



CRIME

in Guam

2007

Uniform Crime Reports

Crime in Guam 2007



Uniform Crime Reports

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Crime Factors

Until data users examine all the variables that affect crime in our communities, 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 U.S. Census Bureau data, 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, educational levels, and prevalent family structures are all key factors in assessing and comprehending the crime issue.

Local chamber's 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 nonresidents (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 by 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 that 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 its law enforcement agency through proactive efforts identifies more offenses. Attitudes of the citizens toward crime and their crime reporting practices, especially concerning minor offenses, also have an impact of the volume of crimes known to police.

educated as possible about how to understand 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 village to village 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.
- Climate
- 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.

Make Valid Assessments of Crime

It is incumbent upon all data users to become as well

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SECTION I Summary of the UCR Program

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 island'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 to 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, over the years the data has 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 Investigations for inclusion in the annual Crime in the U.S. Report.

The public looks to the Uniform Crime Report 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 arrests 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 property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, motor-vehicle theft and arson. These offenses are classified according to Hierarchy Rule, with the exception of justifiable homicides, motor vehicle theft, and arson

Offenses of 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 the 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 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 fundamentals 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 from the compilation of criminal statistics. The classification was devised and adopted so that law enforcement, judicial, and penal statistics could be uniformity complied 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 – Murder and non-negligent manslaughter the wilful (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. The 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 wilful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

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

Other Assaults (simple) – 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 the 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 use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to his/her care, custody or control.

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 or 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 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 Commercial Vice – The unlawful promotion of or participation in sexual activities for profit. The solicit customers or transport person 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 of 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 or a sporting event or contest to gain a gaming advantage.

Offenses Against the Family and Children – Unlawful nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian)

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.

Liquor Laws – The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, underage drinking, open container and improper storage of liquor, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.. Federal violations are included.

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 with out 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.

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, 173,457

b. Number of known burglaries
for 2007, 1058.

Divide 173,456 by 1000 = 174 (rounded)

Divide 1,058 by 174 = 6.1

The burglary rate is 6.1 per 1,000 inhabitants

The number 174 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, 36

b. Number of total robberies, 108

Divide 36 by 108 = .33

Multiply .33 by 100 = 33.3

The clearance rate for robbery is 33.3 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, 180

b. Rape for January through December, this year, 208

Subtract:

208

- 180

= 28

Divide 28 by 180 = .16 (rounded)

Multiply .16 by 100 = 16 percent change

The volume trend for Rape is an increase of 16 percent.

Calculation of Rates (continued)

Police Employee Rates (officers)

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/officers in the Police Department by this number.

Example:

a. Population , 173,457

b. The number of employees/officers: 309

Divide 173,456 by 1,000 = 174 (rounded)

Divide 309 by 174 = 1.8

The employee rate is 1.8 employees/officers per 1,000 inhabitants.



SECTION II Offenses Reported

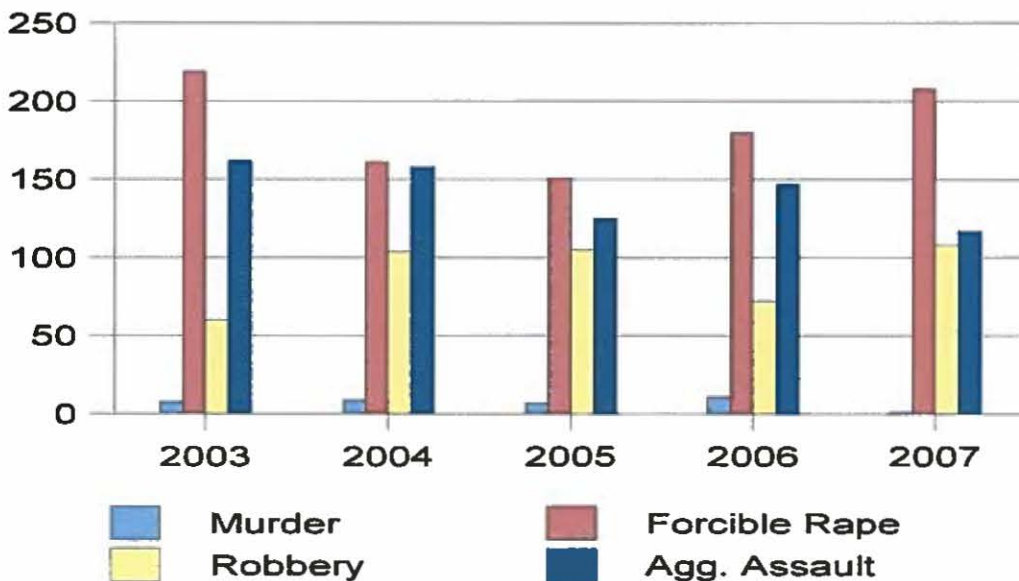
Classifying Offenses

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 Crime

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.

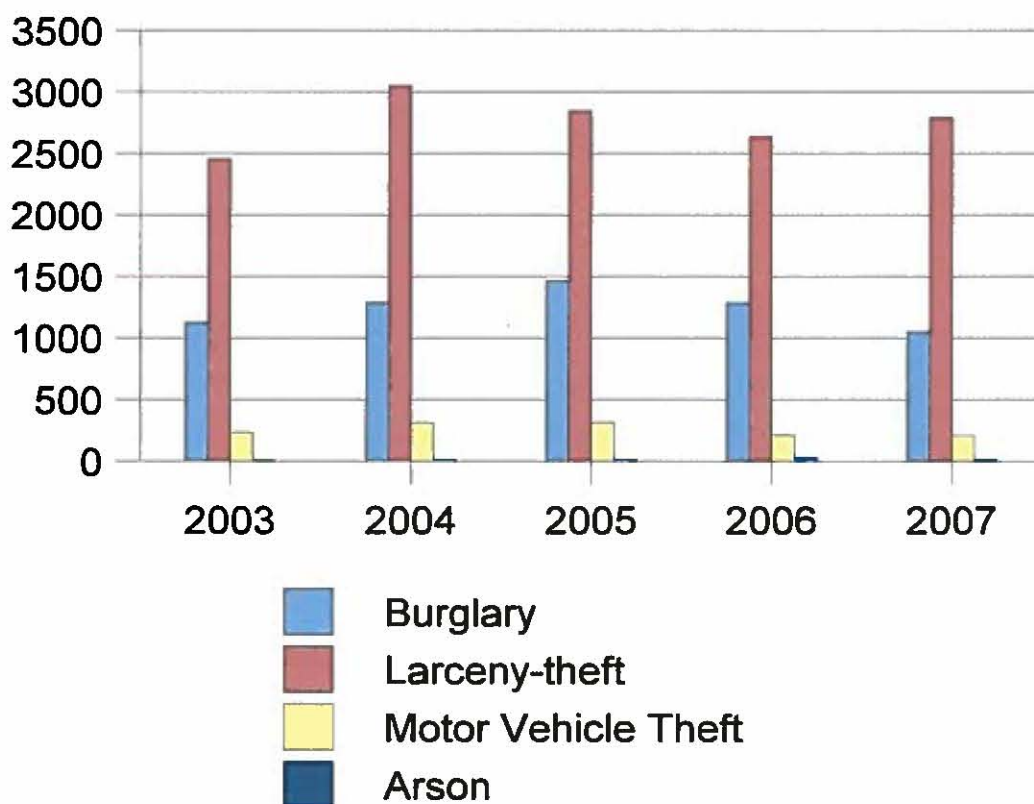
Violent Crime Trends	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Violent Crimes	449	432	388	410	434
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>-3.8</i>	<i>-10.2</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>6.0</i>
Murder	8	9	7	11	1
Forcible Rape	219	161	151	180	208
Robbery	60	104	105	72	108
Aggravated Assault	162	158	125	147	117



Property Crime

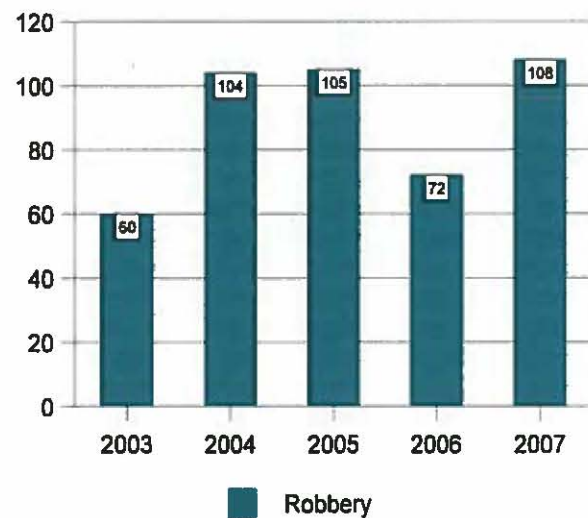
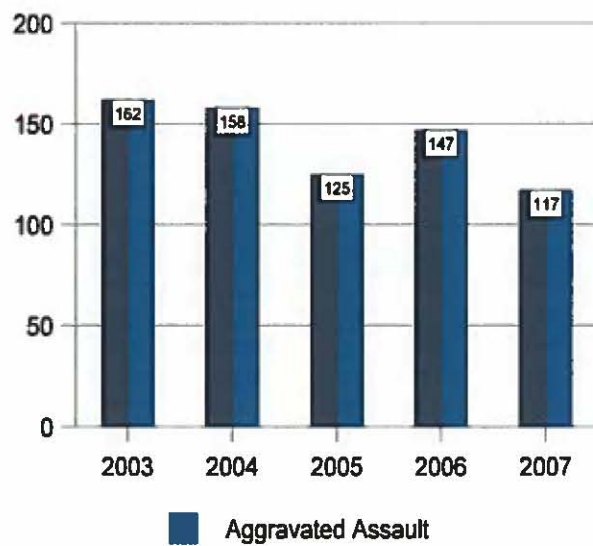
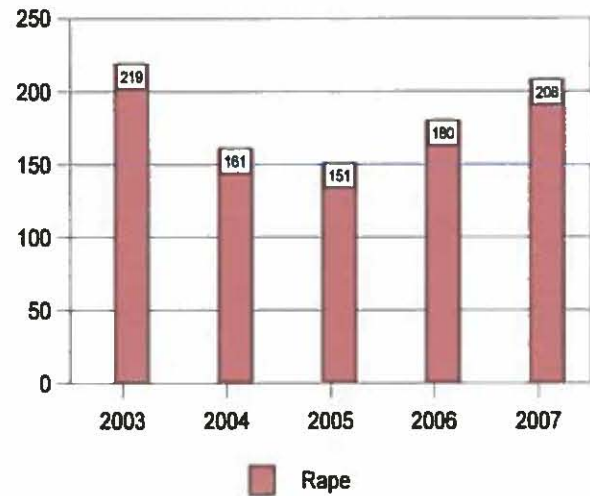
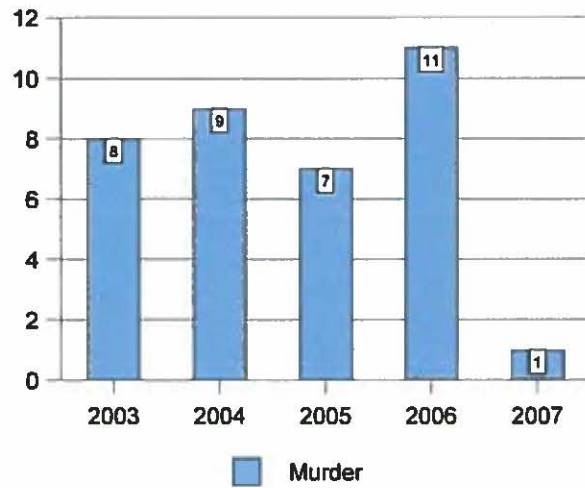
In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victim. The property crime category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

Property Crime Trends	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Property Crimes	3827	4672	4651	4177	4077
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>-5</i>	<i>-10.2</i>	<i>-2.4</i>
Burglary	1126	1292	1468	1292	1058
Larceny-theft	2459	3053	2851	2639	2792
Motor Vehicle Theft	234	311	315	213	211
Arson	8	16	17	33	16

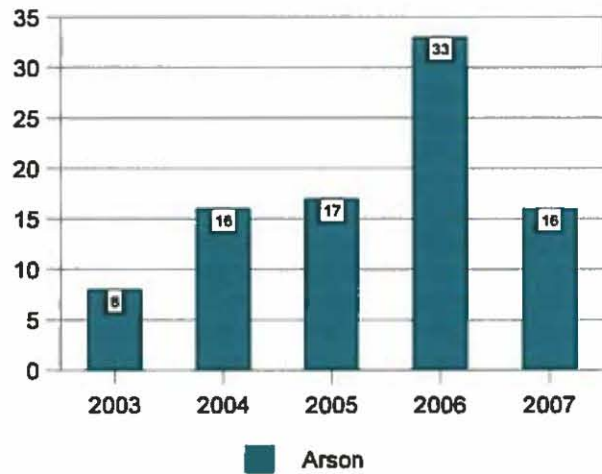
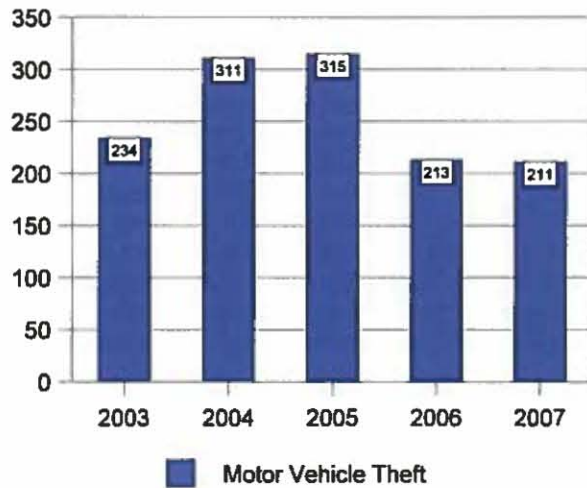
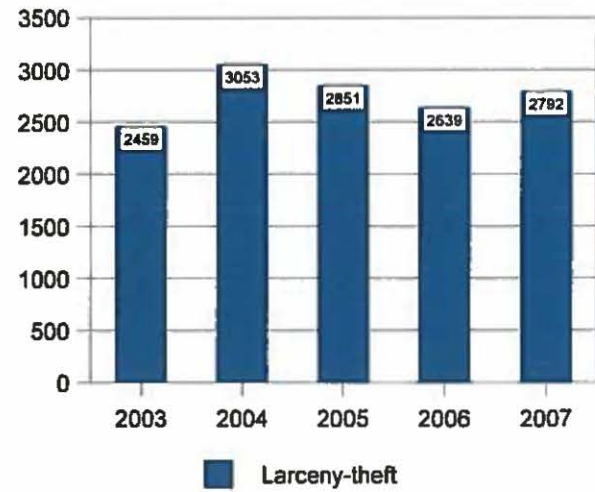
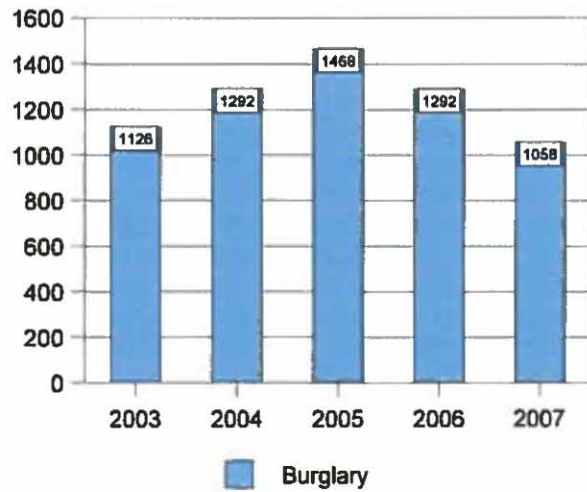


Violent Crimes

Trend: 2003 - 2007

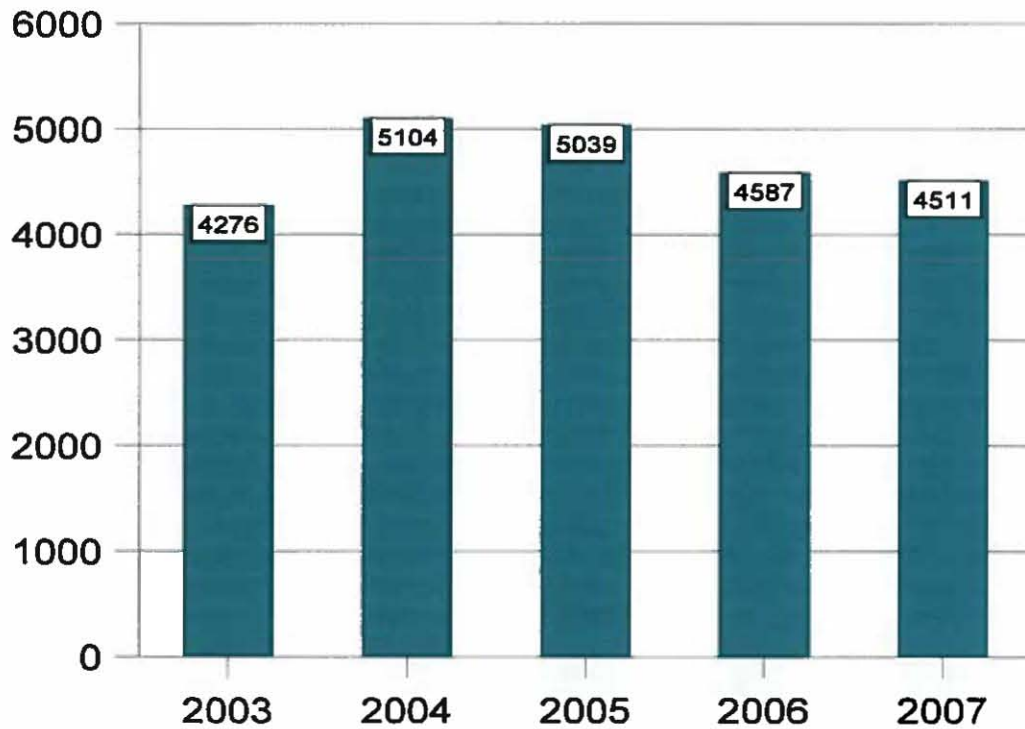


Property Crimes Trend 2003 -2007



Offenses Known to Police
Part I Offenses, Trends 2003 - 2007

Offenses	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Offenses	4276	5104	5039	4587	4511
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>-1.3</i>	<i>-9.0</i>	<i>-1.7</i>
Murder	8	9	7	11	1
Forcible Rape	219	161	151	180	208
Robbery	60	104	105	72	108
Aggravated Assault	162	158	125	147	117
Burglary	1126	1292	1468	1292	1058
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Crime Rate

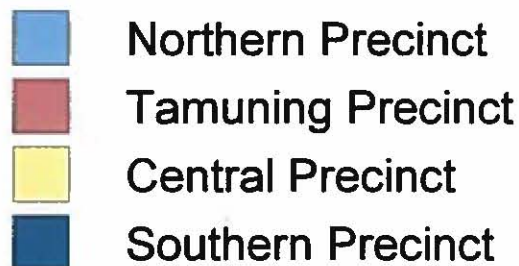
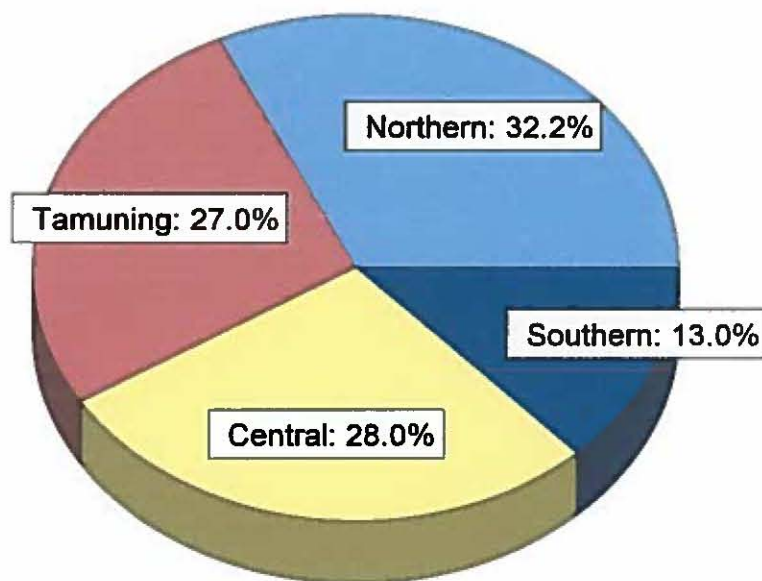
Number of Crimes per 1,000 Inhabitants
by Precinct Jurisdictions, 2007

Precinct Commands	Northern Precinct	Tamuning Precinct	Central Precinct	Southern Precinct
Population*	69,978	20,182	46,642	36,655
Number of Offenses Known (Part I & Part II)	3,390	2,844	2,932	1,368
<i>Precinct Percent Distribution of Offenses</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>13.0</i>
<i>Precinct Jurisdiction Crime Rate</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>141.0</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>37.4</i>

**Source: Guam Statistical Yearbook, Bureau of Statistics and Plans: Population Projection by District, Guam 2000 - 2010*

Percent Distribution of Offenses

By Precinct Jurisdiction, 2007



Rate: Number of Crimes per 1,000 Inhabitants, 2007

Village [2007 estimated population]	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
Agana Heights							
Population 4,415							
Number of offenses known	0	1	2	2	21	24	3
Rate	0	.2	.4	.4	5.0	5.5	.7
Agat							
Population 6,337							
Number of offenses known	0	4	0	2	26	53	9
Rate	0	.6	0	.3	4.1	8.4	1.4
Asan-Maina							
Population 2,342							
Number of offenses known	0	4	1	0	10	25	0
Rate	0	1.7	.4	0	4.3	11.0	0
Barrigada							
Population 9,694							
Number of offenses known	0	13	6	7	51	120	6
Rate	0	1.4	.6	.7	5.3	12.5	.6
Chalan Pago-Ordot							
Population 6,637							
Number of offenses known	0	6	0	4	43	62	7
Rate	0	1.0	0	.6	6.5	9.4	1.1
Dededo							
Population 48,158)							
Number of offenses known	0	59	18	24	298	591	45
Rate	0	1.2	.4	.5	6.2	12.3	1.0
Hagatna							
Population 1,233							
Number of offenses known	0	9	5	6	34	177	6
Rate	0	7.5	4.2	5.0	28.3	148.0	5.0
Inarajan							
Population 3,420							
Number of offenses known	0	0	0	0	5	24	3
Rate	0	0	0	0	1.5	7.1	1.0
Mangilao							
Population 14,917							
Number of offenses known	1	37	19	8	61	174	20
Rate	.07	2.5	1.3	.5	4.3	11.7	1.3
Merizo							
Population 2,424							
Number of offenses known	0	1	0	1	14	14	2
Rate	0	.5	0	.5	6.0	6.0	1.0
MongMong-Toto-Maite							
Population 6,549							
Number of offenses known	0	4	3	8	58	154	6
Rate	0	.6	.5	1.2	9.0	23.7	1.0

Village [2007 estimated population]	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
Piti	0	0	0	4	0	36	1
Population 1,867	0	0	0	2.2	0	20.0	.6
Number of offenses known							
Rate							
Santa Rita	0	3	0	3	26	46	6
Population 8,404	0	.4	0	.4	3.1	5.5	.7
Number of offenses known							
Rate							
Sinajana							
Population 3,197							
Number of offenses known	0	4	0	6	29	50	5
Rate	0	1.3	0	2.0	9.1	15.6	1.6
Talofofo							
Population 3,602							
Number of offenses known	0	2	4	4	23	38	2
Rate	0	.6	1.1	1.1	6.4	10.6	.6
Tamuning-Tumon-Harmon							
Population 20,182							
Number of offenses known	0	43	42	19	193	877	68
Rate	0	2.1	2.1	1.0	9.6	43.4	3.4
Umatac							
Population 994							
Number of offenses known	1	1	2	1	12	21	0
Rate	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	12.0	21.0	0
Yigo							
Population 21,820							
Number of offenses known	0	16	3	11	112	208	13
Rate	0	.7	.1	.5	5.1	9.5	.6
Yona							
Population 7,265							
Number of offenses known	0	1	3	7	42	99	9
Rate	0	.1	.4	1.0	6.0	14.0	1.3

Source: Projections for total population from Bureau of Statistics and Plans, Guam Statistical Yearbook 2005

Murder

Definition

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

The classification of this offense is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. 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.

Volume, Trends, and Rates

The homicide data for 2007 showed that for the first time in 5 years, the number of murders in Guam decreased. Police reported only one homicide case for 2007, a decrease of 91.0 percent from the 2006 figure. An analysis of 5- and 10- year trend data showed that the 2007 number decreased 87.5 percent from the 2003 number, and 91 percent decrease from 1998.

Murder rate for 2007 was .01 murder per 1,000 inhabitants, a 90.0 percent decline from 2006 rate and 80.0 percent decrease compared with 2003 rate.

Victim

Homicide data in 2007 showed that the victim was a 42 year old Asian female and known by her killer.

Offender

Data from single victim/single offender incident showed that the offender was a 23 year old male, Pacific Islander (Chamorro), and was known by the victim.

Weapons

The murder weapons were specified in this incident in which a knife and blunt object were used by the offender.

Victim/Offender Relationship

The victim was a former employer. The offender was an employee for several years at the victim's business establishment.

Circumstances

Law enforcement cited that arguments over money was the cause for the murder.

Arrests

There was only one murder in 2007, a single victim/single offender incident in which law enforcement made one arrest for this incident.

