

Crime in Guam

2010

Uniform Crime Reports



Printed Annually
Guam Police Department
Planning, Research and Development

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Foreword

The incidence of serious crime in Guam, which has been following a downward spiral trend since 2006, may be reaching a plateau. Compared to marked drops noted in recent years, the decline in the crime estimate is certain to be viewed from the previous years'. Only after publication of the next few issues of *Crime in Guam* will we know whether the figures for 2010 signaled an end to the current downward trend. What can be stated with certainty is that the opportunity to compare local crime totals and speculate upon their significance would not be available without the Uniform Crime Reporting Program which has been compiling and publishing Guam's crime statistics since 1977.

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

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

Although the Guam UCR Program is unique in the fact that there is only one local law enforcement agency for the entire island, the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program serves as a long-standing example of how the island can benefit when information flows freely among local police commands. The cooperative efforts to provide their jurisdictions' crime reports enable GPD to present island view of crime. Crime statistics must originate with the police and that without police support, there can be no crime statistics.

In 2000, GPD took an advance step in developing a Records Management System that will provide the information needed for generating UCR data. Our goal is to provide a reliable set of crime statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management. In addition to meeting the national UCR Program standards, definitions, and information required, Guam Police also provides other statistical data beyond the national collection. Participation in the national program may provide Guam Police 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 resource is used in a multitude of applications. Information sharing has become a priority as law enforcement works together to enhance criminal justice information network, to investigate crimes and to prevent terrorist acts. The UCR Program remains an open book for all who wish to better understand crime in Guam and how we can support our partners in law enforcement. We hope the 2010 issue will help law enforcement leaders make the best possible decisions to secure safety and prosperity in our communities.

Dolores Blas-SanNicolas
Statistician II

Crime Factors

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

Consider Other Characteristics of a Jurisdiction

To access 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 measurable or applicable pervasively among all locales. Geographic and demographic factors specific to each jurisdiction must be considered and applied if one is going to make an accurate and complete assessment of crime, in a particular locale. The U.S. Census Bureau data, for example, can be used to better understand the makeup of a locale's population. The transience of the population, its racial and ethnic makeup, its composition by age and gender, educational levels, and prevalent family structures are all key factors in assessing and comprehending the crime issue.

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

The strength (personnel and other resources) and the aggressiveness of a jurisdiction's law enforcement agency are also key factors in understanding the nature and extent of crime occurring in that area. Although information pertaining to the number of sworn and civilian law enforcement employees can be found in this publication, it cannot be used alone as an assessment of the emphasis that 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 law enforcement agency through proactive efforts identifies more offenses. Attitudes of the citizens toward crime and their crime reporting practices, especially concerning minor offenses, also have an impact of the volume of crime known to police.

Make Valid Assessments of Crime

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

- Population density and degree of urbanization.
- Variations in composition of the population, particularly youth concentration.
- Stability of population with respect to residents' mobility, commuting patterns, and transient factors.
- Modes of transportation and highway system.
- Economic conditions, including median income, poverty level, and job availability.

Crime Factors

- Cultural factors and educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.
- Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness.
- Climate
- Effective strength of law enforcement agencies.
- Administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement.
- Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e. prosecutorial, judicial, correctional, and probational).
- Citizens' attitude toward crime.
- Crime reporting practices of the citizenry.

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SECTION II Summary of the UCR Program



Summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

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

The Purpose of the UCR

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

In January 1970, Guam Police Department administered the program to assess and monitor the nature and type of crime in Guam. Since then, crime statistics are forwarded annually to the Federal Bureau of Investigations for inclusion in the annual Crime in the U.S. Report.

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

Law Enforcement Data Requirements

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

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

Local law enforcement executives need to know:

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

Data on the age, sex, and race of persons arrested for all violations, except traffic offenses are included in this report. These tabulations come from basic records that show;

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

Summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

3. The characteristics and identities of known offenders.

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

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

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

SECTION II Offenses Reported



Violent Crime

Definition

In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, 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.

Volume, Trends, and Rates

An estimated 368 violent crimes were committed in 2010, representing almost 22.0 percent (21.5 percent) increase from the 2009 number, a 10.2 percent decrease compared with 2006, and 30.0 percent decrease from 2000. In 2010 aggravated assault increased 42.4 percent; robbery decreased 32.1 percent, and forcible rape increased 38.0 percent and murder decreased 25.0 percent when compared with 2009.

Violent crime rate per 1,000 inhabitants in 2010 was 2.0 percent. When compared with data from 2006, the rate was 2.3 percent and 3.0 percent per 1,000 inhabitants compared with 2000.

In 2010, of the violent crimes reported to police aggravated assault was the highest with 74.0 percent, data for forcible rape showed 11.0 percent, robbery was 14.4 percent, and murder reflected a decrease almost 1.0 percent (0.8 percent).

Arrests

In 2010, arrest data showed 10.0 percent of all arrests were for violent crimes. The largest proportion, 58.0 percent of the arrests for violent crime by offense was for aggravated assault. From 2009 to 2010, arrests for violent crime decreased 17.1 percent.

A breakdown of violent crime by offense type showed that during this same period the number of arrests for murder increased 250.0 percent (2 arrests in 2009 to 7 arrests in 2010). The number of arrests for forcible rape increased 4.2 percent, and data showed the number of arrests for robbery also decreased slightly by 8.3 percent, and aggravated assault showed 29.0 percent decrease when compared with 2009 arrests for violent crimes.

Table 2.1**Violent Crime**

Percent Change from 2006

Month	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	39	37	43	23	56
February	36	41	32	32	23
March	43	51	54	28	23
April	23	41	48	29	20
May	40	30	58	25	27
June	40	31	36	18	38
July	34	28	43	16	28
August	31	29	57	25	16
September	32	30	38	28	21
October	32	32	38	29	35
November	30	34	41	25	48
December	30	50	46	25	33
Total	410	434	534	303	368
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>-43.3</i>	<i>21.5</i>
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.5	3.0	1.7	2.0

Figure 2.1

Violent Crime Volume and Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants, 2010

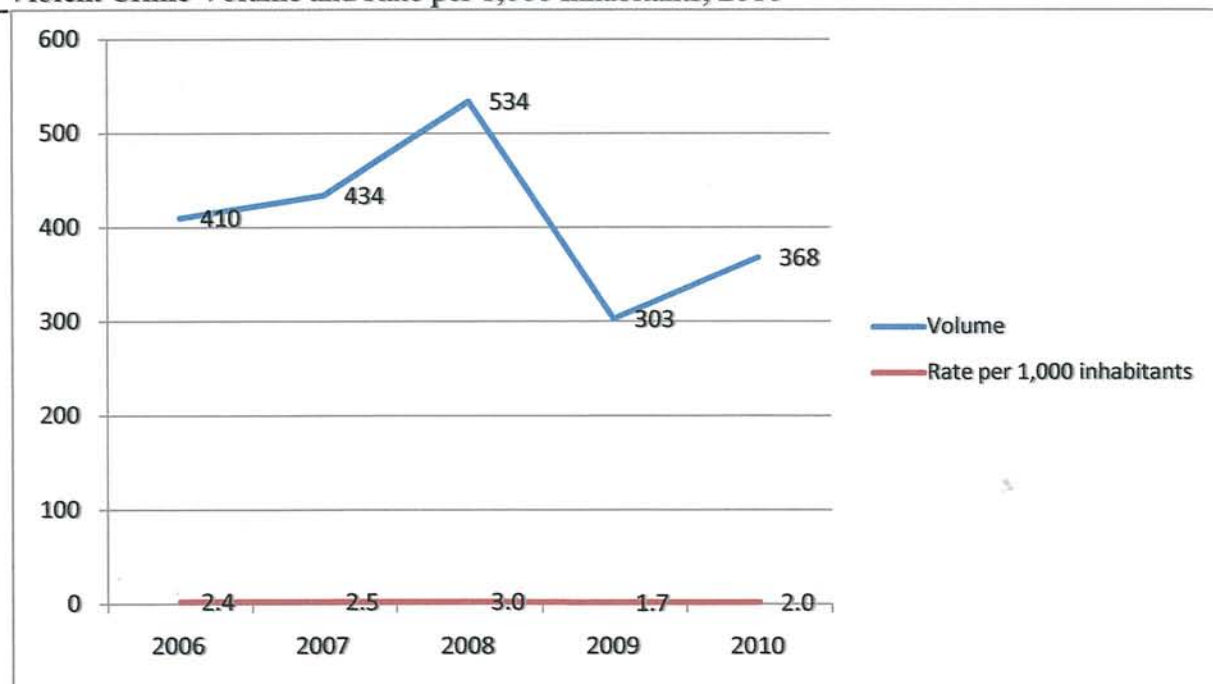


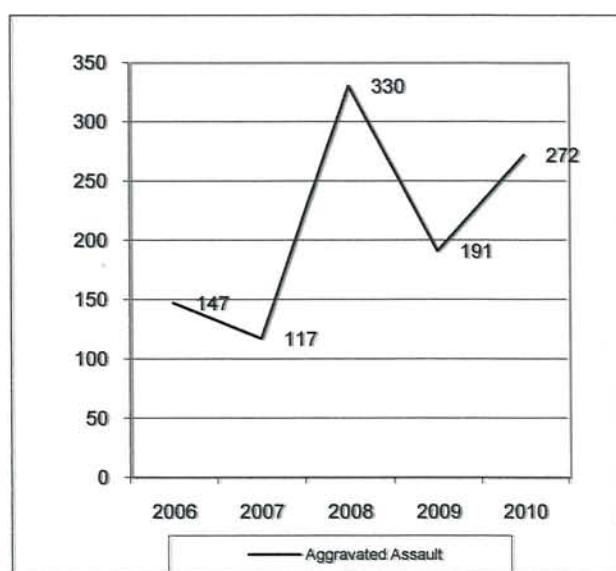
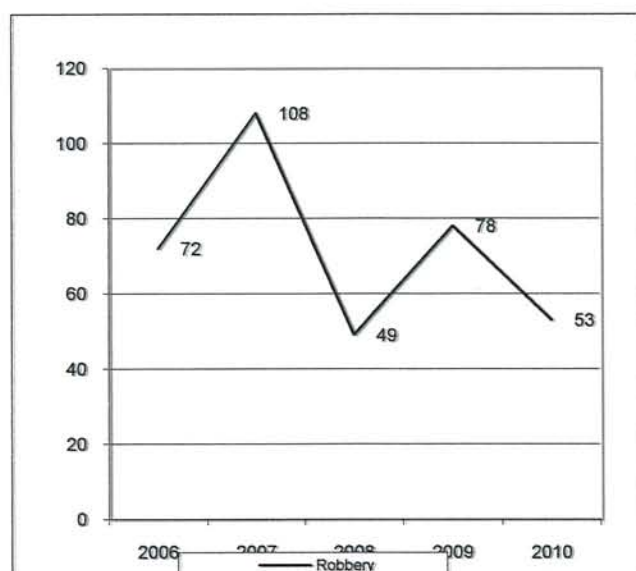
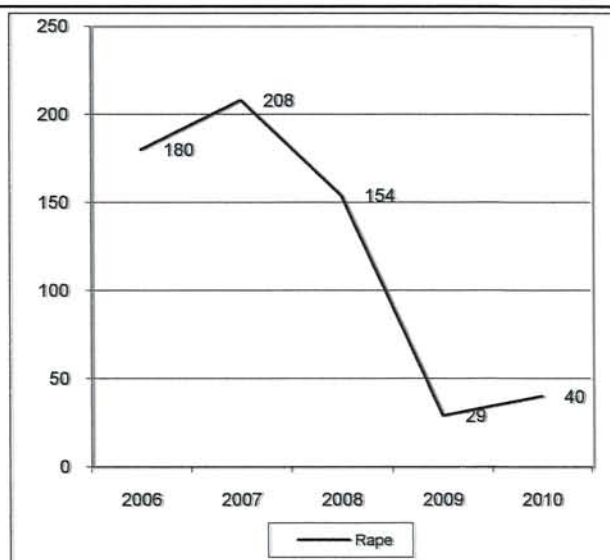
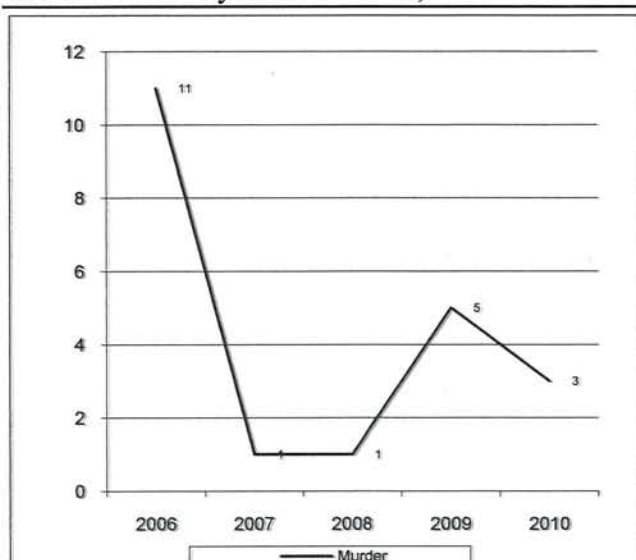
Table 2.2**Violent Crime**

By Crime Classification, 2006 - 2010

Violent Crime Trends	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Murder	11	1	1	5	3
Rape	180	208	154	29	40
Robbery	72	108	49	78	53
Aggravated Assault	147	117	330	191	272
Total	410	434	534	303	368
Percent Change	6.0	6.0	23.0	-43.3	21.5

Figure 2.2

Violent Crime by Classification, 2006 - 2010



Murder

Definition

The Uniform Crime reporting (UCR) Program defines murder and no negligent manslaughter as the willful (no negligent) killing of one human being by another.

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

Trend

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of offenses</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 inhabitants</i>
2009	5	.03
2010	3	.02
Percent change	- 40.0	-33.3

Volume, Trends, and Rates

The UCR data for 2010 showed that the number of murders in Guam decreased 40 percent when compared to 2009 with only three murders reported to police. An analysis of 5-and 10-year trend showed 2010 decreased 73.0 percent from 2006 reported murders. Three murders were reported to police each in 2000 and in 2010.

Island wide, the 2010 data reflected a rate of 0.02 murders per 1,000 inhabitants, a decrease of 33.3 percent decline from 2009 rate and 67.0 percent decrease compared with the 2000 rate.

Offense Analysis

Supplementary Homicide Reports

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

Victims

Based on the 2010 homicide data all three victims were adults. Of the total number of homicide victims one was a female and two were male. Where the victims are races of the victims were known, one was Asian and two were Pacific Islanders.

Offenders

The data for 2010 concerning the murders for which the offenders were known showed that three were juveniles and four were adults and all of them were male. The gender of the offenders were known to police, all were male offenders. All of the victims were murdered by Pacific Islanders. Data from single victim/single offender showed that one of the victims was Asian murdered by a Pacific Islander.

Weapons

All three incidents in which the murder weapons were specified were committed with both blunt objects and personal weapons. Personal weapons; hands, feet, fists, were also used in all three victims.

Victim/Offender Relationships

Of the homicides for which police officers provided data, the victim relationship was unknown to 1 incident. The other 2 murder victims knew their killers, one was murdered by common-law-husband and the other was a cell-mate.

Circumstances

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

Clearances

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

Of all the crime categories, murder typically has the highest percentages of clearances. This trend continued in 2010. Police managed to clear all homicides in 2010.

Arrests

In 2010, all three homicide incidents were cleared by arrest. Arrest data showed one homicide incident with 5 individuals involved in killing one victim. In 2009, there were 5 murder victims with 2 arrests.

Table 2.3**Murder**

Percent Change from 2006

Month	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	1	1	0	0	0
February	1	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	1
April	4	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	1
June	2	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	0	3	0
August	1	0	0	1	0
September	1	0	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	1	1
November	1	0	1	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	1	1	5	3
Percent change	57.1	-91.0	0.0	400.0	-40.0
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02

Figure 2.3

Murder, 2006 - 2010

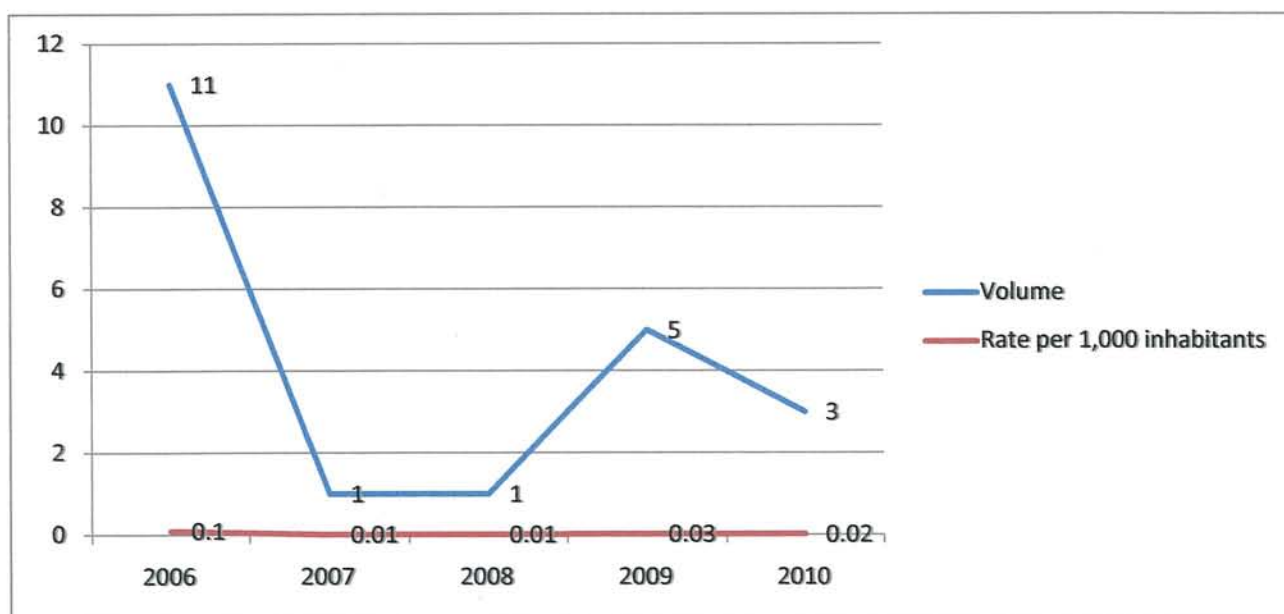


Table 2.4**Murder**

Cleared by Arrests, 2006 - 2010

Trends	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Volume	11	1	1	5	3
Cleared by arrest	9	1	0	2	7
<i>Percent cleared by arrest</i>	<i>82.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>233.3</i>

Figure 2.4

Murder, Percent Cleared by Arrest, 2006 -2010

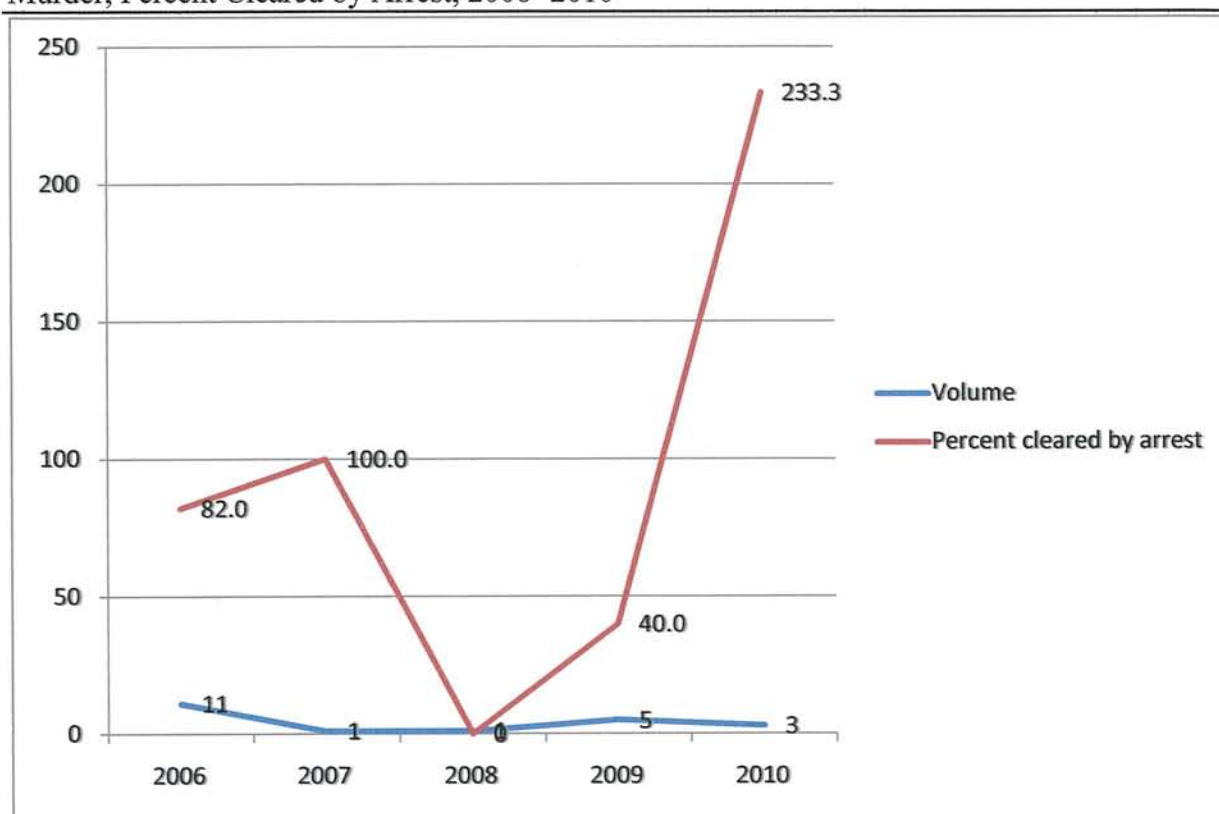


Table 2.5**Murder Victims**

By Race and Sex, 2010

Race	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Asian	1	1	0
Pacific Islander	2	1	1
Total	3	2	1

Table 2.6**Murder Victims**

By Age, Sex, and Race, 2010

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

Table 2.7
Murder Offenders

By Race and Sex, 2010

Race	Total	Sex		
		Male	Female	Unknown
Asian	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	7	7	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	7	7	0	0

Table 2.8
Murder Offenders

By Age, Sex, and Race, 2010

Age	Total	Sex			Race		
		Male	Female	Unknown	Asian	Pacific Islander	Unknown
Total	7	7	0	0	0	7	0
<i>Under 18</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>18 and over</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>
13 to 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 to 19	5	5	0	0	0	5	0
20/24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 to 29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 to 34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 to 39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40 to 44	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
45 to 49	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
50 to 54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55 to 59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60 to 64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2.9**Murder Victim/Offender Relationship**

By Age, 2010

Age of Victim	Total	<i>Age of Offender</i>		
		Under 18	Over 18	Unknown
Under 18	0	0	0	0
Over 18	7	3	4	0

Table 2.10**Murder Victim/Offender Relationship**

By Race and Sex, 2010

Race of Victim	Total	<i>Race of Offender</i>			<i>Sex of Offender</i>		
		Pacific Islander	Asian	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown
Pacific Islander	7	7	0	0	7	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2.11
Murder Victims

By Age and by Weapons, 2010

Age	Total Murder Victims	<i>Weapons</i>			
		Firearms	Knives or cutting instrument	Blunt objects	Strong-arms
32	1	0	0	1	0
43		0	0	2	0

Table 2.12
Murder Victims

By Weapon, 2006 - 2010

Weapons	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Firearms	3	0	0	0	0
Knives or cutting instrument	4	1	0	0	0
Blunt objects	2	0	0	1	3
Personal weapons	1	0	0	1	0

Table 2.13
Murder Circumstances

By Relationship, 2010

Circumstances	Total victims	Ex-Common-law-wife	Prison/Cell-mate	Unknown
Drug dealing	1	0	0	1
Arguments	2	1	1	0

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 and attempts to commit rape or threat of force are also included; however, statutory (without force) and other sex offense are excluded.

Trend

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of offenses</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 inhabitants</i>
2009	29	.2
2010	40	.2
<i>Percent change</i>	38.0	.0

Offense Methodology

The UCR Program counts one offense for each female victim of forcible rape, attempted forcible rape, or assault with intent to rape, regardless of the victim's age. All other crimes of sexual nature are classified as Part II offenses and as such the program collects 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 offense category. Sexual attacks on males are counted as aggravated assaults or sex offenses, depending on the circumstances and the extent of the injuries.

Volume, Trends, and Rates

Police reported 40 females were victims of forcible rape, island wide. This number represents 38.0 percent increase from 2009. Comparing the number of rapes for the five and 10-year trends, 2010 decreased tremendously by 78.0 percent when compared with 2006 and also reflected just a slight decrease of 79.0 percent when compared with 2000 total forcible rapes reported to police.

The rate data in the trend box above and in subsequent tables in this book are based upon total Guam population. To calculate the rate for forcible rape, another commonly computed indicator is the population-at-risk rate. In essence, a population-at-risk rate is a refined crime rate measured in units that are most inclined to be victimized, in this case, females. Based on the estimated number of females in 2010, the rate for forcible rape reported to police was estimated at .5 percent per 1,000 female population.

Arrests and Arrest Trends

Guam police made 74 arrests in 2010 for rape, 82.5 percent were for forcible rape, 17.5 percent for attempts to commit forcible rape. Arrests for forcible rape in 2010 increased 27.3 percent and decreased 90.1 when compared with 2006 and 61.2 percent compared to arrests in 2000.

