GUAM POLICE DEPARTMENT

2015
UNIFORM
CRIME
REPORT

CRIME

IN GUAM

2015

Uniform Crime Report

Printed Annually
Guam Police Department
Planning, Research and Development

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

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

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

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

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

The resulting valuable data source is used in a multitude of applications. Information sharing has become a priority as law enforcement works together to enhance criminal justice information network, to investigate crimes and to prevent terrorist acts. The UCR Program continues to be a resource for crime in Guam and it is our hope that the 2015 Crime in Guam issue will help law enforcement leaders make the best possible decisions to secure safety and prosperity in our communities.

Joseph I. Cruz
Chief of Police

🛡 Crime Factors

Caution Against Ranking/Categorizing

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

Characteristics of a Jurisdiction

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

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

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

• Population density and degree of urbanization.

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

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

• Modes of transportation and highway system.
• Economic conditions, including median income, poverty level, and job availability.
• Cultural factors and educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.
• Family conditions with respect to divorce and family cohesiveness.
• Climate.
• Effective strength of law enforcement .
• Administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement.

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

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SECTION I-
Summary of the Uniform Crime Report

Summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

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

1). The killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty.

2). The killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen.

Hierarchy Rule

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

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

Separation of Time and Place Rule

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) participants classify and score offenses from records of calls for service, complaints, and/or investigations. Since these crime statistics are intended to assist law enforcement in identifying the crime problem, participants record offense counts, not the findings of a court, coroner, or jury or the decision of a prosecutor.

Section II - Offenses Reported

Violent Crime

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

Volumes, Trends, and Rates
In 2015, there were 692 violent crimes reported islandwide. Of these, aggravated assault comprised of 58.0 percent; robbery 18.0 percent; forcible rape was 23.1 percent; and murder accounted for 1.1 percent.

The UCR Program examines data in increments of 2, 5, and 10 years to formulate trend information. Violent crimes in 2015 increased 26.1 percent compared to 2014 and 25.2 percent compared to 2011 and 68.3 percent compared to 2011 data.

The occurrence of violent crime throughout the island in 2015 was estimated at a rate of 4.3 percent violent offenses per 1,000 inhabitants. The volume of individual offenses within the violent crime category showed that in a year-to-year comparison of 2014 and 2015 data, the number of aggravated assault increased 36.0 percent, robberies decreased 3.2 percent, and murder increased 14.3 percent. Forcible rape increased 35.6 percent when compared to 2014.

Offense Trends and Rates
In terms of the rate of offenses for each of the four violent crimes, aggravated assault reflected the highest rate at 2.5 percent offenses per 1,000 inhabitants. There were about 1.0 percent (0.7) robberies, 0.76 percent were forcible rapes, and 0.05 percent for murders for each 1,000 resident population in 2015.

For UCR reporting, Guam is grouped into two districts: District I, Dededo Precinct Command and Tamuning-Tumon Precinct Command, District II - Hagatna Precinct Command and Agat Precinct Command. The population distribution of the districts, by village is provided on page 76.

A look at the volume of violent crimes in 2015, by village showed that an estimated 3.0 percent of violent crimes occurred in the village of Dededo. The violent crime rates were estimated at about 3.4 percent violent offenses per 1,000 inhabitants.

Figure: 2 - 1
Violent Crime:s. 2011 - 2015

Percent Change   Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
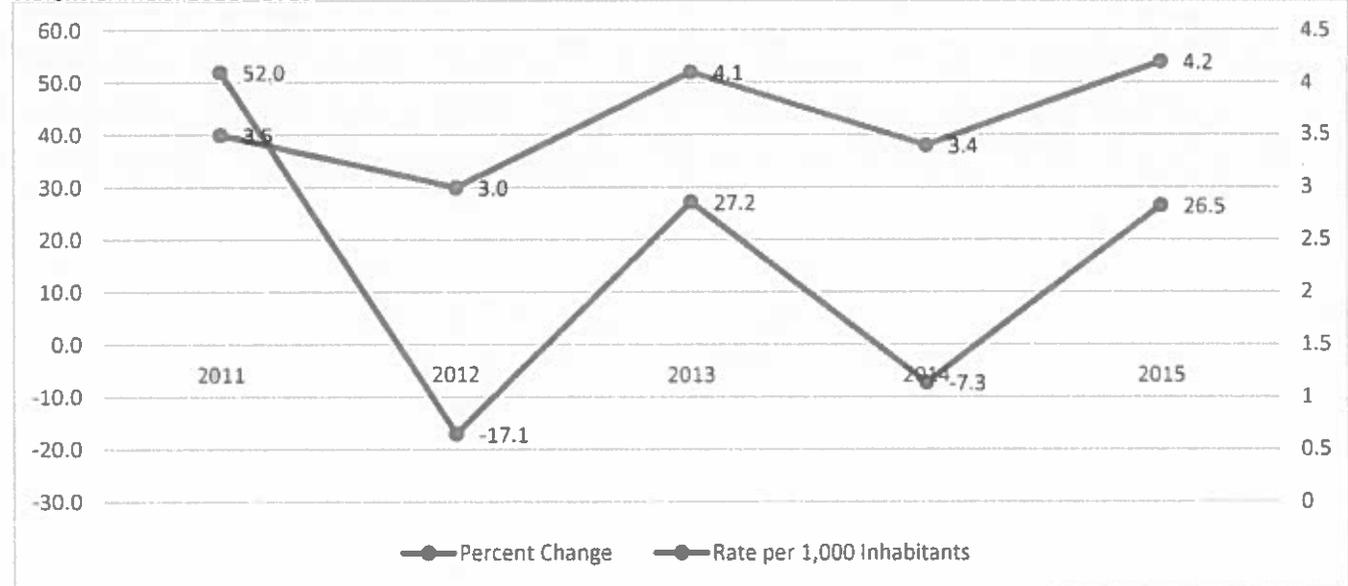
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Violent Crime Trends: 2011 - 2015

By Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	36	42	64	55	54
February	56	38	53	39	55
March	51	43	52	55	56
April	53	33	45	43	58
May	37	46	50	55	72
June	52	42	59	45	63
July	38	35	48	51	51
August	33	31	57	54	49
September	49	40	65	43	60
October	54	48	63	38	59
November	52	41	56	20	71
December	40	25	48	49	42
Total	551	464	660	547	690
Percent Change	*Base*	*-16.0*	*42.2*	*-17.1*	*26.1*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.4	4.2

Figure: 2 - 2

Violent Crime, Percent Change: 2011 - 2015
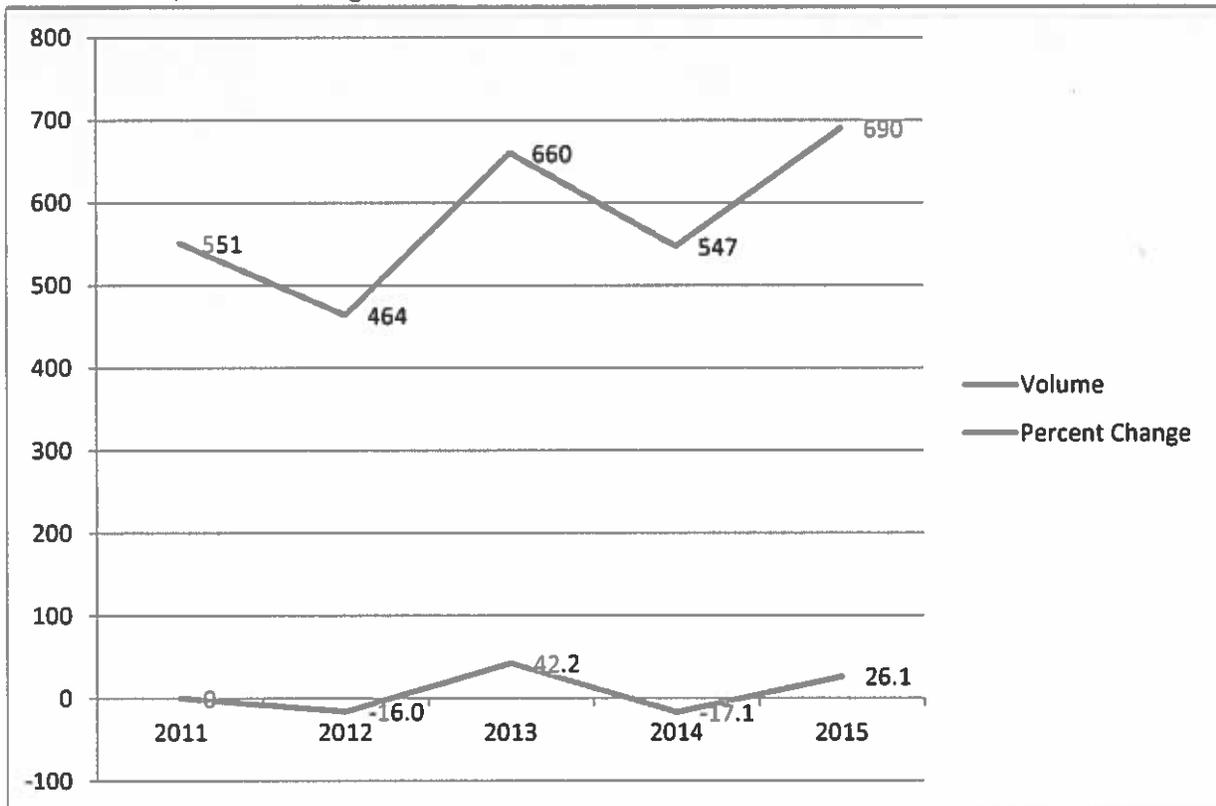
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Violent Crimes: 2011 - 2015

Trend		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Murder		6	3	8	7	8
Forcible Rape		151	107	106	118	160
Robbery		67	96	145	128	124
Aggravated Assault		327	258	401	294	400
	Total	551	464	660	547	692

Figure: 2 - 3

Violent Crimes, Volume: 2011 - 2015
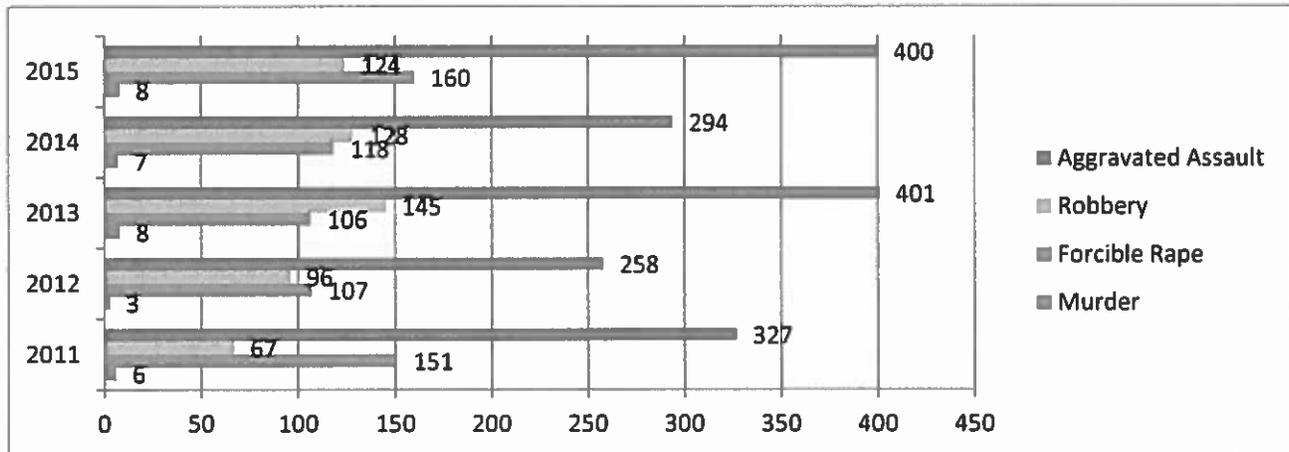
Table: 2 - 3

Violent Crimes: 2011 - 2015

Trends	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Volume	551	464	660	547	692
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.4	4.2

Figure: 2 - 4

Violent Crimes, Rate: 2015
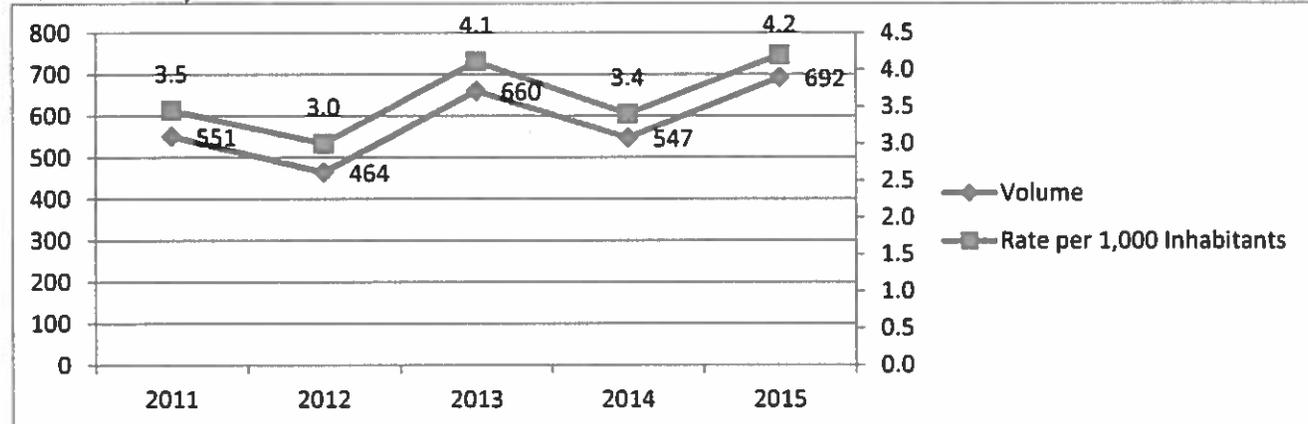
Table: 2 - 4

Violent Crimes: 2015	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
Volume	8	118	133	294
Cleared by Arrest	6	68	91	187
Percent Cleared by Arrest	75.0	57.6	68.4	63.6

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Violent Crimes
Cleared by Arrest: 2015
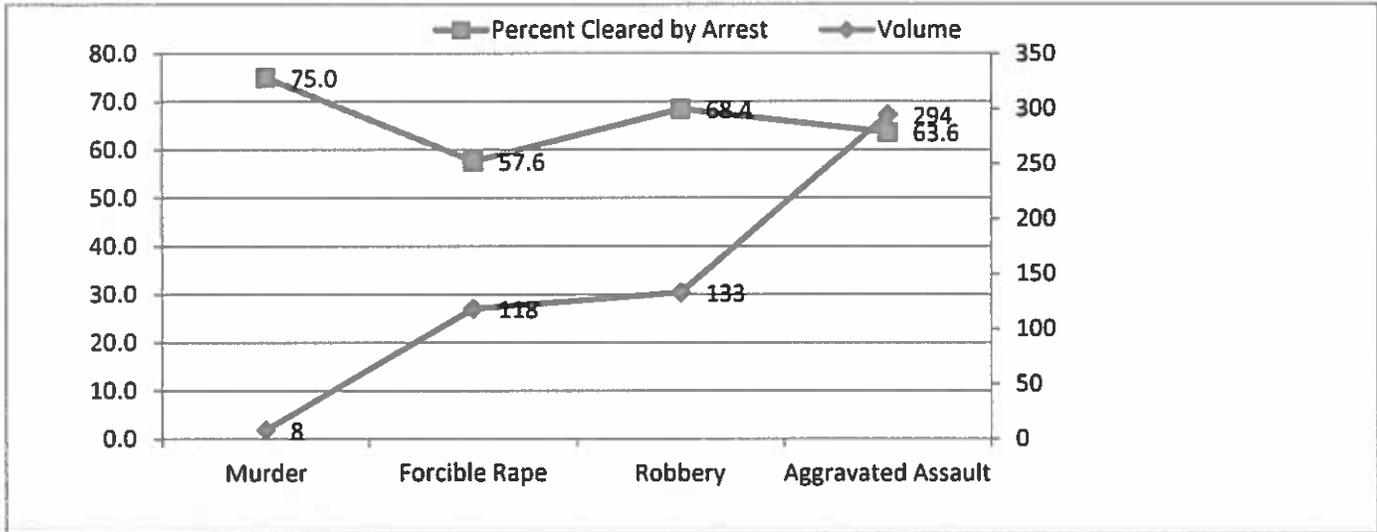
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Violent Crimes
Arrested Persons: 2011 - 2015
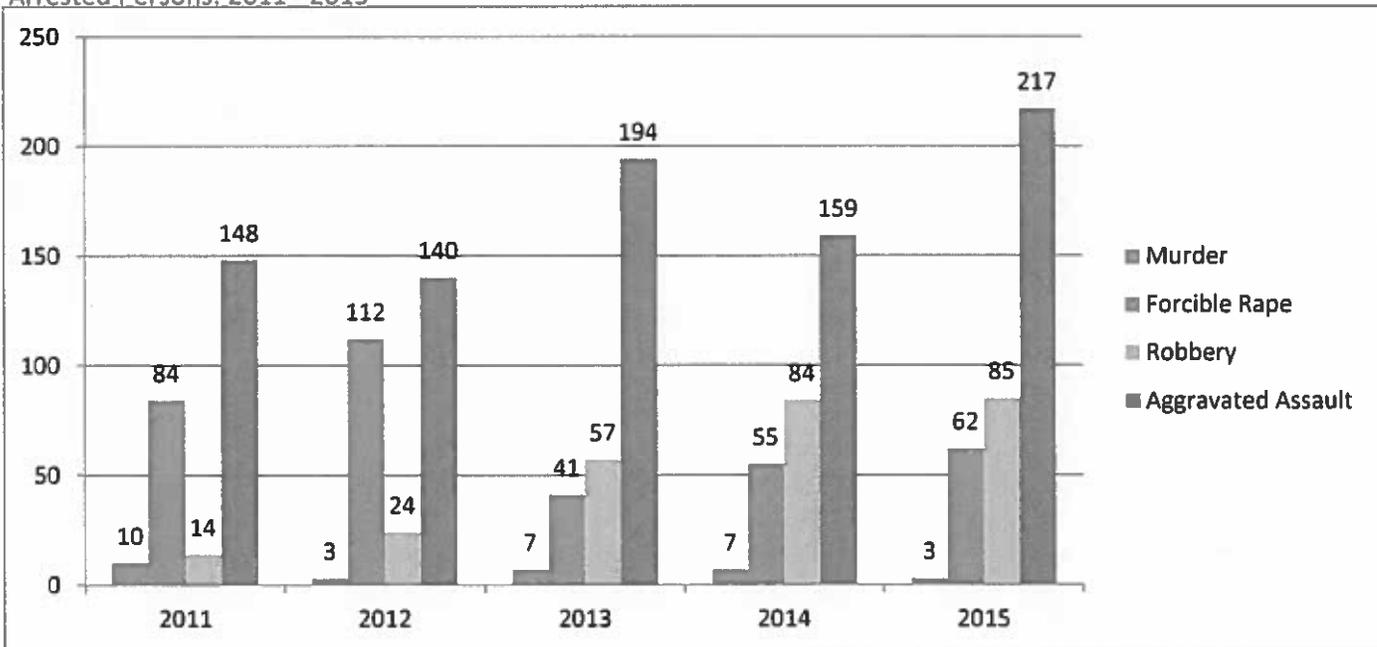
Murder

Definition

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

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

Volume, Trends, and Rates

The UCR Program's 2015 homicide data showed the number of murders in Guam slightly increased 75.0 percent when compared to 2015. There were 8 homicide cases reported in 2015 with 8 victims.

An analysis of 5 years trend data showed the number of murders remained low with the lowest at 3 reported homicides in 2012 and **2013,** in 2011, 6 reported, 2013 and 2015 were the highest within the 5-year trend with 8 reported homicides. In 2015, three homicides were reported in February, two homicides cases were reported for the month of April, and 1 each in June, July and Octber a total of 8 reported homicides.

The 2015 data yielded a rate of **0.05** murders per 1,000 inhabitants. All five years reflected very low numbers reported with 3 murders and the highest with 8 in 2013 and 2015.

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

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Murder: 2011 - 2015
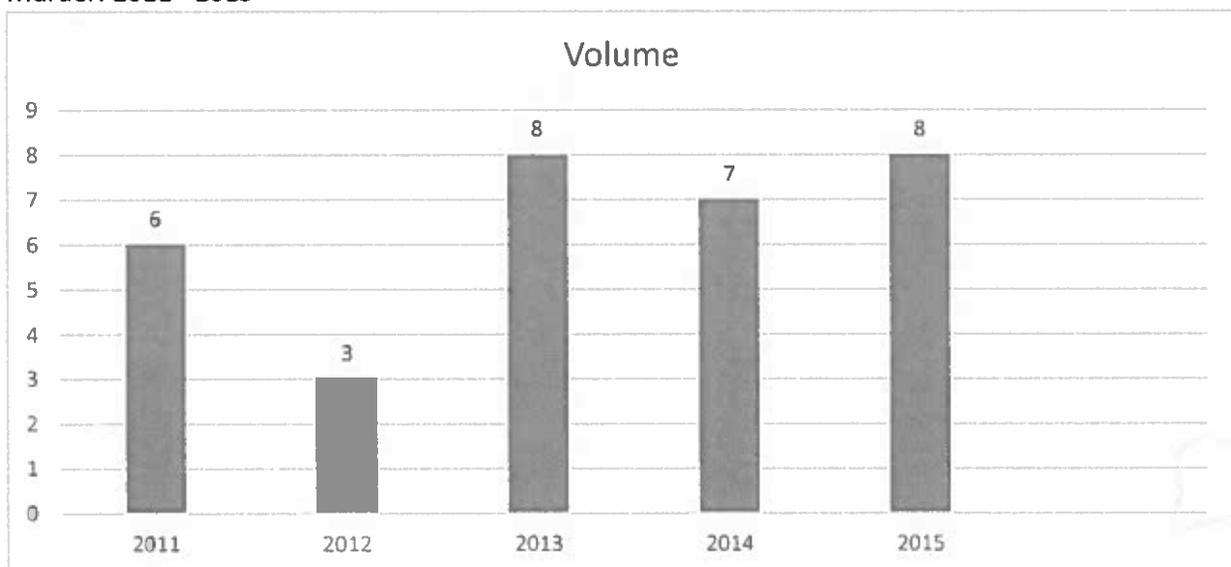
Table: 2 - 5

Murder

By Month: 2011 - 2015

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	0	0	0	1	0
February	0	0	3	0	3
March	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	1	3	2
May	0	1	1	0	0
June	1	0	1	0	1
July	2	0	1	1	1
August	0	0	1	1	0
September	2	0	0	1	0
October	0	0	0	0	1
November	0	1	0	0	0
December	1	1	0	0	0
Total	**6**	**3**	**8**	**7**	**8**
Percent Change	*Base*	*-50.0*	*166.7*	*-12.5*	*14.3*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	*0.04*	*0.02*	*0.1*	*0.04*	*0.1*

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Murder   2011 - 2015
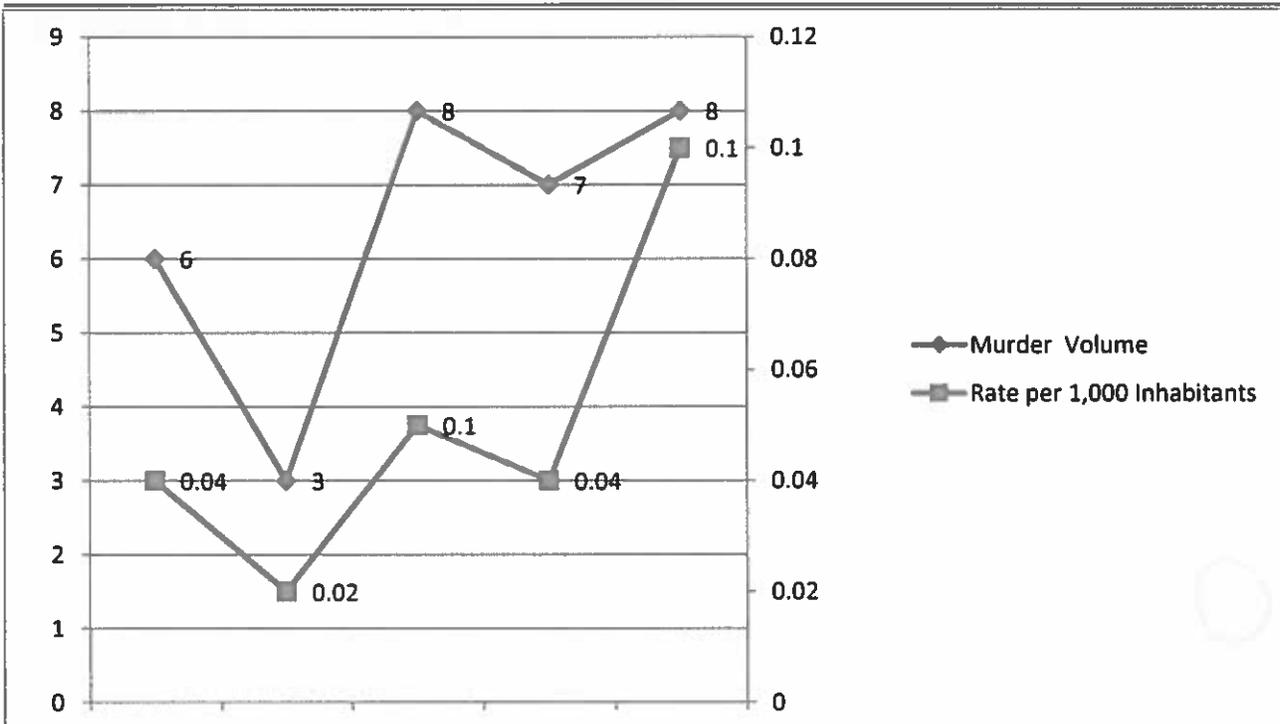
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Murder

Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants

Trends	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Volume	6	3	8	7	8
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.03	0.02	*0.1*	0.04	0.1

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Murder

Volume, Trends

Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2011 - 2015
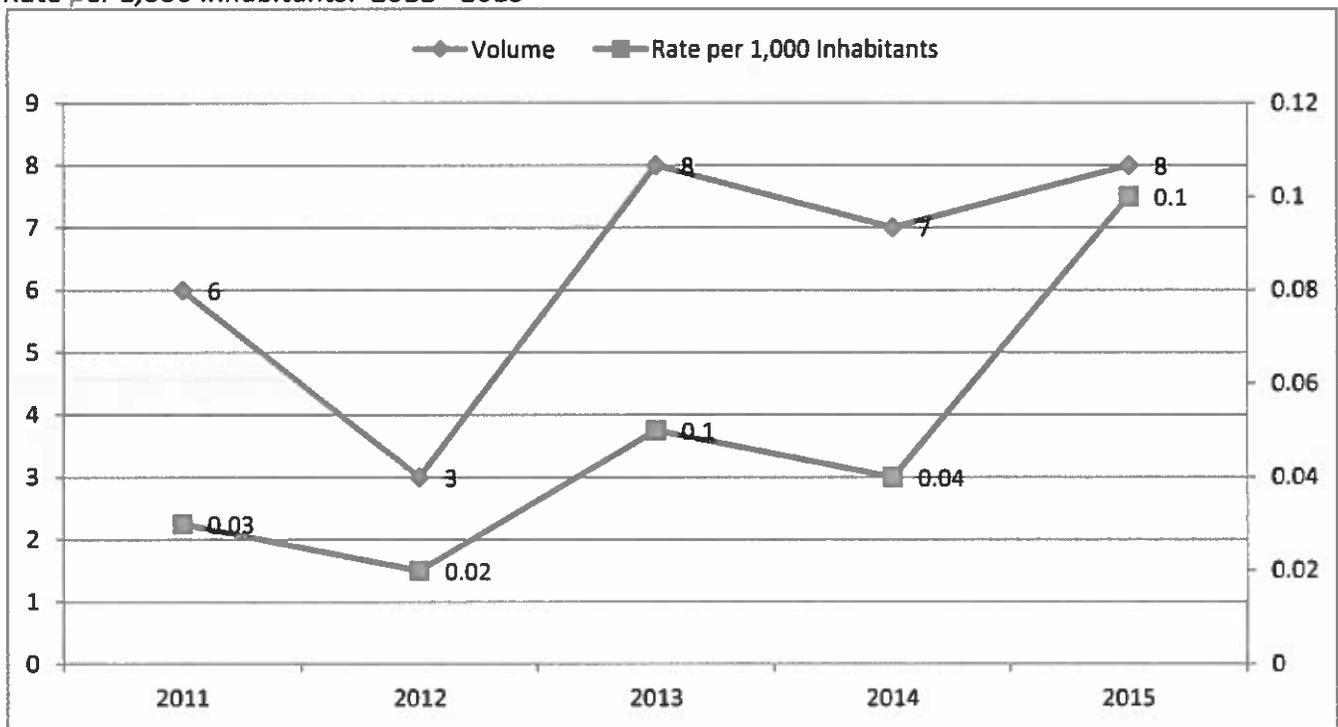
Table: 2 - 10

Murder

Trends	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Volume	6	3	8	7	8
Cleared by Arrest	10	3	8	6	6
Percent Cleared by Arrest	166.6	100	100	85.7	75

Table: 2 - 7

Murder Victims

By Race and Sex, 2015

Race	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
White	1	0	1
Pacific Islander	7	5	2
Total	**8**	**5**	**3**

Table: 2 - 8

Murder Victims

By Age, Sex, and Race, 2015

Age	Sex			Race		
	Total	Male	Female	White	Pacific Islander	Asian
Under 18	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 and over	8	5	3	1	6	1
Total	**8**	**5**	**3**	**1**	**6**	**1**

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Murder Victims by Age

By Weapon, 2015

Age	Weapons					
	Total murder victims	Firearms	Knives or Cutting Instrument	Blunt objects	Strong-arms	Other
29	2	0	0	1	1	0
30	1	0	1	0	0	0
38	1	1	0	0	0	0
40	1	1	0	0	0	0
41	1	1	0	0	0	0
45	1	1	0	0	0	0
49	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	**8**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0**

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Murder Offenders
By Race and Sex, 2015

Race		Total	Sex		
			Male	Female	Unknown
White		1	1	0	0
Pacific Islander		5	5	0	0
Unknown		2	0	0	2
	Total	8	6	0	2

Table: 2 - 11

Murder Offenders
By Age, Sex, and Race, 2015

Age		Sex				Race			
		Total	Male	Female	Unknown	White	Pacific Islander	Asian	Unknown
32		1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
36		1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
38		1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
41		1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
47		2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Unkn.		2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	Total	8	6	0	2	1	5	0	2

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Murder Circumstances
By Relationship: 2015

Circumstances		Total murder victims	Relationship				
			Acquaintance	Husband	Sibling (Brother)	Ex-Boyfriend	Unknown
Brawl due to influence of alcohol		3	3	0	1	0	0
Brawl due to influence of alcohol		1	0	0	0	0	0
Other arguments		2	0	1	0	1	0
Unknown		2	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	8	3	1	1	1	2

Figure: 2 - 11

Murder

Number of Cases and Number of Persons Arrested: 2011- 2015
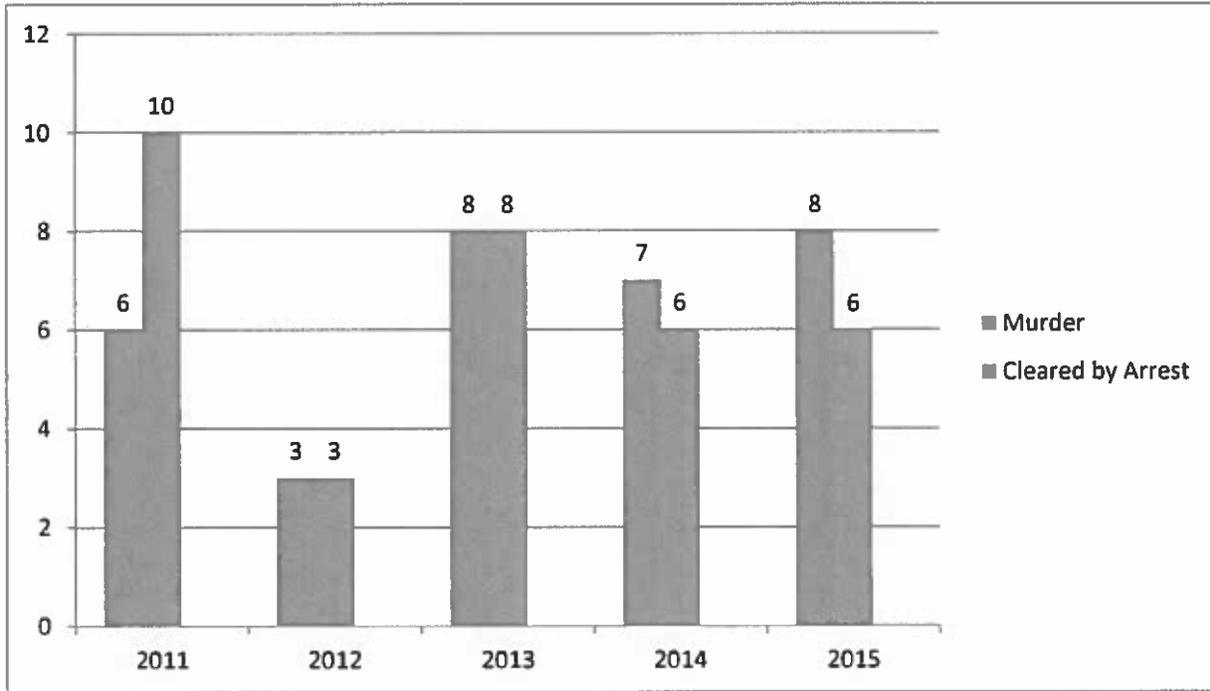
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Murder, Percent Cleared by Arrest: 2011 -2015
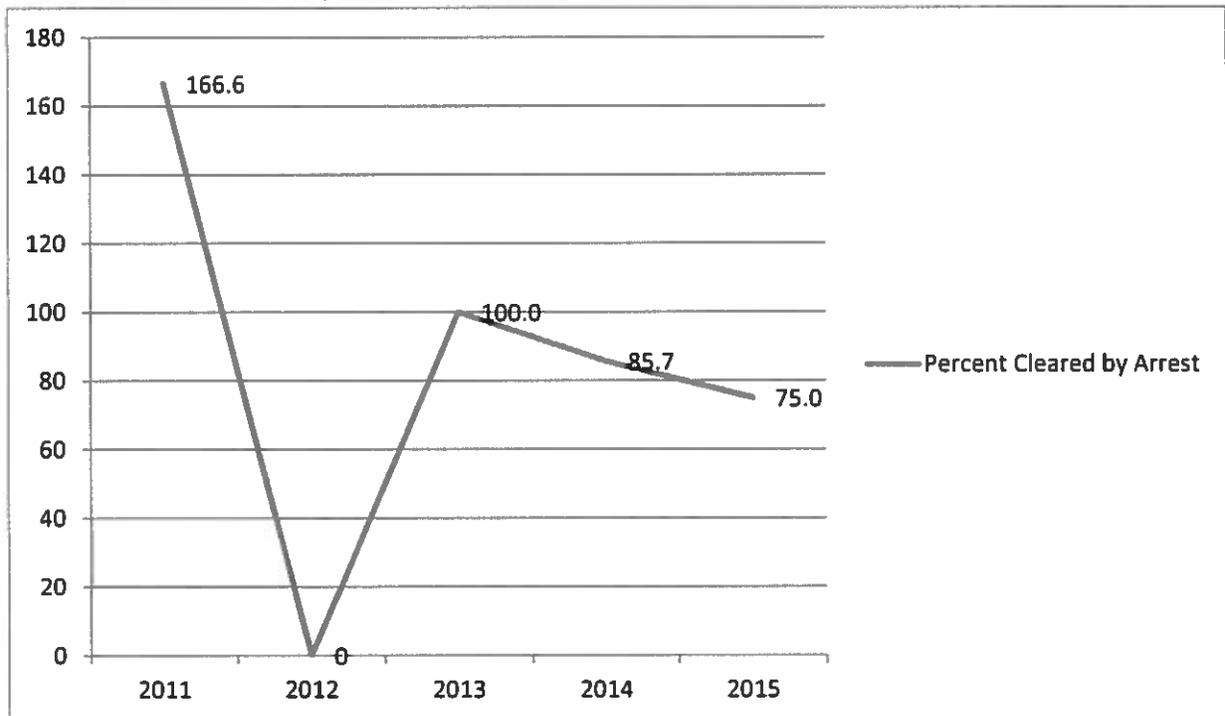
Forcible Rape

Definition

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

Offense Methodology

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

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Forcible Rape, Trend: 2011 - 2015
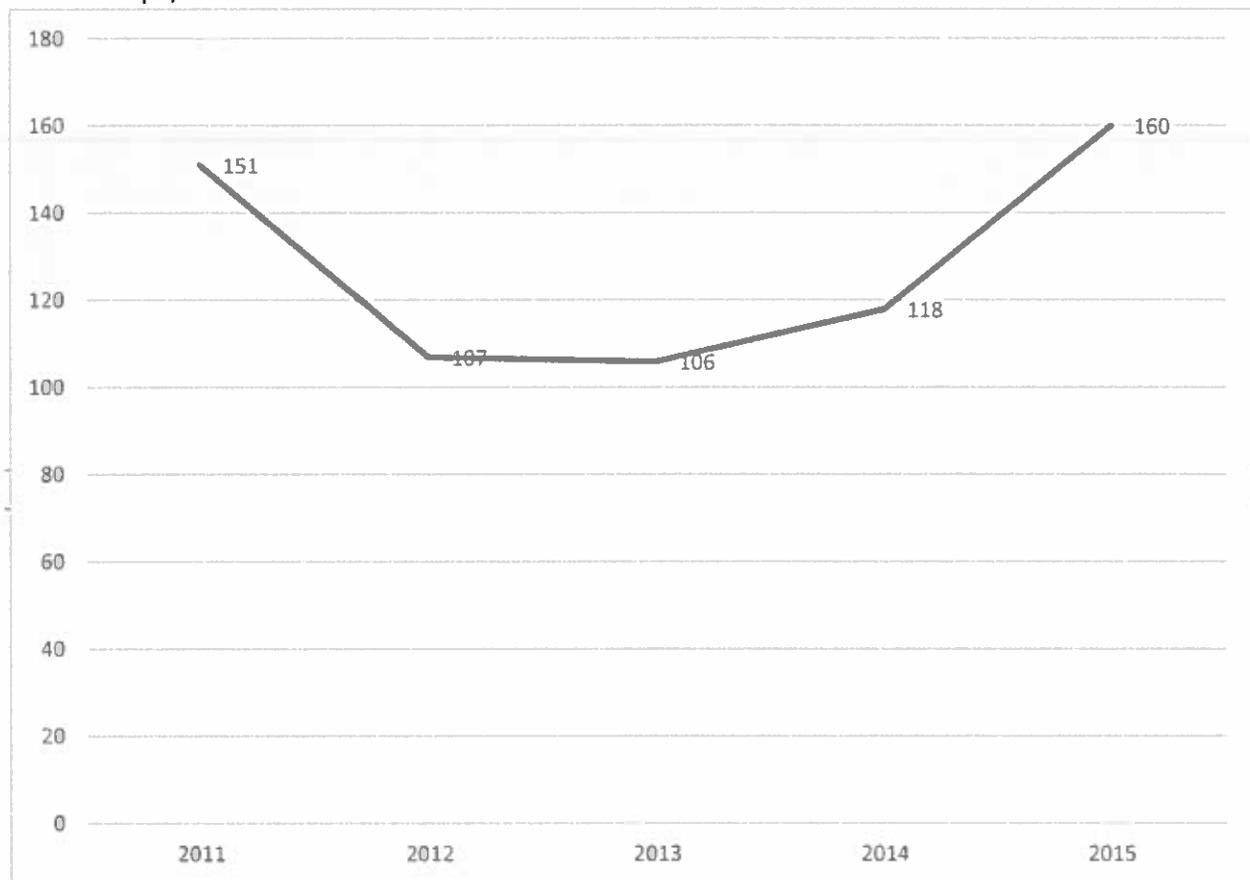
Table: 2- 12

