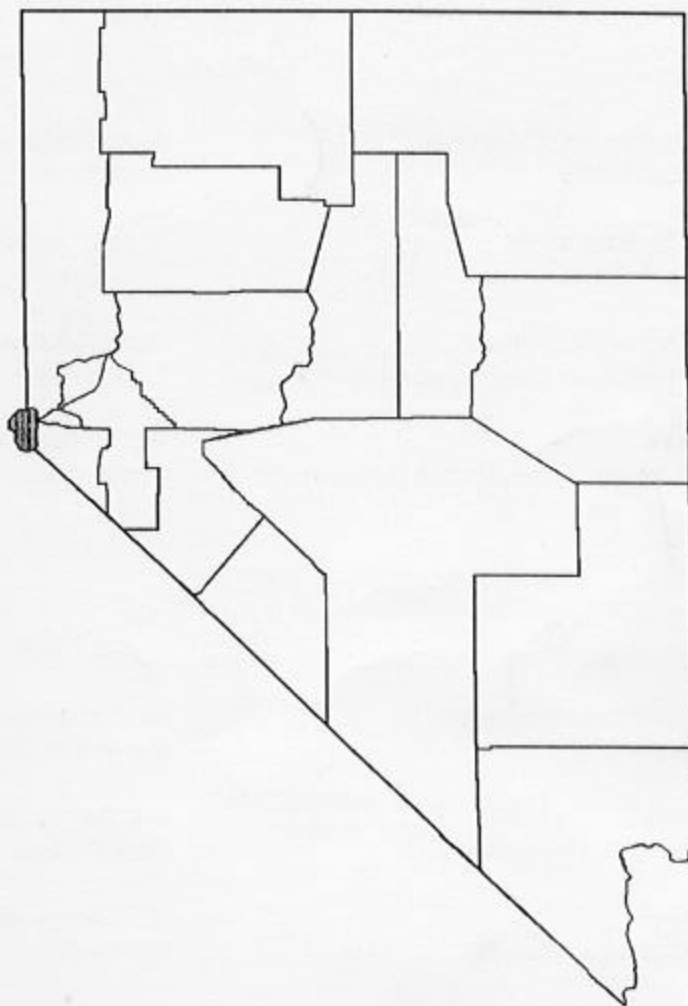


STATE OF NEVADA

DEPARTMENT OF
MOTOR VEHICLES AND PUBLIC SAFETY



**CRIME AND JUSTICE
IN NEVADA**

1994

CRIME AND JUSTICE IN NEVADA

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety, Nevada Highway Patrol, would like to express its appreciation to the following personnel who assisted with development and production of this publication:

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DEDICATION

The success of the Nevada Uniform Crime Reporting Program hinges on the complete, accurate and timely participation of all of Nevada's law enforcement agencies. The program was established with the support of criminal justice and law enforcement agencies statewide in July of 1991 (Nevada Revised Statute 179A.078).

Although responsibility for actual development and execution of the program was vested in the Nevada Highway Patrol, the individuals at the municipal, county and state levels who submit the raw data are the entities ultimately critical to its viability. Accordingly, we would like to dedicate the first Nevada UCR Annual Report, "Crime and Justice In Nevada," in appreciation to those contributors.

Tom Bednark
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BOB MILLER
Governor

JAMES P. WELLER
Director

FORWARD

As host for the State Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR), the Nevada Highway Patrol proudly presents the first annual publication of *Crime and Justice in Nevada*. This publication is the result of a cooperative effort on behalf of 33 state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies in reporting the extent, type and location of criminal activities.

When correlated and analyzed, these statistics, for the first time, constitute a useful body of knowledge that can significantly contribute to developing strategies for law enforcement's response to crime in their jurisdictions.

This report also serves the general public in developing an awareness to crime within their communities and its resulting impact on society.

It is my belief that every law abiding citizen must develop a strong partnership with the law enforcement community in order to reduce criminal activities in our state. The Highway Patrol as UCR host will continue to encourage this vital relationship.

With appreciation and sincere thanks to the Nevada Sheriffs and Chiefs and to members of the Uniform Crime Reporting Advisory Committee who have guided and consistently supported the Uniform Crime Reporting Program in Nevada, I present *Crime and Justice in Nevada - 1994* to the citizens of Nevada.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Paul Corbin".

Colonel G. Paul Corbin
Chief

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INTRODUCTION

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a nationwide cooperative effort of over 16,000 city, county and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crime. The monthly contributions of Nevada's current program, 33 local law enforcement agencies, represents the initial step in establishing an effective statewide criminal justice information system (CJIS). We invite remaining non-participating local law enforcement agencies to join their peers in this effort and participate in this important program.

Inquiries concerning Uniform Crime Reporting may be directed to:

**Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety
Highway Patrol Division
Uniform Crime Reporting
555 Wright Way
Carson City, NV 89711
Tel (702) 687-3342**

Ideally, UCR data will eventually merge with that of the other major components of the criminal justice system (i.e., prosecutors, courts, corrections) to form an integrated system for the exchange of vital management information. The availability of such data will allow for complete and timely criminal histories of offenders and their progress through the criminal justice system. The Nevada Highway Patrol has administered the UCR Program as a statewide, standardized method of collecting statistics on crime as it is reported to law enforcement. The UCR Section also produces a reliable set of criminal statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation and management. Additionally, Nevada's statistics are forwarded monthly to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for inclusion in its annual report, "Crime in the United States."

Over the years, we hope UCR data will be used as a leading social indicator. Beginning with this first annual report, Nevada's citizens can look to UCR as the primary information source on the nature and extent of crime in Nevada. Criminologists, sociologists, legislators, state and local planners, the media and academicians can use the statistics for wide and varied research, planning and other applications.

NATIONAL UCR REPORTING SYSTEM

During the 1920's, the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) formed the Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting with the intent to develop a standardized system of police statistics. After much study of state criminal codes nationwide and the methods of bookkeeping, the committee completed a report plan which identified seven basic offense definitions and data requirements.

In January of 1930, 400 cities representing 20 million inhabitants in 43 states began participating in the UCR Program. In that same year, Congress authorized the Attorney General of the United States to gather crime information. He, in turn, designated the FBI to serve as the national clearinghouse for the collection of crime statistics. Since that time the FBI has continued to serve as the coordinator for the UCR Program. It has since grown to a system representing over 16,000 municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crimes brought to their attention.

The National Sheriff's Association established a Committee on UCR in June of 1966. It serves jointly with the IACP UCR Committee in an advisory capacity to encourage sheriffs throughout the country to participate in UCR.

In 1979, a congressional mandate made Arson the eighth Part I Index offense in the UCR program.

For over 62 years, the UCR program remained virtually unchanged in terms of the number of elements and types of data collected and disseminated. By the 1980's it had become obvious the nature of modern day law enforcement had outstripped the capabilities of the UCR system, which was in need of a thorough evaluation.

NATIONAL UCR REPORTING SYSTEM

Commencing in 1982, the FBI and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) began a joint venture to formulate a phased-in redesign effort intent upon meeting the needs of law enforcement into the 21st century. Utilizing the services of Abt Associates of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the joint steering committee produced a draft report entitled, "Blueprint for the Future of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program."

Based on the recommendations of their 1985 report, the FBI and BJS proceeded to implement significant revisions to the UCR System which included:

- The addition of significant new offenses
- Improved quality control
- Increased information on victims, offenders and arrestees
- Expanded user services

The major revision was the change from summary-based to incident-based reporting (IBR). Under IBR, information on each offense, offender, victim, and arrestee is linked by a common incident number.

Based on the success of a pilot project in South Carolina, the FBI released the final data elements and offense specifications in July, 1988. At that time, state programs commenced staged-implementation of the enhanced program, now known as the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

Due to the increased reporting requirements of the new program, the FBI is encouraging a phased-in transition where law enforcement agencies will be able to adopt the new program as they acquire data processing capabilities. It is anticipated that many states will be operating a dual collection program, with some departments reporting under summary-based guidelines while others with automated records systems will make a quick transition.

In concert with national initiatives, Nevada is beginning its UCR program to meet local agency submission capabilities and will move toward the more complete and complex NIBRS Program only as local agencies can accommodate the changes.

CRIME FACTORS

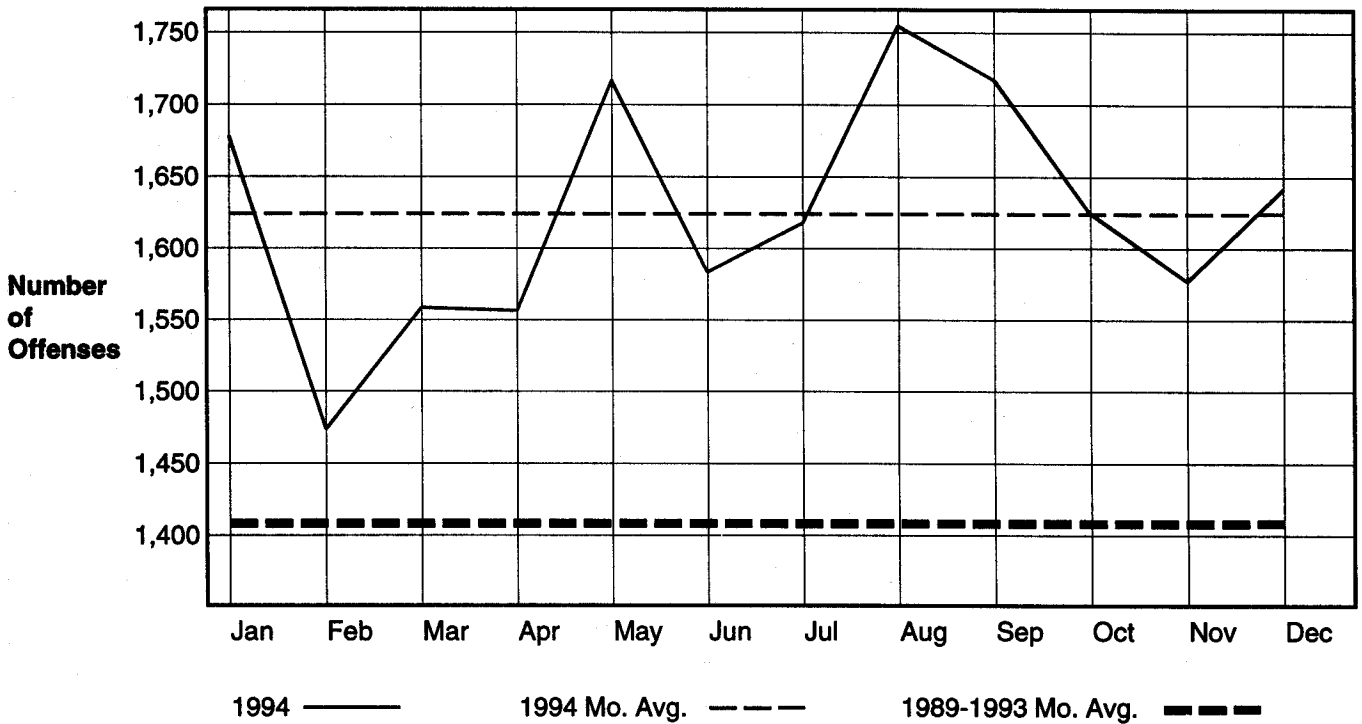
Statistics gathered under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are submitted by the law enforcement agencies of Nevada and represent a spectrum of crime on statewide, county and municipal levels. Awareness of the presence of unique variables is necessary if fair and equitable conclusions are to be drawn. These crime-influencing factors are present, to some degree, in every community and their presence affects, in varying degrees, the crime developments of the community. Comparison of crime figures between communities should not be made without first considering individual factors present in each community. Crime, as an outgrowth of society, remains a social problem of grave concern and the police are limited in their role as to its detection and suppression. As stated by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice in their report, "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society," (1967-Page 92);

"But the fact that the police deal daily with crime does not mean that they have unlimited power to prevent it, or reduce it, or deter it. The police did not create and cannot resolve the social conditions that stimulate crime. They did not start and cannot stop the convulsive social changes that are taking place in America."

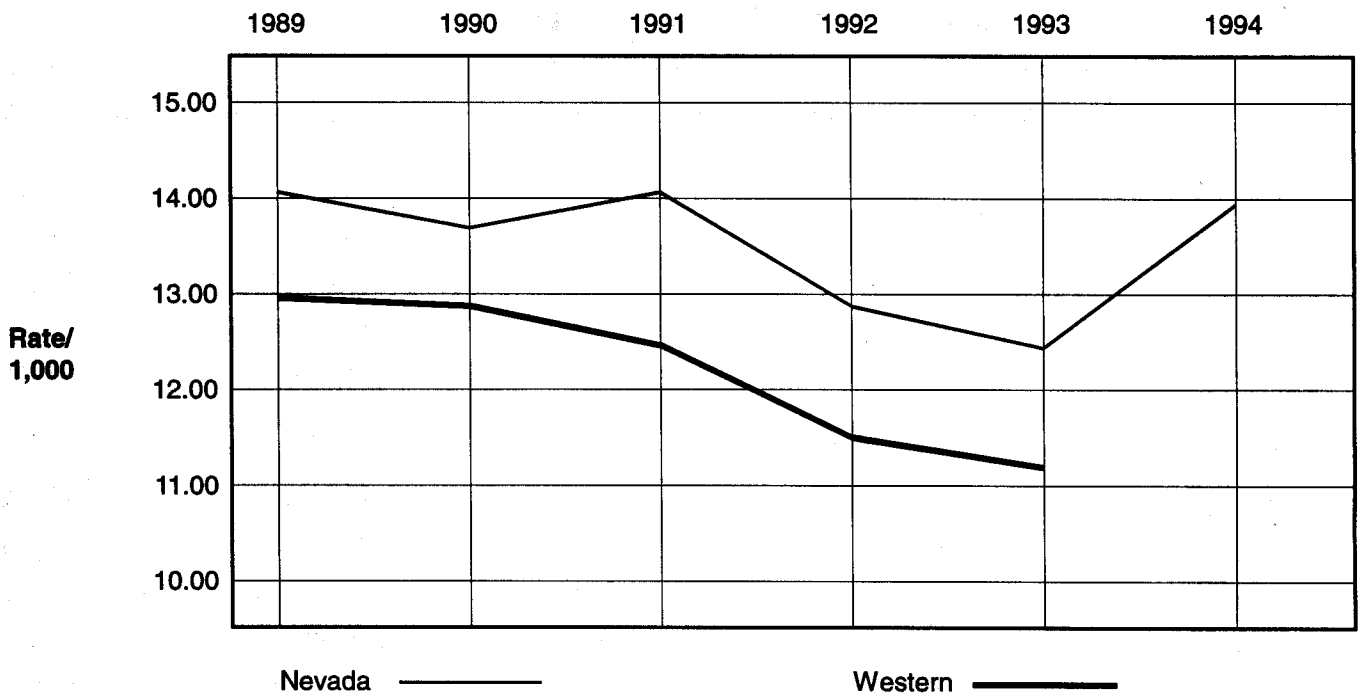
"They do not enact the laws that they are required to enforce, nor do they dispose of the criminals they arrest. The police are only one part of the criminal justice system; the government is only one part of society. Insofar as crime is a social phenomenon, crime prevention is the responsibility of every part of society. The criminal process is limited to case by case operations, one criminal or one crime at a time."

Burglary Numbers and Rates Comparisons of Nevada and Region

Burglary
Nevada Monthly Offenses 1994 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1989-1993



Nevada Annual Rates (1989-1994) vs. Western Mountain States (1989-1993)
Per 1,000 Population



CRIME FACTORS

Set forth in the following are some of the conditions which will, by type and volume, affect crime that occurs from place to place:

- Size and density of community population and the degree of urbanization in the surrounding area
- Compositions of population with particular reference to youth concentration
- Economic status of population, median income and job availability
- Relative stability of population, including commuters, seasonal, and other transient types
- Modes of transportation and area highway systems
- Climate, including seasonal weather conditions
- Cultural conditions such as educational, recreational, and religious characteristics
- Standards governing appointments to the police force
- Policies of prosecuting officials, the courts, correctional and parole/probation officials
- Effective strength of law enforcement agencies
- Attitude of the public toward reporting crime and participation in the prosecution of offenders
- The administrative and investigative efficiency of local law enforcement agencies, including the degree of adherence to crime reporting standards
- Organization and cooperation of adjoining and overlapping police jurisdictions

The primary goal of this program is to identify crime and related problems. Statistics in this publication should not be used to measure or evaluate workloads and results of individual contributing departments. While most police agencies are collectively viewed as crime-fighting units, considerable independent research shows only a small portion of the workload of many departments is spent fighting crime. Because of other assigned duties, the peculiar cycle of crime and clearances, and different community factors that normally affect crime statistics, no conclusions regarding individual departments should be made without consulting directly with the agency being analyzed.

Crime rates in this publication are based on the resident population of the state and its subdivisions as established and published by the Nevada Department of Taxation and Nevada State Demographer. Population estimates are revised annually. Seasonal population figures are too inaccurate and fluctuate too rapidly to be used in determination of crime rates. Most Nevada communities experience rather wide seasonal population fluctuations due to the nature of the state's major industry - gaming/tourism. Accordingly, actual crime rates per thousand reported here may appear higher than might be expected for a community of comparable size without substantial fluctuations. This should not deter police administrators from using the data for planning and administrative purposes. Local seasonal population data is available which can be utilized for further statistical refinements.

Additionally, readers are cautioned not to make direct comparisons between crime rates reported for Nevada communities and those of communities of similar size in other states without first carefully analyzing and applying local modifying factors.

POTENTIAL USES of UCR DATA

The Nevada program is unique among similar state programs as it is dedicated to doing more than just gathering statistics. The program is dedicated to providing statistical support services to its contributors and in producing a variety of reports, or crime profiles, on an as-needed basis. These crime profiles will set the stage for extensive use of the data by police administrators and other criminal justice agencies.

Persons reading this report may question, "How good are Uniform Crime Reports and how may they be used?" Initial responses which come to mind may be limited, but as the information is examined more closely, many and varied uses are revealed. Foremost is keeping the public informed as to the volume and nature of crime, that they may judge and act accordingly. In actuality, UCR is a multi-faceted vehicle of many uses. Here are a few, but by no means all, as they relate to different groups and agencies.

POTENTIAL USES OF UCR DATA

Contributors

Administrative information relating to:

1. Budget - need and justification
2. Staffing - number needed as to state average number of employees vs. population and crime rate
3. Department composition - Patrol, Administration, Jail, Laboratory, Detective Division, Juvenile
4. Identified problem crimes
5. Disbursement of personnel and shifts in accordance with the crime picture of individual communities with avoidance of duplication of services in cases of concurrent jurisdiction
6. Training - according to crime problem prioritization
7. Equipment procurement - by justified need
8. Selective enforcement - by crime volume, particular times and seasons through UCR information
9. Crime Profiles - identification of problems unique to individual communities
10. Long-range Planning - as anticipated by crime trends

Governor and Legislature

1. Broad, accurate picture of crime in Nevada by location, volume, type and rate, as derived from records of all reporting enforcement agencies
2. Guide to valid funding needs of special interest groups and their requests for same
3. Need for more or fewer specialized programs
4. Identification of crime trends and their relationship(s) to training, courts, corrections and other criminal justice agencies
5. Identification of various social problems relating to drugs, alcohol, juveniles and rehabilitation
6. Effectiveness of various social programs related to the above

Courts - Prosecution

1. Valuable general research information on crimes within the areas being served
2. Crime trend information
3. Identification of problem crimes to be considered in the prosecutorial and judicial processes

Press

A factual source for use in reporting crime and socially-related problems

Social Agencies

1. Identification of problem areas for concentration of remedial activities
2. Application for general evaluation of programs effectiveness

Educational Institutions

Educators at all levels can use UCR data for various studies, budget preparation and planning.

These are a few possible uses, undoubtedly many more exist. The larger the UCR data base becomes, the clearer its value will become. If effective problem solving begins with problem identification, UCR will continue to be meaningful for years to come.

Nevada UCR believes the data provided here can serve as a catalyst for some departments to establish modern record systems for the first time. With other agencies it may spur emplacement of needed system upgrades. This will enable administrators at the chief and sheriff levels to be able to take a renewed look at their departments, potentially effecting beneficial internal operational changes. An awareness by subordinate personnel that their reports and arrest information are being used, not just filed away, will result in better and more comprehensive reporting. Finally, the periodic release of crime information to the general public will keep the crime problem in its proper perspective.

REPORTING PROCEDURE

In Nevada's Uniform Crime Reporting Program, contributing law enforcement agencies are wholly responsible for compiling their own crime reports and submitting them to the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the Highway Patrol in Carson City. The UCR Section, to maintain data quality and uniformity, furnishes to the contributing agencies continuous training and instruction in Uniform Crime Reporting procedures. All contributors are also given data submission guidelines, report forms and a State of Nevada UCR Guide which outlines, in detail, procedures to score and classify offenses. The guide illustrates and discusses the monthly and annual report forms and provides a P.O.S.T.-certified lesson plan covering the eight crime index categories.

A centralized record system is vital to the sound operation of any law enforcement agency. It is an essential element for crime reporting. Trained UCR personnel at the state level assist contributors in following established reporting procedures.

On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies (state, county and municipal) report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories:

1. Criminal Homicide

- a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- b. Manslaughter by Negligence (not an index crime)

2. Forcible Rape

- a. Rape by Force
- b. Attempts to Commit Forcible Rape

3. Robbery

- a. Firearm
- b. Knife or Cutting Instrument
- c. Other Dangerous Weapon
- d. Strong-Arm (Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.)

4. Assault

- a. Firearm
- b. Knife or Cutting Instrument
- c. Other Dangerous Weapon
- d. Hands, Fists, Feet, etc., Aggravated
- e. Hands, Fists, Feet, Not Aggravated (not an index crime)

5. Burglary

- a. Forcible Entry
- b. Unlawful Entry - No Force
- c. Attempted Forcible Entry

6. Larceny-Theft (except motor vehicle theft)

7. Motor Vehicle Theft

- a. Autos
- b. Trucks and Buses
- c. Other Vehicles

8. Arson

Designated as a national index offense by the U.S. Congress in 1979, this offense is now being reported to the UCR system

REPORTING PROCEDURE

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

Other data configurations which contributing agencies tally through the UCR system:

- Number of crimes cleared by arrest or exceptional means
- Number of crimes cleared involving persons under age 18
- Number of enforcement officers killed or assaulted
- Type and value of property stolen and recovered
- Number of arrests for all criminal acts(except traffic violations), broken out by arrestee age, sex and race
- Number of sworn and civilian enforcement personnel employed by agency type
- Number of "hate crimes"

VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

Data uniformity and accuracy is of primary concern under this program. With coverage of approximately 33 reporting jurisdictions within the State of Nevada, the problems with attaining uniformity are apparent. Issuance of instructions and training of personnel within contributing agencies does not complete the role of the UCR Section. It is standard operating procedure to examine each incoming report for mathematical accuracy and completeness, and perhaps of even greater importance, for reasonableness as a possible indication of error.

Clearance factors, recovery rates and other elements are scrutinized and changes are suggested to the contributors where noted. In the instance of minor mathematical corrections, the contributing agency is either contacted by phone or in-person visitations are made by qualified UCR program personnel.

The possibility of report duplication requires constant verification through internal consistency checks. If duplication is suspected, the contributing agency is immediately contacted and the matter is resolved in accordance with guidelines. Continual analysis of reports is maintained to assist contributors when needed and to maintain the quality necessary for a factual and successful program. In addition, audit staff visit contributors when it can to cooperatively assist in necessary revisions of records and reporting methods.

Regardless of the extent of the quality control process employed by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section, the accuracy of the data assembled under this program depends on the sincere effort exerted by each contributor to meet the necessary standards of reporting. We are especially grateful to the UCR support staff in each contributing agency for their diligence and persistence, and their constant attention to reporting policies and procedures.

STATEMENT OF POLICY FOR RELEASE OF UCR STATISTICAL INFORMATION

The following policies are observed by the UCR Section concerning the release of UCR statistical information. Employees observe these procedures and do not deviate without the express consent of the UCR Program Coordinator. All information to be released originates from, and is approved by, senior staff prior to being released.

1. Nevada UCR will publish annual and monthly reports, reflecting crime in the state. These reports will be distributed without charge to the governor, members of the legislature, the attorney general, law enforcement agencies and any agency or committee dedicated to law enforcement or criminal justice work.
2. Published reports will be released to the above named entities prior to being released to individuals or agencies extraneous to the criminal justice community.
3. UCR statistical information concerning any individual agency will not be released to any entity or agency, if the information has not previously been published, without the written consent of the chief administrator of that agency. The Uniform Crime Reporting Section will maintain, for one year, a copy of the information released along with the request and the authority of release.
 - A. Information contained in the published annual report may be released via phone, letter, etc., to any interested party.
 - B. All requests for unpublished information should be directed by letter to the Program Coordinator, UCR Section. These special requests will be honored only with the written consent of the agency whose statistics are requested.
 - C. Law enforcement agencies may receive interim, unpublished, specialized reports identifying their agency if the request is not unreasonable.

PROFILE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

This profile is presented to provide some general knowledge and facts about the State of Nevada. The information might assist users of this publication in understanding the environment in which reported crime incidence and arrest data occurred.

NEVADA FACTS AND FIGURES

---Nevada is the seventh largest state in the United States, covering 110,540 square miles. The state's long western border is shared with California, the most populous state in the union. On it's northern and eastern borders are the states of Oregon, Idaho, Utah and Arizona. The state's longest distance from the northwest corner to the southern tip is approximately 600 miles. At the widest point it is nearly 350 miles.

---Nevada consists of seventeen counties, ranging in size from 153 square miles for the state capitol of Carson City to over 18,000 square miles for Nye County, one of the largest counties in the United States.

---The geography of the state consists of rugged desert and mountain terrain, with the highest mountain peak (Boundary Peak in Esmeralda County) having an elevation of 13,146 feet above sea level and the lowest point on the Colorado River having an elevation of 490 feet.

---Nevada has a four-season climate, with wide variations between its northern and southern latitudes. Low temperatures in the north can go well below zero in the winter months, while high temperatures in the south can climb well over one hundred in the summer (degrees fahrenheit). It is the most arid state in the country, receiving an annual average of less than ten inches of precipitation.

---Of Nevada's total land area, 85.3% is controlled by the federal government, state and local governments control .3% and 1.6% falls under the jurisdiction of 22 American Indian reservations. Very large areas have been reserved by the United States military, which has a significant presence.

---Nevada's population increased by over 50% between 1980 and 1990 (from 800,508 to 1,201,833), making it one of the fastest growing states in the nation. Certain communities realized tremendous increases of 80%, 94% and 166%. Several were hard-pressed to provide necessary infrastructures. Despite the increases, Nevada remains one of the most sparsely populated states, with about 13 people per square mile. Fully 84% of the state's total population is located in the counties of Clark (971,680) and Washoe (282,630).

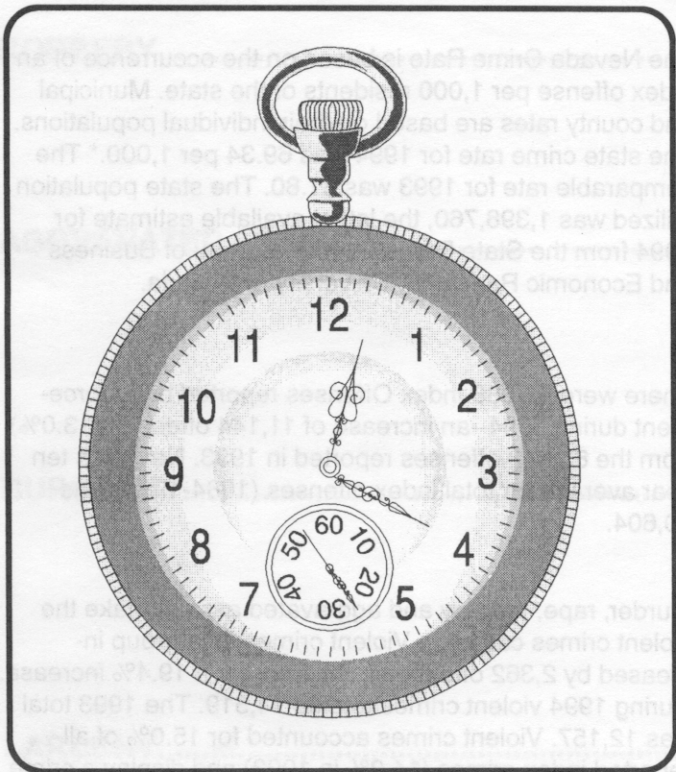
---In 1990 the Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of Census, estimated the following population composition for Nevada: White, 79.4%; Hispanic, 10%; African Americans, 6.6%; Asian and Pacific Islanders, 2.4%; Native American Indians, 1.6%; Youth under age 18, 24.7%; Elderly over age 60, 15%.

---Tourism and gaming are the state's largest industries, contributing roughly 42% of general fund revenue. Of concern to Nevada is the rapid spread of gaming to other states and Indian reservations. The Las Vegas area has responded by expanding and building huge "destination" or "theme" resorts, catering to a broader spectrum of interests. An estimated 30 million tourists come to Nevada annually.

---A substantial ongoing effort has been successfully undertaken to diversify Nevada's economy. Hundreds of out-of-state firms have relocated to Nevada and thousands of new businesses have opened.

---Nevada is the largest gold producer in the United States and ranks in the top ten in the world. The bulk of this mining boom has occurred within the past ten years and has primarily taken place in the rural northern part of the state. One third of Nevada's rural counties have experienced annual growth rates of 30% or more during this period.

NEVADA CRIME CLOCK - 1994 HIGHLIGHTS



one
CRIME INDEX OFFENSE
every 5 minutes, 25 seconds

one
VIOLENT CRIME
every 36 minutes, 12 seconds

one
PROPERTY CRIME
every 6 minutes, 22 seconds

one
MURDER
every 2 days, 3 hours

one
BURGLARY
every 26 minutes, 57 seconds

one
RAPE
every 8 hours, 49 minutes

one
LARCENY
every 10 minutes, 15 seconds

one
ROBBERY
every 1 hour, 43 minutes

one
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
every 47 minutes, 44 seconds

one
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
every 1 hour, 4 minutes

one
ARSON
every 13 hours, 12 minutes

The crime clock should be viewed with care. Being the most aggregate representation of UCR data, it is designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the Index Offenses. This mode of display should not be taken to imply a regularity in the commission of the Offenses, rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

CRIME IN NEVADA 1994 - HIGHLIGHTS

CRIME RATE	The Nevada Crime Rate is based on the occurrence of an index offense per 1,000 residents of the state. Municipal and county rates are based on their individual populations. The state crime rate for 1994 was 69.34 per 1,000.* The comparable rate for 1993 was 61.80. The state population utilized was 1,398,760, the latest available estimate for 1994 from the State Demographer, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada.
INDEX OFFENSES	There were 96,986 Index Offenses reported by enforcement during 1994--an increase of 11,144 offenses (13.0%) from the 85,842 offenses reported in 1993. Nevada's ten year average for total index offenses (1984-1993) was 70,604.
VIOLENT CRIMES	Murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault make the violent crimes category. Violent crimes as a group increased by 2,362 offenses from 1993 for a 19.4% increase. During 1994 violent crimes totaled 14,519. The 1993 total was 12,157. Violent crimes accounted for 15.0% of all reported index crimes (14.2% in 1993) and display a crime rate of 10.4 per 1,000 population. Nevada's ten year average for violent crimes (1984-1993) was 7,844.
PROPERTY CRIMES	Property crimes, consisting of burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson rose in 1994 by 8,782 offenses (11.9%) from 1993. There were 82,467 offenses reported in 1994, with 73,685 experienced in 1993. Property crimes accounted for 85.0% of all index crimes in 1994, with a crime rate of 58.9 offenses per 1,000 population. Nevada's ten year average for property crimes (1984-1993) was 62,760. <i>Special Note: National arson data was not sufficient prior to 1994 and is not included in totals delineated here.</i>
MURDER	There were 172 murders committed in Nevada during 1994, up by 28 (19.4%) from the 144 murders reported in 1993. Law enforcement cleared 83 murders this year (48.3%). Nevada's ten year average for homicide offenses (1984-1993) was 116.
RAPE	Forcible rapes increased by 148 during 1994. There were 994 offenses reported to enforcement in 1994, compared to 846 in 1993. Of the total, 801 were actual rapes, while 193 were classified as attempts. Nevada's ten year average for rape offenses (1984-1993) was 708.

*Figures presented will differ very slightly from December's year-to-date due to inclusion of educational institutions. Beginning in January, 1995, educational institutions will be included in UCR monthly report's statewide totals.

