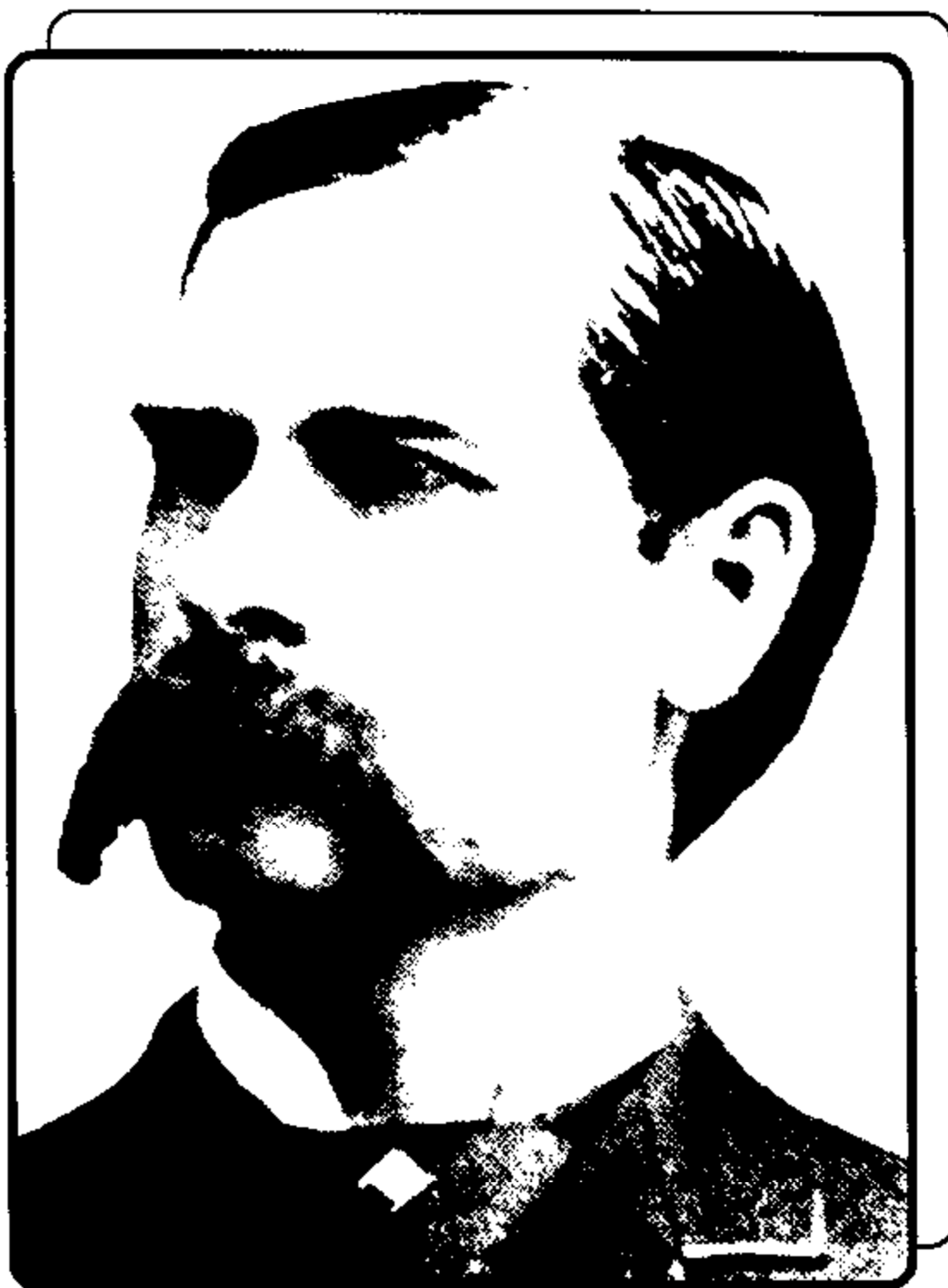


**STATE OF NEVADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF**  
**MOTOR VEHICLES AND PUBLIC SAFETY**



**CRIME AND JUSTICE IN NEVADA**

**1996**

# **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 for their involvement with the Nevada UCR Program:

### **NEVADA STATE UCR PROGRAM**

#### **UCR Advisory Committee Members**

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# STATE OF NEVADA

## DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND PUBLIC SAFETY

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**Bob Miller, Governor**

**James P. Weller, Director**  
**Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety**

**Raymond L. Sparks, Deputy Director**  
**Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety**

**Colonel Michael E. Hood, Chief**  
**Nevada Highway Patrol**

**Dennis A. DeBacco, Manager**  
**Records and Identification Services**  
**Nevada Highway Patrol**

### On the Cover:

Wyatt Earp was one of the West's most famous lawmen. This photograph was taken about the time of the shootout at the OK Corral in Tombstone, Arizona, in October of 1881. Little known is the fact that both Wyatt and Virgil Earp were lawmen in Nevada shortly following the turn of the century. Wyatt was a Deputy U.S. Marshal in Tonopah in 1902. Virgil was an Esmeralda County Deputy Sheriff in Goldfield in 1905.

*Photo: Arizona Historical Society*

# 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.

**Tom Bednark**  
Boulder City Police Department

**Marilou Tognarelli**  
Carlin Police Department

**Arlene Keller**  
Carson City Sheriff's Department

**Sgt. Traci Ricks**  
Churchill County Sheriff's Office

**Diane Akopian**  
Douglas County Sheriff's Office

**Peggy Stewart**  
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**Kerry Edson**  
Elko Police Department

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Eureka County Sheriff's Office

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**Renae Norris**  
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**Linda Seldin**  
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**Sgt. John Wilcock**  
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**Steve Van Natta**  
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**Sharon Mendoza**  
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**Rachel Zavala**  
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Reno Police Department

**Debbie Bartley**  
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**Dawn Clifford**  
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**Lt. Debra Bussard**  
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**Lt. Richard Weighall**  
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**Josephine Benevides**  
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**Nancy Johnson**  
Winnemucca Police Department

**Kayelynn Hanes**  
Yerington Police Department

**Marty Freeman**  
Clark County School District Police Department

**James Morrow**  
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

**Jeanne Ohlson**  
University of Nevada, Reno

# **APPRECIATION**

In an effort to enhance the 1996 UCR Annual Report for Nevada, the UCR staff has added some historic Nevada photographs with brief, related narratives. The material utilized was selected for it's relationship to UCR program elements and law enforcement in general. Assistance with this effort is greatly appreciated. Accordingly, we would like to identify and thank the following persons for their generous contributions, resulting in what we believe is a more interesting publication for all users.

**Mr. Frank Adams, Local Historian**

**Mr. Phillip L. Earl  
Nevada Historical Society**

**Mr. Bob Nysten, Curator of History  
Nevada State Museum**

**Mr. Guy Louis Rocha, Administrator  
State Archives and Records**

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**NEVADA HIGHWAY PATROL**

☒  
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FORWARD

In an ongoing effort to increase and improve general public awareness of the impact of crime on Nevada communities, the Nevada Highway Patrol is pleased to provide the third annual publication of *Crime and Justice in Nevada*.

This report is based upon monthly crime and arrest reports submitted by 35 county and municipal law enforcement agencies under the summary-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. The success of the program is attributable to the cooperation, assistance and commitment from participating agencies.

The citizens of Nevada, from all walks of life, must work together with criminal justice agencies and other governmental entities to formulate new and lasting solutions to the causes of crime in our society. Law enforcement continues in it's efforts, however, it cannot address the problem alone.

To those who have continually given their support to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, I express my sincere appreciation, as the program is only as good as it's contributors.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "M.E. Hood".

Colonel Michael E. Hood  
Chief

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## INTRODUCTION

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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 35 local law enforcement agencies reporting full-time, represents a solid beginning 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 enhance law enforcement's proactive response to crime and justice in Nevada. 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

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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. Since that time, a few state programs have 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

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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 discovered. 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

---

## Law Enforcement 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. Since 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**

In addition, the agencies submit the number of arrests recorded, by sex and age, for twenty one other "Part II" offenses. Descriptions of these offenses are provided beginning on page 179.

Another facet of the UCR Program involves the collection of "hate crimes." In 1990, the President of the United States signed into law the "Hate Crime Statistics Act of 1990". The data identifies crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity and physical or mental disabilities.

## REPORTING PROCEDURE

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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"

## HIERARCHY RULE

---

The experience of law enforcement agencies handling UCR data shows that, for the most part, offenses of law occur singly as opposed to many being committed simultaneously. In these single-offense situations, it must be decided whether the crime was one of the Index offenses, and if so, it is scored accordingly. However, if several offenses are committed at the same time by a person or a group of persons, a different approach must be used in classifying and scoring. As a general rule, a multiple-offense situation requires classification of each of the offenses, and identification of those which are Part I crimes. The Part I offenses involved must then be located within their ranked list, which goes from most to least priority (this list is provided starting on page 177). The offense which is highest on the list is scored. The other offenses involved in the incident are ignored. The Hierarchy Rule, which requires counting only the highest offense on the list and ignoring all others, applies only to crime reporting and does not affect the number of charges for which the defendant may be prosecuted in the courts.

## VERIFICATION PROCEDURE

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Data uniformity and accuracy is of primary concern under this program. With coverage of approximately 35 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 needed. 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, quality assurance staff visit contributors 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**

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The following policies provide guidance concerning the release of UCR statistical information. All information to be released 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 telephone, letter, etc., to any interested party.
  - B. All requests for unpublished information should be directed by letter to the Program Supervisor, 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 germane to their agency upon request.

## PROFILE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

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*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 1,236,130), 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 1996 statewide population estimated at 1,688,140. This represents an additional increase of 36.6% since 1990. Despite this growth, Nevada remains one of the most sparsely populated states, with about 15 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 40 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.



-- Near the end of his career and life --

Virgil Earp and his wife Allie arrived in Goldfield, a boomtown of central Nevada, in 1904. He was sworn in as a deputy sheriff of Esmeralda County shortly thereafter. In October of 1905, Virgil was one of ten men to die of pneumonia in Goldfield, following several weeks of illness.

*Photo: Arizona Historical Society*



# NEVADA CRIME CLOCK - 1996 HIGHLIGHTS

one  
**CRIME INDEX OFFENSE**  
every 5 minutes, 27 seconds

one  
**VIOLENT CRIME**  
every 40 minutes, 38 seconds

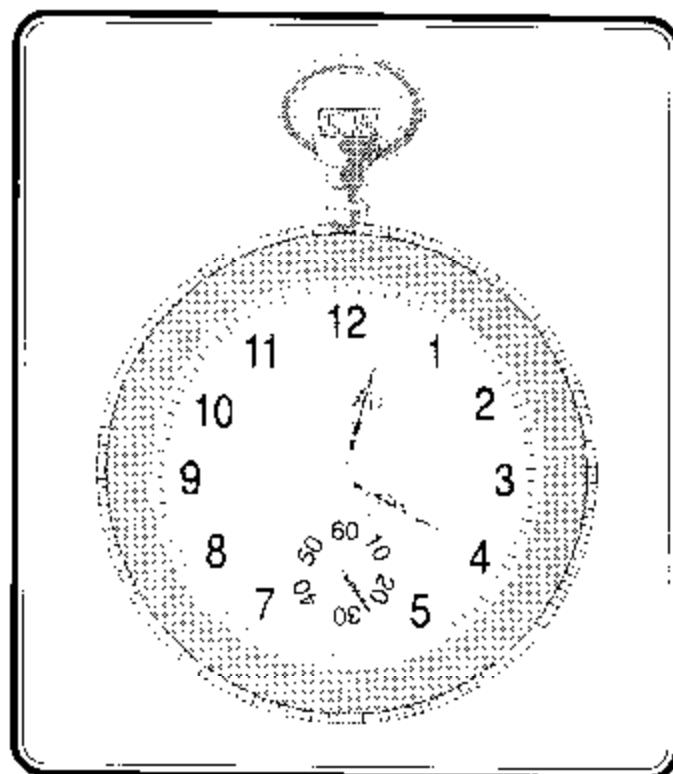
one  
**PROPERTY CRIME**  
every 6 minutes, 17 seconds

one  
**MURDER**  
every 1 day, 15 hours

one  
**RAPE**  
every 10 hours, 14 minutes

one  
**ROBBERY**  
every 1 hour, 47 minutes

one  
**AGGRAVATED ASSAULT**  
every 1 hour, 16 minutes



one  
**BURGLARY**  
every 26 minutes, 59 seconds

one  
**LARCENY**  
every 10 minutes, 4 seconds

one  
**MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT**  
every 46 minutes, 58 seconds

one  
**ARSON**  
every 12 hours, 13 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 1996 - HIGHLIGHTS

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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 1996 was 57.16 per 1,000. The comparable rate for 1995 was 63.26. The state population utilized was 1,688,140, the latest available estimate for 1996 from the State Demographer, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada.
INDEX OFFENSES.....	There were 96,499 Index Offenses reported by enforcement during 1996--a decrease of 3,598 offenses (3.6%) from the 100,097 offenses reported in 1995. Nevada's ten year average for total index offenses (1987-1996) was 81,774.
VIOLENT CRIMES.....	Murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault make the violent crimes category. Violent crimes as a group decreased by 1,433 offenses from 1995 for a 10.0% reduction. During 1996 violent crimes totaled 12,935. The 1995 total was 14,368. Violent crimes accounted for 13.4% of all reported index crimes (14.4% in 1995) and displayed a crime rate of 7.7 per 1,000 population. Nevada's ten year average for violent crimes (1987-1996) was 10,137.
PROPERTY CRIMES.....	Property crimes, consisting of burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson decreased in 1996 by 2,165 offenses (2.5%) from 1995. There were 83,564 offenses reported in 1996, with 85,729 experienced in 1995. Property crimes accounted for 86.6% of all index crimes in 1996, with a crime rate of 49.5 offenses per 1,000 population. Nevada's ten year average for property crimes (1987-1996) was 71,424. <i>Special Note: National arson data was not sufficient prior to 1994 and is not included in totals delineated here.</i>
MURDER.....	There were 225 murders committed in Nevada during 1996, up by 58 (34.7%) from the 167 murders reported in 1995. Law enforcement cleared 103 murders this year (45.8%). Nevada's ten year average for homicide offenses (1987-1996) was 141.
RAPE.....	Forcible rapes decreased by 66 during 1996. There were 856 offenses reported to enforcement in 1996, compared to 922 in 1995. Of the total, 693 were actual rapes, while 163 were classified as attempts. Nevada's ten year average for rape offenses (1987-1996) was 811.

## CRIME IN NEVADA 1996 - HIGHLIGHTS

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<b>ROBBERY.....</b>	Robberies decreased by 18 offenses (0.4%) during 1996, from 4,950 in 1995 to 4,932. Nevada's ten year average for robbery offenses (1987-1996) was 3,961
<b>AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.....</b>	Nevada law enforcement reported 6,922 aggravated assaults during 1996, a decrease of 1,407 (16.9%) from the 1995 figure of 8,329. In addition, there were 24,121 simple assaults in 1996. Nevada's ten year average for aggravated assault offenses (1987-1996) was 5,224.
<b>BURGLARY.....</b>	In 1996, burglary offenses decreased by 537 (2.7%) from the 1995 total of 20,008. The 19,471 burglaries in 1996 resulted in property loss totaling \$34,513,878. Burglaries represented 20.2% of all reported index offenses. Nevada's ten year average for burglary offenses (1987-1996) was 17,623
<b>LARCENY.....</b>	The crime of larceny in Nevada for 1996 totaled 52,184, a 2.7% decrease from the 1995 figure of 53,627. Shoplifting and thefts from motor vehicles represented 27.8% of all larceny crimes reported. Nevada's ten year average for larceny-theft offenses (1987-1996) was 45,107.
<b>MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT.....</b>	The number of motor vehicle thefts decreased by 163 (1.4%) during 1996, from 11,355 in 1995 to 11,192. Nevada's ten year average for motor vehicles stolen (1987-1996) was 8,694.
<b>ARSON.....</b>	Arson was added to the list of reportable index crimes in 1980. During 1996 there were 717 arsons reported in Nevada, compared to 739 in 1995. This represents a decrease of 3.0%. Estimated property loss from these offenses totaled \$6,048,382.
<b>STOLEN / RECOVERED PROPERTY.....</b>	During 1996 law enforcement agencies recorded \$149,977,960 worth of property stolen during the commission of index crimes. They were able to recover \$48,839,592 (32.6%).

## CRIME IN NEVADA 1996 - HIGHLIGHTS

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<b>CLEARANCE RATE.....</b>	Law enforcement agencies cleared 24.1% of all index crimes in Nevada in 1996, an increase of 6.1% over 1995. Nationally, 21.2% were cleared in 1995.
<b>ARRESTS.....</b>	The total number of persons arrested, summoned or cited by enforcement in 1996, including juveniles and adults, was 130,765 or 4.7% over the 1995 total of 124,866. Drug arrests for adults totaled 8,893, and juveniles accounted for 1,282 more. Drug arrests for adults and juveniles in 1995 were 8,027 and 958 respectively. Nationally, crime index arrests for 1995 totalled 2,924,800 out of a total of 15.1 million for all criminal infractions, excluding traffic violations. Nevada's total arrest rate per 1,000 population in 1996 was 77.5, or +33.4% over the national 1995 rate of 58.1.
<b>OFFICER ASSAULTS.....</b>	Nevada law enforcement officers experienced 321 assaults in 1996, a decrease of 10 (3.0%) from the 331 reported in 1995.
<b>POLICE EMPLOYMENT DATA.....</b>	Statewide there were 3,964 full-time sworn law enforcement officers in Nevada. This represents a ratio of 2.3 officers per 1,000 population. Nationally the average ratio per 1,000 is 2.4.

## COMPARATIVE NUMBERS AND RATES NEVADA, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL

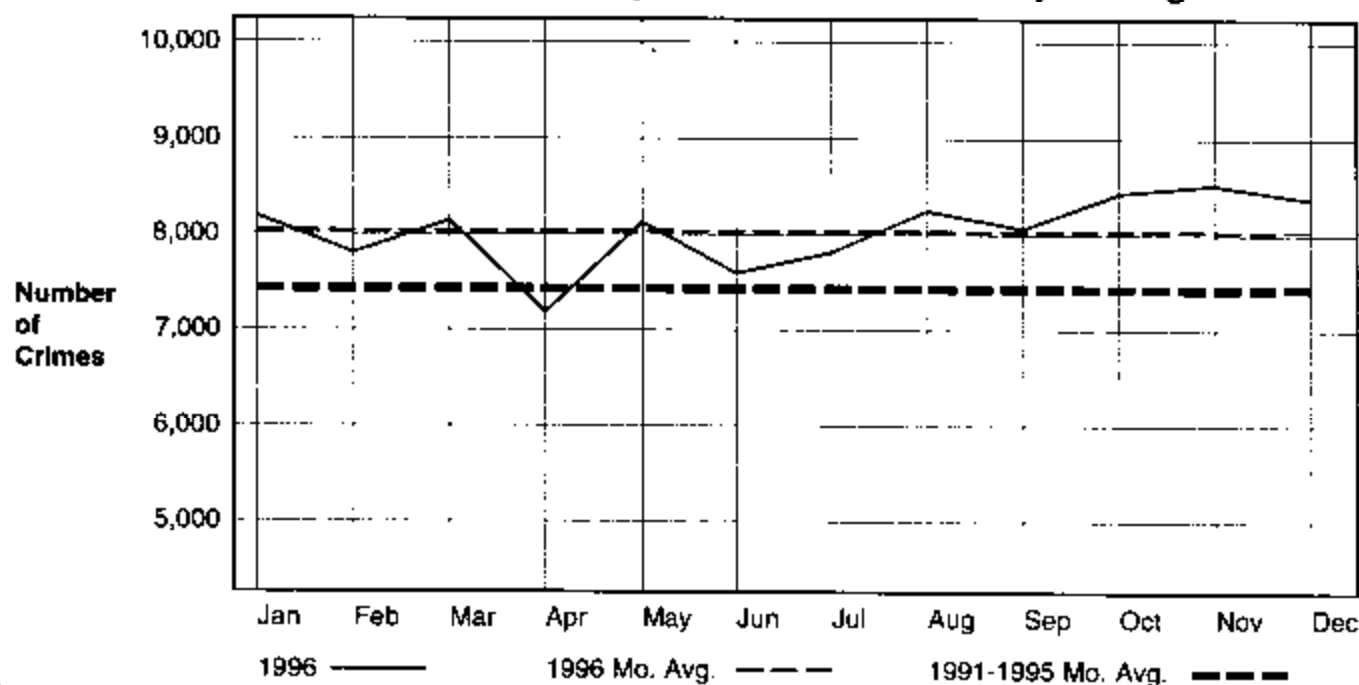
The figures displayed here represent the first three calendar-years of data collection and compilation under the state-run Nevada UCR Program. Thirty five agencies are currently reporting UCR data, covering 99% of the state's population. Three additional agencies began full-time reporting in 1996.

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.

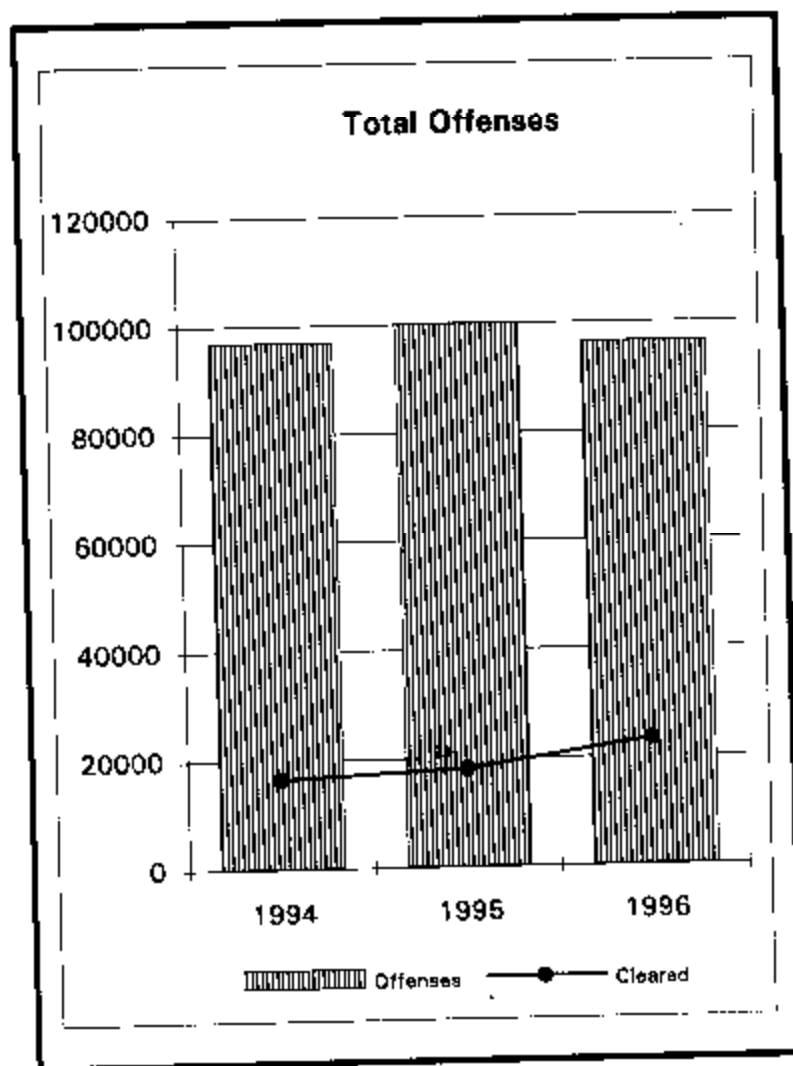
### 1994 - 1996 Nevada Index Crimes

Offense	Number of Offenses			Percent of Total			Rate/1,000 Pop		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Murder	172	167	225	.18	.17	.23	.12	.11	.13
Rape	994	922	856	1.02	.92	.89	.71	.58	.51
Robbery	5,118	4,950	4,932	5.28	4.94	5.11	3.66	3.13	2.92
Aggravated Assault	8,235	8,329	6,922	8.49	8.32	7.17	5.89	5.26	4.10
Burglary	19,503	20,008	19,471	20.11	19.99	20.18	13.94	12.65	11.53
Larceny	51,289	53,627	52,184	52.88	53.58	54.08	36.67	33.89	30.91
MV Theft	11,011	11,355	11,192	11.35	11.34	11.60	7.87	7.18	6.63
Arson	664	739	717	.68	.74	.74	.47	.47	.42
<b>Totals</b>	<b>96,986</b>	<b>100,097</b>	<b>96,499</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>69.34</b>	<b>63.26</b>	<b>57.16</b>

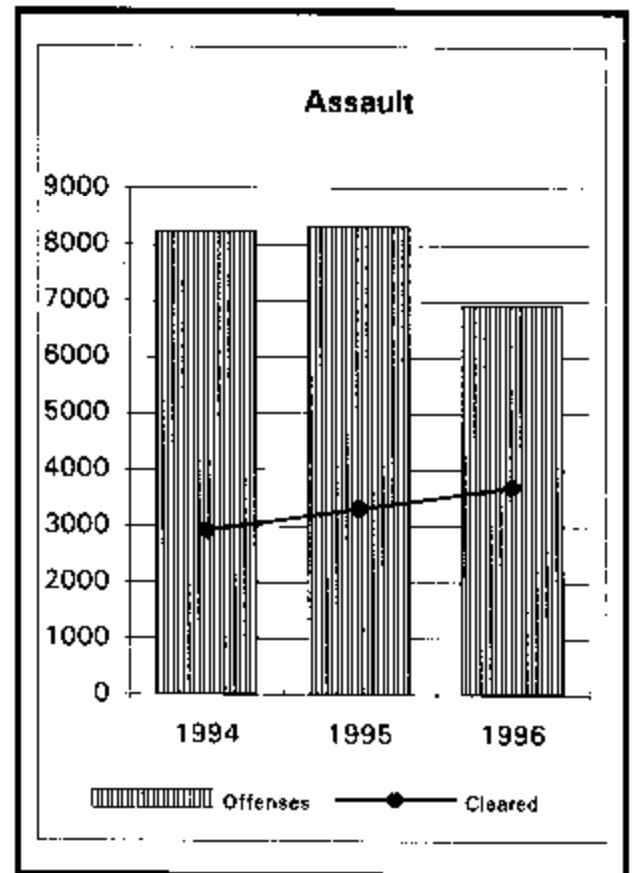
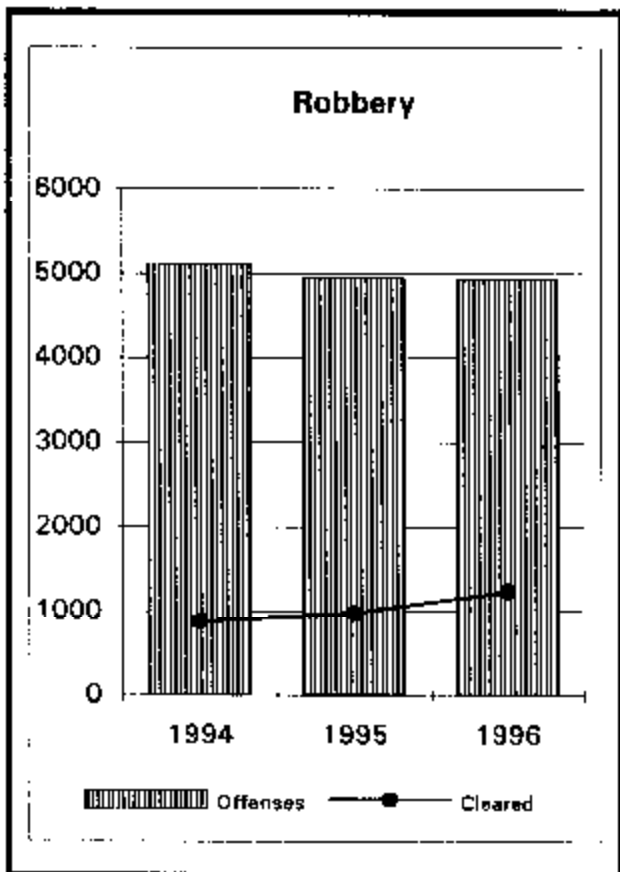
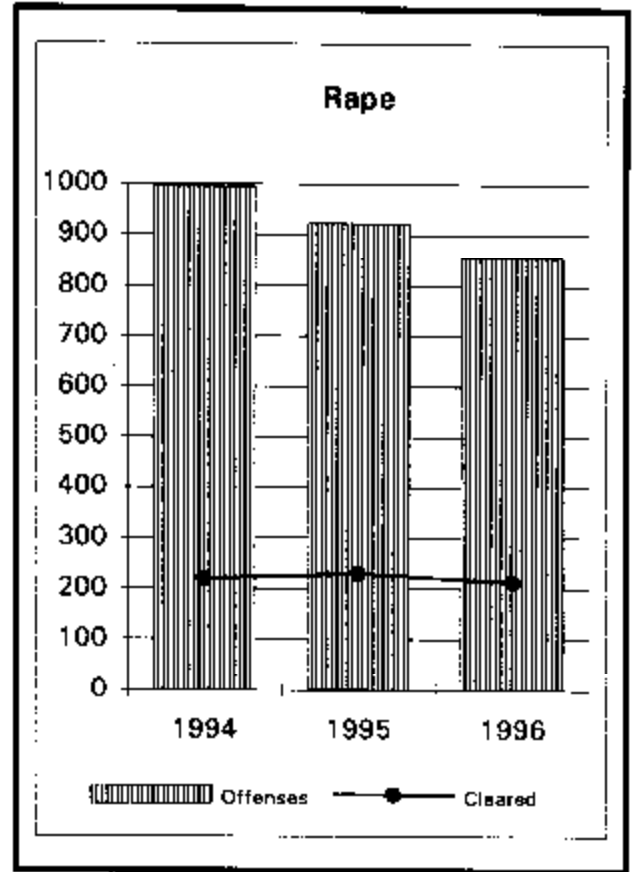
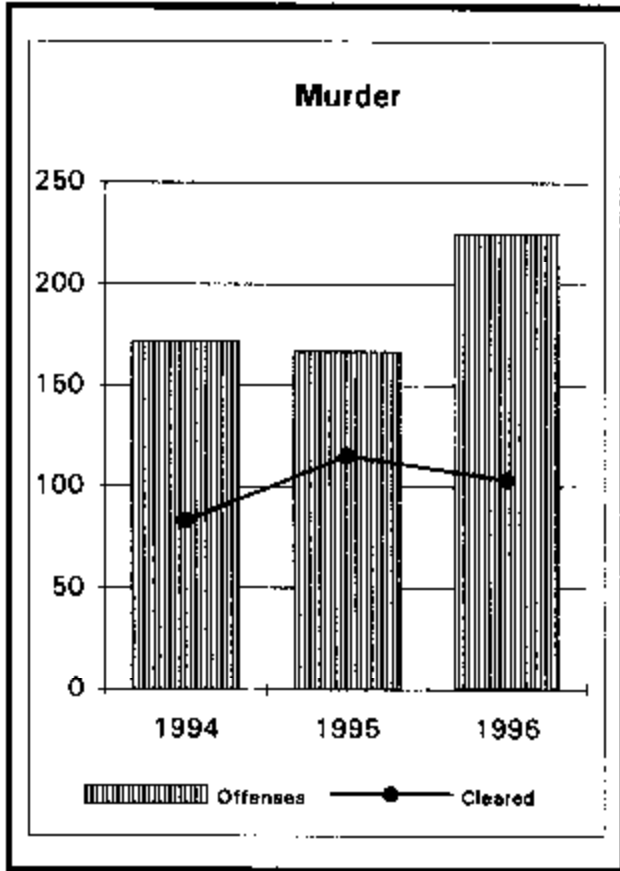
### Index Crimes-1996 Monthly vs. 1991-1995 Monthly Average



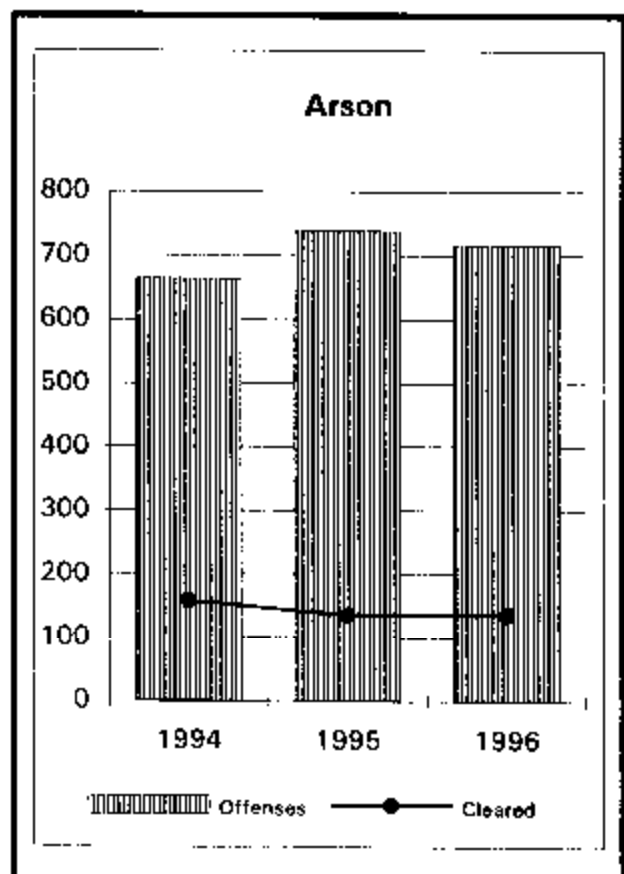
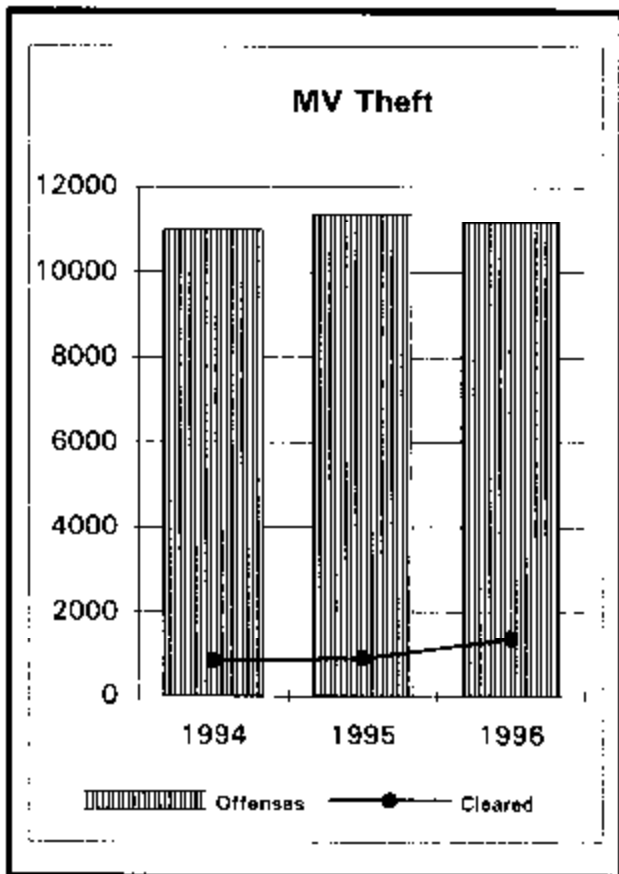
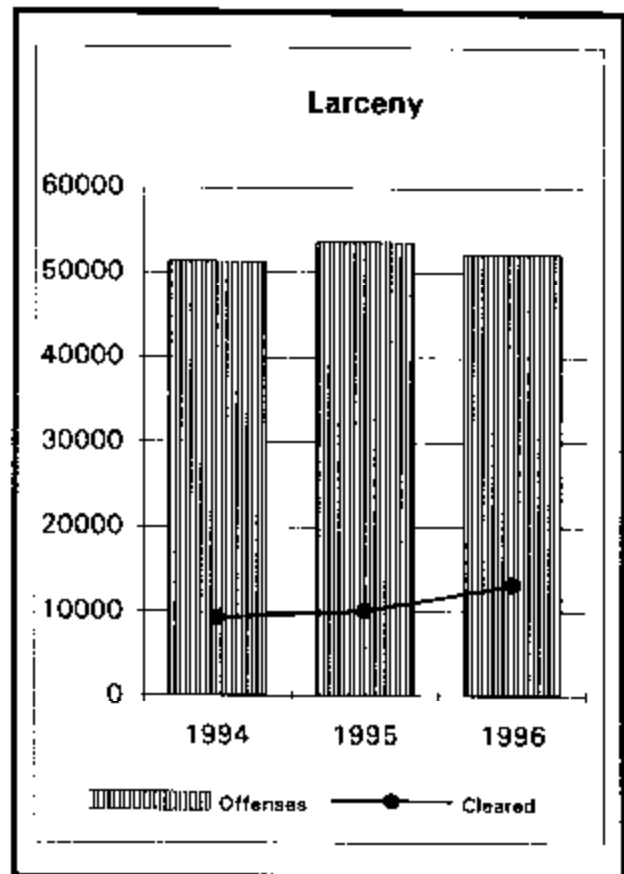
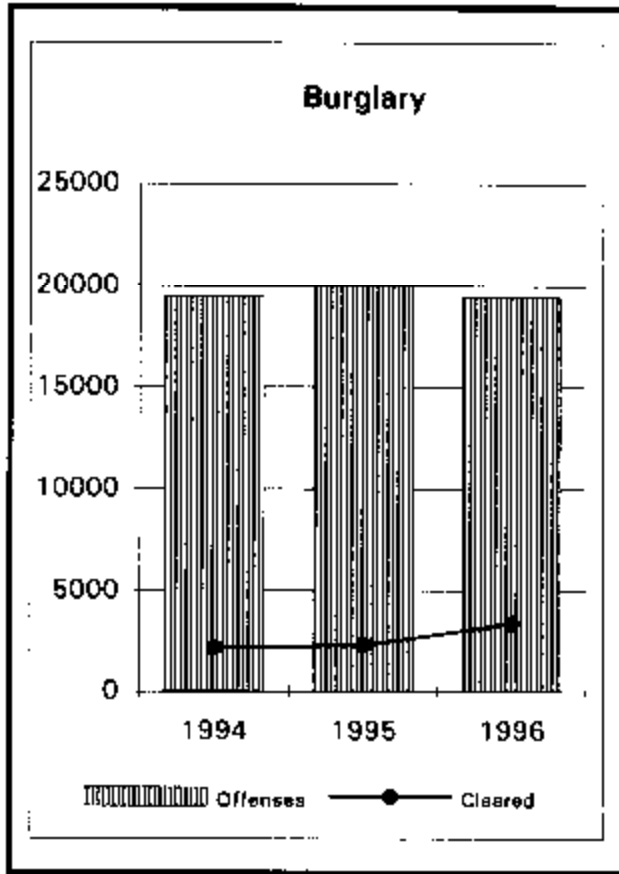
## NEVADA STATEWIDE INDEX CRIMES, 1994-1996



## NEVADA STATEWIDE INDEX CRIMES, 1994-1996



# NEVADA STATEWIDE INDEX CRIMES, 1994-1996





# Nevada UCR

## Statewide Index Crimes / Clearances, Month to Month, 1996

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft	Arson	Total
<b>January</b>									
# Offenses	17	72	511	546	1,659	4,396	942	54	8,197
# Clearances	8	28	102	274	252	1,173	84	8	1,929
<b>February</b>									
# Offenses	24	78	421	535	1,624	4,205	855	62	7,804
# Clearances	11	14	104	316	284	1,151	120	9	2,009
<b>March</b>									
# Offenses	17	67	431	539	1,654	4,491	875	70	8,144
# Clearances	9	17	120	285	259	1,162	123	11	1,986
<b>April</b>									
# Offenses	17	84	336	523	1,335	4,010	808	64	7,177
# Clearances	11	15	74	268	229	955	110	9	1,671
<b>May</b>									
# Offenses	20	85	351	657	1,695	4,339	914	62	8,123
# Clearances	9	26	100	362	300	1,057	119	13	1,986
<b>June</b>									
# Offenses	19	69	362	569	1,520	4,173	818	70	7,600
# Clearances	10	26	90	273	293	975	108	17	1,792
<b>July</b>									
# Offenses	21	84	388	567	1,580	4,183	948	57	7,816
# Clearances	10	20	148	296	230	1,000	120	17	1,841
<b>August</b>									
# Offenses	15	70	384	629	1,595	4,504	986	58	8,251
# Clearances	5	11	82	351	247	1,045	107	15	1,863
<b>September</b>									
# Offenses	18	64	410	619	1,663	4,244	974	56	8,048
# Clearances	7	13	91	290	343	985	123	6	1,858
<b>October</b>									
# Offenses	19	57	436	596	1,705	4,606	948	62	8,429
# Clearances	9	20	117	345	285	1,119	135	19	2,049
<b>November</b>									
# Offenses	17	73	438	569	1,807	4,523	1,054	58	8,539
# Clearances	6	17	123	314	371	1,284	122	10	2,247
<b>December</b>									
# Offenses	21	53	464	583	1,634	4,510	1,062	44	8,371
# Clearances	8	6	79	321	279	1,255	98	2	2,048
<b>Total</b>									
# Offenses	225	856	4,932	6,922	19,471	52,184	11,192	717	98,499
# Clearances	103	213	1,230	3,695	3,372	13,161	1,369	136	23,279
<b>Rate</b>									
Per 1,000 Population	.13	.51	2.92	4.10	11.53	30.91	6.63	.42	57.16

# Total Index Crimes by County by Month 1996

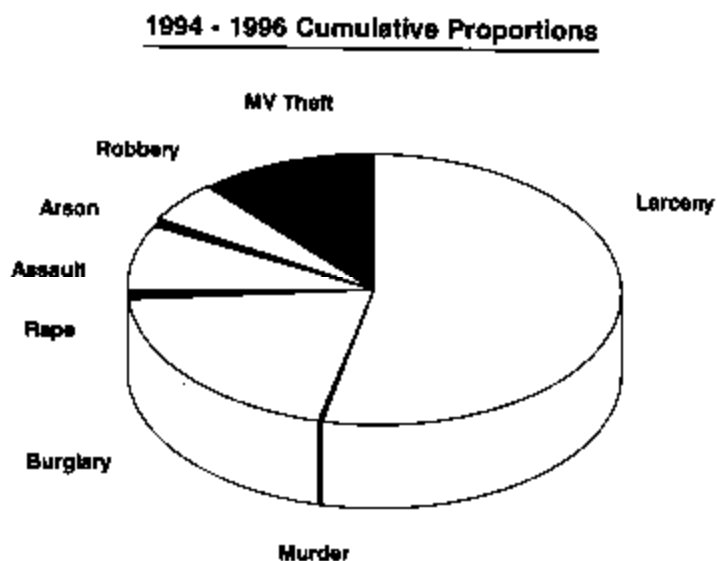
County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Carson	161	114	134	140	148	123	152	183	150	160	173	168	1,806
Churchill	50	52	49	38	71	61	48	60	41	52	68	64	654
Clark	6,293	5,963	6,062	5,102	5,992	5,538	5,674	5,836	5,855	6,169	6,353	6,147	70,984
Douglas	61	69	78	72	63	61	87	124	103	90	70	74	952
Elko	95	88	128	116	120	152	197	170	137	161	158	168	1,690
Esmeralda	0	1	1	4	1	3	1	2	0	0	2	1	16
Eureka	8	5	7	3	10	5	7	2	5	9	1	2	64
Humboldt	44	72	64	46	38	59	52	70	51	49	40	50	635
Lander	7	4	3	5	8	4	18	11	9	11	9	7	96
Lincoln	3	35	2	4	0	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	57
Lyon	49	60	62	55	64	68	80	82	55	79	58	63	755
Mineral	21	22	11	7	10	11	15	9	11	15	13	9	154
Nye	80	60	47	72	83	88	66	107	72	71	79	69	894
Pershing	9	9	17	11	16	12	15	13	7	15	9	14	147
Storey	11	4	3	4	11	5	9	7	0	0	0	0	54
Washoe	1,264	1,208	1,434	1,436	1,455	1,356	1,371	1,534	1,508	1,513	1,476	1,511	17,066
White Pine	41	38	42	62	33	51	41	40	42	33	29	23	475
1996 Total	8,197	7,804	8,144	7,177	8,123	7,800	7,816	8,251	8,048	8,429	8,539	8,371	96,499

**Total Index Crime Clearances by County by Month  
1996**

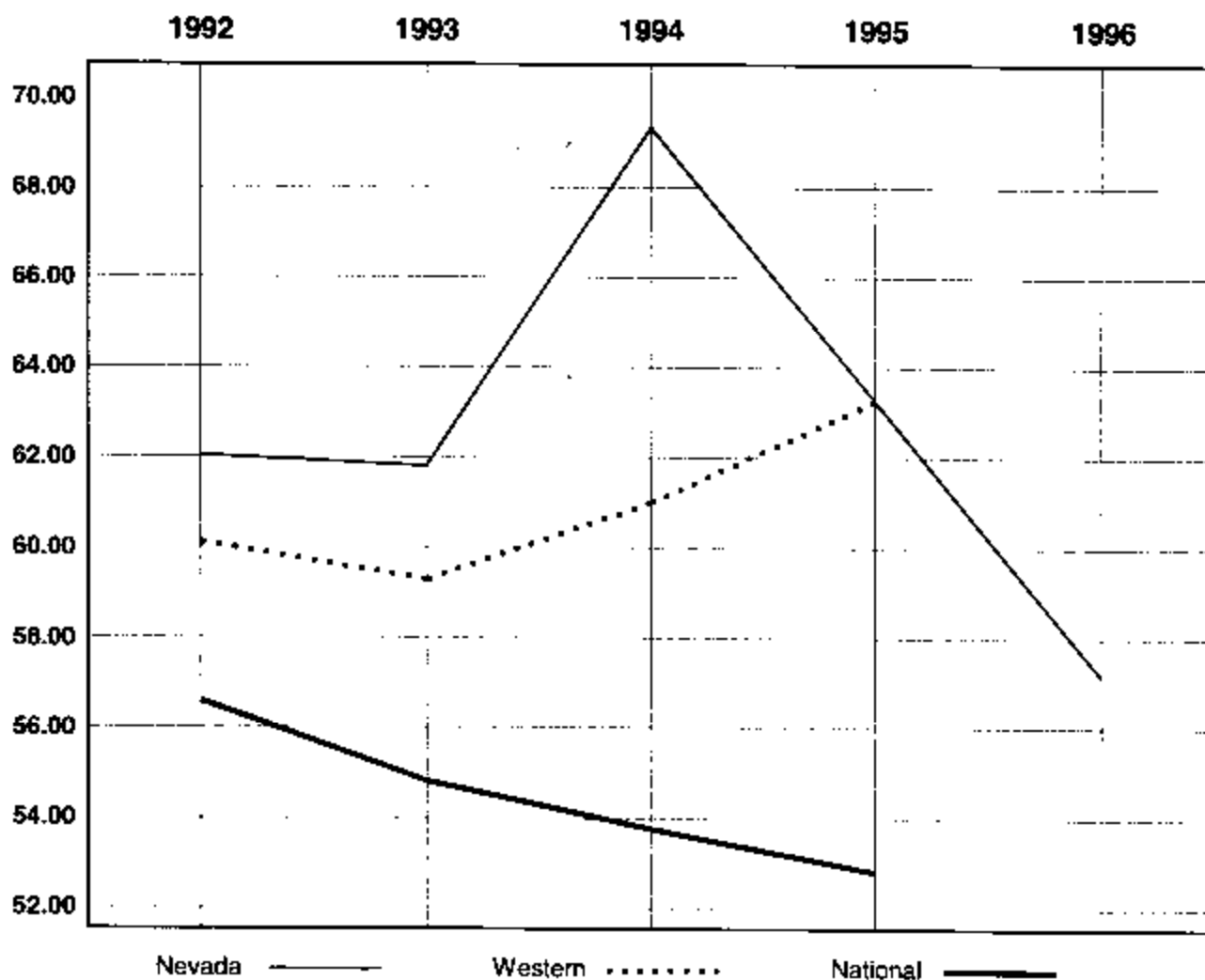
County	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Carson	49	30	25	24	32	36	24	38	18	30	28	32	366
Churchill	5	19	21	11	20	21	13	16	14	13	9	11	173
Clark	1,429	1,536	1,491	1,219	1,458	1,295	1,344	1,277	1,333	1,512	1,617	1,520	17,031
Douglas	7	10	9	21	14	10	23	11	21	16	45	9	196
Elko	33	23	28	30	29	22	37	46	27	35	38	29	375
Esmeralda	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	6
Eureka	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	10
Humboldt	10	12	14	6	8	9	5	5	4	2	9	7	91
Lander	3	0	0	1	3	1	6	1	3	0	0	2	20
Lincoln	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Lyon	22	25	23	18	22	23	15	35	26	40	27	29	305
Mineral	12	13	2	4	6	2	4	3	3	1	9	3	62
Nye	25	21	13	24	51	28	36	64	42	47	42	28	420
Pershing	1	3	4	2	4	2	6	2	2	6	2	5	39
Storey	1	1	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
Washoe	331	311	355	309	331	326	316	354	347	335	421	388	4,104
White Pine	0	0	0	1	0	15	11	9	17	11	1	4	69
<b>1996 Total</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>23,279</b>

## Nevada Index Crimes Proportions, 1996

	1994	1995	1996
<b>Murder</b>	.18%	.17%	.23%
<b>Rape</b>	1.02%	.92%	.89%
<b>Robbery</b>	5.28%	4.94%	5.11%
<b>Assault</b>	8.49%	8.32%	7.17%
<b>Burglary</b>	20.11%	19.99%	20.18%
<b>Larceny</b>	52.88%	53.58%	54.08%
<b>MV Theft</b>	11.35%	11.34%	11.60%
<b>Arson</b>	.68%	.74%	.74%



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



**TOTAL INDEX CRIMES IN NEVADA, 1987-1996**

	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Rape</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Assault</b>	<b>Burglary</b>	<b>Larceny</b>	<b>MV Theft</b>	<b>Arson</b>	<b>Total Index Offenses</b>	<b>Rate/ 1,000 Pop.</b>
<b>1987</b>	85	622	2,744	3,555	16,408	35,157	5,589	n/a	64,160	63.71
<b>1988</b>	111	782	3,087	4,295	16,376	37,401	6,351	n/a	68,403	64.53
<b>1989</b>	91	662	2,784	3,410	15,607	40,686	6,439	n/a	69,679	62.72
<b>1990</b>	116	748	2,864	3,494	16,434	42,097	7,121	n/a	72,874	60.64
<b>1991</b>	152	848	4,012	3,681	18,026	45,781	8,376	n/a	80,876	62.99
<b>1992</b>	145	833	4,397	3,872	17,108	46,714	9,255	n/a	82,324	62.04
<b>1993</b>	144	846	4,724	6,443	17,293	46,137	10,255	n/a	85,842	61.80
<b>1994</b>	172	994	5,118	8,235	19,503	51,289	11,011	664	98,986	69.34
<b>1995</b>	167	922	4,950	8,329	20,008	53,627	11,355	739	100,097	83.26
<b>1996</b>	225	856	4,932	6,922	19,471	52,184	11,192	717	96,499	57.16
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,408	8,113	39,612	52,236	176,234	451,073	86,944	--	817,740	--
<b>AVERAGE</b>	141	811	3,961	5,224	17,623	45,107	8,694	--	81,774	62.82

# **COMPARISON OF INDEX CRIME RATES, 1992 - 1996** **NEVADA, WESTERN MOUNTAIN STATES\* AND NATIONAL**

Per 1,000 Population

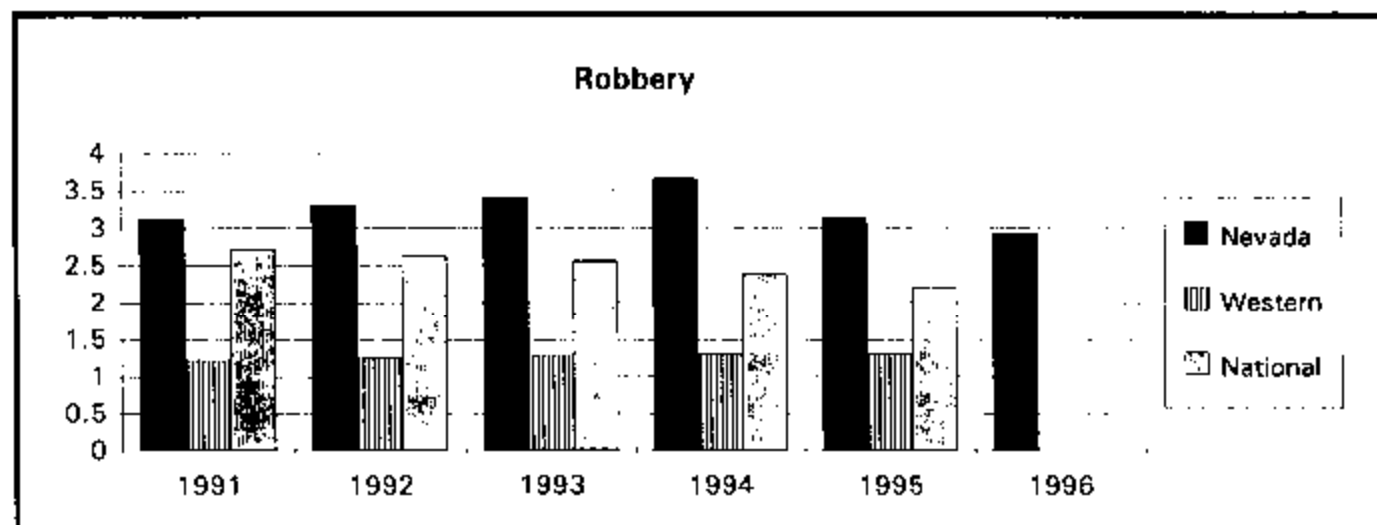
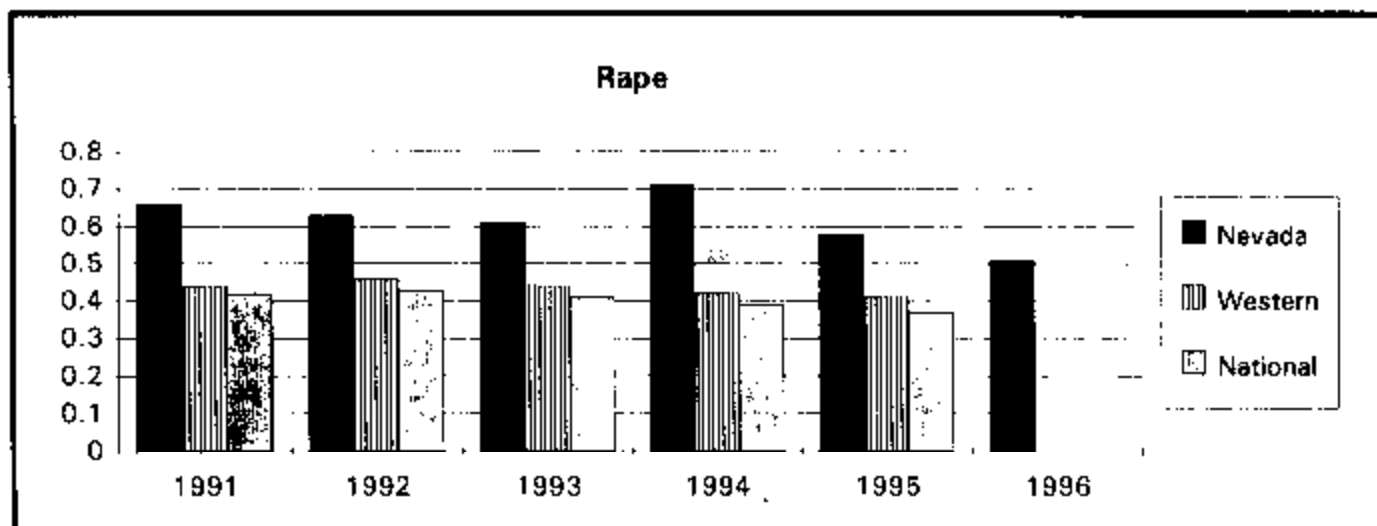
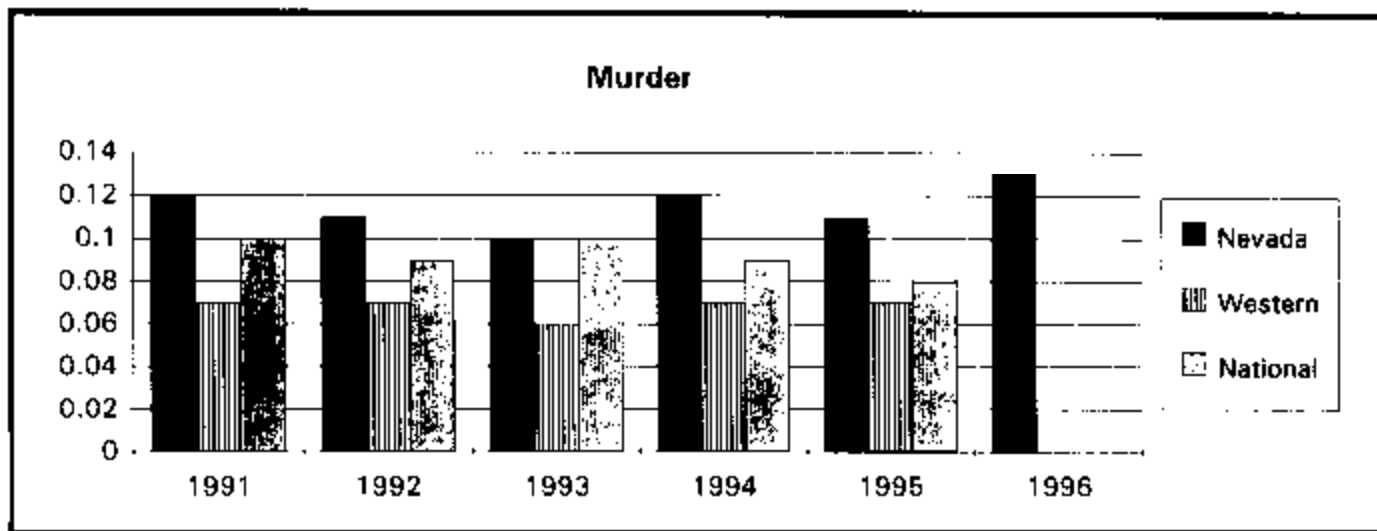
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft	Arson	Total
<b>1992</b>									
Nevada	.11	.63	3.31	2.92	12.89	35.20	6.97	n/a	62.04
Western	.07	.46	1.27	3.84	11.50	37.91	5.08	n/a	60.12
National	.09	.43	2.64	4.42	11.68	31.03	6.32	n/a	56.60
<b>1993</b>									
Nevada	.10	.61	3.40	4.64	12.45	33.22	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	2.58	4.40	10.99	30.32	6.05	n/a	54.83
<b>1994</b>									
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	.53	60.98
National	.09	.39	2.38	4.30	10.42	30.25	5.91	.47	53.74
<b>1995</b>									
Nevada	.11	.58	3.13	5.26	12.65	33.89	7.18	.47	63.26
Western	.07	.41	1.31	3.82	11.08	40.67	6.22	.50	63.57
National	.08	.37	2.21	4.18	9.88	30.45	5.61	.45	52.78
<b>1996</b>									
Nevada	.13	.51	2.92	4.10	11.53	30.91	6.63	.42	57.16
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

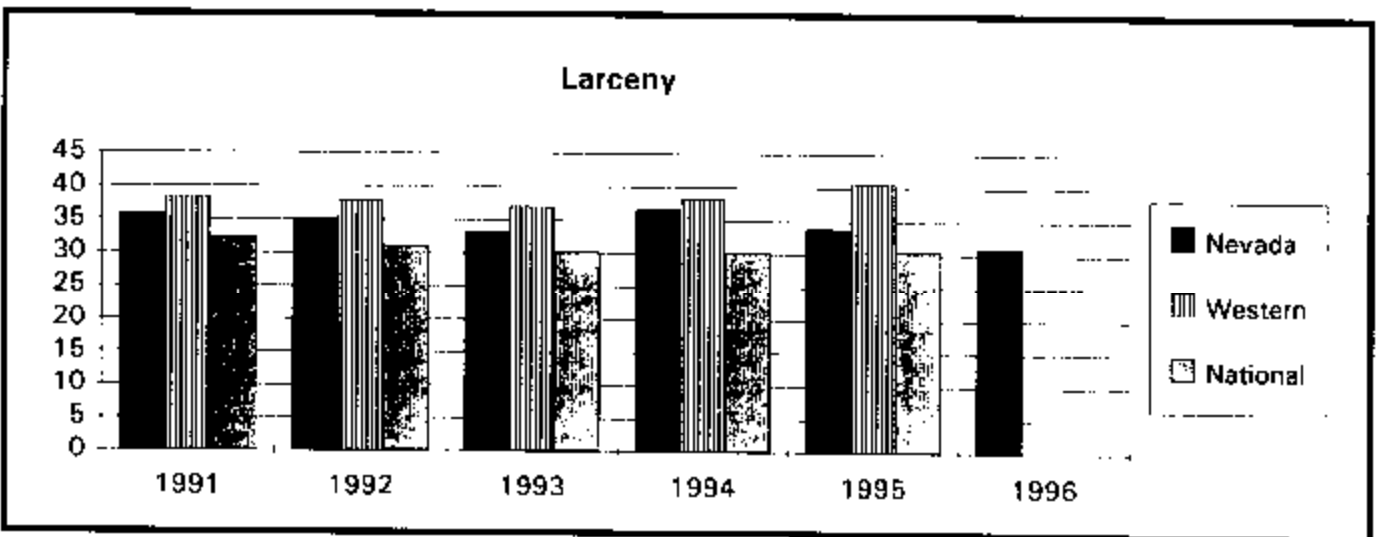
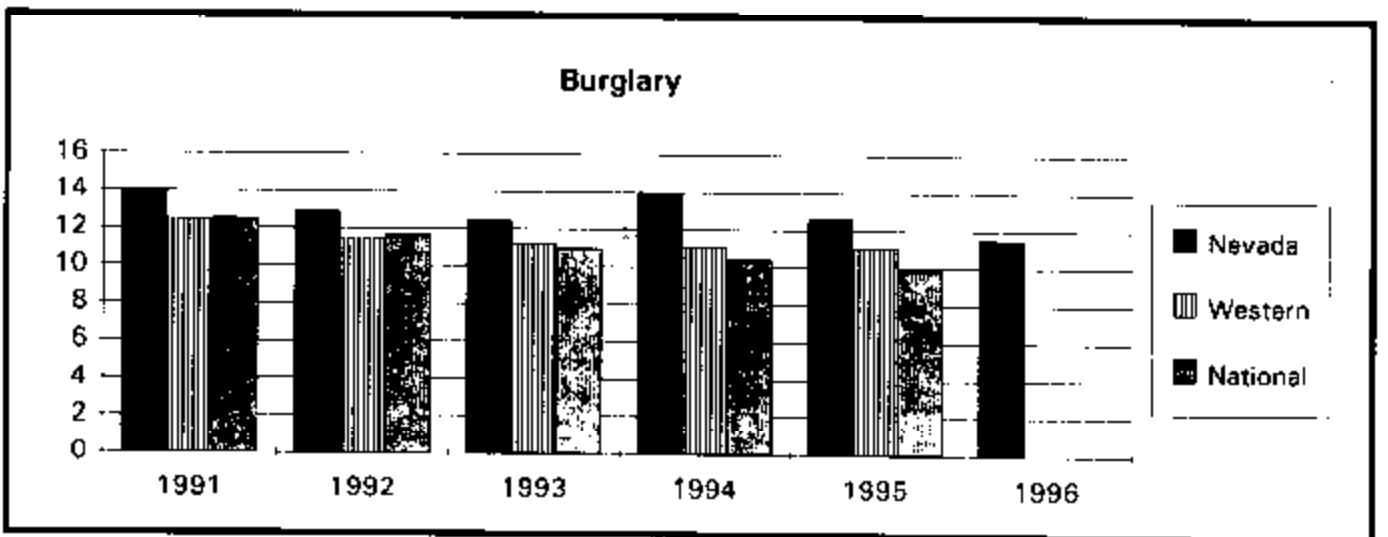
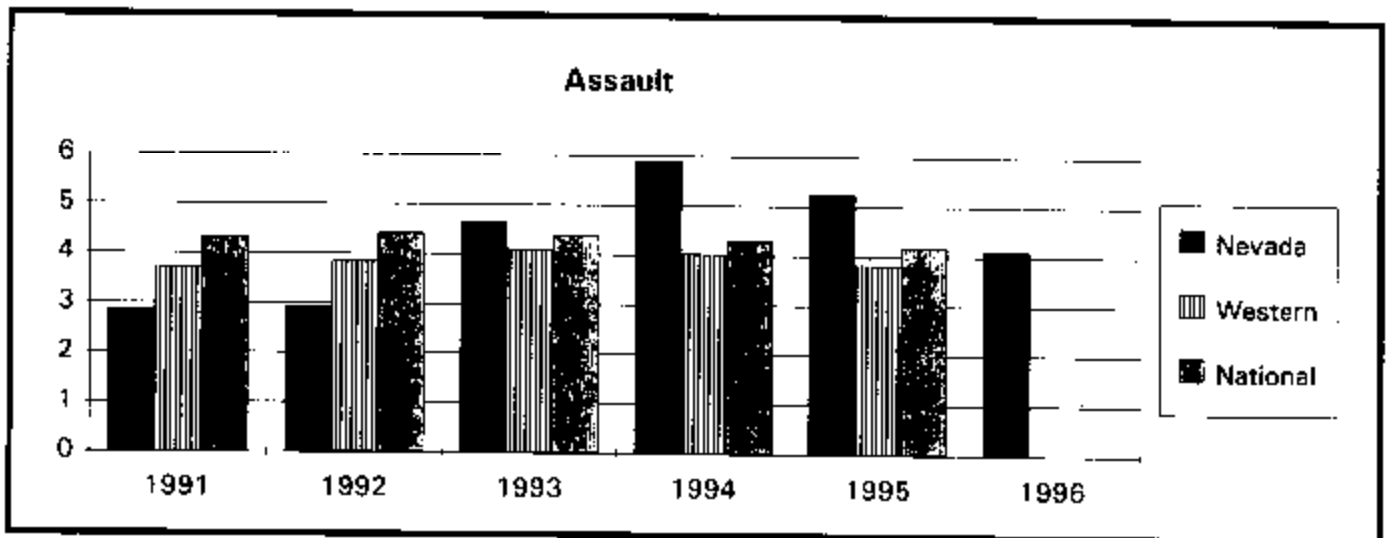
# COMPARISON OF INDEX CRIME RATES, 1991 - 1996

## Nevada, Western Mountain States and National

Per 1,000 Population



# **COMPARISON OF INDEX CRIME RATES, 1991 - 1996** **Nevada, Western Mountain States and National** *Per 1,000 Population*



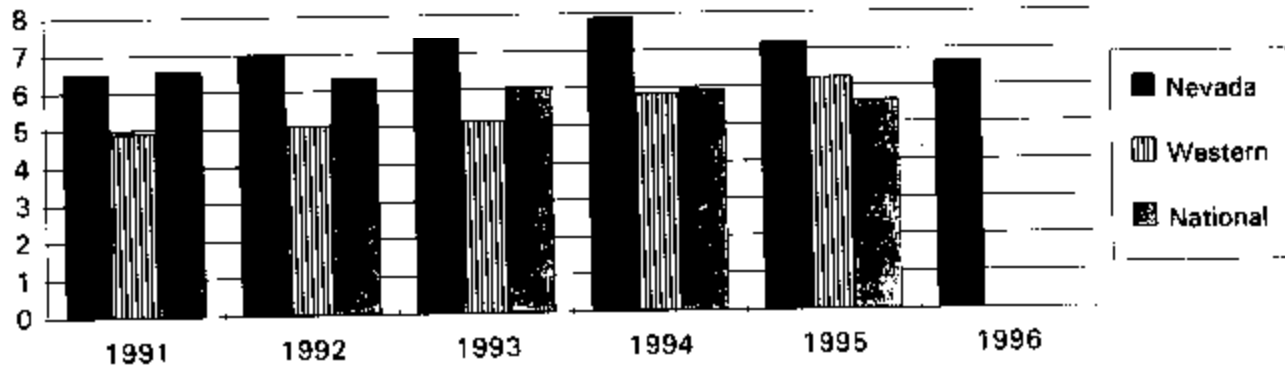


# COMPARISON OF INDEX CRIME RATES, 1991 - 1996

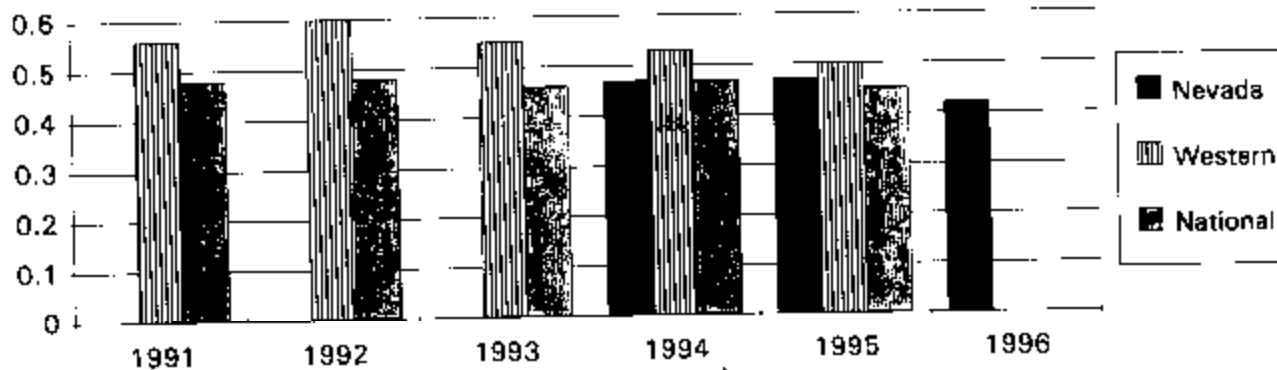
## Nevada, Western Mountain States and National

Per 1,000 Population

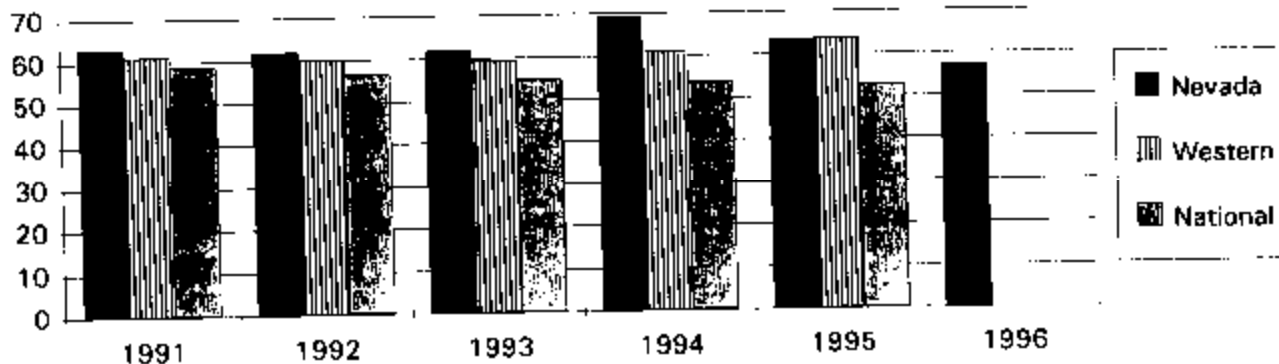
### MV Theft



### Arson (Nevada 1991-1993 not available)



### Total Offenses



# Annual Crimes / Clearances Summary

## 1996

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	48,860	0	0	11	3	25	1	184	85	373	52	1,120	211	89	10	4	4	1,806	36.96	366	20.3
County Totals	48,860	0	0	11	3	25	1	184	85	373	52	1,120	211	89	10	4	4	1,806	36.96	366	20.3
Churchill County																					
Churchill SO	14,850	2	1	8	6	2	2	28	16	93	19	133	40	20	5	5	2	292	19.66	91	31.2
Fallon PD	7,730	0	0	4	0	6	3	8	3	38	6	286	62	16	7	4	1	362	46.83	82	22.7
County Totals	22,580	2	1	13	6	8	5	36	19	131	25	419	102	36	12	9	3	654	28.96	173	26.5
Clark County																					
Las Vegas Metro PD	879,810	163	74	475	107	3,650	895	4,123	2,285	11,856	2,138	28,952	8,165	7,926	927	222	34	57,167	64.98	14,825	25.6
Boulder City PD	14,460	1	1	0	0	2	0	25	15	87	3	277	31	26	1	7	0	425	29.39	51	12.0
Henderson PD	130,380	7	0	81	10	123	16	112	46	1,028	106	3,033	593	645	37	33	2	5,062	38.82	810	16.0
Mesquite PD	7,460	1	1	0	0	3	0	69	67	22	11	126	61	25	5	0	0	246	32.98	145	58.9
North Las Vegas PD	83,630	28	12	51	13	426	76	866	314	1,340	138	2,522	520	937	71	123	11	6,293	75.07	1,155	18.4
Las Vegas Fire Dept.	368,360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	32	159	.43	32	20.1
UNLV PD	21,500	0	0	0	0	4	1	19	18	59	6	223	14	27	5	1	0	333	15.49	44	13.2
Clark Co. Schools PD	166,788	0	0	0	0	38	19	46	25	306	38	800	73	41	4	68	10	1,299	7.79	169	13.0
County Totals	1,115,940	200	88	607	130	4,245	1007	5,260	2,770	14,498	2,440	35,933	9,457	9,627	1,050	613	89	70,984	63.61	17,031	24.0

# Annual Crimes / Clearances Summary

## 1996

County / Agency	Est. Pop.	Murder		Rape		Robbery		Assault		Burglary		Larceny		MV Theft		Arson		Total Crimes	Crime Rate	Total Clear.	Clear. Percent
Douglas County																					
Douglas SO	37,480	1	1	3	2	14	7	36	20	195	29	651	129	49	5	3	3	952	25.40	196	20.6
County Totals	37,480	1	1	3	2	14	7	36	20	195	29	651	129	49	5	3	3	952	25.40	196	20.6
Elko County																					
Elko SO	20,020	2	0	13	1	7	0	104	50	147	12	147	12	39	14	2	2	461	23.03	91	19.7
Carlin PD	2,710	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	2	35	4	98	22	6	2	2	1	146	53.87	33	22.6
Elko PD	18,570	1	1	22	8	6	2	38	27	159	27	631	124	55	12	8	1	920	49.54	202	22.0
Wells PD	1,360	1	1	1	0	0	0	6	5	13	4	52	4	11	1	1	1	85	62.50	18	18.8
Wendover PD	2,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	15	21	5	32	13	0	0	0	0	78	26.26	33	42.3
County Totals	45,630	4	2	38	11	13	2	176	99	375	52	960	175	111	29	13	5	1690	37.04	375	22.1
Esmeralda County																					
Esmeralda SO	1,490	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	8	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	18	10.74	6	37.5
County Totals	1,490	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	8	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	18	10.74	6	37.5
Eureka County																					
Eureka SO	1,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	5	9	3	33	0	5	2	0	0	64	38.79	10	15.6
County Totals	1,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	5	9	3	33	0	5	2	0	0	64	38.79	10	15.6

# Annual Crimes / Clearances Summary

## 1996

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	8,570	1	1	0	0	0	0	14	5	50	2	88	3	8	0	2	0	163	19.02	11	6.7
Winnemucca PD	7,890	0	0	3	1	6	2	23	10	65	7	350	56	20	2	5	2	472	59.82	80	16.9
County Totals	16,460	1	1	3	1	6	2	37	15	115	9	438	59	28	2	7	2	635	38.58	91	14.3
Lander County																					
Lander SO	6,710	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	41	4	47	11	4	3	0	0	96	14.31	20	20.8
County Totals	6,710	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	41	4	47	11	4	3	0	0	96	14.31	20	20.8
Lincoln County																					
Lincoln SO	4,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	0	39	1	9	2	0	0	57	14.18	3	5.3
County Totals	4,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	0	39	1	9	2	0	0	57	14.18	3	5.3
Lyon County																					
Lyon SO	25,660	1	0	1	1	1	0	74	69	171	48	398	119	36	17	10	7	692	26.97	261	37.7
Yerington PD	2,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	14	9	45	32	0	0	0	0	63	22.34	44	69.8
County Totals	28,480	1	0	1	1	1	0	78	72	185	57	443	151	36	17	10	7	755	26.51	305	40.4

# Annual Crimes / Clearances Summary

## 1996

County / Agency	Est. Pop.	Murder		Rape		Robbery		Assault		Burglary		Larceny		MV Theft		Arson		Total Crimes	Crime Rate	Total Clear.	Clear. Percent
Mineral County																					
Mineral SO	6,810	0	0	2	1	1	1	20	14	42	11	80	26	6	6	3	3	154	22.61	62	40.3
County Totals	6,810	0	0	2	1	1	1	20	14	42	11	80	26	6	6	3	3	154	22.61	62	40.3
Nye County																					
Nye SO	25,240	1	1	0	0	4	4	108	109	351	142	400	141	15	9	15	14	894	35.42	420	47.0
County Totals	25,240	1	1	0	0	4	4	108	109	351	142	400	141	15	9	15	14	894	35.42	420	47.0
Pershing County																					
Pershing SO	3,470	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	4	17	6	16	0	0	0	0	0	38	10.95	11	28.9
Lovelock PD	2,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	7	42	8	49	11	2	2	0	0	108	39.07	28	25.7
County Totals	6,260	0	0	1	1	0	0	20	11	59	14	65	11	2	2	0	0	147	23.48	39	26.5
Storey County																					
Storey SO	3,320	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	4	17	2	25	3	3	0	1	0	54	16.27	9	16.7
County Totals	3,320	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	4	17	2	25	3	3	0	1	0	54	16.27	9	16.7

# Annual Crimes / Clearances Summary

## 1996

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	88,160	1	1	12	0	13	2	247	87	548	59	1,106	78	178	32	7	1	2,110	23.83	261	12.4
Reno PD	157,090	12	7	113	32	507	169	491	229	1,876	322	7,330	1,797	725	89	29	5	10,883	69.28	2,650	24.3
Sparks PD	61,560	1	0	46	25	88	30	162	131	865	132	2,605	770	237	91	0	0	3,806	61.83	1,179	31.0
UNR PD	17,000	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	7	120	3	128	3	5	1	3	0	267	15.71	14	5.2
County Totals	306,810	14	8	173	57	809	201	910	454	3,007	516	11,169	2,649	1,145	213	39	6	17,066	55.62	4,104	24.0
White Pine County																					
White Pine SO	10,400	1	1	4	0	2	0	23	11	81	15	357	35	27	7	0	0	475	45.67	69	14.5
County Totals	10,400	1	1	4	0	2	0	23	11	81	15	357	35	27	7	0	0	475	45.67	69	14.5
Statewide Totals																					
Grand Total	1,686,140	225	103	856	213	4,932	1,230	6,922	3,895	19,471	3,372	52,184	13,161	11,192	1,369	717	136	96,499	57.16	23,279	24.1

# Annual Crimes / Clearances Summary

1996

## Nevada 1995-96 vs National (1994-95) Index Crime Rates

Per 1,000 Population

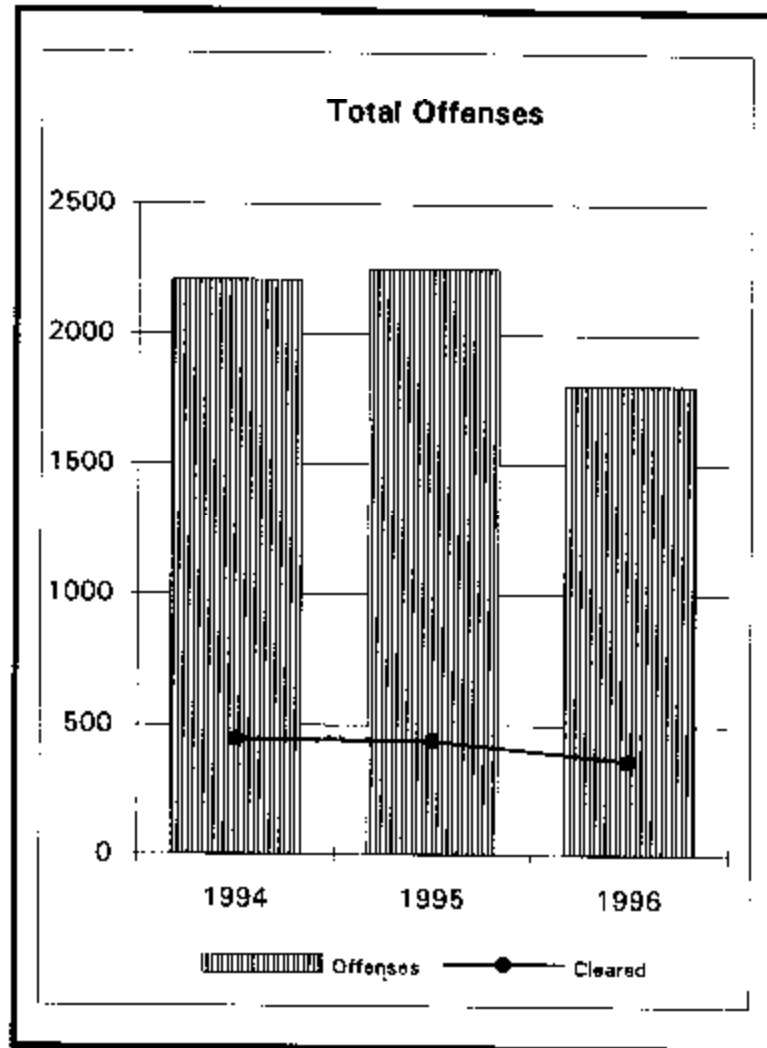
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft	Arson	Total
<b>Nevada</b>									
1995	.11	.58	3.13	5.26	12.65	33.89	7.18	.47	63.26
1996	.13	.51	2.92	4.10	11.53	30.91	6.63	.42	57.16
<b>National</b>									
1994	.09	.39	2.38	4.30	10.42	30.25	5.91	.47	53.74
1995	.08	.37	2.21	4.18	9.88	30.45	5.61	.45	52.78

