

CRIME IN GUAM 2003 UNIFORM CRIME REPORT



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SECTION I

Summary of the Uniform Crime Report

I. PURPOSE OF THE UCR

The objective of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program is to produce reliable crime statistics for a variety of purposes such as planning, budget formulation, resource allocation, assessment of police performance, and the evaluation of experimental programs. This information is also available as a measure of the fluctuations in the type and volume of crime in Guam. The means utilized to attain these objectives are: to measure the extent, fluctuations, distribution, and nature of crime through the collection of data on the eight serious Crime Index Offenses; to measure the total volume of serious crime known to police; to show the activity and coverage of law enforcement agencies through arrest counts and police employee strength data.

II. CRIME FACTORS

Statistics compiled under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are submitted by the law enforcement agencies of Guam. Geographic and demographic factors must be considered and applied if crime assessment is to approach completeness and accuracy. The transience of the population, its racial and ethnic make up, its composition by age and gender, education levels, prevalent family structure are all key factors in assessing and comprehending the crime issue. Understanding a jurisdiction's industrial/economic base, its dependence upon neighboring jurisdictions, its transportation system, its economic dependence on nonresidents, its proximity to military installations, etc., all contribute to accurately gauging and interpreting the crime known to and reported to law enforcement. Crime statistics between communities should not be made without consideration of the individual factors present. Some factors which are known to affect the volume and type of crime occurring island wide are:

- ▶ Crime reporting practices of the citizenry.
- ▶ Public attitudes toward law enforcement and crime.
- ▶ the size, density and demographic

composition of a jurisdiction's population.

- ▶ Economic status of the population and area of unemployment rates.
- ▶ Cultural conditions, such as educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.
- ▶ Community family values.
- ▶ Law enforcement employment standards and relative strength.
- ▶ Policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

Crime is a social problem of grave concern in which the police are limited in their role of suppression and detection. As stated by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice,

The fact that the police deal daily with crime does not mean that they have unlimited power to prevent it, or reduce it, or deter it. The police did not create and cannot resolve the social conditions that stimulate crime..... They do not enact the laws that they are required to enforce, nor do they dispose of the criminals they arrest. The police are only one part of the government; and the government is only one part of society. The criminal process is limited to case by case operations, one criminal, one crime at a time.

CRIME MEASUREMENTS

Crime affects everyone in some fashion. To gain a measurement of crime trends, Guam participates in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. UCR makes possible the analysis of crime trends primarily through the Crime Index.

CRIME INDEX

The offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson are used to establish an index in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. They measure the trend and distribution of crime in Guam. These crimes are counted by law enforcement agencies as they become known and reported on a daily basis. The crime index offenses are selected as a measuring device because, as a group, they represent the most common crime problems. They are all serious crimes, either by their very nature or due to the volume and frequency in which they occur.

The offenses of murder, forcible rape, aggravated assault, and robbery make up the violent crime category. The offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson make up the property crime category.

Classification in all Part I offenses is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury or other judicial body.

The total number of criminal acts that occur is unknown, but those that are reported to the police provide the first means of a count. Not all crimes come readily to the attention of the police; not all crimes are of sufficient importance to be significant in an index; and not all important crimes occur with enough regularity to be meaningful in an index. With this considerations in mind, the crimes were selected as a group to furnish an abbreviated and convenient measure of the crime problem.

REPORTING PROCEDURE

In the reporting of offense data, it is necessary to classify appropriate offenses known into the Part I or II standard offense categories as defined by the UCR Program.

This practice ensures that offenses with different titles are considered and appropriately counted in the UCR. All criminal offenses of law will be classified as either Part I or Part II in this Program.

When classifying an offense, it should first be determined if it is one of the Part I offenses and then into which category it would be included.

A count is taken from a record of complaints of crime received by the law enforcement agency from victims, other sources, and/or discovered by officers.

Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from the actual count. The number of "actual offenses known" in these crime categories is counted whether or not anyone is arrested for the crime; the stolen property is recovered; prosecution is undertaken; or any other restrictive consideration is in effect.

Law enforcement agencies on a monthly basis report the total number of these reported crimes which they clear, either by arrests or exceptional means. Arrests are reported monthly for all criminal acts, except traffic violations, by crime category and include the age, sex and race of each person arrested.

Note: The counts for the number of offenses cleared and the count for the number of offenders is not the same count as the number of persons arrested. Several crimes may be cleared by the arrest of one person, or the arrest of many persons may clear only one crime.

Offenses in Uniform Crime Reporting

The Uniform Crime Report classifies offenses into two groups, Part I and Part II crimes. Information on the number of Part I offenses (Crime Index) known to law enforcement; offenses cleared by arrest or exceptional means; and the age, sex, and race of persons arrested, are extracted from the Daily Police Activity Bulletin and consolidated at the end of the month. Only arrest data are provided for Part II offenses.

The Part I offenses, those that comprise the Crime Index due to their seriousness and frequency, are defined below:

Criminal homicide –a.) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths are excluded. Justifiable homicides are classified separately and limits the definition to (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; or (2) the killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen. **b.)** Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Forcible rape – The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape regardless of the age of the victim are included. Statutory offenses (no force used– victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery – 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 and/or by putting the victim in fear.

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. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary (breaking or entering)– the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)– the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft –The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.

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

The Part II offenses, for which only arrest data are collected, are defined below:

Other assaults (simple) –Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapons are used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting –Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

Fraud –Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting, are included.

Embezzlement –Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Stolen property; buying, receiving, and possessing –Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

Vandalism –Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control. Attempts are included.

Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc. —All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Attempts are included.

Prostitution and commercialized vice—Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)—Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations —State and/or local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics — manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Gambling —Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

Offenses against the family and children —Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children. Attempts are included.

Driving under the influence —Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Liquor laws —State and/or local liquor law violations except drunkenness and driving under the influence. Federal violations are excluded.

Drunkenness —Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Driving under the influence is excluded.

Disorderly conduct —Breach of the peace.

Vagrancy —Begging, loitering, etc. Includes prosecutions under the charge of suspicious person.

All other offenses —All violations of state and/or local laws except those listed above and traffic offenses.

Suspicion —No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering (persons under age 18)—Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exists.

Runaways (persons under age 18) —Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

CALCULATION OF RATES

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

Offense and Arrest Rates

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

Example:

- a. Population for Guam, 155,000
 - b. Number of known burglaries for 2002, 1,126.
- Divide 155,000 by 1000 = 155
Divide 913 by 155 = 7.3
The burglary rate is 7.3 per 1,000 inhabitants

The number 155 can now be divided into the totals of any offense class to produce a crime rate for that offense.

Clearance Rates

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

Example:

- a. Number of clearances in robbery, 29.
 - b. Number of total robberies, 60
- Divide 29 by 60 = .48
Multiply .48 by 100 = 48

The clearance rate for robbery is 48 percent.

Crime Trends

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

Example:

- a. Rape for January through December, last year, 172
- b. Rape for January through December, this year, 219

Subtract:

$$\begin{array}{r} 172 \\ - 219 \\ + 47 \end{array}$$

Divide 47 by 172 = .27

Multiply .27 by 100 = percent.

The volume trend for Rape is an increase of 27 percent.

Police Employee Rates

Police employee rates are expressed as the number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants. To compute such a rate, divide the island's population by 1,000 and divide the number of employees in the Police Department by this number.

Example:

- a. Population, 155,000
 - b. The number of officers, 255
- Divide 155,000 by 1,000 = 155
Divide 255 by 155 = 1.6

The employee rate is 1.6 employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

SECTION II

Crime Index Offenses Reported

Crime Index

Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's Crime Index is composed of selected offenses used to gauge fluctuations in the volume and rate of crime reported to law enforcement.

The offenses selected to make up the Crime Index were the Part I crimes - the violent crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. These crimes were considered to be the most serious and the most commonly reported crimes occurring in the Nation.

Crime Index Trend: 1999 -2003, Percent Change

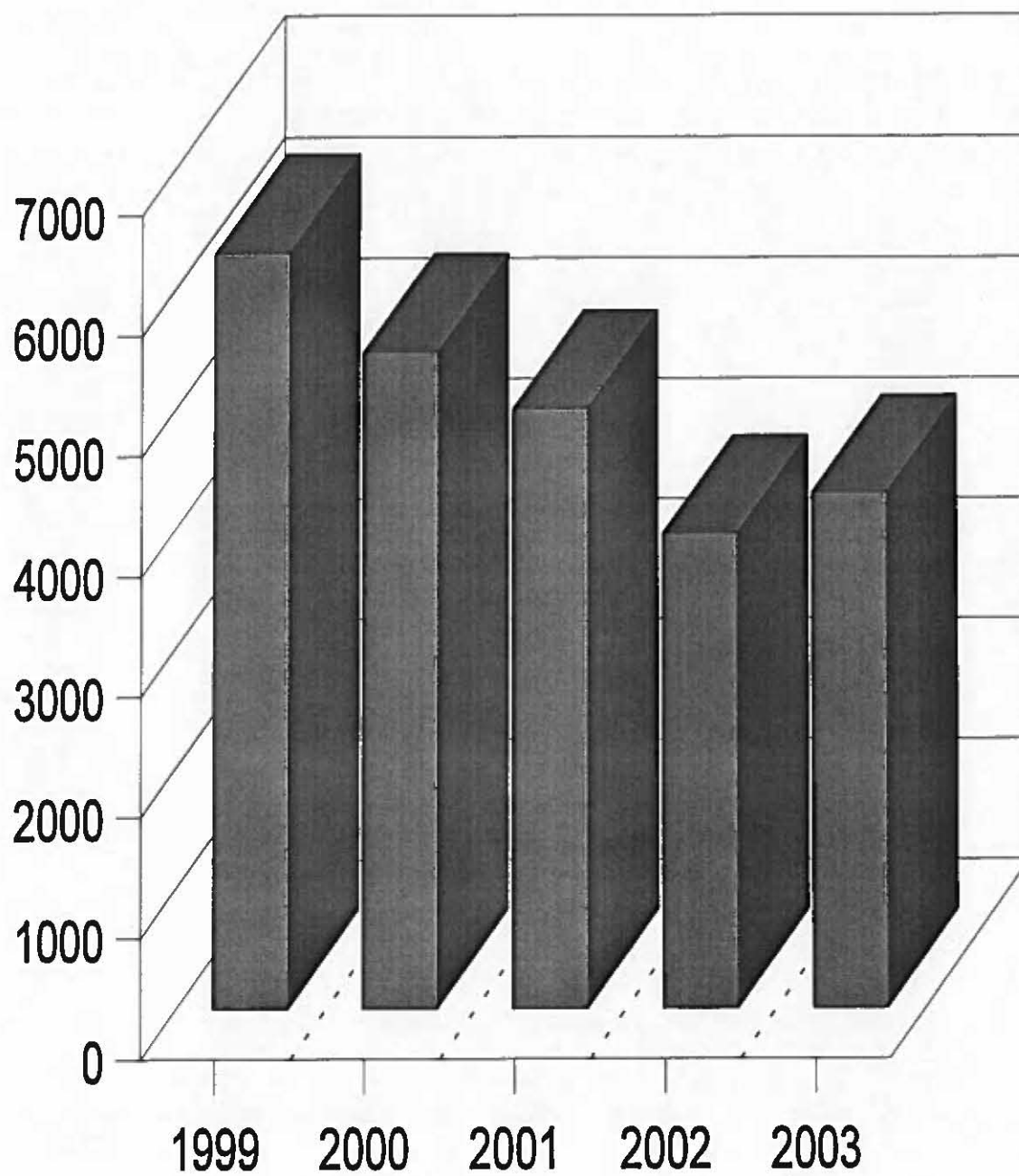
Year	Number	Percent Change
1999	6274	- 9.70
2000	5451	-13.12
2001	4978	- 8.68
2002	3938	-20.89
2003	4273	8.51

Crime Index Percent Distribution: 1999 - 2003

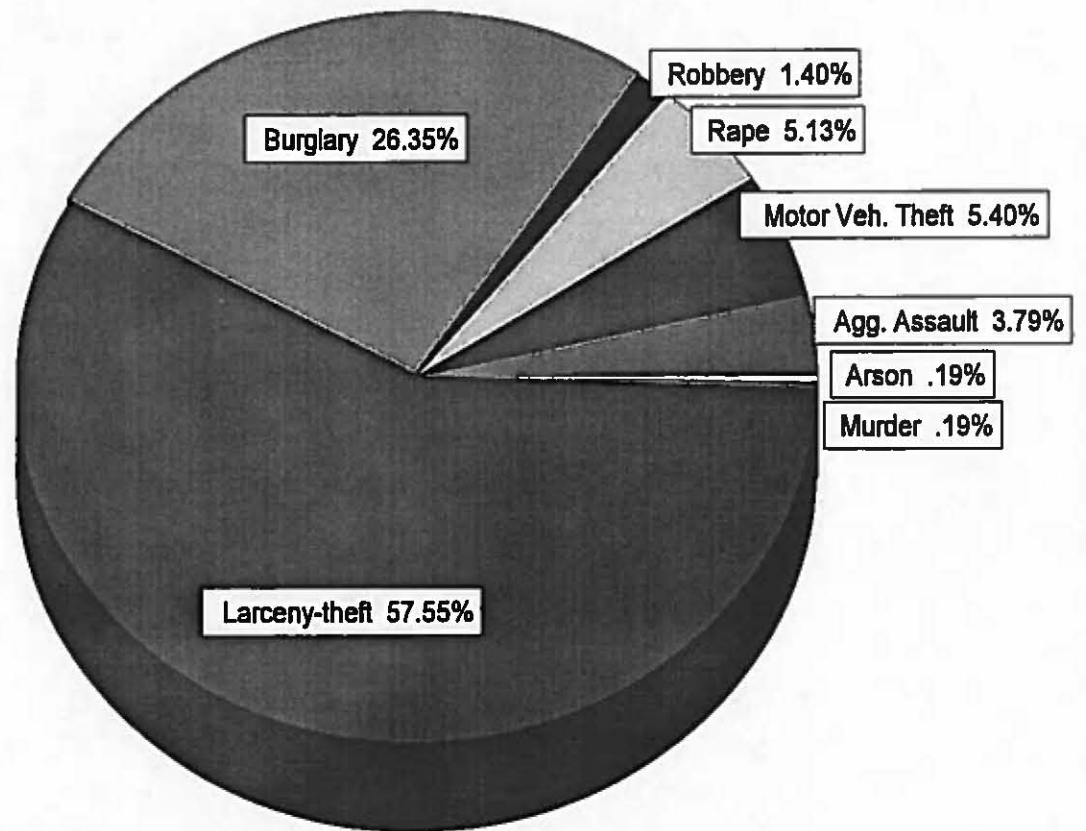
Crime Index	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Murder	.14	.06	.16	.05	.19
Rape	3.14	3.48	3.33	4.36	5.13
Robbery	1.40	1.36	1.43	1.90	1.40
Aggravated Assault	3.17	2.02	2.70	4.00	3.79
Burglary	23.16	21.23	20.0	23.18	26.35
Larceny-theft	61.76	65.36	66.87	60.71	57.55
Motor Vehicle Theft	7.03	6.29	5.12	5.61	5.40
Arson	.22	.20	.40	.20	.19

***Due to rounding, the percentages do not add to 100.

Crime Index
Trend 1999 - 2003



Crime Index Offenses
Percent Distribution, 2003



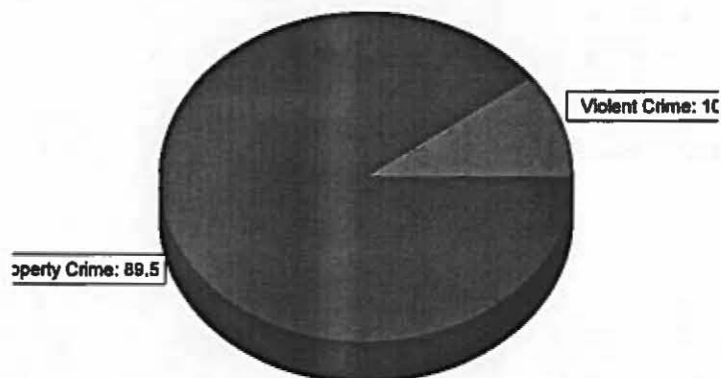
Index of Crime **Guam, 1994-2003**

Population*	Crime Index	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny -theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Number of Offenses									
1994-145881	7,909	14	109	105	246	1716	5127	568	24
1995-149249	8,411	7	112	127	242	2149	5077	568	30
1996-152695	8,017	15	168	107	231	2202	4536	745	13
1997-156220	10,046	11	86	144	240	2467	6010	1078	10
1998-159827	6,948	11	87	146	205	1325	4554	611	9
1999-163517	6,274	9	197	86	199	1453	3875	441	14
2000-167292	5,451	3	190	74	110	1157	3563	343	11
2001-157557	4,978	8	166	71	133	996	3329	255	20
2002-160796	3,938	2	172	75	156	913	2391	221	8
2003-163941	4,273	8	219	60	162	1126	2459	231	8
2002/2003	8.5	300.0	27.3	-20.0	3.8	23.3	2.8	4.5	0
2003/1999	-31.9	-11.1	11.1	-30.2	-18.6	-22.5	-36.5	-47.6	-42.8
2003/1994	-46.0	-42.9	100.9	-42.9	-34.1	-34.4	-52.0	-59.3	-66.7

