

2009 UNIFORM CRIME REPORT



Guam Police Department
CRIME IN GUAM

**CRIME
IN
GUAM**

2009

Guam Police Department

Uniform Crime Reports

Foreword

The incidence of serious crime in Guam, which has been following a downward spiral trend since 2005, may be reaching a plateau. Compared to marked drops noted in recent years, the decline in the crime estimate is certain to be viewed from the previous years'. Only after publication of the next few issues of *Crime in Guam* will we know whether the figures for 2009 signaled an end to the current downward trend. What can be stated with certainty is that the opportunity to compare local crime totals and speculate upon their significance would not be available without the Uniform Crime Reporting Program which has been compiling and publishing Guam's crime statistics since 1977.

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program was created by law enforcement for law enforcement, to meet the need for crime statistics used in operational planning and policymaking. The purpose of the UCR Program is to collect accurate and pertinent crime data for the daily use of law enforcement. Narrative and tabular portions highlight trends identified in the reported figures for the year.

The vast compilation of data serves a large and varied audience. In addition to law enforcement, the Program's data users include members of the criminal justice community, governmental agencies, legislators, researchers, students, the media, corporate managers, and the general public. The Program's data are essential for those seeking to understand the nature and extent of crime in Guam.

Although the Guam UCR Program is unique in the fact that there is only one local law enforcement agency for the entire island, the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program serves as a long-standing example of how the island can benefit when information flows freely among local police commands. The cooperative efforts to provide their jurisdictions' crime reports enable GPD to present island view of crime. Crime statistics must originate with the police and that without police support, there can be no crime statistics.

In 2000, GPD took an advance step in developing a Records Management System that will provide the information needed for generating UCR data. Our goal is to provide a reliable set of crime statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management. In addition to meeting the national UCR Program standards, definitions, and information required, Guam Police also provides other statistical data beyond the national collection. Participation in the national program may provide Guam Police with funds to underwrite projects designed to reduce crime and improve public safety. To support local legislation, GPD also provides local lawmakers a trustworthy set of statistics which empower them to design a criminal justice system that is capable of responding to current crime trends.

The resulting valuable data resource is used in a multitude of applications. Information sharing has become a priority as law enforcement works together to enhance criminal justice information network, to investigate crimes and to prevent terrorist acts. The UCR Program remains an open book for all who wish to better understand crime in Guam and how we can support our partners in law enforcement. We hope the 2009 issue will help law enforcement leaders make the best possible decisions to secure safety and prosperity in our communities.

Dolores Blas-SanNicolas
Statistician II

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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 nationwide, 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, socialists, 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 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 area and likelihood of being reported to law enforcement.

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

SECTION I SUMMARY OF THE UNIFORM CRIME PROGRAM



SECTION II Offenses Reported

Violent Crime

Definitions

Violent Crime is composed of four offenses; murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crimes involve force or threat of force.

Violent Crime Unless indicated otherwise, statistics on violent crime in this report pertain to all forms of the following crimes: criminal homicide, completed and attempted rape, sexual assault, (including threats), kidnapping, intimidation, illegal abortion, extortion, cruelty towards child and 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; grandchild; current or former step-or adoptive grandchild; grandparent; current or former step-or adoptive-grandparent; in-law; or other relative (aunt, uncle, nephew).

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.*

Relationship of Victim to Offender The databases used in this report all contain sufficient information to permit identification of family violence cases.

However, the types of information that make identification possible are not uniform. Some provide more relationship categories than others. For example, Supplemental Homicide reports provides 28 different categories of victim-offender relationship, while the National Crime Victimization Survey has 15 categories. Also, the databases use different terms to describe specific victim-offender relationships. For example, one uses the category "employee/employer", while another uses "colleague at work".

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 from Arrest Reports.

The data extracted on offenders and arrestees are their age, race, gender and offenses charged.

To improve the comparability of statistics across data bases, rules were adopted to guide tabulations. All statistics in this report--- that is, 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.*

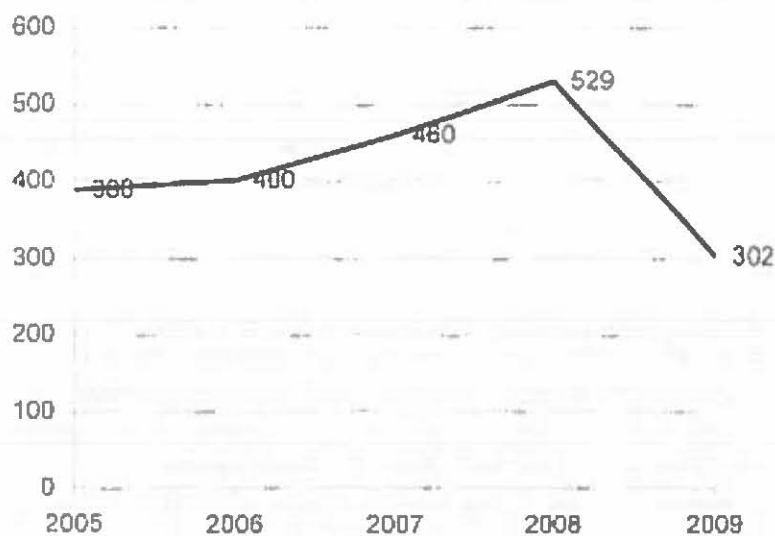
In choosing a particular offender to characterize an incident, the choice was guided by the victim's relationship to the offender. For example, in a single incident in which a woman was

VIOLENT CRIME

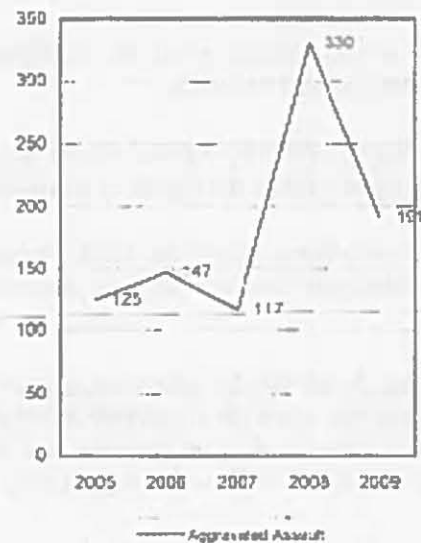
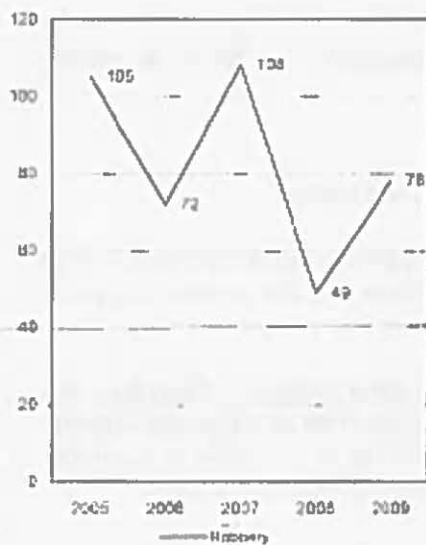
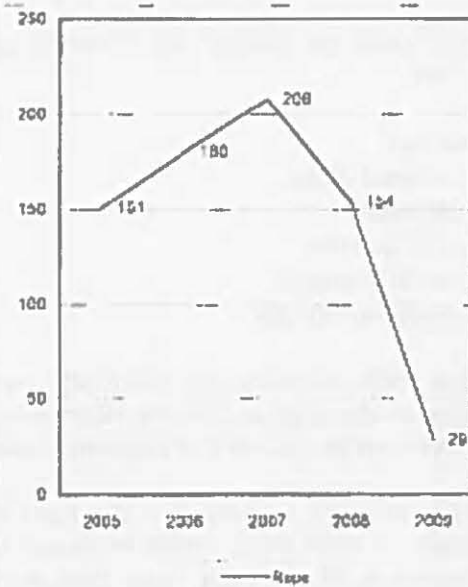
Trends	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Murder	7	11	1	1	5
Forcible Rape	151	180	208	154	29
Robbery	105	72	108	49	78
Aggravated Assault	125	147	117	330	191
Total	388	410	434	534	303
Percent change	-10.2	6.00	6.00	23.00	43.3

Violent Crime

By Month, 2005 - 2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	30	39	39	43	23
February	35	36	41	32	32
March	32	43	53	54	28
April	28	23	43	48	29
May	36	40	30	58	25
June	28	40	33	36	18
July	29	24	28	43	16
August	32	31	29	57	25
September	24	32	32	38	28
October	46	32	32	38	28
November	31	30	50	41	25
December	37	30	50	41	25
Total	388	400	460	529	302



Violent Crime Trends	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Murder	7	11	1	1	5
Rape	151	180	208	154	29
Robbery	105	72	108	49	78
Aggravated Assault	125	147	117	330	191
Totals	388	410	434	534	303
Percent Change	-10.2	5.7	6.0	23.0	-43.3



Murder (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).

Agencies must not classify the following as Criminal Homicide---Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter (1a)

- Suicides
- Accidental deaths
- Fetal deaths
- Traffic fatalities
- Assaults to murder
- 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 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: To submit offense data to the UCR Program, law enforcement agencies must report the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one individual by another, not the criminal liability of the persons or person 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. Reporting agencies should take care to ensure that they do not classify a killing as justifiable or excusable solely on the claims of self-defense or on the action of a coroner, prosecutor, grand jury, or court.

Murder (1)

Criminal Homicide---Manslaughter by Negligence (1b)

Definition: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

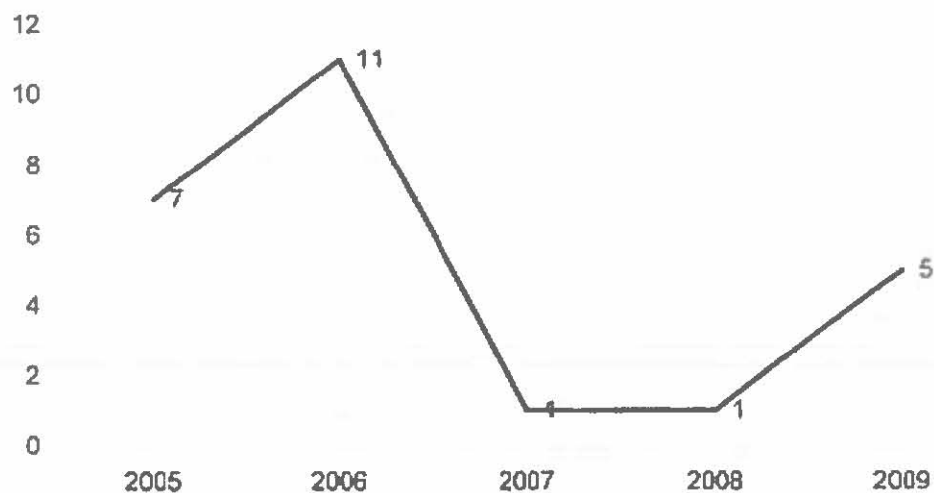
As a general rule, any death caused by the gross negligence of another is classified as Criminal Homicide---Manslaughter by Negligence (1b)

NOTE: Deaths of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities are not included in the category manslaughter by Negligence. *The findings of a court, coroner's inquest, etc., do not affect classifying or scoring; these are law enforcement statistics.*

Murder

Trends, 2005 - 2009

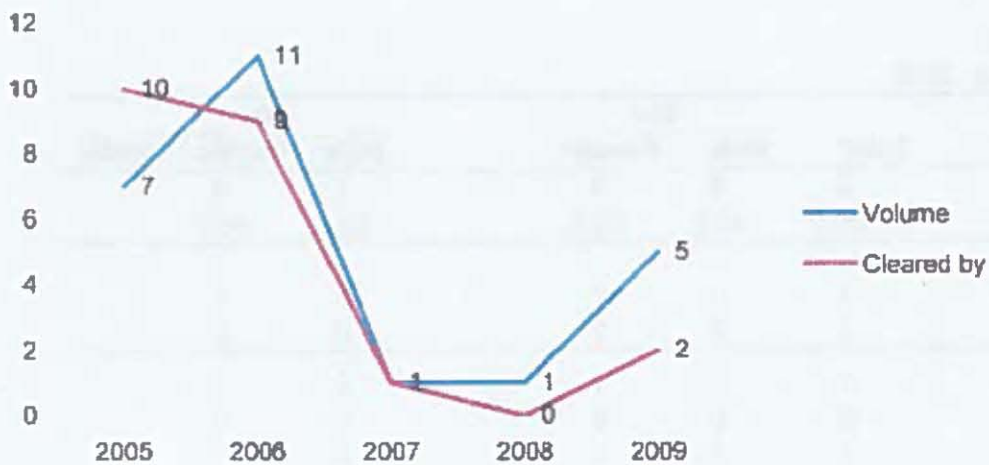
Month	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	1	1	1	0	0
February	0	1	0	0	0
March	3	0	0	0	0
April	0	4	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0
June	1	2	0	0	0
July	1	0	0	0	3
August	0	1	0	0	1
September	0	1	0	0	0
October	0	0	0	0	1
November	0	1	0	1	0
December	1	0	0	0	0
Total	7	11	1	1	5
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>-22.2</i>	<i>57.1</i>	<i>-91.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>400.0</i>



Murder

Trends, 2005 -2009

Trends	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Volume	7	11	1	1	5
Percent change	-22.2	57.1	-91.0	0.0	400.0
Cleared by arrest	10	9	1	0	2
Percent cleared by arrest	143	82	100	0	40
Offense rate per 1,000 inhabitants	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.03



Murder, 2009

Murder Victims

by Race and Sex, 2009

<i>Race</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sex</i>	
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Asian	1	0	1
Pacific Islander	4	2	2
Total	5	2	3

Murder Victims

by Age, Sex, and Race, 2009

<i>Age</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Race</i>	
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>Pacific Islander</i>
Total	5	2	3	1	4
<i>Percent distribution</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>80.0</i>
<i>Under 18</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>18 and over</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
13 to 15	1	0	1	0	1
16 to 19	0	0	0	0	0
20/24	1	1	0	0	1
25 to 29	0	0	0	0	0
30 to 34	1	0	1	1	0
35 to 39	0	0	0	0	0
40 to 44	0	0	0	0	0
45 to 49	1	1	0	0	1
50 to 54	0	0	0	0	0
55 to 59	0	0	0	0	0
60 to 64	0	0	0	0	0
65 and over	1	0	1	1	0

Murder

Murder Offenders

by Race and Sex, 2009

Race	Total	Sex		
		Male	Female	Unknown
Asian	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	3	3	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0	1
Total	4	3	0	1

Murder Offenders

by Age, Sex, and Race, 2009

Age	Total	Sex			Race		
		Male	Female	Unknown	Asian	Pacific Islander	Unknown
Total	4	3	0	1	0	3	1
Percent distribution	100.0	75.0	0.0	25.0%	0.0	75.0	25.0
Under 18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 and over	3	3	0	1	0	3	1
13 to 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 to 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20/24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 to 29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 to 34	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
35 to 39	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
40 to 44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 to 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50 to 54	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
55 to 59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60 to 64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	1

Murder

Murder Victim/Offender Relationship By Age, 2009

Age of victim	<i>Age of Offender</i>			
	Total	Under 18	Over 18	Unknown
Total	5	1	4	0
Under 18	1	0	1	0
Over 18	4	0	3	1

Murder Victim/Offender Relationship By Race and Sex, 2009

Race of Victim	<i>Race of Offender</i>				<i>Sex of Offender</i>		
	Total	Pacific Islander	Asian	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown
Pacific Islander	4	3	0	1	3	0	0
Asian	1	0	0	1	0	0	1

Murder

Murder, Circumstances	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Robbery	1	0	0	0	0
Domestic/Family Violence	2	3	0	0	1
Brawl due to alcohol influence	2	4	0	0	2
Unknown	1	3	0	1	1
Total	6	10	0	1	4

2009, Victim Relationship to Offender

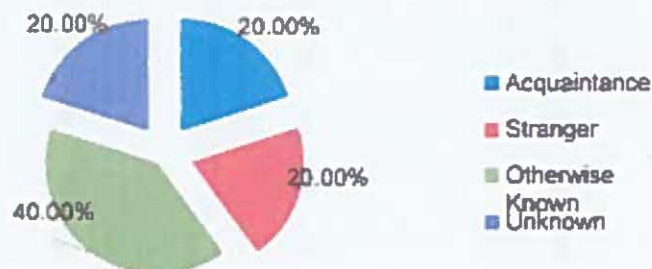
Relationship: Outside Family but

Known to Victim	Robbery	Domestic	Brawl	Unknown
Victim was Otherwise Known	0	2	0	0
Victim was Stranger	1	0	0	0
Victim was Acquaintance	0	0	1	0
Relationship Unknown	0	0	0	1
Total	1	2	1	1
<i>Percent distribution</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>40.00</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>20.00</i>

Murder by Relationship

Percent distribution, Volume by Known Relationship, 2009

Other Known	
Acquaintance	20.00%
Stranger	20.00%
Otherwise Known	40.00%
Unknown	20.00%



Murder, Types of Weapons Used
Percent Distribution, 2009

Victim Age	Weapon Used			
	Total all weapons	Knives or cutting instrument	Personal weapons	Blunt object
Under 18	1	0	0	1
Over 18	4	2	1	1

Murder Victims by Age
by weapon, 2009

Age	Total murder victims	Weapons		
		Knives or cutting instruments	Blunt objects	Personal weapons
<i>Under 18</i>	1	0	1	0
<i>18 and over</i>	4	2	1	1
13-16	1	0	1	0
17-19	0	0	0	0
20-24	1	0	0	1
25-29	0	0	0	0
30-34	1	0	1	0
35-39	0	0	0	0
40-44	0	0	0	0
45-49	1	1	0	0
50-54	0	0	0	0
55-59	0	0	0	0
60-64	0	0	0	0
65-69	1	1	0	0

Murder

Types of Weapons Used	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	7	11	1	1	4
Firearms	2	3	0	0	0
Knives or cutting instruments	0	4	1	0	2
Blunt objects	3	2	0	0	1
Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)	2	1	0	0	1
Other weapons or weapons not stated	0	1	0	1	0

Murder Circumstances

Victim Relationship to Offender, 2009

Circumstances	Acquaintance	Friend	Ex-Girlfriend	Unknown
Arguments due to influence of drugs	0	1	1	0
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	1	1	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	1

Types of Weapons Used Murder Circumstances, 2009	By	Arguments due to influence of drugs	Brawl due to influence of alcohol	Unknown
Firearms		0	0	0
Knives or cutting instruments		1	1	1
Blunt objects		1	0	0
Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)		0	1	0
Other weapons or weapons not stated		0	0	0

FORCIBLE RAPE (2)

- Rape by Force
- Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape

Reporting agencies must classify one offense for each female raped upon whom an assault to rape or attempt to rape has been made. Reporting agencies must classify rapes or attempts accomplished by force or threat of force as forcible regardless of the age of the female victim.

Forcible Rape—Rape by Force (2a)

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 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.

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

Forcible Rape---Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape (2b)

Assaults or attempts to forcibly rape are classified as Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape (2b).

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.

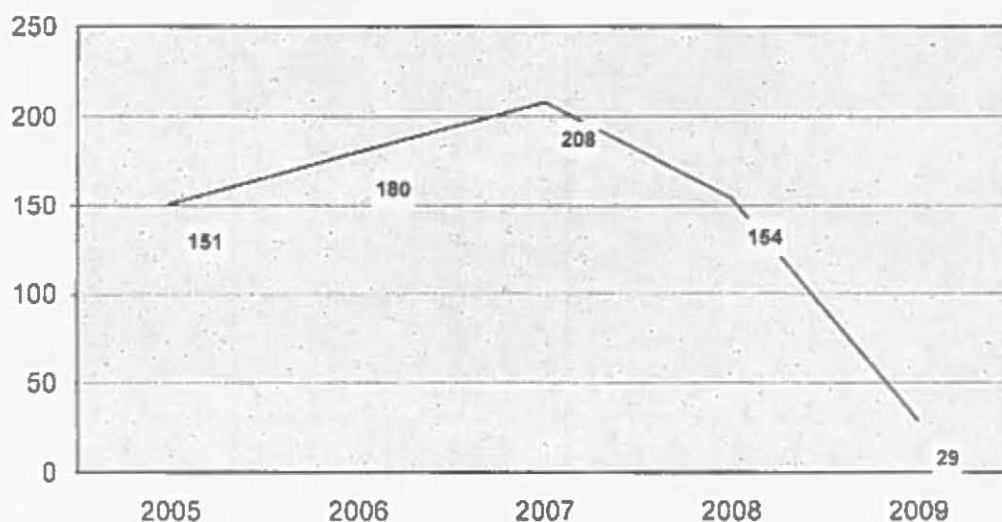
However, if the female victim associated with either offense, statutory rape or incest, is forced against her will to engage in sexual intercourse, the incident must be classified as Rape by Force (2a).

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 injury.

Rape

Trends, 2005-2009

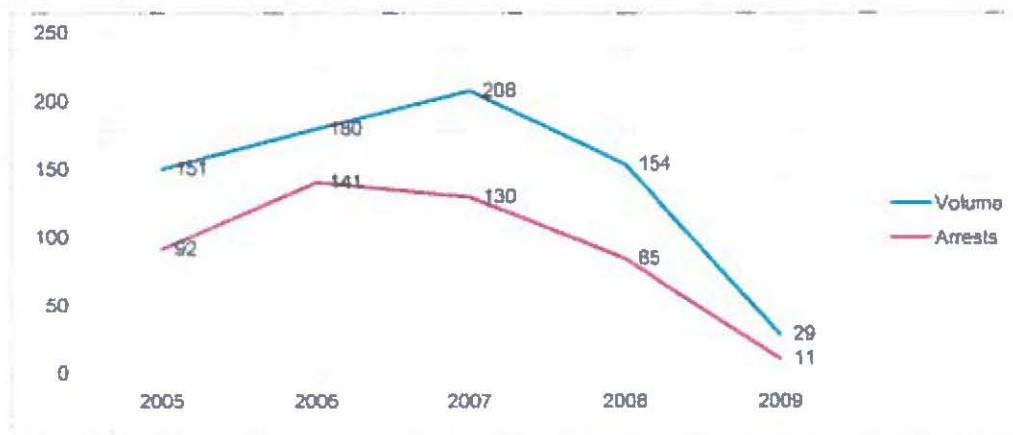
Month	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	8	18	11	16	0
February	15	15	15	9	3
March	14	19	21	12	1
April	21	9	23	11	5
May	19	23	21	21	3
June	6	16	18	14	1
July	3	11	16	9	0
August	5	9	26	20	5
September	14	17	16	11	6
October	28	17	18	10	2
November	12	12	10	12	2
December	6	14	13	9	1
Total	151	180	208	154	29
<i>Percent Change</i>	-6.2	19.2	16	-26.0	-81.2



Forcible Rape

Trends, 2005 -2009

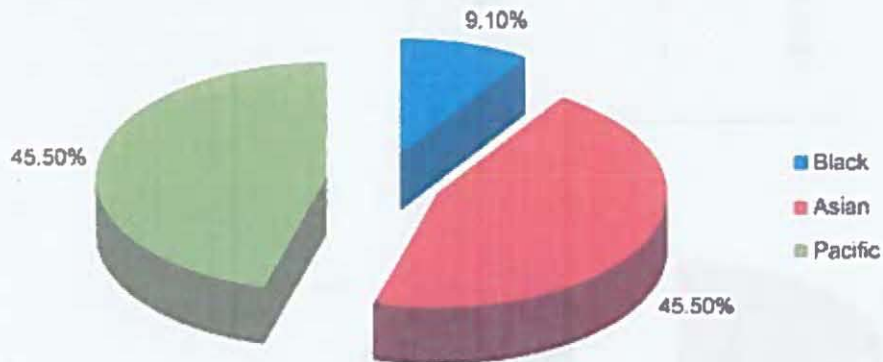
Trends	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Volume	151	180	208	154	29
Percent change	-6.2	19.2	15.6	-26.0	-81.2
Cleared by arrest	92	141	130	85	11
Percent change	-3.2	53.3	-8.0	-34.6	-87.1
Percent cleared by arrest	61.0	78.3	62.5	55.2	38.0
Offense rate per 1,000 inhabitants	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.2



RAPE

Offenders by Age and by Race, 2009

Age	Black	Race	
		Asian	Pacific Isl.
18/19	0	1	0
20/24	0	2	1
25/29	0	1	0
30/34	0	0	0
35/39	1	0	0
40/44	0	0	2
45/49	0	0	2
50/54	0	0	0
55/59	0	0	1
60/64	0	0	0
65 and over	0	0	0
Total	1	4	6
Percent distribution	9.1	36.4	55.0

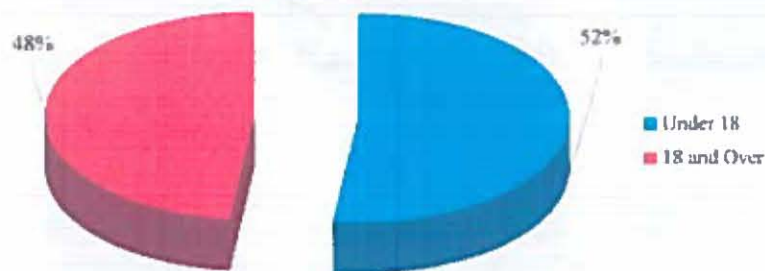


Forcible Rape

Race	Offenders by Age										Total
	18/19	20/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	60 +	
Asian	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Black	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pacific Islander	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	6
Total	1	3	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	11

Victim Age		Offender Age	
Under 18	15	Under 18	0
7	2		0
10	2		0
13	1		0
14	3		0
15	1		0
16	3		0
17	3		0

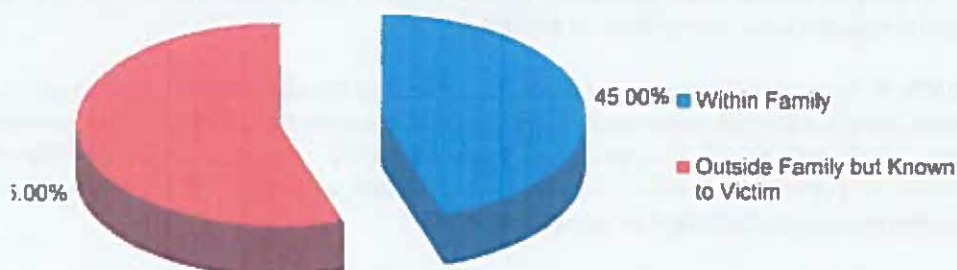
Victim Age		Offender Age	
18 and over	14	18 and over	11
18	1	18	1
19	3	20	1
21	2	23	1
22	1	28	1
23	1	37	1
29	1	41	1
30	1	42	1
31	1	46	1
35	1	47	1
56	1	48	1
70	1	51	1



RAPE

Victim Relationship to Offender, 2009

Within Family		Outside Family but Known to Victim	
Victim was spouse	3	Victim was acquaintance	1
Victim was common-law-spouse	1	Victim was friend	2
Victim was sibling	1	Otherwise known	7
Victim was other family member	8	Unknown	6
	13		16
Percent distribution	45.00%		55.00%



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.

