

## **CLARK COUNTY**

Clark County School District serves all of Clark County, Nevada, and consists of 377 schools serving 314,059 students\*. The county is divided in 16 performance zones, which are each overseen by an Assistant Chief Student Achievement Officer which supervise each of the principals within their performance zone. These performance zones are not entirely geographic areas. These are part of the Instruction Unit and all overseen by Dr. Mike Barton, the Chief Student Achievement Officer.

\*Source: <http://www.schoolmap.org/County/NV-Clark-County/>

### ***Juvenile Population Characteristics (2013)***

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Race</b>				<b>Ethnicity</b>		<b>Total</b>
	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	
Male	771,444	126,838	14,014	105,356	309,829	707,823	1,017,652
Female	741,479	129,340	14,128	125,269	298,272	711,944	1,010,216
Total	1,512,923	256,178	28,142	230,625	608,101	1,419,767	2,027,868

Source: Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2013." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

### ***Classification of Status Offenders.***

In Nevada, truancy, running away, and disobeying the reasonable and lawful demands of a parent or guardian are status offense behaviors. The upper age for delinquency jurisdiction and status offense jurisdiction is 17. The lower age for delinquency jurisdiction and status offense jurisdiction is not specified.

Status offense cases are classified as children in need of supervision\*. District courts generally have jurisdiction over status offenders and delinquent youth, but two family courts in Washoe and Clark Counties have jurisdiction over status offenders and delinquents. A court may extend jurisdiction until a juvenile reaches 21 but may also extend jurisdiction for the full term of the disposition order for sex offenders.

Notes: Table information is as of the end of the 2013 legislative session.

\***In need of supervision** includes variations such as Child in Need of Supervision (CHINS) and Person in Need of Supervision (PINS).

Internet citation: *OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book*. Online. Available:

[http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure\\_process/qa04122.asp?qaDate=2013](http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/qa04122.asp?qaDate=2013). Released on August 29, 2014.

### ***Upper, Lower, and Extended Age of Jurisdiction***

State	Delinquency			Status	
	Lower Age	Upper Age	Extended Age	Lower Age	Upper Age
Nevada*	NS	17	20	NS	17

Notes: Table information is as of the end of the 2013 legislative session. NS: lower age not specified. Extended jurisdiction may be restricted to certain offenses or juveniles.

\* The Nevada statute extends jurisdiction until the full term of the disposition order for sex offenders.

Source: *OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book*. Online. Available: [http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure\\_process/qa04102.asp?qaDate=2013](http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/qa04102.asp?qaDate=2013). Released on April 24, 2014.

### Yearly Case Count (2013)

	2011 Population Estimates			Delinquency		Status		Dependency
	Total	10 - upper age	0 - upper age	Petition	Non-petition	Petition	Non-petition	Petition
Clark	1,967,900	214,300	487,200	4,097	6,962	779	3,233	-