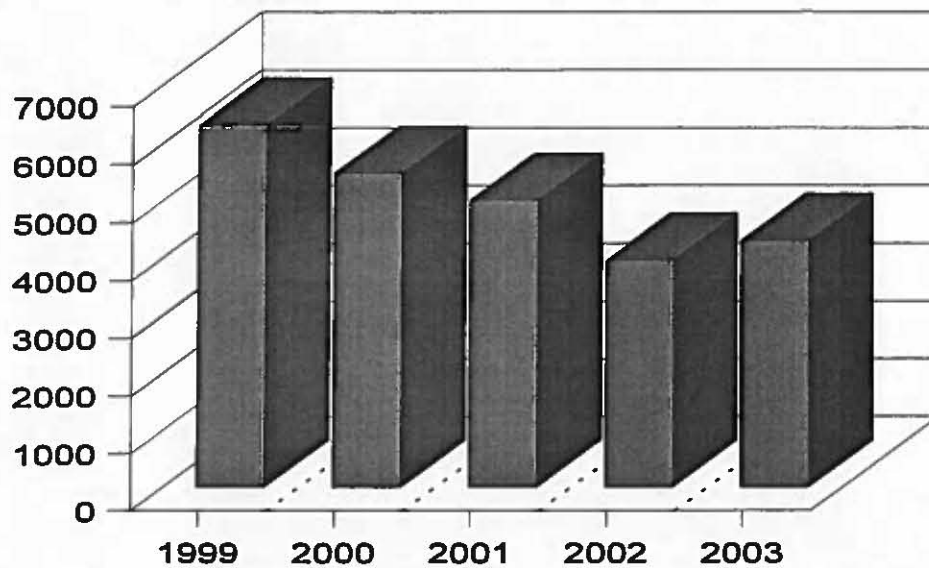
Percent change: number of offenses

* Population-Source: Bureau of Stats & Planning

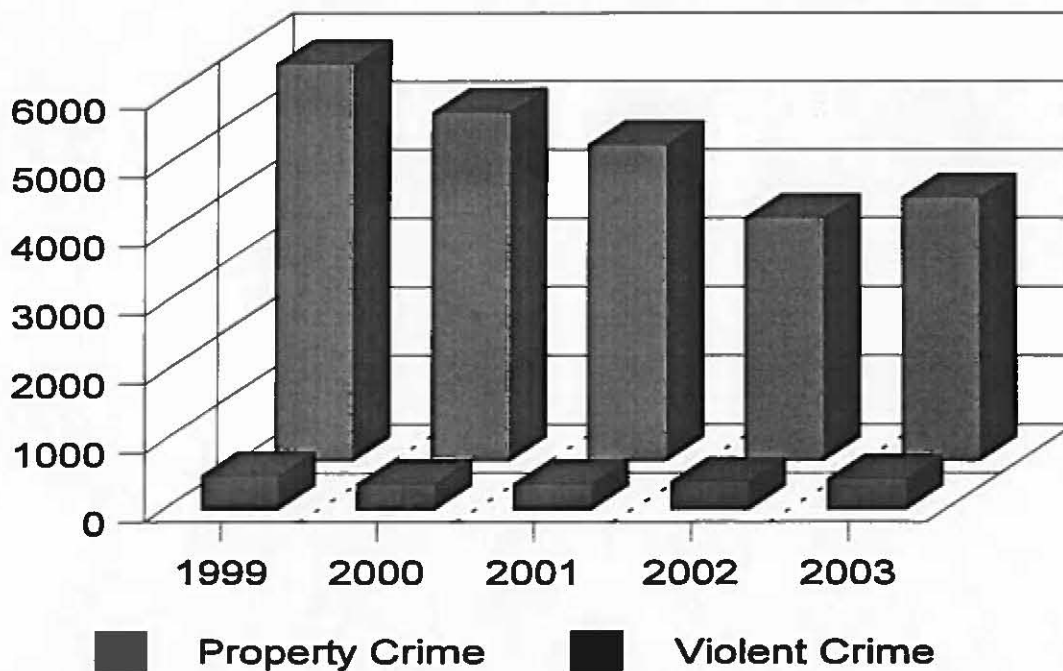
Index of Crime 2003



**Crime Index
1999-2003**

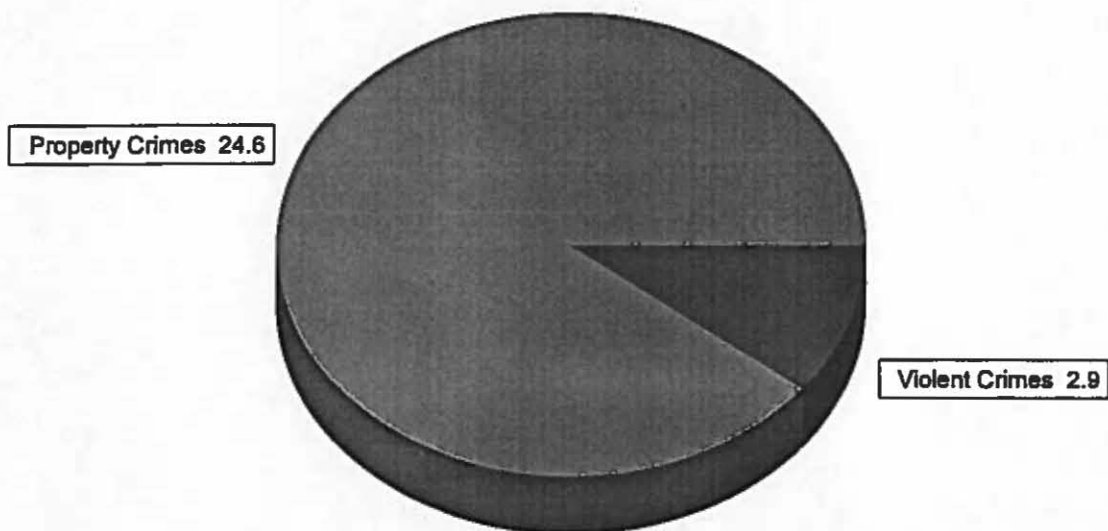


**Violent Crime
Property Crime
1999-2003**



Violent and Property Crimes: 2003

per 1,000 Inhabitant



2003 Violent and Property Crimes per 1,000 Inhabitants		
Violent Crimes	Number	Rate
Murder/Manslaughter	8	.05
Forcible Rape	219	1.4
Robbery	60	.38
Aggravated Assault	162	1.05

Property Crimes	Number	Rate
Burglary	1126	7.3
Larceny-theft	2459	15.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	231	1.5

Murder

Definition

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, is the willful (non-negligent) 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 Program does not include the following situations in the court for this offense classification: deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

Volume, Trends, and Rates

There were 8 murder cases reported in 2003. This figure represents a 300.0 percent increase over 2002 volume. A comparison of the data from 5 years ago showed that 2003 volume decreased 33.3 percent from 1998.

Murder accounted for .2 percent of the offenses that make up the Crime Index reported in 2003 and .05 percent in 2002.

During 2003, the murder rate was .05 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. Murder reported in the Northern district was 50 percent when compared to Central and Southern districts with 25 percent each. The Northern district with 81,000 population revealed a .05 percent per 1,000 inhabitants of murder offenses reported to police. Central district with 45,000 population reported .04 percent and Southern district reported .07 percent with a population of 29,000.

In 2002, one murder was reported for the Central district and one, non-negligent manslaughter, was reported for the Southern district.

Murder Trend 1999 - 2003

Year	Reported
1999	9
2000	3
2001	8
2002	2
2003	8

Arrests 1999 - 2003

Year	Arrests
1999	7
2000	3
2001	7
2002	2
2003	11

Victims

Based on 2003 reported murder cases, 87.50 percent were adult victims. Males accounted for 50.0 percent of the victims and 12.50 percent was a female under the age of 18. By race, 37.50 percent of murder victims were Asian, 50.0 percent were Pacific Islanders and 12.50 percent was other races.

Offenders

Of those who committed murder in 2003, 91 percent were identified as male, 64 percent of the male offenders were over 18 years of age. A racial breakdown of offenders showed that 55 percent were Pacific Islanders with 36 percent under the age of 18. Asians accounted for 27.3 percent of the offenders over 18 years of age.

Weapons

Of the 8 murder incidents in 2003, 25.0 percent involved firearms. Offenders used knives in 50.0 percent of the murders they committed, personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) in 12.5 percent, and blunt objects was also 12.5 percent of the incidents.

Victim/Offender Relationship

An analysis of the victims for whom the relationships to their offenders were known indicated the following: 25.0 percent of victims were murdered by strangers, and 75 percent of the victims knew their assailants.

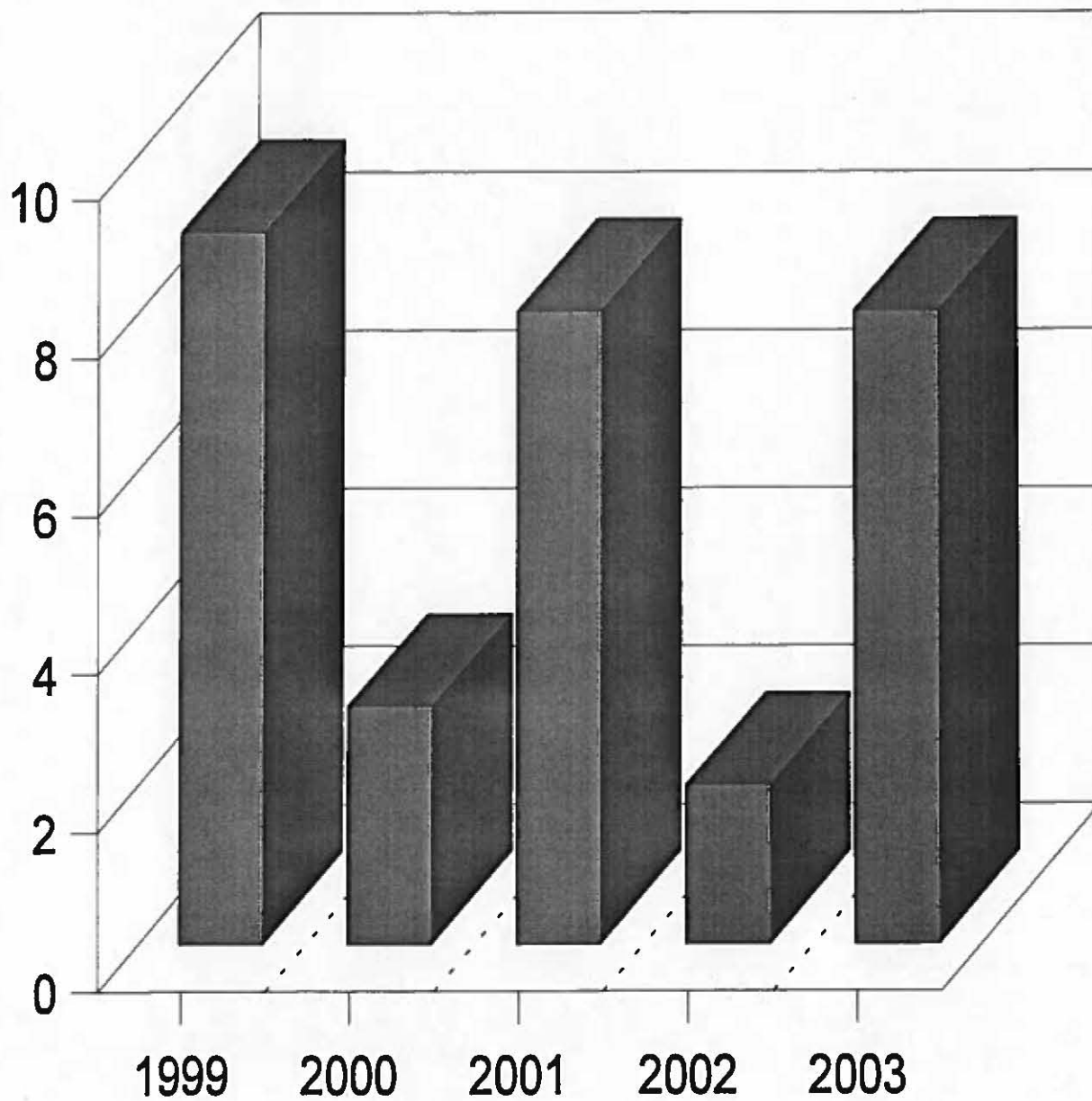
Murder by Month 1999-2003

Month	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Jan	1	0	0	1	0
Feb	0	0	2	1	1
Mar	0	0	0	0	0
Apr	2	1	2	0	1
May	0	1	0	0	1
Jun	0	0	3	0	4
Jul	1	0	0	0	0
Aug	0	0	0	0	0
Sep	1	0	1	0	0
Oct	2	0	0	0	0
Nov	1	0	0	0	1
Dec	1	1	0	0	0
Total	9	3	8	2	8

Murder Victims by Race and Sex, 2003

Race	Total	Male	Female
Pacific Islander	2	1	1
White	0	0	0
Asian	3	1	2
FSM	2	2	0
Other race	1	0	1
Total	8	4	4

**Murder Trend
1999 - 2003**



**Murder Victims/Offenders
by Age, 2003**

Age of Victims	<u>Age of Offenders</u>		
	Total	Under 18	18 and over
Under 18	1	1	
18 and over	7		7

**Murder Victims
by Age, Sex, and Race, 2003**

Age	Total	Sex		Race				
		Male	Female	Pacific Islander	White	Asian	FSM	Other
10	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
14	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
27	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
32	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
45	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
46	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
53	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Unkn	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

**Murder Offenders
by Age, Sex, and Race, 2003**

Age	Total	Sex		Pacific Islander	White	Race		
		Male	Female			Asian	FSM	Other
6-9	4	4		4				
23	2	2		2				
31	1	1				1		
40	1	1				1		
41	1		1			1		
50	1	1						1

**Murder, Type of Weapons Used
by District/Precincts, 2008**

District/Precinct	Total Weapons	Firearms	Knives or cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapons	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
Dededo	2	1	1		
Tamuning	2		2		
Hagatna	2		1	1	
Agat	2	1			1

**Murder Victims
by Weapons, 1999 - 2003**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total (number of victims)	10	3	8	2	8
Weapons Used	Number of Victims				
Firearms	2	1	4	1	2
Knives or cutting instruments	4	1	0	0	4
Blunt objects	0	0	2	1	0
Personal weapons	2	1	0	0	1
Other weapons (concrete block)	1	0	0	0	1
Fire	1	0	2	0	0

**Murder Circumstances
by Relationship, 2008**

Circumstances	Number of Victims	Wife	Ex-girlfriend	Acquaintance	Other not specified	Unknown
Robbery	1			1		
Assault/Harassment	1				1	
Romantic Triangle	2		1		1	
Argument/Domestic Violence	1	1				
Disturbance/Argument over gun	1					1
Brawl due to influence over alcohol	1					1
Illegal Hunting	1				1	

Relationship is that of victim to offender.

