6	4	8	203
F. Larceny Theft - Bicycles	23	11	13	12	29
G. Larceny Theft - From Building	526	67	69	85	140
H. Larceny Theft - From Coin Operated Machines	4	1	2	0	17
I. Larceny Theft - All Other	356	448	1379	1359	73
* Larceny Theft - Unknown	0	548	0	0	0
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>1497</b>	<b>1264</b>	<b>1631</b>	<b>1651</b>	<b>2521</b>

**Table:** 2.74

Percent Change by Categories from 2009

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
A. Larceny Theft - Pocket picking	-58.33	-80.00	100.00	33.33	6150.00
B. Larceny Theft - Purse Snatching	0.00	33.33	25.00	100.00	890.00
C. Larceny Theft - Shoplifting	46.91	-43.70	2.99	7.25	116.89
D. Larceny Theft - From Motor Vehicles	-47.59	-86.23	-64.29	40.00	5323.81
E. Larceny Theft - Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	0.00	-77.78	-33.33	100.00	2437.50
F. Larceny Theft - Bicycles	0.00	-52.17	18.18	-7.69	141.67
G. Larceny Theft - From Building	23.47	-87.26	2.99	23.19	64.71
H. Larceny Theft - From Coin Operated Machines	-33.33	-75.00	100.00	-100.00	0.00
I. Larceny Theft - All Other	-52.41	25.84	207.81	-1.45	-94.63
* Larceny Theft - Unknown	0.00	0.00	-100.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Percent Change (%)</b>	<b>-23.62</b>	<b>-15.56</b>	<b>29.03</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>52.70</b>

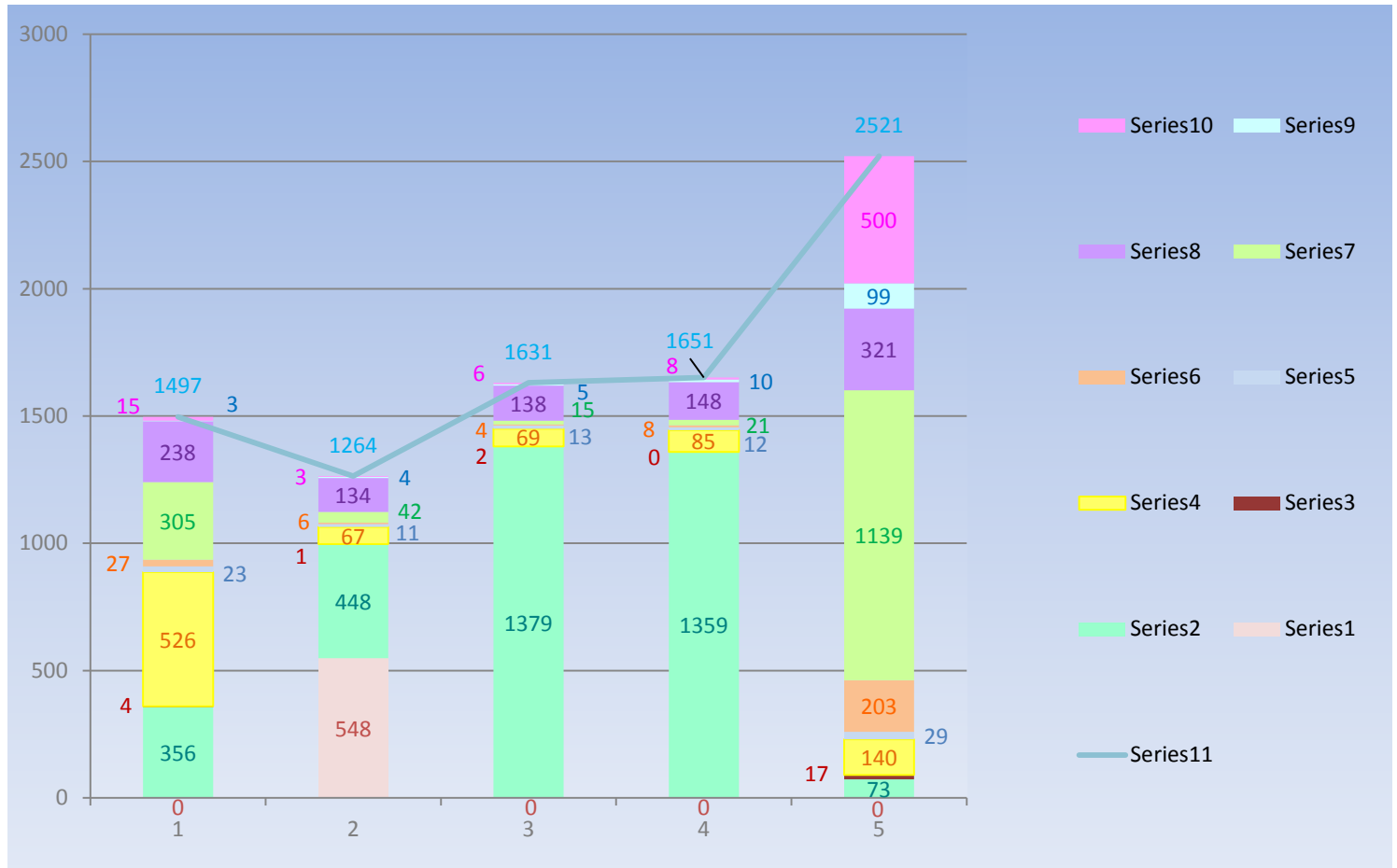
**Table:** 2.75

Larceny Theft: Percentage Distribution by Categories, 2009 - 2013

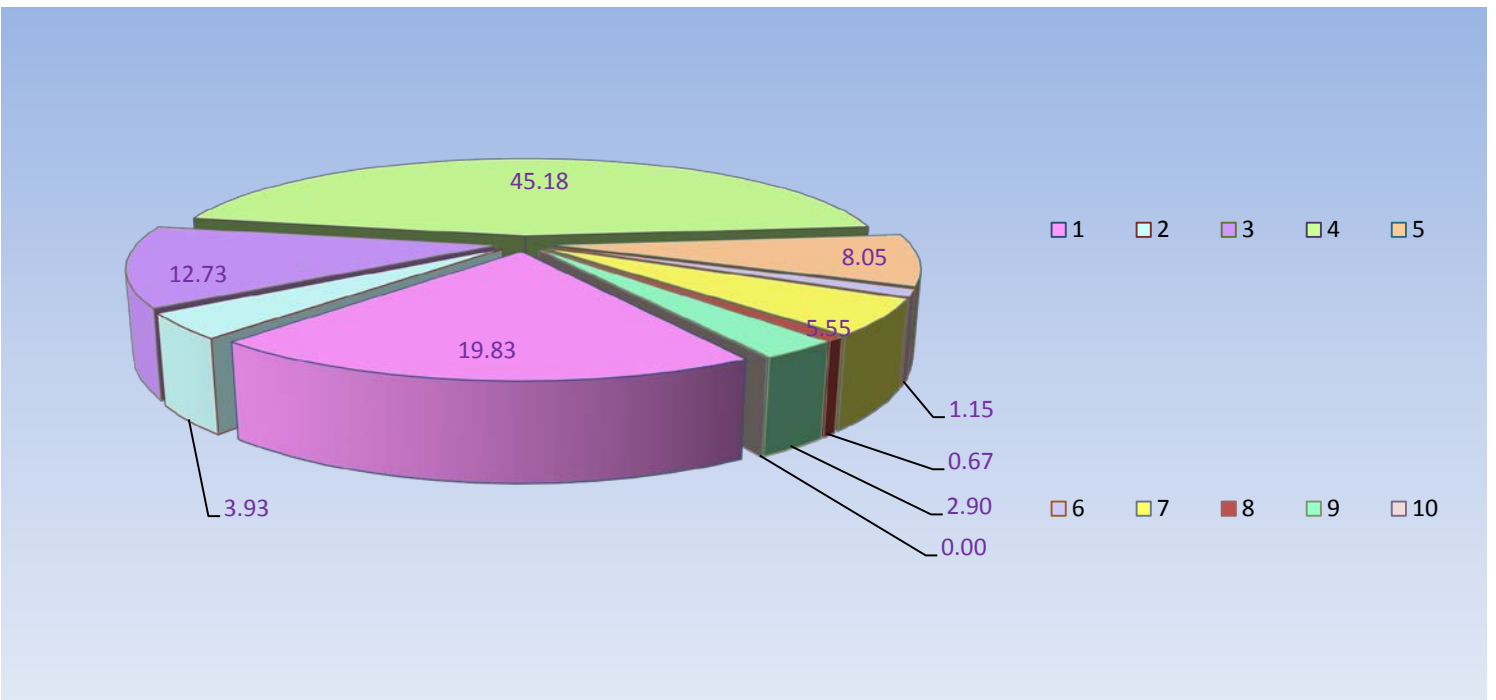
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
A. Larceny Theft - Pocket picking	1.00	0.24	0.37	0.48	19.83
B. Larceny Theft - Purse Snatching	0.20	0.32	0.31	0.61	3.93
C. Larceny Theft - Shoplifting	15.90	10.60	8.46	8.96	12.73
D. Larceny Theft - From Motor Vehicles	20.37	3.32	0.92	1.27	45.18
E. Larceny Theft - Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	1.80	0.47	0.25	0.48	8.05
F. Larceny Theft - Bicycles	1.54	0.87	0.80	0.73	1.15
G. Larceny Theft - From Building	35.14	5.30	4.23	5.15	5.55
H. Larceny Theft - From Coin Operated Machines	0.27	0.08	0.12	0.00	0.67
I. Larceny Theft - All Other	23.78	35.44	84.55	82.31	2.90

* Larceny Theft - Unknown	0.00	43.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Percentage Distribution (%)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Larceny Theft: by Categories, 2009 - 2013



Larceny Theft: Percent Distribution by Categories, 2013





## Motor Vehicle Theft

### Definitions

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, defined 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.

<b>Trend</b>	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	Cleared by Arrest	Total Number of Arrestees
Year				
2012	454	2.84	24	46
2013	378	2.36	67	66
	<b>-16.74</b>	<b>-16.98</b>	<b>179.17</b>	<b>43.48</b>

### Volumes, Trends, and Rates

Guam police reported 378 Motor Vehicle Theft in 2013, decrease 16.74 percent when compared to 2012.

Five year trend data indicated that the number of Motor Vehicle Theft reported in 2013 was the second highest when compared to 2009 which also reflected a 74.19 percent increase. Motor Vehicle Theft is accounted for 8.56 percent of Property crimes known to police.

Island wide, the 2013 data reflected a rate of 2.36 Motor Vehicle Theft per 1,000 inhabitants, a decreased 0.48 percent, 16.98 percent decrease from 2012 rate and per 1,000 inhabitants, a increased 1.00 percent, 73.05 percent increased compared with the 2009.

### Offense Analysis

Data information collected data about the type of Vehicle in Motor Vehicle Theft. During 2013, Vehicle in the category of "Other Vehicle" were used in 18.52 percent of the offenses, 17.20 percent with Track and Buses, 64.29 percent were Automobile.

From police reports, data provided showed "Other Vehicle" were decreased 40.68 percent from 2012 and Track and Buses increased 6400.00 percent; Automobile decreased 27.46 percent.

## Motor Vehicle Theft

### **Arrests and Arrest Trends**

Guam Police reported Motor Vehicle Theft arrested in 2013 was 42 adult and 24 juvenile offenders which in the highest number of person over the past five years. This Motor Vehicle Theft increased 43.48 percent compared with 2012, and increased 266.67 percent compared in the 2009.

In additions, Clear by Arrest also drastically increase 36.36 percent compared with 2012 and increase 23.19 percent 2009.

### **Distribution by Age, and Race**

Arrest data by age, adults between age of 18 to 21 accounted for 27.27 percent and juveniles in the age group of 10 and 17 years of age for 36.36 percent.

An analysis of the arrest data by race all arrestees except one were Asia/Pacific Islander.

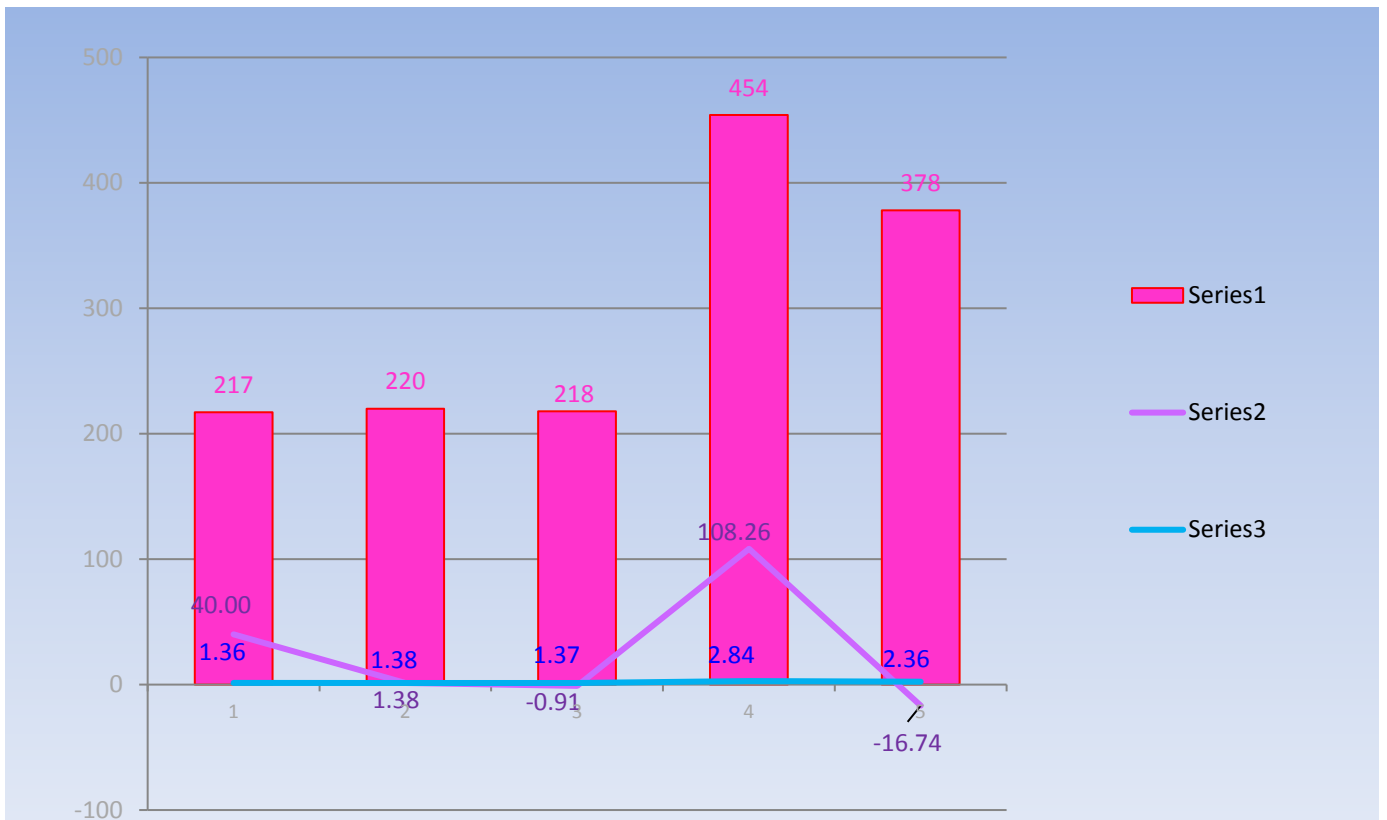
**Motor Vehicle Theft**

Percent Change from 2009

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	16	30	12	29	35
February	13	21	16	29	32
March	8	23	15	40	37
April	13	16	15	66	40
May	25	18	24	74	27
June	24	16	26	39	20
July	24	16	27	39	29
August	11	17	11	35	18
September	20	22	21	29	36
October	19	13	11	21	39
November	24	9	21	34	30
December	20	19	19	19	35
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>378</b>
<b>Percent Change (%)</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>-0.91</b>	<b>108.26</b>	<b>-16.74</b>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (persons)	1.36	1.38	1.37	2.84	2.36

Figure:

Motor Vehicle Theft: Trends, 2009 - 2013

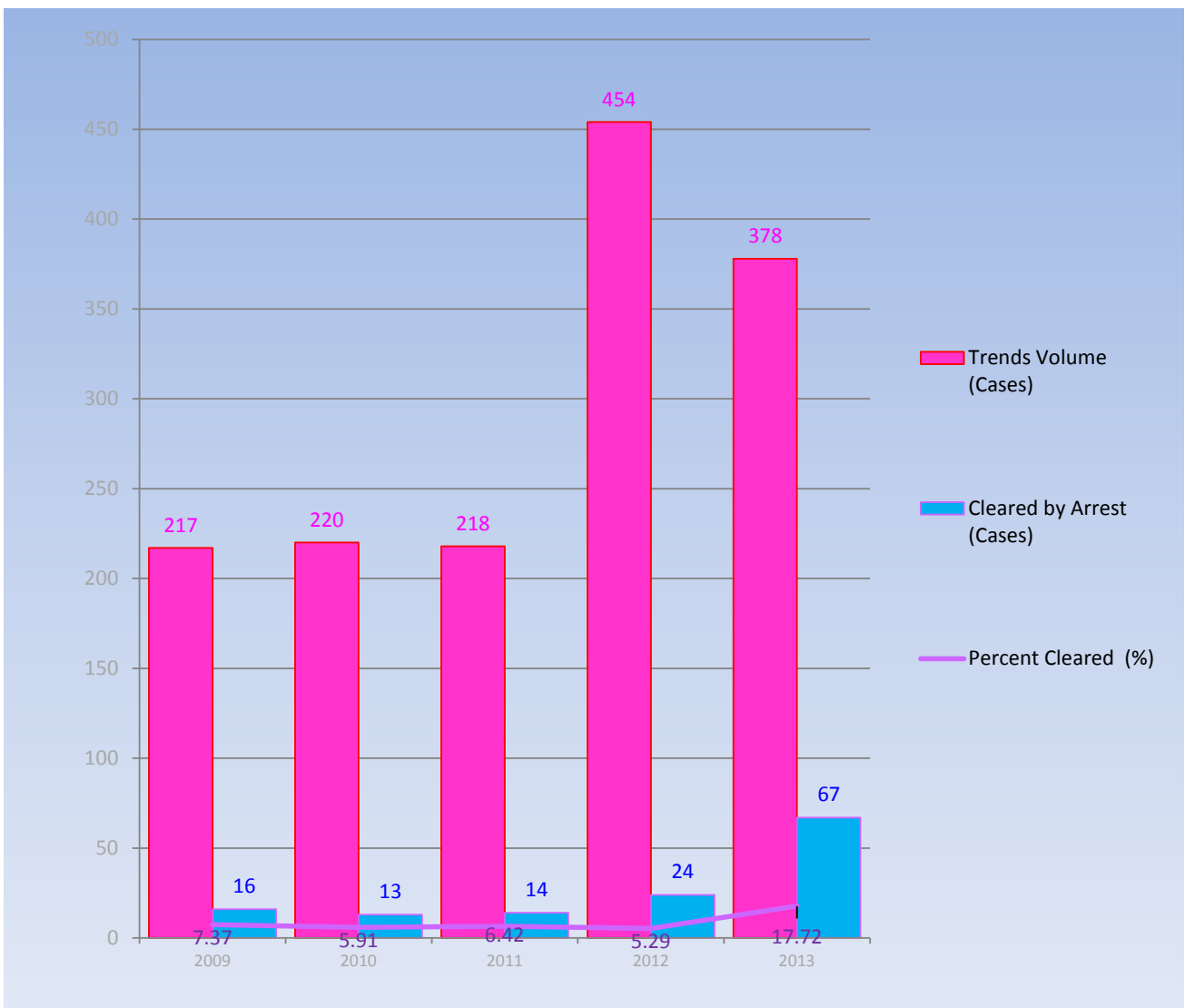


**Motor Vehicle Theft**

Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013

Trends	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trends Volume (Cases)	217	220	218	454	378
Cleared by Arrest (Cases)	16	13	14	24	67
<i>Percent Cleared (%)</i>	<i>7.37</i>	<i>5.91</i>	<i>6.42</i>	<i>5.29</i>	<i>17.72</i>

Motor Vehicle Theft, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013





**Motor Vehicle Theft**

Motor Vehicle Theft by Categories, 2009 - 2013

<b>Trends</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Automobile	159	176	175	335	243
Track and Buses	30	0	1	1	65
Other Vehicle	28	44	42	118	70
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>378</b>

**Motor Vehicle Theft**

Percent Change by Categories from 2009

<b>Trends</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Automobile	34.75	10.69	-0.57	91.43	-27.46
Track and Buses	-55.22	-100.00	0.00	0.00	6400.00
Other Vehicle	0.00	57.14	-4.55	180.95	-40.68
<b>Percent Changed (%)</b>	<b>261.67</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>-0.91</b>	<b>108.26</b>	<b>-16.74</b>

**Motor Vehicle Theft**

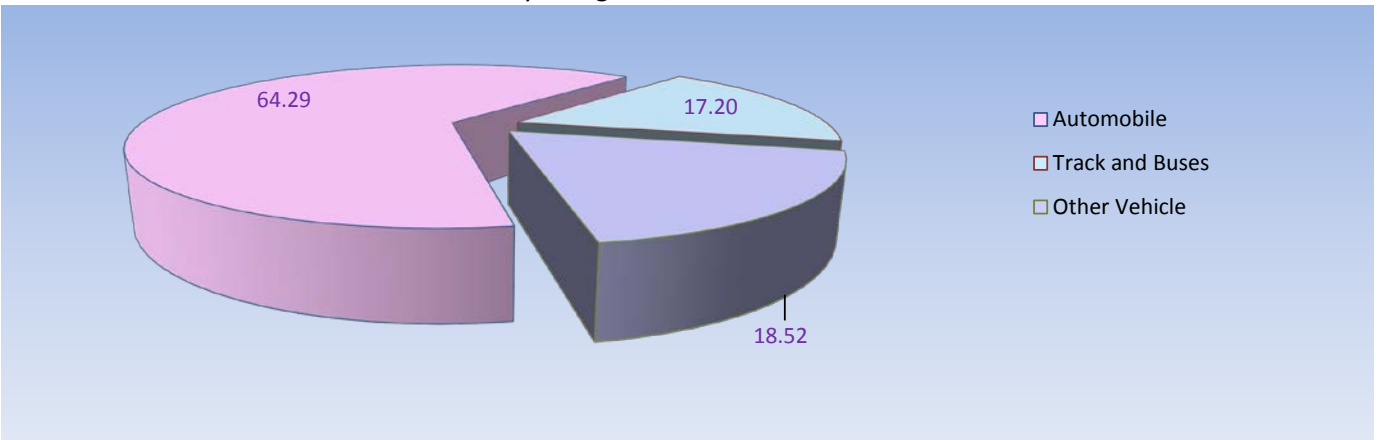
Percent Distribution by Categories, 2009 - 2013

<b>Trends</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Automobile	73.27	80.00	80.28	73.79	64.29
Track and Buses	13.82	0.00	0.46	0.22	17.20
Other Vehicle	12.90	20.00	19.27	25.99	18.52
<b>Percent Distribution (%)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Motor Vehicle Theft: by Categories, 2009 - 2013



Motor Vehicle Theft: Percent Distribution by Categories, 2013



## Arson

### Definitions

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

<b>Trend</b> Year	Number of Offenses	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	Cleared by Arrest	Total Number of Arrestees
2012	8	0.05	1	2
2013	13	0.08	1	1
	<b>62.50</b>	<b>62.03</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-50.00</b>

### 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

Guam police reported 13 Arson in 2013, increase 62.50 percent when compared to 2012.

