CRIME

IN GUAM

2017

Uniform Crime Report

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 *2017 Crime in Guam* issue will help law enforcement leaders make the best possible decisions to secure safety and prosperity in our communities.

Joseph I. Cruz
Chief of Police

Caution Against Ranking/Categorizing

Each year when *Crime in Guam* is published, Guam Police Department places caution in the ranking or catergorizing 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 only adversely affect village residents and businesses.

Characteristics of a Jurisdiction

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

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

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

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

Contents

SECTION I-
Summary of the Uniform Crime Report

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".

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

Definition

Violent Crime is composed of four offenses; murder and nonegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. According to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's definition, violent crimes involve force or threat of force.

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

In 2017, there were 369 violent crimes reported and known to police. Of these, aggravated assaults comprised 62.6 percent, robbery, 28.2 percent, rape 8.7 percent, and murder 1.0 percent.

The UCR Program examines data in increments of 2 and 5-year to formulate trend information. Violent crimes in 2017 increased 8.2 percent compared to 2016. The occurance of violent crime reported and known to police in 2017 was estimated at a rate of 2.3 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 2016 and 2017 data, murder victims increased 33.3 percent. Rape decreased 69.0 percent, robbery increased 31.6 percent and aggravated assault increased 46.8 percent

Figure: 2 - 1

Violent Crime
Trends: 2013 - 2017
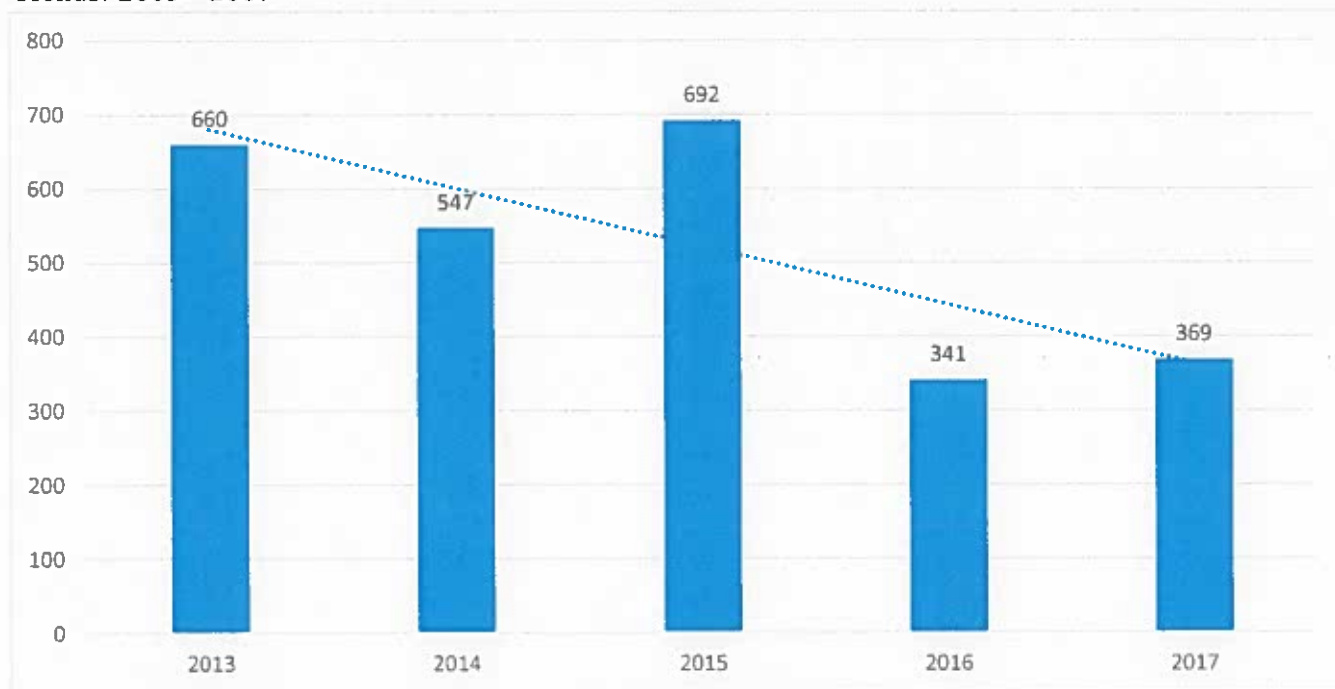
Table: 2 - 1

Violent Crime Trends: 2013 - 2017

By Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	64	55	54	28	26
February	53	39	55	29	23
March	52	55	56	22	46
April	45	43	58	25	30
May	50	55	72	39	27
June	59	45	63	27	23
July	48	51	51	21	32
August	57	54	49	28	28
September	65	43	60	26	24
October	63	38	59	29	32
November	56	20	71	38	37
December	48	49	42	29	41
Total	660	547	690	341	369
Percent Change	*42.2*	*-17.1*	*26.1*	*-50.6*	*8.2*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	*4.1*	*3.4*	*4.2*	*2.1*	*2.2*

Figure: 2 - 2

Violent Crimes

Trends: Volume and Percent Change, 2013 - 2017
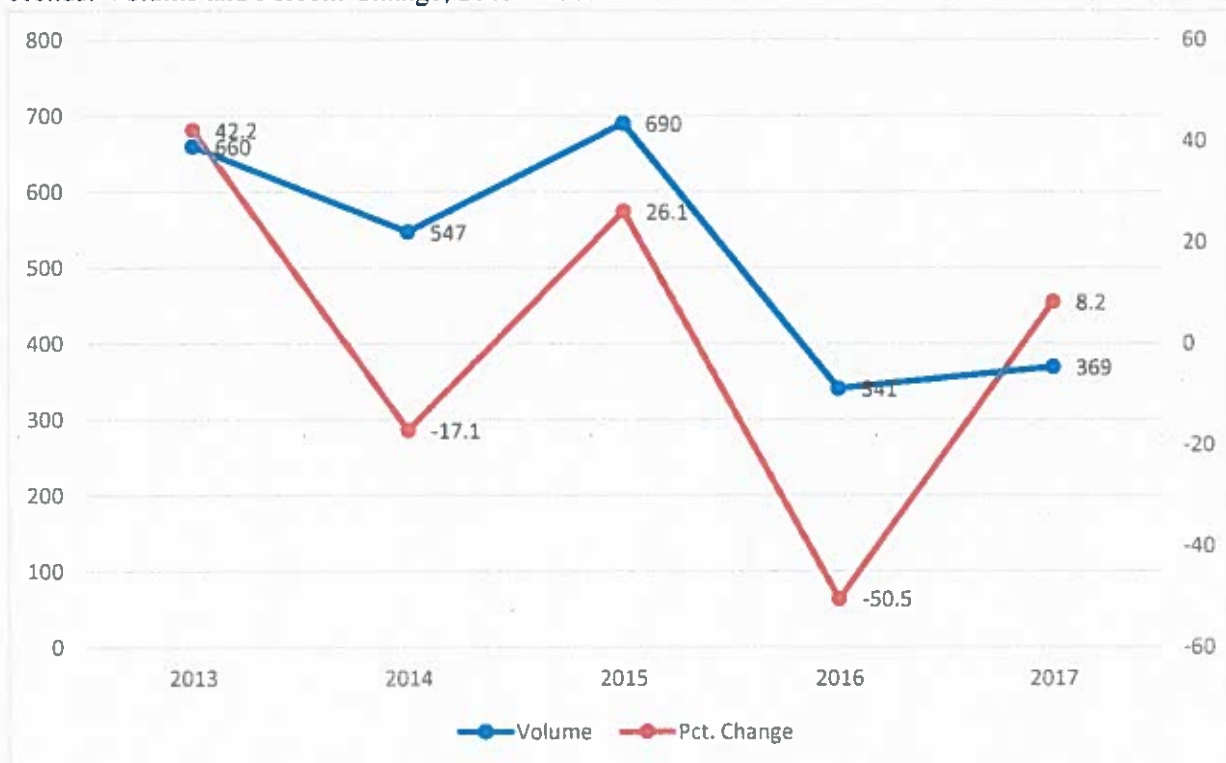
Table: 2 - 2

Violent Crimes: 2013 - 2017

Trends	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Murder	8	7	8	3	4
Forcible Rape	106	118	160	103	32
Robbery	145	128	124	79	104
Aggravated Assault	401	294	400	156	229
Total	660	547	692	341	369

Figure: 2 - 3

Violent Crimes, Volume: 2013 - 2017
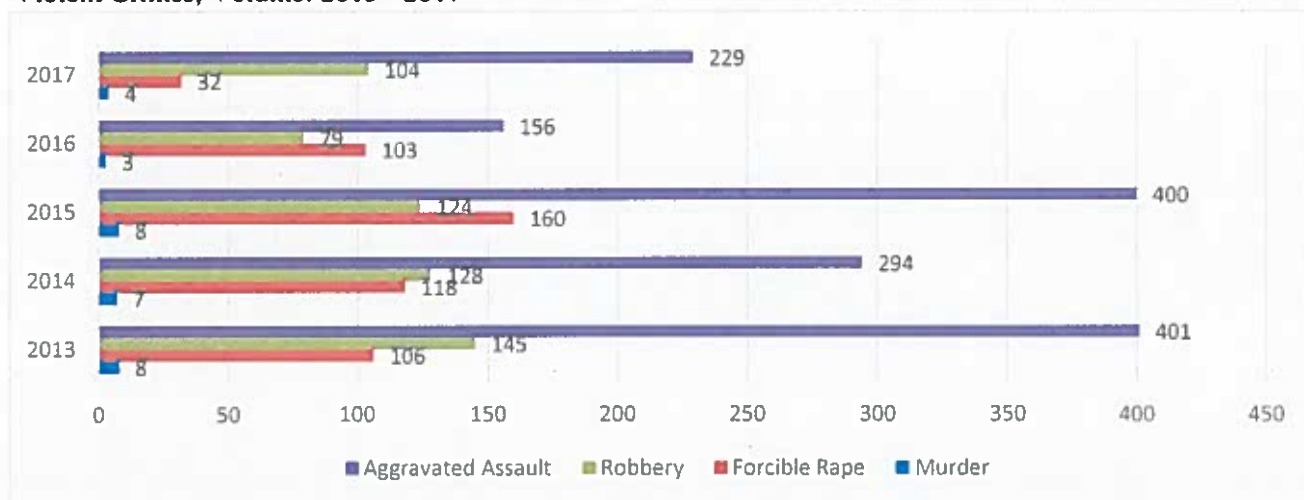
Table: 2 - 3

Violent Crimes: 2013 - 2017

Trends	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Volume	660	547	692	341	369
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	4.1	3.4	4.2	2.1	2.3

Figure: 2 - 4

Violent Crimes, Rate: 2013 - 2017
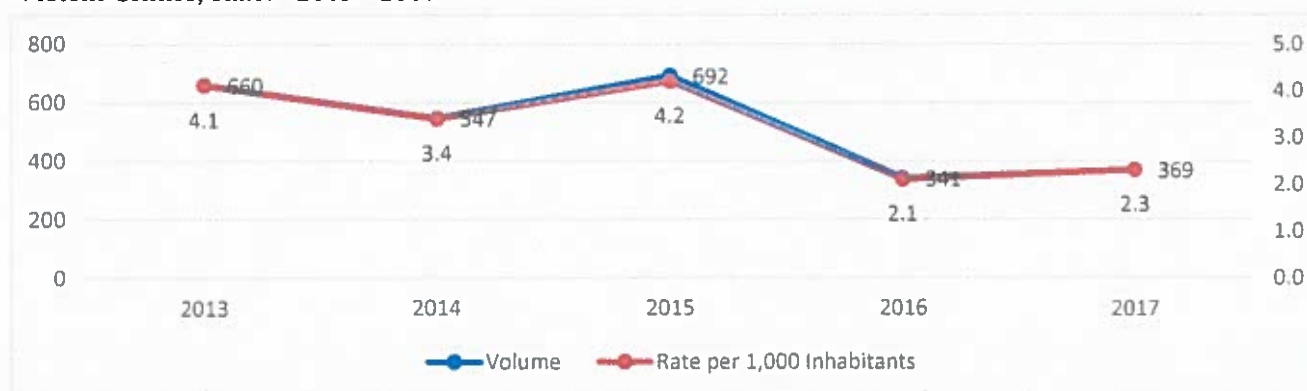
Table: 2 - 4

Violent Crimes: 2017	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
Volume	4	32	104	229
Cleared by Arrest	1	35	27	165
Percent Cleared by Arrest	0.3	1.1	0.26	0.72

Figure: 2 - 5

Violent Crimes
Cleared by Arrest: 2017
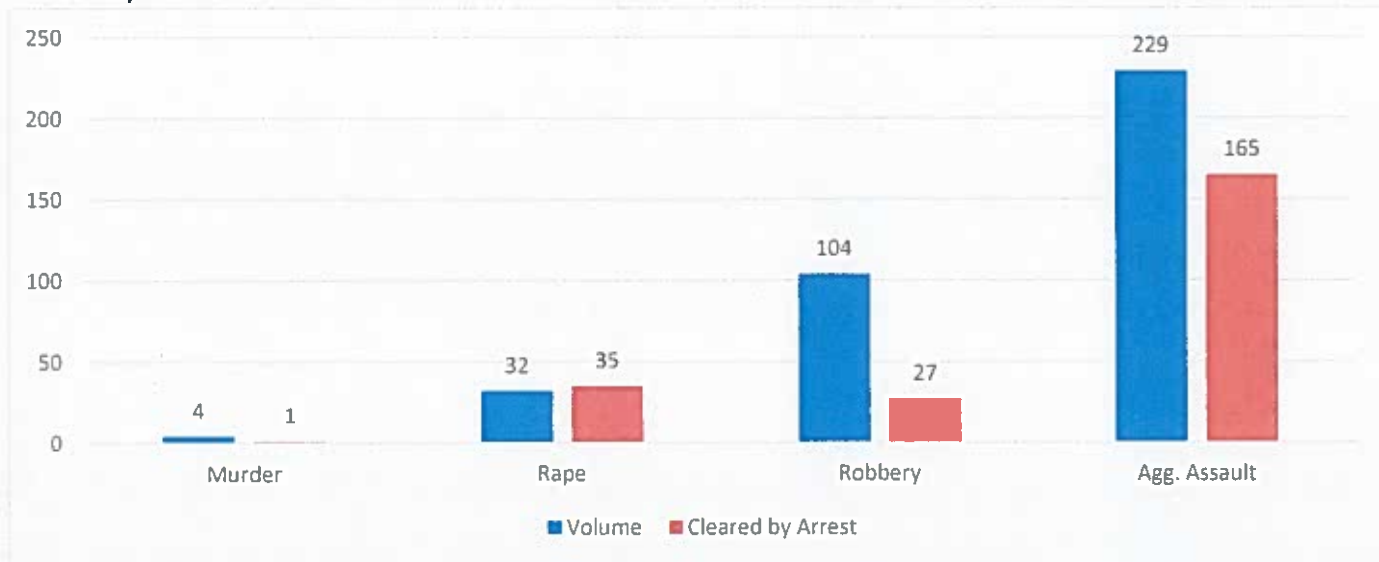
Figure: 2 - 6

Violent Crimes
Percent Cleared by Arrest,   2017
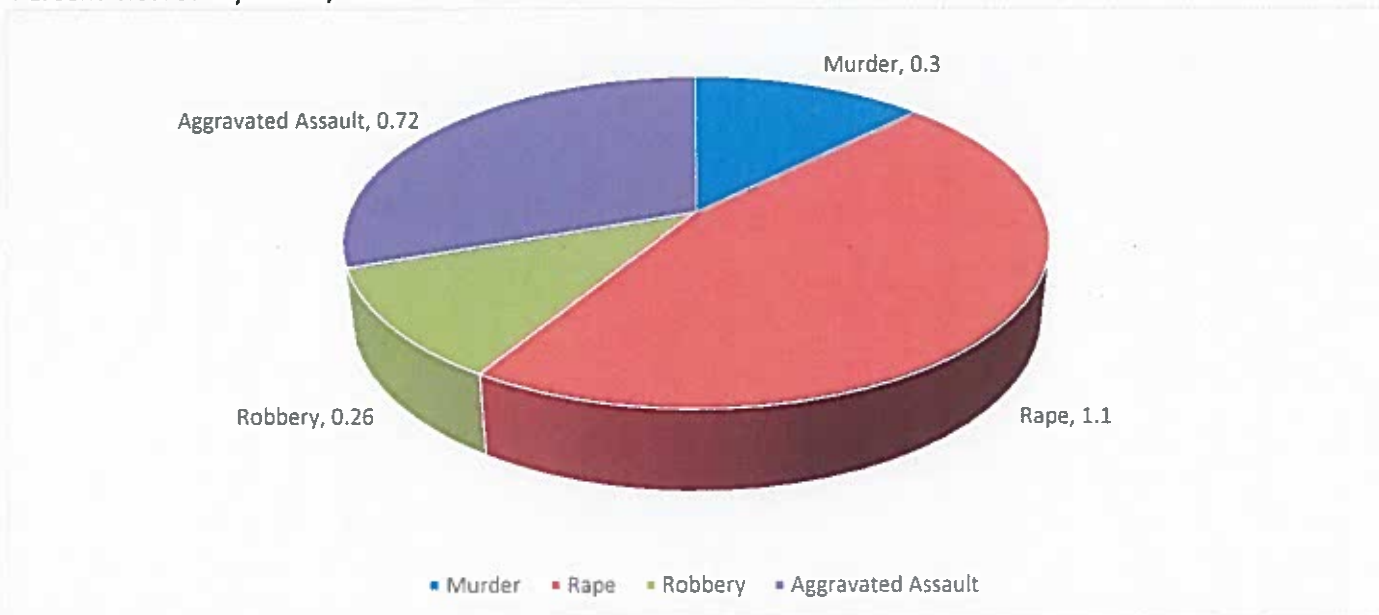
Murder

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.

Criminal Homicide--- Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter

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

Any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault or commission of a crime is classified as Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter.

Justifiable Homicide -- Certain willful killings must be classified as justifiable or excusable.
- The killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty.
- The killing of a felon, during the commission of of a ffelony, by a private citizen.

Criminal Homicide--- Manslaughter by Negligence

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities are not included in the category Manslaughter by Negligence.

Figure: 2 - 7

Murder
Volume, Trends: 2013 - 2017
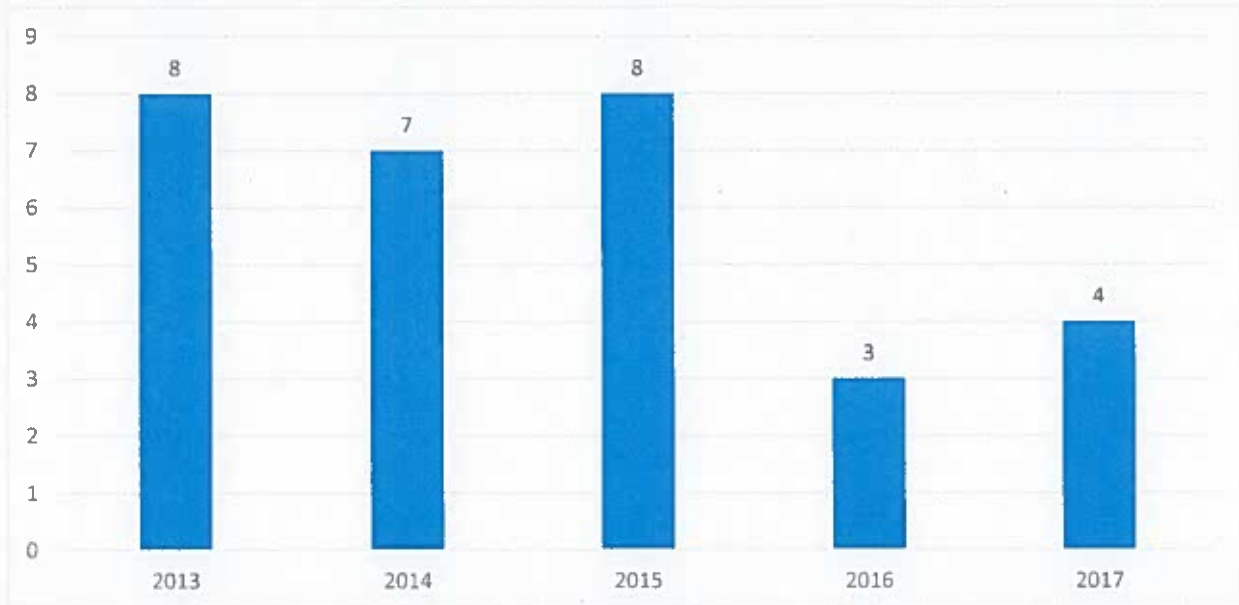
Table: 2 - 5

Murder
By Month: 2013 - 2017

Calendar Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	0	1	0	0	0
February	3	0	3	0	2
March	0	0	0	1	0
April	1	3	2	0	0
May	1	0	0	0	0
June	1	0	1	0	0
July	1	1	1	2	0
August	1	1	0	0	0
September	0	1	0	0	0
October	0	0	1	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	0
December	0	0	0	0	2
Total Victims	**8**	**7**	**8**	**3**	**4**
Percent Change	*166.7*	*-12.5*	*14.3*	*-62.5*	*33.3*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	*0.05*	*0.04*	*0.05*	*0.02*	*0.02*
Population	*160.0*	*161.0*	*162.0*	*163.0*	*164.0*

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Note : 2017 Murder, 3 cases reported and known to police, 4 victims

Figure: 2 - 8

Murder

Volume and Rate Trends: 2013 - 2017

Murder
Cleared by Arrest, 2017

Trends	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Volume	8	7	8	3	4
Cleared by Arrest	8	6	6	3	2
Percent Cleared by Arrest	100.0	0.85	0.8	100.0	50.0

Figure: 2 - 9

Murder
Volume, Cleared By Arrest
Trends: 2013 - 2017
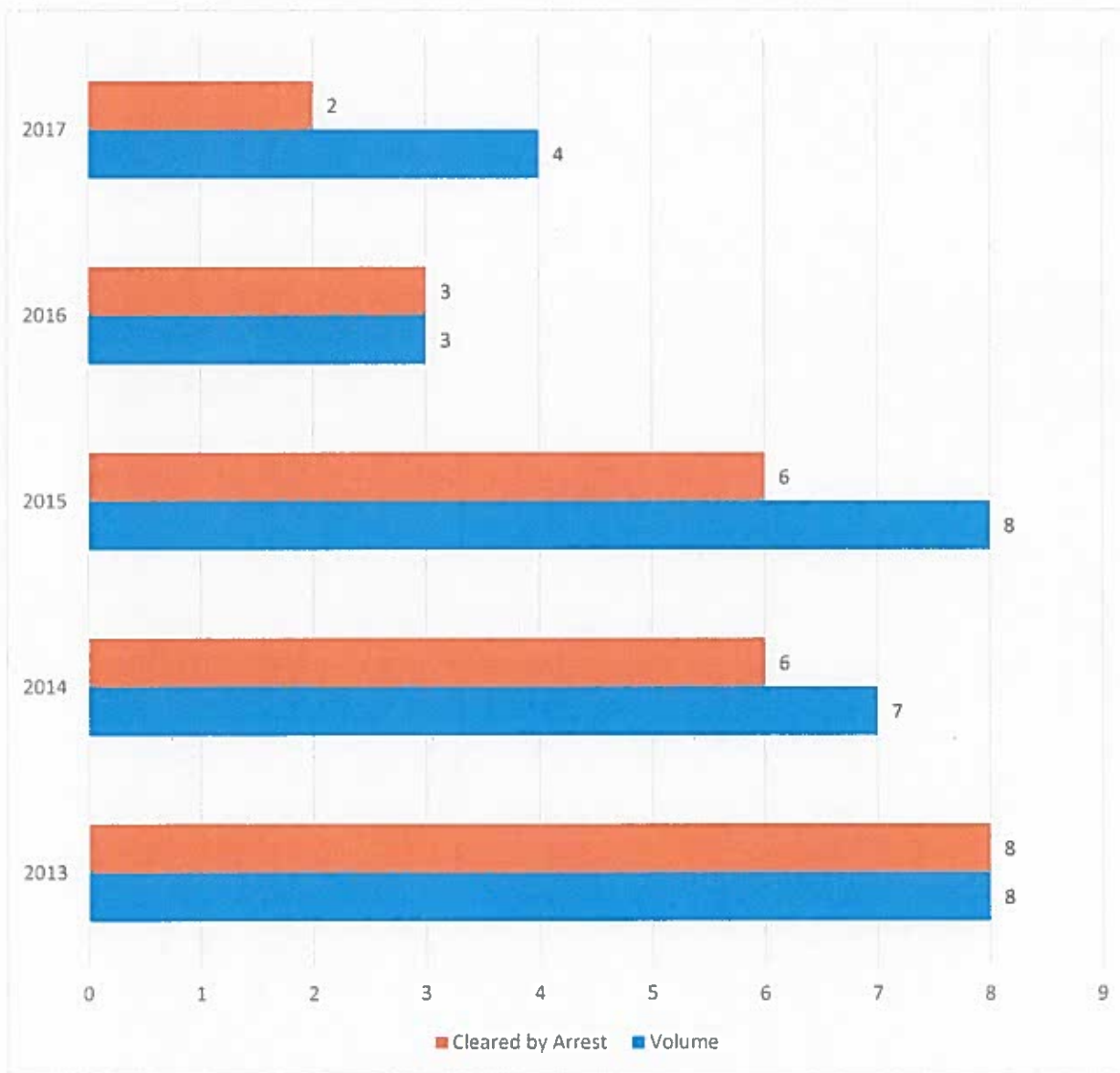
Table: 2 - 7

Murder

Victims

By Age, Sex, and Race, 2017

Age	Sex		Race	Victim Relationship to Offender
	Male	Female		
18	1	0	Pacific Islander	Acquaintance
26	1	0	Pacific Islander	Acquaintance
33	1	0	Asian	Acquaintance
42	1	0	Pacific Islander	Unknown (cellmates)

Table: 2 - 8

Murder

Victims

By Weapons Used, 2017

Age	Situation	Circumstances	
18	Multiple Victim/Siingle Offender	Disturbance/Argument	Firearm
26	Multiple Victim/Siingle Offender	Disturbance/Argument	
33	Single Victim/Multiple Offenders	Other Sex Offenses	Hands, fists, Feet
42	Single Victim/Multiple Offenders	Robbery/Carjacking	Blunt Object

Table: 2 - 9

Murder

Victim by Age, 2017

Age of Victim	Age of Offender		
	Under 18	18 and Over	Unknown
Under 18	0	0	0
18 and Over	0	3	0
Unknown	0	0	1

Table: 2 - 10

Murder

Victim by Race, 2017

Race of Victim	Race of Offender		
Pacific Islander	Pacific Islander	Asian	Unknown
4	2	1	1

#######

Table: 2- 11

Murder

Offenders by Age, Sex and Race, 2017

Age	Sex	Race
20	M	Pacific Islander
21	M	Pacific Islander
33	M	Asian

Table: 2 - 12

Murder

Offenders by Weapons Used, 2017

Age	Sex	Race	Weapon Used
20	M	Pacific Islander	Blunt Object
21	M	Pacific Islander	Personal Weapons (*hands, feet, fist* s)
33	M	Asian	Firearm

Table: 2 - 13

Murder

Offenders, By Circumstances, 2017

Age	Circumstances	Alcohol Related
20	Robbery and carjacking	Offenders under influence of alcohol
21	Robbery and carjacking	Offenders under influence of alcohol
33	Other arguments, disturbance	Offenders under influence of alcohol

Table: 2 - 14

Murder

Offender, by Situation: 2017

Age	Situation
20	Single Victim/Multiple Offender
21	Single Victim/Multiple Offender
33	Multiple Victim/Single Offender

Rape

Reporting agencies classify rape or attempted rape regardless of the age of the victim. One offense for each person raped or upon whom an assault to rape or attempt to rape is counted.

(GCA Crime Code Description: Criminal Sexual Conduct: 3rd. Degree (Penetation) (Felony 2nd. Degree)

Rape, Completed

Definition: Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vigina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This definition includes either gender of victim or offender. Sexual penetration means the penetration , no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, or by sex-related object. this definition includes instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (including due to influence of drugs or alcohol) or because of age. Physical resistance is not required on the part of the victim to demonstrate lack of consent.

Rape---Attempts to Commit Rape

Assaults or attempts to rape are classified as Attempts to Commit Rape and are counted in the "Rape" classification for reporting purposes.

Definition: The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. "Carnal Knowledge" is defined as a sexual intercourse, or the slightest penetration of a female sex organ by a male sex organ. Against her will implies the victim's lack of consent, including cases where a victim is incapable of giving consent due to the victim's temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacitity.