Source: Division of Child and Family Services, Juvenile Justice Programs Office

1. Delinquency figures are cases disposed.
2. Status figures are cases disposed.

### Estimated Arrests of Persons under age 18 in Clark County, Nevada

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Coverage Indicator	100%	99%	94%	100%
<b>Total Arrests</b>	<b>16,130 (12.1%)</b>	<b>15,444 (12.3%)</b>	<b>13,908 (11.8%)</b>	<b>10,655 (9.8%)</b>
<b>Violent Crime Index</b>	<b>825 (13.4%)</b>	<b>805 (13.3%)</b>	<b>706 (13.0%)</b>	<b>593 (11.4%)</b>
Murder/nonneg. mans.	9 (7.1%)	3 (2.9%)	3 (3.5%)	4 (4.4%)
Forcible rape	12 (7.5%)	15 (11.9%)	23 (17.0%)	15 (10.3%)
Robbery	396 (22.2%)	326 (21.0%)	252 (18.8%)	206 (16.1%)
Aggravated assault	408 (9.9%)	461 (10.8%)	428 (11.1%)	368 (10.0%)
<b>Property Crime Index</b>	<b>3,188 (23.5%)</b>	<b>2,921 (23.3%)</b>	<b>2,651 (22.5%)</b>	<b>1,992 (17.5%)</b>
Burglary	495 (28.4%)	359 (24.7%)	397 (23.7%)	314 (19.2%)
Larceny-theft	2,552 (22.9%)	2,476 (23.5%)	1,928 (20.6%)	1,466 (16.0%)
Motor vehicle theft	107 (17.7%)	67 (13.5%)	61 (13.3%)	65 (16.1%)
Arson	34 (42.0%)	19 (39.6%)	265 (83.3%)	147 (83.5%)
<b>Nonindex</b>				
Other assaults	1,980 (13.5%)	1,871 (13.1%)	1,550 (11.6%)	1,434 (11.5%)
Forgery and counterfeiting	26 (2.2%)	5 (0.5%)	11 (1.6%)	2 (0.3%)
Fraud	25 (2.3%)	20 (1.9%)	19 (2.1%)	32 (3.1%)
Embezzlement	4 (1.1%)	3 (0.9%)	5 (1.4%)	2 (0.6%)
Stolen property	185 (12.2%)	161 (14.3%)	121 (11.5%)	101 (9.6%)
Vandalism	1,175 (52.4%)	992 (48.2%)	867 (47.0%)	599 (42.6%)
Weapons	317 (18.6%)	241 (16.4%)	227 (16.7%)	171 (13.4%)

Prostitution/ commercialized vice	73 (1.6%)	45 (1.2%)	67 (1.7%)	52 (1.5%)
Sex offenses (other)	67 (5.1%)	107 (8.8%)	72 (6.5%)	70 (7.0%)
Drug abuse violations	1,430 (10.2%)	1,603 (11.0%)	1,638 (11.8%)	1,149 (9.1%)
Gambling	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.1%)	3 (15.8%)	10 (21.3%)
Offenses against family	7 (1.2%)	5 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (2.8%)
Driving under influence	72 (0.6%)	53 (0.5%)	56 (0.6%)	47 (0.5%)
Liquor laws	924 (14.6%)	990 (17.0%)	685 (14.6%)	545 (12.8%)
Drunkenness	4 (7.0%)	9 (8.3%)	4 (5.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Disorderly conduct	987 (36.3%)	845 (39.4%)	951 (40.5%)	649 (36.0%)
Vagrancy	25 (1.2%)	33 (1.9%)	40 (1.9%)	13 (0.8%)
All other offenses	2,532 (5.5%)	2,551 (6.0%)	2,366 (5.9%)	1,719 (4.5%)
Suspicion	1 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	75 (100%)
Curfew and loitering	1,889 (100%)	1,832 (100%)	1,488 (100%)	1,071 (100%)
Runaways	394 (100%)	351 (100%)	381 (100%)	315 (100%)
<b>Population Ages 10 to 17</b>	<b>209,788</b>	<b>213,828</b>	<b>214,227</b>	<b>215,544</b>

Note: Number in parenthesis indicates Percent of all arrests involving persons under age 18 in Clark County, Nevada.

These statistics are estimates that account for missing data and may differ from other published sources. The county-level files which are the source of this information are not official FBI releases and are being provided for research purposes.

The Coverage Indicator refers to the relative size of the sample from which these estimates are based. A coverage indicator of 90% means that data covering 10% of the jurisdiction's population are estimated and that data from 90% of the jurisdiction's population are based on actual reports. Only jurisdictions with a coverage indicator at or above 90% are displayed in this application.

