



CRIME

in Guam

2006

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

Crime in Guam 2006



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Crime Factors

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

Consider Other Characteristics of a Jurisdiction

To access criminality and law enforcement's response from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, one must consider many variables, some of which, while having significant impact on crime, are not readily measurable or applicable pervasively among all locales. Geographic and demographic factors specific to each jurisdiction must be considered and applied if one is going to make an accurate and complete assessment of crime in a particular locale. The State Data Center, for example, can be used to better understand the makeup of a locale's population. The transience of the population, its racial and ethnic makeup, its composition by age and gender, education levels, and prevalent family structures are all key factors in assessing and comprehending the crime issue.

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

The strength (personnel and other resources) and the aggressiveness of a jurisdiction's law enforcement agency are also key factors in understanding the nature and extent of crime occurring in the area. Although information pertaining to the number of sworn and civilian law enforcement employees can be found in this publication, it cannot be used alone as an assessment of the emphasis that 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 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 on the volume of crimes known to police.

Make Valid Assessments of Crime

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

Effective strength of law enforcement agencies.

Administrative and investigative emphases of law enforcement.

Policies of other components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutorial, judicial, correctional and probational).

Citizens' attitude toward crime.

Crime reporting practices of the citizenry.

CRIME in Guam 2006

Uniform Crime Reports



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SECTION I Summary of the UCR Program

Offenses in Uniform Crime Reporting

The Uniform Crime Report classifies offenses into two groups-- Part I and Part II. The Program collects data on all Part I offenses that become known to law enforcement whether or not they involve arrests. These crime totals are essential to measuring the level and scope of crimes occurring across the country. Part II offenses are all crime classification other than those defined as Part I. The UCR Program collects arrest data for both Part I and Part II offenses.

One of the fundamental goals of the UCR Program is to maintain uniformity in the offense and arrest data it collects. In November 1932, the UCR Program adopted a Standard Classification of Offenses for the compilation of criminal statistics. This classification was devised and adopted so that law enforcement, judicial, and penal statistics could be uniformly compiled in terms of a single classification of offenses.

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

Criminal Homicide — a.) Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

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

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.

Burglary (breaking or entering) — The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)— The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Motor Vehicle Theft — The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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.

Summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

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

The Purpose of the UCR

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

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

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

Law Enforcement Data Requirements

Local law enforcement executives need to know:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing — Buying, receiving, and 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 — 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.

Liquor Laws — 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 — 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 — Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalized the community, or shock the public sense of morality.

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

Suspicion — Arrested for no specific offense and released without formal charges being placed.

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

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

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

Other Assaults (simple) — 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.

Forgery and Counterfeiting — The altering, copying, or imitating of something without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.

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

Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing — Buying, receiving, and possessing, selling, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement

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

Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution) — Offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like.

Drug Abuse Violations — The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

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

Offenses Against the Family and Children — 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 classified as other offenses, such as Assault or Sex Offenses.

Driving Under the Influence — 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.

Calculation of Rates (continuation)

Police Employee Rates (officers and civilians)

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 , 171,019

b. The number of employees: 380

Divide 171,019 by 1,000 = 171.0

Divide 380 by 171 = 2.22

The employee rate is 2.22 employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

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 inhabitants, 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, 171,019

b. Number of known burglaries

for 2006, 1292.

Divide 171,019 by 1000 = 171

Divide 1,292 by 171 = 7.5

The burglary rate is 7.5 per 1,000 inhabitants

The number 171 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, 41

b. Number of total robberies, 72

Divide 41 by 72 = .569

Multiply .569 by 100 = 56.9 (rounded 60.0)

The clearance rate for robbery is 60 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, 151

b. Rape for January through December, this year, 180

Subtract:

180

- 151

+ 29

Divide 29 by 151 = .192

Multiply .19 by 100 = 19.2 percent change

The volume trend for Rape is an increase of 19.2 percent.

SECTION II Offenses Reported



Classifying Offenses

The reporting of offenses known is limited to the following crime classifications because they are the most commonly reported crimes occurring in all areas of the island. Together they serve as a gauge of the level and scope of crimes occurring in Guam.

Violent Crimes

Definition

Violent Crime is composed of four offenses: murder and non-negligent 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.

Crimes Against Person Trend, 2002 - 2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Murder	2	8	9	7	11
Rape	172	219	161	151	180
Robbery	75	60	104	105	72
Aggravated Assault	156	162	158	125	147
Total Violent Crimes	405	449	432	388	410
Percent change	Base	11.0	-3.8	-10.2	5.7

Property Crimes

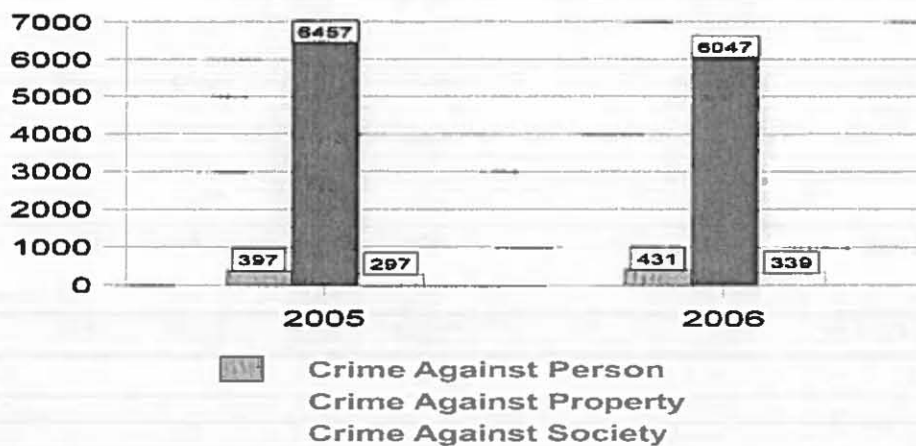
Definition

In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims. The property crime category includes arson because the offense involves the destruction of property; however, arson victims may be subjected to force.

Crimes Against Property Trend, 2002 - 2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Burglary	913	1126	1292	1468	1292
Larceny-theft	2391	2459	3053	2851	2639
Motor Vehicle Theft	221	231	311	315	213
Arson	8	8	16	17	33
Total Property Crimes	3533	3824	4672	4651	4177
Percent change	Base	8.2	22.2	-1.0	-10.2

Crime Types	2005	2006	Percent Change
<i>Total Crime Against Persons</i>	397	431	8.6
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	7	11	57.1
Forcible Rape	151	180	19.2
Robbery	105	72	-31.4
Aggravated Assault	125	147	17.6
Sex Offenses	9	21	133.3
<i>Total Crime Against Property</i>	6457	6047	-6.3
Burglary	1468	1292	-12.0
Larceny-theft	2851	2639	-7.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	315	213	-32.4
Arson	17	33	94.1
Embelement	0	11	0
Fraud	239	254	6.3
Counterfeiting and Forgery	78	65	-16.7
Vandalism	1419	1500	5.7
Stolen Property: Receiving, buying, possessing	70	40	-43.0
<i>Total Crime Against Society</i>	297	339	14.1
Drug Abuse Violations	203	277	36.5
Gambling Offenses	0	2	0
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	2	0	-100.0
Weapons Law Violations	92	60	-35.0

Crime Types
Trend, 2005 - 2006

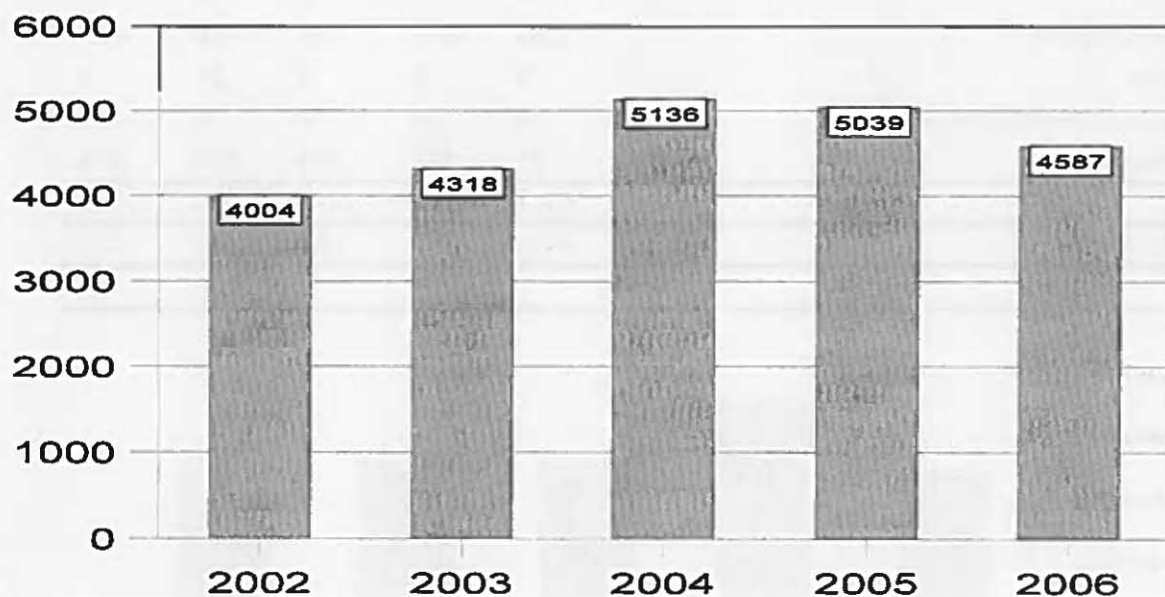


Offenses Known to Law Enforcement

Part I Offenses

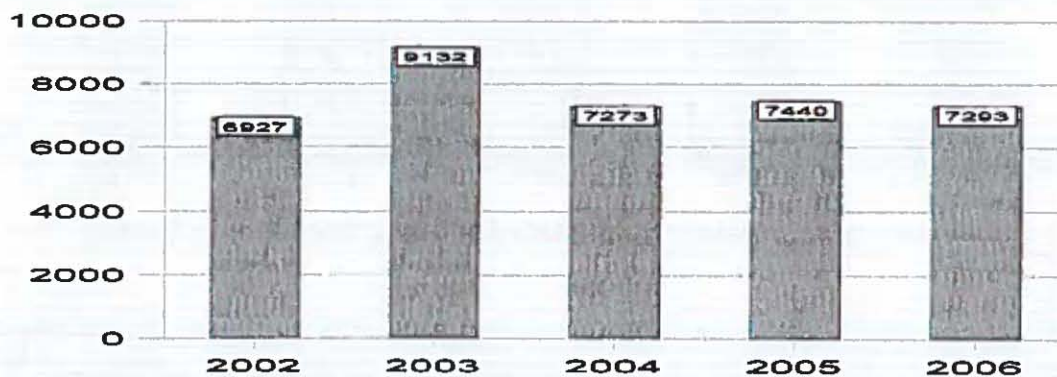
Trend, 2002- 2006

Part I Offenses	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Murder and Nonnegligent Homicide	2	8	9	7	11
Forcible Rape	172	219	161	151	180
Robbery	75	60	104	105	72
Aggravated Assault	222	207	190	125	147
Burglary	913	1126	1292	1468	1292
Larceny-theft	2391	2459	3053	2851	2639
Vehicle Theft	221	231	311	315	213
Arson	8	8	16	17	33
Total	4004	4318	5136	5039	4587
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>-9.0</i>



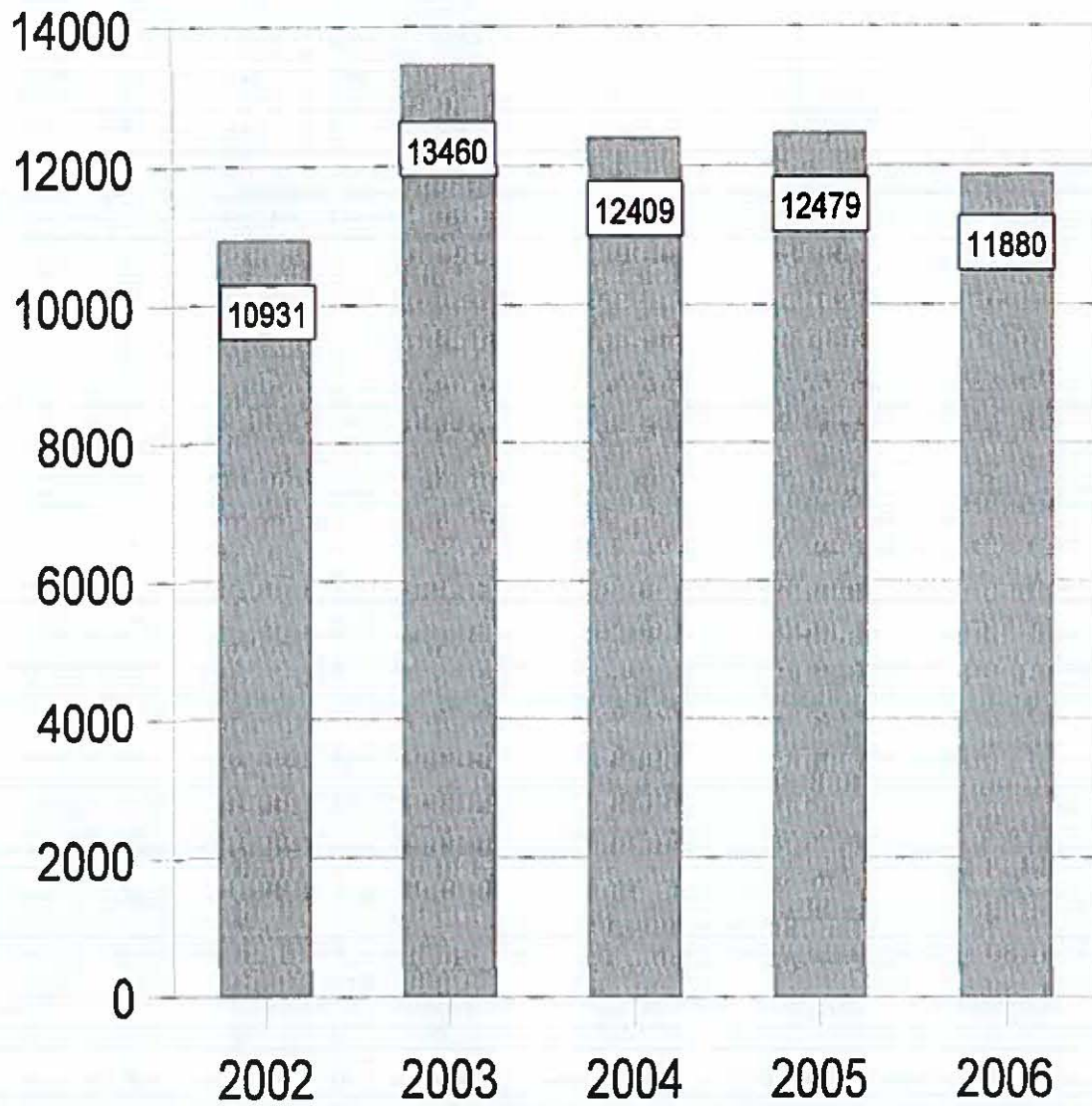
Offenses Known to Law Enforcement
Part II Offenses
Trend, 2002 -2006

Part II Offenses	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Other Assaults	835	957	1028	870	948
Forgery and Counterfeiting	59	35	49	78	65
Fraud	236	218	254	239	254
Embezzlement	5	1	0	0	11
Stolen Property: buying, receiving, possessing	26	12	7	70	40
Vandalism	1310	1531	1591	1419	1500
Weapons Violations	85	197	72	92	60
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	3	2	2	2	0
Sex Offenses	5	0	5	9	21
Drug Abuse Violations	211	300	207	203	277
Gambling	0	1	0	0	2
Offenses Against Family and Children	435	842	789	587	590
Driving Under the Influence	972	695	538	817	836
Liquor Laws	93	133	128	131	79
Drunkenness	110	269	375	353	175
Disorderly Conduct	1230	1829	1128	1030	1156
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	1281	1973	821	1276	1005
Suspicion	0	0	0	26	0
Curfew and Loitering Laws Violations	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	31	137	279	238	274
Total	6927	9132	7273	7440	7293
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>-20.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>-2.0</i>



Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, Trend	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
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Suspicion	0	0	0	26	0
Curfew and Loitering Laws Violations	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	31	137	279	238	274
Total Part II Offenses	6927	9142	7273	7440	7293
Grand Total: Part I and Part II Offenses	10931	13460	12409	12479	11880
Percent change	Base	23.1	-8.0	.6	-5.0

Offenses Known to Law Enforcement
Trend, 2002 - 2006



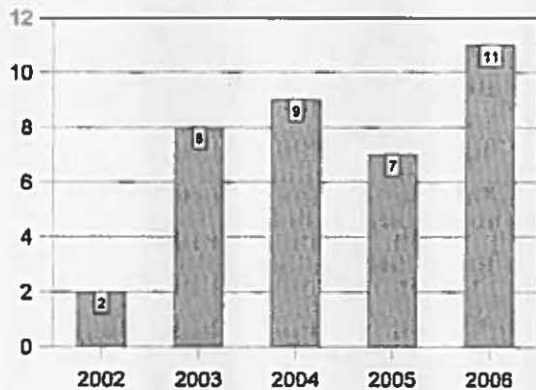
Violent Crime

Definition

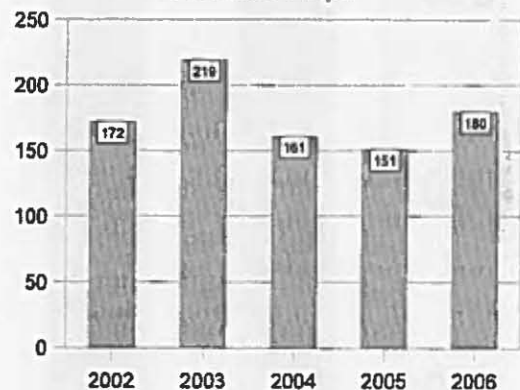
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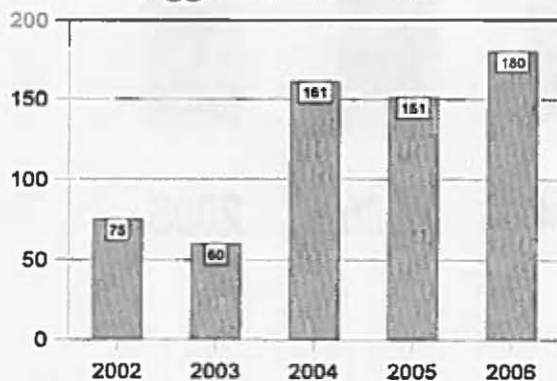
Murder



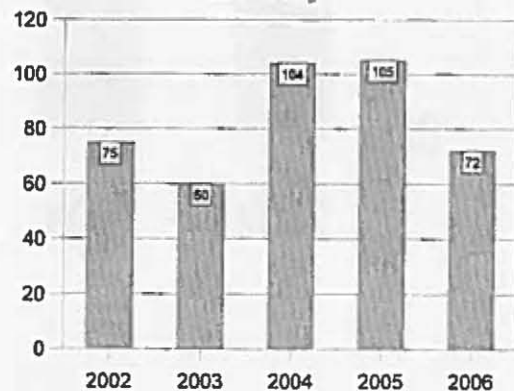
Forcible Rape



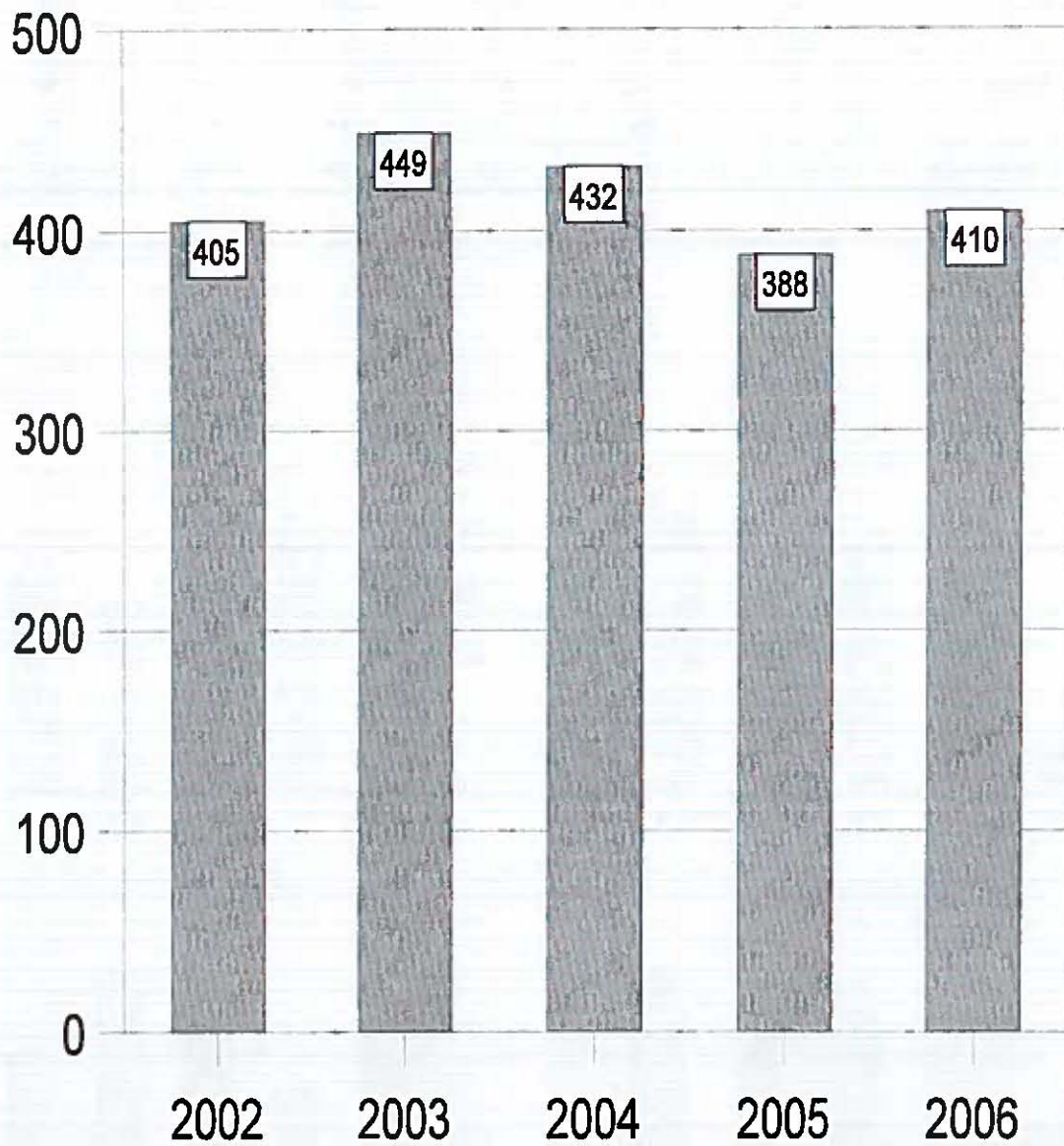
Aggravated Assault



Robbery



Violent Crimes
Trend, 2002 - 2006



Murder

Definition

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

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

The homicide data for 2006 showed that for the first time in 4 years, the number of murders in Guam increased, Police reported 11 persons were murdered, an increase of 57.1 percent from 2005 figure. An analysis of 5- and 10-year trend data showed an increase of 450.0 percent when compared to 2002. The number of murders reported in 1997 and 2007 were the same with 11 persons killed. The lowest number of murders reported to Guam police within ten-years was in 2002 with 2 murders.