Arrest Distribution by Age and Race

Data for 2010 indicated that adults accounted for 82.0 percent of all arrestees for forcible rape. By age group, 22.0 percent were in the 40/44 age group and 34.0 percent were under the age of 25. An analysis of the total number of arrests (all ages) and arrests of juveniles for forcible rape revealed similar racial patterns. Pacific Islanders accounted for 96.0 percent of the adult arrestees. Of juveniles arrested for forcible rape, 67.0 percent were also Pacific Islanders,

Table 2.14**Rape**

Percent Change from 2006

Month	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	18	11	16	0	5
February	15	15	9	3	3
March	19	21	12	1	3
April	9	23	11	5	6
May	23	21	21	3	7
June	16	18	14	1	3
July	11	16	9	0	2
August	9	26	20	5	0
September	17	16	11	6	2
October	17	18	10	2	4
November	12	10	12	2	1
December	14	13	9	1	4
Total	180	208	154	29	40
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>-26.0</i>	<i>-81.2</i>	<i>38.0</i>
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.2

Figure 2.5

Rape, 2006 -2010

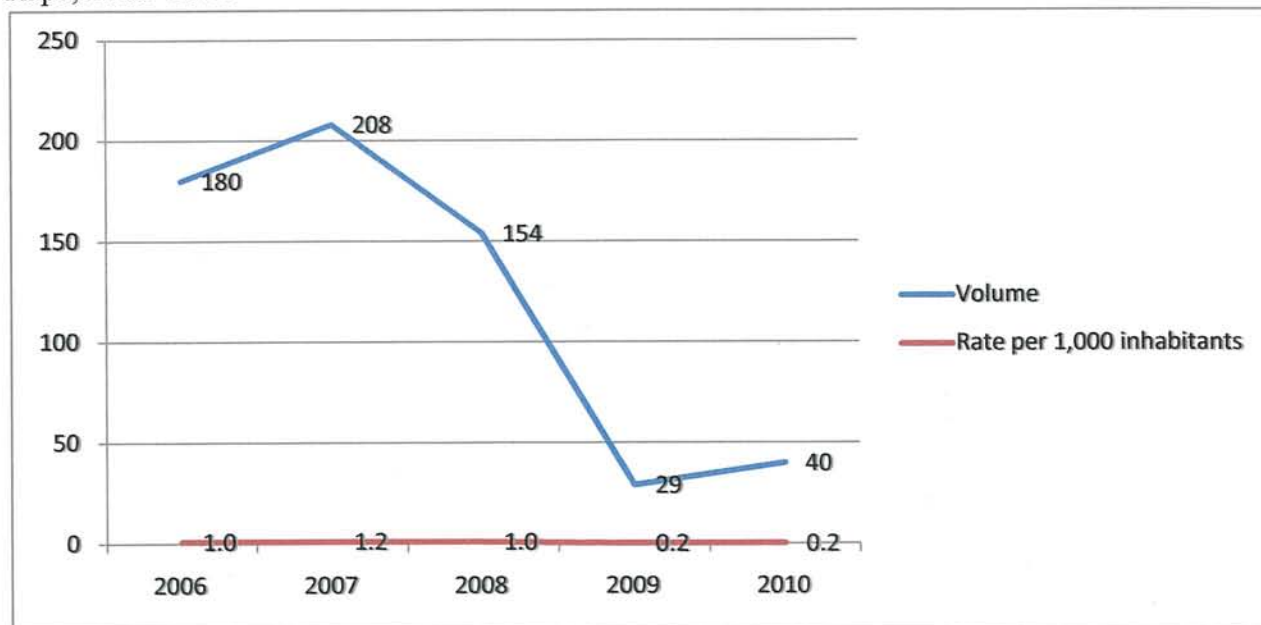


Table 2.15**Rape**

Cleared by Arrest, 2006 - 2010

Trends	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Volume	180	208	154	29	40
Cleared by Arrest	141	130	85	11	14
<i>Percent cleared by arrest</i>	<i>78.3</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>55.2</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>35.0</i>

Figure 2.6

Rape, Percent Cleared by Arrest, 2006 -2010

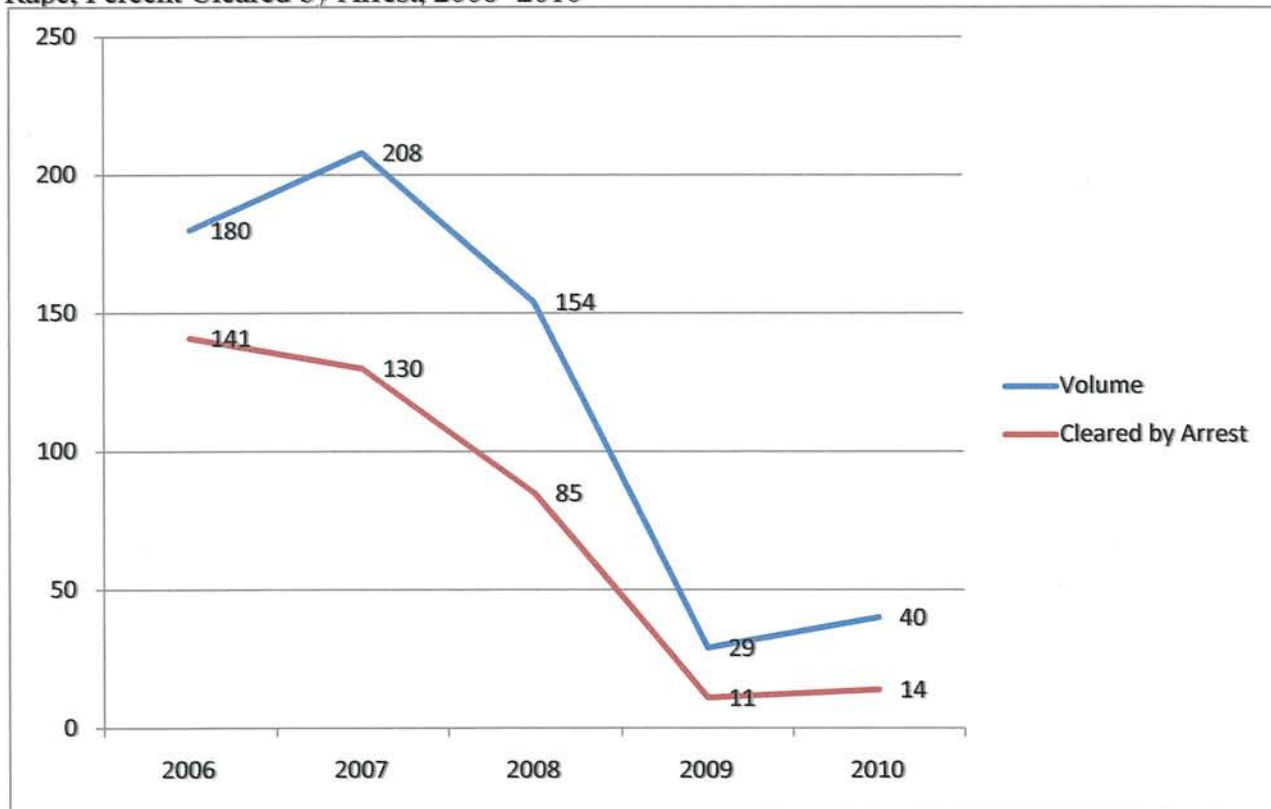


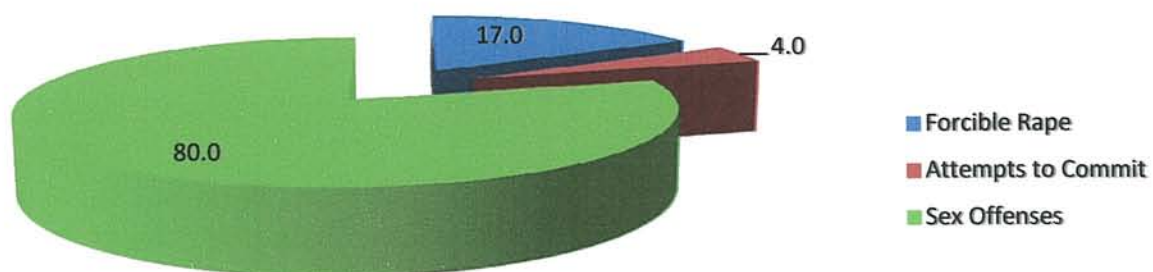
Table 2.16**Rape**

By Type, 2010

Month	Forcible Rape	Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape	Sex Offenses
January	4	1	14
February	2	1	15
March	3	0	17
April	5	1	13
May	6	1	12
June	1	2	19
July	2	0	9
August	0	0	4
September	2	0	9
October	4	0	15
November	1	0	19
December	3	1	12
Total	33	7	158
<i>Percent distribution</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>80.0</i>

Figure 2.7

Rape, Percent Distribution by Type, 2010



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.

Trend

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of offenses</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 inhabitants</i>
2009	78	0.4
2010	53	0.3
Percent change	-32.1	-25.0

Volume, Trends, and Rates

Guam police reported 53 robberies in 2010, decreased 32.1 percent when compared to 2009. Five-and 10-year data indicated that the number of robberies reported in 2010 was the lowest when compared to 2006 which reflected a decrease of 26.4 percent and 28.4 percent in 2000. Robbery accounted for 14.4 percent of violent crimes known to police.

Robbery by Weapon

Data information collected about weapons used in the commission of a robbery showed that strong-arms such as hands, fists, and feet were the weapon of choice. During 2010, offenders used strong-arms tactics in 53.0 percent of all robberies. Firearms were employed in 26.4 percent, 13.2 percent were knives and other cutting instruments and 7.5 percent were other dangerous weapons.

Robbery Trends by Location

In 2010, robberies on streets and highways decreased 41.0 percent compared with 2009 robberies reported to police. Commercial house increased 19.0 percent and residences decreased 57.1 percent. Gas stations increased 25.0 percent, convenience stores dropped 50.0 percent, and miscellaneous (union halls, schools, government buildings, professional offices and wooded areas) reflected over 50.0 percent (58.0) decline when compared with 2009.

Percent Distribution

Robberies on commercial houses accounted for 36.0 percent in 2010. Robberies on streets and highways showed 25.0 percent, and miscellaneous (robberies that are not included in categories (a) through (f), were 15.0 percent of all robberies reported to police.

Clearances, Arrests, and Arrest Trends

Guam police cleared 68.0 percent of robberies reported in 2010. Adults accounted for 78.0 percent arrestees and 22.0 percent were under 18 years old. Actual number of arrest made in 2010 for robberies was 36 including juvenile offenders; an increase of 39.0 percent when compared to 2009. The 5-10-year trends showed 12.2 decrease compared with 2006 and 112.0 percent increase compared to arrested persons in 2000.

Distribution by Age, Sex, and Race

Police officers that reported arrest data provided information on the age, sex, and race of persons that they arrested. Arrest data from the 2010 ASR Report showed 35.0 percent of those arrested for robbery were under the age of 25. A review of the gender data showed males accounted for 92.30 percent of the arrestees for robbery. By race, 92.30 percent of arrestees were Pacific Islanders, and 4.0 percent each were Asian and Black.

ASR Report Under 18 reflected 50.0 percent were under the age of 15, 16, and 17 years old. By gender and race, 75.0 percent were male Pacific Islanders, 13.0 percent were Black and Asian males.

Table 2.17**Robbery**

Percent Change from 2006

Month	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	2	18	2	7	10
February	7	9	3	11	1
March	5	10	7	5	0
April	3	10	4	6	1
May	7	8	5	6	1
June	14	2	2	4	10
July	6	8	4	4	11
August	5	8	2	5	4
September	3	21	1	9	5
October	6	6	6	9	5
November	7	4	9	5	1
December	7	4	4	7	4
Total	72	108	49	78	53
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>-31.4</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>-55.0</i>	<i>59.2</i>	<i>-32.1</i>
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3

Figure 2.8

Robbery, 2006 -2010

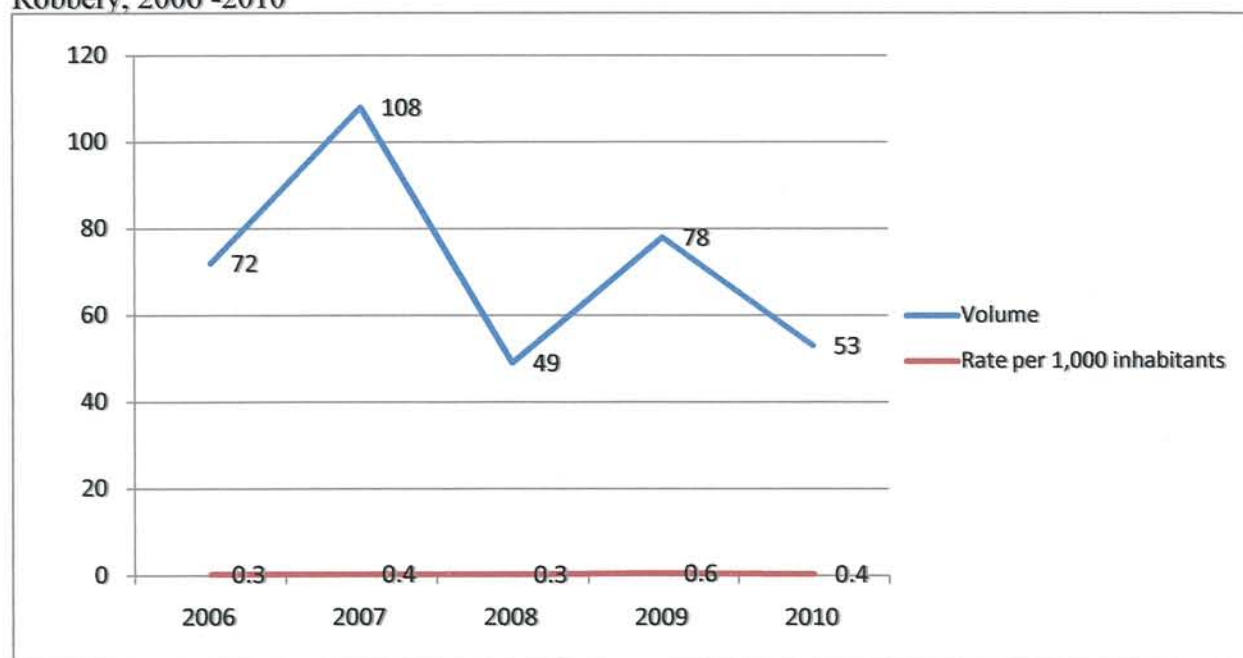


Table 2.18**Robbery**

Percent Cleared by Arrests, 2006 - 2010

Trends	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Volume	72	108	49	78	53
Cleared by Arrest	28	36	17	24	28
<i>Percent cleared by arrests</i>	<i>39.0</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>53.0</i>

Figure 2.9

Robbery, Percent Cleared by Arrest, 2006 -2010

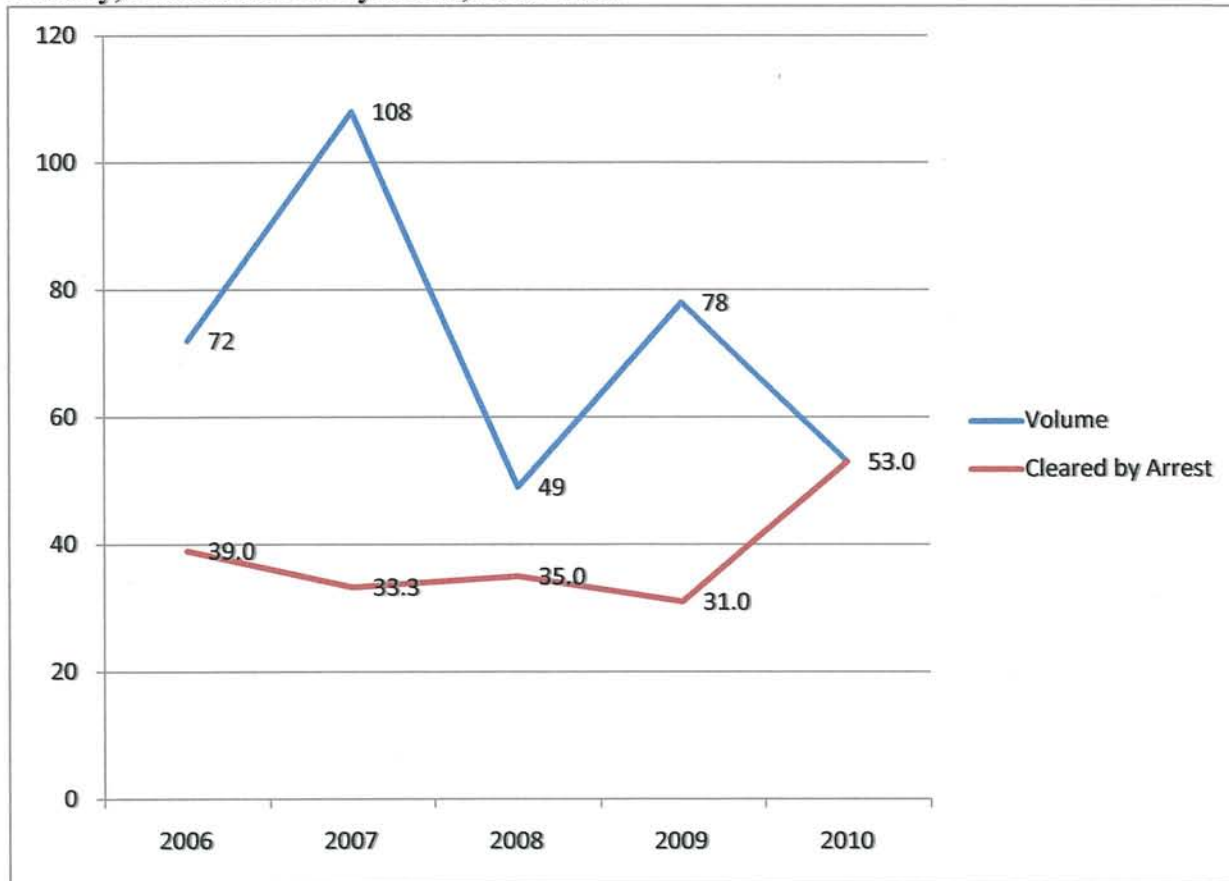


Figure 2.10

Robbery

Trends, by Categories, 2006 - 2010

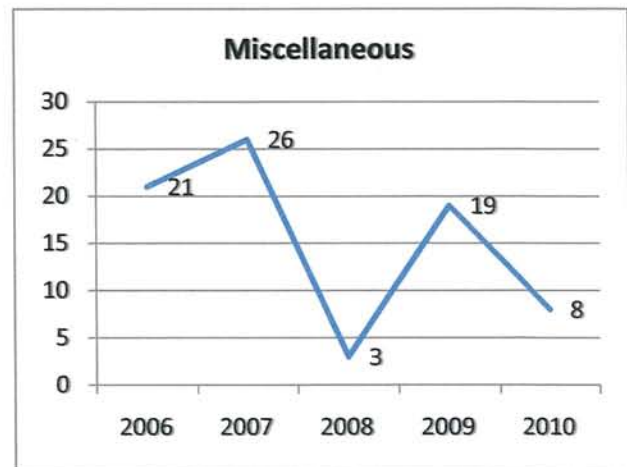
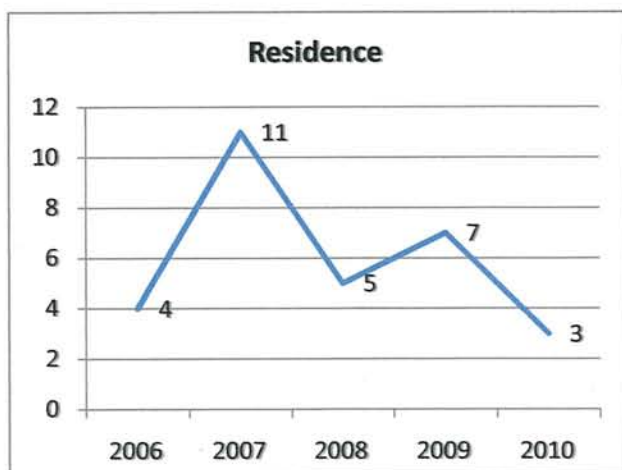
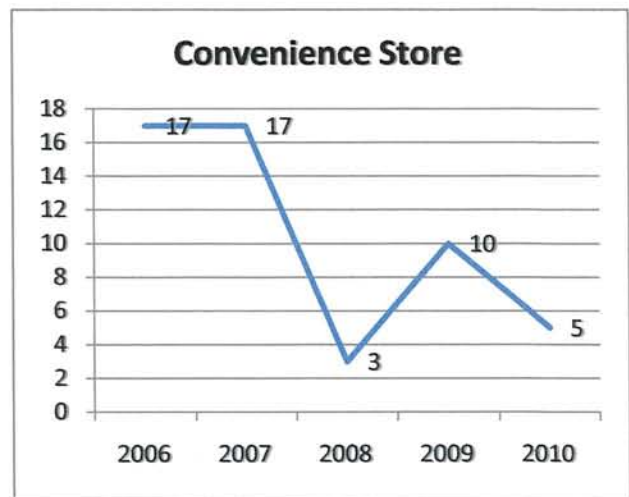
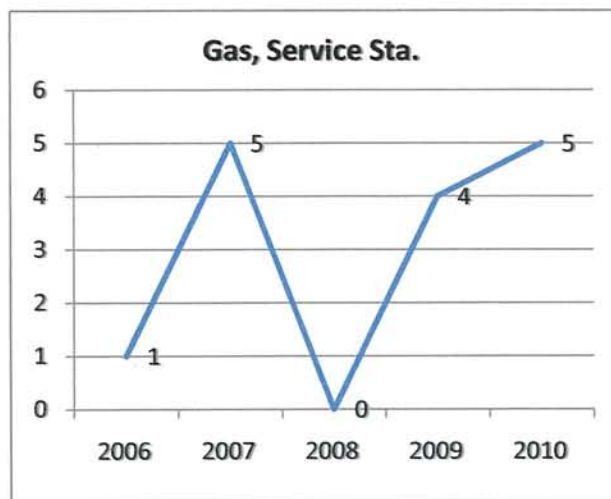
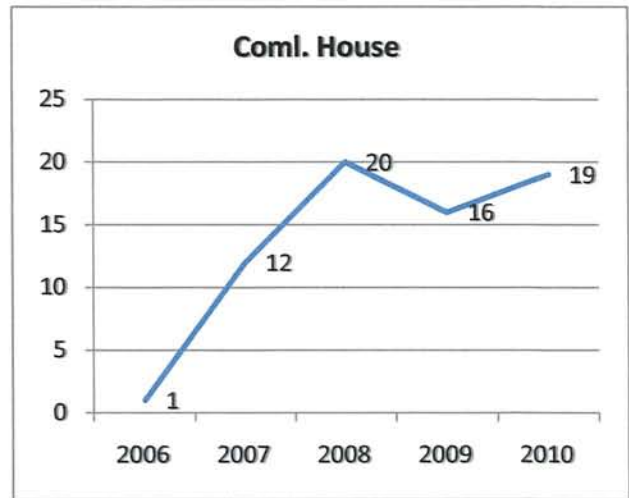
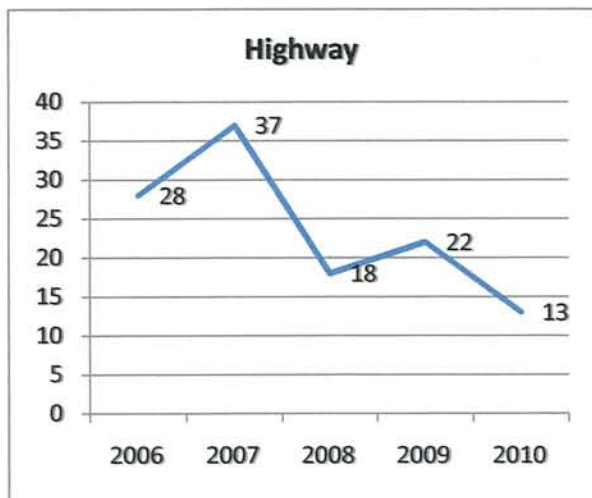


Table 2.19**Robbery**

Types of Weapons Used, Percent Distribution, 2010

Robbery by Weapons Used	Percent Distribution
a. Firearm	26.4
b. Knife or cutting instrument	13.2
c. Other dangerous weapon	7.5
d. Strong-arm (hands, fist, feet, etc)	53.0

Figure 2.11

Percent Distribution by Weapons Used, 2010

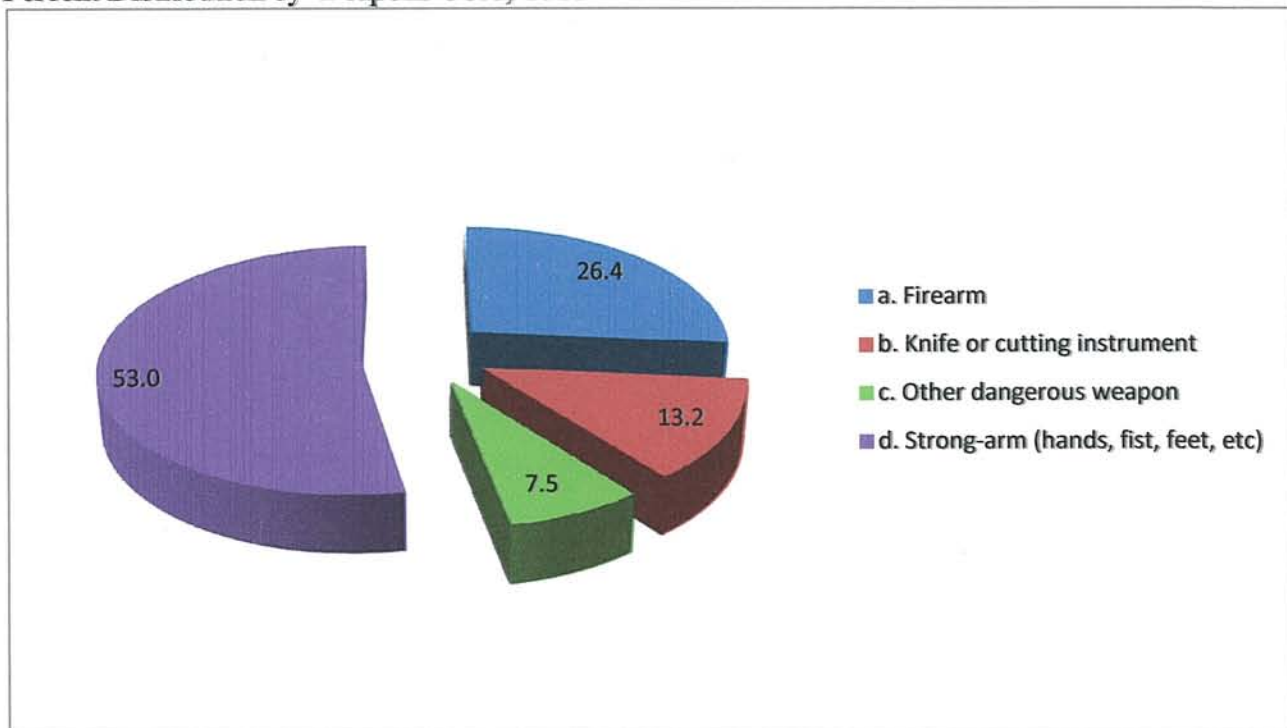


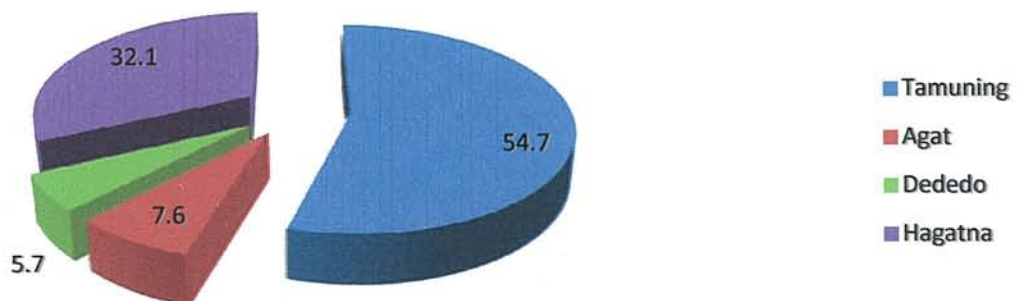
Table 2.20

Robbery, by Jurisdiction, 2010

Jurisdiction (Village and Precinct)	Robbery Reported	Percent Distribution <i>by Village and by Precinct</i>
Dededo	2	4.0
Yigo	1	2.0
Dededo Precinct	3	5.7
Harmon	6	11.3
Tamuning	14	26.4
Tumon	9	17.0
Tamuning Precinct	29	54.7
Agana Heights	0	
Barrigada	4	7.6
Chalan Pago/Ordot	0	
Hagatna	6	11.3
Mangilao	5	9.4
MongMong-Toto-Maite	2	4.0
Sinajana	0	
Hagatna Precinct	17	32.1
Agat	1	2.0
Asan	1	2.0
Inarajan	0	
Merizo	0	
Piti	1	2.0
Santa Rita	0	
Talofofo	0	
Umatac	0	
Yona	1	2.0
Agat Precinct	4	7.6

Figure 2.12

Percent Distribution by Precincts, 2010



Aggravated Assault

Definition

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

Trend

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of offenses</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 inhabitants</i>
2009	191	1.1
2010	260	1.4
Percent change	36.1	27.3

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

In 2010, occurrences of this offense increased 36.1 percent compared with the 2009 number, up to 260 offenses. Five-and 10 year data for aggravated assault showed a decrease of 77.0 percent and 136.4 percent respectively. Aggravated assault comprised of about 74.0 percent of all violent crimes in 2010. From police reports, data provided showed a slight increase of aggravated assaults at 27.3 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. The rate at 1.4 percent per 1,000 inhabitants island wide, increased 27.3 percent compared with 2009 rate, 1.0 percent from that in 2006 and 0.7 percent from the 2000 rate.

