

2008

UNIFORM

CRIME

REPORT



Guam Police Department

CRIME IN GUAM

Crime

in Guam

2008

Uniform Crime Reports

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Planning and Research
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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 assess criminality and law enforcement's response from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, one must consider many variables, some of which, while having significant impact on crime, are not readily 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.

Make Valid Assessments of Crime

It is incumbent upon all data users to become as well

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.

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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 report 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

The collection of reports is based on the fact that police need to compile certain basic data for local administrative and operational purposes.

This type of record keeping system makes possible these tabulations and studies and permits close supervision and corrective administrative action where necessary. Law enforcement officials can also readily present a clear picture of the crime situation in their jurisdictions and of the positive steps taken to meet the conditions.

Local law enforcement executives need to know:

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

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 1 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.



SECTION II

Offenses Reported

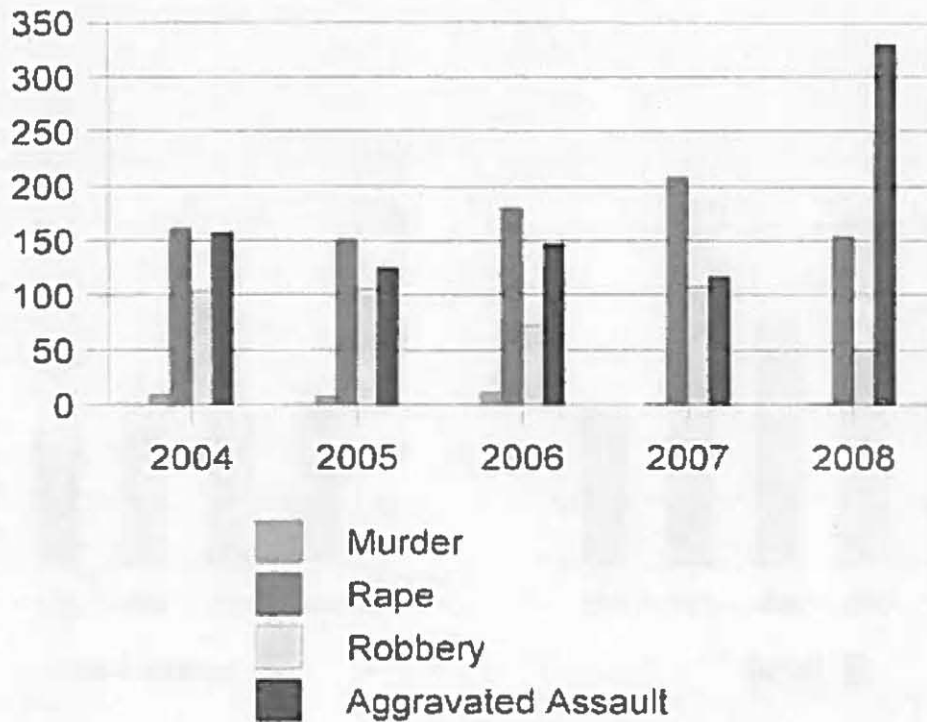
Offenses Known to Police, 2008	Total	Percent Distribution
Total All Offenses	8156	xxx
1a. Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	1	0.03
1b. Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0
2. Forcible Rape	154	4.6
3. Robbery	49	1.5
4. Aggravated Assault	330	10.0
Total Violent Crimes	534	xxx
5. Burglary	657	19.5
6. Larceny-theft	1960	59.1
7. Motor Vehicle Theft	155	4.7
8. Arson	20	0.6
Total Property Crimes	2792	xxx
9. Other Assaults	1283	26.5
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting	41	1.0
11. Fraud	258	5.3
12. Embezzlement	0	0
13. Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing, Etc.	1	0.02
14. Vandalism	1229	25.4
15. Weapons Violations: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	9	.02
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	4	0.1
17. Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	3	0.1
18. Drug Abuse Violations	152	3.1
19. Gambling	1	0.02
20. Offenses Against the Family and Children	51	1.1
21. Driving Under the Influence	491	10.1
22. Liquor Laws	69	1.4
23. Drunkenness	159	3.3
24. Disorderly conduct	52	1.1
25. Vagrancy	8	0.2
26. All Other Offenses	803	16.6
27. Suspicion	0	0
28. Curfew and Loitering Laws	12	0.2
29. Runaways	214	4.4

Note: Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

Violent Crime

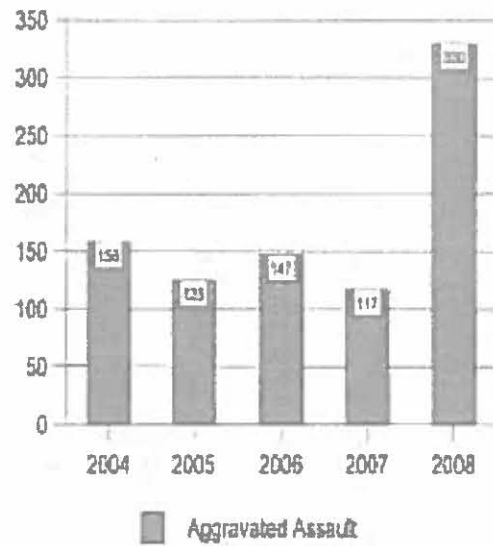
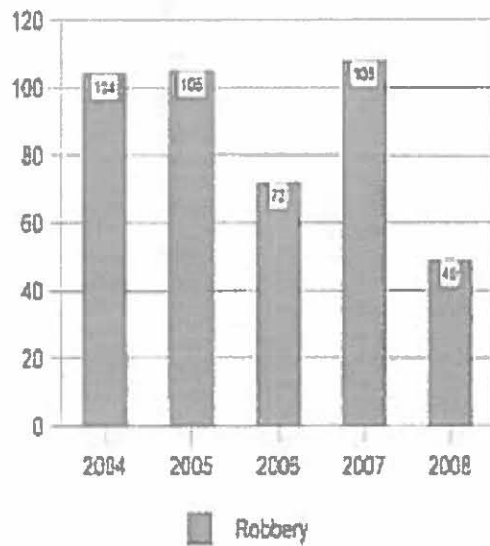
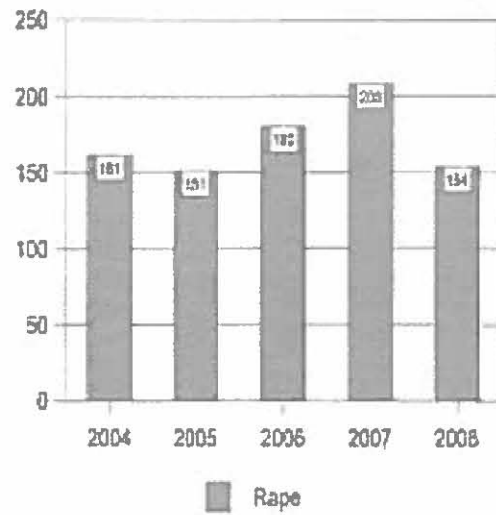
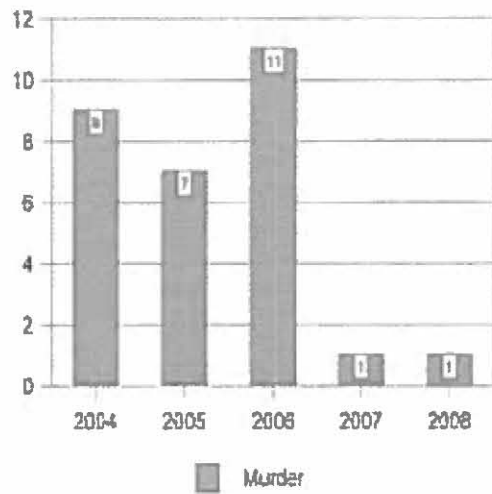
Violent crime is composed of four offenses; murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. According to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's definition, violent crimes involve force or threat of force.

Violent Crime Trends	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Violent Crimes	432	388	410	434	534
Percent change	-3.8	-10.2	5.7	6.0	23.0
Murder	9	7	11	1	1
Rape	161	151	180	208	154
Robbery	104	105	72	108	49
Aggravated Assault	158	125	147	117	330



Violent Crimes

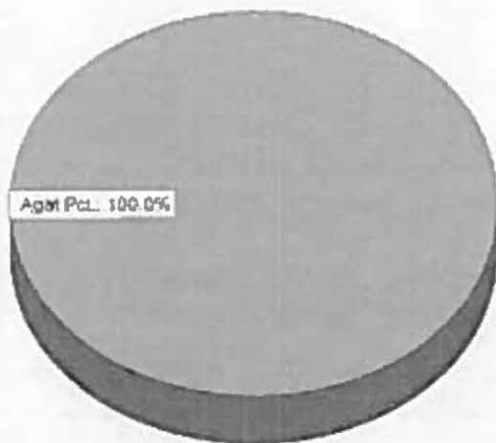
Trend 2004 - 2008



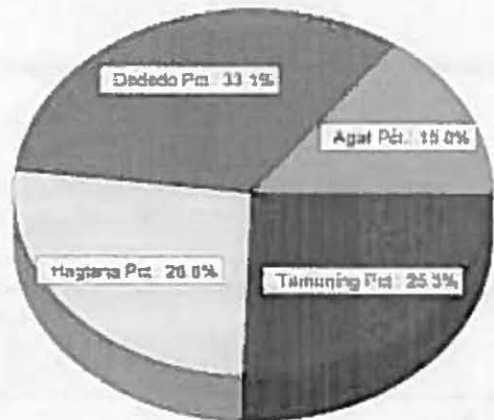
Violent Crimes by Precincts, 2008

Percent Distributions

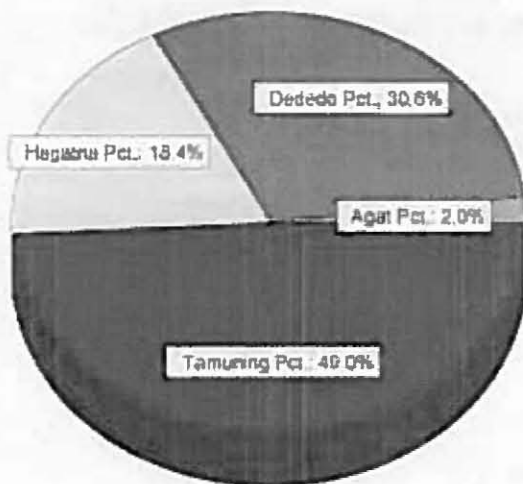
Murder



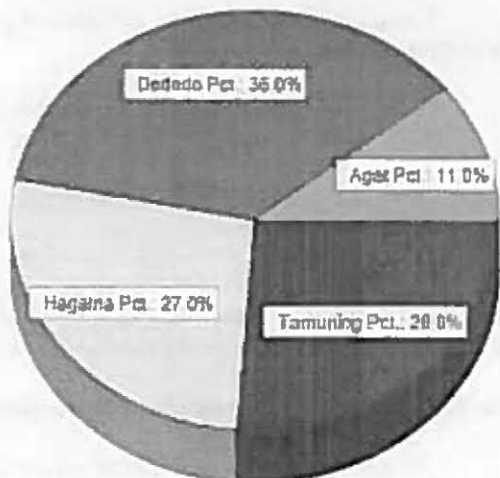
Rape



Robbery



Aggravated Assault



MURDER (1)

CRIMINAL HOMICIDE (1)

- Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter
- Manslaughter by Negligence

Criminal Homicide—Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter (1a)

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

As a general rule, any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault or commission of a crime is classified as Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter (1a).

The following are not classified as Criminal Homicide—Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter (1a):

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| • Suicides | * Accidental deaths |
| • Fetal deaths | * Assaults to murder |
| • Traffic fatalities | * Attempts to murder |

Suicides, traffic fatalities, and fetal deaths are excluded from the UCR Program; however, some accidental deaths are classified as Criminal Homicide—Manslaughter by Negligence (1b). Attempts and assaults to murder must be classified as aggravated assaults.

Situations in which a victim dies of a heart attack as the result of a crime are not classified as criminal homicide. A heart attack cannot, in fact, be caused at will by an offender. Even in instances where an individual is known to have a weak heart, there is no assurance that an offender can cause sufficient emotional or physical stress to guarantee that the victim will suffer a fatal heart attack.

Justifiable Homicide

Certain willful killings must be classified as justifiable or excusable. In UCR, Justifiable Homicide is defined as and limited to:

- The killing of a felon by a peace officer in the line of duty,
- The killing of a felon, during the commission of a felony, by a private citizen.

NOTE: Law enforcement agencies must report the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one individual by another, not the criminal liability of the person or persons involved.

Justifiable homicide, by definition, occurs in conjunction with other offenses. Therefore, the crime being committed when the justifiable homicide took place must be reported as a separate offense. Do not classify killing as justifiable or excusable solely on the claims of self-defense or on the action of a coroner, prosecutor, grand jury, or court.

Criminal Homicide—Manslaughter by Negligence (1b)

Definition: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

As a general rule, any death caused by the gross negligence of another is classified as Criminal Homicide—Manslaughter by Negligence (1b).

Murder

Volume, Trends, and Rates

Guam Police Department reported one (1) murder in 2008, no change when compared with 2007. An analysis of 3- and 10- year trend data showed that the 2008 number decreased 89.0 percent from 2004 and 2009. Police reported 9 murder cases in 1998 and 2004.

Murder rate for 2008 was 0.01 percent murder per 1,000 inhabitants, the same rate, 0.01 percent showed in 2007. Also, police reported 1 murder case in 2007 and 2008.

Murder Trend, 2007 - 2008

Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
2007	1	0.01
2008	1	0.01
Percent change	0	0

Murder, 2008

[Single victim/single offender]

Victim: 1

Sex: Male

Age: 44

Race: White

Relationship to offender: Unknown

Offender: 1 Unknown

Sex: Unknown

Age: Unknown

Race: Unknown

Weapon used: Unknown

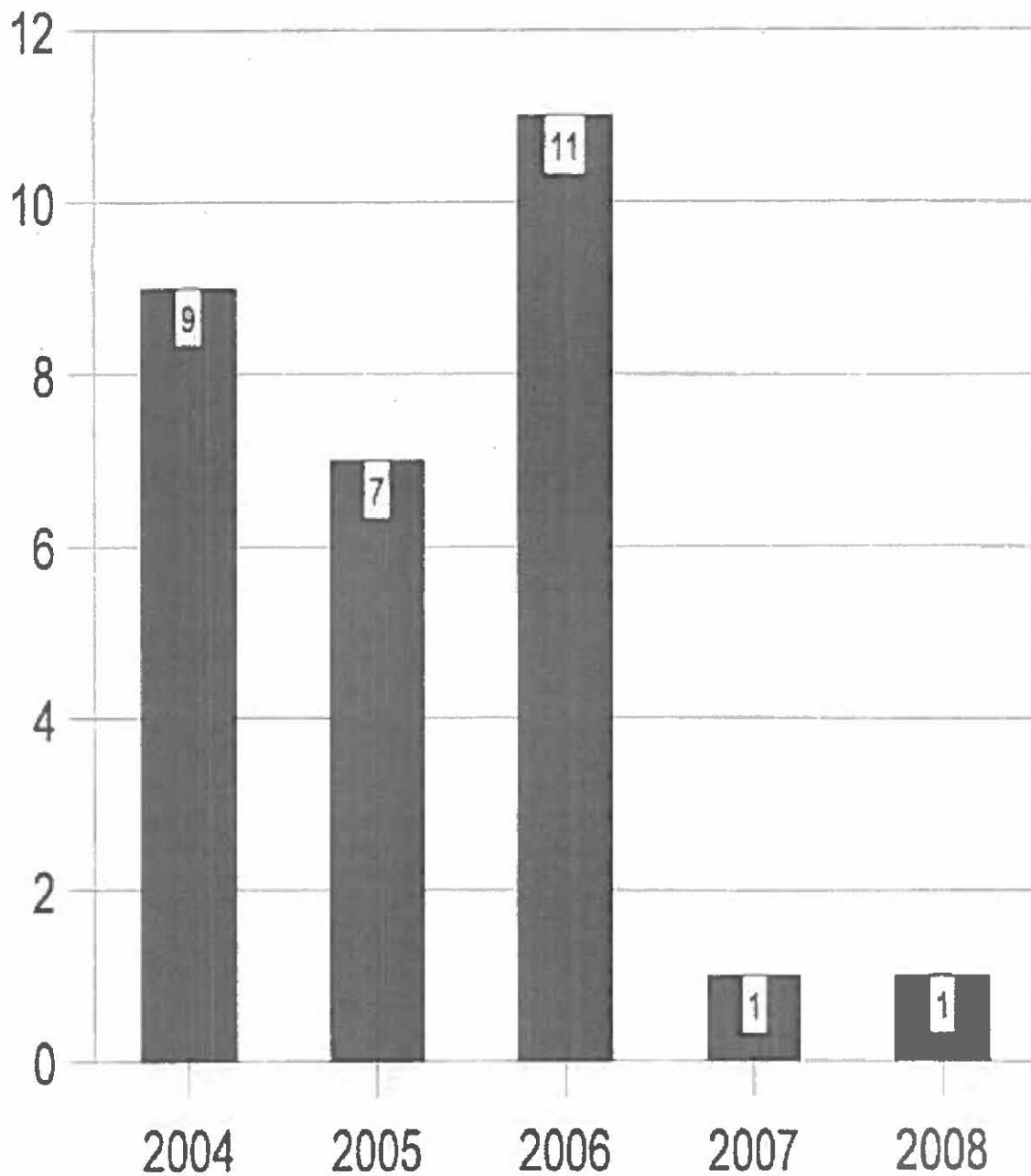
Motive/Circumstances: Unknown

Murder Trends, 2004 -2008

Month	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
JAN	0	1	1	1	0
FEB	0	0	1	0	0
MAR	1	3	0	0	0
APR	0	0	4	0	0
MAY	0	0	0	0	0
JUN	0	1	2	0	0
JUL	1	1	0	0	0
AUG	4	0	1	0	0
SEP	1	0	1	0	0
OCT	1	0	0	0	0
NOV	1	0	1	0	1
DEC	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	9	7	11	1	1
<i>Per Change</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>-22.2</i>	<i>57.1</i>	<i>-91.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>

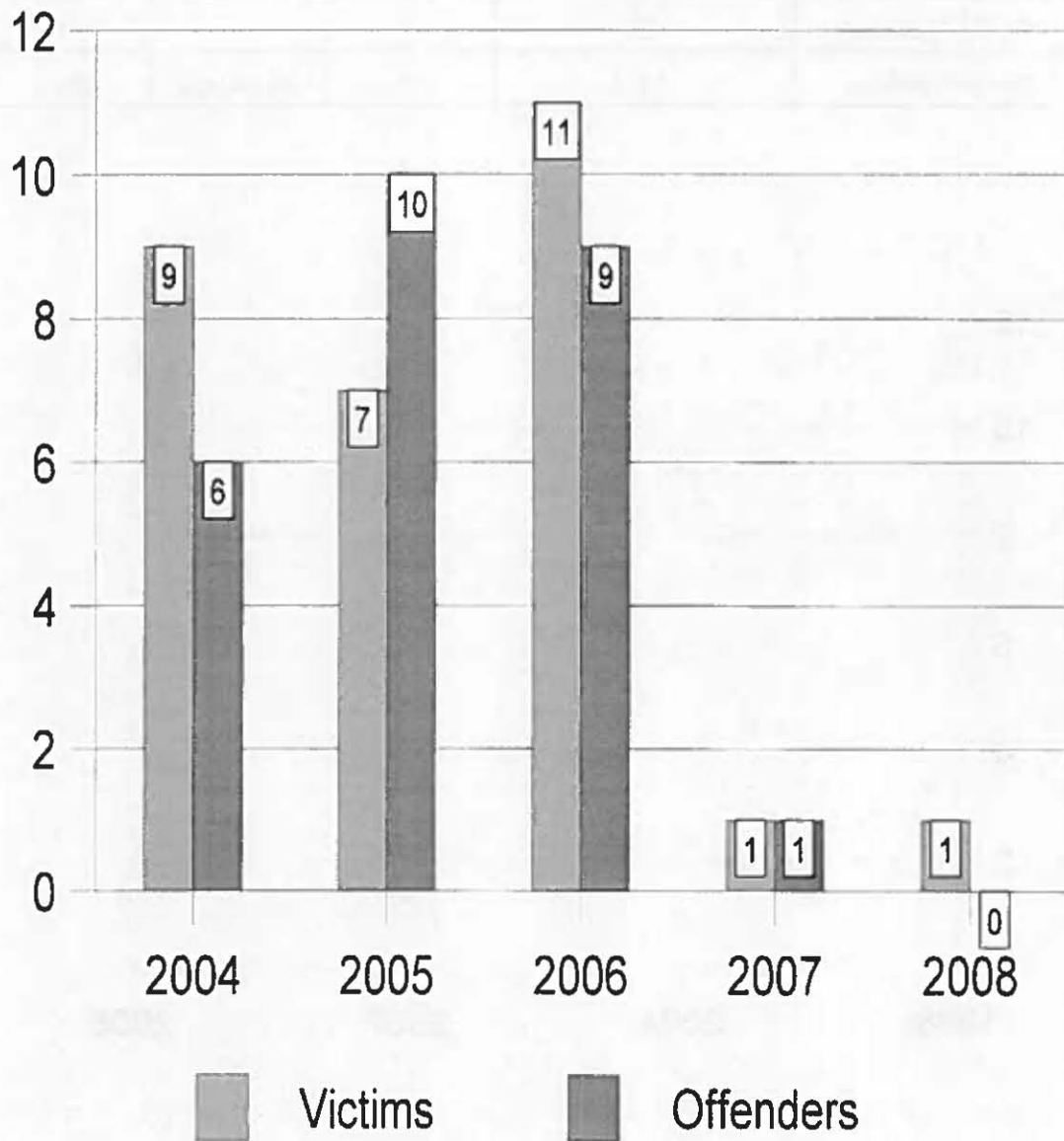
Murder

Trends, 2004 -2008



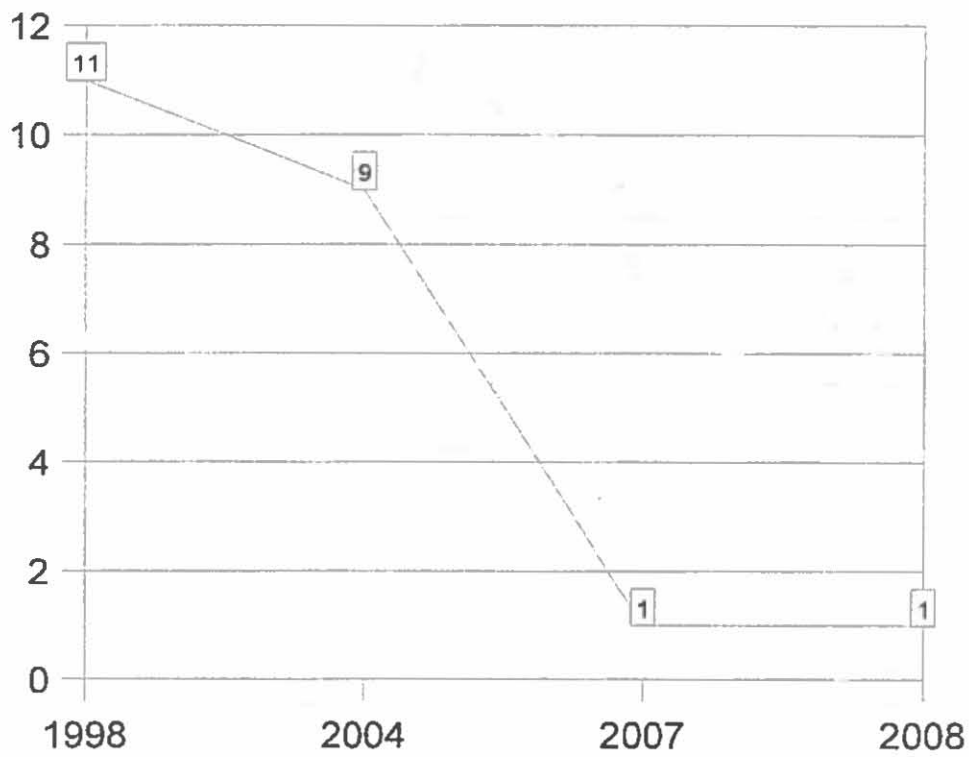
Murder: Victims and Offenders

Trends, 2004 - 2008



Murder Victims 2-5- and 10 yr. Trends

Trends	1998 10 yrs.	2004 5 yrs	2007 2 yrs.	2008 1 yr.
Victim Number	11	9	1	1
Percent change	-91.0	-89.0	No change	Base



Murder Victims

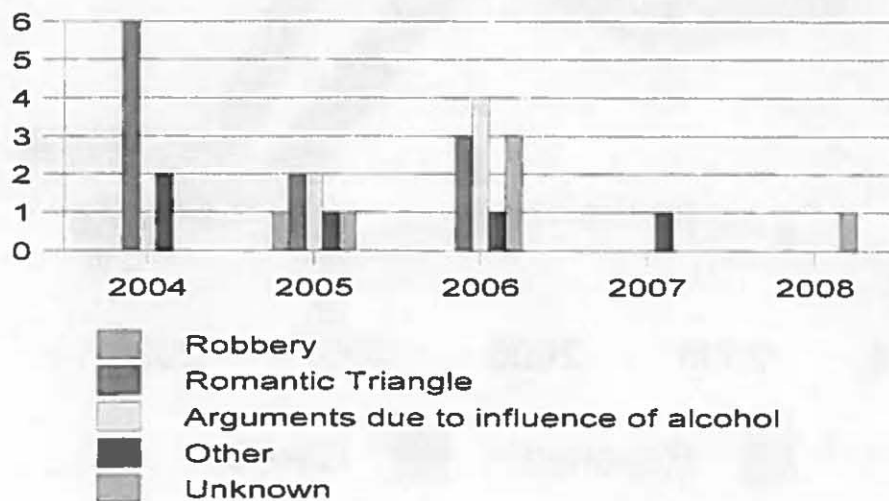
by Weapon, 2004-2008

Weapons	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Firearms	6	2	3	0	0
Knives or cutting instruments	3	0	4	1	0
Blunt objects	0	3	2	0	0
Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)	0	2	1	0	0
Other weapons or weapons not stated	0	0	1	0	1

Murder Victims

by Circumstances

Circumstances	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Robbery	0	1	0	0	0
Romantic Triangle (Domestic/Family Violence)	6	2	3	0	0
Arguments due to influence of alcohol	1	2	4	0	0
Other	2	1	1	1	0
Unknown	0	1	3	0	1



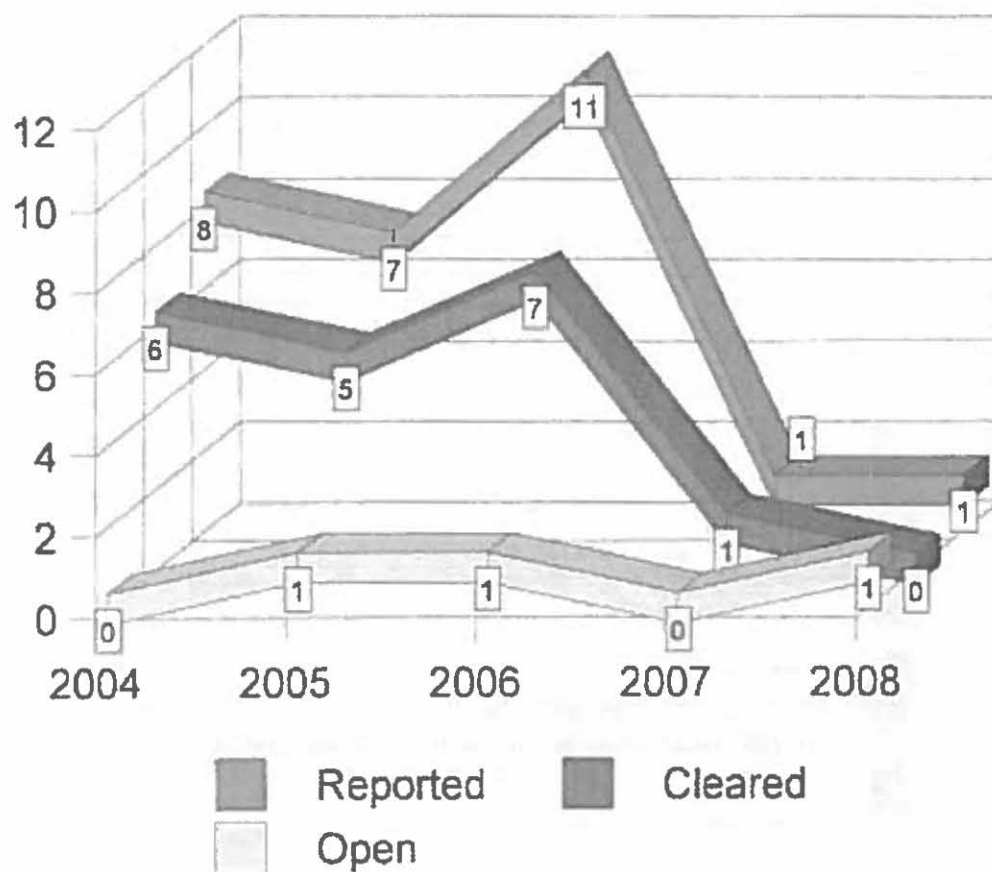
Murder

Trends, 2004 - 2008

Nonnegligent Manslaughter

Known to Police and Arrests

Murder	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Reported	8	7	11	1	1
Cleared	6	5	7	1	0
Open	0	1	1	0	1



FORCIBLE RAPE (2)

- Rape by Force
- Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape

Forcible Rape— Rape by Force (2a)

Definition: The carnal knowledge of a female and against her will.