**Murder Circumstances
by Weapons Used, 2003**

Circumstances	Number of Victims	Firearms	Knives	Blunt objects	Personal weapons	Other
Robbery	1			1		
Assault/Harassment	1				1	
Romantic Triangle	2		2			
Argument/Domestic Violence	1		1			
Disturbance/Argument over gun	1	1				
Brawl due to influence over alcohol	1		1			
Illegal Hunting	1	1				

Murders Involving Alcohol 5

Murders Involving Family/Domestic Violence 3

Murder Circumstances, 1999 - 2003

Circumstances	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Aggravated assault					1
Robbery					1
Arson			1		
Romantic Triangle					2
Domestic/Family Argument	6	1	5		1
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	1	1	1		1
Narcotics drug laws			1	1	
Playing with firearms				1	
Illegal hunting					1
Other - not specified					1
Unknown circumstances	3	1	1		

Murder Circumstances by Victim Sex, 2003

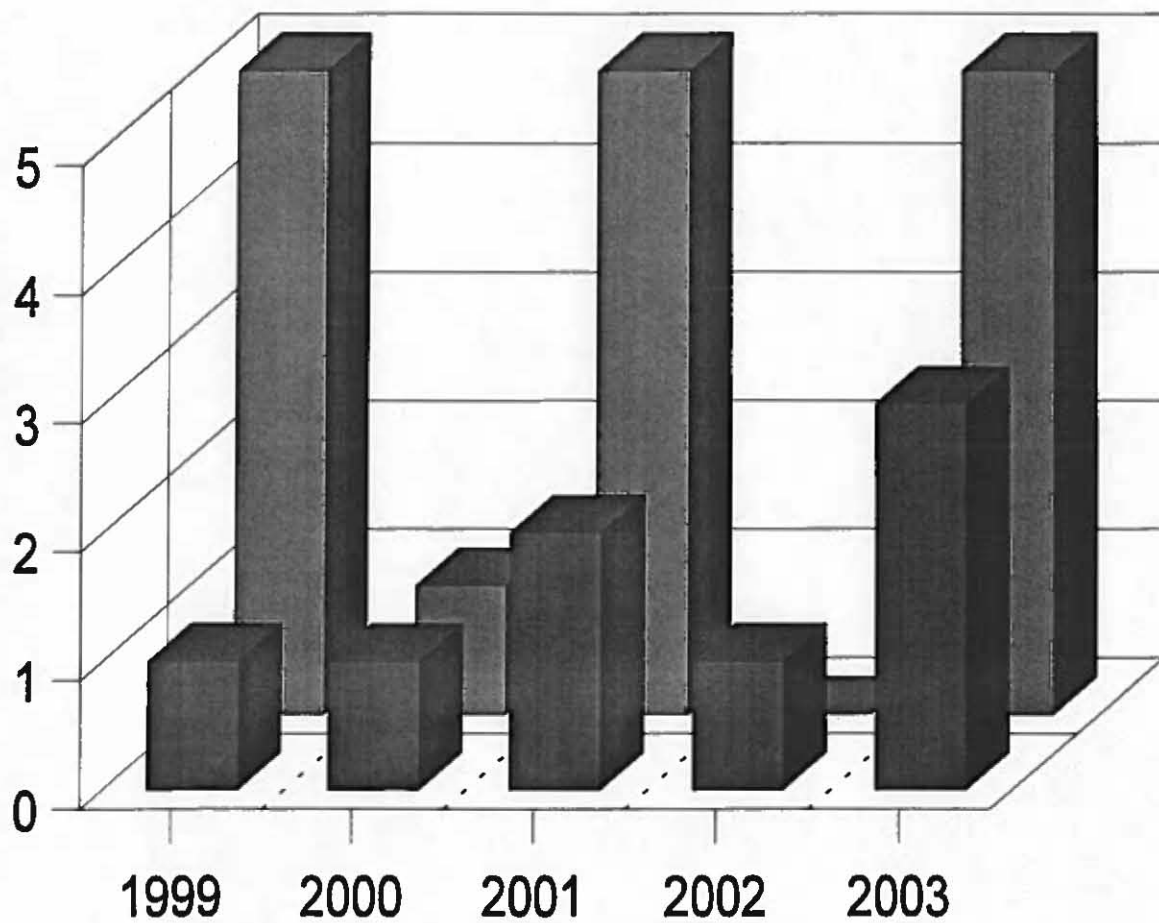
Circumstances	Total Murder Victims	Male	Female
Aggravated assault	1		1
Robbery	1	1	
Romantic Triangle	2		2
Domestic/Family Argument	3		3
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	1	1	

Murder

Alcohol/Drug Related

Involving Family/Domestic Violence

1999 - 2003



■ Family/Domestic Violence Related
■ Alcohol/Drug Related

Rape

Definition

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

Rape Trend: 1999 -2003

Year	Reported	Percent Change
1999	197	126.4
2000	190	-3.6
2001	166	-12.6
2002	172	3.6
2003	219	27.3

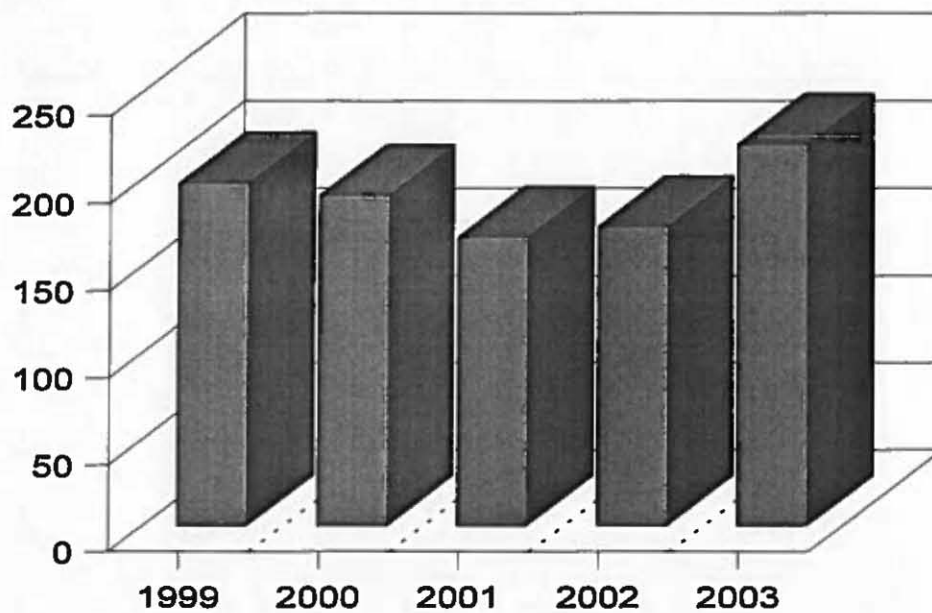
Rape Arrests 1999 - 2003

Year	Arrests	Percent Change
1999	51	28.2
2000	103	102.0
2001	115	11.6
2002	119	3.5
2003	108	-9.2

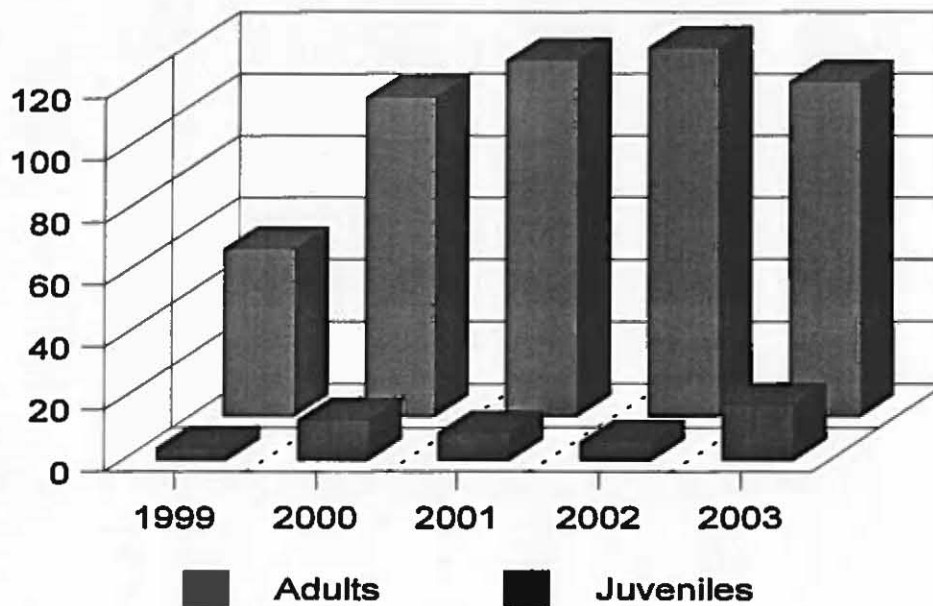
Rape by Month 2003, Rape by Distribution

Month	Number	Percent Distribution
Jan	15	6.8
Feb	13	5.9
Mar	28	12.8
Apr	21	9.6
May	19	8.7
Jun	7	3.2
Jul	22	10.1
Aug	18	8.2
Sep	17	7.8
Oct	25	11.4
Nov	23	10.5
Dec	11	5.0

**Rape: Trend
1999 - 2003**



**Rape: Arrest
1999 - 2003**



Robbery

Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting 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 Trend 1999 - 2003

Year	Number	Percent Change
1999	86	-41.1
2000	74	-13.9
2001	71	- 4.0
2002	75	5.6
2003	60	-20.0

Robbery by Month Percent Distribution, 2003

Month	Number	Percent Distribution
Jan	2	3.3
Feb	2	3.3
Mar	6	10.0
Apr	4	6.7
May	10	16.7
Jun	5	8.3
Jul	3	5.0
Aug	2	3.3
Sep	6	10.0
Oct	7	11.7
Nov	4	6.7
Dec	9	15.0

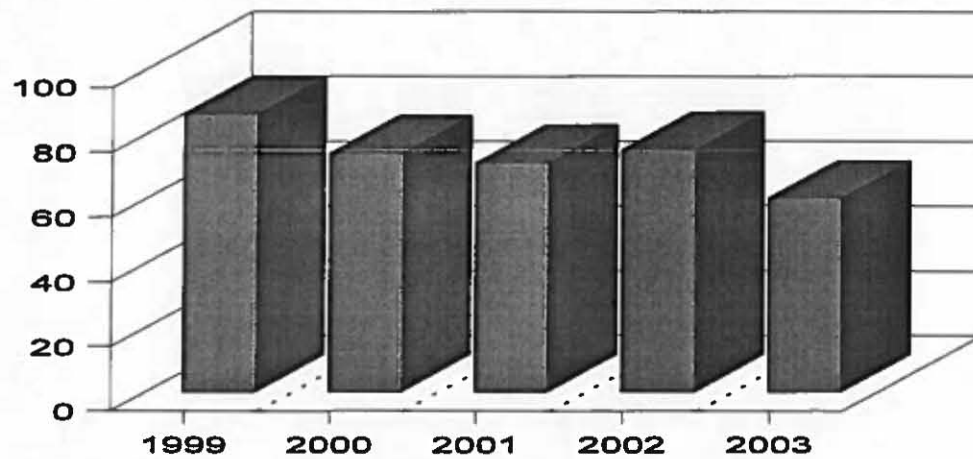
Robbery by Type 2003

Type	Percent Distribution	
Street/Highway	25	41.7
Commercial House	8	13.3
Gas or Service Station	6	10.0
Convenience Store	11	18.3
Residence	5	8.3
Bank	1	1.7
Miscellaneous	4	6.7

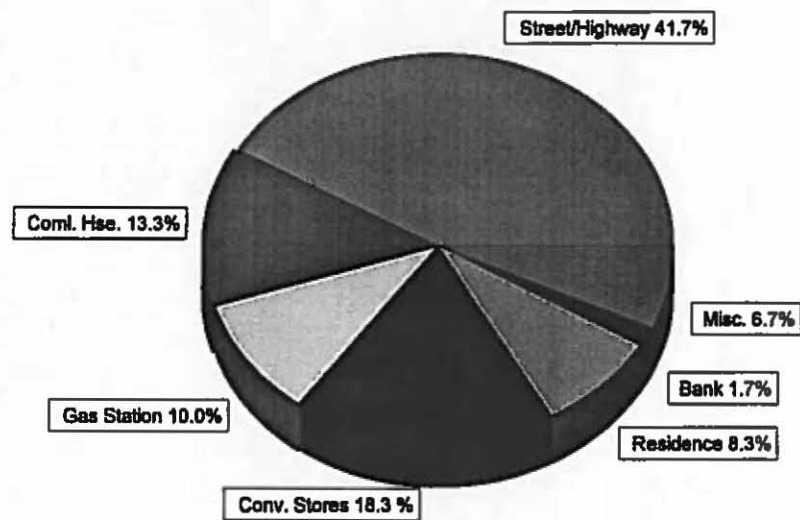
Robbery Arrests 1999 - 2003

Year	Number	Percent Change
1999	22	-43.6
2000	17	-22.7
2001	22	29.4
2002	29	31.8
2003	30	3.5

Robbery Trend 2003



Robbery by Type 2003



Aggravated Assault

Definition

Aggravated Assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts involving the display or threat of a gun, knife, or other weapon are included because serious personal injury would likely result if the assault were completed.

Aggravated Assault Trend: 1999 - 2003

Year	Number	Percent Change
1999	199	-2.9
2000	110	-44.7
2001	133	20.9
2002	156	17.3
2003	162	3.8

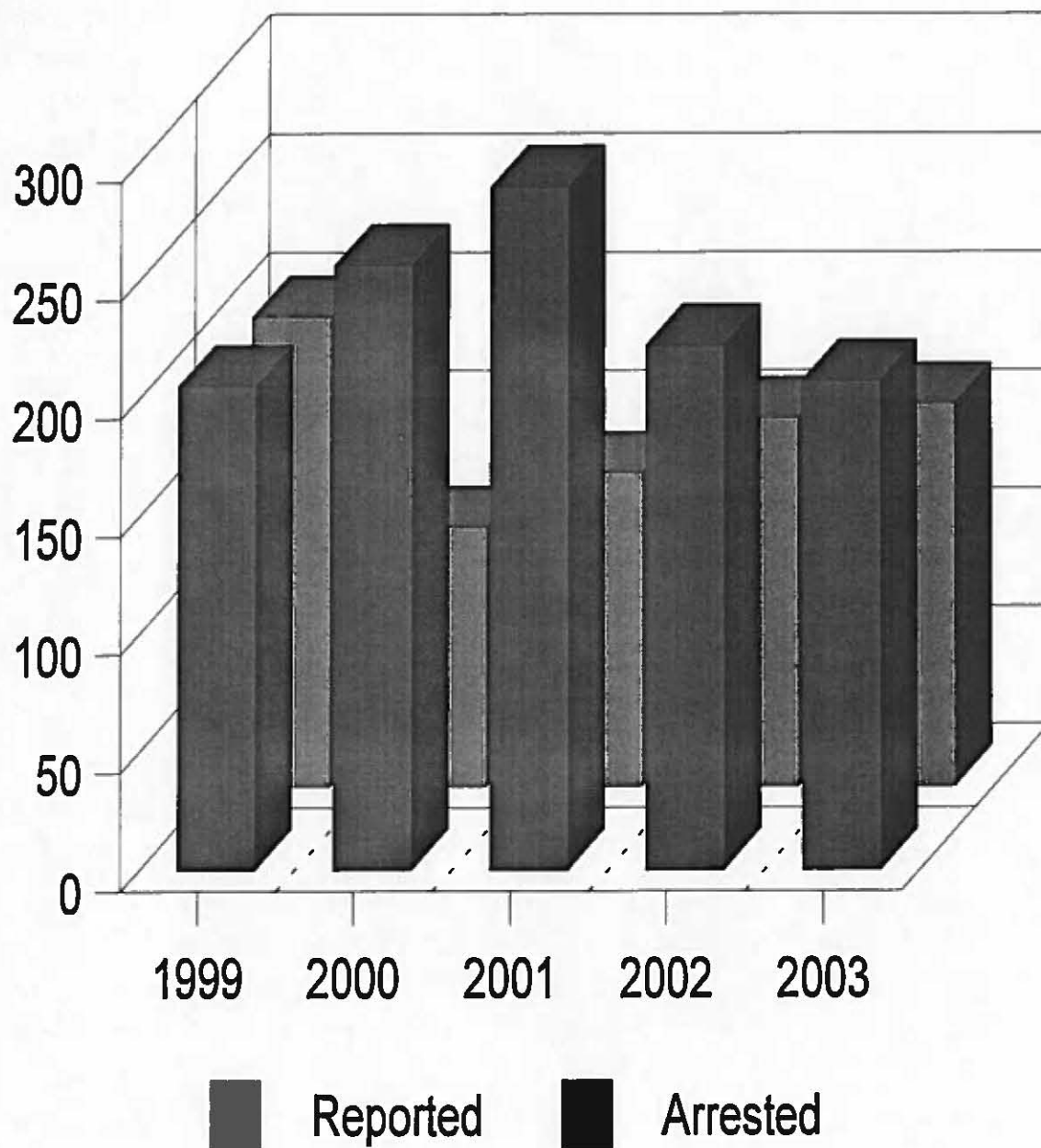
Aggravated Assault, Arrests Trend: 1999 - 2003

Year	Number	Percent Change
1999	205	-14.6
2000	256	24.9
2001	289	12.9
2002	222	-23.2
2003	207	-6.8

Aggravated Assaults 2003 Monthly Percent Distribution

Month	Number	Percent of Distribution
Jan	11	6.7
Feb	9	6.0
Mar	29	17.9
Apr	15	9.2
May	13	8.0
Jun	15	9.2
Jul	24	14.8
Aug	12	7.4
Sep	11	6.7
Oct	4	2.5
Nov	11	6.7
Dec	8	4.9

Aggravated Assault
Reported vs. Arrested
Trend: 1999 - 2003



Burglary

Definition

Burglary is defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting 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 Program is categorized into three subclassifications; forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.