Forcible Rape

By Month, Trends: 2011- 2015		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January		9	9	11	11	12
February		18	14	12	12	12
March		13	9	5	11	18
April		18	11	11	10	10
May		9	14	10	11	12
June		7	8	8	14	12
July		10	8	4	10	13
August		10	4	7	11	15
September		16	6	13	11	15
October		19	9	6	7	13
November		12	8	10	2	18
December		10	7	9	8	10
	Total	151	107	106	118	160
	Percent Change	Base	-29	-1.0	11.3	35.6
	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0

Figure: 2- 14

Forcible Rape

Percent Change: 2011 - 2015
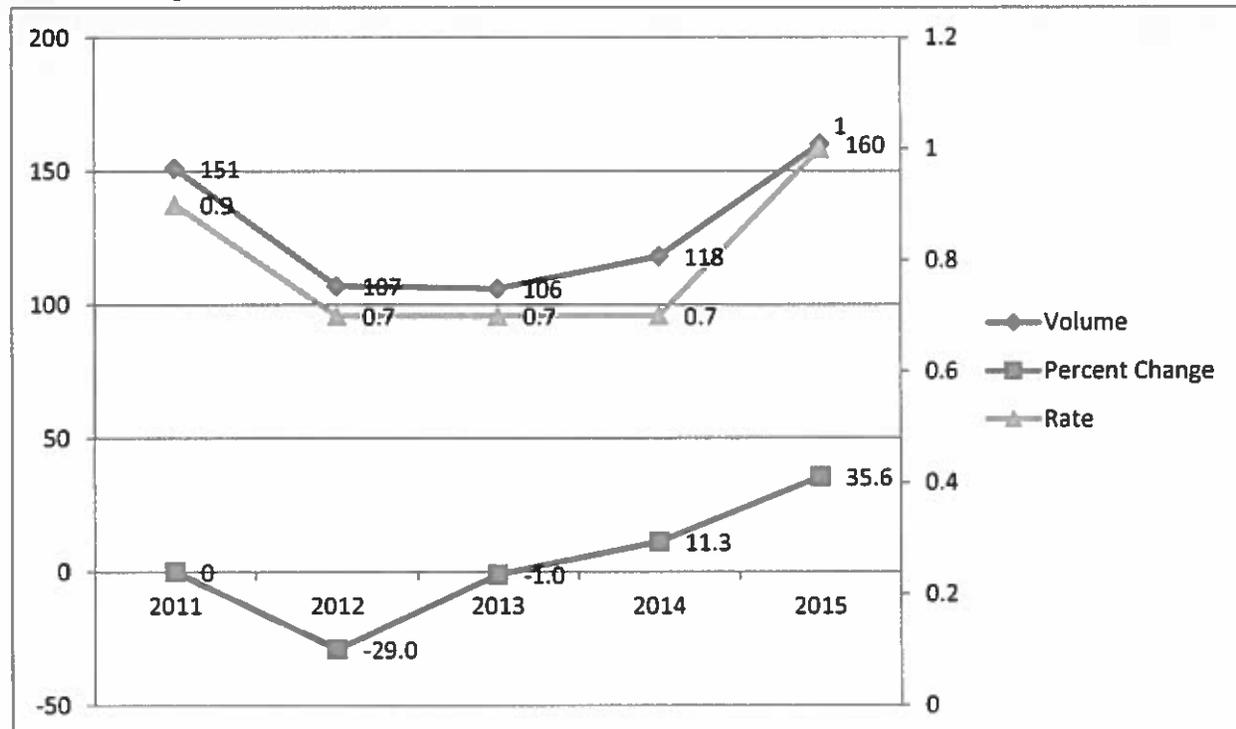
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Forcible Rape Volume, Trends: 2011 - 2015
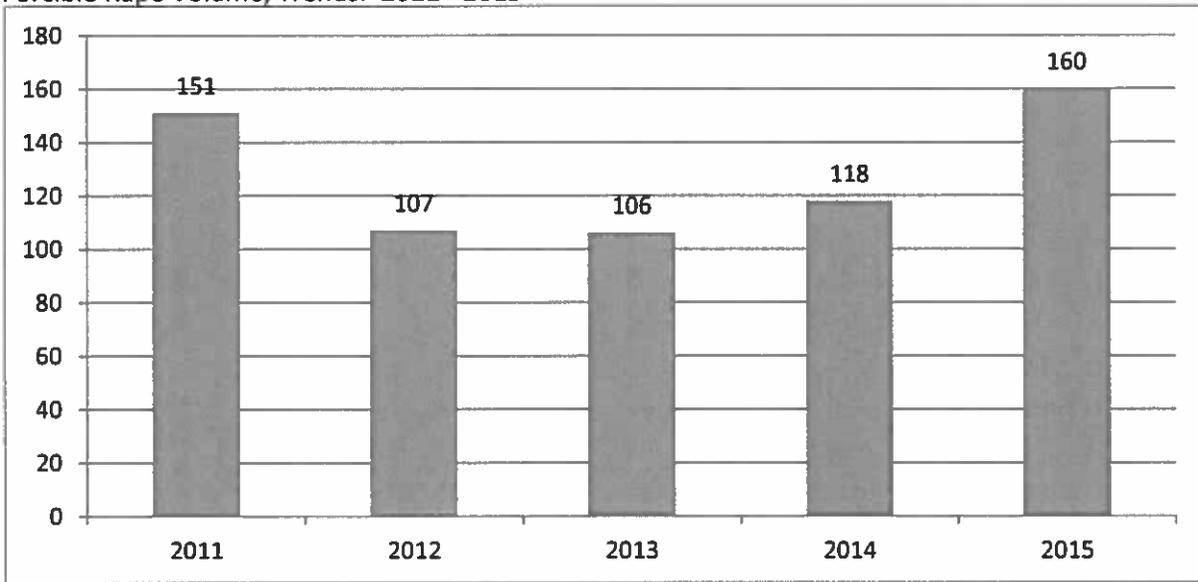
Table: 2- 15

Forcible Rape						
By Type		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Rape by force		143	95	95	109	121
Attempts to commit forcible rape		8	12	11	9	39
	Total	151	107	106	118	160

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Forcible Rape by Type: 2011 - 2015
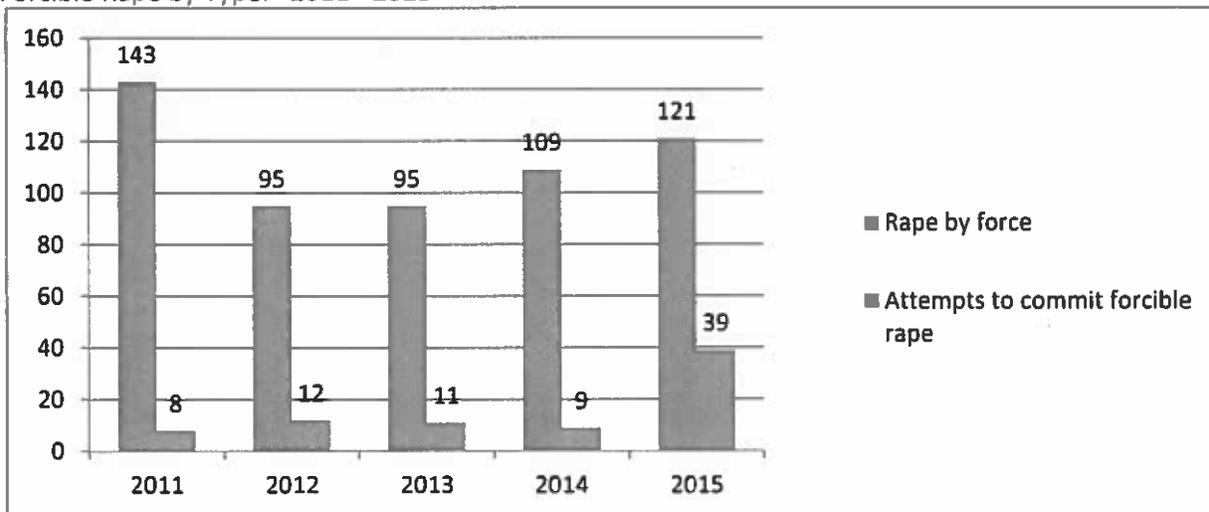
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Forcible Rape

Cleared by Arrest: 2011 - 2015

Trends	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Volume	151	107	106	118	160
Cleared by Arrest	14	24	51	61	82

Figure: 2 - 16

Forcible Rape

Volume and Cleared by Arrest, 2011 - 2015
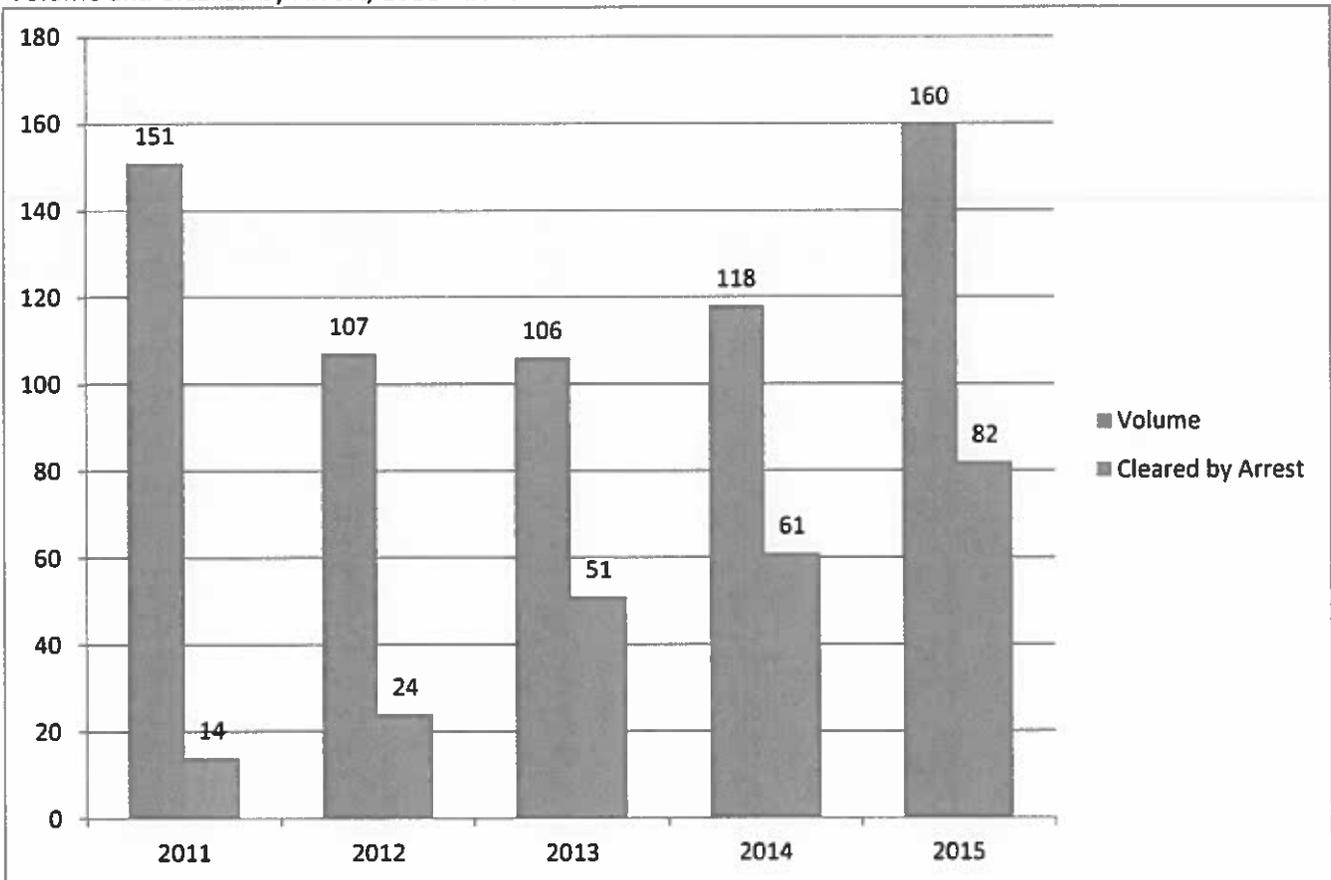
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Forcible Rape: Percent Distribution	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Forcible Rape	94.70	94.70	89.60	92.40	75.60
Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape	5.30	5.30	10.40	7.60	24.40

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Forcible Rape: Percent Distribution
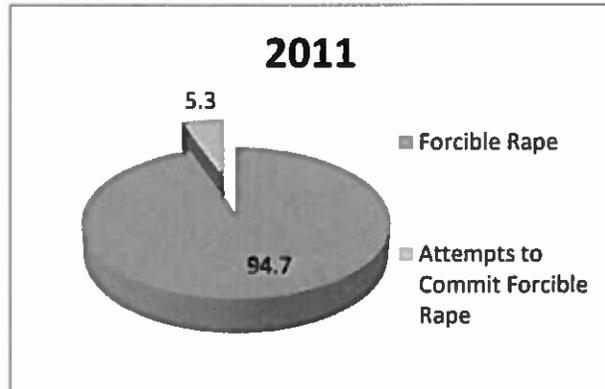
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Forcible Rape: Percent Distribution
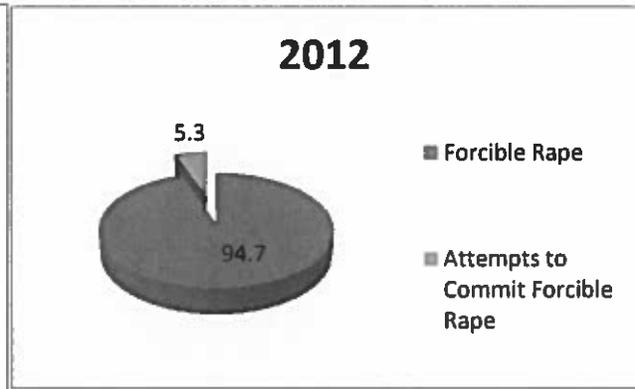
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Forcible Rape: Percent Distribution
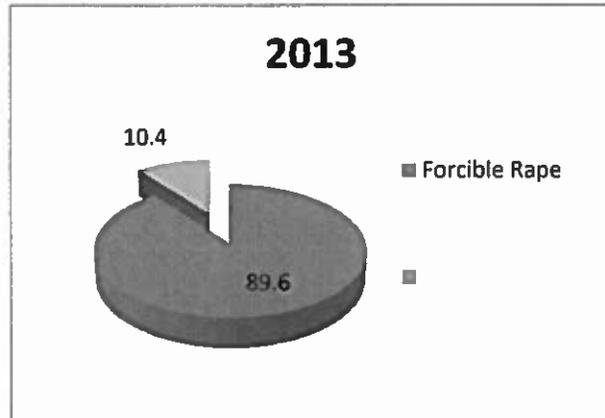
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Forcible Rape: Percent Distribution
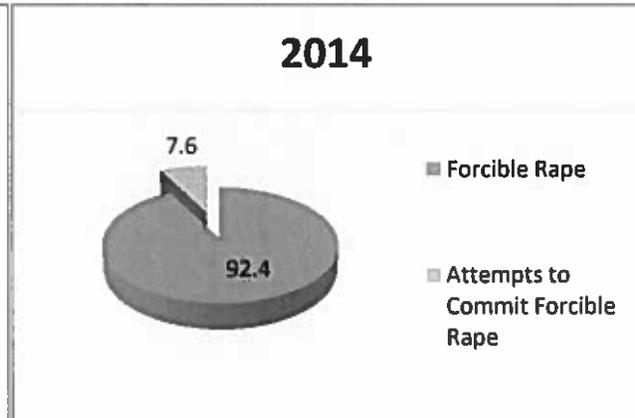
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Forcible Rape: Percent Distribution, 2015
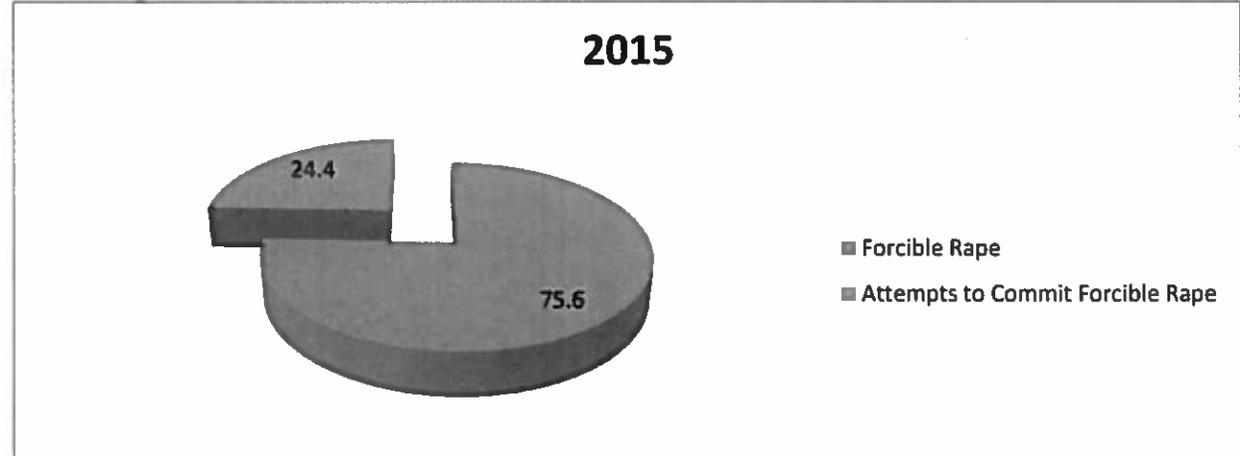
Robbery

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

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

Volume, Trends, and Rates

There were **124** robberies reported to police in 2015. Five- and 10-year trend data indicated that the number of robberies in 2015 decreased 14.5 percent when compared to 2014 figure. Robbery accounted for **18.0** percent of all violent crimes. The five-year trend data also showed that robbery offenses in 2015 occurred at the rate of **0.7** percent per 1,000 inhabitants.

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

Figure: 2 - 22
Robbery Trends, 2011 - 2015
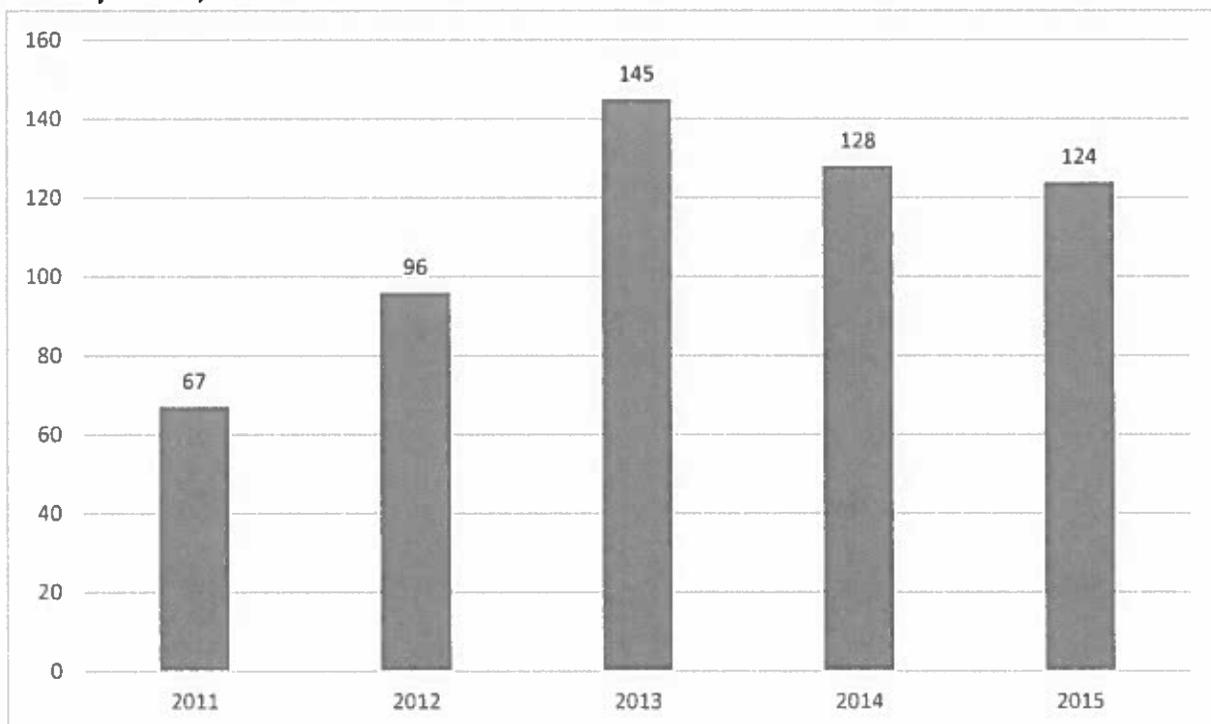
Table: 2 - 18

Robbery
By Month: 2011- 2015

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	5	6	19	9	5
February	7	4	12	7	8
March	9	7	9	19	8
April	6	5	14	6	7
May	2	11	9	20	9
June	9	15	9	9	16
July	5	12	9	11	12
August	4	5	14	13	8
September	5	8	9	14	10
October	8	18	19	8	11
November	4	2	9	0	19
December	3	3	13	12	11
Total	67	96	145	128	124
Percent Change	Base	43.3	51.0	-11.7	-3.1
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.42	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8

Figure: 2 -23

Robbery, 2011 - 2015
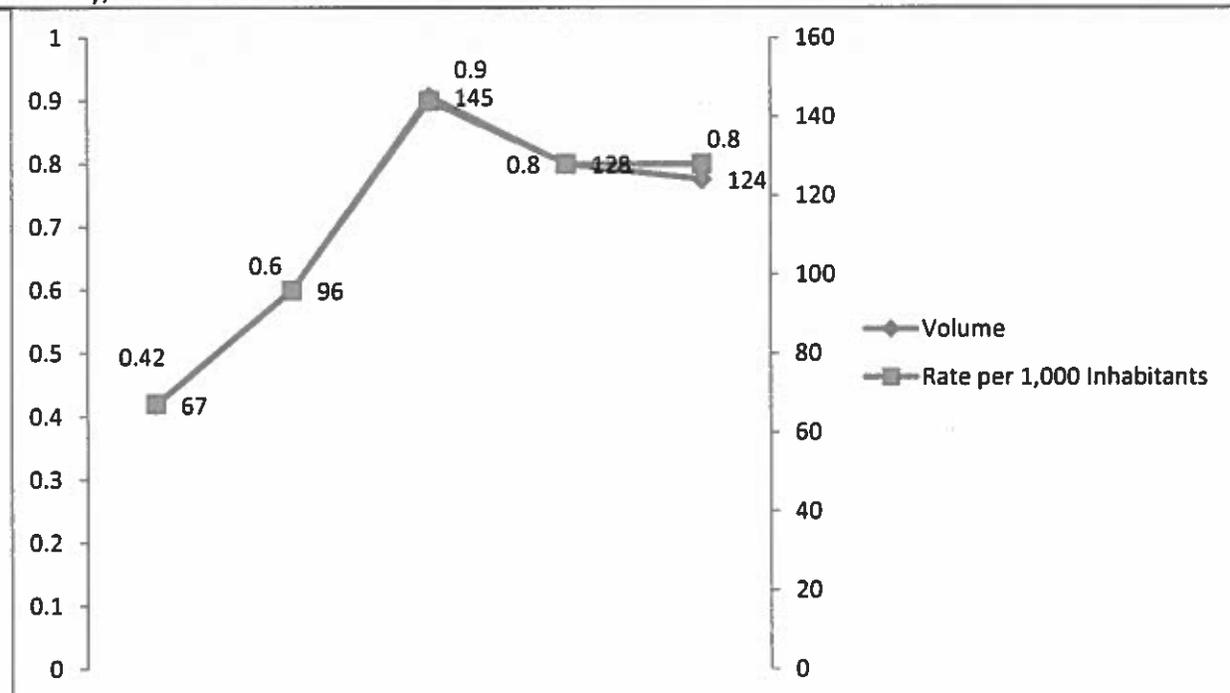
Table: 2 - 19

Robbery Trends: 2011 - 2015

Trends	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Volume	67	96	145	133	124
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.42	0.6	0.9	0.83	0.76

Figure: 2 - 24

Robbery, Trend: 2011 - 2015
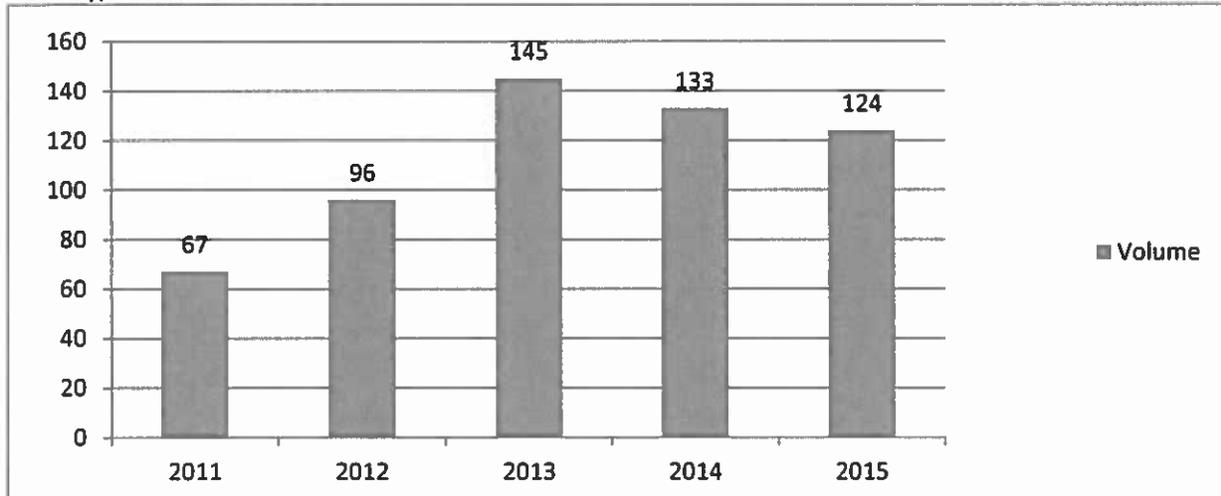
Note: Due to "time line" overlapping, volume and rate charts are separated.

Figure: 2 - 25

Robbery Rate,Trend: 2011 - 2015
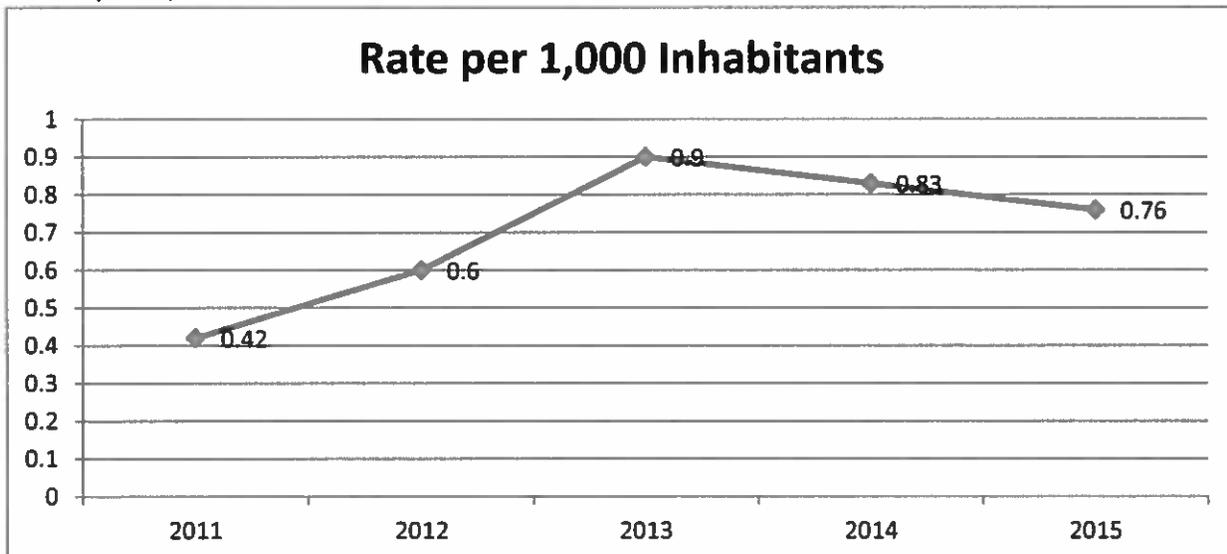
Table: 2 - 20

Robbery, Types of Weapons Used: 2011 - 12015

Weapons		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Firearms		19	26	28	30	19
Knives or cutting instruments		10	2	22	23	10
Other weapons		7	11	24	12	23
Strong arm		31	57	71	63	72
	Total	67	96	145	128	124

Figure: 2 - 26

Robbery, Types of Weapons Used: 2011 - 2015
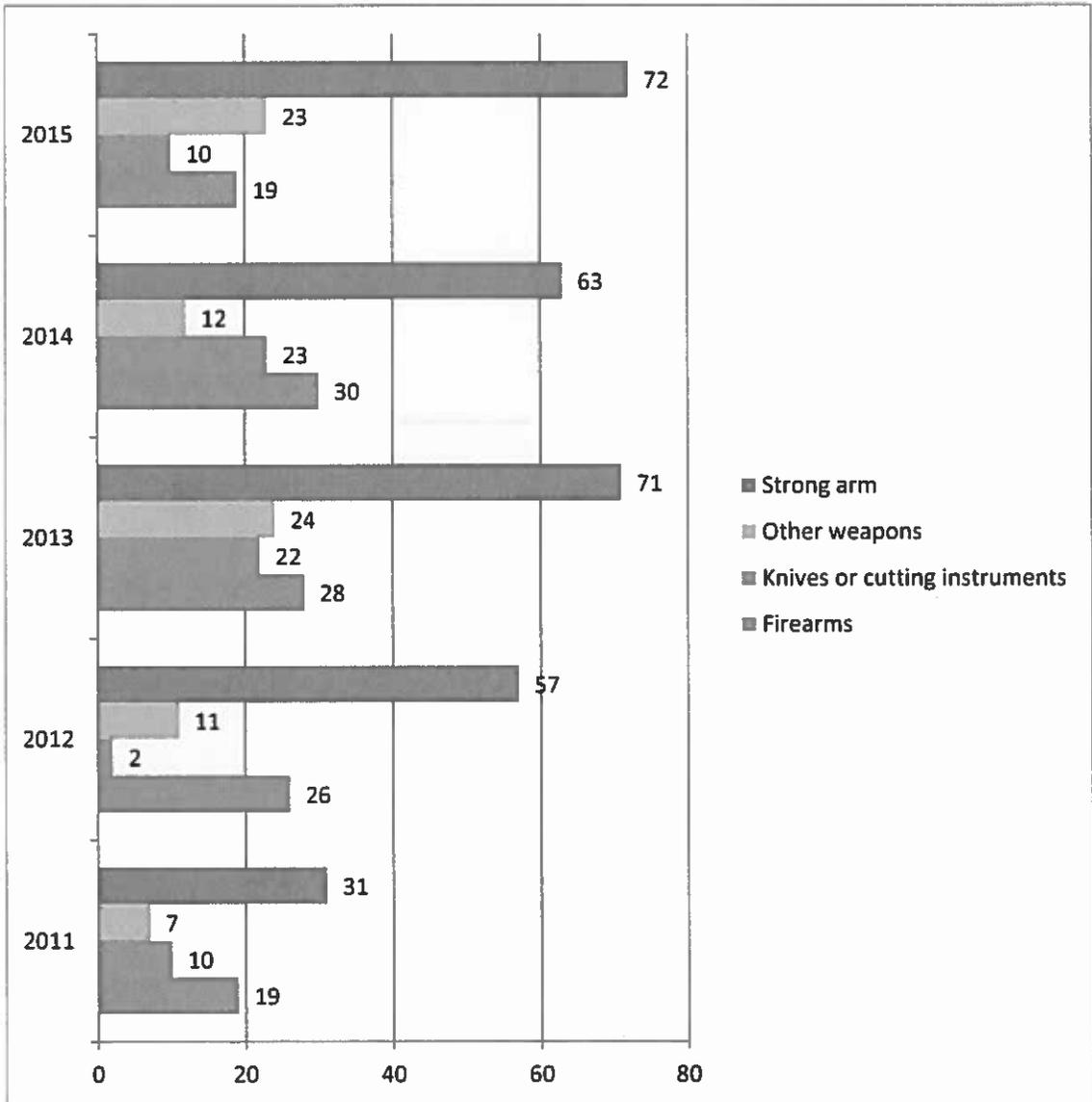
By Location	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Robbery					
A. Highway	12	11	37	38	39
B. Commercial House	1	3	41	41	35
C. Gas, Service Station	0	4	9	11	2
D. Convenience Store	14	17	35	11	7
E. Residence	2	3	14	15	34
F. Bank	0	0	0	2	1
G. Miscellaneous	38	58	9	10	6
Total Robbery	67	96	145	128	124

Figure: 2 - 27

Robbery by Category Volume, Trends: 2011 - 2015
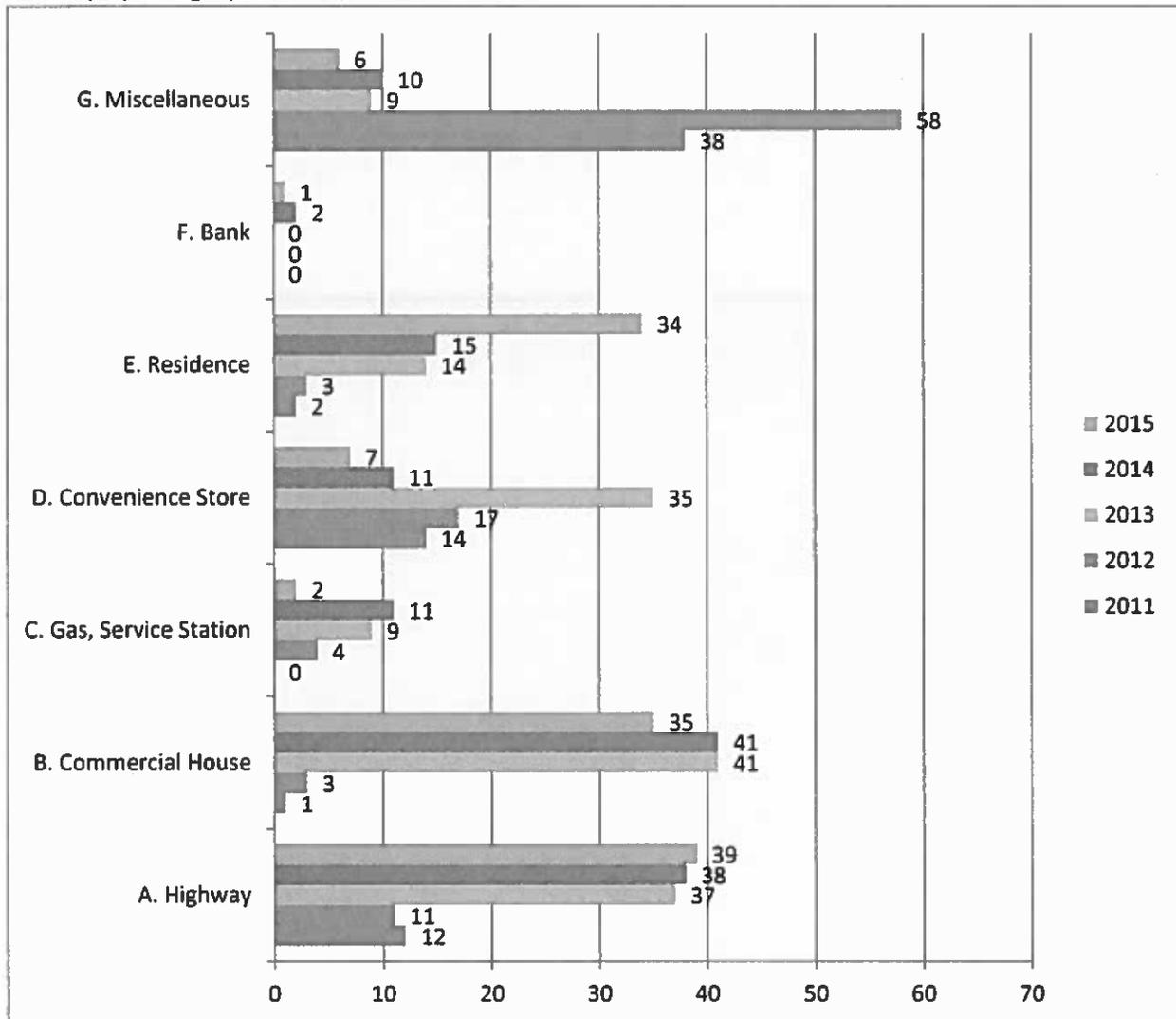
Table: 2 - 22

Robbery

By Premise Scene, Percent Distribution, 2011 - 2015

Trends	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
A. Highway	17.9	11.5	25.5	28.6	31.4
B. Commercial House	1.5	3.1	28.3	30.8	28.2
C. Gas, Service Station	0	4.2	6.2	8.3	1.6
D. Convenience Store	20.9	17.7	24.1	8.3	5.6
E. Residence	3.0	3.1	9.7	11.3	27.4
F. Bank	0	0	0	1.5	1.0
G. Miscellaneous	56.7	60.4	6.2	11.2	4.8

Figure: 2 - 28

Robbery

Breakdown by Type: Percent Distribution, 2015

Breakdown by Type

- A. Highway
- B. Commercial House
- C. Gas, Service Station
- D. Convenience Store
- E. Residence
- F. Bank
- G. Miscellaneous
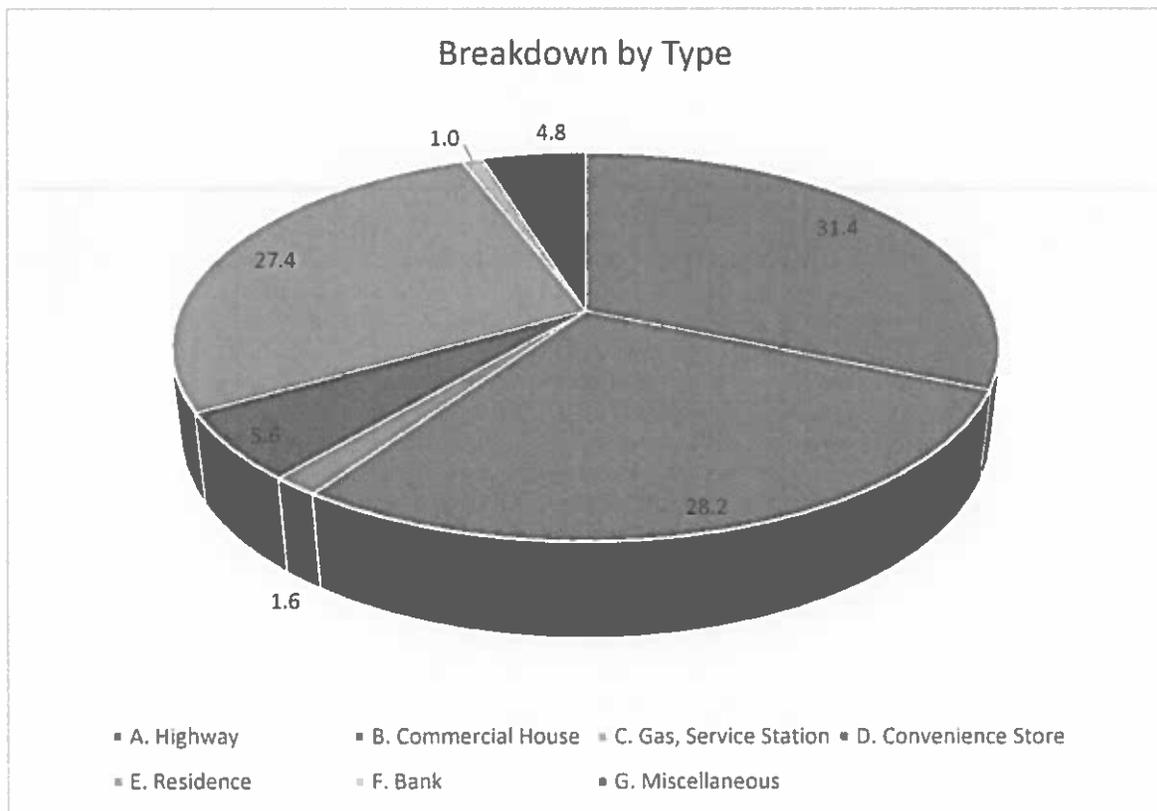
Figure: 2 - 29