Murder, 2007 Trend, 2006 - 2007

Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
2006	11	.06
2007	1	.006
Percent change	-91.0	-90.0

Murder, 2007 [Single victim/single offender]

Victim: 1

Sex: Female

Age: 42

Race: Asian (Korean)

Relationship to offender: Former employer

Offender: 1

Sex: Male

Age: 23

Race: Pacific Islander (Chamorro)

Weapon used: Knife and blunt object

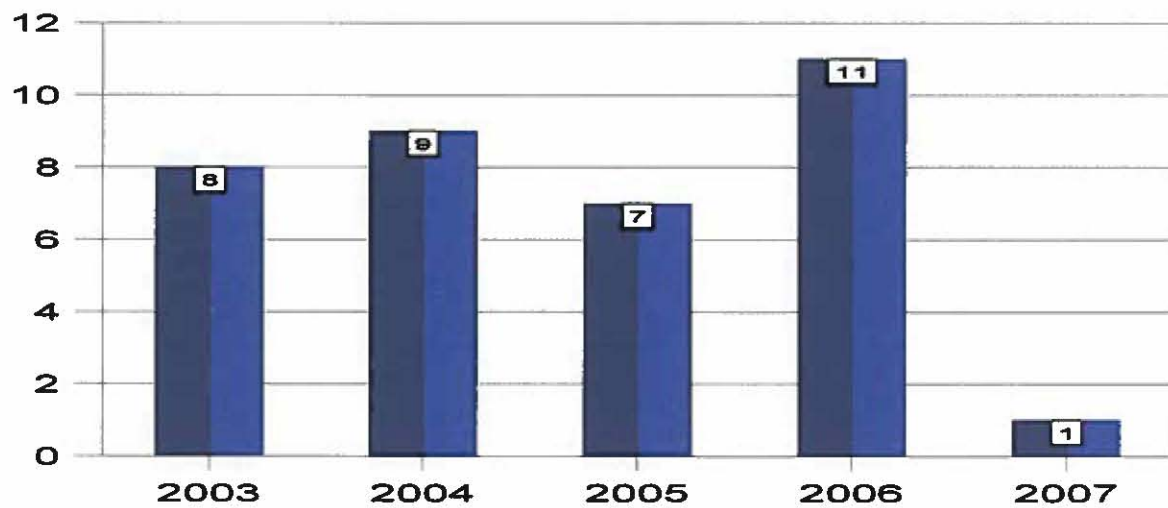
Motive/Circumstances:

Other circumstances (argument over money)

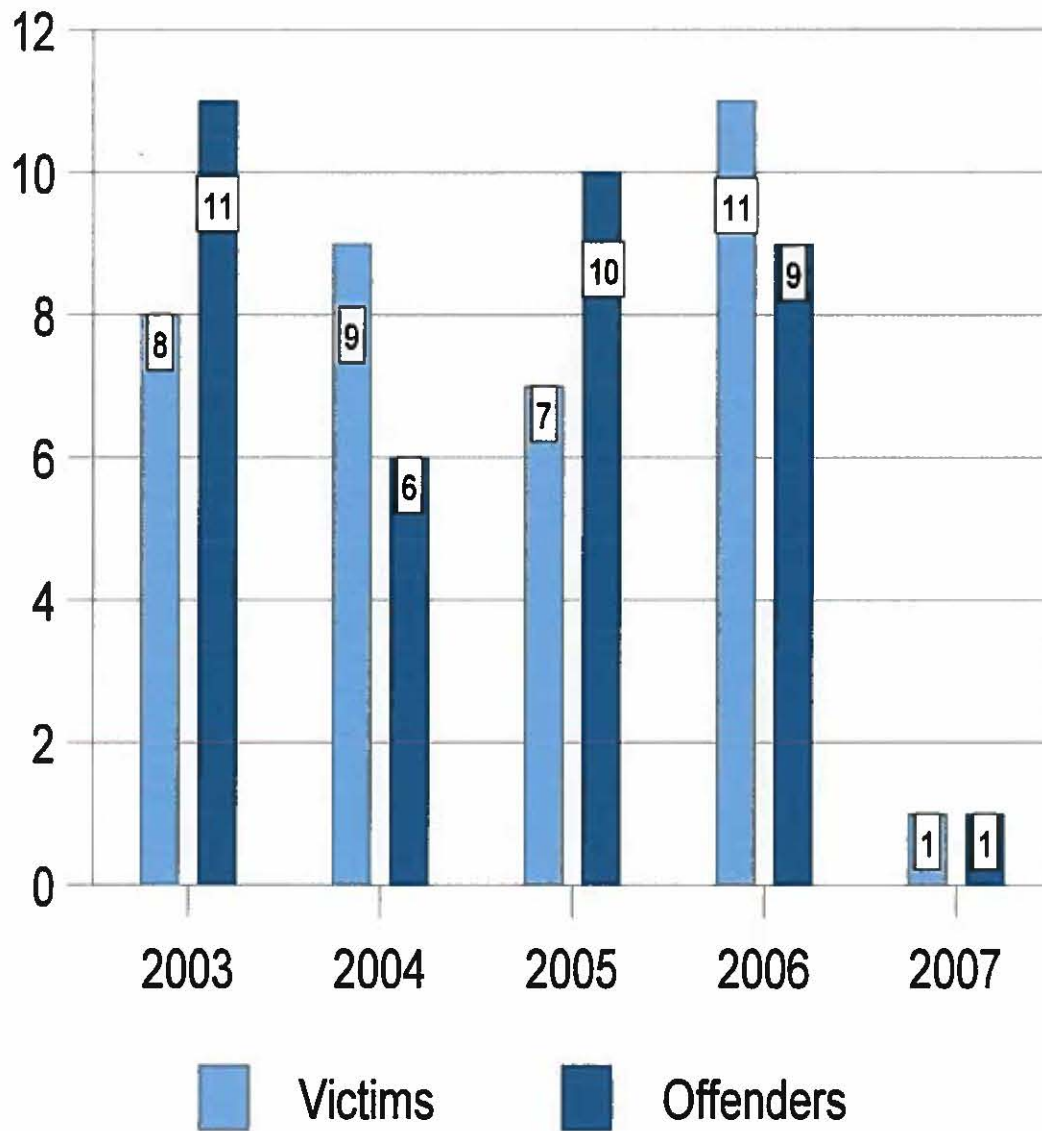
Murder

Trends, 2003-2007

Month	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
JAN	0	0	1	1	1
FEB	1	0	0	1	0
MAR	0	1	3	0	0
APR	1	0	0	4	0
MAY	1	0	0	0	0
JUN	4	0	1	2	0
JUL	0	1	1	0	0
AUG	0	4	0	1	0
SEP	0	1	0	1	0
OCT	0	1	0	0	0
NOV	1	1	0	1	0
DEC	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	8	9	7	11	1
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>300.00</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>-22.2</i>	<i>57.1</i>	<i>-91.0</i>



Murder : Victims and Offenders
Trends, 2003 - 2007

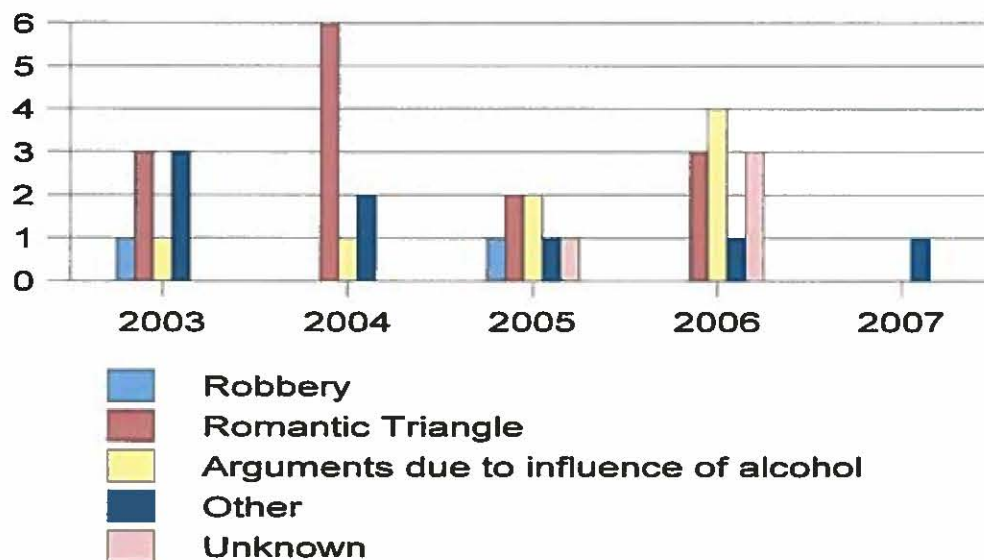


Murder Victims
by Weapon, 2003-2007

Weapons	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	8	9	7	11	1
Firearms	2	6	2	3	0
Knives or cutting instruments	4	3	0	4	1
Blunt objects	1	0	3	2	0
Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)	1	0	2	1	0
Other weapons or weapons not stated	0	0	0	1	0

Murder Victims
by Circumstances

Circumstances	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Robbery	1	0	1	0	0
Romantic Triangle (Domestic/Family Violence)	3	6	2	3	0
Arguments due to influence of alcohol	1	1	2	4	0
Other	3	2	1	1	1
Unknown	0	0	1	3	0



Forcible Rape

Definition

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.

Carnal knowledge is defined by Black's Law Dictionary, 6th ed. as "the act of a man having sexual bodily connections with a woman; sexual intercourse." There is carnal knowledge if there is the slightest penetration of the sexual organ of the female (vagina) by the sexual organ of the male (penis).

"Against her will" includes instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of her youth). The ability of the victim to give consent must be a professional determination by the law enforcement agency. The age of the victim plays a critical role in this determination. Individuals do not mature mentally at the same rate. For example, no 4-year old is capable of consenting, whereas victims aged 10 or 12 may need to be assessed within the specific circumstances regarding the giving of their consent.

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, Trends and Rates

During 2007, law enforcement reported 208 rapes; 26.4 percent females were victims of forcible rapes and 73.6 percent were victims of attempted forcible rapes. The number reported and known to law enforcement was 16.0 percent higher than the number reported in 2006. Five- and 10-year trend comparisons showed a decrease of 5.0 percent when compared to 2003 and a large increase of 139.1 percent when compared to the 1998 volume of forcible rapes.

The rate data in 2007 forcible rapes was 2.5 per 1,000 female inhabitants, a slight increase when compared to 2006 rate at 2.2 percent. This calculation is based upon the female population only. All other rate tables are based upon the total population provided by Bureau of Statistics and Plans.

Clearances

In the UCR Program, law enforcement agencies may clear an offense by the arrest of at least one person or

by exceptional means. An exceptional clearance is reported when some element beyond the control of law enforcement precludes the agency from making an arrest that otherwise would be accomplished; for example, the victim refuses to cooperate with the prosecution.

Arrests

The 2007 arrests for forcible rape decreased 8.0 percent compared with those recorded for 2006. Compared with the 2003 arrest data, the number of forcible rape arrests in 2007 increased 20.4 percent. Guam rate of arrests for the adult offenders for this offense was .75 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Arrest Distribution by Age and Race

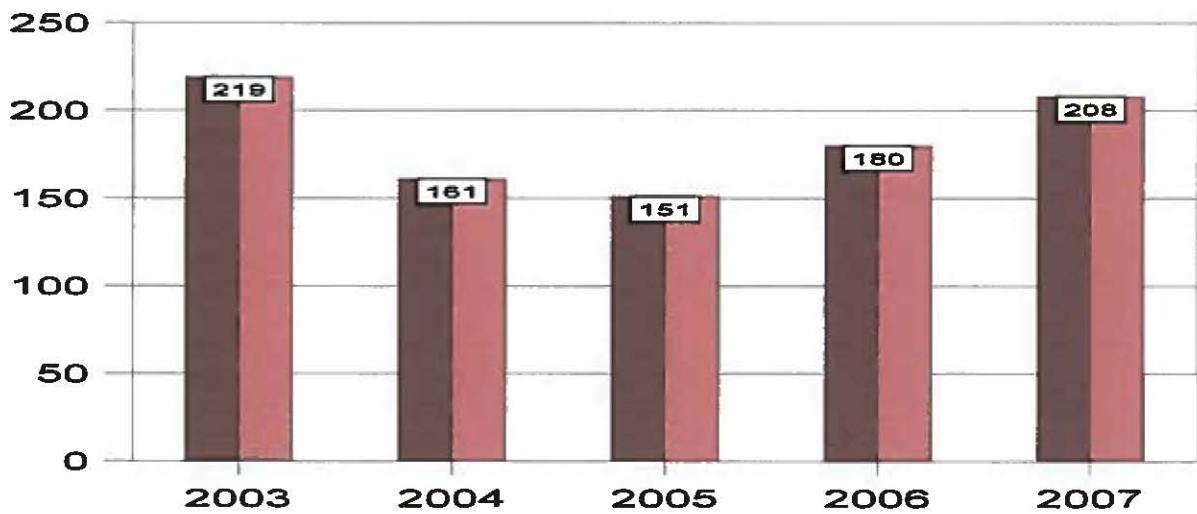
A review of the data for 2007 indicated that adults accounted for 62.5 percent of all arrestees for forcible rape. By age, 39.2 percent were arrested for this offense were under the age of 29.

An analysis of the total number of arrests (all ages) and arrests of juveniles for forcible rape revealed a similar racial pattern, 77.7 percent were Pacific Islanders, 17.0 percent were Asian, 3.8 percent were white, and 1.5 percent were black. Of juveniles arrested for forcible rape, 80.0 percent were Pacific Islanders and the remainder were of other races.

Rape

Trend, 2003 - 2007

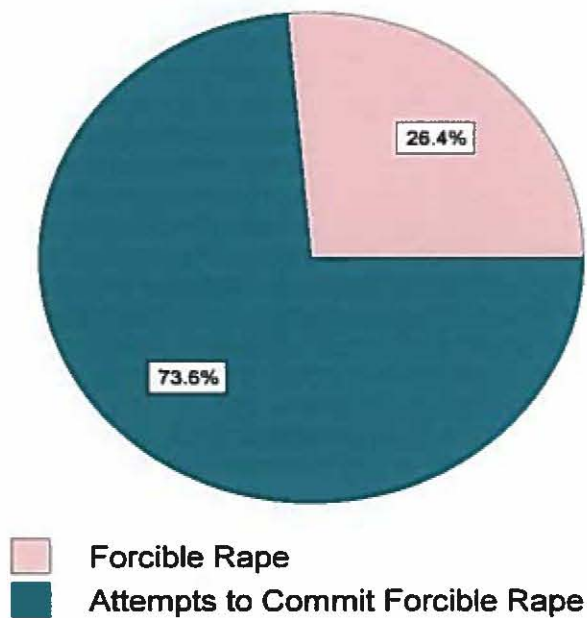
Month	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
JAN	15	16	8	18	11
FEB	13	13	15	15	15
MAR	28	18	14	19	21
APR	21	10	21	9	23
MAY	19	9	19	23	21
JUN	7	7	6	16	18
JUL	22	11	3	11	16
AUG	18	11	5	9	26
SEP	17	22	14	17	16
OCT	25	9	28	17	18
NOV	23	15	12	12	10
DEC	11	20	6	14	13
Total	219	161	151	180	208
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>-26.5</i>	<i>-6.2</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>16.0</i>



Rape

By Type, 2007

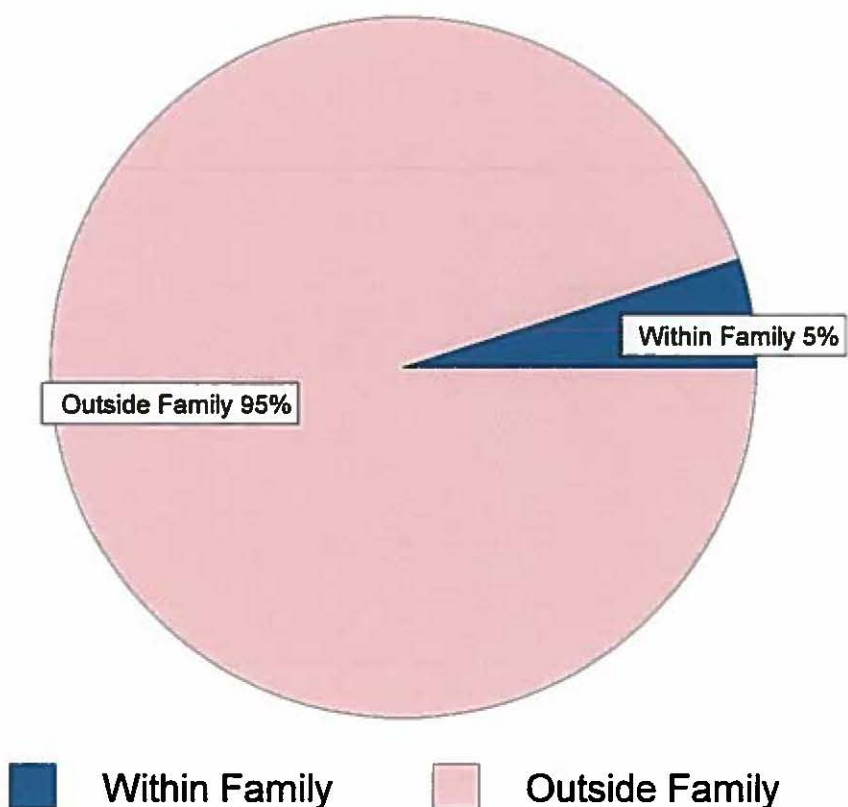
Month	Forcible Rape	Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape	Total
JAN	6	5	11
FEB	5	10	15
MAR	6	15	21
APR	6	17	23
MAY	3	18	21
JUN	4	14	18
JUL	11	5	16
AUG	3	23	26
SEP	4	12	16
OCT	2	16	18
NOV	2	8	10
DEC	3	10	13
Total	55	153	208
<i>Percent Distribution</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>



Rape

Victim Relationship to Offender, 2007

Within Family		Outside Family But Known to Victim	
Victim Was Common-Law Spouse	1	Victim Was Acquaintance	11
Victim Was Parent	3	Victim Was Friend	5
Victim Was Child	1	Victim Was Neighbor	2
Victim Was Grandparent	2	Victim Was Girlfriend	6
Victim Was Other Family Member	4	Victim Was Employer	1
		Victim Was Otherwise Known	172
Total	11	Total	197
<i>Percent Distribution</i>	<i>5.0</i>		<i>95.0</i>



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.

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

Volume, Trends and Rates

There were 108 robberies reported to law enforcement in 2007. Five- and 10-year trend data indicated that the number of robberies in 2007 increased 80.0 percent when compared to 2003 figure and decreased 26.0 percent compared to 1998. Robbery accounted for 2.4 percent of all Part I offenses in 2007.

The five-year trend data also showed that robbery offenses in 2007 occurred at the rate of .62 percent offenses per 1,000 inhabitants, an increase when compared to 2006, with .37 percent robbery rate. The ten-year trend showed 1998 robbery rate was .94 percent, with the highest number reported to law enforcement.

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 2007, offenders used strong-arms tactics in 35.0 percent of all robberies, other weapons were used in 30.0 percent of robberies. Knives or other cutting instruments were employed in 15.0 percent of the robberies reported in 2007.

Robbery Trends by Location

The only type of location for which law enforcement reported an increase in the number of robberies in 2007 when compared to 2006 data were streets/highways at 34.1 percent. Among the types of locations, the location type with the highest increase in number was commercial house, with 1 reported robbery in 2006 to 12 reported in 2007. The remaining location types and their percent changes were of miscellaneous locations with 24.0 percent increase when compared to 2006. Residences increased 175.0 percent, gas/service

stations went up 400.0 percent. There were no changes for convenience stores with 17 reported robberies for both 2006 and 2007. There were no robberies reported for banks since 2004.

Percent Distribution

In 2007, 34.2 percent of all robberies occurred on streets and highways; robberies of convenience stores were 16.0 percent, 24.1 percent occurred at miscellaneous locations, commercial house were 11.1 percent, robberies at residences accounted for 10.2 percent and robberies at gas/service stations were 4.6 percent.

Arrests and Arrest Trends

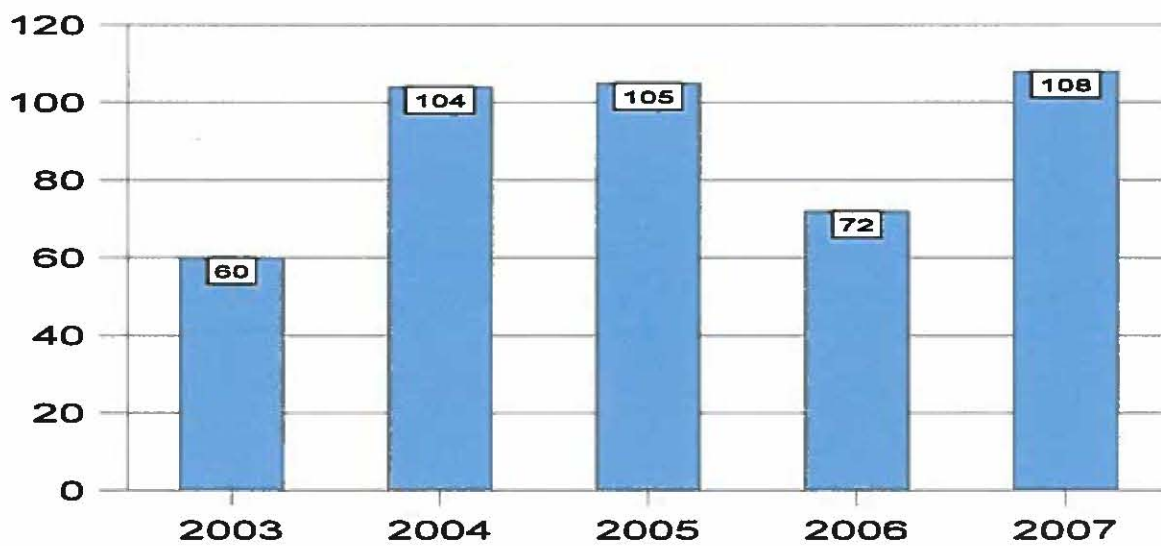
Actual arrests made in 2007 for robberies was 36, an increase of 28.6 percent when compared to 2006. The five-year arrest trend showed 20.0 percent increase in 2007 when compared to 2003 arrest data. Arrest rate showed .21 percent per 1,000 inhabitants in 2007, in 2003 arrest rate was .18 percent and .20 percent in 1998. By race, 2007 arrest data showed 77.7 percent were Pacific Islanders, 17.0 percent were Asians, 4.0 percent were White, and Blacks accounted for 2.0 percent.

Juveniles arrested for robbery decreased 46.2 percent in 2007 when compared with 2006. Juvenile arrest data for robbery was highest with 13 minors taken into custody in 2006 and in 2003 only one. Juvenile arrest data in 1998 showed a decrease of 22.2 percent when compared to 2007. By race, 57.0 percent were Pacific Islanders and 43.0 percent were Asians. By age, 57.0 percent were 16 years old and 43.0 percent were 17 years old. Overall juvenile arrests for robberies accounted for 1.1 percent in 2007.