Murder rate in 2006 was .06 percent murders per 1,000 inhabitants, and .04 percent in 2005. The highest were reported in 1997 and 2006 with .06 percent each.

Homicide data in 2006 (where the age, sex, or race of murder victims were known) showed that 72.7 percent were adults and 27.3 percent were juveniles. Of the total number of homicide victims, 72.7 percent were male and 27.3 were female. Where the races of victims were known, 45.4 percent were Chamorro and 36.4 percent were Chuukese and 9.1 percent each for Kosrean and Vietnamese.

The data for 2006 concerning the murders for which the offenders were known showed that all the offenders were adults. A breakdown of the data by gender showed that 72.7 percent were male, 9.1 percent was a female. Also, where the race of offenders were

known 45.4 percent were Chamorro, 27.3 percent were Chuukese, 9.1 percent were white.

Of those incidents in which the murder weapon was specified, 36.3 percent of the homicides that occurred in 2006 were committed with knives. Firearms were used in 27.3 percent of the murders. Personal weapons, such as hands, fists, and feet, were used in 9.1 percent of murders and blunt objects (i.e., clubs, hammers, etc.) were used in 18.2 percent of the homicides.

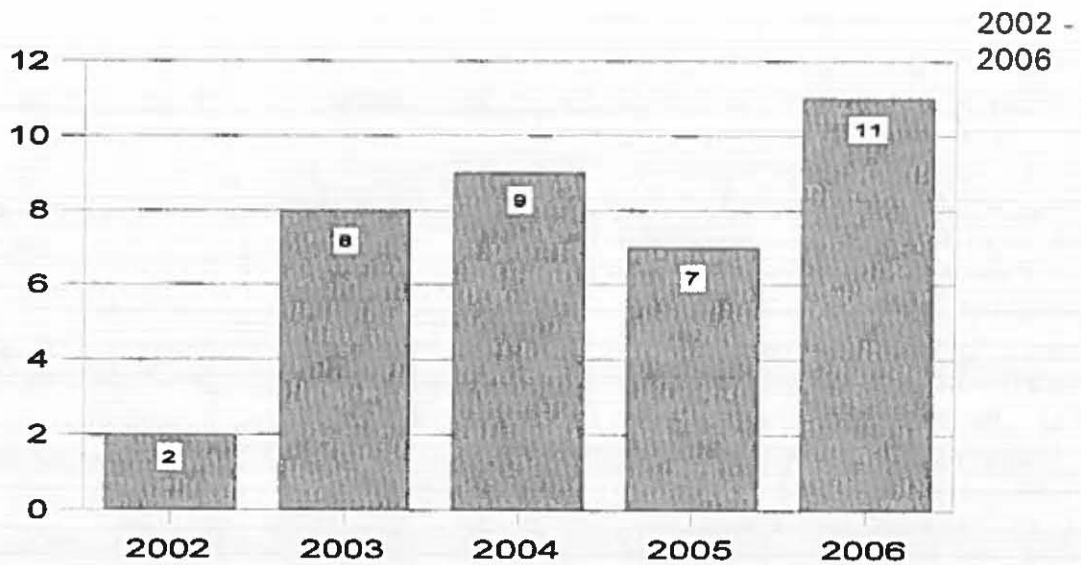
Of the homicides for which law enforcement provided data, the victim-offender relationship was unknown for 27.3 percent of the victims. For the incidents in which the relationships were known, 72.7 percent of the victims knew their killers. Among the incidents in which the victims knew their killers, 45.5 percent were murdered by family members and 18.2 percent were killed by acquaintances.

Homicide data showed that the circumstances were known for 72.7 percent of the murders that occurred in 2006. For the murders for which circumstances were known, domestic violence accounted for 18.2 percent, and 9.1 for an accidental shooting and argument over a girl. Law enforcement cited brawls due to the influence of alcohol were the cause of 45.4 percent of the murders.

MURDER
Trend, 2002 - 2006

Month	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
JAN	1	0	0	1	1
FEB	0	1	0	0	1
MAR	0	0	1	3	0
APR	1	1	0	0	4
MAY	0	1	0	0	0
JUN	0	4	0	1	2
JUL	0	0	1	1	0
AUG	0	0	4	0	1
SEP	0	0	1	0	01
OCT	0	0	1	0	0
NOV	0	1	1	0	1
DEC	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	2	8	9	7	11
Percent Change	-75.0	300.0	12.5	-22.2	57.1

MURDER



Murder, 2006

Murder Victims

By Race and by Sex

Race	Total	Male	Female
Pacific Is.	5	3	2
FSM	5	5	0
Asian	1	0	1
Total	11	8	3

Murder Victims

By Age, and by Sex

Age	Total	Sex	
		M	F
1	1	0	1
3	1	1	0
14	1	1	0
22	1	1	0
28	2	1	1
29	1	1	0
30	1	1	0
31	1	1	0
33	1	1	0
42	1	0	1
Total	11	8	3

Murder

Victim Relationship to Offender

Victim Was Spouse	1
Victim Was Child	1
Victim Was In-Law	1
Victim Was Other Family Member	1
Victim Was Child of Girlfriend	1
Victim Was Friend	1
Victim Was Neighbor	2
Relationship Unknown	3
Total	11

Murder Offenders

By Race and by Sex

Race	Total	Male	Female
Pacific Is.	5	4	1
FSM	3	3	0
White	1	1	0
Unknown	2	Unk	Unk
Total	11	8	1

Murder Offenders

By Age, and by Sex

Age	Total	Sex	
		M	F
22	1	1	0
26	1	1	0
28	3	3	0
37	1	1	0
41	1	1	0
42	1	1	0
54	1	0	1
Unkn.	2	Unk.	Unk.
Total	11	8	1

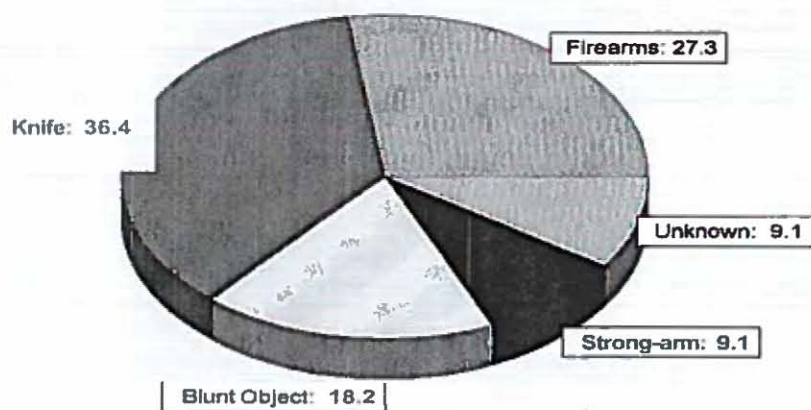
Murder

By Type of Weapons Used

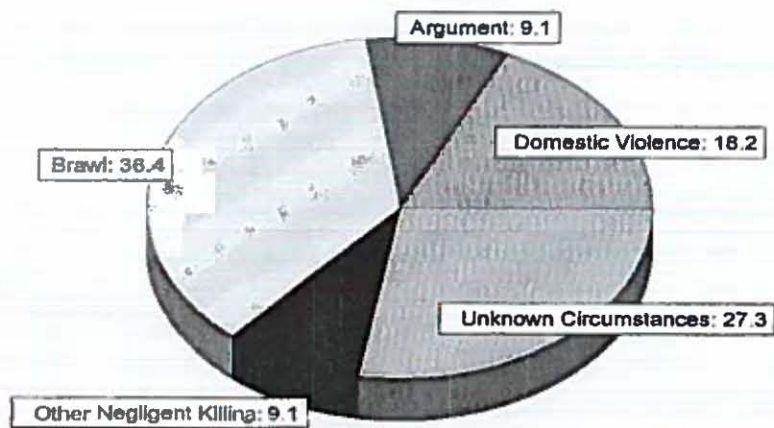
Firearm	3
Knife	4
Blunt Object	2
Strong-arm	1
Unknown	1
Total	11

Murder, 2006

Type of Weapons Used



Murder Circumstances



Forcible Rape

Definition

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

Offense Methodology

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

Volumes and Trends

Based on law enforcement reports, 180 forcible rape offenses occurred in 2006. This figure was 19.2 percent higher than the 151 forcible rapes for 2005. Five- and 10-year trend comparisons showed that the 2006 volume was 51.3 percent above the 119 offenses in 2002 and was even more with 109.3 percent compared to 1997 forcible rapes with 86.

Of the total number of forcible rapes for 2006, there were 215 victims, 28 percent were adults and 72 percent were juveniles. Six percent of the victims were in the 20 to 24 age group and 5 percent were victims in the 25 to 29 age group. An analysis of the 2006 data showed that 80.5 percent of rape victims knew their offenders. Law enforcement agencies reported that 64 percent of forcible rapes were completed; 36 percent were attempts or assaults to rape.

Arrests

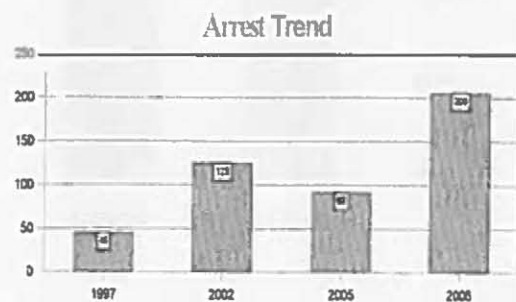
Law enforcement agencies made 206 arrests in 2006 for forcible rape. The rate for arrests for this offense was 1.2 percent per 1,000 inhabitants.

Arrest data showed that forcible rape arrests for both juvenile and adult increased in all the five trend years. Adults accounted for 85 percent of all arrestees for forcible rape in 2006.

Data in 2006 showed 68.9 percent of arrestees were Pacific Islanders, 14.6 percent were Asians and the remainder were of other races.

Arrest Trends

When compared to the arrest volume recorded for 2005, the number of arrests for forcible rape increased 124 percent in 2006. Five-year trend data (from 2002 and 2006) increased 65 percent in the number of persons arrested for forcible rape in 2006. Ten-year data (those from 1997 and 2006) indicated 358 percent increase in the number of persons arrested for forcible rape. Arrest volume in 1997 was 45 compared to 206 in 2006.



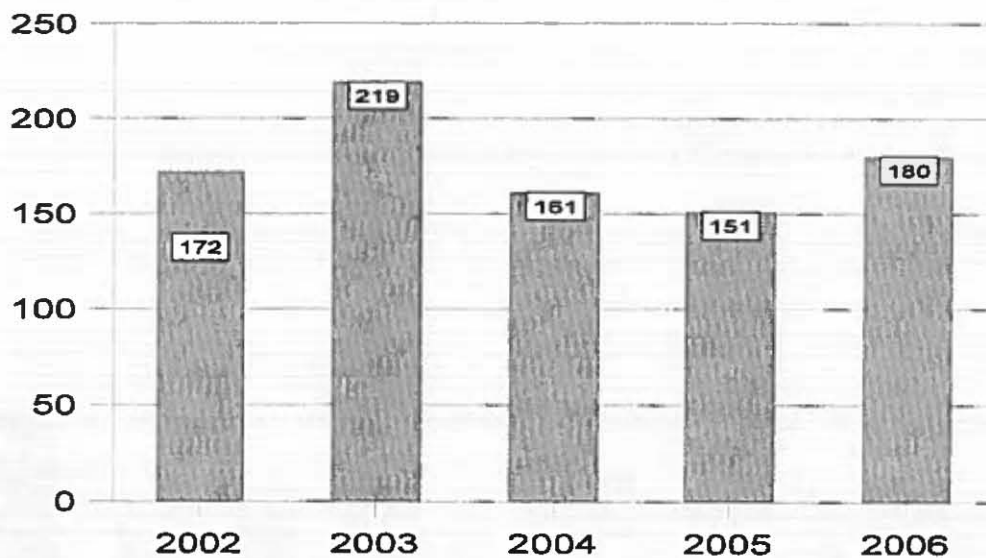
Rape Trend

By Month, 2002 - 2006

Month	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
JAN	19	15	16	8	18
FEB	11	13	13	15	15
MAR	18	28	18	14	19
APR	14	21	10	21	9
MAY	23	19	9	19	23
JUN	14	7	7	6	16
JUL	12	22	11	3	11
AUG	8	18	11	5	9
SEP	15	17	22	14	17
OCT	11	25	9	28	17
NOV	13	23	15	12	12
DEC	14	11	20	6	14
Total	172	219	161	151	180
Percent Change	3.6	27.2	-26.5	-6.2	19.2

Rape

Trend, 2002 -2006



Rape, 2006

Victims by Race and by Age Group

Victim Race	17 and under	18 19	20 24	25 29	30 34	34 39	40 44	45 49	50 54	55 59	60+	Unk	Total
Pacific Islander	95	4	7	5	4	3	3		1			1	123
FAS/FSM	33			2	1	2							40
White	2												2
Black	1		1										2
Asian	23	2	3	3	2	2		2					37
Unknown	1											10	11
Total	155	6	12	10	7	7	3	2	1	0	1	11	215

Offenders by Race and by Age Group

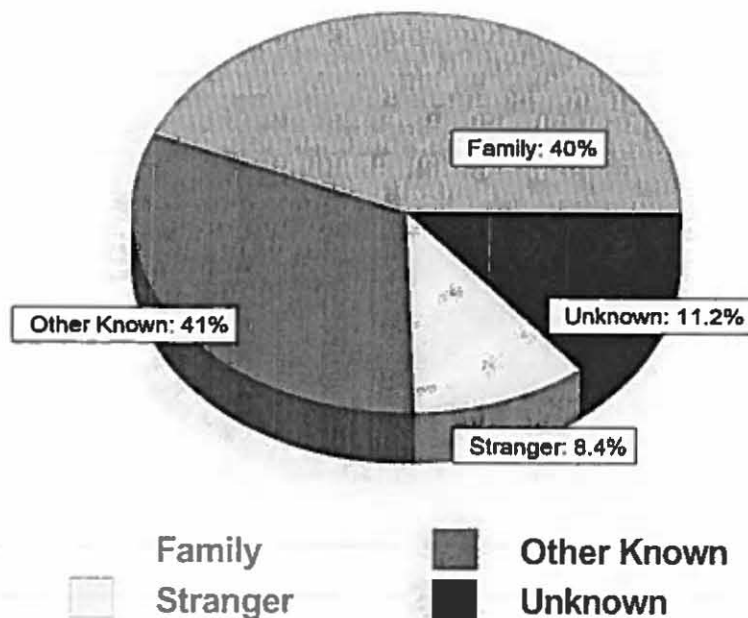
Offender Race	17 and under	18 19	20 24	25 29	30 34	35 39	40 44	45 49	50 54	55 59	60+	Unk	Total
Pacific Islander	20	8	11	10	8	6	14	4	5	1	4	10	101
FAS/FSM	6		5		5	6	3		1	3		11	40
White			1	1		1			1		1	1	6
Black	1		1	1								2	5
Asian	3	2	5	5		3	1	3	2		2	5	31
Other				1						1		2	5
Unknown												18	18
Total	31	10	23	18	13	16	18	7	9	5	7	49	206

Rape, 2006

VICTIM RELATIONSHIP TO OFFENDER

<i>Family</i>		<i>Other Known</i>	
Victim was child	19	Victim was acquaintance	21
Victim was grandchild	6	Victim was babysittee	19
Victim was stepchild	17	Victim was child of boyfriend/girlfriend	
Victim was spouse	3	Victim was neighbor	9
Victim was stepparent	1	Victim was otherwise known	30
Victim was stepsister	1	Victim was employee	3
Victim was other family member	40	Victim was friend	3
		Stranger	18
		Relationship unknown	24

VICTIM RELATIONSHIP TO OFFENDER



Robbery

Definition

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

Volume, Trends, and Rates

There were 72 robberies reported by law enforcement in 2006. Five- and 10-year trend data indicated that the number of robberies in 2006 fell when compared to 2002 figure. Robbery accounted for 1.6 percent of all violent crimes in 2006.

The five-year trend data also showed that in 2006 robbery offenses occurred at a rate of .42 percent offenses per 1,000 inhabitants, a 31.4 percent decrease from 2005 figure, a 4.0 percent decline from the 2002, and a 50.0 percent drop from the 1997 rate.

Robbery by Weapon

Data information collected about weapons used in the commission of a robbery showed that strong-arms such as hands, fists, and feet were the weapon of choice. During 2006, offenders used strong-arm tactics in almost 42.0 percent (41.7) of all robberies, firearms were used in 25.0 percent of robberies, and knives or other cutting instruments were used in 5.5 percent of robberies. Other weapons were employed in 25.0 percent of the robberies reported in 2006.

Robbery Trends by Location

The only type of location for which law enforcement reported an increase in the number of robberies in 2006 when compared to 2005 data were streets at 211.1 percent

Convenience stores, increased 13.3 percent. Among the types of locations, the location type with the largest decrease, 83.3 percent, was commercial houses, the remaining location types and their decreases were miscellaneous locations, 68.2, and residences, 50.0 percent. There were no changes for gas/service stations and banks.

Percent Distribution

In 2006, 38.8 percent of all robberies occurred on streets or highways; 29.2 percent occurred at miscellaneous locations, robberies of convenience stores were 23.6 percent, robberies in residences accounted for 5.6 percent of robberies, and robberies at commercial houses and at gas/service stations were 1.4 percent.

Arrests and Arrest Trends

Actual arrest data in 2006, was 41 for robberies, a decrease of 31.0 percent compared to 2005. The five-year trend for arrest data for robbery showed little change (-3.5 percent) when the 2006 data were compared to those in 2002. The number of adults arrested for robbery decreased 43.0 percent and juveniles arrested for robbery increased 30.0 percent in 2006. By race, 78.0 percent were Pacific Islanders, Asians, Black and other races accounted for 22.0 percent.