## Nevada 1995-96 vs National (1994-95) Crime Clearance Rates

By Percent

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft	Arson	Total
<b>Nevada</b>									
1995	68.9	24.9	19.7	39.7	11.4	18.8	8.0	18.4	18.0
1996	45.8	24.9	24.9	53.4	17.3	25.2	12.2	19.0	24.1
<b>National</b>									
1994	64.4	51.9	24.4	56.3	13.4	19.9	14.0	15.4	21.4
1995	64.8	51.1	24.7	55.7	13.4	19.6	14.1	16.2	21.2

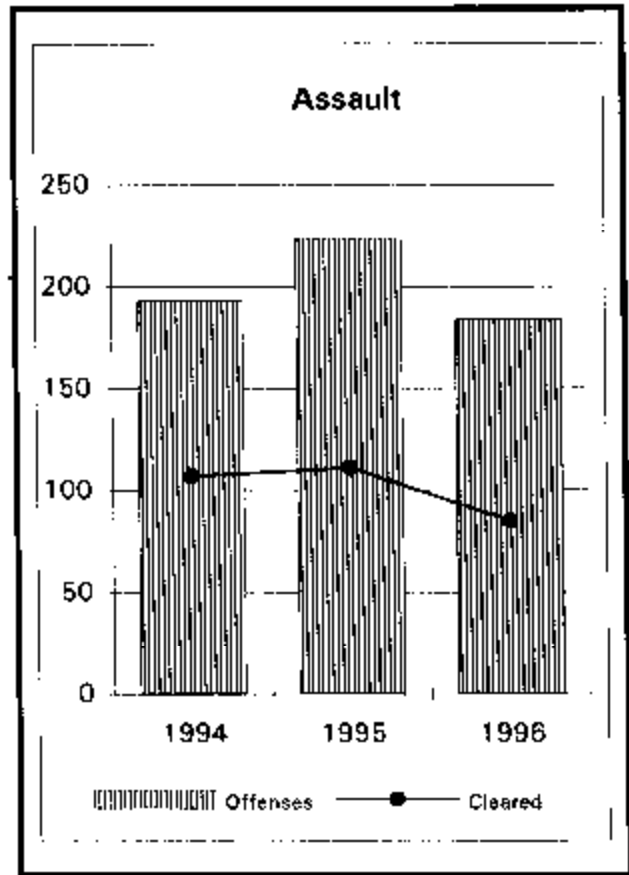
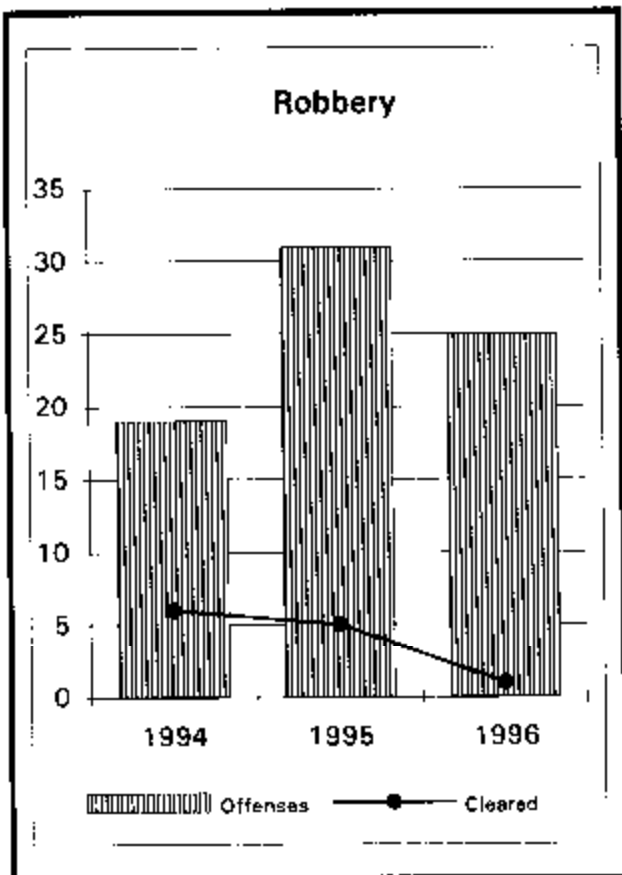
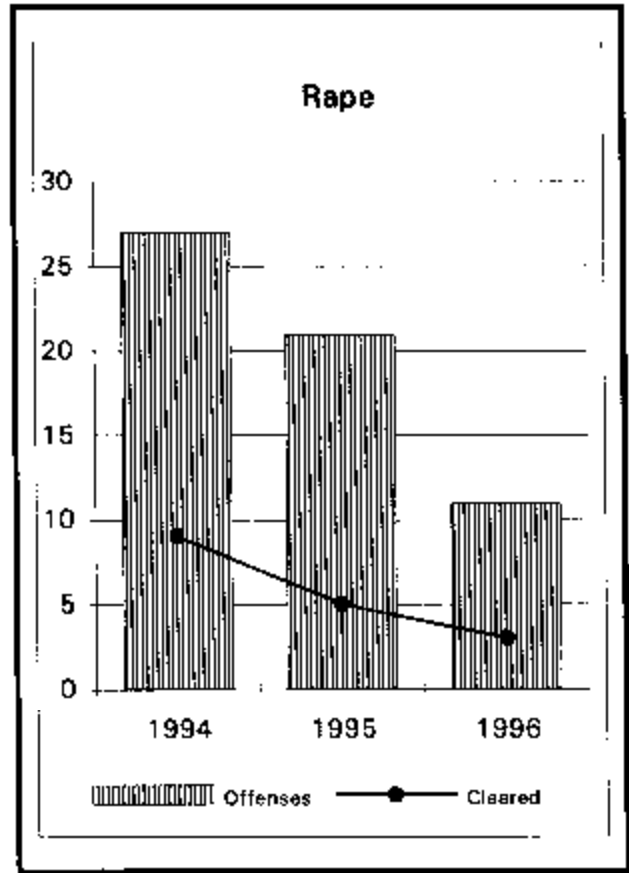
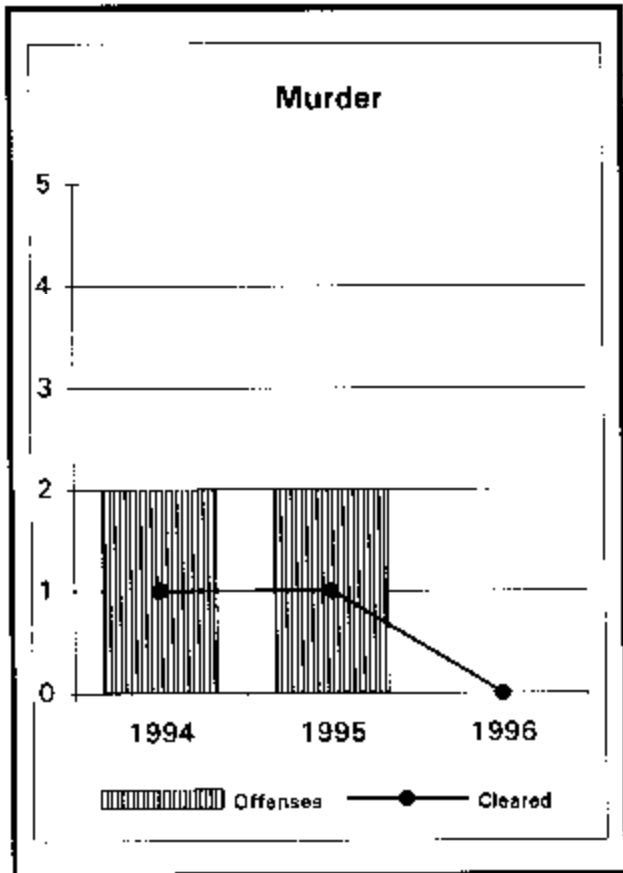
**NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996**  
**Carson County**





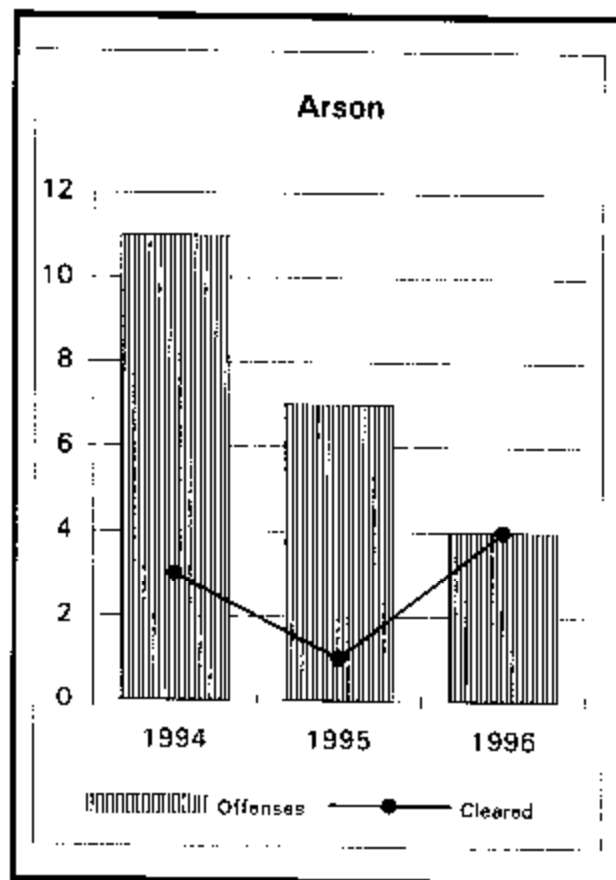
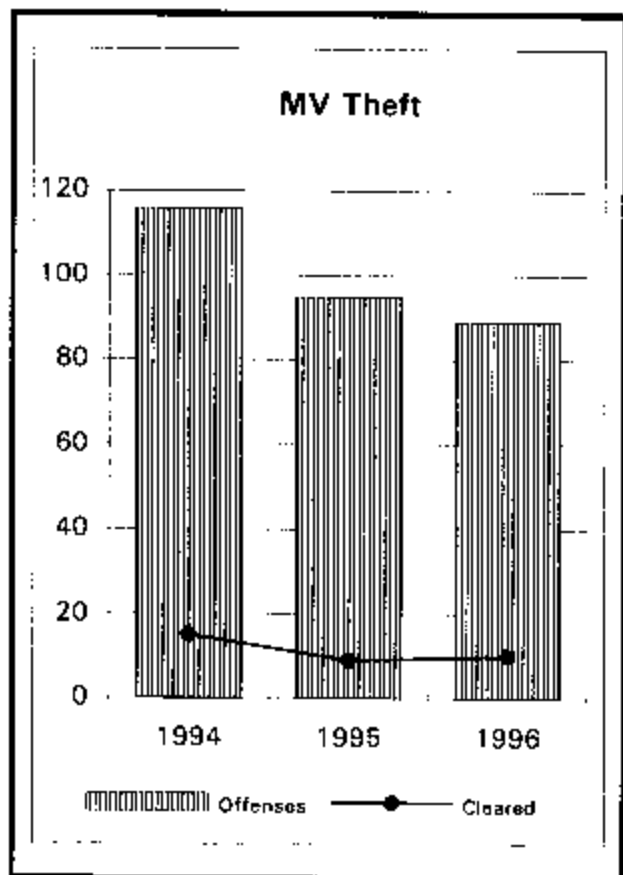
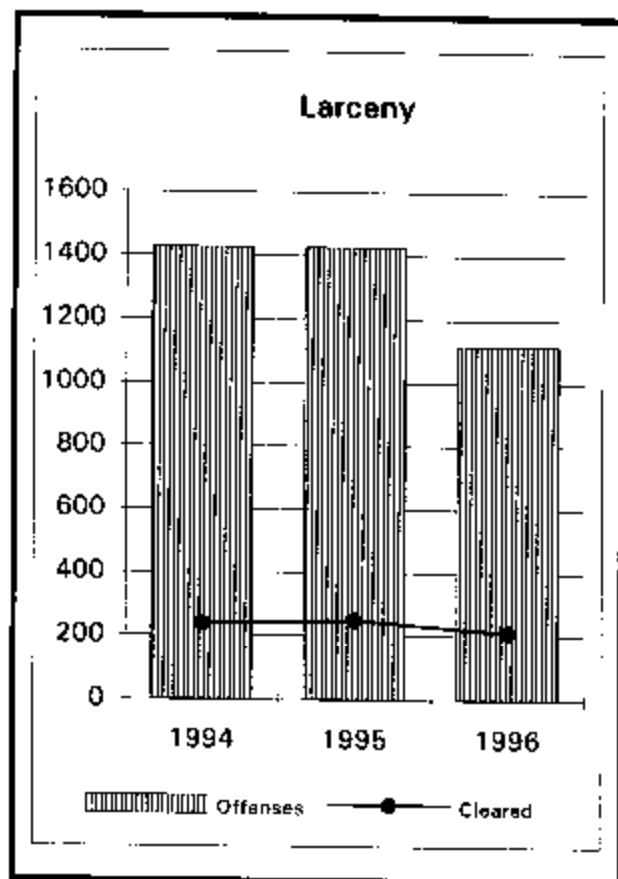
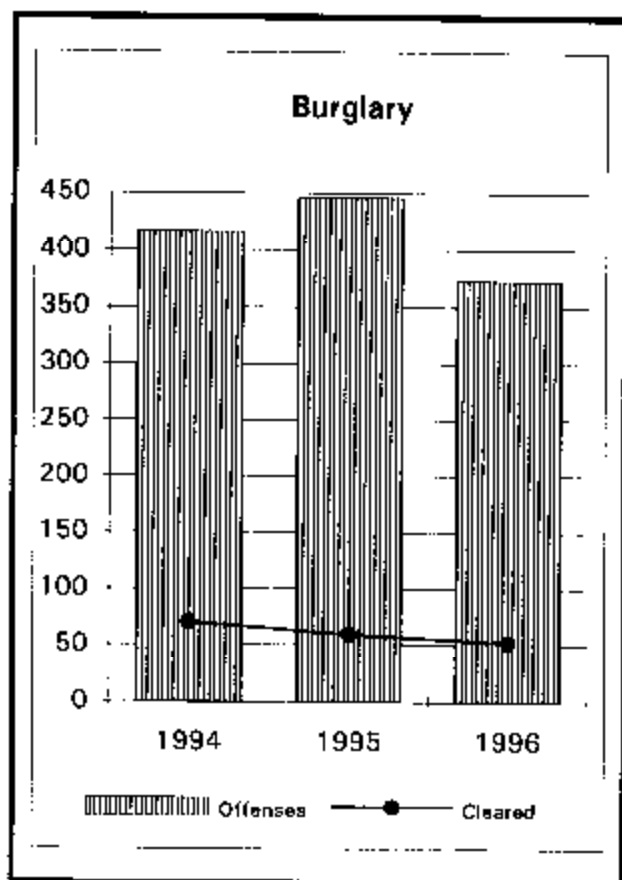
# NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Carson County

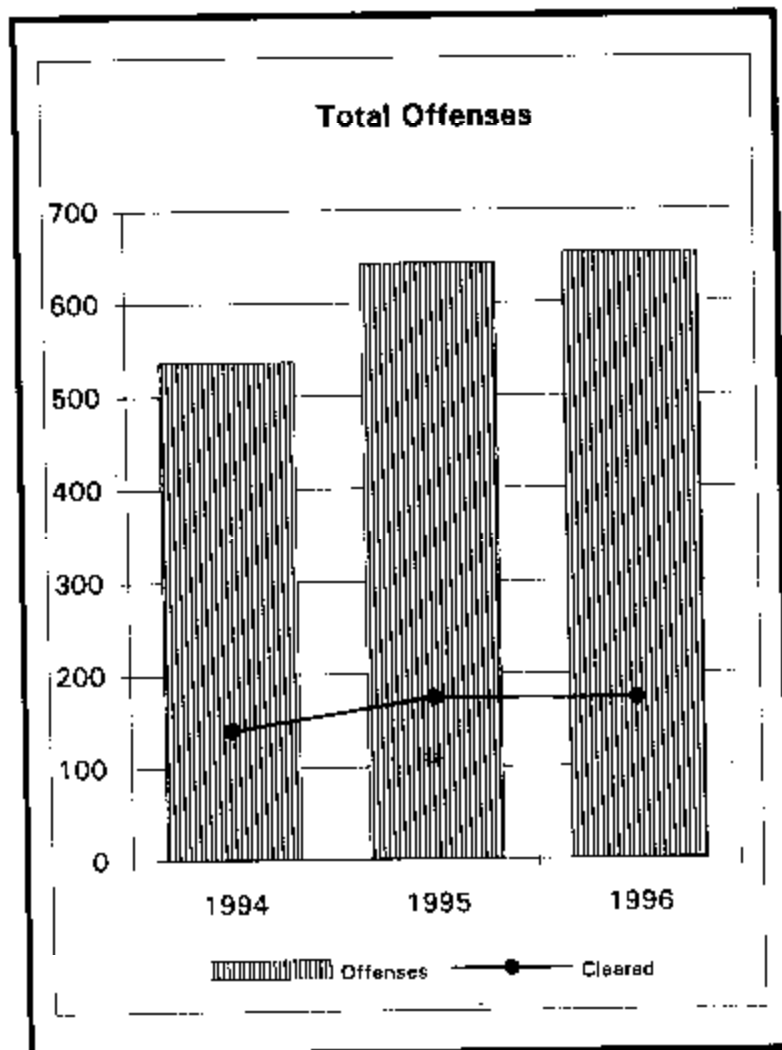


# NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Carson County

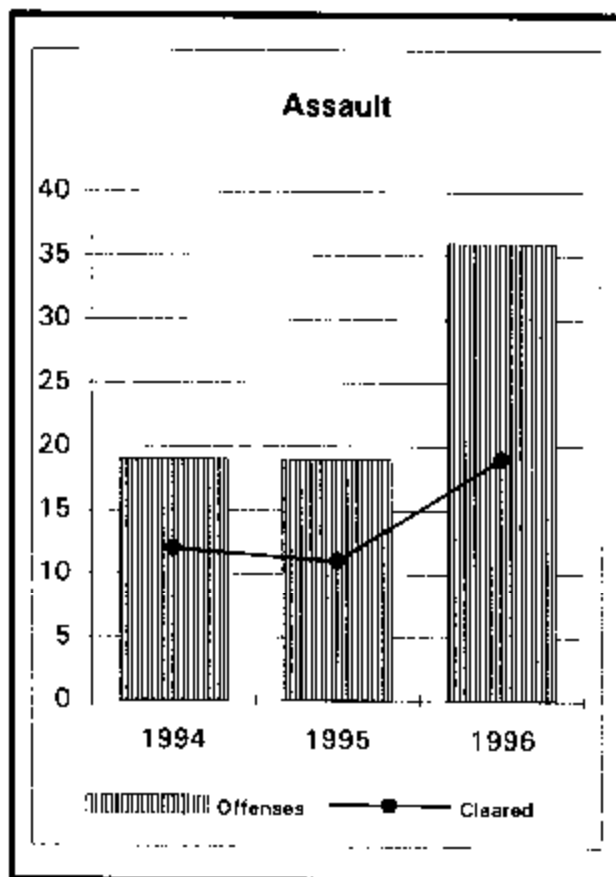
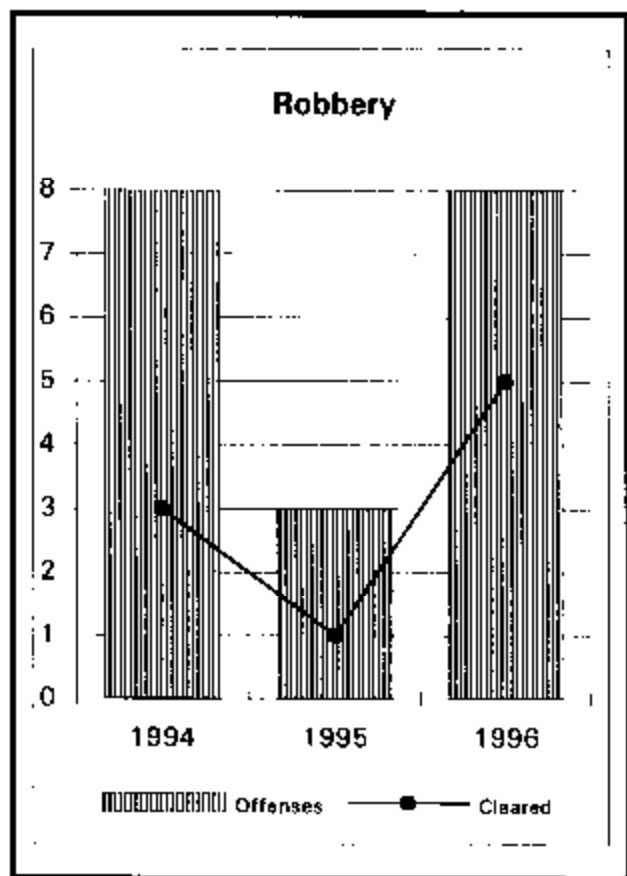
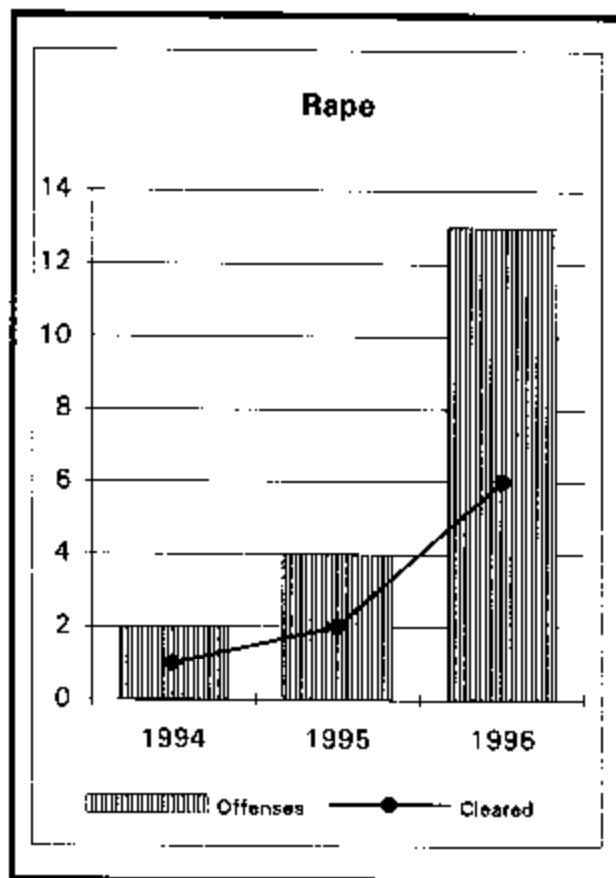
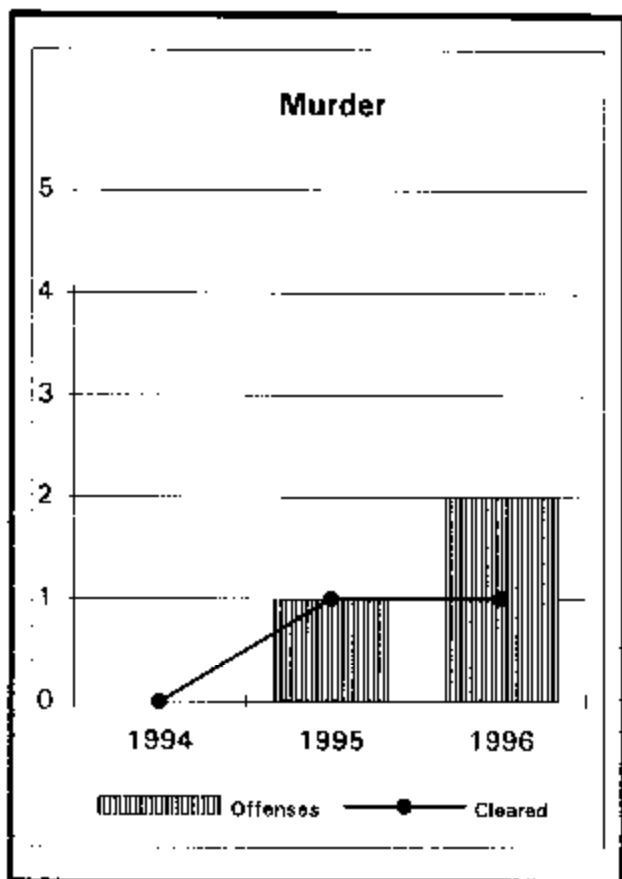


**NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996**  
**Churchill County**



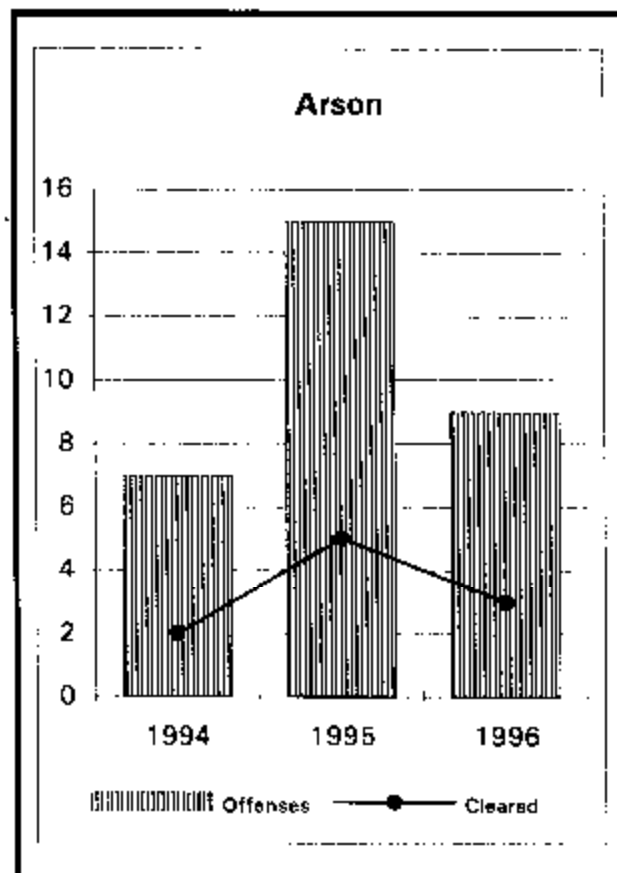
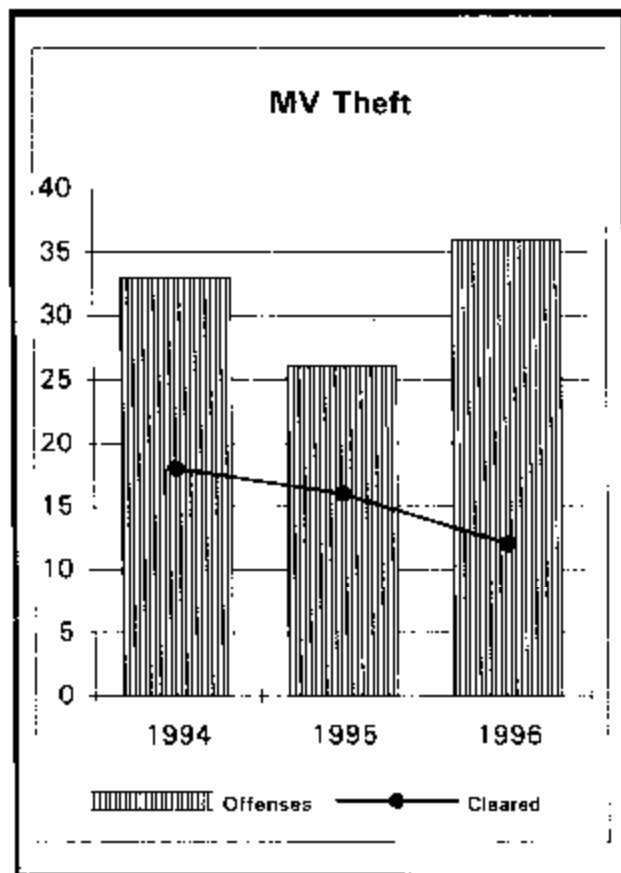
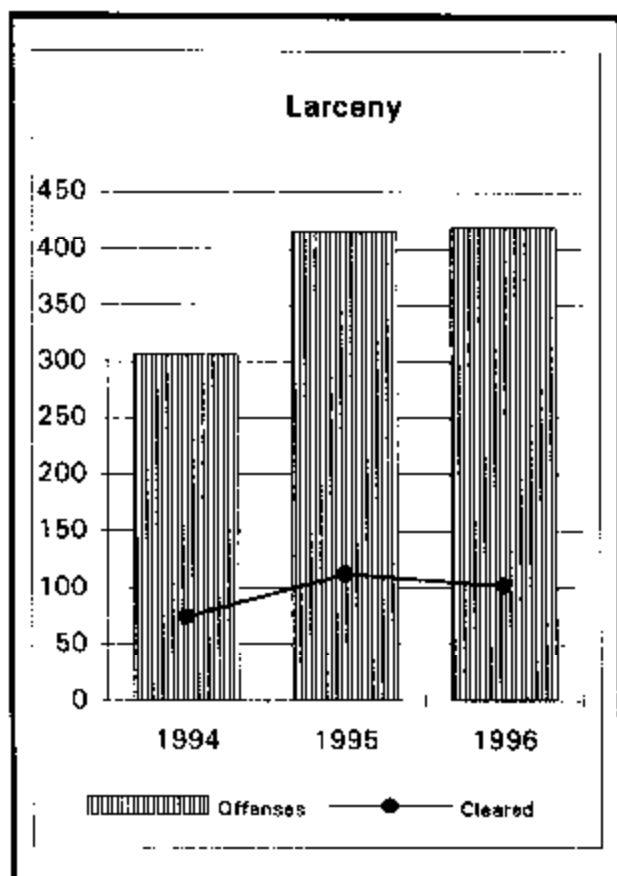
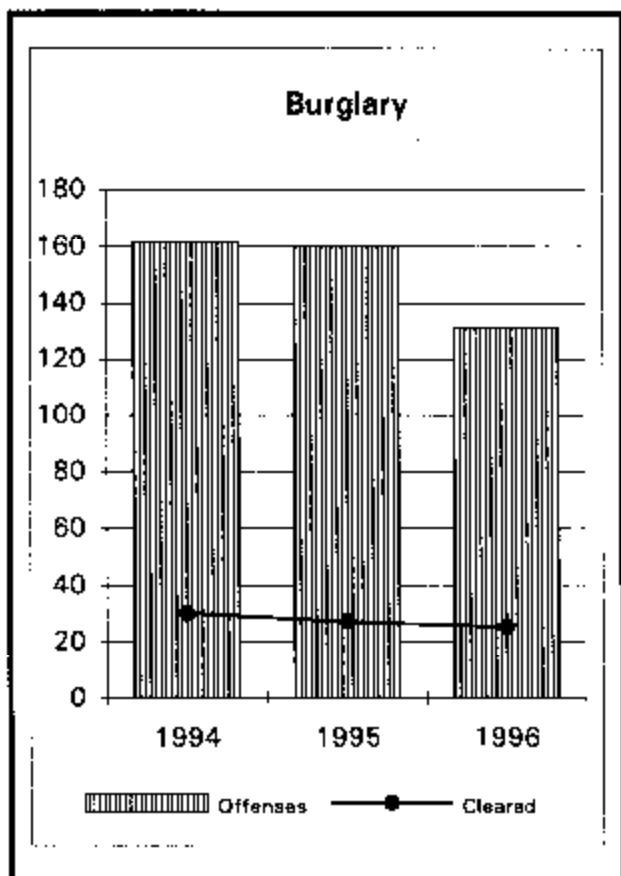
# NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Churchill County

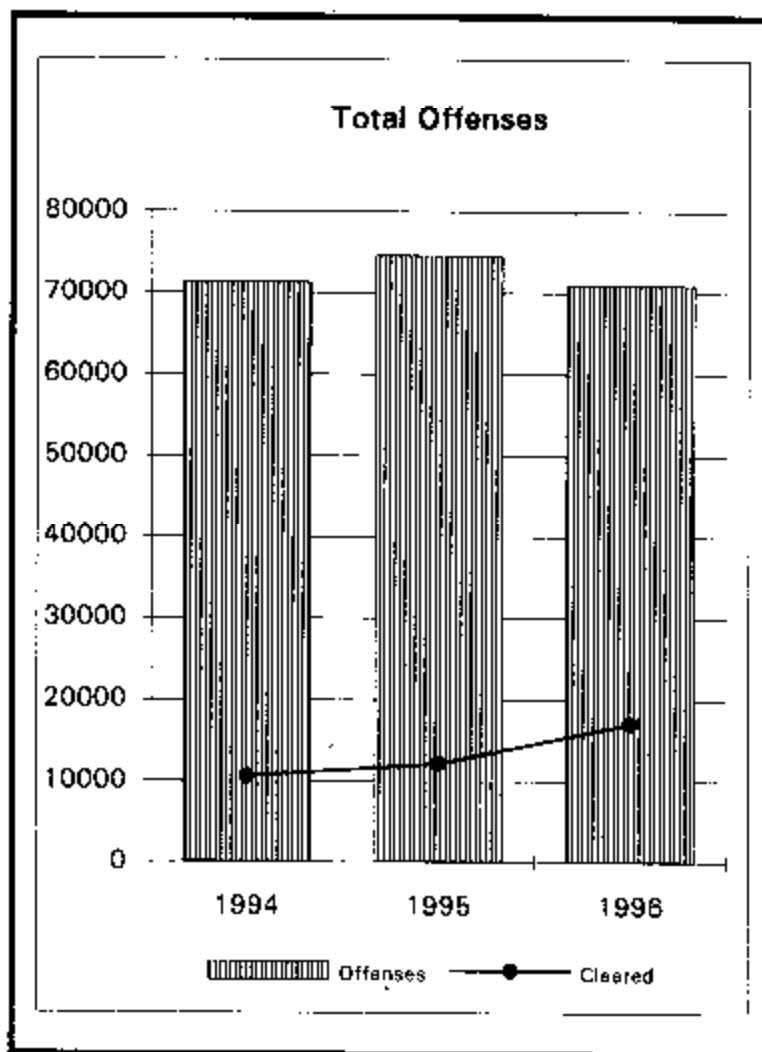


# NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Churchill County

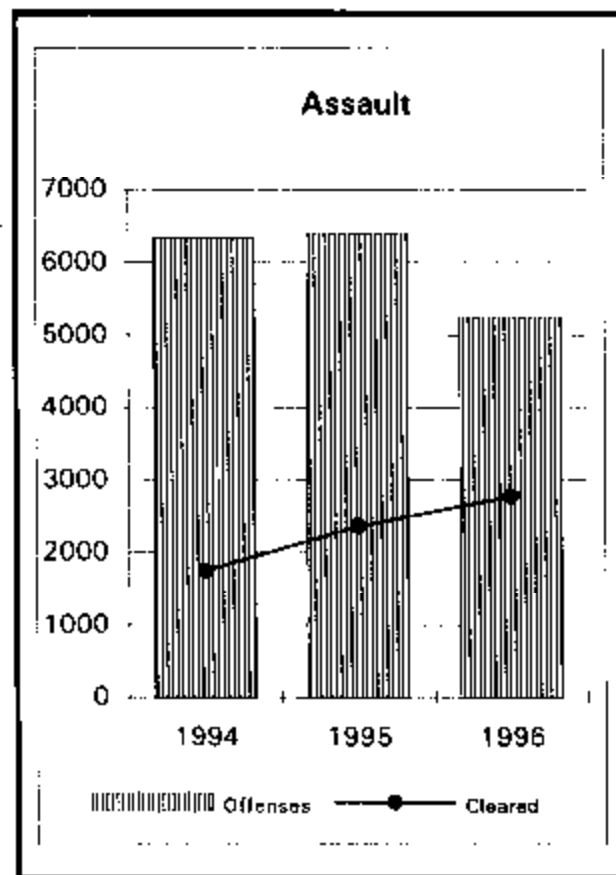
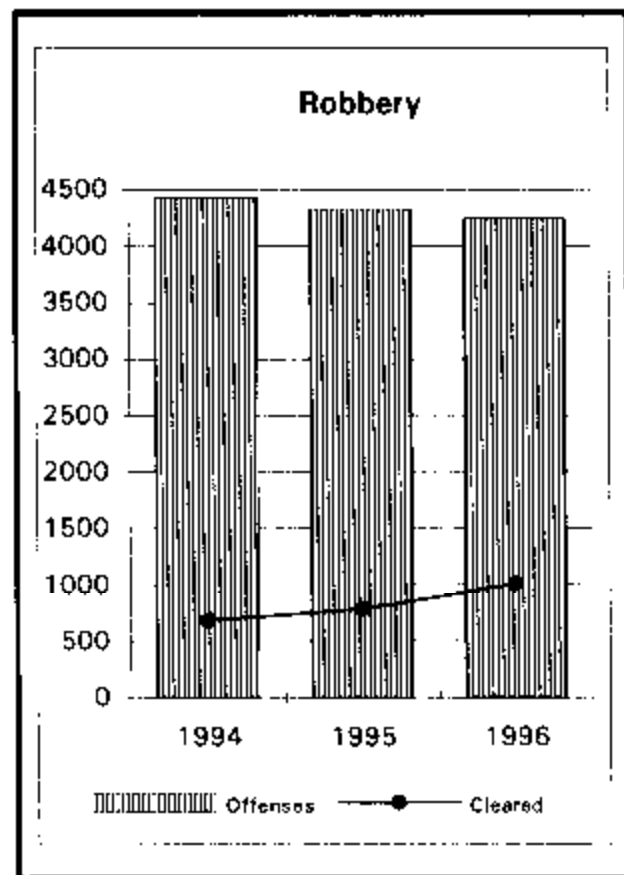
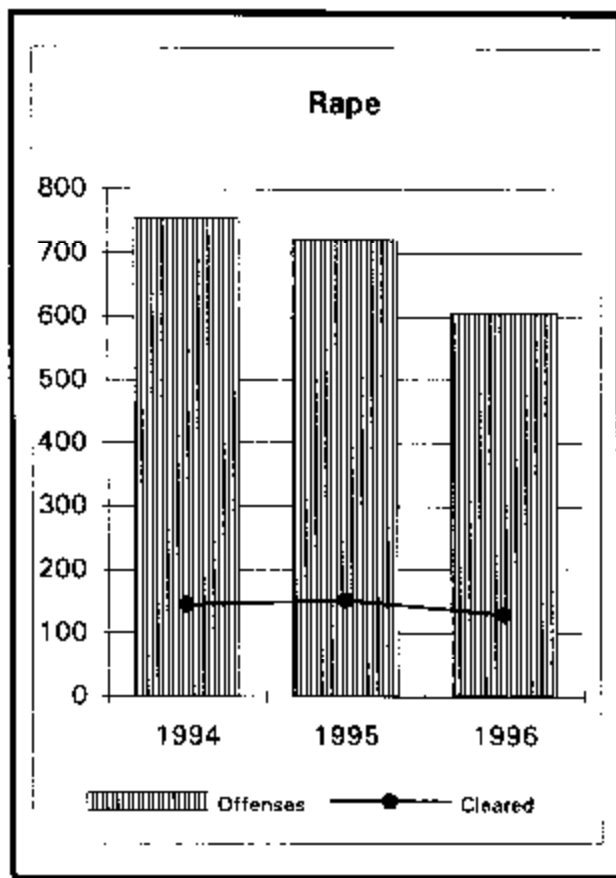
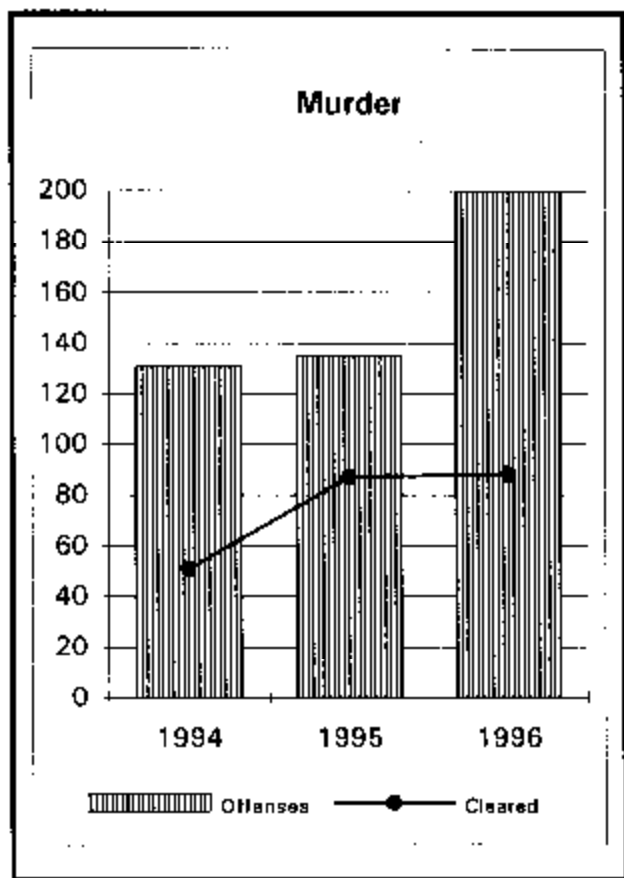


**NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996**  
**Clark County**



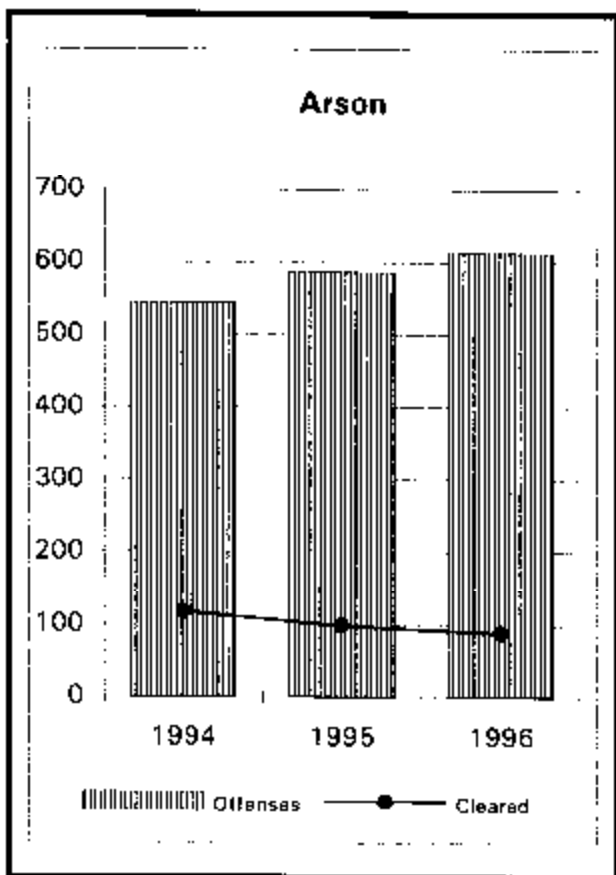
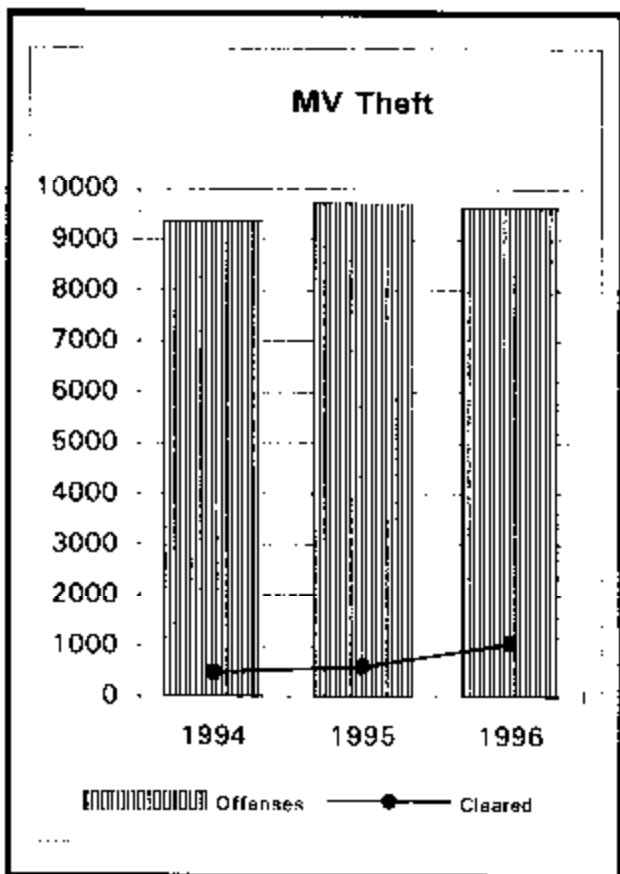
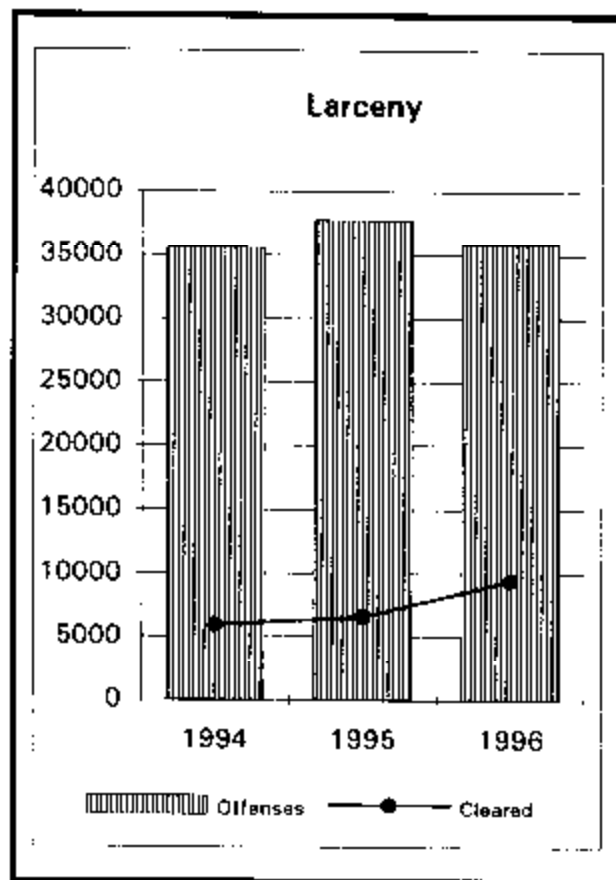
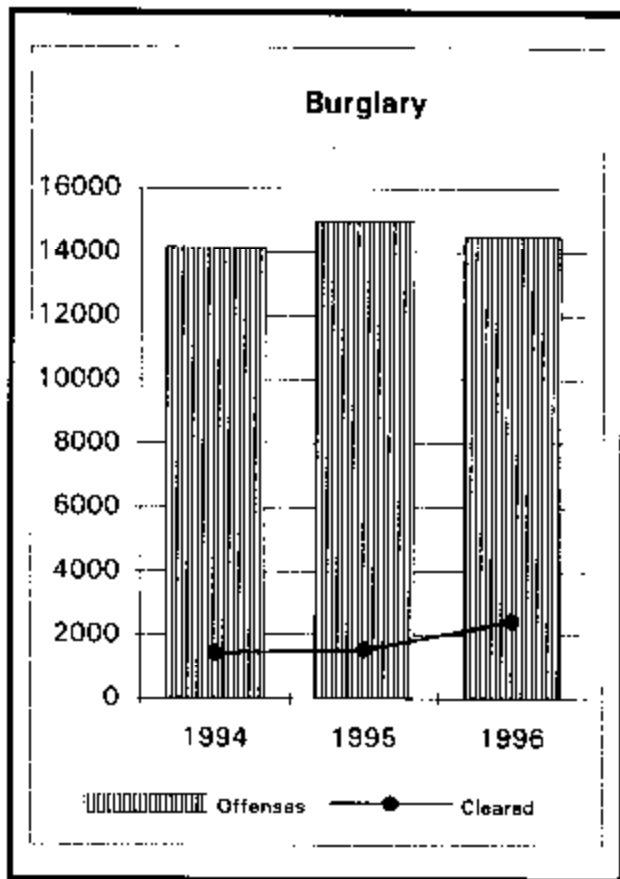
# NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Clark County



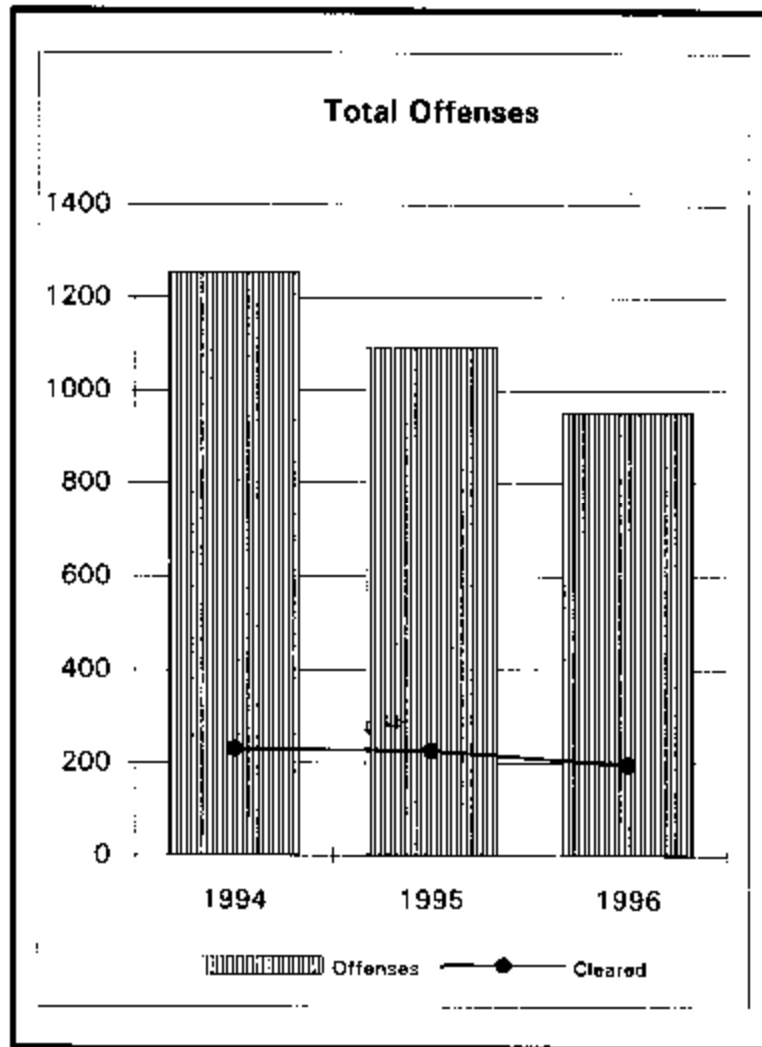
# NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Clark County



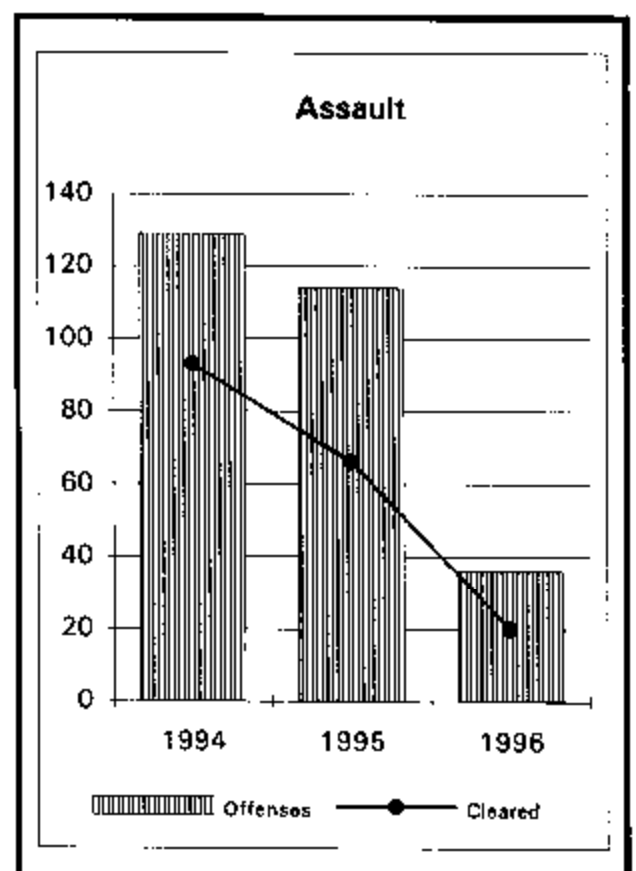
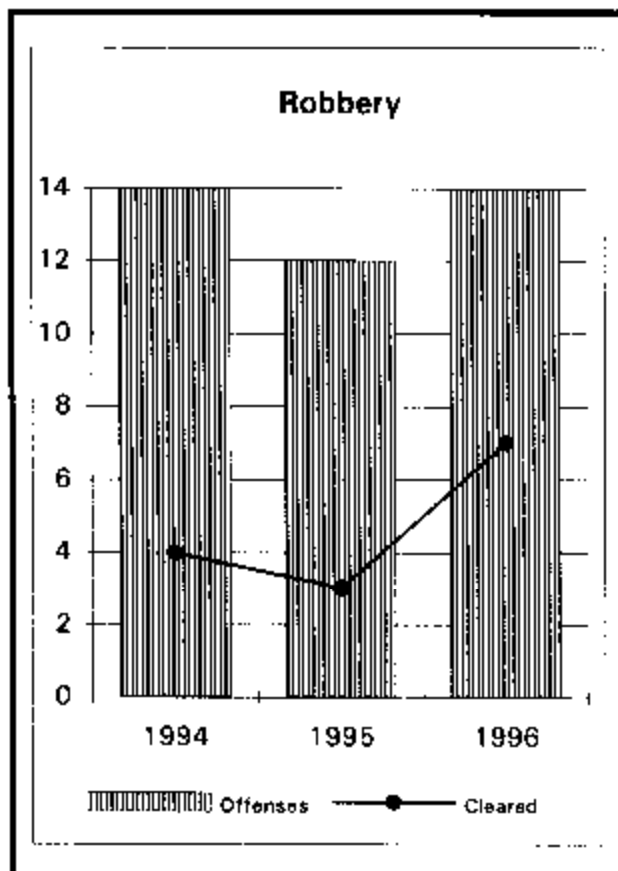
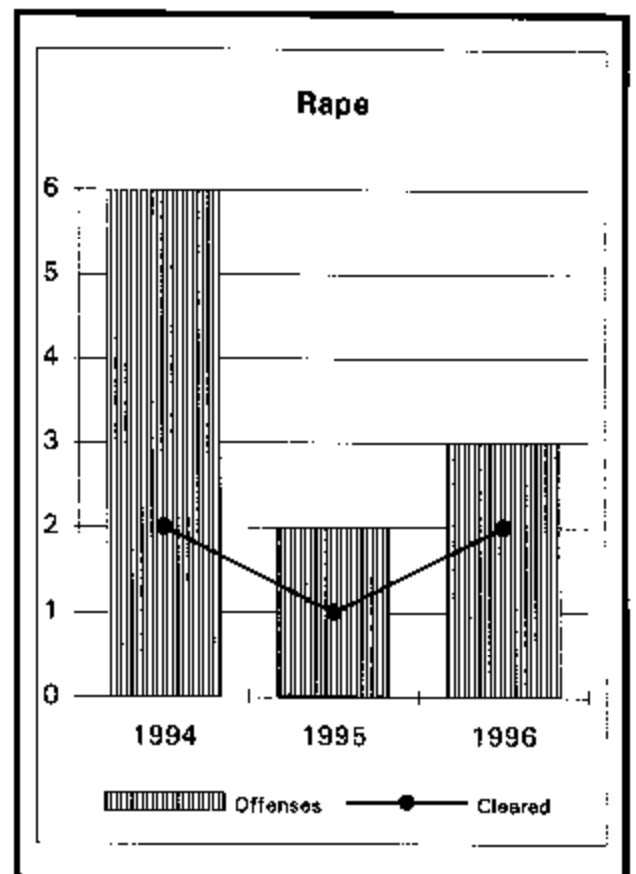
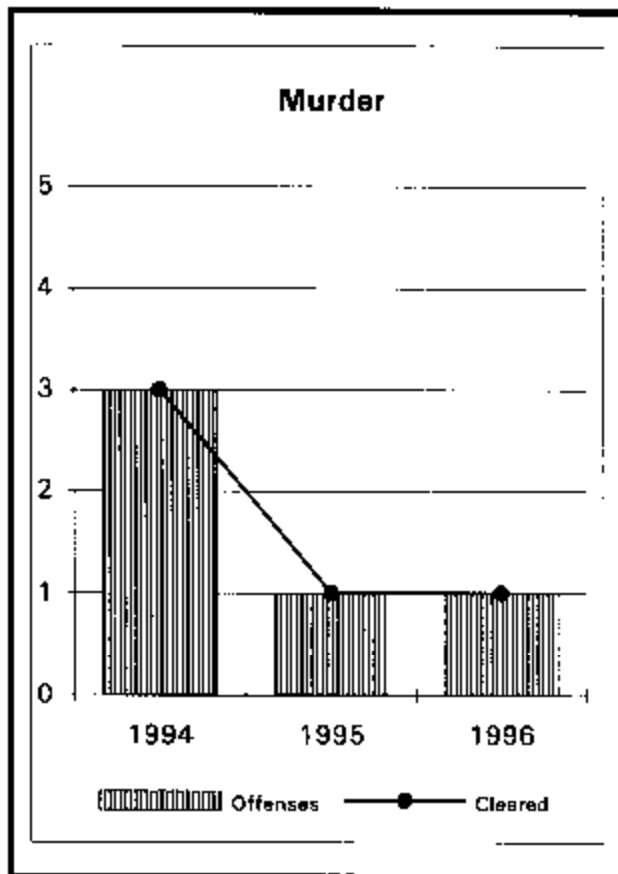


**NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996**  
**Douglas County**



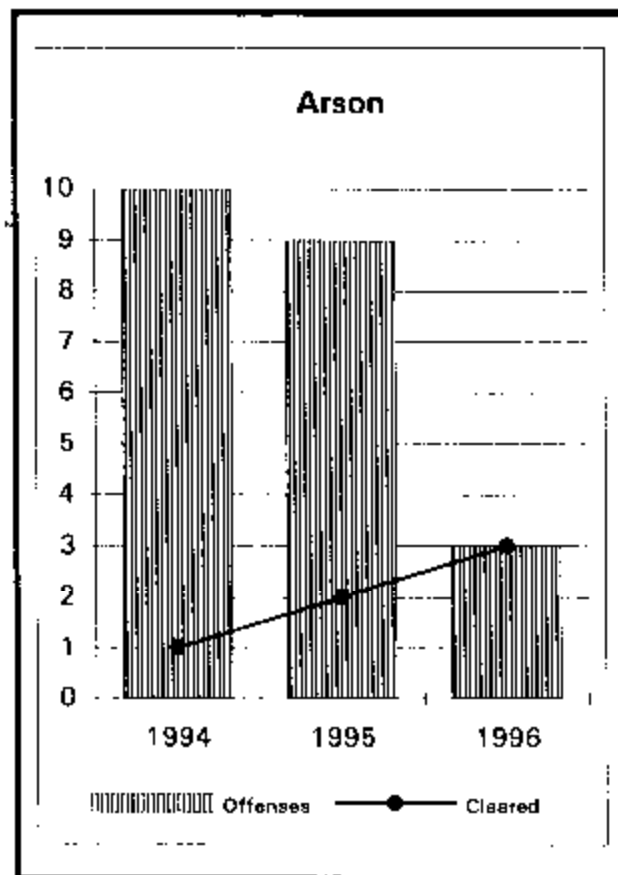
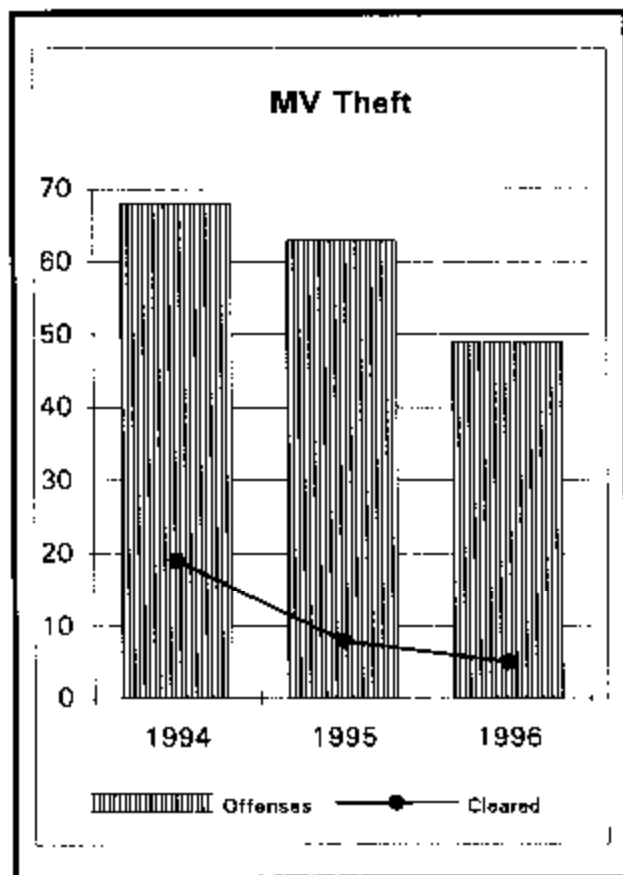
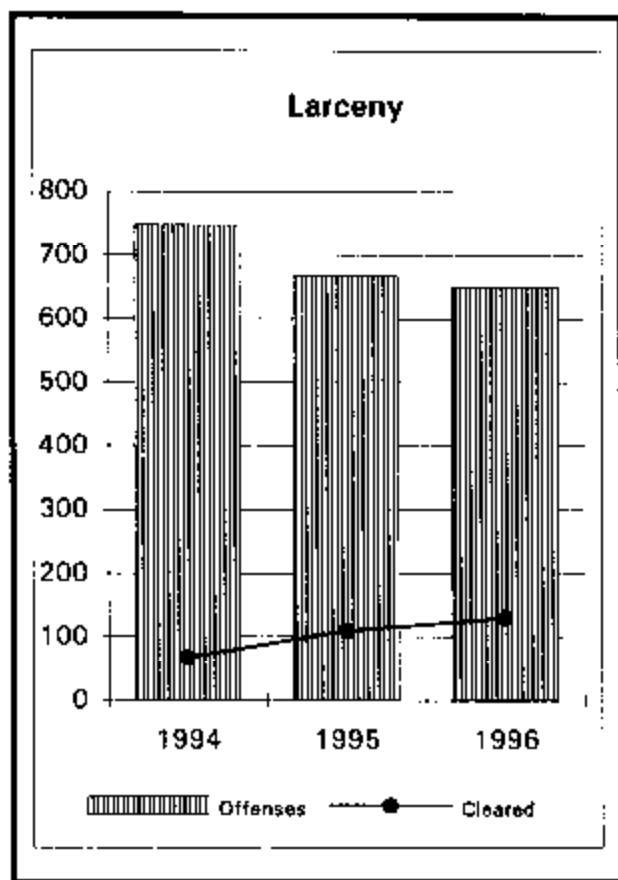
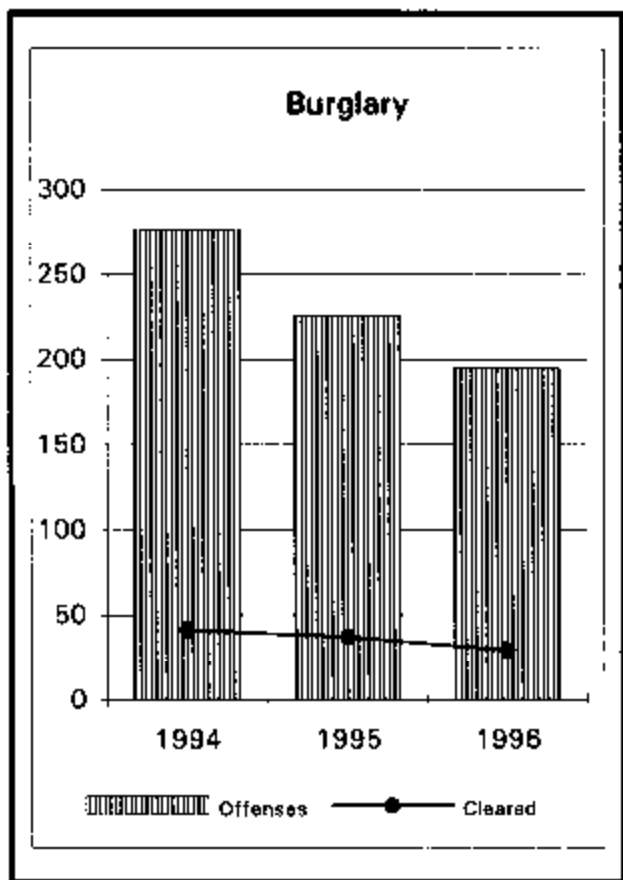
# NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Douglas County

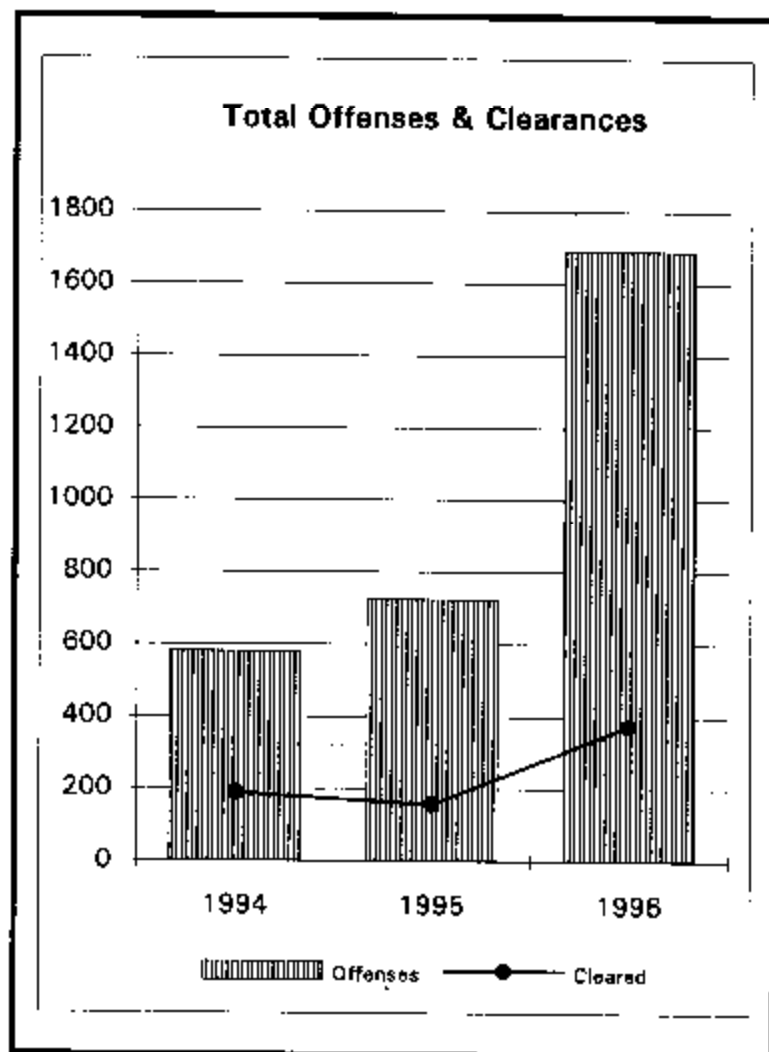


# NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Douglas County



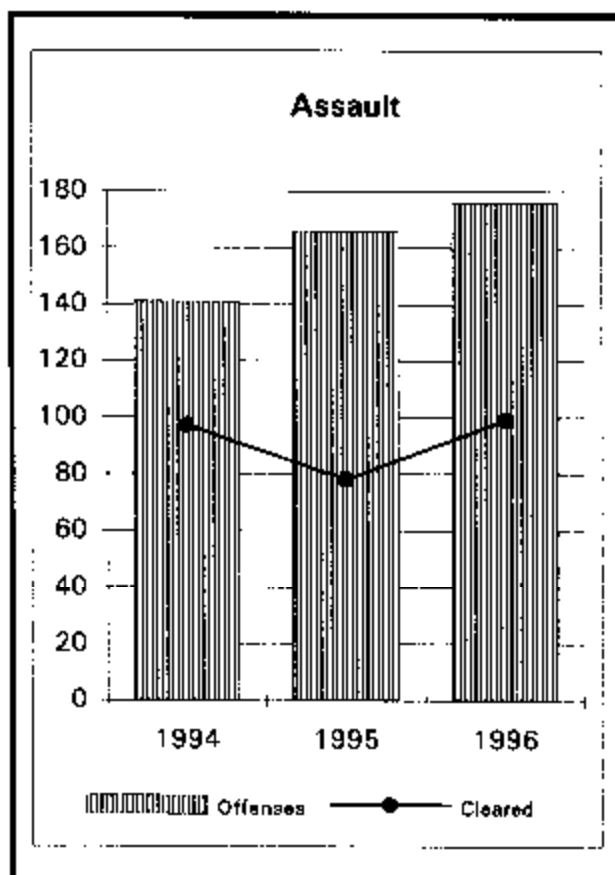
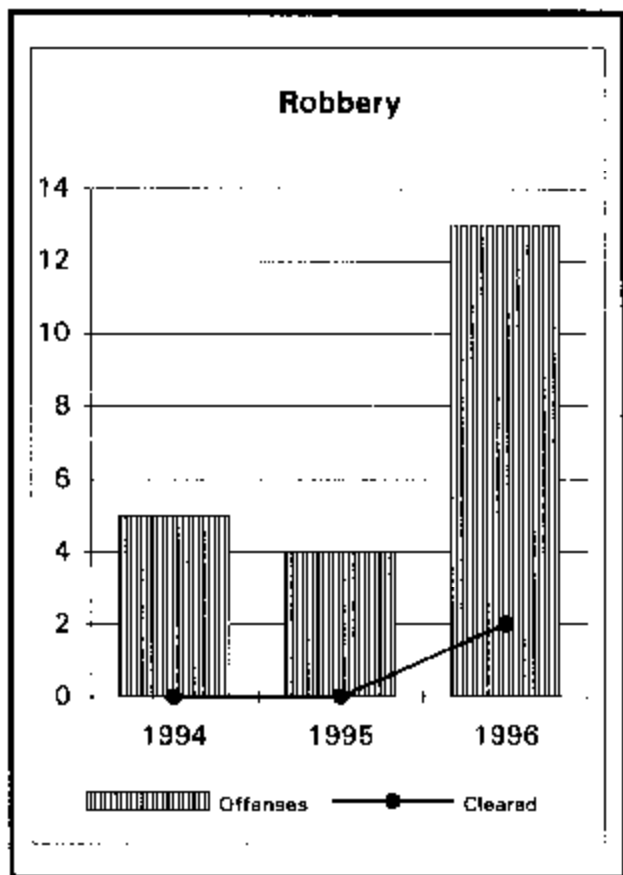
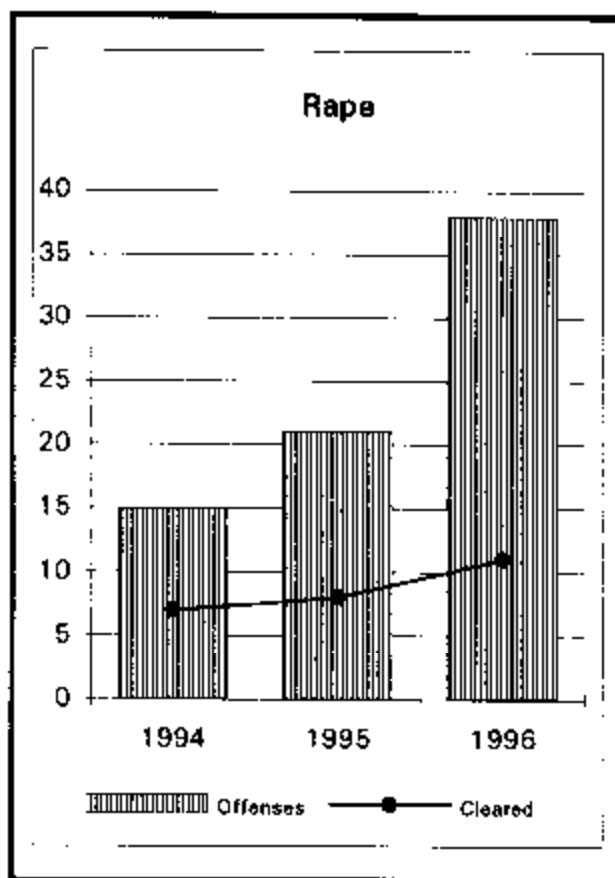
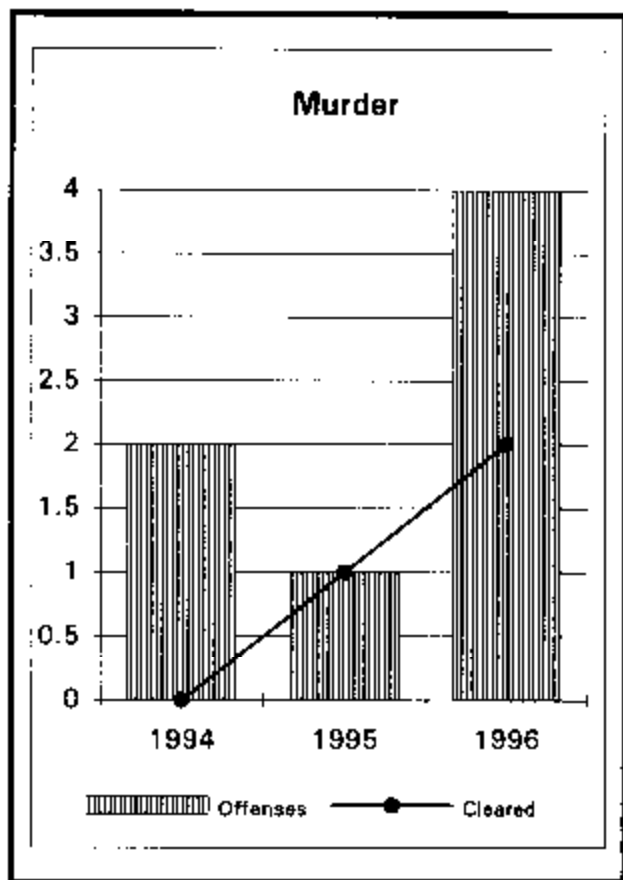
**NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996**  
**Elko County**



Note: 1996 numbers appear  
high due to the inclusion  
of the Elko Police Dept.

