

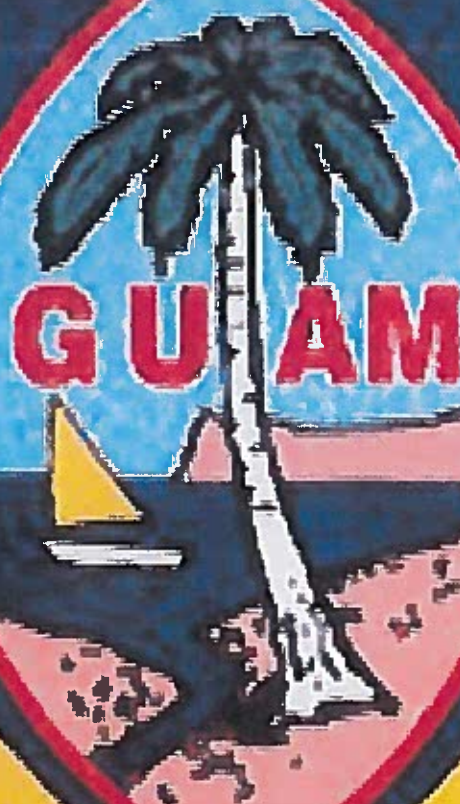
CRIME IN GUAM 2018 Uniform Crime Report

Guam Police Department
Planning, Research and Development

GUAM POLICE DEPARTMENT



**GUAM POLICE
DEPARTMENT**



Forward, *Crime in Guam, 2018*



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 *2018 Crime in Guam* issue will help law enforcement leaders make the best possible decisions to secure safety and prosperity in our communities.

Stephen C. Ignacio
Chief of Police

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Stephen C. Ignacio", is written over the printed name and title.



Crime Factors

Caution Against Ranking/Categorizing

Each year when *Crime in Guam* is published, Guam Police Department places caution in the ranking or categorizing levels of crime specific to the villages in the jurisdiction. The use of reported figures to determine how villages "rank" amongst each other, without the consideration of other demographics or variables beyond the scope of this publication, provides a risk of error or omission. Consequently, "ranking" may lead to incomplete analysis that often creates misleading perceptions that can 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 available 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 comprehending the crime issue. The local chamber of commerce, planning offices, or similar entities provide information regarding the economic and cultural makeup of communities 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 facilities, etc., all

The strength (personnel and other resources) and the aggressiveness of a jurisdiction's law enforcement agency are also key factors in understanding the nature and extent of crime occurring in that area. Although 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 identifies more offenses. Attitudes of the citizens toward crime and their crime reporting practices, especially concerning minor offenses, also have an impact of the volume of 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.

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SECTION I

Summary of the Uniform Crime Report



Summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

Eight main offense classifications, known as Part I Crimes, were chosen to measure fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime in 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 Hierarchy rule requires that when more than one Part I is classified, the law enforcement agency must locate the offense that is highest on the hierarchy list and score that offense involved and not the other offense(s) in the multiple-offense situation. The Hierarchy Rule applies only to crime reporting and does not affect the number of charges for which the defendant may be prosecuted in the courts. The offenses of justifiable homicide, motor vehicle theft and arson are exceptions to the Hierarchy Rule.

Separation of Time and Place Rule

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

"Same time and place" means that the time interval between the offenses and the distance between locations where they occurred are insignificant. Normally, the offenses must have occurred during an unbroken time duration and at the same or adjoining locations. However, incidents can also be comprised of offenses which by their nature, involve continuing activity to constitute a single criminal transaction. "Because it is not possible to provide instructions that will cover all of the situations that might occur, in some cases the reporting agency will have to use its best judgment in determining how many incidents were involved".

Summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

The reporting of offenses known is limited to the crime classifications mentioned because they are the most serious and commonly reported crimes occurring in 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, identified needs include:

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION II - Offenses Reported



Violent Crimes

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

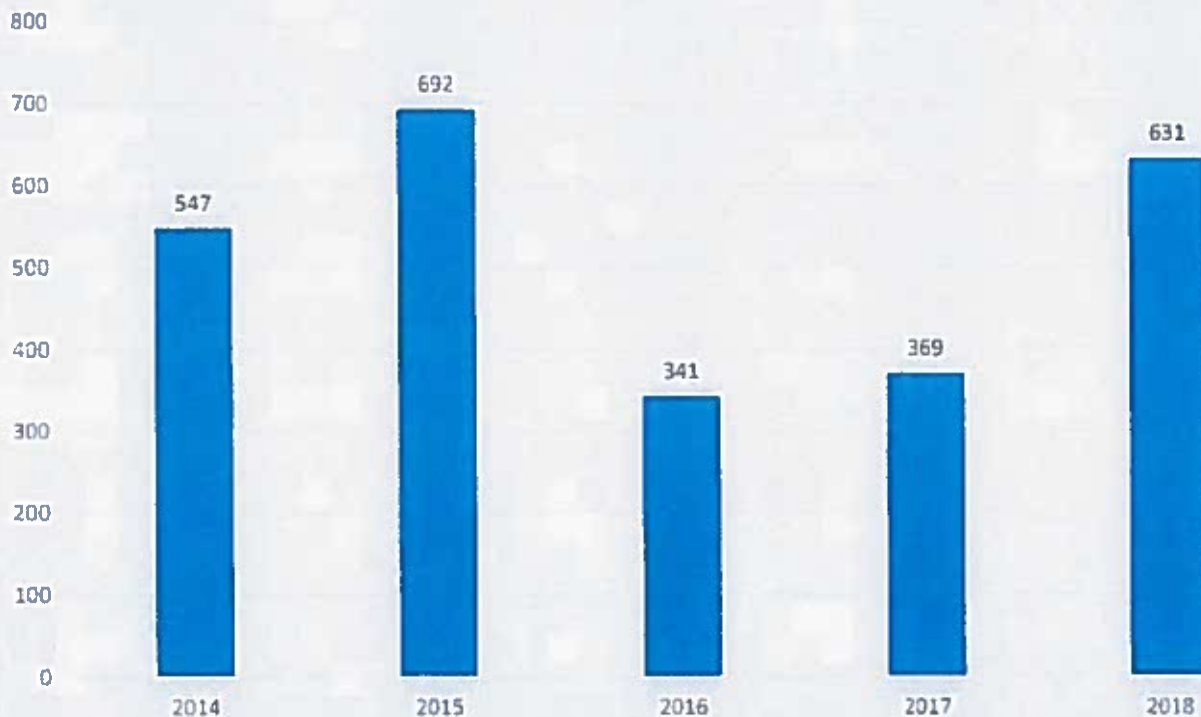
In 2018, there were 631 violent crimes reported and known to police. Of these, aggravated assaults comprised 58.6 percent, robbery, 17.9 percent, rape 23.1 percent, and murder 0.3 percent.

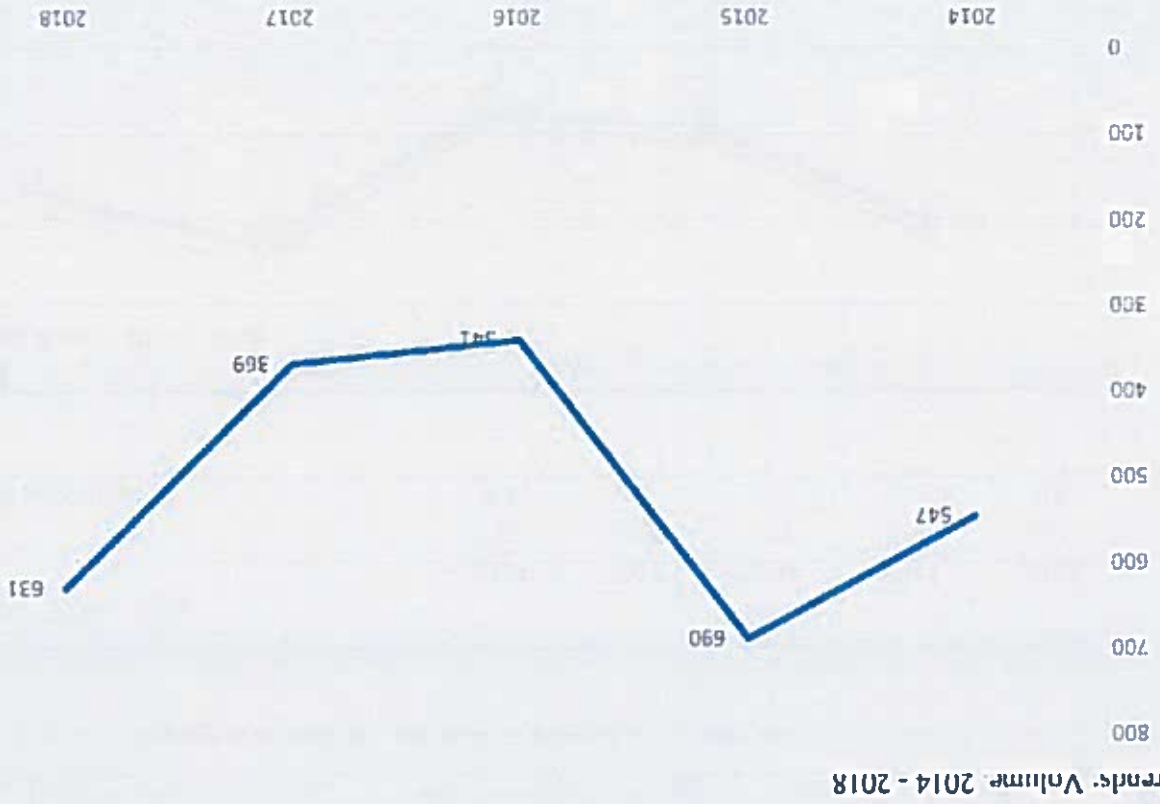
The UCR Program examines data in increments of 2 and 5 year to formulate trend information. Violent crimes in 2018 increased 71.0 percent compared to 2017. The occurrence of violent crime reported and known to police in 2018 was estimated at a rate of 3.8 percent violent offenses per 1,000 inhabitants. The volume of individual offenses within the violent crime category showed that in a year-to-year comparison of 2017 and 2018 data, murder victims increased 50.0 percent. Rape increased 356.3 percent, robbery increased 8.7 percent and aggravated assault increased 61.6 percent

Figure: 2 - 1

Violent Crime

Trends: 2014 - 2018





Violent Crimes Trends: Volume, 2014 - 2018

Figure: 2 - 2

Violent Crime Trends: 2014 - 2018					Volume By Month	
					2014	2015
					2016	2017
					2018	
					Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	Percent Change
					Total	
January	55	54	28	26	59	68
February	39	55	29	23	59	59
March	55	56	22	46	56	56
April	43	58	25	30	44	64
May	55	72	39	27	64	29
June	45	63	27	23	29	48
July	51	51	21	32	48	51
August	54	49	28	28	56	51
September	43	60	26	24	56	56
October	38	59	29	32	55	55
November	20	71	38	37	49	49
December	49	42	29	41	52	52
Total	547	690	341	369	631	71.0
	-17.1	26.1	-50.6	8.2	3.8	
	3.4	4.2	2.1	2.2		

Table: 2 - 1

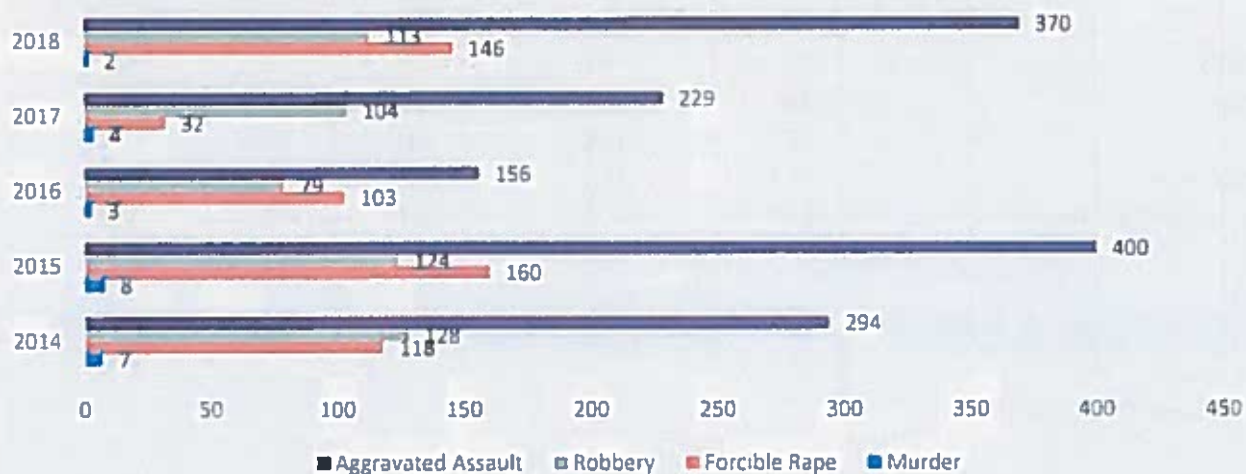
Table: 2 - 2

Violent Crimes: 2014 - 2018

Trends	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Murder	7	8	3	4	2
Forcible Rape	118	160	103	32	146
Robbery	128	124	79	104	113
Aggravated Assault	294	400	156	229	370
Total	547	692	341	369	631

Figure: 2 - 3

Violent Crimes. Volume: 2014 - 2018

**Table: 2 - 3**

Violent Crimes: 2014 - 2018

Trends	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Volume	547	692	341	369	631
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	3.4	4.2	2.1	2.3	3.8

Figure: 2 - 4

Violent Crimes, Rate: 2014 - 2018

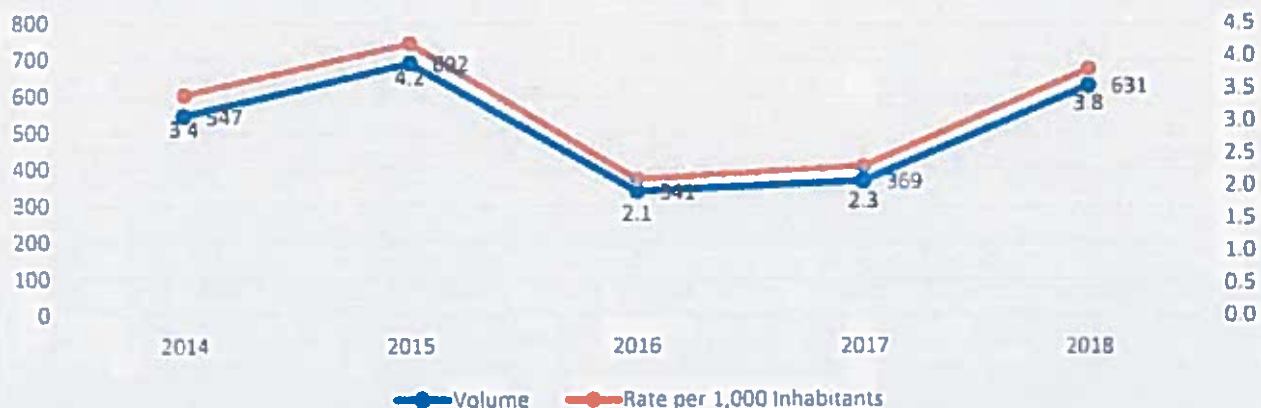


Table: 2 - 4

2018 Violent Crimes	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
Volume	3	132	113	370
Cleared by Arrest	3	48	40	282
Percent Cleared by Arrest	100.0	36.3	35.39	76.2

Figure: 2 - 5

2018 Violent Crimes	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
Volume	3	132	113	370
Cleared by Arrest	3	48	40	282

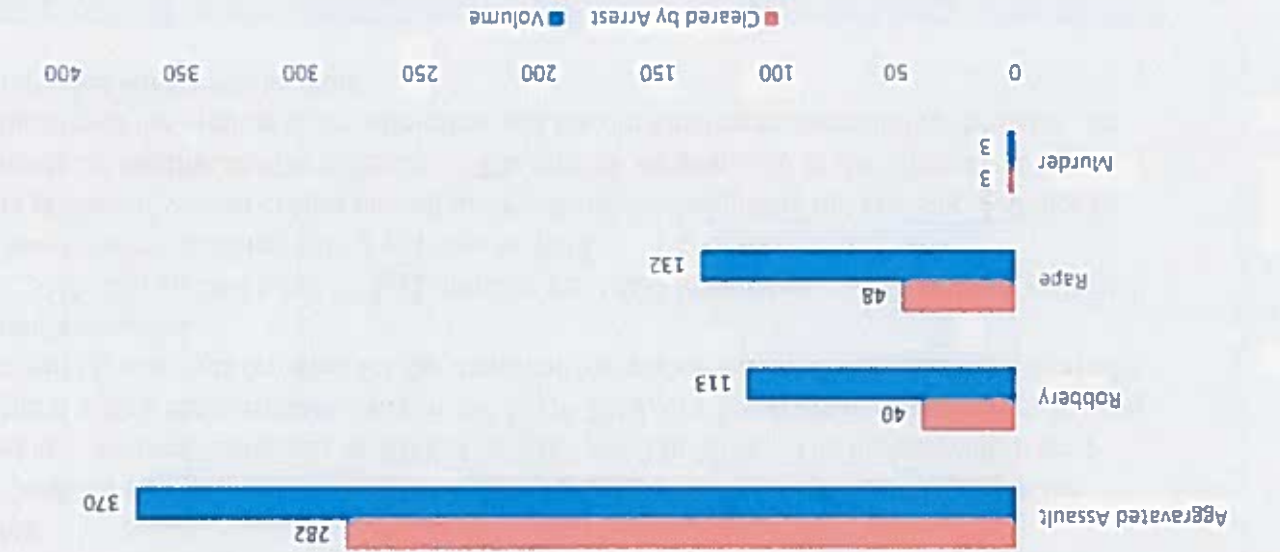
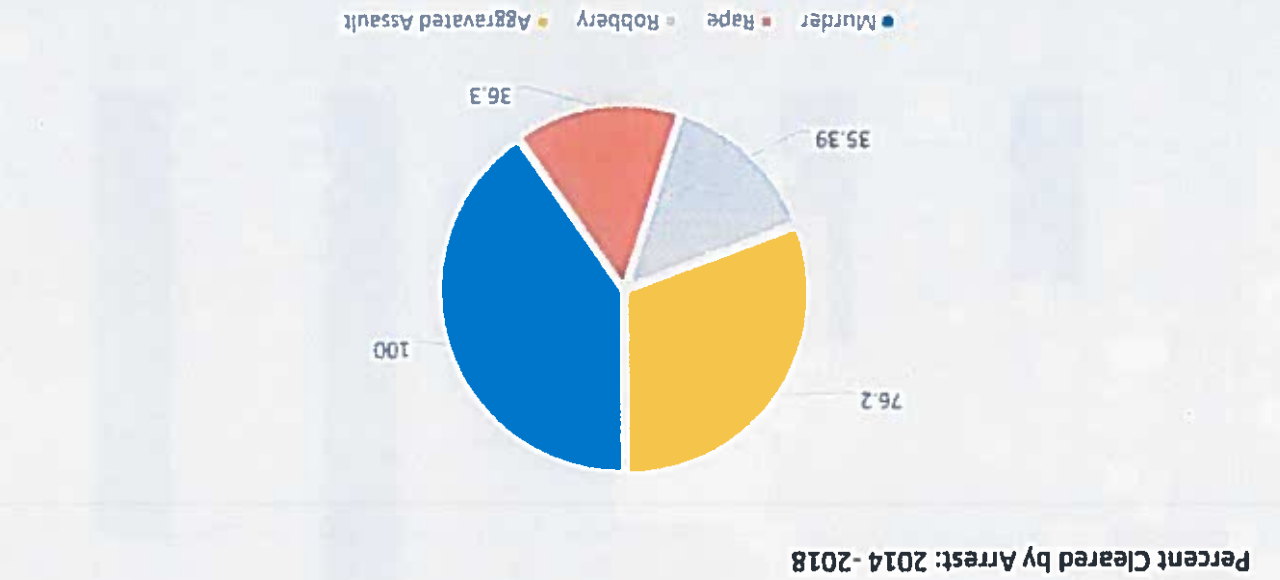


Figure: 2 - 6



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 aggravated assaults.

Volume, Trends, and Rates

The UCR Program's 2018 homicide data showed the number of murders in Guam decreased 0.5 percent when compared to 2017. There were 3 homicide cases reported in 2018 with 3 victims.

An analysis of 5 years trend data showed the number of murders remained low with the lowest at 3 reported homicides in 2018, 4 in 2017 and 3 in 2016. The highest within the 5-year trend with 8 reported homicides in 2015. In 2018, one homicide was reported in January, one homicide case was reported for the month of November and one in December, a total of 3 reported homicides.

The 2018 data yielded a rate of 0.05 murders per 1,000 inhabitants. All five years reflected very low numbers reported with 8 murders in 2015.

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

Figure: 2 - 7

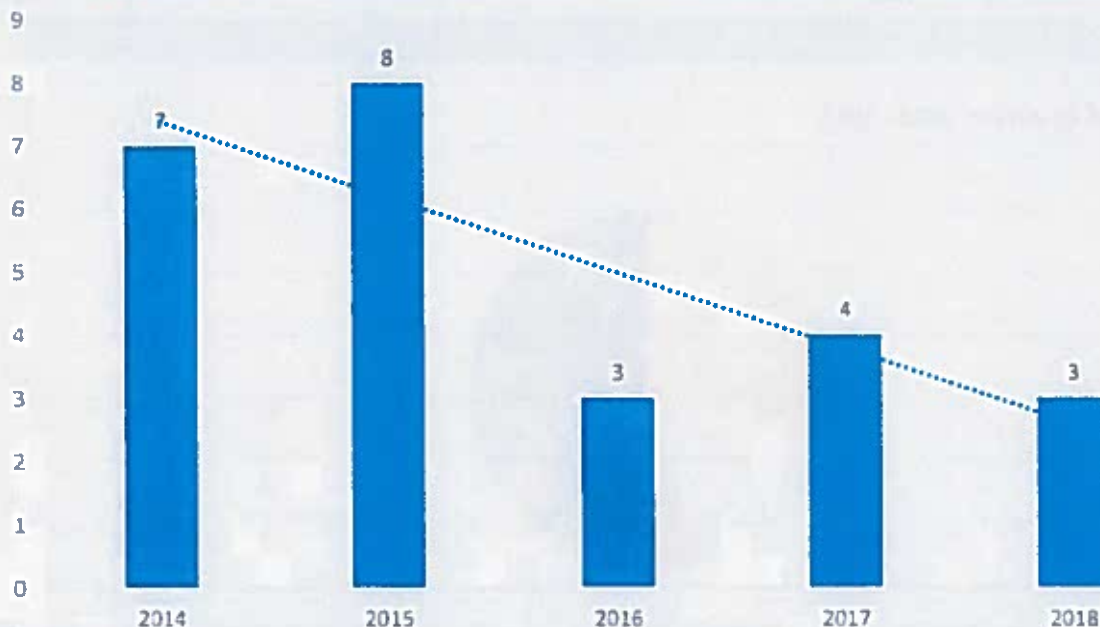


Table: 2 - 5

Murder	By Month: 2014 - 2018				
Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	1	0	0	0	1
February	0	3	0	2	0
March	0	0	1	0	0
April	3	2	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	1	0	0	0
July	1	1	2	0	0
August	1	0	0	0	0
September	1	0	0	0	0
October	0	1	0	0	0
November	0	0	0	0	1
December	0	0	0	2	1
Total	7	8	3	4	3
Percent Change	-12.5	14.3	-62.5	33.3	-25.0
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02
Population (X 1,000)	161.2	161.7	162.2	161.6	165.0

Figure: 2 - 8

Murder 2014 - 2018



Table: 2 - 6**Murder****Cleared by Arrest, 2018**

Trends	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Volume	7	8	3	4	3
Cleared by Arrest	6	6	3	2	2
Percent Cleared by Arrest	0.85	0.8	100.0	50.0	66.6

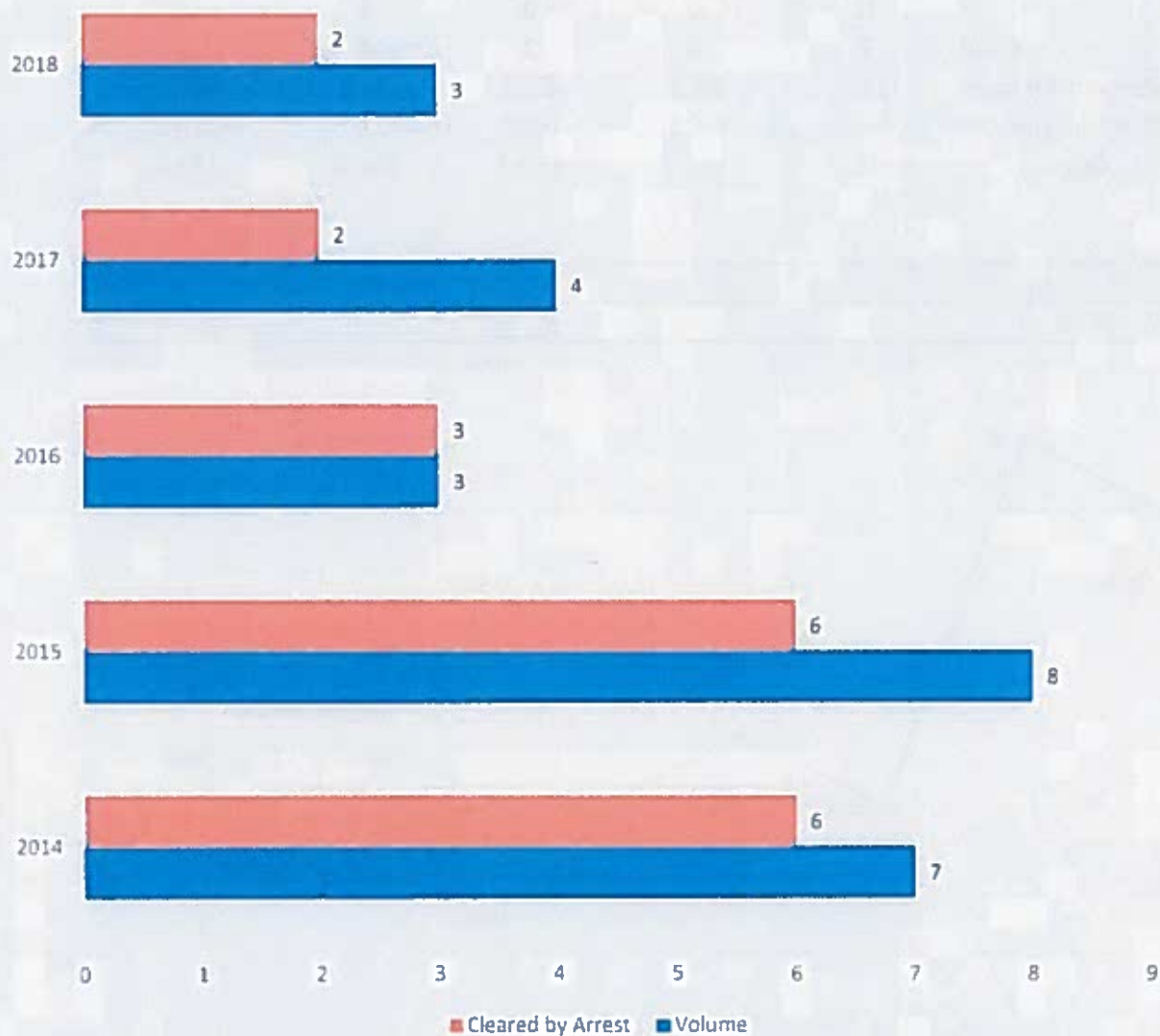
Figure: 2 - 9**Murder****Volume, Cleared By Arrest****Trends: 2014 - 2018**

Table: 2 - 7

Murder
Victims

No. By Age, Sex, and Race, 2018

Age	Sex	Race	Victim Relationship to Offender
1. 35	Male	Chamorro	No relationship---co-worker
2. 33	Male	Chuuk	No relationship---victim
3. 15	Female	Chamorro	No relationship---victim