Robbery Categories, 2011 - 2015

A. Highway

B. Commerical House

C. Gas, Service Station

D. Convenience Store

E. Residence

F. Bank

G. Miscellaneous
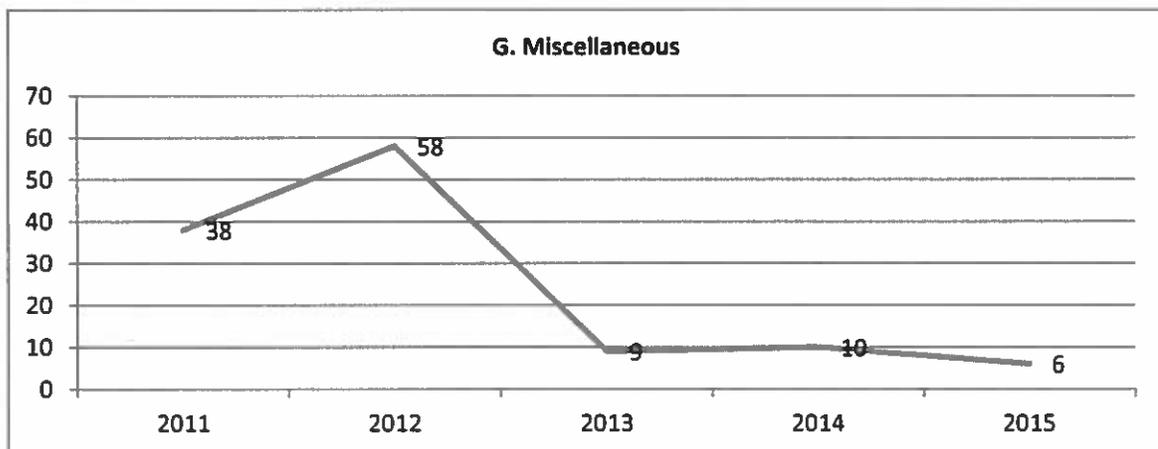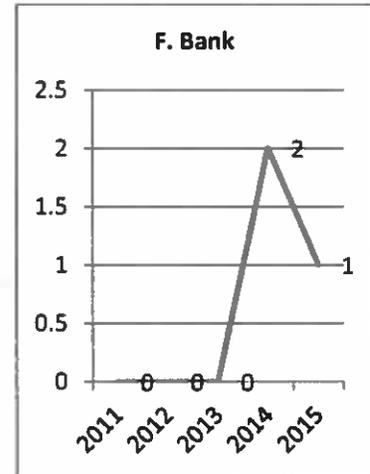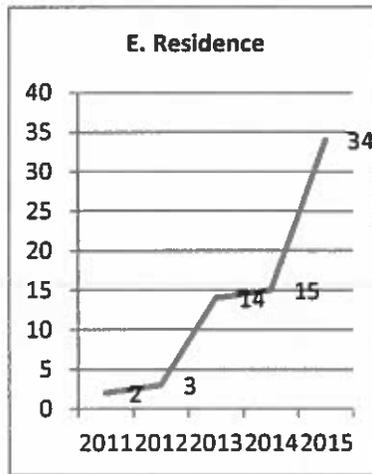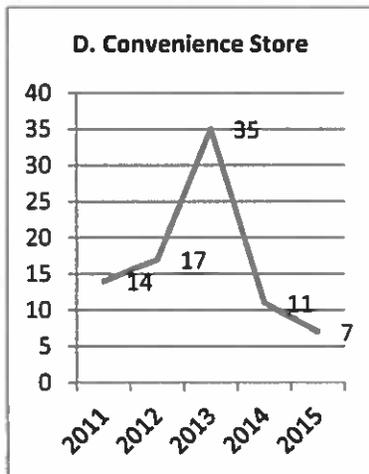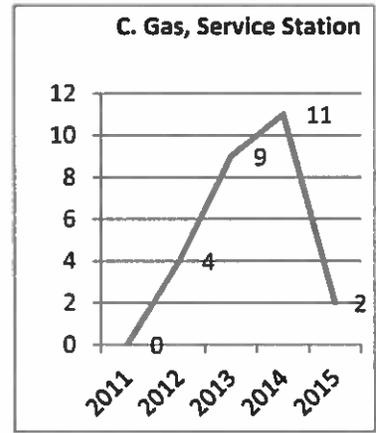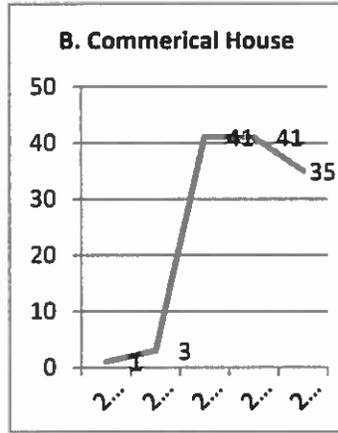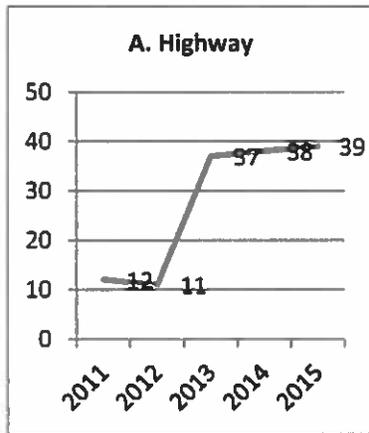
Table: 2 - 23

Robbery

Cleared by Arrest	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Volume	67	96	145	128	124
Cleared by Arrest	14	24	44	61	46
Percent Cleared	*21.0*	*25.0*	*30.3*	*47.0*	*37.1*

Figure: 2 - 31

Robbery Cleared by Arrest, Trends: 2011 - 2015
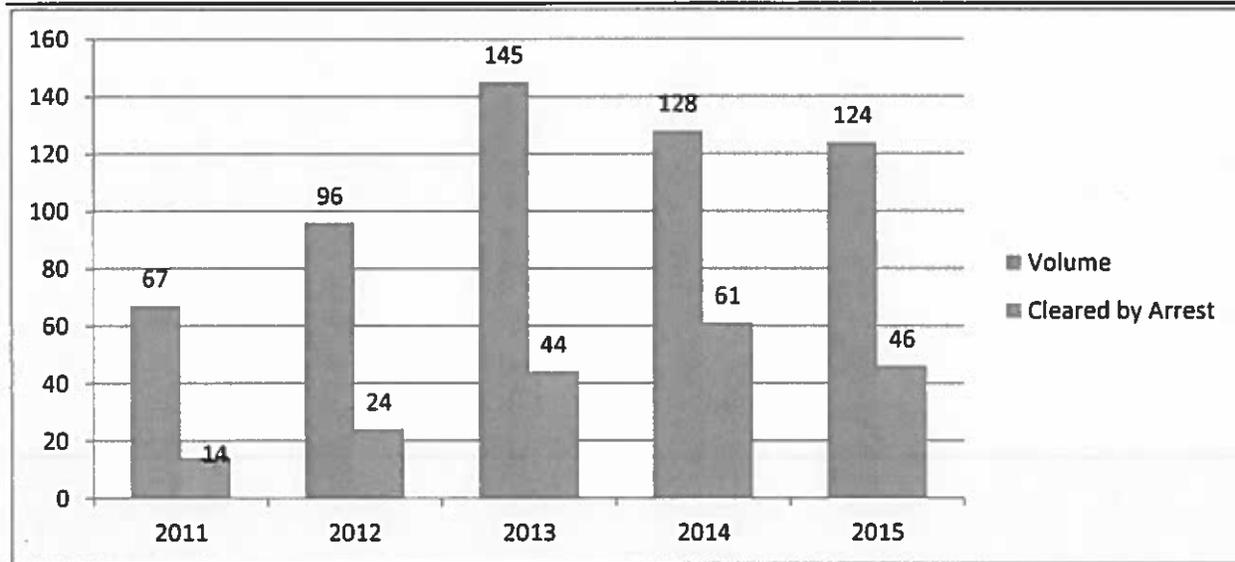
Figure: 2 - 32

Robbery, Percent Cleared: 2011 - 2015
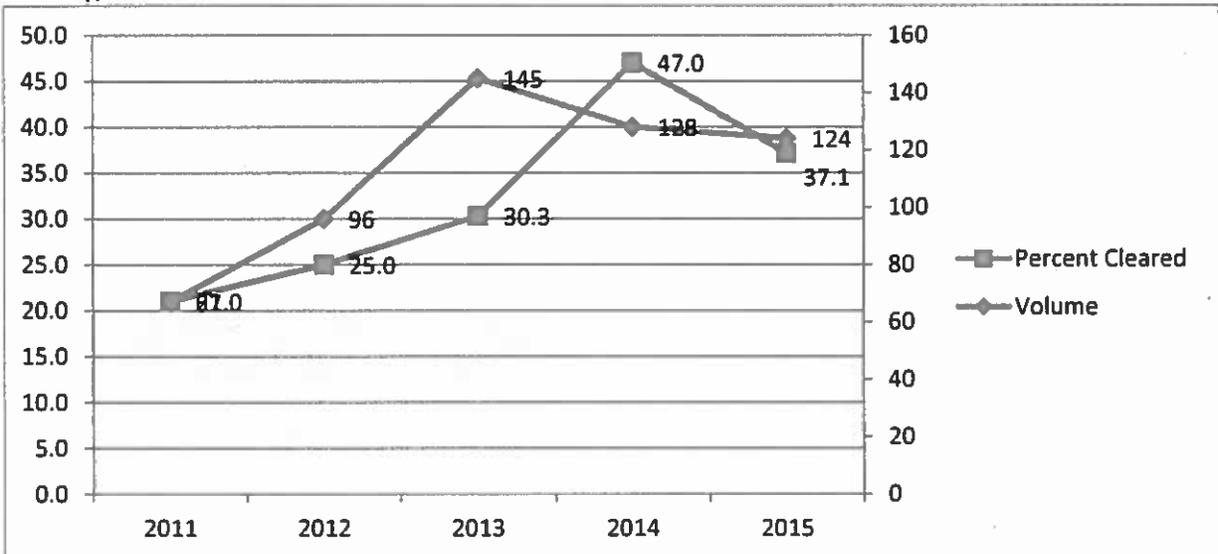
Aggravated Assault

Definition

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

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

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

Figure: 2- 30

Aggravated Assault, Trend, 2011 - 2015
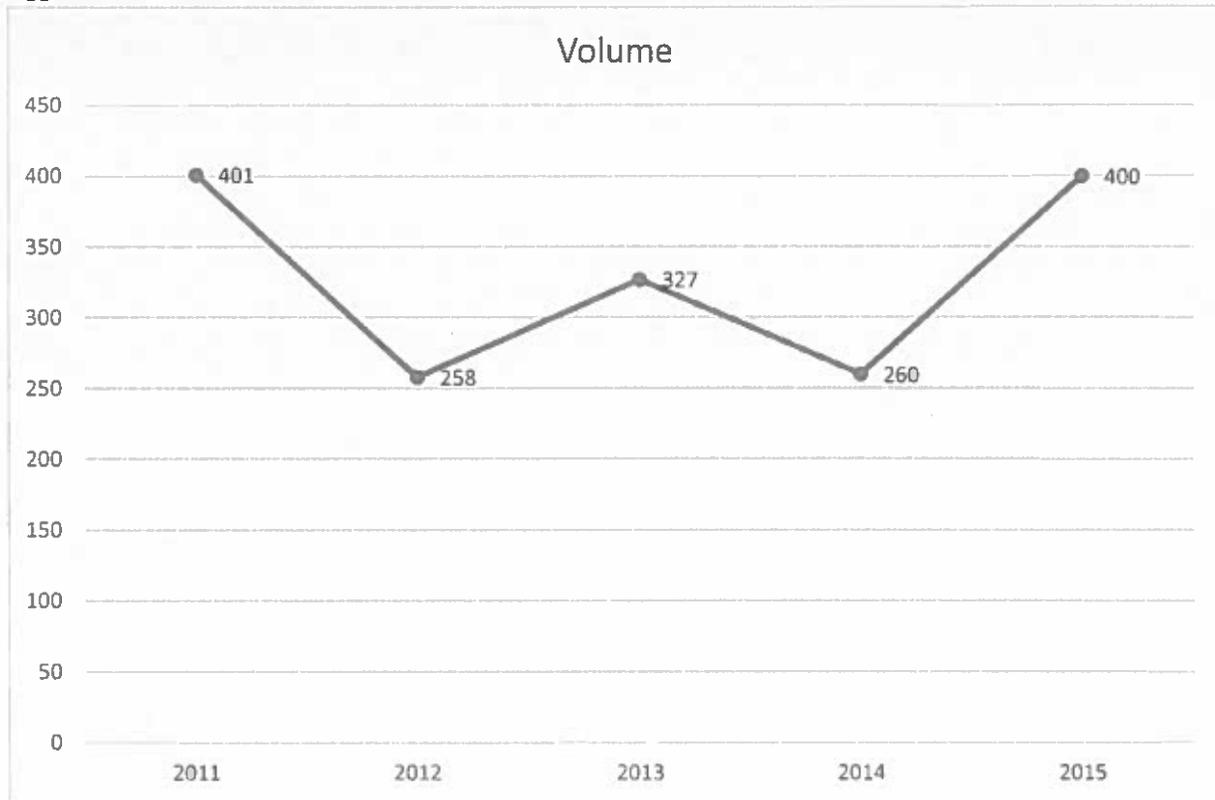
Table: 2 - 24

Aggravated Assault

By Month, 2011 - 2015

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	22	27	34	34	37
February	31	20	26	20	34
March	29	27	38	25	30
April	29	17	19	24	39
May	26	20	30	24	51
June	35	19	41	22	34
July	21	15	34	29	25
August	19	22	35	29	26
September	26	26	43	17	35
October	27	21	38	23	34
November	36	30	37	18	34
December	26	14	26	29	21
Total	327	258	401	294	400
Percent Change	*Base*	*-21.0*	*55.4*	*-26.7*	*36.1*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	2.0	1.6	2.5	2.0	2.5

Figure: 2 - 33

Aggravated Assault, Percent Change: 2011 - 2015
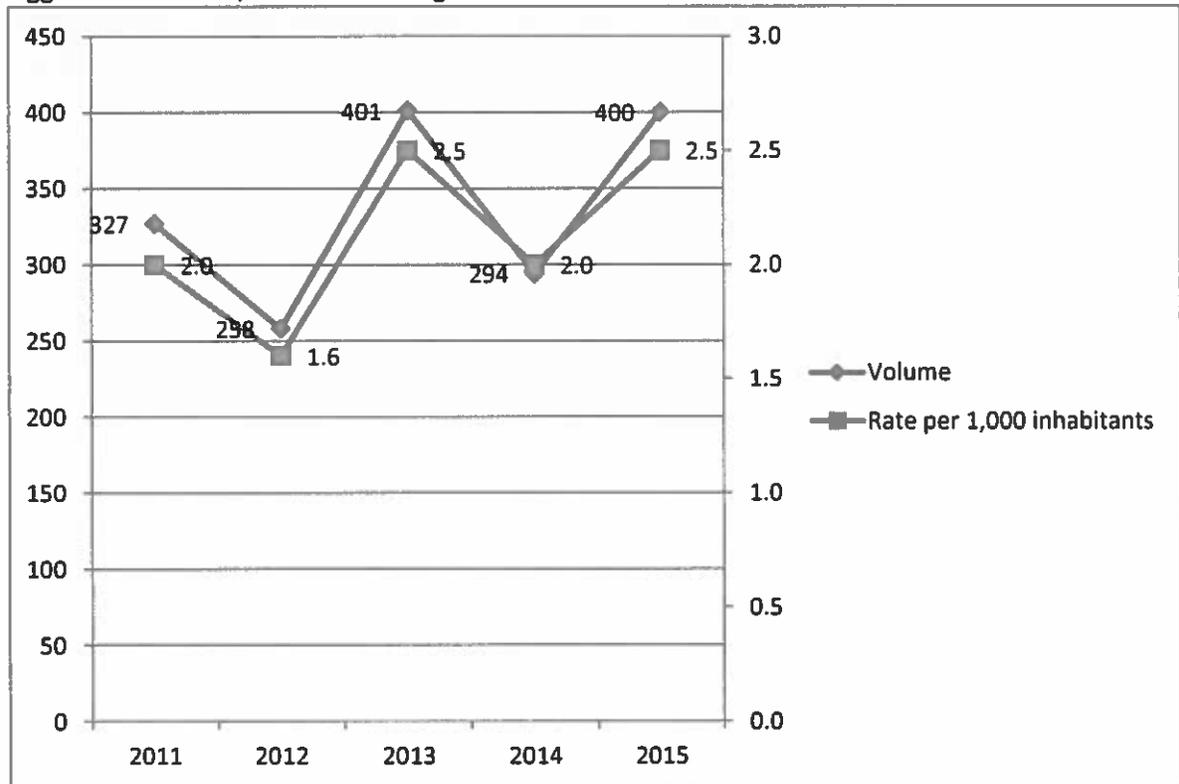
Aggravated Assault

Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2011 - 2015

Trend	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Volume	327	258	401	294	400
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	*2.0*	*1.6*	*2.47*	*1.81*	*2.47*

Figure: 2 - 34

Aggravated Assault

Volume and Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2011 - 2015
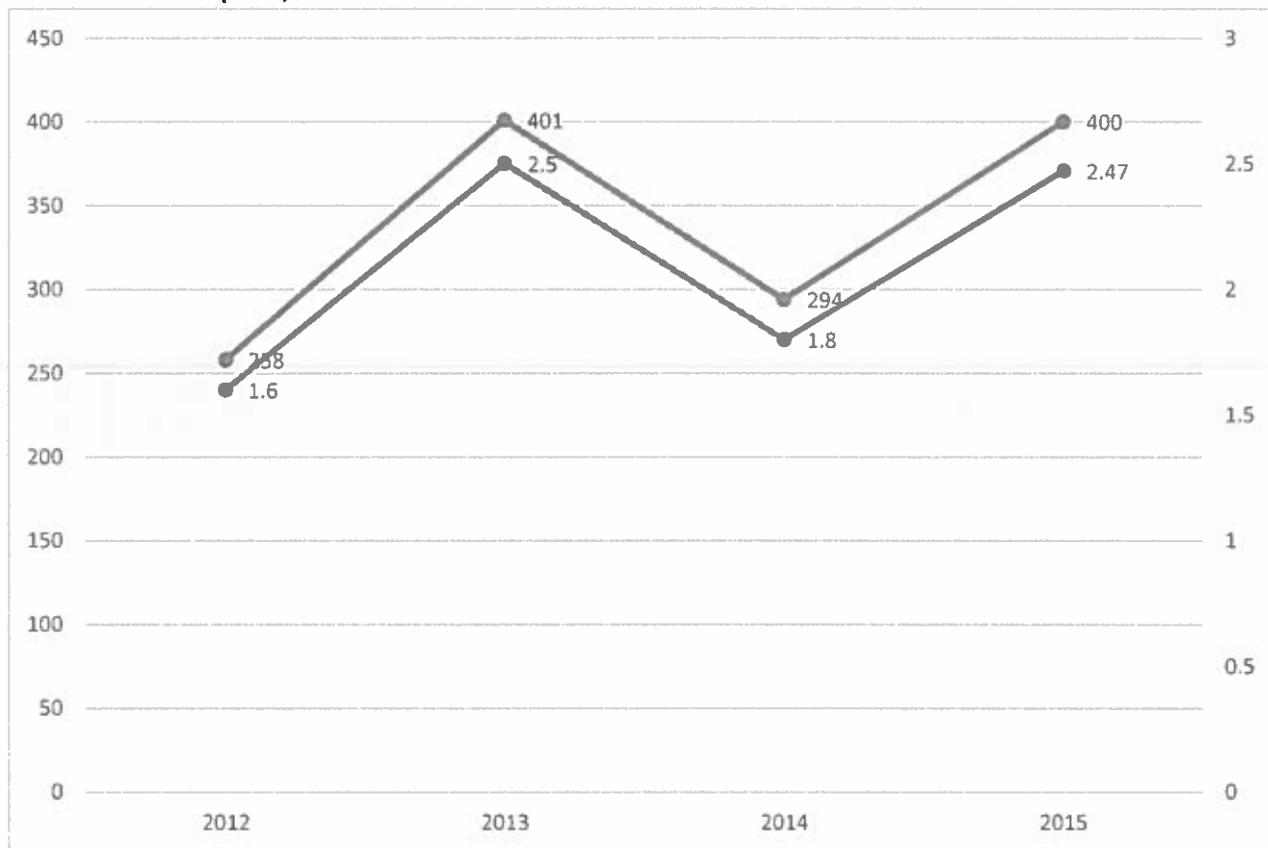
Table: 2 - 26

Aggravated Assault
By Weapons Used: 2011 - 2015

Trends		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
a. Firearms		6	9	6	4	9
b. Knife or cutting instrument		50	42	79	71	81
c. Other dangerous weapon		192	154	198	161	173
d. Hands, fists, feet, etc.		79	53	118	58	137
	Total	327	258	401	294	400

Figure: 2 - 35

Aggravated Assault
By Weapons Used: 2011 - 2015
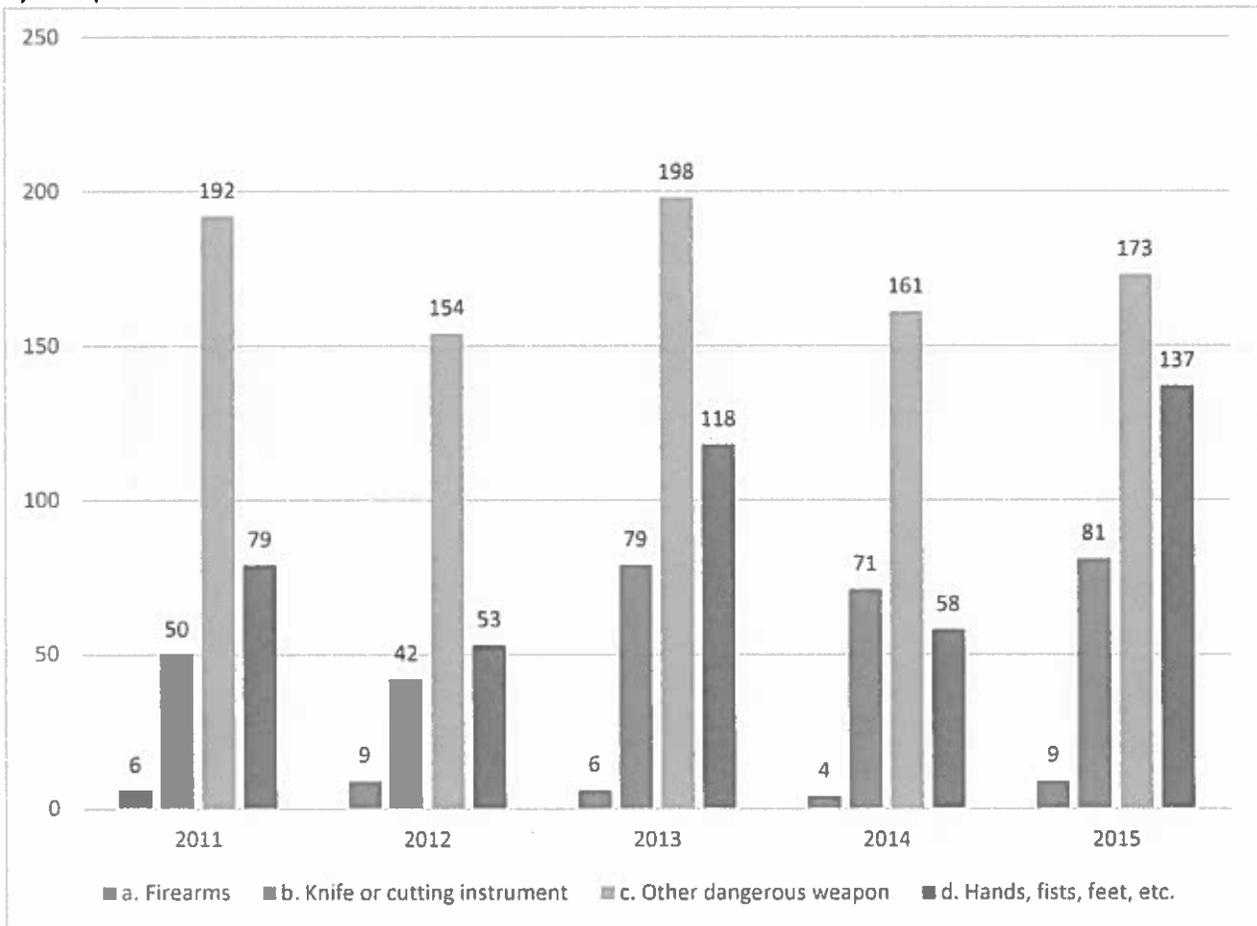
Table: 2 -27

Aggravated Assault

By Weapons Used, Percent Distribution: 2015

Types of Weapons Used	Percent Distribution
a. Firearms	2.25
b. Knife or cutting instrument	20.3
c. Other dangerous weapon	43.3
d. Hands, fists, feet, etc.	34.25

Figure: 2 -36

Aggravated Assault

Type Weapons Used, Percent Distribution: 2015

a. Firearms   b. Knife or cutting instrument   c. Other dangerous weapon   d. Hands, fists, feet, etc.
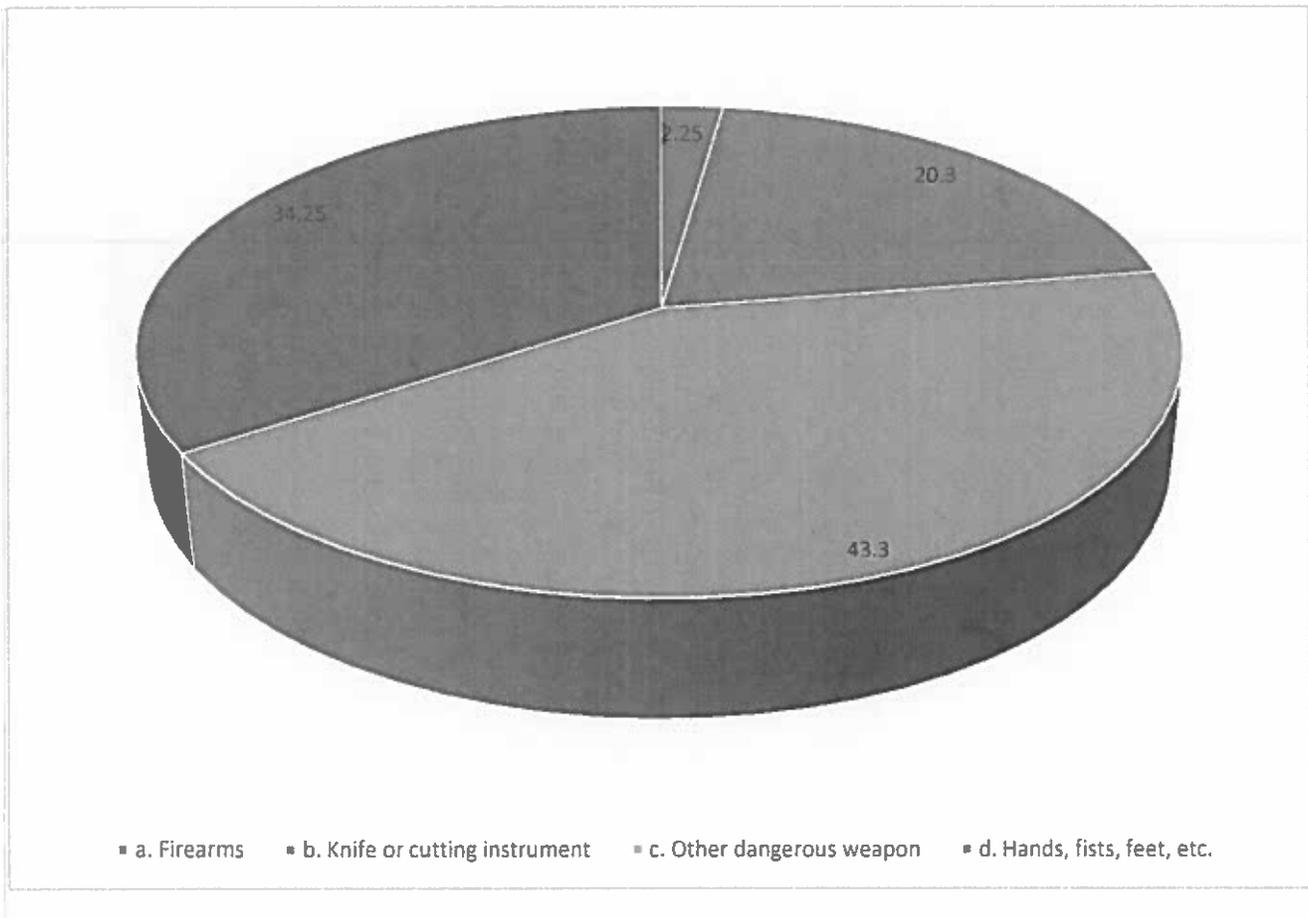
Property Crime

Definition

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

Figure: 2 - 39
Property Crimes
Volume: 2011 - 2015
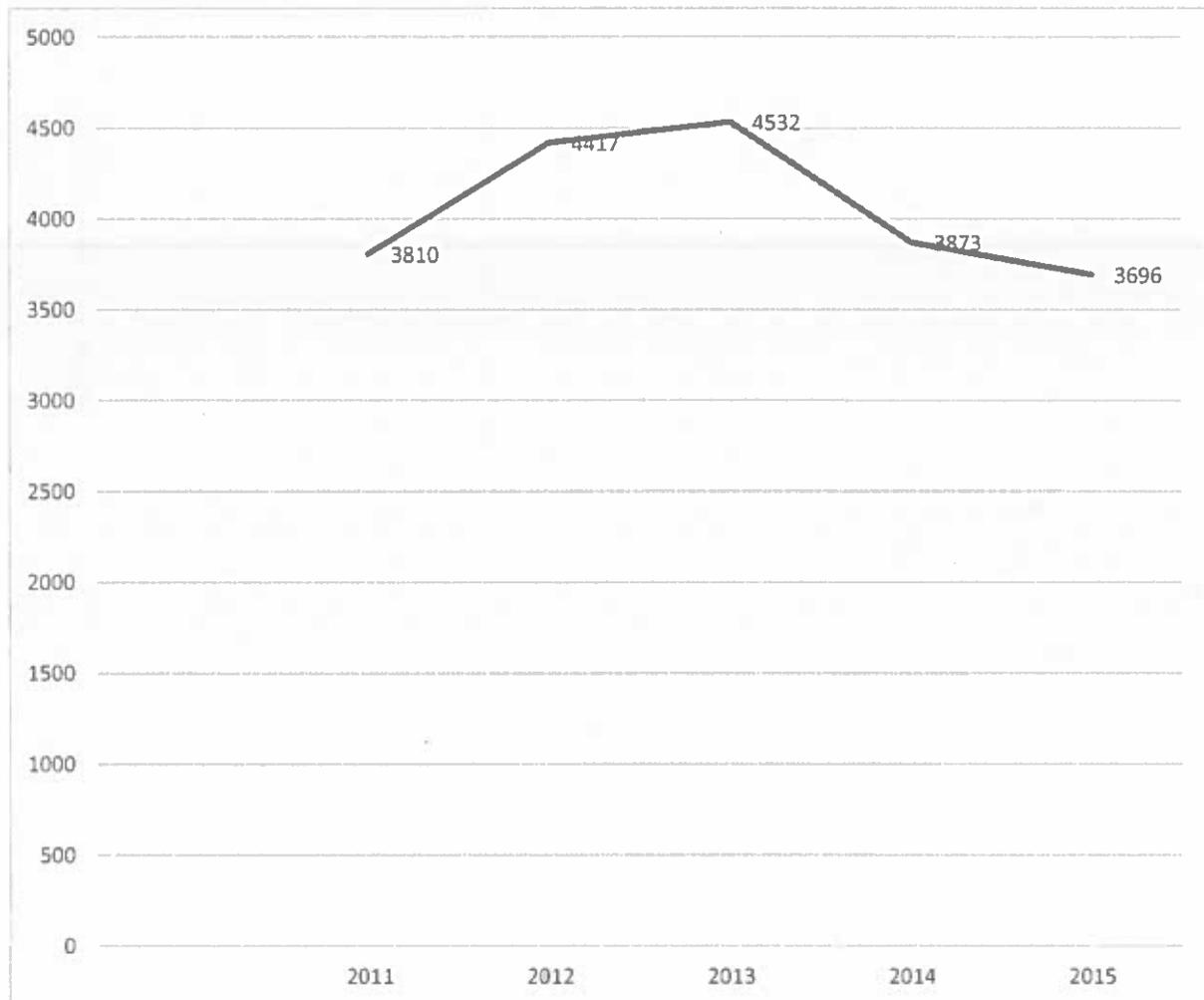
Aggravated Assault

Trends	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Volume	327	258	401	294	400
Cleared by Arrest	148	140	211	168	225
Percent Cleared	*45.2*	*54.2*	*52.6*	*57.1*	*56.25*

Figure: 2 -37

Aggravated Assault, Trends: 2011 - 2015

Cleared by Arrest
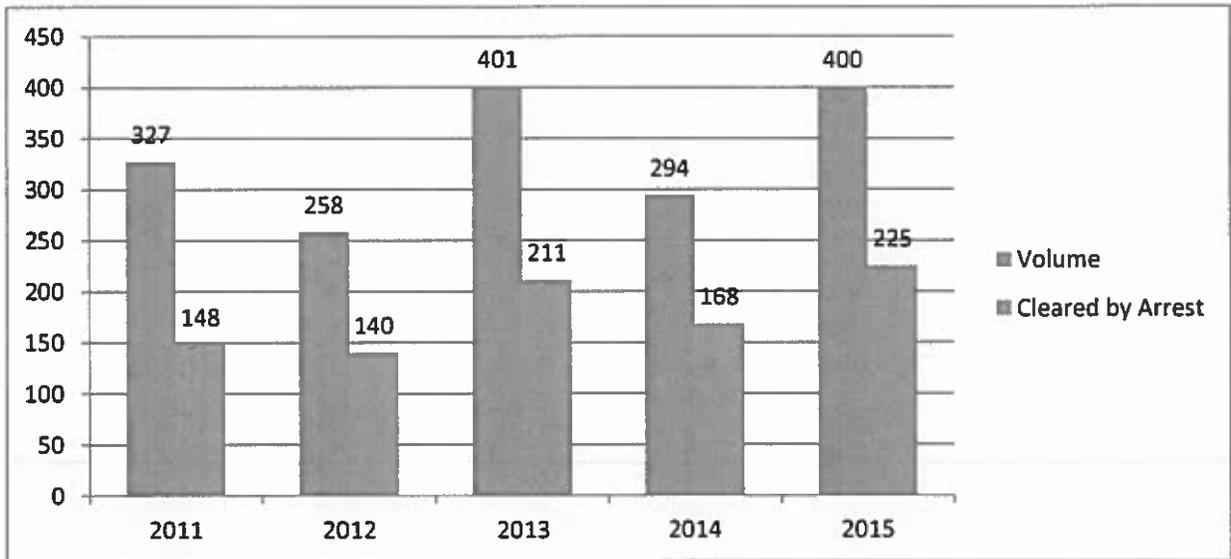
Figure: 2 - 38

Aggravated Assault

Percent Cleared: 2011 - 2015
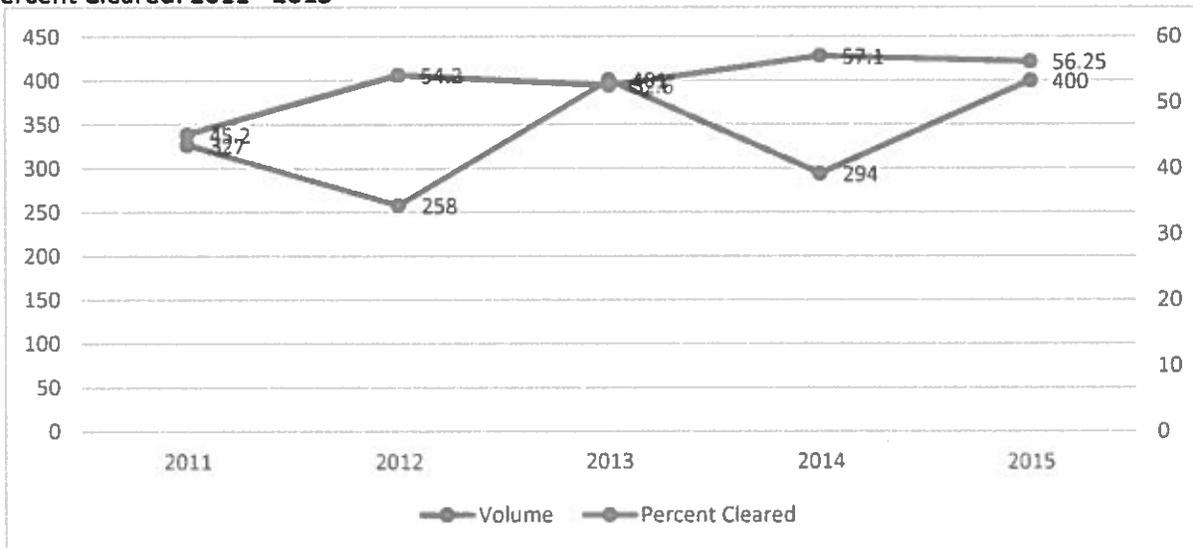
Table: 2 - 29

Property Crimes
By Month, 2011- 2015

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	308	366	478	380	339
February	348	364	375	309	368
March	358	371	385	309	329
April	315	459	423	278	321
May	394	472	384	302	243
June	380	358	323	282	311
July	331	402	316	325	254
August	359	422	297	415	295
September	233	382	384	286	293
October	262	340	346	334	296
November	286	320	401	310	329
December	236	161	420	343	318
Total	3810	4417	4532	3873	3696
Percent Change	*Base*	*16.0*	*2.6*	*-14.5*	*-4.6*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	*24.0*	*27.6*	*28.2*	*24.0*	*23.0*