Suggested Citation: Puzzanchera, C. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to FBI Arrest Statistics 1994-2012" Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezaucr/>

## ***Administration of Community Supervision (Probation)***

In Nevada, juvenile detention and delinquency services are organized at both the state and local level. The Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, a state-level agency, administers commitment to state facilities. Aftercare services are administered by Juvenile Services, Division of Children and Family Services, Department of Health and Human Services and local executive entities. District courts administer probation services, except in Clark County where the county executive administers probation. Detention is primarily administered by county executive entities, but private contractors also administer detention in some counties. Probation departments operate secure detention facilities in the following counties: Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Elko, Humboldt, Mineral, and Washoe.

- Agencies that administer community supervision of delinquent youth, also called probation services, are responsible for maintaining operations and managing administrative functions, including finance and human resources.
- Judicial agencies that administer probation services can be at the state level, such as the Administrative Office of the Courts, or local juvenile courts.
- Executive agencies that administer probation services are mainly at the state level and include correctional agencies, child protection agencies, and social or human services agencies. Less often, adult corrections agencies are responsible for administering probation. In a few states, local government agencies, such as county commissioners, administer probation.
- In many states (14), a combination of executive and judicial agencies administer probation. There are several ways that this can be arranged. In some states, like Georgia and Louisiana, urban areas have locally court administered probation departments, while the state administers probation in other areas. In other states, like Nevada, district courts administer probation services except in the most populous county where probation is administered by the county executive agency. There are some states where the state-level

judicial and executive agencies share administration responsibilities, and other states, such as Ohio, where probation services can be contracted out.

Internet citation: *OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book*. Online. Available: [http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure\\_process/qa04203.asp?qaDate=2013](http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/qa04203.asp?qaDate=2013). Released on April 05, 2013.

## ***Addressing Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)***

Nevada has a part-time or other state-level staff designated as DMC Coordinator. It also has DMC subcommittees under the State Advisory Group.

- Per Section 223(3)(A) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act, states participating in Part B of the Title II Formula Grants program are required to "provide for an advisory group, that shall consist of not less than 15 and not more than 33 members appointed by the chief executive officer of the state."
- Disproportionate minority contact (DMC) refers to the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. States participating in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act's Part B Formula Grants program are required to address juvenile delinquency prevention and system improvement efforts to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the overrepresentation of minority youth in the nation's juvenile justice system.

Internet citation: *OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book*. Online. Available: [http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure\\_process/qa04303.asp?qaDate=2012](http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/structure_process/qa04303.asp?qaDate=2012). Released on April 24, 2014. Adapted from information in state DMC compliance plans submitted to OJJDP in fiscal year 2012.

## ***Juvenile Defense - Nevada***

### *Juvenile Indigent Defense Delivery System*

Nevada provides counsel to indigent youth through both county and state systems of indigent representation. Counties with populations in excess of 100,000—currently, the counties where [Las Vegas](#) and [Reno](#) are located—are required by statute to have public defender offices. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 260.010. [Elko](#) County has also established a public defender office. County public defender offices are county-funded. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 260.040. County public defenders and the State Public Defender are required to represent juveniles accused of delinquency. Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 260.050, 180.060. In counties with a public defender office, when the public defender has a conflict or otherwise cannot represent a youth, the State Public Defender may be appointed. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 180.060(5).

Nevada has no statutorily required or recommended training requirements or standards for attorneys representing youth in delinquency proceedings.

### *Court Rules*

In addition to statutes and case law, juvenile court proceedings are governed by court rules. Nevada does not have specific juvenile court rules at the statewide level, but [local court rules](#) may apply to juvenile courts in a given jurisdiction.

### *Right to Counsel*

Beyond the right to counsel in juvenile court guaranteed by the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution and [\*In re Gault\*, 387 U.S. 1 \(1967\)](#), states often have state constitution or statutory provisions further expanding upon or delineating that right. In Nevada, youth in juvenile court have the right to counsel “at all stages of the proceedings” and “the court shall advise the child and the parent or guardian of the child” of this right. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 62D.030(1). The summons served with a petition shall include notice “of the child of the child’s right to be represented by an attorney at the initial hearing.” Nev. Rev. Stat. § 62C.300(1)(b).