Robbery

Trend, 2003- 2007

Month	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
JAN	2	12	16	2	18
FEB	2	5	12	7	9
MAR	6	6	6	5	10
APR	4	8	2	3	10
MAY	10	7	6	7	8
JUN	5	14	7	14	2
JUL	3	8	6	6	8
AUG	2	6	5	5	8
SEP	6	5	7	3	21
OCT	7	10	15	6	6
NOV	4	10	9	7	4
DEC	9	13	14	7	4
Total	60	104	105	72	108
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>-20.0</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-31.4</i>	<i>50.0</i>



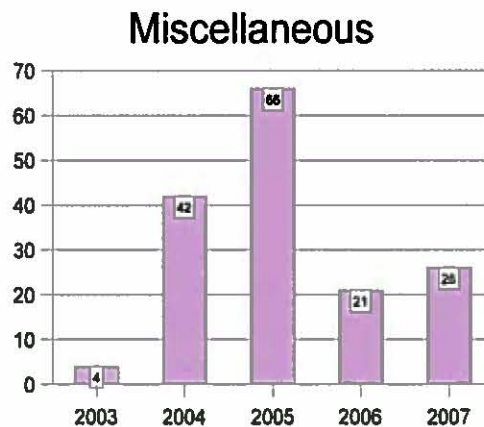
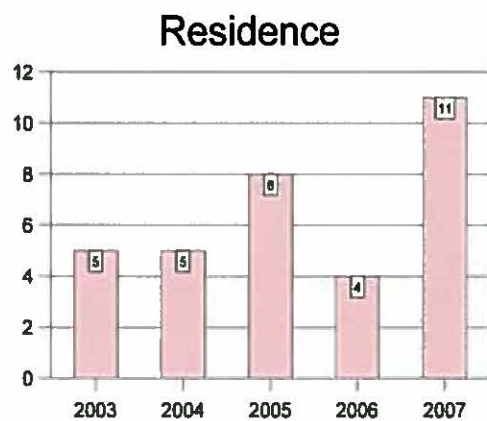
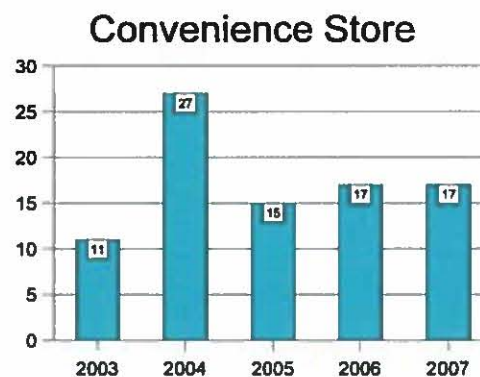
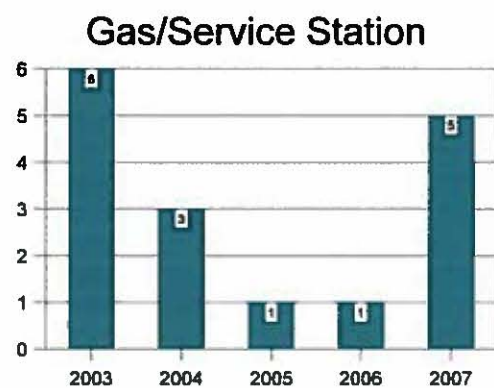
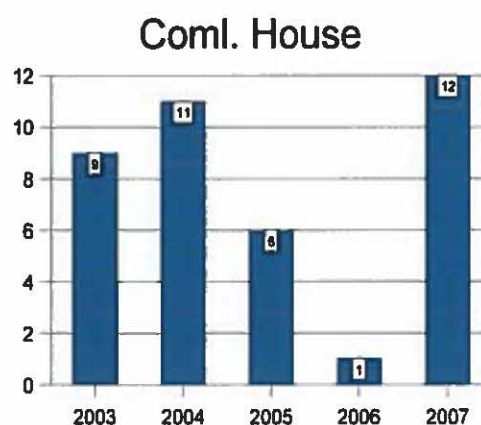
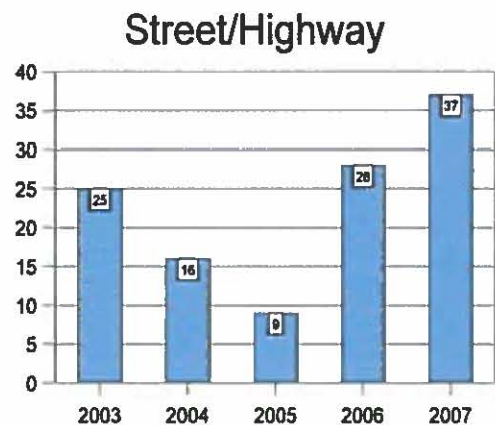
Robbery Categories, 2007

Categories	Number Reported	Percent Distribution *
Street/Highway	37	34.2
Commercial House	12	11.1
Gas/Service Station	5	4.6
Convenience Store	17	16.0
Residence	11	10.2
Miscellaneous	26	24.1
Total	108	100

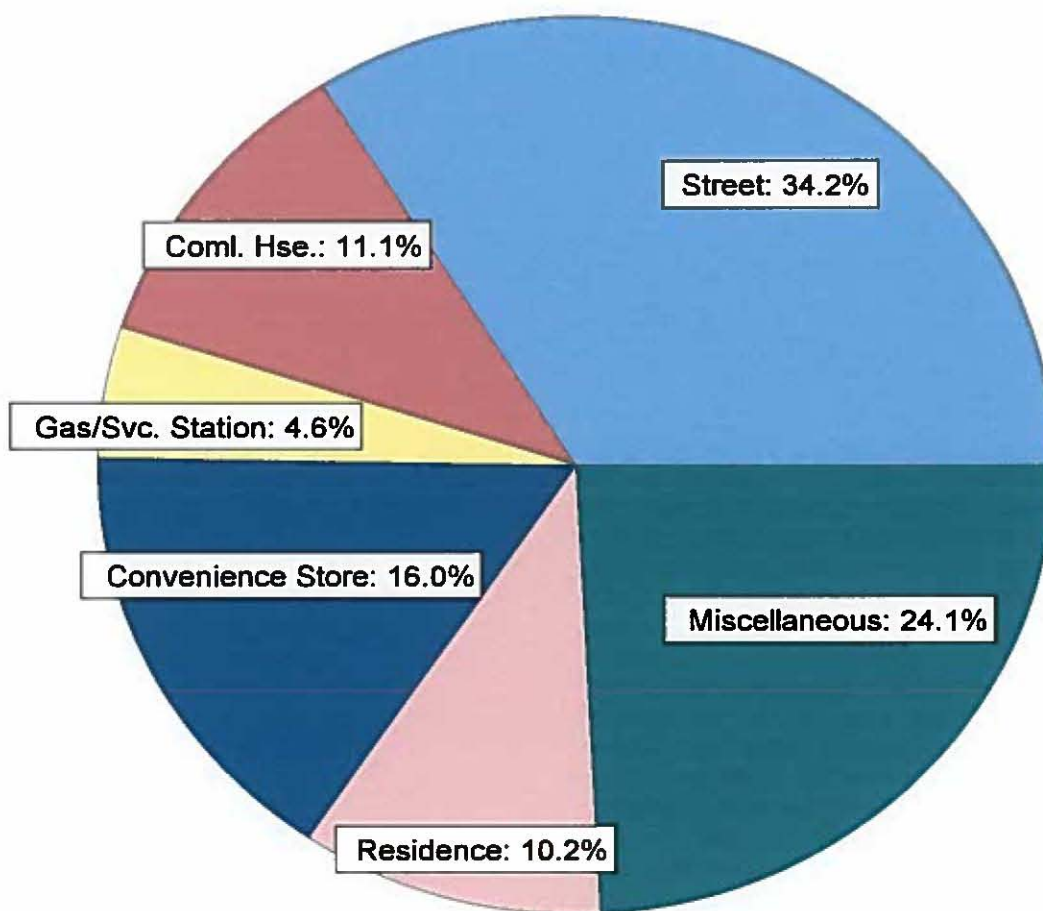
*Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to 100.0

Robbery, Categories Trend, 2003 - 2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Street/Highway	25	16	9	28	37
Commercial House	9	11	6	1	12
Gas/Service Station	6	3	1	1	5
Convenience Store	11	27	15	17	17
Residence	5	5	8	4	11
Miscellaneous	4	42	66	21	26
Total	60	104	105	72	108

Robbery by Categories, 2007

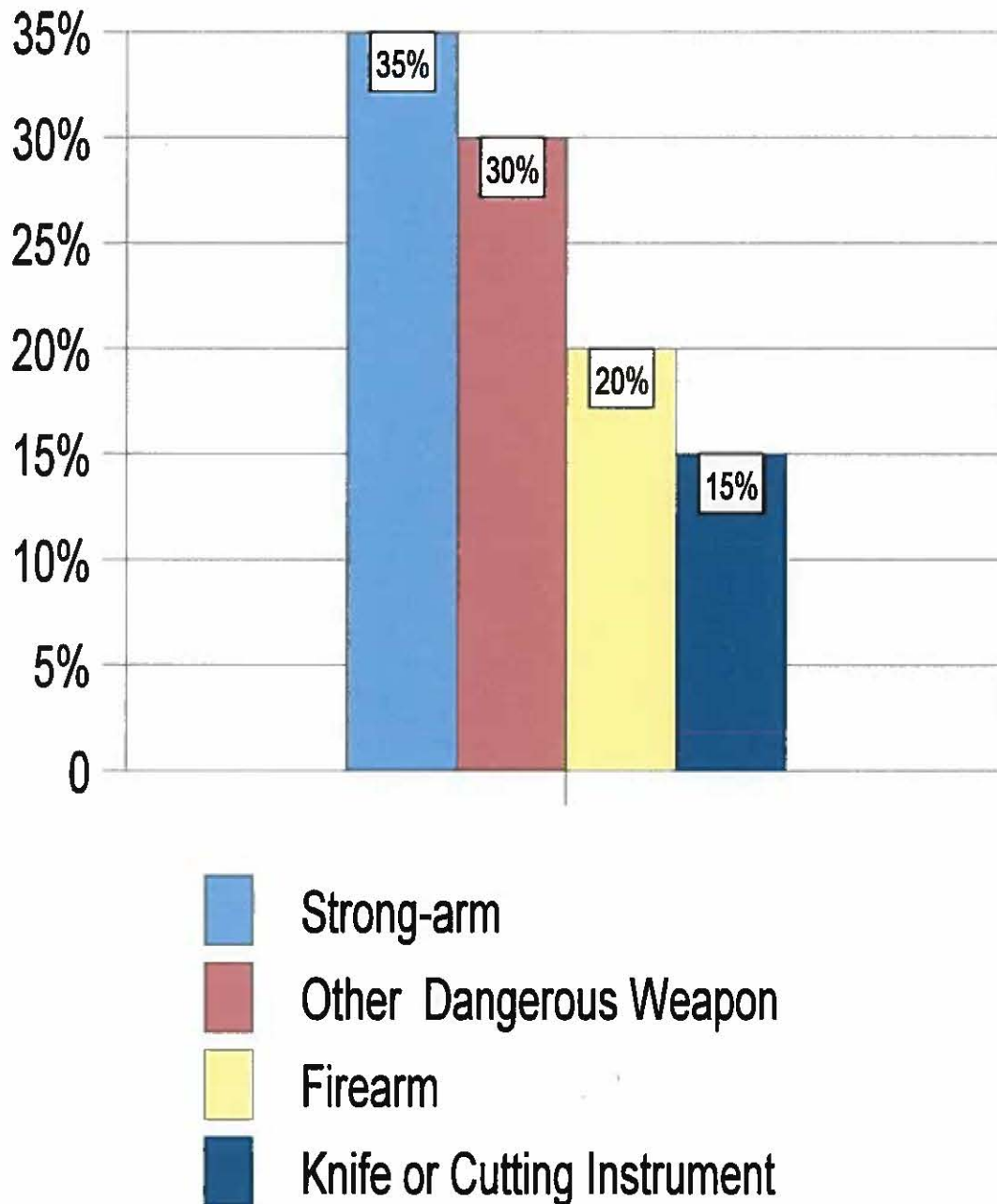


Robbery Categories, 2007
Percent Distribution



Robbery, 2007

By Type of Weapons Used



Robbery, 2007**By Village**

Village	Number Reported	<i>Percent Distribution*</i>
Agana Hts.	2	1.9
Asan	1	1.0
Barrigada	6	5.6
Dededo	18	16.7
Hagatna	5	4.6
Harmon	13	12.0
Mangilao	10	9.2
Mong-Mong-Toto	3	2.8
Talofofo	4	3.7
Tamuning	11	10.2
Tumon	18	16.7
Umatac	2	1.9
Yigo	3	2.8
Yona	3	2.8
Unknown	9	8.3
Total	108	100.0

Note: Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0

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 usually is 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

For the past five years, the number of aggravated assaults island wide has declined. In 2007, occurrences of this offense decreased 20.4 percent compared with the 2006 number, down to 117 offenses. Five- and ten-year trend data for aggravated assault showed declines of 28.0 percent and 43.0 percent, respectively.

The 2007 data showed a decline in the frequency of aggravated assaults per 1,000 inhabitants. The rate estimated at .67 offenses per 1,000 inhabitants island wide decreased 22.2 percent compared with 2006 rate, 33.0 percent from that in 2003, and 49.2 percent from 1998.

Among the four types of offenses classified as violent crime (murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) aggravated assault typically has the second highest percentage of occurrences. The trend continued in 2007 with this offense accounting for 2.6 percent of violent crime.

Offense Analysis

Aggravated Assault by Weapon

The UCR Program collects data about the type of weapons used in aggravated assaults. During 2007, "other" weapons were used in 66.0 percent of the offenses; knives or cutting instruments, 19.0 percent, personal weapons (i.e., hands, fists, feet, etc.) were used in 11.1 percent. Weapons in the category of firearms were used in the remaining 4.3 percent of this offense.

An analysis by weapon type showed that the rate of aggravated assaults per 1,000 persons was .03 with firearms, .13 percent with knives or cutting instruments, .08 percent with personal weapons and .44 percent with weapons in the "other" category.

Clearances and Juveniles

In certain circumstances involving juveniles, a law enforcement agency may report that an offense is cleared by arrest even when no physical arrest is made.

This type of clearance must meet the following criteria; the offender is under the age of 18 and is cited to appear in court or before other juvenile authorities. When a clearance involves both adult and juvenile offenders, it is reported as an adult clearance. In 2007, of the clearances for aggravated assault reported to police, 42.0 percent involved only juveniles.

Arrests

The UCR program collects arrest data based on the number of persons arrested not the number of offenses committed during a single incident. In 2007, police made 223 arrests for aggravated assault island wide. This figure accounts for 5.0 percent of the total number of arrests for violent crimes and 6.7 percent of arrests for all crimes combined.

Arrest Trends

Aggravated assault arrest in 2007 increased 3.7 percent from 2006. The five-year trend of arrests showed 2007 arrests decreased 21.0 percent when compared with 2003. Arrest data for 2007 decreased 7.1 percent when compared with 1998. Arrest rate for aggravated assault in 2007 showed 1.3 percent per 1,000 inhabitants.

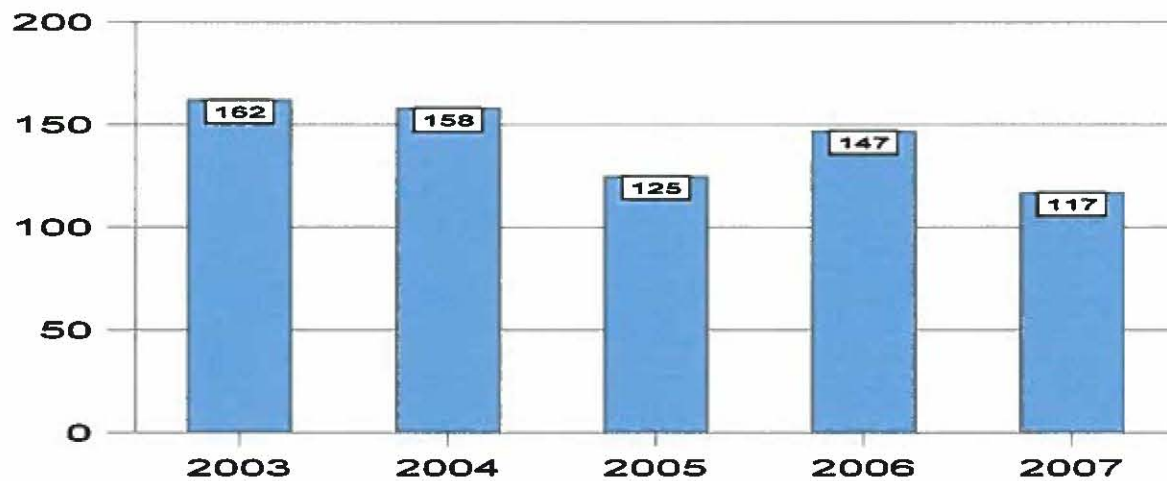
Arrest Distribution by Age and Race

Aggravated assault arrest data for 2007 showed that 6.7 percent were adults and 1.5 percent were juveniles. By sex, 85.0 percent were male arrestees, 15.0 percent were female. By age group, 55.0 percent were 18 to 29 years old, and 38.0 percent were 30 to 49, and 7.6 percent accounted for 50 years old and over. By race, Pacific Islanders were 83.4 percent, 12.6 percent were Asians, and 2.0 percent each for White and Black arrested persons. Juveniles arrested by age; 30.6 percent were the age group of 14 years and under. 28.6 percent were 15 years old, 18.4 were 16 years old, and 22.5 percent were 17 years old. By sex, 90.0 percent were male and 10.0 percent were females. By race, 81.6 percent were Pacific Islanders, and the rest accounted for 18.4 percent.

Aggravated Assault

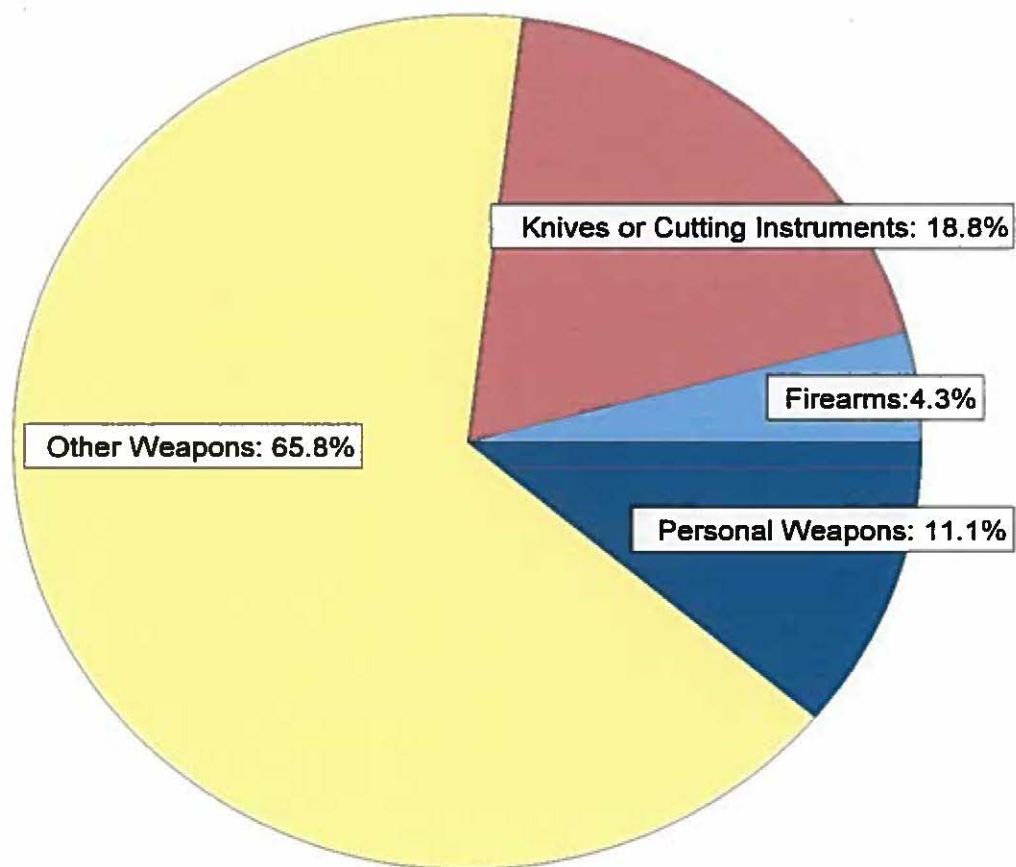
Trend, 2003 - 2007

Month	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
JAN	11	35	5	18	13
FEB	9	10	8	13	7
MAR	29	13	9	19	9
APR	15	14	5	7	12
MAY	13	11	11	10	6
JUN	15	9	14	8	15
JUL	24	12	19	7	7
AUG	12	10	22	16	9
SEP	11	12	3	16	7
OCT	4	8	3	9	10
NOV	11	16	10	15	8
DEC	8	8	16	9	14
Total	162	158	125	147	117
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>-21.0</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>-20.4</i>



Aggravated Assault, 2007

Types of Weapons Used	Number	Percent Distribution
Firearms	5	4.3
Knives or Cutting Instrument	22	18.8
Other Weapons	77	65.8
Personal Weapons	13	11.1
Total	117	100



Burglary

Definition

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

Volume, Trends, and Rates

In 2007, law enforcement reported 1,058 burglary offenses; this number fell 18.1 percent when compared to 2006. Burglary offense accounted for 26.0 percent of all property crimes. Five- and ten- year trend showed burglary volume decreased 6.0 percent when compared to 2003 volume and 20.2 percent when compared to 1998.

The burglary rate in 2007 was 6.1 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. Two-, 5- and 10-year trend data showed that the 2006 rate was 7.4 percent, 2003 rate was 6.5 percent, and 7.6 percent in 1998.

Offense Analysis

Burglary statistics for all 12 months in 2007 showed that forcible entry burglaries accounted for 48.0 percent of the burglary offenses, unlawful entry comprised of 46.0 percent, and attempted forcible entry accounted for 6.0 percent.

As in the past, burglars targeted homes more often than nonresidential structures. An analysis of data for 2007 showed that the majority of burglaries, 65.7 percent were residential, and the remaining 34.3 percent were nonresidences, such as stores, and offices. Most burglaries occurred during the night for both residences and nonresidential structures with 56.0 percent and the rest, 43.6 percent were during the daytime. Burglaries for which the time could be established, most (41.1 percent) residential burglaries occurred during the day, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Nonresidential structures were targeted more often at night with 32.0 percent of those occurring from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

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 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.

Arrest Trends and Rate

In Guam, arrests for burglaries in 2007, accounted for 30 percent of total arrests for property crimes. Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Law enforcement cleared 8.7 percent of Guam's burglary offenses. The five- and ten-year trend data showed arrests for this offense increased 21.1 percent when compared with 2006 and 2.2 percent compared with 1998.

The rate for burglary arrests in Guam was .5 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. The five- and ten-year rates were the same with .5 percent each.

Arrest Distribution by Age, Sex and Race

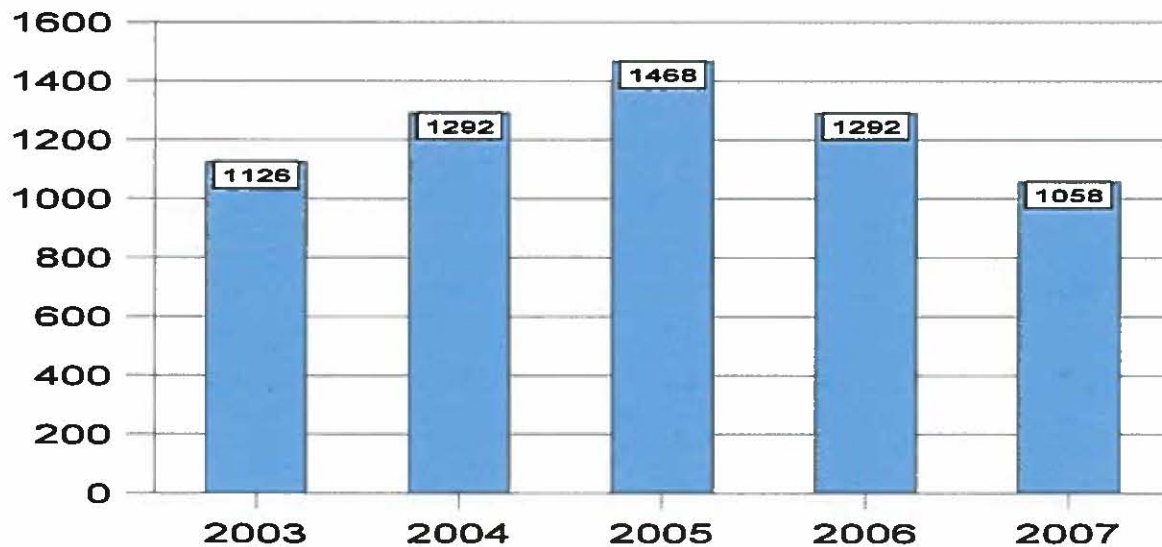
Data showed that males accounted for 87.0 percent of burglary arrestees in 2007. Of the total number of males arrested for burglaries, 28.6 percent were juveniles. Females arrested for burglary comprised of 14.0 percent, and of the females arrested, 4.6 percent were juveniles.

The percentage breakdowns of burglary arrestees by race showed overall 88.0 percent were Pacific Islander, 5.0 percent were white and the remainder were of other races. Adult arrestees were 61.5 percent Pacific Islander and 4.6 percent were Asian. Of the juveniles arrested for burglary, 26.0 percent were also Pacific Islander and 2.3 percent were Asian.