Figure: 2 - 40

Property Crimes
Percent Change: 2011- 2015
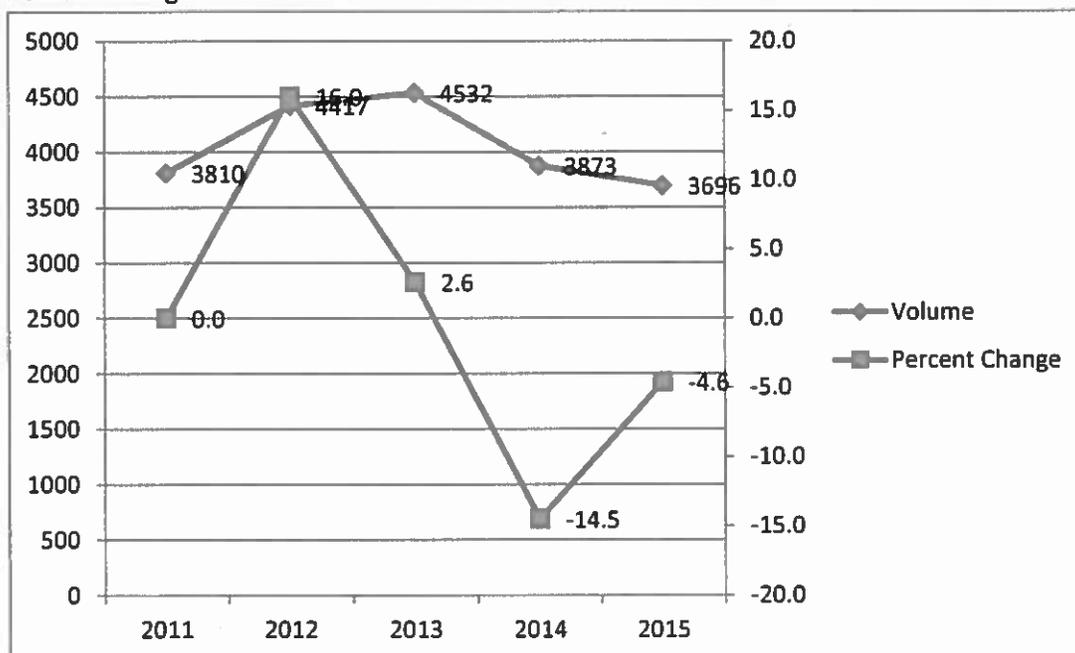
Table: 2 - 30

Property Crimes: 2011- 2015

Trend		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burglary		1945	2304	1620	1574	1211
Larceny Theft		1631	1651	2521	2024	2251
Motor Vehicle Theft		218	454	378	258	222
Arson		16	8	13	17	12
	Total	3810	4417	4532	3873	3696

Figure: 2 - 41

Property Crimes: 2011- 2015
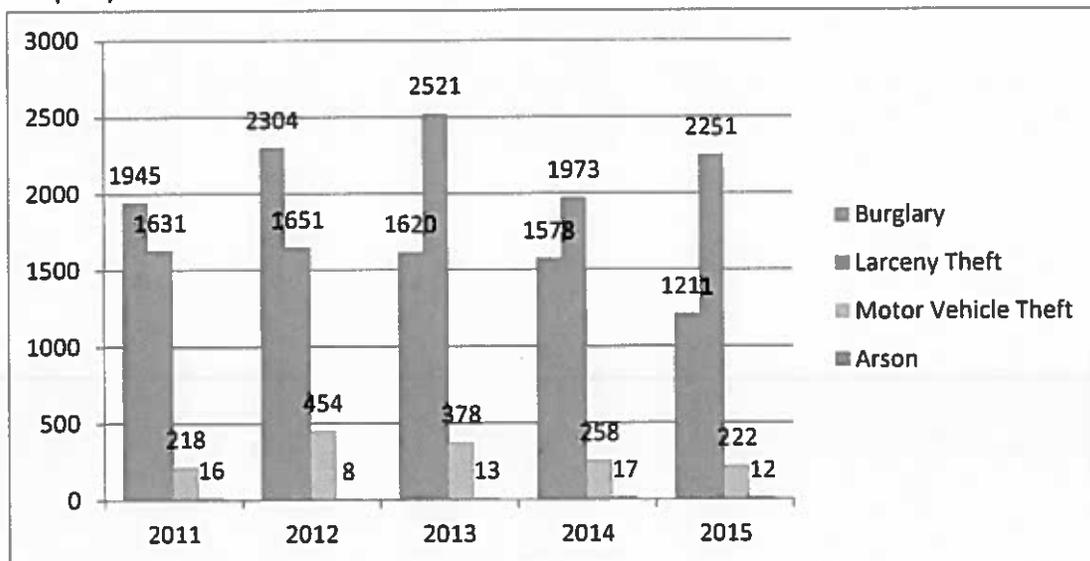
Figure: 2 -42

Property Crimes, Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2011 - 2015
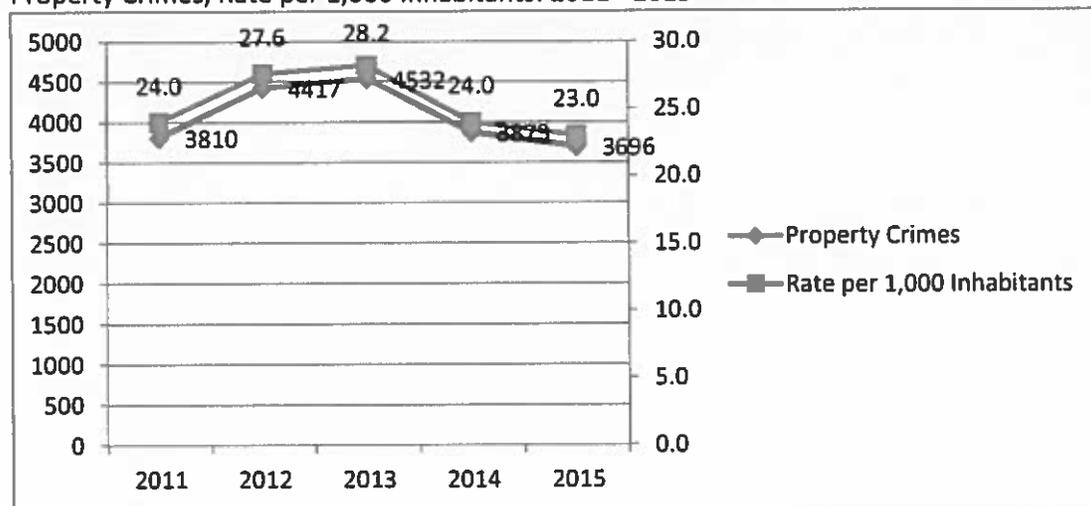
Table: 2 -31

Property Crimes

Percent Distribution: 2015	Volume	Percent Distribution
Burglary	1211	32.77
Larceny Theft	2251	60.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	222	*6.0*
Arson	12	0.3

Figure: 2-43

Property Crimes

Percent Distribution: 2015
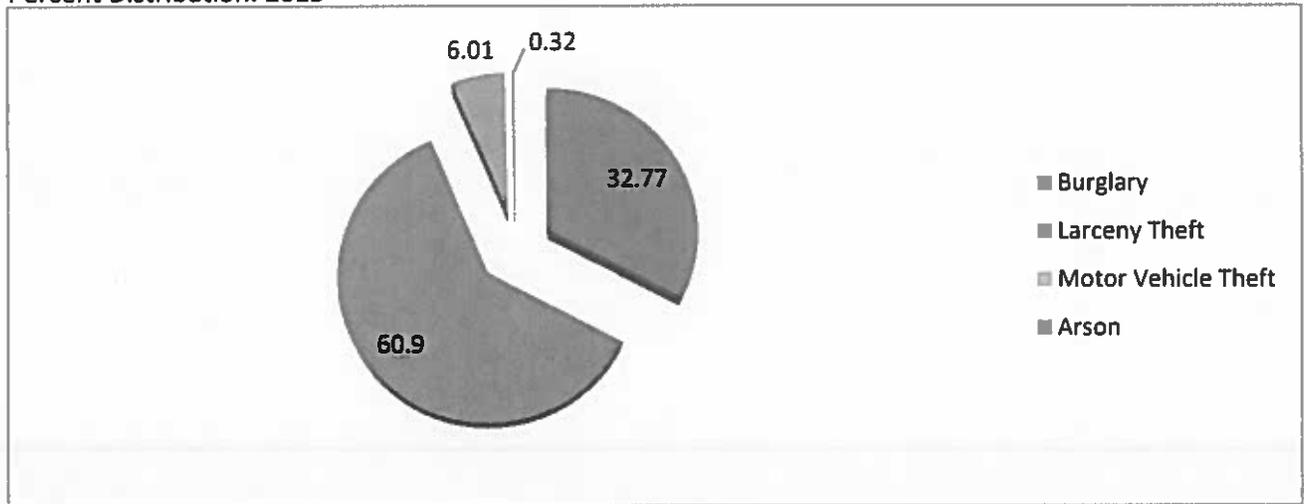
Table: 2 -32

Property Crime, Cleared by Arrest: 2011 - 2015

Trends	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Volume	3810	4417	4532	3873	3696
Cleared by Arrest	198	236	436	388	383

Figure: 2 - 44

Property Crime, Cleared by Arrest: 2011 - 2015
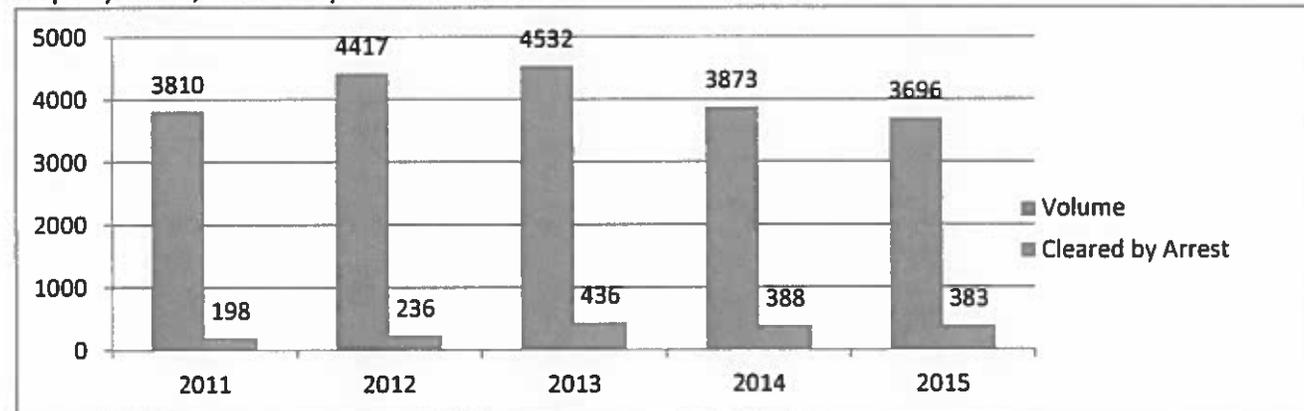
Table: 2 - 33

Property Crimes: 2011 - 2015

Trends	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Volume	3810	4417	4532	3873	3696
Cleared by Arrest	198	236	436	388	383
Percent Cleared by Arrest	5.2	5.3	9.6	10.0	10.4

Figure: 2 - 45

Property Crimes
Percent Cleared by Arrest: 2011 - 2015
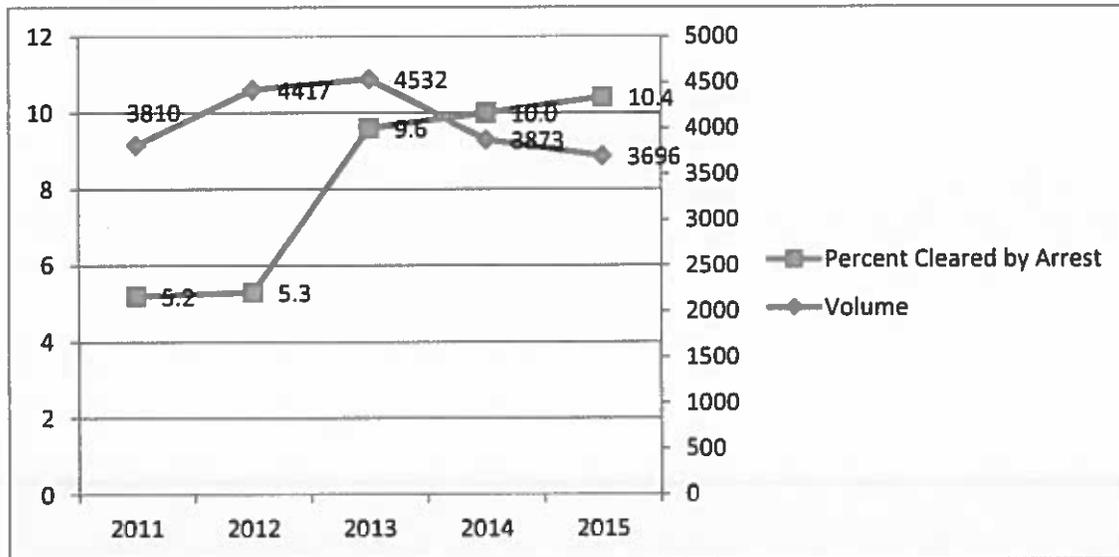
Figure: 2 -46

Property Crimes, Arrest Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2011 -2015
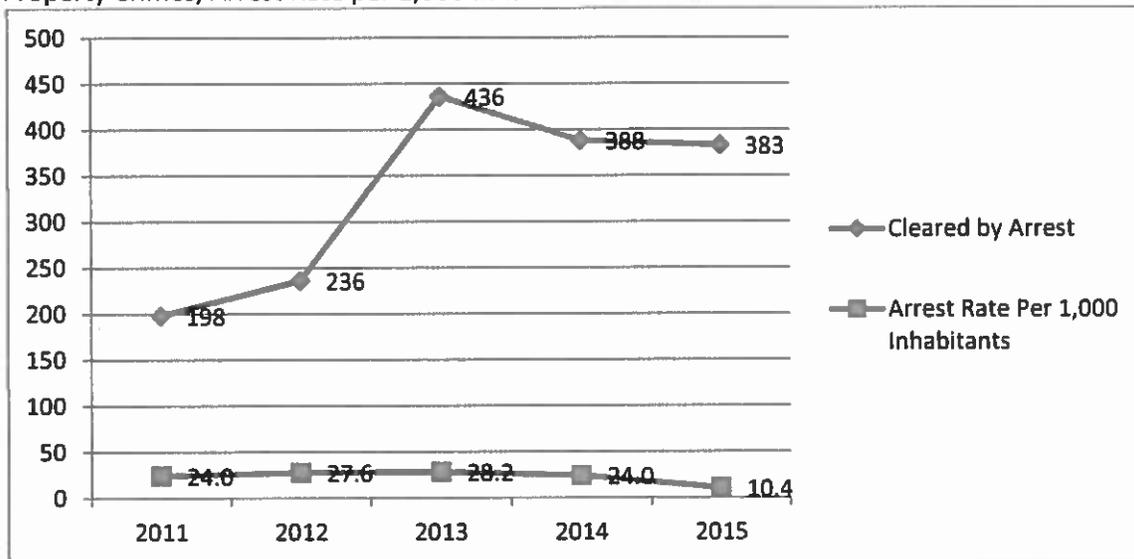
Burglary

Definition

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

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

Hotel Rule

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

Figure: 2 - 47

Burglary
Volume: 2011 -2015
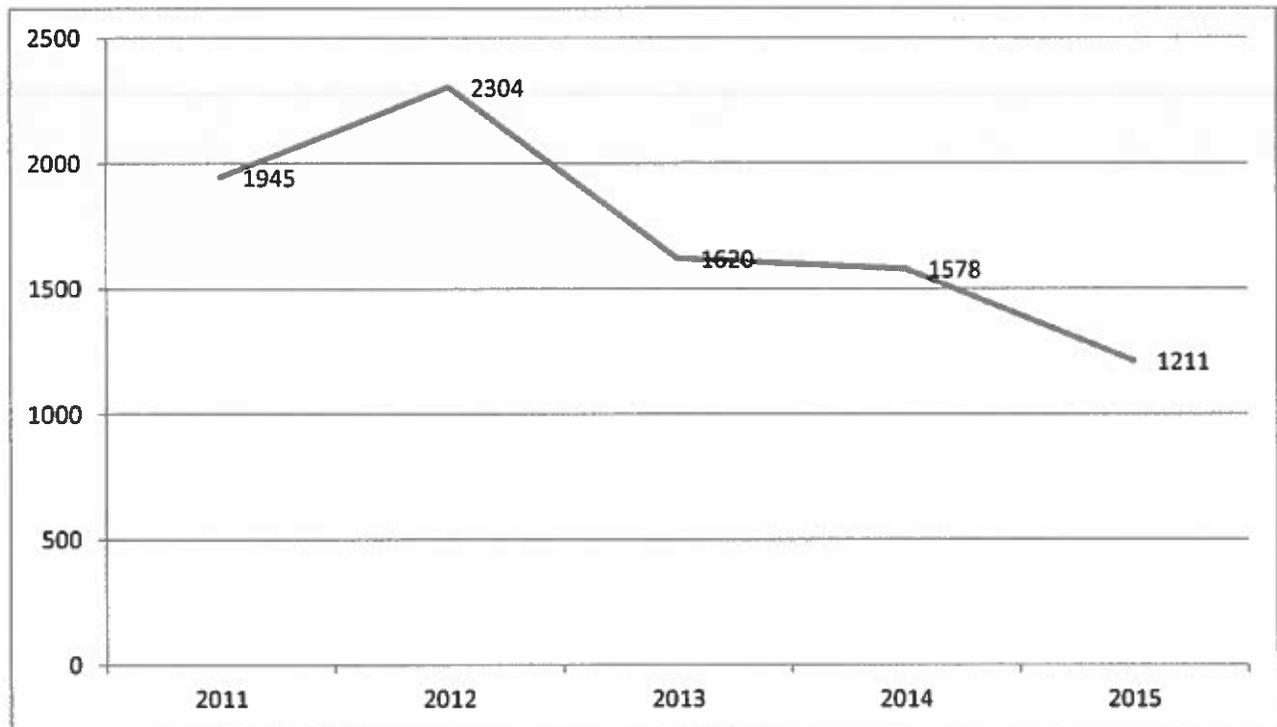
Table: 2 - 34

Burglary

By Month: 2011- 2015

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	146	193	188	161	115
February	176	197	140	137	123
March	186	175	106	126	132
April	174	220	155	127	101
May	223	228	143	121	60
June	198	162	124	121	87
July	177	209	130	139	85
August	184	244	103	181	105
September	99	209	112	112	86
October	121	198	106	102	97
November	154	184	150	115	122
December	107	85	163	136	98
Total	**1945**	**2304**	**1620**	**1578**	**1211**
Percent Change	*Base*	*18.5*	*-29.7*	*-2.6*	*-23.2*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	12.2	14.4	10.1	10.0	7.5

Figure: 2 - 48

Burglary, Percent Change : 2011- 2015
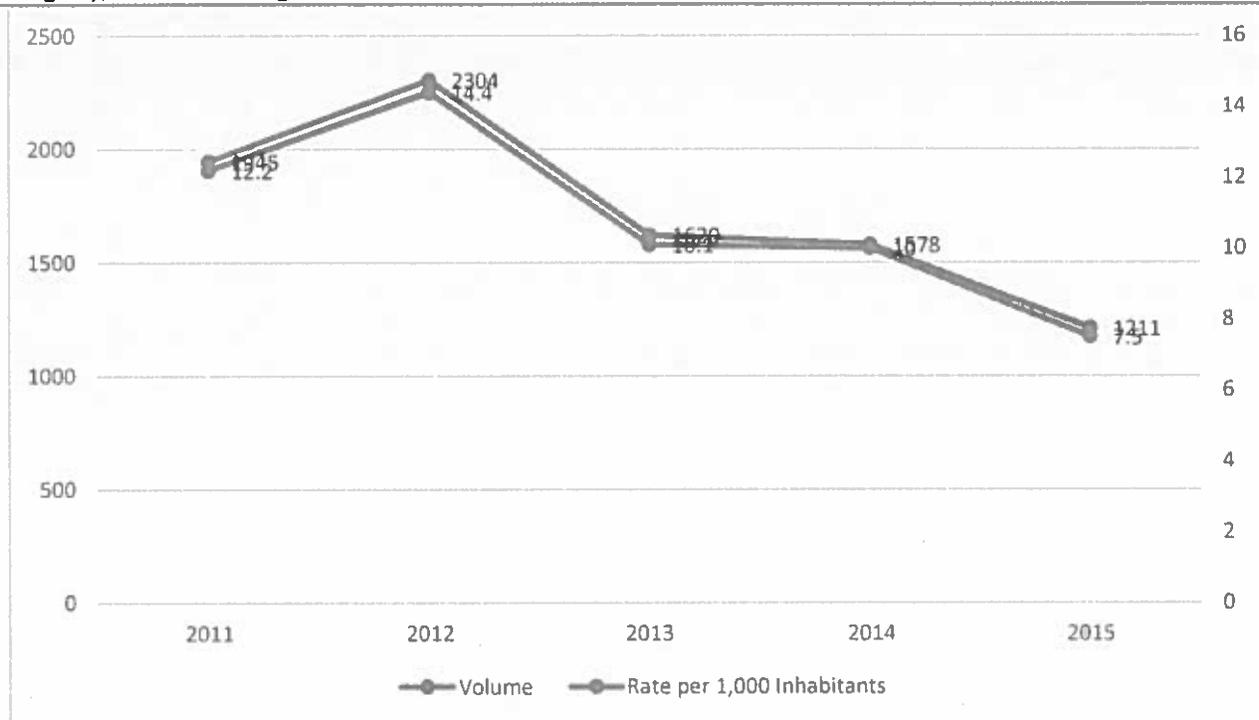
Table: 2- 35

Burglary: 2011 -2015

By Type of Entry	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Forcible Entry	816	1143	721	650	544
Unlawful entry - no force	529	656	846	868	609
Attempted Forcible Entry	600	505	53	56	58

Figure: 2-49

Burglary by Type of Entry: 2011- 2015
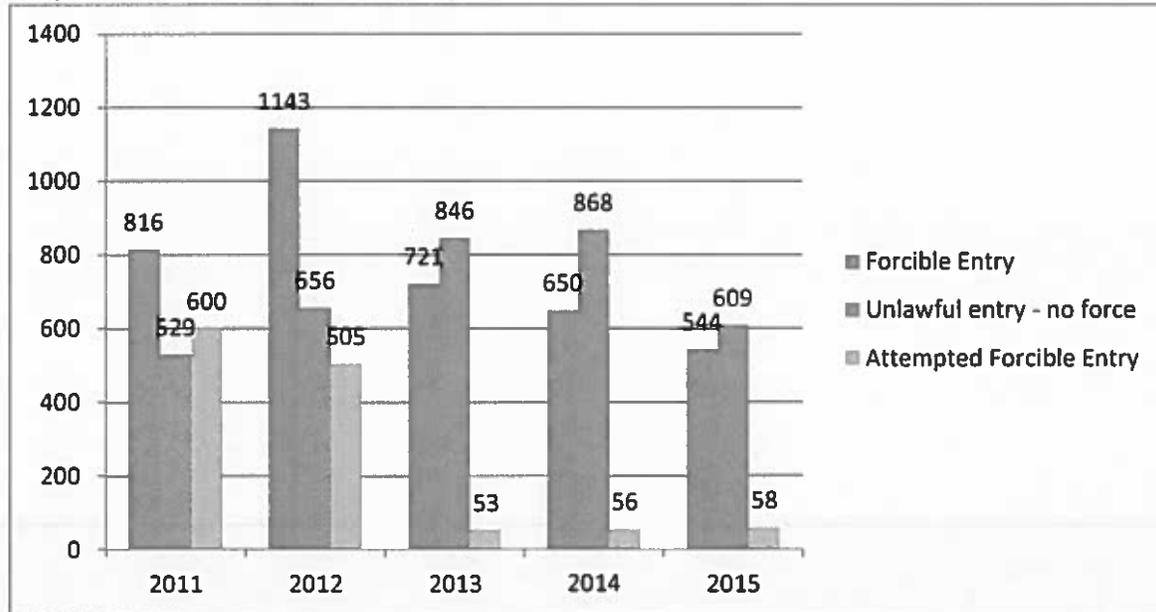
Figure: 2 -50

Burglary, by Type of Entry, Percent Distribution: 2015
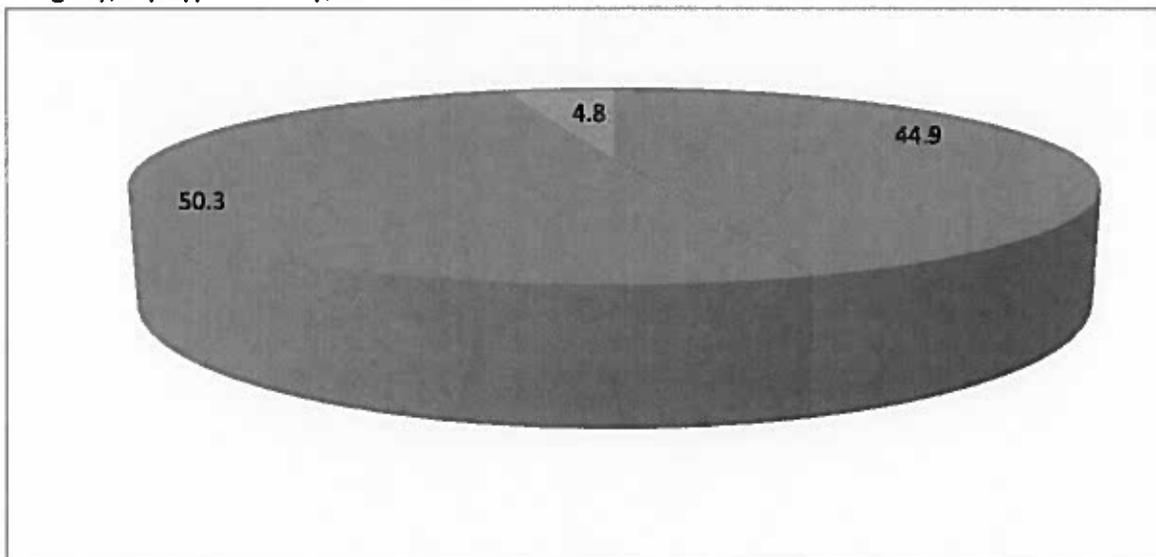
Table: 2 - 36

Burglary

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Residence - Night (6pm - 6am)	139	227	492	536	427
Residence - Day (6am - 6pm)	195	395	448	376	331
Residence - Unknown	133	185	170	183	194
Non-Residence - Night (6pm - 6am)	326	488	138	107	65
Non-Residence - Day (6am - 6pm)	213	200	277	262	129
Non-Residence - Unknown	219	269	95	110	65
Unknown (not specified)	720	540	0	0	0

Figure: 2 -51

Burglary

By Structure, by Time of Day: 2015
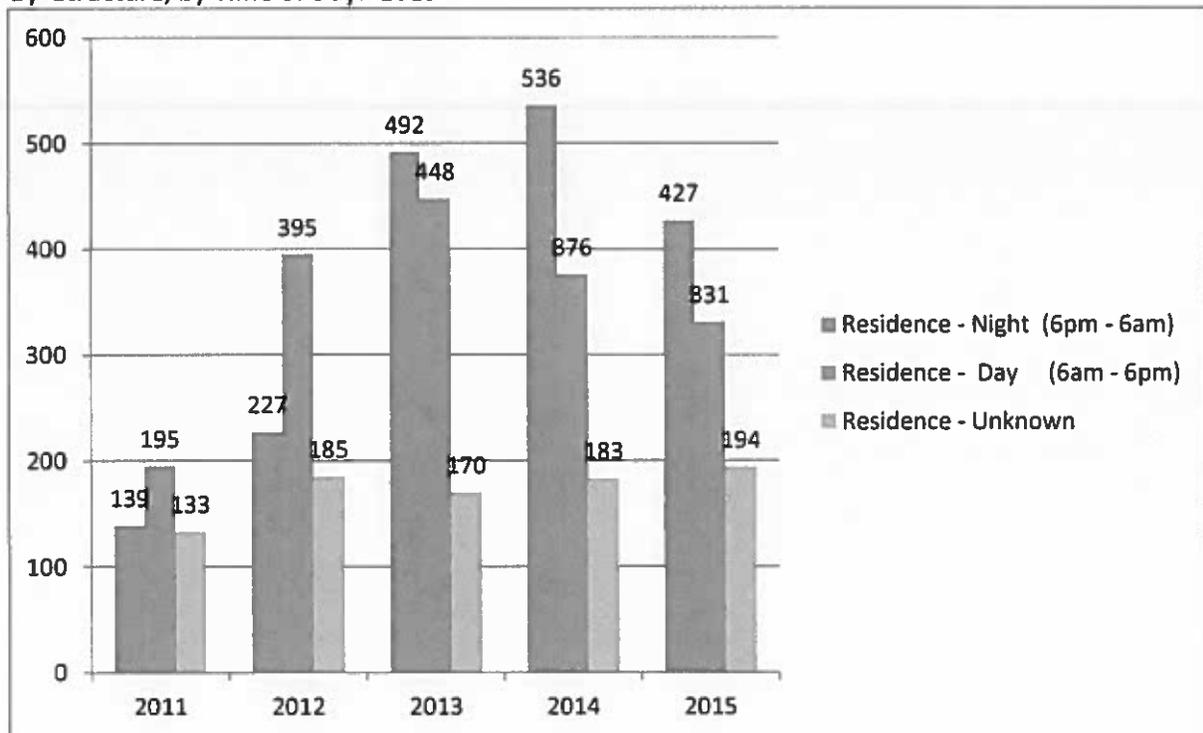
Figure: 2 - 52

Burglary, Residence, Night: 2011 - 2015

Residence - Night (6pm - 6am)

Year	Value
2011	139
2012	227
2013	492
2014	536
2015	
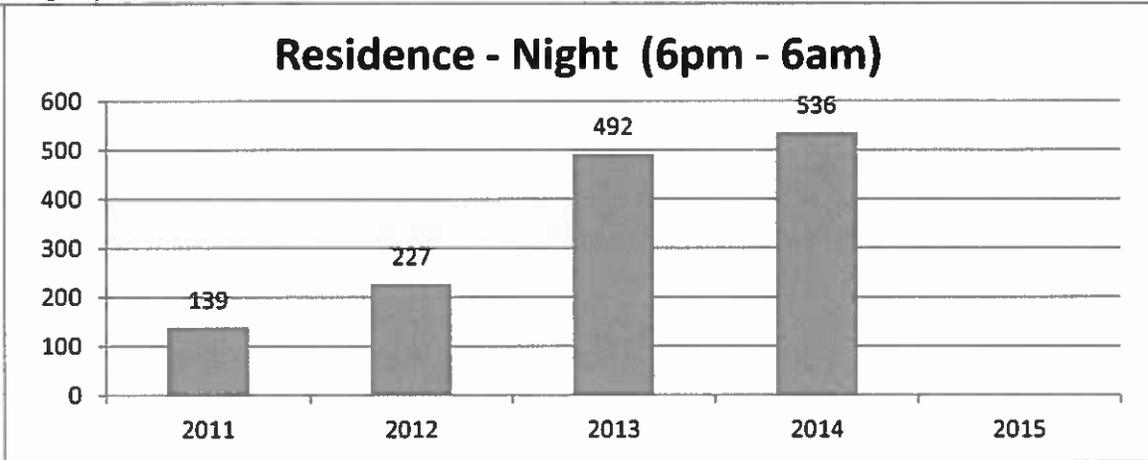
Figure: 2 -53

Burglary, Residence, Day: 2011- 2015

Residence - Day (6am - 6pm)

Year	Value
2011	195
2012	395
2013	448
2014	376
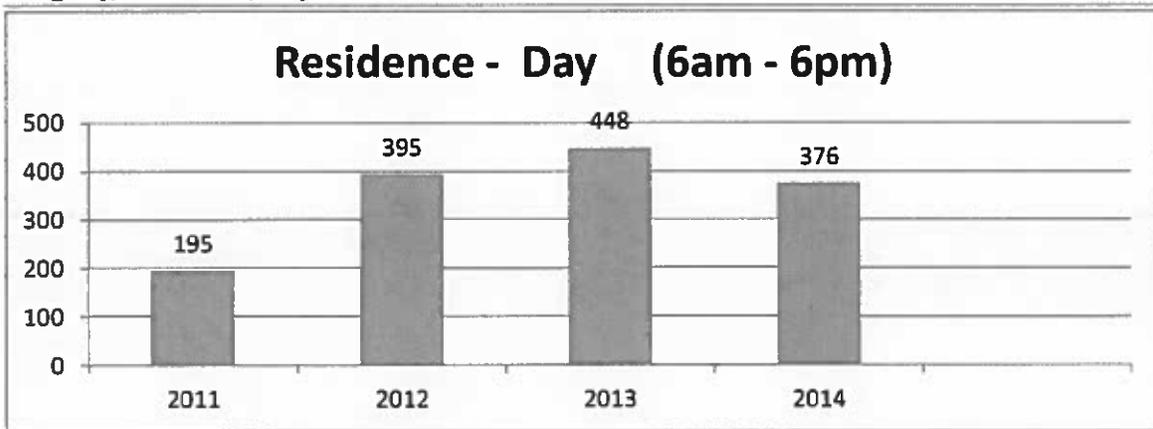
Figure: 2 -54

Burglary, Residence, Unknown: 2011- 2015

Residence - Unknown

Year	Value
2011	133
2012	185
2013	170
2014	183

Burglary, Non-Residence, Night: 2011- 2015

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

2011: 326
2012: 488
2013: 138
2014: 107
2015: 65
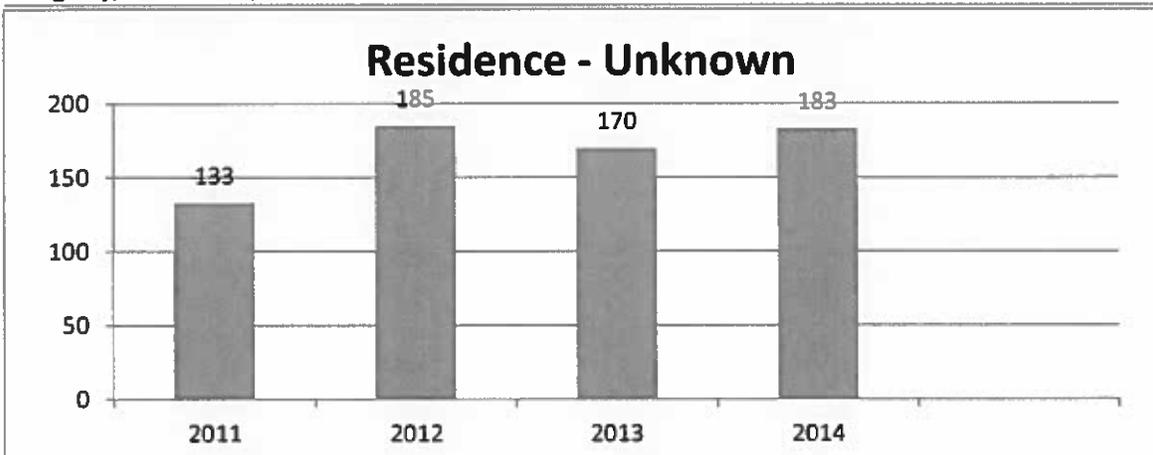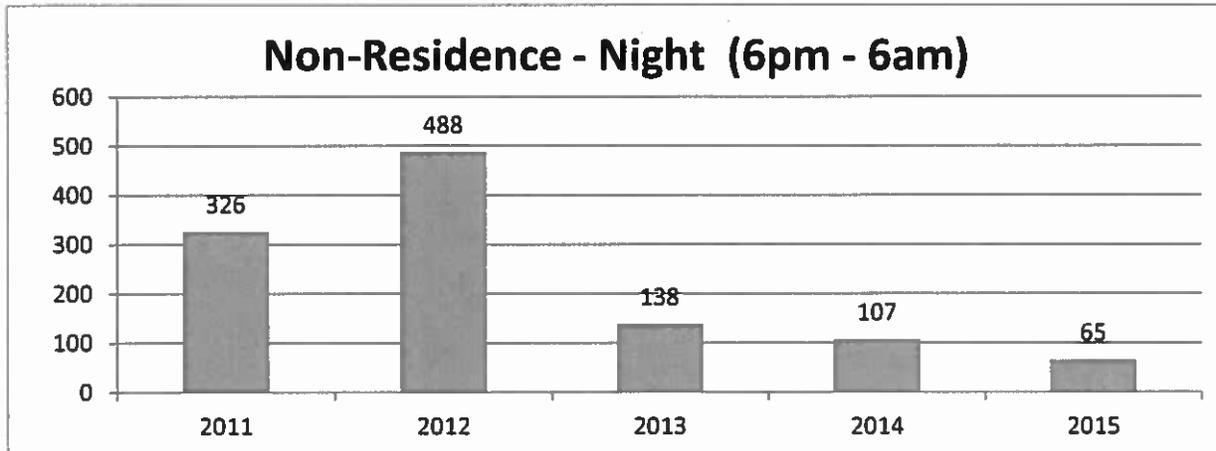
Burglary, Non-Residence, Day: 2011 - 2015

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

2011: 213
2012: 200
2013: 277
2014: 262
2015: 129

Burglary, Non-Residence, Unknown: 2011- 2015

Non-Residence - Unknown

2011: 219
2012: 269
2013: 95
2014: 110
2015: 65
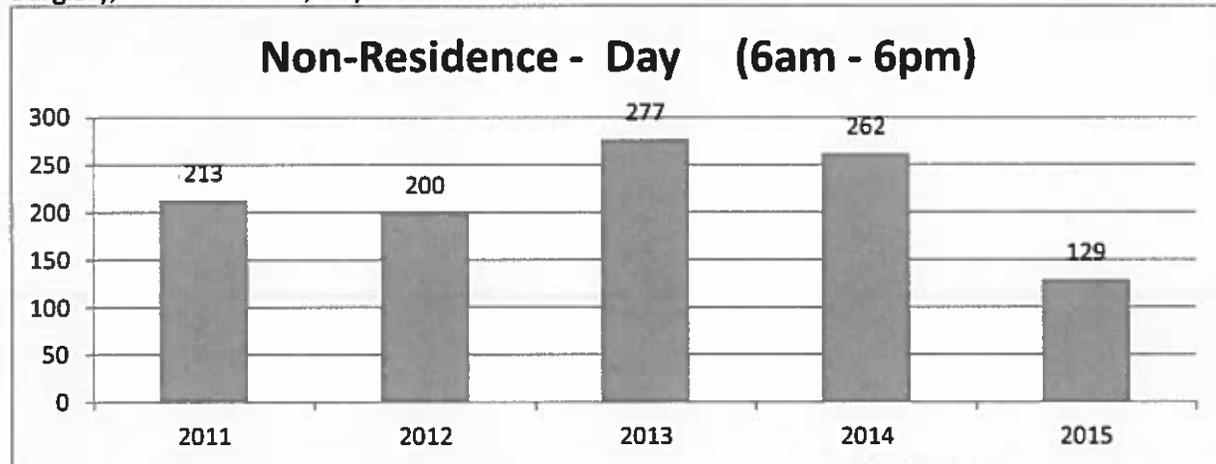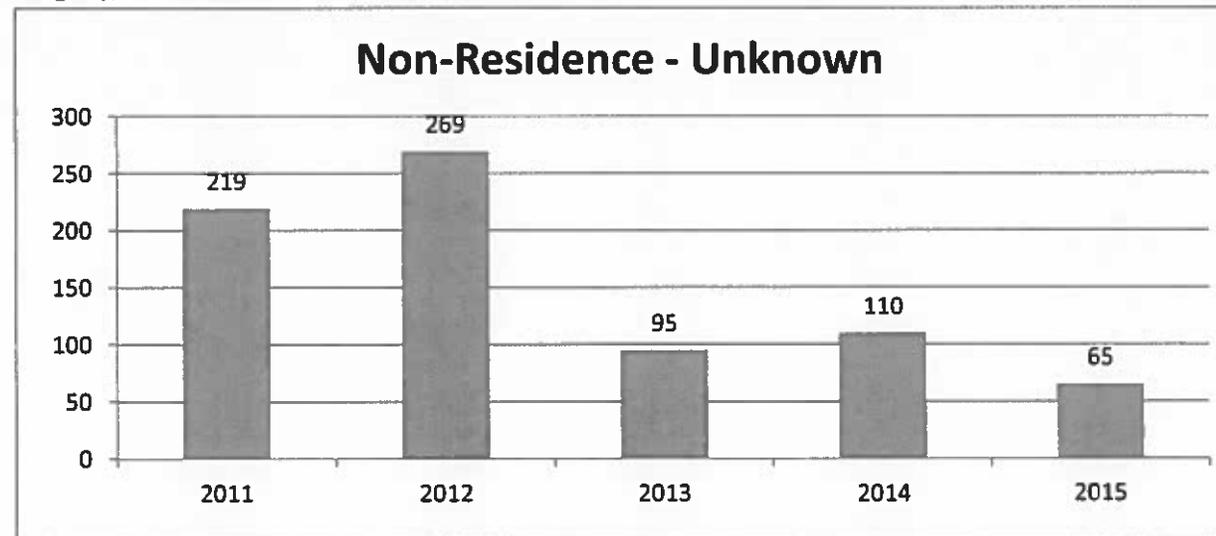
Burglary, Cleared by Arrest: 2011- 2015