Armed robbery includes incidents commonly referred to as stickups, hijacking, holdups, heists, carjacking, etc. Carjacking are robbery offenses in which a motor vehicle is taken through force or threat of force. In such cases, following the Hierarchy Rule, only a robbery is reported, not a motor vehicle theft. Robberies wherein only personal weapons, such as hands, fists, feet, are used or threatened to be used may be referred to as strong-arms or muggings.

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. Crimes involving pretended weapons or those in which the weapon is not seen by the victim, but the robber claims to possess one, must be classified as armed robbery. When there is no weapon involved, the offense must be classified as strong-arm robbery.

Robbery---Firearm (3a)

Robbery---Firearm (3a) includes robberies in which any firearm is used as a weapon or employed as a means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear. Attempts are included in this category.

Robbery---Knife or Cutting Instrument (3b)

The category robbery---Knife or Cutting Instrument (3b) includes robberies in which a knife, broken bottle, razor, ice pick, or other cutting or stabbing instrument is employed as a weapon or as means of force to threaten the victim or put the victim in fear. Attempts are included in this category.

Robbery---Other Dangerous Weapon (3c)

The category Robbery---Other Dangerous Weapon (3c) includes robberies in which a club, acid, explosives, brass knuckles, mace, pepper spray, or other dangerous weapon is employed or its use is threatened. Attempts are included in this category.

Robbery (3)

Robbery---Strong-arm---Hands, Fists, feet, Etc. (3d)

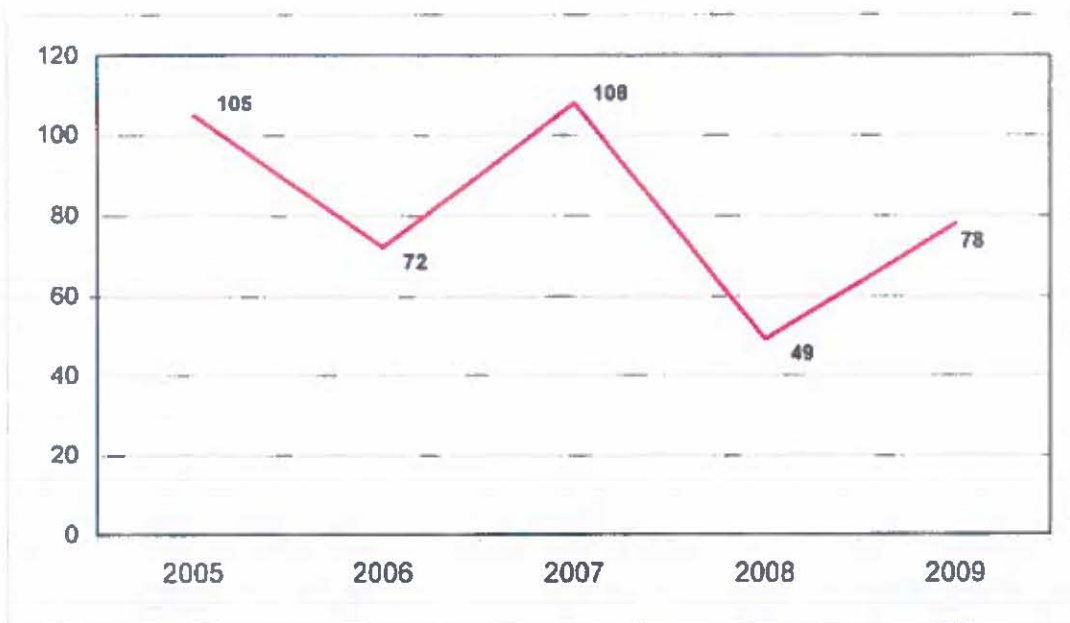
The category of Robbery---Strong-arm---Hands, Fists, feet, etc., (3d) includes muggings and similar offenses in which only personal weapons such as hands, arms, feet, fists, and teeth are employed or their use is threatened to deprive the victim of possessions.



Robbery

Trends, 2005-2009

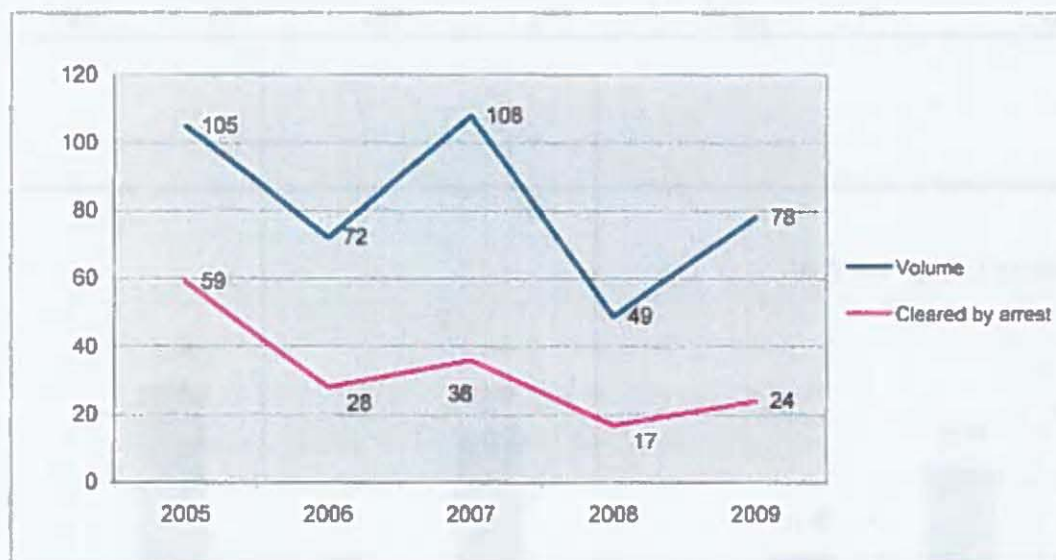
Month	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	16	2	18	2	7
February	12	7	9	3	11
March	6	5	10	7	5
April	2	3	10	4	6
May	6	7	8	5	6
June	7	14	2	2	4
July	6	6	8	4	4
August	5	5	8	2	5
September	7	3	21	1	9
October	15	6	6	6	9
November	9	7	4	9	5
December	14	7	4	4	7
Total	105	72	108	49	78
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-31.4</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>-55.0</i>	<i>59.2</i>



Robbery

Trends, 2005 - 2009

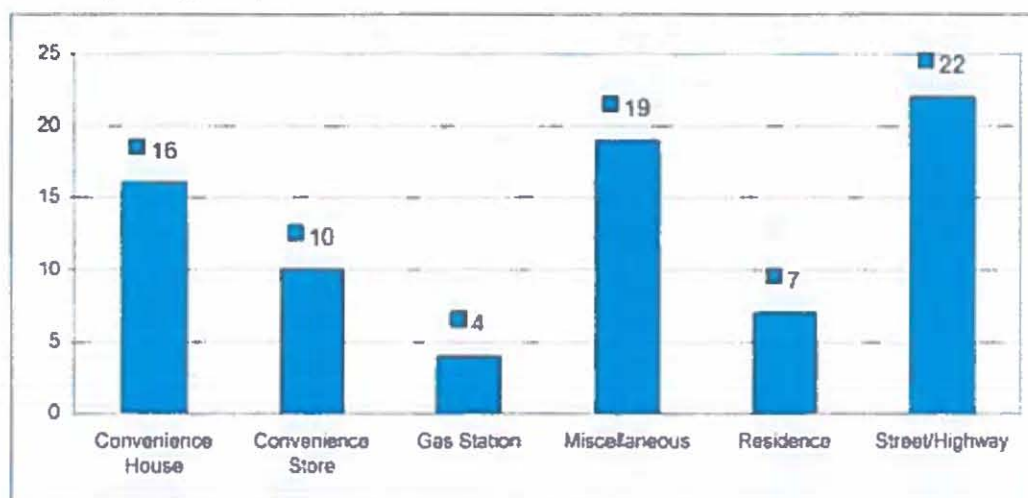
Trends	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Volume	105	72	108	49	78
Percent change	1	-31.4	50	-54.6	59.2
Cleared by arrest	59	28	36	17	24
Percent change	103.5	-52.5	28.6	-53	41.2
Percent cleared by arrest	56.2	39	33.3	34.7	31
Offense rate per 1,000 inhabitants	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4



Robbery

Trends	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Convenience House	6	1	12	20	16
Convenience Store	15	17	17	3	10
Gas Station	1	1	5	0	4
Miscellaneous	66	21	26	3	19
Residence	8	4	11	5	7
Street/Highway	9	28	37	18	22
Total	105	72	108	49	78

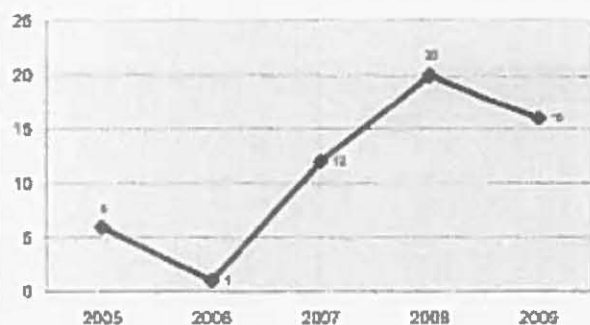
Robbery Categories, 2009



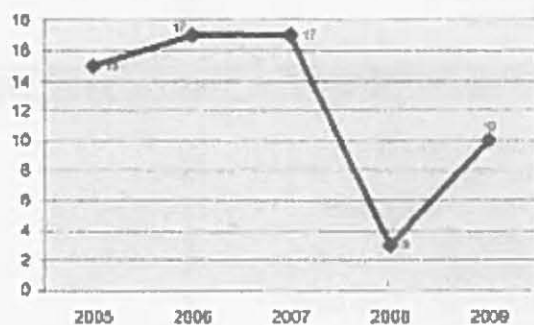
Robbery Categories

Percent Change, 2005-2009

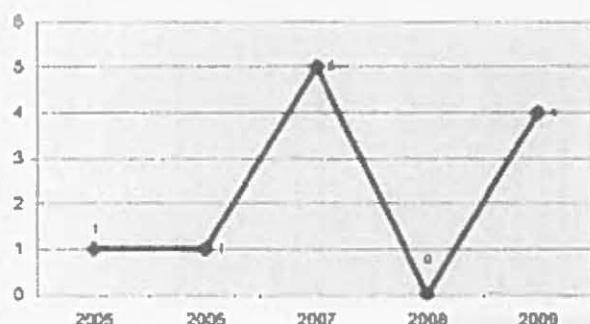
Commercial House



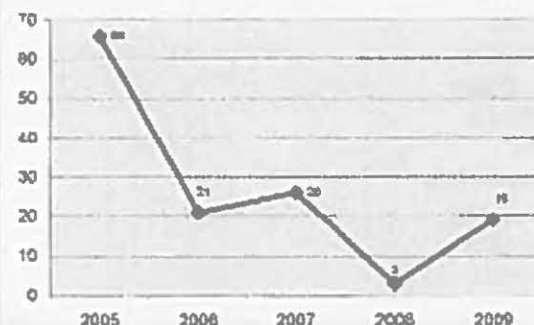
Convenience Store



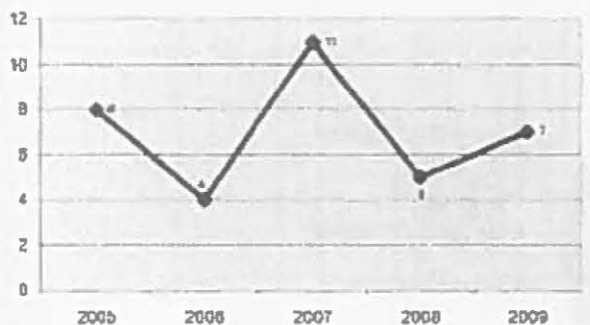
Gas Station



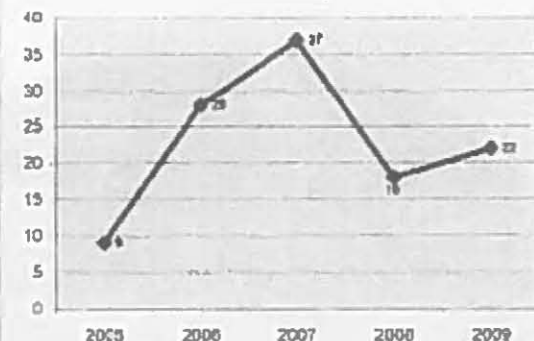
Miscellaneous



Residence



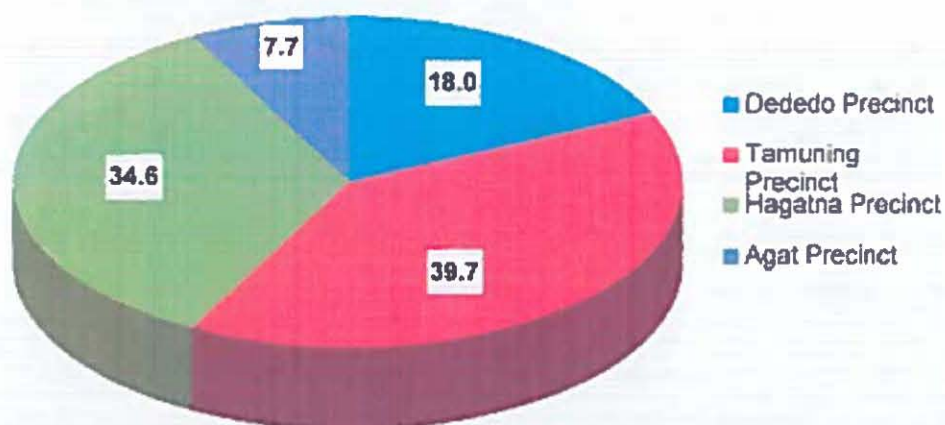
Street/Hwy



Robbery

Percent Distribution by Village and by Precinct, 2009

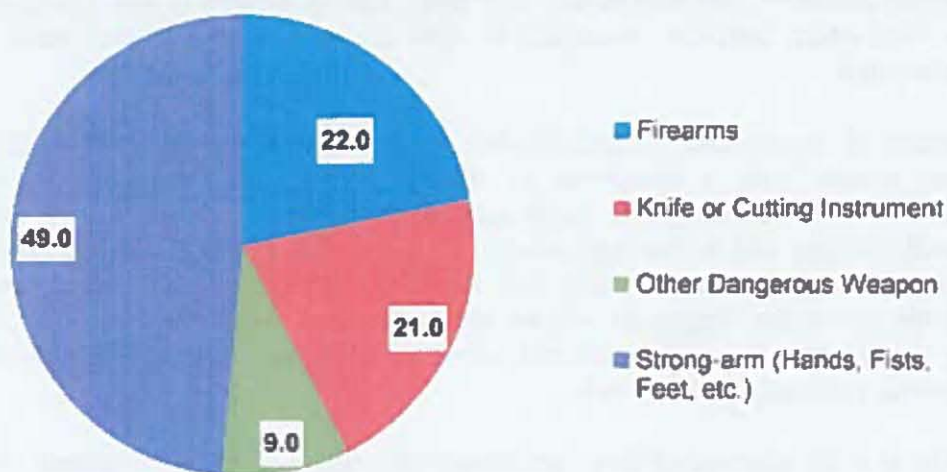
Village	Robbery Reported	Percent Distribution by Village and by Precinct
Dededo	12	15.4
Yigo	2	2.6
Dededo Precinct	14	18.0
Harmon	5	6.4
Tamuning	21	27.0
Tumon	5	6.4
Tamuning Precinct	31	39.7
Agana Heights	0	0
Barrigada	4	5.1
Chalan Pago/Ordot	1	1.3
Hagatna	8	10.3
Mangilao	5	6.4
MongMong-Toto-Maite	7	9.0
Sinajana	2	2.6
Hagatna Precinct	27	34.6
Agat	1	1.3
Asan	1	1.3
Inarajan	0	0
Merizo	0	0
Piti	2	2.6
Santa Rita	0	0
Talofoto	0	0
Umatac	0	0
Yona	2	2.6
Agat Precinct	6	7.7



Robbery

Weapons Used	Reported	Percent Distribution
Firearms	17	22.0
Knife or Cutting Instrument	16	21.0
Other Dangerous Weapon	7	9.0
Strong-arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.)	38	49.0

Percent Distribution



Aggravated Assault (4)

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.) any other item which, although not usually thought of as a weapon, becomes one in the commission of a crime.

The categories of Aggravated Assault (4a-4d) include assaults or attempts to kill or murder; poisoning; assault with a dangerous or deadly weapon; maiming; 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).

Often, the weapon used or the extent of the injury sustained will be the deciding factor in distinguishing aggravated from simple assault.

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, fists, and teeth, that result in serious or aggravated injury. Police officers 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 injuries are not serious (abrasions, minor lacerations, or contusions) and require no more than usual first-aid treatment.

Other Assaults---Simple, Not Aggravated (4e)

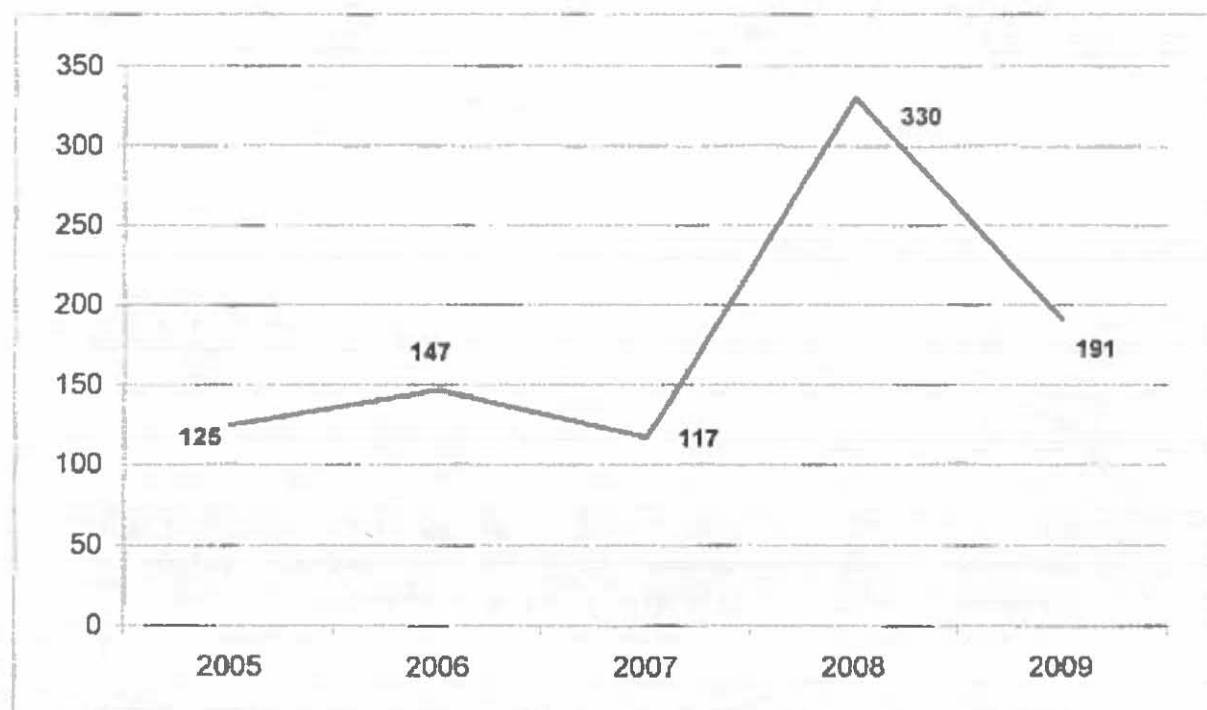
The category Other Assaults---Simple, Not Aggravated (4e) includes all assaults which do not involve the use of firearm, knife, cutting instrument, or other dangerous weapon and in which the victim did not sustain serious or aggravated injuries. Simple assault is not a Part I offense—it is a Part II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

Offenses such as assault and battery, injury caused by culpable negligence, intimidation, coercion, and all attempts to commit these offenses. Under certain circumstances, offenses of disorderly conduct, domestic violence, or affray must be classified as simple assault.