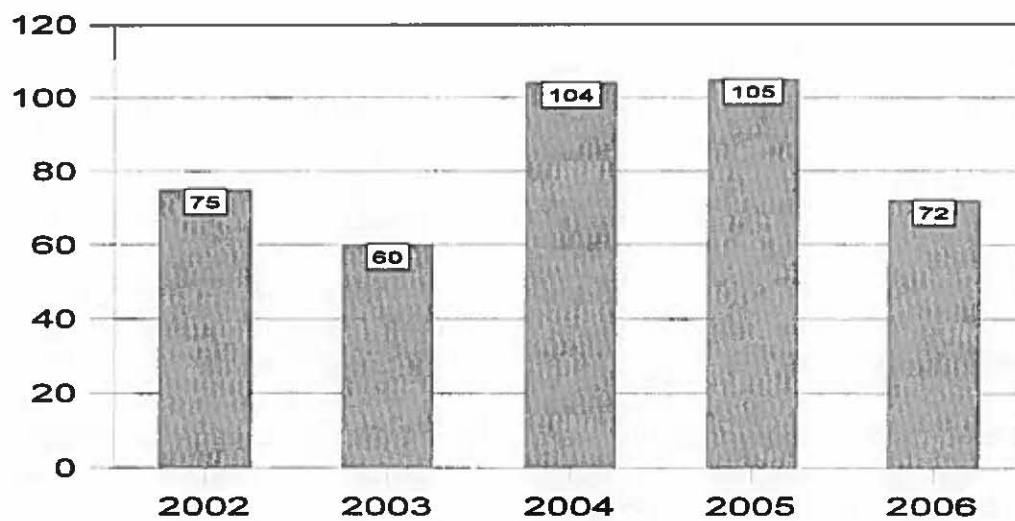
Robbery

Trend, 2002 - 2006

MONTH	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
JAN	6	2	12	16	2
FEB	13	2	5	12	7
MAR	7	6	6	6	5
APR	6	4	8	2	3
MAY	3	10	7	6	7
JUN	2	5	14	7	14
JUL	9	3	8	6	6
AUG	5	2	6	5	5
SEP	9	6	5	7	3
OCT	8	7	10	15	6
NOV	5	4	10	9	7
DEC	2	9	13	14	7
TOTAL	75	60	104	105	72
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>-20.0</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-31.4</i>

Robbery Trend

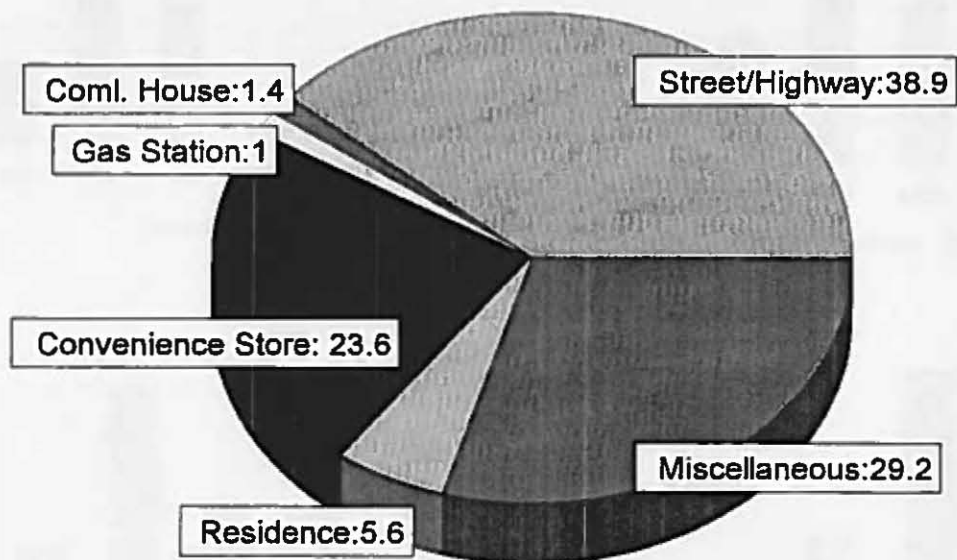
2002 - 2006



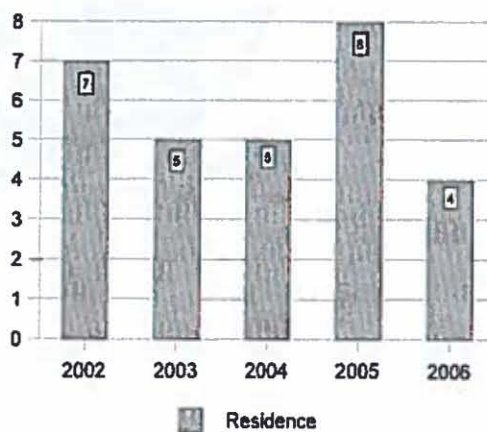
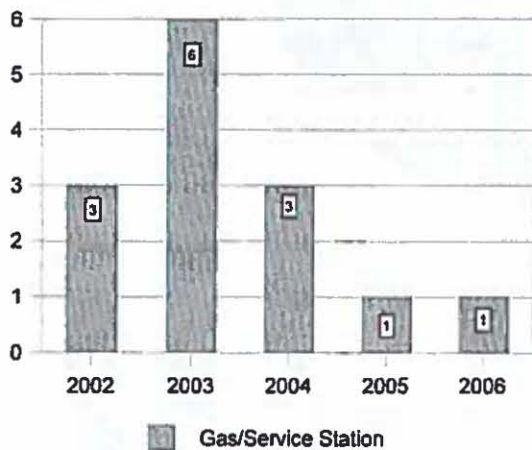
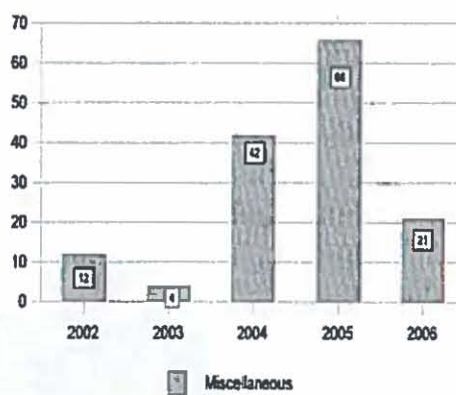
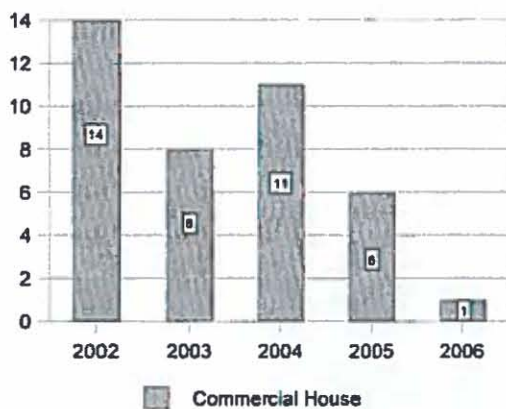
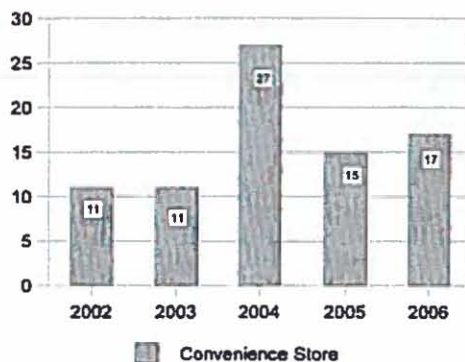
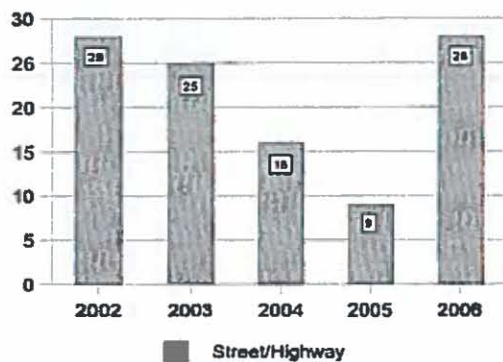
ROBBERY

By Categories, 2006

Categories	Number	Percent Distribution
Street/Highway	28	39.0
Commercial House	1	1.4
Gas or Service Station	1	1.4
Convenience Store	17	23.6
Residence	4	5.6
Bank	0	0
Miscellaneous	21	29.2

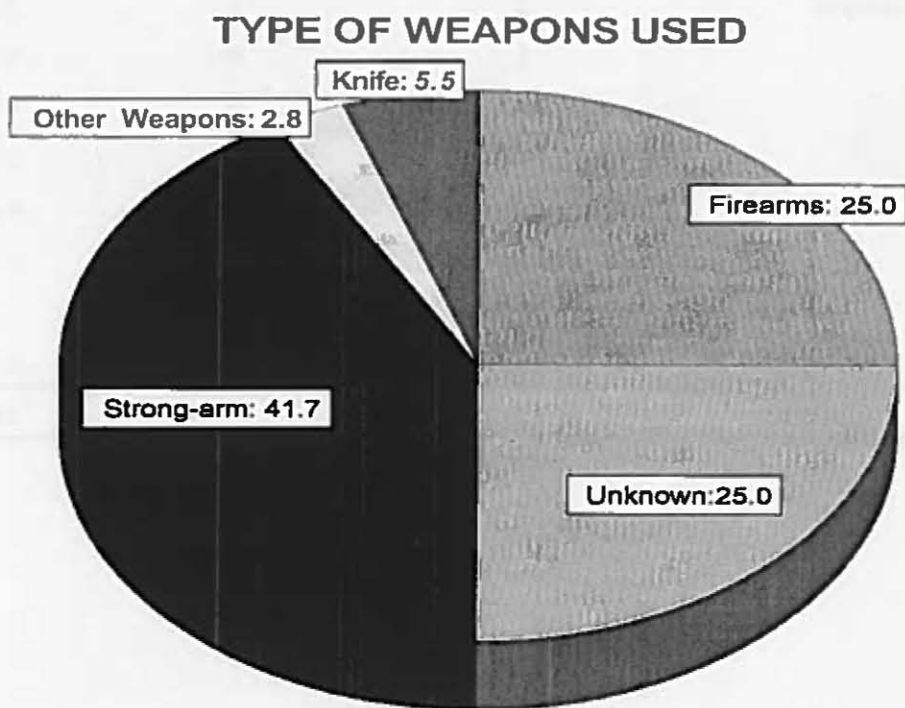


Robbery by Categories 2002 - 2006



Robbery
Type of Weapons Used, 2006

Weapons	Firearms	Knife	Other Dangerous Weapon	Strong-arm	Unknown	Total
Number	18	4	2	30	18	72
Percent	25.0	5.5	2.8	41.7	25.0	100

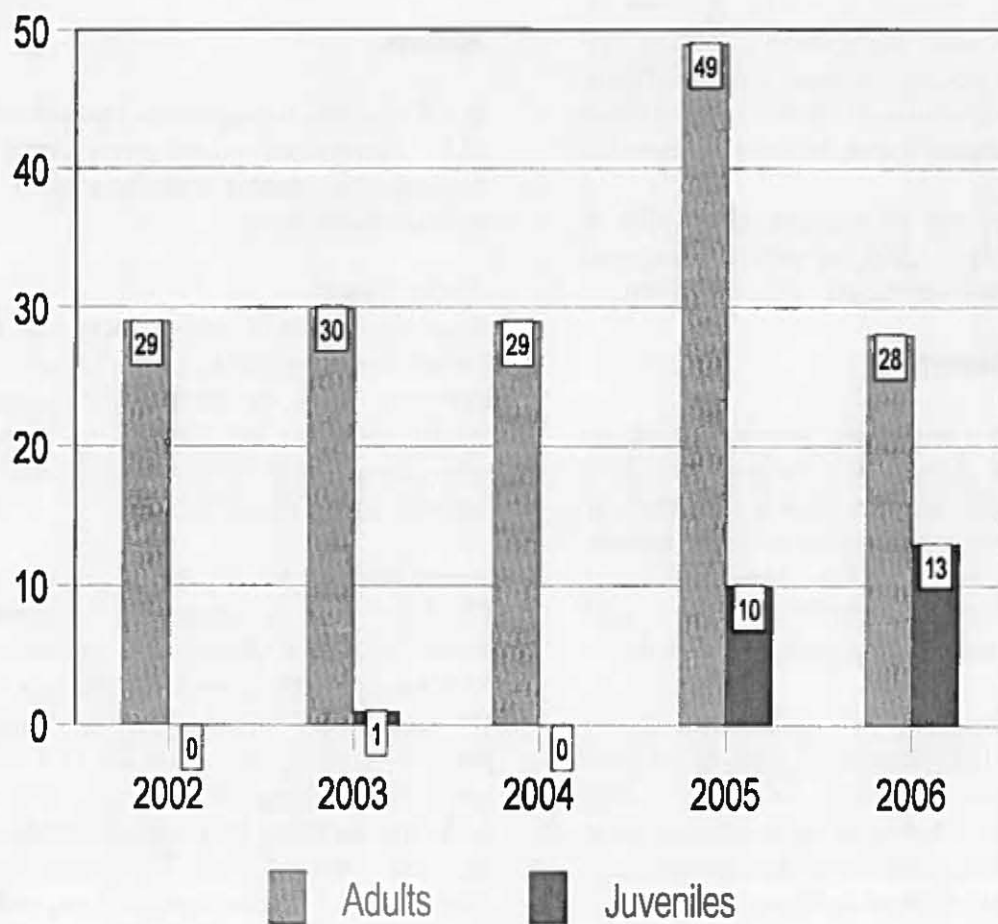


Robbery
By Village, 2005 - 2006

Village	2005	2006	Pct. Change
Agana Heights	1	0	-100.0
Agat	5	1	-80.0
Asan	1	1	No change
Barrigada	4	2	-50.0
Chalan Pago	1	1	No change
Dededo	10	9	-10.0
Hagatna	4	6	50.0
Harmon	4	7	75.0
Mangilao	6	1	-83.3
MongMong-Toto-Maite	3	2	-33.3
Sinajana	1	0	-100.0
Talofofo	1	0	-100.0
Tamuning	16	10	-37.5
Tumon	16	31	93.8
Yigo	2	0	-100.0
Yona	0	1	0
Unknown	30	0	-100.0
Total	105	72	-31.4

**Robbery
Arrest Trend
2002 - 2006**

Arrests	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Juveniles	0	1	0	10	13
Adults	29	30	29	49	28
Total	29	30	29	59	41
Pct. Change	Base	3.5	-3.3	103.5	-31.0



Aggravated Assault

Definition

According to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, an 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 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.

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

The offense of aggravated assault was gradually decreasing since 2002, however, in 2006, the volume increased to 147, from 125 in 2005, 17.6 percent higher. The 2006 figure was 5.8 percent lower than the 2002 volume and 38.8 percent below the volume recorded for 1997.

The rate of aggravated assaults in 2006, was .9 per 1,000 inhabitants, increased by .2 percent from the previous year's rate.

Offense Analysis

By weapon type, other weapons, such as clubs, blunt objects, etc., were used in 45.0 percent of the aggravated assault, knives or other cutting instruments in 21.0 percent, personal weapons, such as hands, fists, and feet, in 16.3 percent, and firearms were used in 1.4 percent of the aggravated assaults in 2006.

A breakdown of aggravated assault rates per 1,000 persons by type of weapon revealed the following: for every 1,000 inhabitants, .38 percent were attacks using other weapons (club, blunt instrument, etc.), .18 percent were attacks using knife or cutting instrument, .14 percent were attacks using

personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.), .01 percent were attacks using firearms, and .14 percent were unknown weapons.

Arrests

In 2006, arrests for aggravated assault totaled 242. Aggravated assault arrests were 52.6 percent of all violent crime arrests and 11.4 percent of all arrests.

Arrest Trends

Aggravated assault arrests increased 126.2 percent from the previous year's figure. The five-year trend of arrests for aggravated assault also revealed 5.0 percent increased when compared to 2002, and decreased 14.2 percent compared to 1997.

Arrest Distribution by Age and Race

Of those persons arrested for aggravated assault in 2006, 89.0 percent were adults, and 11.0 percent were juveniles. A review of the total arrests for this offense indicated that 14.5 percent were under the age of 25, 17.4 percent were under the age of 21, and 11.2 were under the age of 18. When distributed by race, the data showed that 78.5 were Pacific Islanders, 13.2 percent were Asians, and 8.3 percent were of other races.

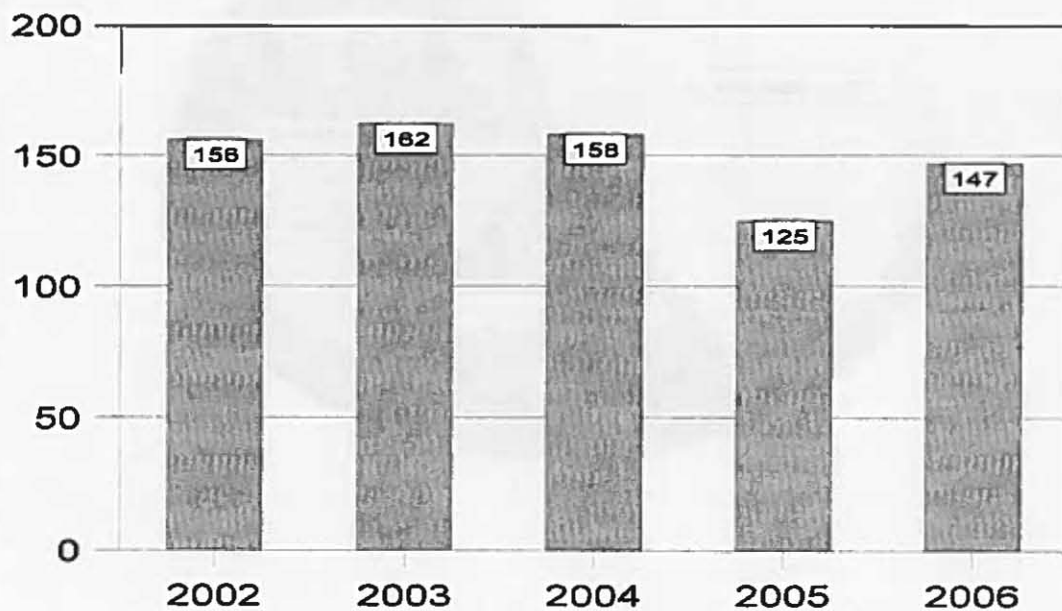
Aggravated Assault

Trend: 2002 - 2006

Month	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
JAN	19	11	35	5	18
FEB	10	9	10	8	13
MAR	8	29	13	9	19
APR	10	15	14	5	7
MAY	20	13	11	11	10
JUN	21	15	9	14	8
JUL	16	24	12	19	7
AUG	12	12	10	22	16
SEP	12	11	12	3	16
OCT	13	4	8	3	9
NOV	9	11	16	10	15
DEC	6	8	8	16	9
TOTAL	156	162	158	125	147
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>Base</i>	3.8	-2.5	-21.0	17.6

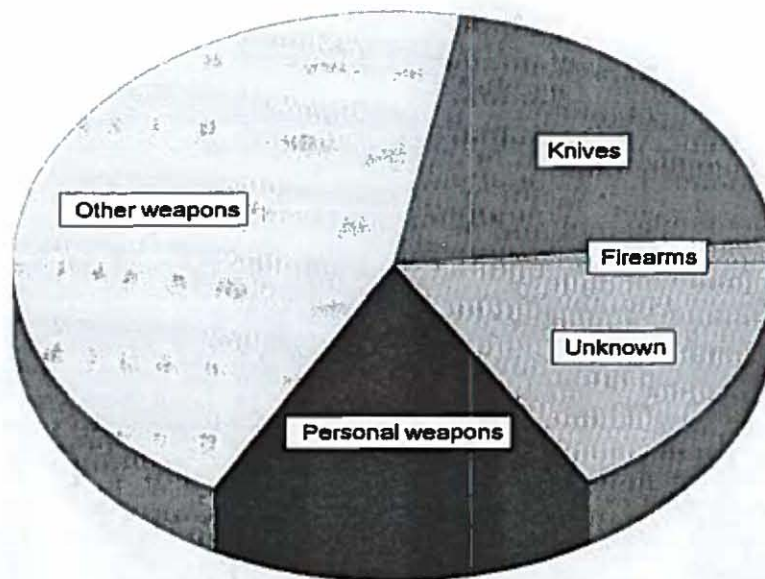
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Trend: 2002 - 2006



Aggravated Assault,
Types of Weapons Used, 2006
Percent Distribution

Weapons used	Number	Percent Distribution
Firearms	2	1.4
Knives or cutting instruments	31	21.0
Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	66	45.0
Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)	24	16.3
Unknown	24	16.3
Total all weapons	147	100



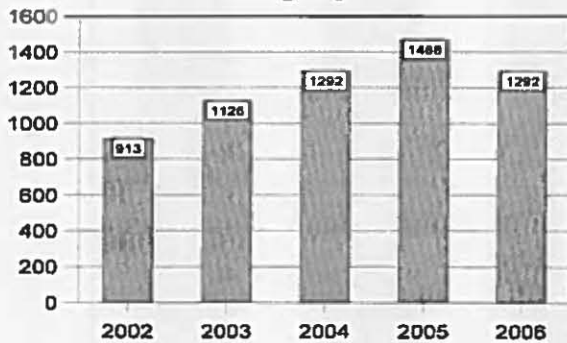
Property Crimes

Definition

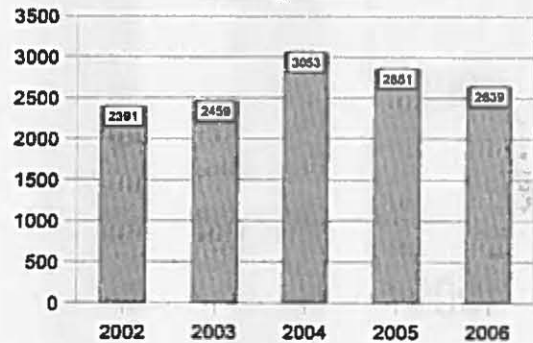
In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims. The property crime category includes arson because the offense involves the destruction of property; however, arson victims may be subjected to force.

