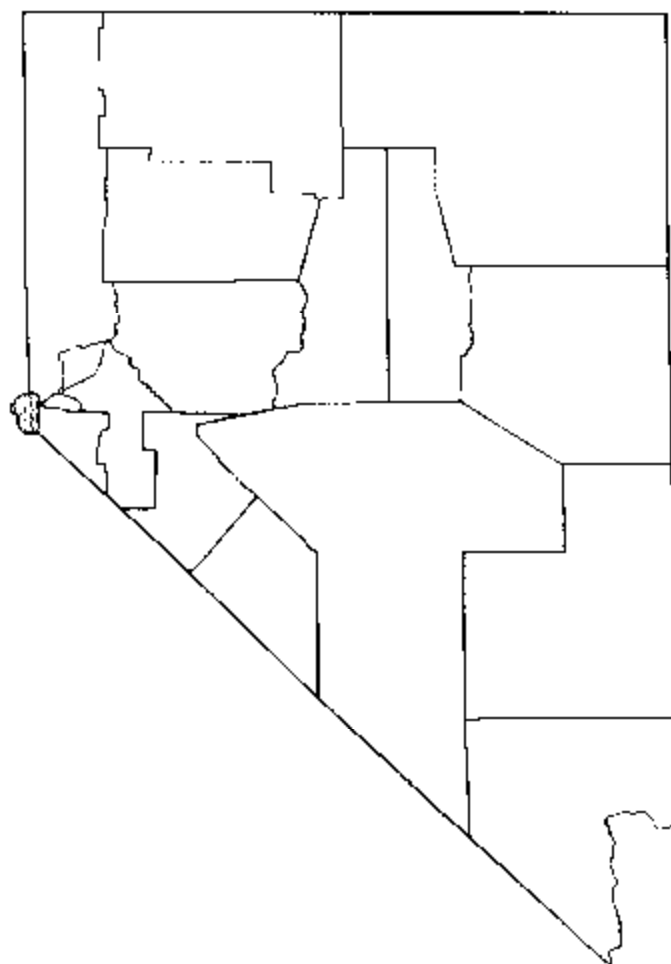


STATE OF NEVADA

DEPARTMENT OF
MOTOR VEHICLES AND PUBLIC SAFETY



**CRIME AND JUSTICE
IN NEVADA**

1995

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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APPRECIATION

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 recognize the following dedicated people.

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Governor

JAMES P. WELLER
Director

FORWARD

As host for the State Uniform Crime Reporting Program, the Nevada Highway Patrol is pleased to provide you with the second annual publication of *Crime and Justice in Nevada*. This report is based upon monthly crime and arrest reports submitted by 32 county and municipal law enforcement agencies under the summary-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system.

The success of this publication is directly attributed to the commitment, cooperation, and assistance from participating Nevada law enforcement agencies. In addition, the publication strives to increase general public awareness of the impact of crime on individual communities.

While law enforcement continues to combat crime by methods ranging from educating children about the dangers of drugs, to patrolling neighborhoods and highways, the citizens of Nevada, including social, religious, and educational organizations, must work with criminal justice and other government agencies to seek far-ranging solutions to the causes of crime in our society.

With gratitude and sincere thanks to Nevada sheriffs and chiefs of police who have continually given their support to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, I proudly present *Crime and Justice in Nevada - 1995*.

Sincerely,

Colonel Michael E. Hood
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 to Nevada's current program, with 32 local law enforcement agencies reporting full-time and two reporting part-time, 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. With this 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 began its UCR program to meet local agency submission capabilities and is moving 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."

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 32 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.

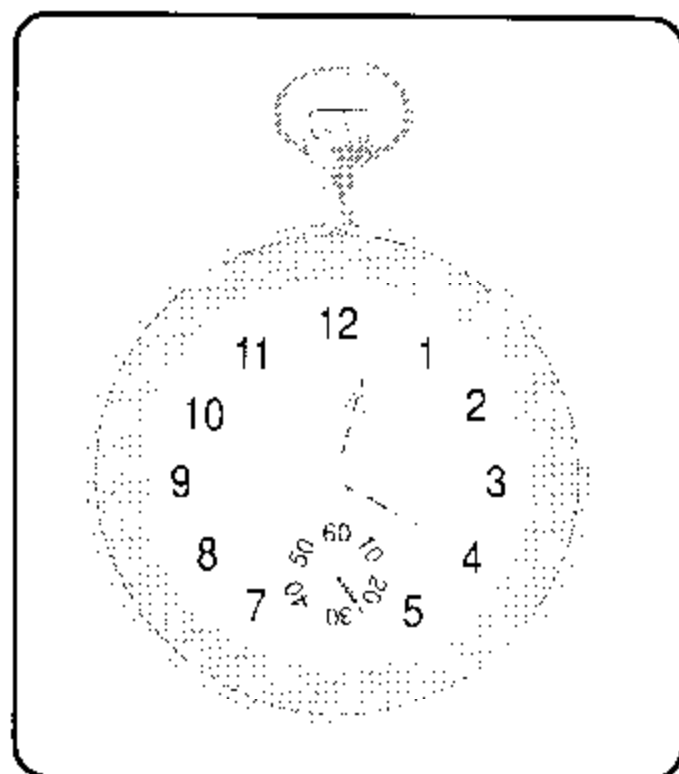
1. Nevada UCR will publish annual and monthly reports, reflecting crime in the state. These reports will be distributed without charge to the governor, members of the legislature, the attorney general, law enforcement agencies and any agency or committee dedicated to law enforcement or criminal justice 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.

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. This trend has continued, with the 1995 statewide population estimated at 1,582,280. This represents an additional increase of 31.7% since 1990. Despite this growth, 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 (1,036,180) and Washoe (294,290).
- 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 - 1995 HIGHLIGHTS



one
CRIME INDEX OFFENSE
every 5 minutes, 15 seconds

one
VIOLENT CRIME
every 36 minutes, 35 seconds

one
PROPERTY CRIME
every 6 minutes, 8 seconds

one
MURDER
every 2 days, 4 hours

one
BURGLARY
every 26 minutes, 16 seconds

one
RAPE
every 9 hours, 30 minutes

one
LARCENY
every 9 minutes, 48 seconds

one
ROBBERY
every 1 hour, 46 minutes

one
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
every 46 minutes, 17 seconds

one
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
every 1 hour, 3 minutes

one
ARSON
every 11 hours, 51 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 1995 - 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 1995 was 63.26 per 1,000. The comparable rate for 1994 was 69.34. The state population utilized was 1,582,280, the latest available estimate for 1995 from the State Demographer, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada.
INDEX OFFENSES.....	There were 100,097 Index Offenses reported by enforcement during 1995--an increase of 3,111 offenses (3.2%) from the 96,986 offenses reported in 1994. Nevada's ten year average for total index offenses (1985-1994) was 74,325.
VIOLENT CRIMES.....	Murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault make the violent crimes category. Violent crimes as a group decreased by 151 offenses from 1994 for a 1.0% reduction. During 1995 violent crimes totaled 14,368. The 1994 total was 14,519. Violent crimes accounted for 14.4% of all reported index crimes (15.0% in 1994) and displayed a crime rate of 9.1 per 1,000 population. Nevada's ten year average for violent crimes (1985-1994) was 8,723.
PROPERTY CRIMES.....	Property crimes, consisting of burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson rose in 1995 by 3,262 offenses (4.0%) from 1994. There were 85,729 offenses reported in 1995, with 82,467 experienced in 1994. Property crimes accounted for 85.6% of all index crimes in 1995, with a crime rate of 54.2 offenses per 1,000 population. Nevada's ten year average for property crimes (1985-1994) was 65,516. <i>Special Note. National arson data was not sufficient prior to 1994 and is not included in totals delineated here.</i>
MURDER.....	There were 167 murders committed in Nevada during 1995, down by 5 (3.0%) from the 172 murders reported in 1994. Law enforcement cleared 115 murders this year (68.9%). Nevada's ten year average for homicide offenses (1985-1994) was 123.
RAPE.....	Forcible rapes decreased by 72 during 1995. There were 922 offenses reported to enforcement in 1995, compared to 994 in 1994. Of the total, 727 were actual rapes, while 195 were classified as attempts. Nevada's ten year average for rape offenses (1985-1994) was 752.

CRIME IN NEVADA 1995 - HIGHLIGHTS

ROBBERY.....	Robberies decreased by 168 offenses (3.3%) during 1995, from 5,118 in 1994 to 4,950. Nevada's ten year average for robbery offenses (1985-1994) was 3,507.
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.....	Nevada law enforcement reported 8,329 aggravated assaults during 1995, an increase of 94 (1.1%) from the 1994 figure of 8,235. In addition, there were 17,802 simple assaults in 1995. Nevada's ten year average for aggravated assault offenses (1985-1994) was 4,341.
BURGLARY.....	In 1995, burglary offenses increased by 505 (2.6%) over the 1994 total of 19,503. The 20,008 burglaries in 1995 resulted in property loss totaling \$33,429,631. Burglaries represented 20.0% of all reported index offenses. Nevada's ten year average for burglary offenses (1985-1994) was 16,951.
LARCENY.....	The crime of larceny in Nevada for 1995 totaled 53,627, a 4.6% increase over the 1994 figure of 51,289. Shoplifting and thefts from motor vehicles represented 18.2% of all larceny crimes reported. Nevada's ten year average for larceny-theft offenses (1985-1994) was 41,200.
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT.....	The number of motor vehicle thefts increased by 344 (3.1%) during 1995, from 11,011 in 1994 to 11,355. Nevada's ten year average for motor vehicles stolen (1985-1994) was 7,364.
ARSON.....	Arson was added to the list of reportable index crimes in 1980. During 1995 there were 739 arsons reported in Nevada, compared to 664 in 1994. This represents an increase of 11.3%. Estimated property loss from these offenses totaled \$6,600,993.
STOLEN / RECOVERED PROPERTY.....	During 1995 law enforcement agencies recorded \$151,554,820 worth of property stolen during the commission of index crimes. They were able to recover \$48,153,333 (31.8%).

CLEARANCE RATE.....	Law enforcement agencies cleared 18.0% of all index crimes in Nevada in 1995, an increase of 1.0% over 1994. Nationally, 21.0% were cleared in 1994.
ARRESTS.....	The total number of persons arrested, summoned or cited by enforcement in 1995, including juveniles and adults, was 124,866 or 15.7% over the 1994 total of 107,961. Drug arrests for adults totaled 8,027, and juveniles accounted for 958 more. Drug arrests for adults and juveniles in 1994 were 4,659 and 698 respectively, however, 1994 figures did not include arrests by the Nevada Highway Patrol. Nationally, crime index arrests for 1994 totalled 2,910,400 out of a total of 14.6 million for all criminal infractions, excepting traffic violations. Nevada's total arrest rate per 1,000 population in 1995 was 78.9, or +37.9% over the national 1994 rate of 57.2.
OFFICER ASSAULTS.....	Nevada law enforcement officers experienced 331 assaults in 1995, an increase of 91 (37.9%) over the 240 reported in 1994.
POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA.....	Statewide there were 3,775 full-time sworn law enforcement officers in Nevada. This represents a ratio of 2.4 officers per 1,000 population. Nationally the average ratio per 1,000 is 2.3.

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 and 1995 numbers may seem comparatively high.

COMPARATIVE NUMBERS AND RATES NEVADA, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL

The 1995 figures displayed here represent the second full calendar-year of data collection and compilation under the state-run Nevada UCR Program. Thirty two agencies are currently reporting UCR data, covering nearly 99% of the state's population. It is anticipated additional key agencies will begin participation in 1996, 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:

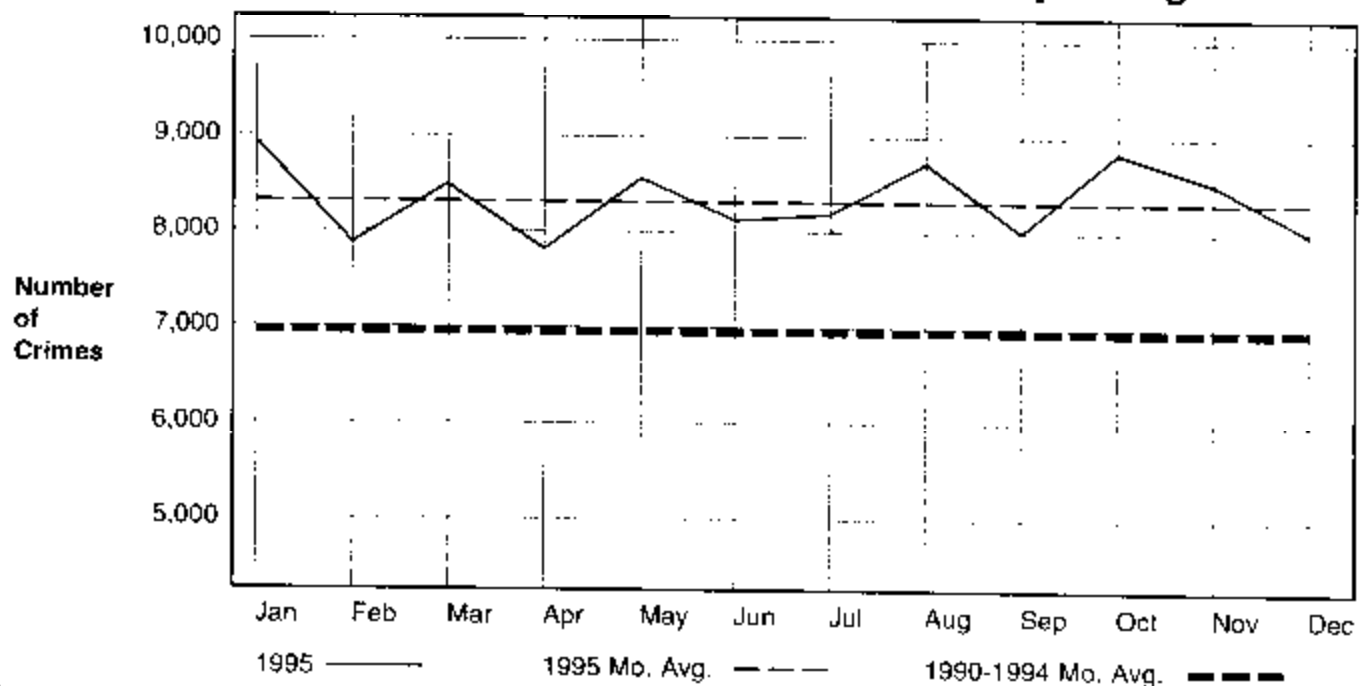
Pre-1994 figures were reported directly to the FBI by participating agencies. Estimates were developed by the FBI for non-reporting areas.

Because some prior years' figures were estimated and past reporting regularity by agencies is unknown, 1994 and 1995 numbers may seem comparatively high.

1995 Nevada Index Crimes

Offense	Number of Offenses	Percent of Total	Rate/1,000 Population
Murder	167	.17	.11
Rape	922	.92	.58
Robbery	4,950	4.94	3.13
Aggravated Assault	8,329	8.32	5.26
Burglary	20,008	19.99	12.65
Larceny	53,627	53.58	33.89
MV Theft	11,355	11.34	7.18
Arson	739	.74	.47
Totals	100,097	100.00	63.26

Index Crimes-1995 Monthly vs. 1990-1994 Monthly Average



Nevada UCR Statewide Index Crimes / Clearances, Month to Month, 1995

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft	Arson	Total
January									
# Offenses	14	75	452	831	1,763	4,769	978	38	8,921
# Clearances	4	22	147	339	223	967	89	9	1,785
February									
# Offenses	9	68	318	912	1,554	4,221	731	57	7,870
# Clearances	6	11	55	329	176	876	65	4	1,522
March									
# Offenses	12	64	386	781	1,707	4,661	618	74	8,503
# Clearances	4	14	67	208	215	923	49	17	1,487
April									
# Offenses	9	75	369	640	1,602	4,241	808	58	7,802
# Clearances	8	30	69	229	165	831	75	17	1,424
May									
# Offenses	13	73	355	651	1,760	4,663	966	56	8,559
# Clearances	6	24	84	255	185	671	73	17	1,517
June									
# Offenses	17	71	326	602	1,708	4,445	887	60	8,114
# Clearances	12	18	53	217	203	747	62	5	1,317
July									
# Offenses	19	76	365	715	1,741	4,255	942	76	8,188
# Clearances	15	18	95	250	206	783	87	9	1,463
August									
# Offenses	13	102	413	737	1,747	4,556	1,094	66	8,728
# Clearances	32	22	70	298	189	779	105	13	1,508
September									
# Offenses	17	80	460	681	1,561	4,141	1,011	64	8,015
# Clearances	6	15	74	262	192	754	89	15	1,427
October									
# Offenses	21	82	554	686	1,644	4,687	1,076	77	8,839
# Clearances	12	27	100	291	166	777	53	15	1,451
November									
# Offenses	14	77	462	577	1,684	4,636	1,015	70	8,535
# Clearances	4	13	89	334	181	909	84	9	1,623
December									
# Offenses	9	80	489	516	1,517	4,342	1,025	43	8,023
# Clearances	4	15	71	273	184	685	65	6	1,504
Total									
# Offenses	167	922	4,950	8,329	20,008	53,627	11,355	739	100,067
# Clearances	115	230	974	3,305	2,285	10,097	906	136	18,048
Rate									
Per 1,000 Population	11	.58	3.13	5.26	12.65	33.89	7.18	.47	63.26

Total Index Crimes by County by Month 1995

County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Carson	227	168	221	184	216	186	183	197	174	185	140	171	2,252
Churchill	53	61	45	51	55	65	45	49	66	62	37	54	643
Clark	6,750	5,810	6,355	5,763	6,141	5,978	5,962	6,536	5,984	6,636	6,570	6,131	74,616
Douglas	91	124	116	82	87	76	108	106	82	79	60	83	1,094
Elko	61	51	74	79	43	66	52	74	64	63	49	48	724
Esmeralda	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	7	2	1	18
Eureka	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Humboldt	68	52	54	46	22	18	28	19	45	47	16	12	427
Lander	11	8	4	3	13	3	1	6	7	7	6	4	73
Lincoln	14	17	9	8	5	9	9	11	7	7	10	6	112
Lyon	60	73	85	61	67	68	78	74	61	62	62	44	795
Mineral	27	12	14	12	20	13	17	25	30	17	6	7	200
Nye	41	27	33	34	35	59	55	76	107	67	95	71	700
Pershing	7	7	6	17	12	10	20	7	14	17	17	12	146
Storey	4	7	5	6	9	5	4	7	6	8	12	8	81
Washoe	1,469	1,424	1,458	1,409	1,799	1,525	1,555	1,491	1,312	1,518	1,404	1,339	17,703
White Pine	36	29	24	46	35	33	68	49	55	57	49	32	513
1995 Total	8,921	7,870	8,503	7,802	8,559	8,114	8,188	8,728	8,015	8,839	8,535	8,023	100,097

Total Index Crime Clearances by County by Month 1995

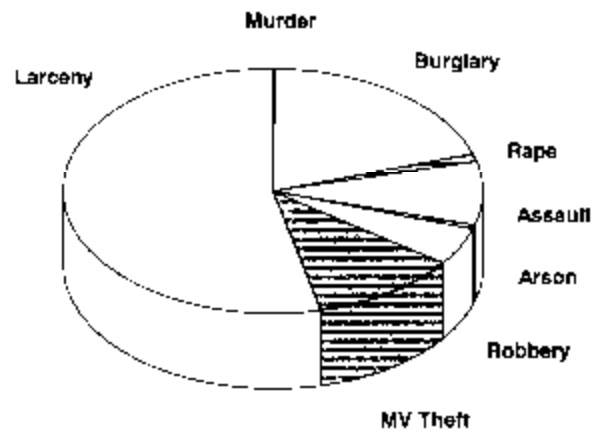
County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Carson	45	31	34	28	44	33	29	36	38	40	39	41	438
Churchill	10	15	15	16	15	14	17	10	16	16	12	19	175
Clark	1,276	1,055	1,018	976	955	875	971	1,019	926	939	1,139	1,019	12,168
Douglas	29	20	22	20	27	13	21	20	15	12	13	15	227
Elko	17	9	15	17	8	6	9	16	22	17	13	8	157
Esmeralda	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	1	10
Eureka	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Humboldt	23	18	13	16	4	5	7	3	10	14	1	0	114
Lander	4	3	2	1	6	1	0	3	3	0	3	0	26
Lincoln	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	1	3	18
Lyon	22	28	36	20	39	26	46	32	22	24	31	21	347
Mineral	7	3	3	3	4	7	2	8	22	6	2	2	69
Nye	9	15	12	14	16	16	26	39	82	26	36	50	341
Pershing	2	0	0	10	3	3	8	1	2	1	6	0	36
Storey	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	3	1	0	17
Washoe	348	322	326	299	394	313	320	312	267	341	326	325	3,893
White Pine	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	0	1	0	0	12
1995 Total	1,795	1,522	1,497	1,424	1,517	1,317	1,463	1,508	1,427	1,451	1,623	1,504	18,048

Nevada Index Crimes Proportions, 1995

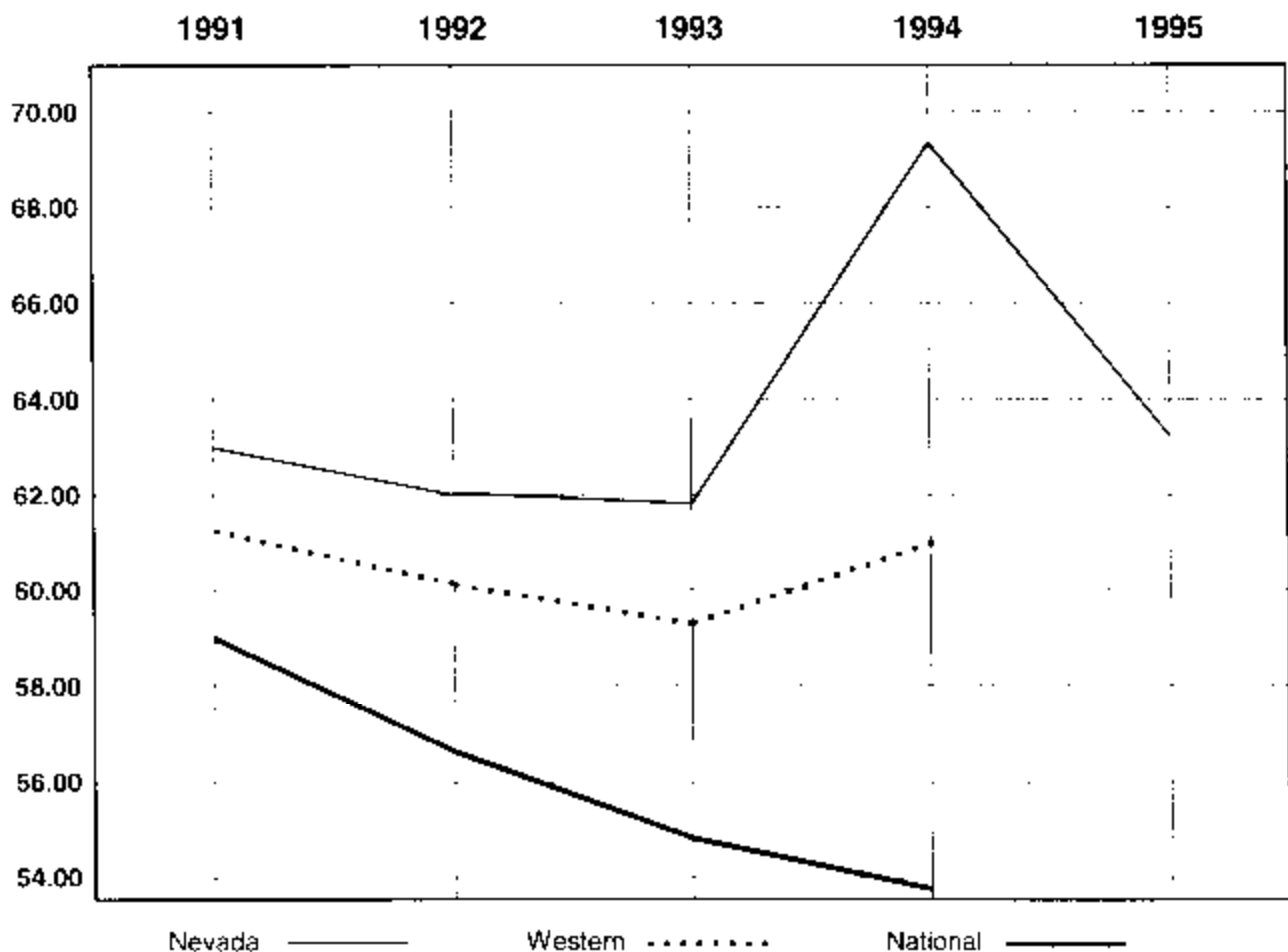
Note:

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 and 1995 may seem high when compared to previous years.