CRIME IN NEVADA 1994 - HIGHLIGHTS

CLEARANCE RATE

Law enforcement agencies cleared 17.0% of all index crimes in Nevada in 1994. Nationally, 21.0% were cleared in 1993.

ARRESTS

The total number of persons arrested, summoned or cited by enforcement, including juveniles and adults, was 107,961 for 1994. Drug arrests for adults totaled 4,659, and juveniles accounted for 698 more.

OFFICER ASSAULTS

Nevada law enforcement officers experienced 240 assaults in 1994.

POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA

Statewide there were 3,631 full-time sworn law enforcement officers in Nevada. This represents a ratio of 2.6 officers per 1,000 population. Nationally the average ratio per 1,000 is 2.2.

Note:

Pre-1994 figures were reported directly to the FBI by participating agencies. Estimates were developed by the FBI for non-reporting areas.

Because some prior years' figures were estimated and past reporting regularity by agencies is unknown, 1994 numbers may seem comparatively high.

COMPARATIVE NUMBERS AND RATES NEVADA, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL

The 1994 figures displayed here represent the first full calendar-year of data collection and compilation under the new state-run Nevada UCR Program. Thirty three agencies are currently reporting UCR data, covering nearly 99% of the state's population. The state-run program was able to recruit some new reporting agencies in 1994. It is anticipated additional key agencies will participate beginning in 1995, bringing the reporting level to 100%.

Crime rates as they appear in this publication are per 1,000 population. No attempt is made to incorporate transient populations or other factors which contribute to the ratio and types of crime in given areas. Any effort to make comparisons of crime rates between areas should be tempered by these population and environmental variables.

Note:

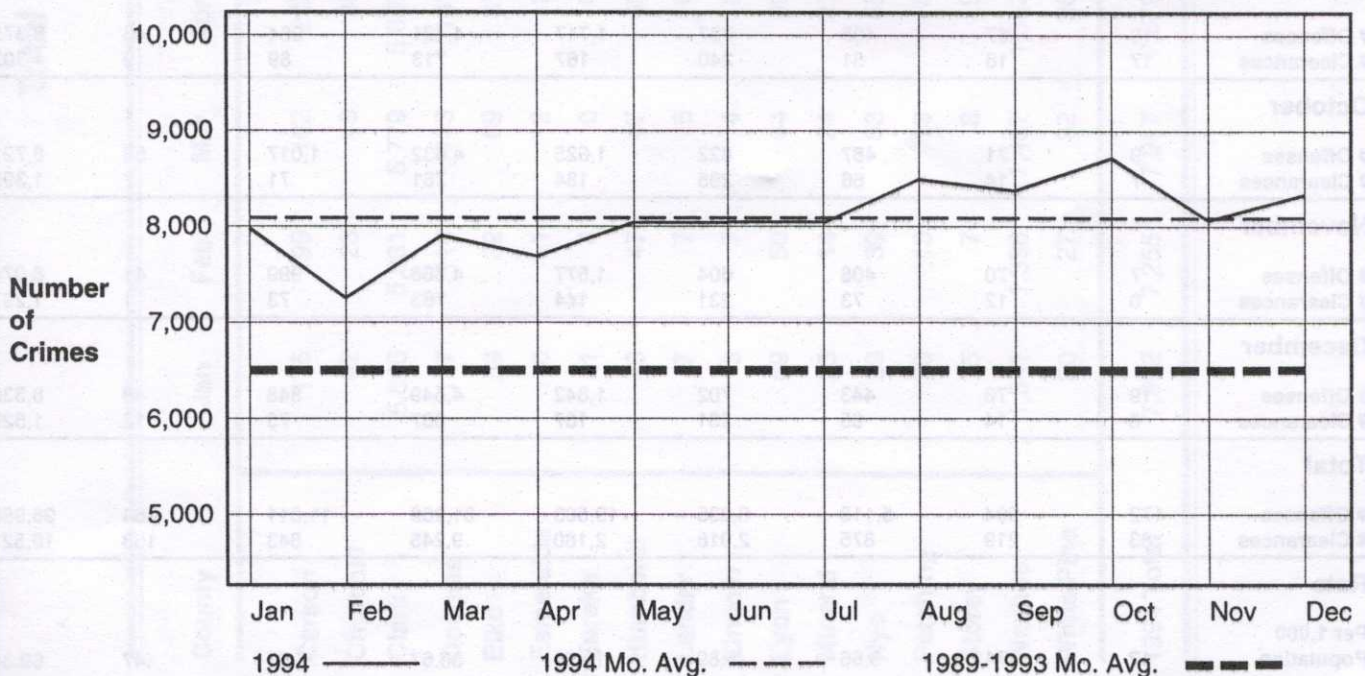
Pre-1994 figures were reported directly to the FBI by participating agencies. Estimates were developed by the FBI for non-reporting areas.

Because some prior years' figures were estimated and past reporting regularity by agencies is unknown, 1994 numbers may seem comparatively high.

1994 Nevada Index Crimes

Offense	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total	Rate/1,000 Population
Murder	172	.18	.12
Rape	994	1.02	.71
Robbery	5,118	5.28	3.66
Aggravated Assault	8,235	8.49	5.89
Burglary	19,503	20.11	13.94
Larceny	51,289	52.88	36.67
MV Theft	11,011	11.35	7.87
Arson	664	.68	.47
Totals	96,986	100.00	69.34

Index Crimes-1994 Monthly vs. 1989-1993 Monthly Average



Nevada UCR Statewide Index Crimes / Clearances, Month to Month, 1994

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft	Arson	Total
January									
# Offenses	16	84	514	584	1,678	4,127	937	52	7,992
# Clearances	4	18	81	205	193	813	52	15	1,381
February									
# Offenses	11	90	442	546	1,474	3,850	792	50	7,255
# Clearances	5	28	101	190	168	800	66	12	1,370
March									
# Offenses	12	88	456	609	1,559	4,279	831	83	7,917
# Clearances	5	25	69	234	172	940	46	27	1,518
April									
# Offenses	21	72	414	635	1,558	4,096	825	58	7,679
# Clearances	10	14	59	193	200	780	65	21	1,342
May									
# Offenses	18	101	410	627	1,716	4,219	897	58	8,046
# Clearances	6	28	84	234	214	758	53	14	1,391
June									
# Offenses	10	87	377	752	1,584	4,292	888	64	8,054
# Clearances	6	12	68	265	188	752	82	22	1,395
July									
# Offenses	12	92	366	683	1,618	4,210	1,016	54	8,051
# Clearances	9	17	75	240	180	578	83	10	1,192
August									
# Offenses	19	94	396	934	1,755	4,246	997	51	8,492
# Clearances	6	21	83	320	183	700	88	8	1,409
September									
# Offenses	18	67	405	737	1,717	4,421	964	46	8,375
# Clearances	17	16	51	240	167	713	89	9	1,302
October									
# Offenses	9	71	487	822	1,625	4,632	1,017	58	8,721
# Clearances	7	14	66	285	184	761	71	7	1,395
November									
# Offenses	7	70	408	604	1,577	4,368	999	41	8,074
# Clearances	0	12	73	231	144	763	73	1	1,297
December									
# Offenses	19	78	443	702	1,642	4,549	848	49	8,330
# Clearances	8	14	65	281	187	887	75	12	1,529
Total									
# Offenses	172	994	5,118	8,235	19,503	51,289	11,011	664	96,986
# Clearances	83	219	875	2,918	2,180	9,245	843	158	16,521
Rate									
Per 1,000									
Population	.12	.71	3.66	5.89	13.94	36.67	7.87	.47	69.34

Total Index Crimes by County by Month

1994

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Carson	175	199	182	222	217	160	168	161	178	196	183	169	2,210
Churchill	42	23	40	36	35	44	46	64	49	54	49	55	537
Clark	5,806	5,331	5,779	5,667	5,875	5,999	5,835	6,273	6,086	6,530	6,046	6,097	71,324
Douglas	137	116	133	101	104	89	109	113	78	91	74	110	1,255
Elko	59	32	69	35	45	70	62	66	37	33	31	41	580
Esmeralda	0	1	2	2	0	4	4	1	1	5	1	0	21
Eureka	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Humboldt	43	47	47	60	55	59	62	68	70	70	61	67	709
Lander	7	7	5	6	6	5	8	9	12	6	0	0	71
Lincoln	3	7	4	8	5	12	10	4	7	5	6	9	80
Lyon	69	50	64	69	89	74	75	81	85	83	73	78	890
Mineral	25	14	24	21	17	16	10	32	12	19	10	17	217
Nye	29	39	53	55	56	52	55	51	52	58	69	75	644
Pershing	20	13	18	8	11	25	28	23	12	18	18	10	204
Storey	5	7	8	9	6	5	10	14	13	9	7	3	96
Washoe	1,541	1,338	1,457	1,342	1,492	1,409	1,533	1,499	1,650	1,510	1,414	1,568	17,753
White Pine	30	27	32	38	33	30	36	33	33	34	32	31	389
1994 Total	7,992	7,255	7,917	7,679	8,046	8,054	8,051	8,492	8,375	8,721	8,074	8,330	96,986

Total Index Crime Clearances by County by Month **1994**

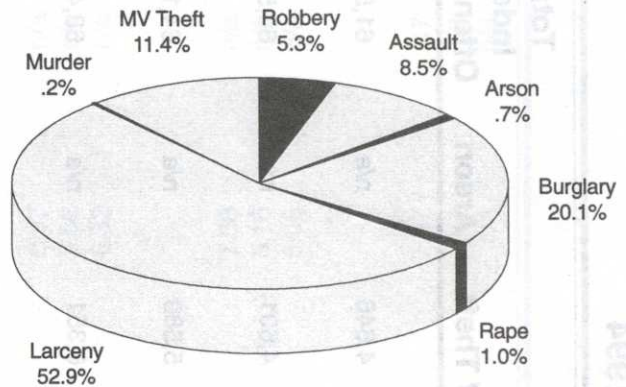
County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Carson	54	43	35	44	39	29	29	38	36	38	34	28	447
Churchill	8	4	10	13	14	18	8	17	13	13	13	9	140
Clark	848	860	941	821	905	948	742	923	824	876	836	1,041	10,565
Douglas	24	24	26	15	25	19	18	19	10	15	16	19	230
Elko	24	8	29	7	15	19	21	24	8	9	12	11	187
Esmeralda	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Eureka	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Humboldt	10	10	13	12	11	11	10	12	11	23	12	16	151
Lander	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	10
Lincoln	0	1	1	0	0	6	3	2	1	1	1	2	18
Lyon	24	21	38	35	47	43	35	36	41	34	33	40	427
Mineral	8	8	8	13	9	5	5	11	6	7	5	4	89
Nye	7	9	22	17	26	22	25	22	25	18	27	35	255
Pershing	11	1	8	3	6	12	5	10	3	6	4	3	72
Storey	1	3	1	0	1	1	3	4	7	2	2	2	27
Washoe	359	372	385	362	292	259	287	289	314	352	302	319	3,892
White Pine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1994 Total	1,381	1,370	1,518	1,342	1,391	1,395	1,192	1,409	1,302	1,395	1,297	1,529	16,521

Nevada Index Crimes Proportions, 1994

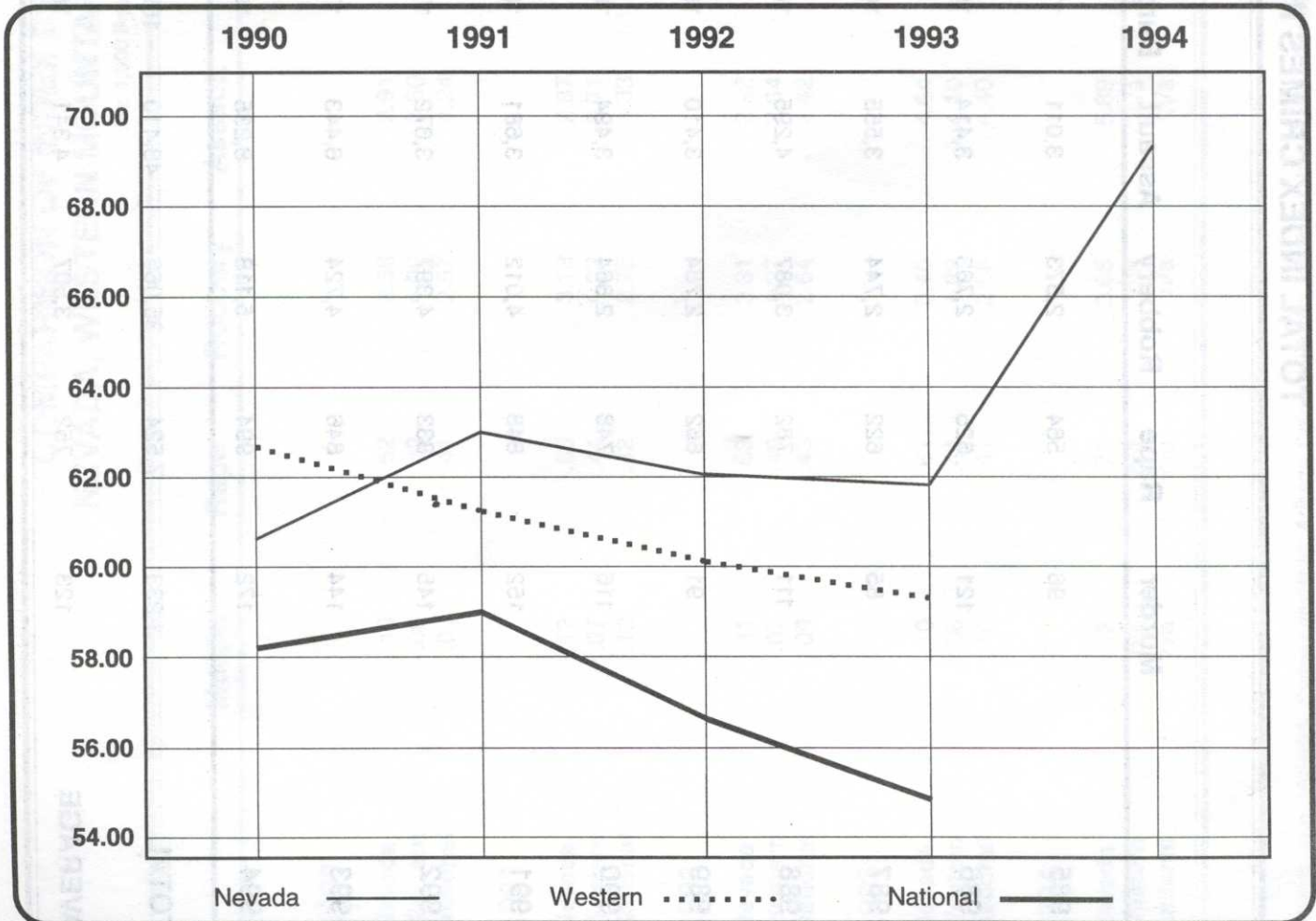
Note:

Since numbers for some areas of Nevada prior to 1994 were estimates developed by the FBI, there cannot be absolute certainty regarding accuracy. In addition, past reporting regularity by participating agencies is unknown to Nevada UCR. Since reporting is now more complete, figures for 1994 may seem high when compared to previous years.

Murder	.18%
Rape	1.02%
Robbery	5.28%
Assault	8.49%
Burglary	20.11%
Larceny	52.88%
MV Theft	11.35%
Arson	.68%



Total Index Crime Rates Nevada, Western Mountain States, National Per 1,000 Population



TOTAL INDEX CRIMES IN NEVADA, 1985-1994

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft	Arson	Total Index Offenses	Rate/ 1,000 Pop.
1985	96	564	2,573	3,011	17,312	33,336	4,646	n/a	61,538	65.75
1986	121	625	2,763	3,414	15,446	33,601	4,601	n/a	60,570	62.90
1987	85	622	2,744	3,555	16,408	35,157	5,589	n/a	64,160	63.71
1988	111	782	3,087	4,295	16,376	37,401	6,351	n/a	68,403	64.53
1989	91	662	2,784	3,410	15,607	40,686	6,439	n/a	69,679	62.72
1990	116	748	2,864	3,494	16,434	42,097	7,121	n/a	72,874	60.64
1991	152	848	4,012	3,681	18,026	45,781	8,376	n/a	80,876	62.99
1992	145	833	4,397	3,872	17,108	46,714	9,255	n/a	82,324	62.04
1993	144	846	4,724	6,443	17,293	46,137	10,255	n/a	85,842	61.80
1994	172	994	5,118	8,235	19,503	51,289	11,011	664	96,986	69.34
TOTAL	1,233	7,524	35,066	43,410	169,513	412,005	73,644	--	743,252	--
AVERAGE	123	752	3,507	4,341	16,951	41,200	7,364	--	74,325	63.64

COMPARISON OF INDEX CRIME RATES, 1990 - 1994

NEVADA, WESTERN MOUNTAIN STATES* AND NATIONAL

Per 1,000 Population

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft	Arson	Total
1990									
Nevada	.10	.62	2.38	2.91	13.67	35.03	5.93	n/a	60.64
Western	.06	.42	1.09	3.60	12.86	39.79	4.86	n/a	62.68
National	.09	.41	2.57	4.24	12.36	31.95	6.58	n/a	58.20
1991									
Nevada	.12	.66	3.13	2.87	14.04	35.66	6.52	n/a	62.99
Western	.07	.44	1.22	3.71	12.47	38.43	4.91	n/a	61.25
National	.10	.42	2.73	4.33	12.52	32.29	6.59	n/a	58.98
1992									
Nevada	.11	.63	3.31	2.92	12.89	35.20	6.97	n/a	62.04
Western	.07	.46	1.27	3.84	11.50	37.91	5.08	n/a	60.12
National	.09	.43	2.64	4.42	11.68	31.03	6.32	n/a	56.60
1993									
Nevada	.10	.61	3.40	4.64	12.45	33.22	7.38	n/a	61.80
Western	.06	.44	1.29	4.10	11.17	37.08	5.16	n/a	59.29
National	.10	.41	2.56	4.40	10.99	30.32	6.05	n/a	54.83
1994									
Nevada	.12	.71	3.66	5.89	13.94	36.68	7.87	.47	69.34
Western	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
National	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

*The Western Mountain States consist of: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming

Annual Crimes / Clearances Summary

1994

County / Agency	Est. Pop.	Murder		Rape		Robbery		Assault		Burglary		Larceny		MV Theft		Arson		Total Crimes	Crime Rate	Total Clear.	Clear. Percent
Carson County																					
Carson SO	43,460	1	0	27	9	19	6	193	107	416	70	1,427	237	116	15	11	3	2,210	50.85	447	20.2
County Totals	43,460	1	0	27	9	19	6	193	107	416	70	1,427	237	116	15	11	3	2,210	50.85	447	20.2
Churchill County																					
Churchill SO	12,790	0	0	0	0	2	1	8	2	108	20	90	29	8	4	3	1	219	17.12	57	26.0
Fallon PD	7,060	0	0	2	1	6	2	11	10	54	10	216	45	25	14	4	1	318	45.04	83	26.1
County Totals	19,850	0	0	2	1	8	3	19	12	162	30	306	74	33	18	7	2	537	27.05	140	26.1
Clark County																					
Las Vegas Metro PD	725,760	106	38	574	96	3,805	562	4,934	1,241	11,657	1,047	29,351	4,489	7,735	368	225	41	58,387	80.45	7,882	13.5
Boulder City PD	13,350	1	1	1	1	3	2	40	29	99	17	293	28	34	7	0	0	471	35.28	85	18.0
Henderson PD	94,760	4	2	116	20	148	14	120	32	804	66	2,227	253	589	21	26	1	4,034	42.57	409	10.1
Mesquite PD	3,270	0	0	0	0	3	0	38	34	17	3	92	51	15	4	0	0	165	50.46	92	55.8
North Las Vegas PD	60,880	20	10	64	28	447	92	1,160	371	1,175	125	2,691	681	939	71	57	7	6,553	107.64	1,382	21.1
Las Vegas Fire Dept.	323,300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	181	32	181	.56	32	17.7
UNLV PD	21,500	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	99	5	276	12	28	3	4	0	413	19.21	23	5.6
Clark Co. Schools PD	115,000	0	0	0	0	23	12	42	31	294	156	688	399	22	8	51	37	1,120	9.74	643	57.4
County Totals	898,020	131	51	755	145	4,432	682	6,337	1,741	14,145	1,419	35,618	5,913	9,362	482	544	118	71,324	79.42	10,548	14.8

Annual Crimes / Clearances Summary

1994

County / Agency	Est. Pop.	Murder		Rape		Robbery		Assault		Burglary		Larceny		MV Theft		Arson		Total Crimes	Crime Rate	Total Clear.	Clear. Percent
Humboldt County																					
Humboldt SO	7,600	0	0	1	0	0	0	68	39	57	3	51	2	4	0	0	0	181	23.82	44	24.3
Winnemucca PD	6,910	1	0	4	0	11	4	21	11	134	20	335	65	22	7	0	0	528	76.41	107	20.3
County Totals	14,510	1	0	5	0	11	4	89	50	191	23	386	67	26	7	0	0	709	48.86	151	21.3
Lander County																					
Lander SO	6,430	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	17	0	38	0	10	8	1	0	71	11.04	10	14.1
County Totals	6,430	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	17	0	38	0	10	8	1	0	71	11.04	10	14.1
Lincoln County																					
Lincoln SO	5,290	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	24	8	51	6	4	4	0	0	80	15.12	18	22.5
County Totals	5,290	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	24	8	51	6	4	4	0	0	80	15.12	18	22.5
Lyon County																					
Lyon SO	21,250	2	2	1	0	3	2	159	154	224	73	347	129	40	23	5	4	781	36.75	387	49.6
Yerington PD	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	9	24	10	70	20	2	0	2	1	109	43.60	40	36.7
County Totals	23,750	2	2	1	0	3	2	170	163	248	83	417	149	42	23	7	5	890	37.47	427	48.0

Annual Crimes / Clearances Summary

1994

County / Agency	Est. Pop.	Murder		Rape		Robbery		Assault		Burglary		Larceny		MV Theft		Arson		Total Crimes	Crime Rate	Total Clear.	Clear. Percent
Douglas County																					
Douglas SO	30,390	3	3	6	2	14	4	129	93	277	41	748	67	68	19	10	1	1,255	41.30	230	18.3
County Totals	30,390	3	3	6	2	14	4	129	93	277	41	748	67	68	19	10	1	1,255	41.30	230	18.3
Elko County																					
Elko SO	16,540	2	0	12	5	3	0	124	85	110	20	118	20	20	4	2	1	391	23.64	135	34.5
Carlin PD	2,430	0	0	1	0	1	0	11	6	28	5	75	20	7	5	3	1	126	51.85	37	29.4
Elko PD	16,570	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wells PD	1,250	0	0	2	2	1	0	6	6	16	1	26	1	8	3	4	3	63	50.40	16	25.4
Wendover PD	2,250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
County Totals	20,220	2	0	15	7	5	0	141	97	154	26	219	41	35	12	9	5	580	28.68	188	32.4
Esmeralda County																					
Esmeralda SO	1,320	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	11	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	21	15.91	5	23.8
County Totals	1,320	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	11	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	21	15.91	5	23.8
Eureka County																					
Eureka SO	1,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3.64	5	83.3
County Totals	1,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3.64	5	83.3

Annual Crimes / Clearances Summary

1994

County / Agency	Est. Pop.	Murder		Rape		Robbery		Assault		Burglary		Larceny		MV Theft		Arson		Total Crimes	Crime Rate	Total Clear.	Clear. Percent
Mineral County																					
Mineral SO	6,510	0	0	0	0	1	0	51	36	53	9	99	33	12	10	1	1	217	33.33	89	41.0
County Totals	6,510	0	0	0	0	1	0	51	36	53	9	99	33	12	10	1	1	217	33.33	89	41.0
Nye County																					
Nye SO	21,160	4	4	0	0	1	0	183	143	179	39	229	41	41	24	7	4	644	30.43	255	39.6
County Totals	21,160	4	4	0	0	1	0	183	143	179	39	229	41	41	24	7	4	644	30.43	255	39.6
Pershing County																					
Pershing SO	2,490	0	0	1	1	1	0	24	23	14	4	15	10	5	1	0	0	60	24.10	39	65.0
Lovelock PD	2,400	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	4	45	4	81	19	8	6	0	0	144	60.00	33	22.9
County Totals	4,890	0	0	1	1	3	0	32	27	59	8	96	29	13	7	0	0	204	41.72	72	35.3
Storey County																					
Storey SO	2,850	0	0	1	0	1	0	14	13	25	6	47	8	6	0	2	0	96	33.68	27	28.1
County Totals	2,850	0	0	1	0	1	0	14	13	25	6	47	8	6	0	2	0	96	33.68	27	28.1

Annual Crimes / Clearances Summary

1994

County / Agency	Est. Pop.	Murder		Rape		Robbery		Assault		Burglary		Larceny		MV Theft		Arson		Total Crimes	Crime Rate	Total Clear.	Clear. Percent
Washoe County																					
Washoe SO	72,320	5	5	21	3	17	8	190	90	578	60	1,192	133	178	42	19	7	2,200	30.42	348	15.8
Reno PD	143,780	21	16	121	34	507	141	503	223	1,952	191	7,109	1,625	737	90	45	12	10,995	76.47	2,332	21.2
Sparks PD	55,670	2	2	38	17	92	24	159	94	810	161	2,821	820	314	80	0	0	4,236	76.09	1,198	28.3
UNR PD	15,000	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	6	129	1	173	2	7	2	1	0	322	21.47	11	3.4
County Totals	271,770	28	23	180	54	617	173	863	413	3,469	413	11,295	2,580	1,236	214	65	19	17,753	65.32	3,889	21.9
White Pine County																					
White Pine SO	9,540	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	70	1	306	0	7	0	0	0	389	40.78	1	.3
County Totals	9,540	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	70	1	306	0	7	0	0	0	389	40.78	1	.3
Statewide Totals																					
Grand Total	1,398,760	172	83	994	219	5,118	875	8,235	2,918	19,503	2,180	51,289	9,245	11,011	843	664	158	96,986	69.34	16,521	17.03

Annual Crimes / Clearances Summary

1994

Nevada 1994 vs National (1993) Index Crime Rates

Per 1,000 Population

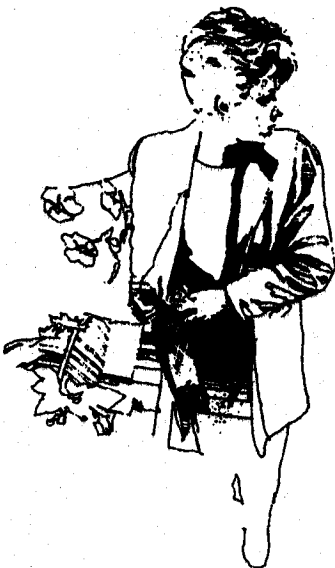
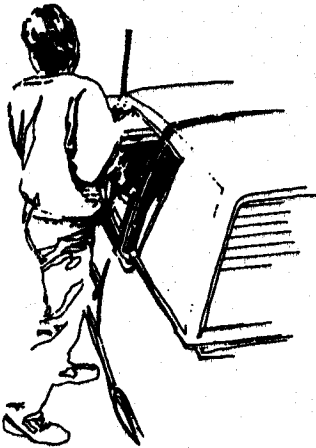
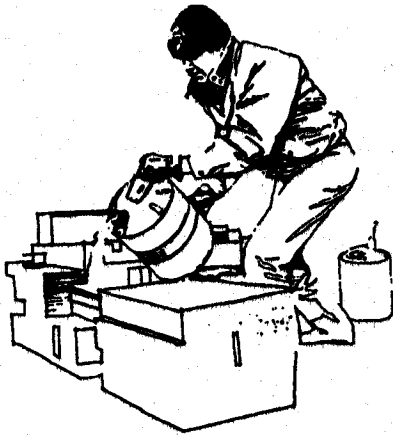
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft	Arson	Total
Nevada	.12	.71	3.66	5.89	13.94	36.68	7.87	.47	69.34
National	.10	.41	2.56	4.40	10.99	30.32	6.05	n/a	54.83

Nevada 1994 vs National (1993) Crime Clearance Rates

By Percent

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft	Arson	Total
Nevada	48.3	22.0	17.1	35.4	11.2	18.0	7.7	23.8	17.0
National	65.6	52.8	23.5	55.5	13.1	19.8	13.6	15.4	21.1

INDEX CRIMES



CRIME IN NEVADA 1994 - HIGHLIGHTS

- ROBBERY**..... Robberies increased by 394 offenses (8.3%) during 1994, from 4,724 in 1993 to 5,118. Nevada's ten year average for robbery offenses (1984-1993) was 3,249.
- AGGRAVATED ASSAULT**..... Nevada law enforcement reported 8,235 aggravated assaults during 1994, an increase of 1,792 (27.8%) from the 1993 figure of 6,443. In addition, there were 15,723 simple assaults in 1994. Nevada's ten year average for aggravated assault offenses (1984-1993) was 3,771.
- BURGLARY**..... In 1994, burglary offenses increased by 2,210 (12.8%) over the 1993 total of 17,293. The 19,503 burglaries in 1994 resulted in property loss totaling \$32,081,194. Burglaries represent 20.3% of all reported index offenses. Nevada's ten year average for burglary offenses (1984-1993) was 16,803.
- LARCENY**..... The crime of larceny in Nevada for 1994 totaled 51,289, an 11.2% increase over the 1993 figure of 46,137. Shoplifting and thefts from motor vehicles represented 25.7% of all larceny crimes reported. Nevada's ten year average for larceny-theft offenses (1984-1993) was 39,241.
- MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT**..... The number of motor vehicle thefts increased by 756 (7.4%) during 1994, from 10,255 in 1993 to 11,011. Nevada's ten year average for motor vehicles stolen (1984-1993) was 6,715.
- ARSON**..... Arson was added to the list of reportable index crimes in 1980. During 1994 there were 664 arsons reported in Nevada. Estimated property loss from these offenses totaled \$4,535,304.
- STOLEN / RECOVERED PROPERTY**..... During 1994 law enforcement agencies recorded \$135,136,298 worth of property stolen during the commission of index crimes. They were able to recover \$44,800,276 (33.2%).

VIOLENT CRIMES

Crime Clock - One Violent Crime Every 36 Minutes, 12 Seconds

Crimes of violence involve the element of personal confrontation between the perpetrator and victim and entail the threat or use of violence. By their very nature, violent crimes-murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault-are considered more serious than property crimes. The total number indicates only the number of incidents reported to enforcement and does not reflect the number of criminals who committed them or the number of injuries inflicted.

The 1994 violent crime rate in Nevada was 10.38 offenses per 1,000 population. Violent crimes represented 15.0% of all reported index crimes. Enforcement cleared 4,095 violent crimes for a 28.2% clearance rate.

Number of Offenses Comparative Data 1993-1994

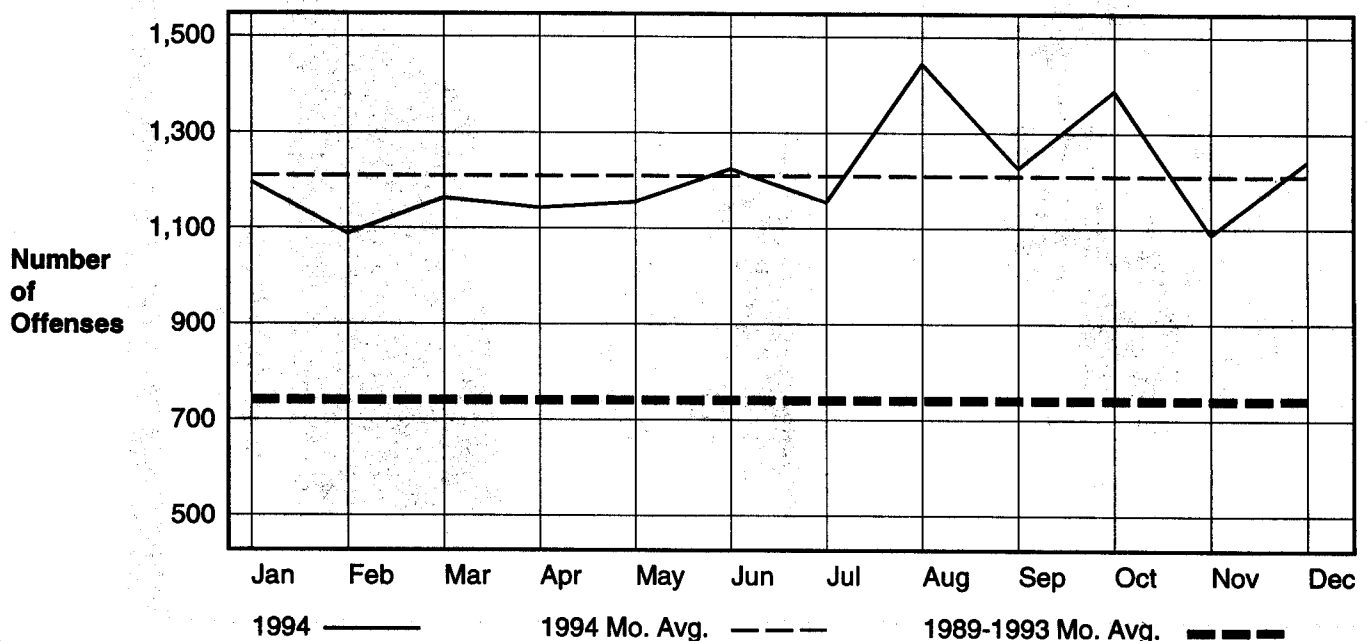
	1993	1994	Number Change	Percent Change
Murder	144	172	28	+19.4
Rape	846	994	148	+17.5
Robbery	4,724	5,118	394	+8.3
Assault	6,443	8,235	1,792	+27.8
Totals	12,157	14,519	2,362	+19.4

Note:

Pre-1994 figures were reported directly to the FBI by participating agencies. Estimates were developed by the FBI for non-reporting areas. In addition, past reporting regularity by participating agencies is unknown to Nevada UCR.