Trends	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Volume	1945	2304	1620	1574	1211
Cleared by Arrest	14	24	113	106	101
Percent Cleared by Arrest	*1.0*	*1.0*	*7.0*	*6.7*	*8.3*

Figure: 2 - 58

Burglary
Percent Cleared by Arrest: 2011 - 2015
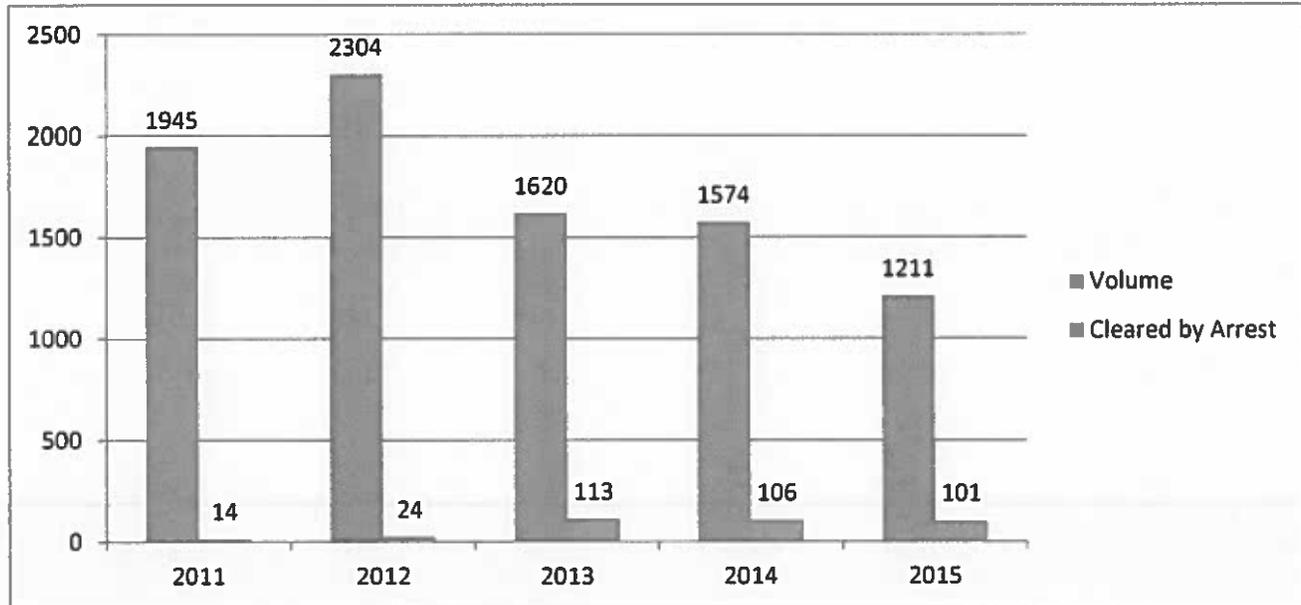
Figure: 2 - 59

Burglary
Percent Cleared by Arrest: 2011 - 2015
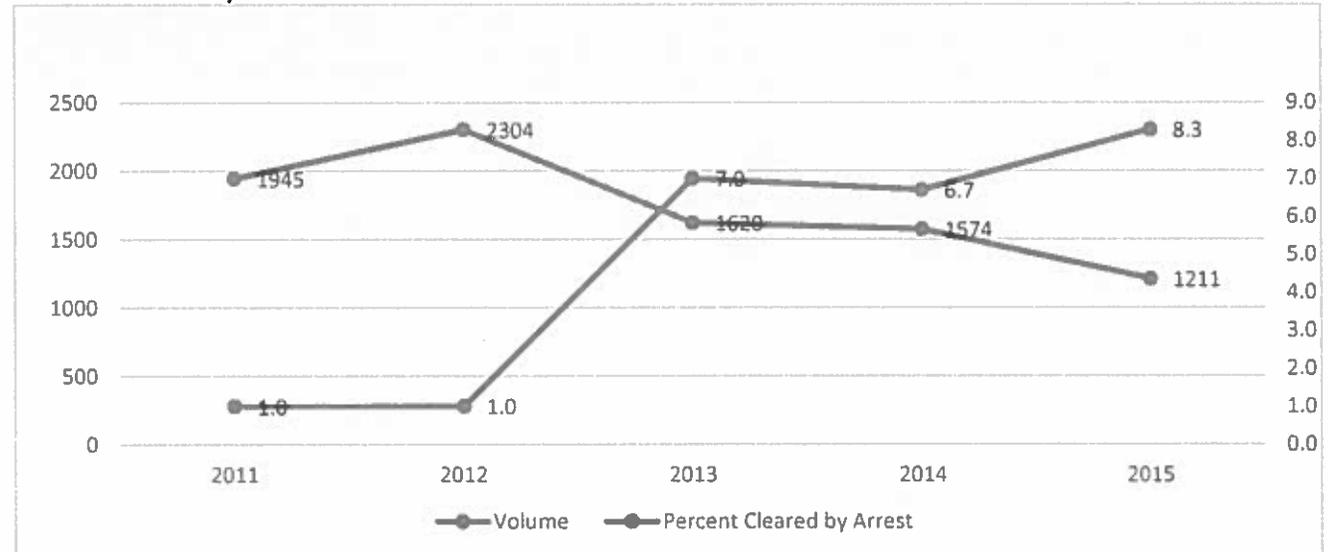
Larceny -theft

Definition

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

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

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

Larceny-theft Categories

Pocket- picking

Purse snatching

Shoplifting

Theft From Motor Vehicles

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accesssories

Theft of Bicycles

Theft From Buildings

Theft From Coin Operated Device or Machine

All Other Larceny ---Theft not Specifcally Classified

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

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

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

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

Figure: 2 - 60

Larceny-theft
Volume, Trends 2011 - 2015
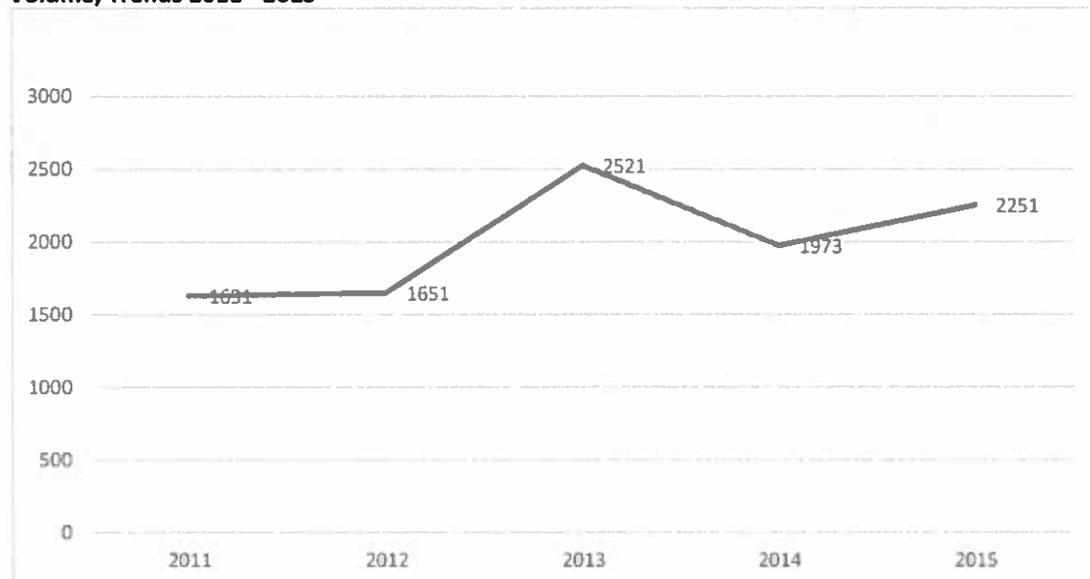
Table: 2 - 38

Larceny Theft

By Month: 2011 - 2015

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	145	143	252	182	208
February	152	138	203	153	213
March	154	155	242	163	180
April	126	172	225	136	205
May	146	168	212	158	171
June	155	157	177	148	198
July	127	154	157	167	155
August	162	142	176	216	174
September	113	143	235	153	184
October	130	121	199	207	180
November	111	102	221	165	183
December	110	56	222	176	200
Total	1631	1651	2521	2024	2251
Percent Change	*Base*	*1.2*	*52.7*	*-19.7*	*11.2*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	10.2	10.3	15.7	12.2	14.1

Figure: 2 -61

Larceny Theft, Percent Change: 2011 - 2015
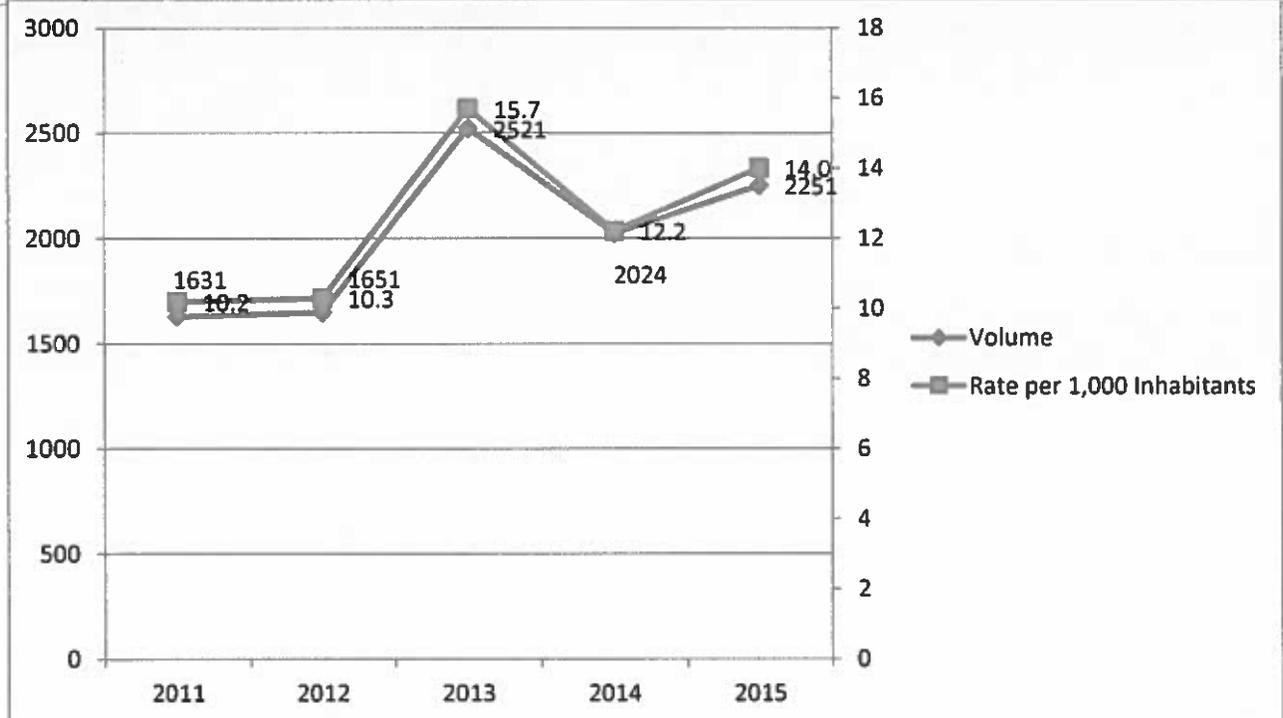
Figure: 2 - 62

Larceny Theft

Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2011 - 2015
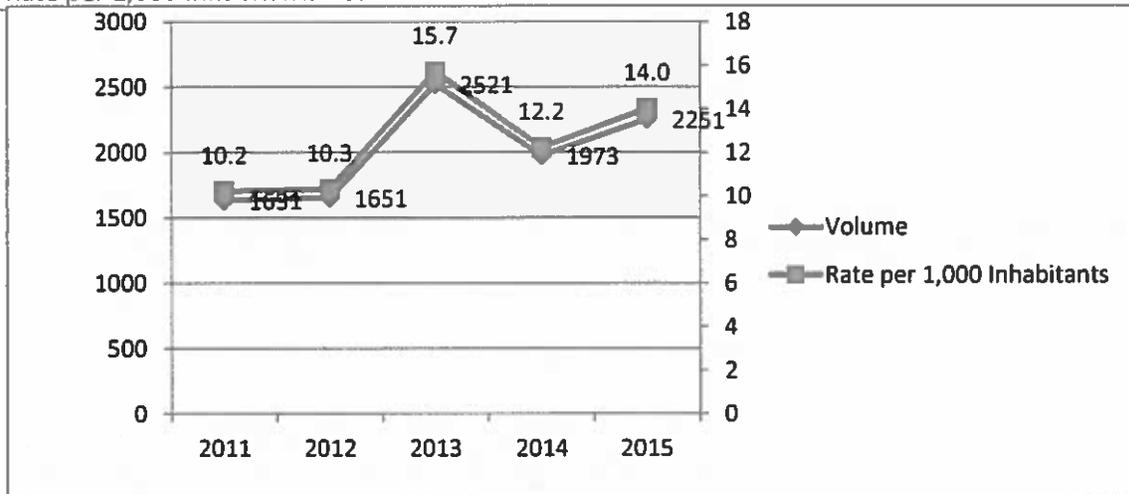
Figure: 2 - 63

Larceny theft

Nature of Larcenies, 2015
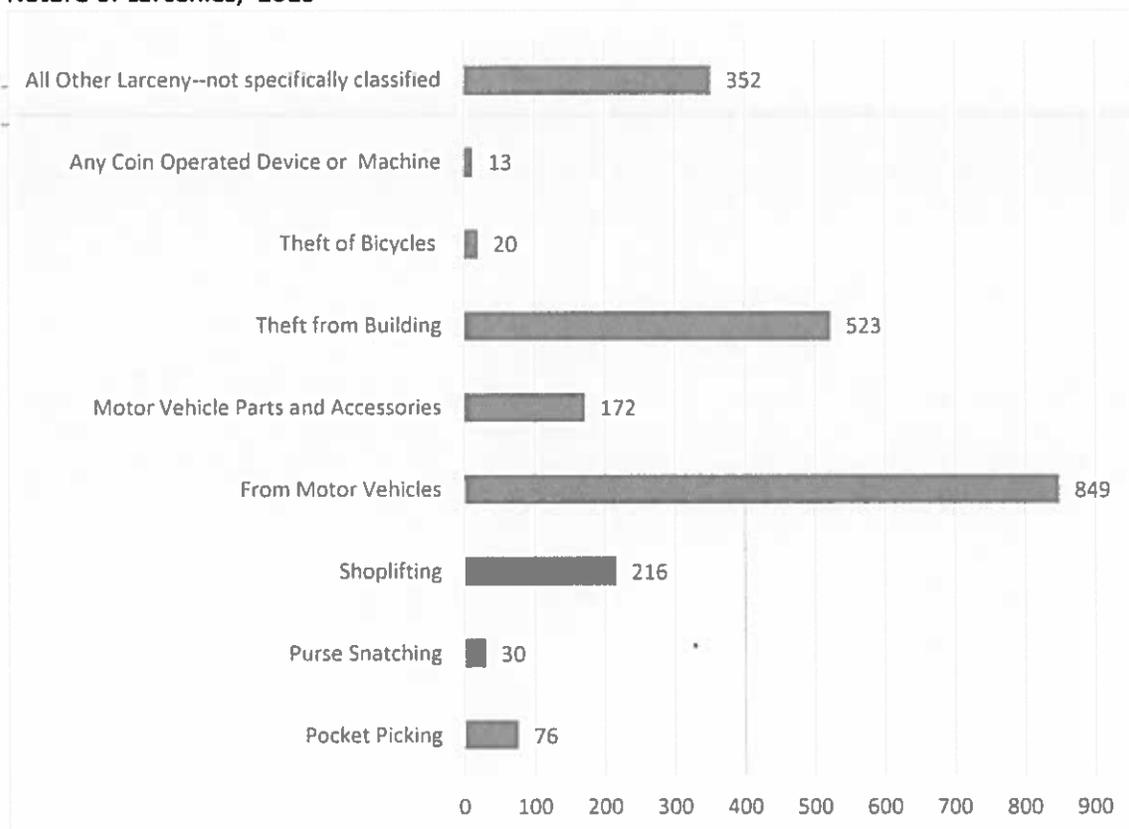
Figure: 2 -67

Larceny Theft: by Categories, 2011 -2015

A. Pocket Picking

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
6	8	500	556	76

B. Purse Snatching

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
5	10	99	30	30

C. Shoplifting

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
138	148	321	235	216

D. Theft From Motor Vehicles

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
15	21	1139	789	849

E. From Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories

F. Theft of Bicycles

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
13	12	29	24	20

G. Theft From Buildings

H. From Coin-Operated Device or Machine

I. All Other Larcenies--not specifically classified

Table: 2 - 40

Larceny Theft

Cleared by Arrest: Trends	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Volume	1631	1651	2521	1973	2251
Cleared by Arrest	169	187	255	229	229
Percent Cleared by Arrest	*10.4*	*11.3*	*10.1*	*11.6*	*10.2*

Figure: 2 - 65

Larceny Theft, Cleared by Arrest, 2011 - 2015
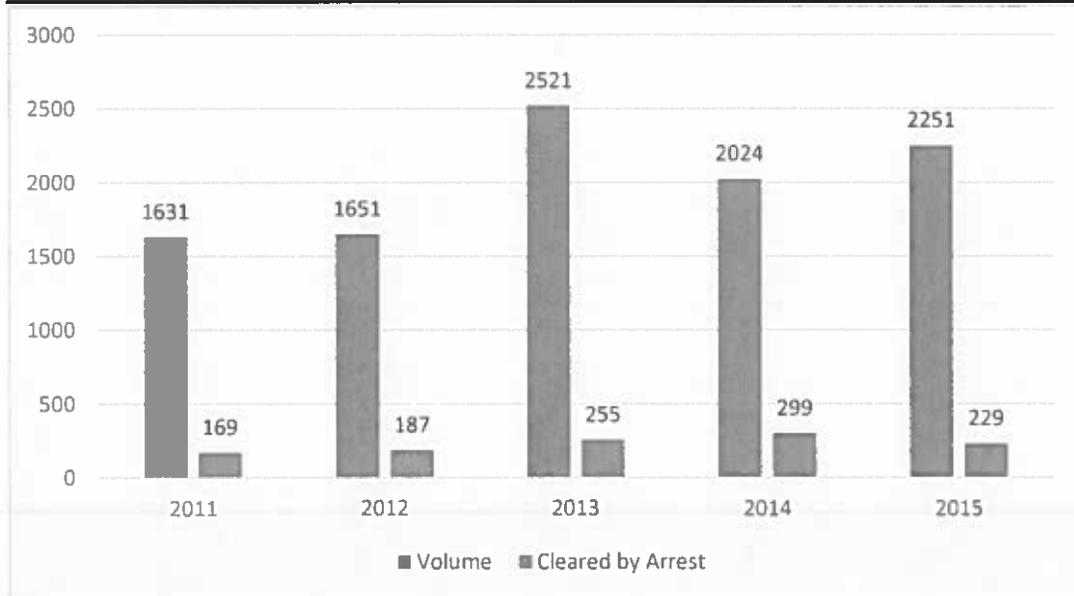
Figure: 2 - 66

Larceny Theft, Percent Cleared by Arrest
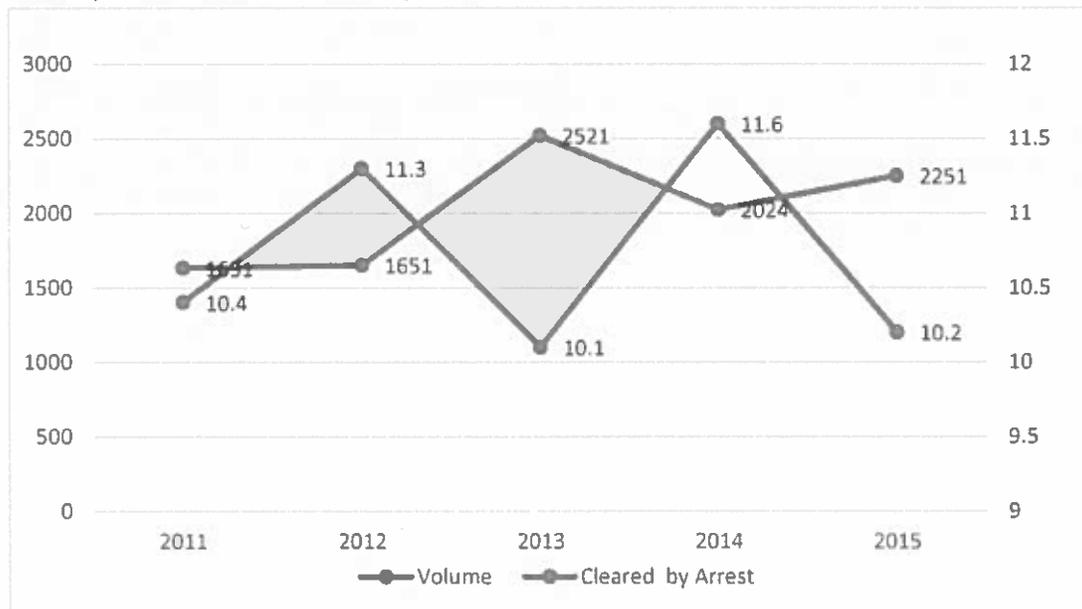
Motor Vehicle Theft

Definition

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

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

Motor Vehicle Theft---Autos

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

Motor Vehicle Thefts---Trucks and Buses

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

Motor Vehicle Theft---Other Vehicles

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

Figure: 2 -69

Motor Vehicle Theft, Volume, Trends: 2011 -2015
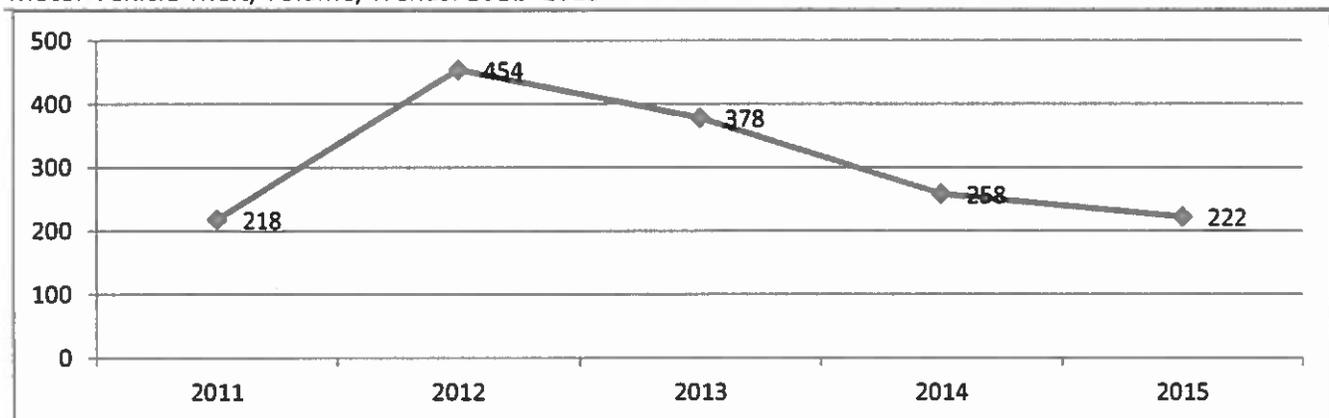
Table: 2- 41

Motor Vehicle Theft

By Month: 2011 - 2015

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	12	29	35	35	16
February	16	29	32	18	30
March	15	40	37	22	14
April	15	66	40	14	14
May	24	74	27	21	12
June	26	39	20	13	24
July	27	39	29	19	14
August	11	35	18	17	16
September	21	29	36	20	22
October	11	21	39	24	19
November	21	34	30	26	24
December	19	19	35	29	17
Total	**218**	**454**	**378**	**258**	**222**
Percent Change	*1.0*	*108.3*	*-16.7*	*-32.0*	*-14.0*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**1.4**	**3.0**	**2.4**	**1.6**	**1.4**

Figure: 2 - 70

Motor Vehicle Theft

Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2011 - 2015

Autos

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Autos	175	335	243	140	134

Trucks and Buses

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trucks and Buses	1	1	65	62	42

Other Vehicle

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Other Vehicle	42	118	70	56	46

Table: 2 -42

Motor Vehicle Theft

Trend	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Volume	218	454	378	258	222
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	*1.4*	*3.0*	*2.4*	*1.6*	*1.4*

Figure: 2 -72

Motor Vehicle Theft
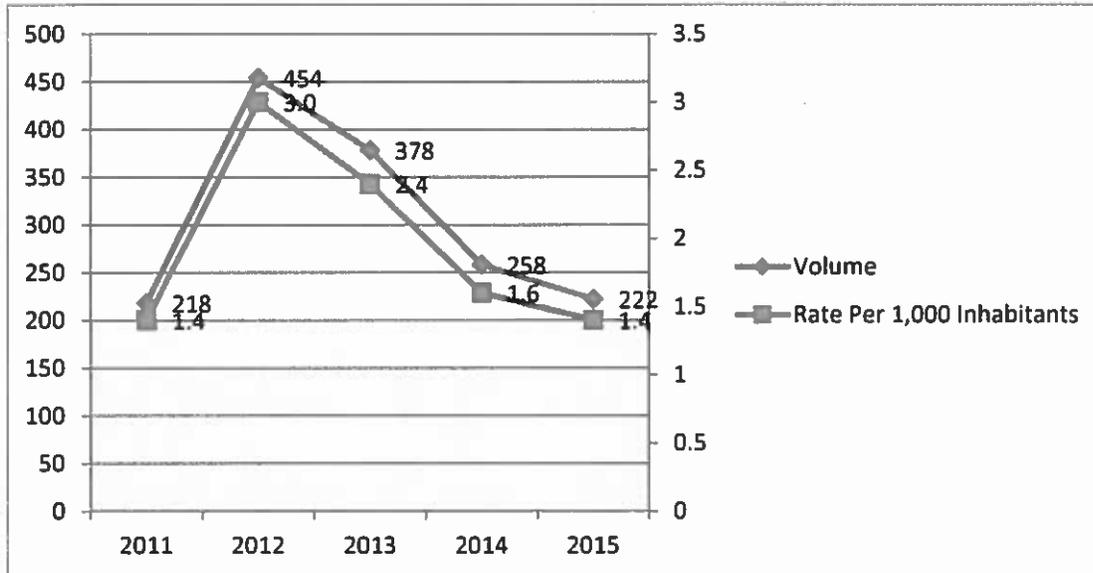
Figure: 2 - 73

Motor Vehicle Theft,
By Vehicle Type: 2011 - 2015
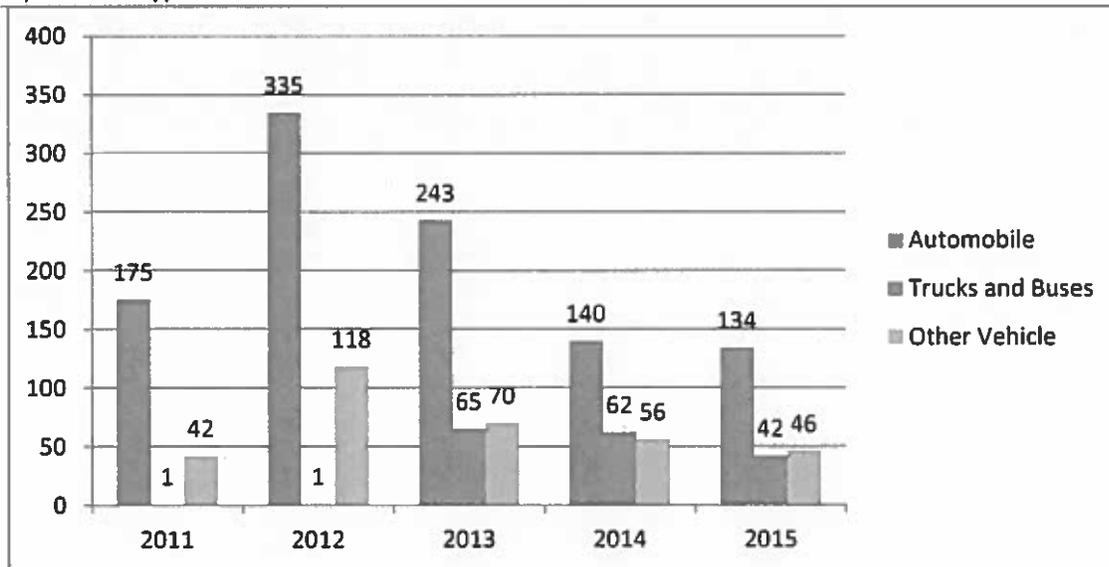
Figure: 2 - 74

Motor Vehicle Theft

Percent Distribution by Vehicle Type: 2015

| | 21.0 |
| Automobiles |
| 19.0 | 60.0 | Trucks and Buses |
| Other Vehicles |
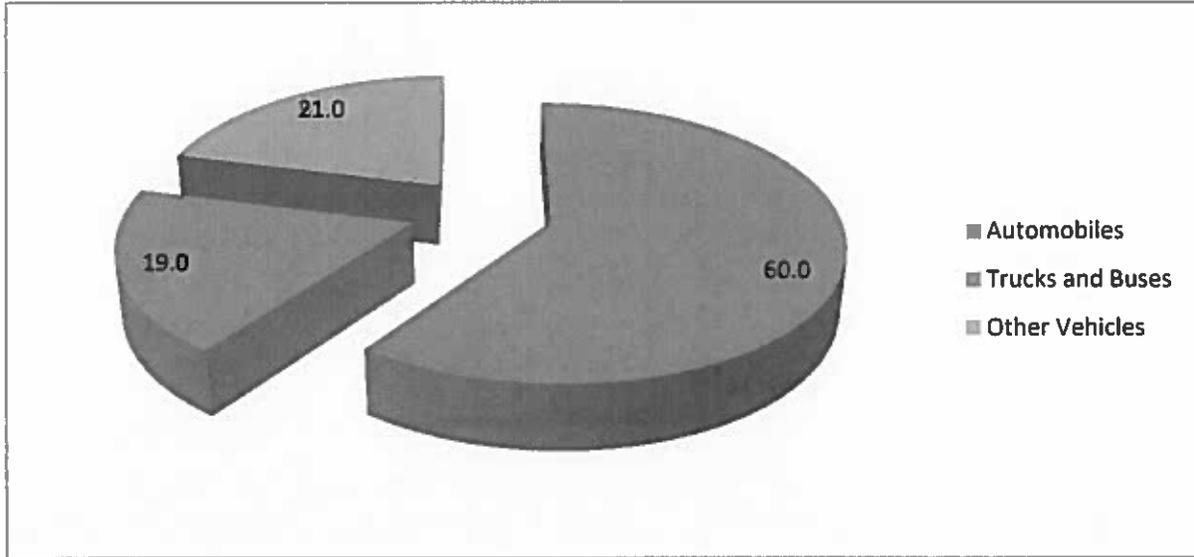
Table: 2 - 43

Motor Vehicle Theft	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Volume	218	454	378	258	222
Cleared by Arrest	14	24	67	50	51
Percent Cleared by Arrest	*6.4*	*5.3*	*17.7*	*19.4*	*23.0*

Figure: 2 -75

Motor Vehicle Theft

Cleared by Arrest: 2011 - 2015
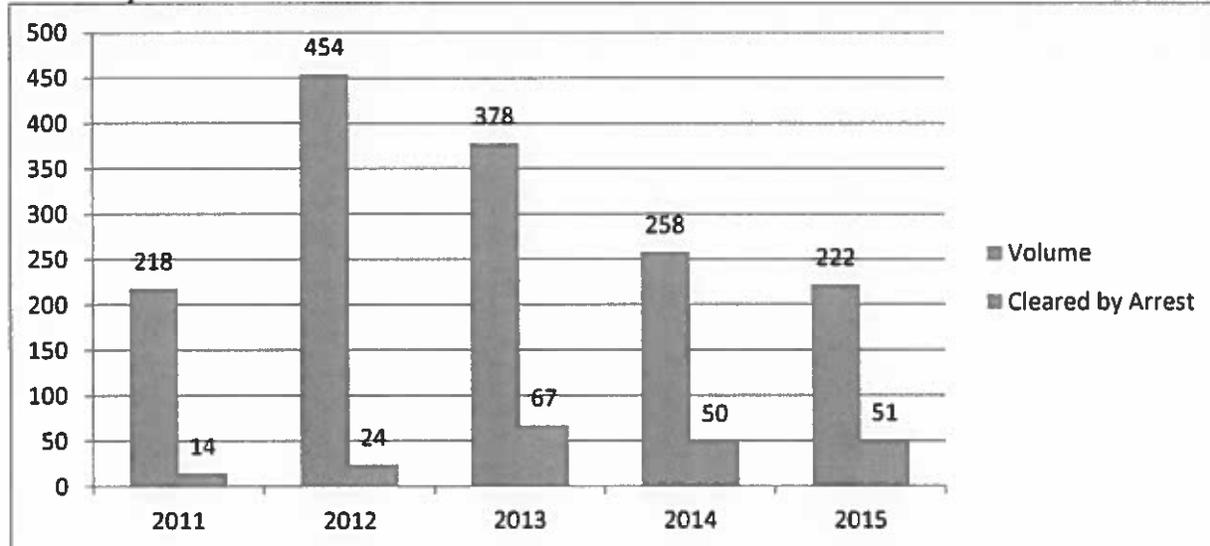
Arson

Definitions

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

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

Arson----- Structural

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

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

Arson---Mobile

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

Arson---Other

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

Cautions in Classifying Arson

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

Figure: 2 - 76

Arson, Volume, Trends: 2011 - 2015
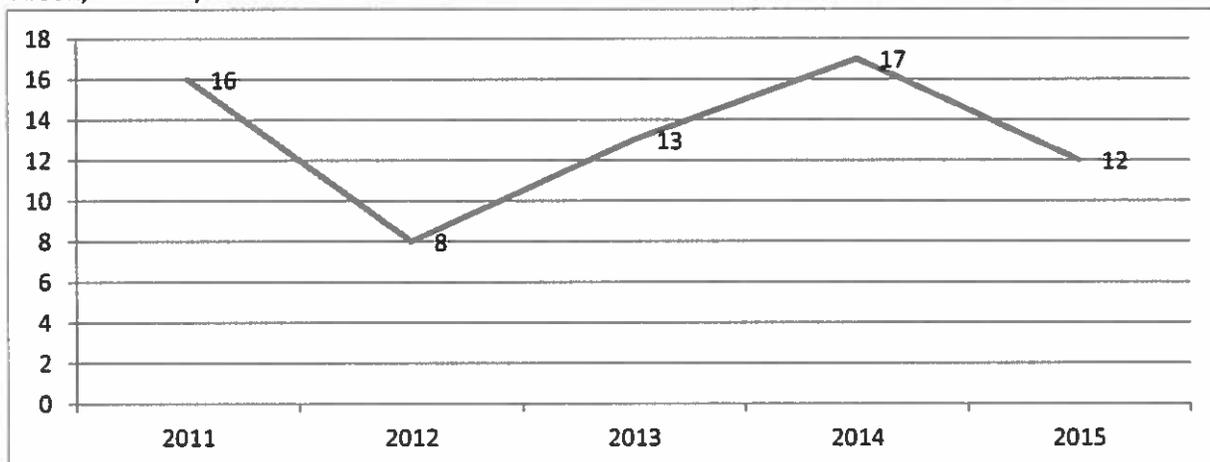
Table: 2 - 46

Arson

By Month: 2011- 2015

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	5	1	3	2	0
February	4	0	1	1	2
March	3	1	0	2	3
April	0	1	3	1	1
May	1	2	2	2	0
June	1	0	2	0	2
July	0	0	0	0	0
August	2	1	0	1	0
September	0	1	2	1	1
October	0	0	0	1	0
November	0	0	0	4	0
December	0	1	0	2	3
Total	16	8	13	17	12
Percent change	0.0	-50.0	62.5	31.0	-29.4
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Figure: 2- 77

Arson

Percent Change: 2011 - 2015
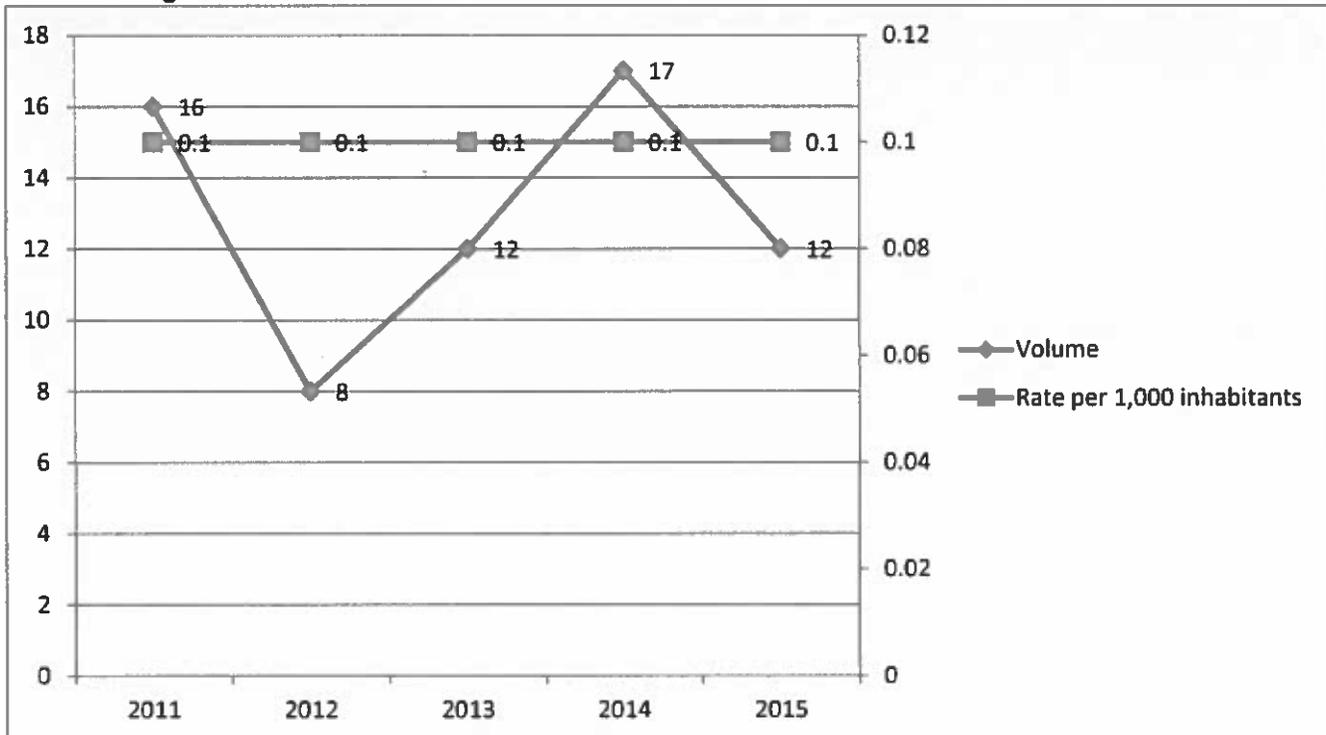
Table: 2 - 47