Burglary

Trend: 1999 - 2003

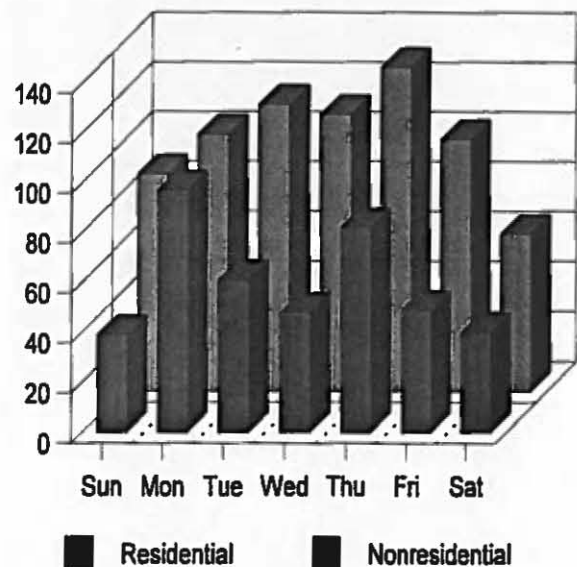
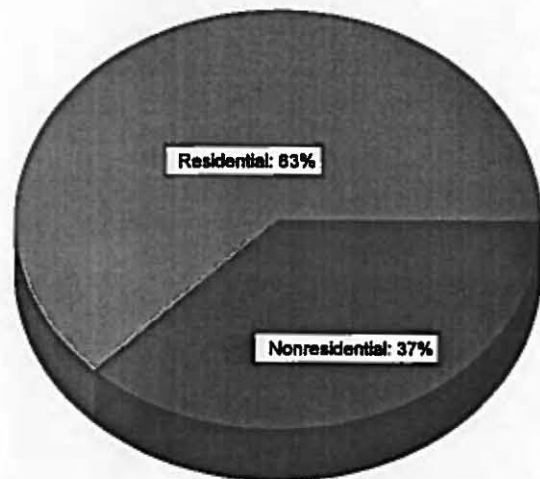
Year	Reported	Percent Change
1999	1453	9.7
2000	1157	-20.4
2001	996	-14.1
2002	913	8.3
2003	1126	23.3

Burglary by Month

Percent Distribution, 2003

Month	Number	2003
January	77	6.8
February	74	6.7
March	99	8.8
April	85	7.6
May	100	8.9
June	88	7.8
July	98	8.7
August	69	6.1
September	86	7.6
October	119	10.6
November	116	10.3
December	115	10.2

2003 Burglary Rate by Type



2003 Burglary Type by Day of the Week

Burglary by Day of The Week
Residential: Percent Distribution

DOW	2002	2003
Sun	13.5	12.3
Mon	18.9	14.5
Tue	16.8	16.2
Wed	11.0	15.6
Thu	15.4	18.3
Fri	11.8	14.2
Sat	12.7	8.9

Burglary by Time of Day
Residential: Percent Distribution

Time	2002	2003
0600/0900	8.1	14.4
0900/1200	15.8	12.8
1200/1500	18.9	15.2
1500/1800	14.5	20.0
1800/2100	17.0	16.3
2100/2400	11.4	9.1
2400/0300	7.5	5.6
0300/0600	6.9	6.6

Burglary by Day of The Week
Nonresidential: Percent Distribution

DOW	2002	2003
Sun	10.1	9.4
Mon	20.3	23.3
Tue	17.0	14.7
Wed	15.5	11.5
Thu	15.0	19.7
Fri	14.0	11.8
Sat	8.1	9.6

Burglary by Time of Day
Nonresidential: Percent Distribution

Time	2002	2003
0600/0900	27.9	21.9
0900/1200	28.7	31.3
1200/1500	10.9	17.5
1500/1800	16.8	8.9
1800/2100	4.1	5.0
2100/2400	3.8	4.3
2400/0300	3.6	4.1
0300/0600	4.3	7.0

2003 Burglary by Day of the Week

DOW	Residential	Nonresidential
Sun	87	39
Mon	103	97
Tue	115	61
Wed	111	48
Thu	130	82
Fri	101	49
Sat	63	40
Total	710	416

2003 Burglary by Time of Day

Time	Residential	Nonresidential
2400/0300	40	17
0300/0600	47	29
0600/0900	102	91
0900/1200	91	130
1200/1500	108	73
1500/1800	141	37
1800/2100	116	21
2100/2400	65	18
Total	710	416

2003 Burglary by Village

Village	Residential	Nonresidential
Agana Hts	16	12
Agat	23	20
Asan/Maina	8	6
Barrigada	29	20
Chalan Pago/Ordot	23	6
Dededo	152	51
Hagatna	9	35
Harmon	9	49
Inarajan	16	4
Mangilao	73	27
Merizo	18	0
MongMong-Toto-Maite	35	18
Piti	15	2
Santa Rita	24	9
Sinajana	36	10
Talofofo	17	0
Tamuning	57	70
Tumon	27	34
Umatac	7	6
Yigo	79	25
Yona	37	12
Total	710	416

Burglary by Village
Residential: Percent Distribution

Village	2002	2003
Agana Hts	1.9	2.3
Agat	4.0	3.2
Asan/Maina	.2	1.1
Barrigada	5.8	4.1
Chalan Pago/Ordot	3.7	3.2
Dededo	23.5	21.4
Hagatna	.2	1.3
Harmon	5.0	1.3
Inarajan	2.3	2.3
Mangilao	8.0	10.3
Merizo	.4	2.5
MongMong-Toto-Maite	8.6	5.0
Piti/Nimitz Hill	2.1	2.1
Santa Rita	2.7	3.4
Sinajana	2.5	5.1
Talofofo	1.5	2.4
Tamuning	10.4	8.0
Tumon	5.2	3.8
Umatac	.8	1.0
Yigo	8.1	11.1
Yona	3.1	5.2

Burglary by Village
Nonresidential: Percent Distribution

Village	2002	2003
Agana Hts	1.2	2.9
Agat	2.2	5.0
Asan/Maina	.2	1.4
Barrigada	12.4	4.8
Chalan Pago/Ordot	2.5	1.4
Dededo	13.7	12.2
Hagatna	4.3	8.4
Harmon	17.0	11.8
Inarajan	1.0	1.0
Mangilao	7.9	6.5
Merizo	.2	0
MongMong-Toto-Maite	4.6	4.3
Piti/Nimitz Hill	1.8	.5
Santa Rita	1.5	2.2
Sinajana	2.3	2.4
Talofofo	1.2	0
Tamuning	14.7	16.8
Tumon	2.8	8.2
Umatac	.5	1.4
Yigo	7.0	6.0
Yona	1.0	2.9

Burglary Arrests by Age 1999 - 2003					
Age Group	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
18/19	18	17	27	9	24
20/24	21	13	26	13	24
25/29	14	8	11	19	14
30/34	11	5	6	17	7
35/39	6	7	5	17	4
40/44	6	2	3	6	3
45/49	0	2	3	0	1
50/54	2	0	0	0	1
55/59	0	0	0	0	0
60/64	0	0	0	0	0
65 +	0	0	0	0	0
Total	78	54	81	81	78

Burglary Arrests by: Race 1999 - 2003					
Race	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Chamorro	44	39	49	56	41
White	5	0	7	0	5
Filipino	7	3	7	13	11
Asian	3	0	1	2	5
FSM	19	10	9	10	14
Other	0	2	8	0	2
Total	78	54	81	81	78

Larceny-theft

Definition

Larceny-theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, and worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category inasmuch as it is a separate Crime Index offense.

Larceny-theft by Month
Percent Distribution, 1999-2003

Month	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Jan	9.2	6.6	8.2	8.2	6.6
Feb	7.6	8.2	8.9	8.7	6.2
Mar	10.1	8.5	8.1	11.1	6.7
Apr	9.2	11.2	7.8	11.1	7.2
May	10.6	8.0	8.5	8.2	7.8
Jun	9.8	8.3	8.1	10.2	7.0
Jul	7.4	7.5	8.0	7.7	8.7
Aug	8.2	9.6	8.2	6.9	10.6
Sep	6.6	9.7	8.9	6.5	10.0
Oct	7.4	7.8	9.0	7.7	10.7
Nov	6.2	7.0	8.1	8.7	10.5
Dec	7.6	7.4	8.0	6.2	7.8

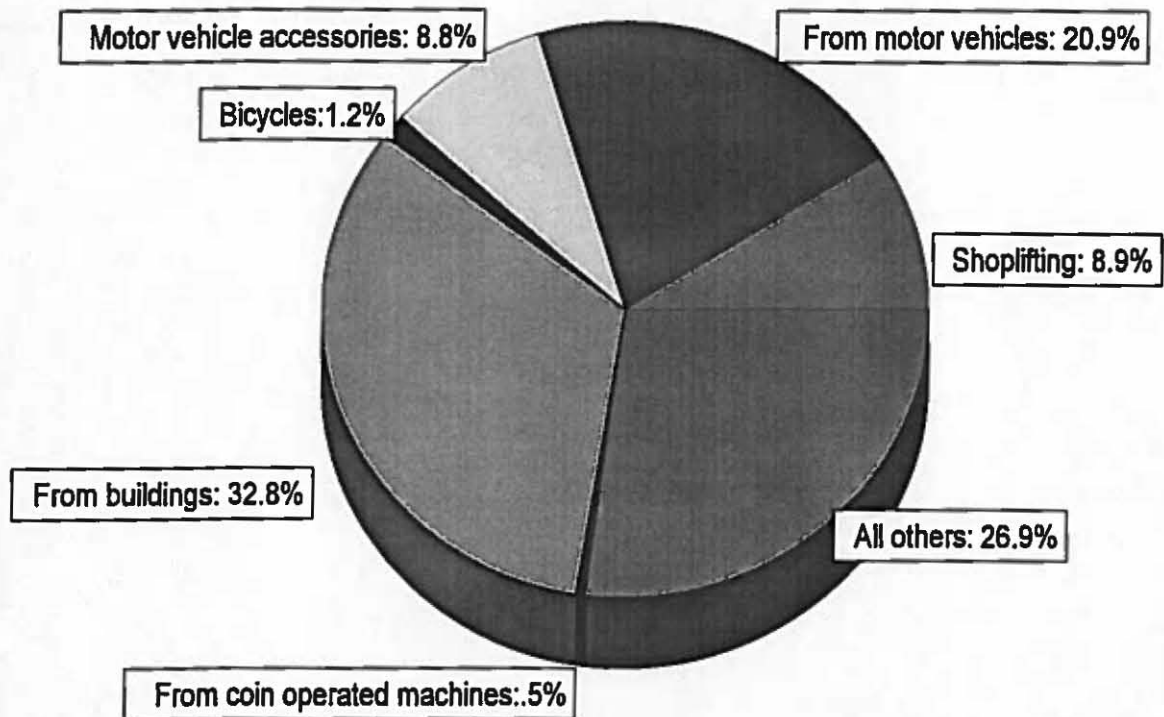
Larceny-theft
Trend: 1999-2003

Year	Reported	Percent Change
1999	3875	-14.9
2000	3563	- 8.1
2001	3329	- 6.6
2002	2391	-39.2
2003	2459	- 2.8

Larceny-theft Categories
Percent Distribution, 2003

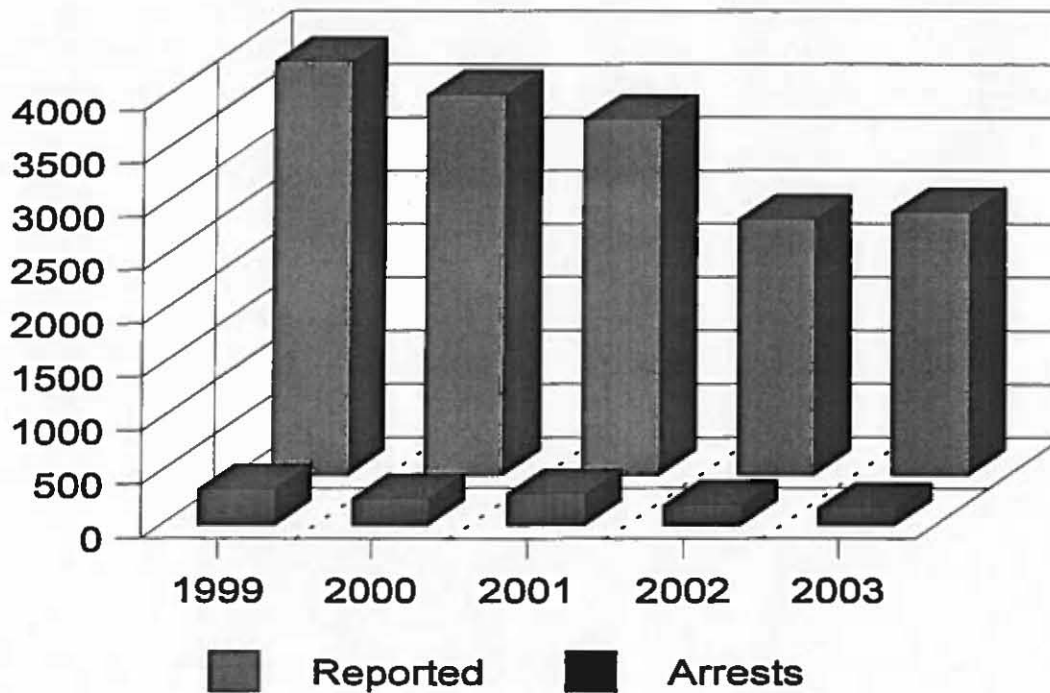
Pocket-picking	0
Purse snatching	0
Shoplifting	8.9
From motor vehicles	20.9
Motor vehicle accessories	8.8
Bicycles	1.2
From buildings	32.8
From coin operated machines	.5
All others	26.9

2003 Larceny-theft Categories



Larceny-theft Cleared by Arrest			
Year	Reported	Arrests	Percent Cleared by Arrest
1999	3875	340	8.8
2000	3563	252	7.0
2001	3329	296	8.9
2002	2391	190	8.0
2003	2459	165	6.7

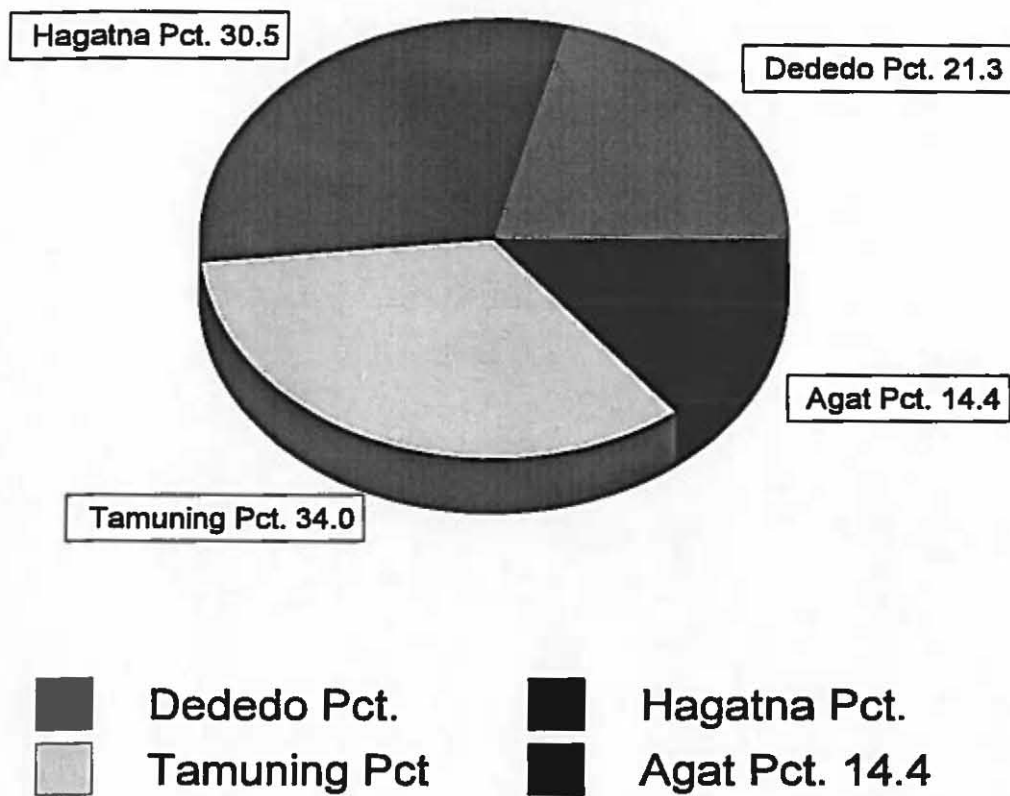
**Larceny-theft
Reported vs. Arrests**



Larceny-theft by village

Village	2002 Percent Distribution	2003 Percent Distribution
Agana Heights	1.2	1.1
Agat	2.6	2.9
Asan/Maina	.7	.4
Barrigada	6.9	6.4
Chalan Pago/Ordot	1.3	1.8
Dededo	15.6	17.0
Hagatna	5.6	8.0
Harmon	10.0	10.4
Inarajan	1.0	1.3
Mangilao	5.7	6.9
Merizo	.9	.5
MongMong-Toto-Maite	3.8	4.3
Piti	3.0	2.5
Santa Rita	1.7	2.4
Sinajana	2.1	1.9
Talofofo	2.0	1.3
Tamuning	14.6	13.3
Tumon	12.4	10.0
Umatac	.4	.2
Yigo	5.8	4.4
Yona	2.7	3.0

Larceny-theft by Precincts:
2003 Percent Distribution



Motor Vehicle Theft

Definition

Motor Vehicle Theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This offense includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motorscooters, etc. The taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons having lawful access is excluded from this definition.