Since reporting is now more complete, figures for 1994 may seem high when compared to previous years.

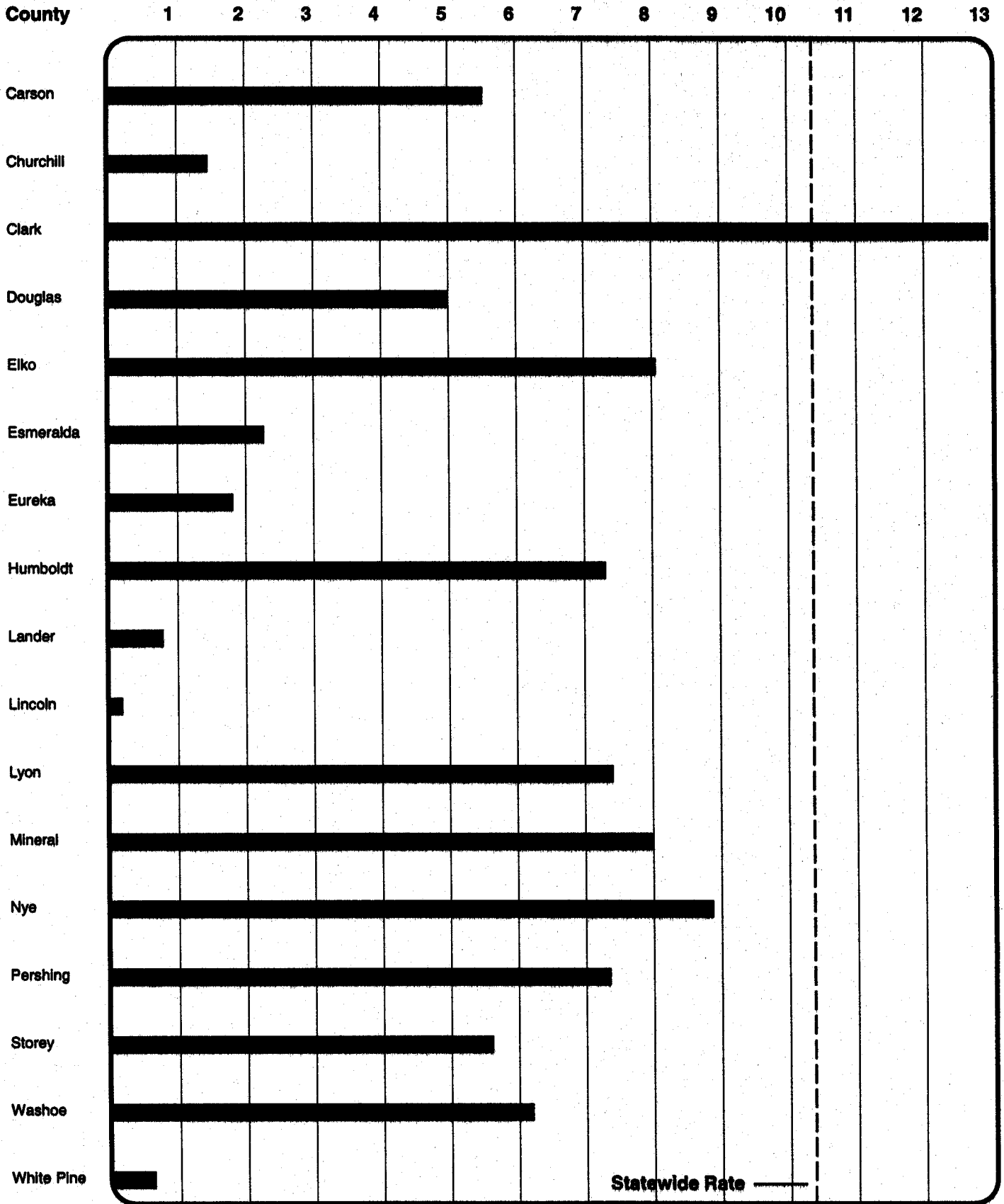
Violent Crimes Nevada Monthly Offenses 1994 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1989-1993



Violent Crime Rate By County

(State Violent Crime Rate: 10.38)

Rate Per 1,000 Population



PROPERTY CRIMES

Crime Clock - One Property Crime Every 6 Minutes, 22 Seconds

Property crimes include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. These crimes do not involve the threat of violence, but entail property taken from one by another, or the destruction of property by arson. Because arson is the most recent addition to the crime index, to this point in time, the FBI has not fully reported it along with the other offenses. The reason for this is not all agencies participating in the UCR Program have consistently reported arson information, thus data reliability is still marginal.

There were 82,467 property crimes reported in 1994, representing 85.0% of total reported index crimes. Enforcement agencies cleared 12,426 (15.1%) of the property offenses. Nevada's property crime rate per 1,000 population in 1994 was 58.96.

Number of Offenses Comparative Data 1993-1994

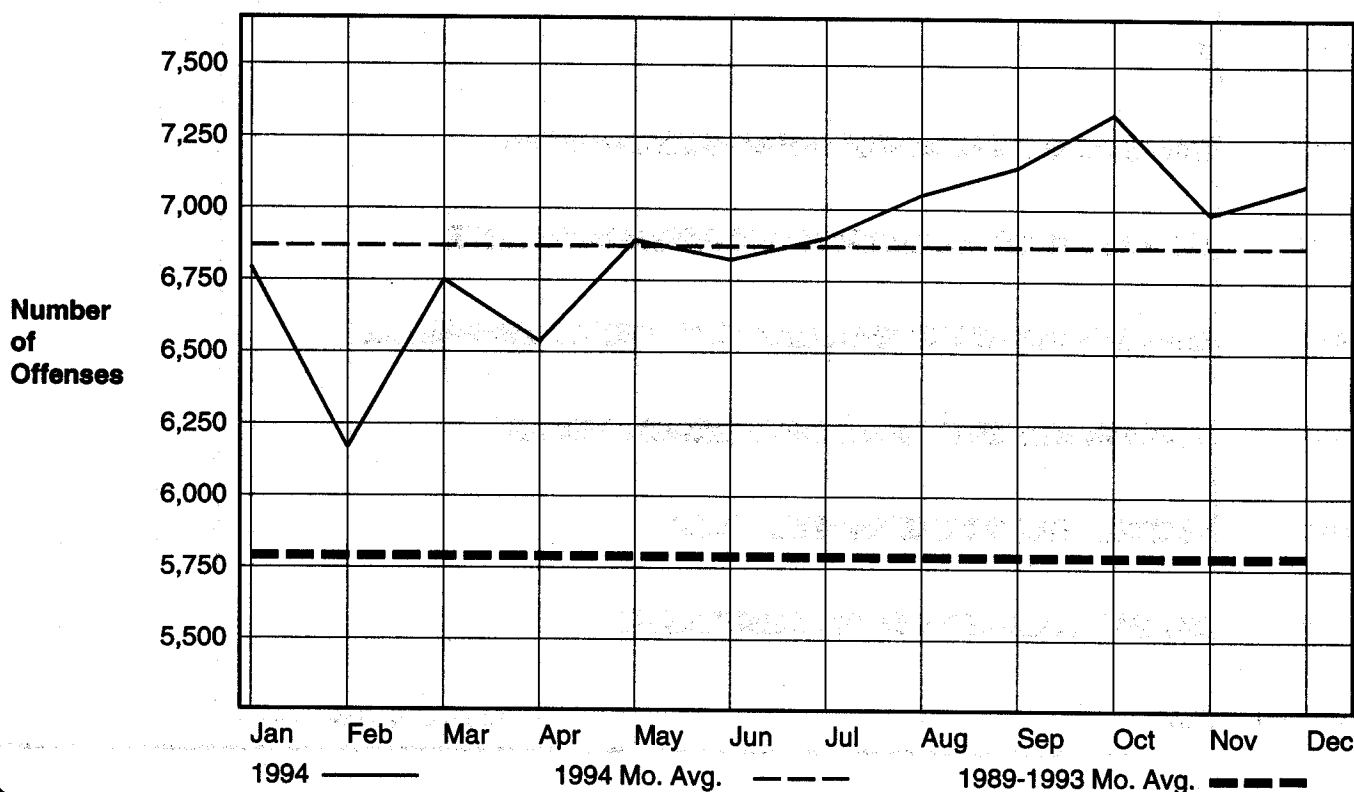
	1993	1994	Number Change	Percent Change
Burglary	17,293	19,503	2,210	+12.8
Larceny	46,137	51,289	5,152	+11.2
MV Theft	10,255	11,011	756	+7.4
Arson	n/a	664	--	--
Total	73,685	82,467	8,782	+11.9

Note:

Pre-1994 figures were reported directly to the FBI by participating agencies. Estimates were developed by the FBI for non-reporting areas. In addition, past reporting regularity by participating agencies is unknown to Nevada UCR.

Since reporting is now more complete, figures for 1994 may seem high when compared to previous years.

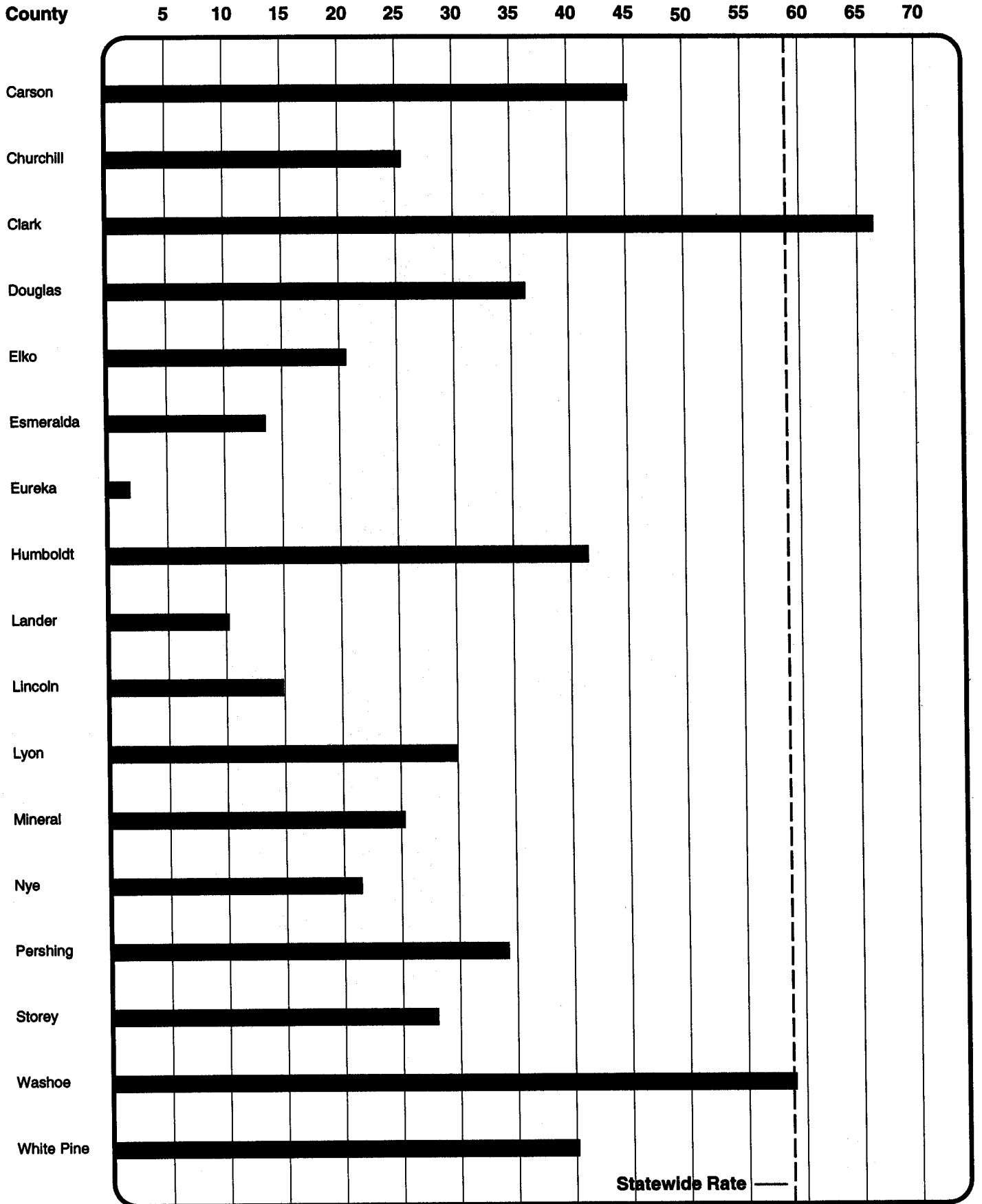
Property Crimes Nevada Monthly Offenses 1994 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1989-1993



Property Crime by County

(State Property Crime Rate: 58.96)

Rate Per 1,000 Population



MURDER



MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

Crime Clock - One Murder Every 2 Days, 3 Hours

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are described by UCR as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another, or, if the death is the result of the commission of another criminal act.

Murder--NRS 200.010: "Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought, either express or implied, or caused by a controlled substance which was sold, given, traded or otherwise made available to a person in violation of Chapter 453 of NRS."

Manslaughter--NRS 200.040: (1) "Manslaughter: (a) Is the unlawful killing of a human being, without malice express or implied, and without any mixture of deliberation...(2) Manslaughter must be voluntary, upon a sudden heat of passion, caused by provocation apparently sufficient to make the passion irresistible; or, involuntary, in the commission of an unlawful act..."

Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident. Although manslaughter by negligence is recorded on the "offense known to police" form along with murder, it is not considered an index offense and is not discussed in this report. Attempts to murder or assaults to murder are scored as aggravated assaults and not murder.

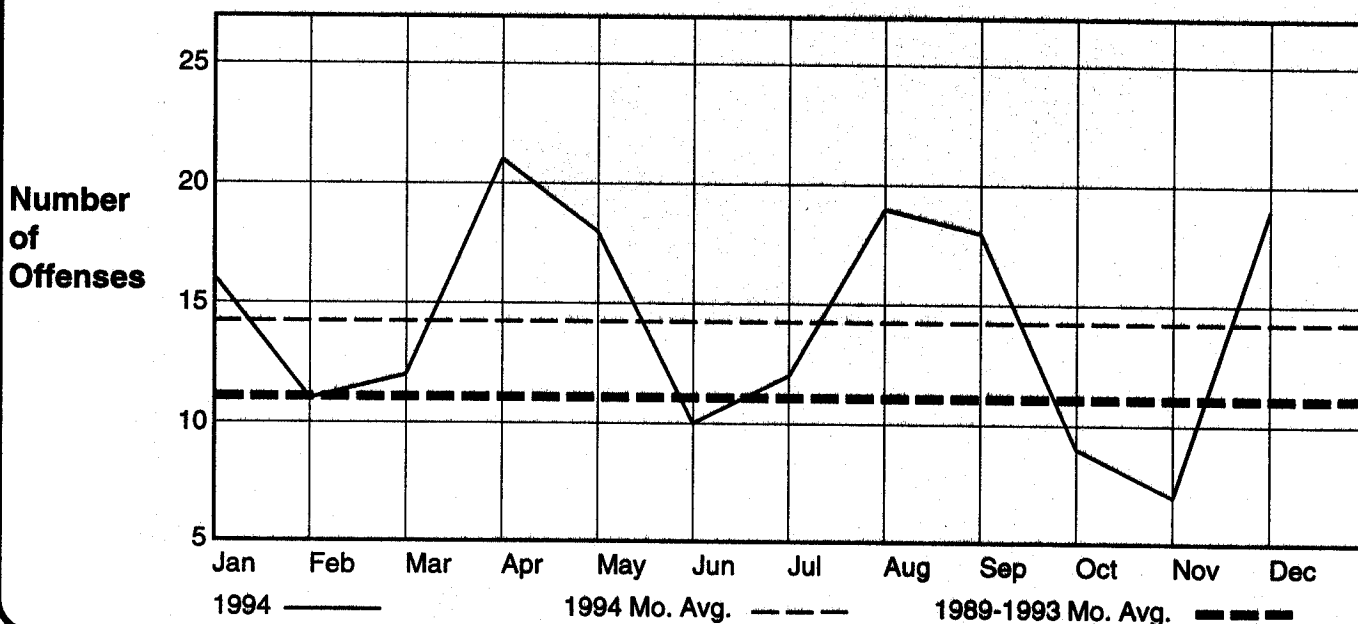
Trend

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/1,000
1990	116	+27.5%	.10
1991	152	+31.0%	.12
1992	145	-4.6%	.11
1993	144	-0.7%	.10
1994	172	+19.4%	.12

Note:

Pre-1994 figures were reported directly to the FBI by participating agencies. Estimates were developed by the FBI for non-reporting areas.

Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter
Nevada Monthly Offenses 1994 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1989-1993

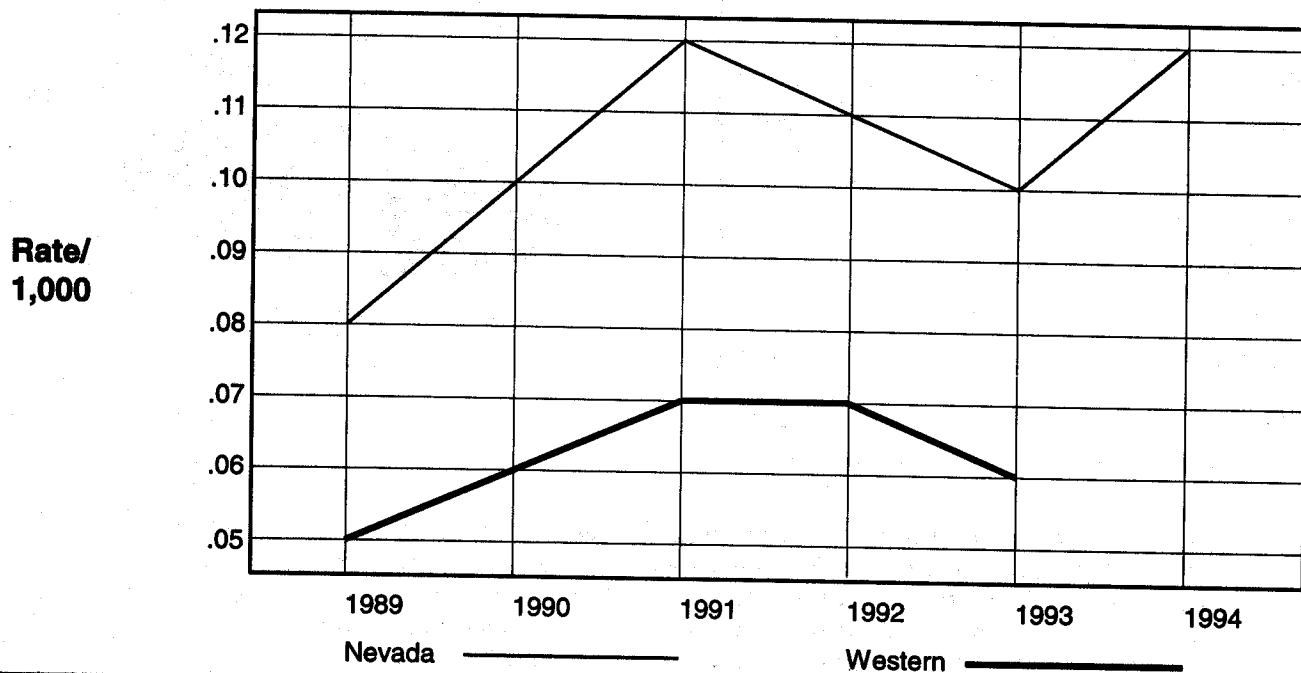


Murder Rates

Comparison of Nevada (1989-1994) to Western Mountain States and Nation (1989-1993)

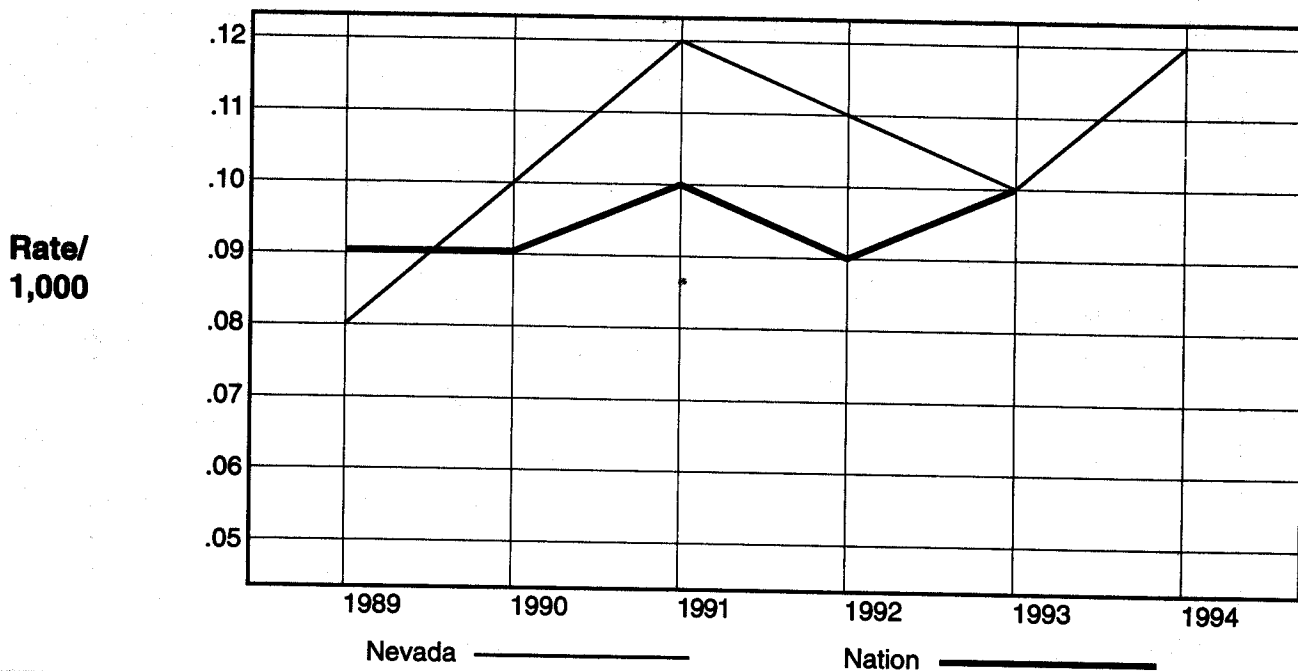
Nevada vs. Western Mountain States

Per 1,000 Population



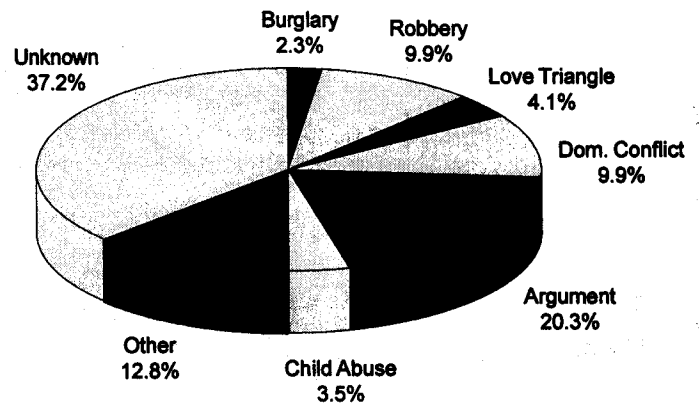
Nevada vs. Nation

Per 1,000 Population



Murder Distribution By Circumstance and Relationship

Circumstance*	Number	% of Total
Burglary	4	2.3
Robbery	17	9.9
Other	22	12.8
Domestic Conflict	17	9.9
Argument	35	20.3
Child Abuse	6	3.5
Lover's Triangle	7	4.1
Mental Health	0	0.0
Unknown	64	37.2
Assisted Suicide	0	0.0
TOTAL	172	100.0



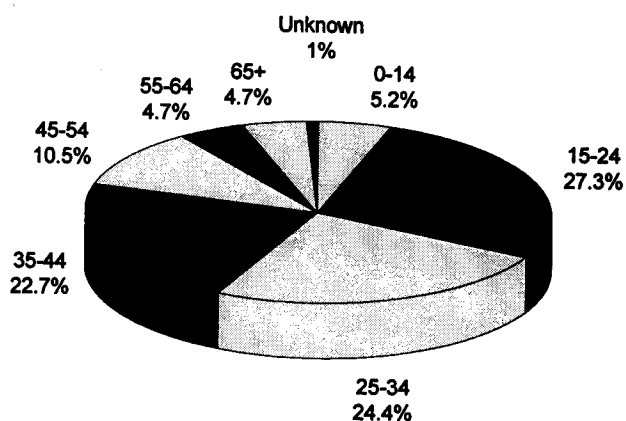
*Due to the unlimited set of possible circumstances surrounding homicides, it is difficult to provide clear-cut or precise statistical categories for all. To achieve uniformity, the number of circumstance categories has been kept to a minimum. Caution is suggested in drawing generalizations from the data without more deliberate analysis. This table makes no attempt to analyze the motives of offenders, but rather to display general circumstances surrounding events.

**The number of relationships may not agree with the number of victims due to instances of multiple offenders or victims.

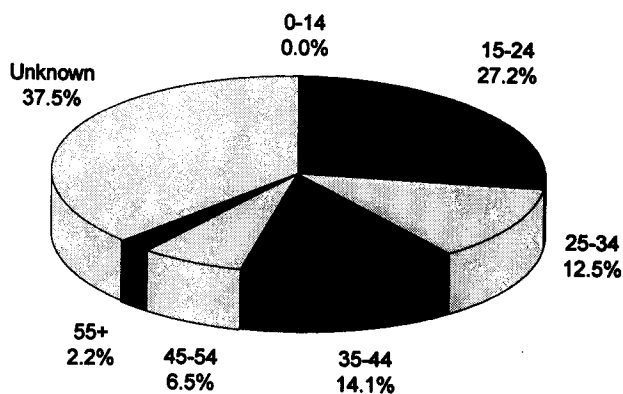
Relationship - Victim to Offender**	Number	% of Total
Wife	5	3.0
Husband	5	3.0
Son	4	2.4
Daughter	2	1.2
Other Family Member	7	4.2
Total Family	23	13.9
Girlfriend / Boyfriend	5	3.0
Friend	2	1.2
Acquaintance	55	33.1
Stranger	33	19.9
Unknown	48	28.9
Total Other	143	86.1
TOTAL	166	100.0

Murder Distribution By Age and Sex

Victims	Male	Female	Total
0-14	4	5	9
15-24	41	6	47
25-34	30	12	42
35-44	30	9	39
45-54	12	6	18
55-64	5	3	8
65+	6	2	8
Unknown	1	0	1
Total	129	43	172

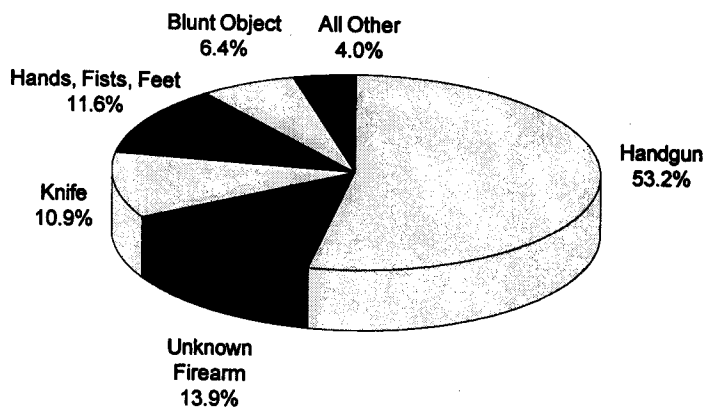


Offenders	Male	Female	Total
0-14	0	0	0
15-24	44	6	50
25-34	21	2	23
35-44	22	4	26
45-54	10	2	12
55-64	2	0	2
65+	2	0	2
Unknown	--	--	69
Total	101	14	184

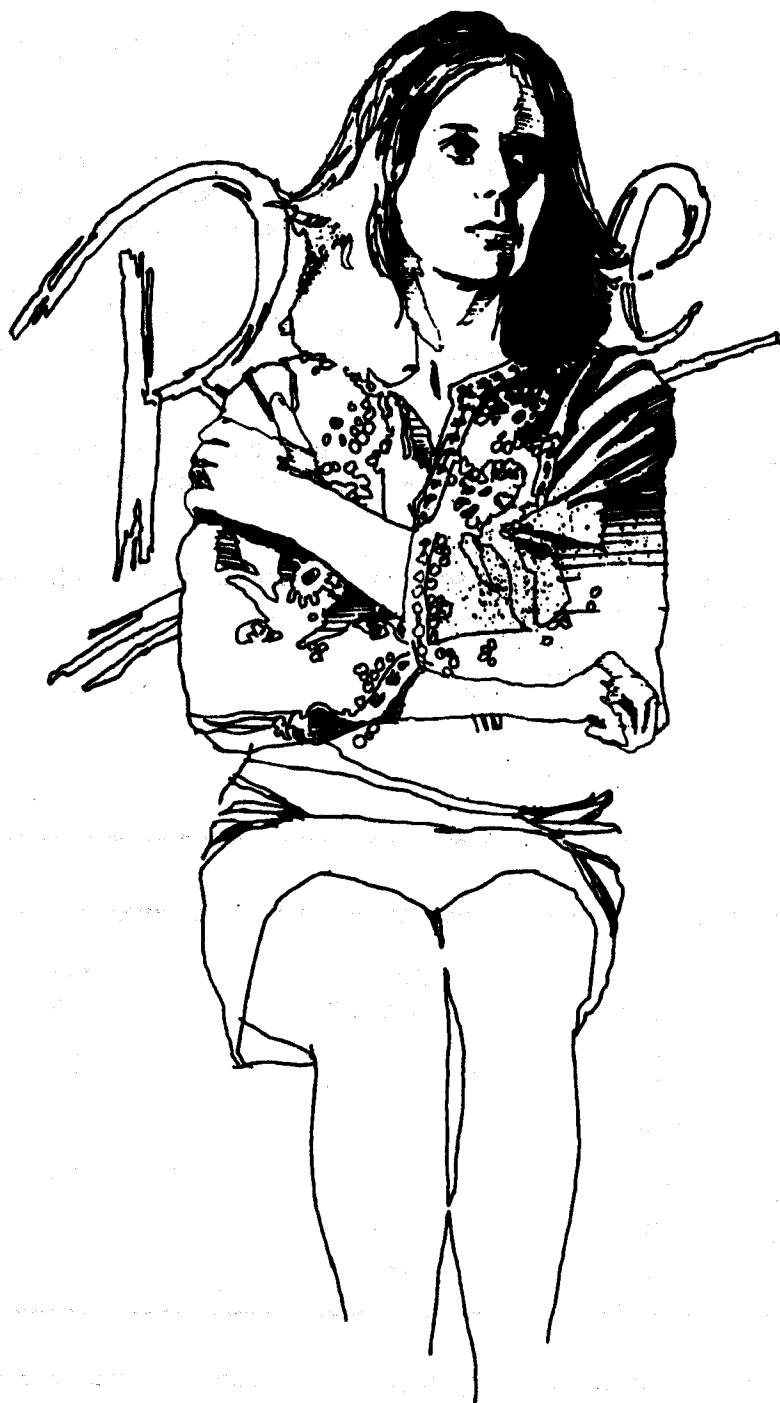


Murder Distribution By Weapon

Weapon	Number	% of Total
Handgun	92	53.2
Firearm, Unknown	24	13.9
Knife, Cutting Device	19	10.9
Hands, Fists, Feet	20	11.6
Blunt Instrument	11	6.4
Fire/Smoke Inhalation	0	0.0
Asphyxiation/Gas	3	1.7
Unknown	4	2.3
Total	173	100.0



RAPE



FORCIBLE RAPE

Crime Clock - One Rape Every 8 Hours, 49 Minutes

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

Sexual Assault--NRS 200.366: (1) "A person who subjects another person to sexual penetration, or who forces another person to make a sexual penetration on himself or another, or on a beast, against the victim's will or under conditions in which the perpetrator knows or should know that the victim is mentally or physically incapable of resisting or understanding the nature of his conduct, is guilty of sexual assault."

