GUAM POLICE DEPARTMENT

2014
UNIFORM
CRIME
REPORT

CRIME

IN GUAM

2014

Uniform Crime Report

Printed Annually
Guam Police Department
Planning, Research and Development

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program was established by law enforcement in order to meet the need for crime statsitics 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. Naratives, graphics, and tabular portions highlight trends identified in the reported figures for the year.

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

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program serves as a long standing example of how the island can benefit when information flows freely among local police commands. The cooperative efforts to provide their jurisdictions' crime reports enable Guam Police Department (GPD) to present island view on crime.

In 2000, GPD took an advance step in developing a Records Management System that will provide the information needed to generate UCR data. The Guam Police Department's goal is to provide a reliable set of crime statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operations, and management.

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

The resulting 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 continues to be a resource for crime in Guam and it is our hope that the 2014 Crime in Guam issue will help law enforcement leaders make the best possible decisions to secure safety and prosperity in our communities.

Joseph I. Cruz
Chief of Police

Caution Against Ranking/Categorizing

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

Characteristics of a jurisdiction

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

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

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

• Population density and degree of urbanization.

• Variations in composition of the population, particularly youth concentration.

•Stability of population with respect to resident's mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors.

• Modes of transportation and highway system.
• Economic conditions, including median income, poverty level, and job availability.
• Cultural factors and educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.
• Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness.
• Climate.
• Effective strength of law enforcement .
• Administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement.
• Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probation).
• Citizens' attitudes toward crime.
• Crime reporting practices of citizenry.

Contents

SECTION I
Summary of the Uniform Crime Report

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

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

Hierarchy Rule

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

Classifying Offenses
Classifying is determing the proper crime categories in which to report offenses in UCR. The classification of the offenses is based on the facts of an agency's investigation of a crime.

Generally, agencies classify attempts to commit a crime though the crimes were actually completed. The only exception to this rule applies to attempted murder or assaults to murder wherein the victim does not die. These offenses are classified as aggravated assaults rather than attempted murders.

Unusual situations will arise in the effort to classify offenses. In classifying unusual situations, agencies should consider the nature of the crime.

Suicides, traffic fatalities, and fetal deaths are excluded from the UCR Program. However, some accidental deaths are classified as Criminal Homicides—Manslaughter by Negligence. Attempts and assaults to murder are classified as aggravated assaults.

Situations in which a victim dies of a heart attack as the result of a crime are not classified as criminal homicide. A heart attack cannot be caused at will by an offender.

Separation of Time and Place Rule

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

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

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

Section II   Offenses Reported

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

Volumes, Trends, and Rates
In 2014, there were 547 violent crimes reported islandwide. Of these, aggravated assault comprised of 54.0 percent; robbery 23.4 percent; forcible rape was 22.0 percent; and murder accounted for 1.3 percent.

 The UCR Program examines data in increments of 2, 5, and 10 years to formulate trend information. Violent crimes in 2014 increased 27.0 percent compared to 2004 data and 62.3 percent compared to 2010 data.

 The occurrence of violent crime throughout the island in 2014 was estimated at a rate of 3.4 percent violent offenses per 1,000 inhabitants. The volume of individual offenses within the violent crime category showed that in a year-to-year comparison of 2013 and 2014 data, the number of aggravated assault decreased 26.7 percent, robberies decreased almost 12.0 percent (11.7), and murder decreased 12.5 percent. Forcible rape increased 11.3 percent when compared to 2013.

Offense Trends and Rates
 In terms of the rate of offenses for each of the four violent crimes, aggravated assault reflected the highest rate at about 2.0 percent (1.8) offenses per 1,000 inhabitants. There were about 1.0 percent (0.8) robberies, 0.7 percent were forcible rapes, and 0.04 percent for murders

 For UCR reporting, Guam is grouped into two districts: District I, Dededo Precinct Command and Tamuning-Tumon Precinct Command, District II - Hagatna Precinct Command and Agat Precinct Command. The population distribution of the districts, by village is provided on page

 A look at the volume of violent crimes in 2014, by village showed that an estimated 3.0 percent of violent crimes occurred in the village of Dededo. The violent crime rates were estimated at about 3.4 percent violent offenses per 1,000 inhabitants.

Figure: 2 - 1
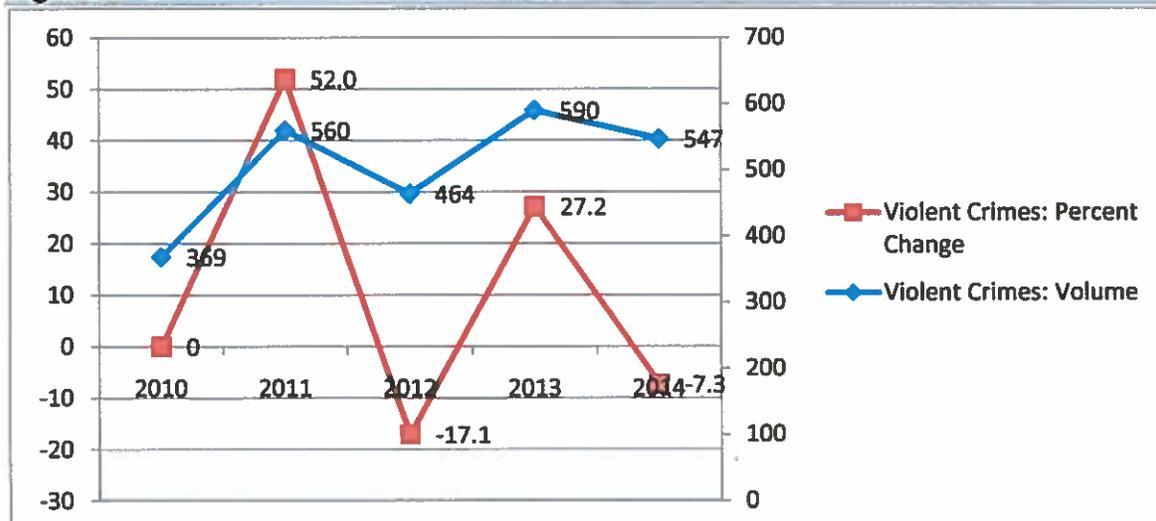
Table: 2-1

Violent Crime Trends: 2010 - 2014

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	44	36	42	64	55
February	27	56	38	53	39
March	23	51	43	52	55
April	24	53	33	45	43
May	31	37	46	50	55
June	38	52	42	59	45
July	25	38	35	48	51
August	12	33	31	57	54
September	22	49	40	65	43
October	27	54	48	63	38
November	33	52	41	56	20
December	31	40	25	48	49
Total	337	551	464	660	547
Percent Change	*0.0*	*64.0*	*-16.0*	*42.2*	*-17.1*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	2.1	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.4

Figure: 2 - 2

Violent Crime, Percent Change: 2010 - 2014
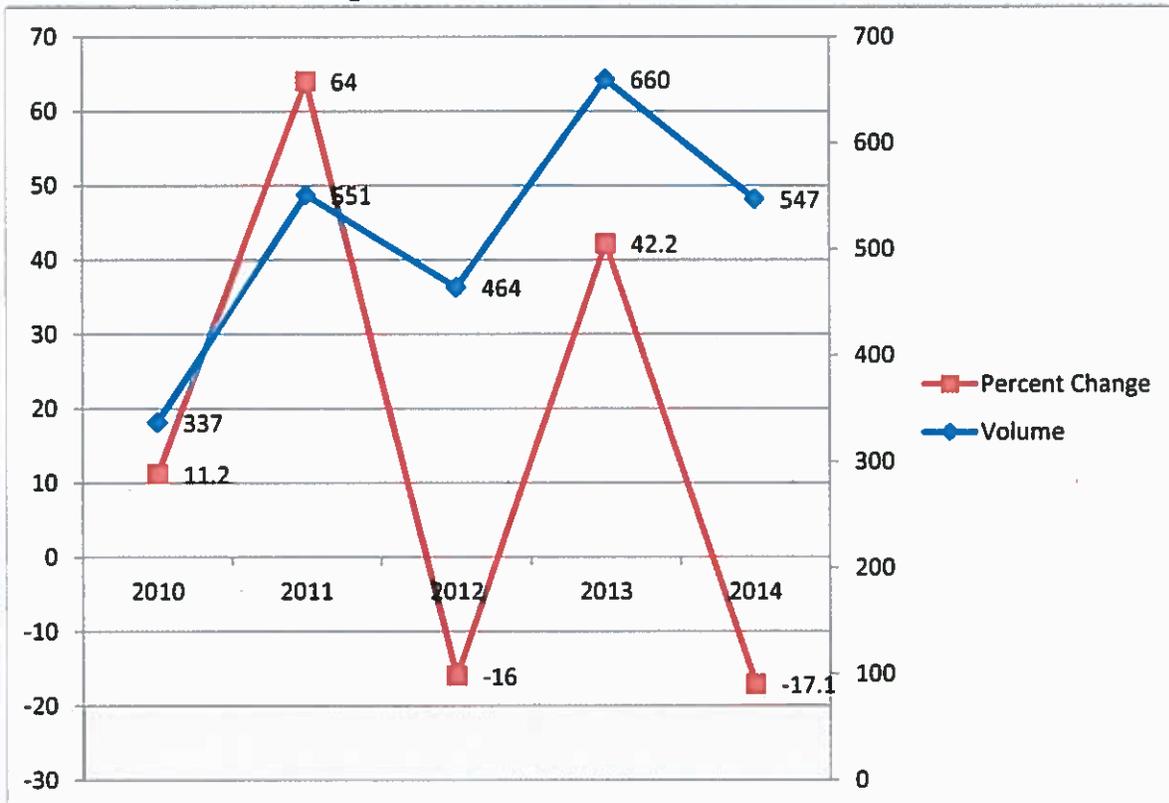
Table: 2 - 2

Violent Crimes: 2010 - 2014

Trends		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Murder		3	6	3	8	7
Forcible Rape		40	151	107	106	118
Robbery		53	67	96	145	128
Aggravated Assault		260	327	258	401	294
	Total	356	551	464	660	547

Figure: 2 - 3

Violent Crimes, Volume: 2010 - 2014
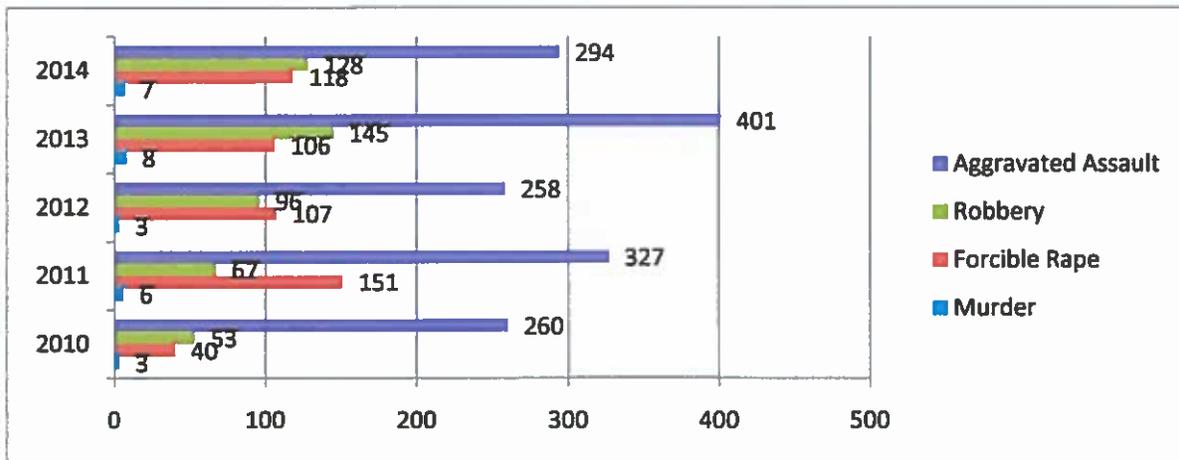
Table: 2 - 3

Violent Crimes: 2010 - 2014

Trends	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Volume	356	551	464	660	547
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	2.2	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.4

Figure: 2 - 4

Violent Crimes, Rate: 2014
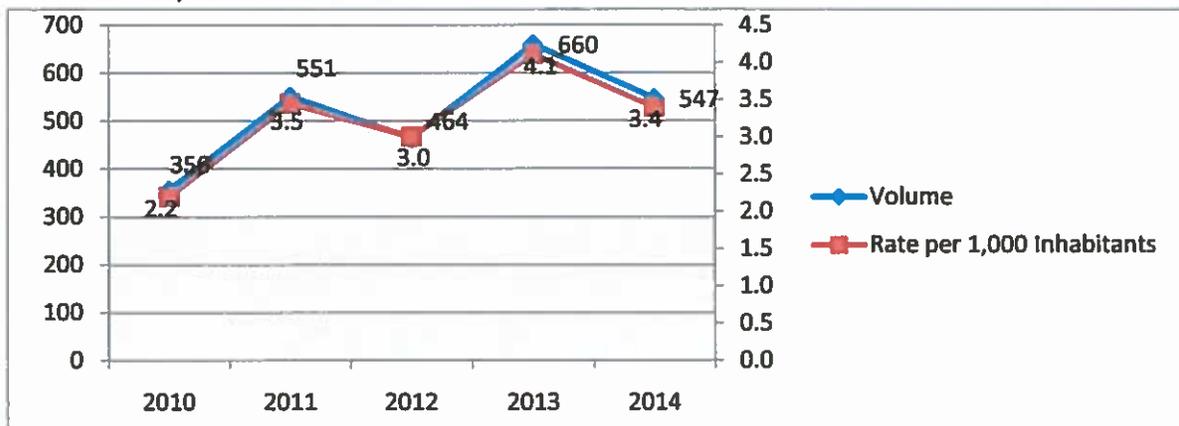
Table: 2 - 4

Violent Crimes: 2014	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
Volume	7	118	133	294
Cleared by Arrest	7	68	91	187
Percent Cleared by Arrest	100.0	57.6	68.4	63.6

Figure: 2 - 5

Violent Crimes
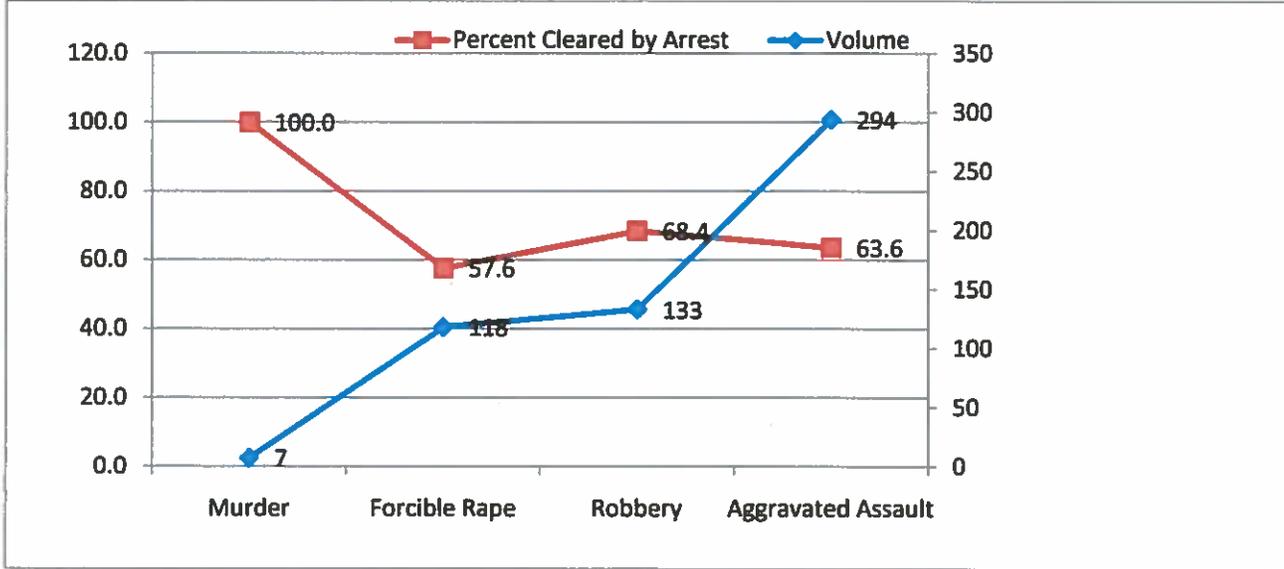
Figure: 2 - 6

Violent Crimes,
Arrested Persons: 2010 - 2014
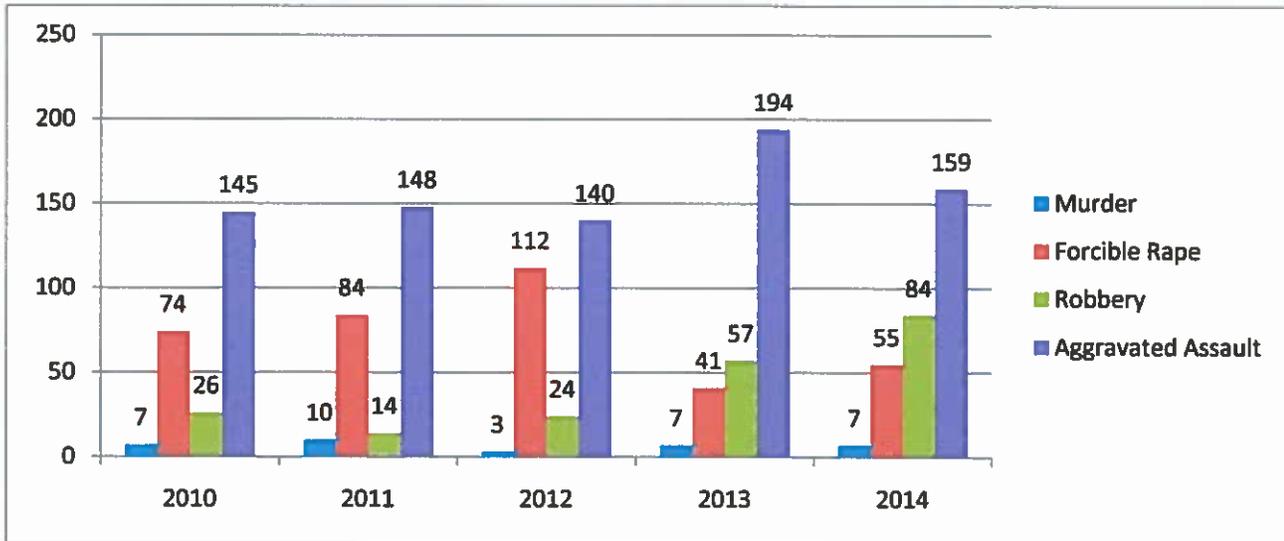
UNIFORM CRIME REPORT
PART I CRIMES

Murder

Definition

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

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

Volume, Trends, and Rates

The UCR Program's 2014 homicide data showed the number of murders in Guam slightly decreased 12.5 percent when compared to 2013. There were 7 homicide cases reported in 2014 with 7 victims.

An analysis of 5 years trend data showed the number of murders remained low with the lowest at 3 reported homicides in 2010 and 2012, in 2011, 6 reported, 2013 was the highest within the 5-year trend with 8 reported homicides. In 2014, three homicides cases were reported for the month of April, and 1 each in January, July, August, and September, a total of 7 reported homicides.

The 2014 data yielded a rate of 0.04 murders per 1,000 inhabitants. All five years reflected very low numbers reported with 3 murders and the highest with 8 in 2013.

This secton of violent crimes provide more information regarding the age, sex, and race of the mudered victims and the offenders. The type of weapon used in the offense, the relationship of the victims to the offenders, and the circumstances surrounding the cases, are also included within this section.

Figure: 2 - 7

Murder: 2010 - 2014-Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
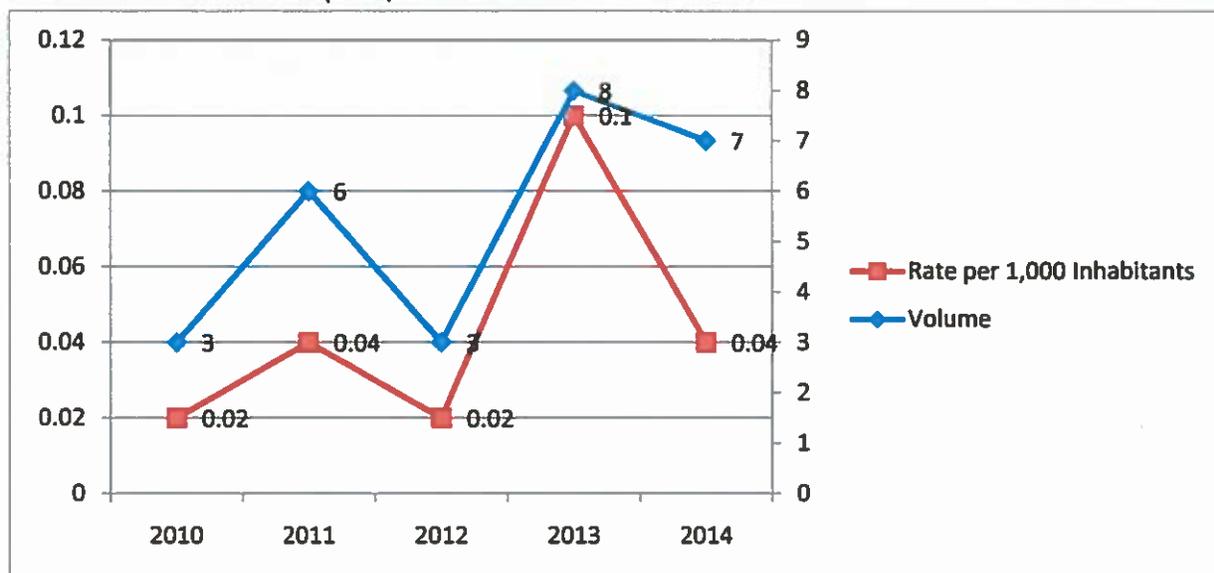
Table: 2 - 5

Murder Trend

By Month: 2010 - 2014

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	0	0	0	0	1
February	0	0	0	3	0
March	1	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	1	3
May	1	0	1	1	0
June	0	1	0	1	0
July	0	2	0	1	1
August	0	0	0	1	1
September	0	2	0	0	1
October	1	0	0	0	0
November	0	0	1	0	0
December	0	1	1	0	0
Total	**3**	**6**	**3**	**8**	**7**
Percent Change	*0.0*	*100.0*	*-50.0*	*166.7*	*-12.5*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	*0.02*	*0.04*	*0.02*	*0.1*	*0.04*

Figure: 2 - 8

Murder, Percent Change: 2010 - 2014
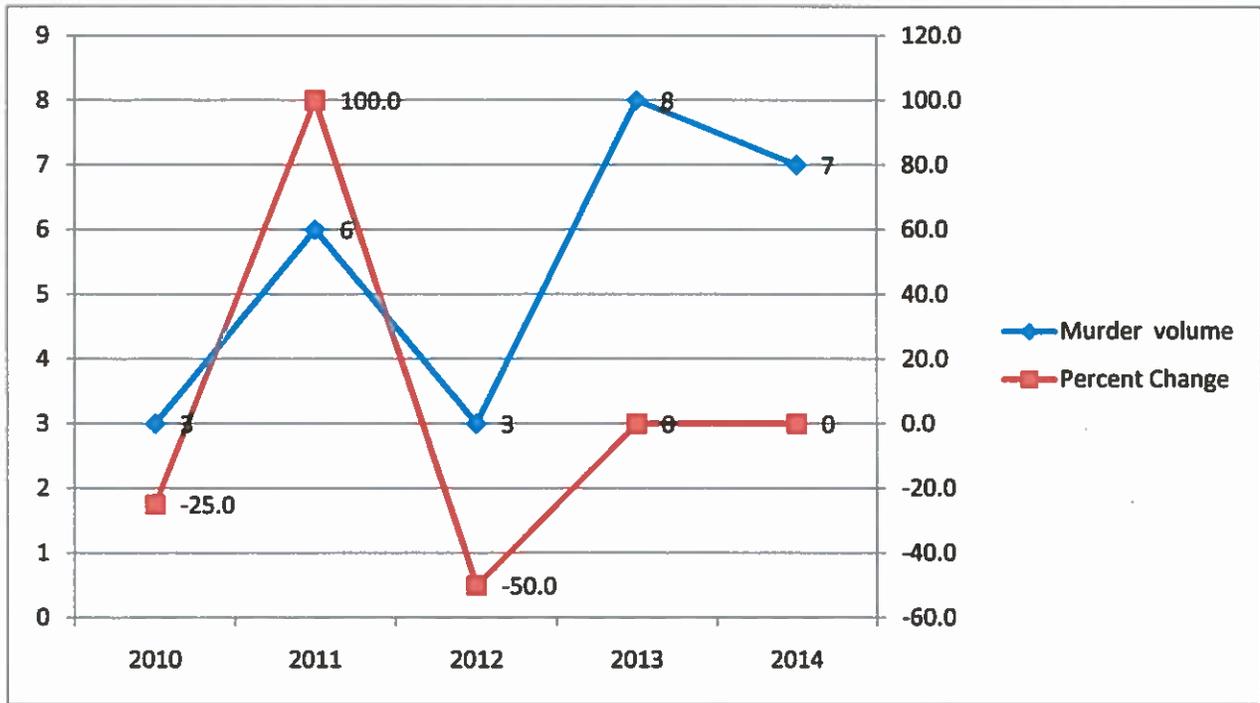
Table: 2 - 6

Murder
Volume, Trends: 2010 - 2014

Percent Change	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Volume	3	6	3	8	7
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.02	0.04	0.02	*0.1*	0.04

Figure: 2 - 9

Murder
Volume, Trends
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2010 - 2014
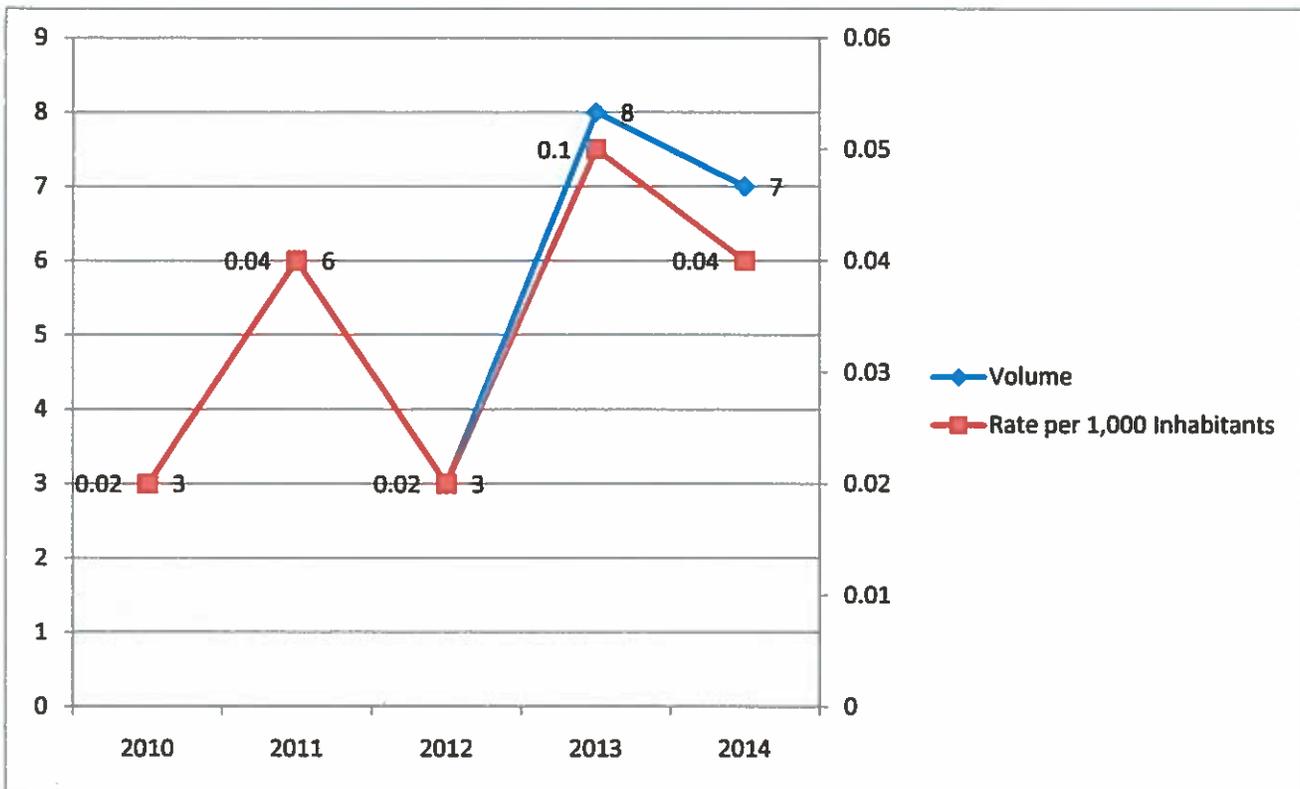
Table: 2 - 7

Murder Victims

By Race and Sex, 2014

Race		Total	Male	Female
			Sex	
Asian		2	2	0
Pacific Islander		5	4	1
	Total	7	6	1

Table: 2 - 8

Murder Victims

By Age, Sex, and Race, 2014

Age			Sex			Race	
		Total	Male	Female		Asian	Pacific Islander
Under 18		3	2	1		1	2
18 and over		4	4	0		1	3
	Total	7	6	1		2	5

Table: 2 - 9

Murder Victims by Age

By Weapon, 2014

Age		Total murder victims	Firearms	Knives or Cutting Instrument	Blunt objects	Strong-arms
				Weapons		
0		2	0	0	2	0
1		1	0	0	0	1
31		1	0	1	0	0
38		1	0	1	0	0
43		1	0	1	0	0
62		1	0	0	1	0
	Total	7	0	3	3	1

Table: 2 -10

Murder Circumstances

By Relationship: 2014

Circumstances	Total murder victims	Ex-common-law	Unknown
		Relationship	
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	2	2	0
Other argument	1	1	0
Robbery	1	0	1
Negligence	1	1	0
Child abuse	2	2	0
Total	7	6	1

Table: 2 - 11

Trends	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Murder	3	6	3	8	7
Cleared by Arrest	7	10	3.0	8	6
Percent Cleared by Arrest	*233.3*	*166.7*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*85.7*

## Figure: 2 - 10

Murder Cleared by Arrest, 2010 - 2014
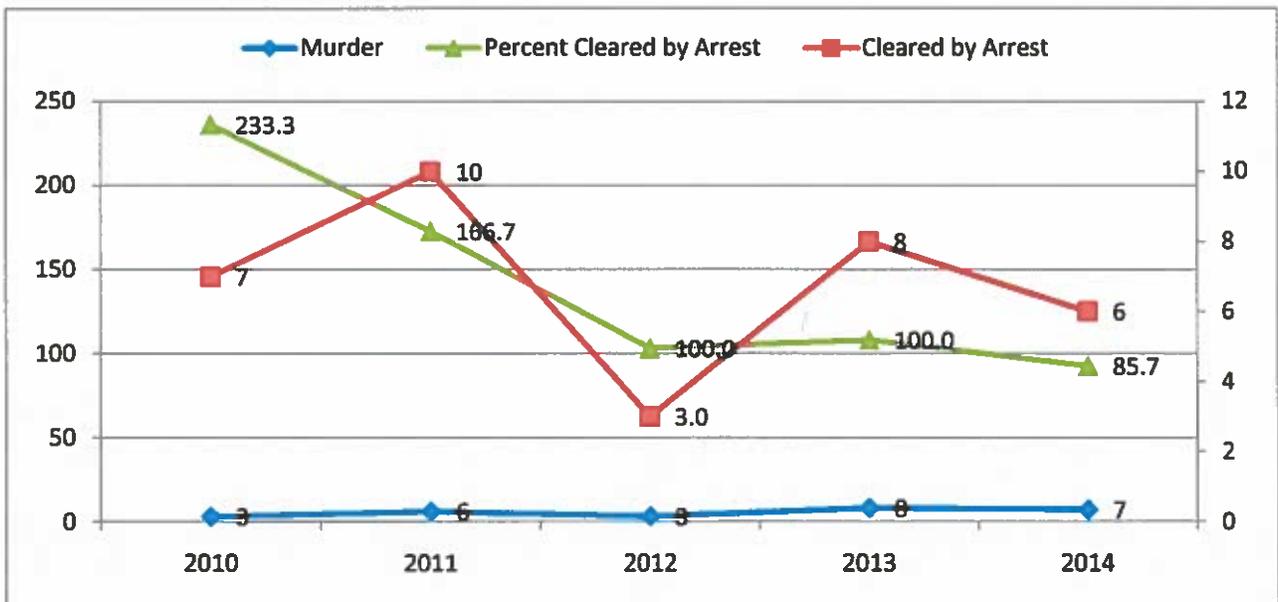
Murder

Number of Persons Arrested: 2010 - 2014
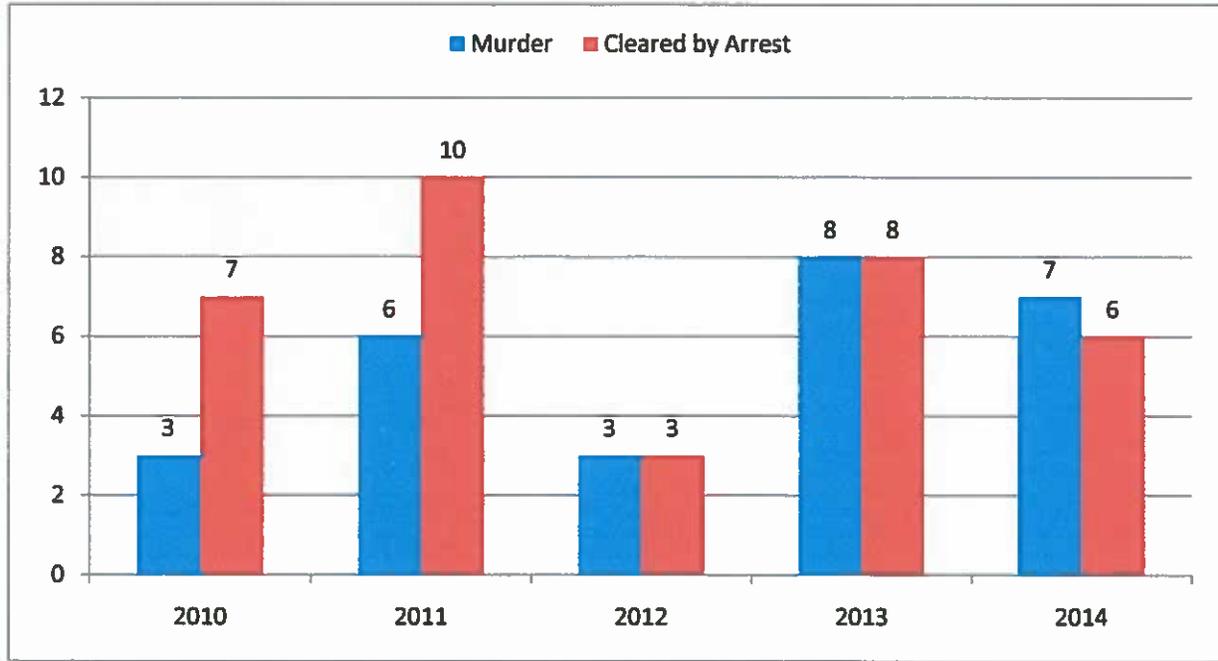
Murder, Percent Cleared by Arrest: 2010 -2014
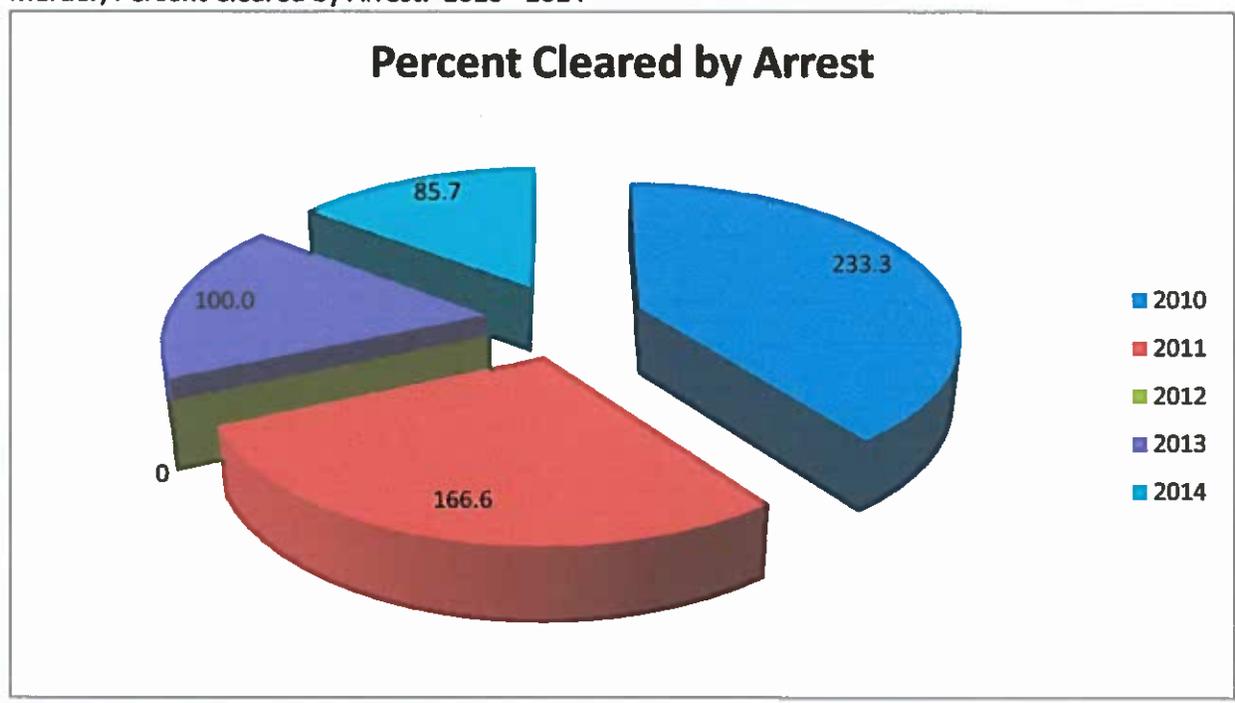
Forcible Rape

Definition

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

Offense Methodology

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

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Forcible Rape, Trends: 2010 - 2014
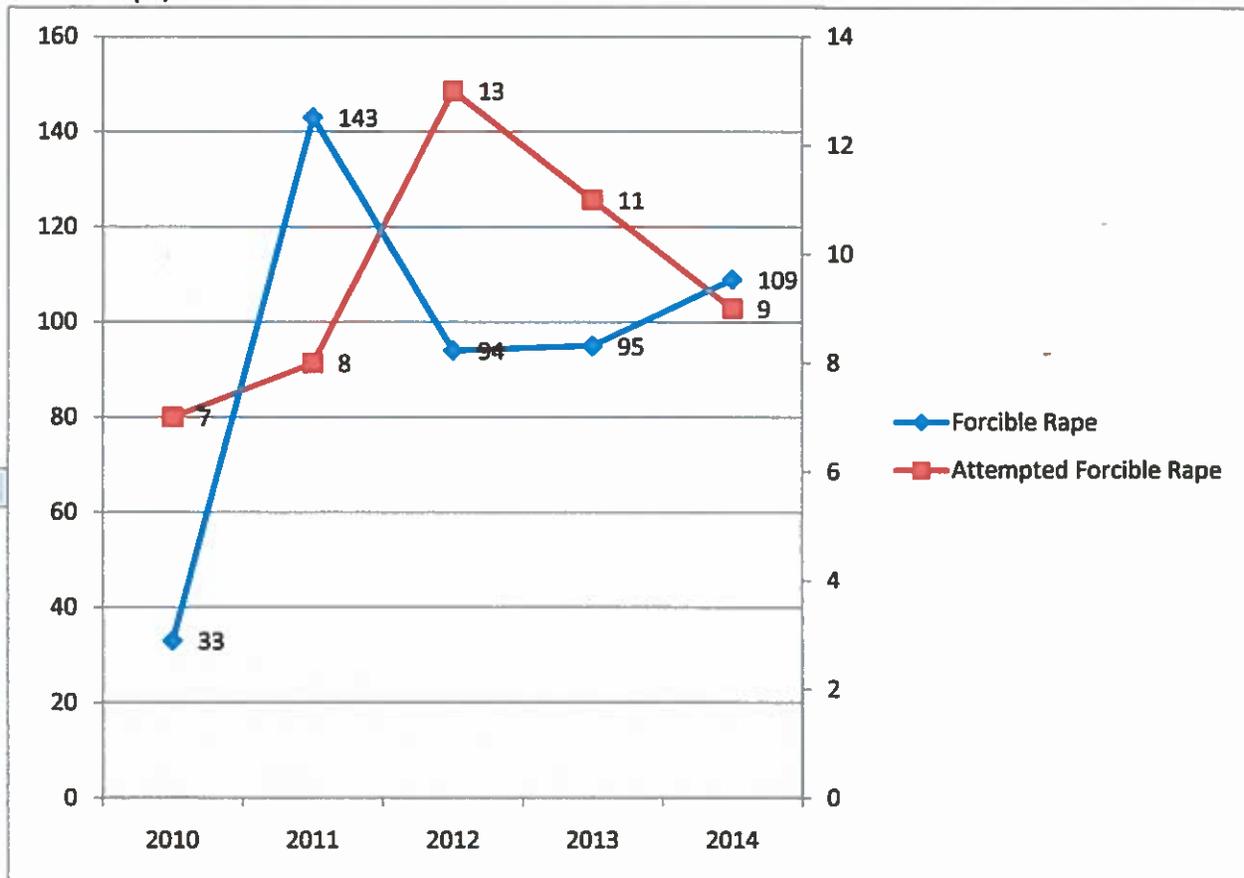
Table: 2- 12

Forcible Rape

By Month, Trends: 2010 - 2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	5	9	9	11	11
February	3	18	14	12	12
March	3	13	9	5	11
April	6	18	11	11	10
May	7	9	14	10	11
June	3	7	8	8	14
July	2	10	8	4	10
August	0	10	4	7	11
September	2	16	6	13	11
October	4	19	9	6	7
November	1	12	8	10	2
December	4	10	7	9	8
Total	40	151	107	106	118
Percent Change	*0*	*277.5*	*-29*	*-1.0*	*11.3*
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	*0.2*	*0.9*	*0.7*	*0.7*	*0.7*

Figure: 2- 14

Forcible Rape

Percent Change: 2010 - 2014
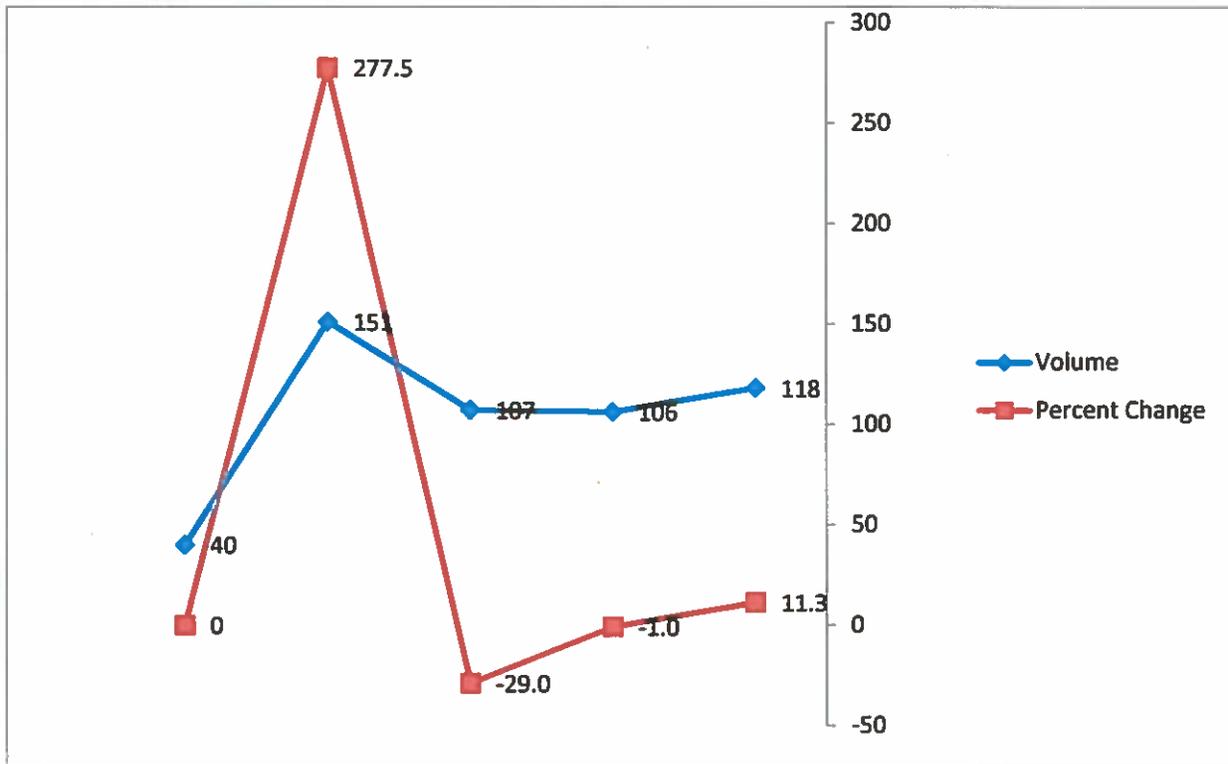
Table: 2 - 13