Table: 2 - 8

Murder
Victim/Offender by Age, 2018

No.	Victim Age	Offender Age
1. 35		31
2. 33		19/28/27/20/22/27/26
3. 15		24

Table: 2 - 9

Murder
Victim/Offender by Race, 2018

No.	Victim Race	Offender Race
1. Chamorro		Chamorro
2. Chuuk		Chamorro/Chuuk/Pohnapeian
3. Chamorro		Chamorro

Table: 2 - 10

Murder
Victim by Race, 2018

Race of Victim	Race of Offender
2 Pacific Islander	Unknown 0
1 Micronesian	
0 Asian	

Table: 2- 11**Murder****Offenders by Age, Sex and Race, 2018**

	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Race</u>
1	31	M	Pacific Islander/Chamorro
2	24	M	Pacific Islander/Chamorro
3	15	F	Pacific Islander/Chamorro

Table: 2 - 12**Murder****Offenders by Weapons Used, 2018**

- 1 Personal Weapons (*hands, feet, fist s*)
- 2 Physical and knife
- 3 Weapons (hands, feet, fists)

Table: 2 - 13**Murder****Offenders, By Circumstances, 2018**

	<u>Age</u>	<u>Circumstances</u>	
1	31	Brawl	Alcohol Influence
2	24	Home Invasion	
3	15	Home Invasion/Rape	

Table: 2 - 14**Murder****Offender, by Situation: 2018**

	<u>Age</u>	<u>Situation</u>
1	31	Single Victim/Single Offender
2	24	Single Victim/Single Offender
3	15	Single 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 (Penetration) (Felony 2nd, Degree)

Rape, Completed

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

Figure: 2 - 10

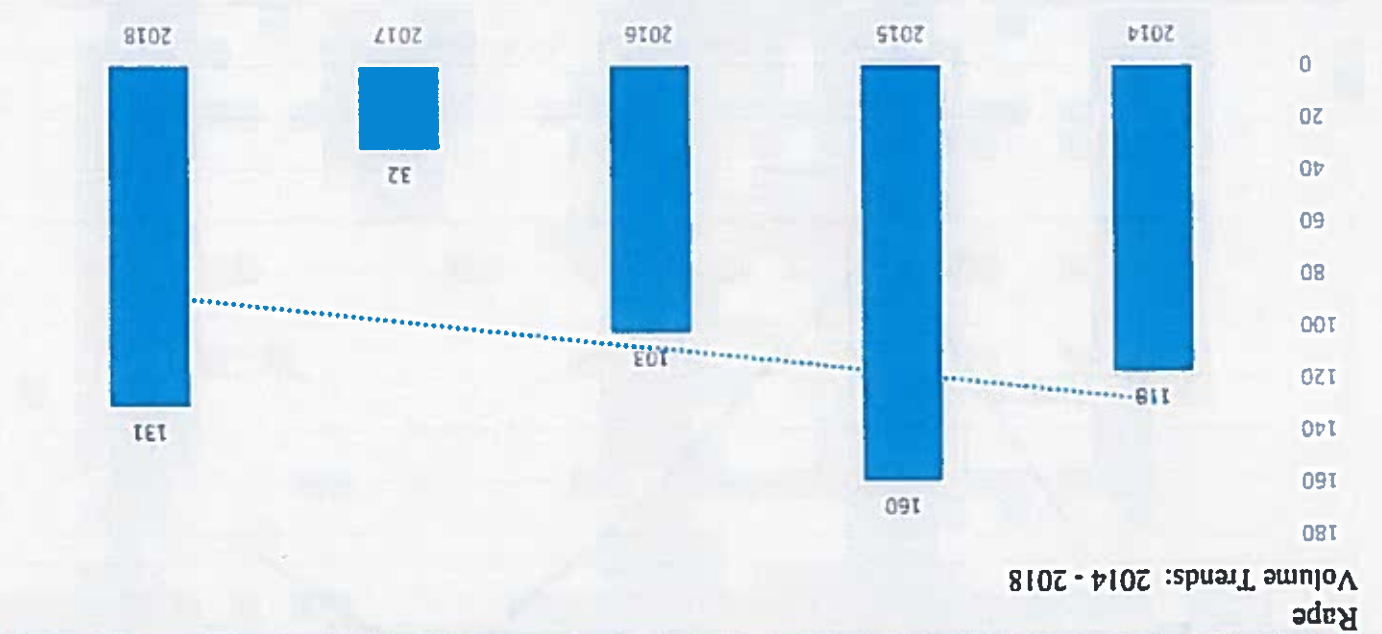


Table: 2 - 15**Rape****By Month: 2014 - 2018**

Calendar Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	11	12	13	6	14
February	12	12	8	2	12
March	11	18	6	5	14
April	10	10	8	0	15
May	11	12	6	2	16
June	14	12	8	1	8
July	10	13	5	4	6
August	11	15	12	1	8
September	11	15	3	2	6
October	7	13	12	2	10
November	2	18	15	2	8
December	8	10	7	5	14
Total	118	160	103	32	131
Percent Change	11.3	35.6	-35.6	-69.0	309.3
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.8
Population	161.0	162.0	163.0	164.0	165.0

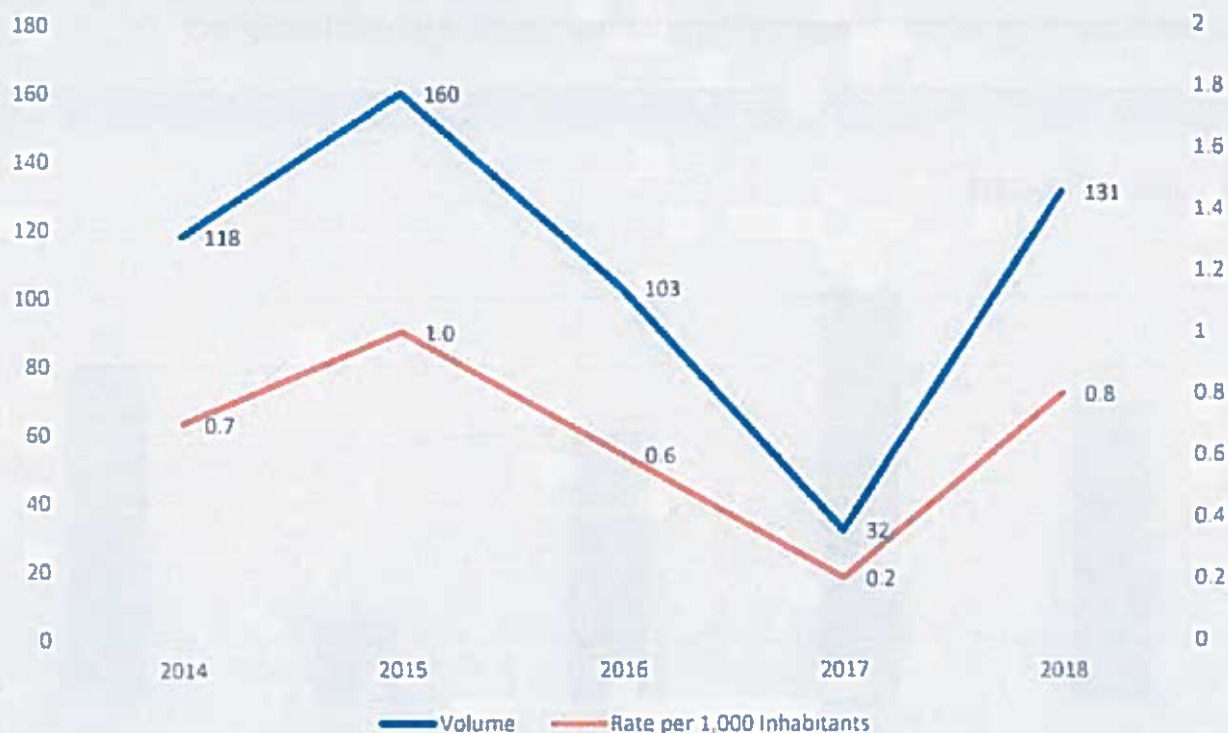
*Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP**(GCA Crime Code Description: Criminal Sexual Conduct: 3rd Degree (Penetration) (Felony 2nd. Degree)***Figure: 2 - 11****Rape****Trends, Volume and Rate: 2014 -2018**

Table: 2 - 16

Rape		By Type, 2014 - 2018				
Trends						
Assault With Intent to Commit CSC		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
CSC 3rd Degree (Penetration)		109	121	46	30	12
CSC 4th Degree (Contact)		9	39	57	2	54
NS		NS	NS	NS	NS	65
GTotal		118	160	103	32	131

Table: 2 - 17

Rape		Volume and Cleared by Arrest, 2014 - 2018				
Trends						
Volume		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cleared by Arrest		118	160	103	32	131
Percent Cleared by Arrest		51.7	82	77	35	52
			51.2	74.8	109.4	39.7

Figure: 2 - 12

Rape
Volume and Cleared by Arrest, Trends 2014 - 2018



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 instrument 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: 2014 - 2018

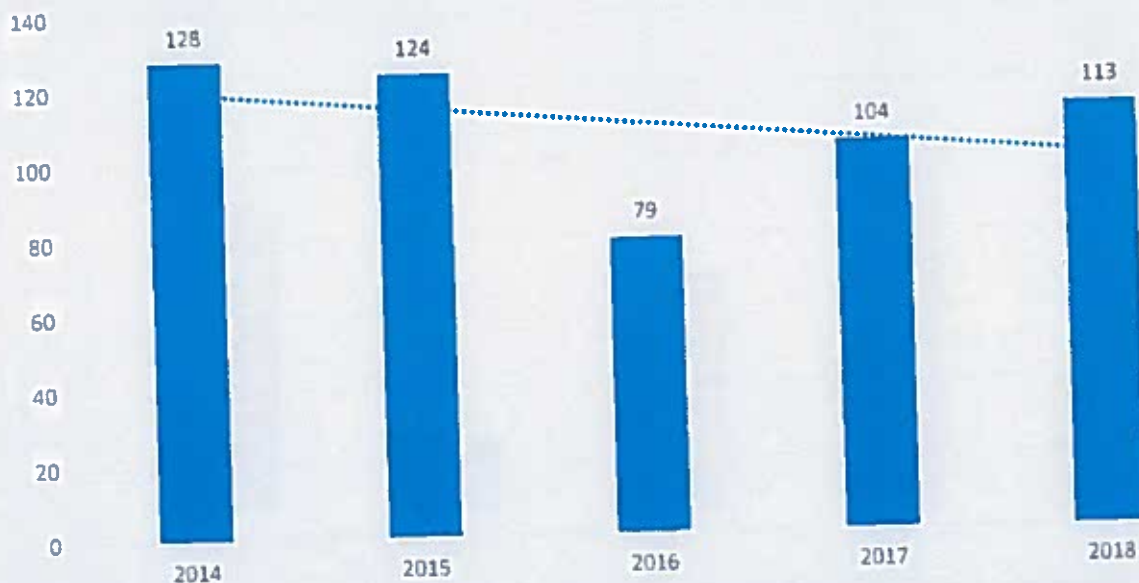


Table: 2 - 18

Robbery

By Month: 2014 - 2018

Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	9	5	3	6	9
February	7	8	10	5	13
March	19	8	8	10	5
April	6	7	5	15	5
May	20	9	9	8	9
June	9	16	5	5	0
July	11	12	4	7	13
August	13	8	6	10	16
September	14	10	3	6	14
October	8	11	9	6	13
November	0	19	9	15	10
December	12	11	8	11	6
Total	128	124	79	104	113
Percent Change	-11.7	-3.1	-36.3	31.6	8.65
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7
Population	161.0	162.0	163.0	164.0	165.0

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 14

Robbery

Volume and Rate, Trends: 2014 - 2018

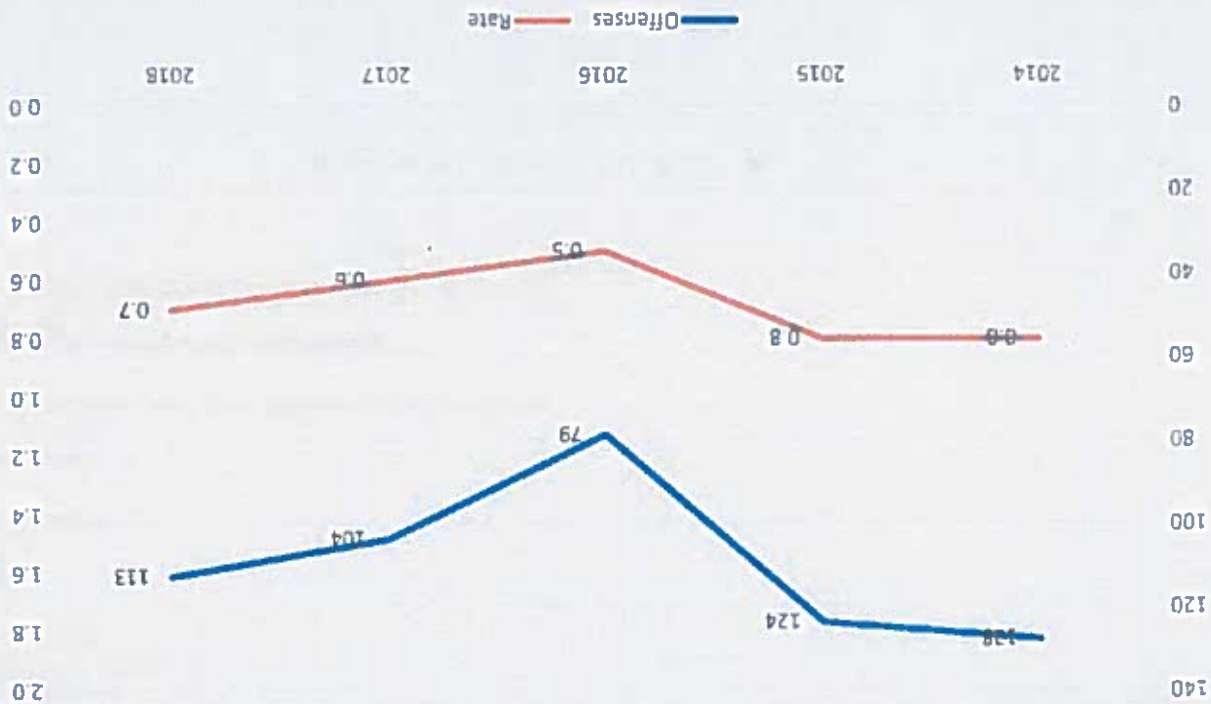


Table: 2 - 19**Robbery****By Location**

Trends	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Street/Highway	38	39	12	8	30
Commercial House	41	35	8	1	10
Gas, Service Station	11	2	4	4	5
Convenience Store	11	7	15	6	9
Residence (anywhere on premise)	15	34	7	10	8
Bank	2	1	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	10	6	33	75	51
	128	124	79	104	113

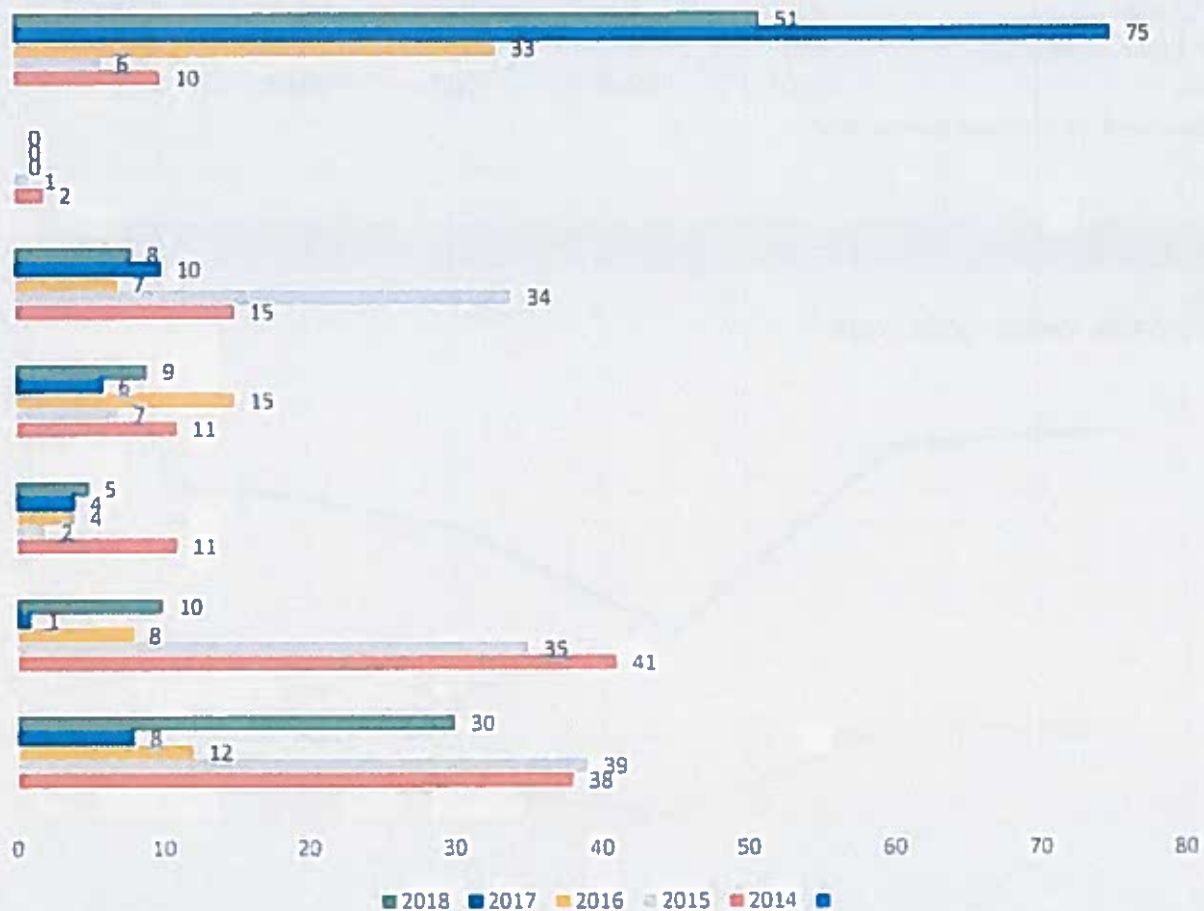
Figure: 2 - 15**Robbery****By Location, Trends: 2014 - 2018**

Table: 2 - 20

Robbery

Percent Distribution, by Location, 2018

Robbery Categories	Total	Percent Distribution
Street/Highway	30	26.5
Commercial House	10	8.8
Gas, Service Station	5	4.4
Convenience Store	9	8.0
Residence (anywhere on premise)	8	7.1
Bank	0	0.0
Other	51	45.1

Figure: 2 - 16

Robbery

Percent Distribution, by Location, 2018

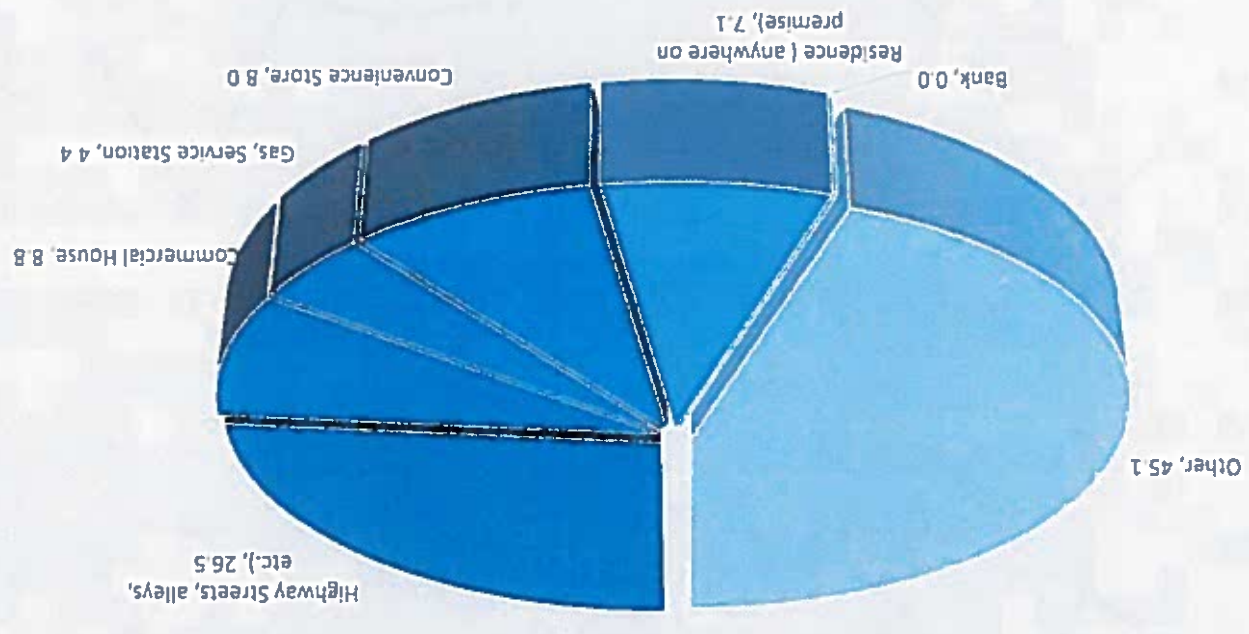


Figure: 2-17

Robbery Categories, 2014 - 2018

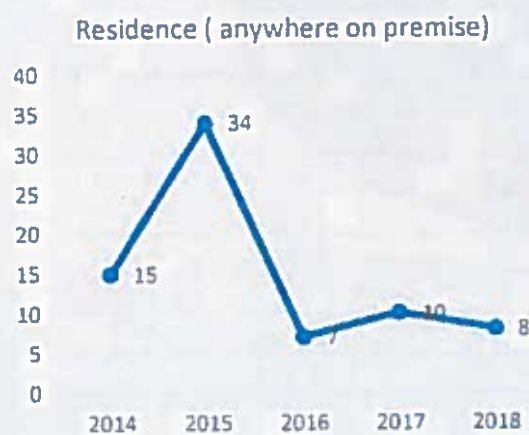


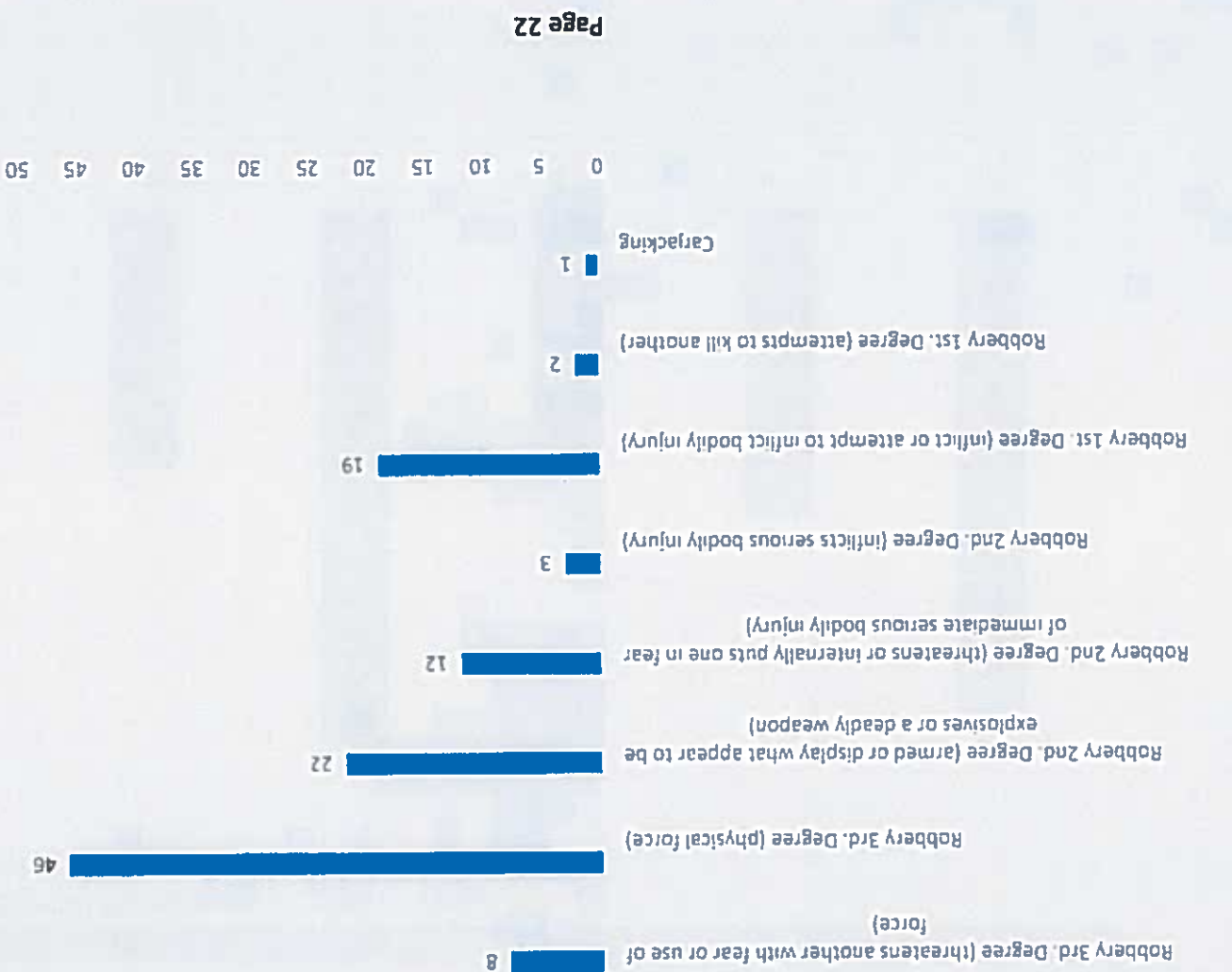
Table: 2 - 21

2018, Robbery by Category

Percent	Volume	
1.0	1	Carjacking
1.7	2	Robbery 1st. Degree (attempts to kill another)
17.0	19	Robbery 1st. Degree (inflict or attempt to inflict bodily injury)
2.6	3	Robbery 2nd. Degree (inflicts serious bodily injury)
10.6	12	Robbery 2nd. Degree (threatens or internally puts one in fear of immediate serious bodily injury)
19.4	22	Robbery 2nd. Degree (armed or display what appear to be explosives or a deadly weapon)
40.7	46	Robbery 3rd. Degree (physical force)
7.0	8	Robbery 3rd. Degree (threatens another with fear or use of force)
100.00	113	Grand Total

Figure: 2 - 18

Robbery
2018, By Category



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.

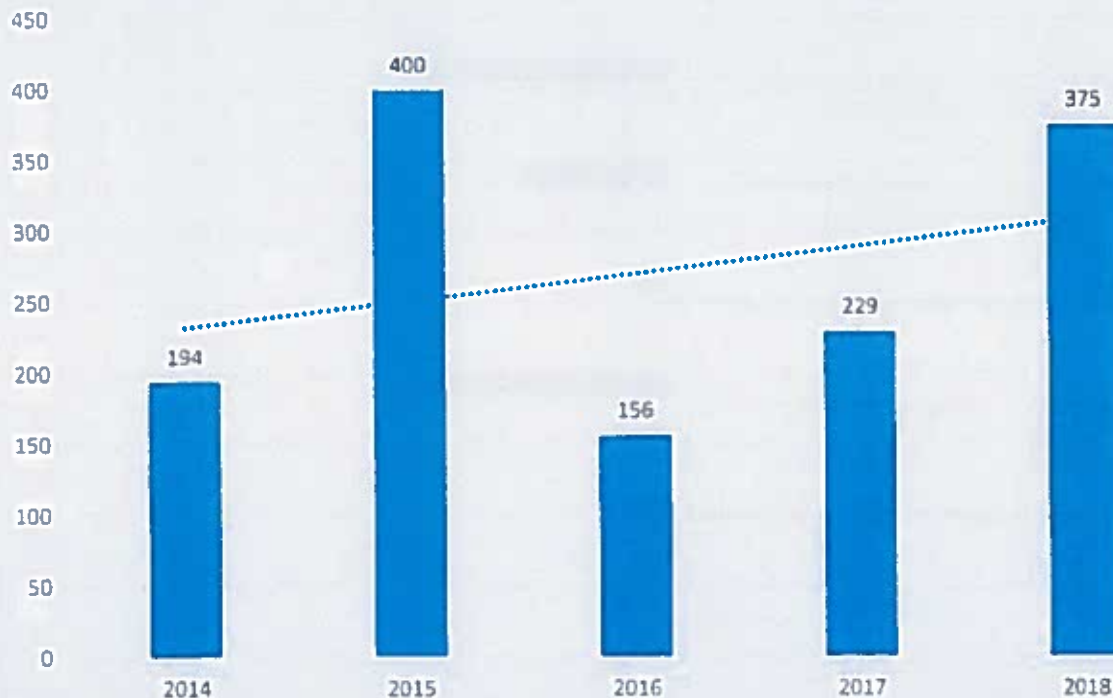
The UCR Program considers a weapon to be a commonly known weapon (a gun, knife, club, etc.) or any other item which, although not usually thought of as a weapon, becomes one in the commission of a crime. The categories of Aggravated Assault (4a - 4d) includes assaults or attempts to kill or murder, poisoning, 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 assailants in assault cases with assault and battery, disorderly conduct, domestic violence, or simple assault even though knife, gun, or other weapon was used in the incident. This type of offense is reported to the UCR Program as Aggravated Assault.