Figure: 2 - 10

Rape
Volume Trends: 2013 - 2017
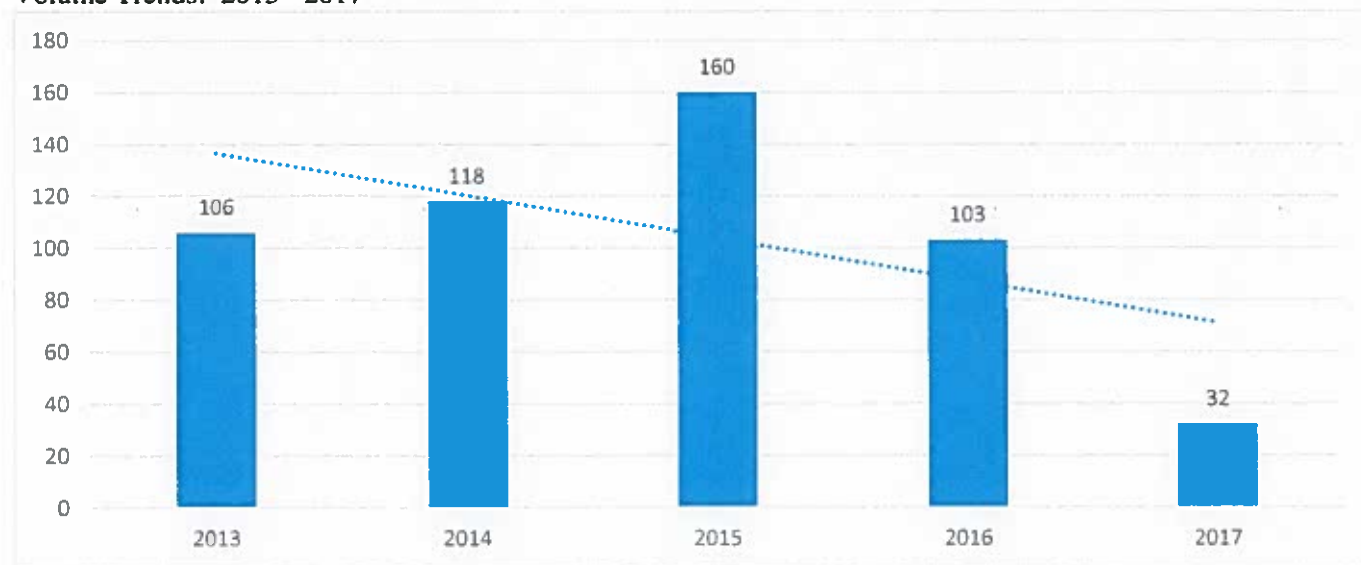
Table: 2 - 15

Rape
By Month: 2013 - 2017

Calendar Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	11	11	12	13	6
February	12	12	12	8	2
March	5	11	18	6	5
April	11	10	10	8	0
May	10	11	12	6	2
June	8	14	12	8	1
July	4	10	13	5	4
August	7	11	15	12	1
September	13	11	15	3	2
October	6	7	13	12	2
November	10	2	18	15	2
December	9	8	10	7	5
Total	106	118	160	103	32
Percent Change	-1.0	11.3	35.6	-35.6	-69.0
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.2
Population	*160.0*	*161.0*	*162.0*	*163.0*	*164.0*

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

(GCA Crime Code Description: Criminal Sexual Conduct: 3rd. Degree (Penetation) (Felony 2nd. Degree)

Figure: 2 - 11

Rape

Trends, Volume and Rate: 2013 -2017
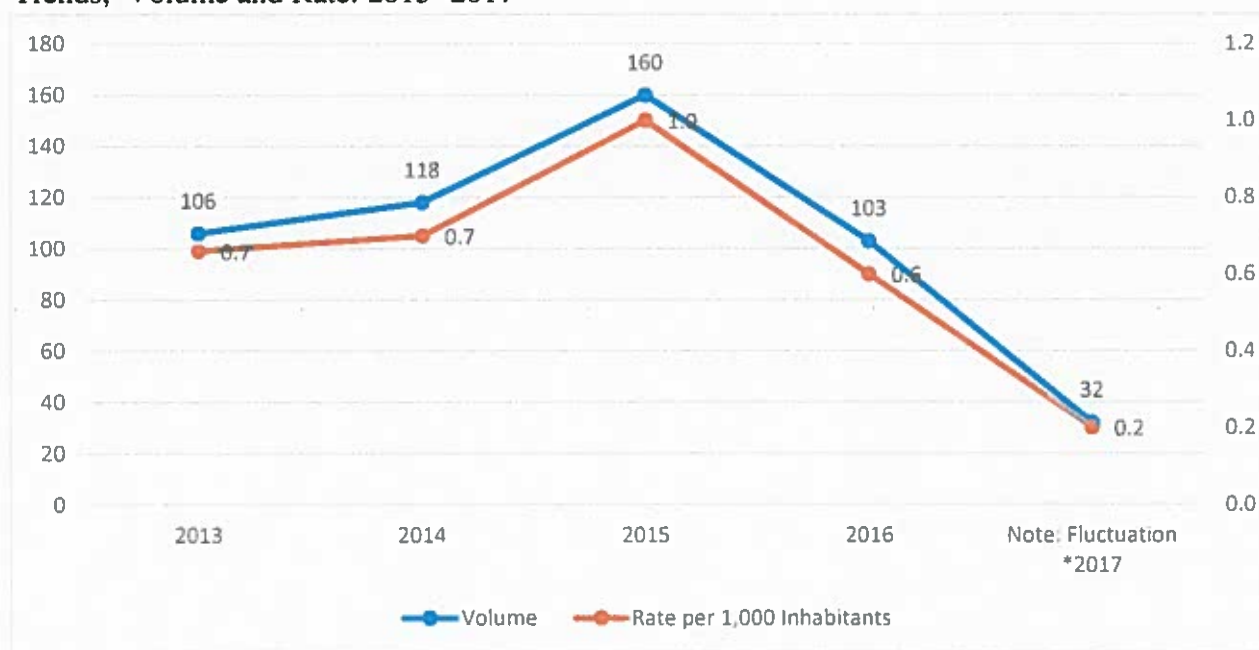
Table: 2 - 16

Rape

By Type, 2013 - 2017

Trends	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Forcible Rape	95	109	121	46	30
Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape	11	9	39	57	2
Total	106	118	160	103	32

Table: 2 - 17

Rape

Volume and Cleared by Arrest, 2013 - 2017

Trends	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Volume	106	118	160	103	32
Cleared by Arrest	51	61	82	77	35
Percent Cleared by Arrest	48.1	51.7	51.2	75.0	109.4

Figure: 2 - 12

Rape

Volume and Cleared by Arrest, Trends 2013 - 2017
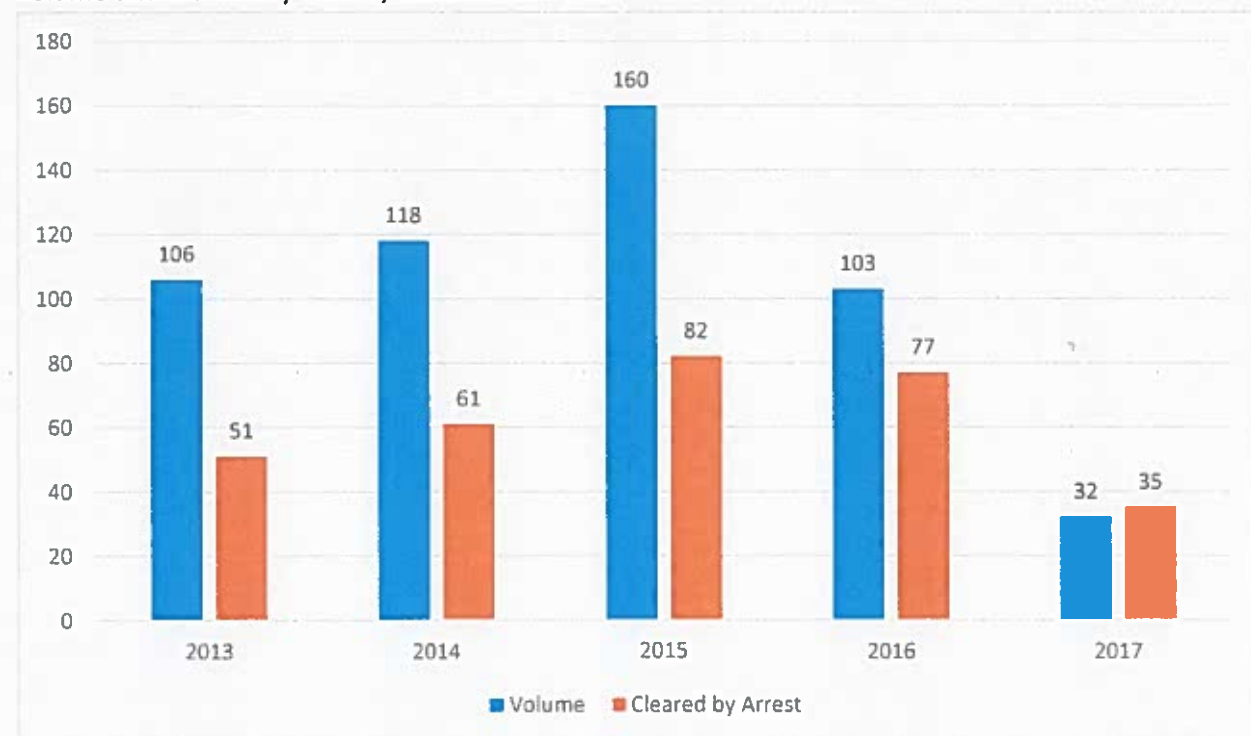
Robbery

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.

Robbery---Firearm

Robbery---Firearm includes robberies and attempts in which any firearm is used as a weapon or employed as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear.

Robbery---Knife or cutting Instrument

Robbery---Knife or Cutting Instrument includes robberies and attempts in which a knife , broken bottle, broken bottle, razor, ice pick, or other cutting or stabbing instument is employed as a weapon or as a means of force to threaten the victim in fear.

Robbery---Other Dangerous Weapon

Robbery---Other Weapon includes robberies in which a club, acid, explosive, brass knuckles, Mace pepper spray, stun guns, Tasers, or other dangerous weapon is employed or its use is threatened. Attempts are included in this category.

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

This robbery category includes muggings, and similar offenses where no weapon is used, but strong-arm tactics (limited to the use of personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, teeth, etc.) are employed or their use is threatened to deprive the victim of possessions.

Figure: 2 - 13

Volume, Trends: 2013 - 2017
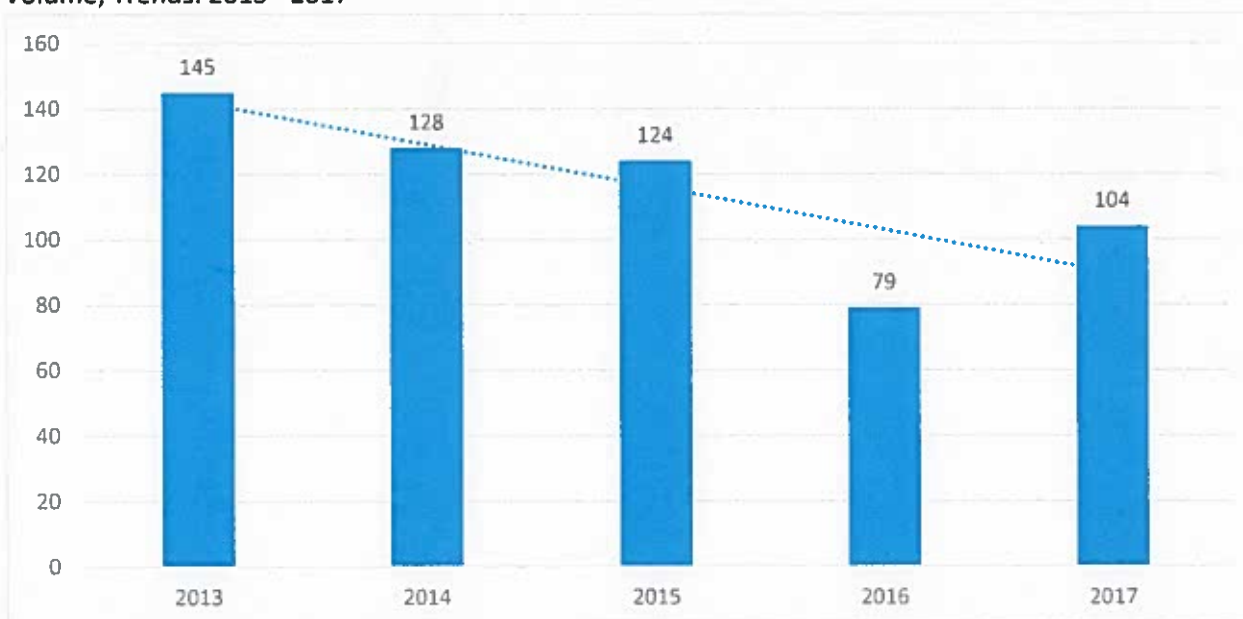
Robbery

By Month: 2013 - 2017

Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	19	9	5	3	6
February	12	7	8	10	5
March	9	19	8	8	10
April	14	6	7	5	15
May	9	20	9	9	8
June	9	9	16	5	5
July	9	11	12	4	7
August	14	13	8	6	10
September	9	14	10	3	6
October	19	8	11	9	6
November	9	0	19	9	15
December	13	12	11	8	11
Total	145	128	124	79	104
Percent Change	51.0	-11.7	-3.1	-36.3	31.6
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6
Population	160.0	161.0	162.0	163.0	164.0

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Robbery

Volume and Rate, Trends: 2013 - 2017
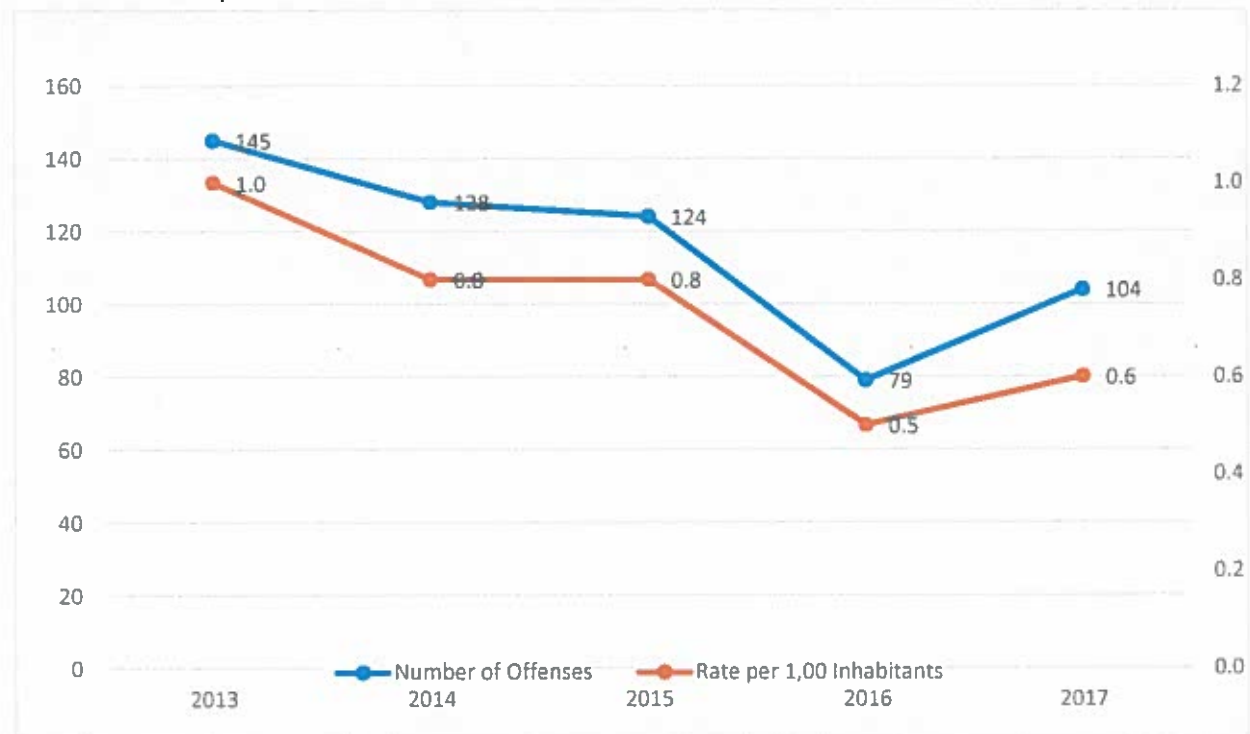
Robbery

By Location

Trends	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Street/Highway	37	38	39	12	8
Commercial House	41	41	35	8	1
Gas, Service Station	9	11	2	4	4
Convenience Store	35	11	7	15	6
Residence (anywhere on premise)	14	15	34	7	10
Bank	0	2	1	0	0
Miscellaneous	9	10	6	33	75

Figure: 2 - 15

Robbery

By Location, Trends: 2013 - 2017
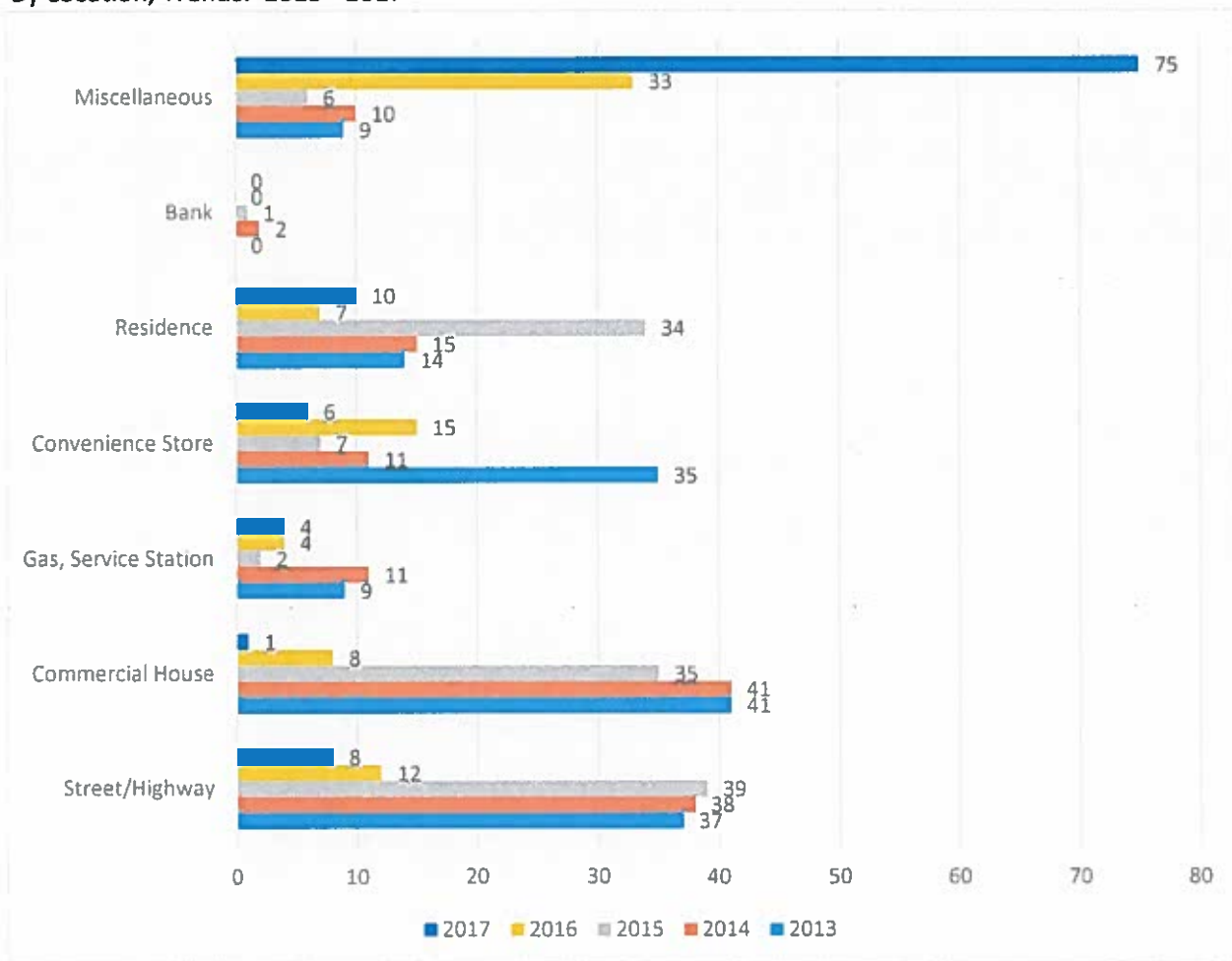
Table: 2 - 20

Robbery
Percent Distribution, by Location, 2017

Robbery Categories	Total	Percent Distribution
Street/Highway	8	7.7
Commercial House	1	1.0
Gas, Service Station	4	3.8
Convenience Store	6	5.8
Residence (anywhere on premise)	10	9.6
Bank	0	0
Miscellaneous	75	72.1

Figure: 2 - 16

Robbery
Percent Distribution, by Location, 2017

Street/Highway

Commercial House

Gas, Service Station

Convenience Store

Residence (anywhere on premise)

Miscellaneous
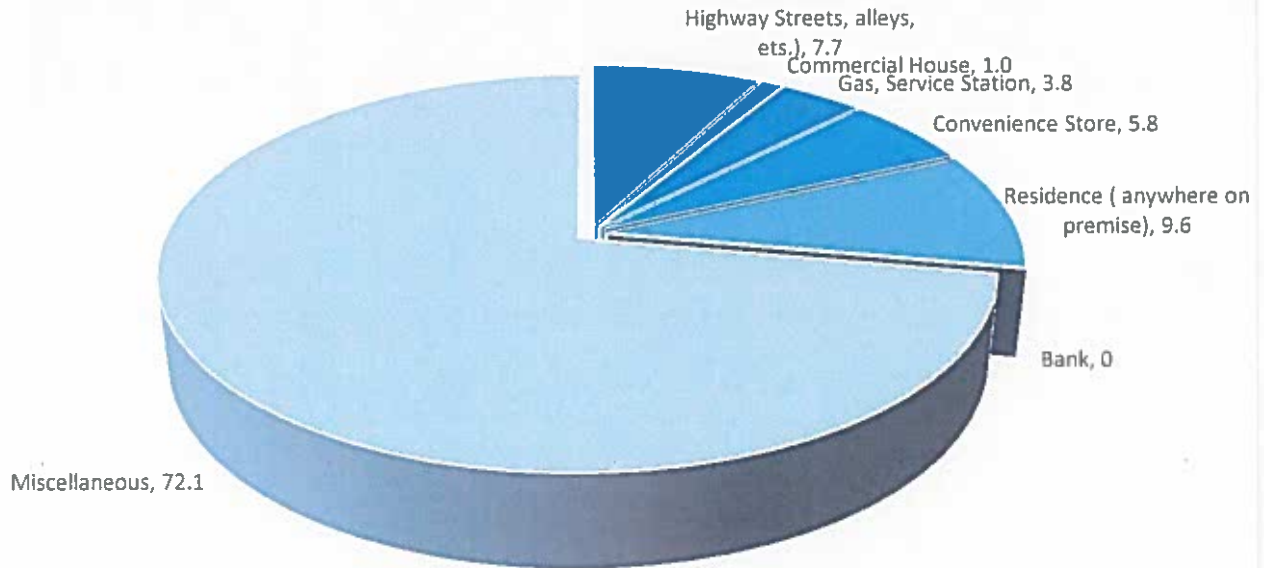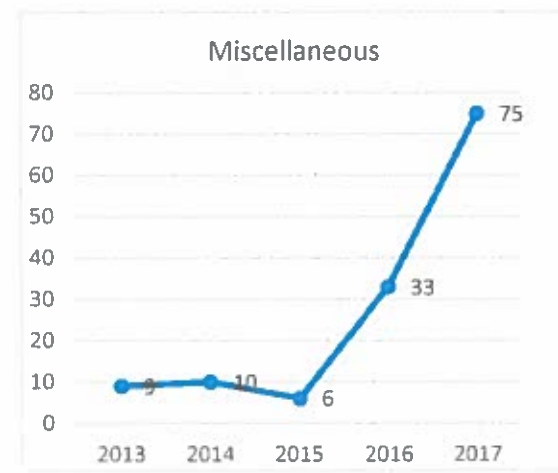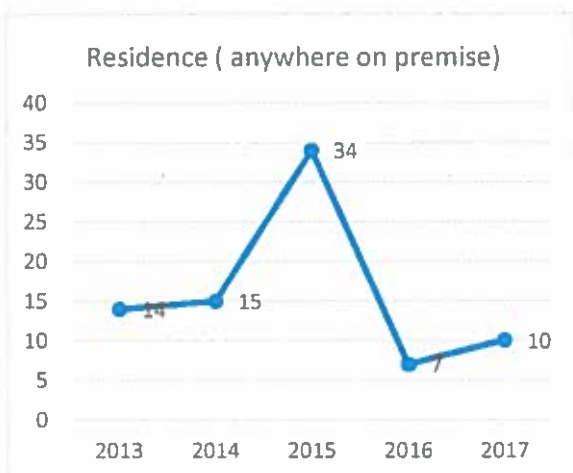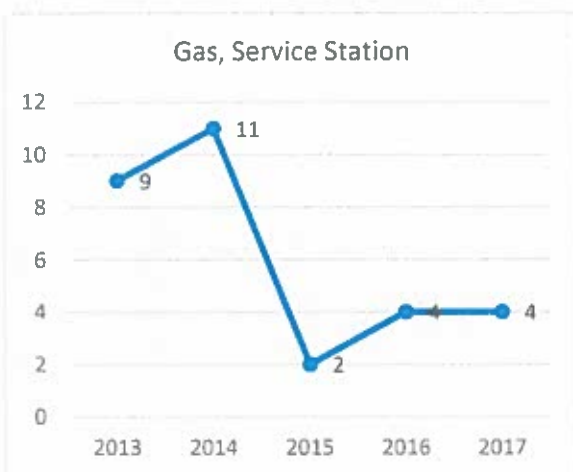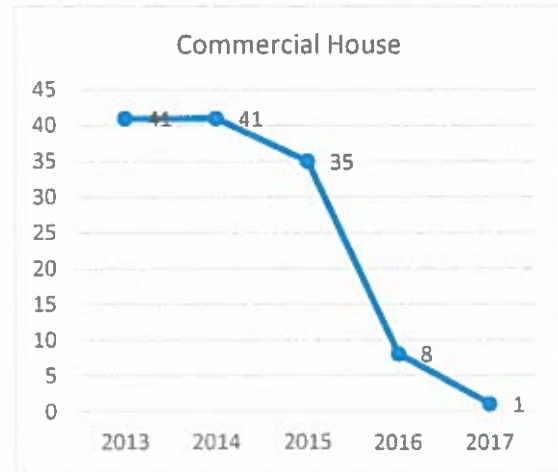
Table: 2 - 21

Robbery

Weapons Used: 2017	Total	Percent Distribution
a. Firearm	12	11.5
b. Knife or cutting instrument	12	11.5
c. Other Dangerous Weapon	40	38.5
d. Strong-arm (hands, fist, feet, etc.)	40	38.5

Figure: 2 -18

Robbery

Robbery, Weapons Used: 2017
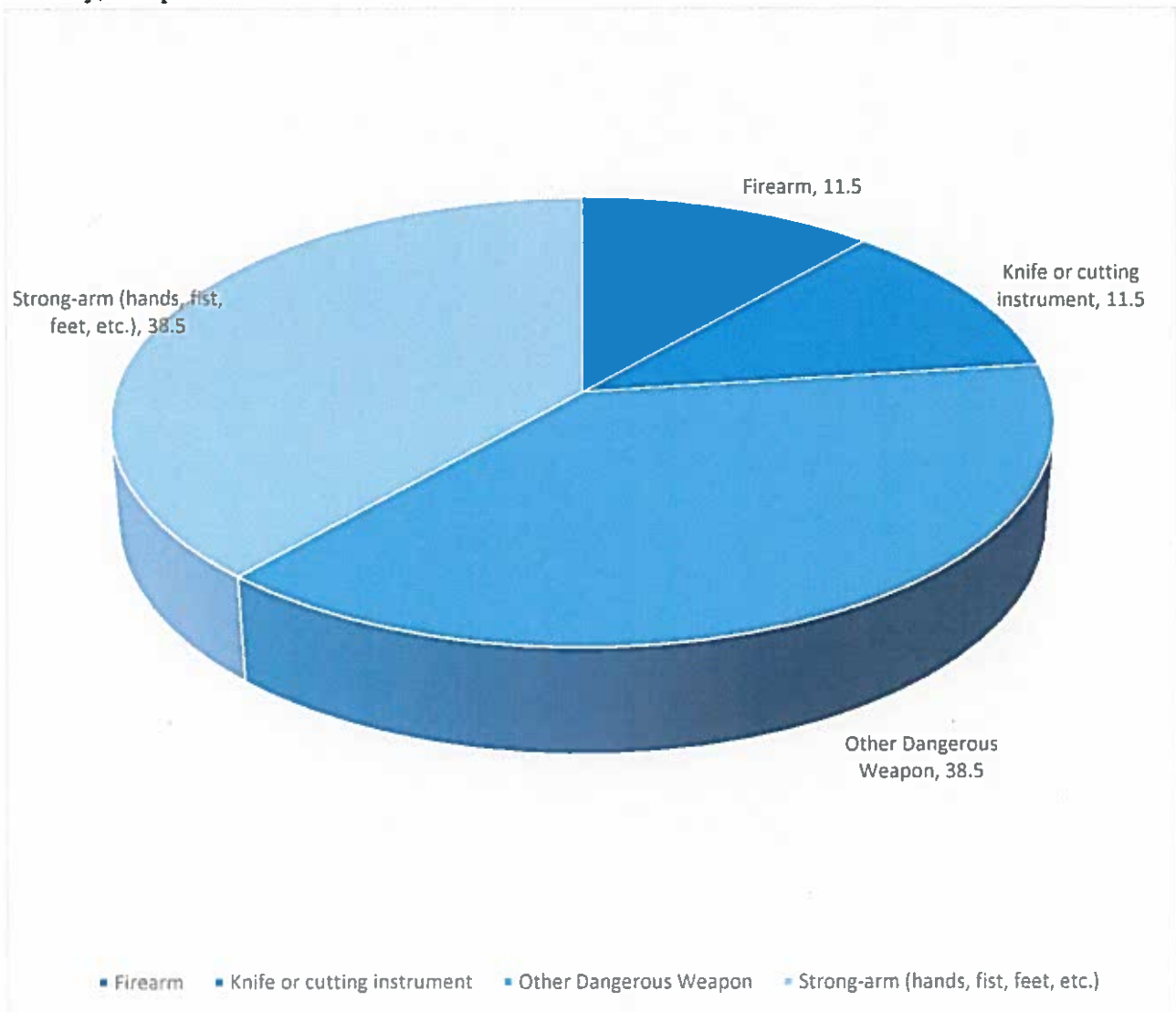
Aggravated Assault

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 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 with a gun, knife, or other weapon that could cause serious personal injury is used.

It is a practice of local jurisdiction to charge assailiants 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.

Figure: 2 - 19

Aggravated Assault
Volume, Trends: 2013 - 2017
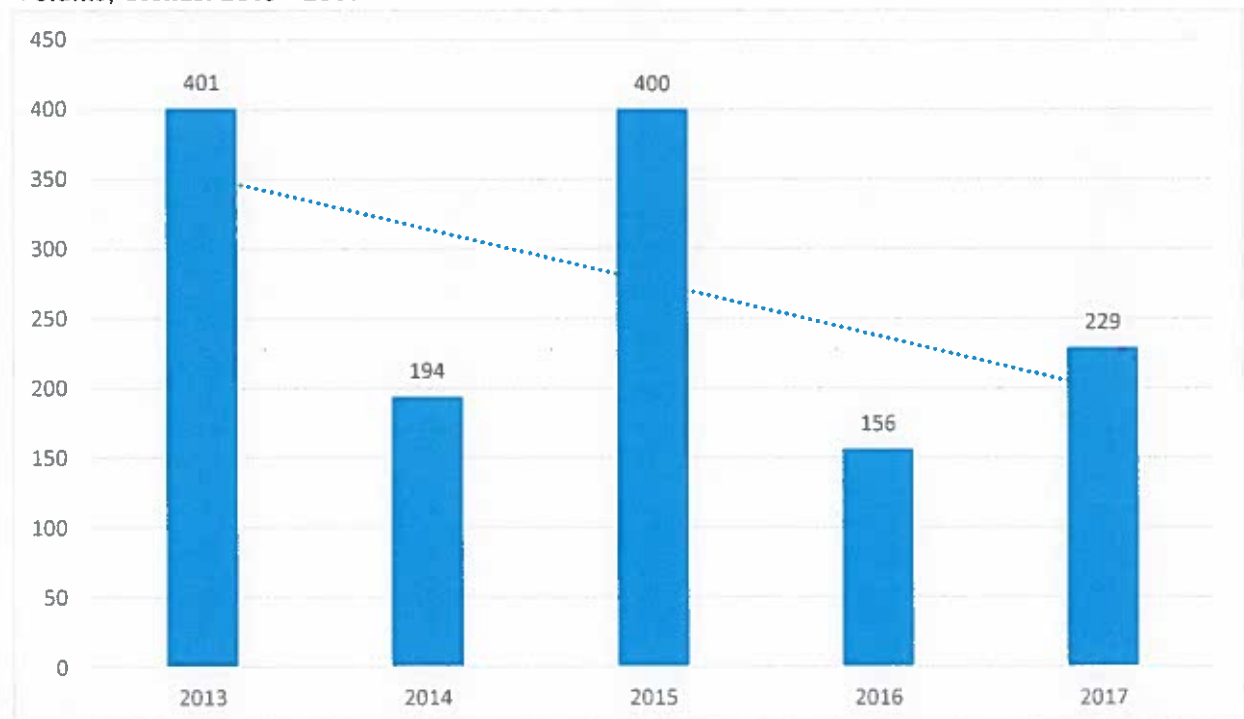
Aggravated Assault
By Month: 2013 - 2017

Calendar Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	34	34	37	14	14
February	26	20	34	10	15
March	38	25	30	7	31
April	19	24	39	13	15
May	30	24	51	22	17
June	41	22	34	14	17
July	34	29	25	10	21
August	35	29	26	10	17
September	43	17	35	19	16
October	38	23	34	8	24
November	37	18	34	13	20
December	26	29	21	16	22
Total	401	294	400	156	229
Percent Change	55.4	-26.7	36.0	-61.0	46.8
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.0	1.4
Population	*160.0*	*161.0*	*162.0*	*163.0*	*164.0*

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 20

Aggravated Assault:
Volume and Rate Trends: 2013 - 2017
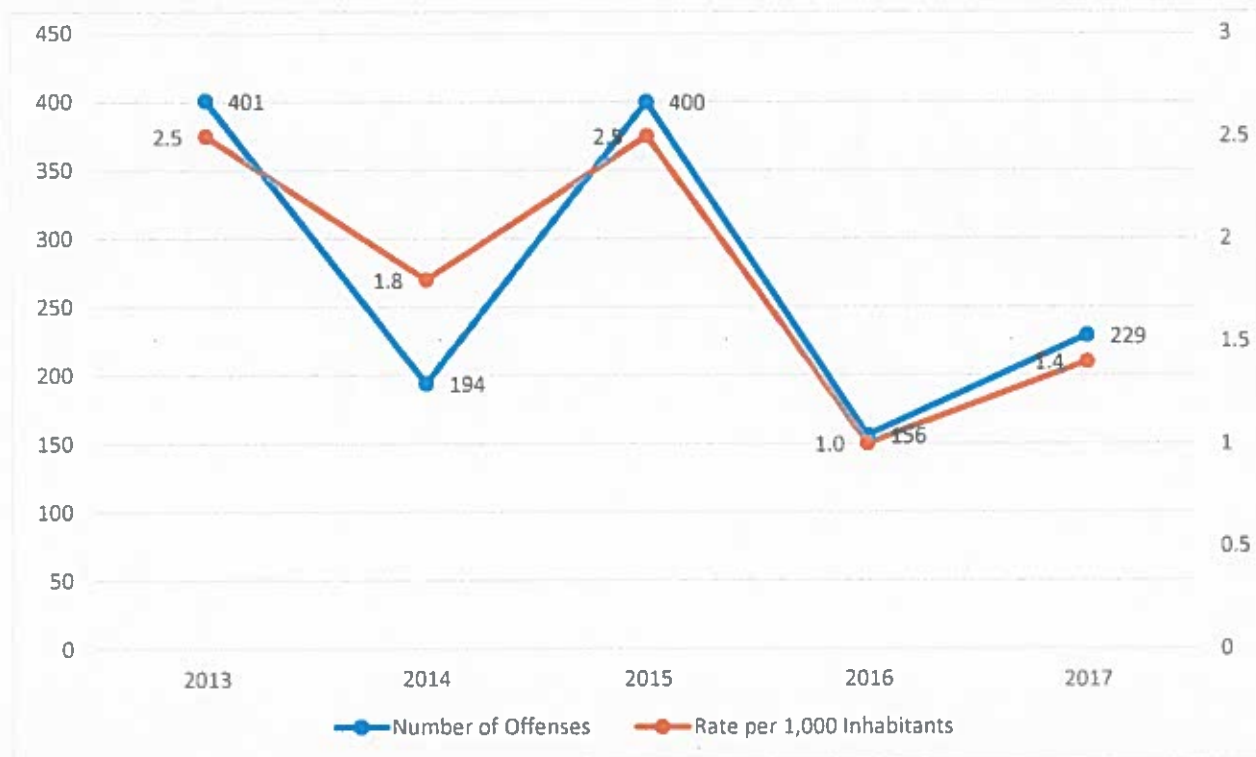
Table: 2 - 23