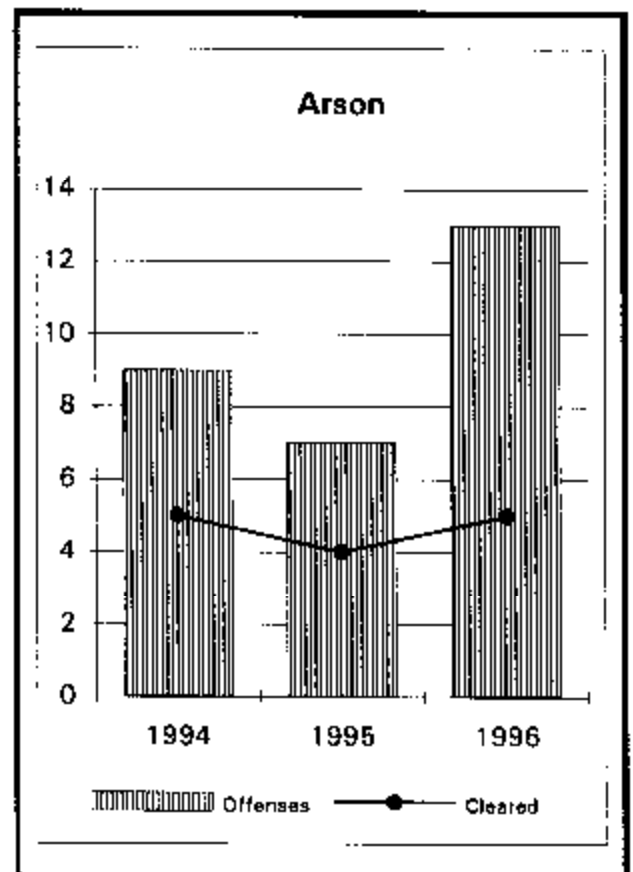
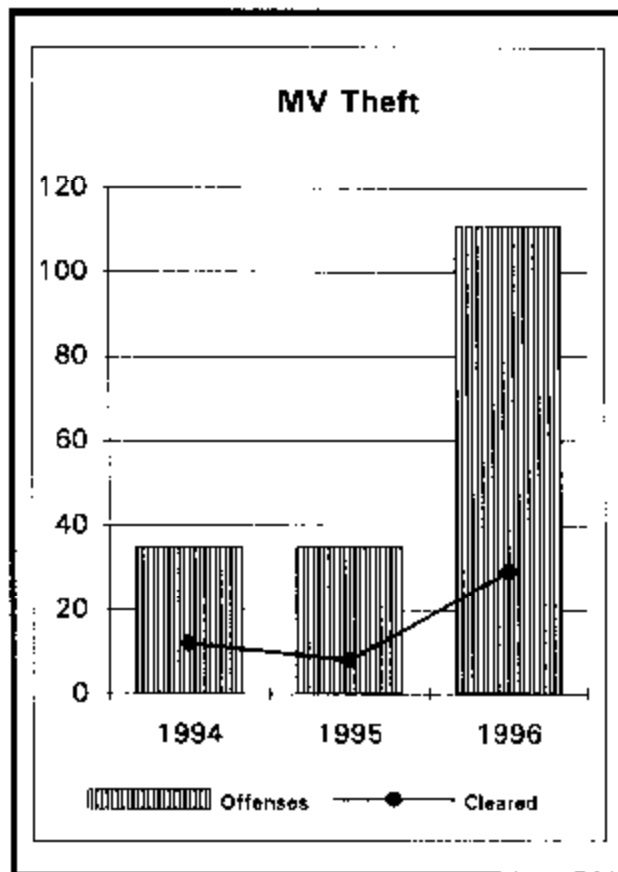
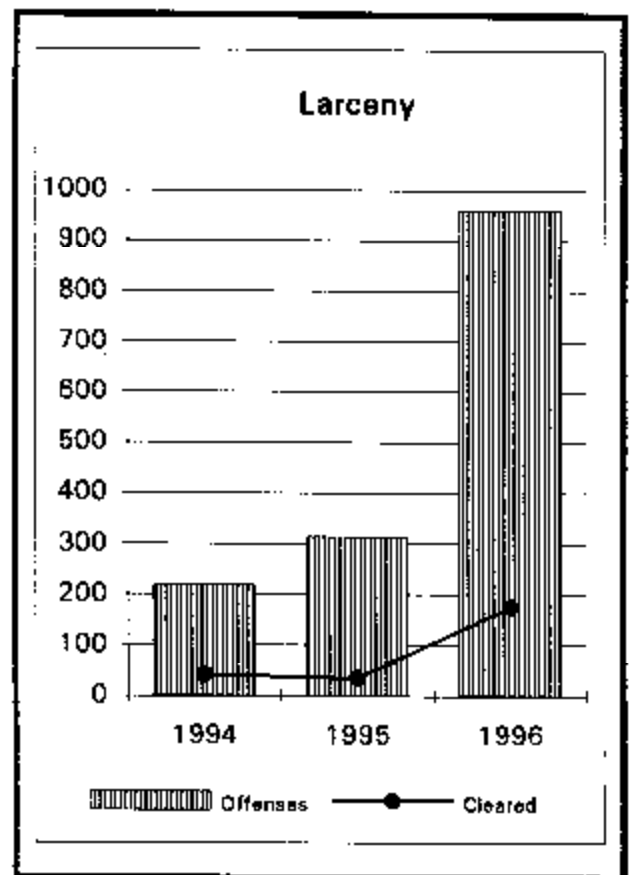
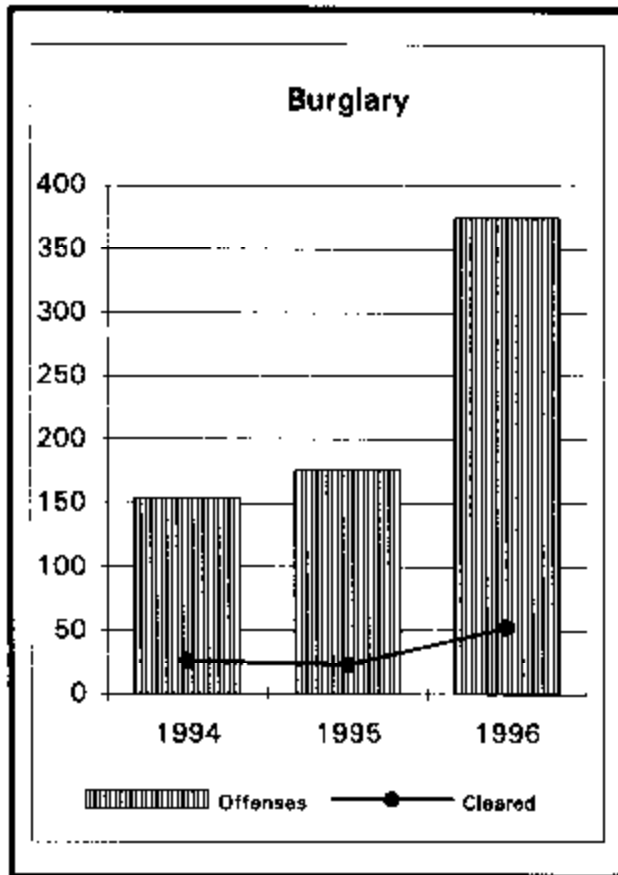
# NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Elko County

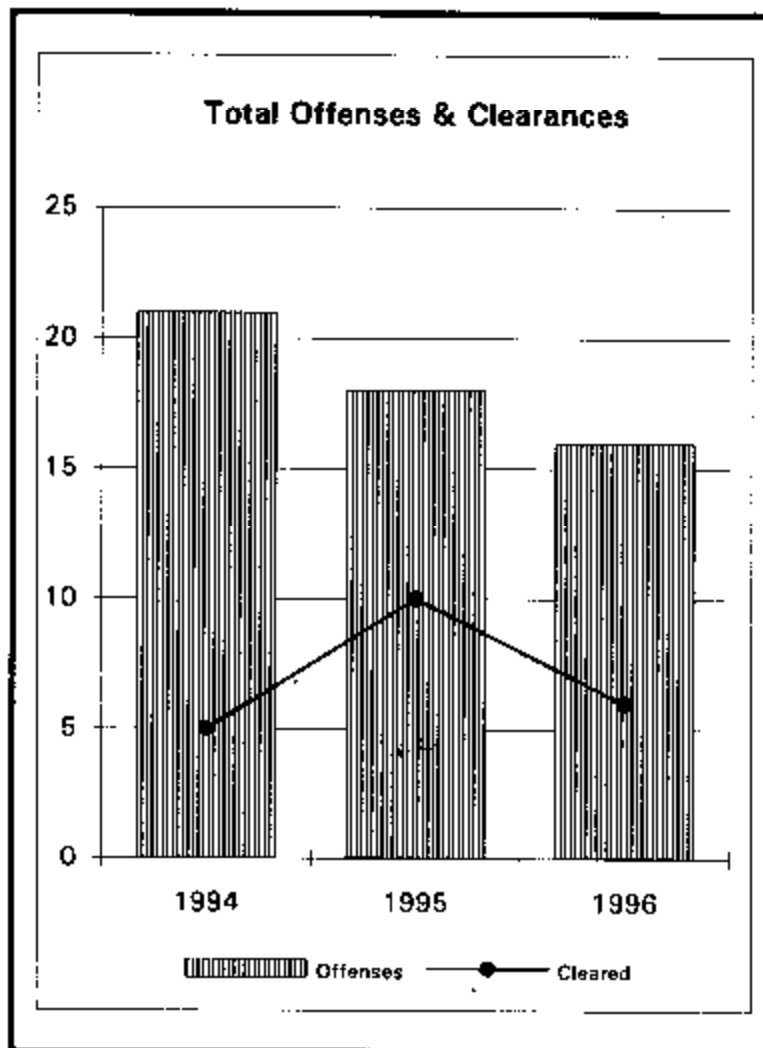


# NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Elko County

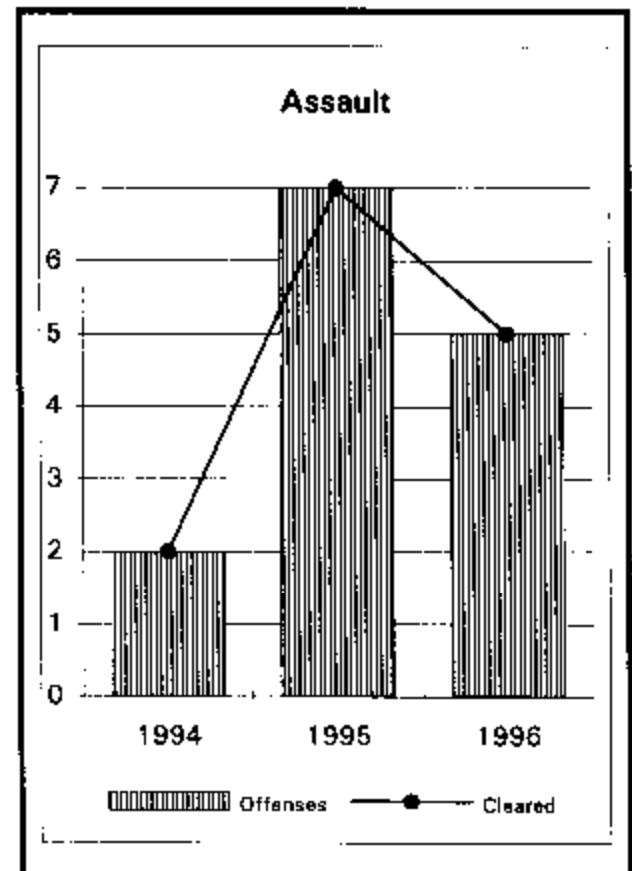
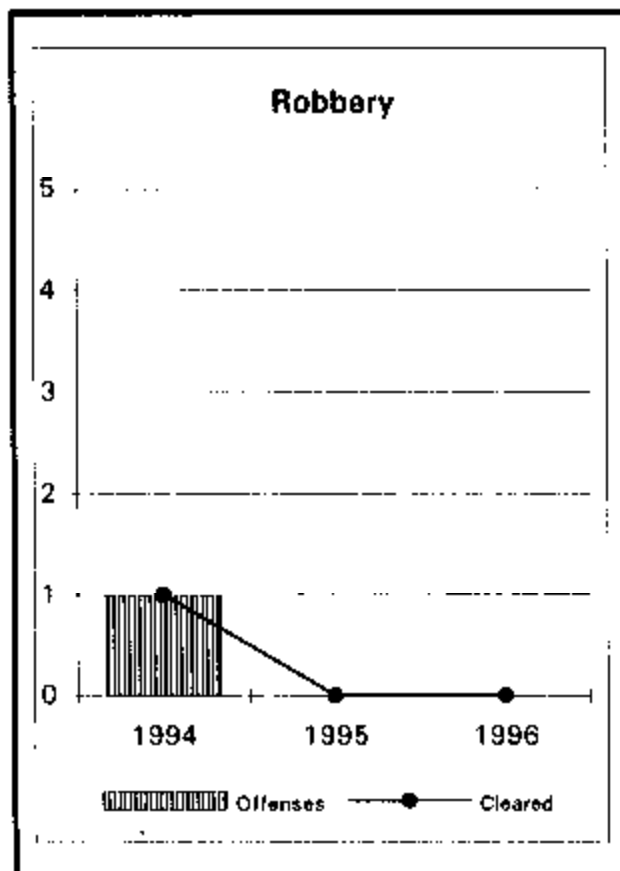
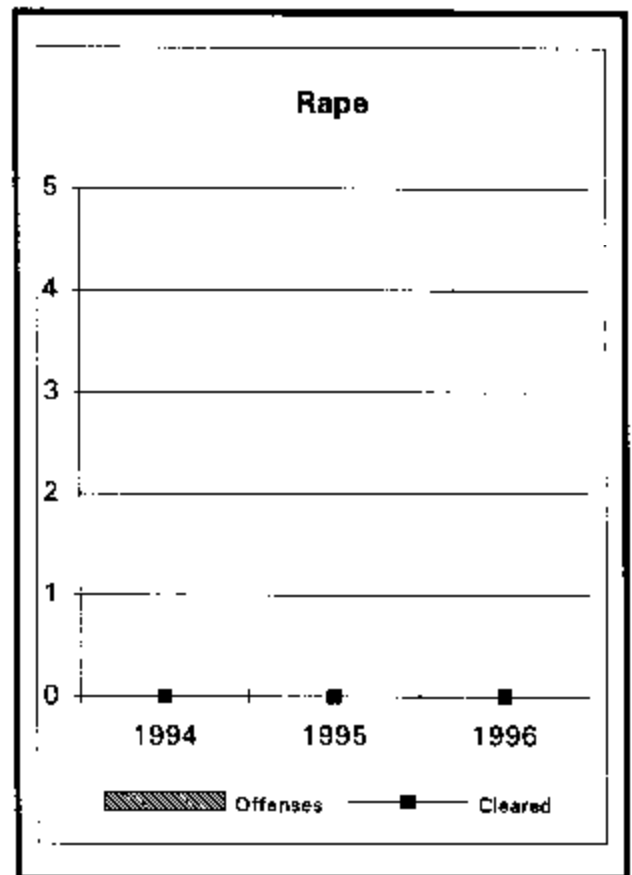
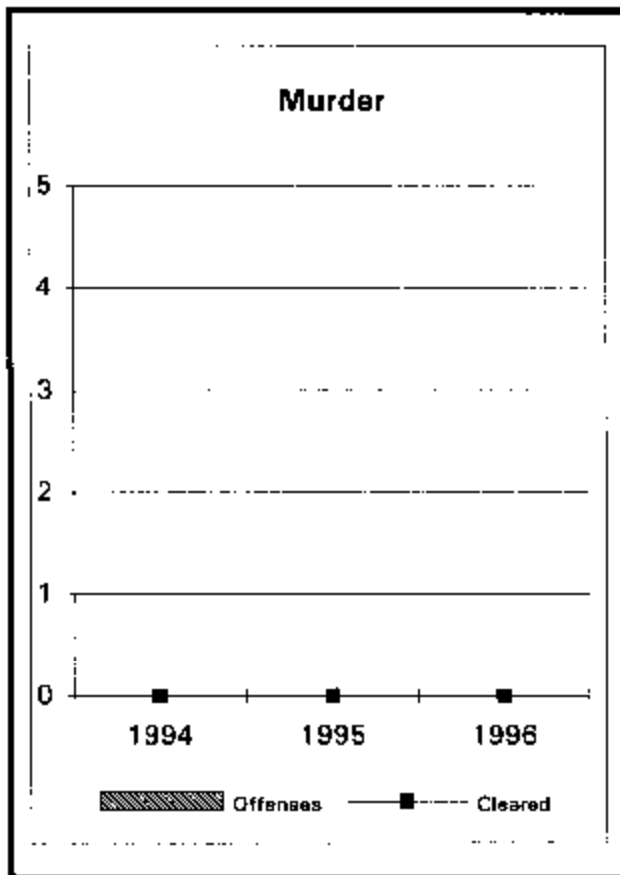


**NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996**  
**Esmeralda County**



# NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

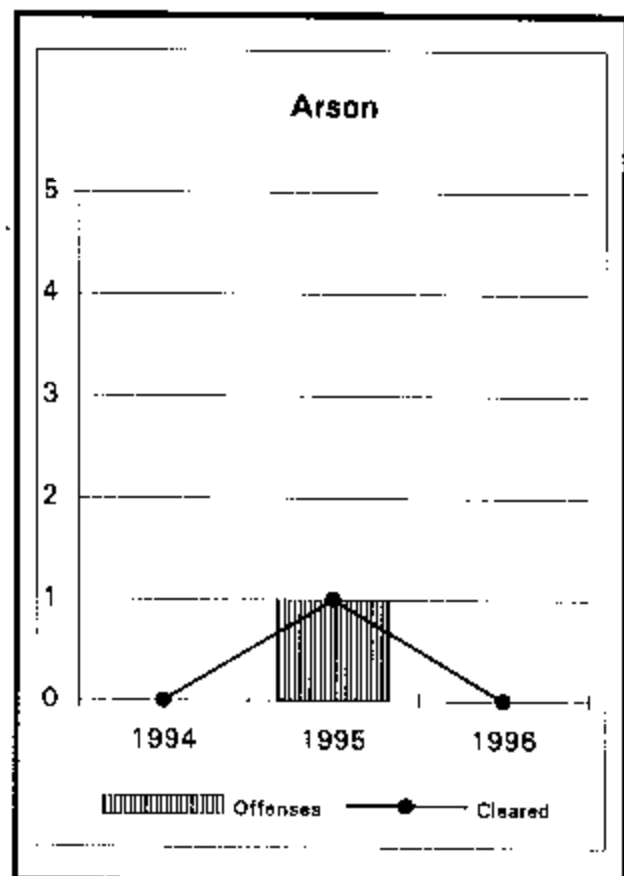
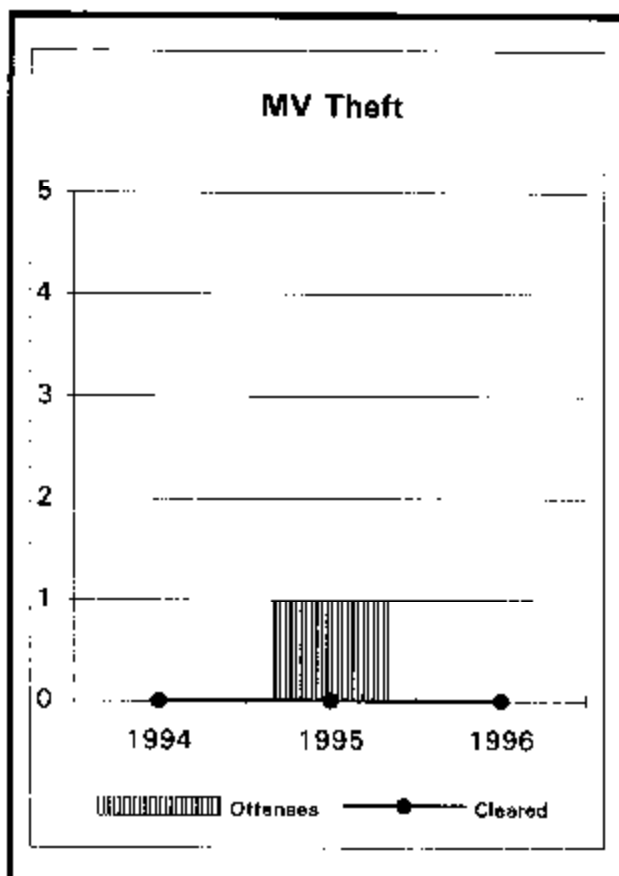
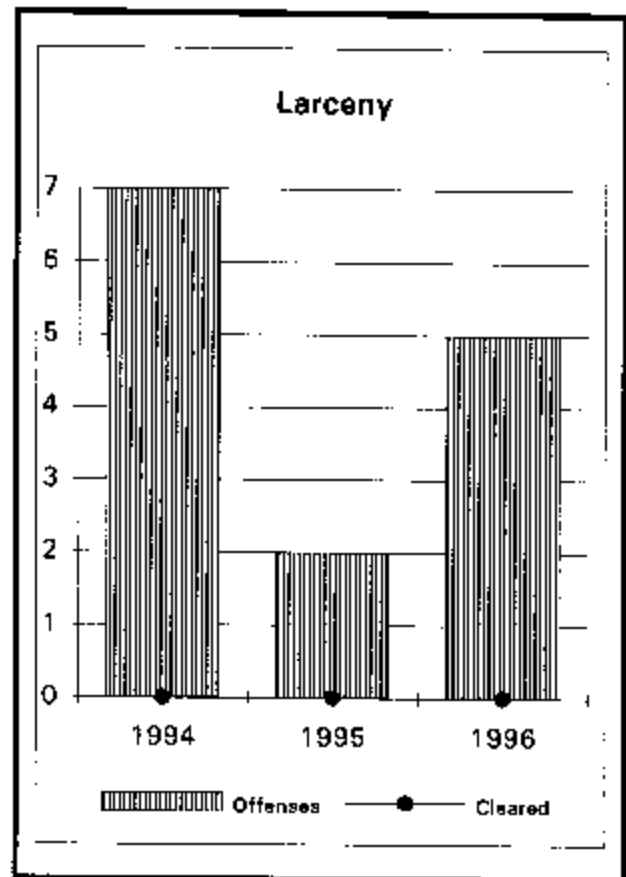
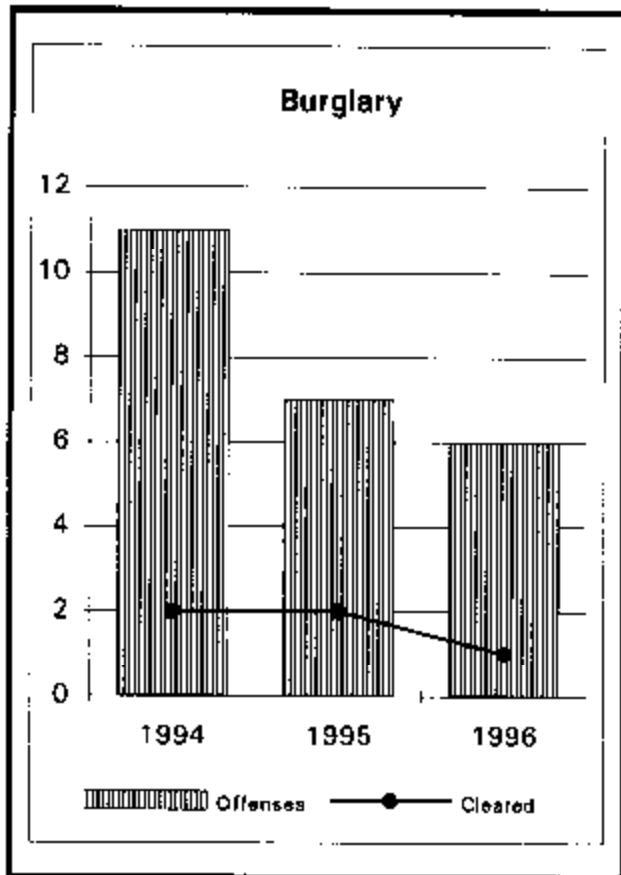
## Esmeralda County



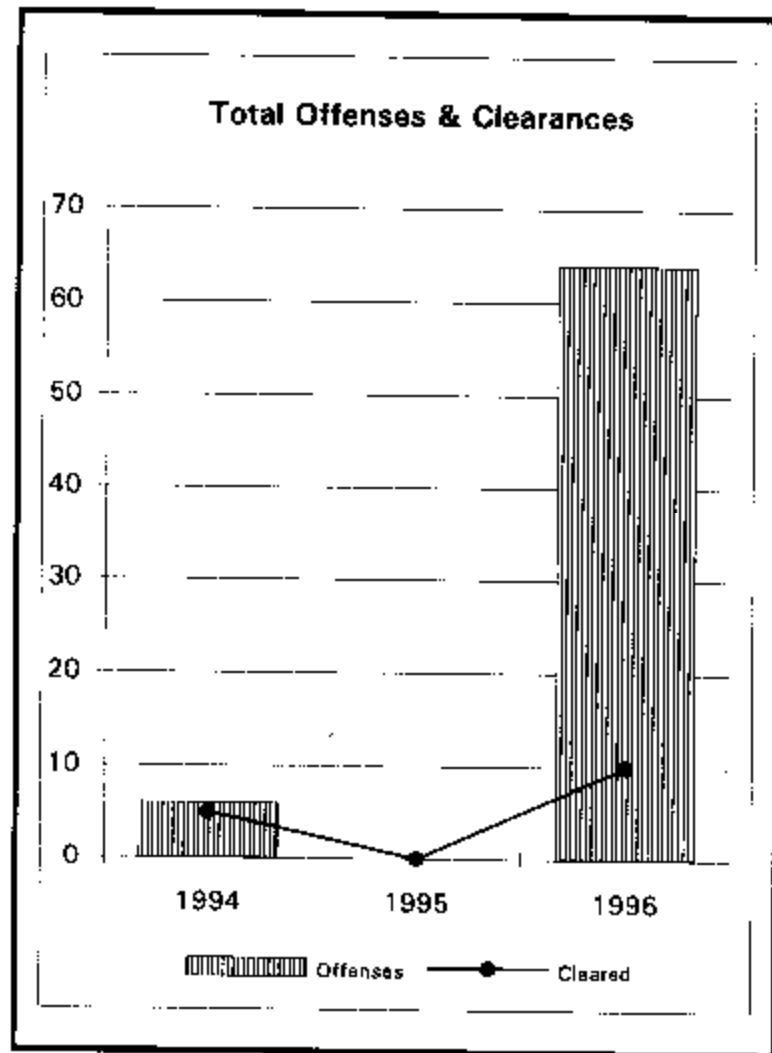


# NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Esmeralda County



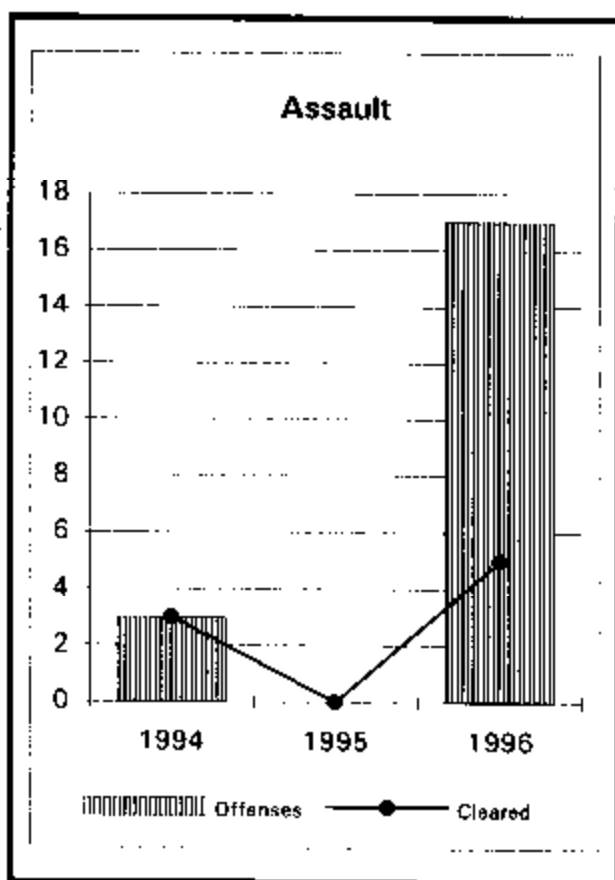
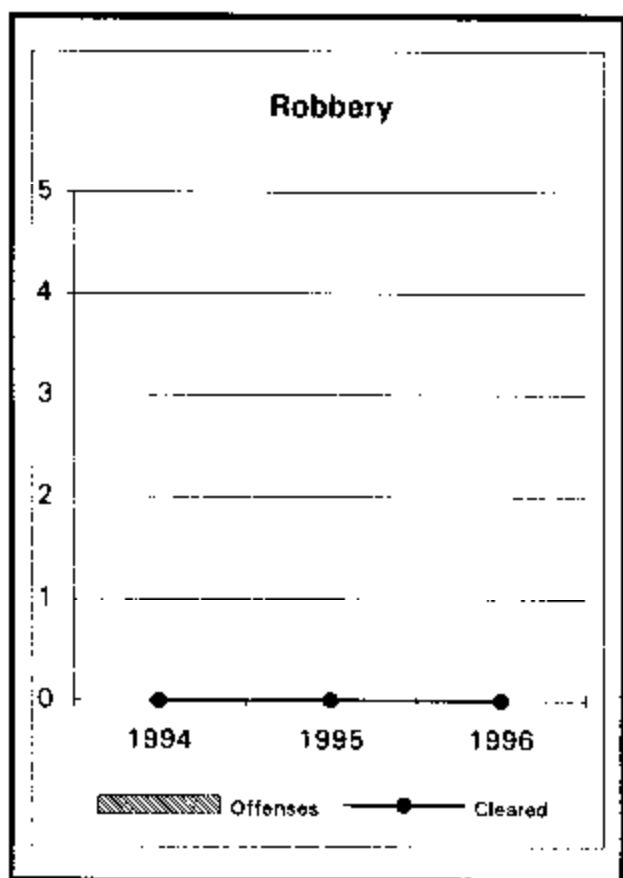
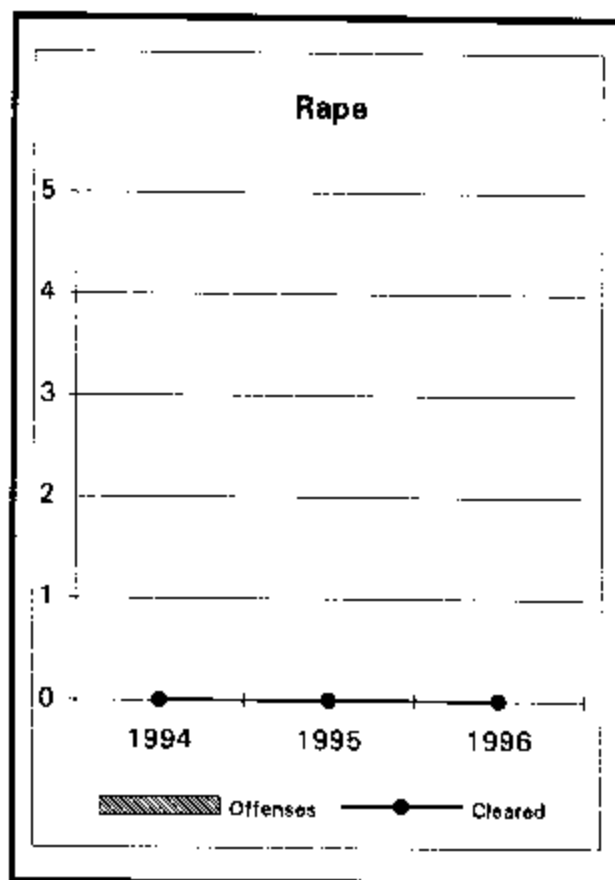
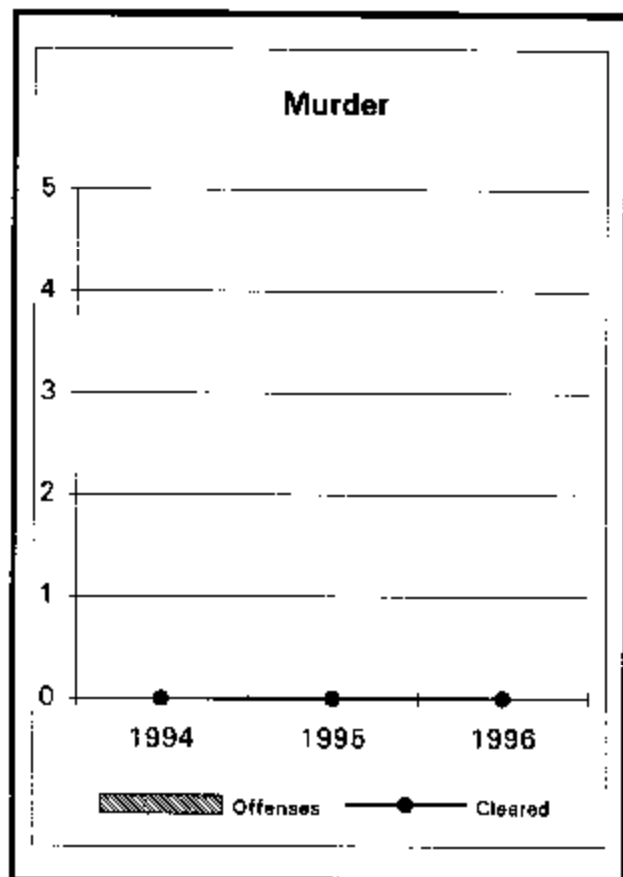
**NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996**  
**Eureka County**



Note: The Eureka Sheriff's Office did not report all months in 1994 and did not report in 1995.

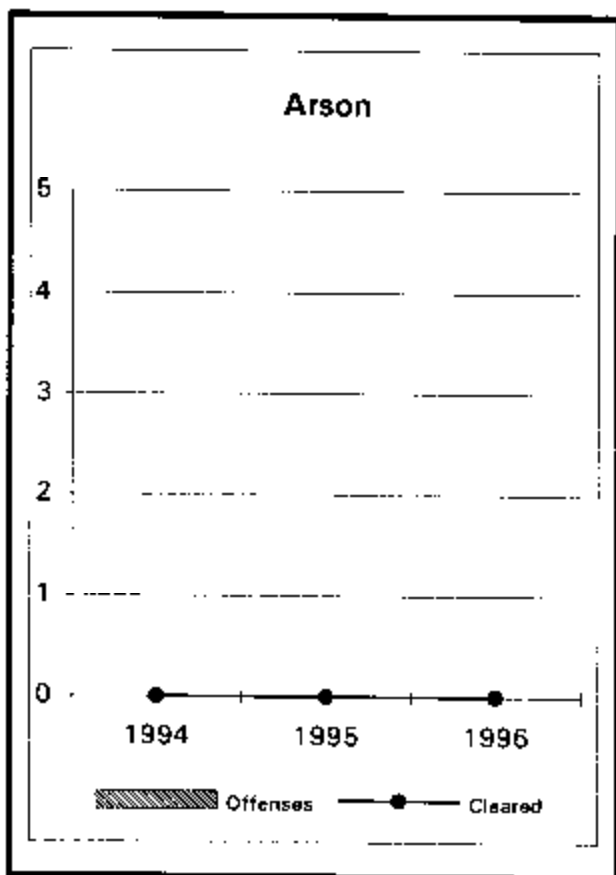
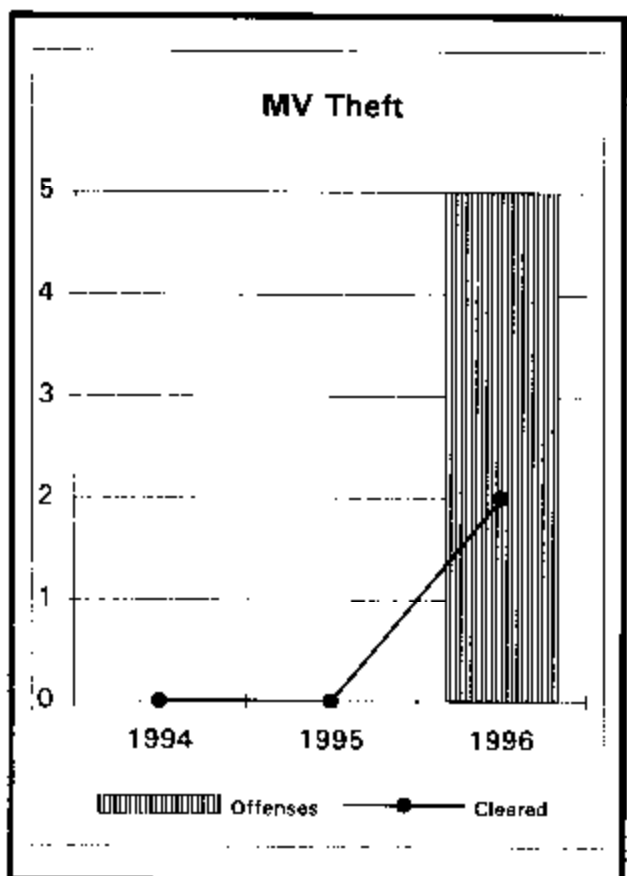
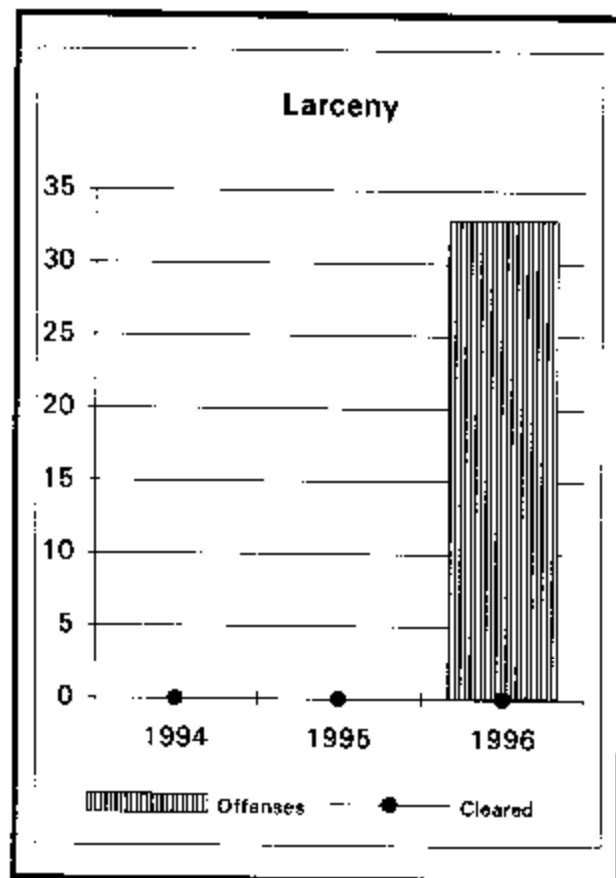
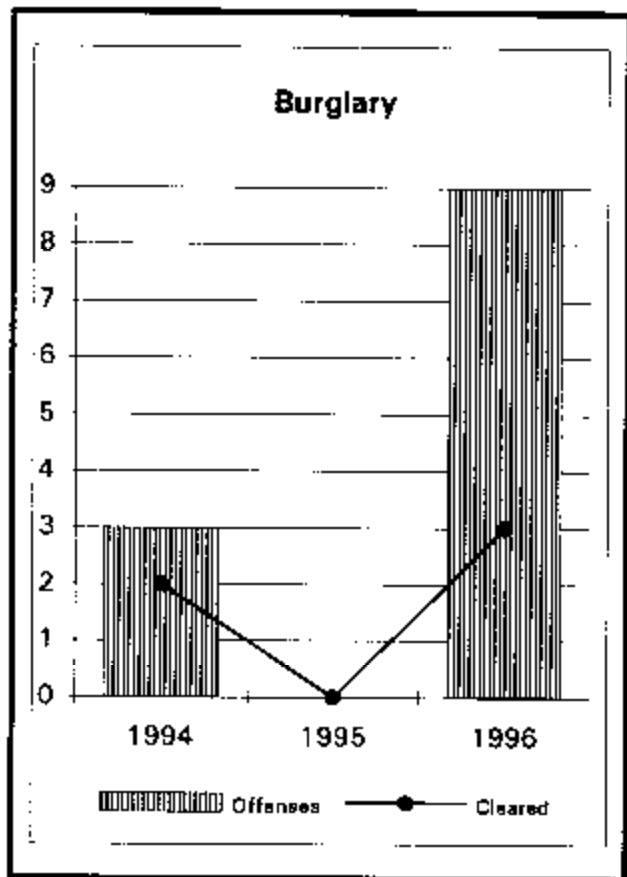
# NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Eureka County

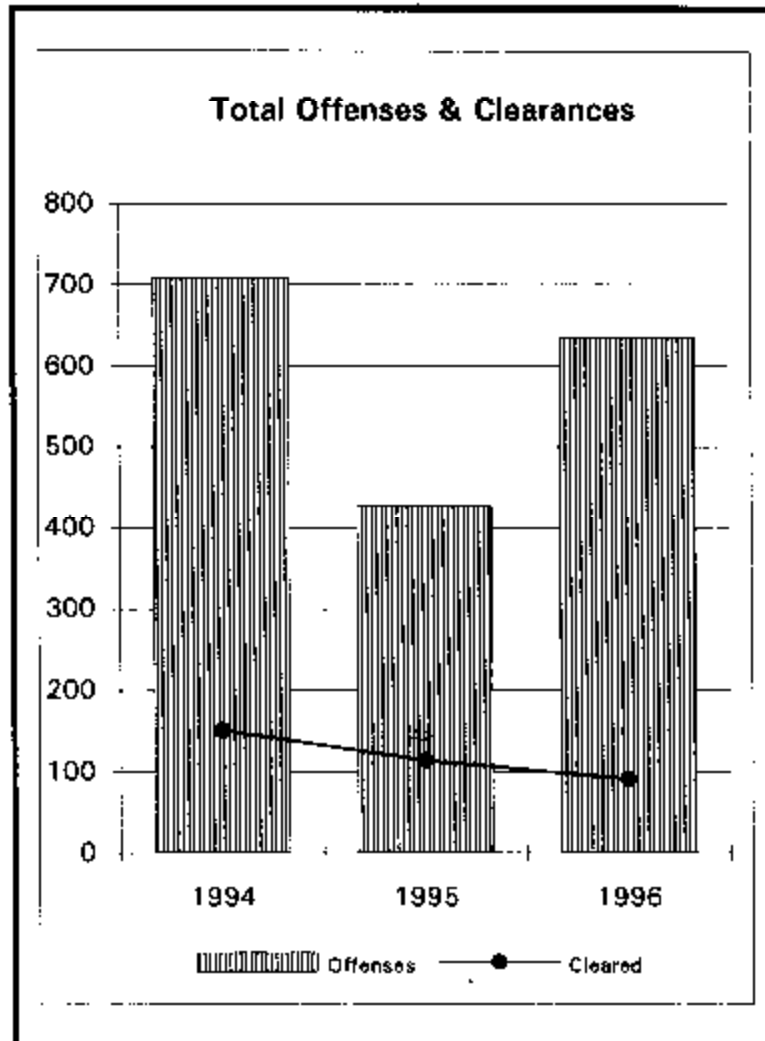


# NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Eureka County

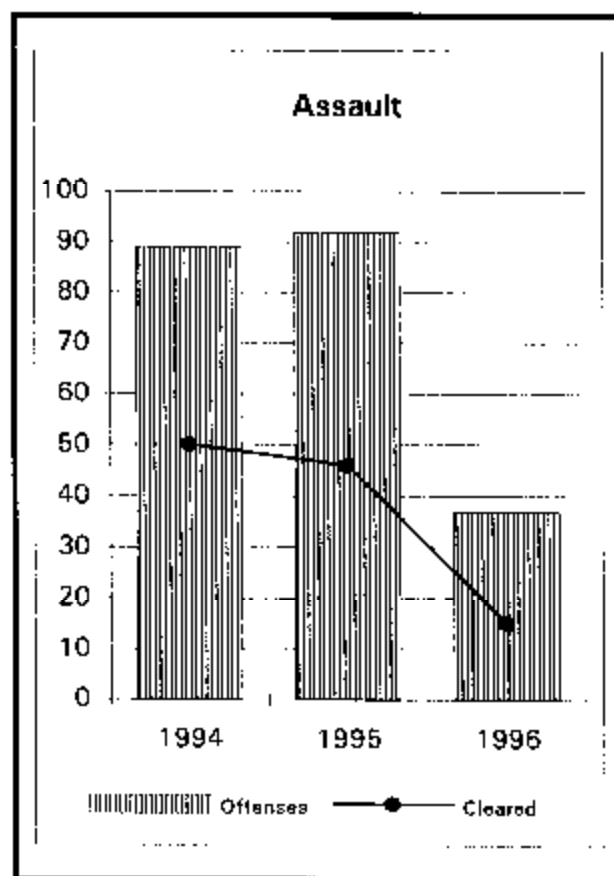
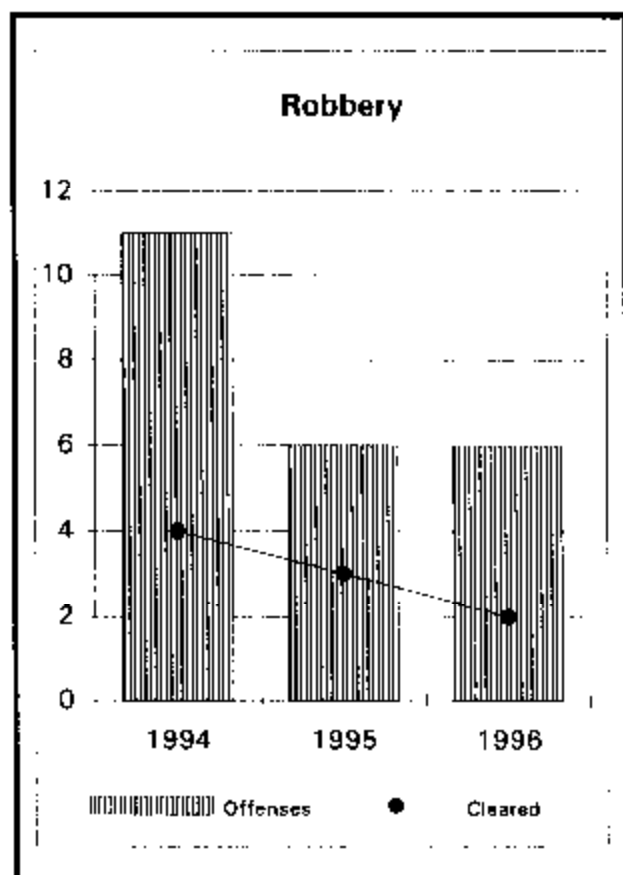
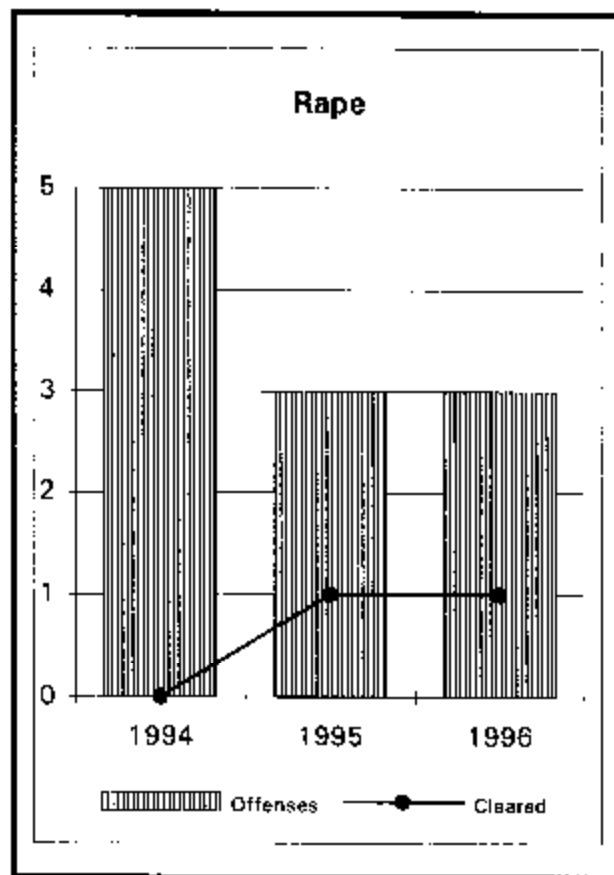
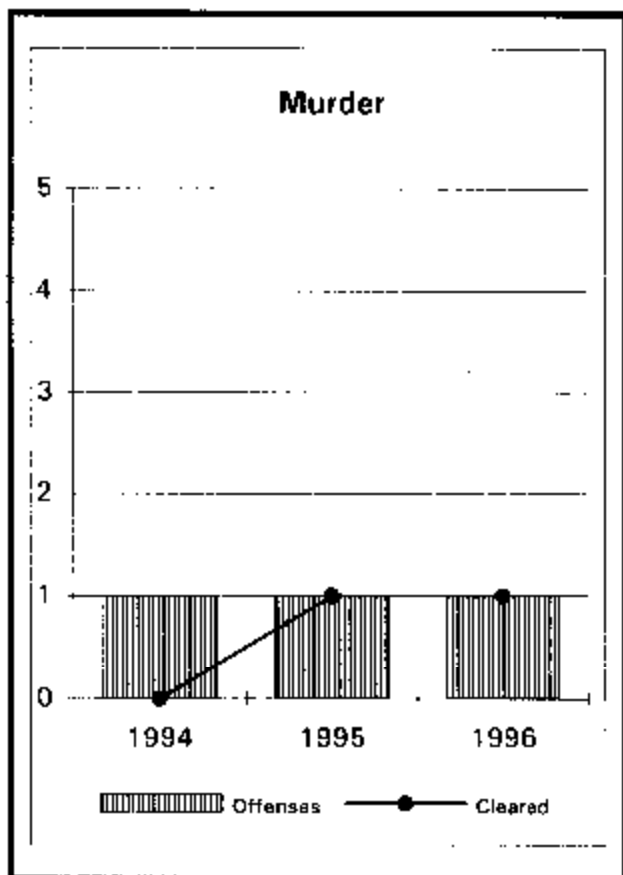


**NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996**  
**Humboldt County**



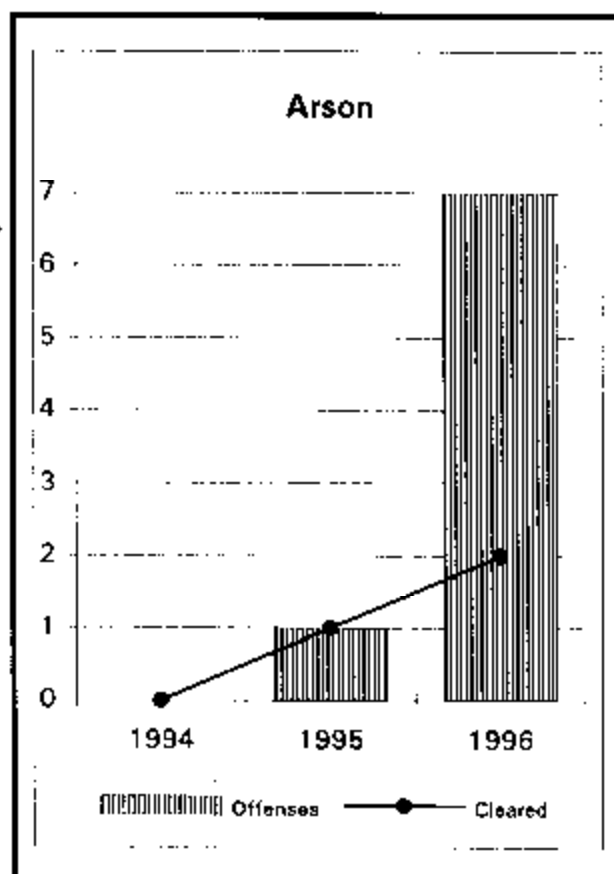
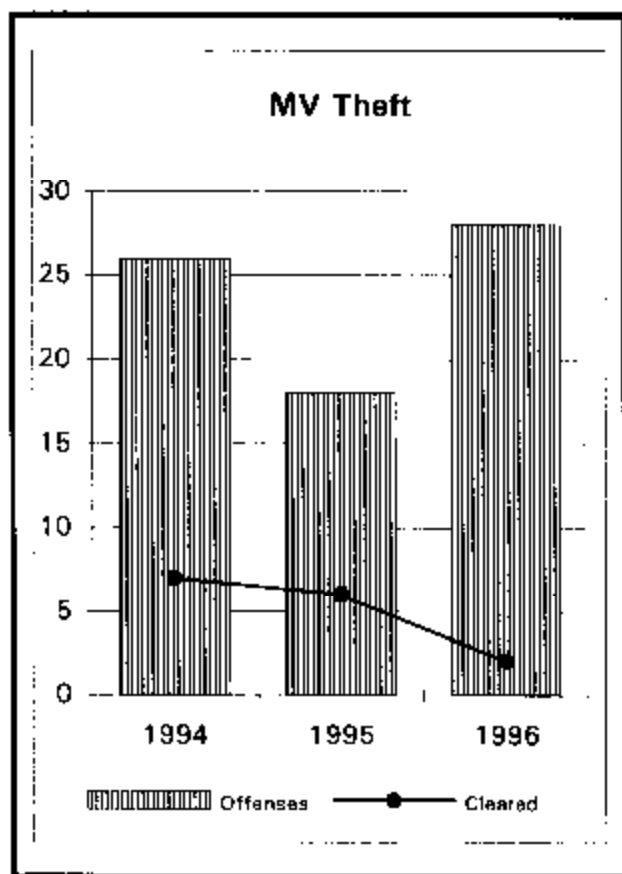
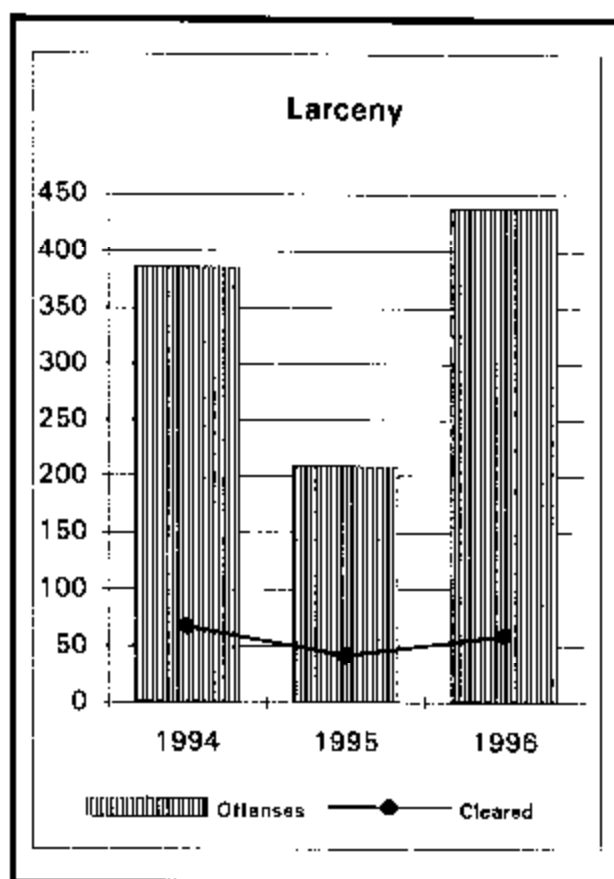
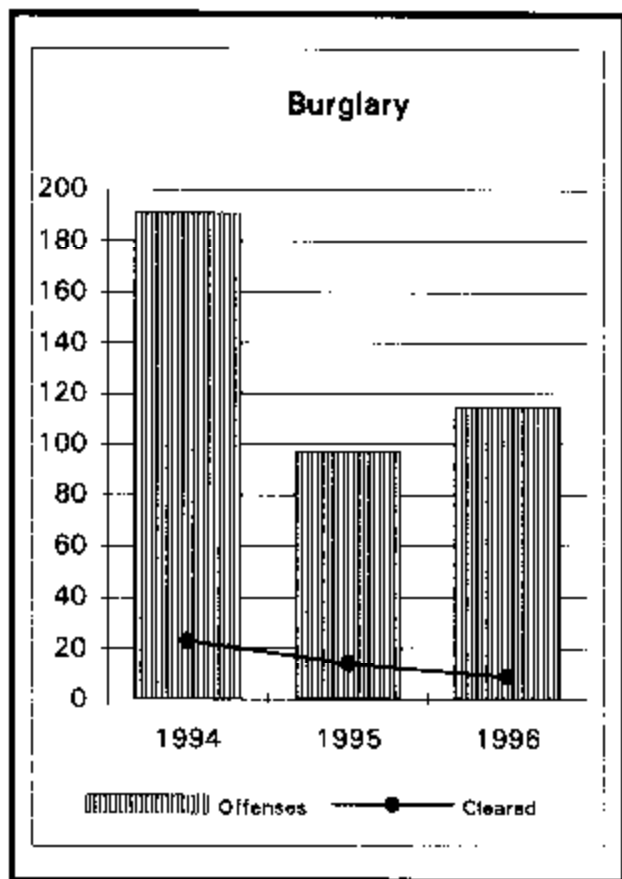
# NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Humboldt County

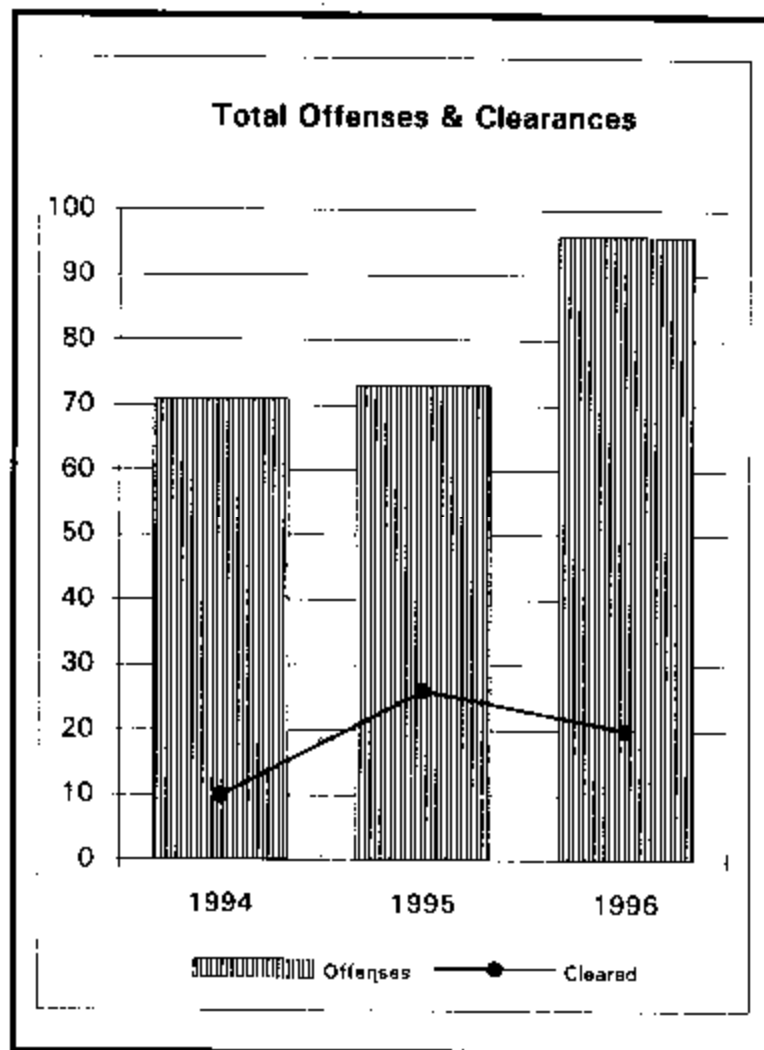


# NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Humboldt County



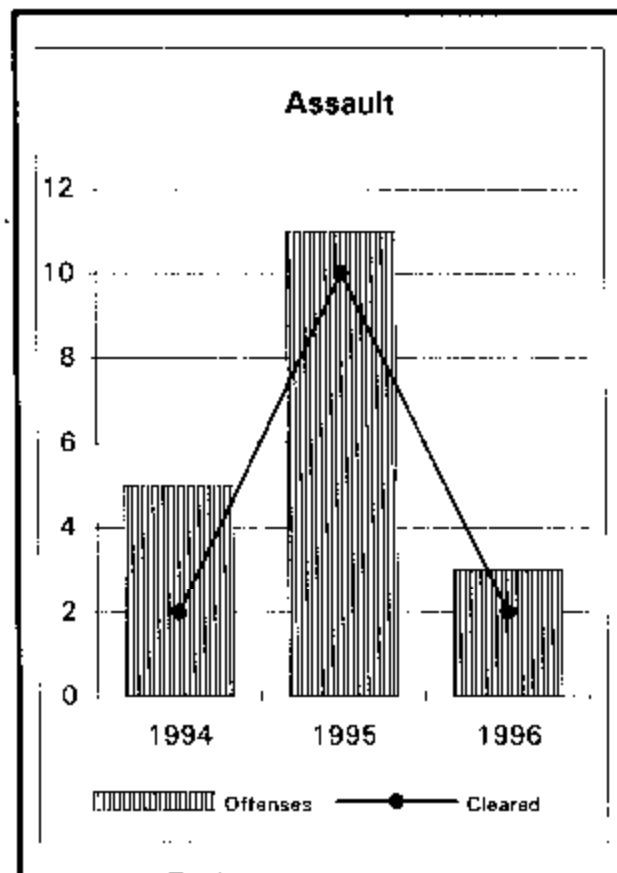
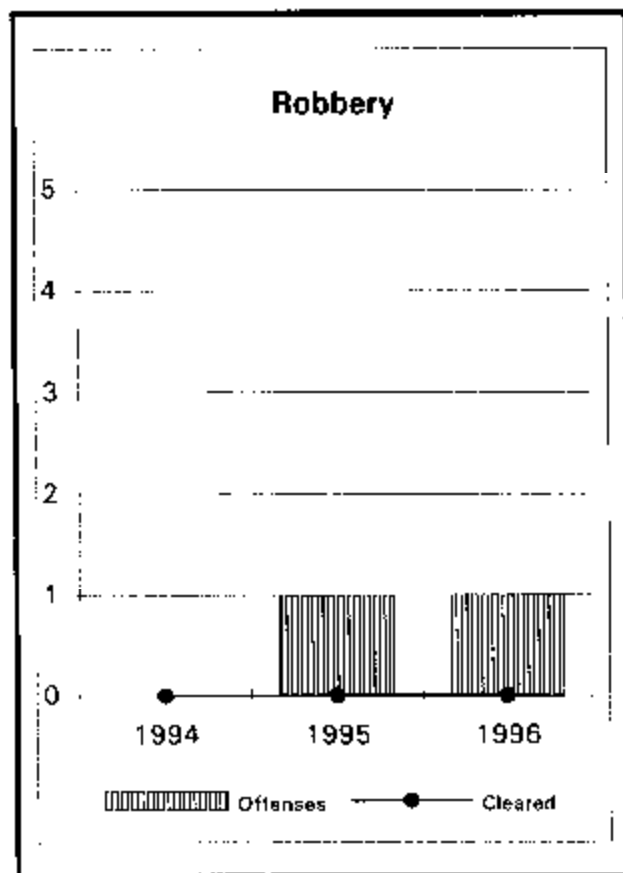
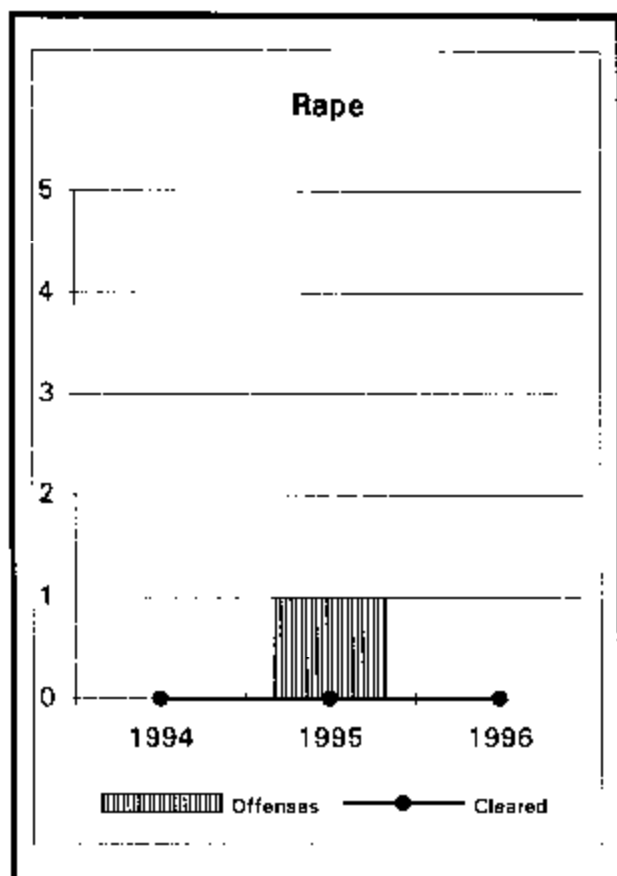
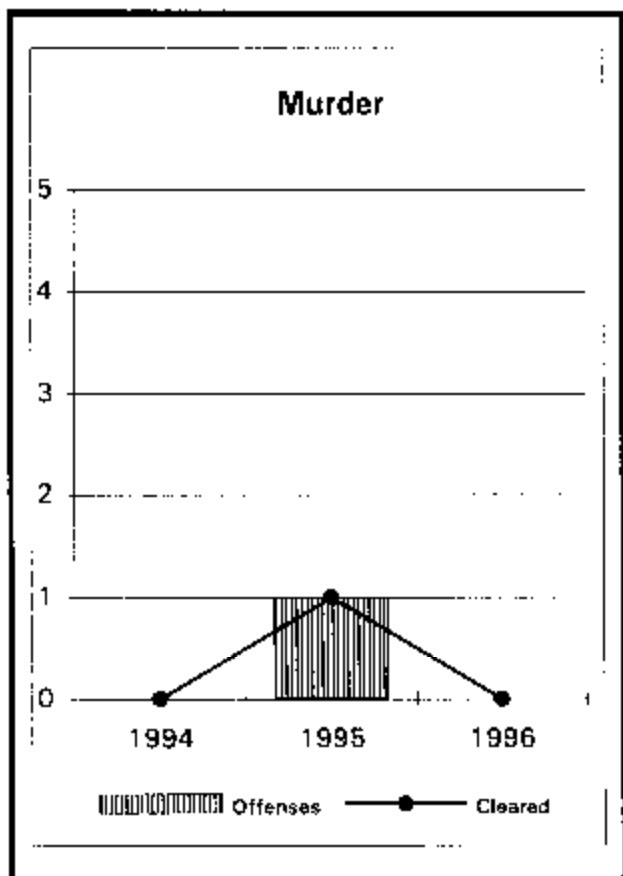
**NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996**  
**Lander County**





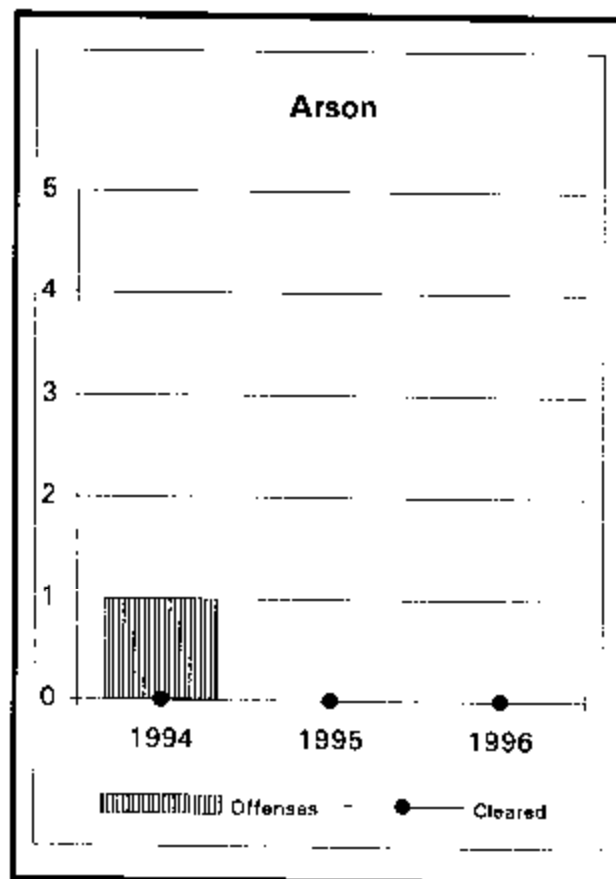
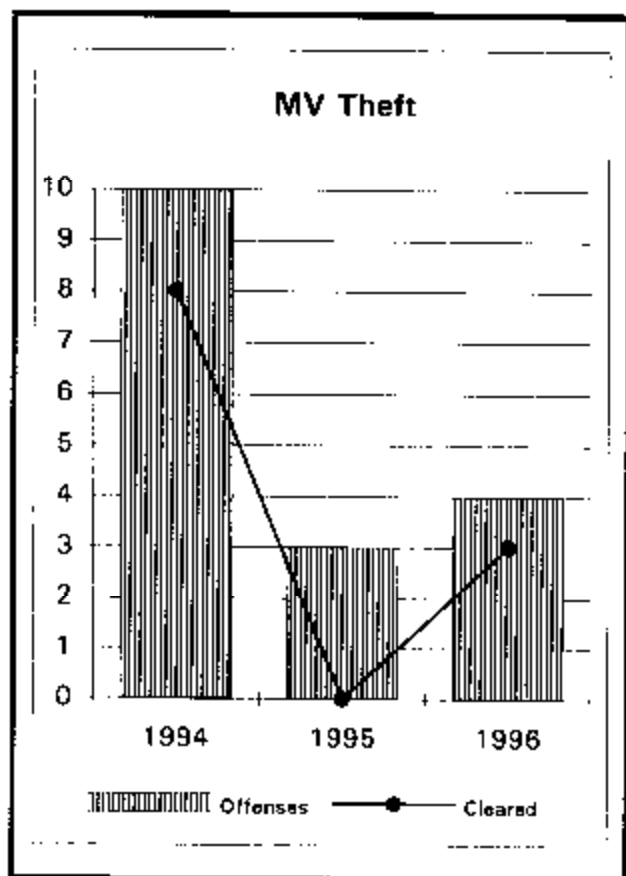
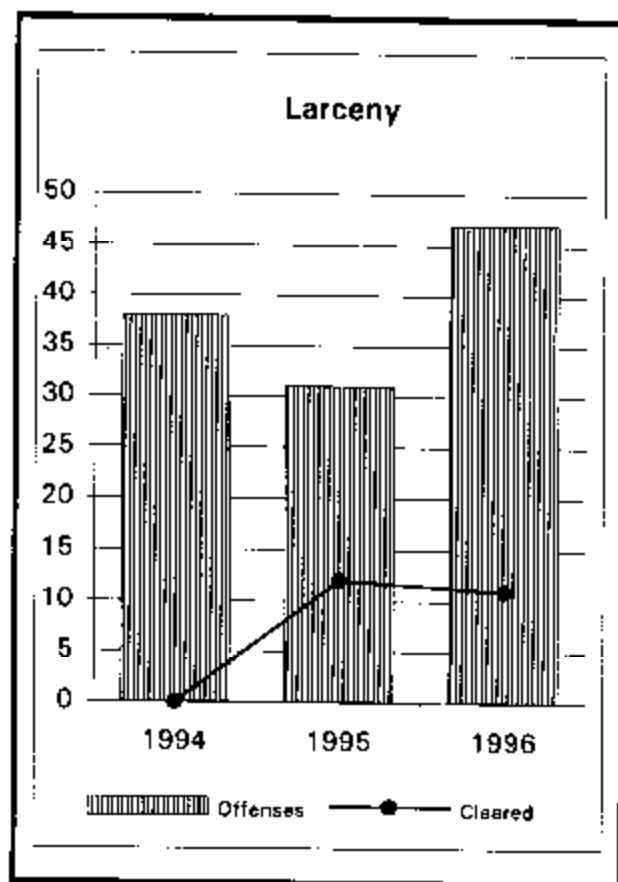
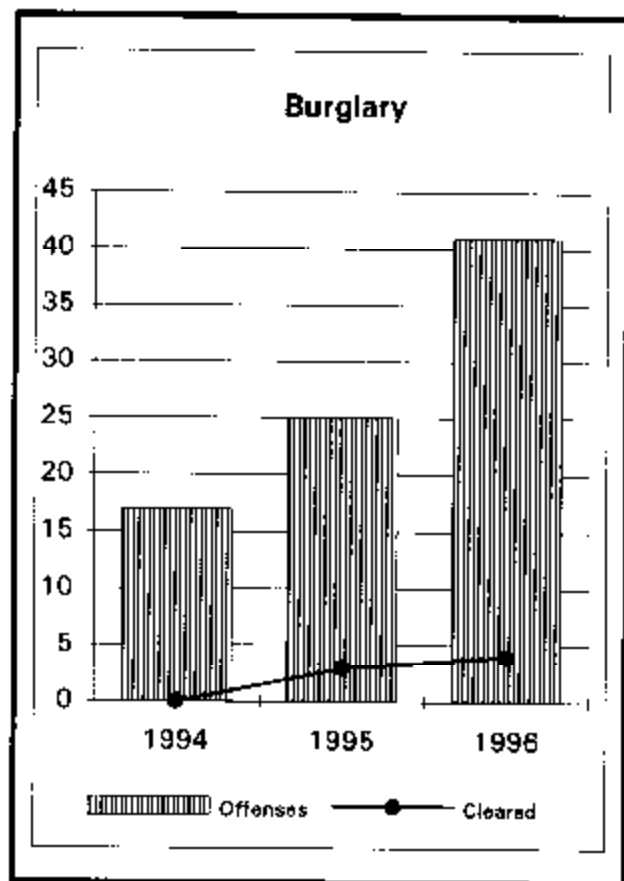
# NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Lander County

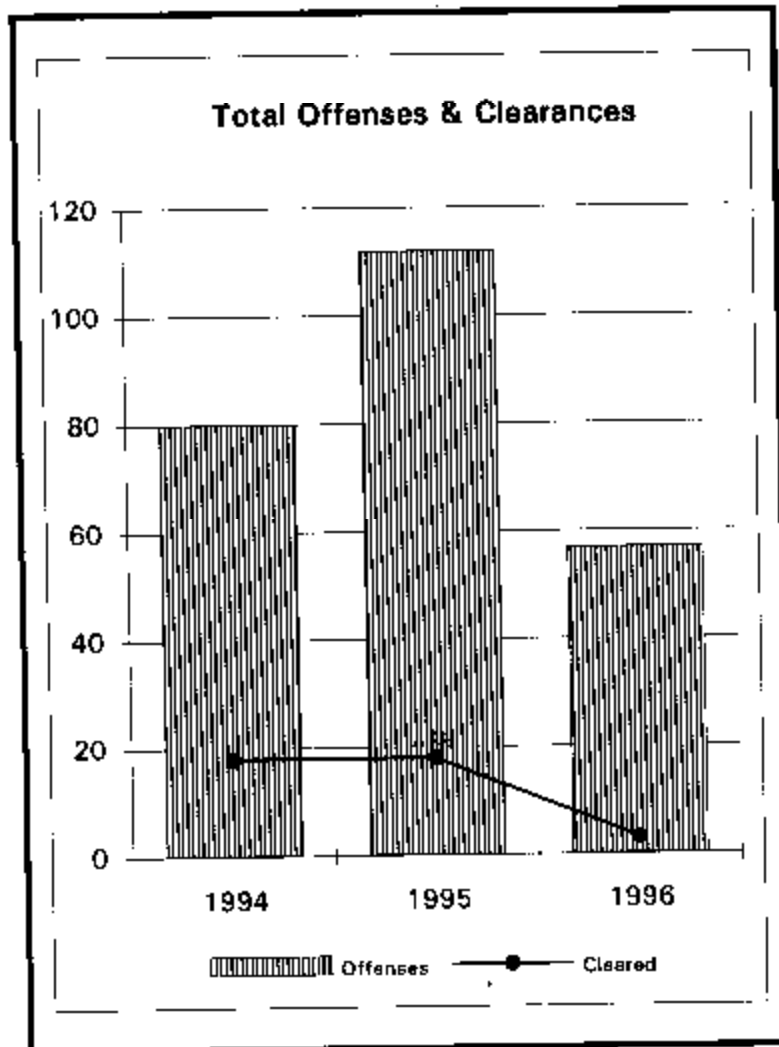


# NEVADA INDEX CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Lander County

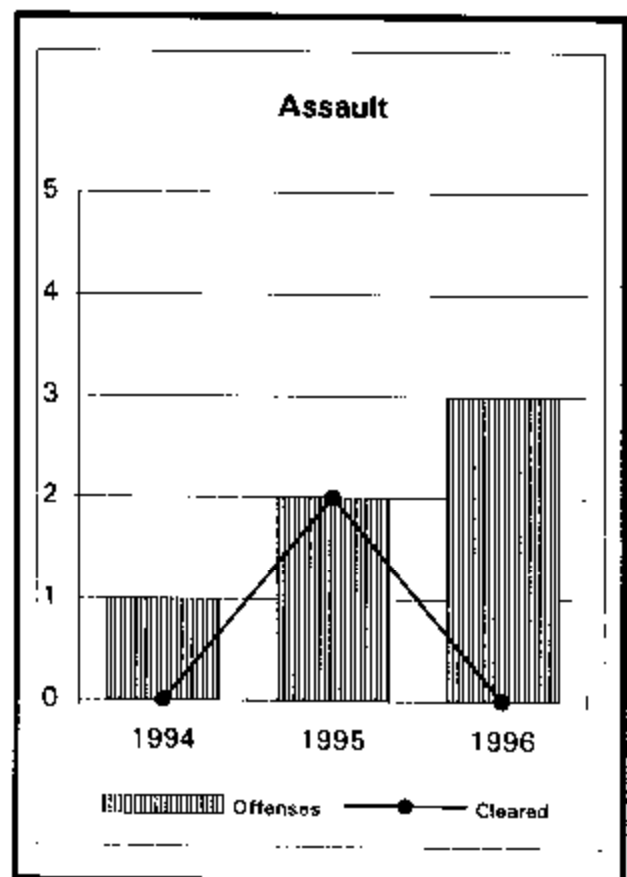
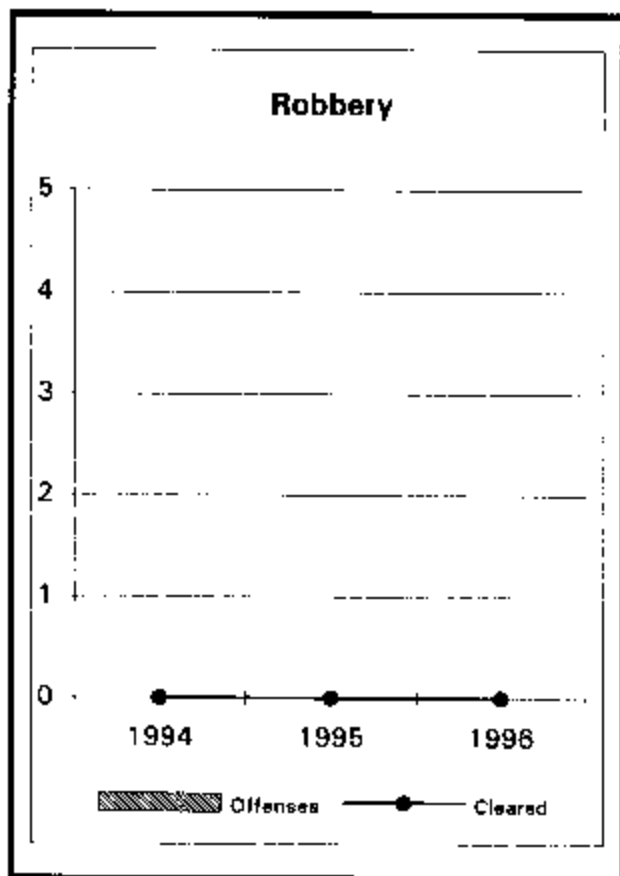
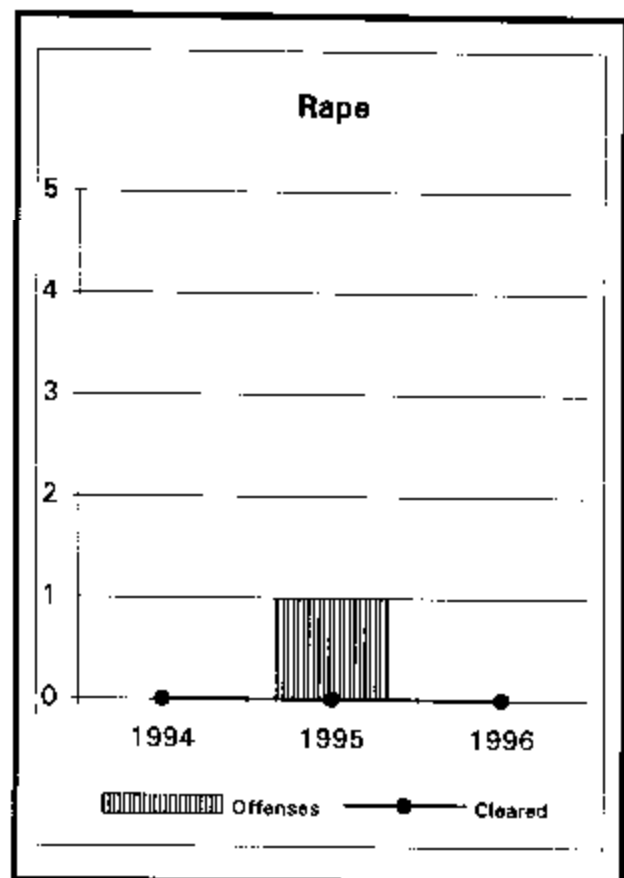
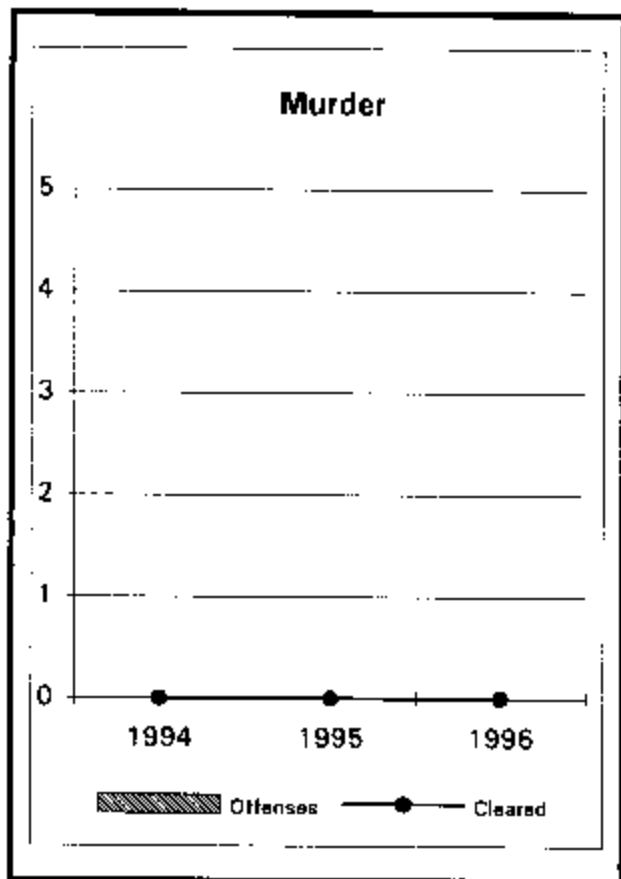


**NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996**  
**Lincoln County**



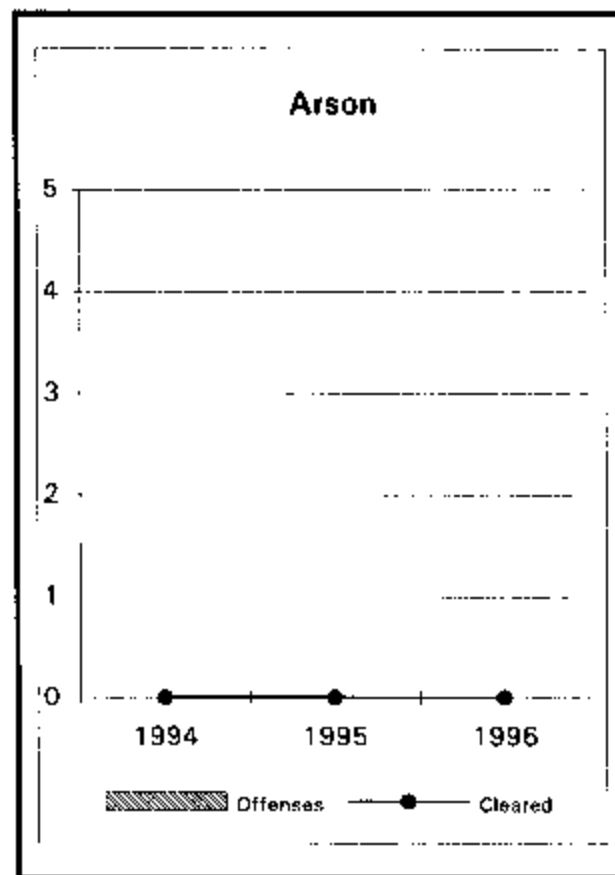
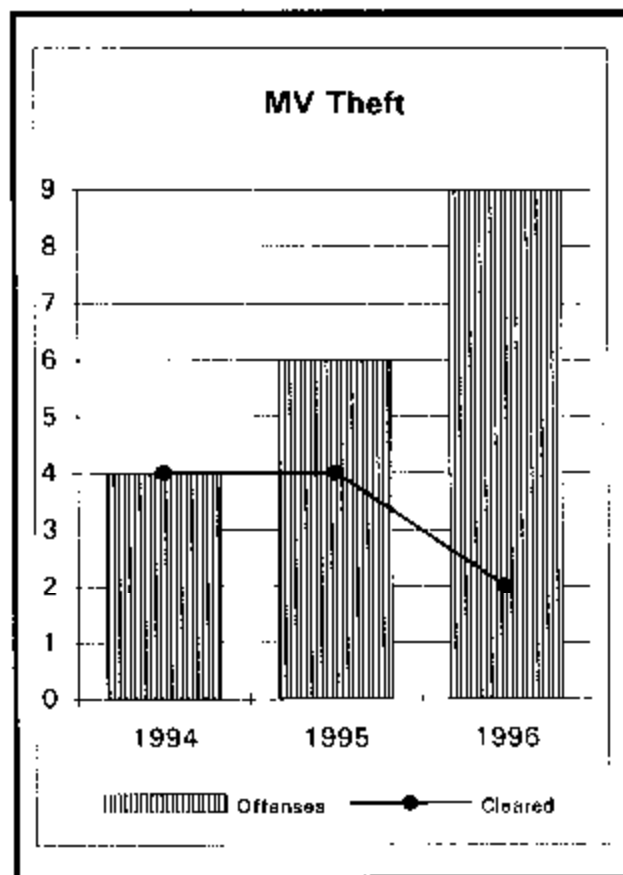
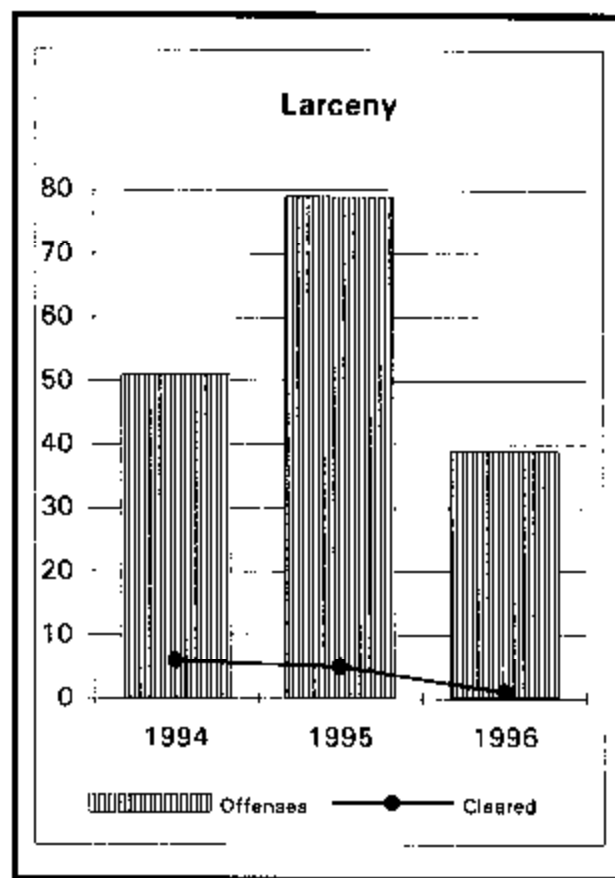
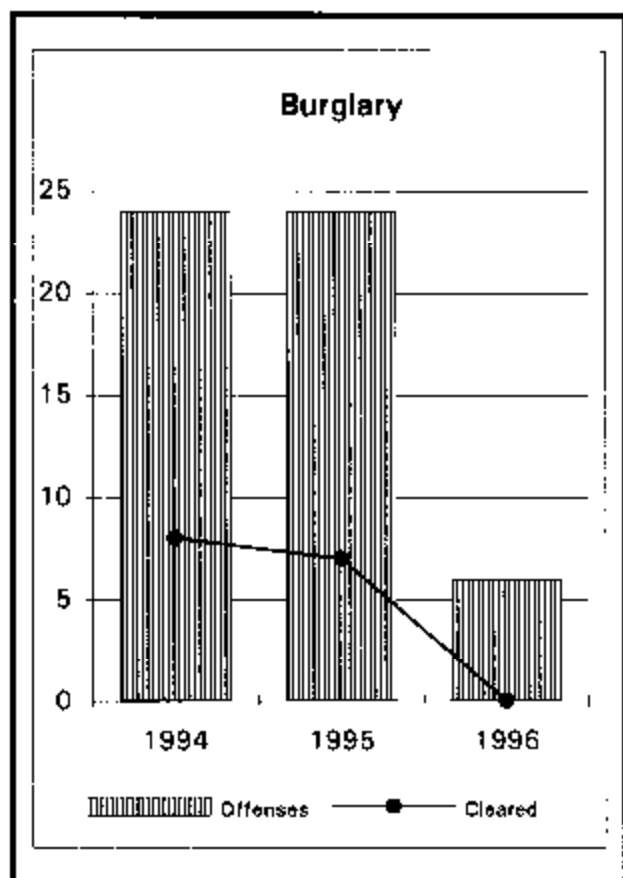
# NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Lincoln County