Arson

Property Classification: 2011- 2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Single Occupancy Residential	4	2	3	3	5
Other Residential	0	1	1	2	0
Storage; Garages, Warehouses, etc	1	0	0	1	0
Industrial/Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0
Other Commerical; stores, restaurants, offices, etc.	6	1	3	1	0
Community/Public	0	2	0	1	3
All Other Structure	0	0	0	2	0
Total Structure	**11**	**6**	**7**	**10**	**8**
Motor Vehicles	0	2	4	6	3
Other Mobile Property	5	0	0	1	1
Total Mobile	**5**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**4**
Total Other; crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**
Grand Total	**16**	**8**	**13**	**17**	**12**

Figure: 2 -78

Arson, Rate per 1,0000 Inhabitants: 2011 - 2015
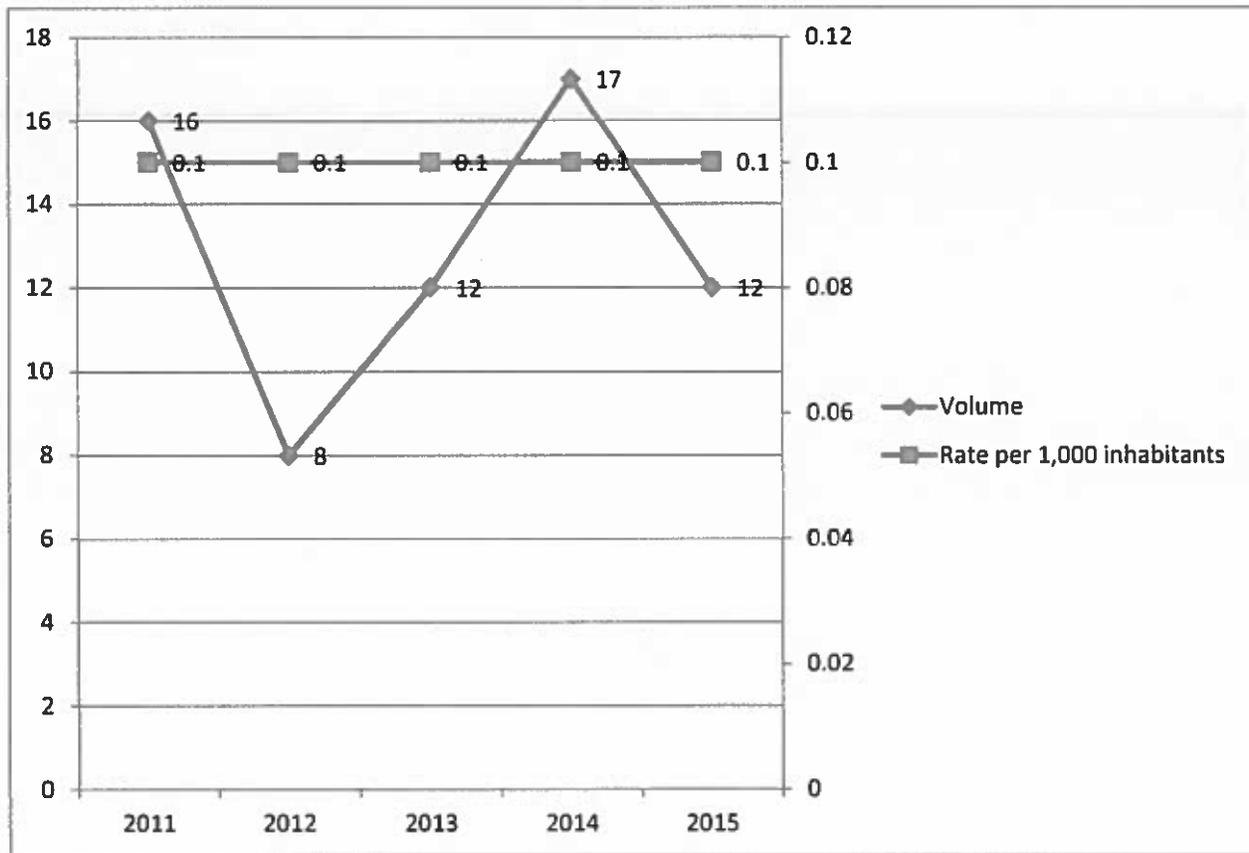
Table: 2 - 48

Arson

Property Classifications		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Structure		11	6	7	10	8
Mobile		5	2	4	7	4
Other		0	0	2	0	0
	Total	16	8	13	17	12

Figure: 2 -79

Arson

Property Classification
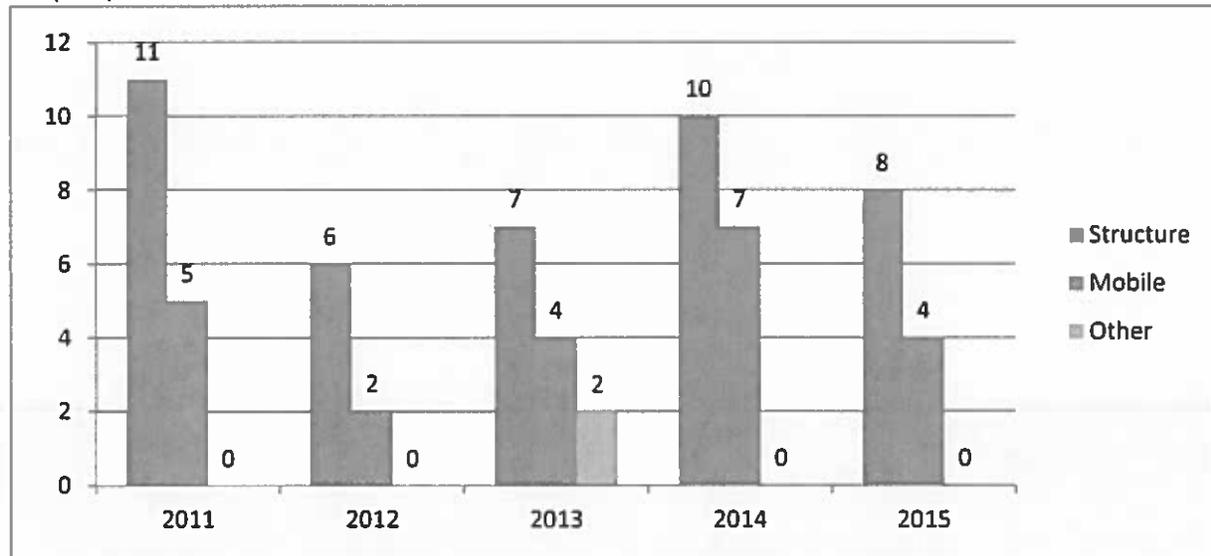
Figure: 2 -80

Arson, Percent Distribution: 2015
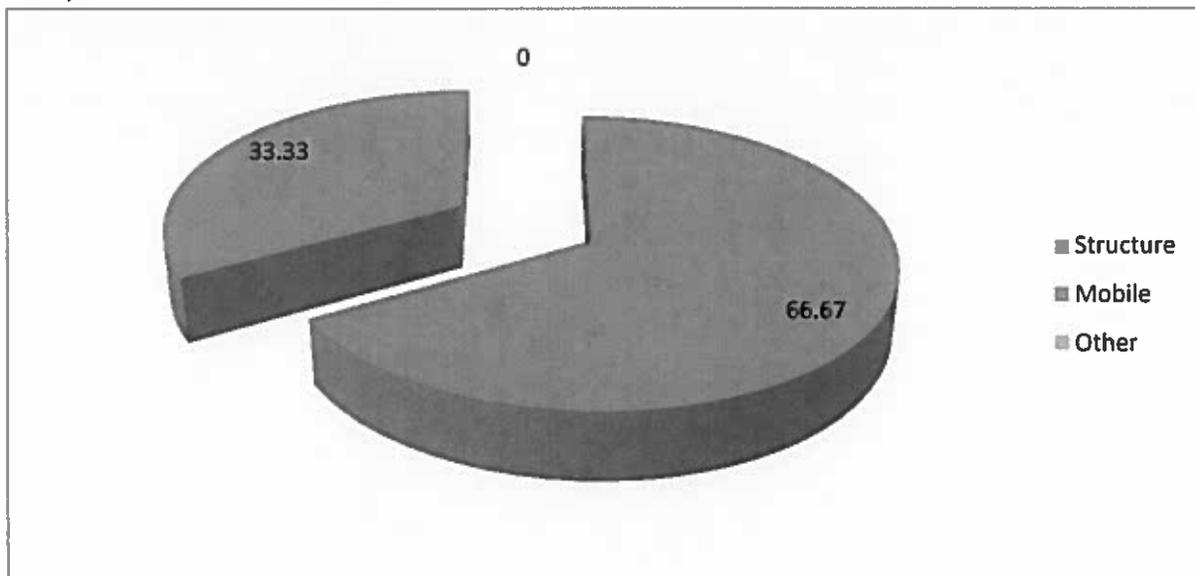
Table: 2 - 49

Arson

Cleared by Arrest: 2011 - 2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Volume	16	8	13	17	12
Cleared by Arrest	1	1	1	3	2
Percent Cleared by Arrest	*6.25*	*12.5*	*7.7*	*17.6*	*16.7*

Figure: 2 - 81

Arson, Cleared by Arrest: 2011 - 2015
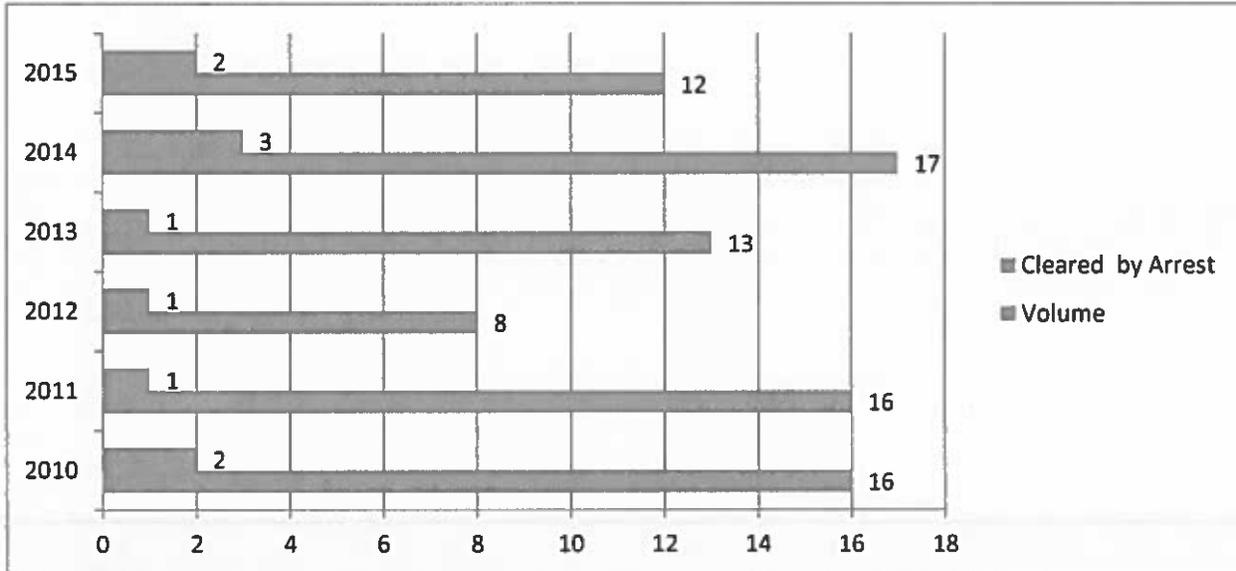
Figure: 2 -82

Arson, Arrest Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants: 2011 - 2015
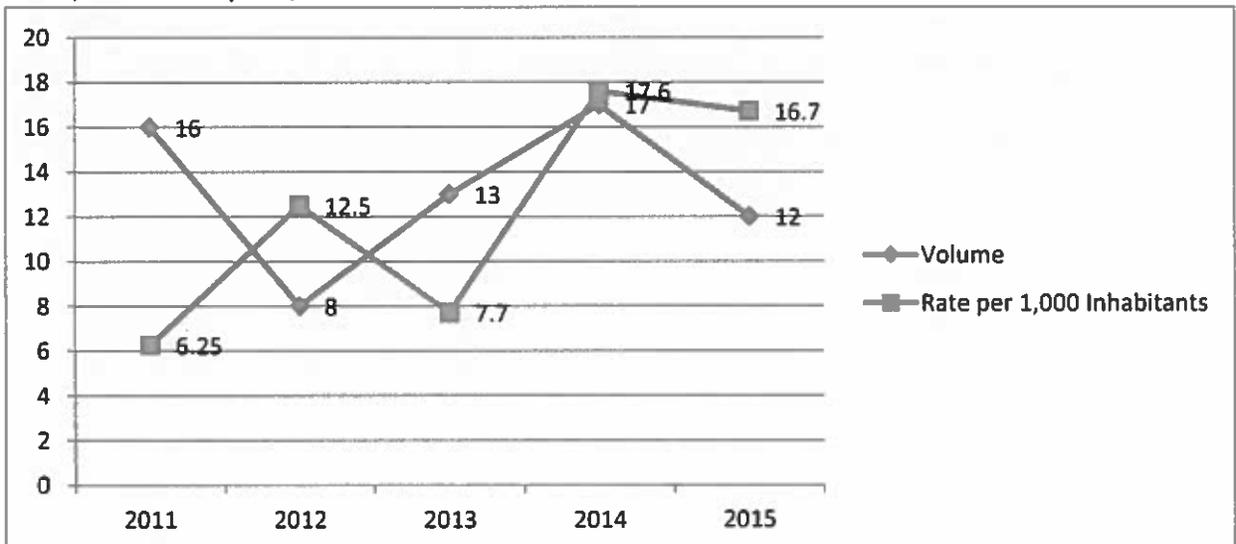
Table: 2-50

Part I Offenses, Crime Rate

Violent Crimes - Property Crimes

By Village and Population, 2015

Village	Population	Total Part I Offenses	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Violent Crimes	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor Veh Theft	Arson	Property Crimes
Agana Heights	3,866	40	0	3	1	2	6	15	18	1	0	34
Rate:			0	0.78	0.26	0.52	1.55	3.88	4.66	0.26	0	8.79
Agat	4,992	113	1	7	5	13	26	42	40	3	2	87
Rate:			0.2	1.4	1.0	2.6	5.21	17.43	8.41	8.01	8.41	17.43
Asan-Maina	2,170	39	0	3	1	7	11	12	15	1	0	28
Rate:			0	1.38	0.46	3.23	5.07	5.53	6.91	0.46	0	17.97
Barrigada	9,010	208	1	11	4	20	36	58	105	8	1	172
Rate:			0.11	1.22	0.44	2.22	4.0	6.44	11.65	0.89	0.11	19.09
Chalan Pago-Ordot	6,926	64	0	4	1	6	11	25	23	4	1	53
Rate:			0	58	0.14	0.87	1.59	3.61	3.32	0.58	0.14	9.24
Dededo	45,627	1044	2	49	24	88	163	339	474	64	4	881
Rate:			0.04	1.07	0.53	1.93	3.57	7.43	10.39	1.4	0.09	19.31
Hagatna	1,067	204	0	2	6	16	24	18	149	13	0	180
Rate:			0.00	1.87	5.62	15	22.49	16.87	139.64	12.18	0	168.7
Inarajan	2,308	49	1	6	0	3	10	19	19	1	0	39
Rate:			0.43	2.6	0	13	4.33	8.23	8.23	0.43	0	16.9
Mangilao	15,422	285	0	14	11	43	68	88	114	13	2	217
Rate:			0.00	0.91	0.71	2.79	4.41	5.71	7.39	0.84	0.13	14.07
Merizo	1,878	39	0	2	1	8	11	13	15	0	0	28
Rate:			0.00	1.05	0.53	4.26	5.86	6.92	7.99	0	0	14.91
MongMong-Toto-Maite	6,929	166	0	6	7	16	29	64	58	13	2	137
Rate:			0.00	0.9	1.01	2.31	4.19	9.24	8.37	1.88	0.29	19.77
Pitl	1,476	95	0	5	1	3	9	39	45	2	0	86
Rate:			0.00	3.39	0.7	2.03	6.1	26.42	30.49	1.36	0.00	58.27
Santa Rita	6,177	86	0	3	0	8	11	31	41	3	0	75
Rate:			0.00	0.49	0.00	13	1.78	5.02	6.64	0.49	0.00	12.14
Sinajana	2,631	64	0	2	1	4	7	24	27	6	0	57
Rate:			0.00	0.76	38	1.52	2.66	9.12	10.26	2.28	0	21.66
Talofofo	3,096	55	0	0.00	0	5	5	24	22	4	0	50
Rate:			0.00	0.00	0.00	1.6	1.61	7.75	7.11	1.29	0	16.15
Tamuning-Tumon-Harmon	19,985	1345	2	21	52	104	179	208	897	61	0	1166
Rate:			0.1	1.1	2.6	5.2	8.95	10.41	44.88	3.05	0	58.34
Umatac	794	20	0	1	1	0	2	4	14	0	0	18
Rate:			0.00	1	1.26	0.00	2.52	5.04	17.63	0.00	0.00	22.67
Yigo	20,852	330	1	9	7	43	60	124	125	21	0	270
Rate:			0.05	0.43	0.34	2.06	2.88	5.95	5.99	1.01	0.00	12.95
Yona	6,579	139	0	11	1	11	23	64	48	4	0	116
Rate:			0.00	1.67	0.15	1.67	3.5	9.73	7.3	0.61	0.00	17.63
Village Not Stated		3	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2
Total	161,785	4388	8	160	124	400	692	1211	2251	222	12	3696
			0.05	0.99	0.77	2.47	4.27	7.49	13.91	1.37	0.07	22.85

Table: 2 - 51

Crimes by Village, 2015

Part I Offenses, by Village

Village	Population	Murder	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Violent Crime	Burglary	Larceny theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson	Property Crime
Agana Heights	3,866	0	3	1	2	6	15	18	1	0	34
Agat	4,992	1	7	5	13	26	42	40	3	2	87
Asan-Maina	2,170	0	3	1	7	11	12	15	1	0	28
Barrigada	9,010	1	11	4	20	36	58	105	8	1	172
Chalan Pago-Ordot	6,926	0	4	1	6	11	25	23	4	1	53
Dededo	45,627	2	49	24	88	163	339	474	64	4	881
Hagatna	1,067	0	2	6	16	24	18	149	13	0	180
Inarajan	2,308	1	6	0	3	10	19	19	1	0	39
Mangilao	15,422	0	14	11	43	68	88	114	13	2	217
Merizo	1,878	0	2	1	8	11	13	15	0	0	28
MongMong-Toto-Maite	6,929	0	6	7	16	29	64	58	13	2	137
Piti	1,476	0	5	1	3	9	39	45	2	0	86
Santa Rita	6,177	0	3	0	8	11	31	41	3	0	75
Sinajana	2,631	0	2	1	4	7	24	27	6	0	57
Talofofo	3,096	0	0	0	5	5	24	22	4	0	50
Tamuning-Tumon-Harmon	19,985	2	21	52	104	179	208	897	61	0	1166
Umatac	794	0	1	1	0	2	4	14	0	0	18
Yigo	20,852	1	9	7	43	60	124	125	21	0	270
Yona	6,579	0	11	1	11	23	64	48	4	0	116
Not Stated		0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2
Total	161,785	8	160	124	400	692	1211	2251	222	12	3696

Figure: 2- 83

2015 Part I Crimes by Village, 2015
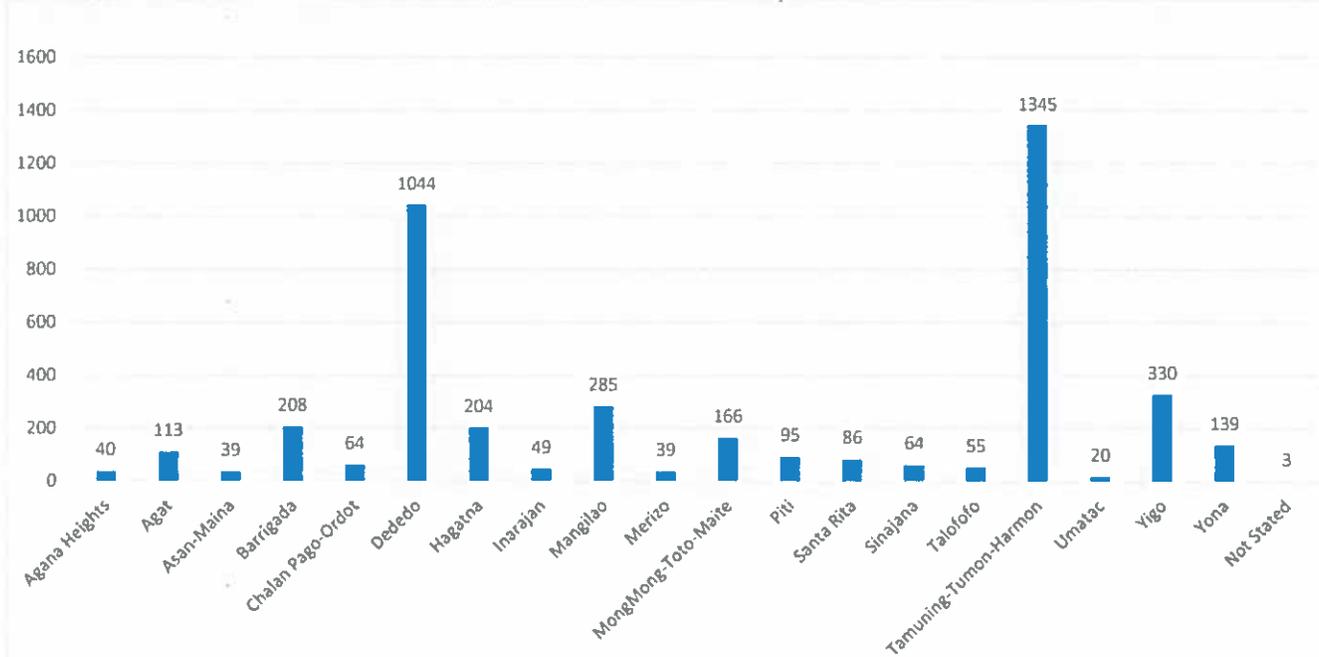
Table: 2- 52

Offenses Reported to Police by Precincts, 2015

Offense Classifications	Dededo Precinct	Tamuning-Tumon Precinct	Hagatna Precinct	Agat Precinct	Ukn-- N/S	Total
Murder	3	2	1	2	0	8
Forcible Rape	58	21	42	38	1	160
Robbery	31	52	31	10	0	124
Aggravated Assault	131	104	107	58	0	400
Violent Crime-Total:	**223**	**179**	**181**	**108**	**1**	**692**
Burglary	463	208	292	248	0	1211
Larceny Theft	599	897	494	259	2	2251
Motor Vehicle Theft	85	61	58	18	0	222
Arson	4	0	6	2	0	12
Property Crime -Total:	**1151**	**1166**	**850**	**527**	**2**	**3696**
Total Part I	**1374**	**1345**	**1031**	**635**	**3**	**4388**
Assaults, simple	378	293	314	236	1	1222
Forgery and Counterfeiting	12	21	14	10	21	78
Fraud	77	59	80	36	4	256
Embezzlement	33	41	27	8	4	113
Stolen Property	0	1	4	4	0	9
Vandalism	270	179	207	107	1	764
Weapons Violations	6	1	28	11	0	46
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	32	11	43	19	6	111
Drug Abuse Violations	110	106	200	85	0	501
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	22	12	20	11	0	65
Driving Under the Influence	96	131	129	39	0	395
Liquor Laws	63	20	42	20	0	145
Drunkenness	29	57	33	9	0	128
Disorderly Conduct	6	15	14	14	0	49
Vagrancy	0	4	0	13	0	17
All Other Offenses	272	216	281	256	11	1036
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	0	7	0	7
Runaways	40	8	35	36	0	119
Cargo Theft	0	1	0	0	0	1
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	0	1	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part II Offenses Total:	**1446**	**1177**	**1471**	**921**	**48**	**5062**
Part I Offenses Total:	**1374**	**1345**	**1031**	**635**	**3**	**4388**
Grand Total	**2820**	**2522**	**2502**	**1556**	**51**	**9451**

Part I Offenses, Volume: 2015 Violent Crimes and Property Crimes by Precincts
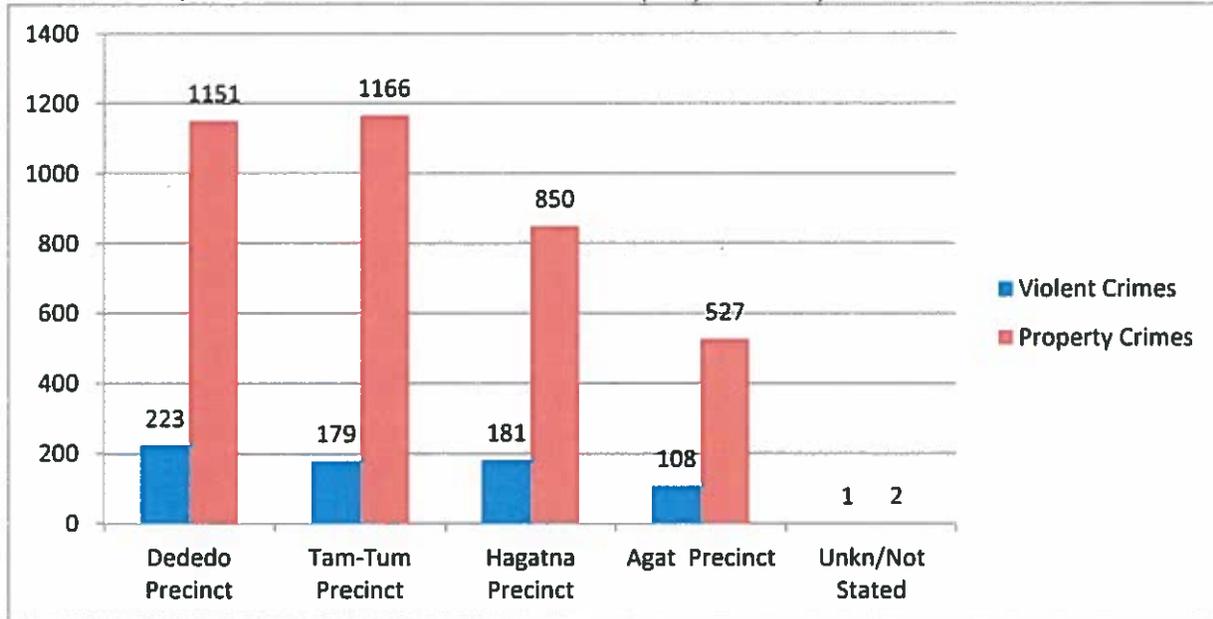
Part I Offenses: 2015 Property Crimes Percent Distribution of Offenses by Precincts
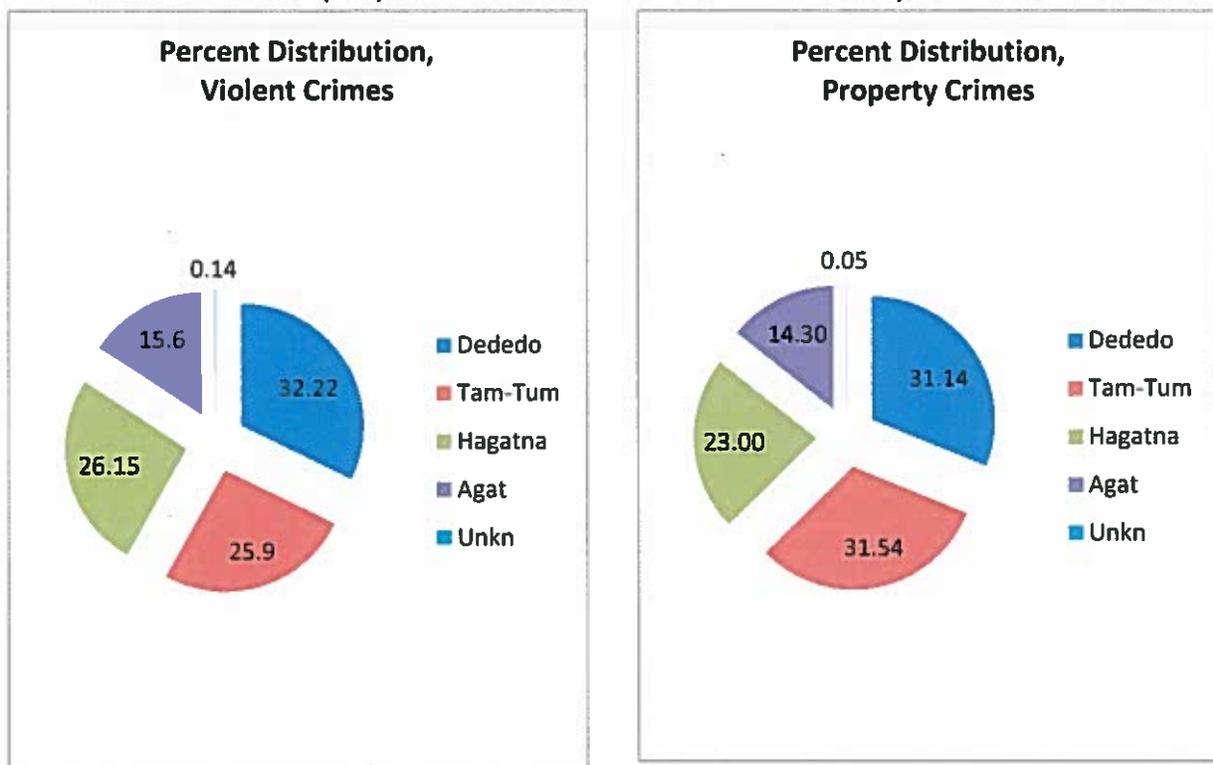
Section III - Offenses Cleared

Offenses Cleared

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

Cleared by Arrest

In the UCR Program, a law enforcement agency reports that an offense is cleared by arrest, or solved for crime reporting purposes, when at least one person is:
•Arrested
•Charged with the commission of the offense
•Turned over to the court for prosecution (whether following arrest, court summons, or police notice).
To qualify as a clearance, all of the conditions listed above must have been met. In its calculations, the UCR Program counts the number of offenses that are cleared, not the number of arrestees. The arrest of one person may clear several crimes, and the arrest of many persons may clear only one offense. In addition, some clearances that an agency records in a particular calendar year, such as 2014, may pertain to offenses that occurred in previous years. Additioanlly, the recovery of property does not cclear a case.

Cleared by Execptional Means

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

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

Clearances Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age

When an offender under the age of 18 is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities, the UCR Program considers the incident for which the juvenile is being held responsible to be cleared by arrest, although a physical arrest may not have occurred. In addition, according to Program definitions, clearances that include both adult and juvenile offenders are classified as clearances for crimes committed by adults. Therefore, because the clearance percentages for crimes committed by juveniles include only those 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

Offenses Cleared, Trends: 2011 - 2015

Classification of Offenses	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Murder	10	3	8	6	5
Forcible rape	14	24	51	61	82
Robbery	14	24	44	61	46
Aggravated Assault	148	140	211	168	225
Burglary	14	24	113	106	101
Larceny theft	169	187	255	229	229
Motor vehicle theft	14	24	67	50	51
Arson	1	1	1	3	2
Assaults, simple	404	498	686	638	587
Forgery and counterfeiting	0	0	6	5	4
Fraud	69	87	74	38	37
Embezzlement	0	0	3	25	15
Stolen Property	20	50	0	3	5
Vandalism	76	97	122	146	120
Weapons violations	6	11	8	16	9
Prostitution	1	8	2	0	0
Sex offenses	10	14	44	51	52
Drug abuse violations	123	92	138	224	377
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses against the family and children	220	203	45	31	23
Driving under the influence	492	463	226	418	393
Liquor laws	28	32	78	78	130
Drunkenness	0	0	18	133	124
Disorderly conduct	278	280	118	28	32
Vagrancy	0	0	3	2	3
All other offenses	352	339	242	147	209
Suspicion	0	0	10	0	0
Curfew violations	0	0	0	2	2
Runaways	0	0	23	51	48
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts					1
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude					0
Total	**2463**	**2601**	**2596**	**2720**	**2912**

Table: 3 - 2

Offenses Cleared, Trends: 2011 - 2015

Classification of Offenses	Offenses Reported	Offenses Cleared	Percent Cleared
Murder	8	6	75.00
Forcible rape	160	82	51.25
Robbery	124	46	37.1
Aggravated Assault	400	225	56.25
Burglary	1211	101	8.34
Larceny theft	2251	229	10.17
Motor vehicle theft	222	51	22.97
Arson	12	2	16.66
Assaults, simple	1222	587	48.03
Forgery and counterfeiting	78	4	5.12
Fraud	256	37	14.45
Embezzlement	113	15	13.27
Stolen Property	9	5	55.55
Vandalism	764	120	15.7
Weapons violations	46	9	19.56
Prostitution	0	0	0.00
Sex offenses	111	52	46.84
Drug abuse violations	501	377	75.25
Gambling	0	0	0.00
Offenses against the family and children	65	23	35.38
Driving under the influence	395	393	99.49
Liquor laws	145	130	89.66
Drunkenness	128	124	96.88
Disorderly conduct	49	32	65.31
Vagrancy	17	3	17.64
All other offenses	1036	209	20.17
Suspicion	0	0	0.00
Curfew violations	7	2	28.57
Runaways	119	48	40.33
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	2	1	50
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0.00
Total	**9451**	**2913**	**30.82**

Table: 3 -3

Number and Rate of Arrests by Village and Village Population, 2015
[Rate: Number of arrests per 1,000 inhabitants]

Villages	Agana Heights			Agat			Asan		
Population	3,866			4,992			2,170		
Classification of Offenses	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	1	0	0	5	4	80	0	0	0
Robbery	3	1	33.33	4	3	75	1	0	0
Aggravated Assault	5	3	60	7	3	42.86	1	1	100
Violent Crimes	**9**	**4**	**44.44**	**16**	**10**	**62.5**	**2**	**1**	**50**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**2.34**	**1.04**		**3.22**	**2.01**		**0.93**	**0.46**	
Burglary	30	1	3.33	54	9	16.67	19	0	0
Larceny-theft	16	2	12.5	41	2	4.88	14	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	1	25	1	1	100	1	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property Crimes	**50**	**4**	**8**	**96**	**12**	**12.5**	**34**	**0**	**0**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**13**	**1.04**		**19.32**	**2.42**		**15.75**	**0**	
Part I Offenses	**59**	**8**	**13.56**	**112**	**22**	**19.64**	**36**	**1**	**2.78**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**15.34**	**2.08**		**22.54**	**4.43**		**16.67**	**0.46**	
Other Assaults, simple	26	13	50	39	20	51.28	12	7	58.33
Forgery and Counterfeiting	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	2	1	50	6	0	0	2	1	50
Embezzlement	1	1	100	2	0	0	1	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	6	0	0	26	8	30.77	7	1	14.29
Weapons Violations	2	1	50	2	2	100	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	3	3	100	4	3	75	3	1	33.33
Drug Abuse Violations	3	2	66.67	25	14	56	4	2	50
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	1	1	100	3	0	0	1	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	1	1	100	11	10	90.91	3	3	100
Liquor Laws	3	2	66.67	5	4	80	1	1	100
Drunkenness	1	1	100	7	7	100	2	2	100
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	4	3	75	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	11	1	9.09	42	9	21.43	12	4	33.33
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	0	1	1	100	0	0	0
Runaways	1	0	0	7	2	28.57	3	2	66.67
Total Part II Offenses (Cases)	**64**	**27**	**42.19**	**186**	**83**	**44.62**	**51**	**24**	**47.06**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**16.64**	**7.02**		**37.44**	**16.71**		**23.62**	**11.12**	
Total Offenses (Cases)	**123**	**35**	**28.46**	**298**	**105**	**35.23**	**87**	**25**	**28.74**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**31.97**	**9.1**		**59.98**	**21.14**		**40.3**	**11.58**	

Source: LERMS

Table: 3 - 4

Number and Rate of Arrests by Village and Village Population, 2015

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

Villages	Barrigada			Chalan Pago, Ordot			Hagatna		
Population	9,010			6,926			1,062		
Classification of Offenses	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	2	1	50	5	2	40	4	1	25
Robbery	6	3	50	3	2	66.67	5	2	40
Aggravated Assault	8	2	25	9	7	77.78	19	14	73.68
Violent Crimes	16	6	37.5	17	11	64.71	28	17	60.71
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	1.78	0.67		2.47	1.6		26.37	16.01	
Burglary	82	1	1.22	66	7	10.61	32	2	6.25
Larceny-theft	83	6	7.23	50	2	4	120	9	7.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	9	1	11.11	8	2	25	11	1	9.09
Arson	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Property Crimes	175	8	4.57	124	11	8.87	164	12	7.32
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	19.52	0.89		17.99	1.6		154.43	11.3	
Part I Offenses	191	14	7.33	141	22	15.6	192	29	15.1
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	21.3	1.56		20.46	3.19		180.79	27.31	
Other Assaults, simple	69	36	52.17	48	26	54.17	57	27	47.37
Forgery and Counterfeiting	5	1	20	1	0	0	4	0	0
Fraud	7	2	28.57	7	1	14.29	20	6	30
Embezzlement	2	0	0	5	1	20	16	1	6.25
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100
Vandalism	32	7	21.88	21	2	9.52	37	10	27.03
Weapons Violations	26	3	11.54	0	0	0	1	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	4	3	75	7	2	28.57	2	1	50
Drug Abuse Violations	35	19	54.29	21	12	57.14	16	9	56.25
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	1	0	0	4	1	25	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	26	25	96.15	9	9	100	36	36	100
Liquor Laws	7	6	85.71	3	2	66.67	8	6	75
Drunkenness	11	10	90.91	0	0	0	10	9	90
Disorderly Conduct	6	4	66.67	0	0	0	2	2	100
Vagrancy	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	48	11	22.92	24	2	8.33	47	15	31.91
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	10	3	30	9	4	44.44	1	0	0
Total Part II Offenses (Cases)	290	131	45.17	159	62	38.99	258	123	47.67
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	32.34	14.61		23.07	9		242.94	115.82	
Total Offenses (Cases)	481	145	30.15	300	84	28	450	152	33.78
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	53.64	16.17		43.53	12.19		423.73	143.13	