Aggravated Assault, 2013 - 2017

Types of Weapons Used	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
a. Firearm	6	4	9	5	3
b. Knife or cutting instrument	79	71	81	46	37
c. Other dangerous weapon	198	161	173	83	117
d. Hands, fists, feet, etc.	118	58	137	22	72

Figure: 2 - 21

Aggravated Assault

Types of Weapons Used, Volume, 2017
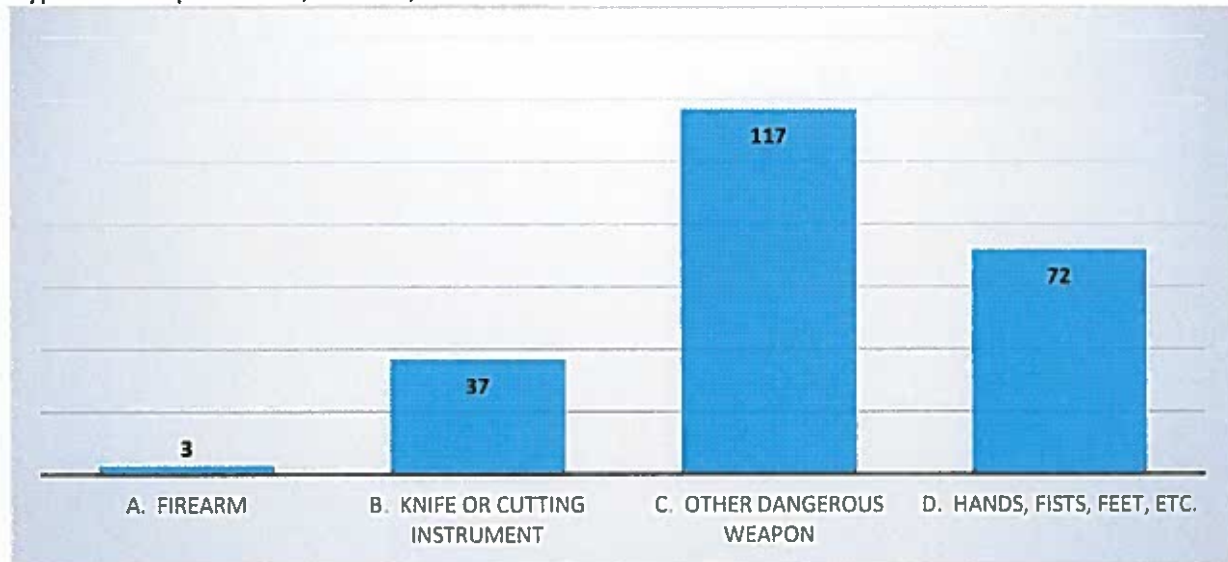
Figure: 2 - 22

Aggravated Assault

Types of Weapons Used,Trends 2013 - 2017
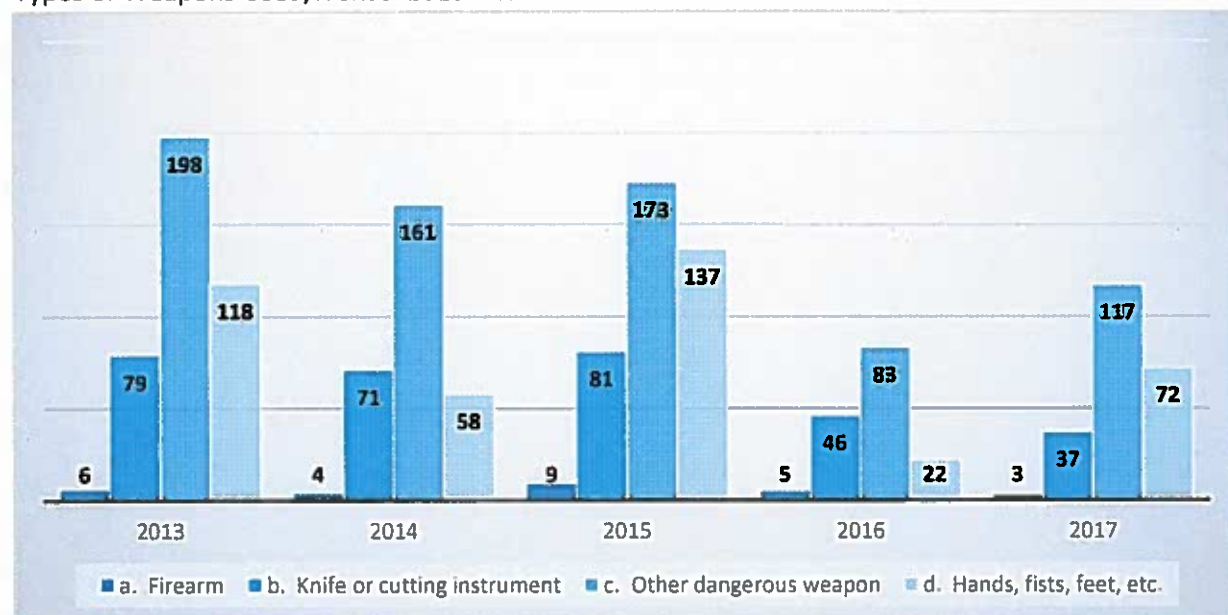
Property Crimes

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 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 limited participation and varying collection procedures, only limited data are available for arson. Arson statistics are included in the trend, clearance, and arrest table throughout the UCR Report. The arson section in this report provide information on that offense.

Table: 2 - 24

Property Crimes
By Month: 2013 - 2017

Calendar Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	478	380	339	356	318
February	375	309	368	307	327
March	385	309	329	341	331
April	423	278	321	327	235
May	384	302	243	339	305
June	323	282	311	335	290
July	316	325	254	324	231
August	297	415	295	275	257
September	384	286	293	298	314
October	346	334	296	230	324
November	401	310	329	286	393
December	420	343	318	323	331
Total	4532	3873	3696	3741	3656
Percent Change	2.6	-14.5	4.5	1.2	-2.3
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	28.3	24.0	23.0	23.0	22.3
Population	160.0	161.0	162.0	163.0	164.0

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 23

Property Crimes

Volume , Trends: 2013 - 2017
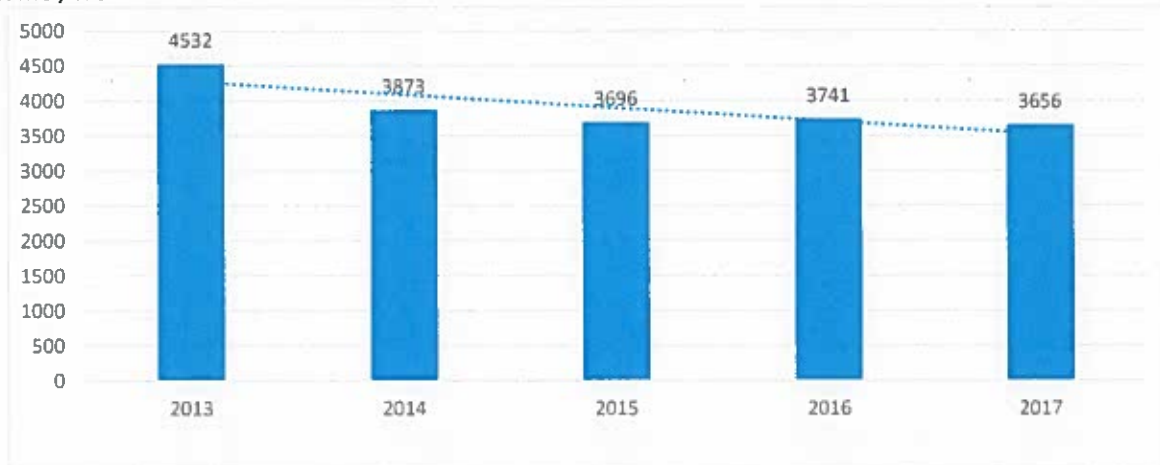
Table: 2 - 25

Property Crimes
Trends: 2013 - 2017

Offense Classification	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Burglary	1620	1578	1211	1612	1689
Larceny-Theft	2521	1973	2251	1866	1638
Motor Vehicle Theft	378	258	222	256	320
Arson	13	17	12	7	9

Figure: 2 - 24

Property Crimes
By Crime Classification, Trends: 2013 - 2017
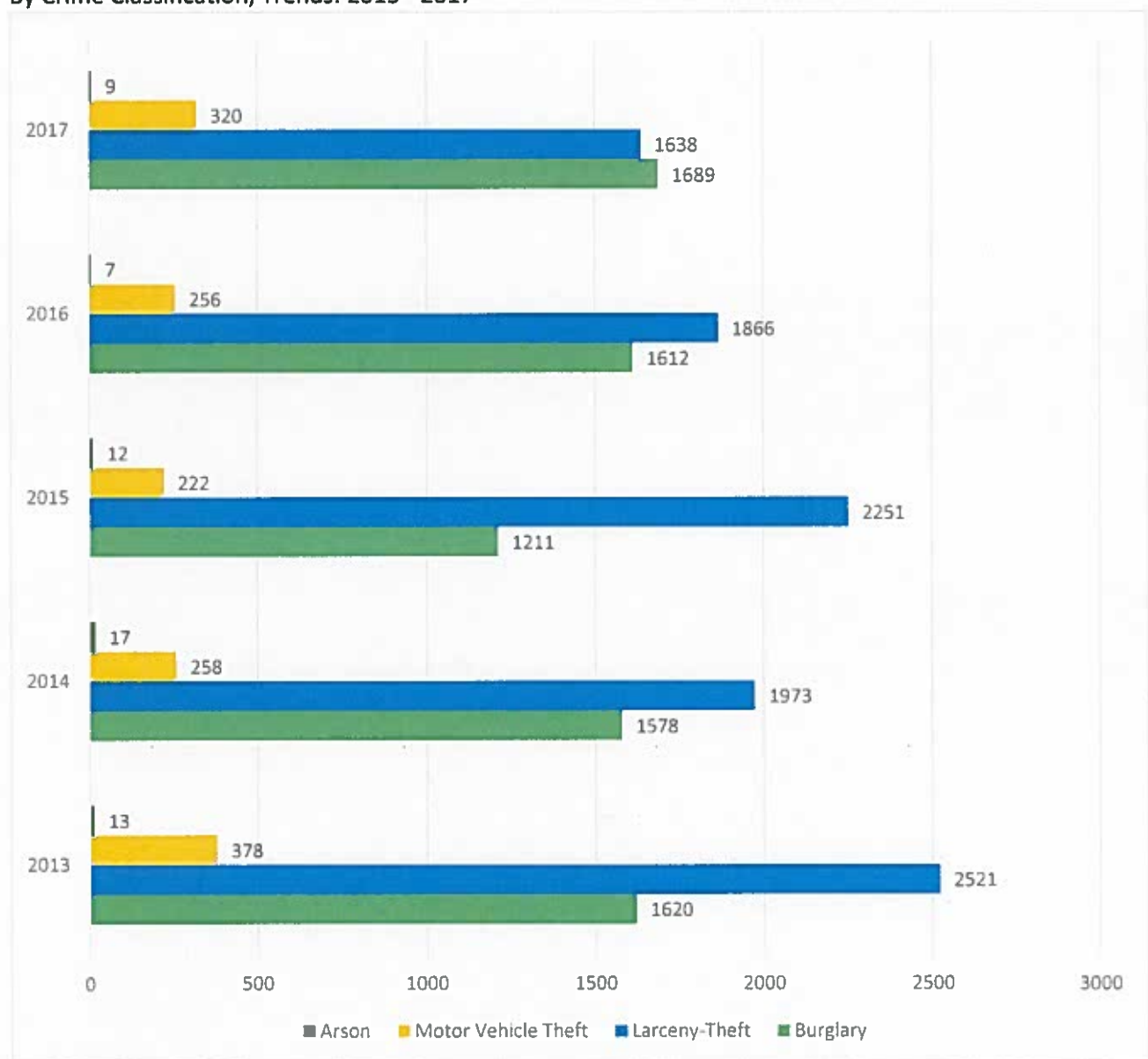
Property Crimes
By Offense Classification
Trends, 2013 - 2017

Burglary

Year	Value
2013	1620
2014	1578
2015	1211
2016	1612
2017	1689

Larceny-Theft

Year	Value
2013	2521
2014	1973
2015	2251
2016	1866
2017	1638

Motor Vehicle Theft

Year	Value
2013	378
2014	258
2015	222
2016	256
2017	320

Arson

Year	Value
2013	13
2014	17
2015	12
2016	7
2017	9
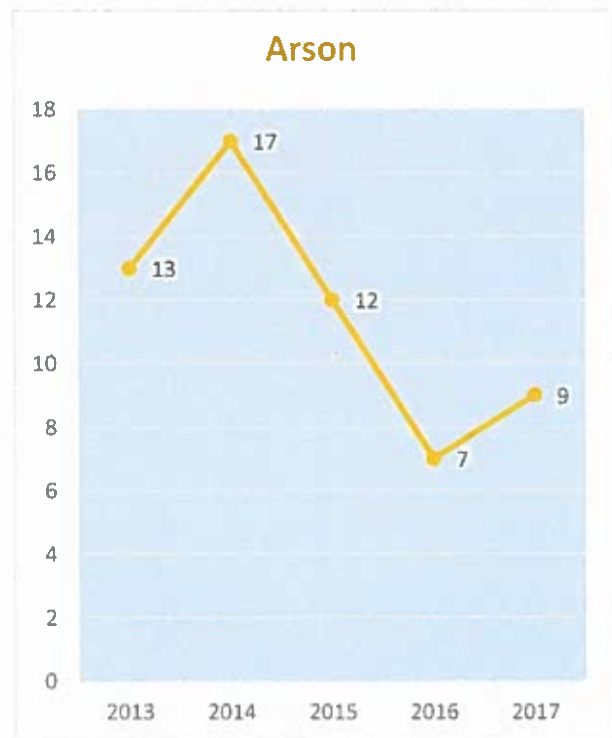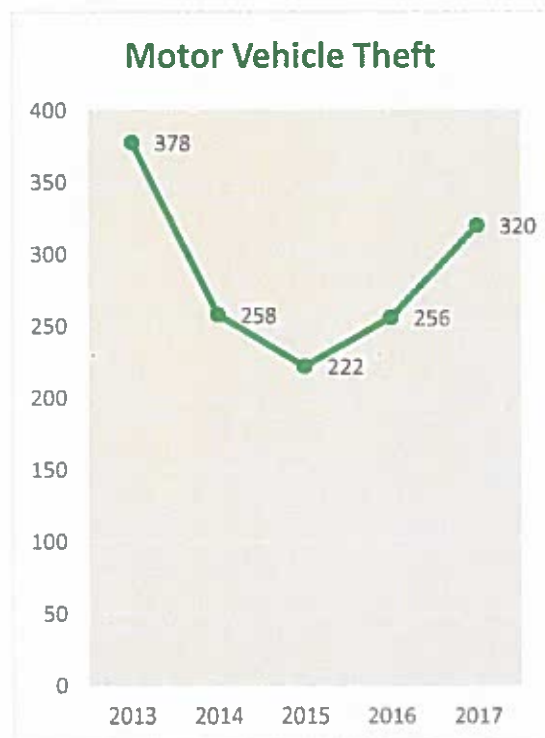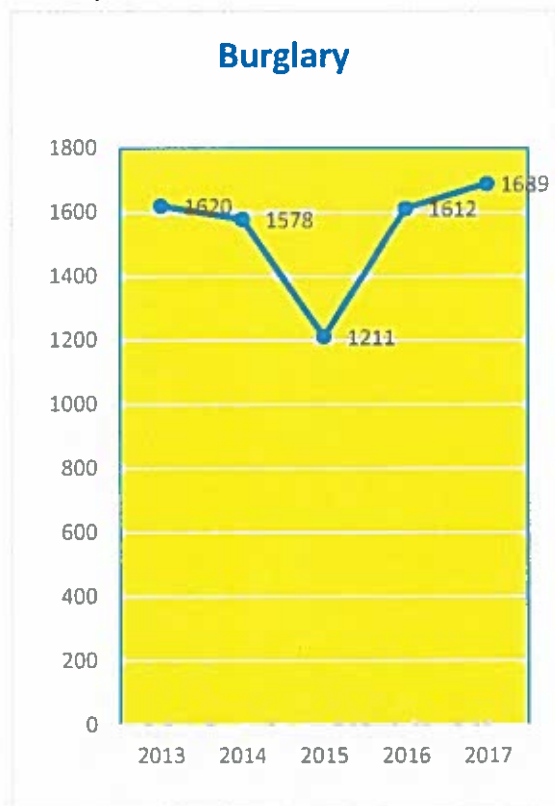
Property Crimes
Percent Distribution, 2017

Offense Classification	Percent Distribution
Burglary	46.1
Larceny-theft	45.00
Motor Vehice Theft	8.7
Arson	0.2

Figure: 2 - 26

Property Crimes
Percent Distribution, 2017
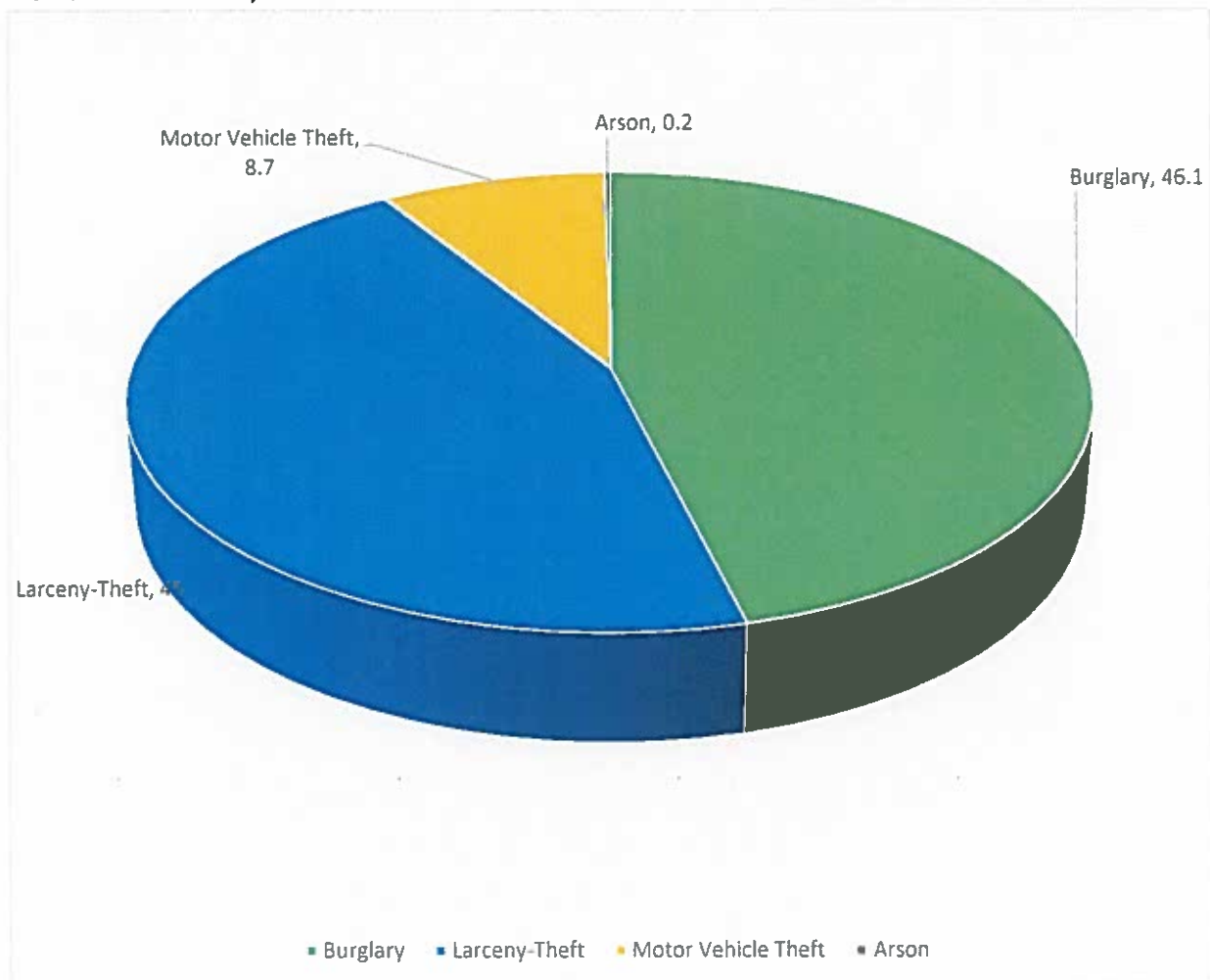
Burglary

Definition

Burglary is defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as a burglary. Burglary in the UCR program is categorized into three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry. The UCR Program classifies offenses locally known as burglary (any degree) unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safe cracking, and all attempts at these offenses as burglary. The UCR's definition of a structure includes, but is not limited, to the following:

•	Apartment	•	Factory	•	Storage Facility
•	Barn	•	Garage	•	Vessel (ship)
•	Cabin	•	Other Building	•	Warehouse
•	Church	•	Outbuilding	•	Public Building
•	Condominium	•	Room	•	Office
•	Dwelling House	•	School	•	House Trailer or House Boat

Additionally, any house trailer or other mobile unit is permanently fixed as an office, residence, or storehouse is considered a structure. Tents, tent trailers, motor homes, house trailers, or other mobile units being used for recreational purposes are not considered structures. The UCR Program does not consider a telephone booth a structure.

Thefts from automobiles, whether locked or not, shoplifting from commercial establishments, and thefts from telephone booths, coin-operated machines are all classified as larceny-theft offenses.

Note: It is important to remember that offenses are classified according to UCR definitions and not according to state or local codes. Some states might for instance, categorize a shoplifting or a theft from motor vehicle as burglary. For UCR purposes, such instances are reported as larceny-thefts.

Hotel Rule

Burglaries of hotels, motels, lodging houses, or other places where temporary lodging is the main purpose can present reporting problems to law enforcement . If a number of 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 tennants, the burglary is reported as a single offense. If the individual living areas in a building are rented or leased to the occupants for a period of time that would preclude the tenance from being classified as transient, then the burglaries would most be reported separately by the occupants.

Burglary

By Month: 2013 - 2017

Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	188	161	115	161	151
February	140	137	123	132	154
March	106	126	132	147	159
April	155	127	101	139	100
May	143	121	60	150	125
June	124	121	87	163	128
July	130	139	85	161	97
August	103	181	105	117	136
September	112	112	86	126	148
October	106	102	97	57	148
November	150	115	122	113	181
December	163	136	98	146	162
Total	1620	1578	1211	1612	1689
Percent Change	-29.7	-2.6	-23.3	33.1	4.8
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	10.1	9.8	7.5	10.0	10.3
Population	*160.0*	*161.0*	*162.0*	*163.0*	*164.0*

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 27

Burglary

Volume, Trends: 2013 - 2017
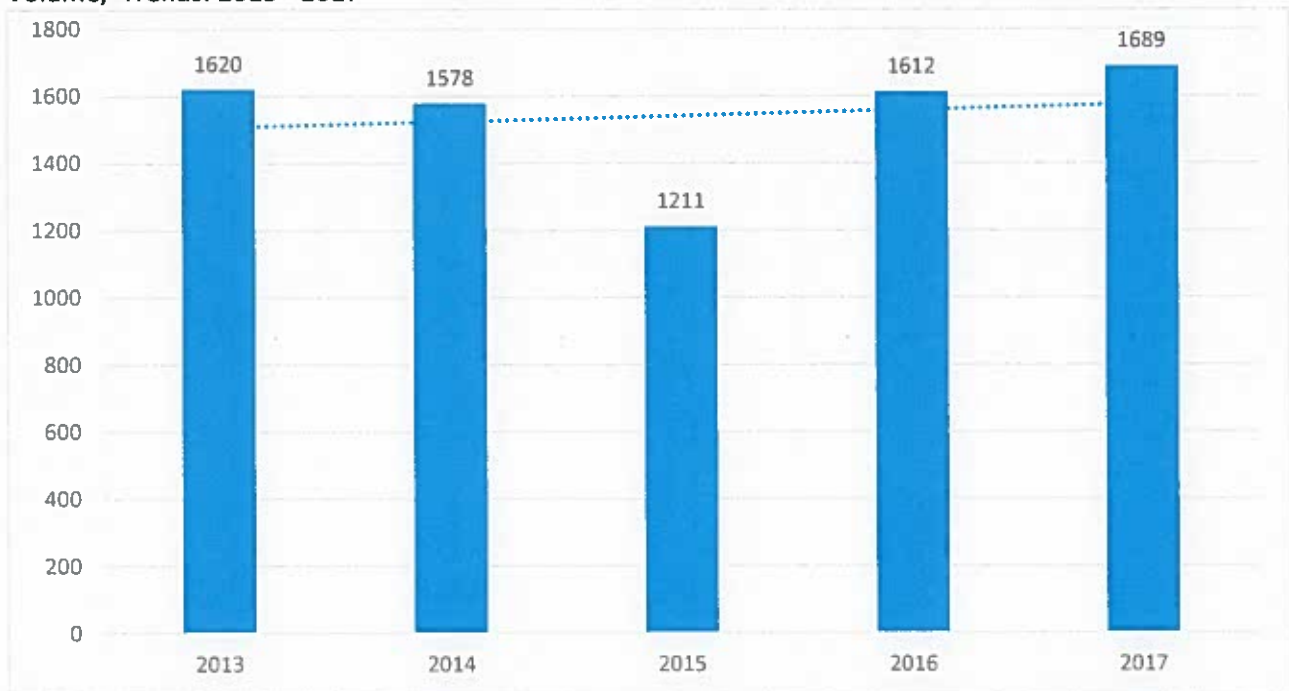
Burglary, by Category

By Category

Trends: 2013 - 2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Forcible entry	983	769	651	608	552
Unlawful entry - no force	670	563	592	547	537
Attempted forcible entry	78	72	49	44	26

Figure: 2 - 28

Burglary

By Category, 2013 - 2017
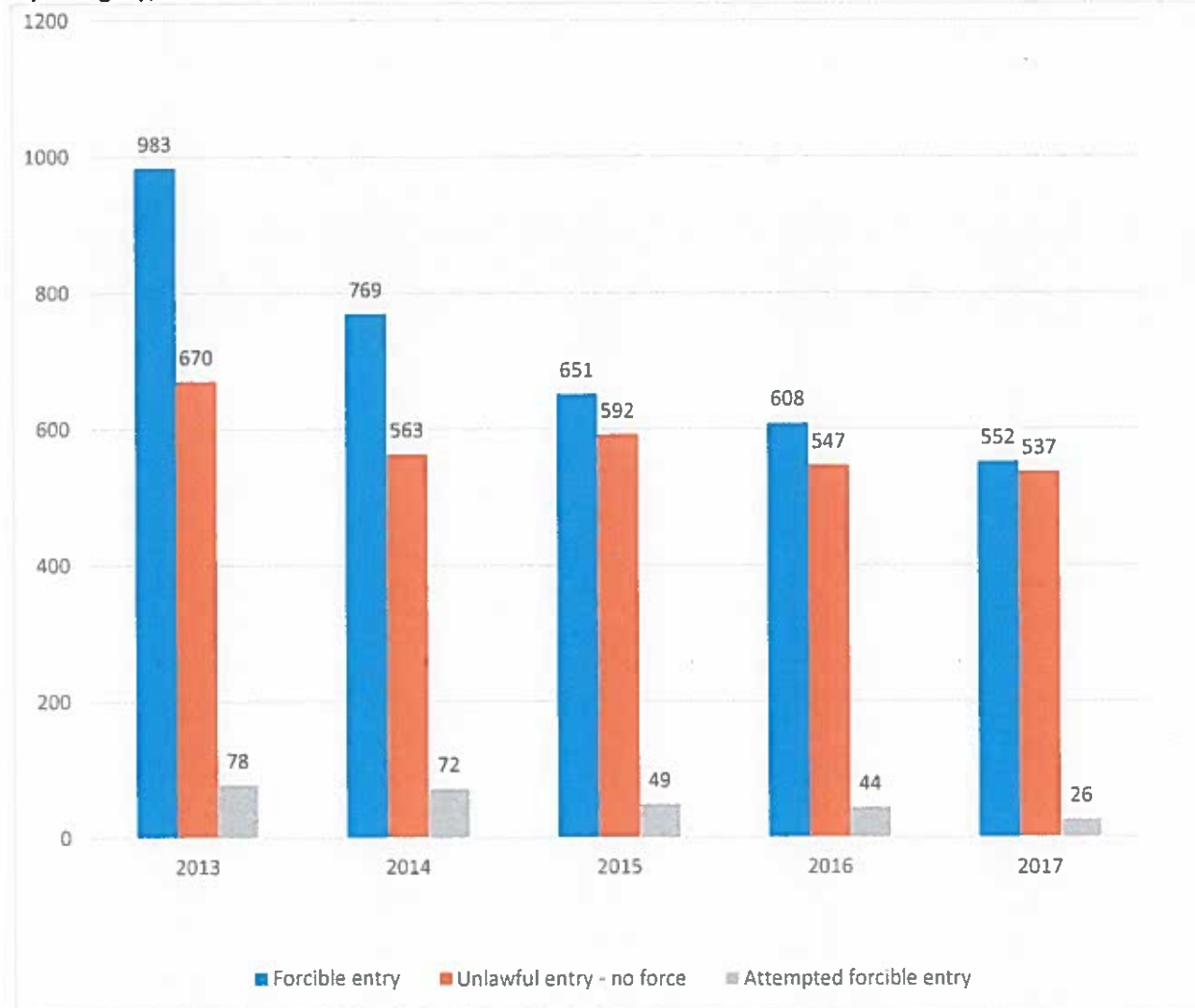
Table: 2 - 29

| Burglary | | | | | |
By Type of Structure	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Residence - Night (6pm - 6am)	183	152	151	152	132
Residence - Day (6am - 6pm)	274	289	262	289	202
Residence - Unknown	156	136	139	136	114
NonResidence - Night (6pm - 6am)	489	328	271	328	323
NonResidence - Day (6am - 6pm)	251	181	196	181	101
NonResidence - Unknown	262	162	141	162	104

Source: LERMS: FSR Return A

Figure: 2 - 29

Burglary

By Type of Structure, 2013 - 2017
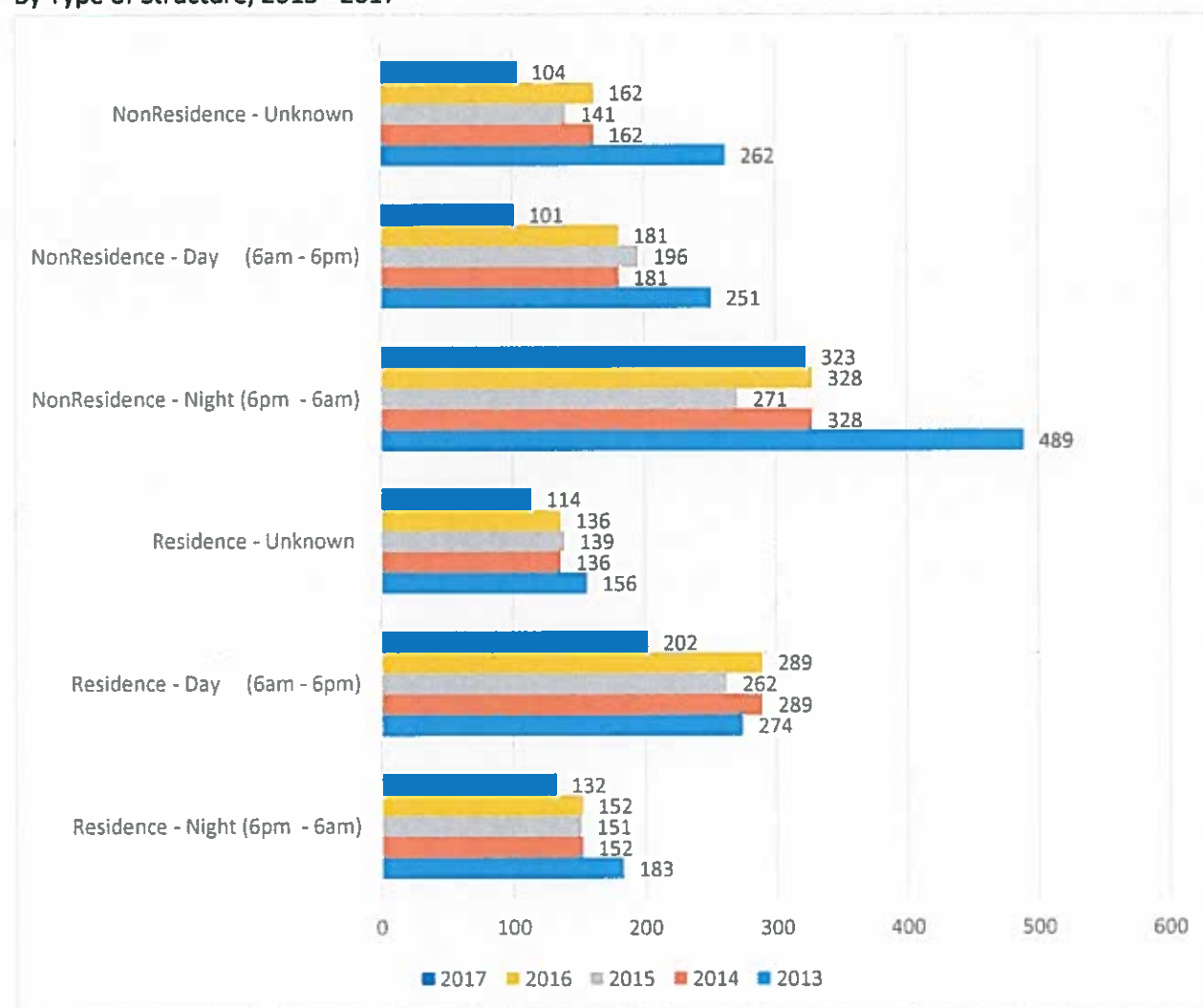
Definition

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

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

Larceny and theft mean the same thing in UCR Program. All thefts and attempted thefts are included in this category with one exception: motor vehicle theft. Because of the high volume of motor vehicle thefts, this crime has its own offense category. Local offense classifications such as grand theft, petty larceny, or misdemeanor larceny are reported as larceny-theft. Also, all larceny offenses regardless of the value of the property must be reported.