Five year trend data indicated that the number of Arson reported in 2013 was the second lowest when compared to 2009 which also reflected a 13.33 percent decrease.

Arson is accounted for 0.29 percent of Property crimes known to police.

Island wide, the 2013 data reflected a rate of 0.08 Arson per 1,000 inhabitants, a increased 0.03 percent, 62.03 percent increase from 2012 rate and per 1,000 inhabitants, a decreased 0.01 percent, 13.90 percent decreased compared with the 2009.

### Offense Analysis

Moderation Rate of offense by the Arson-Motor Vehicle is noticeably 30.77 percent in Arson, however, this rate is increased by 100.00 percent compared to 2012.

In addition, "Arson-Other Commercial" had also increased in statistic rating, which is a staggering 100.00 percent in comparison to 2012. The "Arson-Community" a decrease 100.00 percent.

# Arson

## **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 2013, "Arsons of structures" accounted for 53.85 percent of all arsons. A 15.38 percent involved "Total Other; Crops, Timber, Fences, Signs, etc.". Mobile arsons accounted 30.77 percent of all arsons.

## **Arrests and Arrest Trends**

Guam Police reported Arson arrested in 2013 there is no adult and 1 juvenile offenders. This Arson decreased 50.00 percent compared with 2012, and there is no increased compared in the 2009.

In additions, Clear by Arrest also drastically increase 36.36 percent compared with 2012 and increase 23.19 percent 2009.

## **Arrests Distribution by Age, and Race**

There is one individual arrested in 2013, an age of under18 which is juvenile male offender and that offender race is Pacific Islanders.



Table:

A

2.91

**Arson**

Percent Change from 2009

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	1	1	5	1	3
February	4	2	4	0	0
March	0	3	3	1	0
April	1	1	0	1	3
May	1	4	1	2	2
June	0	1	1	0	2
July	0	1	0	0	0
August	2	1	2	1	0
September	1	1	0	1	1
October	2	0	0	0	2
November	3	1	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Percent Change (%)</b>	<b>-25.00</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-50.00</b>	<b>62.50</b>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (persons)	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.08

Figure:

A

2.91

Arson: Trends, 2009 - 2013

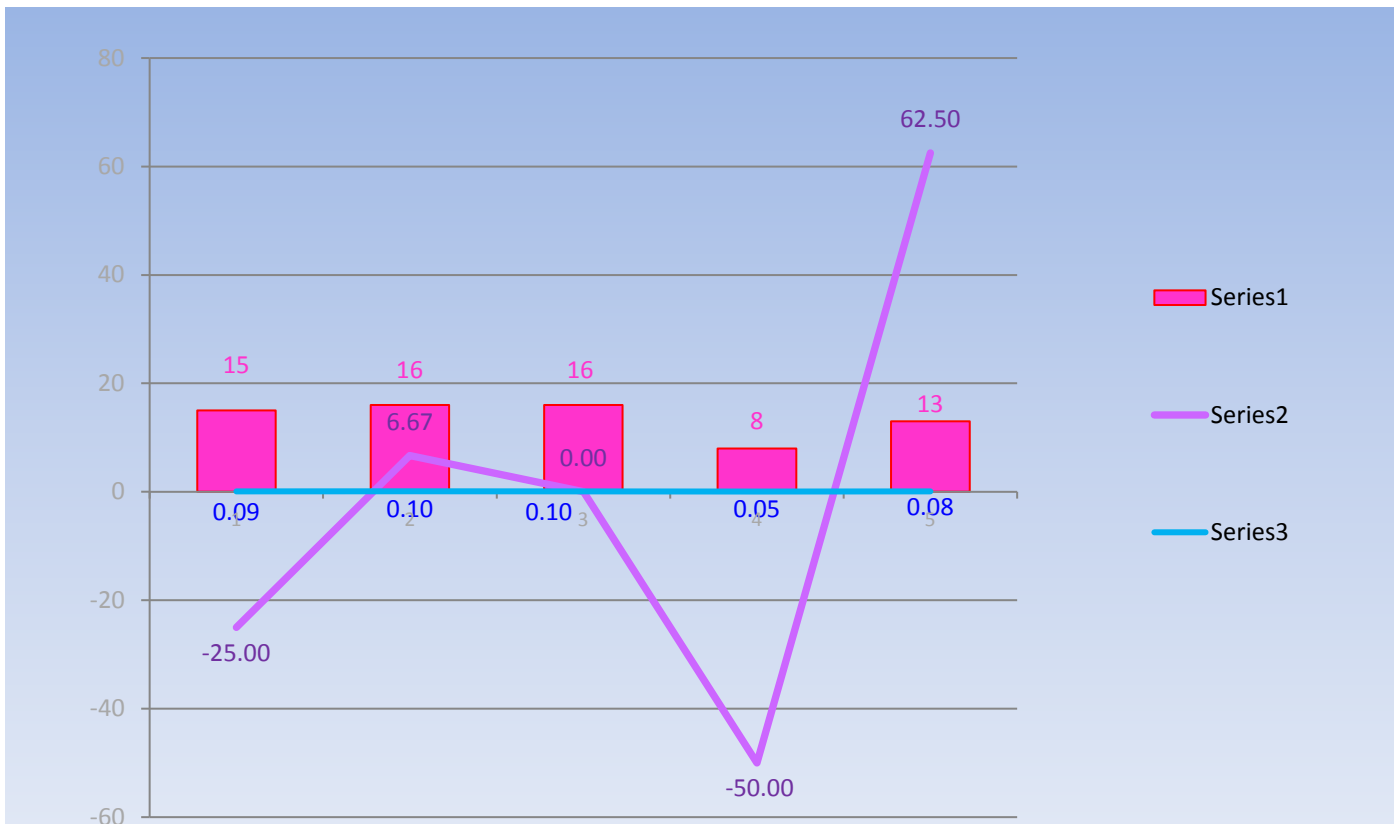


Table:

A

2.92

**Arson**

Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013

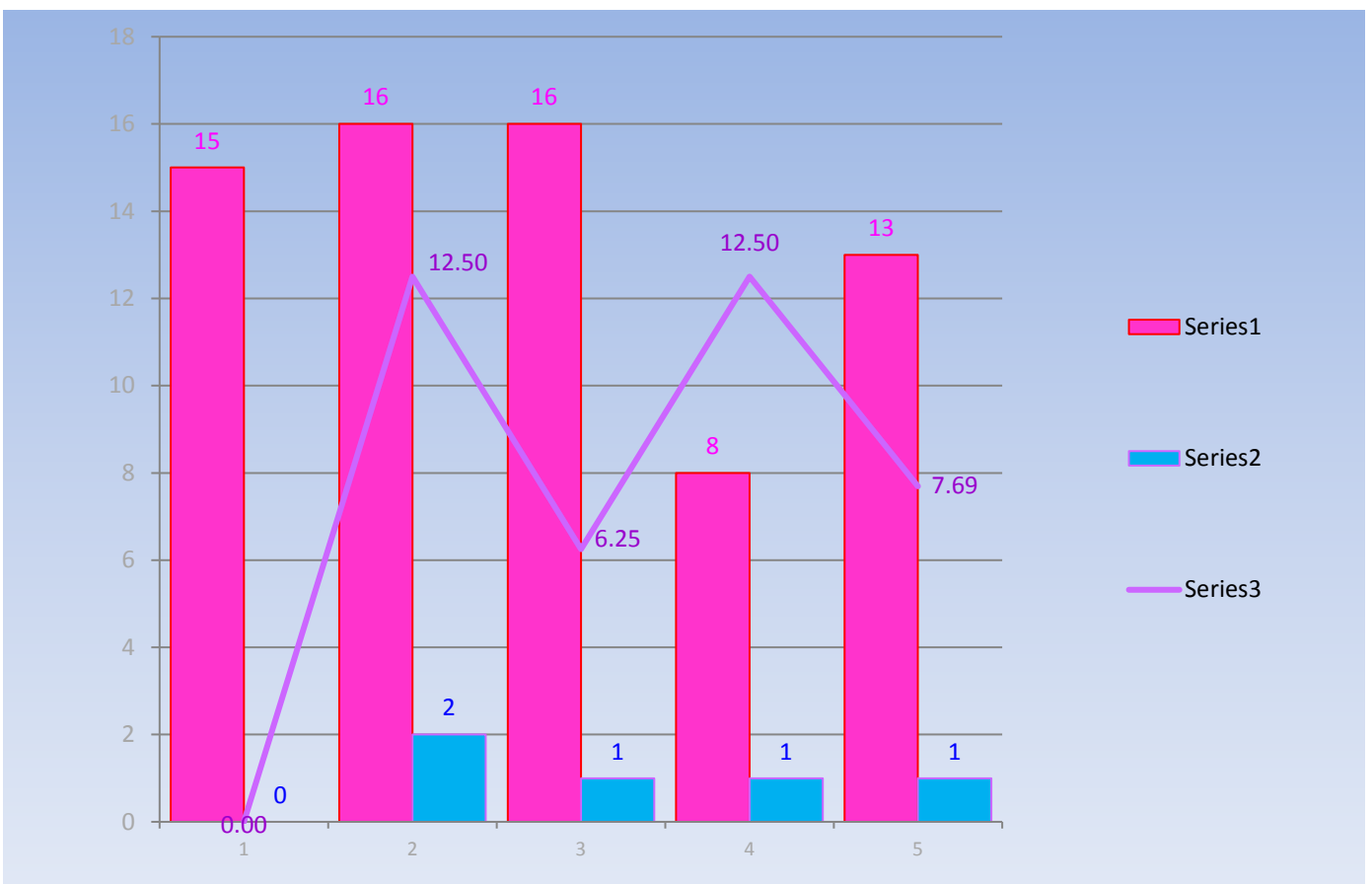
Trends	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trends Volume (Cases)	15	16	16	8	13
Cleared by Arrest (Cases)	0	2	1	1	1
<i>Percent Cleared (%)</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>12.50</i>	<i>6.25</i>	<i>12.50</i>	<i>7.69</i>

Figure:

A

2.92

Arson, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013



**Table:** A 2.93

Arson

By Property Categories, 2009 -2013

Property Classification	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
A. Single Occupancy Residential	2	4	4	2	3
B. Other Residential	0	0	0	1	1
C. Storage: Garages, Warehouses, etc.	0	0	0	0	0
D. Industrial/Manufacturing	0	0	1	0	0
E. Other Commercials; stores, restaurants, offices, etc.	0	0	6	1	3
F. Community/Public	4	5	0	2	0
G. All Other Structure	1	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL STRUCTURE</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
H. Motor Vehicles	3	6	0	2	4
I. Other Mobile Property	1	1	5	0	0
<b>TOTAL MOBILE</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
J. Total Other; Crops, Timber, Fences, Signs, etc.	4	0	0	0	2
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>

**Table:** A 2.94

Arson

Percent Change by Categories from 2009

Property Classification	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
A. Single Occupancy Residential	-33.33	100.00	0.00	-50.00	50.00
B. Other Residential	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C. Storage: Garages, Warehouses, etc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. Industrial/Manufacturing	0.00	0.00	0.00	-100.00	0.00
E. Other Commercials; stores, restaurants, offices, etc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	-83.33	200.00
F. Community/Public	-33.33	25.00	-100.00	0.00	-100.00
G. All Other Structure	-75.00	-100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL STRUCTURE</b>	<b>-46.15</b>	<b>28.57</b>	<b>22.22</b>	<b>-45.45</b>	<b>16.67</b>
H. Motor Vehicles	-40.00	100.00	-100.00	0.00	100.00
I. Other Mobile Property	0.00	0.00	400.00	-100.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL MOBILE</b>	<b>-20.00</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>-28.57</b>	<b>-60.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
J. Total Other; Crops, Timber, Fences, Signs, etc.	100.00	-100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>-25.00</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-50.00</b>	<b>62.50</b>

**Table:** A 2.95

Arson

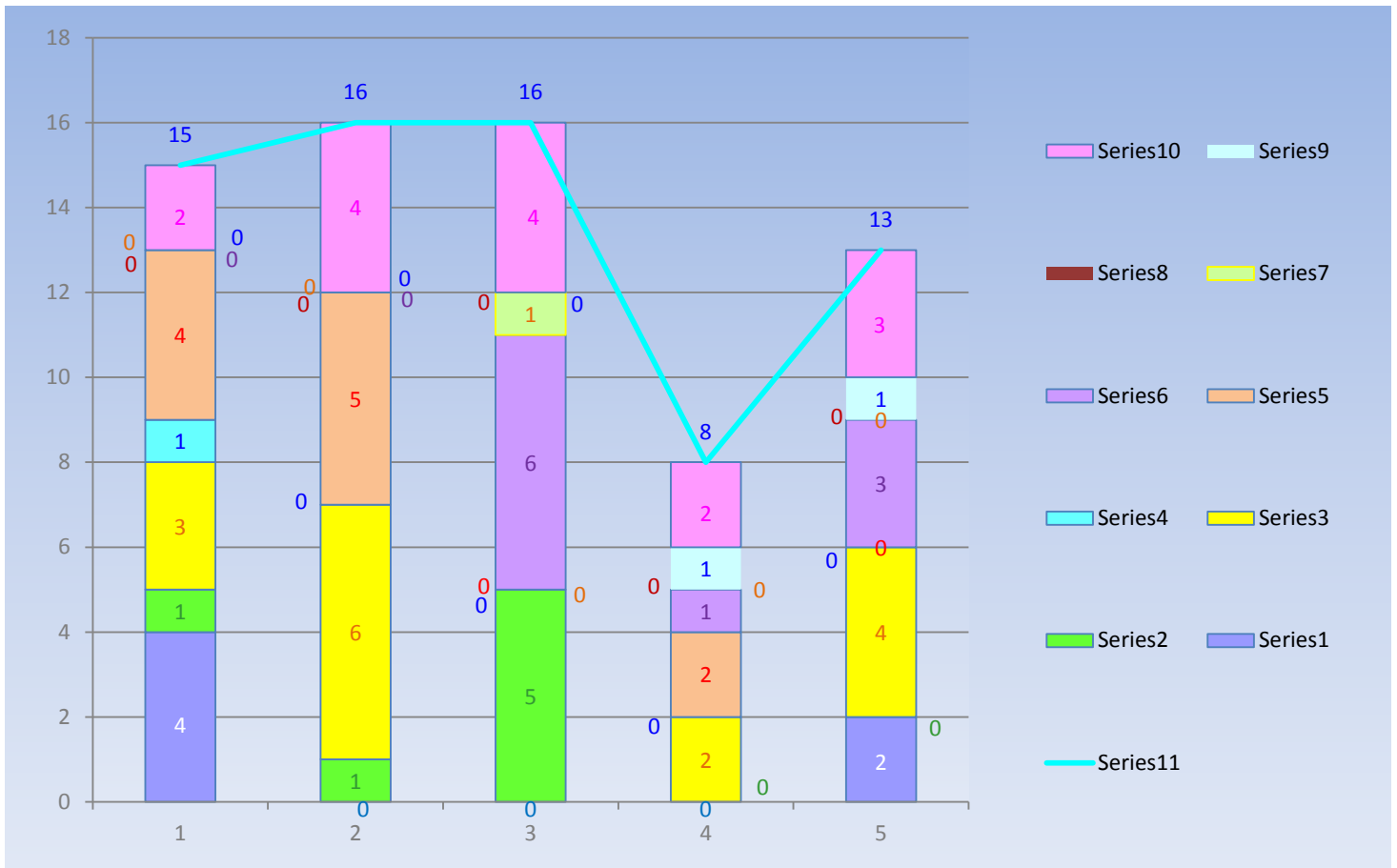
Percent Distribution by Categories, 2009 - 2013

Property Classification	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
A. Single Occupancy Residential	13.33	25.00	25.00	25.00	23.08
B. Other Residential	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	7.69
C. Storage: Garages, Warehouses, etc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D. Industrial/Manufacturing	0.00	0.00	6.25	0.00	0.00
E. Other Commercials; stores, restaurants, offices, etc.	0.00	0.00	37.50	12.50	23.08
F. Community/Public	26.67	31.25	0.00	25.00	0.00
G. All Other Structure	6.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL STRUCTURE</b>	<b>46.67</b>	<b>56.25</b>	<b>68.75</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>53.85</b>
H. Motor Vehicles	20.00	37.50	0.00	25.00	30.77
I. Other Mobile Property	6.67	6.25	31.25	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL MOBILE</b>	<b>26.67</b>	<b>43.75</b>	<b>31.25</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>30.77</b>
J. Total Other; Crops, Timber, Fences, Signs, etc.	26.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.38
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

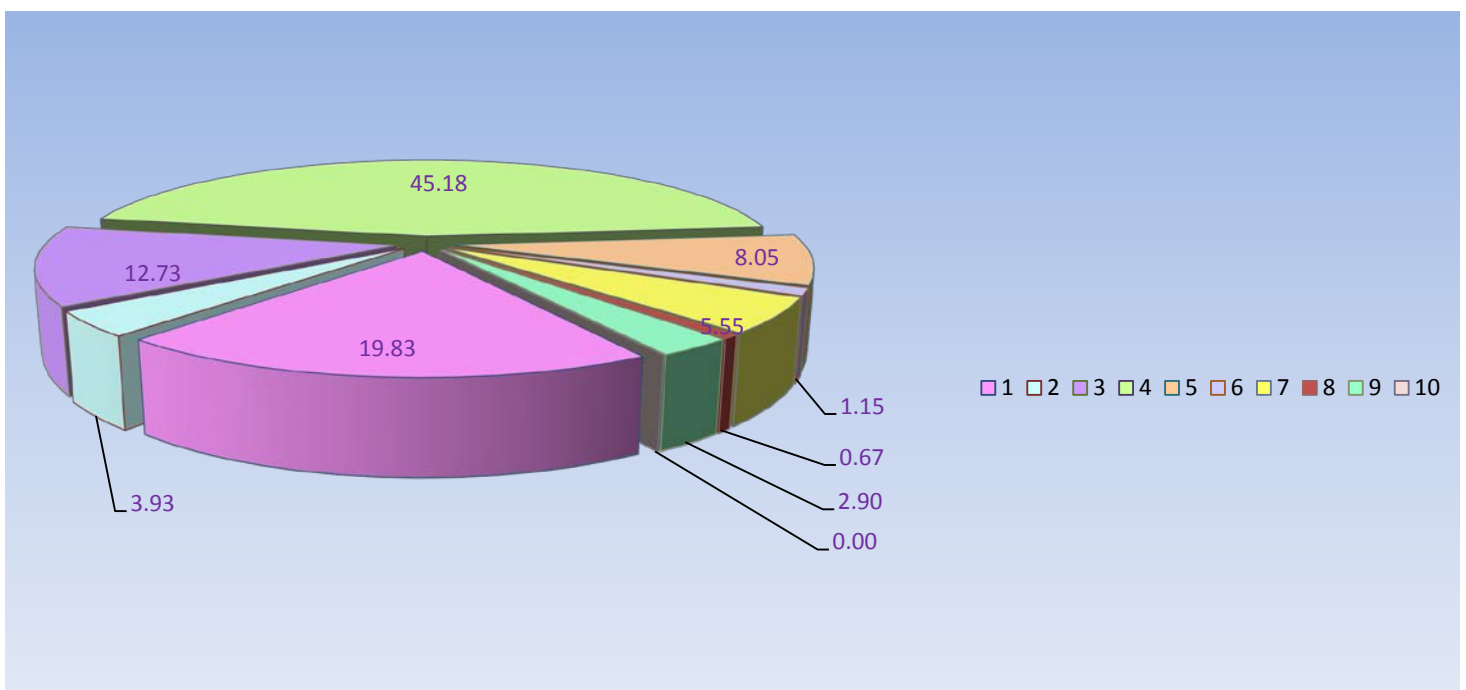


Arson:

by Categories, 2009 - 2013



Arson: Percent Distribution by Categories, 2013



**First Offense Reported to Police by Village**

Rate: Number of Crimes per 100,000 Inhabitants, 2013

Village (2012 estimated population)	Population	Violent Crime	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor Vehicle theft	Arson	Total
<b>Agana Heights</b>												
Population:	3,832											
Number of Offenses Known		6	0	2	0	4	70	32	28	10	0	76
Rate:		156.58	0.00	52.19	0.00	104.38	1826.72	835.07	730.69	260.96	0.00	1983.30
<b>Agat</b>												
Population:	4,948											
Number of Offenses Known		10	0	1	1	8	97	45	42	10	0	107
Rate:		202.10	0.00	20.21	20.21	161.68	1960.39	909.46	848.83	202.10	0.00	2162.49
<b>Asan - Maina</b>												
Population:	2,151											
Number of Offenses Known		2	0	0	0	2	54	15	36	3	0	56
Rate:		92.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.98	2510.46	697.35	1673.64	139.47	0.00	2603.44
<b>Barrigada</b>												
Population:	8,932											
Number of Offenses Known		33	0	4	12	17	218	88	109	20	1	251
Rate:		369.46	0.00	44.78	134.35	190.33	2440.66	985.22	1220.33	223.91	11.20	2810.12
<b>Chalan Pago - Ordot</b>												
Population:	6,866											
Number of Offenses Known		13	0	4	3	6	93	46	34	13	0	106
Rate:		189.34	0.00	58.26	43.69	87.39	1354.50	669.97	495.19	189.34	0.00	1543.84
<b>Dededo</b>												
Population:	45,231											
Number of Offenses Known		162	2	22	34	104	1105	369	645	87	4	1267
Rate:		358.16	4.42	48.64	75.17	229.93	2443.01	815.81	1426.01	192.35	8.84	2801.18
<b>Hagatna</b>												
Population:	1,058											
Number of Offenses Known		41	1	5	6	29	206	30	163	13	0	247
Rate:		3875.24	94.52	472.59	567.11	2741.02	19470.70	2835.54	15406.43	1228.73	0.00	23345.94
<b>Inarajan</b>												
Population:	2,288											
Number of Offenses Known		0	0	0	0	0	38	19	16	2	1	38
Rate:		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1660.84	830.42	699.30	87.41	43.71	1660.84
<b>Mangilao</b>												
Population:	15,288											
Number of Offenses Known		69	0	12	11	46	316	130	145	40	1	385
Rate:		451.33	0.00	78.49	71.95	300.89	2066.98	850.34	948.46	261.64	6.54	2518.32
<b>Merizo</b>												
Population:	1,862											
Number of Offenses Known		7	0	1	0	6	28	15	13	0	0	35
Rate:		375.94	0.00	53.71	0.00	322.23	1503.76	805.59	698.17	0.00	0.00	1879.70
<b>MongMong-Toto-Maite</b>												
Population:	6,869											
Number of Offenses Known		35	0	6	5	24	172	84	74	13	1	207
Rate:		509.54	0.00	87.35	72.79	349.40	2504.00	1222.89	1077.30	189.26	14.56	3013.54