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, of course, 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.

Rapes or attempts accomplished by force or threat of force are classified as forcible regardless of the age of the female.

FORCIBLE RAPE— Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape (2b)

Assaults or attempts to forcibly rape are classified as Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape.

Agencies must not classify statutory rape, incest, or other sex offenses, i.e. forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, etc. as Forcible Rape (2a or 2b). The UCR Program applies the following definitions:

- Statutory rape— nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- Incest— nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

If the female victim is associated with either offense, statutory rape or incest, is forced against her will to engage in sexual intercourse, the incident must be classified as Rape by Force (2a).

NOTE: By definition, sexual attacks on males are excluded from the rape category and must be classified as assaults or other sex offenses depending on the nature of the crime and the extent of the injury.

Forcible Rape

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

Guam Police recorded 154 *criminal sexual conduct* cases. Investigations resulted in 24.0 percent being forcible rape and 23.4 percent were attempted forcible rape. The number of *criminal sexual conduct* cases reported and known to law enforcement decreased 26.0 percent when compared to 2007. Five- and 10-year trend comparisons showed a decrease of 4.3 percent when compared to 2004 and increased of 77.0 percent when compared to the 1998 volume of forcible rapes.

The rate data in 2008 forcible rape was 2.0 per 1,000 female inhabitants, a decrease when compared to 2007 rate at 2.5 percent. This calculation is based on

the female population only.

Criminal Sexual Conduct (CSC) reported cases where police recorded the age of the victims showed that 29.0 percent were known by age. By age group, 30 to 34, both CSC and Rape were the highest with 7.4 percent for CSC and 9.6 percent for rape. CSC victim data showed that 74.2 percent of victim age were not recorded.

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

Overall, law enforcement cleared 47.0 percent of reported forcible rapes in 2008. Compared to figures from 2007, a 35.4 percent decrease was reflected in 2008 and the five-year trend reflected a decrease of 12.0 percent. Guam rate of arrests for this offense was .40 percent per 1,000 inhabitants.

Arrest Distribution by Age and Race

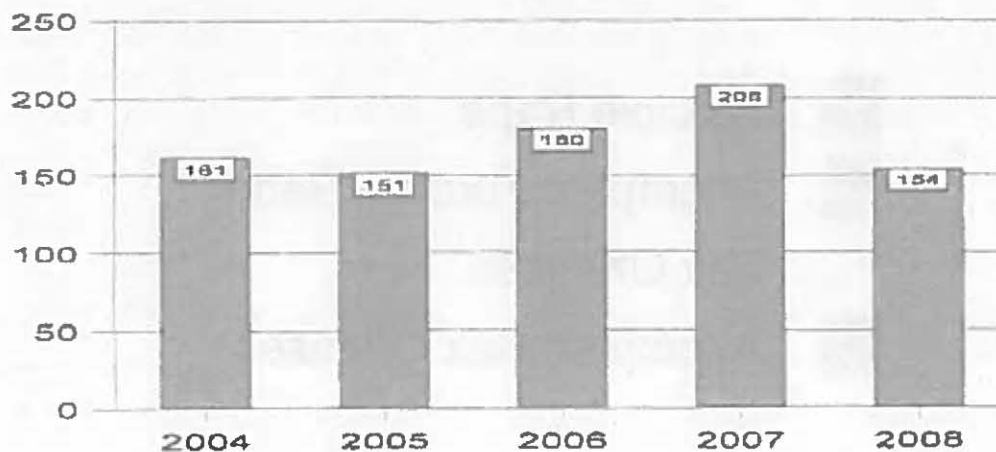
A review of the data for 2008 indicated that 93.0 percent of arrestees for rape were over 18 years of age. The highest number of adult arrestees by age were between 35 and 44 years old with 93.0 percent.

Rape data showed 7.0 percent were juveniles, persons under 18 years of age. An analysis of the total number of arrests (all ages) and arrests of juveniles for forcible rape revealed a similar racial pattern. 92.0 percent were Asian or Pacific Islanders. Black and whites both accounted for 4.20 percent.

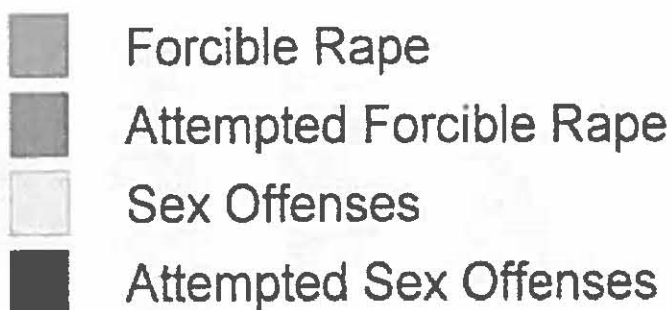
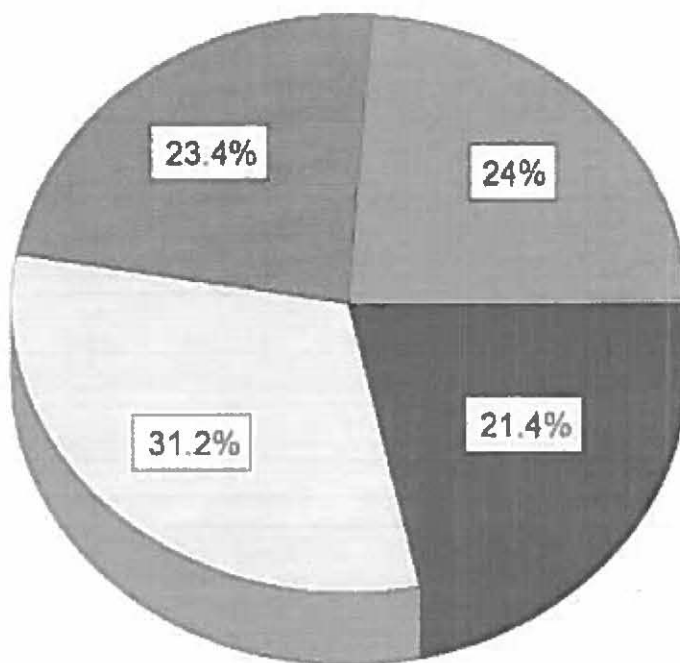
Rape

Trend, 2004 - 2008

Month	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
JAN	16	8	18	11	16
FEB	13	15	15	15	9
MAR	18	14	19	21	12
APR	10	21	9	23	11
MAY	9	19	23	21	21
JUN	7	6	16	18	14
JUL	11	3	11	16	9
AUG	11	5	9	26	20
SEP	22	14	17	16	11
OCT	9	28	17	18	10
NOV	15	12	12	10	12
DEC	20	6	14	13	9
TOTAL	161	151	180	208	154
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>-26.5</i>	<i>-6.2</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>-26.0</i>



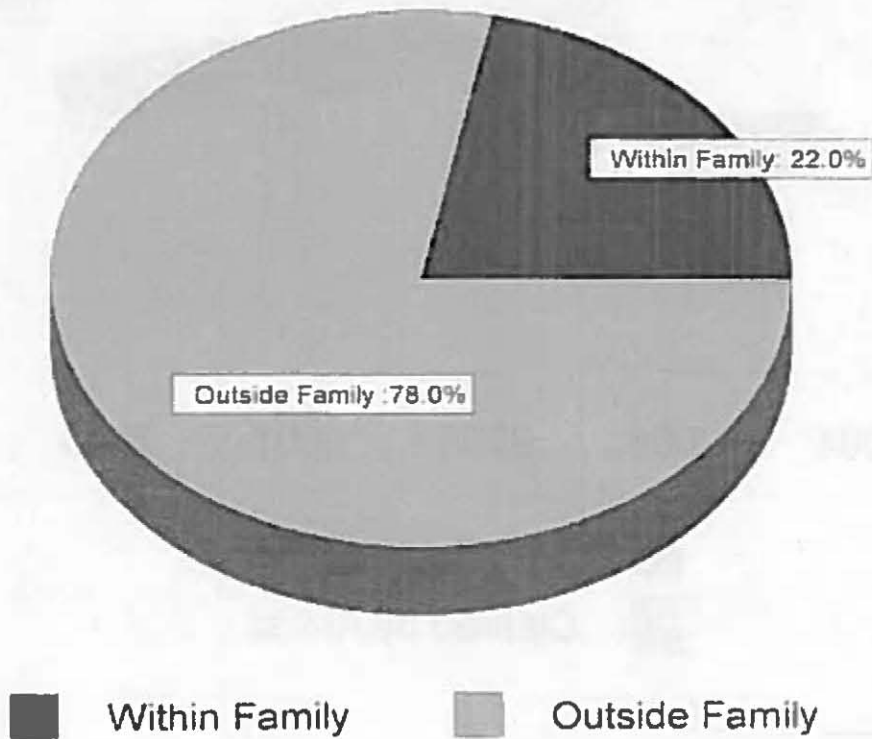
Rape
By Type, 2008



Rape

Victim Relationship to Offender, 2008

Within Family		Outside Family But Known to Victim	
Victim was spouse	2	Victim was acquaintance	16
Victim was common-law spouse	2	Victim was friend	4
Victim was parent	4	Victim was girlfriend	17
Victim was sibling	1	Victim was employee	1
Victim was stepparent	6	Victim was otherwise known	73
Victim was stepchild	1	Victim was unknown	9
Victim was step-sibling	1		
Victim was other family member	17		

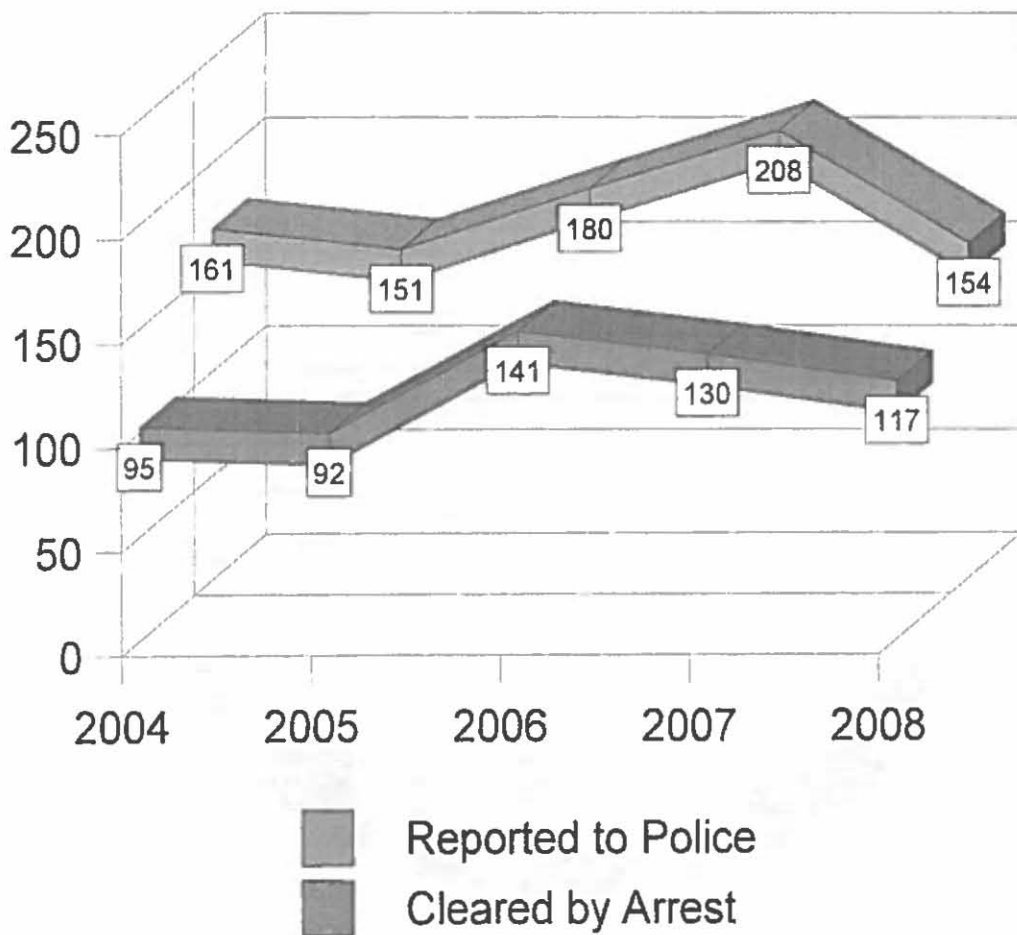


Rape

Trends, 2004 - 2008

Reported to Police and Arrests

Rape	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Reported/Known to Police	161	151	180	208	154
Cleared by Arrest ¹	95	92	141	130	117



¹Cleared by Arrest/Arrested Persons include Juvenile(under 18)

ROBBERY (3)

- Firearm
- Knife or Cutting Instrument
- Other Dangerous Weapon
- Strong-arm— Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.

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

Robbery involves a theft or larceny but is aggravated by the element of force or threat of force.

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.

Because some type of assault is an element of the crime of robbery, an assault must not be reported as a separate crime as long as it was performed in furtherance of the robbery. However, if the injury results in death, a homicide offense must be reported.

The UCR Program considers a weapon to be a commonly known weapon (a gun, knife, club, etc.) or any other item which, although not usually thought of as a weapon, becomes one in the commission of a crime. Reporting agencies must classify crimes involving pretended weapons or those in which the weapon is not seen by the victim, but the robber claims to possess one, as armed robbery (3a, 3b, and 3c). Should an immediate on-view arrest prove that there is no weapon involved, the agency must classify the offense as strong-arm robbery (3d).

Law enforcement must guard against using the public's terminology such as "robbery of an apartment" or "safe robbery" when classifying a robbery offense, inasmuch as the public is referring to a burglary situation.

Robbery

Volume, Trends and Rates

Guam police reported 49 robberies in 2008, the lowest number since 1991. Compared to 2007 the number of robberies reported in 2008 decreased 55.0 percent. Five-and 10-year trend data indicated that the number of robberies in 2008 decreased 53.0 percent when compared to robberies in 2004 and also decreased 76.1 percent compared to 1998. Robbery accounted for 2.0 percent of all *Part I Offenses* in 2008.

The five-year trend data showed robbery offenses in 2008 occurred at the rate of 0.3 percent offenses per 1,000 inhabitants.

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 2008, offenders used strong-arms tactics in 55.1 percent of all robberies, other weapons were used in 28.6 percent of robberies. Knives or other cutting instruments and firearms were employed in 8.2 percent of the robberies reported in 2008.

Robbery Trends by Location

In 2008, robberies on streets and highways decreased 51.4 percent compared with 2007 figure. Commercial house increased 42.0 percent and residences decreased 55.0 percent. Gas stations decreased 40.0 percent, convenience stores dropped 82.4 percent, and miscellaneous businesses reflected a big decline with 89.0 percent compared with robberies reported in 2007.

Percent Distribution

In 2008, 37.0 percent of all robberies occurred on streets and highways; robberies of commercial houses were increased lightly with 35.0 percent, residences accounted for 10.2 percent, 6.1 percent robberies occurred at miscellaneous locations, at gas stations and at convenience stores.

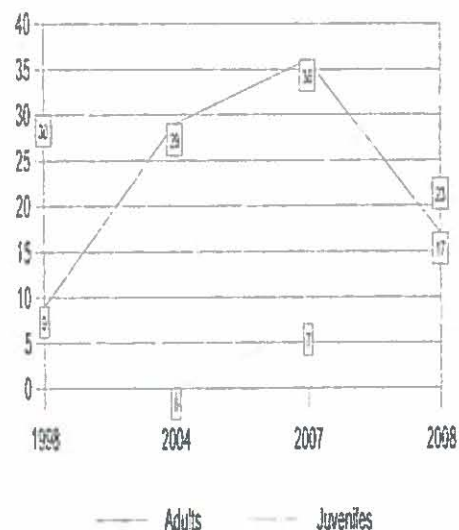
Clearances, Arrests and Arrest Trends

Guam police cleared 74.0 percent of robberies reported to police in 2008. Adults accounted for 35.0 percent

arrestees for robberies. Actual number of arrests made in 2008 for robberies was 36, a decrease of 16.3 percent when compared to 2007. Arrest trends in 2004 showed 24.1 percent increase for the five-year trend when compared to 2008. Arrest rate showed 0.21 percent per 1,000 inhabitants in 2008, in 2004 arrest rate was 0.18 percent and 0.20 percent in 1998. Of those arrested for robbery in 2008, 77.8 percent were under 25 years of age. By gender, males accounted for 97.2 percent of arrestees. By race, Pacific Islanders comprised of 54.0 percent of robbery arrests, Asians 44.2 percent and blacks accounted for the remainder.

Juvenile offenders (those under the age of 18) were involved in 64.0 percent of robberies reported to police and the highest number within the five-year period. Arrest of juveniles in 2008 increased drastically with 23 juvenile offenders when compared to 2007.

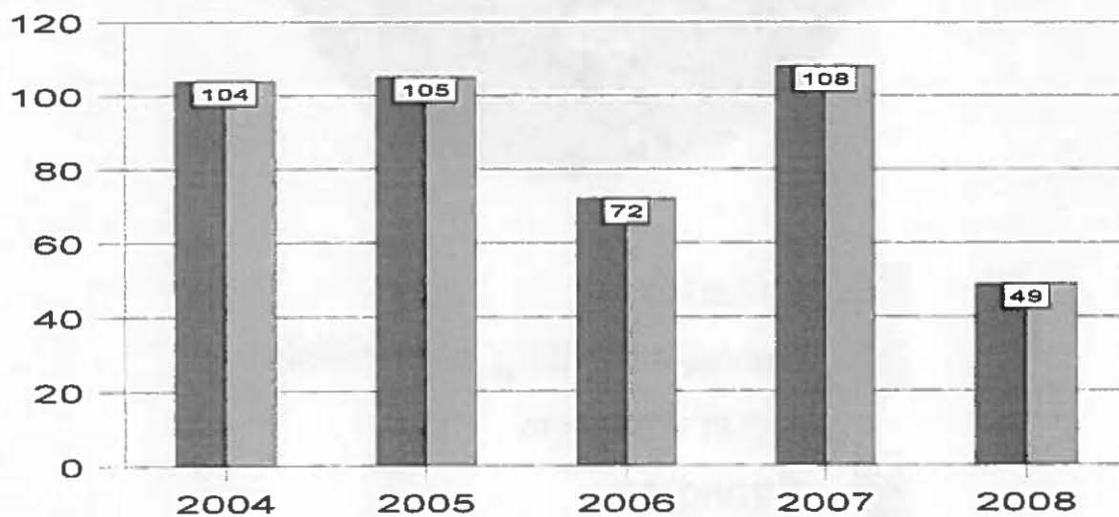
Arrest Trends



Robbery

Trend, 2004 - 2008

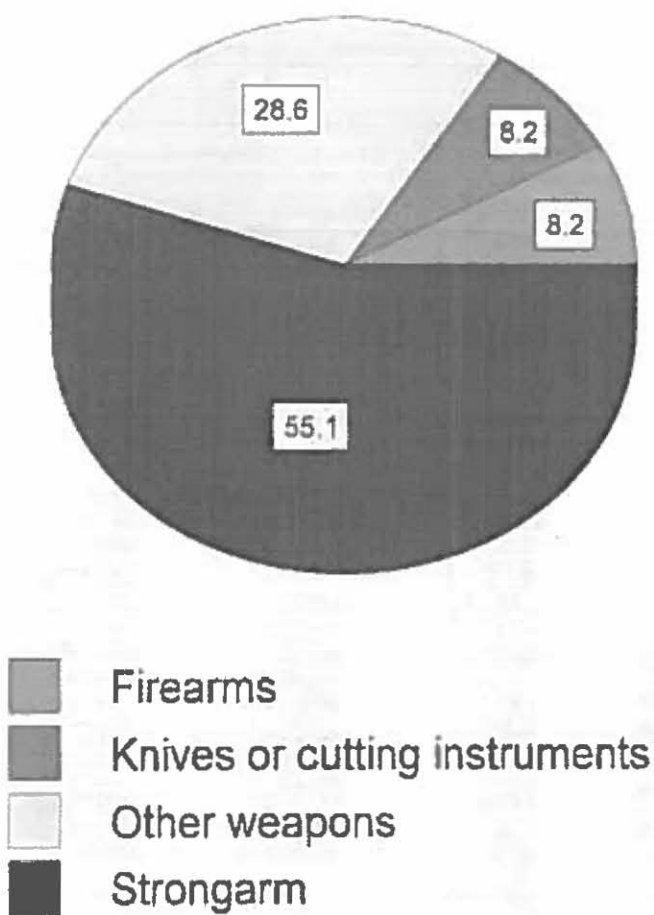
Month	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
JAN	12	16	2	18	2
FEB	5	12	7	9	3
MAR	6	6	5	10	7
APR	8	2	3	10	4
MAY	7	6	7	8	5
JUN	14	7	14	2	2
JUL	8	6	6	8	4
AUG	6	5	5	8	2
SEP	5	7	3	21	1
OCT	10	15	6	6	6
NOV	10	9	7	4	9
DEC	13	14	7	4	4
Total	104	105	72	108	49
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-31.4</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>-55.0</i>



Robbery, Types of Weapons Used

Percent Distribution, 2008

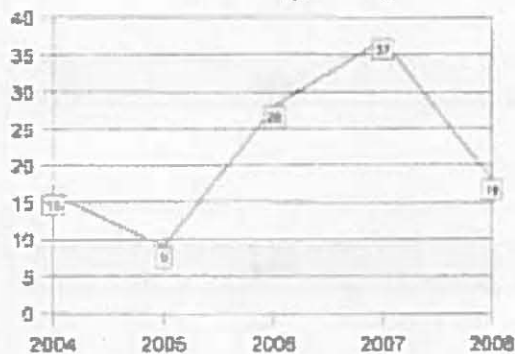
Weapons Used	Number Reported	Percent Distribution
Firearm	4	8.2
Knife or cutting instrument	4	8.2
Other dangerous weapon	14	28.6
Strong-arm (hands, fist, feet, etc.)	27	55.1
Total	49	100.0



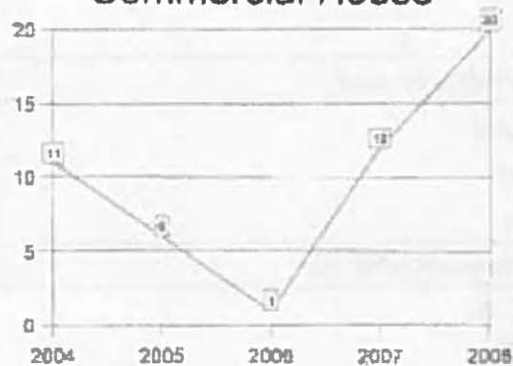
Robbery Categories

Percent Change, 2004-2008

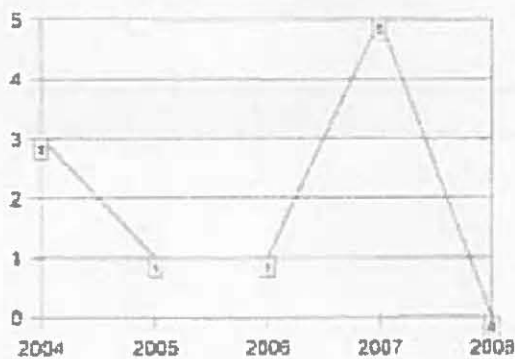
Street/Highway



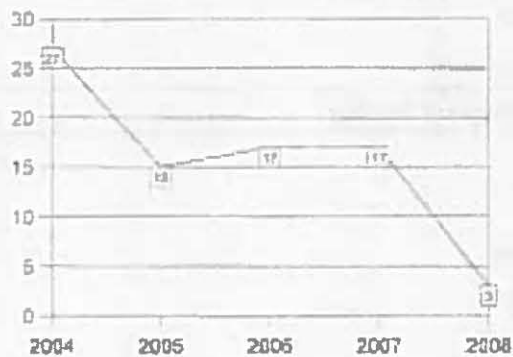
Commercial House



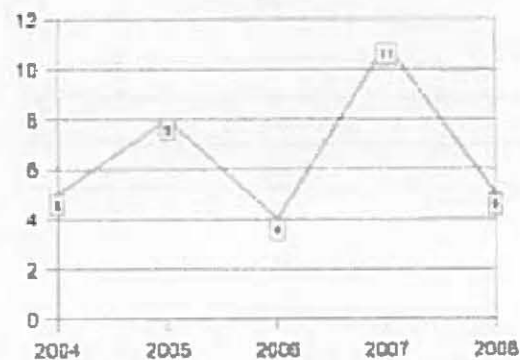
Gas Station



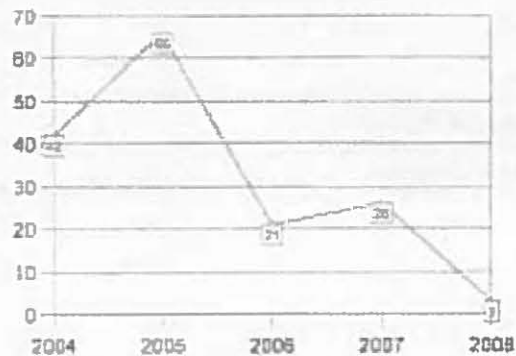
Convenience Store



Residence



Miscellaneous



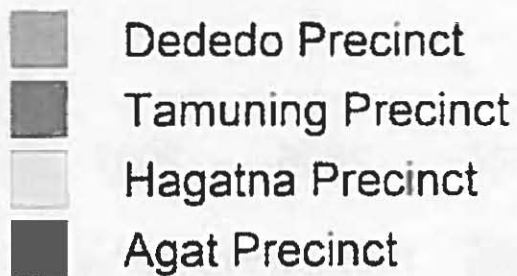
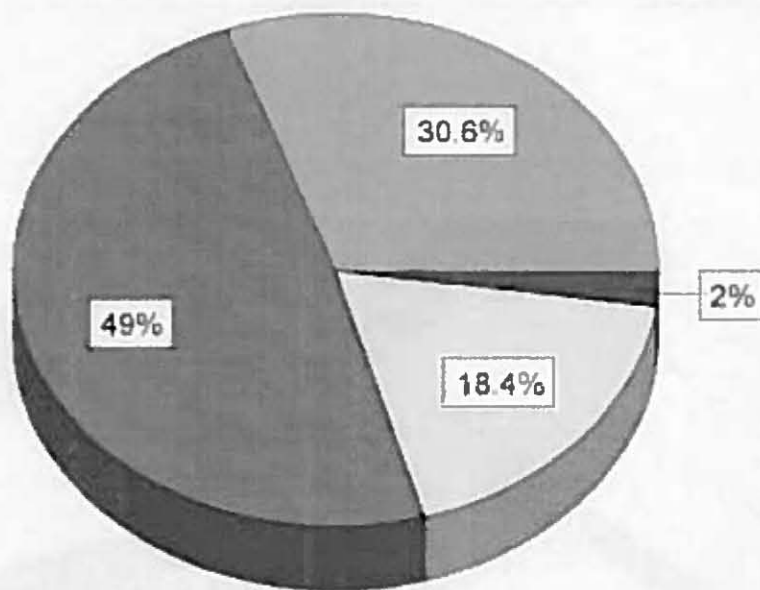
Robbery, 2008

Distribution by Precincts

Village	Robbery Reported to Police	Percent Distribution (by precinct)
Dededo	14	
Yigo	1	
Total Dededo Precinct	15	30.6
Tamuning	8	
Harmon	3	
Tunon	13	
Total Tamuning Precinct	24	49.0
Agaña Its	0	
Barrigada	0	
Chalan Pugo	1	
Hagatna	3	
Mangilao	4	
M-I-M	0	
Sinajana	1	
Total Hagatna Precinct	9	18.4
Agat	0	
Asan	0	
Inarajan	0	
Merizo	0	
Piti	0	
Santa Rita	0	
Talofofo	1	
Umatac	0	
Yona	0	
Total Agat Precinct	1	2.0
Total All Precinct	49	100

Robbery, 2008

Percent Distribution by Precincts

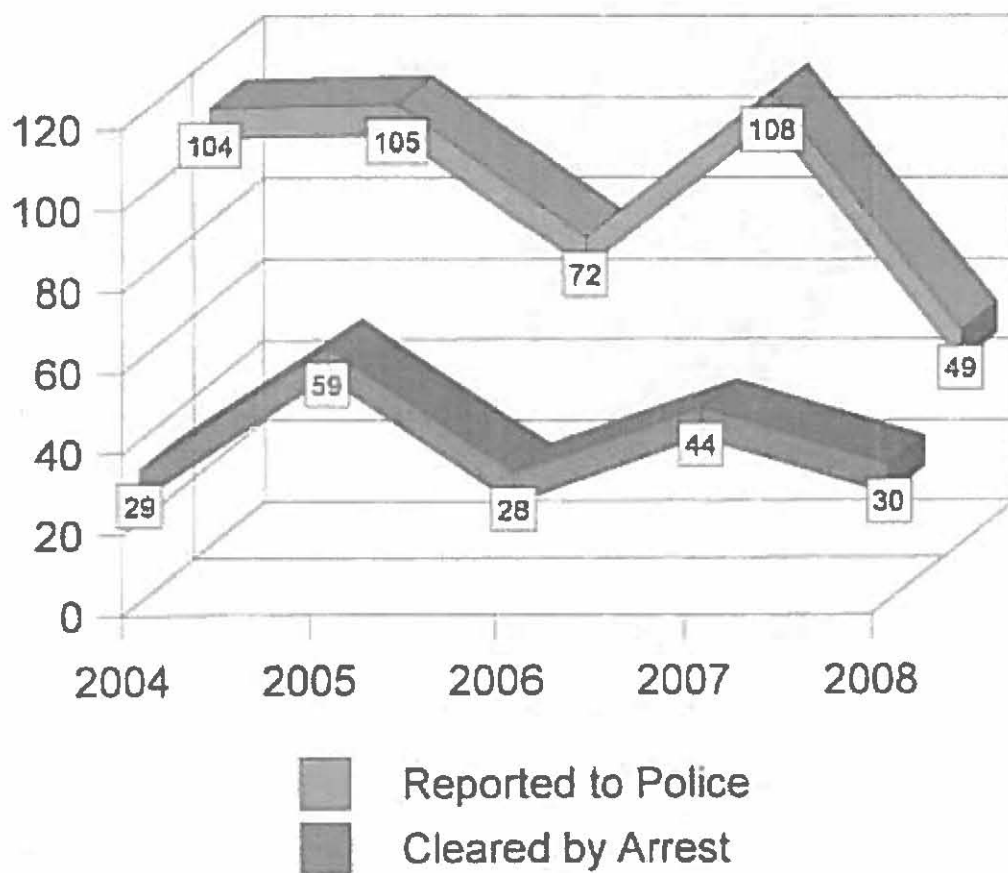


Robbery

Trends, 2004 - 2008

Reported to Police and Arrests

Robbery	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Reported/Known to Police	104	105	72	108	49
Cleared by Arrest ¹	29	59	28	44	30



¹Cleared by Arrest/Arrested Persons include Juveniles (under 18)

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT (4)

Definition: An unlawful attack by one person upon another.