Burglary

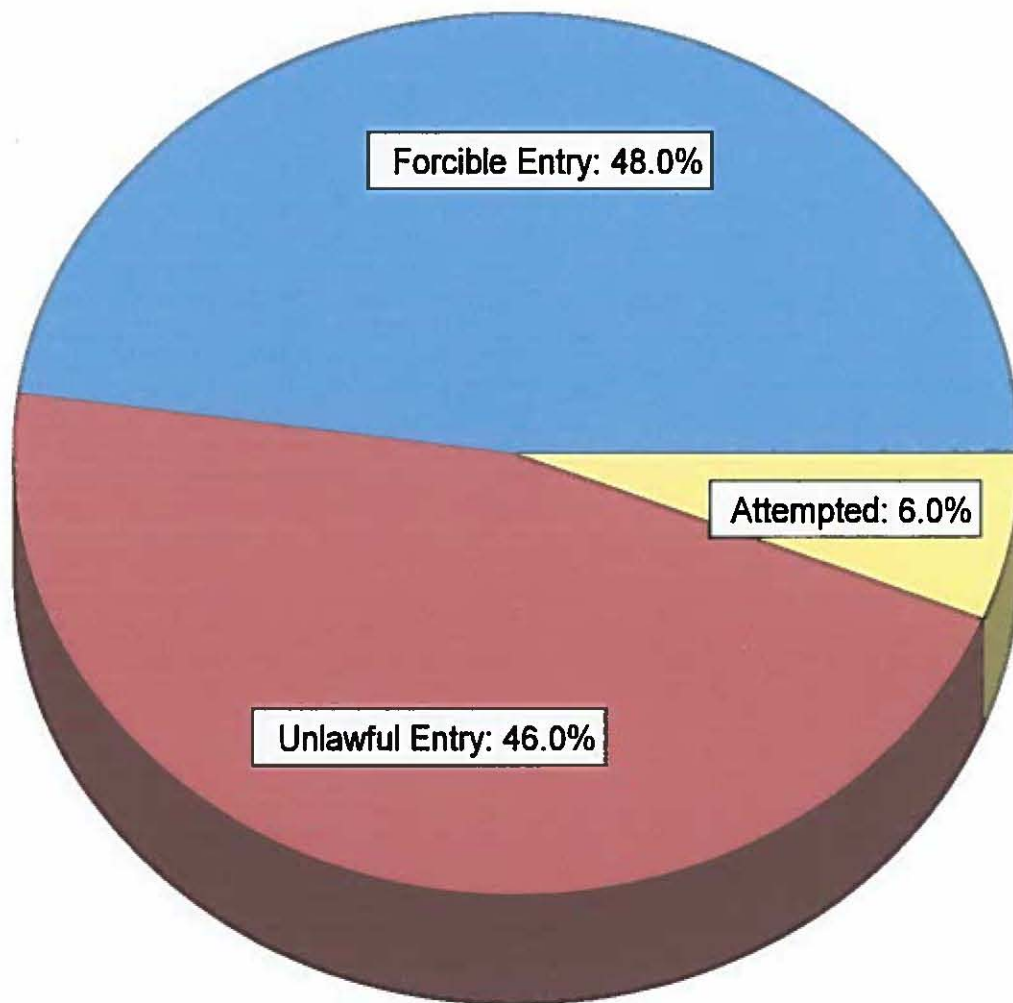
Trend, 2003 - 2007

Month	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
JAN	77	78	122	123	122
FEB	74	79	104	143	137
MAR	99	100	121	119	151
APR	85	106	139	106	103
MAY	100	100	122	112	71
JUN	88	115	151	105	72
JUL	98	107	122	109	55
AUG	69	156	151	114	99
SEP	86	132	142	87	78
OCT	119	113	116	108	81
NOV	116	114	101	98	48
DEC	115	92	77	68	41
Total	1126	1292	1468	1292	1058
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>-12.0</i>	<i>-18.1</i>



Burglary

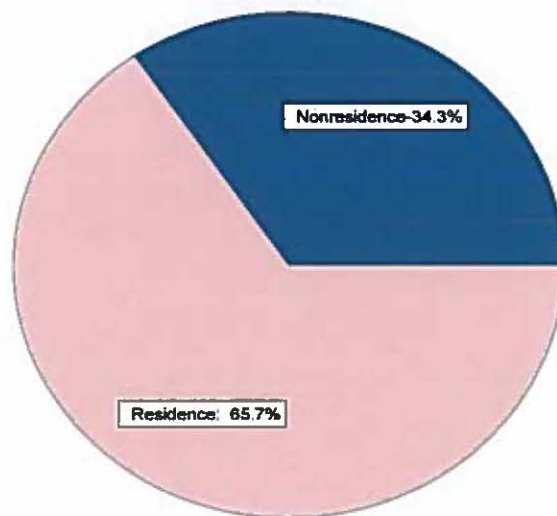
By Type of Entry, 2007



Burglary, 2007

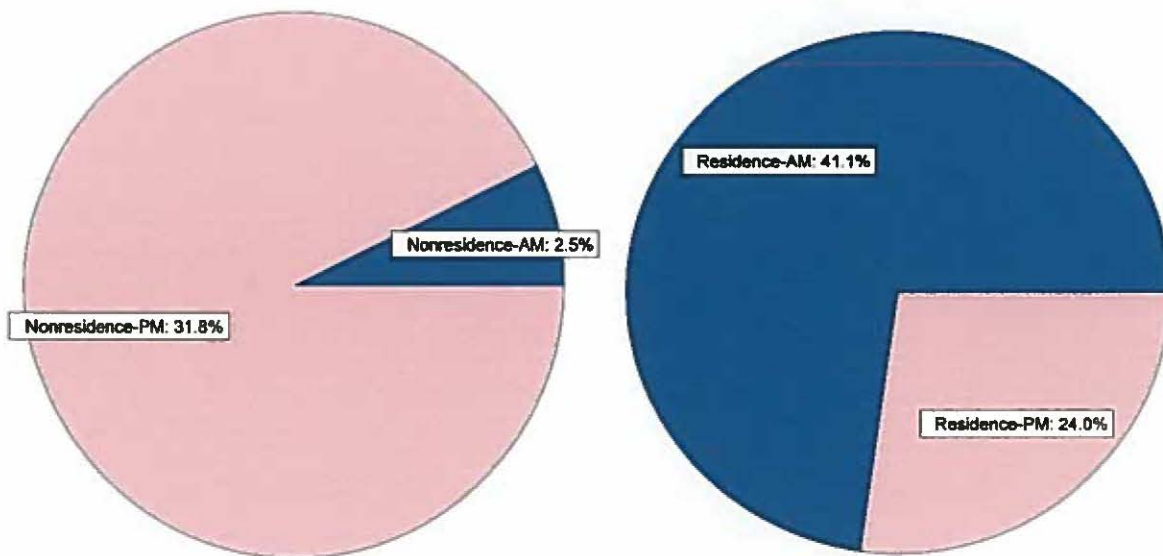
Residence (dwelling)

Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)



Burglary, 2007

By Time of Day

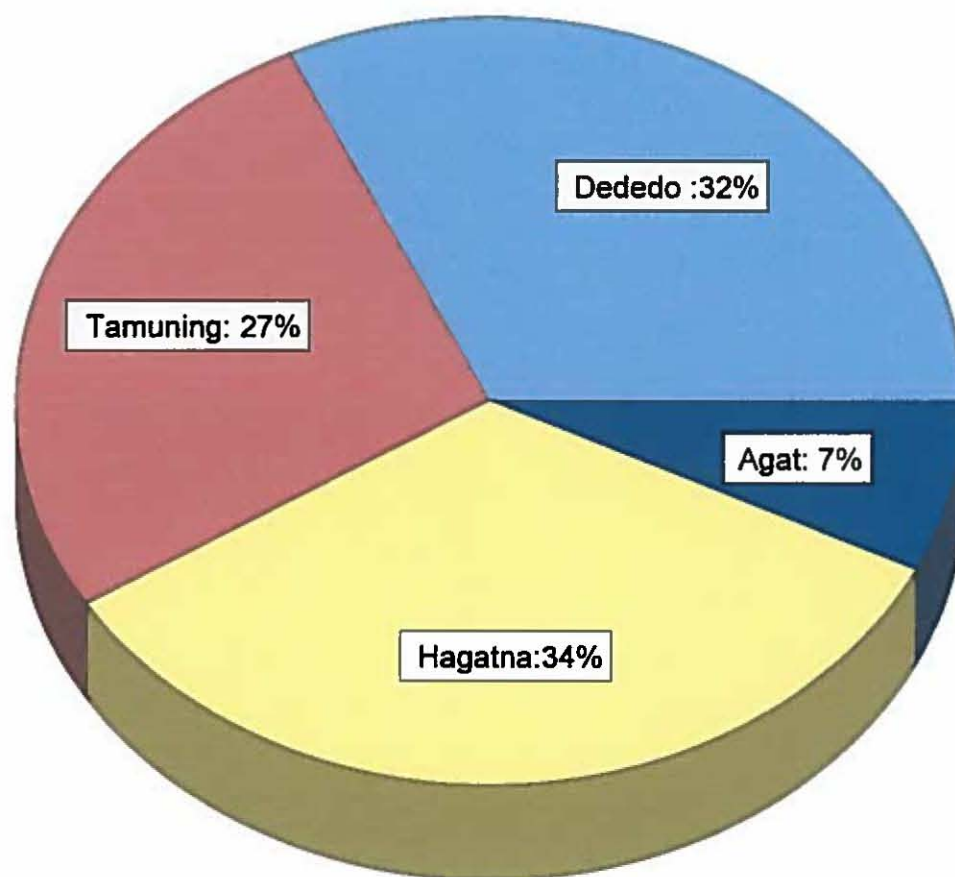


Note: Calculation based on total Burglary, 1058

Burglary

By Precincts/Jurisdiction, 2007

Precincts	Dededo (Northern) Precinct	Tamuning Precinct	Hagatna (Central) Precinct	Agat (Southern) Precinct
Burglaries	338	282	359	79
<i>Percent Distribution</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>34.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>



Larceny-theft

Definition

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

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

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

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

In 2007, larceny-theft accounted for 62.0 percent of property crimes recorded by police. Trend data showed that the number of larceny-thefts increased almost 6.0 percent (5.8 percent) from 2006, 41.2 percent more when compared with 2003, and decreased 36.2 percent when compared with 1998.

Two-, 5-, and 10-year trend data showed 16.1 percent larceny-theft offenses per 1,000 inhabitants in 2007, 7.0 percent in 2003, and 8.6 percent in 1998.

Offense Analysis

Distribution

A breakdown of larceny-theft offenses showed that thefts from buildings accounted for 36.1 percent of reported larceny-thefts during 2007. “All other” a category that includes the less-defined larceny-theft offenses accounted for 20.7 percent of the total, shoplifting made up almost 16.0 percent (15.8 percent) Thefts from motor vehicles made up 14.4 percent of the larceny-thefts total. Other larceny-theft offenses including motor vehicle parts and accessories, pocket-picking, and purse snatching and theft of bicycles comprised the remainder.

Arrest Trends

The UCR Program collects arrest data for 29 offenses and counts the number of persons arrested, not the number of offenses committed during a single incident.

Arrests for larceny-theft offenses comprised of 59.3 percent for all property offenses. The number of arrests for larceny-theft offenses decreased 10.0 percent in

2007 compared with 2006 data. For the same period, arrests of juveniles in this crime category increased 18.6 percent while arrests of adults decreased 15.7 percent. In contrast to the 2-year trend, 5- and 10-year trend data showed arrests for larceny-theft offenses: an increase of 41.2 percent with 2003 data and a decrease of 36.2 percent when compared with 1998 data.

Arrest Rates

Islandwide, the rate of arrests for larceny-theft offenses in 2007 was 1.3 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. Five-year trend was a very slight increase of 1.4 percent, and the 10-year trend showed a higher increase rate of 3.4 percent in 1998.

Distribution by Age, Sex, and Race

The majority (43.0 percent) of arrestees for larceny-theft offenses in 2007 were under 25 years of age. Offenders under 20 years old accounted for 19.2 percent of the arrestees, those under 18 years old accounted for 14.2 percent, and those under 15 years old accounted for 7.7 percent.

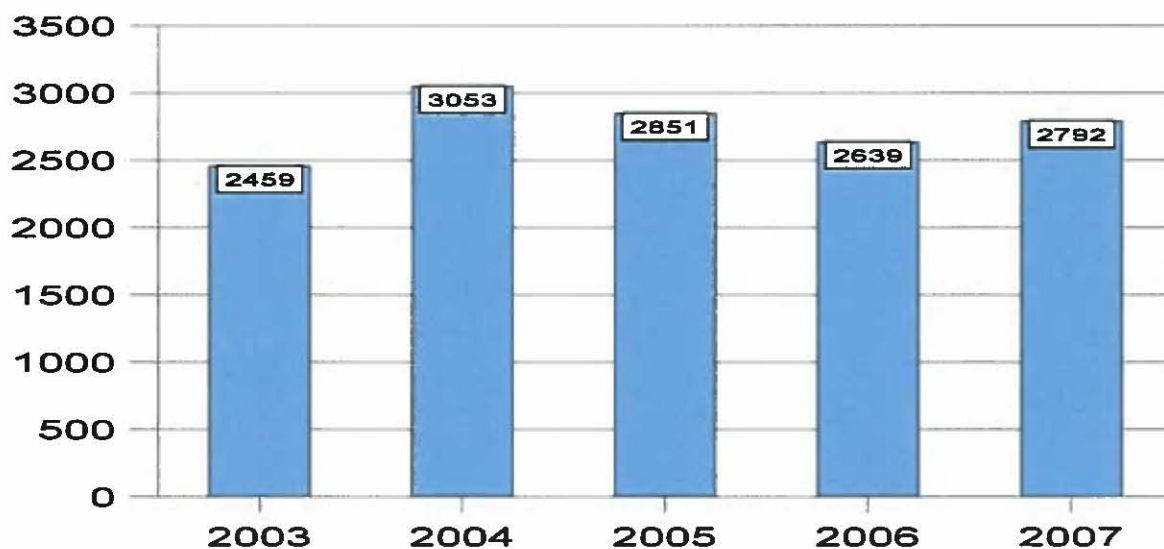
Of juvenile arrestees (persons under the age of 18), 84.3 percent were Pacific Islanders; 13.7 percent were Asian and 2.0 percent were white. Across all age groups collectively, 79.4 percent were Pacific Islanders and 20.6 percent were of other races.

More males than females were arrested for larceny-theft in 2007 accounting for 64.4 percent of arrestees in this crime category. Females accounted for 35.6 percent of the arrestees. An analysis of arrests across all property crime categories show that females were arrested more often for larceny-theft offenses than for other crimes.

Larceny-theft

Trend, 2003 - 2007

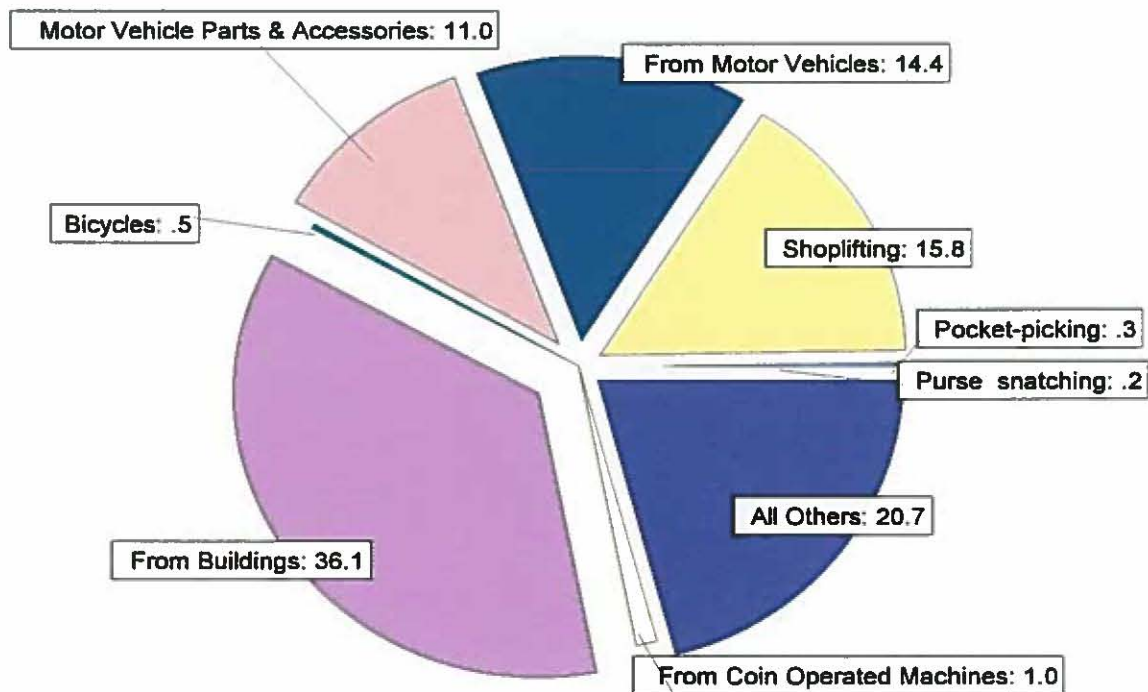
Month	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
JAN	162	223	304	209	281
FEB	154	214	223	199	269
MAR	165	250	272	205	299
APR	177	215	268	184	256
MAY	193	256	284	199	233
JUN	171	267	111	230	232
JUL	215	342	235	218	229
AUG	260	242	256	221	214
SEP	245	258	216	204	217
OCT	264	283	239	226	207
NOV	260	235	239	286	205
DEC	193	268	204	258	150
Total	2459	3053	2851	2639	2792
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>-6.6</i>	<i>-7.4</i>	<i>6.0</i>



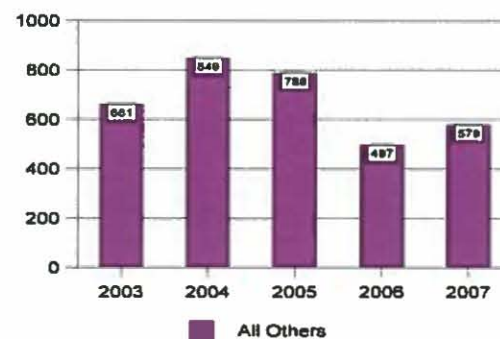
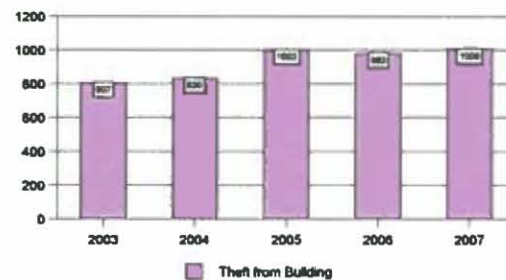
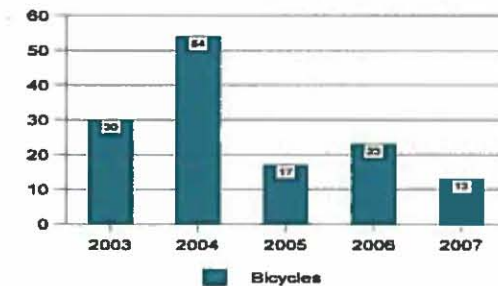
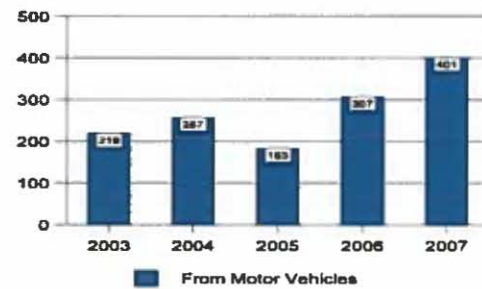
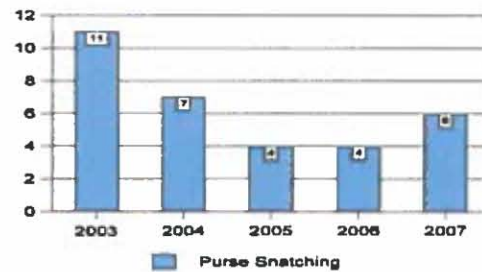
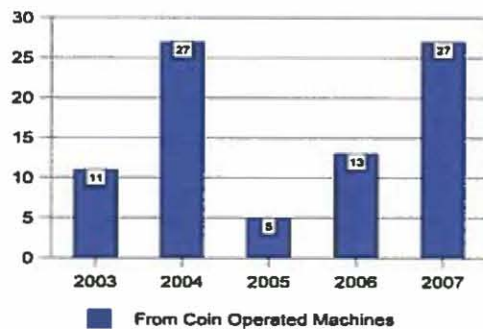
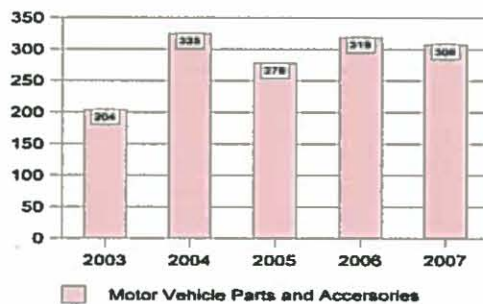
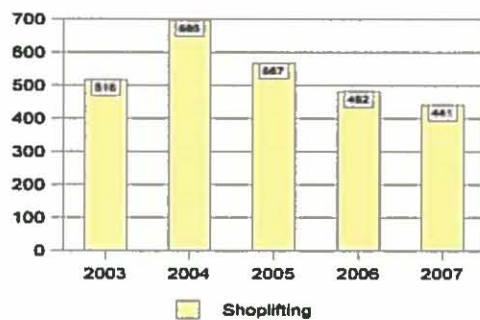
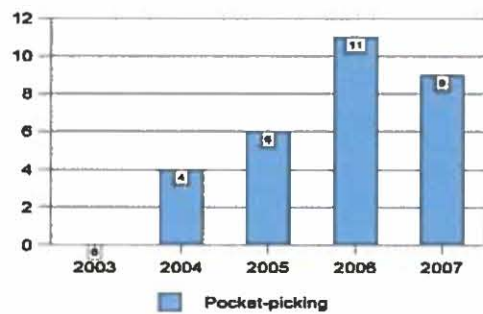
Larceny-theft Categories

Percent Distribution, 2007

Larceny-theft Categories	Number	Percent Distribution
A. Pocket-picking	9	.3
B. Purse Snatching	6	.2
C. Shoplifting	441	15.8
D. From Motor Vehicles	401	14.4
E. Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	308	11.0
F. Bicycles	13	.5
G. From Building	1008	36.1
H. From Coin Operated Machines	27	1.0
I. All Other	579	20.7
Total	2792	100



Larceny-theft Categories Trend, 2003 - 2007



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, motor scooters, 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 2007, there were 211 motor vehicle thefts, the lowest number recorded since 2003. This number represented 1.0 percent decrease in volume when compared with 2006 and 10.0 percent decrease over 2003 figure. The number of motor vehicle thefts in 2007 decreased 65.5 percent when compared to 1998. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for 5.2 percent of property crimes.

Crime rate for motor vehicle thefts in Guam was 1.2 percent per 1,000 inhabitants in 2006 and 2007, 1.4 percent in 2003 and 4.0 percent in 1998.

Offense Analysis

Automobiles were, by far, the most frequently stolen vehicle type—accounting for 60.2 percent of all vehicles stolen. Trucks and buses accounted for 11.4 percent, and other vehicles accounted for 28.4 percent.

By type of vehicles, automobiles were stolen at a rate of .73 cars per 1,000 in population in 2007. Trucks and buses were stolen at a rate of .14 percent vehicles per 1,000 population, and other types of vehicles were stolen at a rate of .25 percent vehicles per 1,000 people.

Clearances

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 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 guidelines, any clearance that involves both adult and juvenile offenders is listed as an adult clearance.

Clearances and Juveniles

Before analyzing data involving clearances and juveniles, the data user should consider two important information. First, when an offender under the age of

18 is cited to appear before juvenile authorities, the UCR Program considers the offense to be cleared by arrest, even though a physical arrest may not have occurred. Second, clearances involving both adult and juvenile offenders are classified as adult clearances.

2007 data on motor vehicle theft showed that 25.1 percent of stolen vehicles were cleared by arrest. Clearances involving only juveniles (those under age 18) accounted for 41.5 percent of reported motor vehicle theft clearances in 2007.

Arrests

The number of persons arrested for motor vehicle theft in 2007 increased from 14 to 31 or 121.4 percent when compared with 2006. Five- and 10-year trend data showed that the number of motor vehicle theft arrests increased 72.2 percent compared with 2003. When compared with 1998, motor vehicle theft decreased 47.5 percent.

Arrest Rates

The rate of motor vehicle theft arrests was .2 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. Arrest data showed a very slight change, .1 percent in 2006 and .2 percent in 2007.

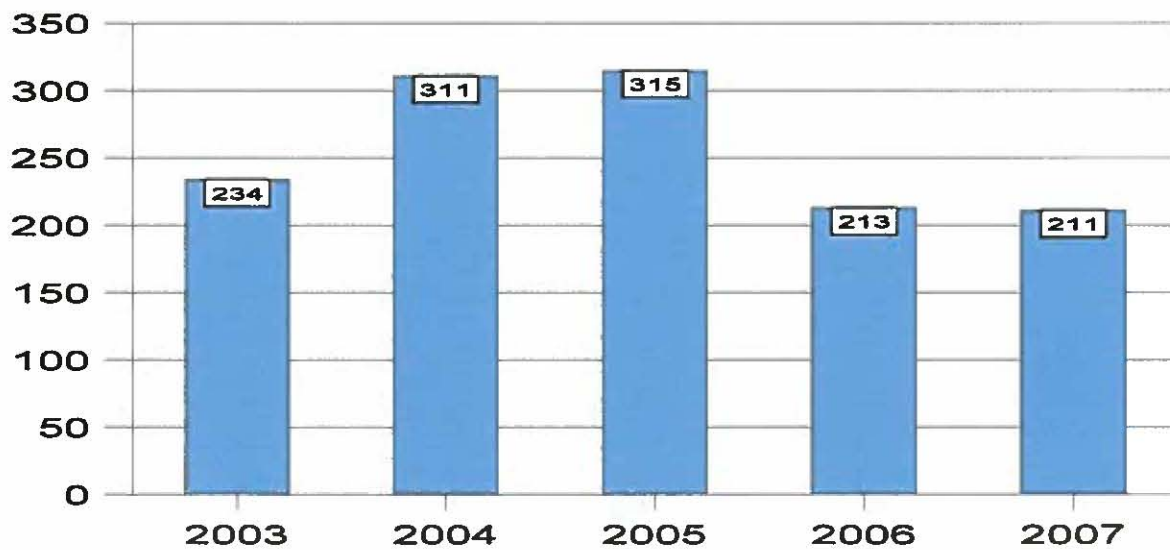
Distribution by Age, Sex, and Race

By age, 58.5 percent were adults with 21.0 percent at the age group of 18 and 19 years old, 26.4 percent were 20 years old and over. Arrest data by age indicated 42.0 percent of arrests for motor vehicle theft of juveniles (under the age of 18) data also showed that 13.2 percent were 14 year old offenders.

By race, 96.2 percent were Pacific Islanders, 3.8 percent were of other races. Of the Pacific Islanders, 58.5 percent were adults and 37.7 were juveniles. An analysis of the arrest data by gender showed that the majority (87.0 percent) were of males.