Forcible Rape Volume, Trends: 2010 - 2014
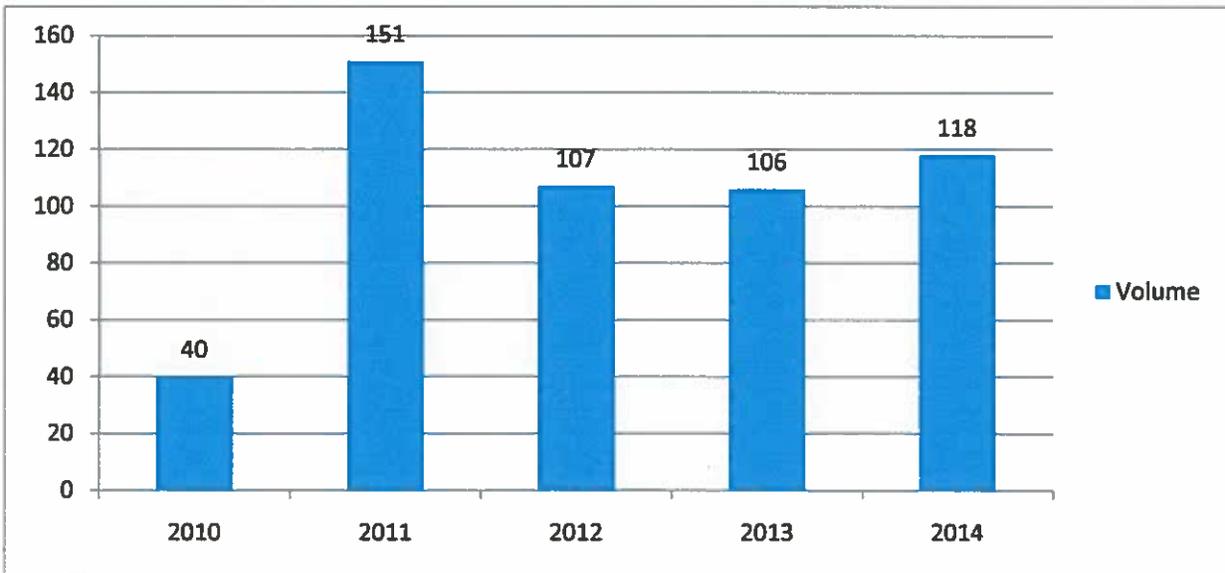
Table: 2- 14

Forcible Rape

By Type		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Rape by force		33	143	94	95	109
Attempts to commit forcible rape		7	8	13	11	9
	Total	40	151	107	106	118

Figure: 2 - 15

Forcible Rape by Type: 2010 - 2014
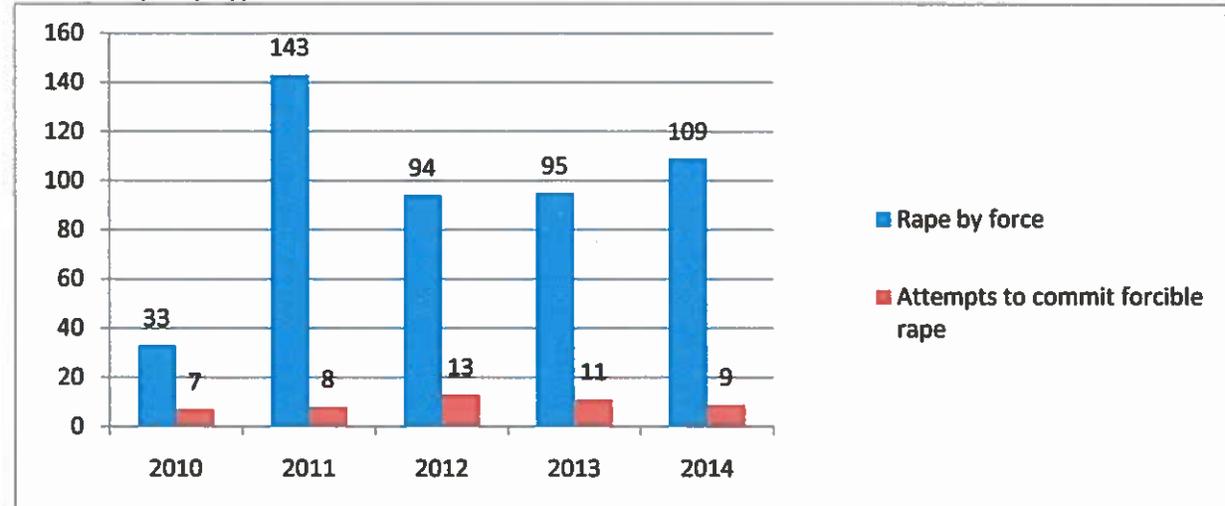
Forcible Rape

Cleared by Arrest: 2010 - 2014

Trends	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Volume	40	151	107	106	118
Cleared by Arrest	14	14	24	51	61

Figure: 2 - 16

Forcible Rape, Volume - Cleared by Arrest: 2010 - 2014
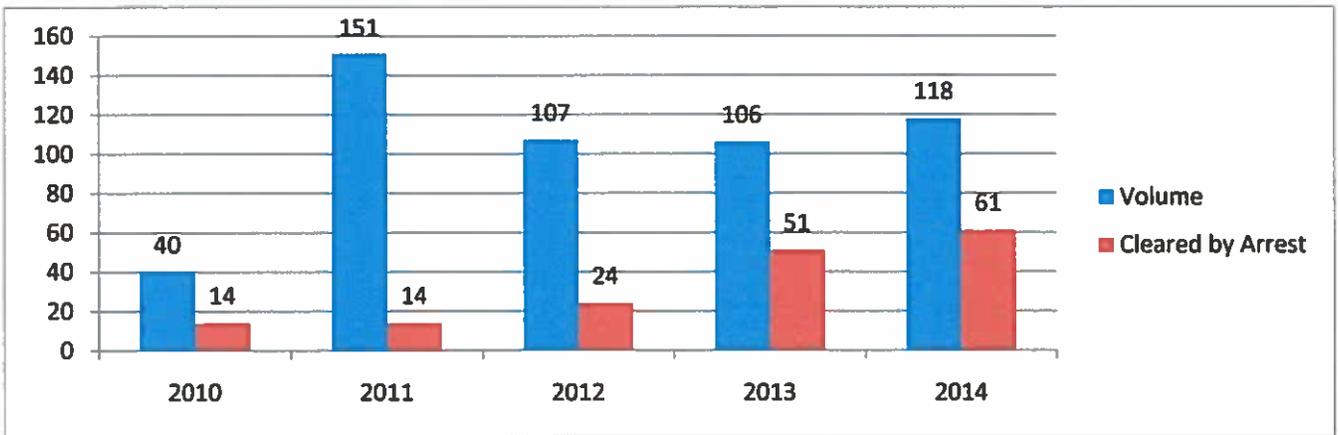
Table: 2 - 16

Forcible Rape: Trend	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Percent Cleared by Arrest	*35.0*	*9.3*	*22.4*	*48.1*	*52.0*

Figure: 2 -17

Forcible Rape, Percent Cleared by Arrest: 2010 - 2014
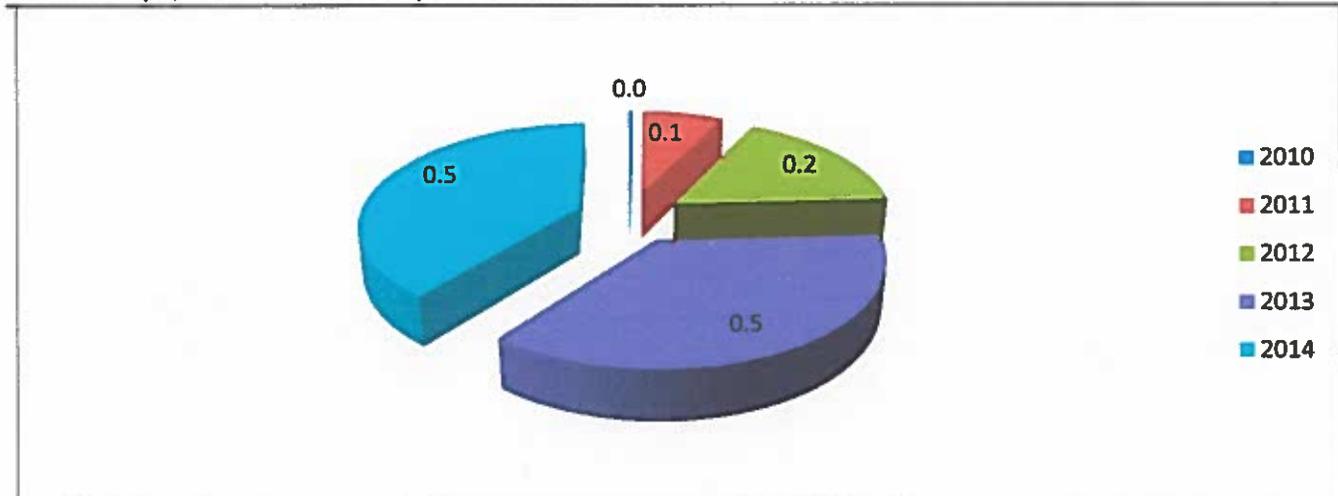
Forcible Rape, Percent Distribution	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Forcible Rape	82.50	94.70	94.70	89.60	92.40
Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape	17.50	5.30	5.30	10.40	7.60

Figure: 2 - 18

Forcible Rape Percent Distribution
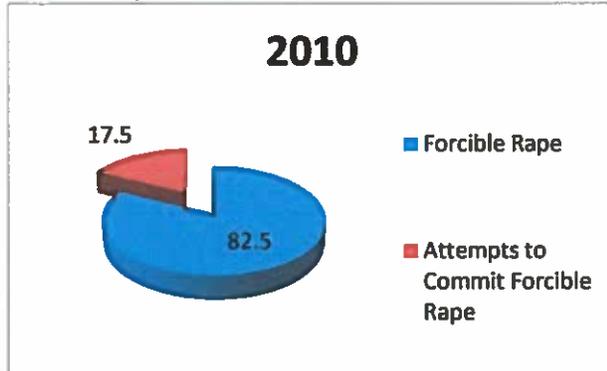
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Forcible Rape Percent Distribution
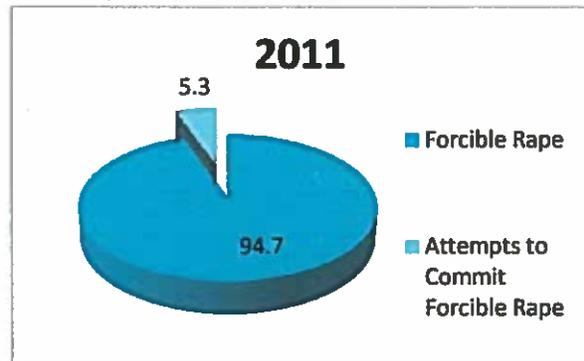
Figure: 2 - 20

Forcible Rape Percent Distribution
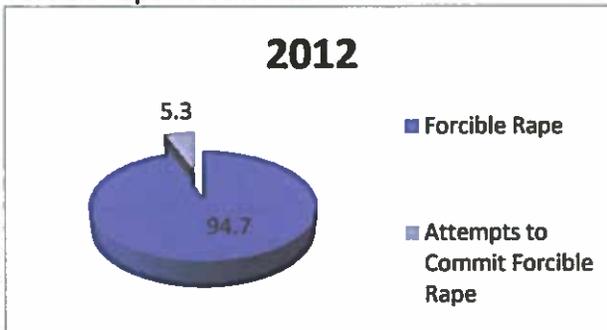
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Forcible Rape Percent Distribution
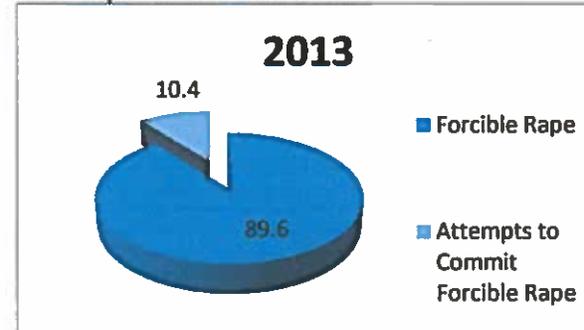
Figure: 2 - 22

Forcible Rape Percent Distribution
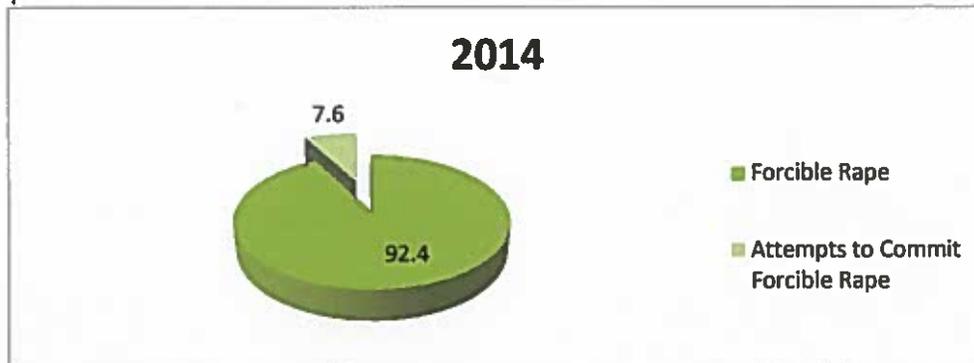
Robbery

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

Robbery is a vicious type of theft in that it is committed in the presence of the victim. The victim, who usually is the owner or person having custody of the property, is directly confronted by the perpetrator and is threatened with force or is put in fear that force will be used. robbery involves a theft or larceny but is aggravated by the element of force or threat of force.

Volume, Trends, and Rates

There were 128 robberies reported to police in 2014. Five- and 10-year trend data indicated that the number of robberies in 2014 decreased 11.7 percent when compared to 2013 figure and a decrease of 23.1 compared to 2004. Robbery accounted for 53.7 percent of all violent crimes. The five-year trend data also showed that robbery offenses in 2014 occurred at the rate of 0.8 percent per 1,000 inhabitants.

The type of weapons used in this offense, robbery trends by location, arrests and arrest trends are also included within this section.

Figure: 2 - 23

Robbery
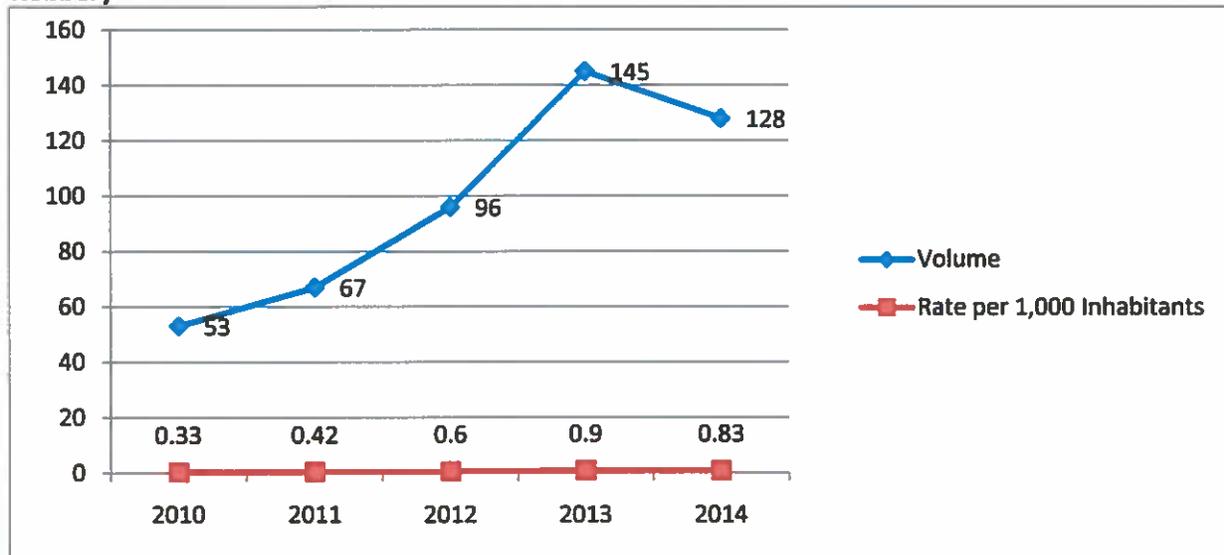
Table: 2 - 18

Robbery

By Month: 2010 - 2014

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	10	5	6	19	9
February	1	7	4	12	7
March	0	9	7	9	19
April	1	6	5	14	6
May	1	2	11	9	20
June	10	9	15	9	9
July	11	5	12	9	11
August	4	4	5	14	13
September	5	5	8	9	14
October	5	8	18	19	8
November	1	4	2	9	0
December	4	3	3	13	12
Total	53	67	96	145	128
Percent Change	*0.0*	*26.4*	*43.3*	*51.0*	*-11.7*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8

Figure: 2 -24

Robbery, Percent Change: 2010 -2014
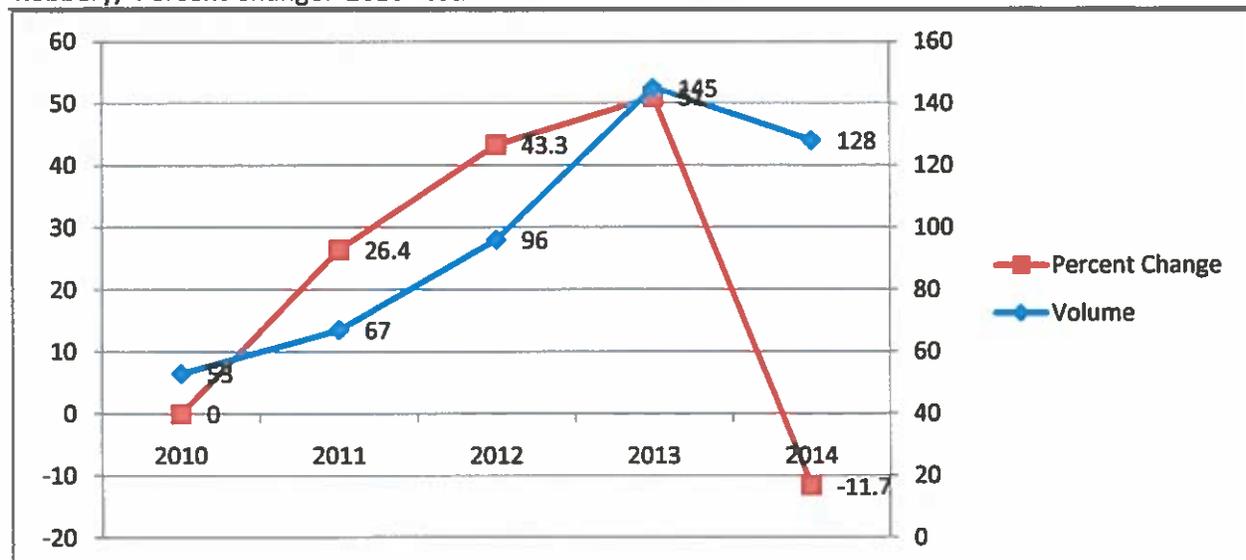
Robbery Trends: 2010 - 2014

Trends	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Volume	53	67	96	145	133
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.33	0.42	0.6	0.9	0.83

Figure: 2 - 25

Robbery, Trend: 2010 - 2014
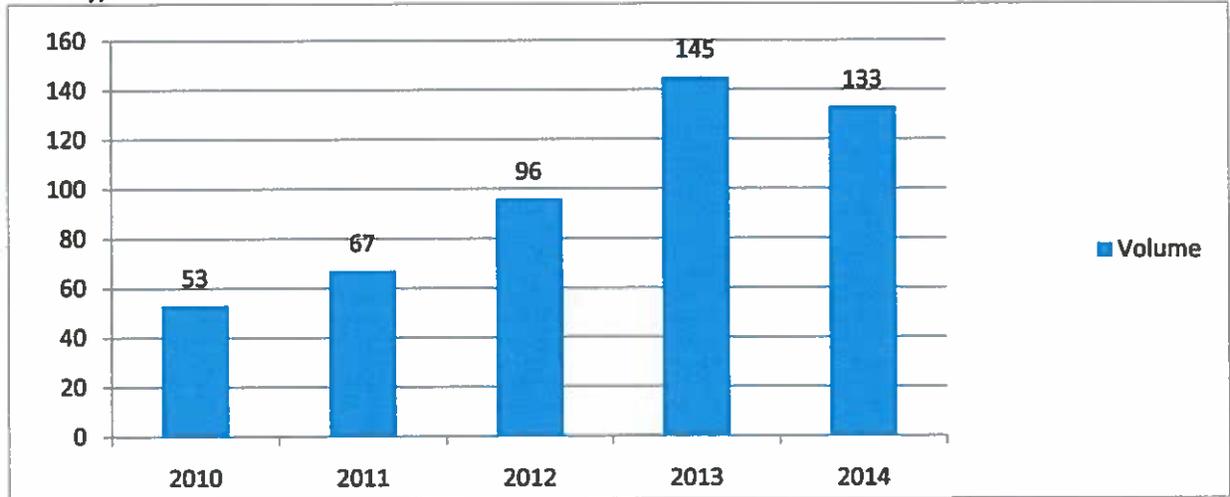
Note: Due to "time line" overlapping, volume and rate charts are separated.

Figure: 2 - 26

Robbery Rate,Trend: 2010 - 2014
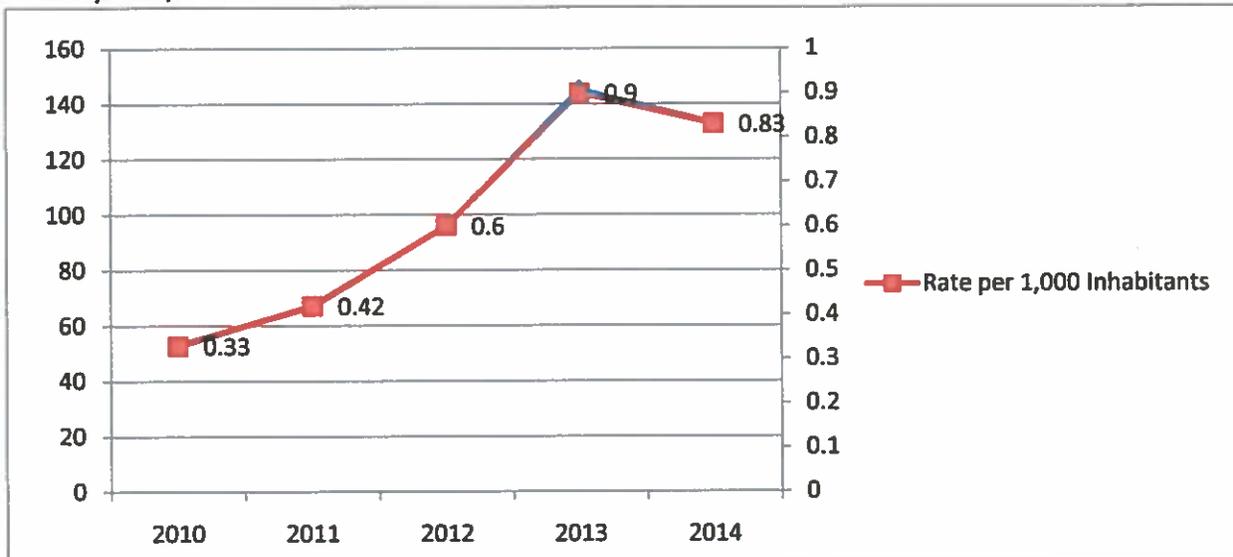
Table: 2 - 20

Robbery, Types of Weapons Used: 2014

Weapons		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Firearms		14	19	26	28	30
Knives or cutting instruments		7	10	2	22	23
Other weapons		4	7	11	24	12
Strong arm		28	31	57	71	63
	Total	53	67	96	145	128

Figure: 2 - 27

Robbery, Types of Weapons Used: 2014
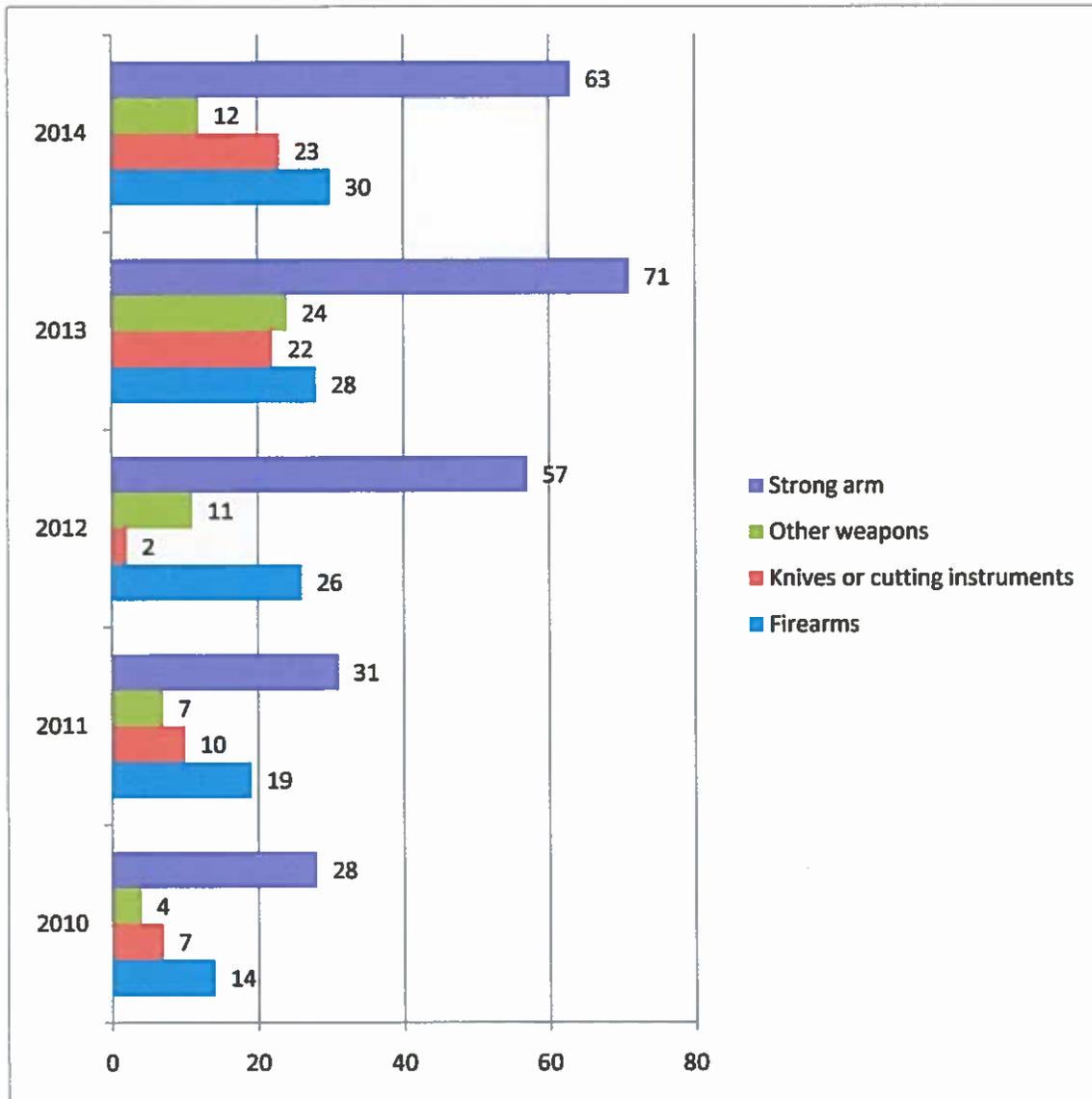
Table: 2 - 21

Robbery

By Location	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
A. Highway	13	12	11	37	38
B. Commercial House	19	1	3	41	41
C. Gas, Service Station	5	0	4	9	11
D. Convenience Store	5	14	17	35	11
E. Residence	3	2	3	14	15
F. Bank	0	0	0	0	2
G. Miscellaneous	8	38	58	9	10
Total Robbery	53	67	96	145	128

Figure: 2 - 28

Robbery by Category Volume, Trends: 2010 - 2014
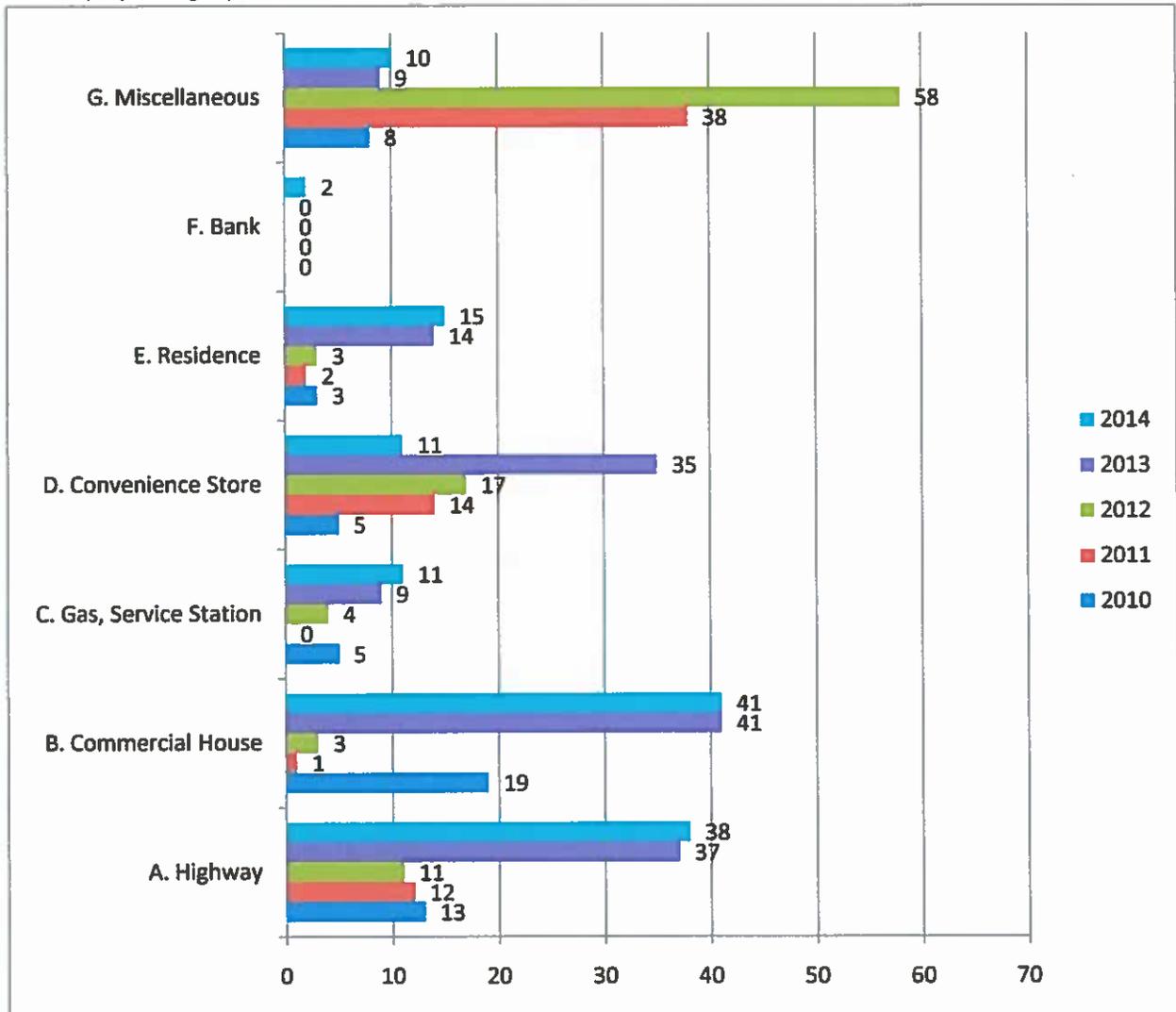
Table: 2 - 22

Robbery

By Premise Scene, Percent Distribution

Trends	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
A. Highway	24.5	17.9	11.5	25.5	28.6
B. Commercial House	36.0	1.5	3.1	28.3	30.8
C. Gas, Service Station	9.4	0	4.2	6.2	8.3
D. Convenience Store	9.4	20.9	17.7	24.1	8.3
E. Residence	5.7	3.0	3.1	9.7	11.3
F. Bank	0	0	0	0	1.5
G. Miscellaneous	15	56.7	60.4	6.2	11.2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Figure: 2 - 29

Robbery, Percent Distribution: 2014

- A. Highway
- B. Commercial House
- C. Gas, Service Station
- D. Convenience Store
- E. Residence
- F. Bank
- G. Miscellaneous
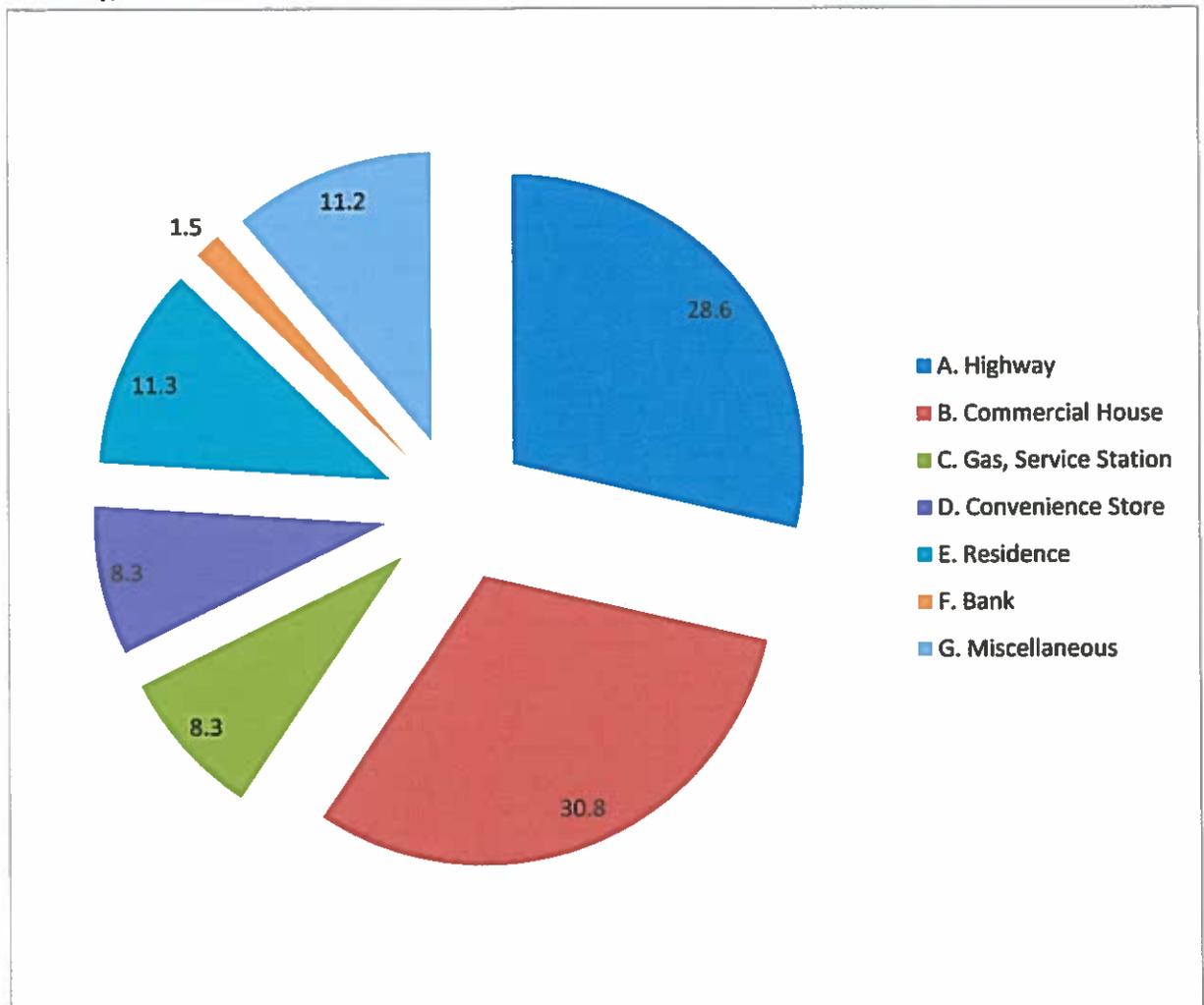
Figure: 2 - 30

Robbery Categories, 2010 - 2014

A. Highway

B. Commerical House

C. Gas, Service Station

D. Convenience Store

E. Residence

F. Bank

G. Miscellaneous
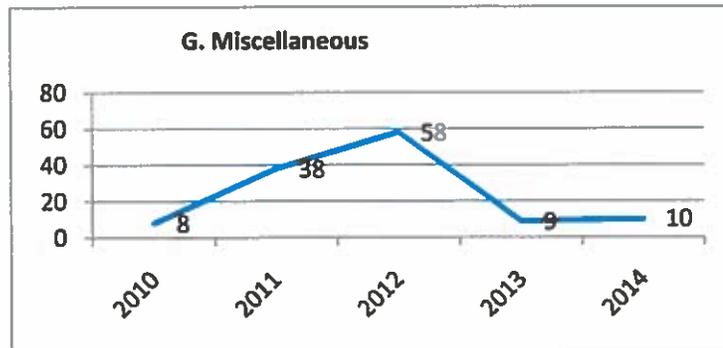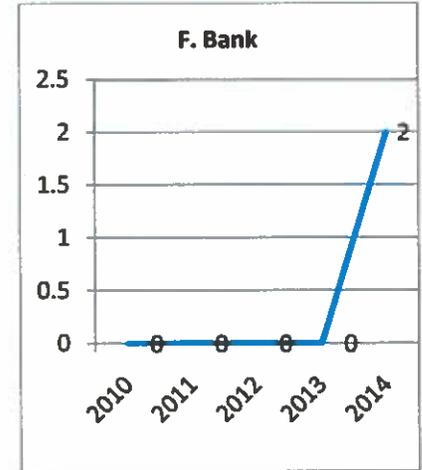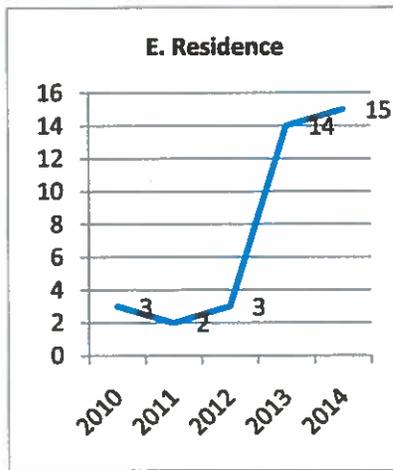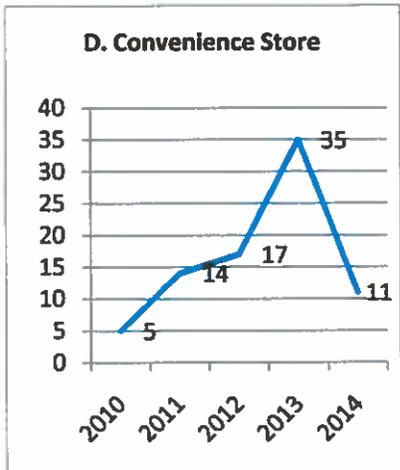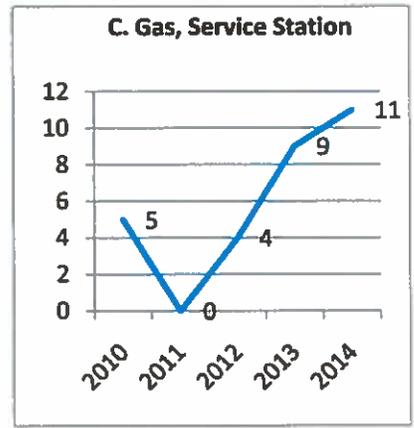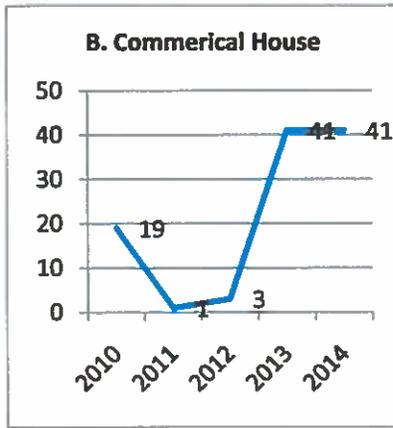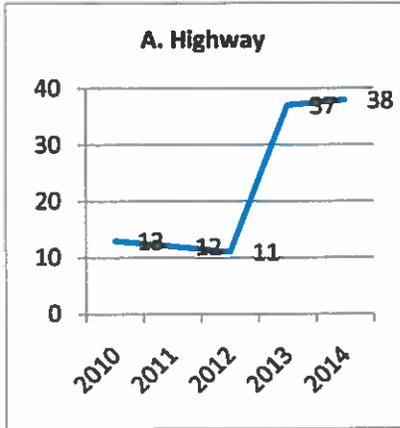
Robbery

Cleared by Arrest	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Volume	53	67	96	145	128
Cleared by Arrest	28	14	24	44	61
Percent Cleared	*53.0*	*21.0*	*25.0*	*30.3*	*47.0*

Figure: 2 - 31

Robbery Cleared by Arrest, Trends: 2010 - 2014
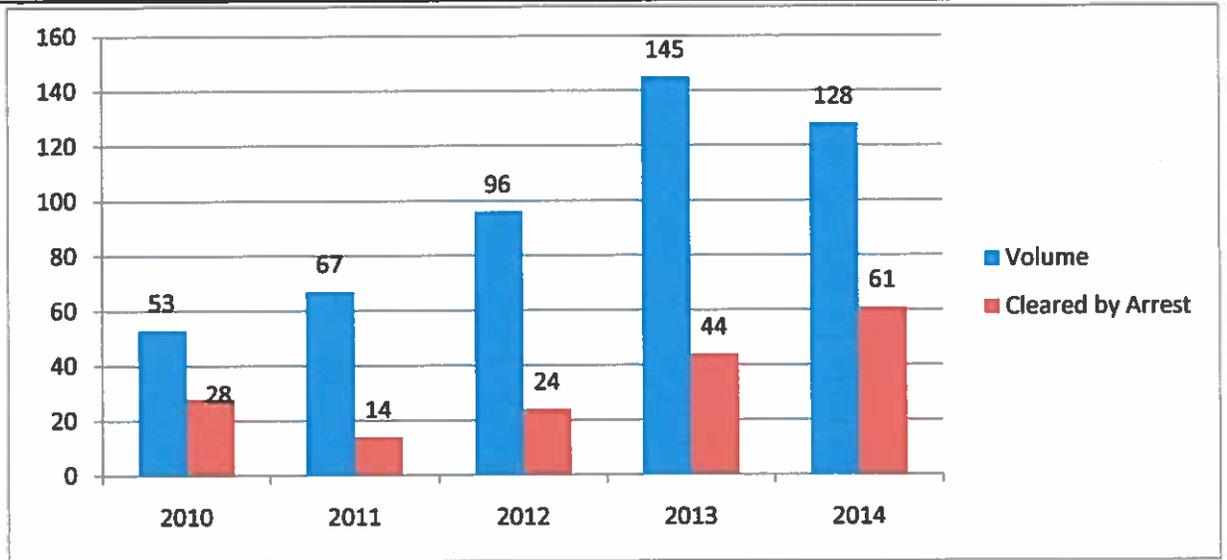
Figure: 2 - 32

Robbery, Percent Cleared: 2010 - 2014
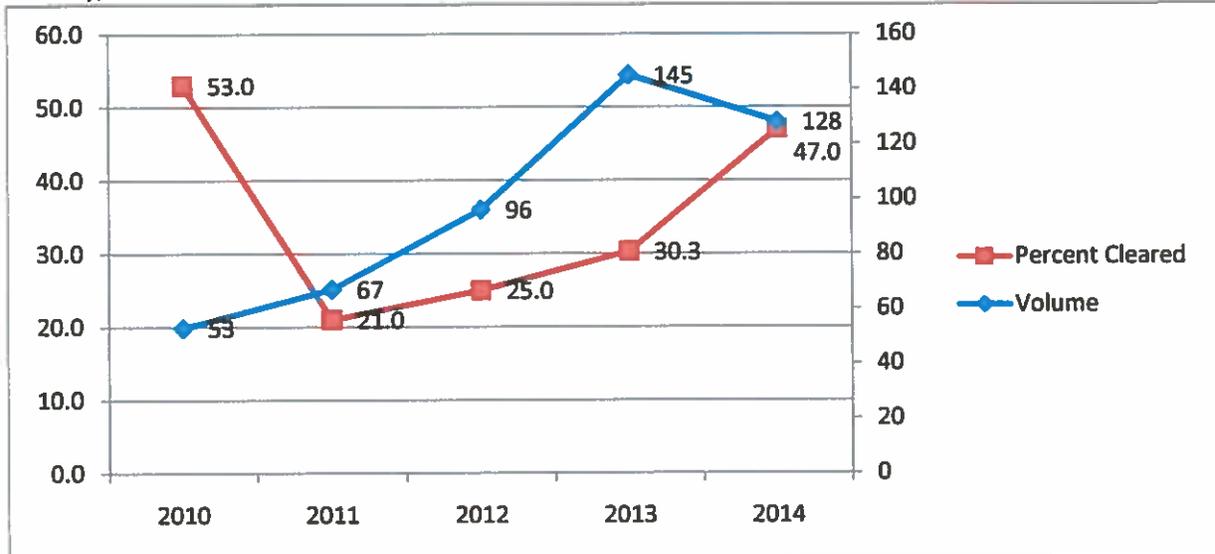
Aggravated Assault