Offense Analysis

Aggravated Assault by Weapon

The UCR Program collects data about the type of weapons used in aggravated assaults. During 2010, weapons in the category of “other” were used in 58.0 percent of the offenses; 24.0 with knives and other cutting instrument, 16.0 were personal weapons such as hands, fists, feet, etc., and 3.0 percent of this offense were with firearms.

An analysis by weapon type showed that the rate of aggravated assaults per 1,000 persons was 1.0 percent in the “other” category, 0.3 with knives and other cutting instruments, 0.2 with personal weapons, and 0.04 with firearms.

Arrests

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

In 2010, the number of arrests for aggravated assault decreased 30.0 percent when compared with 2009. For the same year, the number of arrests of adults also decreased 50.2 percent, and arrests of juveniles increased 40.0 percent for the same offense.

Arrest Rates

In 2010, the frequency of arrests for aggravated assaults was 0.6 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. Comparing the 2-5-and 10 year trend data, arrest rates showed 1.2 percent in 2009, the rate in 2006, was 1.4, and 2.0 percent in 2000 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Distribution by Age, Sex, and Race

Persons under the age group of 25-29 years accounted for 21.4 percent of arrestees for aggravated assaults and those under the age of 24 to 18 years made up 31.1 percent. Males accounted for 88.3 percent and females were 12.0 percent of those arrested. \

By race, Pacific Islanders accounted for 93.2 percent of the total number of adult arrestees for this category. Almost 7.0 percent (6.8) of the total were in the category of other races.

Table 2.21**Aggravated Assault**

Percent Change from 2006

Month	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	18	13	25	16	41
February	13	7	20	18	19
March	19	9	35	22	16
April	7	12	33	18	13
May	10	6	32	16	17
June	8	15	20	13	25
July	7	7	30	9	14
August	16	9	35	14	12
September	16	7	23	10	13
October	9	10	22	16	25
November	15	8	27	22	43
December	9	14	28	17	22
Total	147	117	330	191	260
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>-20.4</i>	<i>182.1</i>	<i>-42.1</i>	<i>36.1</i>
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	1.0	0.7	2.0	1.1	1.4

Figure 2.13

Aggravated Assault, 2006 -2010

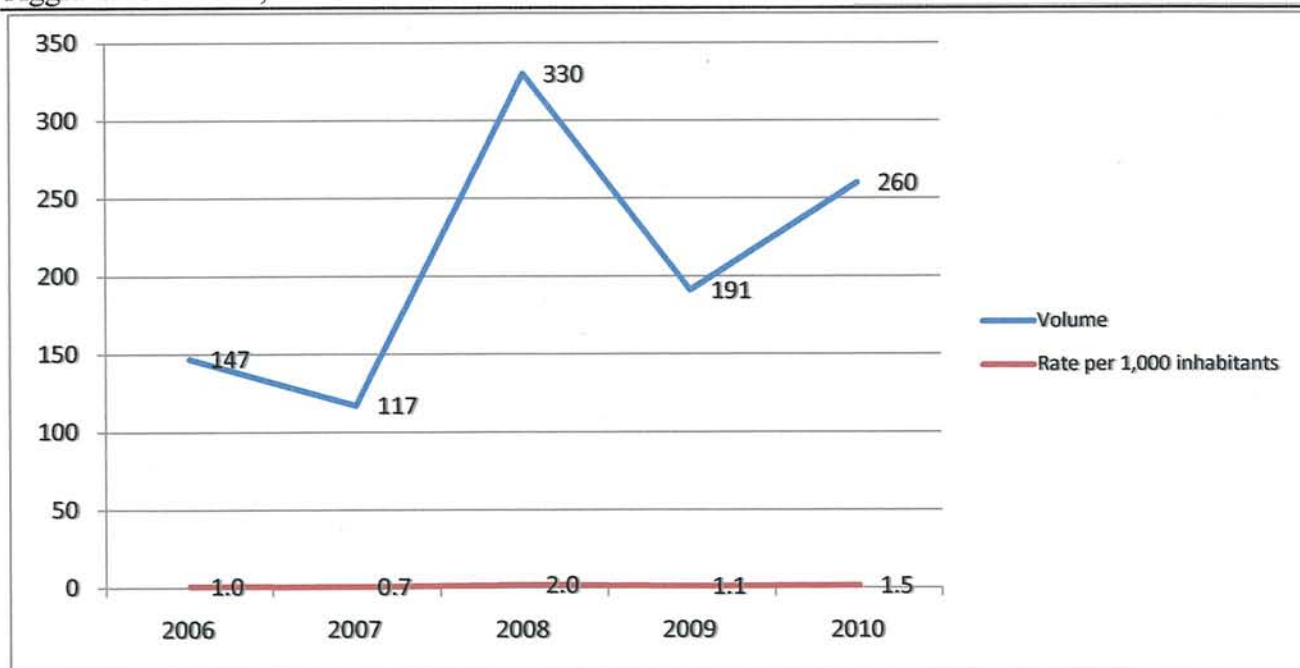


Table 2.22**Aggravated Assault**

Cleared by Arrests, 2006-2010

Trends	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Volume	147	117	330	191	260
<i>Cleared by Arrest</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>223</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>145</i>
Percent cleared by arrest	146.3	191.0	63.0	108.4	56.0

Figure 2.14

Percent Cleared by Arrest, 2006-2010

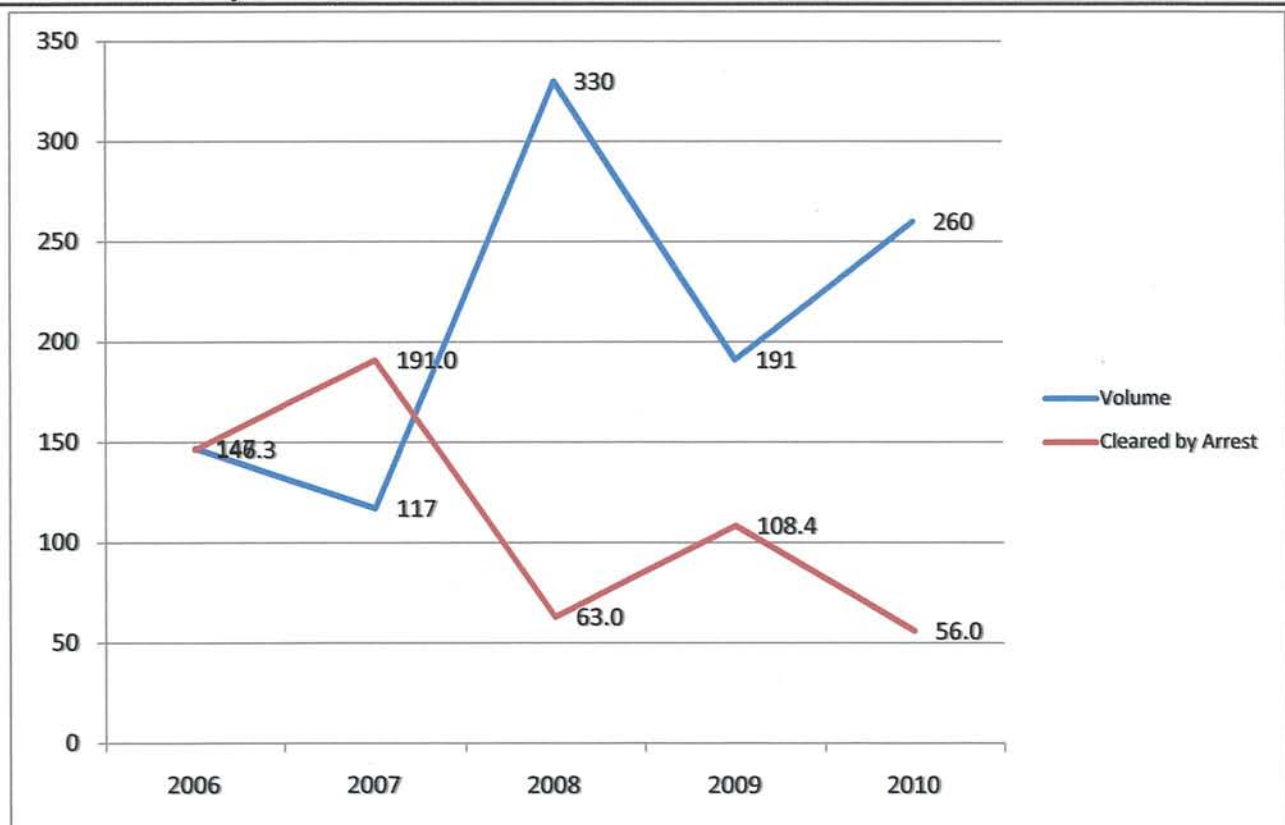
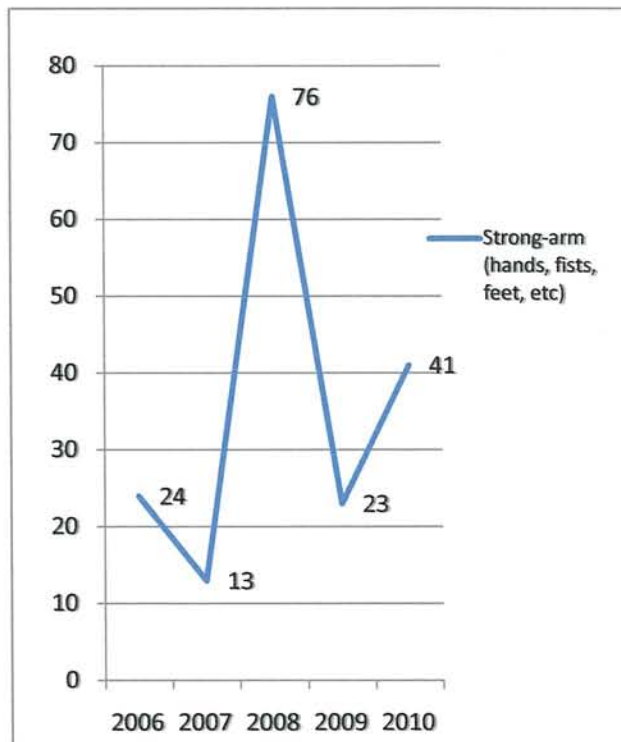
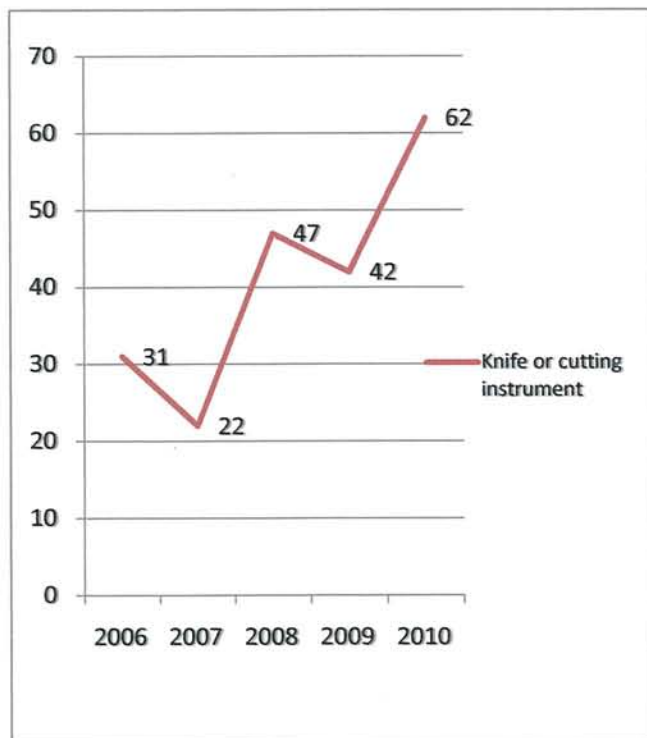
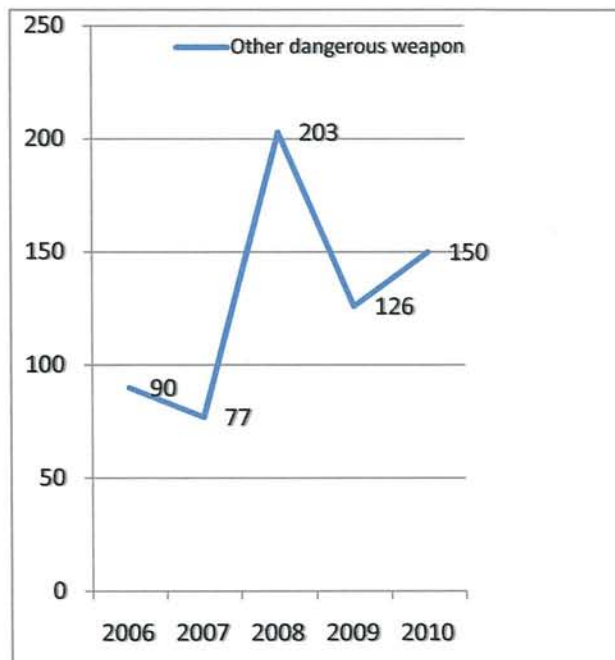
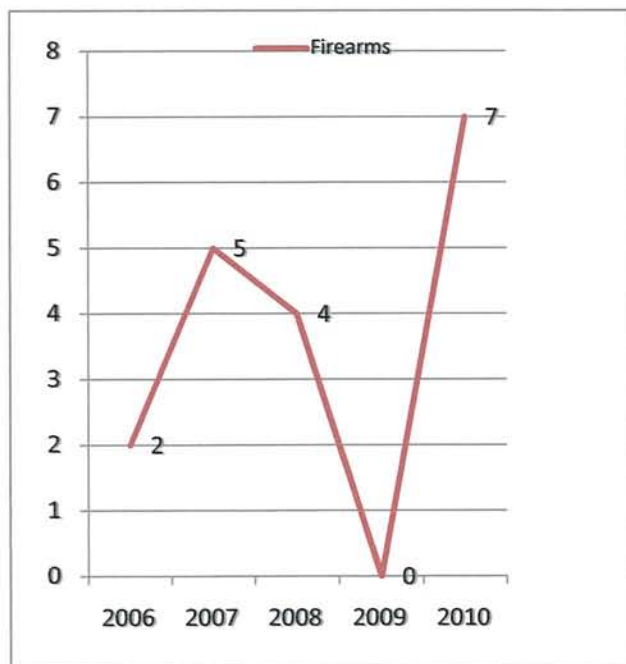


Figure 2.15
Aggravated Assault
 Types of Weapons Used, 2010



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 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 limited participation and varying collection procedures by local agencies, only limited data are available for arson.

Volume, Trends, and Rates

An estimated 274 property crimes were committed in 2010, representing a very slight change of 0.1 percent increase from the 2009 number, a 36.0 percent decrease compared with 2006, and 47.3 percent decrease from 2000. In 2010 all the property crimes except for larceny-theft increased when compared with 2009. In 2010, larceny-theft decreased 16.0 percent when compared with 2009. Burglary increased 20.0 percent, motor vehicle theft increased 5.0 percent, and arson increased 23.1 percent compared with 2009 data for property crimes.

The property crime rate per 1,000 inhabitants in 2010 remained at the same rate at 15.0 percent with the number reported in 2009. When compared with data from 2006, the rate was 23.1 percent and 28.0 percent compared with 2000.

Arrests

In 2010, arrest data showed 10.2 percent of all arrests were for property crimes. The largest proportion, 64.0 percent of the arrests for property crime by offense was for larceny-theft. From 2009 to 2010, arrests for property crime decreased almost 13.0 percent (12.5 percent).

A breakdown of property crime by offense type showed that during this same period the number of arrests for burglary increased 30.0 percent, the number of arrests for motor vehicle theft decreased 5.0 percent, and data showed the number of arrests for larceny-theft decreased 64.0 percent, and the number of arrests for arson increased 1.0 percent when compared with 2009 arrests for property crimes.

Table 2.23**Property Crimes**

Percent Change from 2006

Month	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	345	434	267	251	287
February	363	429	285	180	212
March	336	464	253	187	220
April	315	383	250	181	200
May	345	313	202	200	206
June	352	321	215	219	196
July	348	309	231	211	207
August	355	336	254	202	229
September	326	308	171	267	280
October	353	311	228	255	230
November	395	267	207	270	206
December	344	202	219	247	199
Total	4177	4077	2782	2670	2672
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>-10.2</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>-32.0</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	23.1	22.5	15.4	15.0	15.0

Figure 2.16

Property Crime Trends 2006 -2010

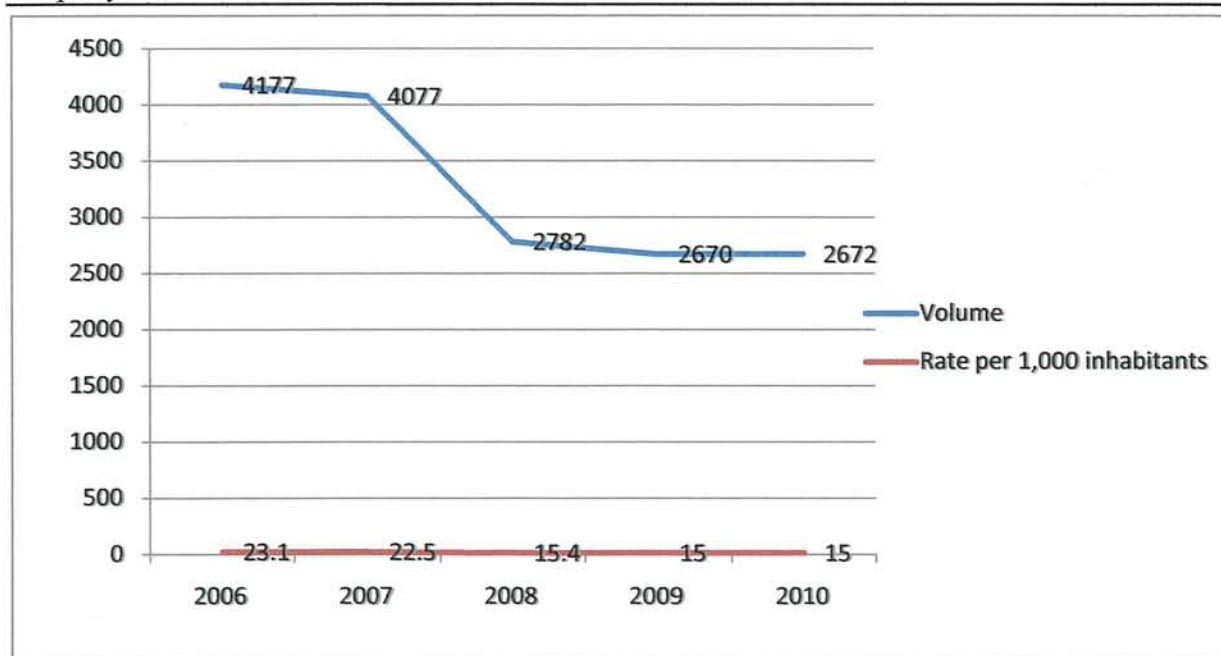


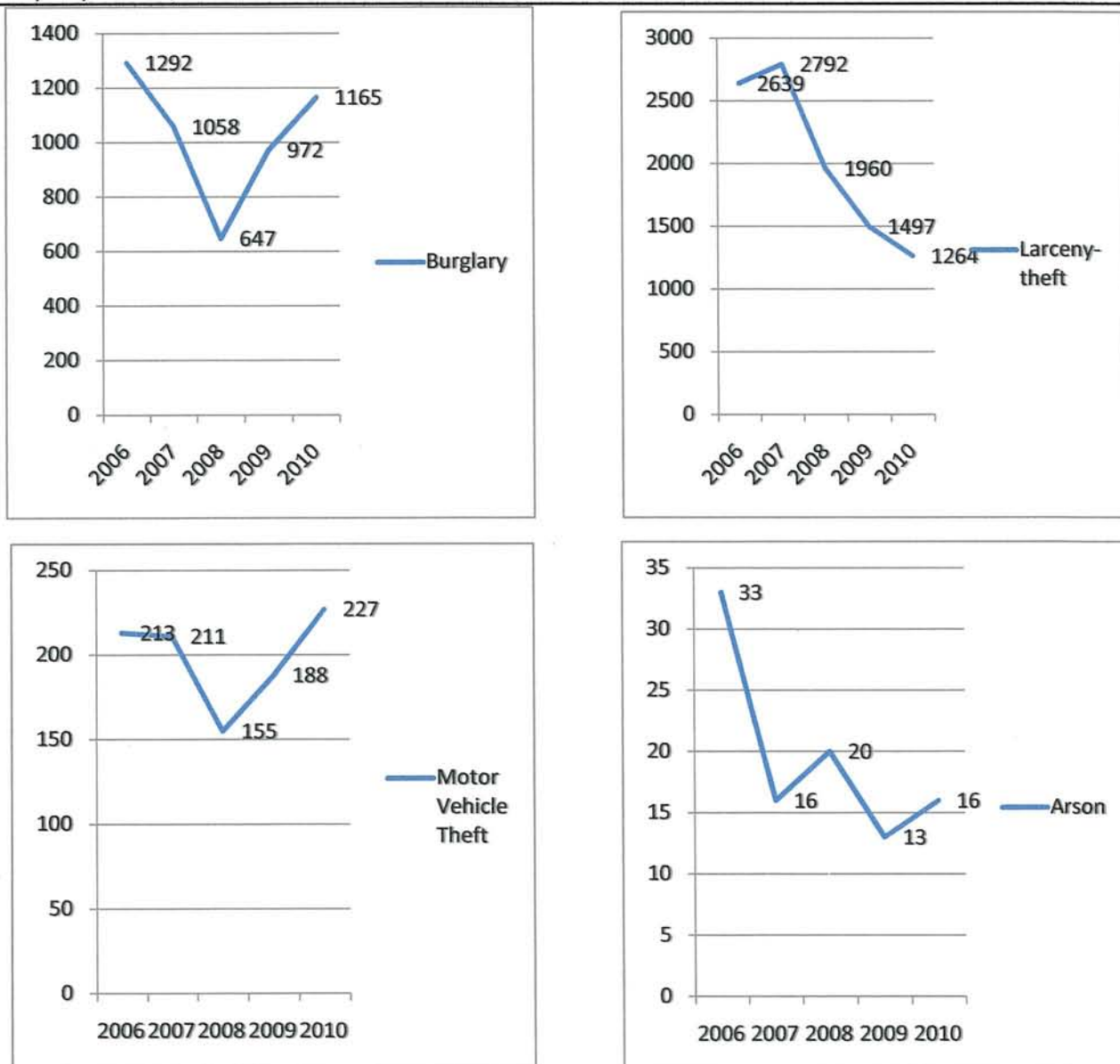
Table 2.23**Property Crime**

Percent Change from 2006

Trends	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Burglary	1292	1058	647	972	1165
Larceny-theft	2639	2792	1960	1497	1264
Motor Vehicle Theft	213	211	155	188	227
Arson	33	16	20	13	16
Total	4177	4077	2782	2670	2672

Figure 2.16

Property Crimes, 2006 -2010



Burglary

Definition

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

Trend

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of offenses</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 inhabitants</i>
2009	972	6.0
2010	1165	6.4
Percent change	20.2	7.0

Volume, Trends, and Rates

In 2010, GPD reported 1,165 burglary offenses committed island wide. This figure is a 20.02 percent increase compared with 2009. Burglary offenses accounted for 44.0 percent of all property crimes. Five- and ten-year trends showed burglary volume decreased 10.0 percent when compared with 2006 and about 1.0 percent increase compared with 2000.

Burglary rate in 2010 was 6.4 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. In 2006 and 2000, the rate was 7.5 percent for both, 5-and 10-year period.

Offense Analysis

Police provided data information as to the nature of burglaries in their jurisdictions, such as type of entry, type of structure, and time of day. An examination of data from LERMS for all 12 months in 2010 showed 57.0 percent of all burglaries involved forcible entry. Unlawful entry marked 36.3 percent of offenses, and attempted forcible entry accounted for 7.0 percent of burglaries reported to police.

In 2010, burglars targeted nonresidential structures more than homes, An analysis of data provided for all 12 months showed that 45.0 percent of burglaries were nonresidential, 41.0 percent were of residential structures, and 14.2 percent were reported as unknown structures.

Police providing burglary reports were unable to determine the time burglaries occurred in 21.3 percent of residential structures and 23.2 percent of nonresidential structures. However, the burglaries for which the time could be established , most (42.0 percent) residential burglaries occurred during the day, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.. Nonresidential structures were targeted more often at night with 59.0 percent of these offenses occurring from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Clearances and Juveniles

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

Based on data provided by police in 2010, arrests of juveniles accounted for 30.0 percent of burglary clearances.