#### *Determination of Indigence*

Nevada has no presumption of indigence in juvenile court proceedings. The court must determine if the parent or guardian is indigent, based on the standards listed in the juvenile right to counsel statute. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 62D.030(6). In addition to the specific listed circumstances, the court may determine “the parent or guardian is financially unable, without substantial hardship to the parent or guardian or his or her dependents, to obtain qualified and competent legal counsel” for the youth. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 62D.030(6)(b).

“The juvenile court shall appoint an attorney for a child if the parent or guardian of the child does not retain an attorney for the child and is not likely to retain an attorney for the child.” Nev. Rev. Stat. § 62D.030(3). The court can order the parent or guardian to pay all or part of the cost of counsel for the child, based on the parent or guardian’s ability to pay. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 62D.030(5).

#### *Waiver of Counsel*

A juvenile in Nevada may waive his or her right to counsel if the waiver “is made knowingly, intelligently, voluntarily and in accordance with any applicable standards established by the juvenile court.” Nev. Rev. Stat. § 62D.030(4)(b). A youth may also waive counsel if a petition is not filed and the youth “is placed under informal supervision.” Nev. Rev. Stat. § 62D.030(4)(a).

#### *Detention Provisions*

When and how the court may decide to detain a child or otherwise place restrictions on the child’s freedom is defined by statute and court rules. In Nevada, a detention hearing must occur within 24 hours of the child being detained, excluding weekends and holidays, or within 72 hours if the juvenile is in a facility where adults are not detained or confined. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 62C.040(2).

Provisions for the detention of juveniles are found in Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 62.170, 62.172, 62C.010, 62C.020, 62C.030, 62C.040, 62C.060, and 62D.030.

The U.S. Constitution and Supreme Court case law are also sources of due process rights beyond local and state statutes and provisions.

#### *Post-Disposition Advocacy*

The legal needs of children in the delinquency system rarely end at disposition, and states vary in the way they provide a right to representation on these post-disposition issues. Nevada statutes list no post-disposition proceedings at which youth have a right to counsel.

### *Ages of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction*

The age of a child who comes within the jurisdiction of the state's juvenile courts is defined by state law. In Nevada:

- No statute specifies the youngest age at which a juvenile can be adjudicated delinquent;
- Juvenile court has jurisdiction over offenses alleged to have been committed prior to a child's 18<sup>th</sup> birthday; after age 18, the youth is charged in adult court, Nev. Rev. Stat. § 62A.030(a);
- Juvenile court can retain jurisdiction over youth until age 21, provided that the offense alleged to have been committed occurred before the youth turned 18. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 62A.030(b).

### *Youth in Adult Court*

Despite the existence of juvenile courts, many youth are still tried as adults. Nevada has three ways that juveniles can be prosecuted as adults:

- **Mandatory and Discretionary Waiver.** Waiver is mandatory, after investigation, for youth age 16 and older accused of certain sexual assault or gun-related offense. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 62B.390(2). Discretionary waiver can be used for youth age 14 and older for felonies and (after Oct. 1, 2014), age 13 and older for murder/attempted murder. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 62B.390(1).
- **Statutory Exclusion for certain violent felonies,** typically where the child has been previously adjudicated. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 62B.330.
- **Once an Adult, Always an Adult.** Nev. Rev. Stat. § 62B.330(f).

### *Assessments*

NJDC conducts statewide assessments of access to counsel and the quality of juvenile defense representation in delinquency proceedings around the country. These assessments provide a state with baseline information about the nature and efficacy of its juvenile indigent defense structures, highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the indigent juvenile defense system, and provide tailored recommendations that address each state's distinctive characteristics to help decision-makers focus on key trouble spots and highlight best practices.

NJDC has not yet conducted an assessment of the juvenile indigent defense system in Nevada.

Source: National Juvenile Defender Center  
Current through January 2014.