Figure: 2 - 19

Aggravated Assault

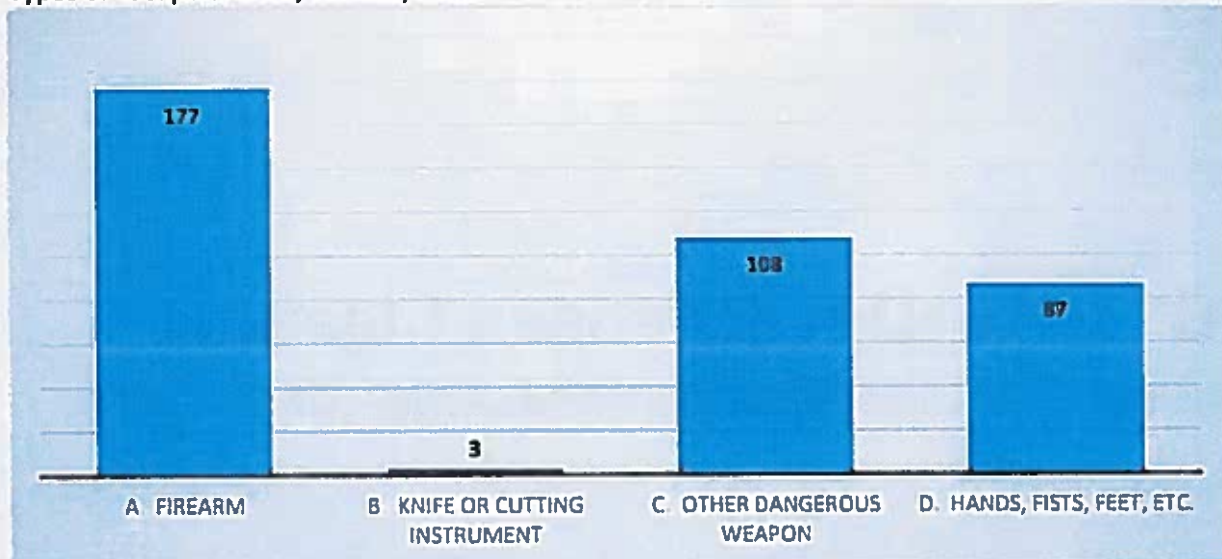
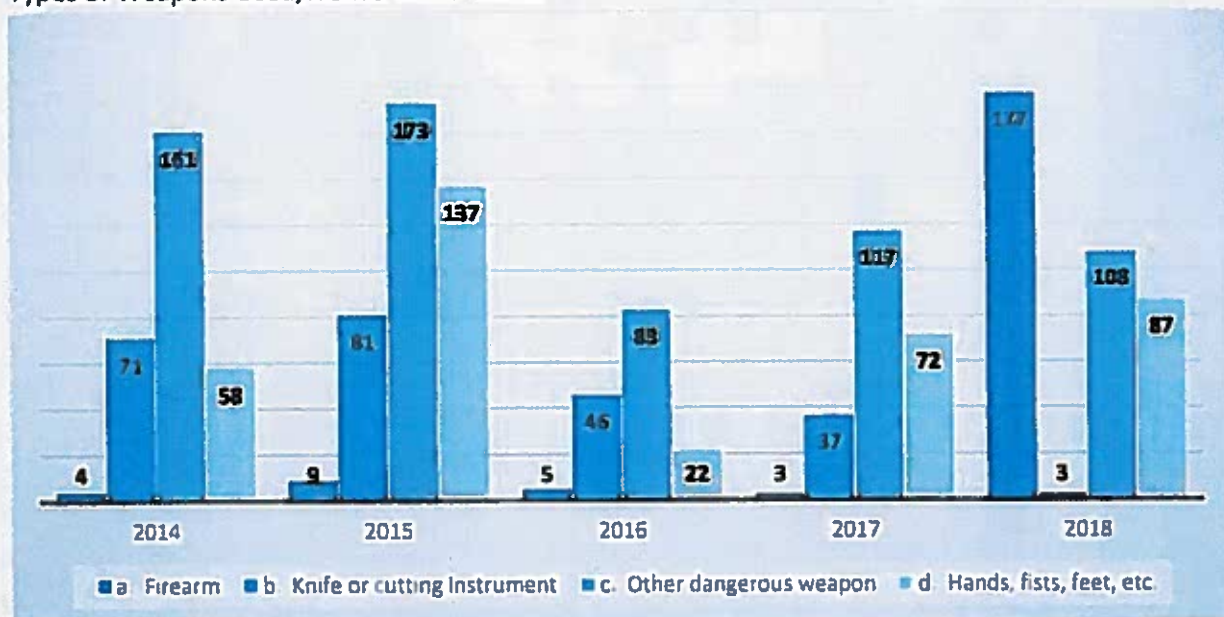
Volume, Trends: 2014 - 2018



SECTION III - Offenses Cleared

Table: 2 - 23**Aggravated Assault, 2014 - 2018**

Types of Weapons Used	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
a. Firearm	4	9	5	3	177
b. Knife or cutting instrument	71	81	46	37	3
c. Other dangerous weapon	161	173	83	117	108
d. Hands, fists, feet, etc.	58	137	22	72	87

Figure: 2 - 21**Aggravated Assault****Types of Weapons Used, Volume, 2018****Figure: 2 - 22****Aggravated Assault****Types of Weapons Used, Trends 2014 - 2018**

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: 2014 - 2018					
Calendar Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	380	339	356	318	361
February	309	368	307	327	319
March	309	329	341	331	264
April	278	321	327	235	366
May	302	243	339	305	319
June	282	311	335	290	226
July	325	254	324	231	272
August	415	295	275	257	308
September	286	293	298	314	293
October	334	296	230	324	279
November	310	329	286	393	285
December	343	318	323	331	221
Total	3873	3696	3741	3656	3513
Percent Change	-14.5	4.5	1.2	-2.3	-3.9
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	24.0	23.0	23.0	22.3	21.3
Population	161.0	162.0	163.0	164.0	165.0

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 23

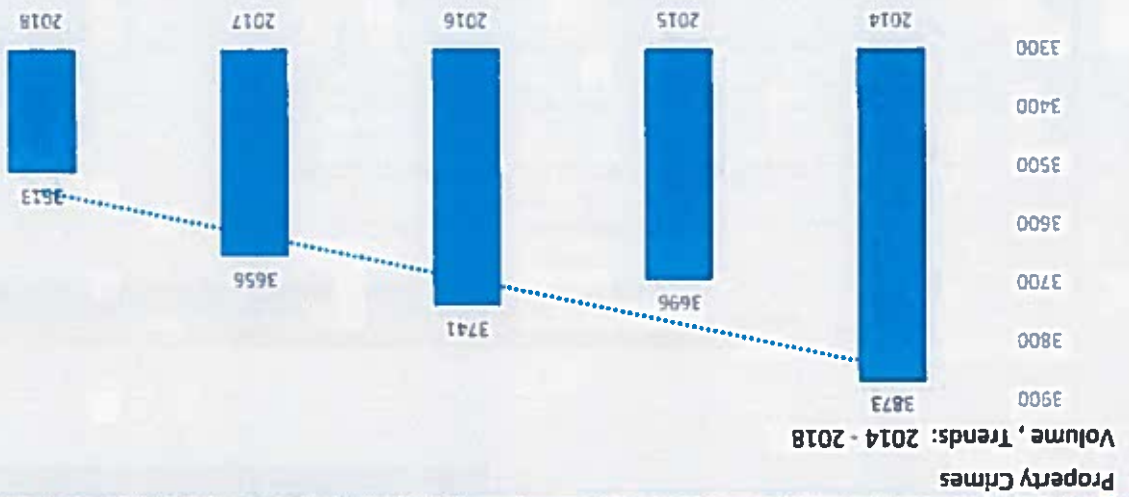


Table: 2 - 25**Property Crimes****Trends: 2014 - 2018**

Offense Classification	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Burglary	1578	1211	1612	1689	1460
Larceny-Theft	1973	2251	1866	1638	1682
Motor Vehicle Theft	258	222	256	320	354
Arson	17	12	7	9	17

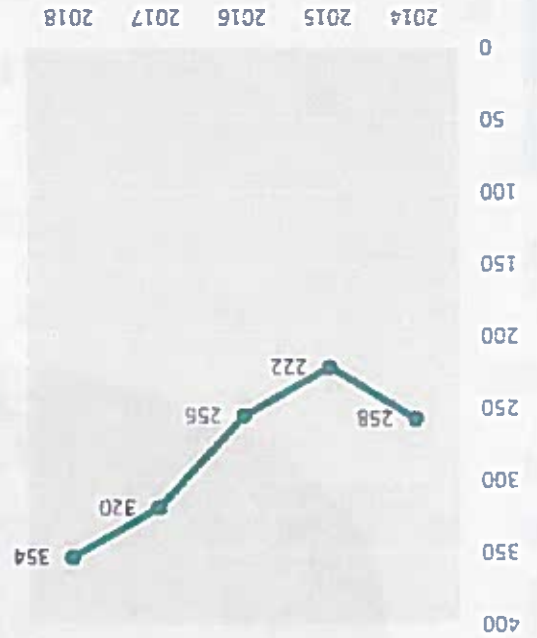
Figure: 2 - 24**Property Crimes****By Crime Classification, Trends: 2014 - 2018**

Figure: 2 - 25

Property Crimes
By Offense Classification
Trends, 2014 - 2018



Motor Vehicle Theft



Larceny-Theft



Arson

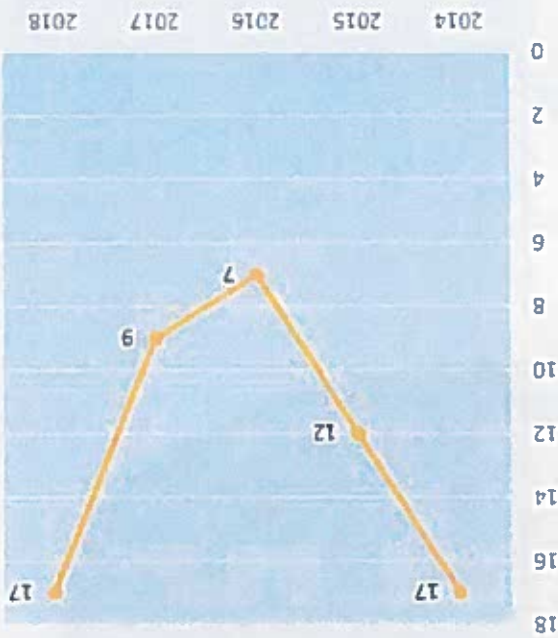


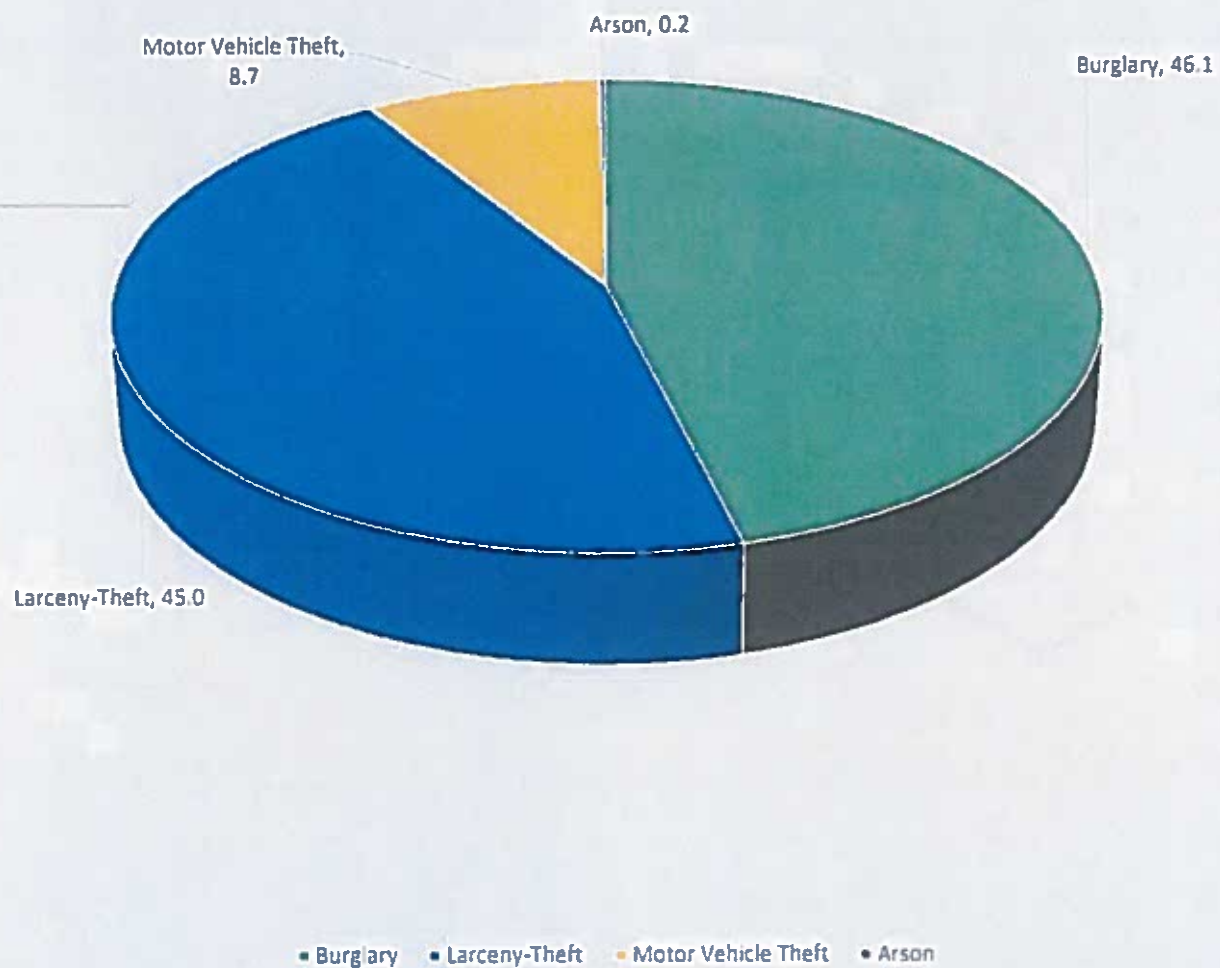
Table: 2 - 26

Property Crimes
Percent Distribution, 2018

Offense Classification	Percent Distribution
Burglary	46.1
Larceny-theft	45.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	8.7
Arson	0.2

Figure: 2 - 26

Property Crimes
Percent Distribution, 2018



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 tenants, 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.

Table: 2 - 27**Burglary**

By Month: 2014 - 2018

Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	161	115	161	151	162
February	137	123	132	154	122
March	126	132	147	159	107
April	127	101	139	100	179
May	121	60	150	125	129
June	121	87	163	128	81
July	139	85	161	97	121
August	181	105	117	136	138
September	112	86	126	148	130
October	102	97	57	148	112
November	115	122	113	181	122
December	136	98	146	162	114
Total	1578	1211	1612	1689	1517
Percent Change	-2.6	-23.3	33.1	4.8	-1.13
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	9.8	7.5	10.0	10.3	9.2
Population	161.0	162.0	163.0	164.0	165.0

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 27**Burglary**

Volume, Trends: 2014 - 2018

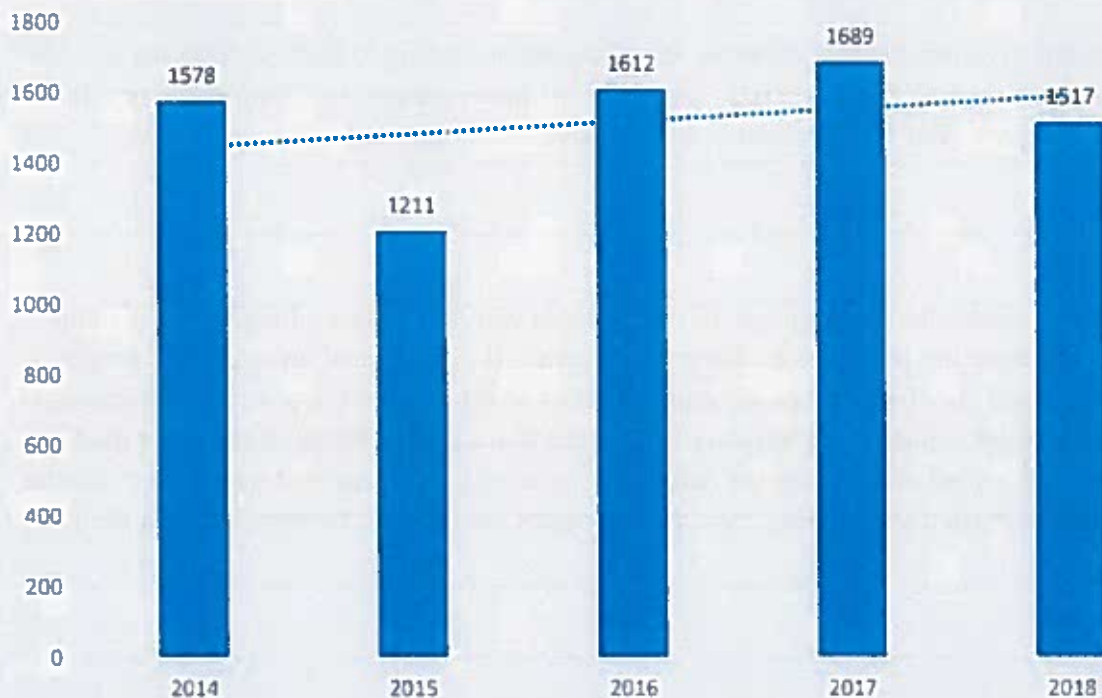


Table: 2 - 28

Burglary, by Category					
Trends: 2014 - 2018					
By Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Forcible entry	769	651	608	552	1238
Unlawful entry - no force	563	592	547	537	264
Attempted forcible entry	72	49	44	26	15

Figure: 2 - 28

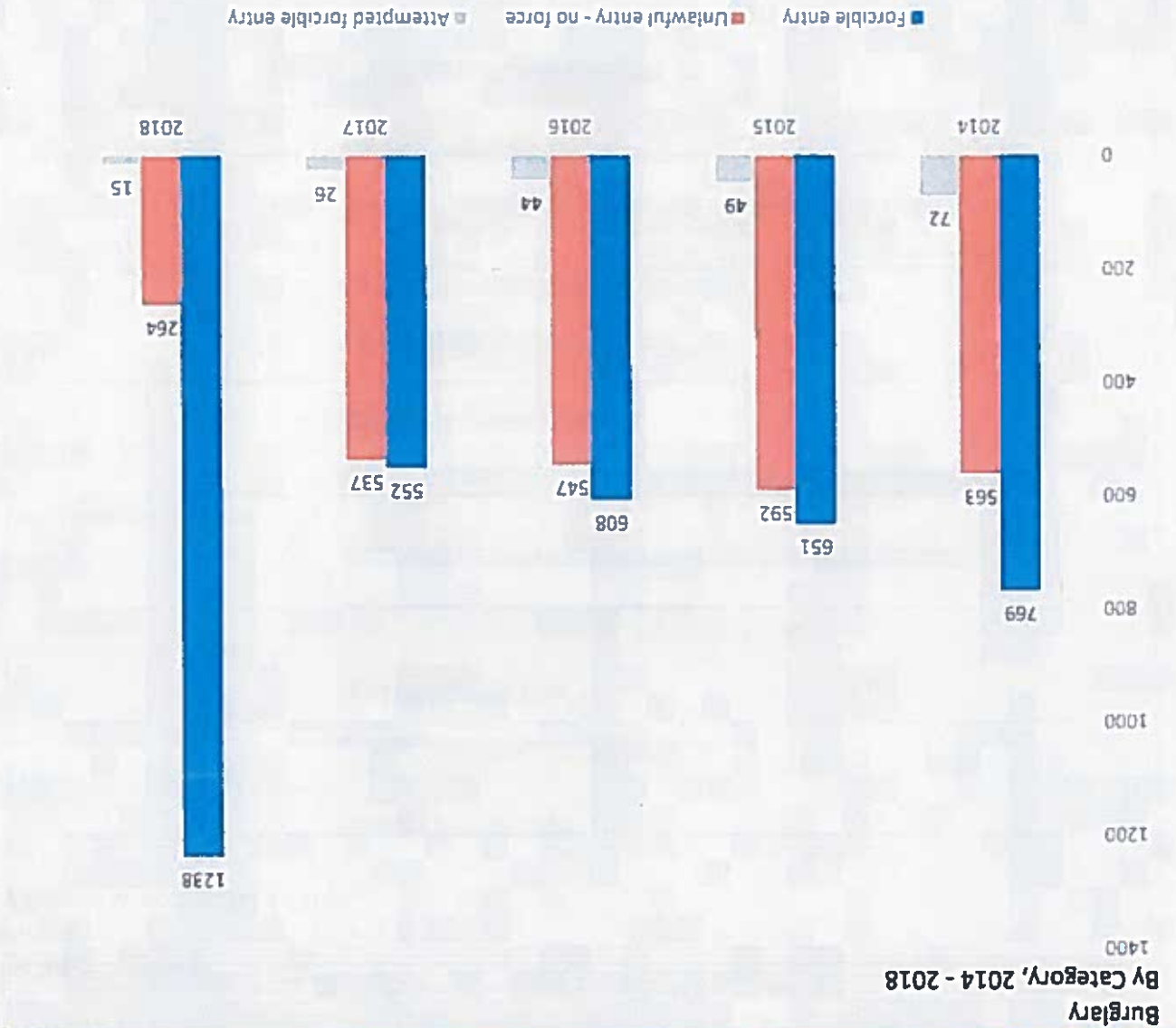
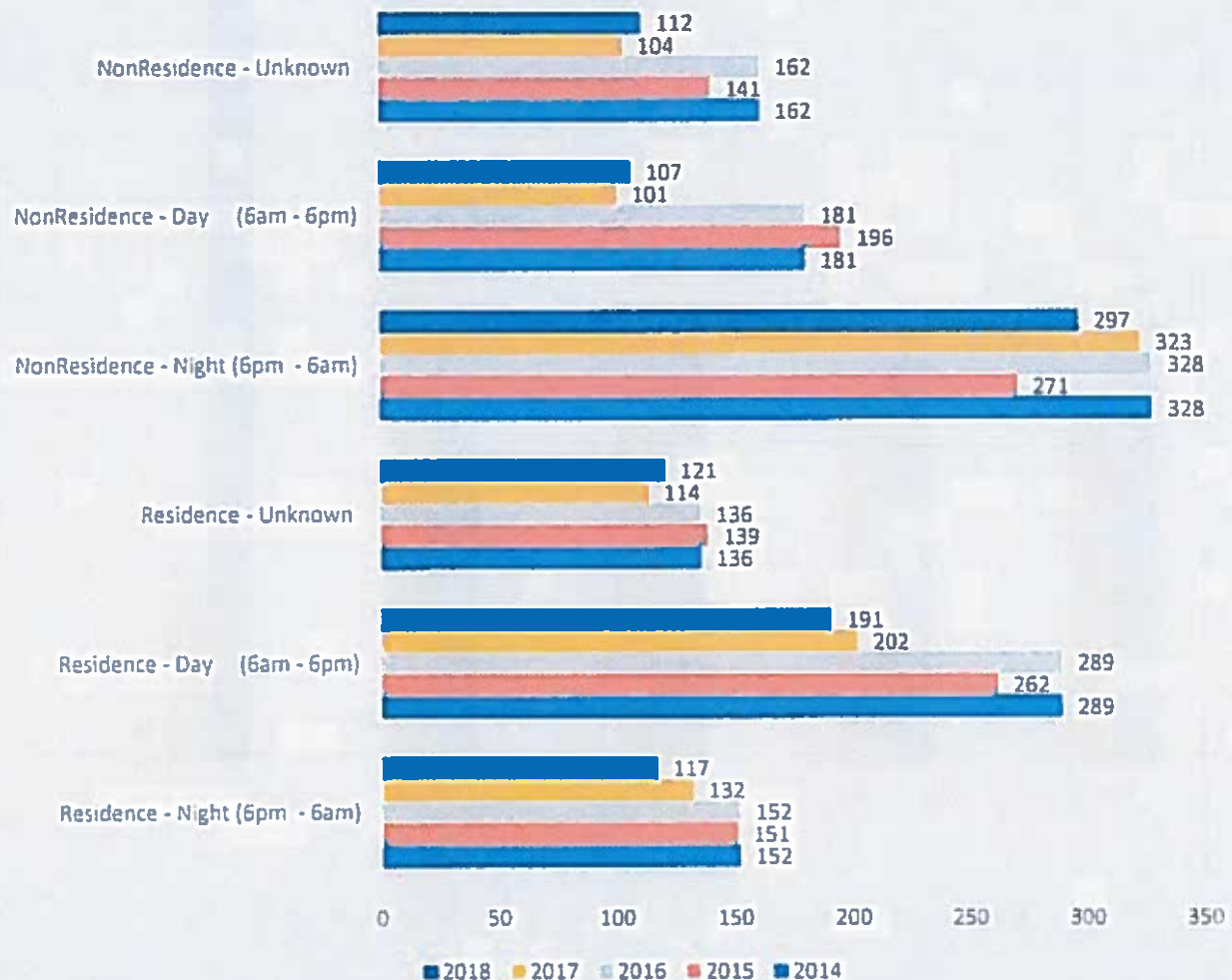


Table: 2 - 29**Burglary**

2018 By Type of Structure	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Residence - Night (6pm - 6am)	152	151	152	132	117
Residence - Day (6am - 6pm)	289	262	289	202	191
Residence - Unknown	136	139	136	114	121
NonResidence - Night (6pm - 6am)	328	271	328	323	297
NonResidence - Day (6am - 6pm)	181	196	181	101	107
NonResidence - Unknown	162	141	162	104	112
<i>Not Stated</i>	330	51	364	713	572
Grand Total	1578	1211	1612	1689	1517

Source: LERMS: FSR Return A

Figure: 2 - 29**Burglary****By Type of Structure, 2014 - 2018**

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 jostling 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.