Source: LERMS

Table: 3 - 5

Number and Rate of Arrests by Village and Village Population, 2015

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

| Villages | Inarajan | | | | Mangilao | | | | Merizo | | |
| Population | 2,296 | | | | 15,348 | | | | 1,869 | | |
Classification of Offenses	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	2	0	0	13	7	53.85	3	2	66.67
Robbery	0	0	0	12	5	41.67	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	3	2	66.67	26	17	65.38	1	1	100
Violent Crimes	**5**	**2**	**40**	**51**	**29**	**56.86**	**4**	**3**	**75**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**2.18**	**0.9**		**3.32**	**1.89**		**2.14**	**1.61**	
Burglary	28	3	10.71	138	11	7.97	20	2	10
Larceny-theft	15	3	20	158	12	7.59	9	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	25	6	24	1	1	100
Arson	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Property Crimes	**43**	**6**	**13.95**	**323**	**29**	**8.98**	**31**	**3**	**9.68**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**18.73**	**2.6**		**21.05**	**1.89**		**16.59**	**1.61**	
Part I Offenses	**48**	**8**	**16.67**	**374**	**58**	**15.51**	**35**	**6**	**17.14**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**20.91**	**3.5**		**24.37**	**3.78**		**18.73**	**3.21**	
Other Assaults, simple	11	5	45.45	125	48	38.4	23	16	69.57
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	1	0	0	15	1	6.67	2	1	50
Embezzlement	1	0	0	3	1	33.33	3	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	7	1	14.29	85	13	15.29	10	3	30
Weapons Violations	1	0	0	4	1	25	2	1	50
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	0	0	0	9	1	11.11	1	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	4	3	75	49	31	63.27	6	5	83.33
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Chi	0	0	0	8	3	37.5	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	3	2	66.67	30	27	90	3	3	100
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	10	7	70	2	2	100
Drunkenness	0	0	0	11	11	100	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	1	1	100	4	1	25	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	9	0	0	72	14	19.44	15	2	13.33
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	0	0	0	6	2	33.33	2	1	50
Total Part II Offenses (Cases)	**38**	**12**	**31.58**	**432**	**161**	**37.27**	**69**	**34**	**49.28**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**16.55**	**5.2**		**28.15**	**10.49**		**36.92**	**18.19**	
Total Offenses (Cases)	**86**	**20**	**23.26**	**806**	**219**	**27.17**	**104**	**40**	**38.46**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**37.46**	**8.7**		**52.51**	**14.27**		**55.64**	**21.4**	

Source: LERMS

Table: 3 - 6

Number and Rate of Arrests by Village and Village Population

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

Villages	MongMong-Toto-Maite			Piti			Santa Rita		
Population	6,895			1,469			6,147		
Classification of Offenses	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared
Murder	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	13	7	53.85	2	2	100	2	2	100
Robbery	5	2	40	1	1	100	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	20	14	70	4	2	50	3	2	66.67
Violent Crimes	**39**	**24**	**61.54**	**7**	**5**	**71.43**	**5**	**4**	**80**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	5.66	3.48		4.77	3.4		0.81	0.65	
Burglary	75	5	6.67	35	1	2.86	31	4	12.9
Larceny-theft	79	18	22.78	40	1	2.5	25	2	8
Motor Vehicle Theft	15	1	6.67	3	1	33.33	3	0	0
Arson	2	0	0	1	1	100	0	0	0
Property Crimes	**171**	**24**	**14.04**	**79**	**4**	**5.06**	**59**	**6**	**10.17**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	24.8	3.48		53.78	2.72		9.6	0.98	
Part I Offenses	**210**	**48**	**22.86**	**86**	**9**	**10.47**	**64**	**10**	**15.63**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	30.46	6.96		58.54	6.13		10.41	1.63	
Other Assaults, simple	60	39	65	18	10	55.56	34	24	70.59
Forgery and Counterfeiting	4	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	20
Fraud	5	2	40	4	1	25	4	0	0
Embezzlement	4	1	25	5	0	0	1	0	0
Stolen Property	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	67	13	19.4	11	3	27.27	14	2	14.29
Weapons Violations	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	6	5	83.33	3	2	66.67	5	1	20
Drug Abuse Violations	18	9	50	10	9	90	19	16	84.21
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	3	1	33.33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	14	14	100	6	6	100	8	8	100
Liquor Laws	4	3	75	3	1	33.33	5	5	100
Drunkenness	10	10	100	3	2	66.67	5	5	100
Disorderly Conduct	2	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	45	5	11.11	16	6	37.5	33	8	24.24
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	7	3	42.86	1	0	0	3	1	33.33
Total Part II Offenses (Cases)	**252**	**108**	**42.86**	**81**	**40**	**49.38**	**137**	**71**	**51.82**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	36.55	15.66		55.14	27.23		22.29	11.55	
Total Offenses (Cases)	**462**	**156**	**33.77**	**167**	**49**	**29.34**	**201**	**81**	**40.3**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	67.01	22.63		113.68	33.36		32.7	13.18	

Source: LERMS

Table: 3 - 7

Number and Rate of Arrests by Village and Village Population

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

Villages	Sinajana			Talofofo		
Population	2,619			3,081		
Classification of Offenses	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	2	2	100	1	0	0
Robbery	5	3	60	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	6	4	66.67	3	3	100
Violent Crimes	**13**	**9**	**69.23**	**4**	**3**	**75**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**4.96**	**3.44**		**1.3**	**0.97**	
Burglary	29	1	3.45	20	2	10
Larceny-theft	33	6	18.18	19	3	15.79
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	1	50	6	2	33.33
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property Crimes	**64**	**8**	**12.5**	**45**	**7**	**15.56**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**24.44**	**3.05**		**14.61**	**2.27**	
Part I Offenses	**77**	**17**	**22.08**	**49**	**10**	**20.41**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**29.4**	**6.49**		**15.9**	**3.25**	
Other Assaults, simple	26	13	50	22	15	68.18
Forgery and Counterfeiting	2	0	0	2	0	0
Fraud	7	0	0	4	0	0
Embezzlement	3	0	0	1	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	11	3	27.27	7	2	28.57
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	4	1	25	4	2	50
Drug Abuse Violations	5	1	20	6	2	33.33
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	3	2	66.67	3	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	7	7	100	1	1	100
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	1	0	0
Drunkenness	1	1	100	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	3	2	66.67	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	19	3	15.79	19	0	0
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	6	3	50	0	0	0
Total Part II Offenses (Cases)	**97**	**36**	**37.11**	**70**	**22**	**31.43**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**37.04**	**13.75**		**22.72**	**7.14**	
Total Offenses (Cases)	**174**	**53**	**30.46**	**119**	**32**	**26.89**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**66.44**	**20.24**		**38.62**	**10.39**	

Source: LERMS

Table: 3 - 8

Number and Rate of Arrests by Village and Village Population

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

Villages	Tamuning, Tumon, Harmon			Umatac			Yigo		
Population	19,888			790			20,751		
	Volume	Cleared by	Percent	Volume	Cleared by	Percent	Volume	Cleared by	Percent
Classification of Offenses		Arrest	Cleared		Arrest	Cleared		Arrest	Cleared
Murder	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	100
Forcible Rape	19	9	47.37	0	0	0	9	3	33.33
Robbery	55	23	41.82	0	0	0	5	4	80
Aggravated Assault	72	36	50	0	0	0	23	9	39.13
Violent Crimes	**147**	**68**	**46.26**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**40**	**19**	**47.5**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**7.39**	**3.42**		**0**	**0**		**1.93**	**0.92**	
Burglary	249	23	9.24	16	3	18.75	175	9	5.14
Larceny-theft	649	76	11.71	16	4	25	92	5	5.43
Motor Vehicle Theft	75	18	24	2	1	50	21	4	19.05
Arson	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Property Crimes	**977**	**117**	**11.98**	**34**	**8**	**23.53**	**290**	**18**	**6.21**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**49.13**	**5.88**		**43.04**	**10.13**		**13.98**	**0.87**	
Part I Offenses	**1124**	**185**	**16.46**	**34**	**8**	**23.53**	**330**	**37**	**11.21**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**56.52**	**9.3**		**43.04**	**10.13**		**15.9**	**1.78**	
Other Assaults, simple	319	140	43.89	4	0	0	87	43	49.43
Forgery and Counterfeiting	21	1	4.76	1	0	0	2	0	0
Fraud	45	7	15.56	1	1	100	10	1	10
Embezzlement	50	14	28	1	1	100	2	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	201	36	17.91	3	0	0	56	2	3.57
Weapons Violations	9	4	44.44	0	0	0	2	1	50
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	18	9	50	1	1	100	12	6	50
Drug Abuse Violations	63	41	65.08	0	0	0	21	11	52.38
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	10	3	30	0	0	0	10	4	40
Driving Under the Influence	149	147	98.66	0	0	0	22	22	100
Liquor Laws	11	10	90.91	0	0	0	8	6	75
Drunkenness	47	43	91.49	1	1	100	5	4	80
Disorderly Conduct	7	5	71.43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vagrancy	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	171	28	16.37	8	0	0	43	3	6.98
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	21	10	47.62	0	0	0	13	5	38.46
Total Part II Offenses (Cases)	**1144**	**500**	**43.71**	**20**	**4**	**20**	**293**	**108**	**36.86**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**57.52**	**25.14**		**25.32**	**5.06**		**14.12**	**5.2**	
Total Offenses (Cases)	**2268**	**685**	**30.2**	**54**	**12**	**22.22**	**623**	**145**	**23.27**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**114.04**	**34.44**		**68.35**	**15.19**		**30.02**	**6.99**	

Source: LERMS

Table: 3 - 9

Number and Rate of Arrests by Village and Village Population

[Rate: Number of arrests per 1,000 inhabitants] 2015

Villages	Yona			UK			Total: All Village		
Population	6,547			0			161,785		
Classification of Offenses	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared	Volume	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Cleared
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	75.0
Forcible Rape	2	0	0	1	0	0	118	61	51.69
Robbery	3	3	100	0	0	0	128	61	47.66
Aggravated Assault	11	9	81.82	0	0	0	294	168	57.14
Violent Crimes	**16**	**12**	**75**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**547**	**296**	**54.11**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**2.44**	**1.83**		**0**	**0**		**3.4**	**1.84**	
Burglary	73	3	4.11	0	0	0	1578	106	6.72
Larceny-theft	61	1	1.64	1	0	0	1973	229	11.61
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	1	25	0	0	0	258	50	19.38
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	3	17.65
Property Crimes	**138**	**5**	**3.62**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**3826**	**388**	**10.14**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**21.08**	**0.76**		**0**	**0**		**23.76**	**2.41**	
Part I Offenses	**154**	**17**	**11.04**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**4373**	**684**	**15.64**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**23.52**	**2.6**		**0**	**0**		**27.16**	**4.25**	
Other Assaults, simple	37	21	56.76	1	0	0	1310	638	48.7
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1	0	0	23	0	0	94	5	5.32
Fraud	4	0	0	2	0	0	199	38	19.1
Embezzlement	2	1	50	2	0	0	126	25	19.84
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	100
Vandalism	19	3	15.79	0	0	0	784	146	18.62
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	16	29.09
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	3	0	0	0	0	0	110	51	46.36
Drug Abuse Violations	7	3	42.86	0	0	0	369	224	60.7
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	1	0	0	0	0	0	74	31	41.89
Driving Under the Influence	4	4	100	0	0	0	427	418	97.89
Liquor Laws	2	1	50	0	0	0	100	78	78
Drunkenness	1	1	100	0	0	0	143	133	93.01
Disorderly Conduct	2	1	50	0	0	0	39	28	71.79
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	100
All Other Offenses	32	3	9.38	8	0	0	838	147	17.54
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	100
Runaways	1	0	0	0	0	0	129	51	39.53
Total Part II Offenses (Cases)	**116**	**38**	**32.76**	**36**	**0**	**0**	**4804**	**2036**	**42.38**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**17.72**	**5.8**		**0**	**0**		**29.84**	**12.65**	
Total Offenses (Cases)	**270**	**55**	**20.37**	**38**	**0**	**0**	**9177**	**2720**	**29.64**
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	**41.24**	**8.4**		**0**	**0**		**57**	**16.89**	

Source: LERMS

Section IV   Persons Arrested

Persons Arrested

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

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

Race, Sex, and Age

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

The racial designations are defined as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Figure: 4 - 1

Persons Arrested, Trends: Volume 2011 - 2015
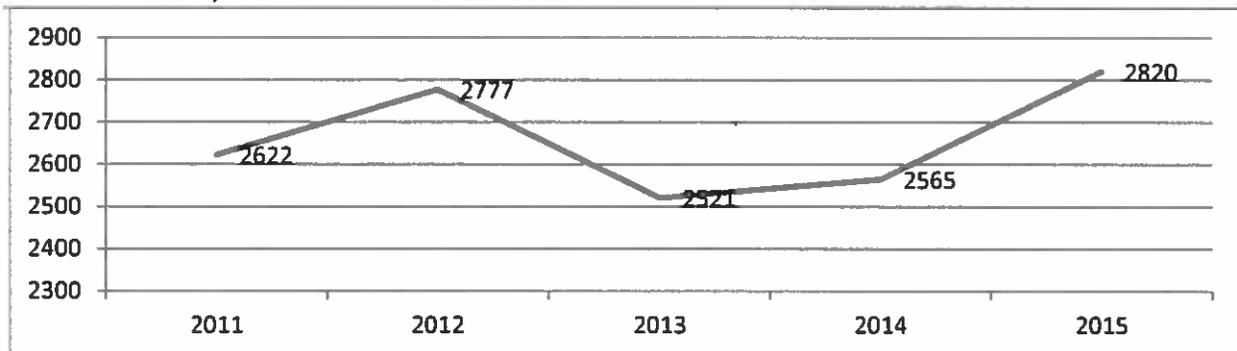
Arrested Persons Over 18, Trends 2011 - 2015

Offense Classifications: Charges	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	10	3	7	7	6
Forcible Rape	84	112	41	55	62
Robbery	14	24	57	84	85
Aggravated Assault	148	140	194	159	217
Burglary	95	98	104	94	86
Larceny-theft	169	187	197	191	246
Motor Vehicle Theft	22	38	42	34	31
Arson	1	1	0	1	2
Other Assaults, simple	404	498	661	569	522
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	1	4	9
Fraud	69	87	122	39	47
Embezzlement	0	0	0	16	15
Stolen Property	20	50	27	9	15
Vandalism	76	97	144	117	111
Weapons Violations	6	11	10	26	7
Prostitution	1	8	38	0	0
Sex Offenses	10	14	4	33	40
Drug Abuse Violations	123	92	108	170	297
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	220	203	35	61	31
Driving Under the Influence	492	463	335	442	530
Liquor Laws	28	32	90	102	86
Drunkenness	0	0	119	157	139
Disorderly Conduct	278	280	22	39	33
Vagrancy	0	0	3	3	3
All Other Offenses	352	339	158	153	199
Suspicion	0	0	2	0	0
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts					1
Human Trafficking -Involuntary Servitude					0
Total	**2622**	**2777**	**2521**	**2565**	**2820**
Percent Change	2.0	6.0	-9.2	1.7	10.0
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	16.4	17.3	16.0	16.0	17.4

Arrested Persons, Trends and Rates

Arrested Persons
By Race, 2015

Offense Classifications	Race						
	White	Black	American Indian	Hispanic	Asian	Pacific Islander	Total
Murder	1	0	0	0	0	5	6
Forcible Rape	3	0	0	0	10	49	62
Robbery	2	6	0	1	4	72	85
Aggravated Assault	5	3	0	0	16	193	217
Burglary	2	0	0	0	3	81	86
Larceny-theft	4	3	0	1	30	208	246
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	0	0	30	31
Arson	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Other Assaults, simple	21	9	1	7	69	415	522
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	2	0	0	1	6	9
Fraud	2	0	0	0	3	42	47
Embezzlement	1	0	0	0	4	10	15
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	3	12	15
Vandalism	9	4	0	0	5	93	111
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	0	1	0	0	4	35	40
Drug Abuse Violations	9	3	0	0	48	237	297
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	1	0	0	0	2	28	31
Driving Under the Influence	25	2	2	2	75	424	530
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	0	2	84	86
Drunkenness	8	2	1	3	7	118	139
Disorderly Conduct	1	0	0	0	1	31	33
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
All Other Offenses	9	2	0	1	28	159	199
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	1	1
Human Trafficking -Involuntary Servitude	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	0	0
Total	105	37	4	15	315	2344	2820

Figure: 4 - 2

Arrested Persons, Over 18
By Race, 2015

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

Values: 0, 105, 37, 4, 15, 315, 2344
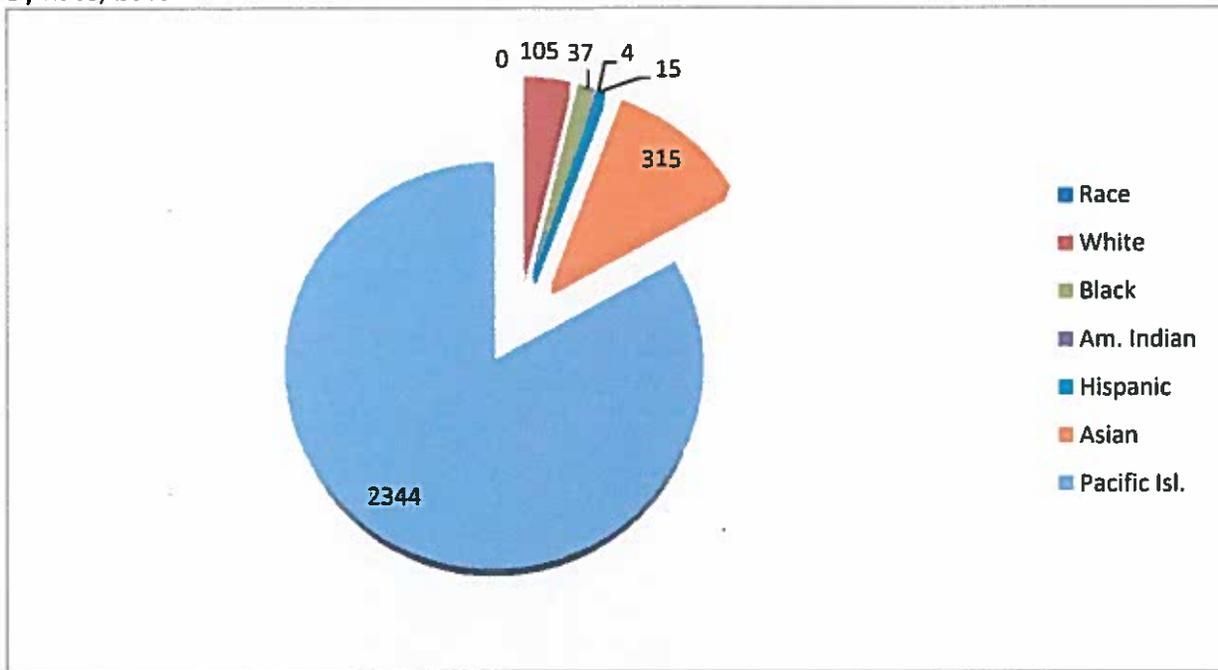
Figure: 4 - 3

Arrested Persons
By Age: 2015

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

Values: 32, 18, 0, 93, 111, 90, 109, 101, 91, 97, 543, 462, 387, 303, 158, 132, 93
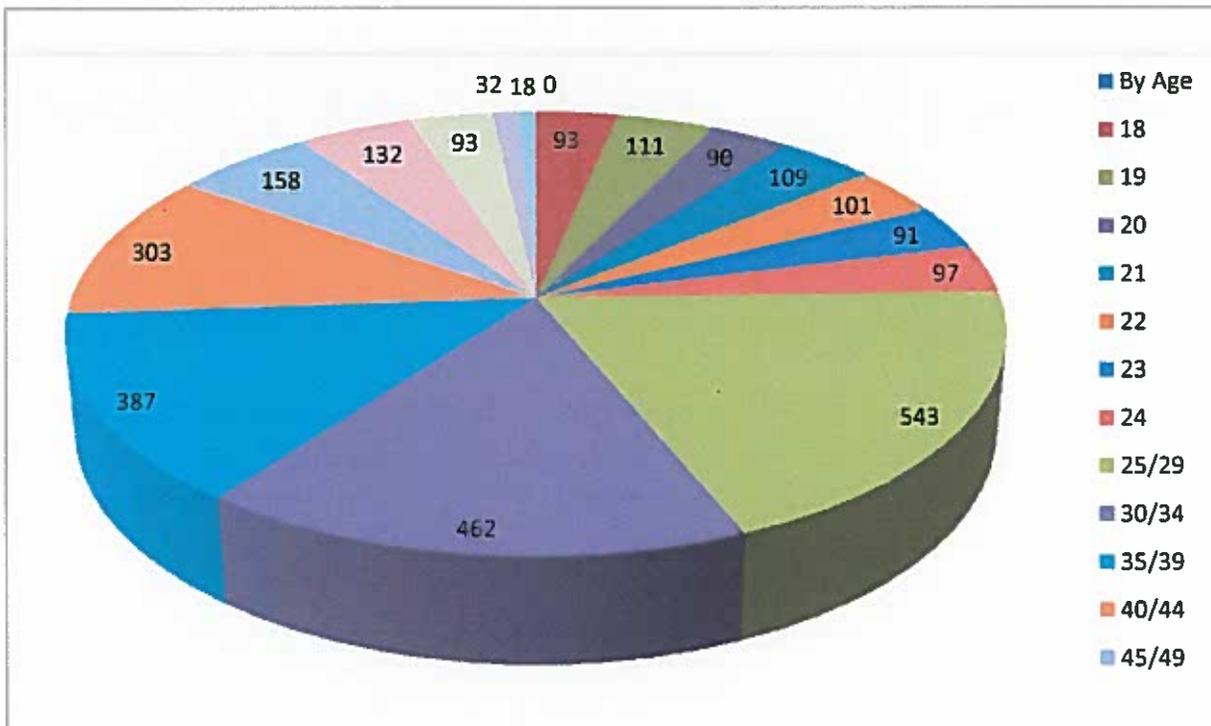
Figure: 4 - 4

Arrested Persons, Over 18

Volume, by Race: 2015
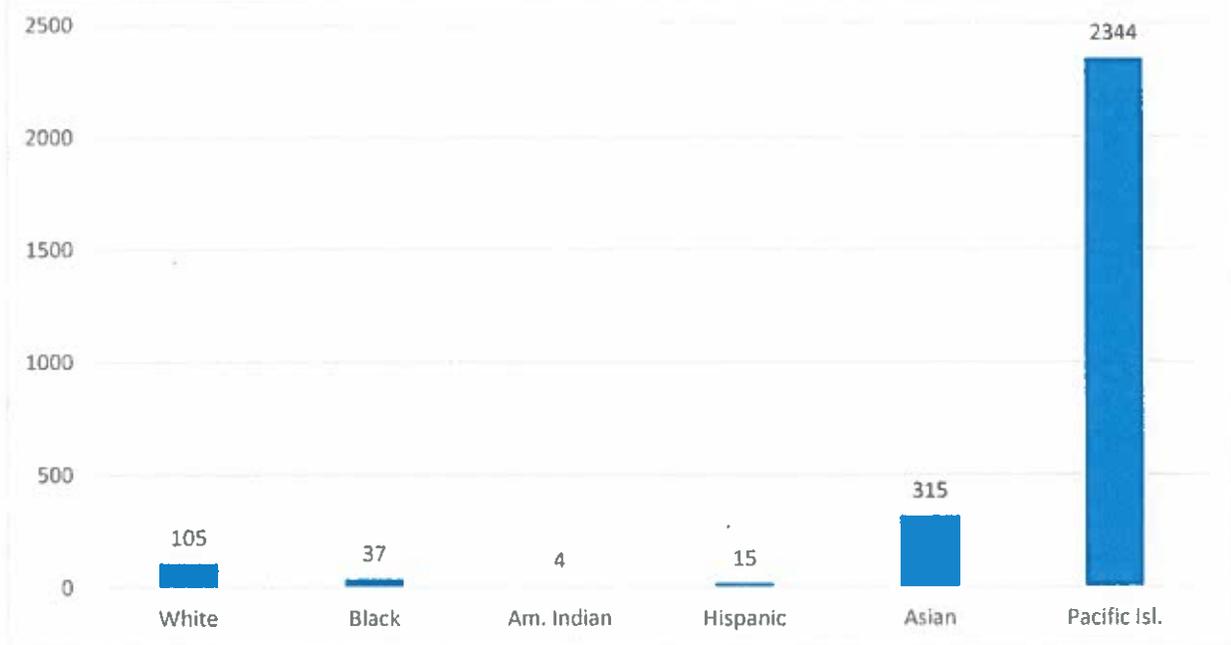
Figure: 4 - 5

Arrested Persons, Over 18

Volume, by Age: 2015
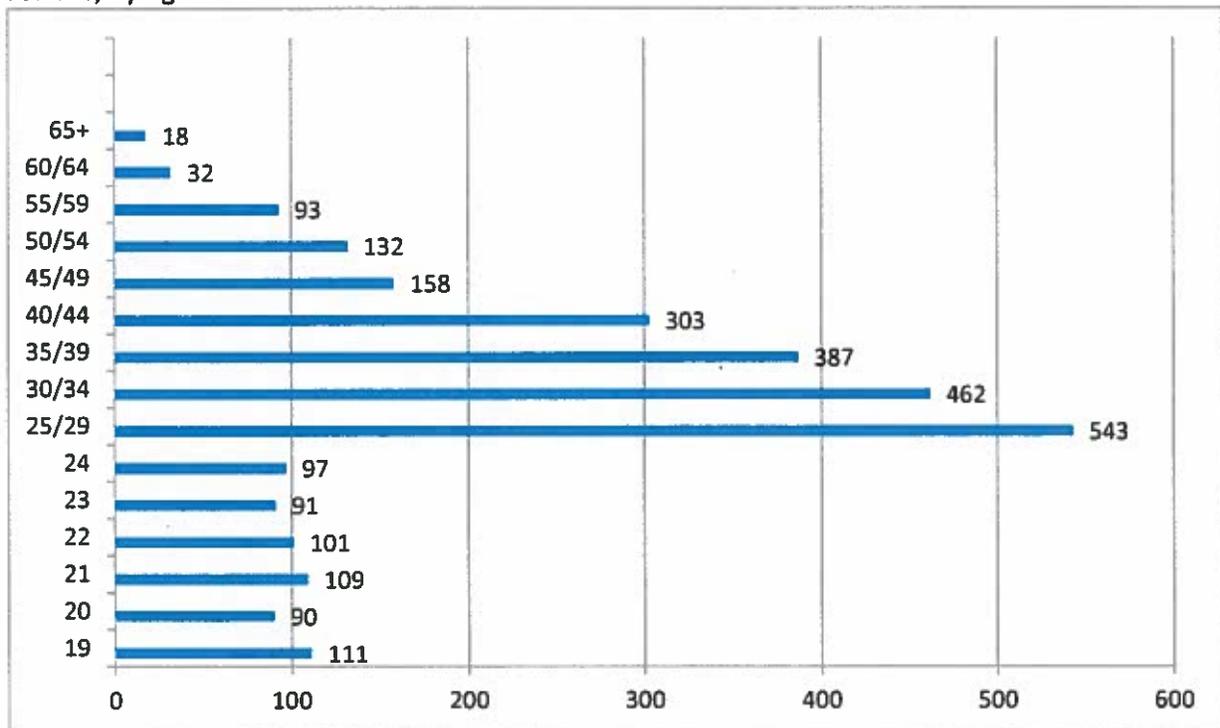
Section V - Special Reports

Juvenile Offenders

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

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

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

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

Disposition data in this section are data concerning the law enforcement disposition of juveniles who are taken into custody or arrested. Depending on the seriousness of the offense and the offender's prior criminal record, a juvenile may be warned by the police and released to parents, relatives, friends, or guardians. Juveniles may also be referred to the probation department or some other branch of the juvenile court, to welfare agencies, to other law enforcement agencies, or in the case of serious offenders, to criminal or adult court by waiver of the juvenile court.
The following specific guidelines are entries in the Police Disposition of Juveniles:
1. Handled within the department and released. (Warning, released to parents, etc.).
2. Referred to juvenile court or probation department.
3. Referred to welfare agency.
4. Referred to other police agency.
5. Referred to criminal or adult court.

## Figure: 5 - 1

Juvenile Offenders
Volume Trends: 2011 - 2015
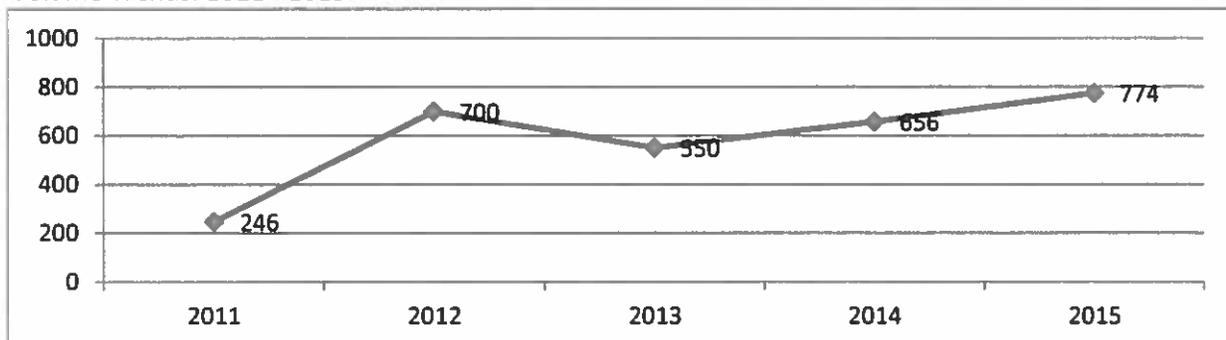
Table: 5 - 1

Juvenile Offenders Trends: 2011 - 2015

| Offenses Classifications	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1a. Murder	0	0	0	0	0
2. Rape	6	27	16	13	30
3. Robbery	2	6	6	7	24
4. Aggravated Assault	12	18	30	28	40
5. Burglary	40	54	13	31	37
6. Larceny-theft	18	62	93	61	59
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	12	8	24	16	17
8. Arson	4	1	1	1	0
9. Assaults, simple	40	110	52	78	132
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	2	0	0	0
11. Fraud and Bad Checks	1	4	3	1	9
12. Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	0	5	0	0	0
14. Vandalism	12	33	34	42	31
15. Weapons Violations	5	2	0	2	3
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sex Offenses	6	12	12	28	19
18. Drug Abuse Violations	60	128	93	148	180
19. Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
20. Offenses Against Family and Children	0	1	0	0	0
21. Driving Under the Influence	1	2	4	1	1
22. Liquor Laws	5	47	35	87	94
23. Drunkenness	0	1	2	0	0
24. Disorderly Conduct	0	11	5	9	7
25. Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
26. All Other Offenses	3	75	96	27	42
27. Suspicion	0	0	7	0	0
28. Curfew Violations and Loitering Laws	7	15	6	19	6
29. Runaways	12	76	18	57	43
Total	**246**	**700**	**550**	**656**	**774**

Source: GPD JIR-10
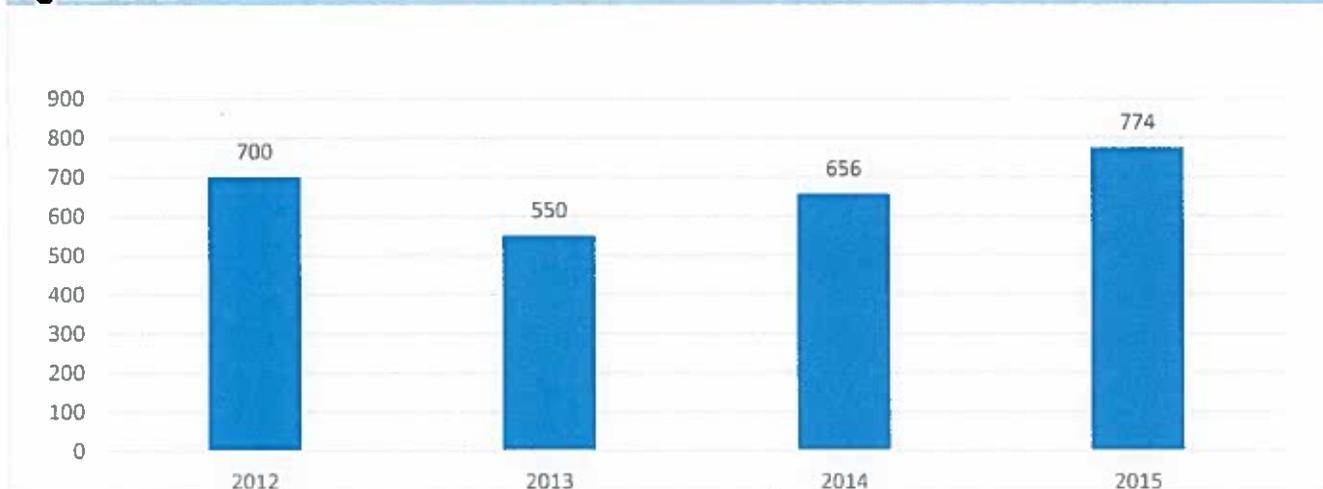
Figure: 5 - 2

Juvenile Offender: by Race/Ethnicity, 2015

Offense Classification	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Pacific Islander	Total
1. Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Rape	0	0	0	3	27	30
3. Robbery	0	0	0	2	22	24
4. Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	2	38	40
5. Burglary	0	0	0	2	35	37
6. Larceny-theft	1	0	1	11	46	59
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	17	17
8. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Assaults, simple	1	0	1	6	124	132
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Fraud and Bad Checks	0	0	0	1	8	9
12. Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Vandalism	0	0	0	0	31	31
15. Weapons Violations	0	0	0	2	1	3
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sex Offenses	0	0	0	2	17	19
18. Drug Abuse Violations	0	1	0	14	165	180
19. Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0	0	1	1
22. Liquor Laws	1	0	0	3	90	94
23. Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	7	7
25. Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. All Other Offenses	0	0	0	5	37	42
27. Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Curfew Violations and Loitering Laws	0	0	0	2	4	6
29. Runaways	0	0	0	3	40	43
Total	3	1	2	58	710	774

Figure: 5 - 3

Juvenile Offenders: by Race: 2015

0.26
0.4
0.13

• White • Black • Hispanic • Asian • Pacific Islander
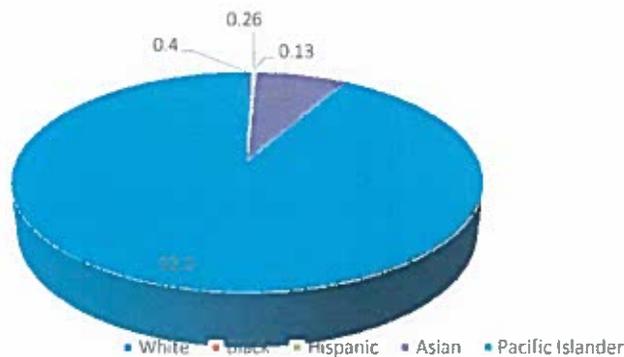
Table: 5 - 3

Police Disposition of Juveniles	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Handled within Department and Released	3	75	42	41	47
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	145	495	431	475	552
Referred to Welfare Agency	98	130	97	140	175
Total	246	700	570	656	774

Figure: 5 - 4

Police Disposition of Juveniles, 2011 - 2015
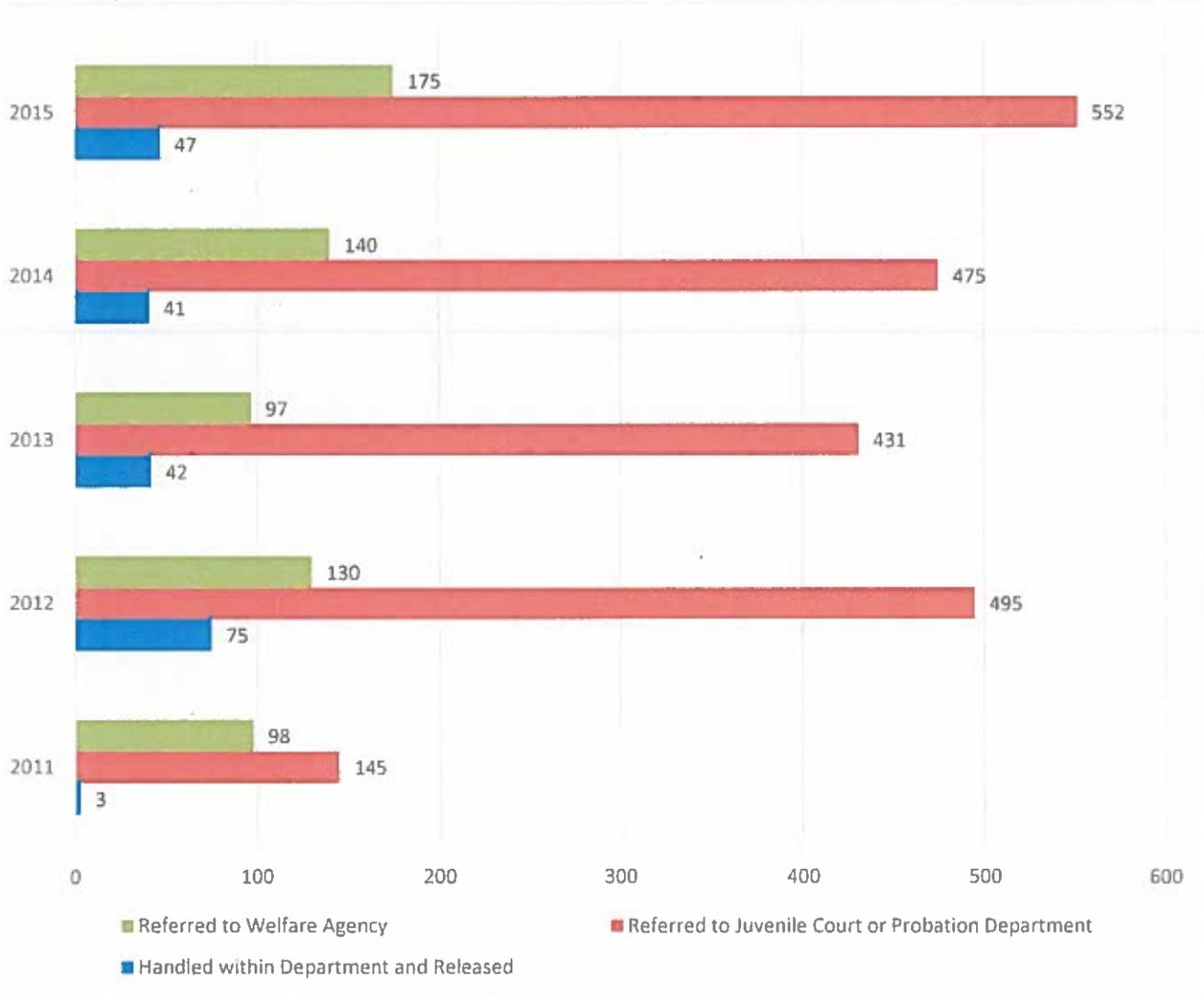
Definition