Pocket picking

The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become aware of the theft.

This type of theft includes removal of such items as wallets from women's purses and men's pockets and usually occurs in a crowded area or on public transportation to disguise the activity. Agencies also classify a theft from a person in an unconscious state, including an individual who is drunk, as Pocket-picking.

Note: If the offender manhandled the victim in any way or used force beyond simple josting to overcome the victim's resistance, the offense must be classified as a strong-arm robbery,

Purse-snatching

The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.
Purse-snatching only applies when the victim has physical possession of the item (i.e. it is on the victim's person).

Note: If the offender used more force than was actually necessary to snatch the purse from the grasp of the victim, or if the victim resists the theft in any way, then a strong-arm robbery occurred rather than a Purse-snatching.

Shoplifting

The theft by someone other than an employee of the victim of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

This violation assumes the offender had legal access to the premises, and thus, no trespass or unlawful entry was involved. This offense includes thefts of merchandise displayed as part of the stock in trade outside of buildings such as department stores, hardware stores, supermarkets, and fruit stands.

Theft from Building
A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or to which the offender has legal access.

Theft from buildings include those from such places as churches, restaurants, schools, libraries, public buildings, and other public and professional offices during the hours when such facilities are open to t he public.

Theft From Coin Operated Machine or Device
A theft from a machine or device that is operated or activated by the use of coins.

This includes machines or devices which accept paper money as well as those which accept coins. Examples include candy and food vending machines; telephone coin boxes; parking meters; pinball machines; or washers and dryers located in laundromats where no breaking or illegal entry of the building is involved.

Theft From Motor Vehicles (except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories)
The theft of articles from a motor vhicle, locked or unlocked.

This type of larceny includes thefts from automobiles, trucks, truck trailers, buses, motorcycles, motor homes, or other recreational vehicle. It also includes thefts from any area in the automobile or other type of vehicle, e.g., the trunk, glove compartment, or other enclosure.

Note: Guam statutes (GCA) interpret thefts from motor vehicles as burglaries. For UCR purposes, these offenses must be classified as larcenies.

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories
The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle or necessary for its operation.

All Other Larceny
All thefts that do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above.

Table: 2 - 30

Larceny Theft
By Month: 2013 - 2017

Calendar Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	252	182	208	174	133
February	203	153	213	159	156
March	242	163	180	179	142
April	225	136	205	163	112
May	212	158	171	162	143
June	177	148	198	150	131
July	157	167	155	137	120
August	176	216	174	133	108
September	235	153	184	162	134
October	199	207	180	154	149
November	221	165	183	147	175
December	222	176	200	146	135
Total	2521	2024	2251	1866	1638
Percent Change	52.7	-19.7	11.2	-17.1	-12.2
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	15.7	12.6	14.0	11.4	10.0
Population	*160.0*	*161.0*	*162.0*	*163.0*	*164.0*

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 30

Larceny-theft
Volume, Trends, 2013 - 2017
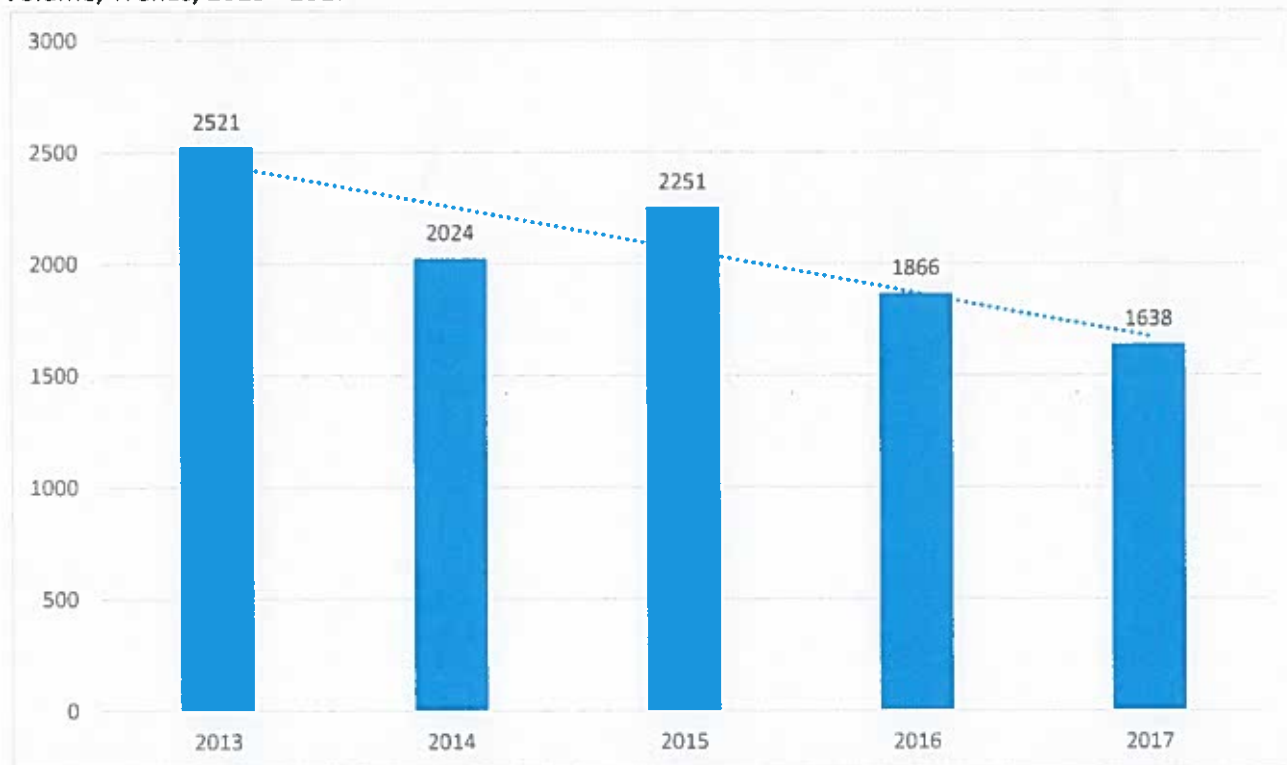
Table: 2 - 31

Larceny/ Theft Offenses

Nature of Larcenies, Trends	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Larceny - Pocket Picking	500	556	8	45	36
Larceny - Purse Snatching	99	30	7	0	3
Larceny - Shoplifting	321	235	216	266	218
Larceny -From Motor Vehicles	1139	789	849	75	85
Larceny - Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	203	159	172	8	8
Larceny - Bicycles	29	24	6	0	7
Larceny - From Buildings	140	118	72	282	243
Larceny - From any Coin Operated Machines	17	20	13	1	2
Larceny - All Other	73	93	908	1189	1086

Figure: 2 - 31

Larceny-theft

Nature of Larcenies, 2013 - 2017
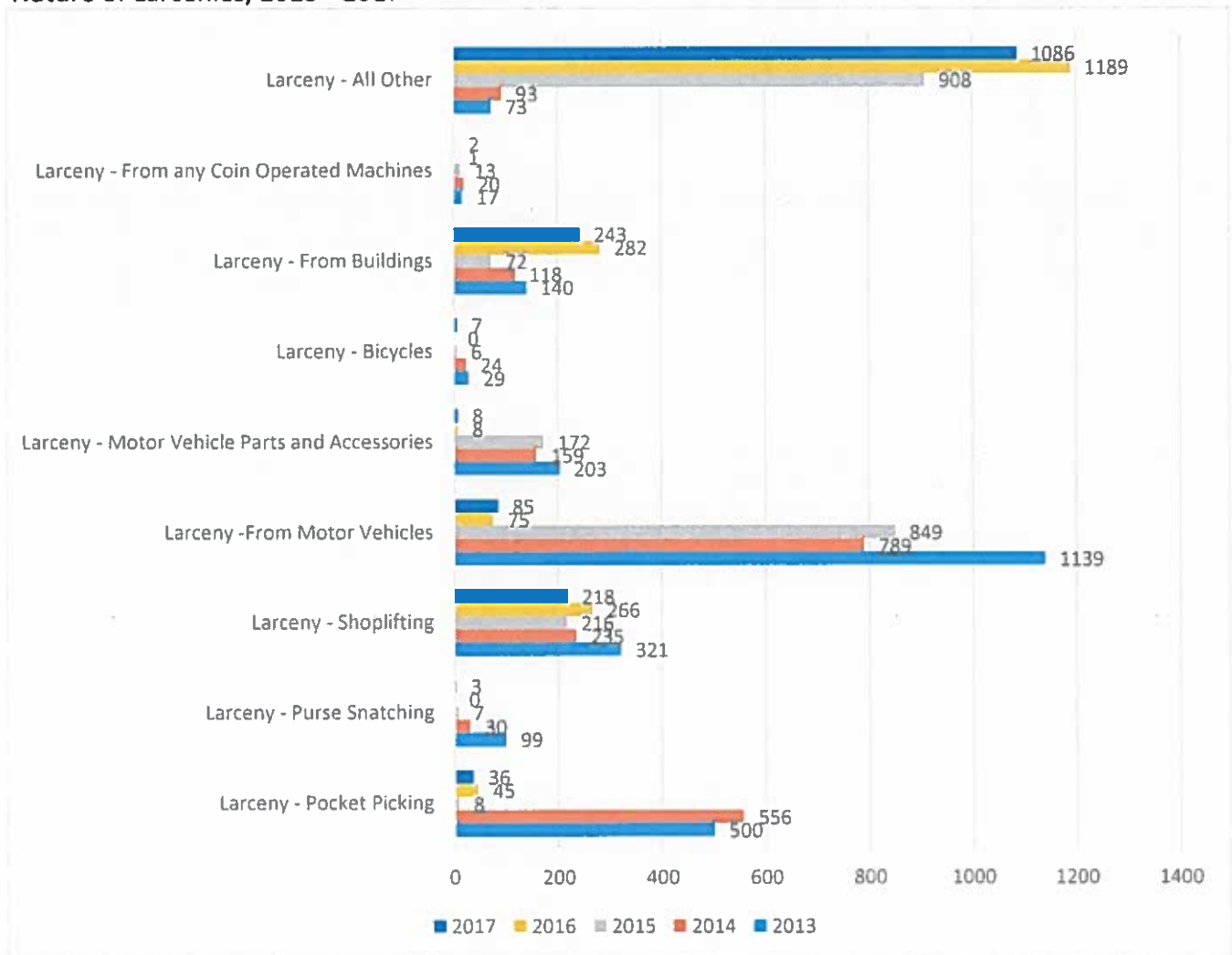
Figure 2 - 32

Larceny/Theft Offenses

By Categories, 2013 - 2017
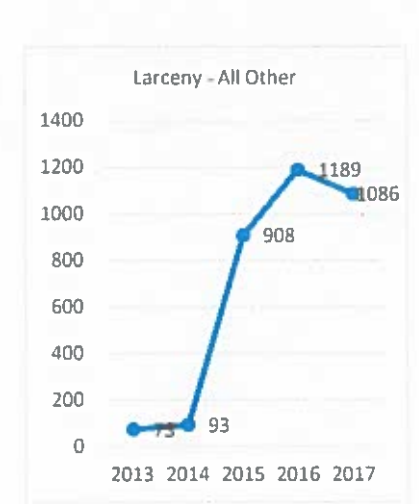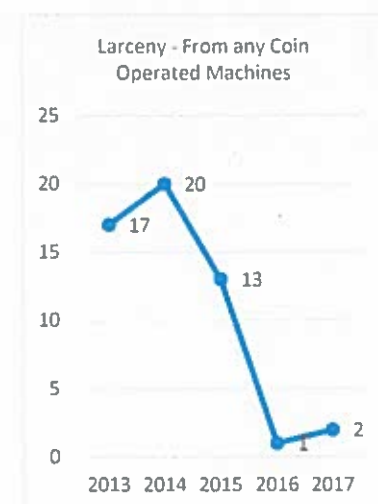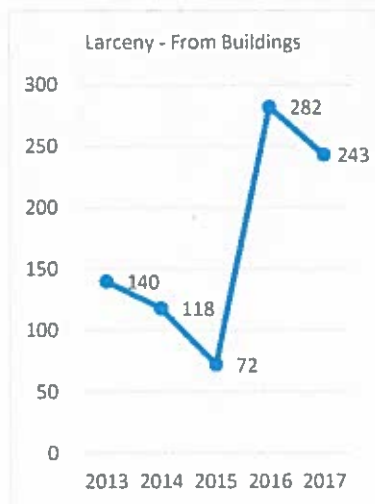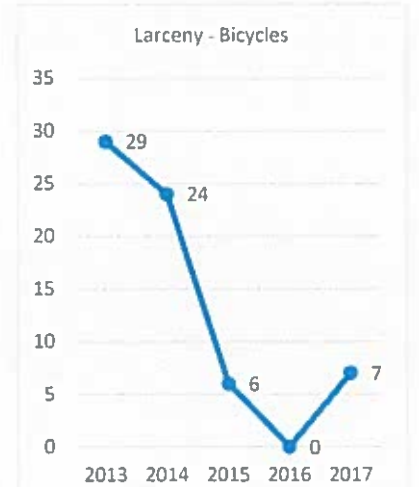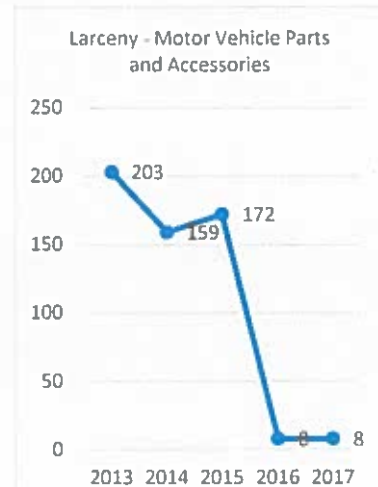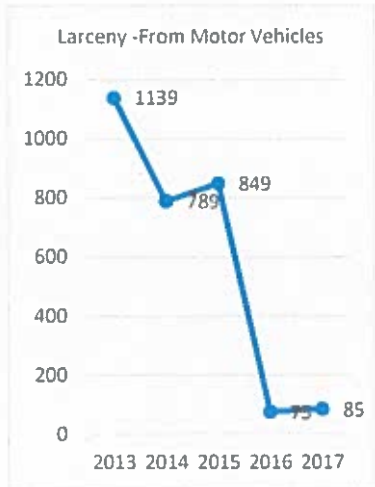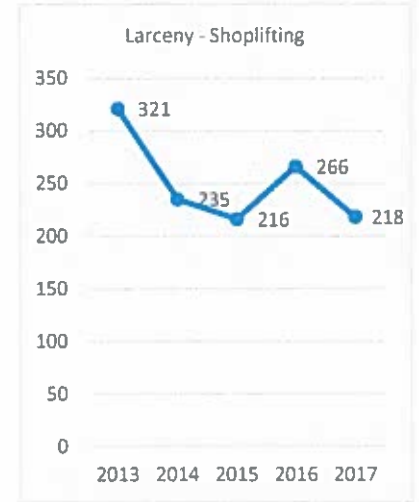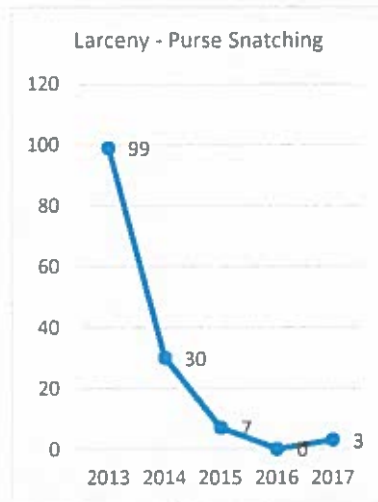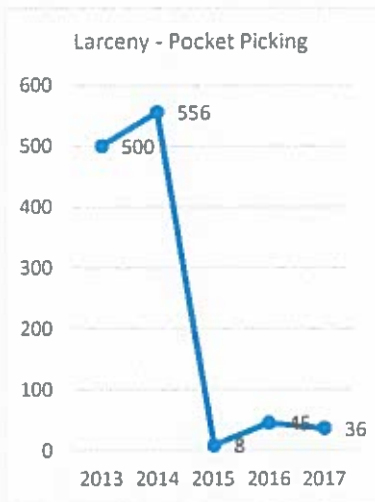
Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, defined motor vehicle theft as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, which the UCR Program defines as a self-propelled vehicle tht 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 has been granted or can be assumed as such as in family situations, rental car agreements, or unauthorized use by chauffeurs and others having lawful access to the vehicle is not classified as motor vehicles thefts.

Motor Vehicle Thefts----- 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 necessarliy used) to commercially transport people and cargo. Pick-up 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

definition such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, go-carts, mini-bikes, and motorized wheelchairs.

Figure: 2 - 33

Motor Vehicle Theft
Volume, Trends, 2013 - 2017
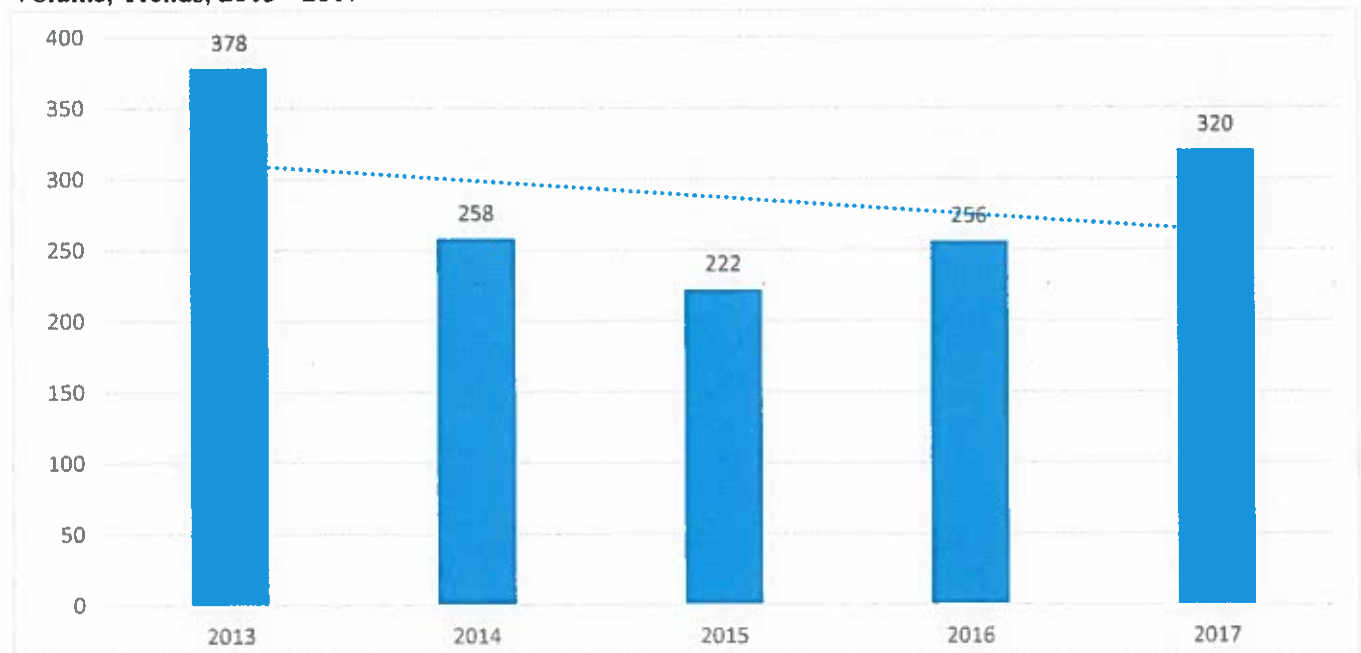
Table: 2 - 32

Motor Vehicle Theft
By Month: 2013 - 2017

Calendar Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	35	35	16	23	32
February	32	18	30	12	17
March	37	22	14	16	30
April	40	14	14	18	22
May	27	21	12	26	35
June	20	13	24	19	31
July	29	19	14	25	14
August	18	17	16	19	13
September	36	20	22	11	30
October	39	24	19	22	27
November	30	26	24	30	35
December	35	29	17	35	34
Total	378	258	222	256	320
Percent Change	-16.7	-31.7	-14.0	15.3	25.0
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.0
Population	160.0	161.0	162.0	163.0	164.0

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 34

Motor Vehicle Theft:
Volume and Rate, Trends: 2013 -2017
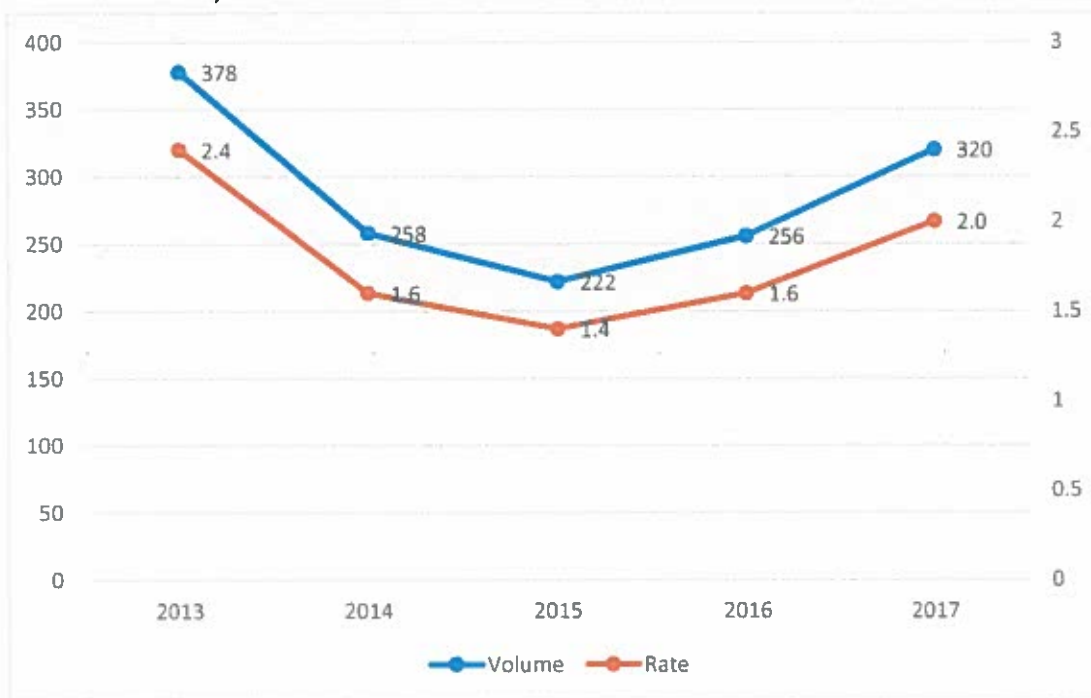
Table: 2 - 33

Motor Vehicle Theft

Trends: 2013 - 2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Motor Vehicle Theft	378	258	222	256	320
Motor Vehicle Recovered	172	122	112	122	210

Figure: 2 -35

Motor Vehicle Theft
Motor Vehicle Recovered
Trends, 2013 - 2017
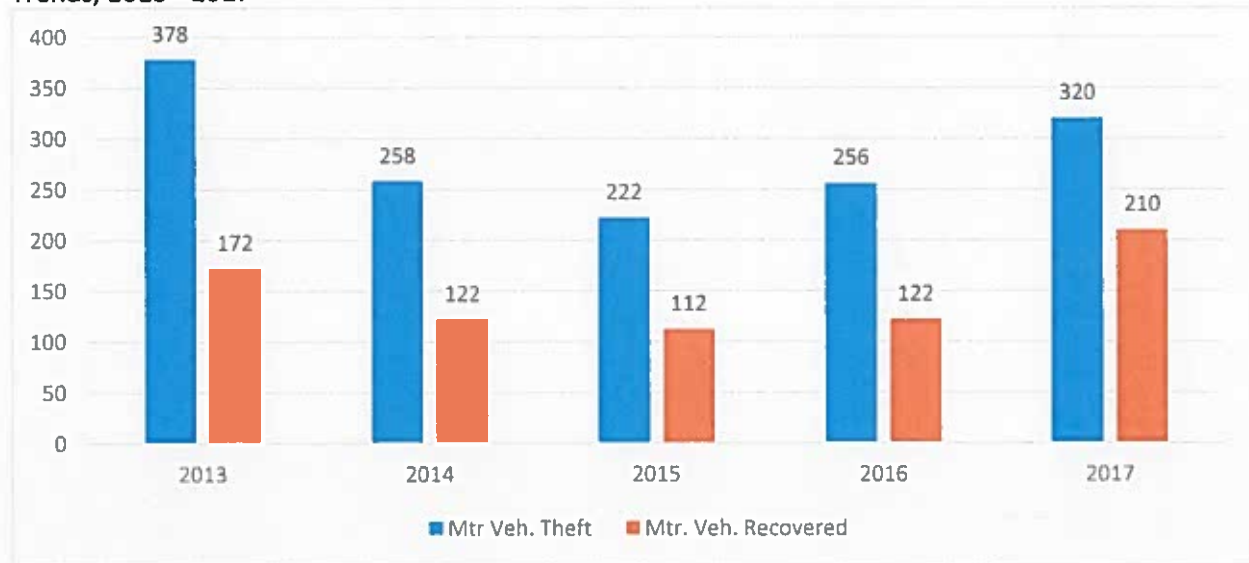
Figure: 2 - 36

Motor Vehicle Theft/Recovered, 2013 - 2017
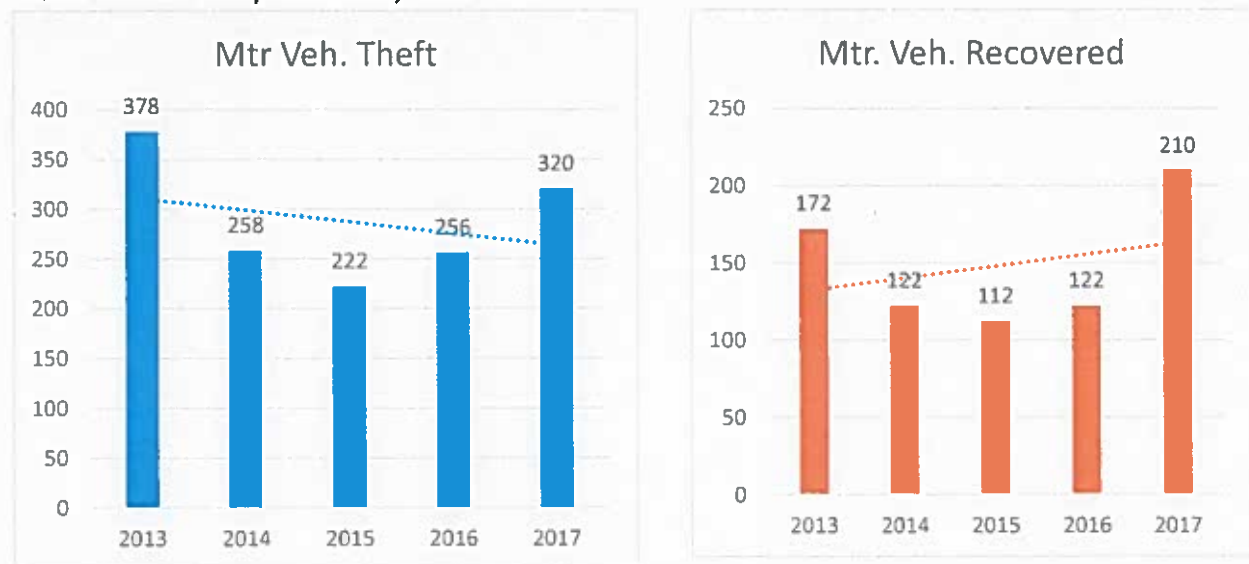
Arson

Definition

To unlawfully and intentionally damage or attempt to damage any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.   Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Table: 2 - 34

Arson , 2017

Property Classification	Offenses Reported or Known to Police	Total Cleared by Arrest	Offenses Where Structures Uninhabited, Abandoned, or not Normally in Use
Single Occupancy Residential Houses	4	1	0
Other Residential, Apartments, Tenements, Flats, Hotels, Motels, etc.	0	0	0
Storage: Barns, Garages, Warehouses, etc.	1	0	0
Industrial/Manufacturing	0	0	0
Other Commercial: Stores, Restaurants, Offices, etc.	2	0	0
Community/Public: Churches, Jails, Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, etc.	2	0	0
All Other Structure: Outbuildings, Monuments, Buildings Under Sonstruction, etc.	0	0	0
Total Structure	9	1	0

Table: 2 - 35

Arson

By Month, Trends: 2013 - 2017

Calendar Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	3	2	0	0	2
February	1	1	2	1	0
March	0	2	3	1	0
April	3	1	1	1	1
May	2	2	0	1	2
June	2	0	2	2	0
July	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	1	0	0	0
September	2	1	1	0	2
October	0	1	0	0	0
November	0	4	0	0	2
December	0	2	3	1	0
Total	13	17	12	7	9
Percent Change	62.5	30.8	-29.4	-41.7	28.6
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.1
Population	*160.0*	*161.0*	*162.0*	*163.0*	*164.0*

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 37

Arson: Trend:

Volume, Trends, 2013 - 2017
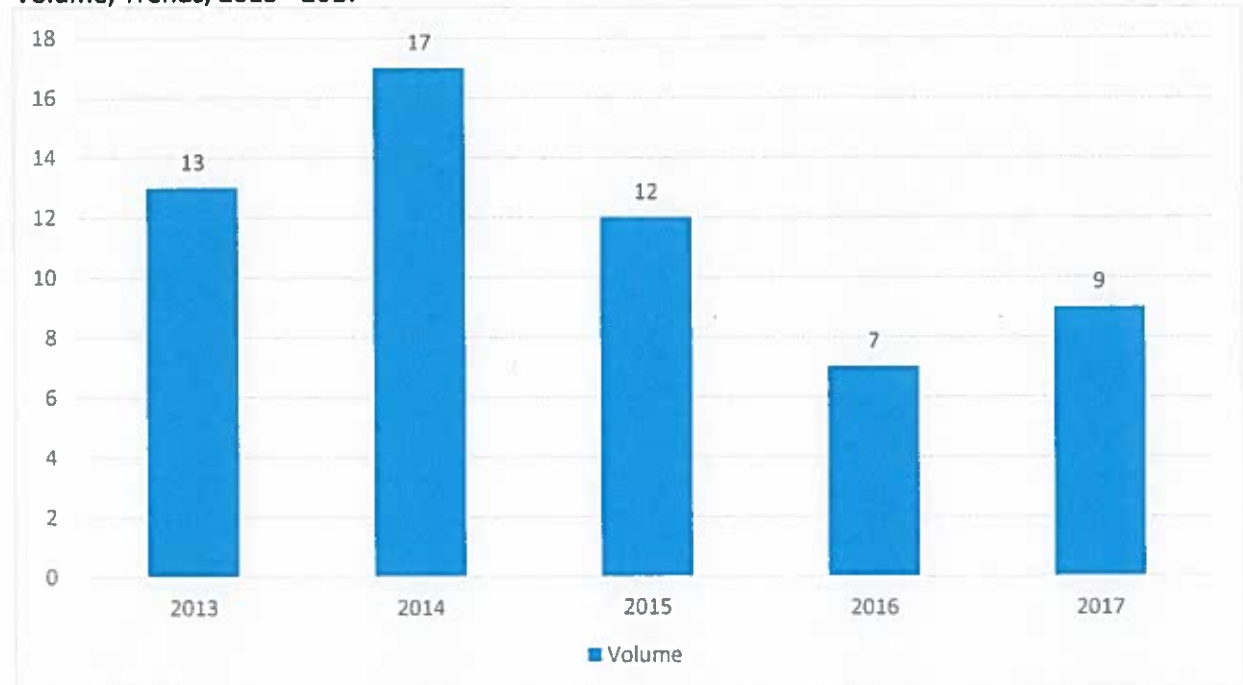
Table: 2 - 37

Offenses Reported to Police, by Village, 2017	Agana Hts.	Agat	Asan	Barrigada	Chalan Pago	Dededo	Hagatna	Inarajan	Mangilao	Merizo	M-T-M
Part I Offenses											
Criminal Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Rape	0	1	3	1	3	5	1	0	2	0	2
Robbery	1	4	1	7	0	22	7	0	3	1	1
Aggravated Assault	0	12	3	12	8	72	5	1	8	1	10
Violent Crimes - Total	**1**	**17**	**7**	**20**	**11**	**99**	**14**	**1**	**14**	**2**	**13**
Burglary	11	47	18	57	35	353	68	16	110	11	57
Larceny-theft	11	51	9	65	42	273	73	21	75	20	51
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	6	3	17	7	59	17	1	19	3	15
Arson	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property Crimes - Total	**27**	**104**	**30**	**144**	**84**	**685**	**158**	**38**	**204**	**34**	**123**
Part I Offenses - Total	**28**	**121**	**37**	**164**	**95**	**784**	**172**	**39**	**218**	**36**	**136**
Part II Offenses											
Assaults, simple	23	55	5	71	40	291	54	17	103	20	51
Counterfeiting and Forgery	1	10	1	3	0	10	7	0	3	1	3
Fraud	2	14	0	11	3	59	10	1	19	2	8
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism, Destruction, Damage Property	18	41	9	41	26	233	50	13	60	11	44
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	2	1	4	2	0	0	0	0
Prostitute and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	4	8	0	4	5	35	4	3	8	4	6
Drug Abuse Violations	0	4	2	15	7	33	8	12	11	0	3
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	3	2	0	4	4	19	1	1	8	1	1
Driving Under the Influence	0	6	3	10	3	26	13	2	10	1	1
Liquor Law Violations	0	7	0	5	0	34	2	1	9	1	7
Drunkenness	0	2	0	0	0	5	2	0	2	0	2
Disorderly Conduct	9	35	5	24	11	98	23	6	22	9	20
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	25	39	11	49	26	196	53	23	67	16	39
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Runaways	1	14	7	9	3	34	5	0	7	1	10
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part II Offenses - Total	**86**	**237**	**43**	**248**	**129**	**1077**	**234**	**79**	**329**	**67**	**196**
Part I Offenses - Total	**28**	**121**	**37**	**164**	**95**	**784**	**172**	**39**	**218**	**36**	**136**
Grand Total	**28**	**121**	**37**	**164**	**95**	**784**	**172**	**39**	**218**	**36**	**136**

Source: LERMS 2017 D.A.M.