Agencies participating in the UCR Program collect assault information on the offenses that are aggravated in nature, as well as on those that are not. Assaults that are not aggravated are classified by national program as Other Assaults—Simple, Not Aggravated (4c).

Aggravated Assault

Definition: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury, this type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

- Firearm
- Knife or Cutting Instrument
- Other Dangerous Weapon
- Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.
- Other Assaults—Simple, Not Aggravated

The UCR Program considers a weapon to be a commonly known weapon (a gun, knife, club, etc.) or any other item which, although not usually thought of as a weapon, becomes so in the commission of a crime.

The categories of Aggravated Assault (4a–4d) include assaults or attempts to kill or murder; poisoning; assault with a dangerous or deadly weapon; maiming; mayhem; assault with explosives; and assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.). All assaults by one person upon another with the intent to kill, maim, or inflict severe bodily injury with the use of any dangerous weapon are classified as Aggravated Assault. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon that could cause serious personal injury is used.

Occasionally, it is the practice of local jurisdictions to charge assailants in assault cases with assault and battery, disorderly conduct, domestic violence, or simple assault even though a knife, gun, or other weapon was used in the incident. This type of offense must be reported to the UCR Program as aggravated assault (4a–4d).

Aggravated Assault – Firearm (4a)

The category Aggravated Assault—Firearm (4a) includes all assaults in which a firearm of any type is used or is threatened to be used. Assaults with revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, zip guns, rifles, etc., are included in this category.

Aggravated Assault— Knife or Cutting Instrument (4b)

The category Aggravated Assault—Knife or Cutting Instrument (4b) includes assaults wherein weapons such as knives, razors, hatchets, axes, cleavers, scissors, glass, broken bottles, and ice picks are used as cutting or stabbing objects or their use is threatened.

Aggravated Assault— Other Dangerous Weapon (4c)

The category Aggravated Assault—Other Dangerous Weapon (4c) includes assaults resulting from the use or threatened use of any object as a weapon in which serious injury does or could result. The weapons in this category include, but are not limited to mace, pepper spray, clubs, bricks, jack handles, tire irons, bottles, or other blunt

instruments used to club or beat victims. Attacks by explosives, acid, lye, poison, scalding, burnings, etc., are also included in this category.

Aggravated Assault— Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.,—Aggravated Injury (4d)

The category Aggravated Assault— Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.,—Aggravated Injury (4d) includes only the attacks using personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, and teeth, that result in serious or aggravated injury. Reporting agencies must consider the seriousness of the injury as the primary factor in establishing whether the assault is aggravated or simple. They must classify the assault as aggravated if the personal injury is serious, for example, there are broken bones, internal injuries, or stitches required. On the other hand, they must classify the offense as simple assault if the injuries are not serious (abrasions, minor lacerations, or contusions) and require no more than usual first-aid treatment.

Other Assaults— Simple, Not Aggravated (4e)

The category Other Assaults— Simple, Not Aggravated (4e) includes all assaults which do not involve the use of a firearm, knife, cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon and in which the victim did not sustain serious or aggravated injuries. Simple assault is not a Part I offense—it is a Part II offense but is collected under 4e as a quality control matter and for the purpose of looking at total assault violence.

Aids to Classifying Assaults

Careful consideration of the following factors should assist law enforcement agencies in classifying assaults:

1. The type of weapon employed or the use of an object as a weapon
2. The seriousness of the injury
3. The intent of the assailant to cause serious injury

Often, the weapon used or the extent of the injury sustained will be the deciding factor in distinguishing aggravated from simple assault. In only limited number of instances should it be necessary for the agency to examine the intent of the assailant.

Prosecutorial policy in a jurisdiction must not dictate an agency's classification of an assault. Reporting agencies must examine and classify assaults according to the standard UCR definitions, regardless of whether they are termed misdemeanors or felonies by local definitions.

Aggravated Assault

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

Aggravated assault figures showed a drastic increase from the preceding year's figure. The 2008 total of 330 aggravated assaults represented 182.1 percent increase from 2007 data for this offense. Aggravated assault comprised of about 62.0 percent of all violent crimes in 2008.

The highest number of aggravated assaults, according to the 2008 monthly distribution figures were in March and August, with 10.6 percent for each of these two months' total reported to police. The fewest incidents occurred in February and June with 6.1 percent of total aggravated assaults.

Five- and ten-year trends for the island as a whole showed aggravated assaults with 109.0 percent higher than in 2004 and 126.0 percent over 1998 figures.

Rate

The 2008 data showed increase of aggravated assaults at 2.0 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. Compared to the preceding year's rate, aggravated assault rate was 0.7 percent, and 1.0 percent in 1999.

Nature

Blunt objects or other dangerous weapons accounted for 46.0 percent of the weapons used in aggravated assaults in 2008. Personal weapons such as hands, fists, feet, etc., were used in 23.0 percent; knives or cutting instruments were employed in 14.2 percent and firearms were used in 1.2 percent of aggravated assaults. Unknown weapons or weapons which were not identified or reported accounted for 16.0 percent.

Clearances

In 2008, Guam Police cleared 80.0 percent of aggravated assaults reported. Five-year trend data showed that the percentage of offenses cleared was highest in 2008 with a total of 256 arrested persons or 77.6 percent. The clearances for aggravated assaults reported 19.0 percent involved juveniles and 18.1 percent were over 18 years of age.

Arrest Trends

In certain circumstances involving juveniles, police may report that an offense is cleared by arrest even when no physical arrest is made. The UCR program collects

arrest data based on the number of persons arrested and not the number of offenses committed during a single incident.

From 2007 to 2008, the number of arrests for aggravated assaults decreased 7.2 percent even with the increased number of offenses reported to police. For the same period, the number of juveniles (those under age 18) did not change. In 2008, the number of arrests of adults increased 9.0 percent; arrests of juveniles increased 122.7 percent when compared with 2004 number. Arrest of adults increased 1.0 percent in 2008 compared with the 1999 number, arrests of juveniles increased 35.1 percent.

Arrest Rates

In 2008, the frequency of arrests for aggravated assaults was 1.5 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. Comparing the 2-5-and 10 year trend data, arrests rates showed 1.3 percent in 2007, 1.1 percent in 2004, and 1.2 percent in 1999, per 1,000 inhabitants.

Distribution by Age, Sex, and Race

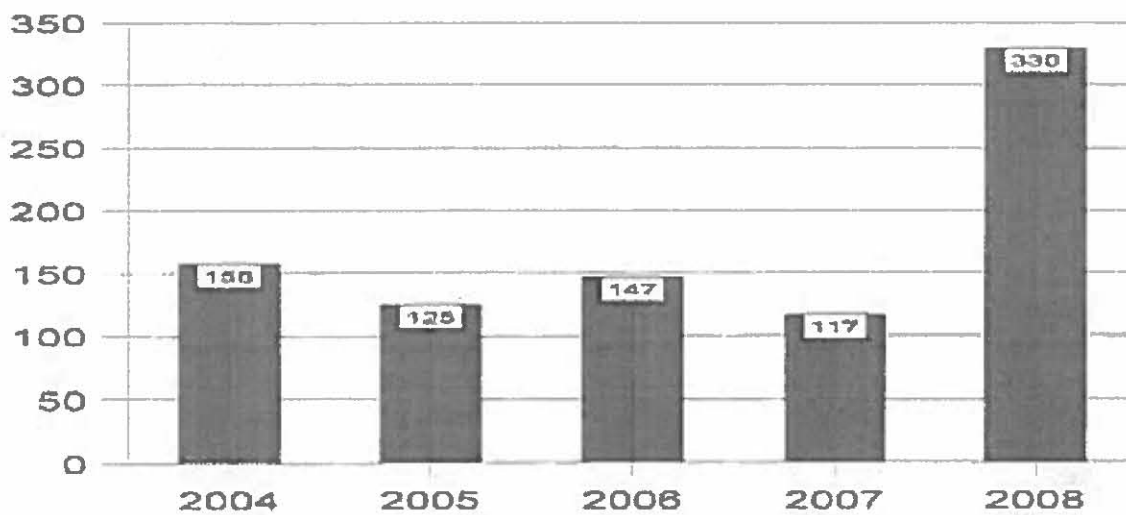
Persons under the age of 24 years accounted for 38.0 percent of arrestees for aggravated assaults, and those under the age of 19 years made up 8.2 percent. Males accounted for 88.0 percent and females were 12.0 percent of those arrested for this offense.

By race, Pacific Islanders accounted for 79.2 percent of the total number of adult arrestees for this crime category. Asians accounted for 16.0 percent of the total and 4.8 percent were in the category of other races.

Aggravated Assault

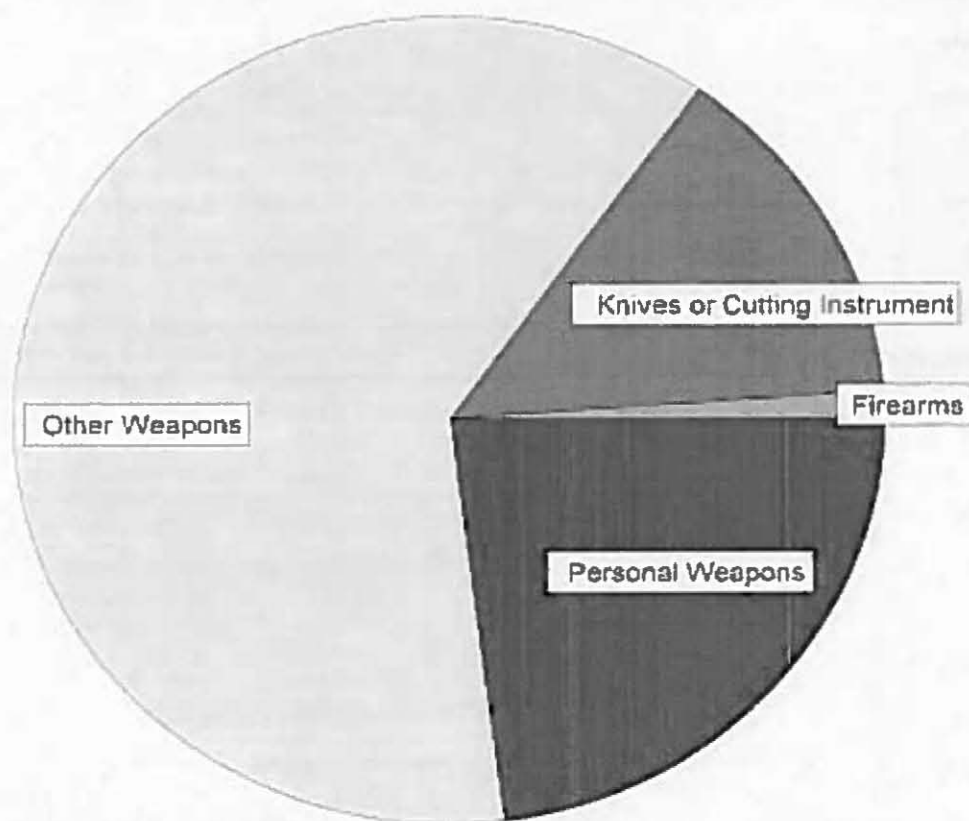
Trends, 2004 - 2008

Month	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
JAN	35	5	18	13	25
FEB	10	8	13	7	20
MAR	13	9	19	9	35
APR	14	5	7	12	33
MAY	11	11	10	6	32
JUN	9	14	8	15	20
JUL	12	19	7	7	30
AUG	10	22	16	9	35
SEP	12	3	16	7	23
OCT	8	3	9	10	22
NOV	16	10	15	8	27
DEC	8	16	9	14	28
Total	158	125	147	117	330
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>-21.0</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>-20.4</i>	<i>182.1</i>



Aggravated Assault, 2008

Types of Weapons Used	Number	Percent Distribution
Firearms	4	1.2
Knives or Cutting Instrument	47	14.2
Other Weapons	203	61.5
Personal Weapons	76	23.0



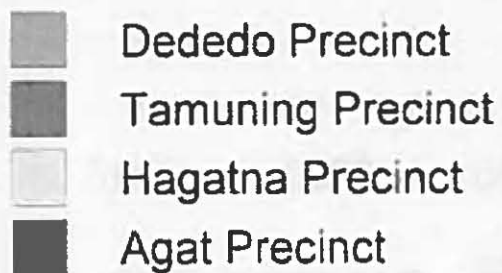
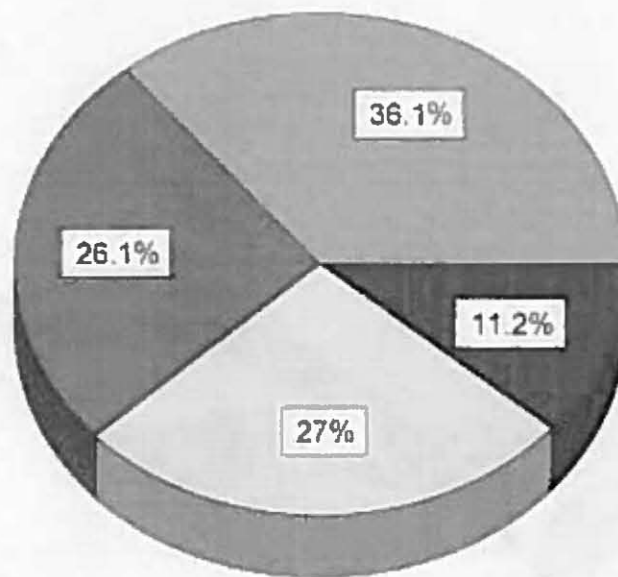
Aggravated Assault, 2008

Percent Distribution by Precincts

Village	Aggravated Assault	Percent Distribution (by precinct)
Dededo	84	
Ylgo	35	
Total Dededo Precinct	119	36.1
Tamuning -Tumon-Harmon	86	
Total Tamuning Precinct	86	26.1
Agaña His.	6	
Barrigada	9	
Chalan Pago	5	
Hagatna	15	
Mangilno	38	
M-T-M	12	
Sinajana	3	
Total Hagatna Precinct	88	27.0
Agat	8	
Asan	3	
Inarajan	3	
Merizo	2	
Piti	3	
Santa Rita	1	
Talofoso	5	
Umatac	1	
Yona	11	
Total Agat Precinct	37	11.2
Total All Precinct	330	100.4

Aggravated Assault, 2008

Percent Distribution by Precincts

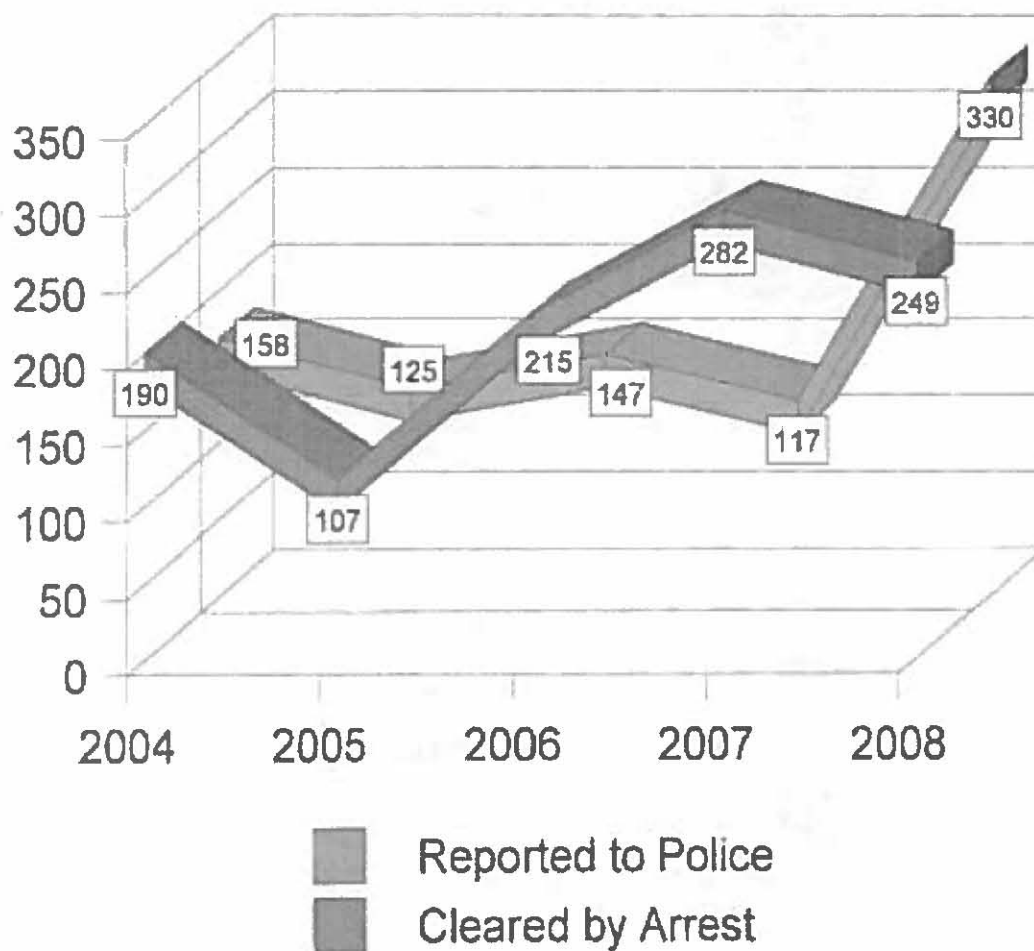


Aggravated Assault

Trends, 2004 - 2008

Reported to Police and Arrests

Aggravated Assault	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Reported/Known to Police	158	125	147	117	330
Cleared by Arrest ¹	190	107	215	282	249

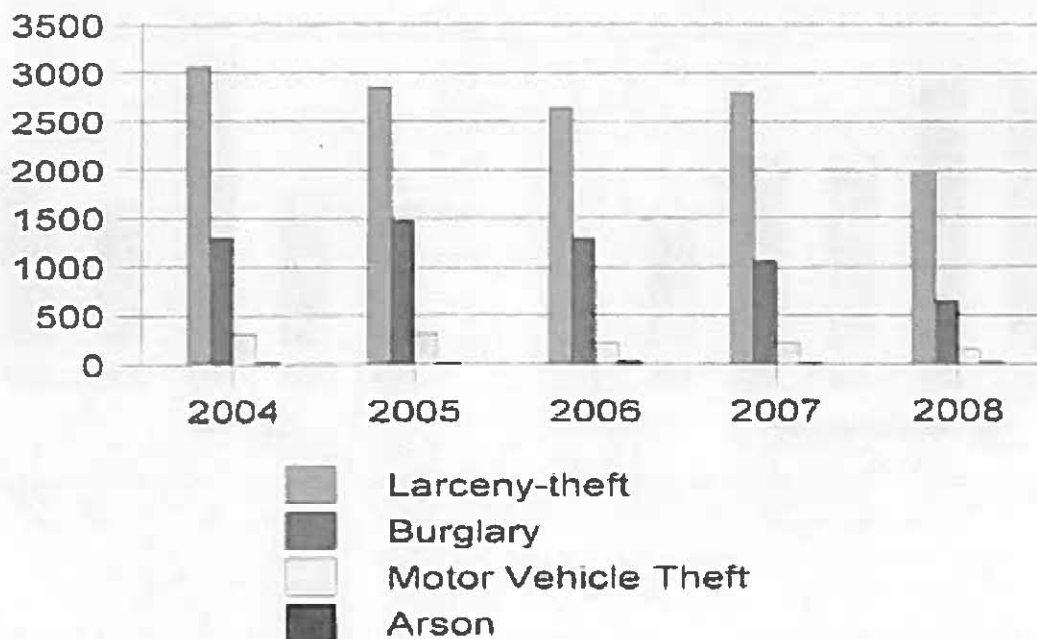


¹ Cleared by Arrest/Arrested Persons include Juveniles (under 18)

Property Crime

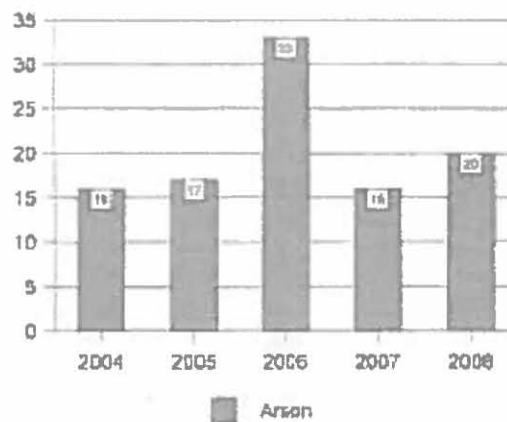
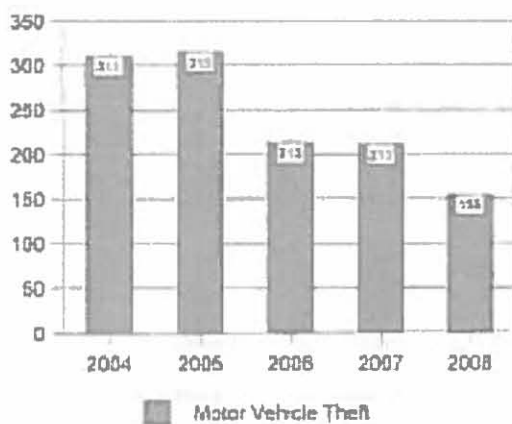
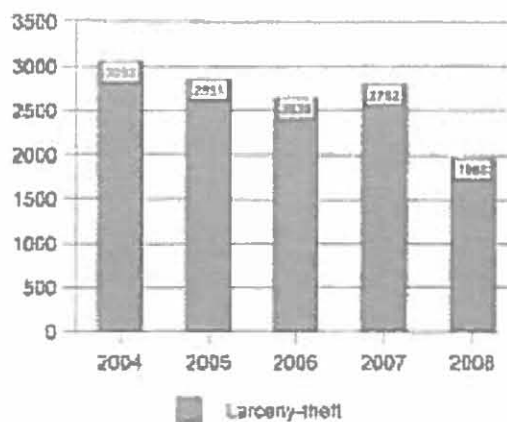
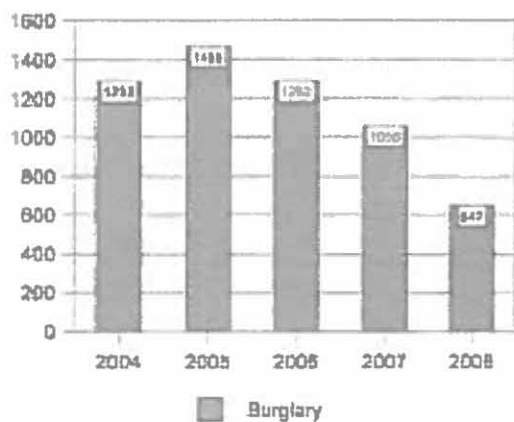
In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, *property crime* includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat of force against the victims. The property crime category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

Property Crime Trends	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Property Crimes	4672	4651	4177	4077	2782
Percent change	32.1	-0.5	-10.2	-2.4	-32.0
Burglary	1292	1468	1292	1058	647
Larceny-theft	3053	2851	2639	2792	1960
Motor Vehicle Theft	311	315	213	211	155
Arson	16	17	33	16	20



Property Crimes

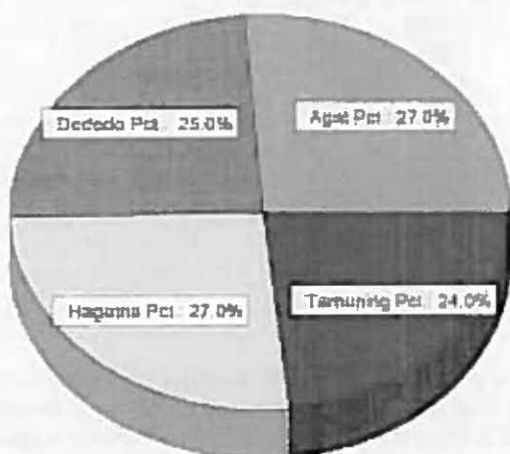
Trend, 2004 - 2008



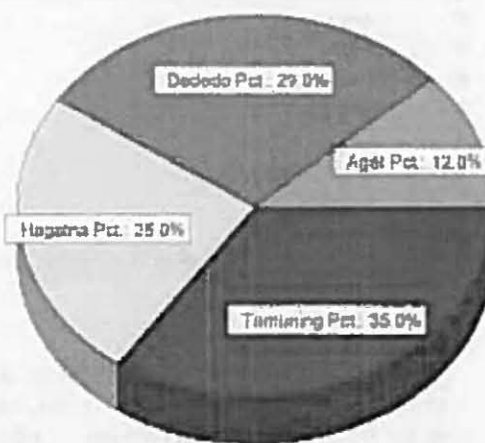
Property Crimes by Precincts, 2008

Percent Distribution

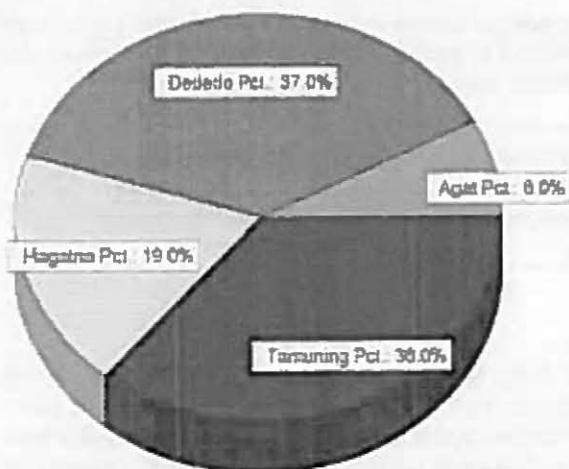
Burglary



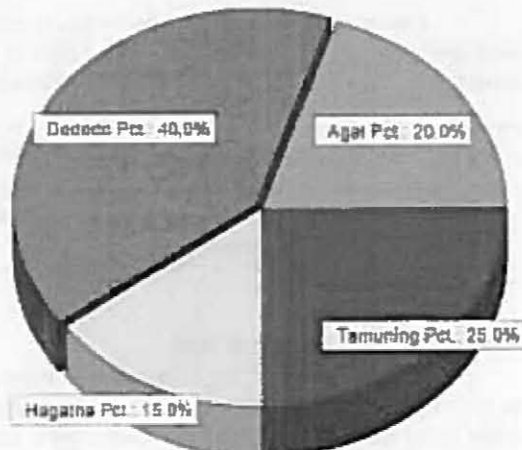
Larceny-theft



Motor Vehicle Theft



Arson



BURGLARY— BREAKING OR ENTERING (5)

- Forcible Entry
- Unlawful Entry— No Force
- Attempted Forcible Entry

Definition: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

The UCR Program's definition of a structure includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| • Apartment | • Office |
| • Barn | • Other building |
| • Cabin | • Outbuilding |
| • Church | • Public building |
| • Condominium | • Room |
| • Dwelling house | • School |
| • Factory | • Storage facility |
| • Garage | • Vessel |
| • House trailer or houseboat (used as permanent dwelling) | |
| • Mill | • Warehouse |
| • Stable | • Railroad car |

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

Thefts from automobiles, whether locked or not; shoplifting from commercial establishments; and thefts from telephone booths, coin boxes, or coin-operated machines are all classified as larceny-theft offenses. If the area entered was one of open access, thefts from the area would not involve an unlawful trespass and would be classified as larceny-theft. A forcible entry or unlawful entry in which no theft or felony occurs but acts of vandalism, malicious mischief, etc. are committed is not classified as a burglary provided investigation clearly established that the unlawful entry was for a purpose other than to commit a felony or theft. If the offender unlawfully entered the structure, a multiple offense exists and the agency must classify the offense as a burglary.

Larceny-theft is an element of burglary and, therefore, must not be reported as a separate offense if associated with unlawful entry of a structure. If a forcible or unlawful entry of a building is made to steal a motor vehicle, the reporting agency must count the offense and the value of the vehicle under burglary, not motor vehicle theft.