Property Crimes	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Burglary	913	1126	1292	1468	1292
Larceny-theft	2391	2459	3053	2851	2639
Motor Vehicle Theft	221	234	311	315	213
Arson	8	8	16	17	33
Total	3533	3827	4672	4651	4177
Percent Change	Base	8.3	22.1	-.5	-10.2

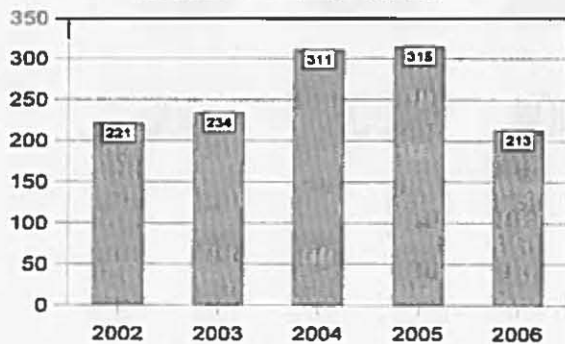
Burglary



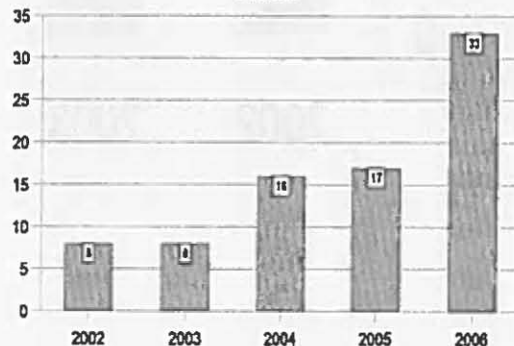
Larceny-theft



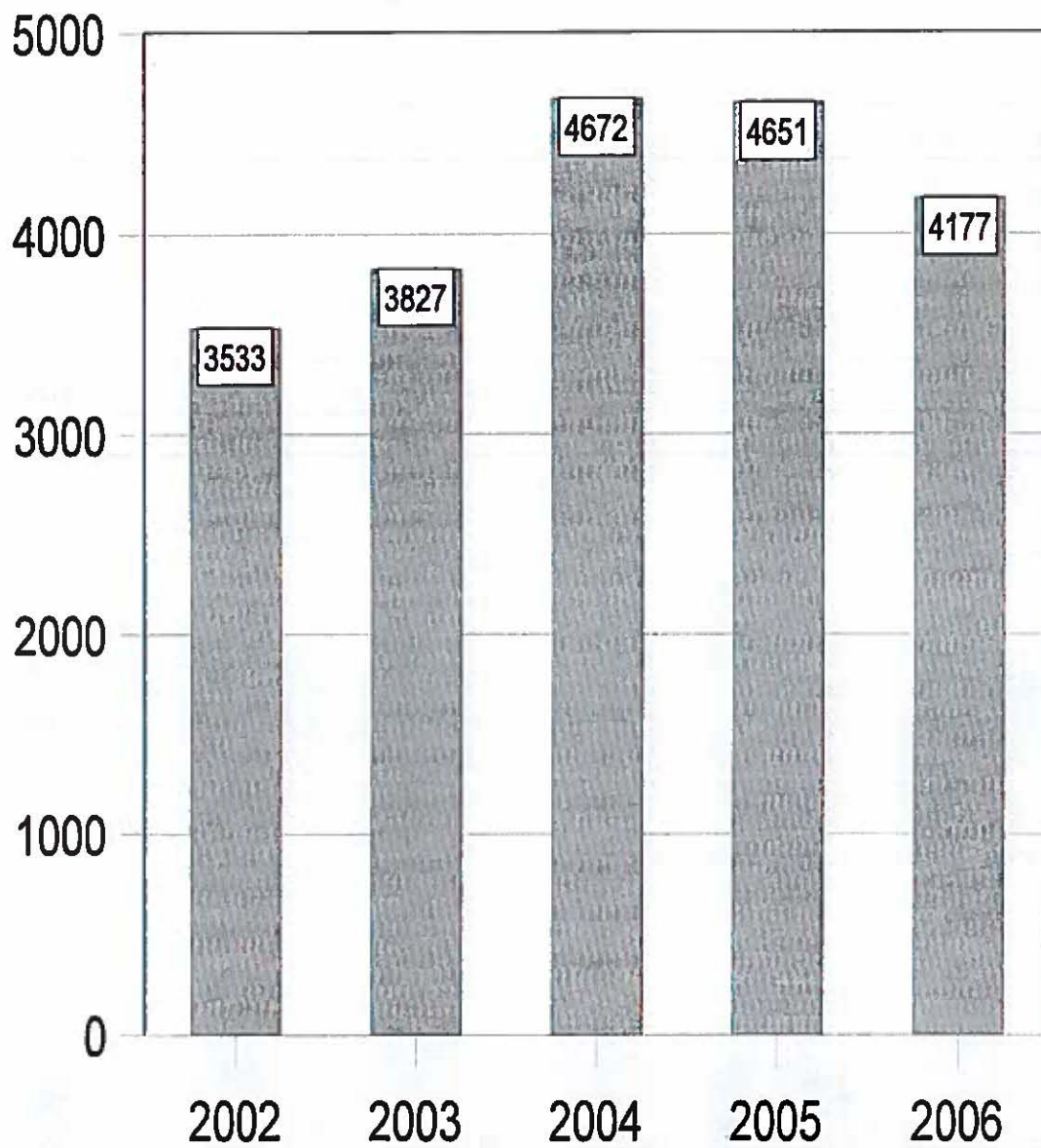
Motor Vehicle Theft



Arson



Property Crimes
2002 - 2006



Burglary

Definition

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

Volume, Trends, and Rates

In 2006, law enforcement reported 1,292 burglary offenses; this number fell 12.0 percent when compared to 2005. Burglary offense accounted for 31.0 percent of all property crimes. Five- and 10-year trends showed that burglary volume increased 41.5 percent when compared to the 2002 volume and decreased almost fifty percent (47.6 percent), when compared to 1997.

The burglary rate in 2006 was 7.6 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. Two-, 5- and 10- year trend data showed that the 2005 rate was 9.0 percent, 2002 rate was 6.0 percent, and 16.0 percent in 1997.

Offense Analysis

Burglary statistics for all 12 months in 2006 showed that forcible entry burglaries accounted for almost 67.0 percent (66.8) of the burglary offenses, unlawful entry comprised of 25.0 percent, and attempted forcible entry accounted for 8.0 percent.

The majority of burglaries, 68.0 percent, were residential, and the remaining 32.0 percent were nonresidences, such as stores, and offices. The data also showed that most residential burglaries, 43.7 percent, occurred during daytime hours, and most nonresidential burglaries occurred at night. The time of occurrence was unknown for 2.7 percent of burglaries.

Clearances and Arrests

The UCR Program considers an offense to be cleared by arrest or "solved" when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offense, and turned over to the court for prosecution. A clearance by exceptional means can be recorded when the offender has been identified and located and there is enough evidence to support an arrest, but conditions beyond law enforcement's control prevent an agency from bringing charges.

Burglary arrests for 2006 was 76, the lowest number of arrests within the five year period. Five- and ten-year trend data showed that burglary arrests overall declined 29.0 percent from burglary arrest totals in 2005, and 6.2 percent from 2002 number. In 2006, males accounted for 90.0 percent of burglary arrests. Of the male arrestees, 11.0 percent were juveniles (under 18 years of age). Incidents involving only offenders under the age of 18 is considered to be cleared by arrest when an offender is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities, even though a physical arrest may not have occurred. Clearances involving both adult and juvenile offenders are classified as adult clearances.

By race, 86.0 percent of all burglary arrests were Pacific Islanders, 4.0 percent were Asian, 6.0 percent were Black, and 4.0 percent were of other races.

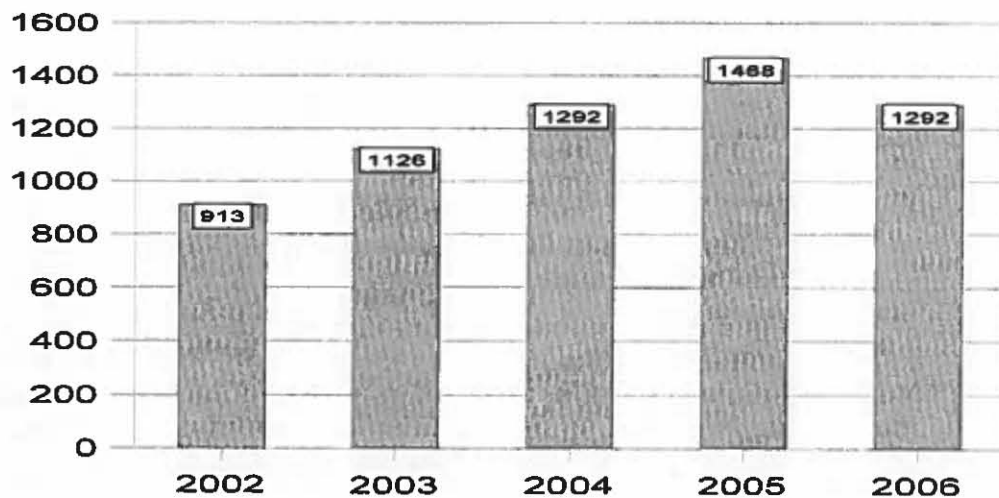
BURGLARY

Trend, 2002 - 2006

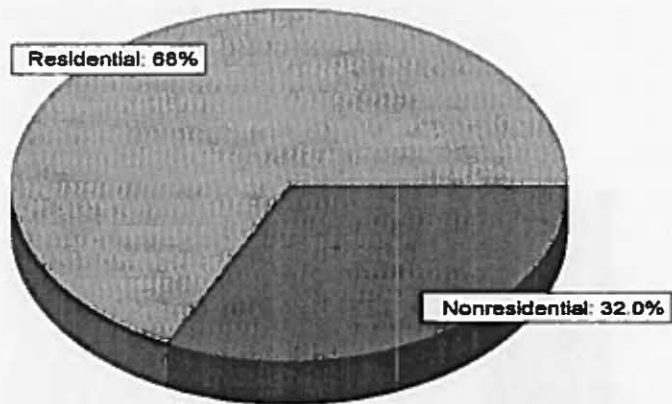
Month	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
JAN	68	77	78	122	123
FEB	73	74	79	104	143
MAR	78	99	100	121	119
APR	91	85	106	139	106
MAY	95	100	100	122	112
JUN	65	88	115	151	105
JUL	87	98	107	122	109
AUG	73	69	156	151	114
SEP	47	86	132	142	87
OCT	72	119	113	116	108
NOV	72	116	114	101	98
DEC	92	115	92	77	68
TOTAL	913	1126	1292	1468	1292
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>-12.0</i>

BURGLARY

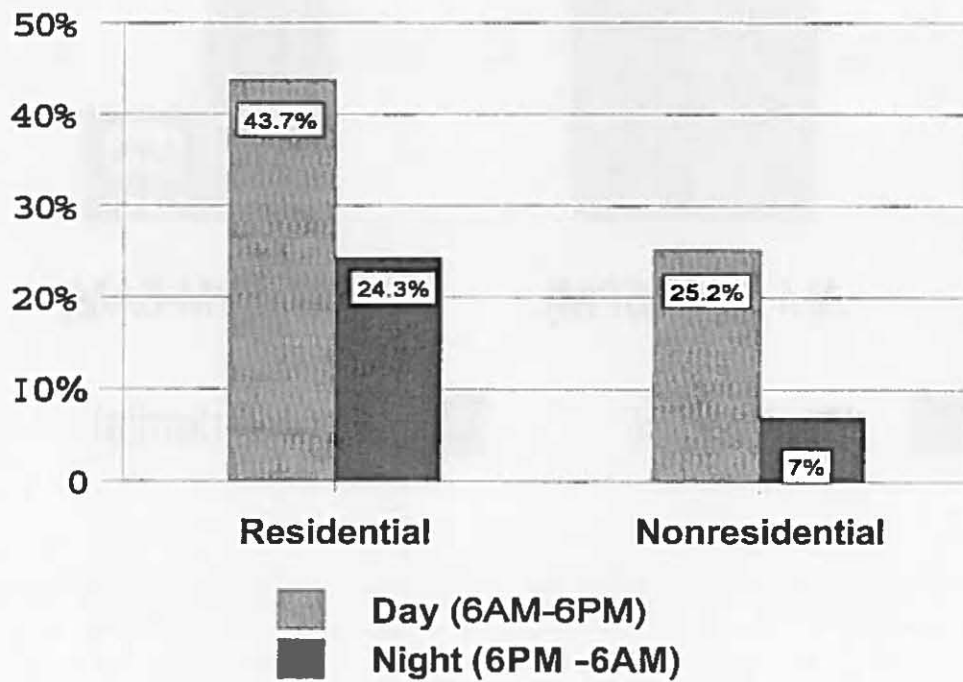
2002 - 2006



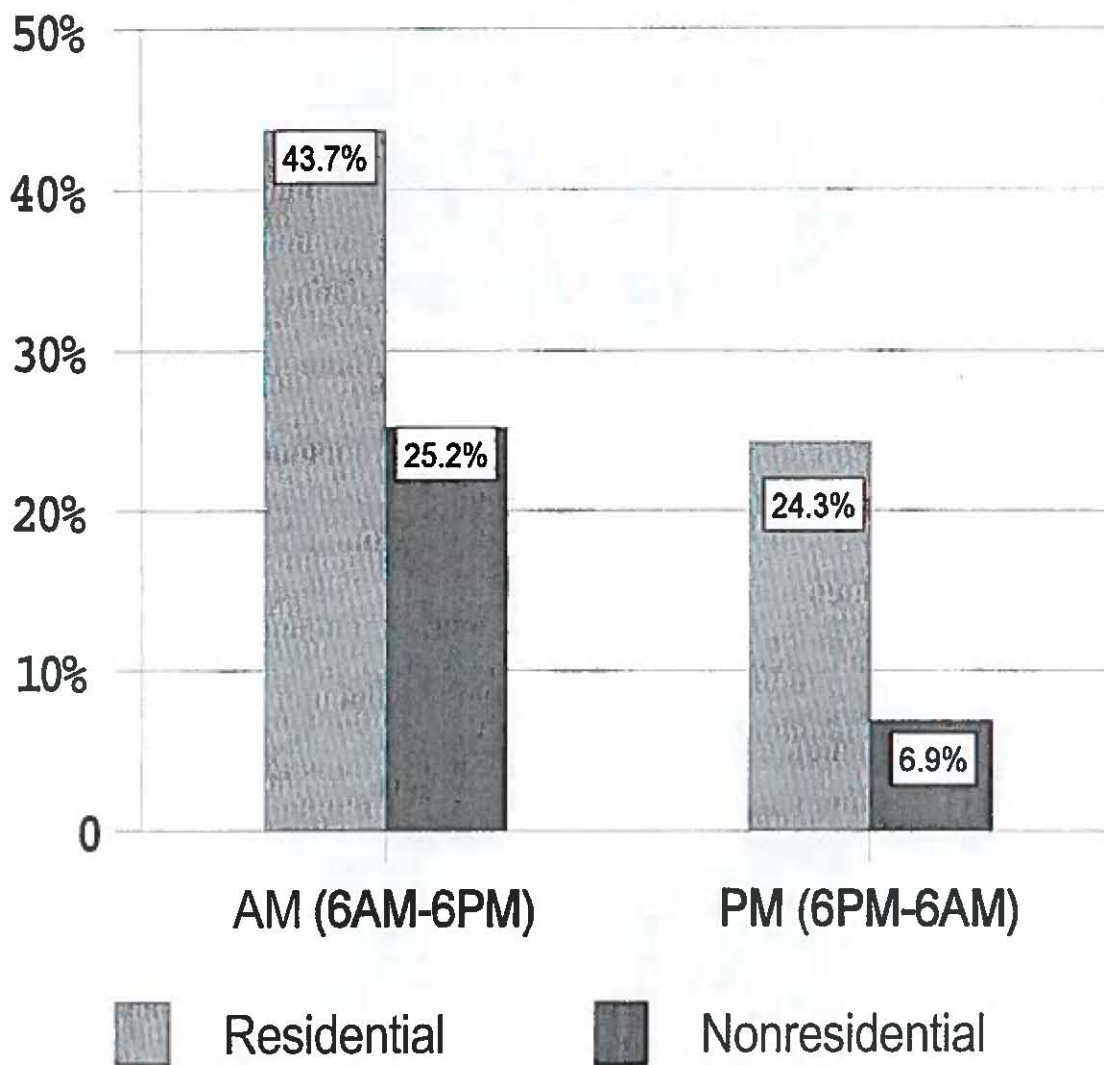
Burglary, 2006



Burglary by Time



Burglary, 2006
Residential: 878
Non-residential: 414



Larceny-theft

Definition

Larceny-theft is defined as 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, bicycles thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, and worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is excluded from this category in as much as it is a separate offense.

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

In 2006, there were 2,639 larceny-thefts reported to police. Larceny-theft offenses accounted for 63.2 percent of the total property crimes, i.e., burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. When 2006 data were compared to 2005 data the number of larceny-thefts decreased 7.4 percent. Five- and ten-year trends showed that larceny-thefts increased 10.4 percent from the 2002 volume but decreased 56.1 percent when compared to 1997.

The rate of larceny-thefts in 2006 was 15.4 offenses per 1,000 inhabitants, a 8.9 percent decrease from 2005 rate. The 2006 rate reflected a 4.1 percent increase from the 2002 rate and a 60.0 percent drop from 1997 rate.

Offense Analysis

A breakdown of larceny-theft offenses showed that thefts from building accounted for 37.2 percent of reported larceny-thefts during 2006. Other miscellaneous types of larceny-thefts accounted for 19.0 percent, and thefts from motor vehicles made up 18.2 percent of the larceny-theft total. The theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories comprised of 12.0 percent of larcenies, and shoplifting accounted for 11.6 percent of larceny-thefts. Theft of

bicycles, thefts from coin-operated machines, pocket-picking and purse-snatching, comprised the remainder.

Clearances and Arrests

In the UCR Program, law enforcement agencies may clear an offense either by the arrest of an individual or by exceptional means; i.e., when elements beyond the control of law enforcement preclude the agency from placing formal charges against the offender.

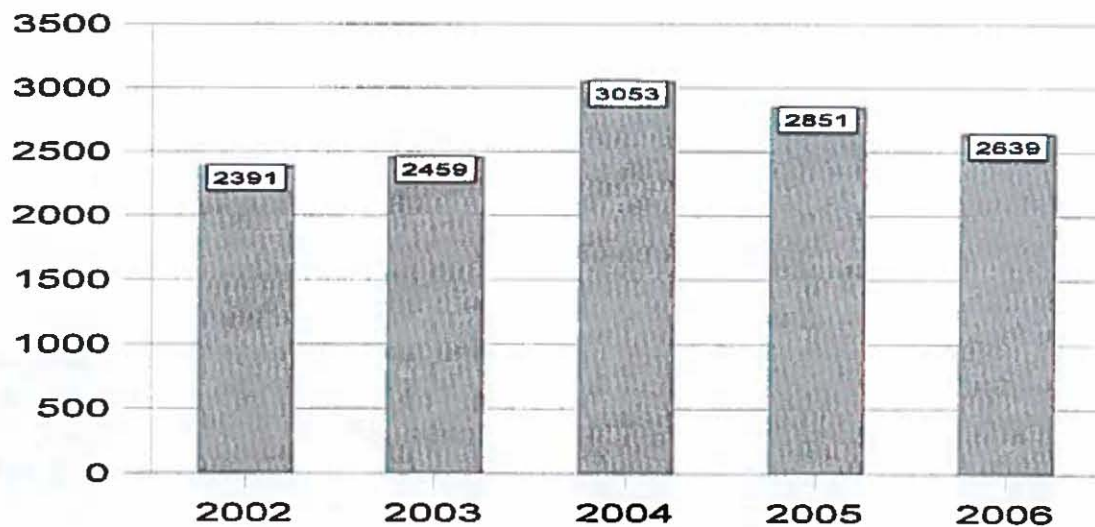
A juvenile clearance is counted when an offender under the age of 18 is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities even though a physical arrest may not have occurred. Clearances involving both adult and juvenile offenders are considered adult clearances and are not counted in the juvenile figures.

Law enforcement agencies made 216 arrests for larceny-theft in 2006, the highest arrest total of all reported property offenses. Arrests for larceny-theft comprised of 70.3 percent of arrests for all property crime offenses. In 2003, law enforcement reported a rate of 1.5 percent larceny-theft arrests per 1,000 inhabitants. When compared to 2005 figures, the number of larceny-theft arrests during 2006 increased 31.0 percent.