Table 2 - 37

Offenses Reported to Police, by Village, 2017	Piti	Santa rita	Sinajana	Talofofo	Tamuning	Umatac	Yigo	Yona	NS	SubTotal	SubTotal	Grand total
Part I Offenses												
Criminal Homicide	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Rape	0	1	1	0	8	0	4	0	0	14	18	32
Robbery	1	2	1	0	36	0	3	2	12	57	47	104
Aggravated Assault	4	1	1	6	51	0	26	3	5	97	132	229
Violent Crimes - Total	**5**	**4**	**3**	**6**	**97**	**0**	**33**	**5**	**17**	**170**	**199**	**369**
Burglary	28	32	20	20	415	8	147	118	118	906	783	1689
Larceny-theft	19	36	20	29	515	10	109	49	160	947	691	1638
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	5	2	2	96	0	25	7	29	168	152	320
Arson	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4	5	9
Property Crimes - Total	**49**	**73**	**42**	**51**	**1028**	**19**	**281**	**175**	**307**	**2025**	**1631**	**3656**
Part I Offenses - Total	**54**	**77**	**45**	**57**	**1125**	**19**	**314**	**180**	**324**	**2195**	**1830**	**4025**
Part II Offenses												
Assaults, simple	20	42	24	18	246	11	113	28	50	552	730	1282
Counterfeiting and Forgery	2	2	1	1	24	0	3	2	7	42	39	81
Fraud	7	3	3	8	52	0	13	6	42	134	129	263
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism, Destruction, Damage Property	5	19	9	12	255	3	74	28	120	525	546	1071
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	37	42	9	51
Prostitute and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	4	6	3	3	22	2	9	5	15	69	81	150
Drug Abuse Violations	6	32	1	1	51	0	33	0	11	135	95	230
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	0	1	0	2	11	0	8	5	9	36	44	80
Driving Under the Influence	3	2	2	2	19	1	8	2	11	50	75	125
Liquor Law Violations	0	1	0	2	16	1	36	2	5	63	66	129
Drunkenness	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	7	13	20
Disorderly Conduct	5	9	7	13	124	2	34	20	72	286	262	548
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	13	32	16	31	227	6	85	23	304	737	544	1281
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Runaways	7	3	1	3	26	0	30	7	11	88	91	179
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part II Offenses - Total	**72**	**152**	**67**	**97**	**1083**	**26**	**447**	**129**	**694**	**2767**	**2730**	**5492**
Part I Offenses - Total	**54**	**77**	**45**	**57**	**1125**	**19**	**314**	**180**	**324**	**2195**	**1830**	**4025**
Grand Total	**54**	**77**	**45**	**57**	**1125**	**19**	**314**	**180**	**324**	**2195**	**7285**	**9517**

Source: LERMS 2017 D.A.M.

Table: 2 - 38
Offenses by Precincts; 2017

By Village: 2017	NORTHERN PRECINCT			T-T-H	CENTRAL PRECINCT								SOUTHERN PRECINCT										NS	TOTAL
	Dededo (N)	Yigo (N)	NP TOTAL	Tamuning (T)	Agana Hts. (C)	Barrigada (C)	Chalan Pago (C)	Hagatna (C)	Mangilao (C)	M-T-M (C)	Sinajana (C)	CP TOTAL	Agat (S)	Asan (S)	Inarajan (S)	Merizo (S)	Piti (S)	Santa rita (S)	Talofofo (S)	Umatac (S)	Yona (S)	SP TOTAL	Not Stated (N)	G. Total
Criminal Homicide	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Rape	5	4	9	7	1	1	3	1	2	2	0	10	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	5	36
Robbery	22	3	25	17	0	7	0	9	2	1	1	20	4	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	11	12	85
Aggravated Assault	72	26	98	71	0	12	8	4	8	10	2	44	4	4	0	1	3	3	6	1	9	31	0	244
Violent Crimes - Total	99	33	132	97	1	20	11	14	14	13	3	76	11	7	1	2	5	4	6	1	10	47	17	369
Burglary	353	147	500	415	11	57	35	68	110	57	20	358	47	18	16	11	28	32	20	8	118	298	118	1689
Larceny-theft	273	109	382	515	11	65	42	73	75	51	20	337	51	9	21	20	19	36	29	10	49	244	160	1638
Motor Vehicle Theft	59	25	84	96	5	17	7	17	19	15	2	82	12	3	1	3	2	5	2	0	1	29	29	320
Arson	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	9
Property Crimes - Total	685	281	966	1028	27	144	84	158	204	123	42	782	110	30	38	34	49	73	51	18	170	573	307	3656
Part 1 Offenses - Total	784	314	1098	1125	28	164	95	172	218	136	45	858	121	37	39	36	54	77	57	19	180	620	324	4025
Assaults, simple	291	113	404	246	27	71	40	54	103	51	20	366	55	5	17	20	20	42	18	11	28	216	50	1282
Counterfeiting and Forgery	10	3	13	24	0	4	0	3	7	3	1	18	10	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	19	7	81
Fraud	59	13	72	52	3	11	3	10	19	8	2	56	4	0	3	2	2	5	3	1	21	41	42	263
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism, Destruction, Damage Property	233	74	307	255	18	41	26	50	60	44	9	248	41	13	13	11	5	19	12	3	24	141	120	1071
Weapon Law Violations	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	37	51
Prostitute and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	35	9	44	22	4	4	5	6	8	4	3	34	6	1	0	2	4	6	8	2	6	35	15	150
Drug Abuse Violations	33	33	66	51	0	15	7	8	11	3	1	45	14	0	0	0	0	32	8	0	2	56	11	229
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	19	8	27	11	0	4	0	6	2	4	5	21	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	12	9	80
Driving Under the Influence	26	8	34	19	3	10	3	9	5	2	7	39	7	0	2	1	3	2	2	1	4	22	11	125
Liquor Law Violations	34	36	70	16	0	0	0	13	10	0	0	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	10	15	5	129
Drunkenness	5	1	6	5	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	20
Disorderly Conduct	98	34	132	124	9	24	11	23	22	20	7	116	35	5	6	9	5	9	13	2	20	104	72	548
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	196	85	281	227	25	49	26	53	67	39	16	275	39	11	23	16	13	32	31	6	23	194	304	1281
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Runaways	34	30	64	26	0	9	3	5	7	10	1	35	14	7	0	1	7	3	3	0	7	42	11	167
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part II Offenses - Total	1077	447	1524	1083	86	248	129	234	329	196	67	1289	237	43	79	67	72	152	97	26	129	902	694	5492
Part I Offenses - Total	784	314	1098	1125	28	164	95	172	218	136	45	858	121	37	39	36	54	77	57	19	180	620	324	4025
Grand Total	1861	761	2622	2208	114	412	224	406	547	332	112	2147	358	80	118	103	126	229	154	45	309	1522	1018	9517
			27.6	23.2								22.56										16.0	10.7	100.0

Offenses Reported to Police
By Precinct Commands, 2017

| Offenses by Classification	Dededo (Northern) Precinct	Tamuning-Tumon Precinct	Hagatna (Central) Precinct	Agat (Southern) Precinct	Not Stated	Grand Total
Murder	0	2	2	0	0	4
Rape	9	8	10	5	0	32
Robbery	25	36	20	11	12	104
Aggravated Assault	98	51	44	31	5	229
Total Violent Crimes	**132**	**97**	**76**	**47**	**17**	**369**
Burglary	500	415	358	298	118	1689
Larceny/Theft	382	515	337	244	160	1638
Motor Vehicle Theft	84	96	82	29	29	320
Arson	0	2	5	2	0	9
Total Property Crimes	**966**	**1028**	**782**	**573**	**307**	**3656**
Other Assaults, simple	404	246	366	216	50	1282
Counterfeiting/Forgery	13	24	18	19	7	81
Fraud	72	52	56	41	42	263
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property Offenses (*possessing, receiving, buying, selling)*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism, Destruction, Damaged Property	307	255	248	141	120	1071
Weapon Law Violations	4	4	5	1	37	51
Prostitute and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	44	22	34	35	15	150
Drug Abuse Violations	66	51	45	57	11	230
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family Offenses, Nonviolent	27	11	21	12	9	80
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	34	19	39	22	11	125
Liquor Law Violations	70	16	23	15	5	129
Drunkenness, Public Intoxication	6	5	6	3	0	20
Disorderly Conduct	132	124	116	104	72	548
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	281	227	275	194	304	1281
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	1	1	0	0	2
Runaways	64	26	36	42	11	179
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking; Commercial Sex Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking; Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Part II Offenses	**1524**	**1083**	**1289**	**902**	**694**	**5492**

Section III - Offenses Cleared

Cleared by Arrest. 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, and turned over to the court for prosecution.

Although it makes no physical arrest, an agency can claim an offense is cleared by arrest when the offender is a person uner 18 years of age and is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities.

The number of offenses and not the number of persons arrested are counted in the clearances. Agencies cannot report more clearances than offenses in a given month unless thay are scoring clearances of offenses that were reported in previous months.

Several crimes may be cleared by the arrest of one person, or the arrest of many persons may clear only one crime. If several persons are involved in the commission of a crime and only one is arrested and charged, only one crime must be listed as cleared by arrest. When the other persons involved in the crime are arrested at a later date, the agency must not record another clearance because the offense was already cleared following the arrest of the first person.

Figure: 3 - 1
Offenses Cleared
Trends, 2013 - 2017
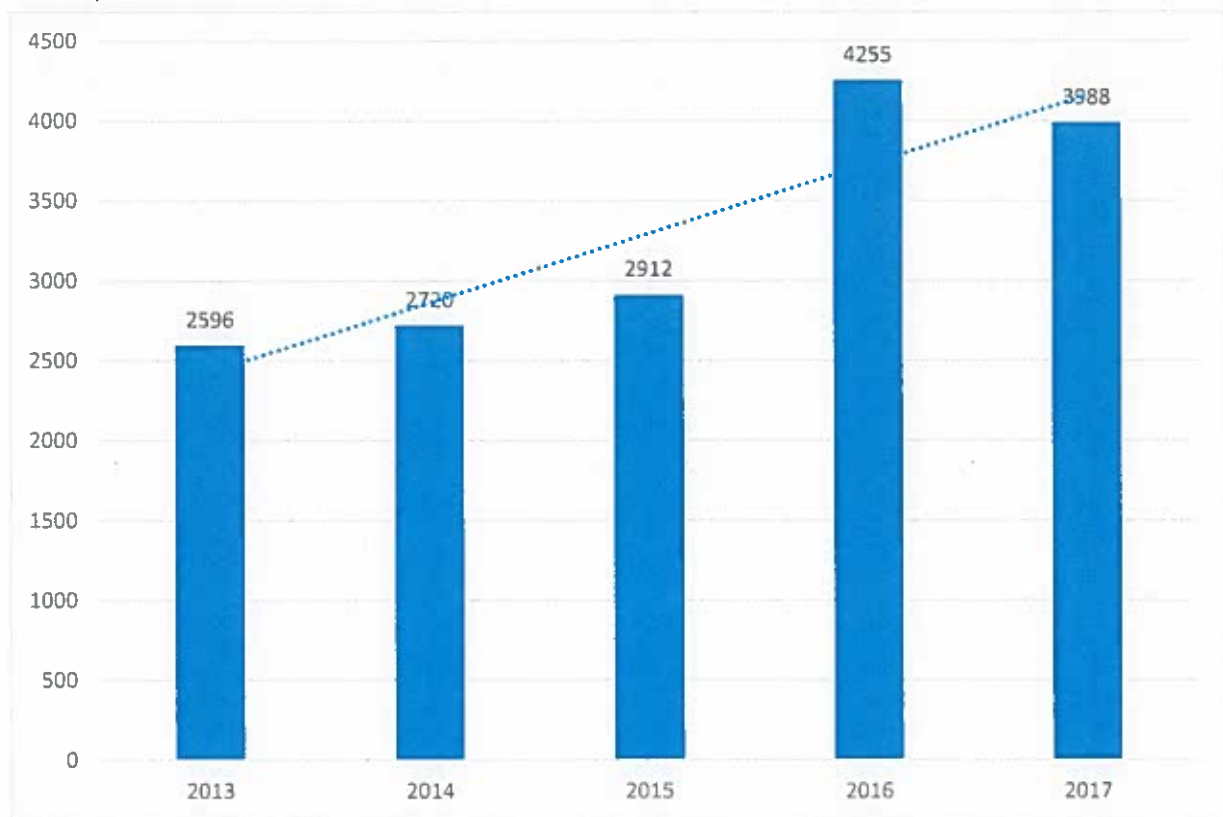
Offenses Cleared, Trend: 2013 - 2017

Offense Classification	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	8	6	5	3	1
Rape	51	61	82	6	11
Robbery	44	61	46	15	20
Aggravated Assault	211	168	225	71	55
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	113	106	101	154	189
Larceny/Theft Offenses	255	229	229	477	416
Motor Vehicle Theft	67	50	51	37	30
Arson	1	3	2	3	3
Simple Assault	686	638	587	599	486
Forgery (Counterfeiting/Forgery)	6	5	4	8	8
Fraud	74	38	37	127	94
Embezzlement	3	25	15	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving,or Possessing	0	3	5	0	0
Vandalism: Destruction/Damaged/Vandalism of of Property	122	146	120	455	444
Weapon Law Violations	8	16	9	23	26
Prostitution	2	0	0	1	0
Sex Offenses Nonforcible	44	51	52	54	66
Drug/Narcotic Violations	138	224	377	303	134
Gambling Offenses	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family & Children (Nonviolent)	45	31	23	42	45
Driving Under the Influence	226	418	393	145	122
Liquor Laws	78	78	130	80	52
Drunkenness	18	133	124	7	12
Disorderly Conduct	118	28	32	750	825
Vagrancy	3	2	3	0	0
All Other Offenses	242	147	209	783	825
Suspicion	10	0	0	0	0
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	0	2	2	2	2
Runaways	23	51	48	110	122
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	0	0	1	0	0
Human Trafficking - Involunary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**2596**	**2720**	**2912**	**4255**	**3988**

Source: LERMS, DAM

Table: 3 - 2

Offenses Cleared, 2017

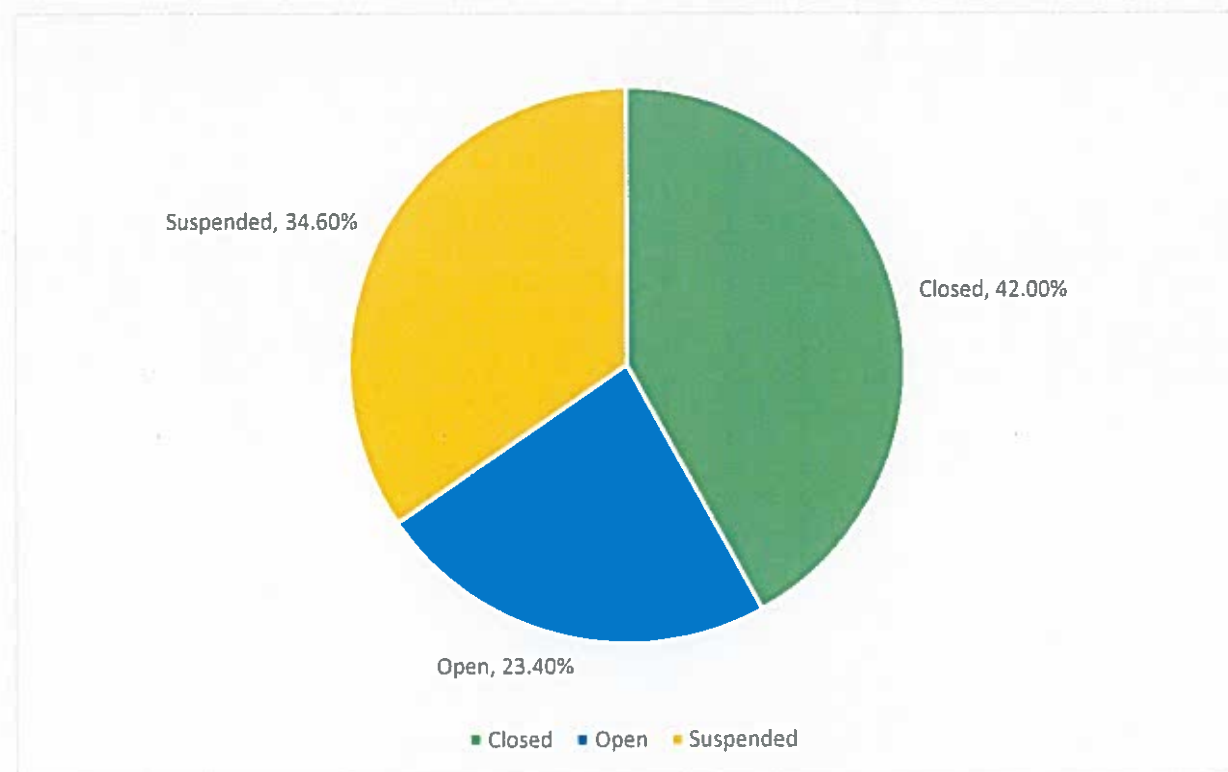| Offense Classification	Reported	Clearances	Percent Cleared
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	4	1	25.0
Rape	32	11	34.4
Robbery	104	20	19.23
Aggravated Assault	229	55	24
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	1689	189	11.2
Larceny/Theft Offenses	1638	416	25.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	320	30	9.4
Arson	9	3	33.3
Simple Assault	1282	486	38
Forgery (Counterfeiting/Forgery)	81	8	10.0
Fraud	263	94	35.7
Embezzlement	0	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving,or Possessing	0	0	0
Vandalism: Destruction/Damaged/Vandalism of of Proper	1071	444	41.5
Weapon Law Violations	51	26	51.0
Prostitution	0	0	0
Sex Offenses Nonforcible	150	66	44.0
Drug/Narcotic Violations	230	134	58.2
Gambling Offenses	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family & Children (Nonviolent)	80	45	56.2
Driving Under the Influence	125	122	97.6
Liquor Laws	129	52	40.3
Drunkenness	20	12	60.0
Disorderly Conduct	548	825	150.5
Vagrancy	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	1281	825	64.4
Suspicion	0	0	0
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	2	2	100.0
Runaways	179	122	68.2
Cargo Theft	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Involunary Servitude	0	0	0
Total	**9517**	**3988**	42.0

NOTE: *Clearances: Cleared either by arrest or exceptional means*
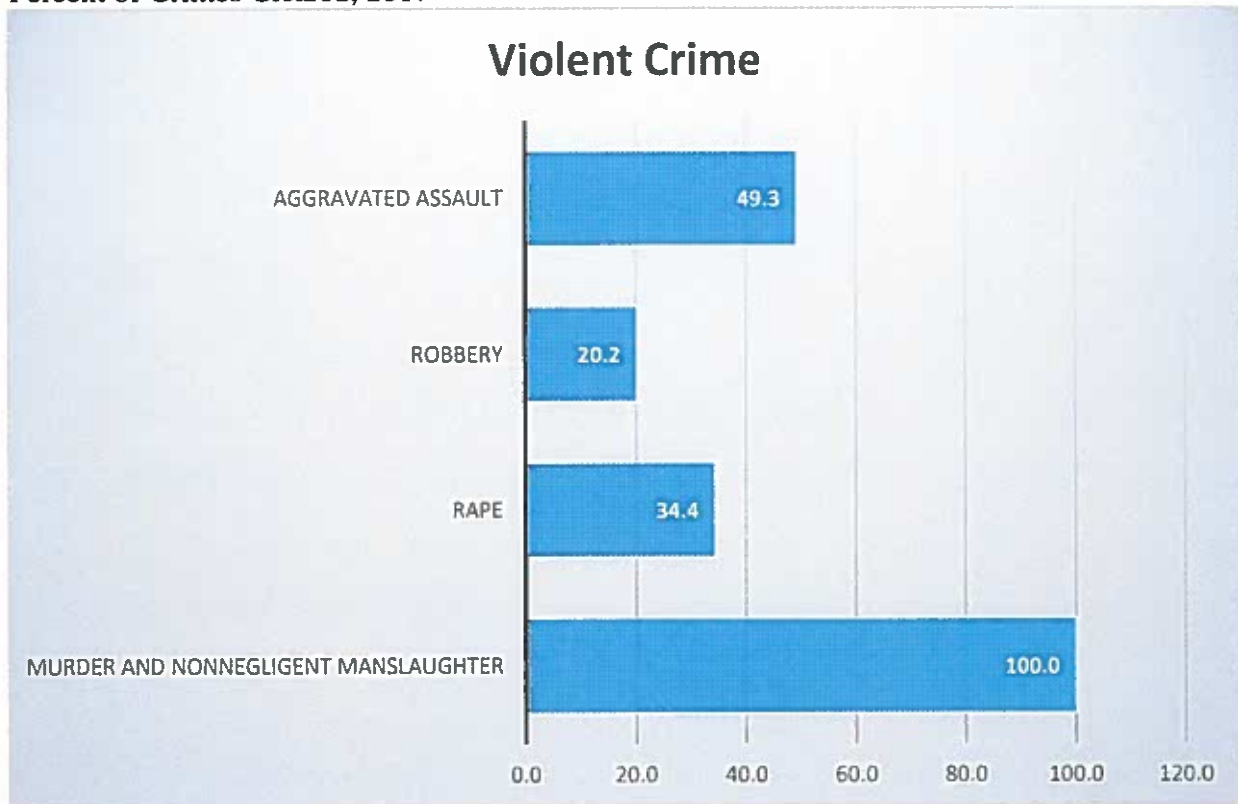
Source: LERMS, DAM

Figure: 3 -1
Case Status: 2017

Closed, 3991

Open, 2232

Suspended, 3294
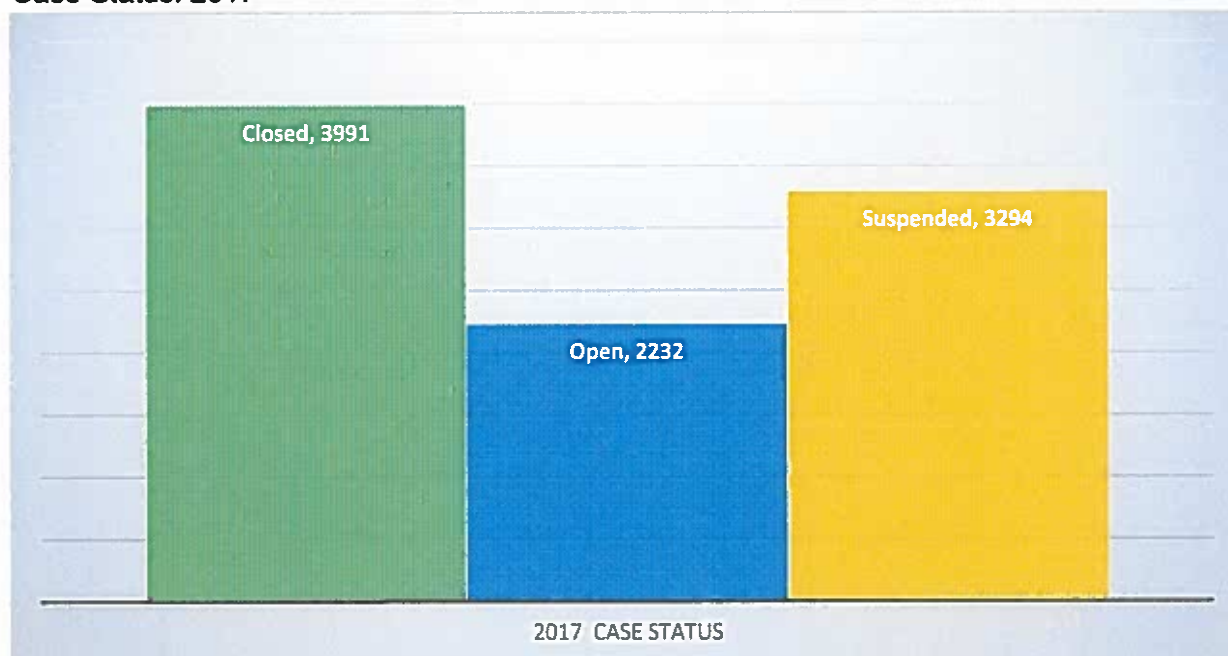
2017 CASE STATUS

Figure: 3 -2
Case Status
Percent Distribution: 2017

Suspended, 34.60%

Closed, 42.00%

Open, 23.40%

■ Closed   ■ Open   ■ Suspended

Crimes Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means
Percent of Crimes Cleared, 2017

Violent Crime

Crime	Percent
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	49.3
ROBBERY	20.2
RAPE	34.4
MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	100.0

Property Crime

Crime	Percent
ARSON	33.3
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	9.4
LARCENY/THEFT OFFENSES	25.4
BURGLARY/BREAKING & ENTERING	11.2

SECTION IV ---- 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 in Part I and Part II crimes.

AGE, SEX, AND RACE (ASR) OF PERSONS ARRESTED

Basic data concerning the personal characteristics—age, sex, race ----of persons arrested are included in this report.   There are two basic arrest reports compiled monthly and annually, *Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested---Under 18 Years of Age* and *Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested-- 18 Years of Age and Over.* The two reports are similar in content with the exception that the form for persons under 18 years of age includes two additional categories---curfew and loitering law violations and runaways. Data is collected on the number of persons arrested. not the number of charges lodged. For example, a person may be arrested on several charges at one time; in this situation, only one arrest is scored. Likewise, one person may be arrested many times during a month or within a year for similar or different violations. Because of a separation of time between arrests, each arrest is scored separately.

Classifying and Scoring Arrests

For each person arrested, only one crime classification must be used. If a person was arrested for several offenses, both Part I and Part II, only the Part I crimes highest in the hierachy must be scored. If a person was arrested for several Part I offenses, the most serios offense is scored for that arrest.