Aggravated Assault

Trends, 2005-2009

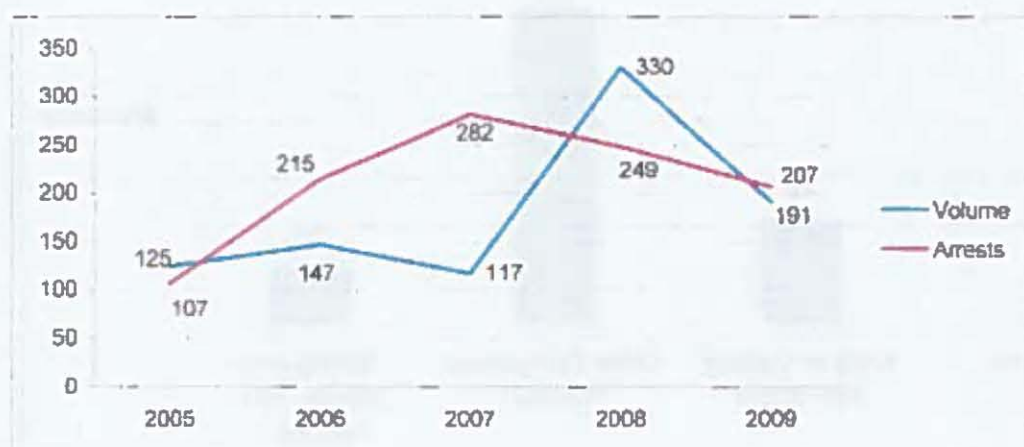
Month	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	5	18	13	25	16
February	8	13	7	20	18
March	9	19	9	35	22
April	5	7	12	33	18
May	11	10	6	32	16
June	14	8	15	20	13
July	19	7	7	30	9
August	22	16	9	35	14
September	3	16	7	23	10
October	3	9	10	22	16
November	10	15	8	27	22
December	16	9	14	28	17
Total	125	147	117	330	191
Percent Change	-21.0	17.6	-20.4	182.1	-42.1



Aggravated Assault

Trends, 2005 -2009

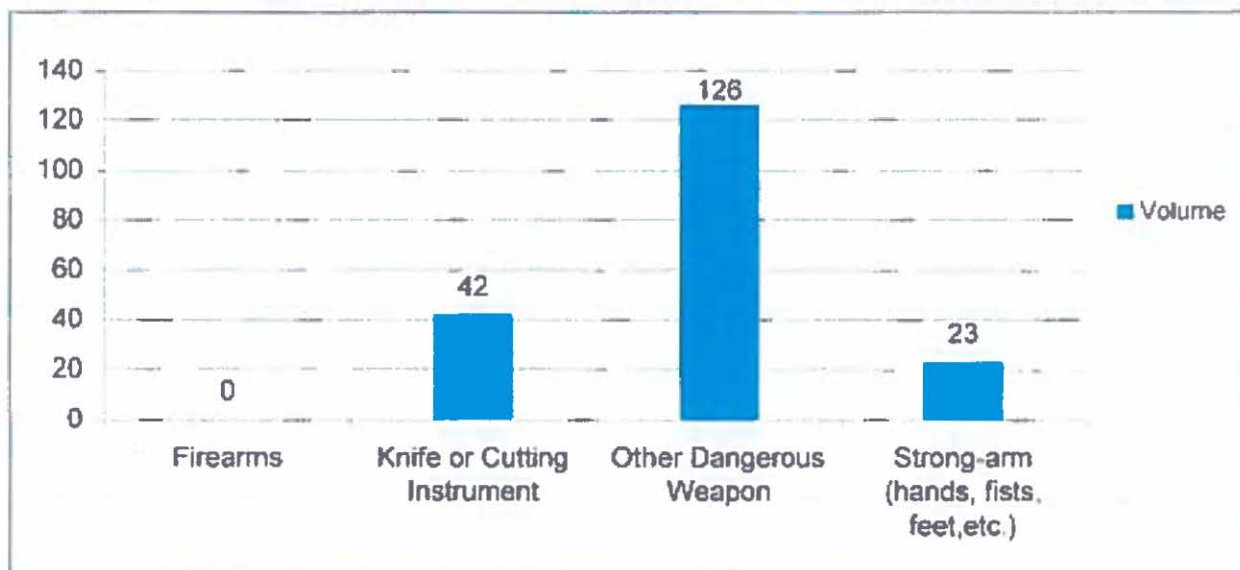
Trends	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Volume	125	147	117	330	191
Percent change	-21.0	17.6	-20.4	182.1	-42.1
Cleared by arrest	107	215	282	249	207
Percent change	-43.7	101.0	31.2	-11.7	-17.0
Percent cleared by arrest	85.6	146.3	241	75.5	108.4
Offense rate per 1,000 inhabitants	0.74	0.86	0.67	1.87	1.07



Type of Weapons Used

Percent distribution, 2009

Types of Weapons Used	Volume	Percent Distribution
Firearms	0	0
Knife or Cutting Instrument	42	22.0
Other Dangerous Weapon	126	66.0
Strong-arm (hands, fists, feet, etc.)	23	12.0



Property Crime

Definition

In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The object of the theft-type offenses is the taking of money or property, but there is no force or threat against the victims. The property crime category includes arson because the offense involves the destruction of property; however, arson victims may be subjected to force. Because of limited participation and varying collection procedures by local agencies, only limited data are available for arson.

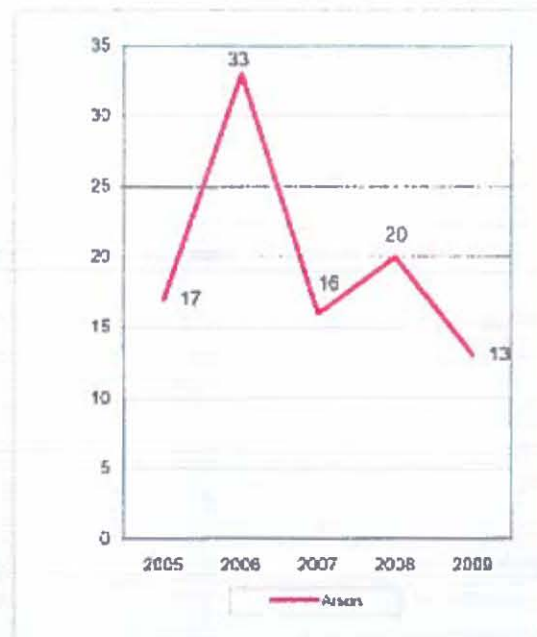
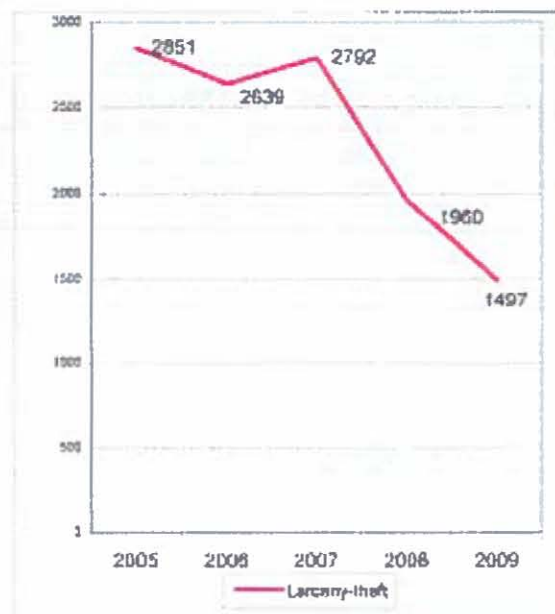
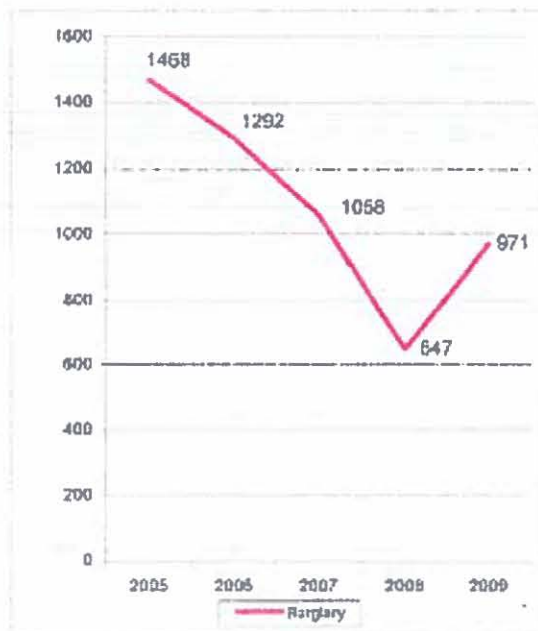
Property Crime Trends 2005 - 2009

Trends	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	4651	4177	4077	2782	2670
Percent change	-0.5	-10.2	-2.4	-32.0	-4.0
Burglary	1468	1292	1058	647	971
Larceny-theft	2851	2639	2792	1960	1497
Motor vehicle theft	315	213	211	155	188
Arson	17	33	16	20	13

Property Crimes by Month 2005-2009

Month	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	445	345	434	267	251
February	359	363	429	285	180
March	411	336	464	253	187
April	435	315	383	250	181
May	432	345	313	202	200
June	291	352	321	215	219
July	412	348	309	231	211
August	451	355	336	254	202
September	382	326	308	171	267
October	385	353	311	228	255
November	356	395	267	207	270
December	292	344	202	219	247
Total	4651	4177	4077	2782	2670

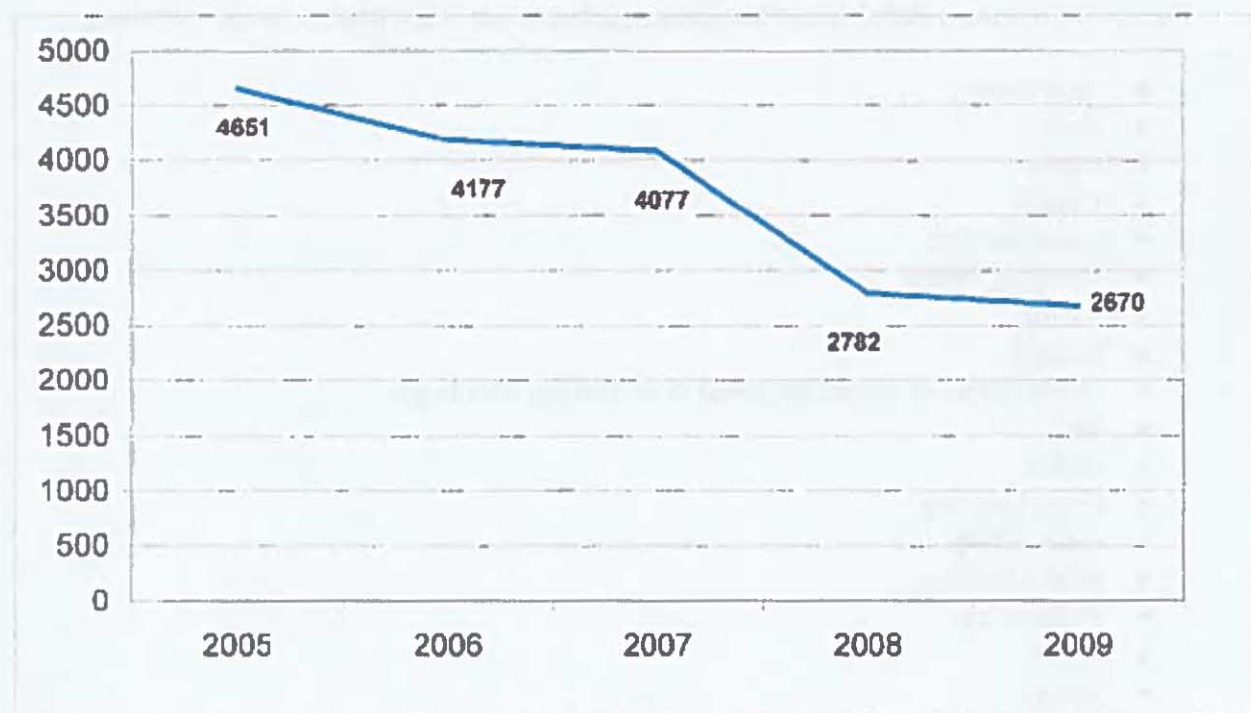
Property Crime Trends, 2005-2009



Property Crime

Trends, 2005-2009

Trends	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Property Crimes	4651	4177	4077	2782	2670
<i>Rate per 1,000 inhabitants</i>	27.6	24.4	23.5	16	15



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 classifies offenses locally known as burglary (any degree), unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, house-breaking, safecracking, and all attempts at these offenses as burglary.

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

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

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.

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 an automobile as burglary. These offenses are not classified as burglaries in UCR and must be reported to the national program as larceny-thefts.

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; forcing 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.

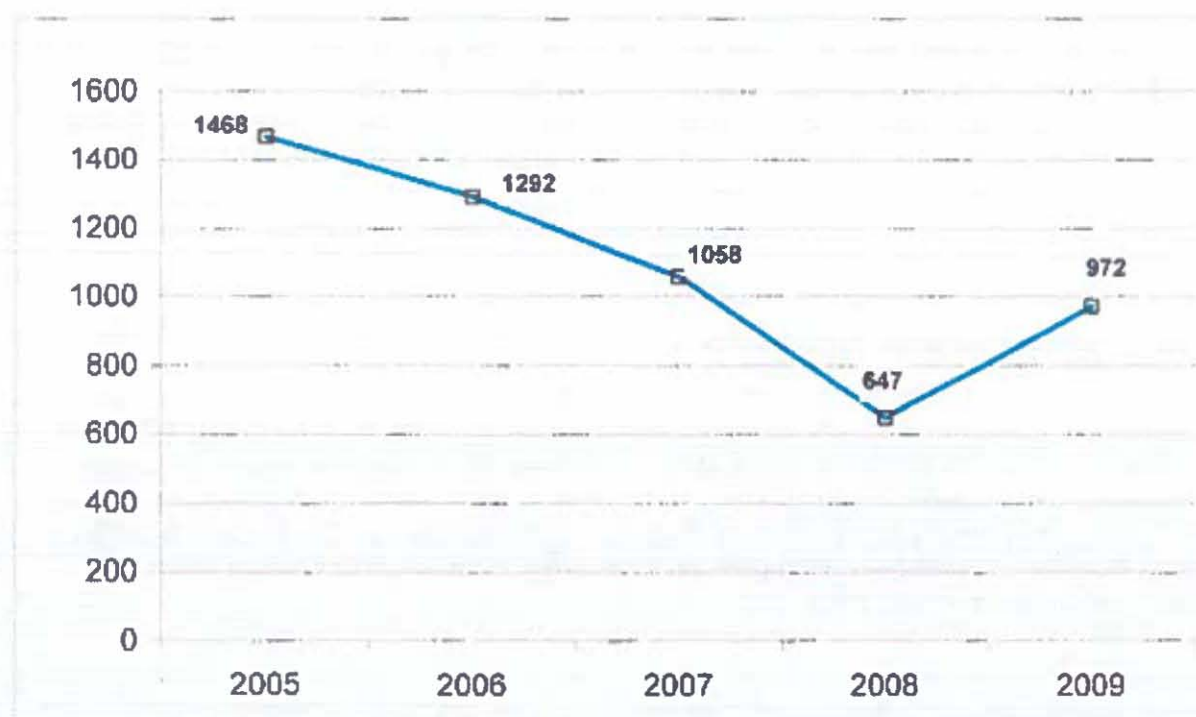
Burglary---Attempted Forcible Entry (5c)

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---No Force (5b).~~ Only situations in which a thief has attempted to break into a locked structure are classified as Burglary---Attempted Forcible Entry (5c).

Burglary

Trends, 2005-2009

Month	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	122	123	122	57	90
February	104	143	137	53	70
March	121	119	151	47	65
April	139	106	103	53	56
May	122	112	71	46	71
June	151	105	72	43	68
July	122	109	55	46	79
August	151	114	99	49	78
September	142	87	78	37	90
October	116	108	81	55	101
November	101	98	48	81	121
December	77	68	41	80	83
Total	1468	1292	1058	647	972
<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>-0.12</i>	<i>-0.181</i>	<i>-39</i>	<i>50.2</i>

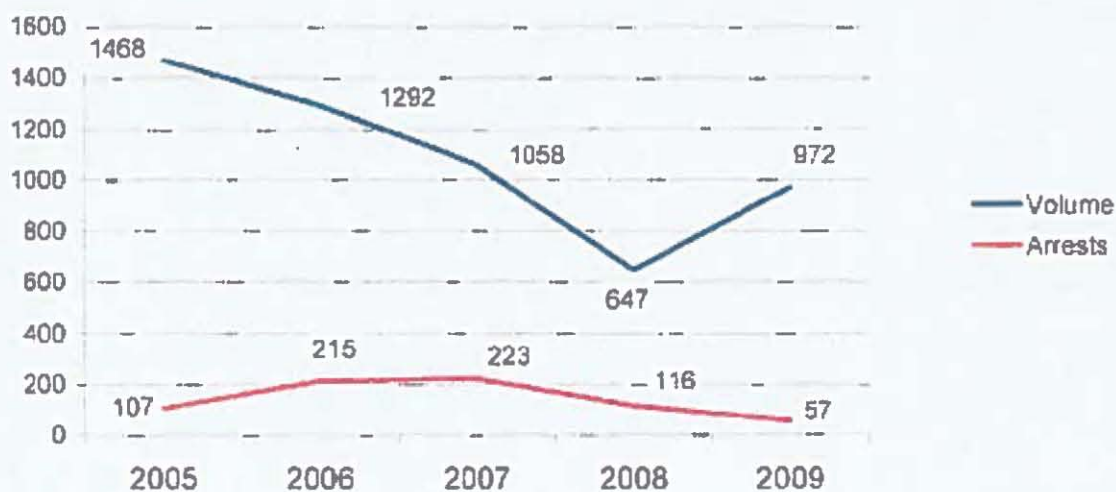


Burglary

Trends, 2005-2009

Reported to Police/Cleared by Arrests

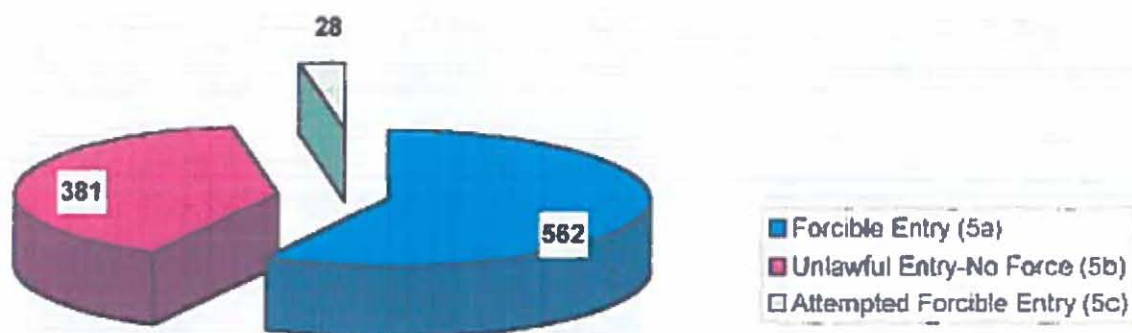
Trends	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number Known to Police	1468	1292	1058	647	972
Percent change	13.6	-12	-18.11	-39	50.1
Cleared By Arrest	107	215	223	116	57
Percent cleared by arrest	7.3	16.6	21.1	18	7.6
Offense rate per 1,000 inhabitants	8.0	7.6	6.1	3.7	5.5



Burglary

By Types, 2009

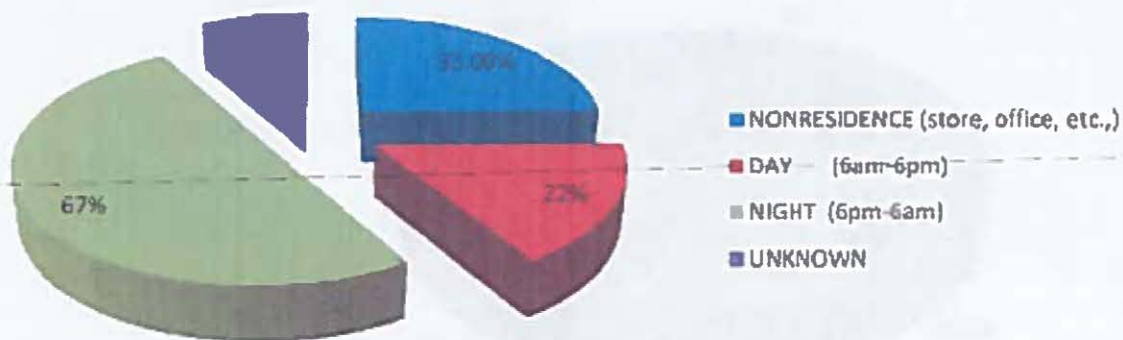
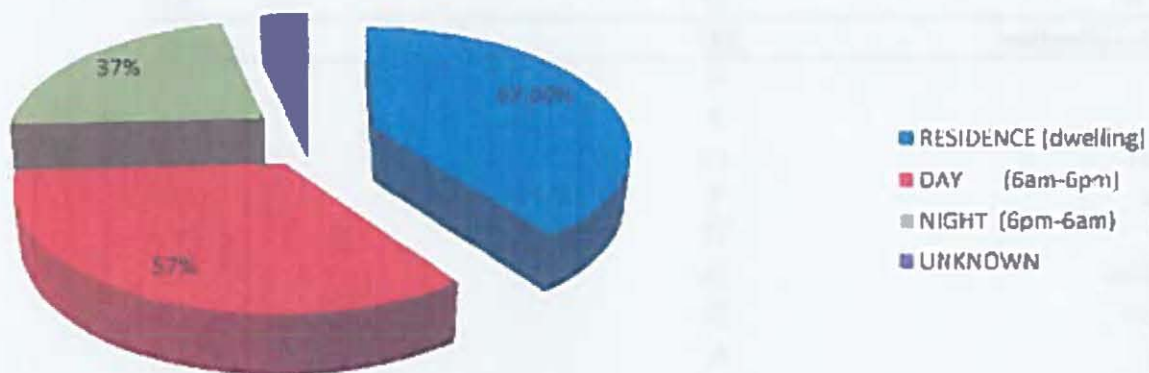
	Volume	Percent Distribution
Forcible Entry (5a)	562	58
Unlawful Entry-No Force (5b)	381	39
Attempted Forcible Entry (5c)	28	3



Burglary

Breaking and Entering, 2009

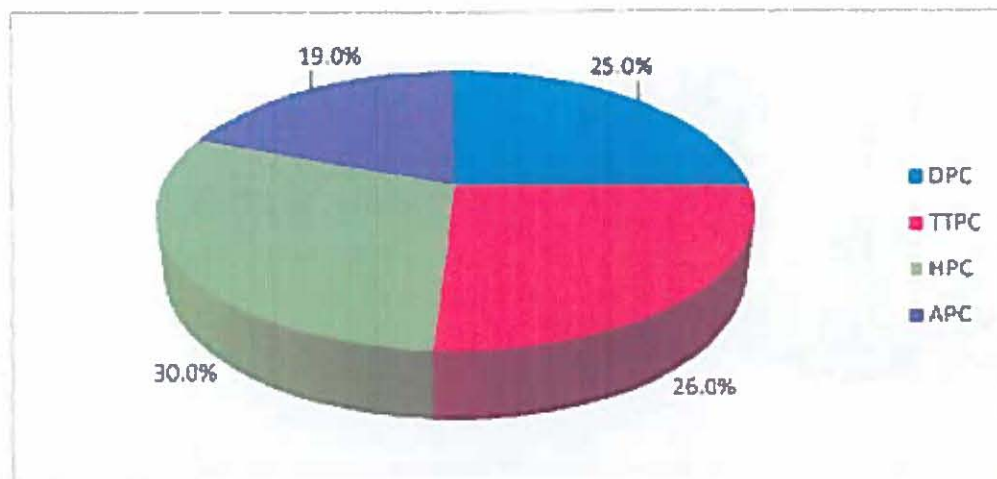
	Percent Distribution
RESIDENCE (dwelling)	67.00%
DAY (6am-6pm)	57%
NIGHT (6pm-6am)	37%
UNKNOWN	6%
NONRESIDENCE (store, office, etc.,)	33.00%
DAY (6am-6pm)	22%
NIGHT (6pm-6am)	67%
UNKNOWN	11%



Burglary

By village and precincts, 2009

Village/ Precinct	Volume	Percent Distribution by Village and by Precincts
Dededo	178	18.3
Yigo	67	7.0
<i>Dededo Precinct</i>	245	25.3
Harmon	58	6.0
Tamuning	141	14.5
Tumon	54	5.5
<i>Tamuning Precinct</i>	253	26.0
Agana Hgts.	22	2.3
Barrigada	52	5.3
Chalan Pugo	17	2.0
Hagatna	65	7.0
Mangilao	71	7.3
MTM	48	5.0
Sinajana	17	1.7
<i>Hagatna Precinct</i>	292	30.6
Agat	30	3.1
Asan	9	1.0
Inarajan	14	1.4
Merizo	4	0.4
Piti	27	3.0
Santa Rita	28	3.0
Talofoso	24	2.5
Umatac	6	0.6
Yona	39	4.0
<i>Agat Precinct</i>	181	19.0



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.

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 category.

For the UCR Program, agencies must report local offense classifications 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, lodgers, 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 the Part II offense categories.

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 situation 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.

Larceny-theft (6)

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 Specially 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 thefts 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 fall under the category Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories (6Xe).

Certain state statutes might interpret theft from motor vehicles as burglaries. For the UCR Program, however, agencies must classify these thefts as Theft From Motor Vehicles (6Xd).

Larceny-theft (6)

Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories (6Xe)

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

Thefts of motors, transmissions, radios, heaters, hubcaps 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 Vehicle (6Xd).

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.

Larceny-theft (6)

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

Definition: A theft from a device or machine which is operated or activated 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 machine in the building is rifled for money and/or merchandise.