Murder	.17%
Rape	.92%
Robbery	4.94%
Assault	8.32%
Burglary	19.99%
Larceny	53.58%
MV Theft	11.34%
Arson	.74%



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



TOTAL INDEX CRIMES IN NEVADA, 1986-1995

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft	Arson	Total Index Offenses	Rate/ 1,000 Pop.
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
1995	167	922	4,950	8,329	20,008	53,627	11,355	739	100,097	63.26
TOTAL	1,304	7,882	37,443	48,728	172,209	432,490	80,353	--	781,811	--
AVERAGE	130	788	3,744	4,873	17,221	43,249	8,035	--	78,181	63.39

COMPARISON OF INDEX CRIME RATES, 1991 - 1995 NEVADA, WESTERN MOUNTAIN STATES* AND NATIONAL

Per 1,000 Population

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft	Arson	Total
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	12.69	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	.07	42	1.30	4.02	11.06	38.30	5.81	n/a	60.98
National	.09	39	2.38	4.30	10.42	30.25	5.91	n/a	53.74
1995									
Nevada	.11	58	3.13	5.26	12.65	33.89	7.18	.47	63.26
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

1995

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	46,770	1	0	21	5	31	5	224	111	445	59	1,427	248	95	9	7	1	2,252	51.62	438	19.4
County Totals	46,770	1	0	21	5	31	5	224	111	445	59	1,427	248	95	9	7	1	2,252	51.62	438	19.4
Churchill County																					
Churchill SO	14,050	1	1	2	2	0	0	13	6	114	21	130	53	12	10	10	2	282	20.07	95	33.7
Fallon PD	7,590	0	0	2	0	3	4	6	5	46	6	285	59	14	5	5	3	361	47.56	60	22.2
County Totals	21,640	1	1	4	2	3	1	19	11	160	27	415	112	26	16	15	5	643	29.71	175	27.2
Clark County																					
Las Vegas Metro PD	824,050	115	82	57	98	3,772	661	5,122	1,834	12,219	1,270	50,452	5,291	7,091	474	207	36	60,393	73.29	9,745	16.1
Boulder City PD	14,090	0	0	3	2	5	2	21	12	117	14	315	30	21	7	10	2	493	34.99	69	14.0
Henderson PD	115,580	3	0	79	23	124	118	110	40	917	88	3,061	430	686	31	36	1	5,020	43.51	668	13.3
Mesquite PD	4,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	25	25	10	55	25	34	10	0	0	51	31.70	70	46.4
North Las Vegas PD	77,820	13	5	66	30	464	95	1,077	410	1,300	135	2,727	656	920	61	93	17	6,690	85.58	1,409	21.2
Las Vegas Fire Dept.	358,560	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	189	37	189	58	37	19.6
UNLV PD	21,500	0	0	1	1	1	0	9	6	110	7	337	11	28	6	2	0	486	27.70	31	6.4
Clark Co. Schools PD	165,758	0	0	1	1	22	12	42	26	294	22	777	67	37	4	48	9	1,222	10.63	138	11.3
County Totals	1,036,180	135	87	721	152	4,329	788	6,408	2,353	14,982	1,526	37,735	6,570	9,719	553	527	59	74,616	72.01	12,168	16.3

1995

4

Annual Crimes / Clearances Summary

1995

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	5,890	1	1	0	4	1	65	41	67	1	58	3	9	4	0	2	214	34.07	51	23.8
Winnemucca PD	7,380	0	0	3	1	2	7	5	40	13	151	39	9	2	1	0	213	28.85	63	29.5
County Totals	16,270	1	1	3	1	6	3	92	46	97	14	209	42	18	6	1	427	26.24	114	26.7
Lander County																				
Lander SO	6,440	1	1	1	0	1	0	11	10	25	3	31	12	3	3	0	73	11.34	26	35.6
County Totals	6,440	1	1	1	0	1	0	11	10	25	3	31	12	3	3	0	73	11.34	26	35.6
Lincoln County																				
Lincoln SO	4,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	24	7	79	5	6	4	0	112	27.25	16	16.1
County Totals	4,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	24	7	79	5	6	4	0	112	27.25	16	16.1
Lyon County																				
Lyon SO	23,800	1	0	5	4	3	0	90	87	183	49	397	147	39	16	5	723	30.38	302	41.8
Yerington PD	2,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	10	57	33	2	2	0	77	25.90	45	52.5
County Totals	26,580	1	1	5	4	3	0	90	87	196	59	454	176	41	18	5	795	29.91	347	43.5

Annual Crimes / Clearances Summary

1995

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	5,700	0	1	2	30	45	98	10	5	200	29.85	59	34.5
County Totals	5,700	0	3	5	20	45	98	10	5	200	29.85	69	34.5
Nye County													
Nye SO	23,050	1	0	6	128	227	296	33	9	700	30.37	341	48.7
County Totals	23,050	1	0	6	128	227	296	33	9	700	30.37	341	48.7
Pershing County													
Pershing SO	2,650	0	0	0	7	10	74	1	0	42	15.85	5	11.9
Lovelock PD	2,490	0	0	0	12	43	47	7	0	104	41.77	31	29.8
County Totals	5,140	0	0	0	19	53	121	8	0	146	28.40	36	24.7
Storey County													
Storey SO	3,200	0	2	4	7	15	45	5	0	81	25.31	17	21.0
County Totals	3,200	0	2	4	7	15	45	5	0	81	25.31	17	21.0

Annual Crimes / Clearances Summary

1995

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	53,790	0	0	25	257	547	1,237	176	72	2,277	27.18	127	5.6
Reno PD	150,520	14	94	421	568	1,846	7,193	811	69	11,016	73.14	2,549	23.1
Sparks PD	59,880	5	34	95	177	744	2,830	278	0	4,163	69.52	1,211	29.1
UNR PD	17,000	0	0	1	3	93	38	9	2	247	14.53	0	2.4
County Totals	284,280	22	138	542	1,005	3,230	11,339	1,274	93	17,703	60.15	3,893	22.0
White Pine County													
White Pine SO	9,770	2	0	1	7	98	385	20	0	513	52.51	12	2.3
County Totals	9,770	2	0	1	7	98	385	20	0	513	52.51	12	2.3
Statewide Totals													
Grand Total	1,582,280	157	922	4,950	8,329	20,008	53,627	11,355	739	100,097	63.26	18,048	18.0

Annual Crimes / Clearances Summary

1995

Nevada 1995 vs National (1994) Index Crime Rates

Per 1,000 Population

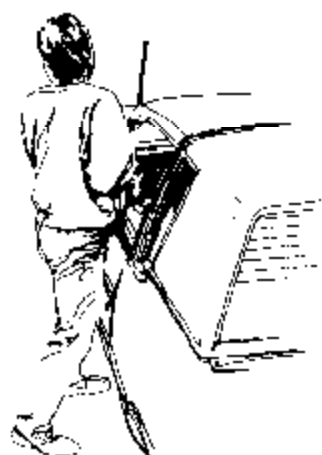
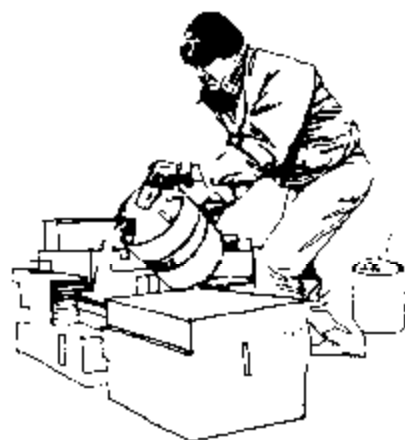
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft	Arson	Total
Nevada	11	58	3.13	5.26	12.65	33.89	7.18	4.7	63.26
National	09	39	2.38	4.30	10.47	22.75	5.91	7.8	53.74

Nevada 1995 vs National (1994) Crime Clearance Rates

By Percent

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft	Arson	Total
Nevada	58.9	24.9	19.7	39.7	17.4	78.6	8.0	18.4	19.0
National	64.4	51.9	24.4	56.3	73.4	19.9	14.0	15.4	21.4

INDEX CRIMES



VIOLENT CRIMES

Crime Clock - One Violent Crime Every 36 Minutes, 35 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 1995 violent crime rate in Nevada was 9.08 offenses per 1,000 population. Violent crimes represented 14.4% of all reported index crimes. Enforcement cleared 4,624 violent crimes for a 32.2% clearance rate.

Number of Offenses Comparative Data 1994-1995

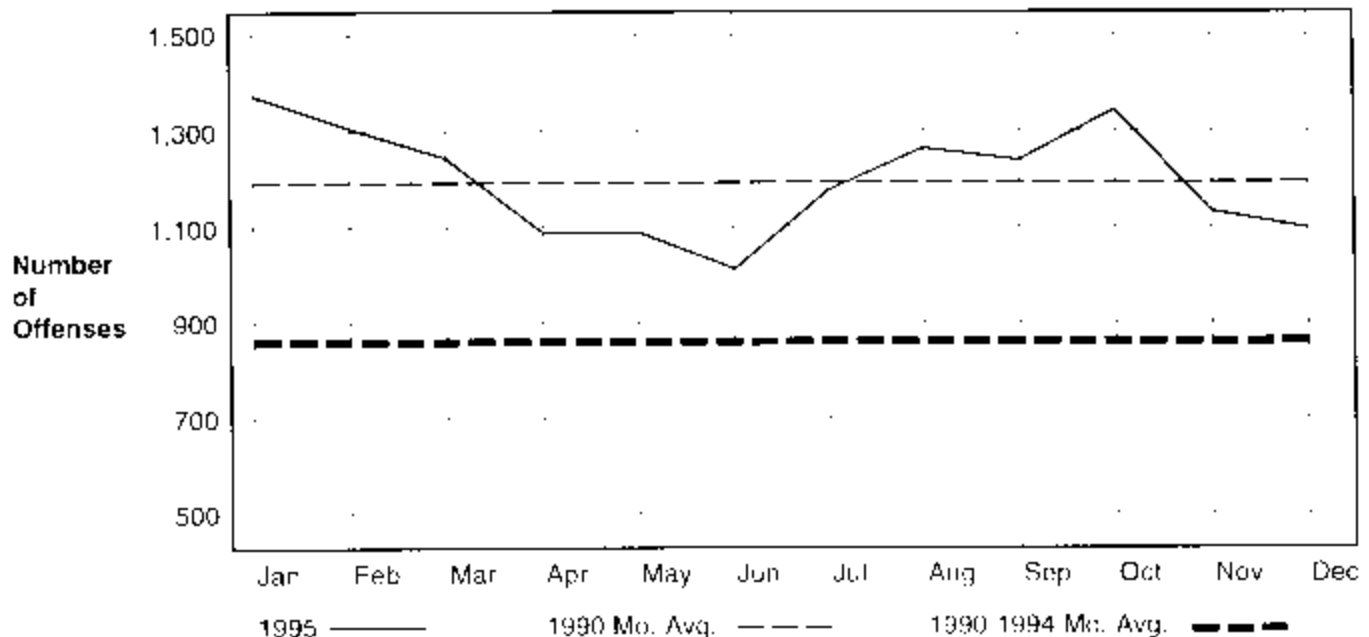
	1994	1995	Number Change	Percent Change
Murder	172	167	-5	-2.9
Rape	994	922	-72	-7.2
Robbery	5,118	4,950	-168	-3.3
Assault	8,235	8,329	+94	+1.1
Totals	14,519	14,368	-151	-1.0

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 and 1995 may seem high when compared to previous years.

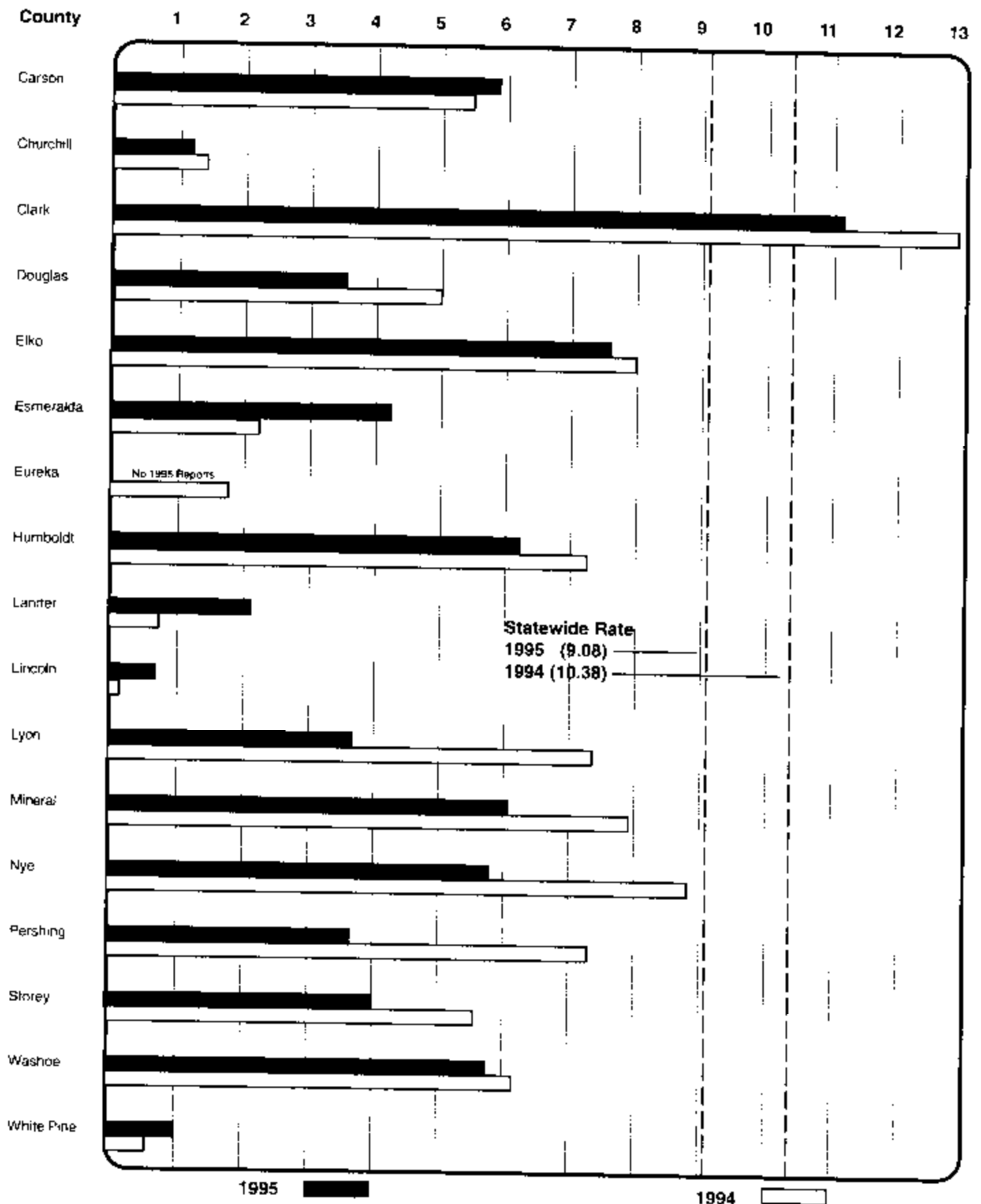
Violent Crimes Nevada Monthly Offenses 1995 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1990-1994



Violent Crime Rate By County

(State Violent Crime Rate: 9.08)

Rate Per 1,000 Population



PROPERTY CRIMES

Crime Clock - One Property Crime Every 6 Minutes, 8 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 85,729 property crimes reported in 1995, representing 85.6% of total reported index crimes. Enforcement agencies cleared 13,424 (15.7%) of the property offenses. Nevada's property crime rate per 1,000 population in 1995 was 54.18.

Number of Offenses Comparative Data 1994-1995

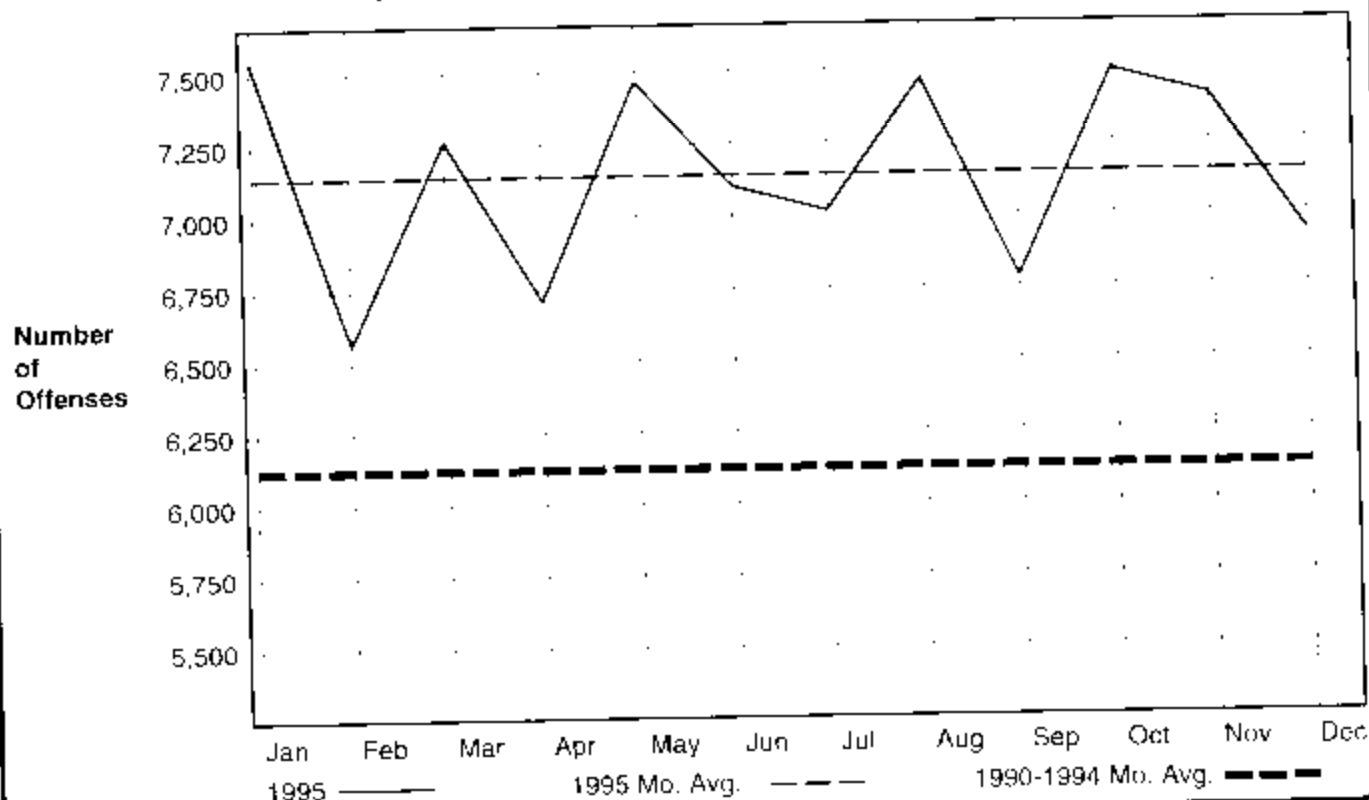
	1994	1995	Number Change	Percent Change
Burglary	19,503	20,008	+505	+2.6
Larceny	51,289	53,627	+2,338	+4.6
MV Theft	11,011	11,355	+344	+3.1
Arson	664	739	+75	+11.3
Total	82,467	85,729	+3,262	+4.0

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 regularly by participating agencies is unknown to Nevada UCR.

Since reporting is now more complete, figures for 1994 and 1995 may seem high when compared to previous years.

Property Crimes Nevada Monthly Offenses 1995 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1990-1994



Property Crime Rate by County

(State Property Crime Rate: 54.18)

Rate Per 1,000 Population

County 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70

Carson

Churchill

Clark

Douglas

Elko

Esmeralda

Eureka

Humboldt

Lander

Lincoln

Lyon

Mineral

Nye

Pershing

Storey

Washoe

White Pine

Statewide Rate

1995 (54.18)

1994 (58.96)

No 1995 Reports

1995

23

1994

MURDER



MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

Crime Clock - One Murder Every 2 Days, 4 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.

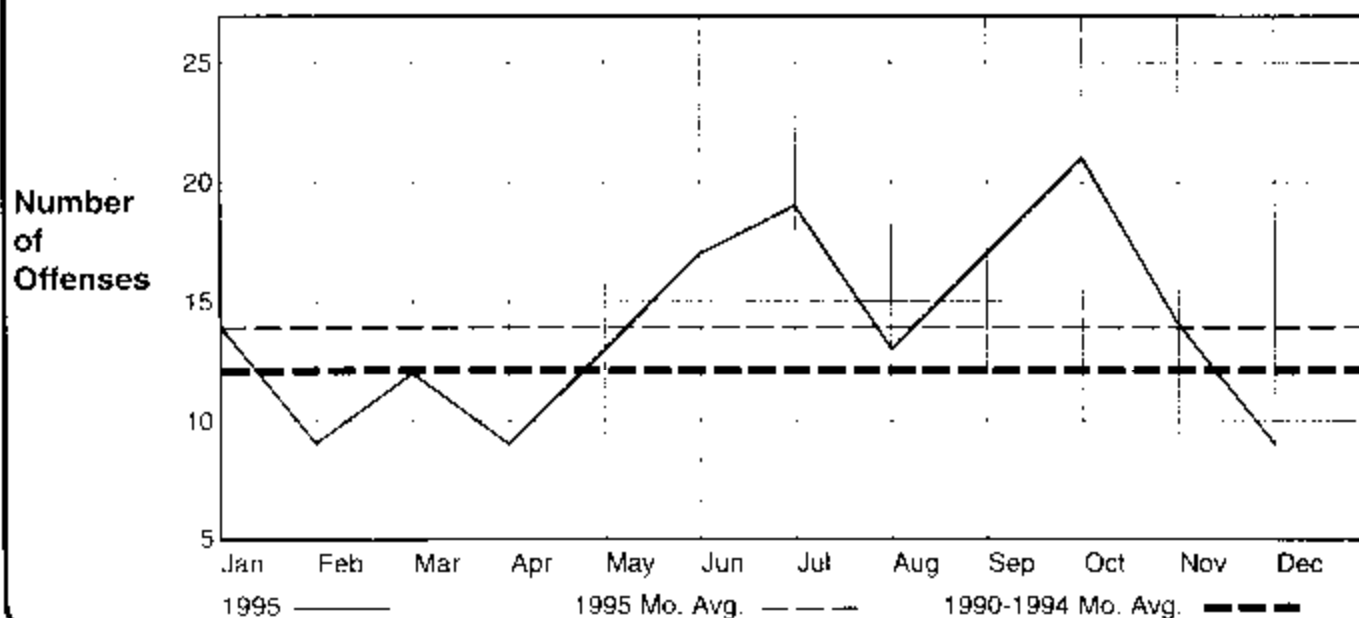
Trend

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000
1991	152	+31.0%	.12
1992	145	-4.6%	.11
1993	144	-0.7%	.10
1994	172	+19.4%	.12
1995	167	-2.9%	.11

Note:

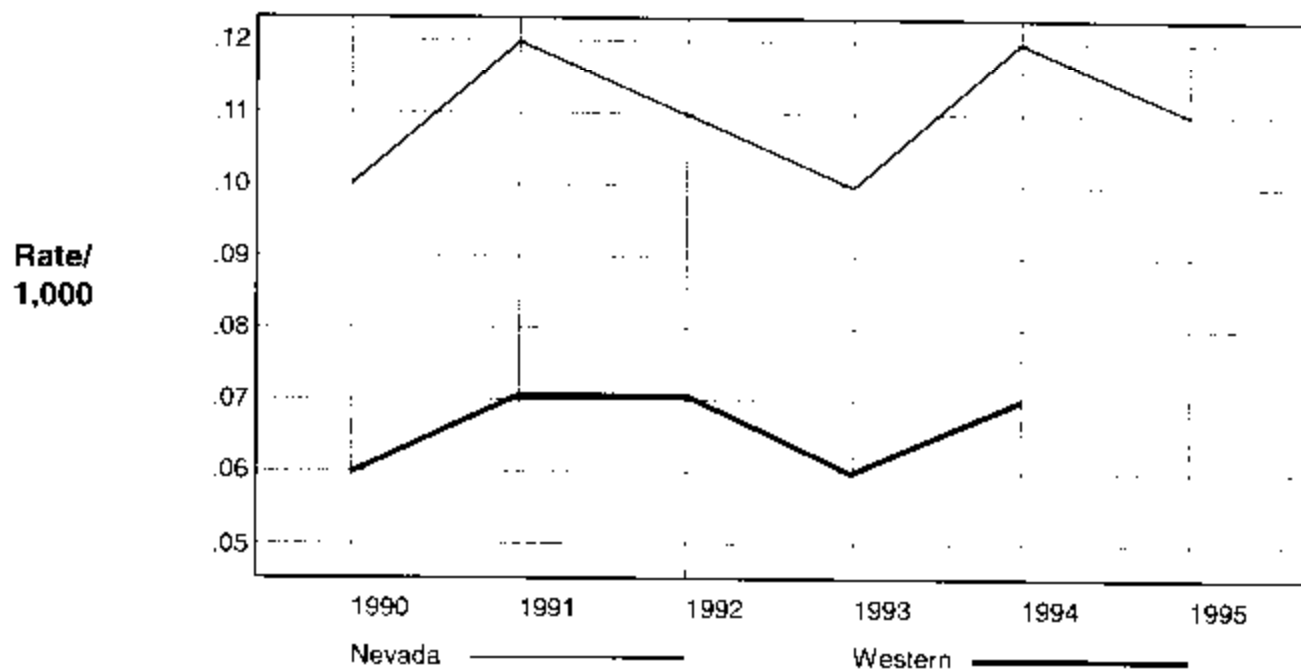
Pre-1994 figures were reported directly to the FBI by participating agencies. Estimates were developed by the FBI for non-reporting areas.

Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter
Nevada Monthly Offenses 1995 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1990-1994

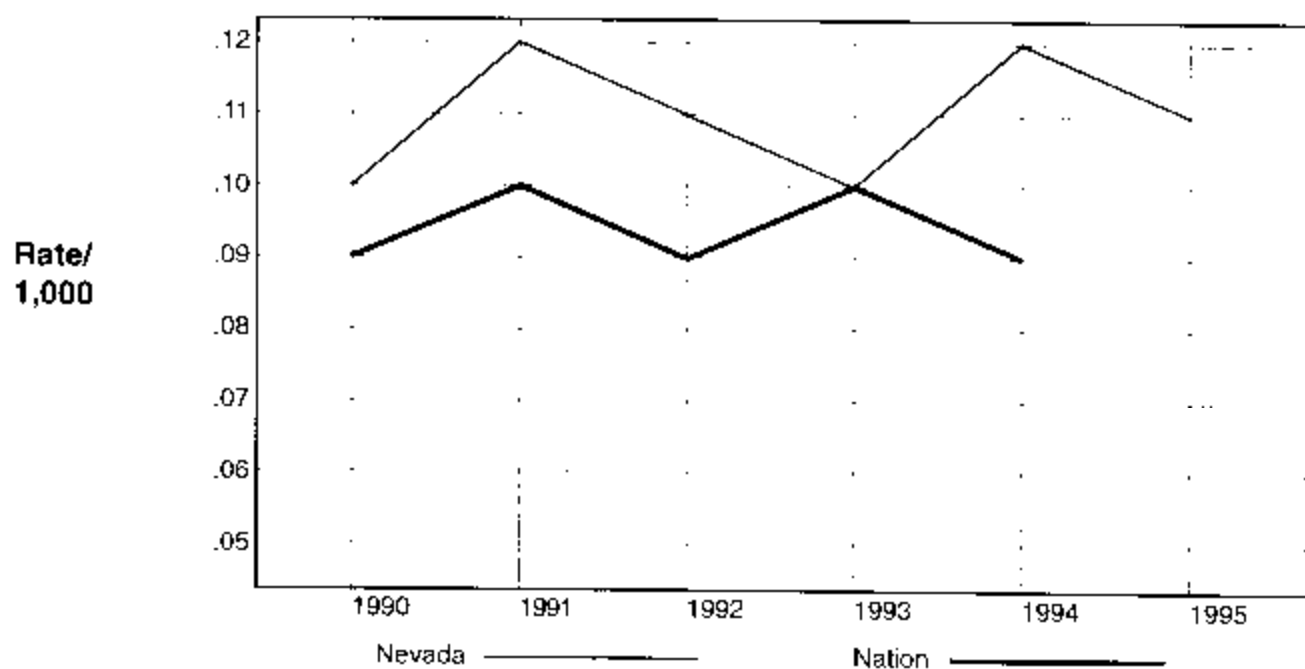


Murder Rates
Comparison of Nevada (1990-1995) to Western Mountain States and Nation (1990-1994)

Nevada vs. Western Mountain States
Per 1,000 Population

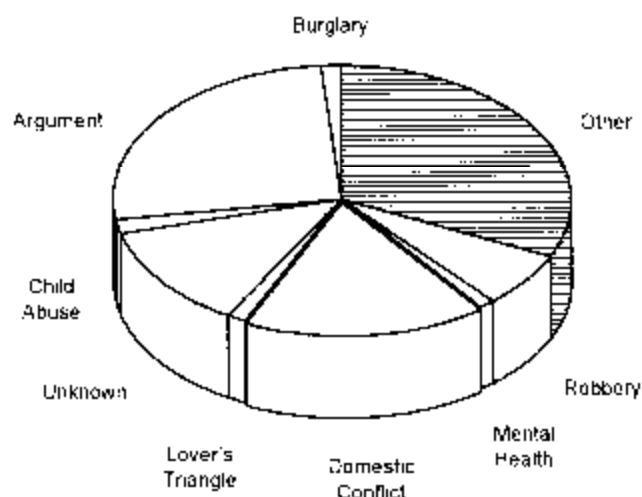


Nevada vs. Nation
Per 1,000 Population



Murder Distribution By Circumstance and Relationship

Circumstance*	Number	% of Total
Burglary	2	1.2
Robbery	11	6.6
Other	54	32.3
Domestic Conflict	29	17.4
Argument	44	26.3
Child Abuse	3	1.8
Lover's Triangle	2	1.2
Mental Health	1	0.6
Unknown	21	12.6
Assisted Suicide	0	0.0
TOTAL	167	100.0



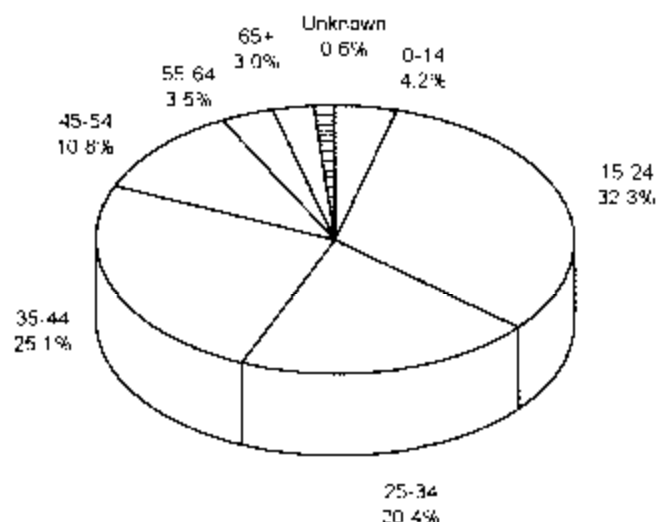
*Due to the unlimited set of possible circumstances surrounding homicides, it is difficult to provide clear-cut or precise statistical categories for all. To achieve uniformity, the number of circumstance categories has been kept to a minimum. Caution is suggested in drawing generalizations from the 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.

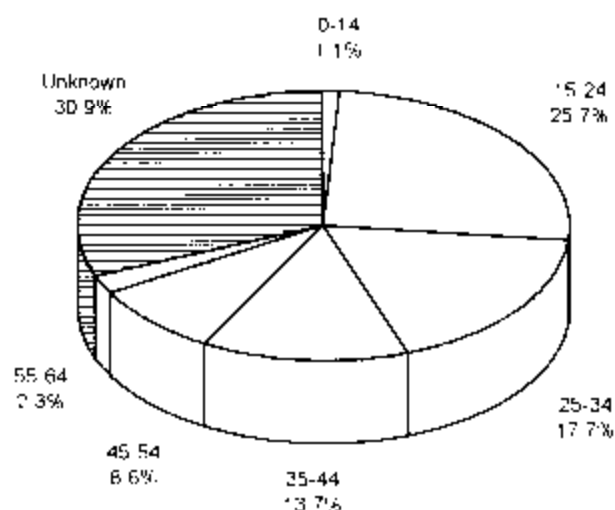
Relationship - Victim to Offender**	Number	% of Total
Wife	5	3.0
Husband	1	0.6
Son	1	0.6
Daughter	3	1.9
Other Family Member	4	2.4
Total Family	14	8.5
Girlfriend / Boyfriend	19	11.4
Friend	4	2.4
Acquaintance	44	26.3
Stranger	44	26.3
Unknown	42	25.1
Total Other	153	91.5
TOTAL	167	100.0

Murder Distribution By Age and Sex

Victims	Male	Female	Total
0-14	3	4	7
15-24	47	7	54
25-34	27	7	34
35-44	28	14	42
45-54	12	6	18
55-64	4	2	6
65+	2	3	5
Unknown	0	1	1
Total	123	44	167

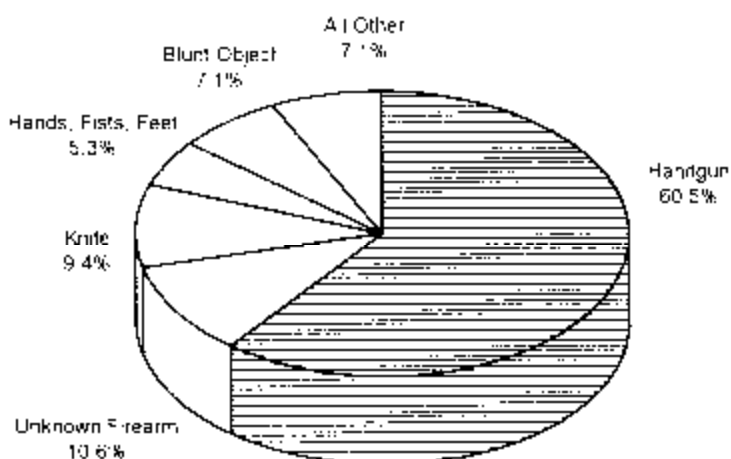


Offenders	Male	Female	Total
0-14	1	1	2
15-24	43	2	45
25-34	29	2	31
35-44	20	4	24
45-54	14	1	15
55-64	4	0	4
65+	0	0	0
Unknown	--	--	54
Total	111	10	175



Murder Distribution By Weapon

Weapon	Number	% of Total
Handgun	103	60.5
Firearm, Unknown	18	10.6
Knife, Cutting Device	16	9.4
Hands, Fists, Feet	9	5.3
Blunt Instrument	12	7.1
Fire/Smoke Inhalation	0	0.0
Asphyxiation/Gas	4	2.4
Unknown	8	4.7
Total	170	100.0



RAPE



FORCIBLE RAPE

Crime Clock - One Rape Every 9 Hours, 30 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 1995 occurred during the summer months. The months of May through September accounted for 401 (43.5%) of the yearly total of 922. August had the highest monthly total at 102 (11.1%).

In 1995, Nevada's rate per 1,000 population was .58. In comparison, the 1994 national rate was .39. Nevada has experienced significantly higher rates than the nation as a whole for several years.

Law enforcement was able to clear 24.9% of forcible rapes in 1995.

Trend			
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/1,000
1991	848	+13.4%	.66
1992	833	-1.8%	.63
1993	846	+1.6%	.61
1994	994	+17.5%	.71
1995	922	-7.2%	.58

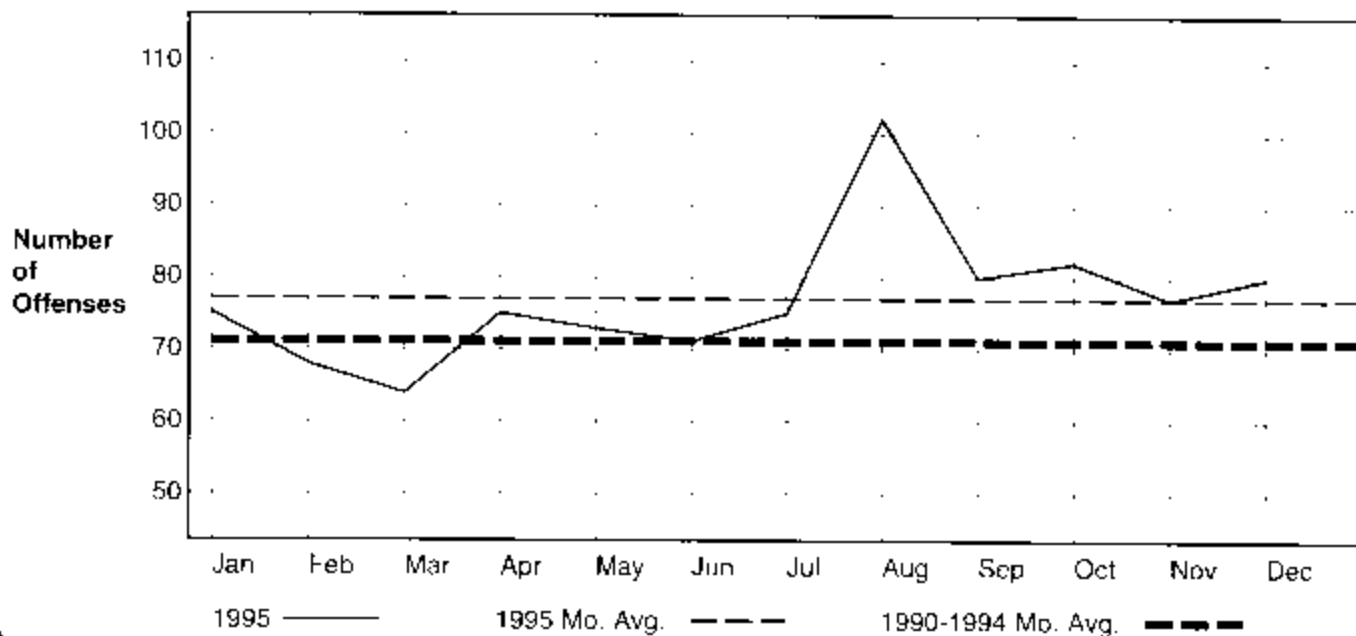
Note:

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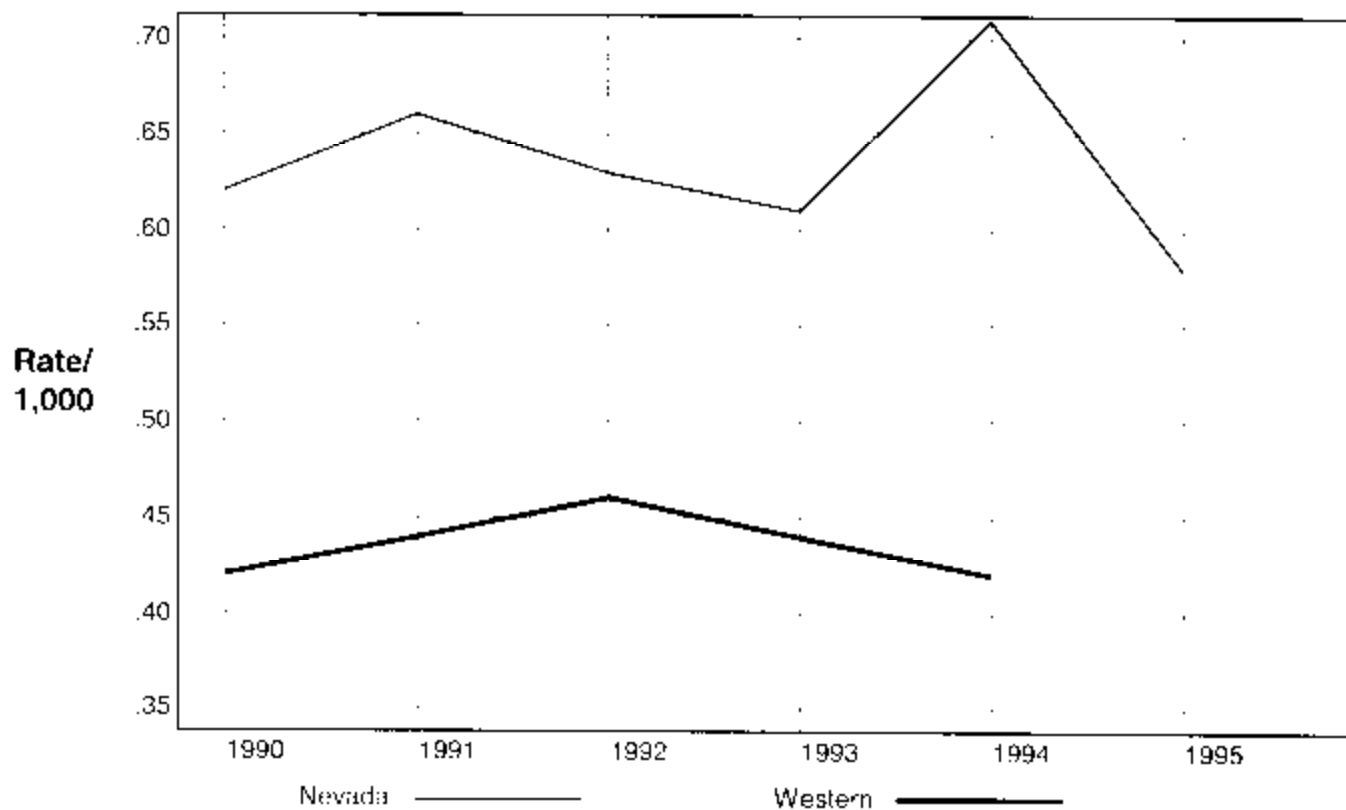
Because some prior years' figures were estimated and past reporting regularity by agencies is unknown, 1994 and 1995 numbers may seem comparatively high.

Rape-Nevada's 1995 Numbers vs. Five Year Average Comparison of Rates to Western Mountain States

Nevada Monthly Offenses 1995 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1990-1994

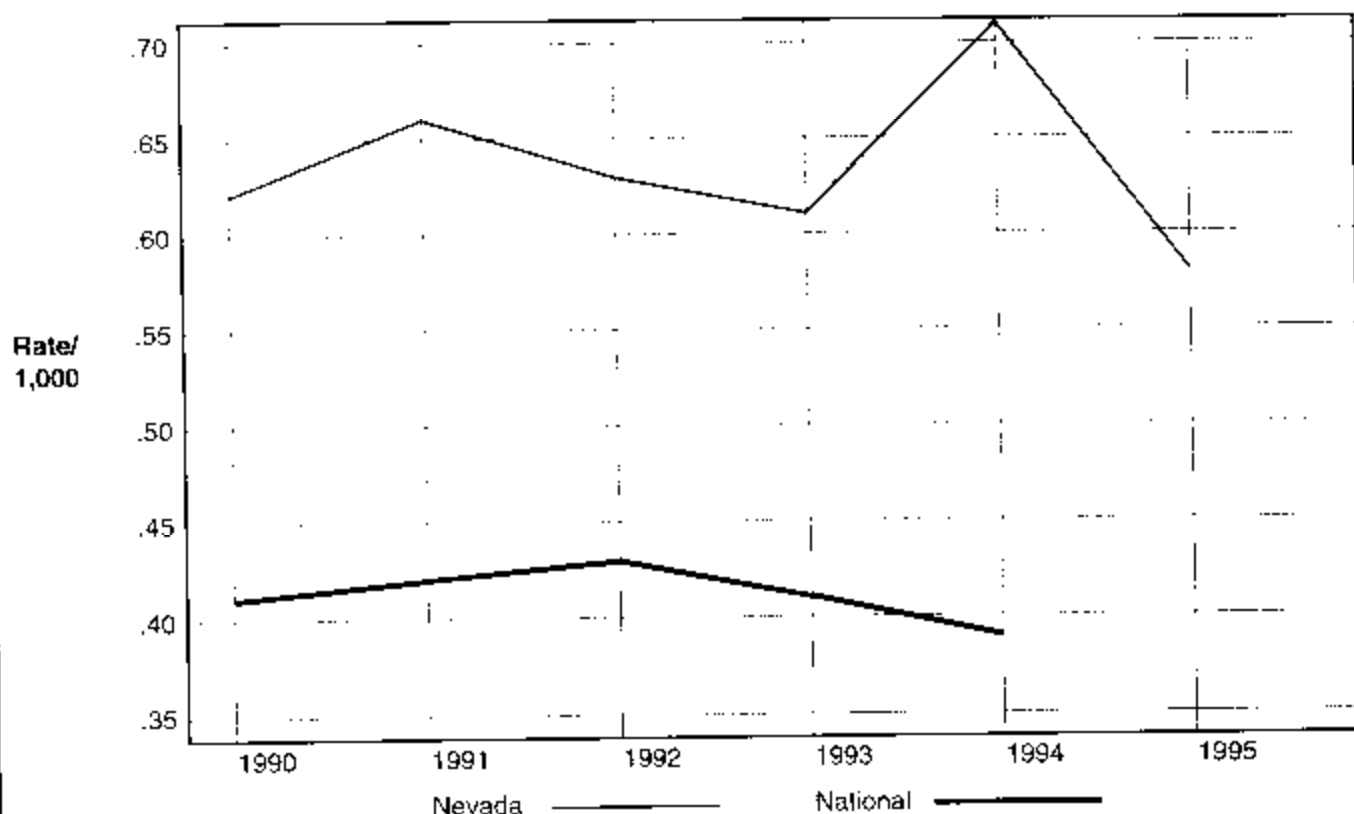


Nevada Annual Rates (1990-1995) vs. Western Mountain States (1990-1994) Per 1,000 Population



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

Nevada Annual Rates (1990-1995) vs. National (1990-1994)
Per 1,000 Population



Profile of Persons Arrested

Age	Number	Percent
17 and Under	33	12.0%
18-24	48	17.5%
25-29	39	14.2%
30-34	55	20.1%
35-39	53	19.3%
40 and Over	46	16.8%
Total	274	100.0%
Male	272	99.3%
Female	2	.7%

Rape By Type of Offense

Type	1995	Percent
Forcible Rape	727	78.9%
Attempted Rape	195	21.1%
Total	922	100.0%

ROBBERY



ROBBERY

Crime Clock - One Robbery Every 1 Hour, 46 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

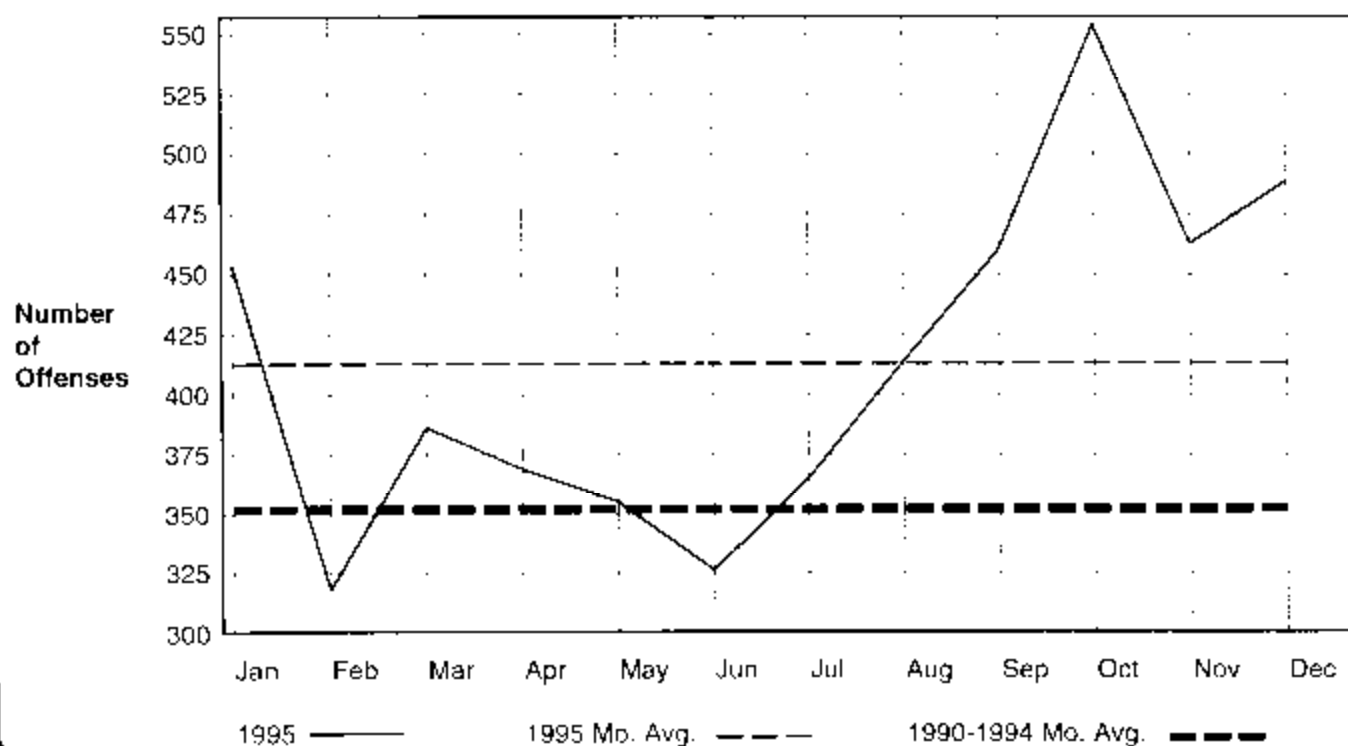
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/1,000
1991	4,012	+40.1%	3.13
1992	4,397	+9.6%	3.31
1993	4,724	+7.4%	3.40
1994	5,118	+8.3%	3.66
1995	4,950	-3.3%	3.13

Note:

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

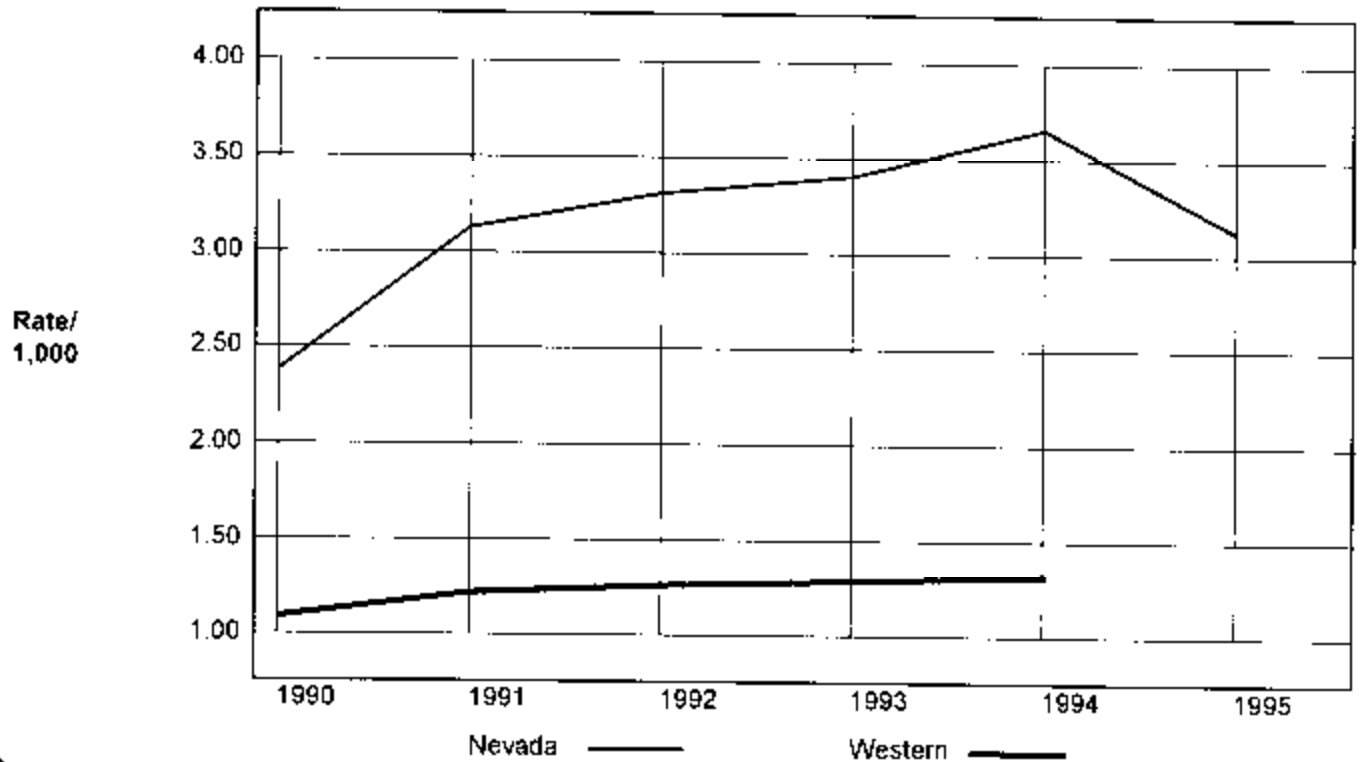
Robbery

Nevada Monthly Offenses 1995 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1990-1994

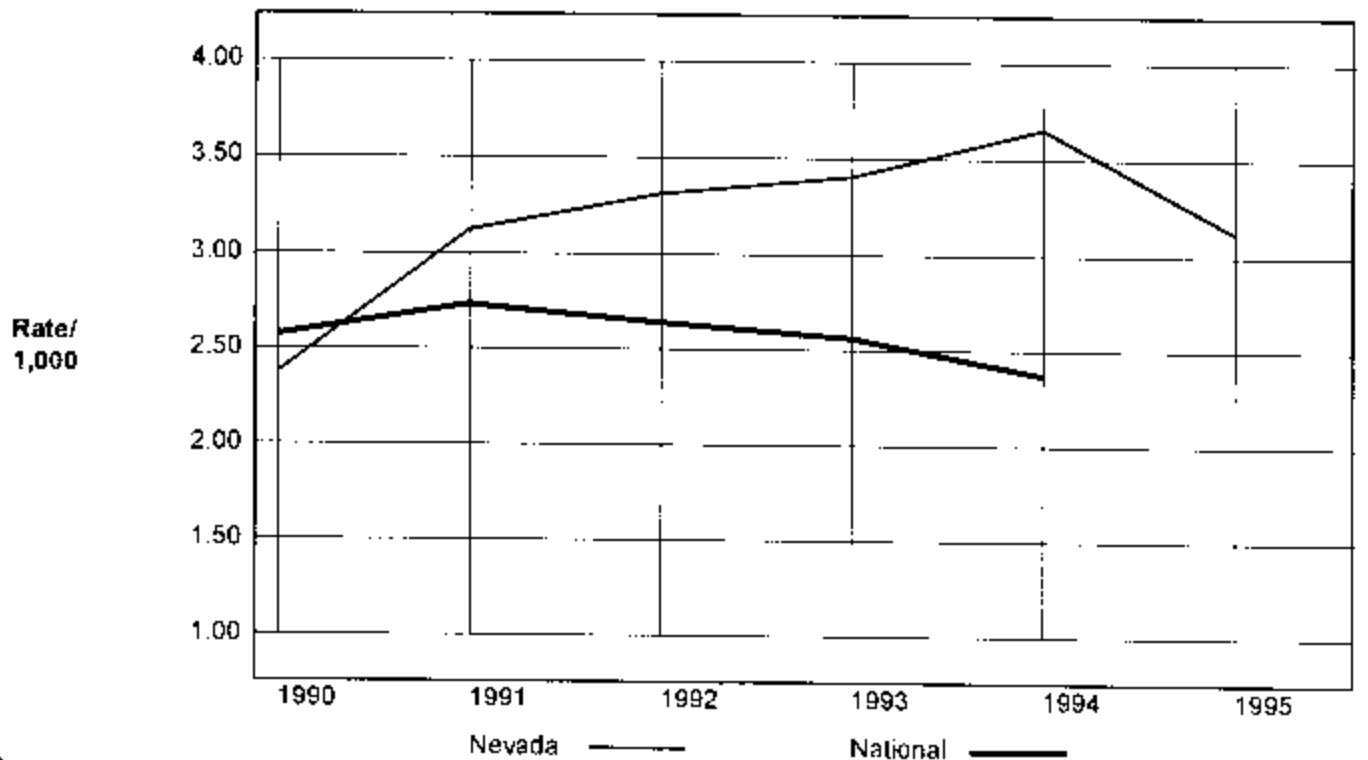


Robbery Rates Comparison of Nevada to Region and Nation

Nevada Annual Rates (1990-1995) vs. Western Mountain States (1990-1994)
Per 1,000 Population



Nevada Annual Rates (1990-1995) vs. Nation (1990-1994)
Per 1,000 Population



Robbery
Persons Arrested, Weapon Types, Locations and Values - 1995

Weapon Types Used - 1995

Type	Number	Percent
Firearm	2,223	44.9%
Knife	445	9.0%
Other Weapon	388	7.8%
Strong Arm	1,894	38.3%
Total	4,950	100.0%

Profile of Persons Arrested

Age	Number	Percent
17 and Under	321	24.2%
18-24	385	29.0%
25-29	189	14.3%
30-34	188	14.2%
35-39	127	9.6%
40 and Over	116	8.7%
Total	1,326	100.0%
Male	1,183	89.2%
Female	143	10.8%

Classification By Location and Value of Property Stolen

Location	Number of Offenses	% of Offenses	Value Stolen	% of Value
Highway	1,870	37.8%	\$1,222,563	27.3%
Commercial House	646	13.0%	\$676,216	15.1%
Gas/Service Station	78	1.6%	\$26,870	0.6%
Convenience Store	696	14.1%	\$161,217	3.6%
Residence	545	11.0%	\$506,042	11.3%
Bank/Lending Institution	149	3.0%	\$295,564	6.6%
Miscellaneous	966	19.5%	\$1,589,781	35.5%
Total	4,950	100.0%	\$4,478,253	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, 3 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 1995, there were 17,802 simple assaults reported in Nevada, with a clearance rate of 56.5%.

There were 8,329 aggravated assault offenses reported to enforcement in 1995. The incidence of this offense was highest during the months of January through March, producing a total of 2,524 (30.3% of the yearly total). The highest single month was February with 912 (10.9%).

Nevada law enforcement cleared 3,305 aggravated assaults (39.7%).

During the period 1990 to 1993, the incidence rate of aggravated assault increased gradually in the western mountain states, with a slight deceleration in occurrence in 1994. Nationally, numbers followed a similar pattern, except the slight downward trend began the year before in 1993. In Nevada during the same time span, aggravated assault rates were well below both neighboring western states and the nation and declined from 1989 until 1992. Beginning in 1992, the state experienced a slight upward turn in the rate of aggravated assault. In 1993, the Nevada rate shot upward dramatically by nearly 59%. In 1994 the rate went up another 27.0%. The 1995 rate declined by 10.7%, however, it remained 22.3% over the 1994 national rate and 30.8% over that of the surrounding western mountain states.

Trend			
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000
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
1995	8,329	+1.1%	5.26

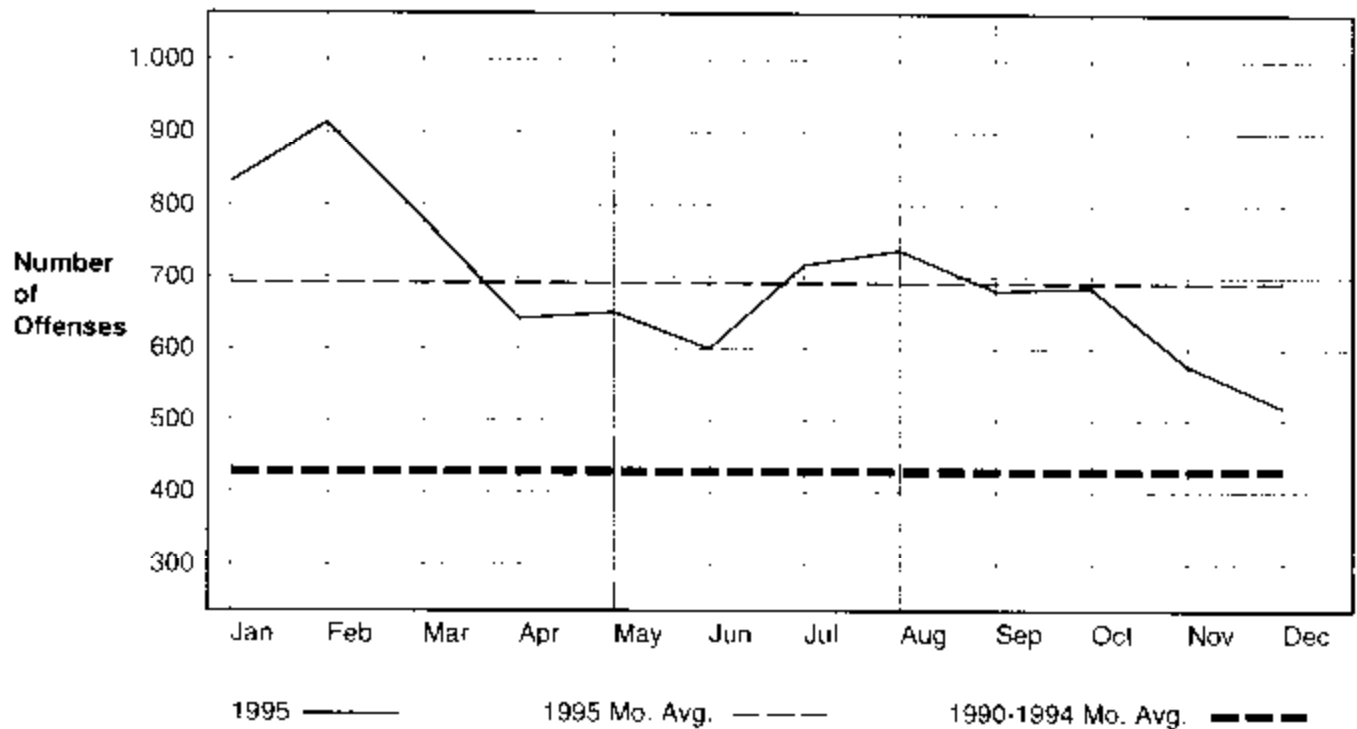
Note:

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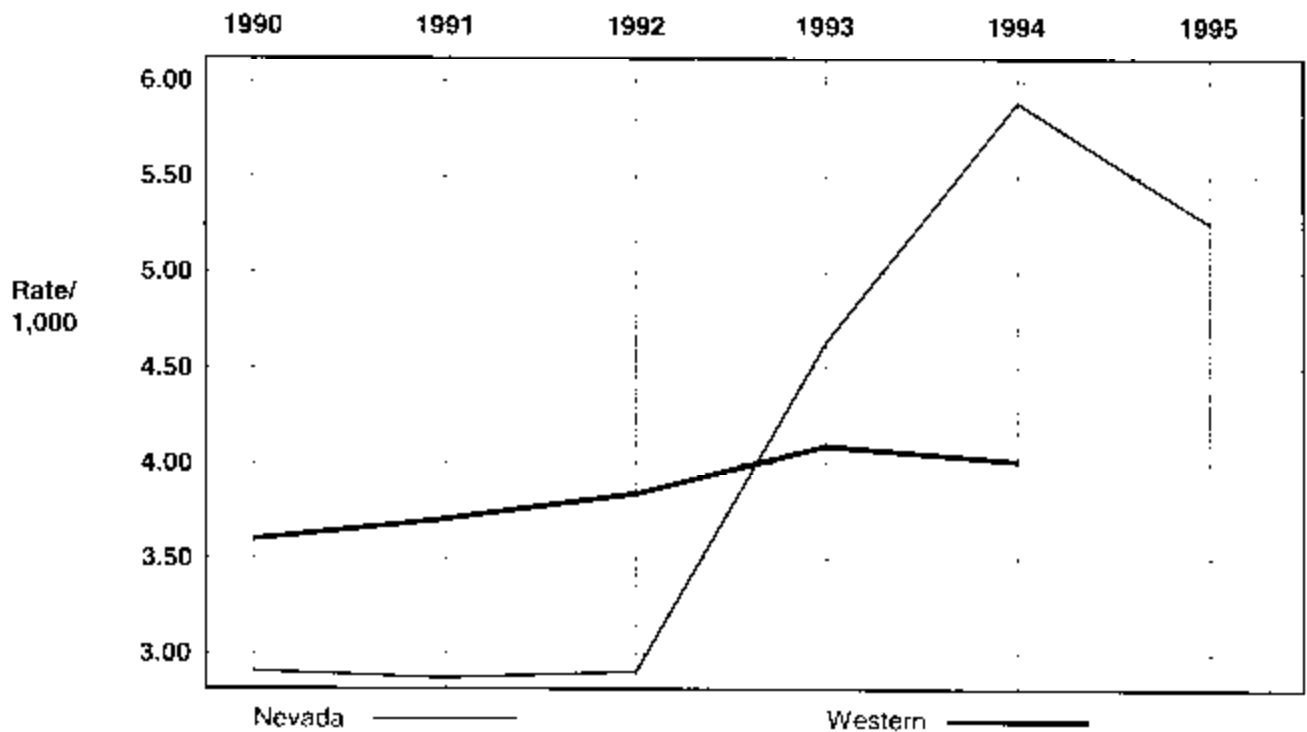
In some instances, tables may not total 100% exactly due to rounding.

Assault-Nevada's 1995 Numbers vs. Five Year Average Comparison of Rates to Western Mountain States

Aggravated Assault
Nevada Monthly Offenses 1995 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1990-1994

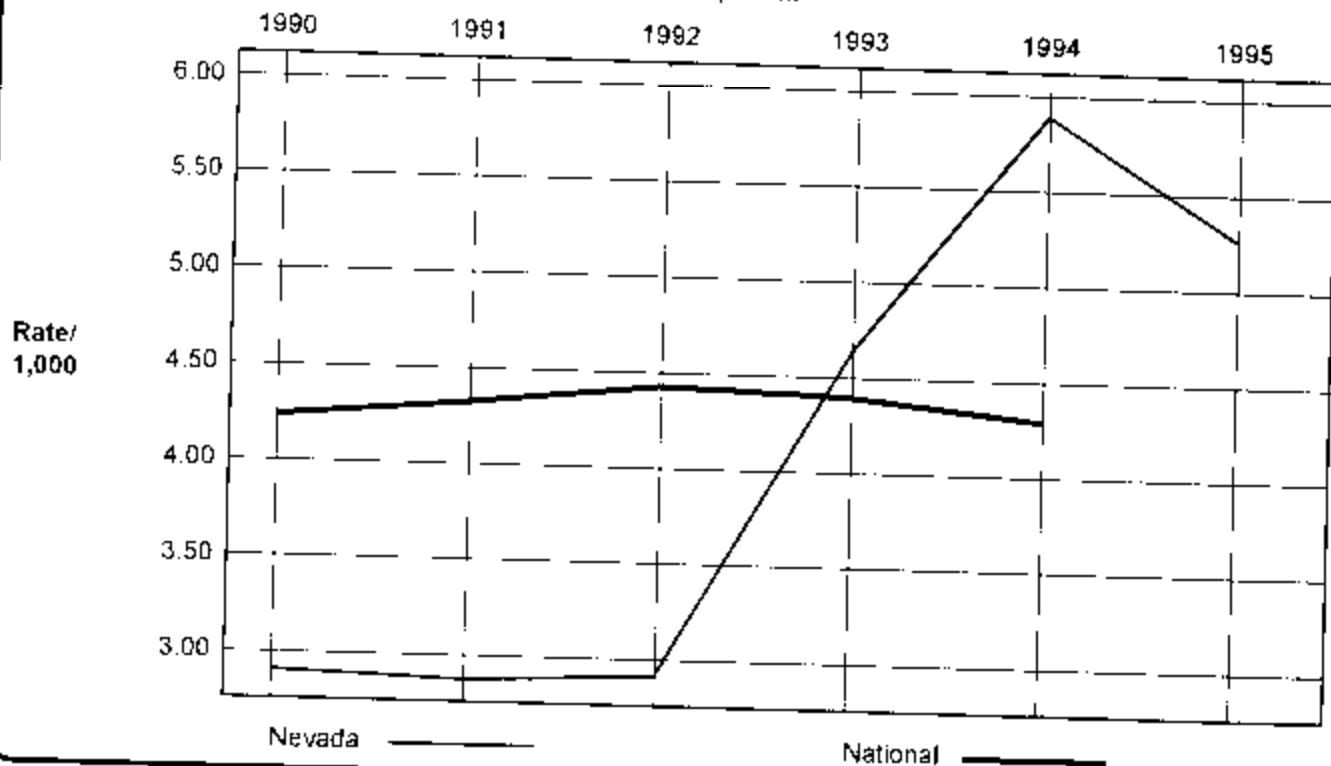


Nevada Annual Rates (1990-1995) vs. Western Mountain States (1990-1994)
Per 1,000 Population



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

Nevada Annual Rates (1990-1995) vs. Nation (1990-1994)
Per 1,000 Population



Profile of Persons Arrested

Age	Number	Percent
17 and Under	266	15.3%
18-24	391	22.5%
25-29	252	14.5%
30-34	290	16.7%
35-39	216	12.4%
40 and Over	321	18.5%
Total	1,736	100.0%
Male	1,485	85.5%
Female	251	14.5%

Weapon Types Used

Type	Number	Percent
Firearm	1,626	19.5%
Knife	1,033	12.4%
Other Weapon	2,505	30.1%
Strong Arm	3,165	38.0%
Total	8,329	100.0%

BURGLARY



BURGLARY

Crime Clock - One Burglary Every 26 Minutes, 16 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 January (1,763), May (1,780) and August (1,747). Their cumulative number represented 26.4% of the annual total.

Of the 20,008 burglaries reported to law enforcement in Nevada in 1995, 2,285 (11.4%) were cleared.

Nevada's burglary rate per 1,000 population displayed significant increases in 1991 and 1994. Excluding 1991, the nation as a whole has experienced a steady rate decrease.

Profile of Persons Arrested

Age	Number	Percent
17 and under	1,000	27.9%
18-24	812	22.7%
25-29	457	12.8%
30-34	485	13.6%
35-39	437	12.2%
40 and over	388	10.8%
Total	3,579	100.0%
Male	2,878	80.4%
Female	701	19.6%

Type of Entry

Type	Number	Percent
Forcible Entry	10,741	53.7%
Unlawful Entry-No Force	8,387	41.9%
Attempted Forcible Entry	880	4.4%
Total	20,008	100.0%

Trend

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000
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
1995	20,008	+2.6%	12.65

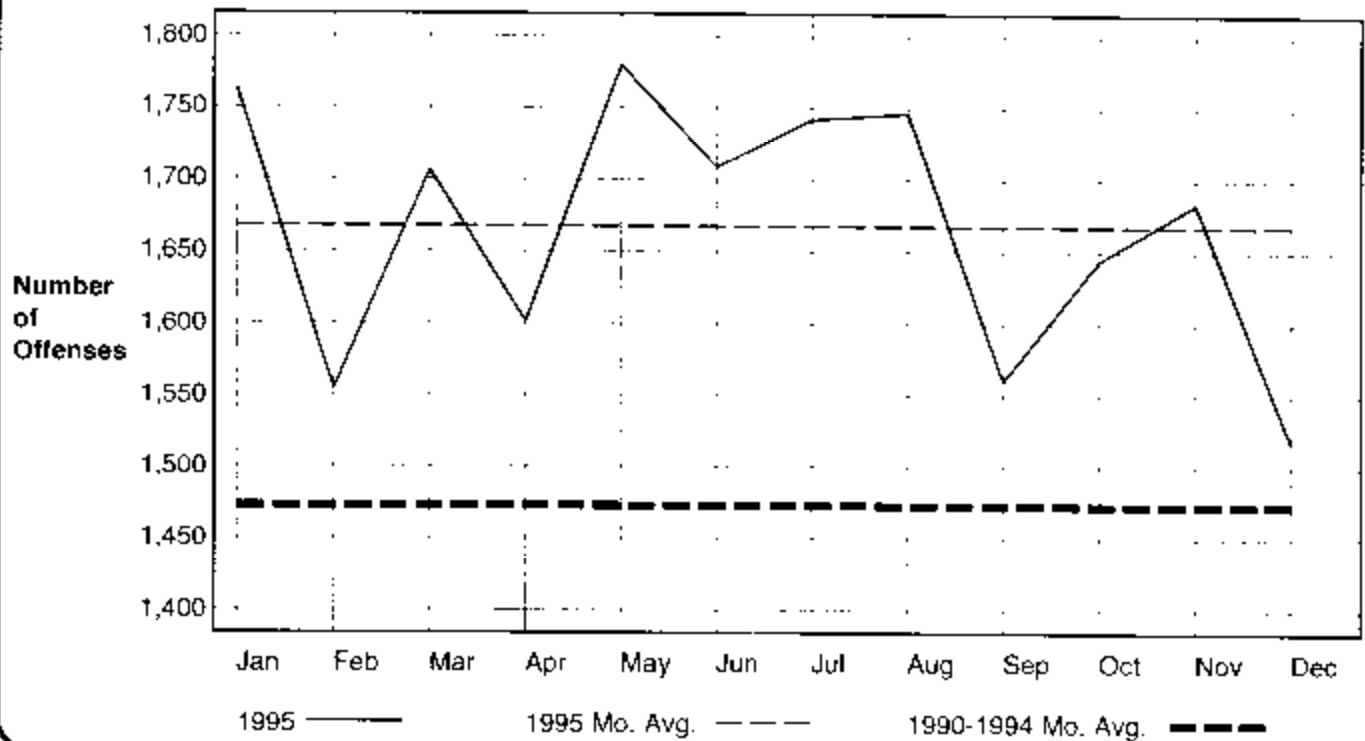
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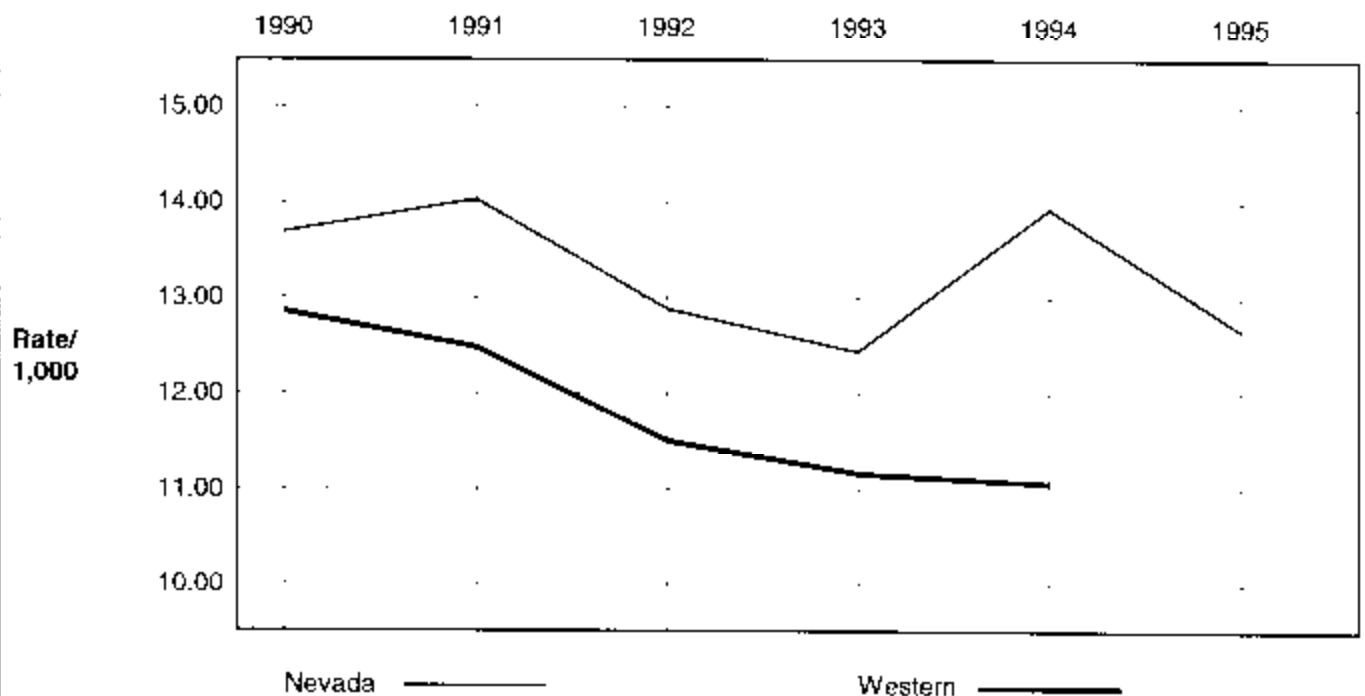
In some instances, tables may not total 100% exactly due to rounding.