Arrests

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

Arrest Trends

Arrests for burglaries accounted for 44.0 percent of the total arrests for property crimes. Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

The following synopsis of burglary arrests is from data submitted for all 12 months of 2010. The number of arrests for burglary was slightly more (18.0 percent), than the number in 2009. In the two-year time period, the number of adults arrested for burglary decreased 7.0 percent and the number of juveniles decreased 41.0 percent. Data compared with 2006 showed 23.4 percent decrease from 2010 with adults showing an increase of 9.2 percent. Ten-year comparison, between 2010 and 2000, arrests increased 28.1 percent with 28.0 percent adults and 29.0 percent juveniles arrested for this offense.

Arrest Rates

The rate of burglary arrests in 2010 was 0.6 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. In 2009, based on 89 arrested persons including juveniles, the rate was 1.0 per 1,000 inhabitants. Five- and 10-year arrest trend data showed no changes with 0.5 percent.

Arrest Distribution by Age, Sex, and Race

Arrest data showed that male accounted for 91.0 percent for burglary arrestees in 2010. Of the total number of males arrested for burglaries, 38.0 percent were juveniles. Females arrested for burglary comprised 34.3 percent of the total number of burglary arrests.

The percentage breakdown of burglary arrestees by race were similar for the total number of arrestees in 2010. Overall, 93.0 percent of adult arrestees, and 94.4 percent were juveniles, and all were Pacific Islanders.

Table 2.25**Burglary**

Percent Change from 2006

Month	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	123	122	57	90	84
February	143	137	53	70	66
March	119	151	47	65	61
April	106	103	53	56	68
May	112	71	46	71	92
June	105	72	43	68	103
July	109	55	46	79	108
August	114	99	49	78	115
September	87	78	37	90	160
October	108	81	55	101	126
November	98	48	81	121	86
December	68	41	80	83	96
Total	1292	1058	647	972	1165
Percent Change	-0.12	-18.1	-39.0	50.2	20.0
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	7.1	6.0	4.0	5.4	6.4

Figure 2.18

Burglary, 2006 - 2010

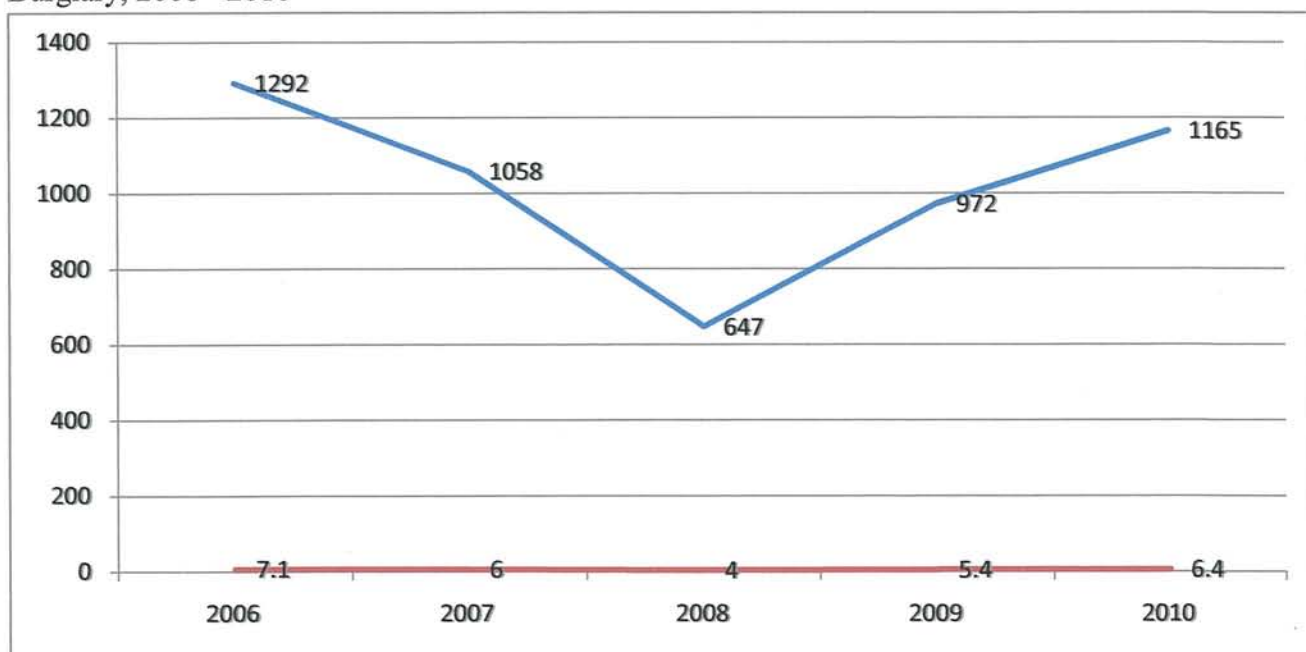


Table 2.26**Burglary**

Cleared by Arrest, 2006 - 2010

Trends	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Volume	1292	1058	647	972	1165
<i>Cleared by Arrest</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>84</i>
<i>Percent cleared by arrest</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>7.2</i>

Figure 2.19

Percent Cleared by Arrest, 2006 -2010

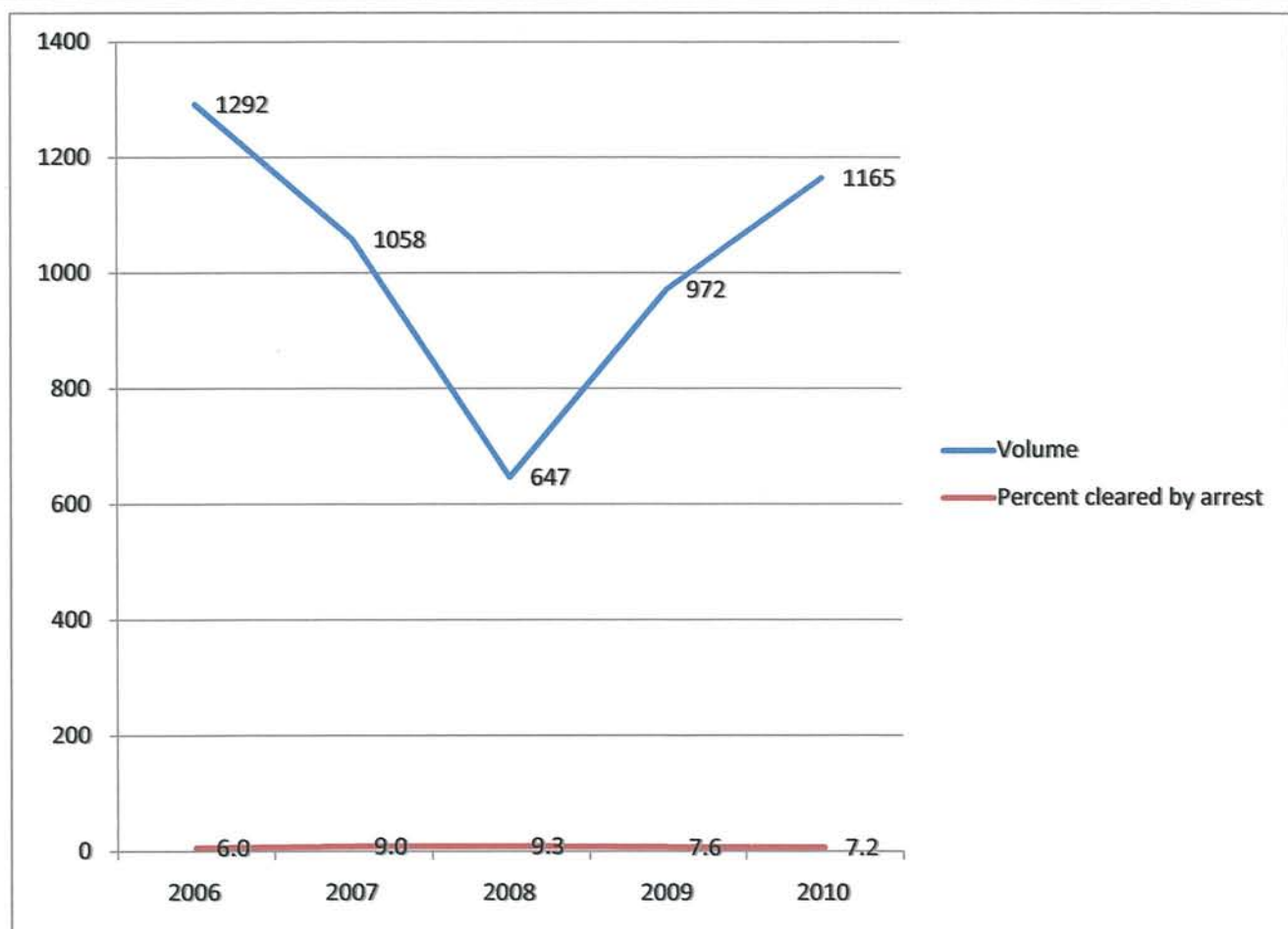


Table 2.27**Burglary**

By Types, 2006 - 2010

Types	Volume	Percent Distribution
Forcible Entry (5a)	663	57.0
Unlawful Entry (5b)	423	36.3
Attempted Forcible Entry (5c)	79	7.0

Figure 2.20

Burglary, Percent Distribution, 2010

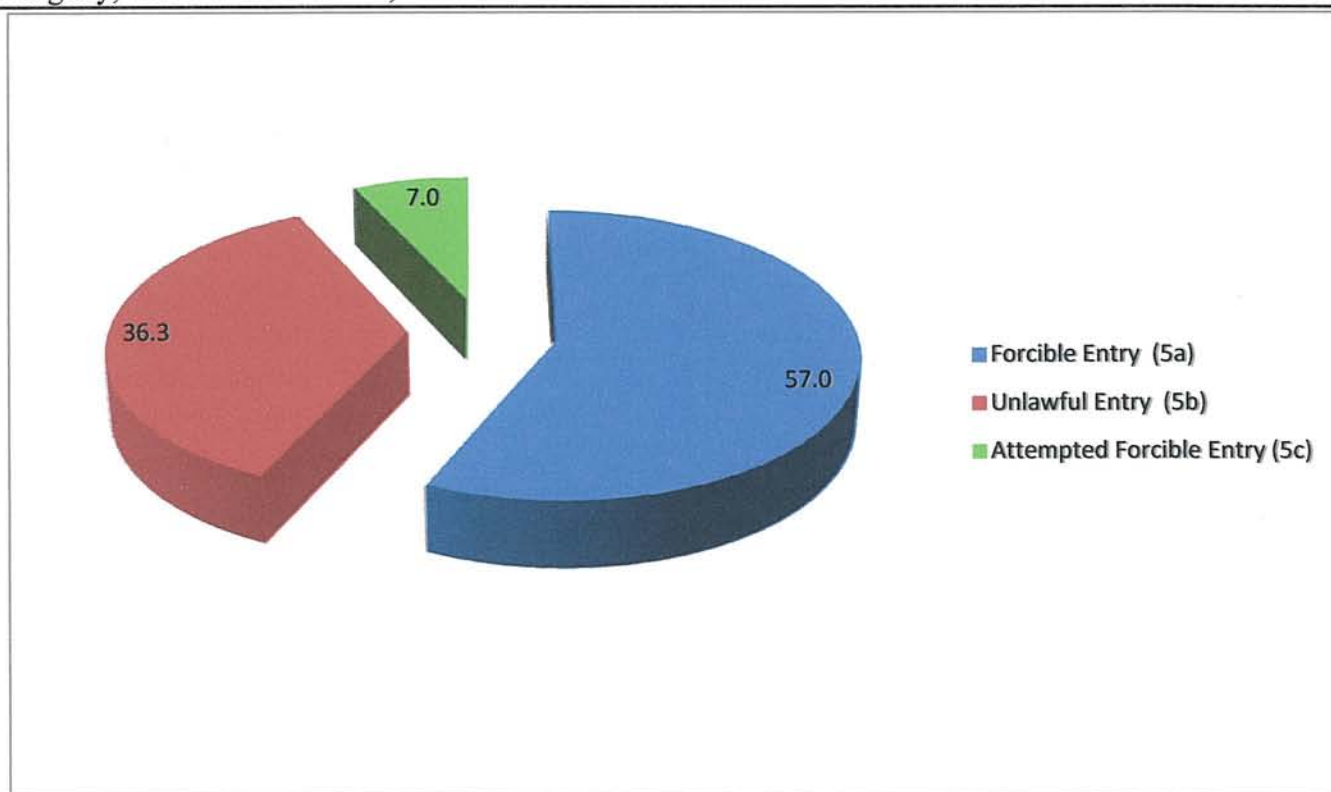


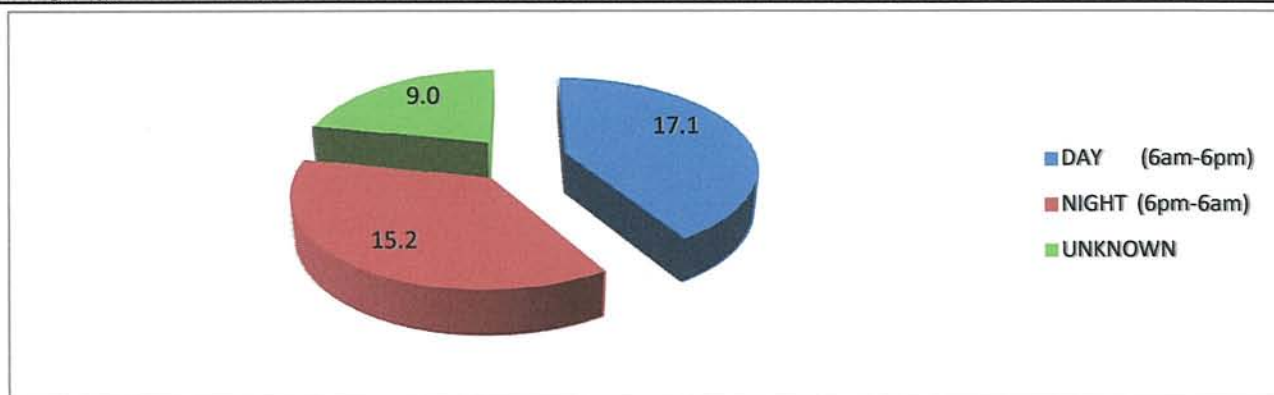
Table 2.28**Burglary**

Percent Distribution, 2010

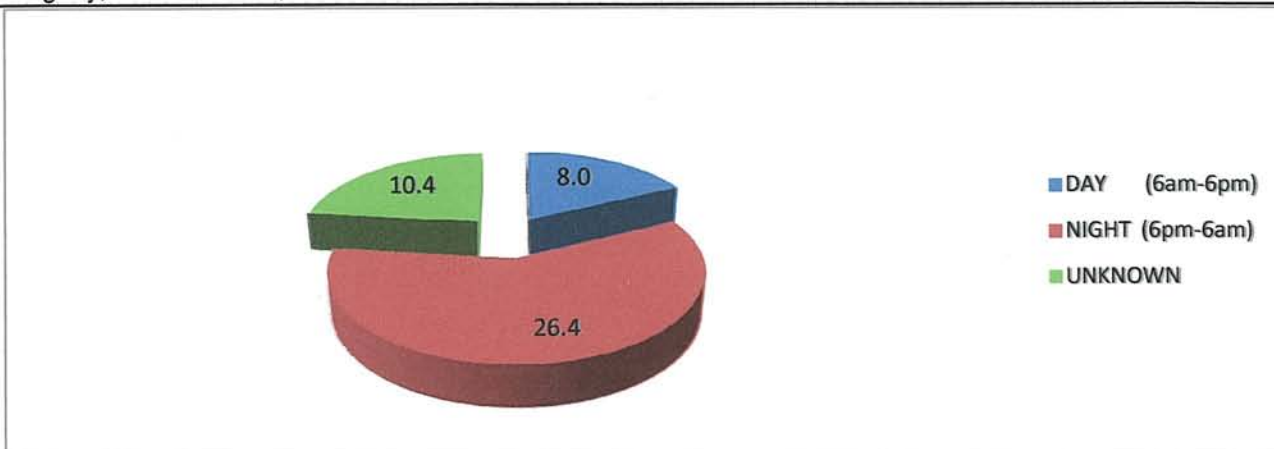
RESIDENCE (dwelling)	Volume	Percent Distribution
DAY (6am-6pm)	199	17.1
NIGHT (6pm-6am)	177	15.2
UNKNOWN	102	9
NONRESIDENCE (store, office, etc.,)		
DAY (6am-6pm)	93	8
NIGHT (6pm-6am)	307	26.4
UNKNOWN	121	10.4
Unknown (not specified)	166	14.3

Figure 2.21

Burglary, Residence, 2010

**Figure 2.22**

Burglary, Nonresidence, 2010



Larceny-theft

Definition

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

Trends

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of offenses</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 inhabitants</i>
2009	1497	8.4
2010	1264	7.0
Percent change	-15.6	-17.0

Volume, Trends and Rates

In 2010, larceny-theft accounted for 47.3 percent of property crimes committed island wide. Trend data showed that the number of larceny-thefts decreased 15.6 percent from 2009, 52.1 percent from 2006 and 64.5 percent from 2000.

Two-, 5, and 10- year trend data also showed a decline in the frequency of larceny-theft per 1,000 inhabitants. With 1,264 occurrences of this offense in 2010, there were 7.0 percent larceny-thefts per 1,000 inhabitants island wide. This rate reflects declines of 8.4 percent in 2009, 15.4 in 2006 and 19.7 percent in 2000,

Offenses Analysis

Distribution

“All other”, a category that includes the less-defined larceny-theft offenses accounted for majority of offenses in the category of larceny-theft with 35.4 percent. In 2010, police officers did not categorized 548 reports which accounted for 43.4 percent of the larceny- theft offenses. A further breakdown of larceny-theft offenses including shoplifting, thefts from building, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, thefts of bicycles, thefts from coin-operated machines, purse snatching, and pocket-picking all accounted for 21.2 percent.

Loss by Dollar Value

Larceny-theft offenses cost victims an estimated \$631,699.40 in lost property in 2010. The category with the highest average loss in dollar value was larceny, "All other" 522,391.65. Theft from buildings were valued at a total of \$60,172.59; shoplifting, \$20,866.62; theft from motor vehicles; \$15,662.00, theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories, \$4,486.00; purse snatching, \$3,710.00; theft of bicycles, \$2,732.60; pocket-picking, \$1,180.00; and from coin-operated machines, \$497.94.

Offenses in which the stolen property was valued at more than \$200.00 accounted for 62.0 percent of the crime in the category of larceny-theft. Monetary value of property \$50.00 to \$200 was 25.1 percent, and under \$50.00 accounted for 13.2 percent.

Arrests

The UCR Program collects arrest data for 29 offenses and counts the number of persons arrested, not the number of offenses committed during a single incident. In 2010, police made 198 arrests for larceny-thefts, accounting for 59.0 percent of property crime arrests and 14.3 percent of the total number of arrests.

Arrest Trends

The number of arrests for larceny-theft offenses decreased 21.0 percent in 2010 compared with 2009 data. In contrast to the 2-year trend, 5-and 10-year trend data showed fewer arrests for larceny-theft offenses: a decrease of 24.0 percent compared to 2006 data and a decrease of 45.0 percent compared with 2000 data.

Arrest Rates

The rate of arrests for larceny-theft offenses in 2010 was 1.1 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. Arrest data for the 2 – 5- and 10- year data also reflected downward trends when compared with 2010 with 1.4 percent in 2009; 1.5 percent in 2006, and 2.3 percent in 2000.

Distribution by Age, Sex, and Race

The majority of arrestees for larceny-theft in 2010 were under 25 years of age. Offenders under 21 years accounted for 46.0 percent of the arrestees, those under 15 years old accounted for 15.2 percent.

Of juvenile arrestees (persons under the age of 18), 78.3 percent were Pacific Islanders and 22.0 percent were Asians. Across all groups collectively, 98.5 percent were Asian or Pacific Islanders; and 2.0 percent were white.

More males than females were arrested for larceny-theft in 2010, accounting for 63.0 percent of the arrestees in this crime category. Females accounted for 37.0 percent of the arrestees. An analysis of arrests across all property crime categories shows that females were arrested more often for larceny-theft offenses than for other crimes. Of all females arrested for larceny-theft, 23.0 percent were under the age of 18.

Table 2.29**Larceny-theft**

Percent Change from 2006

Month	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	209	281	194	148	172
February	199	269	212	97	123
March	205	299	191	114	133
April	184	256	182	114	115
May	199	233	141	107	92
June	230	232	162	126	76
July	218	229	175	113	82
August	221	214	192	114	96
September	204	217	120	159	97
October	226	207	151	129	91
November	286	205	109	128	100
December	258	150	131	148	87
Total	2639	2792	1960	1497	1264
Percent Change	-7.4	6.0	-30.0	-24.0	-15.6
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	14.6	15.4	11.0	8.3	7.0

Figure 2.23

Larceny-theft, 2006 -2010

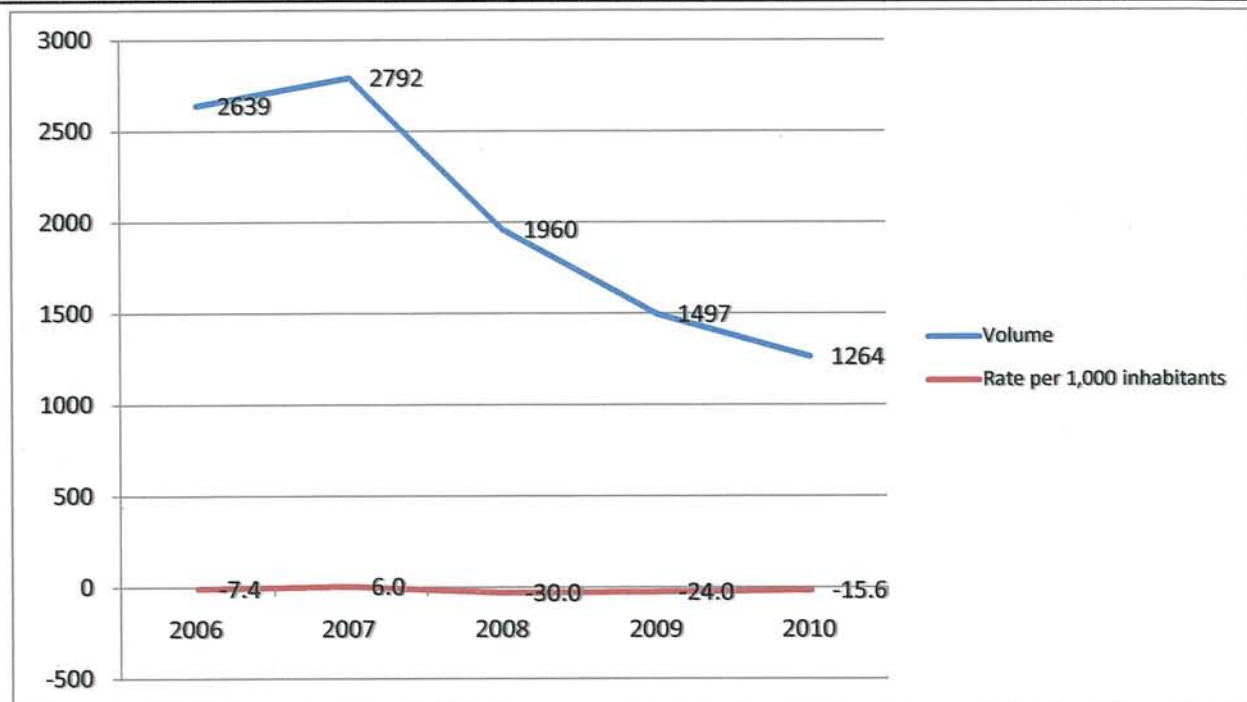


Table 2.30**Larceny-theft**

Percent Cleared by Arrest from 2006

Trends	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Volume	2639	2792	1960	1497	1264
Cleared by Arrest	215	282	249	207	68
Percent cleared by arrest	8.1	10.1	13.0	14.0	5.4

Figure 2.24

Percent Cleared by Arrest, 2006 - 2010

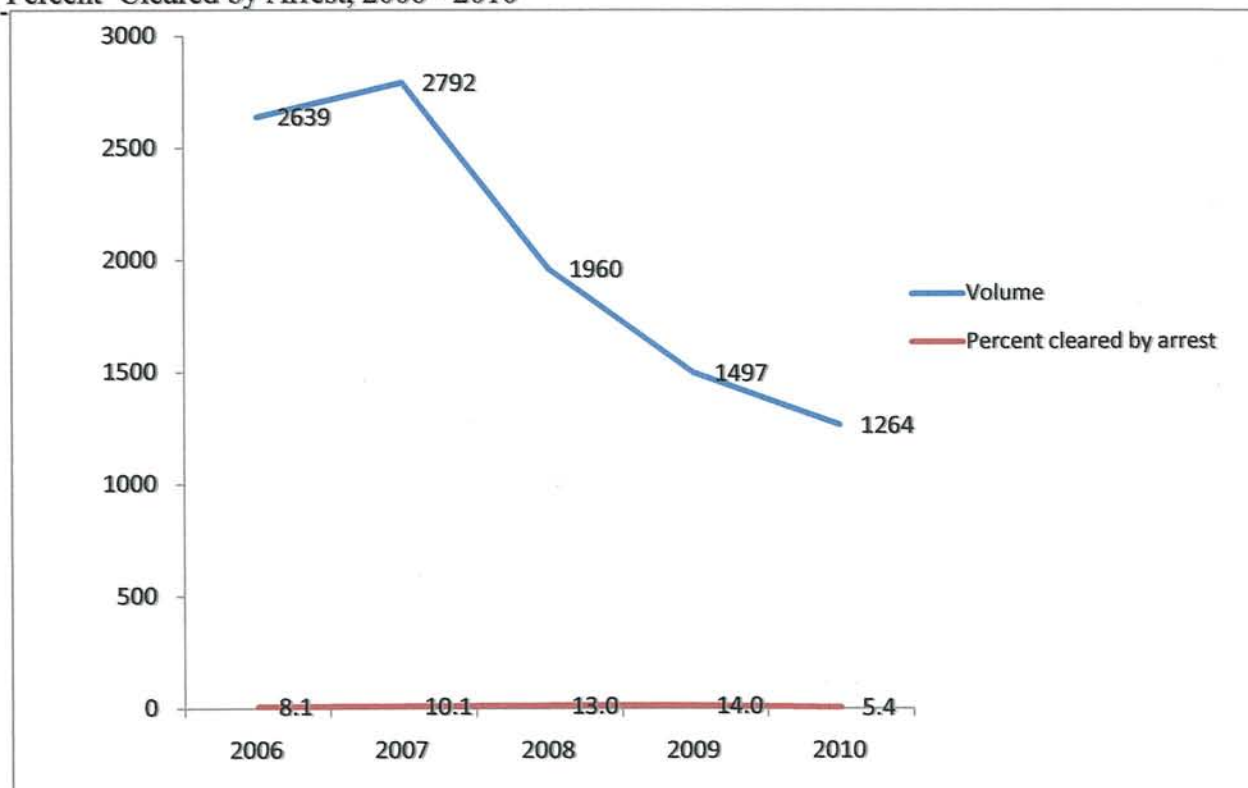


Table 2.31**Larceny-theft**

By Categories, 2010

Larceny-theft Categories	Volume	Percent Distribution
A. Larceny - Pocket picking	3	0.2
B. Larceny - Purse Snatching	4	0.3
C. Larceny - Shoplifting	134	11.0
D. Larceny - From Motor Vehicles	42	3.3
E. Larceny - Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	6	0.5
F. Larceny - Bicycles	11	1.0
G. Larceny - From Building	67	5.3
H. Larceny - From Coin Operated Machines	1	0.1
I. Larceny - All Other	448	35.4
* Larceny-theft -Unknown	548	43.4