Definition

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

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

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

Figure: 2- 33

Aggravated Assault
Rate per 1000 Inhabitants, 2010 - 2014
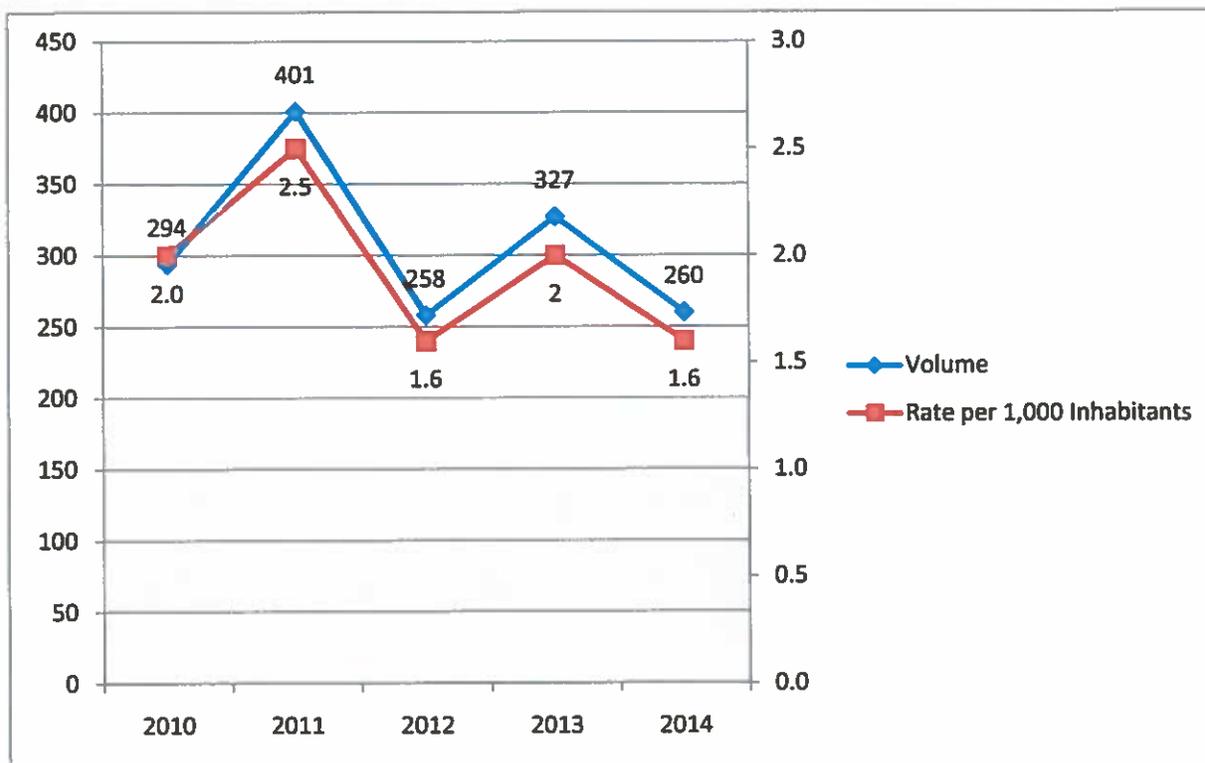
Aggravated Assault
By Month, 2010 - 2014

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	41	22	27	34	34
February	19	31	20	26	20
March	16	29	27	38	25
April	13	29	17	19	24
May	17	26	20	30	24
June	25	35	19	41	22
July	14	21	15	34	29
August	12	19	22	35	29
September	13	26	26	43	17
October	25	27	21	38	23
November	43	36	30	37	18
December	22	26	14	26	29
Total	260	327	258	401	294
Percent Change	*0.0*	*26.0*	*-21.0*	*55.4*	*-26.7*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.5	2.0

Figure: 2 - 34

Aggravated Assault, Percent Change: 2010 - 2014
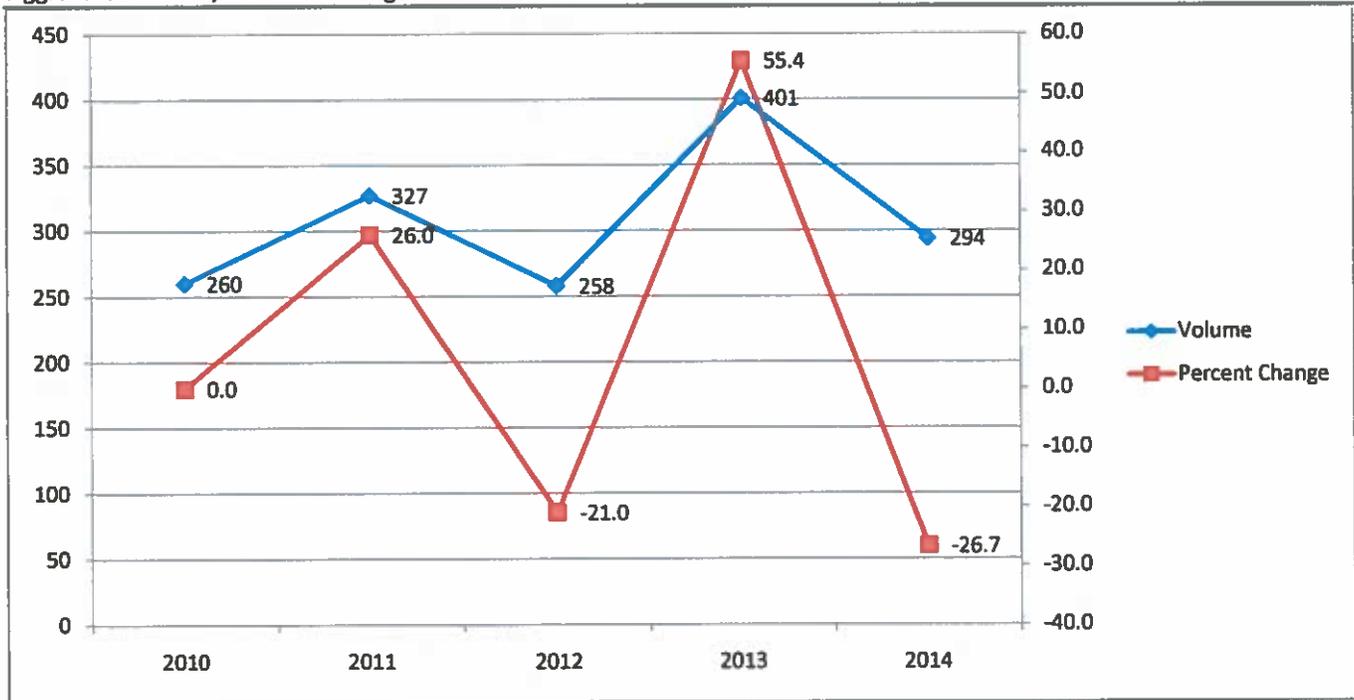
Aggravated Assault

Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2010 - 2014

Trend	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Volume	260	327	258	401	294
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	*1.6*	*2.0*	*1.6*	*2.5*	*1.8*

Aggravated Assault

Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2010 - 2014
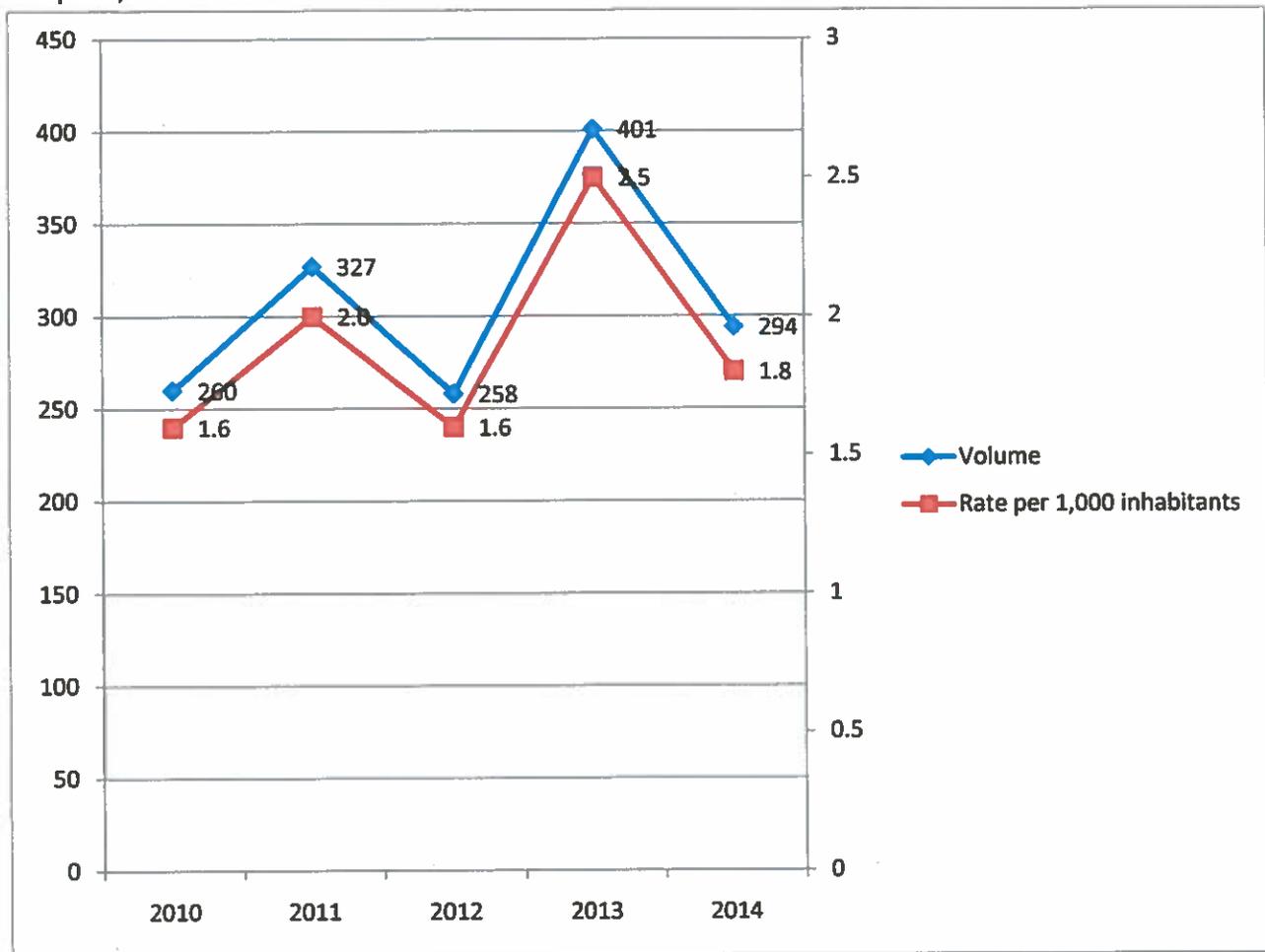
Table: 2 - 26

Aggravated Assault
By Weapons Used: 2010 - 2014

Trends		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
a. Firearms		7	6	9	6	4
b. Knife or cutting instrument		62	50	42	79	71
c. Other dangerous weapon		150	192	154	198	161
d. Hands, fists, feet, etc.		41	79	53	118	58
	Total	260	327	258	401	294

Figure: 2 - 36

Aggravated Assault
By Weapons Used: 2010 - 2014
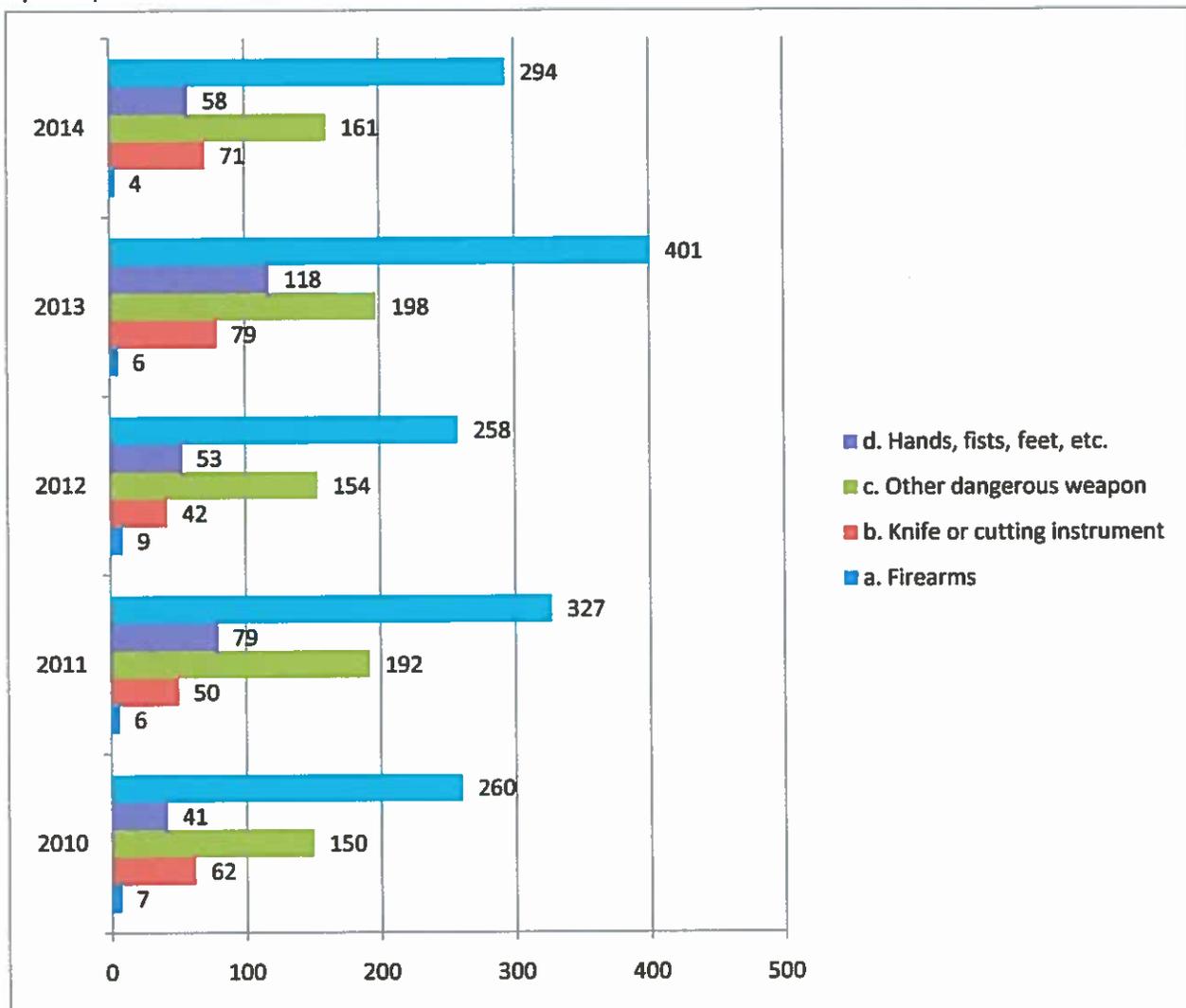
Aggravated Assault

By Weapons Used, Percent Distribution: 2014

Types of Weapons Used	Percent Distribution
a. Firearms	1.36
b. Knife or cutting instrument	24.1
c. Other dangerous weapon	55.0
d. Hands, fists, feet, etc.	19.7

Figure: 2 -37

Aggravated Assault

Type Weapons Used, Percent Distribution: 2014
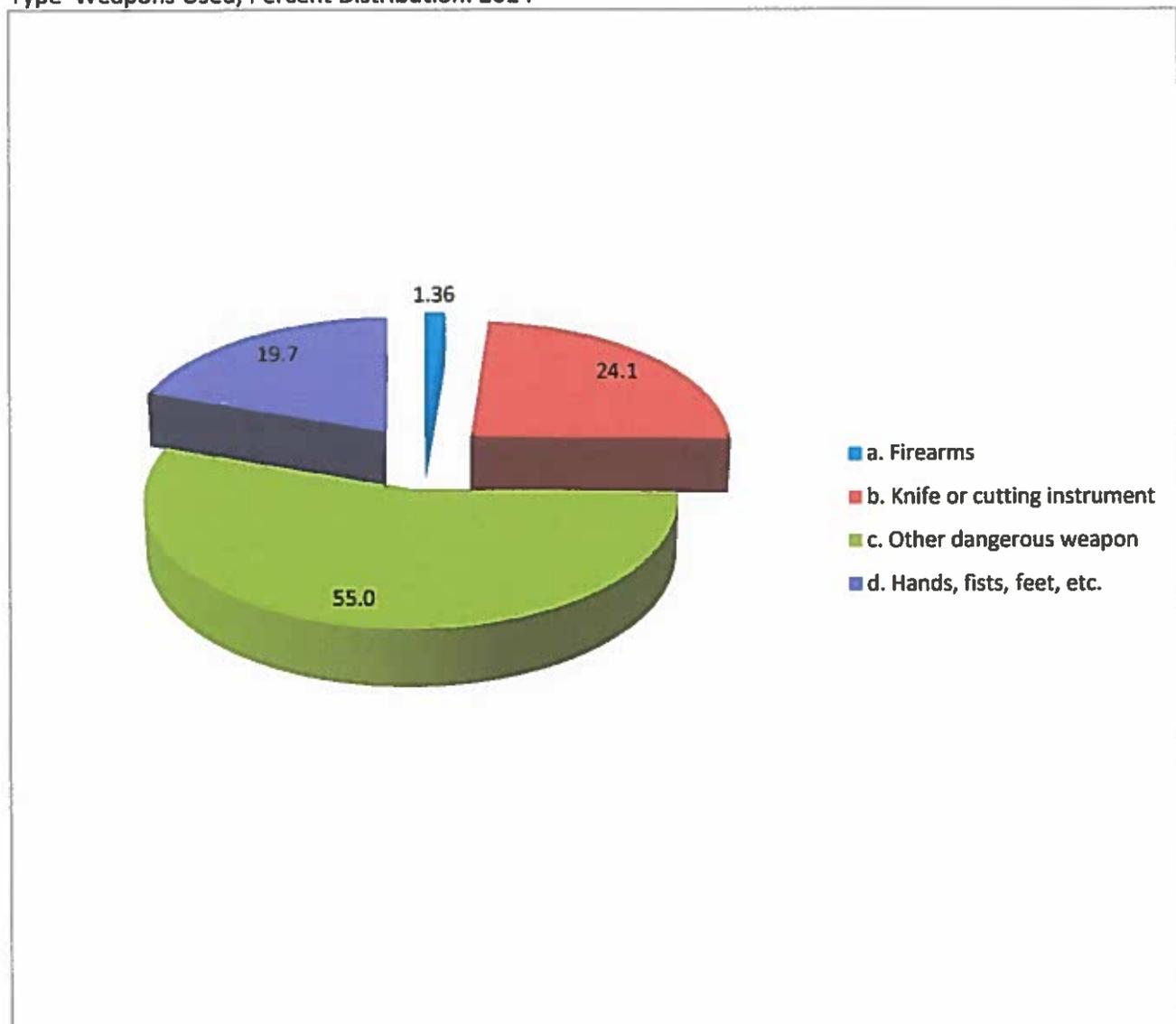
Table: 2 - 28

Aggravated Assault Trends	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Volume	260	327	258	401	294
Cleared by Arrest	145	148	140	211	168
Percent Cleared	*55.7*	*45.2*	*54.2*	*52.6*	*57.1*

Figure: 2 -38

Aggravated Assault, Trends: 2010 - 2014

Cleared by Arrest
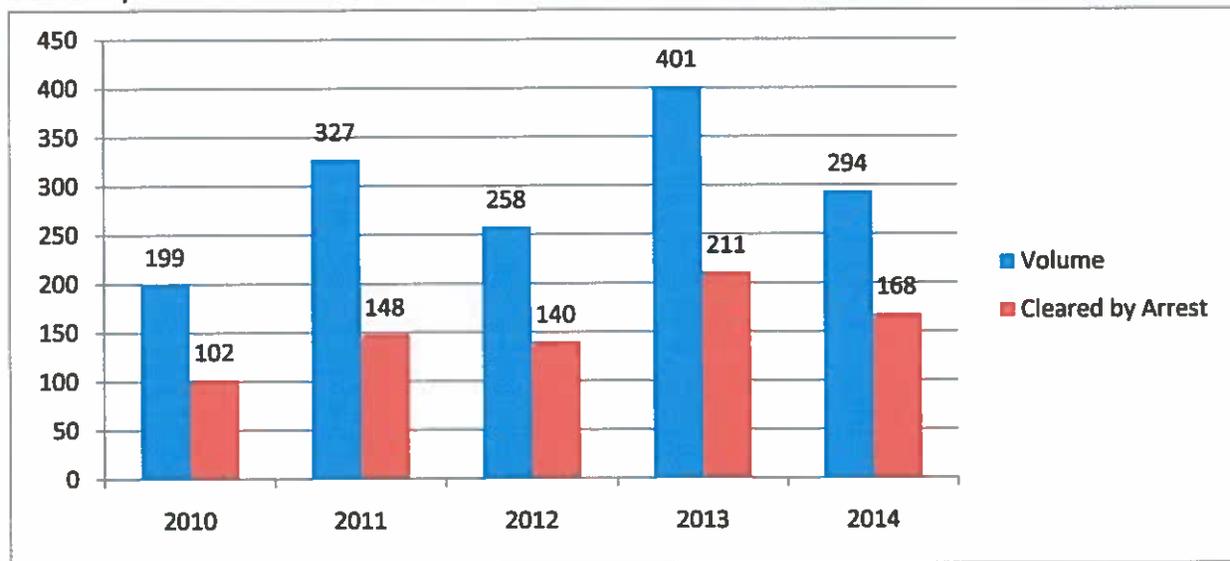
Figure: 2 - 39

Aggravated Assault

Percent Cleared: 2010 - 2014
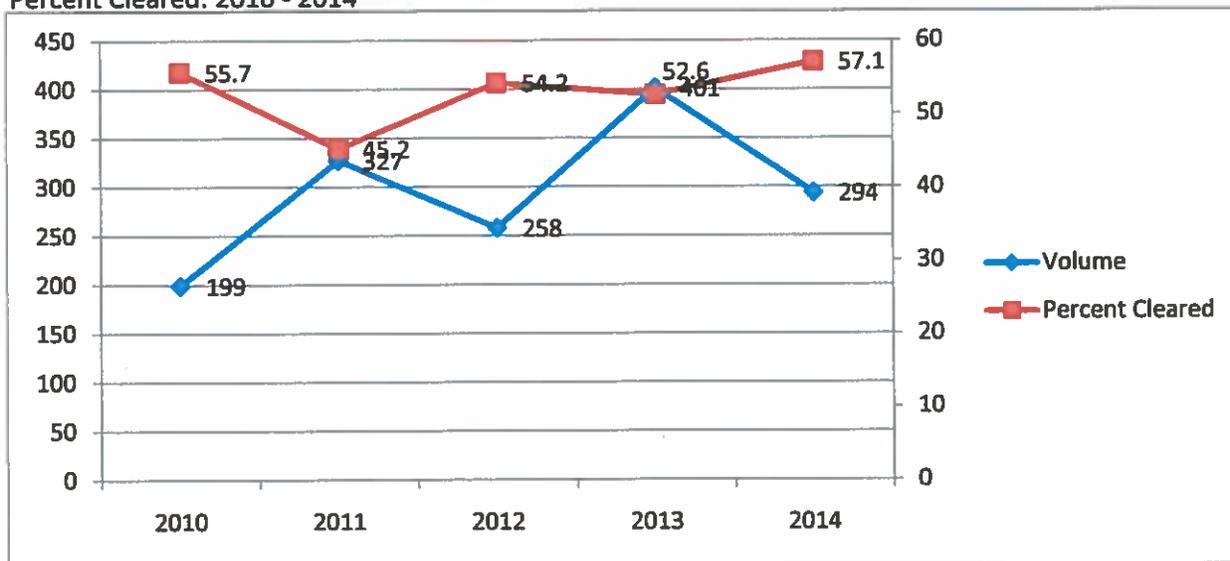
Property Crime

Definition

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

Figure: 2 - 39

Property Crime Rate, 2010 - 2014
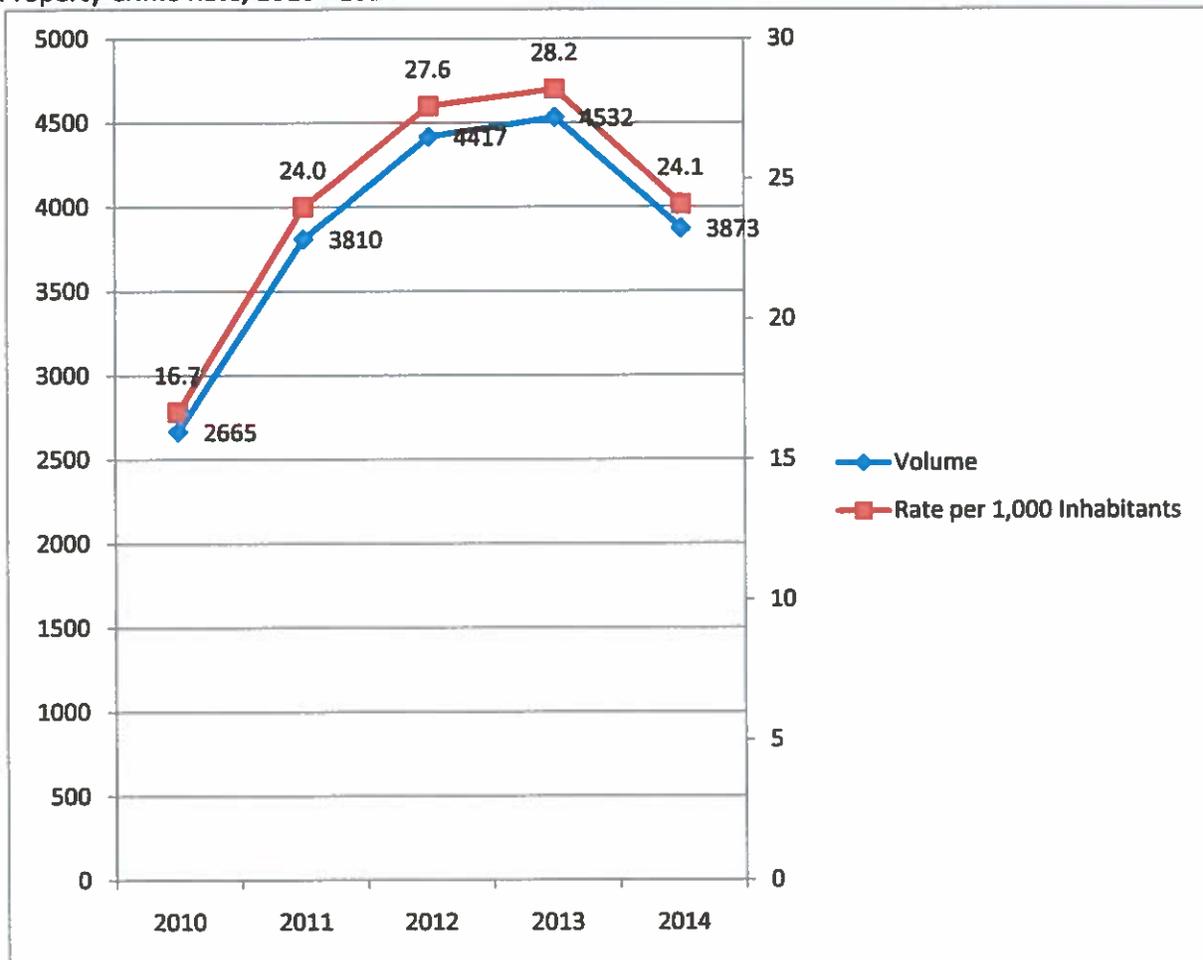
Property Crimes

By Month, 2010 - 2014

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	287	308	366	478	380
February	212	348	364	375	309
March	220	358	371	385	309
April	200	315	459	423	278
May	206	394	472	384	302
June	196	380	358	323	282
July	207	331	402	316	325
August	229	359	422	297	415
September	280	233	382	384	286
October	230	262	340	346	334
November	196	286	320	401	310
December	202	236	161	420	343
Total	2665	3810	4417	4532	3873
Percent Change	*0.0*	*-5.0*	*16.0*	*2.6*	*-14.5*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	*16.7*	*24.0*	*27.6*	*28.2*	*24.1*

Property Crimes

Percent Change: 2010 - 2014
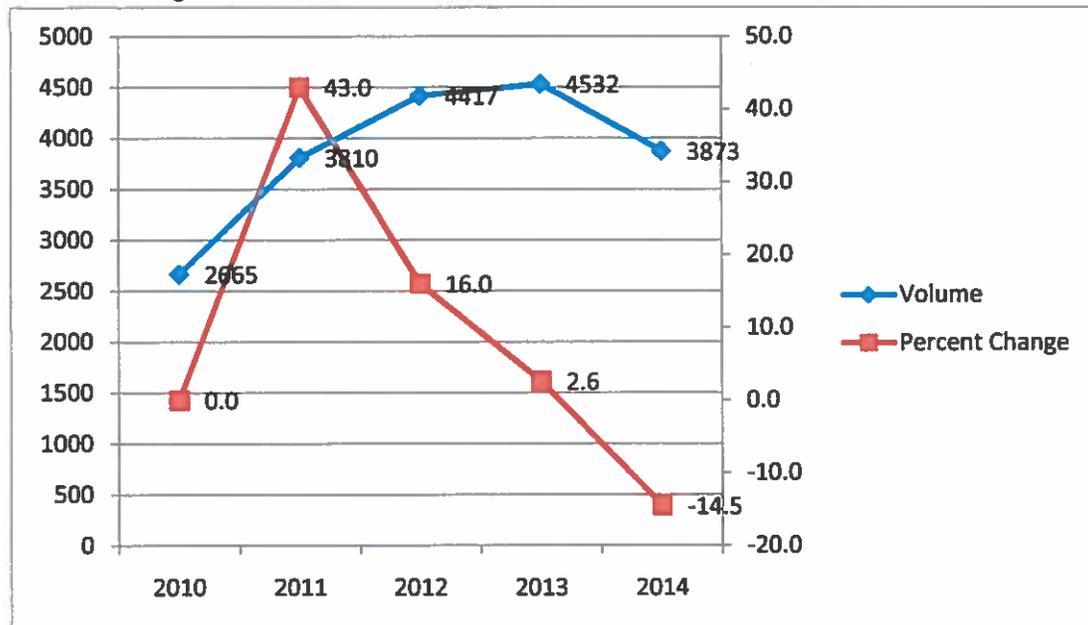
Table: 2 - 30

Property Crimes: 2010 - 2014

Trends	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Burglary	1165	1945	2304	1620	1574
Larceny Theft	1264	1631	1651	2521	2024
Motor Vehicle Theft	220	218	454	378	258
Arson	16	16	8	13	17
Total	2665	3810	4417	4532	3873

Figure: 2 - 41

Property Crimes: 2010 - 2014
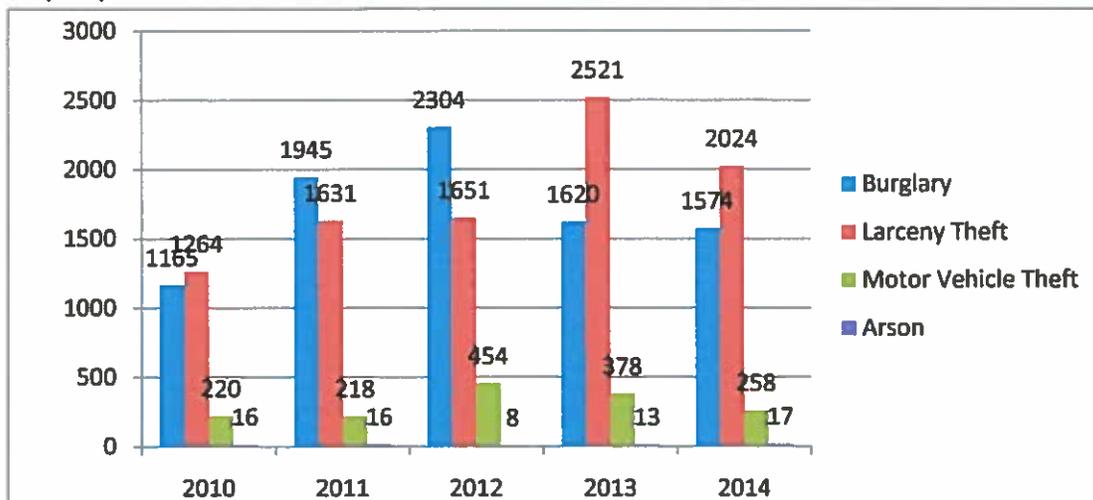
Figure: 2 -42

Property Crimes, Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2010 - 2014
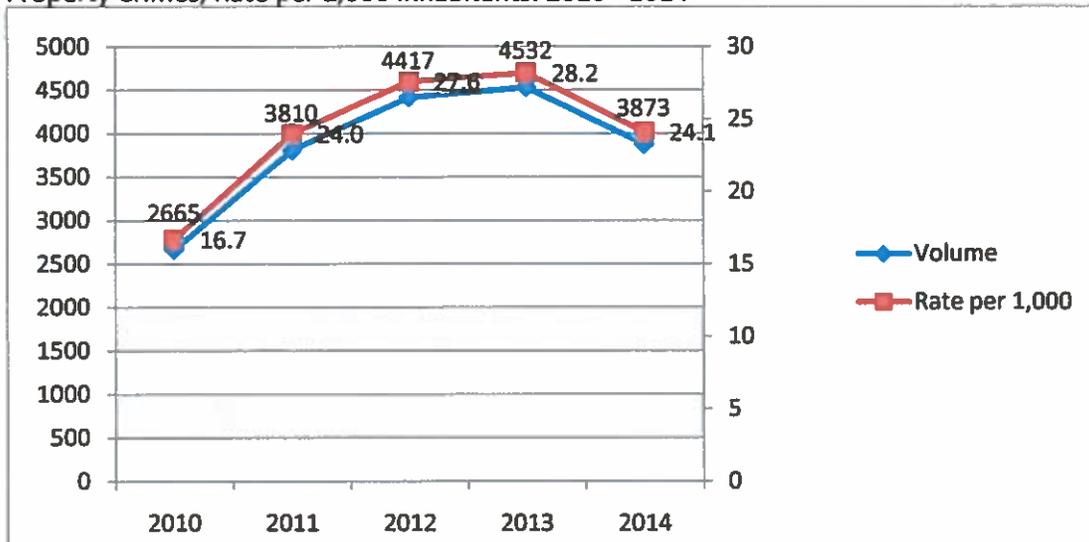
Table: 2 -31

Property Crimes

Percent Distribution: 2014		Volume	Percent Distribution
Burglary		1574	40.6
Larceny Theft		2024	52.3
Motor Vehicle Theft		258	6.7
Arson		17	0.4
	Total	3873	100

Figure: 2-43

Property Crimes
Percent Distribution: 2014

Percent Distribution

0.4   0.0
6.7
40.6
52.3

- Burglary
- Larceny Theft
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson
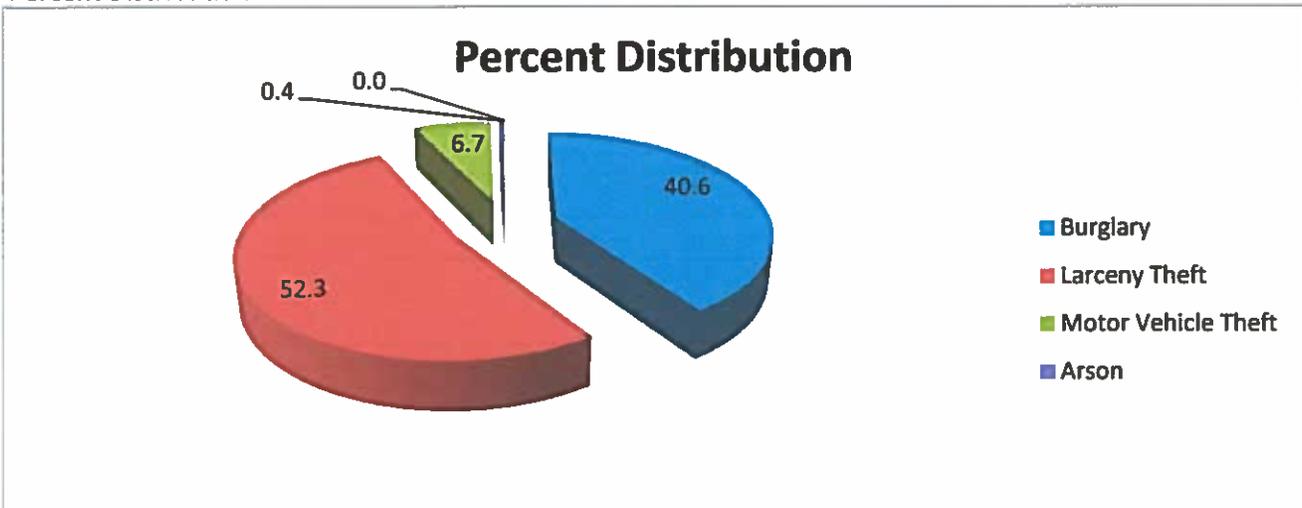
Table: 2 -32

Property Crimes, Cleared by Arrest: 2010 - 2014

Trends	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Volume	2665	3810	4417	4532	3873
Cleared by Arrest	167	198	236	436	388
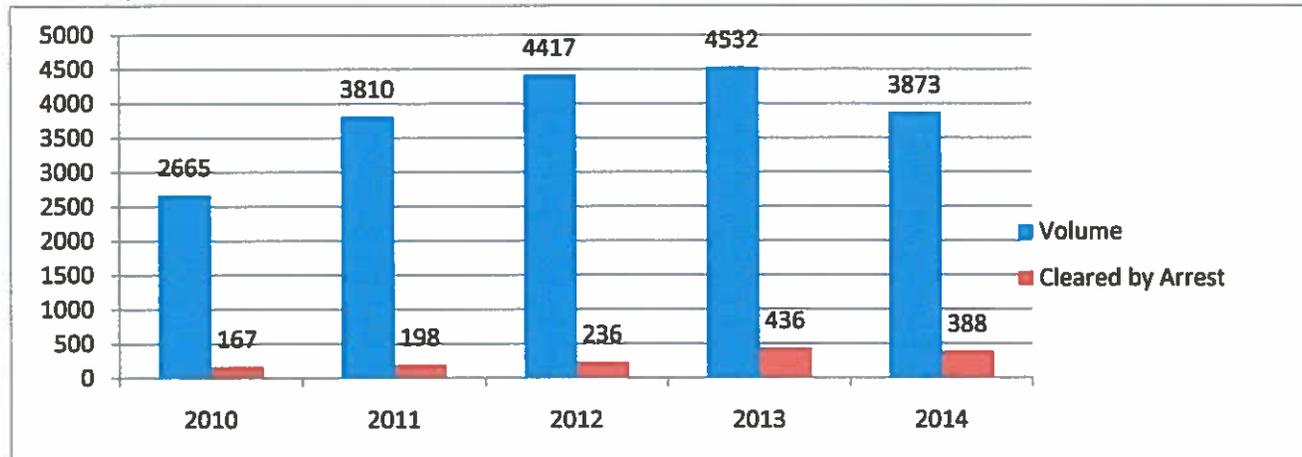
Table: 2 - 33

Property Crimes: 2010 - 2014

Trends	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Volume	2665	3810	4417	4532	3873
Cleared by Arrest	167	198	236	436	388
Percent Cleared by Arrest	6.3	5.2	5.3	9.6	10.0

Figure: 2 - 44

Property Crimes
Percent Cleared by Arrest: 2010 - 2014
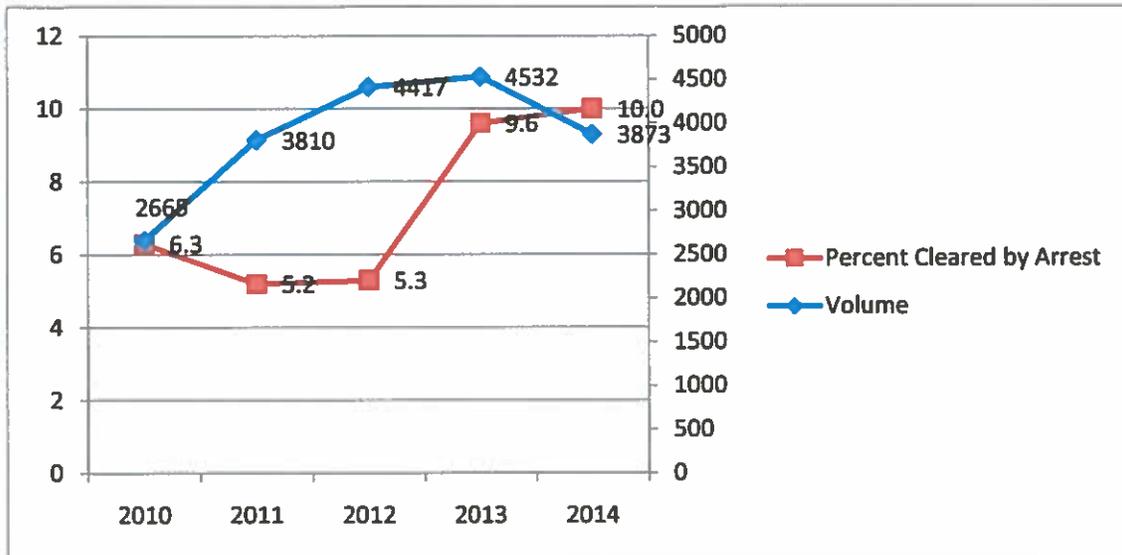
Figure: 2 -45

Property Crimes, Arrest Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2010 -2014
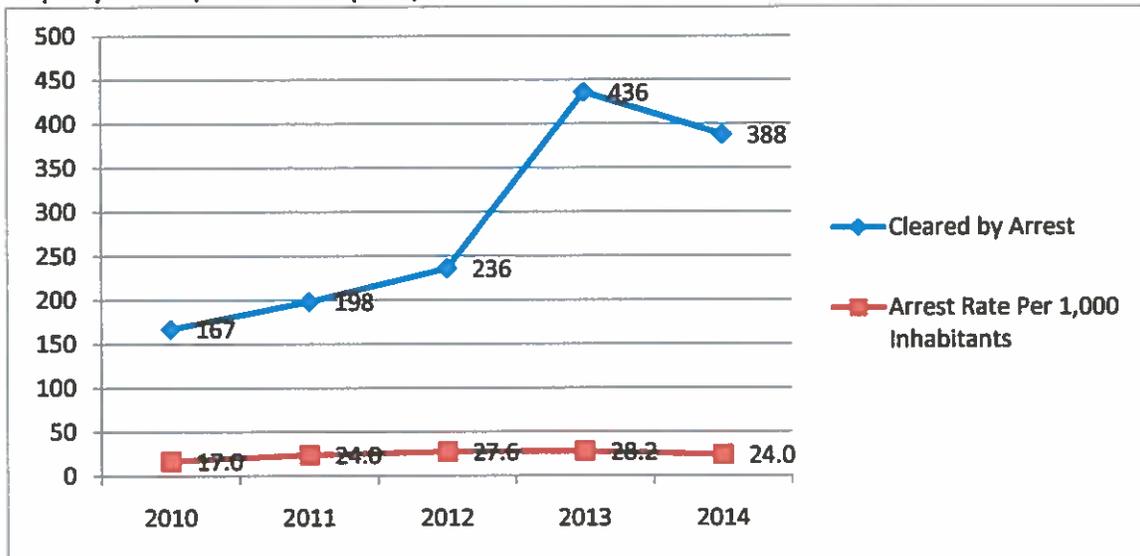
Burglary

Definition

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as a burglary. Burglary is categroized into three subclassifications; forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.

The UCR Program scores as burglary those offenses locally known as burglary (any degree), unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safecracking, and all attempts at these offenses.

Hotel Rule

Burglaries of hotels, motels, lodging houses, and other places where lodging of transients is the main purpose are scored under provision of the Hotel Rule. If a number of dwelling units under a single manager are burglarized and the offenses are most likely to be reported to the police by the manager rather than the individual tenants, the burglary is scored as one offense.