Motor Vehicle Theft

Trend: 1999-2003

Year	Number	Percent Change
1999	441	-27.8
2000	343	-22.2
2001	255	-25.7
2002	221	-13.3
2003	231	4.5

Motor Vehicle Theft

By Types of Vehicles: 1999 - 2003

Year	Auto	Truck	Others
1999	53.3	40.8	5.9
2000	46.9	42.6	10.5
2001	53.3	33.7	12.9
2002	48.4	42.1	9.5
2003	59.3	30.7	10.0

Motor Vehicle Theft by Month

Percent Distribution, 1999-2003

Month	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Jan	5.9	11.7	7.8	13.9	6.0
Feb	7.3	7.8	6.7	8.3	6.0
Mar	7.7	7.8	.8	7.4	6.5
Apr	6.6	12.0	7.8	12.5	7.8
May	5.0	5.0	9.4	8.8	6.0
Jun	13.8	7.6	8.6	7.4	7.3
Jul	11.6	5.8	11.7	6.9	6.1
Aug	8.6	9.6	9.4	7.4	12.5
Sep	7.3	8.7	4.3	7.8	8.6
Oct	11.5	12.2	11.0	6.5	8.2
Nov	5.4	6.4	11.0	6.5	1
Dec	9.3	5.2	11.4	6.5	12.1

Recovered Stolen Vehicles

1999 - 2003

Year	Number	Percent Change
1999	216	-53.8
2000	221	2.3
2001	147	33.5
2002	94	-36.0
2003	70	-25.5

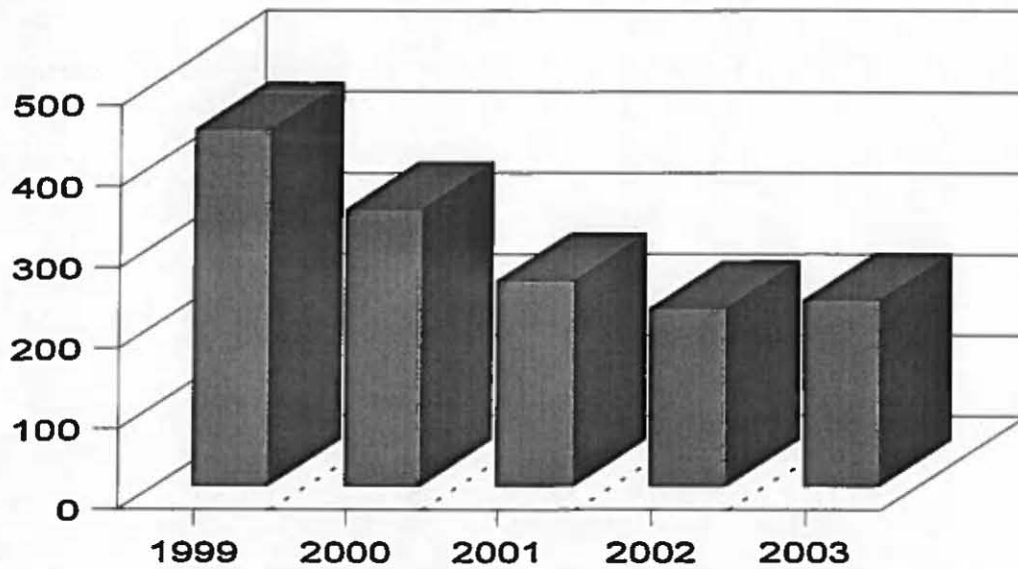
Motor Vehicle Theft

Arrests, 1999 - 2003

Year	Adults		Juveniles	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1999	25	5.7	0	0
2000	17	5.0	8	2.3
2001	24	9.4	10	3.9
2002	26	11.8	5	2.3
2003	18	7.8	9	3.8

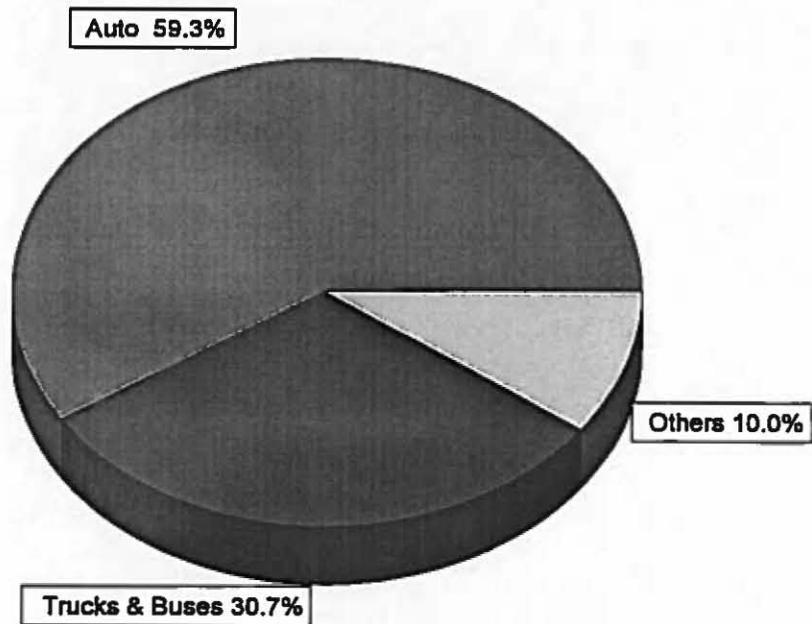
Motor Vehicle Theft

Trend: 1999-2003



Motor Vehicle Theft

By Vehicle Type: 2003



Arson

Definition

Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, person property of another, etc. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

Arson

Trend: 1999 - 2003

Year	Reported	Percent Change
1999	14	55.5
2000	11	-21.4
2001	20	81.8
2002	8	-60.0
2003	8	no change

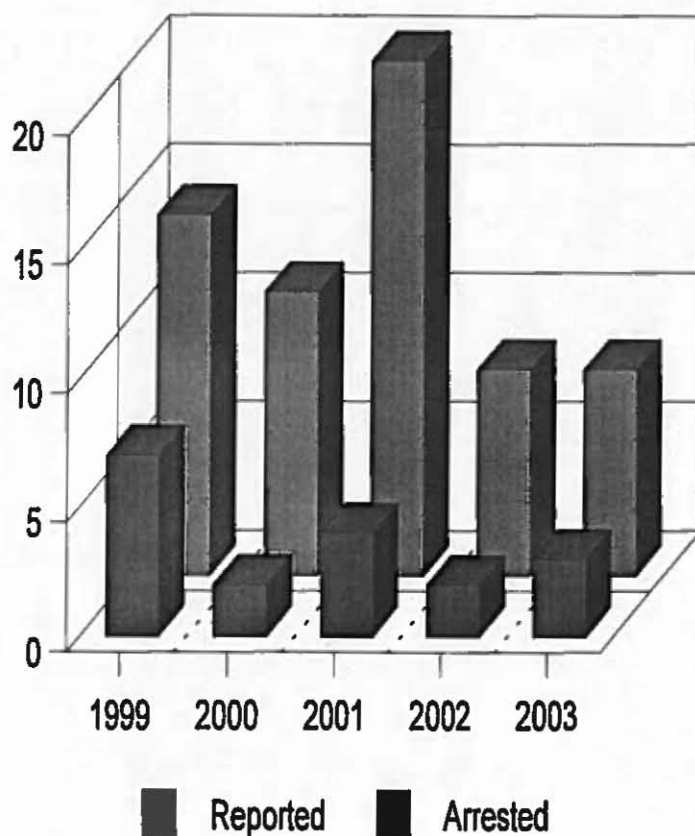
Arson Arrests

Trend: 1999 - 2003

Year	Arrests	Percent Change
1999	7	no change
2000	2	-71.4
2001	4	50.0
2002	2	-50.0
2003	3	50.0

Reported Arson

Arrests: 1999 - 2003



SECTION III

Selected Non-Index Crimes

DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

Drug Abuse Violations Monthly				
Month	2000	2001	2002	2003
Jan	21	31	11	23
Feb	32	8	17	48
Mar	37	23	29	17
Apr	21	21	29	20
May	33	21	19	39
Jun	15	18	10	32
Jul	17	13	10	19
Aug	18	17	12	12
Sep	22	9	16	18
Oct	28	10	19	34
Nov	20	14	31	19
Dec	23	12	8	19
Total	287	197	211	300

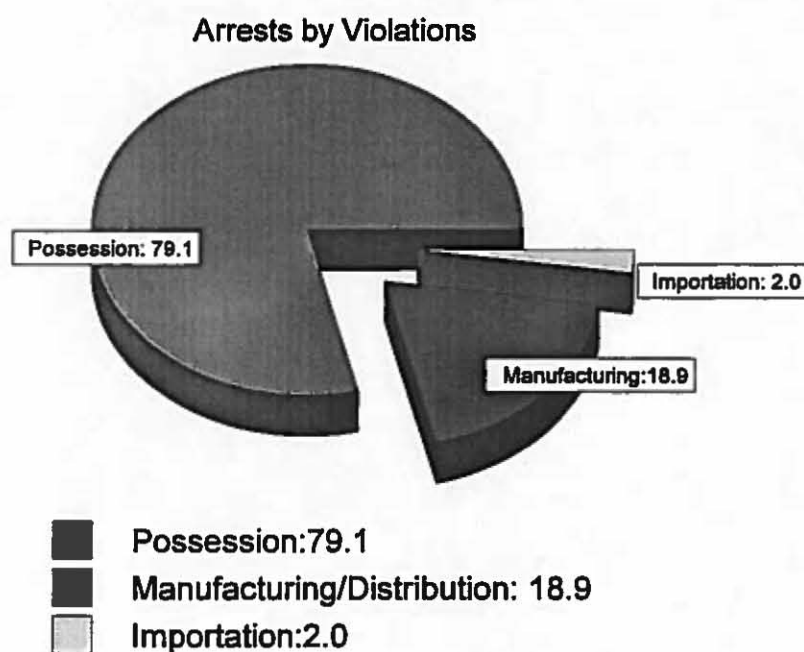
Arrests Drug Abuse Violations: Monthly				
Month	2000	2001	2002	2003
Jan	41	61	19	18
Feb	37	28	25	22
Mar	45	27	37	25
Apr	40	57	31	21
May	58	35	12	14
Jun	47	40	23	18
Jul	37	40	17	11
Aug	28	29	22	16
Sep	44	17	9	13
Oct	48	8	17	14
Nov	38	10	28	19
Dec	34	24	13	15
Total	497	376	253	206

Drug Abuse Violations Reported Trend		
Year	Reported	Percent Change
1998	431	Base
1999	482	11.8
2000	287	-40.5
2001	197	-31.4
2002	211	7.1
2003	300	42.1

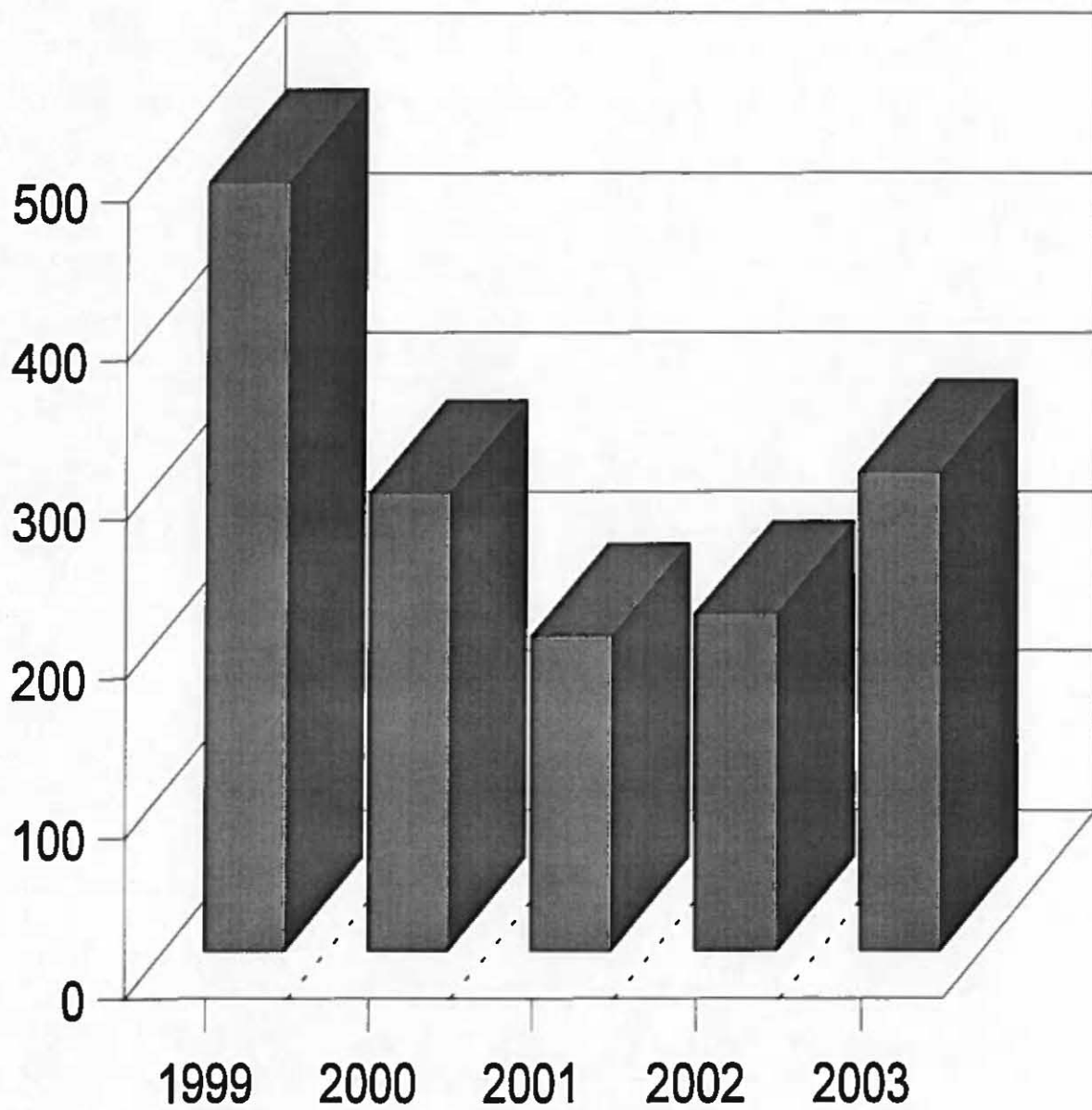
Drug Abuse Violations Arrests Trend		
Year	Arrests	Percent Change
1998	380	Base
1999	447	17.6
2000	497	11.2
2001	376	-24.3
2002	253	-32.7
2003	206	-18.6

Drug Abuse Violations Trend: 1999 -2003					
Violations	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Confiscated Controlled Substance	482	287	197	211	300
Arrested Persons: Controlled Substance	447	497	376	253	206
Possession	342	401	300	206	163
Manufacturing/Distribution	90	82	69	41	39
Importation	15	14	7	6	4