**Motor Vehicle Theft
Trend, 2003 - 2007**

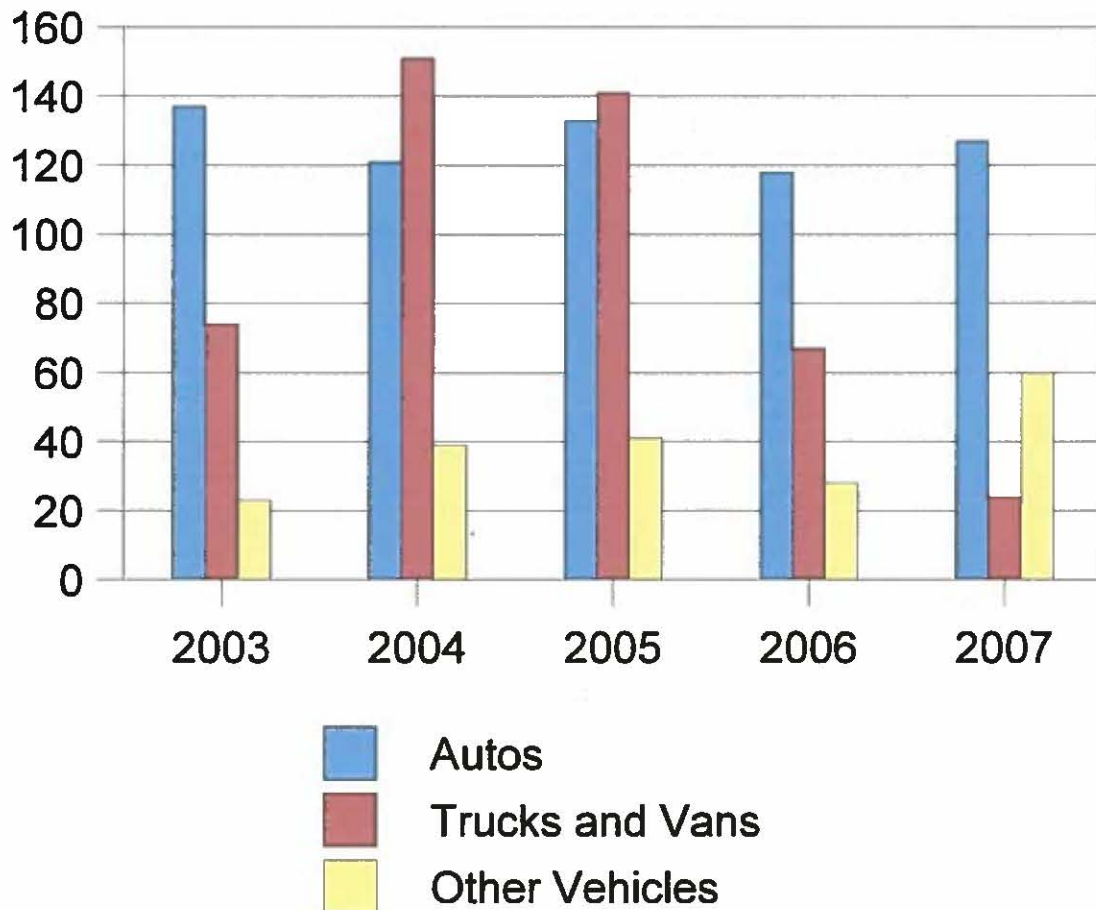
Month	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
JAN	13	21	19	9	30
FEB	13	34	30	19	21
MAR	16	15	16	11	13
APR	20	20	28	25	21
MAY	24	22	23	31	8
JUN	17	36	26	13	16
JUL	14	28	53	21	23
AUG	29	21	42	17	23
SEP	20	29	24	29	12
OCT	15	30	30	16	22
NOV	27	33	14	8	12
DEC	26	22	10	14	10
Total	234	311	315	213	211
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-32.4</i>	<i>-1.0</i>



Motor Vehicle Theft

By Types of Vehicles, 2003 - 2007

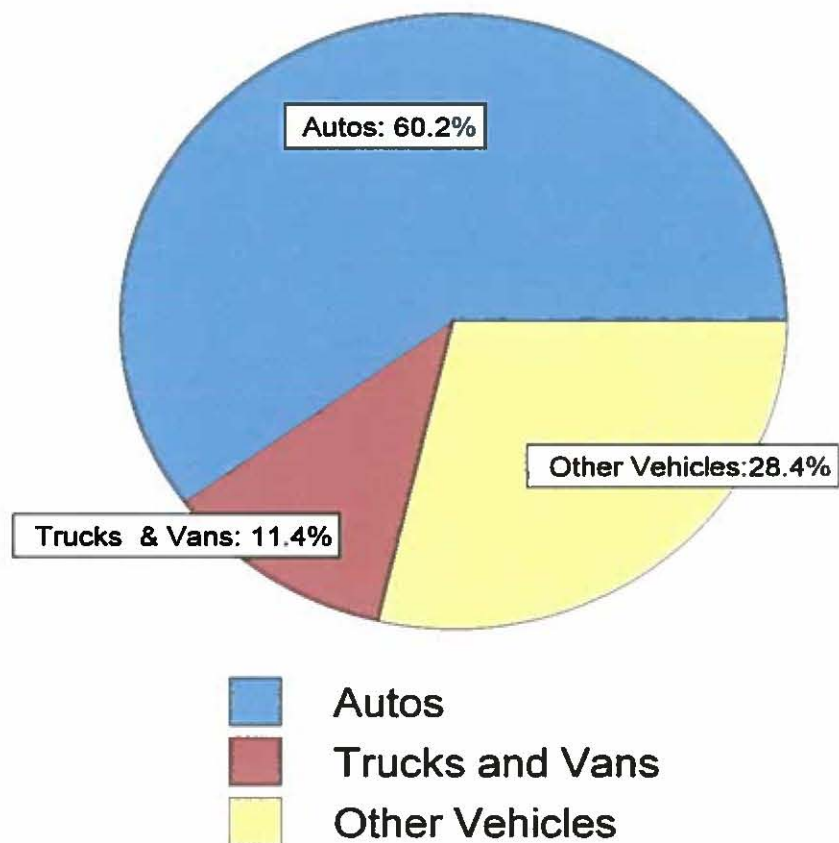
Types of Vehicles	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Autos	137	121	133	118	127
Trucks	74	151	141	67	24
Other	23	39	41	28	60
Total	234	311	315	213	211



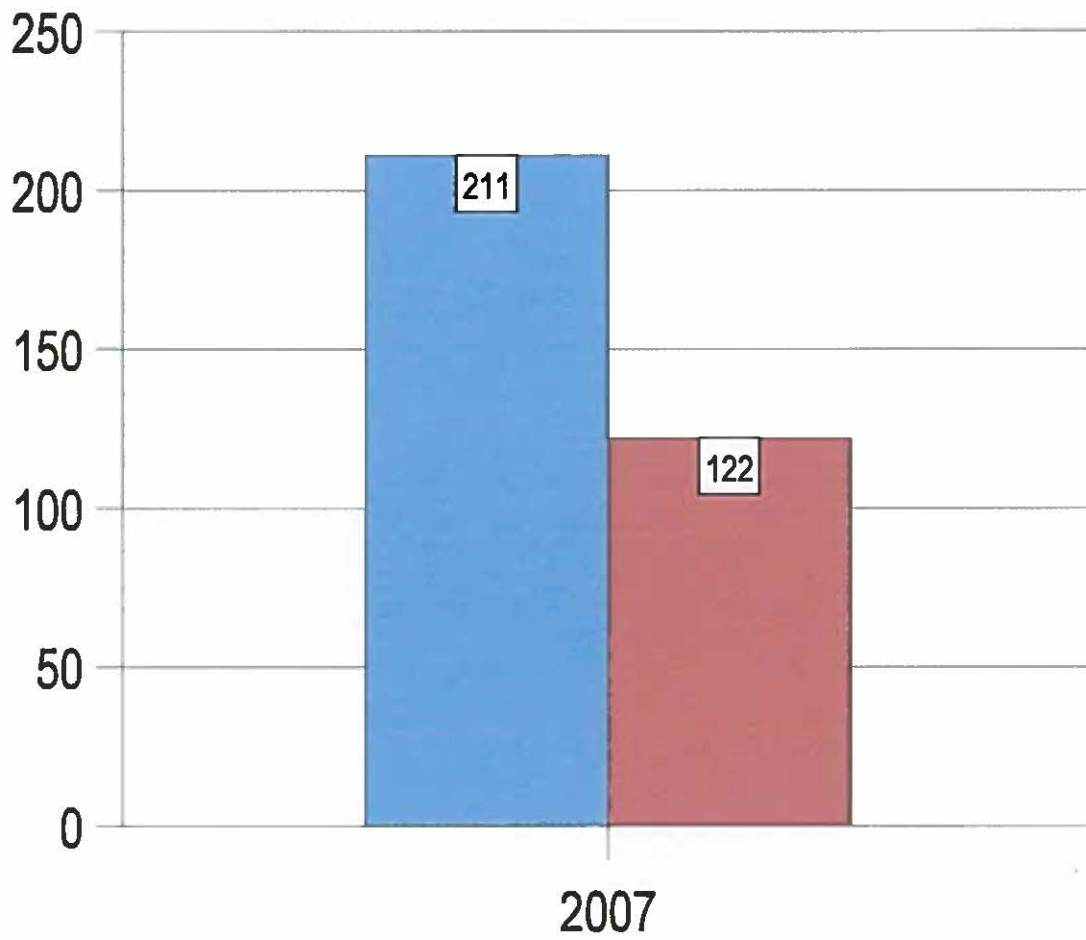
Motor Vehicle Theft

By Types of Vehicles, 2007
Percent Distribution

Types of Vehicles	2007	Percent Distribution
Autos	127	60.2
Trucks	24	11.4
Other	60	28.4
Total	211	100.0



Motor Vehicle Theft
Stolen - Recovered Vehicles, 2007



 Motor Vehicle Theft
 Recovered Stolen Vehicles

Arson

Definition

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, Rates

In 2007, police reported arson data which included 16 arson offenses, a decrease of 52.0 percent when compared with 2006. 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 property types (crops, timber, fences, signs, etc.). The category arson structural accounted for 44.0 percent of reported arson. Mobile arson made up 38.0 percent of the total arson reported in 2007. Other property types comprised the remaining 19.0 percent of properties targeted by arsonists. The 2-year trend data showed that by arson type, structural arson decreased 75.0 percent, mobile arson decreased 45.5 percent, and other property type decreased 83.3 percent.

Clearances and Arrests

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

Volume and Rate

From 2006 to 2007, the number of arrests for arson decreased 60.0 percent. The number of arrests of juveniles (persons under age 18) for arson decreased 89.0 percent; the number of arrests for adults for arson increased 200.0 percent. The 5-and 10-year trend data showed 3 arson arrests recorded for 2003 and 1998. Arrest data also showed juvenile offenders decreased 80.0 percent in 2003 and 75.0 percent in 1998 when compared with 2007.

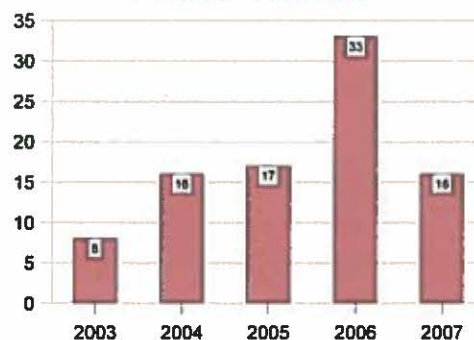
Based on the 2007 arrest data for arson, by population arrest rate showed .1 percent arrests per 1,000 inhabitants. Structural arson rate was .04

percent, mobile was .03 percent, and arson-other property type rate was .02 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. By gender, arrests of females (all ages) accounted for 25.0 percent and 75.0 percent accounted for the males. By race, all arson arrestees were Pacific Islanders.

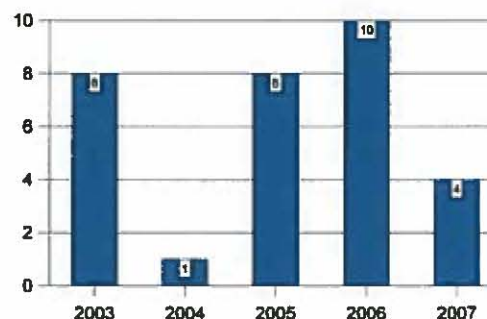
Arson Trends

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Volume	8	16	17	33	16
Percent change	0.0	100.0	6.3	94.1	-52.0

Arson Trends



Arson Arrest Trends

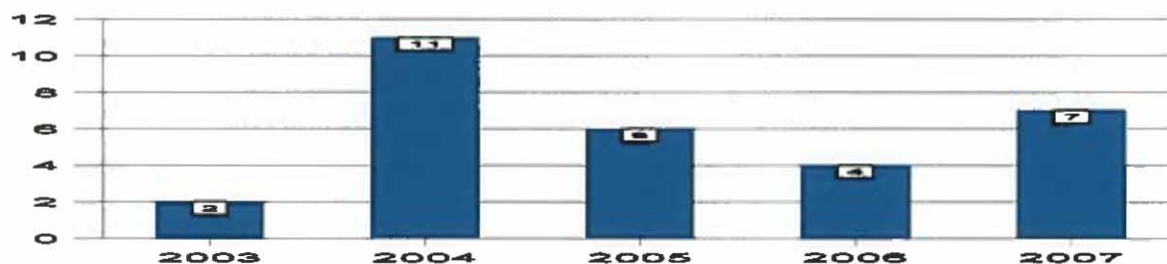


Arson

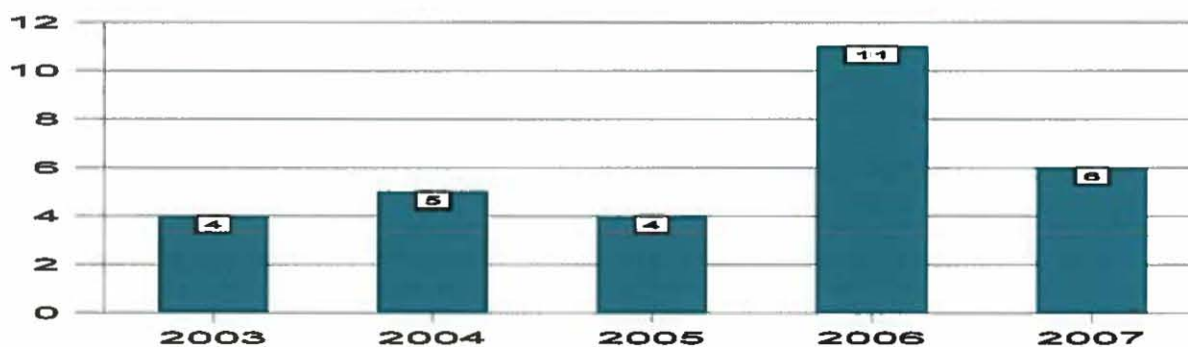
By Type, Trend 2003- 2007

Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Structural	2	11	6	4	7
Mobile	4	5	4	11	6
Other Property	2	0	7	18	3
Total	8	16	17	33	16
Percent Change	0.0	100.0	6.3	94.1	-52.0

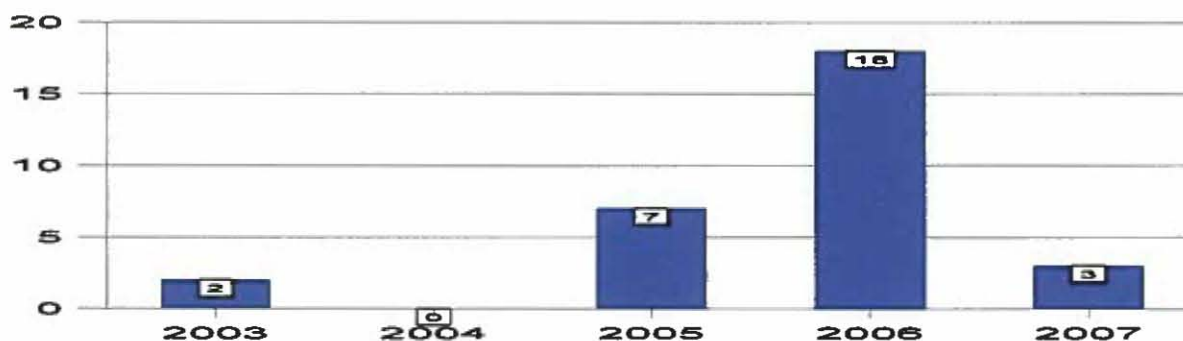
Arson: Structural



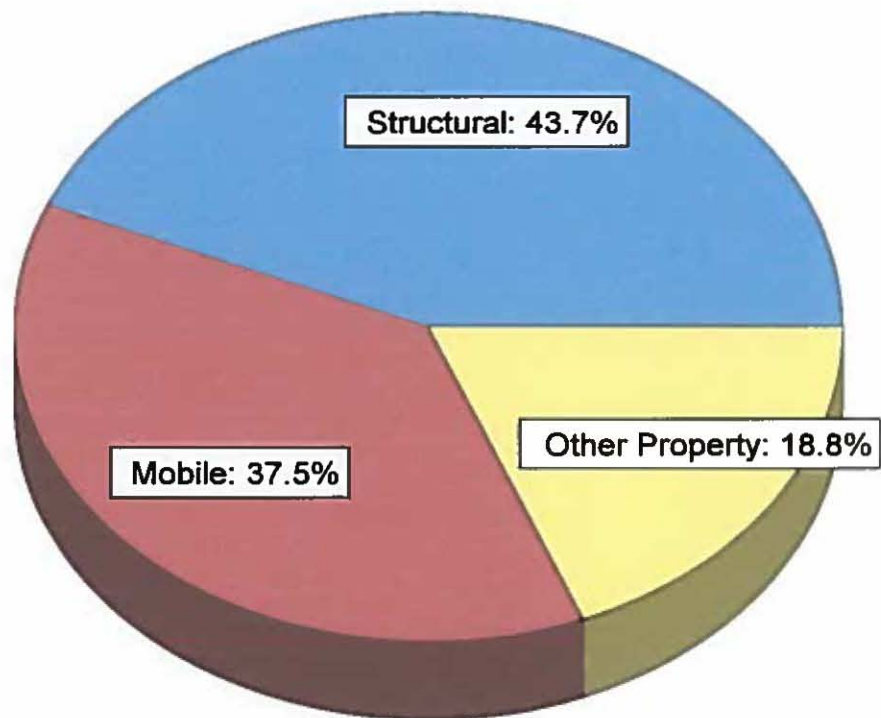
Arson: Mobile



Arson: Other Property



Arson
By Type, 2007





SECTION III Offenses Cleared



Offenses Cleared

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

Cleared by Arrest

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

- Arrested
- Charged with the commission of the offense.
- Turned over to the court for prosecution (whether following arrest, court summons, or police notice).

To qualify as a clearance, all of the conditions listed above must have been met. In its calculations, the UCR Program counts the number of offenses that are cleared, not the number of arrestees. 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 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 processing 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. In the UCR Program, the recovery of property does not clear an offense.

Clearance Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age

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

Offenses Cleared by Arrests, 2007	Juveniles	Adults	Total Offenses Cleared by Arrest
Murder	0	2	2
Negligent Manslaughter	1	1	2
Rape	35	130	165
Robbery	7	37	44
Aggravated Assault	51	231	282
Burglary	42	101	143
Larceny-theft	70	214	284
Motor Vehicle theft	29	45	74
Arson	1	6	7
Other Assaults, simple	132	657	789
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	23	23
Fraud and Bad Checks	6	103	109
Embezzlement	0	0	0
Stolen Property	7	28	35
Vandalism	84	119	203
Weapons Violations	19	97	116
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	1	7	8
Sex Offenses	0	7	7
Drug Abuse Violations	117	198	315
Gambling	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	3	139	142
Driving Under the Influence	2	732	734
Liquor Laws	70	146	216
Drunkenness	13	451	464
Disorderly Conduct	98	163	261
Vagrancy	0	3	3
All Other Offenses	107	395	502
Suspicion	2	0	2
Curfew Violations	3	0	3
Runaways	109	0	109

The UCR Program counts the number of offenses cleared by arrest, not the number of arrestees.

Clearance Rate, 2007

Offenses	Offenses Cleared*	Clearance Rate
Murder	2	.02
Negligent Manslaughter	2	.02
Rape	165	2.0
Robbery	44	.4
Aggravated Assault	282	2.7
Burglary	143	1.4
Larceny-theft	284	2.7
Motor Vehicle theft	74	1.0
Arson	7	.1
Other Assaults, simple	789	7.5
Forgery and Counterfeiting	23	.2
Fraud and Bad Checks	109	1.0
Embezzlement	0	0
Stolen Property	35	.3
Vandalism	203	2.0
Weapons Violations	116	1.1
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	8	.1
Sex Offenses	7	.1
Drug Abuse Violations	315	3.0
Gambling	0	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	142	1.4
Driving Under the Influence	734	7.0
Liquor Laws	216	2.1
Drunkenness	464	4.4
Disorderly Conduct	261	2.5
Vagrancy	3	.03
All Other Offenses	502	5.0
Suspicion	2	.01
Curfew Violations	3	.03
Runaways	109	1.0

2007 offenses known to police total: 10,534

*The UCR Program counts the number of offenses cleared, not the number of arrestees.



SECTION IV Persons Arrested

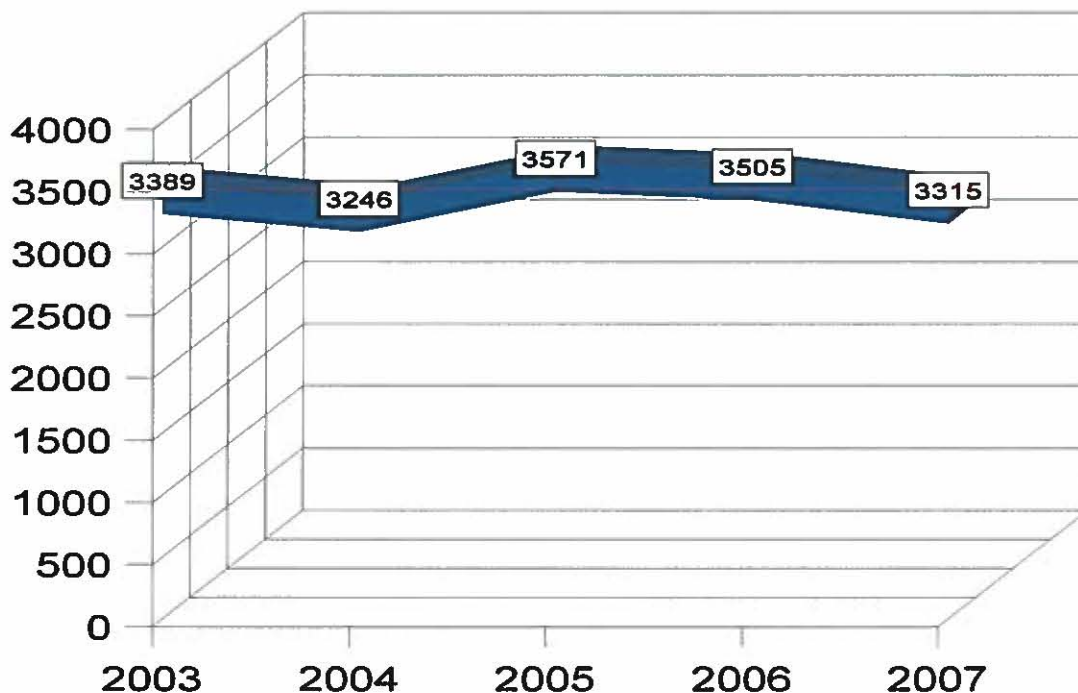


Arrests

For UCR reporting purposes, Guam Police Department reports the number of arrests, not the number of charges lodged against those persons arrested. For example, when a person is arrested and charged with several offenses that occurred at the same time, the agency reports only one arrest. However, if an individual is arrested several times during the year for violations that happened during separate and distinct instances, the agency must report each arrest separately.