Figure: 2 - 46

Burglary
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants, 2010 -2014
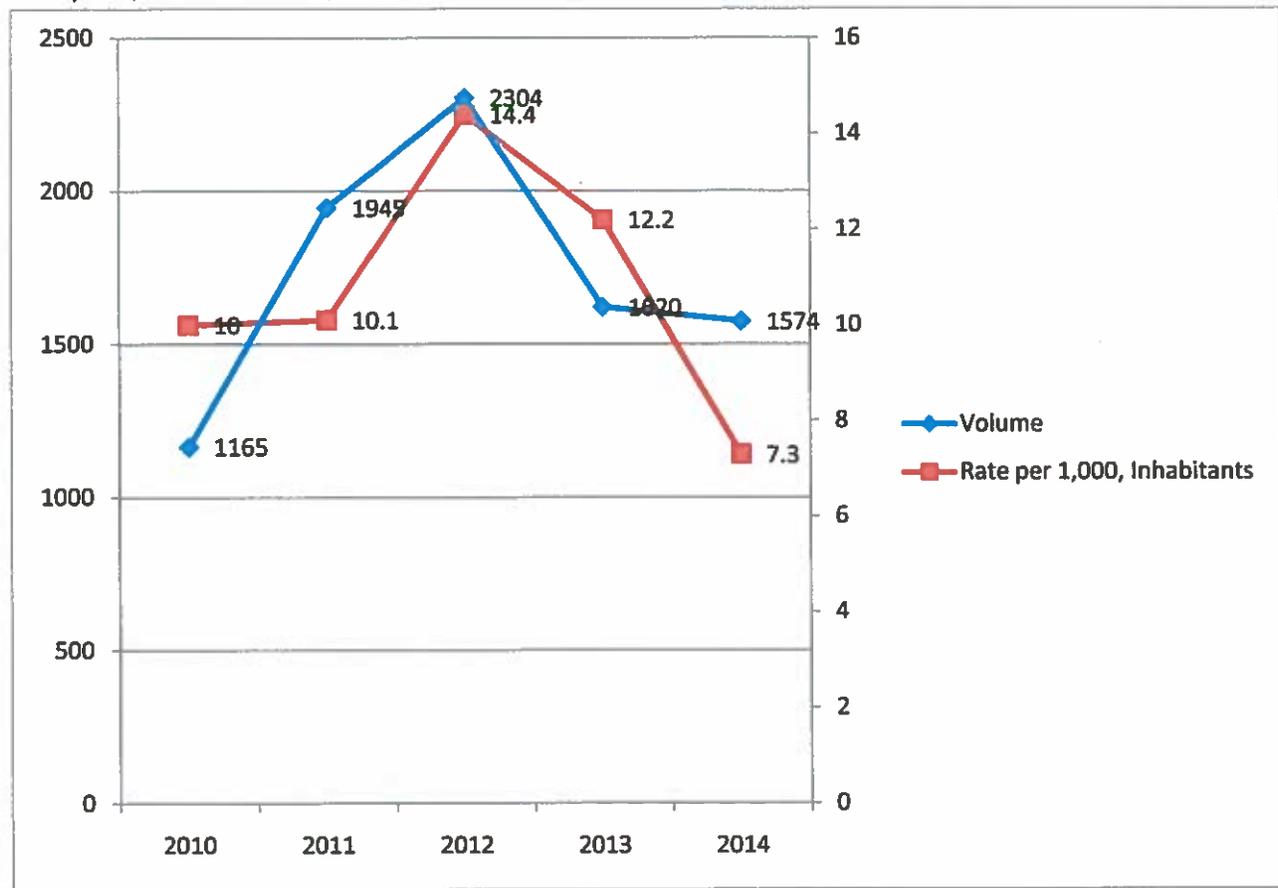
Table: 2 - 34

Burglary

By Month: 2010 - 2014

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	84	146	193	188	161
February	66	176	197	140	137
March	61	186	175	106	122
April	68	174	220	155	127
May	92	223	228	143	121
June	103	198	162	124	121
July	108	177	209	130	139
August	115	184	244	103	181
September	160	99	209	112	112
October	126	121	198	106	102
November	86	154	184	150	115
December	96	107	85	163	136
Total	**1165**	**1945**	**2304**	**1620**	**1574**
Percent Change	*0.0*	*67.0*	*18.5*	*-29.7*	*-3.0*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	7.3	12.2	14.4	10.1	10.0

Figure: 2 - 47

Burglary, Percent Change : 2010 - 2014
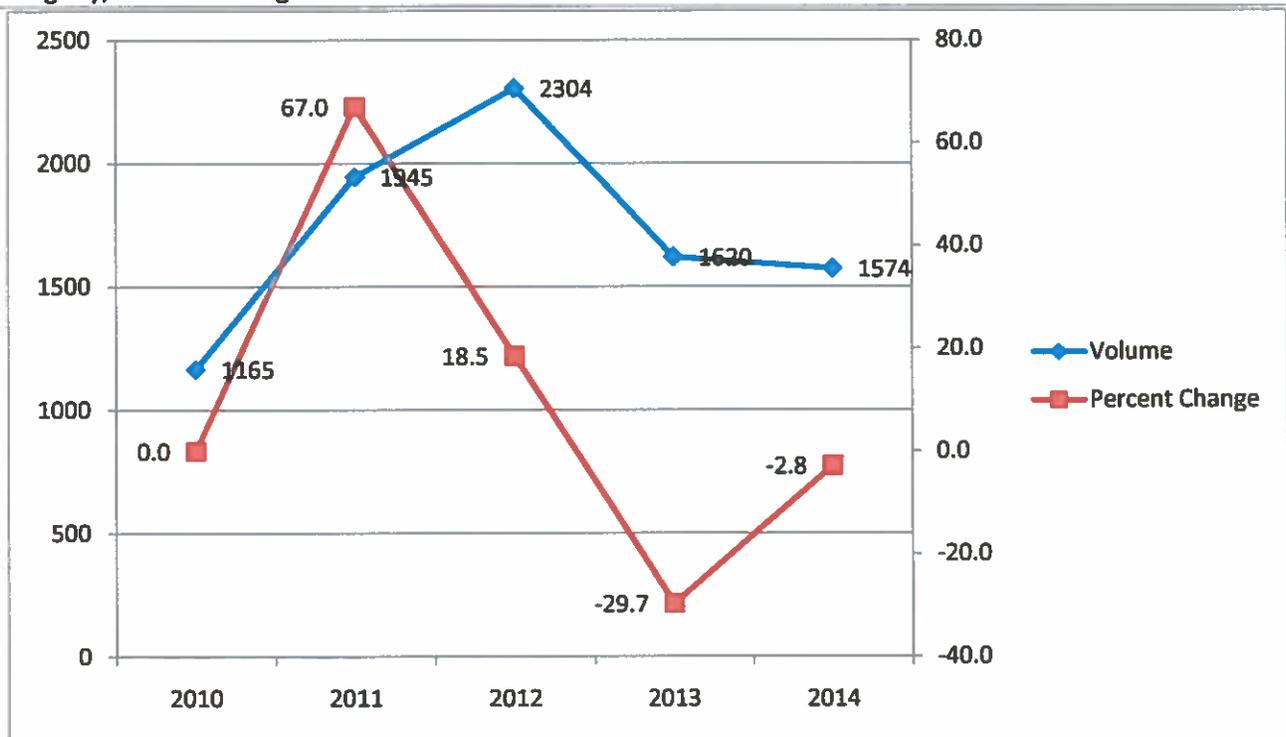
Table: 2- 35

Burglary					
Breaking or Entering	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Forcible Entry	663	816	1143	721	650
Unlawful entry - no force	423	529	656	846	868
Attempted Forcible Entry	79	600	505	53	56

Figure: 2-48

Burglary by Type: 2010 - 2014
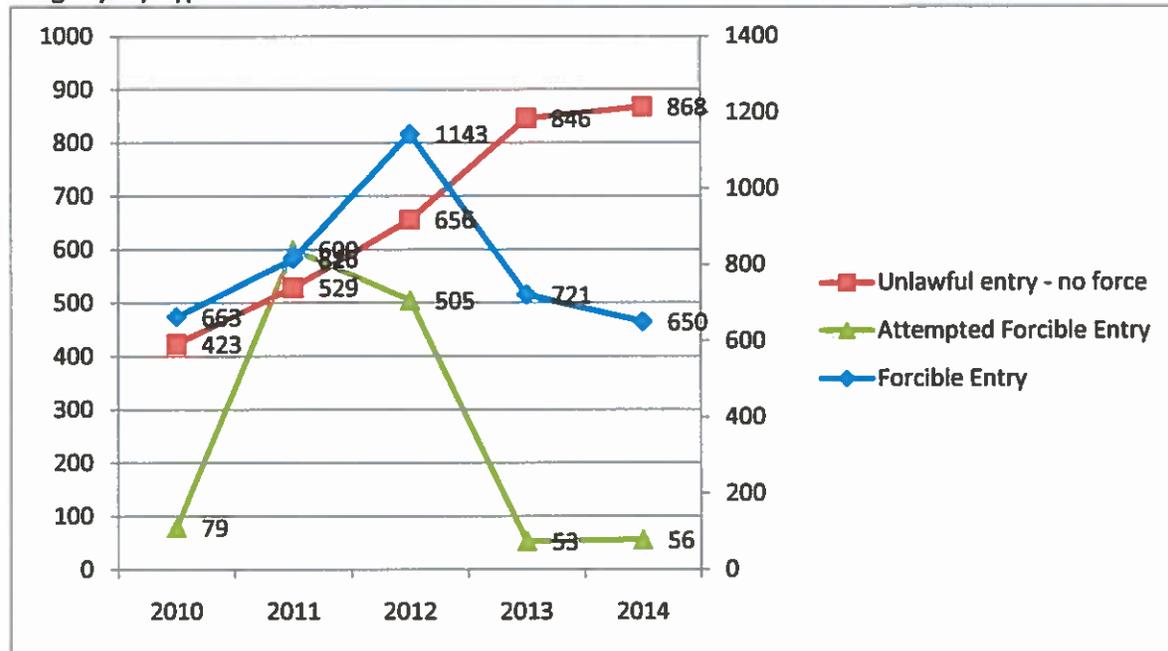
Figure: 2 -49

Burglary, by Type and by Volume: 2010 - 2014
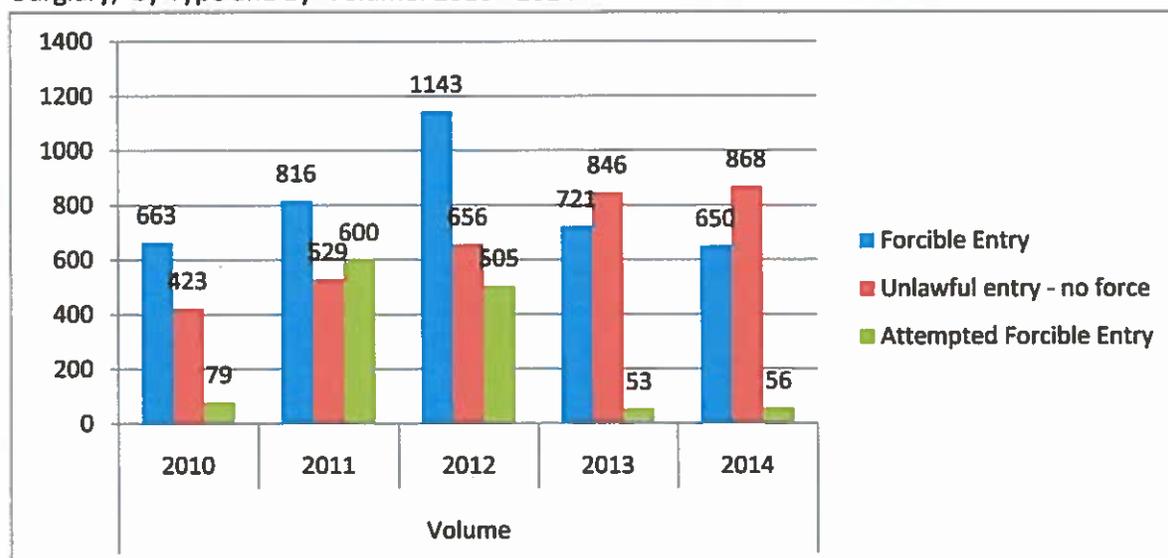
Burglary

By Type, by Structure, by Time of Day	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Residence - Night (6pm - 6am)	199	139	227	492	536
Residence - Day (6am - 6pm)	177	195	395	448	376
Residence - Unknown	102	133	185	170	183
Non-Residence - Night (6pm - 6am)	93	326	488	138	107
Non-Residence - Day (6am - 6pm)	307	213	200	277	262
Non-Residence - Unknown	121	219	269	95	110
Unknown (not specified)	166	720	540	0	0

Figure: 2 -50

Burglary

Percent Distribution

By Type, by Structure, by Time of Day: 2014

Percent Distribution, 2014
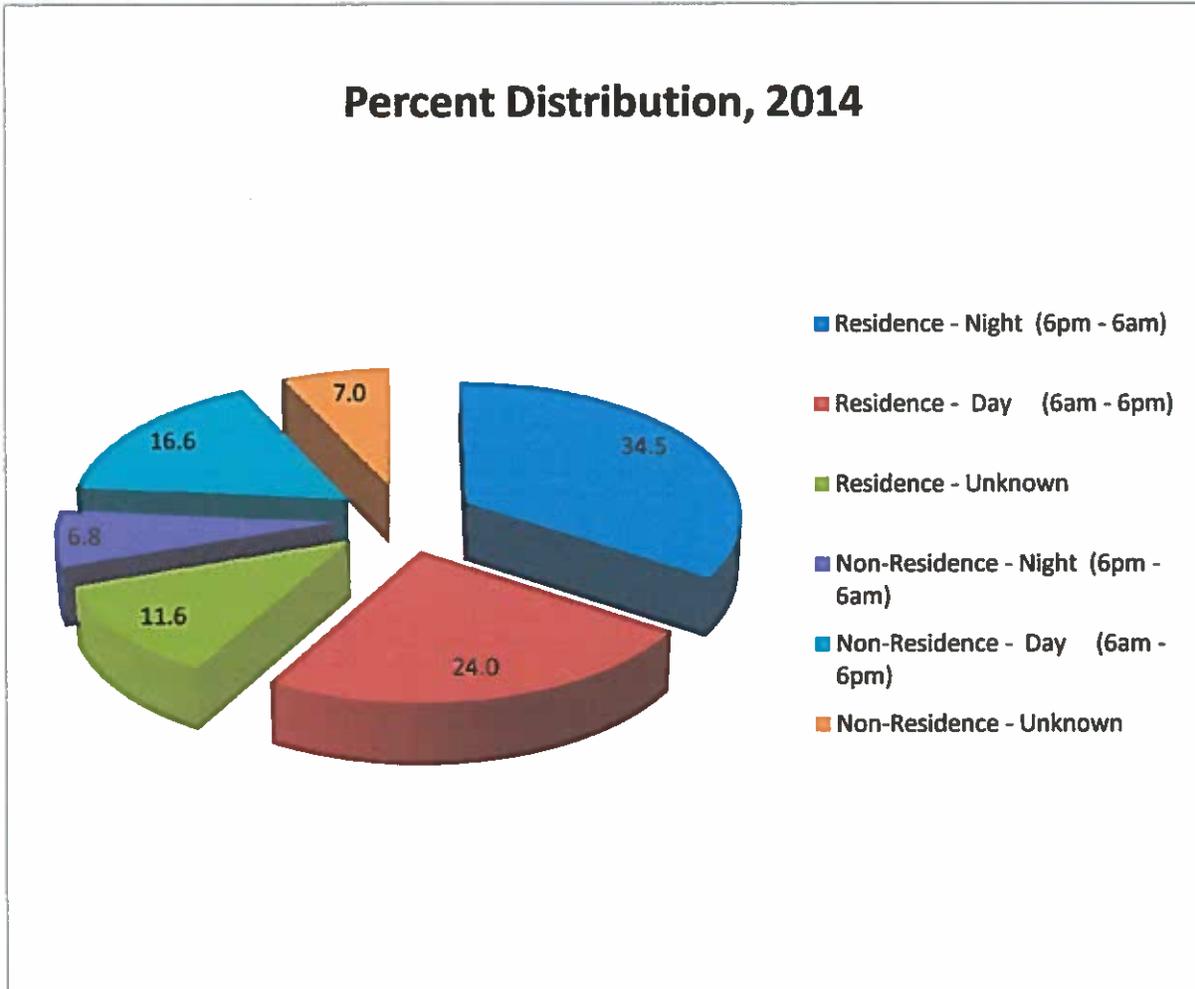
Burglary, Residence, Night: 2010 - 2014

Residence - Night (6pm - 6am)

Year	Value
2010	199
2011	139
2012	227
2013	492
2014	536
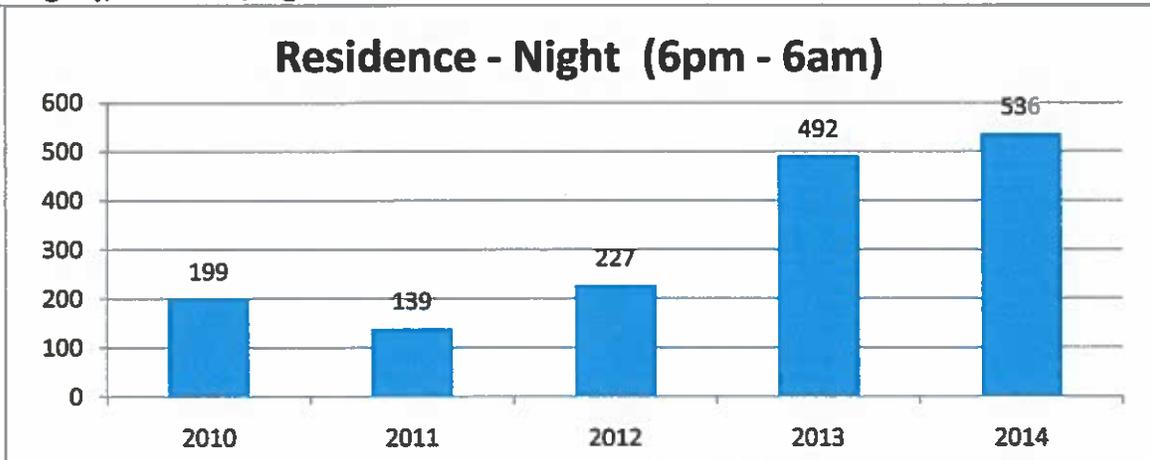
Burglary, Residence,Day: 2010 - 2014

Residence - Day   (6am - 6pm)

Year	Value
2010	177
2011	195
2012	395
2013	448
2014	376
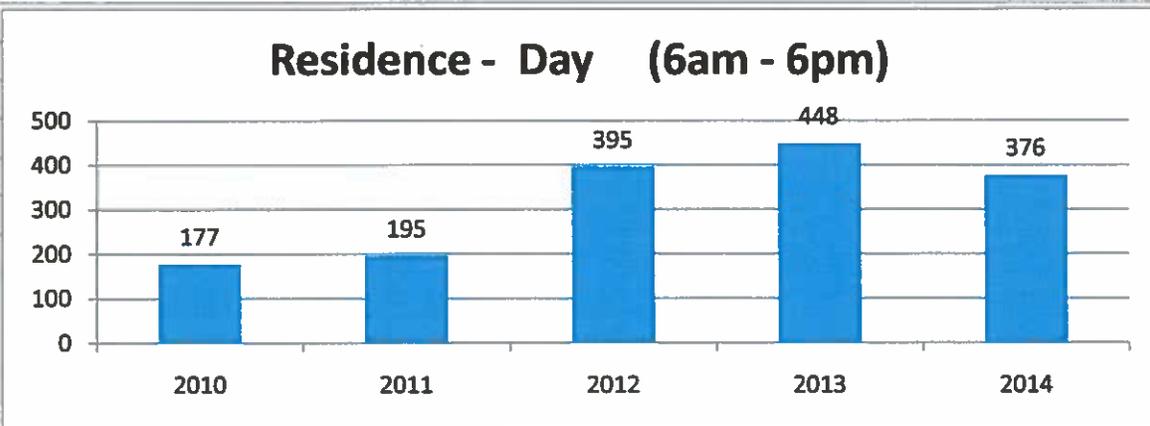
Burglary, Residence, Unknown: 2010 - 2014

Residence - Unknown

Year	Value
2010	102
2011	133
2012	185
2013	170
2014	183

Burglary, Non-Residence, Night: 2010 - 2014

Non-Residence - Night (6pm - 6am)

Year	Value
2010	93
2011	326
2012	488
2013	138
2014	107
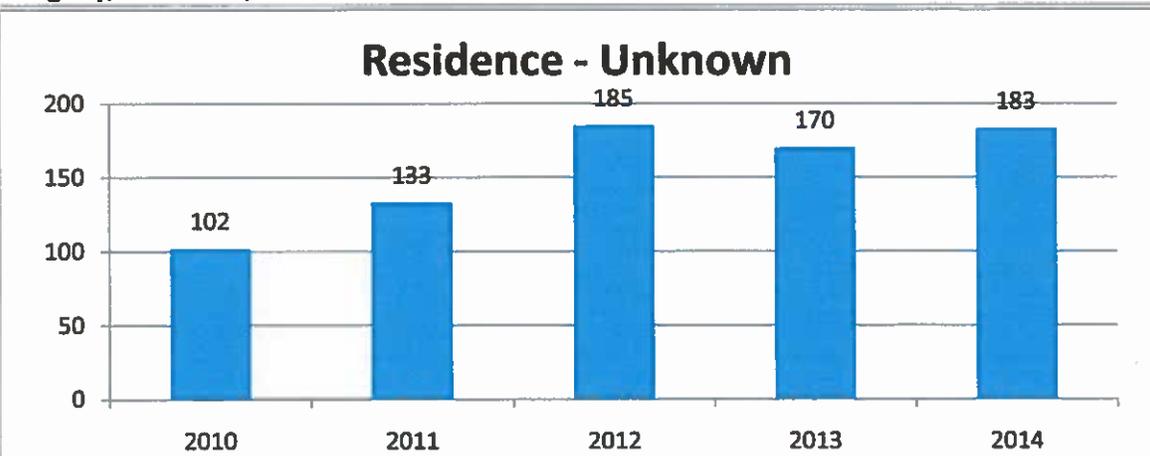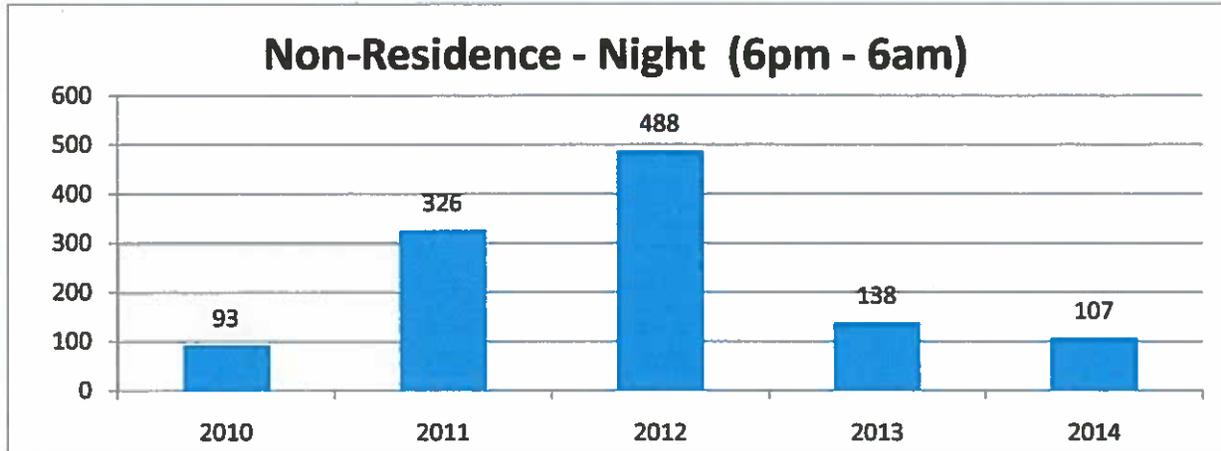
Burglary, Non-Residence, Day: 2010 - 2014

Non-Residence - Day   (6am - 6pm)

Year	Value
2010	307
2011	213
2012	200
2013	277
2014	262

Burglary, Non-Residence, Unknown: 2010 - 2014

Non-Residence - Unknown

Year	Value
2010	121
2011	219
2012	269
2013	95
2014	110
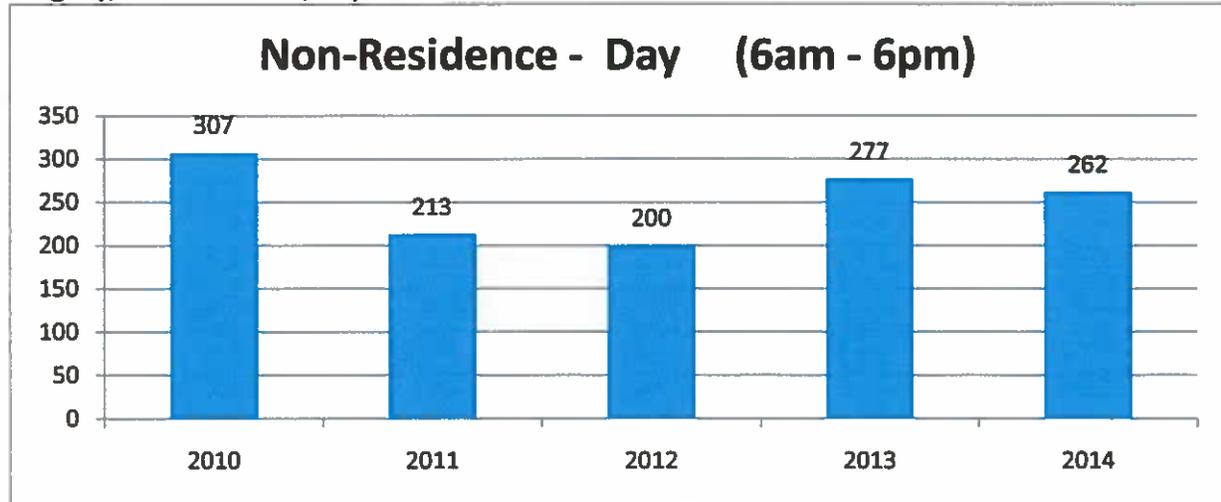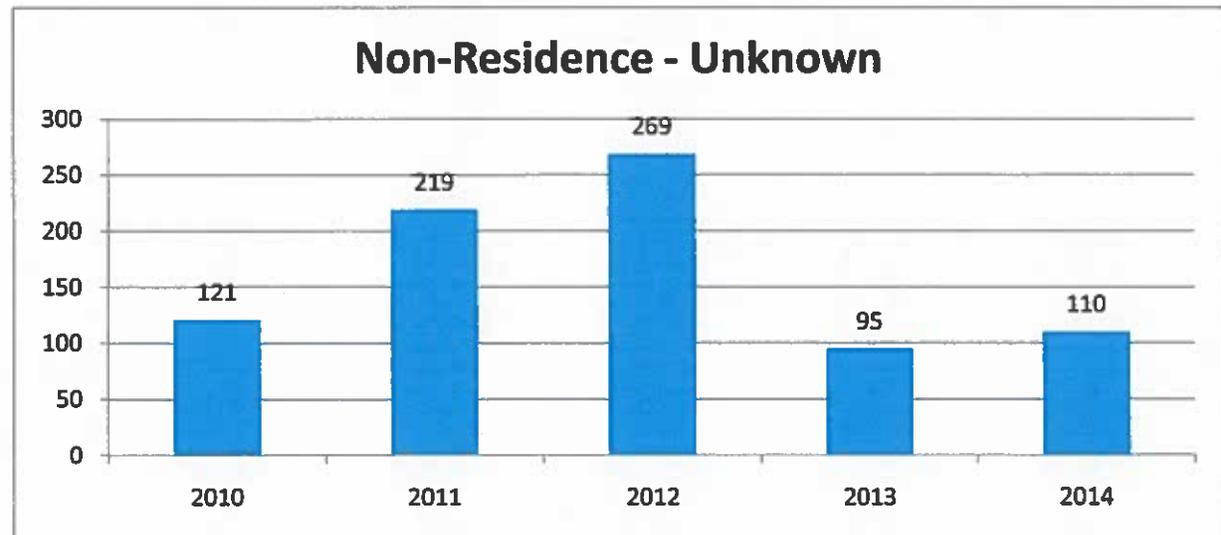
Burglary, Cleared by Arrest: 2010 - 2014

Trends	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Volume	1165	1945	2304	1620	1574
Cleared by Arrest	84	14	24	113	106
Percent Cleared by Arrest	*7.2*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*7.0*	*6.7*

Figure: 2 - 57

Burglary
Percent Cleared by Arrest: 2010 - 2014
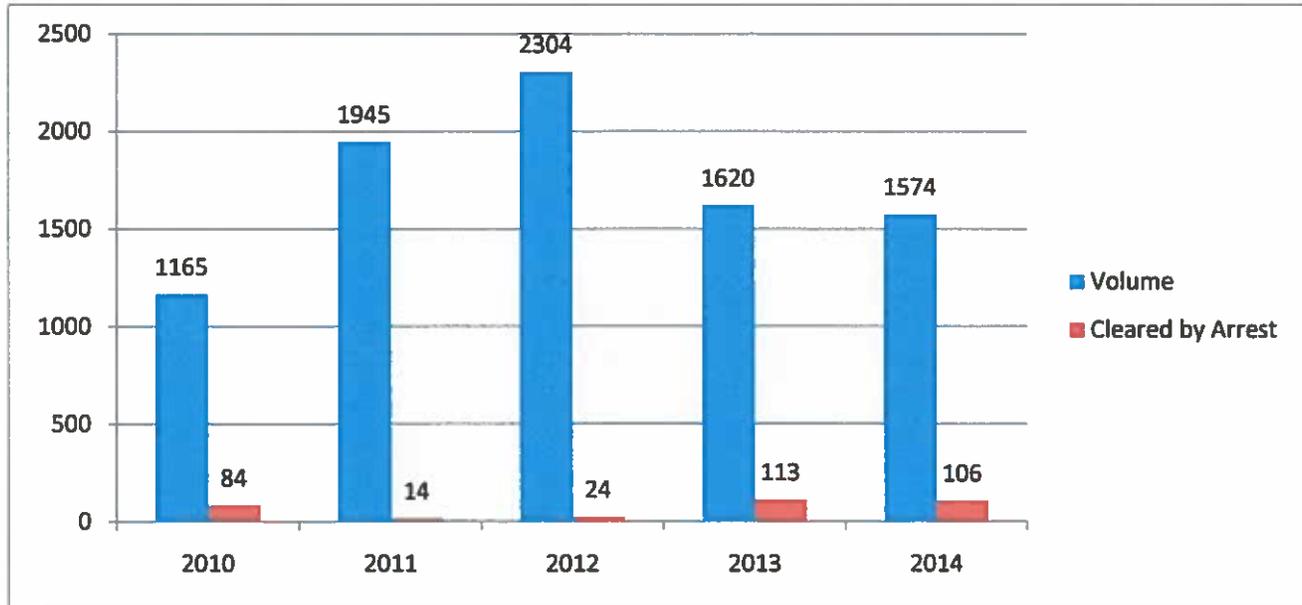
Figure: 2 - 58

Burglary
Percent Cleared by Arrest: 2010 - 2014
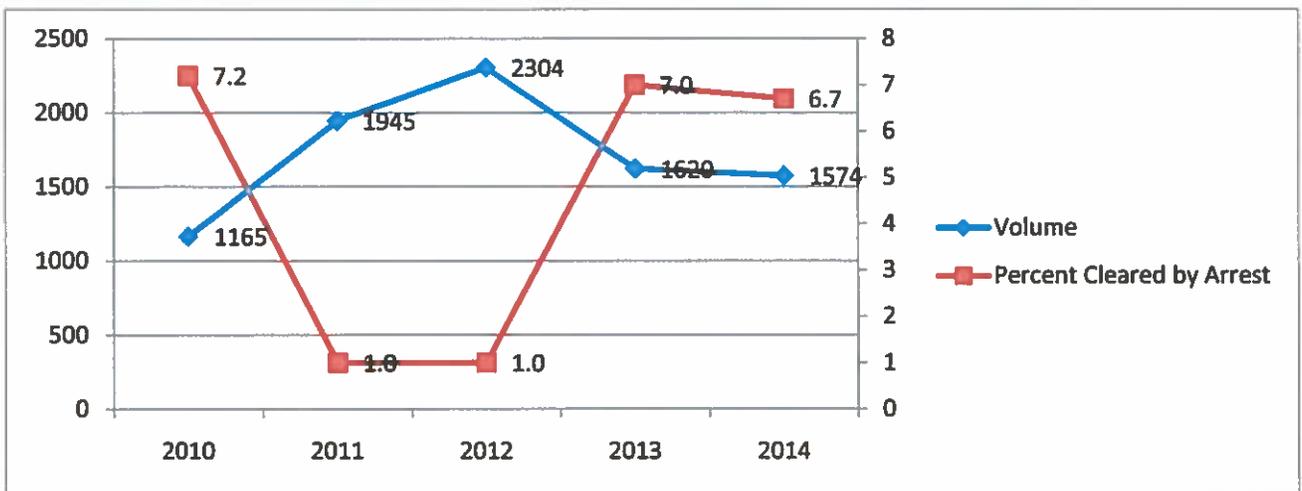
Larceny -theft

Definition

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

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

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

Larceny-theft Categories

Pocket- picking
Purse snatching
Shoplifting
Theft From Motor Vehicles
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accesssories
Bicycles
Theft From Buildings
Theft From Coin Operated Machines
All Other

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

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

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

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

Figure: 2 - 59

Larceny-theft Categories

Volume
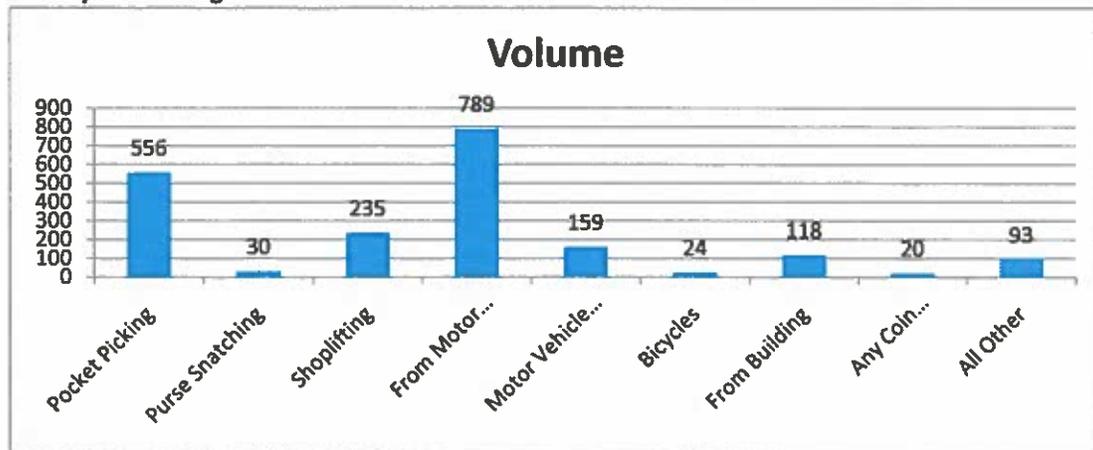
Table: 2 - 38

Larceny Theft
By Month: 2010 - 2014

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	172	145	143	252	182
February	123	152	138	203	153
March	133	154	155	242	163
April	115	126	172	225	136
May	92	146	168	212	158
June	76	155	157	177	148
July	82	127	154	157	167
August	96	162	142	176	216
September	97	113	143	235	153
October	91	130	121	199	207
November	100	111	102	221	165
December	87	110	56	222	176
Total	1264	1631	1651	2521	2024
Percent Change	*0.0*	*29.0*	*1.2*	*52.7*	*-19.7*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	8.0	8.5	10.3	15.7	12.6

Figure: 2 -60

Larceny Theft, Percent Change: 2010 - 2014
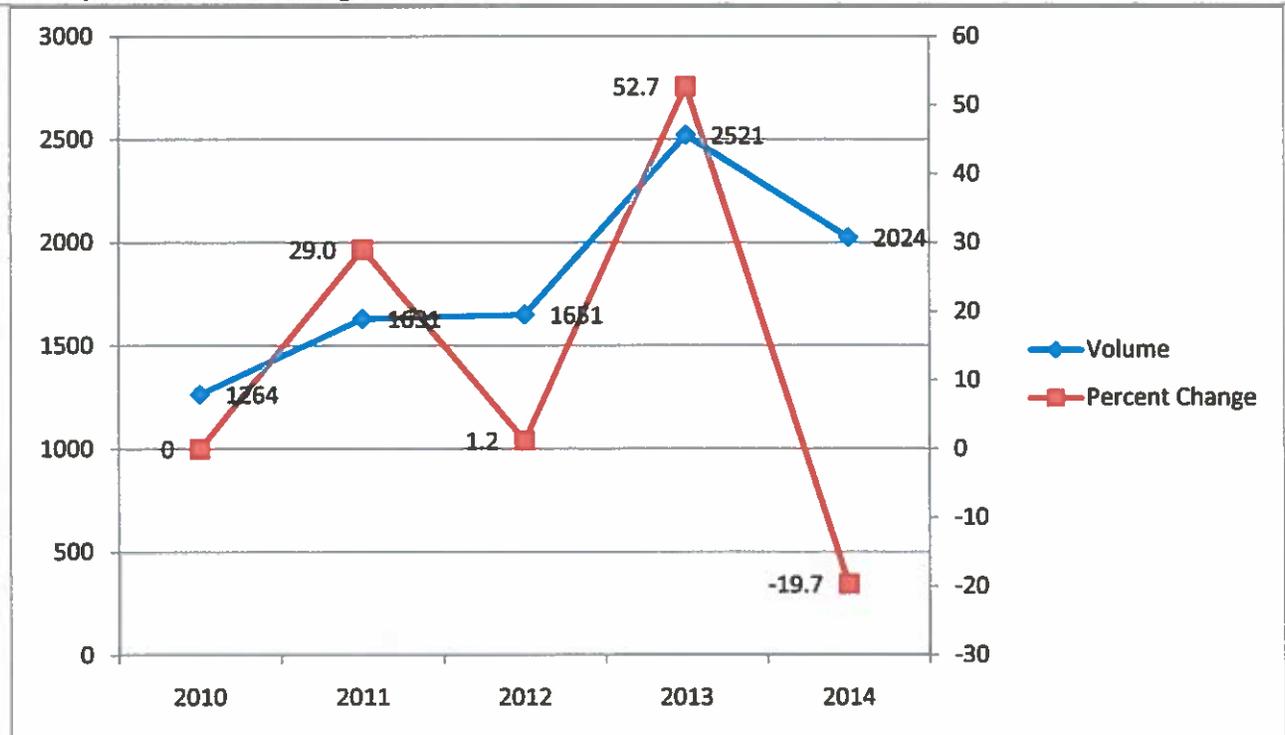
Larceny Theft
Volume, Trends: 2010 - 2014
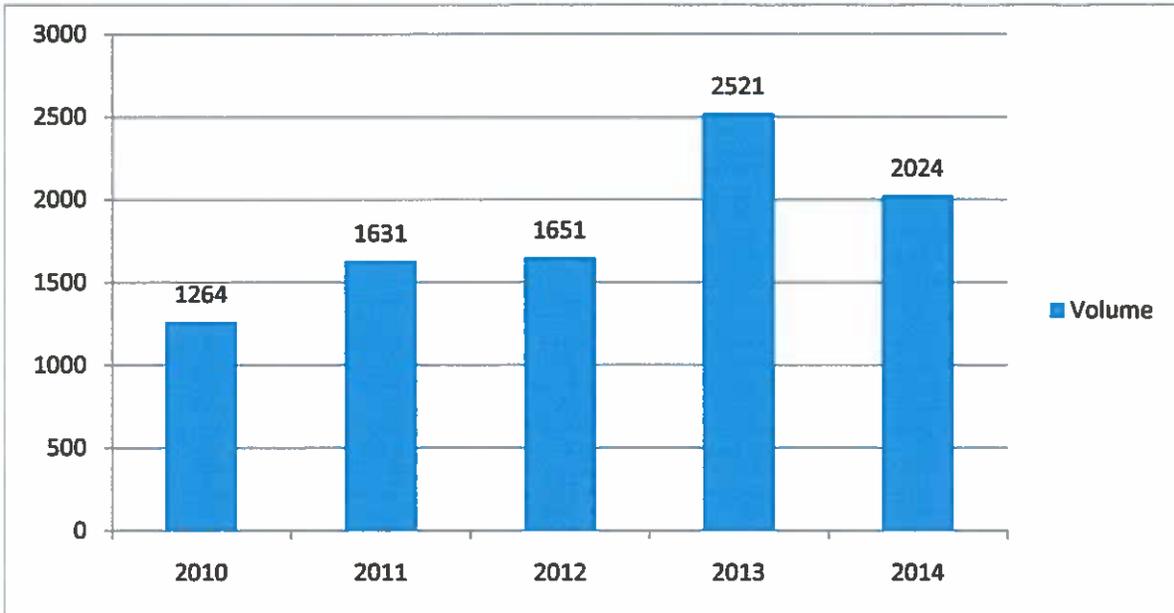
Larceny Theft
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2010 - 2014
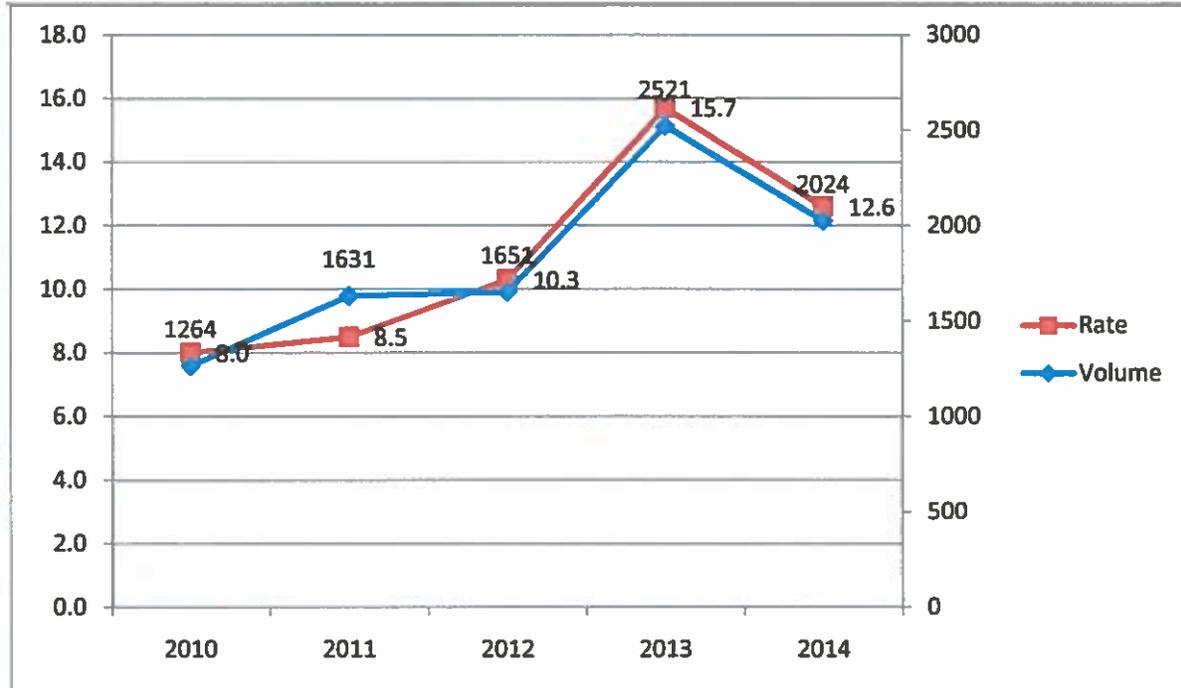
Table: 2 -39

Larceny Theft						
Nature of Larcenies		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Pocket Picking		3	6	8	500	556
Purse Snatching		4	5	10	99	30
Shoplifting		134	138	148	321	235
From Motor Vehicles		42	15	21	1139	789
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories		6	4	8	203	159
Bicycles		11	13	12	29	24
From Building		67	69	85	140	118
Any Coin Operated Machine		1	2	0	17	20
All Other		996	1379	1359	73	93
	Total	1264	1631	1651	2521	2024

Figure: 2 -63

Nature of Larcenies: 2010 - 2014
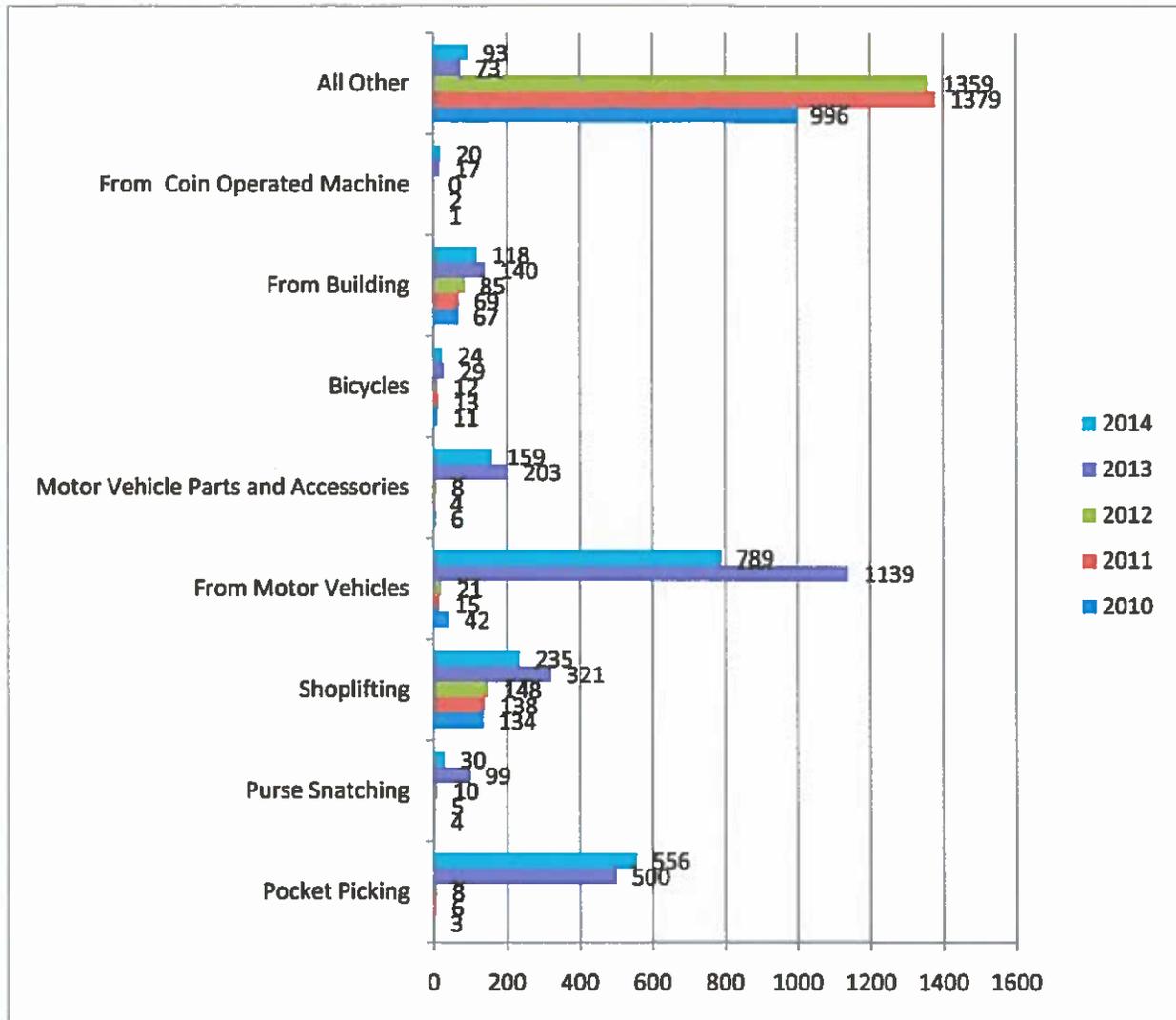
Table: 2 - 40

Larceny Theft					
Cleared by Arrest	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Volume	1264	1631	1651	2521	2024
Cleared by Arrest	68	169	187	255	229

Figure: 2 - 64

Larceny Theft, Cleared by Arrest: 2010 - 2014
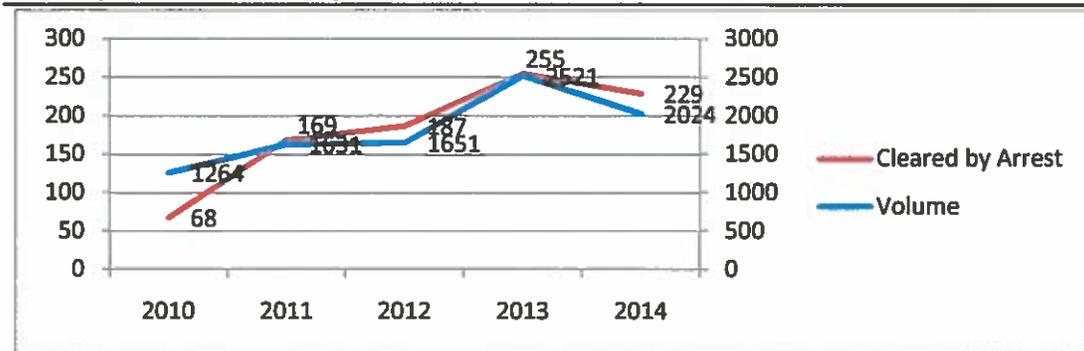
Table: 2 -41