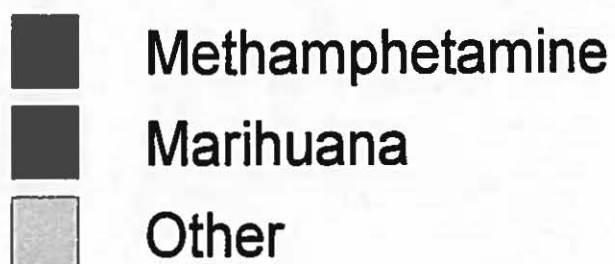
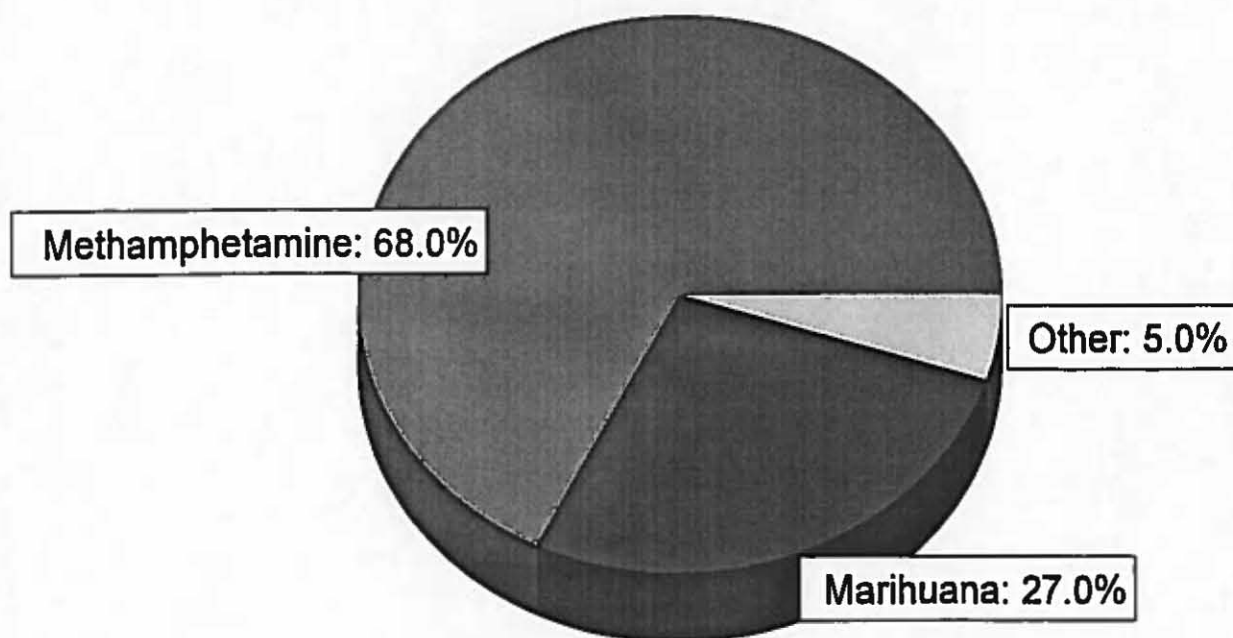
Drug Abuse Arrests by Violations 2003



Drug Abuse Violations
Trend: 1999 -2003



**Controlled Substance Analyzed
2003**



Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

Definition

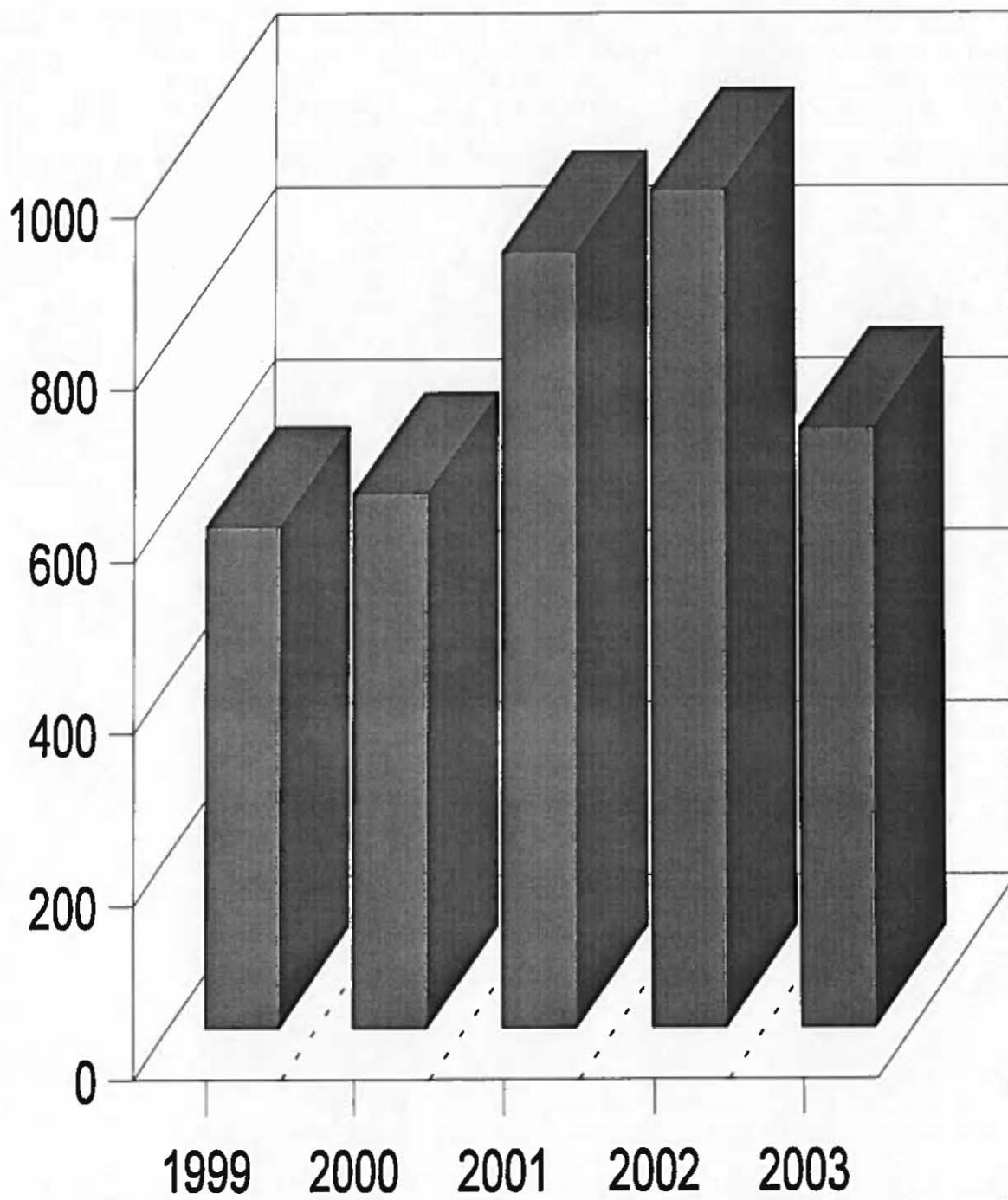
Driving or operating of any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Driving Under the Influence Trend: 1999 - 2003		
Year	Number	Percent Change
1999	581	-27.0
2000	620	6.7
2001	900	45.2
2002	972	8.0
2003	695	-28.5

Driving Under the Influence: 2003	
Arrests	694
Juvenile Offenders	1
Involving Crash	139
Involving Injuries	91
Number of Persons Injured	65
Involving Fatality	8

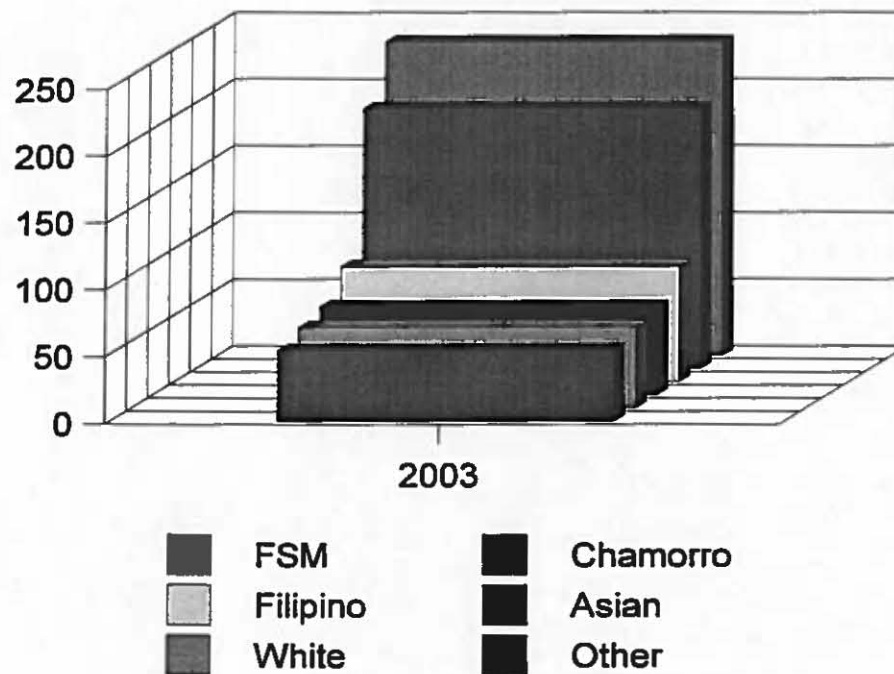
Driving Under the Influence	
Age Group	Number
Under 17	1
18/19	43
20/24	129
25/29	107
30/34	121
35/39	92
40/44	86
45/49	53
50/54	29
55/59	21
60/64	4
65/69	9
Total	695

Driving Under the Influence
Trend: 1999 - 2003



Driving Under the Influence by Race: 2003	
Race	Number
Chamorro	195
White	60
Filipino	86
Asian	66
FSM	235
Other	53
Total	695

**Driving Under the Influence:2003
By Race**



Family Violence

Family Violence is an act by a member of a family or household against another member that is intended to result in physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or a threat that reasonably places the member in fear or imminent physical harm.

Family Violence Trend: 1999 -2003

Year	Reported	Percent Change
1999	378	-82.8
2000	316	-16.4
2001	259	-18.0
2002	169	-34.7
2003	596	252.7

Offenses Involving Family Violence		
Offenses	2002	2003
Murder	0	3
Rape	24	16
Aggravated Assault	86	76
Burglary	4	8
Larceny-theft	2	0
Other Assaults	240	562
Criminal Mischief	7	63
Weapons Violations	1	7
Offenses Against Family and Children	9	14
Drunkenness	7	3
Disturbance	48	82
Other Offenses	7	8
Total	435	842

Arrests Offenses Involving Family Violence

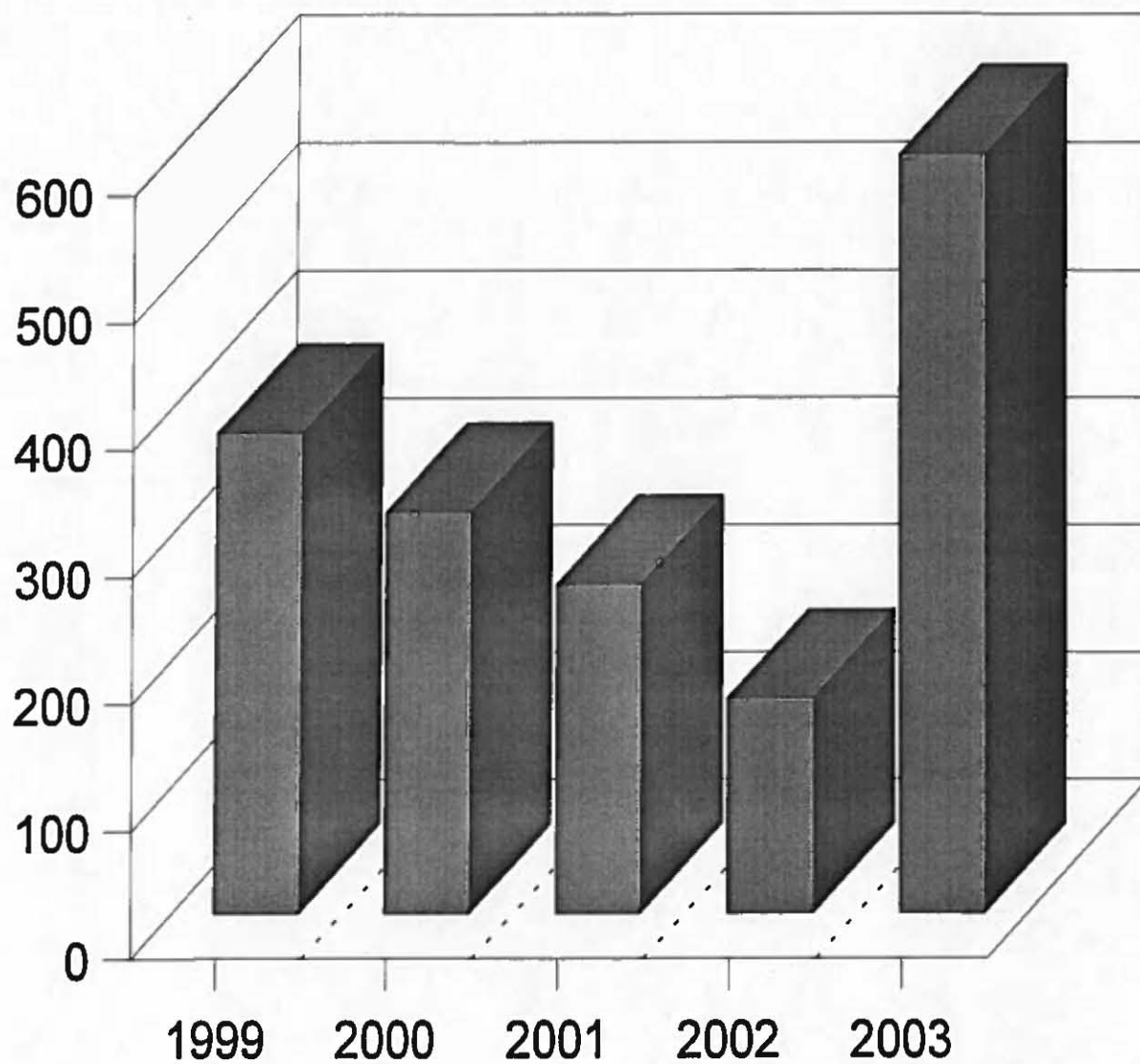
Offenses	2002	2003
Murder	0	3
Rape	24	2
Aggravated Assault	86	78
Burglary	4	8
Larceny-theft	2	2
Other Assaults	396	414
Criminal Mischief	7	38
Weapons Violations	1	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	9	10
Drunkenness	7	0
Disorderly Conduct	48	78
Other Offenses	7	5
Total	591	638

Arrests: Family Violence By Age

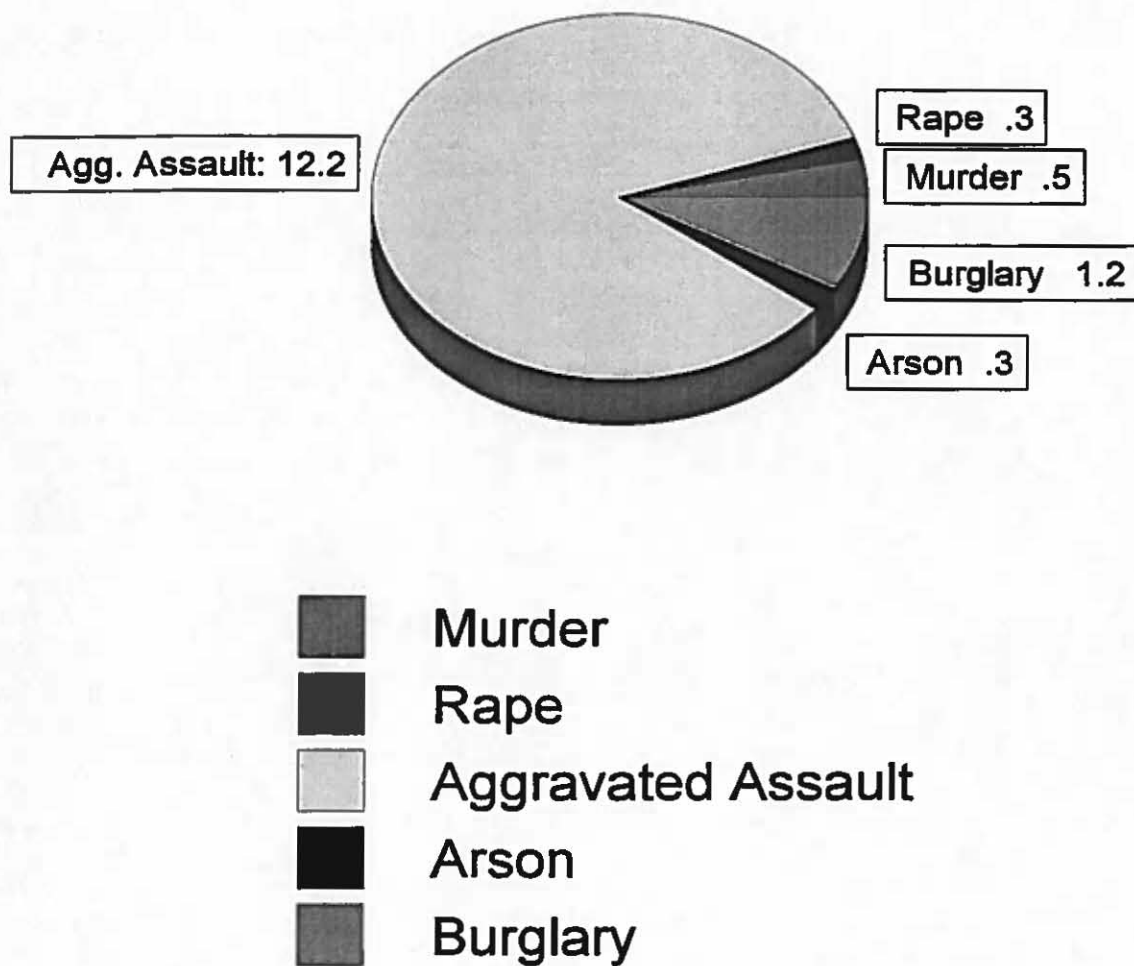
Age Group	2002	2003
17 and under	9	11
18/19	43	42
20/24	112	114
25/29	109	95
30/34	117	131
35/39	61	101
40/44	57	76
45/49	53	32
50/54	25	14
55/59	5	11
60/64	0	5
65 +	0	6
Total	591	638