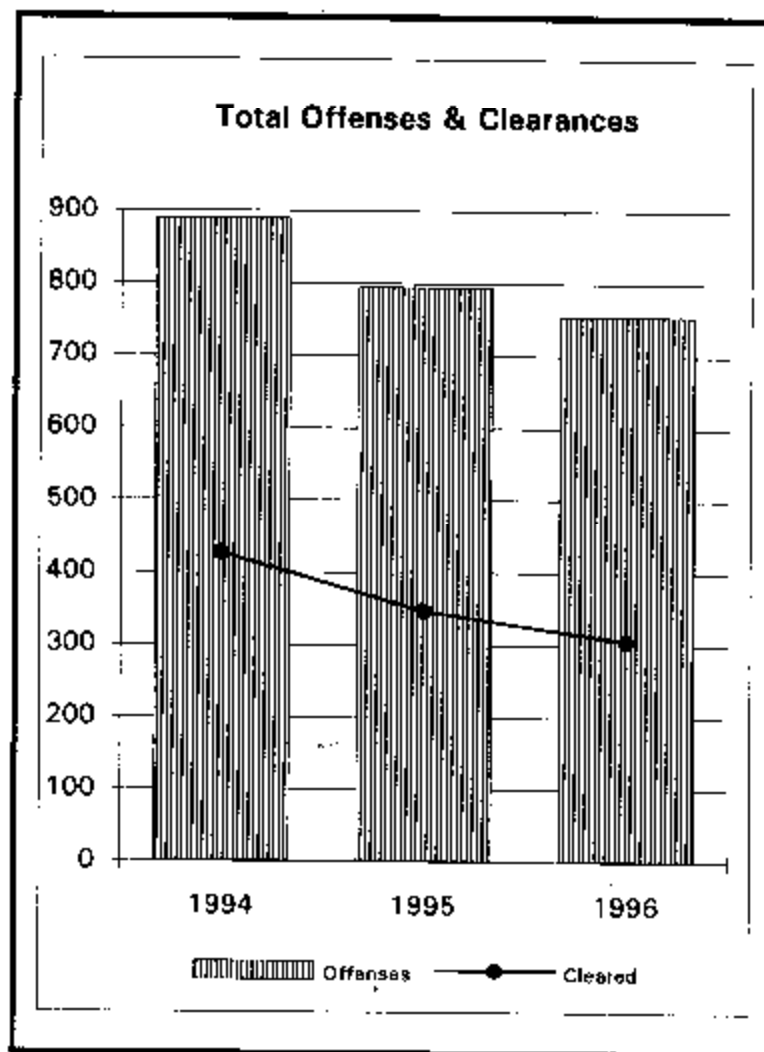


# NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Lincoln County

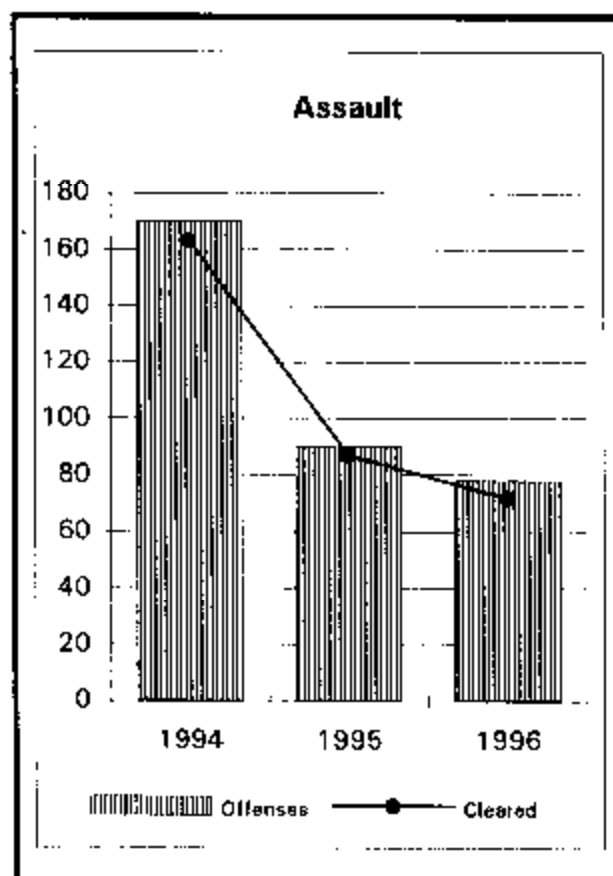
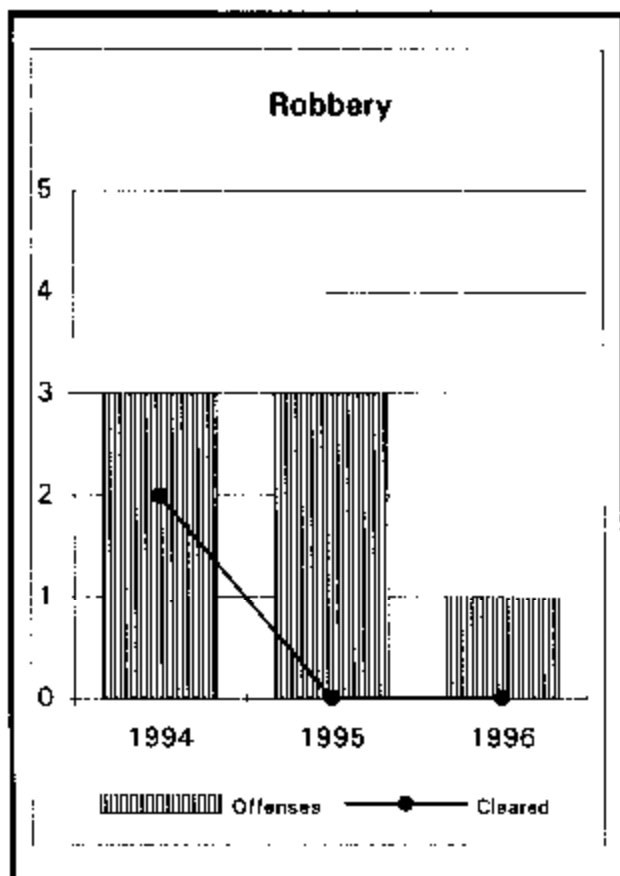
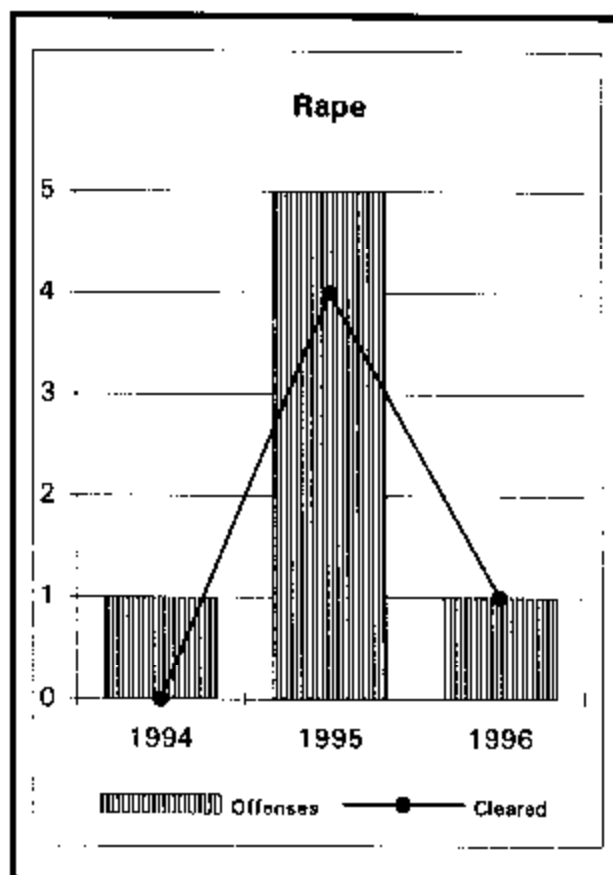
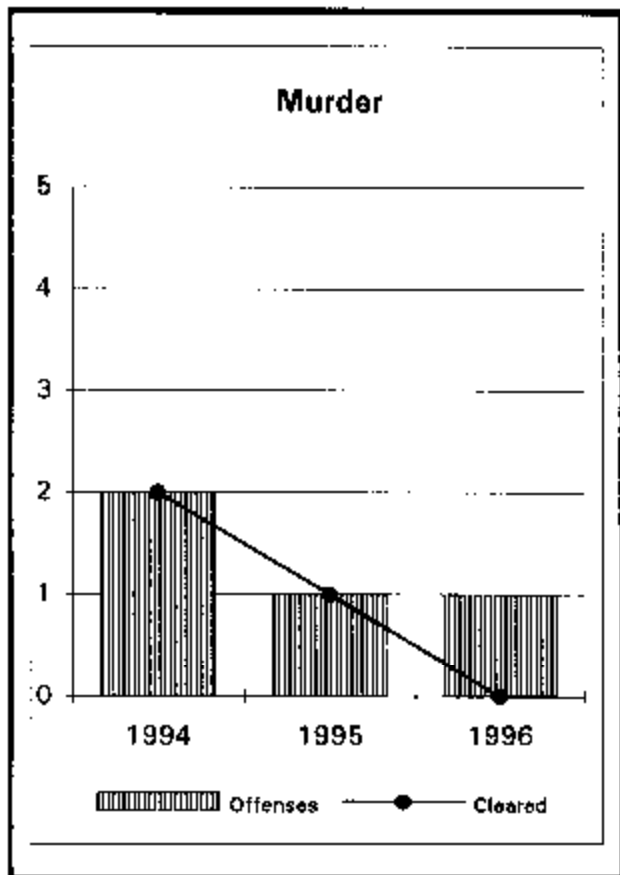


**NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996**  
**Lyon County**



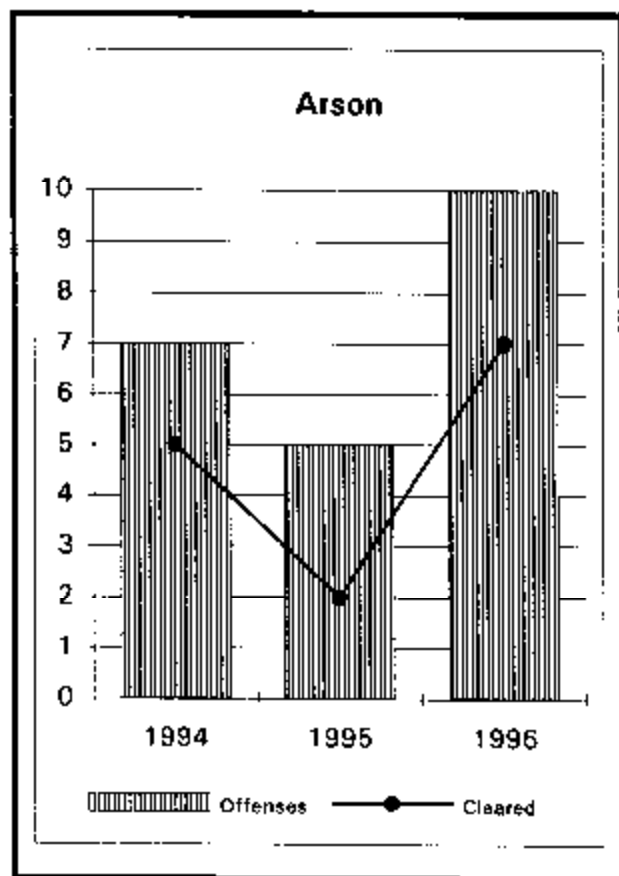
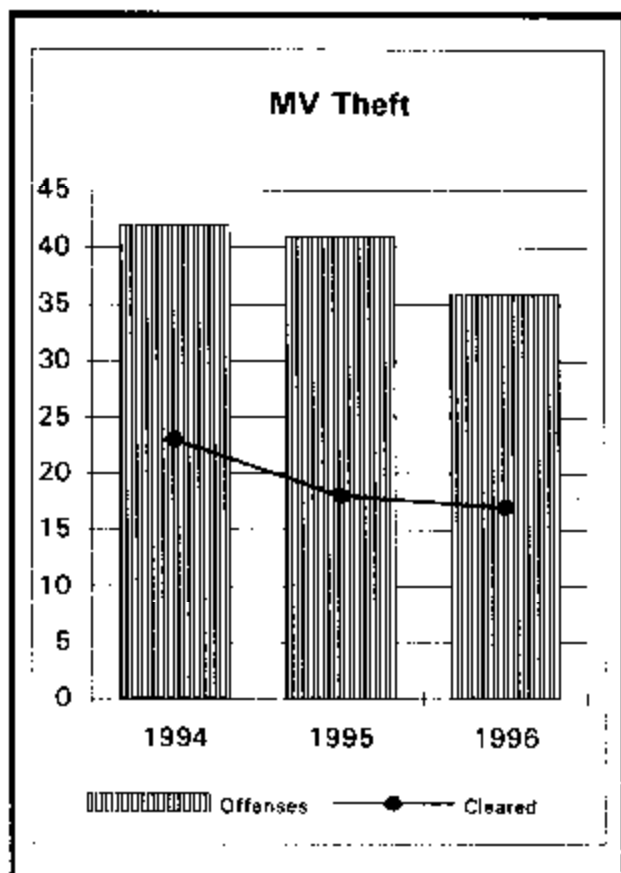
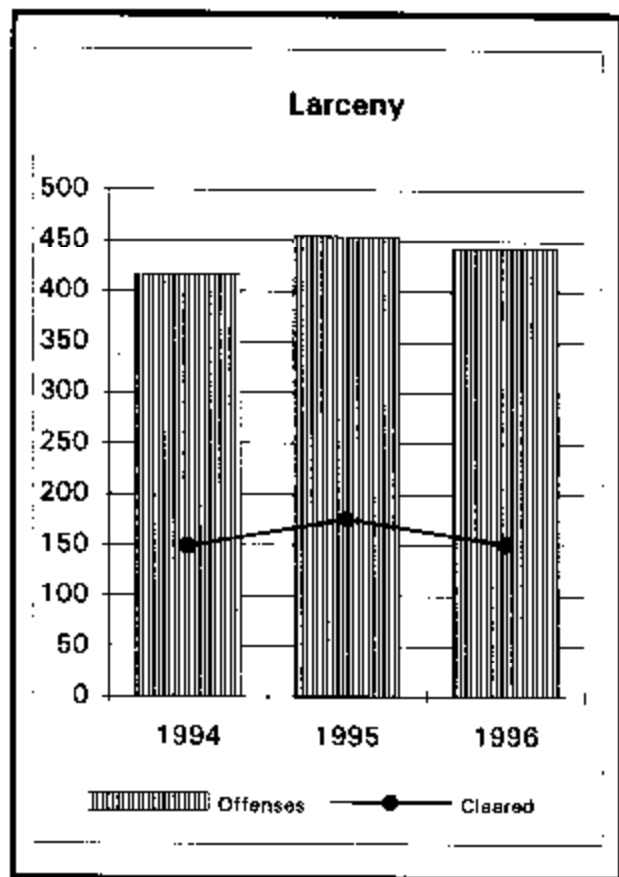
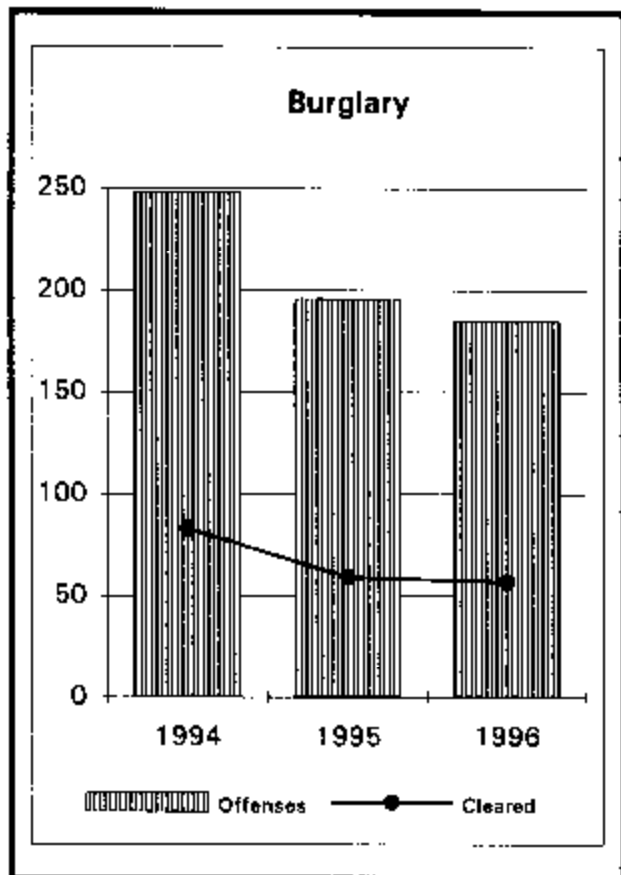
# NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Lyon County



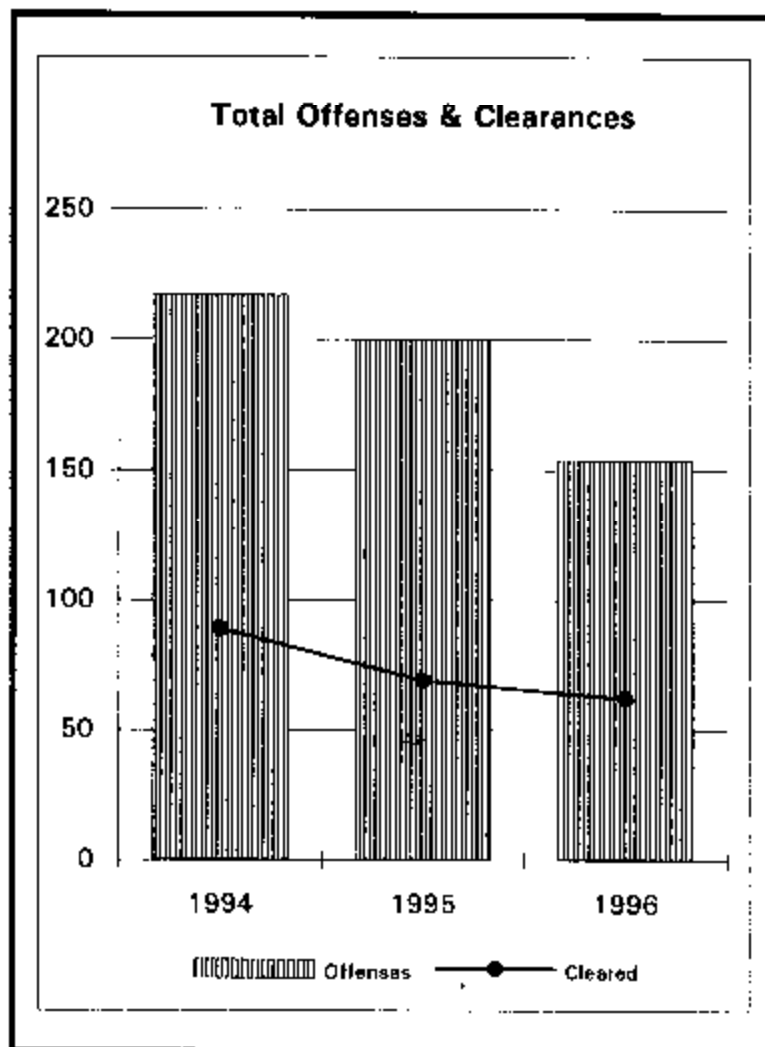
# NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Lyon County



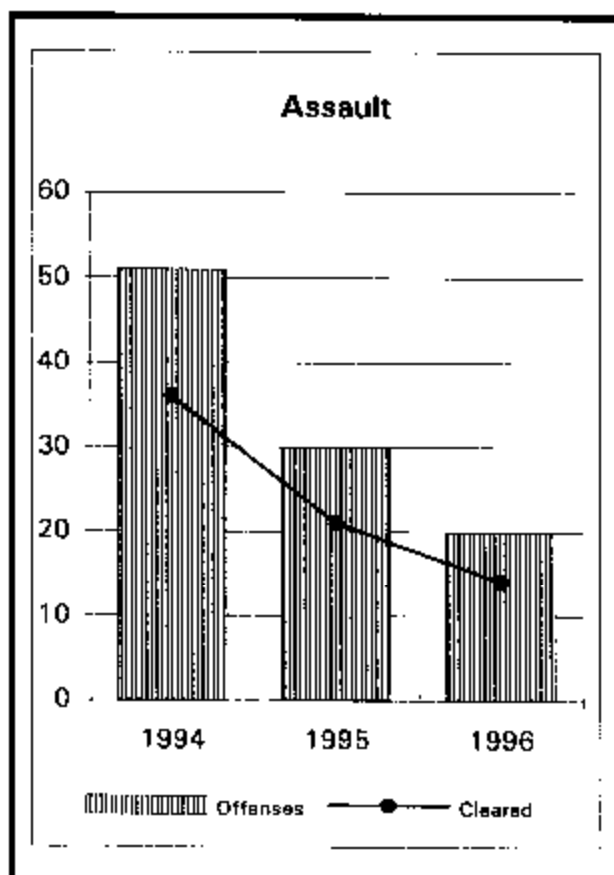
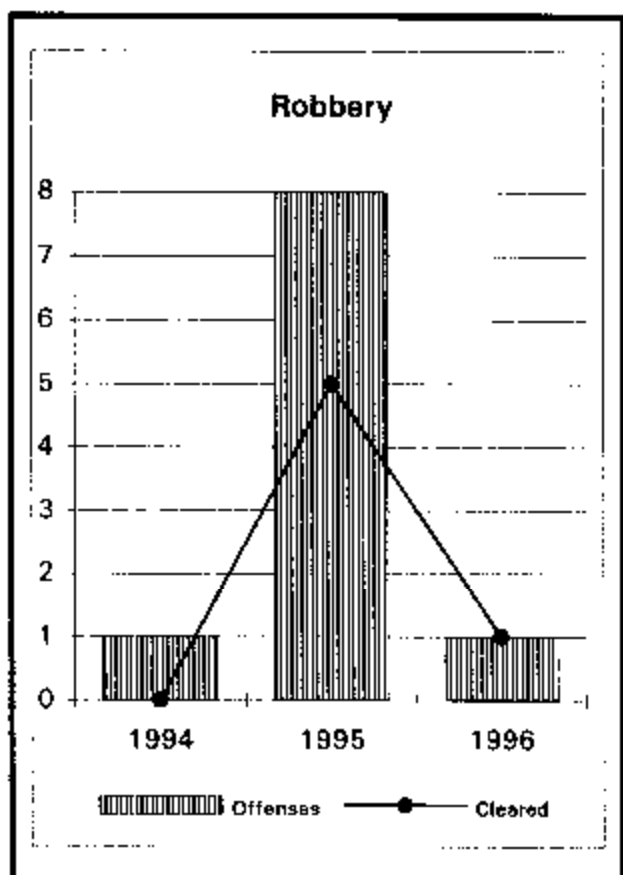
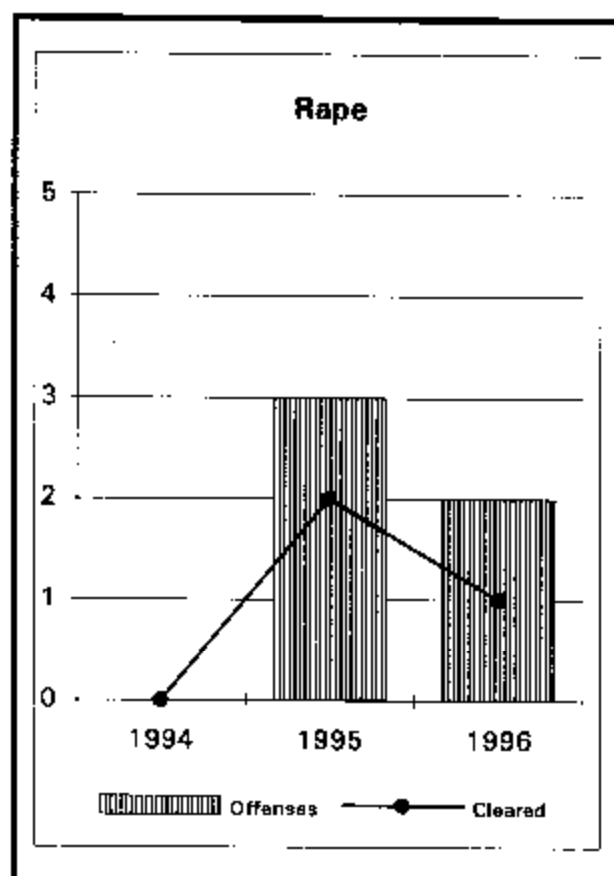
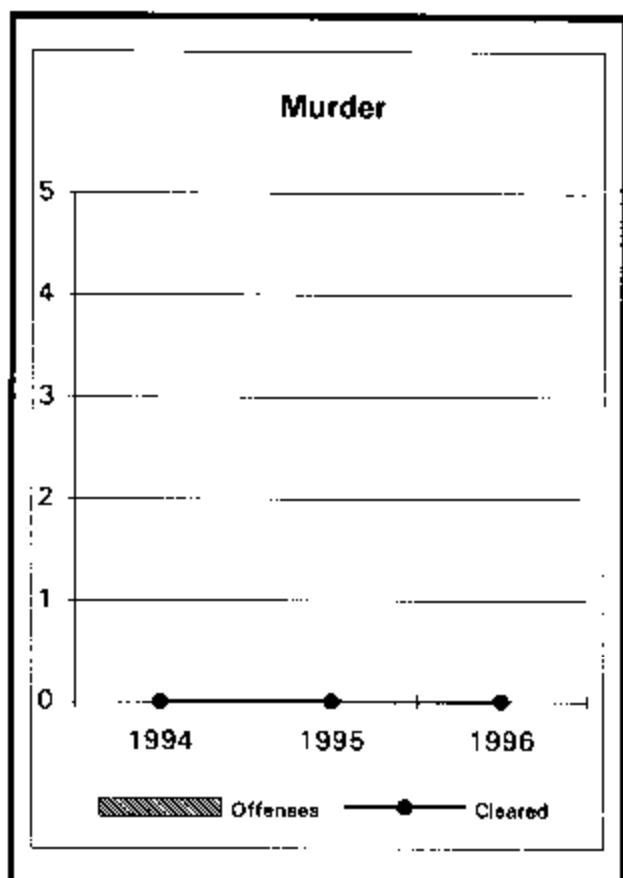


**NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996**  
**Mineral County**



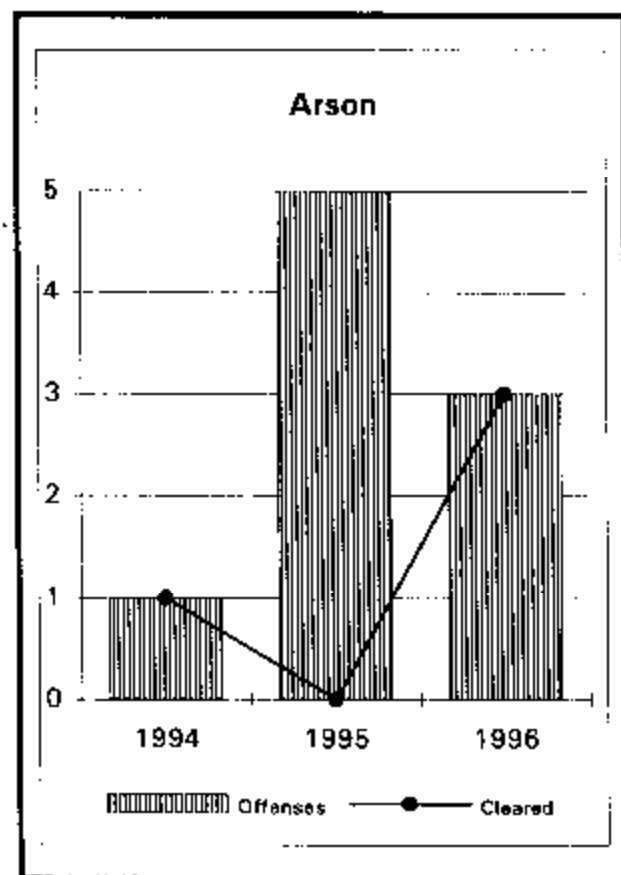
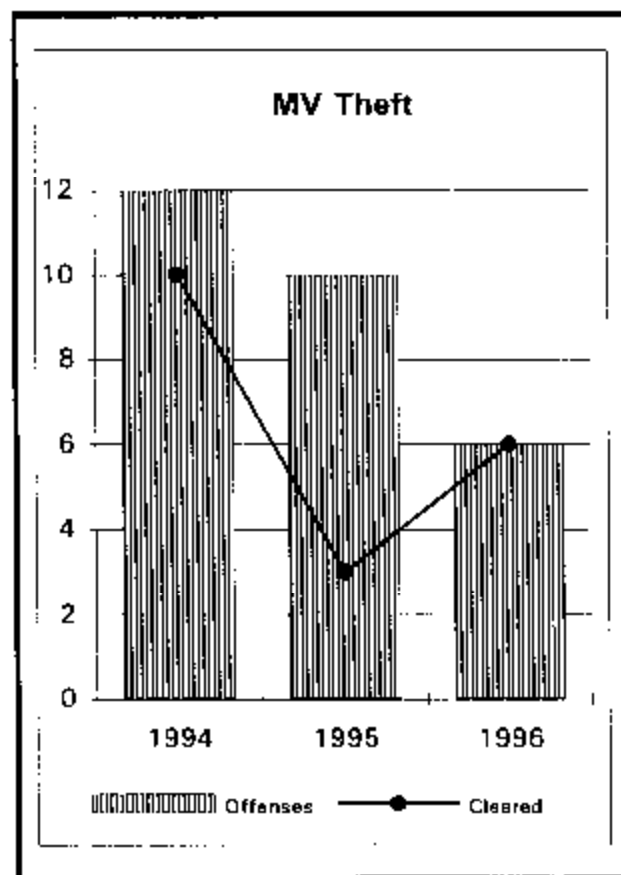
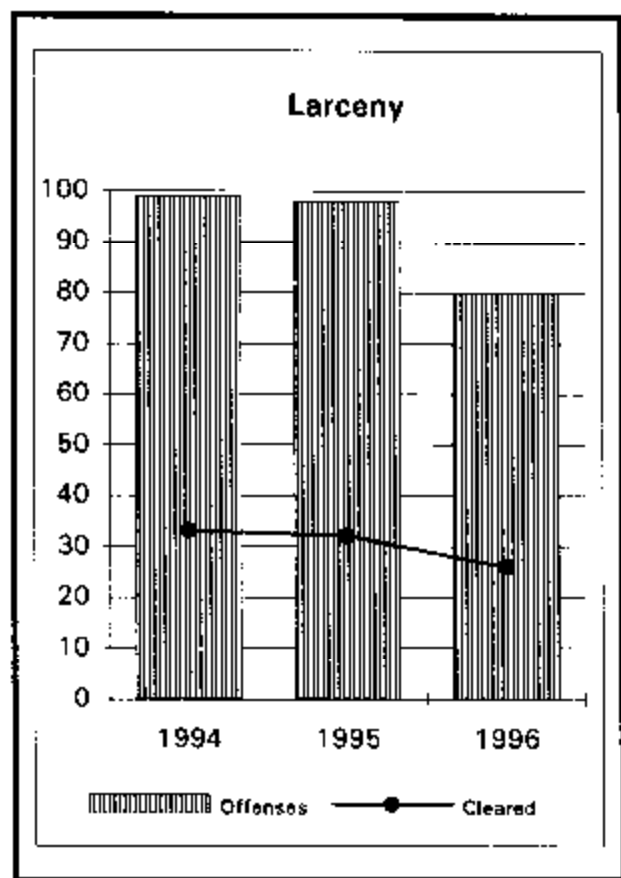
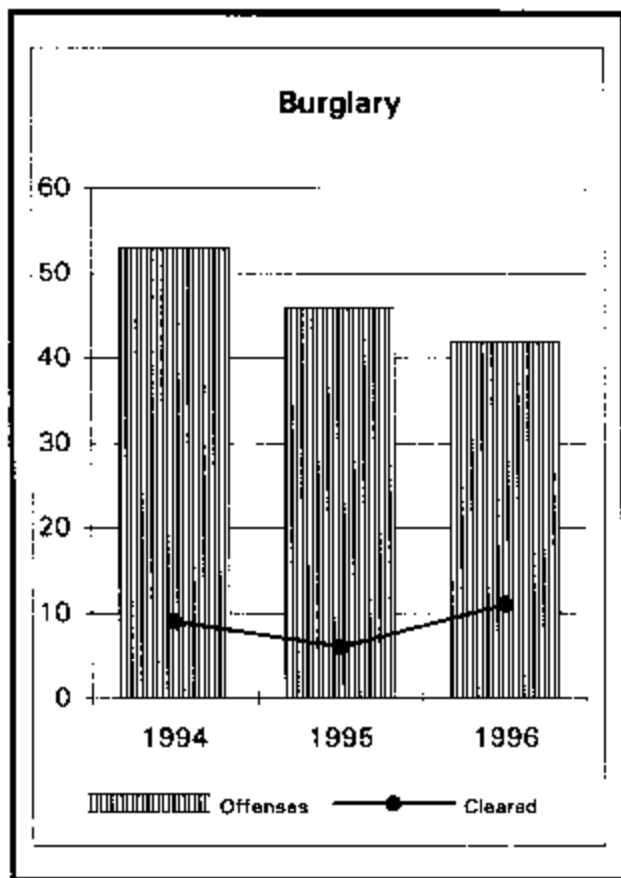
# NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Mineral County

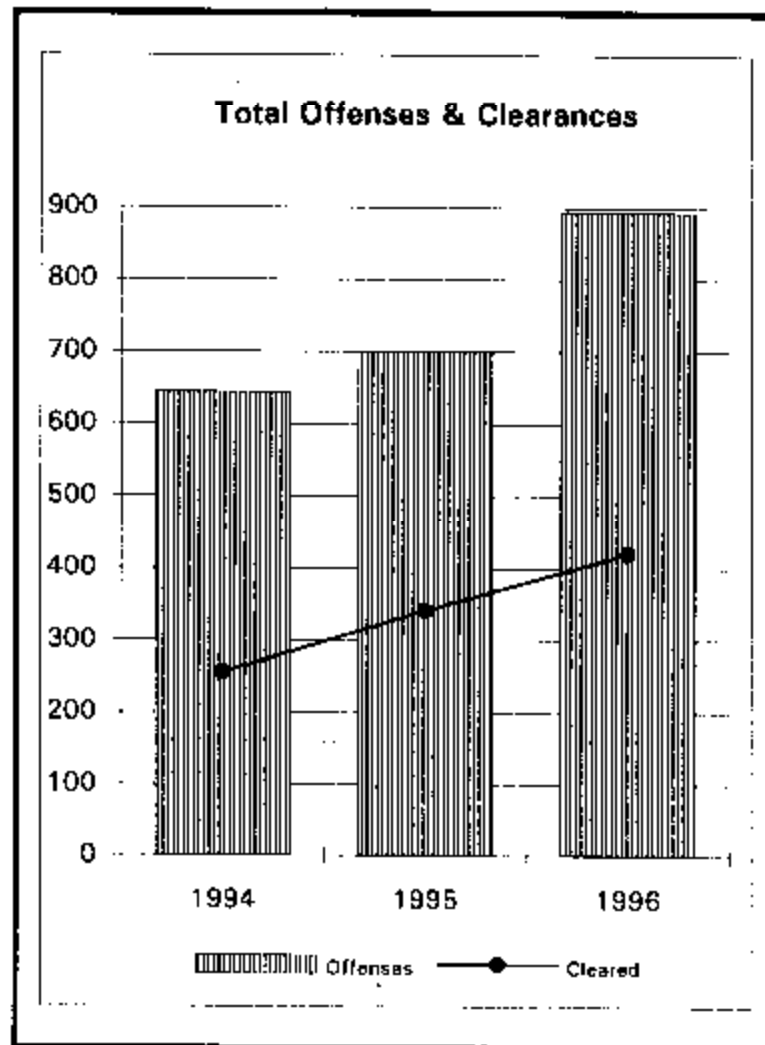


# NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Mineral County

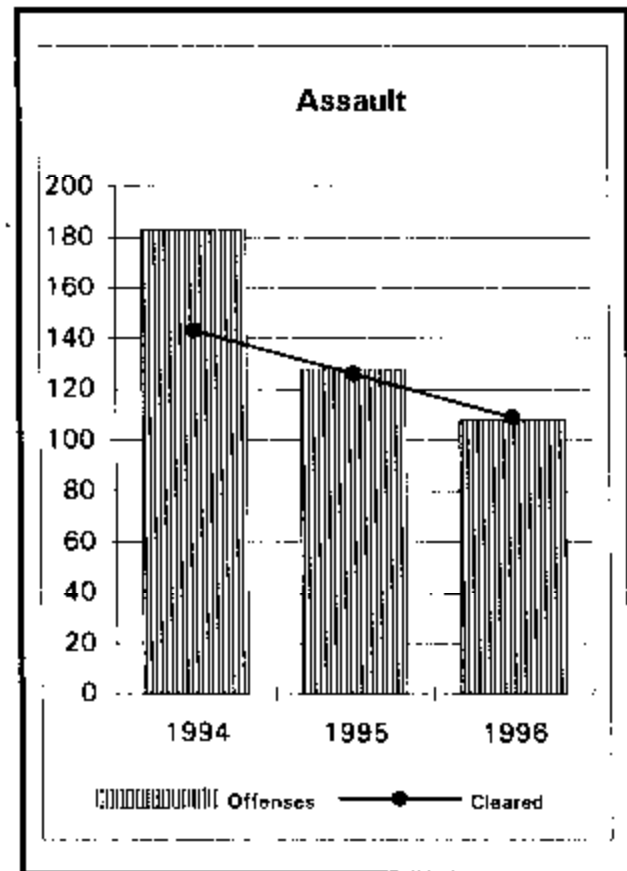
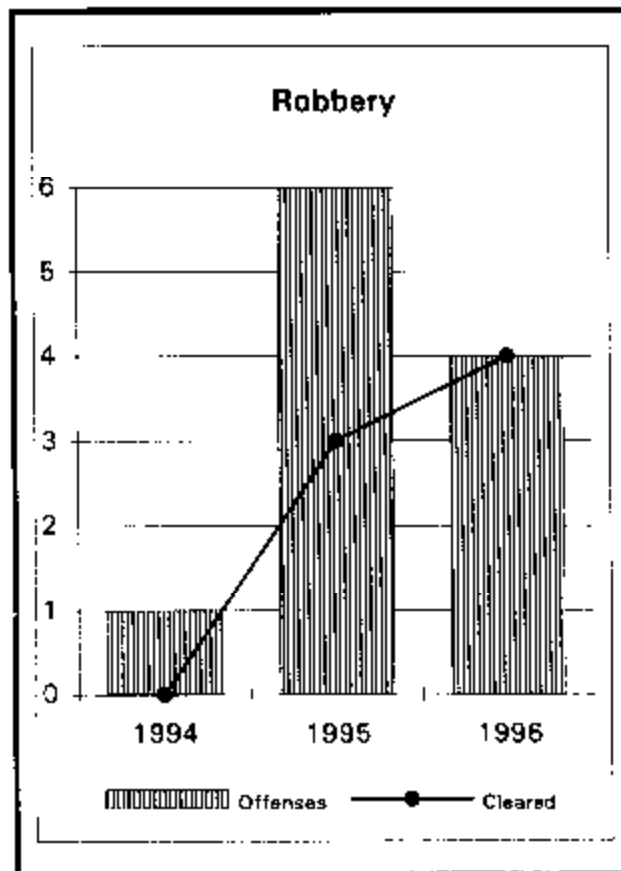
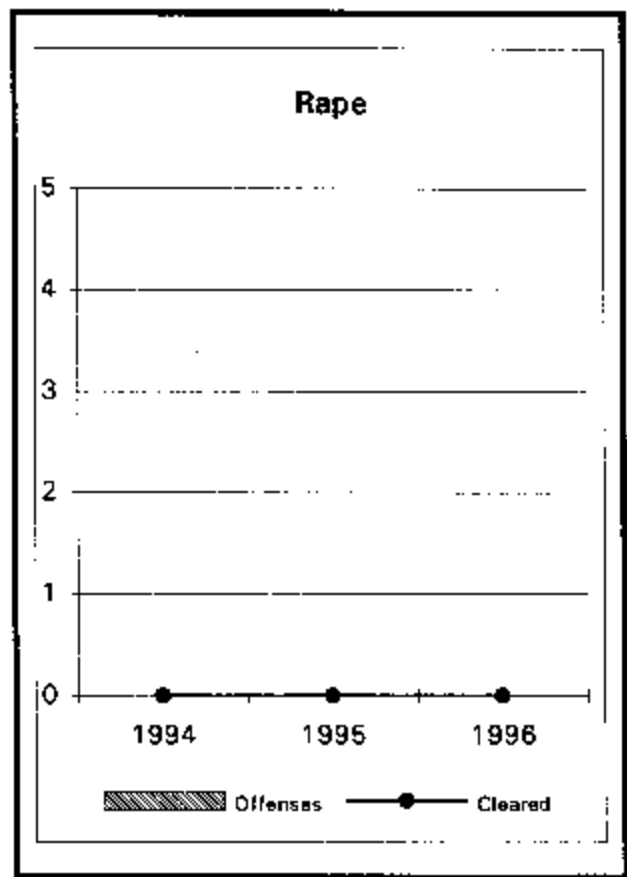
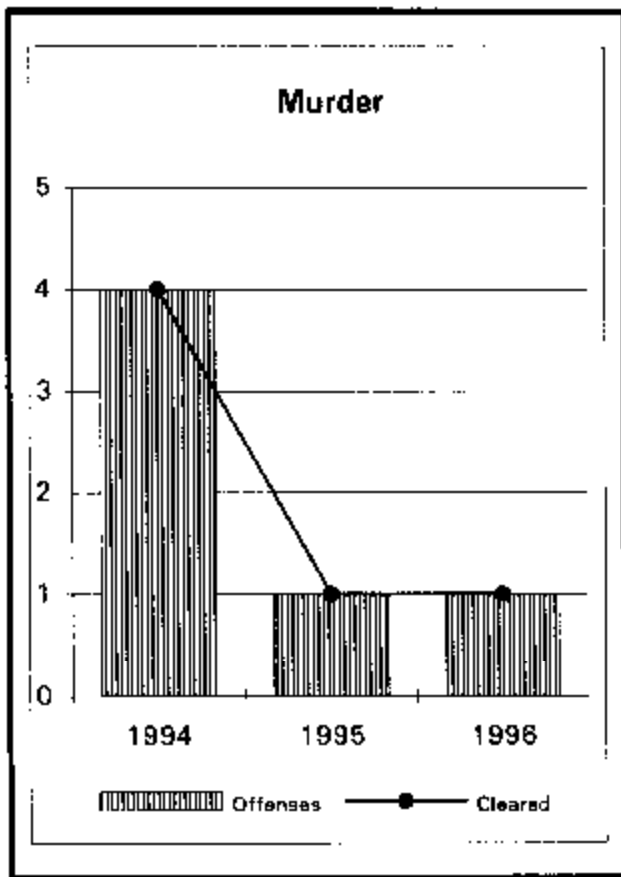


**NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996**  
**Nye County**



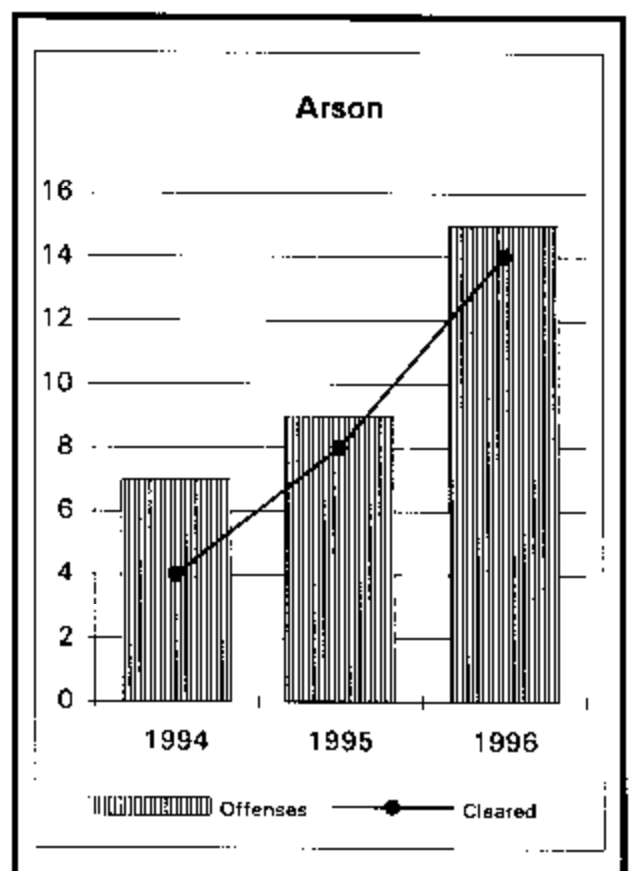
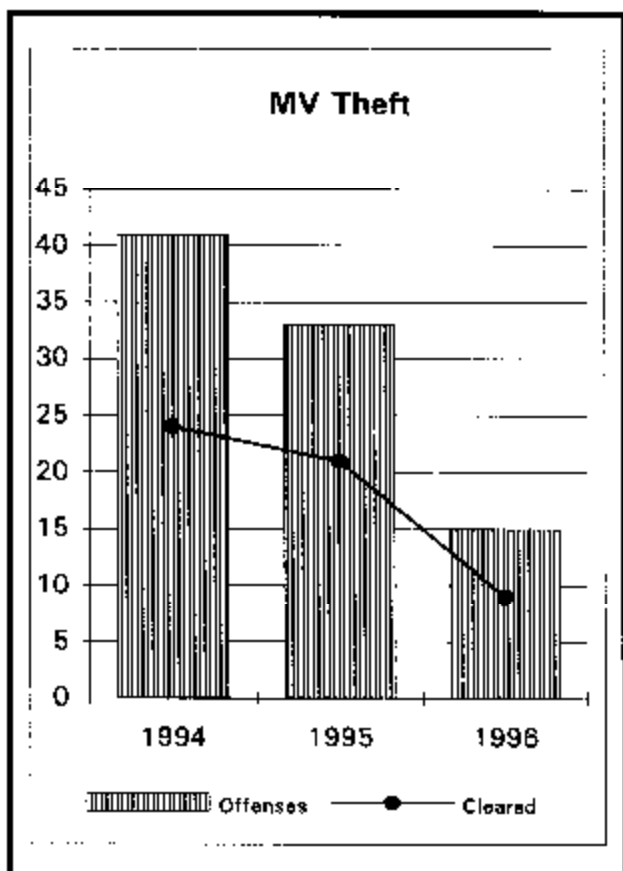
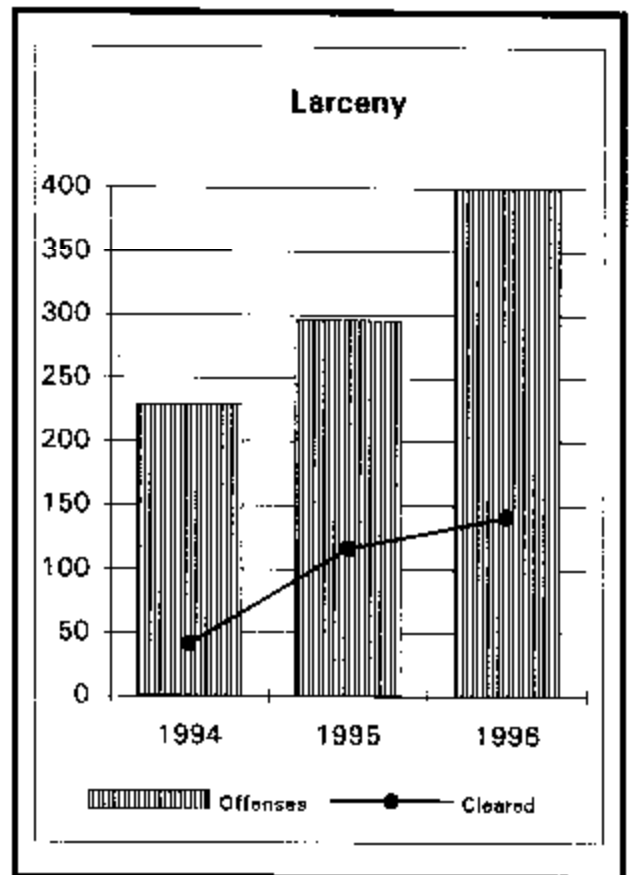
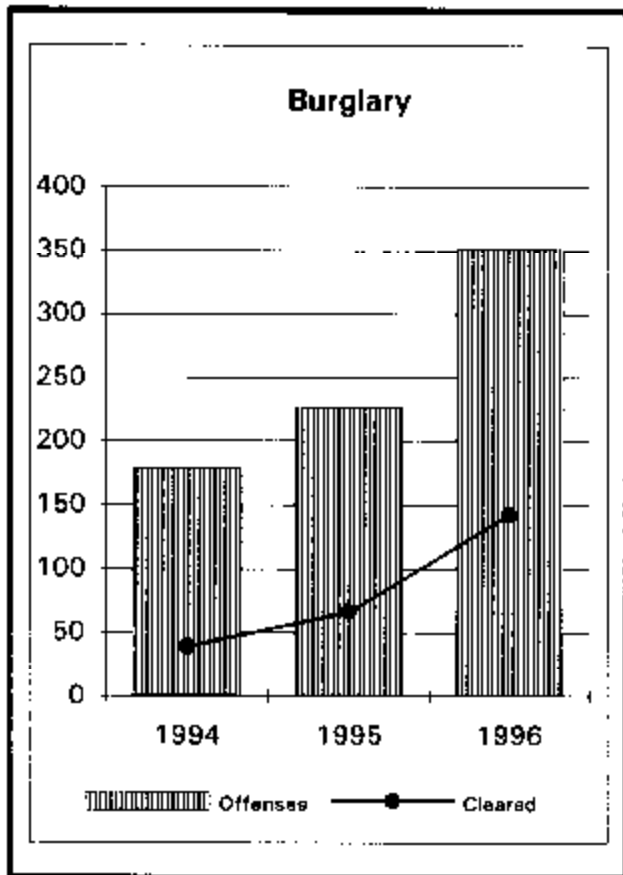
# NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Nye County

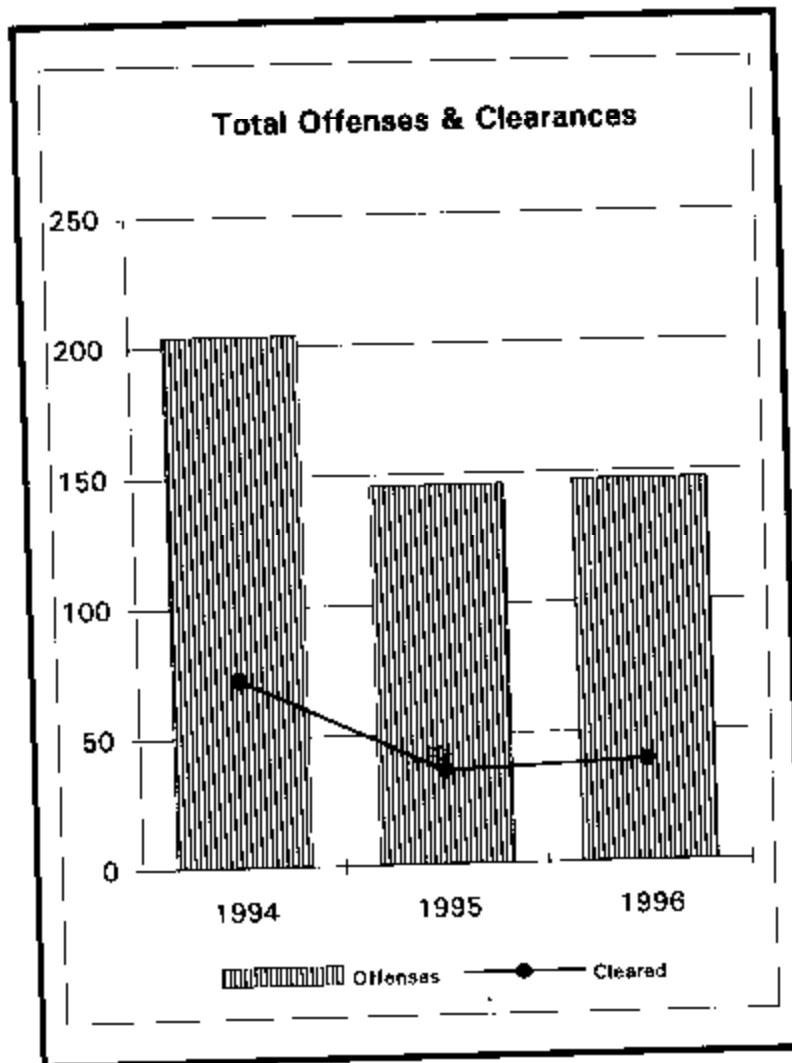


# NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Nye County

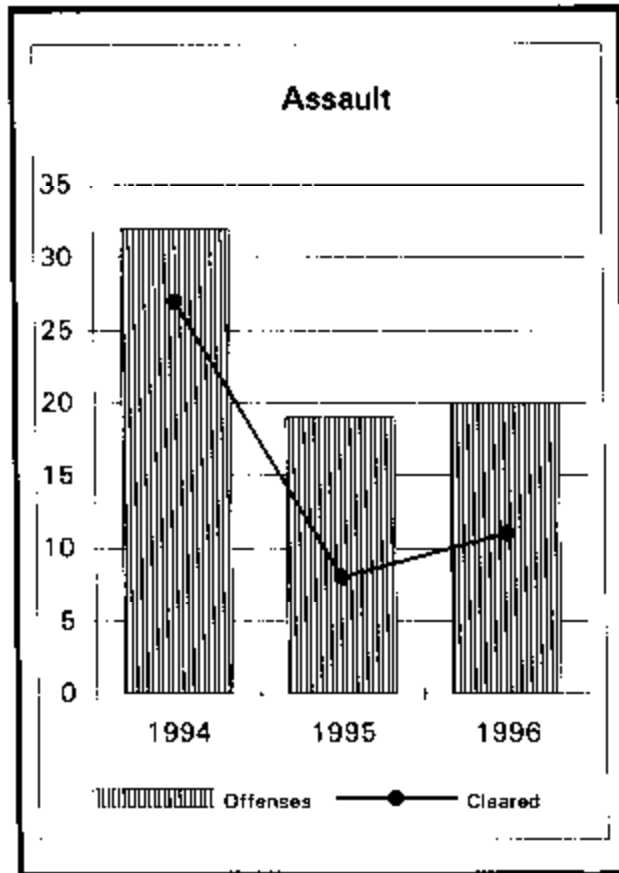
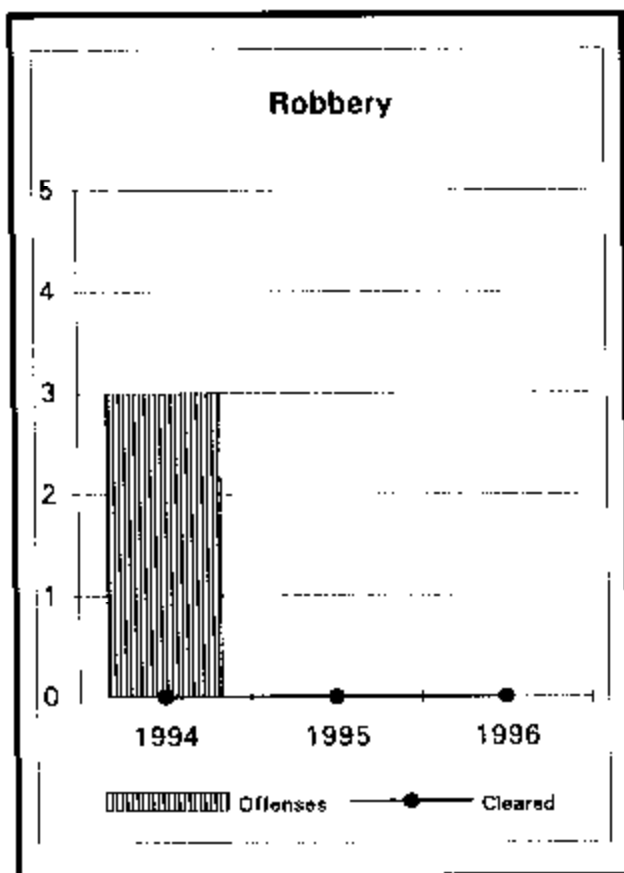
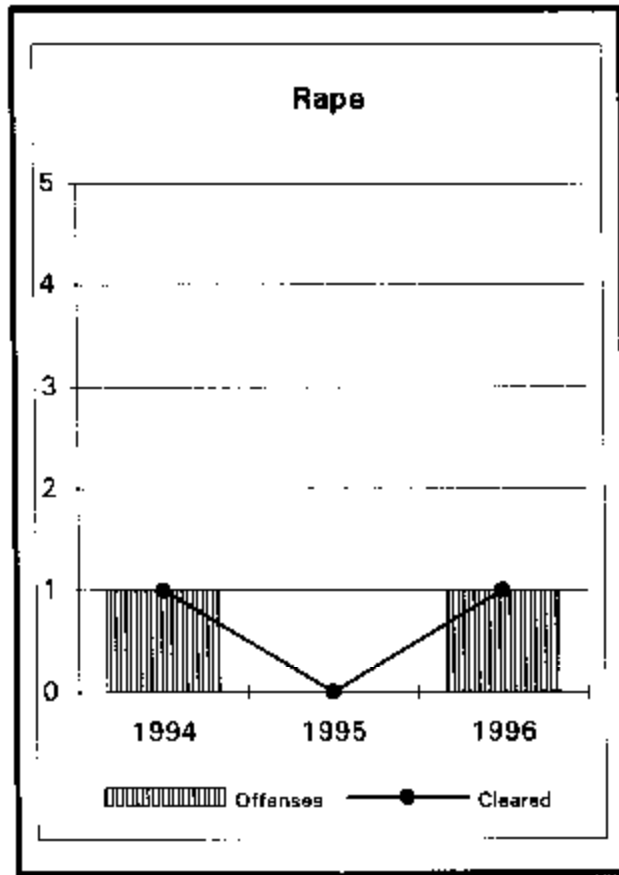
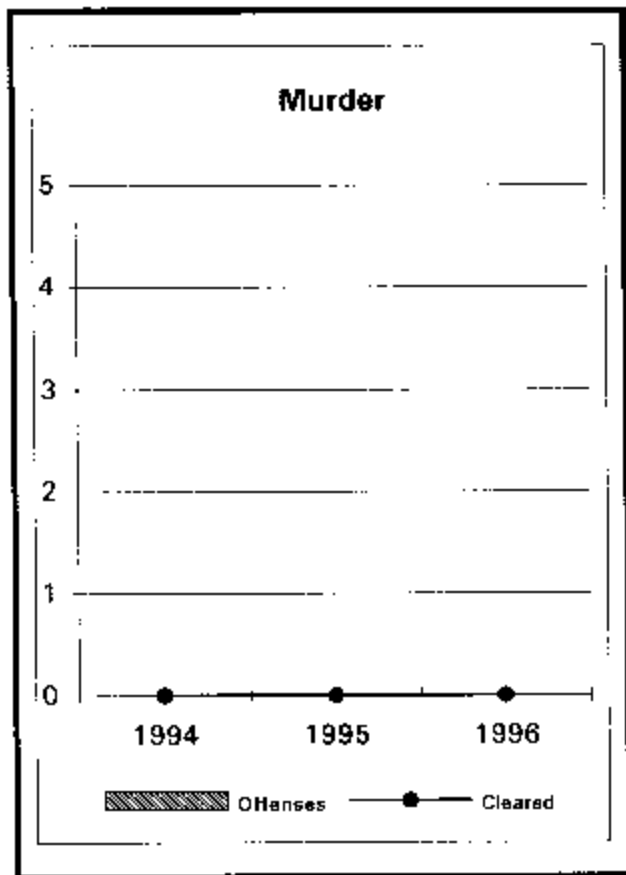


**NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996**  
**Pershing County**



# NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

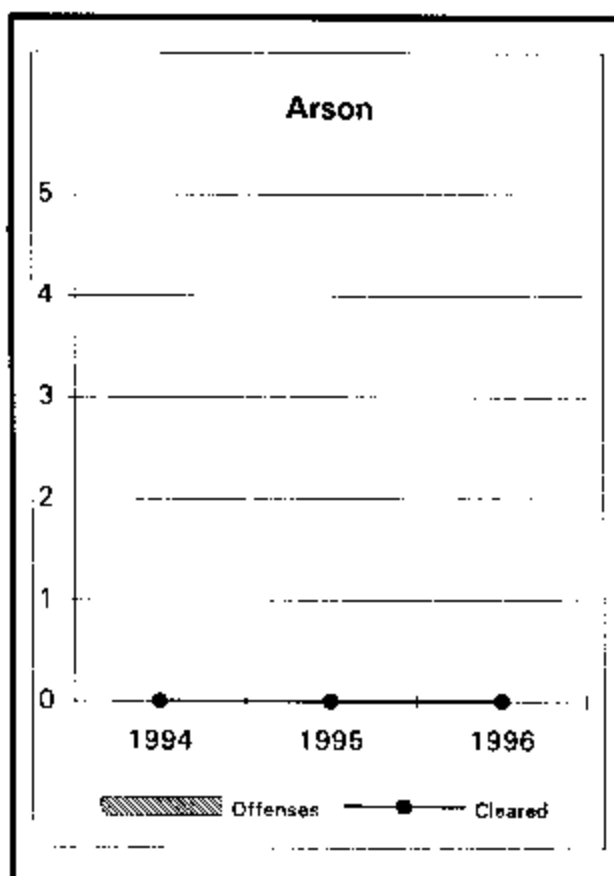
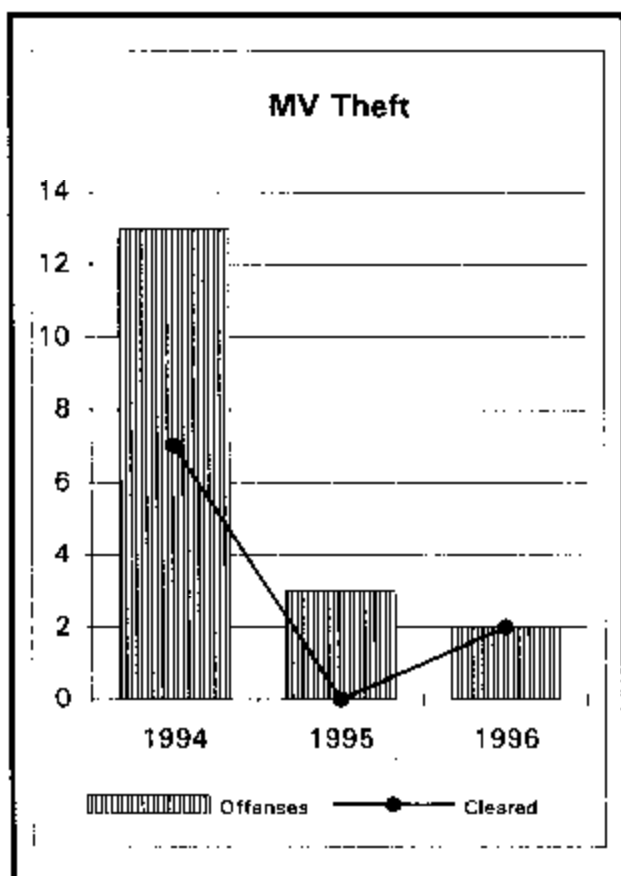
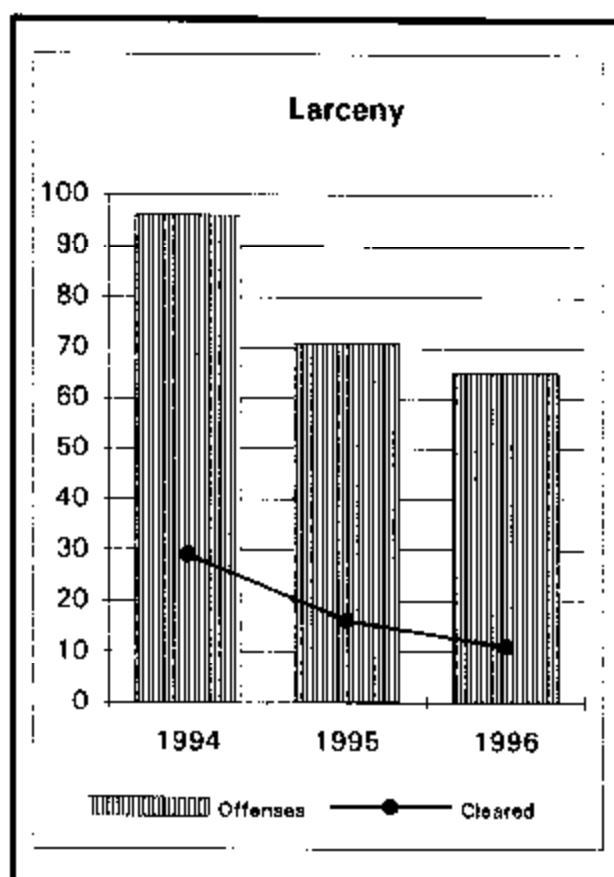
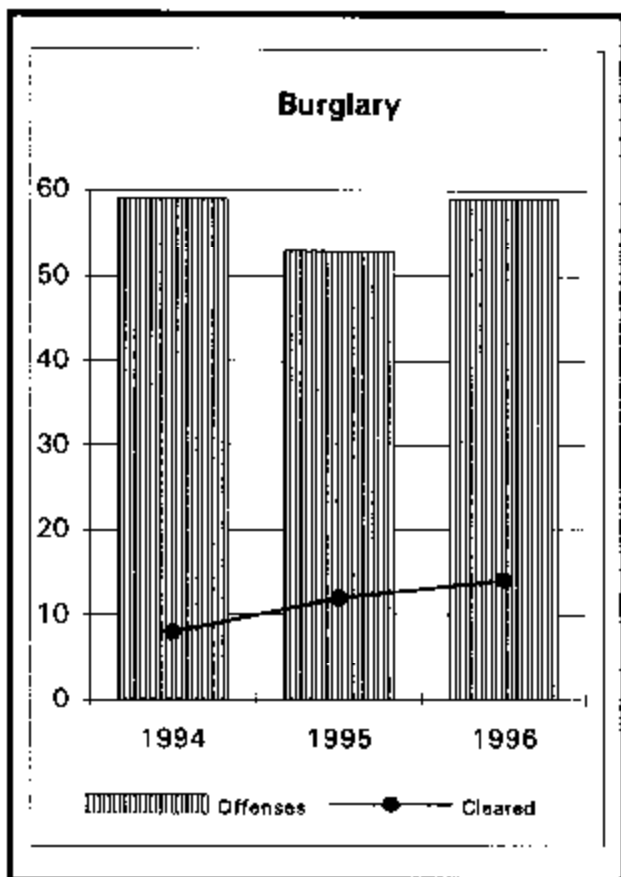
## Pershing County





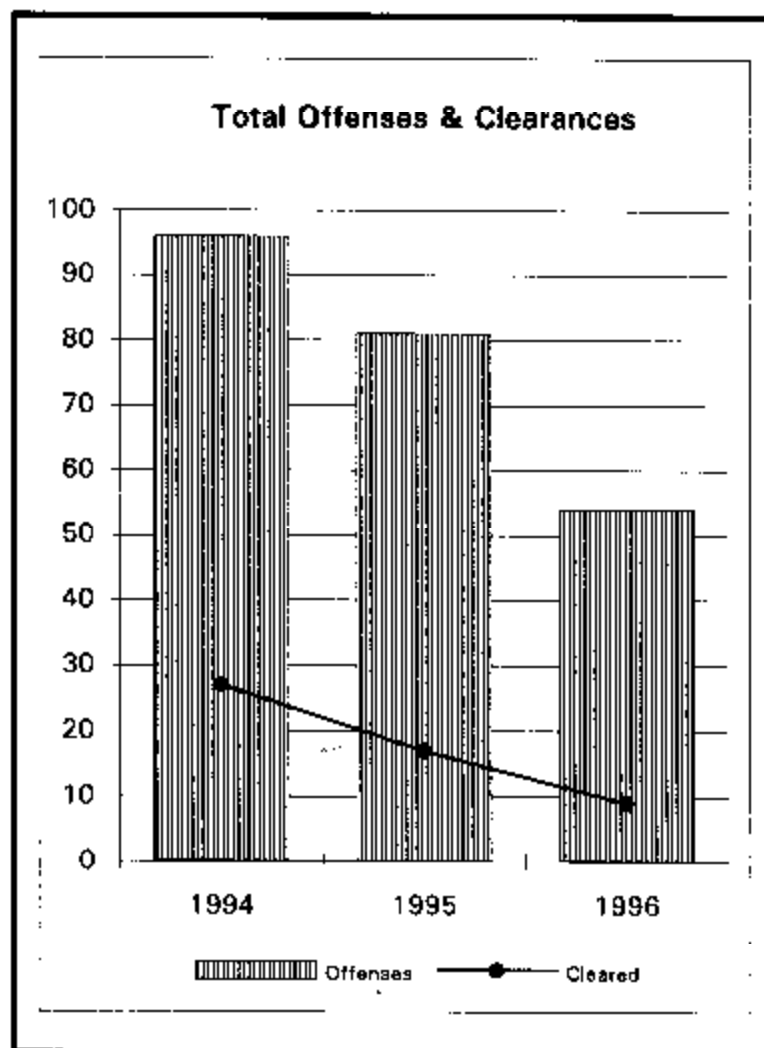
# NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Pershing County



# NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

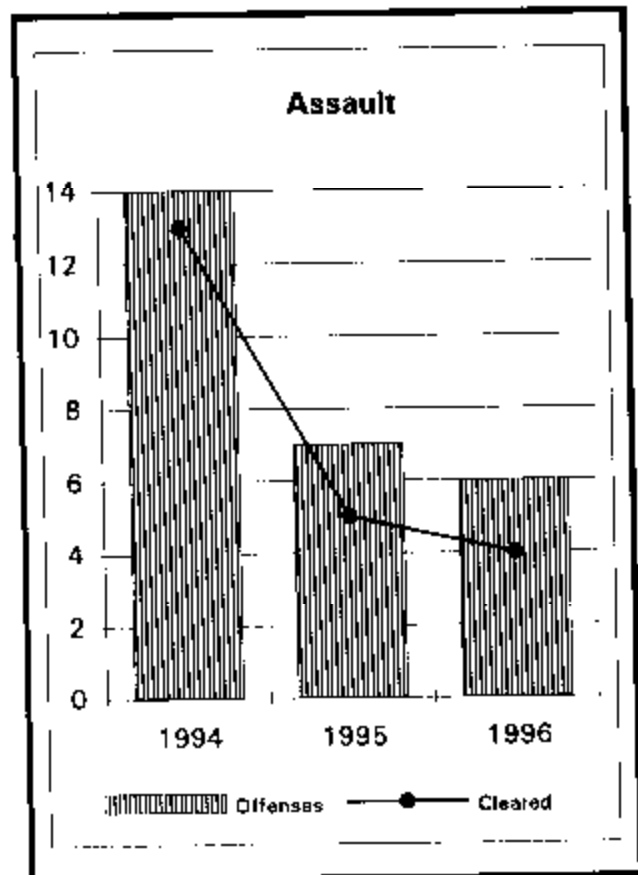
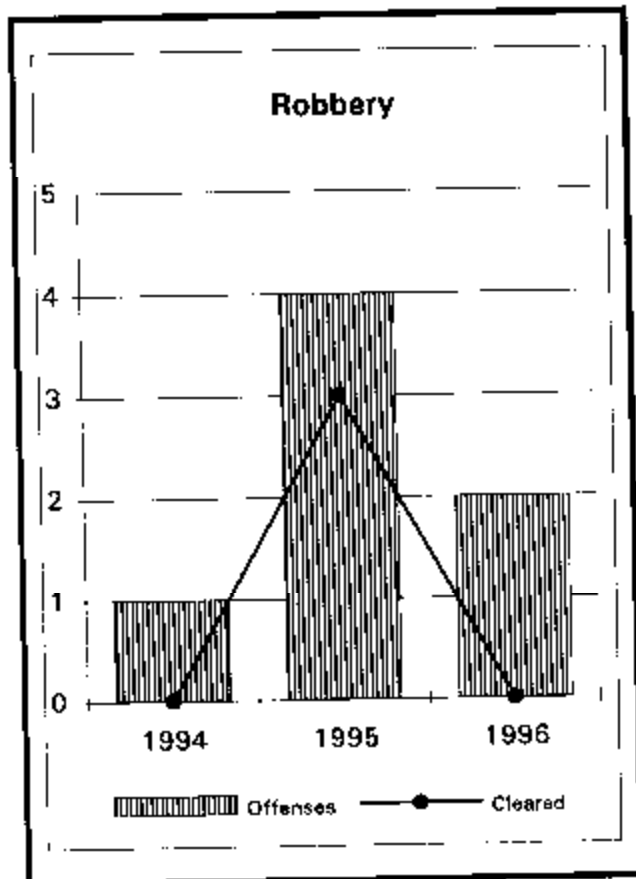
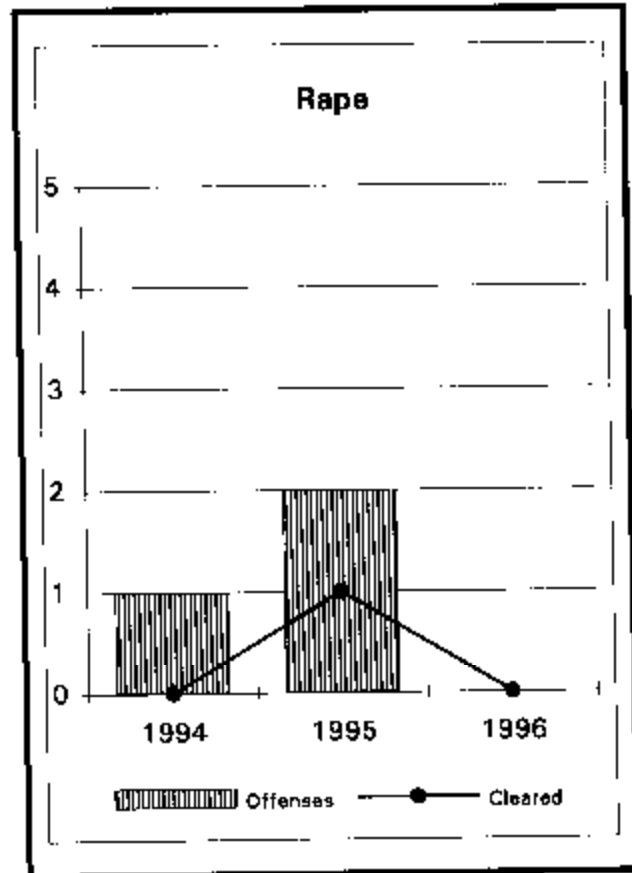
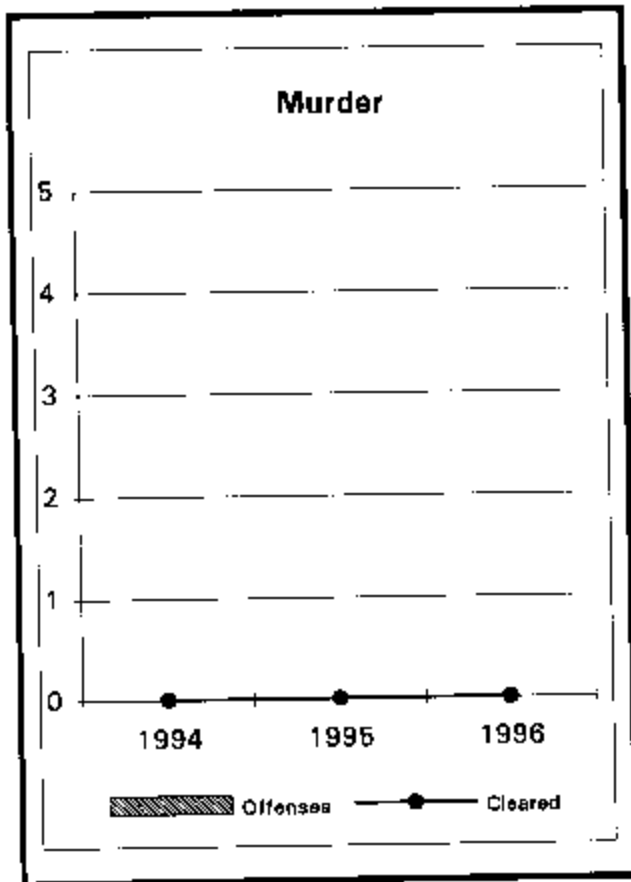
## Storey County



Note: The Storey County Sheriff's Office did not submit reports for four months of 1996.