Figure 2.25

Larceny-theft by categories, percent distribution, 2010

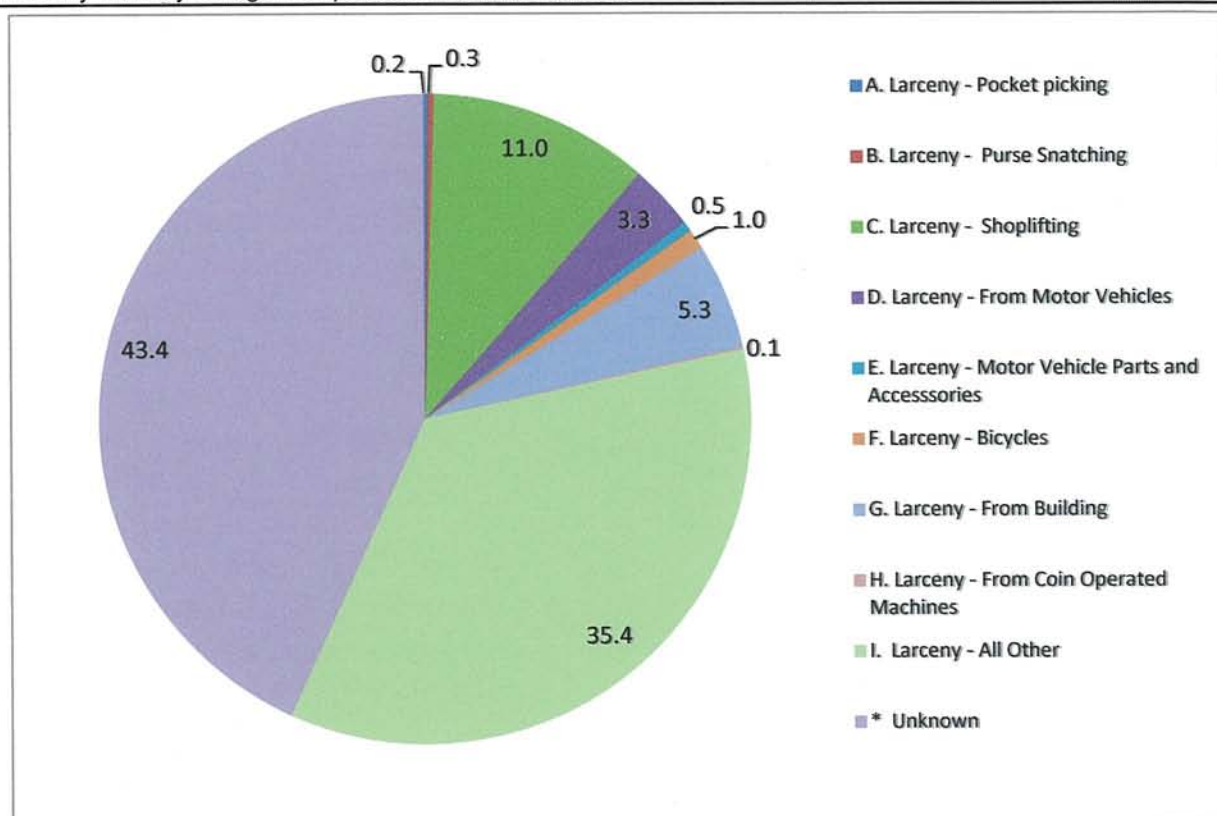


Figure 2.26
Larceny-theft by Categories, 2010

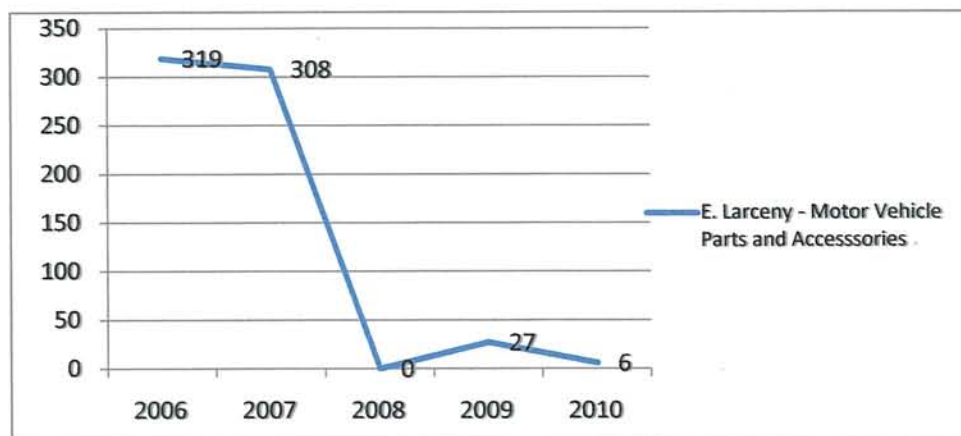
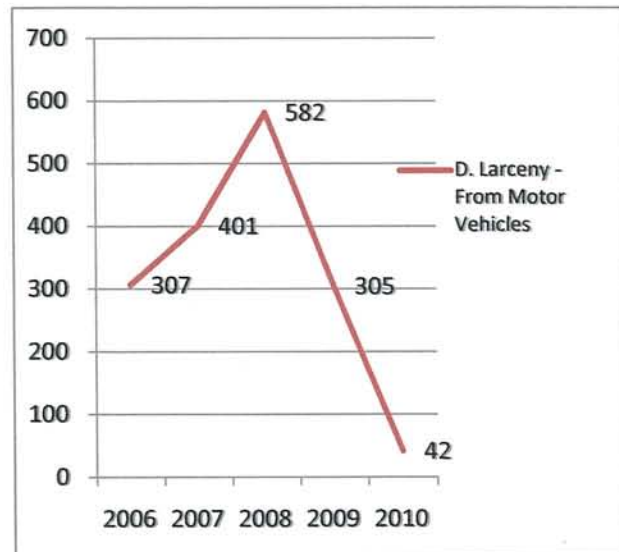
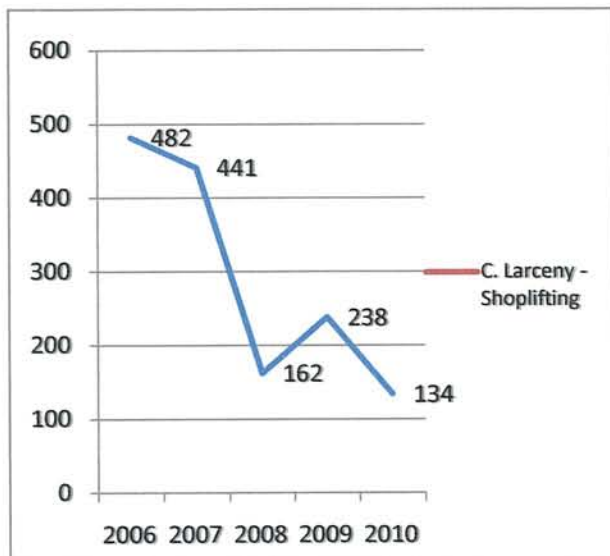
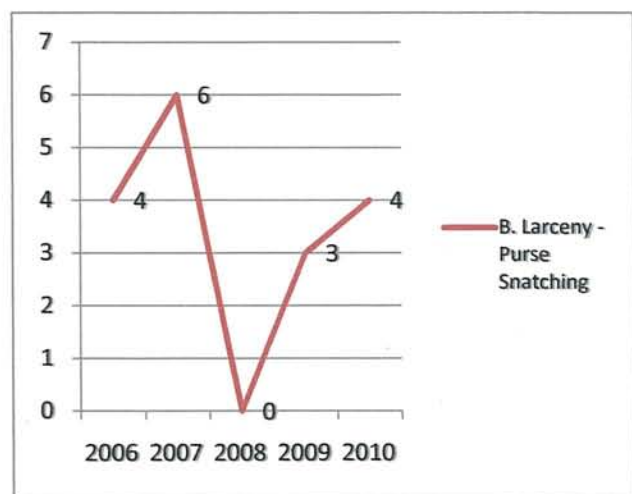
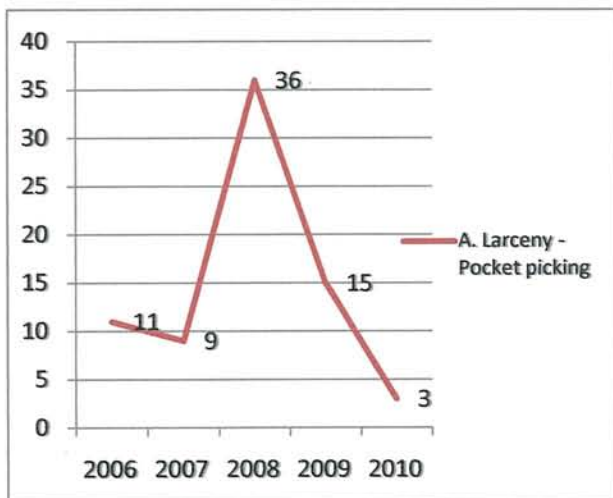
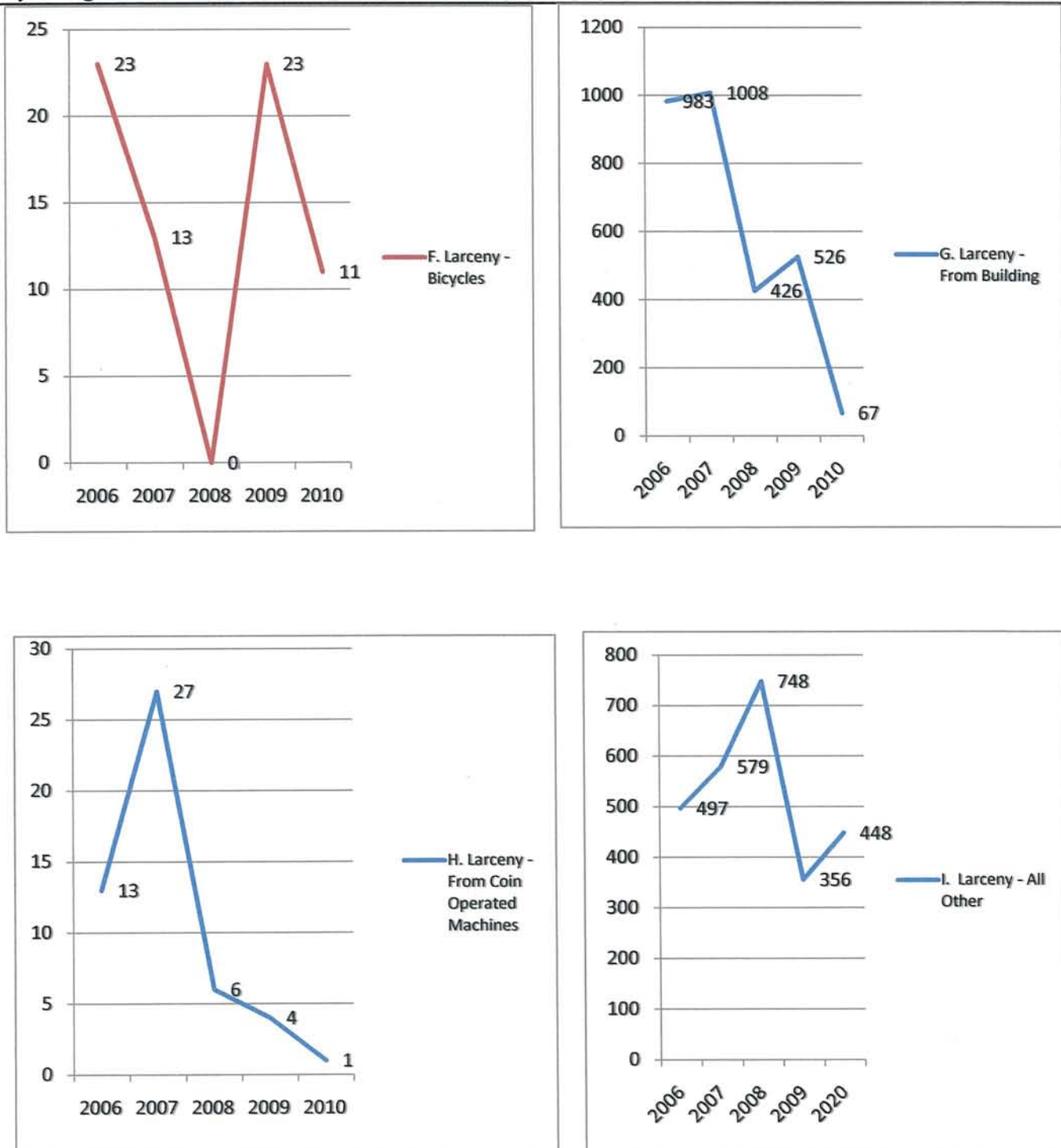


Figure 2.26
Larceny-theft

By Categories 2006 -2010



Motor Vehicle Theft

Definition

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

Trend

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of offenses</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 inhabitants</i>
2009	217	1.2
2010	220	1.2
Percent change	1.4	0

Volume, Trends, and Rates

In 2010, there were 220 motor vehicle thefts reported to police island wide. Two-, 5-, and 10-year trend data showed the number of motor vehicles reported to be stolen in 2010 increased 1.4 percent from 2009, increased 3.3 percent from 2006, and decreased 36.0 percent from 2000 .

With 2010 as the base year, the rate for motor vehicle thefts were 1.2 percent motor vehicles stolen per 1,000 inhabitants. Trend data at the 2-, 5-, and 10- year points showed that 2010 number of motor vehicles stolen slightly increased when compared with 2009 showing no change in rates per 1,000 inhabitants. However, the rate increased 2.2 percent when compared with 2000.

Arrests

The number of persons arrested for motor vehicle thefts in 2010, was 32, the highest number of arrests made within the last five years. Two-, 5-, and 10- year trend data reflected 172.2 percent increase in 2010 when compared with 2009, the same number of persons arrested for motor vehicle thefts with 172.2 percent compared with 2006, and increased with 96.0 percent compared with 2000 arrests made.

Distribution by Age, Sex, and Race

Arrest data by age, adults under 21 years of age accounted for 53.3 percent and juveniles in the age group of 15 and 16 years of age accounted for 65.0 percent. An analysis of the arrest data by gender showed 94.0 percent were male adults arrested for motor vehicle thefts and 6.0 percent were females under the age of 18. By race, all arrested persons were Pacific Islanders and Asians with 47.0 percent adults and 53.0 percent juveniles.

Table 2.32**Motor Vehicle Theft**

Percent Change from 2006

Month	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	9	30	14	16	30
February	19	21	19	13	21
March	11	13	15	8	23
April	25	21	12	13	16
May	31	8	11	25	18
June	13	16	9	24	16
July	21	23	8	24	16
August	17	23	12	11	17
September	29	12	12	20	22
October	16	22	22	19	13
November	8	12	15	24	9
December	14	10	6	20	19
Total	213	211	155	217	220
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>-32.4</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-26.5</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2

Figure 2.27

Motor Vehicle Theft, Volume 2006-2010

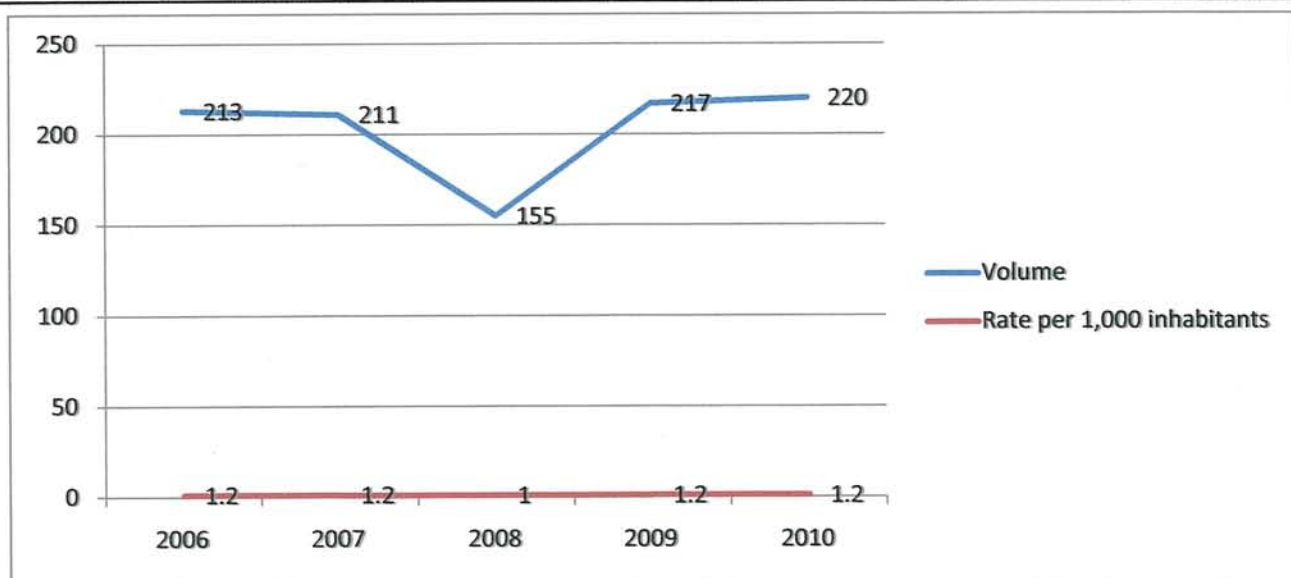


Table 2.33
Motor Vehicle Theft

Cleared by Arrest, 2006 - 2010

Trends	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Volume	213	211	155	217	220
Cleared by arrest	14	31	20	16	13
<i>Percent cleared by arrest</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>6.0</i>

Figure 2.28
Percent Cleared by Arrest, 2006 -2010

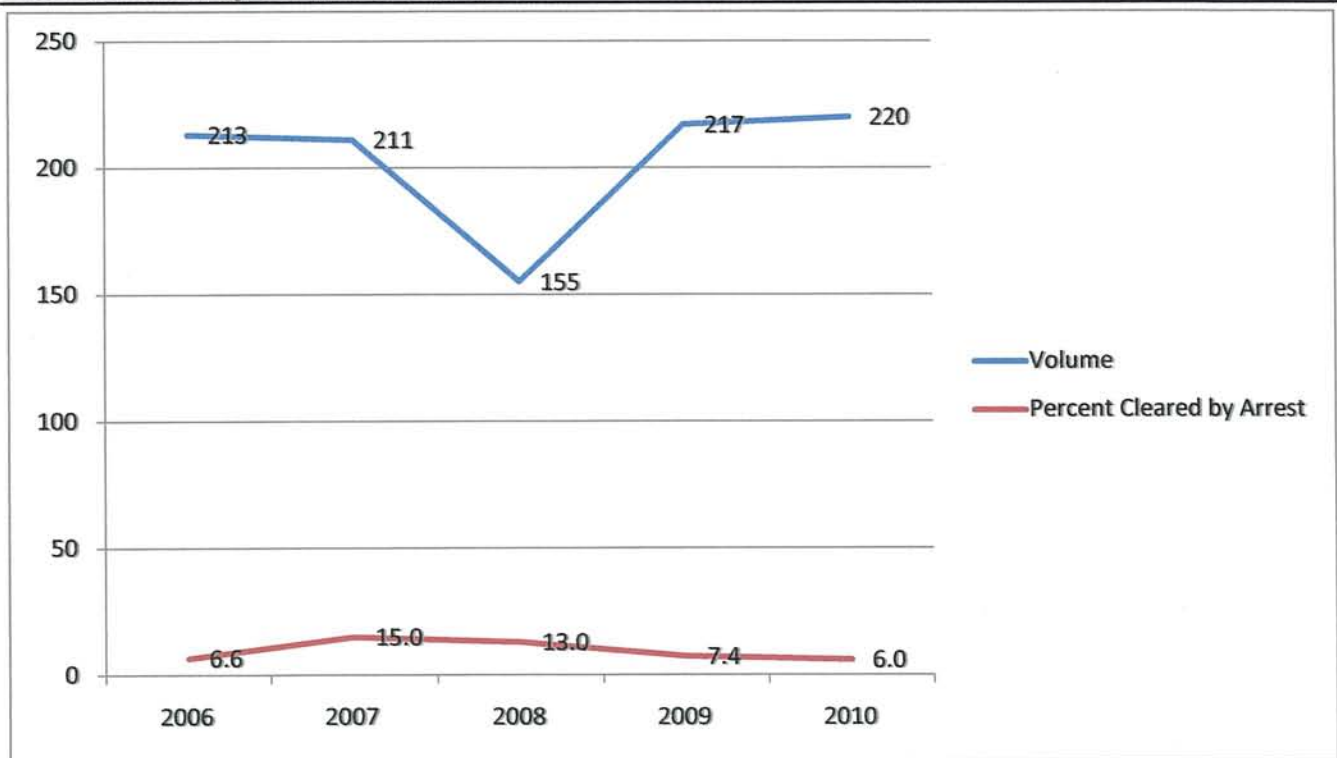


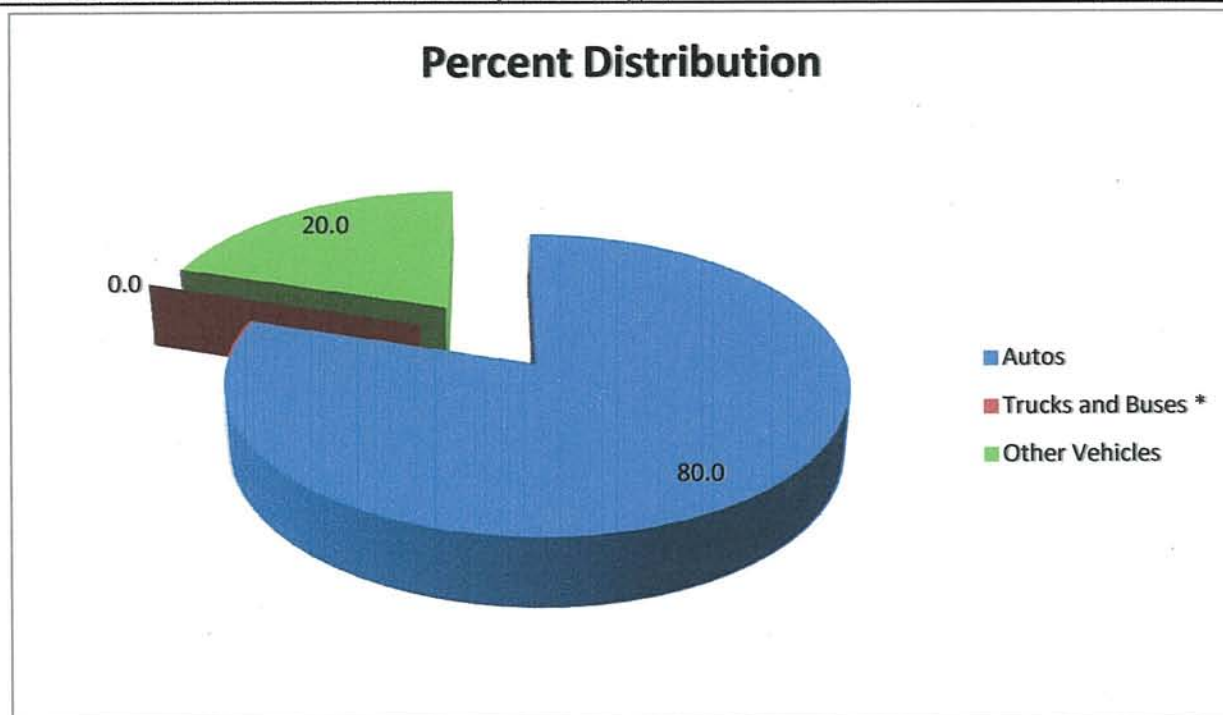
Table 2.34**Motor Vehicle Theft**

Percent Distribution by Vehicle Type, 2010

Vehicle Type	Percent Distribution
Autos	80.0
Trucks and Buses *	0.0
Other Vehicles	20.0

Figure 2.29

Motor Vehicle Theft, Percent Distribution by Vehicle Type, 2010



* No trucks and buses were entered for 2010 Return A report

Arson

Definition

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

Offense Methodology and Tabular Presentation

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

Trends, Volumes and Rates

The number of arsons reported in 2010 was 16, increased by 7.0 percent when compared with 2009 data. Arson data showed 33 arsons were reported island wide in 2006, a decrease of 52.0 percent when compared with 2010. Arson trend data reflected an increase of 46.0 percent compared with those reported in 2000.

Arson rate in 2010, based on estimated population of 181,692, Guam had 0.1 (0.08) per 1,000 inhabitants.

Offense Analysis

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

Property Type

The number of arsons slightly decreased for all three property types in 2010 compared with the 2009 number, particularly for the mobile type, which dropped 50.0 percent from prior year's figure. Arsons of structural property decreased 50.0 percent, and arsons of other property types remained unchanged since 2007.

Distribution by Property Type

In 2010, arsons of structures accounted for 63.0 percent of all arsons. Of those, 40.0 percent involved residential properties and 50.0 percent were community/public structures. Mobile arsons accounted for 38.0 percent of all arsons. There were no reports for other types of arsons, such as crops, timber, fences, etc., which remained unchanged since 2007.

Arrests

Volume and Rate

Arrest data showed 12.5 percent of arson offenses were cleared by arrest during 2010, with 0.01 rate per 1,000 inhabitants.