Family Violence

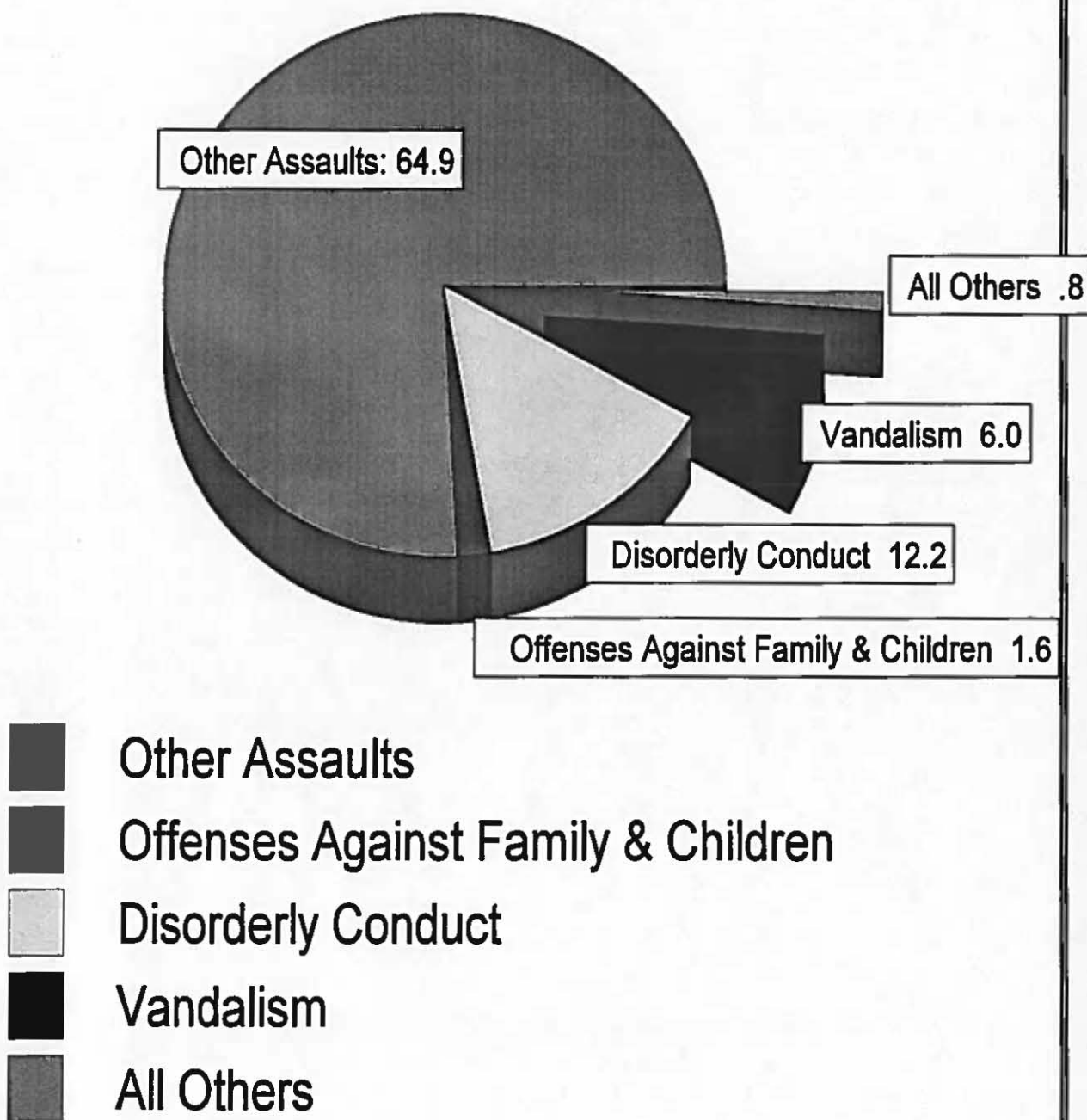
Trend: 1999 -2003



2003 Family Offenses: Arrests Violent Crimes



2003 Offenses Involving Family Violence
Part II Offenses



SECTION IV

Persons Arrested

2003 Arrest Data: Adults

2003 Arrests Data by Offense	
Offense	Number
Murder	7
Rape	108
Robbery	30
Aggravated Assault	207
Burglary	78
Larceny-theft	165
Motor Vehicle Theft	18
Arson	3
Other Assaults	656
Forgery & Counterfeiting	13
Fraud	35
Embezzlement	4
Stolen Property	21
Vandalism	87
Weapons Violations	47
Prostitution & Coml. Vice	2
Sex Offenses	7
Drug Abuse Violations	206
Gambling	0
Offenses Against Family & Children	30
Driving Under the Influence	694
Liquor Laws	58
Drunkenness	151
Disorderly Conduct	188
Vagrancy	0
All Other Offenses	481
Total Arrests	3296

2003 Arrests Data by Age Group	
Age Group	Number
18/19	321
20/24	691
25/29	561
30/34	540
35/39	398
40/44	353
45/49	215
50/54	105
55/59	64
60/64	27
65 +	21
Total	3296

2003 Arrests by Race	
Chamorro	1488
White	198
Filipino	425
Asian	173
FSM	833
Other	179
Total	3296

2003 Arrests by Sex	
Male	2829
Female	467
Total	3296

2003 Arrests by Crime and by Sex

Offenses	Female	Male	Total
Murder	1	6	7
Rape	0	108	108
Robbery	1	29	30
Aggravated Assault	25	182	207
Burglary	4	74	78
Larceny-theft	40	125	165
Motor Vehicle theft	4	14	18
Arson	2	1	3
Other Assaults	121	535	656
Forgery /Counterfeits	7	6	13
Fraud & Bad Checks	11	24	35
Embezzlement	3	1	4
Stolen Property	4	17	21
Vandalism	9	78	87
Weapons Violations	2	45	47
Prostitution	1	1	2
Sex Offenses	0	7	7
Drug Abuse	49	157	206
Gambling	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family	15	15	30
Driving Under the Influence	52	642	694
Liquor Laws	1	57	58
Drunkenness	23	128	151
Disorderly Conduct	33	155	188
Vagrancy	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	59	422	481
Total Arrested Persons	467	2829	3296

2003 Arrests by Crime and by Age Group

Offenses	18 19	20 24	25 29	30 34	35 39	40 44	45 49	50 54	55 59	60 64	65 69	Total
Murder	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	7
Rape	8	19	11	17	19	11	7	4	6	5	1	108
Robbery	2	6	6	13	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	30
Aggravated Assault	23	35	37	46	30	12	10	8	5	1	0	207
Burglary	21	24	14	7	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	78
Larceny-theft	24	51	35	14	15	7	6	3	7	1	2	165
Motor Vehicle theft	4	4	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Arson	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Other Assaults	54	140	113	107	90	86	39	14	6	3	4	656
Forgery /Counterfeits	0	5	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	13
Fraud & Bad Checks	6	7	5	5	1	1	3	4	1	2	0	35
Embezzlement	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Stolen Property	4	3	3	4	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	21
Vandalism	18	27	16	11	6	5	1	2	0	0	1	87
Weapons Violations	1	4	8	11	8	5	7	1	2	0	0	47
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sex Offenses	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Drug Abuse	4	30	31	36	34	36	22	6	4	2	1	206
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family	5	5	6	5	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	30
Driving Under the Influence	43	129	107	121	92	86	53	29	21	4	9	694
Liquor Laws	9	16	11	9	7	2	2	2	0	0	0	58
Drunkenness	22	41	27	21	12	13	9	4	2	0	0	151
Disorderly Conduct	10	43	32	28	19	25	19	3	5	2	2	188
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	59	98	85	76	49	54	31	16	5	7	1	481
Total	321	691	561	540	398	353	215	105	64	27	21	3296

2003 Arrests by Race

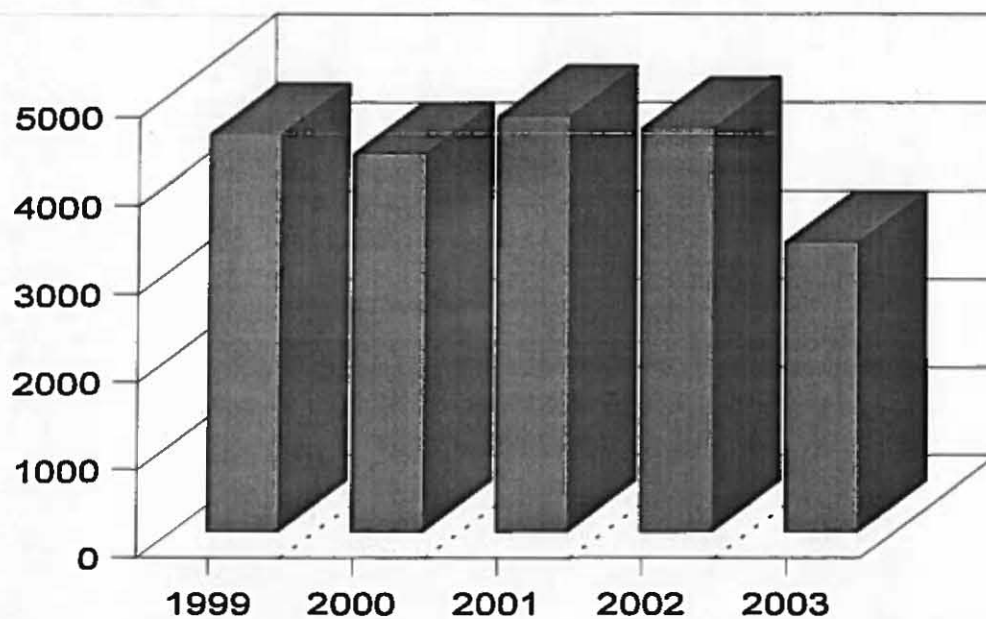
Offense	Cham	White	Fil	Asian	FSM	Other	Total
Murder	3	0	1	1	1	1	7
Rape	70	2	19	2	9	6	108
Robbery	18	1	2	1	8	0	30
Aggravated Assault	94	6	19	6	72	10	207
Burglary	41	5	11	5	14	2	78
Larceny - theft	113	2	26	5	18	1	165
Motor Vehicle Theft	8	1	4	0	4	1	18
Arson	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Other Assaults, simple	304	37	94	31	152	38	656
Forgery and Counterfeits	5	1	2	0	5	0	13
Fraud and Bad Checks	20	0	5	4	4	2	35
Embezzlement	1	0	0	0	3	0	4
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	18	1	2	0	0	0	21
Vandalism	27	4	19	2	32	3	87
Weapons Violations	32	5	4	0	5	1	47
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sex Offenses	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Drug Abuse Violations	150	8	25	4	14	5	206
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	17	2	5	0	5	1	30
Driving Under the Influence	195	59	86	66	235	53	694
Liquor Laws	13	4	1	2	32	6	58
Drunkenness	28	17	9	9	80	8	151
Disorderly Conduct	87	8	25	12	47	9	188
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	234	35	66	23	92	31	481
Total Arrested Persons by Race	1488	198	425	173	833	179	3296

Asian: Korean, Chinese, Japanese

FSM: Palauan, Chuukese, Kosraen, Pohnpeian, Marshalese

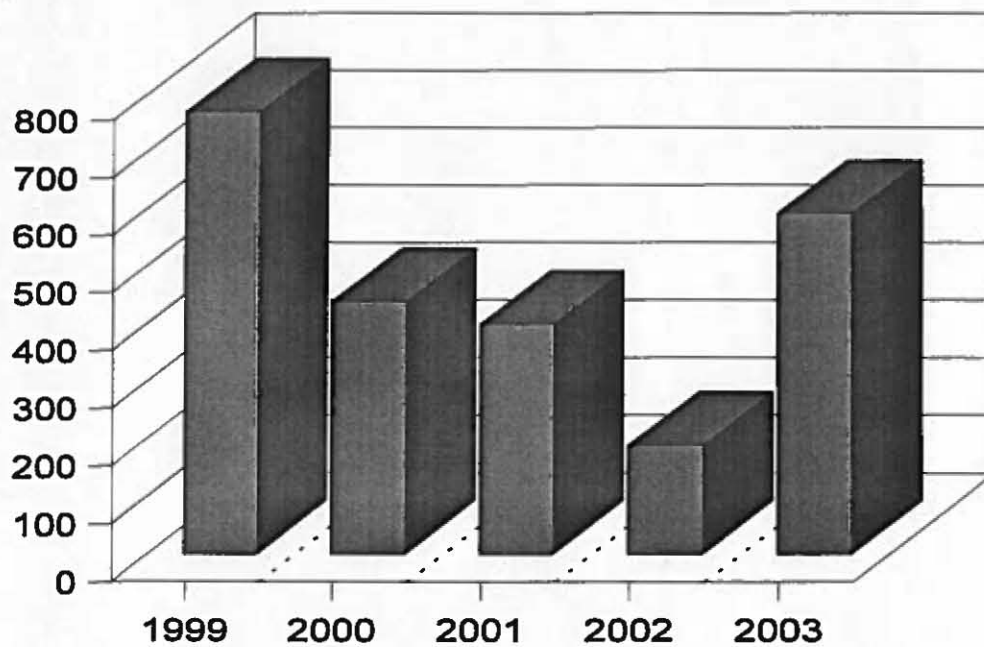
Arrests: Adults

Trend: 1999 - 2003



Juvenile Offenders

Trend: 1999 - 2003



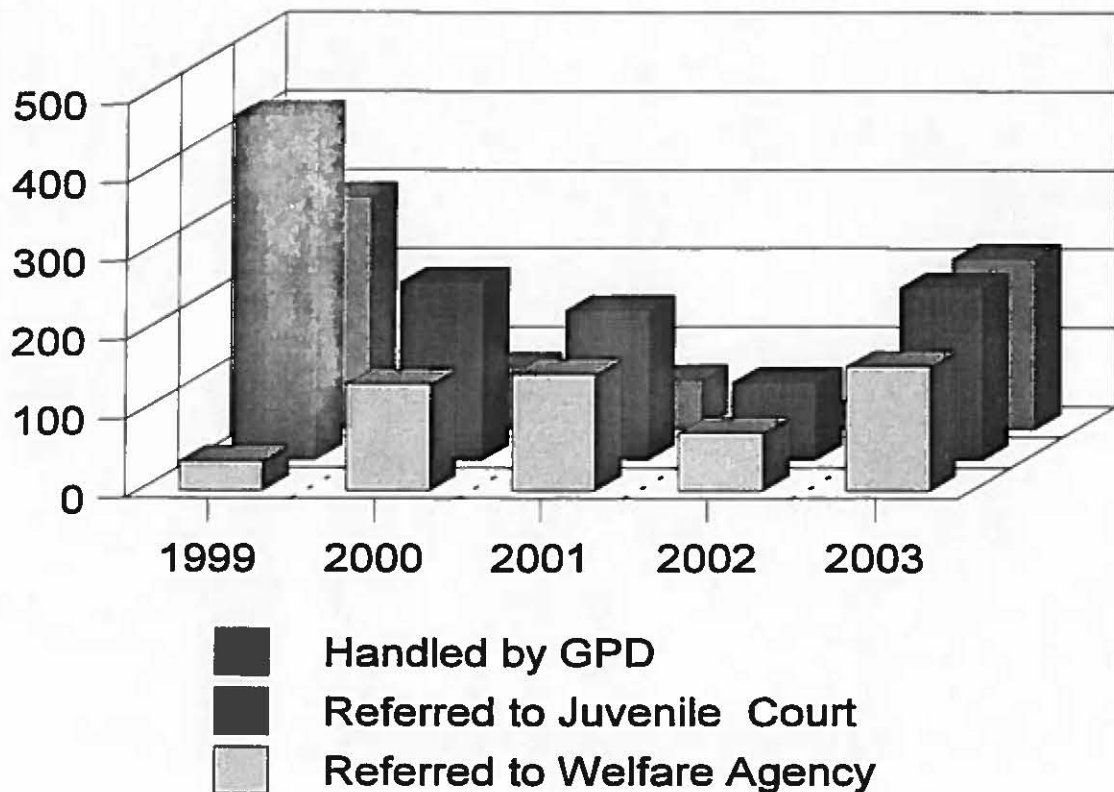
JUVENILE OFFENDERS 1999 - 2003					
OFFENSES	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Murder	0	0	0	1	4
Rape/Criminal Sexual Conduct	8	13	9	6	15
Robbery	8	0	3	0	1
Aggravated Assault	36	5	14	9	14
Burglary	34	28	36	10	48
Larceny-theft	161	107	66	30	58
Vehicle Theft	0	8	10	5	9
Arson	4	2	6	2	5
Other Assaults	127	37	65	39	121
Forgery and Counterfeits	1	0	0	1	3
Fraud and Bad Checks	9	4	1	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	3	0	0	1	2
Vandalism	56	39	37	15	92
Weapons Violations	3	1	0	1	4
Sex Offenses	14	0	0	1	0
Drug Abuse Violations	45	38	15	7	23
Offenses Against Family & Children	6	0	0	2	0
Driving Under the Influence	3	5	3	2	1
Liquor Laws	7	0	14	7	4
Drunkenness	0	0	0	2	9
Disorderly Conduct	63	41	21	5	87
All Other Offenses	48	46	25	11	54
Curfew Violations	50	0	0	0	0
Run-aways/Beyond Control	82	63	73	31	37
Total	768	437	398	188	591