Larceny/Theft Offenses

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 the 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 vehicle, 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: 2014 - 2018					
Calendar Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	182	208	174	133	177
February	153	213	159	156	174
March	163	180	179	142	140
April	136	205	163	112	169
May	158	171	162	143	168
June	148	198	150	131	122
July	167	155	137	120	121
August	216	174	133	108	140
September	153	184	162	134	128
October	207	180	154	149	136
November	165	183	147	175	147
December	176	200	146	135	143
Total	2024	2251	1866	1638	1765
Percent Change	-19.7	11.2	-17.1	-12.2	7.2
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	12.6	14.0	11.4	10.0	11.0
Population	161.0	162.0	163.0	164.0	165.0

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BPS

Figure: 2 - 30

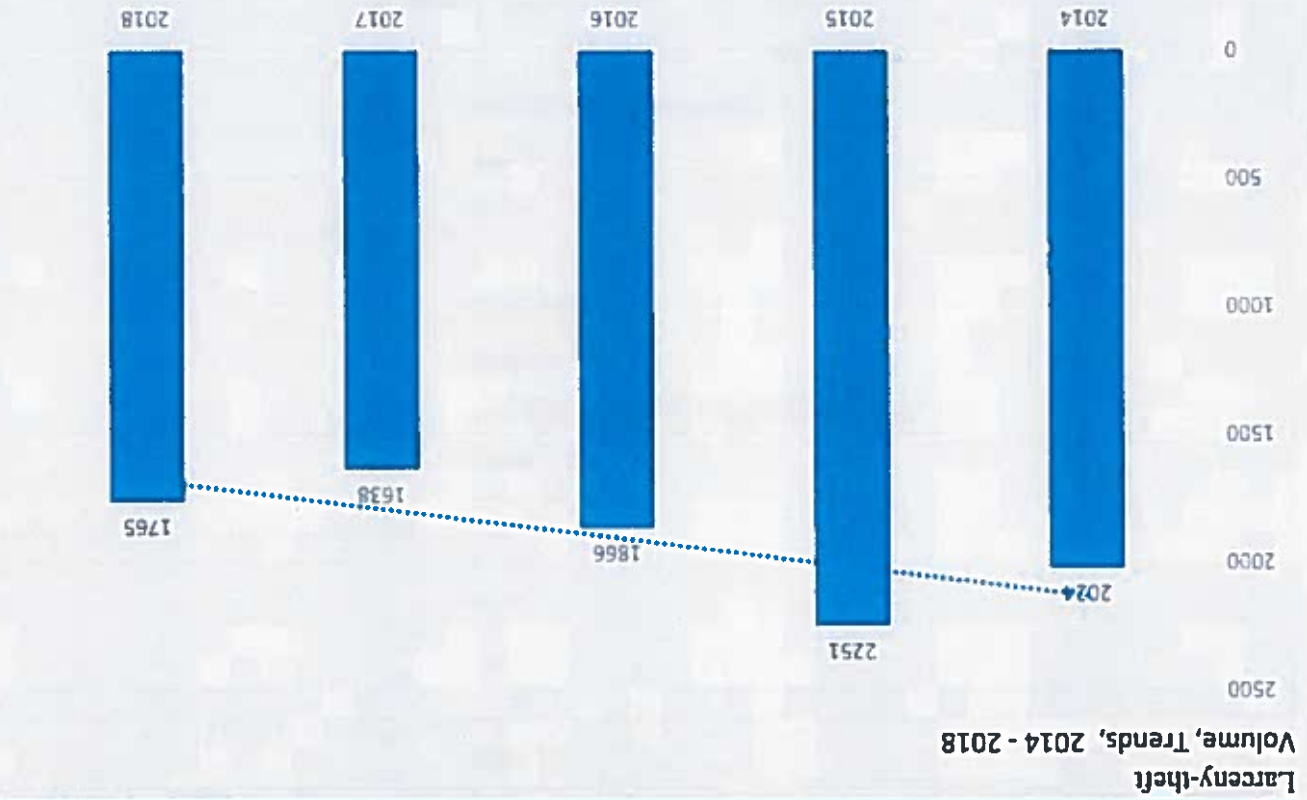
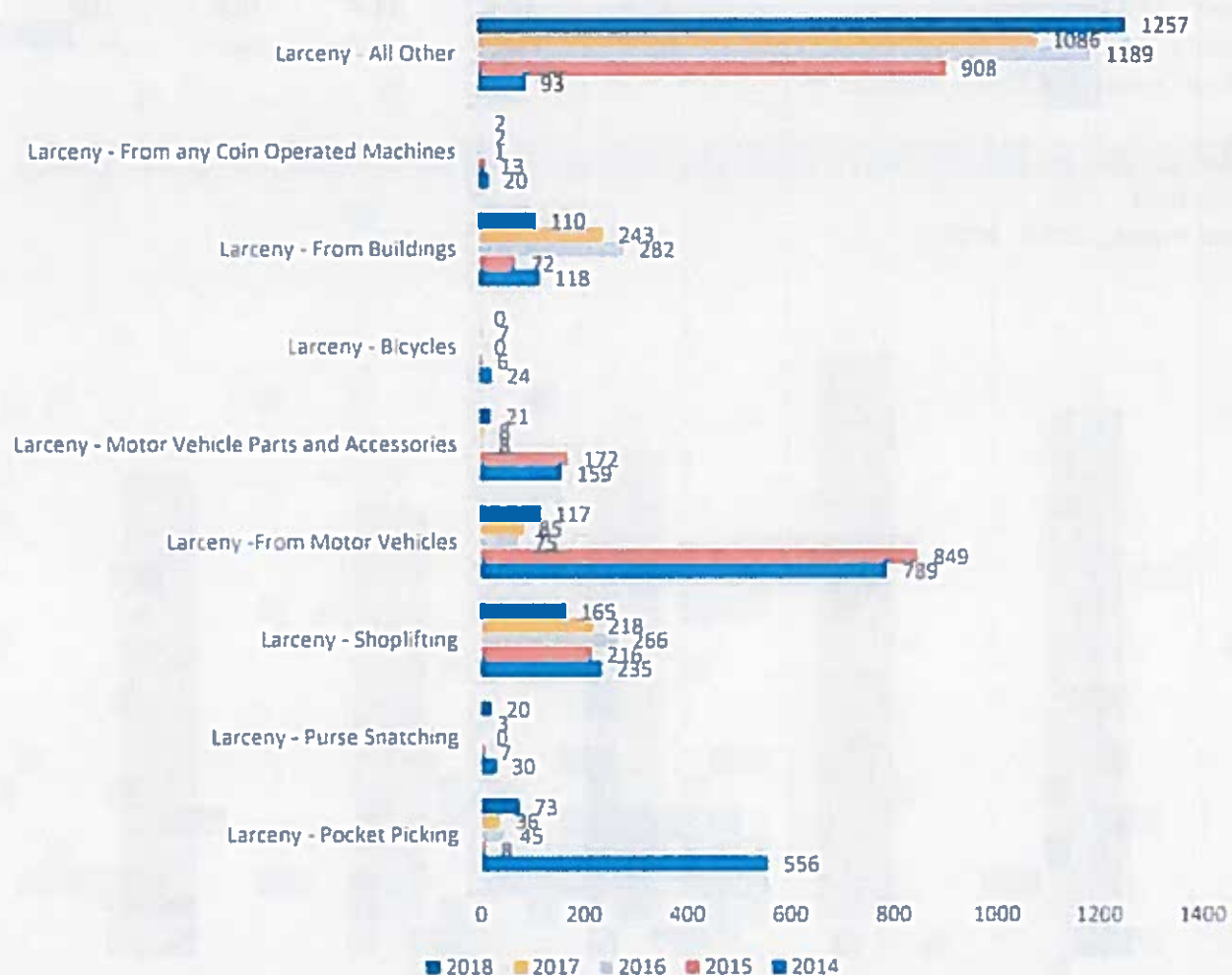
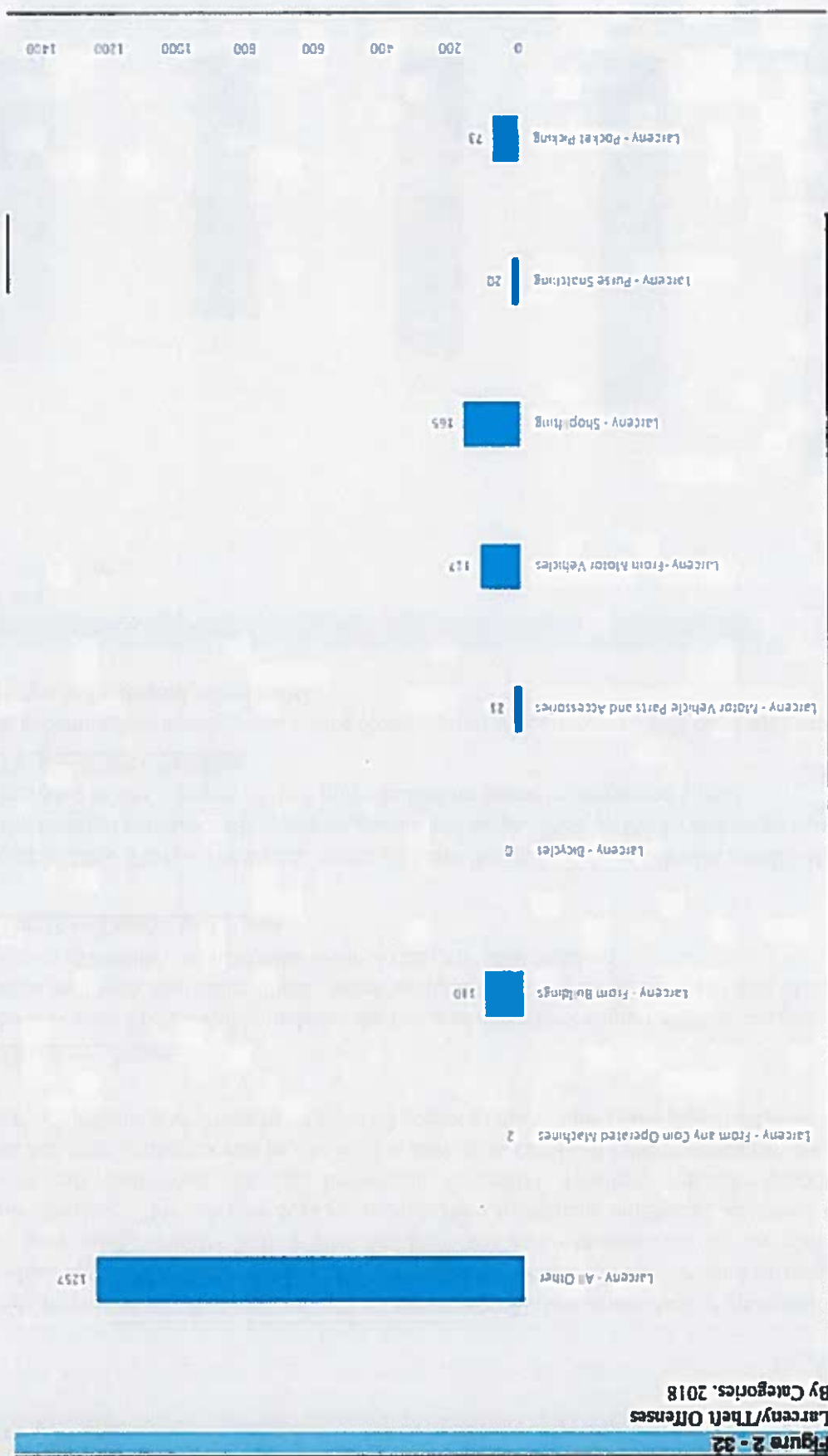


Table: 2 - 31**Larceny/ Theft Offenses**

Nature of Larcenies, Trends	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Larceny - Pocket Picking	556	8	45	36	73
Larceny - Purse Snatching	30	7	0	3	20
Larceny - Shoplifting	235	216	266	218	165
Larceny -From Motor Vehicles	789	849	75	85	117
Larceny - Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	159	172	8	8	21
Larceny - Bicycles	24	6	0	7	0
Larceny - From Buildings	118	72	282	243	110
Larceny - From any Coin Operated Machines	20	13	1	2	2
Larceny - All Other	93	908	1189	1086	1257

Figure: 2 - 31**Larceny/ Theft Offenses****Nature of Larcenies, 2014 - 2018**



Motor Vehicle Theft

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 that runs on land surface and not on rails, for example, sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles are classified as motor vehicles. This category does not include farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment, or water craft (motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jetskis). Taking a vehicle for temporary use when prior authority has been granted or can be assumed 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 vehicle 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 necessarily 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, 2014 - 2018

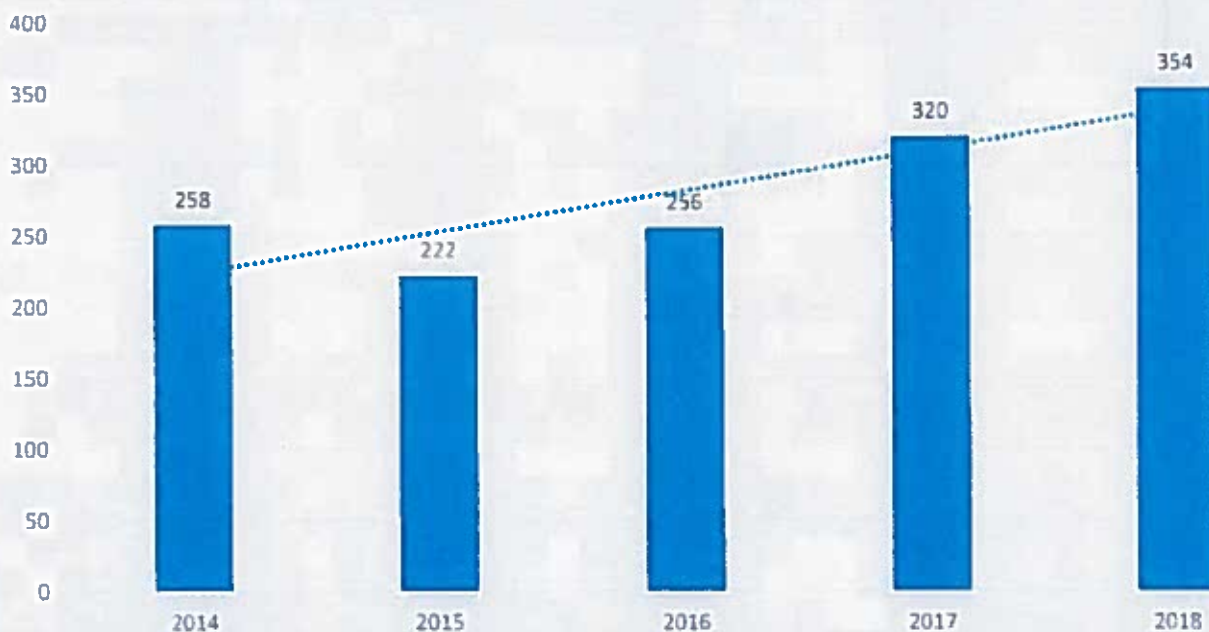


Table: 2 - 32

Motor Vehicle Theft
By Month: 2014 - 2018

Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	35	16	23	32	28
February	18	30	12	17	16
March	22	14	16	30	21
April	14	14	18	22	31
May	21	12	26	35	34
June	13	24	19	31	27
July	19	14	25	14	38
August	17	16	19	13	41
September	20	22	11	30	31
October	24	19	22	27	35
November	26	24	30	35	32
December	29	17	35	34	20
Total	258	222	256	320	354
Percent Change	-31.7	-14.0	15.3	25.0	10.6
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.5
Population	161.0	162.0	163.0	164.0	165.0

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BPS

Figure: 2 - 34

Motor Vehicle Theft: Trend: 2014 - 2018

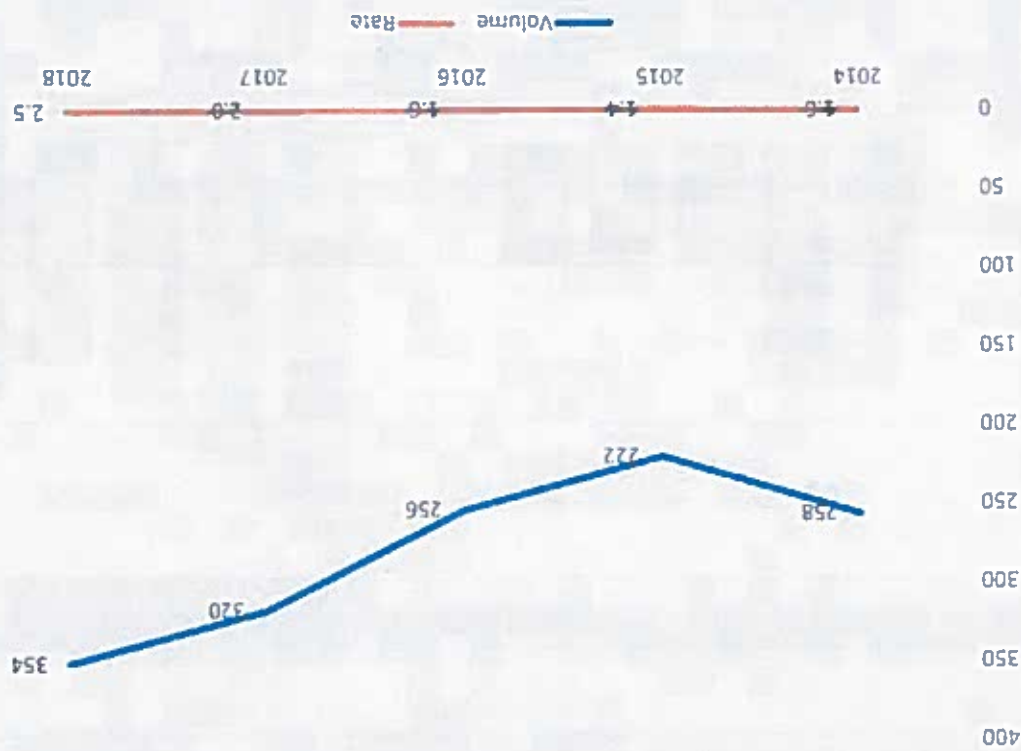
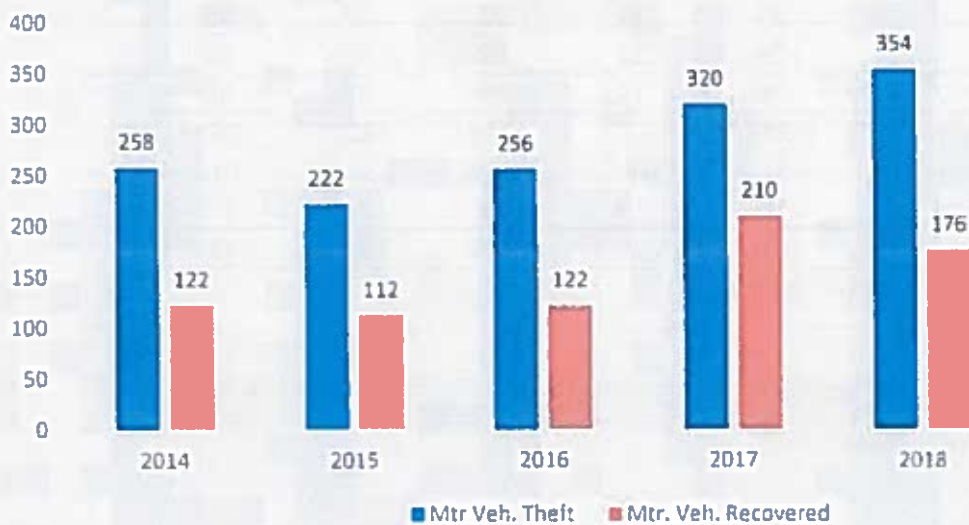
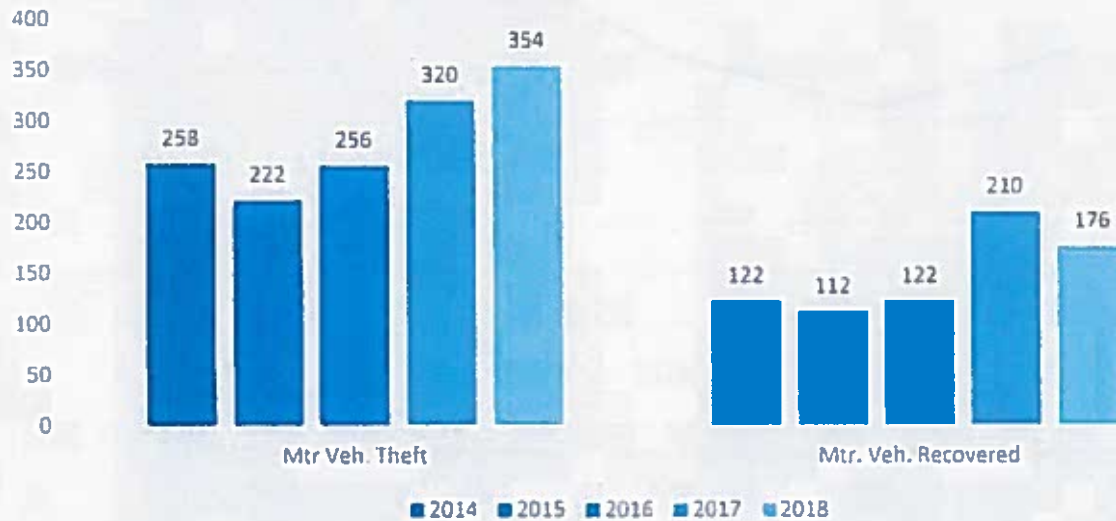


Table: 2 - 33**Motor Vehicle Theft**

Trends: 2014 - 2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Motor Vehicle Theft	258	222	256	320	354
Motor Vehicle Recovered	122	112	122	210	176

Figure: 2 - 35**Motor Vehicle Theft****Motor Vehicle Recovered****Trends, 2014 - 2018****Figure: 2 - 36****Motor Vehicle Theft/ Recovered, 2014 - 2018**

Arson
Definition
 To unlawfully and intentionally damage or attempt to damage any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

Table: 2 - 35
Arson

By Month: 2014 - 2018

Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	2	0	0	2	3
February	1	2	1	0	1
March	2	3	1	0	0
April	1	1	1	1	1
May	2	0	1	2	3
June	0	2	2	0	2
July	0	0	0	0	4
August	1	0	0	0	0
September	1	1	0	2	1
October	1	0	0	0	1
November	4	0	0	2	1
December	2	3	1	0	0
Total	17	12	7	9	17
Percent Change	30.8	-29.4	-41.7	28.6	88.9
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.05	0.1
Population	161.0	162.0	163.0	164.0	165.0

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Figure: 2 - 37

Arson: Volume, 2014 - 2018

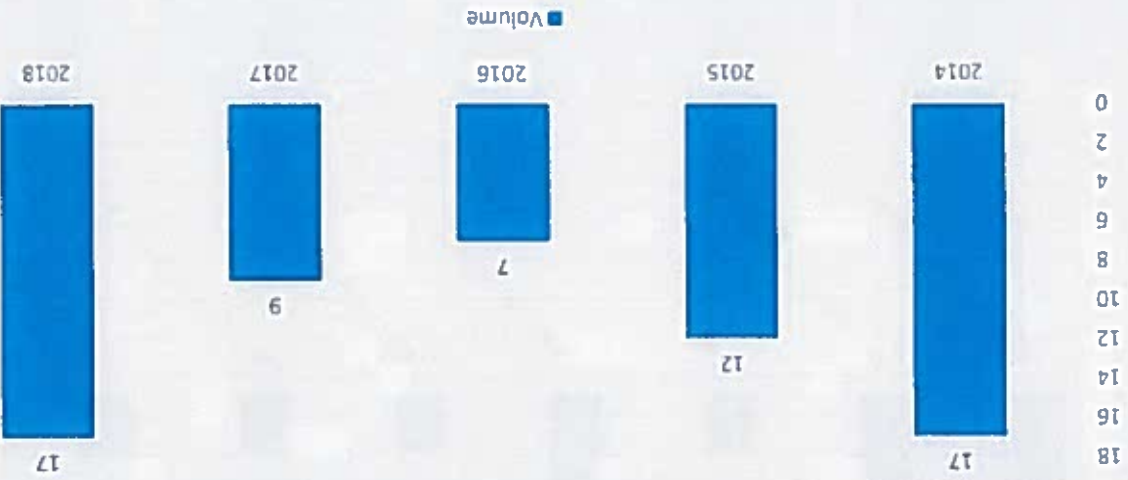


Table:

2018 Arson, by Type of Property	Case Count
Commercial/Offie Building	1
Government/Publi Building	1
Highway/Road/Alley	1
Parking Lott/Garage	2
Ranch	1
Residence/Apartment	9
School-College/University	2
Grand Total	17

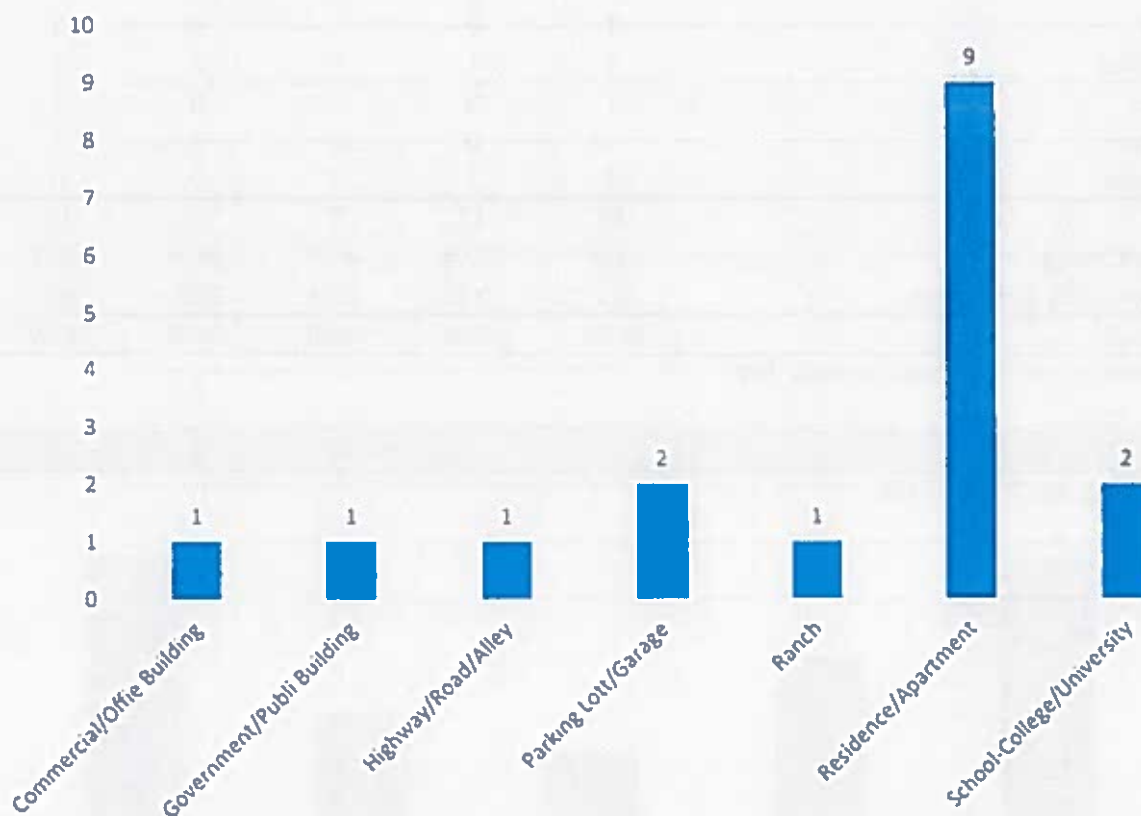
Figure:**2018 Arson, By Type of Property**

Table: 2 - 25					
Property Crimes					
Trends: 2014 - 2018					
Burglary	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1578	1211	1612	1689	1517	1765
1973	2251	1866	1638	320	354
258	222	256	320	9	17
Motor Vehicle theft	17	12	7	9	17
Arson	3826	3696	3741	3656	3653
Total	-15.6	-3.4	1.2	-2.3	-0.11
Percent Change	24.0	23.0	23.0	22.3	21.3
Rate per 1,000 inhabitants	Population Source: U.S. Census Bureau, BPS				