Larceny-theft
Trend, 2002-2006

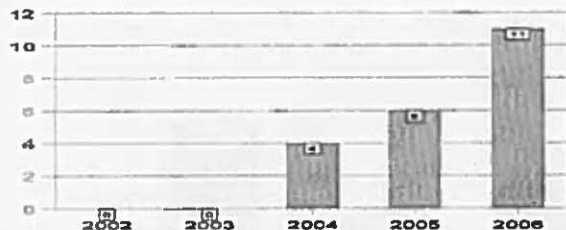
Month	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
JAN	196	162	223	304	209
FEB	198	154	214	223	199
MAR	266	165	250	272	205
APR	231	177	215	268	184
MAY	196	193	256	284	199
JUN	244	171	267	111	230
JUL	184	215	342	235	218
AUG	166	260	242	256	221
SEP	156	245	258	216	204
OCT	184	264	283	239	226
NOV	220	260	235	239	286
DEC	150	193	268	204	258
TOTAL	2391	2459	3053	2851	2639
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>Base</i>	2.8	24.1	-6.6	-7.4

LARCENY-THEFT
Trend, 2002-2006

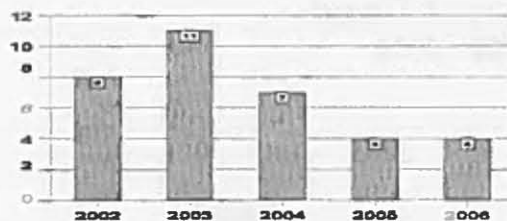


Larceny-theft By Categories, 2006

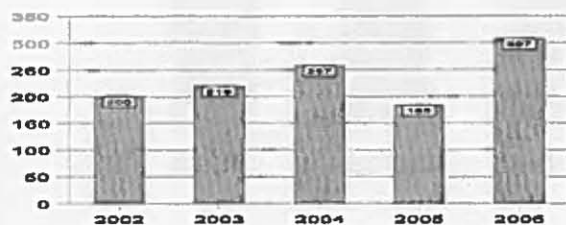
Pocket-picking



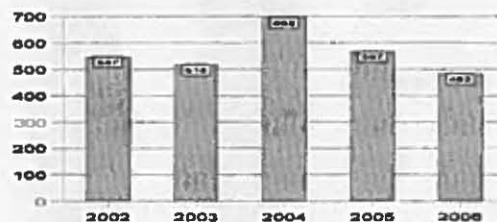
Purse Snatching



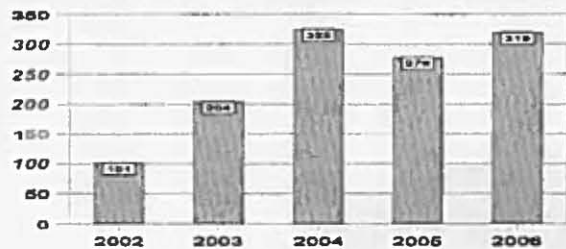
Theft from Motor Vehicle



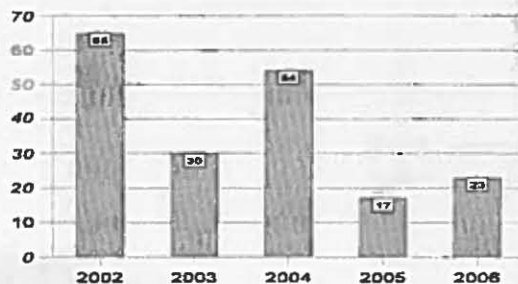
Shoplifting



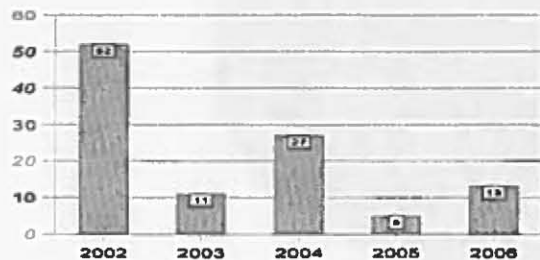
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories



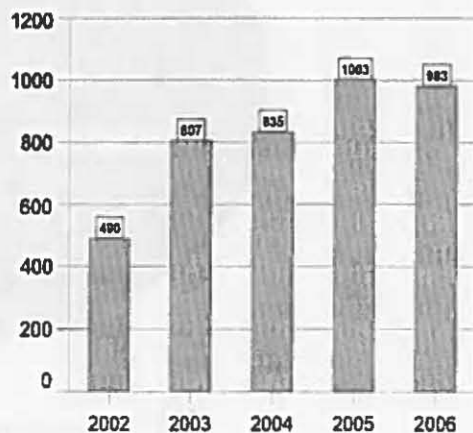
Theft of Bicycles



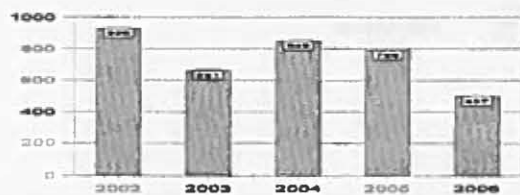
Theft from Coinoperated Device-Machines



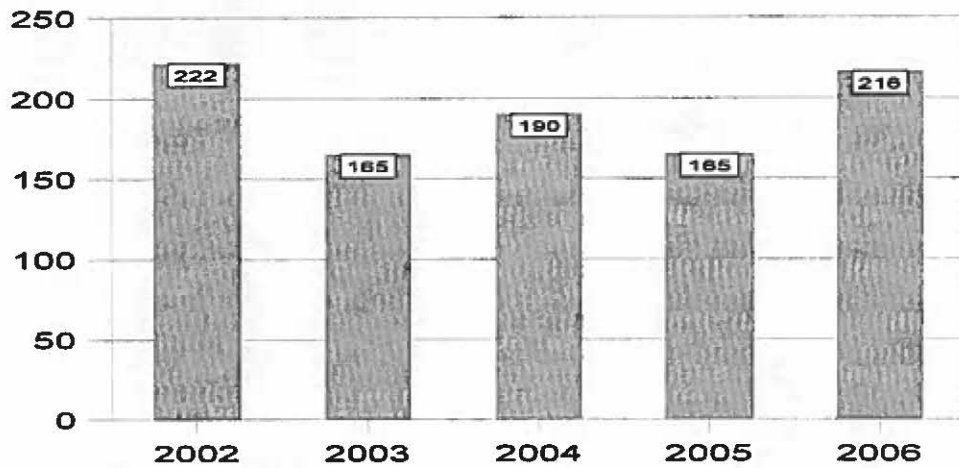
Theft from Buildings



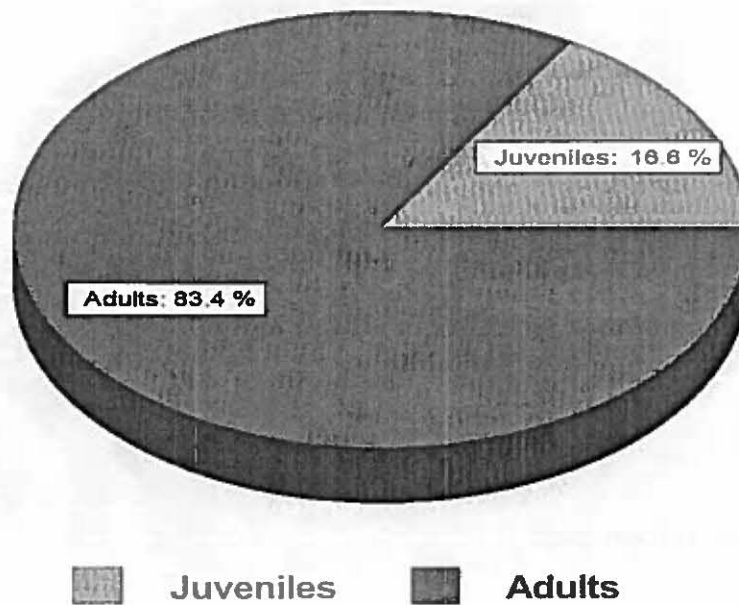
All Other Larceny-theft



Larceny-theft, Arrest Trend 2002 - 2006



Larceny-theft Arrests, 2006



Motor Vehicle Theft

Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines motor vehicle theft 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.

Volume, Trends, and Rates

In 2006, there were 213 motor vehicle thefts, the lowest number recorded since 2002. This number represented a 32.4 percent decrease in volume when compared to the 2005 and a 14.3 percent decrease over the 2002 figure. The number of motor vehicle thefts in 2006 was a decrease of 83.0 percent when compared to the 1997 figure.

The rate of motor vehicle thefts in Guam for 2006 was 1.2 offenses per 1,000 inhabitants. The rate decreased 33.3 percent when compared to 2005 and 83.0 percent down from the 1997 rate per 1,000 inhabitants.

Offense Analysis

Automobiles were stolen at a rate of 69.0 cars per 1,000 inhabitants. Trucks (pick-ups) were stolen at a rate of 39.2 vehicles per 1,000 in population. Other types of vehicles were stolen at a rate of 16.4 vehicles per 1,000 population.

In 2006, automobiles accounted for 55.4 percent of motor vehicles stolen, 31.5 percent were trucks (pick-ups), and 13.1 percent accounted for other vehicles. When compared to types of vehicles stolen in 2005, 84.0 percent were trucks (pick-ups).

Clearances and Arrests

The UCR Program considers an offense is cleared by arrest or solved when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offense, and turned over to the court for prosecution. An incident is also cleared by arrest if an offender under the age of 18 is physically arrested or if an individual is cited to appear before juvenile authorities. According to UCR guidelines, any clearance that involves both adult and juvenile offenders is listed as an adult clearance. Clearances involving only juveniles (those under age 18) accounted for 22.2 percent of reported motor vehicle theft clearances in 2006.

The number of arrests for motor vehicle theft in 2006 decreased 31.0 percent when compared to 2005. Five - and 10-year trend data showed that the number of motor vehicle theft arrests decreased 30.8 percent when compared to 2002 and 84.0 percent lower than 1997.

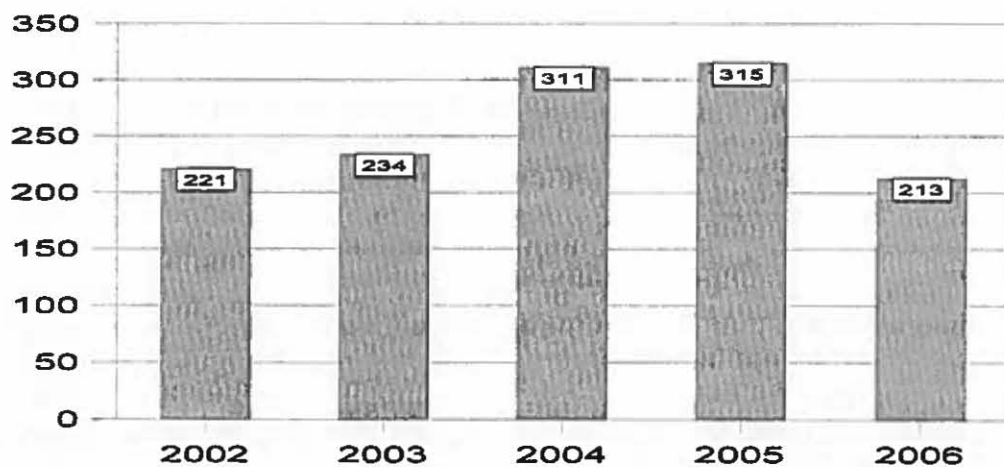
The rate of motor vehicle theft arrests was 1.2 per 1,000 inhabitants. By age, 39 percent of those persons arrested for motor vehicle thefts in 2006 were in the age group of 25-29. Adults accounted for 78.0 percent of arrests.

By race, 86.0 percent of arrestees for motor vehicle theft were Pacific Islanders and the remainder were of other races. Juvenile arrestees also were all Pacific Islanders.

Motor Vehicle Theft
Trend 2002 - 2006

MONTH	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
JAN	30	13	21	19	9
FEB	18	13	34	30	19
MAR	16	16	15	16	11
APR	27	20	20	28	25
MAY	19	24	22	23	31
JUN	16	17	36	26	13
JUL	15	14	28	53	21
AUG	16	29	21	42	17
SEP	17	20	29	24	29
OCT	19	15	30	30	16
NOV	14	27	33	14	8
DEC	14	26	22	10	14
TOTAL	221	234	311	315	213
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-32.4</i>

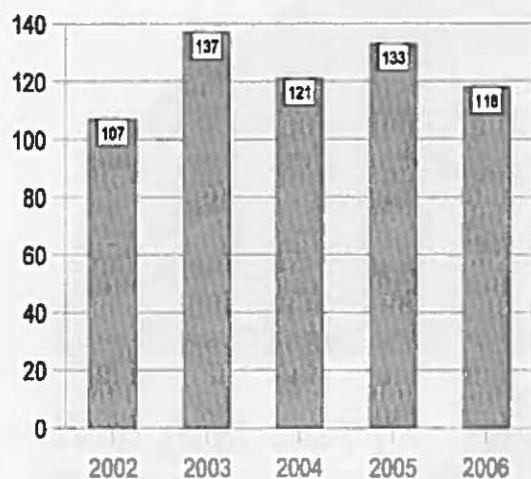
Motor Vehicle Theft
Trend 2002 - 2006



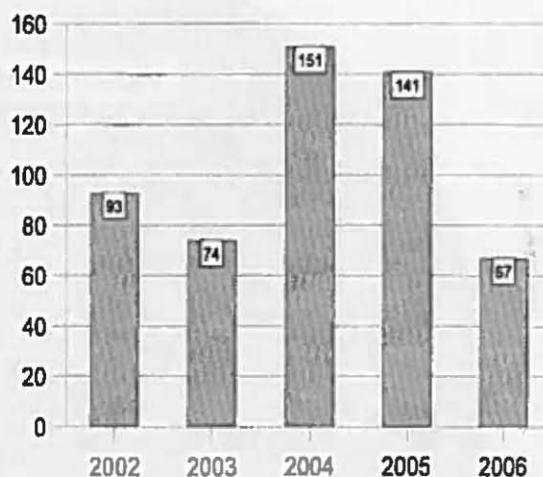
Motor Vehicle Theft

By Types of Vehicle, 2006

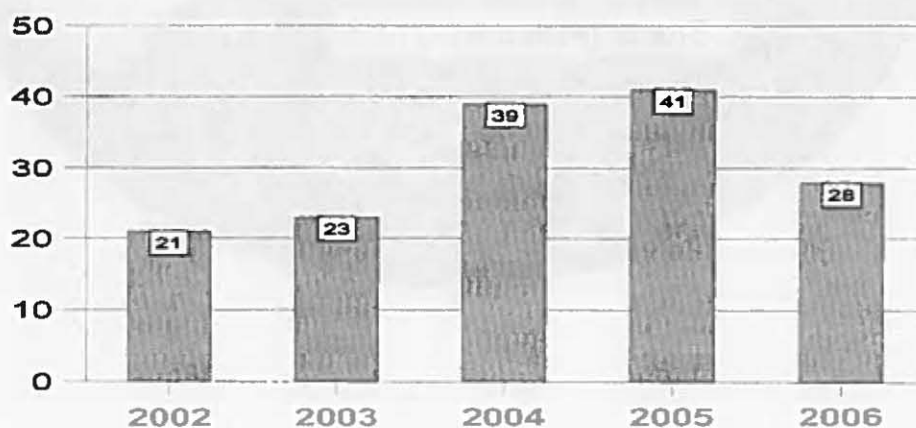
Type of Vehicles	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Autos	107	137	121	133	118
Trucks	93	74	151	141	67
Others	21	23	39	41	28
Total	221	234	311	315	213



Autos

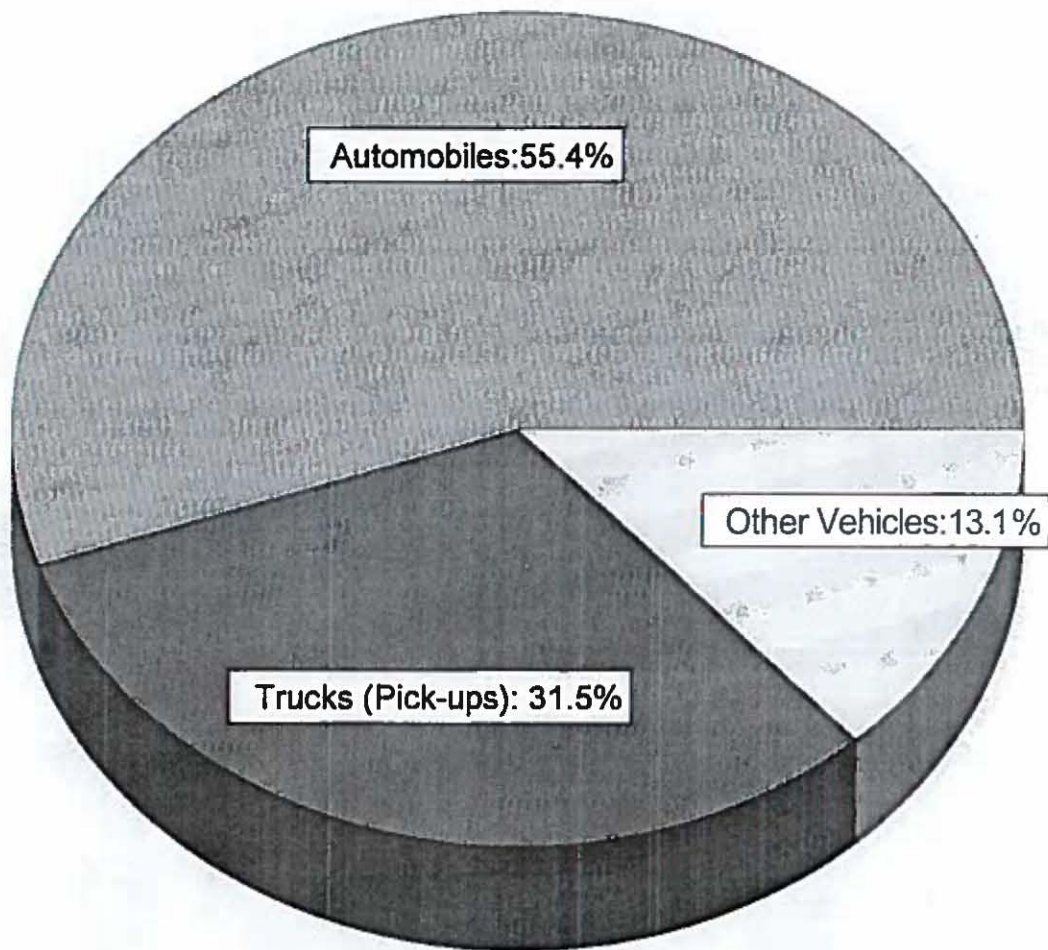


Trucks

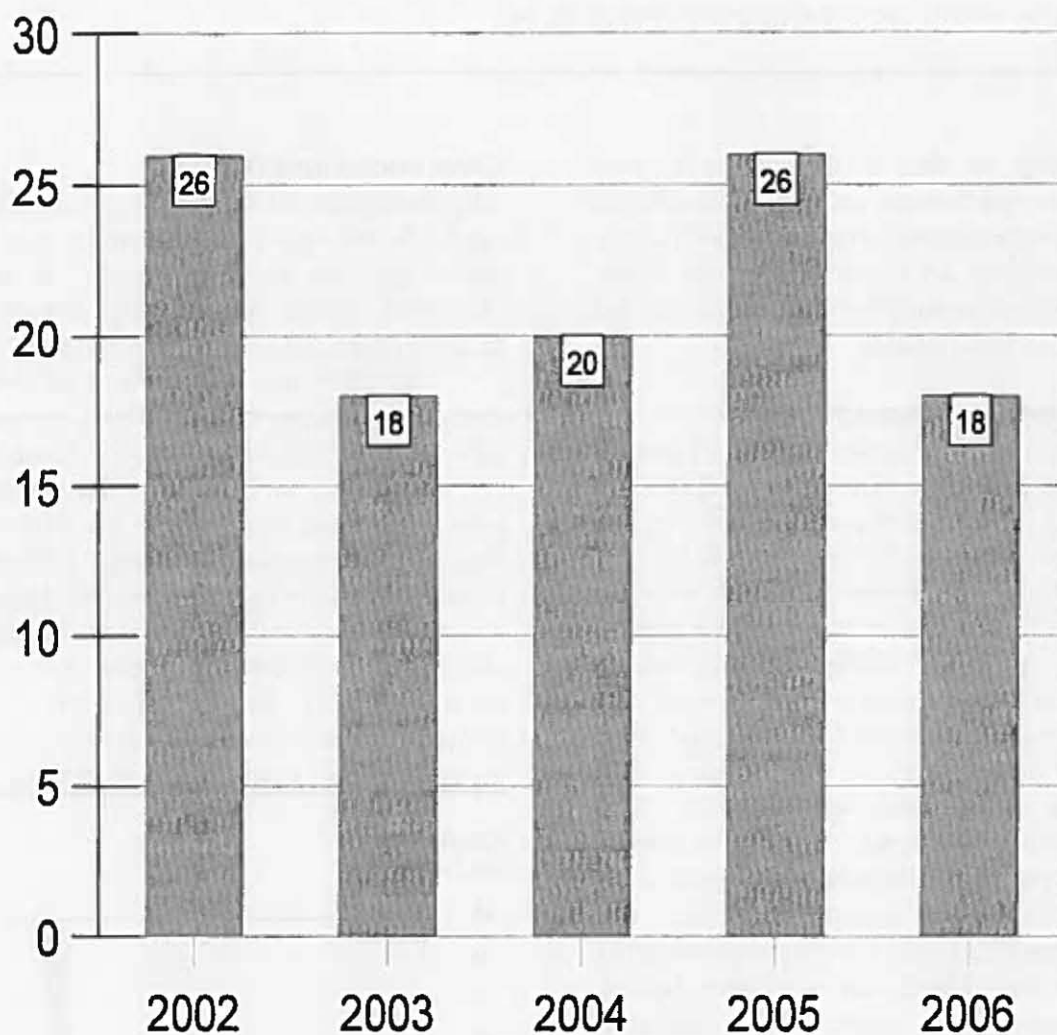


Other Vehicles

Motor Vehicle Theft Vehicle Types, 2006



Motor Vehicle Theft Arrest Trend, 2002 - 2006



Arson

Definition

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines arson as 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.