Arrest Trend: 2003 - 2007

Five-year Trend	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of persons arrested	3389	3246	3571	3505	3315
Percent change	-1.1	-4.2	8.7	-1.8	-5.4



Arrests
Trends, 2003 - 2007

Offenses Charged	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
TOTAL	3389	3246	3571	3505	3315
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-4.2</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>-1.8</i>	<i>-5.4</i>
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7	6	10	8	3
Rape	108	95	92	141	130
Robbery	30	29	59	28	36
Aggravated assault	207	190	107	215	223
Burglary	78	71	107	76	92
Larceny-theft	165	190	165	216	182
Motor vehicle theft	18	20	26	14	31
Arson	3	1	8	1	3
Other assaults	656	755	359	815	597
Forgery and counterfeiting	13	10	29	24	17
Fraud	35	82	114	86	79
Embezzlement	4	0	0	0	0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	21	23	68	46	19
Vandalism	87	78	97	100	84
Weapons violations; carrying, possessing, etc.	47	16	89	16	21
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2	5	2	7	5
Sex offenses	7	0	3	7	6
Drug abuse violations	206	182	283	182	155
Gambling	0	0	1	0	0
Offenses against the family and children	86	38	140	53	32
Driving under the influence	694	537	820	836	724
Liquor laws	58	118	133	94	114
Drunkenness	151	372	360	117	336
Disorderly conduct	188	19	95	30	52
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	1
All other offenses	481	362	335	315	299
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew and loitering law violations	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	37	47	69	78	74

Arrests

Percent distribution, 2007

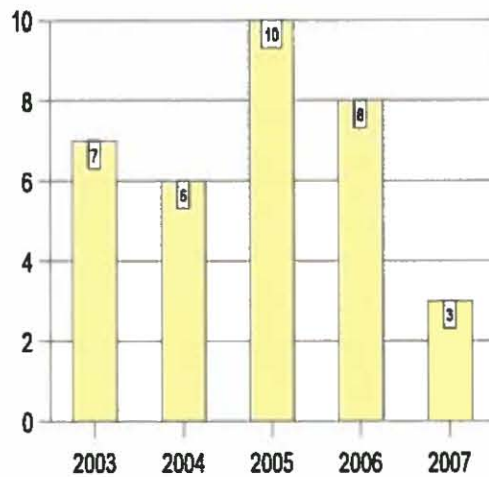
Offenses Charged	2007	Percent Distribution*
TOTAL	3315	100.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3	.1
Rape	130	4.0
Robbery	36	1.1
Aggravated assault	223	6.7
Burglary	92	2.8
Larceny-theft	182	5.5
Motor vehicle theft	31	1.0
Arson	3	.1
Other assaults	597	18.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	17	.5
Fraud	79	2.4
Embezzlement	0	0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	19	.6
Vandalism	84	2.5
Weapons violations; carrying, possessing, etc.	21	.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5	.2
Sex offenses	6	.2
Drug abuse violations	155	4.7
Gambling	0	0
Offenses against the family and children	32	1.0
Driving under the influence	724	22.0
Liquor laws	114	3.4
Drunkenness	336	10.1
Disorderly conduct	52	1.6
Vagrancy	1	.03
All other offenses	299	9.0
Suspicion	0	0
Curfew and loitering law violations	0	0
Runaways	74	2.2

*Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

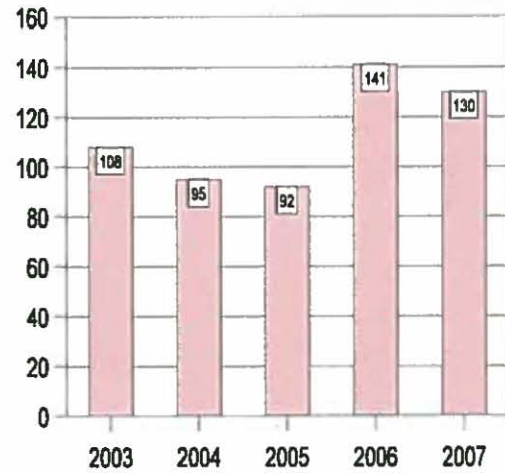
Arrested Persons

Violent Crimes, Trends 2003 - 2007

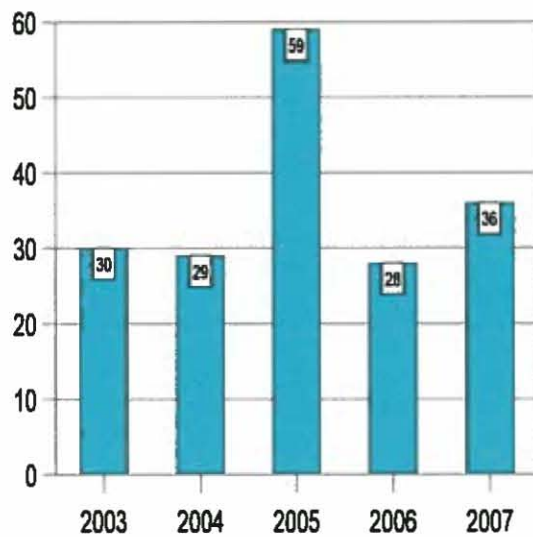
Murder



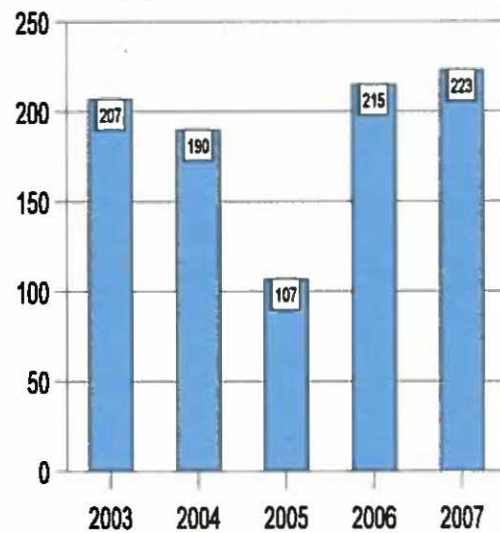
Rape



Robbery



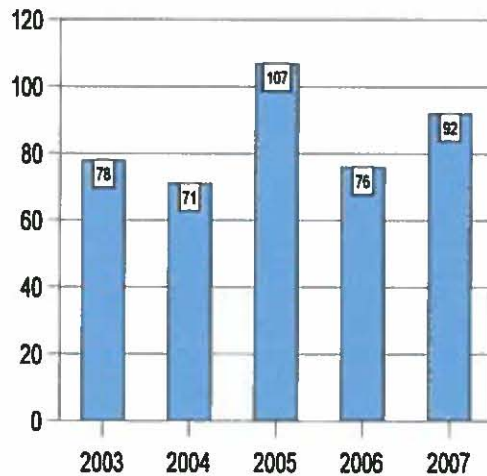
Aggravated Assault



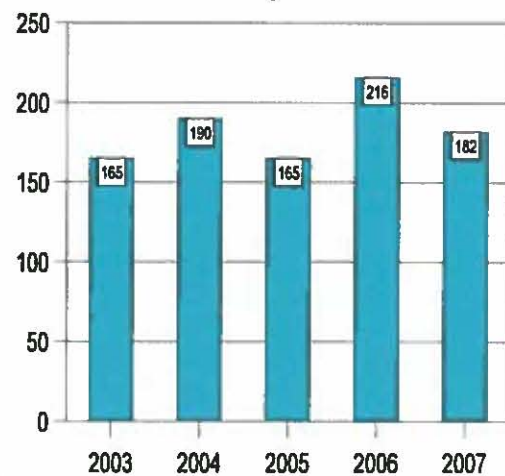
Arrested Persons

Property Crimes, Trends 2003 - 2007

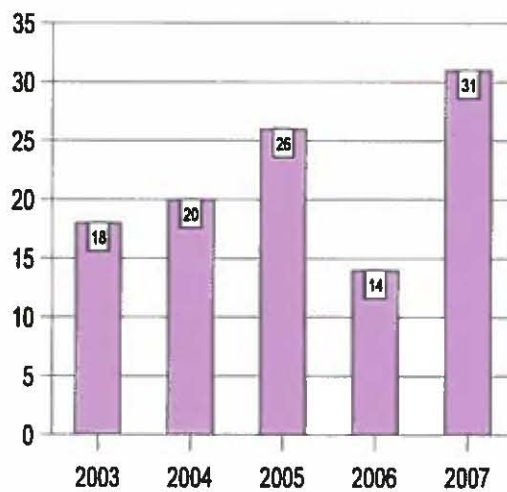
Burglary



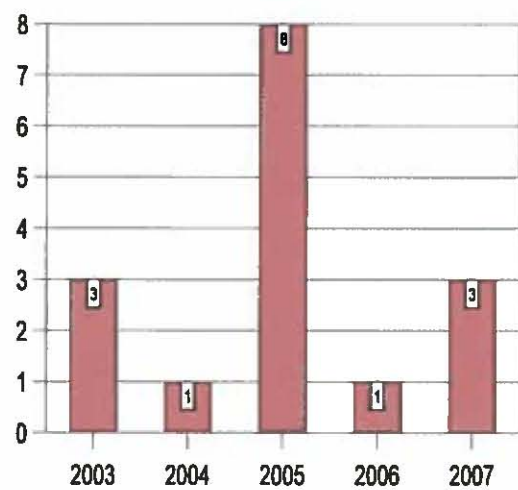
Larceny-theft



Motor Vehicle Theft



Arson



Arrested Persons

By Sex, 2007

Offenses Charged	Total	Female	Male
Total	3315	504	2811
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>84.8</i>
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3	0	3
Rape	130	0	130
Robbery	36	1	35
Aggravated assault	223	30	193
Burglary	92	12	80
Larceny-theft	182	65	117
Motor vehicle theft	31	6	25
Arson	3	1	2
Other assaults	597	103	494
Forgery and counterfeiting	17	7	10
Fraud	79	28	51
Embezzlement	0	0	0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	19	4	15
Vandalism	84	12	72
Weapons violations; carrying, possessing, etc.	21	1	20
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5	2	3
Sex offenses	6	2	4
Drug abuse violations	155	32	123
Gambling	0	0	0
Offenses against the family and children	32	18	14
Driving under the influence	724	50	674
Liquor laws	114	6	108
Drunkenness	336	29	307
Disorderly conduct	52	13	39
Vagrancy	1	1	0
All other offenses	299	38	261
Suspicion	0	0	0
Curfew and loitering law violations	0	0	0
Runaways	74	43	31

Arrested Persons

By Age Group, 2007

Offense Charged	Total	<18	18/19	20/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	60/64	65+
TOTAL	3315	104	308	695	597	461	399	300	201	137	61	30	22
<i>Percent Distribution*</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>21.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>.9</i>	<i>.7</i>
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3	1		1						1			
Rape	130	7	15	17	12	11	21	13	12	12	5	4	1
Robbery	36	2	4	12	6	5	5	1	1				
Aggravated assault	223	6	21	52	43	30	26	17	11	11	4	2	
Burglary	92	7	11	21	16	17	5	8	2	4		1	
Larceny-theft	182		35	43	31	24	20	14	10	4			1
Motor vehicle theft	31	5	11	6	3	1	4	1					
Arson	3		1	1				1					
Other assaults	597		42	108	112	89	78	73	45	22	17	7	4
Forgery and counterfeiting	17		1	3	8	2		2			1		
Fraud	79			19	25	9	6	10	5	4			1
Embezzlement	0												
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	19		4	5	3	4	2	1					
Vandalism	84		22	17	18	8	8	4	4	1	1	1	
Weapons violations; carrying, possessing, etc.	21	1	2	4	2	1	5	3	2				1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5			1	1	2		1					
Sex offenses	6	1	1		2	1						1	
Drug abuse violations	155		17	21	24	24	32	18	10	6	1	2	
Gambling	0												
Offenses against the family and children	32		1	8	5	7	4	1	2	2	1	1	
Driving under the influence	724		29	141	130	112	104	74	62	34	22	6	10
Liquor laws	114		11	26	29	23	11	10		1	1	2	
Drunkenness	336		37	104	61	40	32	21	17	22		1	1
Disorderly conduct	52		9	11	10	9	3	4	3		2		1
Vagrancy	1						1						
All other offenses	299		34	74	56	42	32	23	15	13	6	2	2
Suspicion	0												
Curfew and loitering law violations	0												
Runaways	74	74											

Arrested Persons

By Race, 2007

Offense Charged	Total	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	FAS/FSM
Total	3315	186	50	1	469	1444	1164
<i>Percent distribution*</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>.03</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>43.6</i>	<i>35.1</i>
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3					3	
Rape	130	5	2		22	72	29
Robbery	36		1		1	30	4
Aggravated assault	223	4	5		28	79	107
Burglary	92	5	1		6	66	14
Larceny-theft	182	6	1		33	115	27
Motor vehicle theft	31					20	11
Arson	3						3
Other assaults	597	33	8		102	294	160
Forgery and counterfeiting	17	1	1		4	7	4
Fraud	79	6	3	1	14	44	12
Embezzlement	0						
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	19				2	16	1
Vandalism	84	2	3		15	40	24
Weapons violations; carrying, possessing, etc.	21	1			3	15	2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5	1			1	3	
Sex offenses	6	2				2	2
Drug abuse violations	155	7	6		18	109	15
Gambling	0						
Offenses against the family and children	32	3			4	20	5
Driving under the influence	724	53	12		128	209	322
Liquor laws	114	2			8	21	83
Drunkenness	336	22	2		22	79	211
Disorderly conduct	52	2			12	20	18
Vagrancy	1					1	
All other offenses	299	25	3		37	138	96
Suspicion	0						
Curfew and loitering law violations	0						
Runaways	74	7	2		9	42	14



SECTION V Special Reports

Drug Abuse Violations

Definition

Drug/Narcotic Offenses— 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.

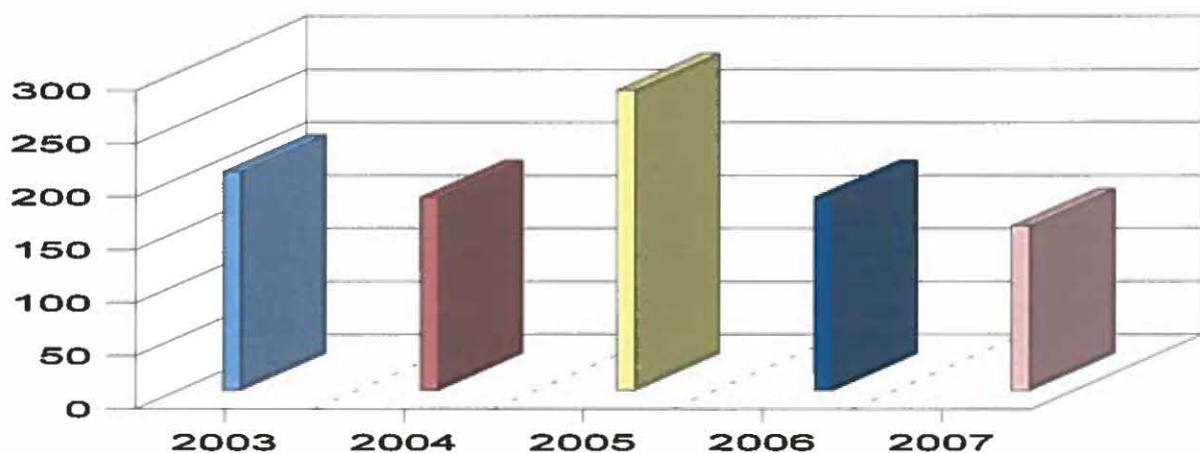
Drug/Narcotic Violations— the unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

Drug Equipment Violations — The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing and/or using drugs or narcotics.

One major social ill facing the island is drug abuse and its impact on the person and on society as a whole. Analyzing the characteristics of those arrested has long been a valuable tool for law enforcement in the war against crime.

Drug Arrests, Trends Adults (18 yrs. and over) Percent change, 2003-2007

Five-year Trend	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number	206	182	283	182	155
Percent change	-2.4	-12.0	55.5	-36.0	-15.0

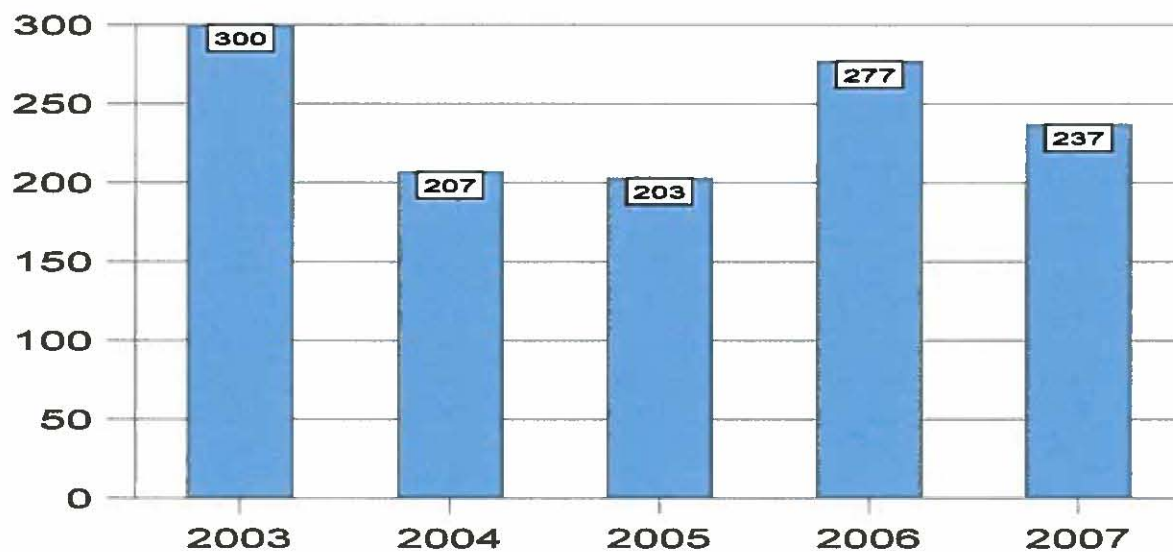


Drug Abuse Violations

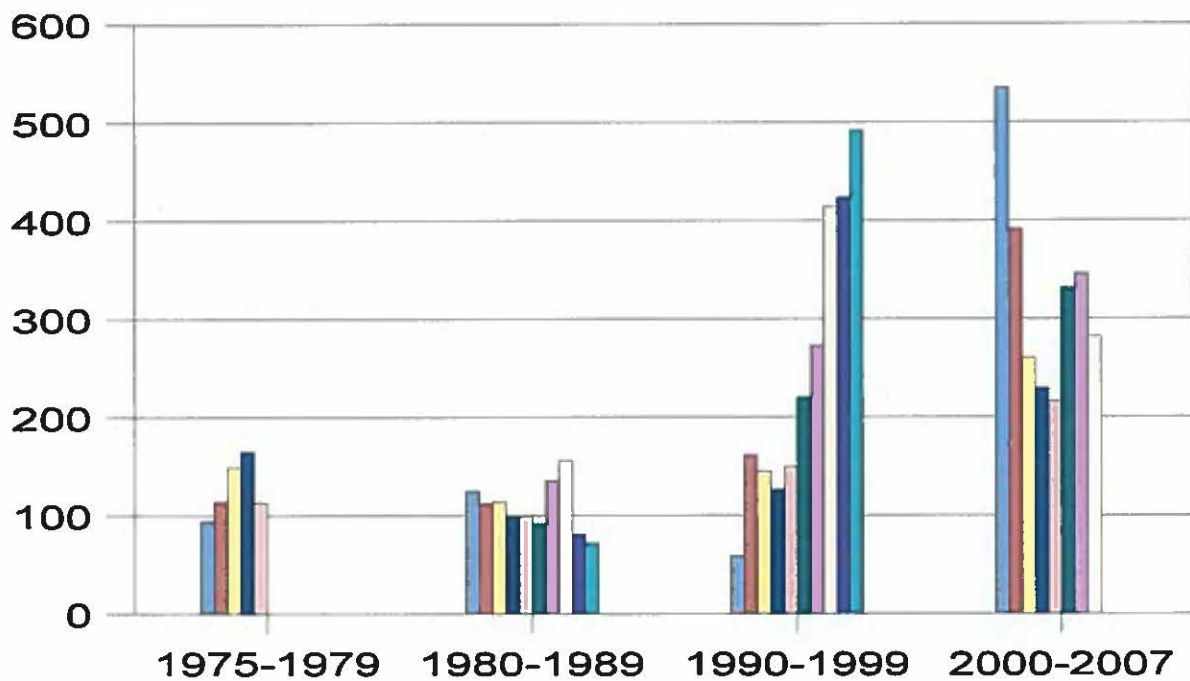
Known to Police

Trends, 2003 - 2007

Month	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
JAN	23	10	12	20	11
FEB	48	15	25	25	27
MAR	17	25	5	34	29
APR	20	17	17	10	22
MAY	39	33	3	31	18
JUN	32	6	9	27	14
JUL	19	19	6	13	6
AUG	12	16	8	42	12
SEP	18	20	28	20	18
OCT	34	16	31	28	49
NOV	19	5	30	17	15
DEC	19	25	29	10	16
TOTAL	300	207	203	277	237
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>-31.0</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>-14.4</i>



Drug Abuse Violations
Arrest Trends, 1975 - 2007
Adults and Juveniles



1975-1979		1980-1989		1990-1999		2000-2007	
Year	Volume	Year	Volume	Year	Volume	Year	Volume
1970	N/A	1980	125	1990	59	2000	535
1971	N/A	1981	112	1991	162	2001	391
1972	N/A	1982	114	1992	145	2002	260
1973	N/A	1983	99	1993	126	2003	229
1974	N/A	1984	100	1994	150	2004	216
1975	94	1985	92	1995	220	2005	331
1976	114	1986	136	1996	273	2006	346
1977	149	1987	156	1997	414	2007	282
1978	165	1988	81	1998	423	2008	
1979	113	1989	72	1999	492	2009	

Drug Abuse Violations, 2007

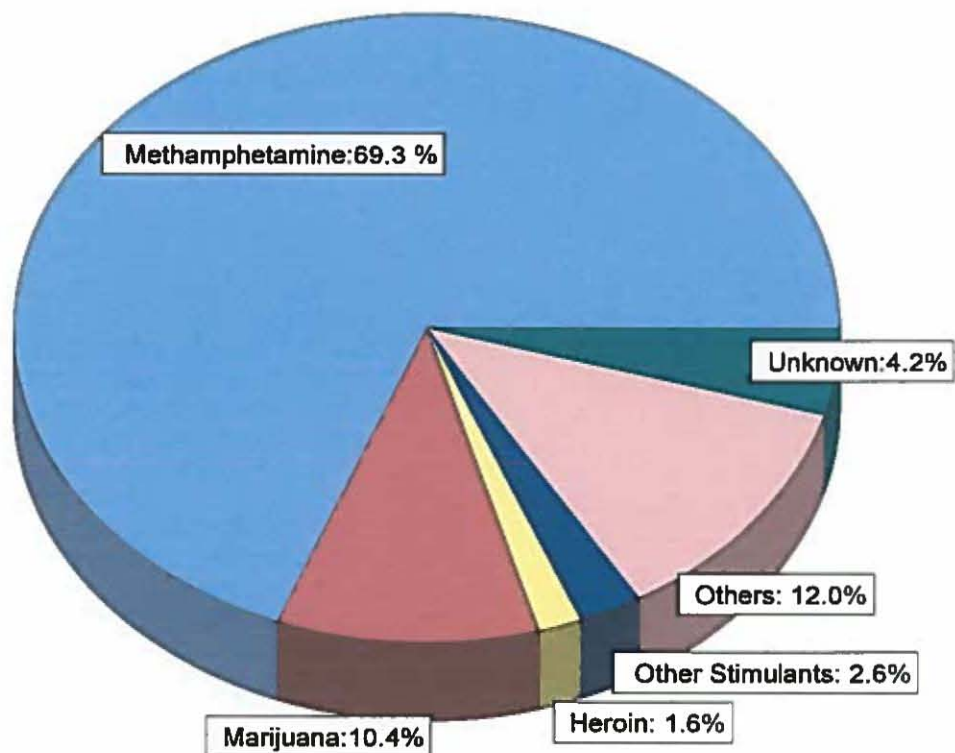
Type of Drug Suspected*	Submitted by:		
	Local:GPD	Federal: Other	Off-Island: Belau
Heroin (oz;N)	1.35	0	0
Methamphetamine (oz;N)	1.033	0.012	0.006
Marijuana (lb.;G)	3.1721	0	3.1478
Pure Adulterants (oz;N)	3.09	0	0
Other (oz;N)	10.552	0	0
Unknown (oz;N)	.002	0	0

*Source: Guam Police Department-Forensic Science Division

Controlled Substance Analyzed by GPD	Cases	Amount Analyzed	
Heroin	3	oz;N	1.35
Methamphetamine	133	oz;N	1,051
Amphetamine	3	residues	3
Other Stimulants	5	residues	5
Marijuana	20	lb;G	6.3199
Pure Adulterants	4	oz;N	3.09
Other	16	oz;N	10.552
Unknown	8	oz;N	0.002

Drug Abuse Violations, 2007

Type of Drug Analyzed	Cases	Percent Distribution
Methamphetamine	133	69.3
Marijuana	20	10.4
Heroin	3	1.6
Other Stimulants	5	2.6
Other (includes Amphetamine, Pure Adulterants)	23	12.0
Unknown	8	4.2



Driving Under the Influence

Definition

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

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

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

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

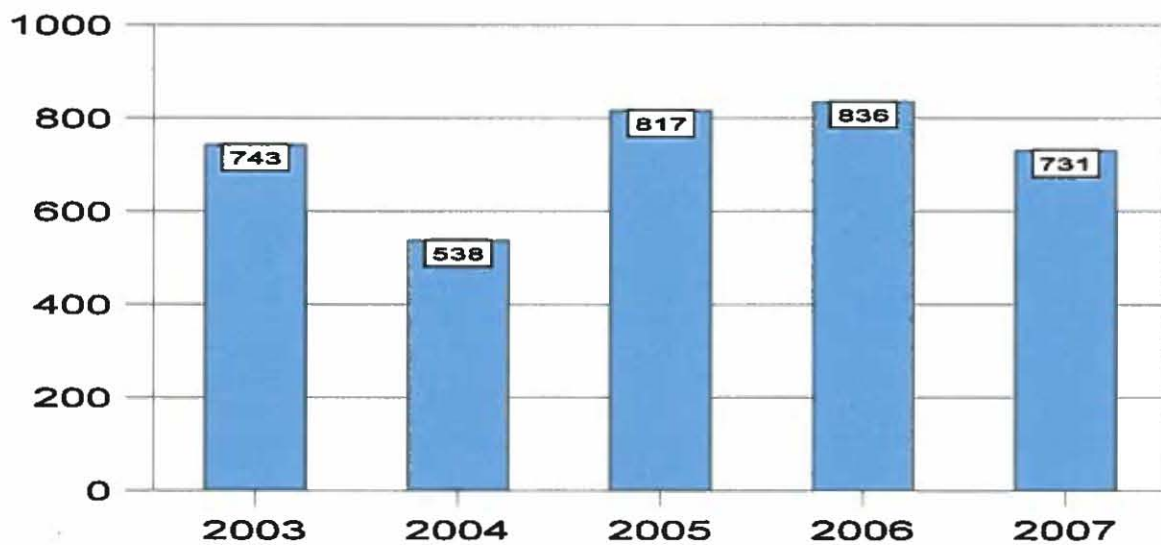
As the blood alcohol concentration (**BAC**) increases and is circulated to the brain, impairment of judgement and skill increases correspondingly. Thus the likelihood of having an accident increases as the amount of alcohol in the blood increases. Not only is the inebriated driver dangerous, but so too is the person who has had several drinks. He may not show marked physical symptoms or appear drunk, yet he may be "*under the influence*" as legally defined and constitute an unsafe driver. What is even more dangerous is that this type insists on driving, not realizing the extent of his impairment.