## First Offense Reported to Police by Village

Village (2012 estimated population)	Population	Violent Crime	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor Vehicle theft	Arson	Total
<b>Piti</b>												
Population:	<b>1,463</b>											
Number of Offenses Known		<b>4</b>	0	0	1	3	<b>80</b>	46	28	4	2	<b>84</b>
Rate:		<b>273.41</b>	0.00	0.00	68.35	205.06	<b>5468.22</b>	3144.22	1913.88	273.41	136.71	<b>5741.63</b>
<b>Santa Rita</b>												
Population:	<b>6,123</b>											
Number of Offenses Known		<b>8</b>	0	6	0	2	<b>86</b>	56	24	6	0	<b>94</b>
Rate:		<b>130.65</b>	0.00	97.99	0.00	32.66	<b>1404.54</b>	914.58	391.96	97.99	0.00	<b>1535.20</b>
<b>Sinajana</b>												
Population:	<b>2,609</b>											
Number of Offenses Known		<b>7</b>	0	1	4	2	<b>69</b>	25	34	10	0	<b>76</b>
Rate:		<b>268.30</b>	0.00	38.33	153.32	76.66	<b>2644.69</b>	958.22	1303.18	383.29	0.00	<b>2912.99</b>
<b>Talofofo</b>												
Population:	<b>3,070</b>											
Number of Offenses Known		<b>4</b>	0	1	0	3	<b>55</b>	34	16	4	1	<b>59</b>
Rate:		<b>130.29</b>	0.00	32.57	0.00	97.72	<b>1791.53</b>	1107.49	521.17	130.29	32.57	<b>1921.82</b>
<b>Tamuning-Tumon - Harmon</b>												
Population:	<b>19,811</b>											
Number of Offenses Known		<b>191</b>	5	29	57	100	<b>1360</b>	349	898	111	2	<b>1551</b>
Rate:		<b>964.11</b>	25.24	146.38	287.72	504.77	<b>6864.87</b>	1761.65	4532.84	560.29	10.10	<b>7828.98</b>
<b>Umatac</b>												
Population:	<b>787</b>											
Number of Offenses Known		<b>2</b>	0	1	1	0	<b>16</b>	5	9	2	0	<b>18</b>
Rate:		<b>254.13</b>	0.00	127.06	127.06	0.00	<b>2033.04</b>	635.32	1143.58	254.13	0.00	<b>2287.17</b>
<b>Yigo</b>												
Population:	<b>20,670</b>											
Number of Offenses Known		<b>47</b>	0	6	8	33	<b>332</b>	151	156	25	0	<b>379</b>
Rate:		<b>227.38</b>	0.00	29.03	38.70	159.65	<b>1606.19</b>	730.53	754.72	120.95	0.00	<b>1833.58</b>
<b>Yona</b>												
Population:	<b>6,521</b>											
Number of Offenses Known		<b>17</b>	0	3	2	12	<b>136</b>	80	51	5	0	<b>153</b>
Rate:		<b>260.70</b>	0.00	46.01	30.67	184.02	<b>2085.57</b>	1226.81	782.09	76.68	0.00	<b>2346.27</b>
<b>Unknown Location/Village</b>												
Population:												
Number of Offenses Known		<b>2</b>	0	2	0	0	<b>1</b>	1	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
Rate:												
<b>Total</b>	<b>160,379</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>4532</b>	<b>1620</b>	<b>2521</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5192</b>

## Table:

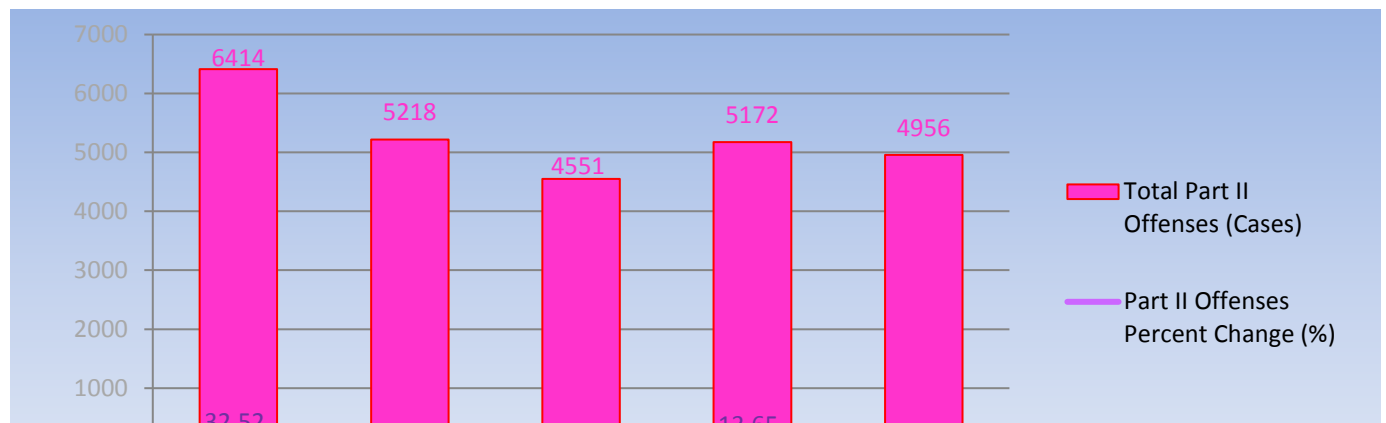
Offenses Reported to Police  
Percent of Change from 2009

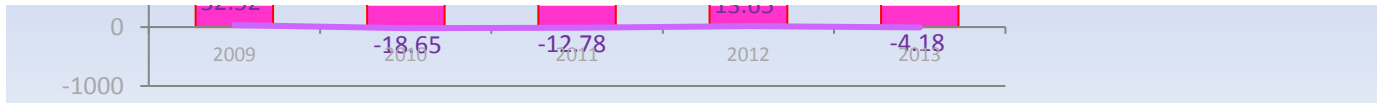
Trend	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total All Offenses</b>	<b>9418</b>	<b>8239</b>	<b>8912</b>	<b>10053</b>	<b>10148</b>
<i>Total Offenses Percent Change</i>	<i>-8.16</i>	<i>-12.52</i>	<i>8.17</i>	<i>12.80</i>	<i>0.94</i>
Murder	5	3	6	3	8
Forcible Rape	29	40	151	107	106
Robbery	78	53	67	96	145
Aggravated Assault	191	260	327	258	401
<b>Violent Crimes</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>660</b>
<i>Violent Crimes Percent Change</i>	<i>-43.26</i>	<i>17.49</i>	<i>54.78</i>	<i>-15.79</i>	<i>42.24</i>
Burglary	972	1165	1945	2304	1620
Larceny-theft	1497	1264	1631	1651	2521
Motor Vehicle Theft	217	220	218	454	378
Arson	15	16	16	8	13
<b>Property Crimes</b>	<b>2701</b>	<b>2665</b>	<b>3810</b>	<b>4417</b>	<b>4532</b>
<i>Property Crimes Percent Change</i>	<i>-2.91</i>	<i>-1.33</i>	<i>42.96</i>	<i>15.93</i>	<i>2.60</i>
Other Assaults, simple	1060	867	1313	1311	1502
Forgery and Counterfeiting	73	55	0	54	48
Fraud	200	274	320	270	319
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	27
Stolen Property	9	1	1	0	0
Vandalism	1396	1118	886	1145	893
Weapons Violations	143	62	6	87	64
Prostitution	2	5	0	3	2
Sex Offenses	136	74	78	173	111
Drug Abuse Violations	229	200	221	293	271
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	63	84	260	78	88
Driving Under the Influence	927	316	294	278	230
Liquor Laws	34	39	61	57	91
Drunkenness	1	0	0	0	19
Disturbance	763	1076	144	363	136
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	3
All Other Offenses	1172	877	965	1029	1049
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	17
Curfew Violations	11	2	2	0	0
Runaways	195	168	0	31	86
<b>Total Part II Offenses (Cases)</b>	<b>6414</b>	<b>5218</b>	<b>4551</b>	<b>5172</b>	<b>4956</b>
<i>Part II Offenses Percent Change (%)</i>	<i>32.52</i>	<i>-18.65</i>	<i>-12.78</i>	<i>13.65</i>	<i>-4.18</i>

Source: LERMS

## Figure: 2.40

## Part II Offenses, Percent 2009 - 2013





Offenses Reported to Police (Share)  
Percent Distribution from 2009

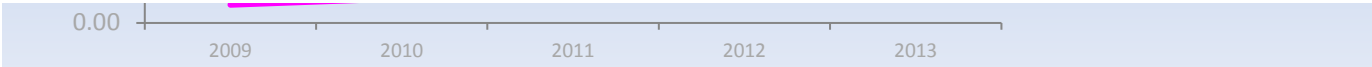
Trend	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total All Offenses</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Murder	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.08
Forcible Rape	0.31	0.49	1.69	1.06	1.04
Robbery	0.83	0.64	0.75	0.95	1.43
Aggravated Assault	2.03	3.16	3.67	2.57	3.95
<b>Violent Crimes (%)</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>6.50</b>
<i>Violent Crimes Percent Change (%)</i>	<i>-99.40</i>	<i>34.30</i>	<i>43.09</i>	<i>-25.35</i>	<i>40.91</i>
Burglary	10.32	14.14	21.82	22.92	15.96
Larceny-theft	15.90	15.34	18.30	16.42	24.84
Motor Vehicle Theft	2.30	2.67	2.45	4.52	3.72
Arson	0.16	0.19	0.18	0.08	0.13
<b>Property Crimes (%)</b>	<b>28.68</b>	<b>32.35</b>	<b>42.75</b>	<b>43.94</b>	<b>44.66</b>
<i>Property Crimes Percent Change (%)</i>	<i>-98.97</i>	<i>12.79</i>	<i>32.17</i>	<i>2.77</i>	<i>1.64</i>
Other Assaults, simple	11.26	10.52	14.73	13.04	14.80
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0.78	0.67	0.00	0.54	0.47
Fraud	2.12	3.33	3.59	2.69	3.14
Embezzlement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27
Stolen Property	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Vandalism	14.82	13.57	9.94	11.39	8.80
Weapons Violations	1.52	0.75	0.07	0.87	0.63
Prostitution	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.02
Sex Offenses	1.44	0.90	0.88	1.72	1.09
Drug Abuse Violations	2.43	2.43	2.48	2.91	2.67
Gambling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offenses Against the Family and Children	0.67	1.02	2.92	0.78	0.87
Driving Under the Influence	9.84	3.84	3.30	2.77	2.27
Liquor Laws	0.36	0.47	0.68	0.57	0.90
Drunkenness	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19
Disturbance	8.10	13.06	1.62	3.61	1.34
Vagrancy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
All Other Offenses	12.44	10.64	10.83	10.24	10.34
Suspicion	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17
Curfew Violations	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00
Runaways	2.07	2.04	0.00	0.31	0.85
<b>Total Part II Offenses (%)</b>	<b>68.10</b>	<b>63.33</b>	<b>51.07</b>	<b>51.45</b>	<b>48.84</b>
<i>Part II Offenses Percent Change (%)</i>	<i>-98.59</i>	<i>-7.01</i>	<i>-19.37</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>-5.07</i>

Source: LERMS

Figure: 2.40

Part II Offenses, Percent 2009 - 2013





***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 USR 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 people may clear only one offense.

### **Cleared by Exceptional Means**

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

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

**Table:**

**3.01**

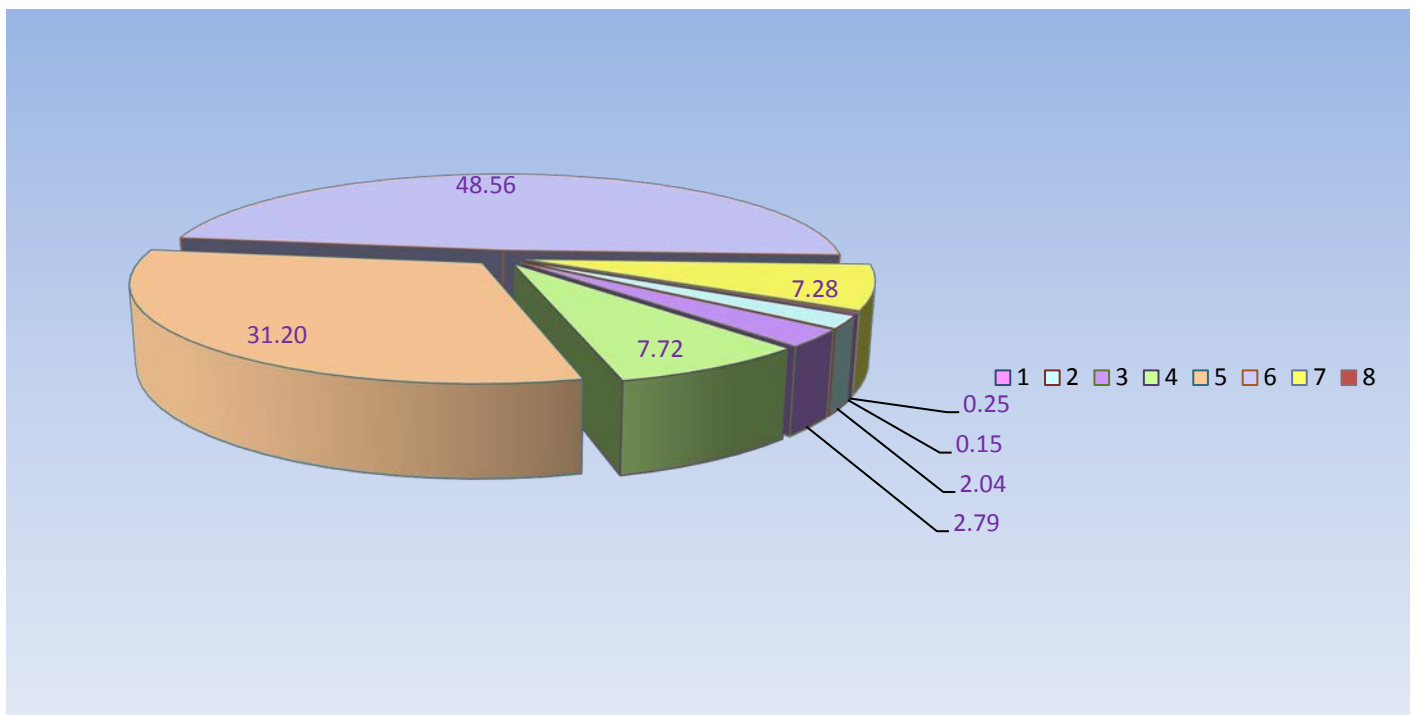
Part I Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 2013  
by Categories, 2013

Month	Volume (Cases)	Percent Distribution (%)
Murder	8	0.15
Forcible Rape	106	2.04
Robbery	145	2.79
Aggravated Assault	401	7.72
Burglary	1620	31.20
Larceny Theft	2521	48.56
Motor Vehicle Theft	378	7.28
Arson	13	0.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>5192</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Figure:**

**3.01**

Part I Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 2013



## Offenses Reported to Police

## Percent of Change from 2009

Trend	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total All Offenses</b>	<b>9418</b>	<b>8239</b>	<b>8912</b>	<b>10053</b>	<b>10148</b>
<b>Cleared by Arrest</b>	<b>3491</b>	<b>2518</b>	<b>2463</b>	<b>2601</b>	<b>2596</b>
<i>Percent Cleared by Arrest</i>	<i>37.07</i>	<i>30.56</i>	<i>27.64</i>	<i>25.87</i>	<i>25.58</i>
Murder	5	3	6	3	8
Forcible Rape	29	40	151	107	106
Robbery	78	53	67	96	145
Aggravated Assault	191	260	327	258	401
<b>Violent Crimes</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>660</b>
<b>Cleared by Arrest</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>314</b>
<i>Percent Cleared by Arrest</i>	<i>80.53</i>	<i>54.49</i>	<i>33.76</i>	<i>41.16</i>	<i>47.58</i>
Burglary	972	1165	1945	2304	1620
Larceny-theft	1497	1264	1631	1651	2521
Motor Vehicle Theft	217	220	218	454	378
Arson	15	16	16	8	13
<b>Property Crimes</b>	<b>2701</b>	<b>2665</b>	<b>3810</b>	<b>4417</b>	<b>4532</b>
<b>Cleared by Arrest</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>436</b>
<i>Percent Cleared by Arrest</i>	<i>11.00</i>	<i>6.27</i>	<i>5.20</i>	<i>5.34</i>	<i>9.62</i>
Other Assaults, simple	1060	867	1313	1311	1502
Forgery and Counterfeiting	73	55	0	54	48
Fraud	200	274	320	270	319
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	27
Stolen Property	9	1	1	0	0
Vandalism	1396	1118	886	1145	893
Weapons Violations	143	62	6	87	64
Prostitution	2	5	0	3	2
Sex Offenses	136	74	78	173	111
Drug Abuse Violations	229	200	221	293	271
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	63	84	260	78	88
Driving Under the Influence	927	316	294	278	230
Liquor Laws	34	39	61	57	91
Drunkenness	1	0	0	0	19
Disturbance	763	1076	144	363	136
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	3
All Other Offenses	1172	877	965	1029	1049
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	17
Curfew Violations	11	2	2	0	0
Runaways	195	168	0	31	86
<b>Total Part II Offenses (Cases)</b>	<b>6414</b>	<b>5218</b>	<b>4551</b>	<b>5172</b>	<b>4956</b>
<b>Cleared by Arrest (Cases)</b>	<b>2950</b>	<b>2157</b>	<b>2079</b>	<b>2174</b>	<b>1846</b>
<i>Percent Cleared by Arrest (%)</i>	<i>45.99</i>	<i>41.34</i>	<i>45.68</i>	<i>42.03</i>	<i>37.25</i>

Source: LERMS

Table:

3.03

Part II Offenses, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013

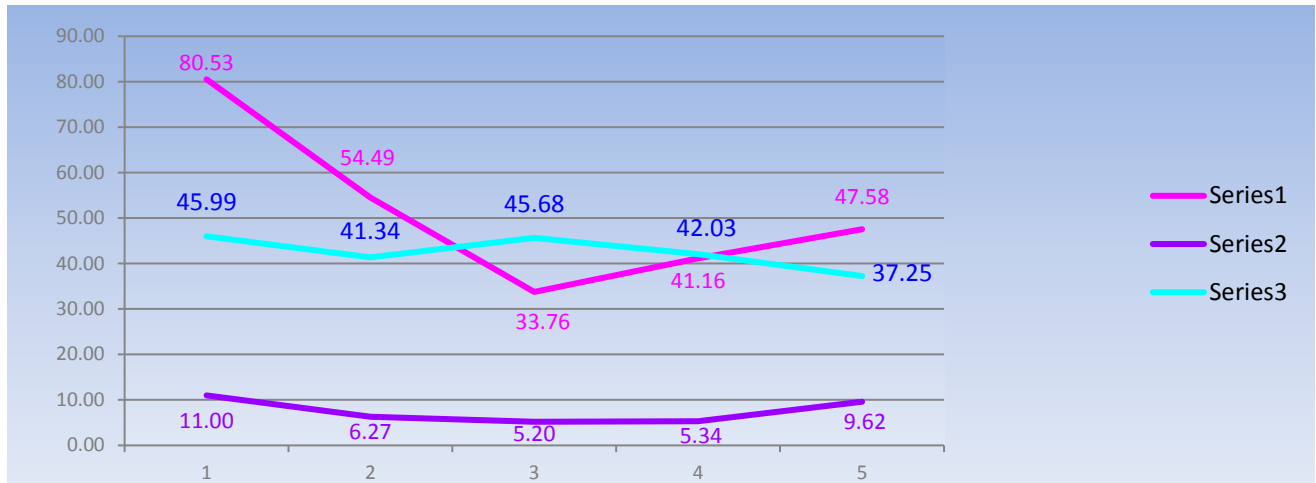
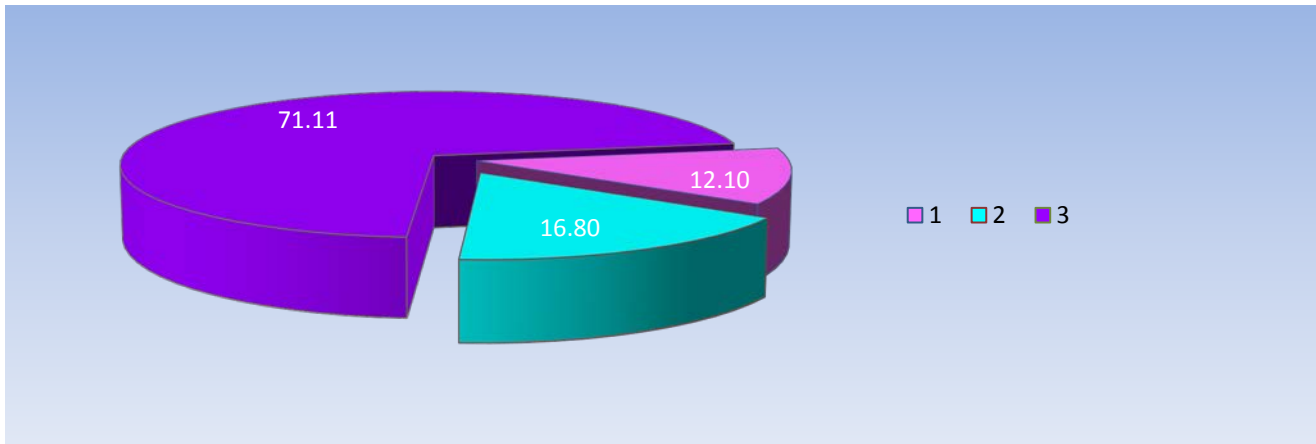