According to the UCR Program's data collection guidelines, only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded from this classification.

Volumes, Trends and Rates

In 2006, law enforcement agencies reported 12 months of arson data which included 33 offenses. When compared to 2005, arson offenses increased 94.1 percent, the highest number within the 5-year trend. Arson data is collected according to the type of property burned; structure (residential, commercial, industrial, etc.), mobile (motor vehicles, trailers, recreational vehicles, etc.), and other (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.). The category Arson-Other accounted for 55.0 percent of reported arson. Mobile arson made up 33.0 percent of the total arson reported in 2006. Structural arson comprised the remaining 12.0 percent of properties targeted by arsonists. The 2-year trend data showed that by arson type, structural arson decreased 33.3 percent, mobile property arson increased 175.0 percent, and other property decreased 157.1 percent.

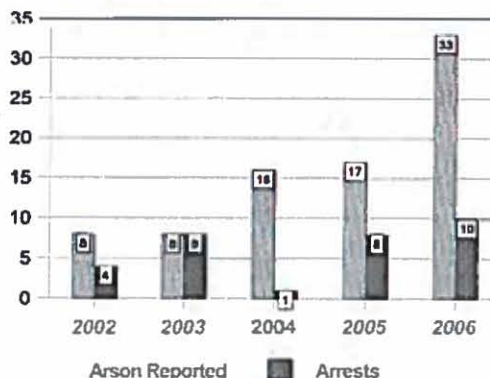
Based on 12 months data, in 2006, arson rate was .2 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. Structural arson rate was .02 percent, mobile was .10 percent, and arson-other rate was .11 percent per 1,000 inhabitants.

Clearances and Arrests

Any clearances involving both adults (those aged 18 and over) and juveniles (persons under age 18) are considered an adult clearance. Arson was the offense with the greatest degree of juvenile involvement.

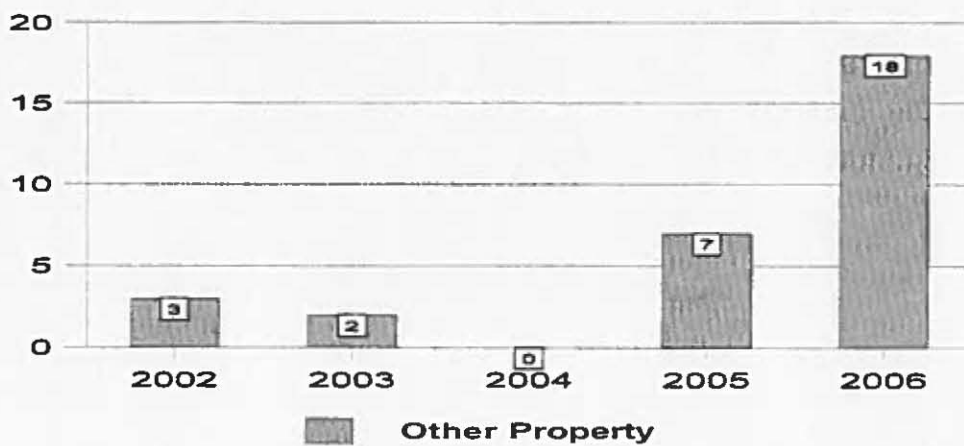
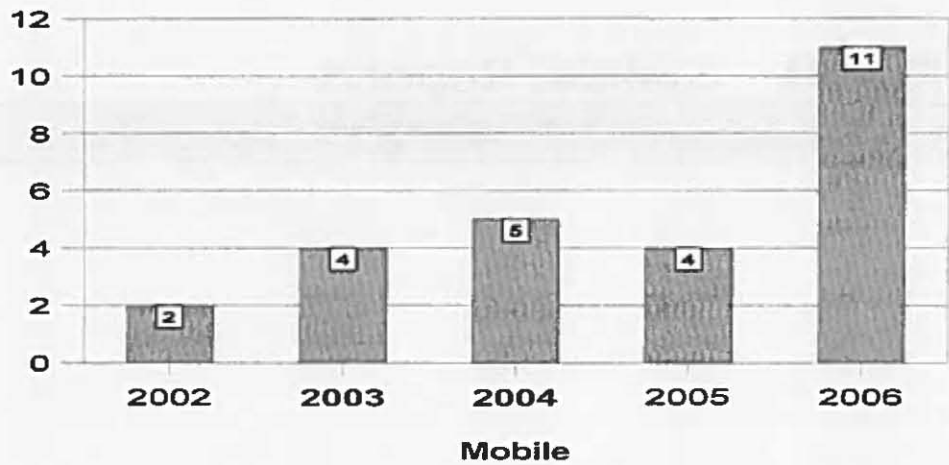
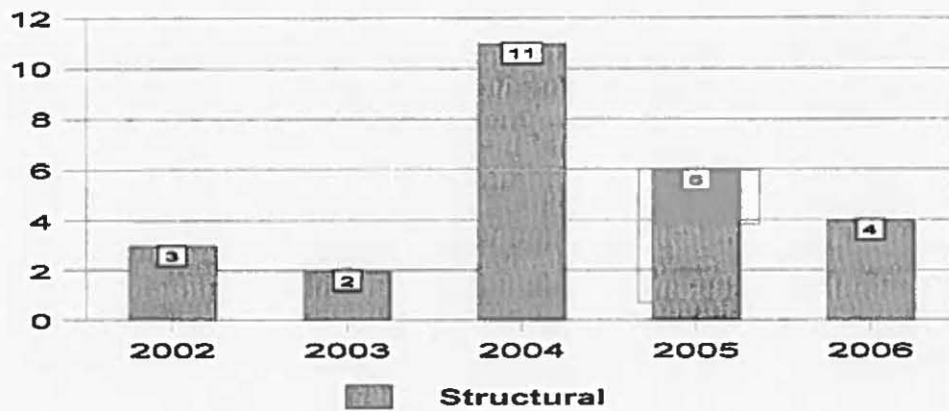
In 2006 law enforcement personnel arrested 10 people for committing arson, an increase of 25.0 percent from the number of arrests recorded for 2005. The five- and ten-year arrest trend data showed that 2006 had the highest number of arson offenders. Clearances involving only juvenile offenders accounted for 90.0 percent of all arson clearances. Arrests of adults for arson decreased 25.0 percent in 2006. By population, law enforcement made .1 percent arson arrests for every 1,000 inhabitants.

Arson Trend
2002 - 2006



Arson

Trend, By Type
2002 - 2006



SECTION III Special Reports



Drug Abuse Violations

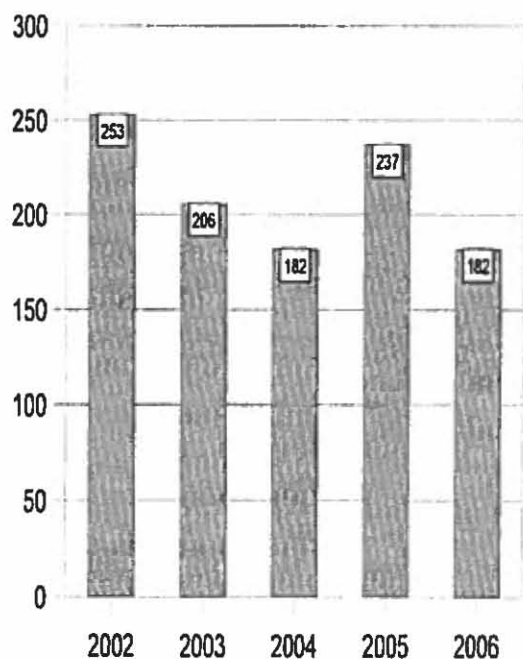
Definition

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

Drug Arrests

Adults (18 yrs. and over)
Percent Change, 2002 -2006

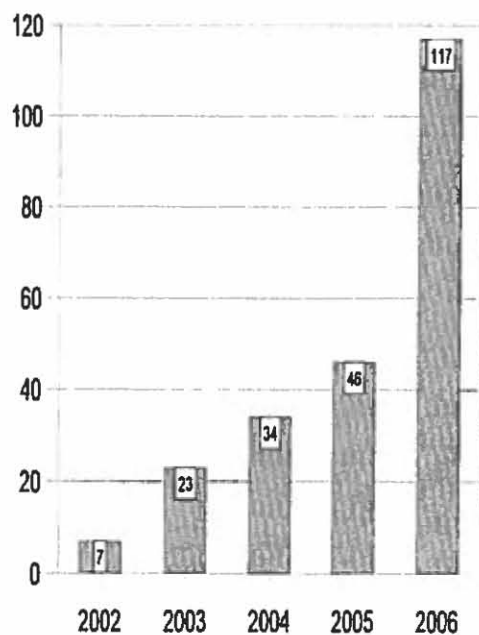
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
253	206	182	237	182
-31.7	-18.6	-11.6	30.2	-23.2



Drug Arrests

Juvenile Offenders (17 yrs. and under)
Percent Change, 2002 - 2006

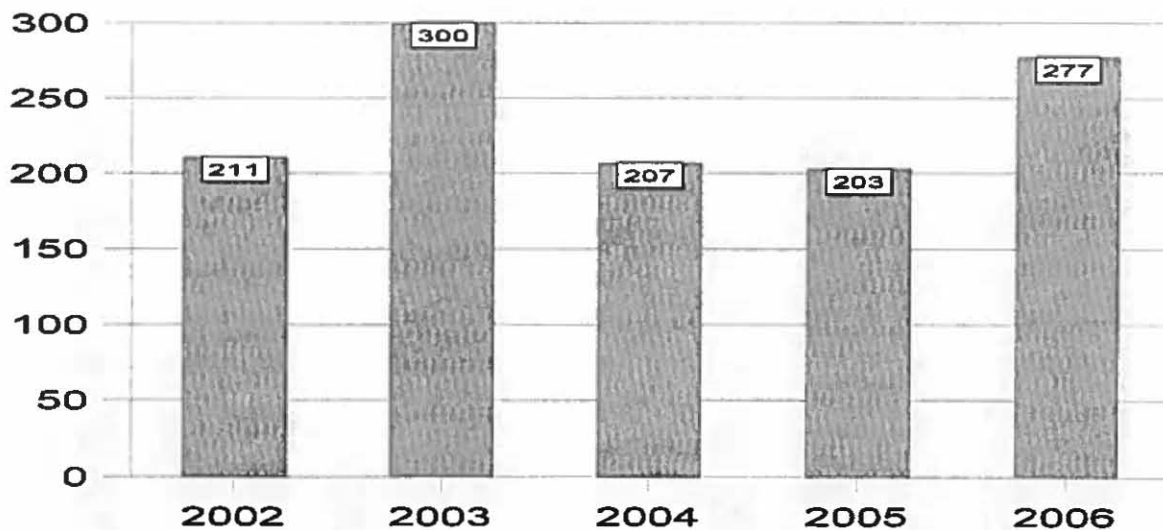
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
7	23	34	46	117
-82.0	228.6	48.0	35.3	154.3



DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

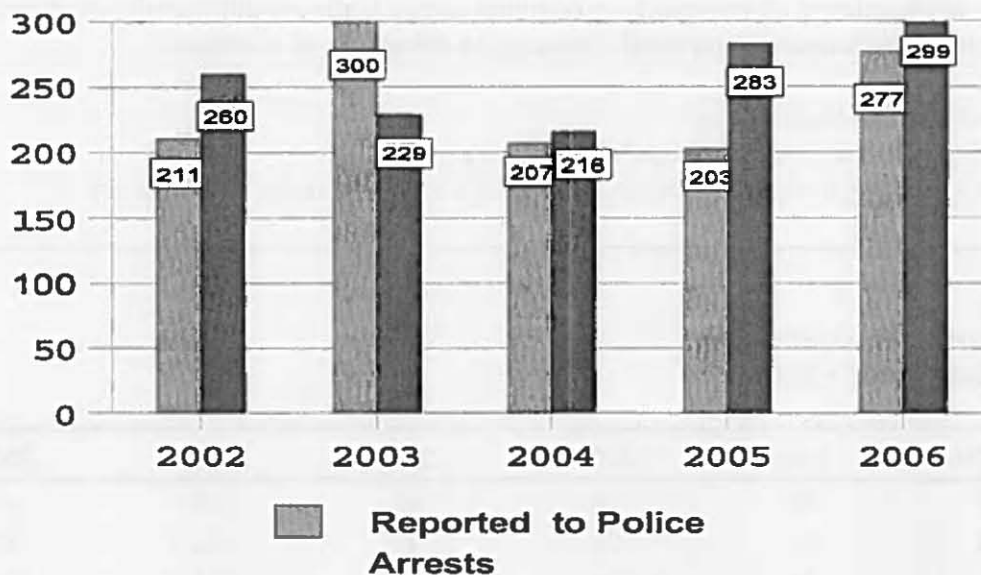
Trend, 2002 - 2006

Month	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
JAN	11	23	10	12	20
FEB	17	48	15	25	25
MAR	29	17	25	5	34
APR	29	20	17	17	10
MAY	19	39	33	3	31
JUN	10	32	6	9	27
JUL	10	19	19	6	13
AUG	12	12	16	8	42
SEP	16	18	20	28	20
OCT	19	34	16	31	28
NOV	31	19	5	30	17
DEC	8	19	25	29	10
TOTAL	211	300	207	203	277
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>Base</i>	42.2	-31.0	-2.0	36.5

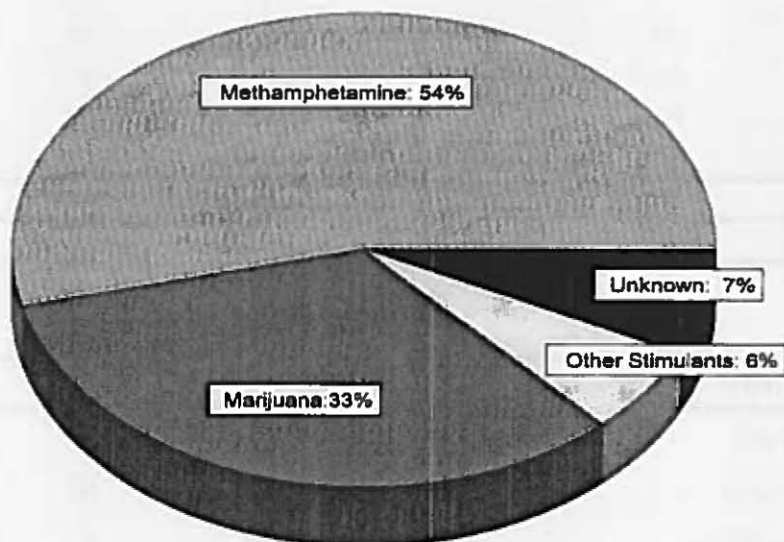


Drug Abuse Violations

Trend, 2002 - 2006



Drug Types, 2006



Driving Under the Influence

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

Included in this classification:

Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence

Operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while under the influence

Driving Under the Influence Arrest Trend, 2002 - 2006

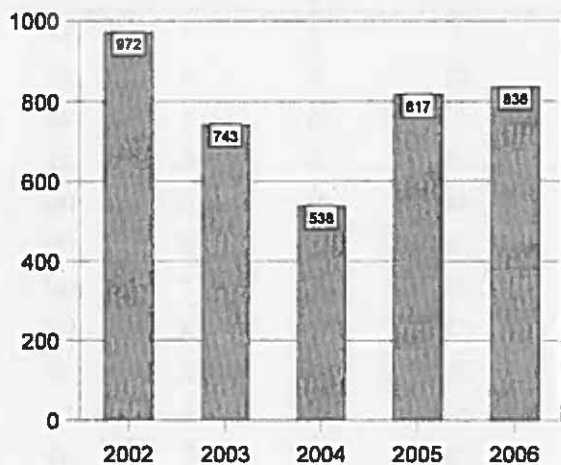
MONTH	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
JAN	78	66	42	38	43
FEB	68	74	47	42	90
MAR	75	104	43	41	109
APR	54	77	57	27	90
MAY	63	57	42	46	99
JUN	97	49	45	93	110
JUL	63	60	59	114	90
AUG	119	69	38	74	74
SEP	114	51	47	69	29
OCT	84	36	29	105	36
NOV	93	37	39	67	28
DEC	64	63	50	101	38
TOTAL	972	743	538	817	836
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>Base</i>	-23.6	-27.6	52.0	2.3

Driving Under the Influence	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
DUI Involving Crash	163	139	61	103	233
DUI Involving Injuries	67	81	78	123	68
DUI Involving Fatalities	6	7	6	9	5

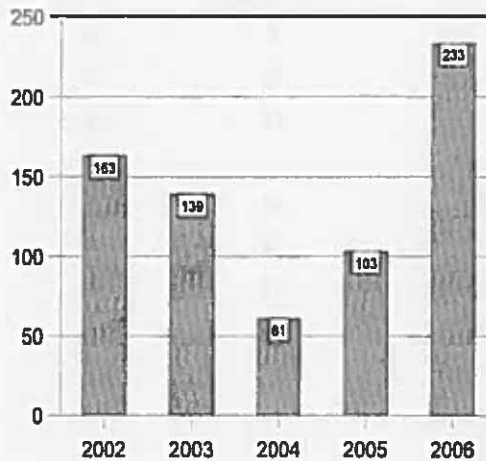
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Trend: 2002 - 2006

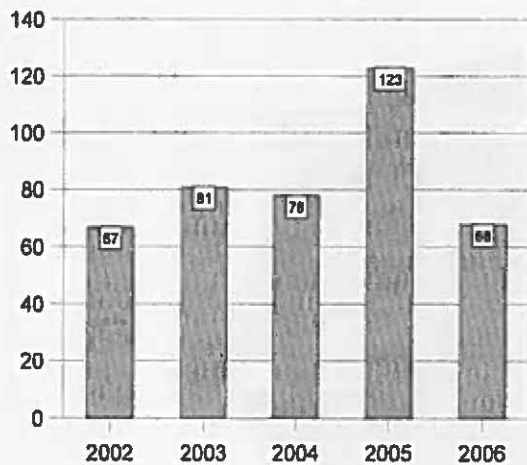
DUI Arrests



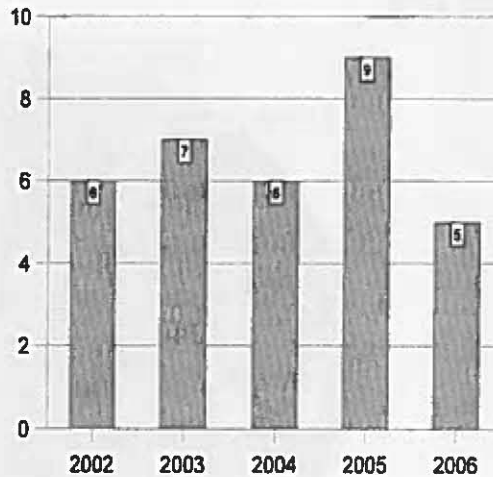
DUI Involving Crash



DUI Involving Injuries



DUI Involving Fatalities



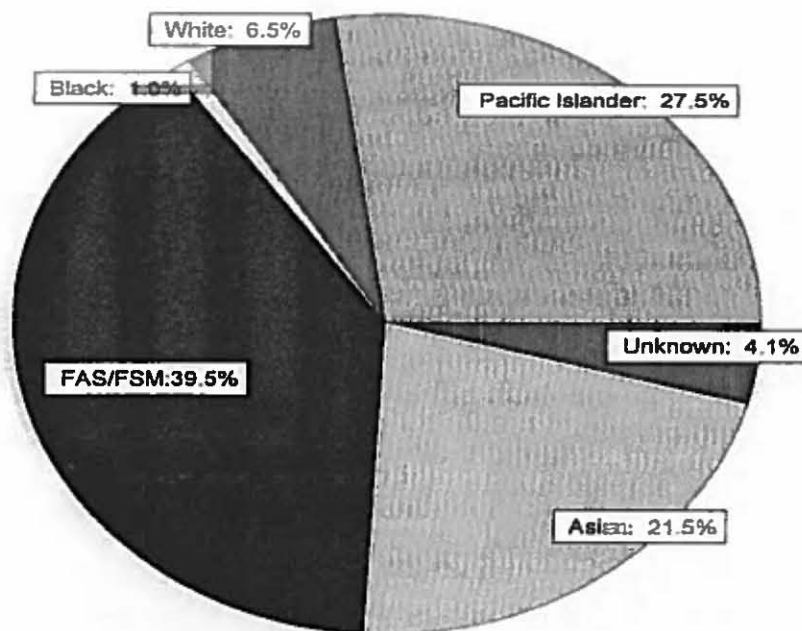
Driving Under the Influence

Arrests by Race and by Age, 2006

Age	Race						Total
	Pacific Islander	White	Black	FAS/FSM	Asian	Unknown	
18	8	0	0	5	3	1	17
19	12	2	0	12	7	0	33
20	13	5	0	3	0	1	22
21	7	0	0	12	3	0	22
22/24	30	9	0	44	14	3	100
25/29	31	9	0	78	29	5	152
30/34	35	10	3	65	22	7	142
35/39	29	3	0	52	23	4	111
40/44	21	2	2	21	20	6	72
45/49	21	9	2	20	19	3	74
50/54	10	3	1	10	17	2	43
55/59	9	1	0	2	14	1	27
60 +	4	1	0	6	9	1	21
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	230	54	8	330	180	34	836

DUI

By Race, 2006



Family Violence

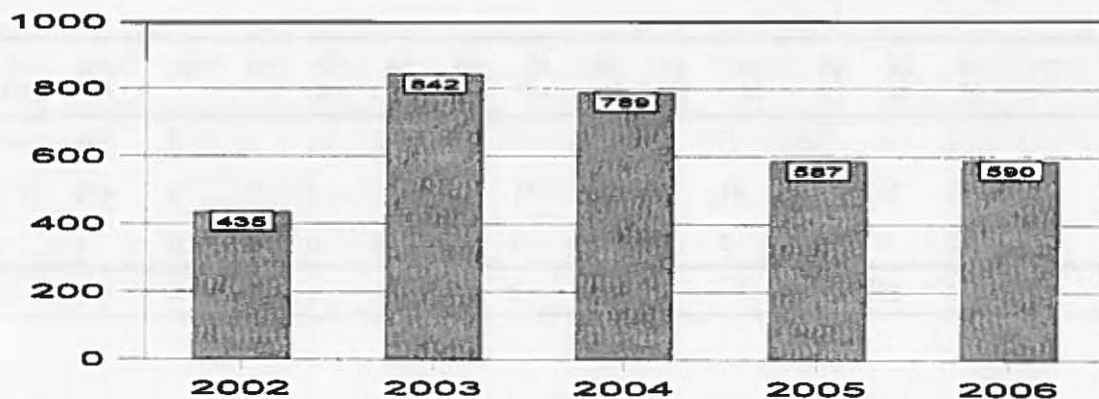
The Family Violence Act (9GCA 30.10 et seq)

Family violence is an act which causes, or attempts to cause bodily injury to another family member, or a member of the household. It involves putting a family member in fear of bodily injury. A person may be arrested for family violence whether the victim requested or consented to the arrest, or the victim agrees to testify against or participate in the prosecution of the perpetrator. A spouse may not refuse to testify based on a marital privilege. A police officer is empowered to seize any weapon in plain view of an arrest for any family violence, or which is alleged to have been used in the commission of an act of family violence.