## ***Diversion and School/Court Programs***

### *Drug Courts*

The adult and juvenile drug courts strive to provide a positive alternative to incarceration that will rehabilitate the individual and break the cycle of drug use or recidivism associated with drug offenses. The Juvenile Drug Court is one of six Drug Courts operated by the Eighth Judicial District Court.

Source: <http://www.clarkcountycourts.us/ejdc/courts-and-judges/specialty-courts/drug-courts.html>

### *Truancy Diversion Project*

The Truancy Diversion Project was created to decrease absenteeism in Clark County School District Middle Schools. The program supports students as they work to improve attendance and grades. Family involvement and student incentives increase the success of the program.

Truancy court sessions are held once a week at participating schools. At each court session, the presiding judge evaluates the youth's attendance records, teacher reports, weekly grades, and speaks with the student and his or her parents about the student's progress. The designated Family Advocate assesses and coordinates activities that support the student's attendance and achievement at school.

Source: <http://www.clarkcountycourts.us/ejdc/programs-and-services/tdp/index.html>

### *Trial By Peers*

The Clark County Law Foundation's Trial By Peers (TBP) program is an innovative diversion program used as an alternative for first and some second time juvenile offenders. This program gives juveniles hands-on experience within the legal system and allows youth charged with misdemeanors to be tried, represented, and sentenced by their peers – other teens.

Youth have the opportunity to participate in TBP in three primary areas of the program: as a defendant, a peer counselor, or a juror. Defendants are prosecuted, defended by teen counselors, and tried in front of a jury of their peers. Teen juries determine the guilt or innocence and if applicable, impose a sentence. If the defendant completes the sentence accordingly, then his record will only reflect a referral to the peer court. Sentences may include jury duty, community services, letters of apology, and personal development classes.

Source: <http://www.clarkcountylawfoundation.org/trial-by-peers/>

### *Juvenile Victim Offender Mediation Program (VOM)*

Juveniles in Clark County that have had little or limited interaction with the judicial system may be referred to mediation to resolve the charges that are pending against them. A case manager is assigned to the case and will contact all parties. The process consists of an intake and the mediation. The parent or guardian is required to attend both sessions. The juvenile is expected to prepare for the mediation by participating in the discussion and developing a plan that will be agreed to by the victim. The parent or guardian is there to be a support to the

juvenile. If parties are able to resolve the dispute and develop a plan, the charges against the juvenile may be dismissed. The participation in this program has been successful in Clark County and has resulted in thousands of juveniles being diverted from the juvenile justice system.

Source: [http://www.lasvegasjusticecourt.us/services/neighborhood\\_justice\\_center/court\\_mediation.php](http://www.lasvegasjusticecourt.us/services/neighborhood_justice_center/court_mediation.php)

## ***Systems Integration – Nevada***

### *Agency Integration*

Child welfare: [Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services](#)

- Does not centralize child welfare administration services at the state level.

Juvenile Correction: [Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child and Family Services](#)

- Does not centralize administration of delinquency services at the state level.

Integration Level: One or all are decentralized.

### *Coordination*

None.

### *Summary*

In Nevada, the Department of Health and Human Services administers most delinquency and dependency services through the divisions of Juvenile Justice Services and the Division of Child and Family Services, respectively. Data sharing between the two divisions occurs at the state level through formal collaboration and funding agreements as well as inter-agency meetings with stakeholders from social services, juvenile justice, and education to coordinate case planning activities.

Although there are currently no examples of local identification of dual status youth at intake or local case management for dual status youth, there are examples of court coordination of dual status cases. In Washoe County, services are provided by the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) and the Department of Social Services (DSS). The family division of the 2nd Judicial District Court in Washoe County hears cases for delinquent and dependent youth where dual status cases are consolidated with one judge in specialized dockets. Inter-agency liaisons and joint hearing appearance requirements for probation officers and social workers assist with coordinating court activity for dually involved youth. Additionally, Washoe County is a participating jurisdiction in Georgetown University's Crossover Youth Practice Model.