NOTE: It is important to remember that offenses must be classified according to UCR definitions and not according to state or local codes. Some states might, for instance, categorize a shoplifting or a theft from automobile as burglary. These offenses are not classified as burglaries in UCR and must be reported to the national Program as larceny-theft

Burglary— Forcible Entry (5a)

Law enforcement must classify as Burglary—Forcible Entry (5a) all offenses where force of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure for the purpose of committing a theft or felony. This definition applies when a thief gains entry by using tools; breaking windows, doors, transoms, or ventilators; cutting screens, walls, or roofs; and where known, using master keys, picks, unauthorized keys, celluloid, a mechanical contrivance of any kind (e.g., a passkey or skeleton key), or other devices that leave no outward mark but are used to force a lock. Agencies must also include in this category burglary by concealment inside a building followed by exiting the structure.

Burglary— Unlawful Entry—No Force (5b)

The entry of a structure in a Burglary—Unlawful Entry—No Force (5b) situation is achieved by use of an unlocked door or window. The element of trespass to the structure is essential in this category, which includes thefts from open garages, open warehouses, open or unlocked dwellings, and open or unlocked common basement areas in apartment houses where entry is achieved by other than the tenant who has lawful access.

Burglary— Attempted Forcible Entry (5c)

This category includes those situations where a forcible entry burglary is attempted but not completed. Once the thief is inside a locked structure, the offense becomes a Burglary—Forcible Entry (5a). Agencies must classify attempts to enter an unlocked structure as well as actual trespass to an unlocked structure as Burglary—Unlawful Entry (5b). Only situations in which a thief has attempted to break into a locked structure are classified as Burglary—Attempted Forcible Entry (5c).

Burglary

Volume, Trends, and Rates

In 2008, law enforcement reported 647 burglary offenses; this number decreased 39.0 percent when compared to 2007. Burglary offense accounted for 19.5 percent of all property crimes. Five- and ten-year trend showed burglary volume decreased 50.0 percent when compared to 2004 volume and 51.2 percent when compared to 1998.

The burglary rate in 2008 was 3.7 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. Two- 5- and 10-year trend data showed that the 2007 rate was 6.1 percent, 2004 rate was 7.8 percent, and 8.1 percent in 1999.

Offense Analysis

Burglary statistics for all 12 months in 2008 showed that forcible entry burglaries accounted for 47.3 percent of the burglary offenses, unlawful entry comprised of 33.2 percent, and attempted forcible entry accounted for 4.0 percent.

As in the past, burglars targeted homes more often than nonresidential structures. An analysis of data for 2008 showed that the majority of burglaries, 68.5 percent were residential, and the remaining 31.5 percent were nonresidence, such as stores, and offices. Most burglaries occurred during the day for both residences and nonresidential structures with 52.0 percent and the rest, 48.0 percent were during the night. Burglaries for which the time could be established, most (39.0 percent) residential burglaries occurred during the night. Nonresidential structures were targeted more often during the day with 23.0 percent of those reported offenses. By village, burglaries were reported more in the village of Dededo with 16.5 percent compared to other villages. Residences were targeted with 76.6 percent and 23.4 percent were nonresidential structures. The village of Tamuning accounted for 12.2 percent reported burglaries.

An examination of data from burglaries reported to police revealed that by day of the week, 20.4 percent of all burglaries occurred on Mondays, 42.4 percent were nonresidential and 57.6 percent were residential. Saturdays and Thursdays were also targeted with 14.5 percent and 14.2 percent respectively.

Arrest Trends and Rate

Arrests for burglaries in 2008, accounted for 30.0 percent of total arrests for property crimes. Property crimes include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Law enforcement cleared 32.0 percent of Guam's burglary offenses. Arrest data for 2008 showed no changes in the total number of arrested persons when compared with 2007, however, in 2008, adult arrestees (18 years and over) decreased 19.6 percent and juveniles increased 47.4 percent when compared with 2007. The five- and ten-year trend data showed arrests for this offense increased 34.6 percent when compared with 2004 and 25.0 percent compared with 1999.

The rate for burglary arrests in Guam increased almost 1.0 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. The five- and ten-year rates were almost the same with 0.63 percent in 2004 and 0.68 percent in 1999.

Arrest Distribution by Sex, Age, and Race

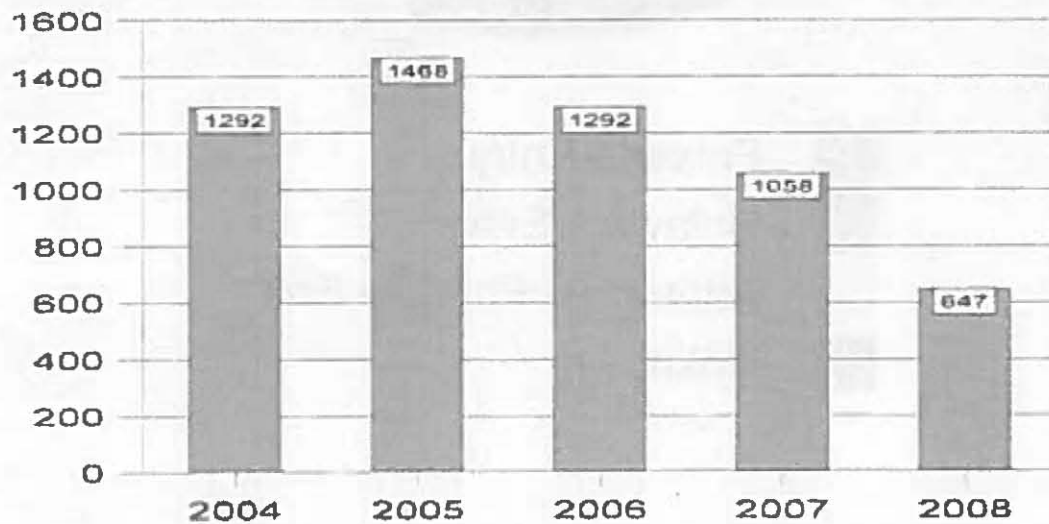
Data showed that males accounted for 90.5 percent of burglary arrestees in 2008. Of the total number of males arrested for the offense of burglary, 44.6 percent were juveniles. Females arrested for burglary comprised of 7.0 percent, and of the females arrested, 22.2 percent were juveniles.

By age groups, 20 to 24 were the highest number with 22.4 percent, 25 to 29 were the second highest with 19.4 percent. Juvenile arrest data showed 14 and 15 years of age accounted for 50.0 percent. The breakdown of burglary arrestees by race showed overall 93.0 percent were Pacific Islanders, and the remainder were of other races. Adult arrestees accounted for 53.1 percent and juveniles represented 91.1 percent, all Pacific Islanders.

Burglary

Trends, 2004 - 2008

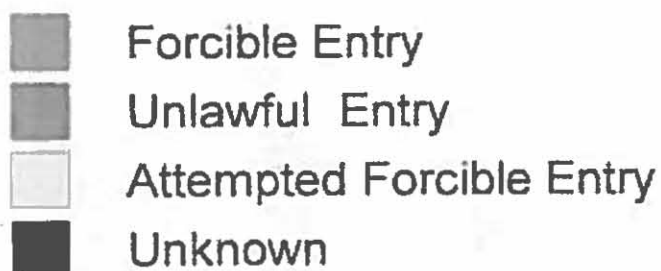
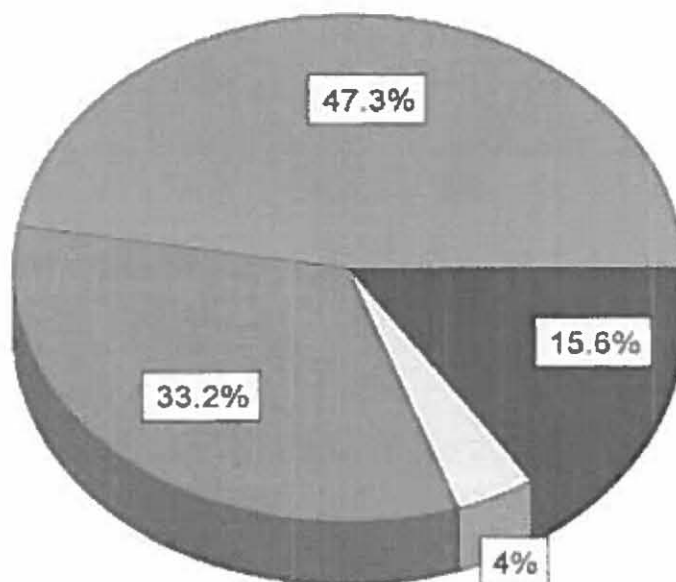
Month	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
JAN	78	122	123	122	57
FEB	79	104	143	137	53
MAR	100	121	119	151	47
APR	106	139	106	103	53
MAY	100	122	112	71	46
JUN	115	151	105	72	43
JUL	107	122	109	55	46
AUG	156	151	114	99	49
SEP	132	142	87	78	37
OCT	113	116	108	81	55
NOV	114	101	98	48	81
DEC	92	77	68	41	80
TOTAL	1292	1468	1292	1058	647
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>-12.0</i>	<i>-18.1</i>	<i>-39.0</i>



Burglary

By Types, 2008

- Forcible Entry (5a)
- Unlawful Entry—No Force (5b)
- Attempted Forcible Entry (5c)

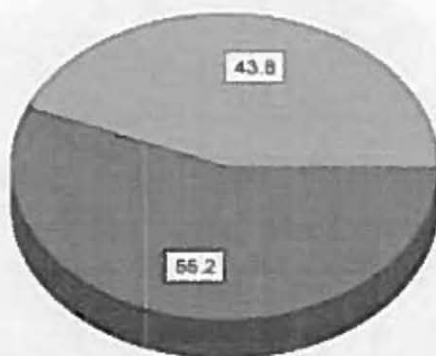


Burglary, 2008

Residential

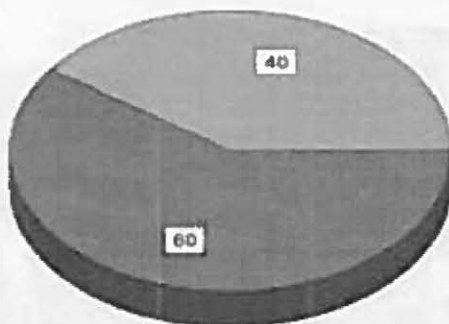
Nonresidential

Residential



Day: (6am-6pm)
Night: (6pm-6am)

Nonresidential

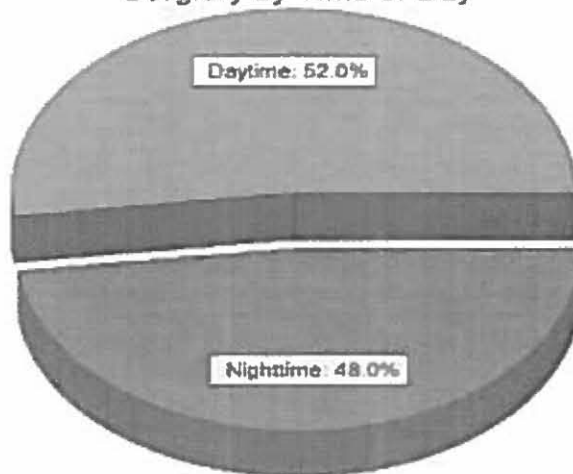


Day (6am-6pm)
Night (6pm-6am)

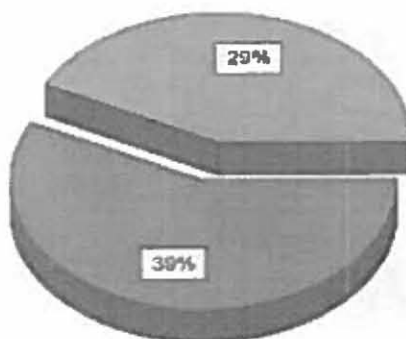
Burglary

By Time of Day, 2008

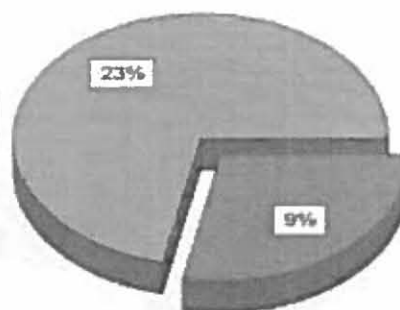
Burglary by Time of Day



Residential



Nonresidential



■ Day: 6AM-6PM
■ Night: 6PM-6AM

Burglary, 2008

By Village

Village	Residential	Nonresidential	Total	Percent Distribution
Agaña Heights	10	4	14	2.2
Agat	13	4	17	2.6
Asan/Maina	10	1	11	1.7
Harrigada	15	10	25	4.0
Chalan Pago/Ordot	15	7	22	3.4
Dededo	84	26	110	17.0
Hagatna	8	16	24	3.7
Harmon	14	21	35	5.4
Inarajan	3	4	7	1.1
Mangilao	36	18	54	8.3
Merizo	4	2	6	1.0
MongMong-Toto-Muite	18	9	27	4.2
Piti	11	12	23	3.5
Santa Rita	25	8	33	5.1
Sinajana	6	0	6	0.9
Talofafo	18	2	20	3.1
Tamuning	53	25	78	12.1
Tumon	20	22	42	6.5
Umatac	2	1	3	0.5
Yigo	34	20	54	8.3
Yona	29	5	34	5.2
Unknown	1	1	2	0.3
Total	429	218	647	100
<i>Percent Distribution</i>	<i>66.3</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>100</i>	

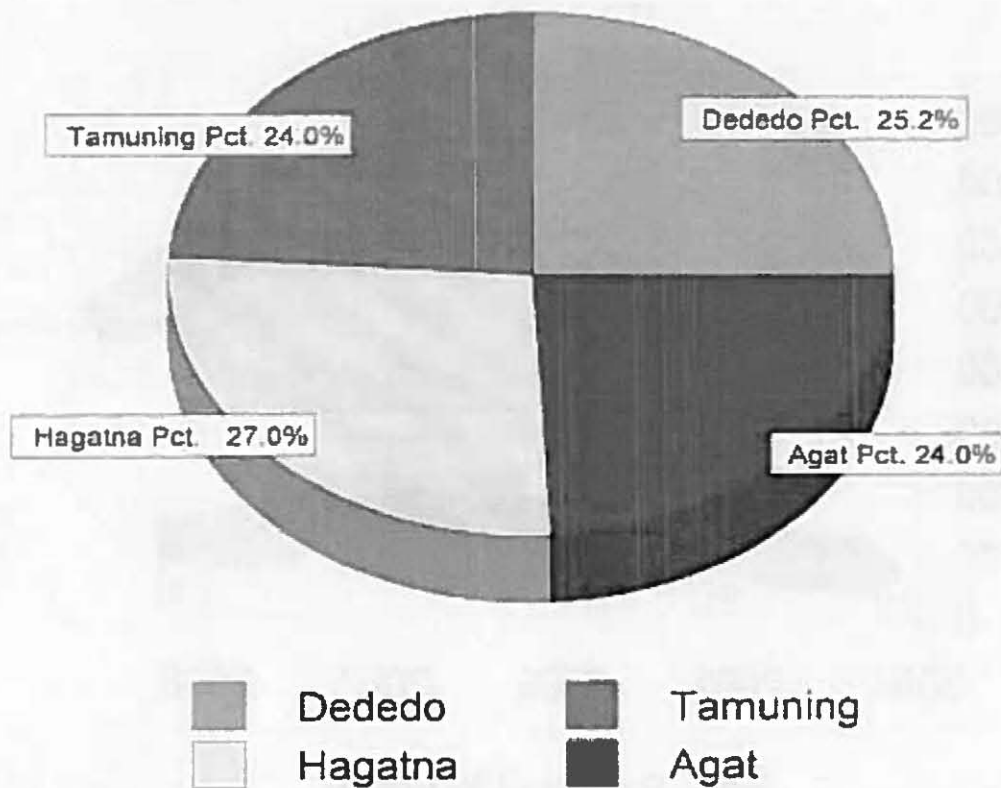
Burglary, 2008
Distribution by Precincts

Village	Burglary	Percent Distribution (by precinct)
Dededo	109	
Yigo	54	
Total Dededo Precinct	163	25.0
Tamuning - Tumon-Hannan	155	
Total Tamuning Precinct	155	24.0
Agana Hts.	14	
Barrigada	25	
Chalan Pago	22	
Hagatna	27	
Mangilao	54	
M-T-M	27	
Sinajana	6	
Total Hagatna Precinct	175	27.0
Agat	17	
Asan	11	
Inarajan	7	
Merizo	6	
Piti	23	
Santa Rita	33	
Talofofo	20	
Umatac	3	
Yona	34	
Total Agat Precinct	154	24.0
Total All Precinct	647	100

Burglary

By Precinct Jurisdictions, 2008

Precincts	Dededo	Tamuning	Hagatña (Central)	Agat (Southern)	Total
	Northern				
Burglaries	163	155	175	154	647
Percent Distribution	25.2	24.0	27.0	24.0	100.2

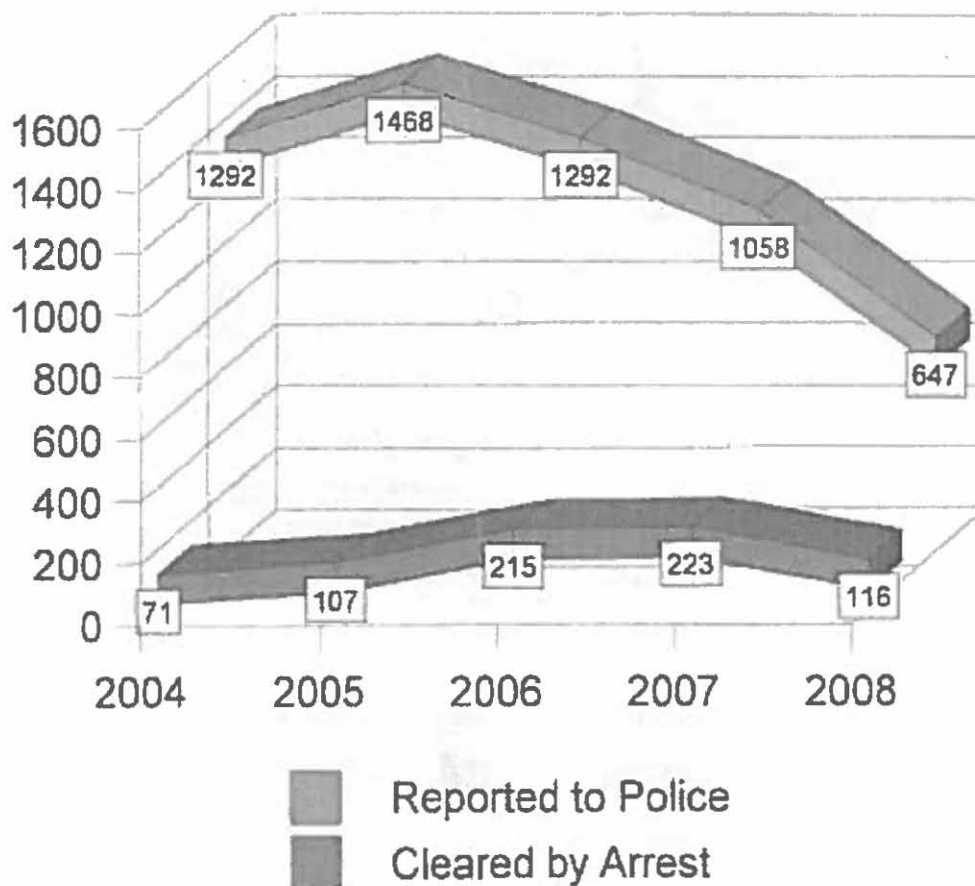


Burglary

Trends, 2004 - 2008

Reported to Police/Cleared by Arrests

Burglary	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Reported to Police	1292	1468	1292	1058	647
Cleared by Arrest	71	107	215	223	116



LARCENY-THEFT (6)

- Pocket-picking
- Purse-snatching
- Shoplifting
- Thefts From Motor Vehicles
- Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories
- Theft of Bicycles
- Theft From Buildings
- Theft From Coin-operated Device or Machine
- All Other

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

All thefts and attempted thefts are included in this category with one exception: motor vehicle theft.

Constructive possession is defined by Black's Law Dictionary, 6th ed. as "where one does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing."

Larceny and theft mean the same thing in 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 offense category.

For the UCR Program, agencies must report local offense classification such as grand theft, petty larceny, felony larceny, or misdemeanor larceny as larceny-theft. Also, agencies must report all larceny offenses regardless of the value of the property stolen.

Agencies must not classify as larceny the offenses of embezzlement; fraudulent conversion of entrusted property; conversion of goods lawfully possessed by bailees, indorsees, or finders of lost property; counterfeiting; obtaining money by false pretenses; larceny by check; larceny by bailee; or check fraud. Each of these crimes falls within one of Part II offense categories.

The UCR Program divides the category larceny-theft into the following subcategories.

Pocket-picking (6Xa)

Definition: the theft of articles from a person by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.

Pocket-picking includes the removal of such items as wallets from women's purses and men's pockets. It usually occurs in a crowd, public conveyance, or other similar situations to disguise the activity. Reporting agencies must also include theft from a person in an unconscious state, including drunks, in this category. However, if the victim is manhandled or if force beyond simple jostling is used to overcome the resistance of the victim, the offense becomes a strong-arm robbery and must be so classified.

Purse-snatching (6Xb)

Definition: The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the custody of an individual.

The purse must be in the physical possession of the victim in order for the theft to be classified as purse-snatching. If more force is used than is actually necessary to snatch the purse from the grasp of the owner, or if the victim resists the theft in any way, then the offense is classified as a strong-arm robbery. If a woman leaves her purse unattended and a thief steals it, the offense is classified as Theft From Buildings (6Xg) or All other Larceny-theft Not Specifically Classified (6Xi).

Shoplifting (6Xc)

Definition: The theft by a person (other than an employee) of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

By definition, the offender in a shoplifting incident has legal access to the premises and, thus, no trespass or unlawful entry is involved. The category includes thefts of merchandise displayed as a part of the stock in trade outside buildings such as department stores, hardware stores, supermarkets, fruit stands, and gas stations.

Theft From Motor Vehicles (Except Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories) 6Xd)

Definition: The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

This type of larceny includes thefts from automobiles, trucks, truck trailers, buses, motorcycles, motor homes, or other recreational vehicles. It also includes theft from any area in the automobile or other vehicle including the trunk, glove compartment, or other enclosure. Some of the items included in this theft category are cameras, suitcases, wearing apparel, cellular phones, MP3 players, and packages. Agencies must take care not to report items that are automobile parts and accessories since these falls under the category Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories (6Xe).

In larceny situations where both motor vehicle parts and accessories and articles from the motor vehicle are stolen, agencies must report the offense as a motor vehicle theft.

If a theft from motor vehicle occurs in conjunction with a motor vehicle theft, reporting agencies must classify the incident as a motor vehicle theft.

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories (6Xe)

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

Thefts of motors, transmissions, radios, heaters, and wheel covers, manufacturers' emblems, license plates, inspection stickers, registration tags, radio antennas, side-view mirrors, gasoline, compact disc players, air bags, citizens' band radios, radar detectors, etc., are included in this category. Agencies must be careful to report only parts or accessories that are attached to the vehicle. If items being transported in the vehicle are stolen, reporting agencies must classify the offense as a Theft From Motor Vehicles (6Xf).

Theft of Bicycles (6Xf)

Definition: The unlawful taking of any bicycle, tandem bicycle, unicycle, etc.

The category theft of Bicycles includes all bicycle thefts reported to law enforcement agencies. The UCR Program classifies thefts of motorcycles, motor scooters, mopeds, etc., as Motor Vehicle Theft-Other Vehicles (7c).

Theft From Buildings (6Xg)

Definition: A theft from within a building that is open to the general public and where the offender has legal access.

The category Theft From Buildings includes thefts from such places as churches, restaurants, schools, libraries, public buildings, and other public and professional offices during the hours when such facilities are open to the public. This category does not include shoplifting and thefts from coin-operated devices or machines within open buildings; these offenses must be classified according to their separate larceny categories.

Agencies must report a theft from a structure accompanied by a breaking or unlawful entry without breaking (trespass) as burglary, not as larceny-theft.

Theft From Coin-operated Device or Machine (6Xh)

Definition: A theft from a device or machine which is operated by the use of a coin.

Coin-operated or currency-operated devices or machines (operated through use of coins-, paper money, tokens, etc.) include candy, cigarette, and food vending machines; telephone coin boxes; parking meters; pinball machines; video machines; and washers and dryers located in laundromats where no breaking or illegal entry of the building is involved.

Agencies must classify as burglary incidents in which a building is broken into or illegally entered and a coin-operated or currency-operated device or machine in the building is rifled for money and/or merchandise.

All Other Larceny-theft Not Specifically Classified (6Xi)

Definition: All thefts which do not fit the definition of the specific categories of larceny listed above.

The category All Other Larceny-thefts includes:

- Theft from fenced enclosures
- Theft from boats and airplanes
- Theft of jet skis
- Theft of animals
- Theft of lawnmowers
- Theft of lawn furniture
- Theft of hand tools
- Theft of airplanes, bulldozers, and motorboats
- Theft of gasoline from a self-service gas station
- Theft following illegal entry of a tent, tent trailer used for recreational purposes
- Theft of farm and construction equipment where no breaking or entering of a structure is involved

NOTE: The UCR Program considers only incidents in which an individual leaves a self-service gas station without paying for gasoline as larceny-theft. Purchasing gasoline from a full-service gas station implies a tacit agreement with the service attendant. Therefore, agencies must classify incidents in which a driver leaves a full-service gas station without paying the attendant as fraud, not larceny-theft.

Larceny-theft

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

In 2008, larceny-theft accounted for 71.0 percent of property crimes recorded by police. Trend data reflected decreases with 30.00 percent below the 2007 figures, almost 36.0 percent (35.8) from 2004 and down 60.0 percent when compared with 1998.

Two-, 5-, and 10-year trend data showed 11.1 percent larceny-theft offenses per 1,000 inhabitants in 2008, 18.4 percent in 2004, and 23.6 percent in 1998.

Offense Analysis

Distribution

"All Other" a category that includes the less-defined larceny-theft offenses accounted for the majority of offenses 38.1 percent of the total, theft from motor vehicles made up almost 30.0 percent (29.7). Thefts from buildings made up 21.7 percent of the larceny-theft total. Other larceny-theft offenses including motor vehicle parts and accessories, pocket-picking, purse snatching, coin-operated machines 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 almost 69.0 percent (68.8) for all property offenses. The number of arrests for larceny-theft offenses decreased a slight 1.0 percent in 2008 compared with 2007 data. For the same period, arrests of juveniles in this crime category increased 23.5 percent while arrests of adults decreased 13.7 percent. In contrast to the 5- and 10-year trend data, arrests for larceny-theft offenses decreased 4.7 percent with 2004 data and decreased of 46.7 percent when compared with 1999 data.

Arrest Rates

Islandwide, the rate of arrests for larceny-theft offenses in 2008 was 1.0 percent per 1,000 inhabitants. Five-year trend reflected a decrease of 1.1 percent, and the 10-year trend showed 2.1 percent rate.

Distribution by Age, Sex, and Race

Arrested persons for larceny-theft offenses in 2008 under 25 years of age accounted for 29.2 percent, offenders under 18 years old accounted for 17.2 percent of the arrestees, those under 15 years old accounted for 5.1 percent.

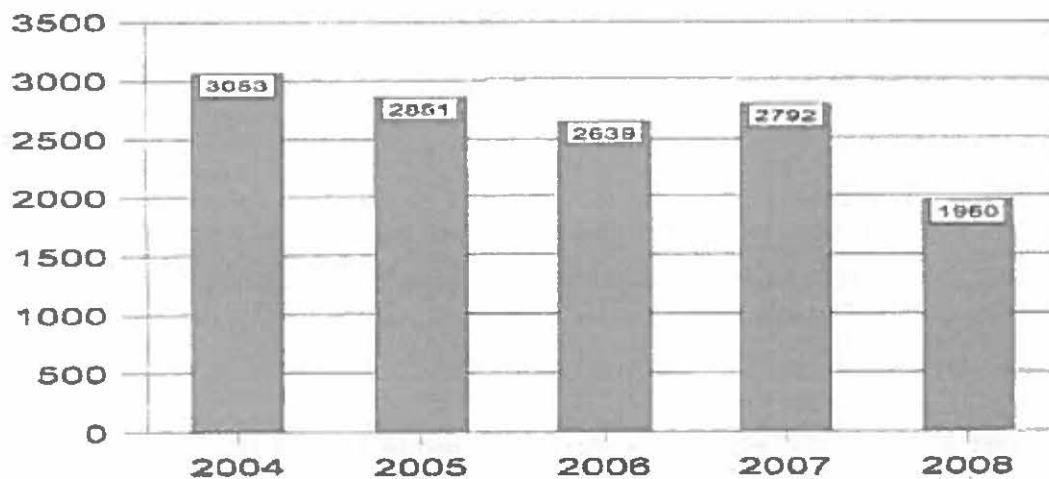
Of juvenile arrestees (persons under the age of 18), 75.0 percent were Pacific Islanders; 17.2 percent were Asians. The blacks and the whites accounted for 3.8 percent each. Across all age groups collectively, 76.8 percent were Pacific Islanders and 23.2 percent were of other races.