Burglary Numbers and Rates Comparisons of Nevada and Region

Burglary
Nevada Monthly Offenses 1995 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1990-1994

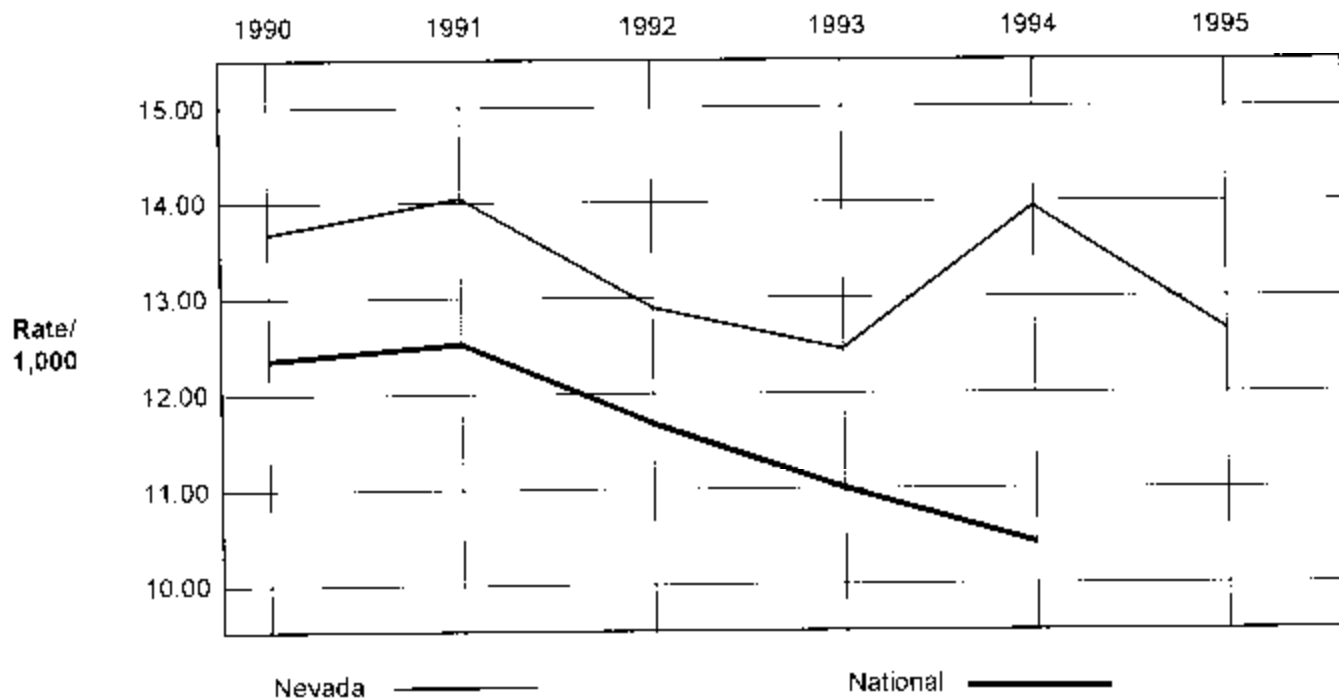


Nevada Annual Rates (1990-1995) vs. Western Mountain States (1990-1994)
Per 1,000 Population



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

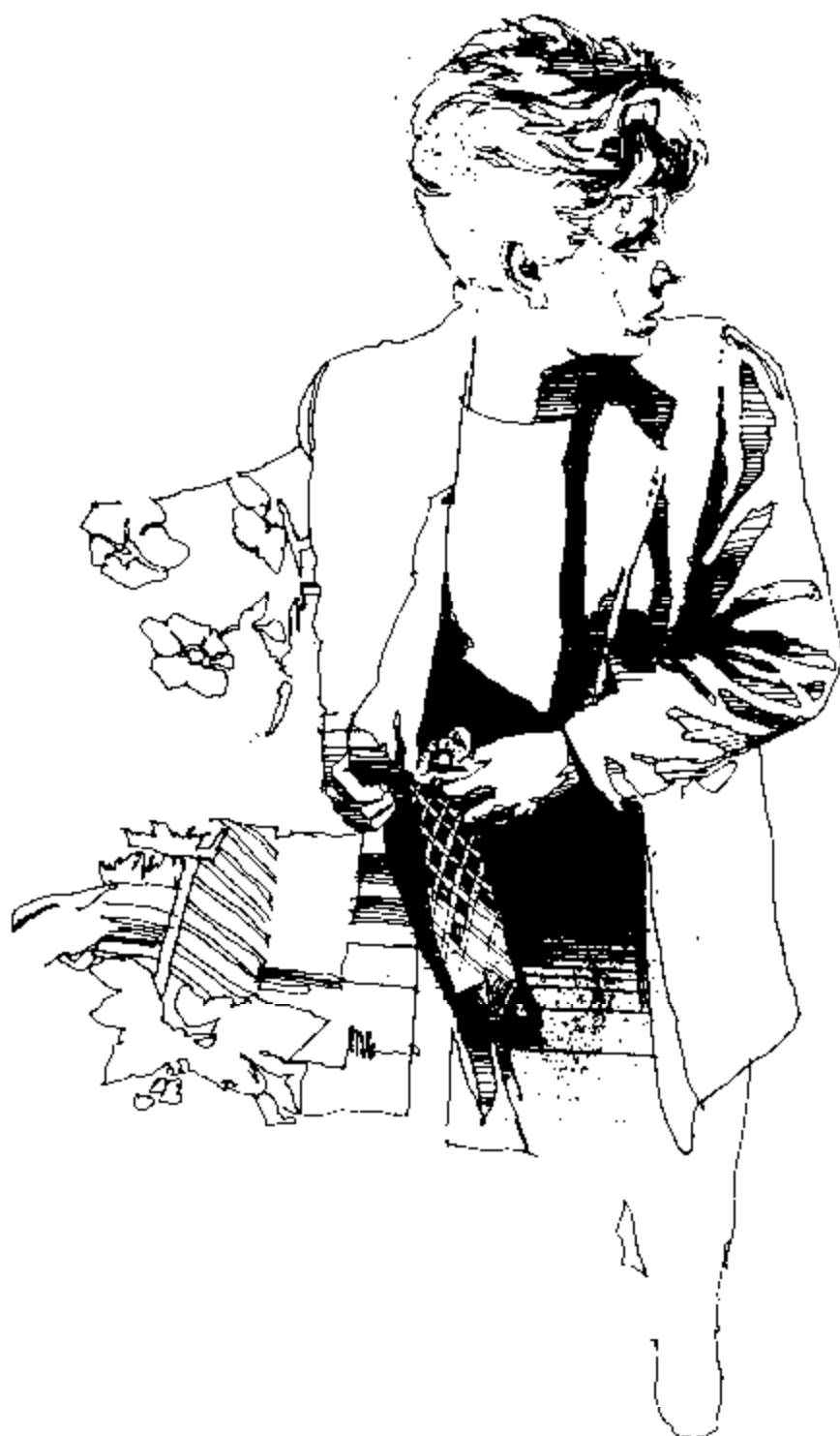
Nevada Annual Rates (1990-1995) vs. Nation (1990-1994)
Per 1,000 Population



Burglary By Time of Day and Property Value - 1995

	Number of Offenses	% of Offenses	Value Stolen	% of Value
Residence				
6 p.m.-6 a.m.	2,872	14.4%	\$4,117,096	11.8%
6 a.m.-6 p.m.	5,743	28.7%	\$11,165,005	32.0%
Unknown	2,447	12.2%	\$4,012,423	11.5%
Subtotal	11,062	55.3%	\$19,294,524	55.3%
Non-Residence				
6 p.m.-6 a.m.	4,696	23.5%	\$7,815,503	22.4%
6 a.m.-6 p.m.	2,498	12.5%	\$4,256,658	12.2%
Unknown	1,752	8.8%	\$3,523,955	10.1%
Subtotal	8,946	44.7%	\$15,596,116	44.7%
Grand Total	20,008	100.0%	\$34,890,640	100.0%

LARCENY



LARCENY-THEFT

Crime Clock - One Larceny Every 9 Minutes, 48 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	3,251	27.8%
18-24	2,028	17.4%
25-29	1,373	11.7%
30-34	1,569	13.4%
35-39	1,390	11.9%
40 and over	2,075	17.8%
Total	11,686	100.0%
Male	8,073	69.1%
Female	3,613	30.9%

Note:

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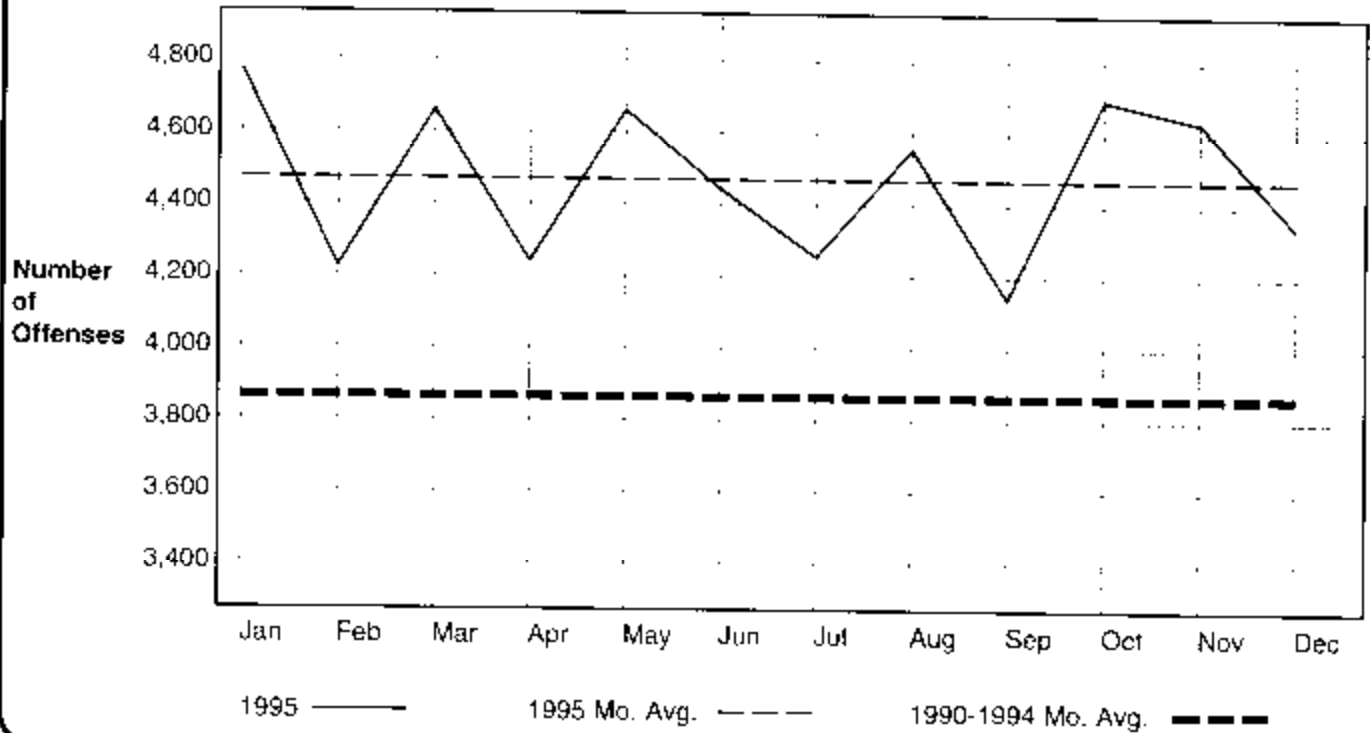
Because some prior years' figures were estimated and past reporting regularity by agencies is unknown, 1994 and 1995 numbers may seem comparatively high.

Trend

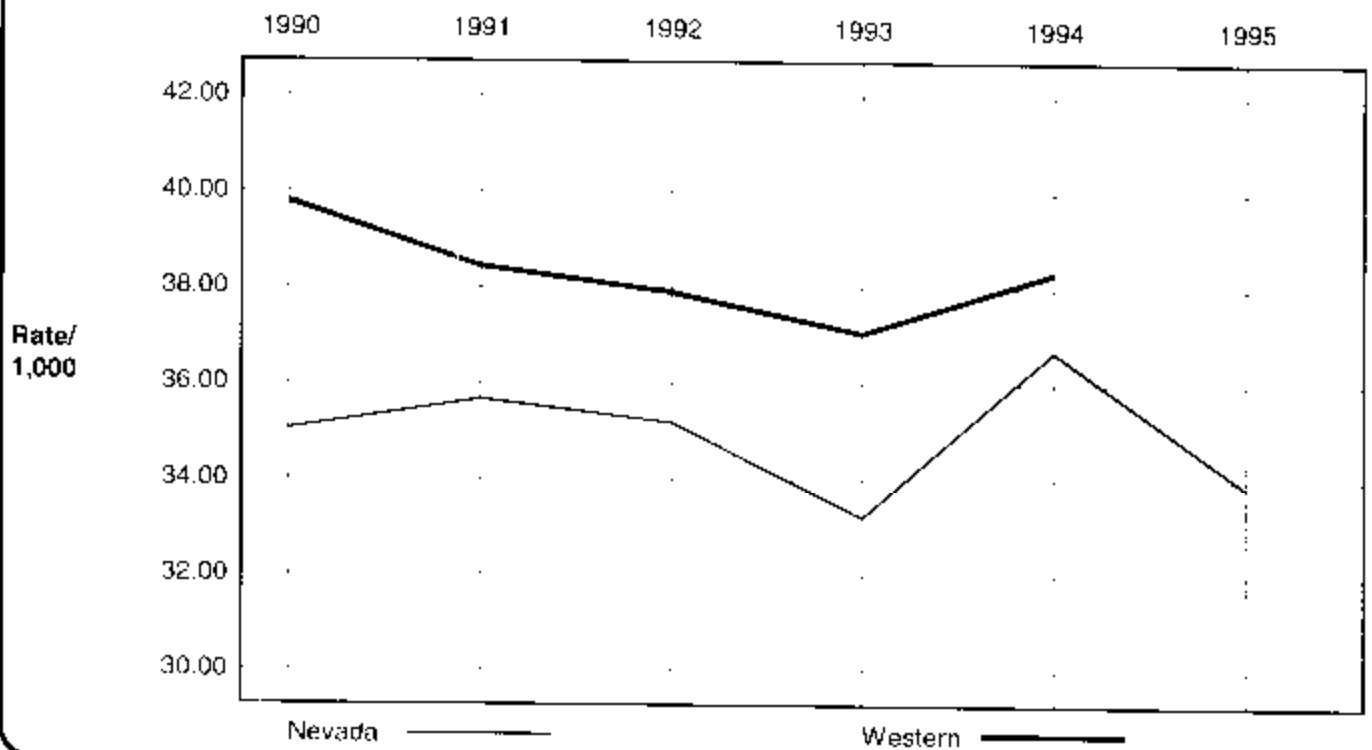
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/1,000
1991	45,781	+8.8%	35.66
1992	46,714	+2.0%	35.20
1993	46,137	-1.2%	33.22
1994	51,289	+11.2%	36.67
1995	53,627	+4.6%	33.89

Larceny Numbers and Rates Comparisons of Nevada and Region

Larceny
Nevada Monthly Offenses 1995 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1990-1994



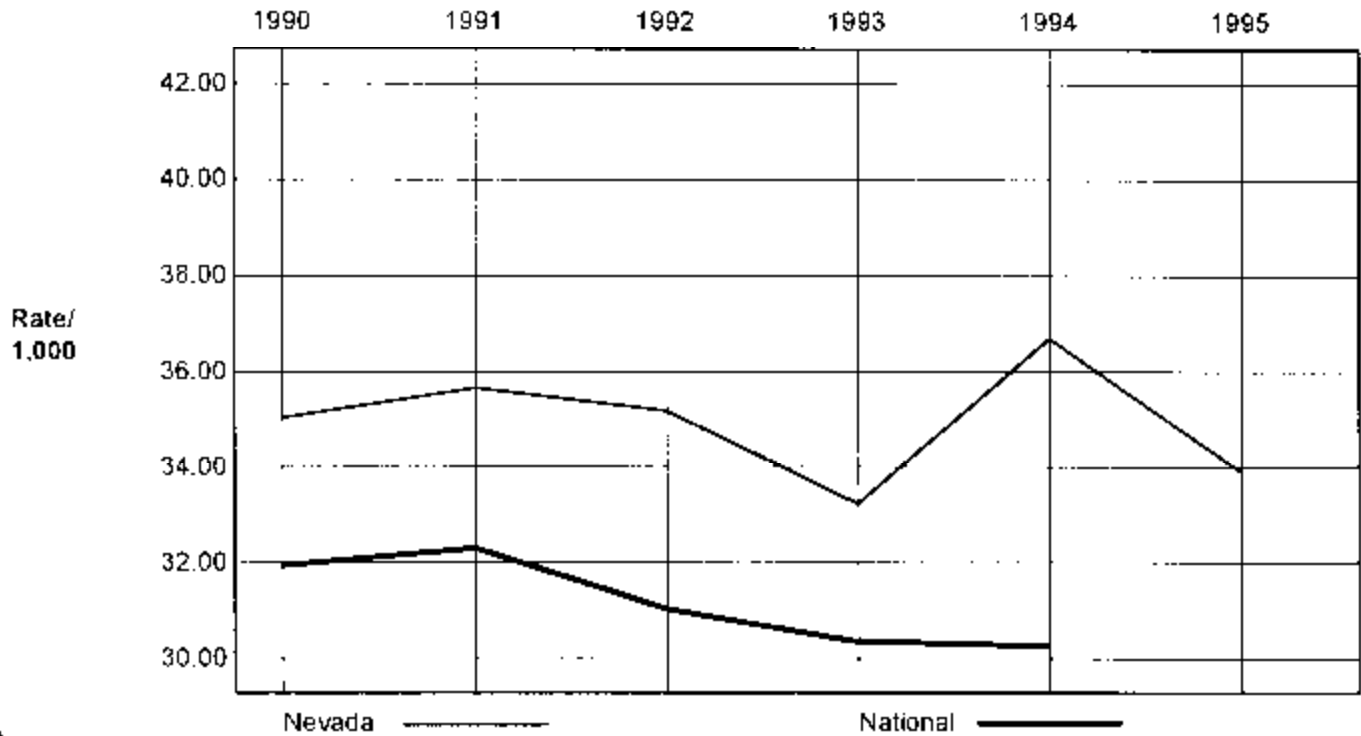
Nevada Annual Rates (1990-1995) vs. Western Mountain States (1990-1994)
Per 1,000 Population



**Larceny-Comparison of Rates to Nation
Classification of Occurrence**

Nevada Annual Rates (1990-1995) vs. Nation (1990-1994)

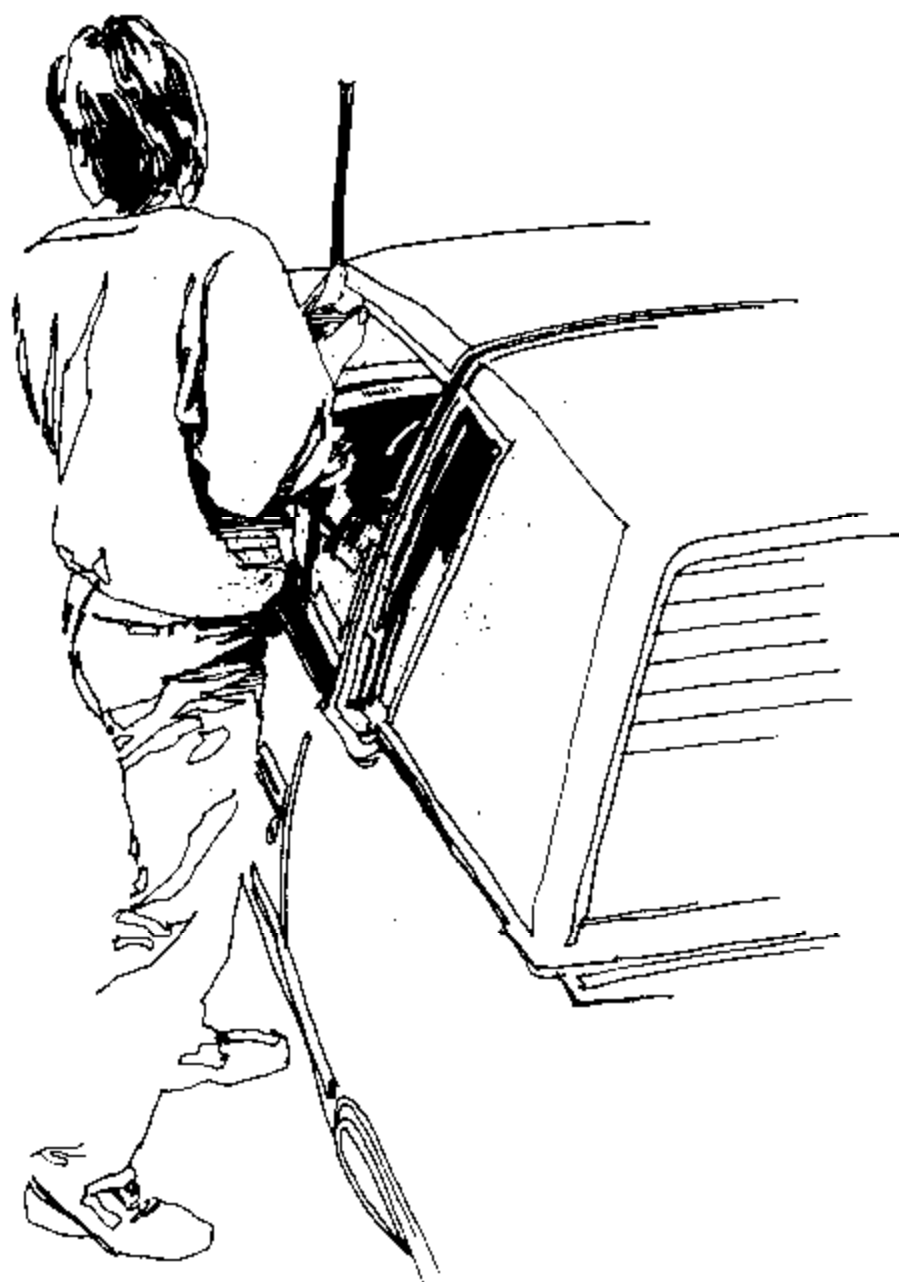
Per 1,000 Population



Larceny By Classification - 1995

Incident Type	Number of Offenses	% of Offenses	Value Stolen	% of Value
Pocket-Picking	437	0.8%	\$173,435	0.4%
Purse-Snatching	483	0.9%	\$346,870	0.8%
Shoplifting	4,550	8.5%	\$433,588	1.0%
From Motor Vehicles	10,104	18.8%	\$6,026,868	13.9%
M/V Parts & Accessories	3,076	5.7%	\$1,474,198	3.4%
Bicycles	2,991	5.6%	\$1,214,045	2.8%
From Buildings	14,172	26.4%	\$19,858,313	45.8%
From Coin-Op Machines	190	0.4%	\$86,717	0.2%
All Other	17,624	32.9%	\$13,744,727	31.7%
Total	53,627	100.0%	\$43,358,761	100.0%

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Crime Clock-1 Motor Vehicle Theft Every 46 Minutes, 17 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, ATVs, 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 August (1,094), October (1,078), November (1,015) and December (1,025). These months collectively accounted for 37.1% of 1995's total motor vehicle theft offenses.

Law enforcement cleared 906 (8.0%) of all motor vehicle thefts in Nevada in 1995.

Profile of Persons Arrested

Age	Number	Percent
17 and Under	506	42.0%
18-24	274	22.7%
25-29	143	11.9%
30-34	140	11.6%
35-39	85	7.1%
40 and Over	56	4.7%
Total	1,204	100.0%
Male	1,013	84.1%
Female	191	15.9%

Motor vehicle theft rates per 1,000 population for the western mountain states for the period 1990 through 1994 rose gradually. For the U.S., the rate declined from 6.58 in 1990 to 5.91 in 1994. The five year average rate for Nevada (1990-1994) was 34.3% over the other western mountain states and 10.2% over the nation as a whole. The Nevada rate for 1995 dropped 8.8% from 1994.