The crime of family violence is a third degree felony, or the judge may reduce the charge to a misdemeanor when the case warrants.
(Enacted by P.L. 22-160; December 30, 1994)

Family Violence Arrest Trend, 2002 - 2006

Year	Volume	Percent Change
2002	435	-6.5
2003	842	94.0
2004	789	-6.3
2005	587	-25.6
2006	590	.5



FAMILY VIOLENCE
Offenders by Race and Age, 2006

Age	Offenders by Race							Total
	White	Black	Asian	Pacific Is.	FSM/FAS	Hispanic	Unk.	
Under 17	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	4
18/19	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	5
20/24	0	1	10	47	31	1	0	90
25/29	7	1	14	59	33	1	2	117
30/34	2	0	10	64	38	1	0	115
35/39	0	0	10	43	34	0	0	87
40/44	1	0	15	27	9	2	1	55
45/49	2	0	16	27	10	0	0	55
50/54	0	0	5	12	7	0	0	24
55/59	0	1	6	12	2	0	0	21
60/64	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	6
65+	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	8
Unk.	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Total	12	3	94	305	167	5	4	590

FAMILY VIOLENCE
Offenders by Age Group, 2006

Sex	<17	18 19	20 24	25 29	30 34	35 39	40 44	45 49	50 54	55 59	60 64	65 +	Unk	Total	Pct. Dist.
F	1	2	14	25	23	15	12	14	1	0	1	1	1	110	18.6
M	2	3	78	90	91	73	42	41	23	21	5	7	3	479	81.2
Unk	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total	4	5	92	115	114	88	54	55	24	21	6	8	4	590	100

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

The UCR Program considers a *juvenile* to be an individual under 18 years of age regardless of state definition. *Juveniles* taken into custody by authorized police officers are only for violations where some police or official action is taken beyond a mere interview, warning, or admonishment. For example, children playing ball in the street who are instructed by an officer to go to the playground for such activity would not be counted as arrested any more than would an adult who is only warned against burning leaves on a windy day. *Juvenile* statistics are being gathered to measure criminal activity, not *juvenile* court activity.

Depending on the seriousness of the offense and the offender's prior criminal record, a *juvenile* may be warned by the police and released to parents, relatives, friends, or guardians. *Juveniles* may also be referred to the probation department or some other branch of the *juvenile* court, to welfare agencies, to other law enforcement agencies, or in the case of serious offenders, to criminal or adult court by waiver of the *juvenile* court.

Police Dispositions of *Juveniles* are:

1. Handled within the Department and released.

Police take many *juveniles* into custody or arrest them for committing a violation but make no referral to *juvenile* court and do not file formal charges. In most cases, the *juvenile* is warned by the police and released, frequently to parents, guardians, relatives, or friends.

2. Referred to criminal or adult court.

Police release the *juvenile* to the custody of the parent/guardian with the guarantee that the *juvenile* will appear at the Superior Court of Guam for a Preliminary Hearing.

3. Referred to welfare agency.

Police refer the youth to a welfare agency, either public or private, rather than to *juvenile* court or the probation department. *Juveniles* taken into custody are brought to the Department of Youth Affairs by authorized police officers to be detained.

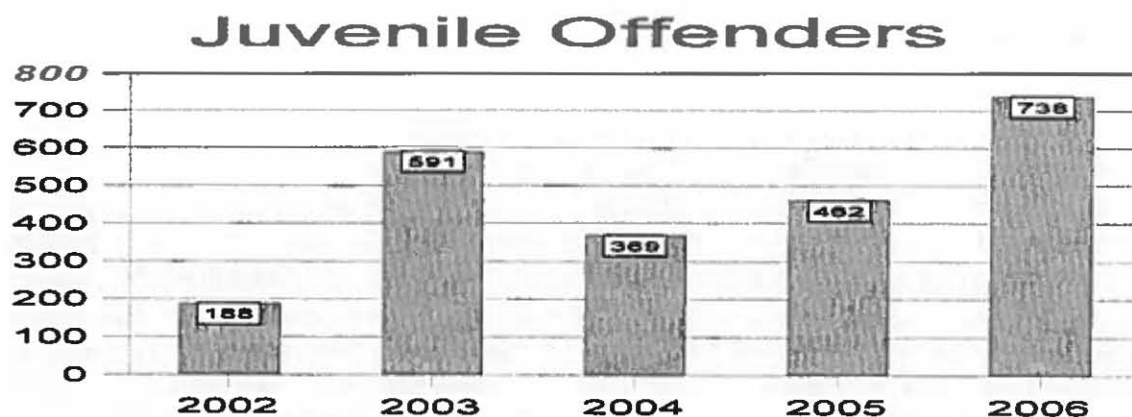
Clearances Involving only Persons Under 18 Years of Age

When an offender under the age of 18 is cited to appear in *juvenile* court or before other *juvenile* authorities, the UCR Program considers the incident for which the *juvenile* is being held responsible to be cleared by arrest, although a physical arrest may not have occurred. In addition, according to Program definitions, clearances that include both adult and *juvenile* offenders are classified as clearances for crimes committed by adults. Therefore, because the clearance percentage for crimes committed by *juveniles* include only those clearances in which no adults were involved, the figures in this publication should not be used to present a definitive picture of *juvenile* involvement in crime.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

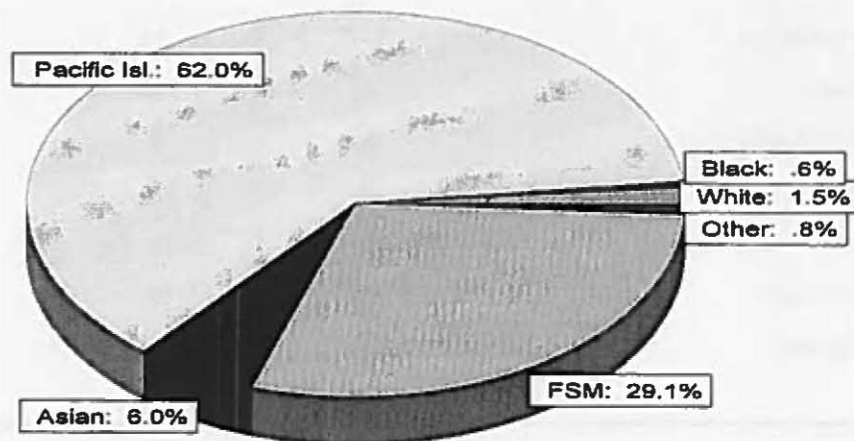
Trend, 2002 - 2006

Offenses	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	1	4	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	6	15	21	20	57
Robbery	0	1	0	10	13
Aggravated Assault	9	14	22	22	27
Burglary	10	48	33	39	61
Larceny-theft	30	58	38	40	43
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	9	3	5	4
Arson	2	5	0	4	9
Other Assaults, simple	39	121	37	83	160
Fraud	0	0	0	1	0
Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	1	2	0	2	6
Vandalism	15	92	43	31	49
Sex Offenses	1	0	0	3	0
Drug Abuse Violations	7	23	34	48	117
Driving Under the Influence	9	1	4	5	8
Liquor Laws	0	4	1	4	45
Drunkenness	2	9	12	21	0
Disorderly Conduct	5	87	41	17	10
All Other Offenses	15	61	33	29	51
Runaways	31	37	47	78	78
Total	188	591	369	462	738
Percent change	Base	214.4	-37.6	25.2	59.7



JUVENILE OFFENDERS
By Offense and by Race, 2006

Offenses	White	Black	Pacific Isl.	Asian	FSM/FAS	Other	Total
Forcible Rape	1	2	37	4	13	0	57
Robbery	0	1	9	1	1	1	13
Aggravated Assault	0	0	13	0	14	0	27
Burglary	1	0	40	2	17	1	61
Larceny-theft	0	0	28	5	10	0	43
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
Arson	0	0	8	0	1	0	9
Other Assaults	4	1	87	5	61	2	160
Stolen Property	0	0	2	0	4	0	6
Vandalism	0	1	15	9	24	0	49
Drug Abuse Violations	1	0	89	5	22	0	117
Driving Under the Influence	1	0	5	1	1	0	8
Liquor Law Violations	2	0	19	3	21	0	45
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	7	0	3	0	10
All Other Offenses	0	0	36	5	9	1	51
Runaways	1	0	60	4	12	1	78
Total	11	5	457	44	215	6	738
Percent Distribution	1.5	.6	62.0	6.0	29.1	.8	100



JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Offenses Charged, 2006

**POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES –
NOT TO INCLUDE NEGLECT OR TRAFFIC CASES**

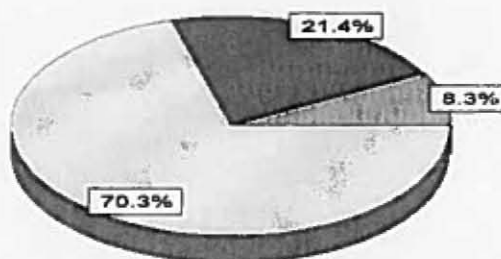
TOTAL	738
1. Handled within Department and released. (Warning, released to parents, etc.)	61
2. Referred to welfare agency (DYA)	158
3. Referred to juvenile court or probation department.	519

Offenses Charged	1st Offense	2nd Offense	3rd. Offenses
Rape	57	0	0
Robbery	13	0	0
Aggravated Assault	27	1	0
Burglary	61	5	0
Larceny-theft	43	27	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	1	1
Arson	9	1	0
Other Assaults-simple	160	23	3
Stolen Property	6	5	3
Vandalism	49	26	6
Weapons Violations	0	0	6
Drug Abuse Violations	117	11	0
Family Offenses	0	2	0
Driving Under the Influence	8	3	0
Liquor Laws	45	32	7
Drunkenness	0	9	6
Disorderly Conduct	10	90	19
All Other Offenses	51	182	55
Runaways	78	79	131
Total	738	497	237

JUVENILE OFFENDERS, 2006

Disposition by Offenses

Offenses	1. Handled Within Department and Released	2. Referred to Welfare Agency (DYA)	3. Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	Total
Rape	0	9	48	57
Robbery	0	0	13	13
Aggravated Assault	0	1	26	27
Burglary	1	13	47	61
Larceny-theft	2	16	25	43
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	4	4
Arson	0	1	8	9
Other Assaults, simple	5	27	128	160
Stolen Property	0	4	2	6
Vandalism	3	8	38	49
Drug Abuse Violations	1	28	88	117
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	8	8
Liquor Laws	0	12	33	45
Disorderly Conduct	4	2	4	10
All Other Offenses	8	26	17	51
Runaways	37	11	30	78
Total	61	158	519	738
Percent Distribution	8.3	21.4	70.3	100



Handled Within Police Department
 Referred to Welfare Agency (DYA)
 Referred to Juvenile Court

SECTION IV Offenses Cleared



Offenses Cleared

Law enforcement agencies reporting crime can clear, or "close", the offense in one or two ways: by arrest or by exceptional means. To clear an offense within the Program's guidelines, the reporting agency must adhere to certain criteria, which are outlined in the following text.

Cleared by Arrest

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

- Arrested

- Charged with the commission of the offense.

- Turned over to the court for prosecution (whether following arrest, court summons, or police notice).

To qualify as a clearance, all of the conditions listed above must have been met.

The UCR program counts the number of offenses that are cleared, not the number of arrestees. Therefore, the arrest of one person may clear several crimes, and the arrest of many persons may clear only one offense. In addition, some clearances that an agency records in a particular year, such as 2006, may pertain to offenses that occurred in previous years.

Cleared by Exceptional Means

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

- Identified the offender.

- Gathered enough evidence to support an arrest, make a charge, and turn over the offender to the court for prosecution.

- Identified the offender's exact location so that the suspect could be taken into custody immediately.

Encountered a circumstance outside the control of law enforcement that prohibits the agency from arresting, charging, and prosecuting the offender.

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

As in most years, law enforcement agencies cleared a higher percentage of violent crimes than property crimes. As a rule, this long-term trend is attributed to the more vigorous investigative efforts that are given to violent crimes. In addition, violent crimes more often involve victims and/or witnesses who are able to identify the perpetrators.

Clearances Involving Only Persons under 18 Years of Age

When an offender under the age of 18 is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities, the UCR Program considers the incident for which the juvenile is being held responsible to be cleared by arrest, although a physical arrest may not have occurred. In addition, according to Program definitions, clearances that include both adult and juvenile offenders are classified as clearances for crimes committed by adults. Therefore, because the clearance percentage for crimes committed by juveniles include only those clearances in which no adults were involved, the figures in this publication should not be used to present a definitive picture of juvenile involvement in crime.

Clearance Rates

A review of the data for 2006 showed a slight change in the percentages of violent and property crime offenses cleared by arrest or exceptional means from the 2005 percentages. In 2006, law enforcement agencies cleared 121.0 percent of violent crimes (murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and 12.0 percent of property crimes (burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson). As in most years, law enforcement agencies cleared a higher percentage of violent crimes than property crimes in 2006.

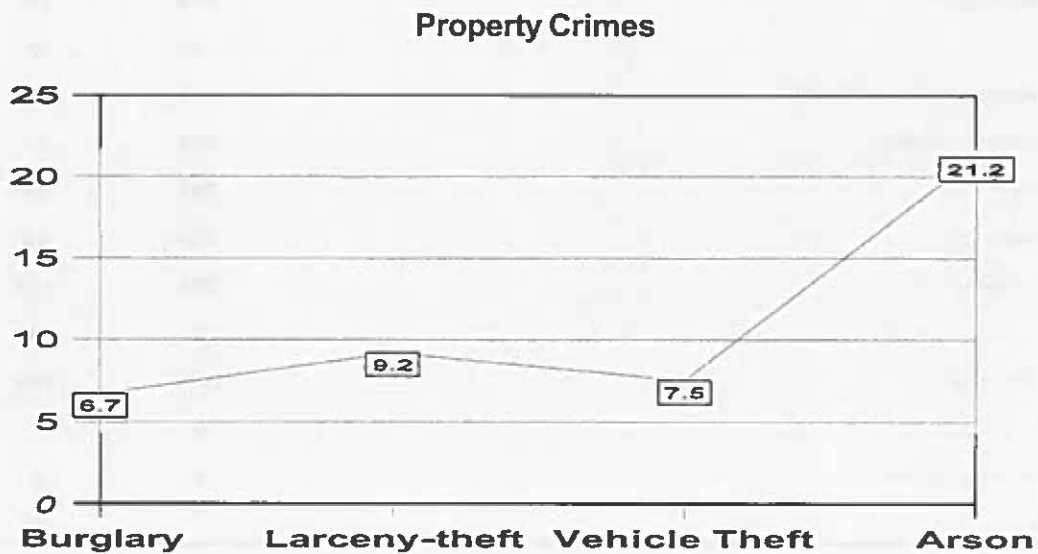
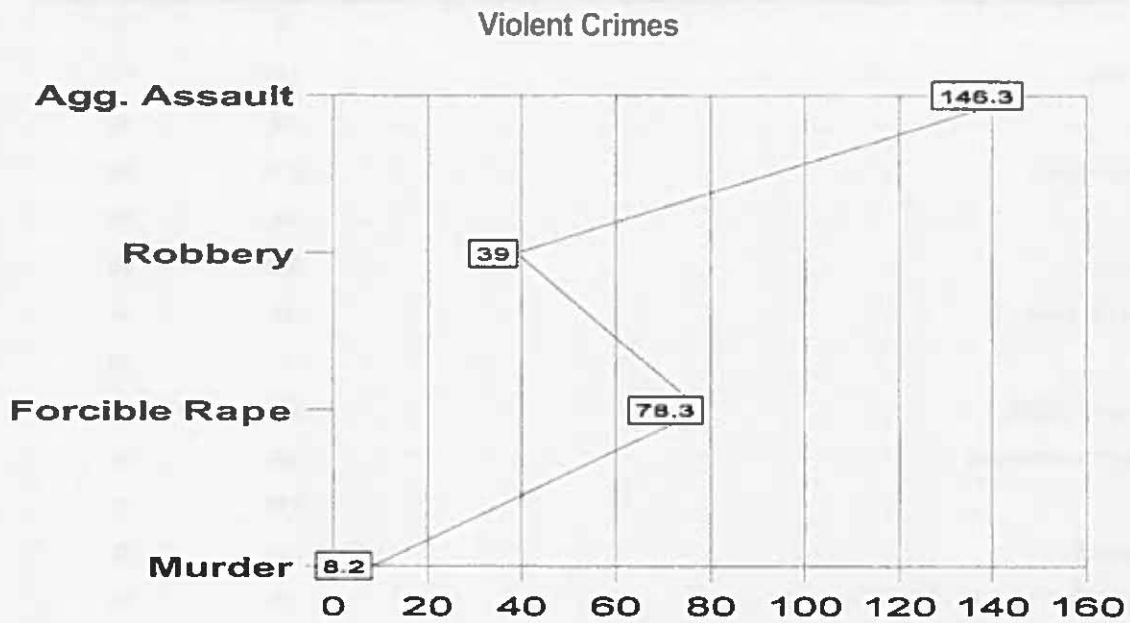
A breakdown of the clearances for violent crimes for 2006 revealed that Guam Police cleared 82.0 percent of murder offenses, 148.3 percent of aggravated assaults, 78.3 percent of forcible rapes, and 39.0 percent of robbery offenses. The data for property crimes showed that police cleared 21.2 percent arson offenses, 9.2 percent of larceny-theft offenses, 7.5 percent of motor vehicle theft offenses, and 6.7 percent of burglary offenses.