Figure: 4 -1

Arrested Persons, Tends, 2013 - 2017
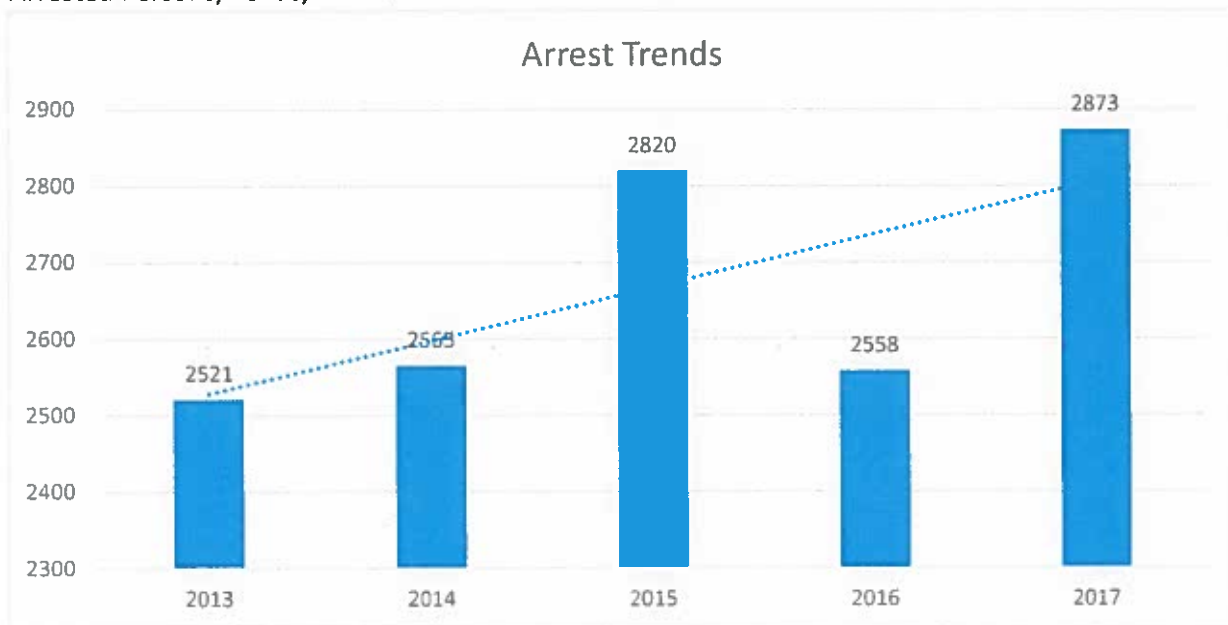
Table: 4 - 1

Arrested Persons, Over 18

By Offense Classifications, 2017	Total
Murder	3
Rape	46
Robbery	41
Aggravated Assault	187
Total: Violent Crimes	**277**
Burglary	101
Larceny Theft	211
Motor Vehicle Theft	41
Arson	2
Total: Property Crimes	**355**
Other Assaults	817
Forgery and Counterfeiting	15
Fraud	37
Embezzlement	0
Stolen Property	16
Vandalism	92
Weapons Violations	14
Prostitution or Commercialized Vice	1
Sex Offenses	24
Drug Abuse Violations	261
Gambling	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	20
Drivimg Under the Influence	258
Liquor Law Violations	78
Drunkenness	118
Disorderly Conduct	86
Vagrancy	0
All Other Offenses	404
Suspicion	0
Curfew Violations	2
Runaways	6
Cargo Theft	0
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	0
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	0
Part II Total	**2249**
Violent Crime Total	277
Property Crime Total	355
G Total	**2881**

Table: 4 - 2

Arrested Persons

By Calendar Month, 2017

Month	Count
January	185
February	244
March	256
April	251
May	273
June	238
July	247
August	234
September	219
October	266
November	253
December	215
Total	**2881**

Figure: 4 - 2
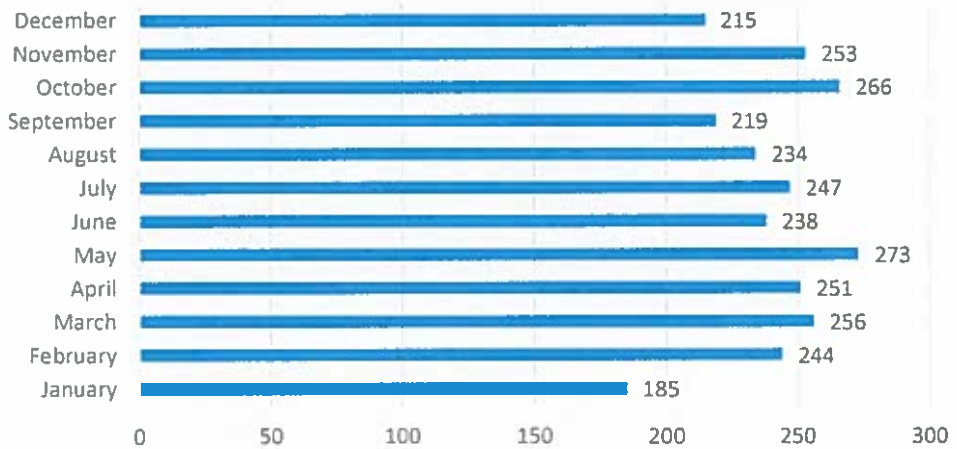
Table: 4 - 3

Arrested Persons

By Age and by Sex, 2017

Age	Male	Female	NS
10<	0	0	0
11 / 12	1	1	5
13 / 14	8	3	14
15 / 16	14	5	14
17	10	2	6
18	119	18	0
19	103	10	0
20	104	8	0
21	100	12	0
22	93	16	0
23	90	19	0
24	77	22	0
25/29	449	79	0
30/34	373	80	0
35/39	285	77	0
40/44	208	49	0
45/49	141	24	0
50/54	96	10	0
55/59	67	10	0
60/64	20	3	0
65>	21	6	0
NS/Unk	9	0	0
Total	**2388**	**454**	**39**

Figure: 4 - 3
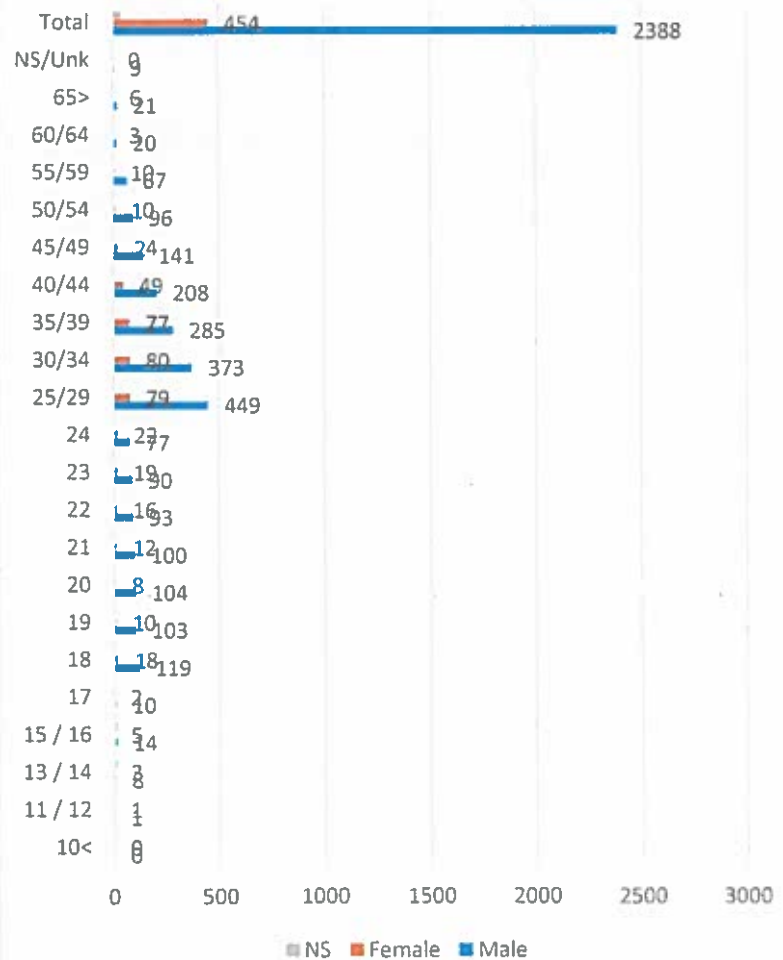
Table: 4 - 4

Arrested Persons
By Race and by Sex, 2017

By Race	Male	Female	Not Stated	Total
White	70	33	0	103
Black	42	5	0	47
Native American Indian	3	0	0	3
Asian	186	53	0	239
Latino	10	3	0	13
Pacific Isl.	2073	359	0	2432
Not stated	4	1	39	44
Total	2388	454	39	2881

Pacific Islanders	Total
Chamorru	1191
Palau	90
Marshalese	5
Kosrae	23
Pohnapeian	81
Chuuck	928
Yap	42
Other P.I	72
Total	2432

Figure: 4 - 4
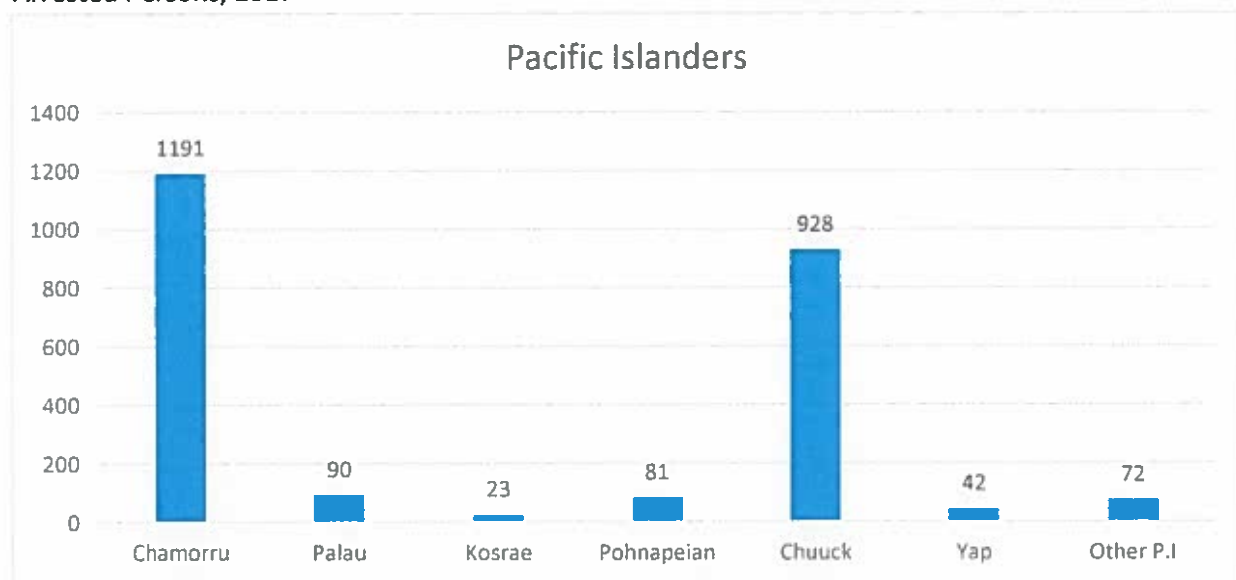
Arrested Persons by Race, 2017
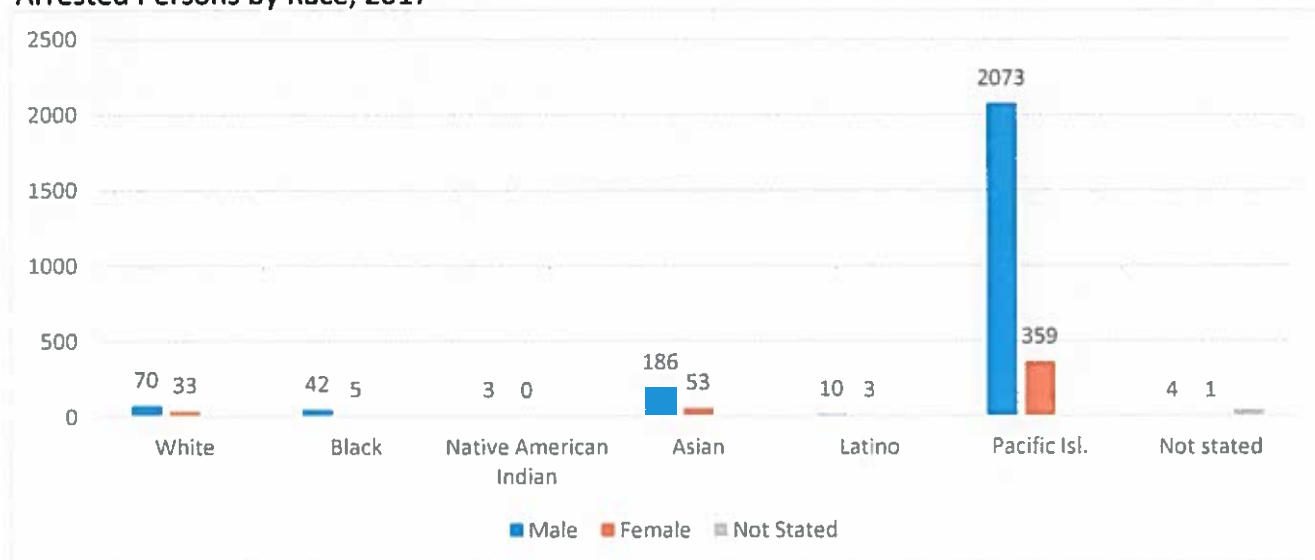
Figure: 4 - 5

Arrested Persons by Sex and by Race, 2017
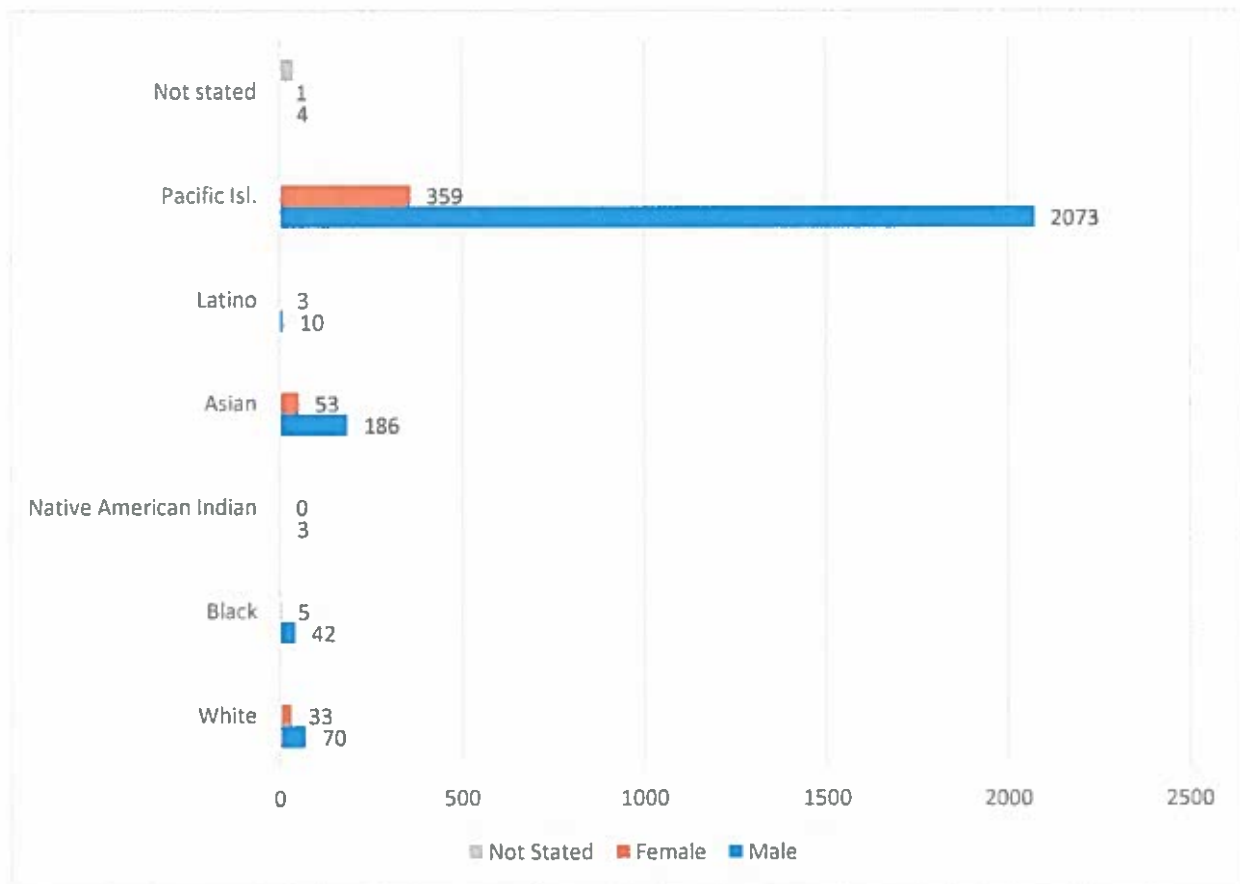
Figure: 4 -6

Arrested Persons

Percent Distribution by Race, 2017

Arrested Persons, 2017

Pacific Islanders

Category	Value
Chamorru	1191
Palau	90
Kosrae	23
Pohnapeian	81
Chuuck	928
Yap	42
Other P.I	72
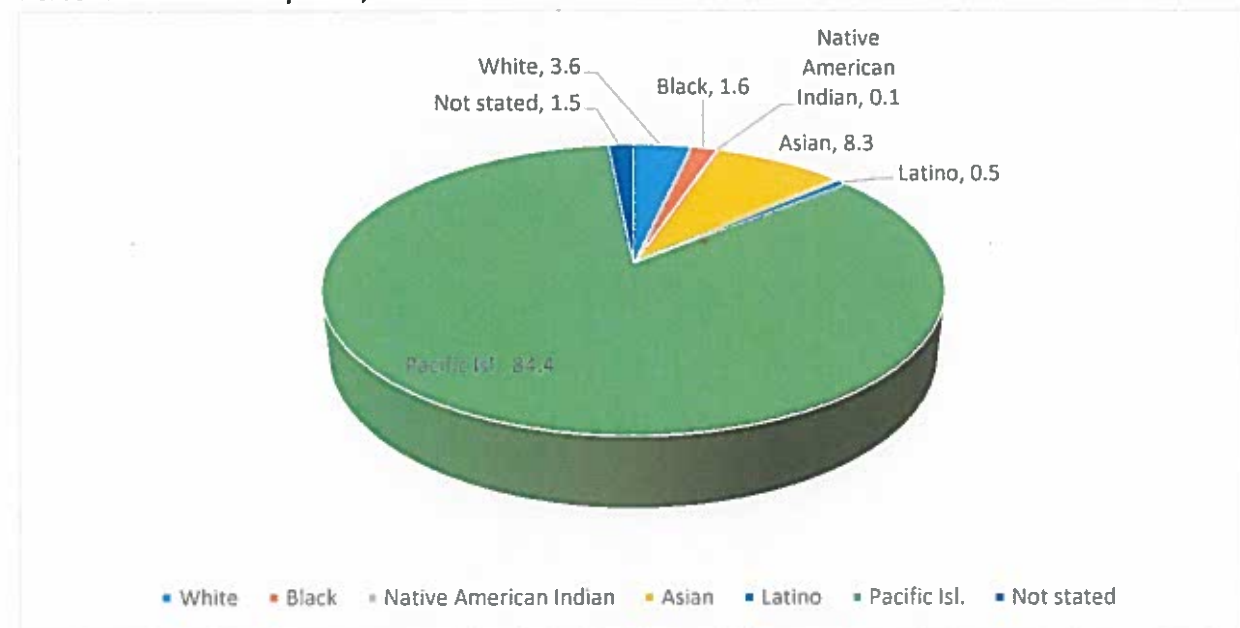
Arrested Persons
Pacific Islanders, Percent Distribution, 2017

Pacific Islanders Pct. Distribution

Yap, 1.7   Other P.I, 3

Chamorru, 49.0

Chuuck, 38.2

Pohnapeian, 3.3

Kosrae, 1

Marshalese, 0.2

Palau, 3.7

Chamorru   Palau   Marshalese   Kosrae   Pohnapeian   Chuuck   Yap   Other P.I
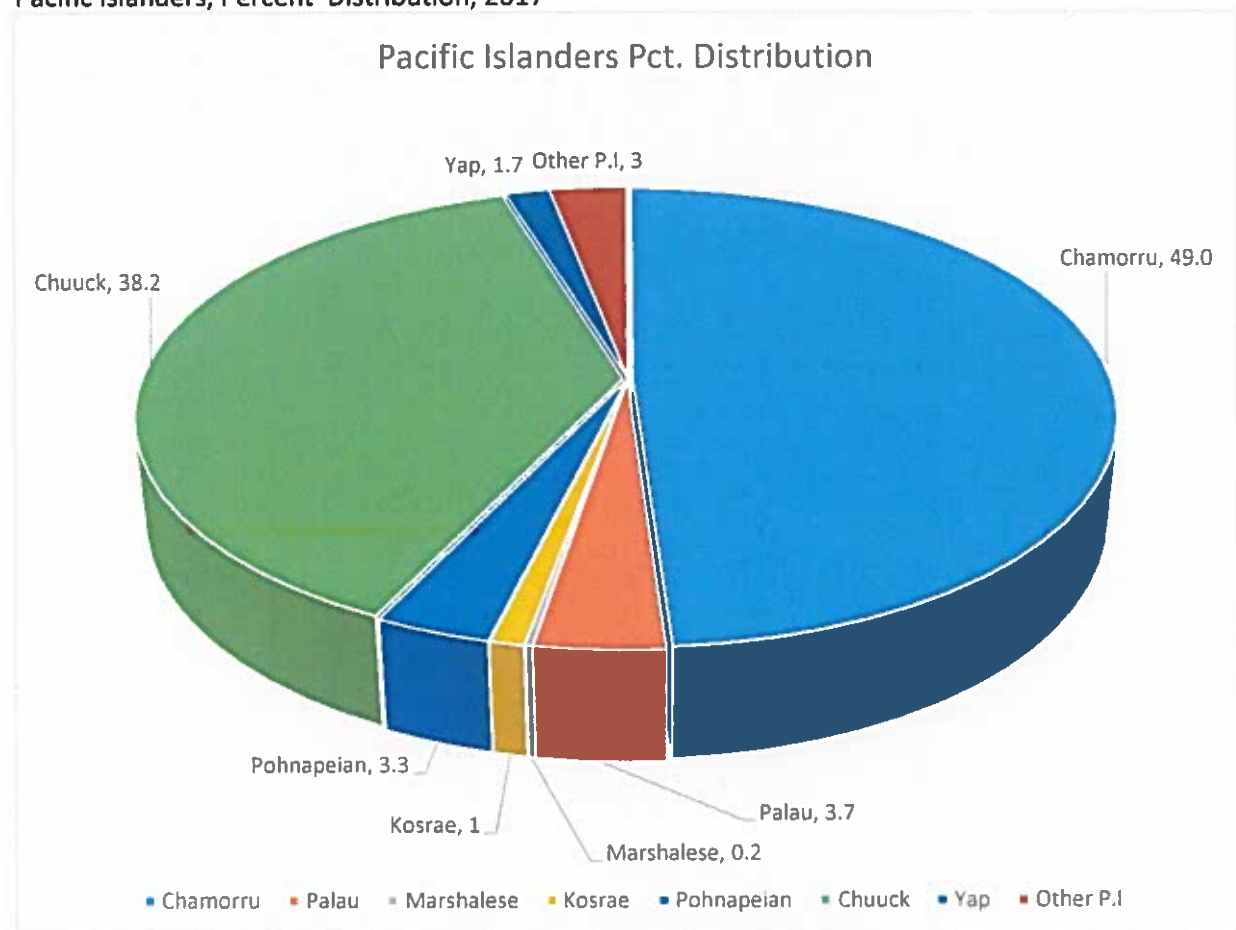
Table: 4 - 5

Arrested Persons

| 18 Years and Over, Trends: 2013 - 2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Offense Classifications					
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	7	7	6	3	3
Rape	41	55	62	23	46
Robbery	57	84	85	63	41
Aggravated Assault	194	159	217	159	187
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	104	94	86	80	101
Larceny/Theft Offenses	197	191	246	212	211
Motor Vehicle Theft	42	34	31	34	41
Arson	0	1	2	1	2
Other Assaults, Simple	661	569	522	691	817
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1	4	9	14	15
Fraud and Bad Checks	122	39	47	101	37
Embezzlement	0	16	15	0	0
Stolen Property; possessing, buying, selling, etc.	27	9	15	13	16
Vandalism	144	117	111	113	92
Weapons Violations	10	26	7	8	14
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	38	0	0	0	1
Sex Offenses	4	33	40	30	24
Drug Abuse Violations	108	170	297	242	261
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	35	61	31	42	20
Driving Under the Influence	335	442	530	285	258
Liquor Law Violations	90	102	86	87	78
Drunkenness	119	157	139	132	118
Disorderly Conduct	22	39	33	13	86
Vagrancy	3	3	3	1	0
All Other Offenses	158	153	199	211	404
Suspicion	2	0	0	0	0
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Commerical Sex Acts	0	0	1	0	0
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2521	2565	2820	2558	2873

NOTE: *"Curfew Violations and "Runaways" are juenile offenses and are not included on this table.*
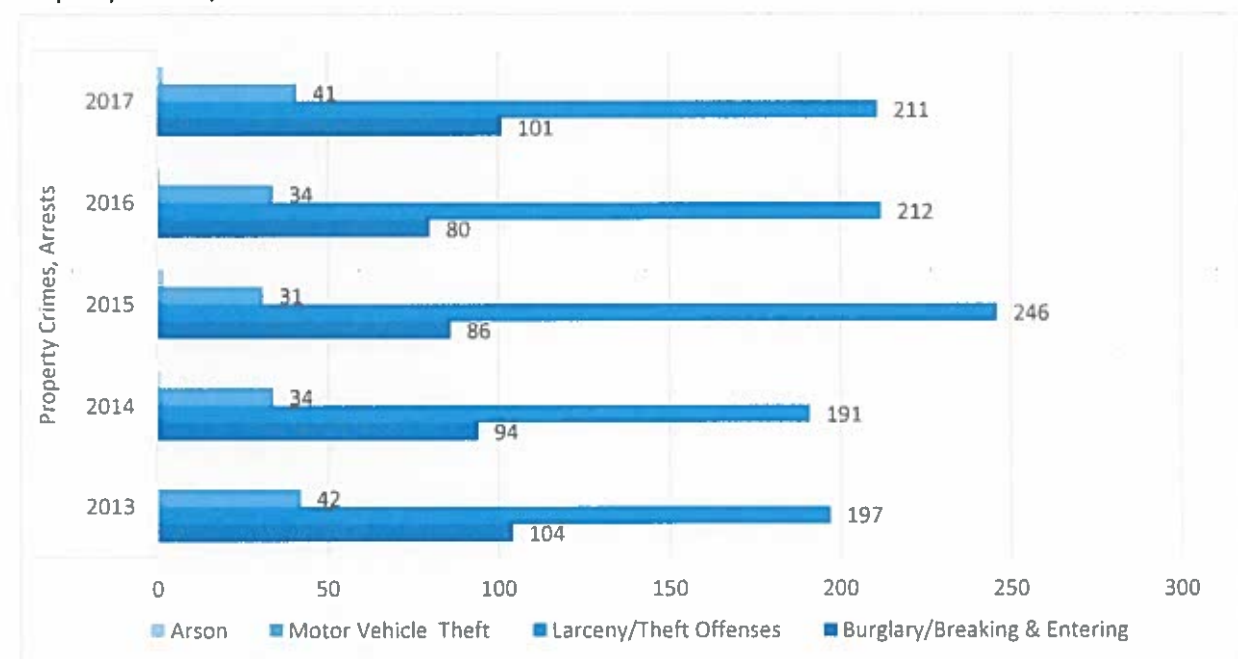*Source: 2017 Arrest Records*

Figure: 4 - 9

Arrested Persons
Violent Crimes, Trends 2013 - 2017

Aggravated Assault ■ Robbery ▨ Rape ■ Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
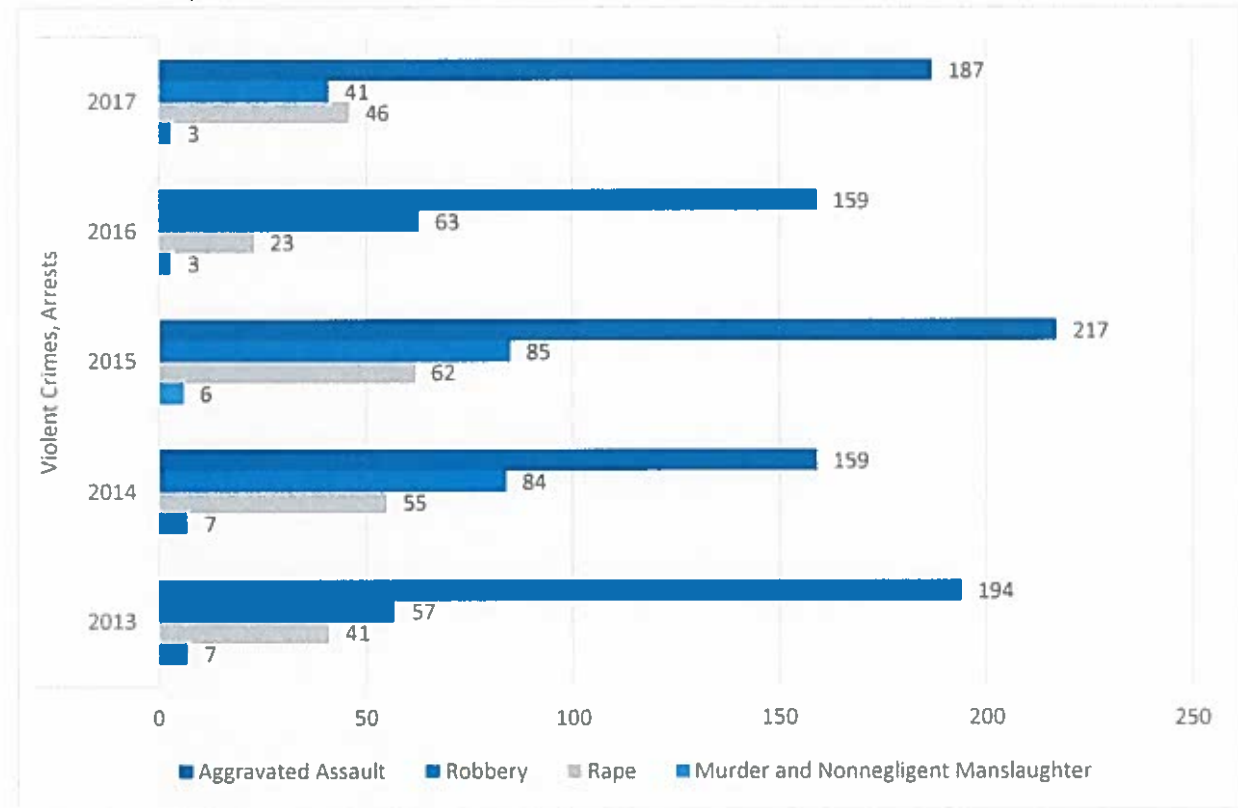
Figure: 4 - 10

Arrested Persons
Property Crimes, Trends 2013 - 2017

Arson ■ Motor Vehicle Theft ■ Larceny/Theft Offenses ■ Burglary/Breaking & Entering

SECTION V: Special Reports

Family Offenses, Nonviolent

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, Incest, and Statutory Rape.

Nonviolent Family Offenses include abandonement, dessertion, neglect, nonsupport, nonviolent abuse, and nonviolent cruelty to other family members.. This category also includes the nonpayment of court -ordered alimony, as long as it is not illegal (i.e., considered to be contempt of court) within the reporting jurisdiction.

Figure: 5 - 1

Family Offenses, Nonviolent, Trends, 2013 - 2017
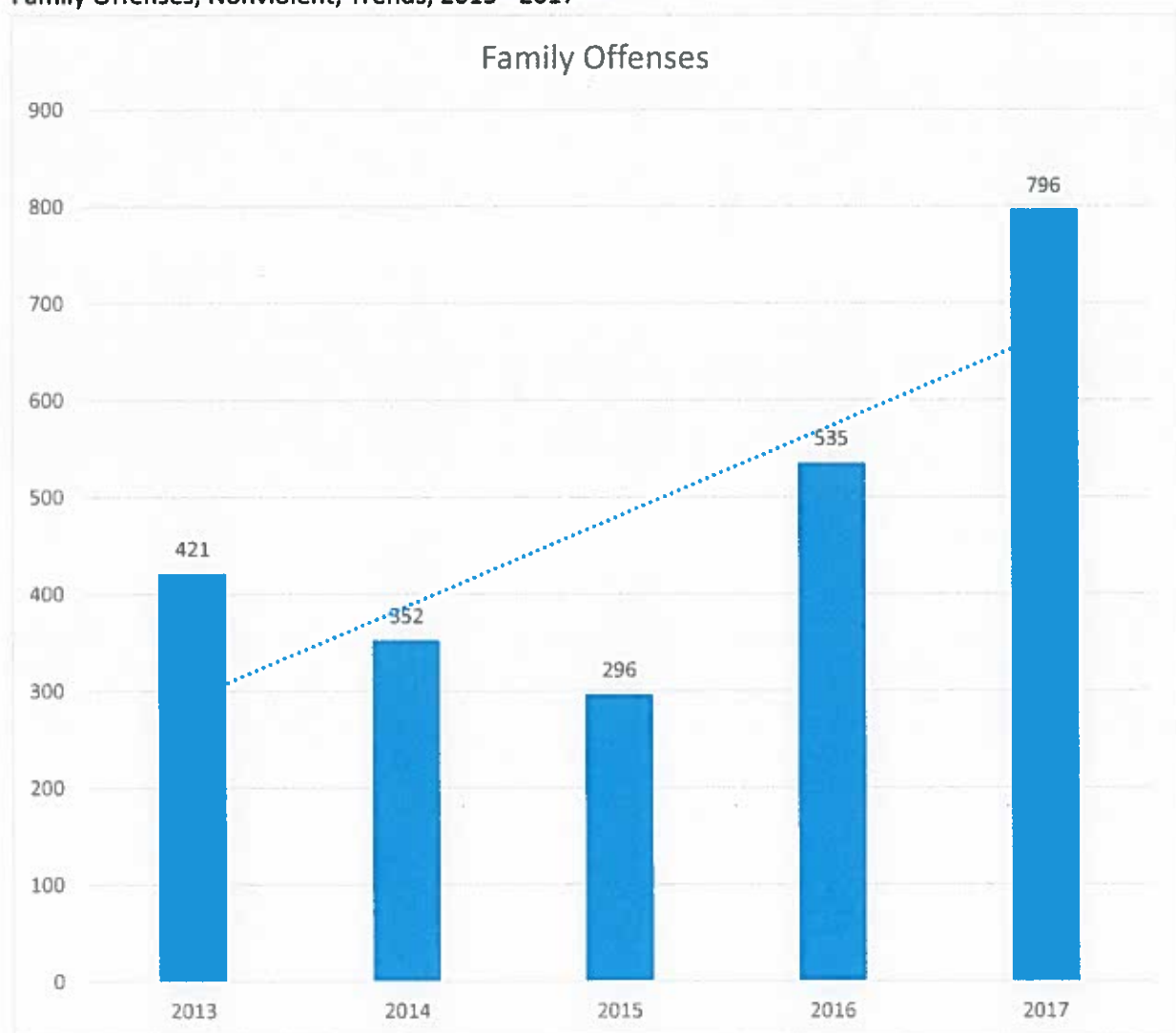
Table: 5 - 1

Family Offenses

Offenses Involving Family Violence, Trend: 2013 -2017

Offense Classification	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	4	6	1	0	0
Rape	17	21	23	13	18
Robbery	1	1	0	9	3
Aggravated Assault	81	60	58	70	49
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	1	0	0	5	5
Larceny/Theft Offenses	1	0	0	1	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	1	1	0	0
Simple Assault	292	236	191	404	384
Forgery (Counterfeiting/Forgery)	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	1	1	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving,or Possessing	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism: Destruction/Damaged/Vandalism of of Property	5	5	5	14	12
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses Nonforcible	7	4	7	5	6
Drug/Narcotic Violations	2	0	1	2	0
Gambling Offenses	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family & Children (Nonviolent)	8	14	5	7	66
Driving Under the Influence	0	1	0	0	0
Liquor Laws	1	1	1	0	0
Drunkenness	1	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	2	0	1	238
Vagrancy	0	0	2	0	0
All Other Offenses	0	0	0	3	12
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	0	0	0	0	0
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Involunary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0
Total	421	352	296	535	796
Percent Change	Base	-16.4	-16	80.7	48.8
Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants	2.6	2.2	1.8	3.3	4.8
Population	160.0	161.0	162.0	163.0	164.0

Population Source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Source: LERMS (DAM 2013- 2017)

The Uniform Program considers a juvenile to be an individual under 18 years of age regardless of the state definition. A juvenile arrest is scored when the circumstances are such that if the individual were an adult, an arrest would have been counted.

Incidents in which police contacts a juvenile who has committed no offense or those situations in which police take a juvenile into custody for his or her own protection, e.g., neglect cases are not scored as an arrest. Only violations by young persons where some police action is taken beyond the mere interview, warning, or admonishment are counted as arrests. Statsistics are gathered to measure criminal activity, not juvenile court activity.

An adult arrestee is usually held for prosecution for some charge or is released for future handling in court. Depending on the seriousness of the offense and the offender's prior criminal record, a juvenile may also be referred to the probation department or some other branch of the juvenile court.

As previously stated, the word arrest as it appplies 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.