More males than females were arrested for larceny-theft in 2008 accounting for 68.2 percent of arrestees in this crime category. Females accounted for 31.8 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

Trends, 2004 - 2008

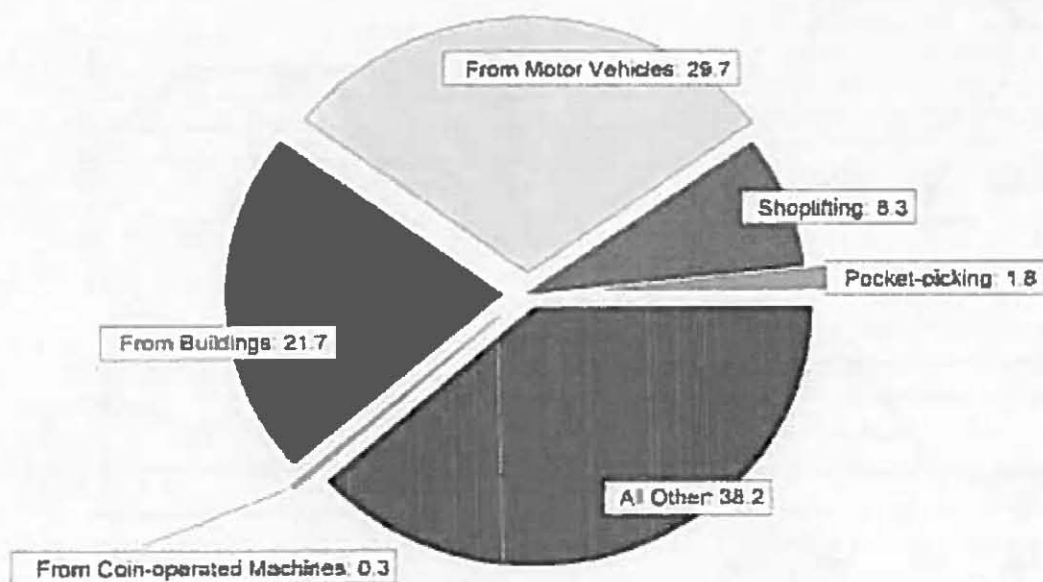
Month	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
JAN	223	304	209	281	194
FEB	214	223	199	269	212
MAR	250	272	205	299	191
APR	215	268	184	256	182
MAY	256	284	199	233	141
JUN	267	111	230	232	162
JUL	342	235	218	229	175
AUG	242	256	221	214	192
SEP	258	216	204	217	120
OCT	283	239	226	207	151
NOV	235	239	286	205	109
DEC	268	204	258	150	131
TOTAL	3053	2851	2639	2792	1960
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>-6.6</i>	<i>-7.4</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>-29.8</i>



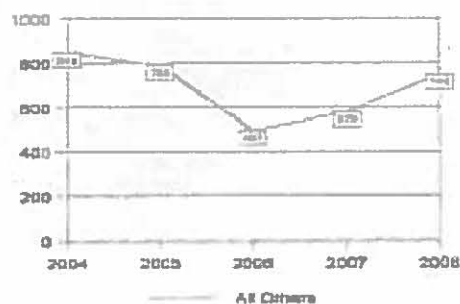
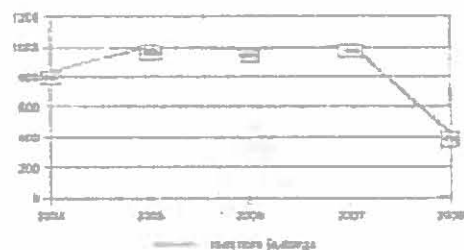
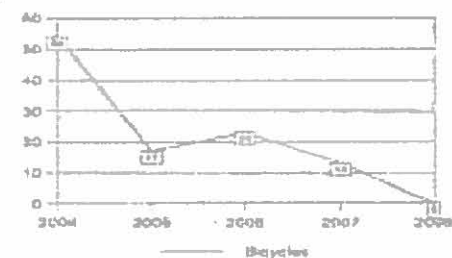
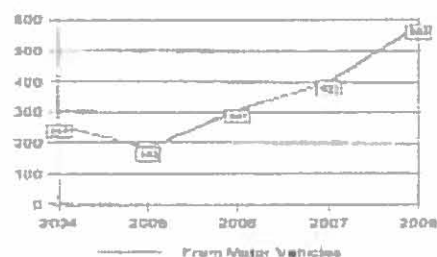
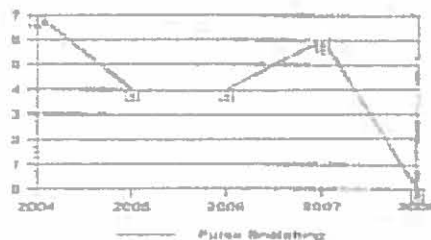
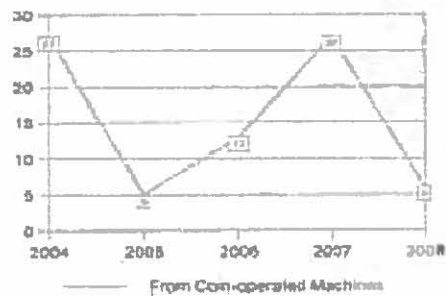
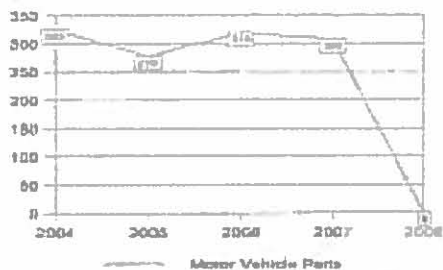
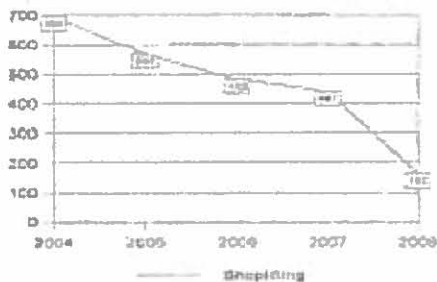
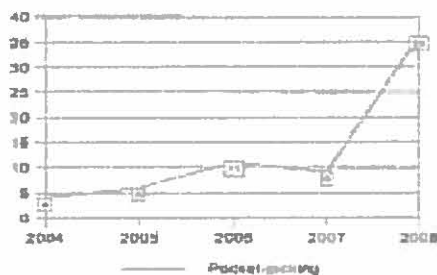
Larceny-theft Categories

Percent Distribution, 2008

Larceny-theft Categories	Number	Percent Distribution
A. Pocket-picking	36	1.8
B. Purse Snatching	0	0
C. Shoplifting	162	8.3
D. From Motor Vehicles	582	29.7
E. Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	0	0
F. Bicycles	0	0
G. From Building	426	21.7
H. From Coin Operated Machines	6	0.3
I. All Other	748	38.2
Total	1960	100



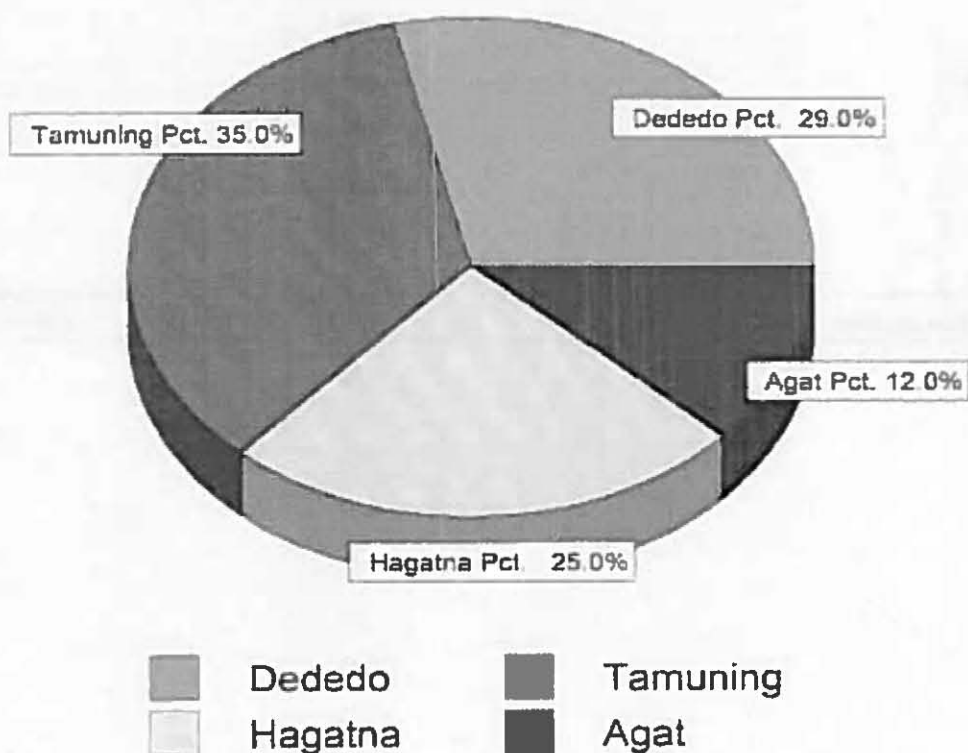
Larceny-theft Categories Trend, 2004 - 2008



Larceny-theft

By Precinct Jurisdictions, 2008

Precincts	Dededo	Tamuning	Hagatña (Central)	Agat (Southern)	Total
	Northern				
Larceny-theft	566	683	486	225	1960
Percent Distribution	29.0	35.0	25.0	12.0	101



Larceny-theft, 2008

Distribution by Village

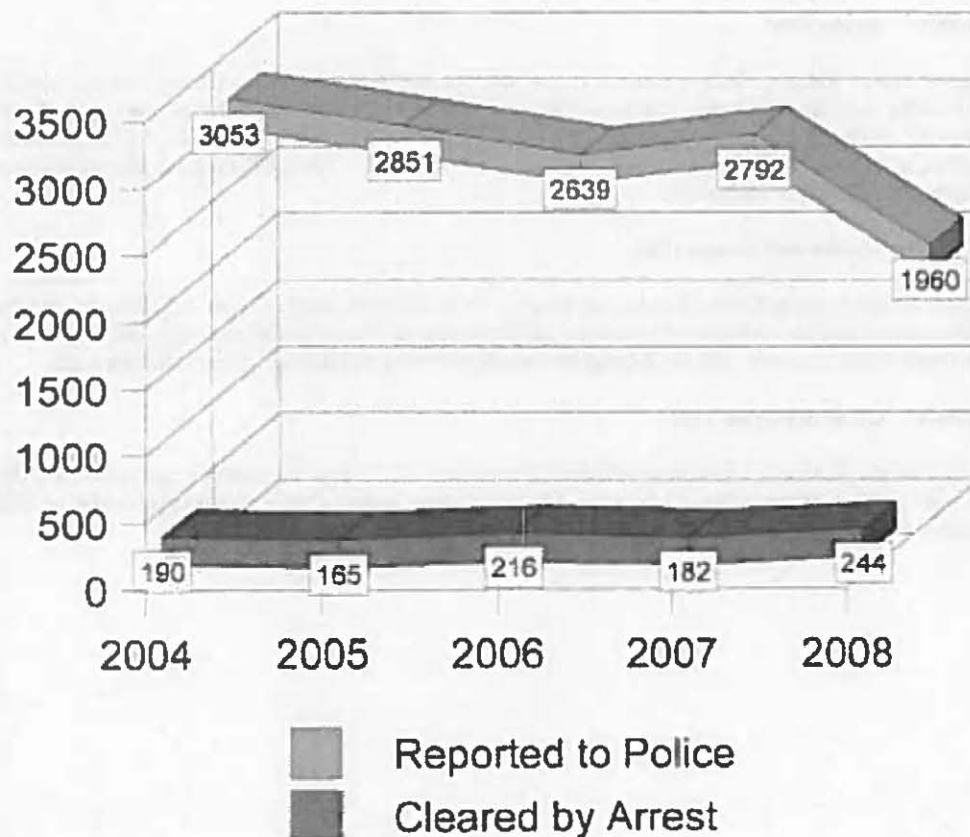
Village	Larceny-theft	Percent Distribution (by precinct)
Dededo	435	
Yigo	131	
Total Dededo Precinct	566	29.0
Tamuning-Tumon-Harmon	683	
Total Tamuning Precinct	683	35.0
Agaña Hts.	26	
Barrigada	88	
Chalan Pago	34	
Hagåtña	135	
Mangilao	116	
M-T-M	55	
Sinajana	32	
Total Hagåtña Precinct	486	25.0
Agat	63	
Asan	22	
Inarajan	13	
Merizo	11	
Piti	22	
Santa Rita	23	
Talofofo	25	
Umatac	7	
Yona	39	
Total Agat Precinct	225	11.0
Total All Precinct	1960	100

Larceny-theft

Trends, 2004 - 2008

Reported to Police and Arrests

Larceny-theft	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Reported/Known to Police	3053	2851	2639	2792	1960
Cleared by Arrest ¹	190	165	216	182	244



¹Cleared by Arrest/Arrested Persons include Juveniles (under 18)

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (7)

- Autos
- Trucks and Buses
- Other Vehicles

Definition: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Motor Vehicle theft includes the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, which the UCR program defines as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on land surface and not on rails; for example, sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles are classified as motor vehicles. This category does not include farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment, or water craft (motor boats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis). Taking a vehicle for temporary use when prior authority has been granted or can be assumed such as in family situations, rental car agreements, or unauthorized use by chauffeurs and others having lawful access to the vehicle must not be classified as motor vehicle theft.

Reporting agencies must classify as Motor Vehicle Theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned. They should include joyriding in this category. If a vehicle is stolen in conjunction with another offense, the reporting agency must classify the crimes using procedures for classifying multiple offenses.

Motor Vehicle Theft— Autos (7a)

The category Motor Vehicle Theft—Autos (7a) includes the thefts of all sedans, station wagons, coupes, convertibles, sport utility vehicles, minivans, and other similar motor vehicles that serve the primary purpose of transporting people from one place to another. Automobiles used as taxis are also included. Some states allow a station wagon to be registered as a truck; however, licensing is not a determining factor. The UCR Program stipulates that a station wagon must be classified as an automobile.

Motor Vehicle Theft— Trucks and Buses (7b)

The category Motor Vehicle Theft—Trucks and Buses (7b) includes the theft of those vehicles specifically designed (but not necessarily used) to commercially transport people and cargo. Pickup trucks and cargo vans, regardless of their use, are included in this category. The UCR program considers a self-propelled motor home to be a truck.

Motor Vehicle Theft— Other Vehicles (7c)

The category Motor Vehicle Theft—Other Vehicles (7c) includes all other motor vehicles that meet the UCR definition such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, golf carts, all terrain vehicles and motorized wheelchairs.

Motor Vehicle Theft

Volumes, Trends, and Rates

In 2008, motor vehicle theft accounted for 5.6 percent of property crimes and 4.7 percent of Part I Offenses recorded by police. Two-, 5-, and 10-year trends reflected decreases; 26.5 percent below the 2007 figures, 50.2 percent from 2004 and down 75.0 percent when compared with 1998.

Two-, 5-, and 10-year trend data showed 1.0 percent motor vehicle theft offenses per 1,000 inhabitants in 2008, 2.0 percent in 2004, and 2.7 percent in 1999.

Offense Analysis

Automobiles were, by far, the most frequently stolen vehicle type—accounting for 67.7 percent of all vehicles stolen. Other vehicles accounted for 28.4 percent and trucks accounted for 4.0 percent.

By type of vehicles, automobiles were stolen at a rate of 0.60 cars per 1,000 in population in 2008. Trucks were stolen at a rate of 0.03 percent vehicles per 1,000 population, and other types of vehicles were stolen at a rate of 0.25 percent vehicles per 1,000 population.

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 offenses 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.

The 2008 data on motor vehicle theft showed that 28.4 percent of stolen vehicles were cleared by arrest. Clearances involving only juveniles (those under age 18) accounted for

13.0 percent of reported motor vehicle theft clearances in 2008.

Arrests

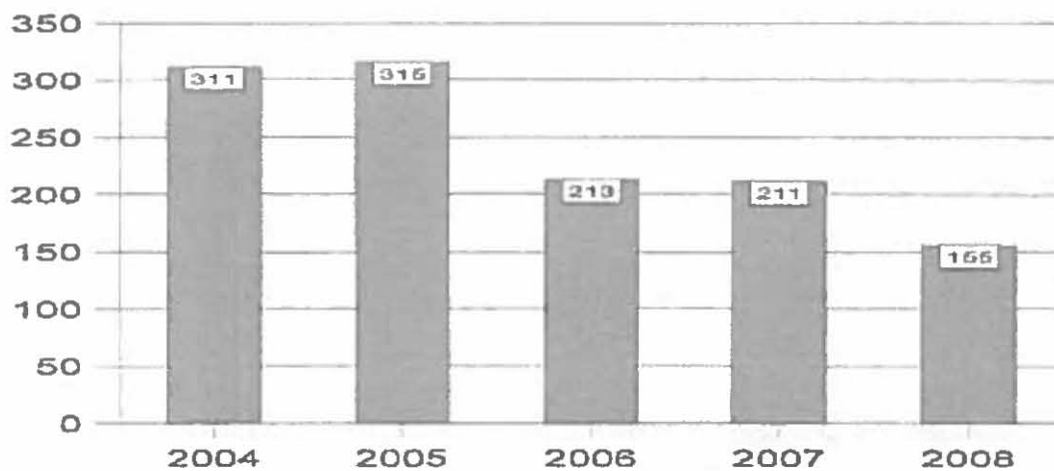
The number of persons arrested for motor vehicle theft in 2008 decreased 3.2 percent when compared with 2007. Five-year trend data reflected increase of 50.0 percent when compared to 2004 and 20.0 percent compared to 1999.

Distribution by Age, Sex, and Race

By age, 63.3 percent were adults with 30.0 percent at the age group of 18 and 19 years old, 33.3 percent were over 20 years old. Arrest data by age indicated 36.7 percent of arrests for motor vehicle theft were juveniles (under 18). Of the juvenile offenders, 45.5 percent were under 16 years of age and 54.5 percent were 16 and 17 year old offenders. An analysis of the arrest data by gender showed that the majority (86.7 percent) were males. By race, 10.0 percent were Asians, and 90.0 percent were Pacific Islanders.

Motor Vehicle Theft
Trend, 2004 - 2008

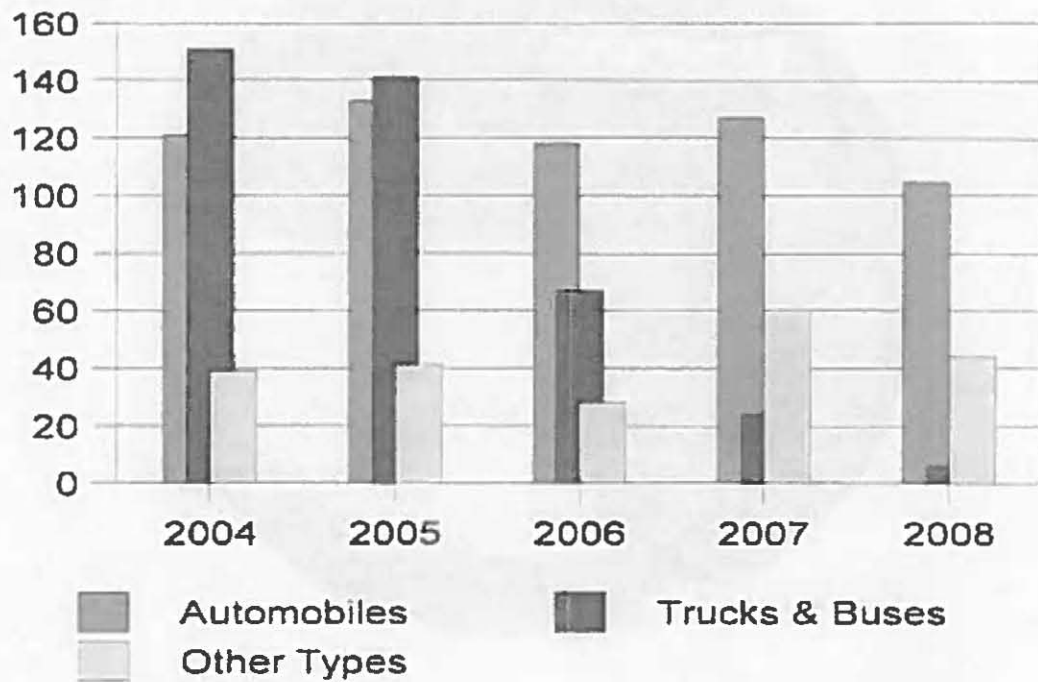
Month	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
JAN	21	19	9	30	14
FEB	34	30	19	21	19
MAR	15	16	11	13	15
APR	20	28	25	21	12
MAY	22	23	31	8	11
JUN	36	26	13	16	9
JUL	28	53	21	23	8
AUG	21	42	17	23	12
SEP	29	24	29	12	12
OCT	30	30	16	22	22
NOV	33	14	8	12	15
DEC	22	10	14	10	6
TOTAL	311	315	213	211	155
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>-32.4</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-26.5</i>



Motor Vehicle Theft

By Types of Vehicles, Trends 2004 - 2008

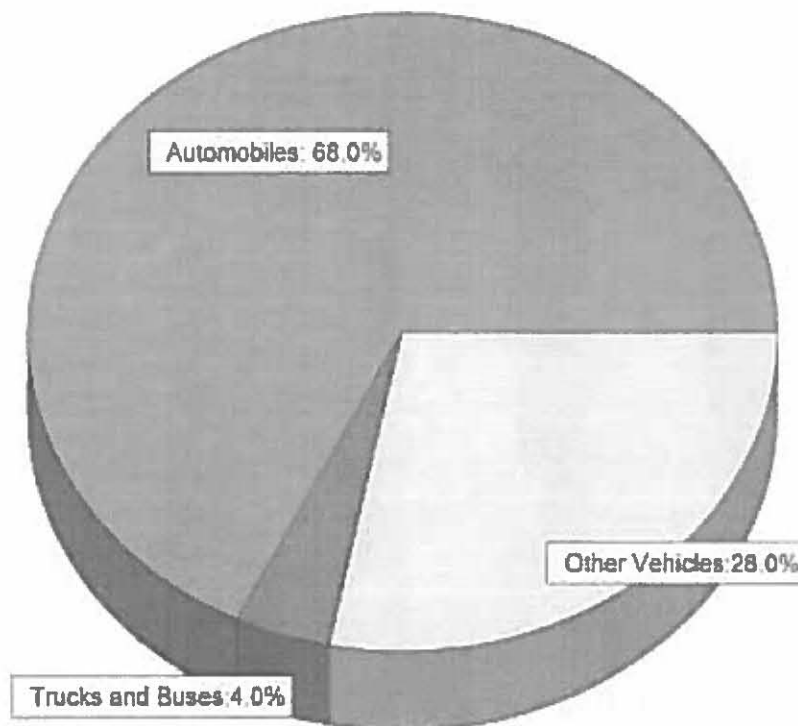
Vehicle Types	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Automobiles	121	133	118	127	105
Trucks and Buses	151	141	67	24	6
Other Types	39	41	28	60	44
Total	311	315	213	211	155



Motor Vehicle Theft

Types of Vehicles, Percent Distribution, 2008

<u>Vehicle Types</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>Percent Distribution</u>
Automobiles	105	68.0
Trucks and Buses	6	4.0
Other Vehicles	44	28.0



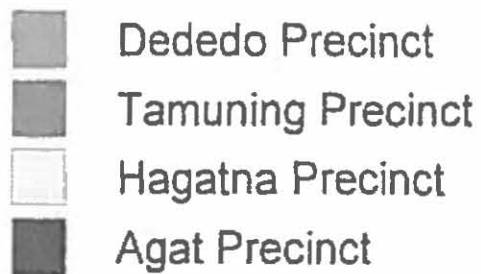
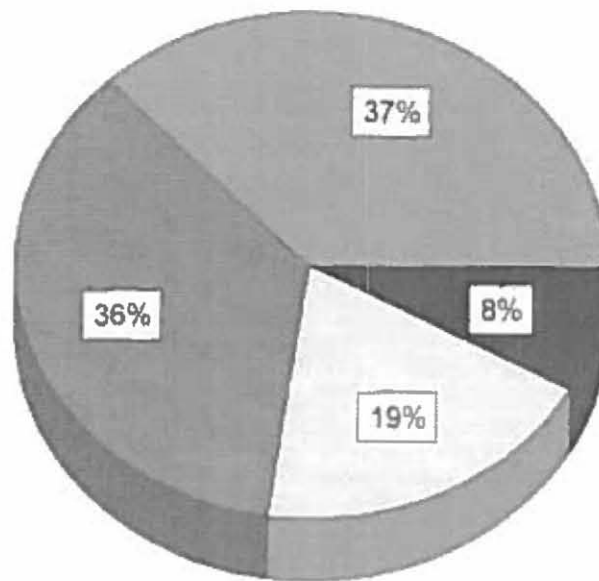
Motor Vehicle Theft, 2008

Distribution by Precincts

Village	Motor Vehicle Theft	Percent Distribution (by precinct)
Dededu	47	
Yigo	10	
Total Dededu Precinct	57	37.0
Tamuning-Tumon-Hammon	56	
Total Tamuning Precinct	56	36.0
Agaña Hts.	0	
Barrigada	1	
Chalan Pago	6	
Hagåtña	10	
Mangilao	9	
M-T-M	3	
Sinajana	1	
Total Hagåtña Precinct	30	19.0
Agat	3	
Asan	0	
Inarajan	1	
Merizo	0	
Piti	3	
Santa Rita	1	
Talofofu	2	
Umatac	0	
Yona	2	
Total Agat Precinct	12	8.0
Total All Precinct	155	100

Motor Vehicle Theft, 2008

Percent Distribution by Precincts

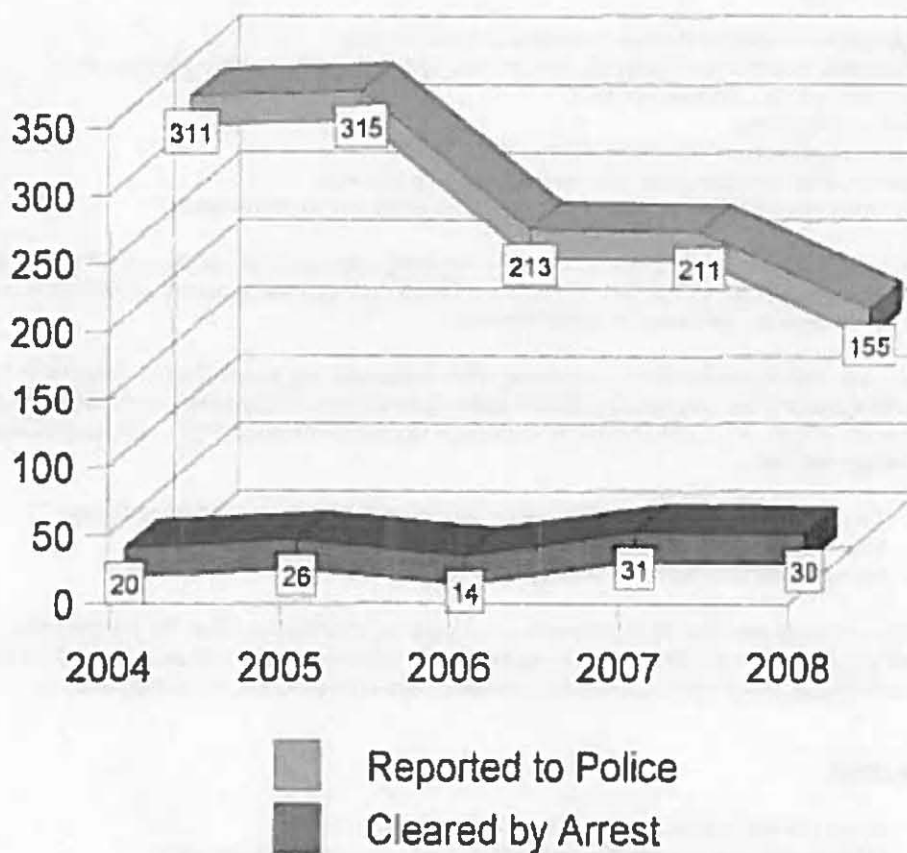


Motor Vehicle Theft

Trends, 2004 - 2008

Reported to Police and Arrests

Motor Vehicle Theft	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Reported/Known to Police	311	315	213	211	155
Cleared by Arrest ¹	20	26	14	31	30



¹ Cleared by Arrest/Arrested Persons include Juveniles (under 18)

ARSON (8)

- Arson—Structural
- Arson—Mobile
- Arson—Other

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.

Agencies must report as arson only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set. Attempts to burn are included in this offense, but fires of suspicious or unknown origins are not. Agencies must classify one offense for each arson operation originating within the reporting jurisdiction. If an arson is perpetrated in one locale and spreads to another, the jurisdiction in which the fire originated must report it.

Arson—Structural (8a-g)

- Single occupancy residential (houses, townhouses, duplexes, etc.)
- Other residential (apartments, tenements, flats, motels, inns, dormitories, boarding houses, etc.)
- Storage (barns, garages, warehouses, etc.)
- Industrial/manufacturing
- Other commercial (stores, restaurants, offices, etc.)
- Community/public (churches, jails, schools, colleges, hospitals, etc.)
- All other structure (out buildings, monuments, buildings under constructions, etc.)

In classifying the object of an arson as structural, reporting agencies must use the guidelines for defining structures set forth in the discussion of burglary. A house trailer or mobile unit that is permanently fixed as an office, residence, or storehouse must be considered structural property.

Structures are further divided into two subcategories; residential and nonresidential. The UCR Program considers a residential structure to be any dwelling used for human habitation, including houses, townhouses, apartments, etc. In order to comply with the UCR definition of Arson—Single Occupancy Residential (8a) structures must meet all three of the following conditions:

- Private dwellings, duplexes, townhouses, etc. each occupied by a single family group
- Total sleeping accommodations for no more than 20 persons
- No more than two rooms per unit rented to outsiders

Residential property not meeting the above-listed criteria are classified as Other Residential (8b). For the purpose of reporting arson, temporary living quarters such as hotels, motels, inns, are included in the Other residential category. The remaining structural subcategories address nonresidential property and are self-explanatory.