Larceny Theft					
Percent Cleared by Arrest	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Volume	1264	1631	1651	2521	2024
Cleared by Arrest	68	169	187	255	229
Percent Cleared	*5.4*	*10.4*	*11.3*	*10.1*	*11.3*

Figure: 2 - 65

Larceny Theft, Percent Cleared by Arrest
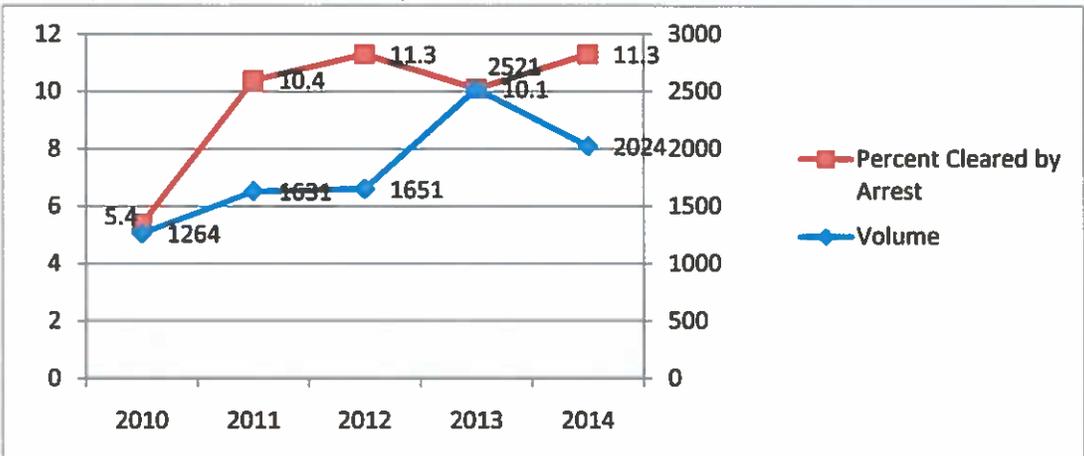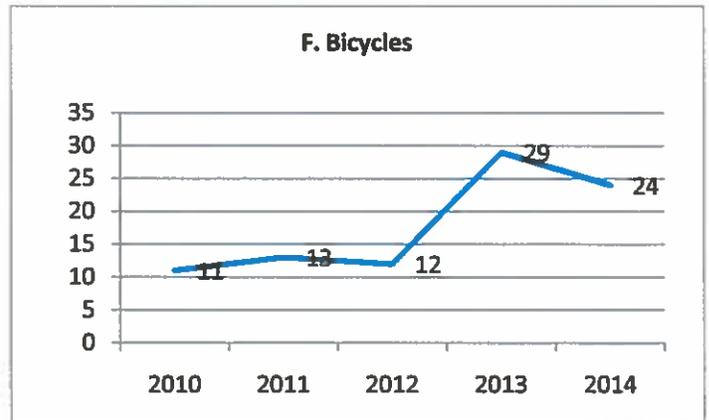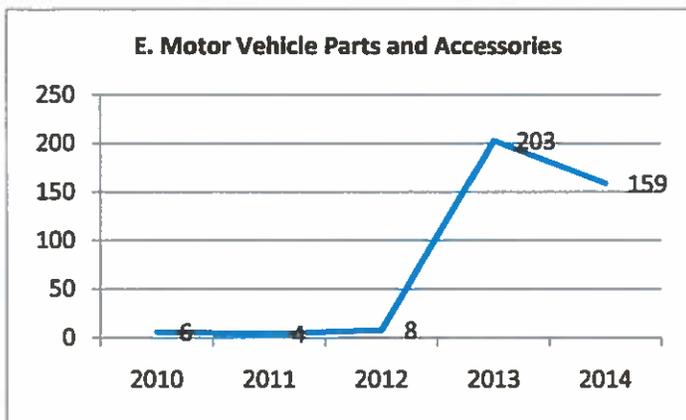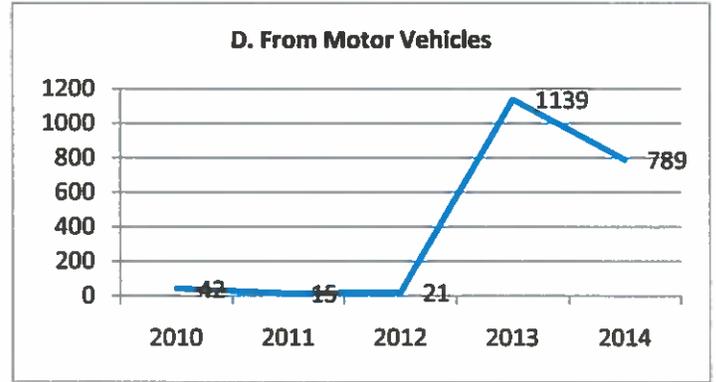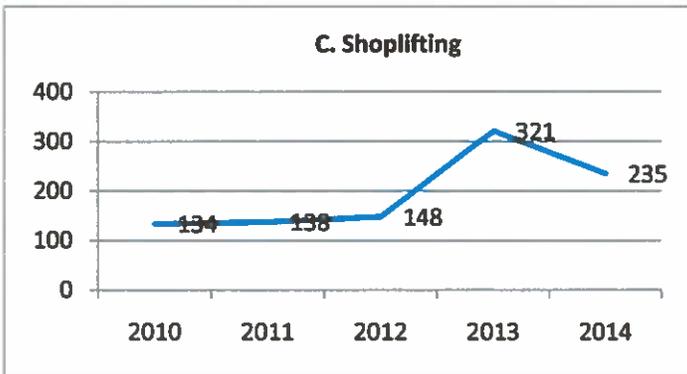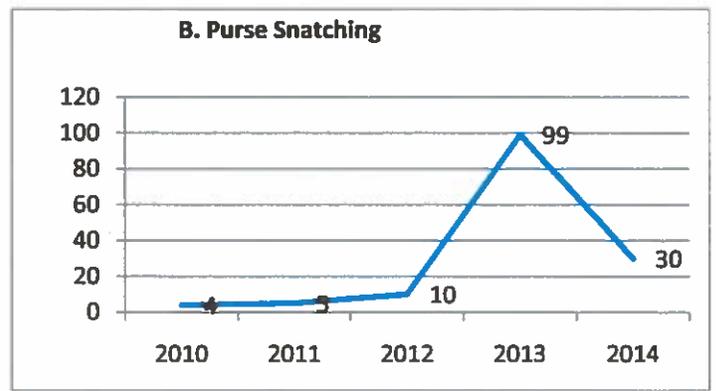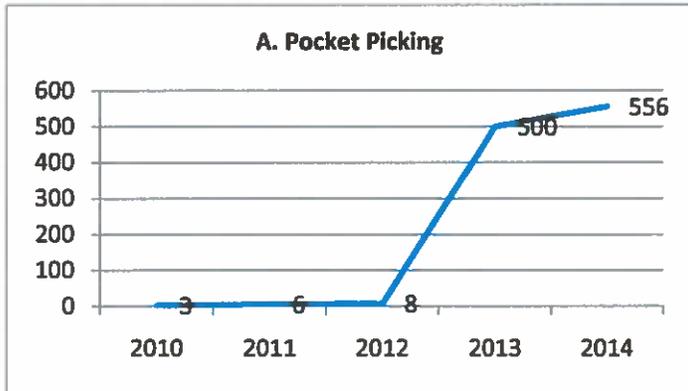
A. Pocket Picking

B. Purse Snatching

C. Shoplifting

D. From Motor Vehicles

E. Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories

F. Bicycles

G. From Buildings

Year	Value
2010	67
2011	69
2012	85
2013	140
2014	118

H. From Any Coin-Operated Machines

Year	Value
2010	1
2011	2
2012	0
2013	17
2014	20

I. All Other

Year	Value
2010	996
2011	1379
2012	1359
2013	73
2014	93
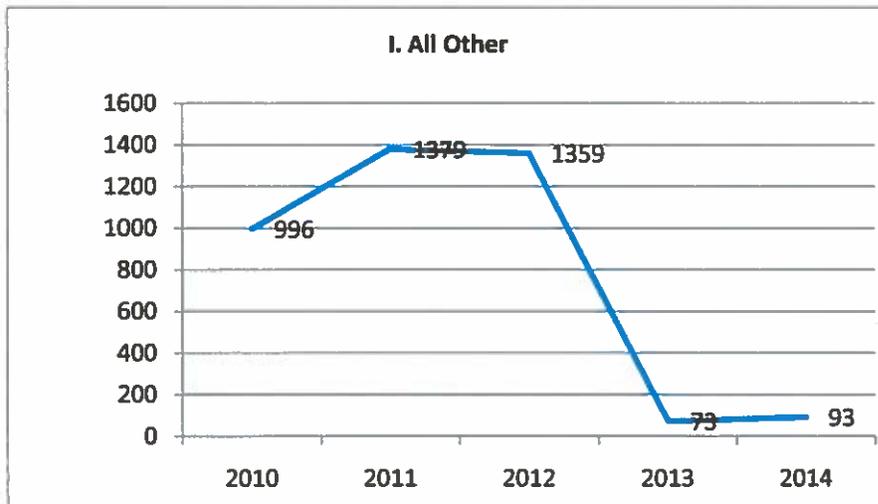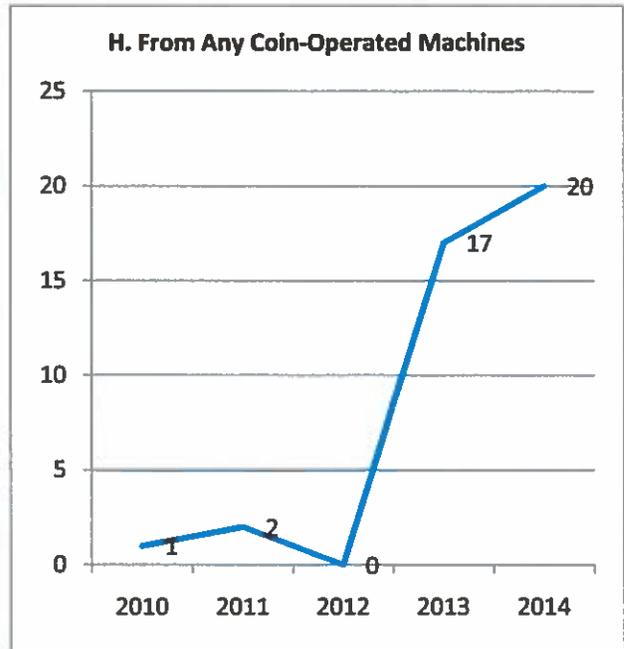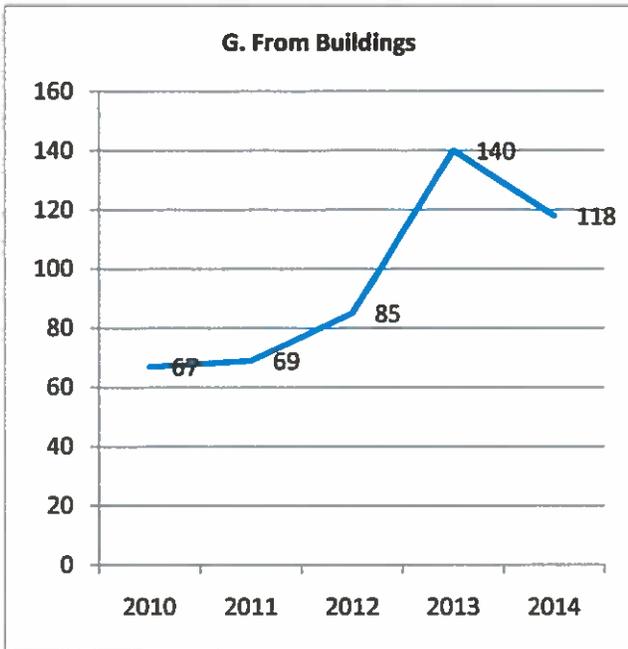
Motor Vehicle Theft

Definition

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

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

Motor Vehicle Theft---Autos

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

Motor Vehicle Thefts---Trucks and Buses

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

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

Figure: 2 -68

Motor Vehicle Thefts, Trends: 2010 -2014
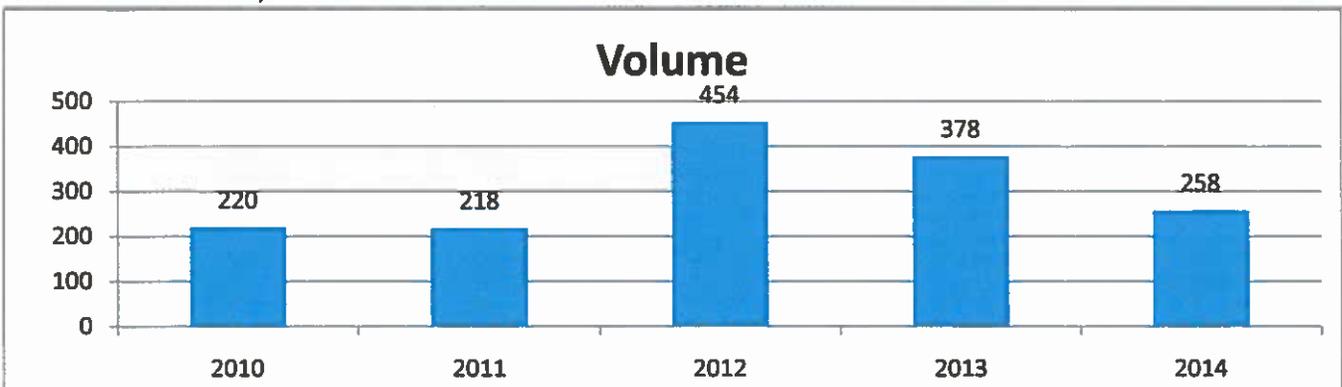
Motor Vehicle Theft

By Month: 2010 - 2014

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	30	12	29	35	35
February	21	16	29	32	18
March	23	15	40	37	22
April	16	15	66	40	14
May	18	24	74	27	21
June	16	26	39	20	13
July	16	27	39	29	19
August	17	11	35	18	17
September	22	21	29	36	20
October	13	11	21	39	24
November	9	21	34	30	26
December	19	19	19	35	29
Total	220	218	454	378	258
Percent Change	0.0	1.0	108.3	-16.7	-31.7
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	1.4	1.4	3.0	2.4	1.6

Motor Vehicle Theft

Percent Change: 2010 - 2014

Automobile

Year	Value
2010	176
2011	175
2012	335
2013	243
2014	140

Trucks and Buses

Year	Value
2010	0
2011	1
2012	1
2013	65
2014	62

Other Vehicle

Year	Value
2010	44
2011	42
2012	118
2013	70
2014	56

Table: 2 -44

Motor Vehicle Theft					
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Volume	220	218	454	378	258
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	*1.4*	*1.4*	*3.0*	*2.4*	*1.6*

Figure: 2 -70

Motor Vehicle Theft
Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants
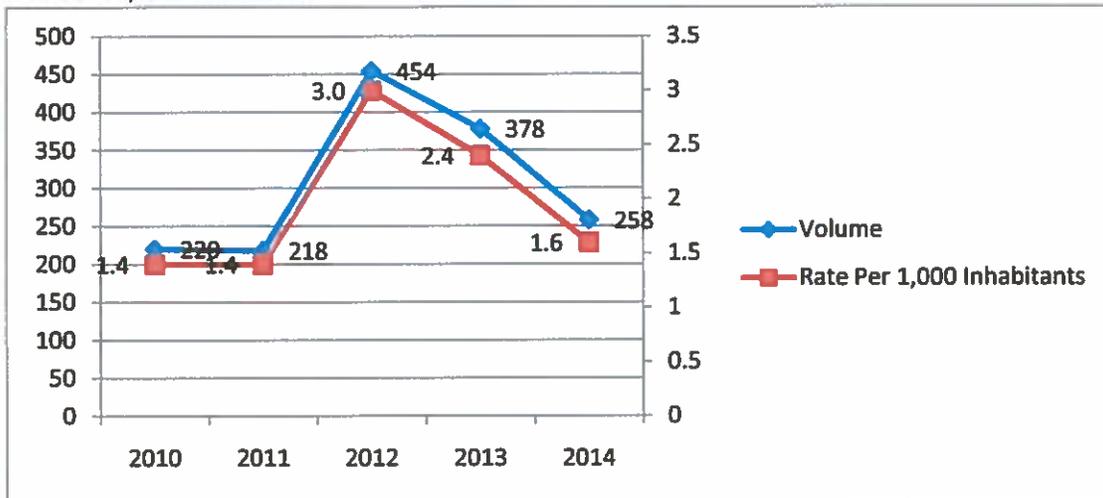
Figure: 2 - 71

Motor Vehicle Theft,
By Vehicle Type: 2010 - 2014
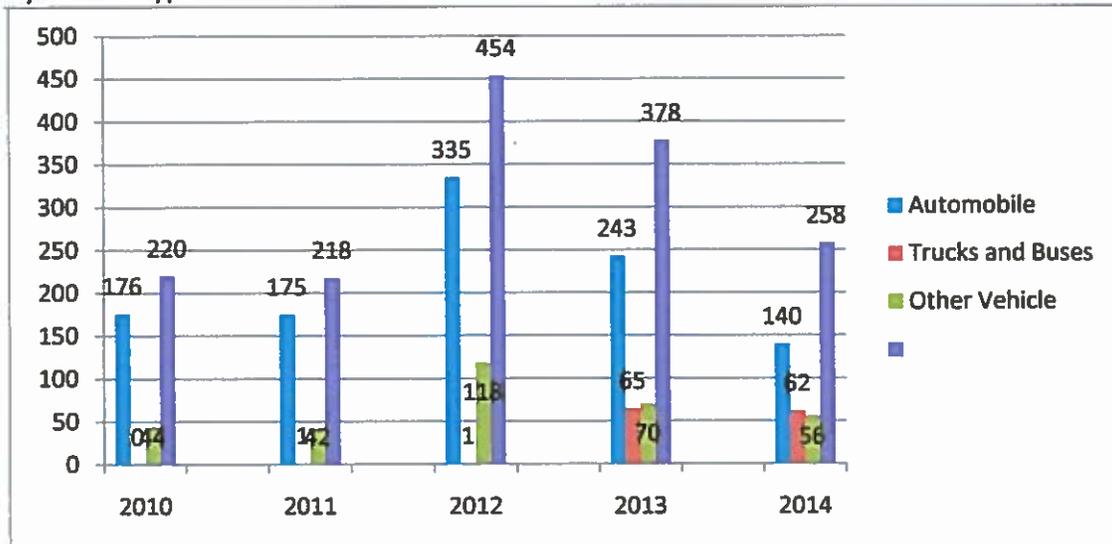
Motor Vehicle Theft
Percent Distribution: 2014

Percent Distribution

Automobiles 54.3
Trucks and Buses 24.0
Other Vehicles 21.7
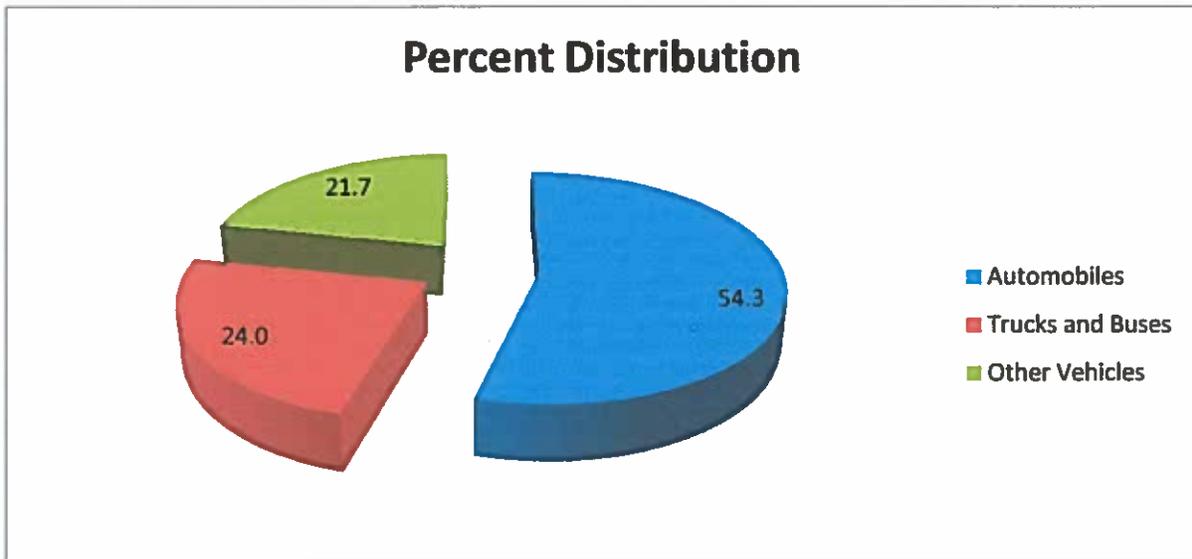
Motor Vehicle Theft	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Volume	220	218	454	378	258
Cleared by Arrest	13	14	24	67	50
Percent Cleared by Arrest	*6.0*	*6.4*	*5.3*	*17.7*	*19.4*

Motor Vehicle Theft
Cleared by Arrest: 2010 - 2014
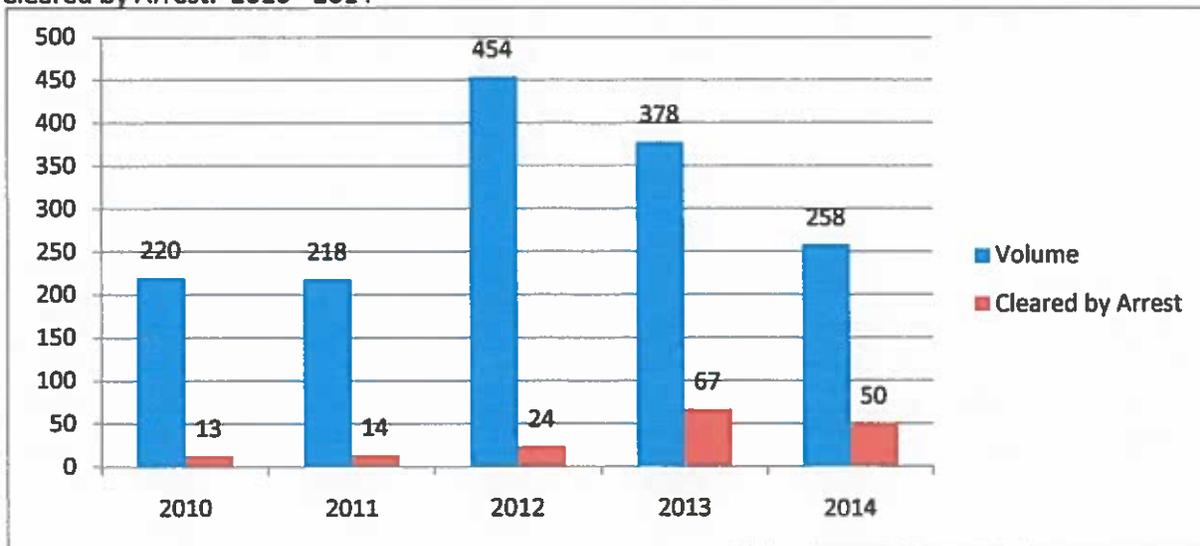
Arson

Definitions

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

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

Arson----- Structural

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

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

Arson---Mobile

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

Arson---Other

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

Cautions in Classifying Arson

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

Figure: 2 - 74

Arson, Trends: 2010 - 2014

Volume

Year	Volume
2010	16
2011	16
2012	8
2013	13
2014	17
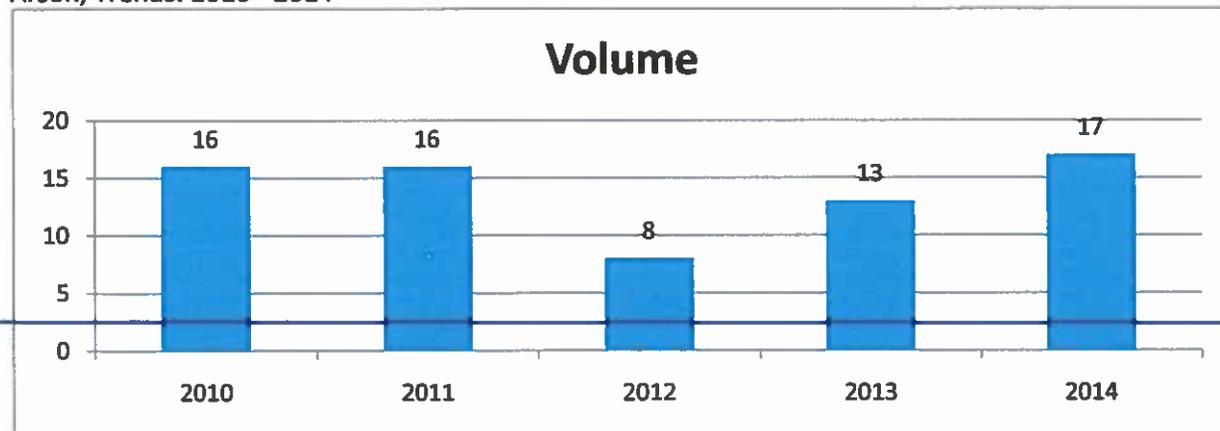
Table: 2 -46

Arson

By Month: 2010 - 2014

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	1	5	1	3	2
February	2	4	0	1	1
March	3	3	1	0	2
April	1	0	1	3	1
May	4	1	2	2	2
June	1	1	0	2	0
July	1	0	0	0	0
August	1	2	1	0	1
September	1	0	1	2	1
October	0	0	0	0	1
November	1	0	0	0	4
December	0	0	1	0	2
Total	16	16	8	13	17
Percent change	0.0	0.0	-50.0	62.5	31.0
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Figure: 2- 75

Arson

Percent Change: 2010 - 2014
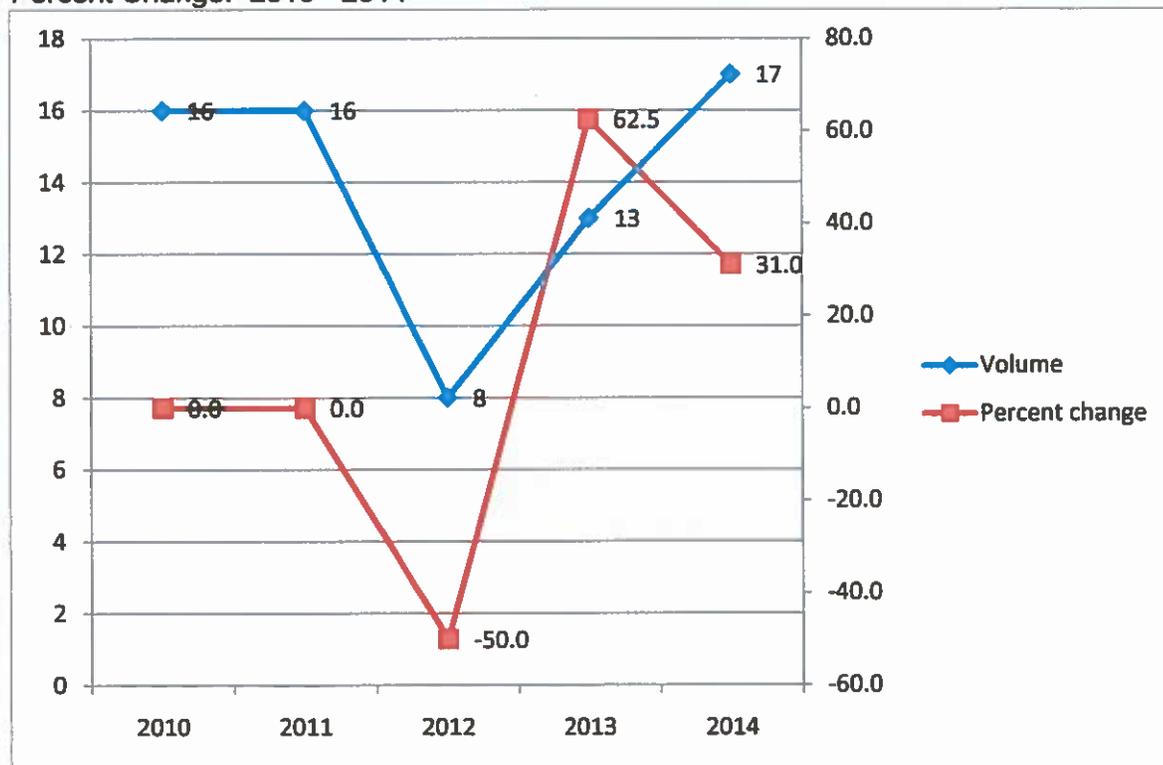
Table: 2 - 47

Arson

Property Classification: 2010 - 2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Single Occupancy Residential	4	4	2	3	3
Other Residential	0	0	1	1	2
Storage; Garages, Warehouses, etc	0	1	0	0	1
Industrial/Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0
Other Commerical; stores, restaurants, offices, etc.	0	6	1	3	1
Community/Public	5	0	2	0	1
All Other Structure	0	0	0	0	2
Total Structure	**9**	**11**	**6**	**7**	**10**
Motor Vehicles	6	0	2	4	6
Other Mobile Property	1	5	0	0	1
Total Mobile	**7**	**5**	**2**	**4**	**7**
Total Other; crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.	0	0	0	2	0
Grand Total	**16**	**16**	**8**	**13**	**17**

Figure: 2 -76

Arson, Rate per 1,0000 Inhabitants: 2010 - 2014
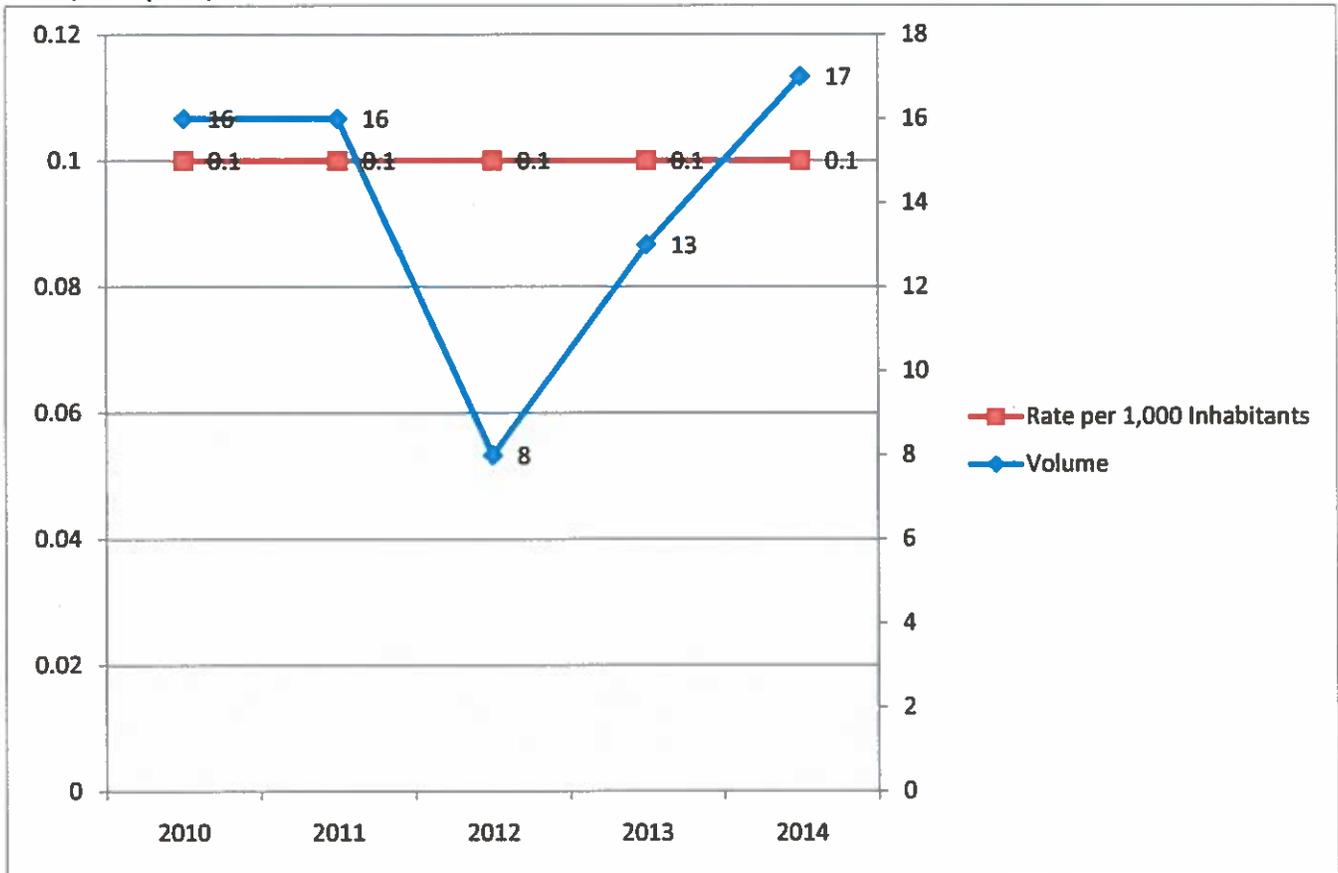
Table: 2 - 48

Arson

Property Classifications		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Structure		9	11	6	7	10
Mobile		7	5	2	4	7
Other		0	0	0	2	0
	Total	16	16	8	13	17

Figure: 2 -77

Arson

Property Classification
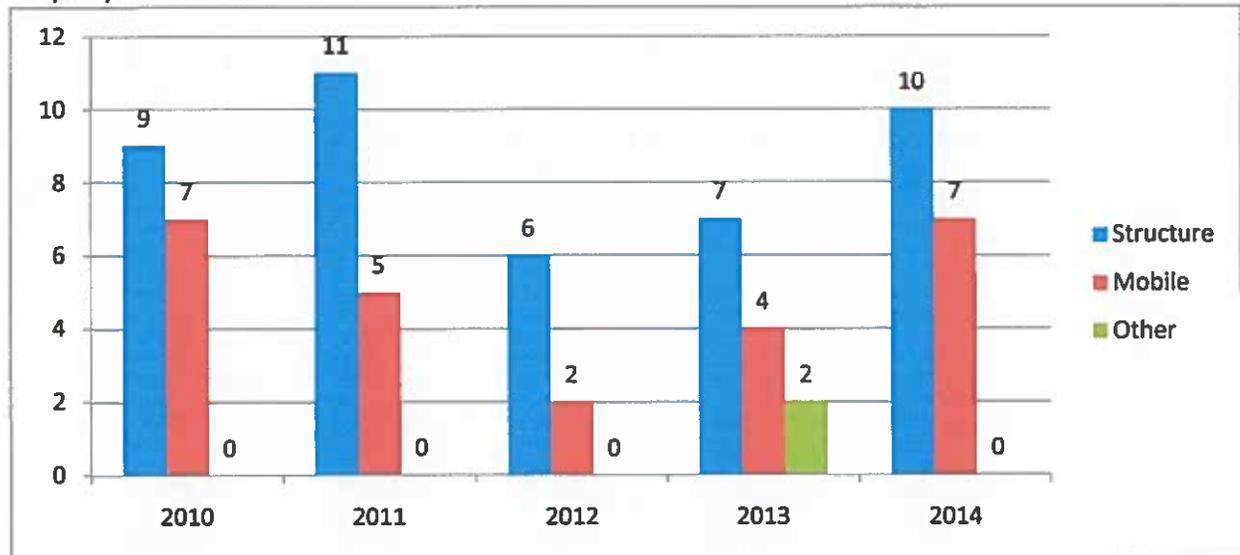
Figure: 2 -78

Arson, Percent Distribution: 2014

Percent Distribution, 2014
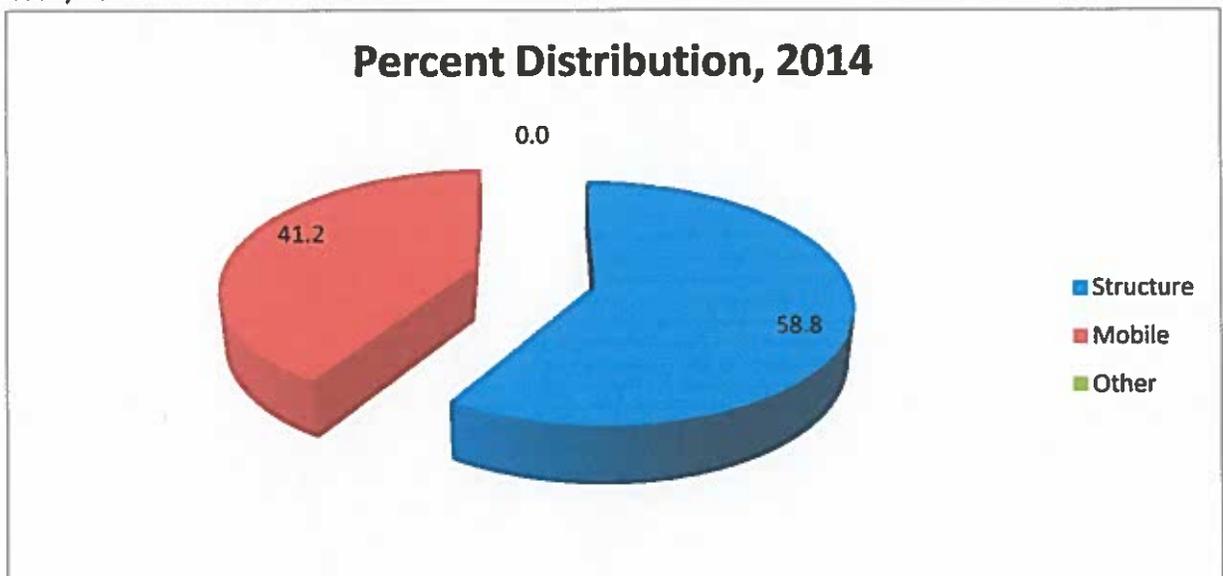
Arson

Cleared by Arrest: 2010 - 2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Volume	16	16	8	13	17
Cleared by Arrest	2	1	1	1	3
Percent Cleared by Arrest	*12.5*	*6.25*	*12.5*	*7.7*	*17.6*

Figure: 2 - 79

Arson, Cleared by Arrest: 2010 - 2014
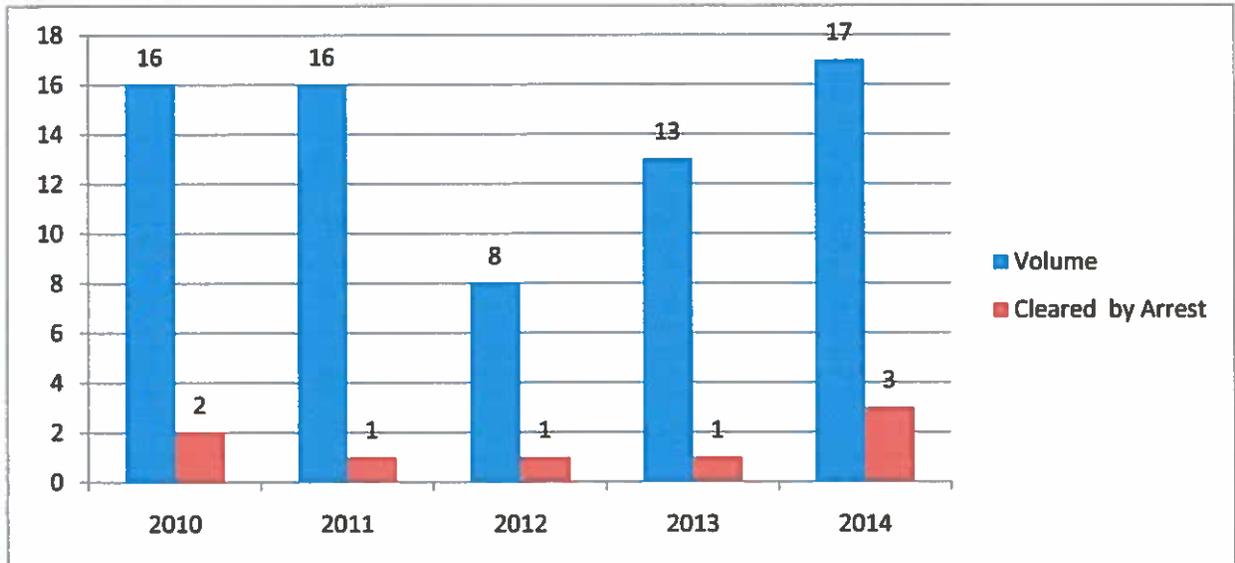
Figure: 2 -80

Arson, Arrest Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2010 - 2014
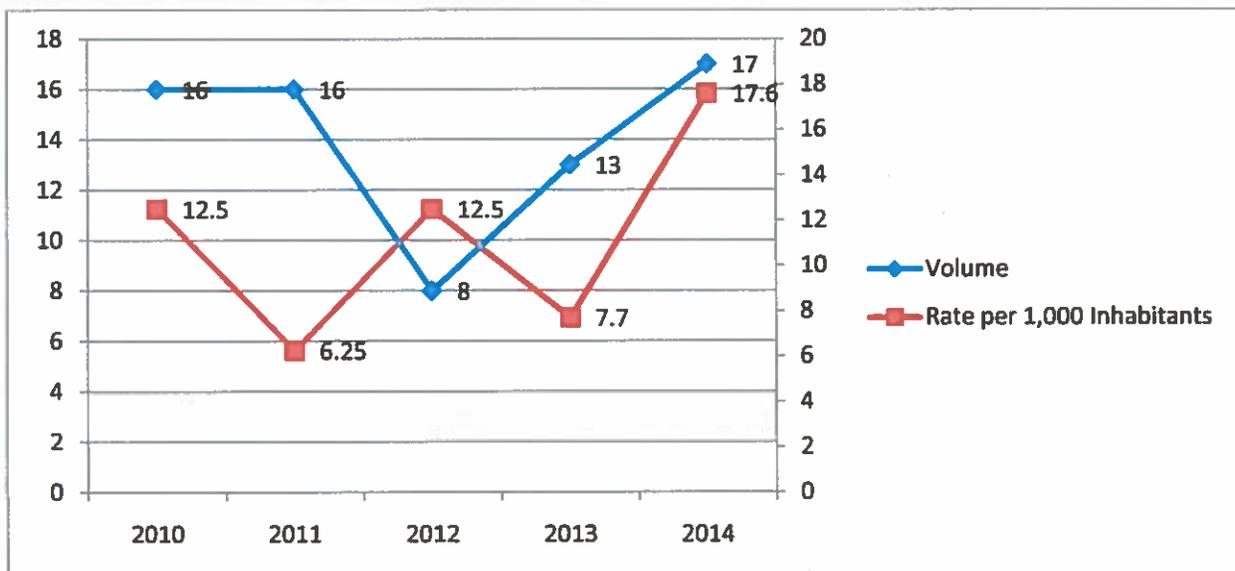
Offenses Reported to Police
By Village, 2014
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants

Village	Population	Violent crime	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Agana Heights	3,847	9	0	1	3	5	50	30.0	16	4	0
Rate:		2.3	0	0.26	0.8	1.3	13.0	8.0	4.2	1.0	0
Agat	4,968	16	0	5	4	7	96	54.0	41	1	0
Rate:		3.22	0	1.0	1.0	1.4	19.3	11.0	8.2	0.2	0
Asan-Maina	2,159	2	0	0	1	1	34	19	14	1	0
Rate:		1.0	1	0	0	0.5	15.7	9	6.5	0.5	0
Barrigada	8,967	16	0	2	6	8	175	82	83	9	1
Rate:		2.0	0	0.2	0.7	0.9	19.5	9.1	9.3	1.0	0.1
Chalan Pago-Ordot	6,892	17	0	5	3	9	124	66	50	8	0
Rate:		2.5	0	0.7	0.4	1.3	18	9.6	7.2	1.2	0
Dededo	45,406	127	2	32	20	73	928	406	452	67	3
Rate:		3.0	0	1	0	1.6	20.4	9	10	1.5	0.1
Hagatna	1,062	28	0	4	5	19	164	32	120	11	1
Rate:		26.4	0	3.8	4.7	18	154.4	30.1	113	10.4	0.9
Inarajan	2,296	5	0	2	0	3	43	28	15	0	0
Rate:		2.2	0	0.9	0	1.3	19	12.2	6.5	0	0
Mangilao	15,348	51	0	13	12	26	323	138	158	25	2
Rate:		3.3	0	0.8	0.8	1.7	21.0	9	10.3	1.6	0.1
Merizo	1,869	7	0	1	0	6	28	15	13	0	0
Rate:		3.7	0	0.5	0	3.2	15	8	7	0	0
MongMong-Toto-Maite	6,895	39	1	13	5	20	171	75	79	15	2
Rate:		5.7	0.1	2.0	0.7	2.9	25.0	11.0	11.5	2.2	0.3
Piti	1,469	7	0	2	1	4	79	35	40	3	1
Rate:		4.8	0	1.4	1.0	2.7	53.8	23.8	27.2	2.0	0.7
Santa Rita	6,147	5	0	2	0	3	59	31	25	3	0
Rate:		0.8	0	0.3	0	0.5	9.6	5.0	4.1	0.5	0
Sinajana	2,619	13	0	2	5	6	64	29	33	2	0
Rate:		5.0	0	0.8	1.9	2.3	24.4	11.1	12.6	0.8	0
Talofofo	3,081	4	0	1	0	3	45	20	19	6	0
Rate:		1.3	0	0.3	0	1.0	14.6	6.5	6.2	2.0	0
Tamuning-Tumon-Harmon	19,888	147	1	19	55	72	977	249	649	75	4
Rate:		7.4	0.1	1.0	2.8	3.6	49.1	12.5	32.6	3.8	0.2
Umatac	790	0	0	0	0	0	34	16	16	2	0
Rate:		0	0	0	0	0	43	20.2	20.2	2.5	0
Yigo	20,751	40	3	9	5	23	290	175	92	21	2
Rate:		1.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.1	14	8.4	4.4	1.0	0.1
Yona	6,547	16	0	2	3	11	138	73	61	4	0
Rate:		2.4	0	0.3	0.5	1.7	21.1	11.1	9.3	0.6	0
Unknown/Village Not Stated		1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