Forcible rape differs from other violent crimes in that the victim, in many cases, is reluctant to report the offense to police. The investigation by police, medical examination, court procedure, embarrassment and fear of accompanying stigma all have a deterrent effect on the victim's willingness to make the offense known to police.

Not unlike national trends, most forcible rapes in Nevada in 1994 occurred during the summer months. The months of May through August accounted for 374 (37.6%) of the yearly total of 994. May had the highest monthly total at 101 (10.2%).

In 1994, Nevada's rate per 1,000 population was .71. In comparison, the 1993 national rate was .41. Nevada has experienced significantly higher rates than the nation as a whole for several years.

Law enforcement was able to clear 22.0% of forcible rapes in 1994.

Trend			
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000
1990	748	+13.0%	.62
1991	848	+13.4%	.66
1992	833	-1.8%	.63
1993	846	+1.6%	.61
1994	994	+17.5%	.71

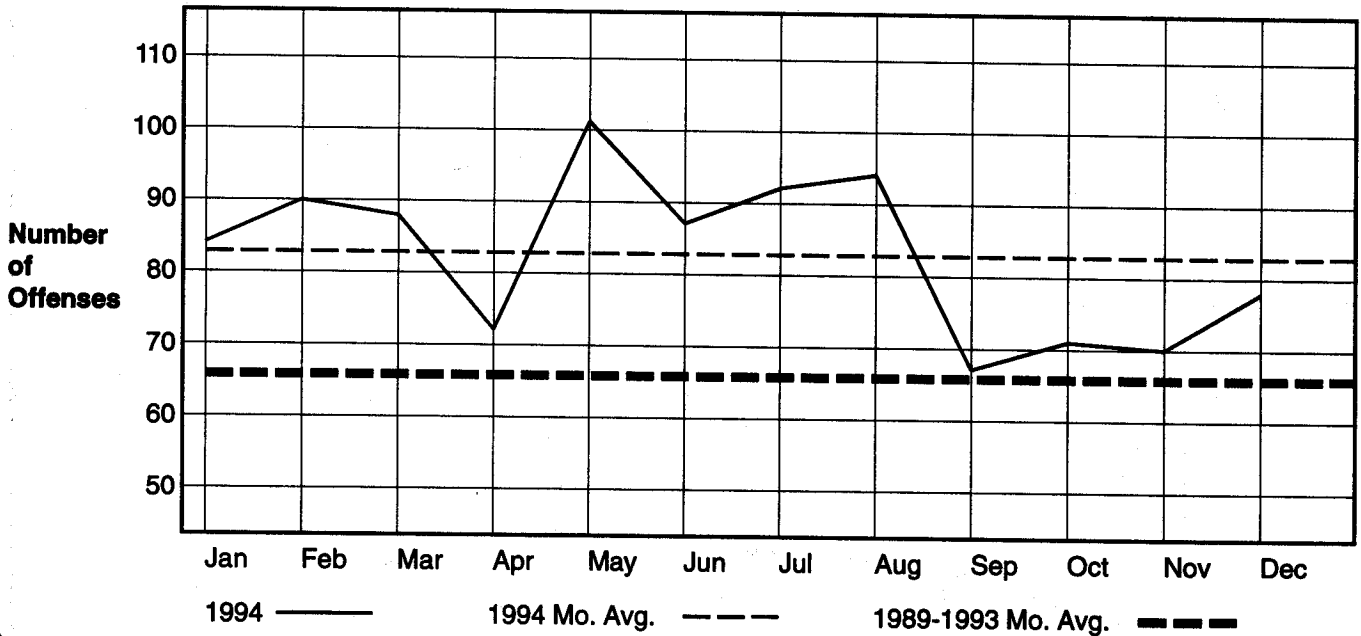
Note:

Pre-1994 figures were reported directly to the FBI by participating agencies. Estimates were developed by the FBI for non-reporting areas.

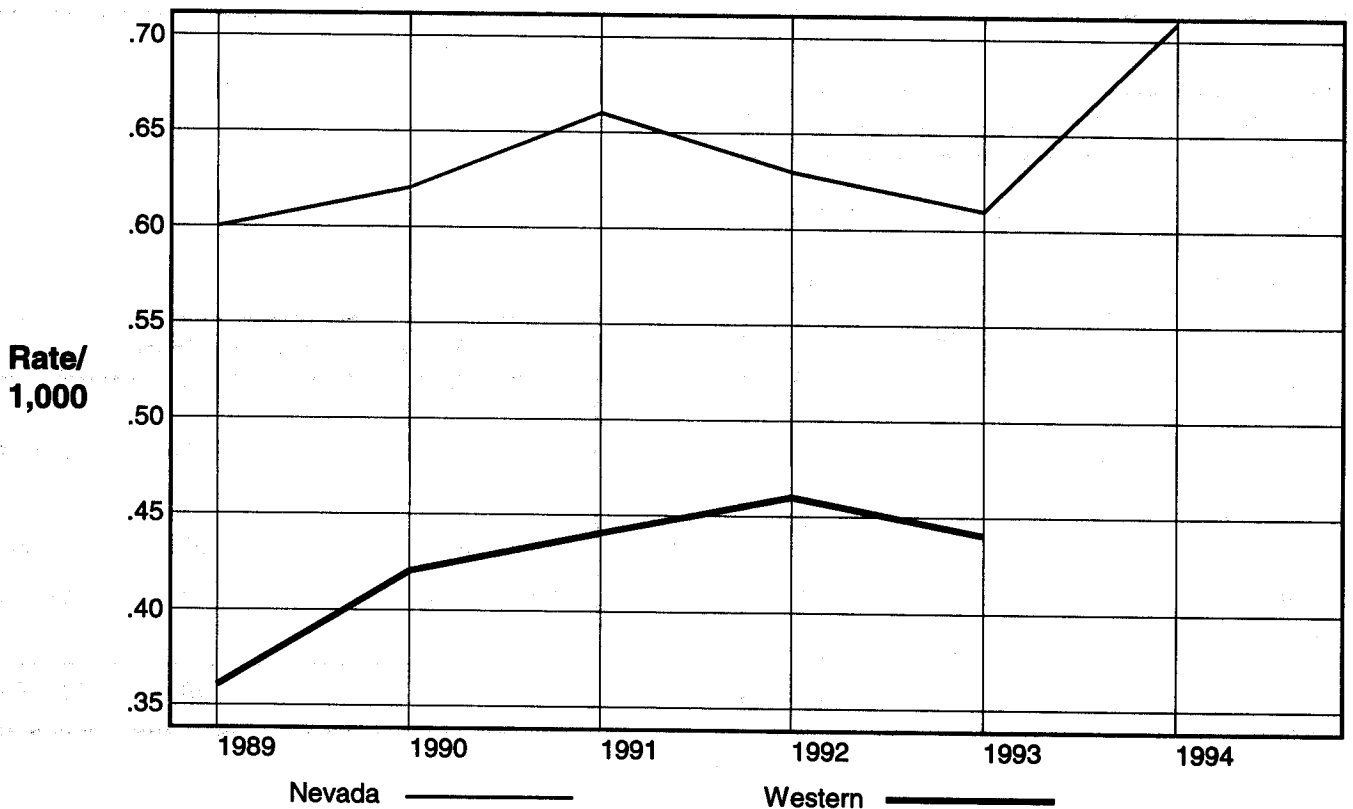
Because some prior years' figures were estimated and past reporting regularity by agencies is unknown, 1994 numbers may seem comparatively high.

Rape-Nevada's 1994 Numbers vs. 5 Year Average Comparison of Rates to Western Mountain States

Nevada Monthly Offenses 1994 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1989-1993

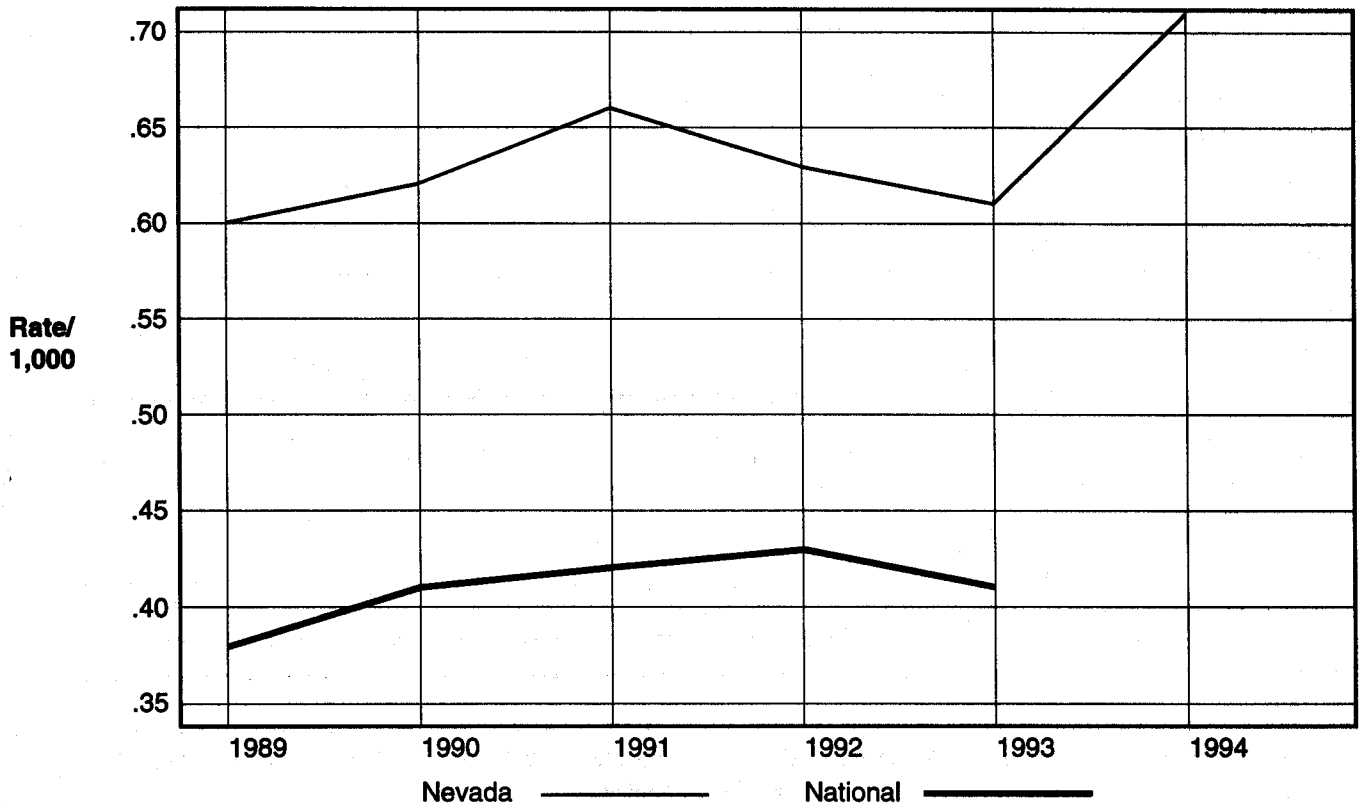


Nevada Annual Rates (1989-1994) vs. Western Mountain States (1989-1993) Per 1,000 Population



Rape-Comparison of Rates to Nation Persons Arrested and Type of Offense

Nevada Annual Rates (1989-1994) vs. National (1989-1993)
Per 1,000 Population



Profile of Persons Arrested

Age	Number	Percent
17 and Under	35	11.4%
18-24	58	18.9%
25-29	43	14.0%
30-34	66	21.5%
35-39	45	14.7%
40 and Over	60	19.5%
Total	307	100.0%
Male	306	99.7%
Female	1	.3%

Rape By Type of Offense

Type	1994	Percent
Forcible Rape	801	80.6%
Attempted Rape	193	19.4%
Total	994	100.0%

ROBBERY



ROBBERY

Crime Clock - One Robbery Every 1 Hour, 43 Minutes

Robbery is defined by UCR as "the felonious and forcible taking of the property of another against his will by violence or by putting him in fear." All attempts to rob are included in the UCR report.

Robbery--NRS 200.380: "Robbery is the unlawful taking of personal property from the person of another, or in the presence, against his will, by means of force or violence or fear of injury, immediate or future, to his person or property, or the person or property of a member of his family, or of anyone in his company at the time of the robbery. A taking is by means of force or fear if used to: (a) Obtain or retain possession of the property; (b) Prevent or overcome resistance to the taking; or (c) Facilitate escape. The degree of force used is immaterial if it is used to compel acquiescence to the taking of or escaping with the property. A taking constitutes robbery whenever it appears that, although the taking was fully completed without the knowledge of the person from whom taken, such knowledge was prevented by the use of force or fear."

Trend

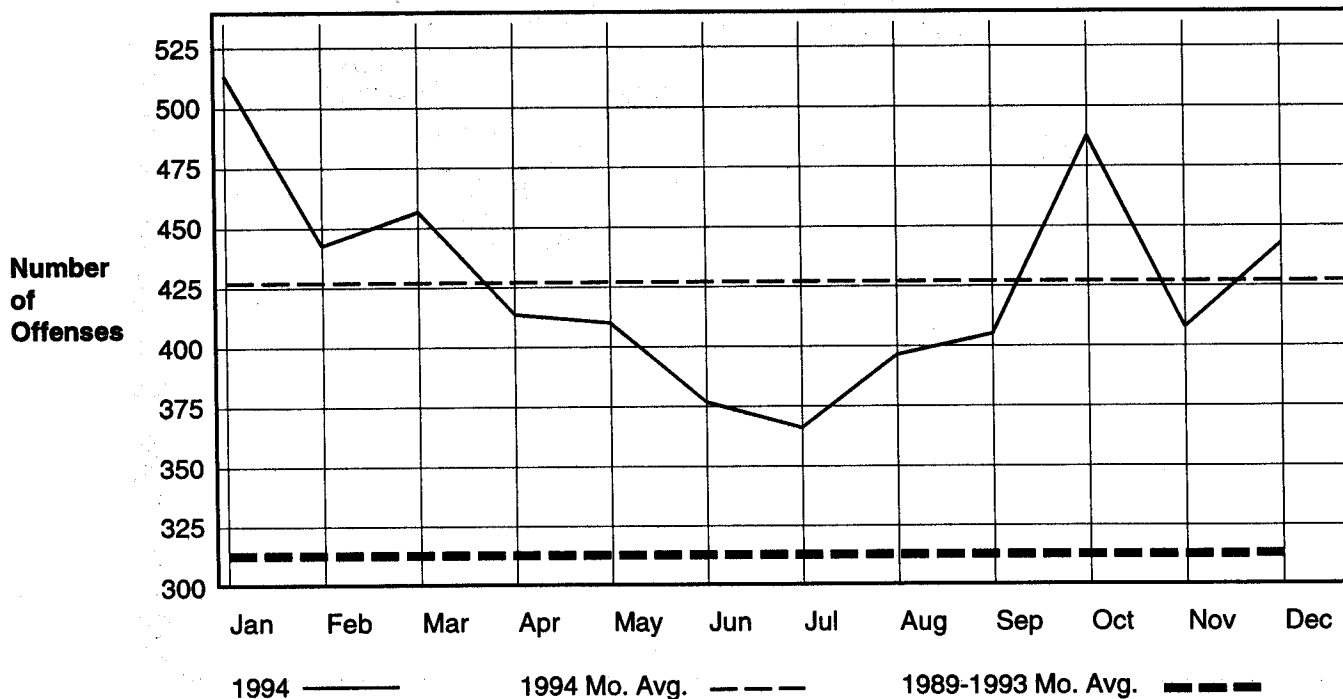
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/1,000
1990	2,864	+2.9%	2.38
1991	4,012	+40.1%	3.13
1992	4,397	+9.6%	3.31
1993	4,724	+7.4%	3.40
1994	5,118	+8.3%	3.66

Note:

Pre-1994 figures were reported directly to the FBI by participating agencies. Estimates were developed by the FBI for non-reporting areas.

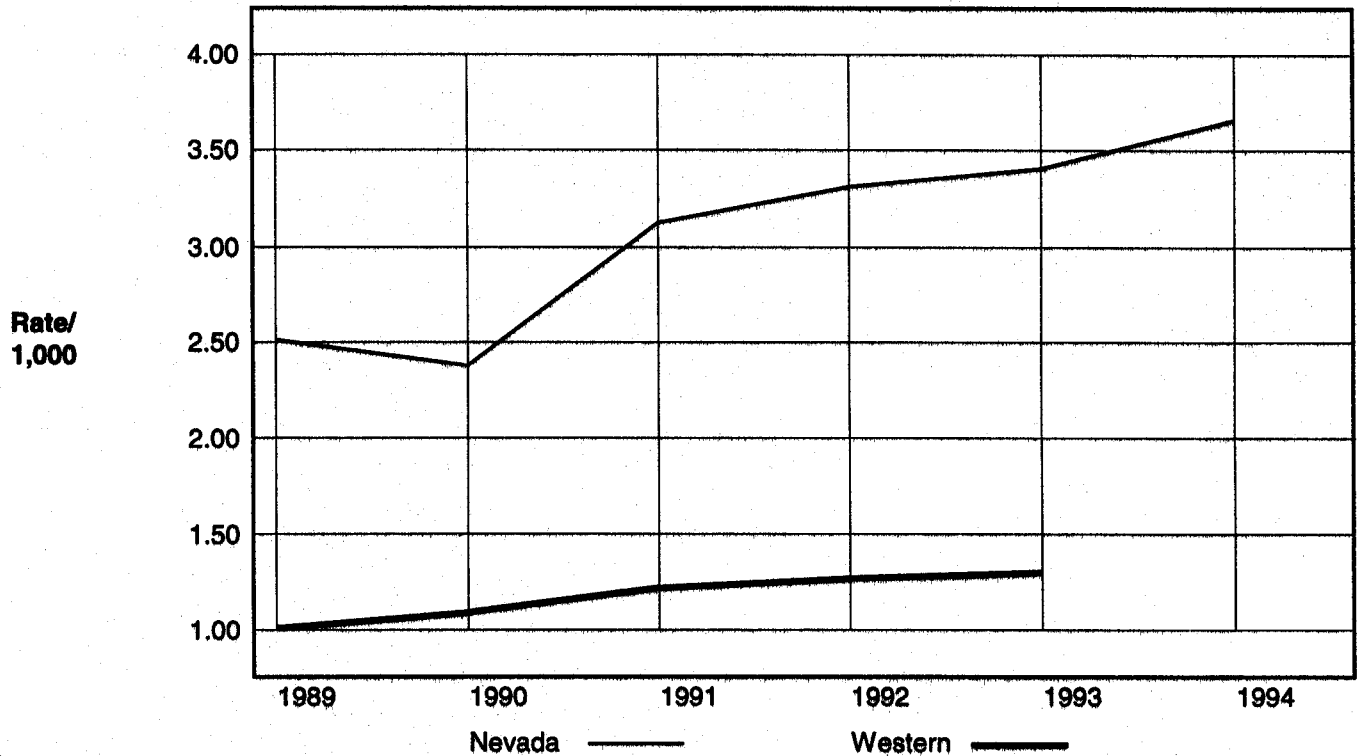
Robbery

Nevada Monthly Offenses 1994 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1989-1993

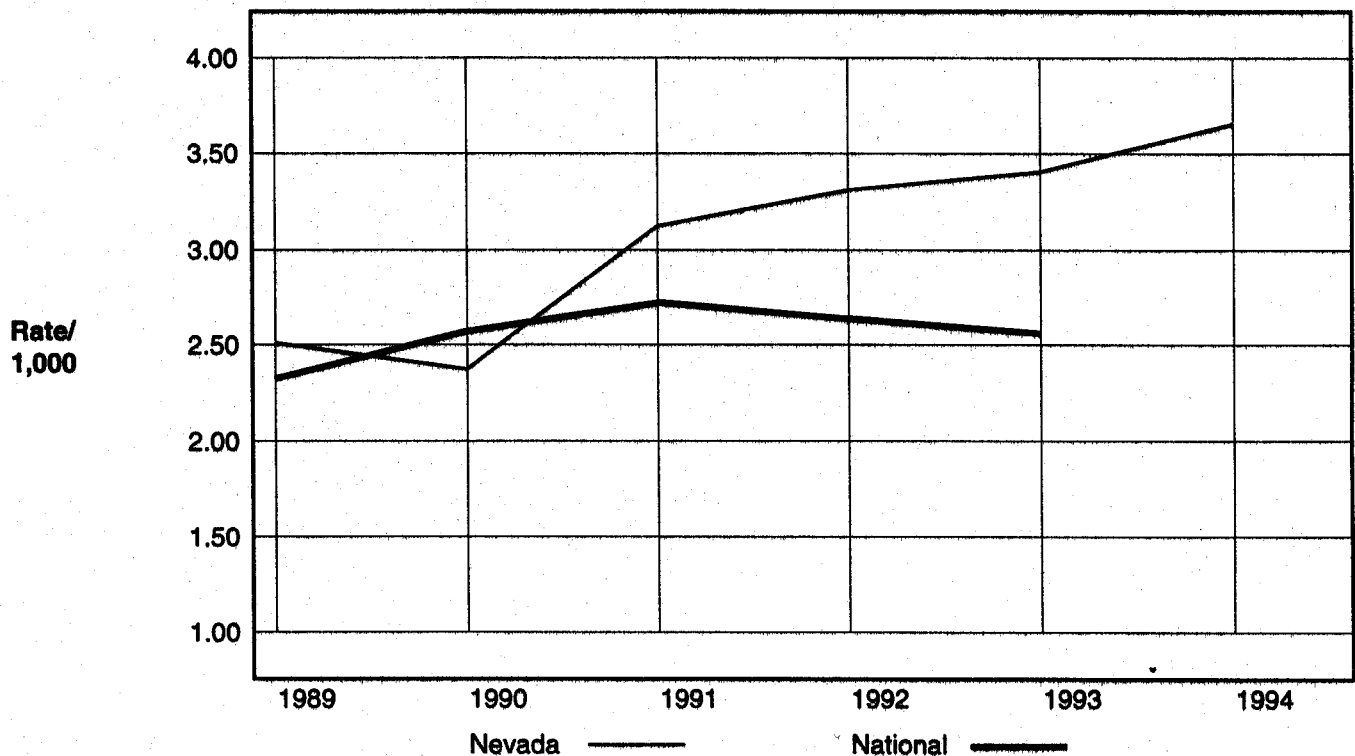


Robbery Rates Comparison of Nevada to Region and Nation

Nevada Annual Rates (1989-1994) vs. Western Mountain States (1989-1993)
Per 1,000 Population



Nevada Annual Rates (1989-1994) vs. Nation (1989-1993)
Per 1,000 Population



Robbery

Persons Arrested, Weapon Types, Locations and Values - 1994

Weapon Types Used - 1994

Type	Number	Percent
Firearm	2,612	51.0%
Knife	465	9.1%
Other Weapon	389	7.6%
Strong Arm	1,652	32.3%
Total	5,118	100.0%

Profile of Persons Arrested

Age	Number	Percent
17 and Under	278	21.4%
18-24	399	30.7%
25-29	223	17.2%
30-34	183	14.1%
35-39	109	8.4%
40 and Over	106	8.2%
Total	1,298	100.0%
Male	1,176	90.6%
Female	122	9.4%

Classification By Location and Value of Property Stolen

Location	Number of Offenses	% of Offenses	Value Stolen	% of Value
Highway	1,779	34.8%	\$916,174	18.3%
Commercial House	534	10.4%	\$825,577	16.5%
Gas/Service Station	51	1.0%	\$8,804	0.2%
Convenience Store	846	16.5%	\$281,658	5.6%
Residence	607	11.9%	\$481,606	9.6%
Bank/Lending Institution	131	2.6%	\$307,224	6.1%
Miscellaneous	1,170	22.9%	\$2,186,927	43.7%
Total	5,118	100.0%	\$5,007,970	100.0%

Note

In some instances, tables may not total 100% exactly due to rounding.

ASSAULT



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Crime Clock - One Aggravated Assault Every 1 Hour, 4 Minutes

An aggravated assault is an attempt or offer, with unlawful force or violence, to do physical injury to another. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily injury. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime is successfully completed. Assaults with personal weapons (hands, fists, feet) are scored as aggravated if there is personal injury requiring more than simple first-aid to treat.

Assault--NRS 200.471: (1) "...means an unlawful attempt, coupled with a present ability, to commit a violent injury on the person of another...(2) (b)...use of a deadly weapon, or the present ability to use a deadly weapon..."

Battery--NRS 200.481: (1) (a) "...means any willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another."

Not included in this class are simple (non-aggravated) assaults. Simple assaults are non-index offenses, although a record is kept of these assaults on the "Offenses Known to Police" form. During 1994, there were 15,723 simple assaults reported in Nevada, with a clearance rate of 42.1%.

There were 8,235 aggravated assault offenses reported to enforcement in 1994. The incidence of this offense was highest during the months of June through October, producing a total of 3,928 (47.7% of the yearly total). The highest single month was August with 934 (11.3%).

Nevada law enforcement cleared 2,918 aggravated assaults (35.4%).

During the period 1989 to 1993, the incidence rate of aggravated assault increased gradually in the western mountain states, with a slight acceleration in occurrence in 1992. Nationally, numbers followed a similar pattern, except that in 1992 a slight decrease was recorded. In Nevada during the same time span, aggravated assault rates were well below both neighboring western states and the nation and declined from 1989 to 1992. Beginning in 1992, the state experienced a slight upward turn in the rate of aggravated assault. In 1993, the rate shot upward dramatically by nearly 59%.

Trend			
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000
1990	3,494	+2.5%	2.91
1991	3,681	+5.4%	2.87
1992	3,872	+5.2%	2.92
1993	6,443	+66.4%	4.64
1994	8,235	+27.8%	5.89

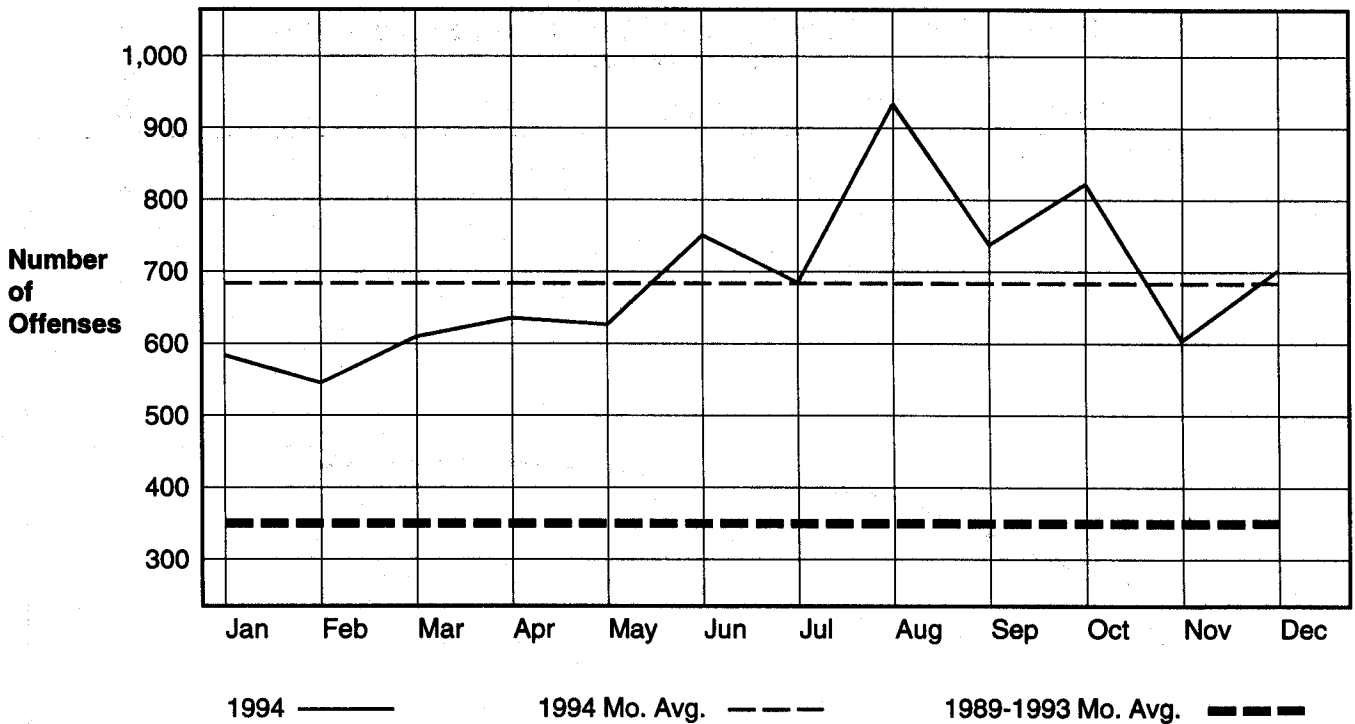
Note:

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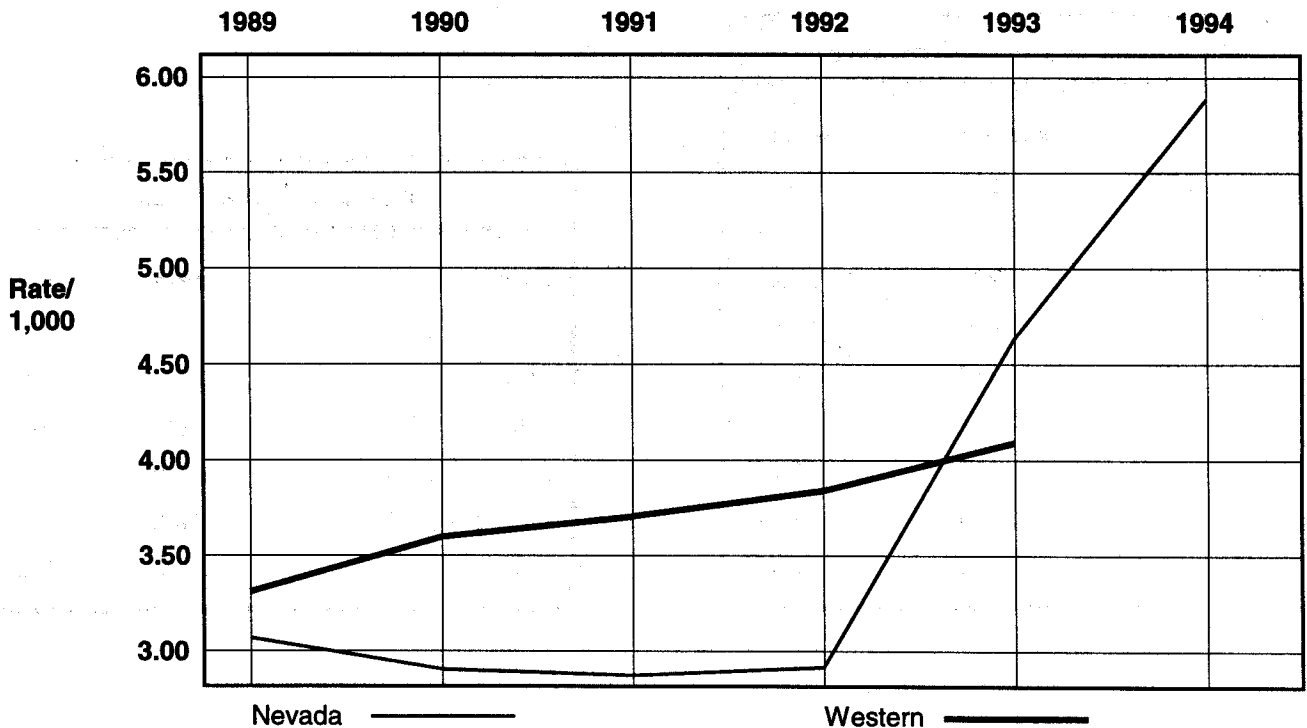
In some instances, tables may not total 100% exactly due to rounding.