Figure: 2 - 24

Property Crimes

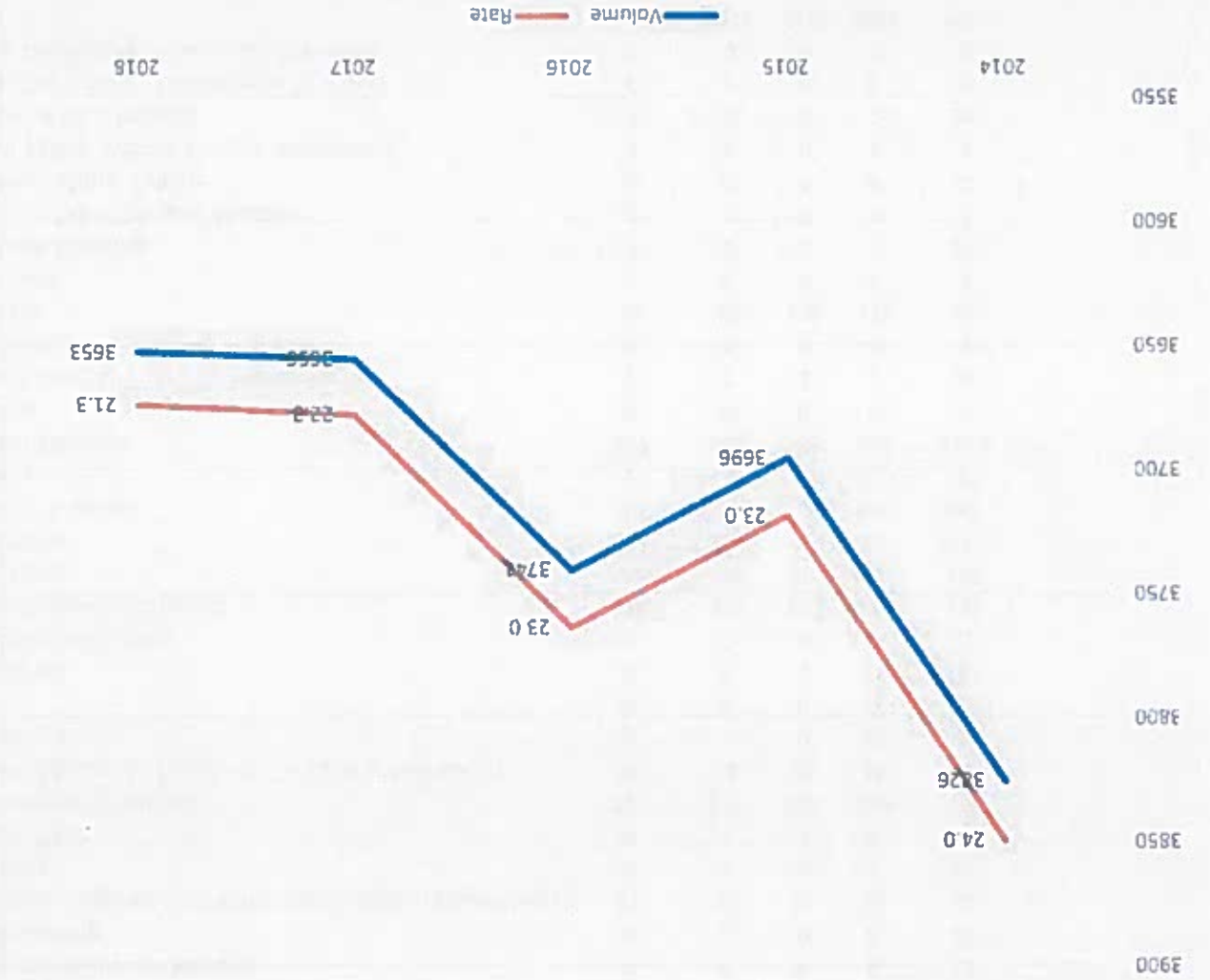


Table: 3 - 1**Offenses Cleared, Trend: 2014 - 2018**

Offense Classification	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	6	5	3	1	3
Rape	61	82	6	11	55
Robbery	61	46	15	20	41
Aggravated Assault	168	225	71	55	282
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	106	101	154	189	145
Larceny/Theft Offenses	229	229	477	416	146
Motor Vehicle Theft	50	51	37	30	71
Arson	3	2	3	3	6
Forgery (Counterfeiting/Forgery)	*	*	*	*	144
Simple Assault	638	587	599	486	855
Embezzlement	25	15	0	0	0
False Pretense/Swindling/Confidence Games	*	*	*	*	289
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, or Possessing	3	5	0	0	0
Vandalism: Destruction/Damaged/Vandalism of of Property	146	120	455	444	250
Weapon Law Violations	16	9	23	26	117
Peeping Tom	0	0	0	0	8
Pocket - Picking	0	0	0	0	4
Prostitution	0	0	1	0	1
Pornography/Obscene Material	0	0	0	0	13
Purse Snatching	0	0	0	0	12
Sex Offenses Against the Family and Children (Nonviolent)	51	52	54	66	20
Shoplifting	0	0	0	0	94
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	4
Drug/Narcotic Violations	224	377	303	134	337
Offenses Against the Family & Children (Nonviolent)	31	23	42	45	55
Impersonation	0	0	0	0	2
Incest	0	0	0	0	65
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	235
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	0	0	0	42
Driving Under the Influence	418	393	145	122	532
Liquor Laws	78	130	80	52	163
Drunkenness	133	124	7	12	449
Disorderly Conduct	28	32	750	825	567
Vagrancy	2	3	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	147	209	783	825	2349
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	2	2	2	2	26
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	1
Runaways	51	48	110	122	56
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Theft from Building	0	0	0	0	25
Theft from Coin Operated Machine	0	0	0	0	0
Theft from Motor Vehicle	0	0	0	0	6
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	0	0	0	0	3
Trespass of Real Property	0	0	0	0	97
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	0	1	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2677	2871	4120	3886	7570

Source: LERMS, DAM

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 under 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 they 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, 2014 - 2018

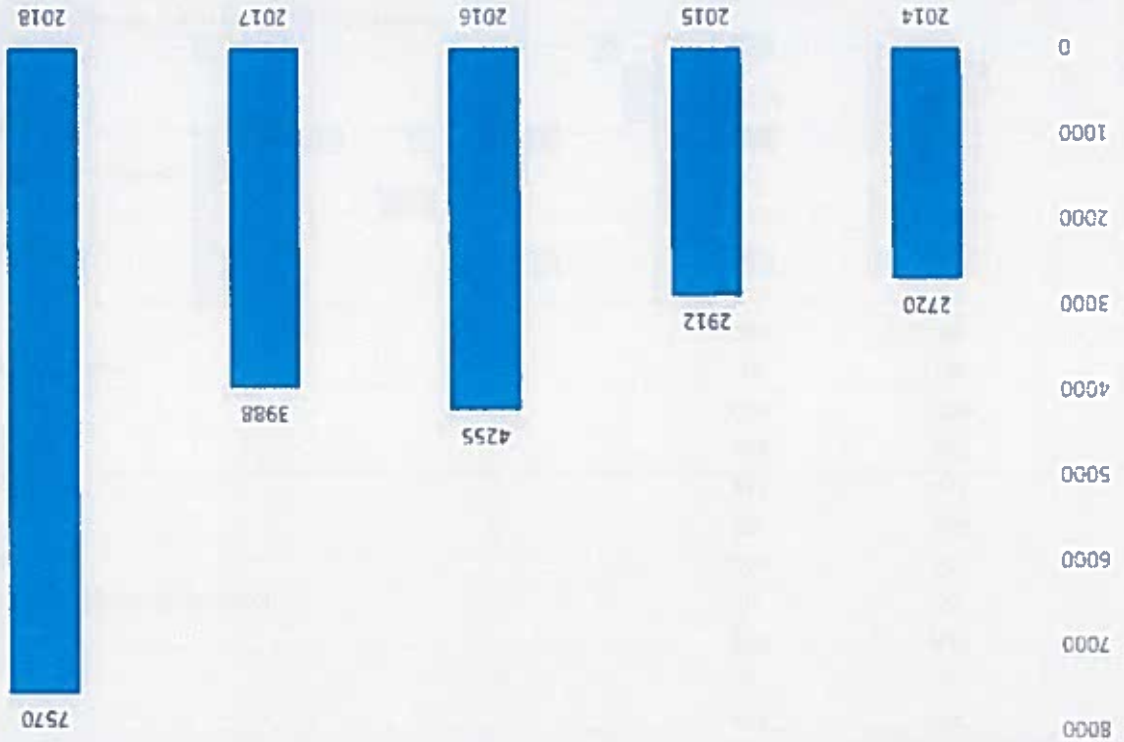


Table: 3 - 2**Offenses Cleared, 2018**

Offense Classification	Reported	Clearances
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	3	3
Rape	136	55
Robbery	99	41
Aggravated Assault	401	282
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	1502	145
Larceny/Theft Offenses	1717	146
Motor Vehicle Theft	354	71
Arson	17	6
Forgery (Counterfeiting/Forgery)	145	144
Simple Assault	1160	855
False Pretense/Swindling/Confidence Games	289	289
Impersonation	11	2
Incest	100	65
Intimidation	953	235
Kidnapping/Abduction	50	42
Vandalism: Destruction/Damaged/Vandalism of of Property	1053	250
Weapon Law Violations	52	117
Peeping Tom	11	8
Pocket - Picking	73	4
Pornography/Obscene Material	21	13
Prostitution	0	1
Purse Snatching	20	12
Sex Offenses Against the Family and Children (Nonviolent)	63	20
Shoplifting	174	94
Statutory Rape	9	4
Drug/Narcotic Violations	397	337
Offenses Against the Family & Children (Nonviolent)	63	55
Driving Under the Influence	249	532
Liquor Laws	276	163
Drunkenness	317	449
Disorderly Conduct	433	567
All Other Offenses	1276	2350
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	32	26
Runaways	223	56
Theft from Building	149	25
Theft from Coin Operated Machine	2	0
Theft from Motor Vehicle	117	6
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	21	3
Trespass of Real Property	270	97
Total	12238	7570

NOTE: Clearances: Cleared either by arrest or exceptional means

Source: LERMS, DAM

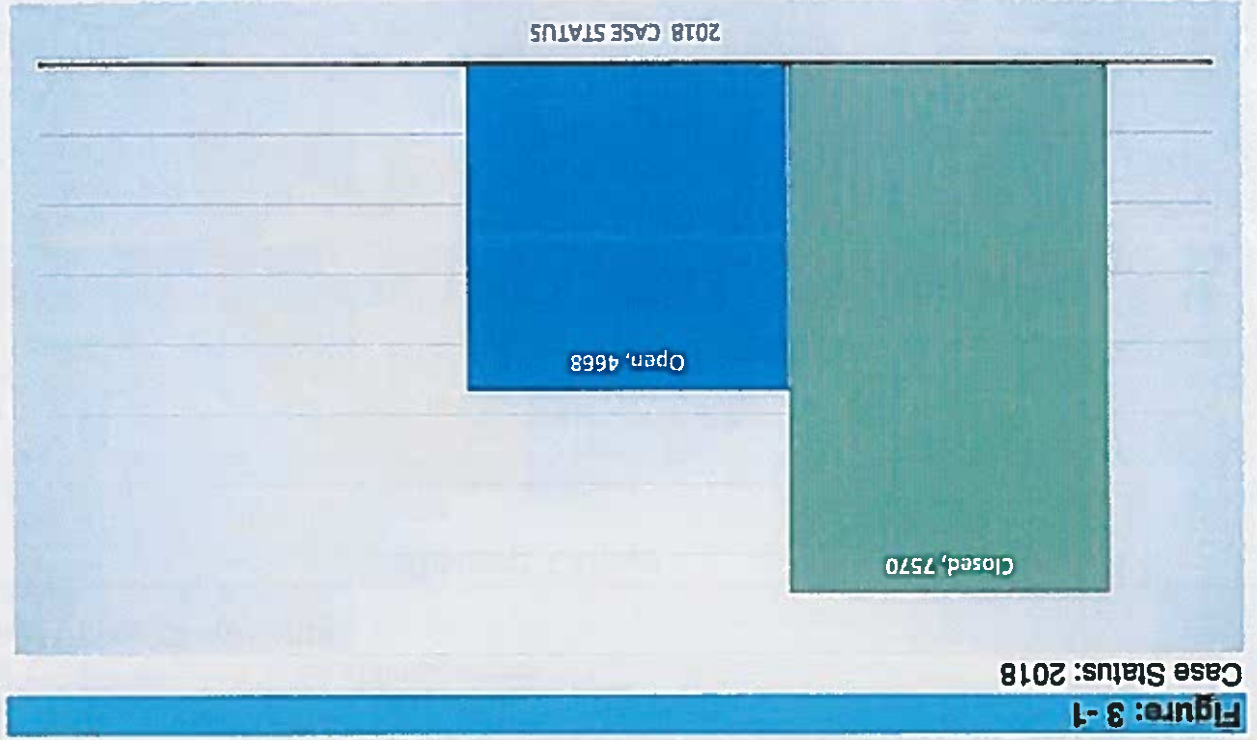


Figure: 3 -2
Case Status
Percent Distribution: 2018

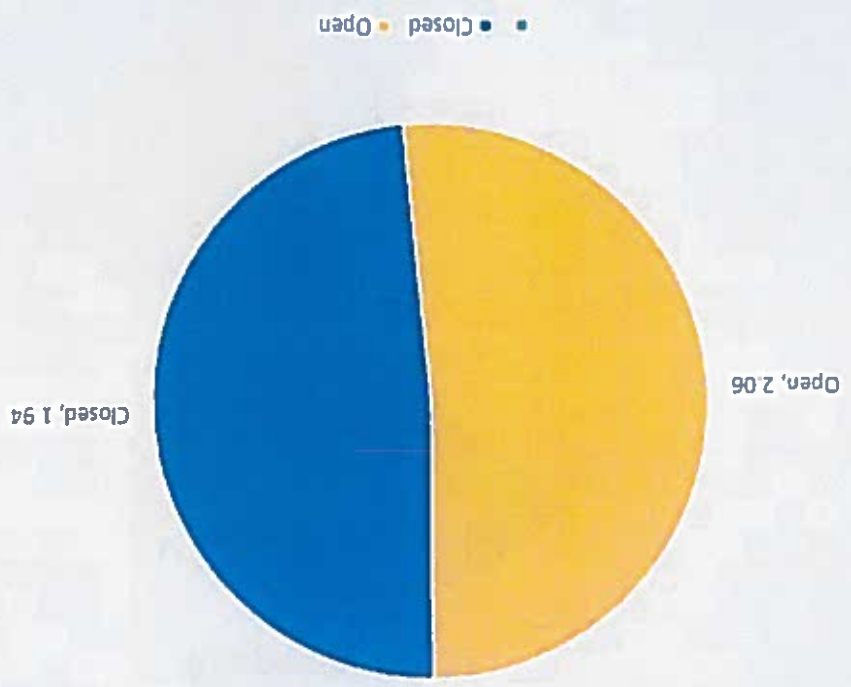
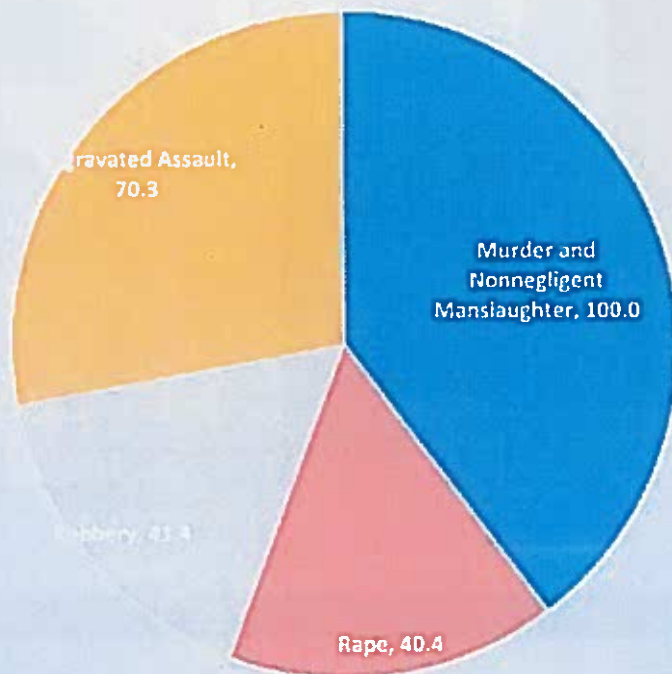


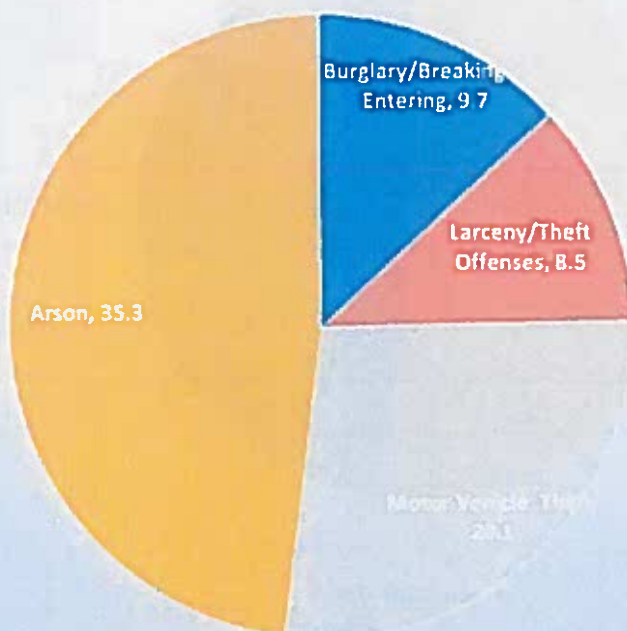
Figure: 3 - 3

Crimes Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means
Percent of Crimes Cleared, 2018

Violent Crime



Property Crime



SECTION IV --- Persons Arrested

Persons Arrested

In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, one arrest is counted for each separate instance in which an individual is arrested, cited, or summoned for criminal acts 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 hierarchy must be scored. If a person was arrested for several Part I offenses, the most serious offense is scored for that arrest.

Figure: 4 -1

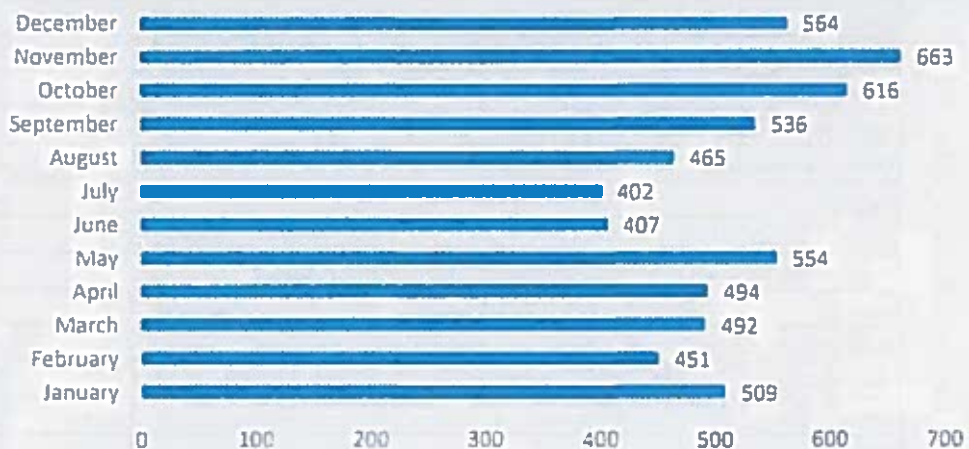
Arrest Count Charge, Trends, 2014 - 2018



Table 4 - 1	
Arrest Count Charge, Over 18	
By Offense Classifications, 2018	Total
Murder	8
Rape	55
Robbery	41
Aggravated Assault	282
Total: Violent Crimes	386
Burglary	145
Larceny Theft	146
Motor Vehicle Theft	71
Arson	6
Total: Property Crimes	368
Animal Cruelty	1
Bad Checks	4
Bribery	2
Counterfeiting/Forgery	145
Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	43
Other Assaults	855
Vandalism	250
Weapons Violations	117
Drug Abuse Violations	137
Offenses Against the Family and Children	55
Driving Under the Influence	532
Liquor Law Violations	163
Drunkenness	449
Disorderly Conduct	567
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	66
Fondling	20
Impersonation	2
Incest	65
Intimidation	235
Kidnapping/Abduction	42
All Other Offenses	2079
Curtew Violations	26
Peeping Tom	8
Pocket Picking	4
Pornography/Obscene Material	13
Purse snatching	56
Runaways	94
Shoplifting	25
Theft from Building	6
Theft from Motor Vehicle	3
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	97
Trespass of Real Property	0
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	6373
Part II Total	7127
Violent Crime Total	
Property Crime Total	
C Total	

Table: 4 - 2**Arrested Persons****By Calendar Month, 2018**

January	509
February	451
March	492
April	494
May	554
June	407
July	402
August	465
September	536
October	616
November	663
December	564
Total	6153

Figure: 4 - 2**Table: 4 - 3****Arrested Persons****By Sex, 2018**

Age	Male	Female	NS/Unk
10<	0	0	0
11/12	0	0	0
13/14	2	0	0
15/16	1	0	0
17	0	0	0
18	55	9	0
19	39	6	0
20	42	5	0
21	10	27	1
22	8	26	0
23	22	4	0
24	25	8	0
25/29	147	28	0
30/34	132	28	0
35/39	107	23	0
40/44	96	13	0
45/49	62	8	0
50/54	29	7	0
55/59	11	3	0
60/64	8	2	0
65>	13	0	0
NS/Unk	1586	308	6
Total	2395	505	7

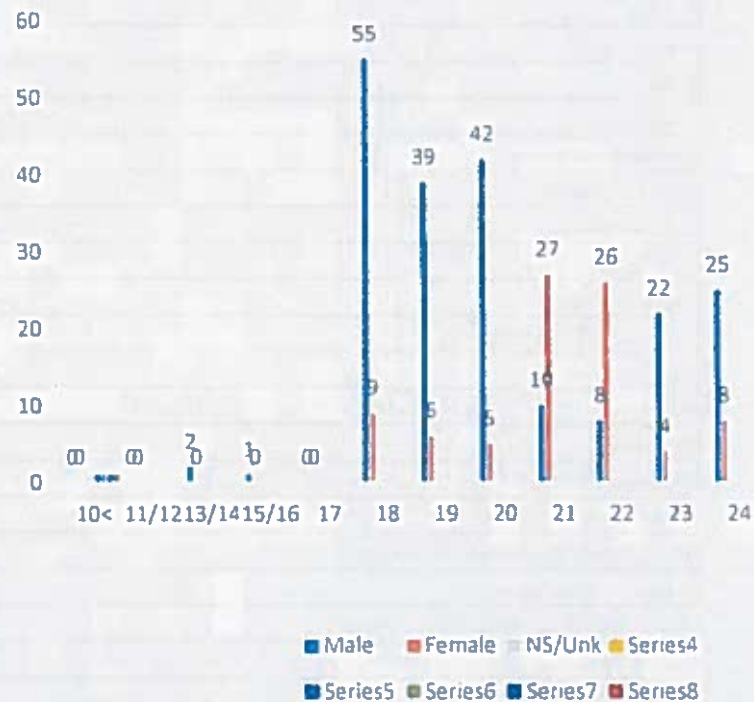
Figure: 4 - 3**Arrested Persons****Figure: 4 - 3**

Table: 4 - 4

Arrested Persons					
By Race and by Sex, 2018					
By Race	Male	Female	Not Stated	Unknown	Total
White	83	32	1	0	116
Black	21	3	0	0	24
Native American Indian	6	3	0	1	10
Asian	216	37	14	0	267
Pacific Islander	1380	248	2	0	1630
Federated States of Micronesia	411	50	0	0	461
Not stated	37	1	0	1	39
Total	2154	374	17	2	2547
Pacific Islanders					
Total	369				
Chamorro	13				
Palau	1				
Marshallese	7				
Kosraean	38				
Pohnapeian	367				
Chuukese	21				
Yapese	1275				
Other Pacific Isl.	2091				

Figure: 4 - 4

Arrested Persons by Race, 2018

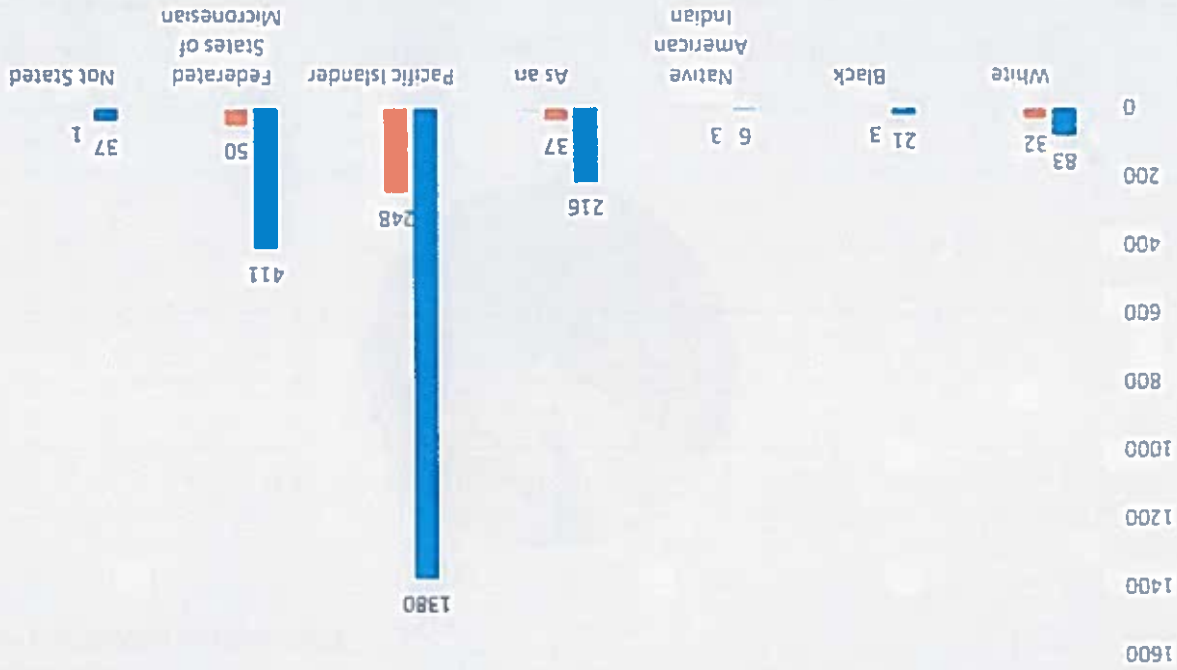


Figure: 4 - 5

Arrested Persons

By Race and by Sex, 2018

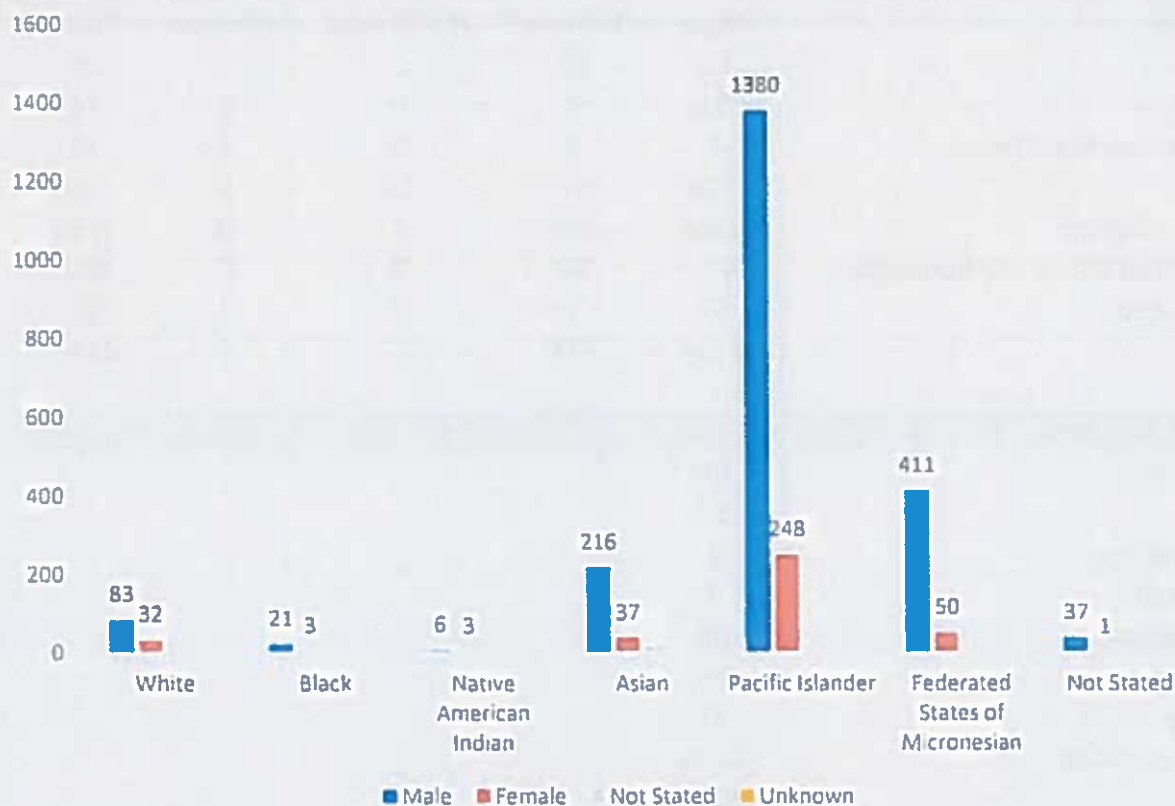
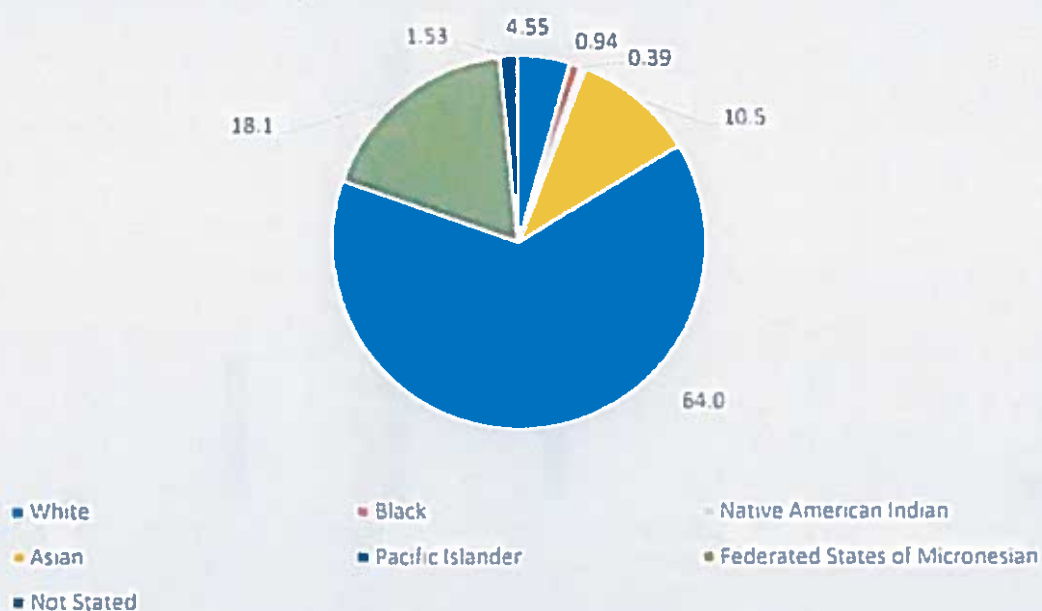