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

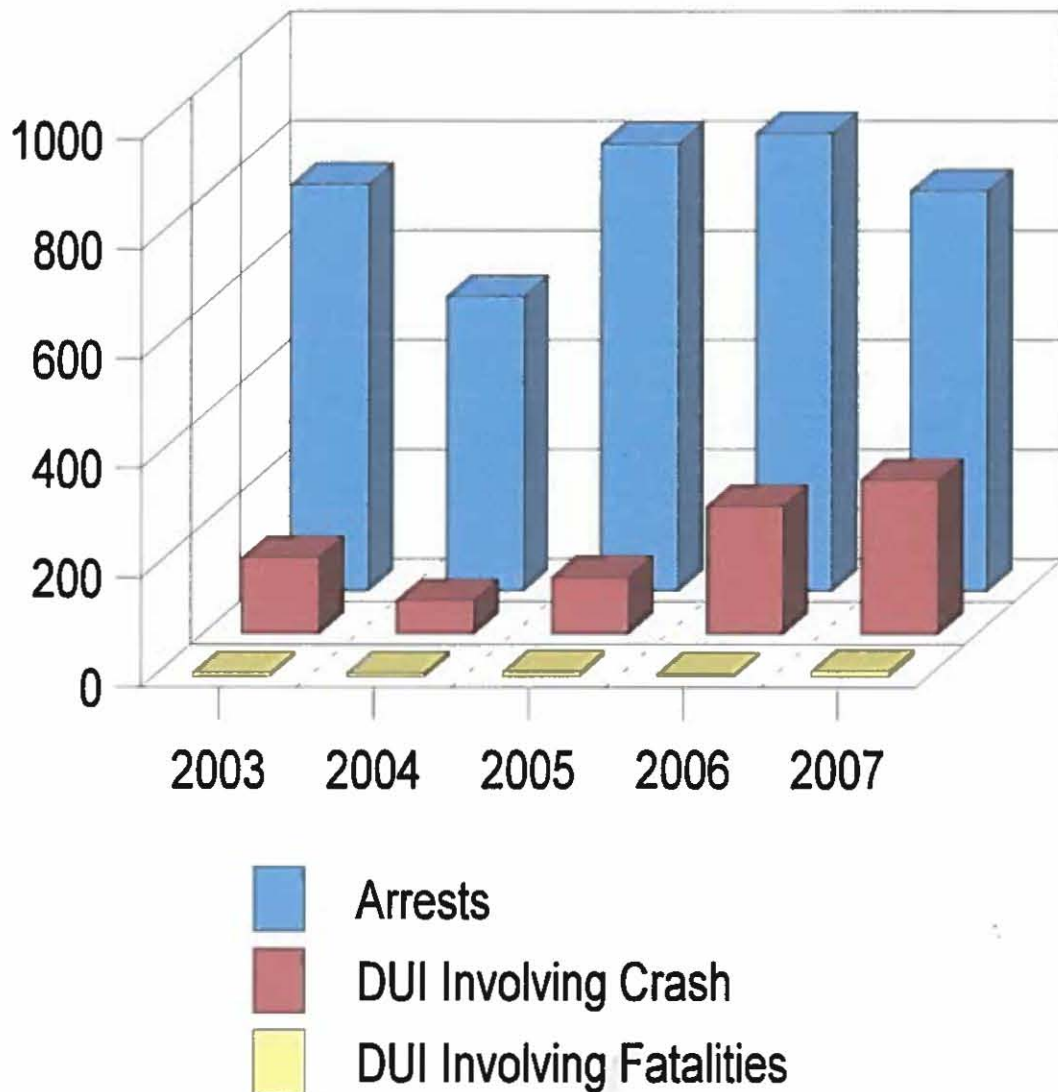
Driving Under the Influence

Trends, 2003 - 2007

Month	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
JAN	66	42	38	43	40
FEB	74	47	42	90	44
MAR	104	43	41	109	62
APR	77	57	27	90	63
MAY	57	42	46	99	27
JUN	49	45	93	110	32
JUL	60	59	114	90	34
AUG	69	38	74	74	29
SEP	51	47	69	29	62
OCT	36	29	105	36	58
NOV	37	39	67	28	92
DEC	63	50	101	38	188
Total	743	538	817	836	731
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>-23.6</i>	<i>-27.6</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>-12.6</i>



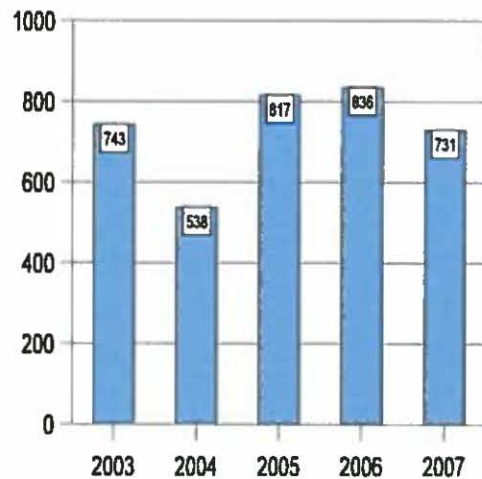
DUI Trends	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<i>Arrests</i>	<i>743</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>817</i>	<i>836</i>	<i>731</i>
DUI Involving Crash	139	61	103	233	281
DUI Involving Fatalities	7	6	9	5	11



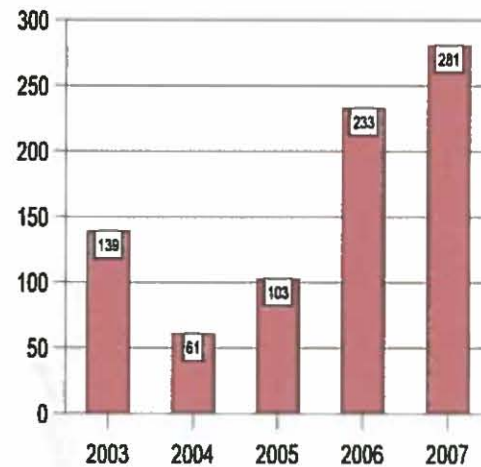
Driving Under the Influence

Trend, 2003 - 2007

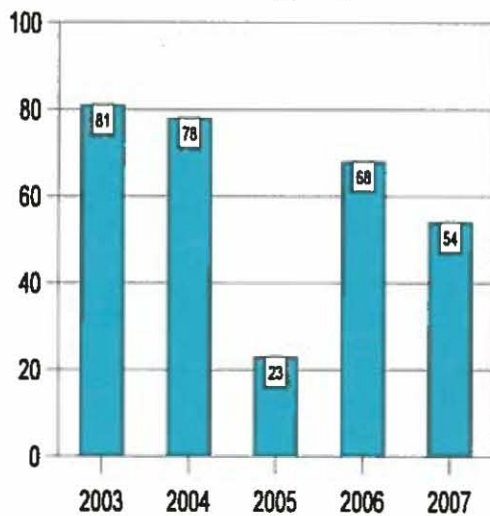
DUI Arrests



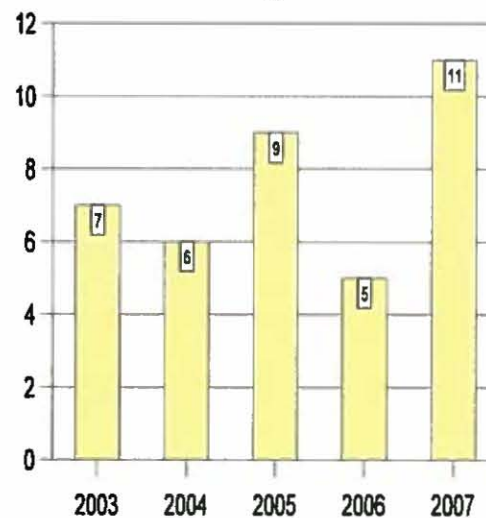
DUI Involving Crash



DUI Involving Injuries



DUI Involving Fatalities



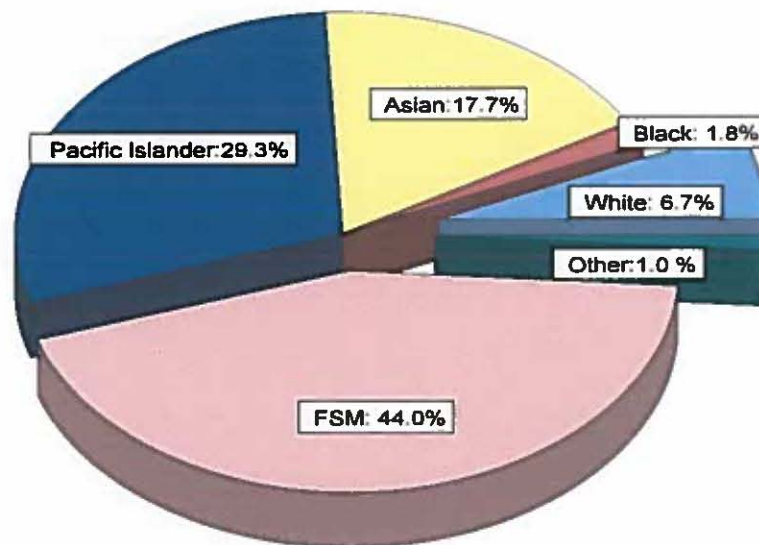
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Arrests by Race, by Age, by Sex: 2007

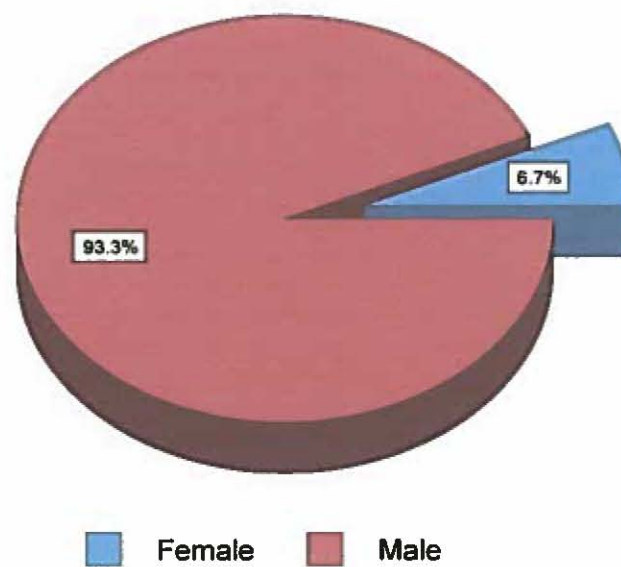
Race/Ethnicity	Total	Driving Under the Influence: by Age Group											Unk.	Pct. Distribution
		18/19	20/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	60/65	65+		
White	49	2	11	11	5	7	2	4	2	3	1	1		6.7
Black	13		1	4	1	2	1	1	2				1	1.8
Hispanic	4		1		1	1			1					.6
Asian	129	5	25	12	11	15	17	18	12	7	1	5	1	17.7
Pacific Islander	214	13	52	33	34	18	21	21	9	6	3	3	1	29.3
FSM/FAS	321	10	55	70	62	58	33	14	8	6	2		3	43.9
Unknown	1												1	.1
Total	731	30	145	130	114	101	74	58	34	22	7	9	7	100
<i>Percent distribution</i>		<i>4.1</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>100</i>

DUI by Sex	Driving Under the Influence by Age Group													Pct. Distribution
	Total	18/19	20/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	60/65	65+	Unk.	
Female	49	6	12	7	11	5	2	3	1	1	1			6.7
Male	682	24	133	123	103	96	72	55	33	21	6	9	7	93.3
Total	731	30	145	130	114	101	74	58	34	22	7	9	7	100

DUI By Race, 2007



DUI by Sex, 2007



Family Violence

The Family Violence Act

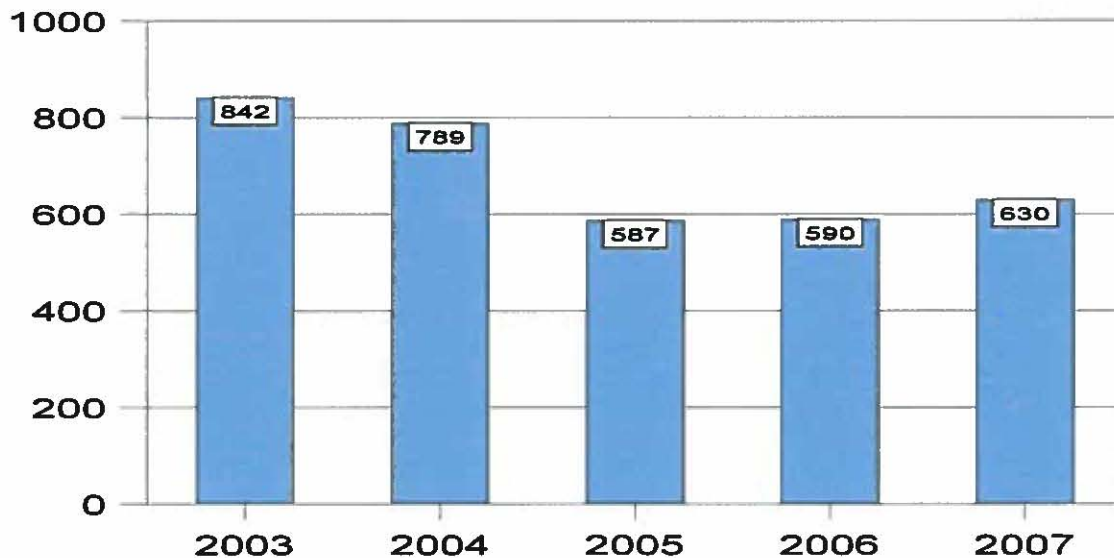
(9GCA 30.10 et seq)

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 case warrants.

Family Violence Trends, 2003 - 2007

Year	Volume	Percent Change
2003	842	93.6
2004	789	-6.3
2005	587	-25.6
2006	590	.5
2007	630	6.8



Family Violence

The Family Violence Act

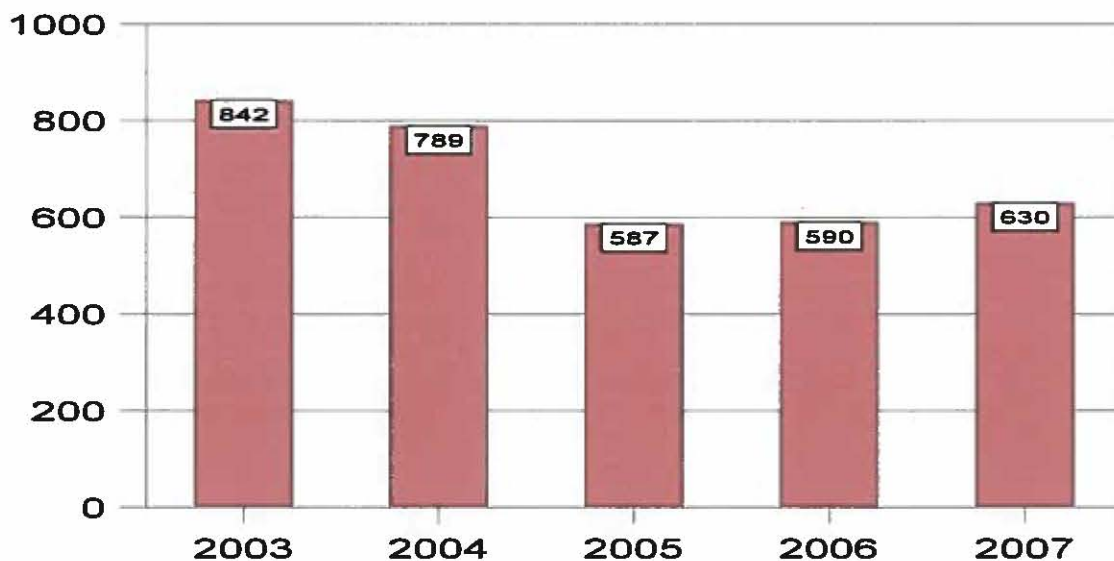
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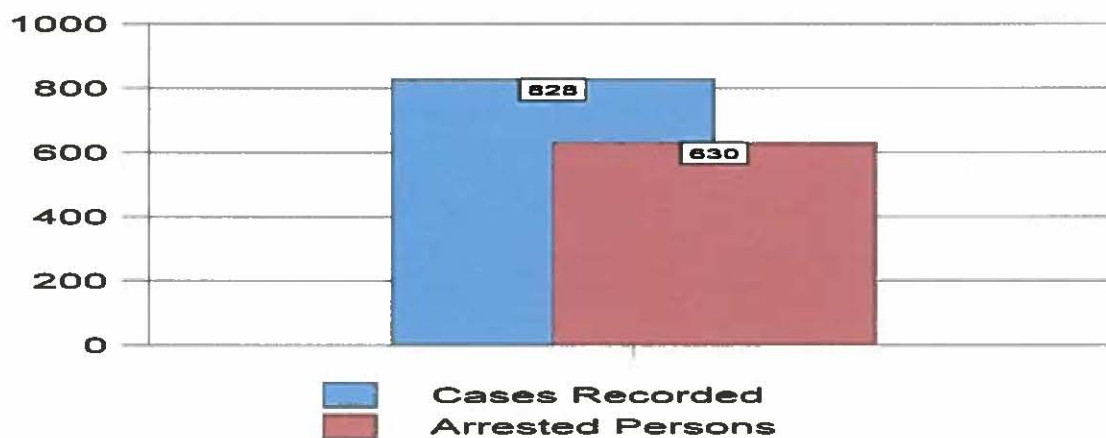


Offenses Involving Family Violence, 2007

Arrested Persons (Volume) Involving Family Violence, 2007

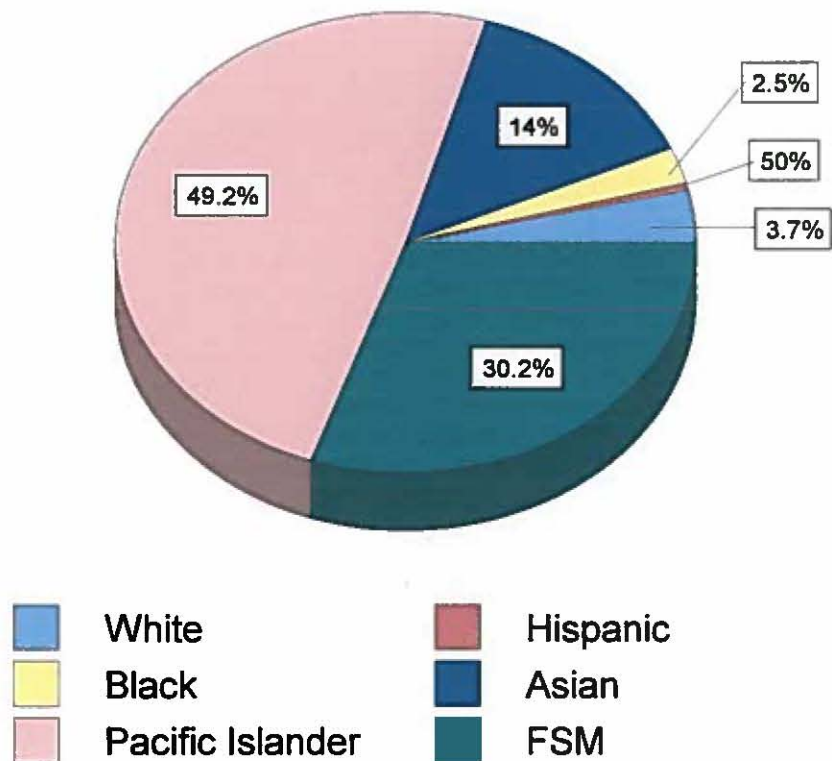
Cases Recorded by Police, 2007

Offenses Reported to Police	Cases Recorded by Police	Arrested Persons: Family Violence
Rape	54	54
Aggravated Assault	128	125
Burglary	6	4
Larceny-theft	3	3
Assaults, simple	396	371
Fraud	1	0
Vandalism	35	20
Weapons violations	31	1
Sex Offenses	1	0
Drug Abuse Violations	5	2
Offenses Against Family and Children	82	10
Driving Under the Influence	3	2
Liquor Laws	1	1
Drunkenness	35	20
Disorderly Conduct	23	5
All Other Offenses	24	12
Total	828	630



Family Violence Offenders, 2007
By Race and by Age

Race	By Age (over 18 years)										Total
	18/19	20/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	60+	
White	1	4	2	4	3	1	4	2	1	1	23
Black		2	2	5	4		1	1	1		16
Hispanic			1		1				1		3
Pacific Islander	20	65	51	44	41	33	25	14	6	5	304
Asian	5	11	18	9	11	11	9	6	5	3	88
FSM	6	30	44	39	39	18	11	5	1	3	196
Total	32	112	118	101	99	63	50	28	15	12	630



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 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 present a definitive picture of juvenile involvement in crime.

Juvenile Offenders

Trends, 2003 - 2007

Offenses Charged	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
TOTAL	591	369	462	738	622
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>-20.0</i>	<i>-37.6</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>-15.7</i>
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4	0	0	0	1
Rape	15	21	20	57	35
Robbery	1	0	10	13	7
Aggravated assault	14	22	22	27	49
Burglary	48	33	39	61	38
Larceny-theft	58	38	40	43	51
Motor vehicle theft	9	3	5	4	22
Arson	5	0	4	9	1
Other assaults	121	37	83	160	107
Forgery and counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	1	0	3
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2	0	2	6	5
Vandalism	92	43	31	49	62
Weapons violations; carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0	0	4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses	0	0	3	0	0
Drug abuse violations	23	34	48	117	84
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses against the family and children	0	0	0	0	0
Driving under the influence	1	4	5	8	1
Liquor laws	4	1	4	45	33
Drunkenness	9	12	21	0	5
Disorderly conduct	87	41	17	10	11
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
All other offenses	61	33	29	51	28
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew and loitering law violations	0	0	0	0	1
Runaways	37	47	78	78	74

Juvenile Offenders

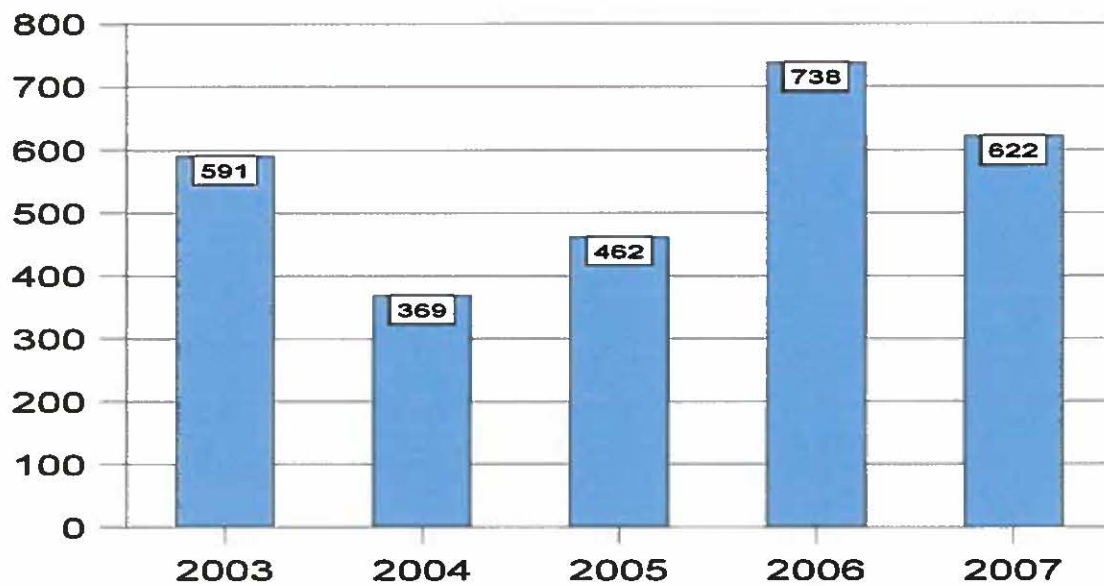
Percent Distribution, 2007

Offenses Charged	2007	Percent Distribution*
<i>Total</i>	<i>622</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1	.2
Rape	35	5.6
Robbery	7	1.1
Aggravated assault	49	8.0
Burglary	38	6.1
Larceny-theft	51	8.2
Motor vehicle theft	22	3.5
Arson	1	.2
Other assaults	107	17.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	0	0
Fraud	3	.5
Embezzlement	0	0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5	.8
Vandalism	62	10.0
Weapons violations; carrying, possessing, etc.	4	.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	0	0
Sex offenses	0	0
Drug abuse violations	84	13.5
Gambling	0	0
Offenses against the family and children	0	0
Driving under the influence	1	.2
Liquor laws	33	5.3
Drunkenness	5	.8
Disorderly conduct	11	1.8
Vagrancy	0	0
All other offenses	28	4.5
Suspicion	0	0
Curfew and loitering law violations	1	.2
Runaways	74	12.0

*Because of rounding, the percentage may not add to 100.0.