Arson—Mobile (8h-i)

- Motor vehicle (automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, etc.)
- Other mobile property (trailers, recreational vehicles, airplanes, boats, etc.)

Motor vehicles by UCR definition must be self-propelled and run on land surface and not on rails; for example, sport utility vehicles, automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, all terrain vehicles, and snowmobiles are classified as motor vehicles.

Arson — Other (8j)

The category Arson—Other (8j) subcategory encompasses arson of all property not classified as structural or mobile. Willful or malicious burnings of property such as crops, timber, fences, signs, and merchandise stored outside structures are included in this category.

Cautions In Classifying Arson

Key to properly classifying arson is establishing the point of origin. If an individual willfully burns a vehicle parked adjacent to a home and the fire subsequently spreads to and destroys the home, the appropriate arson subcategory would be Mobile—Motor Vehicle (8h). In cases where the point of origin is undetermined or in instances of multiple points of origin, the agency must report the structural, mobile, or other category of property that suffered the greatest fire damage.

Incidents in which persons are killed as a direct result of arson are classified as both criminal homicides and arson. Similarly, the number of persons severely injured during an arson must be reported as aggravated assault along with arson.

Key to properly classifying arson is establishing the point of origin of a fire.

NOTE: The Hierarchy Rule does not apply to the offense of arson. In cases in which an arson occurs in conjunction with another Part I crime, the agency must report both crimes, the arson and the additional part I offense. For multiple offenses, one of which is arson, the reporting agency must report the arson and apply the Hierarchy Rule to the remaining Part I crimes to determine which one is the most serious and should be reported.

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.

Volume, Trends, and Rates

In 2008, police reported arson data which included 20 confirmed arson offenses, increased 25.0 percent when compared with 2007. The number of arson increased for all three property types in 2008 compared with 2007 data.

The 2-5-, and 10-year trend data reflected arson offenses increased 25.0 percent from 2007. In 2004, the total arson offenses reported to police was 16 which also reflected 25.0 percent below 2008 figures. The ten-year trend data showed a lower figure of 14 arson offenses reported, 2008 figures showed 122.2 percent increase when compared with 1998.

Arson rates were based on the number of cases recorded by local police. Based on 1,000 inhabitants, the rate for arson offenses was 0.11 percent in 2008, 0.10 percent in 2007 and also 0.10 percent in 2004.

Arrest Volumes, Trends and Rates

Arson arrest data in 2008 decreased 33.3 percent when compared to 2007 for this offense. Arrest trend data showed the highest number of arson arrests were in 2005 with 75.0 percent when compared to 2008.

Based on data for arson that was provided by police, there were 0.01 arrests per 1,000 inhabitants, arrest rate for 2007 was 0.02 arrests and 2004 showed 0.01 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Arrest Distribution by Sex, Age and Race

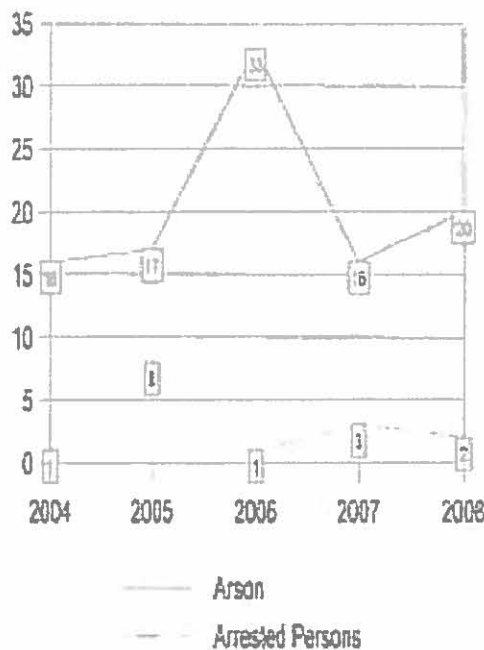
Arson arrest data showed that half of the arrestees were juveniles, both were males, 16 years of age and both were Pacific Islanders. The adult arrestees were also males, a 27 year old Pacific Islander, and a 35 year old Asian.

Arson Trends

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Volume	16	17	33	16	20
Percent change	100.0	6.3	94.1	-52.0	25.0

Arson Arrest Trends

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Volume	1	8	1	3	2
Percent change	-88.0	700.0	-88.0	200.0	-33.3



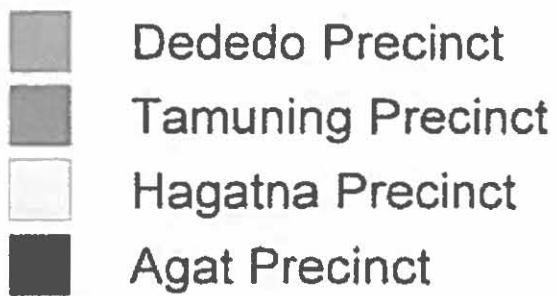
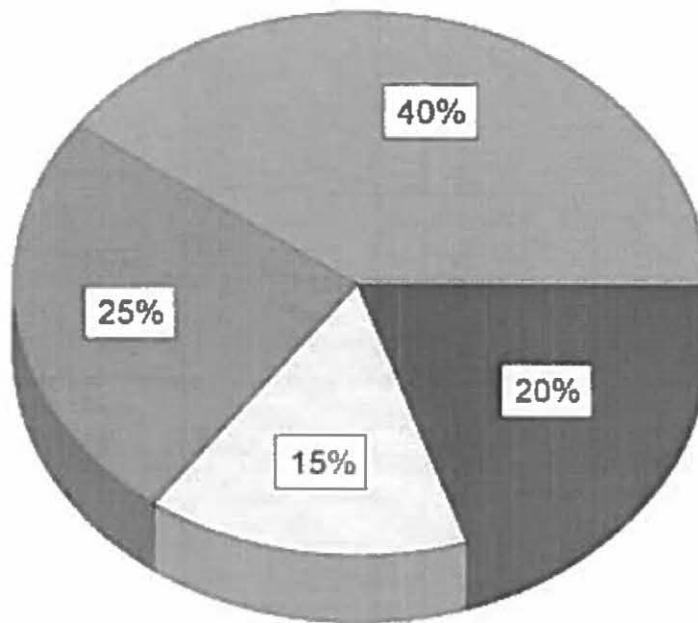
Arson, 2008

Distribution by Precinct

Village	Arson	Percent Distribution (by precinct)
Dededo	7	
Yigo	1	
Total Dededo Precinct	8	40.0
Tamuning -Tumon-Harmon	3	
Total Tamuning Precinct	3	25.0
Agana Hts.	0	
Barrigada	0	
Chalan Pago	0	
Hagatna	1	
Mangilao	2	
M-T-M	0	
Sinajana	0	
Total Hagatna Precinct	3	15.0
Agat	1	
Asan	0	
Inarajan	0	
Merizo	0	
Piti	1	
Santa Rita	1	
Talofofo	0	
Umatac	0	
Yona	1	
Total Agat Precinct	4	20.0
Total All Precinct	20	100

Arson, 2008

Percent Distribution by Precincts

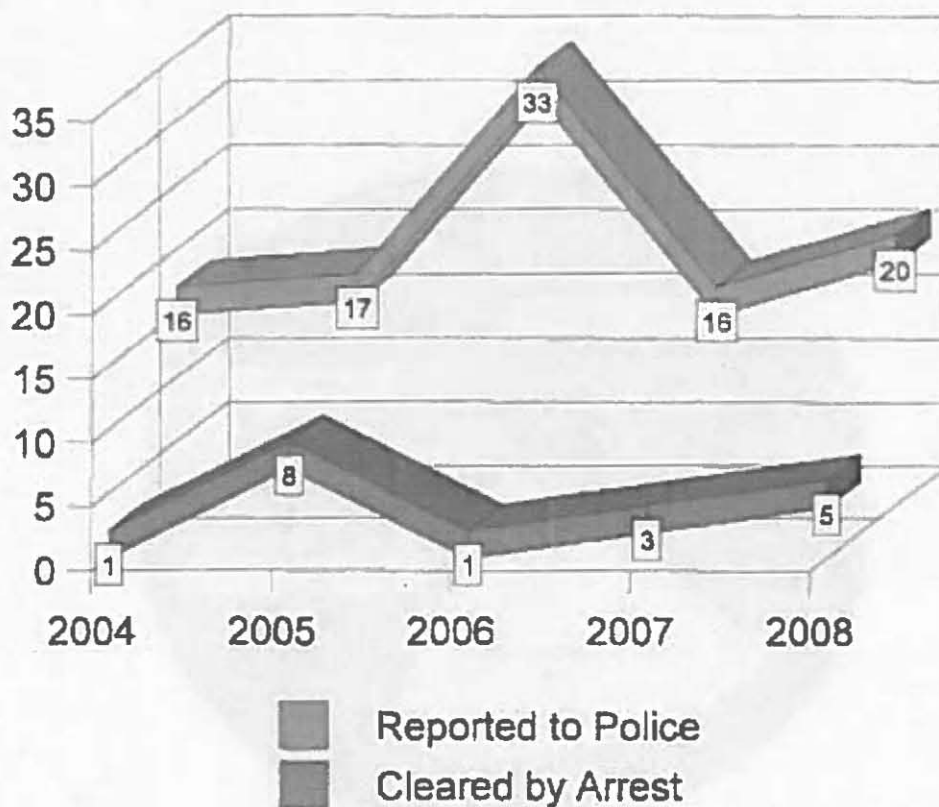


Arson

Trends, 2004 - 2008

Reported to Police and Arrests

Arson	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Reported/Known to Police	16	17	33	16	20
Cleared by Arrest ¹	1	8	1	3	5

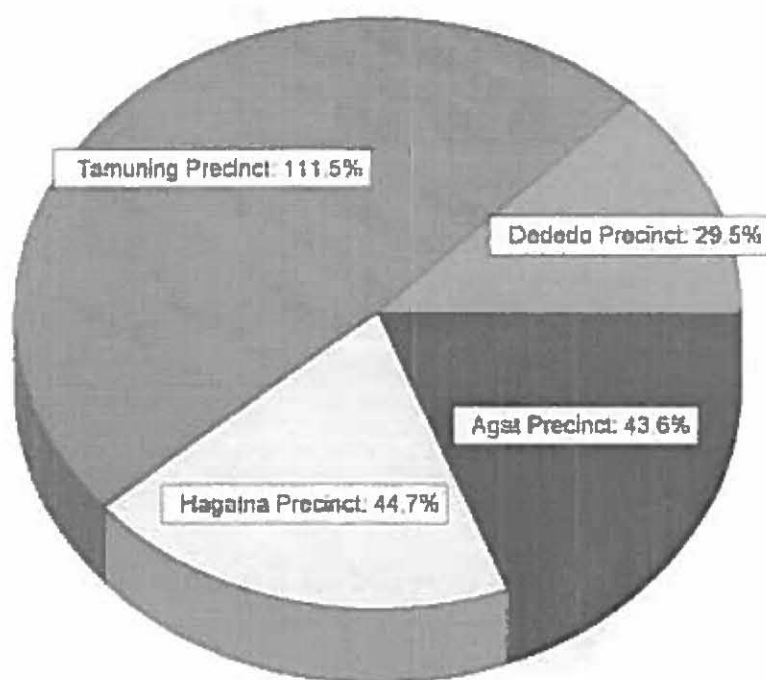


¹ Cleared by Arrest/Arrested Persons include Juveniles (under 18)

Precinct Crime Rates

Per 1,000 Inhabitants, 2008

Precinct Commands	Dededo Precinct	Tamuning Precinct	Hagatna Precinct	Agat Precinct
Population ¹	70,955	20,464	47,292	37,166
Employee Rate	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
Offenses Known	2,093	2,286	2,114	1,620
Percent Distribution of Offenses	25.7	28.0	26.0	20.0
Precinct Crime Rate	29.5	111.5	44.7	43.6



¹ Guam Statistical Yearbook, Bureau of Statistics and Plans

Rate: Number of Crimes per 1,000 Inhabitants, 2008

Village (2008 estimated population)	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Felicide rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
Agana Heights Population 4,476 Number of offenses known Rate	0 0	0 0	0 0	6 1.3	14 3.1	26 6.0	0 0
Agat Population 6,426 Number of offenses known Rate	1 0.2	4 0.6	0 0	8 1.3	17 3.0	63 10.0	3 0.5
Asan-Maina Population 1,374 Number of offenses known Rate	0 0	2 1.0	0 0	3 1.0	11 4.6	23 9.2	0 0
Barrigada Population 9,830 Number of offenses known Rate	0 0	5 0.5	0 0	9 1.0	25 2.6	88 9.0	1 0.1
Chadai Pagu-Orlot Population 6,729 Number of offenses known Rate	0 0	4 0.6	1 0.2	5 0.8	22 3.3	34 5.1	6 1.0
Dededo Population 48,830 Number of offenses known Rate	0 0	37 1.0	14 0.3	84 1.7	109 2.2	435 9.0	47 1.0
Hagatna Population 1,350 Number of offenses known Rate	0 0	2 1.5	3 2.3	13 10.0	24 18.5	121 93.1	9 7.0
Intarjan Population 3,467 Number of offenses known Rate	0 0	3 0.6	0 0	3 1.0	7 2.0	13 3.7	1 0.3
Mangilao Population 15,125 Number of offenses known Rate	0 0	20 1.3	4 0.3	38 2.5	54 3.6	116 7.6	9 0.6
Merizo Population 2,457 Number of offenses known Rate	0 0	1 0.4	0 0	2 1.0	6 2.4	11 4.4	0 0
MongMong-Tutu-Maita Population 6,641 Number of offenses known Rate	0 0	6 1.0	0 0	12 2.0	27 4.1	35 8.3	3 0.5

Village (2008 estimated population)	Murder and negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
Fiti							
Population 1,893							
Number of offenses known	0	3	0	3	23	22	3
Rate	0	1.5	0	1.5	11.5	11.0	1.5
Santa Rina							
Population 8,521							
Number of offenses known	0	1	0	1	33	23	1
Rate	0	0.1	0	0.1	4.0	2.7	0.1
Sinajana							
Population 3,241							
Number of offenses known	0	3	1	3	6	32	1
Rate	0	1.0	0.3	1.0	2.0	10.0	0.3
Talofofo							
Population 3,653							
Number of offenses known	0	2	1	5	20	25	2
Rate	0	0.5	0.3	1.4	5.4	6.8	0.5
Timuniu-Tumou-Harmon							
Population 20,464							
Number of offenses known	0	39	24	36	155	683	56
Rate	0	2.0	1.2	1.7	7.6	33.3	2.7
Ursame							
Population 1,008							
Number of offenses known	0	0	0	1	3	7	0
Rate	0	0	0	1.0	3.0	7.0	0
Yego							
Population 22,125							
Number of offenses known	0	14	1	35	54	131	10
Rate	0	0.6	0.1	1.6	2.4	6.0	0.5
Yeuu							
Population 7,267							
Number of offenses known	0	8	0	11	34	39	2
Rate	0	1.1	0	1.5	4.6	5.3	0.3
Unknown/OT Island							
Number of offenses known	0	1	0	2	3	14	1

Source: Population from Bureau of Statistics and Plans, Guam Statistical Yearbook 2005



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'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.

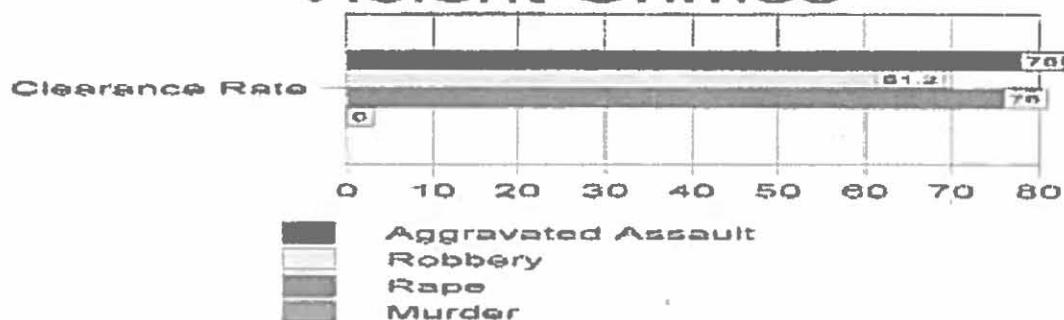
Clearance Involving Only Persons Under 18 Years of Age

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.

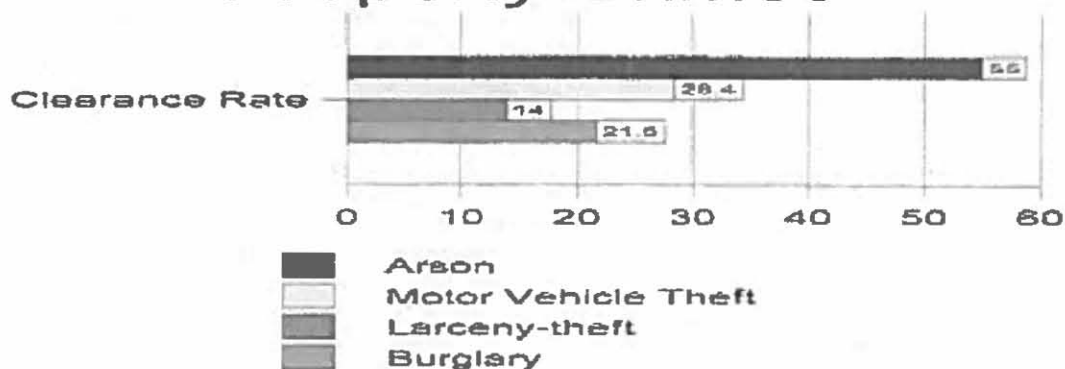
Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 2008

	Offenses Known	Number Cleared by Arrest	Clearance Rate
VIOLENT CRIMES CLEARED BY ARRESTS			
Murder	1	0	0.0
Rape	154	117	76.0
Robbery	49	30	61.2
Aggravated Assault	330	257	78.0
PROPERTY CRIMES CLEARED BY ARRESTS			
Burglary	647	140	21.6
Larceny-theft	1960	273	14.0
Motor Vehicle theft	155	44	28.4
Arson	20	11	55.0

Violent Crimes



Property Crimes



Clearance Rate, 2008

Offenses	Offenses Reported	Offenses Cleared	Clearance Rate
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1	2	200.0
Forcible Rape	188	117	63.0
Robbery	82	30	48.4
Aggravated Assault	377	257	68.2
Violent crime	626	406	65.0
Burglary	723	140	19.4
Larceny-theft	2112	273	13.0
Motor vehicle theft	175	44	25.1
Arson	28	11	39.3
Property crime	3038	468	15.4
Other assaults	1878	1207	72.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	60	32	53.3
Fraud	303	135	45.0
Embezzlement	0	0	0
Stolen property	12	23	192.0
Vandalism	1842	331	17.0
Weapons violations	76	105	138.2
Prostitution	4	9	225.0
Sex offenses	8	4	50.0
Drug abuse violations	233	200	86.0
Gambling	1	0	0
Offenses against the family and children	114	113	99.1
Driving under the influence	515	801	156.0
Liquor laws	246	282	115.0
Drunkenness	244	449	184.0
Disorderly conduct	351	481	137.0
Vagrancy	10	1	10.0
All other offenses	1473	1335	91.0
Suspicion	0	0	0
Curfew and loitering laws	31	31	100.0
Runaways	94	94	100.0

Clearance Rate, 2008

Offenses	Offenses Reported			Offenses Cleared	Clearance Rate
	Adults	Juveniles	Total		
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1	0	1	2	200.0
Forcible Rape	154	32	186	117	63.0
Robbery	49	13	62	30	48.4
Aggravated Assault	334	43	377	257	68.2
Violent crimes	538	88	626	406	65.0
Burglary	657	86	723	140	19.4
Larceny-theft	2042	70	2112	273	13.0
Motor vehicle theft	155	20	175	44	25.1
Arson	20	8	28	11	39.3
Property crimes	2874	164	3038	468	15.4
Other assaults	1518	160	1678	1207	72.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	58	2	60	32	53.3
Fraud	301	2	303	135	45.0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen property	9	3	12	23	192.0
Vandalism	1831	111	1942	331	17.0
Weapons violations	59	17	76	105	138.2
Prostitution	4	0	4	9	225.0
Sex offenses	8	0	8	4	50.0
Drug abuse violations	171	62	233	200	86.0
Gambling	1	0	1	0	0
Offenses against the family and children	112	2	114	113	99.1
Driving under the influence	506	9	515	801	155.0
Liquor laws	172	74	246	282	115.0
Drunkenness	222	22	244	449	184.0
Disorderly conduct	287	64	351	481	137.0
Vagrancy	10	0	10	1	10.0
All other offenses	1292	181	1473	1335	91.0
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew and loitering laws	0	31	31	31	100.0
Runaways	0	94	94	94	100.0

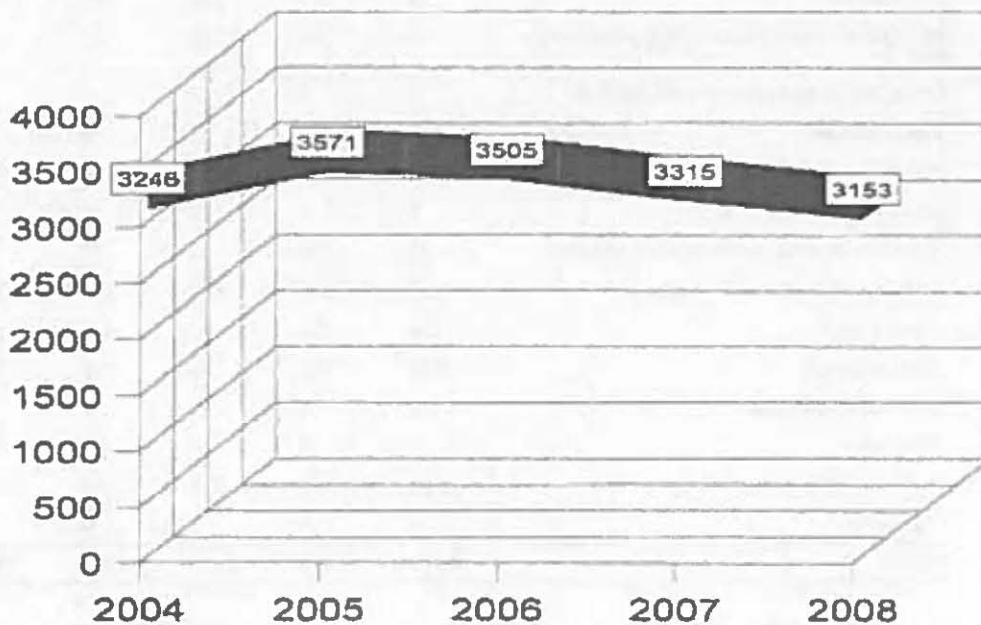


SECTION IV Persons Arrested

Arrests (Arrested Person)

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 Trends: 2004 - 2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of persons arrested	3246	3571	3505	3315	3153
Percent change	-4.2	10.0	1.8	-5.4	-11.2



Arrested Persons (over 18)
Trends, 2004 - 2008

Offenses Charged	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	3199	3502	3427	3241	3153
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>-2.1</i>	<i>-5.7</i>	<i>-2.7</i>
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	6	10	8	3	2
Rape	95	92	141	130	85
Robbery	29	59	28	36	17
Aggravated assault	190	107	215	223	207
Burglary	71	107	76	92	60
Larceny-theft	190	165	216	182	181
Motor vehicle theft	20	26	14	31	20
Arson	1	8	1	3	2
Other assaults	755	359	815	597	833
Forgery and counterfeiting	10	29	24	17	10
Fraud	82	114	86	79	97
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	23	68	46	19	12
Vandalism	78	97	100	84	93
Weapons violations; carrying, possessing, etc.	16	89	16	21	4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5	2	7	5	7
Sex offenses	0	3	7	6	2
Drug abuse violations	182	283	182	155	118
Gambling	0	1	0	0	0
Offenses against the family and children	38	140	53	32	28
Driving under the influence	537	820	836	724	726
Liquor laws	118	133	94	114	108
Drunkenness	372	360	117	336	179
Disorderly conduct	19	95	30	52	35
Vagrancy	0	0	0	1	0
All other offenses	362	335	315	299	327
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3199	3502	3427	3241	3153

Arrested Persons

By Race, 2008

Offenses charged	White	Black	Asian	Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Unk	Total
Total	180	41	524	2375	28	5	3153
Percent Distribution	5.7	1.3	16.6	75.3	1.0	0.1	100
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Forcible Rape	3	2	17	62	1	0	85
Robbery	0	1	2	14	0	0	17
Aggravated Assault	7	3	31	154	2	0	207
Burglary	2	0	3	54	1	0	60
Larceny-theft	6	3	33	139	0	0	181
Motor vehicle theft	0	0	2	18	0	0	20
Arson	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Other assaults	54	11	137	526	4	1	833
Forgery and counterfeiting	0	0	2	8	0	0	10
Fraud	4	3	13	76	1	0	97
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen property	0	0	2	10	0	0	12
Vandalism	4	0	10	78	1	0	93
Weapons violations	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
Prostitution	1	0	2	4	0	0	7
Sex offenses	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Drug abuse violations	6	1	17	93	1	0	118
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses against the family and children	1	0	3	24	0	0	28
Driving under the influence	62	3	150	494	12	0	726
Liquor laws	0	0	20	79	0	0	108
Drunkennes	14	5	18	138	1	3	179
Disorderly conduct	0	2	10	23	0	0	35
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other offenses	18	2	40	254	4	1	327
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arrested Persons

By Sex and by Age Group, 2008

Offense Charged	Sex	<18	18/19	20/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	60/64	65+	Unk	TOTAL
TOTAL*	M	9	274	627	445	357	316	227	159	93	59	18	12	36	2632
	F	3	70	98	83	76	61	53	28	23	7	6	4	9	521
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rape	M	2	18	16	6	5	9	14	6	3	2	2	1	1	85
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	M	4	2	3	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aggravated assault	M	0	13	54	35	30	15	10	5	11	3	2	1	3	182
	F	1	3	7	1	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	25
Burglary	M	2	7	11	11	9	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	54
	F	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Larceny-theft	M	0	19	27	21	19	13	11	5	3	0	0	0	2	120
	F	0	14	8	10	6	5	9	3	3	0	0	0	1	6
Motor vehicle theft	M	0	9	4	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
	F	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Arson	M	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other assaults	M	1	57	159	116	92	79	57	43	24	18	6	0	11	665
	F	0	16	40	28	23	18	18	8	5	3	3	1	3	168
Forgery and counterfeiting	M	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	F	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Fraud	M	0	5	16	13	8	7	4	4	2	2	0	1	0	62
	F	0	5	7	4	3	6	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	35
Embezzlement	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	M	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	10
	F	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Vandalism	M	0	23	31	15	7	2	3	2	0	0	2	0	1	86
	F	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Weapons violations; carrying, possessing, etc	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
	F	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	M	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sex offenses	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Drug abuse violations	M	0	12	13	10	17	16	16	7	3	2	0	0	0	96
	F	0	1	1	3	3	3	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	23
SUB-TOTAL PAGE 1	M	9	167	343	235	196	155	119	78	48	27	12	4	20	1413
	F	3	43	60	52	45	38	41	19	15	4	5	2	4	337

Gambling	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses against the family and children	M	0	1	4	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	12
	F	0	2	2	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Driving under the influence	M	0	32	136	118	91	91	68	60	38	22	4	5	4	609
	F	0	10	14	10	7	8	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	57
Liquor laws	M	0	11	20	13	12	11	5	1	3	0	0	0	2	78
	F	0	0	4	1	7	8	1	4	3	1	0	0	1	30
Drunkness	M	0	19	40	33	15	15	7	11	0	3	0	0	5	159
	F	0	5	3	4	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	20
Disorderly conduct	M	0	4	8	2	4	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	28
	F	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Vagrancy	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other offenses	M	0	40	67	12	38	37	24	8	4	5	1	3	4	273
	F	0	8	8	9	11	3	5	4	3	1	1	0	1	54
Suspicion	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUBTOTAL PAGE 2	M	0	107	284	210	161	161	108	81	45	32	6	8	16	1219
	F	0	27	32	31	31	23	12	9	5	3	1	2	5	184



SECTION V Special Reports

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE—21

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 deaths in the United States and Guam.

Alcohol 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.