Figure:

3.02

Percent Share Cleared by Arrest , 2013



***SECTION IV***

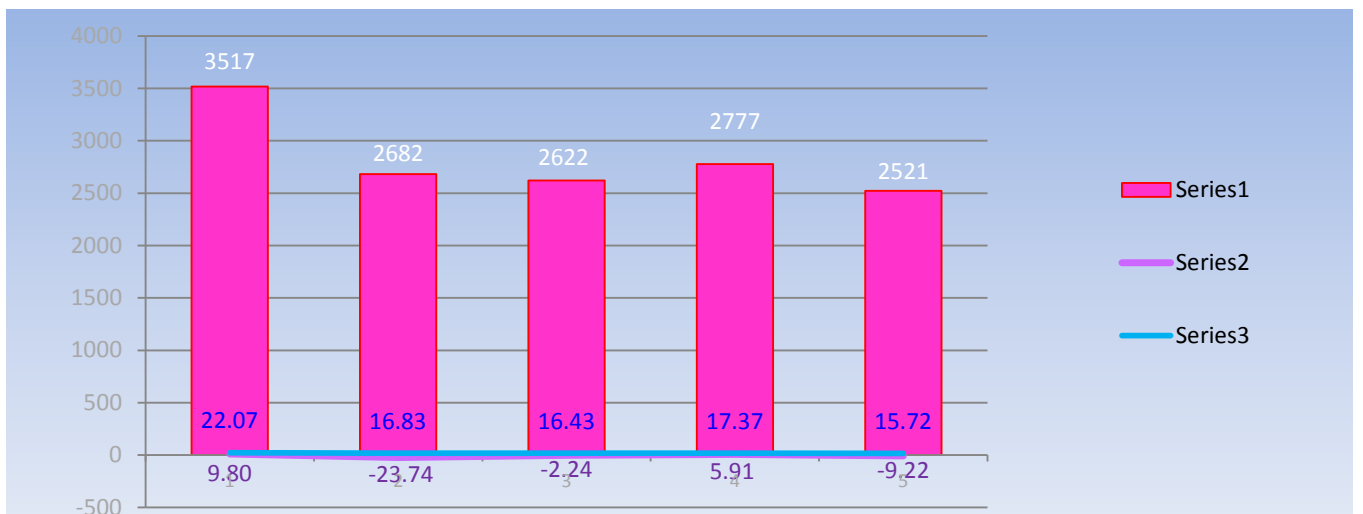
***Persons Arrested***

## Persons Arrested Over 18, Trends 2009 - 2013

Offense Classifications	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2	7	10	3	7
Forcible Rape	71	74	84	112	41
Robbery	24	26	14	24	57
Aggravated Assault	207	145	148	140	194
Violent Crime Sub Total	304	252	256	279	299
Burglary	74	84	95	98	104
Larceny-theft	223	175	169	187	197
Motor Vehicle Theft	16	13	22	38	42
Arson	0	2	1	1	0
Property Crime Sub Total	313	274	287	324	343
Other Assaults, simple	750	646	404	498	661
Forgery and Counterfeiting	7	4	0	0	1
Fraud	86	102	69	87	122
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	12	17	20	50	27
Vandalism	104	86	76	97	144
Weapons Violations	11	6	6	11	10
Prostitution	10	6	1	8	38
Sex Offenses	31	13	10	14	4
Drug Abuse Violations	157	117	123	92	108
Gambling	1	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	49	44	220	203	35
Driving Under the Influence	1066	624	492	463	335
Liquor Laws	98	61	28	32	90
Drunkenness	175	101	0	0	119
Disorderly Conduct	34	40	278	280	22
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	3
All Other Offenses	309	263	352	339	158
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	2
Curfew and Loitering Law	0	11	0	0	0
Runaway	0	15	0	0	0
Part II Offenses Sub Total	2900	2156	2079	2174	1879
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>3517</b>	<b>2682</b>	<b>2622</b>	<b>2777</b>	<b>2521</b>
<b>Percent Change (%)</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>-23.7</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>-9.2</b>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (persons)	22.07	16.83	16.43	17.37	15.72

Figure:

## Persons Arrested Over 18, Trends 2009 - 2013

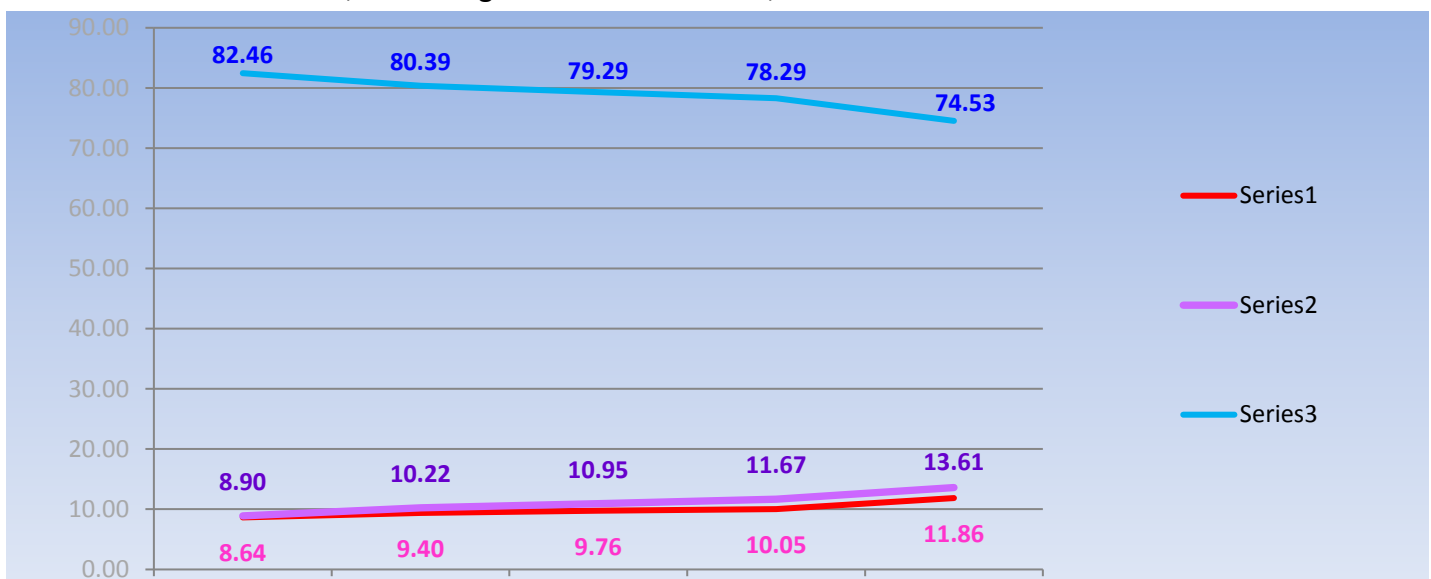


## Persons Arrested Over 18, Percentage Distribution Trends, 2009 - 2013

Offense Classifications	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0.06	0.26	0.38	0.11	0.28
Forcible Rape	2.02	2.76	3.20	4.03	1.63
Robbery	0.68	0.97	0.53	0.86	2.26
Aggravated Assault	5.89	5.41	5.64	5.04	7.70
Violent Crime Sub Total	8.64	9.40	9.76	10.05	11.86
Burglary	2.10	3.13	3.62	3.53	4.13
Larceny-theft	6.34	6.52	6.45	6.73	7.81
Motor Vehicle Theft	0.45	0.48	0.84	1.37	1.67
Arson	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.00
Property Crime Sub Total	8.90	10.22	10.95	11.67	13.61
Other Assaults, simple	21.32	24.09	15.41	17.93	26.22
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0.20	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.04
Fraud	2.45	3.80	2.63	3.13	4.84
Embezzlement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stolen Property	0.34	0.63	0.76	1.80	1.07
Vandalism	2.96	3.21	2.90	3.49	5.71
Weapons Violations	0.31	0.22	0.23	0.40	0.40
Prostitution	0.28	0.22	0.04	0.29	1.51
Sex Offenses	0.88	0.48	0.38	0.50	0.16
Drug Abuse Violations	4.46	4.36	4.69	3.31	4.28
Gambling	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offenses Against the Family and Children	1.39	1.64	8.39	7.31	1.39
Driving Under the Influence	30.31	23.27	18.76	16.67	13.29
Liquor Laws	2.79	2.27	1.07	1.15	3.57
Drunkenness	4.98	3.77	0.00	0.00	4.72
Disorderly Conduct	0.97	1.49	10.60	10.08	0.87
Vagrancy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
All Other Offenses	8.79	9.81	13.42	12.21	6.27
Suspicion	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08
Curfew and Loitering Law	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
Runaway	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
Part II Offenses Sub Total	82.46	80.39	79.29	78.29	74.53
<b>Share Trends Volume (%)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Figure:

## Persons Arrested Over 18, Percentage Distribution Trends, 2009 - 2013



1

2

3

4

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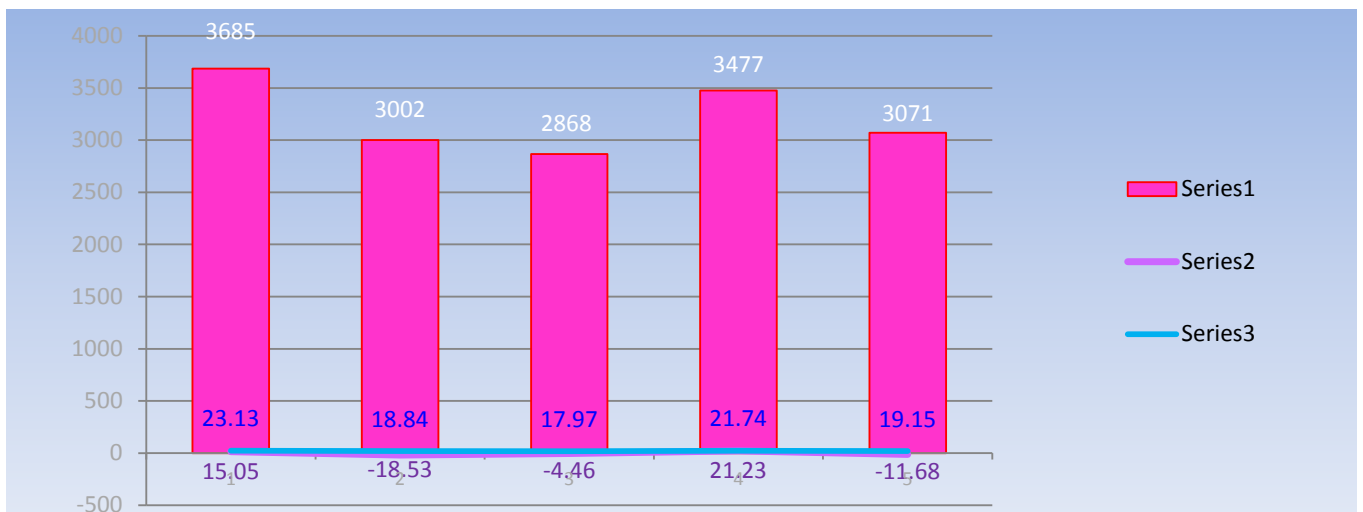


## Persons Arrested All Ages, Trends 2009 - 2013

Offense Classifications	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2	10	10	3	7
Forcible Rape	77	83	90	139	57
Robbery	26	34	16	30	63
Aggravated Assault	217	159	160	158	224
Violent Crime Sub Total	322	286	276	330	351
Burglary	89	120	135	152	117
Larceny-theft	238	221	187	249	290
Motor Vehicle Theft	18	30	34	46	66
Arson	1	2	5	2	1
Property Crime Sub Total	346	373	361	449	474
Other Assaults, simple	782	683	444	608	713
Forgery and Counterfeiting	7	4	0	2	1
Fraud	87	103	70	91	125
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	14	19	20	55	27
Vandalism	114	124	88	130	178
Weapons Violations	11	9	11	13	10
Prostitution	10	6	1	8	38
Sex Offenses	35	16	16	26	16
Drug Abuse Violations	173	157	183	220	201
Gambling	1	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	49	48	220	204	35
Driving Under the Influence	1066	627	493	465	339
Liquor Laws	102	75	33	79	125
Drunkenness	175	101	0	1	121
Disorderly Conduct	37	40	278	291	27
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	3
All Other Offenses	318	279	355	414	254
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	9
Curfew and Loitering Law	10	22	7	15	6
Runaway	26	30	12	76	18
Part II Offenses Sub Total	3017	2343	2231	2698	2246
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>3685</b>	<b>3002</b>	<b>2868</b>	<b>3477</b>	<b>3071</b>
<b>Percent Change (%)</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>-18.5</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>-11.7</b>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (persons)	23.13	18.84	17.97	21.74	19.15

Figure:

## Persons Arrested All Ages, Trends 2009 - 2013

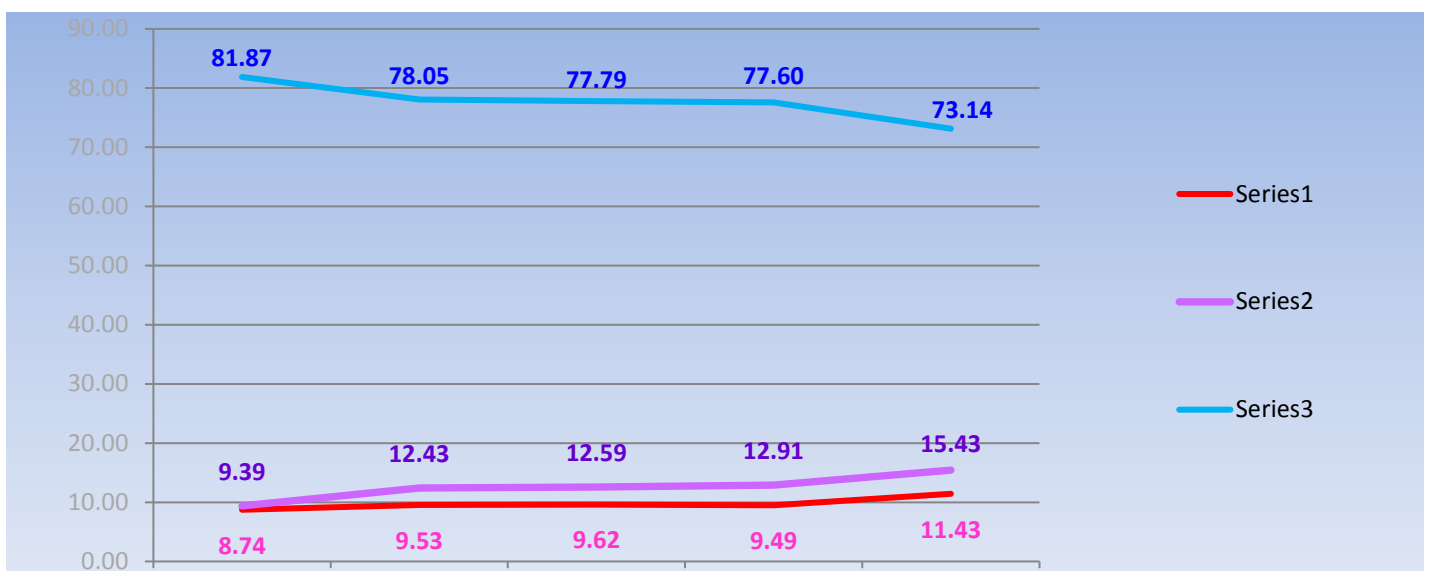


## Persons Arrested All Age, Percentage Distribution Trends 2009 - 2013

Offense Classifications	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0.05	0.33	0.35	0.09	0.23
Forcible Rape	2.09	2.76	3.14	4.00	1.86
Robbery	0.71	1.13	0.56	0.86	2.05
Aggravated Assault	5.89	5.30	5.58	4.54	7.29
Violent Crime Sub Total	8.74	9.53	9.62	9.49	11.43
Burglary	2.42	4.00	4.71	4.37	3.81
Larceny-theft	6.46	7.36	6.52	7.16	9.44
Motor Vehicle Theft	0.49	1.00	1.19	1.32	2.15
Arson	0.03	0.07	0.17	0.06	0.03
Property Crime Sub Total	9.39	12.43	12.59	12.91	15.43
Other Assaults, simple	21.22	22.75	15.48	17.49	23.22
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0.19	0.13	0.00	0.06	0.03
Fraud	2.36	3.43	2.44	2.62	4.07
Embezzlement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stolen Property	0.38	0.63	0.70	1.58	0.88
Vandalism	3.09	4.13	3.07	3.74	5.80
Weapons Violations	0.30	0.30	0.38	0.37	0.33
Prostitution	0.27	0.20	0.03	0.23	1.24
Sex Offenses	0.95	0.53	0.56	0.75	0.52
Drug Abuse Violations	4.69	5.23	6.38	6.33	6.55
Gambling	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offenses Against the Family and Children	1.33	1.60	7.67	5.87	1.14
Driving Under the Influence	28.93	20.89	17.19	13.37	11.04
Liquor Laws	2.77	2.50	1.15	2.27	4.07
Drunkenness	4.75	3.36	0.00	0.03	3.94
Disorderly Conduct	1.00	1.33	9.69	8.37	0.88
Vagrancy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
All Other Offenses	8.63	9.29	12.38	11.91	8.27
Suspicion	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29
Curfew and Loitering Law	0.27	0.73	0.24	0.43	0.20
Runaway	0.71	1.00	0.42	2.19	0.59
Part II Offenses Sub Total	81.87	78.05	77.79	77.60	73.14
<b>Share Trends Volume (%)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Figure:

## Persons Arrested All Age, Percentage Distribution Trends 2009 - 2013



1

2

3

4

5

Age, and Sex, of Persons Arrested

Age,

Classification of Offenses		Sex	Age																			Total						
			UK	10	10 - 12	13 - 14	15 - 16	17	Under 18 Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49		50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 and over	Over 18 Total	
Violent Crime Arrested	1a - Murder no negligent Manslaughter	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1b -Manslaughter by Negligent	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2 - Forcible Rape	M	0	0	6	4	2	3	15	3	3	2	1	1	4	1	5	5	7	3	2	1	3	0	0	41	56	
		F	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	3 - Robbery	M	0	0	2	2	0	2	6	1	6	3	4	1	4	2	10	15	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	55	61	
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
	4d - Aggravated Assault (Return A-4a to 4d)	M	0	0	2	2	4	19	27	5	4	9	7	10	4	7	38	24	22	7	14	8	2	2	1	164	191	
		F	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	1	3	3	1	3	2	4	4	3	2	3	0	0	0	30	33	33
Violent Crime Arrested Sub Total		M	0	0	10	8	6	24	48	9	13	14	13	12	12	11	54	44	37	12	19	9	5	2	1	267	315	
		F	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	1	3	3	2	3	2	5	4	3	2	3	0	0	0	32	36	36	
Property Crime Arrested	5 - Burglary - Breaking or Entering	M	0	0	4	2	4	2	12	8	6	9	2	3	5	4	20	13	16	6	4	1	1	1	0	99	111	
		F	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	6
	6 - Larceny - Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	M	0	0	26	19	9	19	73	11	10	6	5	10	4	7	21	22	12	12	3	3	0	0	0	126	199	
		F	0	0	1	5	10	4	20	8	5	4	1	3	0	6	11	14	11	2	3	0	0	3	0	71	91	91
	7 - Motor Vehicle Theft	M	0	0	8	8	3	4	23	7	4	3	4	1	1	2	5	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	36	59	
		F	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	7
	8 - Arson	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Property Crime Arrested Sub Total		M	0	1	38	29	16	25	109	26	20	18	11	14	10	13	46	40	29	19	7	5	2	1	0	261	370
			F	0	0	1	5	10	6	22	8	5	4	2	3	0	6	13	17	13	5	3	0	0	3	0	82	104
1st Crime Arrested Sub Total		M	0	1	48	37	22	49	157	35	33	32	24	26	22	24	100	84	66	31	26	14	7	3	1	528	685	
		F	0	0	1	5	12	8	26	9	5	5	6	2	9	15	22	17	8	5	3	0	3	0	0	114	140	140
2nd Crime Arrested	9 - Other assaults - simple, not aggravated	M	0	1	17	11	6	10	45	22	16	16	20	16	14	19	93	89	71	38	34	27	13	11	9	508	553	
		F	0	0	2	2	1	2	7	4	7	4	12	6	4	7	42	20	19	14	5	6	1	1	1	153	160	160
	10 - Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	11 - Fraud	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	5	2	3	1	2	16	19	16	10	5	2	2	1	0	90	91	
		F	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	7	9	9	1	3	1	0	0	0	32	34	34
	12 -Embezzlement	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	13 -Stolen Property	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	2	0	1	4	3	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	23	23
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	4
	14 -Vandalism	M	0	1	7	4	5	13	30	10	14	8	6	12	8	8	14	21	9	6	8	7	1	0	1	133	163	
		F	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	11	15	15
	15 -Weapons : Carrying, Possessing etc.	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	8	8	
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
	16 -Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
17 -Sex Offence (except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	M	0	0	6	6	0	0	12	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	4	9	0	3	1	5	6	3	2	38	50		
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2nd Crime 1st page Sub Total		M	0	2	30	21	11	24	88	35	39	32	30	33	25	30	132	143	99	57	50	44	22	17	14	802	890	
		F	0	0	3	3	1	6	13	5	7	6	12	9	5	7	52	35	28	17	9	9	2	1	1	205	218	218