Clearance Rates, 2006

Offenses	Number of Offenses Known to Law Enforcement	Adult Clearances		Juvenile Clearances	
		Cleared	Pct	Cleared	Pct
Violent Crimes					
Murder	11	9	82.0	0	0
Forcible Rape	180	141	78.3	57	31.7
Robbery	72	28	39.0	13	18.1
Agg Assault	147	218	148.3	28	19.0
Property Crimes					
Burglary	1292	86	6.7	66	5.1
Larceny-theft	2639	242	9.2	70	2.7
Vehicle Theft	213	16	7.5	6	2.8
Arson	33	7	21.2	10	30.3

Crimes Cleared by Arrests

Percent of Crimes Cleared by Arrest, 2006



OFFENSES CLEARED, 2006

Adult and Juvenile Offenders

Offenses	Offenders	
	Adults	Juveniles
Murder	9	0
Forcible Rape	141	57
Robbery	28	13
Aggravated Assault	218	28
Burglary	86	66
Larceny-theft	242	70
Motor Vehicle Theft	16	6
Arson	7	10
Other Assaults-simple	950	186
Forgery and Counterfeiting	32	0
Fraud	119	0
Embezzlement	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	74	14
Vandalism	210	81
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	76	6
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	7	0
Sex Offenses	9	0
Drug Abuse Violations	218	128
Gambling	0	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	578	2
Driving Under the Influence	892	11
Liquor Laws	206	84
Drunkenness	326	15
Disorderly Conduct	366	119
Vagrancy	0	0
All Other Offenses	1006	288
Suspicion	0	0
Curfew and Loitering Laws	0	0
Runaways	0	288

OFFENSES CLEARED, 2006

Clearance Involving Adults Only (Persons Over 18 years of Age)

Offenses	2006
Murder	9
Forcible Rape	141
Robbery	28
Aggravated Assault	218
Burglary	86
Larceny-theft	242
Motor Vehicle Theft	16
Arson	7
Other Assaults-simple	950
Forgery and Counterfeiting	32
Fraud	119
Embezzlement	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	74
Vandalism	210
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	76
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	7
Sex Offenses	9
Drug Abuse Violations	218
Gambling	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	578
Driving Under the Influence	892
Liquor Laws	206
Drunkenness	326
Disorderly Conduct	366
Vagrancy	0
All Other Offenses	1006
Suspicion	0
Total	5816

OFFENSES CLEARED, 2006

Clearance Involving Juveniles Only (Persons Under 18 years of Age)

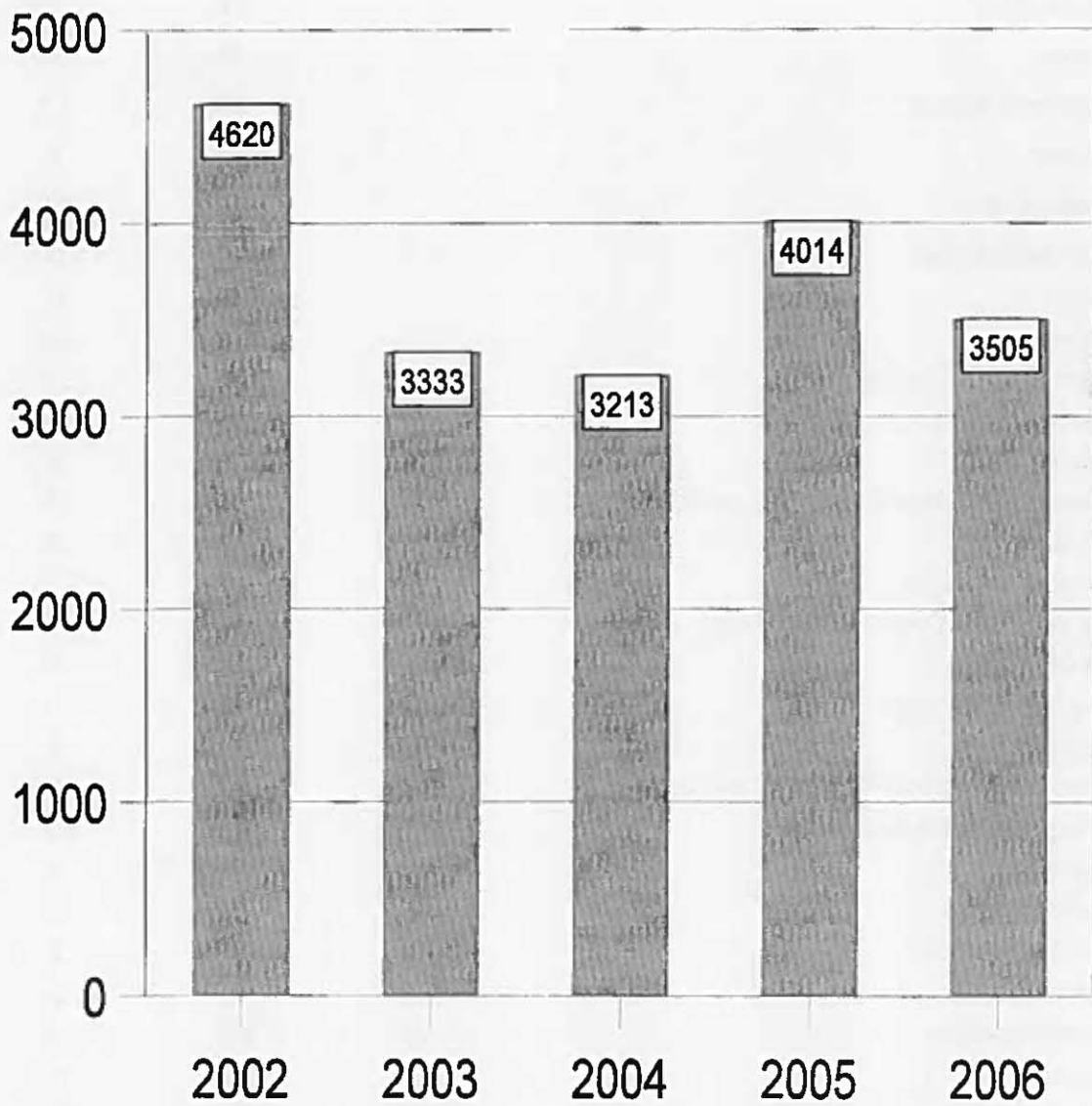
Offenses	2006
Murder	0
Forcible Rape	57
Robbery	13
Aggravated Assault	28
Burglary	66
Larceny-theft	70
Motor Vehicle Theft	6
Arson	10
Other Assaults-simple	186
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0
Fraud	0
Embezzlement	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	14
Vandalism	81
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	6
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0
Sex Offenses	0
Drug Abuse Violations	128
Gambling	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	2
Driving Under the Influence	11
Liquor Laws	84
Drunkenness	15
Disorderly Conduct	119
Vagrancy	0
All Other Offenses	288
Suspicion	0
Curfew and Loitering Laws	0
Runaways	288
Total	1472

ARRESTS

Current Year Over Previous Year Arrest Trend
2005 - 2006

Offense Charged	2005	2006	Percent change
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	10	8	-20.0
Forcible Rape	92	141	53.3
Robbery	59	28	-52.5
Aggravated Assault	107	215	100.0
Burglary	107	76	-29.0
Larceny-theft	165	216	31.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	26	14	-46.2
Arson	8	1	-12.5
Other Assaults	359	815	127.3
Forgery and Counterfeiting	29	24	-17.2
Fraud and Bad Checks	114	86	-24.6
Embezzlement	0	0	0
Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	68	46	-32.4
Vandalism	97	100	3.1
Weapons Violations	89	16	-82.0
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	2	7	250.0
Sex Offenses	3	7	133.3
Drug Abuse Violations	283	182	-35.7
Gambling	1	0	-100.0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	583	590	-1.2
Driving Under the Influence	820	836	2.0
Liquor Laws	133	94	-29.3
Drunkenness	360	117	-67.5
Disorderly Conduct	95	30	-68.4
Vagrancy	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	335	315	-6.0
Suspicion	0	0	0
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	0	0	0
Runaways	69	78	13.0

ARRESTS
Trend, 2002 - 2006



ARRESTS

Number and Rate of Arrests, 2006

(Number of arrests per 1,000 inhabitants)

2006 Guam population 171,019

Offense Charged	Number	Rate
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	8	.2
Forcible Rape	141	.8
Robbery	28	.2
Aggravated Assault	215	1.3
Burglary	76	.4
Larceny-theft	216	1.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	14	.1
Arson	1	0
Other Assaults	815	4.8
Forgery and Counterfeiting	24	.14
Fraud and Bad Checks	86	.5
Embeulment	0	0
Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	46	.3
Vandalism	100	.6
Weapons Violations	16	.1
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	7	.04
Sex Offenses	7	.04
Drug Abuse Violations	182	1.1
Gambling	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	53	.3
Driving Under the Influence	836	5.0
Liquor Laws	94	.6
Drunkenness	117	1.0
Disorderly Conduct	30	.2
Vagrancy	0	0
All Other Offenses	315	1.8
Suspicion	0	0
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	0	0
Runaways	78	.4

Number of Arrests
Trend, 2002 - 2006

Offense Charged	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Murder	0	7	6	10	8
Forcible Rape	119	108	95	92	141
Robbery	29	30	29	59	28
Aggravated Assault	222	207	190	107	215
Burglary	81	78	71	107	76
Larceny-theft	190	165	190	165	216
Motor Vehicle Theft	26	18	20	26	14
Arson	2	3	1	8	1
Other Assaults-simple	682	656	755	359	815
Forgery and Counterfeiting	25	13	10	29	24
Fraud	52	35	82	114	86
Embezzlement	1	4	0	0	0
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	29	21	23	68	46
Vandalism	186	87	78	97	100
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	74	47	16	89	16
Prostitution and CommercializedVice	4	2	5	2	7
Sex Offenses	2	7	0	3	7
Drug Abuse Violations	253	206	182	283	182
Gambling	1	0	0	1	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	435	842	791	583	590
Driving Under the Influence	972	694	537	820	836
Liquor Laws	255	58	118	133	94
Drunkenness	213	151	372	360	117
Disorderly Conduct	429	188	19	95	30
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	709	481	362	335	315
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew and Loitering Laws	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	31	37	47	69	78
Total	5022	4145	3999	4014	4042
Percent Change	Base	-17.5	-3.5	.4	.7

Offense Charged	Age Group							Unknown
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
TOTAL	385	253	219	126	86	26	22	33
Percent <i>Distribution</i>	11.2	7.4	6.4	3.7	2.5	1.0	.6	1.0
Murder	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	12	8	8	6	3	4	6	2
Robbery	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	21	14	9	10	3	2	3	4
Burglary	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	22	8	7	2	3	0	0	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other Assaults	95	72	57	33	19	4	7	7
Forgery and Counterfeiting	3	1	1	0	3	0	0	0
Fraud and Bad checks	6	10	5	1	3	0	1	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property-buying, receiving, possessing	5	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	6	5	5	0	2	2	0	2
Weapons Violations	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	25	18	18	5	5	0	0	0
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	3	3	5	0	9	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	111	72	74	43	27	12	2	7
Liquor Laws	10	2	2	3	0	0	1	1
Drunkenness	12	6	3	3	2	0	0	4
Disorderly Conduct	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	2
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	38	24	21	13	5	1	1	1
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ARRESTS

By Age, 2006

Offense Charged	Age Group									
	Total	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34
	3427	236	167	111	141	146	140	143	644	549
Percent distribution	100	6.9	4.9	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	18.7	16.0
Murder	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
Forcible Rape	141	28	7	4	7	7	3	2	22	12
Robbery	28	6	3	1	2	0	1	0	5	6
Aggravated Assault	215	23	13	6	9	9	11	6	38	34
Burglary	76	20	12	4	3	1	3	1	14	12
Larceny-theft	216	18	15	8	11	6	12	9	47	45
Motor Vehicle Theft	14	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7	0
Arson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Assaults	815	48	33	22	31	37	32	38	157	123
Forgery and Counterfeiting	24	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	8
Fraud and Bad checks	86	5	1	1	9	3	8	6	14	13
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property-buying, receiving, possessing	46	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	10	12
Vandalism	100	10	7	5	4	10	1	3	24	14
Weapons Violations	16	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	4
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Sex Offenses	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Drug Abuse Violations	182	10	10	8	3	2	5	3	34	36
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	53	2	0	2	0	1	5	5	7	11
Driving Under the Influence	836	17	33	22	22	36	30	34	152	142
Liquor Laws	94	10	9	3	8	10	1	5	19	10
Drunkenness	94	8	3	4	10	8	12	7	23	12
Disorderly Conduct	30	1	2	3	4	0	2	2	6	2
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	315	27	14	13	15	11	10	17	52	52
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ARRESTS

By Race, 2006

Offense Charged	Total	White	Black	Pacific Islander		Asian	Other
				Chamorro	FAS/FSM		
TOTAL	3506	157	40	1475	1141	574	119
Percent distribution	100	4.5	1.1	42.1	32.5	16.4	3.4
Murder	9	1	0	5	3	0	0
Forcible Rape	141	7	2	80	28	23	1
Robbery	28	0	0	19	3	4	2
Aggravated Assault	215	10	3	68	95	32	7
Burglary	76	0	5	53	12	3	3
Larceny-theft	216	6	3	124	37	39	7
Motor Vehicle Theft	14	0	1	6	6	1	0
Arson	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other Assaults	815	31	8	349	259	142	26
Forgery and Counterfeiting	24	3	0	19	0	2	0
Fraud and Bad checks	86	3	0	45	2	32	4
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property- buying, receiving, possessing	46	2	0	26	13	5	0
Vandalism	100	9	0	35	38	12	6
Weapons Violations	16	1	0	10	1	3	
Prostitution and	7	0	0	2	4	0	1
Sex Offenses	7	0	0	4	1	2	0
Drug Abuse Violations	182	5	2	120	18	35	2
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family	53	1	1	20	28	3	0
Driving Under the Influence	836	52	8	230	330	184	32
Liquor Laws	94	2	0	20	64	5	3
Drunkenness	117	11	1	19	73	10	3
Disorderly Conduct	30	1	3	9	13	3	1
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	315	11	2	152	101	30	19
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	78	1	0	60	12	4	1

SECTION VI Law Enforcement Personnel



Law Enforcement Personnel

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

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

This section of Crime in Guam (2006 Uniform Crime Report) presents data as the number and rate of sworn law enforcement officers and civilian employees with Guam Police Department. The data are broken down by precincts and population. Law enforcement employee rates are expressed as the number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants. To compute such a rate, divide the jurisdiction's population by 1,000 and divide the number of employees in the law enforcement agency by this number.

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

Similarly, the functions of law enforcement agencies are significantly diverse. They patrol local streets and highways, they protect citizens in Guam's smallest villages and largest communities, they conduct investigations on offenses around the block or around the island. Patrol officers in one area may enforce traffic laws on highways; in another area, they may be responsible for investigating violent crimes. These and other duties have an impact on police staffing levels.

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. Adequate staffing levels can be determined only after careful study of the conditions that affect the service requirements in a particular jurisdiction.

**NUMBER OF FULL-TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES
AS OF OCTOBER 31, 2006**

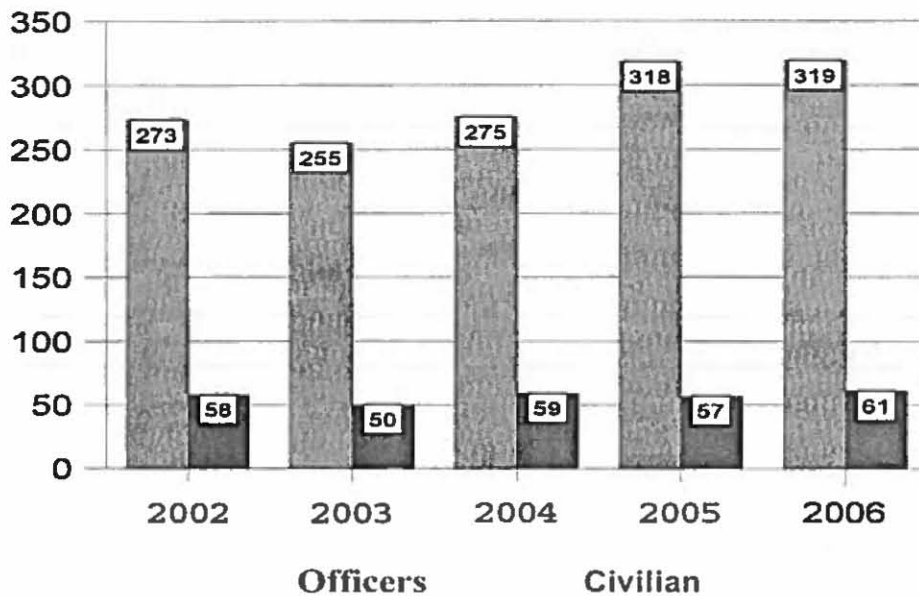
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES, By Sex, 2006	Male	Female	Total
Full-time law enforcement officers	296	23	319
Full-time civilian employees	17	44	61
Total full-time employees	313	67	380

Law Enforcement Employees	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<i>Full- time law enforcement officers</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>319</i>
Full-time civilian employees	58	50	59	57	61
Total full-time employees	331	305	334	375	380
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>-4.0</i>	<i>-8.0</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>

**Law Enforcement Officers
by Precincts, 2006
(rate per 1,000 Inhabitants)**

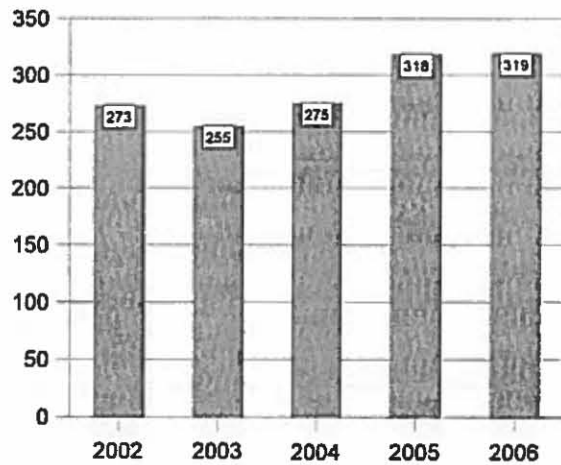
Precincts	Population	Number of Officers	Rate
Dededo Precinct	68,996	31	.5
Tamuning Precinct	19,899	33	2.0
Hagatna Precinct	53,148	28	.5
Agat Precinct	28,976	29	1.0

Law Enforcement Personnel
2002 - 2006

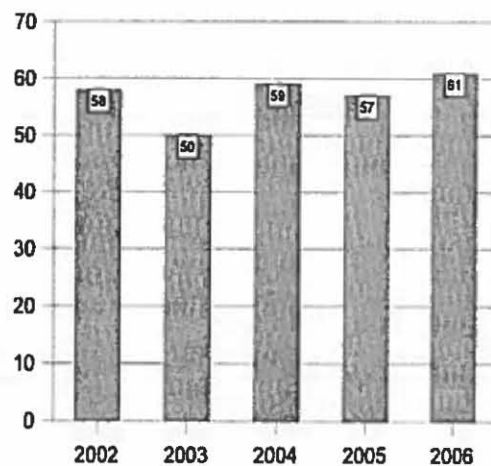


Full-time Law Enforcement Personnel
2002 - 2006

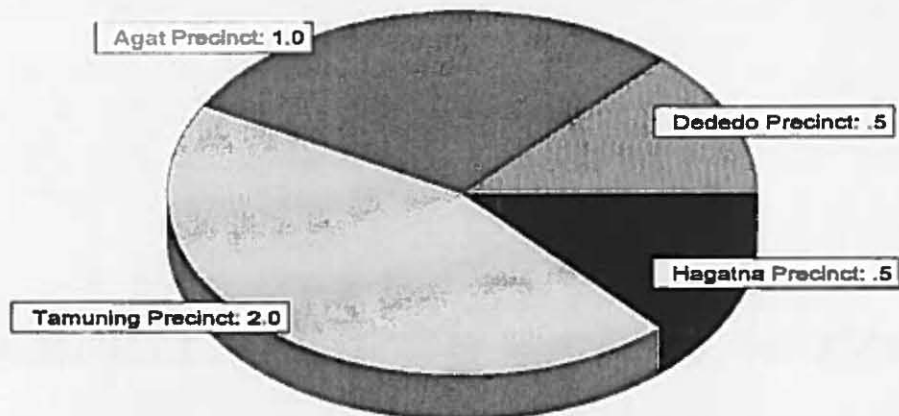
Officers



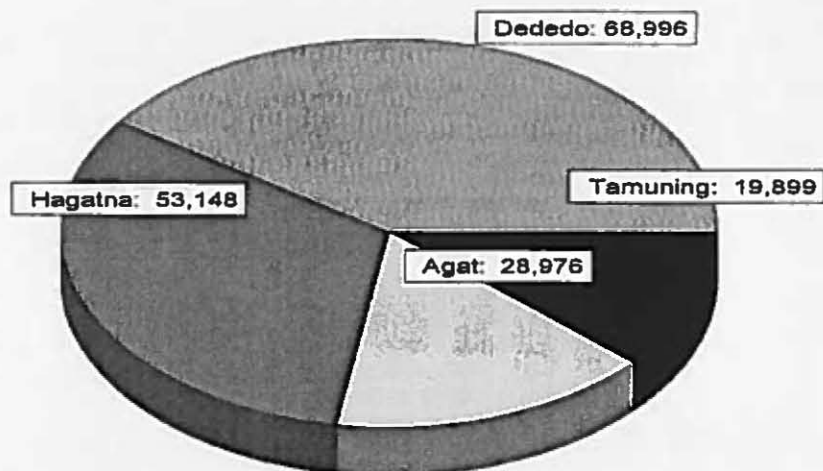
Civilians



**Full-time Law Enforcement Employees
Employee (Officers)Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
By Precincts, 2006**



**Precinct Population
2006**



**GUAM POLICE DEPARTMENT
PLANNING, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

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Officer-In-Charge*

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Statistician II*