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

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

The category All Other Larceny-theft includes:

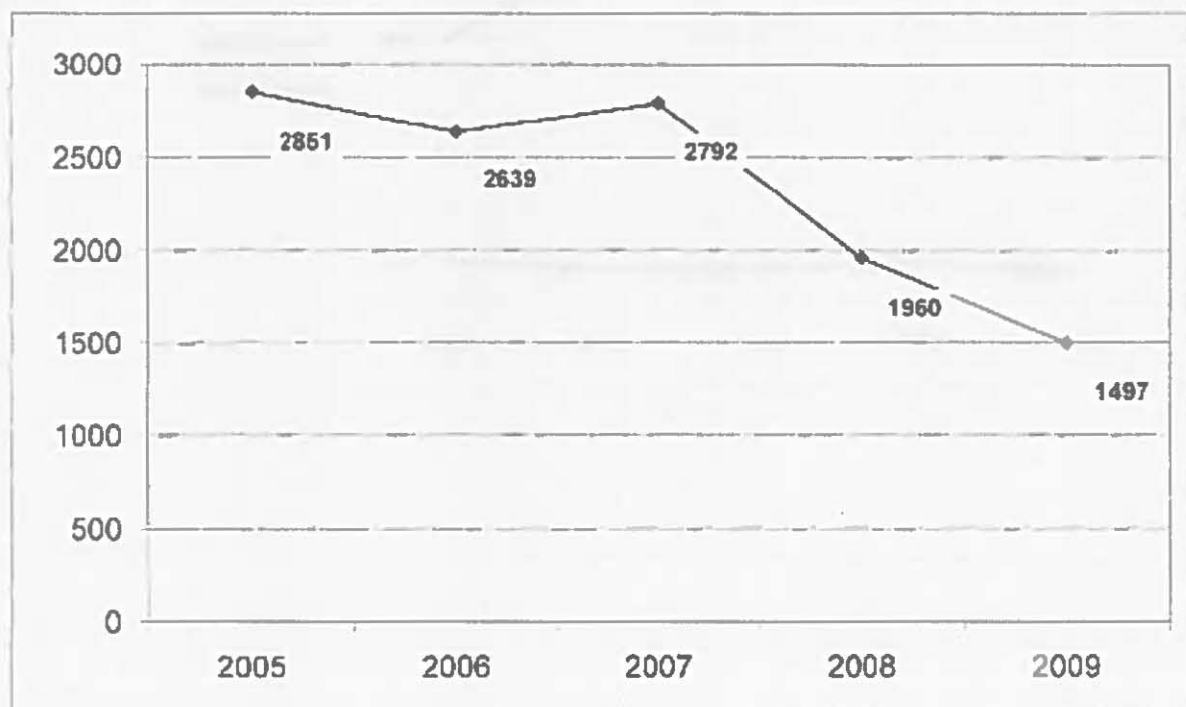
- Theft from fenced enclosures
- Theft from boats and airplanes
- Theft of jet skis
- Theft of animals
- Theft of lawnmowers
- Theft of lawn furniture
- Theft of hand tools
- Theft of farm and construction equipment where no breaking or entering of a structure is involved
- Theft following illegal entry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

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

Trends, 2005-2009

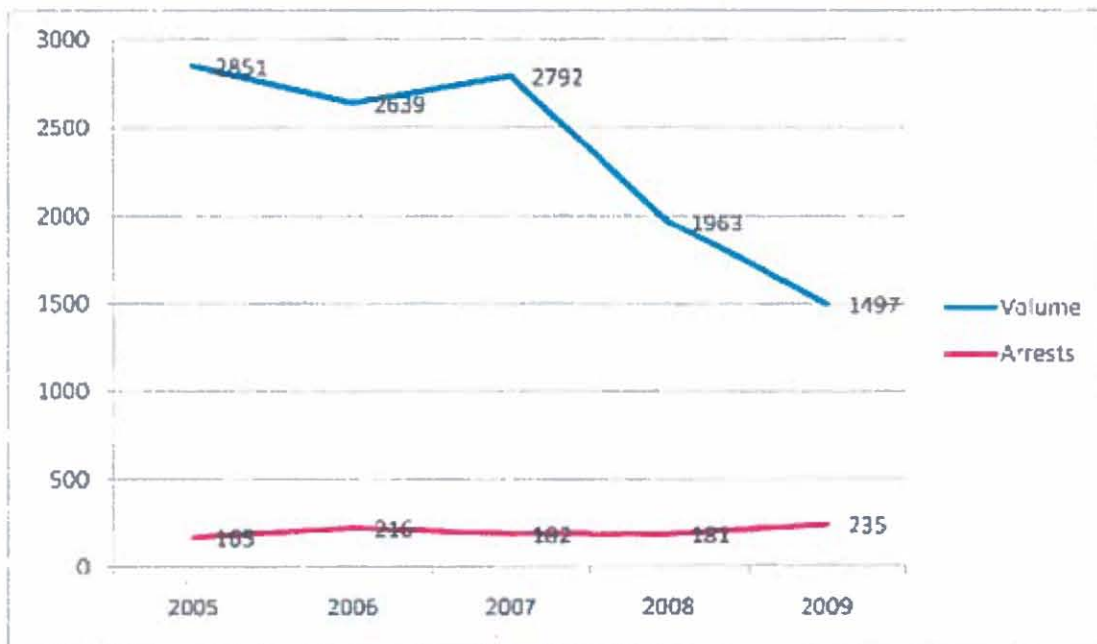
Month	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	304	209	281	194	148
February	223	199	269	212	97
March	272	205	299	191	114
April	268	184	256	182	114
May	284	199	233	141	107
June	111	230	232	162	126
July	235	218	229	175	113
August	256	221	214	192	114
September	216	204	217	120	159
October	239	226	207	151	129
November	239	286	205	109	128
December	204	258	150	131	148
Total	2851	2639	2792	1960	1497
Percent Change	-6.6	-7.4	6.0	30.0	-24.0



Larceny-theft

Trends, 2005-2009

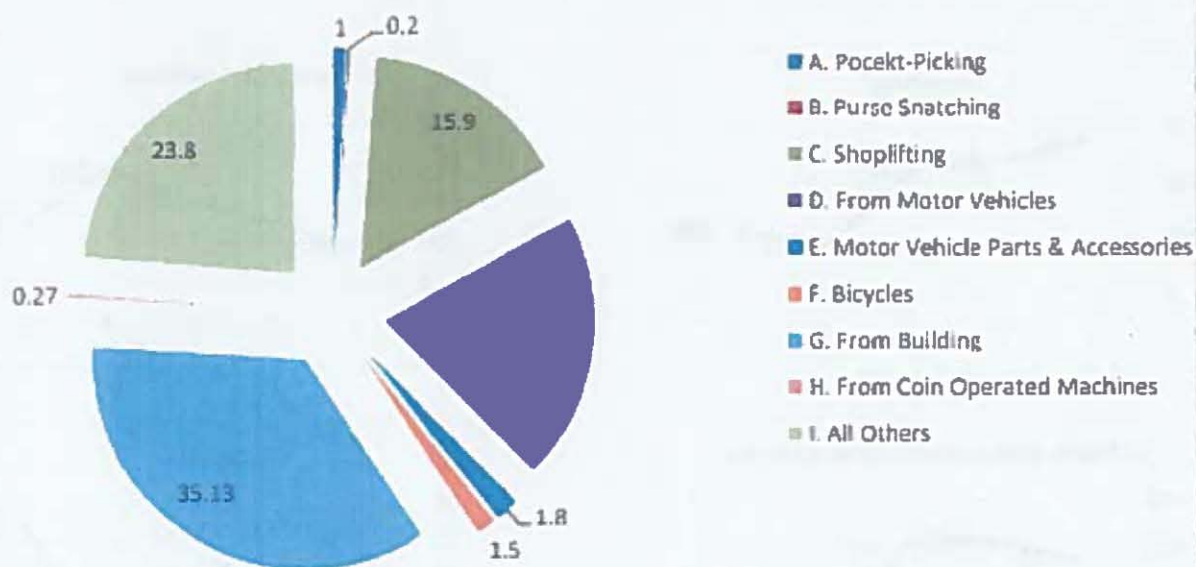
Trends	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Volume	2851	2639	2792	1963	1497
Percent change	-6.6	-7.4	6.0	-29.7	-24.0
Cleared by arrest	165	216	182	181	235
Percent change	-13.2	31.0	-15.7	-1.0	30
Percent cleared by arrest	6.0	8.2	6.5	9.2	15.7
Offense rate per 1,000 inhabitants	8.7	7.6	6.1	3.7	5.5



Larceny-theft

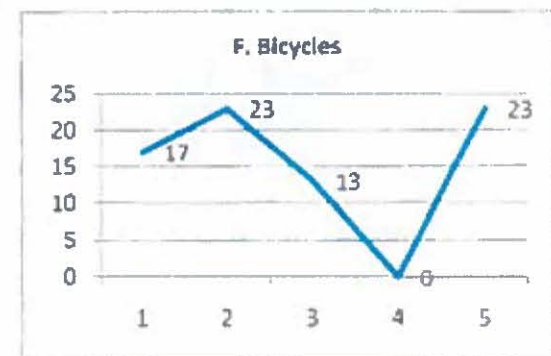
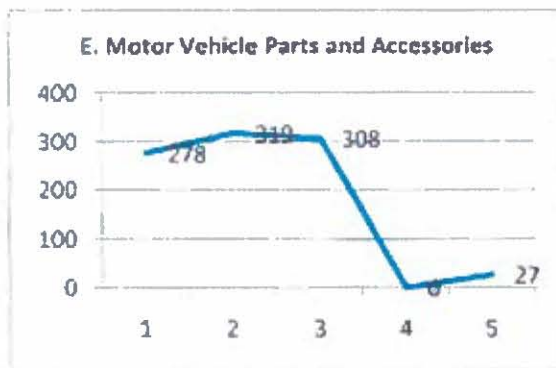
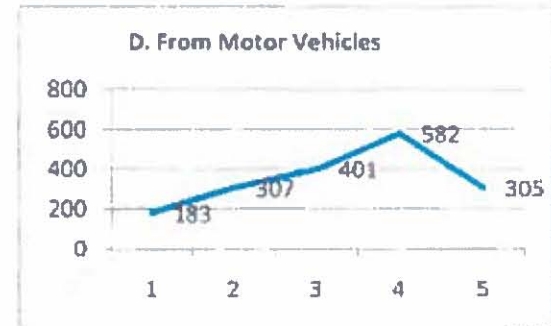
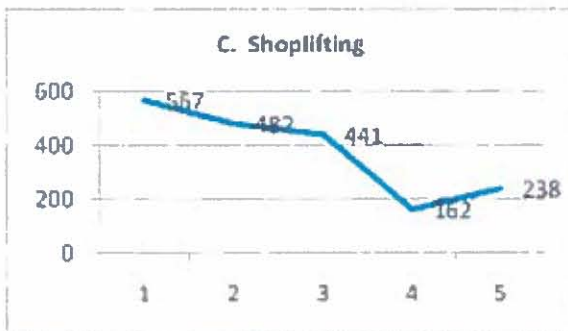
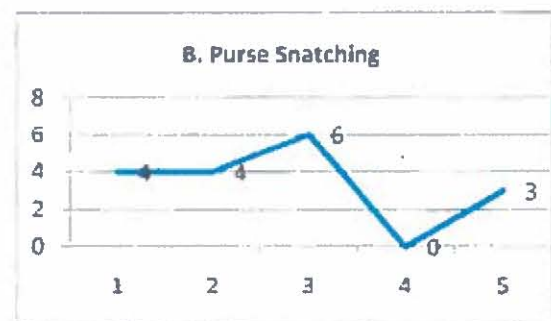
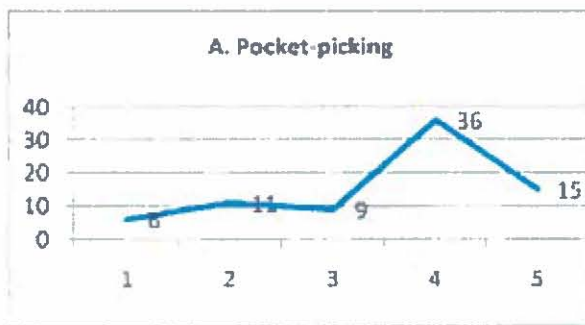
By Categories, 2009

Categories	Volume	Percent Distribution
A. Pocket-Picking	15	1.0
B. Purse Snatching	3	0.2
C. Shoplifting	238	16.0
D. From Motor Vehicles	305	20.4
E. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	27	2.0
F. Bicycles	23	1.5
G. From Building	526	35.13
H. From Coin Operated Machines	4	0.27
I. All Others	356	24.0



Larceny-theft

Larceny-theft Categories	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
A. Pocket-picking	6	11	9	36	15
B. Purse Snatching	4	4	6	0	3
C. Shoplifting	567	482	441	162	238
D. From Motor Vehicles	183	307	401	582	305
E. Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	278	319	308	0	27
F. Bicycles	17	23	13	0	23
G. From Building	1003	983	1008	426	526
H. From Coin Operated Machines	5	13	27	6	4
I. All Other	788	497	579	748	356
Total	2851	2639	2792	1960	1497



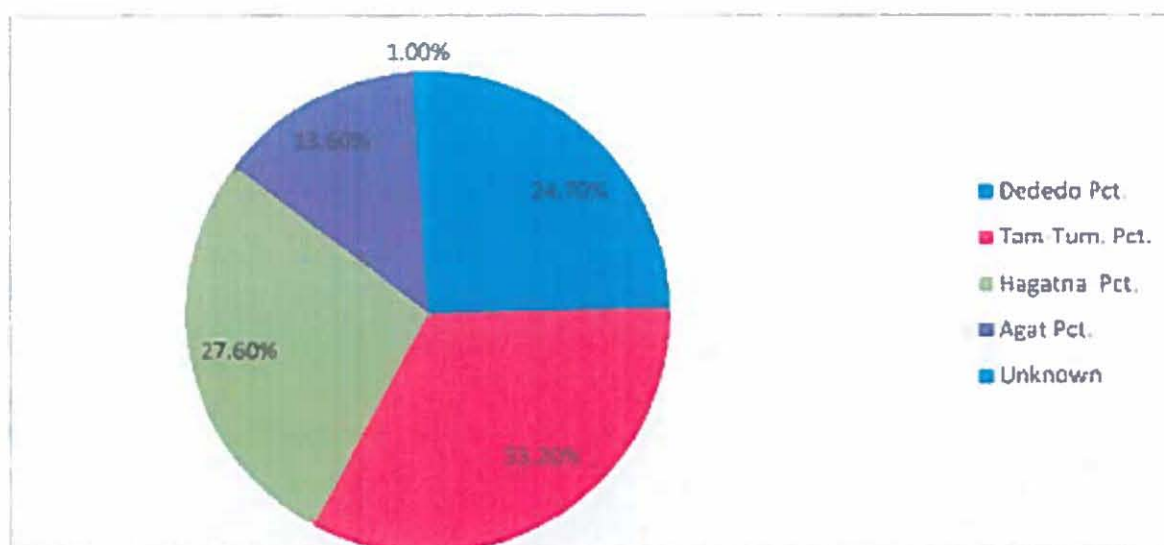
Larceny-theft



Larceny-theft

By Precincts, Percent Distribution, 2009

By Village and Precincts	Volume	Percent Distribution
Dededo	288	
Yigo	82	
Dededo Precinct Total	370	24.7
Tamuning	243	
Tumon	178	
Harmon	76	
Tamuning-Tumon Total	497	33.2
Agana Heights	26	
Berngada	72	
Chalan Pago/Ordot	26	
Hagatna	104	
Mangilao	109	
MongMong-Toto-Maite	51	
Sinajana	26	
Hagatna Precinct Total	414	27.8
Asan	21	
Agat	39	
Inarajan	11	
Menzo	12	
Piti	26	
Santa Rita	35	
Talofofa	16	
Umatac	7	
Yona	37	
Agat Precinct Total	204	13.6
Unknown	12	1



Larceny-theft

By village, 2009

Village	Volume	Percent Distribution
Agana Heights	26	1.7
Agat	39	2.6
Asan	21	1.4
Barrigada	72	5
Chalan Pago/Ordot	26	1.7
Dededo	288	19.2
Hagatna	104	7
Harmon	76	5
Inarajan	11	0.7
Mangilao	109	7.3
Merizo	12	1
MongMong-Toto-Maite	51	3.4
Piti	26	1.7
Santa Rita	35	2.3
Sinajana	26	1.7
Talofofa	16	1.1
Tamuning	243	16.2
Tumon	178	12
Umatac	7	1
Yigo	82	5.4
Yona	37	2.4
Unknown	12	1

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, motor scooters, and all-terrain vehicles are classified as motor vehicles. This category does not include farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment, or water craft (motorboats, sailboats, houseboats, or jet skis). Taking a vehicle 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.

Motor Vehicle Theft---Autos (7a)

The category Motor Vehicle Theft---Autos (7a) includes the thefts of all sedans, station wagons, coups, 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.

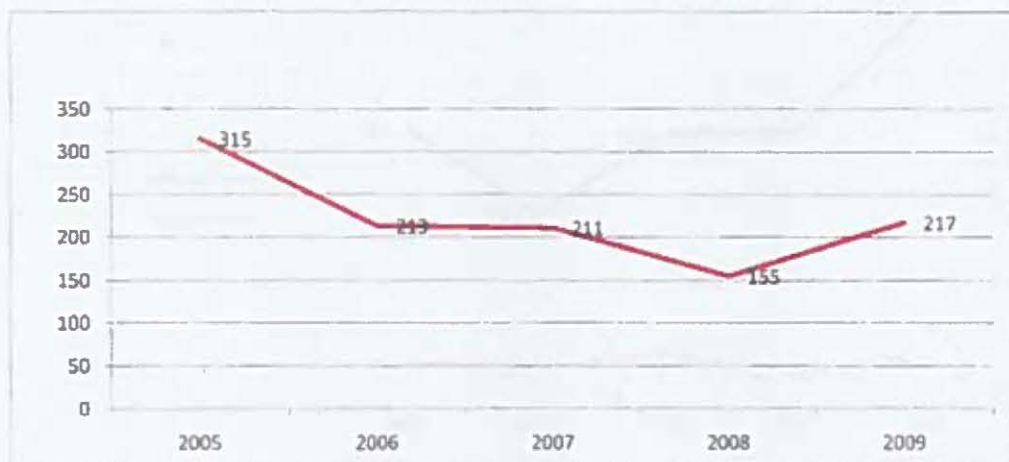
Motor Vehicle Theft---Other Vehicles (7c)

The category Motor Vehicle theft---other Vehicles (7c) includes all other motor vehicles that meet UCR definition such as snowmobiles, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, golf carts, all-terrain vehicles, and motorized wheelchairs. Obviously, all situations cannot be covered, so the classifier's decision must be based on UCR standards and the results of law enforcement investigation.

Motor Vehicle Theft

Trends, 2005 - 2009

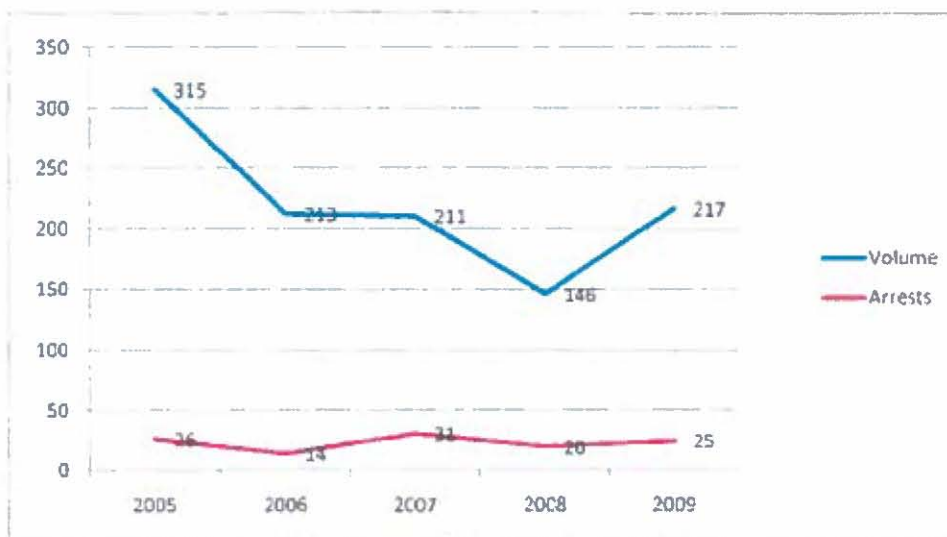
Month	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
January	19	9	30	14	16
February	30	19	21	19	13
March	16	11	13	15	8
April	28	25	21	12	13
May	23	31	8	11	25
June	26	13	16	9	24
July	53	21	23	8	24
August	42	17	23	12	11
September	24	29	12	12	20
October	30	16	22	22	19
November	14	8	12	15	24
December	10	14	10	6	20
Total	315	213	211	155	217
Percent change	1.3	-32.4	-1.0	-26.5	+0.0



Motor Vehicle Theft

Trends, 2005 -2009

Trends	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Volume	315	213	211	146	217
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-32.4</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-31.0</i>	<i>48.6</i>
Cleared by arrest	26	14	31	20	25
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>-46.2</i>	<i>141.4</i>	<i>-35.5</i>	<i>25.0</i>
<i>Percent cleared by arrest</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>11.5</i>
<i>Offense rate per 1,000 inhabitants</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>



Motor Vehicle Theft

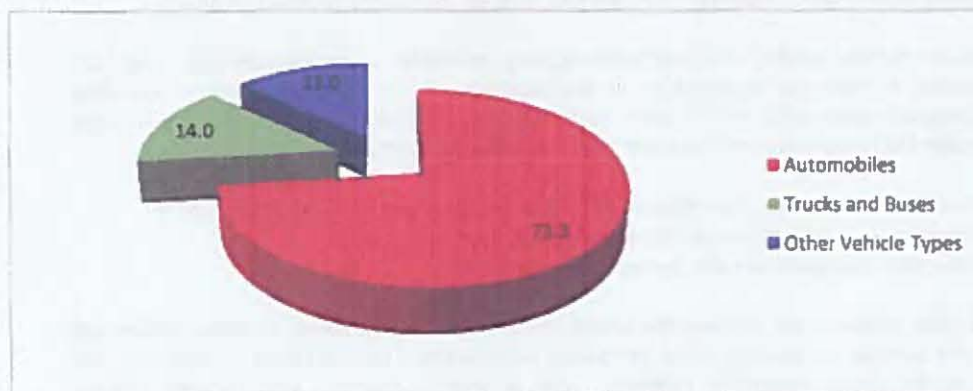
By Types of Vehicles
Trends, 2005 - 2009

Vehicle Types	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Automobiles	133	118	127	105	159
Trucks and Buses	141	67	24	6	30
Other Vehicle Types	41	28	60	44	28
Total	315	213	211	155	217

Vehicle Types Percent Distribution

Vehicle Types	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Automobiles	42.2	55.4	60.2	68.0	73.3
Trucks and Buses	45.0	31.5	11.4	4.0	14.0
Other Vehicle Types	13	13.2	28.4	28.4	13.0

Percent Distribution by Vehicle Type, 2009



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 distinct 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, hotels, 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 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 (8)

Arson—Mobile (8h-i)

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

Motor vehicles by UCR definitions 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 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 all included in this category.

Cautions in Classifying Arson

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

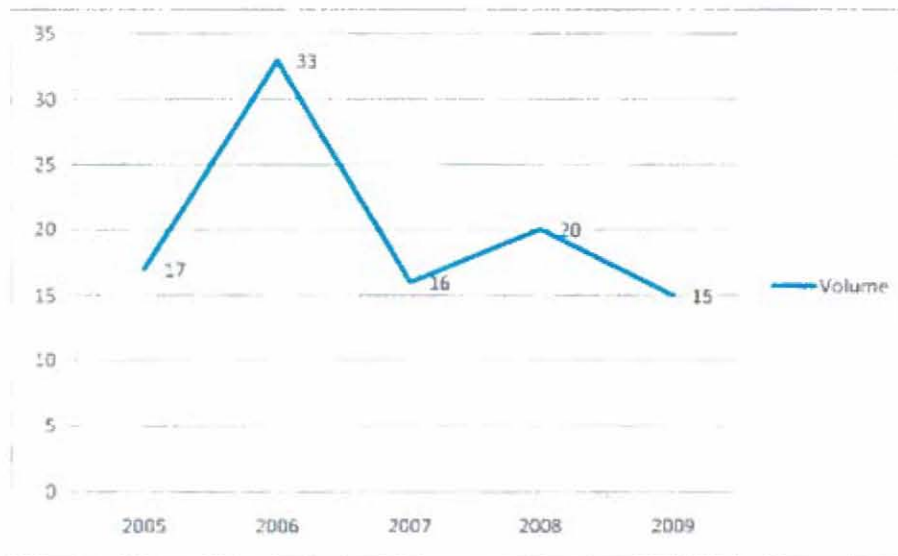
Incidents in which persons are killed as a direct result of arson are classified as both criminal homicides and arson. Similarly, the number of persons severely injured during an arson must be reported as aggravated assaults along with arson.