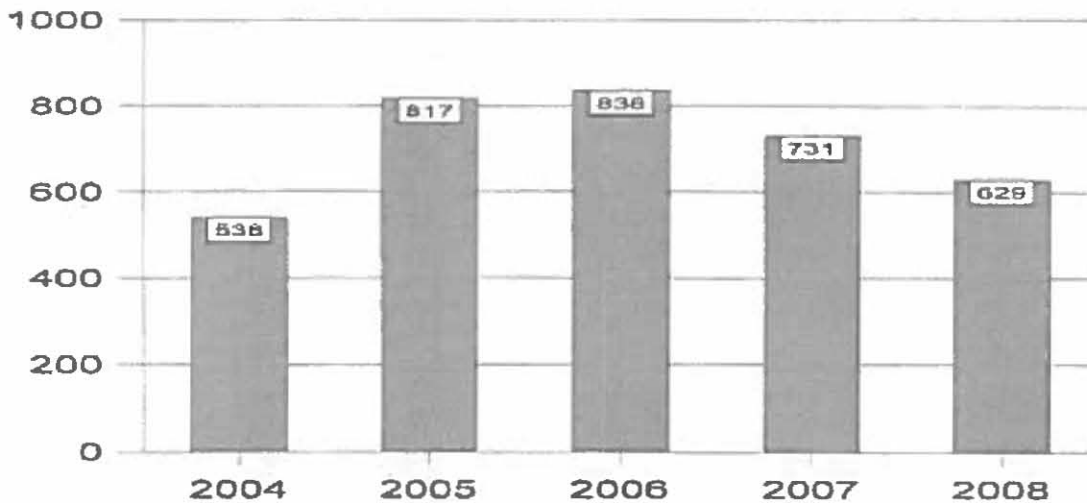
As the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) increases and is circulated to the brain, impairment of judgement and skill increases correspondingly. Thus the likelihood of having an accident increases as the amount of alcohol in the blood increases. Not only is the inebriated driver dangerous, but also too, 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, 2004 - 2008

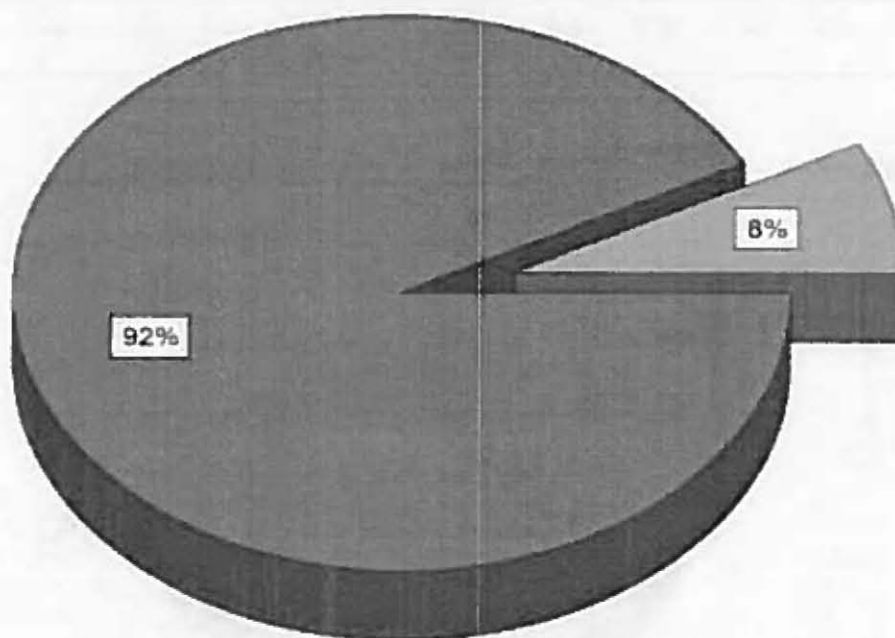
MONTH	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
JAN	42	38	43	40	52
FEB	47	42	90	44	47
MAR	43	41	109	62	51
APR	57	27	90	63	59
MAY	42	46	99	27	75
JUN	45	93	110	32	45
JUL	59	114	90	34	62
AUG	38	74	74	29	71
SEP	47	69	29	62	60
OCT	29	105	36	58	41
NOV	39	67	28	92	24
DEC	50	101	38	188	42
TOTAL	538	817	836	731	629
Percent Change	-27.6	52.0	2.3	-12.6	-14.0



Driving Under the Influence

By Sex and Age, 2008

Sex	Age Group											NR	Total
	18/19	20/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	60/64	65 +		
Female	1	10	14	10	7	8	3	1	1	1	0	1	57
Male	32	136	118	91	91	68	60	38	22	4	5	4	669
Total	33	146	132	101	98	76	63	39	23	5	5	5	728



Female
 Male

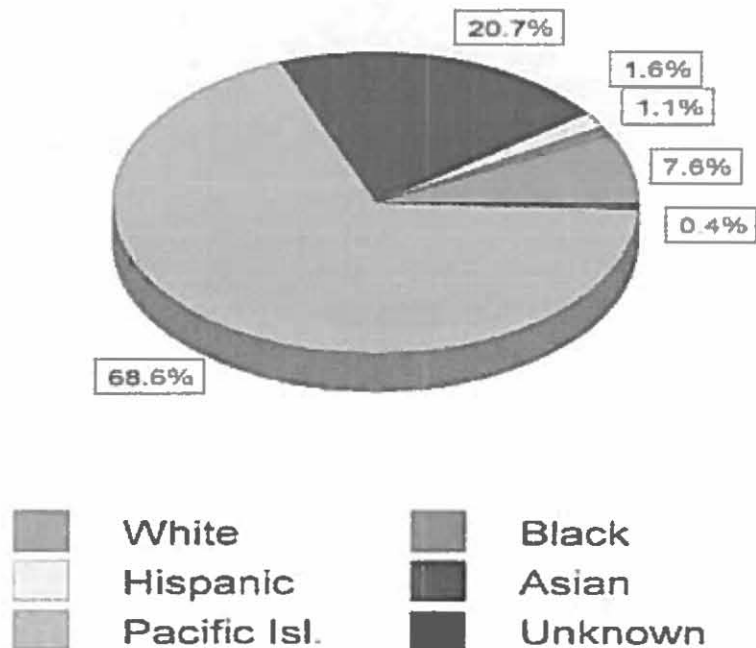
Driving Under the Influence

By Race and by Age, 2008

Race	18/19	20/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	60/64	65+	NR	Total
White	3	14	7	5	9	3	6	3	5	0	0	0	55
Black	0	0	3	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	8
Hispanic	0	4	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	12
Asian	8	16	21	20	19	23	16	13	9	2	3	0	150
Pacific Isl.	22	112	98	72	67	49	37	23	8	3	2	5	498
Unknown	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	33	146	132	101	98	76	63	39	23	5	5	5	726
<i>Pct. Distribution</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>100</i>

DUI

Percent Distribution by Race, 2008



Drug Abuse Violations -18

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 Abuse Violations: Known to Police Trends, 2004 -2008

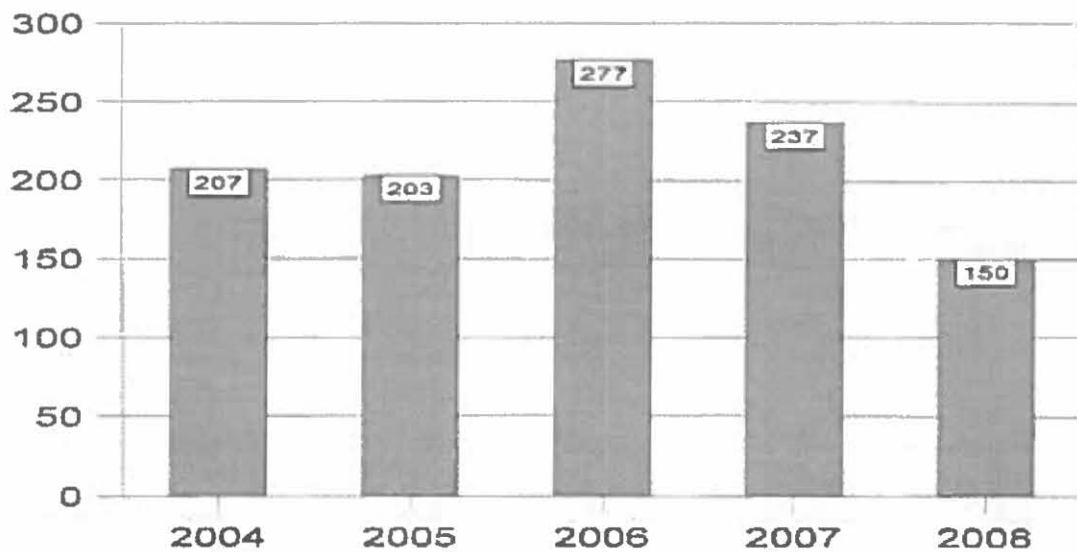
Known to Police: Trends	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Drug Abuse Violations	207	203	277	237	150
Percent change	-31.0	-2.0	36.5	-14.4	-36.7

Drug Abuse Violations: Number of Arrested Persons Trends, 2004 - 2008

Arrested Persons: Trends	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Adults (over 18)	182	283	182	155	118
Juveniles (under 18)	34	48	117	84	56
Total Arrested Persons	216	331	299	239	174
Percent change	-5.7	53.2	-9.7	-20.1	-27.2

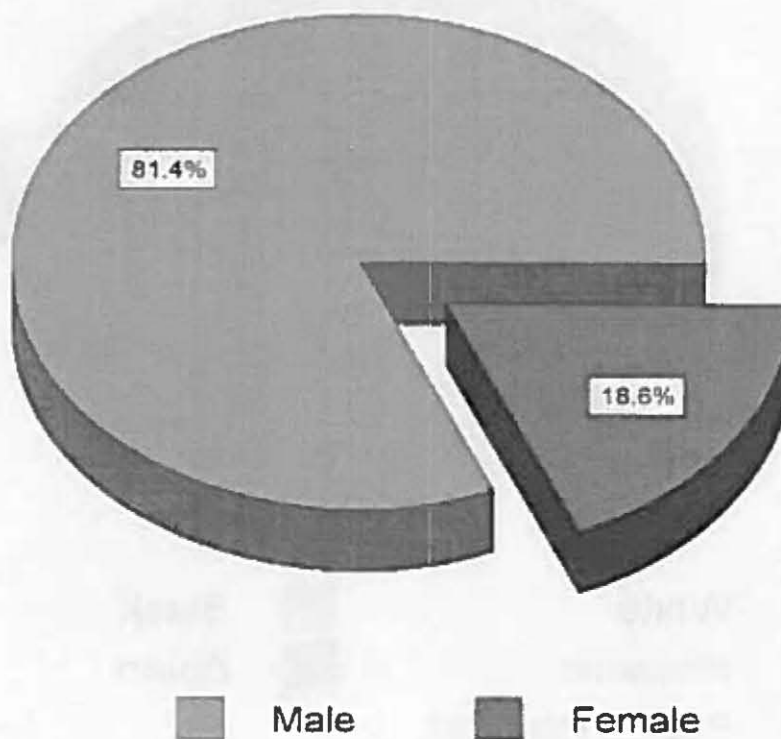
Drug Abuse Violations Trends, 2004 - 2008

MONTH	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
JAN	10	12	30	11	16
FEB	15	25	25	27	11
MAR	25	5	34	29	7
APR	17	17	10	22	14
MAY	33	3	31	18	16
JUN	6	9	27	14	10
JUL	19	6	13	6	7
AUG	16	8	42	12	15
SEP	20	28	20	18	16
OCT	16	31	28	49	15
NOV	5	30	17	15	6
DEC	25	29	10	16	17
TOTAL	207	203	277	237	150
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>-31.0</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>-14.4</i>	<i>-37.0</i>



Drug Abuse Violations
Arrested Persons,
By Sex and by Age, 2008

By Sex	By Age Group											Total	Pct. Distr.
	18 —	20 —	25 —	30 —	35 —	40 —	45 —	50 —	55 —	60 —	65+		
	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64			
Male	12	13	10	17	16	16	7	3	2	0	0	96	81.4
Female	1	1	3	5	3	4	2	3	0	0	0	22	18.6
Total	13	14	13	22	19	20	9	6	2	0	0	118	100

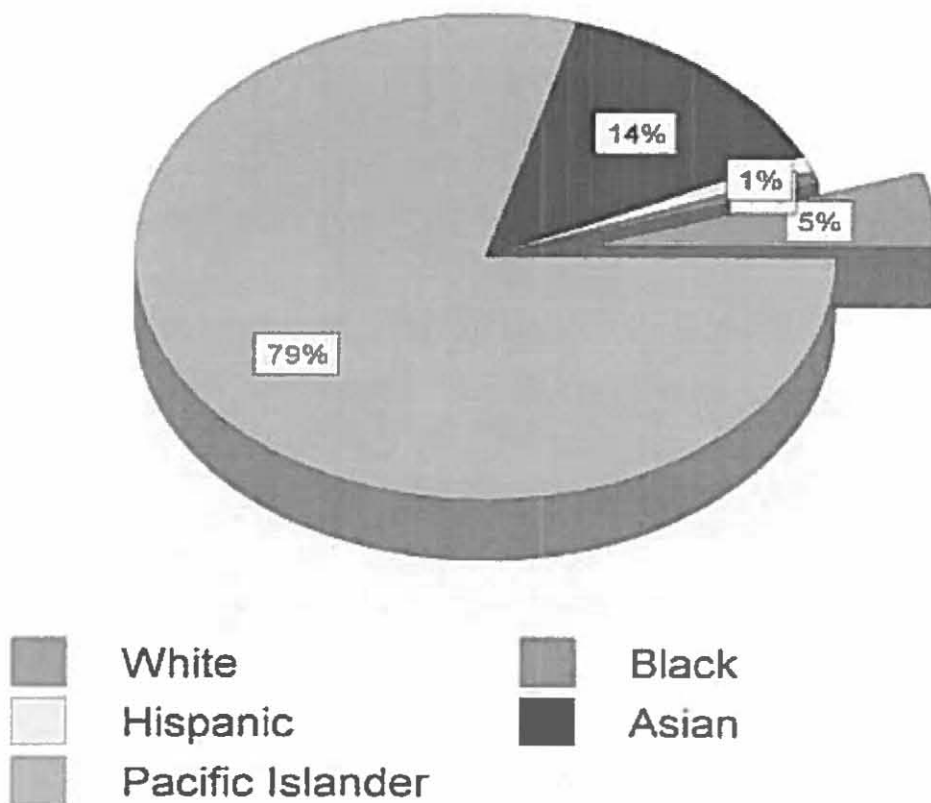


Drug Abuse Violations

Arrested Persons, Adults (over 18) by Race 2008

By Race

	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Pacific Islander	Total
Arrested Persons	6	1	1	17	93	118
Percent Distribution	5.0	1.0	1.0	14.0	79.0	100

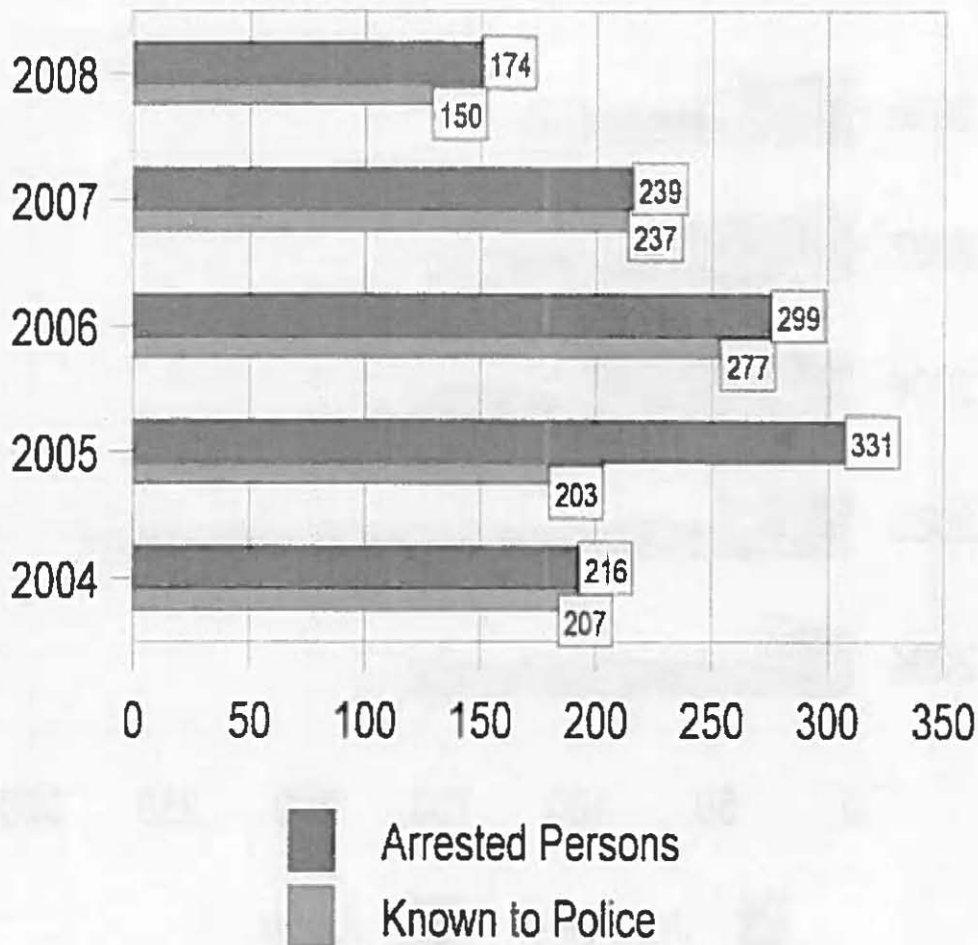


Drug Abuse Violations

Arrested Persons

Trends, 2004 - 2008

Reported/Known to Police: Other offenses reported to police involving drug abuse violations.

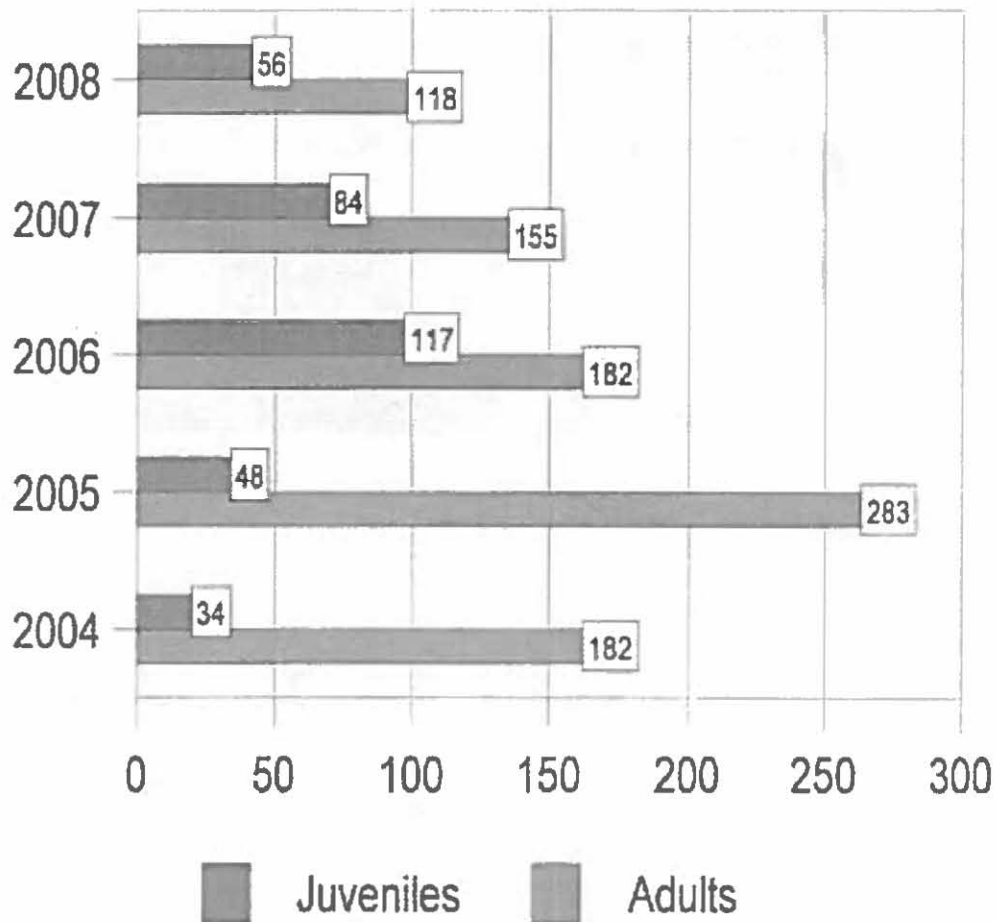


Known to Police	207	203	277	237	150
Arrested Persons	216	331	299	239	174

Drug Abuse Violations

Arrested Persons, 2008

Adults (over 18) Juveniles (under 18)

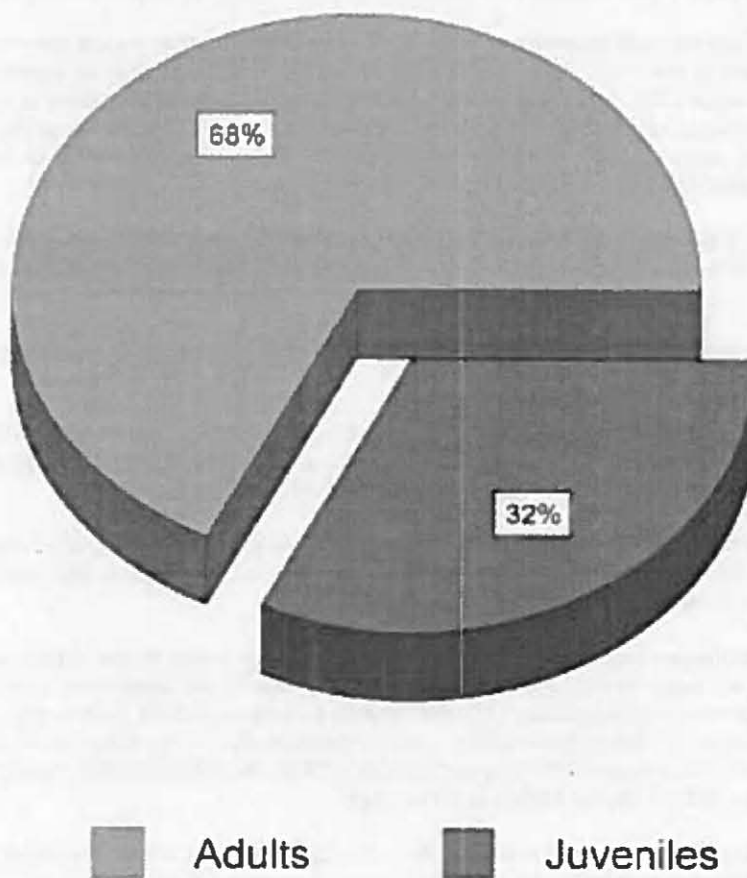


Adults	182	283	182	155	118
Juveniles	34	48	117	84	56

Drug Abuse Violations

Arrested Persons, 2008

Adults - Juveniles: Percent Distribution



Family Violence

Definition

Violent Crime Unless indicated otherwise, statistics on violent crime in the report pertain to all forms of the following crimes; criminal homicide, completed and attempted rape, sexual assault (including threats), robbery, assault (including threats), kidnaping, intimidation, illegal abortion, extortion, cruelty towards child or wife, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, and miscellaneous crimes against persons (as opposed to crimes against property).

Family violence Unless indicated otherwise, family violence includes all types of violent crime committed by an offender who is related to the victim either biologically or legally through marriage or adoption. A crime is considered family violence if the victim was the offender's current or former spouse; parent or adoptive parent; current or former stepparent; legal guardian; biological or adoptive child; current or former stepchild; sibling; current or former step sibling; current or former step- or adoptive-grandchild; grandparent; current or former adoptive-grandparent; in-law; or other relative (aunt, uncle, nephew, niece).

Nonfamily violence Unless indicated otherwise, nonfamily violence includes all types of violent crime between current or former boyfriends and girlfriends; between current or former friends and acquaintances; and between strangers.

For statistics on family violence that comes to police attention and for statistics on arrests for family violence, the source used in this report (Uniform Crime Report), is the Arrest Record from Detention Facility. Among the various details available on offenders and arrestees are their age, race, gender and offenses charged.

To improve the comparability of statistics across the databases, rules were adopted to guide tabulations. All statistics in this report—that is, statistics on offenses, on offenders, and on victims, the rule is that each incident be treated as though it involved one offender, one offense, and one victim.

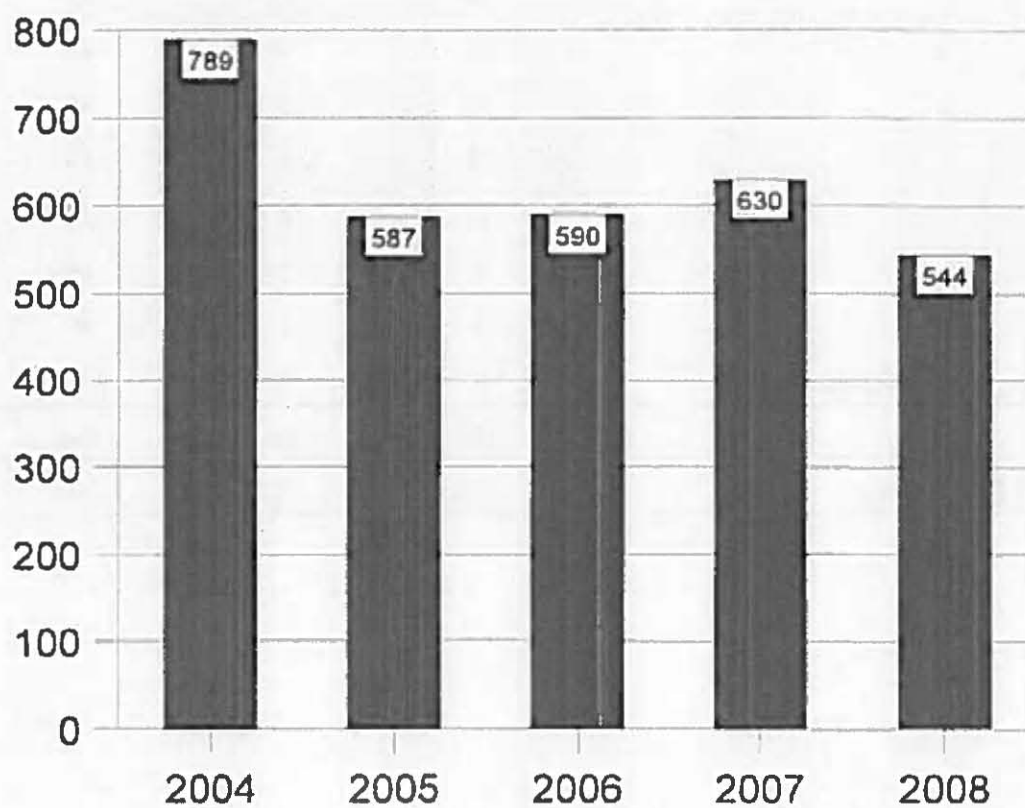
In choosing a particular offender to characterize an incident, the choice was guided by the victim's relationship to the offender. For example, in a single incident in which a woman was assaulted by her husband and a stranger, the incident would be treated as a spouse-on-spouse assault. Offender statistics for such an incident (such as age, race, and gender) therefore pertained solely to the characteristics of the husband, characteristics of the stranger is not tabulated. When it is necessary to choose a single victim to characterize an incident, the victim-offender relationship hierarchy is used. Again, the chosen victim is the one highest in the hierarchy.

In choosing a particular offense to characterize an incident, the choice is by the offense's position in a hierarchy of offense seriousness. The offense highest in the hierarchy is selected to characterize the incident.