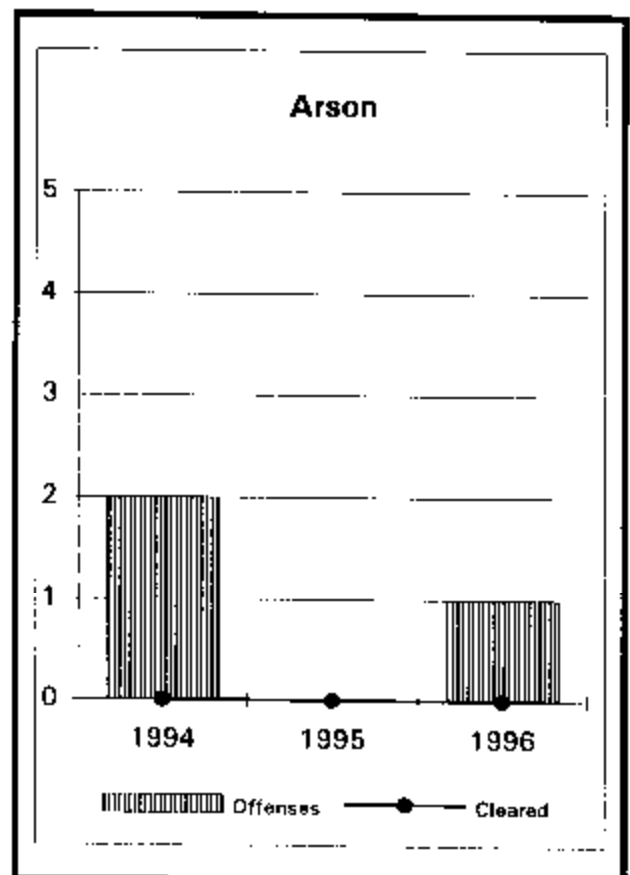
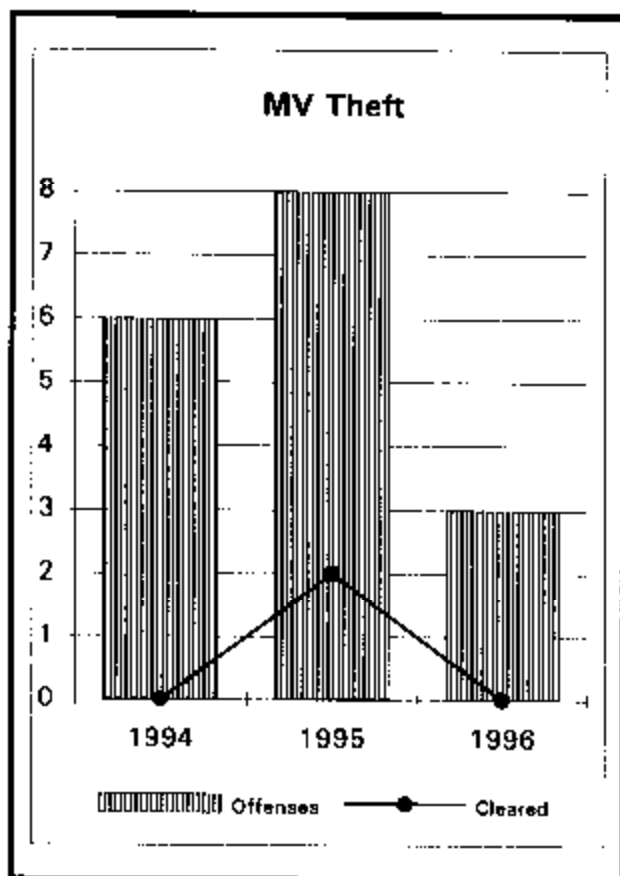
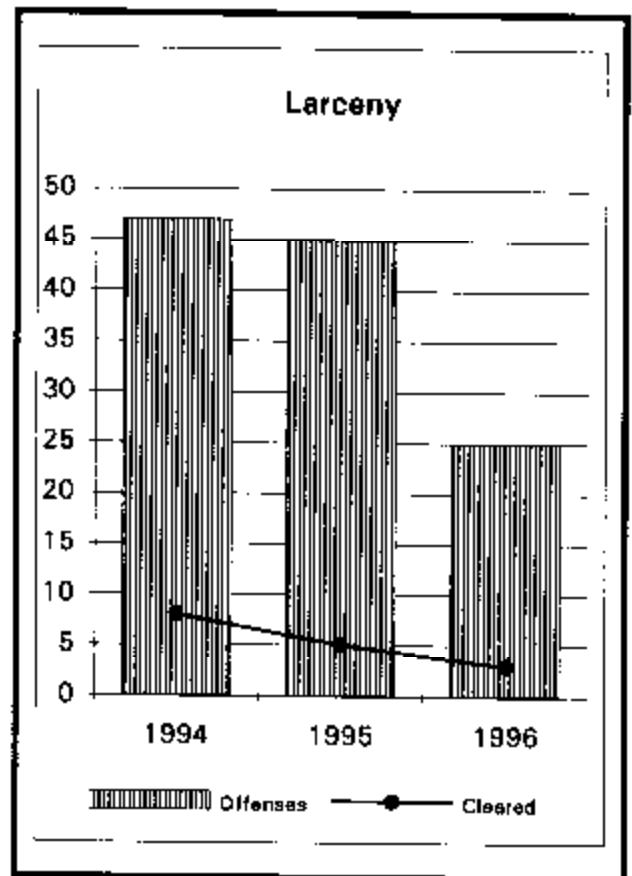
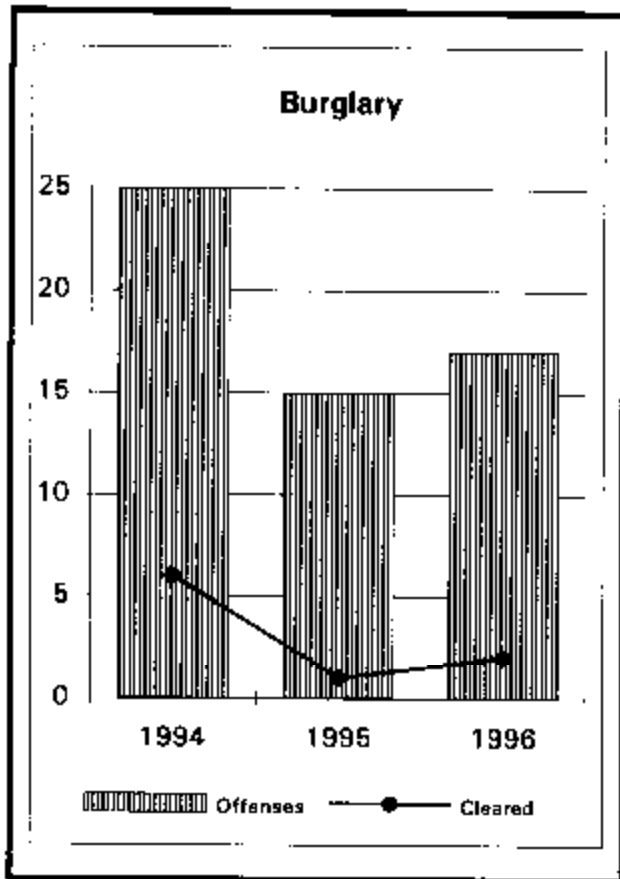
# NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Storey County

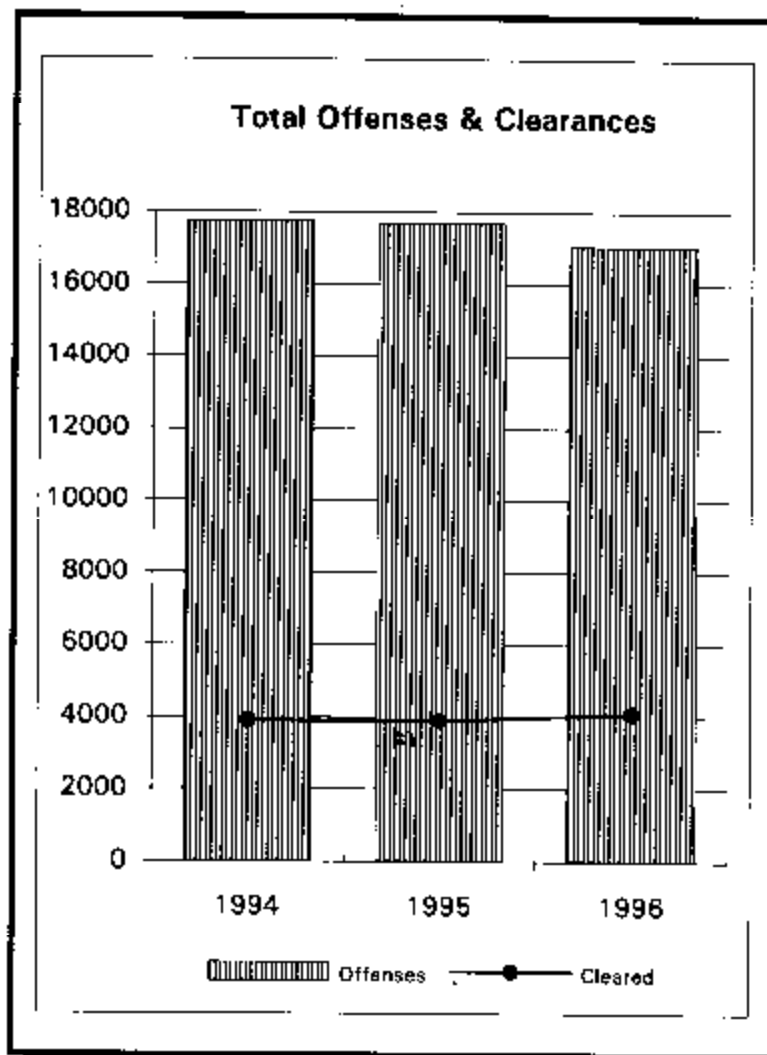


# NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Storey County

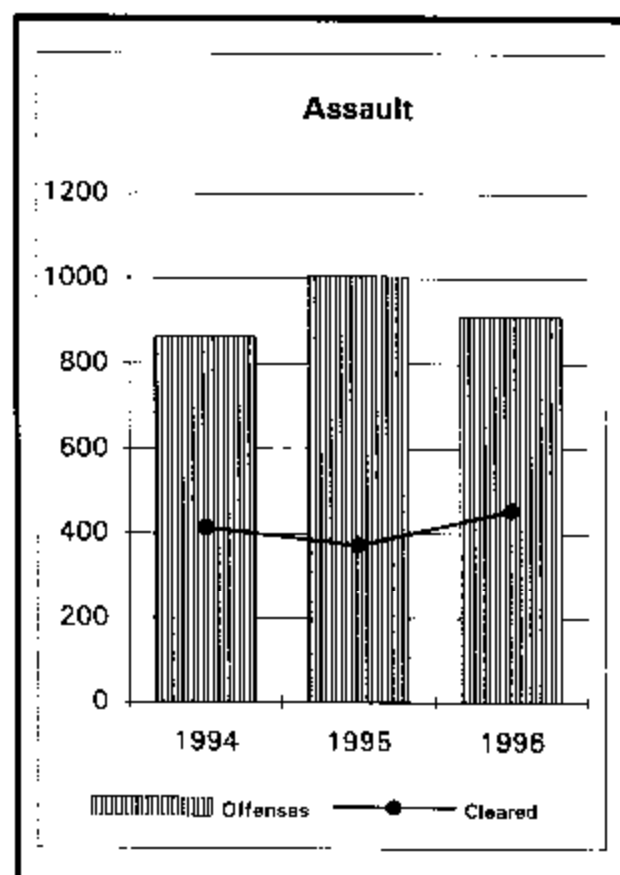
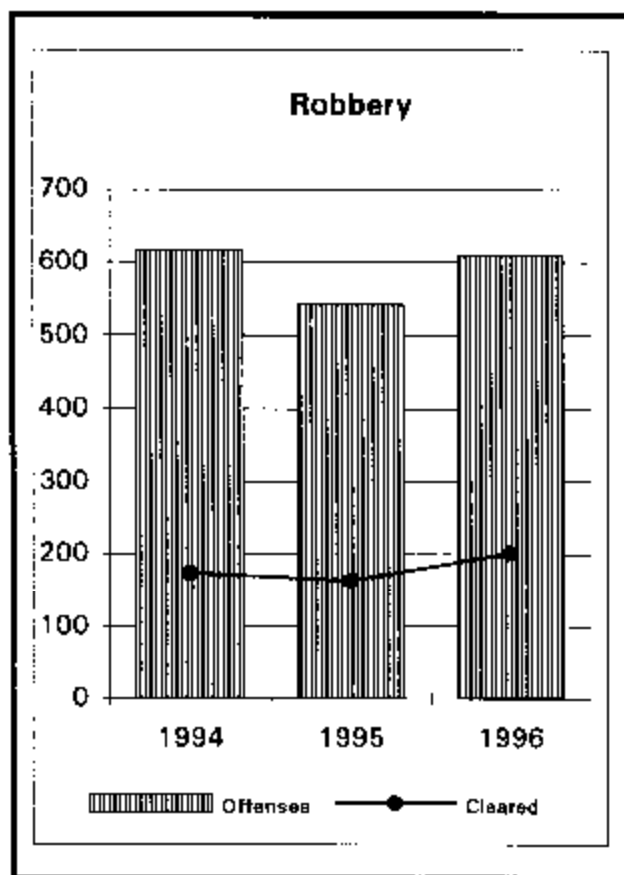
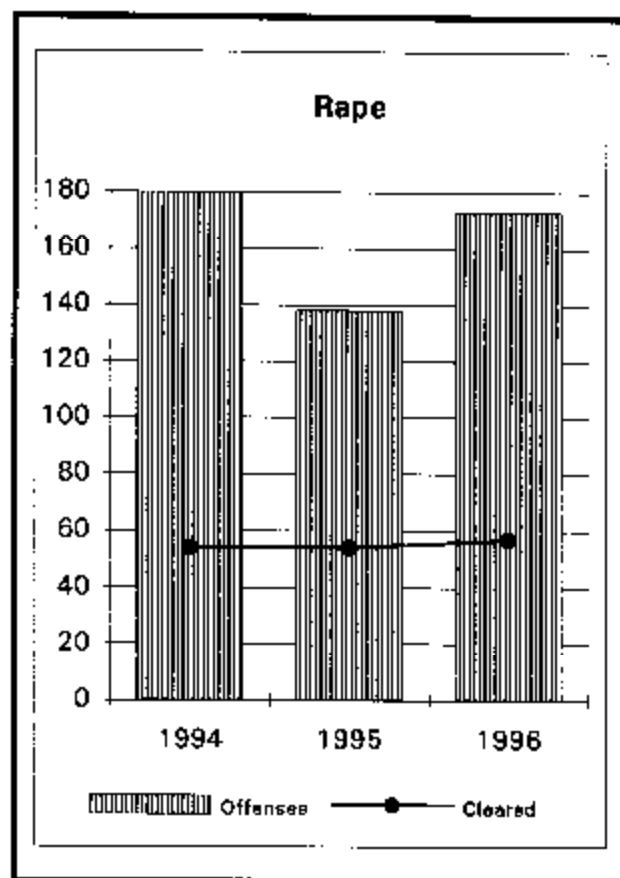
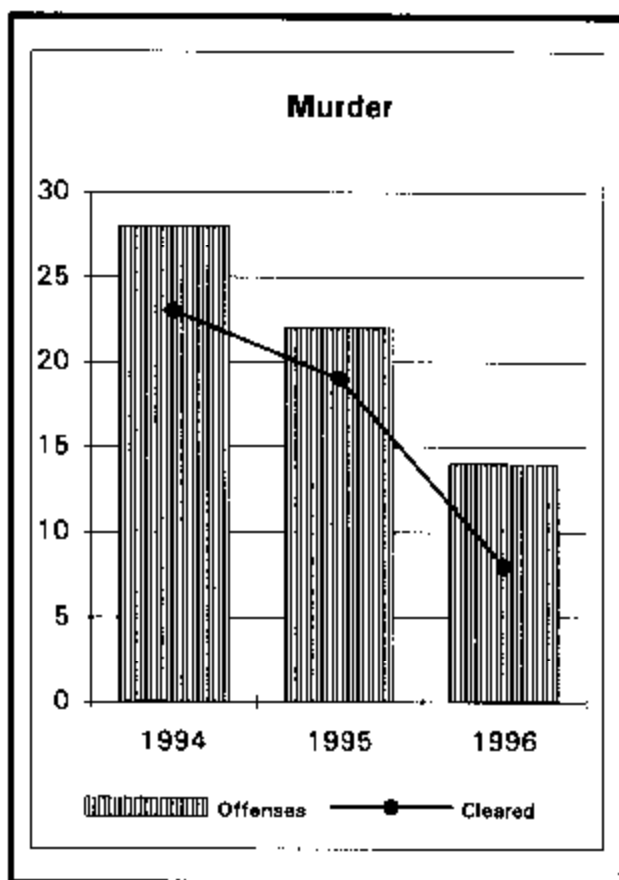


**NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996**  
**Washoe County**



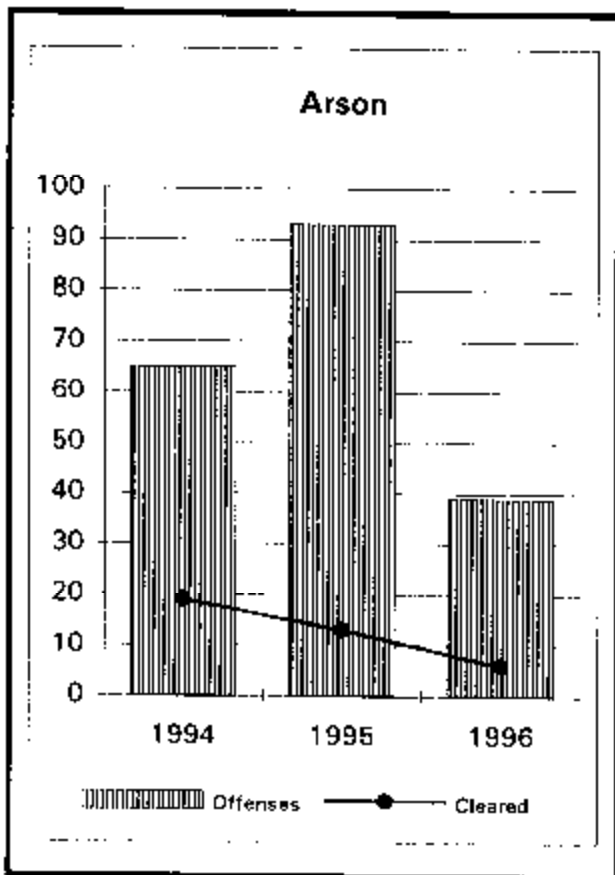
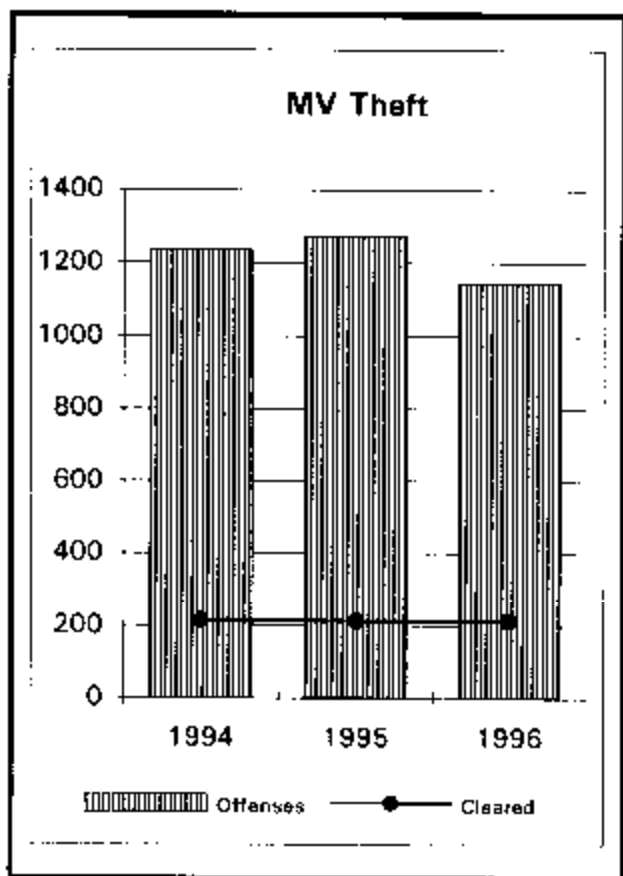
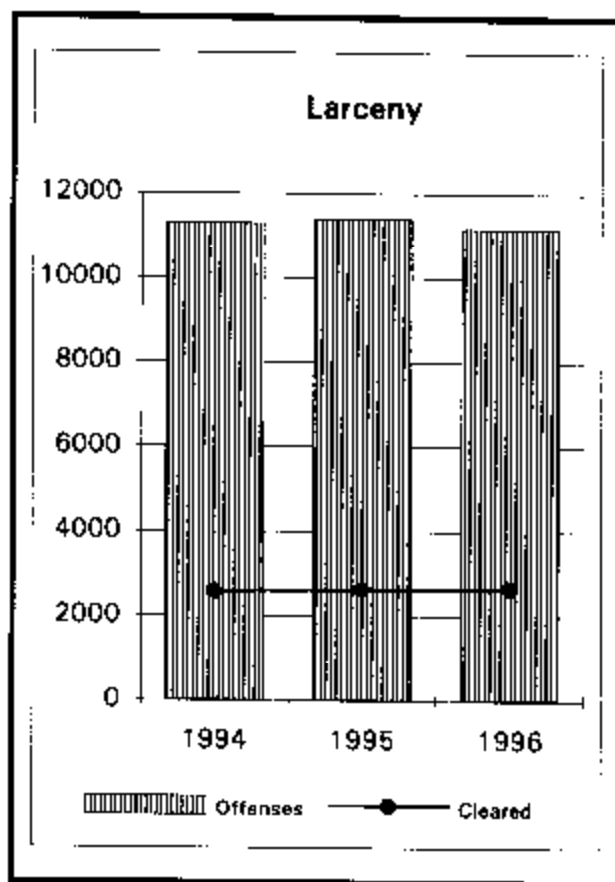
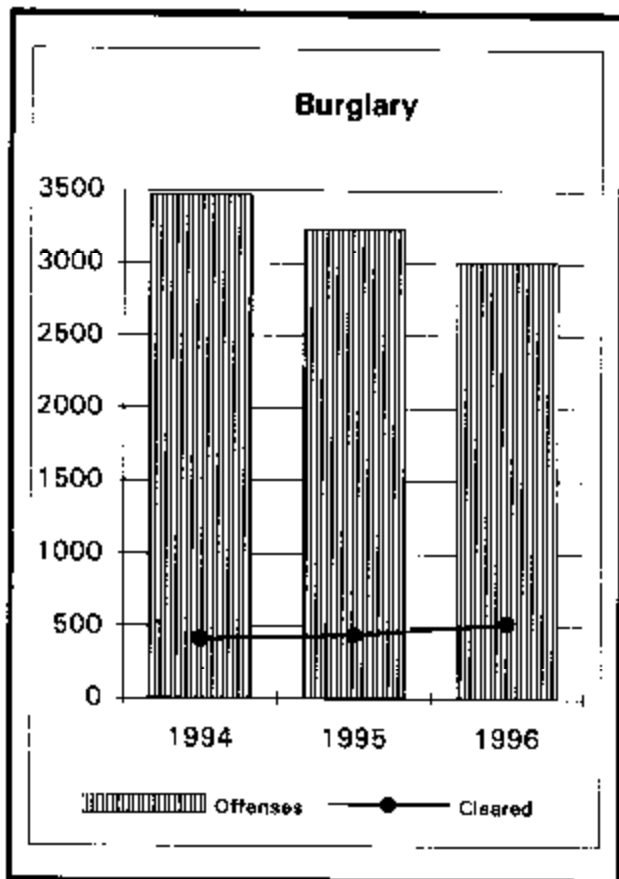
# NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Washoe County

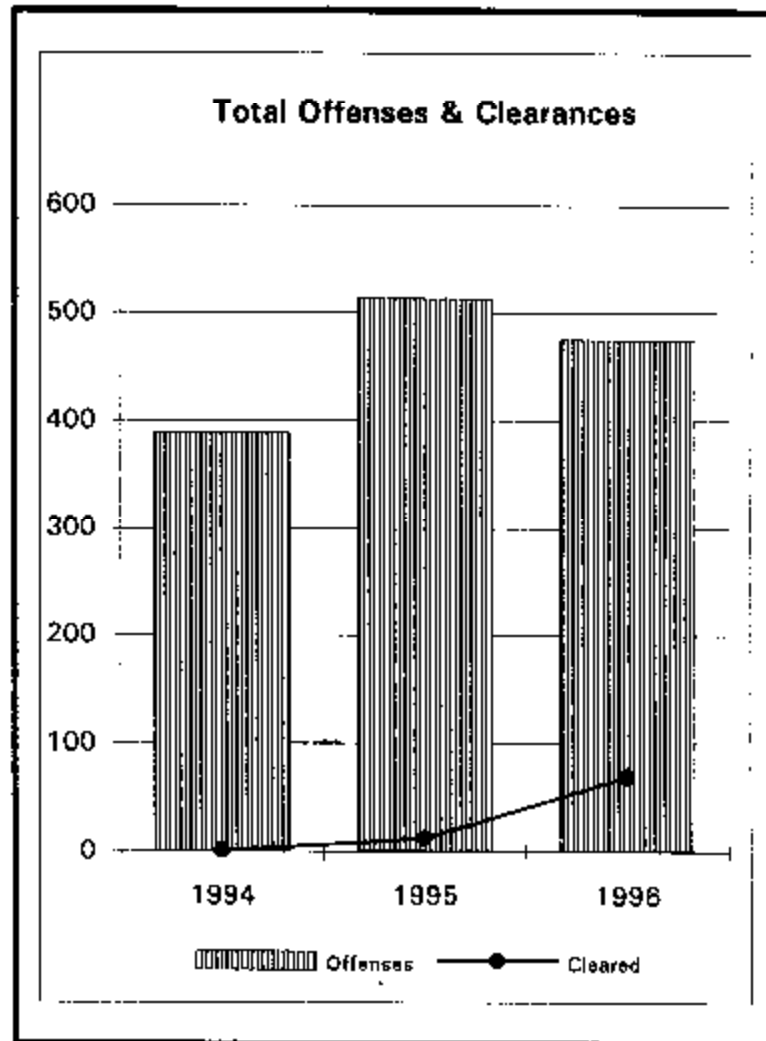


# NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## Washoe County



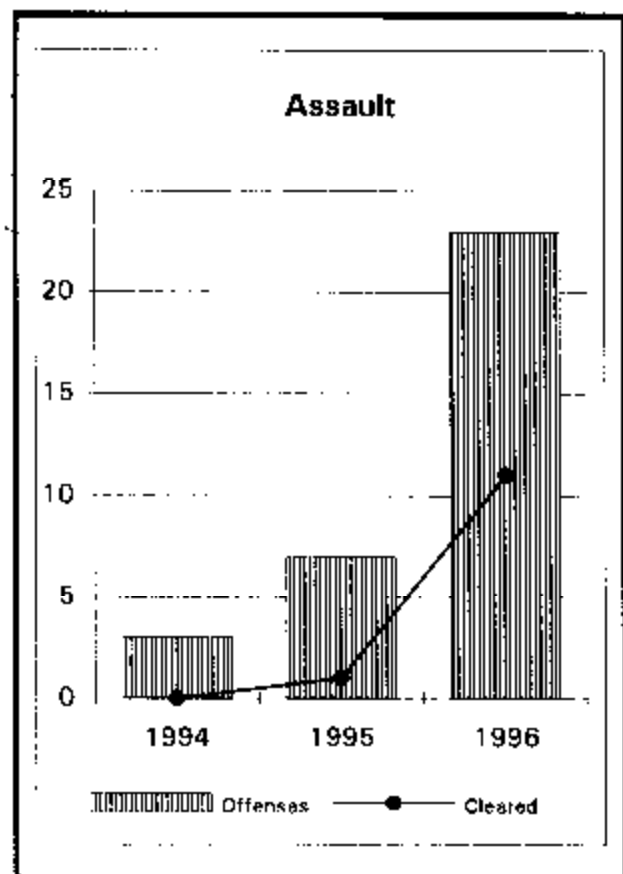
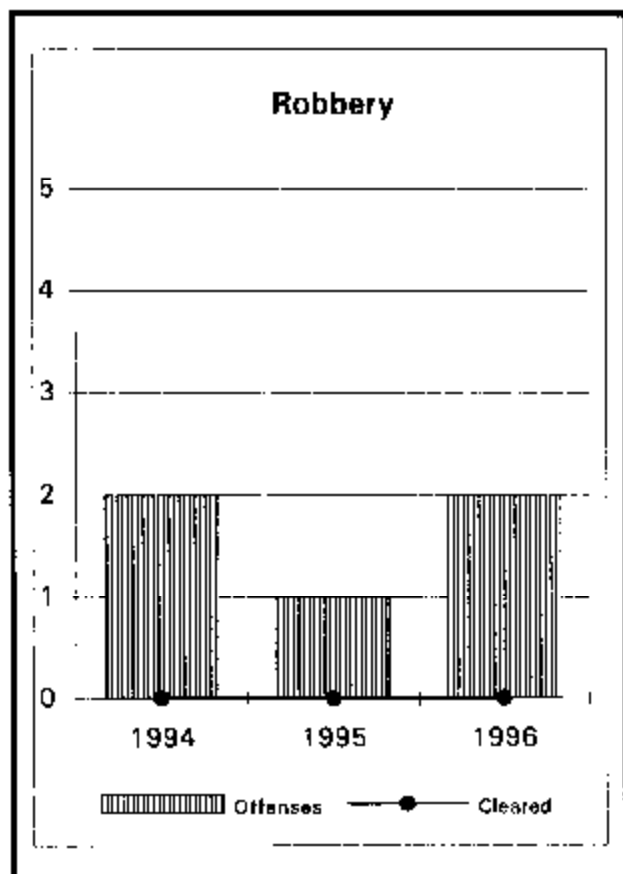
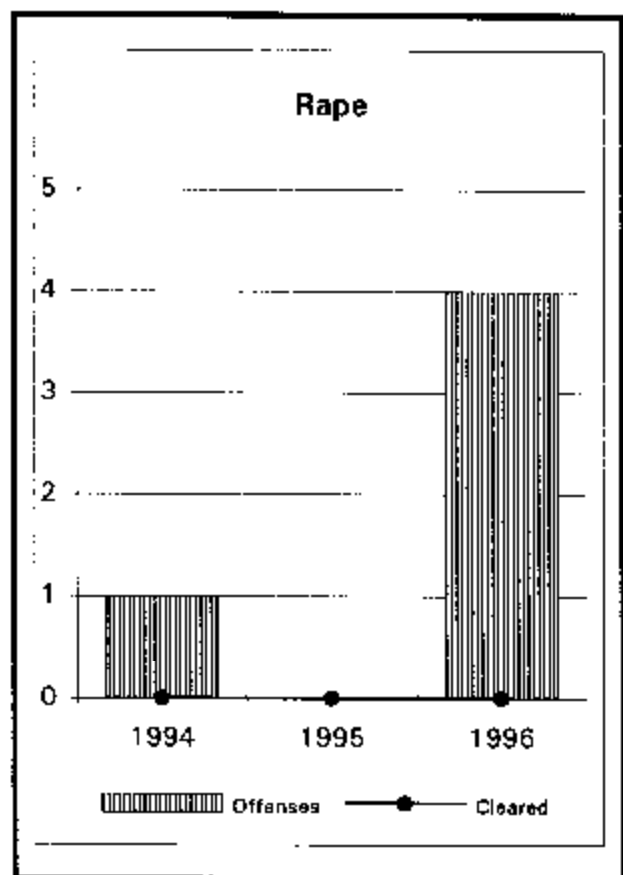
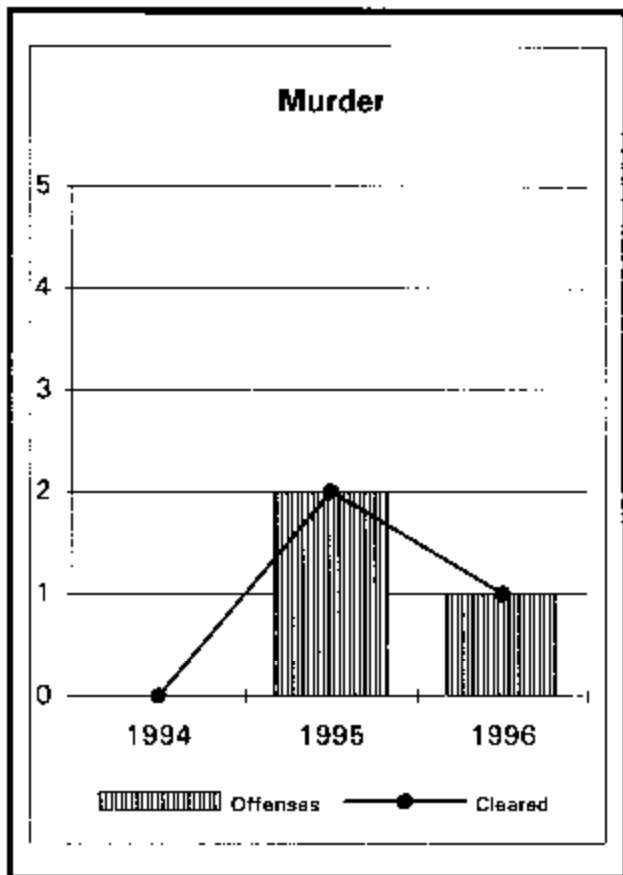
**NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996**  
**White Pine County**





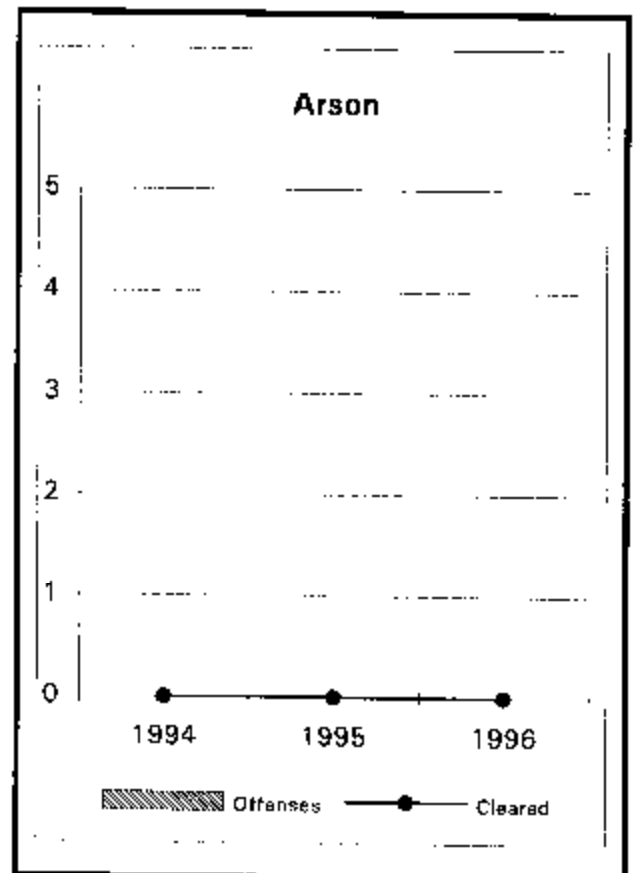
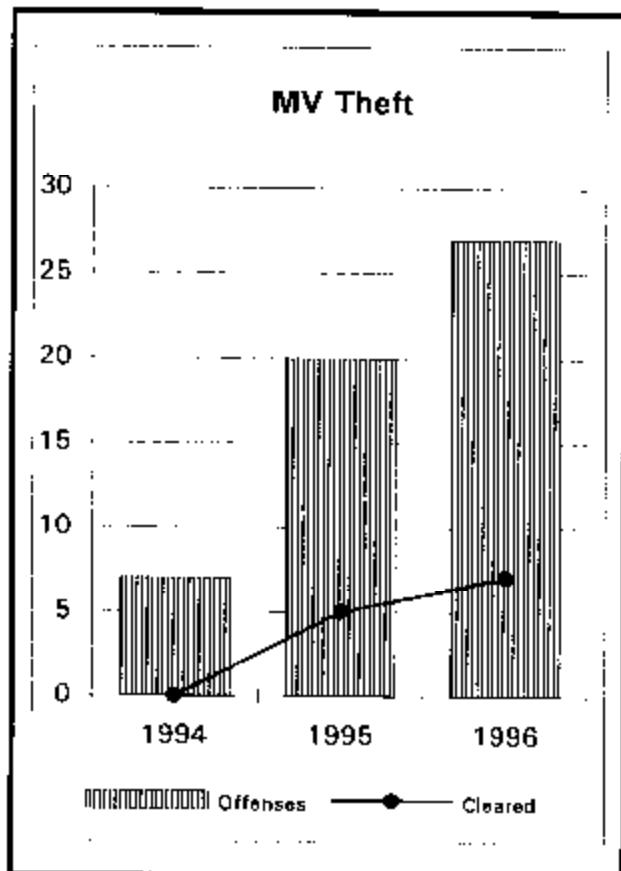
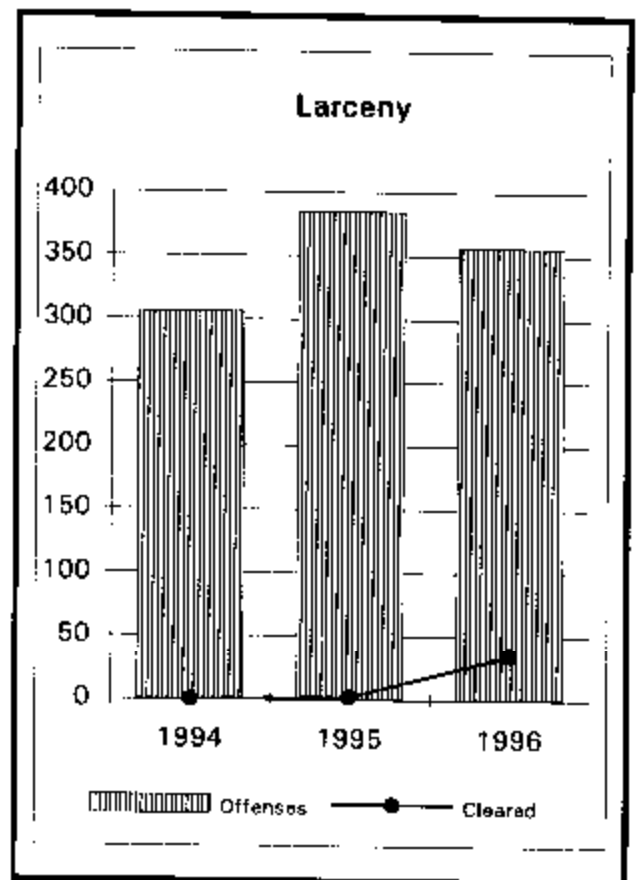
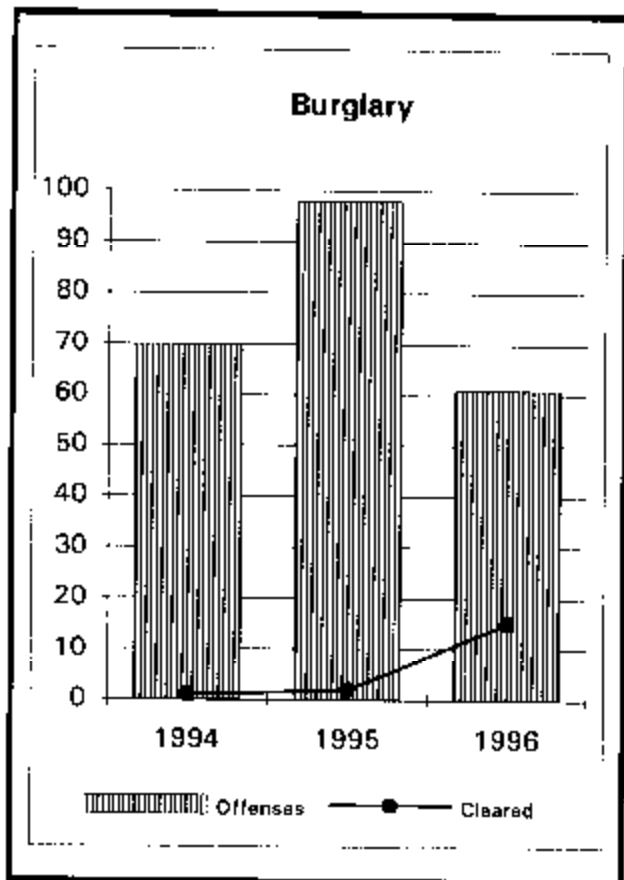
# NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## White Pine County



# NEVADA CRIMES AND CLEARANCES BY COUNTY, 1994 - 1996

## White Pine County





-- Reno Police Department, 1908 --

The City of Reno has been continuously incorporated since 1903. Charles Leeper was appointed as the first chief of police. This photograph depicts the department circa 1908, with A.A. Burke as chief. Burke went on to become the Superintendent of the Nevada State Police and Sheriff of Washoe County.

# VIOLENT CRIMES

## Crime Clock - One Violent Crime Every 40 Minutes, 38 Seconds

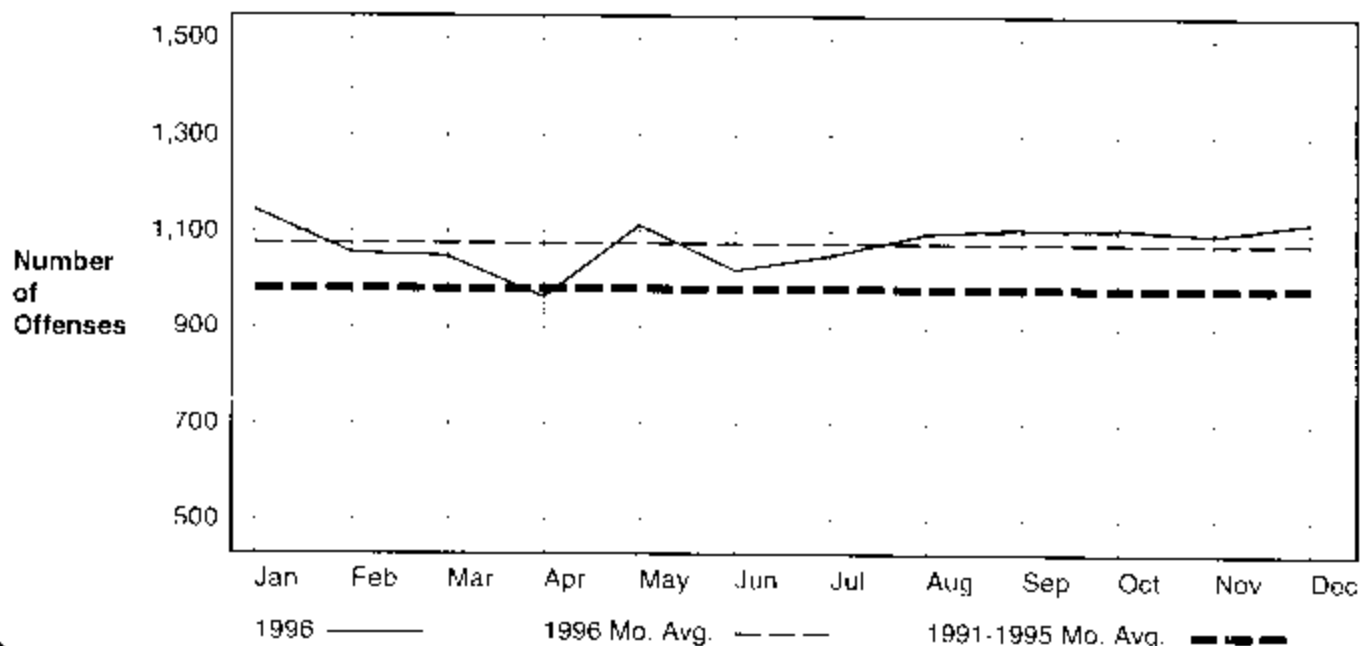
Crimes of violence involve the element of personal confrontation between the perpetrator and victim and entail the threat or use of violence. By their very nature, violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault) are considered more serious than property crimes. The total number indicates 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 1996 violent crime rate in Nevada was 7.66 offenses per 1,000 population. Violent crimes represented 13.4% of all reported index crimes. Enforcement cleared 5,241 violent crimes for a 40.5% clearance rate.

**Number of Offenses  
Comparative Data 1994-1995 and 1995-1996**

	1994	1995	Number Change	Percent Change	1995	1996	Number Change	Percent Change
<b>Murder</b>	172	167	-5	-2.9%	167	225	+58	+34.7%
<b>Rape</b>	994	922	-72	-7.2%	922	856	-66	-7.2%
<b>Robbery</b>	5,118	4,950	-168	-3.3%	4,950	4,932	-18	-0.4%
<b>Assault</b>	8,235	8,329	+94	+1.1%	8,329	6,922	-1,407	-16.9%
<b>Totals</b>	14,519	14,368	-151	-1.0%	14,368	12,935	-1,433	-10.0%

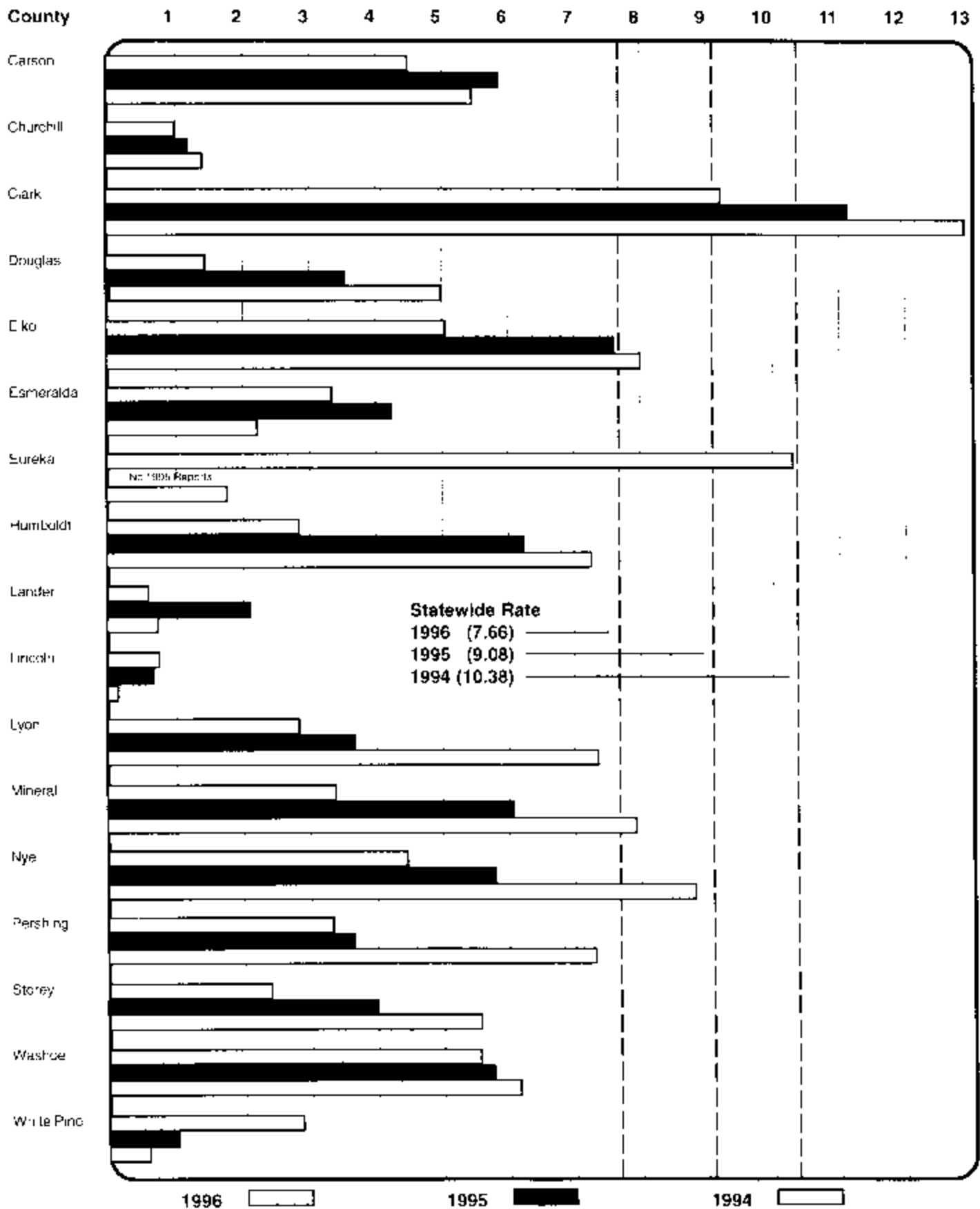
**Violent Crimes  
Nevada Monthly Offenses 1996 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1991-1995**



# Violent Crime Rate By County

(State Violent Crime Rate for 1996: 7.66)

Rate Per 1,000 Population



# PROPERTY CRIMES

## Crime Clock - One Property Crime Every 6 Minutes, 17 Seconds

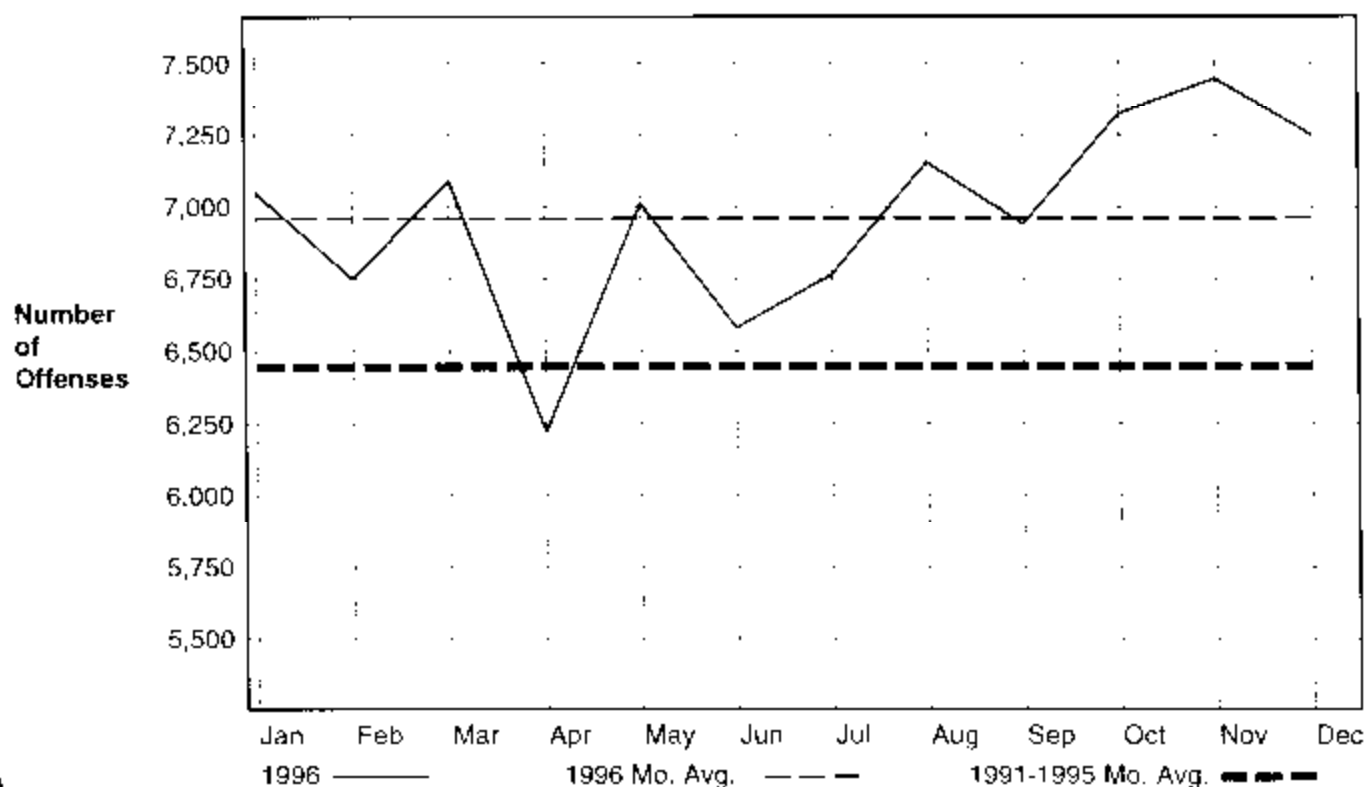
Property crimes include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. These crimes do not involve the threat of violence, but entail property taken from one by another, or the destruction of property by arson. Because arson is the most recent addition to the crime index, to this point in time, the 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 83,564 property crimes reported in 1996, representing 86.6% of total reported index crimes. Enforcement agencies cleared 18,038 (21.6%) of the property offenses. Nevada's property crime rate per 1,000 population in 1996 was 49.50.

**Number of Offenses**  
**Comparative Data 1994-1995 and 1995-1996**

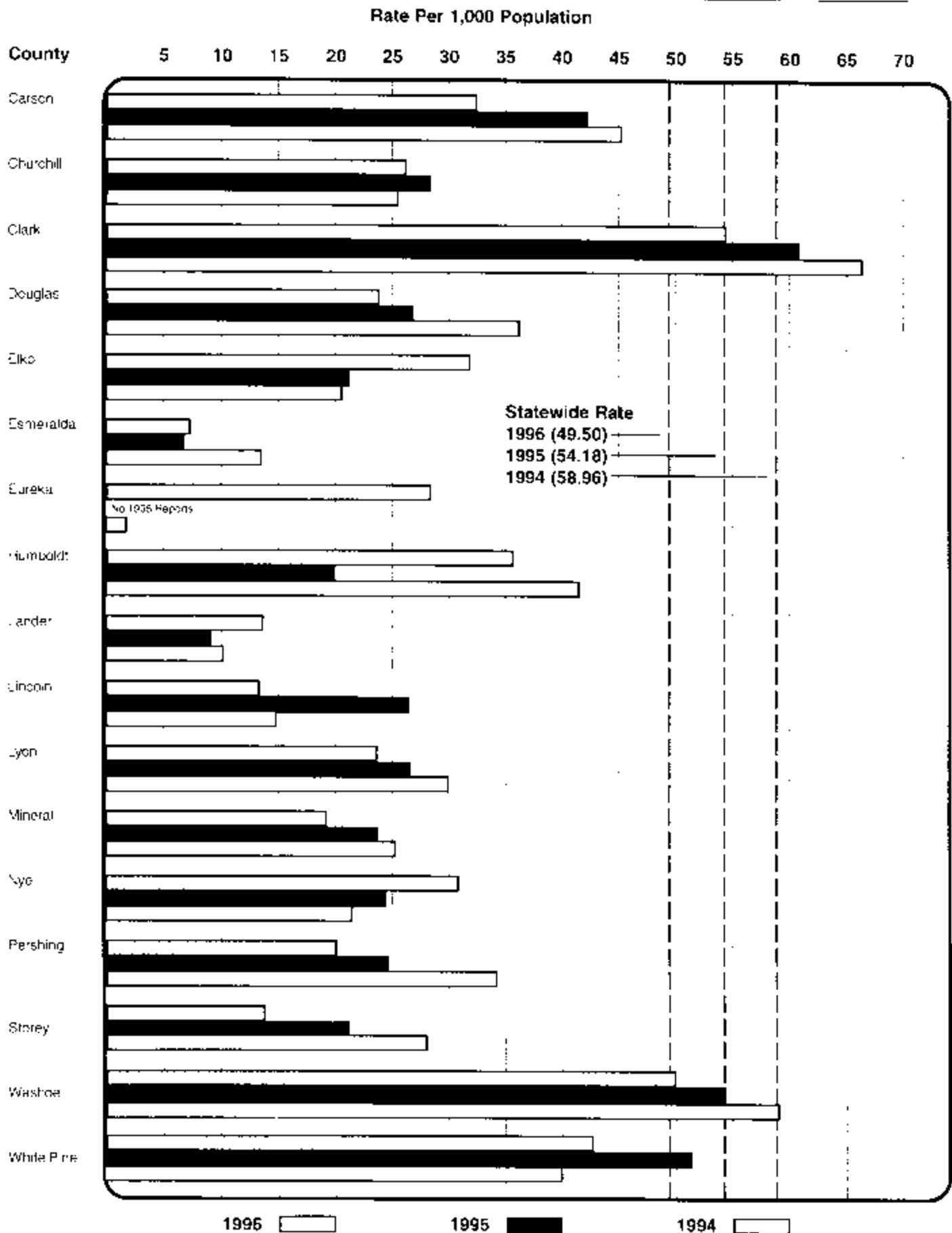
	1994	1995	Number Change	Percent Change	1995	1996	Number Change	Percent Change
<b>Burglary</b>	19,503	20,008	+505	+2.6	20,008	19,471	-537	-2.7%
<b>Larceny</b>	51,289	53,627	+2,338	+4.6	53,627	52,184	-1,443	-2.7%
<b>MV Theft</b>	11,011	11,355	+344	+3.1	11,355	11,192	-163	-1.4%
<b>Arson</b>	664	739	+75	+11.3	739	717	-22	-3.0%
<b>Total</b>	82,467	85,729	+3,262	+4.0	85,729	83,564	-2,165	-2.5%

**Property Crimes**  
**Nevada Monthly Offenses 1996 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1991-1995**



# Property Crime Rate by County

(State Property Crime Rate for 1996: 49.50)





-- The Posse --

In February of 1911, four stockmen were brutally murdered in the Little High Rock Canyon of the Black Rock Desert. It was believed that a band of Native Americans had committed the crime when they were discovered by the stockmen butchering cattle in the canyon. A posse was organized and the suspects were pursued on horseback for over two hundred miles to the east. They were located in March, resulting in a subsequent shootout. Most of the suspects were killed, along with one posse member.



# MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

## Crime Clock - One Murder Every 1 Day, 15 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.

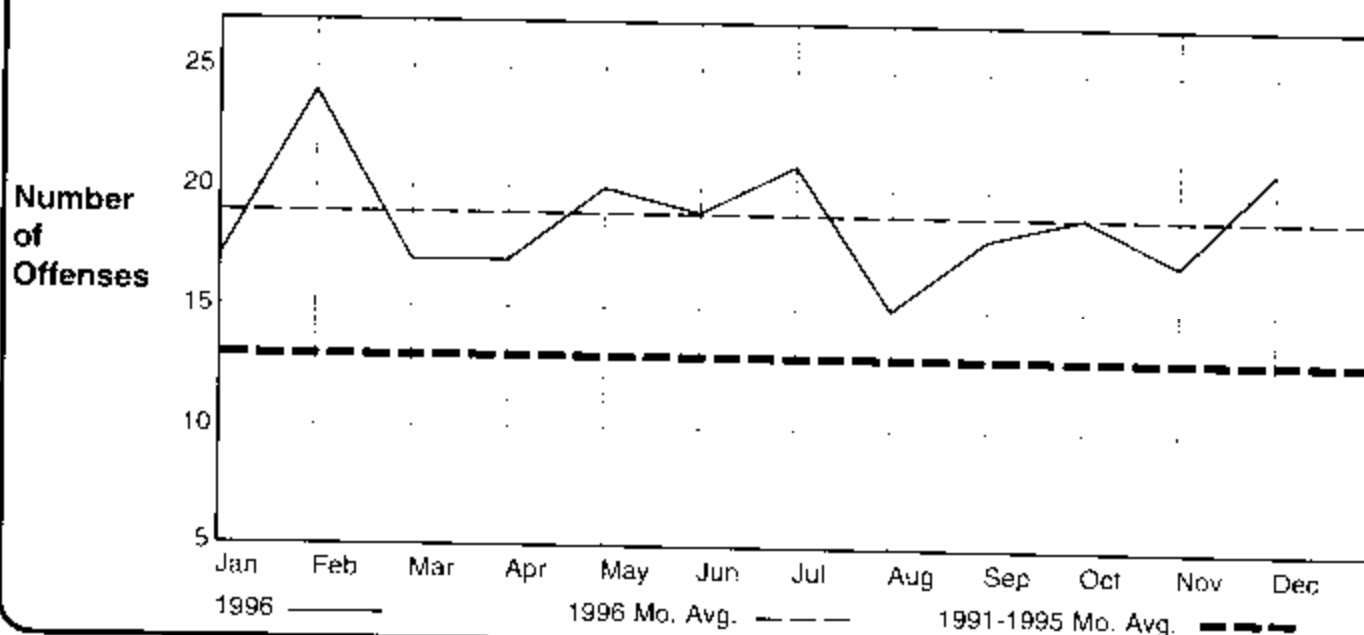
*Murder--NRS 200.010: "Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought, either express or implied, or caused by a controlled substance which was sold, given, traded or otherwise made available to a person in violation of Chapter 453 of NRS."*

*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 by the FBI to be an index offense. 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
1992	145	-4.6%	.11
1993	144	-0.7%	.10
1994	172	+19.4%	.12
1995	167	-2.9%	.11
1996	225	+34.7%	.13

**Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter**  
Nevada Monthly Offenses 1996 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1991-1995

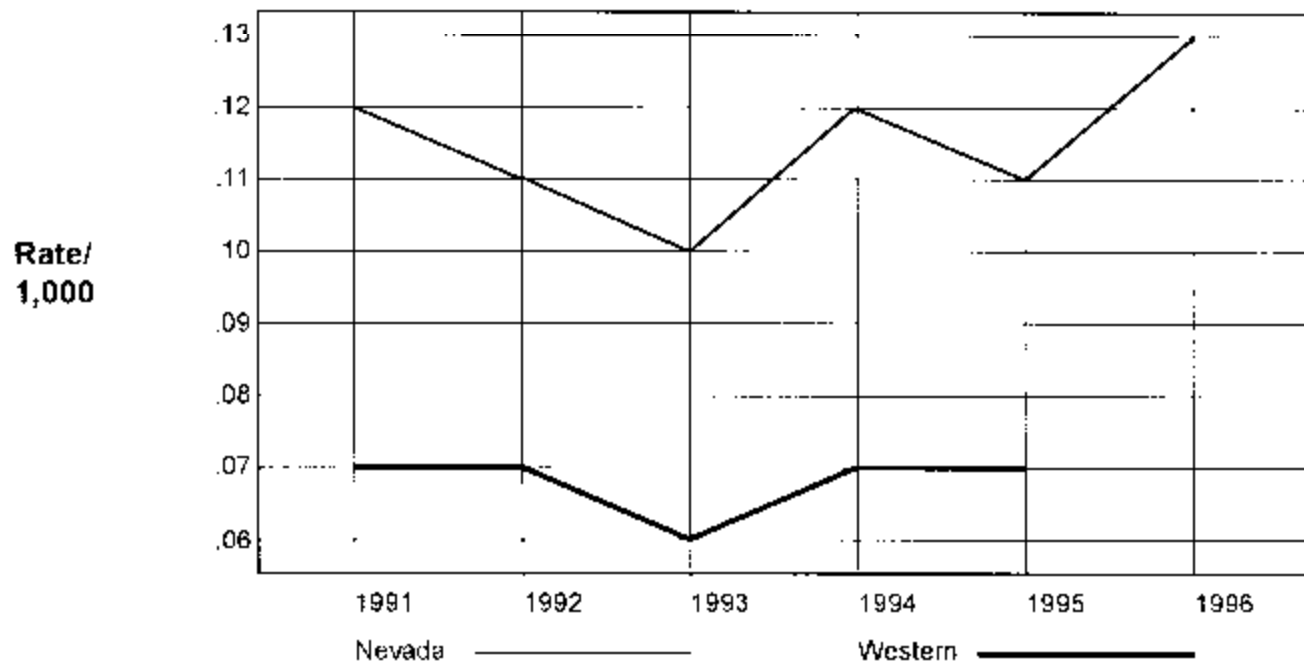


## Murder Rates

### Comparison of Nevada (1991-1996) to Western Mountain States and Nation (1991-1995)

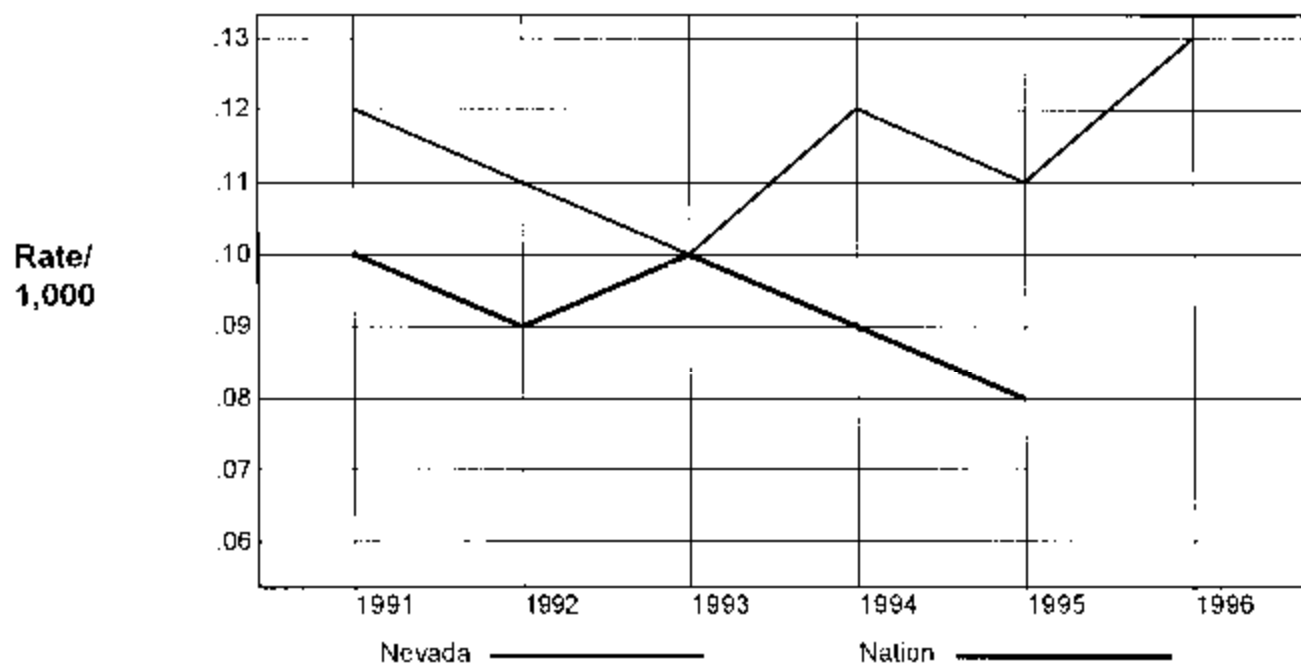
#### Nevada vs. Western Mountain States

Per 1,000 Population



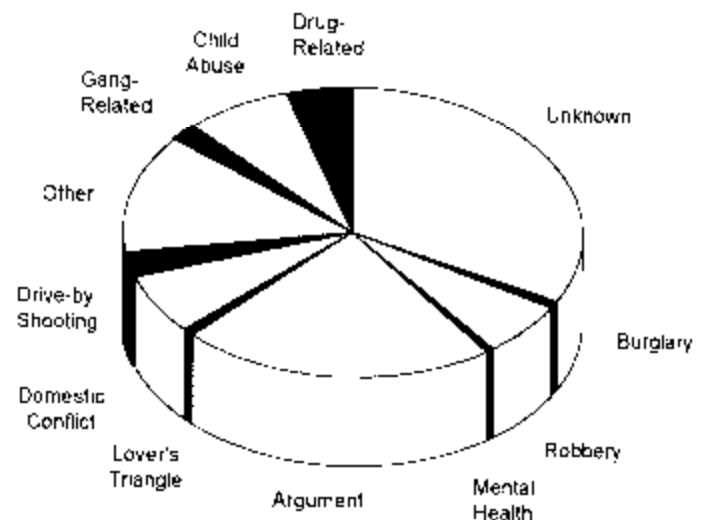
#### Nevada vs. Nation

Per 1,000 Population



## Murder Distribution By Circumstance, 1996 and Relationship, 1994 - 1996

Circumstance*	Number	% of Total
Burglary	2	0.9%
Robbery	13	6.0%
Other	29	13.5%
Domestic Conflict	14	6.5%
Argument	48	22.3%
Child Abuse	16	7.4%
Lover's Triangle	2	0.9%
Mental Health	1	0.5%
Unknown	70	32.6%
Drive-by Shooting	6	2.8%
Drug-Related	10	4.7%
Gang-Related	4	1.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



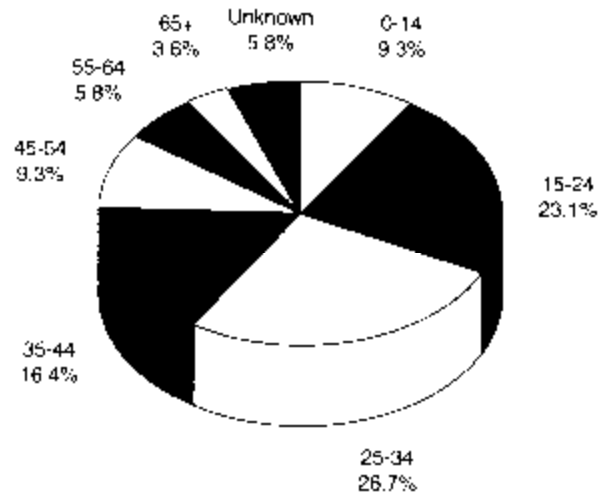
\*Due to the unlimited set of possible circumstances surrounding homicides, it is difficult to provide clear-cut or precise statistical categories for all. To achieve uniformity, the number of circumstance categories has been kept to a minimum. Caution is suggested in drawing generalizations from the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

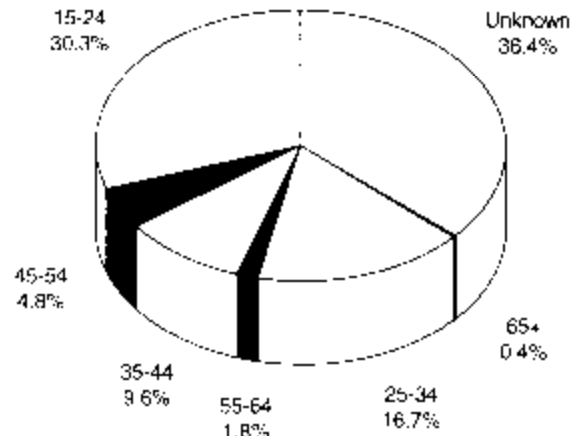
Relationship - Victim to Offender**	Number			% of Total		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Wife	5	5	5	3.0%	3.0%	2.1%
Husband	5	1	3	3.0%	0.6%	1.3%
Son	4	1	8	2.4%	0.6%	3.4%
Daughter	2	3	4	1.2%	1.9%	1.7%
Other Family Member	7	4	13	4.2%	2.4%	5.4%
<b>Total Family</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>
Girlfriend / Boyfriend	5	19	9	3.0%	11.4%	3.8%
Friend	2	4	6	1.2%	2.4%	2.5%
Acquaintance	55	44	52	33.1%	26.3%	21.8%
Stranger	33	44	24	19.9%	26.3%	10.1%
Unknown	48	42	114	28.9%	25.1%	47.9%
<b>Total Other</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>86.1%</b>	<b>91.5%</b>	<b>86.1%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Murder Distribution By Age and Sex - 1996

Victims	Male	Female	Total
0-14	13	8	21
15-24	45	7	52
25-34	52	8	60
35-44	30	7	37
45-54	15	6	21
55-64	7	6	13
65+	6	2	8
Unknown	6	7	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>225</b>

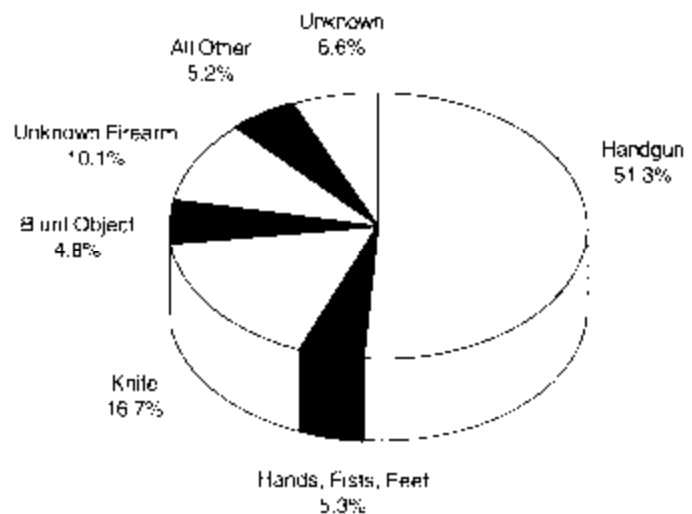


Offenders	Male	Female	Total
0-14	0	0	0
15-24	61	8	69
25-34	33	5	38
35-44	18	4	22
45-54	7	4	11
55-64	4	0	4
65+	1	0	1
Unknown	--	--	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>228</b>



### Murder Distribution By Weapon - 1996

Weapon	Number	% of Total
Handgun	117	51.3
Firearm, Unknown	23	10.1
Knife, Cutting Device	38	16.7
Hands, Fists, Feet	12	5.3
Blunt Instrument	11	4.8
Fire/Smoke Inhalation	1	0.4
Asphyxiation/Gas	5	2.2
Unknown	15	6.6
Other	6	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100.0</b>



# Murder Distribution By Age, Sex and Weapon, 1994 - 1996

Victims	Male			Female			Cumulative Total
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	
0-14	4	3	13	5	4	8	37
15-24	41	47	45	6	7	7	153
25-34	30	27	52	12	7	8	136
35-44	30	28	30	9	14	7	118
45-54	12	12	15	6	6	6	57
55-64	5	4	7	3	2	6	27
65+	6	2	6	2	3	2	21
Unknown	1	0	6	0	1	7	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>564</b>

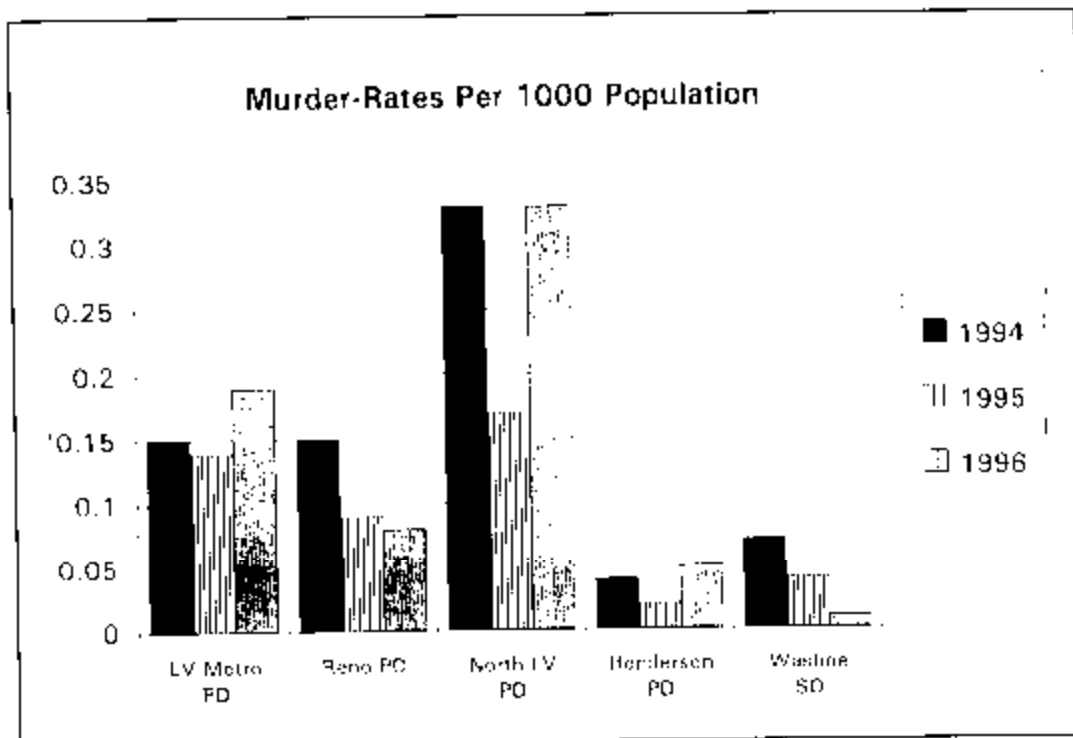
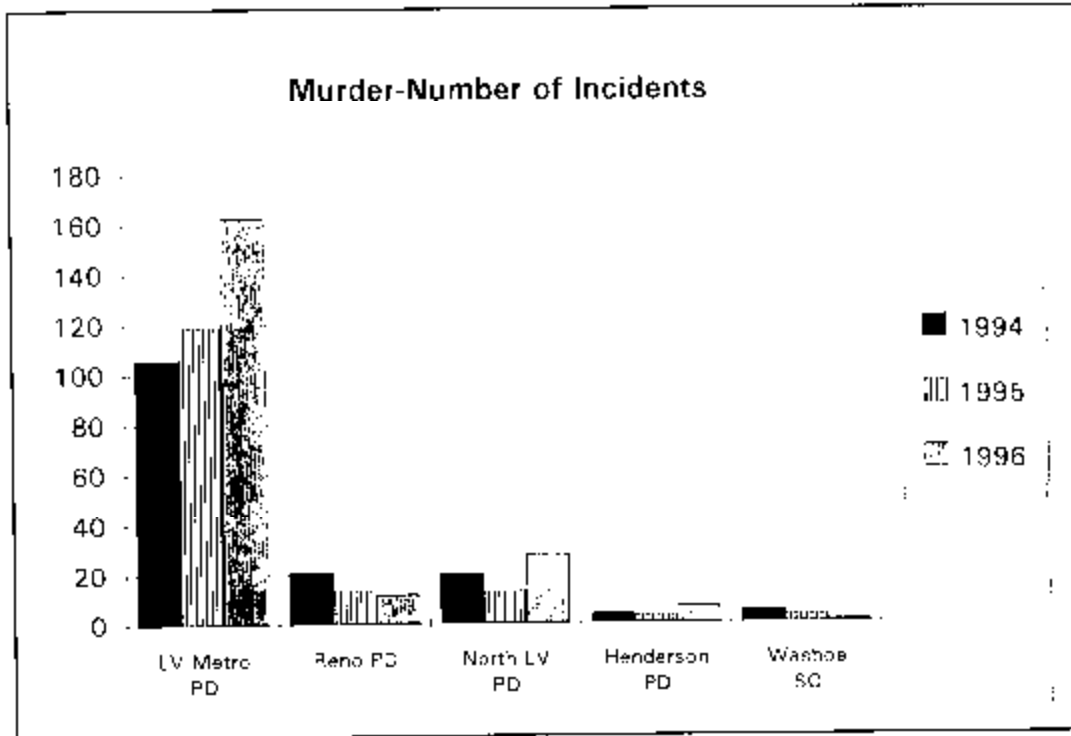
Offenders	Male			Female			Cumulative Total
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	
0-14	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
15-24	44	43	61	6	2	8	164
25-34	21	29	33	2	2	5	92
35-44	22	20	18	4	4	4	72
45-54	10	14	7	2	1	4	38
55-64	2	4	4	0	0	0	10
65+	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	206
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>587</b>

Weapon	Number			Percent of Total		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Handgun	92	103	117	53.2%	60.5%	51.3%
Firearm, Unknown	24	18	23	13.9%	10.6%	10.1%
Knife, Cutting Device	19	16	38	10.9%	9.4%	16.7%
Hands, Fists, Feet	20	9	12	11.6%	5.3%	5.3%
Blunt Instrument	11	12	11	6.4%	7.1%	4.8%
Fire/Smoke Inhalation	0	0	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Asphyxiation/Gas	3	4	5	1.7%	2.4%	2.2%
Unknown	4	8	15	2.3%	4.7%	6.6%
Other	--	--	6	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# MURDER

## JURISDICTIONS OF HIGHEST INCIDENCE

### Numbers and Rates, 1994 - 1996





-- Virginia City Shoppers --

This photograph shows a group of females standing outside a millinery store in Virginia City during the late 1870's. Statistics kept by the court in Storey County indicate that between 1867 and June, 1880, only eleven criminal cases of rape were brought before the court. There is little doubt that these figures are low, since many Victorian Era women would not have reported the crime.

# FORCIBLE RAPE

## Crime Clock - One Rape Every 10 Hours, 14 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 1996 occurred during the summer months. The months of May through August accounted for 308 (36.0%) of the yearly total of 856. May had the highest monthly total at 85 (9.9%).

In 1996, Nevada's rate per 1,000 population was .51. In comparison, the 1995 national rate was .37. Nevada has experienced significantly higher rates than the nation as a whole for several years, however, it has dropped substantially since 1994 when it was .71.

Law enforcement was able to clear 24.9% of forcible rapes in 1996.