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 offenses. For multiple offenses, one of which is arson, the reporting agency must report and apply the Hierarchy Rule to the remaining Part I crimes to determine which one is the most serious and should be reported.

Arson

Trends, 2005 - 2009

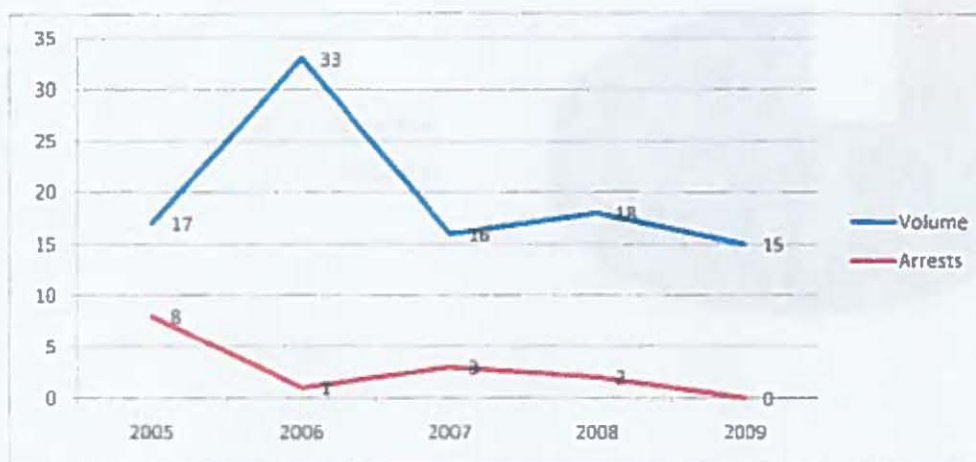
Arson	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Volume	17	33	16	20	15
Percent change	6.3	94.1	-51.5	25.0	-25.0



Arson

Trends, 2005 -2009

Trends	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Volume	17	33	16	20	15
Percent change	6.3	94.1	-51.5	25	-25
Cleared by arrest	8	1	3	2	0
Percent change	700.0	-87.5	200.0	-33.3	-100.0
Percent cleared by arrest	47.1	3.0	18.7	11.1	100.0
Offense rate per 1,000 inhabitants	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1



Arson

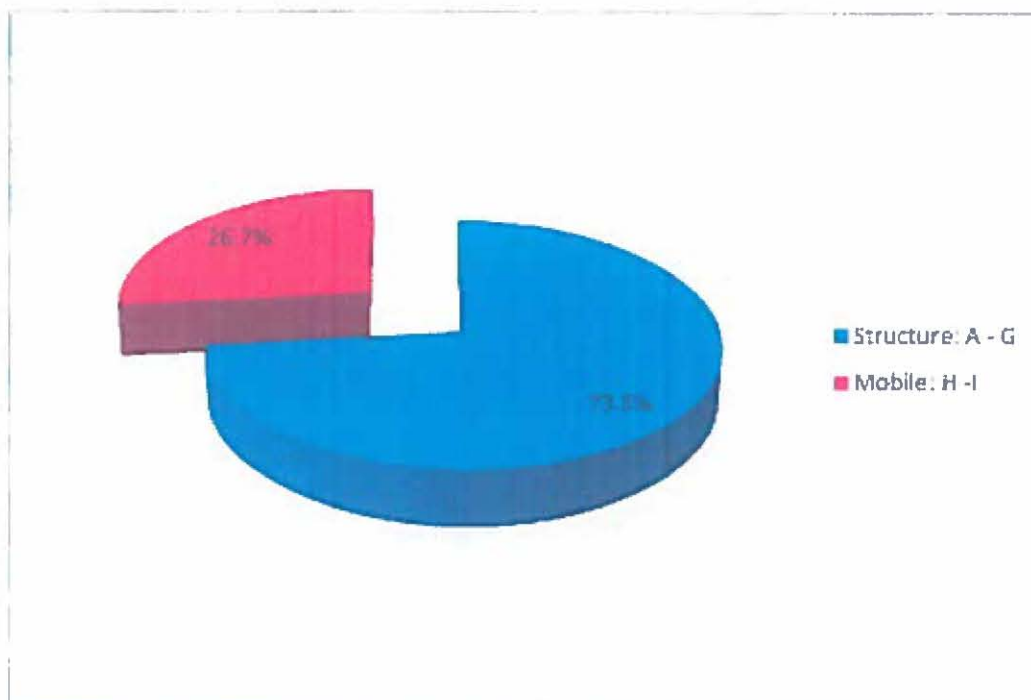
By Type, 2009

Structure: A - G

73.3%

Mobile: H - I

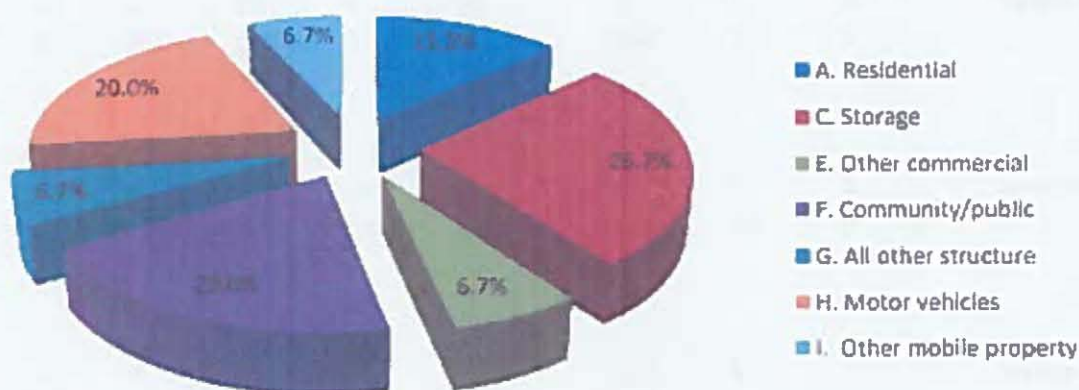
26.7%



Arson

By Category, 2009

A. Residential	13.3%
C. Storage	26.7%
E. Other commercial	6.7%
F. Community/public	20.0%
G. All other structure	6.7%
H. Motor vehicles	20.0%
I. Other mobile property	6.7%



Rate: Number of Crimes per 1,000 Inhabitants, 2009

Village (2009 Estimated population)	Murder	Fordble Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Agana Hgts. Population: 4538								
Number of Offenses Known	0	0	0	0	22	26	5	0
Rate	0	0	0	0	4.85	5.7	1.14	0
Agat Population: 6514								
Number of Offenses Known	0	1	1	2	30	39	4	0
Rate	0	0.15	0.15	0.3	4.6	6	0.61	0
Asan-Maina Population: 2407								
Number of Offenses Known	0	0	1	0	9	21	1	0
Rate	0	0	0.42	0	4.6	8.8	0	0
Barrigada Population: 9964								
Number of Offenses Known	0	1	4	6	51	72	5	0
Rate	0	0.1	0.4	0.6	5.2	7.2	0.5	0
Chalan Pago-Ordot Population: 6821								
Number of Offenses Known	0	2	1	7	16	26	4	0
Rate	0	0.3	0.15	1.03	2.5	3.8	0.6	0
Dededo Population: 49500								
Number of Offenses Known	3	7	12	58	177	288	69	7
Rate	0.06	0.14	0.24	1.17	3.62	5.81	1.25	0.14
Hagatna Population: 1267								
Number of Offenses Known	0	1	8	6	65	104	9	0
Rate	0	0.77	6.3	4.7	52	82	7.1	0
Inarajan Population: 3515								
Number of Offenses Known	0	2	0	0	14	11	0	1
Rate	0	0.57	0	0	4	3.13	0	0.3

Rate: Number of Crimes per 1,000 Inhabitants, 2009

Village (2009 Estimated population)	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Mangilao								
Population: 15332								
Number of Offenses Known	0	2	5	18	62	109	16	1
Rate	0	0.13	0.33	1.18	4.7	7.12	0.92	0.07
Merizo								
Population: 2491								
Number of Offenses Known	0	0	0	0	3	12	1	0
Rate	0	0	0	0	1.6	4.8	0.4	0
Mongmong-Toto-Maite								
Population: 6732								
Number of Offenses Known	0	2	7	9	45	51	10	0
Rate	0	0.3	1.04	1.34	7.01	8	1.34	0
Piti								
Population: 1919								
Number of Offenses Known	0	0	2	2	26	25	4	0
Rate	0	0	1.05	1.05	13.7	13.2	4	0
Santa Rita								
Population: 8638								
Number of Offenses Known	0	0	0	2	28	35	1	2
Rate	0	0	0	0.23	3.24	4.1	0.12	0.23
Sinajana								
Population: 3286								
Number of Offenses Known	0	1	2	2	17	26	5	0
Rate	0	0.3	0.6	0.6	5.2	7.6	0.9	0
Talofofo								
Population: 3703								
Number of Offenses Known	0	1	0	1	24	16	0	0
Rate	0	0.3	0	0.3	6.5	4.3	0	0
Tamuning/Tumon/Harmon								
Population: 20744								
Number of Offenses Known	1	2	31	49	251	497	60	2
Rate	0.05	0.1	1.5	2.4	12.15	24	2.51	0.1
Umatac								
Population: 1022								
Number of Offenses Known	0	1	0	0	6	7	0	0
Rate	0	0.9	0	0	5.9	6.9	0	0

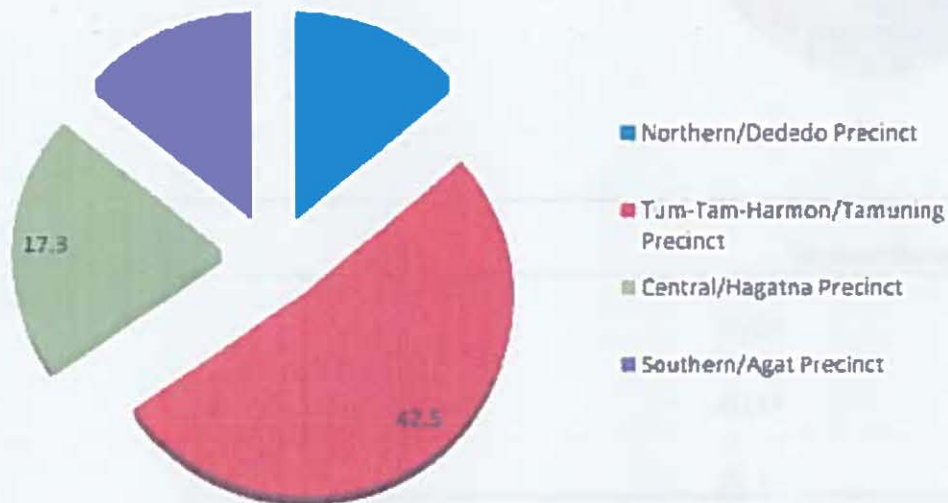
Rate: Number of Crimes per 1,000 Inhabitants, 2009

Village (2009 Estimated population)	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny- Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Yigo								
Population: 22428								
Number of Offenses Known	0	2	2	27	67	82	12	0
Rate	0	0.09	0.1	1.2	3	3.7	0.5	0
Yona								
Population: 7458								
Number of Offenses Known	0	0	2	2	37	37	6	0
Rate	0	0	0.3	0.3	5.2	5	0.7	0
Unknown/Off Island								
Number of Offenses Known	0	1	0	0	21	11	5	0

Source: Population from Bureau of Statistics and Plans; Guam Statistical Year Book, 2005

Offense Rate per 1,000 Population, 2009

Districts/Precincts	Offense Rate	Population Rate
Northern/Dededo Precinct	11.3	72.0
Tum-Tam-Harmon/Tamuning Precinct	42.5	21.0
Central/Hagatna Precinct	17.3	48.0
Southern/Agat Precinct	11.4	37.0



Offense Rate

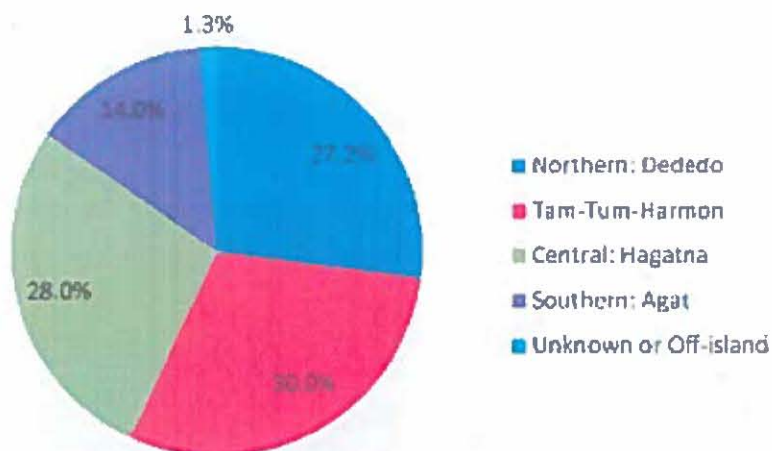
Population Percent Distribution by District

Northern District	40.34%
Tam-Tum-Har	11.64%
Central	27.00%
Southern	21.12%



Offense Distribution by Districts/Precincts

Northern: Dededo	27.2%
Tam-Tum-Harmon	30.0%
Central: Hagatna	28.0%
Southern: Agat	14.0%
Unknown or Off-island	1.3%



PART II OFFENSES

The UCR Program divides offenses into two groups—Part I and Part II. The program collects data on all Part I Offenses that become known to law enforcement whether or not they involve arrests. These crime totals are essential to measuring the level and scope of crimes occurring in Guam and across the country. Part II offenses are all crime classifications other than those defined as Part I. The UCR program collects arrest data for both Part I and Part II offenses.

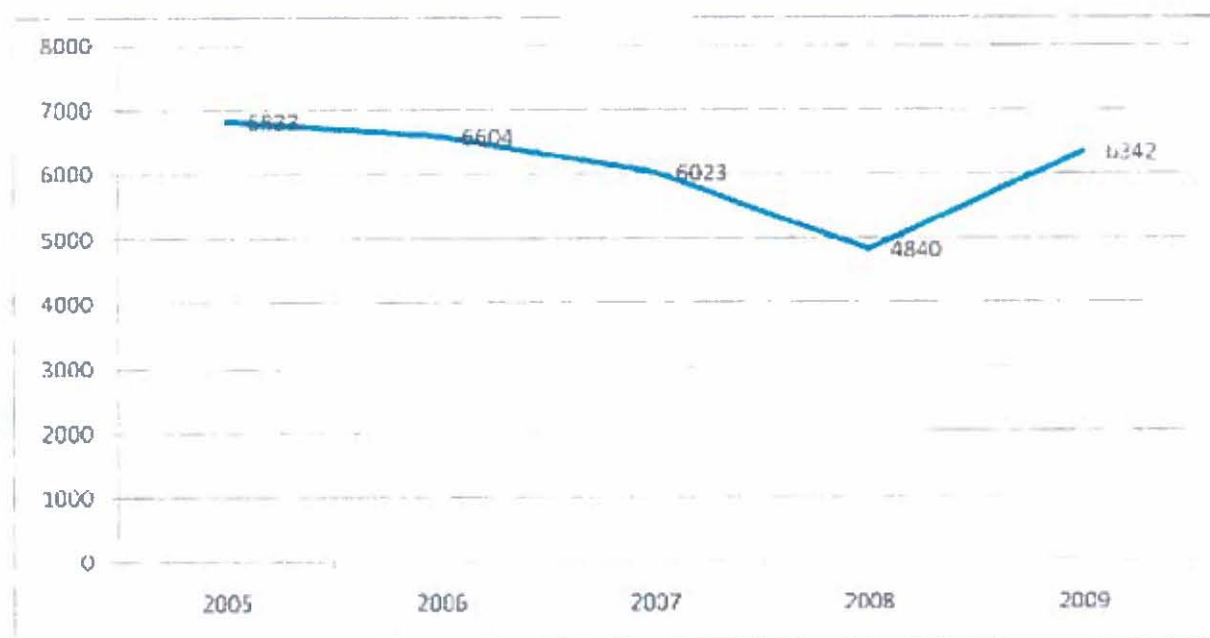
One of the fundamental goals of the UCR Program is to maintain uniformity in the offense and arrest data it collects. The UCR Program adopted a Standard Classification of Offenses for compilation of criminal statistics. The classification was devised and adopted so that law enforcement, judicial, and penal statistics could be uniformly compiled in terms of a single classification of offenses. The explanation the Part II offenses that follow include some of the offense titles described in local and state law. These titles have been included as descriptive data to aid reporting agencies in determining the offenses that must be included or excluded in each classification.

Note: *These definitions are not meant to be used for charging persons with crimes; to the contrary, they are meant to be "receptacles" or "pigeonholes" for reporting crimes that are committed throughout the United States. Refer to the Guam Code Annotated (GCA) for charging persons with crimes.*

Part II Offenses

Trends, 2005 - 2009

Offenses Known to Police	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
9 Other Assaults	870	948	597	1283	1060
10.Forgery and Counterfeiting	78	65	87	41	73
11.Fraud	239	254	369	258	200
12.Embezzlement	0	11	0	0	0
13.Stolen Property:Buying, Receiving,Possess	70	40	19	1	9
14.Vandalism	1419	1500	1144	1229	1396
15.Weapons Violations: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	92	60	59	9	143
16.Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	2	0	5	4	2
17.Sex Offenses	9	21	6	3	136
18.Drug Abuse Violations	203	277	155	152	229
19.Gambling	0	2	0	1	0
20.Offenses Against the Family and Children	140	97	59	51	63
21.Driving Under the Influence	817	836	731	491	927
22.Liquor Laws	131	79	114	69	34
23.Drunkenness	353	175	336	159	1
24.Disorderly Conduct	1030	1156	1126	52	763
25.Vagrancy	0	0	0	8	0
26.All Other Offenses	1276	1005	1142	803	1172
27.Suspicion	26	0	0	0	0
28.Curfew and Loitering Laws	0	0	0	12	11
29.Runaways (Persons under age 18)	78	78	74	214	195
Total Part II Offenses	6833	6604	6023	4840	6414



9. Other Assaults

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

Some examples of local jurisdiction offense titles that must be included in Other Assaults are:

Simple assault	Stalking
Minor assault	Intimidation
Assault and battery	Coercion
Injury by culpable negligence	Hazing
Resisting or obstructing an officer	Terrorizing
Attempts to commit any of the above	

10. Forgery and Counterfeiting

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

Included in this classification:

Altering or forging public and other records

Making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc.

Forging wills, deeds, notes, bonds, seals, trademarks, etc.

Counterfeiting coins, plates, banknotes, checks, etc.

Possession or uttering forged or counterfeited instruments

Erasures

Signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud

Using forged labels

Possession, manufacture, etc., of counterfeit apparatuses

Selling goods with altered, forged, or counterfeited trademarks

Attempts to commit any of the above

11. Fraud

The intentional perversion of the truth for the purpose of inducing another person or other entity in reliance upon it to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right. Fraudulent conversion and obtaining of money or property by false pretenses.

Fraud involves either the offender receiving a benefit or the victim incurring a detriment. The benefit or detriment could be either "tangible" or "intangible". Intangibles are anything which cannot be perceived by the sense of touch. They can be benefits, e.g., a right or privilege, a promotion, enhanced reputation; or a detriment, e.g., loss of reputation, injured feelings.

Examples of common fraud cases are where something of value, such as a DVD player or an automobile, is rented for a period of time but is not returned. This offense, conversion of goods lawfully possessed by bailees, is classified as fraud and not larceny. In such cases, the offenders originally had lawful possession of the property (the property was either rented, loaned, or the person was in some way entrusted with its possession) and through deceit (they promised to return it) kept the property.

Police officers writing case reports must include in this classification:

Bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting

False pretenses/swindle/confidence games

Leaving a full-service gas station without paying attendant

Credit card/Automatic Teller Machine Fraud

Impersonation

Welfare Fraud

Wire Fraud

Attempts to commit any of the above

12. 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.

Generally, the victims of embezzlement offenses are businesses, financial institutions, etc.

Reporting agencies must include attempts.

13. Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing

Buying, receiving, possessing, selling, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by burglary, embezzlement, fraud, larceny, robbery, etc.

14. 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, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property, such as cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public restrooms, smashing windows, destroying school records, tipping over gravestones, and defacing library books.

Reporting agencies must include attempts to commit any of the above.

15. Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.

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

This classification encompasses weapon offenses that are regulatory in nature. Agencies must include in this classification:

Manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons

Carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly

Using, manufacturing, etc., of silencers

Furnishing deadly weapons to minors

Aliens possessing deadly weapons

Attempts to commit any of the above

16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice

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

Agencies must include in this classification:

Prostitution

Keeping a bawdy house, disorderly house, or house of ill fame

Pandering, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc.

Attempts to commit any of the above

17. Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)

This classification includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like.

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. Certainly, no 4-year old is capable of consenting, where victims aged 10 or 12 may need to be assessed within the specific circumstances.

Sexual attacks on males are included in this classification. However, depending on the nature of the crime and the extent of the injury, the offense could be classified as an assault.

This classification includes all sex offenses except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice.

Agencies must include in this classification:

Adultery

Seduction

Buggery

Sodomy or crime against nature

Incest

Statutory rape (no force)\

Indecent exposure

Indecent liberties

18. Drug Abuse Violations

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

The UCR Program collects information on arrests for drug abuse violations based on the narcotics involved. Agencies must include all arrests for violations, including attempts, and subdivide the arrests by differentiating between Sale/Manufacturing and Possession:

Sale/Manufacturing

- a. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
- b. Marijuana
- c. Synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (Demerol, methadones)
- d. Dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine)

Possession

- e. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
- f. Marijuana
- g. Synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (Demerol, methadones)
- h. Dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine)

19. Gambling

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

To unlawfully stake money or something else of value on the happening of an uncertain event or on the ascertainment of a fact in dispute.

To unlawfully operate, promote, or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery, or other gambling activity.

To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess, or transport equipment, devices, and/or goods used for gambling purposes.

To unlawfully alter, meddle in, or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purpose of gaining a gambling advantage.

Reporting agencies must divide gambling arrests into three categories:

Bookmaking (horse and sport book)

Numbers and lottery

All other (illegal gambling machines, etc.)

20. 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 classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault or Sex Offenses.

Agencies must include in this classification:

Nonviolent cruelty to other family members

Nonviolent abuse

Desertion, abandonment, or nonsupport of spouse or child

Neglect or abuse of spouse or child (if injury is serious, classify as aggravated assault)

Nonpayment of alimony

Attempts to commit any of the above

21. 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.

Agencies must include in this classification:

Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence

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

22. Liquor Laws

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

Agencies must include in this classification:

Manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possession, etc., of intoxicating liquor

Maintaining unlawful drinking places

Bootlegging

Operating still

Furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person

Underage possession

Using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor

Drinking on train or public conveyance

Attempts to commit any of the above

23. Drunkenness

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

Agencies must include in this classification:

Drunkenness	Common or habitual drunkard
Drunk and disorderly	Intoxication

24. Disorderly Conduct

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

Agencies must include in this classification:

Unlawful assembly	Disturbing the peace
Disturbing meetings	Blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language
Disorderly conduct in state institutions, at court, at fairs, or on public conveyances, etc.	
Refusing to assist an officer	
<u>Attempts to commit</u> any of the above	

25. Vagrancy

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

Agencies must include in this classification:

Suspicious person	Suspicious character
Begging	Loitering (persons 18 and over)
Vagabondage	

26. All Other Offenses

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

Agencies must include in this classification:

- Admitting minors to improper places
- Abduction and compelling to marry
- Bigamy and polygamy
- Blackmail and extortion
- Bribery
- Combination in restraint of trade, trusts, monopolies
- Contempt of court
- Criminal anarchism
- Criminal syndicalism
- Discrimination, unfair competition
- Kidnapping
- Marriage within prohibited degrees
- Offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, and admitting minor to improper places.
- Perjury and subordination of perjury
- Possession, repair, manufacture, etc., of burglars' tools
- Possession of drug paraphernalia
- Possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.
- Public nuisances
- Riot and rout
- Trespass
- Unlawful bringing weapons into prisons, hospitals, airports, businesses, schools, etc.
- Unlawful bringing drugs or liquor into state prisons, hospitals, etc.; furnishing to convicts
- Unlawful disinterment of the dead and violation of sepulture
- Unlawful use, possession, etc., of explosives
- Violations of state regulatory laws and municipal ordinances that are not already included in this list
- Violation of quarantine
- All offenses not otherwise classified
- Attempts to commit any of the above

27. Suspicion

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

Although suspicion is not an offense, it is the grounds for many arrests in those jurisdictions where the law permits. After law enforcement officers examine the situation, they will either formally charge the prisoner or release him/her. Reporting agencies must classify the offense for which those individuals were formally charged as one of the Part I or II offenses. The suspicion classification is limited to suspicion arrests where persons arrested are released by the police.