Table: 2 - 51

Crimes by Village, 2014

Village	Population	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Violent Crime	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson	Property Crime
Agana Heights	3,847	0	1	3	5	9	30	16	4	0	50
Agat	4,968	0	5	4	7	16	54	41	1	0	96
Asan-Maina	2,159	0	0	1	1	2	19	14	1	0	34
Barrigada	8,967	0	2	6	8	16	82	83	9	1	175
Chalan Pago-O	6,892	0	5	3	9	17	66	50	8	0	124
Dededo	45,406	2	32	20	73	127	406	452	67	3	928
Hagatna	1,062	0	4	5	19	28	32	120	11	1	164
Inarajan	2,296	0	2	0	3	5	28	15	0	0	43
Mangilao	15,348	0	13	12	26	51	138	158	25	2	323
Merizo	1,869	0	1	0	6	7	15	13	0	0	28
MongMong-Tc	6,895	1	13	5	20	39	75	79	15	2	171
Piti	1,469	0	2	1	4	7	35	40	3	1	79
Santa Rita	6,147	0	2	0	3	5	31	25	3	0	59
Sinajana	2,619	0	2	5	6	13	29	33	2	0	64
Talofofo	3,081	0	1	0	3	4	20	19	6	0	45
Tamuning-Tum	19,888	1	19	55	72	147	249	649	75	4	977
Umatac	790	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	2	0	34
Yigo	20,751	3	9	5	23	40	175	92	21	2	290
Yona	6,547	0	2	3	11	16	73	61	4	0	138
Unknown/Villa	Not Stated	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Total	161,001	7	116	128	299	550	1573	1977	257	16	3823

Figure: 2- 81

Crimes by Village, 2014

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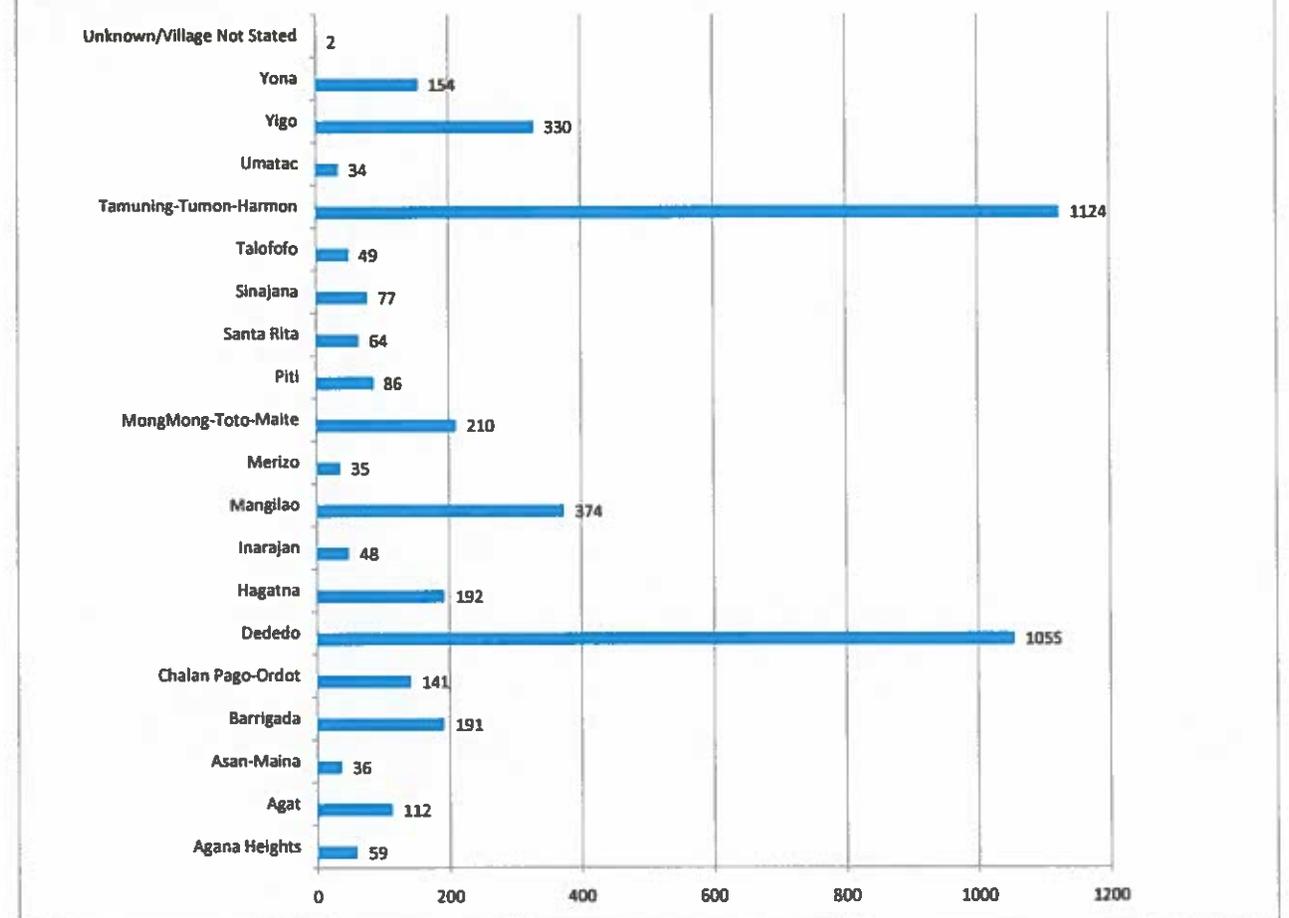
Offenses by Precincts, 2014

Offense Classifications	By Precincts					
	Dededo	Tamuning-Tumon	Hagatna	Agat	Unknown/Not Stated	Total
Murder	5	1	1	0	0	7
Forcible Rape	41	19	40	17	1	118
Robbery	25	55	39	12	0	131
Aggravated Assault	96	72	93	33	0	294
Violent Crimes-Total:	**167**	**147**	**173**	**62**	**1**	**550**
Burglary	581	249	452	291	0	1573
Larceny Theft	544	649	539	244	1	1977
Motor Vehicle Theft	88	75	74	20	0	257
Arson	5	4	6	1	0	16
Property Crimes Total:	**1218**	**977**	**1071**	**556**	**1**	**3823**
Assaults, simple	379	319	411	200	1	1310
Forgery and Counterfeiting	18	21	20	12	23	94
Fraud	61	45	63	28	2	199
Embezzlement	23	50	34	17	2	126
Stolen Property	1	0	2	0	0	3
Vandalism	220	201	259	104	0	784
Weapons Violations	5	9	35	6	0	55
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	33	18	35	24	0	110
Drug Abuse Violations	78	63	147	81	0	369
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	36	10	20	8	0	74
Driving Under the Influence	116	149	123	39	0	427
Liquor Laws	35	11	35	19	0	100
Drunkenness	33	47	44	19	0	143
Disorderly Conduct	8	7	17	7	0	39
Vagrancy	0	1	1	0	0	2
All Other Offenses	207	171	266	186	8	838
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	1	0	1	0	2
Runaways	51	21	40	17	0	129
Part II Offenses Total:	**1304**	**1144**	**1552**	**768**	**36**	**4804**
Grand Total:	**2689**	**2268**	**2796**	**1386**	**38**	**9177**

Percent Distribution of Crimes by Precincts
Part I Offenses; Violent Crimes and Property Crimes: 2014

Part I Offenses

- Dededo
- Tam-Tum
- Hagatna
- Agat
- Unkn
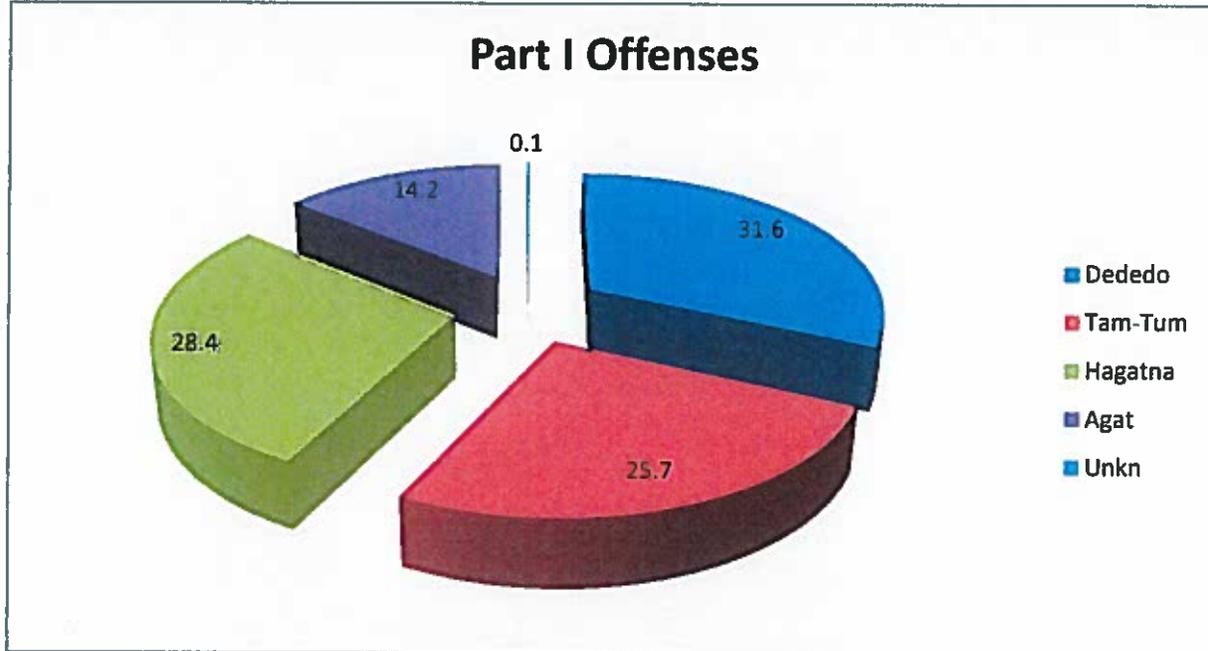
Percent Distribution of Offenses by Precincts
Part II Offenses: 2014

Part II Offenses

- Dededo
- Tam-Tum
- Hagatna
- Agat
- Unkn
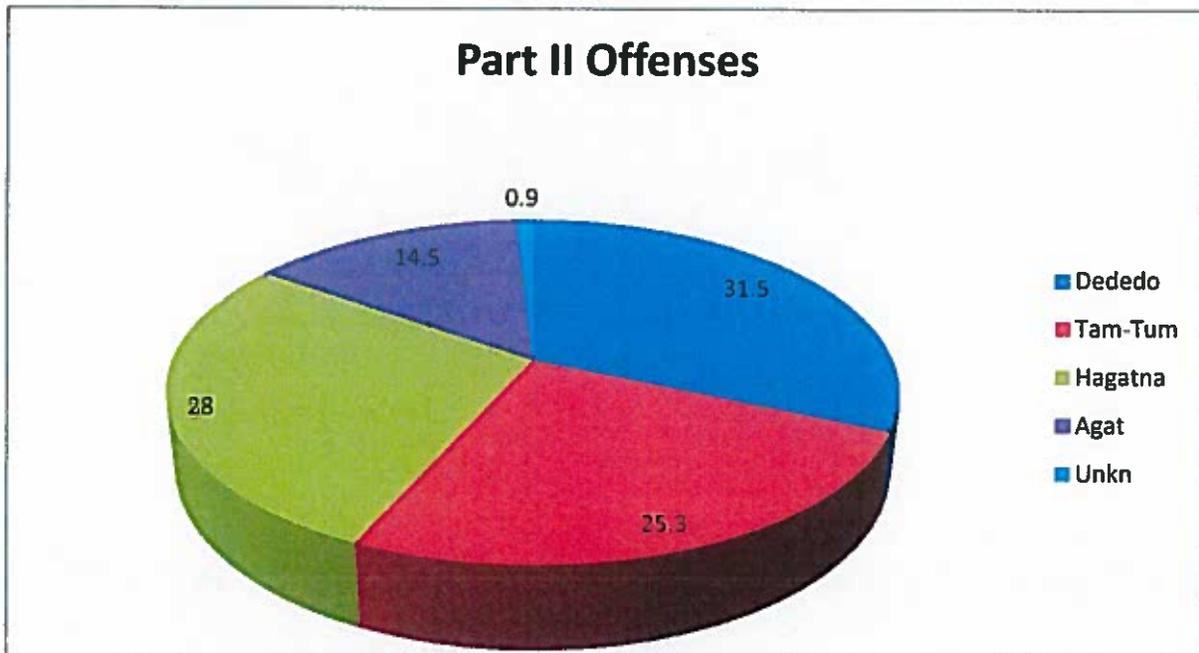
Section III Offenses Cleared

Offenses Cleared

Law enforcement agencies reporting crime to the FBI can clear, or "close,: the offenses in one of two ways: by arrest or by exceptional means. However, the administrative closing of a case by a local law enforcement agency does not necessarily mean that the agency can clear an offense for UCR purposes. To clear an offense within the Program's guidelines, the reporting agency must adhere to certain criteria, which are outlined in the following text. *(Note: The UCR Program does not distinguish between offenses cleared by arrest and those cleared by exceptional means in its data presentation. The distinction is made solely for the purpose of a definition and not for data collection and publication.)*

Cleared by Arrest

In the UCR Program, a law enforcement agency reports that an offense is cleared by arrest, or solved for crime reporting purposes, when at least one person is:
•Arrested
•Charged with the commission of the offense
•Turned over to the court for prosecution (whether following arrest, court summons, or police notice).

To qualify as a clearance, all of the conditions listed above must have been met. In its calculations, the UCR Program counts the number of offenses that are cleared, not the number of arrestees. The arrest of one person may clear several crimes, and the arrest of many persons may clear only one offense. in addition, some clearances that an agency records in a particular calendar year, such as 2014, may pertain to offenses that occurred in previous years.

Cleared by Execptional Means

In certain situations, elements beyond law enforcement's control prevent the agency from arresting and formally charging the offender. When this occurs , the agency can clear the offense exceptionally. elements beond the law enforcement's control prevent the agency from arresting and formally charging the offender. When this occurs, the agency can clear the offense *exceptionally.* There are four Program requirements that law enfocement must meet in order to clear an offense by exceptional means. the agency must have:
• Identified the offender.
• Gathered enoufg evidence to support an arrest, make a charge, and turn over the offender to the court for prosecution.
• Identified the offender's exact location so that the suspect could be taken into custody immediately.
• Encountered a circumstance outside the control of law enforcement that prohibits the agency from arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender.

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

Clearances Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age

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

Table: 3 - 1

Offenses Cleared, Trends: 2010 - 2014

Classification of Offenses	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Murder	7	10	3	8	6
Forcible rape	14	14	24	51	61
Robbery	28	14	24	44	61
Aggravated Assault	145	148	140	211	168
Violent Crimes Total:	**194**	**186**	**191**	**314**	**296**
Burglary	84	14	24	113	106
Larceny theft	68	169	187	255	229
Motor vehicle theft	13	14	24	67	50
Arson	2	1	1	1	3
Property Crimes Total:	**167**	**198**	**236**	**436**	**388**

Part II Offenses

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Assaults, simple	646	404	498	686	638
Forgery and counterfeiting	4	0	0	6	5
Fraud	102	69	87	74	38
Embezzlement	0	0	0	3	25
Stolen Property	17	20	50	0	3
Vandalism	86	76	97	122	146
Weapons violations	6	6	11	8	16
Prostitution	6	1	8	2	0
Sex offenses	13	10	14	44	51
Drug abuse violations	117	123	92	138	224
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses against the family and children	44	220	203	45	31
Driving under the influence	624	492	463	226	418
Liquor laws	61	28	32	78	78
Drunkenness	101	0	0	18	133
Disorderly conduct	40	278	280	118	28
Vagrancy	0	0	0	3	2
All other offenses	263	352	339	242	147
Suspicion	0	0	0	10	0
Curfew violations	11	0	0	0	2
Runaways	16	0	0	23	51
Part II Offenses Total:	**2157**	**2079**	**2174**	**1846**	**2036**
Grand Total:	**2518**	**2463**	**2601**	**2596**	**2720**

Figure: 3- 1

Offenses Cleared, Volume Tends: 2010 - 2014
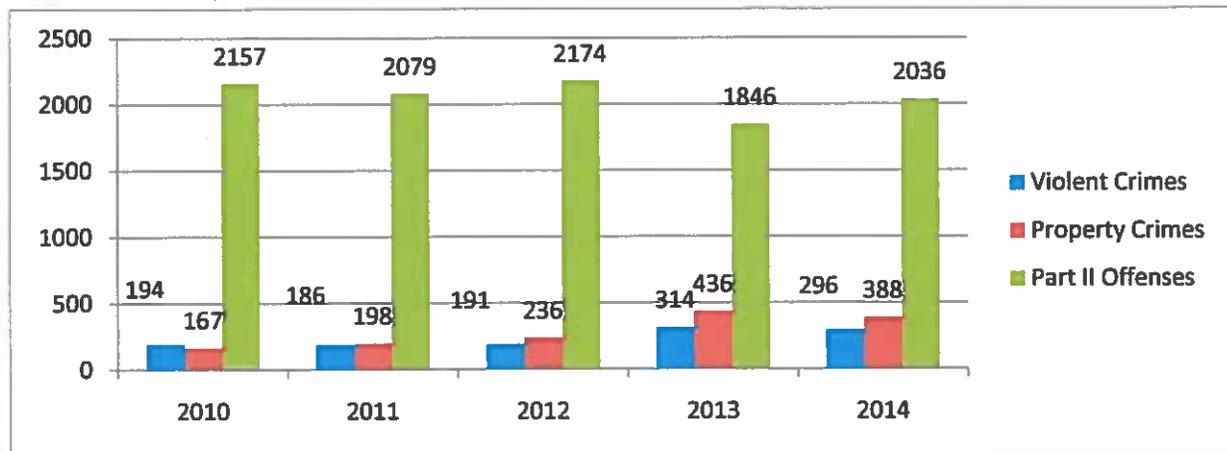
Figure: 3 - 2

Offenses Cleared, Volume Tends: 2010 - 2014
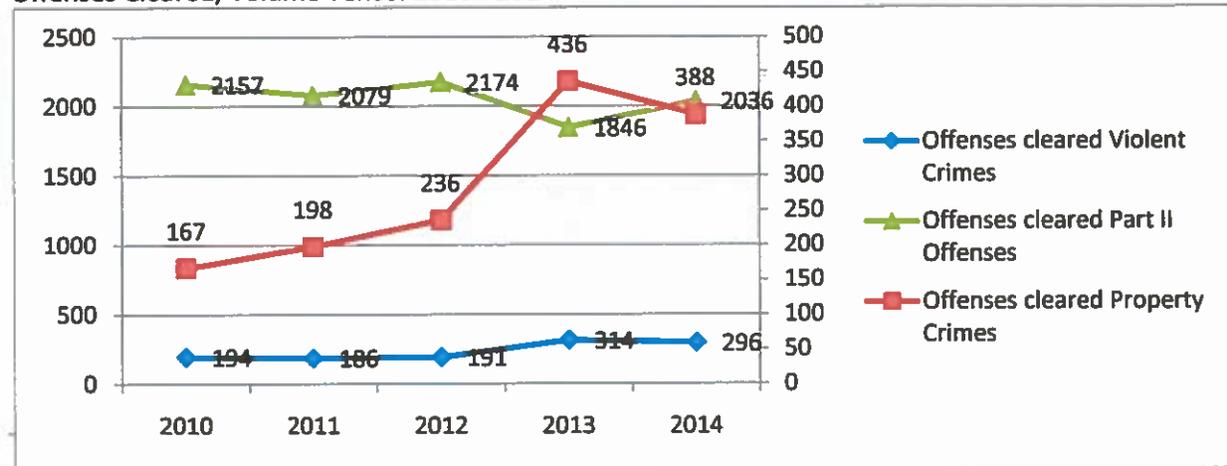
Figure: 3- 3

Offenses Cleared, Part II Offenses, Trends 2010 - 2014
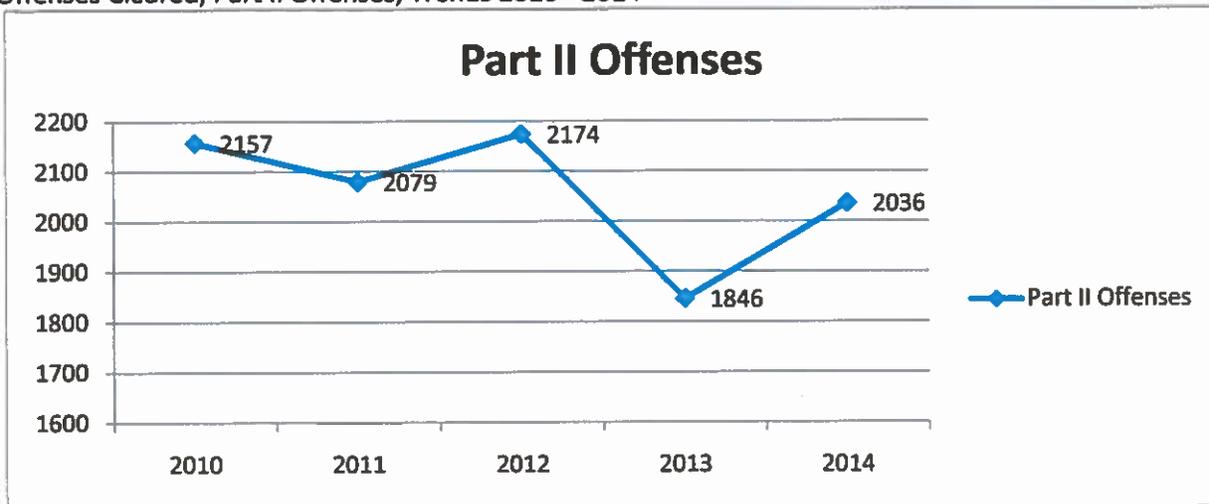
Table: 3 - 2

Offenses Cleared, Trends: 2014

Classification of Offenses	Volume	Cleared	Percent Cleared
Part I Offenses			
Murder	7	6	86.0
Forcible rape	118	61	52.0
Robbery	128	61	48.0
Aggravated Assault	294	168	57.1
Violent Crimes Total:	**547**	**296**	**54.11**
Burglary	1578	106	7.0
Larceny theft	1973	229	12.0
Motor vehicle theft	258	50	19.4
Arson	17	3	18.0
Property Crimes Total:	**3826**	**388**	**10.1**
Part II Offenses			
Assaults, simple	1310	638	49.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	94	5	5.3
Fraud	199	38	19.1
Embezzlement	126	25	20.0
Stolen Property	3	3	100.0
Vandalism	784	146	18.6
Weapons violations	55	16	29.1
Prostitution	0	0	0.0
Sex offenses	110	51	46.4
Drug abuse violations	369	224	61.0
Gambling	0	0	0.0
Offenses against the family and children	74	31	42.0
Driving under the influence	427	418	98.0
Liquor laws	100	78	78.0
Drunkenness	143	133	93.0
Disorderly conduct	39	28	72.0
Vagrancy	2	2	100.0
All other offenses	838	147	17.5
Curfew violations	2	2	100.0
Runaways	51	51	100.0
Part II Offenses Total:	**4726**	**2036**	**43.1**
Grand Total:	**9177**	**2720**	**29.6**

Volume and Clearances by Village and Village Population
[Rate: Number of arrests per 1,000 inhabitants]

Villages	Agana Heights			Agat			Asan			Barrigada			Chalan Pago, Ordot		
Population	3,847			4,968			2,159			8,967			6,892		
Classification of Offenses	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared
Murder	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
Forcible Rape	1	0	0	4	3	75	0	0		2	1	50	5	2	40
Robbery	3	1	33.33	5	4	80	1	0	0	6	3	50	3	2	66.67
Aggravated Assault	5	3	60.0	7	3	42.86	1	1	100	8	2	25	9	7	77.78
Violent Crimes	9	4	44.44	16	10	62.5	2	1	50	16	6	37.5	17	11	64.71
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	2.34	1.04		3.22	2.01		0.93	0.46		1.78	0.67		2.47	1.6	
Burglary	30	1	3.33	54	9	16.67	19	0	0	82	1	1.22	66	7	10.61
Larceny-theft	16	2	12.5	41	2	4.88	14	0	0	83	6	7.23	50	2	4
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	1	25	1	1	100	1	0	0	9	1	11.11	8	2	25
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Property Crimes	50	4	8	96	12	12.5	34	0	0	175	8	4.57	124	11	8.87
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	13	1.04		19.32	2.42		15.75	0		19.52	0.89		17.99	1.6	
Part I Offenses	59	8	13.56	112	22	19.64	36	1	2.78	191	14	7.33	141	22	15.6
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	15.34	2.08		22.54	4.43		16.67	0.46		21.3	1.56		20.46	3.19	
Other Assaults, simple	26	13	50	39	20	51.28	12	7	58.33	69	36	52.17	48	26	54.17
Forgery and Counterfeiting	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	20	1	0	0
Fraud	2	1	50	6	0	0	2	1	50	7	2	28.57	7	1	14.29
Embezzlement	1	1	100	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	1	20
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	6	0	0	26	8	30.77	7	1	14.29	32	7	21.88	21	2	9.52
Weapons Violations	2	1	50	2	2	100	0	0	0	26	3	11.54	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	3	3	100	4	3	75	3	1	33.33	4	3	75	7	2	28.57
Drug Abuse Violations	3	2	66.67	25	14	56	4	2	50	35	19	54.29	21	12	57.14
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	1	1	100	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	25
Driving Under the Influence	1	1	100	11	10	90.91	3	3	100	26	25	96.15	9	9	100
Liquor Laws	3	2	66.67	5	4	80	1	1	100	7	6	85.71	3	2	66.67
Drunkenness	1	1	100	7	7	100	2	2	100	11	10	90.91	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	4	3	75	0	0	0	6	4	66.67	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	11	1	9.09	42	9	21.43	12	4	33.33	48	11	22.92	24	2	8.33
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	0	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	1	0	0	7	2	28.57	3	2	66.67	10	3	30	9	4	44.44
Total Part II Offenses (Cases)	64	27	42.19	186	83	44.62	51	24	47.06	290	131	45.17	159	62	38.99
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	16.64	7.02		37.44	16.71		23.62	11.12		32.34	14.61		23.07	9	
Total Offenses (Cases)	123	35	28.46	298	105	35.23	87	25	28.74	481	145	30.15	300	84	28
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	31.97	9.1		59.98	21.14		40.3	11.58		53.64	16.17		43.53	12.19	

Source: LERMS

Table: 3 - 4

Volume and Clearances by Village and Village Population

(Rate: Number of Arrests per 1,000 Inhabitants)

Villages	Dededo			Hagatna			Inarajan			Mangilao			Merizo		
Population	45,406			1,062			2,296			15,348			1,869		
Classification of Offenses	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared
Murder	2	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	32	19	59.38	4	1	25	2	0	0	13	7	53.85	3	2	66.67
Robbery	20	9	45	4	2	40	0	0	0	12	5	41.67	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	73	39	53.42	19	14	73.68	3	2	66.67	26	17	65.38	1	1	100
Violent Crimes	127	69	54.33	28	17	60.71	5	2	40	51	29	56.86	4	3	75
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	2.8	1.52		26.37	16.01		2.18	0.9		3.32	1.89		2.14	1.61	
Property Crimes	928	106	11.42	164	12	7.32	43	6	13.95	323	29	8.98	31	3	9.68
Burglary	406	19	4.68	32	2	6.25	28	3	10.71	138	11	7.97	20	2	10
Larceny-theft	452	77	17.04	120	9	7.5	15	3	20	158	12	7.59	9	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	67	8	11.94	11	1	9.09	0	0	0	25	6	24	1	1	100
Arson	3	2	66.67	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Part I Offenses	1055	175	16.59	192	29	15.1	48	8	16.67	374	58	15.51	35	6	17.14
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	23.23	3.85		180.79	27.31		20.91	3.5		24.37	3.78		18.73	3.21	
Other Assaults, simple	292	135	46.23	57	27	47.37	11	5	45.45	125	48	38.4	23	16	69.57
Forgery and Counterfeiting	16	2	12.5	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	51	13	25.49	20	6	30	1	0	0	15	1	6.67	2	1	50
Embezzlement	21	4	19.05	16	1	6.25	1	0	0	3	1	33.33	3	0	0
Stolen Property	1	1	100	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	164	37	22.56	37	10	27.03	7	1	14.29	85	13	15.29	10	3	30
Weapons Violations	3	3	100	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	25	2	1	50
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	21	10	47.62	2	1	50	0	0	0	9	1	11.11	1	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	57	35	61.4	16	9	56.25	4	3	75	49	31	63.27	6	5	83.33
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	37.5	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	26	16	61.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	94	93	98.94	36	36	100	3	2	66.67	30	27	90	3	3	100
Liquor Laws	27	22	81.48	8	6	75	0	0	0	10	7	70	2	2	100
Drunkenness	28	26	92.86	10	9	90	0	0	0	11	11	100	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	8	7	87.5	2	2	100	1	1	100	4	1	25	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	164	33	20.12	47	15	31.91	9	0	0	72	14	19.44	15	2	13.33
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	38	15	39.47	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	33.33	2	1	50
Total Part II Offenses (Cases)	1031	452	44.71	258	123	47.67	38	12	31.58	432	161	37.27	69	34	49.28
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	22.77	9.95		242.94	115.82		16.55	5.2		28.15	10.49		36.92	18.19	
Total Offenses (Cases)	2066	627	30.35	450	152	33.78	86	20	23.26	806	219	27.17	104	40	38.46
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	45.5	13.81		423.73	143.13		37.46	8.7		52.51	14.27		55.64	21.4	

Source: LERMS

Table: 3 - 5

Volume and Clearances by Village and Village Population
[Rate: Number of arrests per 1,000 inhabitants]

Classification of Offenses	MongMong-Toto-Maite 6,895			Piti 1,469			Santa Rita 6,147			Sinajana 2,619			Talofofo 3,081		
	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared
Murder	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	13	7	53.85	2	2	100	2	2	100	2	2	100	1	0	0
Robbery	5	2	40	1	1	100	0	0	0	5	3	60	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	20	14	70	4	2	50	3	2	66.67	6	4	66.67	3	3	100
Violent Crimes	**39**	**24**	**61.54**	**7**	**5**	**71.43**	**5**	**4**	**80**	**13**	**9**	**69.23**	**4**	**3**	**75**
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	**5.66**	**3.48**		**4.77**	**3.4**		**0.81**	**0.65**		**4.95**	**3.44**		**1.3**	**0.97**	
Burglary	75	5	6.67	35	1	2.86	31	4	12.9	29	1	3.45	20	2	10
Larceny-theft	79	18	22.78	40	1	2.5	25	2	8	33	6	18.18	19	3	15.79
Motor Vehicle Theft	15	1	6.67	3	1	33.33	3	0	0	2	1	50	6	2	33.33
Arson	2	0	0	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property Crimes	**171**	**24**	**14.04**	**79**	**4**	**5.06**	**59**	**6**	**10.17**	**64**	**8**	**12.5**	**45**	**7**	**15.56**
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	**24.8**	**3.48**		**53.78**	**2.72**		**9.6**	**0.98**		**24.44**	**3.05**		**14.61**	**2.27**	
Part I Offenses	**210**	**48**	**22.86**	**86**	**9**	**10.47**	**64**	**10**	**15.63**	**77**	**17**	**22.08**	**49**	**10**	**20.41**
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	**30.46**	**6.96**		**58.54**	**6.13**		**10.41**	**1.63**		**29.4**	**6.49**		**15.9**	**3.25**	
Other Assaults, simple	60	39	65	18	10	55.56	34	24	70.59	26	13	50	22	15	68.18
Forgery and Counterfeiting	4	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	20	2	0	0	2	0	0
Fraud	5	2	40	4	1	25	4	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0
Embezzlement	4	1	25	5	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	100
Stolen Property	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	67	13	19.4	11	3	27.27	14	2	14.29	11	3	27.27	7	2	28.57
Weapons Violations	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	6	5	83.33	3	2	66.67	5	1	20	4	1	25	4	2	50
Drug Abuse Violations	18	9	50	10	9	90	19	16	84.21	5	1	20	6	2	33.33
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	3	1	33.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	66.67	3	2	66.67
Driving Under the Influence	14	14	100	6	6	100	8	8	100	7	7	100	1	1	100
Liquor Laws	4	3	75	3	1	33.33	5	5	100	0	0	0	1	0	0
Drunkenness	10	10	100	3	2	66.67	0	0	0	1	1	100	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	2	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	66.67	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	45	5	11.11	16	6	37.5	33	8	24.24	19	3	15.79	19	0	0
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	7	3	42.86	3	0	0	3	1	33.33	6	3	50	0	0	0
Total Part II Offenses (Cases)	**252**	**108**	**42.86**	**81**	**40**	**49.38**	**137**	**71**	**51.82**	**97**	**36**	**37.11**	**70**	**22**	**31.43**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (Cases)	**36.55**	**15.66**		**55.14**	**27.23**		**22.29**	**11.55**		**37.04**	**13.75**		**22.72**	**7.14**	
Total Offenses (Cases)	**462**	**156**	**33.77**	**167**	**49**	**29.34**	**201**	**81**	**40.3**	**174**	**53**	**30.46**	**119**	**32**	**26.89**
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	**67.01**	**22.63**		**113.68**	**33.36**		**32.7**	**13.18**		**66.44**	**20.24**		**38.62**	**10.39**	

Source: LERMS

Volume and Clearance by Village and Village Population

[Rate: Number of arrests per 1,000 inhabitants]

Classification of Offenses	Tamuning, Tumon, Harmon 19,888 Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Umatac 790 Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Yigo 20,751 Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Yona 6,547 Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Uk 0 Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Total: All Village 161,001 Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared
Murder	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	85.71
Forcible Rape	19	9	47.37	0	0	0	9	3	33.33	2	0	0	1	0	0	118	61	51.69
Robbery	55	23	41.82	0	0	0	5	4	80	3	3	100	0	0	0	128	61	47.66
Aggravated Assault	72	36	50	0	0	0	23	9	39.13	11	9	81.82	0	0	0	294	168	57.14
Violent Crimes	**147**	**68**	**46.26**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**40**	**19**	**47.5**	**16**	**12**	**75**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**547**	**296**	**54.11**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	7.39	3.42		0	0		1.93	0.92		2.44	1.83		0	0		3.4	1.84	
Burglary	249	23	9.24	16	3	18.75	175	9	5.14	73	3	4.11	0	0	0	1578	106	6.72
Larceny-theft	649	76	11.71	16	4	25	92	5	5.43	61	1	1.64	0	0	0	1973	229	11.61
Motor Vehicle Theft	75	18	24	2	1	50	21	4	19.05	4	1	25	0	0	0	258	50	19.38
Arson	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	3	17.65
Property Crimes	**977**	**117**	**11.98**	**34**	**8**	**23.53**	**290**	**18**	**6.21**	**138**	**5**	**3.62**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3826**	**388**	**10.14**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	49.13	5.88		43.04	10.13		13.98	0.87		21.08	0.76		0	0		23.76	2.41	
Part I Offenses	**1124**	**185**	**16.46**	**34**	**8**	**23.53**	**330**	**37**	**11.21**	**154**	**17**	**11.04**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4373**	**684**	**15.64**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	56.52	9.3		43.04	10.13		15.9	1.78		23.52	2.6		0	0		27.16	4.25	
Other Assaults, Simple	319	140	43.89	4	0	0	87	43	49.43	37	21	56.76	1	0	0	1310	638	48.7
Forgery and Counterfeiting	21	1	4.76	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	23	0	0	94	5	5.32
Fraud	45	7	15.56	1	1	100	10	1	10	4	1	50	2	0	0	199	38	19.1
Embezzlement	50	14	28	1	1	100	0	0	0	2	1	50	0	0	0	126	25	19.84
Stolen Property	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	100
Vandalism	201	36	17.91	3	0	0	56	2	3.57	19	3	15.79	0	0	0	784	146	18.62
Weapons Violations	9	4	44.44	0	0	0	2	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	16	29.09
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	18	9	50	1	1	100	12	6	50	3	0	0	0	0	0	110	51	46.36
Drug Abuse Violations	63	41	65.08	0	0	0	21	11	52.38	7	3	42.86	0	0	0	369	224	60.7
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	10	3	30	0	0	0	10	4	40	1	1	100	0	0	0	74	31	41.89
Driving Under the Influence	149	147	98.66	0	0	0	22	22	100	4	4	100	0	0	0	427	418	97.89
Liquor Laws	11	10	90.91	0	0	0	8	6	75	2	1	50	0	0	0	100	78	78
Drunkenness	47	43	91.49	1	1	100	5	4	80	1	1	100	0	0	0	143	133	93.01
Disorderly Conduct	7	5	71.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	50	0	0	0	39	28	71.79
Vagrancy	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	100
All Other Offenses	171	28	16.37	8	0	0	43	3	6.98	32	3	9.38	0	0	0	838	147	17.54
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	100
Runaways	21	10	47.62	0	0	0	13	5	38.46	1	0	0	0	0	0	129	51	39.53
Total Part II Offenses (Cases)	**1144**	**500**	**43.71**	**20**	**4**	**20**	**293**	**108**	**36.86**	**116**	**38**	**32.76**	**36**	**0**	**0**	**4804**	**2036**	**.42.38**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	57.52	25.14		25.32	5.06		14.12	5.2		17.72	5.8		0	0		29.84	12.65	
Total Offenses (Cases)	**2268**	**685**	**30.2**	**54**	**12**	**22.22**	**623**	**145**	**23.27**	**270**	**55**	**20.37**	**36**	**0**	**0**	**9177**	**2720**	**29.64**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	114.04	34.46		68.35	15.19		30.02	6.99		41.24	8.4		0	0		57	16.89	

Source: LERMS

Section IV   Persons Arrested

Persons Arrested

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

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

Race, Sex, and Age

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

The racial designations are defined as follows:

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

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

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

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

### Figure: 4 - 1

Persons Arrested, Volume Trends: 2010 - 2014
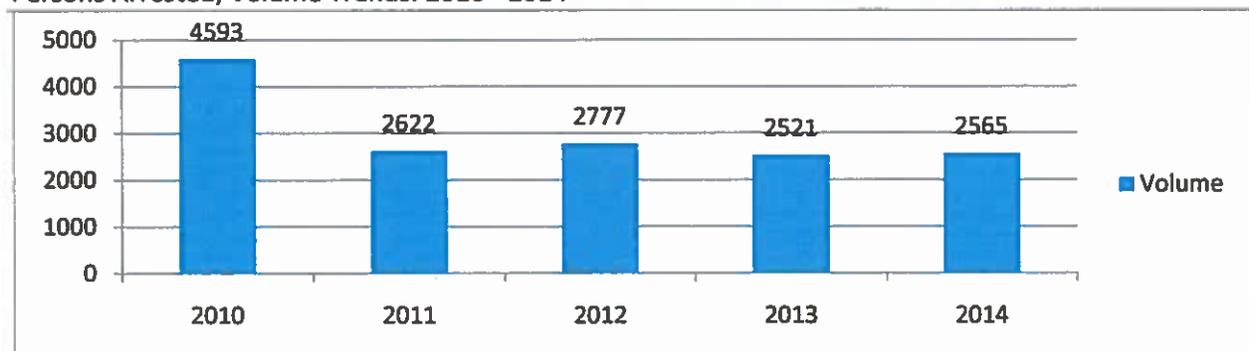
Table: 4 - 1

Arrested Persons Over 18, Trends 2010 - 2014

| Offense Classifications	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	7	10	3	7	7
Forcible Rape	74	84	112	41	55
Robbery	12	14	24	57	84
Aggravated Assault	102	148	140	194	159
Burglary	69	95	98	104	94
Larceny-theft	151	169	187	197	191
Motor Vehicle Theft	15	22	38	42	34
Arson	1	1	1	0	1
Other Assaults, simple	448	404	498	661	569
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	1	4
Fraud	58	69	87	122	39
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	16
Stolen Property	11	20	50	27	9
Vandalism	88	76	97	144	117
Weapons Violations	6	6	11	10	26
Prostitution	6	1	8	38	0
Sex Offenses	6	10	14	4	33
Drug Abuse Violations	96	123	92	108	170
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	210	220	203	35	61
Driving Under the Influence	672	492	463	335	442
Liquor Laws	0	28	32	90	102
Drunkenness	0	0	0	119	157
Disorderly Conduct	215	278	280	22	39
Vagrancy	0	0	0	3	3
All Other Offenses	336	352	339	158	153
Suspicion	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4593	2622	2777	2521	2565
Percent Change	-4.0	2.0	6.0	-9.2	1.7
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	17	16.4	17.3	16.0	16.0

Figure: 4 - 2
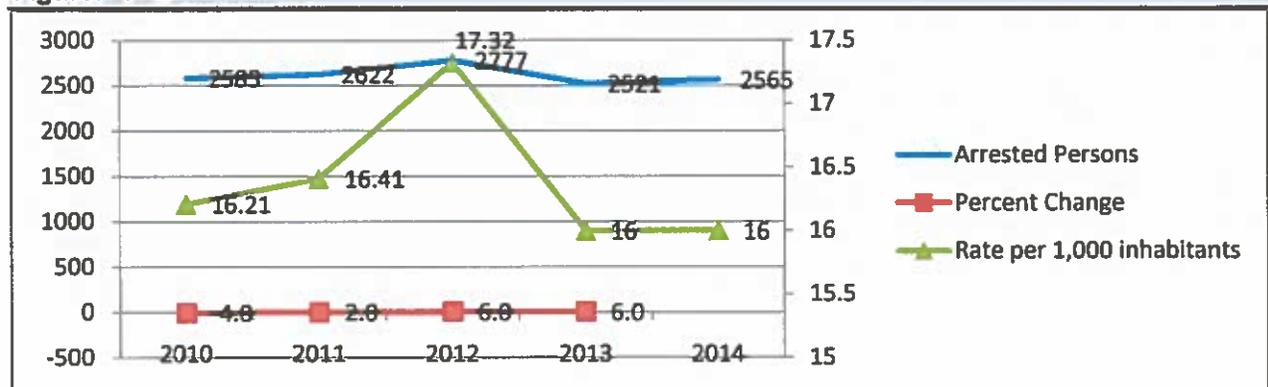
Table: 4 - 2

Persons Arrested Over 18
By Race, 2014

Offense Classifications		White	Black	American Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pacific Islander	Total
							Race	
Murder		0	0	0	0	1	6	7
Forcible Rape		1	0	1	0	8	45	55
Robbery		1	0	0	0	1	82	84
Aggravated Assault		4	1	1	0	11	142	159
Burglary		2	1	0	0	3	88	94
Larceny-theft		6	1	1	1	33	149	191
Motor Vehicle Theft		1	0	0	0	0	33	34
Arson		0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other Assaults, simple		30	2	1	4	67	465	569
Forgery and Counterfeiting		0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Fraud		0	0	0	0	6	33	39
Embezzlement		0	0	0	0	6	10	16
Stolen Property		0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Vandalism		9	1	0	0	8	99	117
Weapons Violations		3	0	0	0	2	21	26
Prostitution		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses		0	0	0	0	5	28	33
Drug Abuse Violations		15	0	0	1	26	128	170
Gambling		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children		2	1	0	0	4	54	61
Driving Under the Influence		33	0	0	3	74	332	442
Liquor Laws		0	0	0	0	5	97	102
Drunkenness		11	2	0	1	6	137	157
Disorderly Conduct		0	0	0	0	4	35	39
Vagrancy		0	0	0	0	0	3	3
All Other Offenses		4	2	0	2	29	116	153
Suspicion		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	122	11	4	12	300	2116	2565

Arrested Persons, Over 18
Percent Distribution by Race: 2014

Legend:
- Race
- White
- Black
- Am. Indian
- Hispanic
- Asian
- Pacific Isl.