Classification of Offenses	Sex	Age																			Total
		UK	10	13	15	Under	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	

		UK	10	12	14	16	17	18 Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	and over	18 Total	Total	
2nd Crime Arrested	18 -Drug Abuse Violations Grand Total	M	0	0	13	12	14	44	83	10	2	2	5	2	4	1	16	14	12	22	4	3	0	1	0	98	181
		F	0	0	3	7	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	20
	18a -Sales/Manufacturing Subtotal	M	0	0	1	1	1	4	7	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	6	5	4	8	2	2	0	0	0	31	38
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	18b -Possession Subtotal	M	0	0	12	11	13	40	76	9	1	2	4	1	4	1	10	9	8	14	2	1	0	1	0	67	143
		F	0	0	3	7	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	18
	19 - Gambling	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20 - Offence Against the Family & Children	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	2	2	1	0	2	2	15	15
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	20	20
	21 - Driving Under the Influence	M	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	5	7	11	9	11	7	51	56	42	35	30	19	15	8	5	313	317
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	4	2	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	22	22
	22 - Liquor Laws	M	0	0	1	1	2	21	25	16	11	7	1	5	0	4	10	6	7	5	3	1	3	1	0	80	105
		F	0	0	2	1	3	4	10	4	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	20
	23 - Drunkenness	M	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	6	6	9	5	4	33	18	13	4	0	4	0	1	0	106	108
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	13	13
	24 - Disorderly Conduct	M	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	2	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	18
		F	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	8	9
	25 - Vagrancy	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
	26 - All Others	M	0	0	30	26	12	17	85	7	7	8	4	6	8	8	22	22	16	9	5	3	8	2	2	137	222
		F	0	0	0	5	4	2	11	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	7	1	3	0	4	0	1	0	0	21	32
	27 - Suspicion	M	0	2	2	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
		F	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	28 - Curfew & Loitering Laws	M	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		F	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	29 - Runaways ( Person under age 18)	M	0	0	5	5	2	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
		F	0	0	0	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
2nd Crime Sub Total	M	0	4	84	69	44	113	314	73	68	62	58	65	55	57	266	263	194	135	94	75	48	32	23	1568	1882	
	F	0	0	10	18	13	12	53	12	9	9	16	13	15	10	71	45	47	25	22	10	5	1	1	311	364	
GRAND TOTAL (Cases)	M	0	5	132	106	66	162	471	108	101	94	82	91	77	81	366	347	260	166	120	89	55	35	24	2096	2567	
	F	0	0	11	23	25	20	79	21	14	14	21	19	17	19	86	67	64	33	27	13	5	4	1	425	504	

and Sex, of Persons Arrested Over 18

Race, and Sex, of Persons Arrested

Age	Sex	Pacific Islander							Others	Asia	White	Hispanic	Black	Native American	Unknown	Total
		FMS														
		Palauan	Marshallese	Kosraean	Ponapean	Chuukese	Yapese									
1 Total	Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adult	Male	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Total			1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	7	
2 Total	Juvenik	Male	0	0	1	0	6	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	15
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Adult	Male	1	0	0	2	9	1	20	5	1	0	2	0	0	41
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Total			1	0	1	2	15	1	26	7	2	2	0	0	57	
3 Total	Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adult	Male	1	0	2	0	4	0	40	5	1	0	2	0	0	55
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
3 Total			1	0	2	0	6	0	46	5	1	2	0	0	63	
4 Total	Juvenik	Male	1	0	3	0	18	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
		Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Adult	Male	8	0	6	3	74	3	47	12	7	1	3	0	0	164
		Female	0	0	1	2	6	1	18	1	0	1	0	0	0	30
4 Total			9	0	10	5	99	4	72	13	7	2	3	0	224	
Violent Crime Sub	Juvenik	Male	1	0	4	0	26	0	15	1	1	0	0	0	0	48
		Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Adult	Male	11	0	8	5	89	4	110	22	10	1	7	0	0	267
		Female	0	0	1	2	6	1	20	1	0	1	0	0	0	32
VC Sub Total			12	0	13	7	122	5	147	25	11	2	7	0	351	
5 Total	Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	9	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Adult	Male	5	0	0	0	30	1	54	9	0	0	0	0	0	99
		Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
5 Total			5	0	0	0	40	1	60	10	1	0	0	0	117	
6 Total	Juvenik	Male	4	0	5	3	24	0	29	6	0	0	2	0	0	73
		Female	0	0	1	0	2	0	12	4	1	0	0	0	0	20
	Adult	Male	3	0	0	3	34	3	66	14	3	0	0	0	0	126
		Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	49	20	1	0	0	0	0	71
6 Total			7	0	6	6	61	3	156	44	5	2	0	0	290	
7 Total	Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	12	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Adult	Male	0	0	0	2	18	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	36
		Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
7 Total			0	0	0	2	31	2	27	2	1	0	1	0	66	
8 Total	Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adult	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Total			0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Property Crime Sub	Juvenik	Male	4	0	5	3	46	2	40	7	0	0	2	0	0	109
		Female	0	0	1	0	2	0	14	4	1	0	0	0	0	22
	Adult	Male	8	0	0	5	82	4	135	24	3	0	0	0	0	261
		Female	0	0	0	0	3	0	54	21	3	0	1	0	0	82
VC Sub Total			12	0	6	8	133	6	243	56	7	0	3	0	474	
1st Offenses Total	Juvenik	Male	5	0	9	3	72	2	55	8	1	0	2	0	0	157
		Female	0	0	1	0	3	0	16	5	1	0	0	0	0	26
	Adult	Male	19	0	8	10	171	8	245	46	13	1	7	0	0	528
		Female	0	0	1	2	9	1	74	22	3	1	1	0	0	114
VC Sub Total			24	0	19	15	255	11	390	81	18	2	10	0	825	
9 Total	Juvenik	Male	1	0	0	2	15	2	19	4	2	0	0	0	0	45
		Female	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Adult	Male	23	0	2	12	151	6	226	59	23	2	4	0	0	508
		Female	8	0	2	7	34	1	66	22	9	1	2	1	0	153

Race, and Sex, of Persons Arrested

Age	Sex	Pacific Islander							Others	Asia	White	Hispanic	Black	Native American	Unknown	Total
		FMS														
		Palauan	Marshallese	Kosraean	Ponapean	Chuukese	Yapese									
10 Total	9 Total	32	0	4	21	202	10	314	86	34	3	6	1	0	713	
	Adult Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adult	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10 Total	10 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
11 Total	Adult Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Adult	Male	2	1	1	2	8	1	51	20	4	0	0	0	0	90
		Female	1	0	0	0	3	0	16	10	2	0	0	0	0	32
	11 Total	11 Total	3	1	1	2	11	1	68	32	6	0	0	0	0	125
12 Total	Adult Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adult	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	12 Total	12 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 Total	Adult Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adult	Male	1	0	0	2	0	0	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	23
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	13 Total	13 Total	1	0	0	2	0	0	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	27
14 Total	Adult Juvenik	Male	0	1	3	0	17	1	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	30
		Female	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Adult	Male	11	0	3	6	60	2	32	10	6	2	1	0	0	133
		Female	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	11
	14 Total	14 Total	11	1	6	6	85	3	42	11	8	2	3	0	0	178
15 Total	Adult Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adult	Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15 Total	15 Total	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
16 Total	Adult Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adult	Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	16 Total	16 Total	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
17 Total	Adult Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	12
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adult	Male	0	0	0	0	7	2	18	10	1	0	0	0	0	38
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	17 Total	17 Total	0	0	0	0	7	2	26	14	1	0	0	0	0	50
18 Total	Adult Juvenik	Male	4	2	2	5	14	2	41	17	0	0	0	0	0	87
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Adult	Male	2	0	1	0	12	0	55	26	1	1	0	0	0	98
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	10
	18 Total	18 Total	6	2	3	5	26	2	108	46	2	1	0	0	0	201
19 Total	Adult Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adult	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	19 Total	19 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

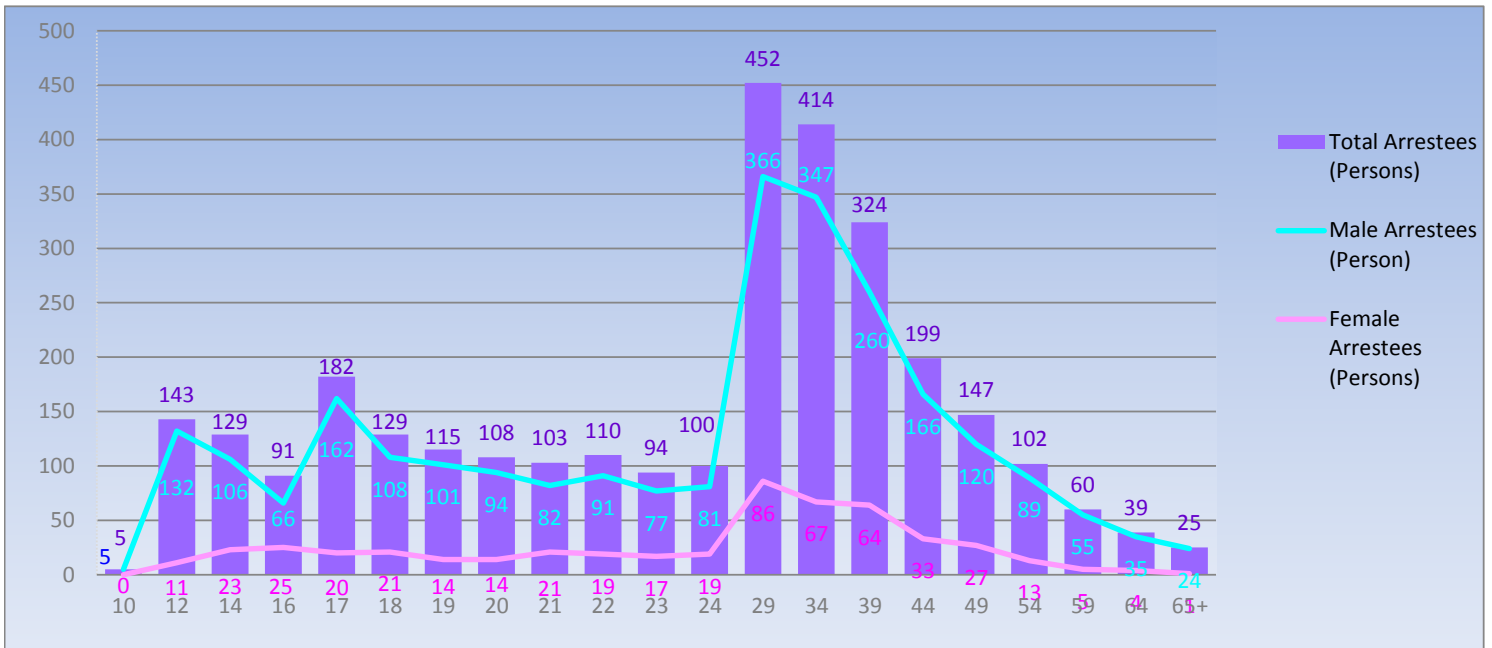
20 Total	Adult Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adult	Male	0	0	0	0	5	1	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	15
		Female	0	1	0	0	10	0	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	20
	20 Total	20 Total	0	1	0	0	15	1	11	5	1	1	0	0	0	35
21 Total	Adult Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adult	Male	8	3	9	26	120	9	61	50	23	1	3	0	0	313

Race, and Sex, of Persons Arrested

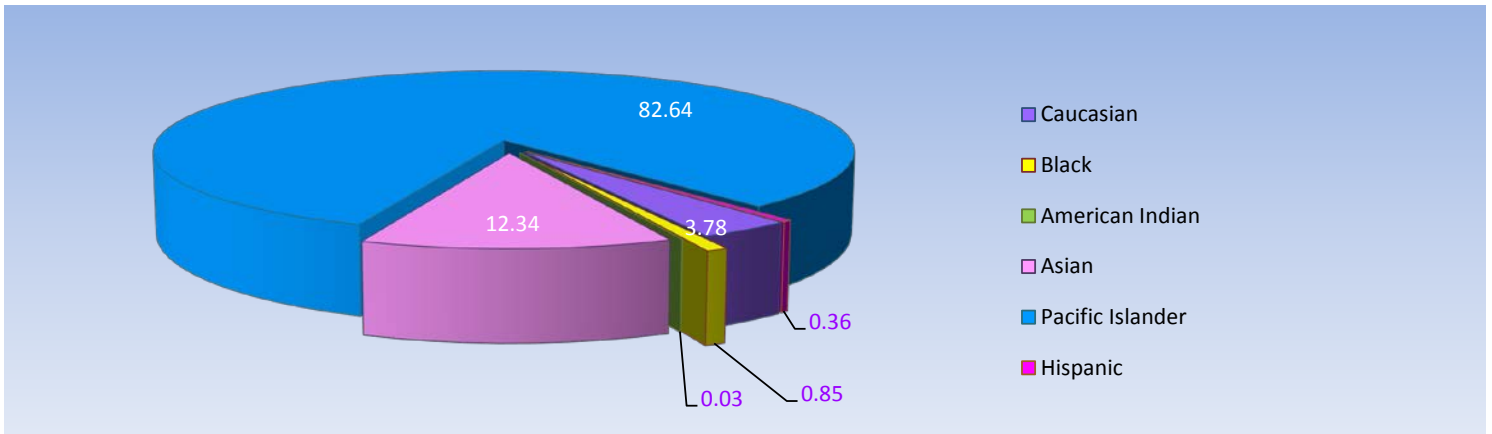
Age	Sex	Pacific Islander							Others	Asia	White	Hispanic	Black	Native American	Unknown	Total
		FMS														
		Palauan	Marsha- llese	Kosraean	Ponapean	Chuukese	Yapese									
21	Ad	Female	5	0	1	1	3	0	4	5	3	0	0	0	0	22
		21 Total	13	3	10	27	126	9	66	55	26	1	3	0	0	339
22 Total	Juvenik	Male	0	0	2	1	15	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
		Female	0	0	0	0	8	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
	Adult	Male	1	1	7	3	47	0	13	5	1	1	1	0	0	80
		Female	0	0	0	2	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
		22 Total	1	1	9	6	74	1	22	8	1	1	1	0	0	125
23 Total	Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adult	Male	2	0	1	4	72	1	10	12	4	0	0	0	0	106
		Female	0	0	0	3	4	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	13
		23 Total	2	0	1	7	78	1	12	14	6	0	0	0	0	121
24 Total	Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Adult	Male	1	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	14
		Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	8
		24 Total	1	0	0	0	8	0	14	1	1	0	2	0	0	27
25 Total	Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Adult	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		25 Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
26 Total	Juvenik	Male	2	2	7	0	29	0	37	1	0	0	0	0	0	78
		Female	0	0	0	0	7	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	18
	Adult	Male	10	1	2	7	34	0	59	14	9	0	1	0	0	137
		Female	0	0	0	0	4	1	12	2	2	0	0	0	0	21
		26 Total	12	3	9	7	74	1	118	18	11	0	1	0	0	254
27 Total	Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Adult	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		27 Total	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
28 Total	Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Adult	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		28 Total	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
29 Total	Juvenik	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
		Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Adult	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		29 Total	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	18
Sub Total by Age	Juvenik	Male	12	5	23	11	174	8	190	36	4	0	2	0	0	465
		Female	0	0	1	0	25	1	46	11	1	0	0	0	0	85
	Adult	Male	80	6	34	72	695	30	806	260	87	8	18	0	0	2096
		Female	14	1	4	15	76	3	206	72	24	3	6	1	0	425
		Sub Total	106	12	62	98	970	42	1248	379	116	11	26	1	0	3071
		Classification Sub Total				1290			1248	379	116	11	26	1	0	3071
		Grand Total				2538				379	116	11	26	1	0	3071



Persons Arrested Age and Sex, 2013



Percent Description, by Race 2013



**SECTION V**

***Special Reports***

## Juvenile

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

Arrests of juveniles should not be reported in case of:

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

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

It must be emphasized that only violations by young persons where some police or official action is taken beyond a mere interview, warning, or admonishment should be included in the arrest count. For example, children playing ball in the street who are instructed 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 "follow up 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.

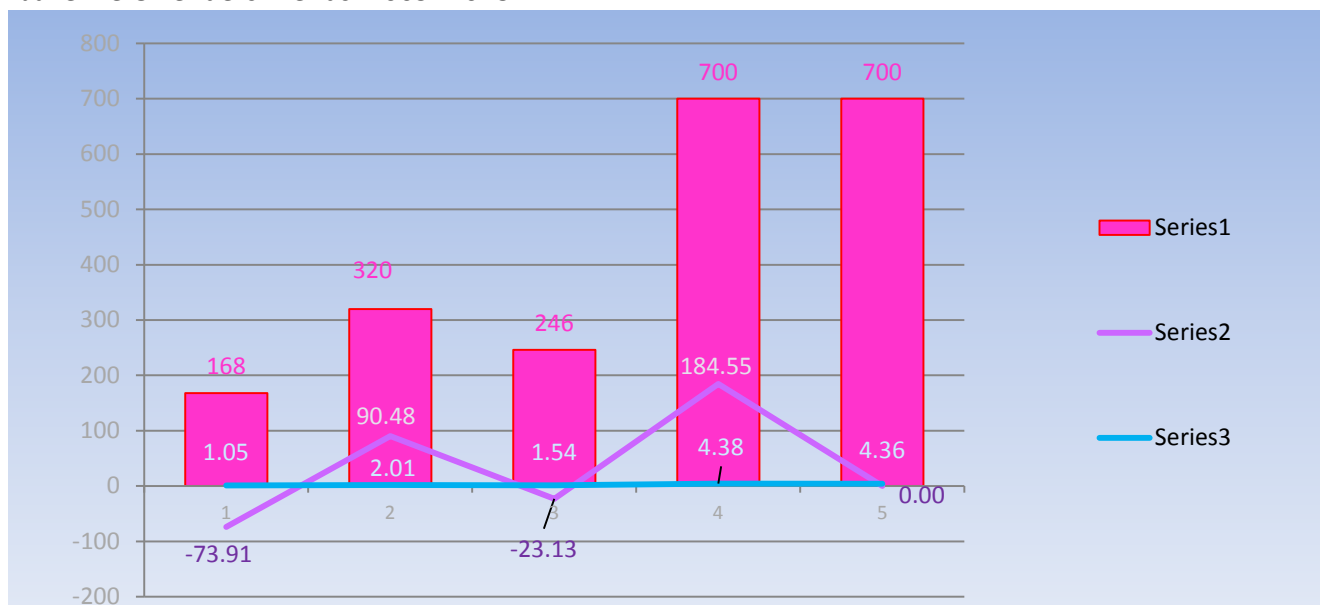
## Juvenile Offenders: 2008 - 2012

OFFENSES CHARGED: Trends	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1a. Murder	0	3	0	0	0
2. Rape	6	9	6	27	16
3. Robbery	2	8	2	6	6
4. Aggravated Assault	10	14	12	18	30
Violent Crime Sub Total	18	34	20	51	52
5. Burglary	15	36	40	54	13
6. Larceny-theft	15	46	18	62	93
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	2	17	12	8	24
8. Arson	1	0	4	1	1
Property Crime Sub Total	33	99	74	125	131
9. Assaults, simple	32	37	40	110	52
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	2	0
11. Fraud and Bad Checks	1	1	1	4	3
12. Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	2	2	0	5	0
14. Vandalism	10	38	12	33	34
15. Weapons Violations	0	3	5	2	0
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sex Offenses	4	3	6	12	12
18. Drug Abuse Violations	16	40	60	128	93
19. Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
20. Offenses Against Family and Children	0	4	0	1	0
21. Driving Under the Influence	0	3	1	2	4
22. Liquor Laws	4	14	5	47	35
23. Drunkenness	0	0	0	1	2
24. Disorderly Conduct	3	0	0	11	5
25. Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
26. All Other Offenses	9	16	3	75	96
27. Suspicion	0	0	0	0	7
28. Curfew Violations and Loitering Laws	10	11	7	15	6
29. Runaways	26	15	12	76	18
Part II Offenses Sub Total	117	187	152	524	367
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>550</b>
<b>Percent Change (%)</b>	<b>-73.91</b>	<b>90.48</b>	<b>-23.13</b>	<b>184.55</b>	<b>-21.43</b>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (persons)	1.05	2.01	1.54	4.38	3.43