28. Curfew and Loitering Laws (Persons under age 18)

Violations by juveniles of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

29. Runaways (Persons under age 18)

Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under the provisions of local statutes.

Although running away does not constitute a criminal offense, agencies should report each handling of a runaway. Handling of runaways from one jurisdiction by another jurisdiction should be counted by the home jurisdiction.

SECTION III Offenses Cleared

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CLEARANCES BY ARREST

An offense is "cleared by arrest" or solved for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is:

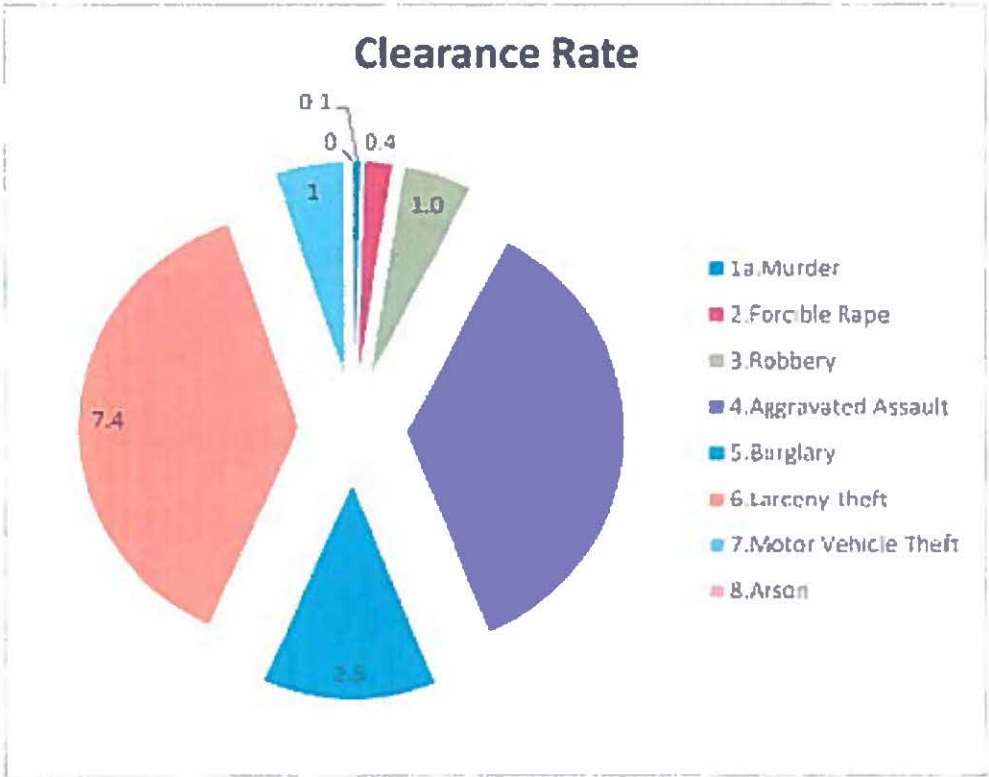
1. arrested;
2. charged with the commission of the offense; and
3. turned over to the court for prosecution (whether following arrest, court summons, or police notice). Although no physical arrest is made, a clearance by arrest can be claimed when the offender is a person under 18 years of age and is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities.

Several incident/offenses may be cleared by the arrest of one person, or the arrest of many persons may clear only one incident/offense. Further, if several persons are involved in the commission of an incident/offense and only one is arrested and charged, the incident/offense is cleared by arrest. When other persons involved in the crime are arrested at a later date, a supplemental report with the additional arrest data must be submitted. Also, one person may be arrested for many times during a month for similar or different violations within a jurisdiction. Because of a separation of time between arrests, each separate arrest will be counted.

Persons arrested as aiders, abettors, conspirators, solicitors, and accessories should be counted in the offense classification in which they were involved.

Clearance Rates, 2009

Offenses Known to Police	Offenses Cleared by	
	Arrest	Clearance Rate
1a.Murder	2	40.0
2.Forcible Rape	11	38.0
3.Robbery	24	31.0
4.Aggravated Assault	207	108.4
5.Burglary	74	7.6
6.Larceny-theft	223	15.0
7.Motor Vehicle Theft	16	8.5
8.Arson	0	0.0

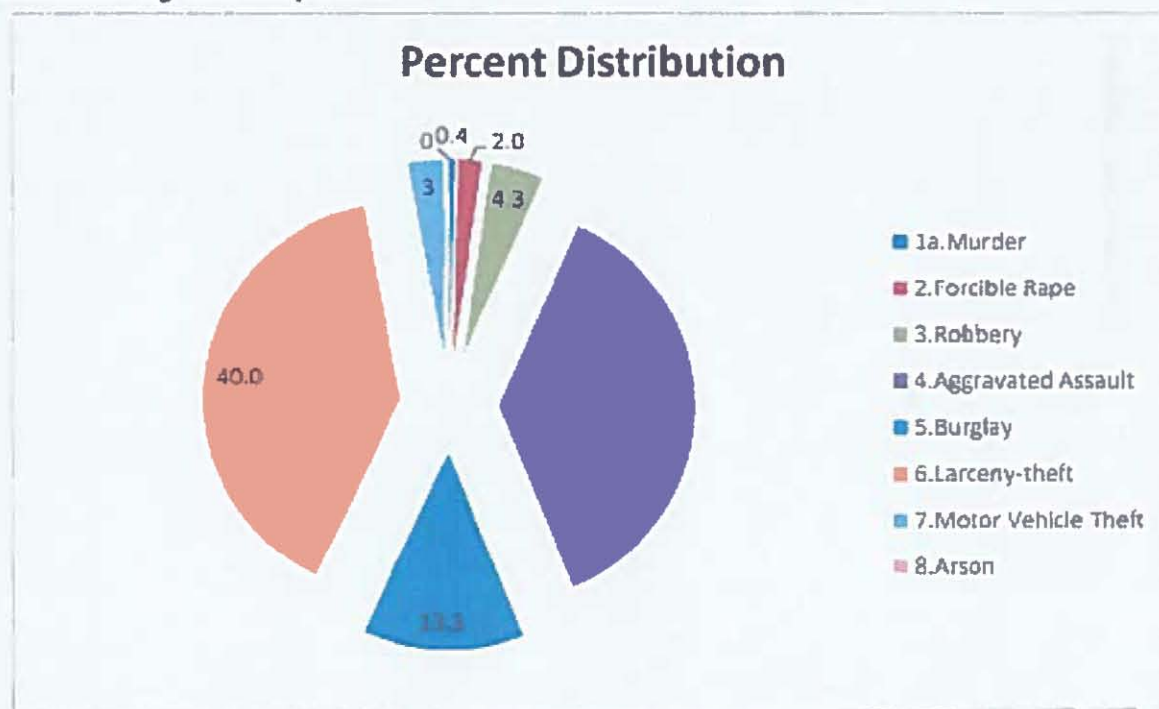


Clearances. 2009

Percent Distribution

Offenses Known to Police	Cleared by Arrest	Percent Distribution
1a.Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2	0.4
2.Forcible Rape	11	2.0
3.Robbery	24	4.3
4.Aggravated Assault	207	37.2
5.Burglary	74	13.3
6.Larceny-theft	223	40.0
7.Motor Vehicle Theft	16	3.0
8.Arson	0	0.0

Cleared by Arrest, 2009



SECTION IV Persons Arrested

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Arrests

ends, 2005 -2009

Arrested Persons	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	10	8	2	2	2
2. Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	1	0	0
Forcible Rape	92	141	130	85	71
Robbery	59	28	36	17	24
Aggravated Assault	107	215	223	207	207
Burglary	107	76	92	60	74
Larceny-theft	165	216	182	181	223
Motor Vehicle Theft	26	14	31	20	16
Arson	8	1	3	2	0
Other Assaults	359	815	597	833	750
3. Forgery and Counterfeiting	29	24	17	10	7
4. Fraud	114	86	79	97	86
5. Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
6. Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	68	46	19	12	12
7. Vandalism	97	100	84	93	104
8. Weapons Violations: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	89	16	21	4	11
9. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	2	7	5	7	10
10. Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Pros.)	3	7	6	2	31
11. Drug Abuse Violations	283	182	155	118	157
12. Gambling	1	0	0	0	1
13. Offenses Against the Family and Children	140	53	32	28	49
14. Driving Under the Influence	820	836	724	726	1066
15. Liquor Laws	133	94	114	108	98
16. Drunkenness	360	117	336	179	175
17. Disorderly Conduct	95	30	52	35	34
18. Vagrancy	0	0	1	0	0
19. All Other Offenses	335	315	299	327	309
20. Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
21. Curfew and Loitering Laws	0	0	1	10	0
22. Runaways (Persons under age 18)	69	78	74	40	0
Total	3571	3505	3316	3203	3517
Percent Change	10.0	-2.0	-5.4	-3.4	10.0

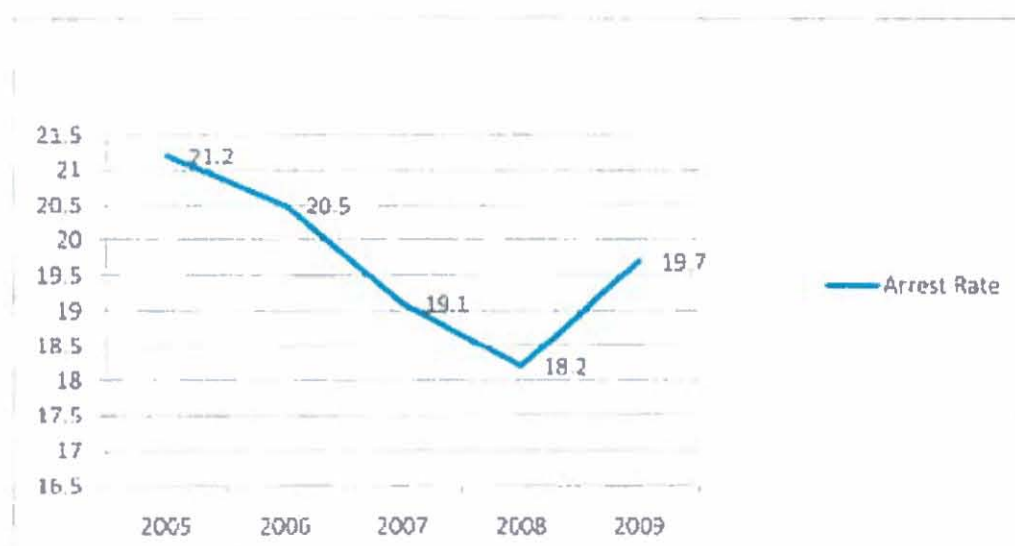
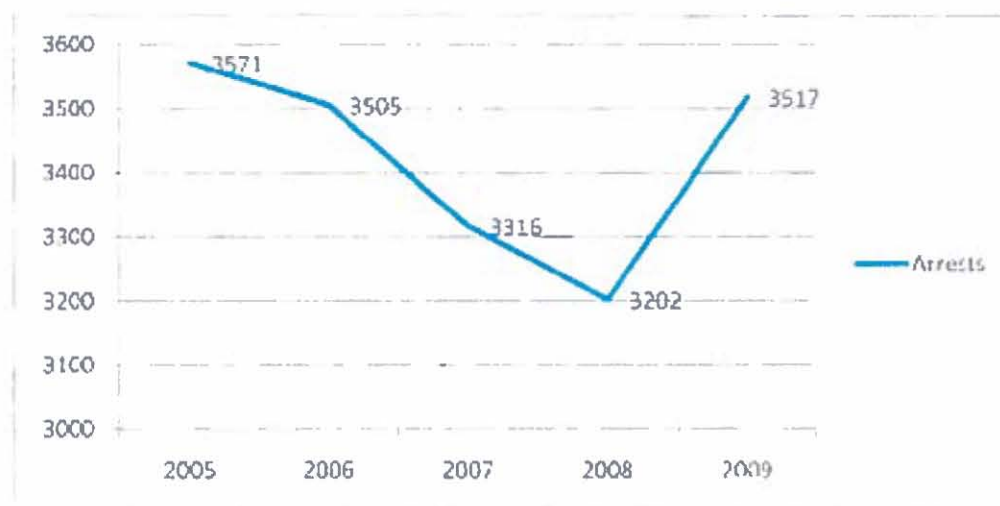
Arrests

Trends, 2005 - 2009

Trends	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Arrests*	3571	3505	3316	3203	3517
Percent change	10.1	-2.0	-5.4	-3.4	10.0

Arrest Rate	21.2	20.5	19.1	18.2	19.7
Population rate	168.6	171.0	173.5	176.0	178.3

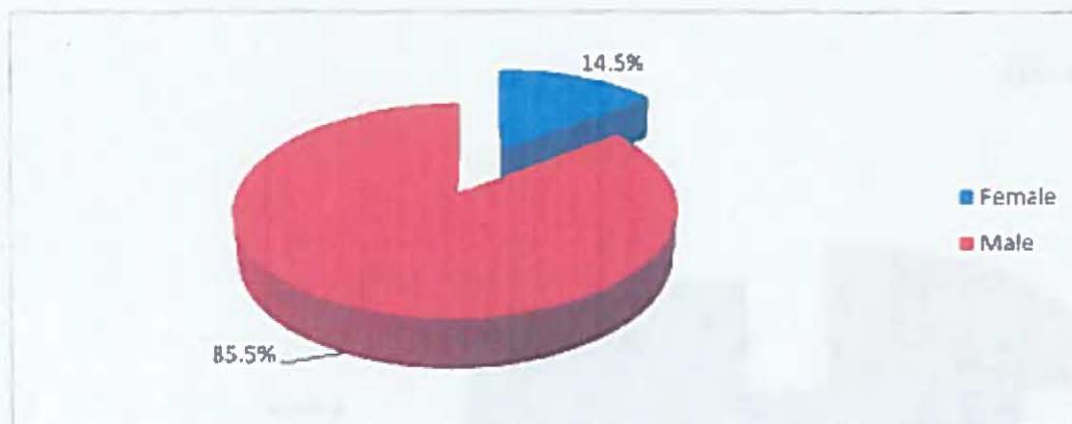
*Number of persons arrested



Arrests

By Age and by Sex, 2009

Age	Female	Male	Total
17	0	1	1
18	28	156	184
19	35	141	176
20	18	136	154
21	17	138	155
22	23	143	166
23	19	146	165
24	20	106	126
25/29	84	561	645
30/34	82	412	494
35/39	63	343	406
40/44	49	237	286
45/49	37	215	252
50/54	20	115	135
55/59	9	78	87
60/64	4	30	34
65+	3	24	27
Unk	0	24	24
Total	511	3006	3517
Percent distribution	14.5%	85.5%	100.0%

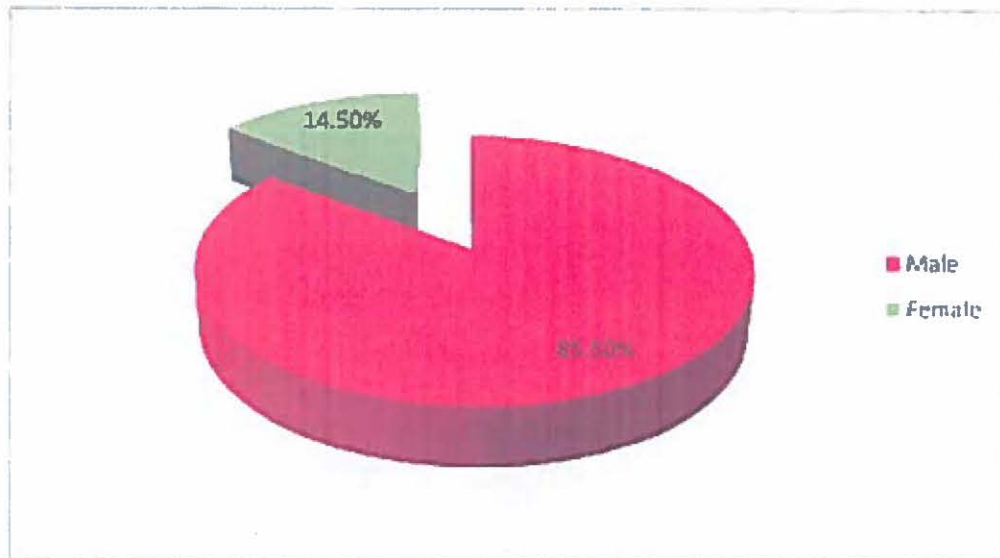


Arrests

By Sex , 2009

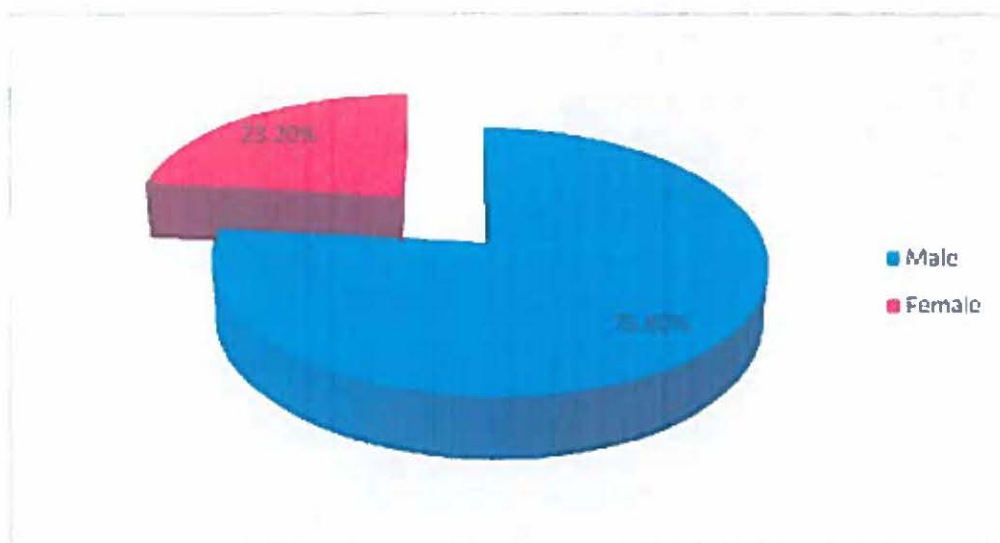
By Sex, 2009

18 Years and over



By Sex, 2009

Under 18 Years of Age



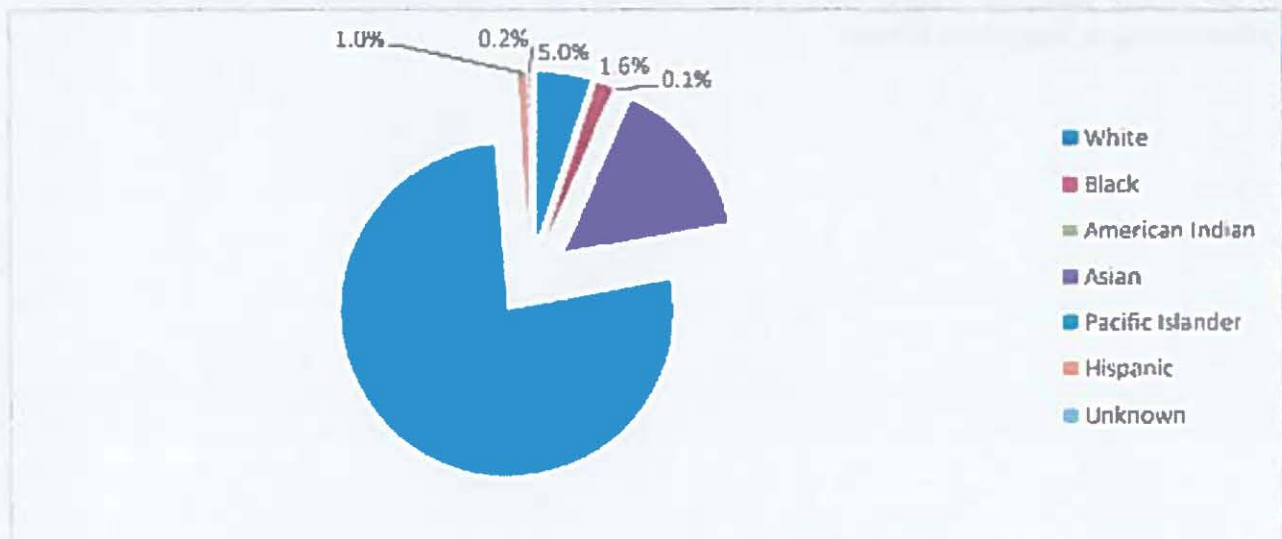
Arrests

By Age and by Race, 2009

Age	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Unk	Total
17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
18	6	2	0	23	153	0	0	184
19	7	3	0	31	135	0	0	176
20	8	4	0	27	113	2	0	154
21	7	2	1	20	125	0	0	155
22	5	8	0	20	132	1	0	166
23	5	5	0	18	137	0	0	165
24	6	0	0	13	107	0	0	126
25/29	24	7	0	84	523	5	2	645
30/34	27	3	0	56	408	0	0	494
35/39	14	13	0	67	310	1	1	406
40/44	18	2	0	43	220	3	0	286
45/49	20	3	0	59	167	3	0	252
50/54	6	1	0	38	87	3	0	135
55/59	9	4	0	33	41	0	0	87
60/64	5	0	0	10	19	0	0	34
65+	3	0	0	8	16	0	0	27
Unk	1	0	0	2	21	0	0	24
Total	171	57	1	552	2715	18	3	3517
<i>Percent distribution</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>77.17</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>100.12</i>

Arrests

Percent Distribution by Race, 2009



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 Statistical 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 group 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. Include in Hispanic all persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

SECTION V Special Reports



Drug Abuse Violations (18)

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

The UCR Program collects information on arrests for drug abuse violations based on the narcotics involved. Agencies must include all arrests for violations, including attempts, and subdivide the arrests by differentiating between Sale/Manufacturing and Possession

Sale/Manufacturing

18a. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)

18b. Marijuana

18c. Synthetic narcotics- manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (Demerol, methadones)

18d. Dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine)

Possession

18e. Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)

18f. Marijuana

18g. Synthetic narcotics- manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction (Demerol, methadones)

18h. Dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine)

Drug/Narcotic Offenses (Attempted and Completed)

Drug/Narcotic Violations

Drug/Equipment Violations

Type of Activity (allowed entries):