Figure: 5 - 2

Juvenile Offenses, Trends, 2013 - 2017
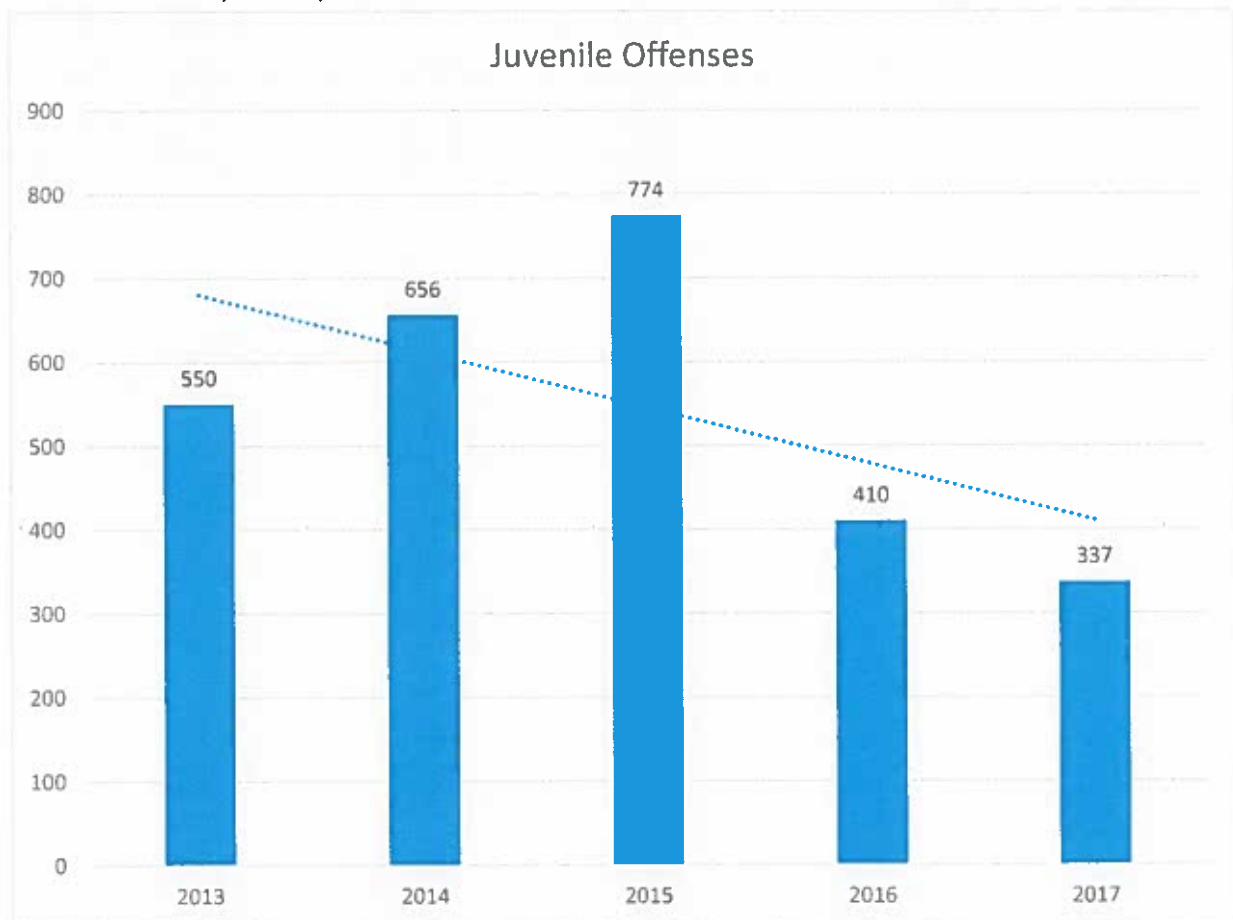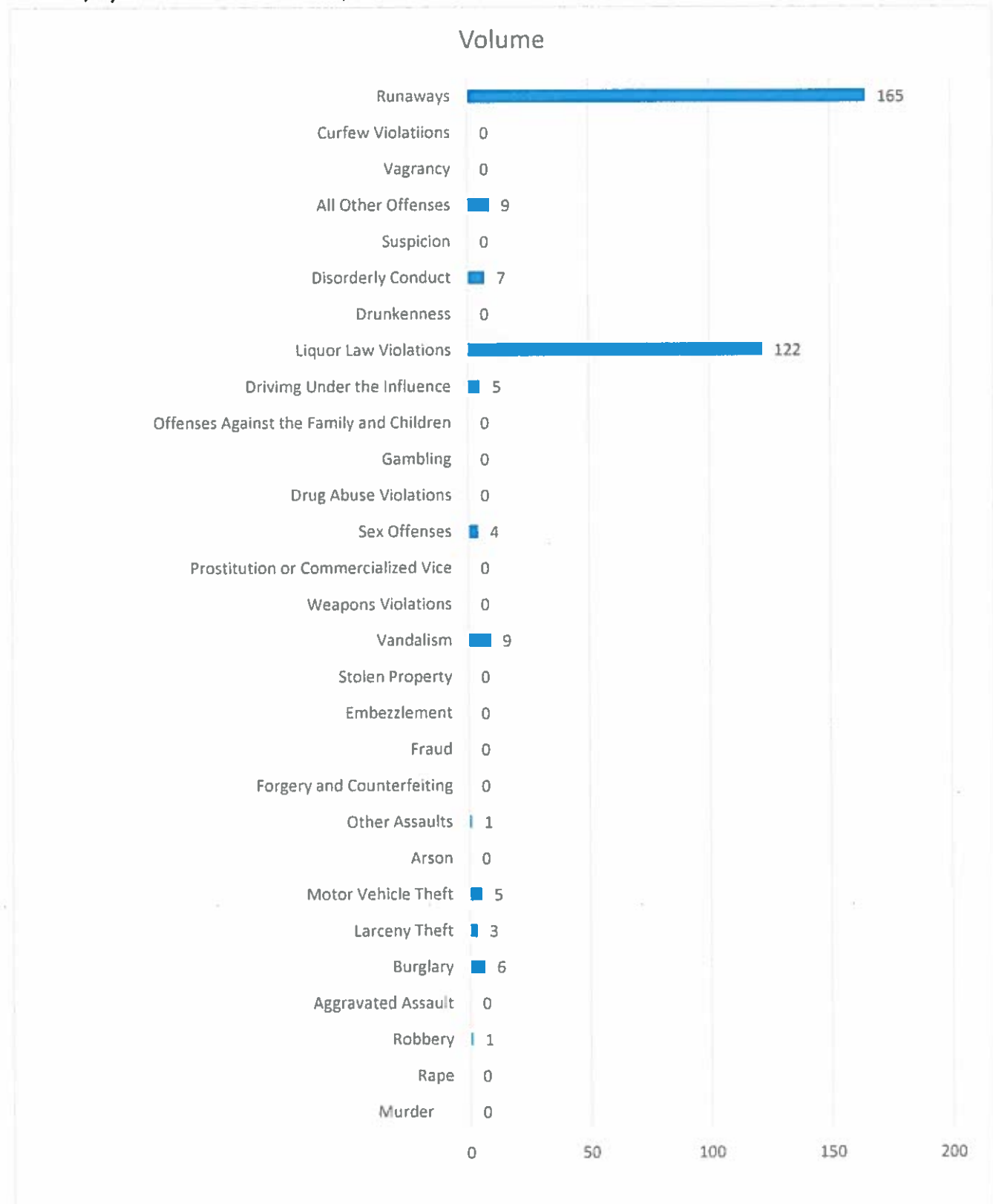
Table: 5 - 2

Juvenile Offenses: 2017

Offense Classifications	Volume
Murder	0
Rape	0
Robbery	1
Aggravated Assault	0
Burglary	6
Larceny Theft	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	5
Arson	0
Other Assaults	1
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0
Fraud	0
Embezzlement	0
Stolen Property	0
Vandalism	9
Weapons Violations	0
Prostitution or Commercialized Vice	0
Sex Offenses	4
Drug Abuse Violations	0
Gambling	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	0
Drivimg Under the Influence	5
Liquor Law Violations	122
Drunkenness	0
Disorderly Conduct	9
Suspicion	0
All Other Offenses	7
Vagrancy	0
Curfew Violatiions	0
Runaways	165
Total	337

Source: LERMS, D.A.M. Juvenile Crimes, 2017

Juvenile Offenses

Volume, by Offense Classifications, 2017

Volume

Offense	Volume
Runaways	165
Curfew Violatiions	0
Vagrancy	0
All Other Offenses	9
Suspicion	0
Disorderly Conduct	7
Drunkenness	0
Liquor Law Violations	122
Drivimg Under the Influence	5
Offenses Against the Family and Children	0
Gambling	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0
Sex Offenses	4
Prostitution or Commercialized Vice	0
Weapons Violations	0
Vandalism	9
Stolen Property	0
Embezzlement	0
Fraud	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0
Other Assaults	1
Arson	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	5
Larceny Theft	3
Burglary	6
Aggravated Assault	0
Robbery	1
Rape	0
Murder	0

Figure: 5 - 4

Juvenile Offenses
Volume, Trends: 2013 - 2017

Volume

Year	Volume
2013	550
2014	656
2015	774
2016	410
2017	352
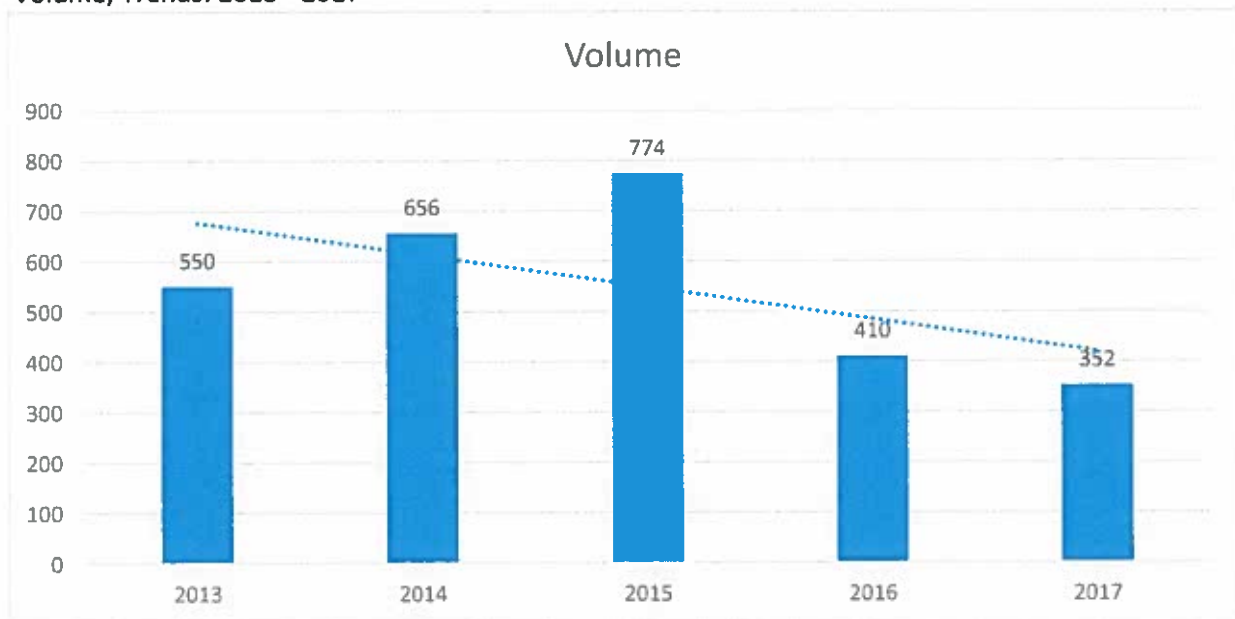
Figure: 5 - 5

Juvenile Offenses
Percent Change, Trends, 2013 - 2017

Volume values: 550, 656, 774, 410, 337
Percent Change values: 0, 19.3, 17.0, -47.0, -18.0

Legend: ●—Volume ●—Percent Change
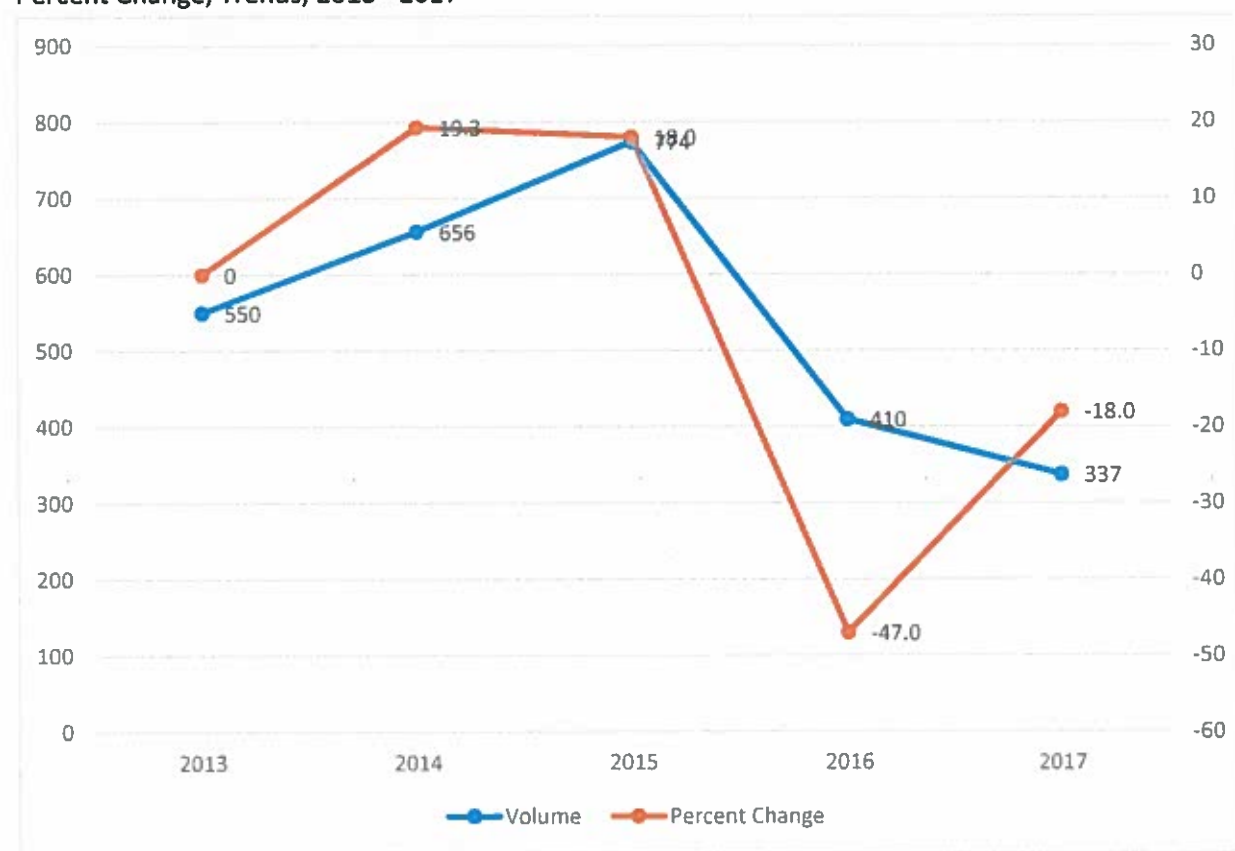
Table: 5 - 3

Juvenile Offenses, Trends: 2013 - 2017

Offense Classifications	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Murder	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	16	13	30	2	0
Robbery	6	7	24	19	1
Aggravated Assault	30	28	40	5	0
Burglary	13	31	37	21	6
Larceny Theft	93	61	59	92	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	24	16	17	26	5
Arson	1	1	0	0	0
Other Assaults	52	78	132	47	1
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	3	1	9	3	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0	1	0
Vandalism	34	42	31	12	9
Weapons Violations	0	2	3	0	0
Prostitution or Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	12	28	19	2	4
Drug Abuse Violations	93	148	180	63	0
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	0	0	0	0	0
Drivimg Under the Influence	4	1	1	1	5
Liquor Law Violations	35	87	94	46	122
Drunkenness	2	0	0	1	0
Disorderly Conduct	5	9	7	1	9
Suspicion	7	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	96	27	42	35	7
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violatiions	6	19	6	8	0
Runaways	18	57	43	25	165
Total	550	656	774	410	337

Source: LERMS, D.A.M. Juvenile Offenses, 2017

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

Unlawful Condition of the Driver

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

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

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

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

Figure: 5 - 6

Driving Under the Influence (DUI)
Volume, Trends, 2011- 2017
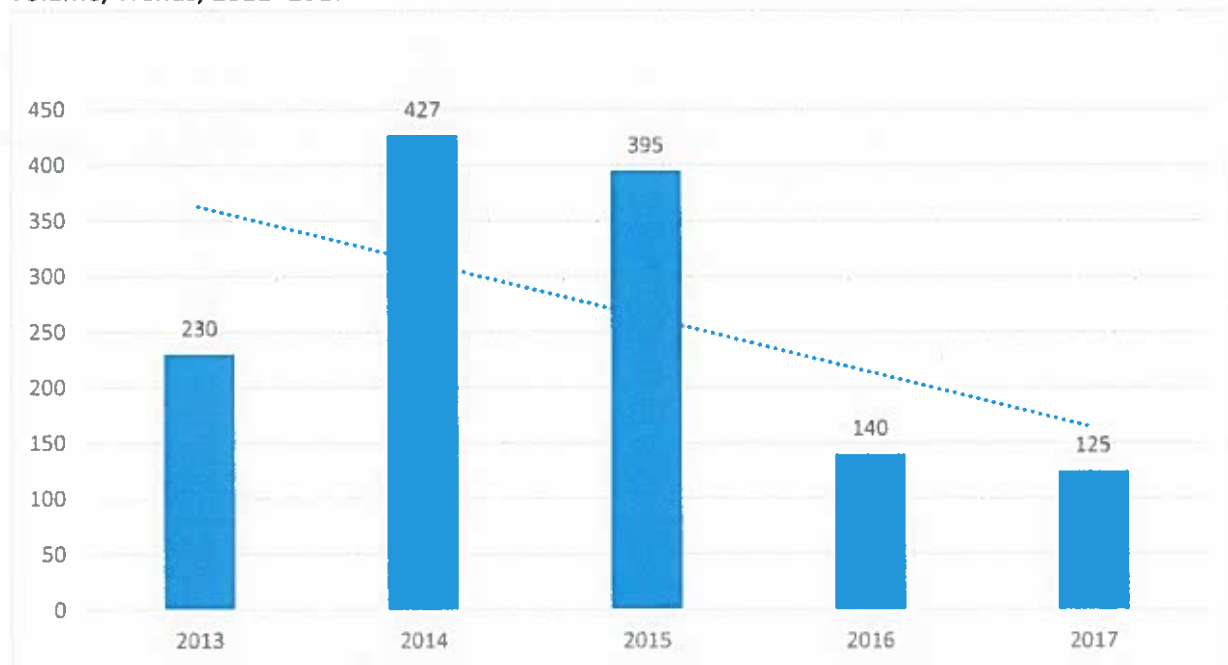
Table: 5 - 4

Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

By Month: 2013 - 2017

Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	16	27	28	7	3
February	25	28	25	8	10
March	37	33	26	13	10
April	22	29	36	7	11
May	29	34	29	14	18
June	24	34	33	5	6
July	15	28	36	14	17
August	21	30	26	14	10
September	16	27	32	11	14
October	5	56	38	12	3
November	6	60	51	18	12
December	14	41	35	17	11
Total	230	427	395	140	125
Percent Change	*-17.3*	*85.6*	*-7.5*	*-64.5*	*-10.7*
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	*1.4*	*2.6*	*2.4*	*0.9*	*0.8*
Population	*160.0*	*161.0*	*162.0*	*163.0*	*164.0*

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 5 - 7

Driving Under the Influence, Trend: 2013 - 2017
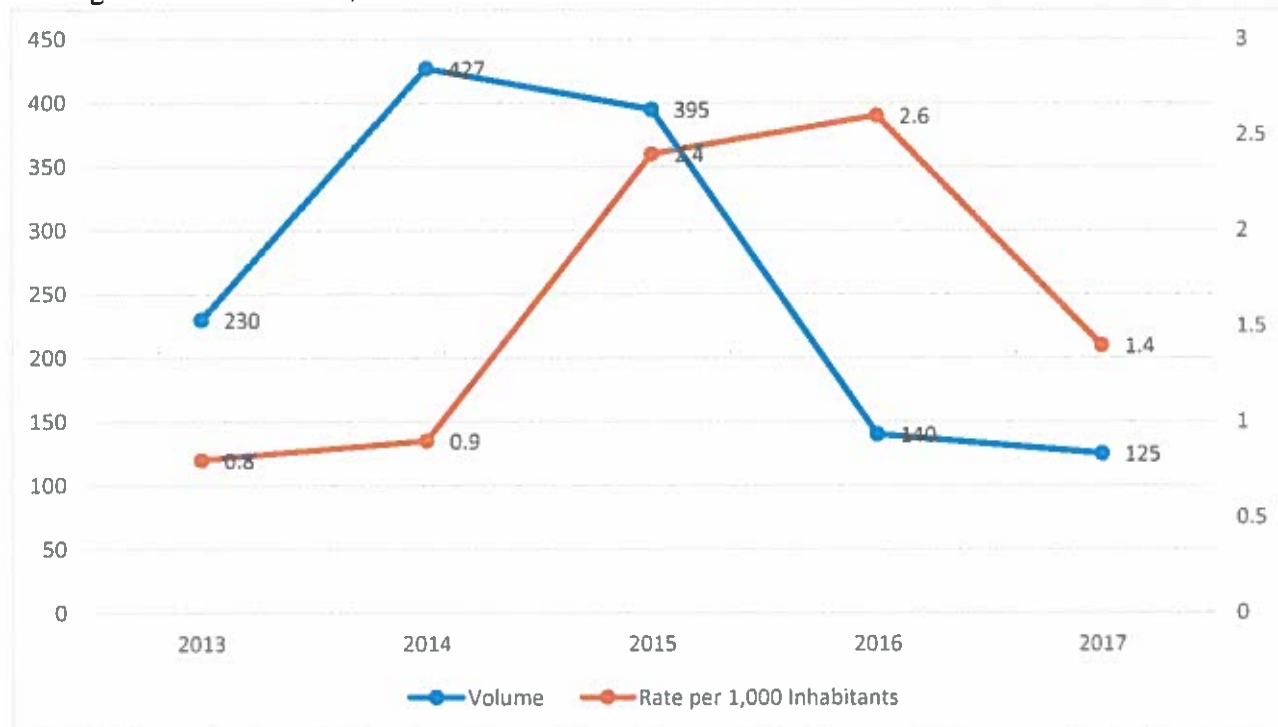
Table: 5 - 5

DUI Arrested Persons, 2017

Age	Arrested Persons
18	5
19	6
20	7
21	9
22	12
23	17
24	8
25/29	57
30/34	43
35/39	29
40/44	25
45/49	19
50/54	12
55/59	9
60/64	6
65+	5

Figure: 5 - 8

DUI Arrested Persons
By Age, 2017
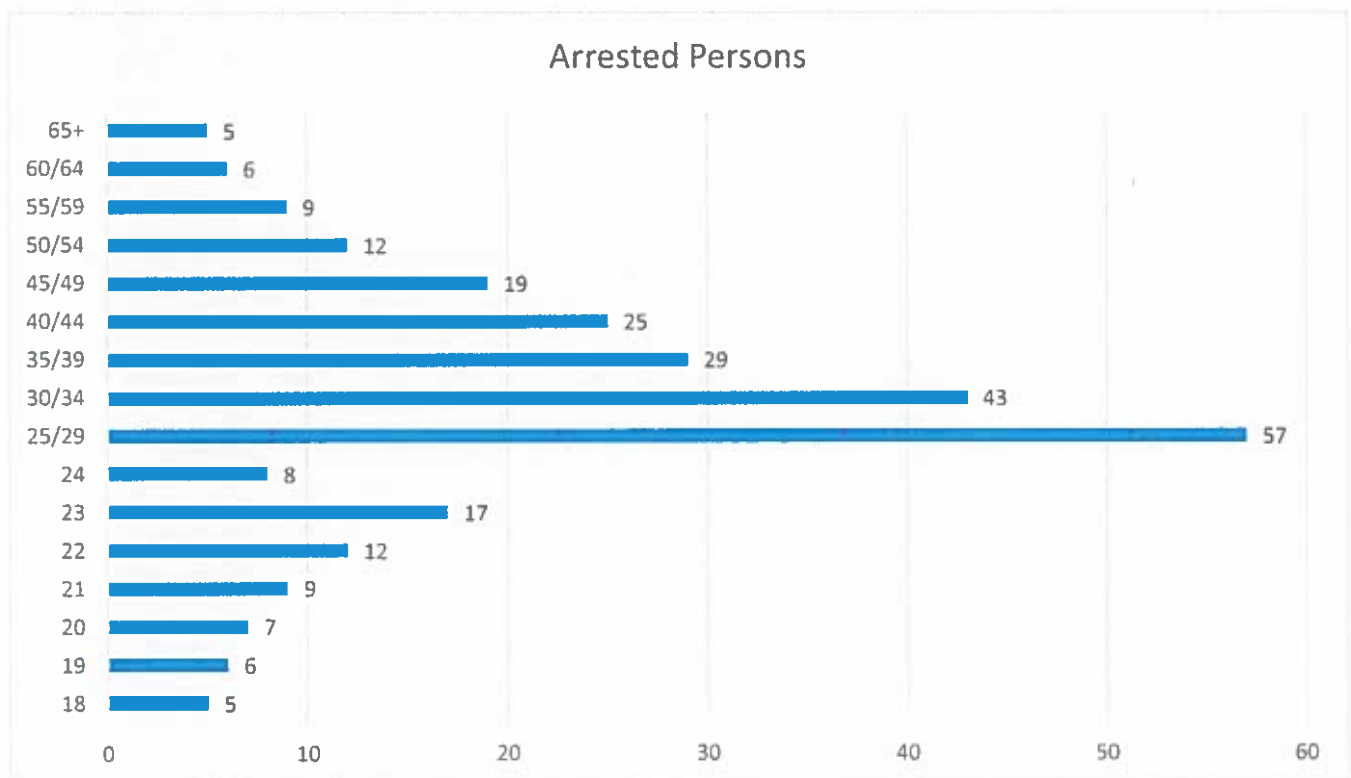
Arrested Persons

Table: 5 - 6

DUI Arrested Persons
By Race, 2017

Race	Volume	Percent Distribution by Race
White	16	6.0
Black/African American	5	2.0
Asian Pacific Islander	242	90.0
Other	6	2.2

Figure: 5 - 9

DUI Arrested Persons
Volume, by Race, 2017
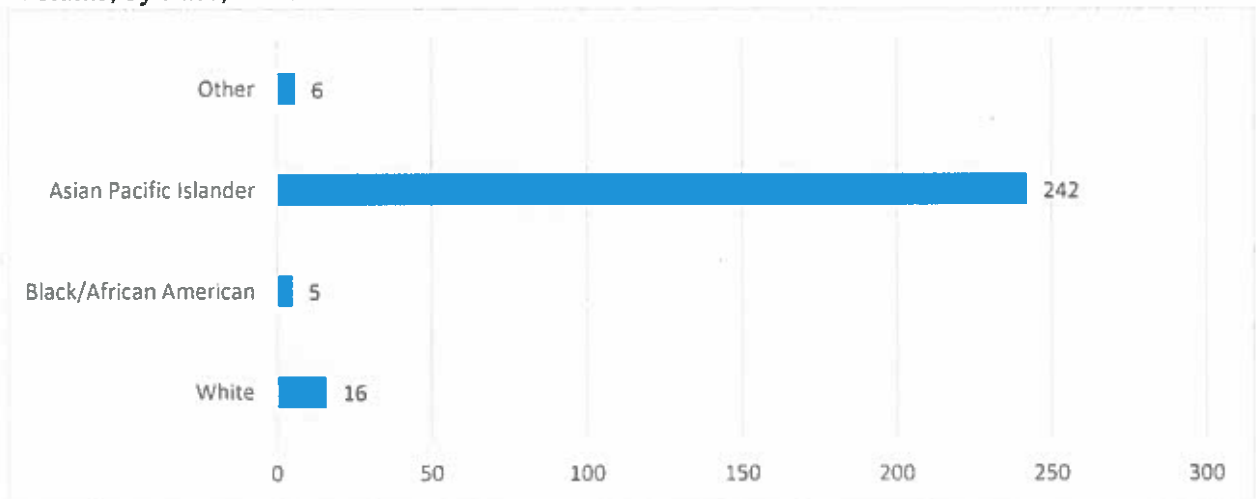
Figure: 5 - 10

DUI Arrested Persons
Percent Distribution by Race, 2017
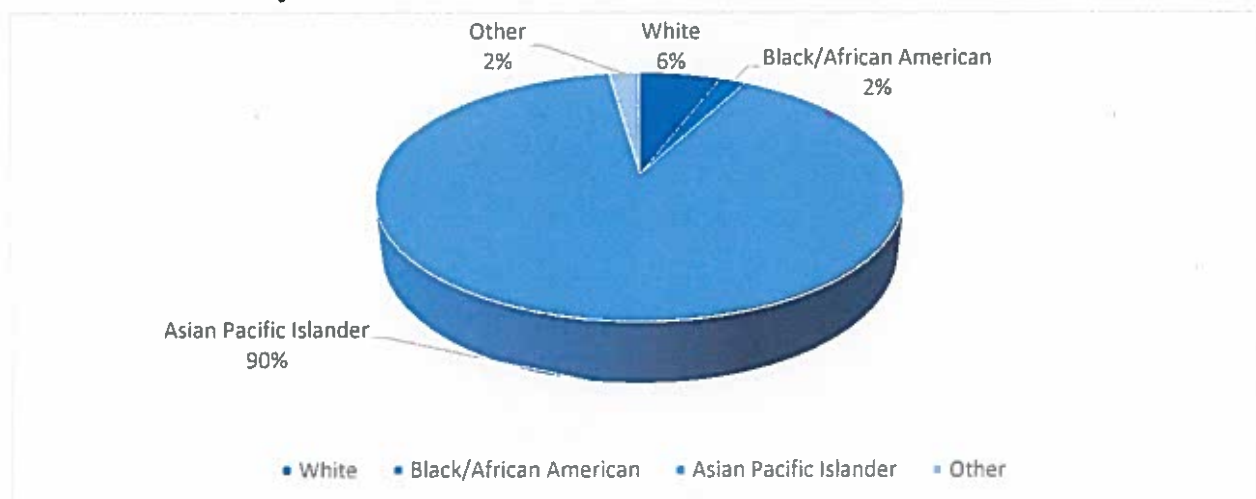
The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of controlled substances.