Source: GPD JIR-10

## Figure:

## Juvenile Offenders Trends: 2009 -2013



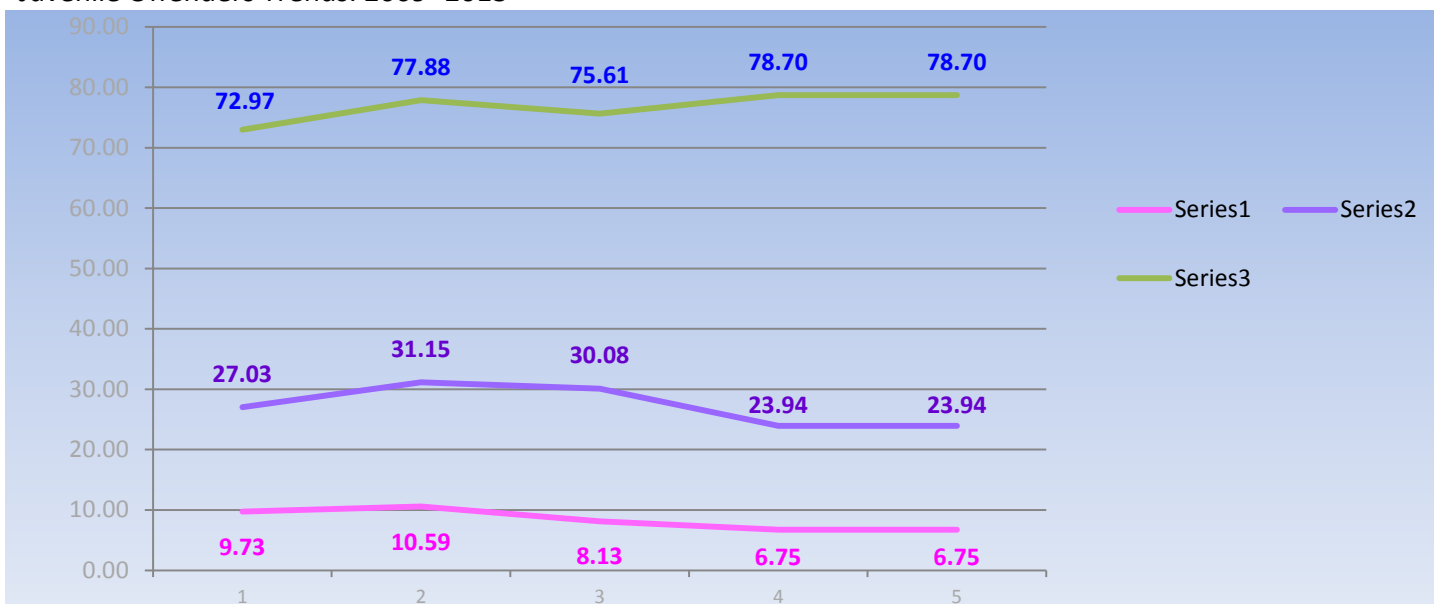
## Juvenile Offenders: Trend Share Precent 2008 - 2012

OFFENSES CHARGED: Trends	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1a. Murder	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Rape	3.57	2.81	2.44	3.86	2.91
3. Robbery	1.19	2.50	0.81	0.86	1.09
4. Aggravated Assault	5.95	4.38	4.88	2.57	5.45
Violent Crime Sub Total	10.71	10.63	8.13	7.29	9.45
5. Burglary	8.93	11.25	16.26	7.71	2.36
6. Larceny-theft	8.93	14.38	7.32	8.86	16.91
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	1.19	5.31	4.88	1.14	4.36
8. Arson	0.60	0.00	1.63	0.14	0.18
Property Crime Sub Total	19.64	30.94	30.08	17.86	23.82
9. Assaults, simple	19.05	11.56	16.26	15.71	9.45
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00
11. Fraud and Bad Checks	0.60	0.31	0.41	0.57	0.55
12. Embezzlement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	1.19	0.63	0.00	0.71	0.00
14. Vandalism	5.95	11.88	4.88	4.71	6.18
15. Weapons Violations	0.00	0.94	2.03	0.29	0.00
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17. Sex Offenses	2.38	0.94	2.44	1.71	2.18
18. Drug Abuse Violations	9.52	12.50	24.39	18.29	16.91
19. Gambling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20. Offenses Against Family and Children	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.14	0.00
21. Driving Under the Influence	0.00	0.94	0.41	0.29	0.73
22. Liquor Laws	2.38	4.38	2.03	6.71	6.36
23. Drunkenness	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.36
24. Disorderly Conduct	1.79	0.00	0.00	1.57	0.91
25. Vagrancy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26. All Other Offenses	5.36	5.00	1.22	10.71	17.45
27. Suspicion	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27
28. Curfew Violations and Loitering Laws	5.95	3.44	2.85	2.14	1.09
29. Runaways	15.48	4.69	4.88	10.86	3.27
Part II Offenses Sub Total	69.64	58.44	61.79	74.86	66.73
<b>Trends Volume (%)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: GPD JIR-10

## Figure:

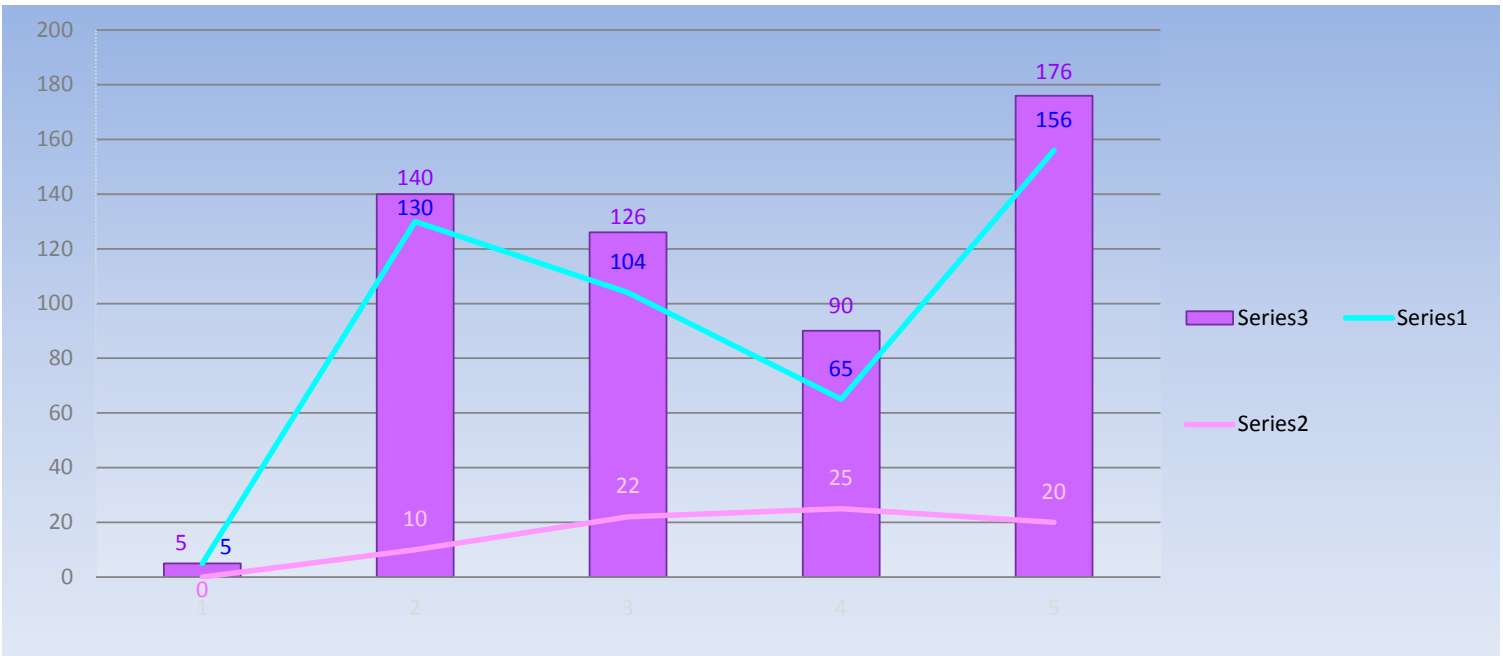
## Juvenile Offenders Trends: 2009 -2013



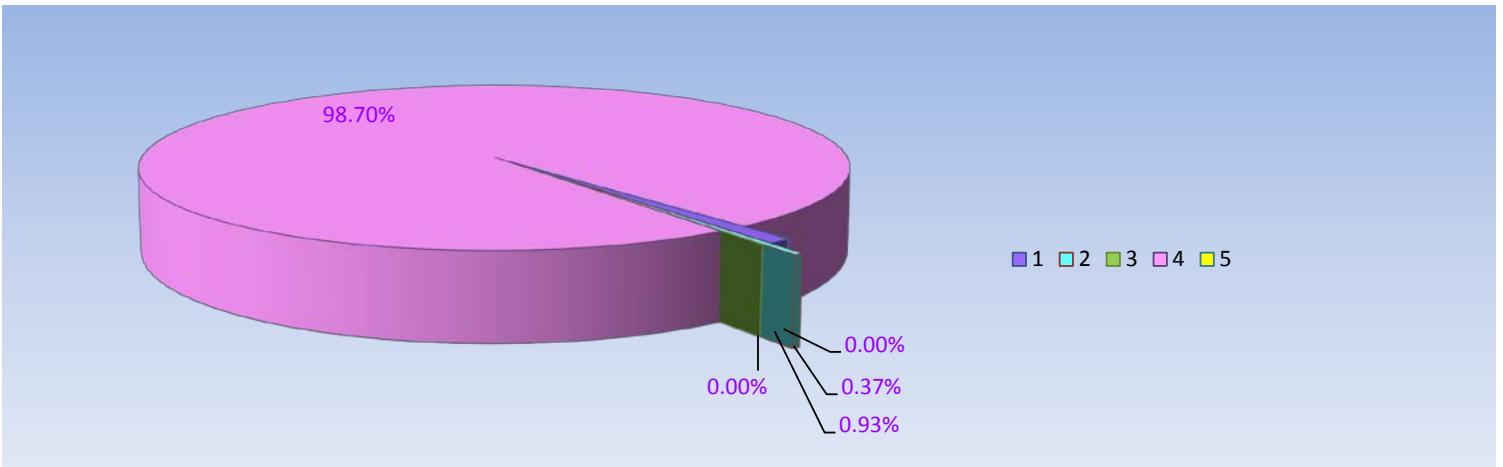
## Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnic Origin of Persons Arrested Under 18

Classification of Offenses	Sex	Age							Race				Ethnic Origin		
		Unknown	10	10 12	13 14	15 16	17	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	
1a - Murder no negligent Manslaughter	01a	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1b -Manslaughter by Negligent	01b	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 - Forcible Rape	02	M	0	0	6	4	2	3	15	1	0	0	15	0	16
		F	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 - Robbery	03	M	0	0	2	2	0	2	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4d - Aggravated Assault (Return A-4a to 4d)	04	M	0	0	2	2	4	19	27	0	0	0	30	0	30
		F	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 - Burglary - Breaking or Entering	05	M	0	0	4	2	4	2	12	0	0	0	13	0	13
		F	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 - Larceny - Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft)	06	M	0	0	26	19	9	19	73	1	2	0	90	0	93
		F	0	0	1	5	10	4	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 - Motor Vehicle Theft	07	M	0	0	8	8	3	4	23	0	0	0	24	0	24
		F	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 - Other assaults - simple, not aggravated	08	M	0	1	17	11	6	10	45	2	0	0	50	0	52
		F	0	0	2	2	1	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 - Arson	09	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 - Forgery & Counterfeiting	10	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 - Fraud	11	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
		F	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 -Embezzlement	12	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 -Stolen Property	13	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 -Vandalism	14	M	0	1	7	4	5	13	30	1	0	0	33	0	34
		F	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 -Weapons : Carrying, Possessing etc.	15	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 -Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	16	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 -Sex Offence (except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	17	M	0	0	6	6	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	12
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 - Drug Abuse Violations	18	M	0	0	13	12	14	44	83	0	0	0	93	0	93
		F	0	0	3	7	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 - Gambling	19	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 - Offence Against the Family & Children	20	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 - Driving Under the Influence	21	M	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 - Liquor Laws	22	M	0	0	1	1	2	21	25	0	0	0	35	0	35
		F	0	0	2	1	3	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 - Drunkenness	23	M	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 - Disorderly Conduct	24	M	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	5	0	5
		F	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 - Vagrancy	25	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 - All Others	26	M	0	0	30	26	12	17	85	0	0	0	96	0	96
		F	0	0	0	5	4	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 - Suspicion	27	M	0	2	2	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	0	7
		F	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 - Curfew & Loitering Laws	28	M	0	0	2	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	6
		F	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
29 - Runaways ( Person under age 18)	29	M	0	0	5	5	2	1	13	0	0	0	18	0	18
		F	0	0	0	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (Person)	30	M	0	5	132	106	66	162	471	5	2	0	543	0	550
		F	0	0	11	23	25	20	79	0	0	0	0	0	0

Persons Arrested Over 18 by Age and Sex, 2013



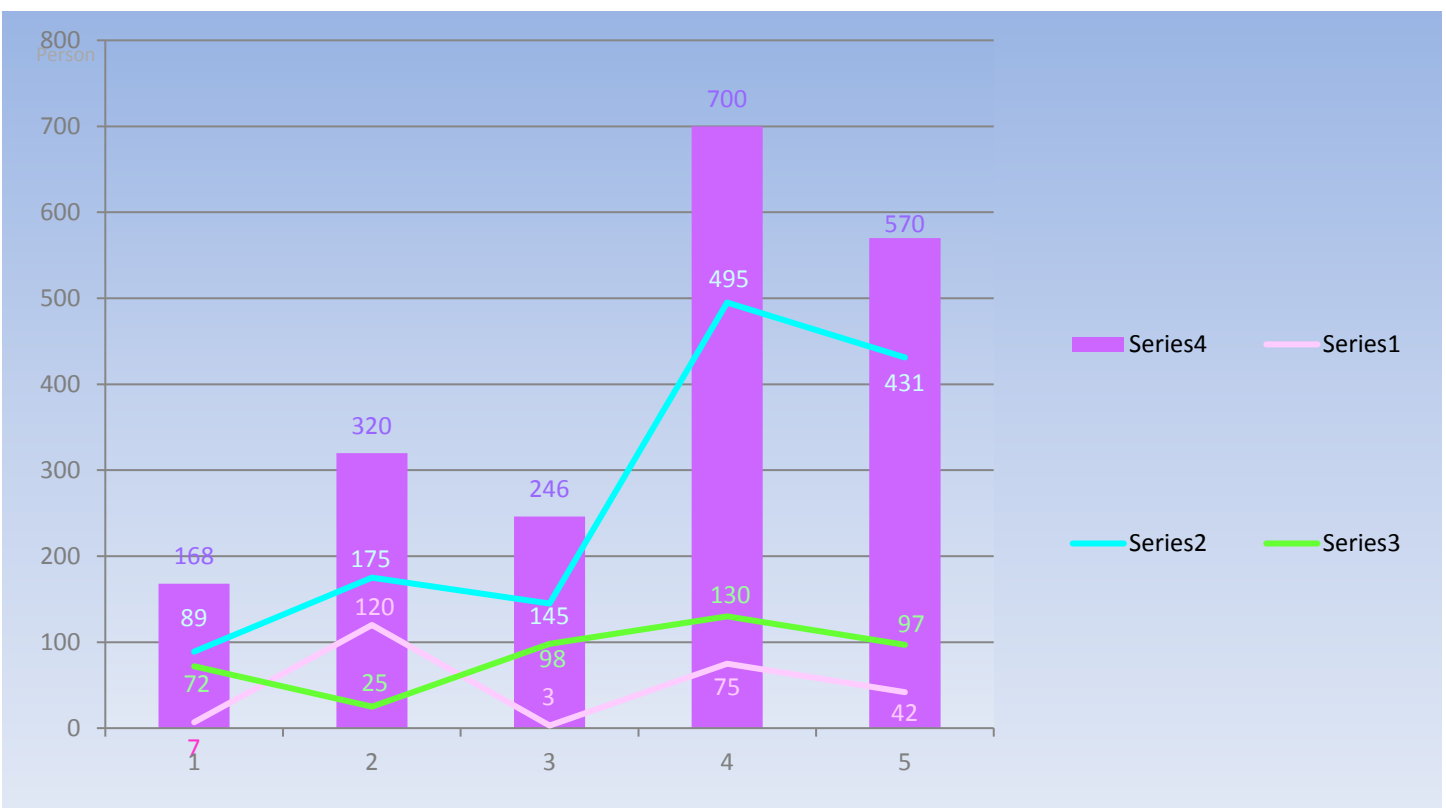
Percent Description, by Race 2013



**Police Distribution of Juvenile**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Handled within Department and Released	7	120	3	75	42
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	89	175	145	495	431
Referred to Welfare Agency	72	25	98	130	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>570</b>

**Police Disposition of Juveniles, 2009 - 2013**





## Drug Abuse Violation

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

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

### **Sale/Manufacturing**

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

### **Possession**

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

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### **Drug/Narcotic Offenses (Attempted and Completed)**

#### **Drug/Narcotic Violations**

#### **Drug/Equipment Violations**

Type of Activity (allowed entries):

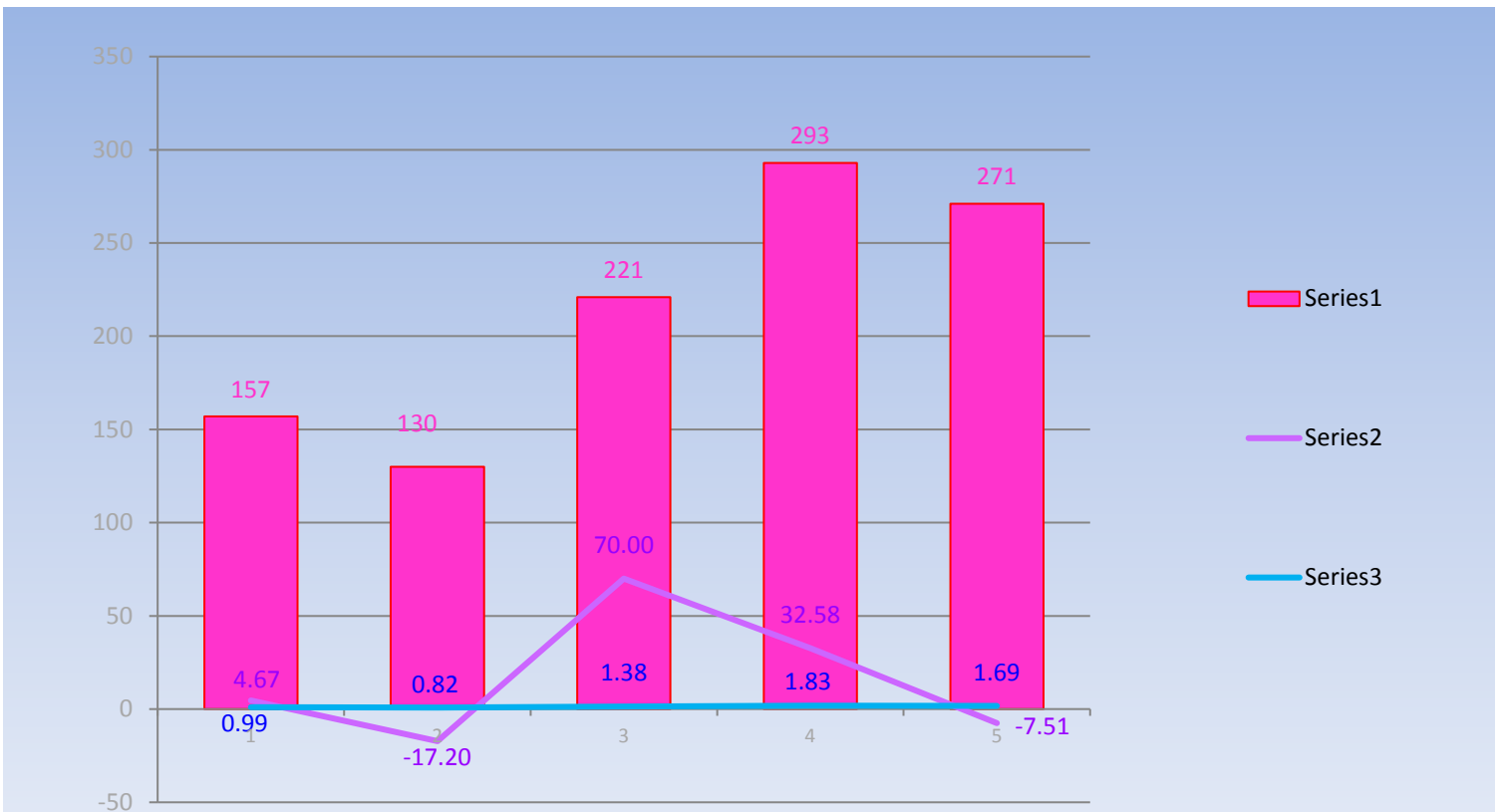
- B Buying/Receiving
- C Cultivating
- D Distributing/Selling
- E Exploiting Children
- O Operating/Promoting/Assisting
- P Possessing/Conc
- T Transporting/Tra
- U Using/Consumin

**Drug Abuse Violations**

Percent Change from 2009

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	10	10	24	37	8
February	4	13	16	29	27
March	10	10	23	34	29
April	13	11	22	18	40
May	13	9	24	27	31
June	19	10	22	19	14
July	20	3	4	14	13
August	10	7	9	23	18
September	12	17	34	22	17
October	22	9	15	31	34
November	5	20	13	20	20
December	19	11	15	19	20
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>271</b>
<b>Percent Change (%)</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>-17.20</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>32.58</b>	<b>-7.51</b>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.99	0.82	1.38	1.83	1.69

Drug Abuse Violation: Trends, 2009 - 2013



**Drug Abuse Violations**

Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013

Trends	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trends Volume (Cases)	157	130	221	293	271
Cleared by Arrest (Cases)	157	117	123	92	138
<i>Percent Cleared (%)</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>90.00</i>	<i>55.66</i>	<i>31.40</i>	<i>50.92</i>

Figure:

Drug Abuse Violations, Percent Cleared by Arrest 2009 - 2013

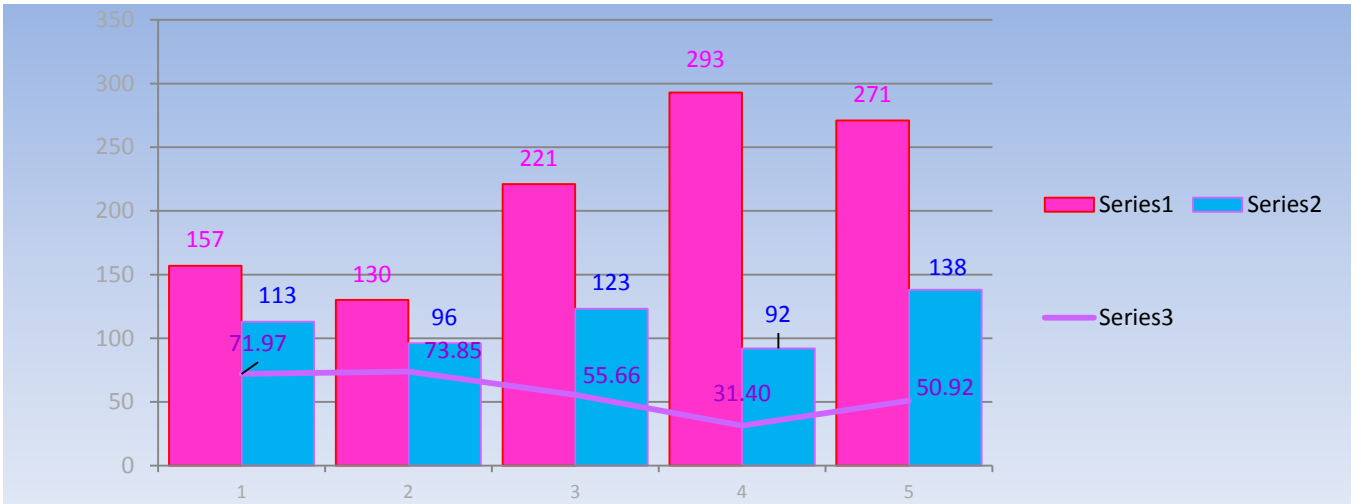


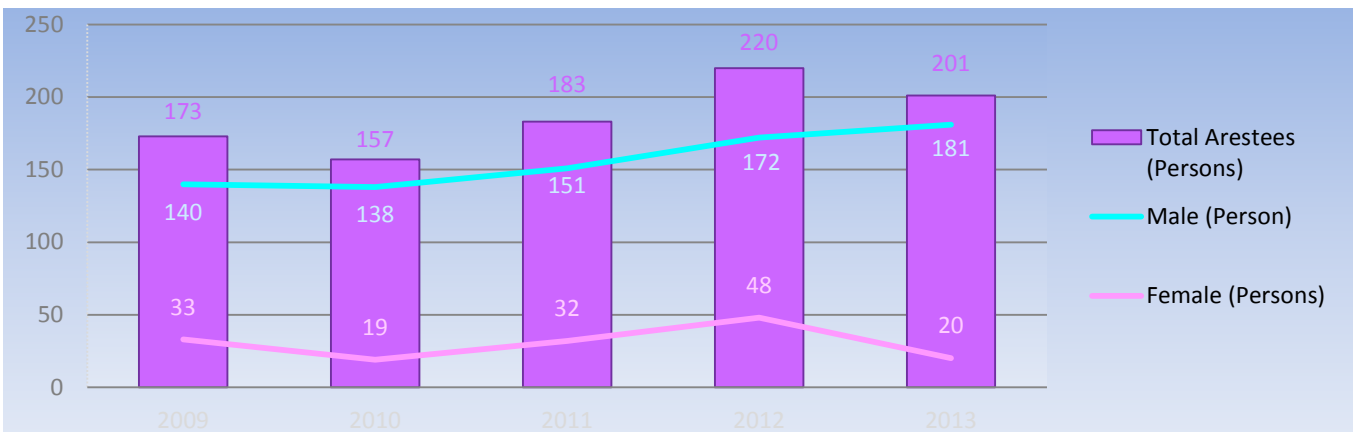
Table:

**Drug Abuse Violations**

Arrested (including under 18)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Male (Person)	140	138	151	172	181
Female (Persons)	33	19	32	48	20
Total Arestees (Persons)	173	157	183	220	201

Figure:

Drug Abuse Violations: Arrested Persons, 2009 -2013

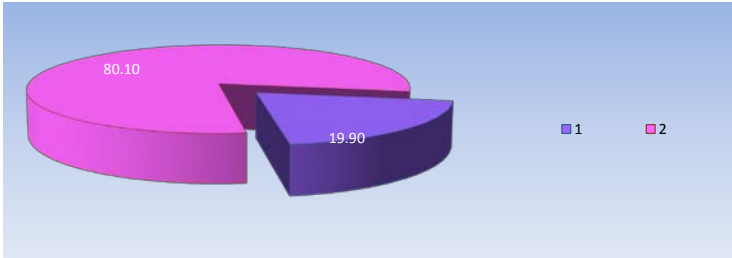


**Drug Abuse Violations**  
Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnic Origin of Persons Arrested

Classification of Offenses	Sex	Age																		All Arrestees (Person)	Race				Ethnic Origin									
		Unknown	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Under 18 Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29		30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Over 18 Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic
18 -Drug Abuse Violations Grand Total	M	0	0	13	12	14	44	83	10	2	2	5	2	4	1	16	14	12	22	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	98	181	2	0	0	199	0	201
	F	0	0	3	7	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	20						
18a -Sales/Manufacturing Subtotal (Sub Total 18A-18D)	M	0	0	1	1	1	4	7	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	6	5	4	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	31	38	1	0	0	39	0	40	
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2							
18b -Possession Sub Total (Sub Total 18e-18h)	M	0	0	12	11	13	40	76	9	1	2	4	1	4	1	10	9	8	14	2	1	0	1	0	67	143	1	0	0	160	0	161		
	F	0	0	3	7	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	18								
Drug Abuse Violations (A) Sales/Manufacturing Subtotal - Methamphetamine, Cocaine, LSD	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	15	15	1	0	0	14	0	15		
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Drug Abuse Violations (B) Sales/Manufacturing Subtotal - Marijuana, Methaqualone	M	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	16	19	0	0	0	21	0	21		
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2								
Drug Abuse Violations (C) Sales/Manufacturing Subtotal - Synthetic Narcotics	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Drug Violations (D) Sales/Manufacturing Subtotal - Dangerous Non -Narcotics	M	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Drug Violations (E) Possession - Metnampnetamine, Cocaine, LSD	M	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	4	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	19	23	1	0	0	24	0	25		
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2								
Drug Abuse Violations (F) Possession - marijuana, Methaqualone	M	0	0	12	11	13	32	68	8	0	0	1	1	2	1	6	7	5	12	1	1	0	0	45	113	0	0	0	129	0	129			
	F	0	0	3	7	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	16								
Drug Abuse Violations (G) Possession - Synthetic Narcotics	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	2		
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Drug Violations (H) Possession - Dangerous Non - Narcotics	M	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	5		
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								

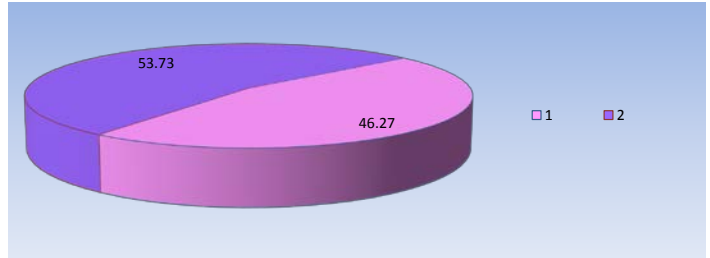
**Figure: 5.14**  
Drug Abuse Violations, Percent Distribution by Categories, 2013

Category	Arrestees (Person)	Share (%)
18a -Sales/Manufacturing Subtotal (18A-18D)	40	19.90
18b -Possession Sub Total (18e-18h)	161	80.10
<b>Drug Abuse Violations Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>100.00</b>



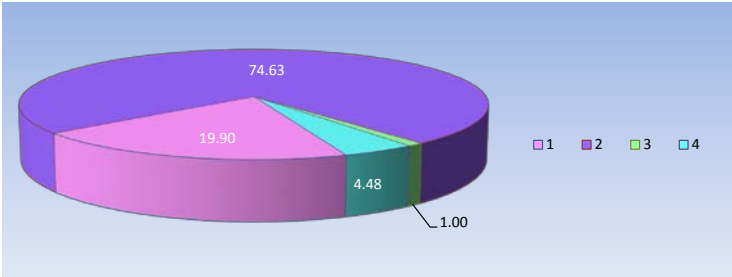
**Figure: 5.15**  
Drug Abuse Violations, Percent Distribution by Age, 2013

Age Group	Arrestees (Person)	Share (%)
Age Under 18	93	46.27
Age Over 18	108	53.73
<b>Drug Abuse Violations Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>100.00</b>



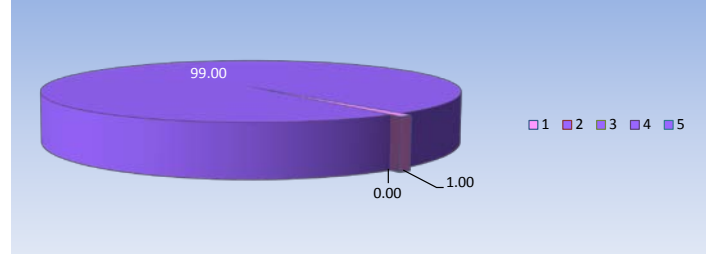
**Figure: 5.16**  
Drug Abuse Violations, Percent Distribution by Drug Type, 2013

Drug Type	Arrestees (Person)	Share (%)
Methamphetamine, Cocaine, LSD (18A & 18 E)	40	19.90
Marijuana, Methaqualone (18B & 18F)	150	74.63
Synthetic Narcotics (18C & 18G)	2	1.00
Dangerous Non - Narcotics (18D-18H)	9	4.48
<b>Drug Abuse Violations Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>100.00</b>



**Figure: 5.17**  
Drug Abuse Violations, Percent Distribution by Race, 2013

Race	Arrestees (Person)	Share (%)
White	2	1.00
Black	0	0.00
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	0.00
Asian or Pacific Islander	199	99.00
Hispanic	0	0.00
<b>Drug Abuse Violations Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>100.00</b>





## Driving Under Influence

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

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

Agencies must include in this classification:

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

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### Unlawful Condition of the Driver

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

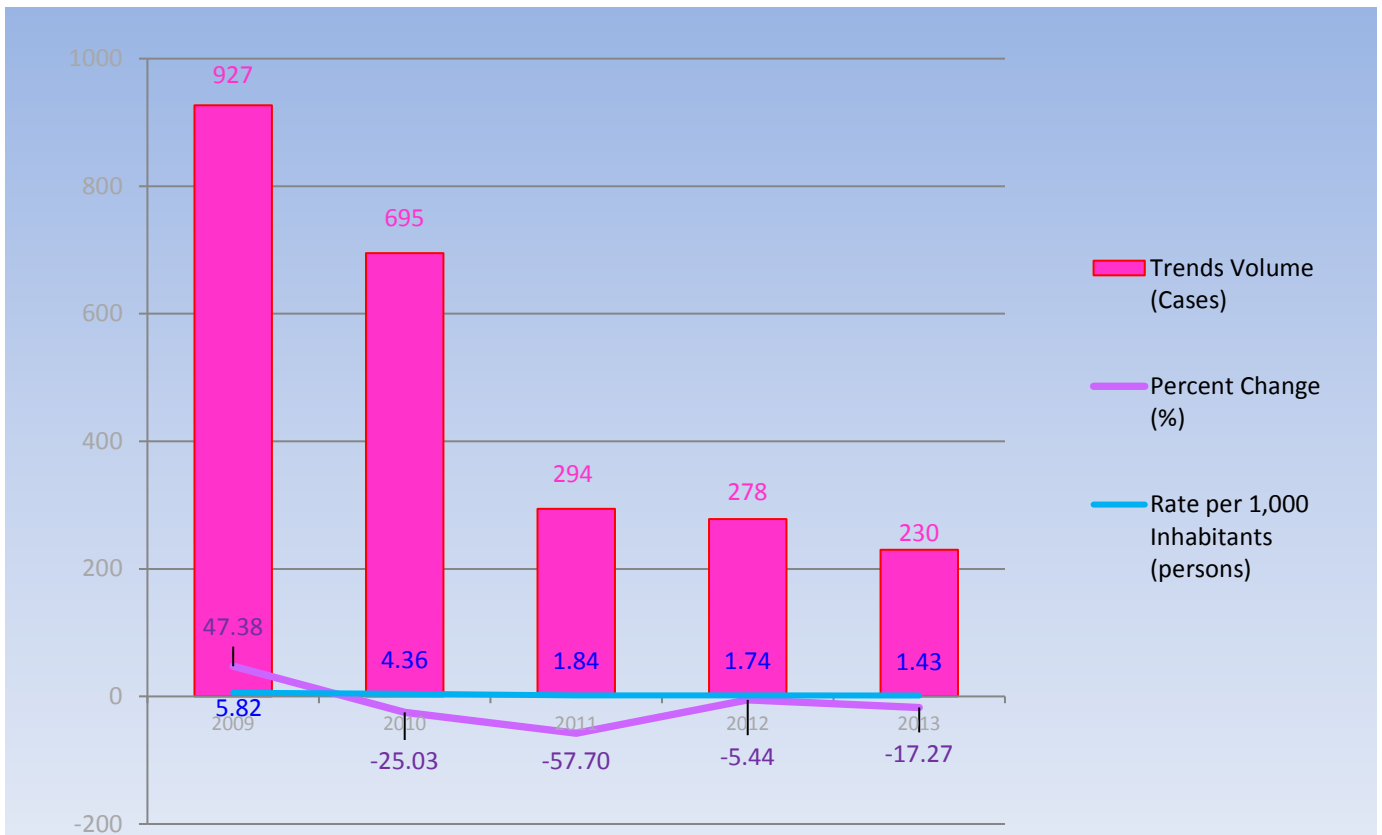
**Driving Under Influence**

Percent Change from 2009

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
January	96	46	28	25	16
February	69	94	20	21	25
March	121	2	32	23	37
April	115	87	26	24	22
May	76	75	16	27	29
June	50	67	15	25	24
July	44	60	33	17	15
August	59	51	21	20	21
September	83	39	28	18	16
October	85	50	27	21	5
November	44	54	22	20	6
December	85	70	26	37	14
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>Percent Change (%)</b>	<b>47.38</b>	<b>-25.03</b>	<b>-57.70</b>	<b>-5.44</b>	<b>-17.27</b>
<b>Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (persons)</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.43</b>

Figure:

Driving Under Influence: Trends, 2009 - 2013



## Family Violence

### ***Family Violence:***

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

### ***Nonfamily Violence:***

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Family Violence

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

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

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

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

Family or household members include:

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

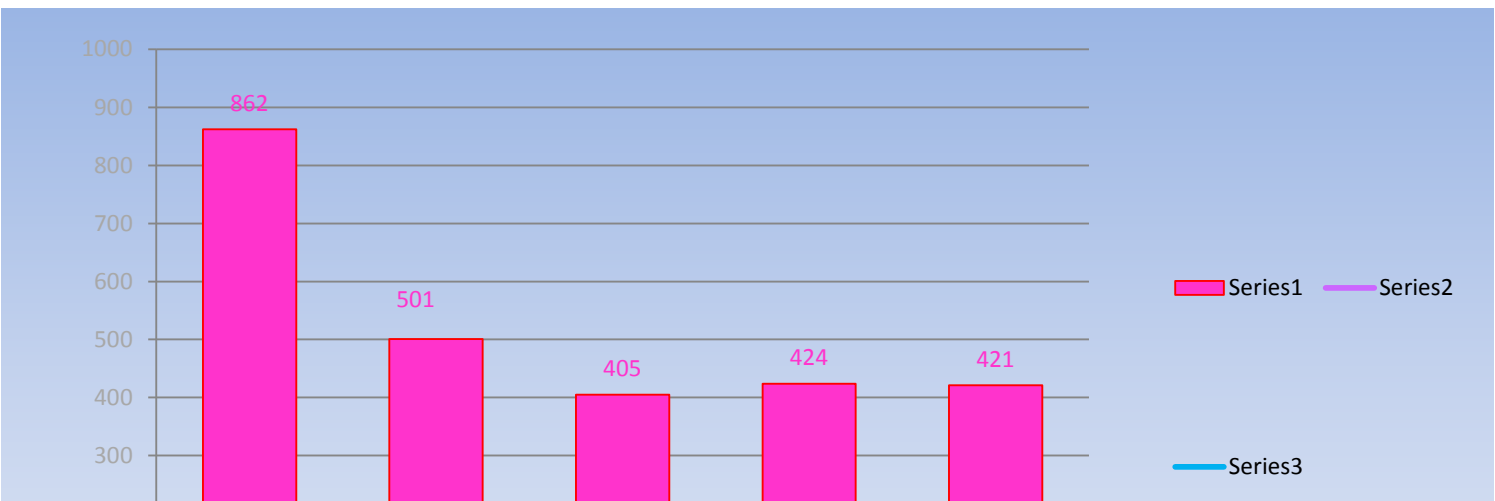
## Family Violence

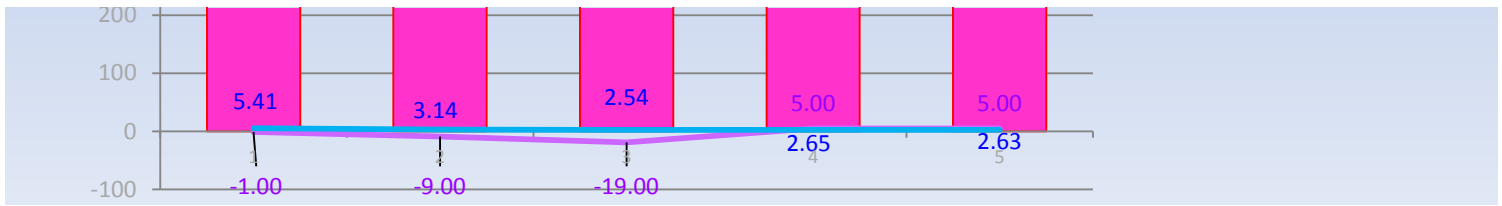
## Family Violence: Arrested Persons

Offenses Involving Family Violence: Trends	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Murder	0	1	0	1	4
2. Rape	33	33	19	24	17
3. Robbery	0	2	3	2	1
4. Aggravated Assault	90	67	56	78	81
5. Burglary	11	8	5	4	1
6. Larceny-theft	7	1	3	1	1
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	1	0
8. Arson	0	1	0	0	0
9. Assaults, simple	408	348	251	285	292
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0
11. Fraud and Bad Checks	0	2	1	0	0
12. Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	1	0	0	0	0
14. Vandalism	67	15	5	6	5
15. Weapons Violations	17	0	0	0	0
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sex Offenses	20	1	6	8	7
18. Drug Abuse Violations	4	1	3	0	2
19. Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
20. Offenses Against Family and Children	78	8	30	5	8
21. Driving Under the Influence	5	0	0	0	0
22. Liquor Laws	1	0	0	0	1
23. Drunkenness	37	0	5	0	1
24. Disorderly Conduct	43	4	2	1	0
25. Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
26. All Other Offenses	39	9	16	8	0
27. Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Trends Volume (Cases)</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>421</b>
<b>Percent Change (%)</b>	<b>-1.00</b>	<b>-9.00</b>	<b>-19.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	5.41	3.14	2.54	2.65	2.63

Figure:

Arrested Persons: Family Violence, 2009 -2013





**Table:**

5.32

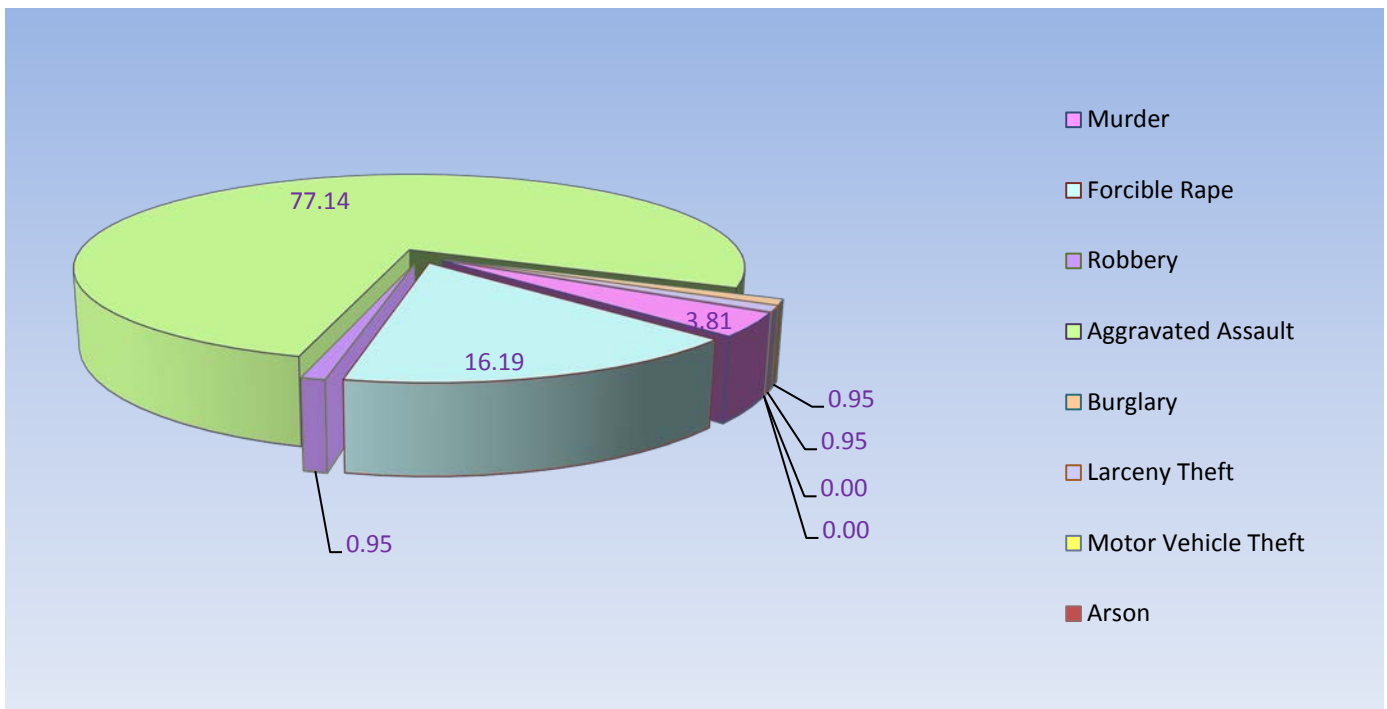
Part I Offenses Involving Family Violence, 2013  
by Categories, 2013

Month	Volume	Percent Distribution
Murder	4	3.81
Forcible Rape	17	16.19
Robbery	1	0.95
Aggravated Assault	81	77.14
Burglary	1	0.95
Larceny Theft	1	0.95
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0.00
Arson	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Figure:**

5.32

Part I Offenses Involving Family Violence, 2013



***SECTION VI***

***Law Enforcement Personnel***

## Law Enforcement Personnel

Because of the differing service requirements and functions, care should be taken when using the data percentage 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 service in many different setting 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 at 13.14 percent in 2013 when compared with 2009. An analysis of the 2013 data concerning only sworn law enforcement personnel showed that by districts or percent, Tamuning-Tumon precinct had the highest rate of law enforcement employees; 1.51 percent; law enforcement employees per 1,000 inhabitants in 2013.