B- Buying/Receiving

C- Cultivating

D- Distributing/Selling

E- Exploiting Children

O- Operating/Promoting/Assisting

P- Possessing/Concealing

T- Transporting/Transmitting/Importing

U- Using/Consuming

Drug Abuse Violations

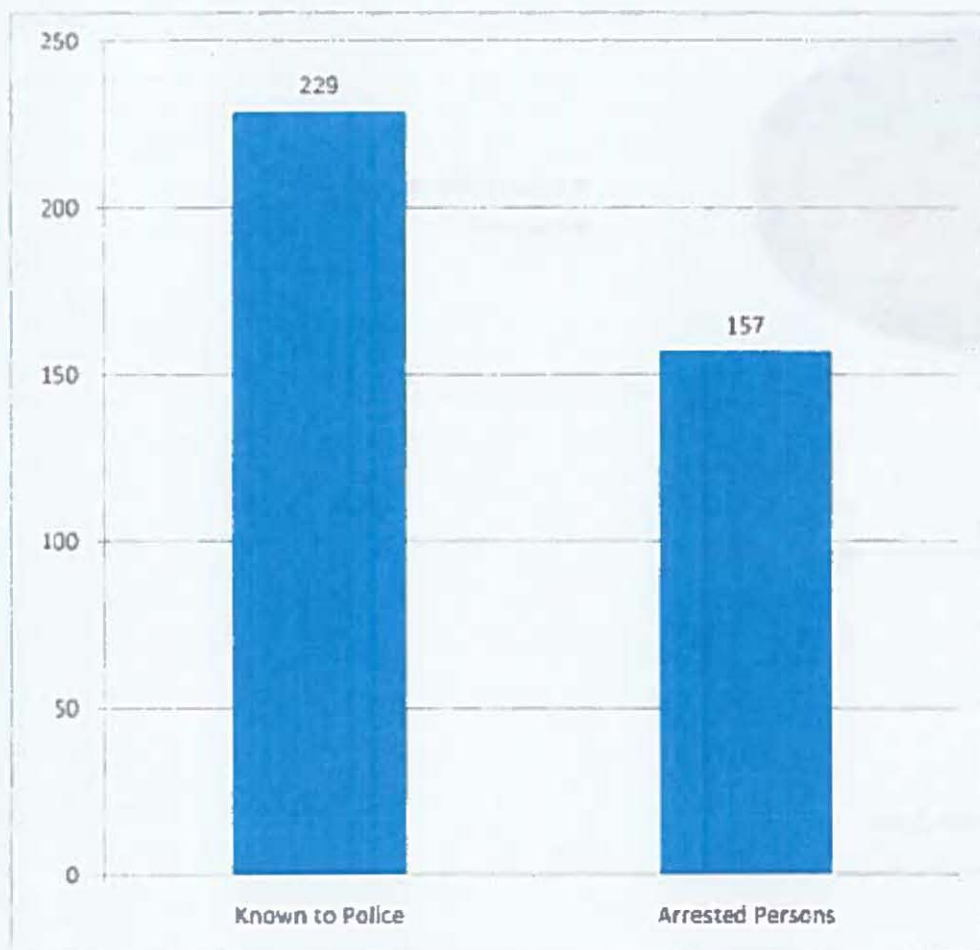
Arrested Persons: Trends, 2005-2009

Trends	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Arrested Persons	283	182	155	118	157
Percent Change	56.0	-36.0	-15.0	-23.9	33.1



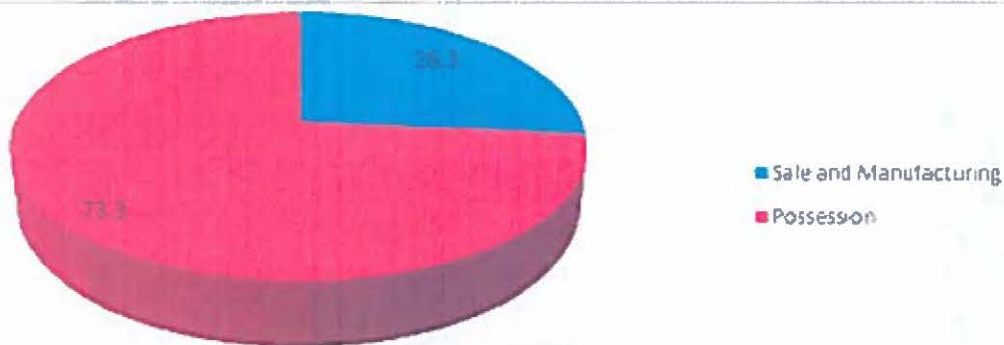
Drug Abuse Violations, 2009

Known to Police	229
Arrested Persons	157



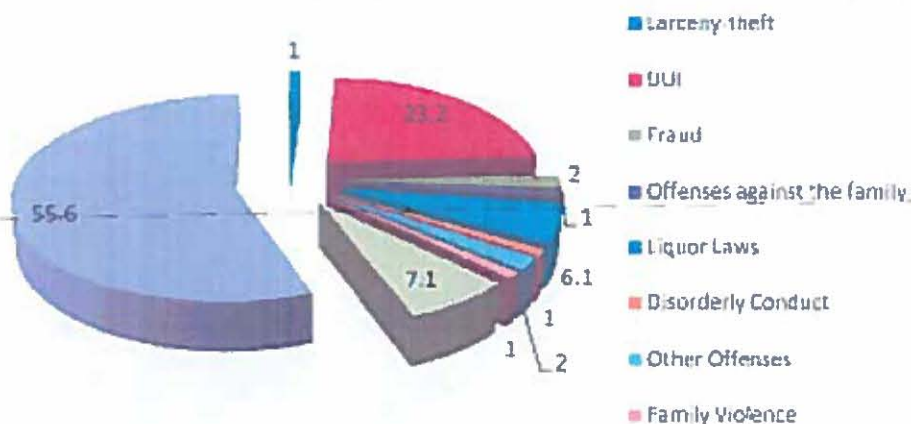
Drug Abuse Violations

Sale and Manufacturing	26.3
Possession	73.3



Arrests Involving Drugs

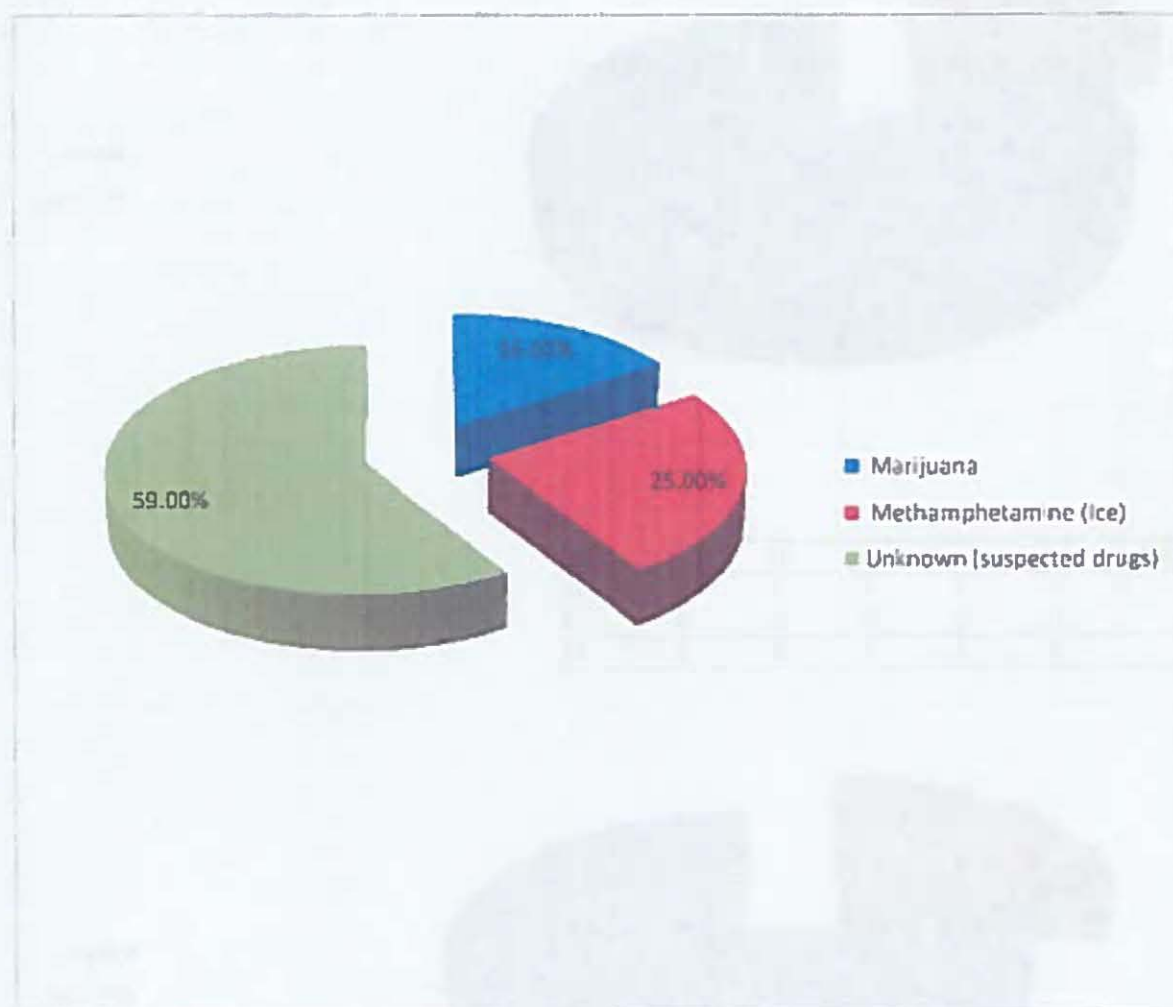
Larceny-theft	1
DUI	23.2
Fraud	2
Offenses against the family	1
Liquor Laws	6.1
Disorderly Conduct	1
Other Offenses	2
Family Violence	1
Possession within Drug Free School Zone	7.1
Drug Abuse Violations	55.6



Drug Abuse Violations

Drug Types, Percent Distribution, 2009

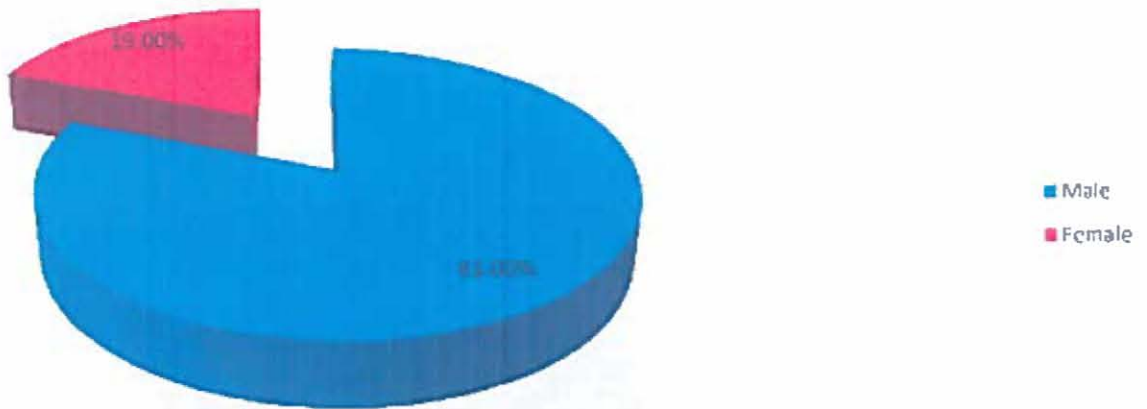
Marijuana	16.00%
Methamphetamine (Ice)	25.00%
Unknown (suspected drugs)	59.00%



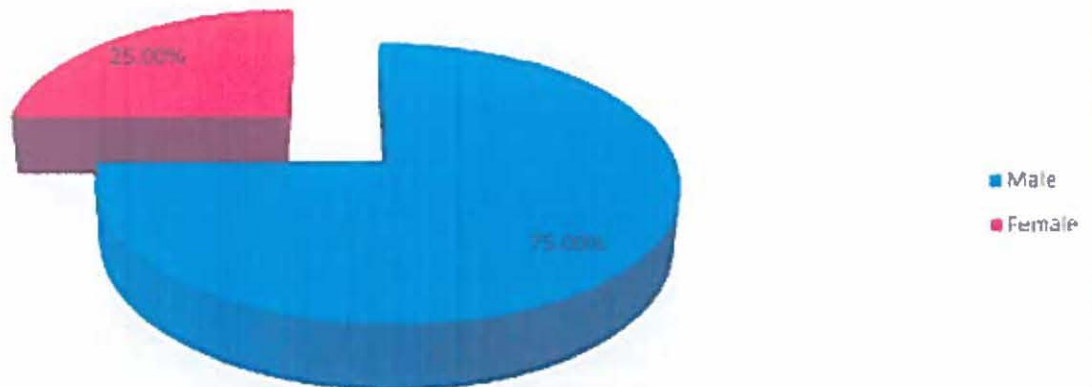
Drug Abuse Violations

Arrested Persons by Sex and by Age, 2009

18 Years of age and over	18/19	20/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	60/64	65+	Total
Male	13	28	23	21	20	10	8	2	2	0	0	127
Female	2	6	3	6	5	3	4	1	0	0	0	30
Total	15	34	26	27	25	13	12	3	2	0	0	157



17 years of age and under	10/12	13/14	15	16	17	Total
Male	4	1	1	3	3	12
Female	0	2	0	2	0	4
Total	4	3	1	5	3	16



Driving Under the Influence (UCR 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 a drug or narcotic.

[NOTE: This offense includes "Driving While Intoxicated.]"

Agencies must include in this classification:

Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence

Operating a boat, engine, streetcar, etc. while under the influence.

Driving Under the Influence (UCR 21)

21a: DUI Arrest Only

21b. DUI Involving Crash

21c. DUI Crash w/ injuries

21d. DUI with Fatality

Driving Under the Influence

Trends, 2005 - 2009

Month	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
JAN	38	43	40	52	96
FEB	42	90	44	47	69
MAR	41	109	62	51	121
APR	27	90	63	59	115
MAY	46	99	27	75	76
JUN	93	110	32	45	50
JUL	114	90	34	62	44
AUG	74	74	29	71	59
SEP	69	29	62	60	83
OCT	105	36	58	41	85
NOV	67	28	92	24	44
DEC	101	38	188	42	85
Total	817	836	731	629	927
<i>Percent change</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>-12.6</i>	<i>-14.0</i>	<i>47.4</i>



Driving Under the Influence

DUI Trends	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Arrested Persons	817	838	725	507	927
DUI Involving Crash	103	233	292	308	345
DUI Involving Injuries	123	68	92	111	128
DUI Involving Fatality	8	5	8	3	4

Driving under the Influence, 2009

Sex by Age	18	19	20	21	22/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	60/64	65+
Female	5	5	1	4	11	10	7	11	6	7	1	3	0	1
Male	15	27	38	40	102	154	131	116	85	58	34	37	12	8
Total	20	32	39	44	113	164	138	127	91	65	35	40	12	7

Race by Age	18	19	20	21	22/24	25/29	30/34	35/39	40/44	45/49	50/54	55/59	60/64	65+
White	3	5	2	4	8	10	12	4	9	11	4	5	3	2
Black	0	0	1	0	5	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	0	0
Asian	1	6	6	8	18	20	18	24	14	19	16	18	3	1
Pacific Islander	16	21	28	31	82	128	108	91	66	32	14	16	6	4
Hispanic	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
American Indian	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20	32	39	44	113	164	138	127	91	65	35	40	12	7

JUVENILES

For purposes of Uniform Crime Reporting, a juvenile should be counted as "arrested" when circumstances are such that if he or she were an adult, an arrest would be reported.

Arrests of juveniles should not be reported in cases of:

1. police "contacts" with juveniles where no offense was committed;
2. juveniles taken into custody for their own protection but no crime was committed (e.g., neglect cases).

Any situation where a young person, in lieu of an actual arrest, is summoned, cited, or notified to appear before the juvenile or youth court, or similar official for a violation of the law should likewise be reported as an arrest.

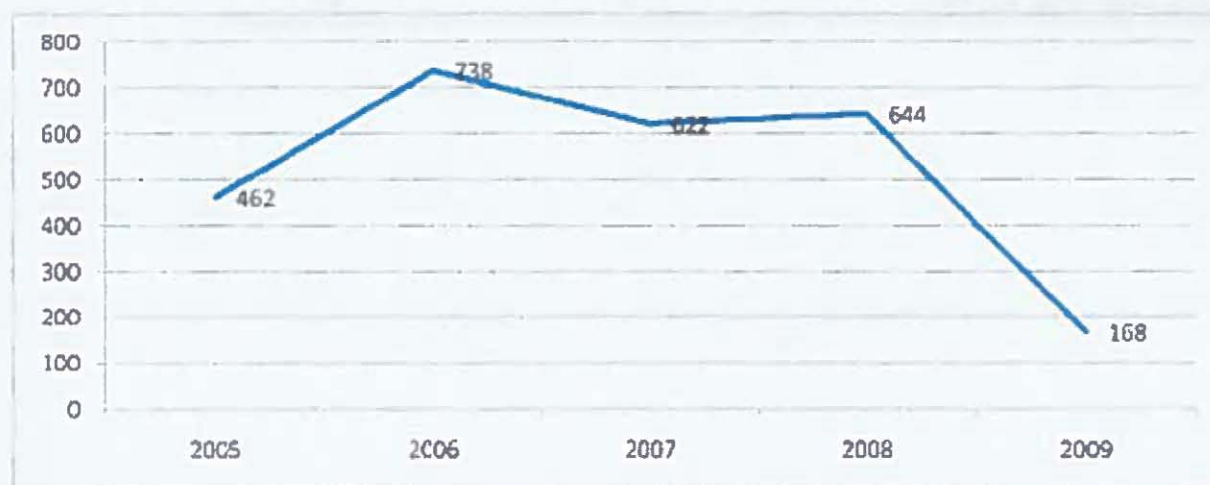
It must be emphasized that only violations by young persons where some police or official action is taken beyond a mere interview, warning, or admonishment should be included in the arrest count. For example, children playing ball in the street who are instructed by an officer to go to the playground for such activity would not be counted as "arrested" any more than would an adult who was only warned against burning leaves on a windy day. Situations where young persons have committed no violation but are taken into custody because their welfare is endangered are not included in the counts. "Callbacks" or "follow up contacts" with young offenders by officers for the purpose of determining their progress should not be counted as "arrests". *It is good to keep in mind that statistics are being gathered to measure law enforcement problems, not juvenile court activity.*

Identities of juveniles are not involved in counts for statistical purposes. Therefore, rules or laws pertaining to the confidential treatment of the identity of juvenile offenders do not affect Uniform Crime Reporting.

Juvenile Offenders

Trends, 2005 -2009

Offenses Charged	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Murder	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	1	0	0
Rape	20	57	35	32	6
Robbery	10	13	7	13	2
Aggravated Assault	22	27	49	42	10
Burglary	38	61	38	56	15
Larceny-theft	40	43	51	63	15
Motor Vehicle Theft	5	4	22	10	2
Arson	4	9	1	3	1
Assaults, simple	83	160	107	129	32
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	2	0
Fraud and Bad Checks	1	0	3	2	1
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property: buying, receiving, possessing	2	6	5	0	2
Vandalism	31	49	62	76	10
Weapons Violations	0	0	4	0	0
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	3	0	0	0	4
Drug Abuse Violations	48	117	84	56	16
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family and Children *	0	0	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	5	8	1	8	0
Liquor Laws	4	45	33	39	4
Drunkenness	21	0	5	3	0
Disorderly Conduct	17	10	11	6	3
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	29	51	28	54	9
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations and Loitering Laws	0	0	1	10	26
Runaways	78	78	74	40	10
Total	462	738	622	644	168
Percent change	25.2	60.0	-16.0	3.5	-74.0



Juvenile Offenders

Percent Distribution by Offenses, 2009

Number of Juvenile Offenders		
Offenses Charged	Volume	Pct. Distribution
Murder and Nonnegligent Homicide	0	0.0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0.0
Forcible Rape	6	3.6
Robbery	2	1.2
Aggravated Assault	10	6.0
Burglary	15	9.0
Larceny-theft	15	9.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	1.2
Arson	1	0.6
Other Assaults, simple	32	19.1
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0.0
Fraud	1	0.6
Embezzlement	0	0.0
Stolen Property:Buying, Receiving, Possessing	2	1.2
Vandalism	10	6.0
Weapons Violations: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	0	0.0
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0.0
Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)	4	2.4
Drug Abuse Violations	16	9.5
Gambling	0	0.0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	0	0.0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0.0
Liquor Laws	4	2.4
Drunkenness	0	0.0
Disorderly Conduct	3	2.0
Vagrancy	0	0.0
All Other Offenses	9	5.4
Suspicion	0	0.0
Curfew and Loitering Laws	26	15.5
Runaways (persons under age 18)	10	6.0

Juvenile Offenders

By Age, 2009

Offenses Charged	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Murder & Nonnegligent Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	6
Robbery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Aggravated Assault	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	3	10
Burglary	0	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	15
Larceny-theft	0	0	1	1	3	3	4	3	15
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other Assaults; simple	0	1	2	3	3	8	6	9	32
Forgery & Counterfeits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud & Bad Checks	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property; buying, receiving, possessing	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	10
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution and Commericalized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	2	2	0	2	4	6	16
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against the Family and Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Laws	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	9
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations	0	0	0	1	4	5	6	10	26
Runaways	1	0	1	1	2	3	2	0	10
Total	1	3	13	15	20	33	35	48	168

Juvenile Offenders

By Sex and Age, 2009

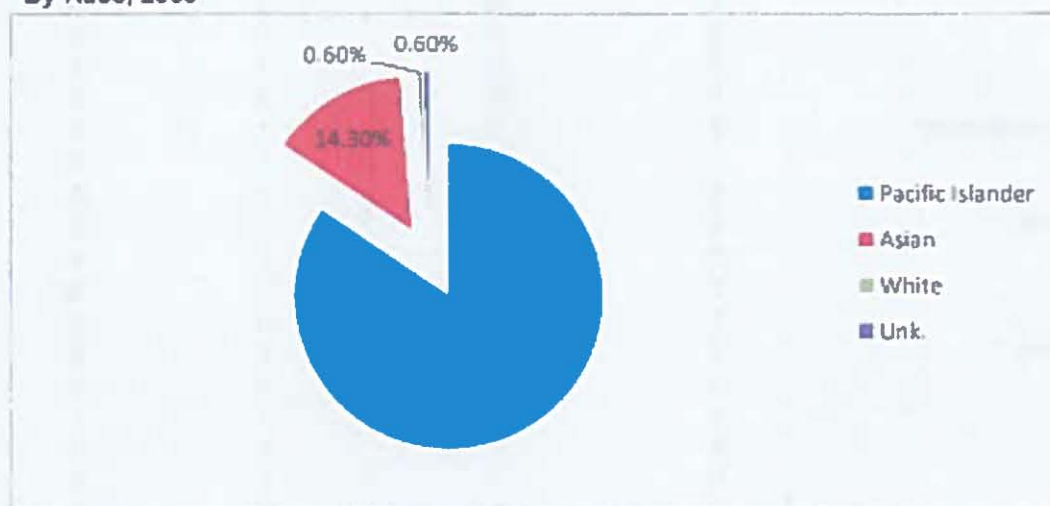
Offenses	Sex	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Murder & Nonnegligent Homicide	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	Male	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	6
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Female	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Aggravated Assault	Male	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	6
	Female	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	4
Burglary	Male	0	1	3	3	2	1	3	1	14
	Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Larceny-theft	Male	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	3	11
	Female	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4
Motor Vehicle Theft	Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Assaults, simple	Male	0	1	1	1	2	6	5	7	23
	Female	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	9
Forgery & Counterfeits	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud & Bad Checks	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Vandalism	Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	6
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
Weapons Violation	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Female	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Drug Abuse Violations	Male	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	6	13
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Liquor Laws	Male	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	Male	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
All Other Offenses	Male	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	7
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Curfew Violations	Male	0	0	0	1	3	3	8	8	21
	Female	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	5
Runaways	Male	1	0	1	1	2	3	2	0	10
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1	3	13	15	20	33	35	48	168

Juvenile Offenders

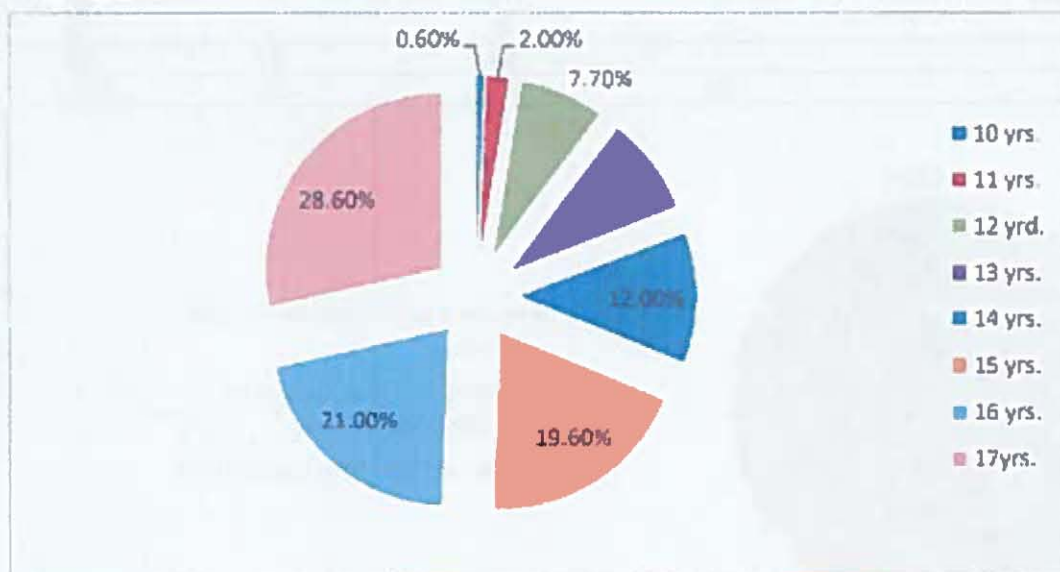
By Race and by Age, 2009

Age	Race			
	Pacific Isl.	Asian	White	Unk
10	1	0	0	0
11	3	0	0	0
12	13	0	0	0
13	15	0	0	0
14	15	5	0	0
15	28	5	0	0
16	29	6	0	0
17	38	8	1	1
Total	142	24	1	1
Percent Distribution	84.5	14.3	0.6	0.6