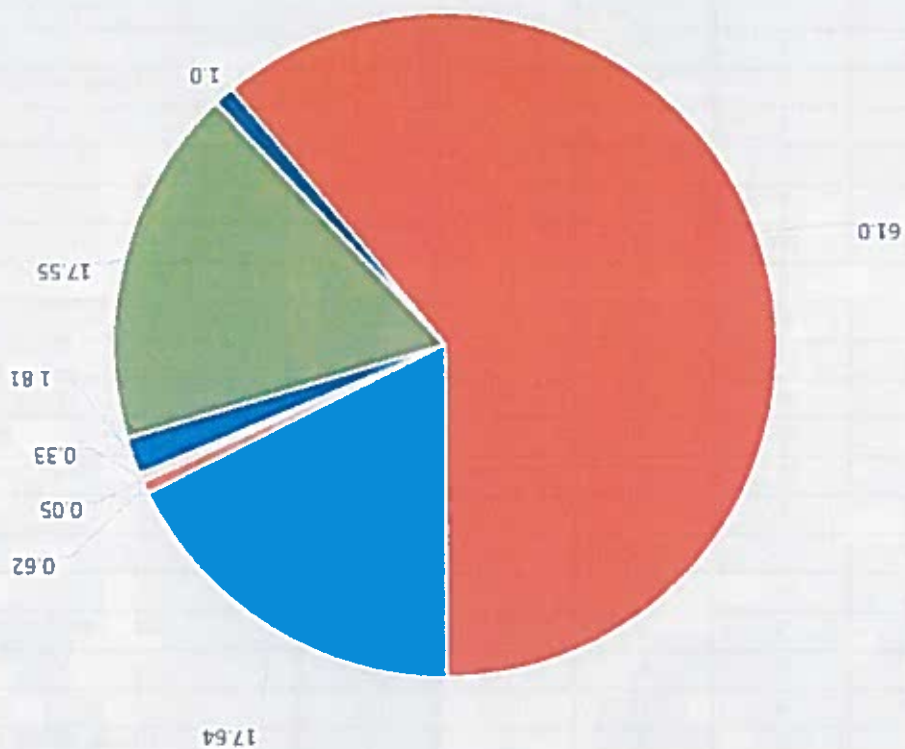
Figure: 4 - 6

Arrested Persons

Percent Distribution by Race, 2018



■ Chamorro ■ Palauan ■ Marshallese ■ Kosraean ■ Pohnapeian ■ Chuukese ■ Yapese ■ Other Pacific Isl.

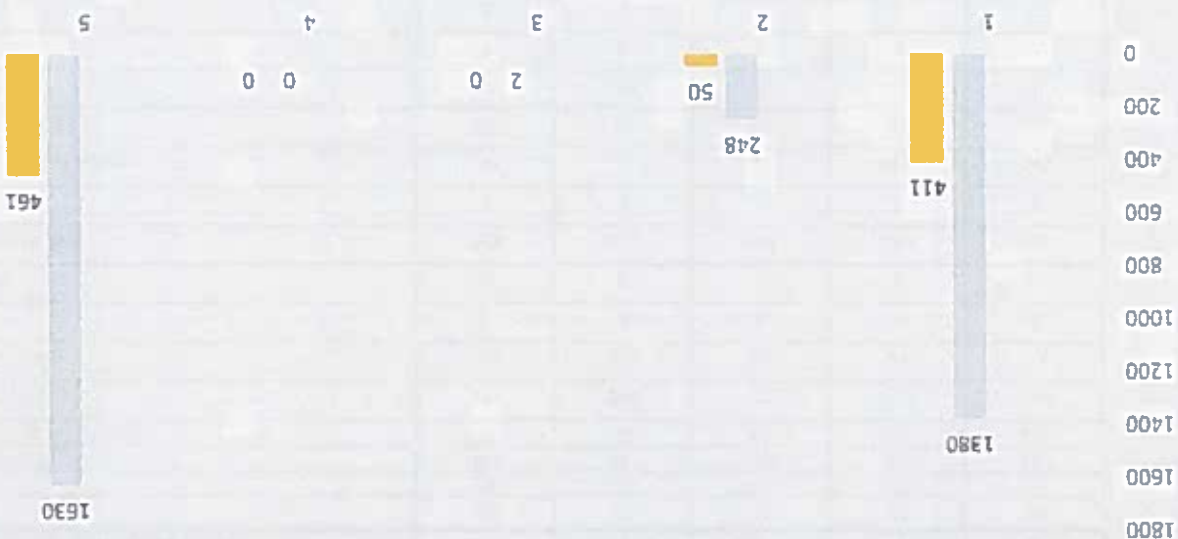


Pacific Islanders, Percent Distribution, 2018

Arrested Persons

Figure: 4-8

■ Pacific Islander ■ Federated States of Micronesian

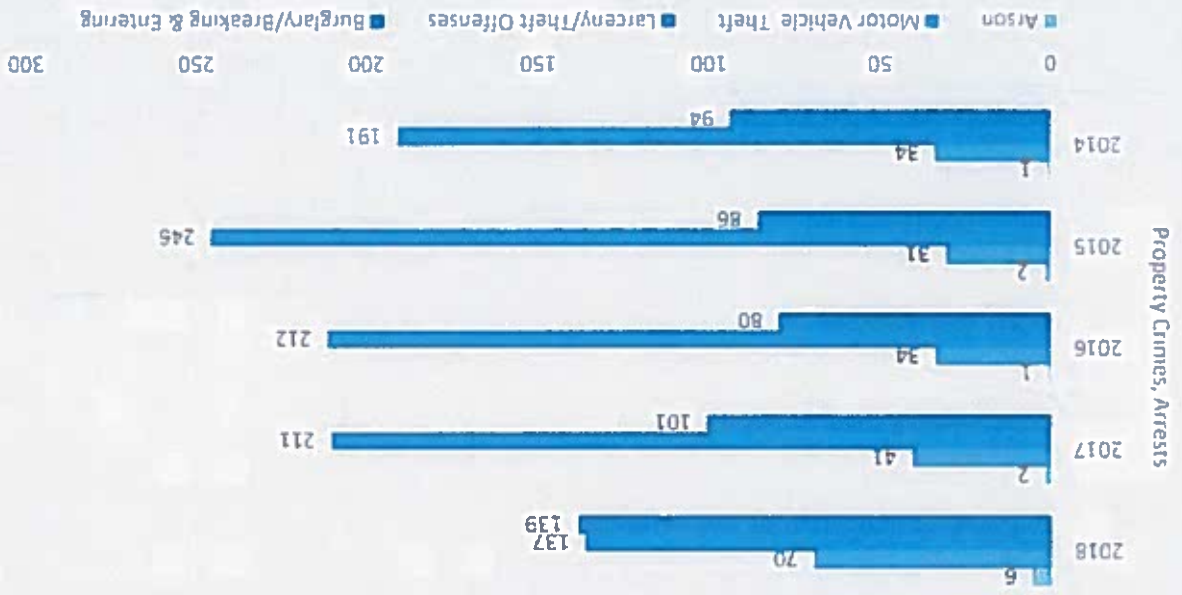


Pacific Islanders
Arrested Persons, 2018

Figure: 4-7

Table 4-5					
Arrest Count Charge, Trends 2014-2018					
Offense Classifications	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	7	6	3	3	8
Rape	55	62	23	46	55
Robbery	84	85	63	41	41
Aggravated Assault	159	217	159	187	282
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	94	86	80	101	145
Larceny/Theft Offenses	191	246	212	211	146
Motor Vehicle Theft	34	31	34	41	71
Arson	1	2	1	2	6
Animal Cruelty	0	0	0	0	1
Other Assaults, Simple	569	522	691	817	855
Bribery	0	0	0	0	2
Forgery and Counterfeiting	4	9	14	15	145
Fraud and Bad Checks	39	47	101	37	47
Embezzlement	16	15	0	0	0
Impersonation	0	0	0	0	2
Incest	0	0	0	0	65
K+A19:A21/kidnaping/Abduction	0	0	0	0	42
Peeping Tom	0	0	0	0	8
Pocket-Picking	0	0	0	0	4
Purse-Snatching	0	0	0	0	12
Runaways	0	0	0	0	56
Stolen Property; possessing, buying, selling, etc.	9	15	13	16	0
Vandalism	117	111	113	92	250
Weapons Violations	26	7	8	14	117
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	1	13
Sex Offenses	33	40	30	24	20
Drug Abuse Violations	170	297	242	261	337
Gambling	0	0	0	0	66
Offenses Against Family and Children	61	31	42	20	55
Driving Under the Influence	442	530	285	258	532
Liquor Law Violations	102	86	87	78	163
Drunkenness	157	139	132	118	449
Disorderly Conduct	39	33	13	86	567
Vagrancy	3	3	1	0	0
All Other Offenses	153	199	211	404	2079
Shoplifting	0	0	0	0	94
Theft from Building	0	0	0	0	25
Theft from Motor Vehicle	0	0	0	0	6
Theft of Motor Vehicle parts or Accessories	0	0	0	0	3
Trespass of Real Property	0	0	0	0	97
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	0	1	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	235
Curfew Violations					26
Total	2565	2820	2558	2873	7127

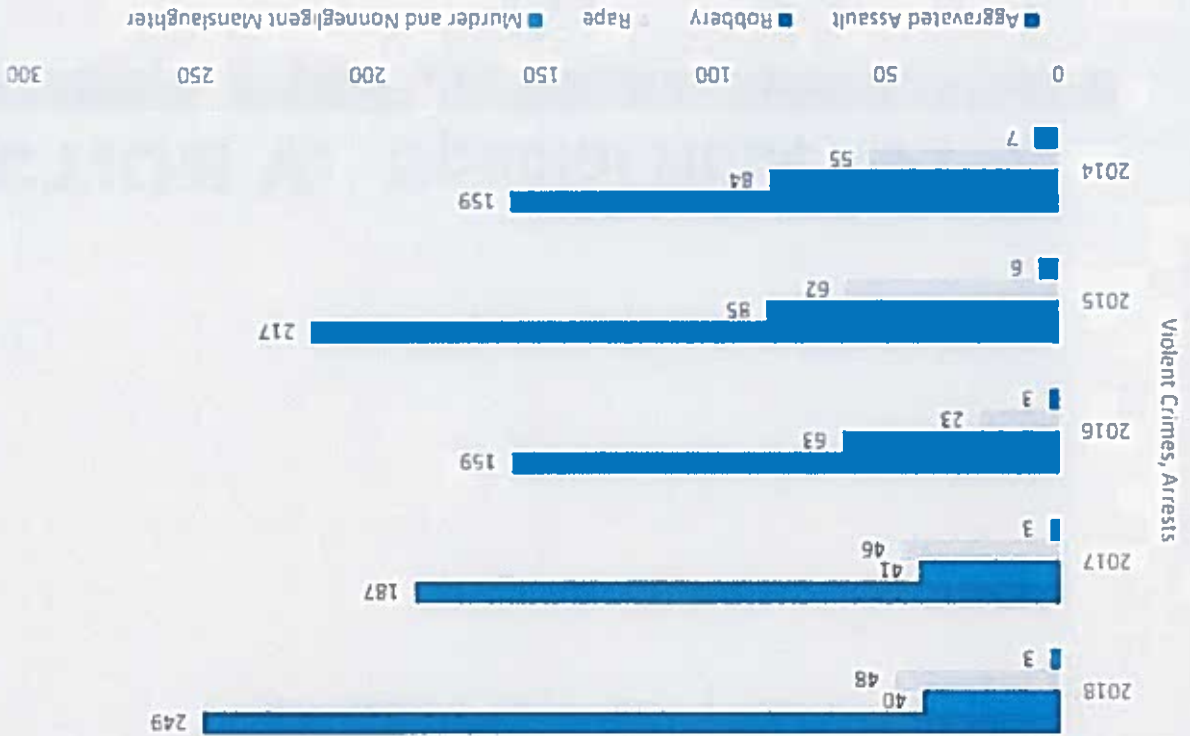
NOTE: "Curfew Violations and "Runaways" are juvenile offenses and are not included on this table



Property Crimes, Trends 2014 - 2018

Arrested Persons

Figure: 4 - 10



Violent Crimes, Trends 2014 - 2018

Arrested Persons

Figure: 4 - 9

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 abandonment, desertion, 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, 2014 - 2018

Family Offenses

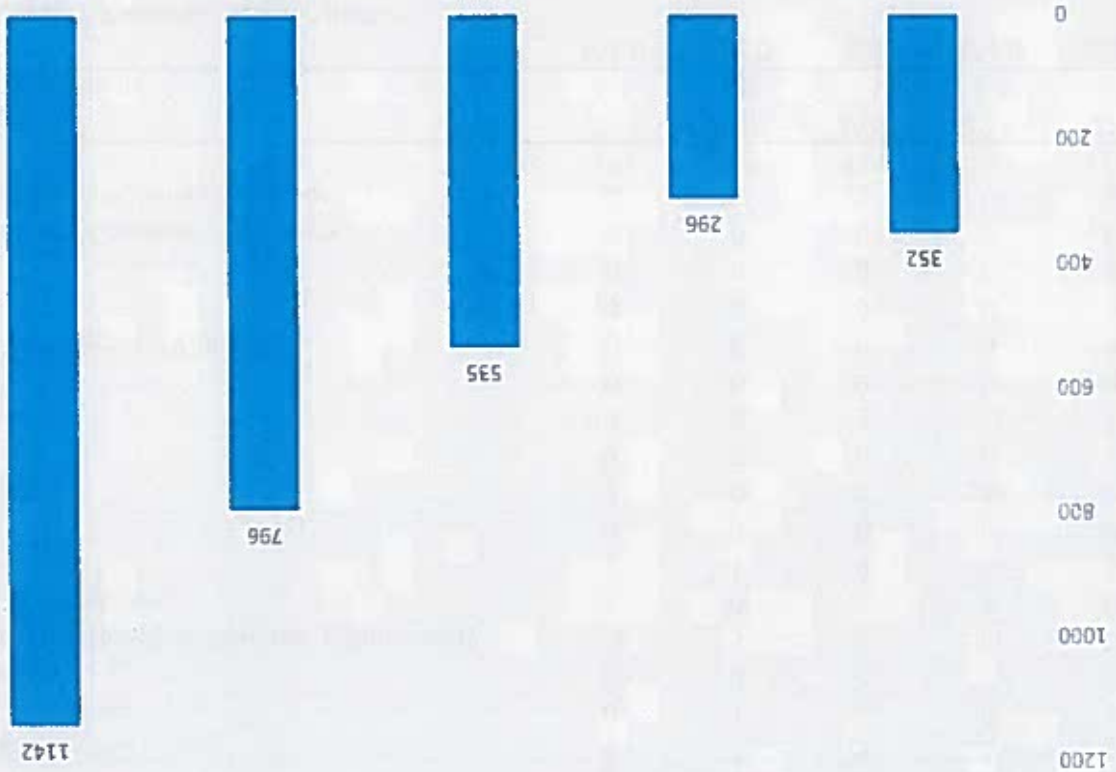


Table: 5 - 1**Family Offenses****Offenses Involving Family Violence, Trend: 2014 -2018**

Offense Classification	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	6	1	0	0	0
Rape	21	23	13	18	0
Robbery	1	0	9	3	0
Aggravated Assault	60	58	70	49	0
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	0	0	5	5	0
Larceny/Theft Offenses	0	0	1	3	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	1	1	0	0	0
Simple Assault	236	191	404	384	768
Forgery (Counterfeiting/Forgery)	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	0	1	1	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, or Possessing	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism: Destruction/Damaged/Vandalism of Property	5	5	14	12	0
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses Nonforcible	4	7	5	6	0
Drug/Narcotic Violations	0	1	2	0	0
Gambling Offenses	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family & Children (Nonviolent)	14	5	7	66	33
Driving Under the Influence	1	0	0	0	0
Liquor Laws	1	1	0	0	0
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	2	0	1	238	341
Vagrancy	0	2	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	0	0	3	12	0
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 - Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0
Total	352	296	535	796	1142
Percent Change	-16.4	-16	80.7	48.8	43.5
Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants	2.2	1.8	3.3	4.8	6.9
Population	161.0	162.0	163.0	164.0	165.0

Population Source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Source: LERMS (DAM 2014- 2018)

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. Statistics 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 applies to juveniles is intended to mean the law enforcement handling of all juveniles who have committed a crime and are taken into custody under such circumstances that, if the juvenile were an adult, an arrest would have been counted.

Figure: 5 - 2
Juvenile Offenses, Trends, 2014 - 2018

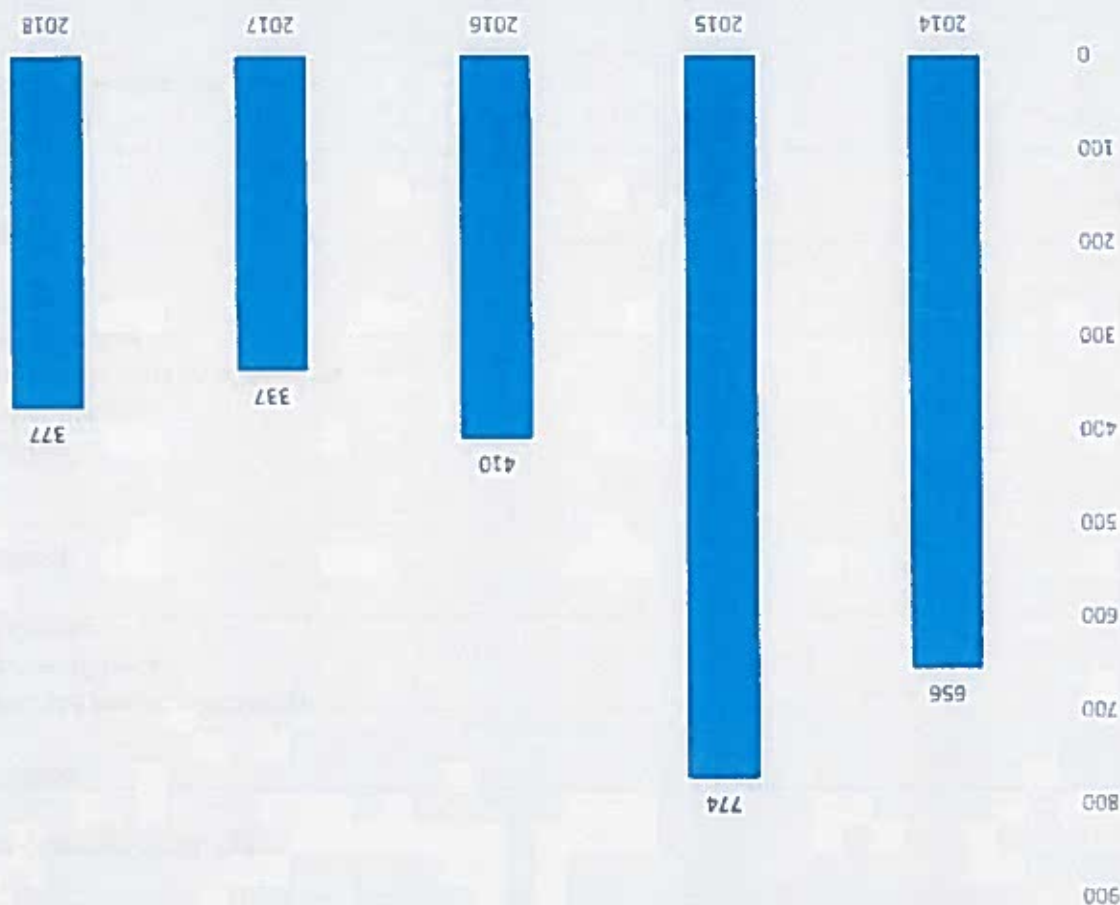


Table: 5 - 2**Juvenile Offenses: 2018**

Offense Classifications	Volume
Murder	0
Rape	1
Robbery	4
Aggravated Assault	8
Burglary	16
Larceny Theft	10
Motor Vehicle Theft	25
Arson	0
Other Assaults	32
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	1
Fondling	1
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0
Fraud	0
Embezzlement	0
Incest	3
Intimidation	7
Kidnapping/Abduction	3
Stolen Property	0
Vandalism	11
Weapons Violations	0
Pocket - Picking	1
Prostitution or Commercialized Vice	0
Sex Offenses	0
Drug Abuse Violations	6
Gambling	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	0
Driving Under the Influence	4
Liquor Law Violations	34
Drunkenness	11
Disorderly Conduct	23
Shoplifting	3
Suspicion	0
Theft from Building	0
Theft from Motor Vehicle	1
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	1
Trespass of Real Property	3
All Other Offenses	91
Vagrancy	0
Curfew Violations	20
Runaways	57
Total	377

Source: LERMS, D.A.M. Juvenile Crimes, 2018

Figure: 5 - 3

**Juvenile Offenses
Volume, by Offense Classifications, 2018**



Figure: 5 - 4

Juvenile Offenses

Volume, Trends: 2014 - 2018

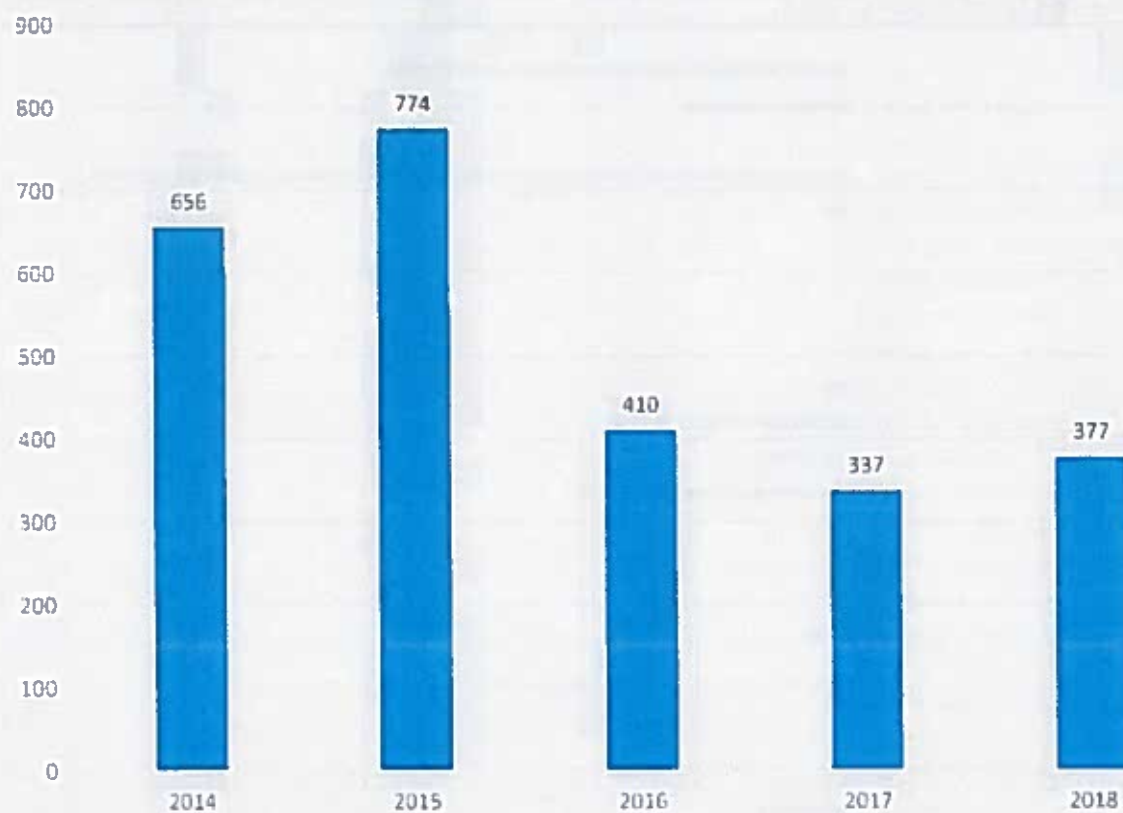


Figure: 5 - 5

Juvenile Offenses

Volume and Percent Change, Trends, 2014 - 2018

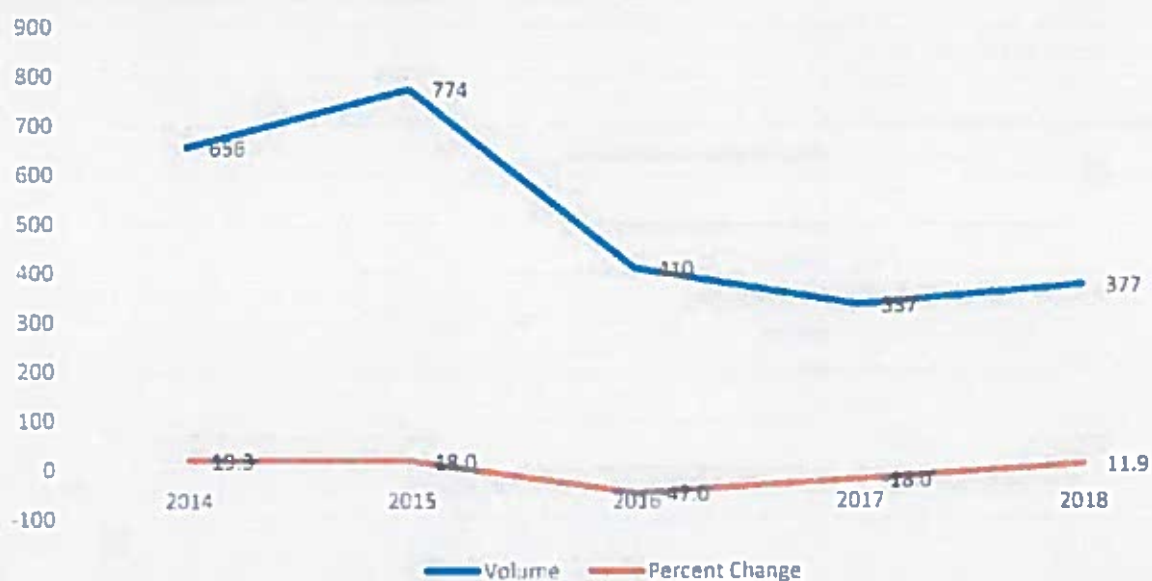


Table: 5 - 3

Juvenile Offenses, Trends: 2014 - 2018

Offense Classifications	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Murder	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	13	30	2	0	1
Robbery	7	24	19	1	4
Aggravated Assault	28	40	5	0	8
Burglary	31	37	21	6	16
Larceny Theft	61	59	92	3	10
Motor Vehicle Theft	16	17	26	5	25
Arson	1	0	0	0	0
Other Assaults	78	132	47	1	32
False Pretense/Swindle/Confidence Game	0	0	0	0	1
Fondling	0	0	0	0	1
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	1	9	3	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	3
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	7
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	0	0	0	3
Stolen Property	0	0	1	0	0
Vandalism	42	31	12	9	11
Weapons Violations	2	3	0	0	0
Pocket - Picking	0	0	0	0	1
Prostitution or Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	28	19	2	4	0
Drug Abuse Violations	148	180	63	0	6
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	0	0	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	1	1	1	5	4
Liquor Law Violations	87	94	46	122	34
Drunkenness	0	0	1	0	11
Disorderly Conduct	9	7	1	9	23
Shoplifting	0	0	0	0	3
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Theft from Building	0	0	0	0	0
Theft from Motor Vehicle	0	0	0	0	1
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	0	0	0	0	1
Trespass of Real Property	0	0	0	0	3
All Other Offenses	27	42	35	7	91
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	19	6	8	0	20
Runaways	57	43	25	165	57
Total	656	774	410	337	377