Note:

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

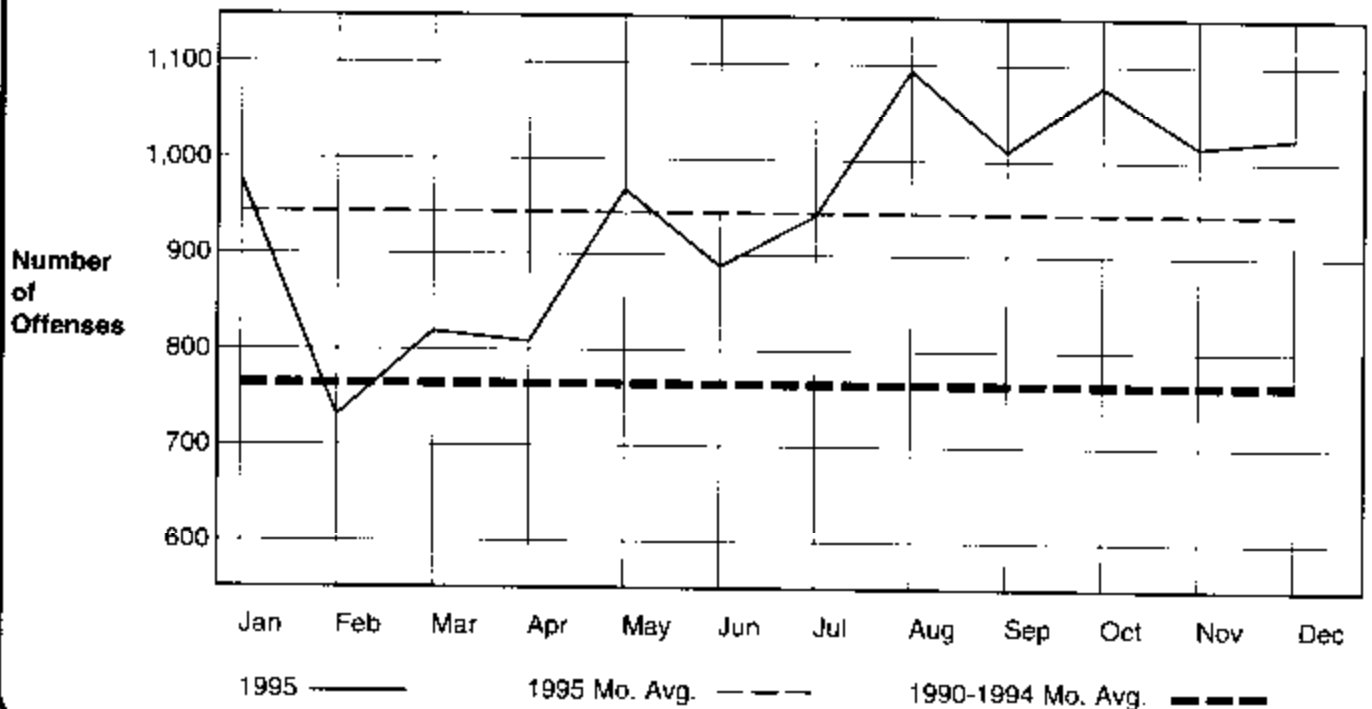
Because some prior years' figures were estimated and past reporting regularity by agencies is unknown, 1994 and 1995 numbers may seem comparatively high.

Trend

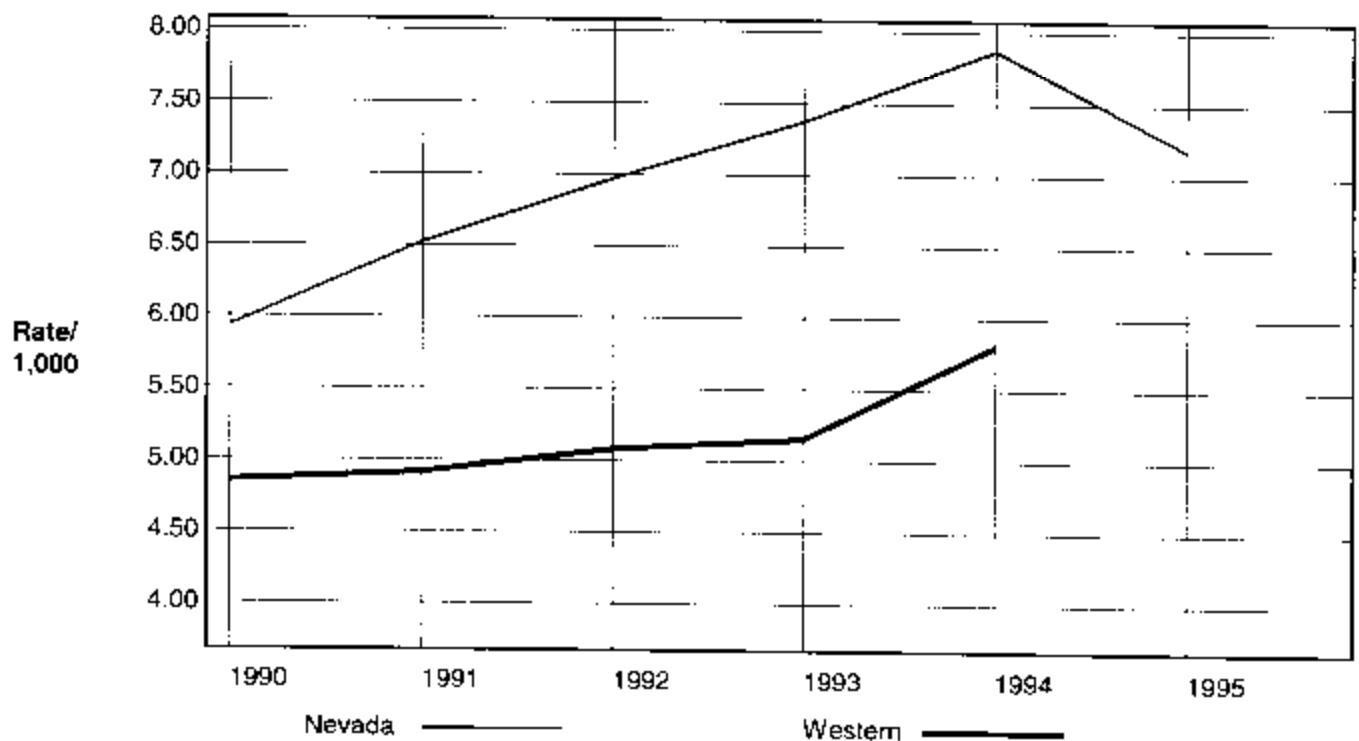
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/1,000
1991	8,376	+17.6%	6.52
1992	9,255	+10.5%	6.97
1993	10,255	+10.8%	7.38
1994	11,011	+7.4%	7.87
1995	11,355	+3.1%	7.18

Motor Vehicle Theft Numbers and Rates Comparisons of Nevada and Region

**Motor Vehicle Theft
Nevada Monthly Offenses 1995 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1990-1994**



Nevada Annual Rates (1990-1995) vs. Western Mountain States (1990-1994)
Per 1,000 Population



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

Type of Vehicle - 1995

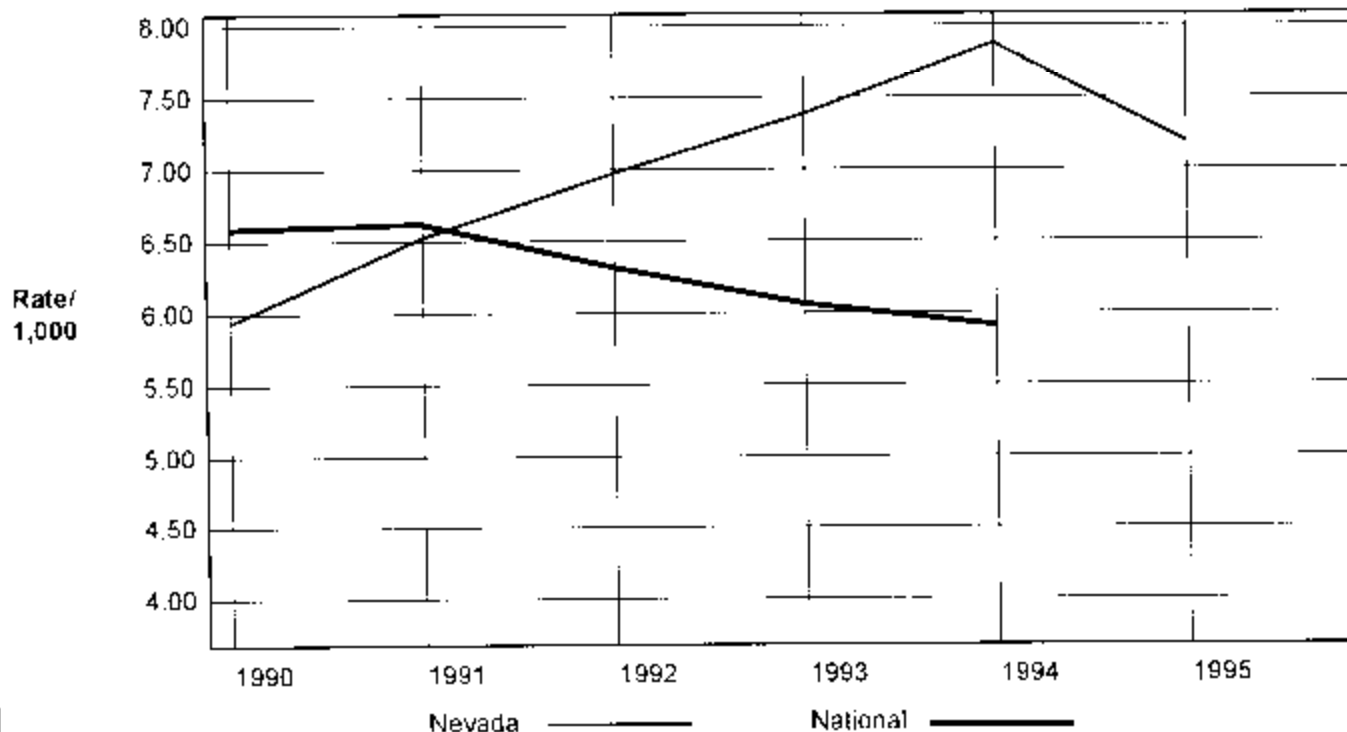
Type	Number	% of Total
Automobile	7,778	68.5%
Truck/Bus	2,644	23.3%
Other Vehicle	933	8.2%
Total	11,355	100.0%

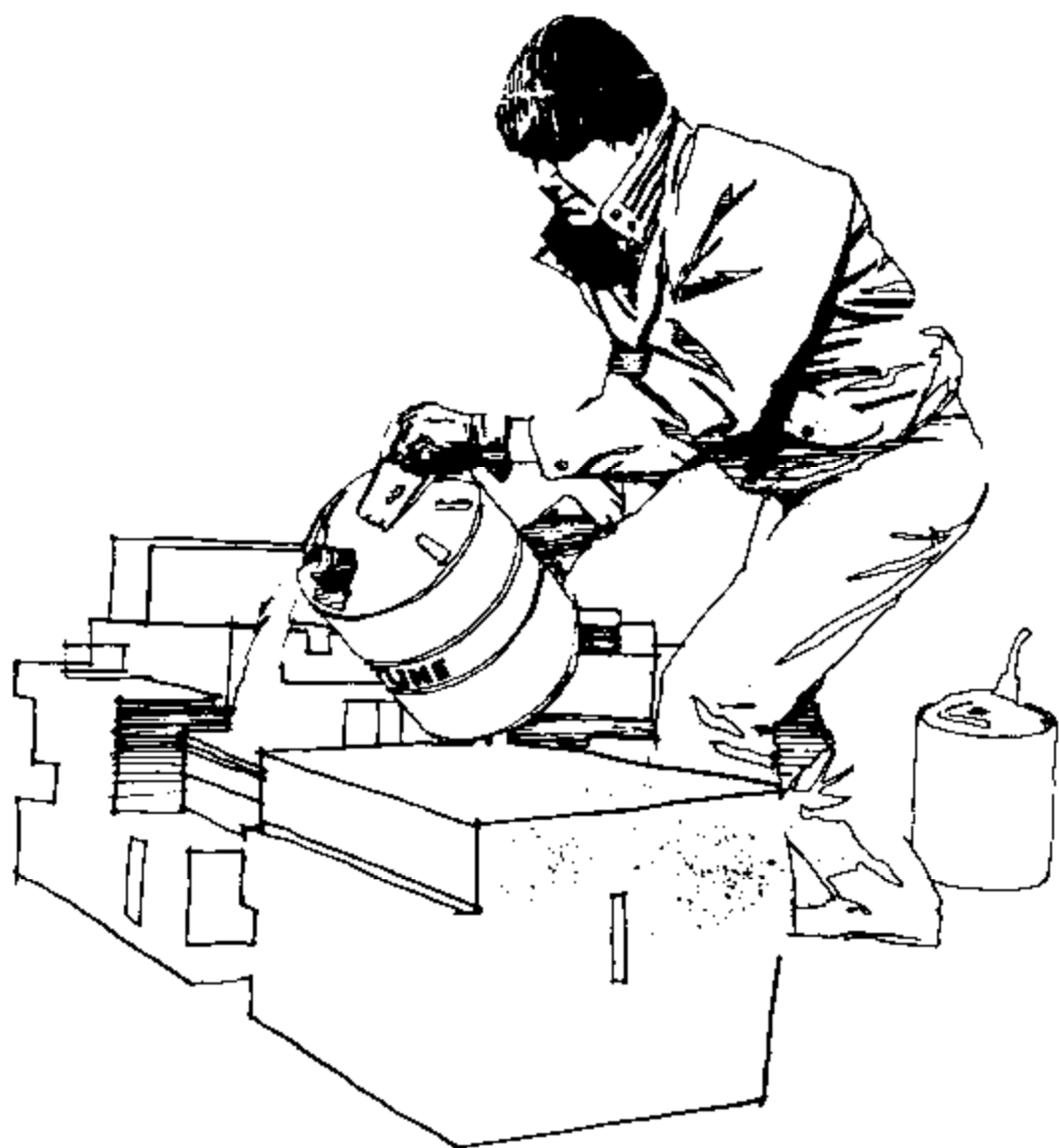
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered - 1995

	# Recovered	% Recovered
Stolen and Recovered Locally	6,110	53.8%
Stolen Locally-Recovered Other Jurisdictions	948	8.3%
Total Locally-Stolen / Recovered	7,058	62.1%
Stolen In Other Jurisdiction-Recovered Locally	1,334	--

Nevada Annual Rates (1990-1995) vs. Nation (1990-1994)

Per 1,000 Population





ARSON

Crime Clock - One Arson Every 11 Hours, 51 Minutes

Arson was the eighth and latest index offense to be added to the UCR Program by congressional mandate in 1979. Since only 9,409 agencies covering 78% 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

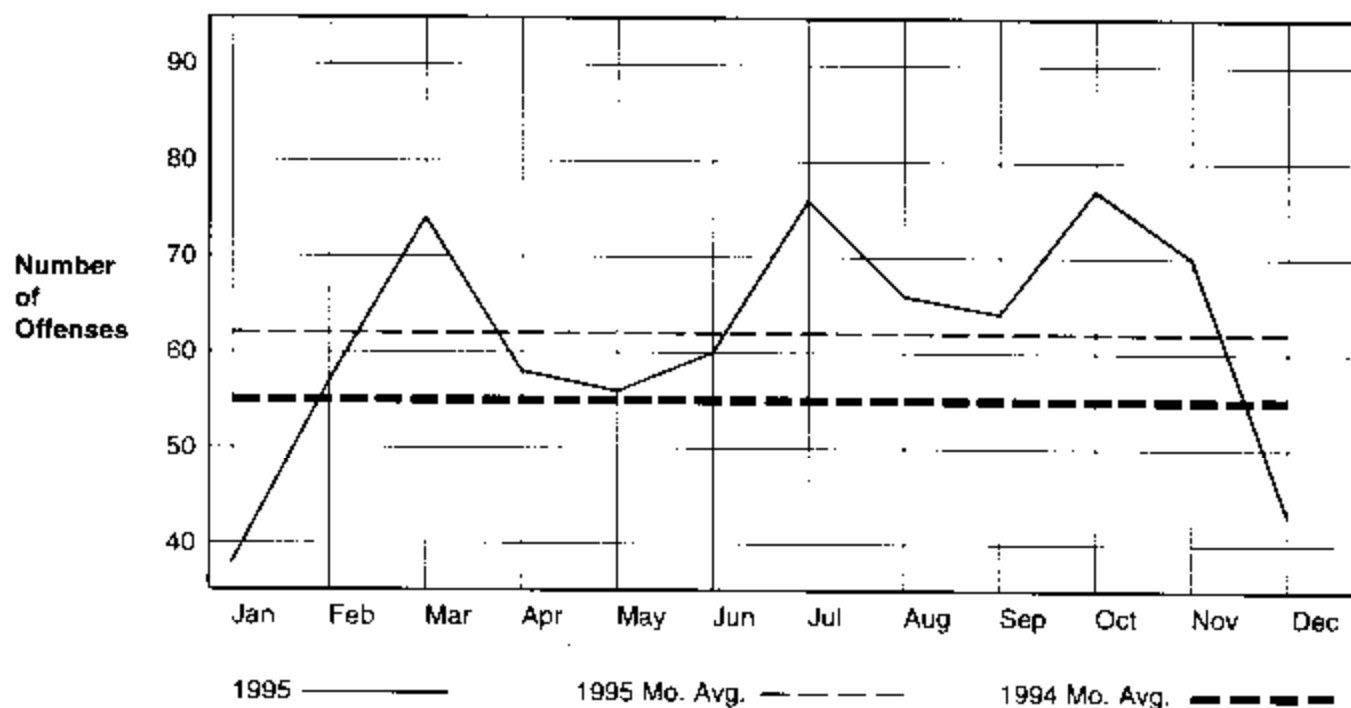
Age	Number	Percent
17 and Under	53	55.8%
18-24	8	8.4%
25-29	2	2.1%
30-34	11	11.6%
35-39	6	6.3%
40 and Over	15	15.8%
Total	95	100.0%
Male	81	85.3%
Female	14	14.7%

Nationally, 102,139 arsons were reported in 1994. The national overall rate of arson per 1,000 population was .47. Regionally, the highest arson rate in 1994 was in the Western States, with .53 per 1,000 population. There were 739 arsons reported in Nevada in 1995, compared to 664 in 1994. Nevada's 1994 and 1995 rate per 1,000 population 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 1995, arson offenses in Nevada occurred most frequently during the months of March (74), July (76), October (77) and November (70). These months represented 40.2% of the year's total. Law enforcement cleared 136 (18.4%) of reported arson offenses in 1995.

Nevada Monthly Arson Offenses - 1995



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

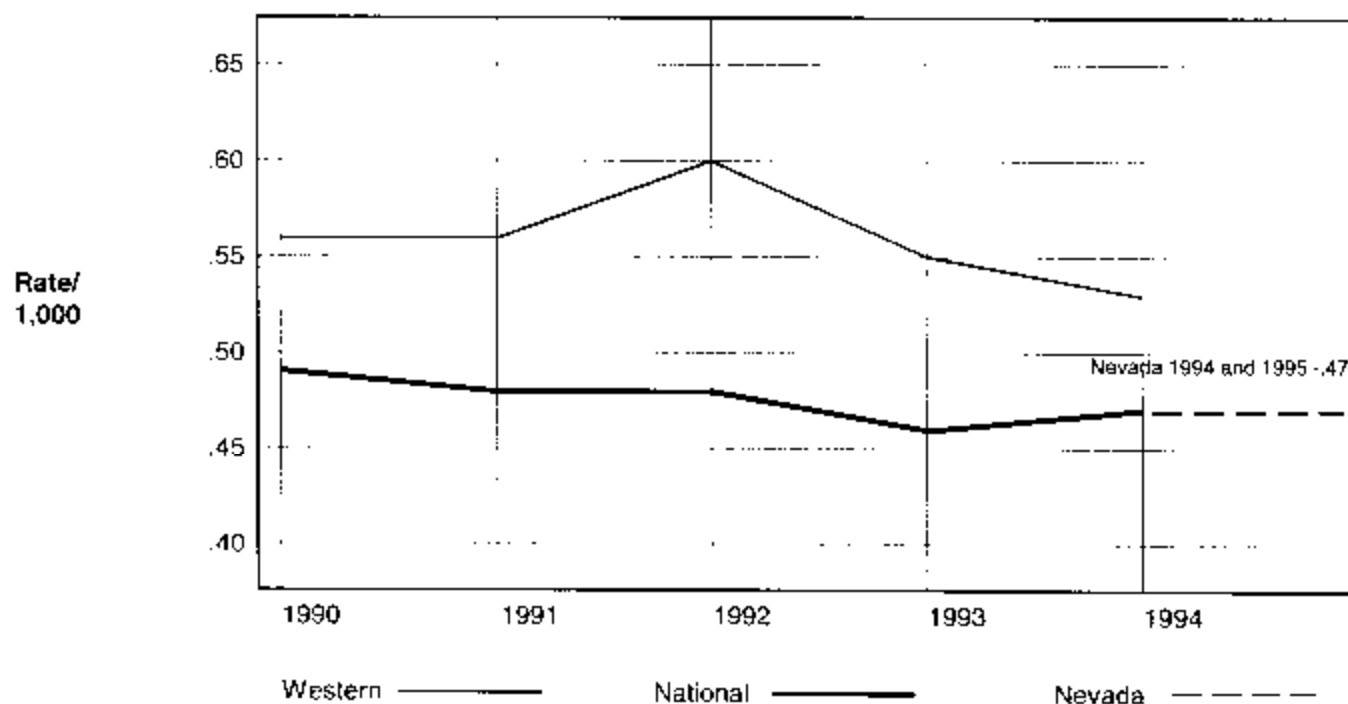
Arson By Property Type - 1995

Classification	Number of Offenses	% of Offenses	Estimated Value	% of Value
Structural				
Residential	149	20.2%	\$2,198,219	33.3%
Non-Residential	121	16.4%	\$3,076,747	46.6%
Mobile				
Cars, Trailers, Boats, etc.	329	44.5%	\$1,299,105	19.7%
All Other				
Crops, Fields, Signs, etc.	140	18.9%	\$26,922	0.4%
Total	739	100.0%	\$6,600,993	100.0%

Note: Nevada arson rates are unavailable for the years prior to 1993.

Western Mountain States and National Rates (1990-1994)

(Nevada's 1994 and 1995 Rates 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 1995, 18.0% 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 21.4%. The percentage of violent crimes cleared in Nevada in 1995 was 32.2% compared to the national 1994 figure of 45.3%, while property crime clearances were 15.7% compared to the national 1994 level of 17.7%.