Assault-Nevada's 1994 Numbers vs. 5 Year Average Comparison of Rates to Western Mountain States

**Aggravated Assault
Nevada Monthly Offenses 1994 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1989-1993**



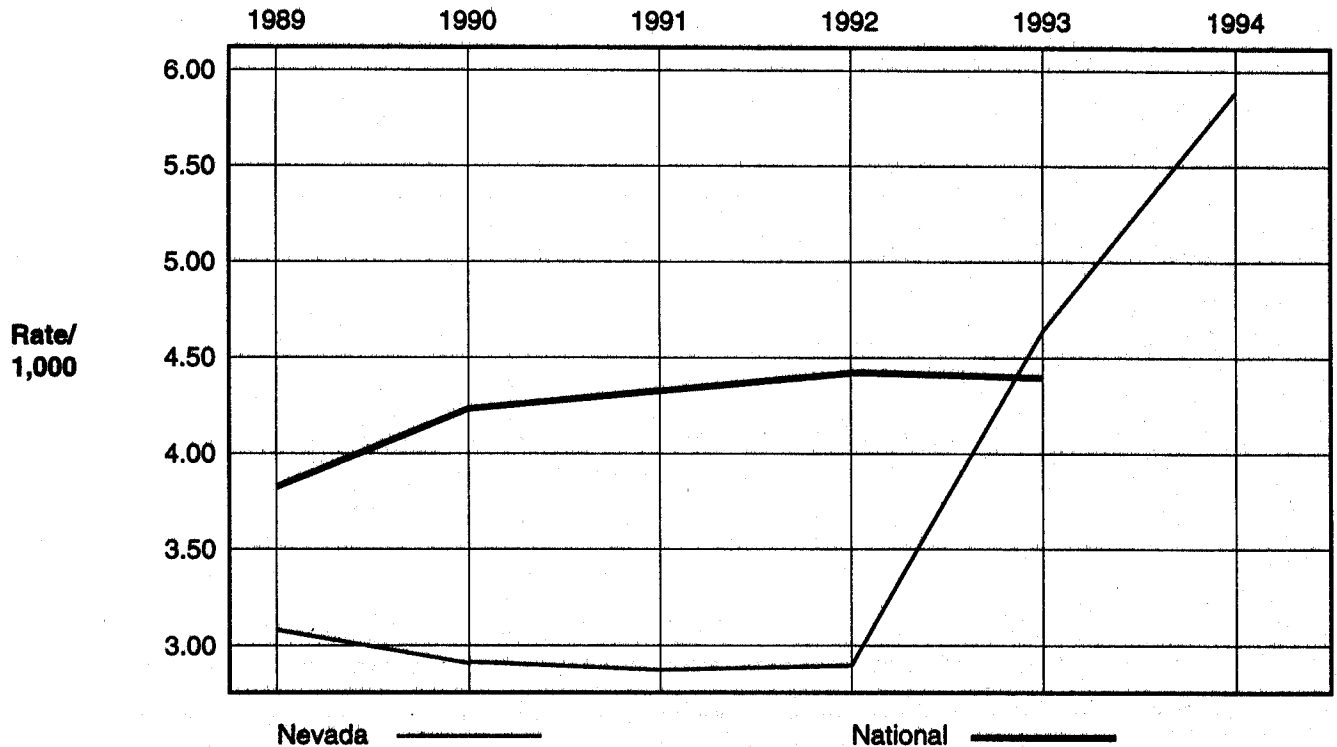
**Nevada Annual Rates (1989-1994) vs. Western Mountain States (1989-1993)
Per 1,000 Population**



Assault-Comparison of Rates to Nation Persons Arrested, Weapons Used

Nevada Annual Rates (1989-1994) vs. Nation (1989-1993)

Per 1,000 Population



Profile of Persons Arrested

Age	Number	Percent
17 and Under	280	15.2%
18-24	485	26.3%
25-29	269	14.6%
30-34	269	14.6%
35-39	217	11.7%
40 and Over	327	17.7%
Total	1,847	100.0%
Male	1,579	85.5%
Female	268	14.5%

Weapon Types Used

Type	Number	Percent
Firearm	1,745	21.2%
Knife	1,013	12.3%
Other Weapon	2,068	25.1%
Strong Arm	3,409	41.4%
Total	8,235	100.0%

BURGLARY



BURGLARY

Crime Clock - One Burglary Every 26 Minutes, 57 Seconds

Burglary, also known as breaking and entering, is "...the unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any structure to commit a felony or larceny."

Burglary--NRS 205.060: (1) "Every person who, by day or night, enters any house, room, apartment, tenement, shop, warehouse, store, mill, barn, stable, outhouse, or other building, tent, vessel, vehicle, vehicle trailer, semi-trailer or house trailer, airplane, glider, boat or railroad car, with intent to commit grand or petit larceny, assault or battery on any person or any felony, is guilty of burglary."

Incidents of burglary occurred most frequently during the months of May (1,716), August (1,755) and September (1,717). Their cumulative number represented 26.6% of the annual total.

Of the 19,503 burglaries reported to law enforcement in Nevada in 1994, 2,180 (11.2%) were cleared.

With the exception of a slight increase in rates per 1,000 population during 1991, the burglary rates for Nevada, the western mountain states and the nation all declined from 1989 until 1993. In 1994, Nevada's rate rose nearly to the level it was at in 1989.

Profile of Persons Arrested

Age	Number	Percent
17 and under	906	25.7%
18-24	799	22.7%
25-29	536	15.2%
30-34	548	15.6%
35-39	380	10.8%
40 and over	350	9.9%
Total	3,519	100.0%
Male	2,905	82.6%
Female	614	17.4%

Type of Entry

Type	Number	Percent
Forcible Entry	11,379	58.3%
Unlawful Entry-No Force	7,196	36.9%
Attempted Forcible Entry	928	4.8%
Total	19,503	100.0%

Trend

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000
1990	16,434	+5.3%	13.67
1991	18,026	+9.7%	14.04
1992	17,108	-5.1%	12.89
1993	17,293	+1.1%	12.45
1994	19,503	12.8%	13.94

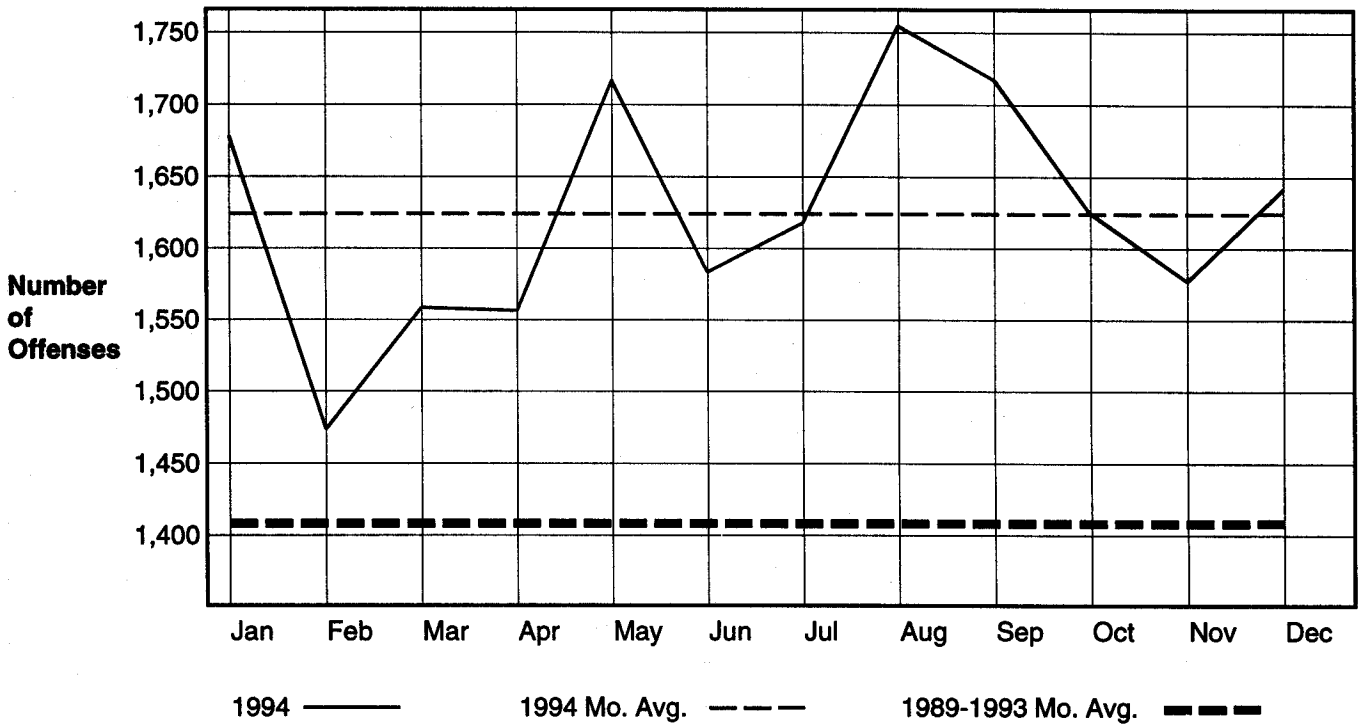
Note:

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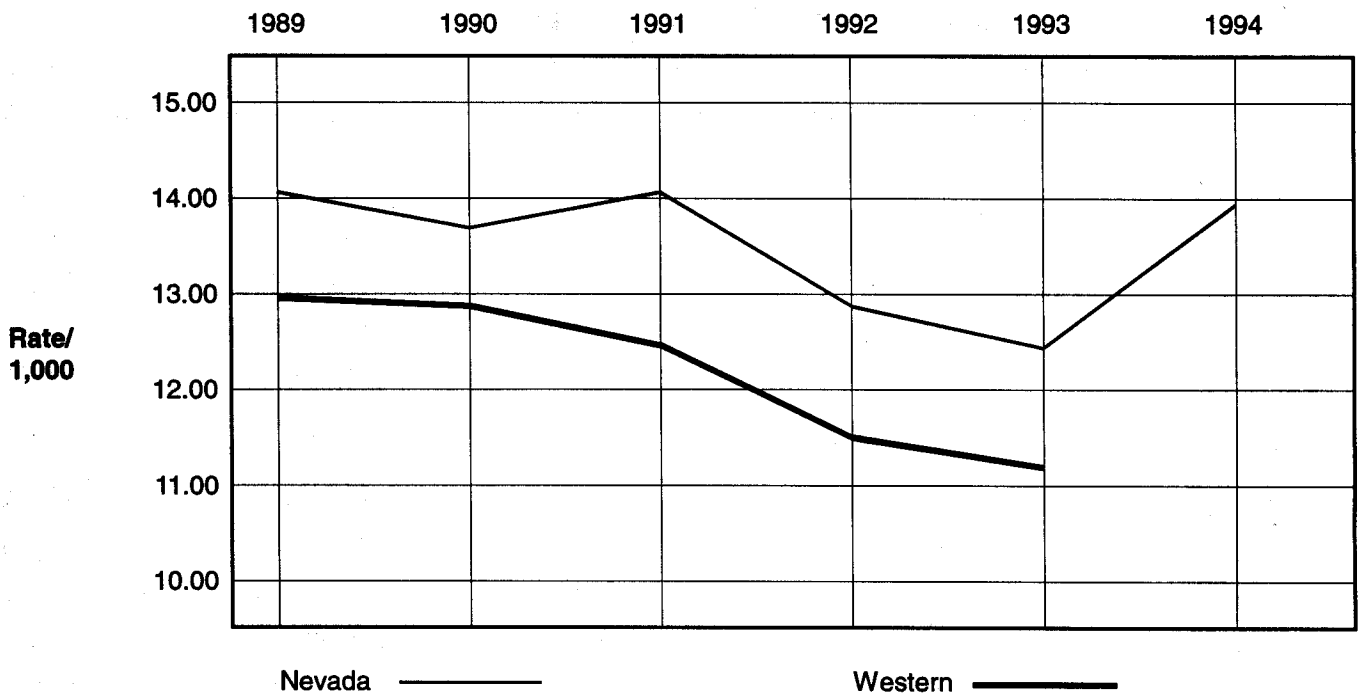
In some instances, tables may not total 100% exactly due to rounding.

Burglary Numbers and Rates Comparisons of Nevada and Region

Burglary
Nevada Monthly Offenses 1994 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1989-1993



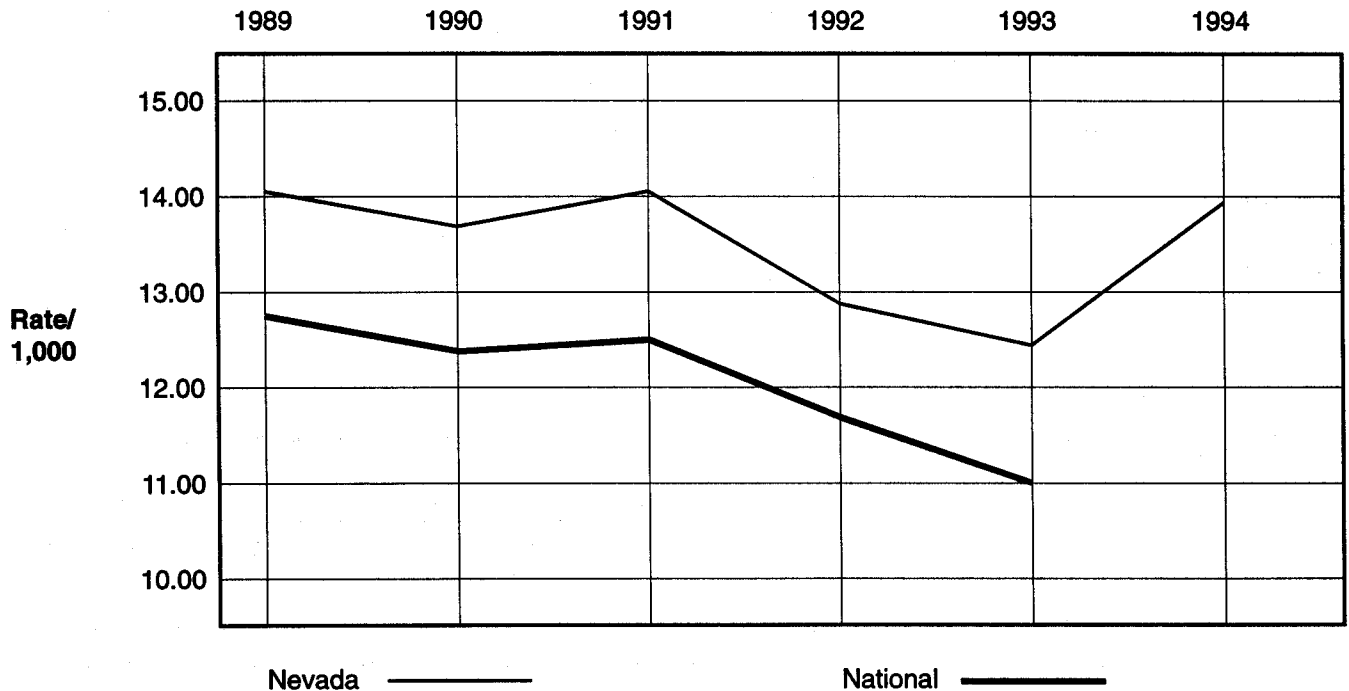
Nevada Annual Rates (1989-1994) vs. Western Mountain States (1989-1993)
Per 1,000 Population



**Burglary-Comparison of Rates to Nation
Occurrence By Time of Day, Property Loss Value**

Nevada Annual Rates (1989-1994) vs. Nation (1989-1993)

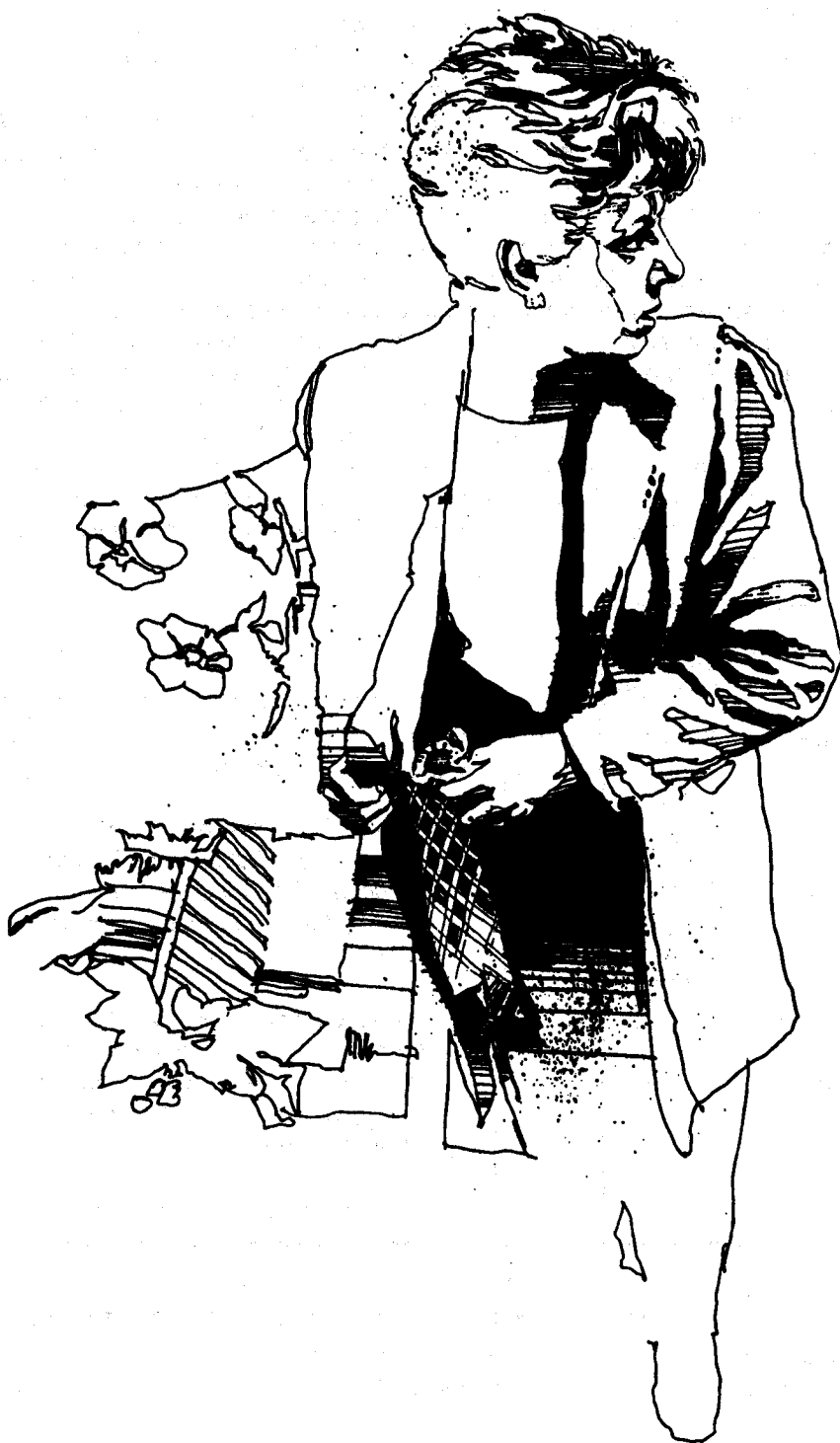
Per 1,000 Population



Burglary By Time of Day and Property Value - 1994

	Number of Offenses	% of Offenses	Value Stolen	% of Value
Residence				
6 p.m.-6 a.m.	2,939	15.1%	\$3,663,444	11.4%
6 a.m.-6 p.m.	5,646	28.9%	\$8,837,239	27.5%
Unknown	1,882	9.6%	\$3,014,141	9.4%
Subtotal	10,467	53.7%	\$15,514,824	48.4%
Non-Residence				
6 p.m.-6 a.m.	4,698	24.1%	\$6,393,601	19.9%
6 a.m.-6 p.m.	2,874	14.7%	\$7,432,313	23.2%
Unknown	1,464	7.5%	\$2,740,456	8.5%
Subtotal	9,036	46.3%	\$16,566,370	51.6%
Grand Total	19,503	100.0%	\$32,081,194	100.0%

LARCENY



LARCENY-THEFT

Crime Clock - One Larceny Every 10 Minutes, 15 Seconds

Larceny is the unlawful taking of the property of another with the intent to deprive him of ownership.

Theft--NRS 205.0832: "A person commits theft if, without lawful authority, he knowingly: (1) Controls any property of another person with the intent to deprive that person of the property. (2) Converts, makes an unauthorized transfer of an interest in, or without authorization controls any property of another person, or uses the services or property of another person entrusted to him or placed in his possession for a limited, authorized period of determined or prescribed duration or for a limited use. (3) Obtains real or personal property or the services of another person by a material misrepresentation with intent to deprive that person of the property or services. As used in this subsection, "material misrepresentation" means the use of any pretense, or the making of any promise, representation or statement of present, past or future fact which is fraudulent and which, when used or made, is instrumental in causing the wrongful control or transfer of property or services. The pretense may be verbal or it may be a physical act. (4) Comes into control of lost, mislaid or misdelivered property of another person under circumstances providing means of inquiry as to the true owner and appropriates that property to his own use or that of another person without reasonable efforts to notify the true owner. (5) Controls property of another person knowing or having reason to know that the property was stolen. (6) Obtains services which he knows are available only for compensation without paying or agreeing to pay compensation or diverts the services of another person to his own benefit or that of another person without lawful authority to do so. (7) Takes, destroys, conceals or disposes of property in which another person has a security interest, with intent to defraud that person. (8) Commits any act that is declared to be theft by a specific statute. (9) Draws or passes a check, and in exchange obtains property or services, if he knows that the check will not be paid when presented."

Profile of Persons Arrested

Age	Number	Percent
17 and under	3,004	28.9%
18-24	1,866	18.0%
25-29	1,241	11.9%
30-34	1,434	13.8%
35-39	1,203	11.6%
40 and over	1,635	15.7%
Total	10,383	100.0%
Male	7,175	69.1%
Female	3,208	30.9%

Note:

Pre-1994 figures were reported directly to the FBI by participating agencies. Estimates were developed by the FBI for non-reporting areas.

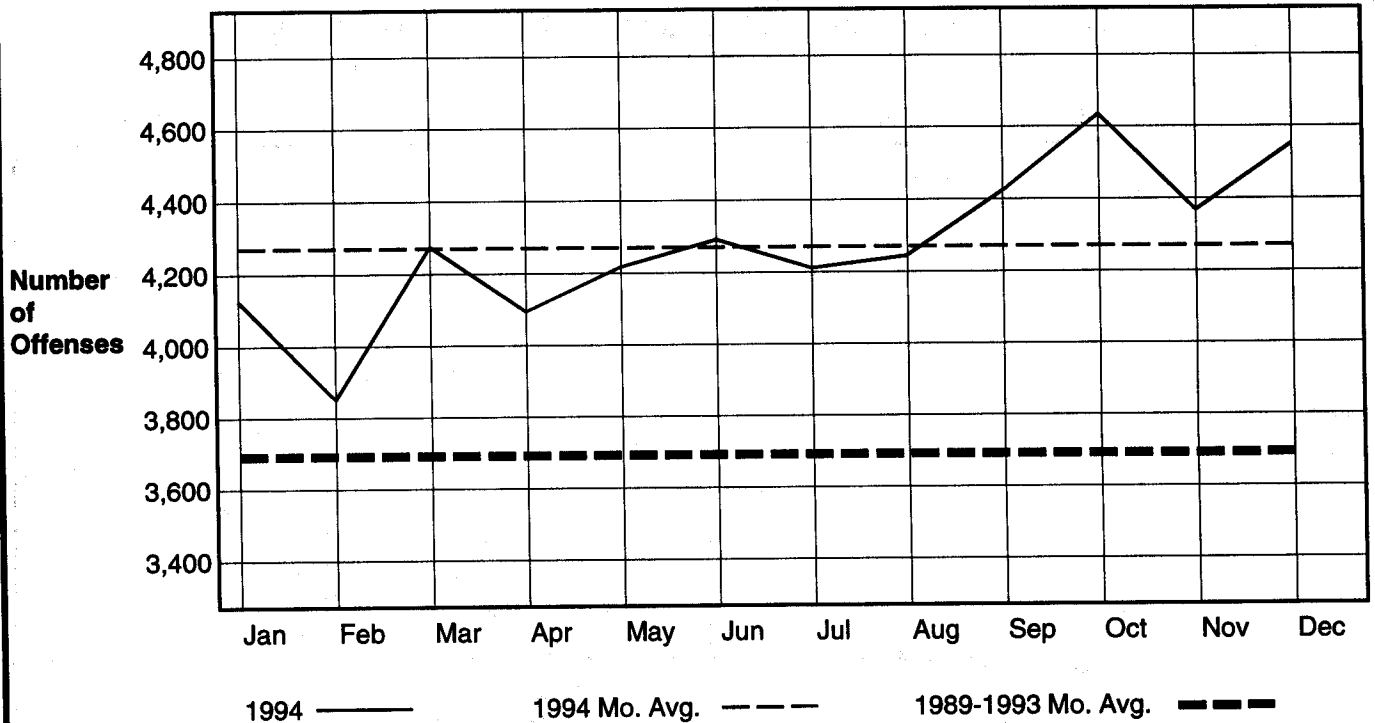
Because some prior years' figures were estimated and past reporting regularity by agencies is unknown, 1994 numbers may seem comparatively high.

Trend

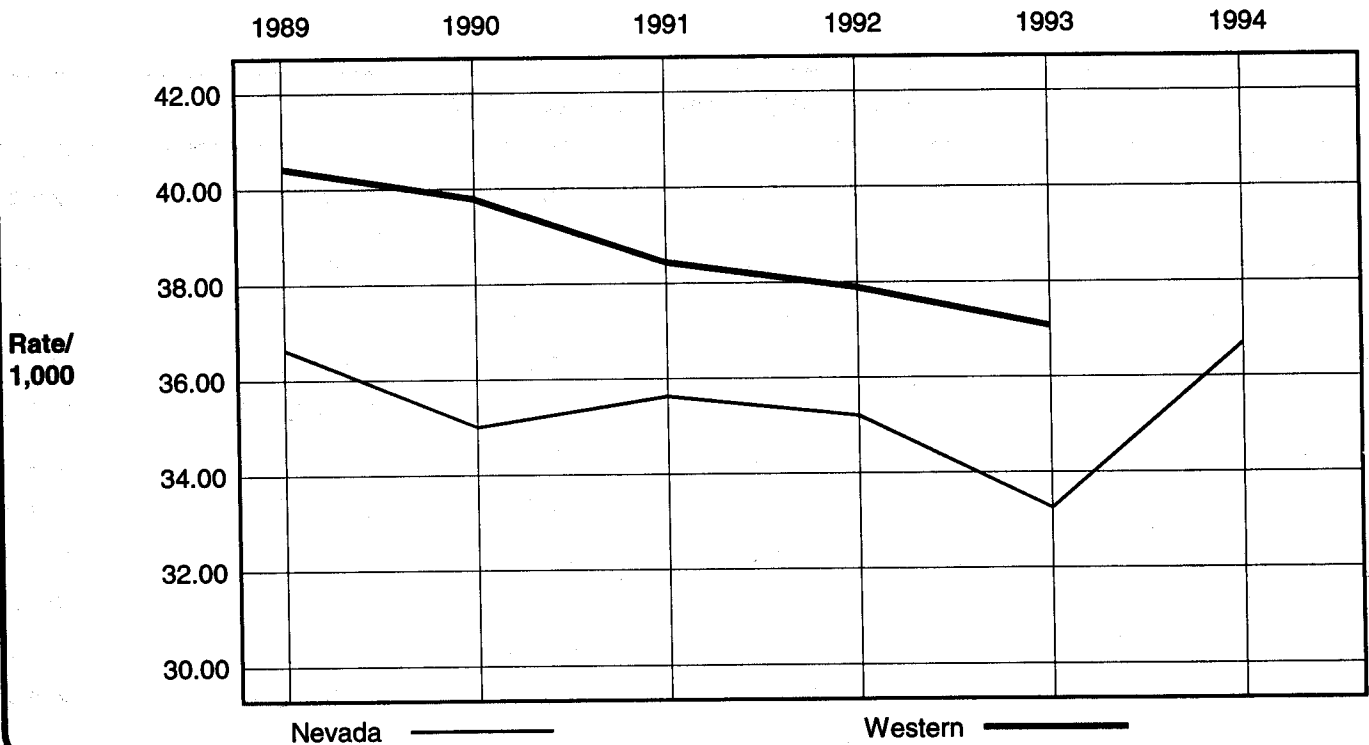
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/1,000
1990	42,097	+3.47%	35.03
1991	45,781	+8.75%	35.66
1992	46,714	+2.04%	35.20
1993	46,137	-1.24%	33.22
1994	51,289	+11.2%	36.67

Larceny Numbers and Rates Comparisons of Nevada and Region

Larceny
Nevada Monthly Offenses 1994 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1989-1993

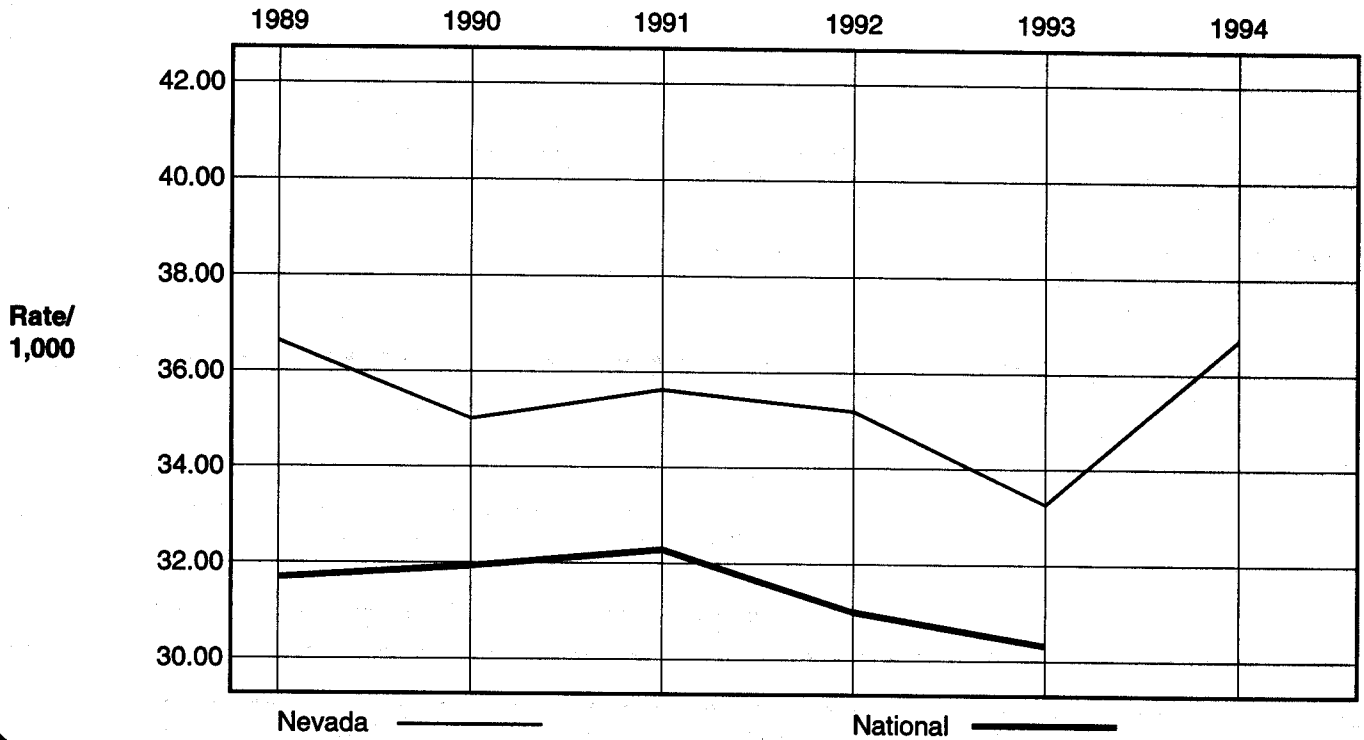


Nevada Annual Rates (1989-1994) vs. Western Mountain States (1989-1993)
Per 1,000 Population



Larceny-Comparison of Rates to Nation Classification of Occurrence

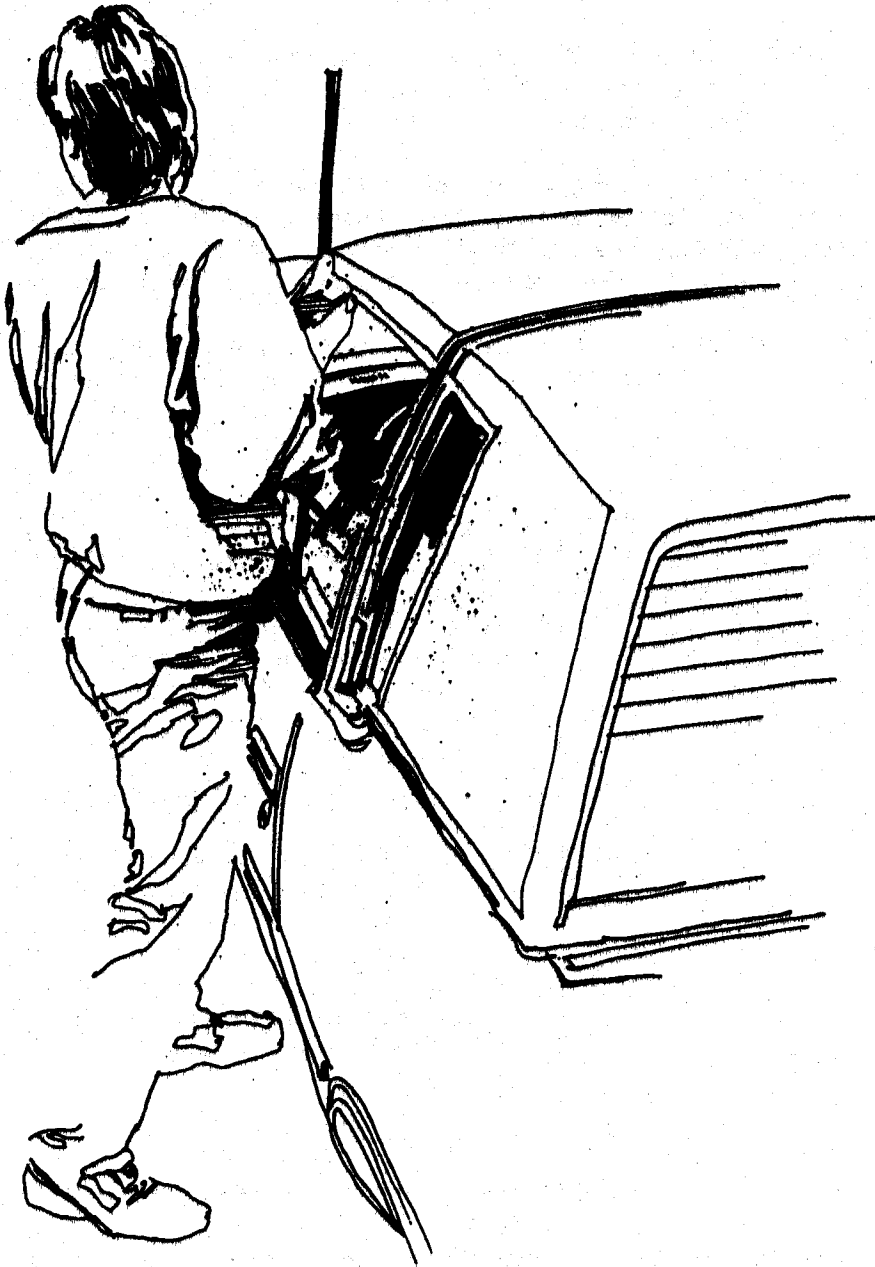
Nevada Annual Rates (1989-1994) vs. Nation (1989-1993)
Per 1,000 Population



Larceny By Classification - 1994

Incident Type	Number of Offenses	% of Offenses	Value Stolen	% of Value
Pocket-Picking	545	1.1%	\$212,266	0.6%
Purse-Snatching	601	1.2%	\$332,595	0.9%
Shoplifting	4,001	7.8%	\$367,879	1.0%
From Motor Vehicles	9,162	17.9%	\$6,244,799	16.5%
M/V Parts & Accessories	2,890	5.6%	\$1,083,841	2.9%
Bicycles	3,076	6.0%	\$1,266,707	3.4%
From Buildings	14,080	27.5%	\$18,125,482	47.9%
From Coin-Op Machines	170	0.3%	\$74,918	0.2%
All Other	16,764	32.7%	\$10,098,361	26.7%
Total	51,289	100.0%	\$37,806,850	100.0%

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Crime Clock-1 Motor Vehicle Theft Every 47 Minutes, 44 Seconds

Uniform Crime Reporting defines motor vehicle theft as the larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle, including "joy riding." Excluded from this class is a reported offense where there is lawful access to the vehicle, such as a family situation or unauthorized use by others with lawful access, such as with employees.