Arrest Trends

In 2010, two arrests were made for arson offenses, arrest trend data showed no arrest was made in 2009. When compared with 2006, arson arrests increased 100.0 percent. Arson arrest data reflected a decrease of 88.2 when compared with 2000.

Distribution by Age, Sex, and Race

By age, with only two individuals arrested for arson in 2010, both were males over 18 years of age. By race, one was Pacific Islander and the other, white.

Table 2.35**Arson**

Percent Change from 2006

Month	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	4	1	3	1	1
February	2	2	1	4	2
March	2	1	0	0	3
April	2	4	3	1	1
May	2	0	3	1	4
June	5	1	1	0	1
July	2	2	2	0	1
August	3	0	1	2	1
September	2	1	2	1	1
October	2	1	0	2	0
November	3	2	2	3	1
December	4	1	2	0	0
Total	33	16	20	15	16
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>-52.0</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>-25.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Figure 2.30

Arson, Volume 2006 -2010

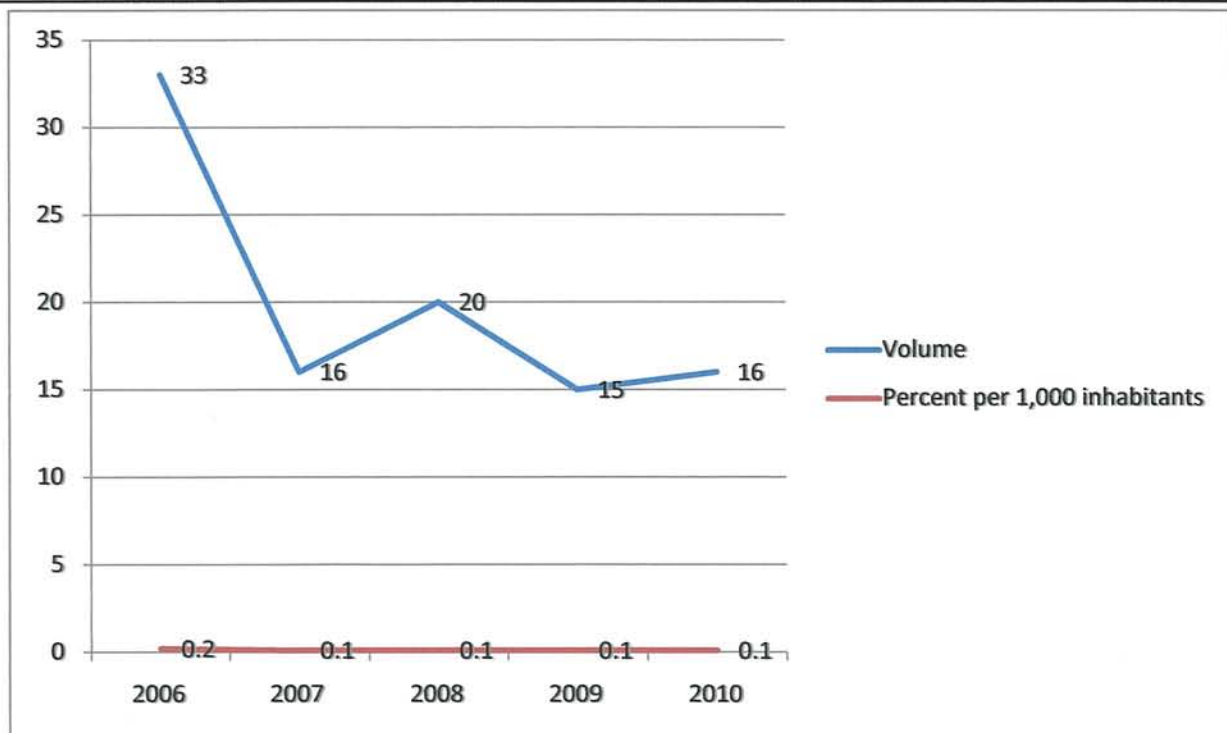


Table 2.36**Arson**

Percent Cleared by Arrest from 2006

Trends	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Volume	33	16	20	15	16
Cleared by Arrest	1	3	2	0	2
<i>Percent cleared by arrest</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>19.0</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>12.5</i>

Figure 2.31

Arson, Volume 2006 - 2010

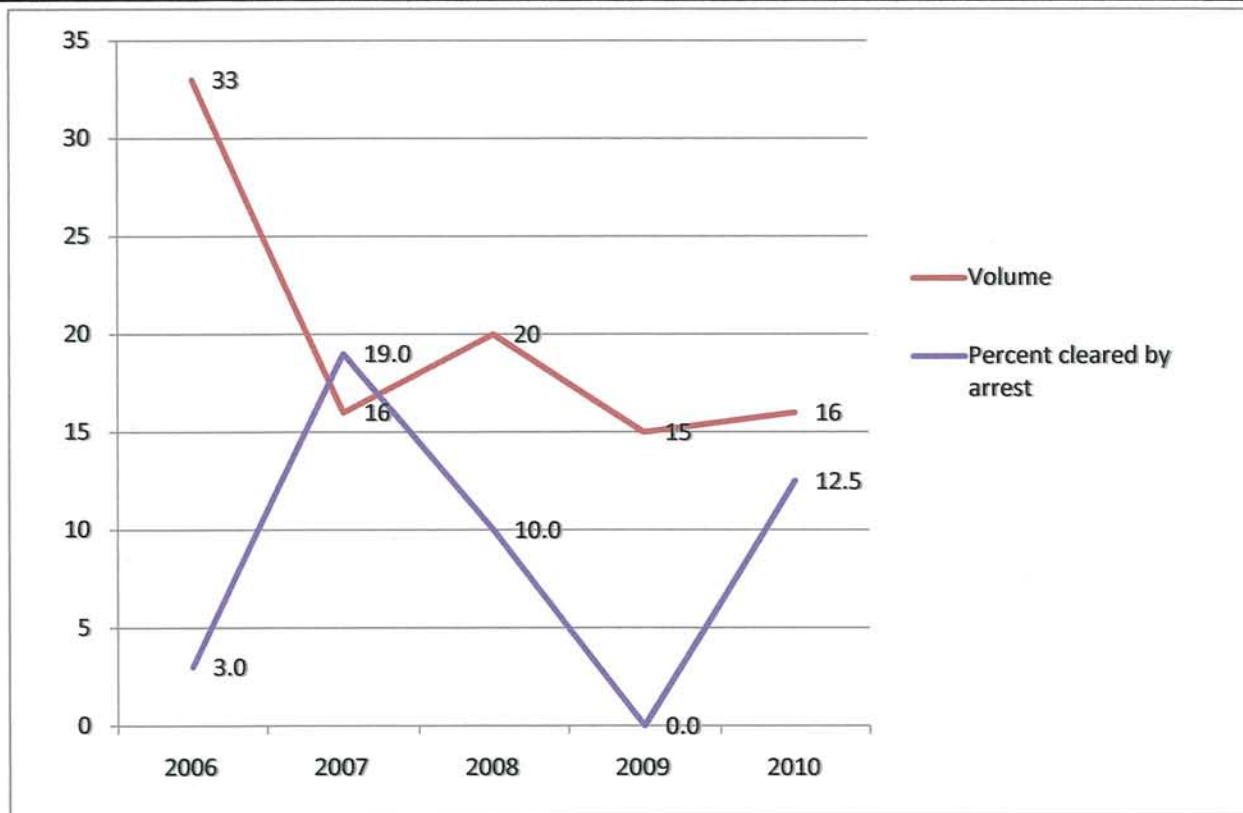


Table 2.37**Arson**

By Classification, 2006 -2010

Classification	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Residential	4	6	3	2	4
Other Residential	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0
Community/Public	5	0	6	4	5
All Other Structure	8	3	4	1	0
Vehicles-autos	11	6	5	3	6
Other Mobile	0	0	0	1	0
Other-	3	0	0	0	1
Total	31	15	18	11	16

Figure 2.32

Arson by Classification, 2010

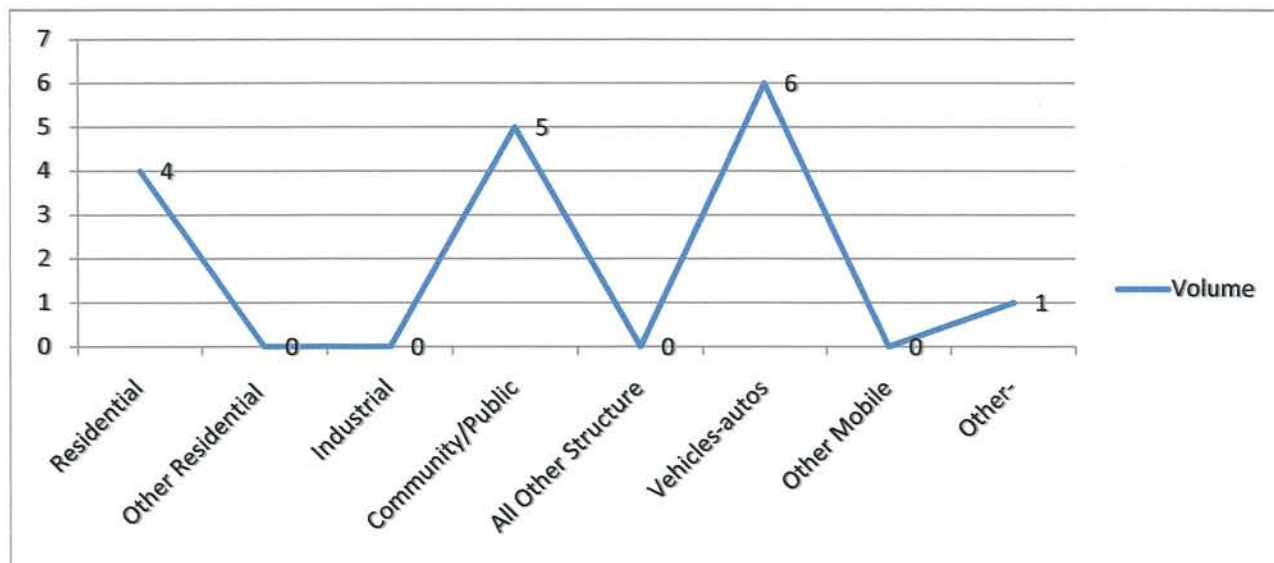


Table 2. 38**Rate: Number of Crimes per 1,000 Inhabitants, 2010**

Village (2010 estimated population)	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Agana Hgts.								
Population: 4,599								
Number of Offenses Known	0	4	0	4	25	32	3	0
Rate	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	5.0	6.4	1.0	0.0
Agat								
Population: 6,602								
Number of Offenses Known	1	2	1	3	75	64	6	0
Rate	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	11.4	10.0	1.0	0.0
Asan-Maina								
Population: 2,439								
Number of Offenses Known	0	0	1	1	17	15	0	0
Rate	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	7.1	6.3	0.0	0.0
Barrigada								
Population: 10,099								
Number of Offenses Known	0	4	4	6	81	91	11	1
Rate	0	0.4	0.4	0.6	8	9	1.1	0.1
Chalan Pago-Ordot								
Population: 6,913								
Number of Offenses Known	0	2	0	6	39	34	3	0
Rate	0	0.3	0	1	5.6	5	0.4	0
Dededo								
Population: 50,167								
Number of Offenses Known	0	20	4	67	301	460	57	2
Rate	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.3	6.0	9.2	1.1	0.04
Hagatna								
Population: 1,284								
Number of Offenses Known	0	1	7	7	97	142	11	2
Rate	0.0	1.0	5.4	5.4	75.0	109.2	8.5	1.5

Table 2.38

Village (2010 estimated population)	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Inarajan								
Population: 3,562								
Number of Offenses Known	0	0	0	0	15	20	0	0
Rate	0	0	0	0	4.2	5.6	0	0
Mangilao								
Population: 15,539								
Number of Offenses Known	1	5	6	14	143	147	34	0
Rate	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	9.2	10	2.2	0.0
Merizo								
Population: 2,525								
Number of Offenses Known	0	0	0	1	15	14	0	0
Rate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Mongmong-Toto-Maite								
Population: 6,822								
Number of Offenses Known	0	6	2	8	51	66	19	0
Rate	0	1	0.3	1.1	7.3	9.4	3	0
Piti								
Population: 1,945								
Number of Offenses Known	0	3	1	2	37	25	2	0
Rate	0	2	1	1	19	13	1	0
Santa Rita								
Population: 8,754								
Number of Offenses Known	0	0	0	0	39	32	3	0
Rate	0	0	0	0	4.3	4	0.3	0
Sinajana								
Population: 3,330								
Number of Offenses Known	0	2	0	3	21	29	7	0
Rate	0	1	0	1	6.4	9	2.1	0
Talofofo								
Population: 3,753								
Number of Offenses Known	0	0	0	4	24	27	3	0
Rate	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.0	7.0	1.0	0.0

Table 2.38

Village (2010 estimated population)	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Tamuning/Tumon/Harmon								
Population: 21,024								
Number of Offenses Known	0	7	30	46	377	690	84	5
Rate	0.0	0.3	1.4	2.2	18.0	33.0	4.0	0.2
Umatac								
Population: 1,035								
Number of Offenses Known	0	1	0	0	9	7	0	0
Rate	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Yigo								
Population: 22,731								
Number of Offenses Known	0	12	1	18	129	153	17	0
Rate	0	1	0.04	1	6	7	1	0
Yona								
Population: 7,568								
Number of Offenses Known	1	3	2	7	92	45	7	0
Rate	0.1	0.4	0.3	1	12.1	6	1	0
Unknown/Off Island								
Number of Offenses Known	0	2	2	2	18	27	2	0

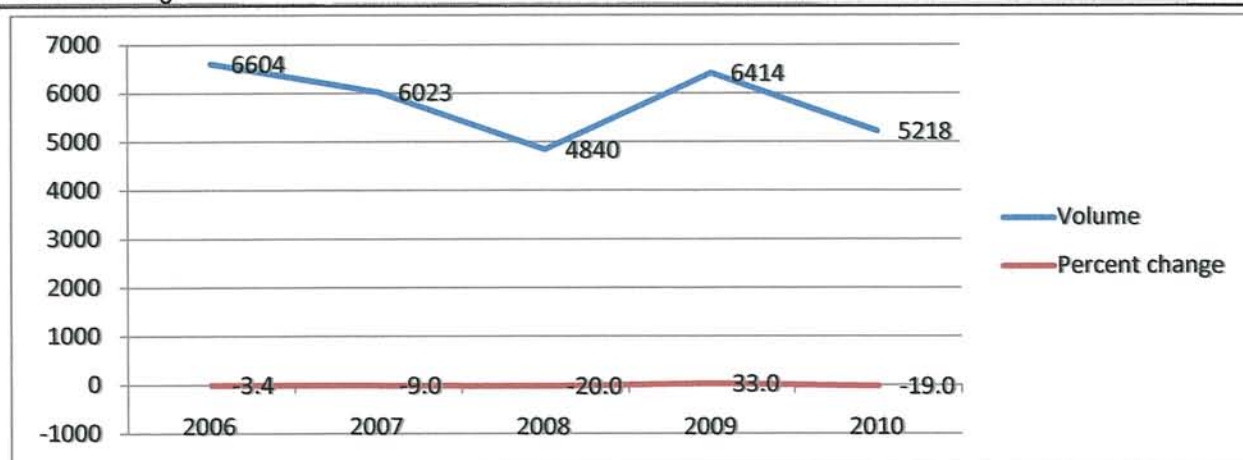
Source: Population from Bureau of Statistics and Plans-Guam Statistical Year Book, 2005

Table 2.39**Part II Offenses Reported to Police****Percent Change from 2006**

Trends	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	6604	6023	4840	6414	5218
Percent change	-3.4	-9.0	-20.0	33.0	-19.0
Other Assaults, simple	948	597	1283	1060	867
Forgery and Counterfeiting	65	87	41	73	55
Fraud	254	369	258	200	274
Embezzlement	11	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	40	19	1	9	1
Vandalism	1500	1144	1229	1396	1118
Weapons Violations	60	59	9	143	62
Prostitution	0	5	4	2	5
Sex Offenses	21	6	3	136	74
Drug Abuse Violations	277	155	152	229	200
Gambling	2	0	1	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	97	59	51	63	84
Driving Under the Influence	836	731	491	927	316
Liquor Laws	79	114	69	34	39
Drunkenness	175	336	159	1	0
Disturbance	1156	1126	52	763	1076
Vagrancy	0	0	8	0	0
All Other Offenses	1005	1142	803	1172	877
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	12	11	2
Runaways	78	74	214	195	168

Figure 2.32

Percent change from 2006



SECTION III Offenses Cleared



Offenses Cleared

Law enforcement agencies reporting to the FBI can clear, or “close”, the offenses in one of two ways; by arrest or 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.

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

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

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

Cleared by Exceptional Means

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

- Identified the offender
- Gathered enough evidence to support an arrest, make a charge, and turn over the offender to the court 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 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 identified; or the denial of extradition because the offender committed a crime in another jurisdiction and is being prosecuted for that offense. In the UCR Program, the recovery of property does not clear an 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 clearances 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

Part I Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 2010

	Percent of Crimes Cleared by Arrest
Murder	1.3
Rape	14.1
Robbery	5.0
Aggravated Assault	28.0
Burglary	16.0
Larceny-theft	33.3
Motor Vehicle theft	2.5
Arson	0.4

Figure 3.1

Part I Offenses Percent Cleared by Arrest, 2010

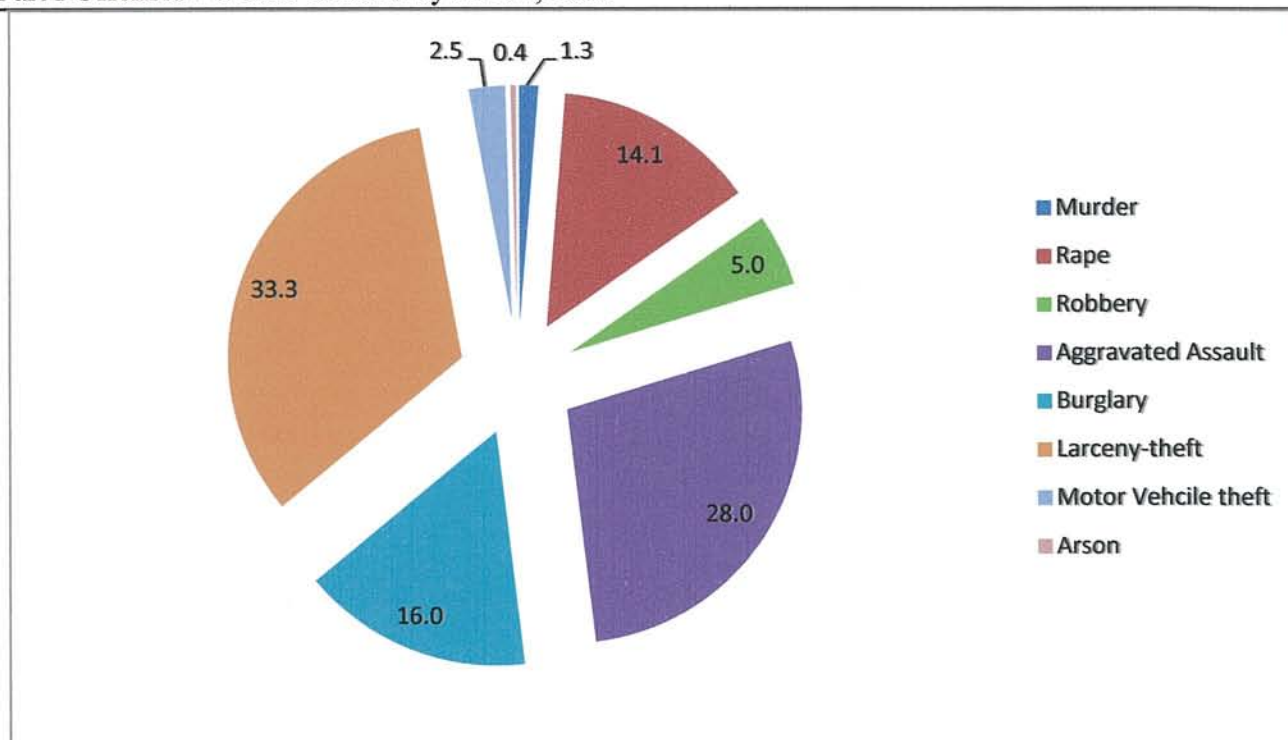


Table 3.2**Percent of Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means****By Village, 2010****[2010 estimated population: 180,692]**

Total Villages: 21	Violent Crime	Murder and Non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Dededo Precinct										
Total Villages: 2										
Population 72,898										
Offenses Known	119	0	31	4	84	1120	430	613	76	1
Cleared by arrest	89	0	28	5	56	56	15	38	2	1
Percent cleared by arrest	75.0	0.0	90.3	125.0	67.0	5.0	4.0	6.3	3.0	100.0
Tumon Precinct										
Total Villages: 3										
Population 21024										
Offenses Known	82	0	7	25	50	1156	377	690	84	5
Total C/A	47	0	9	4	34	107	19	86	1	1
Percent cleared by arrest	57.3	0.0	129.0	16.0	68.0	9.3	5.0	13.0	1.2	20.0
Hagatna Precinct										
Total Villages: 7										
Population 48,586										
Offenses Known	93	1	25	18	49	1092	457	541	90	4
Total C/A	92	2	31	13	46	90	39	45	6	0
Percent cleared by arrest	99.0	200.0	124.0	72.2	94.0	8.2	9.0	8.3	7.0	0.0
Agat Precinct										
Total Villages: 9										
Population 32,182										
Offenses Known	34	2	9	5	18	593	323	249	21	0
Total C/A	24	5	6	4	9	21	11	6	4	0
Percent cleared by arrest	71	250	67	80	50	4	3.4	2.4	19.1	0

Table 3.3**Part II Offenses****Cleared by Arrest. 2006 -2010**

Trends	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Volume	6604	6023	4840	6414	5218
Cleared by Arrest	2806	2616	2629	2950	2157
<i>Percent cleared by arrest</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>54.3</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>41.3</i>
Other Assaults, simple	948	597	1283	1060	867
Forgery and Counterfeiting	65	87	41	73	55
Fraud	254	369	258	200	274
Embezzlement	11	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	40	19	1	9	1
Vandalism	1500	1144	1229	1396	1118
Weapons Violations	60	59	9	143	62
Prostitution	0	5	4	2	5
Sex Offenses	21	6	3	136	74
Drug Abuse Violations	277	155	152	229	200
Gambling	2	0	1	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	97	59	51	63	84
Driving Under the Influence	836	731	491	927	316
Liquor Laws	79	114	69	34	39
Drunkenness	175	336	159	1	0
Disturbance	1156	1126	52	763	1076
Vagrancy	0	0	8	0	0
All Other Offenses	1005	1142	803	1172	877
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	12	11	2
Runaways	78	74	214	195	168

Figure 3.2

Percent Cleared by Arrest, 2006 - 2010

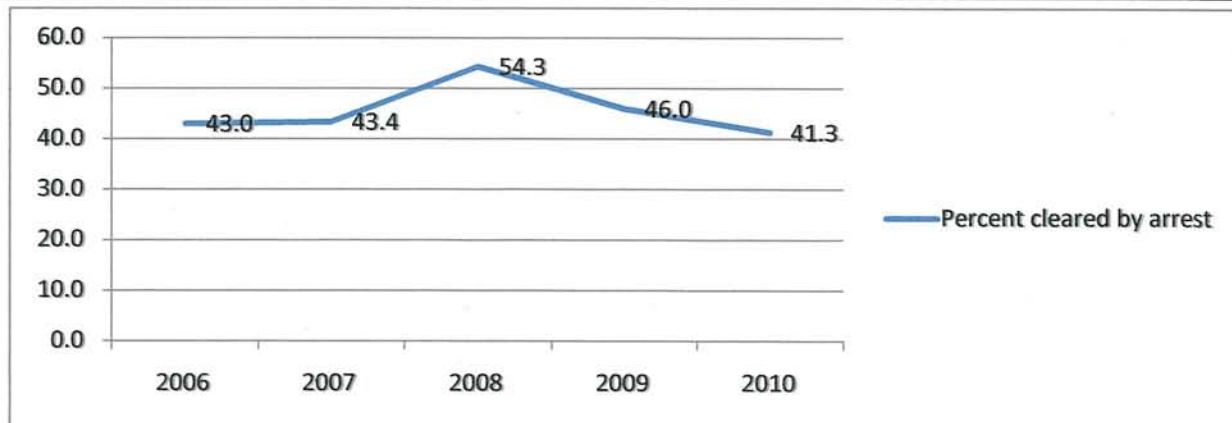


Figure 3.3

Violent Crimes Cleared by Arrest, 2010

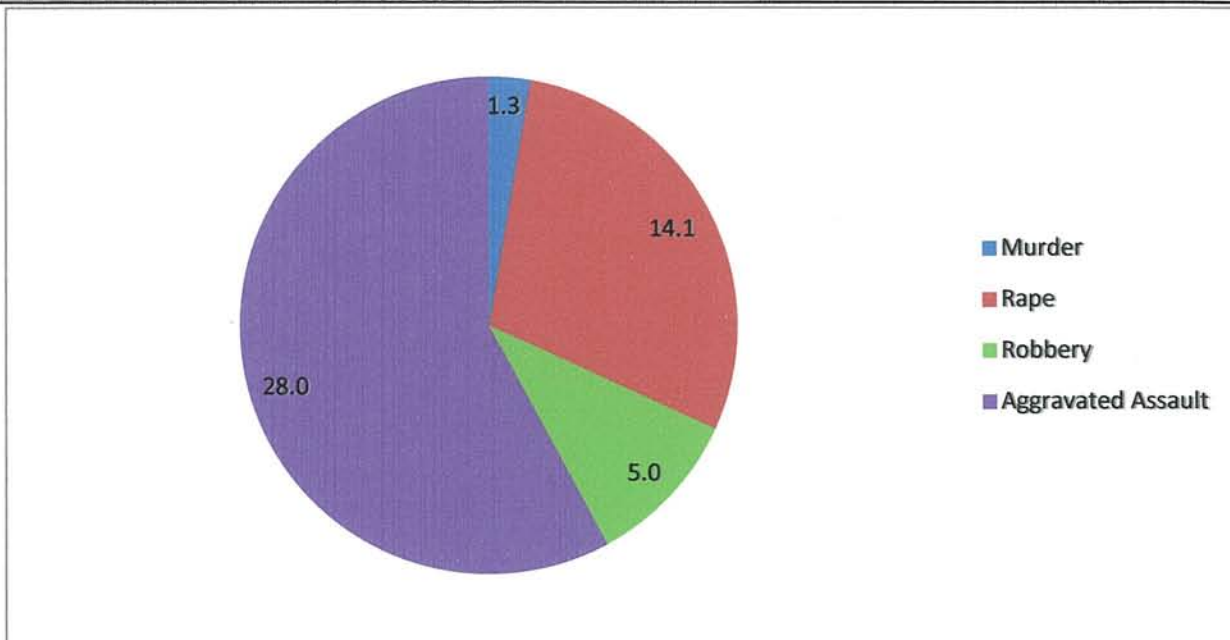
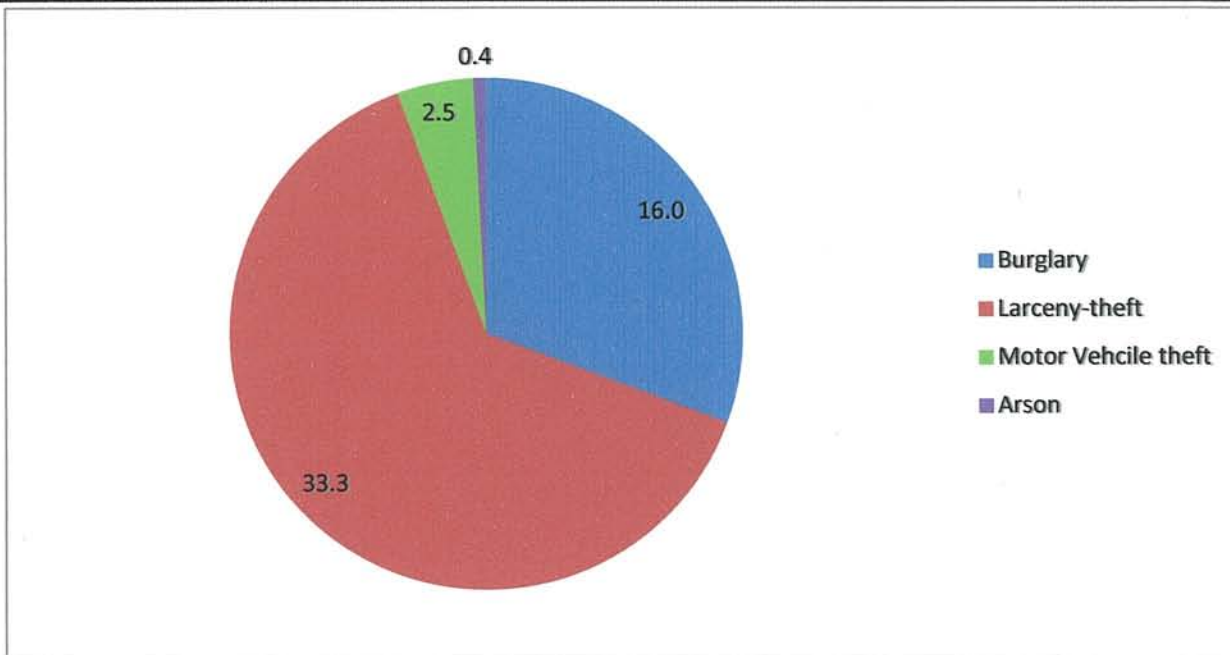