Values shown: 0, 0.4, 0.2, 0.5, 5.0, 12.0, 82.5
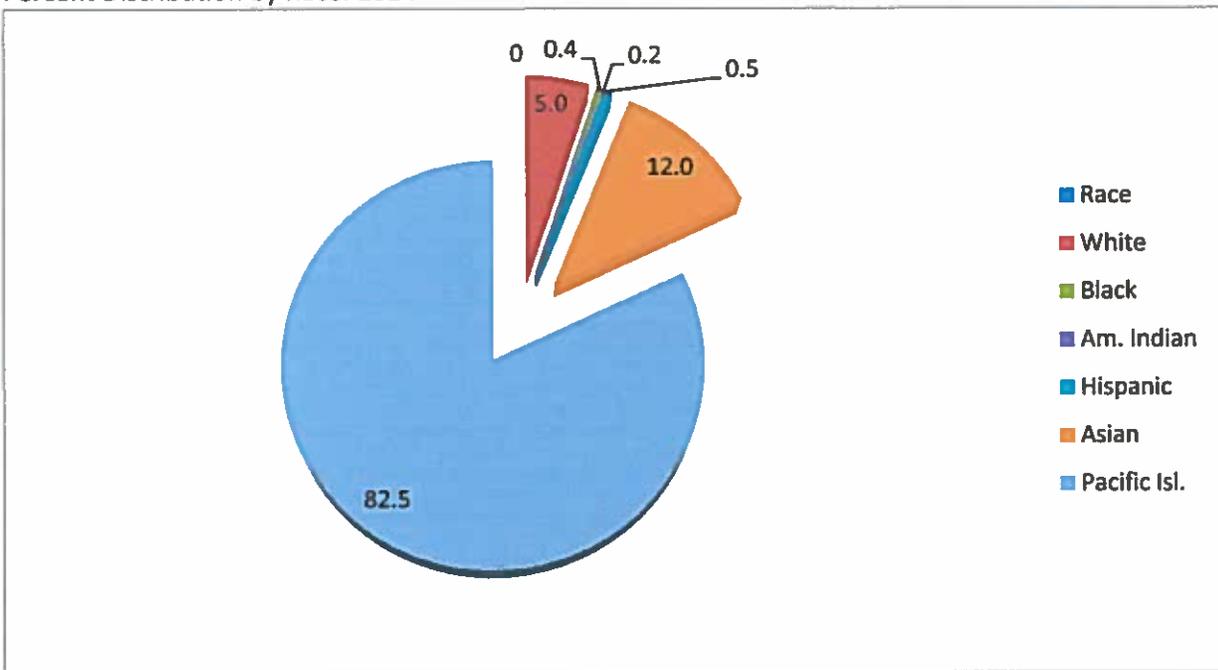
Figure: 4 - 4

Arrested Persons, Over 18
Percent Distribution by Age: 2014

Legend:
- By Age
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25/29
- 30/34
- 35/39
- 40/44
- 45/49

Values shown: 1.0, 1.0, 0, 5.3, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5, 4.2, 3.2, 4.1, 19.0, 15.1, 12.6, 8.6, 6.7, 4.0, 2.3
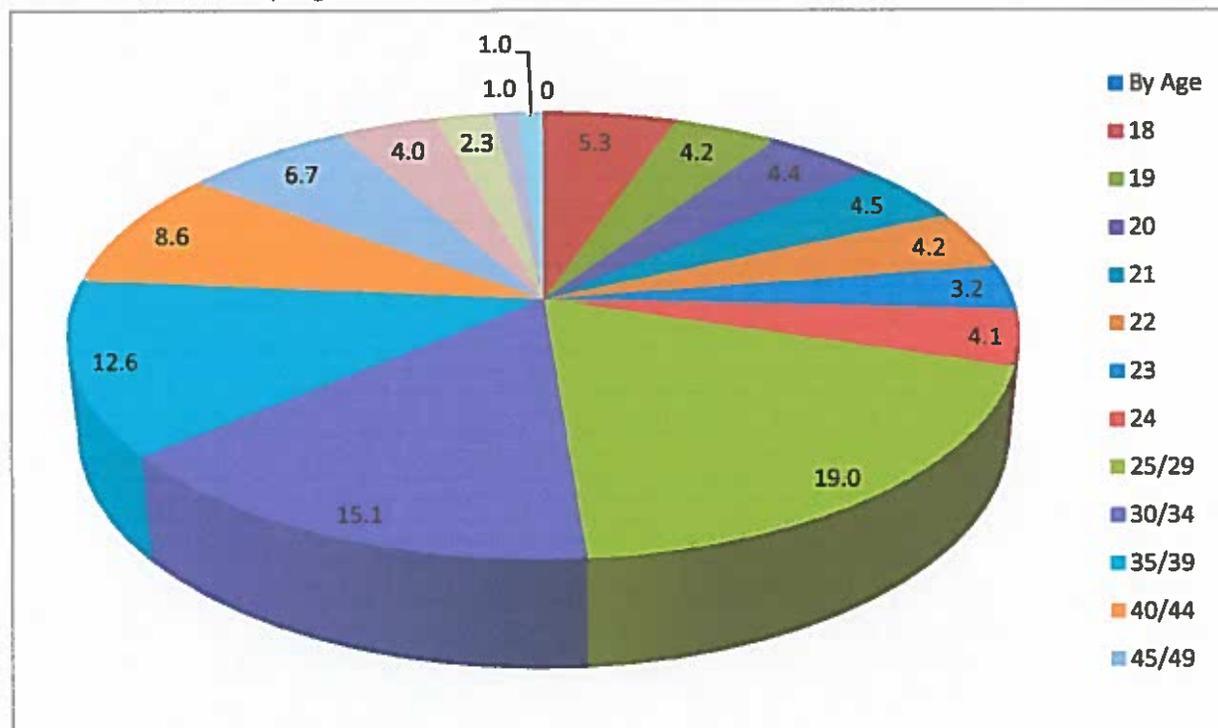
Figure: 4 - 5

Arrested Persons, Over 18
Volume, by Race: 2014

Race	Volume
White	122
Black	11
Am. Indian	4
Hispanic	12
Asian	300
Pacific Isl.	2116
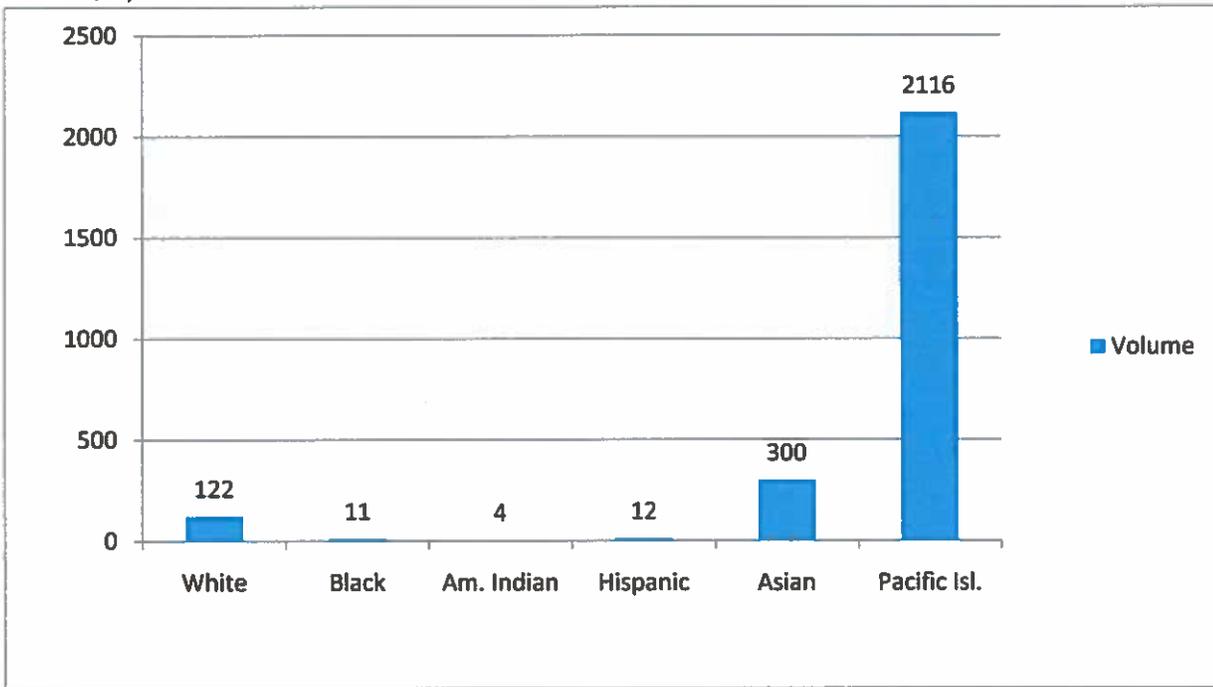
Figure: 4 - 6

Arrested Persons, Over 18
Volume, by Age: 2014

Age	Volume
65+	22
60/64	26
55/59	58
50/54	103
45/49	173
40/44	222
35/39	324
30/34	388
25/29	483
24	105
23	81
22	107
21	116
20	113
19	109
18	135
By Age	0
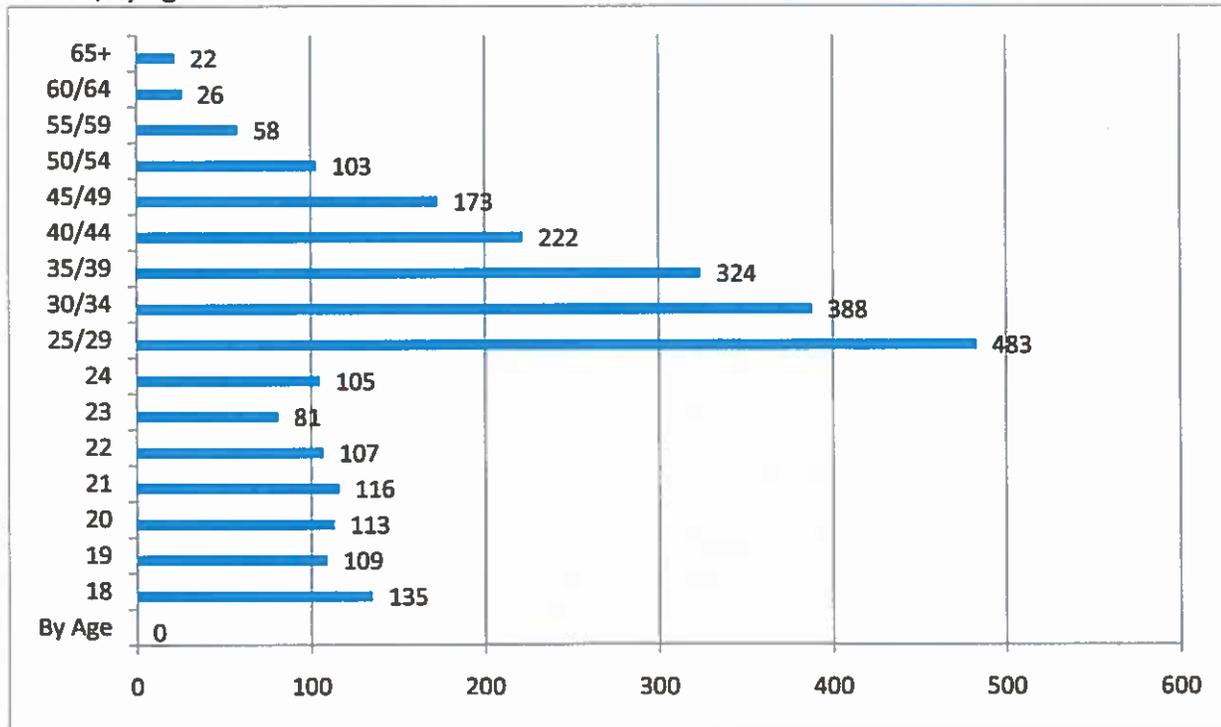
Table: 4 - 3

Persons Arrested Over 18
By Age and by Sex, 2014

Classification of Offenses	Sex	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total
Murder	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Forcible Rape	M	5	2	3	4	1	0	1	7	6	5	6	3	5	3	1	3	55
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	M	7	10	6	3	5	2	3	14	13	9	4	1	0	0	0	0	77
	F	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Aggravated Assault	M	8	7	4	3	4	4	2	29	26	17	11	8	8	3	2	0	136
	F	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	7	2	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	23
Burglary	M	7	6	1	8	8	0	3	12	19	12	3	4	3	0	0	0	86
	F	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	8
Larceny-theft	M	12	9	7	2	5	3	5	17	17	15	11	2	4	2	1	0	112
	F	12	5	2	3	4	2	2	9	10	14	6	5	5	0	0	0	79
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	7	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	27
	F	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
Arson	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Assaults, simple	M	20	14	20	17	18	20	18	103	70	63	45	33	17	12	4	4	478
	F	3	4	5	8	1	2	7	19	16	3	6	9	5	3	0	0	91
Forgery and Counterfeiting	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	M	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	25
	F	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	14
Embezzlement	M	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	8
Stolen Property	M	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	9
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	M	6	4	5	5	11	4	7	30	10	8	3	2	2	3	0	1	101
	F	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	16
Weapons Violations	M	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	8	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	21
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Prostitution	M	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
Sex Offenses	M	3	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	4	3	5	1	3	2	1	3	33
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	M	4	6	5	10	3	4	3	22	25	21	16	16	10	0	0	0	145
	F	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	6	3	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	25
Gambling	M	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
Offenses Against the Family and Children	M	4	4	2	0	0	3	0	4	2	6	2	5	0	1	0	0	33
	F	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	8	3	5	4	3	0	0	0	28
Driving Under the Influence	M	5	5	14	14	19	14	22	74	62	54	37	29	23	16	6	7	401
	F	1	0	1	4	1	3	3	16	1	3	4	2	0	0	2	0	41
Liquor Laws	M	18	17	18	2	3	2	1	9	7	6	2	4	1	0	1	0	91
	F	0	2	1	3	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Drunkenness	M	2	1	3	9	9	2	9	42	20	17	10	9	0	3	2	1	139
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	18
Disorderly Conduct	M	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	7	1	6	5	1	0	1	1	0	31
	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	8
Vagrancy	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
All Other Offenses	M	8	4	4	3	4	4	3	20	17	19	11	8	7	5	3	2	122
	F	3	1	2	3	2	1	1	5	1	4	1	3	0	2	2	0	31
Suspicion	M	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
Total	M	112	96	94	89	94	66	81	408	325	280	180	136	83	52	22	22	2140
Total	F	23	13	19	27	13	15	23	75	64	44	42	37	20	6	4	0	425
Grand Total	M/F	135	109	113	116	107	81	104	483	389	324	222	173	103	58	26	22	2565

Section V   Special Reports

Juvenile Offenders

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

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

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

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

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

The following specific guidelines are entries in the Police Disposition of Juveniles:
1. Handled within the department and released. (Warning, released to parents, etc.).
2. Referred to juvenile court or probation department.
3. Referred to welfare agency.
4. Referred to other police agency.
5. Referred to criminal or adult court.

Figure: 5 - 1

Juvenile Offenders
Volume Trends: 2010 - 2014
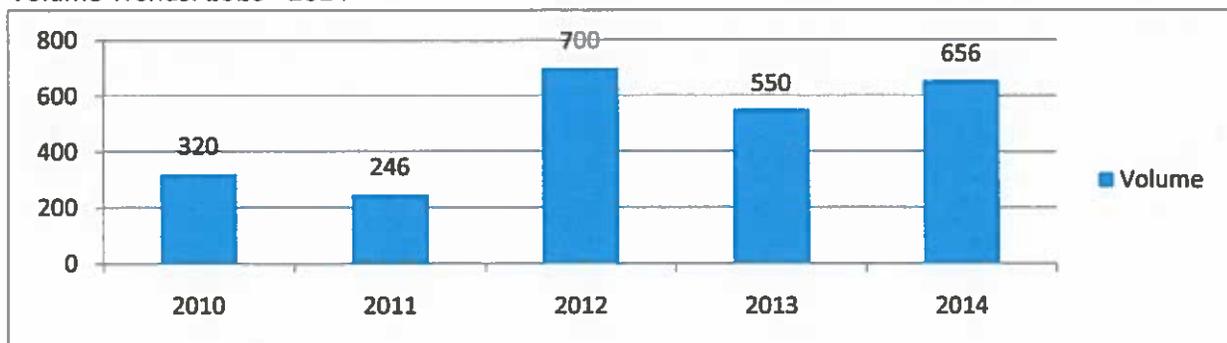
Juvenile Offenders Trends: 2010 - 2014

Offenses Classifications	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1. Murder	3	0	0	0	0
2. Rape	9	6	27	16	13
3. Robbery	8	2	6	6	7
4. Aggravated Assault	14	12	18	30	28
5. Burglary	36	40	54	13	31
6. Larceny-theft	46	18	62	93	61
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	17	12	8	24	16
8. Arson	0	4	1	1	1
9. Assaults, simple	37	40	110	52	78
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	2	0	0
11. Fraud and Bad Checks	1	1	4	3	1
12. Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	2	0	5	0	0
14. Vandalism	38	12	33	34	42
15. Weapons Violations	3	5	2	0	2
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sex Offenses	3	6	12	12	28
18. Drug Abuse Violations	40	60	128	93	148
19. Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
20. Offenses Against Family and Children	4	0	1	0	0
21. Driving Under the Influence	3	1	2	4	1
22. Liquor Laws	14	5	47	35	87
23. Drunkenness	0	0	1	2	0
24. Disorderly Conduct	0	0	11	5	9
25. Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
26. All Other Offenses	16	3	75	96	27
27. Suspicion	0	0	0	7	0
28. Curfew Violations and Loitering Laws	11	7	15	6	19
29. Runaways	15	12	76	18	57
Total	**320**	**246**	**700**	**550**	**656**

Source: GPD JIR-10

Figure: 5 - 2

Juvenile Offenders, Trends: 2010 - 2014
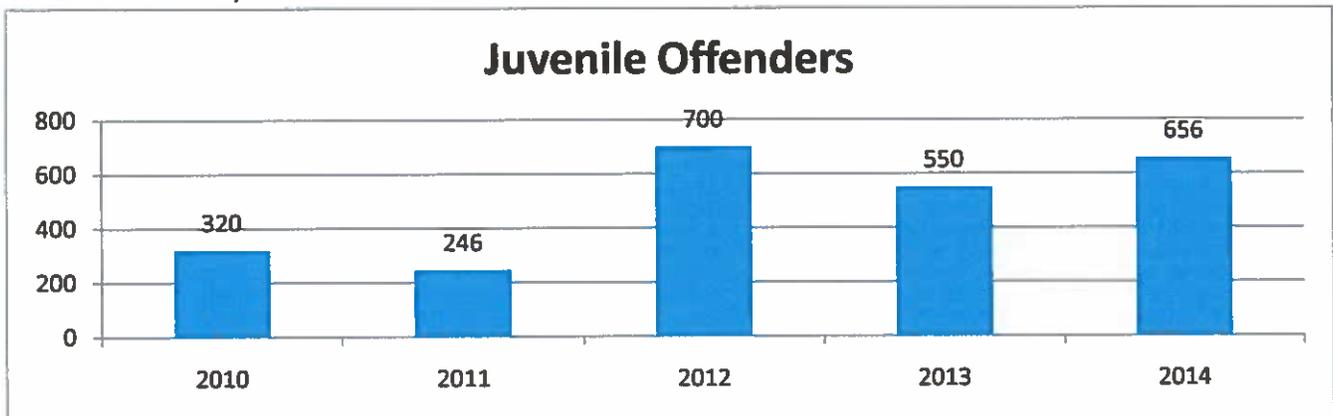
Juvenile Offenders, by Race/Ethnicity, 2014

Offense Classifications	White	Black	Asian/Pacific Islander	Total
1. Murder	0	0	0	0
2. Rape	0	0	13	13
3. Robbery	1	0	6	7
4. Aggravated Assault	0	0	28	28
5. Burglary	0	0	31	31
6. Larceny-theft	1	0	60	61
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	15	16
8. Arson	0	0	1	1
9. Assaults, simple	0	0	78	78
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0
11. Fraud and Bad Checks	0	0	1	1
12. Embezzlement	0	0	0	0
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	0	0	0	0
14. Vandalism	0	0	42	42
15. Weapons Violations	0	0	2	2
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0
17. Sex Offenses	0	0	28	28
18. Drug Abuse Violations	5	0	143	148
19. Gambling	0	0	0	0
20. Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	0
21. Driving Under the Influence	0	0	1	1
22. Liquor Laws	0	0	87	87
23. Drunkenness	0	0	0	0
24. Disorderly Conduct	0	1	8	9
25. Vagrancy	0	0	0	0
26. All Other Offenses	0	0	27	27
27. Suspicion	0	0	0	0
28. Curfew Violations and Loitering Laws	0	0	19	19
29. Runaways	2	0	55	57
Total	10	1	645	656

Figure: 5 - 3

Juvenile Offenders, by Race: 2014

Percent Distribution

1.5
0.1
98.5

White
Black
Asian/Pacific Isl.
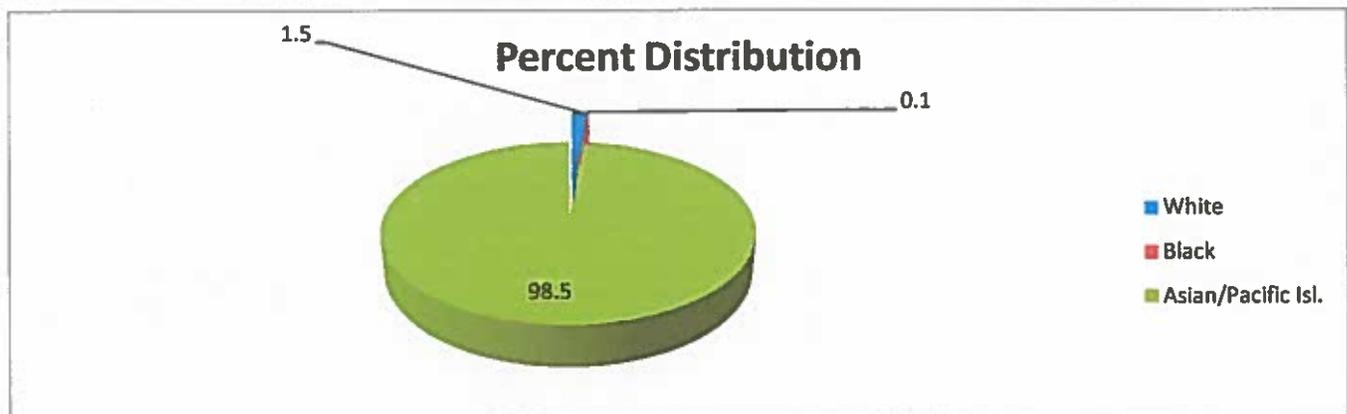
Juvenile Offenders: By Age, 2014

Classification of Offenses	10	11 - 12	13 - 14	15	16	17	Total
1a. Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Rape	0	3	3	1	0	6	13
3. Robbery	0	1	2	1	0	3	7
4. Aggravated Assault	0	5	6	6	0	11	28
5. Burglary	0	9	5	9	0	8	31
6. Larceny-theft	0	12	11	17	0	21	61
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	4	4	4	0	4	16
8. Arson	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
9. Assaults, simple	0	14	20	17	0	27	78
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Fraud and Bad Checks	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
12. Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Vandalism	1	13	13	5	0	10	42
15. Weapons Violations	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sex Offenses	0	11	6	6	0	5	28
18. Drug Abuse Violations	0	32	40	31	0	45	148
19. Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
22. Liquor Laws	0	9	15	16	0	47	87
23. Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Disorderly Conduct	0	3	2	0	0	4	9
25. Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. All Other Offenses	0	1	2	9	0	15	27
27. Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Curfew Violations and Loitering Laws	0	2	4	10	0	3	19
29. Runaways	1	12	9	14	0	21	57
Total	2	132	144	147	0	231	656

Juvenile Offenders: By Age, 2014
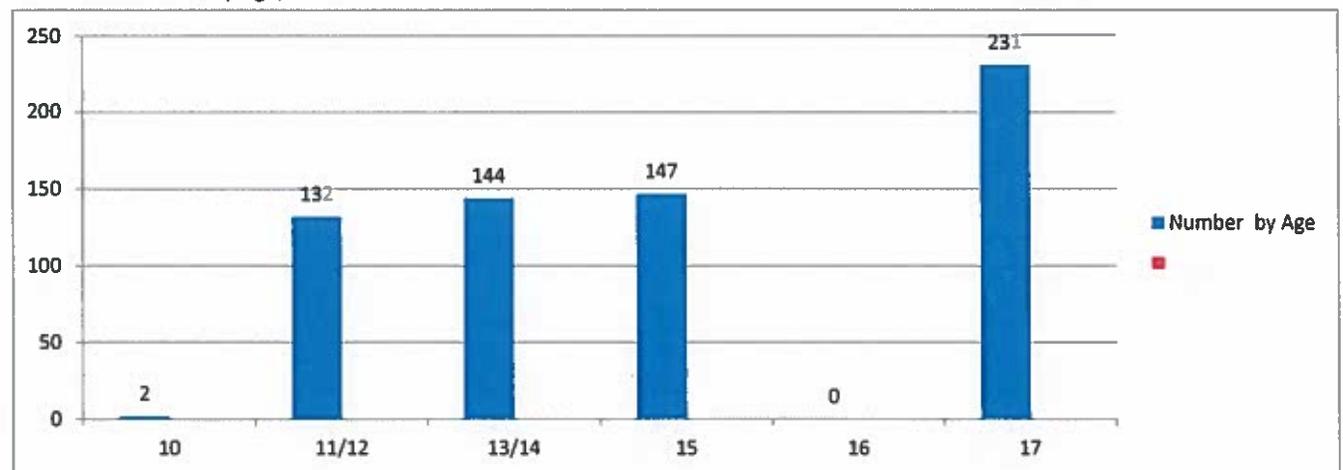
Table: 5 - 4

Police Disposition of Juveniles	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Handled within Department and Released	120	3	75	42	41
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	175	145	495	431	475
Referred to Welfare Agency	25	98	130	97	140
Total	320	246	700	570	656

Figure: 5 - 5

Police Disposition of Juveniles, 2010 - 2014
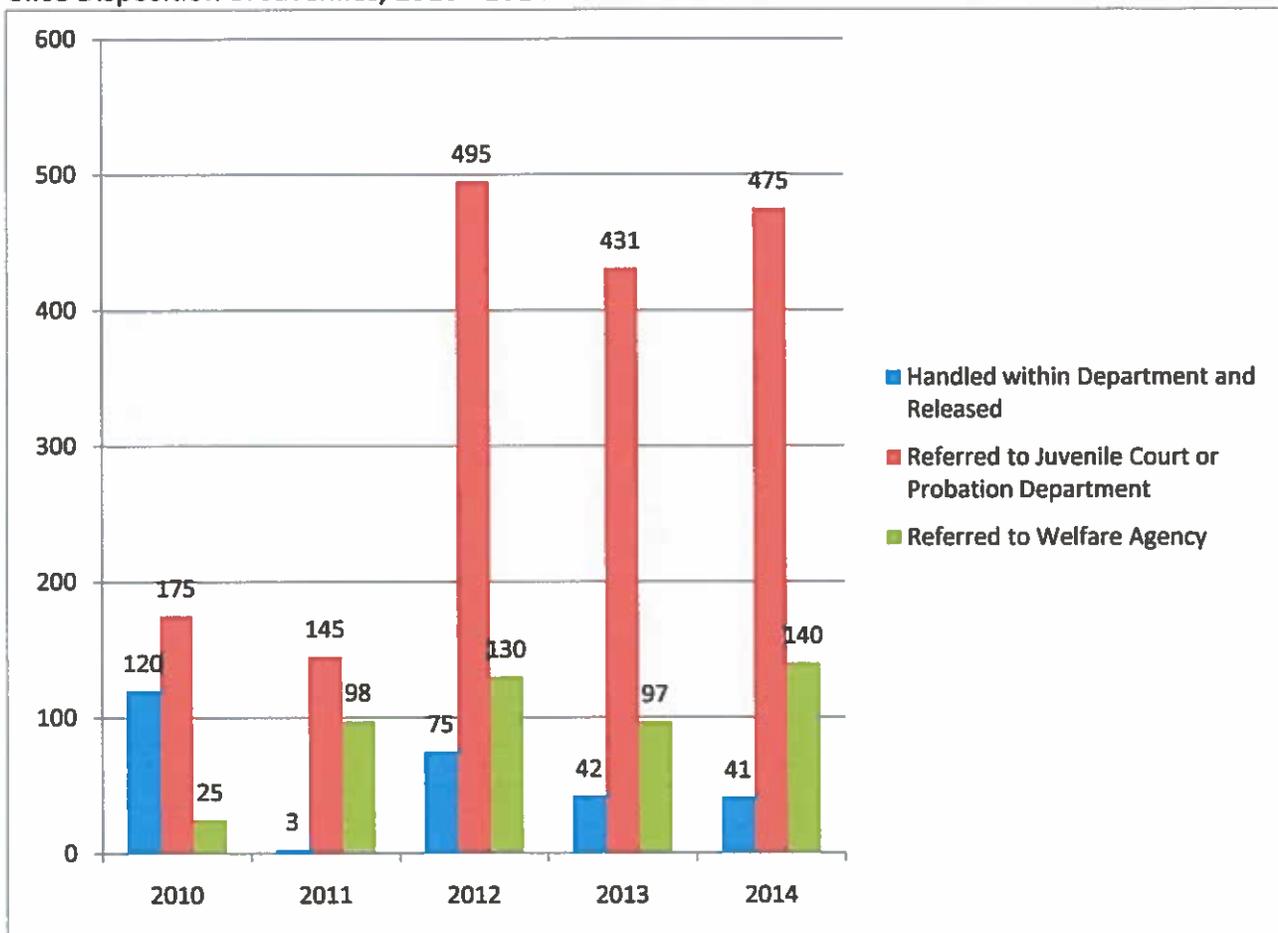
Drug Abuse Violations

Definition

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

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

Sale/Manufacturing
a. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
b. Marijuana

c. Synthetic narcotics—manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (Demerol, methadones)
d. Dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine)

Possession
e. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
f. Marijuana

g. Synthetic narcotics—manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (demerol, methadones)
h. Dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine)

Figure:

Drug Abuse Violations

Persons Arrested, Trends: 2010 -2014
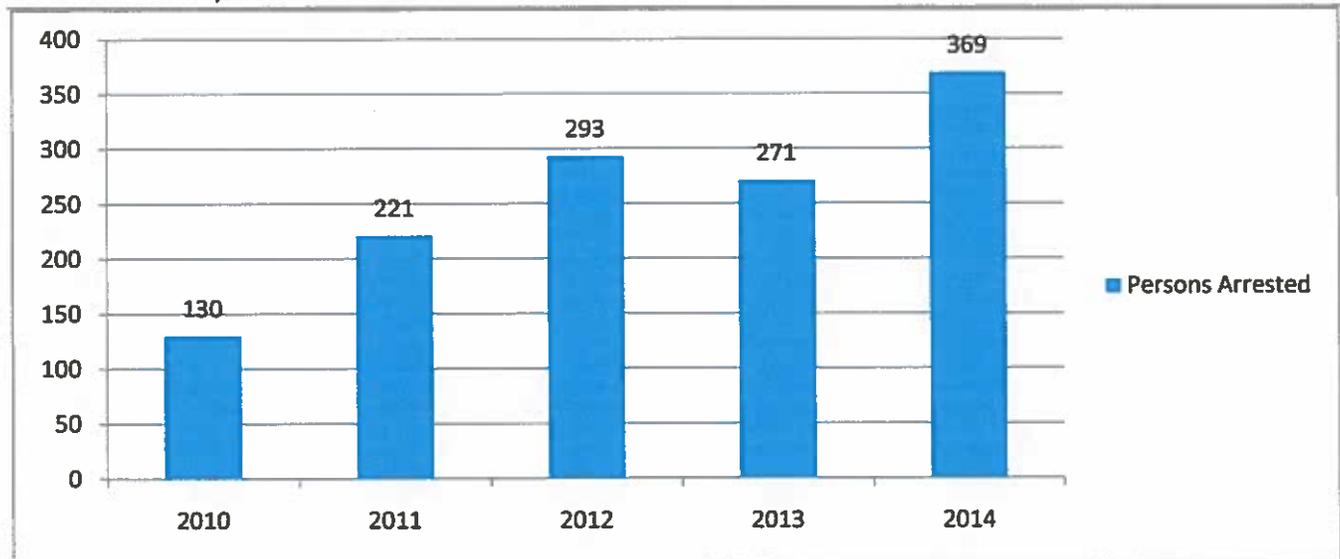
Table: 5 - 5

Drug Abuse Violations

By Month, Trends: 2010 - 2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	10	24	37	8	19
February	13	16	29	27	30
March	10	23	34	29	39
April	11	22	18	40	34
May	9	24	27	31	36
June	10	22	19	14	12
July	3	4	14	13	12
August	7	9	23	18	21
September	17	34	22	17	40
October	9	15	31	34	54
November	20	13	20	20	28
December	11	15	19	20	44
Total	130	221	293	271	369
Percent Change	*0*	*70*	*32.6*	*-7.5*	*36.2*
Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants	*1.0*	*1.4*	*1.8*	*1.7*	*2.3*

Figure: 5 -7

Drug Abuse Violations, Trends: 2010 - 2014

Page 91
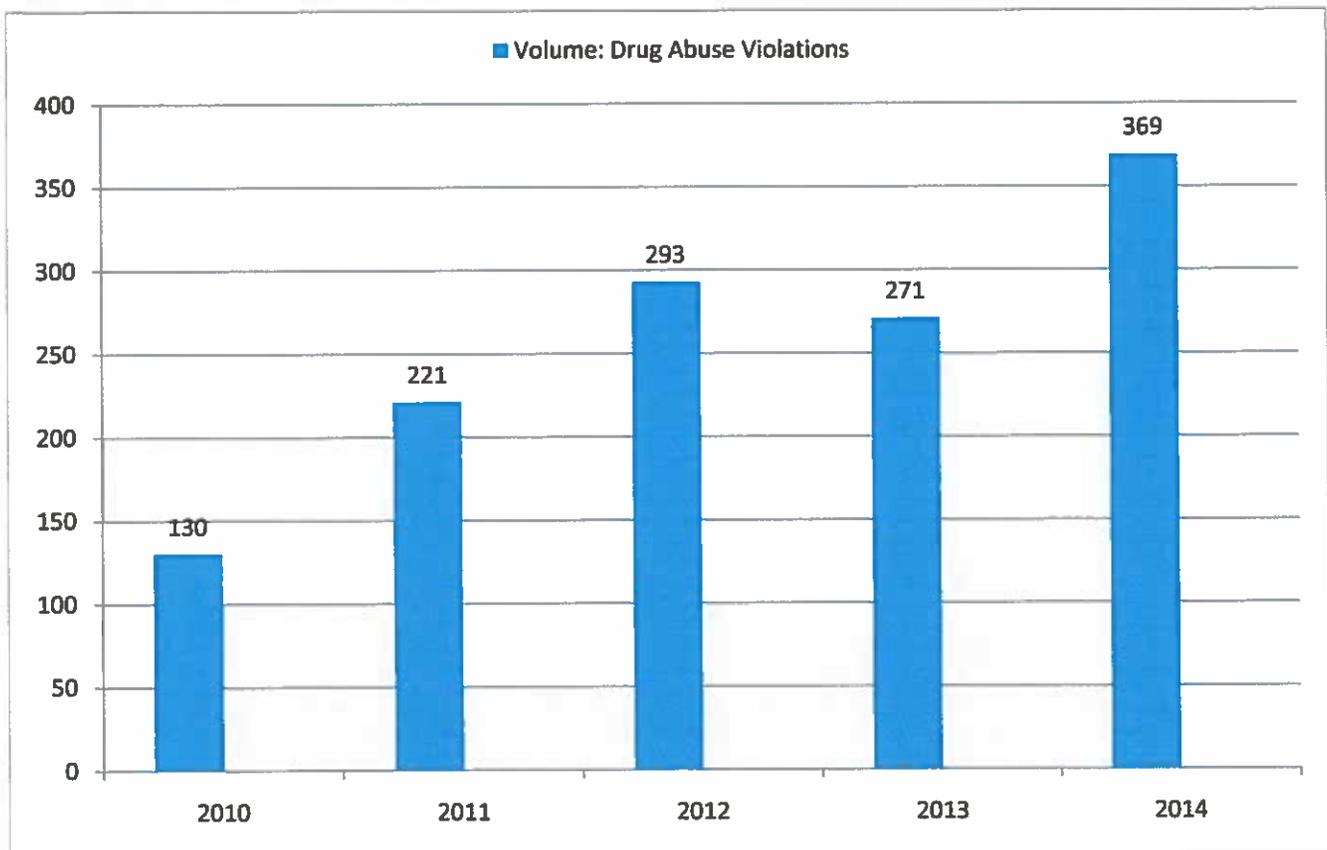
Drug Abuse Violations
Arrested Persons
By Race and by Sex, 2014

Race		Sex			Percent Distribution by
		Male	Female	Total	by Race
White		18	3	21	6.6
Asian		26	6	32	10.1
Other Pacific Islanders		228	37	265	83.3
	Total:	272	46	318	100.0

Drug Abuse Violations
Arrested Persons
By Race and by Sex, 2014

Percent Distribution by Race: 2014

Percent Distribution by Race

Table: 5 - 7
Drug Abuse Violations
Arrested Persons, Over 18: 2014 — By Age

	Sex	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	60/64	65+	Total
Drug Abuse Violations	M	4	6	5	10	3	4	3	22	25	21	16	16	10	0	0	0	145
	F	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	6	3	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	25
Grand Total	M/F	8	6	6	11	4	4	3	28	28	23	21	17	10	1	0	0	170
Sale/Manufacturing	M	1	2	0	2	0	2	1	5	10	7	2	3	3	0	0	0	38
	F	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total	M/F	3	2	1	3	0	2	1	5	12	8	3	3	3	0	0	0	46
Possession	M	3	4	5	8	3	2	2	17	15	14	14	13	7	0	0	0	107
	F	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	17
Total	M/F	5	4	5	8	4	2	2	23	16	15	18	14	7	1	0	0	124

Table: 5 -8
Drug Abuse Violations — By Age
Arrested Persons, Under 18: 2014

	Sex	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Drug Abuse Violations	M	0	0	32	0	32	24	0	39	127
	F	0	0	0	1	7	7	0	6	21
	G-Total	0	0	32	1	39	31	0	45	148
Sale/Manufacturing	M	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	5	13
	F	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	4
	Total	0	0	3	1	3	4	0	6	17
Possession	M	0	0	29	0	29	22	0	34	114
	F	0	0	0	0	7	5	0	5	17
	Total	0	0	29	0	36	27	0	39	131

Figure: 5 - 10

Sale/Manufacturing Over 18; Sale/Manufacturing Under 18

Figure: 5 - 11

Possession Over 18; Possession Under 18
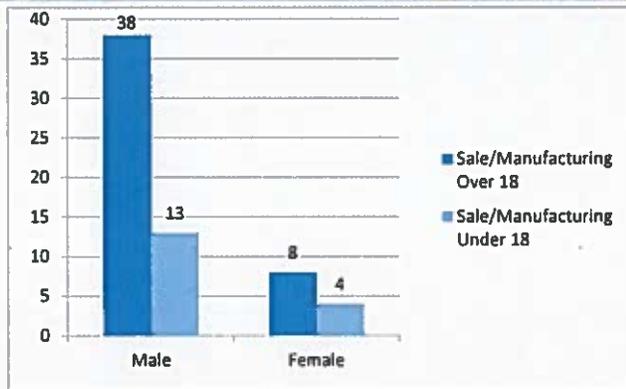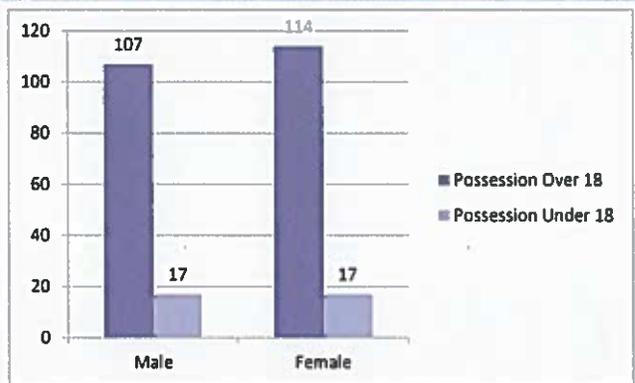
COMMONLY USED DRUGS

Drug	Street Name	Ingestion	Symptoms	Health Hazards
Alcohol 6 to 10 hours	beer, wine, liquor	oral	loss of coordination, slurring of speech, impaired judgement, slow reaction time	Liver damage, "wet brain", can cause death
Benzodiazephines 1 to 6 weeks	roofies, tranks, valium, Xanax, Ativan, Librium	oral	decreased motivation, slow breathing, weakness, sleepiness	coma, damage to brain and liver
Cocaine/Crack up to 72 hours	coke, snow, free base, 151, rock, fleck	sniffed, snorted, smoked or injected	high energy, talkative, alert, sensitivity to light, sound & touch	highly addictive, erratic heartbeat, seizures, sudden death, destroys nasal membranes
Club Drugs up to 5 days	ecstasy, XTC, MDMA, Adam, roofies, date rape, Special K	oral, mixed with carbonated drinks	tired, confused, amnesia, sense of heightened well being	ecstacy in high does can be fatal, convulsions, coma, increased body temp
Marijuana sgl use 2-5 days moderate 6-12 days heavy 14-20+ days	blunt, grass, herb, pot, reefer, weed, smoke, hash	oral, smoke	sleepiness or dizziness, red blood shot eyes, impaired judgement	reduced attention span, memory imbalance, physical withdrawal, genetic changes
Methamphetamine up to 72 hours	speed, crystal, chalk, meth, crank	gel capsule, snorted or injected	hyperactive, talkative, pupils constricted	upsets brain chemistry, movement disorder, resembling Parkinson's disease
Nicotine 1 to 2 days	cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, snuff, Nicorette gum, Nicotrol spray, Habitrol patch	smoked, sniffed, oral	short term stimulant	brain, heart and lung damage, cell damage in retina, cancer
Opiates/Morphine 1 to 2 days	tootsie roll, smack, tylenol x/codeine, horse, Dover's Powder, Empirin w/codeine, Fiorinal w/codeine, vicodin	injected, oral, smoked, analgesic	sense of euphoria, lack of judgement, constricted pupils, digestive problems, panic attacks, anxiety, respiratory slow down, withdrawal from family	"brain melt down", digestive problems, liver disease, HIV/AIDS, heart & lung damage, suicidal
Oxycodone	oxy, o.c, killer	swallowed, snorted, injected	sense of euphoria, lack of judgement, constricted pupils, digestive problems, panic attacks, anxiety, respiratory slow down, withdrawal from family	"brain melt down", digestive problems, liver disease, HIV/AIDS, heart & lung damage, suicidal

ANATOMY OF DRUGS

ALCOHOL

TOBACCO

STEROIDS

INHALANTS

COCAINE

LSD

GHB & ANALOGS

MARIJUANA

ECSTASY (MDMA)

PRESCRIPTION DRUGS OF CONCERN

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSANT

CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM STIMULANT

OVER-THE-COUNTER-DRUGS OF CONCERN

Page 95

Family Violence
Definition

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

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

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

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 sexually 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 it is necessary to choose a single victim to characterize an 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.