Motor vehicles are defined by UCR as self-propelled vehicles that run on the surface of the land and not on rails, such as automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, snowmobiles, ATV's, etc. Not included are farm equipment, construction equipment, airplanes, motorboats.

Motor Vehicle Theft--NRS 205.2715: "(1) Every person who takes and carries away or drives away the vehicle of another without the intent to permanently deprive the owner thereof but without the consent of the owner of such vehicles is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. (2) Every person who is in possession of a vehicle without the consent of the owner of such vehicle may reasonably be inferred to have taken and carried away or driven away the vehicle."

Motor vehicle thefts occurred most frequently during the months of July (1,016), August (997), October (1,017) and November (999). These months collectively accounted for 36.6% of 1994's total motor vehicle theft offenses.

Law enforcement cleared 843 (7.7%) of all motor vehicle thefts in Nevada in 1994.

Profile of Persons Arrested

Age	Number	Percent
17 and Under	439	50.1%
18-24	157	17.9%
25-29	105	12.0%
30-34	88	10.0%
35-39	44	5.0%
40 and Over	44	5.0%
Total	877	100.0%
Male	708	80.7%
Female	169	19.3%

Motor vehicle theft rates per 1,000 population for the western mountain states for the period 1989 through 1993 rose gradually. For the U.S., the rate actually declined slightly. Nevada's rate in 1993 was 43% over neighboring western states, 22% over the U.S. and experienced yet another increase of 6.6% to 7.87 in 1994.

Note:

Pre-1994 figures were reported directly to the FBI by participating agencies. Estimates were developed by the FBI for non-reporting areas.

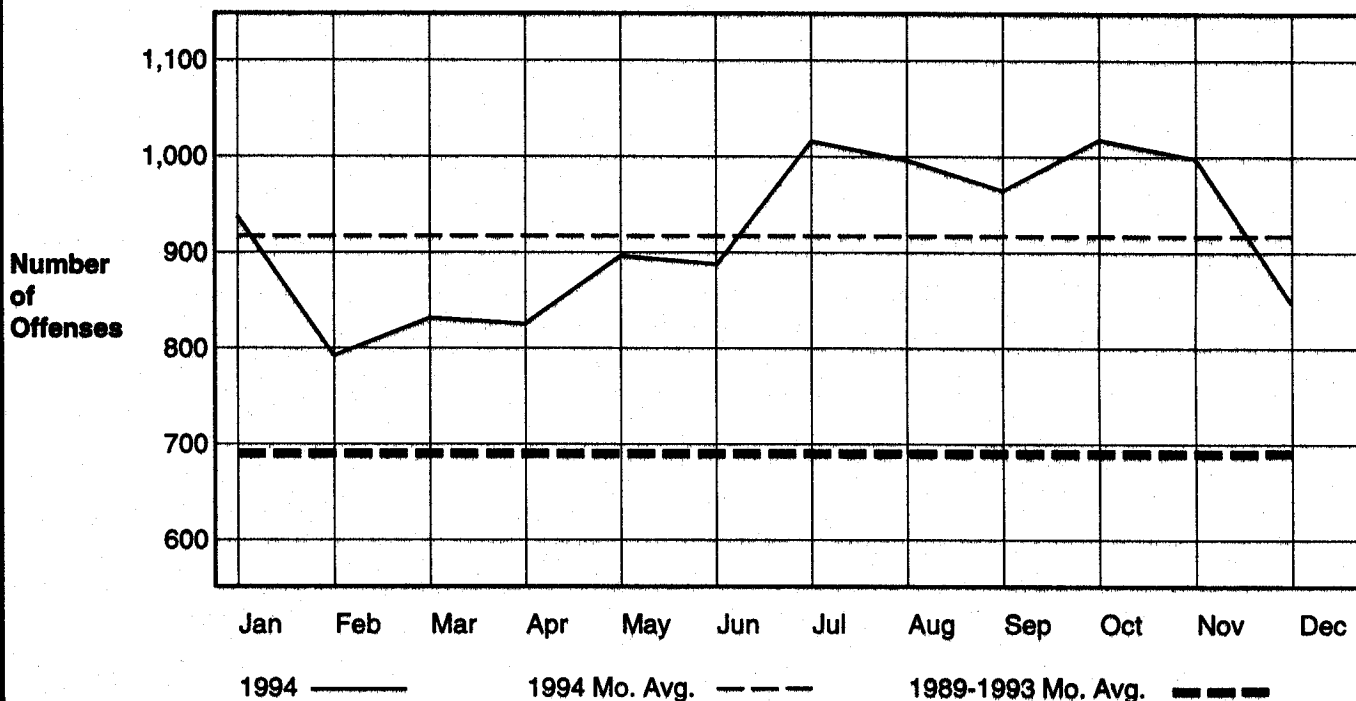
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Trend

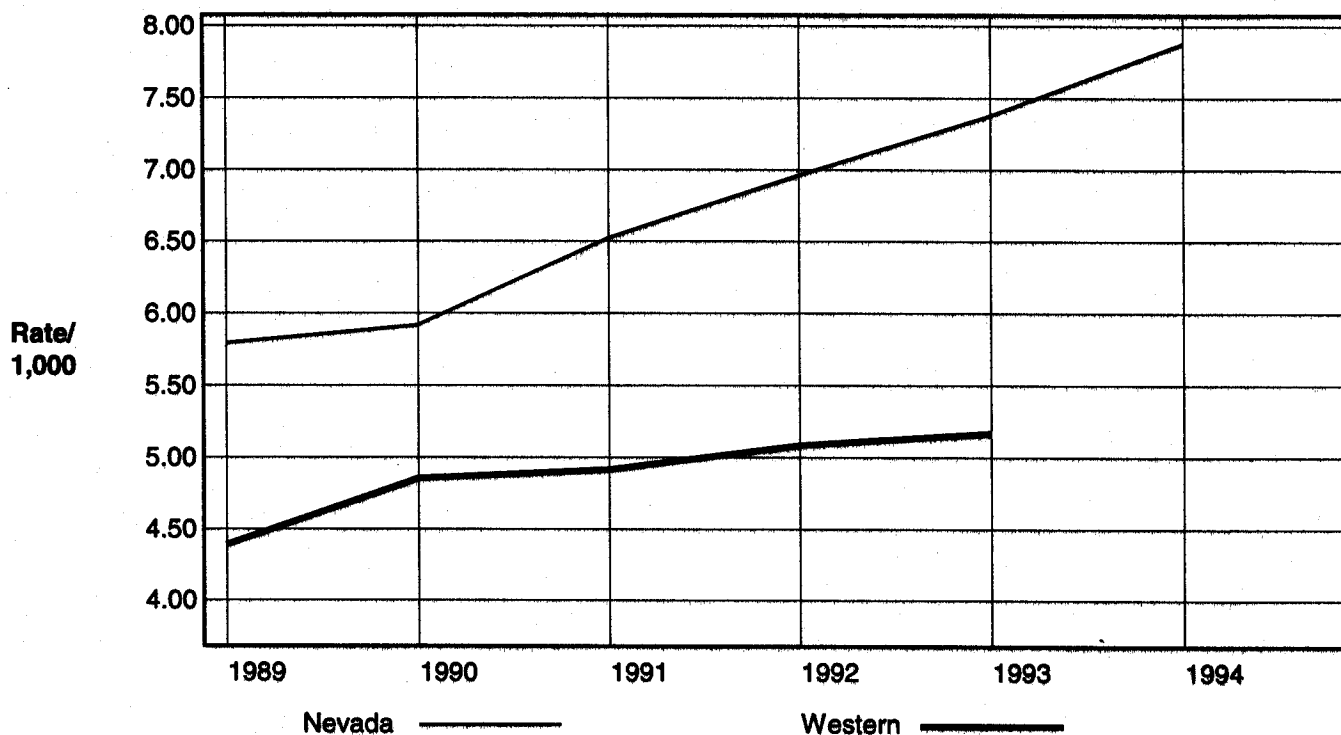
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/1,000
1990	7,121	+10.6%	5.93
1991	8,376	+17.6%	6.52
1992	9,255	+10.5%	6.97
1993	10,255	+10.8%	7.38
1994	11,011	+7.4%	7.87

Motor Vehicle Theft Numbers and Rates Comparisons of Nevada and Region

**Motor Vehicle Theft
Nevada Monthly Offenses 1994 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1989-1993**



**Nevada Annual Rates (1989-1994) vs. Western Mountain States (1989-1993)
Per 1,000 Population**



Motor Vehicle Theft-Comparison of Rates to Nation **Type of Vehicle, Local / Other Recovery**

Type of Vehicle - 1994

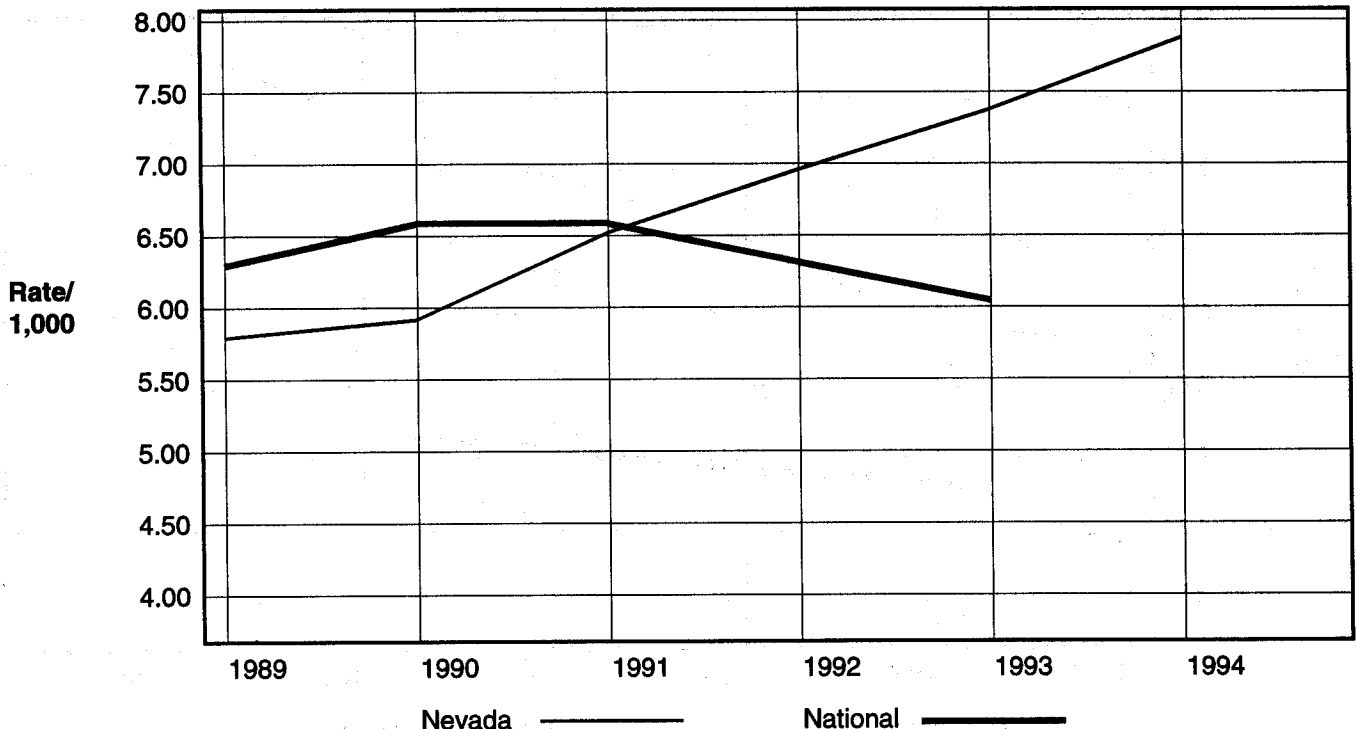
Type	Number	% of Total
Automobile	7,596	69.0%
Truck/Bus	2,443	22.2%
Other Vehicle	972	8.8%
Total	11,011	100.0%

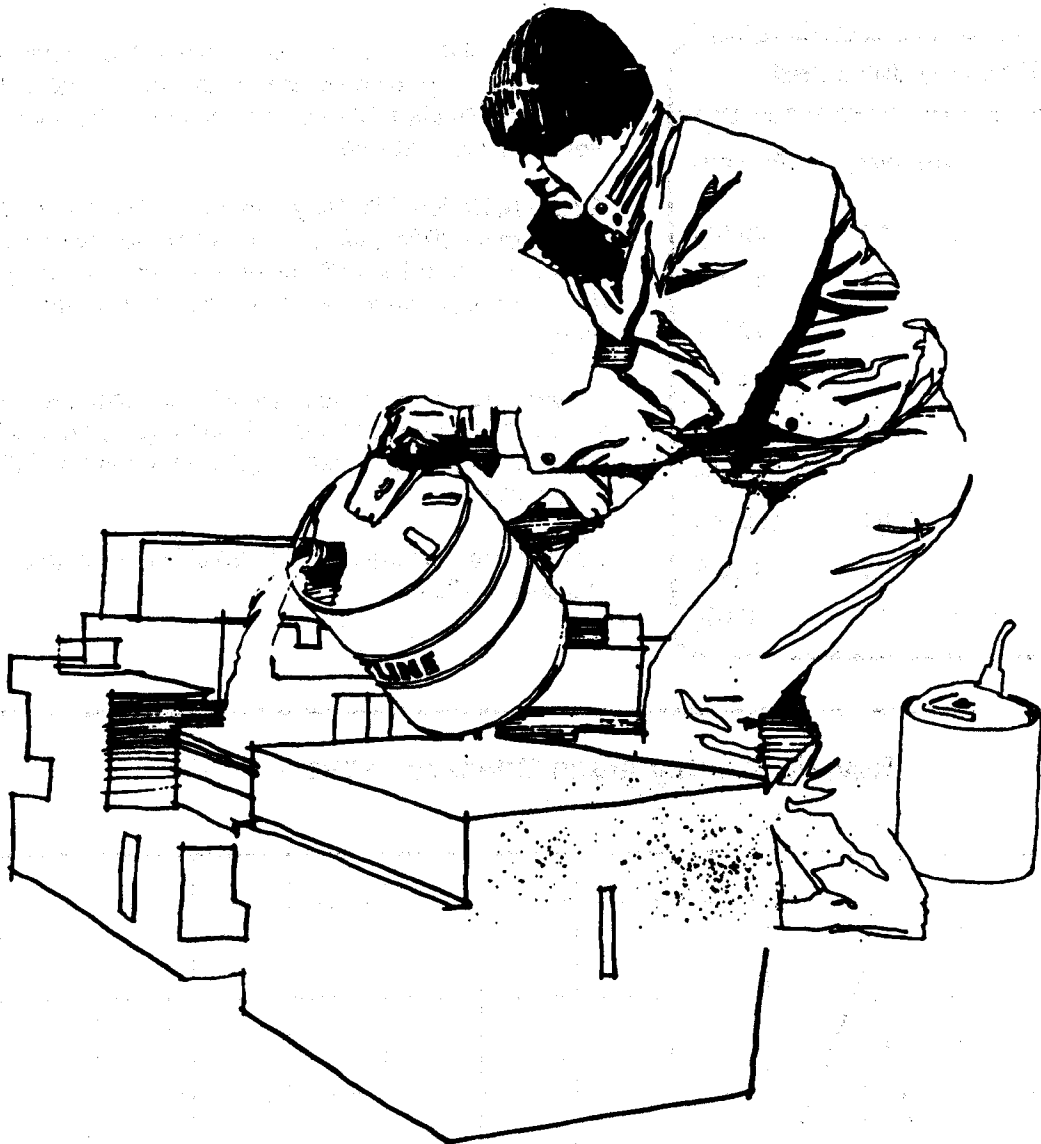
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered - 1994

	# Recovered	% Recovered
Stolen and Recovered Locally	6,155	55.9%
Stolen Locally-Recovered Other Jurisdictions	968	8.8%
Total Locally-Stolen / Recovered	7,123	64.7%
Stolen In Other Jurisdiction-Recovered Locally	1,065	--

Nevada Annual Rates (1989-1994) vs. Nation (1989-1993)

Per 1,000 Population





Crime Clock - One Arson Every 13 Hours, 12 Minutes

Arson was the eighth and latest index offense to be added to the UCR Program by congressional mandate in 1979. Since only 9,146 agencies covering 74% of the United State's population submitted reports for all 12 months of the year, data users should be aware that the figures do not represent the Nation's total arson experience. Caution is recommended when viewing arson trend information. Figures may have been influenced by improved arson reporting procedures. It is expected that year-to-year statistical comparability will improve as collection continues.

Profile of Persons Arrested

Age	Number	Percent
17 and Under	36	42.9%
18-24	11	13.1%
25-29	9	10.7%
30-34	11	13.1%
35-39	2	2.4%
40 and Over	15	17.9%
Total	84	100.0%
Male	68	81.0%
Female	16	19.0%

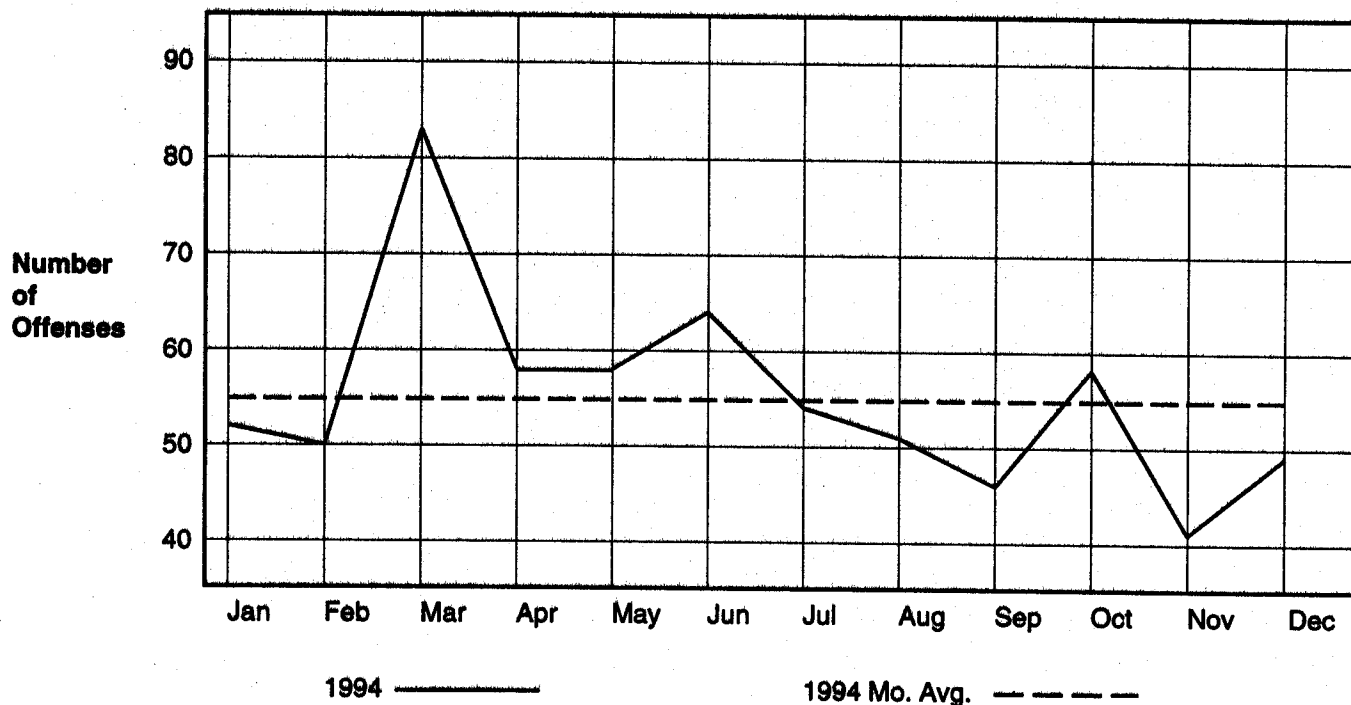
The national overall rate of arson per 1,000 population for 1993 was .46. Regionally, the highest arson rate in 1993 was in the Western States, with .55 per 1,000 population. Nevada's 1994 rate was .47.

Arson--NRS 205.005: "Any person shall be deemed to have set fire to a building, structure or any property mentioned in NRS 205.010 to 205.030, inclusive, whenever any part thereof or anything therein shall be scorched, charred or burned."

In 1994, the offense of arson in Nevada occurred most frequently during the months of March (83), April (58), May (58) and June (64). These months represented 39.6% of the year's total.

Law enforcement cleared 158 (23.8%) of reported arson offenses in 1994.

Nevada Monthly Arson Offenses - 1994



Arson - Persons Arrested, Types and Values of Property Destroyed Regional and National Rates - 5 Years

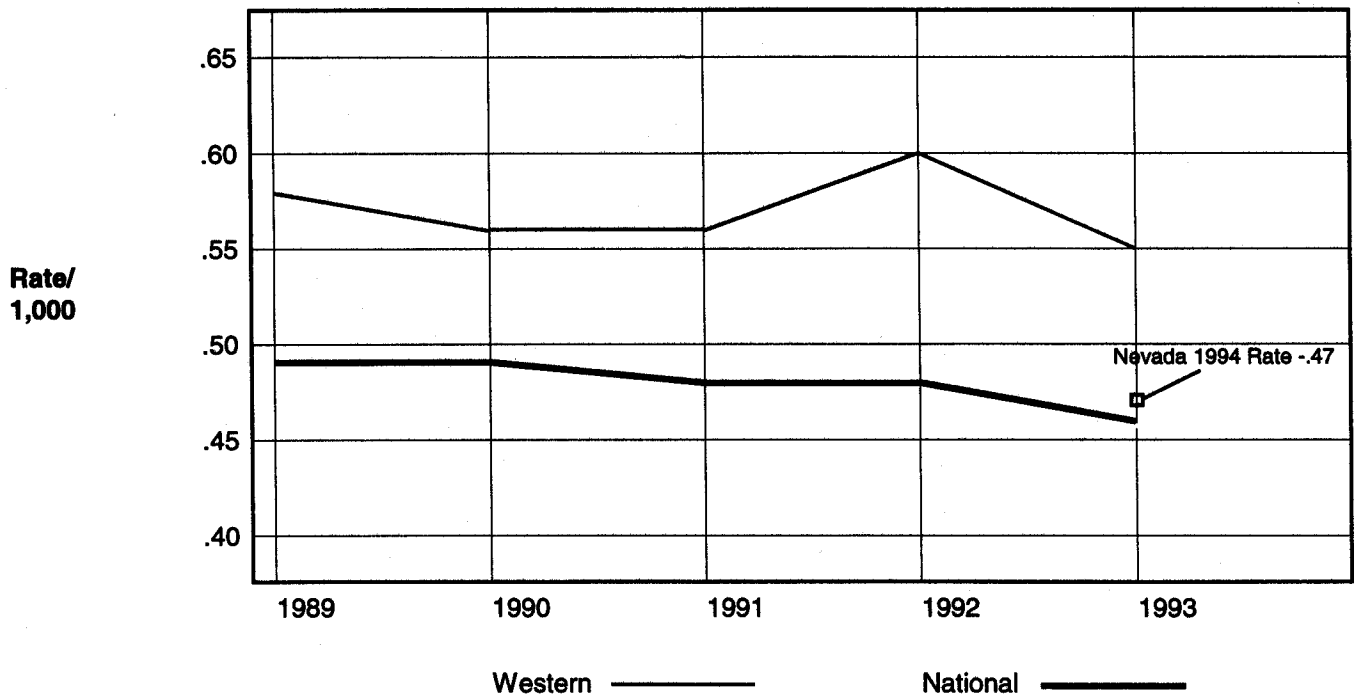
Arson By Property Type - 1994

Classification	Number of Offenses	% of Offenses	Estimated Value	% of Value
Structural				
Residential	142	21.4%	\$2,725,881	60.1%
Non-Residential	108	16.3%	\$764,571	16.9%
Mobile				
Cars, Trailers, Boats, etc.	299	45.0%	\$861,655	19.0%
All Other				
Crops, Fields, Signs, etc.	115	17.3%	\$183,197	4.0%
Total	664	100.0%	\$4,535,304	100.0%

Note: Nevada arson rates are unavailable for the years 1989 through 1993.

Western Mountain States and National Rates (1989-1993)

(Nevada's 1994 Rate Per 1,000 Population - .47)



CLEARANCE RATES

For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, a crime index offense is cleared when a law enforcement agency has identified the offender, there is enough evidence to charge him and he is actually taken into custody. The arrest of one person can clear several crimes, or several persons may be arrested in the process of clearing one crime.

Crime solutions are also recorded in exceptional circumstances when some elements beyond law enforcement control preclude formal charges against the offender. An offense may be exceptionally cleared when it falls into one of the following categories:

1. The offender commits suicide
2. A double murder occurs (two persons kill each other)
3. The offender dies after making a confession (dying declaration)
4. The offender is killed by law enforcement officers
5. The offender confesses to committing a crime while already in custody for another crime or serving a sentence for another crime
6. The offender is prosecuted in another city for a different crime or the same crime by federal, state or local authorities, and the other jurisdiction refuses to release the offender
7. Another jurisdiction refuses to extradite the offender
8. The victim of a crime refuses to cooperate in the prosecution
9. The offender is prosecuted for a less serious charge than the one for which he was arrested
10. The offender is a juvenile who is handled by a verbal or written notice to the parents in instances involving minor offenses such as petit or simple larceny

During 1994, 17.0% of reported index crimes in Nevada were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means. The state's clearance rate is lower than the national average of approximately 21.1%. The percentage of violent crimes cleared in Nevada in 1994 was 28.2%, while the property crime figure was 15.1%.

Comparison of Clearance Rates - Latest 5 Years Available Nevada, Western Mountain States, Nation

By Percent

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Nevada	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.0
Western Mountain States	24.2	23.9	24.0	23.5	22.8	n/a
Nation	21.1	21.6	21.2	21.4	21.1	n/a

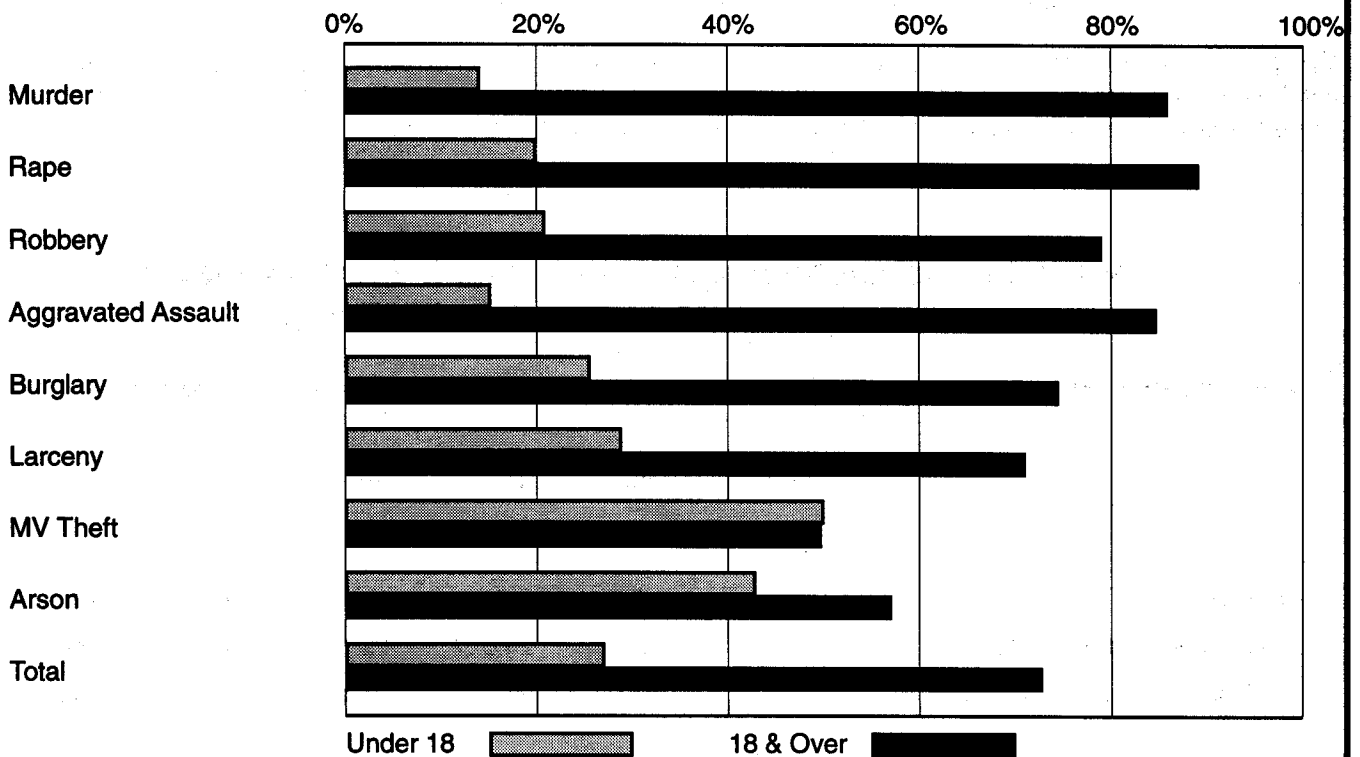
Nevada Clearance Rates for Index Offenses 1994

Offense	Number	Clearances	% Cleared
Murder	172	83	48.3%
Rape	994	219	22.0%
Robbery	5,118	875	17.1%
Aggravated Assault	8,235	2,918	35.4%
Burglary	19,503	2,180	11.2%
Larceny	51,289	9,245	18.0%
MV Theft	11,011	843	7.7%
Arson	664	158	23.8%
Total	96,986	16,521	17.0%

Note:

Offenses cleared do not necessarily relate to the actual offenses which occurred during the calendar year period. Offenses can be cleared from prior periods.