Figure 3.4

Property Crimes Cleared by Arrest, 2010



SECTION IV Persons Arrested



Table 4.1**Age and Sex of Persons Arrested Over 18, 2010**

Classification of Offenses	Sex	under 18	18	19	20/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	60/64	65+	Unk	Total
01A	Male	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01B	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	Male	0	1	4	16	8	10	9	11	5	5	4	1	0	0	74
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	Male	0	4	2	9	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	24
	Female	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Aggravated Assault	Male	0	3	11	26	36	15	9	11	5	7	3	1	0	0	127
	Female	0	1	1	2	4	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	18
Burglary	Male	0	7	5	27	12	11	6	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	78
	Female	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Larceny-theft	Male	0	11	9	24	25	15	13	7	4	0	1	1	1	0	111
	Female	0	9	1	20	6	8	11	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	64
Motor Vehicle Theft	Male	0	1	3	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12
	Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arson	Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Assaults	Male	0	31	17	105	111	89	70	44	33	26	9	5	5	4	549
	Female	0	7	2	11	25	19	8	7	5	4	9	0	0	0	97
Forgery and Counterfeiting	Male	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fraud	Male	0	1	2	12	8	24	9	8	9	1	4	1	1	0	80
	Female	0	0	0	2	5	4	4	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	22
Embezzlement	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	Male	0	1	0	6	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
	Female	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Vandalism	Male	0	6	7	31	11	11	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	78
	Female	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Weapons Violations	Male	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution and Coml. Vice	Male	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sex Offenses	Male	0	1	1	7	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	Male	0	5	5	16	19	17	17	11	7	3	0	2	0	0	102
	Female	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	15
Gambling	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family and Children 20	Male	0	1	1	11	1	4	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	26
	Female	0	1	1	2	5	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	18
Driving Under the Influence	Male	0	14	19	113	97	83	68	57	50	27	28	12	10	2	580
	Female	0	2	0	13	7	10	1	5	2	2	1	1	0	0	44
Liquor Laws	Male	0	3	4	15	9	7	8	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	57
	Female	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Drunkenness	Male	0	5	8	23	20	14	11	2	3	7	0	0	0	2	95
	Female	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Disorderly Conduct	Male	0	2	0	9	6	5	3	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	32
	Female	0	1	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Vagrancy	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	Male	0	9	6	46	50	38	29	23	16	6	8	2	0	0	233
	Female	0	1	2	7	1	8	5	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	30
Suspicion	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew and Loitering law Violations	Male	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Female	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Run-Away	Male	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Female	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total	Male	14	109	105	504	428	350	269	192	148	88	58	28	17	8	2318
	Female	15	23	11	68	65	67	41	26	18	14	11	4	1	0	364

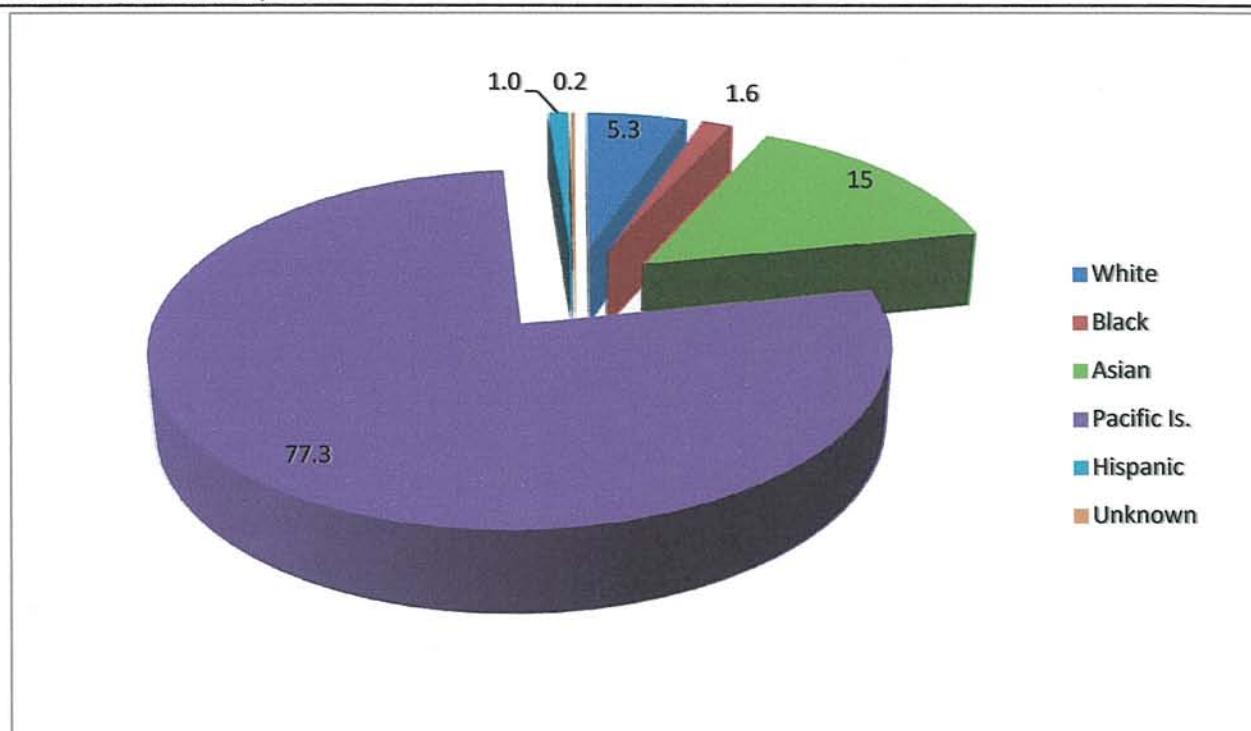
Table 4.2

Persons Arrested by Age and by Race, 2010

Race	<18	18	19	20/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	60/64	65>	Unk	Percent distribution
White		6	0	43	26	17	13	9	10	4	4	10	0	0	5.3
Black		2	1	16	9	3	2	2	6	2	1	0	0	0	1.6
Asian		17	9	57	56	47	59	40	41	30	21	5	11	0	14.8
Pacific Isl	3	107	106	447	392	352	235	162	109	64	44	17	7	8	77.3
Hispanic	0	0	0	7	3	2	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1.0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.2

Figure 4.2

Percent Distribution, 2010



SECTION V Special Reports



JUVENILES

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

Arrests of juveniles should not be reported in cases of:

1. police “contacts” with juveniles where no offense was committed;
2. juveniles taken into custody for their own protection but no crime was committed (e.g., neglect cases).

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

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

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

Table 5.1**Juvenile Offenders**

Offenses Charged	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1a. Murder	0	0	0	0	3
1b. Negligent Manslaughter	0	1	0	0	0
2. Rape	57	35	32	6	9
3. Robbery	13	7	13	2	8
4. Aggravated Assault	27	49	42	10	14
5. Burglary	61	38	56	15	36
6. Larceny-theft	43	51	63	15	46
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	4	22	10	2	17
8. Arson	9	1	3	1	0
9. Assaults, simple	160	107	129	32	37
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	2	0	0
11. Fraud and Bad Checks	0	3	2	1	1
12. Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, posses	6	5	0	2	2
14. Vandalism	49	62	76	10	38
15. Weapons Violations	0	4	0	0	3
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sex Offenses	0	0	0	4	3
18. Drug Abuse Violations	117	84	56	16	40
19. Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
20. Offenses Against Family and Children *	0	0	0	0	4
21. Driving Under the Influence	8	1	8	0	3
22. Liquor Laws	45	33	39	4	14
23. Drunkenness	0	5	3	0	0
24. Disorderly Conduct	10	11	6	3	0
25. Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
26. All Other Offenses	51	28	54	9	16
27. Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
28. Curfew Violations and Loitering Laws	0	1	10	10	11
29. Runaways	78	74	40	26	15
Total	738	622	644	168	320

Figure 5.1

Juvenile Offenders, Trends: 2006 -2010

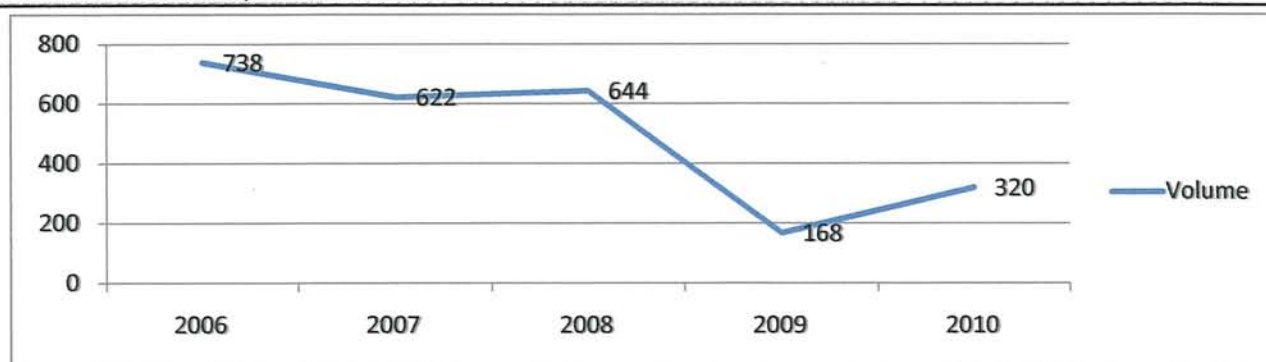


Table 5.2

Police Disposition of Juveniles	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Handled within Department and Released	61	34	47	7	120
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	519	221	323	89	175
Referred to Welfare Agency	158	367	274	72	25
Total	738	622	644	168	320

Figure 5.2

Police Disposition of Juveniles, 2006 -2010

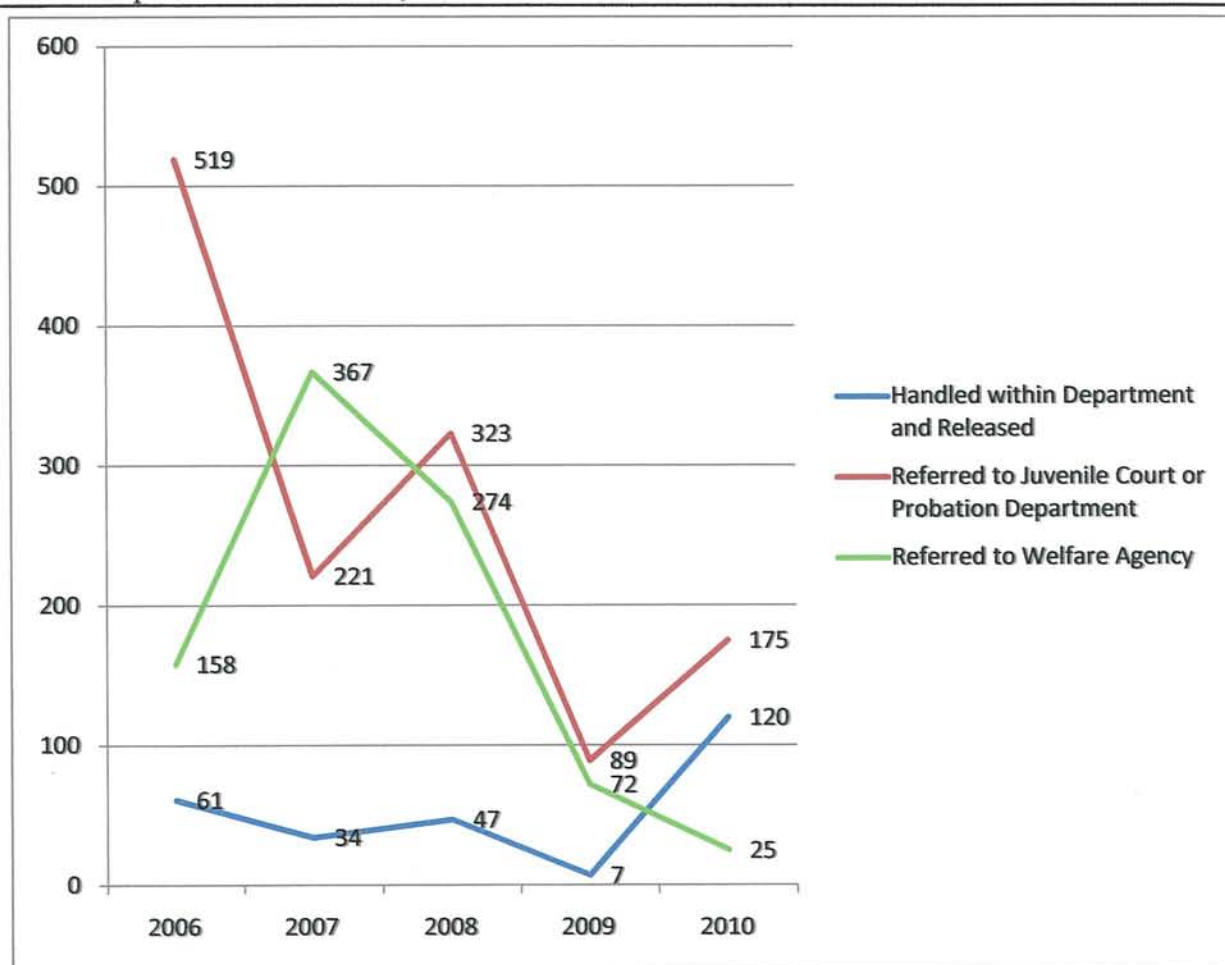


Table 5.3**Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested Under 18**

Classification of Offenses	Sex	under 10	10-12	13-14	15-16	17	Total Under 18	White	Black	Pacific Islander	Asian
1. Murder & Nonnegligent Homicide	M	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	3	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Forcible Rape	M	0	0	4	4	1	9	0	0	6	3
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Robbery	M	0	0	0	4	4	8	1	0	6	1
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Aggravated Assault	M	0	0	5	8	0	13	0	0	11	2
	F	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
5. Burglary	M	0	6	9	13	8	36	1	0	34	1
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Larceny-theft	M	0	1	6	19	3	29	0	0	25	4
	F	0	0	0	15	2	17	0	0	11	6
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	M	0	1	1	11	2	15	0	0	15	0
	F	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	0
8. Arson	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Other Assaults; simple	M	0	3	4	17	7	31	0	0	28	3
	F	0	0	2	3	1	6	0	0	6	0
10. Forgery & Counterfeits	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Fraud & Bad Checks	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
12. Embezzlement	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	M	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Vandalism	M	1	2	16	14	3	36	2	2	31	1
	F	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
15. Weapons Violations	M	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	3	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sex Offenses	M	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	3	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Drug Abuse Violations	M	0	0	10	15	11	36	0	0	36	0
	F	0	1	0	1	2	4	0	0	4	0
19. Gambling	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Offenses Against the Family and Children	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	1	2	1	4	0	0	2	2
21. Driving Under the Influence	M	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	1
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Liquor Laws	M	0	0	3	4	2	9	0	0	6	3
	F	0	0	2	3	0	5	0	0	3	2
23. Drunkenness	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Disorderly Conduct	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Vagrancy	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. All Other Offenses	M	0	1	1	4	2	8	0	0	7	1
	F	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	2	6
27. Suspicion	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Curfew Violations	M	0	0	3	3	0	6	0	0	6	0
	F	0	0	1	2	2	5	1	0	4	0
29. Runaways	M	0	0	0	0	5	5	1	0	4	0
	F	0	0	1	5	4	10	0	0	8	2
TOTAL	M	1	14	63	123	54	255	6	2	227	20
	F	0	1	9	42	13	65	0	0	47	18

Source: 2010 JIS 10

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 or local laws, specifically those relating to unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making narcotic drugs.

The UCR Program collects information on arrests for drug abuse violations based on the narcotics involved. All arrests for violations, including attempts are included and are subdivided to differentiate between Sale/Manufacturing and Possession.

Sale/Manufacturing

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

Possession

- 18e. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
 - 18f. Marijuana
 - 18g. Synthetic narcotics- manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (Demerol, methadones)
 - 18h. Dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine)
-

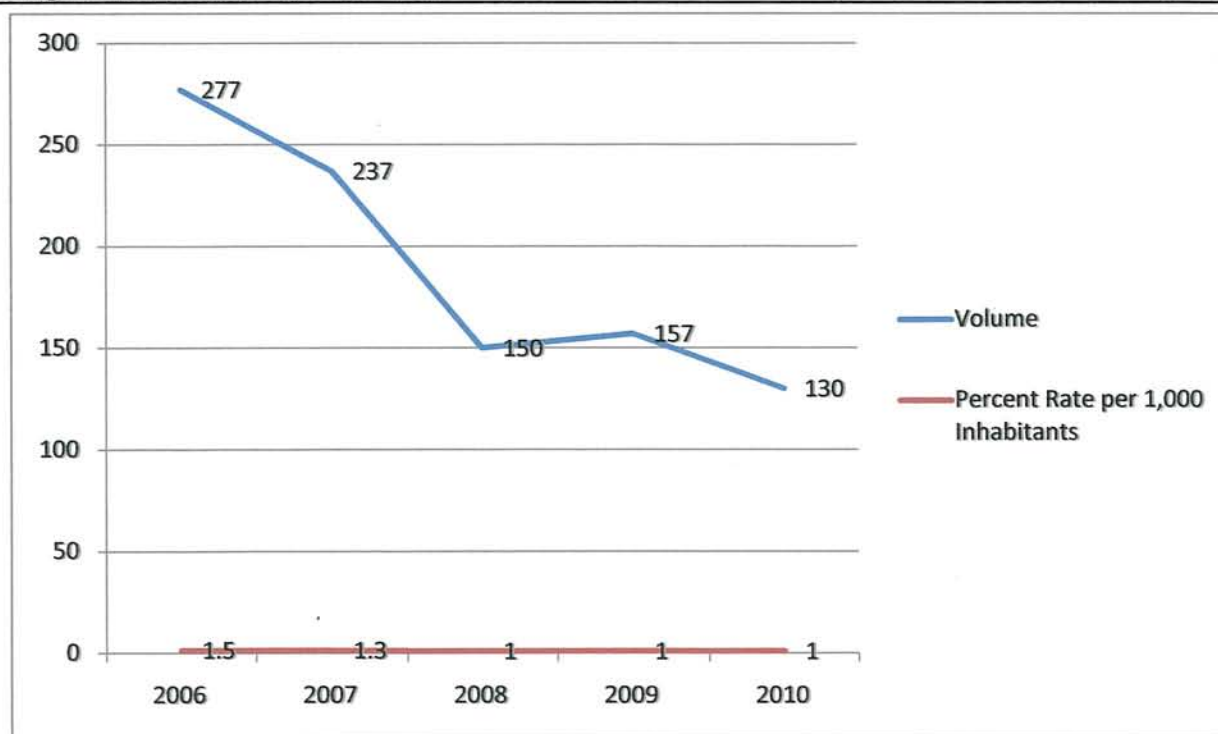
Table 5.4**Drug Abuse Violations**

Percent Change from 2006

Month	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	20	11	16	10	10
February	25	27	11	4	13
March	34	29	7	10	10
April	10	22	14	13	11
May	31	18	16	13	9
June	27	14	10	19	10
July	13	6	7	20	3
August	42	12	15	10	7
September	20	18	16	12	17
October	28	49	15	22	9
November	17	15	6	5	20
December	10	16	17	19	11
Total	277	237	150	157	130
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>-14.4</i>	<i>-36.7</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>-17.2</i>
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0

Figure 5.3

Drug Abuse Violations, 2006 -2010



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.

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

Agencies must include in this classification:

Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence

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

Unlawful Condition of the Driver

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

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

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

As the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) increases and is circulated to the brain, impairment of judgment and skill increases correspondingly. Thus the likelihood of having an accident increases as the amount of blood increases.

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

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

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

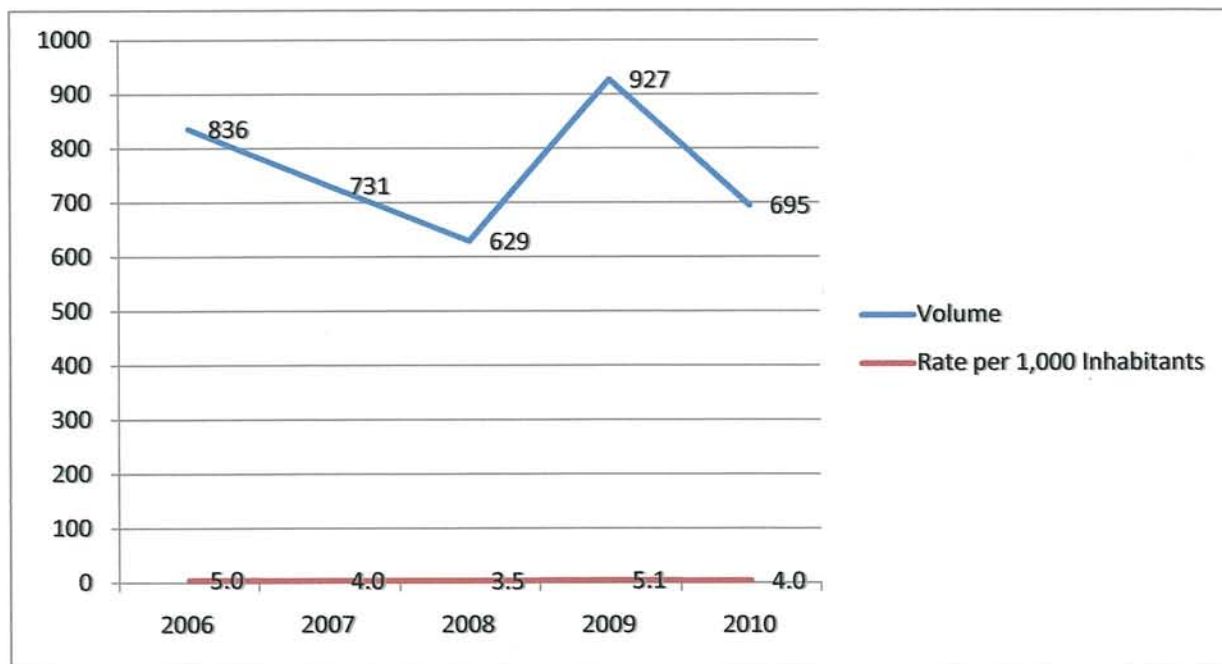
Table 5.5**Driving Under the Influence**

Percent Change from 2006

Month	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	43	40	52	96	46
February	90	44	47	69	94
March	109	62	51	121	2
April	90	63	59	115	87
May	99	27	75	76	75
June	110	32	45	50	67
July	90	34	62	44	60
August	74	29	71	59	51
September	29	62	60	83	39
October	36	58	41	85	50
November	28	92	24	44	54
December	38	188	42	85	70
Total	836	731	629	927	695
Percent change	2.3	-13.0	-14.0	48.0	-25.0
<i>Rate per 1,000 inhabitants</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.0</i>

Figure 5.4

Driving Under the Influence, 2006 -2 010



Family Violence

Definitions

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

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

Relationship of Victim to Offender The databases used in this report all contain sufficient information to permit identification of family violence cases.

However, the types of information that make identification possible are not uniform. Some provide more relationship categories than others. For example, Supplemental Homicide reports provides 28 different categories of victim-offender relationship, while the National Crime Victimization Survey has 15 categories. Also, the databases use different terms to describe specific victim-offender relationships. For example, one uses the category "employee/employer", while another uses "colleague at work".