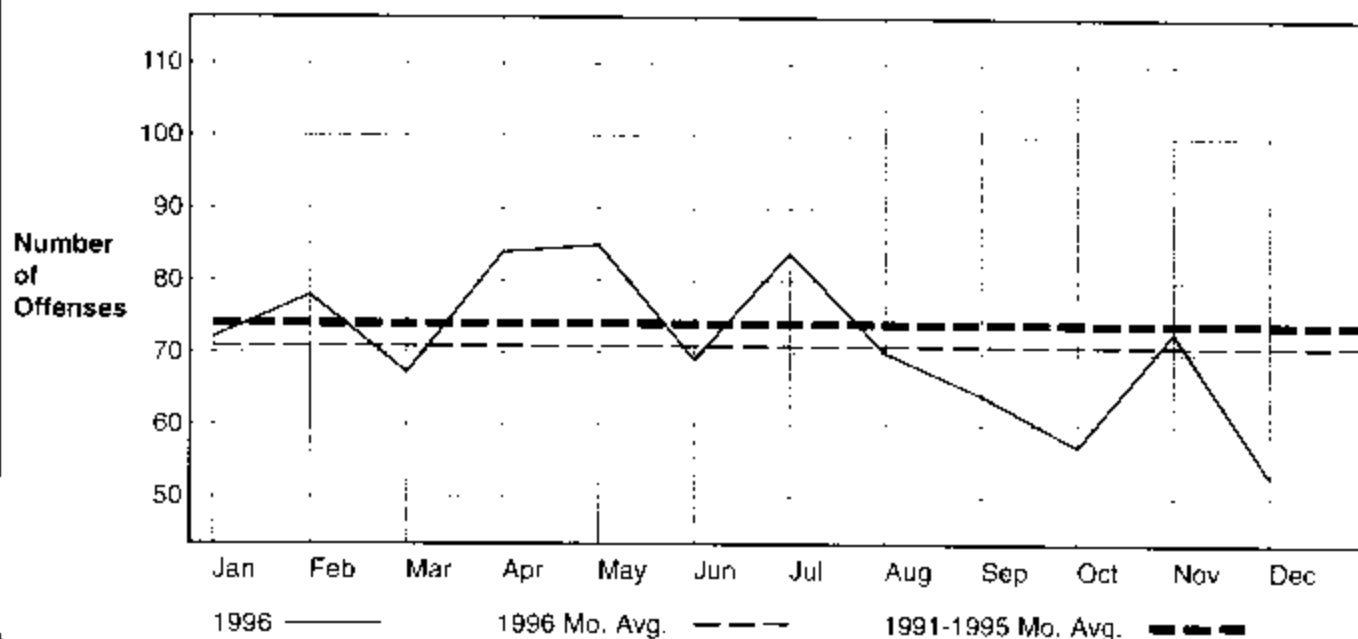
Trend			
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000
1992	833	-1.8%	.63
1993	846	+1.6%	.61
1994	994	+17.5%	.71
1995	922	-7.2%	.58
1996	856	-7.2%	.51

Forcible and Attempted						
Type	Number			Percent		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Forcible Rape	801	727	693	80.6%	78.9%	81.0%
Attempted Rape	193	195	163	19.4%	21.1%	19.0%
Total	994	922	856	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

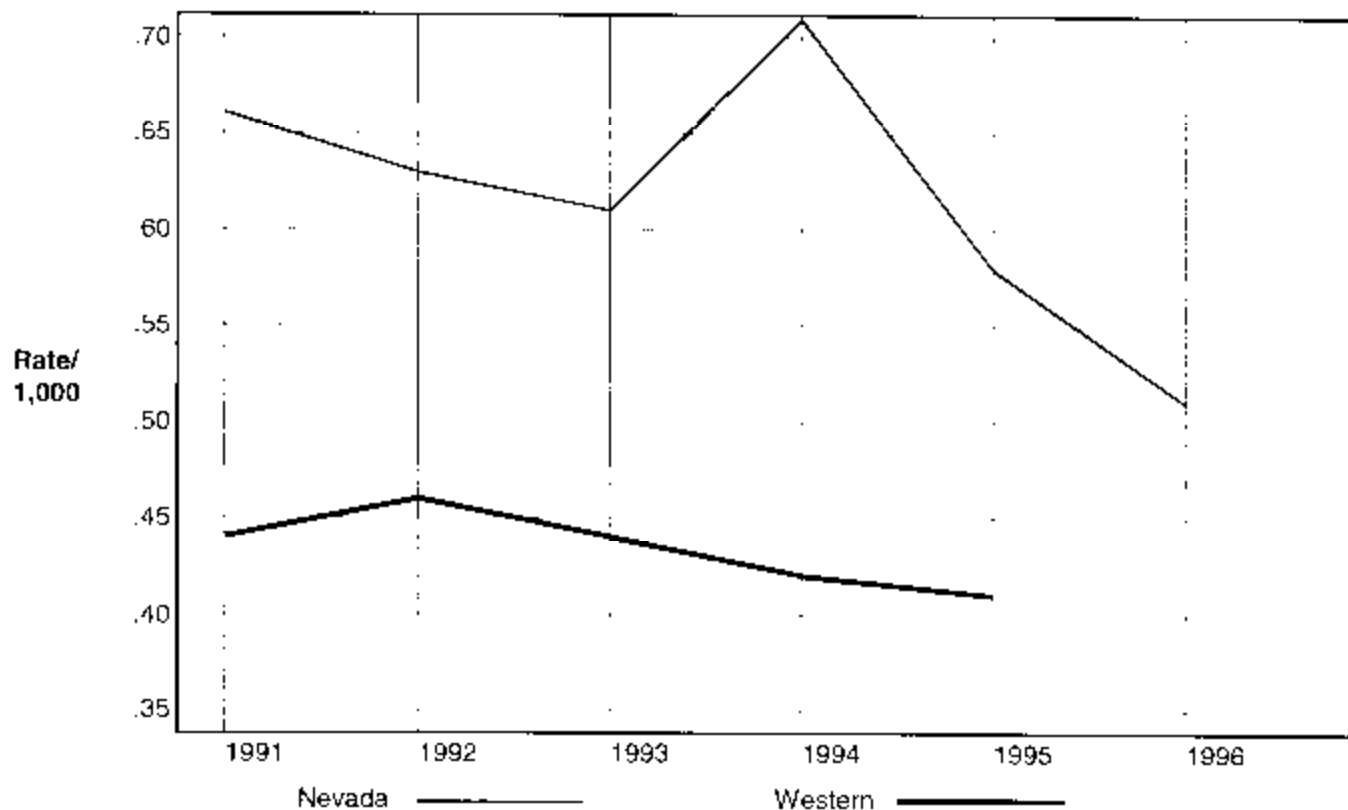


**Rape-Nevada's 1996 Numbers vs. Five Year Average  
Comparison of Rates to Western Mountain States**

**Nevada Monthly Offenses 1996 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1991-1995**

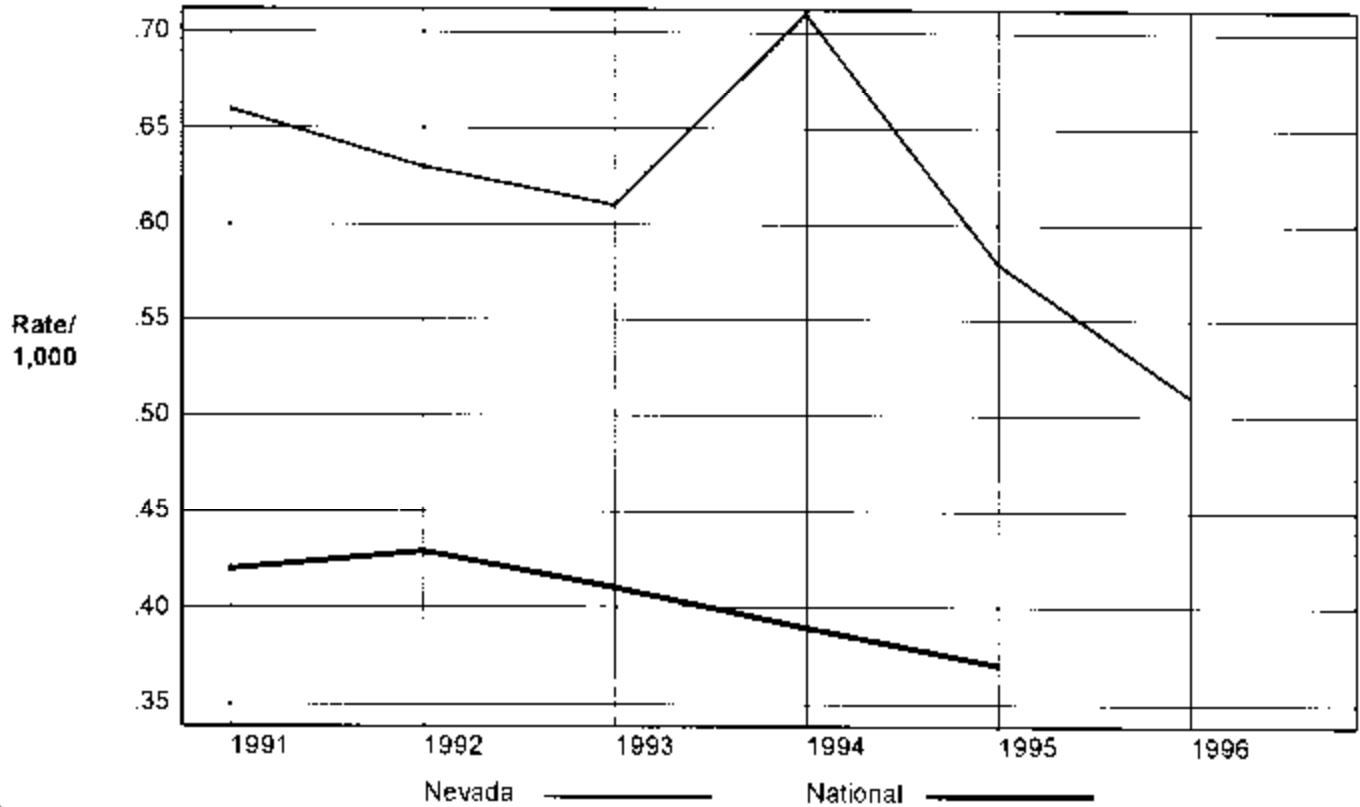


**Nevada Annual Rates (1991-1996) vs. Western Mountain States (1991-1995)**  
Per 1,000 Population



## Rape-Comparison of Rates to Nation Age of Persons Arrested

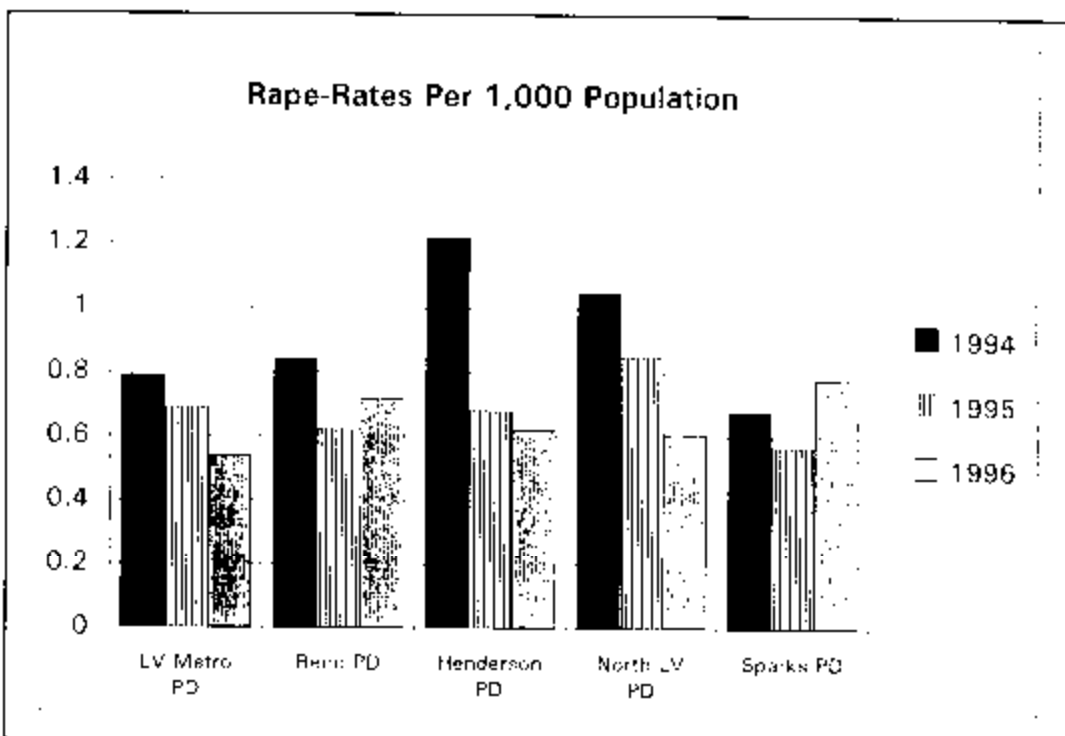
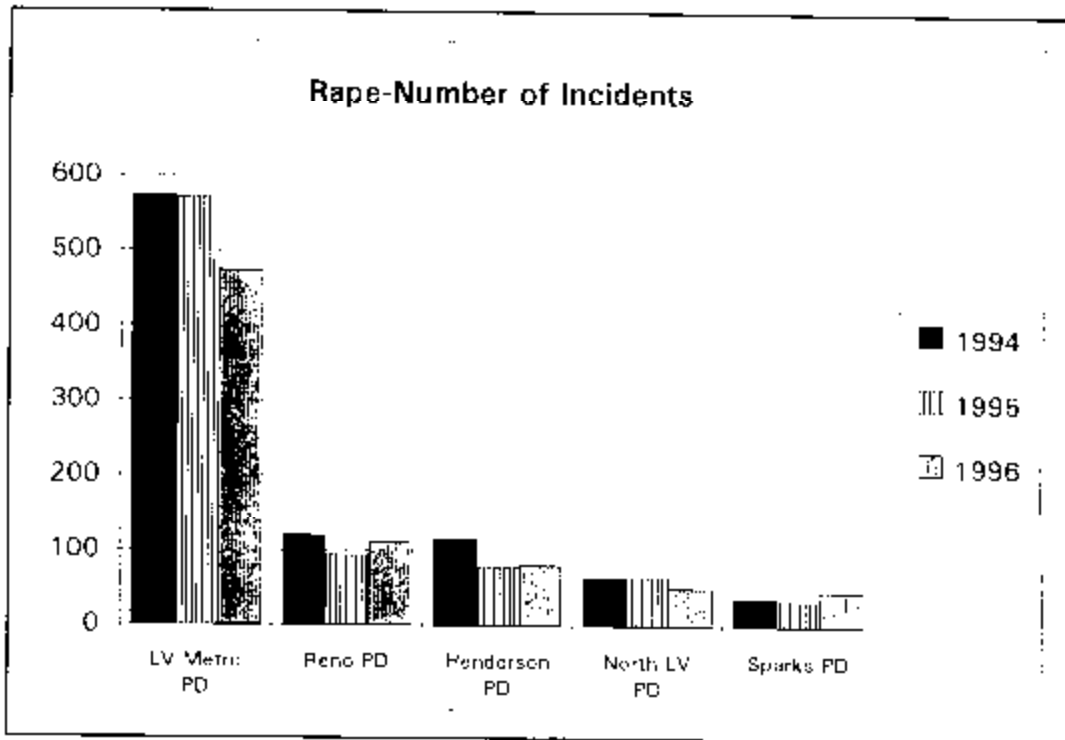
**Nevada Annual Rates (1991-1996) vs. National (1991-1995)**  
Per 1,000 Population



### Profile of Persons Arrested

Age	Number			Percent		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
17 and Under	35	33	37	11.4%	12.0%	12.9%
18-24	58	48	44	18.9%	17.5%	15.3%
25-29	43	39	41	14.0%	14.2%	14.3%
30-34	66	55	70	21.5%	20.1%	24.4%
35-39	45	53	37	14.7%	19.3%	12.9%
40 and Over	60	46	58	19.5%	16.8%	20.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>99.7%</b>	<b>99.3%</b>	<b>99.3%</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

# **RAPE** **JURISDICTIONS OF HIGHEST INCIDENCE** **Numbers and Rates, 1994 - 1996**





**-- Stagecoach Robbery --**

On June 13, 1908, the Day and Kano stagecoach, which ran between Schurz and Rawhide, was robbed by two armed bandits. The Wells Fargo strongbox, along with its contents, was stolen during the robbery. This was the last Wells Fargo stagecoach strongbox robbery committed in the United States. Two suspects were arrested, one being C.L. "Gunplay" Maxwell, a former member of Butch Cassidy's "Hole-In-the-Wall Gang."

# ROBBERY

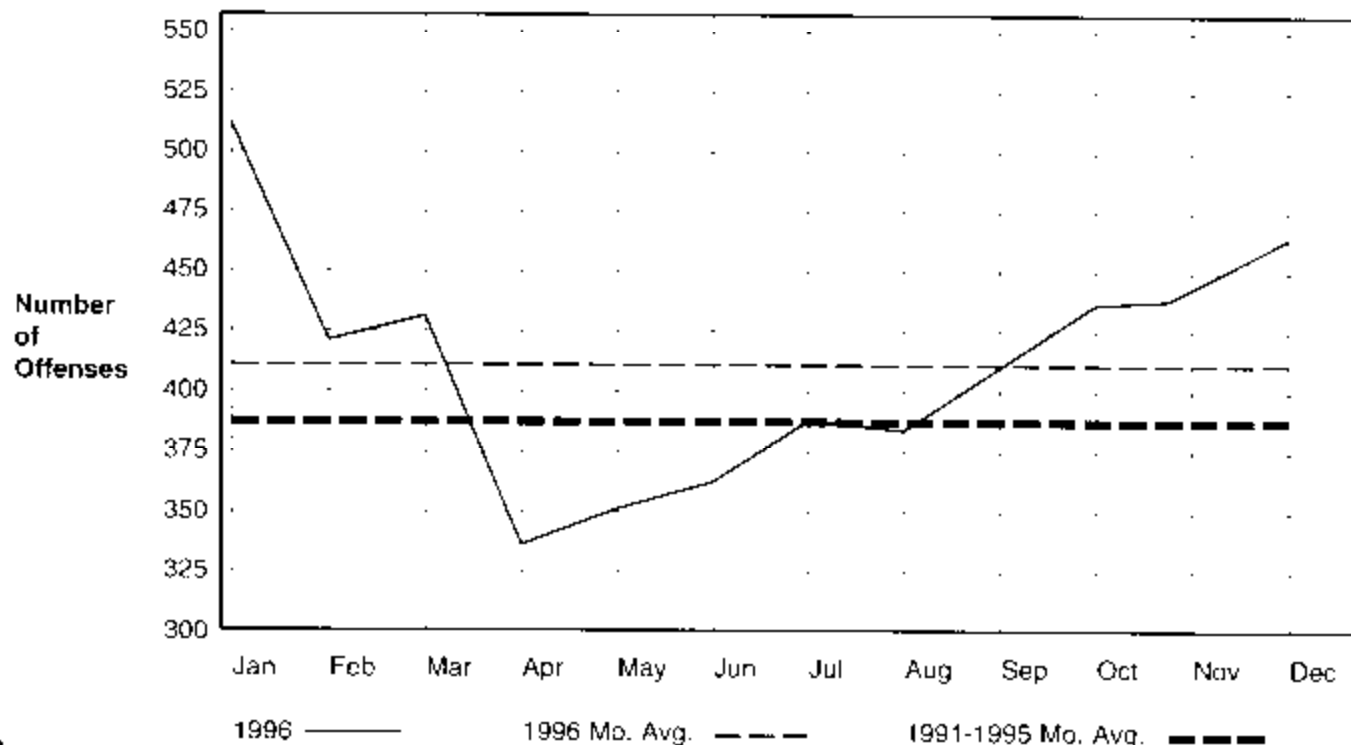
## Crime Clock - One Robbery Every 1 Hour, 47 Minutes

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
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
1996	4,932	-0.4%	2.92

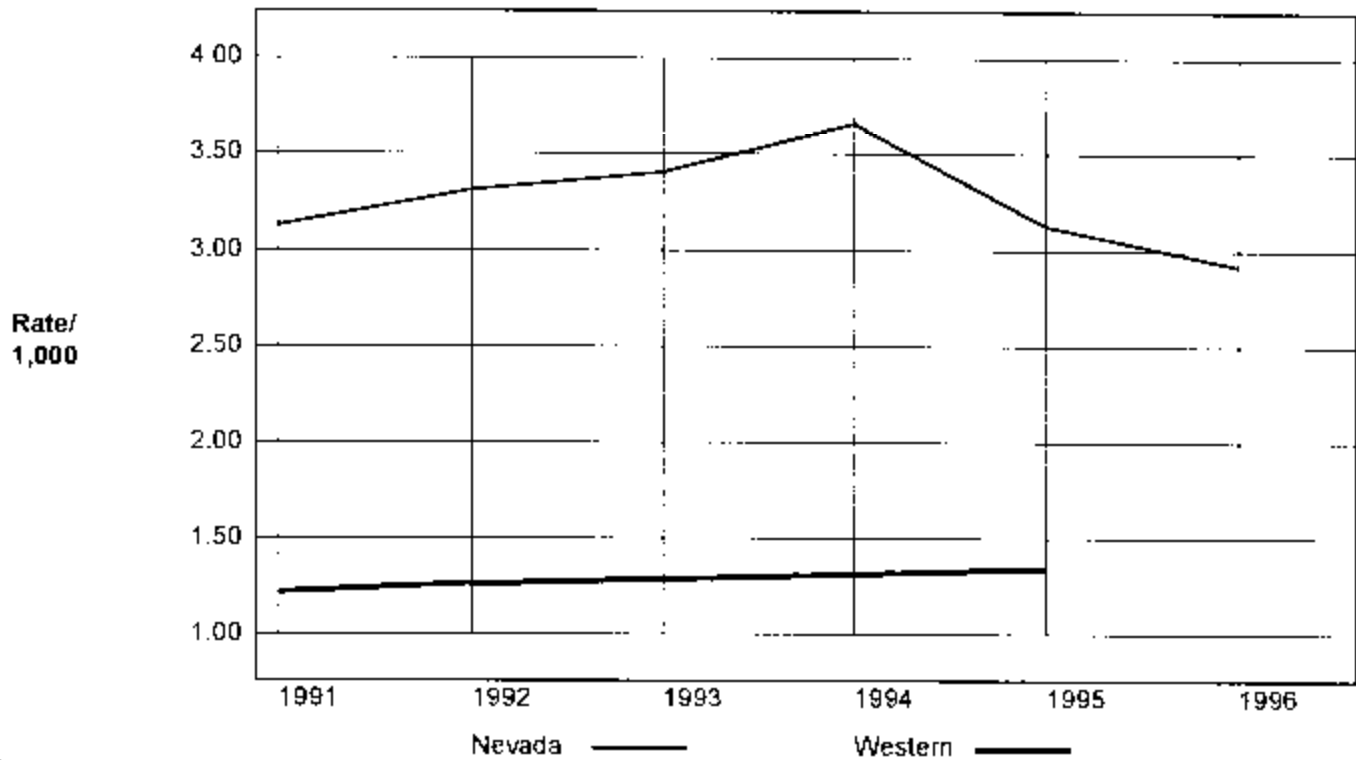
**Robbery**  
Nevada Monthly Offenses 1996 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1991-1995



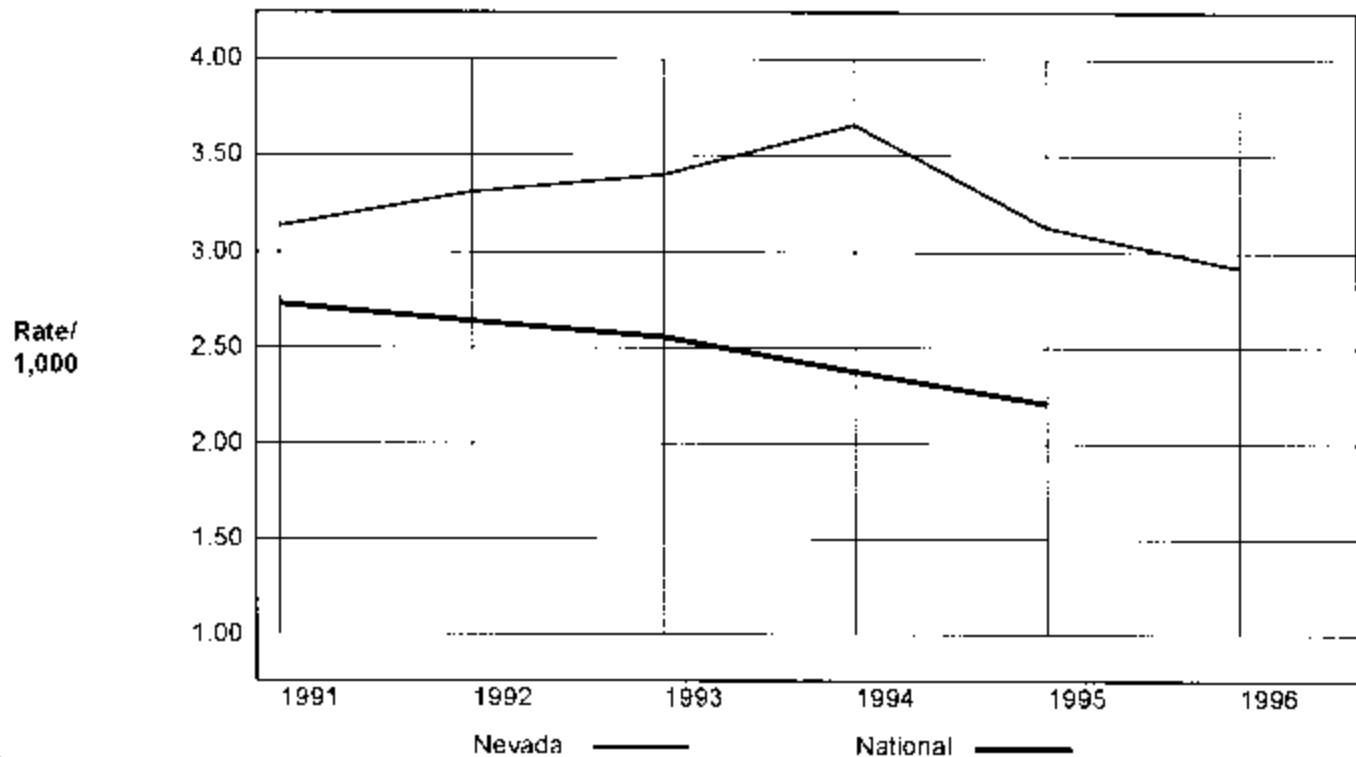
# Robbery Rates

## Comparison of Nevada to Region and Nation

**Nevada Annual Rates (1991-1996) vs. Western Mountain States (1991-1995)**  
Per 1,000 Population



**Nevada Annual Rates (1991-1996) vs. Nation (1991-1995)**  
Per 1,000 Population



**Robbery**  
**Weapon Types, Persons Arrested, Offenses by Location**

**Weapon Types Used, 1994-1996**

Type	Number			Percent		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Firearm	2,612	2,223	2,015	51.0%	44.9%	40.9%
Knife	465	445	470	9.1%	9.0%	9.5%
Other Weapon	389	388	421	7.6%	7.8%	8.5%
Strong Arm	1,652	1,894	2,026	32.3%	38.3%	41.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,118</b>	<b>4,950</b>	<b>4,932</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Profile of Persons Arrested, 1994-1996**

Age	Number			Percent		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
17 and Under	278	321	322	21.4%	24.2%	23.2%
18-24	399	385	419	30.7%	29.0%	30.2%
25-29	223	189	184	17.2%	14.3%	13.3%
30-34	183	188	187	14.1%	14.2%	13.5%
35-39	109	127	139	8.4%	9.6%	10.0%
40 and Over	106	116	137	8.2%	8.7%	9.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Male	1,176	1,183	1,257	90.6%	89.2%	90.6%
Female	122	143	131	9.4%	10.8%	9.4%

**Classification By Location and Number of Offenses, 1994 - 1996**

Location	Number of Offenses			% of Offenses		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Highway, Street, Alley, etc.	1,779	1,870	1,941	34.8%	37.8%	39.4%
Commercial House	534	646	589	10.4%	13.0%	11.9%
Gas/Service Station	51	78	55	1.0%	1.6%	1.1%
Convenience Store	846	696	611	16.5%	14.1%	12.4%
Residence	607	545	620	11.9%	11.0%	12.6%
Bank/Lending Institution	131	149	195	2.6%	3.0%	3.9%
Miscellaneous	1,170	966	921	22.9%	19.5%	18.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,118</b>	<b>4,950</b>	<b>4,932</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Robbery**  
**Value of Property Stolen In Nevada**

**Classification By Location and Value of Property Stolen, 1994 - 1996**

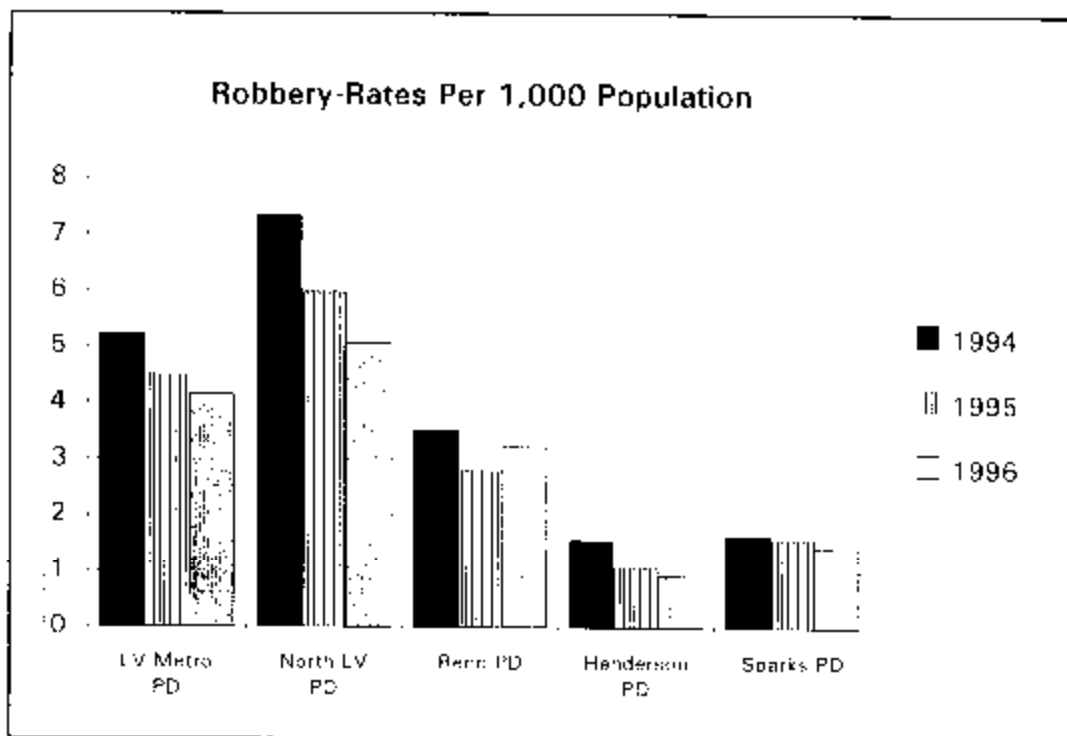
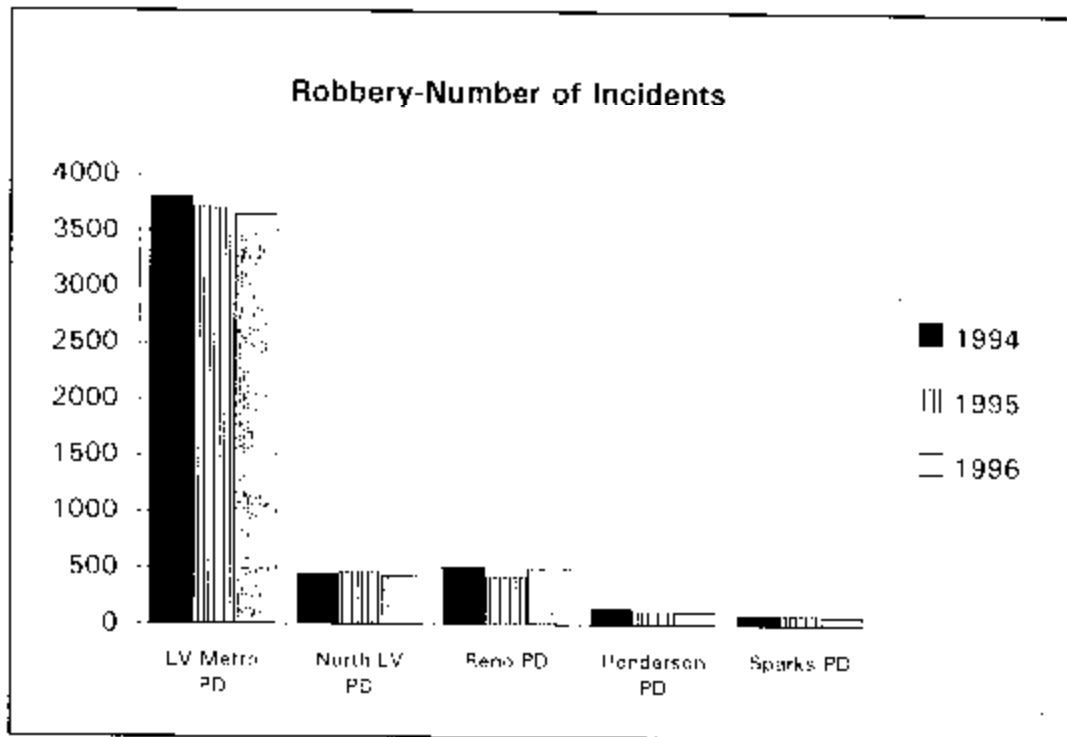
Location	Value Stolen			% of Value		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Highway, Street, Alley, etc.	\$916,174	\$1,222,563	\$938,210	18.3%	27.3%	19.9%
Commercial House	\$825,577	\$676,216	\$478,229	16.5%	15.1%	10.1%
Gas/Service Station	\$8,804	\$26,870	\$16,054	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%
Convenience Store	\$281,658	\$161,217	\$222,193	5.6%	3.6%	4.7%
Residence	\$481,606	\$506,042	\$894,622	9.6%	11.3%	18.9%
Bank/Lending Institution	\$307,224	\$295,564	\$496,467	6.1%	6.6%	10.5%
Miscellaneous	\$2,186,927	\$1,589,781	\$1,681,862	43.7%	35.5%	35.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,007,970</b>	<b>\$4,478,253</b>	<b>\$4,727,637</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

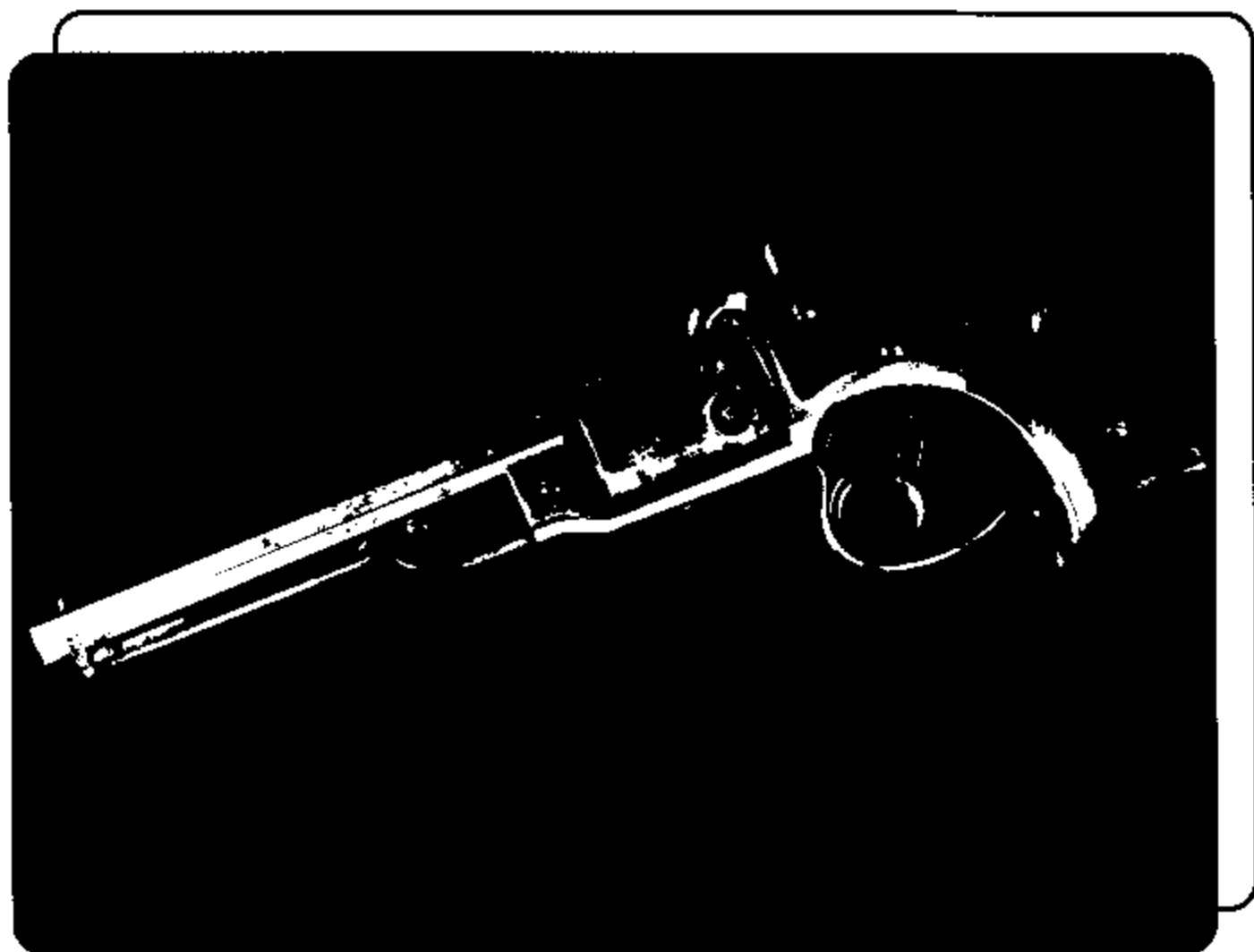


# ROBBERY

## JURISDICTIONS OF HIGHEST INCIDENCE

### Numbers and Rates, 1994 - 1996





-- Sam Brown's Revolver --

Legend states that this cap and ball revolver was taken from the body of criminal Sam Brown in July of 1861. Brown was an early day desperado who terrorized Nevada's settlers in the early 1860's. His reign was brought to an end in a shooting match with Henry Van Sickle, owner of Van Sickle Station south of Genoa. This .36 caliber Savage Arms Company revolver is presently on display at the Nevada State Museum in Carson City.

# AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

## Crime Clock - One Aggravated Assault Every 1 Hour, 16 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 1996, there were 24,121 simple assaults reported in Nevada, with a clearance rate of 74.5%.

There were 6,922 aggravated assault offenses reported to enforcement in 1996. The incidence of this offense was highest during the months of May through September, producing a total of 3,031 (43.8% of the yearly total). The highest single month was May with 657 (9.5%).

Nevada law enforcement cleared 3,695 aggravated assaults (53.4%)

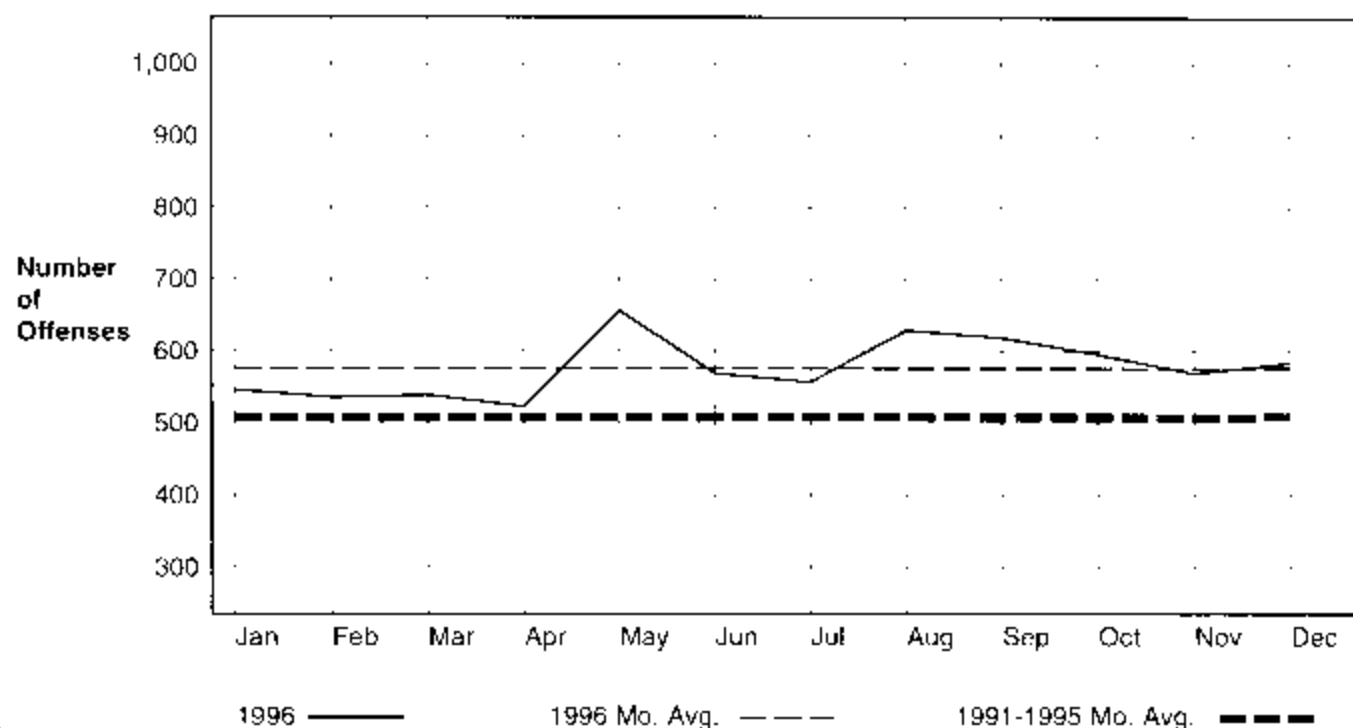
During the period 1990 to 1993, the incidence rate of aggravated assault per 1,000 population increased gradually in the western mountain states, with a deceleration in occurrence in 1994 and 1995. Nationally, numbers followed a similar pattern, except the slight downward trend began the year before 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 and 1994, the Nevada rate shot upward dramatically by 59% and 27.0% respectively. The rate declined in 1995 and 1996, to a level under that recorded in 1995 for the nation.

Trend			
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000
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
1996	6,922	-16.9%	4.10

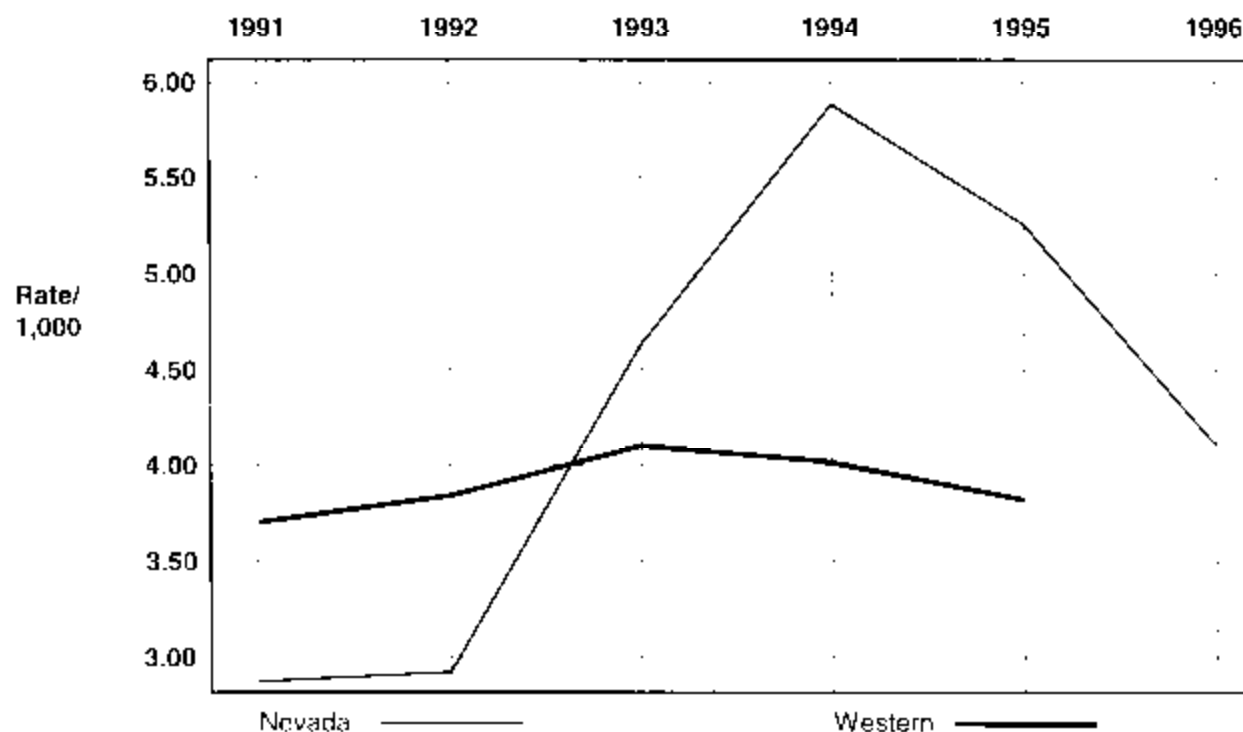
Weapon Types Used, 1994-1996						
Type	Number			Percent		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Firearm	1,745	1,626	1,505	21.2%	19.5%	21.7%
Knife	1,013	1,033	1,049	12.3%	12.4%	15.2%
Other Weapon	2,068	2,505	2,264	25.1%	30.1%	32.7%
Strong Arm	3,409	3,165	2,104	41.4%	38.0%	30.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,235</b>	<b>8,329</b>	<b>6,922</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Assault-Nevada's 1996 Numbers vs. Five Year Average  
Comparison of Rates to Western Mountain States**

**Aggravated Assault  
Nevada Monthly Offenses 1996 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1991-1995**



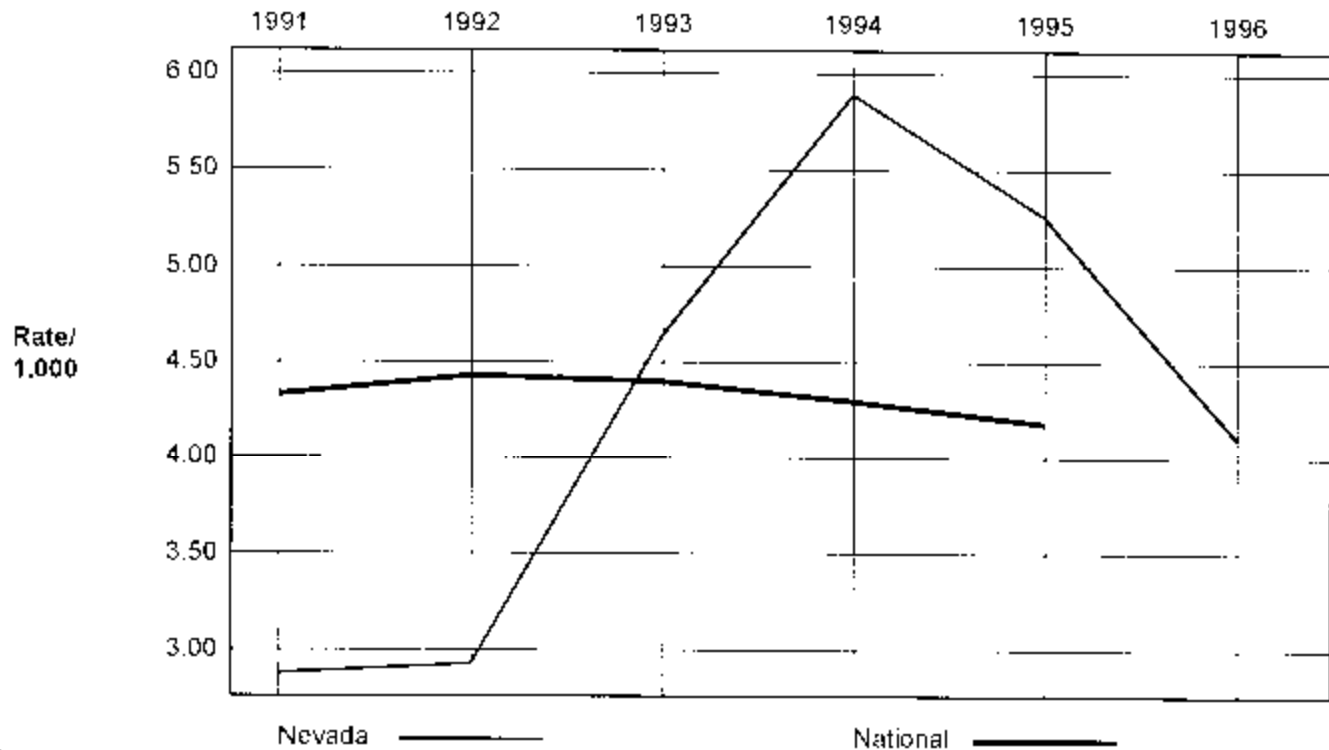
**Nevada Annual Rates (1991-1996) vs. Western Mountain States (1991-1995)  
Per 1,000 Population**



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

### Nevada Annual Rates (1991-1996) vs. Nation (1991-1995)

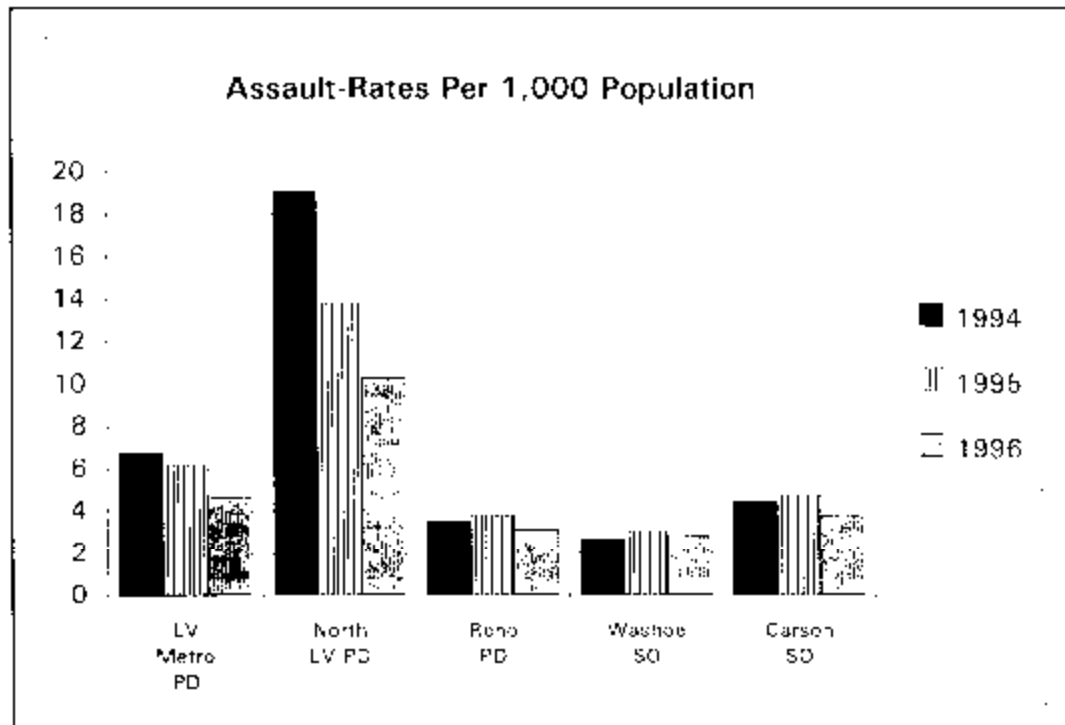
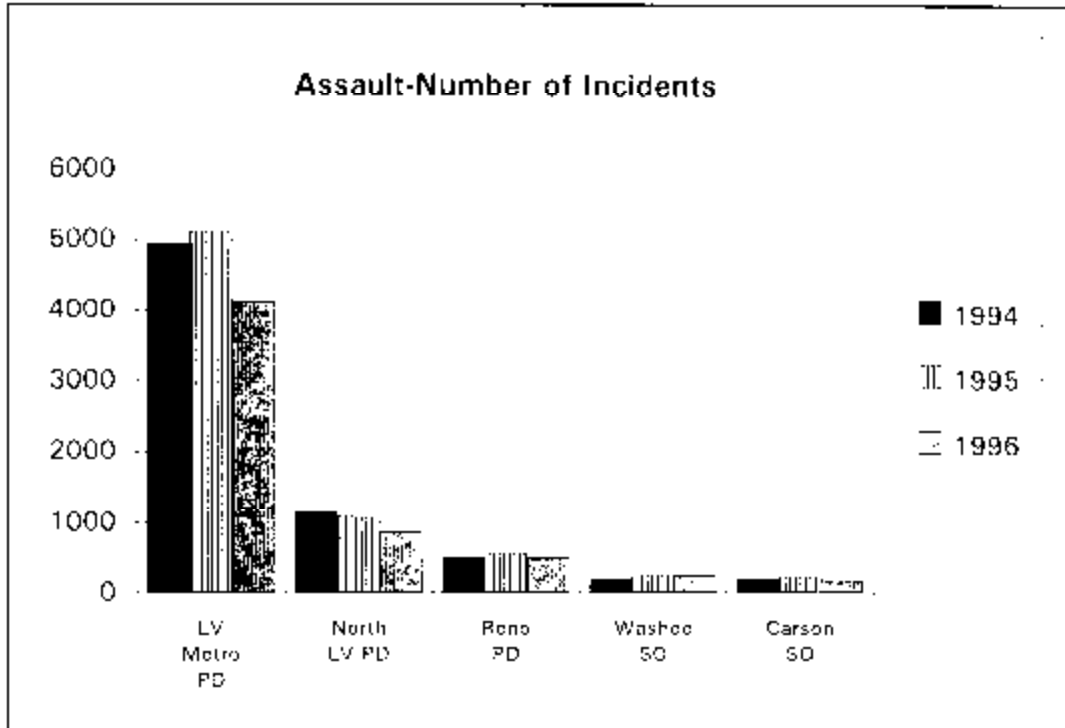
Per 1,000 Population



### Profile of Persons Arrested

Age	Number			Percent		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
17 and Under	280	266	232	15.2%	15.3%	13.0%
18-24	485	391	460	26.3%	22.5%	25.7%
25-29	269	252	280	14.6%	14.5%	15.6%
30-34	269	290	267	14.6%	16.7%	14.9%
35-39	217	216	200	11.7%	12.4%	11.2%
40 and Over	327	321	352	17.7%	18.5%	19.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>1,736</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Male	1,579	1,485	1,512	85.5%	85.5%	84.4%
Female	268	251	279	14.5%	14.5%	15.6%

# **ASSAULT** **JURISDICTIONS OF HIGHEST INCIDENCE** **Numbers and Rates, 1994 - 1996**





-- Goldfield, Nevada, 1906 --

Homicide was not the only crime in frontier Nevada communities. Burglary became a serious problem as well. Thieves broke into tents, cabins and businesses and ransacked them, making off with personal items and store merchandise. Burglars even took a Goldfield prospector's Bible, and local citizens hoped that the thieves would absorb some moral benefits from reading it. Lawmen were called upon to keep a watchful eye to catch the thieves.

# BURGLARY

## Crime Clock - One Burglary Every 26 Minutes, 59 Seconds

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

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

Incidents of burglary occurred most frequently during the months of May (1,695), October (1,705) and November (1,807). Their cumulative number represented 26.7% of the annual total.

Of the 19,471 burglaries reported to law enforcement in Nevada in 1996, 3,372 (17.3%) were cleared.

Nevada's burglary rate per 1,000 population displayed significant increases in 1991 and 1994, but hit it's lowest level of the past five years in 1996, dropping over 17.0% since 1994. Excluding 1991, the nation as a whole has experienced a steady rate decrease.

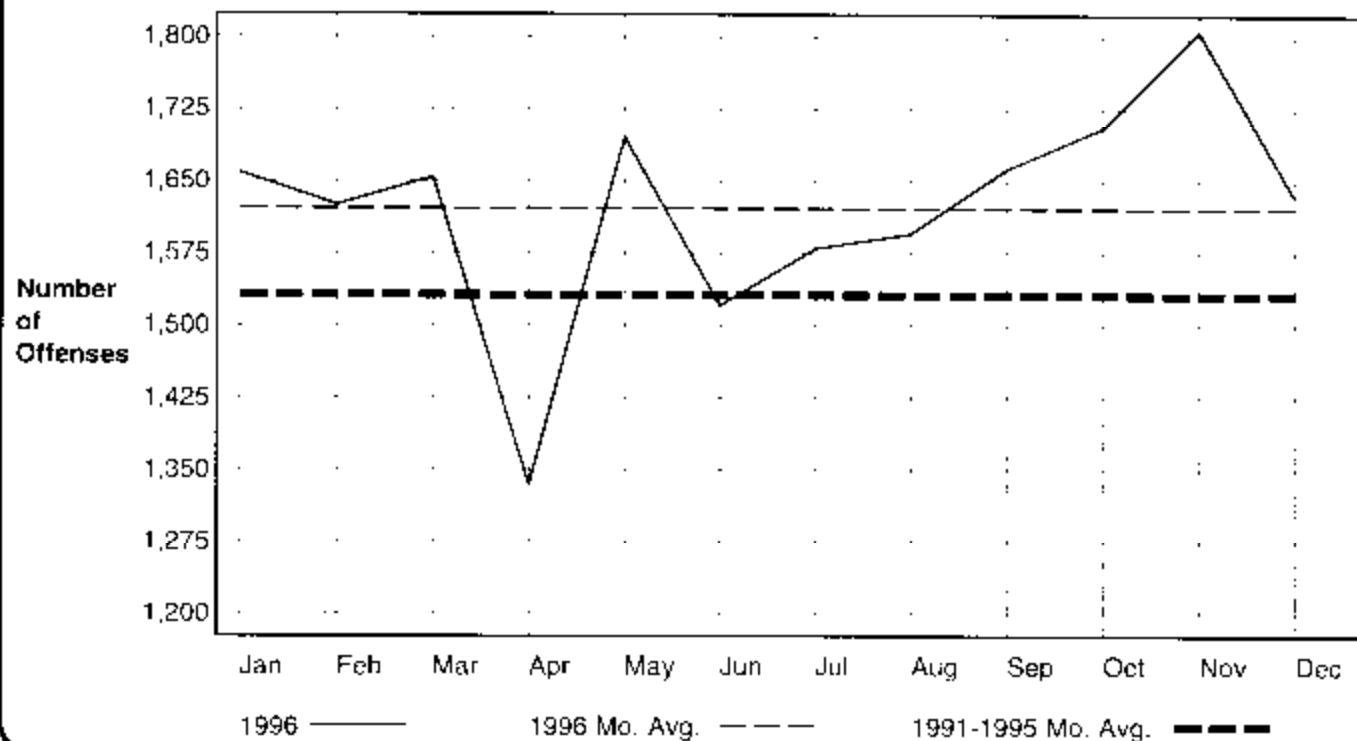
Trend			
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000
1992	17,108	-5.1%	12.89
1993	17,293	+1.1%	12.45
1994	19,503	+12.8%	13.94
1995	20,008	+2.6%	12.65
1996	19,471	-2.7%	11.53

Type of Entry						
Type	Number			Percent		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Forcible Entry	11,379	10,741	11,189	58.3%	53.7%	57.5%
Unlawful Entry-No Force	7,196	8,387	7,403	36.9%	41.9%	38.0%
Attempted Forcible Entry	928	880	879	4.8%	4.4%	4.5%
Total	19,503	20,008	19,471	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

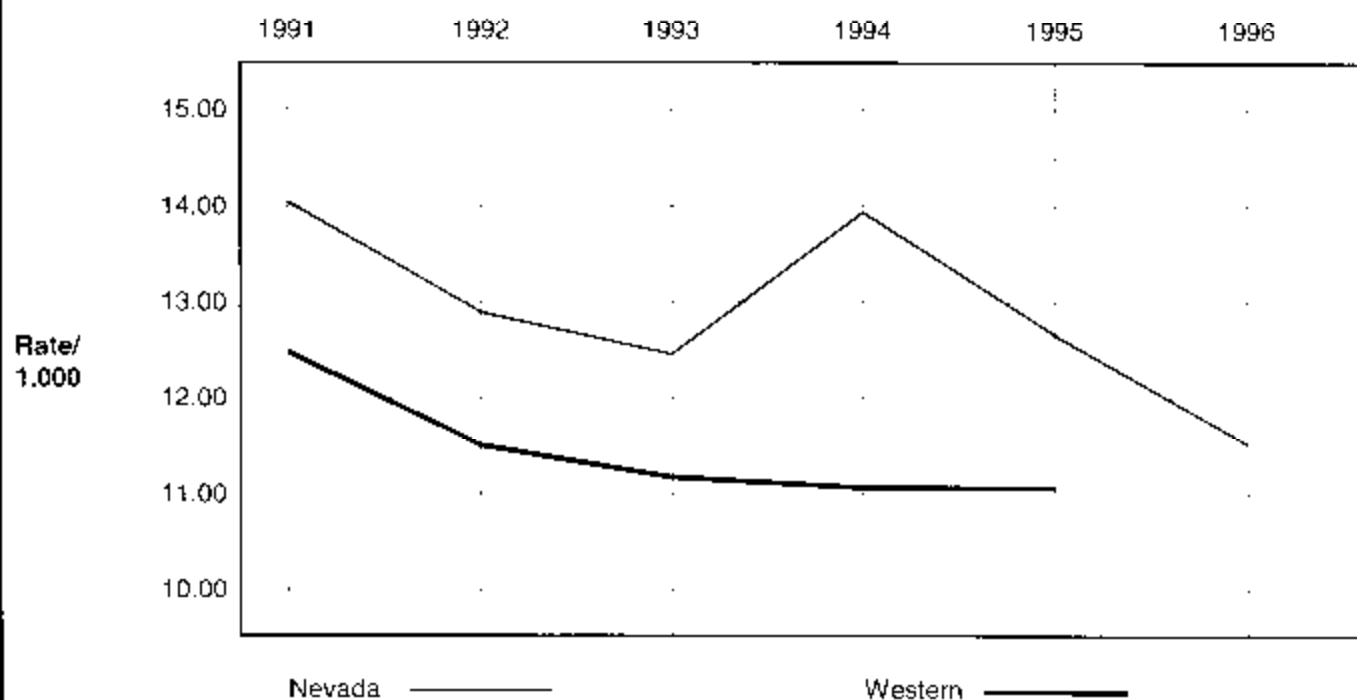


# Burglary Numbers and Rates Comparisons of Nevada and Region

**Burglary**  
**Nevada Monthly Offenses 1996 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1991-1995**



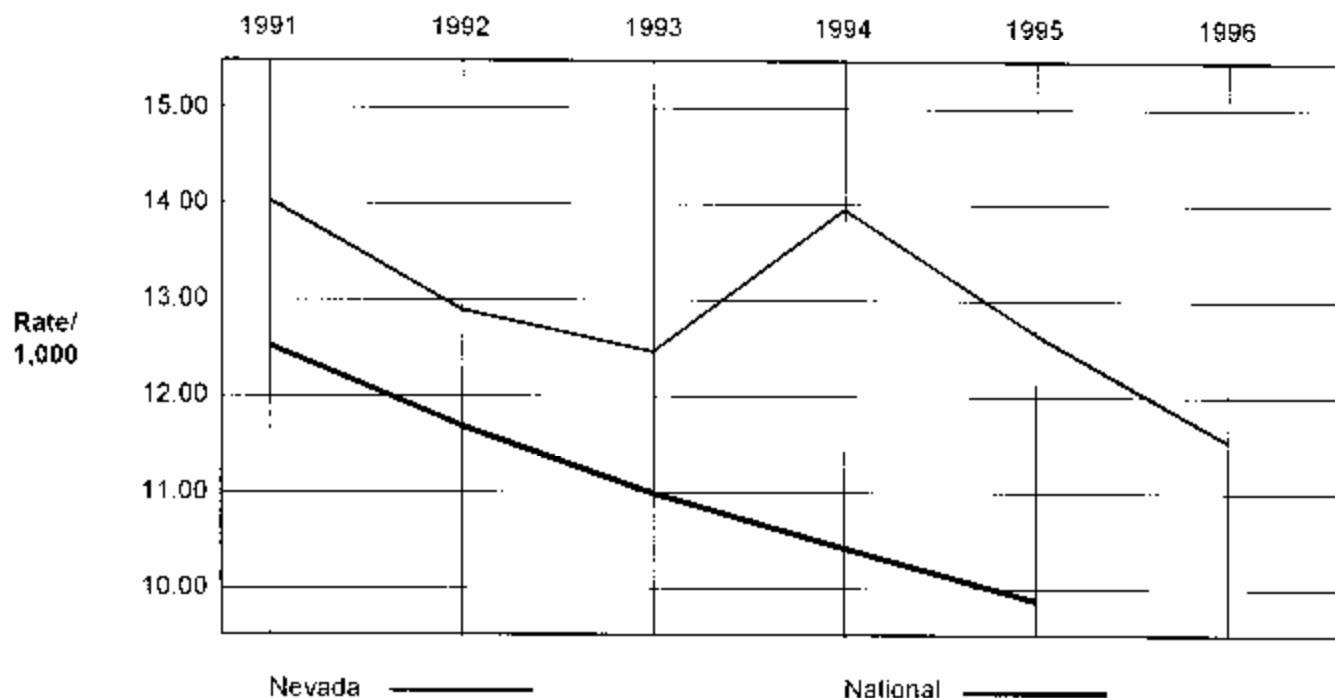
**Nevada Annual Rates (1991-1996) vs. Western Mountain States (1991-1995)**  
Per 1,000 Population



## Burglary-Comparison of Rates to Nation Occurrence By Time of Day

### Nevada Annual Rates (1991-1996) vs. Nation (1991-1995)

Per 1,000 Population



### Burglary Offenses By Time of Day, 1994-1996

	Number of Offenses			% of Offenses		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
<b>Residence</b>						
6 p.m.-6 a.m.	2,939	2,872	3,036	15.1%	14.4%	15.6%
6 a.m.-6 p.m.	5,646	5,743	5,625	28.9%	28.7%	28.9%
Unknown	1,882	2,447	2,458	9.6%	12.2%	12.6%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,467</b>	<b>11,062</b>	<b>11,119</b>	<b>53.7%</b>	<b>55.3%</b>	<b>57.1%</b>
<b>Non-Residence</b>						
6 p.m.-6 a.m.	4,698	4,696	4,344	24.1%	23.5%	22.3%
6 a.m.-6 p.m.	2,874	2,498	2,419	14.7%	12.5%	12.4%
Unknown	1,464	1,752	1,589	7.5%	8.8%	8.2%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,036</b>	<b>8,946</b>	<b>8,352</b>	<b>46.3%</b>	<b>44.7%</b>	<b>42.9%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>19,503</b>	<b>20,008</b>	<b>19,471</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

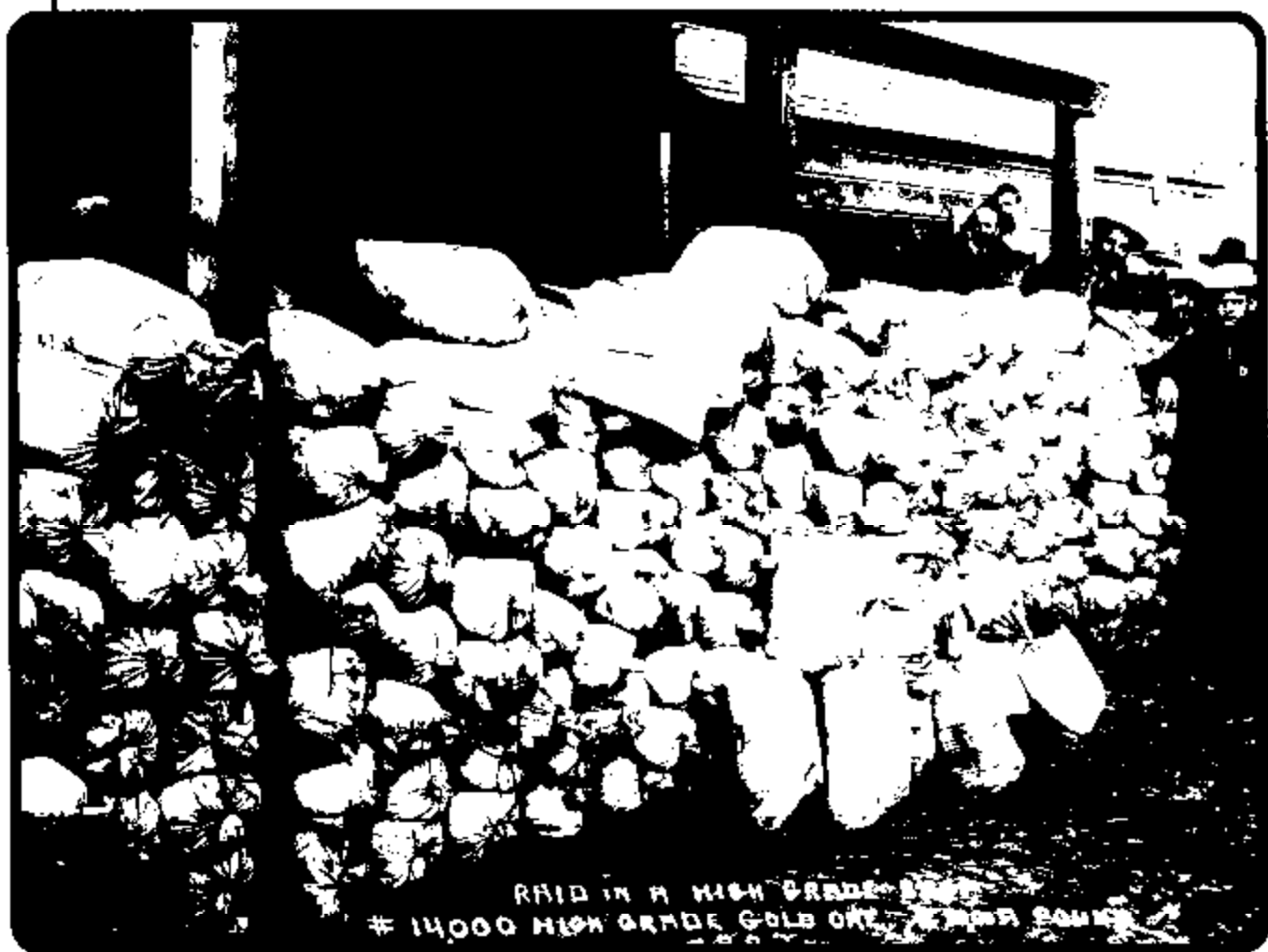
**Burglary-Age of Persons Arrested  
Property Loss Value**

**Profile of Persons Arrested, 1994-1996**

Age	Number			Percent		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
17 and under	906	1,000	1,311	25.7%	27.9%	31.4%
18-24	799	812	901	22.7%	22.7%	21.8%
25-29	536	457	526	15.2%	12.8%	12.6%
30-34	548	485	522	15.6%	13.6%	12.5%
35-39	380	437	453	10.8%	12.2%	10.9%
40 and over	350	388	460	9.9%	10.8%	11.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,519</b>	<b>3,579</b>	<b>4,173</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Male	2,905	2,878	3,323	82.6%	80.4%	79.6%
Female	614	701	850	17.4%	19.6%	20.4%

**Value of Property Stolen by Time of Day, 1994-1996**

Residence	Value Stolen			% of Value		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
6 p.m.-6 a.m.	\$3,663,444	\$4,117,096	\$4,605,643	11.4%	11.8%	13.3%
6 a.m.-6 p.m.	\$8,837,239	\$11,165,005	\$9,694,625	27.5%	32.0%	28.1%
Unknown	\$3,014,141	\$4,012,423	\$5,657,768	9.4%	11.5%	16.4%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$15,514,824</b>	<b>\$19,294,524</b>	<b>\$19,958,036</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	<b>55.3%</b>	<b>57.8%</b>
<b>Non-Residence</b>						
6 p.m.-6 a.m.	\$6,393,601	\$7,815,503	\$6,684,195	19.9%	22.4%	19.4%
6 a.m.-6 p.m.	\$7,432,313	\$4,256,658	\$4,644,224	23.2%	12.2%	13.5%
Unknown	\$2,740,456	\$3,523,955	\$3,227,424	8.5%	10.1%	9.4%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$16,566,370</b>	<b>\$15,596,116</b>	<b>\$14,555,843</b>	<b>51.6%</b>	<b>44.7%</b>	<b>42.2%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$32,081,194</b>	<b>\$34,890,640</b>	<b>\$34,513,879</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



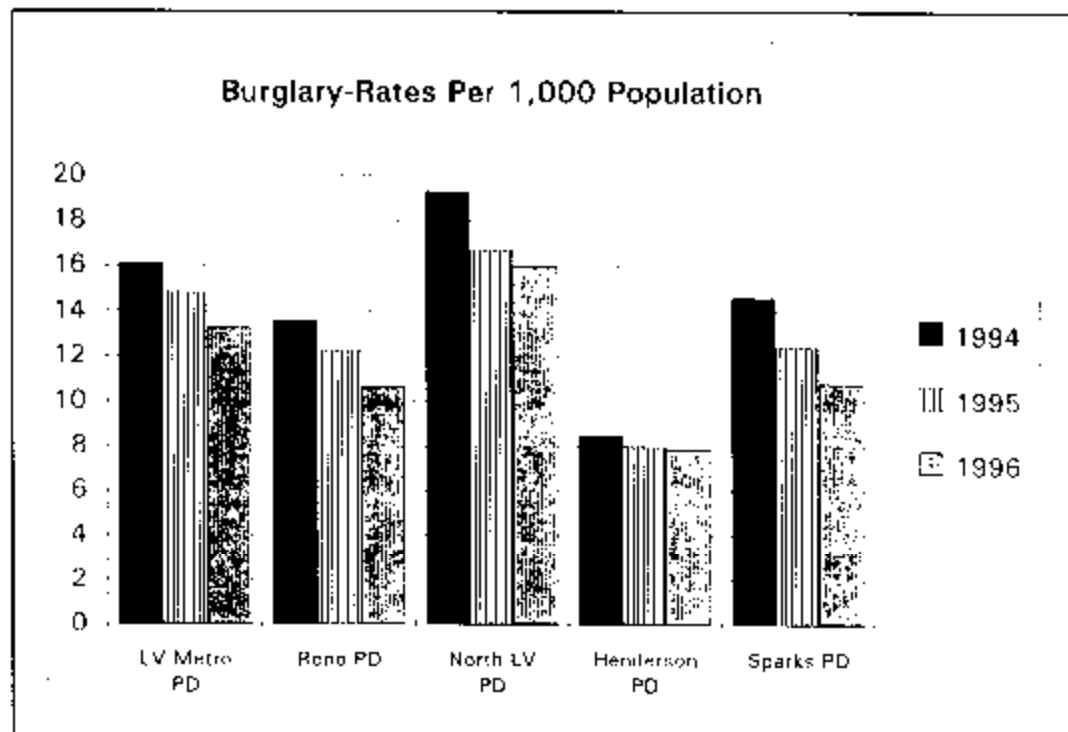
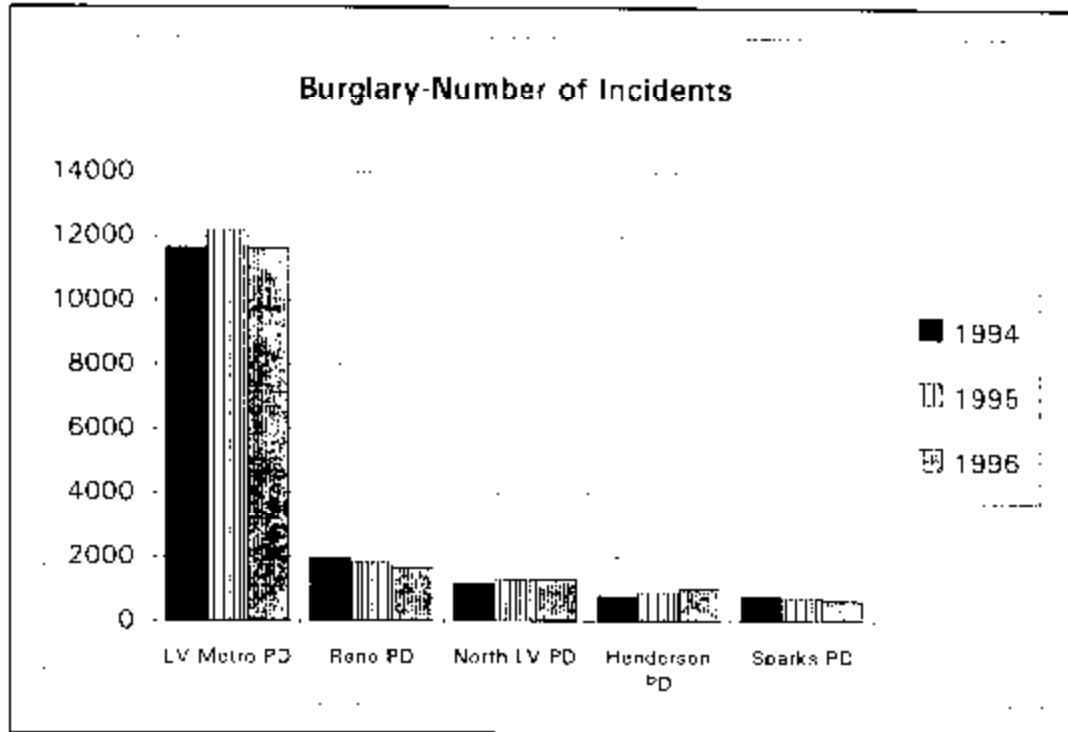
-- High-Grading Operation --

This photograph depicts an enforcement raid on a "high-grade" assay office in Goldfield, in 1907. Mine owners called upon law officers to help them eliminate "high-grading," an abuse whereby literally millions of dollars worth of high-grade ore was stolen by miners. They concealed the gold on their persons, in their clothing and tools and carried it out of the mines. This particular action was one of the largest raids in Goldfield.

# BURGLARY

## JURISDICTIONS OF HIGHEST INCIDENCE

### Numbers and Rates, 1994 - 1996



# 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

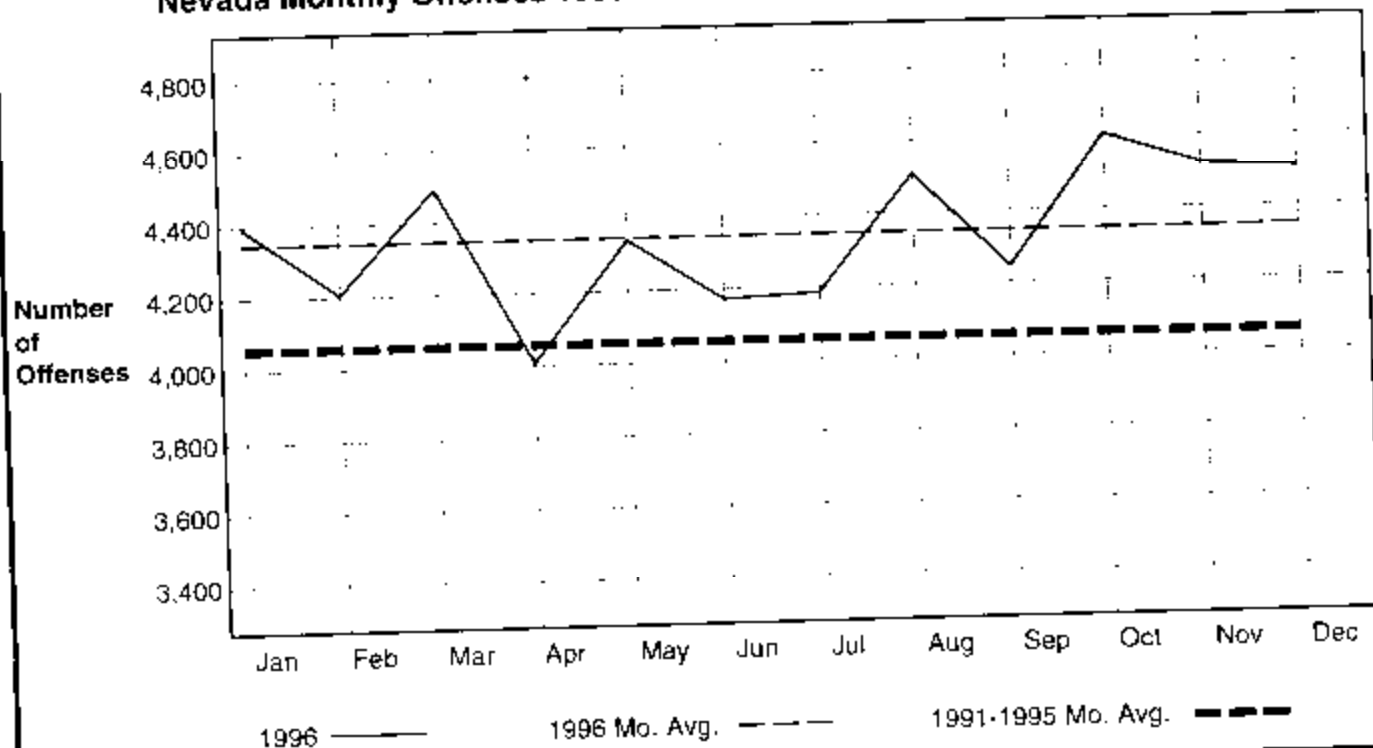
*Theft--NRS 205.0832: "A person commits theft if, without lawful authority, he knowingly: (1) Controls any property of another person with the intent to deprive that person of the property. (2) Converts, makes an unauthorized transfer of an interest in, or without authorization controls any property 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."*

Trend			
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/ 1,000
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
1996	52,184	-2.7%	30.91

Profile of Persons Arrested						
Age	Number			Percent		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
17 and under	3,004	3,251	3,606	28.9%	27.8%	30.8%
18-24	1,866	2,028	2,056	18.0%	17.4%	17.6%
25-29	1,241	1,373	1,188	11.9%	11.7%	10.2%
30-34	1,434	1,569	1,407	13.8%	13.4%	12.0%
35-39	1,203	1,390	1,386	11.6%	11.9%	11.9%
40 and over	1,635	2,075	2,049	15.7%	17.8%	17.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,383</b>	<b>11,686</b>	<b>11,692</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Male	7,175	8,073	7,977	69.1%	69.1%	68.2%
Female	3,208	3,613	3,715	30.9%	30.9%	31.8%

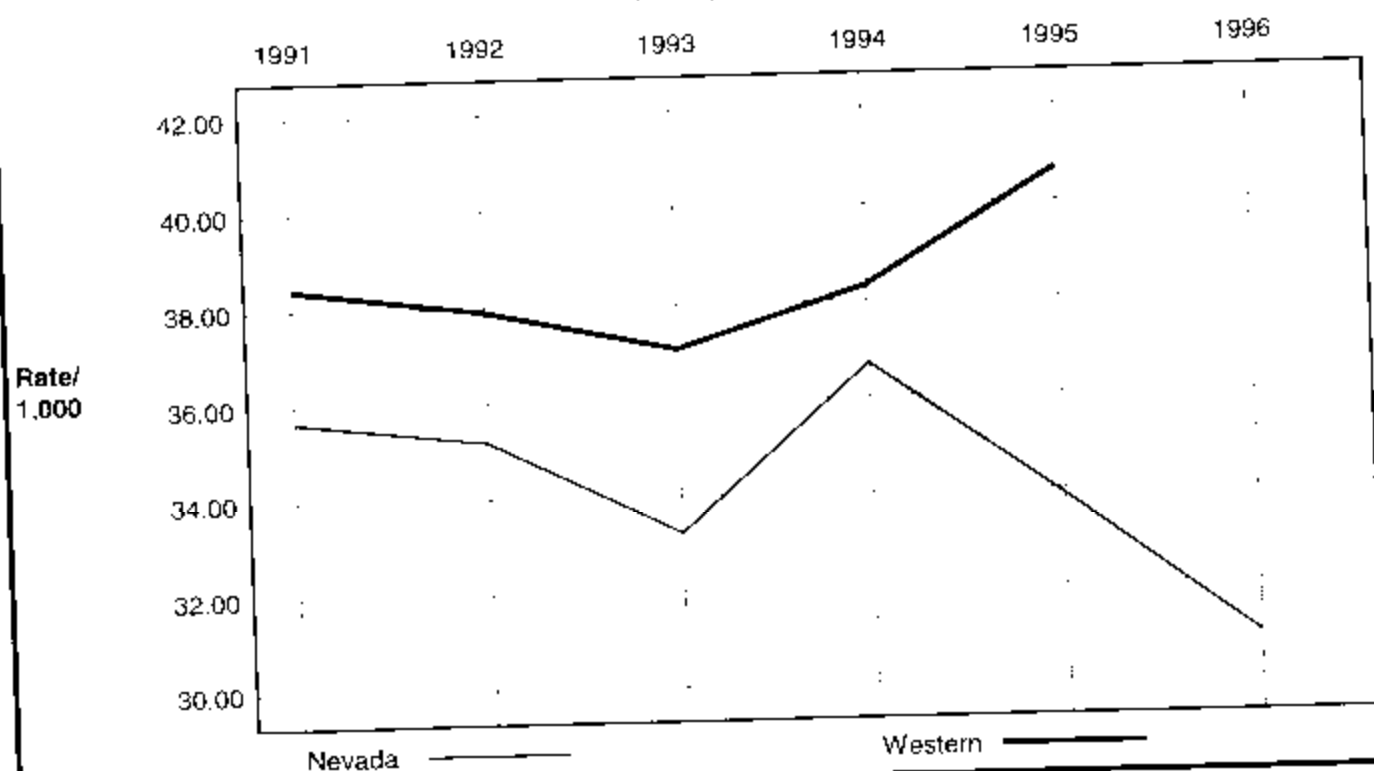
# Larceny Numbers and Rates Comparisons of Nevada and Region

## Larceny Nevada Monthly Offenses 1996 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1991-1995



## Nevada Annual Rates (1991-1996) vs. Western Mountain States (1991-1995)

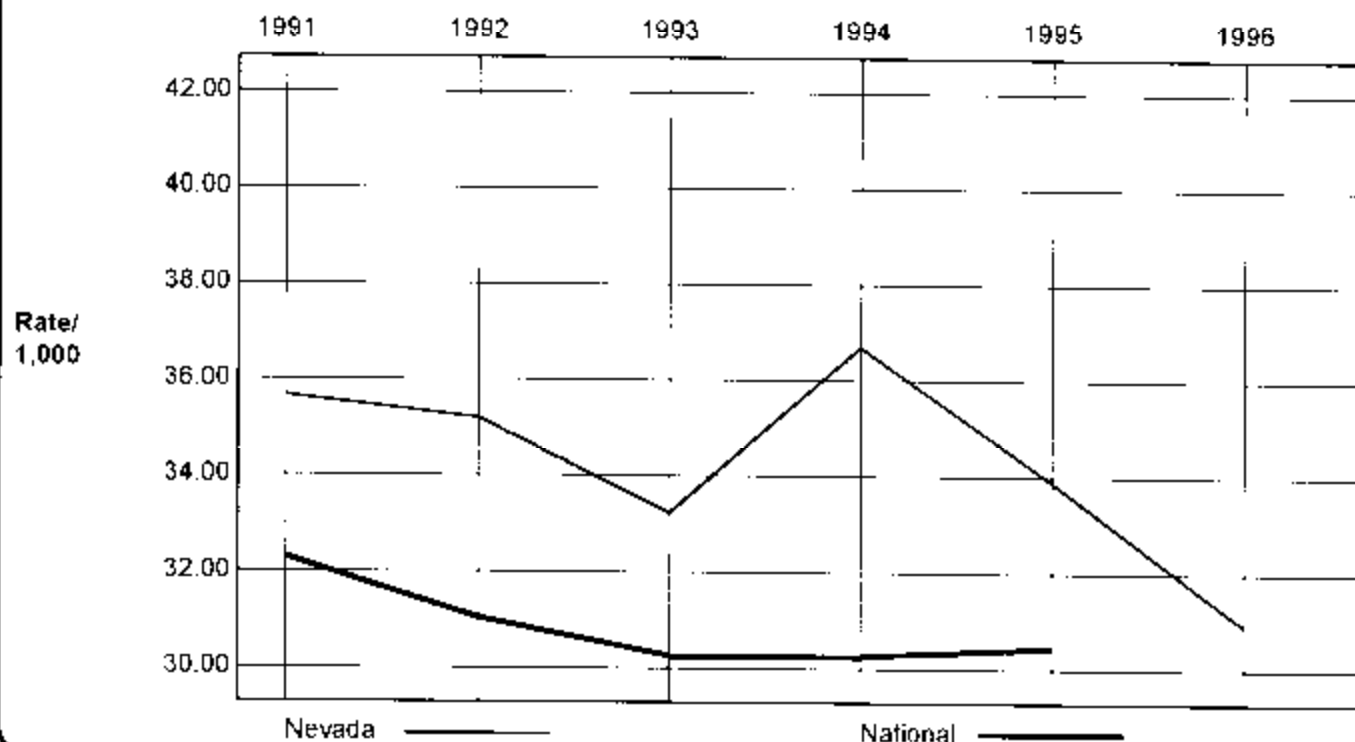
Per 1,000 Population



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

**Nevada Annual Rates (1991-1996) vs. Nation (1991-1995)**

Per 1,000 Population



**Larceny Offenses By Classification, 1994-1996**

Incident Type	Number of Offenses			% of Offenses		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Pocket-Picking	545	437	418	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%
Purse-Snatching	601	483	554	1.2%	0.9%	1.1%
Shoplifting	4,001	4,550	4,478	7.8%	8.5%	8.6%
From Motor Vehicles	9,162	10,104	10,064	17.9%	18.8%	19.3%
M/V Parts & Accessories	2,890	3,076	3,134	5.6%	5.7%	6.0%
Bicycles	3,076	2,991	2,348	6.0%	5.6%	4.5%
From Buildings	14,080	14,172	13,415	27.5%	26.4%	25.7%
From Coin-Op Machines	170	190	177	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
All Other	16,764	17,624	17,596	32.7%	32.9%	33.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,289</b>	<b>53,627</b>	<b>52,184</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



## Larceny-Classifications Values

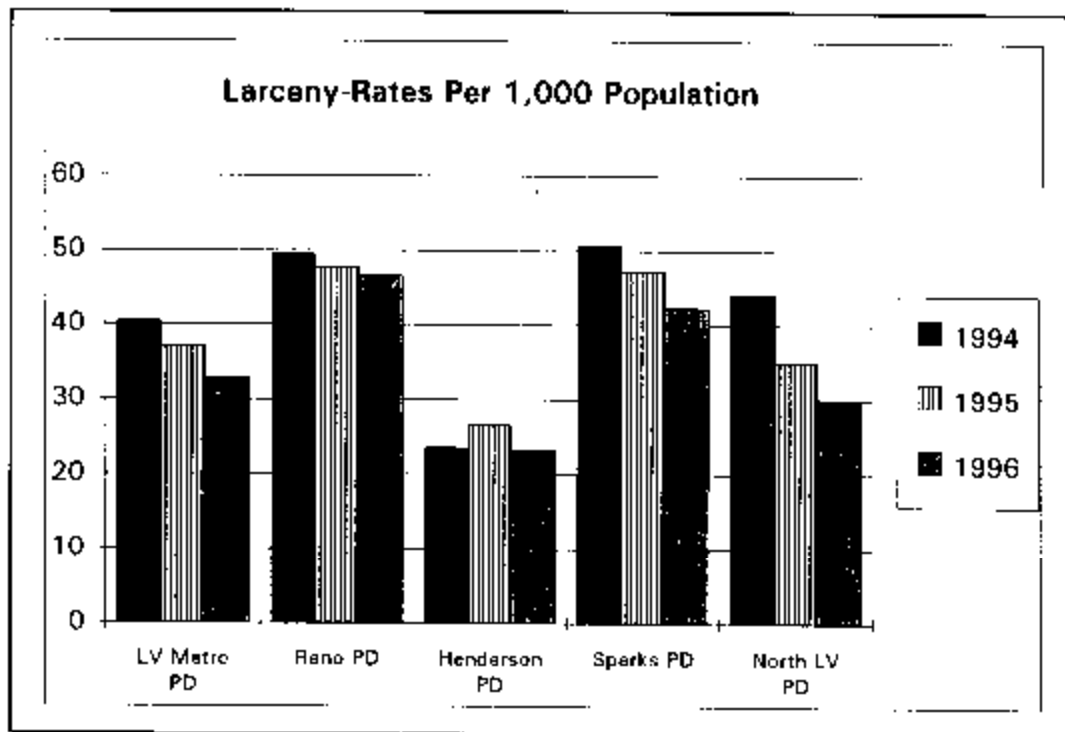
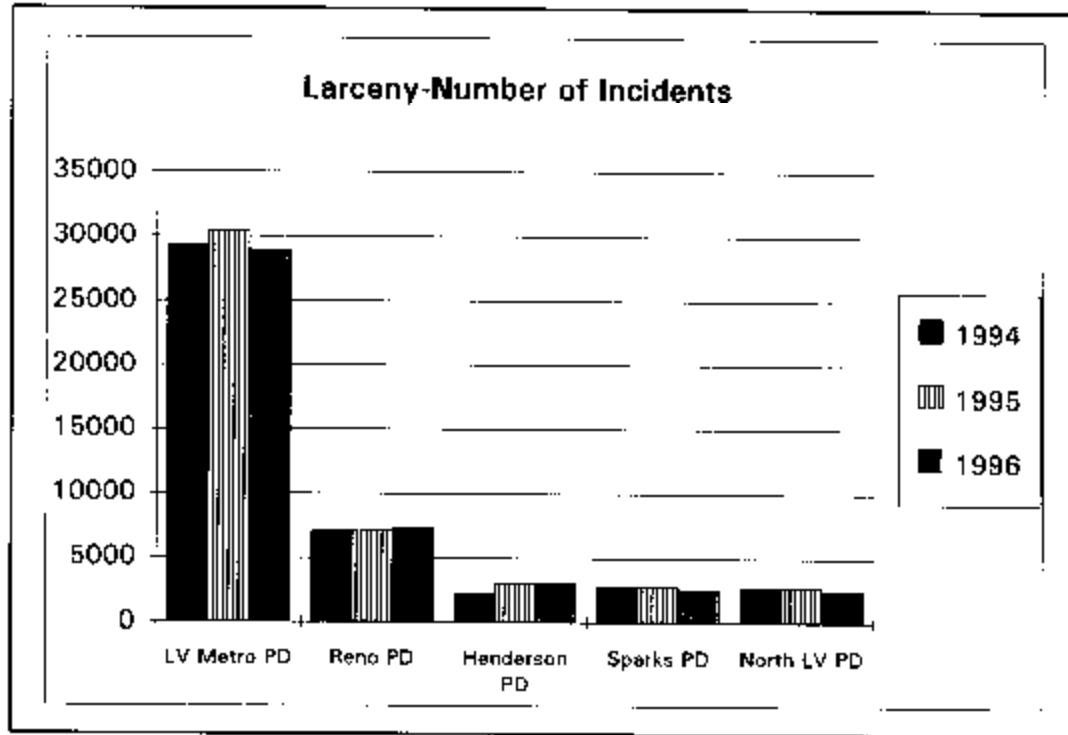
### Larceny By Classification Value, 1994-1996

Incident Type	Value Stolen			% of Value		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Pocket-Picking	\$212,266	\$173,435	\$198,612	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%
Purse-Snatching	\$332,595	\$346,870	\$302,853	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%
Shoplifting	\$367,879	\$433,588	\$438,045	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
From Motor Vehicles	\$6,244,799	\$6,026,868	\$6,574,973	16.5%	13.9%	15.9%
M/V Parts & Accessories	\$1,083,841	\$1,474,198	\$1,207,502	2.9%	3.4%	2.9%
Bicycles	\$1,266,707	\$1,214,045	\$939,083	3.4%	2.8%	2.3%
From Buildings	\$18,125,482	\$19,858,313	\$19,689,880	47.9%	45.8%	47.7%
From Coin-Op Machines	\$74,918	\$86,717	\$56,174	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
All Other	\$10,098,361	\$13,744,727	\$11,908,147	26.7%	31.7%	28.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$37,806,848</b>	<b>\$43,358,761</b>	<b>\$41,315,269</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# LARCENY

## JURISDICTIONS OF HIGHEST INCIDENCE

### Numbers and Rates, 1994 - 1996





-- Motor Tours, Las Vegas, 1938 --

The Riddle Tour Company conducted motor tours throughout Nevada, Utah and California during the 1930's and 1940's. Tours went to such places as Hoover (Boulder) Dam, the Grand Canyon in Arizona, Zion National Park and Bryce Canyon in Utah and Death Valley in California.

# MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

## Crime Clock-1 Motor Vehicle Theft Every 46 Minutes, 58 Seconds

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

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

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

Motor vehicle thefts occurred most frequently during the months of August (996), September (974), November (1,054) and December (1,062). These months collectively accounted for 36.5% of 1996's total motor vehicle theft offenses.

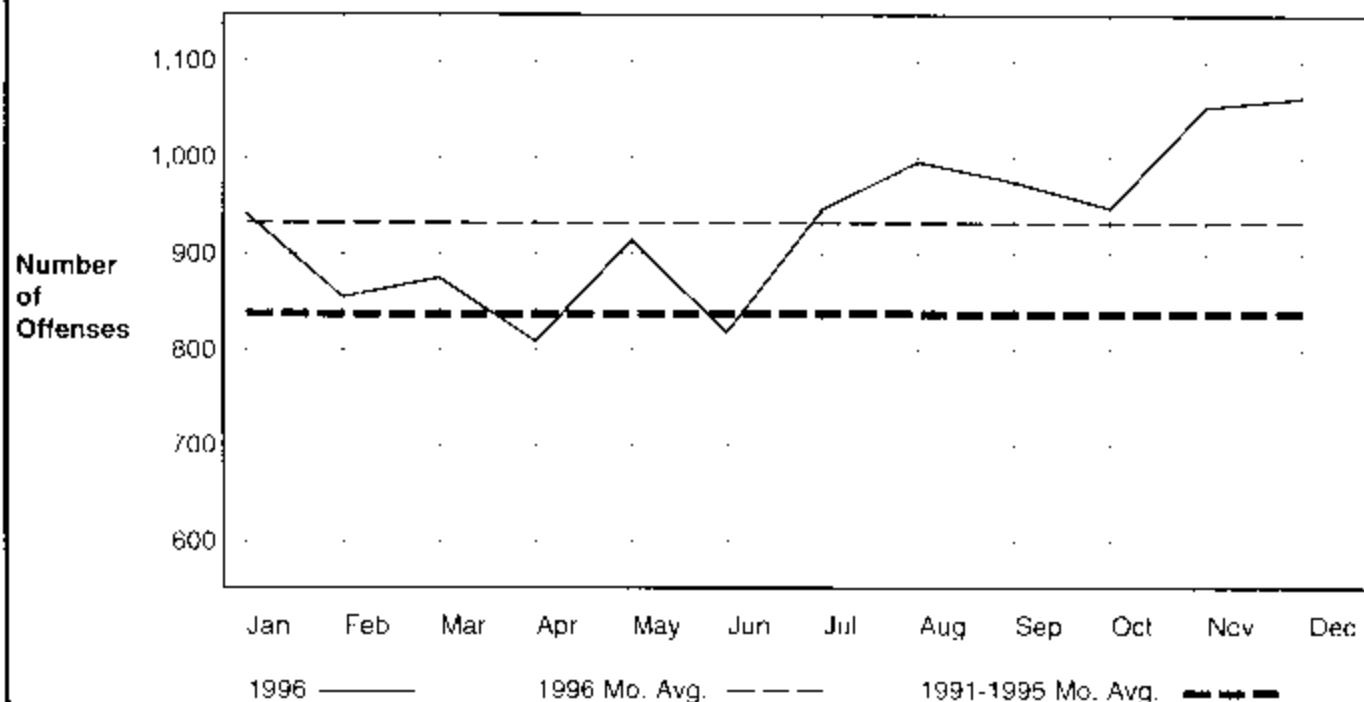
Law enforcement cleared 1,369 (12.2%) of all motor vehicle thefts in Nevada in 1996.

Trend			
Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate/1,000
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
1996	11,192	-1.4%	6.63

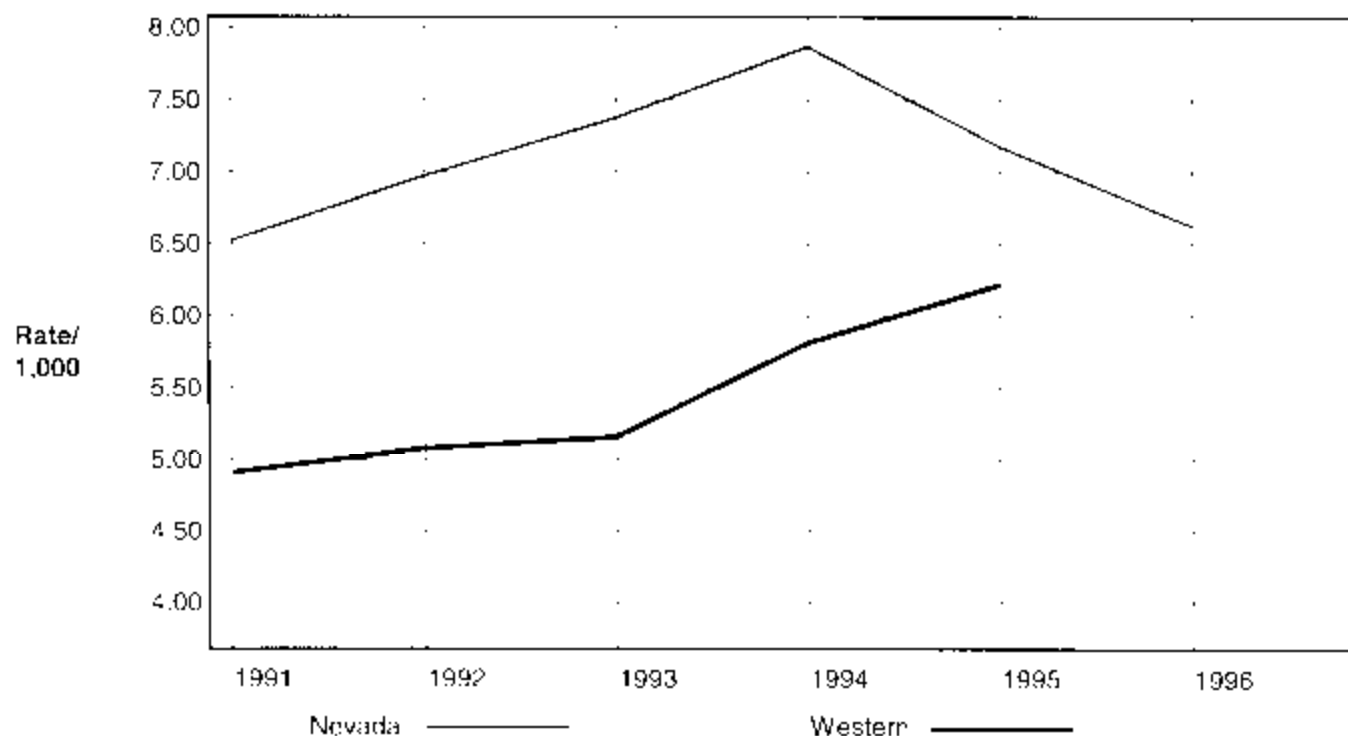
Profile of Persons Arrested						
Age	Number			Percent		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
17 and Under	439	506	421	50.1%	42.0%	28.8%
18-24	157	274	381	17.9%	22.7%	26.1%
25-29	105	143	212	12.0%	11.9%	14.5%
30-34	88	140	194	10.0%	11.6%	13.3%
35-39	44	85	164	5.0%	7.1%	11.2%
40 and Over	44	56	88	5.0%	4.7%	6.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Male	708	1,013	1,220	80.7%	84.1%	83.6%
Female	169	191	240	19.3%	15.9%	16.4%

# **Motor Vehicle Theft Numbers and Rates Comparisons of Nevada and Region**

**Motor Vehicle Theft  
Nevada Monthly Offenses 1996 vs. Nevada Monthly Average 1991-1995**



**Nevada Annual Rates (1991-1996) vs. Western Mountain States (1991-1995)**  
Per 1,000 Population



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

**Type of Vehicle**

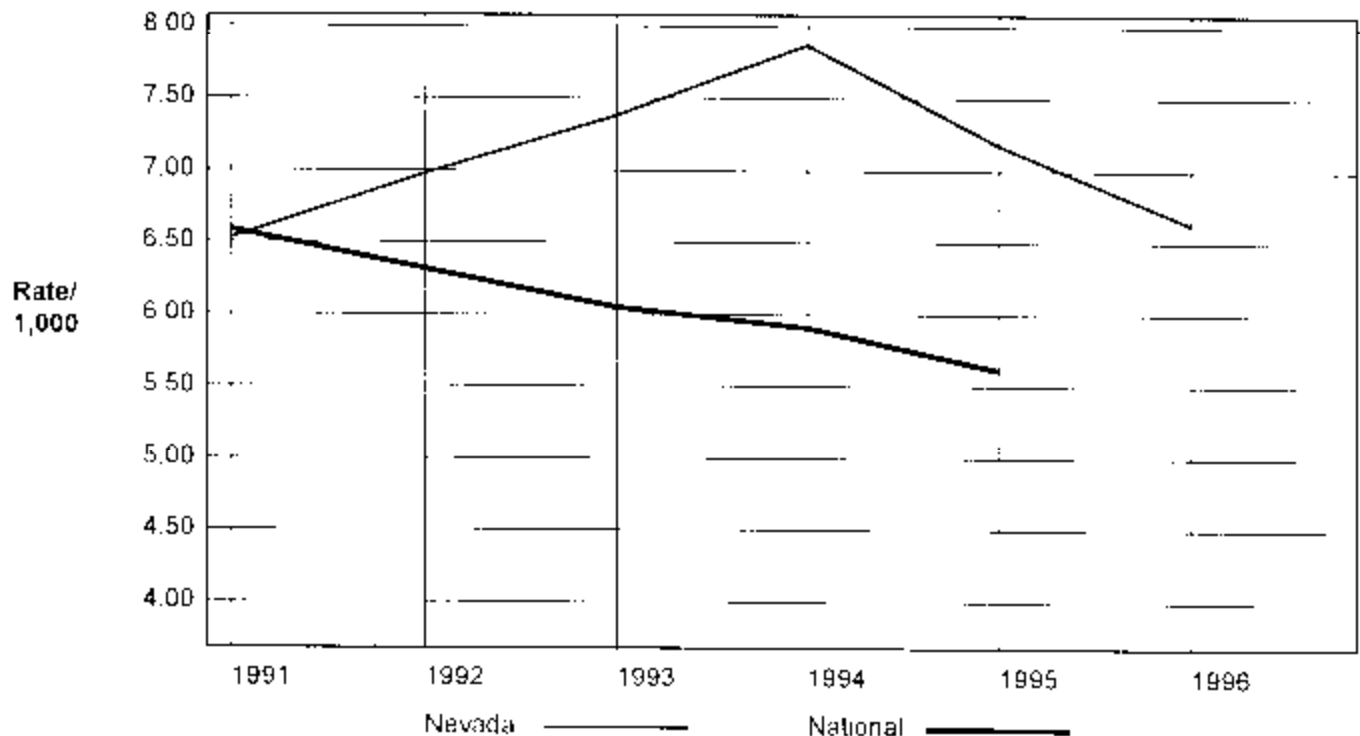
Type	Number			% of Total		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Automobile	7,596	7,778	7,656	69.0%	68.5%	68.4%
Truck/Bus	2,443	2,644	2,744	22.2%	23.3%	24.5%
Other Vehicle	972	933	792	8.8%	8.2%	7.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,011</b>	<b>11,355</b>	<b>11,192</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles Recovered**

	# Recovered			% Recovered		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Stolen and Recovered Locally	6,155	6,110	6,092	55.9%	53.8%	54.4%
Stolen Locally-Recovered Other Jurisdictions	968	948	1,087	8.8%	8.3%	9.7%
<b>Total Locally-Stolen / Recovered</b>	<b>7,123</b>	<b>7,058</b>	<b>7,179</b>	<b>64.7%</b>	<b>62.1%</b>	<b>64.1%</b>
Stolen In Other Jurisdiction-Recovered Locally	1,065	1,334	1,289	--	--	--

**Nevada Annual Rates (1991-1996) vs. Nation (1991-1995)**

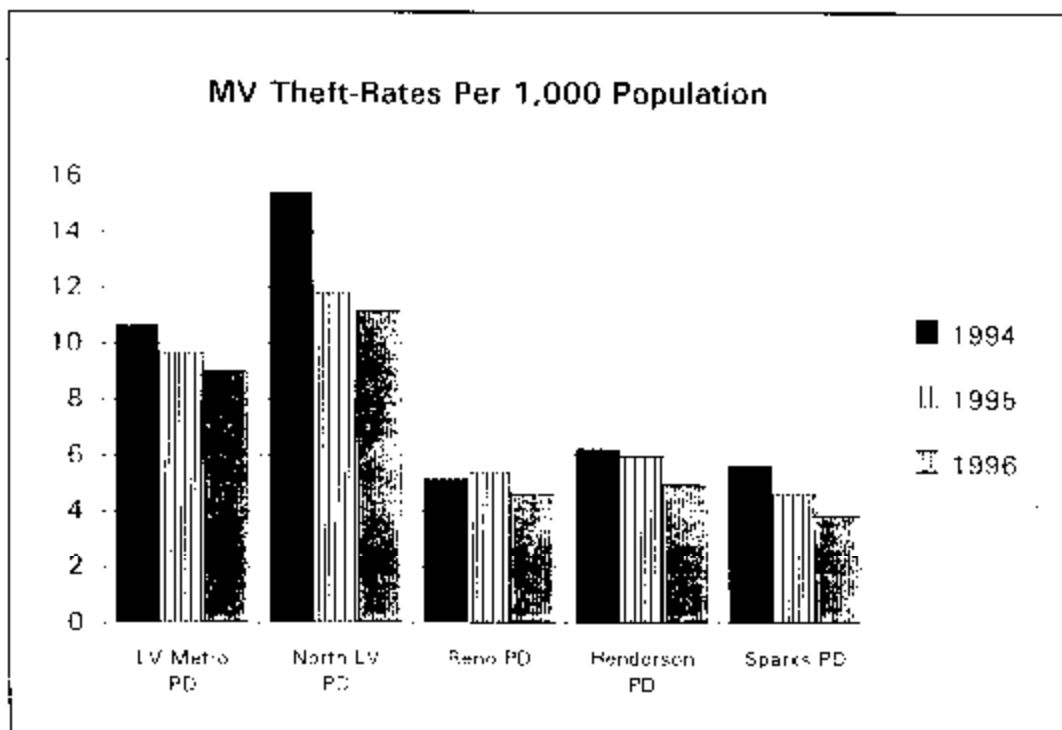
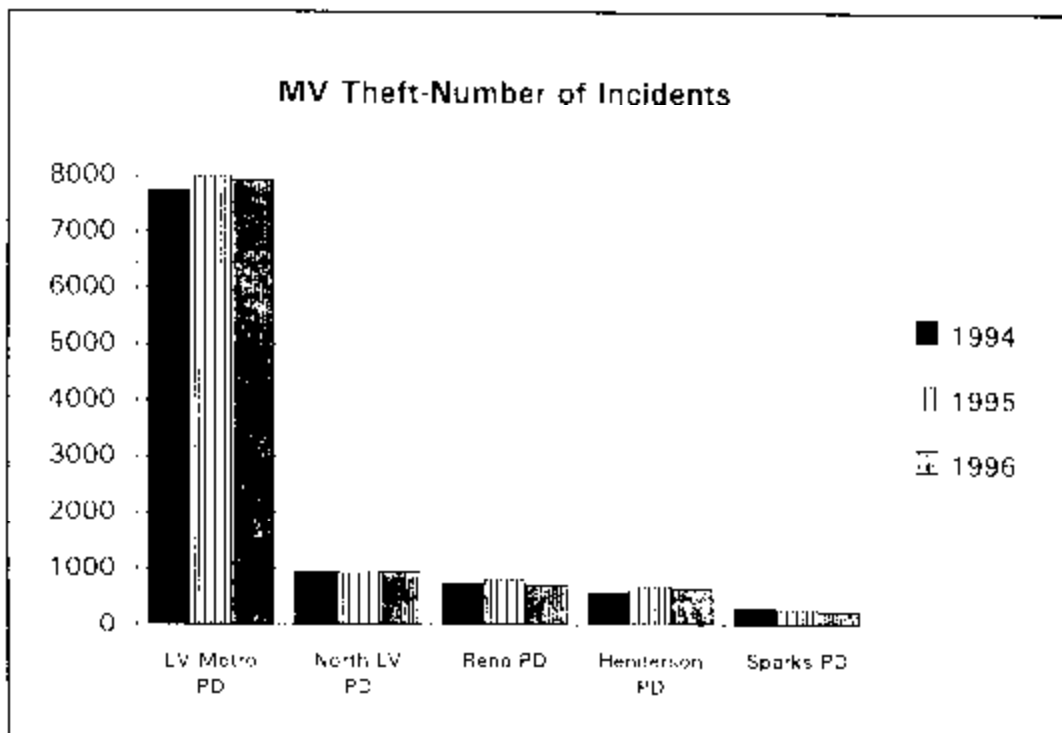
Per 1,000 Population



# MV THEFT

## JURISDICTIONS OF HIGHEST INCIDENCE

### Numbers and Rates, 1994 - 1996





-- Firemen, 1906 --

One of the greatest threats to a frontier community was the danger of fire. Arsonists were a problem in many towns in Nevada. When they were caught they were generally brought to trial. In one case in Carson City in 1875, an arsonist was taken by a vigilante group and hanged to make an example for others who might consider setting a fire. This photo was taken in 1906 and depicts the recently purchased Goldfield Volunteer Fire Department's hose cart.



# ARSON

## Crime Clock - One Arson Every 12 Hours, 13 Minutes

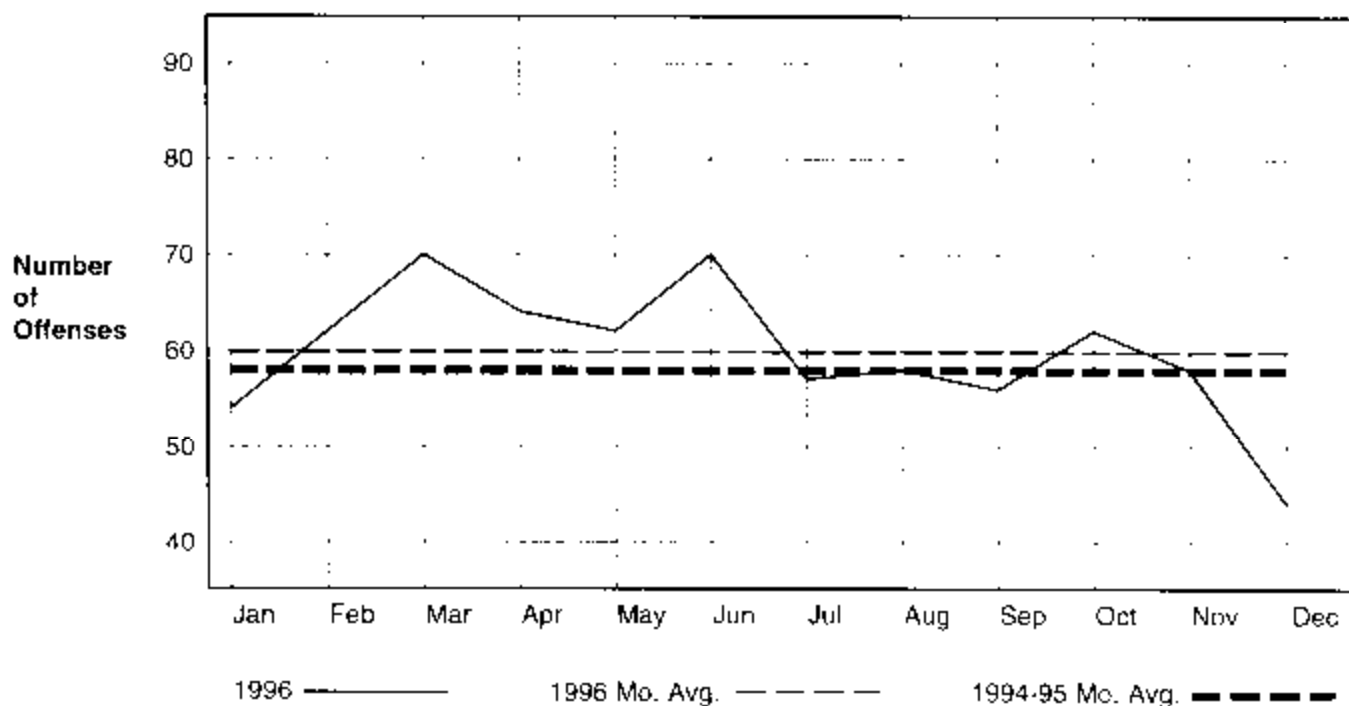
Arson was the eighth and latest index offense to be added to the UCR Program by congressional mandate in 1979. Since only 8,940 agencies covering 72% of the United State's population submitted reports for all 12 months of the year, data users should be aware that the figures do not represent the Nation's 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.

Nationally, 94,926 arsons were reported in 1995. The national overall rate of arson per 1,000 population was .45. Regionally, the highest arson rate in 1995 was in the Northeastern States, with .52 per 1,000 population. There were 717 arsons reported in Nevada in 1996, compared to 739 in 1995. Nevada's 1994 and 1995 rate per 1,000 population was .47, compared to .42 in 1996.

*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 1996, arson offenses in Nevada occurred most frequently during the months of March (70), April (64), May (62) and June (70). These months represented 37.1% of the year's total. Law enforcement cleared 136 (19.0%) of reported arson offenses in 1996.

**Nevada Monthly Arson Offenses - 1996**



## Arson - Types of Property Destroyed Nevada, Regional and National Rates

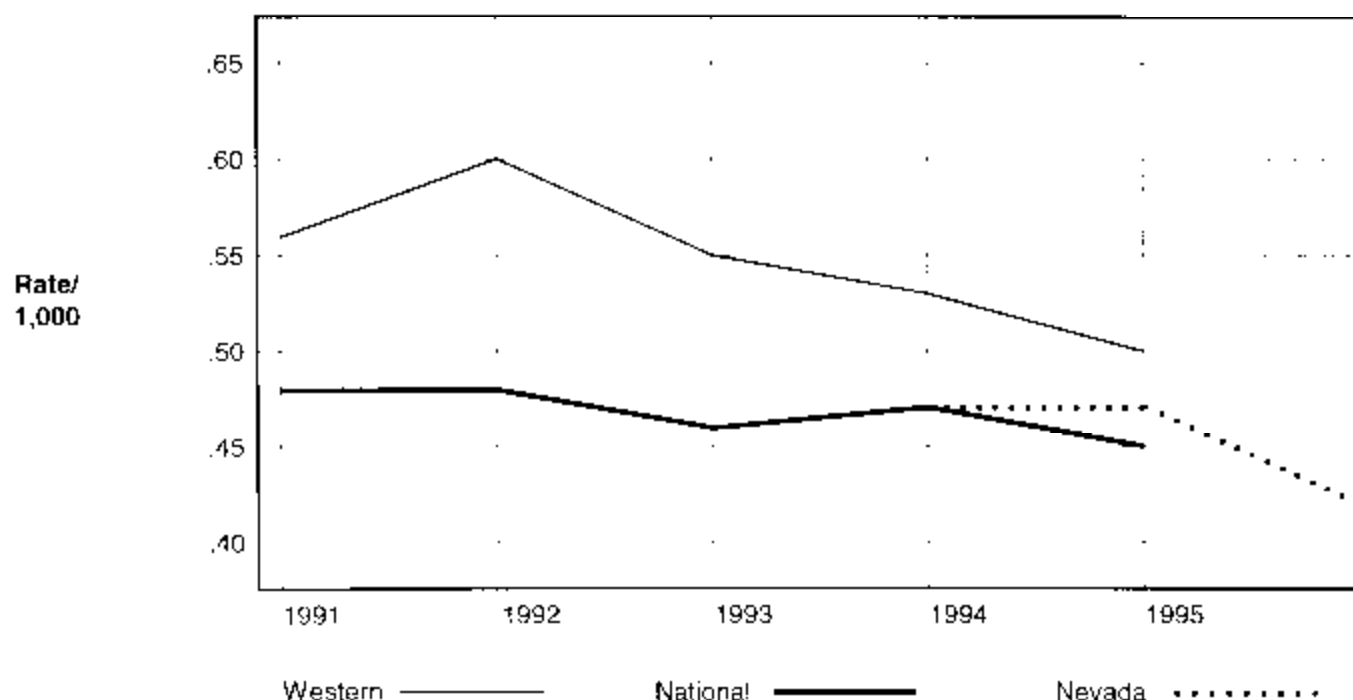
### Arson Offenses By Property Type, 1994-1996

Classification	Number of Offenses			% of Offenses		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
<b>Structural</b>						
Residential	142	149	162	21.4%	20.2%	22.6%
Non-Residential	108	121	75	16.3%	16.4%	10.5%
<b>Mobile</b>						
Cars, Trailers, Boats, etc.	299	329	337	45.0%	44.5%	47.0%
<b>All Other</b>						
Crops, Fields, Signs, etc.	115	140	143	17.3%	18.9%	19.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Note: Nevada arson rates are not available for the years prior to 1994.

### Nevada (1994-1996) vs. Western Mountain States and National Rates (1991-1995)

(Nevada's 1996 Rate Per 1,000 Population - .42)



**Arson - Persons Arrested  
Values of Property Destroyed**

**Profile of Persons Arrested**

Age	Number			Percent		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
17 and Under	36	53	72	42.9%	55.8%	69.9%
18-24	11	8	11	13.1%	8.4%	10.7%
25-29	9	2	1	10.7%	2.1%	1.0%
30-34	11	11	4	13.1%	11.6%	3.9%
35-39	2	6	3	2.4%	6.3%	2.9%
40 and Over	15	15	12	17.9%	15.8%	11.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Male	68	81	92	81.0%	85.3%	89.3%
Female	16	14	11	19.0%	14.7%	10.7%

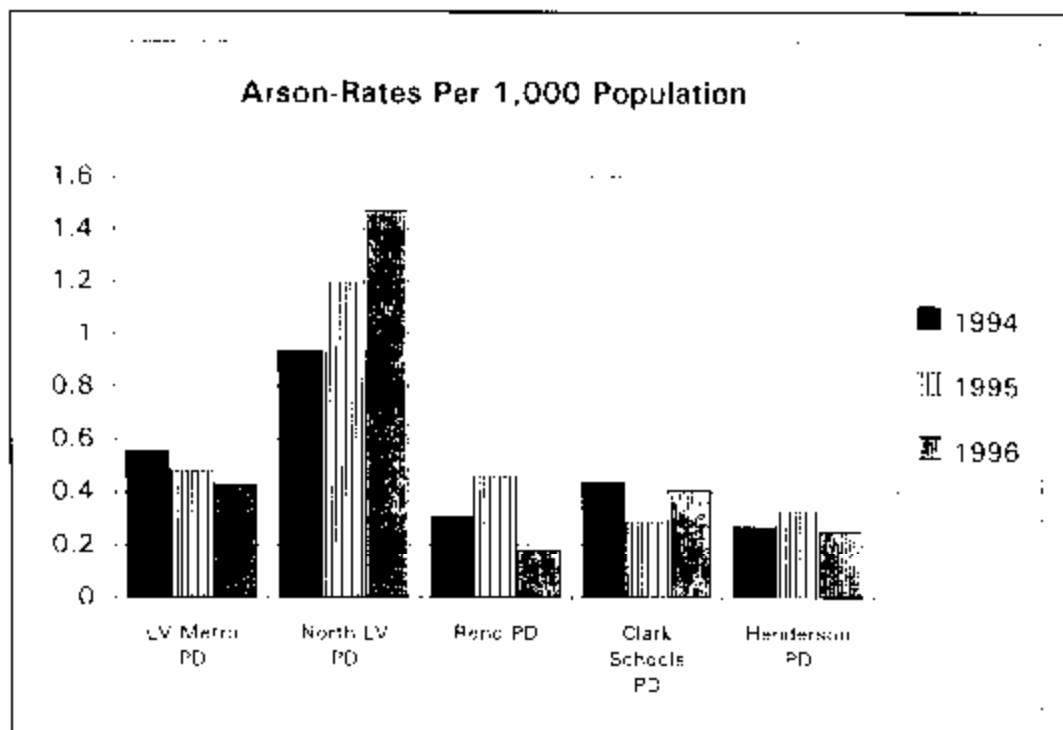
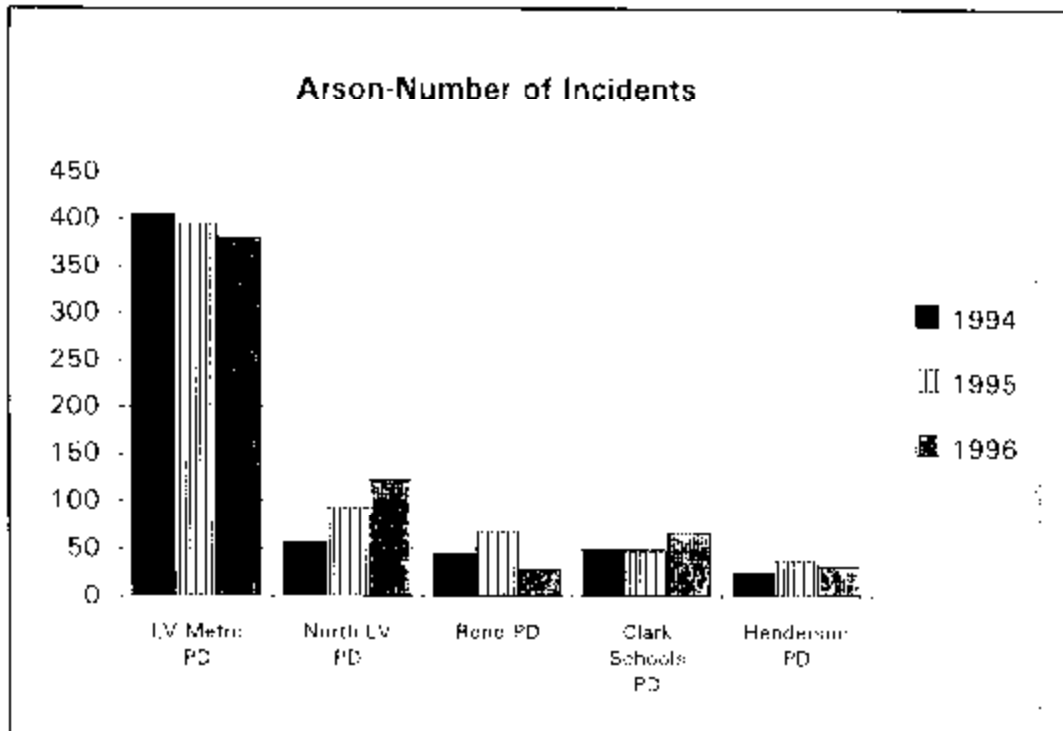
**Arson By Property Type and Value, 1994-1996**

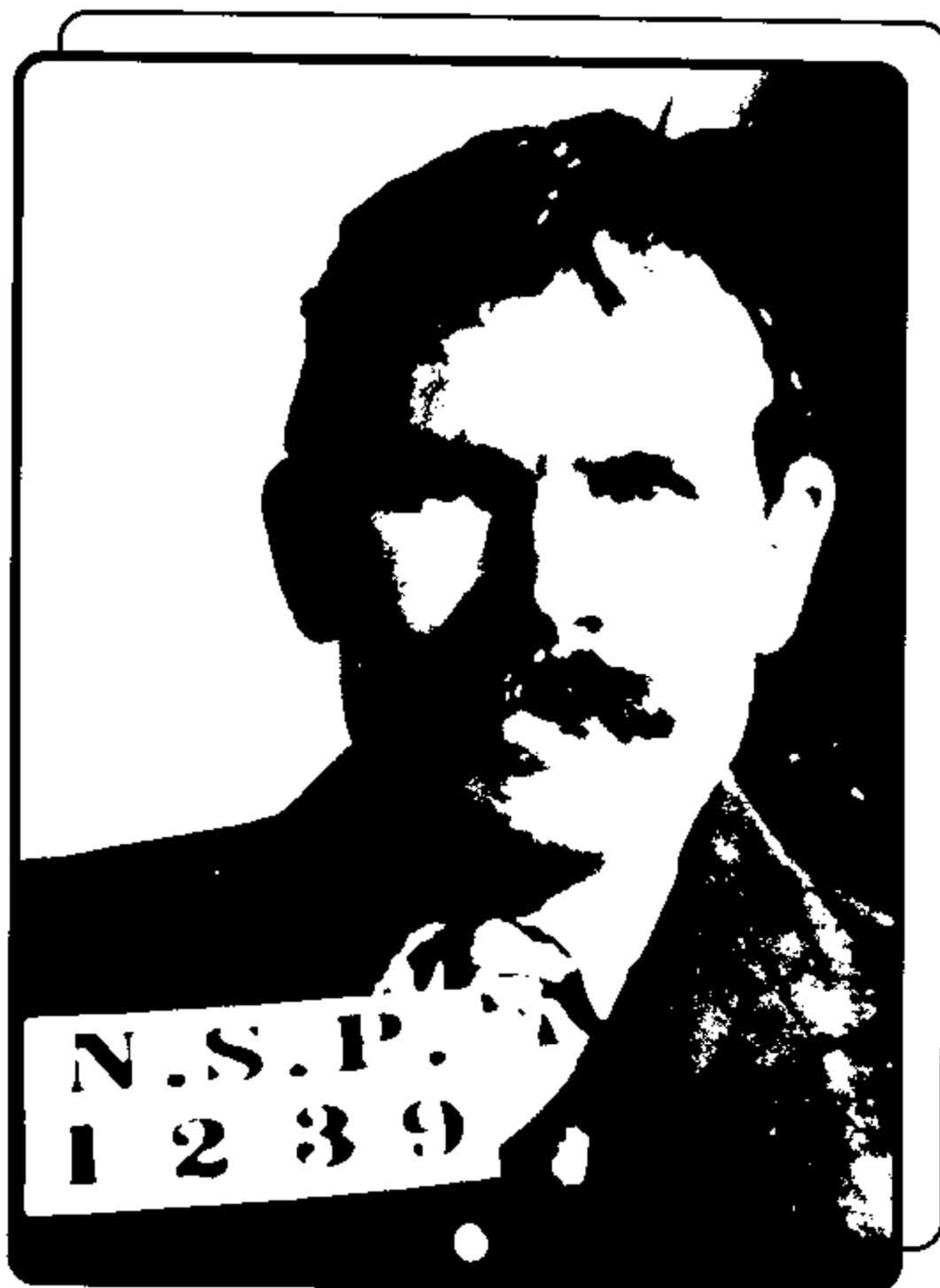
Classification	Estimated Value			% of Value		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
<b>Structural</b>						
Residential	\$2,725,881	\$2,198,219	\$2,170,456	60.1%	33.3%	35.9%
Non-Residential	\$764,571	\$3,076,747	\$2,281,623	16.9%	46.6%	37.7%
<b>Mobile</b>						
Cars, Trailers, Boats, etc.	\$861,655	\$1,299,105	\$1,541,241	19.0%	19.7%	25.5%
<b>All Other</b>						
Crops, Fields, Signs, etc.	\$183,197	\$26,922	\$55,062	4.0%	0.4%	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,535,304</b>	<b>\$6,600,993</b>	<b>\$6,048,382</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# ARSON

## JURISDICTIONS OF HIGHEST INCIDENCE

### Numbers and Rates, 1994 - 1996





-- Alleged Stagecoach Robber --

William Walters, along with C.L. "Gunplay" Maxwell was arrested for the robbery of the Day and Kano stagecoach in June of 1908. Walters was later convicted of attempted jail break from the Goldfield jail and was sentenced to four years in the Nevada State Prison. Upon entry of the prison, Walters was photographed and measured according to the Bertillon Measurements system. This process was part of a criminal history repository established in 1908 by the Nevada State Police.

*Photo: Nevada State Archives*

# 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 1996, 24.1% of reported index crimes in Nevada were cleared, either by arrest or exceptional means. The percentage of violent crimes cleared in Nevada in 1996 was 40.5% compared to the national 1995 figure of 41.7%, while property crime clearances were 21.6% compared to the national 1995 level of 18.0%.

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

By Percent

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
<b>Nevada</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.0	18.0	24.1
<b>Western Mountain States</b>	24.0	23.5	22.8	21.0	20.1	n/a
<b>Nation</b>	21.2	21.4	21.1	21.4	21.2	n/a

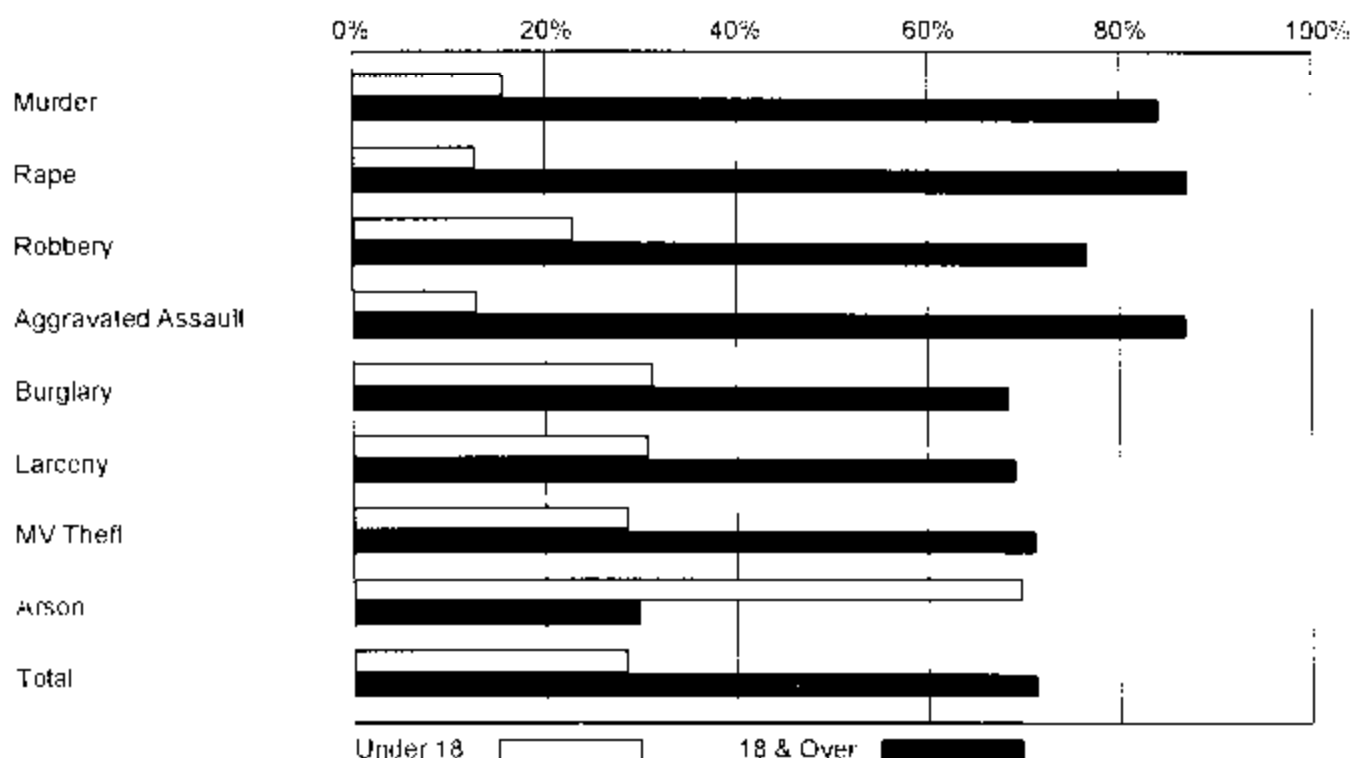
## Nevada Clearance Rates for Index Offenses 1994 - 1996

Offense	Number			Clearances			% Cleared		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Murder	172	167	225	83	115	103	48.3	68.9	45.8
Rape	994	922	856	219	230	213	22.0	24.9	24.9
Robbery	5,118	4,950	4,932	875	974	1,230	17.1	19.7	24.9
Agg. Assault	8,235	8,329	6,922	2,918	3,305	3,695	35.4	39.7	53.4
Burglary	19,503	20,008	19,471	2,180	2,285	3,372	11.2	11.4	17.3
Larceny	51,289	53,627	52,184	9,245	10,097	13,161	18.0	18.8	25.2
MV Theft	11,011	11,355	11,192	843	906	1,369	7.7	8.0	12.2
Arson	664	739	717	158	136	136	23.8	18.4	19.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,986</b>	<b>100,097</b>	<b>96,499</b>	<b>16,521</b>	<b>18,048</b>	<b>23,279</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>24.1</b>

**Note:**

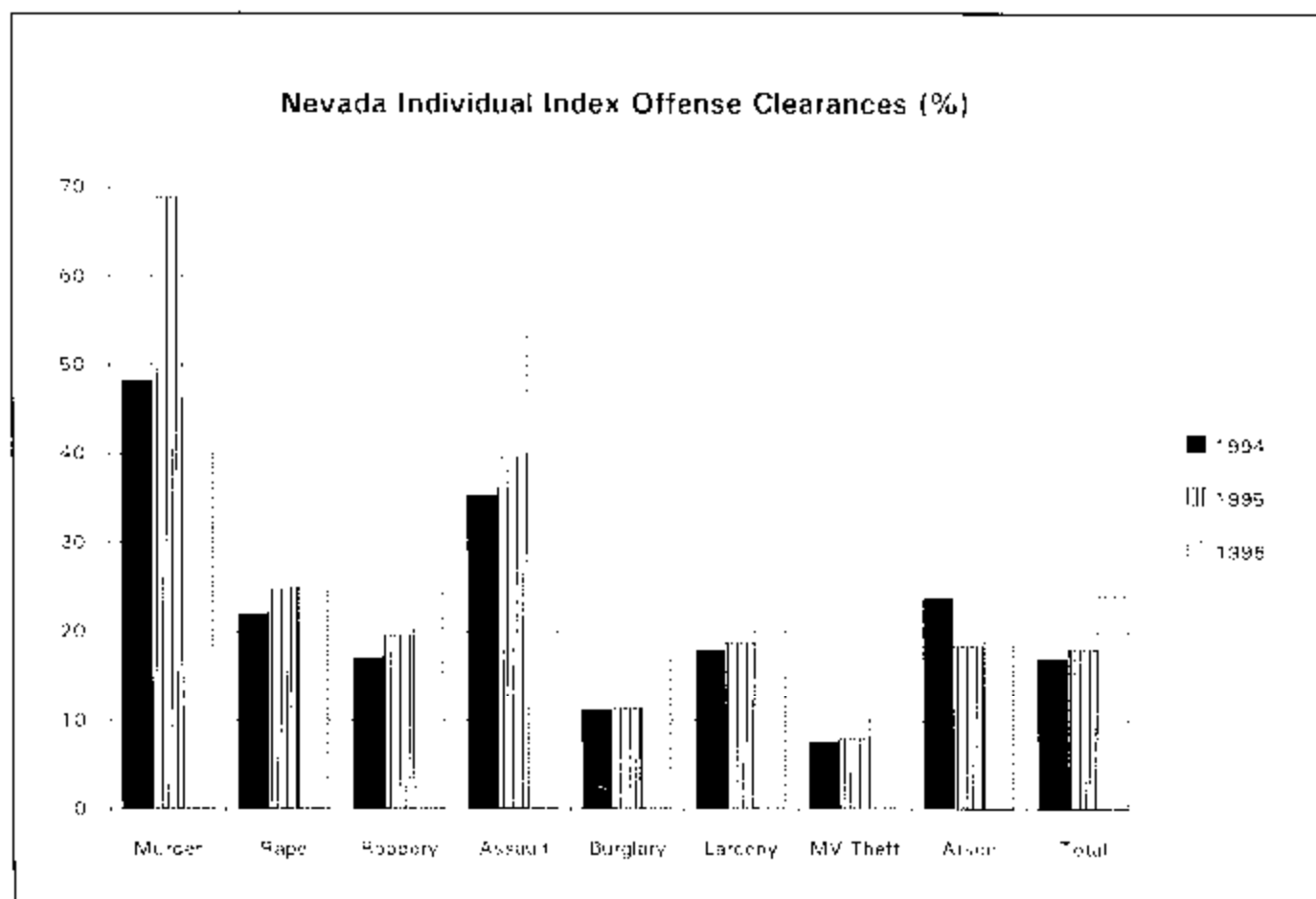
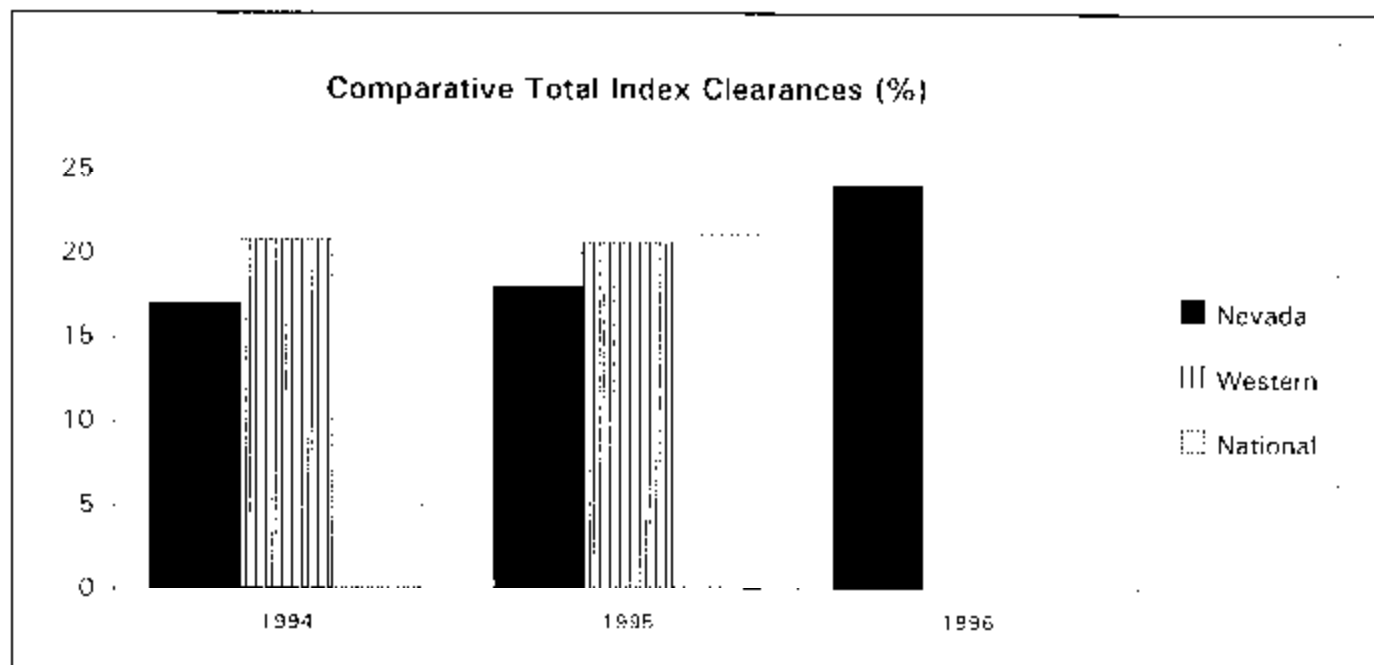
*Offenses cleared do not necessarily relate to the actual offenses which occurred during the calendar year period. Offenses can be cleared from prior periods.*

### % of Offenses Cleared By Arrest By Age, 1996 - Under and Over 18



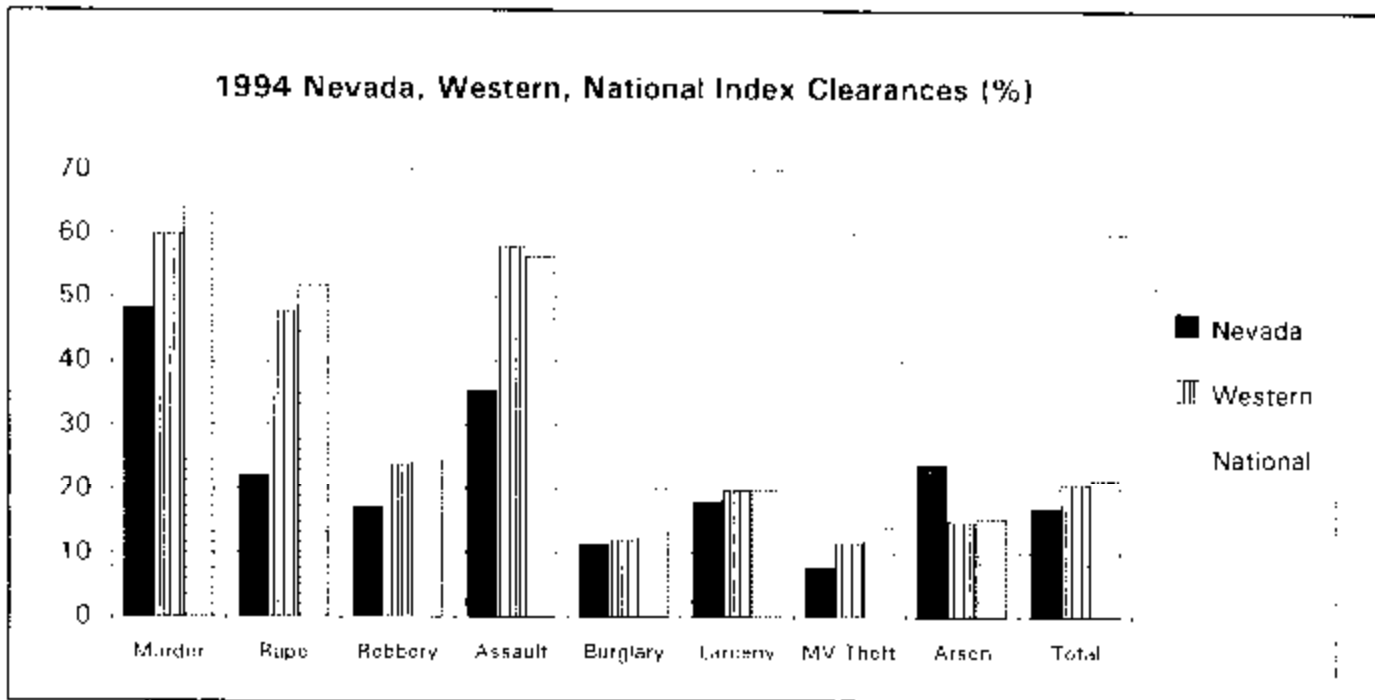
# **Clearance Percentages Nevada vs Western and National Total Index 1994 - 1995**

(1996 Western and National Not Available)

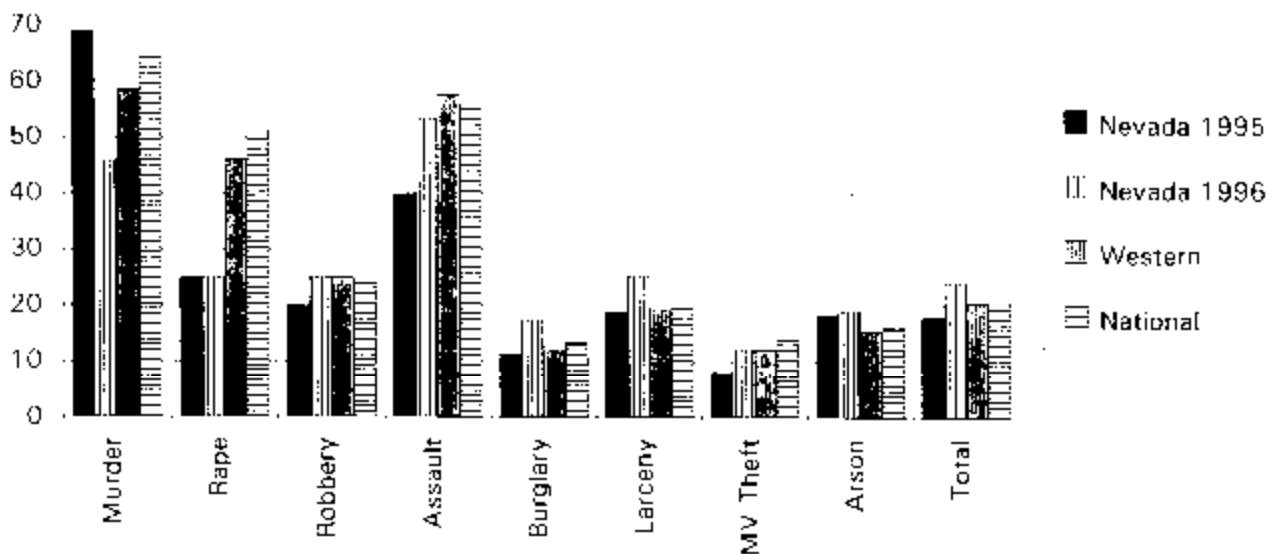




**Clearance Percentages**  
**Nevada vs Western and National Total Index**  
**1994 - 1995**  
 (1996 Western and National Not Available)



**1995-96 Nevada Index Clearances vs. 1995 Western, National (%)**



## ARREST DATA

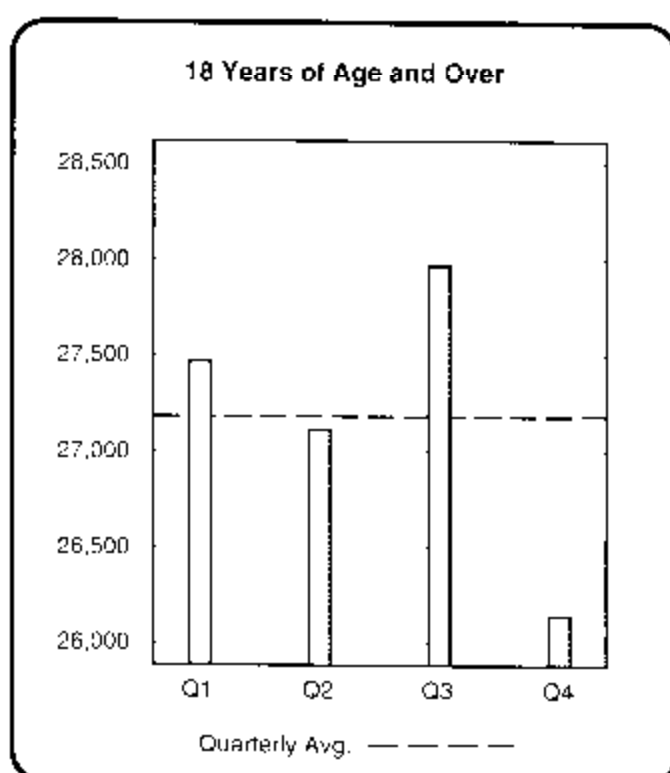
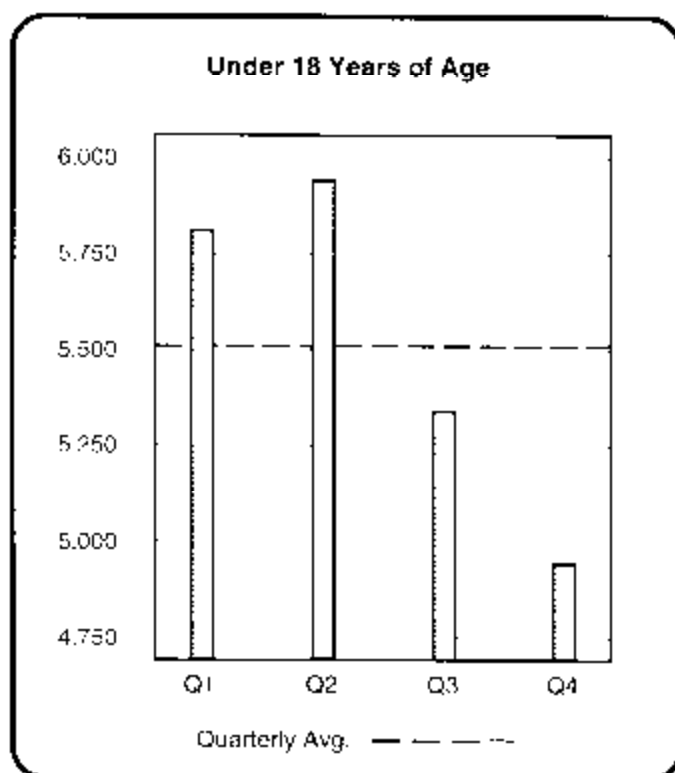
Primarily a gauge of law enforcement's response to crime, arrest counts also provide definitive data concerning the age, sex and race of perpetrators. Arrest practices, policies and enforcement emphases vary from place to place and even within a community from time to time. While the practices for certain 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 15.1 million arrests in 1995 (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 58.1 arrests per 1,000 inhabitants. In Nevada, enforcement reports to UCR in 1996 indicated a total arrest figure of 130,765. The arrest rate per 1,000 in population for the state was 77.5.

### During 1996:

- 16.9% of all arrests were juveniles, 83.1% were adults
- Index Offenses accounted for 27.3% of juvenile arrests
- For Adults, 13.8% of arrests were for index offenses
- Over one-third (35.0%) of adult arrests were between the ages of 30 and 39.

### Nevada 1996 Quarterly Arrest Totals Vs. Quarterly Average



# **Number of Persons Arrested by Age Category 1994-1996**

	Number of Persons Arrested			Percent Distribution			3-Year %
	1994*	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	
Juveniles							
Under 10	198	323	252	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
10-12	1,508	1,554	1,544	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
13-14	4,882	5,136	5,469	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.3
15	3,628	3,988	4,429	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.3
16	4,251	4,372	4,995	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.7
17	4,324	4,145	5,359	4.0	3.3	4.1	3.8
Total Juveniles	18,791	19,518	22,048	17.4	15.6	16.9	16.6
Adults							
18	3,239	3,793	3,936	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
19	3,220	3,726	4,119	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
20	2,918	3,391	3,589	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
21	2,971	3,389	3,503	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
22	2,940	3,374	3,350	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
23	3,192	3,345	3,323	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.7
24	3,197	3,611	3,633	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9
25-29	15,895	18,067	17,934	14.7	14.5	13.7	14.3
30-34	17,585	20,620	19,796	16.3	16.5	15.1	16.0
35-39	14,254	17,261	18,201	13.2	13.8	13.9	13.7
40-44	8,523	10,956	12,359	7.9	8.8	9.5	8.8
45-49	5,104	6,518	7,017	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.1
50-54	2,813	3,421	3,786	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.8
55-59	1,458	1,740	1,830	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
60-64	835	1,102	1,264	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
65 and Over	1,026	1,034	1,077	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Total Adults	89,170	105,348	108,717	82.6	84.4	83.1	83.4
GRAND TOTALS							
	107,961	124,866	130,765	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\*Note: \*1995 and \*1996 figures may seem high compared to \*1994 due to the inclusion of Nevada Highway Patrol arrests.

# Nevada UCR Statewide Arrests By Offense and Age

1996										
Offense	Sex	10	11-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total <18	18	19
Murder	M	-	1	2	4	8	8	23	8	10
	F	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	2	1
Manslaughter by Negligence	M	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Forcible Rape	M	-	8	8	4	4	9	35	5	7
	F	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-
Robbery	M	1	11	76	48	79	58	301	113	74
	F	-	-	7	2	9	3	21	5	6
Aggravated Assault	M	3	18	42	43	44	48	198	70	82
	F	1	-	8	10	6	7	34	7	7
Other Assaults	M	29	188	367	290	306	374	1554	253	283
	F	6	81	215	138	125	111	656	65	74
Burglary	M	22	87	294	248	185	225	1059	158	137
	F	3	19	72	51	42	65	252	36	23
Larceny-Theft	M	37	268	641	425	463	420	2254	274	255
	F	18	143	410	284	260	237	1352	122	119
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	7	9	79	87	84	70	336	105	40
	F	-	4	31	25	14	11	85	10	5
Arson	M	12	18	19	10	4	2	63	2	1
	F	-	4	1	4	-	-	9	-	-
Forgery & Counterfeiting	M	-	-	1	1	3	3	8	5	12
	F	-	-	2	3	5	2	12	2	2
Fraud	M	1	-	5	4	10	12	32	20	38
	F	-	-	2	6	1	7	16	7	9
Embezzlement	M	-	-	1	1	2	7	11	13	12
	F	-	-	1	-	4	9	14	8	5
Stolen Property-Buy, Possess, Receive	M	1	34	112	87	106	105	445	91	73
	F	-	4	27	20	17	15	83	16	12
Vandalism	M	23	107	222	122	103	119	696	67	44
	F	7	18	31	21	14	9	98	3	3
Weapons-carrying, possession, etc.	M	5	38	83	56	80	123	383	108	95
	F	-	4	8	8	10	5	36	4	5
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	M	-	-	-	3	5	5	13	7	15
	F	-	-	2	2	2	8	14	67	76
Other Sex Offenses	M	4	21	37	20	18	21	121	14	20
	F	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-
Drug Abuse Violations	M	3	22	199	177	276	349	1026	397	372
	F	-	8	57	56	61	64	256	52	88
Gambling	M	1	-	1	2	7	8	20	14	17
	F	-	-	2	2	3	1	8	5	1
Offenses Against Family & Children	M	3	9	11	10	17	18	68	52	30
	F	2	3	15	13	7	8	48	10	7
Driving Under the Influence	M	4	-	-	1	23	57	85	110	160
	F	2	-	-	-	6	8	18	18	20
Liquor Laws	M	-	8	81	157	240	414	900	399	420
	F	1	9	51	87	121	106	385	83	92
Drunkenness	M	-	-	3	3	9	9	24	5	8
	F	-	-	4	1	1	2	8	4	5
Disorderly Conduct	M	1	25	147	103	101	98	475	85	77
	F	1	3	60	39	33	19	155	11	12
Vagrancy	M	-	-	2	6	12	21	41	34	30
	F	-	-	7	7	12	-	26	2	3
All Other Offenses (except traffic)	M	34	151	580	474	515	577	2311	866	1088
	F	4	72	323	223	197	110	929	121	184
Curfew & Loitering	M	8	40	419	490	704	868	2,529	-	-
	F	3	41	300	283	375	338	1341	-	-
Runaways	M	5	39	114	103	99	77	437	-	-
	F	-	54	282	162	161	78	737	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>										
		252	1544	5489	4429	4995	5359	22048	3936	4119

Note: Table includes Nevada Highway Patrol arrests for drugs and DUI.

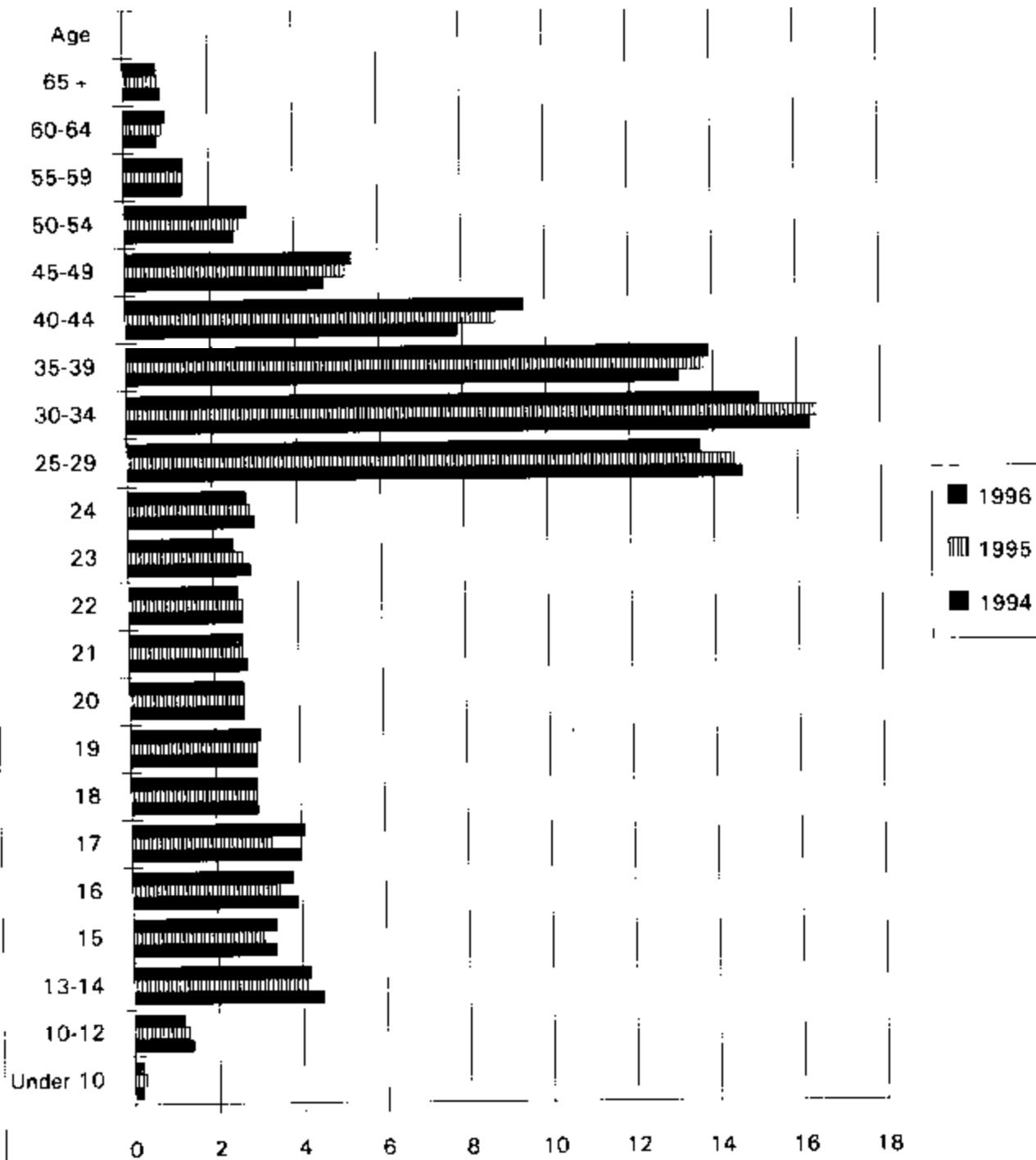
# Nevada UCR Statewide Arrests By Offense and Age

1996																
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	12	6	10	11	16	16	19	3	4	4	3	..	1	128	151	
-	1	1	1	-	3	2	4	2	1	2	1	-	-	21	25	
1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	7	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	
5	6	7	6	8	41	70	37	23	12	15	3	2	3	250	285	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
45	44	34	39	35	163	168	123	68	32	10	5	2	1	958	1257	
2	7	4	4	7	21	19	16	13	3	1	2	-	-	110	131	
68	69	52	47	40	225	214	164	143	77	41	18	11	13	1314	1512	
8	4	13	6	7	55	53	36	24	16	5	2	1	1	245	279	
290	342	336	347	372	2052	2112	1893	1216	627	299	141	100	86	10749	12303	
71	90	72	77	84	451	614	434	295	134	77	22	18	14	2492	3148	
92	90	91	71	90	410	410	356	215	82	37	7	11	7	2264	3323	
20	15	30	17	31	116	112	97	68	14	14	3	2	-	598	850	
181	163	165	151	183	822	1003	1038	683	412	192	91	57	63	5723	7977	
96	89	67	91	90	366	404	348	245	142	76	27	29	31	2383	3715	
49	38	28	41	28	182	166	132	30	28	11	2	1	3	884	1220	
6	3	6	9	13	30	28	32	5	5	2	-	1	-	155	240	
3	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	7	2	2	-	1	-	29	92	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	
12	10	12	13	14	64	46	43	26	13	6	3	4	1	284	292	
4	5	4	3	13	20	30	30	10	11	4	1	-	-	139	151	
14	27	27	26	24	162	206	189	152	96	59	31	30	30	1130	1162	
18	13	12	13	9	69	73	90	42	35	29	4	16	5	444	480	
6	8	9	12	4	38	20	32	18	13	3	4	3	9	204	215	
11	4	4	3	2	30	22	24	15	12	7	1	4	1	153	167	
53	68	63	39	48	228	227	128	106	44	17	9	5	2	1201	1646	
14	3	5	12	4	37	36	36	19	12	1	-	1	-	208	291	
36	32	27	24	30	137	121	94	58	30	11	6	7	3	727	1423	
9	4	4	5	2	20	16	17	13	4	2	2	2	2	107	205	
84	78	88	71	81	249	263	160	111	66	40	23	14	10	1451	1834	
3	2	3	2	3	25	22	21	8	5	7	3	1	2	116	152	
13	14	28	38	39	138	143	121	92	50	35	18	8	9	788	781	
92	102	105	99	109	588	612	508	205	74	22	3	1	3	2666	2680	
13	29	18	11	16	100	128	158	126	81	64	25	20	16	839	980	
3	2	2	2	5	11	19	10	9	4	1	-	1	1	71	73	
320	328	336	309	338	1356	1319	1089	585	265	87	41	15	7	7125	8151	
74	46	58	58	77	341	381	313	167	66	23	11	3	1	1756	2012	
16	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	2	1	-	-	-	1	59	79	
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	
26	33	28	25	32	123	138	104	80	46	10	10	5	1	751	819	
10	11	9	10	6	83	88	56	32	7	5	2	1	1	336	364	
159	264	253	267	306	1561	1725	1673	1257	912	537	369	204	188	8942	10027	
18	33	37	35	39	251	346	352	247	201	96	47	25	26	1793	1809	
352	92	71	62	54	237	333	389	329	286	167	62	68	43	3364	4264	
40	14	7	9	12	40	41	53	33	22	6	10	3	2	467	852	
16	18	19	24	23	57	79	81	64	47	30	25	26	19	541	565	
2	2	5	5	6	13	11	20	17	14	3	2	2	2	113	121	
58	84	61	66	92	421	362	416	291	155	89	70	31	38	2418	2893	
8	12	8	4	18	69	83	74	59	27	15	7	5	9	421	576	
15	23	25	20	24	106	130	158	146	118	87	52	47	35	1048	1089	
1	3	3	4	5	21	26	21	19	22	8	8	2	9	157	183	
975	967	906	846	975	5062	5949	5700	4296	2328	1383	574	439	339	32773	35084	
174	198	194	186	222	1319	1566	1332	694	360	143	81	35	39	6848	7777	
															2529	
															1341	
															437	
															737	

3589	3503	3350	3323	3633	17934	19796	18201	12359	7017	3786	1830	1264	1077	108717	130765
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# **Percentage of Persons Arrested by Age Nevada 1994 - 1996**

**Age of Persons Arrested 1994-1996 (%)**





-- Drug Bust, 1907 --

Goldfield lawmen pose with opium pipes and other paraphernalia confiscated in a raid on "Hop Fiends' Gulch." Opium dens had operated in Goldfield's earliest days, and they were mostly tolerated. In a raid in February, 1907, Constable Claude Inman and his deputies seized two thousand dollars worth of drugs, along with pipes, glass lamps for cooking opium, delicate scales for weighing the drug and antique oriental trays (Information from "Goldfield," by Sally Zanjani).

# ARRESTS - DRUG AND LIQUOR VIOLATIONS

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Due to the nature of the violations, along with exceptional interest and concern by public officials and citizens of Nevada, a special review is provided for drug and alcohol-related arrests. Tables on the following three pages display the number and age of people arrested in 1996. 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 10,163. DUI arrests for all agencies totalled 11,836.

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

- 87.9% of juvenile arrests involved possession violations, 12.1% involved sale / manufacturing
- 70.6% of adult arrests involved possession violations, 29.4% involved sale / manufacturing
- Of the 8,849 total drug arrests, 7,042 were male and 1,807 were female
- The age group 18-22 accounted for most drug possession violations at 1,249 (20.0%)
- The age group 20-24 accounted for most drug sales/manufacturing violations at 510 (21.4%)

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

- 94.8% of juvenile arrests involved liquor laws, 5.2% were for driving under the influence (DUI)
- 33.5% of adult arrests involved liquor laws, 66.5% were for driving under the influence (DUI)
- A total of 7,588 adults were arrested for DUI, 70 juveniles were arrested
- Of 7,658 DUI arrests in 1996, 6,452 were male, 1,206 were female

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

- A total of 1,314 drug arrests and 4,178 DUI arrests
- Of NHP drug arrests, 96.0% involved persons 18 years of age and older
- Of NHP DUI arrests, 99.3% involved persons 18 years of age and older
- The age group 30-39 accounted for most NHP drug arrests with 455 (34.6%)
- The age group 30-39 accounted for most NHP DUI arrests with 1,466 (35.1%)



# County and Municipal Drug and Liquor Arrests by Age - 1996

Age	DRUG ARRESTS			LIQUOR ARRESTS			Total Drug & Liquor Arrests
	Sales / Manufacturing	Possession	Total	DUI	Liquor Laws	Total	
Under 10	0	1	1	5	1	6	7
10-12	3	27	30	0	17	17	47
13-14	22	243	265	0	142	142	407
15	21	205	226	1	244	245	471
16	38	285	323	15	361	376	699
17	65	319	384	49	520	569	953
<b>Total Juvenile Arrests</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>2,584</b>
<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
18	97	296	393	89	482	571	964
19	95	292	387	125	512	637	1,024
20	84	234	318	121	392	513	831
21-29	896	1,840	2,736	1,931	598	2,529	5,265
30-39	766	1,770	2,536	2,632	816	3,448	5,984
40-49	233	635	868	1,703	670	2,373	3,241
50-59	58	72	130	693	245	938	1,068
60 & Over	9	12	21	294	116	410	431
<b>Total Adult Arrests</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>5,151</b>	<b>7,389</b>	<b>7,588</b>	<b>3,831</b>	<b>11,419</b>	<b>18,808</b>
<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>2,387</b>	<b>6,231</b>	<b>8,618</b>	<b>7,658</b>	<b>5,116</b>	<b>12,774</b>	<b>21,392</b>
<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

# Nevada Highway Patrol Drug Arrests by County / Age 1996

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	-	-	-	2	2	10	14	4	4	5	23	23	4	-	-	63	77	5.9%
Churchill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	1	-	11	11	0.8%
Clark	2	-	-	3	1	5	11	12	12	9	145	124	37	12	5	356	367	27.9%
Douglas	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	6	16	12	5	-	-	41	43	3.3%
Elko	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	1	1	20	9	3	-	-	34	37	2.8%
Esmeralda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Eureka	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	4	1	1	-	8	9	0.7%
Humboldt	-	-	-	1	2	4	7	11	12	16	45	29	16	3	-	132	139	10.6%
Lander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	25	-	-	-	37	37	2.8%
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	15	19	10	7	-	52	54	4.1%
Lyon	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	3	-	8	6	5	-	-	22	24	1.8%
Mineral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	18	10	-	-	40	40	3.0%
Nye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	11	11	0.8%
Pershing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	11	24	8	-	-	45	45	3.4%
Storey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Washoe	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	5	20	31	101	146	75	2	-	380	390	29.7%
White Pine	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	-	17	3	3	-	-	29	30	2.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1261</b>	<b>1314</b>	

# Nevada Highway Patrol DUI Arrests by County / Age 1996

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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	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	6	6	67	99	60	21	14	274	278	6.7%
Churchill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	14	29	19	9	4	79	79	1.9%
Clark	1	-	-	-	6	4	11	15	21	25	635	713	419	160	75	2063	2074	49.6%
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	3	31	47	34	10	5	133	135	3.2%
Elko	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	2	3	39	60	32	20	1	159	162	3.8%
Esmeralda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	5	5	0.1%
Eureka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	6	3	5	-	19	19	0.5%
Humboldt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	29	35	24	10	1	103	103	2.5%
Lander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	5	9	-	2	23	23	0.6%
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	25	16	3	3	55	55	1.3%
Lyon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	43	27	18	6	117	117	2.8%
Mineral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	20	15	6	1	49	49	1.2%
Nye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	40	19	14	4	91	91	2.2%
Pershing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	11	13	1	1	30	30	0.7%
Storey	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	6	1	-	-	11	12	0.3%
Washoe	-	-	-	-	3	6	9	13	19	13	228	313	208	71	31	896	905	21.7%
White Pine	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	11	15	6	1	40	41	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1115</b>	<b>1486</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>4147</b>	<b>4178</b>	

# 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 develop 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 43 hate/bias incidents in 1996. There were 47 reported in 1995.