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

By Percent

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Nevada	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.0	18.0
Western Mountain States	23.9	24.0	23.5	22.8	21.0	n/a
Nation	21.6	21.2	21.4	21.1	21.4	n/a

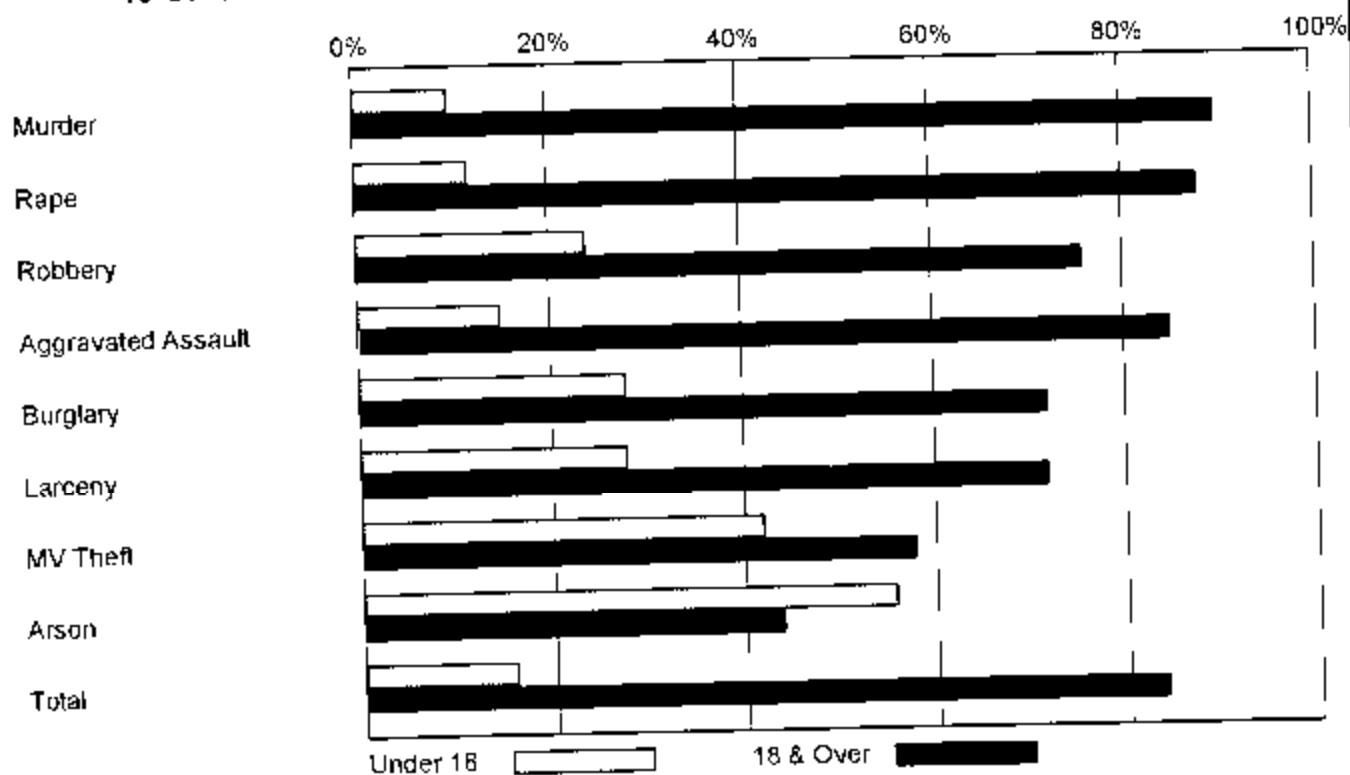
Nevada Clearance Rates for Index Offenses 1995

Offense	Number	Clearances	% Cleared
Murder	167	115	68.9%
Rape	922	230	24.9%
Robbery	4,950	974	19.7%
Aggravated Assault	8,329	3,305	39.7%
Burglary	20,008	2,285	11.4%
Larceny	53,627	10,097	18.8%
MV Theft	11,355	906	8.0%
Arson	739	136	18.4%
Total	100,097	18,048	18.0%

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

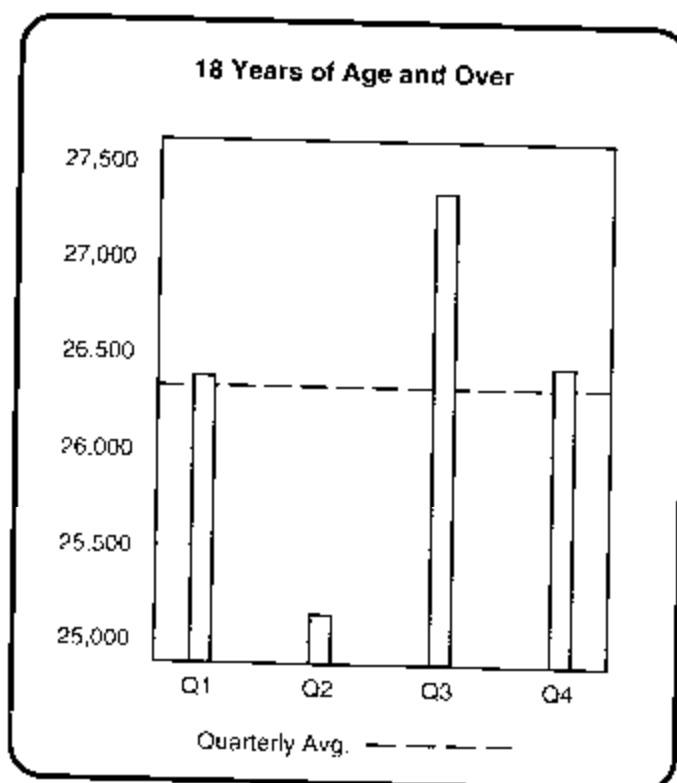
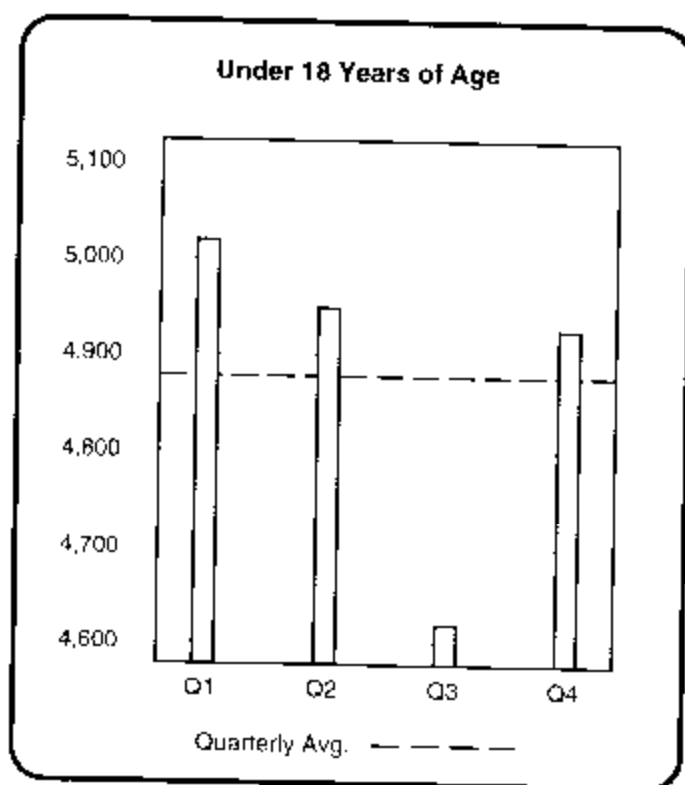
Primarily a gauge of law enforcement's response to crime, arrest counts also provide definitive data concerning the age, sex and race of perpetrators. Arrest practices, policies and enforcement emphases vary from place to place and even within a community from time to time. While the practices for certain 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 14.6 million arrests in 1994 (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 57.1 arrests per 1,000 inhabitants. In Nevada, enforcement reports to UCR in 1995 indicated a total arrest figure of 124,866. The arrest rate per 1,000 in population for the state was 78.9.

During 1995:

- 15.6% of all arrests were juveniles, 84.4% were adults
- Index Offenses accounted for 27.9% of juvenile arrests
- For Adults, 13.9% of arrests were for index offenses
- Over one-third (36.7%) of adult arrests were between the ages of 25 and 34, inclusive

Nevada 1995 Quarterly Arrest Totals Vs. Quarterly Average



Number of Persons Arrested by Age Category 1995

	Number of Persons Arrested	Percent Distribution	Cumulative Percent
Juveniles			
Under 10	323	0.3	0.3
10-12	1,554	1.3	1.6
13-14	5,136	4.1	5.7
15	3,988	3.1	8.8
16	4,372	3.5	12.3
17	4,145	3.3	15.6
Total Juveniles	19,518	15.6	
Adults			
18	3,793	3.0	18.6
19	3,726	3.0	21.6
20	3,391	2.7	24.3
21	3,389	2.7	27.0
22	3,374	2.7	29.7
23	3,345	2.7	32.4
24	3,611	2.9	35.3
25-29	18,067	14.5	49.8
30-34	20,620	16.5	66.3
35-39	17,261	13.8	80.1
40-44	10,956	8.8	88.9
45-49	6,518	5.2	94.1
50-54	3,421	2.7	96.8
55-59	1,740	1.4	98.2
60-64	1,102	0.9	99.1
65 and Over	1,034	0.8	100.0
Total Adults	105,348	84.4	
GRAND TOTALS	124,866	100.0	

Note: 1995 figures may seem high compared to 1994 due to the inclusion of Nevada Highway Patrol arrests.

Nevada UCR Statewide Arrests By Offense and Age

1995

Offense	Sex	10	11- 12	13- 14	15	16	17	Total <18	18	19
Murder	M	--	--	2	5	4	6	17	16	11
	F	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	F	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forcible Rape	M	--	3	11	5	6	8	33	6	9
	F	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robbery	M	2	21	54	50	80	78	283	104	80
	F	--	--	13	10	8	7	38	2	5
Aggravated Assault	M	--	22	56	38	48	62	226	60	65
	F	--	4	12	6	12	6	40	5	5
Other Assaults	M	39	165	348	244	244	265	1305	208	248
	F	8	61	209	131	112	85	606	40	55
Burglary	M	6	87	215	162	184	150	808	159	128
	F	22	25	64	41	18	24	194	20	21
Larceny-Theft	M	45	297	665	370	384	335	2078	295	226
	F	19	168	428	215	188	157	1175	133	112
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	7	19	90	104	83	92	395	69	44
	F	2	8	35	27	23	16	111	7	5
Arson	M	5	14	14	6	5	3	47	--	1
	F	1	1	4	--	--	--	6	--	--
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	1	--	3	1	2	4	11	4	7
	F	30	3	27	7	6	1	74	3	5
Fraud	M	2	--	13	9	7	12	43	30	38
	F	1	3	11	4	5	2	26	11	7
Embezzlement	M	1	--	3	1	6	5	16	7	8
	F	--	--	2	1	4	6	13	9	5
Stolen Property-Buy, Possess, Receive	M	59	20	139	112	142	129	601	124	124
	F	2	6	15	24	18	15	80	25	15
Vandalism	M	20	78	193	156	110	90	647	69	43
	F	3	12	34	16	6	11	82	1	5
Weapons-carrying, possession, etc.	M	3	36	95	101	98	135	469	134	104
	F	--	6	11	13	8	3	41	5	8
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M	--	--	1	--	4	--	5	11	13
	F	--	--	2	1	--	5	8	54	62
Other Sex Offenses	M	4	23	32	9	14	16	98	24	18
	F	--	1	5	3	2	--	11	2	2
Drug Abuse Violations	M	3	22	139	156	212	203	735	341	296
	F	--	7	53	50	60	53	223	59	51
Gambling	M	--	--	--	3	6	9	18	17	33
	F	--	--	--	1	1	2	4	4	--
Offenses Against Family & Children	M	--	3	12	2	6	4	27	45	35
	F	--	1	4	6	6	4	21	15	8
Driving Under the Influence	M	--	--	1	1	16	40	59	83	119
	F	--	--	--	3	3	9	15	9	14
Liquor Laws	M	--	6	57	110	217	306	696	384	353
	F	1	5	50	56	68	87	267	75	58
Drunkenness	M	--	1	5	8	6	7	27	13	15
	F	--	2	1	4	2	4	13	3	1
Disorderly Conduct	M	--	39	90	88	87	62	366	52	71
	F	--	8	38	28	26	18	118	13	4
Vagrancy	M	--	3	10	13	14	18	58	21	26
	F	--	--	1	6	1	2	10	3	3
All Other Offenses (except traffic)	M	19	140	549	439	496	529	2172	864	1012
	F	11	73	274	225	191	135	909	155	156
Curfew & Loitering	M	--	57	362	409	579	560	1967	--	--
	F	1	36	278	221	282	226	1044	--	--
Runaways	M	2	28	121	106	123	76	457	--	--
	F	1	39	285	181	158	65	729	--	--
Grand Total		323	1554	5136	3988	4372	4145	19518	3793	3726

Note: 1995 figures may seem high when compared to 1994 due to the inclusion of Nevada Highway Patrol arrests for drugs and DUI.

Nevada UCR Statewide Arrests By Offense and Age

1995															
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
5	9	12	5	4	19	19	15	6	7	--	1	5	1	138	155
--	--	2	2	--	3	--	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	11	11
--	--	--	--	--	1	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	6
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
7	9	6	4	7	39	55	52	19	13	6	5	1	1	239	272
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	2
44	32	32	34	31	171	166	108	66	21	7	3	3	--	900	1183
2	5	5	4	6	18	22	21	10	5	1	--	--	--	105	143
43	44	49	40	44	219	241	177	105	91	40	14	14	13	1259	1485
8	6	4	9	9	33	49	39	22	13	4	1	3	1	211	251
258	277	298	335	376	1901	2162	1667	1099	531	262	133	74	67	9914	11219
61	73	80	75	71	440	455	394	229	111	67	23	13	15	2202	2808
83	89	94	63	70	371	381	345	159	67	32	19	7	7	2072	2878
6	13	17	26	23	86	104	92	61	20	9	5	1	1	507	701
182	190	184	166	164	981	1116	978	688	415	173	125	56	58	5997	8073
73	74	64	85	80	392	453	412	273	139	69	35	18	26	2438	3613
32	30	15	28	24	128	123	75	28	13	3	2	2	2	618	1013
1	7	5	--	6	15	17	10	4	1	1	--	--	--	80	197
2	1	2	1	1	2	10	3	3	5	1	--	1	1	34	81
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	4	--	--	--	--	--	8	14
10	21	18	17	21	73	104	55	38	27	7	5	3	2	412	423
7	7	10	7	7	46	54	24	19	10	1	3	1	--	204	278
22	33	34	37	33	208	271	213	155	90	53	38	16	26	1297	1340
11	8	20	14	11	75	89	62	35	24	33	9	17	1	447	473
9	6	9	6	9	58	59	44	21	11	9	8	2	2	288	284
4	4	9	5	5	12	17	17	19	12	6	3	1	--	129	142
88	78	76	65	66	322	291	210	111	52	24	15	7	3	1656	2257
15	13	12	9	9	59	61	53	24	8	3	2	--	1	329	409
38	37	41	31	26	151	126	102	68	28	14	7	7	9	808	1455
3	7	4	3	3	21	26	17	12	4	3	1	1	1	112	194
97	76	101	106	72	284	290	194	124	59	25	25	9	12	1691	2160
3	9	9	2	7	32	27	20	14	2	4	--	1	--	141	182
14	27	22	28	38	137	135	140	59	40	21	12	4	7	698	703
65	96	70	72	71	479	603	418	190	58	14	4	2	--	2258	2266
16	22	18	12	17	117	141	127	102	76	62	25	19	31	825	923
7	3	1	6	4	17	20	9	3	5	5	2	--	1	82	93
310	259	250	239	317	1365	1317	897	491	248	64	27	8	11	6,430	7165
72	54	73	54	63	351	347	267	135	43	18	6	2	2	1597	1820
23	--	1	--	--	4	2	6	2	--	--	1	--	2	91	109
1	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	12
38	26	16	15	21	99	129	108	59	38	19	6	5	2	661	688
9	14	13	7	14	85	76	49	19	15	7	3	--	--	336	357
134	226	212	222	279	1295	1580	1385	1069	752	478	278	147	148	8407	8466
17	27	31	31	44	204	297	273	239	139	100	29	26	18	1498	1513
280	89	57	58	53	291	394	410	316	255	103	66	53	37	3245	3941
70	9	13	6	9	49	58	78	54	35	11	8	2	4	542	809
9	5	4	11	14	72	88	64	48	38	19	13	25	12	450	477
2	--	--	4	8	14	18	24	20	11	1	1	1	2	110	123
58	104	100	91	110	409	560	387	234	163	74	39	38	32	2339	2705
7	16	12	10	17	65	75	73	48	35	12	7	3	2	400	516
29	27	19	22	21	103	164	171	130	106	60	31	36	37	1003	1061
7	2	4	1	1	31	42	29	12	10	17	6	2	5	175	185
945	1008	1018	1039	1089	5374	6281	5605	3621	2296	1198	606	415	367	32736	34908
155	235	228	236	247	1364	1648	1211	686	382	223	88	51	44	7721	8130
															1967
															1044
															457
															729

3391	3389	3374	3345	3611	18067	20620	17261	10956	6518	3421	1740	1102	1034	105348	174866
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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 three pages display the number and age of people arrested in 1995. Nevada Highway Patrol numbers are provided separately.

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.

Nevada drug arrests for all agencies totalled 8,985. DUI arrests for all agencies totalled 9,979.

Facts revealed by the table on drug violations for county and municipal agencies:

- 90.5% of juvenile arrests involved possession violations. 9.5% involved sale / manufacturing
- 75.1% of adult arrests involved possession violations. 24.9% involved sale / manufacturing
- Of the 7,466 total drug arrests, 5,912 were male and 1,554 were female
- The age group 18-22 accounted for most drug possession violations at 1,114 (19.4%)
- The age group 18-22 accounted for most drug sales/manufacturing violations at 341 (19.8%)

Facts revealed by the table on liquor violations for county and municipal agencies:

- 94.3% of juvenile arrests involved liquor laws, 5.7% were for driving under the influence (DUI)
- 35.6% of adult arrests involved liquor laws, 64.4% were for driving under the influence (DUI)
- A total of 6,841 adults were arrested for DUI, 58 juveniles were arrested
- Of 6,899 DUI arrests in 1995, 5,831 were male, 1,068 were female

Facts revealed by the tables on drug and DUI arrests for the Nevada Highway Patrol:

- A total of 1,519 drug arrests and 3,080 DUI arrests
- Of NHP drug arrests, 95.7% involved persons 18 years of age and older
- Of NHP DUI arrests, 99.5% involved persons 18 years of age and older
- The age group 21-29 accounted for most NHP drug arrests with 565 (37.2%)
- The age group 30-39 accounted for most NHP DUI arrests with 1,109 (36.0%)

County and Municipal Drug and Liquor Arrests by Age - 1995

DRUG ARRESTS				LIQUOR ARRESTS			Total Drug & Liquor Arrests
Age	Sales / Manufacturing	Possession	Total	DUI	Liquor Laws	Total	
Under 10	1	2	3	1	1	2	5
10-12	0	29	29	0	11	11	40
13-14	9	181	190	0	107	107	297
15	10	179	189	4	166	170	359
16	35	218	253	17	285	302	555
17	30	199	229	36	393	429	658
Total Juvenile Arrests	85	808	893	58	963	1,021	1,914
Percent of Total	9.5	90.5	100.0	5.7	94.3	100.0	
18	71	264	335	63	459	522	857
19	47	244	291	100	411	511	802
20	75	231	306	107	350	457	763
21-29	630	1,830	2,460	1,763	614	2,377	4,837
30-39	567	1,773	2,340	2,426	946	3,372	5,712
40-49	200	528	728	1,503	663	2,166	2,894
50-59	37	56	93	623	248	871	964
60 & Over	8	12	20	256	96	352	372
Total Adult Arrests	1,635	4,938	6,573	6,841	3,787	10,628	17,201
Percent of Total	24.9	75.1	100.0	64.4	35.6	100.0	
Grand Totals	1,720	5,746	7,466	6,899	4,750	11,649	19,115
Percent of Total	23.0	77.0	100.0	59.2	40.8	100.0	

Nevada Highway Patrol Drug Arrests by County / Age 1995

County	Under 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total <18	18	19	20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total 18+	All Ages	% of Total
Carson	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	2	2	4	25	16	19	1	--	69	70	4.6%
Churchill	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	1	--	--	5	4	5	--	--	15	17	1.1%
Clark	--	--	1	3	3	16	23	28	18	42	205	199	73	14	2	581	604	39.8%
Douglas	--	--	--	4	6	--	10	--	6	1	3	15	--	--	--	25	35	2.3%
Elko	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	4	1	3	37	22	15	1	--	83	85	5.6%
Esmeralda	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	0.1%
Eureka	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	0.1%
Humboldt	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	6	1	--	26	25	8	--	--	66	68	4.5%
Lander	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	20	5	--	--	--	27	27	1.8%
Lincoln	--	--	--	6	--	1	7	--	7	--	13	22	7	--	--	49	56	3.7%
Lyon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	13	1	--	--	--	16	16	1.1%
Mineral	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	7	11	2	2	--	26	26	1.7%
Nye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5	2	--	--	8	8	0.5%
Pershing	--	--	--	--	2	--	2	--	--	5	13	4	2	--	--	24	26	1.7%
Storey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	0.1%
Washoe	--	--	--	1	5	6	13	20	16	14	188	148	40	--	1	427	440	29.0%
White Pine	--	--	--	--	2	1	3	3	1	4	8	9	6	4	--	35	38	2.5%
Total	--	--	2	15	20	28	65	65	56	76	565	488	179	22	3	1454	1519	

Nevada Highway Patrol DUI Arrests by County / Age

1995

County	Under 10	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total <18	18	19	20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total 18+	All Ages	% of Total
Carson	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	34	44	47	10	1	138	139	4.5%
Churchill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	19	10	-	-	57	57	1.9%
Clark	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	18	15	22	451	579	342	125	51	1613	1621	52.6%
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	11	24	8	7	1	53	54	1.8%
Elko	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	3	3	40	60	36	16	3	187	188	5.5%
Esmeralda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	4	4	0.1%
Eureka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	4	4	0.1%
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	19	13	5	1	48	48	1.6%
Lander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	4	2	17	17	0.6%
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	15	19	15	4	1	57	57	1.9%
Lyon	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	20	36	21	10	3	95	96	3.1%
Mineral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	14	11	6	-	36	36	1.2%
Nye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	15	13	6	1	42	42	1.4%
Pershing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	3	7	-	-	17	17	0.6%
Storey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	6	6	0.2%
Washoe	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	9	7	164	249	153	51	18	653	653	4.1%
White Pine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	23	14	4	1	57	57	1.9%
Total	-	-	1	-	2	13	16	29	33	44	808	1109	696	262	83	3064	3080	

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 47 hate/bias incidents in 1995.

REPORTED NEVADA HATE CRIMES - 1995

MONTH	AGENCY	OFFENSE	LOCATION	MOTIVATION ANTI-	VICTIM/ NUMBER	OFFENDER/ NUMBER
April	LV Metro	Agg. Assault	Residence	Black	Individual:1	White:1
	LV Metro	Agg. Assault	Parking Lot	Hispanic	Individual:1	White:1
	Reno PD	Vandalism	Residence	Hispanic	Individual:1	Unknown
May	LV Metro	Agg. Assault	Highway/Road	Black	Individual:5	White:1
	LV Metro	Agg. Assault	Highway/Road	Black	Individual:1	White:1
	Reno PD	Simple Assault	Highway/Road	White	Individual:1	Black:2
	Reno PD	Agg. Assault	Residence	Gay	Individual:1	White:1
	Reno PD	Simple Assault	Residence	Gay	Individual:1	White:1
June	LV Metro	Simple Assault	Residence	Black	Individual:1	White:1
	LV Metro	Robbery	Highway/Road	White	Individual:1	Black:5
	LV Metro	Robbery	Highway/Road	Black	Individual:1	White:3
	LV Metro	Vandalism	Residence	Black	Individual:1	Unknown
	LV Metro	Robbery	Parking Lot/Garage	White	Individual:1	Black:2
	Reno PD	Agg. Assault	Commercial Bldg	Black	Individual:1	White/Unknown
July	Reno PD	Intimidation	Specialty Store	Gay	Business:5	Unknown
	LV Metro	Burglary	Parking Lot/Garage	Black	Individual:1	Unknown
	LV Metro	Vandalism	Parking Lot/Garage	Black	Individual:1	Unknown

REPORTED NEVADA HATE CRIMES - 1995

MONTH	AGENCY	OFFENSE	LOCATION	MOTIVATION ANTI-	VICTIM/ NUMBER	OFFENDER/ NUMBER
July	LV Metro	Vandalism	Church	Catholic	Religious Org./1	Unknown
	LV Metro	Simple Assault	Residence	Gay	Individual/1	White/1
	Washoe SO	Intimidation	Highway/Road	Black	Individual/1	White/1
	LV Metro	Simple Assault	Highway/Road	Black	Individual/1	White/3
August	Washoe SO	Vandalism	Residence	Black	Individual/1	Black/Unknown
	LV Metro	Intimidation	Residence	Black	Individual/1	Unknown
	LV Metro	Vandalism	Parking Lot/Garage	White	Individual/1	Unknown
	LV Metro	Agg. Assault	Highway/Road	Gay	Individual/1	White/Unknown
	LV Metro	Vandalism	Parking Lot/Garage	Gay	Individual/2	Unknown
	LV Metro	Agg. Assault	Highway/Road	Black	Individual/1	White/1
	LV Metro	Vandalism	School/College	Jewish	Religious Org./1	Unknown
	LV Metro	Vandalism	Residence	Multi-Racial	Individual/1	White/Unknown
	LV Metro	Agg. Assault	Highway/Road	Black	Business/2	White/2
	LV Metro	Vandalism	Highway/Road	Black	Individual/1	White/2
	Reno PD	Simple Assault	Bar/Nightclub	White	Individual/1	Black/1
	Reno PD	Agg. Assault	Highway/Road	Black	Individual/3	White/Unknown
September	LV Metro	Vandalism	Residence	Black	Individual/1	White/1
	LV Metro	Agg. Assault	Highway/Road	White	Individual/1	Black/1
	LV Metro	Intimidation	Construction Site	Multi-Racial	Business/1	White/Unknown
	LV Metro	Murder	Bar/Nightclub	Multi-Racial	Individual/2	White/1
	LV Metro	Simple Assault	Convenience Store	Gay	Individual/1	Black/3
	LV Metro	Simple Assault	School/College	Jewish	Individual/2	White/1
	LV Metro	Intimidation	Highway/Road	White	Individual/1	Black/2
	LV Metro	Simple Assault	Residence	Black	Individual/1	White/3
	LV Metro	Agg. Assault	Parking Lot/Garage	White	Individual/1	Black/3
November	LV Metro	Robbery	Highway/Road	White	Individual/1	Black/7
	LV Metro	Agg. Assault	Highway/Road	Black	Individual/1	White/Unknown
	LV Metro	Arson	Church	Jewish	Religious Org./1	Unknown
	LV Metro	Agg. Assault	Grocery Store	Asian	Individual/1	White/1
	LV Metro	Agg. Assault	Highway/Road	Asian	Individual/2	White/1

Note: Months not shown had no hate crime reports

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 \$151 million dollars worth of property reported stolen in Nevada during 1995. 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 1995:

- Property stolen totaled \$151,554,820
- Property recovered totaled \$48,153,333
- The rate of recovery was 31.8%
- The property type with the highest recovery rate was motor vehicles at 63.4%
- The rate of recovery for property stolen excluding motor vehicles was 5.5%
- Stolen property, excluding motor vehicles, was valued at \$82,777,320 with \$4,576,789 recovered