% of Offenses Cleared By Arrest By Age - Under and Over 18



ARREST DATA



ARREST DATA

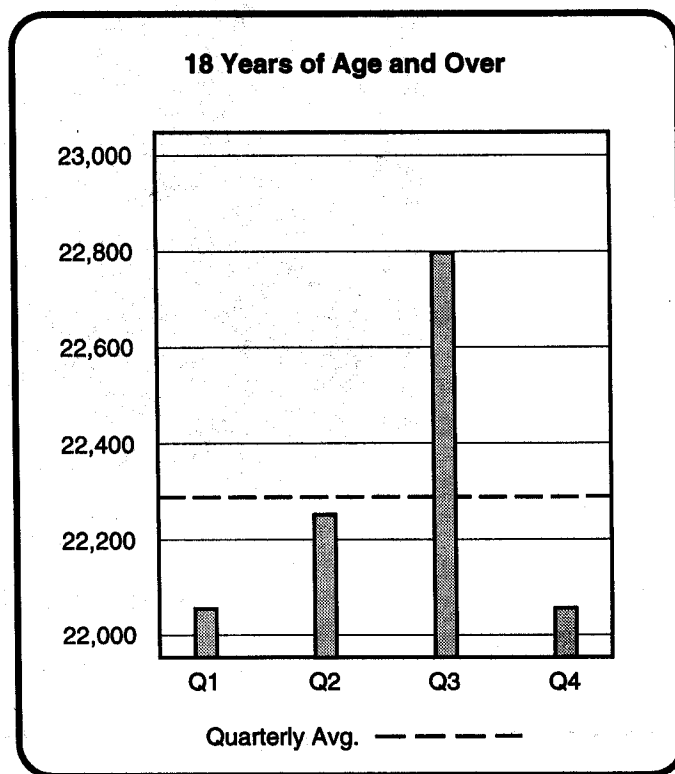
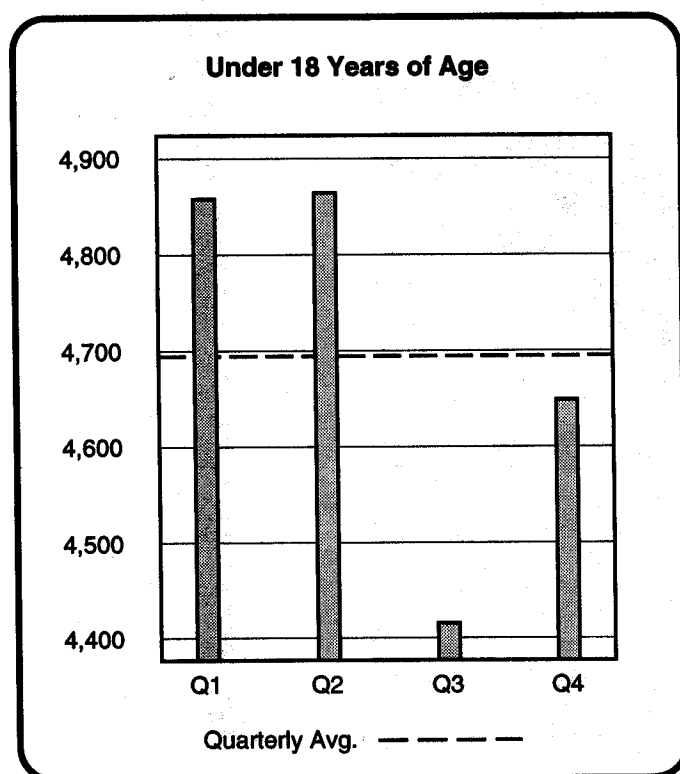
Primarily a gauge of law enforcement's response to crime, arrest counts also provide definitive data concerning the age, sex and race of perpetrators. Arrest practices, policies and enforcement emphases vary from place to place and even within a community from time to time. While the practices for certain unlawful conduct such as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy and related violations may differ among agencies, those for robbery, burglary and other serious crime arrests are more likely to be uniform and consistent throughout all jurisdictions. The UCR Program's procedures require that an arrest be counted on each separate occasion a person is taken into custody, notified or cited. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals arrested since one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same or different offenses. For UCR purposes, a juvenile is counted as "arrested" when the circumstances are such that if he or she were an adult an arrest would result, but in fact, there may not have been a formal charge.

Nationwide, law enforcement agencies made an estimated 14 million arrests in 1993 (the latest figures available) for all criminal infractions except traffic violations. When the overall arrest volume was related to the total United States population, the rate was 54.9 arrests per 1,000 inhabitants. In Nevada, enforcement reports to UCR in 1994 indicated a total arrest figure of 107,961. The arrest rate per 1,000 in population for the state was 77.2.

During 1994:

- 17.4% of all arrests were juveniles, 82.6% were adults
- Index Offenses accounted for 26.6% of juvenile arrests
- For Adults, 15.1% of arrests were for index offenses
- Nearly one-third (31%) of adult arrests were between the ages of 25 and 34, inclusive

Nevada 1994 Quarterly Arrest Totals Vs. Quarterly Average



Number of Persons Arrested by Age Category 1994

	Number of Persons Arrested	Percent Distribution	Cumulative Percent
Juveniles			
Under 10	198	.2	.2
10-12	1,508	1.4	1.6
13-14	4,882	4.5	6.1
15	3,628	3.4	9.5
16	4,251	3.9	13.4
17	4,324	4.0	17.4
Total Juveniles	18,791	17.4	

Adults			
18	3,239	3.0	20.4
19	3,220	3.0	23.4
20	2,918	2.7	26.1
21	2,971	2.8	28.9
22	2,940	2.7	31.6
23	3,192	2.9	34.5
24	3,197	3.0	37.5
25-29	15,895	14.7	52.2
30-34	17,585	16.3	68.5
35-39	14,254	13.2	81.7
40-44	8,523	7.9	89.6
45-49	5,104	4.7	94.3
50-54	2,813	2.6	96.9
55-59	1,458	1.4	98.3
60-64	835	.8	99.1
65 and Over	1,026	.9	100.0
Total Adults	89,170	82.6	

GRAND TOTALS	107,961	100.0
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Nevada UCR Statewide Arrests By Offense and Age

1994

Offense	Sex	10	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total <18	18	19
Murder	M	--	--	3	1	12	9	25	13	11
	F	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--
	F	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	--
Forcible Rape	M	1	3	10	7	8	5	34	10	7
	F	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--
Robbery	M	1	6	46	56	57	78	244	67	58
	F	--	1	10	10	10	3	34	6	6
Aggravated Assault	M	3	18	52	41	56	56	226	66	66
	F	--	1	17	13	12	11	54	11	7
Other Assaults	M	21	150	323	207	219	208	1128	153	200
	F	4	56	176	100	85	84	505	34	53
Burglary	M	26	99	212	140	148	146	771	143	99
	F	--	14	54	23	24	20	135	17	5
Larceny-Theft	M	39	295	602	316	353	293	1898	249	205
	F	13	148	387	195	207	156	1106	126	96
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	--	9	68	78	99	84	338	31	19
	F	--	3	27	29	21	21	101	3	4
Arson	M	--	7	11	3	6	4	31	3	3
	F	--	2	1	1	1	--	5	--	--
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	--	2	6	3	8	6	25	12	12
	F	--	--	1	2	3	2	8	3	4
Fraud	M	--	1	5	3	7	13	29	20	25
	F	1	2	8	--	4	4	19	8	7
Embezzlement	M	1	--	--	2	5	10	18	14	10
	F	1	--	--	1	5	10	17	7	13
Stolen Property-Buy, Possess, Receive	M	3	24	74	73	86	87	347	139	136
	F	--	4	15	13	4	8	44	12	11
Vandalism	M	23	111	198	104	117	88	641	52	34
	F	4	15	29	15	13	8	84	3	5
Weapons-carrying, possession, etc.	M	1	60	125	85	126	106	503	141	116
	F	--	8	27	9	7	4	55	5	5
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	7	14
	F	--	--	1	1	--	3	5	38	60
Other Sex Offenses	M	3	15	24	15	20	10	87	23	13
	F	--	5	2	--	--	1	8	1	1
Drug Abuse Violations	M	4	16	103	113	162	165	563	214	226
	F	0	7	40	32	35	21	135	33	39
Gambling	M	--	--	--	1	4	1	6	8	2
	F	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Offenses Against Family & Children	M	--	2	3	4	6	7	22	47	34
	F	--	1	2	5	5	2	15	10	14
Driving Under the Influence	M	1	--	1	3	8	20	33	52	89
	F	1	--	--	--	3	4	8	6	9
Liquor Laws	M	--	8	55	81	157	229	530	295	226
	F	--	--	39	32	56	57	184	46	44
Drunkenness	M	--	--	3	6	4	10	23	14	7
	F	--	--	1	1	--	6	8	2	--
Disorderly Conduct	M	2	24	110	75	80	81	372	87	71
	F	--	6	52	32	27	17	134	7	6
Vagrancy	M	--	2	8	8	15	17	50	38	31
	F	--	--	7	7	5	9	28	8	6
All Other Offenses (except traffic)	M	16	133	420	399	507	574	2049	827	938
	F	5	62	258	164	139	131	759	128	173
Curfew & Loitering	M	13	76	456	516	703	927	2691	--	--
	F	3	38	352	289	345	321	1348	--	--
Runaways	M	4	34	131	103	140	93	505	--	--
	F	4	40	326	210	126	94	800	--	--
Grand Total		198	1508	4882	3628	4251	4324	18791	3239	3220

Nevada UCR Statewide Arrests By Offense and Age

1994

20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total >18	Grand Total
8	8	7	10	3	18	22	13	10	5	--	5	2	--	135	160
--	2	2	4	--	4	4	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	19	19
--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
7	14	7	9	4	43	66	45	24	13	10	7	3	3	272	306
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
53	54	49	36	51	213	156	94	50	25	15	8	2	1	932	1176
4	4	2	3	6	10	27	15	1	1	2	1	--	--	88	122
65	64	61	55	58	231	225	177	126	74	37	21	15	12	1353	1579
6	5	6	10	5	38	44	40	19	14	5	1	1	2	214	268
193	247	288	327	348	1809	2082	1509	829	475	261	112	70	72	8975	10103
58	41	71	67	71	408	410	313	189	88	47	9	10	6	1875	2380
85	79	95	93	94	432	422	311	154	78	22	15	5	7	2134	2905
14	18	21	17	19	104	126	69	29	23	5	6	4	2	479	614
156	159	170	175	174	887	1020	876	546	266	161	105	45	83	5277	7175
86	65	72	66	67	354	414	327	166	113	59	33	19	39	2102	3208
23	19	12	18	16	87	77	33	18	8	5	2	2	--	370	708
5	2	1	1	3	18	11	11	4	3	1	1	--	--	68	169
1	2	--	--	1	6	8	2	4	5	1	--	1	--	37	68
--	--	--	--	1	3	3	--	1	2	1	--	--	--	11	16
14	21	22	25	26	112	112	96	29	22	11	3	3	1	521	546
7	9	7	11	10	59	54	39	22	9	3	--	--	--	237	245
23	38	38	39	42	218	250	234	156	78	40	34	15	23	1273	1302
9	16	14	5	14	67	80	65	38	27	15	6	5	2	378	397
6	6	13	14	13	47	48	48	32	24	12	4	5	3	299	317
10	6	6	8	8	30	33	20	19	18	12	1	1	2	194	211
89	75	93	85	79	359	339	229	132	50	24	13	3	3	1848	2195
21	15	15	9	21	78	89	45	13	11	3	1	--	--	344	388
30	32	25	31	25	132	131	99	57	31	15	9	5	11	719	1360
1	4	5	6	5	15	26	19	9	6	3	--	--	1	108	192
86	101	90	85	83	334	257	178	125	66	32	24	10	15	1743	2246
5	2	7	7	10	28	32	20	12	6	7	2	--	1	149	204
15	10	14	25	19	109	132	96	57	22	22	9	9	6	566	567
73	93	56	98	110	453	563	370	155	60	20	14	2	6	2171	2176
9	21	13	18	16	120	160	129	75	86	42	29	21	20	795	882
2	1	2	1	4	5	18	10	8	4	2	--	--	2	61	69
191	179	161	165	188	780	698	468	252	95	41	20	1	10	3689	4252
39	46	47	48	47	202	207	139	69	39	13	2	0	0	970	1105
2	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	1	2	--	1	--	--	19	25
--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3
26	17	23	31	18	97	117	95	45	37	14	7	4	7	619	641
6	6	9	9	14	54	71	46	23	7	6	3	1	--	279	294
97	150	149	172	188	873	1040	855	697	487	329	170	105	119	5572	5605
6	13	17	23	9	113	187	206	118	81	44	13	11	27	883	891
182	56	42	45	35	175	234	263	189	195	101	68	45	38	2189	2719
29	4	11	6	3	32	39	52	14	15	11	4	2	--	312	496
8	6	9	14	16	67	89	85	72	49	45	19	29	27	556	579
2	--	1	1	6	12	26	31	17	16	6	4	3	2	129	137
72	87	65	82	95	376	421	365	221	152	73	47	32	29	2275	2647
3	6	7	19	11	70	73	65	38	20	11	4	1	4	345	479
20	22	18	37	19	109	108	85	55	39	21	7	11	10	630	680
2	2	1	3	1	21	21	12	6	2	1	--	1	--	87	115
901	953	926	960	925	4933	5510	4959	3079	1846	1021	547	285	381	28991	31040
168	190	169	219	216	1150	1301	991	518	309	180	67	46	49	5874	6633
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2691
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1348
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	505
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	800

2918	2971	2940	3192	3197	15895	17585	14254	8523	5104	2813	1458	835	1026	89170	107961
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ARRESTS - DRUG AND LIQUOR VIOLATIONS

Due to the nature of the violations, along with exceptional interest and concern by public officials and citizens of Nevada, a special review is here provided for drug and alcohol-related arrests. Tables on the following two pages reveal the number and age of people arrested in 1994.

The information provided here should be of interest to social agencies involved in the study of drugs and alcohol problems in Nevada. The information pinpoints the predominant drug and liquor arrests in Nevada by age and identifies potential problem areas.

Facts revealed by the table on drug violations:

- 89.3% of juvenile arrests involved possession violations, 10.7% involved sale / manufacturing
- 79.7% of adult arrests involved possession violations, 20.3% involved sale / manufacturing
- Of the 5,357 total drug arrests, 4,252 were male and 1,105 were female
- The age group 18-22 accounted for most drug possession violations 938 (21.6%)
- The age group 18-22 also accounted for most drug sales / manufacturing violations 237 (23.2%)

Facts revealed by the table on liquor violations:

- 94.6% of juvenile arrests involved liquor laws, 5.4% were for driving under the influence (DUI)
- 27.9% of adult arrests involved liquor laws, 72.1% were for driving under the influence (DUI)
- A total of 6,455 adults were arrested for DUI, 41 juveniles were arrested
- Of 6,496 DUI arrests in 1994, 5,605 were male, 891 were female

Note:

The 1994 drug and alcohol arrests do not include numbers from the Nevada Highway Patrol. These figures will be included in 1995.

Drug and Liquor Arrests by Age - 1994

Age	DRUG ARRESTS			LIQUOR ARRESTS			Total Drug & Liquor Arrests
	Sales / Manufacturing	Possession	Total	DUI	Liquor Laws	Total	
Under 10	0	4	4	2	0	2	6
10-12	2	21	23	0	8	8	31
13-14	6	137	143	1	94	95	238
15	15	130	145	3	113	116	261
16	31	166	197	11	213	224	421
17	21	165	186	24	286	310	496
Total Juvenile Arrests	75	623	698	41	714	755	1,453
Percent of Total	10.7	89.3	100.0	5.4	94.6	100.0	
18	46	201	247	58	341	399	646
19	52	213	265	98	270	368	633
20	53	177	230	103	211	314	544
21-29	350	1,513	1,863	1,707	409	2,116	3,979
30-39	310	1,202	1,512	2,288	588	2,876	4,388
40-49	113	342	455	1,383	413	1,796	2,251
50-59	21	55	76	556	184	740	816
60 & Over	2	9	11	262	85	347	358
Total Adult Arrests	947	3,712	4,659	6,455	2,501	8,956	13,615
Percent of Total	20.3	79.7	100.0	72.1	27.9	100.0	
Grand Totals	1,022	4,335	5,357	6,496	3,215	9,711	15,068
Percent of Total	19.1	80.9	100.0	66.9	33.1	100.0	

HATE CRIME

--It shall be unlawful for any person, maliciously and with specific intent to intimidate, harass, cause physical injury, or damage real or personal property of another person because of that person's race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin.--

In April, 1990, a federal mandate to collect and report hate/bias crimes was passed by Congress.

Unlike other Uniform Crime Reporting data, which account for actual reported numbers of definite offenses, hate crime reporting requires rather subjective opinions regarding sensitive issues. This requires various law enforcement administrators to emplace and utilize viable and appropriate responsive policies.

Accurate data collection for hate crime requires proper training of enforcement personnel in incident recognition as well as cooperation and desire of enforcement communities to report these offenses without influence of special interest groups, media and politics.

Criteria for recognizing and reporting hate crimes have been prepared and distributed to all law enforcement agencies in Nevada. Enforcement personnel training is periodically offered by the Nevada UCR Program and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Information reported in this category includes the offense in relation to the bias incident, motivation (anti-race, anti-religion, anti-sexual orientation, anti-ethnicity, etc.) and identification of victims' and offenders' sex, race and ethnicity.

Nevada enforcement agencies reported 17 hate/bias incidents in 1994.

REPORTED NEVADA HATE CRIMES - 1994

MONTH	AGENCY	OFFENSE	MOTIVATION ANTI-	OFFENDER/ NUMBER	VICTIM/ NUMBER
June	UNR PD	Vandalism	Black	White/Unknown	Government
	Winnemucca PD	Simple Assault	White	Black/one	White/one
July	Reno PD	Murder	Gay	White/one	Individual
	Reno PD	Intimidation	Gay	White/one	Individual
	UNR PD	Vandalism	Multi-racial	White/one	Individual
	Reno PD	Vandalism	Protestant	Unknown	Religious Organization
August	Reno PD	Robbery	Gay	White/one	Individual
	Reno PD	Aggravated Assault	Gay	White/one	Individual
	Washoe SO	Vandalism	Black	White/four	Government
September	Washoe SO	Intimidation	Gay	White/one	Individual
	Reno PD	Murder	Black	White/one	Individual
October	Reno PD	Aggravated Assault	White	White/unknown	Individual
	Reno PD	Simple Assault	Hispanic	White/one	Individual
	Reno PD	Intimidation	Gay & Lesbian	White/one	Individual
November	Reno PD	Aggravated Assault	Gay & Lesbian	Black/three	Individual
	Washoe SO	Intimidation	Gay	White/one	Individual
December	LV Metro	Simple Assault	Atheism	White/one	Individual

STOLEN AND RECOVERED PROPERTY VALUES

Supplementary reports relating to stolen and recovered property provide information on the estimated value of such property. Investigating officers have the obligation to assess the value of property stolen and recovered in each crime index offense. Officers are guided by the following instructions:

1. Use fair market value for items subject to depreciation
2. Use wholesale cost of goods stolen from retail establishments
3. Use victim's evaluation of non-depreciable items
4. Use cost of replacement to victims for new or almost new items

There was more than \$135 million dollars worth of property reported stolen in Nevada during 1994. This value does not include the value of property damaged due to vandalism, malicious mischief or arson. Following are some pertinent facts regarding stolen property in Nevada in 1994:

- Property stolen totaled \$135,136,299
- Property recovered totaled \$44,800,276
- The rate of recovery was 33.2%
- The property type with the highest recovery rate was motor vehicles at 68.5%
- The rate of recovery for property stolen excluding motor vehicles was 4.8%
- All property stolen, except motor vehicles, was valued at \$74,945,301 with \$3,594,176 recovered

Breakdown by Type and Value of Property

Property Type	Value Stolen	Value Recovered	Percent Recovered
Currency, Notes, Etc.	\$9,852,837	\$362,608	3.7%
Jewelry, Precious Metals	\$16,862,685	\$519,499	3.1%
Clothing & Furs	\$3,014,565	\$372,800	12.4%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$60,190,998	\$41,206,100	68.5%
Office Equipment	\$3,117,173	\$111,727	3.6%
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	\$10,212,175	\$339,824	3.3%
Firearms	\$1,384,359	\$238,554	17.2%
Household Goods	\$2,835,172	\$142,008	5.0%
Consumable Goods	\$404,657	\$66,258	16.4%
Livestock	\$472,858	\$251,888	53.3%
Miscellaneous	\$26,788,820	\$1,189,009	4.4%
Totals	\$135,136,299	\$44,800,276	33.2%

Note: The value of property recovered may include items stolen during a previous reporting period.

Stolen / Recovered Property - 1994

Property Type	Boulder PD	Carlin PD	Carson SO	Churchill SO	Clark Co Schl Dist PD	Douglas SO	Elko PD	Elko SO
Currency								
Stolen	\$64,105	\$3,674	\$43,099	\$2,952	\$26,129	\$130,116	--	\$6,229
Recovered	\$9,628	\$0	\$2,879	\$605	\$377	\$9,754	--	\$133
% Recovered	15.0%	0.0%	6.7%	20.5%	1.4%	7.5%	--	2.1%
Jewelry								
Stolen	\$56,444	\$719	\$81,474	\$4,939	\$3,746	\$231,115	--	\$23,885
Recovered	\$8,799	\$0	\$30,314	\$1,189	\$375	\$27,960	--	\$200
% Recovered	15.6%	0.0%	37.2%	24.1%	10.0%	12.1%	--	0.8%
Clothing								
Stolen	\$17,877	\$500	\$17,575	\$260	\$6,083	\$56,938	--	\$1,791
Recovered	\$12,579	\$0	\$2,632	\$200	\$557	\$590	--	\$150
% Recovered	70.4%	0.0%	15.0%	76.9%	9.2%	1.0%	--	8.4%
Motor Vehicle								
Stolen	\$229,751	\$122,000	\$187,378	\$13,000	\$74,701	\$423,135	--	\$43,654
Recovered	\$122,660	\$122,000	\$142,902	\$8,000	\$33,701	\$298,500	--	\$26,802
% Recovered	53.4%	100.0%	76.3%	61.5%	45.1%	70.5%	--	61.4%
Office Equipment								
Stolen	\$5,903	\$0	\$12,406	\$18,325	\$52,926	\$22,866	--	\$9,165
Recovered	\$5,800	\$0	\$163	\$150	\$1,800	\$500	--	\$8,801
% Recovered	98.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.8%	3.4%	2.2%	--	96.0%
TV, VCR, Camera, Etc								
Stolen	\$59,090	\$10,014	\$111,312	\$10,419	\$79,464	\$99,734	--	\$16,516
Recovered	\$12,508	\$0	\$6,398	\$2,235	\$1,970	\$2,659	--	\$0
% Recovered	21.2%	0.0%	5.7%	21.5%	2.5%	2.7%	--	0.0%
Firearm								
Stolen	\$14,291	\$500	\$21,020	\$12,170	\$0	\$20,693	--	\$7,839
Recovered	\$1,421	\$300	\$1,579	\$3,350	\$546	\$2,575	--	\$2,100
% Recovered	9.9%	60.0%	7.5%	27.5%	0.0%	12.4%	--	26.8%
Household Goods								
Stolen	\$12,306	\$10,539	\$6,438	\$11,979	\$0	\$26,233	--	\$4,966
Recovered	\$3,720	\$480	\$45	\$5,109	\$0	\$1,960	--	\$2,105
% Recovered	30.2%	4.6%	0.7%	42.6%	0.0%	7.5%	--	42.4%
Consumable Goods								
Stolen	\$705	\$3,782	\$2,031	\$387	\$1,112	\$4,308	--	\$439
Recovered	\$79	\$251	\$1,535	\$17	\$110	\$358	--	\$71
% Recovered	11.2%	6.6%	75.6%	4.4%	9.9%	8.3%	--	16.2%
Livestock								
Stolen	\$876	\$0	\$4	\$2,600	\$0	\$400	--	\$275,874
Recovered	\$400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	\$250,500
% Recovered	45.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	90.8%
Miscellaneous								
Stolen	\$177,371	\$3,775	\$359,736	\$104,400	\$147,369	\$263,192	--	\$105,243
Recovered	\$11,209	\$1,342	\$35,990	\$6,044	\$4,218	\$29,321	--	\$8,884
% Recovered	6.3%	35.6%	10.0%	5.8%	2.9%	11.1%	--	8.4%
TOTALS:								
Stolen	\$638,720	\$155,503	\$842,473	\$181,431	\$391,531	\$1,278,730	--	\$495,601
Recovered	\$188,803	\$124,373	\$224,437	\$26,899	\$43,654	\$374,177	--	\$299,746
% Recovered	29.6%	80.0%	26.6%	14.8%	11.1%	29.3%	--	60.5%

Stolen / Recovered Property - 1994

Property Type	Esmeralda SO	Eureka SO	Fallon PD	Henderson PD	Humboldt SO	Lander SO	LV Metro	Lincoln SO
Currency								
Stolen	\$2,304	\$0	\$20,049	\$331,956	\$10,325	\$2,406	\$7,424,907	\$22,806
Recovered	\$850	\$0	\$616	\$25,867	\$0	\$0	\$229,662	\$0
% Recovered	36.9%	0.0%	3.1%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%
Jewelry								
Stolen	\$2,450	\$7,100	\$15,702	\$764,839	\$6,468	\$0	\$13,644,106	\$1,000
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$20	\$34,327	\$0	\$0	\$291,891	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%
Clothing								
Stolen	\$0	\$0	\$1,354	\$103,037	\$7,880	\$0	\$2,290,581	\$0
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$884	\$1,160	\$0	\$0	\$300,431	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	65.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	13.1%	0.0%
Motor Vehicle								
Stolen	\$0	\$0	\$142,119	\$3,059,304	\$32,100	\$2,700	\$45,279,285	\$16,500
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$140,619	\$2,010,201	\$0	\$2,200	\$29,444,972	\$16,500
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	98.9%	65.7%	0.0%	81.5%	65.0%	100.0%
Office Equipment								
Stolen	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$72,061	\$2,375	\$2,000	\$2,274,622	\$500
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$250	\$0	\$0	\$57,792	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%
TV, VCR, Camera, Etc								
Stolen	\$700	\$1	\$47,209	\$296,008	\$2,400	\$4,019	\$6,865,854	\$1,315
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$925	\$18,587	\$0	\$0	\$192,810	\$405
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	30.8%
Firearm								
Stolen	\$600	\$0	\$9,672	\$83,807	\$940	\$3,063	\$849,130	\$250
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$2,944	\$9,000	\$0	\$0	\$176,532	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	30.4%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	20.8%	0.0%
Household Goods								
Stolen	\$2,800	\$0	\$0	\$96,874	\$23,797	\$400	\$1,479,242	\$100
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$260	\$5,047	\$0	\$32,606	\$100
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	21.2%	0.0%	2.2%	100.0%
Consumable Goods								
Stolen	\$409	\$0	\$135	\$109,504	\$751	\$3	\$203,745	\$0
Recovered	\$409	\$0	\$84	\$75	\$0	\$0	\$39,019	\$0
% Recovered	100.0%	0.0%	62.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	19.2%	0.0%
Livestock								
Stolen	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,600	\$0	\$0	\$23,259	\$0
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$450	\$0	\$0	\$88	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Miscellaneous								
Stolen	\$6,590	\$0	\$32,195	\$1,170,308	\$76,516	\$15,608	\$16,241,294	\$67,426
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$6,639	\$13,776	\$5,738	\$0	\$608,847	\$701
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	20.6%	1.2%	7.5%	0.0%	3.7%	1.0%
Totals								
Stolen	\$15,853	\$7,101	\$268,435	\$6,096,298	\$163,552	\$30,199	\$96,576,025	\$109,897
Recovered	\$1,259	\$0	\$152,731	\$2,113,953	\$10,784	\$2,200	\$31,374,650	\$17,706
% Recovered	7.9%	0.0%	56.9%	34.7	6.6%	7.3%	32.5%	16.1%

Stolen / Recovered Property - 1994

Property Type	Lovelock PD	Lyon SO	Mesquite PD	Mineral SO	North LV PD	Nye SO	Pershing SO	Reno PD
Currency								
Stolen	\$2,517	\$51,530	\$1,430	\$12,646	\$290,975	\$83,945	\$1,642	\$870,165
Recovered	\$30	\$1,661	\$0	\$1,130	\$8,106	\$75	\$0	\$53,839
% Recovered	1.2%	3.2%	0.0%	8.9%	2.8%	0.1%	0.0%	6.2%
Jewelry								
Stolen	\$2,275	\$149,064	\$0	\$1,250	\$500,853	\$22,934	\$21,000	\$277,951
Recovered	\$250	\$1,600	\$0	\$0	\$2,912	\$443	\$21,000	\$29,281
% Recovered	11.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.9%	100.0%	10.5%
Clothing								
Stolen	\$466	\$13,792	\$275	\$921	\$115,896	\$903	\$0	\$138,085
Recovered	\$315	\$4,025	\$0	\$75	\$13,646	\$0	\$0	\$16,652
% Recovered	67.6%	29.2%	0.0%	8.1%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%
Motor Vehicle								
Stolen	\$41,001	\$114,807	\$14,300	\$31,400	\$4,334,594	\$202,300	\$18,100	\$2,384,551
Recovered	\$39,001	\$109,807	\$1,500	\$31,400	\$3,828,830	\$144,200	\$6,100	\$2,043,710
% Recovered	95.1%	95.6%	10.5%	100.0%	88.3%	71.3%	33.7%	85.7%
Office Equipment								
Stolen	\$0	\$7,426	\$4,000	\$3,400	\$72,197	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$329,985
Recovered	\$0	\$40	\$0	\$1,700	\$2,314	\$0	\$0	\$17,604
% Recovered	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	50.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%
TV, VCR, Camera, Etc								
Stolen	\$2,970	\$25,893	\$2,100	\$12,226	\$870,024	\$22,165	\$500	\$797,278
Recovered	\$125	\$5,599	\$0	\$2,453	\$20,981	\$265	\$0	\$16,753
% Recovered	4.2%	21.6%	0.0%	20.1%	2.4%	1.2%	0.0%	2.1%
Firearm								
Stolen	\$170	\$19,421	\$120	\$410	\$68,891	\$14,044	\$3,000	\$93,224
Recovered	\$0	\$5,382	\$0	\$0	\$2,860	\$700	\$0	\$10,196
% Recovered	0.0%	27.7%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	5.0%	0.0%	10.9%
Household Goods								
Stolen	\$240	\$109,814	\$0	\$5,750	\$135,066	\$25,037	\$1,025	\$50,917
Recovered	\$110	\$10,981	\$0	\$4,850	\$7,392	\$0	\$0	\$19,332
% Recovered	45.8%	10.0%	0.0%	84.3%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	38.0%
Consumable Goods								
Stolen	\$236	\$7,461	\$4	\$828	\$18,567	\$643	\$402	\$3,515
Recovered	\$59	\$1,102	\$0	\$166	\$4,309	\$0	\$2	\$2,550
% Recovered	25.0%	14.8%	0.0%	20.0%	23.2%	0.0%	0.4%	72.5%
Livestock								
Stolen	\$0	\$10,620	\$0	\$0	\$95,450	\$900	\$0	\$0
Recovered	\$0	\$50	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Miscellaneous								
Stolen	\$16,071	\$156,106	\$5,355	\$109,500	\$1,701,161	\$137,678	\$42,726	\$4,112,192
Recovered	\$584	\$15,097	\$0	\$77,195	\$24,096	\$292	\$16,115	\$221,532
% Recovered	3.6%	9.7%	0.0%	70.5%	1.4%	0.2%	37.7%	5.4%
Totals								
Stolen	\$65,946	\$665,733	\$27,584	\$178,331	\$8,203,674	\$511,550	\$89,894	\$9,057,863
Recovered	\$40,474	\$155,144	\$1,500	\$118,969	\$3,915,446	\$145,975	\$43,216	\$2,431,449
% Recovered	61.4%	23.3%	5.4%	66.7%	47.7%	28.5%	48.1%	26.8%