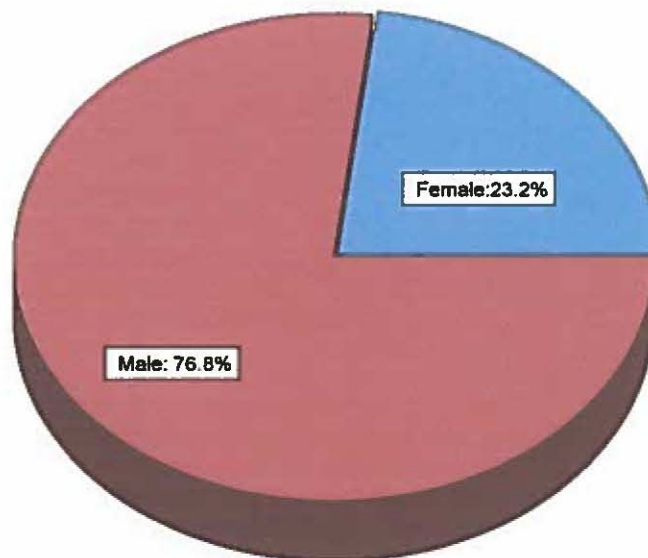
Juvenile Offenders

Trends, 2003 - 2007



Juvenile Offenders

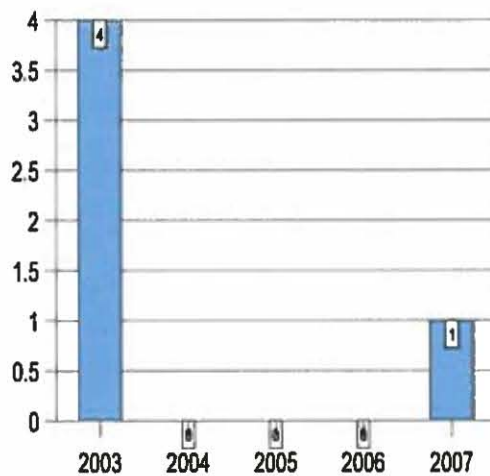
By Sex, 2007



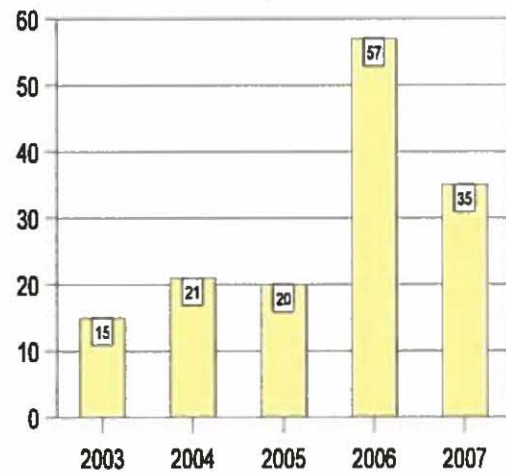
Juvenile Offenders

Violent Crimes, Trends 2003 - 2007

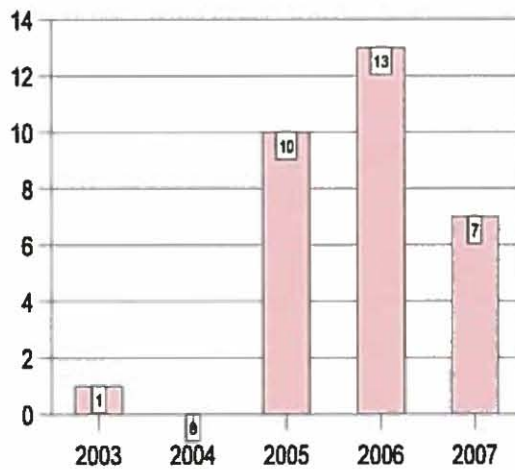
Murder



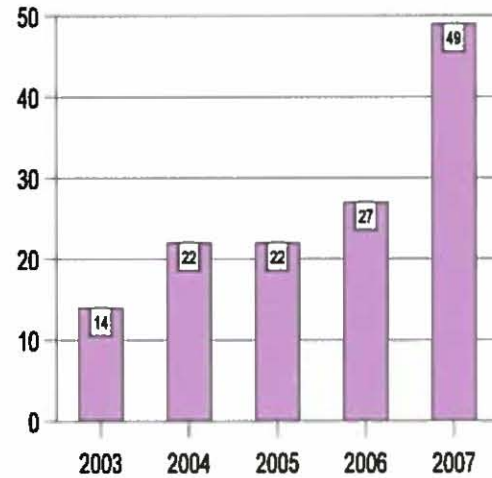
Rape



Robbery



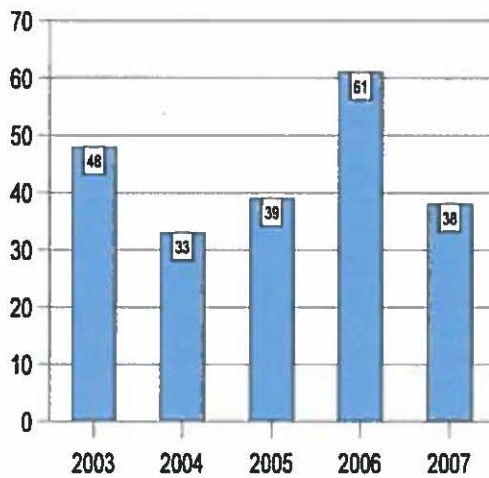
Aggravated Assault



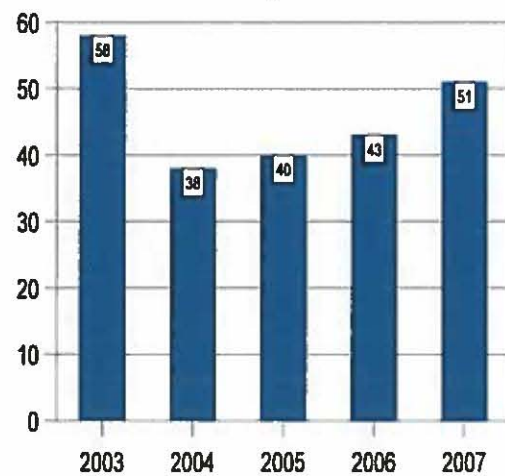
Juvenile Offenders

Property Crimes, Trends 2003 - 2007

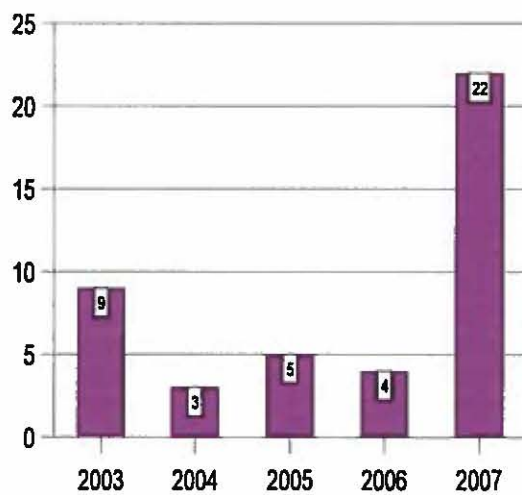
Burglary



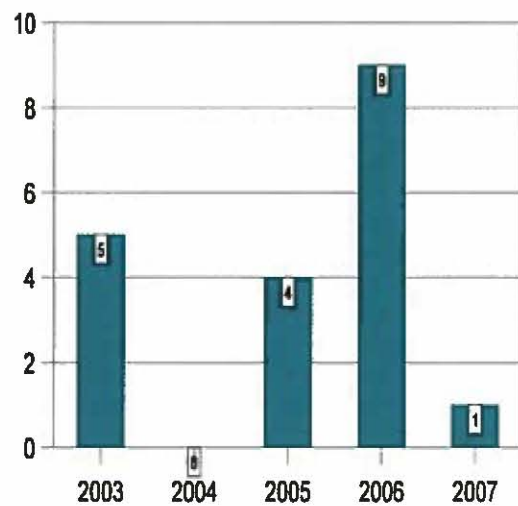
Larceny-theft



Motor Vehicle Theft



Arson

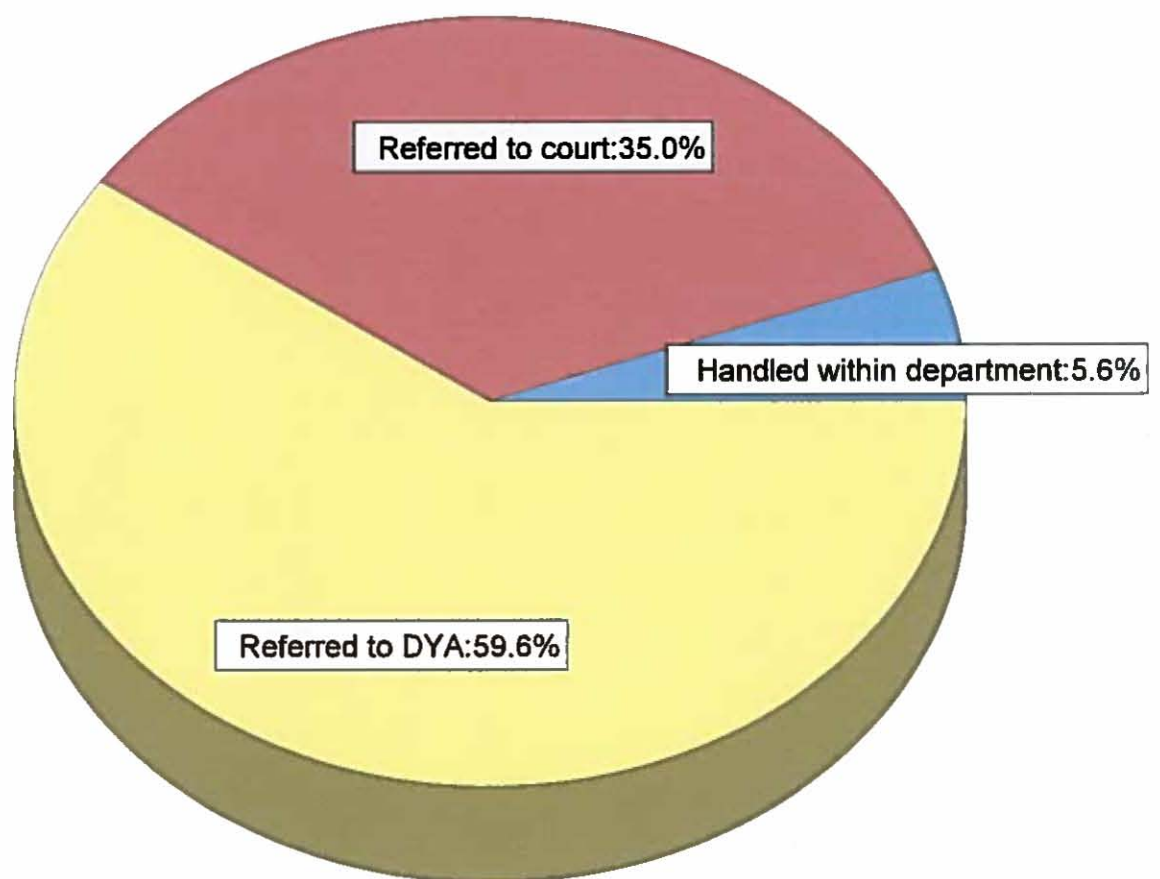


Police Disposition of Juvenile Offenders Taken Into Custody, 2007

Offenses Charged	Total	Handled within department and released	Referred to court	Referred to DYA
Total	622	35	216	371
<i>Percent distribution*</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>59.6</i>
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1			1
Rape	35		9	26
Robbery	7			7
Aggravated assault	49		2	47
Burglary	38		2	36
Larceny-theft	51	2	40	9
Motor vehicle theft	22			22
Arson	1			1
Other assaults	107	2	61	44
Forgery and counterfeiting	0			0
Fraud	3		2	1
Embezzlement	0			
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5		3	2
Vandalism	62	2	28	32
Weapons violations; carrying, possessing, etc.	4			4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	0			
Sex offenses	0			
Drug abuse violations	84		21	63
Gambling	0			
Offenses against the family and children	0			
Driving under the influence	1			1
Liquor laws	33		15	18
Drunkenness	5		4	1
Disorderly conduct	11		6	5
Vagrancy	0			0
All other offenses	28	7	11	10
Suspicion	0			
Curfew and loitering law violations	1			1
Runaways	74	22	12	40

*Because of rounding, the percentage may not add to 100.0.

**Police Disposition
of Juvenile Offenders Taken Into Custody, 2007**



Juvenile Offenders
By Sex, 2007

Offense Charged	Total	Female	Pct. Distribution	Male	Pct. Distribution
TOTAL	622	144	23.2	478	76.8
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1		0	1	.2
Rape	35	2	.3	33	5.3
Robbery	7	2	.3	5	.8
Aggravated assault	49	5	.8	44	7.1
Burglary	38	6	1.0	32	5.1
Larceny-theft	51	18	3.0	33	5.3
Motor vehicle theft	22	1	.2	21	3.4
Arson	1	0	0	1	.2
Other assaults	107	25	4.0	82	13.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	3	1	.2	2	.3
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5	0	0	5	.8
Vandalism	62	9	1.4	53	8.5
Weapons violations; carrying, possessing, etc.	4	1	.1	3	.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses	0	0	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	84	10	1.6	74	12.0
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses against the family and children	0	0	0	0	0
Driving under the influence	1	0	0	1	.2
Liquor laws	33	9	1.4	24	4.0
Drunkenness	5	0	0	5	1.0
Disorderly conduct	11	1	.2	10	1.6
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
All other offenses	28	10	1.6	18	3.0
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew and loitering law violations	1	1	.2	0	0
Runaways	74	43	6.9	31	5.0

Juvenile Offenders

By Age, 2007

Offense Charged	Total	10 and under	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
TOTAL	622	2	13	32	68	114	139	137	117
<i>Percent distribution*</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>19.0</i>
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1								1
Rape	35	1	4	1	3	6	6	10	4
Robbery	7							4	3
Aggravated assault	49		1	2	5	7	14	9	11
Burglary	38		1	2	2	7	9	8	9
Larceny-theft	51			1	7	10	11	9	13
Motor vehicle theft	22			3	2	7	2	5	3
Arson	1					1			
Other assaults	107		1	7	17	15	22	24	21
Forgery and counterfeiting	0								
Fraud	3							2	1
Embezzlement	0								
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5				1	1		2	1
Vandalism	62	1	2	4	3	13	15	18	6
Weapons violations; carrying, possessing, etc.	4						1		3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	0								
Sex offenses	0								
Drug abuse violations	84		1	4	15	19	20	12	13
Gambling	0								
Offenses against the family and children	0								
Driving under the influence	1								1
Liquor laws	33			2	2	10	6	2	11
Drunkenness	5				1				4
Disorderly conduct	11			1			5	4	1
Vagrancy	0								
All other offenses	28		2	2		6	9	5	4
Suspicion	0								
Curfew and loitering law violations	1								1
Runaways	74		1	3	10	12	19	23	6

Juvenile Offenders

By Race, 2007

Offense Charged	Total	White	Black	Asian	Pacific Islander	FAS/FSM	Pct Distribution
TOTAL	622	23	6	74	341	178	xxxxx
<i>Percent distribution*</i>	100.0	3.7	1.0	12.0	55.0	28.6	xxxxx
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1				1		.2
Rape	35	1	1	5	21	7	5.6
Robbery	7			3	4		1.1
Aggravated assault	49	1	1	7	12	28	8.0
Burglary	38	1		3	21	13	6.1
Larceny-theft	51	1		7	32	11	8.2
Motor vehicle theft	22		1	1	3	17	3.5
Arson	1					1	.2
Other assaults	107	5		9	67	26	17.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	0						0
Fraud	3			2	1		.50
Embezzlement	0						0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5				4	1	.80
Vandalism	62	1		10	34	17	10.0
Weapons violations; carrying, possessing, etc.	4			2	2		.64
Prostitution and commercialized vice	0						0
Sex offenses	0						0
Drug abuse violations	84	3	1	5	63	12	13.5
Gambling	0						0
Offenses against the family and children	0						0
Driving under the influence	1					1	.2
Liquor laws	33	2		3	11	17	5.3
Drunkenness	5			3	1	1	.8
Disorderly conduct	11			1	7	3	1.8
Vagrancy	0						0
All other offenses	28	1		4	14	9	4.5
Suspicion	0						0
Curfew and loitering law violations	1				1		.2
Runaways	74	7	2	9	42	14	12.0



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 specially for law enforcement representatives.

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

This section of Crime in Guam (*2007 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 of law enforcement service. For instance, a business community like the villages of Tamuning, Tumon and Harmon required 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 that 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.

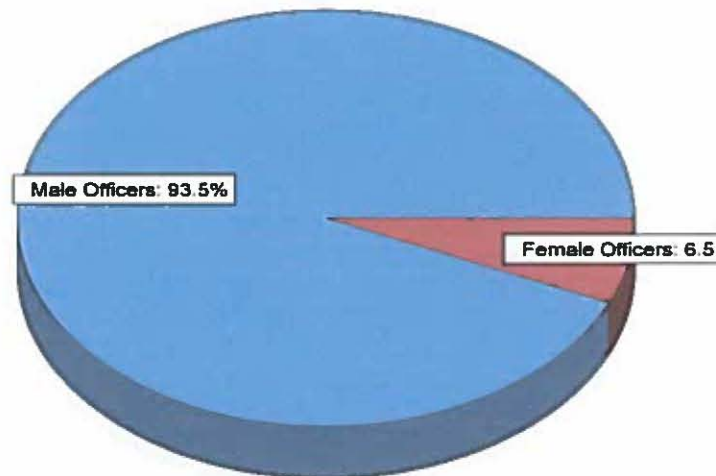
Because of the differing service requirements and functions, care should be taken when using the data presented in this section to draw comparisons between and among the staffing levels of law enforcement agencies. What follows is not intended as recommended or preferred officer strength; the data should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

Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees
As of October 31, 2007

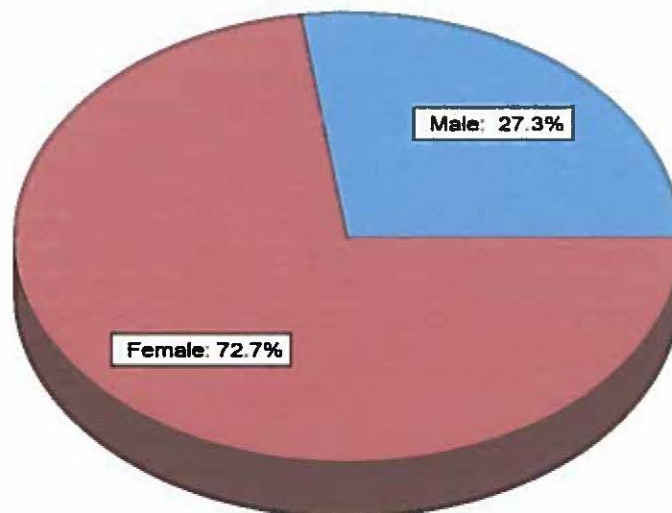
Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Full-Time Sworn Officers	289	93.5	20	6.5	309
Full-Time Civilians	18	27.3	48	72.7	66
Number of Full-Time Employees	307	82.0	68	18.1	375

Full-Time Law Enforcement Employees

GPD Sworn Officers

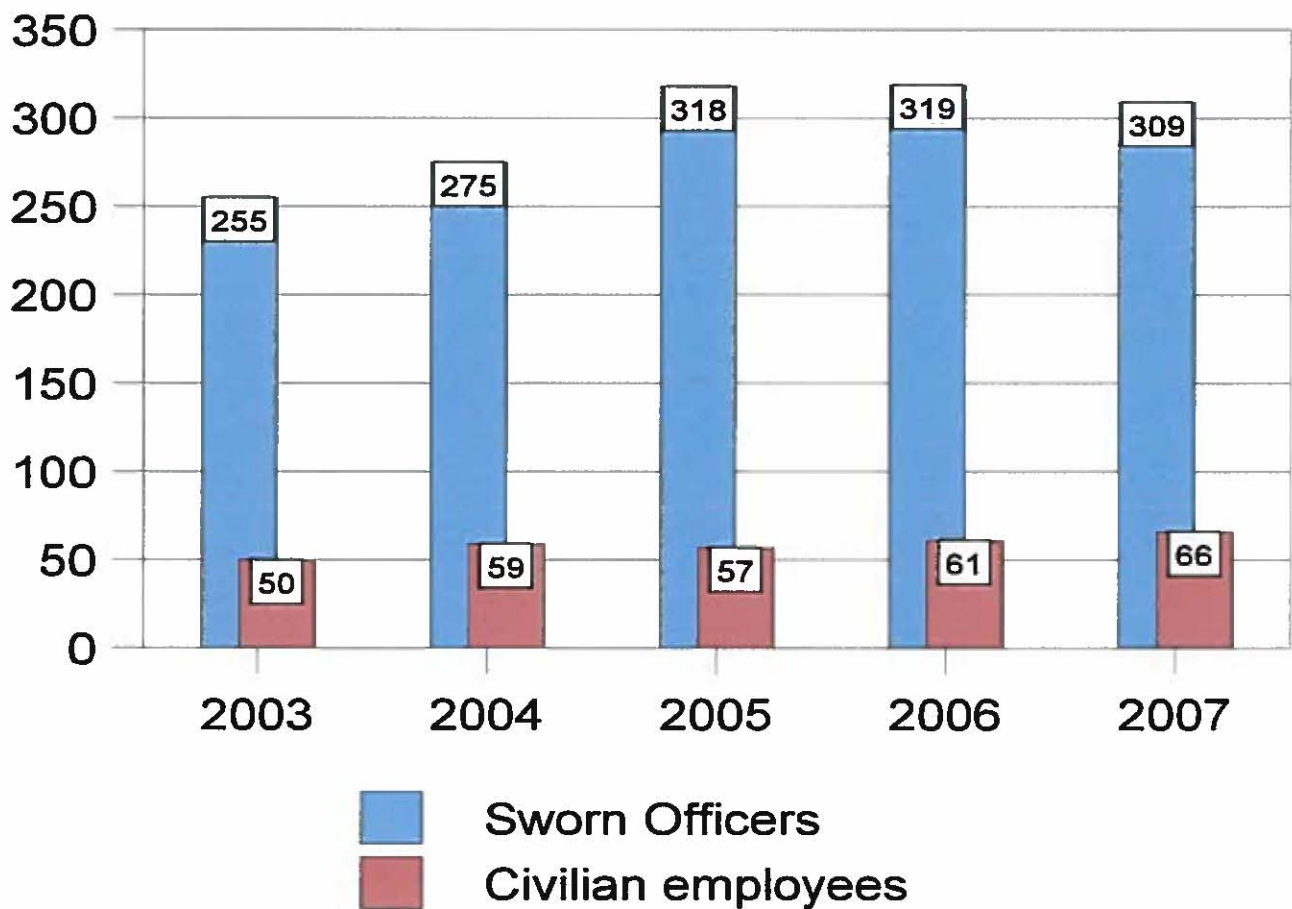


GPD Civilian Employees



Guam Police Department Personnel As of October 31, 2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Sworn personnel*	255	275	318	319	309
Civilian employees	50	59	57	61	66
Total	305	334	375	380	375
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>-8.0</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-1.3</i>

*Sworn personnel is defined as those with general arrest powers.



Full-time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2007

Total Villages: 19
Total Population: 173,456
Number of employees (sworn officers) 309
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants: 1.8

Dededo Precinct (North): 2 villages

Total Population- 69,978
 Dededo: Population- 48,158
 Yigo: Population- 21,820
Number of employees: 44
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants: .6

Tamuning Precinct: 1 village

Total Population- 20,182
 Tamuning-Tumon-Harmon: Population- 20,182
Number of employees: 39
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants: 2.0

Hagatna Precinct (Central): 7 villages

Total Population- 46,642
 Agana Heights: Population- 4,476
 Barrigada: Population- 9,558
 Chalan Pago-Ordot: Population- 6,637
 Hagatna: Population- 1,233
 Mangilao: Population- 14,917
 Mongmong-Toto-Maite: Population- 6,549
 Sinajana: Population- 3,197
Number of employees: 40
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants: .8

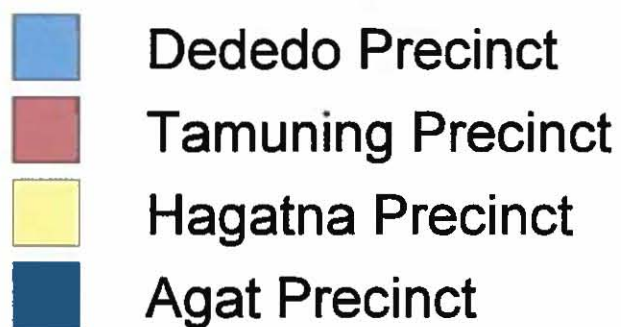
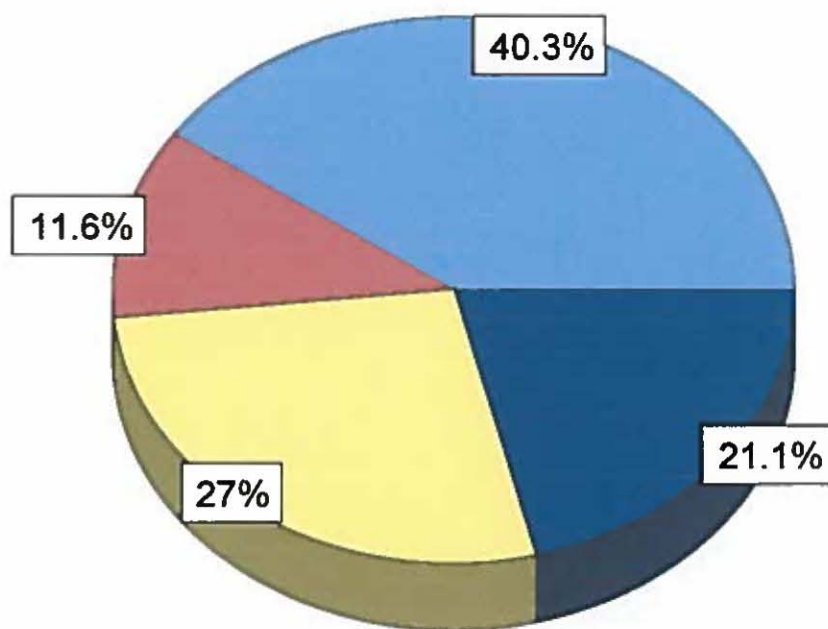
Agat Precinct (South): 9 villages

Total Population - 36,665
 Agat: Population- 6,337
 Asan: Population- 2,342
 Inarajan: Population- 3,420
 Merizo: Population- 2,424
 Piti: Population- 1,867
 Santa Rita: Population- 8,404
 Talofsofo: Population- 3,302
 Umatac: Population- 994
 Yona: Population- 7,265
Number of employees: 33
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants: 1.0

Full-time Law Enforcement Officers as of October 31, 2007

Number and Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants

Population Percent Distribution



Guam Police Department

Planning, Research and Development



Captain Fred M. Chargualaf
Division Chief
Administration Division

Lieutenant Eric D. Fisher
Operations Chief
Administration Division

Madeleine C. Manibusan
Officer-in-Charge

Dolores B. San Nicolas
GPD Statistician II