Source: JJGPS - Juvenile Justice, Geography, Policy, Practice & Statistics.



## School Data

### District Enrollment

American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black	White	Two or more races	Total
1,822 (0.6%)	20,458 (6.5%)	4,672 (1.5%)	135,069 (43.1%)	38,928 (12.4%)	94,419 (30.1%)	18,189 (5.8%)	313,557

Source: Civil Rights Data Collection (2011). <http://ocrdata.ed.gov/Page?t=d&eid=30779&syk=6&pid=736>

### Discipline of Students (without Disabilities)

Category	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black	White	Two or more races	Total	LEP*
Students receiving one or more in-school suspensions	92	178	106	3,936	1,963	2,141	504	<b>8,920</b>	1,116
Students receiving only one out-of-school suspension	86	270	149	3,516	1,792	1,584	488	<b>7,885</b>	1,008
Students receiving more than one out-of-school suspension	44	93	69	2,086	1,122	854	248	<b>4,516</b>	625
Expulsions with educational services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0
Expulsions without educational services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0
Referral to law enforcement	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	<b>4</b>	0
School-related arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0
<b>Total enrollment</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>20,458</b>	<b>4,672</b>	<b>135,069</b>	<b>38,928</b>	<b>94,419</b>	<b>18,189</b>	<b>313,557</b>	<b>54,672</b>

\*Note: LEP=Limited English Proficiency.

Source: Civil Rights Data Collection (2011).

[http://ocrdata.ed.gov/flex/Reports.aspx?type=district#/action%3DaddSearchParams%26tbSearchSchool%3Dclark%26ddSearchState%3Dnv%26btnSearchParams%3DSearch%26cbYears\\_4%3D1](http://ocrdata.ed.gov/flex/Reports.aspx?type=district#/action%3DaddSearchParams%26tbSearchSchool%3Dclark%26ddSearchState%3Dnv%26btnSearchParams%3DSearch%26cbYears_4%3D1)

## Discipline of Students (with Disabilities)

Category	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black	White	Two or more races	Total (IDEA*)	SWD (Section 504 only)	Total	LEP**
Expulsions under zero-tolerance policies	0	0	2	32	45	30	4	113	14	<b>127</b>	0
Expulsions with educational services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0
Expulsions without educational services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0
Referral to law enforcement	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	<b>2</b>	0
School-related arrest	4	0	0	64	63	42	14	187	0	<b>187</b>	0
Students receiving more than one out-of-school suspension	70	76	60	1,742	1,784	1,184	298	5,214	0	<b>5,214</b>	946
Students receiving one or more in-school suspensions	28	36	30	772	644	504	142	2,156	0	<b>2,156</b>	451
Students receiving only one out-of-school suspension	26	42	16	623	653	464	144	1,968	0	<b>1,968</b>	329
Students served under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 but not served under IDEA	42	124	64	740	525	1,797	334	-	3626	-	178
Students with Disabilities served under IDEA	58	663	86	12,691	5,676	10,506	1,453	31,133	-	-	6,343
<b>Total enrollment</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>20,458</b>	<b>4,672</b>	<b>135,069</b>	<b>38,928</b>	<b>94,419</b>	<b>18,189</b>	-	-	<b>313,557</b>	<b>54,672</b>

Notes: \*IDEA=Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

\*\*LEP=Limited English Proficiency.

"-" Indicates missing or unavailable data.

Source: Civil Rights Data Collection (2011).

[http://ocrdata.ed.gov/flex/Reports.aspx?type=district#/action%3DaddSearchParams%26tbSearchSchool%3Dclark%26ddlSearchState%3DNV%26btnSearchParams%3DSearch%26cbYears\\_4%3D1](http://ocrdata.ed.gov/flex/Reports.aspx?type=district#/action%3DaddSearchParams%26tbSearchSchool%3Dclark%26ddlSearchState%3DNV%26btnSearchParams%3DSearch%26cbYears_4%3D1)