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure: 5 - 5

Drug Abuse Violations

Persons Arrested, Trends: 2011 - 2015
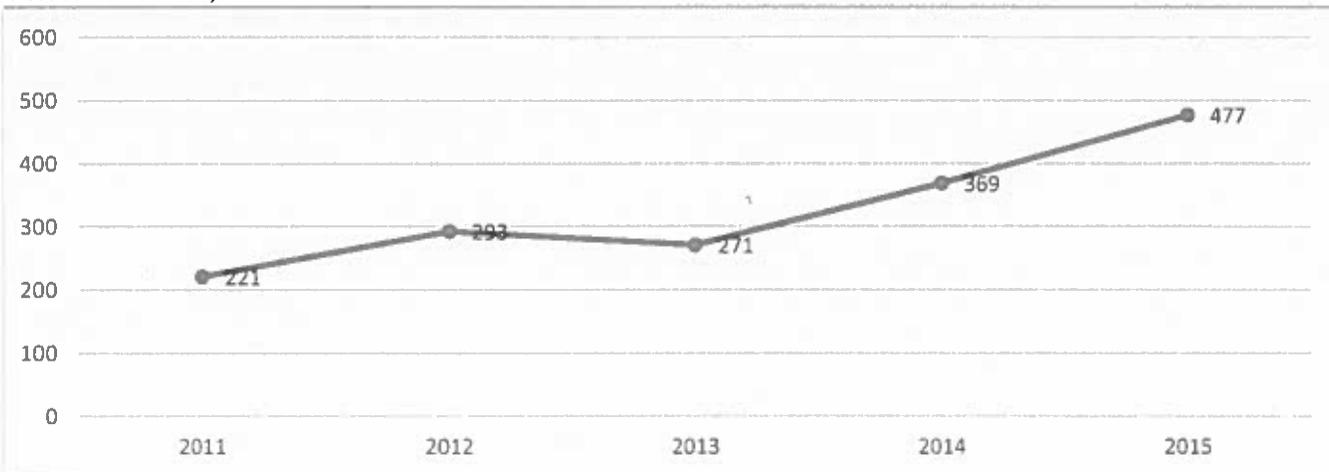
Table: 5 - 4

Drug Abuse Violations

By Month, Trends: 2011- 2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	24	37	8	19	21
February	16	29	27	30	34
March	23	34	29	39	71
April	22	18	40	34	47
May	24	27	31	36	47
June	22	19	14	12	30
July	4	14	13	12	21
August	9	23	18	21	24
September	34	22	17	40	70
October	15	31	34	54	54
November	13	20	20	28	32
December	15	19	20	44	26
Total	221	293	271	369	477
Percent Change	70	32.6	-7.5	36.2	29.3
Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.3	3.00

Figure: 5 -6

Drug Abuse Violations, Trends: 2011- 2015
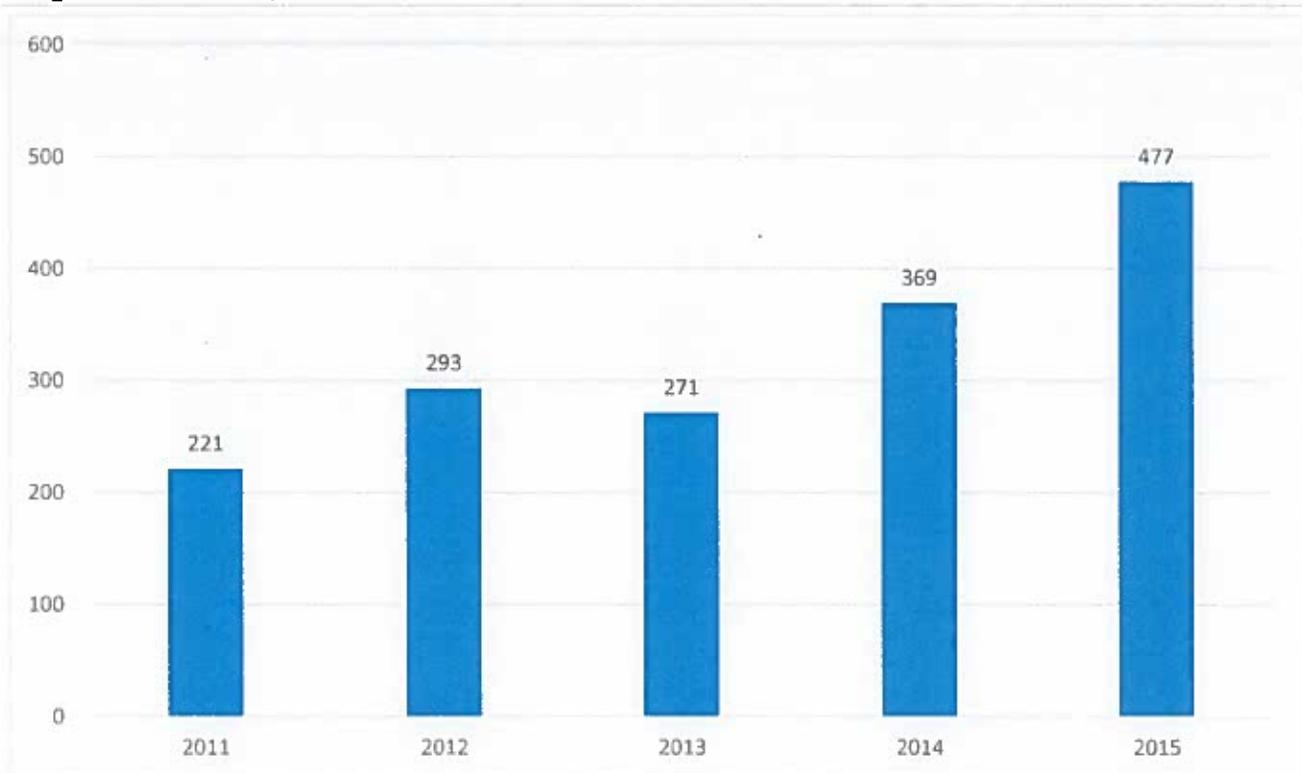
Table: 5 - 5

Drug Abuse Violations

Arrested Persons

By Race and by Sex, 2015

| Race | Sex | | | Percent Distribution |
	Male	Female	Total	by Race
White	6	3	9	2.2
Asian	52	10	62	13
Pacific Islanders	315	87	402	84.2
Black	3	1	4	0.9
Total:	**376**	**101**	**477**	**100.3**

Figure: 5 - 7

Drug Abuse Violations

Arrested Persons

By Race and by Sex, 2015
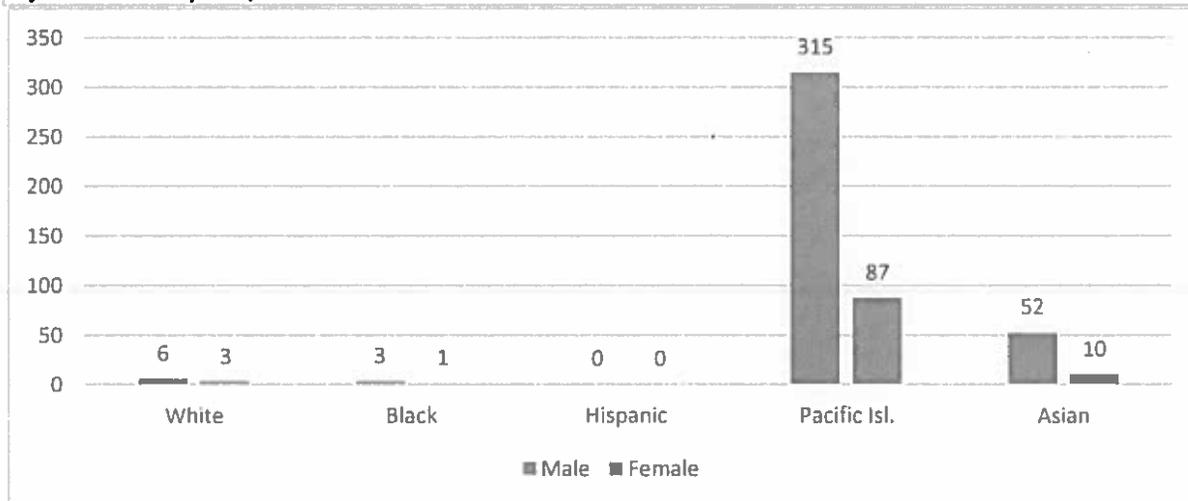
Figure: 5 -8

Percent Distribution by Race: 2015
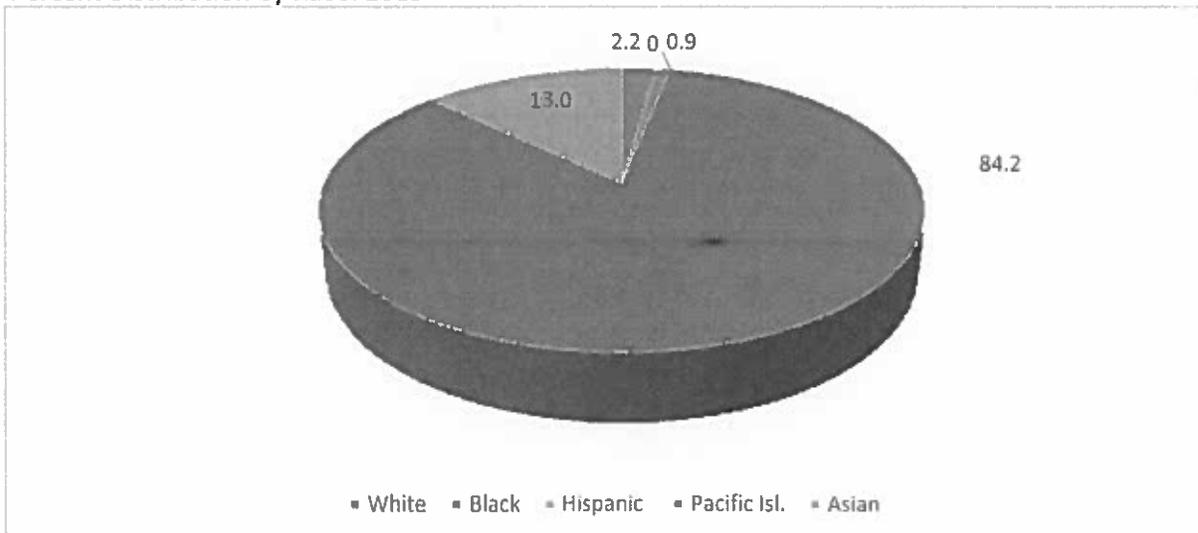
Table: 5 - 6

Drug Abuse Violations

Arrested Persons by Age, 2015

By Age	Sales/Manufacturing	Possession	Total Drug Abuse Violations
10	0	0	0
11/12	0	37	37
13/14	1	54	55
15	1	33	34
16	0	0	0
17	1	53	54
18	1	11	12
19	2	7	9
20	0	4	4
21	3	4	7
22	0	7	7
23	1	4	5
24	0	7	7
25/29	15	36	51
30/34	11	39	50
35/39	11	35	46
40/44	4	36	40
45/49	4	18	22
50/54	3	21	24
55/59	0	10	10
60/64	1	2	3
65+	0	0	0
Total	**59**	**418**	**477**

Table: 5 - 9

Drug Abuse Violations

Arrested Persons by Race: 2015

Race/Ethnicity	Sales/Manufacturing	Possession	Total Drug Abuse Violations
White	3	6	9
Asian	10	52	62
Pacific Islanders	46	356	402
Black	0	4	4
Total:	**59**	**418**	**477**

Family Violence

Definition

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

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

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

Figure: 5 - 10

Family Violence, Volume - Trends: 2011 - 2015
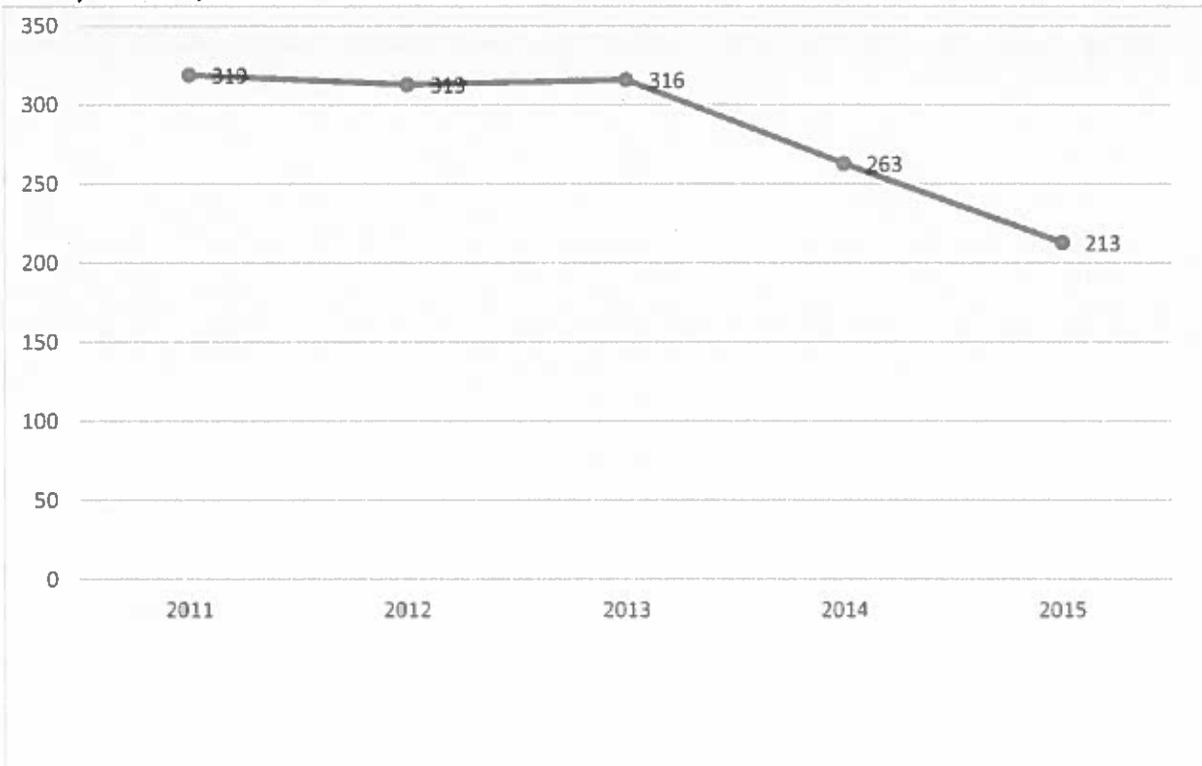
Table: 5 - 8

Family Violence

Offenses Involving Family Violence, Trends: 2011- 2015

Offense Classifications	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	1	4	6	1
Forcible Rape	19	24	17	21	23
Robbery	3	2	1	1	0
Aggravated Assault	56	78	81	60	58
Burglary	5	4	1	0	0
Larceny-theft	3	1	1	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	1	1
Other Assaults, simple	251	285	292	236	191
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	1	0	0	0	1
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	5	6	5	5	5
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	6	8	7	4	7
Drug Abuse Violations	3	0	2	0	1
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	30	5	8	14	5
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0	1	0
Liquor Laws	0	0	1	1	1
Drunkenness	5	0	1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	2	1	0	2	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	16	8	0	0	2
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew and Loitering Law	0	0	0	0	0
Runaway	0	0	0	0	0
Total	405	424	421	352	296
Percent Change	-19.2	5.0	-1.0	-16.4	-15.9
Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.0

Family Violence, Arrested Persons by Race: 2015

	White	Black	Asian	Pacific Islanders	Hispanic	Native Indian	Total
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Forcible Rape	1	0	4	18	0	0	23
Aggravated Assault	2	0	3	53	0	0	58
Arson	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other Assaults, simple	11	3	23	150	3	1	191
Fraud	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Vandalism	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Sex Offenses	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Offenses Against the Family and Children	0	0	1	4	0	0	5
All Other Offenses	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	14	3	31	244	3	1	296

Family Violence, Arrsted Persons, by Age: 2015

Offense Classifications	17 & under	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	60/64	65+	Total
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Forcible Rape	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	4	3	0	2	3	0	0	23
Aggravated Assault	2	0	2	2	1	0	4	0	7	11	9	9	6	3	0	1	1	58
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Assaults, simple	12	3	6	2	4	4	4	5	35	38	24	26	17	5	3	2	1	191
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vandalism	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Sex Offenses	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	7
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Offenses Against the Family and Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
Liquor Law Violations	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
All Other Offenses	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	17	4	10	4	5	4	8	5	54	55	39	38	30	10	8	3	2	296

Family Violence: Arrested Persons
Percent Distribution by Race, 2015

Percent Distribution by Race, 2015

• White   • Black   • Asian   • Pacific Islander   • Hispanic   • Native Indian
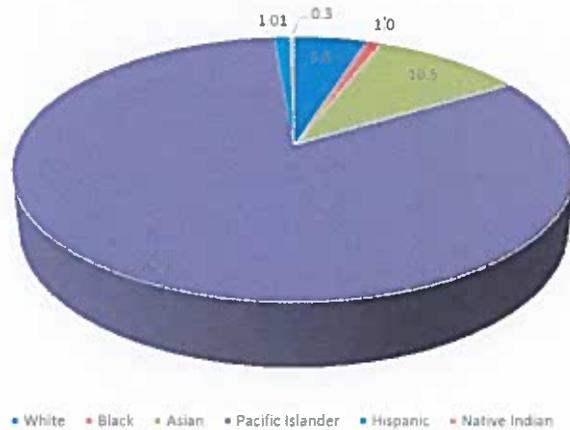
Driving Under the Influence

Definition
Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.
Agencies include in this classification:
    Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence (DWI).
    Operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while under the influence

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

Alcohol Influence. The driver who has had too many alcoholic beverages is physiologically affected in such a way as to display the following characteristics:
- Impaired judgment
- Relaxed inibitions and restraints
- Slow reflexes
- Decreased ability to distinguish small differences in light and sound
- Loss of muscular coordination and timing
- Decreased ability to give attention required

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

Figure: 5- 11
Driving Under the Influence, Trends: 2011 - 2015
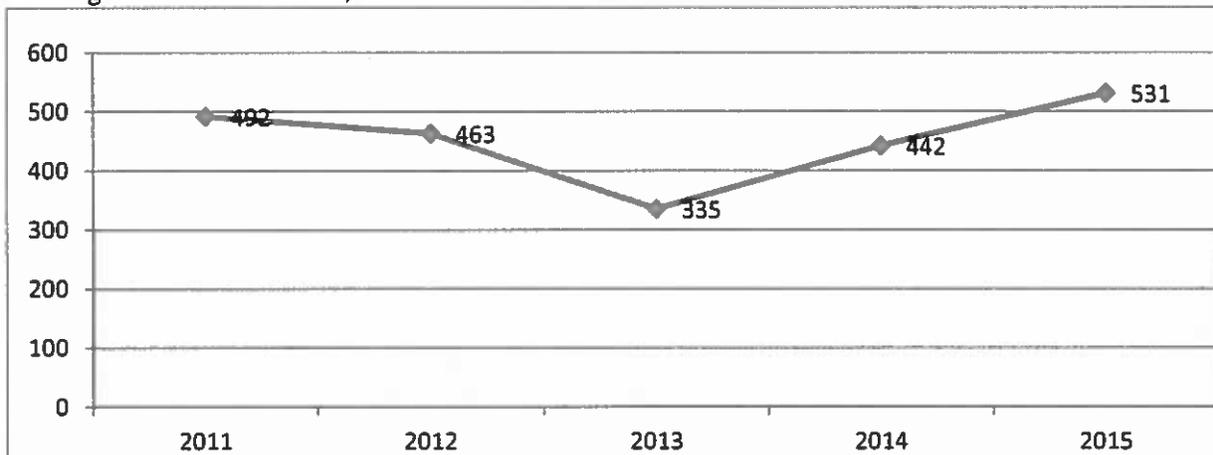
Table: 5 - 11

Driving Under the Influence Arrested Persons by Race, 2015

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent by Race
White	27	5.1
Black or African American	2	0.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0.4
Asian	75	14.1
Pacific Islander	425	80.0
Total DUI Arrests	**531**	**100.0**

Figure: 5 - 12

Percent by Race
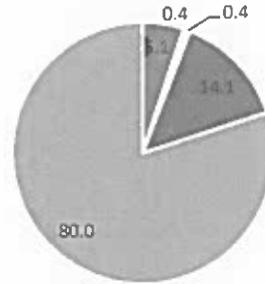
- White
- Black or African American
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Pacific Islander

Table: 5 - 12

Driving Under the Influence
Arrested Persons by Age, 2015

By Age Group, 2015	Number
17 and under	1
18	6
19	8
20	18
21	24
22	23
23	29
24	32
25/29	99
30/34	78
35/39	63
40/44	48
45/49	33
50/54	27
55/59	23
60/64	11
65+	8
Total	**531**

Figure: 5 - 13

DUI Arrested Persons by Age, 2015
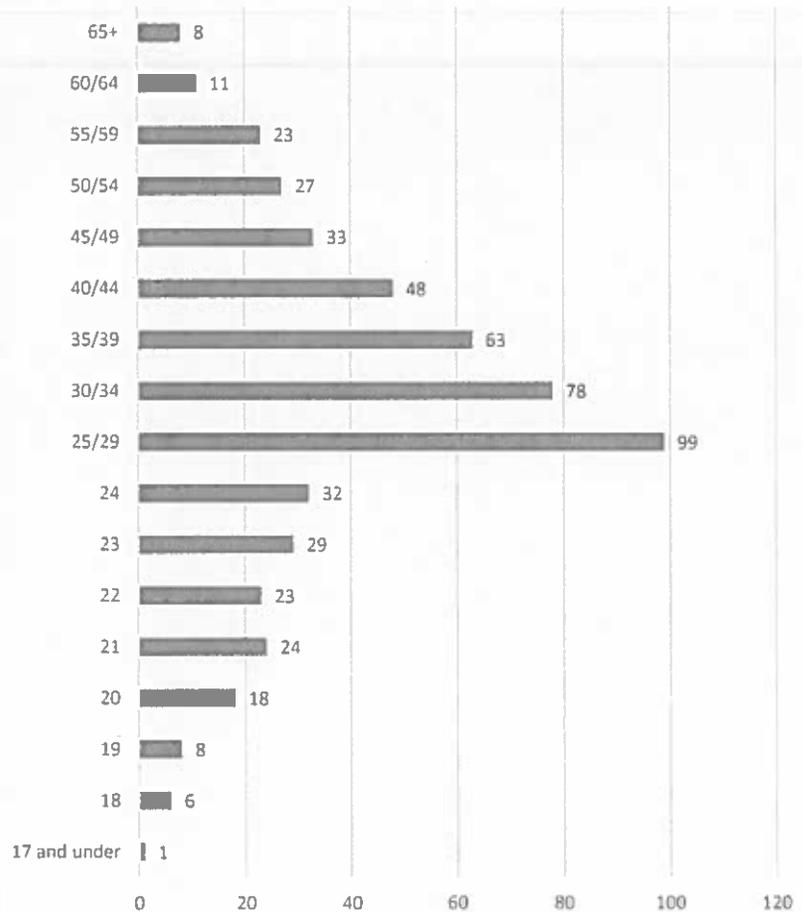
Section VI

Law Enforcement Personnel

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

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

This section of the UCR, 2015 Crime in Guam, presents data as the number and rate of sworn law enforcement officers with the Guam Police Department. The data are broken down by precincts and population. Law enforcement employee rates are expressed as the number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

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

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

Figure: 6 - 1

### Full-time Law Enforcement Officers, Trends: 2011 -2015
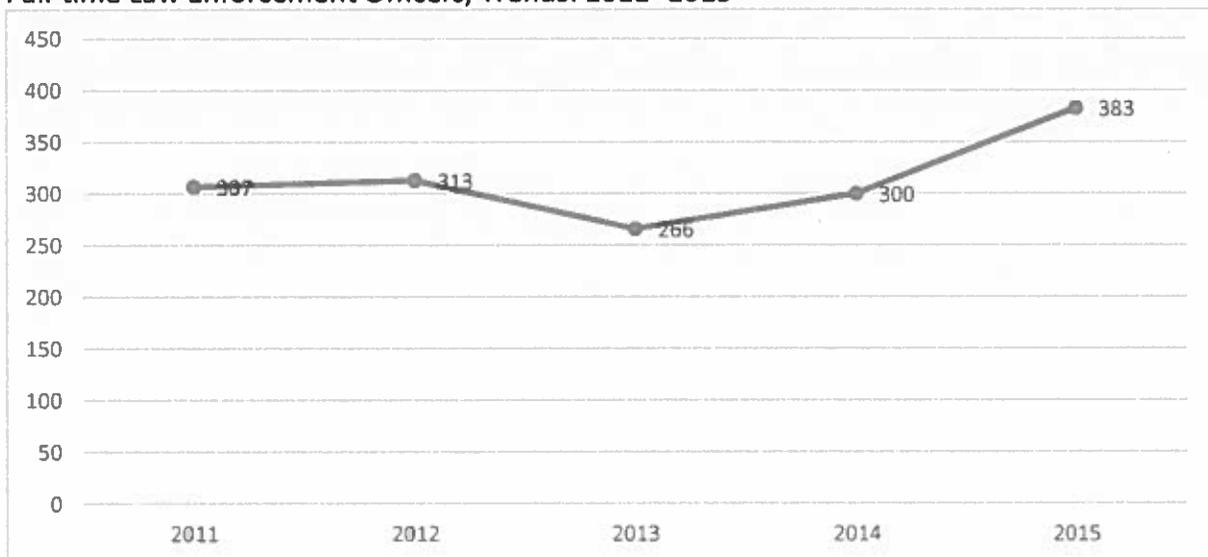
Table: 6 - 1

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees (GPD)
Trends: 2011 - 2015

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Full-time Law Enforcement Officers	307	313	266	300	326
Full-time Civlian Employees	64	60	61	63	57
Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	**371**	**373**	**327**	**363**	**383**

Figure: 6 - 2

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2011 - 2015
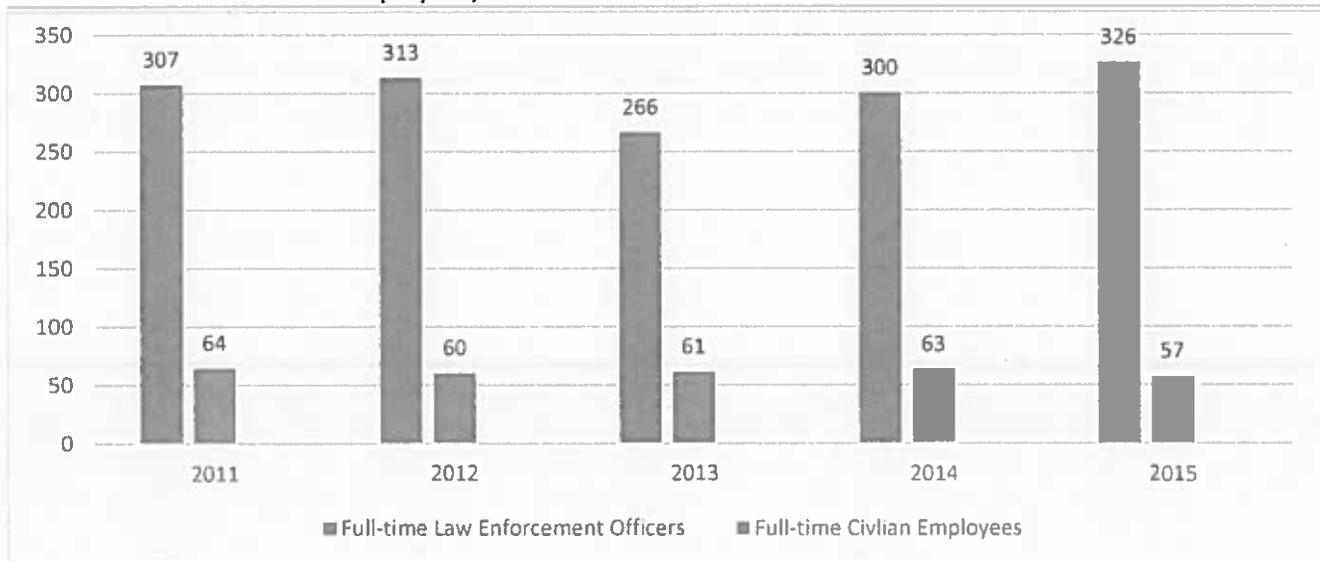
Table: 6 - 2

Full- time Law Enforcement Employees

Officers Assigned to Precincts, 2015	Dededo Pct.	Tumon-Tam	Hagatna Pct.	Agat Pct.	Total
Officers Assigned	38	27	31	29	125
Villages	3	2	7	9	21
Population Total	66,479	19,985	39,011	36,310	161,785

Table: 6 - 3

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2015

Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (2015 estimated population)

By Precinct and by Population, 2015

Villages: 19,	Population	161,785
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2015		383
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (2015 estimated population)		2.4

NOTE: Based on Population Projections By Village: 2011 to 2020

Total may not sum due to rounding.

Dededo Precinct

Villages 2: Population	66,479
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2015	38
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (2015 estimated population)	0.6
Yigo	*20,852*
Dededo	*45,627*

Tamuning-Tumon Precinct

Total Village: 3: Population	19,985
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2015	27
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (2015 estimated population)	1.4
Tamuning-Tumon-Harmon	*19,985*

Hagatna Precinct

Total Villages 7: Population	45,851
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2015	31
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (2015 estimated population)	0.67
Agana Heights	*3,866*
Barrigada	*9,010*
Chalan Pago-Ordot	*6,926*
Hagatna	*1,067*
Mangilao	*15,422*
MongMong-Toto-Maite	*6,929*
Sinajana	*2,631*

Agat Precinct

Total Villages 9: Population	29,470
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees, 2015	29
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (2015 estimated population)	0.98
Agat	*4,992*
Asan-Maina	*2,170*
Inarajan	*2,308*
Merizo	*1,878*
Piti	*1,476*
Santa Rita	*6,177*
Talofofo	*3,096*
Umatac	*794*
Yona	*6,579*
	29,470

Administration Offices | **258**

Table: 6 - 4

Precinct Population, 2015

Precinct Command	Precinct Population	Officers Assigned to Precincts	Employee Rate
Dededo Precinct	66,479	38	0.57
Tamuning-Tumon Precinct	19,985	27	1.35
Hagatna Precinct	45,851	31	0.67
Agat Precinct	29,470	29	1.0

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

Figure: 6 - 3

Officers Assigned to Precincts, 2015
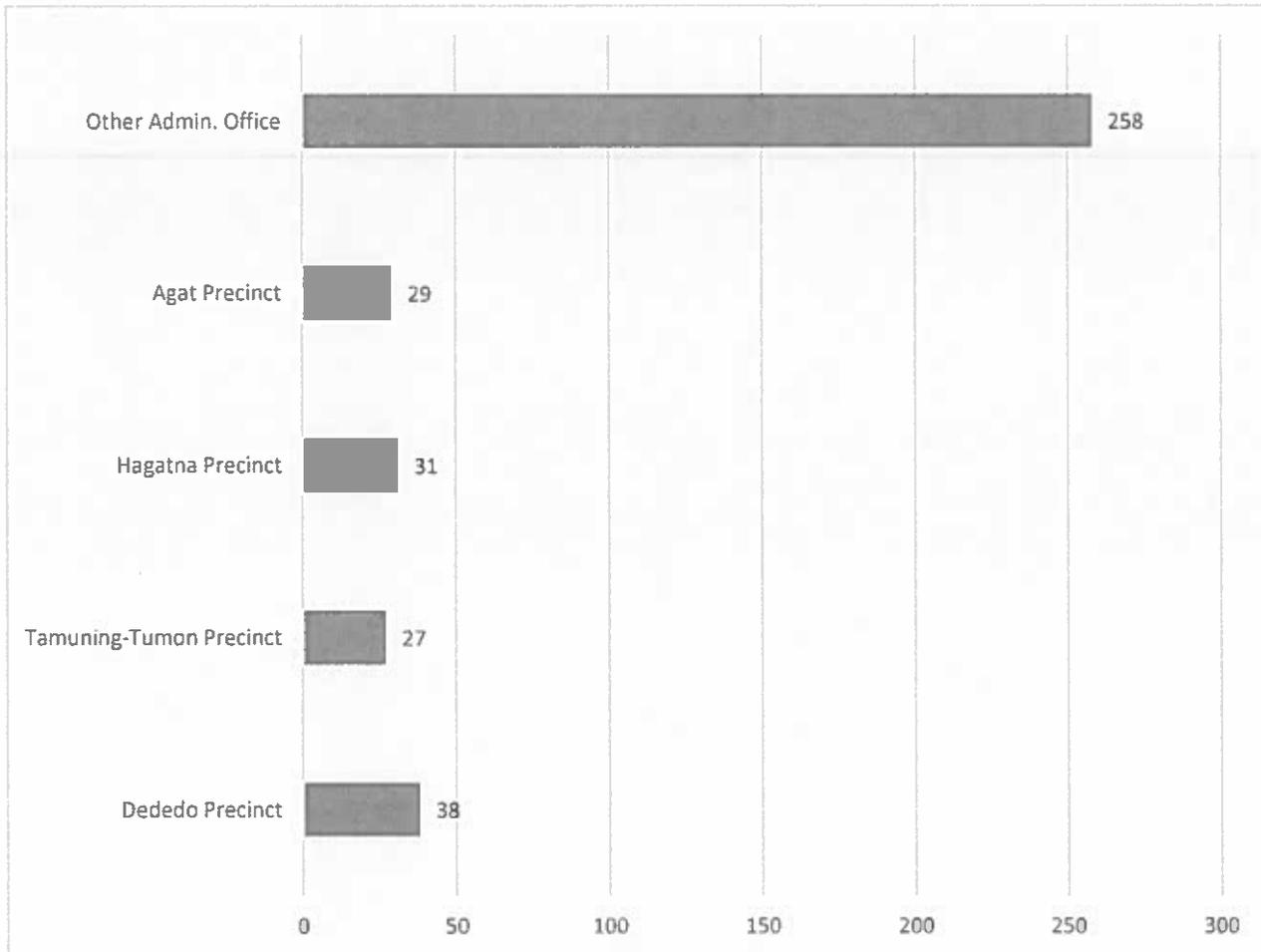
Law Enforcement Officers; Number Assigned to Precinct Commands

Employee Rate By Precincts, 2015

0.57

0.98

1.35

0.67
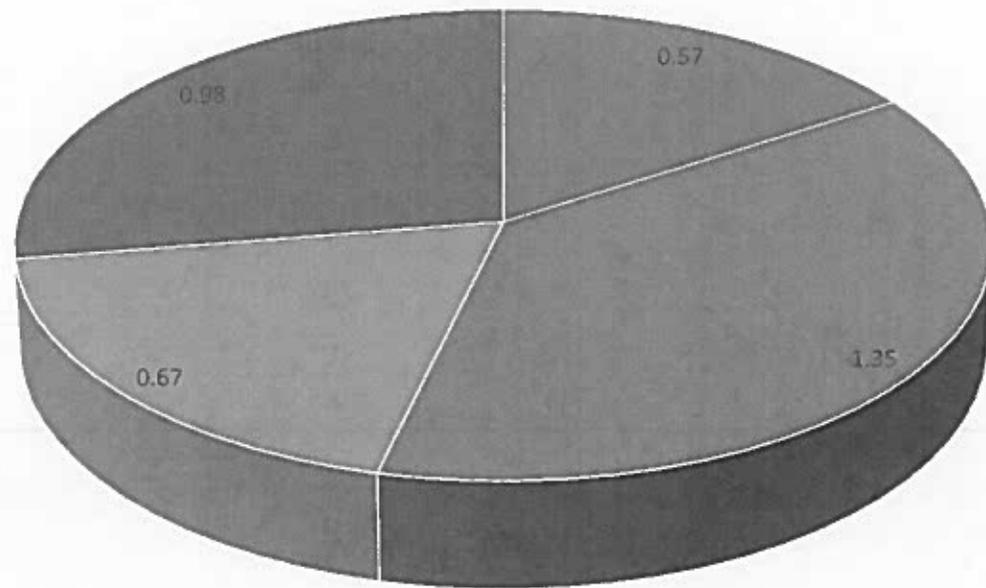
■ Dededo Precinct: 38   ■ Tamuning-Tumon Precinct: 27   ■ Hagatna Precinct: 31   ■ Agat Precinct: 29

SECTION VII APPENDICES

Appendix - I
UCR PART I OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

CRIMINAL HOMICIDE (1)
Criminal Homicide --Murder and Nonegligent Manslaughter (1a)
The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Criminal Homicide --Manslaughter by Negligence (1b)
The killing of another person through gross negligence.

RAPE --Completed (2)
Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Rape ---Attempts to Commit Rape (2b)
Assaults or attempts to rape.

Historical Rape (2c)
 The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.

ROBBERY(3)
The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

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

Robbery---Knife or Cutting Instrument (3b)
Robberies and attempts in which a knife, broken bottle, razor, ice pick,, or other cutting or stabbing instrument is employed as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear.

Robbery---Other Dangerous Weapon (3c)

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

Robbery---Strong-arm---Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. (3d)
Strong-arm---Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. includes muggings and similar offenses in which only personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, and teeth are employed or their use is threatened to deprive the victim of possessions.

ASSAULT (4)

An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

Aggravated Assault

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

Aggravated Assault---Firearm (4a)

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

Aggravated Assault---Knife or Cutting Instrument (4b)

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

Aggravated Assault ---Other Dangerous Weapons (4c)

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

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

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

Other Asaults---Simple, Not Aggravated (4e)

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

BURGLARY---BREAKING OR ENTERING (5)

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

Burglary---Forcible Entry (5a)

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

Burglary---Unlawful Enty---No Force (5b)

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

Burglary---Attempted Forcible Entry (5c)

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

LARCENY-THEFT (6)

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

Pocket-picking (6Xa)
The theft of articles from a person by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.

Purse-snatching (6Xb)
Theft grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the custody of an individual.

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

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

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories (6Xe)

Tthe 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 attachement to the vehicle or necessary for the operation of the vehicle.

Theft of Bicycles (6Xf)
The unlawful taking of any bicycle, tandem bicycle, unicycle, etc.

Theft from Buildings (6Xg)
A theft from within a building that is open to the general public or where the offender has legal access.

Theft from Coin-Operated Device or Machine (6Xh)
A theft from a device or machine which is operated or activated by the use of a coin or paper money.

Alll Other Larceny Theft Not Specifically Classified (6Xi)
All thefts which do not fit the definition of the specific categories of larceny listed above.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (7)
The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Motor Vehicle Theft---Autos (7a)
includes the thefts of all sedans, ststion wagons, coupes, convertibles, sport utility vehicles, minivans, and other similar motor vehicles that serve the primary purpose of transporting people from one place to another.

Motor Vehicle Theft--Trucks and Buses (7b)
Includes the theft of those vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to commercially transport people and cargo. Pick-up trucks, and cargo vans, regardless of their use, are included in this category.

Motor Vehicle Theft---Other (7c)
Includes all other motor vehicles such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds golf cart, all terrain vehicles, go-carts, mini-bikes, and motorized wheelchairs.

ARSON (8)

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

Human Trafficking---Commercial Sex Acts (9)

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

Human Trafficking---Involuntary Servitude (10)

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

UCR PART II OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

Other Assaults (9)

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

Forgery and Counterfeiting (10)

The altering, copying, or imitating of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.

Fraud (11)

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

Embezzlement (12)

The unlawful misappropriation or misapplication by an offender to his/her own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody, or control. Generally, the victims of embezzlement offenses are businesses, financial institutions, etc.

Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing (13)

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

Vandalism (14)

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

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc. (15)

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

Prostitution and Commercialized Vice (16)

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

Sex Offenses (17)
This classification includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like; all sex offenses except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice.

Drug Abuse Violations (18)
The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

Gambling (19)
To unlawfully bet or wager money or something else of value, assist, promote, or operate a game of chance for money or some other stake, possess, or transmit wagering information, transport gambling equipment, devices, or goods, or manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or tamper with the outcome of a sporting event or contest to gain a gambling advantage

Offenses Against the Family and Children (20)
Unlawful nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault or Sex Offenses.

Driving Under the Influence (21)
Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic.

Liquor Laws (22)
The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, tansportation, 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 pblic peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.

Vagrancy (25)
The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets or other specified areas, prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner, or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

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

Suspicion (27)
Arrested for no specific offense and released without formal charges being places.

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

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

Assisting and Promoting Prostitution (30)
Soliciting customers or transporting persons for prostitution purposes, to own, manage, or operate a dwelling for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed, or to otherwise assist or promote prostituion.

Purchasing Prostitution (31)
Purchasing or trading anything of value for commerical sex acts.

Source:SRS User Manual

2015
UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

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