## REPORTED NEVADA HATE CRIMES - 1996

MONTH	AGENCY	OFFENSE	LOCATION	MOTIVATION ANTI-	VICTIM/ NUMBER	OFFENDER/ NUMBER
January	LV Metro	Vandalism	Parking Lot	Black	Individual/3	White/2
	LV Metro	Simple Assault	Hotel/Motel	Black	Individual/1	White/7
	LV Metro	Intimidation	Highway/Road	White	Individual/2	Asian/3
	LV Metro	Simple Assault	Highway/Road	Gay	Individual/1	White/1
	LV Metro	Intimidation	Highway/Road	Black	Individual/1	White/2
	Reno PD	Simple Assault	Highway/Road	White	Individual/1	White(Hisp)/4
February	LV Metro	Vandalism	Residence	Jewish	Individual/1	White/2
	LV Metro	Agg. Assault	Highway/Road	Other Religion	Individual/1	Black/3
	LV Metro	Vandalism	Residence	Black	Individual/1	White/3
	LV Metro	Vandalism	Residence	Jewish	Individual/1	White/1
	LV Metro	Vandalism	Residence	White	Individual/2	Unknown/2
March	LV Metro	Simple Assault	Highway/Road	Black	Individual/1	White/1
	LV Metro	Vandalism	Parking Lot	Black	Individual/1	White/1
	LV Metro	Simple Assault	Specialty Store	Black	Individual/2	White/1
April	LV Metro	Agg. Assault	Parking Lot	Multi-Racial	Individual/2	White/3
	Reno PD	Agg. Assault	Highway/Road	Asian	Individual/1	Asian/2
May	LV Metro	Vandalism	Residence	Jewish	Individual/1	White/Unknown

# REPORTED NEVADA HATE CRIMES - 1996

MONTH	AGENCY	OFFENSE	LOCATION	MOTIVATION ANTI-	VICTIM/ NUMBER	OFFENDER/ NUMBER
June	LV Metro	Intimidation	Parking Lot	Black	Individual/2	White/4
	LV Metro	Intimidation	Residence	Jewish	Individual/1	Unknown
	LV Metro	Intimidation	Residence	White	Individual/1	White(Hisp)/Unknown
	Henderson PD	Intimidation	Residence	Black	Individual/1	White/1
	Reno PD	Intimidation	Parking Lot	Hispanic	Individual/1	Multi-Racial/1
July	LV Metro	Vandalism	Residence	Black	Individual/1	White/3
	LV Metro	Burglary	Residence	Black	Individual/1	Unknown
	Reno PD	Agg. Assault	Highway/Road	Black	Individual/15	White/Unknown
August	Reno PD	Vandalism	Highway/Road	Black	Individual/1	White/1
	LV Metro	Intimidation	Other/Unknown	Black	Individual/2	Unknown
	LV Metro	Simple Assault	Highway/Road	Black	Individual/1	White/2
	LV Metro	Robbery	Highway/Road	Hispanic	Individual/1	Black/3
	LV Metro	Agg. Assault	Highway/Road	Multi-Racial	Individual/1	White/1
	LV Metro	Vandalism	Residence	Black	Individual/1	Unknown
	LV Metro	Agg. Assault	Bar/Nightclub	Black	Individual/1	White/1
September	Reno PD	Intimidation	Residence	Jewish	Individual/1	White/Unknown
	Reno PD	Simple Assault	Jail/Prison	Gay	Individual/1	White/1
	LV Metro	Simple Assault	Convenience Store	Lesbian	Individual/1	Black/2
	LV Metro	Intimidation	Residence	Black	Individual/1	White/1
October	LV Metro	Agg. Assault	Bar/Nightclub	Black	Individual/1	White/1
	LV Metro	Intimidation	Highway/Road	Black	Individual/1	White/1
November	LV Metro	Simple Assault	Parking Lot	Gay	Individual/3	White/4
December	LV Metro	Burglary	Residence	Black	Individual/1	White/Unknown
	LV Metro	Simple Assault	Highway/Road	White	Individual/1	Black/3
	LV Metro	Agg. Assault	Residence	Black	Individual/1	White/3
	LV Metro	Intimidation	Hotel/Motel	Black	Individual/1	Black/2

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 nearly \$150 million dollars worth of property reported stolen in Nevada during 1996. 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 1996:

- Property stolen totaled \$149,977,960
- Property recovered totaled \$48,839,592
- The rate of recovery was 32.6%
- The property type with the highest recovery rate was motor vehicles at 62.4%
- The rate of recovery for property stolen excluding motor vehicles was 6.2%
- Stolen property, excluding motor vehicles, was valued at \$79,666,777 with \$4,969,177 recovered

## Breakdown by Type and Value of Property

Property Type	Value Stolen		
	1994	1995	1996
Currency, Notes, Etc.	\$9,852,837	\$10,555,474	\$10,271,570
Jewelry, Precious Metals	\$16,862,685	\$17,310,646	\$17,825,891
Clothing & Furs	\$3,014,565	\$2,823,595	\$3,430,126
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$60,190,998	\$68,777,500	\$70,311,183
Office Equipment	\$3,117,173	\$4,534,627	\$4,163,677
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	\$10,212,175	\$9,409,078	\$10,029,689
Firearms	\$1,384,359	\$1,401,250	\$1,276,002
Household Goods	\$2,835,172	\$2,633,375	\$2,197,648
Consumable Goods	\$404,657	\$362,848	\$436,610
Livestock	\$472,858	\$459,893	\$151,450
Miscellaneous	\$26,788,820	\$33,286,535	\$29,884,134
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$135,136,299</b>	<b>\$151,654,820</b>	<b>\$149,977,960</b>

## Recovered Property Values

### Breakdown by Type and Value of Property Recovered

Property Type	Value Recovered			Percent Recovered		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
Currency, Notes, Etc.	\$362,608	\$222,617	\$256,131	3.7%	2.1%	2.5%
Jewelry, Precious Metals	\$519,499	\$1,004,085	\$689,290	3.1%	5.8%	3.9%
Clothing & Furs	\$372,800	\$327,034	\$978,745	12.4%	11.6%	28.5%
Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	\$41,208,100	\$43,576,544	\$43,870,415	68.5%	63.4%	62.4%
Office Equipment	\$111,727	\$199,088	\$228,314	3.6%	4.4%	5.5%
TVs, Radios, VCRs, Cameras	\$339,824	\$396,024	\$375,889	3.3%	4.2%	3.7%
Firearms	\$238,554	\$342,144	\$187,193	17.2%	24.4%	14.7%
Household Goods	\$142,008	\$72,398	\$234,410	5.0%	2.7%	10.7%
Consumable Goods	\$66,258	\$63,430	\$75,434	16.4%	17.5%	17.3%
Livestock	\$251,888	\$19,602	\$10,419	53.3%	4.3%	6.9%
Miscellaneous	\$1,189,009	\$1,930,368	\$1,933,351	4.4%	5.8%	6.5%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$44,800,276</b>	<b>\$48,153,333</b>	<b>\$48,839,591</b>	<b>33.2%</b>	<b>31.8%</b>	<b>32.6%</b>

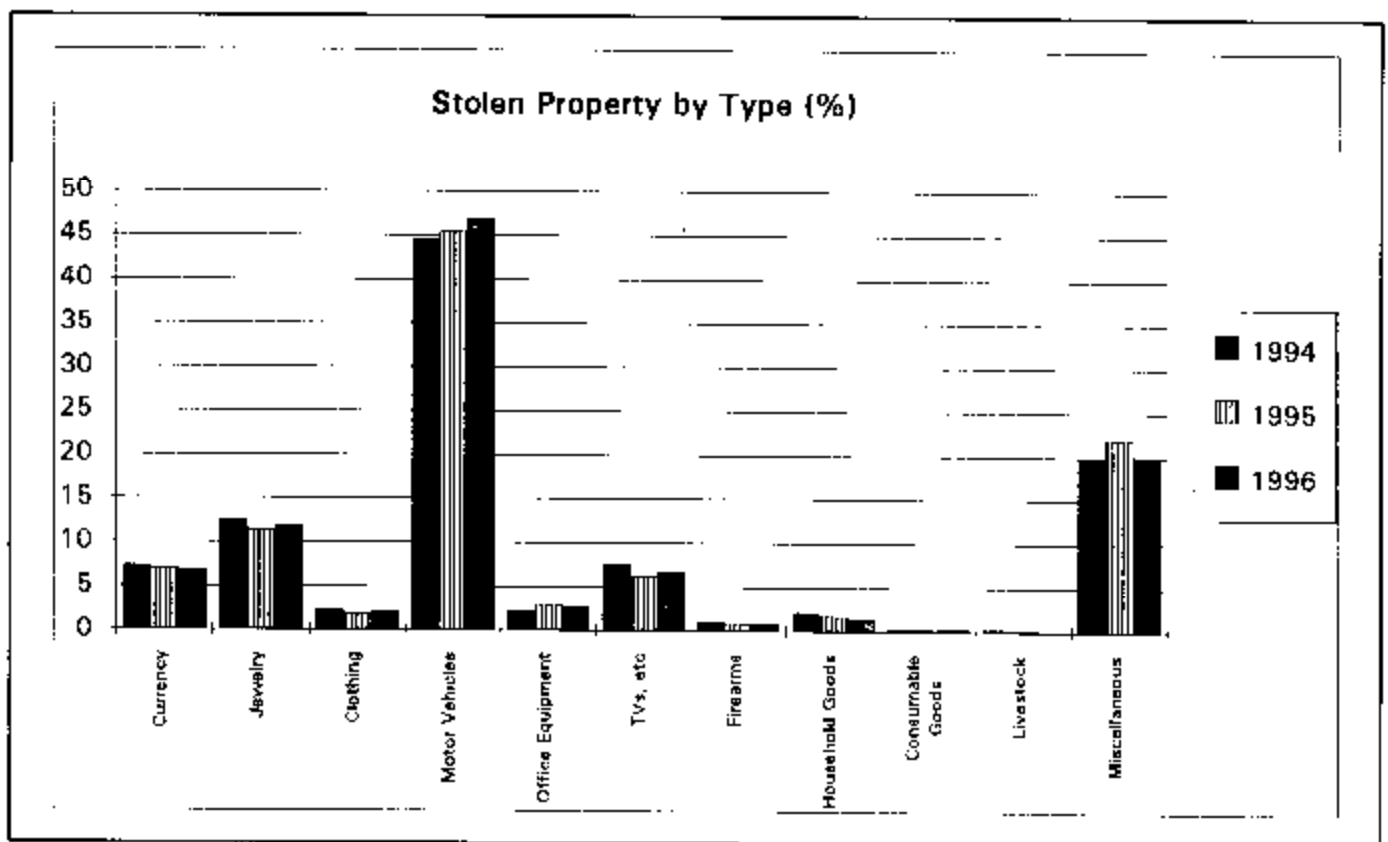
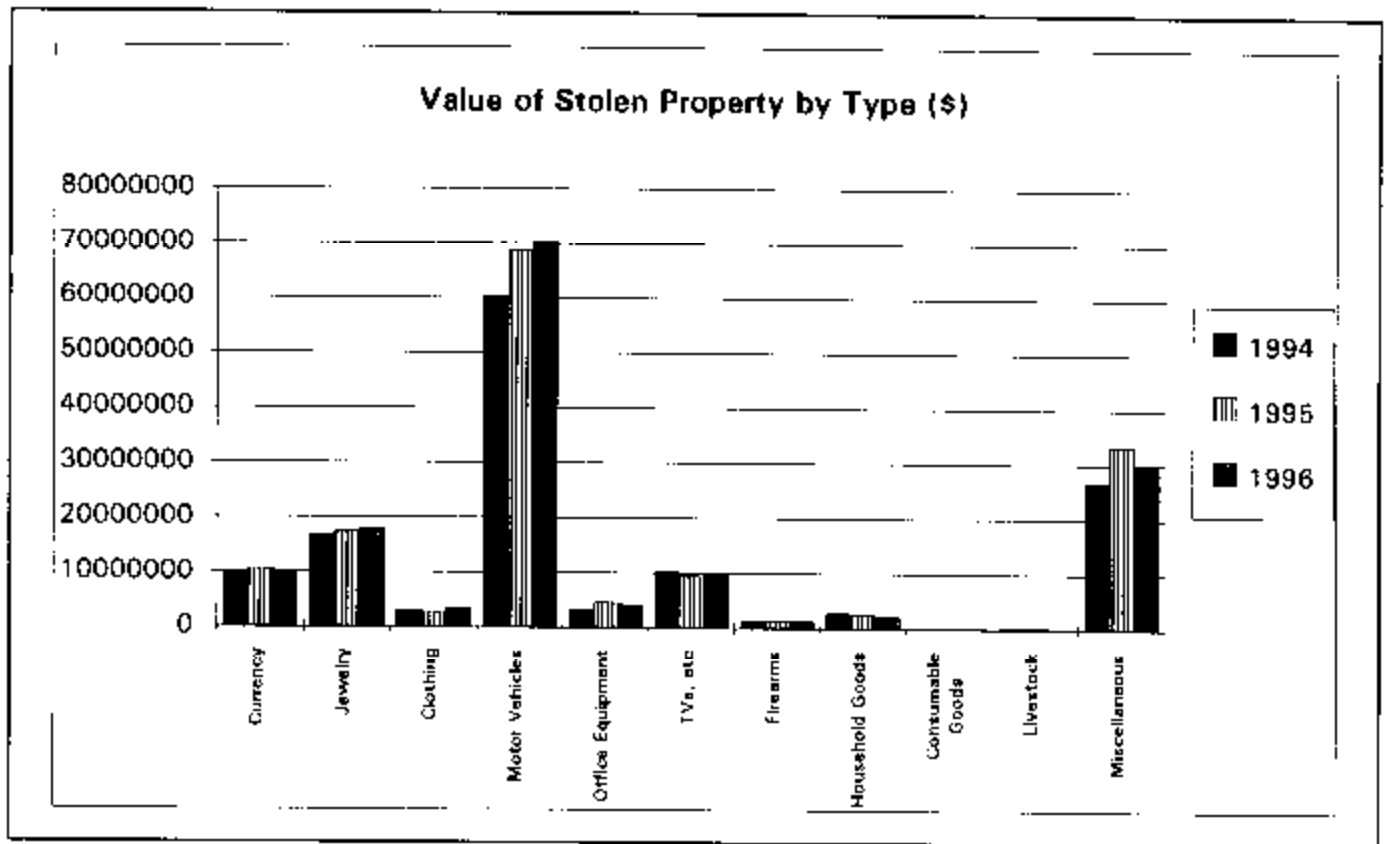
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# **Values and Percentages of Property Stolen by Type 1994 - 1996**



# Stolen / Recovered Property - 1996

Property Type	Boulder PD	Carlin PD	Carson SO	Churchill SO	Clark Co Schl Dist PD	Douglas SO	Elko PD	Elko SO
<b>Currency</b>								
Stolen	\$41,253	\$71,540	\$189,992	\$13,523	\$16,926	\$161,656	\$55,340	\$38,973
Recovered	\$70	\$132	\$2,300	\$59	\$279	\$53,589	\$3,066	\$213
% Recovered	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0.4%	1.6%	33.2%	5.5%	0.5%
<b>Jewelry</b>								
Stolen	\$106,558	\$29,327	\$116,858	\$53,634	\$18,754	\$292,093	\$194,635	\$47,425
Recovered	\$6,049	\$8,150	\$4,426	\$24,500	\$0	\$121,212	\$813	\$4,399
% Recovered	5.7%	27.8%	3.8%	45.7%	0.0%	41.5%	0.4%	9.3%
<b>Clothing</b>								
Stolen	\$43,383	\$267	\$32,239	\$682	\$2,719	\$13,935	\$13,063	\$3,080
Recovered	\$534	\$150	\$4,885	\$0	\$260	\$2,736	\$1,287	\$1
% Recovered	1.2%	56.2%	15.2%	0.0%	9.6%	19.6%	9.7%	0.0%
<b>Motor Vehicle</b>								
Stolen	\$154,215	\$13,465	\$148,567	\$188,784	\$298,675	\$364,700	\$357,152	\$109,994
Recovered	\$116,675	\$6,265	\$72,300	\$115,434	\$146,075	\$175,490	\$280,700	\$31,344
% Recovered	75.7%	46.5%	48.7%	61.1%	48.9%	48.1%	78.6%	28.5%
<b>Office Equipment</b>								
Stolen	\$13,363	\$5,100	\$6,454	\$0	\$202,328	\$20,050	\$1,585	\$90,952
Recovered	\$1,600	\$3,800	\$699	\$6,881	\$4,821	\$2,540	\$535	\$74,409
% Recovered	12.0%	74.5%	10.8%	0.0%	2.4%	12.7%	33.8%	81.8%
<b>TV, VCR, Camera, Etc</b>								
Stolen	\$64,330	\$12,989	\$80,847	\$16,124	\$146,738	\$82,927	\$56,478	\$19,518
Recovered	\$2,300	\$1,506	\$3,112	\$3,544	\$8,921	\$5,465	\$3,917	\$6,030
% Recovered	3.6%	11.6%	3.8%	22.0%	6.1%	6.6%	6.9%	30.9%
<b>Firearm</b>								
Stolen	\$5,421	\$1,750	\$31,839	\$13,128	\$0	\$7,863	\$9,125	\$12,374
Recovered	\$1,254	\$0	\$4,510	\$925	\$0	\$2,050	\$800	\$450
% Recovered	23.1%	0.0%	14.2%	7.0%	0.0%	26.1%	8.8%	3.6%
<b>Household Goods</b>								
Stolen	\$6,721	\$5,214	\$31,278	\$4,786	\$0	\$10,767	\$8,244	\$153,933
Recovered	\$2	\$966	\$25	\$1,175	\$0	\$1,000	\$160	\$146,022
% Recovered	0.0%	18.5%	0.1%	24.6%	0.0%	9.3%	1.9%	94.9%
<b>Consumable Goods</b>								
Stolen	\$1,557	\$974	\$4,871	\$2,370	\$1,547	\$936	\$4,257	\$547
Recovered	\$84	\$48	\$1,407	\$26	\$0	\$270	\$2,550	\$6
% Recovered	5.4%	4.9%	28.9%	1.1%	0.0%	28.8%	59.9%	1.1%
<b>Livestock</b>								
Stolen	\$0	\$650	\$75	\$1,650	\$0	\$0	\$2,550	\$4,000
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	39.2%	0.0%
<b>Miscellaneous</b>								
Stolen	\$115,898	\$20,356	\$476,077	\$82,650	\$171,861	\$220,450	\$148,209	\$116,498
Recovered	\$19,586	\$1,082	\$18,078	\$24,043	\$4,378	\$35,347	\$10,636	\$5,206
% Recovered	16.9%	5.3%	3.8%	29.1%	2.5%	16.0%	7.2%	4.4%
<b>TOTALS:</b>								
Stolen	\$552,699	\$161,632	\$1,119,097	\$377,231	\$659,546	\$1,175,377	\$850,638	\$599,294
Recovered	\$148,154	\$22,099	\$111,742	\$175,587	\$164,734	\$399,699	\$305,444	\$268,080
% Recovered	26.8%	13.7%	10.0%	46.8%	19.2%	34.0%	35.9%	44.7%

# Stolen / Recovered Property - 1996

Property Type	Esmeralda SO	Eureka SO	Fallon PD	Henderson PD	Humboldt SO	Lander SO	LV Metro	Lincoln SO
<b>Currency</b>								
Stolen	\$4,900	\$1,148	\$20,848	\$532,511	\$17,004	\$4,905	\$7,223,037	\$165
Recovered	\$0	\$18	\$899	\$1,409	\$0	\$7	\$97,941	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	1.6%	4.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	1.4%	0.0%
<b>Jewelry</b>								
Stolen	\$0	\$2	\$9,435	\$1,034,887	\$6,300	\$2,775	\$13,913,851	\$71
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$92,915	\$0	\$0	\$320,106	\$1
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.4%
<b>Clothing</b>								
Stolen	\$0	\$100	\$682	\$130,740	\$0	\$115	\$2,756,223	\$0
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$432	\$15,989	\$0	\$0	\$912,218	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	63.3%	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%	33.1%	0.0%
<b>Motor Vehicle</b>								
Stolen	\$0	\$6,502	\$69,000	\$3,990,233	\$51,500	\$45,792	\$50,323,794	\$15,501
Recovered	\$0	\$6,502	\$34,000	\$2,777,855	\$19,000	\$45,792	\$28,887,124	\$11,501
% Recovered	0.0%	100.0%	49.3%	69.6%	36.9%	100.0%	57.4%	74.2%
<b>Office Equipment</b>								
Stolen	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$199,857	\$7,700	\$8,500	\$3,001,369	\$0
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$36,721	\$0	\$0	\$45,741	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%
<b>TV, VCR, Camera, Etc</b>								
Stolen	\$850	\$1,505	\$22,863	\$349,467	\$3,223	\$2,970	\$6,460,602	\$700
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$1,689	\$41,894	\$0	\$800	\$174,159	\$329
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	12.0%	0.0%	20.2%	2.7%	47.0%
<b>Firearm</b>								
Stolen	\$600	\$511	\$1,575	\$74,142	\$14,013	\$125	\$735,481	\$750
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,085	\$1,050	\$125	\$90,576	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%	7.5%	100.0%	12.3%	0.0%
<b>Household Goods</b>								
Stolen	\$0	\$901	\$485	\$94,380	\$10,050	\$1,745	\$927,773	\$3
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,962	\$0	\$0	\$31,907	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%
<b>Consumable Goods</b>								
Stolen	\$110	\$1	\$538	\$90,633	\$20	\$3,275	\$253,545	\$100
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$202	\$1,650	\$0	\$559	\$50,491	\$20
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	37.5%	1.8%	0.0%	17.1%	19.9%	20.0%
<b>Livestock</b>								
Stolen	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$2,601	\$8,500	\$0	\$106,991	\$9,100
Recovered	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$298	\$9,100
% Recovered	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%
<b>Miscellaneous</b>								
Stolen	\$3,300	\$24,876	\$43,047	\$1,972,814	\$270,151	\$61,277	\$16,969,078	\$5,886
Recovered	\$0	\$3,503	\$6,930	\$77,068	\$0	\$6,869	\$865,271	\$1,275
% Recovered	0.0%	14.1%	16.1%	3.9%	0.0%	11.2%	5.1%	21.7%
<b>Totals</b>								
Stolen	\$9,760	\$35,547	\$168,473	\$8,472,065	\$388,461	\$131,479	\$102,671,744	\$32,275
Recovered	\$0	\$10,024	\$44,152	\$3,073,548	\$20,050	\$63,952	\$31,475,832	\$22,226
% Recovered	0.0%	28.2%	26.2%	36.3%	5.2%	41.0%	30.7%	68.9%

# Stolen / Recovered Property - 1996

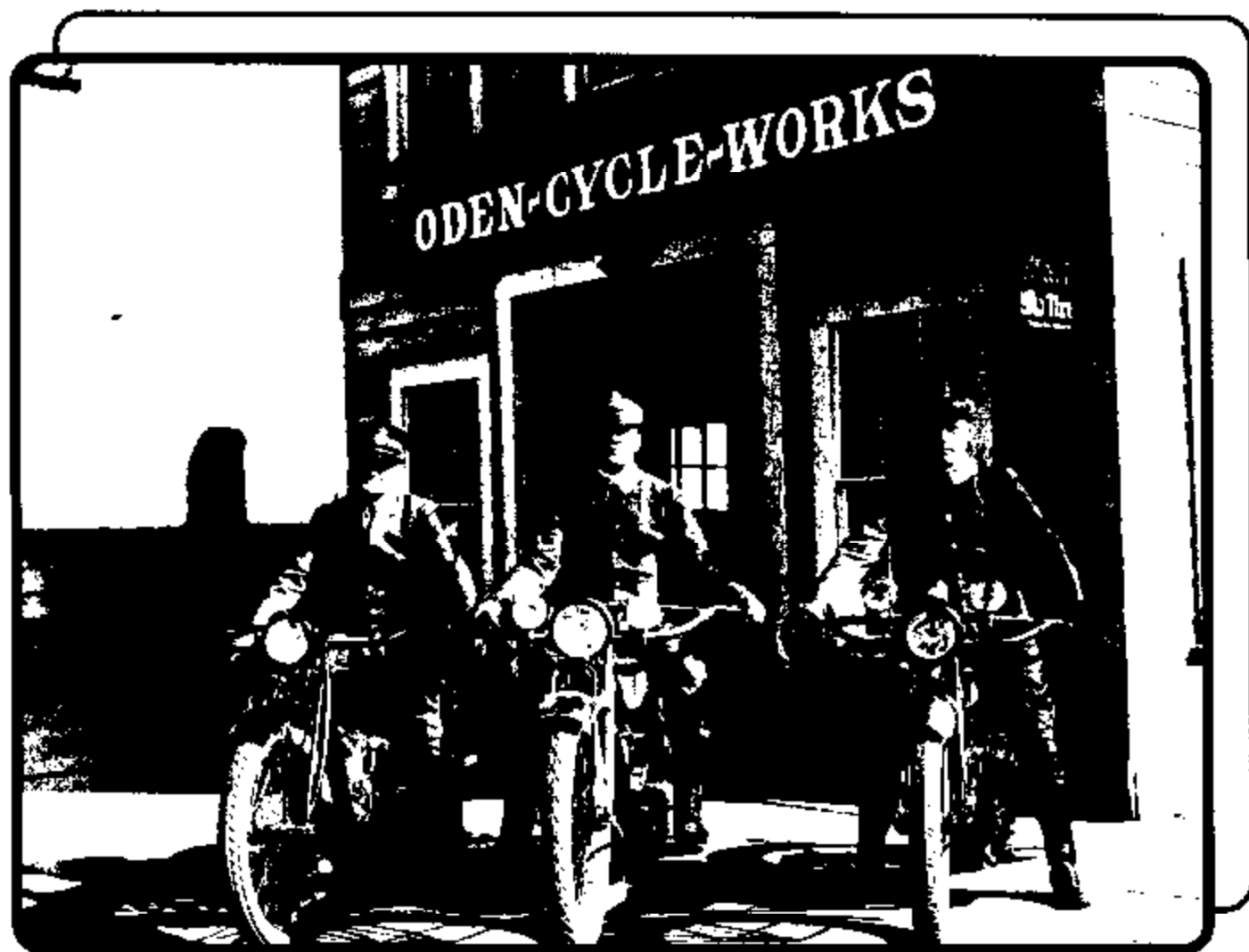
Property Type	Lovelock PD	Lyon SO	Mesquite PD	Mineral SO	North LV PD	Nye SO	Pershing SO	Reno PD
<b>Currency</b>								
Stolen	\$8,277	\$44,143	\$14,493	\$5,318	\$278,048	\$28,650	\$540	\$891,923
Recovered	\$15	\$20	\$2,610	\$904	\$2,124	\$250	\$100	\$42,981
% Recovered	0.2%	0.0%	18.0%	17.0%	0.8%	0.9%	18.5%	4.8%
<b>Jewelry</b>								
Stolen	\$8,245	\$41,579	\$97,233	\$17,375	\$681,007	\$27,076	\$1,160	\$297,792
Recovered	\$0	\$425	\$20	\$1,750	\$14,360	\$2,475	\$0	\$77,420
% Recovered	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	10.1%	2.1%	9.1%	0.0%	26.0%
<b>Clothing</b>								
Stolen	\$861	\$1,283	\$613	\$0	\$131,238	\$1,512	\$0	\$165,103
Recovered	\$1	\$446	\$213	\$0	\$13,060	\$0	\$0	\$8,592
% Recovered	0.1%	34.8%	34.7%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%
<b>Motor Vehicle</b>								
Stolen	\$1	\$295,293	\$124,804	\$73,000	\$6,054,505	\$103,000	\$0	\$4,732,720
Recovered	\$1	\$112,495	\$83,602	\$70,200	\$4,364,046	\$65,500	\$0	\$4,210,609
% Recovered	100.0%	38.1%	67.1%	96.2%	72.1%	63.6%	0.0%	89.0%
<b>Office Equipment</b>								
Stolen	\$1,360	\$11,929	\$1,826	\$0	\$59,903	\$14,886	\$200	\$373,200
Recovered	\$1,200	\$8,400	\$275	\$0	\$6,540	\$2,725	\$200	\$28,900
% Recovered	88.2%	70.4%	15.1%	0.0%	10.9%	18.3%	100.0%	7.7%
<b>TV, VCR, Camera, Etc</b>								
Stolen	\$12,400	\$71,651	\$11,189	\$4,711	\$1,041,433	\$83,413	\$1,923	\$655,684
Recovered	\$0	\$4,696	\$1,868	\$1,970	\$18,525	\$30,815	\$730	\$15,357
% Recovered	0.0%	6.6%	16.7%	41.8%	1.8%	48.6%	38.0%	2.3%
<b>Firearm</b>								
Stolen	\$590	\$17,537	\$10,284	\$4,425	\$82,715	\$22,581	\$1,453	\$99,906
Recovered	\$525	\$2,298	\$4,198	\$3,550	\$1,867	\$3,250	\$450	\$26,502
% Recovered	89.0%	13.1%	40.8%	80.2%	2.3%	14.4%	31.0%	28.5%
<b>Household Goods</b>								
Stolen	\$1,201	\$10,627	\$520	\$7,850	\$109,882	\$9,338	\$0	\$32,826
Recovered	\$0	\$1,200	\$20	\$300	\$840	\$3,900	\$0	\$3,226
% Recovered	0.0%	11.3%	3.8%	3.8%	0.8%	41.8%	0.0%	9.8%
<b>Consumable Goods</b>								
Stolen	\$972	\$6,878	\$500	\$963	\$23,906	\$305	\$40	\$4,596
Recovered	\$169	\$636	\$101	\$229	\$9,731	\$193	\$0	\$1,555
% Recovered	17.4%	9.2%	20.2%	23.8%	40.7%	63.4%	0.0%	33.8%
<b>Livestock</b>								
Stolen	\$0	\$590	\$0	\$0	\$260	\$0	\$0	\$0
Recovered	\$0	\$20	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
% Recovered	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Miscellaneous</b>								
Stolen	\$3,952	\$594,635	\$36,523	\$38,169	\$1,541,658	\$135,027	\$21,064	\$3,891,910
Recovered	\$422	\$82,989	\$10,646	\$787	\$91,124	\$20,687	\$5,950	\$568,373
% Recovered	10.7%	14.0%	29.1%	2.1%	5.3%	15.3%	28.2%	14.6%
<b>Totals</b>								
Stolen	\$37,859	\$1,096,145	\$297,786	\$151,811	\$10,004,551	\$403,788	\$26,380	\$11,145,680
Recovered	\$2,333	\$213,625	\$103,553	\$79,690	\$4,512,217	\$129,795	\$7,430	\$4,985,515
% Recovered	6.2%	19.5%	34.8%	52.5%	45.1%	32.1%	28.2%	44.7%

# Stolen / Recovered Property - 1996

Property Type	Sparks PD	Storey SO	UNLV PD	UNR PD	Washoe SO	Wells PD	Wendover PD	White Pine SO
<b>Currency</b>								
Stolen	\$240,407	\$6,999	\$10,614	\$7,598	\$181,563	\$94,920	\$4,986	\$32,292
Recovered	\$26,468	\$0	\$60	\$0	\$7,205	\$0	\$9,329	\$345
% Recovered	11.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	187.1%	1.1%
<b>Jewelry</b>								
Stolen	\$273,568	\$8,482	\$23,187	\$2,700	\$480,674	\$0	\$1,310	\$18,139
Recovered	\$7,599	\$175	\$300	\$0	\$155	\$0	\$900	\$1,100
% Recovered	2.8%	2.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	68.7%	6.1%
<b>Clothing</b>								
Stolen	\$54,155	\$1,939	\$5,483	\$8,961	\$49,594	\$250	\$607	\$8,071
Recovered	\$15,727	\$900	\$619	\$0	\$150	\$0	\$70	\$125
% Recovered	29.0%	46.4%	11.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	11.5%	1.5%
<b>Motor Vehicle</b>								
Stolen	\$1,698,900	\$31,989	\$115,000	\$9,000	\$200,616	\$336,582	\$0	\$213,002
Recovered	\$1,610,500	\$7,389	\$20,000	\$3,000	\$121,400	\$154,467	\$23,000	\$142,100
% Recovered	94.8%	23.1%	17.4%	33.3%	60.5%	45.9%	0.0%	66.7%
<b>Office Equipment</b>								
Stolen	\$103,346	\$300	\$7,410	\$23,060	\$8,731	\$0	\$0	\$4
Recovered	\$1,682	\$0	\$300	\$365	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
% Recovered	1.6%	0.0%	4.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>TV, VCR, Camera, Etc</b>								
Stolen	\$499,632	\$5,790	\$30,920	\$20,561	\$206,805	\$931	\$1,675	\$24,062
Recovered	\$38,049	\$500	\$1305	\$2,559	\$280	\$1	\$0	\$1,481
% Recovered	7.6%	8.6%	0.4%	12.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	6.2%
<b>Firearm</b>								
Stolen	\$45,849	\$15,215	\$575	\$0	\$51,876	\$250	\$0	\$2,642
Recovered	\$17,764	\$1,495	\$0	\$0	\$734	\$0	\$0	\$0
% Recovered	38.7%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Household Goods</b>								
Stolen	\$582,670	\$2,175	\$175	\$6,179	\$148,928	\$39	\$218	\$12,353
Recovered	\$15,774	\$2,600	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$32	\$3	\$5,936
% Recovered	2.7%	119.5%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	82.1%	1.4%	48.1%
<b>Consumable Goods</b>								
Stolen	\$19,848	\$6	\$29	\$0	\$9,307	\$1,153	\$103	\$1,212
Recovered	\$4,455	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$78	\$204	\$128
% Recovered	22.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	198.1%	10.5%
<b>Livestock</b>								
Stolen	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,600	\$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%
<b>Miscellaneous</b>								
Stolen	\$611,412	\$1,034,023	\$102,638	\$16,059	\$959,483	\$42,342	\$4,554	\$65,945
Recovered	\$25,043	\$5,025	\$19,794	\$506	\$14,004	\$947	\$283	\$5,464
% Recovered	4.1%	0.5%	19.3%	3.2%	1.5%	2.2%	6.2%	8.3%
<b>Totals</b>								
Stolen	\$4,129,787	\$1,107,918	\$296,031	\$94,118	\$2,311,177	\$476,467	\$13,453	\$377,722
Recovered	\$1,763,041	\$18,084	\$41,203	\$6,730	\$143,928	\$155,525	\$33,789	\$156,679
% Recovered	42.7%	1.6%	13.9%	7.2%	6.2%	32.6%	251.2%	41.5%

## Stolen / Recovered Property - 1996

Property Type	Winnemucca PD	Yerington PD	Statewide Totals
<b>Currency</b>			
Stolen	\$28,602	\$478	\$10,271,570
Recovered	\$2,867	\$851	\$256,131
% Recovered	10.1%	178.1%	2.5%
<b>Jewelry</b>			
Stolen	\$19,760	\$0	\$17,825,891
Recovered	\$0	\$40	\$689,290
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%
<b>Clothing</b>			
Stolen	\$2,834	\$395	\$3,430,126
Recovered	\$320	\$50	\$978,745
% Recovered	11.3%	12.7%	28.5%
<b>Motor Vehicle</b>			
Stolen	\$175,097	\$10,000	\$70,311,183
Recovered	\$136,049	\$20,000	\$43,870,415
% Recovered	77.7%	200.0%	62.4%
<b>Office Equipment</b>			
Stolen	\$0	\$466	\$4,163,677
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$228,314
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%
<b>TV, VCR, Camera, Etc</b>			
Stolen	\$47,420	\$7,338	\$10,029,669
Recovered	\$3,149	\$2,313	\$375,889
% Recovered	6.6%	31.5%	3.7%
<b>Firearm</b>			
Stolen	\$10,132	\$275	\$1,276,002
Recovered	\$6,460	\$275	\$187,193
% Recovered	63.8%	100.0%	14.7%
<b>Household Goods</b>			
Stolen	\$14,221	\$2,166	\$2,197,648
Recovered	\$2,400	\$2,680	\$234,410
% Recovered	16.9%	122.8%	10.7%
<b>Consumable Goods</b>			
Stolen	\$1,427	\$83	\$436,610
Recovered	\$559	\$83	\$75,434
% Recovered	39.2%	100.0%	17.3%
<b>Livestock</b>			
Stolen	\$982	\$0	\$151,450
Recovered	\$0	\$0	\$10,419
% Recovered	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
Stolen	\$75,035	\$5,278	\$29,884,134
Recovered	\$11,664	\$371	\$1,933,351
% Recovered	15.5%	7.0%	6.5%
<b>Totals</b>			
Stolen	\$375,510	\$26,479	\$149,977,960
Recovered	\$163,488	\$26,643	\$48,839,591
% Recovered	43.5%	100.6%	32.6%



-- Reno Motorcycle Police, 1920's --

The advent of the automobile created new problems for law enforcement in Nevada. The Reno Police Department used three motorcycle policemen to patrol the streets in the 1920's. The addition of motorcycles enhanced traffic law enforcement.

## **ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL EMPLOYMENT DATA**

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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 1996, there were 2,669 full-time sworn municipal personnel in Nevada, providing 2.97 officers per 1,000 residents for urban population areas.
- There were 925 full-time sworn deputies employed by Nevada's 16 sheriff's departments in 1996, and 356 troopers with the Nevada Highway Patrol. The ratio of enforcement personnel for every 1,000 population in the rural areas was 1.62.
- Statewide, there were 3,950 full-time sworn law enforcement officers in 1996. This represents an overall ratio of 2.34 officers per 1,000 Nevada residents.
- Nationally in 1995, the latest full year of data available, the average number of municipal officers per 1,000 inhabitants was 2.3. For suburban areas the number was 2.4 and for rurals the figure was 2.8.
- Regionally, the highest ratios of sworn officers to population in 1995 were recorded in the Northeastern and Southern states, where there were 2.7 and 2.6 per 1,000 inhabitants respectively. The Western states had the lowest ratio of 1.8 per 1,000.
- The nation's law enforcement community overall, in 1995, had an average of 2.4 full-time sworn personnel for every 1,000 inhabitants.

### **Civilian Personnel**

- Municipal police departments in Nevada in 1996 employed a total of 1,244 full-time civilians.
- Sheriff's departments statewide maintained 355 full-time civilian employees in 1996. The Nevada Highway Patrol employed a total of 167.
- The total number of full-time civilian support personnel employed statewide in 1996 was 1,766.



**Nevada Full-time Enforcement Employees  
As of October 31, 1996**

Agency	Sworn Employees			Civilian Employees			Total Employees		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Boulder City PD	25	3	28	0	7	7	25	10	35
Carlin PD	5	1	6	0	2	2	5	3	8
Carson City SO	70	7	77	4	25	29	74	32	106
Churchill SO	31	3	34	0	7	7	31	10	41
Clark Schls PD	71	9	80	9	8	17	80	17	97
Douglas SO	87	5	92	0	14	14	87	19	106
Elko SO	43	6	49	3	6	9	46	12	58
Elko PD	31	3	34	1	17	18	32	20	52
Esmeralda SO	10	1	11	1	3	4	11	4	15
Eureka SO	12	4	16	0	6	6	12	10	22
Fallon PD	19	1	20	0	10	10	19	11	30
Henderson PD	142	25	167	14	38	52	156	63	219
Humboldt SO	19	6	21	8	18	26	27	20	47
Lander SO	21	4	25	0	9	9	21	13	34
LV Metro PD	1,482	184	1,666	168	686	854	1,650	870	2,520
Lincoln SO	15	1	16	0	1	1	15	2	17
Lovelock PD	5	0	5	0	1	1	5	1	6
Lyon SO	47	4	51	6	19	25	53	23	76
Mesquite PD	18	2	20	1	8	9	19	10	29
Mineral SO	25	2	27	0	5	5	25	7	32
Nev Hwy Patrol	333	23	356	51	116	167	384	139	523
North LV PO	132	14	146	8	57	65	140	71	211
Nye SO	64	14	78	4	25	29	68	39	107
Pershing SO	12	0	12	0	5	5	12	5	17
Reno PD	289	21	310	29	108	137	318	129	447
Sparks PD	76	3	79	2	40	42	78	43	121
Storey SO	19	5	24	3	0	3	22	5	27
UNLV PD	19	2	21	4	8	12	23	10	33
UNR PD	16	0	16	1	3	4	17	3	20
Washoe Schls PD	25	4	29	1	3	4	26	7	33
Washoe SO	296	61	357	62	121	183	358	182	540
Wells PD	4	1	5	1	0	1	5	1	6
W Wendover PD	12	2	14	1	2	3	13	4	17
White Pine SO	26	9	35	0	0	0	26	9	35
Winnemucca PD	14	1	15	0	4	4	14	5	19
Yerington PD	7	1	8	0	2	2	7	3	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,522</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>3,950</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>3,904</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>5,716</b>



**-- Popular Sheriff Slain --**

Nye County Sheriff Tom Logan was killed in Manhattan when Walter Barrieau shot him on April 7, 1906. Logan had been born in Washoe Valley, Nevada Territory, in 1861. He settled with his wife in the Duckwater area, where they raised cattle. Tom ran for sheriff in 1898 against the incumbent, Charles McGregor, and defeated him by seven votes. He was reelected in 1900. He lost his office in 1902, however, he was again elected in 1904.

*Photo: Nevada Historical Society*

## 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 - 1996 Assaults

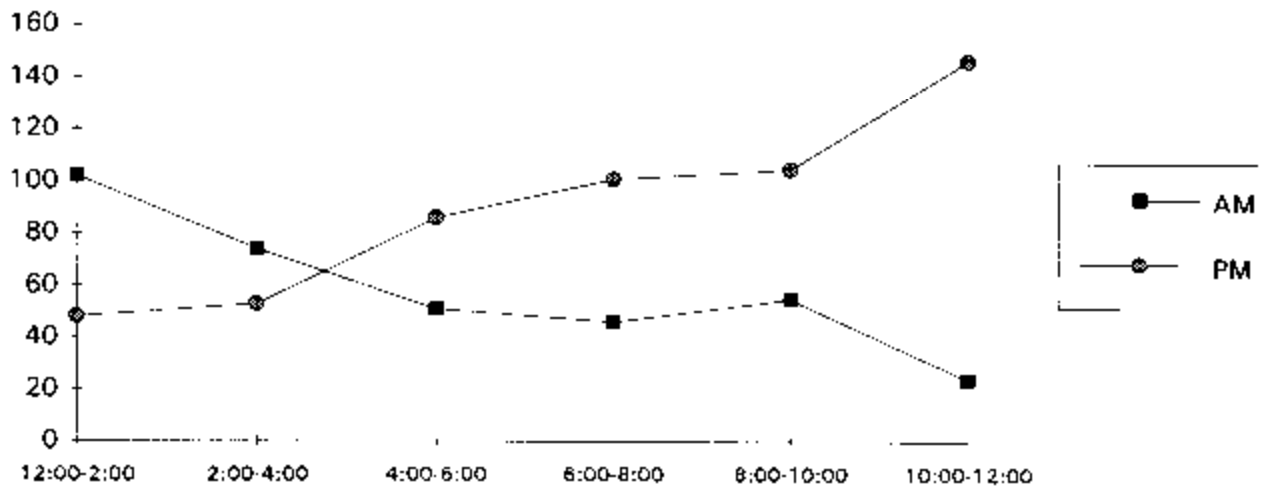
- There were a total of 321 assaults on law enforcement personnel in Nevada (331 in 1995).
- The ratio of assaults per 100 officers was 8.1 (8.8 in 1995).
- The greatest number of officer assaults occurred while responding to domestic and other disturbance calls--116 or 36.1% of the total (153--46.2% in 1995).
- Most assaults on officers involved the use of hands, fists, feet, etc., accounting for 277 incidents or 86.3% (297--89.7% in 1995).
- Personal injury to officers occurred in 72 (26.3%) of the 321 incidents, while 249 (77.6%) escaped injury.
- 32.3% or 84 of the assaults were aimed at officers who were alone, while 237 (73.8%) involved assisted personnel.
- The time period during which the most assaults occurred was between 8:00 p.m. and 12:00 p.m., with 93 incidents or 29.0%. Another 75 (23.4%) took place between 12:00 a.m. and 4:00 a.m.
- Law enforcement cleared 317 (98.8%) of all assaults on personnel.
- Of the 321 reported assaults on enforcement personnel, 251 (78.2%) were on municipal police officers and 70 (21.8%) were on sheriff's deputies and highway patrol troopers.

### Assaults By Time of Day - 1996

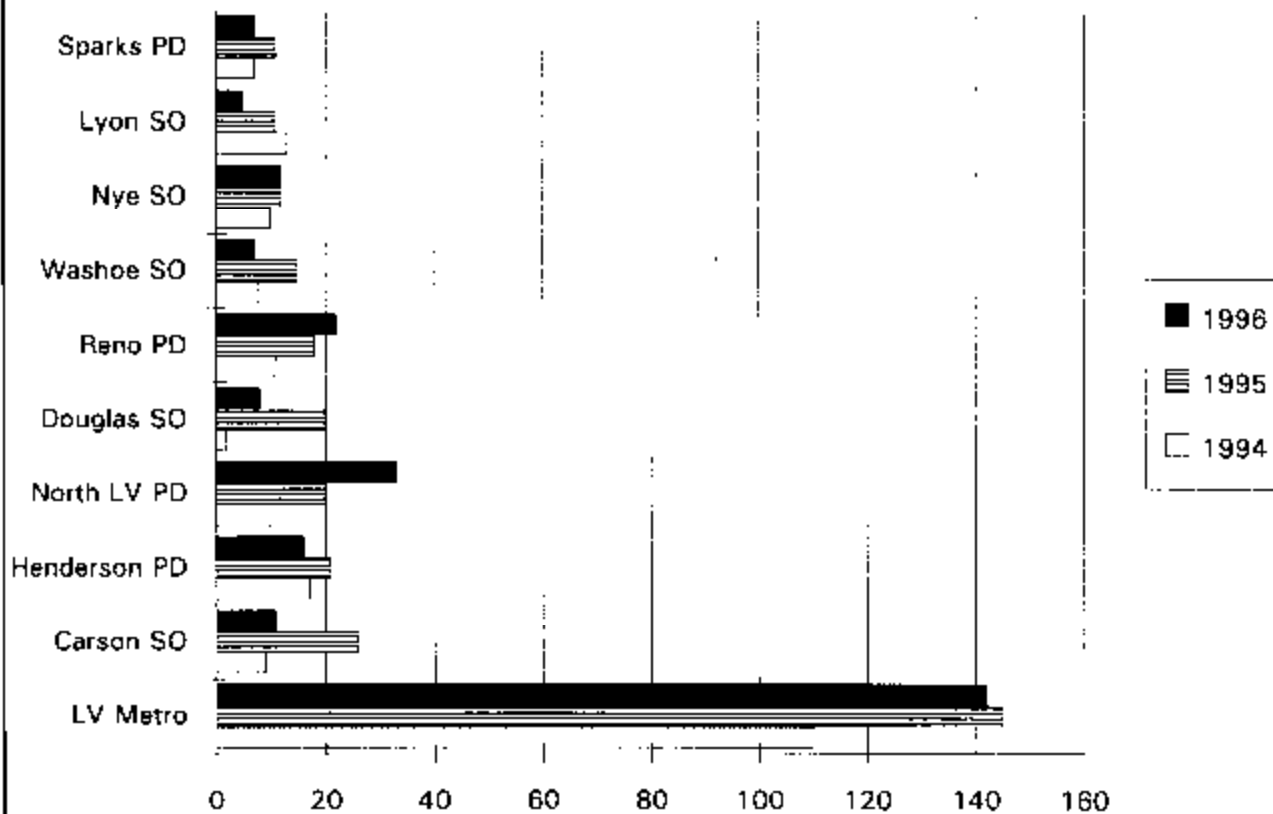
	12:00	2:00	4:00	6:00	8:00	10:00	12:00
AM	42	33	20	15	22		4
PM	15	18	31	28	32		61

# **ASSAULTS ON ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL 1994 - 1996**

**Assaults by Time of Day, 1994-1996**



**Higher Incidence Agencies**



# Assaults On Officers By Agency and Weapon - With / Without Injury - 1996

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	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Carlin PD	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Carson SO	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Churchill SO	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Clark Schls PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas SO	1	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5
Elko PD	0	9	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4
Elko SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Esmeralda SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eureka SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fallon PD	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Henderson PD	9	7	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	5
Highway Patrol	8	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	5
Humboldt SO	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Lander SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lovelock PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LV Metro	22	121	1	1	3	7	0	4	18	109
Lyon SO	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Mesquite PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mineral SO	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NLVPD	0	33	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	28
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	15	7	0	0	1	1	2	1	12	5
Sparks PD	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Storey SO	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNLV PD	5	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	6
UNR PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washoe SO	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Wells PD	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wendover PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Pine SO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winnemucca PD	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Yerington PD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>216</b>

# Officer Assaults by Activity / Weapon / Assignment 1996 - Statewide

ACTIVITY TYPE	Total Assaults	Number Cleared	Firearm	Knife/Cutting Device	Other Danger. Weapon	Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	2-Officer Vehicle	1-Officer Vehicle Alone	1-Officer Vehicle-Assisted	Det./Spec. Assign.- Alone	Det./Spec. Assign.- Assisted	Other- Alone	Other- Assisted
DOMESTIC / OTHER DISTURBANCE	116	114	0	10	11	95	45	23	37	1	1	1	8
BURGLARY IN PROGRESS	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY IN PROGRESS	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
ATTEMPTING OTHER ARREST	35	34	0	1	3	31	14	7	12	1	0	1	0
CIVIL DISORDER	9	9	0	0	0	9	3	1	5	0	0	0	0
HANDLING PRISONER	66	66	0	0	0	66	9	13	21	1	0	5	19
INVEST. SUSP. PERSONS/CIRCUM.	34	33	3	0	2	29	8	6	14	1	0	0	5
AMBUSH-NO WARNING	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
MENTALLY DERANGED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAFFIC PURSUITS / STOPS	24	24	2	2	1	19	6	9	6	1	0	0	2
ALL OTHER	32	32	2	2	1	27	5	10	7	0	3	1	6
TOTALS	321	317	6	15	21	277	82	70	102	5	4	9	42

# **CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES**

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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, all attempts are included.

#### **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. 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., are 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 are 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. Placed in this class are all offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Including:*

- 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 - attempts are included.*

## **13. STOLEN PROPERTY; BUYING, RECEIVING, POSSESSING**

*Included in this class are 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. Attempts are included.*

## **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**

*Included in this class are 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)**

*Includes 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. Included are 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.*

### **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)

Includes 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-downs are furnished:*

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

## **20. OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILDREN**

*Included are 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:** Not counted are 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. It includes:*

- 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, excluding federal violations. It includes:*

- 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**

*Included in this class are 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**

*Included in this class are all other state or local offenses (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)**

*Contains 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, reported in this category are apprehensions for protective custody as defined by local statute. Arrest of runaways from one jurisdiction by another agency are counted by the home jurisdiction. Protective custody actions with respect to runaways taken for other jurisdictions are not included.*

# CALCULATION OF RATES

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*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:  $8 \div 21 = 0.38$ , always divide the difference by the total in the earlier time period.
- Multiply:  $0.38 \times 100 = 38.0$
- 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.

**Department of Motor Vehicles  
and  
Public Safety**



**Descriptions of Public Safety Divisions**



# NEVADA HIGHWAY PATROL

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## MISSION

The Nevada Highway Patrol enforces the traffic laws of the state, investigates traffic collisions, regulates motor carriers transporting hazardous materials and other cargo, maintains Nevada's central Criminal History Records Repository, compile and publish statistical data, and operates the law enforcement message switcher.

## STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The statutory authority for the Nevada Highway Patrol is NRS 481.067, 481.071, 481.130, 481.150 and 481.180.

## PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT

Nevada Highway Patrol employs 547 personnel; 375 sworn officers, 172 civilian employees

## OFFICES

555 Wright Way  
Carson City, NV 89711

770 West Main Street  
Femley, NV 89408

1350 South Curry Street  
Carson City, NV 89703

Glendale, NV 89425

2601 East Sahara Avenue  
Las Vegas, NV 89158

701 E Street  
Hawthorne, NV 89415

357 Hammill Lane  
Reno, NV 89511

Henderson, NV 89015

3920 East Idaho Street  
Elko, NV 89801

Indian Springs, NV 89018

Alamo, NV 89001

Jackpot, NV 89825

Austin, NV 89310

1020 Arobio Lane  
Lovelock, NV 89419

101 Carson Smith Plaza  
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

1694 County Road  
Minden, NV 89423

Beatty, NV 89003

Orovada, NV 89425

178 North Avenue  
Ely, NV 89003

Pahrump, NV 89041

Eureka, NV 89316

Pioche, NV 89043

975 West Williams Street  
Fallon, NV 89406

Searchlight, NV 89046

Tonopah, NV 89049

1300 6th Street  
Wells, NV 89835

Yerington, NV 89447

Wendover, NV 89083

3505 Construction Way  
Winnemucca, NV 89445

## PRIMARY PROGRAMS

The Nevada Highway Patrol consists of three regions: **Region I** - Esmeralda County, Nye County, Lincoln County and Clark County; **Region II** - Washoe County, Carson City County, Pershing County, Churchill County, Storey County, Douglas County, Lyon County and Mineral County; **Region III** - Humboldt County, Elko County, Lander County, Eureka County and White Pine County

## Traffic and Commercial Enforcement

A major part of the NHP's effort to maintain safe highways comes in the form of traffic enforcement and commercial enforcement. Troopers on the road offer assistance to both private and commercial motorists. Commercial enforcement also inspects long-haul truckers to make sure their vehicles and equipment are properly maintained.

## Records and Identification Services

The Records and Identification Services Bureau offers administrative support to the criminal justice community, law enforcement and the public through three principal operational sections: Criminal History Records Repository, Field Services and Special Services. These sections are host to the Western Identification Network (WIN), Nevada's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the Point-of-Sale Firearms Program.

The **Criminal History Records Repository** is responsible for statewide management of criminal history records in the Nevada Criminal Justice Information System (NCJIS). The information contained in NCJIS is automated and based upon fingerprint submissions and is available to all criminal justice agencies. The Repository's primary goal is to provide complete, accurate, and timely information to its subscribers which includes local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, courts, district attorneys, city prosecutors, and the State's Department of Prisons, the Division of Parole and Probation and civil applicant fingerprint contributors and users.

The **Field Services Section** is responsible for the User Services Unit and the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The *User Services Unit* acts as the Control Terminal Agency (CTA) for Nevada's criminal justice community, as well as, state and national criminal justice programs typically associated with records management systems; e.g., Nevada Criminal Justice Information System (NCJIS), National Crime Information Center (NCIC), National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) and California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS). The *User Services Unit* is responsible for systems management, audit and statewide training.

The audit program conducts biennial compliance audits on every NCJIS terminal agency to ensure system and record integrity. There are 120 terminal agencies, 3,050 terminals, and 4,800 terminal operators accessing the NCJIS network on a daily basis.

Annual training seminars in the use of the NCJIS network are presented statewide.

Field Service's second program area is the *Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program*. The UCR program is a cooperative effort to collect crime data from city, county and state law enforcement agencies on a voluntary basis. The state program follows the national UCR program model, coordinated by the FBI, to allow for valid comparisons of crime trends between states. Nevada's program systematically collects and analyzes statistical information related to crime and delinquency from 35 agencies and publishes the collected information monthly and annually. The annual report, *Crime and Justice in Nevada*, focuses primarily on statistics for the Part I Index Crimes: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson.

The **Special Services Section** is primarily responsible for the Nevada *Point-of-Sale (POS) Firearms Program*. In 1994, the Bureau was designated the Chief Law Enforcement Official (CLEO) for administering the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993. POS was designed to act as an "instant check system" whereby all Federally Licensed Firearm (FFL) dealers within the state may call and make inquiries as to whether or not receipt or possession of a handgun by a purchaser would be in violation of federal law. Background checks conducted by POS are based upon name and numeric identifiers, rather than fingerprints. Because of the instant check, most Nevada handgun purchasers are relieved of the five-day wait to purchase a handgun.

**Provided are select statistics regarding the duties and responsibilities of the Nevada Highway Patrol:**

#### **Statistical Information**

Jurisdiction:	4,821 miles of roadway composed of Interstate, U.S. and State Routes
Personnel:	547 total; 375 sworn and 172 civilian

	<b>Actual</b>
<b>Traffic Violations</b>	167,481
<b>Arrests</b>	15,585
<b>Accidents</b>	12,350
<b>Commercial Violations</b>	17,510

#### **Motor Vehicle Accidents Investigated**

	<b>Fatal</b>	<b>Injury</b>	<b>Property</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Increase</b>
<b>Region I</b>	91	2434	4433	6958	9.5%*
<b>Region II</b>	50	1369	2801	4220	14.6%*
<b>Region III</b>	25	330	817	1172	12.6%*
<b>Statewide</b>	166	4133	8051	12350	11.2%*

\*Percent Increase compared to FY 94-95

### Motorist Assists

	Count	Increase
Region I	34,310	8.9%*
Region II	21,481	9.0%*
Region III	4,746	28.2%*
Statewide	60,537	10.26%*

*\*Percent Increase compared to FY 94-95*

### Driving Under the Influence Citations

	FY 95-96
Region I	1,917
Region II	1,262
Region III	276
Statewide	3,455

### Criminal History Repository Activities

Arrest fingerprint cards received	66,207
Positive identifications	27,564
Civil background checks	71,973
Positive identifications against established criminal records	4,664
Concealed Weapon background checks	6,370
Criminal Justice employment checks	2,024
Special search requests on "John or Jane Doe" offenders	1,202
Positive identifications	567
Positive identifications with wanted person hits	163
Criminal and civil tenprint AFIS searches	102,042
Tenprint AFIS hits	8,171
Latent fingerprint AFIS searches	602
Positive identification on latent prints	143

### Brady Handgun Checks

July 1, 1995 - June 30, 1996
Total Handgun Background Checks
30,031
Total Denials
586
Percent Denials
1.62%

# DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

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## MISSION

The mission of the Nevada Division of Investigation (NDI) is to conduct controlled substance investigations and to provide criminal investigative services to state, county and local law enforcement agencies. The Division collects, analyzes and disseminates information concerning organized crime, controlled substance violators, missing persons, unidentified bodies and domestic violence.

## STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The statutory authority for the Nevada Division of Investigation is authorized by NRS 481.240 and 453.271.

## PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT

The Division employs 82 full-time employees (58 sworn personnel and 24 civilians).

## OFFICES

555 Wright Way  
Carson City, NV 89711

2855 South Jones Blvd.  
Las Vegas, NV 89102

3920 East Idaho Street  
Elko, NV 89801

178 North Avenue F Extension  
East Ely, NV 89315

963 West Williams  
Fallon, NV 89406

3505 Construction Way  
Winnemucca, NV 89445

Pahrump, NV 89401

## PRIMARY PROGRAMS

The Division's **Major Crime Unit** (MCU) responds to requests for investigative assistance from chiefs of police, sheriffs, district attorneys and the state attorney general. These investigations include homicides, death investigations, child abuse, embezzlement, fraud, theft, sexual assault, internal affairs, etc.

The **Criminal Intelligence Unit** (CIU) collects, analyzes, collates and disseminates information on non-traditional organized crime, criminal gangs and criminally-oriented extremist groups. The primary activities of the unit are surveillance using photographic, audio and video equipment; surveillance on criminal suspects and background investigations of applicants seeking employment with the Department. The unit is responsible for collecting and disseminating information on criminally-oriented extremists, their organizations and their activities. NDI is responsible for the Nevada Gang Reporting, Evaluation and Tracking computer system (GREAT). The CIU conducts the liaison with Interpol and serves as the focal point for all requests for investigative assistance from abroad requiring action by police that require international assistance.

The goal of **State and Local Task Forces** is to curtail the flow and trafficking of controlled substances by identifying, arresting and supporting prosecution of persons selling narcotics. The Nevada Division of Investigation supervises and participates in the following multi-jurisdictional drug teams: **North Lake Tahoe Task Force** - Washoe County (NV), Placer County (CA) and Nevada County (CA);

**Northern Nevada Highway Interdiction** - Drug Enforcement Administration, Nevada Division of Investigation and Nevada Highway Patrol; **Tri-Net** - Carson City, Douglas County and Lyon County; **Northern Central Nevada Narcotics Task Force** - Churchill County and Mineral County; **Humboldt Consolidated Task Force** - Humboldt County, Pershing County, Winnemucca Police Department and Lovelock Police Department; **Eastern NV Narcotics Unit** - White Pine County; **Elko Combined Narcotics Unit** - Elko County, Elko Police Department and West Wendover Police Department; **Mesquite Task Force** - Mesquite Police Department; **Southern Nevada Gang Task Force** - Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Drug Enforcement Administration and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; **Southern Pointe Task Force** - Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and Laughlin Sub Station; **Clark County Joint Drug Task Force** - Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Federal Bureau of Investigation and Drug Enforcement Administration; and **Southern Nevada Narcotic Interdiction Team** - Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, United States Custom and Drug Enforcement Administration.

In case after case, and in all jurisdictions, the multi-agency task force programs have proven to be the most effective method of conducting counter-narcotics operations. These task force programs foster cooperation, communication and coordination between law enforcement agencies statewide and establish a level of enforcement unattainable with a single agency effort.

The **Highway Interdiction Teams** provide specialized enforcement that combines agency resources and specific expertise to disrupt the flow of narcotics into Nevada. The Southern Nevada Interdiction Task Force became operational in July 1992; the Northern Nevada Task Force became operational in January 1994.

**Provided are select statistics regarding the duties and responsibilities of the Nevada Division of Investigation:**

General Investigations			
Year	1994	1995	1996
Carson City	2	11	2
Churchill Co	7	10	4
Clark Co	17	8	20
Douglas Co	0	1	4
Elko Co	4	13	0
Esmeralda Co	2	2	2
Eureka Co	1	0	0
Humboldt Co	7	3	9
Lander Co	0	4	3
Lyon Co	4	4	2
Lincoln Co	0	0	1
Mineral Co	2	5	2
Nye Co	3	4	0
Pershing Co	4	0	1
Storey Co	3	2	5
Washoe Co	5	12	15
White Pine Co	1	7	3
State Agencies	24	0	7
Other States	0	1	4
Federal Agencies	1	0	3
Total Investigations	87	85	87

<b>Northern Nevada Interdiction Task Force</b>	<b>Cases Opened</b>	<b>Arrests</b>	<b>Cash Seized</b>	<b>Vehicles Seized</b>
1994	29	33	\$43,972	7
1995	22	31	\$25,940	0
1996	13	23	\$18,295	0

<b>Southern Nevada Interdiction Task Force</b>	<b>Cases Opened</b>	<b>Arrests</b>	<b>Cash Seized</b>	<b>Vehicles Seized</b>
1994	35	116	\$950,913	5
1995	204	192	\$1,325,133	5
1996	116	55	\$1,115,166	4

The Division of Investigation has been designated by the department to compile domestic violence statistics statewide.

<b>DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ARREST REPORTS</b>										
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>ARRESTS MALE</b>	<b>ARRESTS FEMALE</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
1994	5,987	1,568	196	292	143	1,841	281	348	497	11,153
1995	6,448	1,728	185	344	173	2,547	255	386	652	12,718
1996	6,266	1,676	188	403	200	3,634	223	333	692	13,615*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,701</b>	<b>4,972</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>8,022</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>37,486</b>

Mitigating Circumstances Codes:

A-Victim does not wish to prosecute  
B-No Physical Evidence/Visible Injury  
C-Mutual Combatants  
D-Suspect Gone on Arrival  
E-No Physical contact/Violence  
F-Station Report/Delayed Report  
G-Other

\* Due to computer hardware failure, 1,218 records were lost.

# **DIVISION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION**

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## **MISSION**

The mission of the Division of Parole and Probation is to protect the public through effective supervision and monitoring of parolees and probationers, and to provide objective sentencing recommendations to the courts for felony and gross misdemeanor convictions.

## **STATUTORY AUTHORITY**

The statutory authority for the Division of Parole and Probation is NRS 213.1071.

## **PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT**

The Division employs 396 personnel; comprised of 7 administrators, 72 managers, 4 alcohol and drug counselors, 207 line officers and 106 support staff.

## **OFFICES**

1445 Hot Springs Road, S-104 West  
Carson City, NV 89710

119 East Long Street  
Carson City, NV 89710

215 East Bonanza Road  
Las Vegas, NV 89158

620 Belrose Street, Suite D  
Las Vegas, NV 89107

2631 Donna Street  
North Las Vegas, NV 89030

200 Court Street  
Reno, NV 89501

1301 Cordone Avenue  
Reno, NV 89502

3920 East Idaho Street  
Elko, NV 89801

102 West B Street  
Fallon, NV 89406

1694 County Road  
Minden, NV 89406

P.O. Box 89  
Ely, NV 89301

P.O. Box 1709  
Tonopah, NV 89049

3505 Construction Way  
Winnemucca, NV 89445

882 South Boulder Highway  
Henderson, NV 89015

The organization of the division reflects the geographical characteristics of the state. The division has sixteen offices located throughout the state, with its central office located in Carson City. The two urban offices, Reno and Las Vegas, account for 81% of the division's workload. The rural offices, while accounting for 19% of the workload, are responsible for coverage of 87,699 square miles, 75% of the state's geography.



## **PRIMARY PROGRAMS**

### **Administration**

The **Central Administrative Office** is the headquarters for the Chief Parole and Probation Officer and Administrative Support Functions for the district offices. The Central Office supervises more than 519 parolees and probationers and maintains 1,908 warrants of parolees and probationers. The Pre-release Unit coordinates the parole and release process between the Nevada Department of Prisons and the four Parole and Probation district offices. 969 offenders have been processed in FY 1996.

### **Supervision**

**District I** - Carson City provides services in **Carson City, Storey, Lyon, Douglas and Churchill counties** and prepares presentence investigation reports for the First, Third and Ninth Judicial District Courts. District I produces approximately 11% of the divisional workload and supervises more than 738 offenders.

**District II** - Reno provides services in **Washoe County** and prepares presentence investigation reports for the Second Judicial District Court. District II produces approximately 24% of the divisional workload and supervises more than 2,153 parolees and probationers.

**District III** - Elko provides services to **Elko, Eureka, Mineral, White Pine, Lincoln, Humboldt, Nye, Lander, Pershing and Esmeralda counties** and prepares presentence investigation reports for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Judicial District Courts. District III produces approximately 8% of the divisional workload and supervises 591 offenders.

**District IV** - Las Vegas provides services to all of **Clark County** and prepares presentence investigations for the Eighth Judicial District Court. District IV produces approximately 57% of the divisional workload and supervises 5,723 offenders throughout Clark County.

### **Pre Sentence Investigation**

Pre Sentence Investigations are mandated by NRS 176.135 and 176.145 and are performed by the Division of Parole and Probation. The investigations are conducted on all persons convicted of a felony or gross misdemeanor. Investigations and subsequent reports provide the sentencing courts with relevant information on offenders' criminal history, social and economic history, offense circumstances, victim impacts and restitutions. The reports provide a basis for developing supervision programs once the offender is granted probation or is released on parole. They are furnished to courts, district attorneys, defense counsels, parole and probation officers, prisons, jails, the parole and pardon boards and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The payment of restitution by offenders to victims of crime has been given special emphasis. In fiscal years 1994, \$1,538,651 was collected; in 1995, \$1,790,224; and in fiscal year 1996, \$1,852,947.

NRS 213.10973 requires any individual placed on probation or parole supervision pay a fee to defray cost of that supervision. Offenders are required to pay \$20 per month, with exceptions being possible for financial hardship. In fiscal year 1994, \$1,439,597 was collected; in 1995, \$1,394,020; and in fiscal year 1996, \$1,503,440.

Provided are select statistics regarding the duties and responsibilities of the Division of Parole & Probation:

<b>SUPERVISION OF OFFENDERS FOR FY-95</b>			
	<b>PAROLEES</b>	<b>PROBATIONERS</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
<b>CENTRAL OFFICE</b>			
<b>INTERSTATE COMPACT</b>	10	485	495
<b>WARRANTS</b>	158	366	524
<b>DISTRICT ONE</b>	743	569	1312
<b>DISTRICT TWO</b>	452	1933	2385
<b>DISTRICT THREE</b>	71	460	531
<b>DISTRICT FOUR</b>	1413	4271	5684
<b>TOTALS</b>	2847	8084	10931

<b>SUPERVISION OF OFFENDERS FOR FY-96</b>			
	<b>PAROLEES</b>	<b>PROBATIONERS</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
<b>CENTRAL OFFICE</b>			
<b>INTERSTATE COMPACT</b>	12	507	519
<b>PRE-RELEASE</b>	888	81	969
<b>WARRANTS</b>	469	1439	1908
<b>DISTRICT ONE</b>	94	559	653
<b>DISTRICT TWO</b>	326	1608	1934
<b>DISTRICT THREE</b>	77	478	555
<b>DISTRICT FOUR</b>	961	4046	5007
<b>TOTALS</b>	2827	8718	11545

# NEVADA CAPITOL POLICE

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## **MISSION**

The mission of the Nevada Capitol Police is to provide for the safety of state employees, constitutional officers, and the general public; the safety and security of all employees and citizens conducting business on designated state property. Currently permanent Capitol Police Department duty stations are located at the State Capitol, Nevada Supreme Court, Attorney General's Office, and the Grant Sawyer State Office Building in Las Vegas.

## **STATUTORY AUTHORITY**

The statutory authority for the Nevada Capitol Police is NRS 481.067.

## **PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT**

The Division employs a total of 24 sworn personnel; comprised of a Chief, three sergeants and twenty police officers. 15 officers are posted in Carson City; 9 officers are posted at the Sawyer State Office Building in Las Vegas.

## **OFFICES**

555 Wright Way  
Carson City, NV 89711

Nevada State Capitol  
Carson City, NV 89710

Sawyer State Office Building, Suite 1003  
555 East Washington  
Las Vegas, NV 89101

## **PRIMARY PROGRAMS**

The Division's responsibilities encompass the prevention and deterrence of crime, the enforcement of laws, recognizing both the statutory and judicial limitations of authority; providing assistance to the public and employees in routine and emergency situations; assisting other state agencies in the event of a natural disaster or fire, or through the use of explosive devices; and all other incidents of an emergency nature which manifest themselves on state-owned or leased property.

Provided are select statistics regarding the duties and responsibilities of the Nevada Capitol Police Department:

Responsibilities	FY1995	FY1996
Buildings checked nightly	68	63
Total alarms in buildings	82	88
Patrol Miles	53,986	75,027
Special Details	59	53
Special Details (Man Hours)	219	270

Responses	FY1995	FY1996
Police Reports	220	205
Alarms (Fire, Burglary, Panic)	472	331
Buildings	177	204
Arrests	6	8

# OFFICE OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

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## MISSION

The mission of the State Fire Marshal's Office is to reduce the loss of life and property from fire and hazardous material incidents statewide through training, investigations, inspections, licensing, permitting, information programs, plans review and adoption of regulations designed to minimize injury and exposure to injury of the general public and to the emergency responder.

## STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The Office of the State Fire Marshal was created in 1965 under NRS 477.

## PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT

The office employs 22 full-time personnel: 7 Investigators/Peace Officers, 4 Plans Examiners, 2 Inspectors/Hazardous Materials, 5 Training Officers and 4 Clerical Staff.

## OFFICES

107 Jacobsen Way, Stewart Facility  
Carson City, NV 89710

2398 South Boulder Highway  
Henderson, NV 89015

P.O. Box 2042  
Lovelock, NV 89419

## PRIMARY PROGRAMS

The State Fire Marshal has primary jurisdiction in the fourteen counties with populations less than 35,000. In Carson City, Clark County and Washoe County, the office has jurisdiction for all state owned or leased facilities. Plan inspections are conducted by this office all on state buildings, schools, health and day care facilities, commercial and retail buildings and casinos.

The Fire Marshal's Office conducts certified **Fire Service Training** programs for fire service and hazardous materials responders.

The Hazardous Materials and Fire Training Center of the Office of the State Fire Marshal is the state's comprehensive training and education system for fire services. The Center plans, researches, develops and delivers quality programs to enhance the ability of fire service providers to safely protect life, reduce injury, and preserve the environment. The focus of the Center is to assist public safety agencies to meet their own local needs, particularly hands-on skills training for rural volunteer departments. Specialty courses covering such training as: hazardous materials levels 1-5; firefighter development; fire officer development; confined space rescue; and other advanced technical skills, are provided.

Classes at the Center are designed to meet the requirements of the Nevada Fire Service Standards and Training Committee, and recognized standards established by public regulatory agencies such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and private organizations such as the national standards set by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). The Center also works in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and National Fire Academy in the development and presentation of courses.

Provided are select statistics regarding the duties and responsibilities of the State Fire Marshal's Office:

#### Plans Examined

FACILITIES	1995	1996
Statewide Schools (Elementary/High school/College/University)	64	158
State Buildings (includes offices and prisons)	33	20
Health Care Facilities (hospitals/group care/family care)	13	13
Commercial Buildings (retail stores, offices, shops, casinos and mines)	278	250

#### Reported Arsons

ARSONS	1995	1996
Structure	29	20
Vehicle	5	9
Wild land	5	3
Juvenile	5	4
Accidental	33	56
Fire Loss	\$3,242,810	\$4,238,850

#### Note: 1995

16 arson cases were cleared

10 arrests

Juvenile arsons resulted in 2 Wild land and 3 structure fires

Fire incidents resulted in 8 fatalities and 36 injuries

#### 1996

20 arson cases were cleared

6 arrests

Juvenile arsons resulted in 3 Wild land and 1 structure fires

Fire incidents resulted in 9 fatalities 12 injuries

#### FIRE SERVICE TRAINING

COURSE STATISTICS	1995	1996
Courses Instructed	205	212
Instructor Hours	1,543	2,091
Students Attended	3,140	3,286
Student Hours	23,644	32,433

# OFFICE OF TRAFFIC SAFETY

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## MISSION

The mission of the Office of Traffic Safety (OTS) is to carry out the National Highway Safety Act of 1966. This act charges each governor with the responsibility of administering a highway safety program designed to reduce deaths, injuries and property damage caused by traffic crashes.

## STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The statutory authority for the Office of Traffic Safety is NRS 223.200.

## PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT

The Office employs a planning and administration staff of 9 personnel.

## OFFICES

107 Jacobsen Way, Stewart Facility  
Carson City, NV 89710

## PRIMARY PROGRAMS

Each year, a highway safety plan is developed which describes how federal monies will be used to promote highway safety.

The OTS has over 90 highway safety projects working statewide: Alcohol Countermeasures, Occupant Protection, Safe Communities, Emergency Medical Services, Motorcycle Safety, Pedestrian/Bicycle Safety, Police Traffic Services/Speed Control, and Roadway Safety/Traffic Records.

The Office of Traffic Safety's most significant contributions in Fiscal Year 1996 that helped in the declination of the crash and injury rate, notwithstanding the rapid increase in population, licensed drivers and registered vehicles are:

- Established a Safe Community Coalition in the Las Vegas Metropolitan area with the cooperation of the University of Nevada Las Vegas.
- Established a model annual DUI conference in cooperation with the National Judicial College that focuses statewide attention of judges, law enforcement and prosecuting officials on controlling drunk/drugged driving.
- Selected as one of 20 states by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration for a demonstration grant to promote increased usage of seat belts through education and enforcement "waves" of activity called "OpStep" for Occupant Protection, Selective Traffic Enforcement Program.
- Joined with the Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) to publish a first edition of the *Nevada Crash Data Manual*.
- Formulated a traffic records strategic plan, that will direct future traffic safety efforts using problem identification based on linked data from various statewide systems.

Since the enactment of the 1966 Highway Safety Act, Nevada's death rate (fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled) has dropped from 5.76 to 1.98.

At the end of the 1995 calendar year, 1,029,572 licensed drivers and 1,257,760 registered vehicles resided in the State of Nevada. During that same time frame, there was a total of 52,233 traffic crashes, of which 36,584 were property damage only, 15,372 were injury producing, and 277 were fatal traffic crashes.

The major factors contributing to the incidence of crash risk are, for fatal crashes: driving under the influence of alcohol, pedestrian in roadway, inattentive driving, failure to yield, and fatigued driver; for injury crashes: failure to yield, failure to reduce speed, inattentive driving, driving under the influence of alcohol, and following too close; for property damage only crashes: failure to yield, failure to reduce speed, inattentive driving, improper lane change, and following too close.

Nevada has ranked in the top ten in the nation in crash fatality rates and has been above the national average in both fatal and injury crash rates since 1987.

**Provided are select statistics regarding the duties and responsibilities of the Office of Traffic Safety:**

#### **NEVADA HIGHWAY CRASH QUICK FACTS**

<b>TRAFFIC CRASHES</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>
Fatal Crashes	277	315
Injury Crashes	15,372	15,379
Property Damage Crashes	36,584	40,742

<b>ALCOHOL CRASHES</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>
Fatal Alcohol Crashes	111	*
Injury Alcohol Crashes	2,315	*

<b>TRAFFIC CASUALTIES</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>
Total Fatalities	313	348
Total Injuries	24,005	24,147
Total Alcohol Fatalities	124	*
Total Alcohol Injuries	2,315	*



<b>OCCUPANTS - 1995</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>
Drivers Killed	174	*
Passengers Killed	75	*

<b>NON-OCCUPANTS - 1995</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>
Pedestrians Killed	61	*
Pedestrians Injured	977	*
Bicyclists Killed	3	*
Bicyclists Injured	857	*

\*Complete 1996 statistics were not available at time of publication.

# OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

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## MISSION

The mission of the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (CJA) is to seek and disseminate federal grant monies to state and local agencies for programs that impact public safety by addressing the problems of drug use/trafficking, violent crime and improvement of the criminal justice system.

## STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The statutory authority for the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance is Title I Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Public Law 90-351, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §, et seq., as amended

## PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT

The Office of Criminal Justice Assistance currently operates with a staff of 3.

## OFFICE

107 Jacobsen Way, Stewart Facility  
Carson City, NV 89710

## PRIMARY PROGRAMS

To assist local Nevada law enforcement agencies in securing and properly administering federal grant monies.

The following is a description of the grant programs administered by the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance:

**Byrne Formula Grant** - This grant has 26 program purpose areas and each state is encouraged to determine their priority needs within those purpose areas. Nevada's priority needs are determined to be: multi-jurisdictional task forces; gangs - task forces and alternatives programs; treatment facilities and programs targeting the juvenile offender; education and prevention programs targeting drugs and gangs; and, criminal history and crime lab enhancements. 62.01% the funding must be dispersed to local agencies.

**The Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth in Sentencing Grant** - Funding began in 1996 and is authorized through the year 2000. The purpose of funding is to build or expand correctional facilities to increase the bed capacity for the confinement of violent offenders or adjudicated juvenile delinquents convicted as an adult.

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners** - Funding began in 1996 and is authorized through the year 2000. The purpose is to assist States and units of local government in developing and implementing programs within state and local correctional and detention facilities. State prisons are a priority facility.

**Local Law Enforcement Block Grant** - These funds may be used to provide additional personnel, training and equipment. Funding is limited to awards under \$10,000 each.

**Police Corps Scholarship Program** - Nevada is one of six states to be chosen to participate in this program. The Police Corps program can fund a person through 4 years of college and place them into a local law enforcement agency. The commitment of the student is to dedicate a minimum of 4 years to law enforcement. The agency who accepts the participant is credited \$10,000 a year for four years. Nevada has been allotted 6 participants to date. This is a discretionary grant program. Funding is distributed directly to the college or university. The State of Nevada, Office of Criminal Justice Assistance, is the designated liaison agency.

**Provided are select statistics regarding the duties and responsibilities of the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance:**

1996 Grant Description	Funding Level	Funding Match
Byrne Formula Grant	\$3,468,324	75/25
Violent Offender Incarceration/ Truth in Sentencing Grant	\$2,885,432	90/10
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	\$243,215	75/25
Local Law Enforcement Block Grant	\$51,178	90/10

1997 Grant Description	Funding Level	Funding Match
Byrne Formula Grant	\$3,699,000	75/25
Violent Offender Incarceration/ Truth in Sentencing Grant	\$3,100,000 (estimate)	90/10
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	\$275,181	75/25

# P.O.S.T. TRAINING DIVISION

## MISSION

To provide standardized basic training and continuing education to Nevada law enforcement agencies.

## STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Program was established under statutory authority: NRS 481.053 and 481.054.

## PERSONNEL COMPLEMENT

The POST Division employs a total of 10 personnel.

## OFFICES

2101 Snyder Avenue  
Carson City, NV 89701

## PRIMARY PROGRAMS

The POST Program consists of the Basic Law Enforcement Training Bureau and the Continuing Education Peace Officer Standards and Training Bureau. The Basic Law Enforcement Training Bureau presents basic law enforcement academies for Category I, II and III peace officers throughout the state. The Continuing Education Peace Officer Standards and Training Bureau certifies, presents and monitors continuing education courses for minimum professional standards for hiring, training and ongoing certification of peace officers.

Provided are select statistics regarding the duties and responsibilities of the POST Training Division:

Region	FY 1996 Number of Courses Offered	FY 1996 Course Hours	FY 1996 Number of Students	FY 1996 Student Hours
Southern	69	1,082	1,011	17,995
Northern	75	2,242	1,335	41,577
Eastern	22	188	245	2,628
TOTAL	166	3,512	2,591	62,200

Region	FY 1995 Number of Courses Offered	FY 1995 Course Hours	FY 1995 Number of Students	FY 1995 Student Hours
Southern	23	424	424	7,260
Northern	38	992	1,126	40,256
Eastern	6	104	158	2,692
TOTAL	67	1,520	1,708	50,208

## Reader Survey Form

### CRIME AND JUSTICE IN NEVADA - 1996

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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?"

<input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislator	<input type="checkbox"/> Educator
<input type="checkbox"/> Prosecutor	<input type="checkbox"/> County Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Student
<input type="checkbox"/> Courts	<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Researcher
<input type="checkbox"/> Corrections	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Citizen	<input type="checkbox"/> Library
<input type="checkbox"/> Victim Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Media	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(please specify)

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

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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?

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6. Additional comments you would care to make:

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## **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.