By Race, 2009



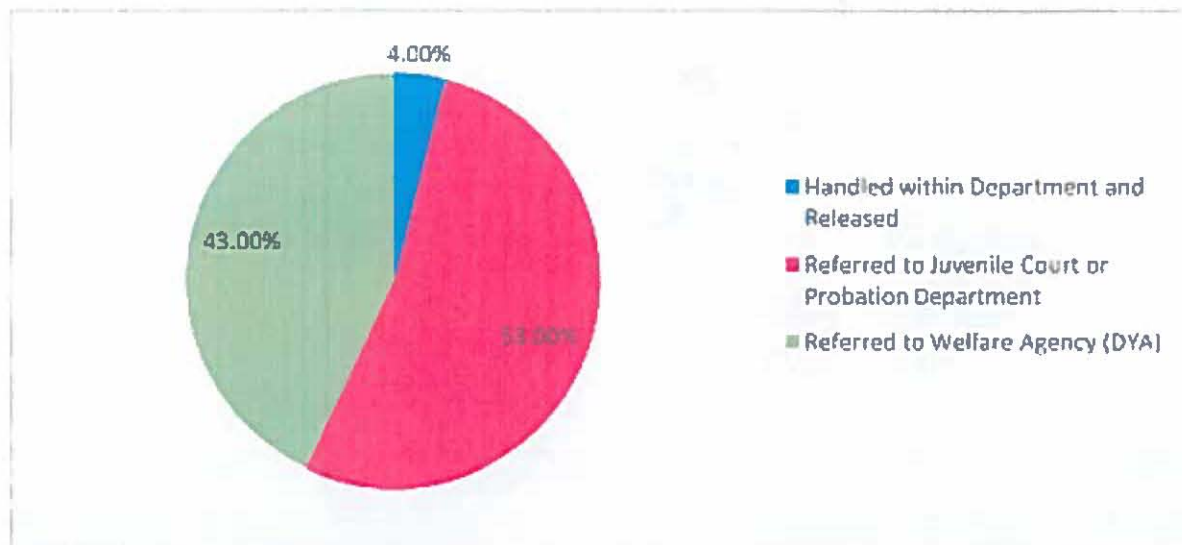
By Age, 2009



Juvenile Offenders

Police Disposition, 2009

Offenses Charged	Referred to			Total
	Handled within Department and Released	Juvenile Court or Probation Department	Welfare Agency	
Murder	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0		0	0
Rape	0	5	1	6
Robbery	0	1	1	2
Aggravated Assault	0	3	7	10
Burglary	0	6	9	15
Larceny-theft	0	3	12	15
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	2	2
Arson	0	0	1	1
Assaults, simple	0	24	8	32
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0
Fraud and Bad Checks	0	0	1	1
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property, buying, receiving, possessing	0	1	1	2
Vandalism	0	7	3	10
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	0	2	2	4
Drug Abuse Violations	1	8	7	16
Gambling	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family and Children *	0	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0	0
Liquor Laws	0	3	1	4
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	2	1	3
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses	0	2	7	9
Suspicion	0	0	0	0
Curfew Violations and Loitering Laws	4	14	8	26
Runaways	2	8	0	10
Total MTIC	7	89	72	168
<i>Percent distribution</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>



Family Violence

Definitions

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; grandchild; current or former step-or adoptive grandchild; grandparent; current or former step-or adoptive-grandparent; in-law; or other relative (aunt, uncle, nephew).

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.*

Relationship of Victim to Offender The databases used in this report all contain sufficient information to permit identification of family violence cases. However, the types of information that make identification possible are not uniform. Some provide more relationship categories than others. For example, Supplemental Homicide reports provides 28 different categories of victim-offender relationship, while the National Crime Victimization Survey has 15 categories. Also, the databases use different terms to describe specific victim-offender relationships. For example, one uses the category "employee/employer", while another uses "colleague at work".

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 from Arrest Reports. *The data extracted on offenders and arrestees are their age, race, gender and offenses charged.*

To improve the comparability of statistics across data bases, rules were adopted to guide tabulations. All statistics in this report--- that is, 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 necessary to choose a single victim to characterize in 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, 2005 - 2009

Trends	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Volume Reported	587	590	630	554	550



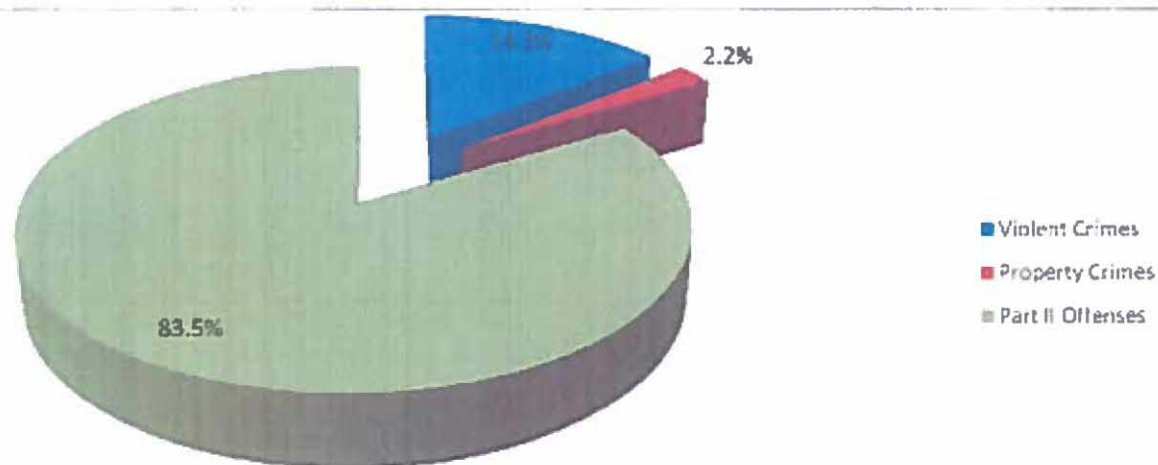
Data documenting the flow of family violence cases through the justice system

Crime	Crime reported to police	Crime recorded by police	Arrest	Prosecution	Corrections

Family Violence

Offenses Involving Family Violence, 2009

Offenses Involving Family Violence: Charged	Number Reported
Rape	33
Agg Assault	90
Total Violent Crimes	123
Burglary	11
Larceny-theft	7
Motor Vehicle Theft	1
Total Property Crimes	19
Other Assaults	408
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing	1
Vandalism	67
Weapons Violations: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	17
Sex Offenses (Except Forceful Rape and Pros.	20
Drug Abuse Violations	4
Offenses Against the Family and Children	78
Driving Under the Influence	5
Liquor Laws	1
Drunkenness	37
Disorderly Conduct	43
All Other Offenses	39
Suspicion	0
Curfew and Loitering Laws	0
Total Part II Offenses Involving Family Violence	720

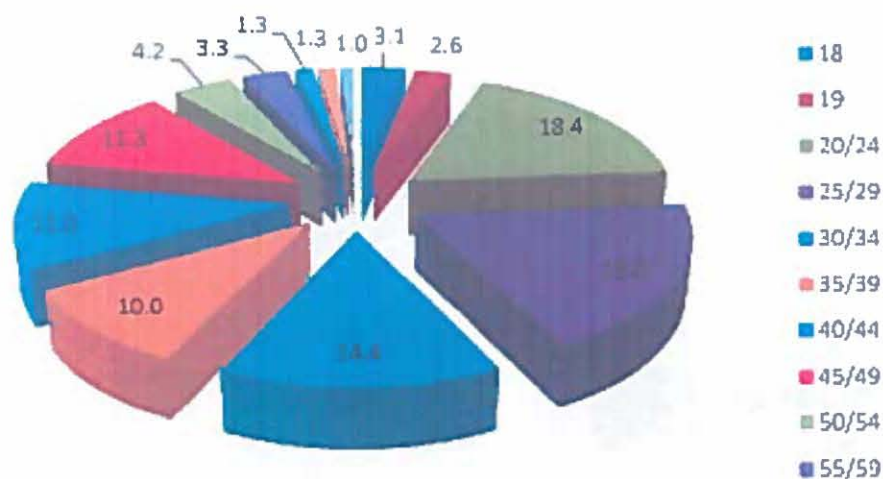


Family Violence

Offenders by Race and by Age, 2009

Age	Race					Total	Pct. Distribution
	White	Black	Asian	Pacific Islander	Hispanic		
18	0	0	4	13	0	17	3.1
19	1	0	2	11	0	14	2.6
20/24	3	3	8	86	1	101	18.4
25/29	0	1	12	91	0	104	19.0
30/34	5	0	9	65	0	79	14.4
35/39	1	1	9	43	0	54	10.0
40/44	4	0	4	52	0	60	11.0
45/49	1	1	9	51	0	62	11.3
50/54	0	0	5	17	1	23	4.2
55/59	2	0	4	12	0	18	3.3
60/64	1	0	2	4	0	7	1.3
65+	0	0	1	6	0	7	1.3
Unknown	1	0	1	2	0	4	1.0
Total	19	6	70	453	2	550	100.9
Pct. Distribution	3.5	1.1	12.7	82.4	0.4	100.1	100.1

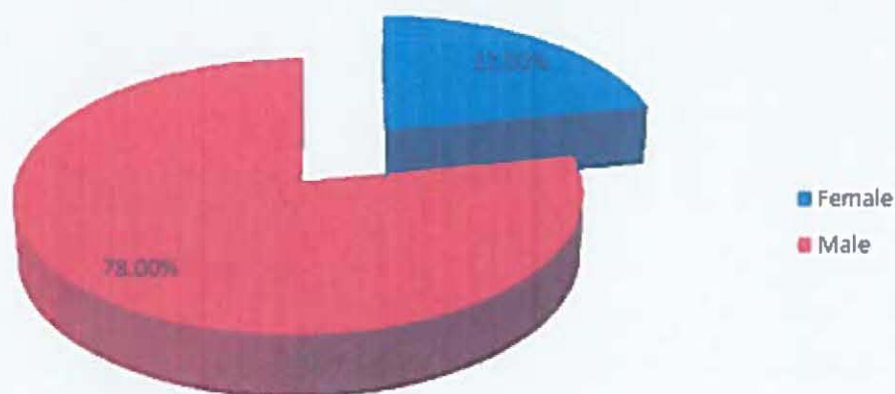
Percent Distribution By Age



Family Violence

Offenders by Age and by Sex, 2009

Age	Sex		Total
	Female	Male	
18	3	14	17
19	7	7	14
20	3	9	12
21	4	11	15
22	6	14	20
23	7	28	35
24	3	16	19
25/29	23	81	104
30/34	19	60	79
35/39	9	45	54
40/44	15	45	60
45/49	8	54	62
50/54	10	13	23
55/59	2	16	18
60/64	1	6	7
65+	1	6	7
Unk	0	4	4
Total	121	429	550
<i>Pct. Distribution</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>78.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>



SECTION VI Law Enforcement Personnel

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Law Enforcement Personnel

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 as guides.

Law enforcement personnel provide many different services in many different settings including schools, convenient stores, recreational centers, night clubs, and residential areas. Each of these settings has its unique needs based on its demographic traits. Varying demographic traits as well as other jurisdictional characteristics greatly affect the requirements for law enforcement service from one locale to another. An example, a community with legal gambling establishments poses different law enforcement challenges than one near a large military base; a municipality that is the site of schools and school districts, and recreational areas, has different needs than one comprised mostly of retirees. The village population density and degree of urbanization is another factor requiring police services.

Similarly, the functions of law enforcement agencies are significantly diverse. They patrol local streets and highways, they protect citizens in Guam's smallest village and in heavy populated villages like Dededo and Tamuning, they conduct investigations on offenses around the block or around the island. Police officers in one area, may enforce traffic laws on busy highways and on intersections controlling traffic when there is traffic light problems; also police patrol officers provide services such as traffic control for funeral escorts, in another area, police may be responsible for investigating violent crimes. These duties have an impact on police staffing levels.

Because of 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 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.

Sworn Officers

The rate of full-time law enforcement officers per 1,000 inhabitants remained at 2.0 in 2009, unchanged from 2006. In 2005 the rate was slightly higher with 3.0 percent. An analysis of the 2009 data concerning only sworn law enforcement personnel showed that by districts or precincts, Tamuning-Tumon precinct had the highest rate of law enforcement employees, 2.0 percent law enforcement employees per 1,000 inhabitants in 2009. The rate of law enforcement officers for each 1,000 in population was 1.0 each in the Northern, Central and Southern districts.

A review by gender of the 2009 data showed that 77.5 percent of law enforcement officers were male and 5.3 percent were female.

Civilians

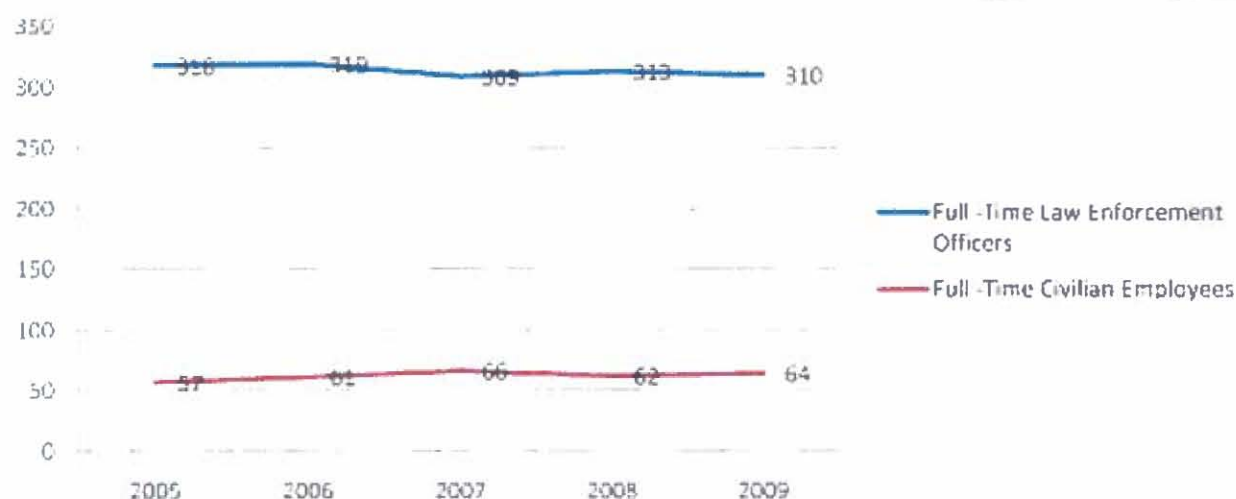
Civilian employees provide a myriad of services to Guam Police Department. Among other duties, they dispatch officers, they provide administrative and recordkeeping support, and they query local, state, and national databases. In 2009, 17.0 percent of Guam Police Department employees were civilians. Of the civilians working in GPD, 13.0 percent were female and 4.3 percent were male.

Law Enforcement Employees

Officers and Civilians

Trends, 2005 - 2009

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Full-time Law Enforcement Officers	318	319	309	313	310
Full-time Civilian Employees	57	61	66	62	64
Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	375	380	375	375	374
Percent change	12.3	1.3	-1.3	0	-0.3

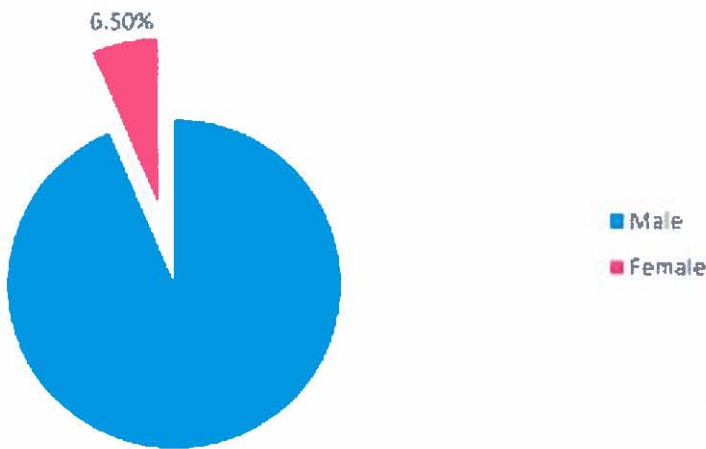


Full-time Law Enforcement Employees

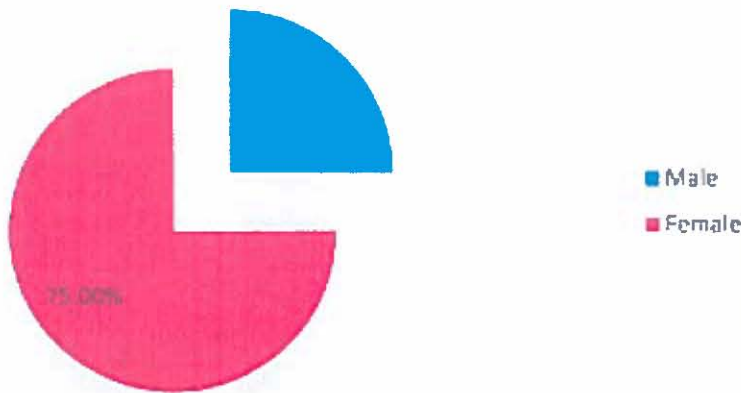
Male and Female, 2009

Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	Total	Male	Female
Full-time Law Enforcement Officers	310	290	20
Full-time Civilian Employees	64	16	48
Total Full-time Law Enforcement Employees	374	306	68

Full-time Law Enforcement Officers, 2009



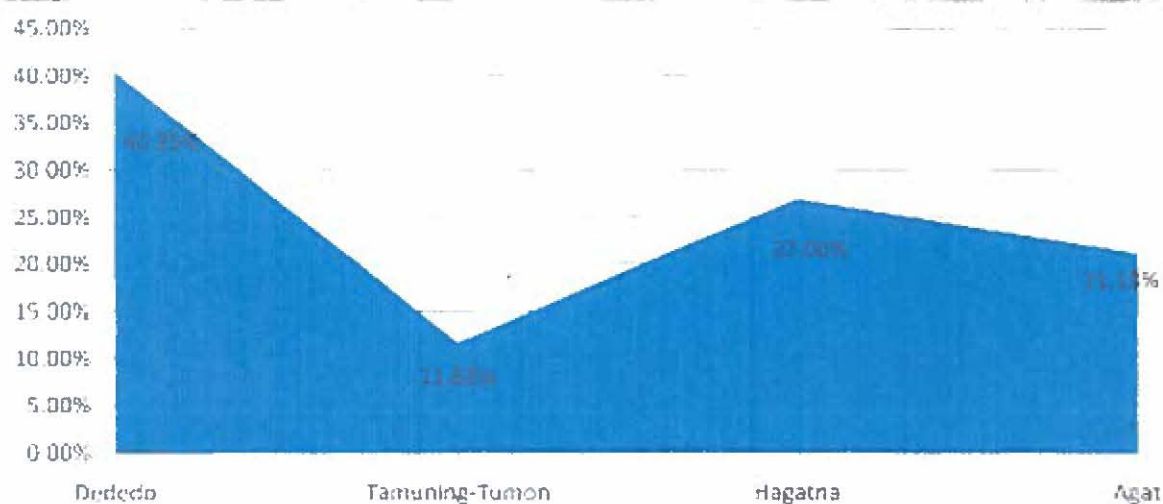
Full-time Civilian Employees, 2009



Full-time Law Enforcement Employees

District/Precinct Population , 2009

Districts/Precincts	Dededo	Tamuning-Tumon	Hagatna	Agat
District Population	71,928	20,744	47,940	37,677
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1	2	1	1



Full-time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2009

Number and Rate per 1,000 inhabitants
by Geographic Division and by Population
[2010 estimated population]

Geographic Division

Dededo Precinct

Total Villages, 2: population	71,928
Number of employees	37
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1

Tamuning-Tumon

Total Villages, 3: population	20,744
Number of employees	36
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2

Hagatna Precinct

Total Villages, 7: population	47,940
Number of employees	32
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1

Agat Precinct

Total Villages 9, population	37,677
Number of employees	33
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1

SECTION VII Crime Statistics for Decision Making

CRIME STATISTICS FOR DECISION MAKING

The criteria established for crime reporting, Crime in Guam, ensures consistency and comparability in the data submitted annually to the national Program. Guam Police Department conforms to national UCR Program standards, definitions, and information required. The law enforcement community has an ever increasing need for timely and accurate data for a variety of purposes such as planning, budget formulation, resource allocation, assessment of police performance, and the evaluation of experimental programs. This section will focus on the use, method of computation, and limitations of basic crime indicators employed by the UCR Program. These indicators can aid law enforcement administrators in the performance of their duties and serve as forerunners for the implementation of more sophisticated analytical tools.

Volume, rate, and crime trade are basic crime indicators utilized in the UCR Program. Each statistics provides a different perspective of the crime experience known to law enforcement officials.

Volume

Crime volume is a basic indicator of the frequency of known criminal activity. In analyzing offense data, the user should be aware that a UCR volume indicator does not represent the actual number of crimes committed; rather, it represents the number of reported offenses. With respect to murder, forcible rape, and aggravated assault, it represents the number of known victims, while robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson, it represents the number of known incidents. The total Crime Index (the total number of Index offenses known to law enforcement) is separated into violent and property crime components. The violent crime total includes murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, while the property crime total encompasses burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Offense and Arrest Rates

Crime rates are indicators of reported crime activity standardized by population. They are more refined indicators for comparative purposes than are volume figures. The UCR Program provides three types of crime rates; offense rates, arrest rates, and clearance rates.

An offense rate, defined as the number of offenses per 1,000 population, is derived by first dividing a jurisdiction's population by 1,000 and then dividing the number of offenses by the resulting figure.

Example:

- a. Population for jurisdiction, 49,500
- b. Number of known burglaries for jurisdiction for a year, 177
Divide 49,500 by 1,000=49.5
Divide 177 by 49.5=3.6

The burglary rate is 3.6 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The number 49.5 can now be divided into the totals of any offense class to produce a crime rate for that offense.

The same procedure may be used to obtain arrest rates per 1,000 inhabitants.

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 burglary, 57
- b. Number of total burglaries, 971
- c. Divide 57 by 971 = 0.058
- d. Multiply .058 by 100 = 5.87

The clearance rate for burglary is 5.8 (6.0 rounded)

Crime Trends

Crime trend data from one period to the next are presented in Crime in Guam and other UCR publications. A crime trend represents the percentage change in crime based on data reported in a prior equivalent period. These statistics play a prominent role for both offense and arrest analysis. Volume trends can be computed for any time frame, such as months, quarters, or years. UCR employs two types of trend statistics: volume trends and rate trends. Local law enforcement agencies can compute trends for any given offense for any period of time.

Example:

- a. Murders for January through December, last year (2008), 1
- b. Murders for January through December, this year (2009), 5

Subtract: 1

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ -1 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

Notice that "4" is an increase over the past year.

Divide 4 by 1 = 4

Always divide the difference by the total in the earlier time period.

Multiply 4 by 100 = 400.0 percent

The volume trend in murder is an increase of 400.0 percent for this year as compared to last year. If the figure for a prior period is zero, a trend computation cannot be made.

The same computation will yield rate trends if rate figures are submitted for volume figures in the above formula.

Law Enforcement Employee Rates

Law enforcement employees 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.

Example:

- a. The jurisdiction's population, 72,000*
- b. The agency's number of employees, 37*
Divide 72,000 by 1,000 = 72
Divide 37 by 72 = 0.5

The employee rate is 0.5 (1.0 rounded) employees per 1,000 inhabitants

Data limitations

The decision to use any indicator for analysis purposes must be made with care. The UCR indicators discussed previously have utility for law enforcement administrators; however, they must be used with caution.