Source: LERMS, D.A.M. Juvenile Offenses, 2018

Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

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 characteristics:

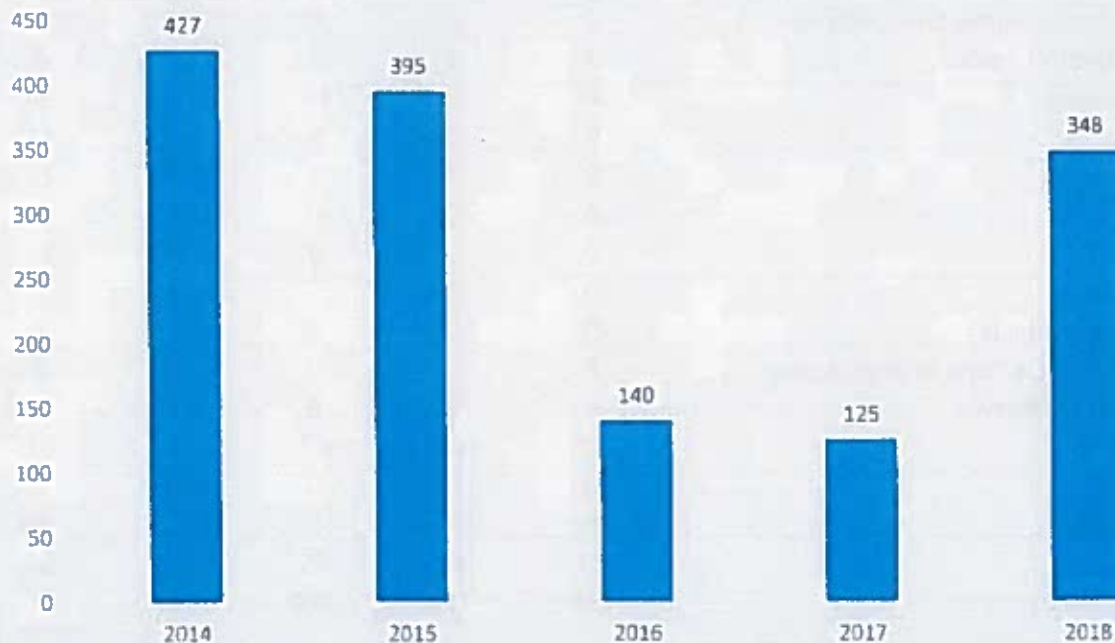
- Impaired judgment
- Relaxed inhibitions and restraints
- Slow reflexes
- Increased self-confidence
- Decreased ability to distinguish small differences in light and sound
- Loss of muscular coordination and timing
- Decreased ability to give attention required for safe driving.

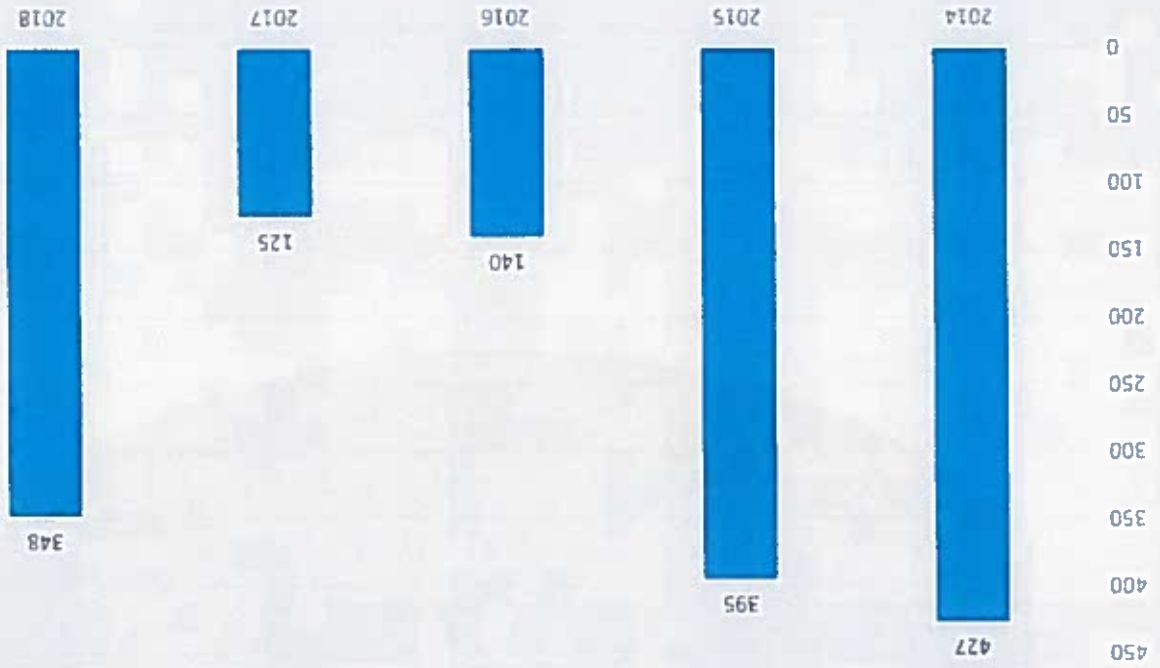
Not only is the inebriated driver dangerous, but so too is the person who has had several drinks. He may not show marked physical symptoms or appear drunk, yet he may be "under the influence" as legally defined and constitute an unsafe driver. What is even more dangerous is that this type insists on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

Figure: 5 - 6

Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

Volume, Trends: 2014- 2018





Driving Under the Influence, Trends: 2014 - 2018

Figure: 5 - 7

Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP

Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	27	28	7	3	36
February	28	25	8	10	27
March	33	26	13	10	28
April	29	36	7	11	16
May	34	29	14	18	16
June	34	33	5	6	21
July	28	36	14	17	30
August	30	26	14	10	33
September	27	32	11	14	41
October	56	38	12	3	25
November	60	51	18	12	39
December	41	35	17	11	36
Total	427	395	140	125	348
Percent Change	85.6	-7.5	-64.5	-10.7	48.8
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	2.6	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.11
Population	161.0	162.0	163.0	164.0	165.0

Driving Under the Influence (DUI)
By Month: 2014 - 2018

Table: 5 - 4

Table: 5 - 5

DUI Arrested Persons
By Race, 2018

Race	Volume	Percent Distribution by Race
White	15	4.0
Black/African American	5	1.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	298	86.0
Not Stated	30	9
Other	0	0

Figure: 5 - 8

DUI Arrested Persons
Percent Distribution by Race, 2018

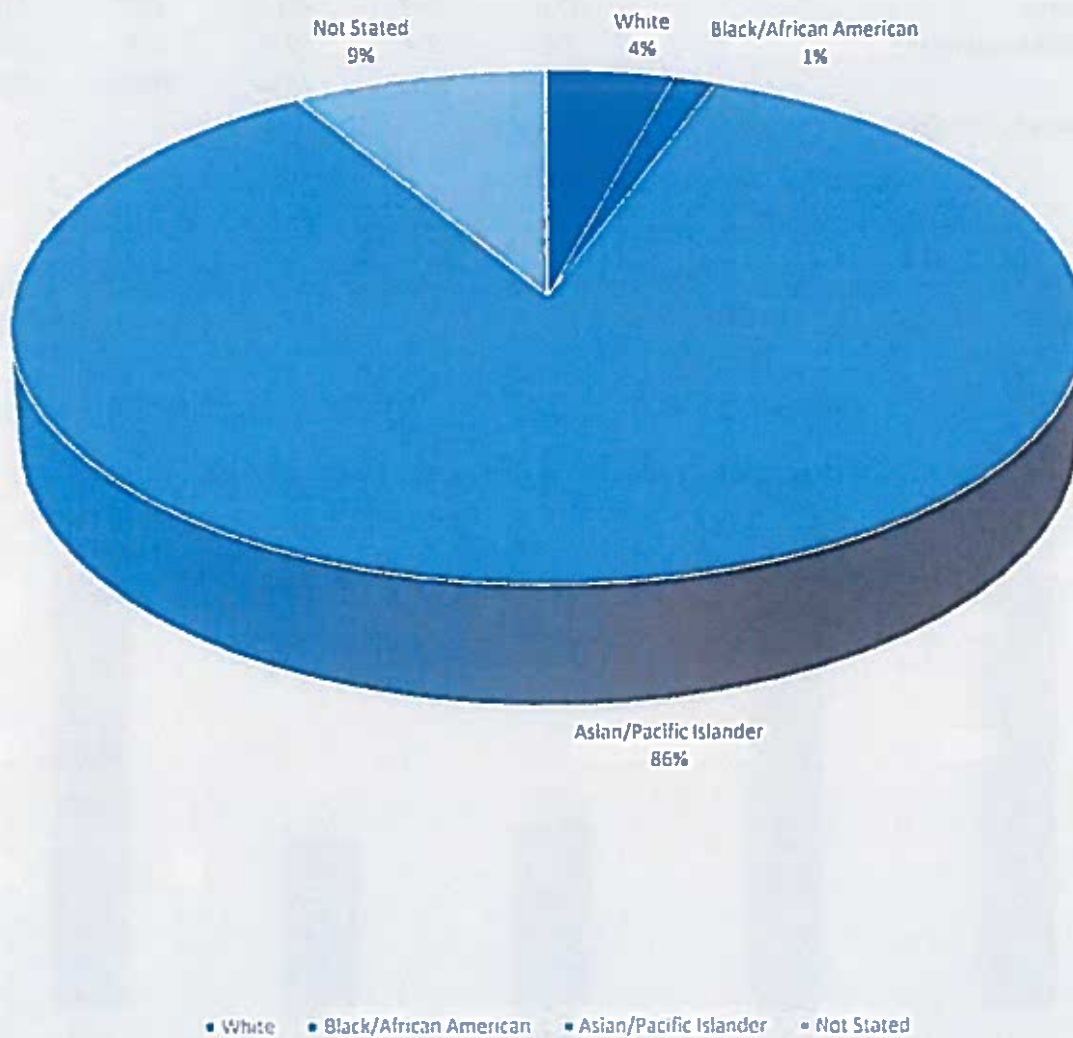


Table: 5 - 6

DUI Arrested Persons
By Race, 2018

Race	Volume	Percent Distribution by Race
White	15	4.0
Black/African American	5	1.0
Asian Pacific Islander	298	86.0
Not Stated	30	9
Other	0	0

Figure: 5 - 9

DUI Arrested Persons
Volume, by Race, 2018

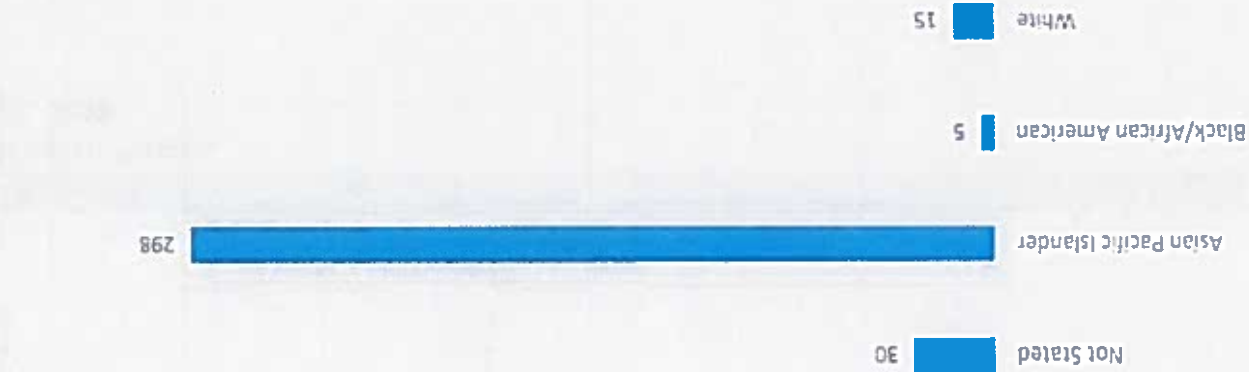


Figure: 5 - 10

DUI Arrested Persons
Percent Distribution by Race, 2018

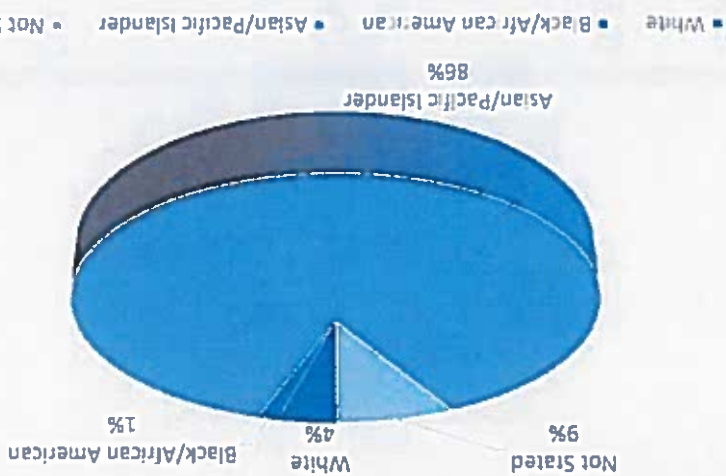


Table: 5 - 7**DUI Arrested Persons 2018**

Age	Arrested Persons
NS	224
15-20	7
20-25	26
25-30	30
30-35	21
35-40	12
40-45	9
45-50	11
50-55	1
55-60	2
60-65	2
65-70	2
70-75	1
75-80	0
	348

Figure: 5 - 11**DUI Arrested Persons
By Age, 2018**

Drug Abuse Violations

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, methadone's).
- 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: 2014 - 2018

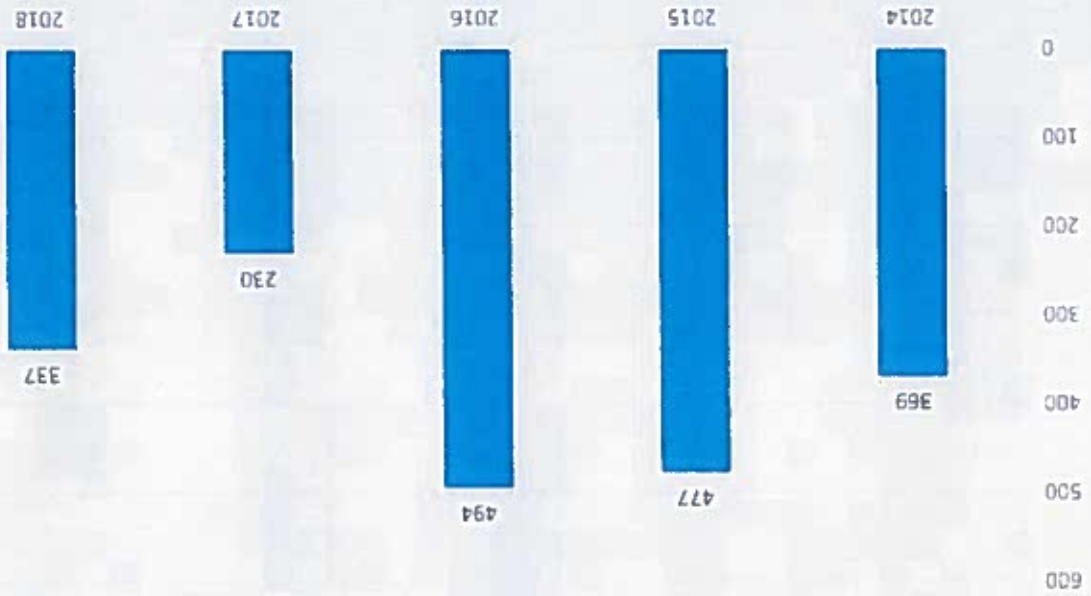


Table: 5 - 7**Drug Abuse Violations****By Month: 2014 - 2018**

Month	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	19	21	27	16	20
February	30	34	59	21	17
March	39	71	54	22	19
April	34	47	57	16	16
May	36	47	49	40	19
June	12	30	23	18	14
July	12	21	27	14	27
August	21	24	35	14	34
September	40	70	40	15	30
October	54	54	42	22	42
November	28	32	41	11	47
December	44	26	40	21	25
Total	369	477	494	230	310
Percent Change	36.2	29.3	3.5	-53.4	49.0
Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants	2.3	3.0	3.0	1.4	2.0
Population	161.0	162.0	163.0	164.0	165.0

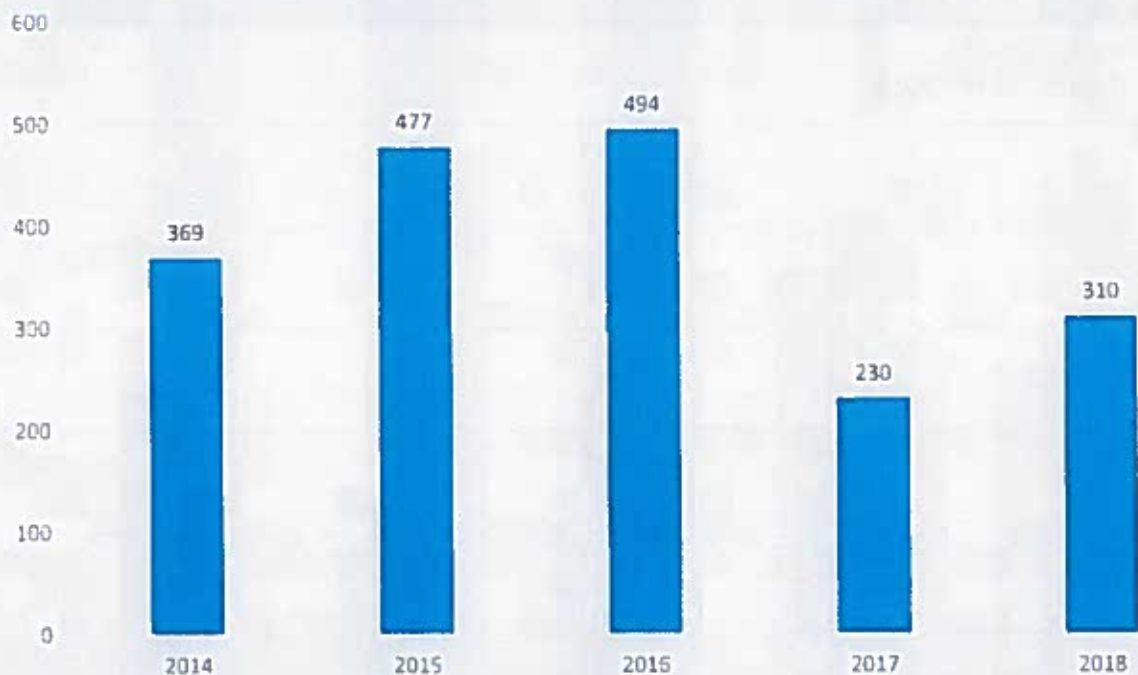
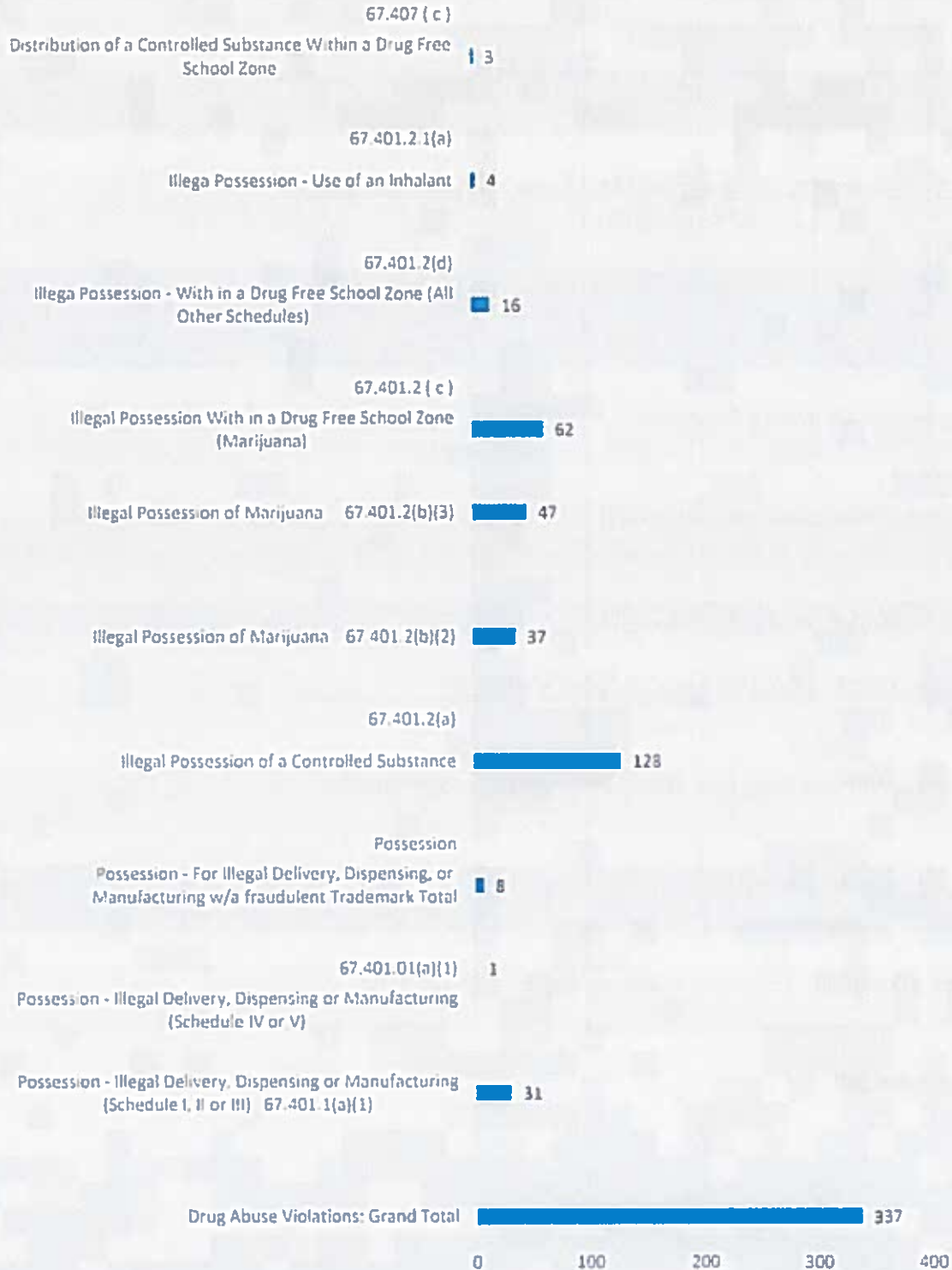
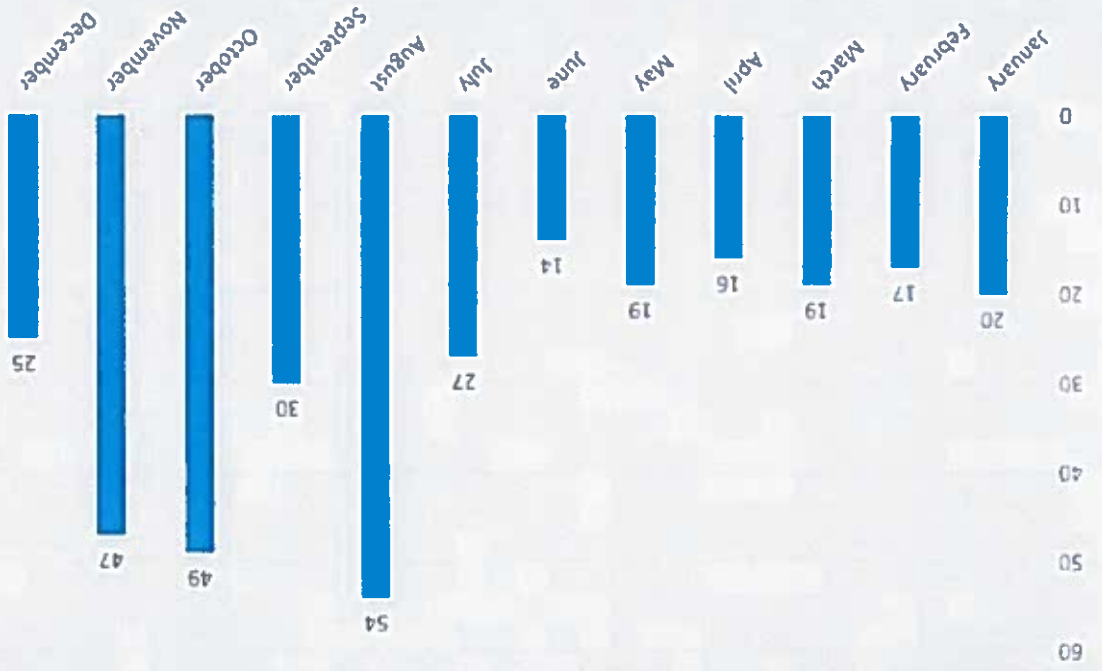
*Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, BSP***Figure: 5-12****Drug Abuse Violations, Trend: 2014 - 2018**

Table: 5 - 8
Drug Abuse Violations
Arrested Persons, 2018

Drug Abuse Violations: Grand Total		310
Possession - Illegal Delivery, Dispensing or Manufacturing (Schedule I, II or III) 67.401.1(a)(1)		31
Possession - Illegal Delivery, Dispensing or Manufacturing (Schedule IV or V) 67.401.01(a)(1)		1
Possession - For Illegal Delivery, Dispensing, or Manufacturing w/a Fraudulent Trademark Total 67.401.1(a)(2)		8
Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance 67.401.2(a)		128
Illegal Possession of Marijuana 67.401.2(b)(2)		37
Illegal Possession of Marijuana 67.401.2(b)(3)		47
Illegal Possession With in a Drug Free School Zone (Marijuana) 67.401.2 (c)		62
Illegal Possession - With in a Drug Free School Zone (All Other Schedules) 67.401.2(d)		16
Illegal Possession - Use of an Inhalant 67.401.2.1(a)		4
Distribution of a Controlled Substance Within a Drug Free School Zone 67.407 (c)		3