Breakdown by Type and Value of Property

Property Type	Value Stolen	Value Recovered	Percent Recovered
Currency, Notes, Etc.	\$10,555,474	\$222,617	2.1%
Jewelry, Precious Metals	\$17,310,646	\$1,004,085	5.8%
Clothing & Furs	\$2,823,595	\$327,034	11.6%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$68,777,500	\$43,576,544	63.4%
Office Equipment	\$4,534,627	\$199,088	4.4%
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	\$9,409,078	\$396,024	4.2%
Firearms	\$1,401,250	\$342,144	24.4%
Household Goods	\$2,633,375	\$72,398	2.7%
Consumable Goods	\$362,848	\$63,430	17.5%
Livestock	\$459,893	\$19,602	4.3%
Miscellaneous	\$33,286,535	\$1,930,368	5.8%
Totals	\$151,554,820	\$48,153,333	31.8%

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

Stolen / Recovered Property - 1995

Property Type	Boulder PD	Carlin PD	Carson SO	Churchill SO	Clark Co Schl Dist PD	Douglas SO	Elko PD	Elko SO
Currency								
Stolen	\$20,656	\$2,876	\$80,408	\$9,911	\$21,502	\$191,163	--	\$48,251
Recovered	\$716	\$5	\$2,241	\$369	\$725	\$5,193	--	\$92
% Recovered	3.5%	0.2%	2.8%	3.7%	3.4%	2.7%	--	0.2%
Jewelry								
Stolen	\$30,741	\$3,395	\$90,746	\$9,000	\$12,576	\$94,239	--	\$19,722
Recovered	\$1,954	\$0	\$2,340	\$535	\$1,125	\$37,399	--	\$521
% Recovered	6.4%	0.0%	2.6%	5.9%	8.9%	39.7%	--	2.6%
Clothing								
Stolen	\$3,006	\$922	\$16,830	\$0	\$8,893	\$40,796	--	\$515
Recovered	\$73	\$80	\$4,421	\$0	\$990	\$1,950	--	\$240
% Recovered	2.4%	8.7%	26.3%	0.0%	11.1%	4.8%	--	46.6%
Motor Vehicle								
Stolen	\$142,760	\$35,700	\$221,151	\$47,787	\$187,000	\$413,900	--	\$61,656
Recovered	\$116,500	\$19,300	\$166,570	\$43,787	\$90,400	\$194,500	--	\$13,000
% Recovered	81.6%	54.1%	75.3%	91.6%	54.1%	47.0%	--	21.1%
Office Equipment								
Stolen	\$33,766	\$0	\$62,779	\$1,940	\$104,231	\$23,333	--	\$39,057
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$4,593	\$0	\$300	\$7,650	--	\$37,203
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	0.0%	0.3%	32.8%	--	95.3%
TV, VCR, Camera, Etc								
Stolen	\$39,285	\$5,467	\$112,728	\$11,294	\$110,185	\$82,768	--	\$12,808
Recovered	\$4,060	\$1,410	\$6,136	\$609	\$3,819	\$4,599	--	\$1,161
% Recovered	10.3%	25.8%	5.4%	5.4%	3.5%	5.6%	--	9.1%
Firearm								
Stolen	\$10,451	\$3,205	\$15,971	\$6,754	\$100	\$35,561	--	\$6,754
Recovered	\$3,000	\$700	\$1,510	\$750	\$0	\$11,122	--	\$1,202
% Recovered	28.7%	21.8%	9.5%	11.1%	0.0%	30.9%	--	17.8%
Household Goods								
Stolen	\$14,566	\$2,140	\$37,239	\$10,917	\$0	\$12,456	--	\$1,730
Recovered	\$78	\$768	\$3,370	\$3,282	\$0	\$1,670	--	\$0
% Recovered	0.5%	35.8%	9.0%	30.1%	0.0%	13.4%	--	0.0%
Consumable Goods								
Stolen	\$3,377	\$10,696	\$1,792	\$41	\$8,231	\$2,533	--	\$2,718
Recovered	\$711	\$81	\$786	\$32	\$25	\$157	--	\$198
% Recovered	21.1%	0.8%	43.9%	78.0%	0.4%	6.2%	--	7.3%
Livestock								
Stolen	\$0	\$0	\$60	\$1,650	\$0	\$1,900	--	\$59,201
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	--	\$1
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--	0.0%
Miscellaneous								
Stolen	\$225,456	\$5,358	\$523,640	\$108,510	\$176,169	\$284,170	--	\$214,985
Recovered	\$14,442	\$953	\$31,810	\$14,296	\$6,351	\$54,784	--	\$6,701
% Recovered	6.4%	17.8%	6.1%	13.2%	3.6%	19.3%	--	3.1%
TOTALS:								
Stolen	\$524,064	\$59,759	\$1,163,344	\$208,004	\$606,887	\$1,183,217	--	\$467,397
Recovered	\$141,534	\$23,297	\$223,777	\$63,660	\$103,735	\$319,024	--	\$60,319
% Recovered	27.0%	33.4%	19.2%	30.6%	17.1%	27.0%	--	12.9%

Stolen / Recovered Property - 1995

Property Type	Esmeralda SO	Eureka SO	Fallon PD	Henderson PD	Humboldt SO	Lander SO	LV Metro	Lincoln SO
Currency								
Stolen	\$0	\$0	\$9,748	\$270,065	\$6,027	\$2,779	\$7,801,721	\$14,046
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$1,271	\$22,040	\$3	\$50	\$137,668	\$4,055
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	8.2%	0.0%	1.8%	1.8%	28.9%
Jewelry								
Stolen	\$0	\$0	\$27,682	\$762,376	\$10,300	\$6,500	\$14,459,523	\$3,390
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$4,385	\$128,814	\$1,500	\$500	\$618,411	\$210
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	15.8%	16.9%	14.6%	7.7%	4.3%	6.2%
Clothing								
Stolen	\$0	\$0	\$881	\$99,782	\$0	\$120	\$2,323,714	\$80
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$305	\$500	\$0	\$25	\$273,545	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	34.6%	0.5%	0.0%	20.8%	11.8%	0.0%
Motor Vehicle								
Stolen	\$800	\$0	\$137,000	\$3,779,477	\$8,250	\$5,900	\$50,872,975	\$39,500
Recovered	\$200	\$0	\$79,000	\$2,915,047	\$3,300	\$2,800	\$31,468,371	\$39,000
% Recovered	25.0%	0.0%	57.7%	77.1%	40.0%	48.3%	61.9%	98.7%
Office Equipment								
Stolen	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$257,139	\$2,000	\$0	\$3,438,239	\$900
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,500	\$0	\$0	\$14,820	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%
TV, VCR, Camera, Etc								
Stolen	\$460	\$0	\$16,207	\$388,807	\$30,460	\$2,040	\$6,122,237	\$1,931
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$2,243	\$25,703	\$0	\$0	\$218,604	\$1,151
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	59.6%
Firearm								
Stolen	\$0	\$0	\$4,589	\$87,659	\$5,025	\$3,475	\$865,974	\$945
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$100	\$15,558	\$420	\$0	\$97,940	\$50
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	17.7%	8.4%	0.0%	11.3%	5.3%
Household Goods								
Stolen	\$0	\$0	\$525	\$102,800	\$16,350	\$124	\$1,520,578	\$0
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$759	\$1,000	\$124	\$17,752	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	6.1%	100.0%	1.2%	0.0%
Consumable Goods								
Stolen	\$1,075	\$0	\$322	\$26,249	\$0	\$195	\$209,432	\$200
Recovered	\$50	\$0	\$251	\$0	\$0	\$13	\$45,543	\$200
% Recovered	4.7%	0.0%	78.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	21.7%	100.0%
Livestock								
Stolen	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,833	\$350	\$0	\$390,537	\$0
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$900	\$0	\$0	\$15,251	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%
Miscellaneous								
Stolen	\$350	\$0	\$44,519	\$2,149,093	\$97,693	\$23,436	\$20,879,862	\$11,228
Recovered	\$150	\$0	\$2,151	\$154,628	\$550	\$517	\$897,262	\$520
% Recovered	42.9%	0.0%	4.8%	7.2%	0.6%	2.2%	4.3%	4.6%
Totals								
Stolen	\$2,685	\$0	\$241,473	\$7,930,340	\$168,455	\$44,439	\$108,875,692	\$72,220
Recovered	\$400	\$0	\$89,706	\$3,258,449	\$6,773	\$4,029	\$33,905,157	\$45,186
% Recovered	14.9%	0.0%	37.1%	41.2%	4.0%	9.1%	31.1%	62.6%

Property Type	Lovelock PD	Lyon SO	Mesquite PD	Mineral SO	North LV PD	Nye SO	Pershing SO	Reno PD
Currency								
Stolen	\$2,811	\$38,302	\$13,732	\$14,502	\$501,788	\$53,746	\$4,369	\$796,934
Recovered	\$0	\$674	\$2	\$530	\$5,524	\$0	\$400	\$8,855
% Recovered	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	3.7%	1.1%	0.0%	9.2%	1.1%
Jewelry								
Stolen	\$4,720	\$48,718	\$13,710	\$27,692	\$622,303	\$18,160	\$0	\$167,137
Recovered	\$0	\$130,090	\$100	\$1,510	\$9,170	\$15	\$0	\$15,362
% Recovered	0.0%	267.0%	0.7%	5.5%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%	9.0%
Clothing								
Stolen	\$160	\$3,444	\$1,970	\$0	\$30,258	\$1,910	\$0	\$68,235
Recovered	\$0	\$500	\$50	\$0	\$7,642	\$0	\$0	\$6,167
% Recovered	0.0%	14.5%	2.5%	0.0%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%
Motor Vehicle								
Stolen	\$4,801	\$122,763	\$135,100	\$19,400	\$6,334,183	\$200,130	\$5,000	\$3,077,883
Recovered	\$1	\$102,450	\$65,000	\$19,000	\$3,740,424	\$101,400	\$5,000	\$2,137,900
% Recovered	0.0%	83.5%	48.1%	97.9%	59.1%	50.7%	100.0%	69.5%
Office Equipment								
Stolen	\$100	\$6,560	\$2	\$200	\$77,550	\$12,623	\$0	\$287,699
Recovered	\$0	\$425	\$2	\$200	\$13,970	\$0	\$0	\$5,514
% Recovered	0.0%	6.5%	100.0%	100.0%	18.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
TV, VCR, Camera, Etc								
Stolen	\$4,355	\$59,755	\$13,614	\$3,050	\$744,285	\$39,477	\$4,623	\$702,277
Recovered	\$700	\$5,143	\$9,400	\$950	\$32,539	\$8,555	\$3,000	\$20,207
% Recovered	4.6%	8.6%	69.0%	31.1%	4.4%	21.7%	64.9%	2.9%
Firearm								
Stolen	\$652	\$11,383	\$420	\$1,250	\$70,233	\$20,698	\$1,000	\$106,139
Recovered	\$0	\$3,014	\$0	\$350	\$3,550	\$4,600	\$0	\$188,848
% Recovered	0.0%	25.2%	0.0%	28.0%	5.1%	22.2%	0.0%	176.0%
Household Goods								
Stolen	\$3,150	\$46,264	\$4,907	\$7,094	\$174,584	\$9,096	\$11,050	\$13,019
Recovered	\$3,000	\$2,615	\$107	\$1,520	\$5,055	\$0	\$550	\$366
% Recovered	94.0%	5.6%	2.2%	21.5%	2.9%	0.0%	5.0%	7.4%
Consumable Goods								
Stolen	\$302	\$7,004	\$153	\$801	\$25,057	\$400	\$0	\$623
Recovered	\$143	\$150	\$105	\$457	\$4,966	\$4	\$0	\$524
% Recovered	47.4%	2.1%	71.2%	57.1%	19.8%	1.0%	0.0%	84.1%
Livestock								
Stolen	\$0	\$1,917	\$500	\$0	\$30	\$0	\$0	\$0
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Miscellaneous								
Stolen	\$8,288	\$208,455	\$48,997	\$34,724	\$1,464,241	\$186,131	\$70,635	\$4,584,043
Recovered	\$508	\$16,783	\$13,213	\$18,036	\$96,738	\$30,100	\$60,100	\$379,509
% Recovered	7.3%	8.1%	27.0%	51.9%	6.7%	16.2%	85.1%	8.3%
Totals								
Stolen	\$29,300	\$555,265	\$230,105	\$108,713	\$10,124,512	\$542,571	\$96,677	\$9,783,983
Recovered	\$3,952	\$261,951	\$87,983	\$42,561	\$3,921,518	\$144,674	\$69,050	\$2,762,950
% Recovered	13.5%	47.2%	38.2%	39.1%	38.7%	26.7%	71.4%	28.2%

Stolen / Recovered Property - 1995

Property Type	Sparks PD	Storey SO	UNLV PD	UNR PD	Washoe SO	Wells PD	Wendover PD	White Pine SO
Currency								
Stolen	\$259,300	\$27,401	\$14,459	\$41,068	\$241,775	\$1,447	\$5,435	\$19,543
Recovered	\$5,008	\$14,752	\$122	\$0	\$11,570	\$0	\$0	\$0
% Recovered	1.9%	53.8%	0.8%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Jewelry								
Stolen	\$367,957	\$12,302	\$4,120	\$745	\$431,395	\$4,300	\$11,955	\$36,046
Recovered	\$39,499	\$0	\$250	\$0	\$6,320	\$0	\$0	\$0
% Recovered	10.7%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Clothing								
Stolen	\$74,215	\$940	\$2,629	\$4,989	\$75,858	\$100	\$80	\$1,815
Recovered	\$13,909	\$0	\$90	\$257	\$15,520	\$0	\$80	\$0
% Recovered	18.7%	0.0%	3.0%	5.4%	20.5%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Motor Vehicle								
Stolen	\$1,846,073	\$59,250	\$79,300	\$43,800	\$544,030	\$0	\$44,600	\$200,381
Recovered	\$1,432,795	\$46,000	\$31,500	\$18,800	\$496,057	\$0	\$37,700	\$104,181
% Recovered	77.6%	77.6%	39.7%	42.9%	91.2%	0.0%	84.5%	52.0%
Office Equipment								
Stolen	\$74,410	\$0	\$61,010	\$37,392	\$30,822	\$0	\$500	\$1,331
Recovered	\$3,317	\$0	\$4,349	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
% Recovered	4.5%	0.0%	7.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TV, VCR, Camera, Etc								
Stolen	\$427,623	\$5,749	\$45,144	\$16,376	\$348,451	\$2,125	\$2,597	\$26,652
Recovered	\$34,247	\$0	\$1,532	\$900	\$4,164	\$0	\$469	\$400
% Recovered	8.0%	0.0%	3.4%	5.5%	1.2%	0.0%	18.1%	1.5%
Firearm								
Stolen	\$51,719	\$3,558	\$0	\$300	\$77,513	\$0	\$0	\$5,629
Recovered	\$7,790	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,340	\$0	\$300	\$0
% Recovered	15.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Household Goods								
Stolen	\$486,004	\$1,620	\$165	\$5	\$135,680	\$230	\$62	\$13,065
Recovered	\$29,333	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$401	\$0	\$0	\$0
% Recovered	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Consumable Goods								
Stolen	\$43,987	\$690	\$375	\$310	\$10,220	\$947	\$0	\$1,713
Recovered	\$8,784	\$0	\$0	\$23	\$15	\$33	\$0	\$0
% Recovered	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	0.1%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Livestock								
Stolen	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$5	\$950	\$3,000	\$0	\$1,200
Recovered	\$450	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$0	\$0
% Recovered	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Miscellaneous								
Stolen	\$496,144	\$33,429	\$108,674	\$42,856	\$1,081,706	\$17,609	\$5,275	\$90,672
Recovered	\$62,198	\$570	\$8,131	\$3,089	\$40,447	\$50	\$11	\$4,200
% Recovered	12.5%	1.7%	7.5%	7.2%	3.7%	0.3%	0.2%	4.6%
Totals								
Stolen	\$4,128,932	\$145,139	\$315,876	\$187,846	\$2,578,540	\$29,453	\$70,504	\$358,147
Recovered	\$1,637,331	\$61,322	\$45,964	\$23,379	\$577,944	\$3,083	\$38,560	\$108,781
% Recovered	39.7%	42.3%	14.6%	12.4%	19.4%	10.5%	54.7%	27.3%

Stolen / Recovered Property - 1995

Property Type	Winnemucca PD	Yerington PD	Statewide Totals
Currency			
Stolen	\$37,835	\$3,038	\$10,555,474 \$327,617 2.1%
Recovered	\$400	\$257	
% Recovered	1.1%	8.3%	
Jewelry			
Stolen	\$5,497	\$4,000	\$17,310,646 \$1,004,585 5.8%
Recovered	\$75	\$4,000	
% Recovered	1.4%	100.0%	
Clothing			
Stolen	\$853	\$570	\$2,823,595 \$327,034 11.6%
Recovered	\$120	\$570	
% Recovered	13.9%	100.0%	
Motor Vehicle			
Stolen	\$73,150	\$54,000	\$68,777,500 \$43,576,544 63.4%
Recovered	\$32,550	\$54,000	
% Recovered	44.5%	100.0%	
Office Equipment			
Stolen	\$0	\$845	\$4,534,627 \$199,068 4.4%
Recovered	\$0	\$845	
% Recovered	0.0%	100.0%	
TV, VCR, Camera, Etc			
Stolen	\$14,053	\$11,195	\$9,409,378 \$296,034 4.2%
Recovered	\$1,250	\$2,567	
% Recovered	8.9%	31.9%	
Firearm			
Stolen	\$2,707	\$587	\$1,401,250 \$342,144 24.4%
Recovered	\$0	\$0	
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	
Household Goods			
Stolen	\$7,615	\$0	\$2,632,375 \$72,398 2.7%
Recovered	\$0	\$0	
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	
Consumable Goods			
Stolen	\$5,219	\$15	\$362,848 \$63,430 17.5%
Recovered	\$159	\$15	
% Recovered	3.0%	100.0%	
Livestock			
Stolen	\$0	\$0	\$459,893 \$19,602 4.3%
Recovered	\$0	\$0	
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	
Miscellaneous			
Stolen	\$34,753	\$16,434	\$33,086,635 \$1,930,368 5.8%
Recovered	\$3,479	\$5,891	
% Recovered	10.0%	38.9%	
Totals			
Stolen	\$191,692	\$89,584	\$151,554,620 \$49,153,333 31.8%
Recovered	\$38,033	\$69,240	
% Recovered	20.9%	77.2%	



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 1995, there were 2,535 full-time sworn municipal personnel in Nevada, providing 1.96 officers per 1,000 residents for urban population areas.
- There were 876 full-time sworn deputies employed by Nevada's 16 sheriff's departments in 1995, and 365 troopers with the Nevada Highway Patrol. The ratio of enforcement personnel for every 1,000 population in the rural areas was 4.27.
- Statewide, there were 3,775 full-time sworn law enforcement officers in 1995. This represents an overall ratio of 2.39 officers per 1,000 Nevada residents.
- Nationally in 1994, 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 1994 were recorded in the Northeastern and Southern states, where there were 2.5 and 2.6 per 1,000 inhabitants respectively. The Western states had the lowest ratio of 1.7 per 1,000.
- The nation's law enforcement community overall, in 1994, had an average of 2.3 full-time sworn personnel for every 1,000 inhabitants.

Civilian Personnel

- Municipal police departments in Nevada in 1995 employed a total of 1,131 full-time civilians.
- Sheriff's departments statewide maintained 346 full-time civilian employees in 1995. The Nevada Highway Patrol employed a total of 172.
- The total number of full-time civilian support personnel employed statewide in 1995 was 1,649.

Nevada Full-time Enforcement Employees As of October 31, 1995

Agency	Sworn Employees			Civilian Employees			Total Employees		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Boulder City PD	24	3	27	0	6	6	24	9	33
Carlin PD	5	0	5	0	1	1	5	1	6
Carson City SO	69	7	76	5	25	30	74	32	106
Churchill SO	29	5	34	0	7	7	29	12	41
Clark Schls PD	70	9	79	6	7	13	76	16	92
Douglas SO	84	6	90	0	13	13	84	19	103
Elko SO	39	6	45	3	8	11	42	14	56
Elko PD	31	3	34	2	18	18	31	21	52
Esmeralda SO	10	1	11	1	3	4	11	4	15
Eureka SO	10	4	14	0	6	6	10	10	20
Fuller PD	18	1	19	0	8	8	18	9	27
Henderson PD	141	17	158	15	38	53	156	55	211
Humboldt SO	18	2	20	6	16	22	24	18	42
Lander SO	22	11	33	0	3	3	22	14	36
LV Metro PD	1,408	177	1,585	156	615	770	1,563	792	2,355
Lincoln SO	15	1	17	1	1	2	17	2	19
Lovelock PD	5	0	5	1	0	1	6	0	6
Lyon SO	43	4	47	5	16	21	48	20	68
Mesquite PD	13	1	14	1	6	7	14	7	21
Mineral SO	23	1	24	2	6	6	23	7	30
Nev Hwy Patrol	339	26	365	48	124	172	387	150	537
North LV PD	111	14	125	7	49	56	118	63	181
Nye SO	63	10	73	0	32	32	63	42	105
Pennington SO	11	0	11	1	4	5	12	4	16
Reno PD	282	18	300	38	109	137	310	127	437
Sparks PD	75	4	79	2	36	38	77	40	117
Storey SO	16	5	21	0	1	1	16	6	22
UNLV PD	20	2	22	3	8	11	23	10	33
UNR PD	15	0	15	0	3	3	15	3	18
Washoe Schls PD	25	4	29	0	2	2	25	6	31
Washoe SO	280	59	339	56	120	176	336	179	515
Wells PD	4	1	5	0	0	0	4	1	5
W. Wendover PD	9	1	10	1	2	3	10	3	13
White Pine SO	20	1	21	0	7	7	20	8	28
Winnemucca PD	13	1	14	0	3	3	13	4	17
Yerington PD	8	1	9	0	1	1	8	2	10
Total	3,369	406	3,775	346	1,304	1,649	3,714	1,710	5,424

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 - 1995 Assaults

- There were a total of 331 assaults on law enforcement personnel in Nevada (240 in 1994).
- The ratio of assaults per 100 officers was 8.8 (6.6 in 1994).
- The greatest number of officer assaults occurred while responding to domestic and other disturbance calls--153 or 46.2% of the total (76--31.7% in 1994).
- Most assaults on officers involved the use of hands, fists, feet, etc., accounting for 297 incidents or 89.7% (219--91.3% in 1994).
- Personal injury to officers occurred in 87 (26.3%) of the 331 incidents, while 244 (73.7%) escaped injury.
- 32.3% or 107 of the assaults were aimed at officers who were alone, while 224 (67.7%) involved assisted personnel.
- The time period during which the most assaults occurred was between 8:00 and 12:00 p.m., with 95 incidents or 28.7%. Another 67 (20.2%) took place between 12:00 a.m. and 4:00 a.m.
- Law enforcement cleared 327 (98.8%) of all assaults on personnel.
- Of the 331 reported assaults on enforcement personnel, 231 (69.8%) were on municipal police officers and 100 (30.2%) were on sheriff's deputies and highway patrol troopers.

Assaults By Time of Day

	12:00	2:00	4:00	6:00	8:00	10:00	12:00
AM	38	29	17	15	16	13	
PM	22	23	33	30	39	56	

Assaults On Officers By Agency and Weapon - With / Without Injury - 1995

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	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Carlin PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carson SO	1	25	0	0	0	2	0	5	1	18
Churchill SO	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Clark Schls PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas SO	8	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	12
Elko PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elko SO	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Esmeralda SO	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eureka SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallon PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henderson PD	8	13	0	1	0	0	1	1	7	11
Highway Patrol	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1
Humboldt SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lander SO	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
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	32	*13	0	1	0	0	0	4	32	108
Lyon SO	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	7
Mesquite PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mineral SO	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
NLVPD	5	15	1	1	0	0	1	3	3	11
Nye SO	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10
Pershing SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reno PD	17	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	15	1
Sparks PD	1	10	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	8
Storey SO	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
UNLV PD	0	*1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
UNR PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washoe SO	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9
Wells PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wendover PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Pine SO	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Winnemucca PD	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Yerington PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	87	244	2	6	1	2	5	18	79	218

Officer Assaults by Activity / Weapon / Assignment 1995 - 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
DOMESTIC / OTHER DISTURBANCE	153	153	2	3	4	144	52	43	48	0	2	3
BURGLARY IN PROGRESS	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY IN PROGRESS	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
ATTEMPTING OTHER ARREST	32	32	2	0	2	28	6	13	10	0	0	0
CIVIL DISORDER	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
HANDLING PRISONER	72	72	0	0	1	71	9	18	6	3	9	3
INVEST. SUSP. PERSONS/CIRCUM.	22	22	1	0	5	16	5	1*	5	0	0	0
AMBUSH-NO WARNING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MENTALLY DERANGED	3	3	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
TRAFFIC PURSUITS / STOPS	26	25	1	0	6	19	6	7	8	0	2	2
ALL OTHER	19	16	0	0	2	17	3	2	3	0	2	4
TOTALS	331	327	8	3	23	297	84	95	82	3	15	12

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, etc.)
- 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 - 1995

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

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.