Juvenile Dispositions	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Handled within the department and released	294	78	62	17	216
Referred to juvenile court or probation department	437	225	189	98	218
Referred to welfare agency, DYA	37	134	147	73	157
Total	768	437	398	188	591

Juvenile Dispositions 2003

Disposition	Number	Percent Distribution
Handled within the police department and released	216	36.5
Referred to juvenile court or probation department	218	36.9
Referred to welfare agency	157	26.6
Total Juvenile Offenders	591	100

Juvenile Dispositions Trend: 1999 - 2003



SECTION V

Offenses Reported to Police

Part I and Part II Offenses

OFFENSES REPORTED TO POLICE

TREND: 1999- 2003

OFFENSES	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of Offenses					
Murder	9	3	8	2	8
Rape/CSC	197	190	166	172	219
Robbery	86	74	71	75	60
Aggravated Assault	199	110	133	156	162
Burglary	1453	1157	996	913	1126
Larceny-theft	3875	3563	3329	2391	2459
Motor Vehicle Theft	441	343	255	221	231
Arson	14	11	20	8	8
Total Part I Offenses	6274	5451	4978	3938	4273
Other Assaults	1556	725	656	835	957
Forgery and Counterfeiting	87	46	50	59	35
Fraud	618	141	187	236	218
Embezzlement	5	2	4	5	1
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing	32	50	28	26	12
Vandalism	1670	2427	2296	1310	1531
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	169	64	61	85	197
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	6	2	3	3	2
Sex Offenses	19	16	11	5	0
Drug Abuse Violations	482	287	197	211	300
Gambling	1	3	3	0	1
Offenses Against the Family and Children	145	54	43	52	86
Driving Under the Influence	581	620	900	972	695
Liquor Laws	60	27	61	93	133
Drunkenness	108	76	49	110	269
Disorderly Conduct	1181	1284	1384	1230	1829
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	657	987	924	1281	1973
Curfew and Loitering (Persons under 18)	20	0	0	0	0
Runaways (persons under 18)	259	63	73	31	137
Total Part II Offenses	7656	6874	6930	6544	8376
Grand Total All Offenses	13930	12325	11908	10638	12649

CRIMES BY VILLAGE**Percent Change**

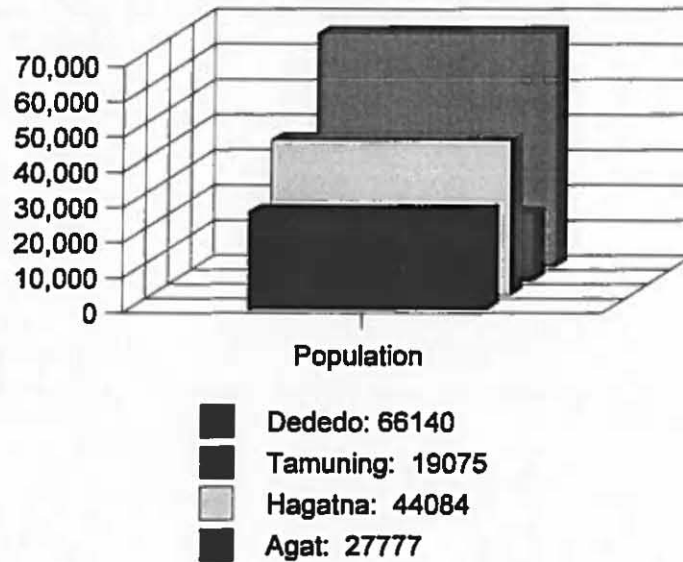
(The data shown on this table do not reflect the type of crimes reported but the number of offenses reported to police by village)

VILLAGE	2002	2003	Percent change
Agana Heights	107	117	9.3
Agat	429	566	31.9
Asan/Maina	73	99	35.6
Barrigada	489	644	31.7
Chalan Pago/Ordot	116	247	112.9
Dededo	3103	3206	3.3
Hagatna	534	706	32.2
Harmon	1010	772	-13.6
Inarajan	127	125	-1.6
Mangilao	712	820	15.2
Merizo	64	99	54.7
MongMong-Toto-Maite	226	404	78.8
Piti	137	178	29.9
Santa Rita	193	302	56.5
Sinajana	114	254	122.8
Talofofo	161	187	16.1
Tamuning	1011	1496	48.0
Tumon	1006	868	-13.7
Umatac	83	86	3.6
Yigo	704	1005	42.8
Yona	239	468	95.8
Total	10638	12649	80.9

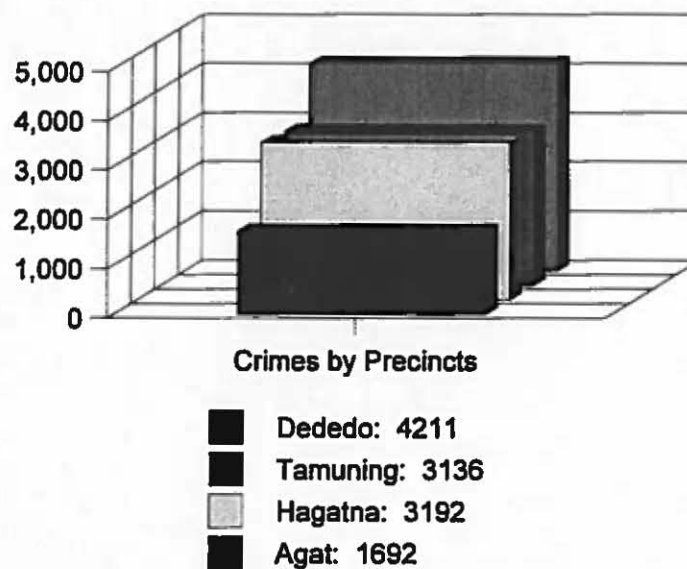
**Offense Rates
per 1,000 Inhabitants
by Village, 2003**

Village	Population	Offenses	Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
Agana Heights	4173	117	28.5
Agat	5990	566	95.9
Asan/Maina	2213	99	45.0
Barrigada	9163	644	70.8
Chalan Pago/Ordot	6273	247	39.8
Dededo	45517	3206	70.5
Hagatna	1165	706	70.5
Inarajan	3232	125	39.0
Mangilao	14099	820	58.6
Merizo	2291	99	45.0
MongMong-Toto-Maite	6190	404	66.2
Piti	1764	178	104.7
Santa Rita	7943	302	38.2
Sinajana	3021	254	84.7
Talofofa	3405	187	55.0
Tamuning-Tumon-Harmon	19075	3,136	165.0
Umatac	939	86	9.2
Yigo	20623	1005	48.8
Yona	6867	468	68.8

Precinct Population 2003



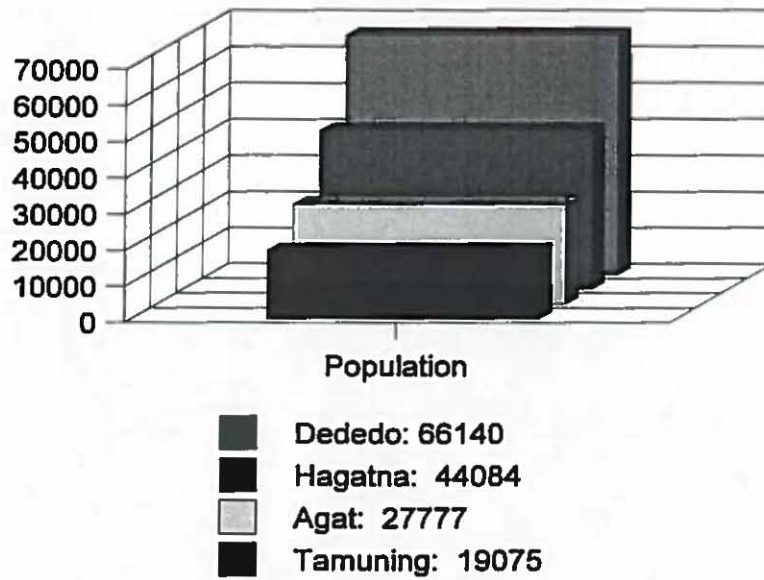
Offenses Reported to Police by Precincts 2003



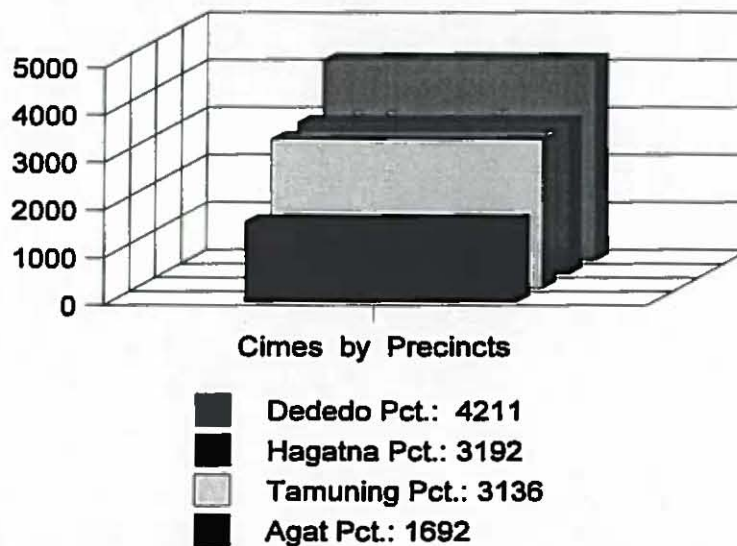
Offense Rate
Per 1,000 Inhabitants

Precinct	Population	Offenses	Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
Dededo	66140	4211	63.7
Tamuning	19075	3136	164.0
Hagatna	44084	3192	72.5
Agat	27777	1692	60.9

Precinct Population
2003



Crimes by Precincts



SECTION VI

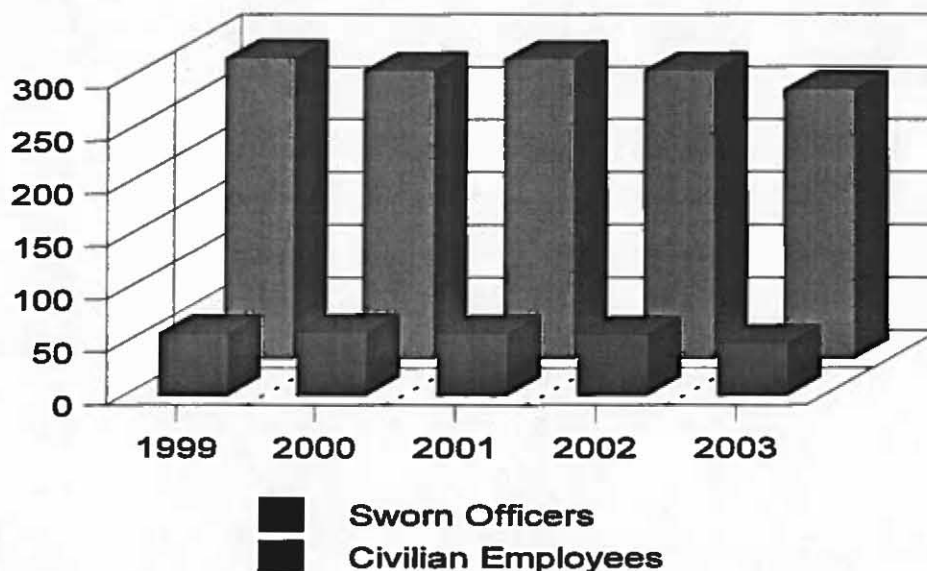
Law Enforcement Personnel

Law Enforcement Personnel

The ratio of sworn police officers per 1,000 population on any given area is influenced by a number of factors, much the same as the crime factor. The determination of law enforcement strength for a given municipality is based on factors such as population density, size and character of the community, geographic location and other conditions which exists in the area generating the need for law enforcement services. Not only are the law enforcement needs of various locales different, but the functions of the officers serving those areas differ as well. Employee rates differ among the precincts since, in particular, there is a wide variation of responsibilities and level of activity within the community.

The information in this section relates to reported employee strength and should not be interpreted as recommended strength for any area. The data presented should be viewed as guidelines or averages; they should not be considered recommended staffing levels. Only after the careful study and analysis of a myriad of conditions affecting service requirements can the appropriate personnel needs of any jurisdiction be determined. In view of these differing service requirements and responsibilities, care should be used when attempting any comparison of law enforcement personnel rates.

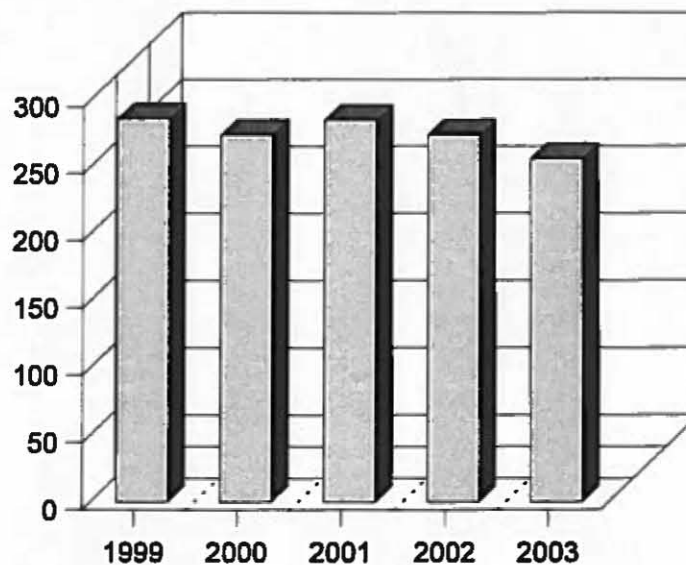
**Law Enforcement Personnel
1999 -2003**



Law Enforcement Personnel Percent Distribution		
Year	Sworn Personnel	Civilian Employees
1999	82.8	17.2
2000	82.0	18.0
2001	82.8	17.2
2002	82.5	17.5
2003	83.6	16.4

Law Enforcement Personnel		
Year	Sworn Personnel	
	Male	Female
1999	94.0	6.0
2000	95.2	4.8
2001	94.4	5.6
2002	96.0	4.0
2003	95.3	4.7

**Law Enforcement Personnel
Sworn Personnel**



Law Enforcement Personnel			
Year	Sworn Personnel	Civilian Employees	Total Personnel
1999	285	59	344
2000	273	60	333
2001	284	59	343
2002	273	58	331
2003	255	50	305

Law Enforcement Personnel			
Percent Distribution			
Year	Sworn Personnel	Civilian Employees	Total Personnel
1999	82.8	17.2	100
2000	82.0	18.0	100
2001	82.8	17.2	100
2002	82.5	17.5	100
2003	83.6	16.4	100

Law Enforcement Personnel			
Year	Sworn Personnel		Total Sworn Personnel
	Male	Female	
1999	94.0	6.0	100
2000	95.2	4.8	100
2001	94.4	5.6	100
2002	96.0	4.0	100
2003	95.3	4.7	100