Figure: 5 - 12

Family Violence

Volume-Trends: 2010 -2014
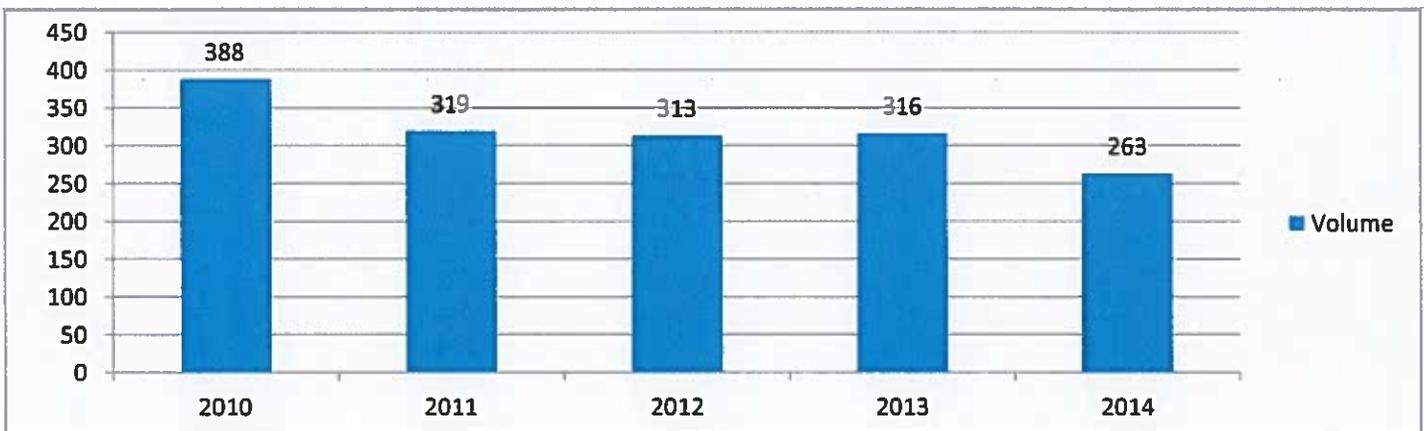
Table: 5 - 9

Family Violence

Offenses Involving Family Violence, Trends: 2010 - 2014

Offense Classifications	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	1	0	1	4	6
Forcible Rape	33	19	24	17	21
Robbery	2	3	2	1	1
Aggravated Assault	67	56	78	81	60
Violent Crime Total	**103**	**78**	**105**	**103**	**88**
Burglary	8	5	4	1	0
Larceny-theft	1	3	1	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	1	0	0
Arson	1	0	0	0	1
Property Crime Total	**10**	**8**	**6**	**2**	**1**
Part I Offenses Total:	**113**	**86**	**111**	**105**	**89**
Other Assaults, simple	348	251	285	292	236
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	2	1	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	15	5	6	5	5
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	1	6	8	7	4
Drug Abuse Violations	1	3	0	2	0
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	8	30	5	8	14
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0	0	1
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	1	1
Drunkenness	0	5	0	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	4	2	1	0	2
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	9	16	8	0	0
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew and Loitering Law	0	0	0	0	0
Runaway	0	0	0	0	0
Part II Offenses - Arrested Persons Total:	**388**	**319**	**313**	**316**	**263**
Arrested Persons Grand Total	*501*	*405*	*424*	*421*	*352*
Percent Change	*Base*	*-19.2*	*5.0*	*-1.0*	*-16.4*
Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2

Family Violence, 2014

| Offenses Reported and Known to Police	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Murder	1	0	1	4	6
Forcible Rape	33	19	24	17	21
Robbery	2	3	2	1	1
Aggravated Assault and Other Assaults	415	307	363	373	296

Figure: 5 - 13

Family Violence,Trends: 2010 - 2014
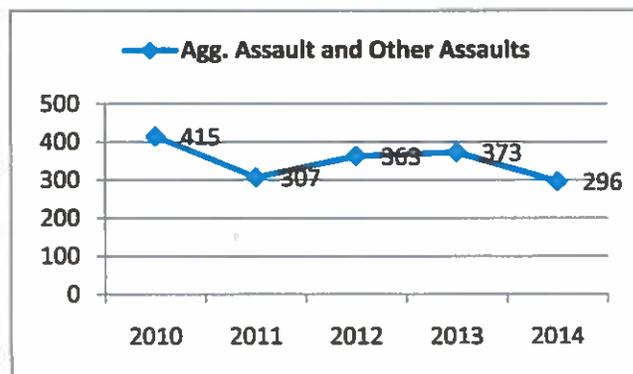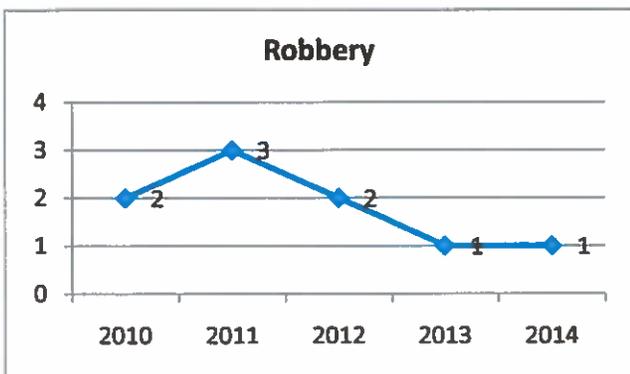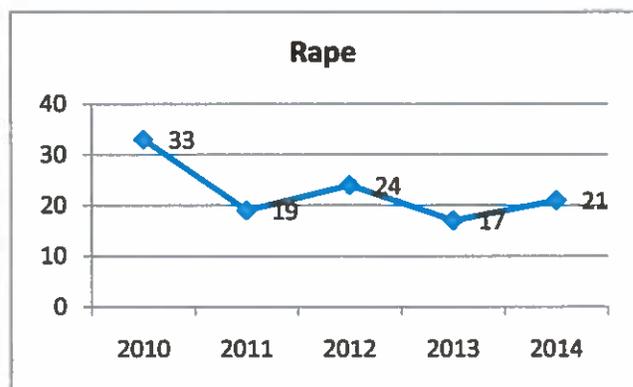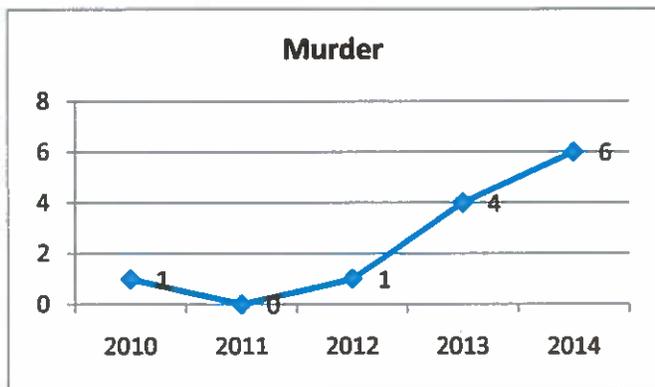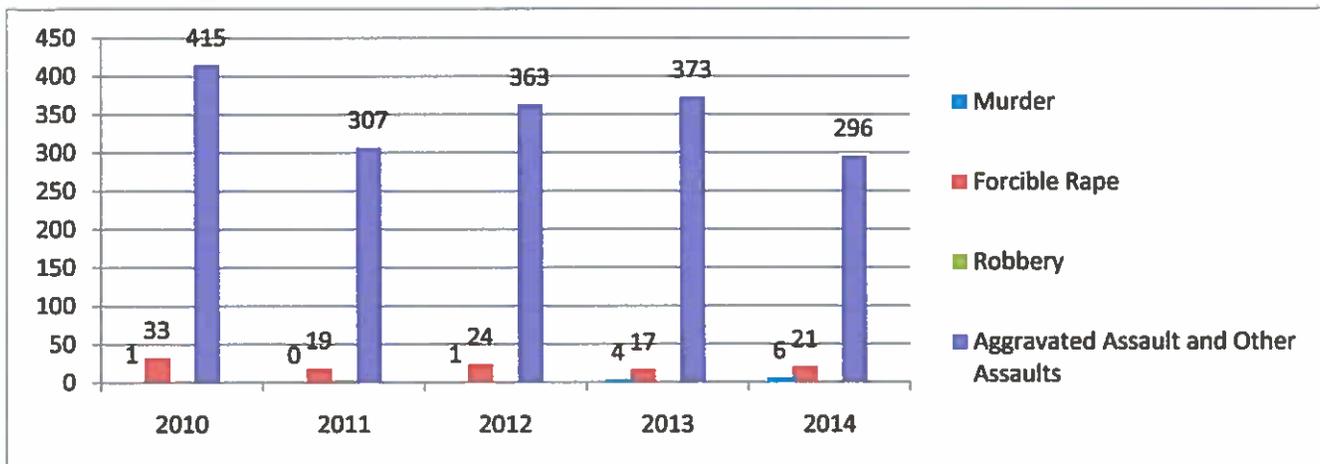
Family Violence, 2014

Offense Classification	Offenses Reported	Offenses Involving Family Violence
Murder	7	6
Forcible Rape	118	21
Robbery	128	1
Aggravated Assault	294	60
Other Assaults, simple	1310	236
Offenses Against the Family and Children	74	14

Family Violence, 2014

Percent Involving Family Violence
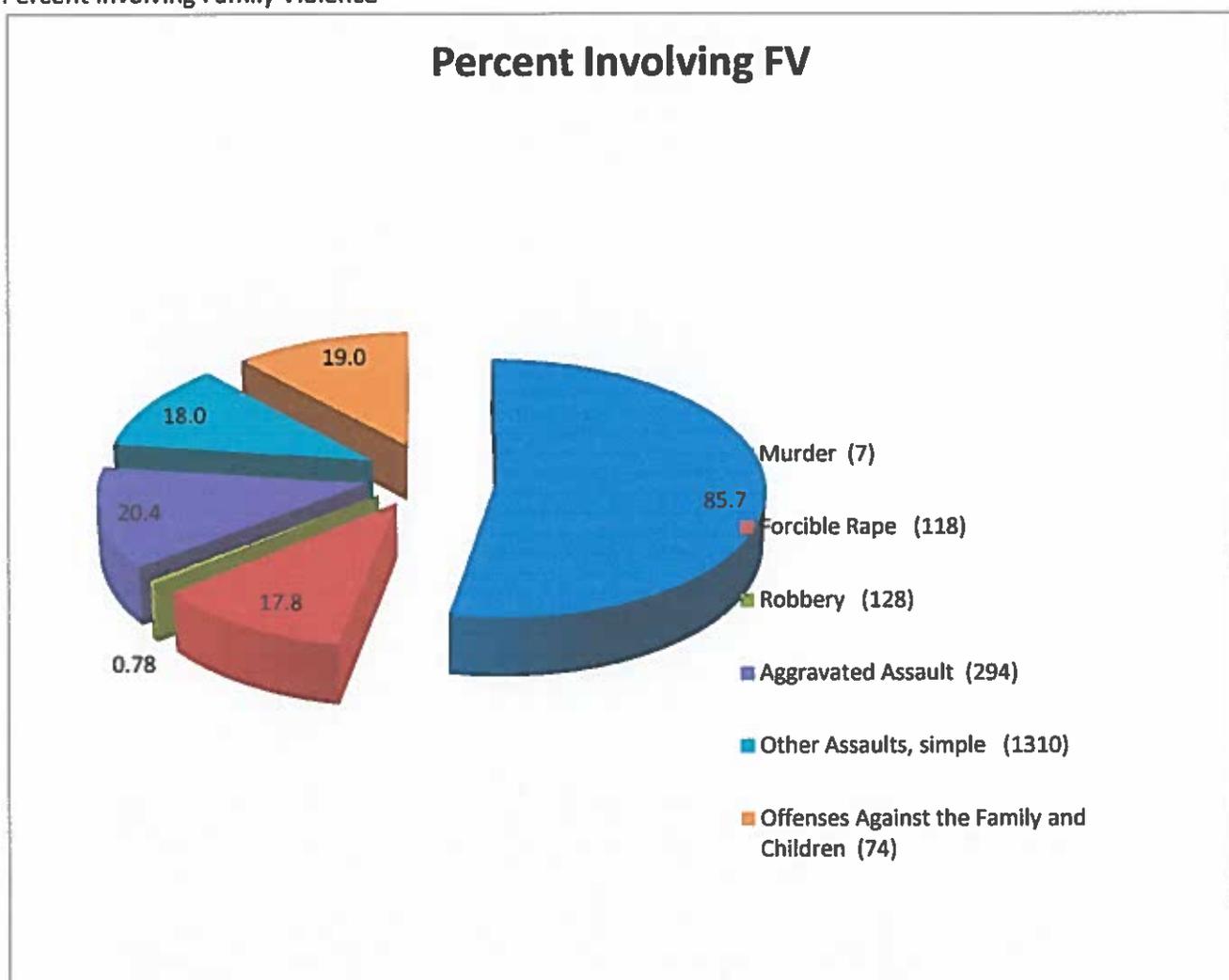
Percent Involving FV

Murder (7)
Forcible Rape (118)
Robbery (128)
Aggravated Assault (294)
Other Assaults, simple (1310)
Offenses Against the Family and Children (74)

Definition

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

Agencies include in this classification:

Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence (DWI).

Operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while under the influence

Unlawful Condition of the Driver

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

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

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

Difficulty of Enforcement

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

Figure: 5- 15

Driving Under the Influence, Trends: 2010 - 2014
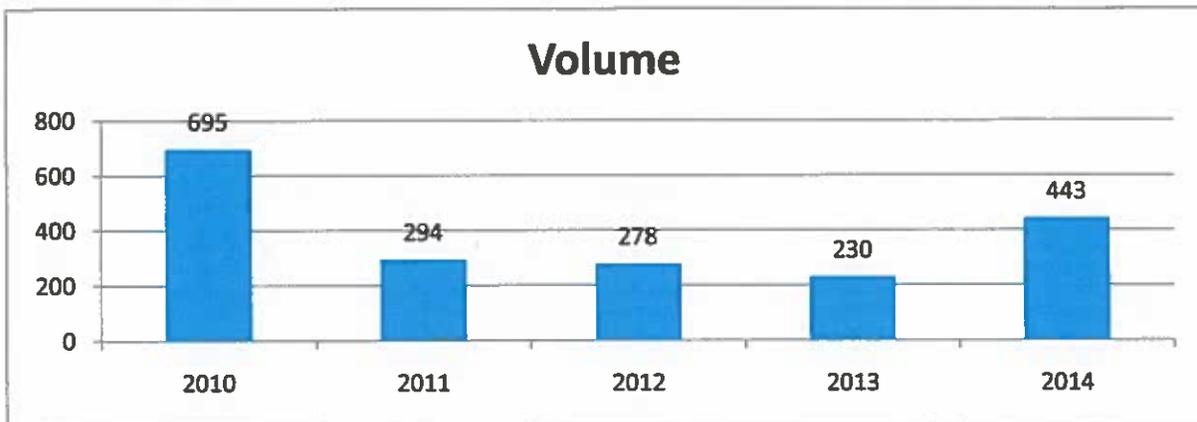
Driving Under the Influence
By Month, Trends, 2010 - 2014

Month	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
January	46	28	25	16	27
February	94	20	21	25	28
March	2	32	23	37	33
April	87	26	24	22	29
May	75	16	27	29	34
June	67	15	25	24	34
July	60	33	17	15	28
August	51	21	20	21	30
September	39	28	18	16	27
October	50	27	21	5	56
November	54	22	20	6	60
December	70	26	37	14	57
Total	695	294	278	230	443
Percent Change	*0*	*-57.7*	*-5.4*	*-17.3*	*93.0*
Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants	4.36	1.84	1.74	1.43	2.7

Driving Under the Influence, Trends: 2010 - 2014
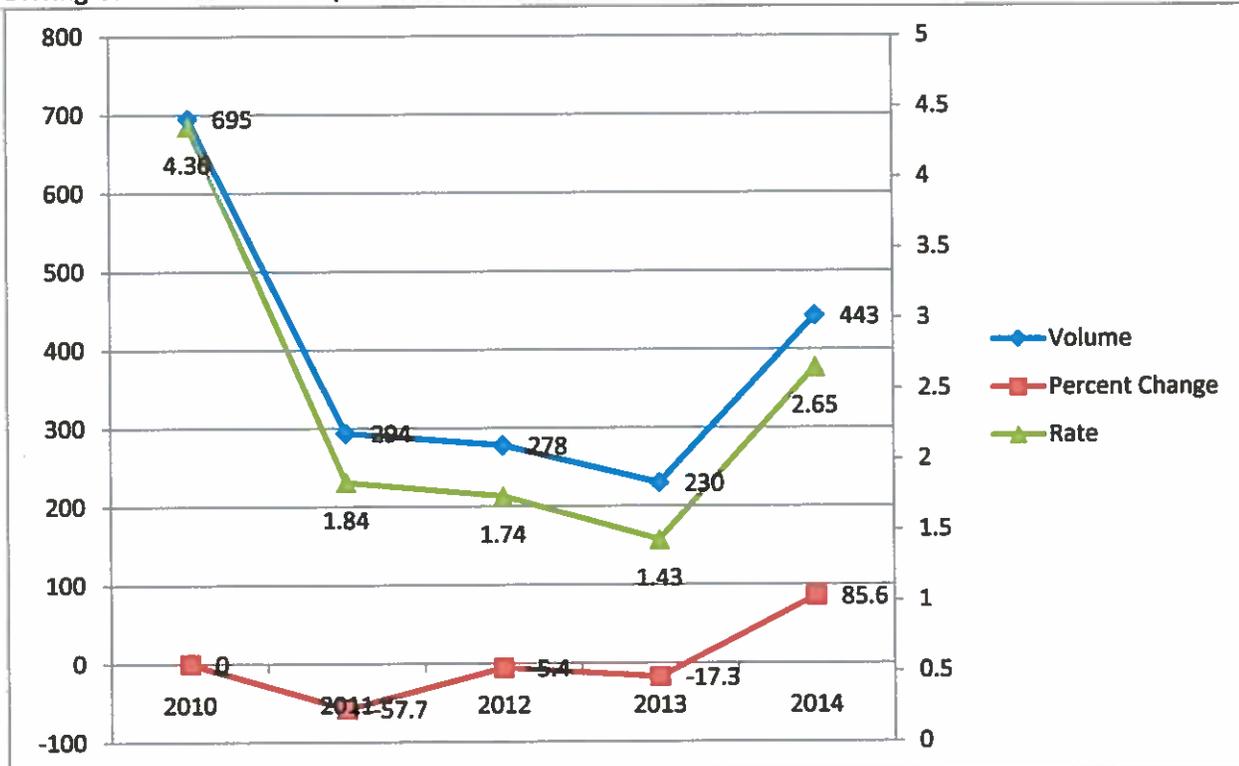
Driving Under the Influence

By Race, 2014

Arrested Persons by Race	Male	Female	Total
Whites	31	2	33
Blacks	0	0	0
Chamorru	86	13	99
Hawaiian	2	0	2
Samoan	3	0	3
Other Pacific Islanders	3	0	3
Palauan	17	4	21
Marshalese	0	1	1
Kosraen	2	0	2
Pohnapeian	26	2	28
Chuukese	153	12	165
Yapese	9	0	9
Chinese	2	0	2
Filipino	52	5	57
Japanese	5	1	6
Korean	7	0	7
Other Asian	2	0	2
Hispanic	2	1	3
Grand Total	**402**	**41**	**443**

Race	Male	Female	Total
White	31	2	33
Pacific Islanders	301	32	333
Asian	68	6	74
Hispanic	2	1	3

Figure: 5 - 17

Driving Under the Influence

By Race, 2014
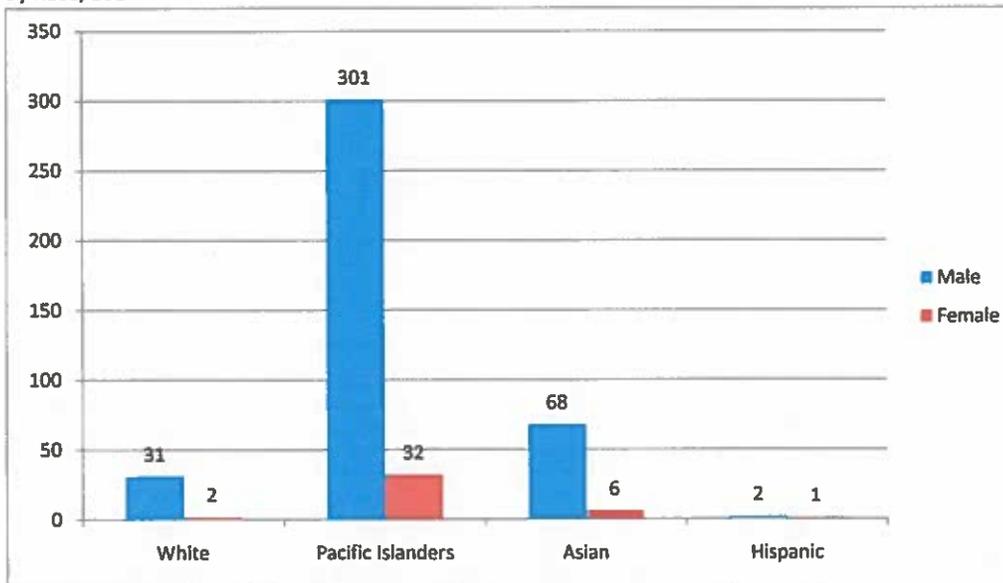
Driving Under the Influence

Arrested Persons Over 18, 2014

Sex	Age Group																	Total
	<17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	60/64	65+	
Male	1	5	5	14	14	19	14	22	74	62	54	37	29	23	16	6	7	402
Female	0	1	0	1	4	1	3	3	16	1	3	4	2	0	0	2	0	41
Total	1	6	5	15	18	20	17	25	90	63	57	41	31	23	16	8	7	443

Figure: 5 - 18

Driving Under the Influence

Percent Distribution by Sex, 2014
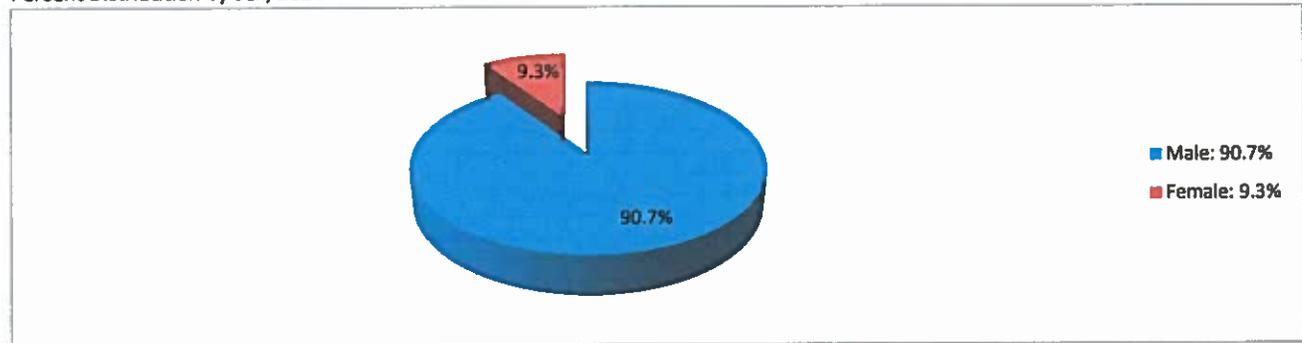
Figure: 5 - 19

Driving Under the Influence

By Sex and by Age, 2014
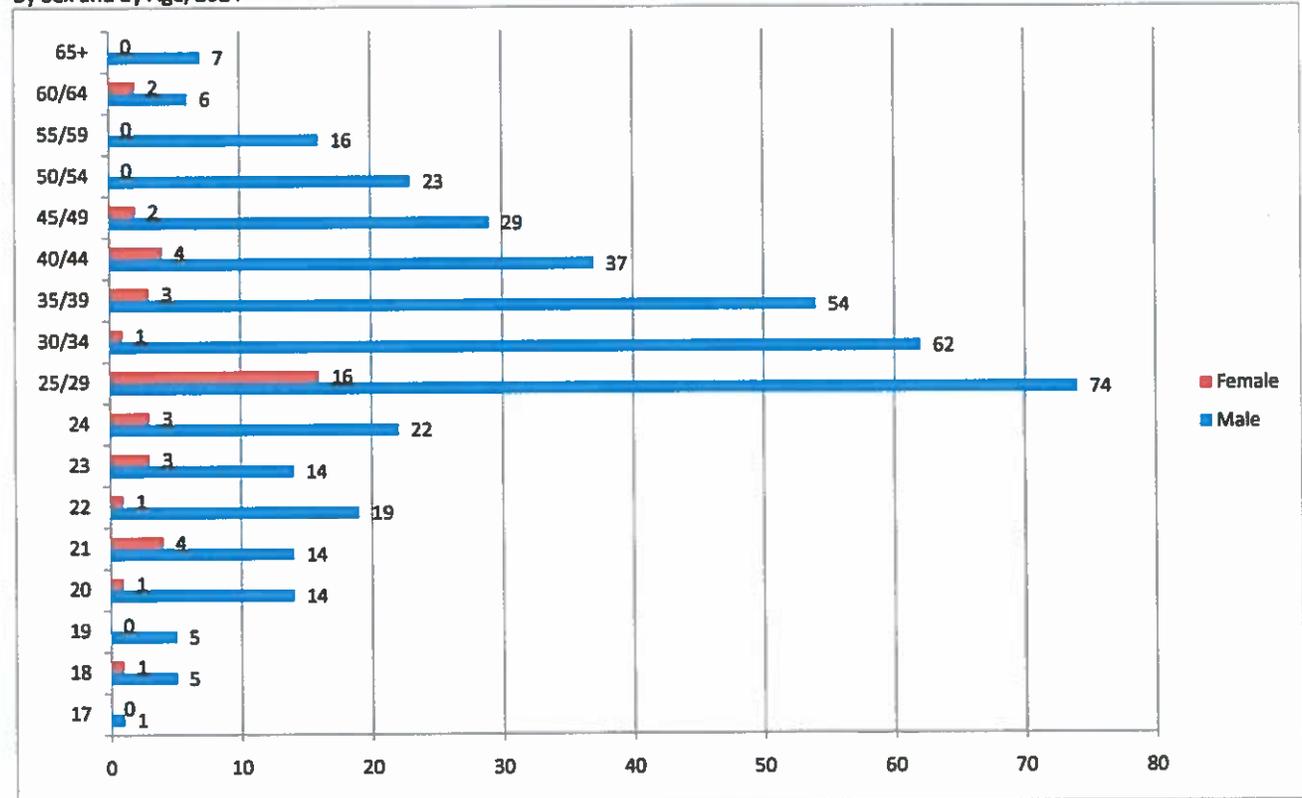
Section VI

Law Enforcement Personnel

Guam Police Department

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

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

This section of the UCR, 2014 Crime in Guam, presents data as the number and rate of sworn law enforcement officers with the Guam Police Department. The data are broken down by precincts and population. Law enforcement employee rates are expressed as the number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

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

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

Figure: 6 - 1

Full-time Law Enforcement Officers, Trends: 2010 -2014

Full-time Law Enforcement Officers

Year	Officers
2010	310
2011	307
2012	313
2013	266
2014	300
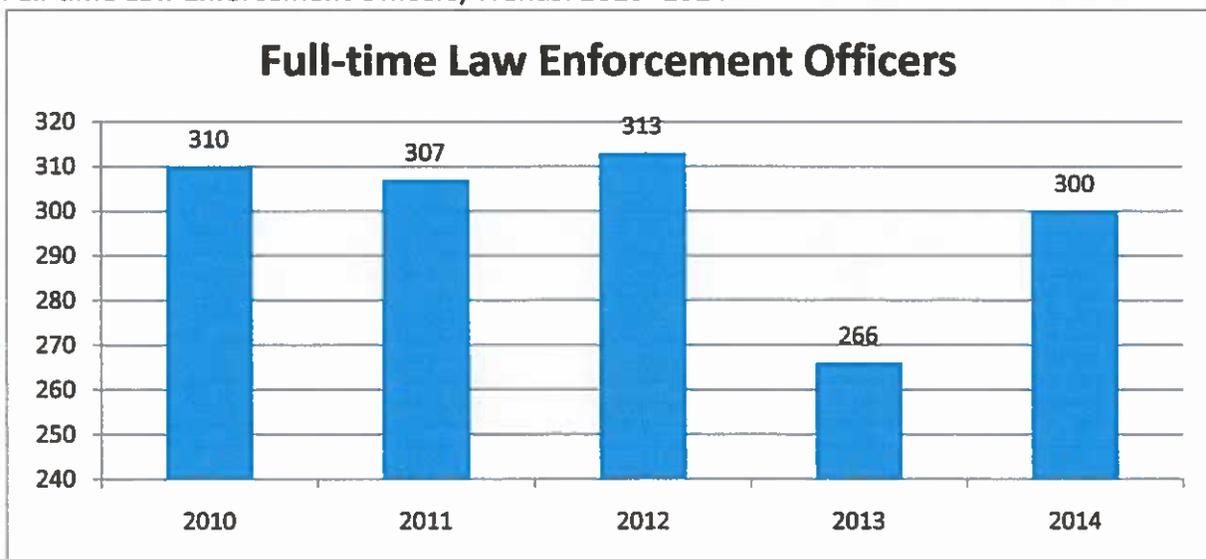
Table: 6 - 1

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees (GPD)
Trends: 2010 - 2014

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Full-time Law Enforcement Officers	310	307	313	266	300
Full-time Civlian Employees	63	64	60	61	63
Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	373	371	373	327	363

Figure: 6 - 2

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2010 - 2014
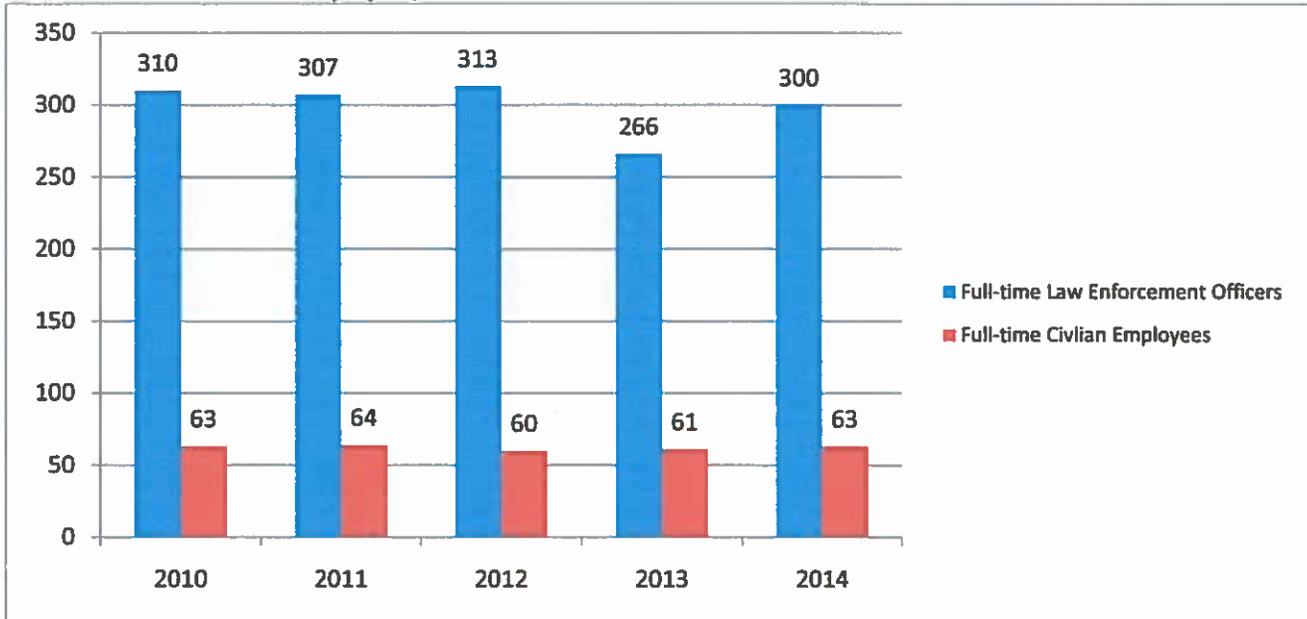
Table: 6 - 2

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2014

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees (GPD)	Total	Male	Female
Full-time Law Enforcement Officers	300	284	16
Full-time Civlian Employees	63	14	49
Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	363	298	65

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2014
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (2014 estimated population)
By Precinct and by Population, 2014

Villages: 19,	Population	161,001
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2014		363
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (2014 estimated population)		**2.3**

NOTE: Based on Population Projections By Village: 2011 to 2020
Total may not sum due to rounding.

Dededo Precinct

Villages 2: Population	66,157
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2014	38
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (2014 estimated population)	**0.6**
Yigo	*20,751*
Dededo	*45,406*

Tamuning-Tumon Precinct

Total Village: 3: Population	19,888
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2014	27
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (2014 estimated population)	**1.4**
Tamuning-Tumon-Harmon	*19,888*

Hagatna Precinct

Total Villages 7: Population	45,630
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2014	31
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (2014 estimated population)	**0.7**
Agana Heights	*3,847*
Barrigada	*8,967*
Chalan Pago-Ordot	*6,892*
Hagatna	*1,062*
Mangilao	*15,348*
MongMong-Toto-Maite	*6,895*
Sinajana	*2,619*
	45,630

Agat Precinct

Total Villages 9: Population	29,326
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2014	29
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (2012 estimated population)	**1.0**
Agat	*4,968*
Asan-Maina	*2,159*
Inarajan	*2,296*
Merizo	*1,869*
Piti	*1,469*
Santa Rita	*6,147*
Talofofo	*3,081*
Umatac	*790*
Yona	*6,547*

Administration Offices	238

Table: 6 - 4

Precinct Population, 2014

Precincts	Precinct Population	Officers Assigned to Precinct	Employee Rate
Dededo Precinct	66,157	38	0.6
Tamuning-Tumon Precinct	19,888	27	1.4
Hagatna Precinct	45,630	31	0.7
Agat Precinct	29,326	29	1.0

Note: *Precinct population from Population Projections by Village: 2011 -2020 (BSP)*

Figure: 6 - 3

Precinct Population, 2014
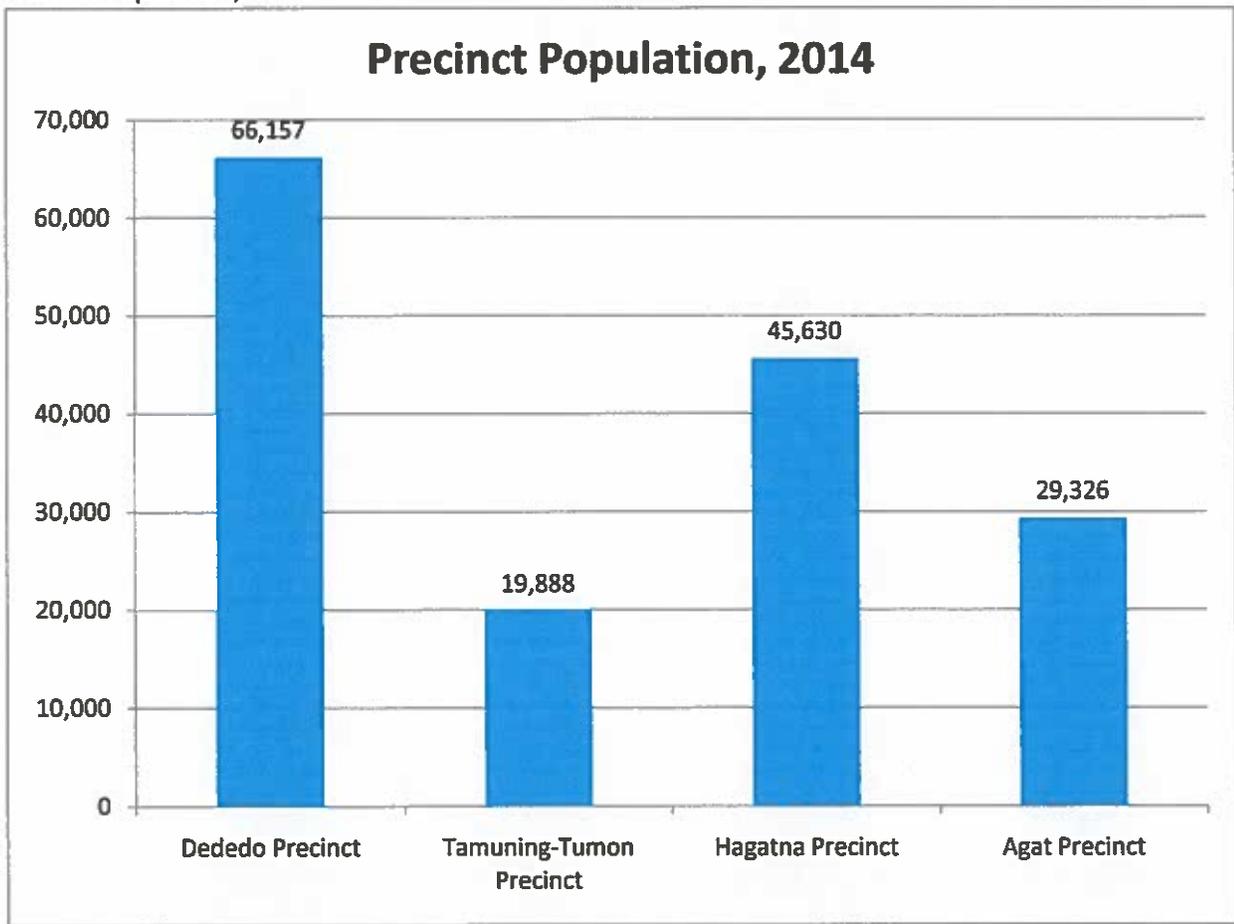
Precinct Population, 2014

Law Enforcement Officers; Number Assigned to Precinct Commands
Employee Rate By Precincts, 2014

Employee Rate

- Dededo Precinct:38
- Tamuning-Tumon Precinct: 27
- Hagatna Precinct: 31
- Agat Precinct: 29

0.6

1.0

0.7

1.4
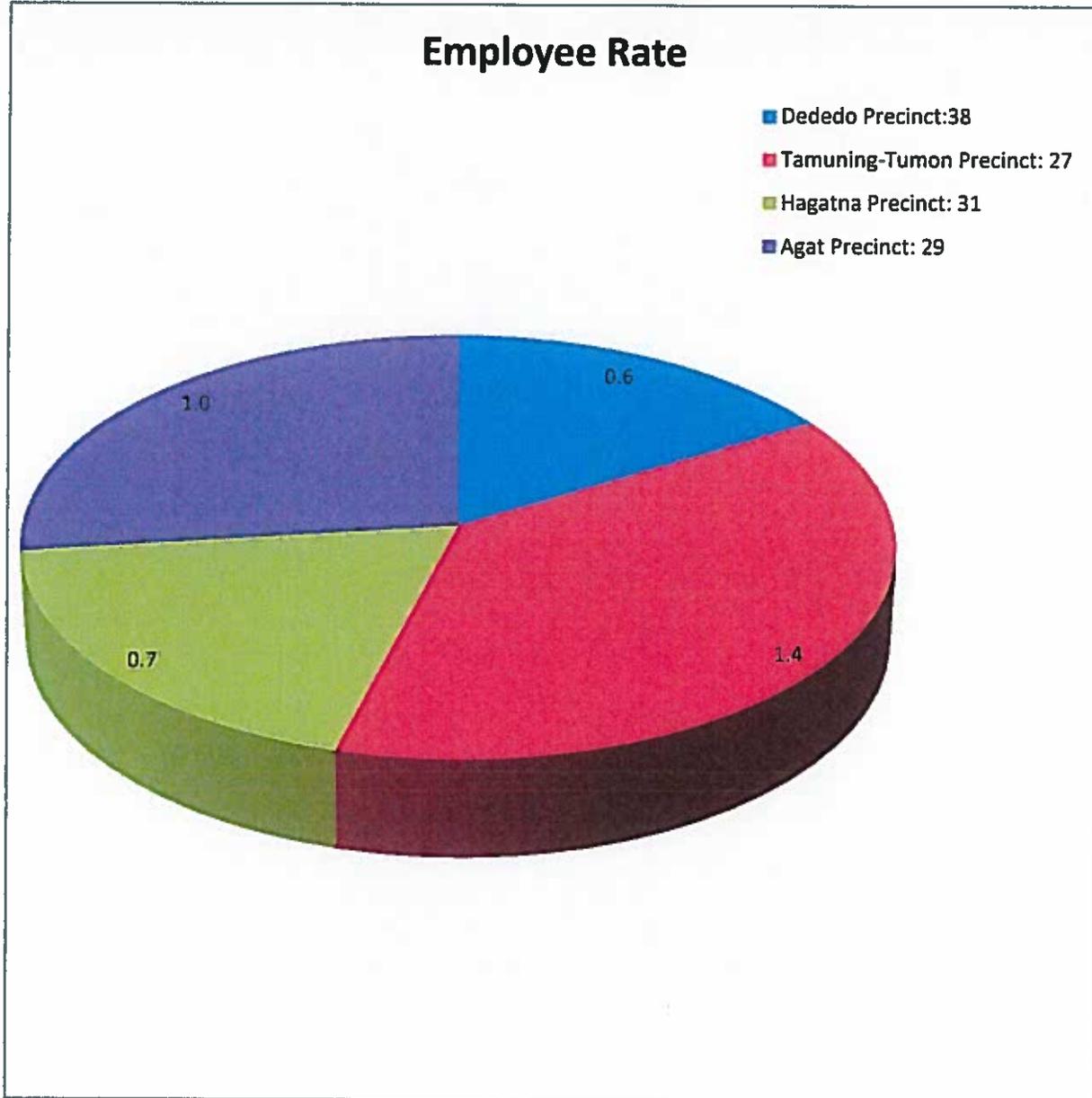
SECTION VII APPENDICES

Appendix I Calculation of Rates

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

Offense and Arrest Rates

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

Example:
a. Population for Guam, 161,001
b. Number of known burglaries for 2014, 1,574
Divide 161,001 by 1,000 = 161 (rounded)
Divide 1,574 by 161 = 9.8
The burglary rate is 9.8 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The number 161 can now be divided into the totals of any offense class to produce a crime rate for that offense.

Clearance Rates

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

Example:
a. Number of clearances in burglary, 106
b. Number of total burglaries, 1,574
c. Divide 106 by 1,574 = 0.067
d. Multiply .067 by 100 = 6.7
The clearance rate for burglary is 6.7

Crime Trends

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

Example:

    a. Murders for January through December, last year (2013), 8
    b. Murders for January through December, this year, 7
    Subtract:

            7
           -8
        _____
           -1

Notice that "-1" is an decrease over the past year.
Divide -1 by 8 = -0.125

Multiply -0.125 by 100 = -12.5 percent
The volume trend in murder is a decrease of 12.5 percent for this year as compared to last year.

Police Employee Rates

Police 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:

GPD Full-Time employees

Police Officers and Civilian Employees

a. The jurisdiction's population, 161,001
b. The agency's number of employees (police officers and civilians): 300
Divide 161,001 by 1,000=161 (rounded)
Divide 300 by 161 = 1.9

The employee rate is 1.9 employees/officers per 1,000 inhabitants.

Police Officers only

a. The jurisdiction's population, 161,001
b. The agency's number of employees (police officers and civilians): 63
Divide 161,001 by 1,000=161 (rounded)
Divide 63 by 161 = 0.4

The employee rate is 0.4 employees/officers per 1,000 inhabitants.

Appendix - II:

UCR PART I and PART II 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
- Fetal Deaths
- Accidental Deaths
- Assaults to Murder
- Attempts 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: Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

2a Forcible Rape - Rape By Force

Definition: This definition including either gender of victim or offender

Sexual penetration means the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, or by a sex-related object. This definition also includes instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (including due to the influence of drugs or alcohol) or because of age. Physical resistance is not required on the part of demonstrate lack of consent.

2a Forcible Rape - Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape

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

3 Robbery

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

3a Robbery - Firearm

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

3b Robbery - Knife or Cutting Instrument

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

3c Robbery - Other Dangerous Weapon

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

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

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

4 Aggravated Assault

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

4a Aggravated Assault-Firearm

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

4b Aggravated Assault-Knife or Cutting Instrument

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

4c Aggravated Assault-Other Dangerous Weapon

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

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

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

4e Other Assaults-Simple, Not Aggravated

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

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

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

5a Burglary-Forcible Entry
Definition: All offenses where force of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure for the purpose of committing a theft or felony. This definition applies when a thief gains entry by using tools; breaking windows; forcing windows, doors, transoms, or ventilators; cutting screens, walls or roofs; and where known, using master keys, picks, unauthorized keys, celluloid, a mechanical contrivance of any kind (e.g., a passkey or skeleton key), or other devices that leave no outward mark but are used to force a lock.

5b Burglary-Unlawful Entry-No Force
Definition: Situation is achieved by use of an unlocked door or window. The element of trespass to the structure is essential in this category, which includes thefts from open garages, open warehouses, open or unlocked dwellings, and open or unlocked common basement areas in apartment houses where entry is achieved by other that the tenant who has lawful access.

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

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

6xa Pocket-Picking
Definition: The theft of articles from a person by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.

6xb Purse-Snatching
Definition: The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the custody of an individual

6xc Shoplifting
Definition: The theft by a person (other than an employee) of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

6xd Theft From Motor Vehicles (Except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories)
Definition: The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

6xe Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories
Definition: The theft of any part or accessory attached to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner that would make the part an attachment to the vehicle or necessary for the operation of the vehicle.

6xf Theft of Bicycles
Definition: The theft by a person (other than an employee) of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

6xg Theft From Buildings
Definition: A theft from within a building that is open to the general public and where the offender has legal access

6xh From Coin-operated Device or Machine

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

6xi All Other Larceny-Theft Not Specially Classified

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

7   Motor Vehicle Theft

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

7a Motor Vehicle Theft: Autos

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

7b Motor Vehicle Theft: Trucks and Buses

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

7c Motor Vehicle Theft: Other Vehicles

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

8   Arson

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

8a-g Arson-Structural

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

8h-i Motor Vehicle Theft: Other Vehicles

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

8j Arson-Other

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

9 Other Assaults, Simple

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

10 Forgery and Counterfeiting

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

11 Fraud

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

12 Embezzlement

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

13 Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing

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

14 Vandalism

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

28 Curfew and Loitering Laws (Persons under age 18)

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

29 Runaways (Persons under age 18)

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

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

GLOSSARY

A goal of the UCR Program, as developed by law enforcement, was to provide a "common denominator" language that transcends the varying local and state laws. State statutes and local ordinances must be very specific in defining crimes so that persons facing prosecution will know the exact charges being placed against them. On the other hand, the definitions used in UCR are generic in order not to exclude varying state and federal statutes relating to the same type of crime. These definitions are not meant to be used for charging persons with crimes; to the contrary, they are meant to be categorical definitions for reporting crimes committed throughout the United States. Accordingly, the offense definitions in the UCR Program are based on the common-law definitions found in the Black's Law Dictionary, the Program's 1932 Standard Classification of Offenses, and the National Crime Information Center's Uniform Offense Classifications.

Adult—A person 18 years of age or older.

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

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

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

Assault—An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

Autos—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.

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

Carnal Knowledge—The act of a man having sexual bodily connections with a woman; sexual intercourse. The slightest penetration of the sexual organ of the female (vagina) by the sexual organ of the male (penis).

Classifying—Determining the proper crime categories in which to report offenses in UCR. The offense's classification is based on the facts of an agency's investigation of crimes.

Cleared by Arrest—An offense is considered cleared when at least one person involved in the commission of the offense has been (1) arrested, (2) charged, and (3) turned over to the court for prosecution.

Cleared by Exceptional Means—A clearance in which some element beyond law enforcement control prevents filing of formal charges against the offender. Agencies can clear an offense exceptionally if they can answer all of the following in the affirmative. (1) Has the investigation definitely established the identity of the offender? (2) Is there enough information to support an arrest, charge, and turning over to the court for prosecution? (3) Is the exact location of the offender known so that the subject could be taken into custody now? (4) Is there some reason outside law enforcement control that precludes arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender (for example, suicide, deathbed confession, double murder, etc.)?

Constructive Possession—The condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

Conversion—An unauthorized assumption and exercise of the right of ownership over goods or personal chattels belonging to another to the alteration of their condition or the exclusion of the owner's rights.

Crime Against Property—Offenses in this category include robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. One offense is counted for each distinct operation, except in the case of motor vehicle theft for which one offense is counted for each stolen vehicle.

Crime Against Persons—Offenses in this category include criminal homicide, rape, aggravated assault, human trafficking–commercial sex acts, and human trafficking–involuntary servitude. One offense is scored for each victim.

Criminal Homicide—The willful killing of one human being by another.

Curfew and Loitering (Persons under age 18)—Violations by juveniles of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

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

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

Drug Abuse Violations—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.

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

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

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

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

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

Gambling—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.

Hate Crime—A criminal offense committed against a person, property, or society which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin; also known as a bias crime.

Hierarchy Rule—When more than one Part I offense is classified, the law enforcement agency must locate the offense that is highest on the hierarchy list and score that offense and not the other offense in the multiple-offense situation. There is a significance to the order in which the Part I offenses are presented, with murder being the highest in the hierarchy and arson being the lowest. The offenses of justifiable homicide, motor vehicle theft, and arson are exceptions to the Hierarchy Rule.

Forcible Rape—The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This definition is now only used for historical trend purposes.

Hotel Rule—Burglaries of hotels, motels, lodging houses, and other places where lodging of transients is the main purpose are scored under provisions of the Hotel Rule. This principle of

scoring dictates that if a number of dwelling units under a single manager are burglarized and the offenses are most likely to be reported to the police by the manager rather than the individual tenants, the burglary must be scored as one offense.

Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Acts—Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude— The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).

Justifiable Homicide—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.

Juvenile—A person under 18 years of age.

Larceny-theft—The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

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

Manslaughter by Negligence—The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Motor Vehicle—A self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails.

Motor Vehicle Theft—The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter—The willful (Nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

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

Other Vehicles—All other vehicles that meet the UCR definition for motor vehicles such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, golf carts, and all-terrain vehicles.

Part I Offenses—The first of two main groupings of UCR crime classifications consisting of eight offenses (criminal homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson).

Part II Offenses—The second of two main UCR groupings of crime classifications not already designated in Part I. Agencies are limited to reporting arrest information only for Part I offenses with the exception of simple assault.

Prostitution and Commercialized Vice—The unlawful promotion of or participation in sexual activities for profit.

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

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

Runaways (Persons under age 18)—Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under the provisions of local statutes. Runaways is no longer required by the FBI UCR Program.

Scoring—Counting the number of offenses after they have been classified and entering the total count on the appropriate reporting form. The appropriate scoring of Part I crimes is directly related to the two types of crimes involved: crimes against the person and crimes against property.

Separation of Time and Place Rule—A standard UCR scoring practice that stipulates if there is a separation of time and place between the commission of several crimes, the reporting agency must handle each crime as a separate incident and must classify and score each offense individually.

Sex Offenses—Offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like.

Simple Assault—All assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and do not result in serious injury to the victim.

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

Structure—Includes, but is not limited to, apartments, barns, cabins, churches, condominiums, dwelling houses, factories, garages, house trailers or houseboats (used as a permanent dwelling), mills, offices, other buildings, outbuildings, public buildings, railroad cars, rooms, schools, stables, vessels (ships), and warehouses.

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

Trucks and Buses—Vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to commercially transport people and cargo.

Unfounded—False or baseless complaints.

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

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

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

GUAM POLICE DEPARTMENT

2014

UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

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