Family Violence

Trends, 2004 - 2008

Year	Family Violence Reported to Police	Percent Change
2004	789	-6.3
2005	587	-25.6
2006	590	.5
2007	630	6.8
2008	544	-13.7



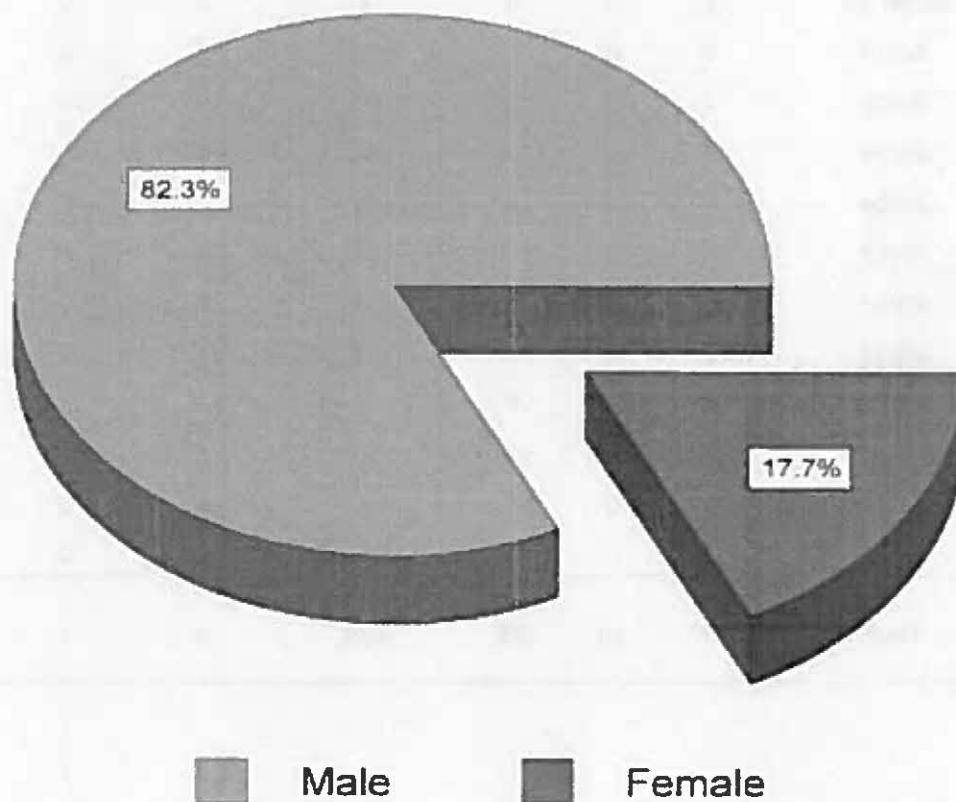
Family Violence
Arrested Persons by Sex and by Age , 2008

By Age	By Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Under 18	1	0	1
18/19	25	10	35
20/24	77	25	102
25/29	89	16	105
30/34	71	15	86
35/39	68	13	81
40/44	38	9	47
45/49	37	3	40
50/54	18	1	19
55/59	11	3	14
60/64	8	2	10
65+	5	1	6
Unknown/Not Reported	8	0	8
Total	456	98	554
<i>Percent Distribution</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>100</i>

Family Violence

Arrested Persons

Percent Distribution by Sex, 2008



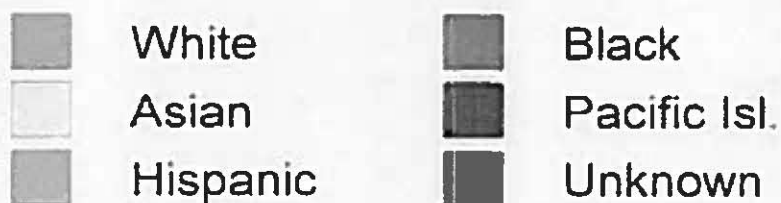
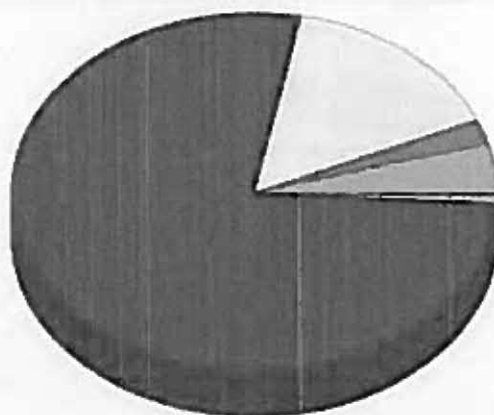
Family Violence

Arrested Persons: By Race and by Age, 2008

By Age	By Race						Total
	White	Black	Asian	Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Unknown	
Under 18	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
18/19	2	0	5	29	0	0	36
20/24	4	3	12	82	1	0	102
25/29	5	1	14	85	1	0	106
30/34	7	2	8	69	0	0	86
35/39	0	3	12	65	0	0	80
40/44	3	0	9	34	0	0	46
45/49	2	1	7	29	1	1	41
50/54	2	0	5	12	0	0	19
55/59	1	0	3	10	0	0	14
60/64	0	0	6	4	0	0	10
65+	0	0	4	9	0	0	13
Total	26	10	85	429	3	1	554

Family Violence

Percent Distribution by Race, 2008



White	26	4.7
Black	10	2
Asian	85	15.3
Pacific Isl.	429	77.4
Hispanic	3	0.5
Unknown	1	0.2

Family Violence

Offenses Involving Family Violence, 2008

Offenses	Offenses Known to Police	Offenses Involving FV	Offense Rates Involving FV
Forcible Rape	154	27	17.5
Robbery	49	2	4.1
All Assaults	1613	635	39.4
Burglary	647	8	1.2
Larceny-theft	1960	4	0.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	155	2	1.3
Arson	20	3	15.0
Fraud	258	5	2.0
Vandalism	1229	52	4.2
Weapons Violations	9	33	367.0
Sex Offenses	3	1	33.3
Drug Abuse Violations	152	2	1.3
Offenses Against the Family and Children	51	64	125.5
Driving Under the Influence	491	7	1.4
Drunkenness	159	36	22.6
Disorderly Conduct	52	39	75.0
All Other Offenses	803	62	8.0

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.

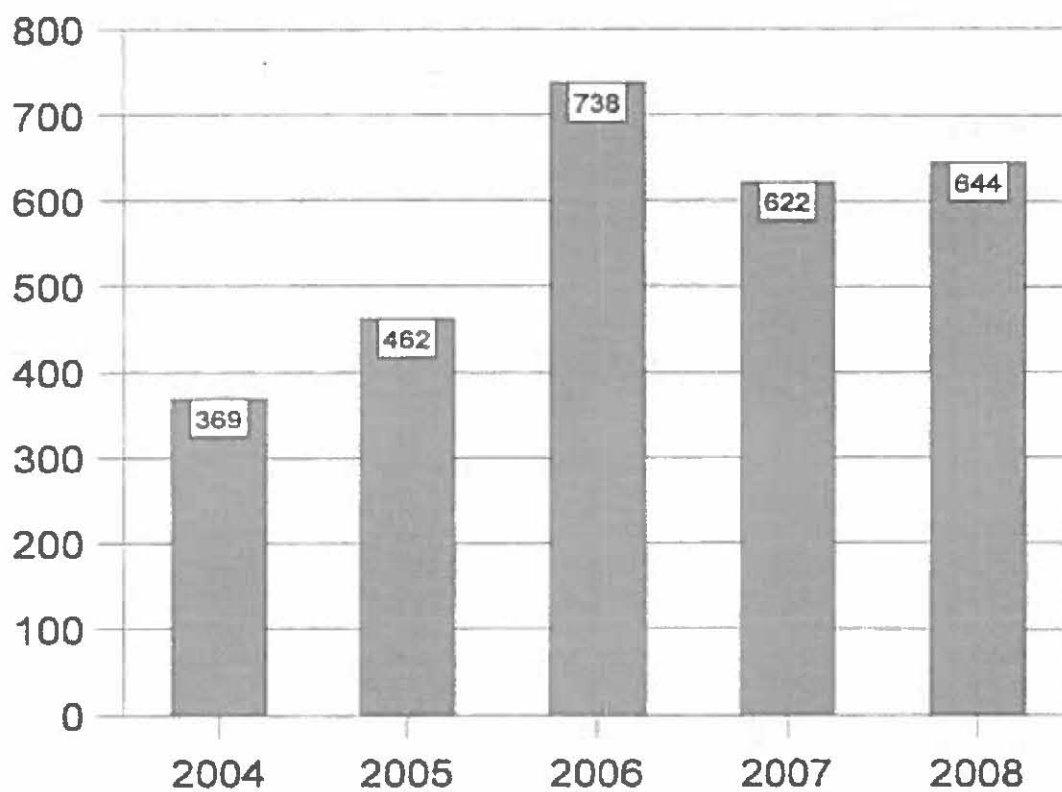
Clearances Involving only Persons Under 18 Years of Age

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 used to present a definitive picture of juvenile involvement in crime.

Juvenile Offenders

Trends, 2004 - 2008

Trends	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Juvenile Offenders	369	462	738	622	644
Percent change	-37.6	25.2	59.7	-15.7	3.5



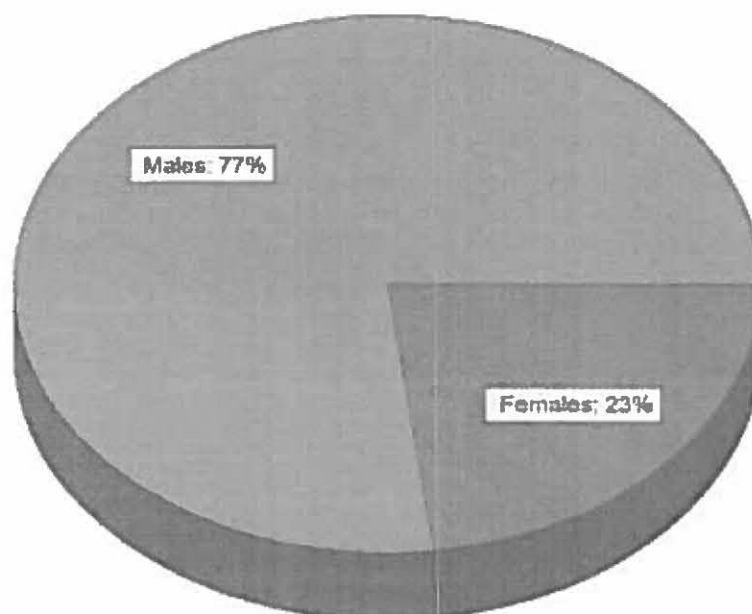
Juvenile Offenders

Trends, 2004 - 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Juvenile Offenders	369	462	738	622	644
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>-37.6</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>-15.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	0	0	0	1	0
Rape	21	20	57	35	32
Robbery	0	10	13	7	13
Aggravated Assault	22	22	27	49	42
Burglary	33	39	61	38	56
Larceny-theft	38	40	43	51	63
Motor vehicle theft	3	5	4	22	10
Arson	0	4	9	1	3
Other assaults	37	83	160	107	129
Forgery and counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	2
Fraud	0	1	0	3	2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	0	2	6	5	0
Vandalism	43	31	49	62	76
Weapons violations, carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0	4	0
Sex offenses	0	3	0	0	0
Drug abuse violations	34	48	117	84	56
Driving under the influence	4	5	8	1	8
Liquor laws	1	4	45	33	39
Drunkenness	12	21	0	5	3
Disorderly conduct	41	17	10	11	6
All other offenses	33	29	51	28	54
Curfew and loitering	0	0	0	1	10
Runaways	47	78	78	74	40

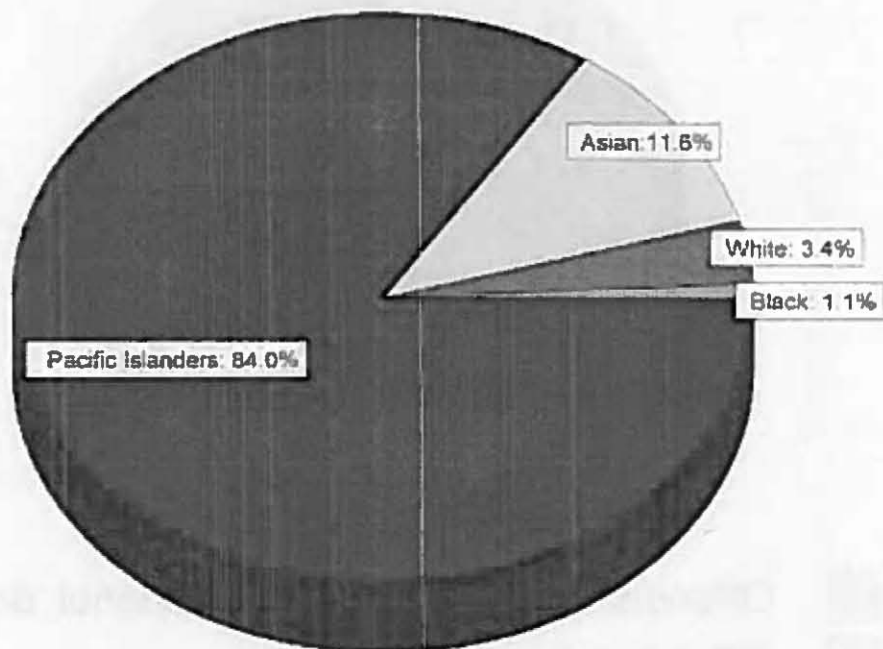
Juvenile Offenders **By Sex and by Age, 2008**

Sex	Total	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Male	496	1	0	11	14	23	67	80	96	109	95
Female	148	0	1	0	2	4	18	27	38	27	31
Total	644	1	1	11	16	27	85	107	134	136	126



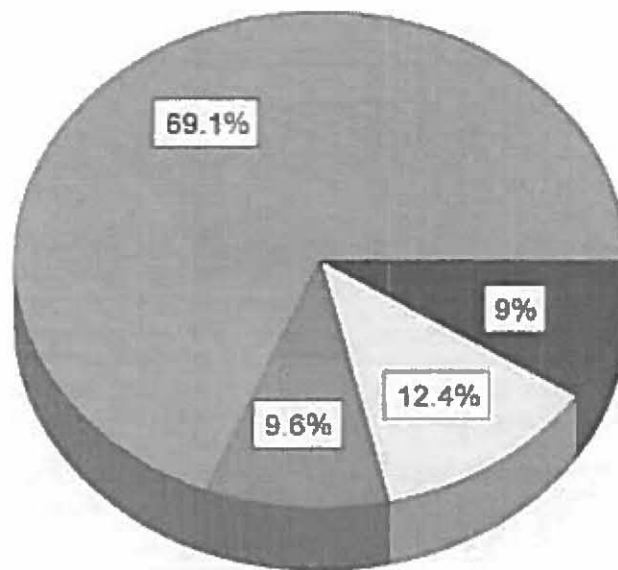
Juvenile Offenders **By Race and by Age, 2008**

Race	Total	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Black	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4
White	22	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	8	4
Asian	75	0	1	0	3	5	6	14	20	13	13
Pacific Is.	540	1	0	11	13	21	78	90	107	114	105
Total	644	1	1	11	16	27	85	107	134	136	126



Juvenile Offenders, 2008

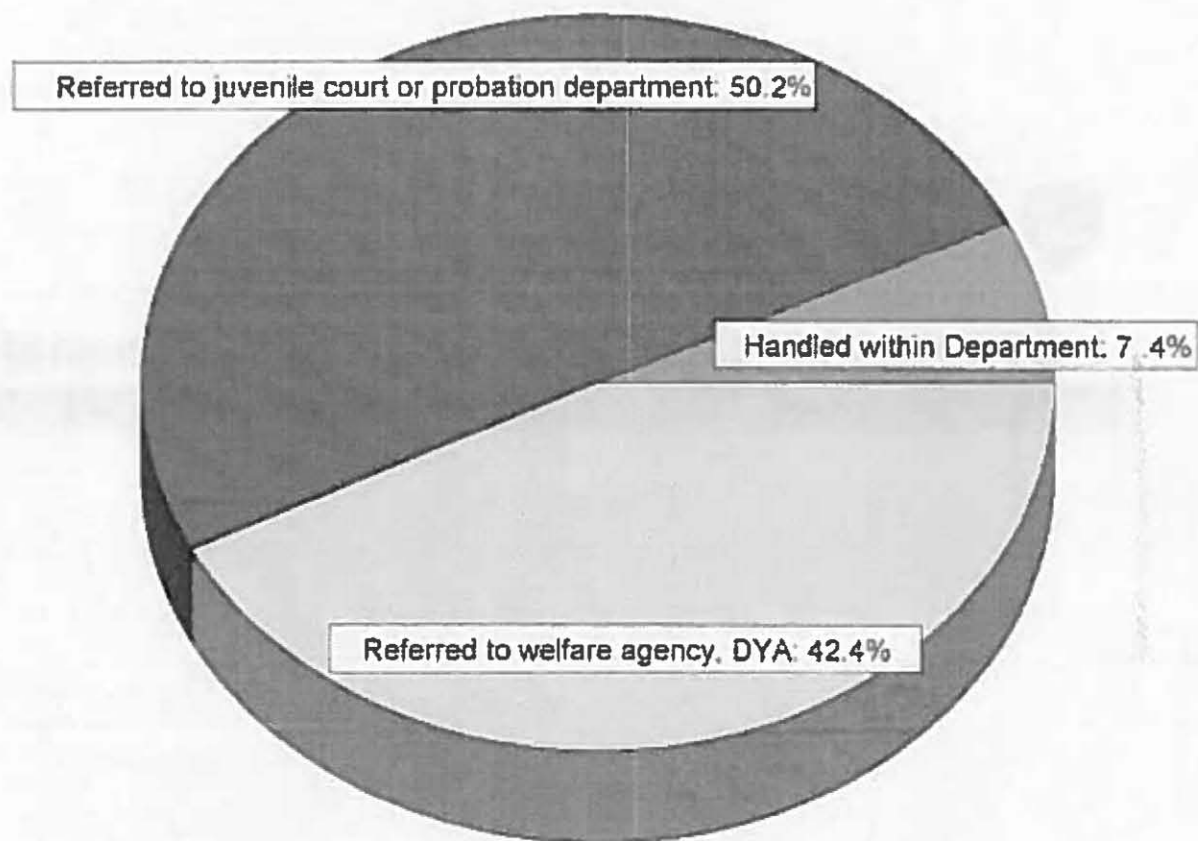
Juvenile Offenders	Not involving: gang, alcohol, drugs	Offenders Involving Gang	Offenders Involving Alcohol	Offenders Involving Drugs
644	445	62	80	57
	69.1%	9.6%	12.4%	9.0%



- Offenders not involving gang, alcohol, drugs
- Offenders involving gang
- Offenders involving alcohol
- Offenders involving drugs

Juvenile Offenders

Police Disposition of Juveniles, 2008





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.

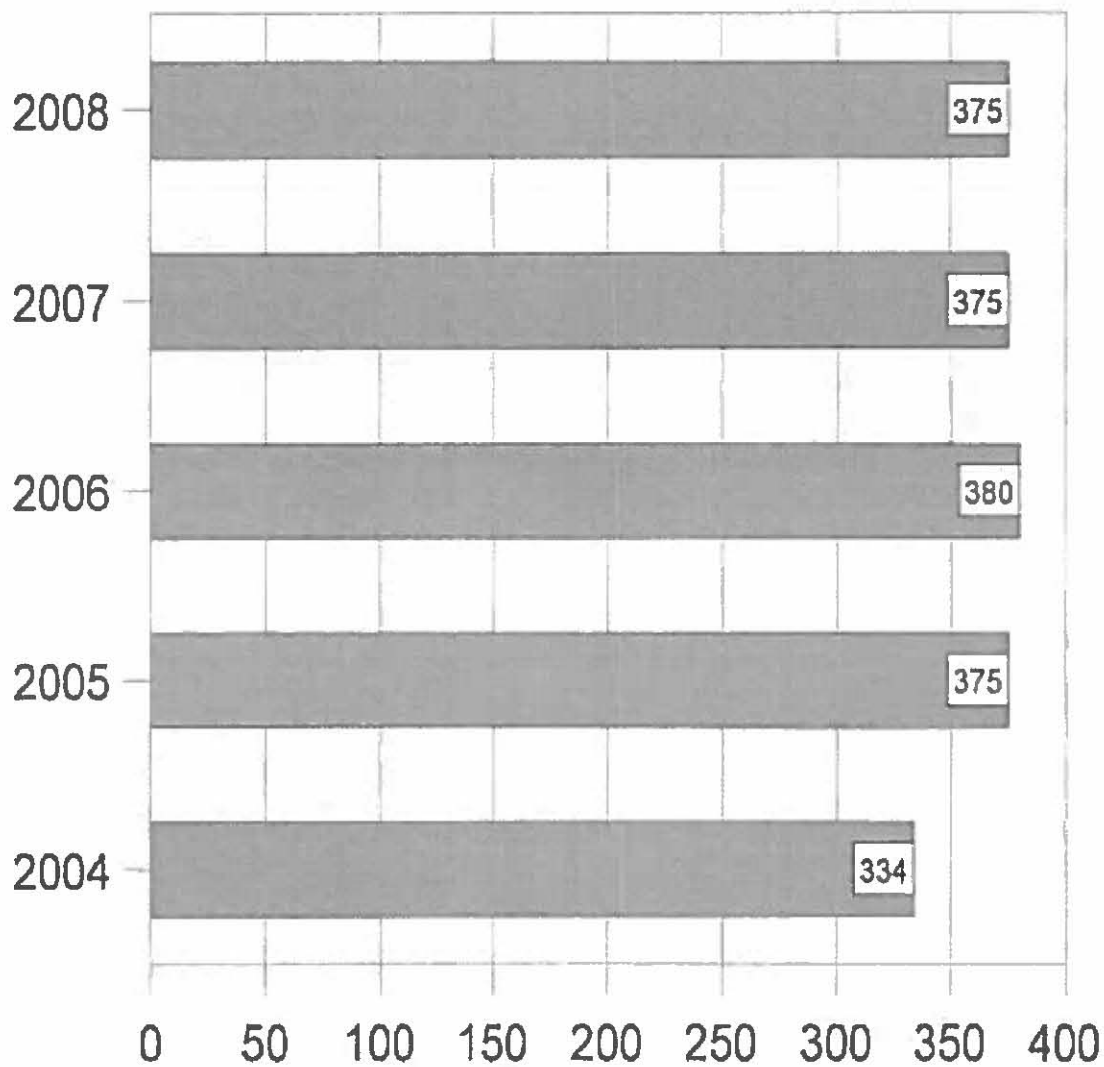
This section of Crime in Guam (2008 *Uniform Crime Report*) presents data on the number and rate of sworn law enforcement officers and civilian employees with Guam Police Department. The data are broken down by precincts and population. Law enforcement employee rates are expressed as the number of employees 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 than one near a military base. The needs of a community, like the village of Dededa, with a highly mobile or seasonal population may be very different from a village, like Mangilao, whose population is relatively stable.

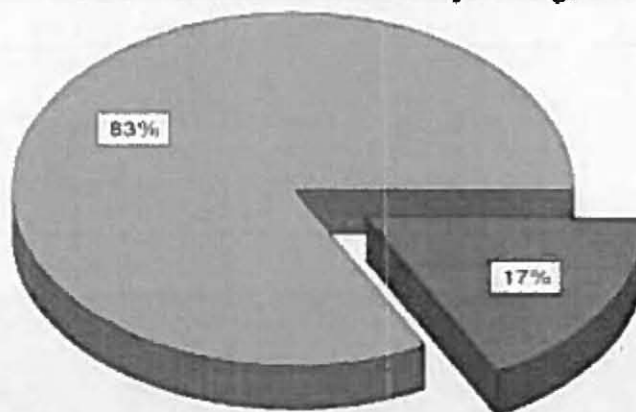
Similarly, the functions of law enforcement agencies are significantly diverse. They patrol local streets and highways, they protect citizens in Guam's smallest villages and largest communities, they conduct investigations on offenses around the block or around the island. Patrol officers in one area 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.

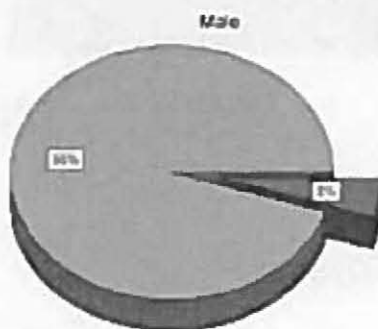
Full-time Law Enforcement Personnel, 2008
Officers and Civilians
As of October 31, 2008



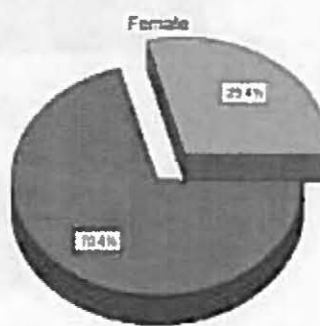
Full-time Employees



■ Officers ■ Civilians

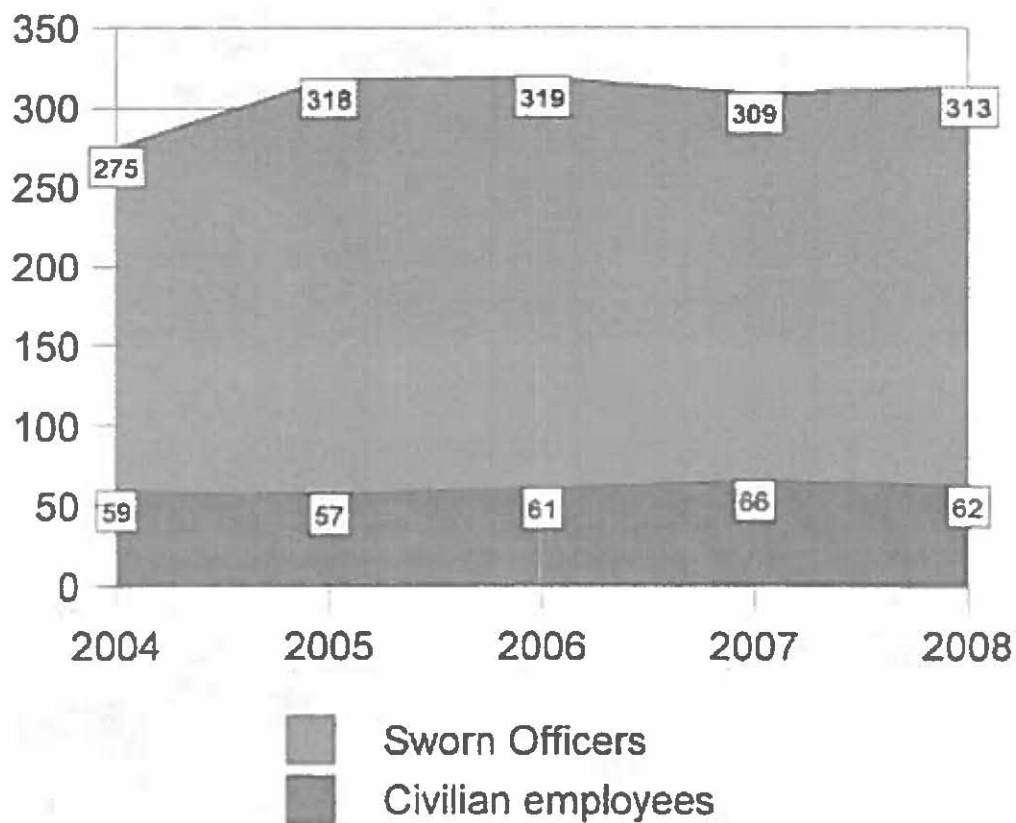


■ Officers ■ Civilians



■ Officers ■ Civilians

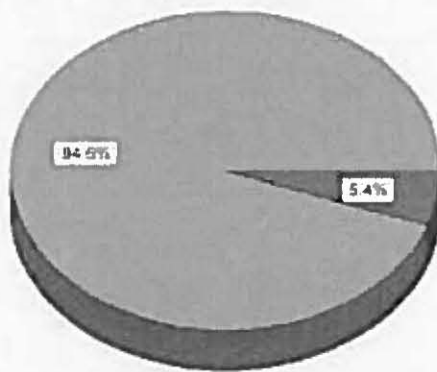
Guam Police Department Personnel As of October 31.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sworn personnel	275	318	319	309	313
Civilian employees	59	57	61	66	62
Total	334	375	380	375	375
Percent change	9.5	12.3	1.3	-1.3	No change



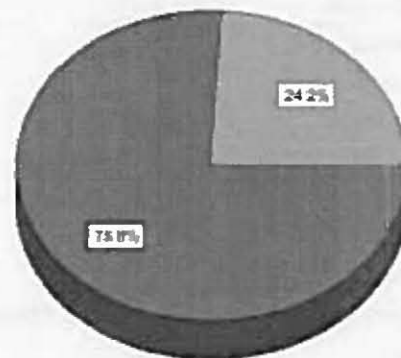
**Full-time Law Enforcement Personnel
As of October 31, 2008**

	Male	Female	Total
Officers (Sworn personnel*)	296	17	313
Civilian employees	15	47	62
Total	311	64	375
<i>Percent distribution</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>100</i>

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



Officers (Male)
 Officers (Female)



Civilian employees (Male)
 Civilian employees (Female)

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees¹ as of October 31, 2008
Number and Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants

Group I	
<i>(4 Villages, 10,000 to 49,999; population, 70,955)</i>	
Dededo	48,830
Yigo	22,125
Total Dededo Precinct	70,955
<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants</i>	<i>0.5</i>
Tamuning	20,464
Total Tamuning Precinct	20,464
<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants</i>	<i>2.0</i>
Group II	
<i>(16 Villages, under 10,000 population: 84,458)</i>	
Agana Heights	4,476
Barrigada	9,830
Chalan Pago	6,729
Hagatna	1,250
Mangilao	15,125
MongMong-Toto-Maite	6,641
Sinajana	3,241
Total Hagatna Precinct	47,292
<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants</i>	<i>1.0</i>
Agat	6,426
Asan	2,374
Inarajan	3,467
Merizo	2,457
Piti	1,893
Santa Rita	1,893
Talofofo	3,653
Umatac	1,008
Yona	7,367
Total Agat Precinct	30,538
<i>Number of employees</i>	<i>33</i>

¹ Full-time law enforcement employees does not include civilians.



SECTION VII Appendices

Appendix I 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, 175,877
 - b. Number of known burglaries for 2008, 647
- Divide 175,877 by 1000 = 176 (rounded)
Divide 647 by 176 = 3.7
The burglary rate is 3.7 per 1,000 inhabitants

The number 176 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, 49
- Divide 36 by 49 = 0.74
Multiply 0.74 by 100 = 74.0
The clearance rate for robbery is 74.0 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, 208
- b. Rape for January through December, this year, 154

Subtract:

$$\begin{array}{r} 154 \\ - 208 \\ \hline = -54 \end{array}$$

Divide -54 by 208 = .26 (rounded)

Multiply -.26 by 100 = 26.0 percent change

The volume trend for Rape is a decrease of 26 percent.

Calculation of Rates (continued)

Police Employee Rates

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

Example:

GPD Full-time employees

Police Officers and Civilian Employees

- a. Population, 175,877
 - b. The number of employees (police officers and civilians): 374
- Divide 175,877 by 1,000 = 176 (rounded)
Divide 374 by 176 = 2.1

The employee rate is 2.1 employees/officers per 1,000 inhabitants.

Police Officers only

- a. Population, 175,877
 - b. The number of police officers: 310
- Divide 175,877 by 1,000 = 176 (rounded)
Divide 310 by 176 = 1.8 (rounded, 2.0)

The employee rate is 2.0 (rounded) police officers per 1,000 inhabitants.

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

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

Criminal Homicide — 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 of 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) 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 without visible means of support.

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

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

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

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

Appendix III Racial and Ethnic Designations

The racial and ethnic origin categories used in the UCR program were adopted from the Statistical Policy Handbook published by the Office of Federal Statistics Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. The racial designations are defined as follows:

White. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North America, or the Middle East.

Black. A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaskan Native. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander. A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

Ethnicity. The ethnic designations are Hispanic and Not Hispanic. All persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Crime in Guam

2008

Uniform Crime Report

Release Date: December 15, 2009

**Guam Police Department
Bldg. 233 Central Avenue
Tiyan -Barrigada**

**Paul R. Suba
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