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, specially 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. All arrests for violations, including attempts. Arrests categories are subdivided 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 try drug addition (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 try drug addition (Demerol, methadones).

h. Dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine)

Figure: 5 - 11

Drug Abuse Violation
Volume, Trends: 2013 - 2017
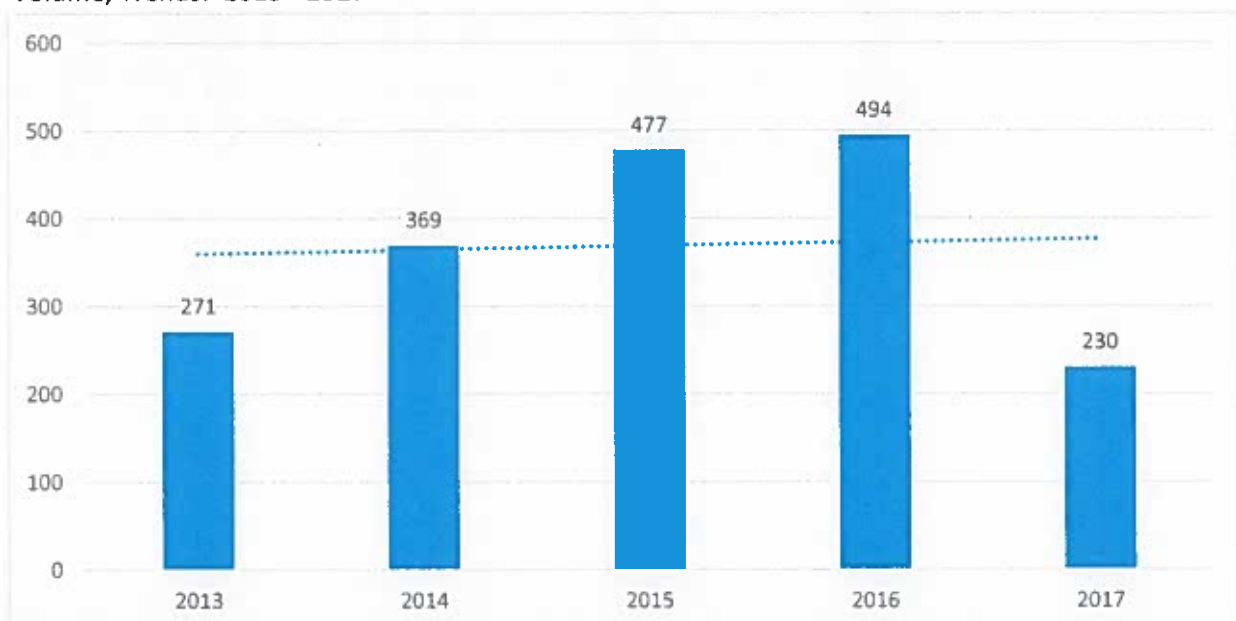
Drug Abuse Violations
By Month: 2013 - 2017

Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	8	19	21	27	16
February	27	30	34	59	21
March	29	39	71	54	22
April	40	34	47	57	16
May	31	36	47	49	40
June	14	12	30	23	18
July	13	12	21	27	14
August	18	21	24	35	14
September	17	40	70	40	15
October	34	54	54	42	22
November	20	28	32	41	11
December	20	44	26	40	21
Total	271	369	477	494	230
Percent Change	-7.5	36.2	29.3	3.5	-53.4
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.0	1.4
Population	160.0	161.0	162.0	163.0	164.0

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 5 -12

Drug Abuse Violations. Trend: 2013 - 2017
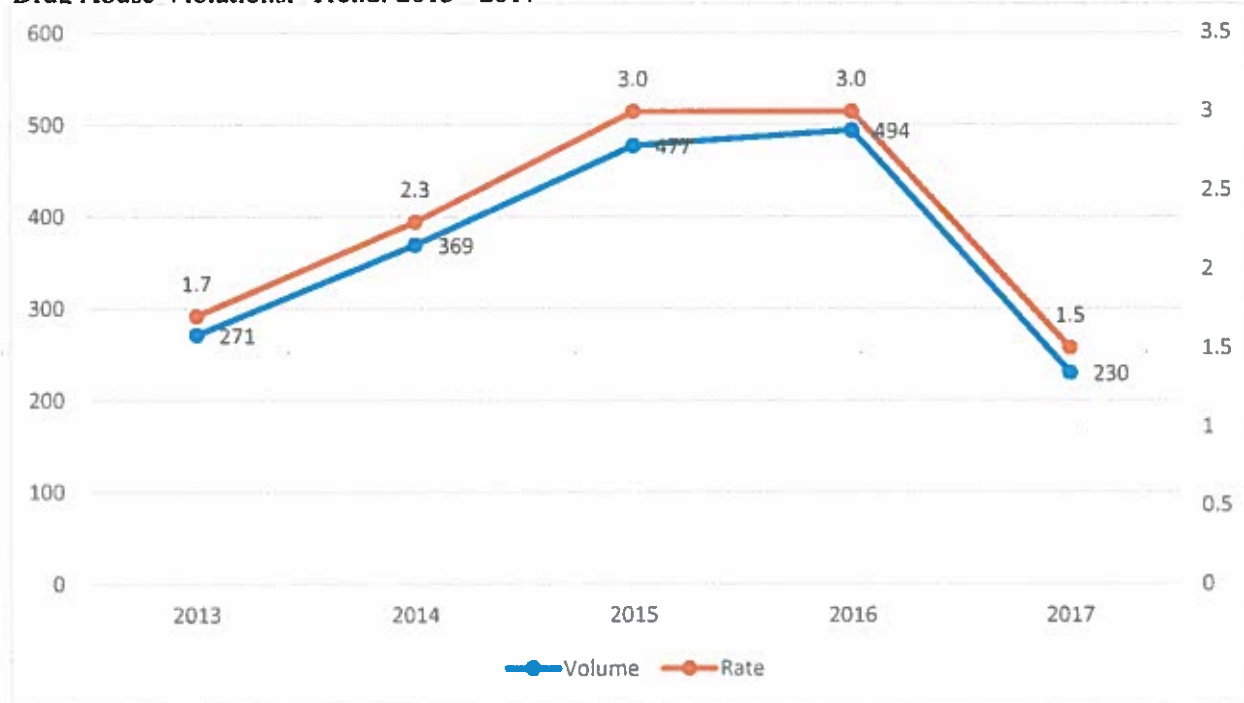
Table: 5 - 8

Drug Abuse Violations
Arrested Persons, Trends: 2013 - 2017

Drug Abuse Violations: Grand Total

	Sex	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	M	90	90	54	122	157
	F	16	24	22	42	41
	T	106	114	76	164	198

Sale/Manufacturing

	Sex	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	M	9	9	5	9	10
	F	0	5	2	5	0
	T	9	14	7	14	10

Possession

	Sex	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	M	81	81	49	113	147
	F	16	29	20	37	41
	T	97	110	69	150	188

Sale/Manufacturing (Synthetic Narcotics)

	Sex	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	M	9	9	5	9	10
	F	0	5	2	5	0
	T	9	14	7	14	10

Possession (Marijuana)

	Sex	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	M	11	13	9	15	14
	F	3	1	1	2	3
	T	14	14	10	17	17

Possession (Synthetic Narcotic)

	Sex	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	M	70	68	40	98	133
	F	13	28	19	35	38
	T	83	96	59	133	171

Source: " LERMS" FSR-ASR

Figure: 5 - 13

Drug Abuse Violations: Trends, 2013 - 2017

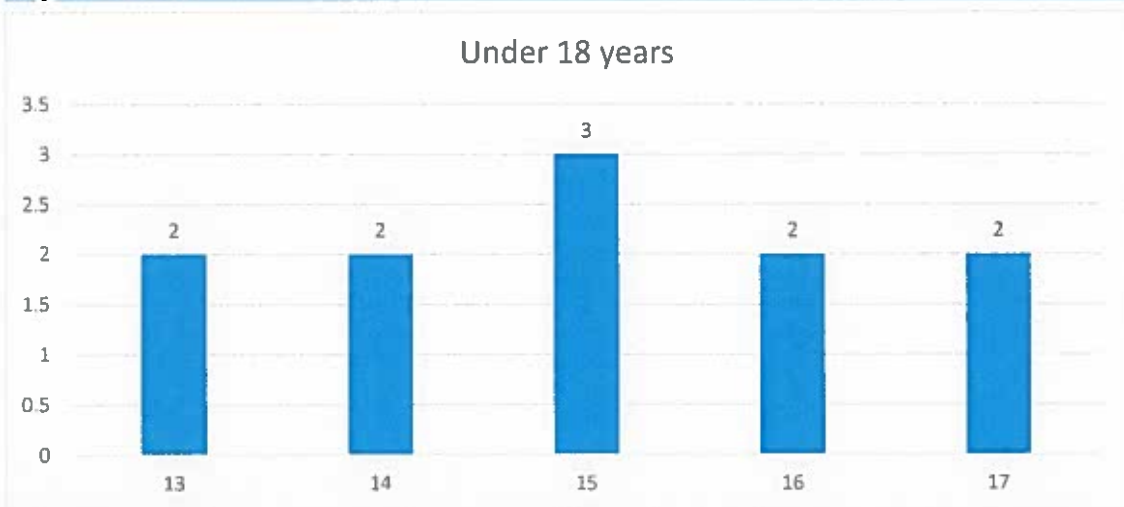### Drug Abuse Violations: Grand Total
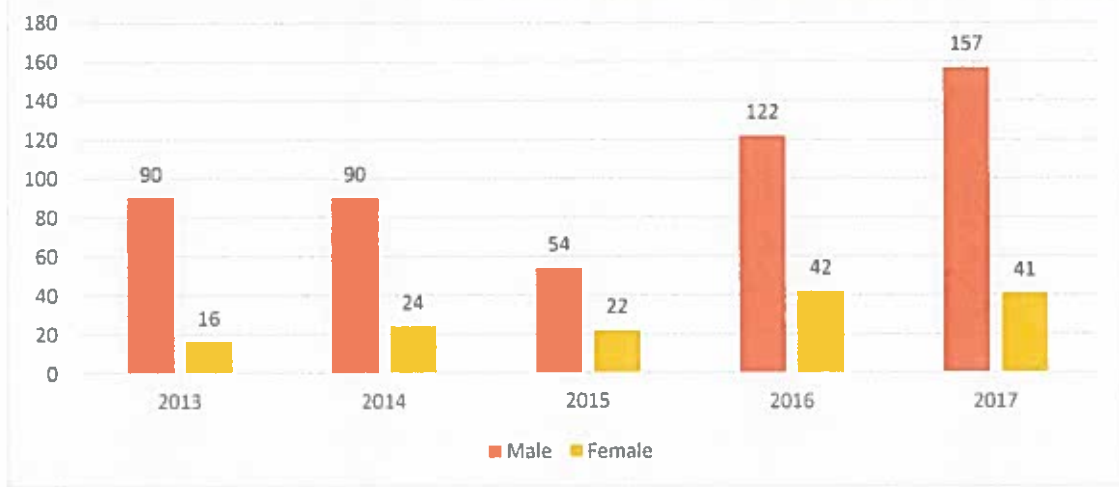
Sale/Manufacturing
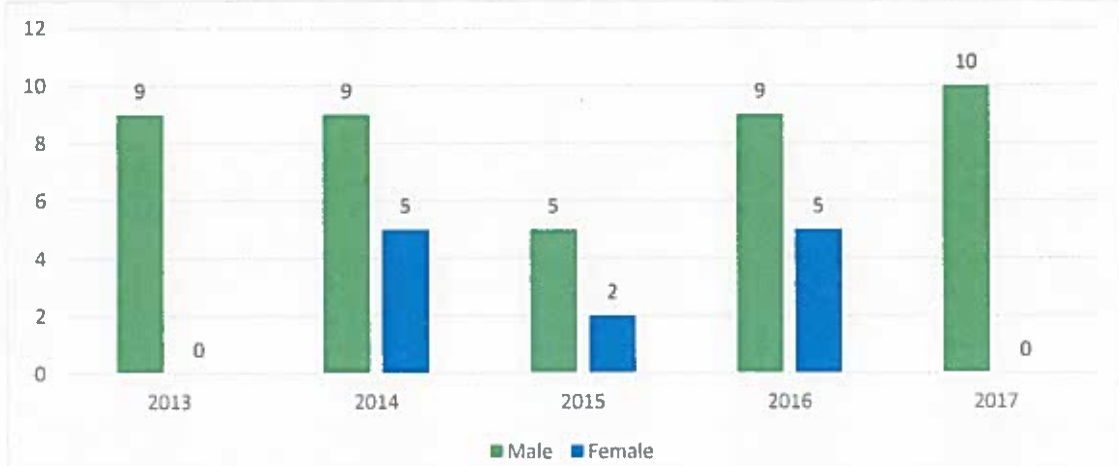
Possession
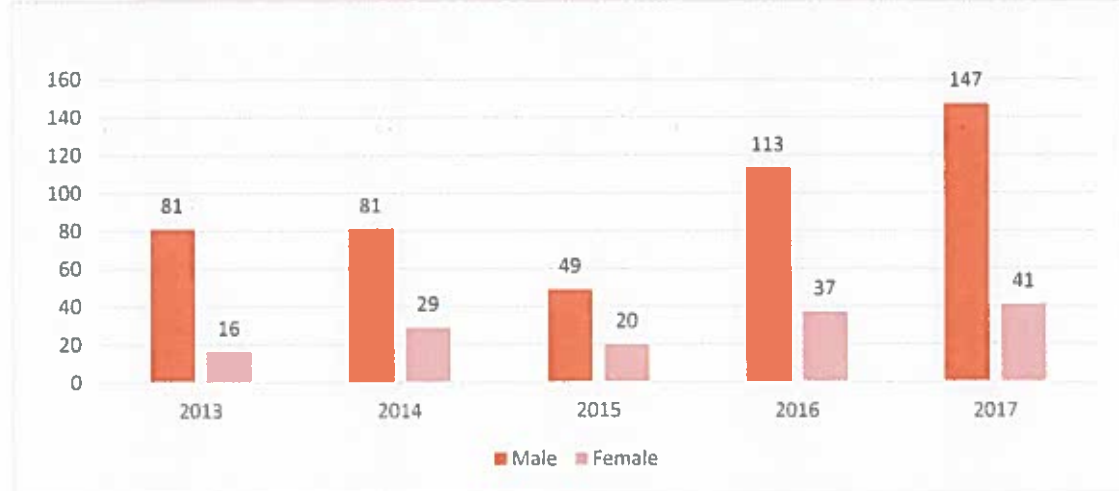
Table: 5 - 9

Drug Abuse Violations

Arrested Persons, by Age: 2017

By Age	Over 18 Years		Under 18 years
18	10	13	2
19	1	14	2
20	4	15	3
21	2	16	2
22	3	17	2
23	9		
24	7		
25/29	41		
30/34	43		
35/39	37		
40/44	46		
45/49	22		
50/54	13		
55/59	8		
60/64	2		
65+	2		

Figure: 5 - 14

Under 18 years

Figure: 5 - 15

Over 18 Years
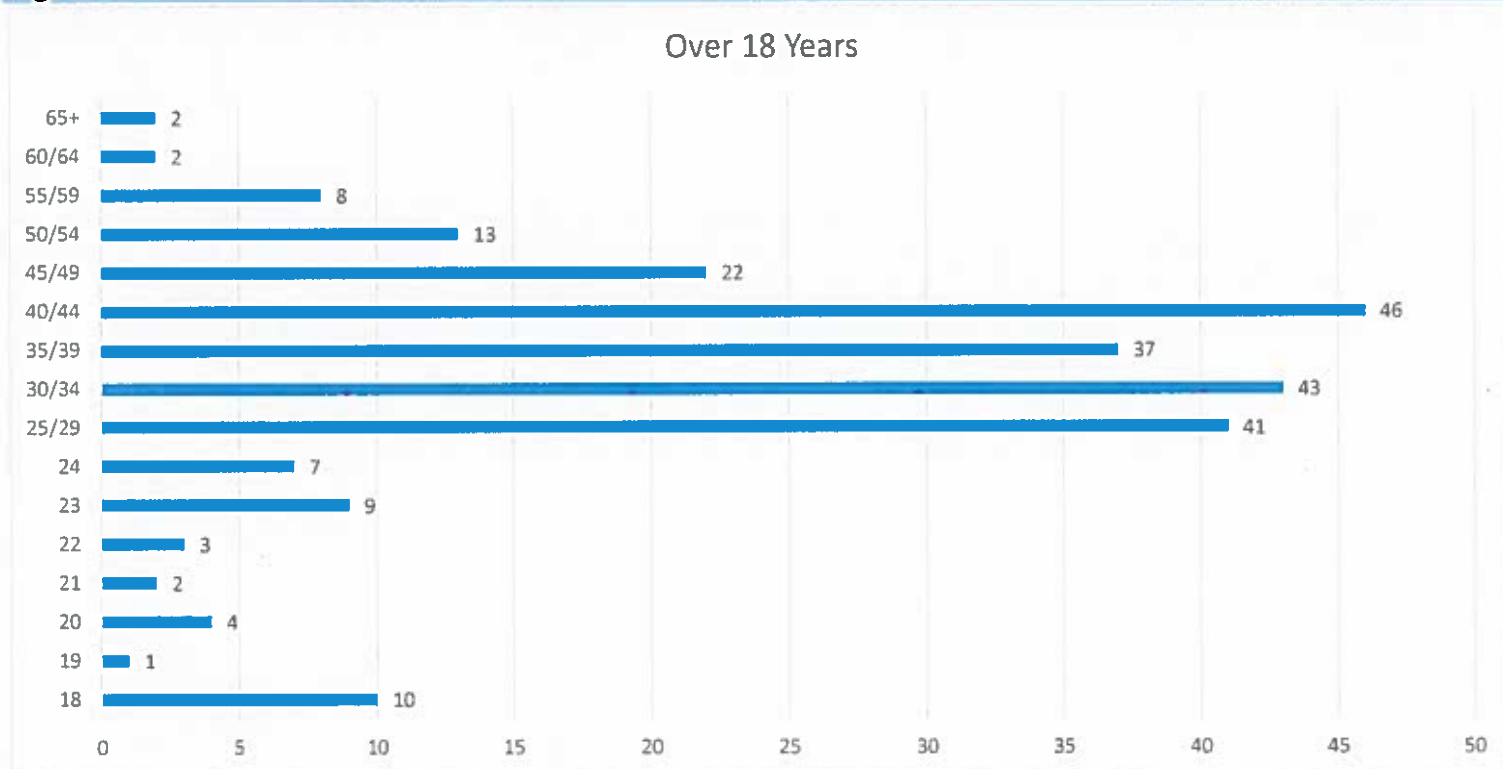
SECTION VI:

Law Enforcement Personnel

Law Enforcement Personnel

Guam Police Department

Sworn 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 specifically for sworn law enforcement representatives.

The functions of law enforcement agencies are significantly diverse. They patrol local streets and major highways, they protect citizens in the island's smallest villages and large villages, they conduct investigations on offenses around the block or around the island. Law enforcement officers in one area may also enforce traffic laws on local highways. Local police officers may be responsible for investigating violent crimes. These duties have an impact on staffing levels. Adequate staffing levels can be determined only after careful study of the conditions that affect the sevice requirements in a particular jurisdiction.

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

Civilian Employees

Civilian employees provide a myriad of services to the law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. Among other duties, they dispatch officers, they provide administrative and recordkeeping support, and they query local databases.

Figure: 6 - 1

Full-time Law Enforcement Officers
Trends: 2013 - 2017
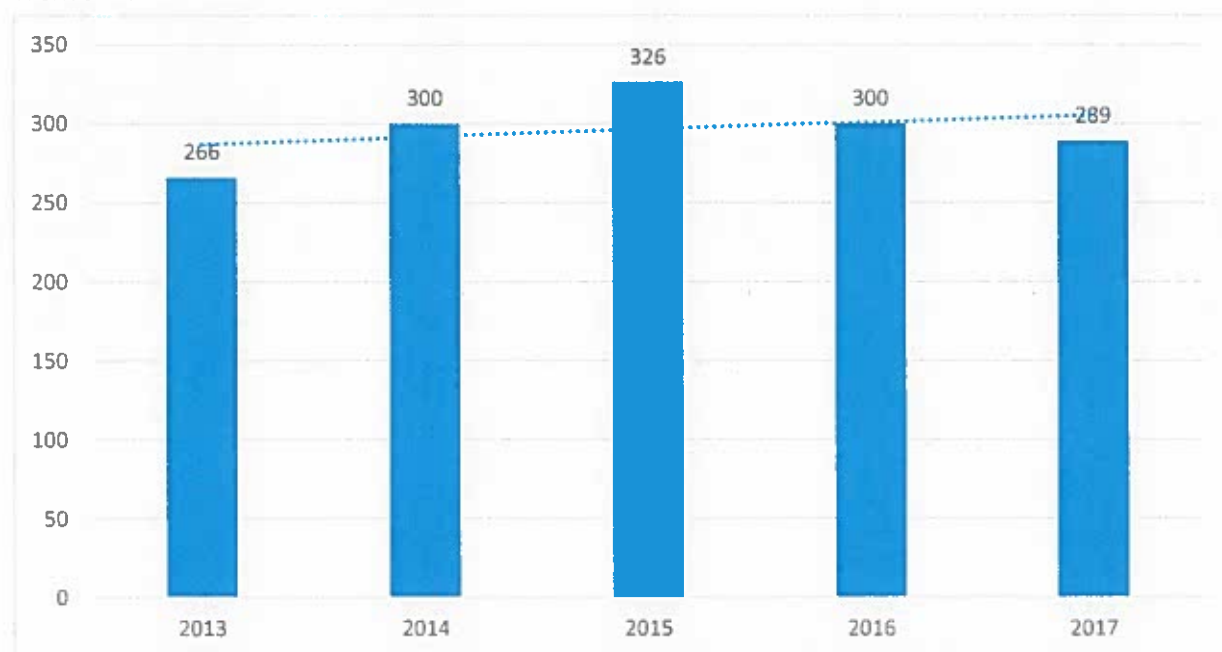
Table: 6 - 1

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2017

Total Law Enforcement Employees	Total	Male	Female
Officers (Uniform)	289	265	24
Civilians	76	60	16
Total Law Enforcement Employees	365	325	40

Table: 6 - 2

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees
Trends: 2013 - 2017

Full-time Employees	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Officers	266	300	326	300	289
Civilians	61	63	57	63	76
Total Full-time Employees	327	363	383	363	365

Figure: 6 - 2

Full-time Employees
Trends: 2013 - 2017
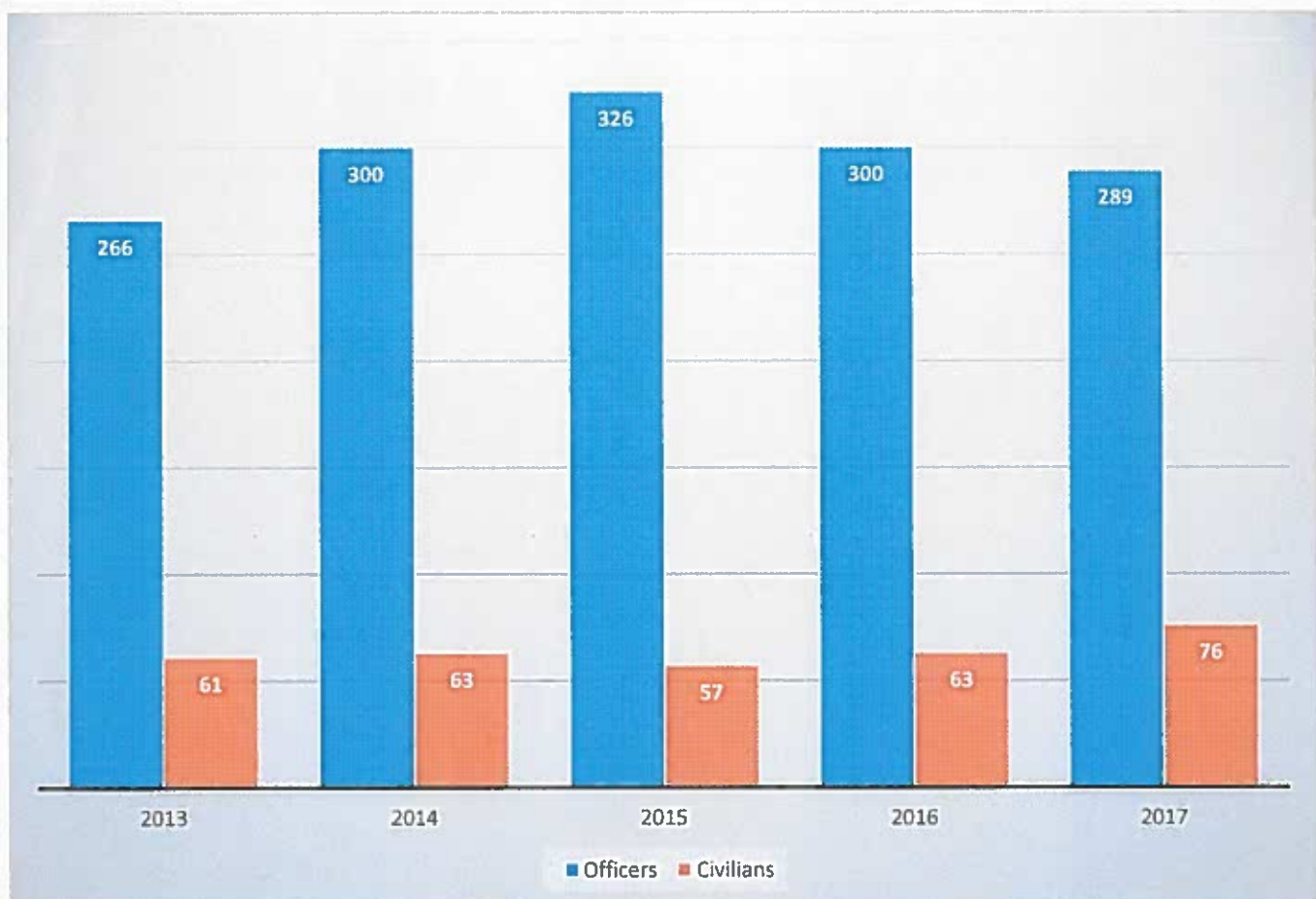
Table: 6 - 3

Full-time Law Enforcement Officers

Number and Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
By Precincts by Village and by Population Group: 2017

By District, by Village: 2017	Population	Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (164,000)
Northern Precinct			
Population:	**66,824**	39	0.1
Dededo	45,864		
Yigo	20,960		
Tumon-Tamuning Precinct			
Population:	**20,089**	34	0.1
Tumon			
Tamuning	20,089		
Harmon			
Hagatna Precinct			
Population	**46,090**	36	0.1
Agana Heights	3,886		
Barrigada	9,057		
Chalan Pago/Ordot	6,962		
Hagatna	1,073		
Mangilao	15,502		
MongMong-Toto-Maite	6,965		
Sinajana	2,645		
Agat Precinct			
Population	**29,624**	35	0.1
Agat	5,018		
Asan	2,181		
Inarajan	2,320		
Merizo	1,888		
Piti	1,484		
Santa Rita	6,209		
Talofofo	3,113		
Umatac	798		
Yona	6,613		
Specilaized Units/Divisions	***1373**	145	10.5

Note: Population is the difference from total precinct command jurisdiction.

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.

Figure: 2 - 37

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).

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 (Nonviolent) (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

Appendix II

Offenses Reported to Police

Trends: 2013 - 2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Part I Offenses					
Violent Crimes					
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	8	7	8	3	4
Rape	106	118	160	103	32
Robbery	145	131	124	79	104
Aggravated Assault	401	294	400	156	229
Total Violent Crimes	**660**	**550**	**692**	**341**	**369**
Property Crimes					
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	1620	1578	1211	1612	1689
Larceny/Theft Offenses	2521	1973	2251	1866	1638
Motor Vehicle Theft	378	258	222	256	320
Arson	13	17	12	7	9
Total Property Crimes	**4532**	**3826**	**3696**	**3741**	**3656**
Total Part I Offenses	**5192**	**4376**	**4388**	**4082**	**4025**
Part II Offenses					
Simple Assault	1502	1310	1222	1260	1282
Forgery (Counterfeiting/Forgery)	48	94	78	65	81
Fraud	319	199	256	279	263
Embezzlement	27	126	113	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving,or Possessing	0	3	9	0	0
Vandalism: Destruction/Damaged/Vandalism of of Property	893	784	764	1058	1071
Weapon Law Violations	64	55	46	50	51
Prostitution	2	0	0	1	0
Sex Offenses Nonforcible	111	110	111	61	150
Drug/Narcotic Violations	271	369	501	494	230
Gambling Offenses	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family & Children (Nonviolent)	88	74	65	82	80
Driving Under the Influence	230	427	395	146	125
Liquor Laws	91	100	145	102	129
Drunkenness	19	143	128	6	20
Disorderly Conduct	136	39	49	913	548
Vagrancy	3	2	17	0	0
All Other Offenses	1049	838	1036	1164	1281
Suspicion	17	0	0	0	0
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	0	2	7	3	2
Runaways	86	129	119	191	179
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	0	0	2	0	0
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0
Total Part II Offenses	**4956**	**4804**	**5063**	**5875**	**5492**
Total Violent Crimes	**660**	**550**	**692**	**341**	**369**
Total Property Crimes	**4532**	**3826**	**3696**	**3741**	**3656**
Grand Total	**10148**	**9180**	**9451**	**9957**	**9517**

Source: LERMS D.A.M.

Offenses Reported to Police

By Calender Month, 2017	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Criminal Homicide	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Rape	6	2	5	0	2	1	4	1	2	2	2	5	32
Robbery	6	5	10	15	8	5	7	10	6	6	15	11	104
Aggravated Assault	14	15	31	15	17	17	21	17	16	24	20	22	229
Total Violent Crimes	**26**	**23**	**46**	**30**	**27**	**23**	**32**	**28**	**24**	**32**	**37**	**41**	**369**
Burglary	151	154	159	100	125	128	97	136	148	148	181	162	1689
Larceny-theft	133	156	142	112	143	131	120	108	134	149	175	135	1638
Motor Vehicle Theft	32	17	30	22	35	31	14	13	30	27	35	34	320
Arson	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	9
Total Property Crimes	**318**	**327**	**331**	**235**	**305**	**290**	**231**	**257**	**314**	**324**	**393**	**331**	**3656**
Total Part I Offenses	**344**	**350**	**377**	**265**	**332**	**313**	**263**	**285**	**338**	**356**	**430**	**372**	**4025**
Assaults, simple	92	122	115	112	115	107	98	93	105	114	104	105	1282
Counterfeiting and Forgery	6	7	10	6	4	10	8	4	7	8	7	4	81
Fraud	24	28	25	26	23	20	21	20	22	21	19	14	263
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism, Destruction, Damage Proper	108	83	102	81	89	58	78	76	94	95	97	110	1071
Weapon Law Violations	4	4	5	6	4	4	2	10	2	4	1	5	51
Prostitute and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	8	16	14	21	11	12	11	8	16	8	14	11	150
Drug Abuse Violations	16	21	22	16	40	18	14	14	15	22	11	21	230
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Childr	9	7	5	4	6	4	4	3	9	8	11	10	80
Driving Under the Influence	3	10	10	11	18	6	17	10	14	3	12	11	125
Liquor Law Violations	6	18	13	11	23	6	1	4	7	10	12	18	129
Drunkenness	2	4	1	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	20
Disorderly Conduct	58	50	39	50	54	57	45	31	37	32	45	50	548
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	93	100	103	112	115	91	97	76	115	130	129	120	1281
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Runaways	25	9	23	20	14	10	7	3	19	15	16	18	179
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Ac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Part II Offenses	**455**	**479**	**487**	**476**	**519**	**405**	**405**	**353**	**464**	**472**	**479**	**498**	**5492**
Total Part I Offenses	**344**	**350**	**377**	**265**	**332**	**313**	**263**	**285**	**338**	**356**	**430**	**372**	**4025**
Grand Total	**799**	**829**	**864**	**741**	**851**	**718**	**668**	**638**	**802**	**828**	**909**	**870**	**9517**

Source: LERMS 2017 D.A.M.

Appendix IV

Offenses Reported to Police, by Village, 2017	Agana Hts.	Agat	Asan	Barrigada	Chalan Pago	Dededo	Hagatna	Inarajan	Mangilao	Merizo	M-T-M	Piti	Santa rita	Sinajana	Talofofo	Tamuning	Umatac	Yigo	Yona	NS	Total
Part I Offenses																					
Criminal Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Rape	0	1	3	1	3	5	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	8	0	4	0	0	32
Robbery	1	4	1	7	0	22	7	0	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	36	0	3	2	12	104
Aggravated Assault	0	12	3	12	8	72	5	1	8	1	10	4	1	1	6	51	0	26	3	5	229
Violent Crimes - Total	1	17	7	20	11	99	14	1	14	2	13	5	4	3	6	97	0	33	5	17	369
Burglary	11	47	18	57	35	353	68	16	110	11	57	28	32	20	20	415	8	147	118	118	1689
Larceny-theft	11	51	9	65	42	273	73	21	75	20	51	19	36	20	29	515	10	109	49	160	1638
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	6	3	17	7	59	17	1	19	3	15	2	5	2	2	96	0	25	7	29	320
Arson	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	9
Property Crimes - Total	27	104	30	144	84	685	158	38	204	34	123	49	73	42	51	1028	19	281	175	307	3656
Part I Offenses - Total	28	121	37	164	95	784	172	39	218	36	136	54	77	45	57	1125	19	314	180	324	4025
Part II Offenses																					
Assaults, simple	23	55	5	71	40	291	54	17	103	20	51	20	42	24	18	246	11	113	28	50	1282
Counterfeiting and Forgery	1	10	1	3	0	10	7	0	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	24	0	3	2	7	81
Fraud	2	14	0	11	3	59	10	1	19	2	8	7	3	3	8	52	0	13	6	42	263
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism, Destruction, Damage Property	18	41	9	41	26	233	50	13	60	11	44	5	19	9	12	255	3	74	28	120	1071
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	2	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	37	51
Prostitute and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	4	8	0	4	5	35	4	3	8	4	6	4	6	3	3	22	2	9	5	15	150
Drug Abuse Violations	0	4	2	15	7	33	8	12	11	0	3	6	32	1	1	51	0	33	0	11	230
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	3	2	0	4	4	19	1	1	8	1	1	0	1	0	2	11	0	8	5	9	80
Driving Under the Influence	0	6	3	10	3	26	13	2	10	1	1	3	2	2	2	19	1	8	2	11	125
Liquor Law Violations	0	7	0	5	0	34	2	1	9	1	7	0	1	0	2	16	1	36	2	5	129
Drunkenness	0	2	0	0	0	5	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	20
Disorderly Conduct	9	35	5	24	11	98	23	6	22	9	20	5	9	7	13	124	2	34	20	72	548
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	25	39	11	49	26	196	53	23	67	16	39	13	32	16	31	227	6	85	23	304	1281
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Runaways	1	14	7	9	3	34	5	0	7	1	10	7	3	1	3	26	0	30	7	11	179
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking, Commercial Sex Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part II Offenses - Total	86	237	43	248	129	1077	234	79	329	67	196	72	152	67	97	1083	26	447	129	694	5492
Part I Offenses - Total	28	121	37	164	95	784	172	39	218	36	136	54	77	45	57	1125	19	314	180	324	4025
Grand Total	114	358	80	412	224	1861	406	118	547	103	332	126	229	112	154	2208	45	761	309	1018	9517

Source: LERMS 2017 D.A.M.

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