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

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

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

Table 5.6**Family Violence**

Offenses Involving Family Violence, 2010

Offense Classification	Offenses Involving Family Violence
Total	501
Murder	1
Rape/CSC	33
Robbery	2
Aggravated Assault	67
Burglary	8
Larceny-theft	1
Arson	1
Other Assaults, simple	348
Fraud	2
Vandalism	15
Sex Offenses	1
Drug Abuse Violations	1
Offenses Against the Family and Children	8
Disorderly Conduct	4
All Other Offenses	9

Table 5.7**Family Violence**

Percent Change from 2006

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Volume	590	630	554	550	501
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>-12.1</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-9.0</i>

Figure 5.5

Percent Change from 2006

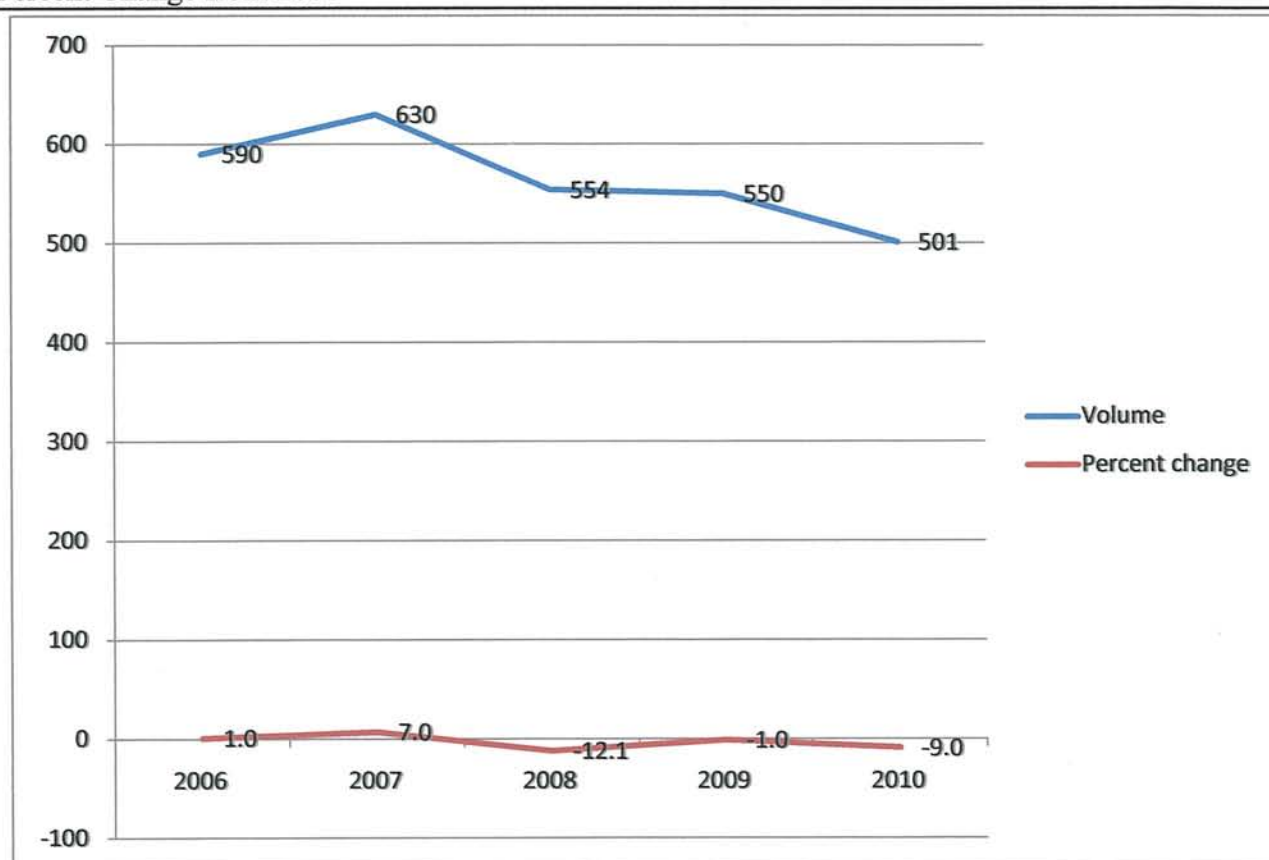


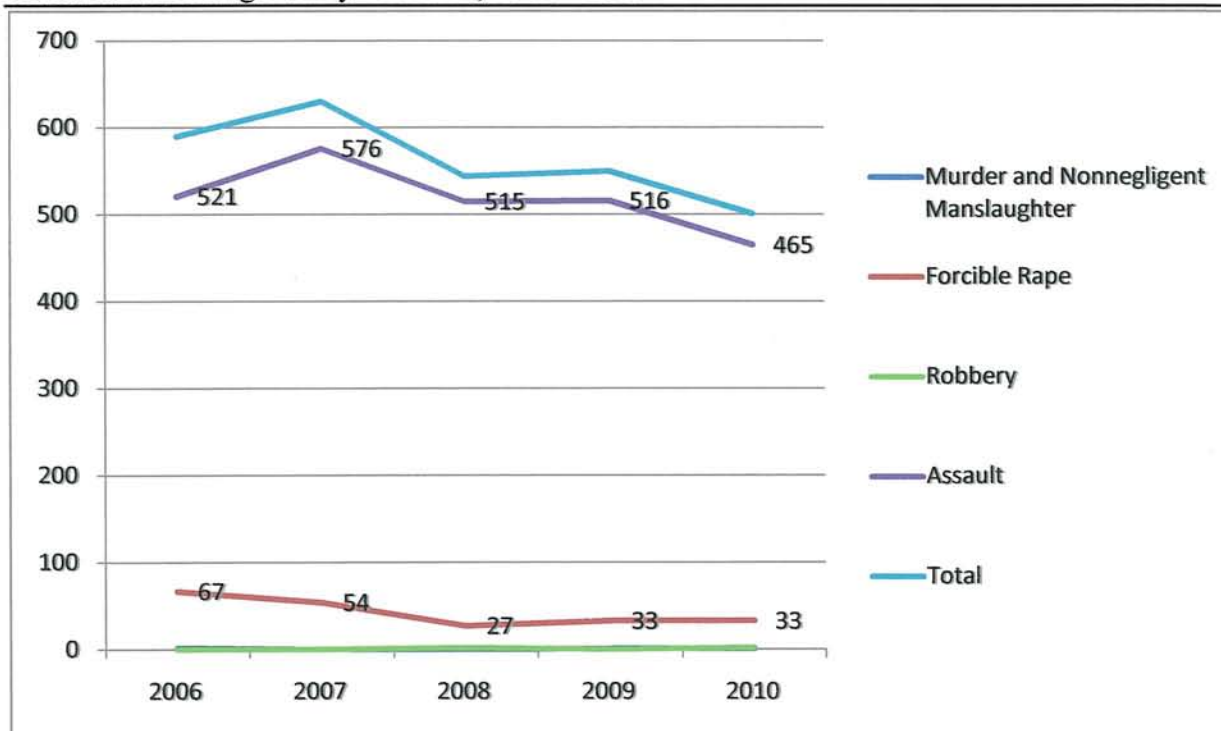
Table 5.8**Family Violence**

Percent Change from 2006 -2010

Violent Crimes	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2	0	0	1	1
Forcible Rape	67	54	27	33	33
Robbery	0	0	2	0	2
Assault	521	576	515	516	465
Total	590	630	544	550	501
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>-14.0</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>-9.0</i>

Figure 5.6

Offenses Involving Family Violence, 2006 - 2010



SECTION VI Law Enforcement Personnel



Law Enforcement Personnel

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 law enforcement agencies. What follows is not intended as recommended or preferred officer strength; the data should be viewed as guides.

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

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

Because of differing service 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 law enforcement agencies. What follows is not recommended or preferred officer strength; the data should be viewed merely as guides. Adequate staffing levels can be determined only after careful study of the conditions that affect the service requirements in a particular jurisdiction.

Sworn Officers

The rate of full-time law enforcement officers per 1,000 inhabitants decreased slightly at 2.0 percent in 2010 when compared from 2006. An analysis of the 2010 data concerning only sworn law enforcement personnel showed that by districts or precincts, Tamuning-Tumon precinct had the highest rate of law enforcement employees; 2.0 percent law enforcement employees per 1,000 inhabitants in 2010. The rate of law enforcement officers per 1,000 in population was 1.0 percent each in the Northern (Dededo Precinct), Central and Southern districts.

A review by gender of the 2010 data showed that 94.0 percent of law enforcement officers were male and 6.0 percent were females.

Civilians

Civilian employees provide a myriad of services to Guam Police Department. Among other duties, they dispatch officers, they provide administrative and recordkeeping support, and they query local, state, and national databases. In 2010, 17.0 percent of Guam Police Department employees were civilians. Of the civilians working in GPD, 73.0 percent were females and 27.0 percent were males.

Table 6.1
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees
 Percent Change from 2006

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees					
Full-time Law Enforcement Officers	319	309	313	310	310
Full-time Civilian Employees	61	66	62	64	63
Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	380	375	375	374	373
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.3</i>

Figure 6.1
 Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, Male and Female, 2010

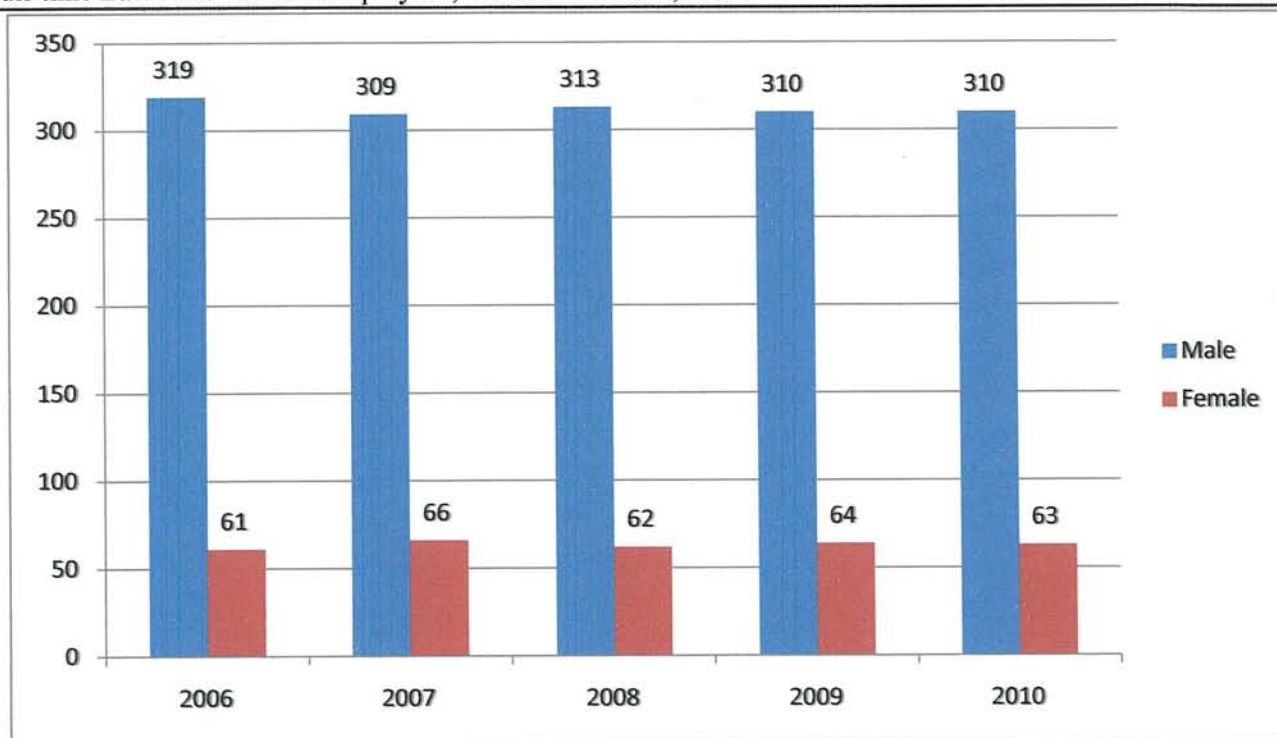


Table 6.2**Full-time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2010****Male and Female**

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	Total	Male	Female
Full-time Law Enforcement Officers	310	291	19
Full-time Civilian Employees	63	17	46
Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	373	308	65

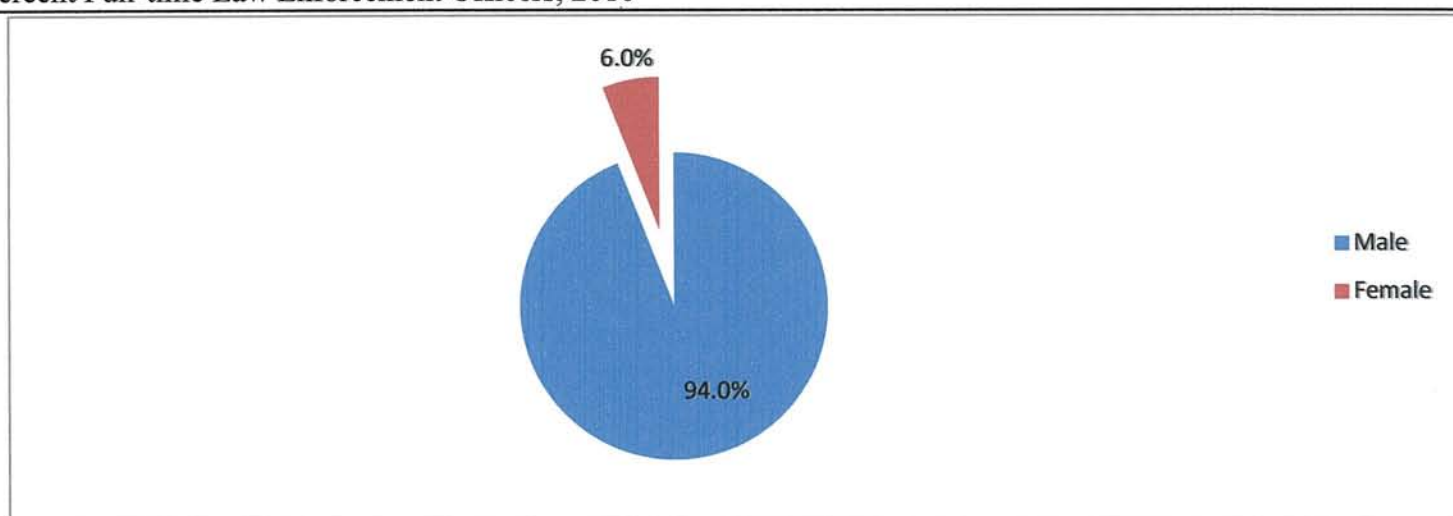
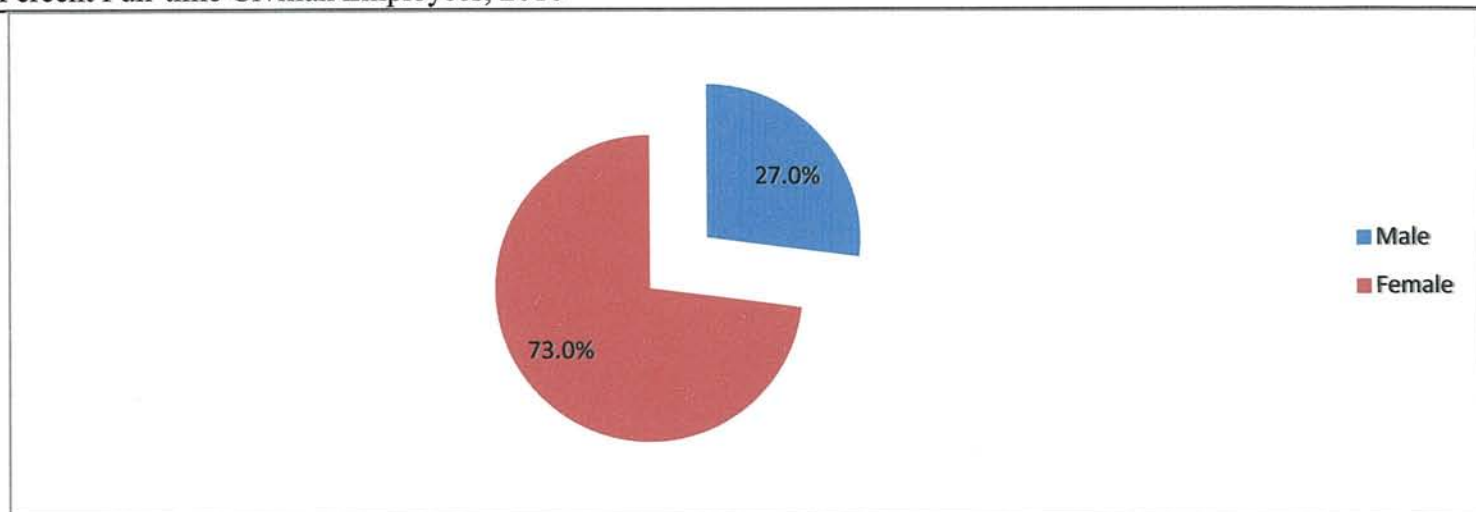
Figure 6.2**Percent Full-time Law Enforcement Officers, 2010****Figure 6.3****Percent Full-time Civilian Employees, 2010**

Table 6.3**Full-time Officers**

Percent of Officers by Precincts, 2010

Precincts	Northern		Central	Southern
	<i>Dededo</i>	<i>Tamuning-Tumon</i>	<i>Hagatna</i>	<i>Agat</i>
Population	72,898	21,024	48,586	38,183
Number of officers	35	37	32	33
<i>Percent of officers by precincts, 2010</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>24.1</i>
<i>Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>

Figure 6.4

Percent of Officers by Precincts, 2010

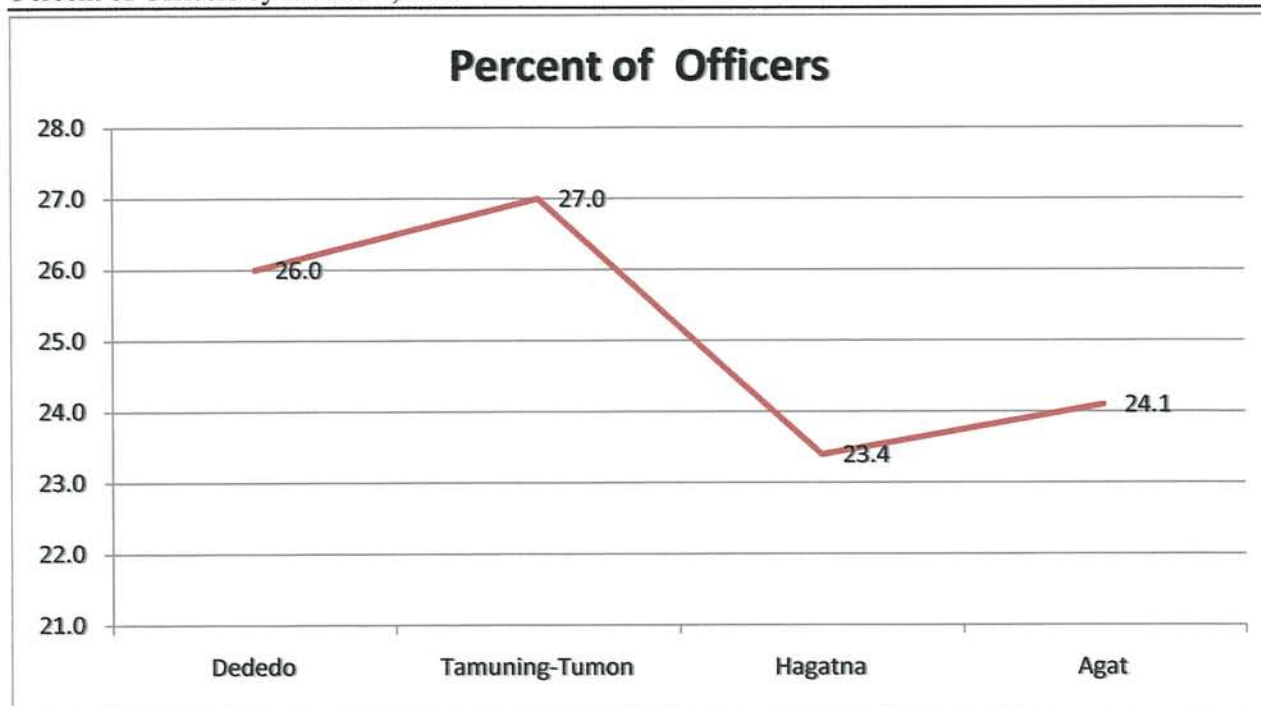


Table 6.4

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2010
Number and Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
By Geographic Division and by Population
[2010 estimated population]

Geographic Division

Northern - Dededo Precinct

Total Villages, 2: population	72,898
Number of employees	35
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.0

Tamuning-Tumon

Total Villages, 3: population	21,024
Number of employees	37
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0

Central - Hagatna Precinct

Total Villages, 7: population	48,586
Number of employees	32
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.0

Southern - Agat Precinct

Total Villages 9, population	38,183
Number of employees	33
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.0

Table 6.5**Full-time Employees as of October 31, 2010****Percent Male and Female**

Precincts/Villages/Population	Total Law Enforcement Employees	Percent law enforcement employee male	Percent law enforcement employees female	TOTAL officers	Percent officers male	Percent officers female	TOTAL Civilians	Percent civilians male	Percent civilians female
Total Precincts: 4 Population: 180,691	137	130	7	137	130	7	0	0	0
Total Villages: 21 Population: 180,691	137	130	7	137	130	7	0	0	0
Dededo Precinct Command TOTAL VILLAGES: 2	35	31	4	35	31	4	0	0	0
<i>Total Population, 72,898</i>	35	88.6	11.4	100	88.6	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tum-Tam Precinct Command TOTAL VILLAGES: 3	37	35	2	37	35	2	0	0	0
<i>Total Population, 21,024</i>	37	94.6	5.4	100	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hagatna Precinct Command TOTAL VILLAGES: 7	32	31	1	32	31	1	0	0	0
<i>Total Population, 48,586</i>	32	97.0	3.0	100.0	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agat Precinct Command TOTAL VILLAGES: 9	33	33	0	33	33	0	0	0	0
<i>Total Population, 38,183</i>	33	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

SECTION VII Appendices



CRIME STATISTICS FOR DECISION MAKING

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

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

Volume

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

Offense and Arrest Rates

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

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

Example:

- a. Population for jurisdiction, 180,692
- b. Number of known burglaries for jurisdiction for a year, 1,165
Divide 180,692 by 1,000 = 181.0 (rounded)
Divide 1,165 by 181.0 = 6.4

The burglary rate is 6.4 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The number 181.0 can now be divided into the totals of any offense class to produce a crime rate for that offense.

The same procedure may be used to obtain arrest rates per 1,000 inhabitants.

Clearance Rates

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

Example:

- a. Number of clearances in burglary, 84*
- b. Number of total burglaries, 1,165*
- c. Divide 84 by 1,165 = 0.072*
- d. Multiply 0.072 by 100 = 7.2*

The clearance rate for burglary is 7.2

Crime Trends

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

Example:

- a. Murders for January through December, last year (2009), 5*
- b. Murders for January through December, this year (2010), 3*

Subtract:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ -5 \\ \hline -2 \end{array}$$

Notice that “-2” is a decrease over the past year.

Divide -2 by 5 = -0.4

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

Multiply - 0.4 by 100 = -40.0

The volume trend in murder is decrease of 40.0 percent for this year as compared to last year. If the figure for a prior period is zero, a trend computation cannot be made.

The same computation will yield rate trends if rate figures are submitted for volume figures in the above formula.

Law Enforcement Employee Rates

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

Example:

- a. The jurisdiction's population, 180,692*
- b. The agency's number of employees, 137 (4 precincts)*
 - Divide 180,692 by 1,000 = 181.0 (rounded)*
 - Divide 137 by 181.0 = 0.75 (rounded 1.0)*

The employee rate is 0.8 (1.0 rounded) employees per 1,000 inhabitants

Data limitations

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

UCR PART I OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

Violent Crimes and Property Crimes

Criminal Homicide—Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter (1a)

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

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.

Criminal Homicide-Manslaughter by Negligent (1b)

Definition: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Forcible Rape-Rape By Force (2a)

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

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

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

Robbery (3)

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

Robbery-Firearm (3a)

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.

Robbery-Knife or Cutting Instrument (3b)

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.

Robbery-Other Dangerous Weapon (3c)

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

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

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.

Aggravated Assault (4)

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.

Aggravated Assault-Firearm (4a)

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.

Aggravated Assault-Knife or Cutting Instrument (4b)

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.

Aggravated Assault-Other Dangerous Weapon (4c)

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.

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

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

Other Assaults-Simple, Not Aggravated (4e)

Includes all assaults which do not involve the use of 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.

Burglary-Breaking or Entering (5)

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

Burglary-Forcible Entry (5a)

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

Burglary-Unlawful Entry-No Force (5b)

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

Burglary-Attempted Forcible Entry (5c)

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).

Larceny-Theft (6)

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

Pocket-picking (6Xa)

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

Purse-snatching (6Xb)

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

Shoplifting (6Xc)

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

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

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

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories (6Xe)

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.

Theft of Bicycles (6Xf)

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

Theft From Buildings (6Xg)

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

Theft From Coin-operated Device or Machine (6Xh)

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

All Other Larceny-theft Not Specially Classified (6Xi)

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

Motor Vehicle Theft (7)

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

Motor Vehicle Theft: Autos (7a)

Includes the thefts of all sedans, station wagons, coupes, convertibles, sport utility vehicles, minivans, and other similar motor vehicles that serve the primary purpose of transporting people from one place to another. 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.

Motor Vehicle Theft: Trucks and Buses (7b)

Includes the theft of those vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to commercially transport people and cargo. 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.

Motor Vehicle Theft: Other Vehicles (7c)

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

Arson (8)

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.

Arson-Structural (8a-g)

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.

Arson-Mobile (8h-i)

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.

Arson-Other (8j)

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

UCR PART II OFFENSES AND DEFINITIONS**Other Assaults, Simple (9)**

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

Forgery and Counterfeiting (10)

The altering, copying, or imitating of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered 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 (11)

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

Embezzlement (12)

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

Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing (13)

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

Vandalism (14)

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

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc. (15)

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

Prostitution and Commercialized Vice (16)

The unlawful promotion of or participation in sexual activities 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.

Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution) (17)

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

Drug Abuse Violations (18)

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.

Gambling (19)

To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value; assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake; possess or transmit wagering information; 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.

Offenses Against the Family and Children (20)

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

Driving Under the Influence (21)

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

Liquor Laws (22)

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

Drunkenness (23)

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

Disorderly Conduct (24)

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

Vagrancy (25)

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

All Other Offenses (26)

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

Suspicion (27)

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.

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

Violations by juveniles of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

Runaways (Persons under age 18) (29)

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