Stolen / Recovered Property - 1994

Property Type	Sparks PD	Storey SO	UNLV PD	UNR PD	Washoe SO	Wells PD	Wendover PD	White Pine SO
Currency								
Stolen	\$178,847	\$16,628	\$21,561	\$10,597	\$143,097	\$23,506	--	\$9,915
Recovered	\$6,116	\$0	\$4,733	\$55	\$5,780	\$0	--	\$0
% Recovered	3.4%	0.0%	22.0%	0.5%	4.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%
Jewelry								
Stolen	\$438,066	\$31,214	\$10,059	\$2,708	\$496,671	\$0	--	\$26,591
Recovered	\$35,951	\$8,260	\$1,500	\$200	\$9,161	\$0	--	\$0
% Recovered	8.2%	26.5%	14.9%	7.4%	1.8%	0.0%	--	0.0%
Clothing								
Stolen	\$111,640	\$29,250	\$5,741	\$8,353	\$79,561	\$0	--	\$2,361
Recovered	\$15,206	\$0	\$2,450	\$0	\$701	\$0	--	\$266
% Recovered	13.6%	0.0%	42.7%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	--	11.2%
Motor Vehicle								
Stolen	\$1,898,282	\$7,050	\$182,070	\$5,800	\$1,060,436	\$17,350	--	\$96,000
Recovered	\$1,502,382	\$1,800	\$90,050	\$4,500	\$882,533	\$7,700	--	\$21,000
% Recovered	79.1%	25.5%	49.5%	77.6%	83.2%	44.4%	--	21.9%
Office Equipment								
Stolen	\$144,590	\$0	\$17,726	\$27,763	\$34,196	\$0	--	\$142
Recovered	\$9,096	\$0	\$3,500	\$1,745	\$372	\$0	--	\$0
% Recovered	6.3%	0.0%	19.7%	6.3%	1.1%	0.0%	--	0.0%
TV, VCR, Camera, Etc								
Stolen	\$490,234	\$20,307	\$29,258	\$23,210	\$272,934	\$1,310	--	\$6,847
Recovered	\$39,992	\$1,380	\$3,925	\$0	\$4,219	\$0	--	\$32
% Recovered	8.2%	6.8%	13.4%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	--	0.5%
Firearm								
Stolen	\$62,006	\$1,518	\$460	\$0	\$80,938	\$2,000	--	\$4,680
Recovered	\$4,384	\$50	\$0	\$0	\$14,109	\$0	--	\$0
% Recovered	7.1%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	--	0.0%
Household Goods								
Stolen	\$585,389	\$5,486	\$0	\$6,345	\$222,209	\$915	--	\$9,526
Recovered	\$45,311	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,800	\$0	--	\$800
% Recovered	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	--	8.4%
Consumable Goods								
Stolen	\$24,141	\$120	\$930	\$100	\$17,321	\$115	--	\$2,241
Recovered	\$5,559	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,283	\$0	--	\$35
% Recovered	23.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59.4%	0.0%	--	1.6%
Livestock								
Stolen	\$25	\$1,850	\$0	\$0	\$52,000	\$0	--	\$0
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%
Miscellaneous								
Stolen	\$497,825	\$16,513	\$88,457	\$39,572	\$978,903	\$6,604	--	\$39,536
Recovered	\$36,727	\$980	\$10,360	\$1,545	\$31,755	\$0	--	\$300
% Recovered	7.4%	5.9%	11.7%	3.9%	3.2%	0.0%	--	0.8%
Totals								
Stolen	\$4,431,045	\$129,936	\$356,262	\$124,448	\$3,438,266	\$51,800	--	\$197,839
Recovered	\$1,700,724	\$12,470	\$116,518	\$8,045	\$960,713	\$7,700	--	\$22,433
% Recovered	38.4%	9.6%	32.7%	6.5%	27.9%	14.9%	--	11.3%

Stolen / Recovered Property - 1994

Property Type	Winnemucca PD	Yerington PD	Statewide Totals
Currency			
Stolen	\$39,290	\$3,489	\$9,852,837
Recovered	\$665	\$47	\$362,608
% Recovered	1.7%	1.3%	3.7%
Jewelry			
Stolen	\$26,288	\$11,775	\$16,862,685
Recovered	\$7,066	\$6,800	\$519,499
% Recovered	26.9%	57.7%	3.1%
Clothing			
Stolen	\$3,444	\$0	\$3,014,565
Recovered	\$282	\$0	\$372,800
% Recovered	8.2%	0.0%	12.4%
Motor Vehicle			
Stolen	\$148,530	\$9,000	\$60,190,998
Recovered	\$122,730	\$0	\$41,206,100
% Recovered	82.6%	0.0%	68.5%
Office Equipment			
Stolen	\$100	\$0	\$3,117,173
Recovered	\$100	\$0	\$111,727
% Recovered	100.0%	0.0%	3.6%
TV, VCR, Camera, Etc			
Stolen	\$16,867	\$13,996	\$10,212,175
Recovered	\$543	\$5,060	\$339,824
% Recovered	3.2%	36.2%	3.3%
Firearm			
Stolen	\$8,246	\$1,255	\$1,384,359
Recovered	\$524	\$2	\$238,554
% Recovered	6.4%	0.2%	17.2%
Household Goods			
Stolen	\$1,353	\$425	\$2,835,172
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$142,008
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Consumable Goods			
Stolen	\$633	\$89	\$404,657
Recovered	\$170	\$15	\$66,258
% Recovered	26.9%	16.9%	16.4%
Livestock			
Stolen	\$400	\$0	\$472,858
Recovered	\$400	\$0	\$251,888
% Recovered	100.0%	0.0%	53.3%
Miscellaneous			
Stolen	\$54,641	\$14,958	\$26,788,820
Recovered	\$9,116	\$10,608	\$1,189,009
% Recovered	16.7%	70.9%	4.4%
Totals			
Stolen	\$299,792	\$54,987	\$135,136,299
Recovered	\$141,796	\$22,532	\$44,800,276
% Recovered	47.2%	41.0%	33.2%



ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL EMPLOYMENT DATA

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program in Nevada compiles information on enforcement personnel statewide. Included are the total number of sworn and civilian support personnel with each agency broken out by gender. Also provided in this section are ratios of police to population.

A wide variety of factors unique to different jurisdictions affect the number of employees utilized by various law enforcement agencies to enable them to fulfill their service requirements. Because of this, persons attempting to make comparisons of population/enforcement personnel ratios between agencies/jurisdictions should do so cautiously. The State of Nevada, especially, with highly transient and seasonal population variations, has enforcement requirements which differ from many other jurisdictions.

Usage of the term "full-time sworn," when referring to enforcement personnel, does not necessarily mean they are engaged in what the public generally perceives as "regular" police duties, such as investigations, patrol, deterrence, etc. The number of personnel available for "regular" duties is affected by regulatory, correctional, administrative and special assignments. Consideration of in-house duties and responsibilities should temper comparisons of agencies.

Sworn Personnel

- During 1994, there were 2,418 full-time sworn municipal personnel in Nevada, providing 2.12 officers per 1,000 residents for urban population areas.
- There were 864 full-time sworn deputies employed by Nevada's 16 sheriff's departments in 1994, and 349 troopers with the Nevada Highway Patrol. The ratio of enforcement personnel for every 1,000 population in the rural areas was 4.64.
- Statewide, there were 3,631 full-time sworn law enforcement officers in 1994. This represents an overall ratio of 2.59 officers per 1,000 Nevada residents.
- Nationally in 1993, the latest full year of data available, the average number of municipal officers per 1,000 inhabitants was 2.2. For suburban areas the number was 2.3 and for rurals the figure was 2.6.
- Regionally, the highest ratios of sworn officers to population in 1993 were recorded in the Northeastern and Southern states, where there were 2.5 per 1,000 inhabitants. The Western states had the lowest ratio of 1.7 per 1,000.
- The nation's law enforcement community overall, in 1993, had an average of 2.3 full-time sworn personnel for every 1,000 inhabitants.

Civilian Personnel

- Municipal police departments in Nevada in 1994 employed a total of 1,075 full-time civilians.
- Sheriff's departments statewide maintained 299 full-time civilian employees in 1994. The Nevada Highway Patrol employed a total of 176.
- The total number of full-time civilian support personnel employed statewide in 1994 was 1,550.

Nevada Full-time Enforcement Employees As of October 31, 1994

Agency	Sworn Employees			Civilian Employees			Total Employees		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Boulder City PD	20	2	22	0	6	6	20	8	28
Carlin PD	6	1	7	0	0	0	6	1	7
Carson City SO	64	8	72	4	24	28	68	32	100
Churchill SO	26	5	31	0	7	7	26	12	38
Clark Schls PD	66	9	75	5	7	12	71	16	87
Douglas SO	82	5	87	0	14	14	82	19	101
Elko SO	38	7	45	3	5	8	41	12	53
Elko PD	31	2	33	0	17	17	31	19	50
Esmeralda SO	7	1	8	1	3	4	8	4	12
Eureka SO	9	4	13	7	0	7	16	4	20
Fallon PD	16	2	18	0	9	9	16	11	27
Henderson PD	135	18	153	13	35	48	148	53	201
Humboldt SO	23	14	37	0	3	3	23	17	40
Lander SO	21	14	35	0	0	0	21	14	35
LV Metro PD	1,350	163	1,513	140	577	717	1,490	740	2,230
Lincoln SO	16	1	17	0	0	0	16	1	17
Lovelock PD	6	0	6	0	1	1	6	1	7
Lyon SO	44	3	47	0	16	16	44	19	63
Mesquite PD	10	0	10	2	2	4	12	2	14
Mineral SO	23	6	29	0	2	2	23	8	31
Nev Hwy Patrol	327	22	349	48	128	176	375	150	525
North LV PD	115	11	126	13	47	60	162	24	186
Nye SO	60	12	72	0	22	22	60	34	94
Pershing SO	10	0	10	0	6	6	10	6	16
Reno PD	267	17	284	32	110	142	299	127	426
Sparks PD	73	4	77	1	37	38	74	41	115
Storey SO	15	4	19	0	0	0	15	4	19
UNLV PD	15	3	18	3	7	10	18	10	28
UNR PD	16	1	17	0	2	2	16	3	19
Washoe Schls PD	21	3	24	0	2	2	21	5	26
Washoe SO	262	56	318	56	119	175	318	175	493
Wells PD	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	3
W. Wendover PD	10	1	11	0	3	3	10	4	14
White Pine SO	23	1	24	0	7	7	23	8	31
Winnemucca PD	13	1	14	0	3	3	13	4	17
Yerington PD	6	1	7	0	1	1	6	2	8
Total	3,124	507	3,631	328	1,222	1,550	3,452	1,729	5,181

OFFICERS ASSAULTED



ASSAULTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

Nevada UCR compiles detailed monthly data regarding the problem of assaults on law enforcement personnel. The following display more noticeable points on this issue.

Facts - 1994 Assaults

- There were a total of 240 assaults on law enforcement personnel in Nevada.
- The ratio of assaults per 100 officers was 6.6.
- The greatest number of officer assaults occurred while responding to domestic and other disturbance calls--76 or 31.7% of the total.
- Most assaults on officers involved the use of hands, fists, feet, etc., accounting for 219 incidents (91.3%).
- Personal injury to officers occurred in 59 (24.6%) of the 240 incidents, while 181 (75.4%) escaped injury.
- 39.6% or 95 of the assaults were aimed at officers who were alone, while 145 (60.4%) involved assisted personnel
- The time period during which the most assaults occurred was between 6:00 and 10:00 p.m., with 77 incidents or 32.1%. Another 52 (21.7%) took place between 10:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m.
- Law enforcement cleared 231 (96.3%) of all assaults on personnel.
- Of the 240 reported assaults on enforcement personnel, 192 (80%) were on municipal police officers and 48 (20%) were on sheriff's deputies.

Assaults By Time of Day

	12:00	2:00	4:00	6:00	8:00	10:00	12:00
AM	22	12	14	16	17	7	
PM	11	12	22	43	34	30	

Assaults On Officers By Agency and Weapon - With / Without Injury - 1994

Agency	Total Assaults		Firearm		Knife / Cutting Item		Other Weapon		Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	
	With Injury	Without Injury	With Injury	Without Injury	With Injury	Without Injury	With Injury	Without Injury	With Injury	Without Injury
Boulder City PD	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Carlin PD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Carson SO	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
Churchill SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark Schie PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas SO	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Elko PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elko SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Esmeralda SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eureka SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallon PD	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Henderson PD	11	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	5
Humboldt SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lander SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lovelock PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LV Metro	6	104	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	103
Lyon SO	2	11	1	4	0	1	0	1	1	5
Mesquite PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mineral SO	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
NLVPD	9	11	1	0	0	0	1	1	7	10
Nye SO	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
Pershing SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reno PD	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	0
Sparks PD	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
Storey SO	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNLV PD	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	13
UNR PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washoe SO	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Wells PD	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wendover PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Pine SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winnemucca PD	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Yerington PD	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	59	181	2	6	0	4	3	6	54	165

Officer Assaults by Activity / Weapon / Assignment 1994 - Statewide

ACTIVITY TYPE	Total Assaults	Number Cleared	Firearm	Knife/Cutting Device	Other Danger. Weapon	Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	2-Officer Vehicle	1-Officer Vehicle- Alone	1-Officer Vehicle- Assisted	Det./Spec. Assign.- Alone	Det./Spec. Assign.- Assisted	Other- Alone	Other- Assisted
DOMESTIC / OTHER DISTURBANCE	76	75	5	2	1	68	13	22	37	0	0	2	2
BURGLARY IN PROGRESS	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY IN PROGRESS	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
ATTEMPTING OTHER ARREST	37	36	0	0	0	37	9	17	6	0	5	0	0
84 CIVIL DISORDER	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
HANDLING PRISONER	73	69	1	0	1	71	7	27	15	1	6	4	13
INVEST. SUSP. PERSONS/CIRCUM.	20	19	1	1	1	17	6	6	6	0	1	1	0
AMBUSH-NO WARNING	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
MENTALLY DERANGED	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TRAFFIC PURSUITS / STOPS	13	12	0	1	2	10	2	5	3	0	0	0	3
ALL OTHER	13	12	1	0	4	8	1	7	1	1	0	2	1
TOTALS	240	231	8	4	9	219	38	84	75	2	13	9	19

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

Uniformity in reporting under the Nevada Uniform Crime Reporting System is based on the proper classification of offenses reported to or known by the police. The adoption of the National System of Uniform Crime Reporting included the utilization of the offense classifications of that system. Law enforcement in this State has made accurate application of those classifications in the reports submitted to the Nevada Uniform Crime Reporting System. In view of the need for compatibility with the National System, "offenses" under the program are not distinguished by designation of "misdemeanors", "felonies" or violations of municipal ordinances. The explanations of offense classifications may vary slightly from language used by those familiar with Nevada State Law. However, the major categories of offense classification remain the same between the national and state level.

PART I OFFENSES

Offense data consists of information that has been extracted from reports of Part 1 crimes that have come to the attention of Nevada Law Enforcement Agencies. In general, Part I crimes are usually reported to law enforcement agencies. Part I crimes are comprised of the following offenses.

1. HOMICIDE

1a. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter - *The unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought.*

General Rule - Any death due to a fight, quarrel, argument, assault or commission of a crime.

1b. Manslaughter by Negligence - *The unlawful killing of a human being, by another, through gross negligence.*

General Rule - The killing may result from the commission of an unlawful act or from a lawful act performed with gross negligence.

2. FORCIBLE RAPE

2a. Rape by Force - *The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.*

General Rule - Forcible rape of a female, excluding carnal abuse (statutory rape) or other sex offenses.

2b. Attempted Forcible Rape - *All assaults and attempts to rape.*

3. ROBBERY

The felonious and forcible taking of the property of another, against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear. Includes all attempts.

3a. Gun - All robberies and attempted robberies involving the use of any type firearm (revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, zip guns, rifles, pellet guns, etc.)

3b. Knife or Cutting Instrument - All robberies and attempted robberies involving the use of cutting or stabbing objects (knife, razor, hatchet, axe, scissors, glass, dagger, ice pick, etc.)

3c. Other Dangerous Weapon - All robberies or attempted robberies when any other object or thing is

used as a weapon. (This includes clubs, bricks, jack handles, explosives, acid, etc.)

- 3d. Strong Arm-Hands, Fists, Feet, etc. - All robberies which include mugging and similar offenses where no weapon is used, but strong arm tactics are employed to deprive the victim of his property. This is limited to hands, arms, fists, feet, etc. As in armed robbery, include all attempts.

4. ASSAULT

An assault is an attempt or offer, with unlawful force or violence, to do physical injury to another.

General Rule - All assaults will be classified in the following categories excluding assaults with intent to rob or rape.

- 4a. Gun - All assaults and attempted assaults involving the use of any type of firearm (revolvers, automatic pistols, shotguns, zip guns.)
- 4b. Knife or Cutting Instrument - All assaults and attempted assaults, involving the use of cutting or stabbing objects (knife, razor, hatchet, axe, scissors, glass, dagger, ice pick, etc.)
- 4c. Other Dangerous Weapon - All assaults or attempted assaults when any other object or thing is used as a weapon (clubs, bricks, jack handles, explosives, acid, poison, burning, and cases of attempted drowning, etc.)
- 4d. Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc. - Aggravated Assaults which are of an aggravated nature when hands, fists, feet, etc., are used. To be classified as aggravated assault, the attack must result in serious injury.

5. BURGLARY

Breaking and Entering - Unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any structure to commit a felony or larceny.

Note: For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes the terms "Burglary" and "Breaking and Entering" are considered synonymous. All such offenses and attempts are scored as burglary. Do not score the larceny. Breaking and Entering of a motor vehicle is classified as a larceny for Uniform Crime Reporting purposes.

General Rule - Any unlawful entry or attempted forcible entry of any dwelling house, attached structure, public building, shop, office, factory, storehouse, apartment, house trailer (considered to be a permanent structure), warehouse, mill, barn, camp, other building, ship or railroad car.

- 5a. Forcible Entry - All offenses where force of any kind is used to enter unlawfully a locked structure, with intent to steal or commit a felony. This includes entry by use of a master key, celluloid, or other device that leaves no outward mark but is used to open a lock. Concealment inside a building, followed by the breaking out of the structure is also included.
- 5b. Unlawful Entry - No Force - Any unlawful entry without any evidence of forcible entry.
- 5c. Attempted Forcible Entry - When determined that forcible entry has been attempted.

6. LARCENY-THEFT (except auto theft)

The unlawful taking of the property of another with intent to deprive him of ownership.

General Rule - All larcenies and thefts resulting from pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, larceny from auto, larceny of auto parts and accessories, theft of bicycles, larceny from buildings, and from coin-operated machines. Any theft that is not a robbery or the result of breaking and entering is included. Embezzlement, larceny by bailee, fraud or bad check cases are excluded.

7. MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle.

General Rule - This classification includes the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle which, for Uniform Crime Reporting designation, is described as a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of the land and not on rails. Excludes reported offenses where there is a lawful access to the vehicle, such as a family situation or unauthorized use by others with lawful access to the vehicle (chauffeur, employees, etc.) Includes "Joy Riding." Excluded from this category are airplanes, boats, farm equipment and heavy construction vehicles, which are scored in the larceny category.

8. ARSON

The willful or malicious burning to defraud, a dwelling house, church, college, jail, meeting house, public building, or any building, ship or vessel, motor vehicle or aircraft, contents of buildings, personal property of another, goods or chattels, crops, trees, fences, gates, lumber, woods, bogs, marshes, meadows, etc., should be scored as arson.

Include all arrests for violations of state laws and municipal ordinances relating to arson and attempted arson.

PART II OFFENSES

The Part II offenses encompass all other crime classifications outside of those defined as Part I offenses. In November 1932, the national UCR Program adopted a Standard Classification of Offenses for the compilation of criminal statistics. This classification was devised and adopted in order that law enforcement, judicial, and penal statistics might be uniformly compiled in terms of a single classification of offenses. The definitions of the Part II offenses that follow include some of the offense titles described in NRS and in county or municipal code. These titles have been included as descriptive data to aid in determining the offenses that should be included or excluded from each classification.

9. OTHER ASSAULTS

Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon was used or which did not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim are included as other assaults.

Examples of local jurisdiction offense titles which would be included in "other assaults" are:

- A. Simple assault
- B. Minor assault
- C. Assault and battery

- D. Injury by culpable negligence
- E. Resisting or obstructing an officer
- F. Intimidation
- G. Coercion
- H. Hazing
- I. Attempts to commit the above

10. FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING

In the majority of states, forgery and counterfeiting are treated as allied offenses. Place in this class all offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Include:

- A. Altering or forging public or other records
- B. Making, altering, forging or counterfeiting bills, notes, drafts, tickets, checks, credit cards, etc.
- C. Forging wills, deeds, bonds, seals, trademarks, etc.
- D. Counterfeiting coins, plates, bank notes, checks, etc.
- E. Possessing or uttering forged or counterfeited instruments
- F. Erasures
- G. Signing the name of another or fictitious person with intent to defraud
- H. Using forged labels
- I. Possession, manufacture, etc., of counterfeiting apparatus
- J. Selling goods with altered, forged, or counterfeited trademarks
- K. All attempts to commit above

11. FRAUD

Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretense. Include:

- A. Bad checks, except forgeries or counterfeiting
- B. Confidence games
- C. Leaving full-service gas station without paying attendant
- D. Unauthorized withdrawal of money from an automatic teller machine
- E. Attempts to commit the above

12. EMBEZZLEMENT

Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody or control - include attempts.

13. STOLEN PROPERTY; BUYING, RECEIVING, POSSESSING

Include in the class all offenses of buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.

14. VANDALISM

Vandalism consists of the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without 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 walls, smashing windows, destroying school records, tipping over gravestones, defacing library books, etc. Count all arrests for the above, including attempts.

15. WEAPONS; CARRYING, POSSESSING, CONCEALING

This class deals with weapons offenses, regulatory in nature such as:

- A. Manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons
- B. Carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly
- C. Using, manufacturing, etc., silencers
- D. Furnishing deadly weapons to minors
- E. Aliens possessing deadly weapons
- F. All attempts to commit any of the above

16. PROSTITUTION & COMMERCIALIZED VICE

Include in this class the sex offenses of a commercialized nature such as:

- A. Prostitution
- B. Keeping a bawdy house, disorderly house or house of ill-repute
- C. Pandering, procuring, transporting or detaining women for immoral purposes
- D. All attempts to commit the above

17. SEX OFFENSES (except forcible rape, prostitution, commercialized vice)

Include offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like, such as:

- A. Adultery and fornication
- B. Buggery
- C. Incest
- D. Indecent exposure
- E. Indecent liberties
- F. Seduction
- G. Sodomy or crime against nature
- H. Statutory rape - (no force)
- I. All attempts to commit any of the above

18. DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS

Drug abuse violation arrests are requested on the basis of the narcotics used. Include all arrests for violations of state and local ordinances, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. Make the following subdivisions of drug law arrests, keeping in mind to differentiate 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 non-narcotic 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 non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine)

Include all attempts to sell, manufacture, or possess any of the above

19. GAMBLING

All charges which relate to promoting, permitting or engaging in gambling. To provide a more refined collection of gambling arrests, the following break-down should be furnished:

- A. Bookmaking (horse and sport books)
- B. Numbers and lottery
- C. All other

20. OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILDREN

Include here all charges of non-support and neglect of family and children, such as:

- A. Desertion, abandonment, or non-support of spouse or child
- B. Neglect or abuse of spouse or child (if injury is serious, score as aggravated assault)
- C. Non-payment of alimony
- D. All attempts to commit any of the above

Note: Do not count victims of these charges who are merely taken into custody for their own protection.

21. DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotic drugs. Include:

- A. Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence
- B. Operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while under the influence

22. LIQUOR LAWS

With the exception of "Drunkenness" (offense 23) and "driving under the influence" (offense 21), liquor law violations, state or local, are placed in this class. Do not include federal violations. Include:

- A. Manufacturing, sale, transportation, furnishing, possessing, etc., intoxicating liquor
- B. Maintaining unlawful drinking places
- C. Bootlegging
- D. Operating a still
- E. Furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person
- F. Using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor
- G. Drinking on train or public conveyance
- H. All attempts to commit any of the above

23. DRUNKENNESS

Include in this class, all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of "Driving under the influence" (offense 21).

- A. Drunkenness
- B. Drunk and disorderly
- C. Common or habitual drunkard
- D. Intoxication

24. DISORDERLY CONDUCT

In this class are placed all charges of committing a breach of the peace. Include:

- A. Affray
- B. Unlawful assembly
- C. Disturbing the peace
- D. Disturbing meetings
- E. Disorderly conduct in state institutions, at court, at fairs, on trains or public conveyances, etc.
- F. Blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language
- G. Desecrating the flag
- H. Refusing to assist an officer
- I. All attempts to commit the above

25. VAGRANCY

Persons prosecuted on the charge of being, "a suspicious person, etc.," are included in this class. Include:

- A. Vagrancy
- B. Begging
- C. Loitering, (persons 18 and over)
- D. Vagabondage

26. ALL OTHER OFFENSES

Include in this class every other state or local offense (except traffic violations) not included in offenses 1 through 25.

- A. Admitting minors to improper places
- B. Abduction and compelling to marry
- C. Bigamy and polygamy
- D. Blackmail and extortion
- E. Bribery
- F. Combination in restraint of trade; trusts, monopolies
- G. Contempt of court
- H. Criminal anarchism
- I. Criminal syndicalism
- J. Discrimination, unfair competition
- K. Kidnapping
- L. Marriage within prohibited degrees
- M. Offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (except as provided for in offenses 1 to 25), such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, admitting minors to improper places

- N. Perjury and subornation of perjury
- O. Possession, repair, manufacture, etc. of burglar's tools
- P. Possession of drug paraphernalia
- Q. Possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.
- R. Public nuisances
- S. Riot and rout
- T. Trespass
- U. Unlawfully bringing weapons into prisons or hospitals
- V. Unlawfully bringing drugs or liquor into state prisons, hospitals, etc.; furnishing to convicts
- W. Unlawful disinterment of the dead and violation of sepulture
- X. Unlawful use, possession, etc. of explosives
- Q. Violations of state regulatory laws and municipal ordinances
- Y. Violation of quarantine
- Z. All offenses not otherwise classified and all attempts to commit any of the above

27. SUSPICION

While "suspicion" is not an offense, it is the grounds for many arrests in those jurisdictions where the law permits. After examination by law enforcement officers, the prisoner is either formally charged or released. Those formally charged are entered in one of the Part I or Part II offense classes. This class is limited to "suspicion" arrests where persons arrested are released by police.

28. CURFEW AND LOITERING LAWS (persons under 18)

Count all arrests made for violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

29. RUNAWAY (persons under 18)

For purposes of the UCR program, report in this category apprehensions for protective custody as defined by local statute. Arrest of runaways from one jurisdiction by another agency should be counted by the home jurisdiction. Do not include protective custody actions with respect to runaways taken for other jurisdictions.

CALCULATION OF RATES

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

CRIME RATES

One of the most meaningful crime statistics is the crime rate. This is the number of Part I offenses per 1,000 inhabitants. This rate can be calculated for any city, town or county.

To compute crime rates, divide the community population by 1,000 and divide the number of offenses in each class by that number. The answer is the number of offenses per 1,000 population and is the crime rate for that particular offense.

Example:

a. Population - 75,000

b. Number of burglaries - 215

Divide: 75,000 by 1,000 = 75.0

Divide: 215 by 75.0 = 2.87

The crime rate for burglary is 2.87 per 1,000 inhabitants.

CLEARANCE RATES

The percentage of crimes cleared is obtained by dividing the number of offenses cleared by the number of offenses known. This answer is then multiplied by 100.

Example:

a. Number of clearances in robbery - 38

b. Number of total robberies - 72

Divide: 38 by 72 = 0.528

Multiply: 0.528 by 100 = 52.8

The clearance rate for robbery is 52.8%.

CRIME TREND DATA

Local agencies can compute crime trends for a given offense for their individual agency for a particular period of time.

Example:

a. Auto thefts in your jurisdiction for July through December last year numbered 21.

b. Auto thefts in your jurisdiction for July through December this year numbered 29.

Subtract: 29-21 = 8, notice that 8 is an increase over the past year.

Divide: 8 by 21 = 0.38, always divide the difference by the total in the earlier time period.

Multiply: 0.38 x 100 = 38.0

Your trend in auto theft is a 38.0% increase for the last six months of this year compared to the last six months of last year.

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

Police employee rates are expressed as the number of employees per 1,000 population. To compute this rate, divide the population by 1,000 and divide the number of enforcement employees by this number.

Example:

a. Your jurisdiction's population - 75,000

b. Your agency's number of employees - 102

Divide: 75,000 by 1,000 = 75

Divide: 102 by 75 = 1.36

Your employee rate is 1.36 employees per 1,000 population.

Reader Survey Form

CRIME AND JUSTICE IN NEVADA - 1994

In an effort to meet the needs of the many consumers of "Crime and Justice In Nevada," the UCR staff seeks your feedback as to suggestions for an improved report. Following review of the publication, users may complete this brief survey to provide us with the benefit of other views.

1. In what capacity do you use "Crime and Justice In Nevada?"

☐ Law Enforcement

☐ Legislator

☐ Educator

☐ Prosecutor

☐ County Government

☐ Student

☐ Courts

☐ Municipal Government

☐ Researcher

☐ Corrections

☐ Private Citizen

☐ Library

☐ Victim Services

☐ Media

☐ Other:

(please specify)

2. For what purpose did you use this issue of "Crime and Justice In Nevada?"

3. How adequate was the publication for that purpose?

☐ quite adequate

☐ adequate

☐ inadequate

4. Which pages / sections did you find particularly useful?

Sections / page number(s) _____

5. What changes, if any, would you recommend for future issues?

6. Additional comments you would care to make:

Survey Responses

Should be mailed to:

Department of Motor Vehicles & Public Safety
Nevada Highway Patrol
Uniform Crime Reporting
555 Wright Way
Carson City, Nevada 89711-0520

AUTHORITY

The sixty-sixth session of the Nevada Legislature voted to create a Uniform Crime Reporting Program within the Nevada Highway Patrol in 1991.

NRS 179A.078

Uniform program for reporting crimes; advisory committee to assist in establishing and carrying out program.

1. The director of the department shall establish within the central repository, a uniform program for reporting crimes which is designed to collect statistical data relating to crime or delinquency of children and to facilitate the collection and analysis of statistical data relating to crime at a central location.
2. To assist in establishing and carrying out the program required by subsection 1, the director shall establish an advisory committee consisting of seven members selected by the director. The committee must be composed of:
 - (a) One member who represents an association of district court judges in this state;
 - (b) One member who represents an association of justices of the peace and judges of municipal courts in this state;
 - (c) One member who represents an association of district attorneys in this state;
 - (d) One member who represents a law enforcement agency located in a county whose population is less than 400,000;
 - (e) One member who represents a law enforcement agency located in a county whose population is 400,000 or more;
 - (f) One member who represents the Nevada Highway Patrol; and
 - (g) One member who represents the University of Nevada System and has knowledge of the criminal justice System.
3. The members of the advisory committee are not entitled to receive compensation while engaged in the business of the advisory committee.
4. Any member who is selected to fill a vacancy must possess the same general qualifications as his predecessor in office.