## **Civilians**

Civilian employees provide a myriad of services to Guam Police Department. Among other duties, they dispatch officers, they provide administrative and recordkeeping support, and they query local, state, and national databases. In 2013, 18.65 percent of Guam Police Department employees were civilians. The civilian employee working in Guam Police Department 78.69 percent were females and 21.31 percent were male employee.



**Table:**

**6.01**

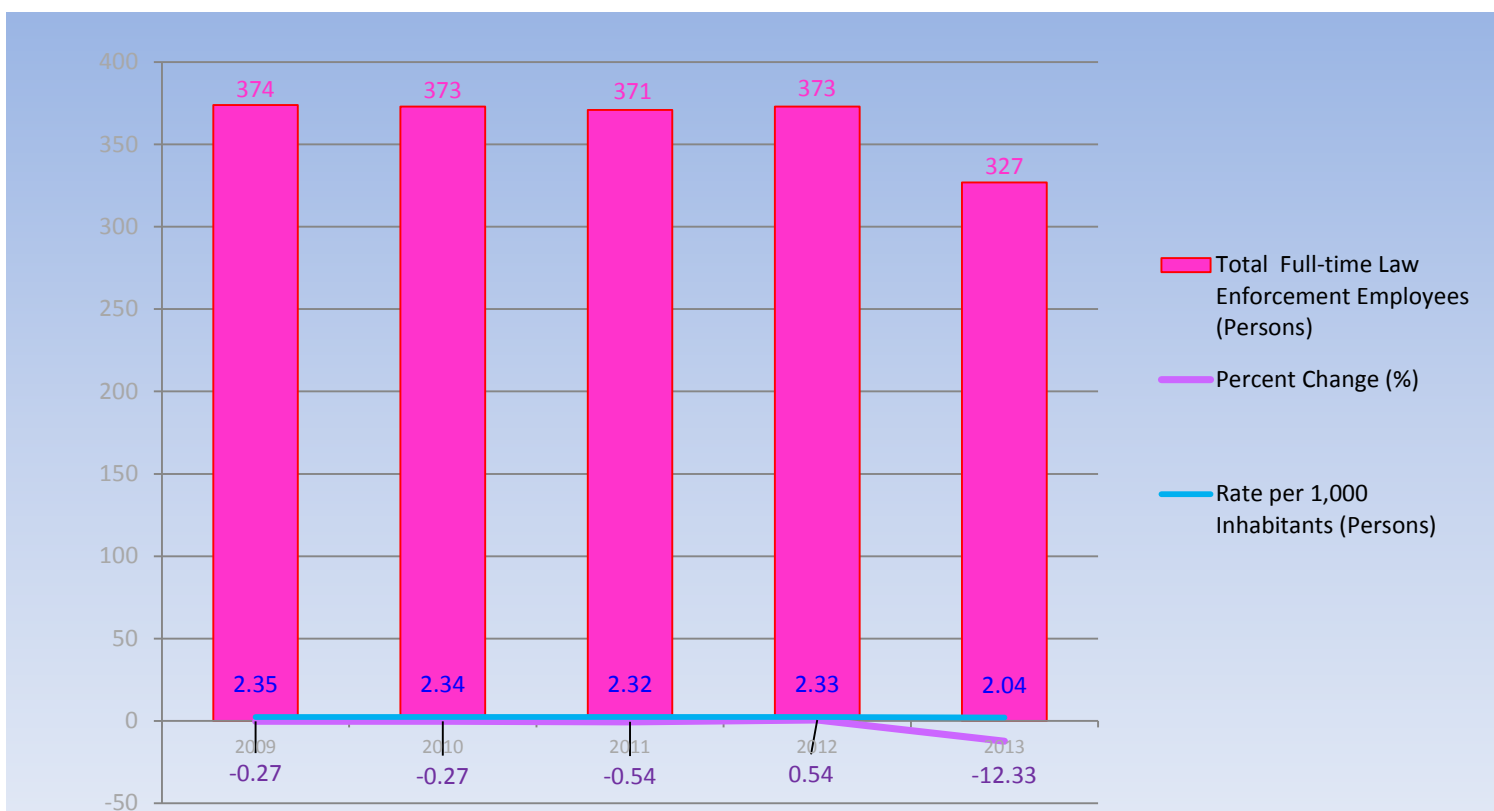
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees  
Percent Change from 2009

<b>Full-time Law Enforcement Employees</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Full-time Law Enforcement Officers	310	310	307	313	266
Full-time Civilian Employees	64	63	64	60	61
<b>Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees (Persons)</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>327</b>
<i>Percent Change (%)</i>	<i>-0.27</i>	<i>-0.27</i>	<i>-0.54</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>-12.33</i>
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (Persons)	2.35	2.34	2.32	2.33	2.04

**Figure:**

**6.01**

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2009 - 2013



**Table:**

6.02

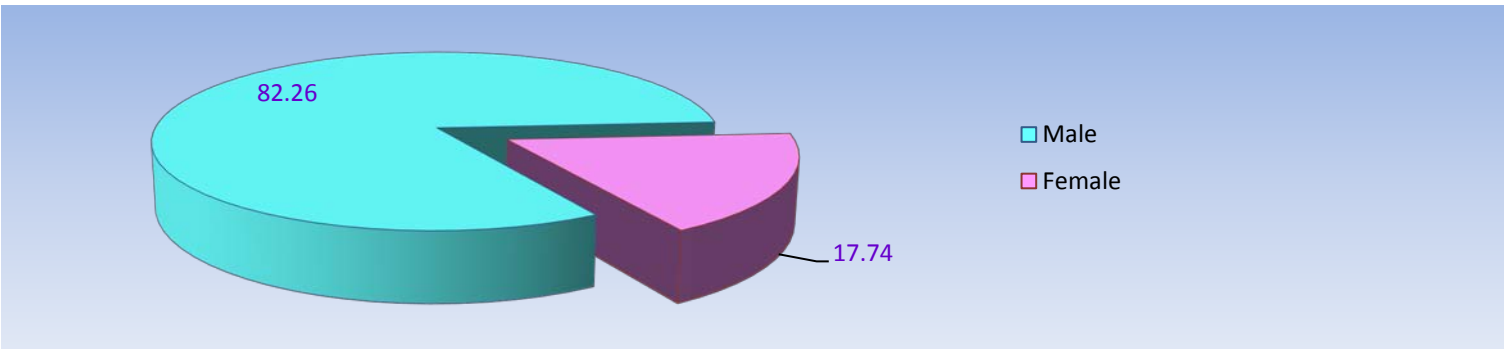
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2012

<b>Full-time Law Enforcement Employees (GPD)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Full-time Law Enforcement Officers	266	256	10
Full-time Civilian Employees	61	13	48
<b>Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>58</b>

**Figure:**

6.02

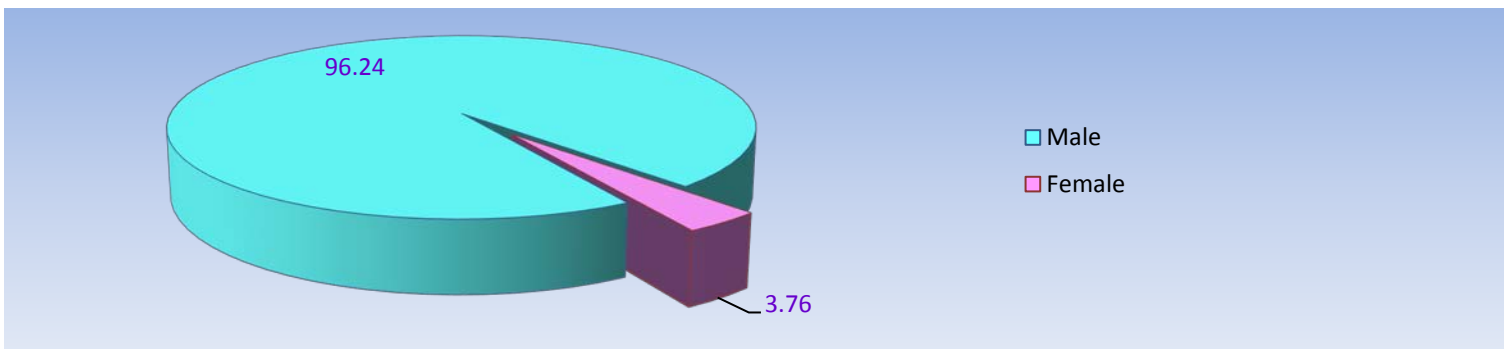
Percent Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2013



**Figure:**

6.03

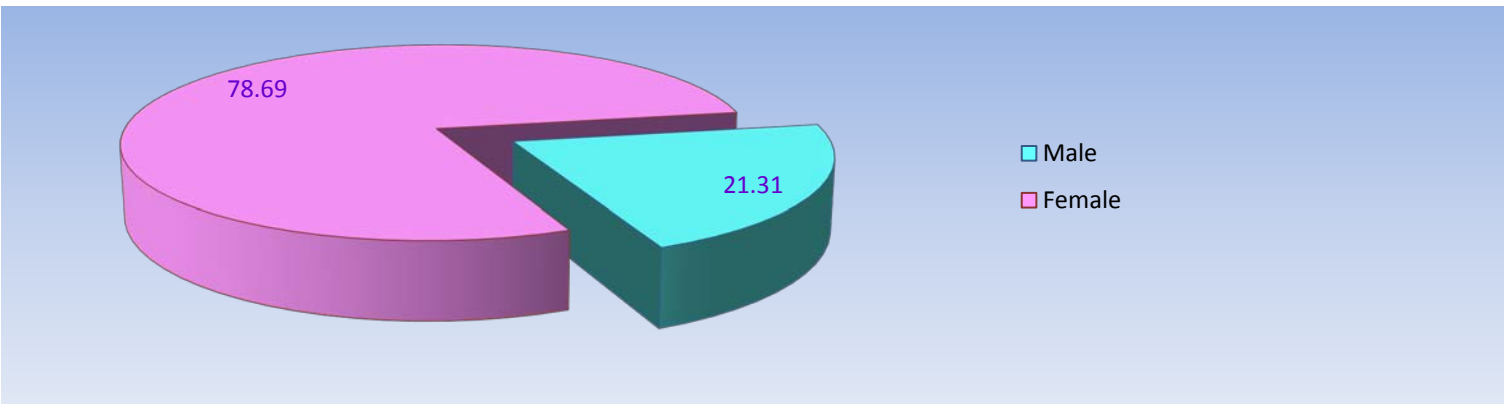
Percent Full-time Law Enforcement Officers, 2013



**Figure:**

6.04

Percent Full-time Civilian Employees, 2013



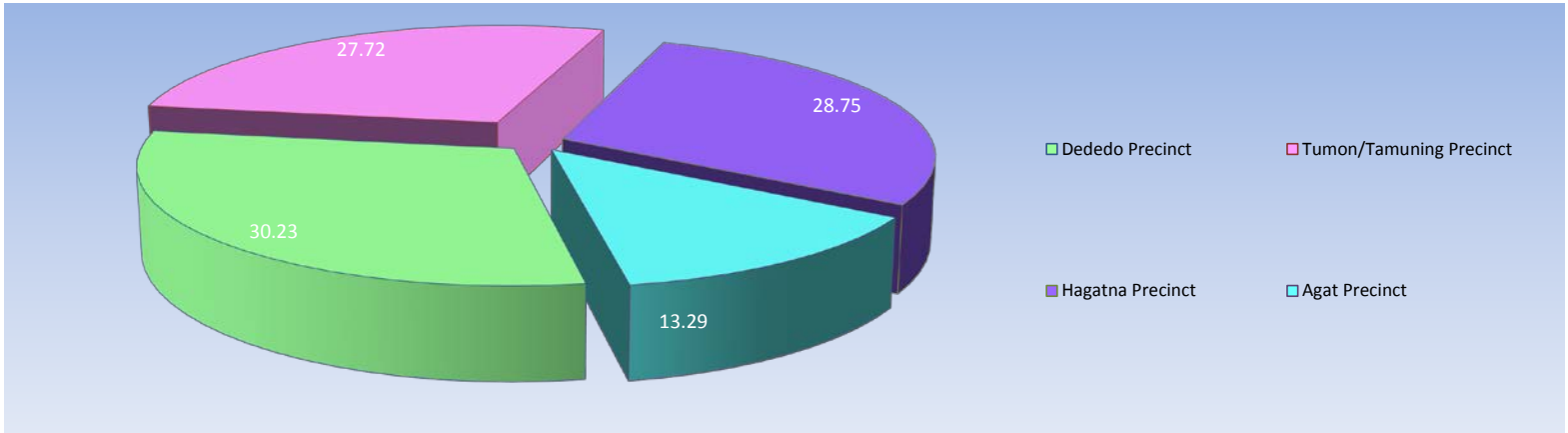
Percent of Offenses  
by Village, 2013

[2013 estimated population:

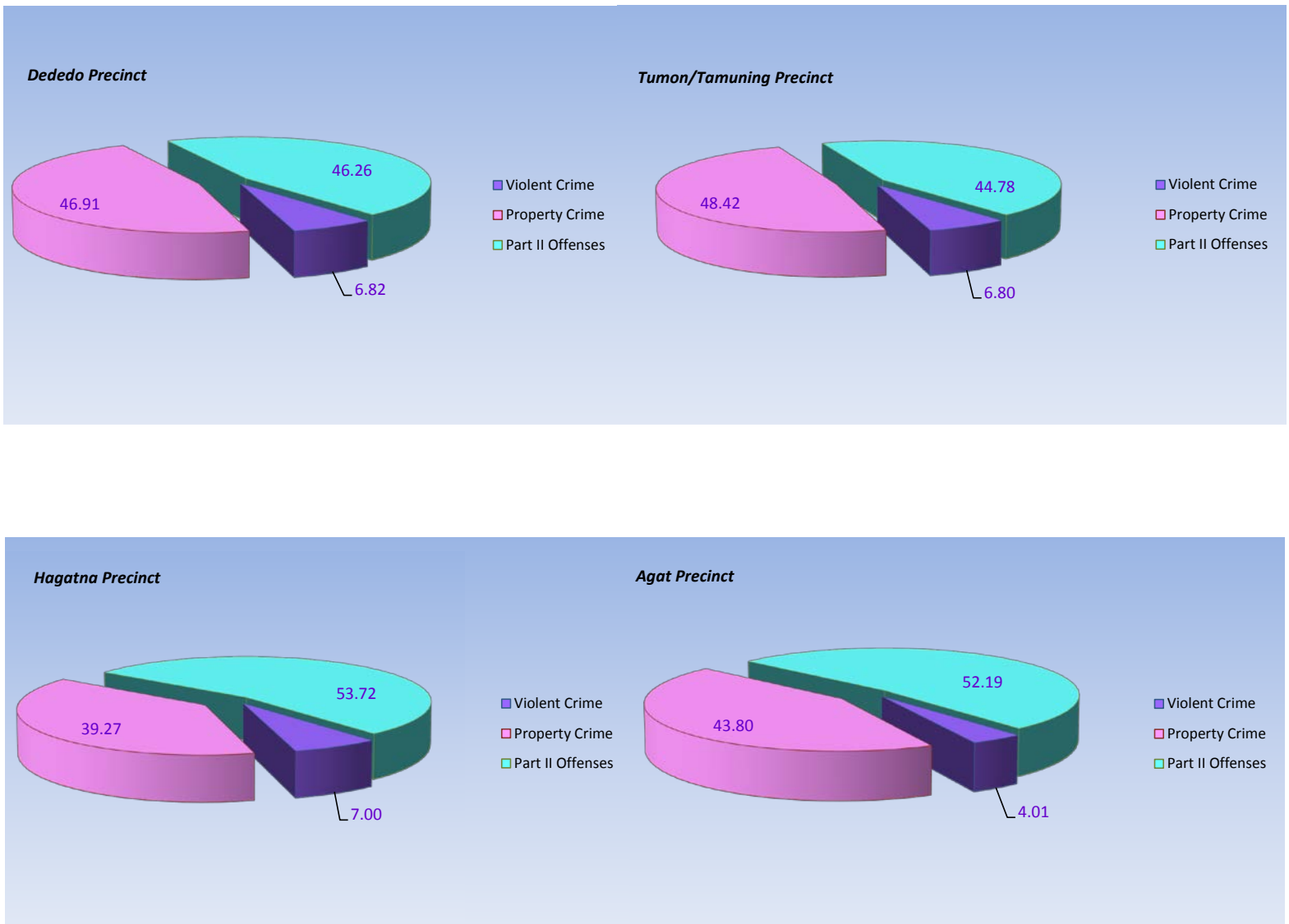
160,379 ]

Total Villages:	Violent Crime	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Part II Offenses
<b>Dededo Precinct</b>	34 Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2013										
Total Villages:	2										
Populations:	65,901										
Crime Rate by Uniform Employees	0.52					10.43					
Offenses Known	209	2	28	42	137	1437	520	801	112	4	1417
Crime Rate by Population	3.17	0.03	0.42	0.64	2.08	21.81	7.89	12.15	1.70	0.06	21.50
<b>Tumon/Tamuning Precinct</b>	30 Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2013										
Total Villages:	3										
Populations:	19,811										
Crime Rate by Uniform Employees	1.51					32.85					
Offenses Known	191	5	29	57	100	1360	349	898	111	2	1258
Crime Rate by Population	9.64	0.25	1.46	2.88	5.05	68.65	17.62	45.33	5.60	0.10	63.50
<b>Hagatna Precinct</b>	32 Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2013										
Total Villages:	7										
Populations:	45,454										
Crime Rate by Uniform Employees	0.70					12.04					
Offenses Known	204	1	34	41	128	1144	435	587	119	3	1565
Crime Rate by Population	4.49	0.02	0.75	0.90	2.82	25.17	9.57	12.91	2.62	0.07	34.43
<b>Agat Precinct</b>	32 Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2013										
Total Villages:	9										
Populations:	29,213										
Crime Rate by Uniform Employees	1.10					9.66					
Offenses Known	54	0	13	5	36	590	315	235	36	4	703
Crime Rate by Population	1.85	0.00	0.45	0.17	1.23	20.20	10.78	8.04	1.23	0.14	24.06
<b>Total Precinct</b>	128 Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2013										
Total Villages:	21										
Total Populations:	160,379										
Crime Rate by Uniform Employees	0.80					13.52					
Offenses Known	658	8	104	145	401	4531	1619	2521	378	13	4943
Crime Rate by Population	4.10	0.05	0.65	0.90	2.50	28.25	10.09	15.72	2.36	0.08	30.82

Crime rate by Precincts, 2013



Crime Percent by Precincts, 2013





## Full-time Law Enforcement Employees of October 31, 2013

## 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	133	128	5	133	128	5	0	0	0
Total Populations:	160,379 Share	100.00	96.24	3.76	100.00	96.24	3.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dededo Precinct										
Total Villages:	3 No. of Employee	36	34	2	36	34	2	0	0	0
Populations:	19,811 Share	100.00	94.44	5.56	100.00	94.44	5.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tumon/Tamuning Precinct										
Total Villages:	3 No. of Employee	31	30	1	31	30	1	0	0	0
Populations:	19,811 Share	100.00	96.77	3.23	100.00	96.77	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hagatna Precinct										
Total Villages:	7 No. of Employee	33	32	1	33	32	1	0	0	0
Populations:	45,454 Share	100.00	96.97	3.03	100.00	96.97	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agat Precinct										
Total Villages:	9 No. of Employee	33	32	1	33	32	1	0	0	0
Populations:	29,213 Share	100.00	96.97	3.03	100.00	96.97	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00

**SECTION VI**

***Law Enforcement Personnel***

## CRIME STATISTICS FOR DECISION MAKING

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

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

### Volume

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

### Offense and Arrest Rates

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

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

#### *Example:*

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:

$$\begin{array}{r} -3 \\ \underline{\quad 6} \\ -3 \end{array}$$

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

Divide -3 by 6 = -0.50

Always divide the difference by the total in the earlier time period

## Law Enforcement Employee Rates

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

### *Example:*

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

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

## Data Limitations

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



# UCR PART I OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

## Violent Crimes and Property Crimes

### 1 Criminal Homicide

#### 1a Criminal Homicide - Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

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

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

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

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

**Attempts and Assaults to murder must be classified as Aggravated Assaults**

#### Justifiable Homicide

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

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

#### 1b Criminal Homicide - Manslaughter by Negligent

*Definition:* The killing of another person through gross negligence.

### 2 Forcible Rape

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

#### 2a Forcible Rape - Rape By Force

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

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

“Against her will” includes instances

#### 2a Forcible Rape - Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape

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

### **3 Robbery**

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

#### **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 than the tenant who has lawful access.

### **5c Burglary-Attempted Forcible Entry**

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

## **6 Larceny Theft**

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

### **6xa Pocket-Picking**

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

### **6xb Purse-Snatching**

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

### **6xc Shoplifting**

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

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

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

### **6xe Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories**

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

### **6xf Theft of Bicycles**

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

### **6xg Theft From Buildings**

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

### **6xh From Coin-operated Device or Machine**

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

### **6xi All Other Larceny-Theft Not Specially Classified**

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

## **7 Motor Vehicle Theft**

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

### **7a Motor Vehicle Theft: Autos**

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

### **7b Motor Vehicle Theft: Trucks and Buses**

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

### **7c Motor Vehicle Theft: Other Vehicles**

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

## **8 Arson**

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

### **8a-g Arson-Structural**

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

### **8h-i Motor Vehicle Theft: Other Vehicles**

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

### **8j Arson-Other**

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

## UCR PART II OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

### **9 Other Assaults, Simple**

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

### **10 Forgery and Counterfeiting**

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

### **11 Fraud**

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

### **12 Embezzlement**

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

### **13 Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing**

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

### **14 Vandalism**

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

### **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 prostitution.

### **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.

## **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 by the police.

### **28 Curfew and Loitering Laws (Persons under age 18)**

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

### **29 Runaways (Persons under age 18)**

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

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