Source: " LERMS " FSR-ASR

Figure: 5 - 13**Drug Abuse Violations: Trends, 2018****Drug Abuse Violations**



Drug Abuse Violations, 2018

Figure: 5 - 13

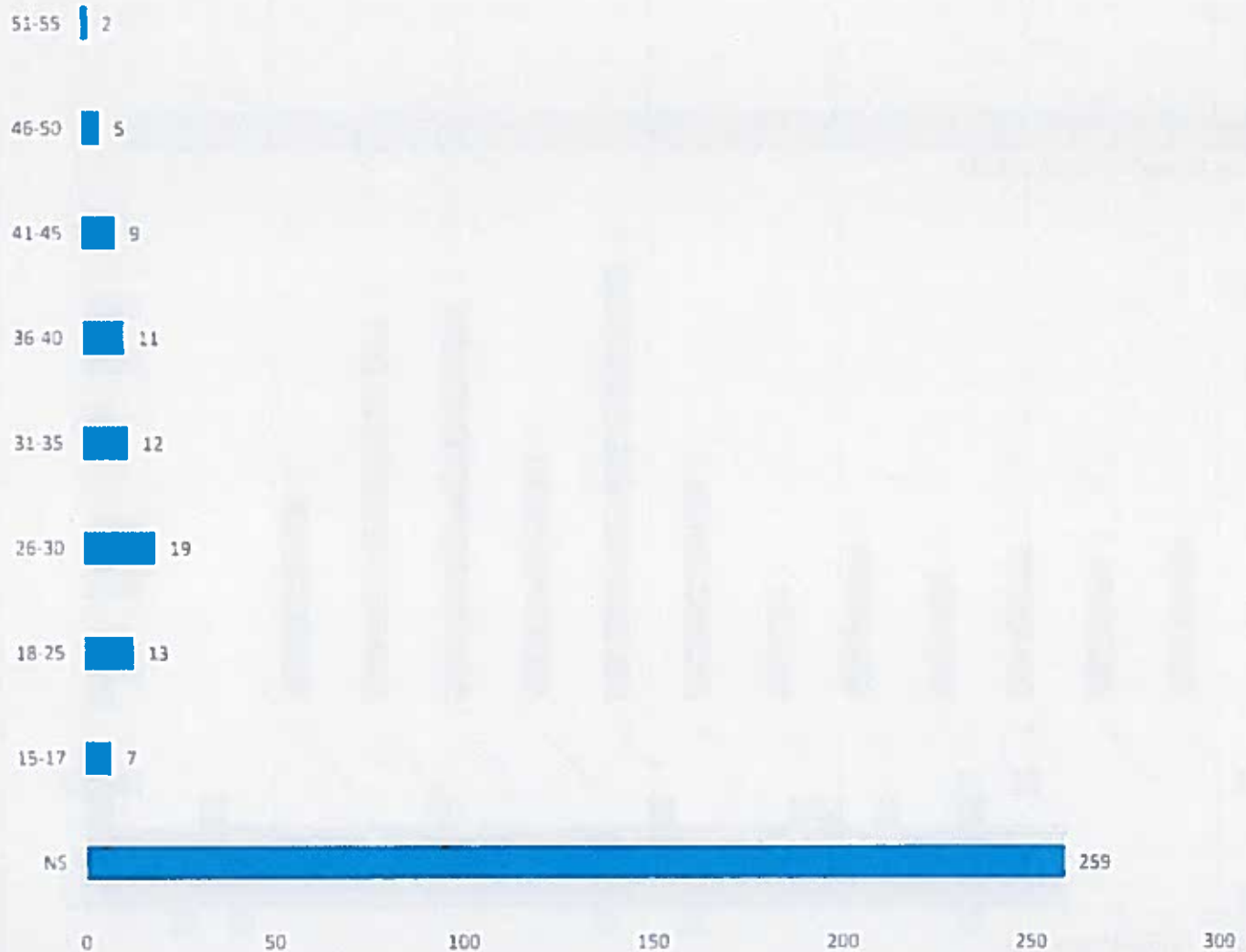
Month	Volume
January	20
February	17
March	19
April	16
May	19
June	14
July	27
August	54
September	30
October	49
November	47
December	25
Total	337

Drug Abuse Violations
Arrested Persons, 2018

Table: 5 - 8

Table: 5 - 9**Drug Abuse Violations****Arrested Persons, by Age: 2018****By Age**

NS	259
15-17	7
18-25	13
26-30	19
31-35	12
36-40	11
41-45	9
46-50	5
51-55	2

Figure: 5 - 14**Drug Abuse Violations****Arrested Persons, by Age: 2018**

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 service requirements in a particular jurisdiction.

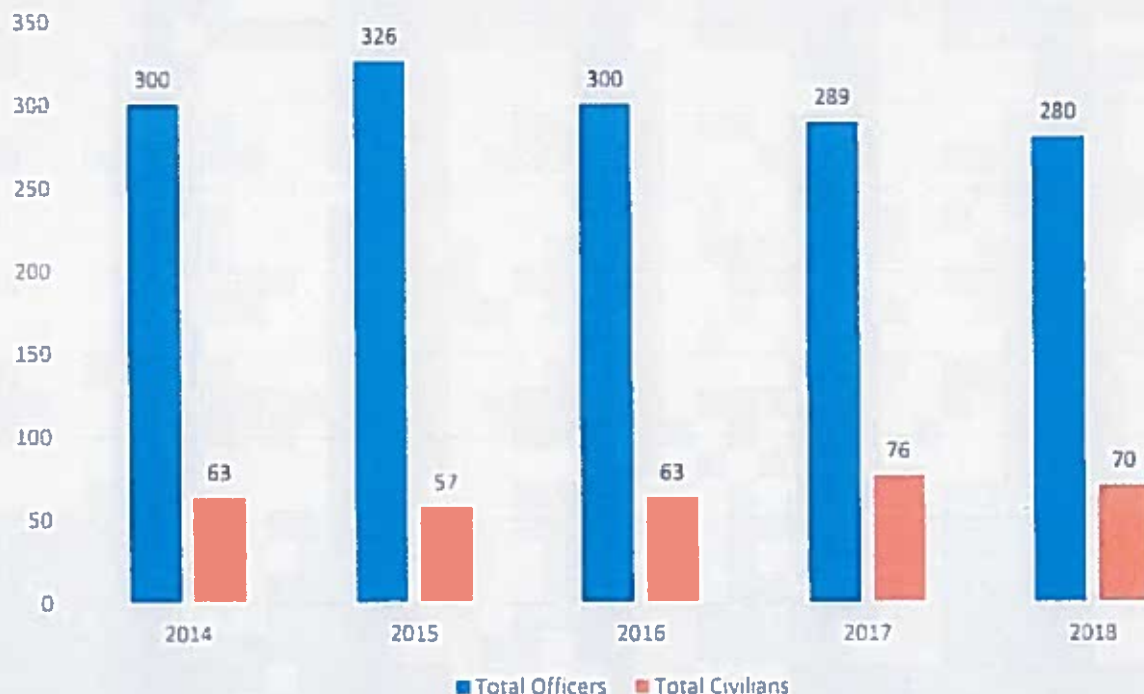
Because of the differing service requirements and functions, care should be taken when using the data presented in this section to draw comparisons between and among the staffing levels of law enforcement agencies. What follows is not intended as recommended or preferred officer strength; the data should 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: 5 - 16

Full-time Law Enforcement Officers
Trends: 2014 - 2018



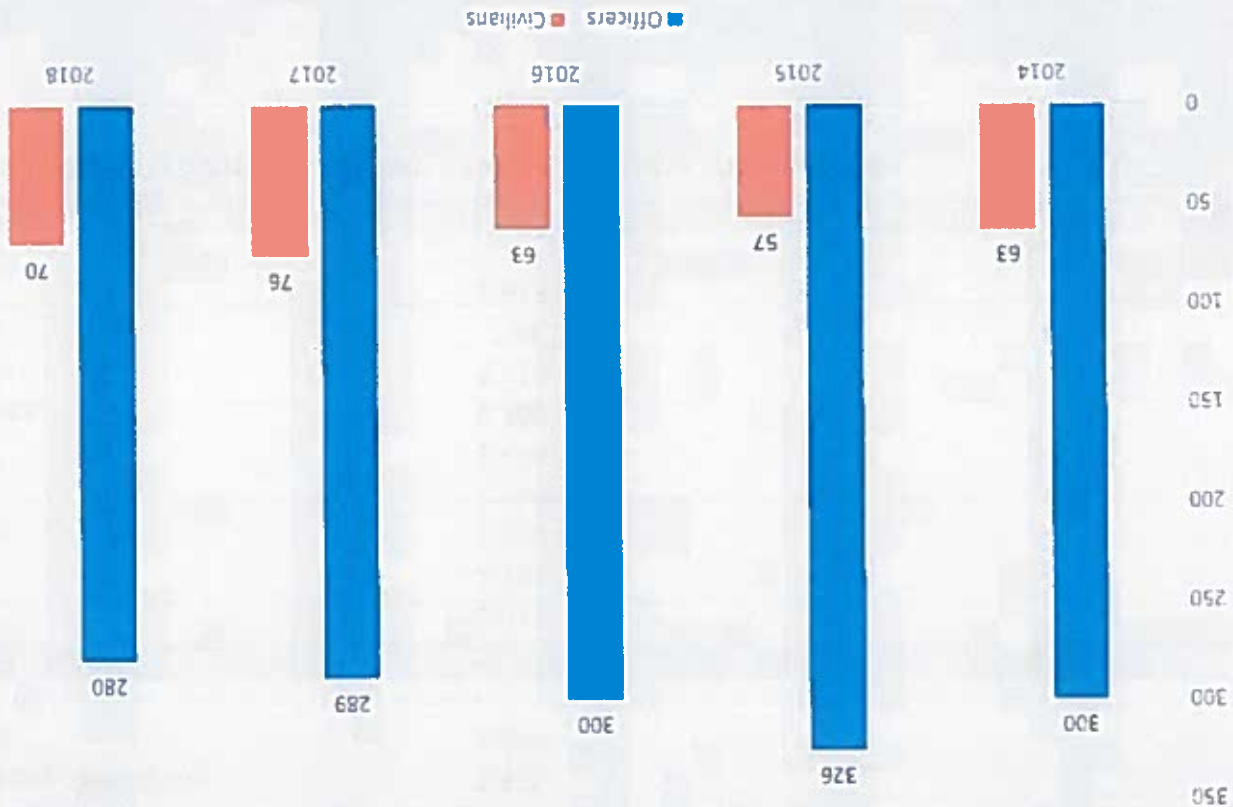


Figure: 6 - 2
Full-time Law Enforcement Employees
Trends, 2014 - 2018

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees				
Trends 2014 - 2018	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Officers	300	326	300	289
Total Civilians	63	57	63	76
Total Full-Time Employees	363	383	363	365

Table: 6 - 2

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2018			
Total Law Enforcement Employees	Total	Male	Female
Total Officers	280	275	5
Total Civilians	70	57	13
Total Full-Time Employees	350	332	18

Table: 6 - 1

Table: 6 - 3**Full-time Law Enforcement Officers**

Number and Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants

By Precincts by Village and by Population Group: 2018

By District, by Village: 2017	Population	Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants (165,000)
Northern Precinct	66,824	32	0.05
Dededo	45,864		
Yigo	20,960		
Tumon-Tamuning Precinct	20,089	38	0.17
Tumon			
Tamuning	20,089		
Harmon			
Hagatna Precinct	46,090	39	0.07
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	29,624	39	0.11
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		
Specialized Units/Divisions	141	148	95.3

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

Table: 5-13

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees			
Precinct Population, 2018			
Precinct Command	Population	Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
Dededo/Northern Precinct	66,824	32	0.05
Tumon-Tamuning Precinct	20,089	38	0.17
Hagatna Precinct	46,090	39	0.07
Agat Precinct	29,624	39	0.11
Specialized Units/Divisions		148	95.3

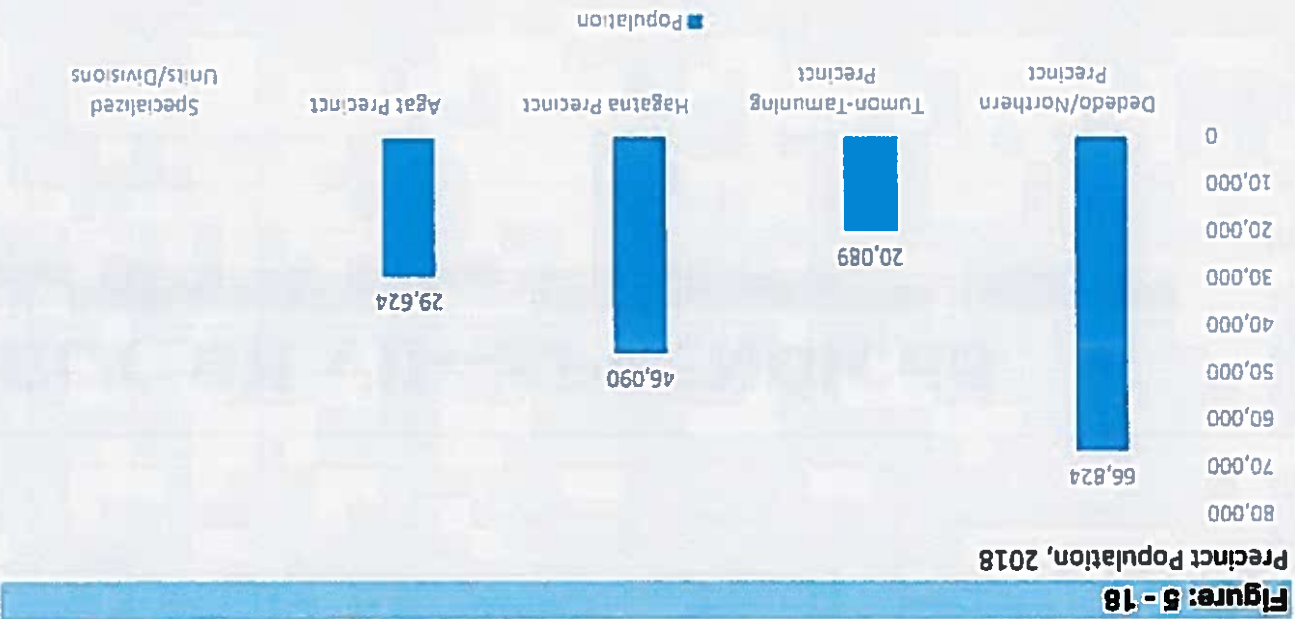
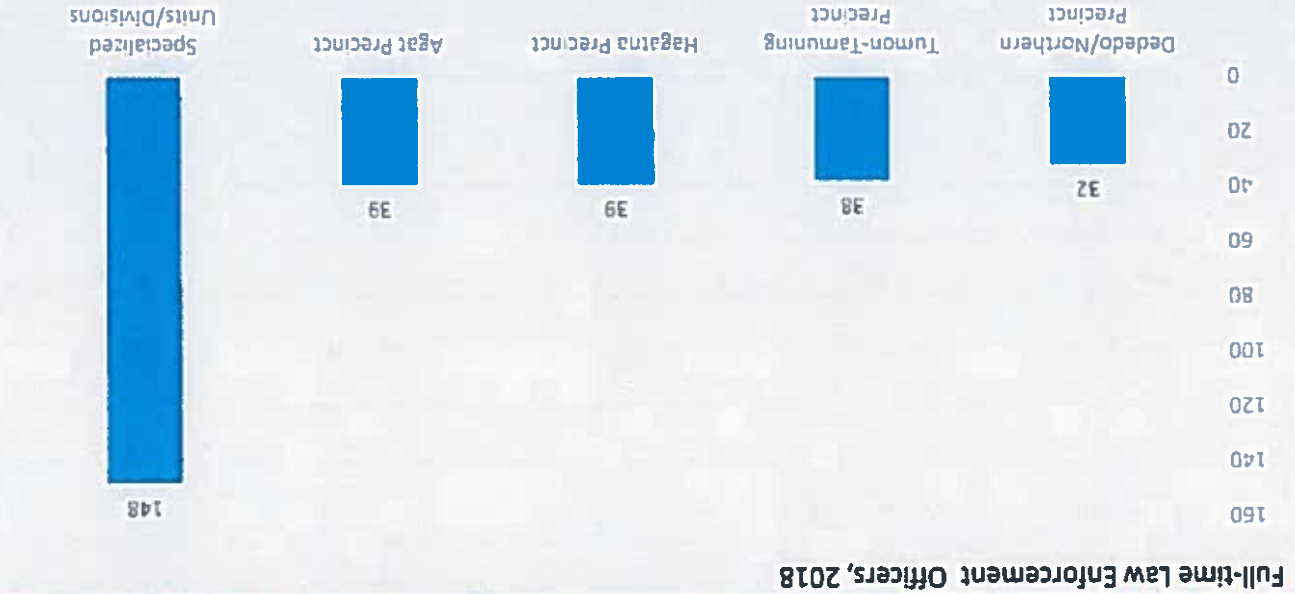


Figure: 5-19



SECTION VII--APPENDICES

Appendix - I

UCR PART I OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

CRIMINAL HOMICIDE (1)

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

Criminal Homicide --Manslaughter by Negligence (1b)

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

RAPE --Completed (2)

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

Rape --Attempts to Commit Rape (2b)

Assaults or attempts to rape.

Historical Rape (2c)

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

ROBBERY(3)

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

Robbery --- Firearm (3a)

Robbery---Firearm (3a) includes robberies and attempts in which any firearm is used as a weapon or employed 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 employed 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 attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Aggravated Assault—Firearm (4a)

Includes all assaults 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 aggravated

Other Assaults—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)

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

Burglary—Unlawful Entry—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)

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

Theft of Bicycles (6Xf)

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.

All 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, 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.

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, are included in this category.

Motor Vehicle Theft—Other (7c)

Includes all other motor vehicles such as snowmobiles, 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 vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Human Trafficking—Commercial Sex Acts (9)

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

Human Trafficking—Involuntary Servitude (10)

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

UCR PART II OFFENSE DEFINITIONS

Other Assaults (9)

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

Forgery and Counterfeiting (10)

The altering, copying, or imitating of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered, 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 it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc.

Vandalism (14)

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

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc. (15)

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

Prostitution and Commercialized Vice (16)

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

Sex Offenses (17)

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

Drug Abuse Violations (18)

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

Gambling (19)

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

Offenses Against the Family and Children (20)

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

Driving Under the Influence (21)

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

Liquor Laws (22)

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

Drunkenness (23)

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

Disorderly Conduct (24)

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

Vagrancy (25)

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

All Other Offenses (26)

All violations of state or local laws not specifically identified as Part 1 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 prostitution.

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

Source: SRS User Manual

Appendix II

Offenses Reported to Police

Trends: 2014 - 2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Part I Offenses					
Violent Crimes					
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	7	8	3	4	3
Rape	118	160	103	32	132
Robbery	131	124	79	104	88
Aggravated Assault	294	400	156	401	375
Total Violent Crimes	550	692	341	541	598
Property Crimes					
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	1578	1211	1612	1689	1517
Larceny/Theft Offenses	1973	2251	1866	1638	1766
Motor Vehicle Theft	258	272	256	320	378
Arson	17	12	7	9	18
Total Property Crimes	3826	3696	3741	3656	3679
Total Part I Offenses	4376	4388	4082	4025	4277
Part II Offenses					
Animal Cruelty	•	•	•	•	11
Assault Simple	1310	1222	1260	1282	1128
Bad Checks	199	256	279	263	7
Bribery	•	•	•	•	2
Credit Card Fraud	•	•	•	•	63
Counterfeiting/Forgery	94	78	65	81	147
Curfew/Littering/Vagrancy Violations	2	7	3	2	33
Disorderly Conduct	39	49	913	548	417
Driving Under the Influence	427	395	146	125	186
Drug/Narcotic Violations	369	501	494	230	310
Drunkenness	143	128	6	20	322
Offenses Against the Family and Children	74	65	82	80	68
Embezzlement	126	113	0	0	0
False Pretense/Swindling/Confidence Games	•	•	•	•	289
Impersonation	•	•	•	•	15
Incest	•	•	•	•	96
Intimidation	•	•	•	•	982
Kidnapping/Abduction	•	•	•	•	49
Peeping Tom	•	•	•	•	11
Pocket Picking	•	•	8	•	73
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	1	0	1
Pornography/Obscene Materials	•	•	•	•	9
Purse-Snatching	•	•	•	•	20
Shoplifting	•	•	•	•	181
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Theft from Building	•	•	•	•	156
Theft from Coin Operated Machine	•	•	•	•	3
Theft from Motor Vehicle	•	•	•	•	128
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	•	•	•	•	23
Trespass of Real Property	•	•	•	•	270
Vandalism Destruction/Damaged/Vandalism of Property	784	764	1058	1071	1059
Weapon Law Violations	55	46	50	51	43
Sex Offenses Nonforcible/Fondling	110	111	61	150	63
Statutory Rape	•	•	•	•	10
Liquor Laws	100	145	102	129	264
All Other Offenses	838	1036	1164	1281	1276
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	129	119	191	179	231
Human Trafficking - Commercial Sex Acts	0	2	0	0	0
Human Trafficking - Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0
Total Part II Offenses	4804	5063	5875	5492	7946
Total Violent Crimes	550	692	341	541	598
Total Property Crimes	3826	3696	3741	3656	3679
Grand Total	9180	9451	9957	9517	12223
Source: LERMS D.A.M.					

2018 Offenses Reported to Police

Offense Classification	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Criminal Homicide	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Rape	15	12	14	15	16	8	6	8	6	10	8	14	132
Robbery	9	12	5	4	7	8	11	12	10	7	3	0	88
Aggravated Assault	46	35	35	25	39	24	21	26	32	31	26	35	375
Total Violent Crimes	70	60	55	44	62	41	38	46	48	48	37	49	598
Burglary	162	122	107	179	129	81	121	138	130	112	122	114	1517
Larceny-theft	177	174	140	169	168	122	121	140	128	136	147	143	1766
Motor Vehicle Theft	28	16	21	31	34	27	38	41	31	35	32	20	378
Arson	3	1	0	1	3	2	4	0	1	0	1	1	18
Total Property Crimes	370	313	268	380	334	232	284	319	290	283	302	278	3679
Total Part I Offenses	439	374	323	425	398	265	324	369	342	337	346	333	4277

Part II Offenses

Animal Cruelty	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	11
Assault, simple	119	102	63	67	88	66	85	112	112	106	106	102	1128
Bad Checks	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	7
Bribery	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Credit Card Fraud	8	3	7	7	4	6	6	10	4	5	3	1	63
Counterfeiting and Forgery	6	7	10	6	4	10	8	4	7	8	7	4	147
Drug Abuse Violations	24	22	20	21	24	9	11	26	27	39	31	46	310
False Pretense/Swindling/Confidence	23	29	20	20	15	24	25	28	36	23	18	28	289
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impersonation	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	15
Indecent	11	7	16	3	17	6	7	10	4	3	5	7	96
Intimidation	90	97	55	81	84	61	72	87	98	93	77	87	982
Kidnapping/Abduction	3	5	5	3	0	1	7	7	3	3	6	6	49
Vandalism, Destruction, Damage Prop	113	76	56	82	83	74	114	101	107	77	99	77	1059
Peeping Tom	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	11
Pocket Picking	10	2	11	17	21	3	3	2	3	0	0	1	73
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pornography/Obscene Materials	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	9
Purse Snatching	2	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	20
Sex Offenses Nonforcible/Fondling	11	4	5	7	9	3	2	1	3	6	6	6	63
Shoplifting	22	21	13	17	14	20	12	11	11	12	16	12	181
Statutory Rape	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	10
Offenses Against the Family and Child	4	2	4	2	1	9	4	6	8	7	8	13	68
Driving Under the Influence	18	18	13	8	9	8	13	17	27	12	16	27	186
Liquor Law Violations	29	26	12	19	33	8	7	11	18	38	40	23	264
Drunkenness	33	19	21	22	28	22	26	25	25	31	32	38	322
Disorderly Conduct	36	26	25	24	33	32	33	32	42	39	45	50	417
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	101	100	85	84	110	71	110	117	129	115	127	127	1276
Curfew/Lowriding/Vagrancy Violations	7	3	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	0	5	4	33
Cargo Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	23	27	20	14	16	16	12	20	12	27	20	24	231

Table: 2 - 37

Offenses Reported to Police,
by Village, 2018

	Agana Hts.	Agat	Asan	Barrigada	Chalan Pago/Okeeches	Dededo	Hagatna	Ilanian	Inarajan	Mangilao	Merizo	M.T.M.	Sub Total
Part I Offenses													
Criminal Homicide	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Rape	1	7	2	8	4	32	3	3	2	4	2	5	73
Robbery	0	1	2	6	2	18	4	1	0	5	0	5	44
Aggravated Assault	4	20	2	11	8	105	19	13	4	25	5	18	234
Violent Crimes - Total	5	30	6	25	15	155	26	17	6	34	7	28	354
All Other Larceny-theft	17	61	19	94	41	336	83	43	23	116	21	45	899
Burglary	17	50	25	74	25	311	66	32	20	114	19	65	818
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	4	7	12	3	104	18	14	3	20	0	18	206
Arson	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	12
Property Crimes - Total	37	117	51	182	70	753	168	89	46	253	40	129	1935
Part I Offenses - Total	44	149	53	212	79	861	193	106	50	286	50	154	2237
Part II Offenses													
Animal Cruelty	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Assaults, simple	13	39	10	54	23	285	54	21	16	91	14	39	659
Counterfeiting and Forgery	2	6	2	11	3	66	4	0	0	11	1	2	108
Bad Checks	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bribery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Credit Card Fraud	1	0	0	5	2	17	8	0	0	3	1	0	37
Stolen Property Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism, Destruction, Damage Property	18	33	10	49	16	246	48	27	7	86	5	53	598
Weapon Law Violations	0	6	0	2	0	4	0	2	2	7	0	3	26
Prostitute and Commercialized Vice	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sex Offenses Nonforcible/Fondling	2	2	0	5	2	16	1	0	0	9	2	2	41
Drug Abuse Violations	1	10	2	25	8	86	11	2	3	27	2	5	182
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
False Pretense/Swindling/Confidence Game	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impersonation	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	7
Incest	1	6	1	4	2	27	2	1	1	10	0	3	58
Intimidation	21	35	7	65	33	197	60	18	16	80	9	22	563
Kidnapping/Abduction	0	0	3	2	3	15	2	1	1	2	0	1	30
Offenses Against the Family and Children	2	2	1	7	3	18	2	0	0	8	1	5	49
Driving Under the Influence	0	4	0	12	1	76	7	3	2	9	1	2	117
Liquor Law Violations	1	6	1	21	1	73	3	6	0	17	2	11	142
Drunkenness	1	13	2	3	4	88	18	14	1	14	5	13	176
Disorderly Conduct	2	18	4	9	3	110	25	16	5	19	7	10	228
Peeping Tom	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Pocket Picking	0	0	1	1	0	19	8	3	1	2	1	5	41
Pornography/Obscene Materials	0	1	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
Prostitute and Commercialized Vice	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Purse Snatching	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
Shoplifting	0	1	1	5	1	67	12	3	1	10	0	2	103
Statutory Rape	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	15	50	13	57	35	323	55	20	16	115	17	45	761
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	1	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	4	15
Runaways	2	11	2	12	5	62	4	1	1	21	1	9	131
Trespass of Real Property	9	8	5	9	19	39	18	9	1	26	6	14	163
Theft from Building	2	3	2	12	5	33	11	0	2	4	1	15	90
Theft from Coin Operated Machine	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Theft from Motor Vehicle	4	2	0	3	3	22	15	0	1	10	1	7	68

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories:	0	1	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
Cargo Theft	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
Human Trafficking, Involuntary Servitude	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part II Offenses - Total	99	265	68	379	177	1921	371	149	78	588	78	275	448	
Part I Offenses - Total	44	149	53	212	79	861	193	106	50	286	50	154	2237	
Grand Total	143	414	121	591	256	2782	564	255	128	874	128	429	6685	



2018

UNIFORM CRIME REPORT

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