

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
UNIFORM CRIME REPORT
ANNUAL REPORT
JANUARY – DECEMBER
2009



COMPILED BY THE
OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU
OF
INVESTIGATION

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A special note of appreciation is extended to the law enforcement administrators and UCR reporters in the 314 sheriffs’ offices, police departments, and state law enforcement agencies throughout Oklahoma, who made this data available and this publication possible.

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OSBI COMMISSION

The OSBI Commission consists of one sheriff, one district attorney, one police chief, and four lay members. Each member is appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate to serve a seven-year staggered term.

The Commission has five statutory responsibilities: to appoint the Director of the OSBI; to hear complaints against the OSBI or any of its employees; to make recommendations to the Director of any needed disciplinary action as a result of any investigation conducted upon a complaint received; to establish general procedures with regard to assisting law enforcement officers and district attorneys; and to establish a program of training for agents. The current Commission members are:

TED FARISS – CHAIRMAN, LAY MEMBER

Mr. Fariss is a farmer and rancher in Dewey County and is the Chief Operating Officer of the Bank of Western Oklahoma in Elk City. He was appointed to the Commission by Governor David Walters in 1994, reappointed to a second term in 2001 by Governor Frank Keating, and was given a third term appointment by Governor Brad Henry in 2008.

STANLEY GLANZ – VICE CHAIRMAN, SHERIFF MEMBER

Mr. Glanz has served as the Sheriff of Tulsa County since 1989. He served 23 years at the Tulsa Police Department. He was appointed to the Commission by Governor Henry Bellmon in 1989 and reappointed by Governor Frank Keating in 1995 and 2002. Governor Brad Henry reappointed Sheriff Glanz to the Commission in 2003 and again in 2009.

RUSSELL NOBLE – LAY MEMBER

Mr. Noble is the President of the Sea Cattle Company and the Quien Sabe Corporation in Ardmore, Oklahoma. He is a trustee of the Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation. He was appointed to the Commission by Governor Frank Keating in 1997 and reappointed by Governor Brad Henry in 2004.

ANNE HOLZBERLEIN – LAY MEMBER

Ms. Holzberlein was appointed to the Commission in 2003 by Governor Brad Henry. She has several years of community service that includes the Edmond Board of Education, Edmond Women's Club, and the Women in Leadership organization. Ms. Holzberlein brings experience in administration through the private sector to the Commission.

MIKE WILKERSON – LAY MEMBER

Mr. Wilkerson was appointed to the Commission in 2005 by Governor Brad Henry. The Atwood native worked as an OSBI agent from 1973 to 1978.

ROB HUDSON – DISTRICT ATTORNEY MEMBER

Mr. Hudson is a District Attorney serving Logan and Payne Counties. He was appointed to the Commission by Governor Frank Keating in 2002. He was reappointed by Governor Brad Henry in 2006.

MICKEY PERRY – POLICE CHIEF MEMBER

Appointed by Governor Brad Henry in 2003, Mickey Perry currently serves as Police Chief in Claremore. Chief Perry is an active member of many professional organizations such as the Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police (OACP), Oklahoma Sheriff and Peace Officers Association (OSPOA), and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP). Governor Brad Henry re-appointed Chief Perry in 2007.

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) was conceived, developed, and implemented by law enforcement for the express purpose of serving as a tool for operational and administrative purposes. Under the auspices of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the UCR Program was developed in 1930. Prior to that date, no comprehensive system of crime information on a national scale existed. This was primarily because criminal statutes varied so greatly from state to state in their use of terminology to define criminal behavior. To overcome this problem, a set of definitions for specific criminal acts was devised. These definitions were developed following an in-depth research effort relative to each of the state criminal extant statutes. It was determined that law enforcement agencies would tabulate the number of criminal acts as defined by the UCR Program as these acts were brought to their attention. Recognizing the problem of coping with sheer volume, it was decided that only those criminal acts deemed serious would be counted. It was necessary to define "serious." In this regard, a criminal act is considered serious if it meets a set of criteria; namely, that the act would occur regardless of geographical location; that it would be an offense most likely to be reported to law enforcement; that it would affront the moral sensitivities of our society's rational being; and that it would occur with sufficient frequency so that counting it would be worthwhile statistically.

STATE UCR PROGRAM

During that period of time when UCR was still a concept, it was recognized that individual states would also need crime information of particular interest to the state but of no great importance to the national view of crime. It was not until the latter part of the 1960's that funds became available for states to consider the development of their own individual reporting systems.

The purpose for a state UCR Program is multifaceted. First, with personnel administering a state program, more direct and meaningful contact with individual contributors is realized. Second, the ability to expand contributions exists due to state personnel being readily available to lend assistance. Third, mandatory participation ensures a law enforcement agency will either enhance an already existent records system or will install one capable of producing the needed data. Fourth, with state personnel reviewing information emanating from law enforcement contributors and this information being checked at the national level, the validity and completeness of data are further ensured. Fifth, individual state programs can address problems that are unique to the state.

The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation assumed the statewide administration of the UCR Program on September 1, 1973. This document is the 35th annual report, presenting statistical information collected and compiled through the year 2009 with a comparative analysis of the years 2008 and 2007.



I

INDEX

CRIME

SUMMARY



OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

INDEX CRIME TRENDS

This section presents a general overview of the crime data collected for the year 2009. The following sections of this report provide a detailed breakdown and analysis of crime related activities in Oklahoma for the past three years.

TYPE OF OFFENSES	YEAR	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	% CHANGE
MURDER	2009	229	+8.0
	2008	212	-4.5
	2007	222	+7.2
RAPE	2009	1,526	+5.0
	2008	1,453	-6.7
	2007	1,558	+5.0
ROBBERY	2009	3,339	-9.0
	2008	3,669	+8.9
	2007	3,369	+7.6
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2009	13,300	-3.6
	2008	13,794	+6.8
	2007	12,917	-0.3
VIOLENT CRIMES TOTAL	2009	18,394	-3.8
	2008	19,128	+5.9
	2007	18,066	+1.6
BURGLARY	2009	37,815	+8.5
	2008	34,861	+2.2
	2007	34,120	-0.5
LARCENY (THEFT)	2009	82,814	+5.0
	2008	78,861	-1.4
	2007	79,989	-1.4
AUTO THEFT	2009	10,336	-4.6
	2008	10,837	-19.5
	2007	13,460	+1.0
NON-VIOLENT CRIMES TOTAL	2009	130,965	+5.1
	2008	124,559	-2.4
	2007	127,569	-0.9
INDEX CRIMES * GRAND TOTAL	2009	149,359	+3.9
	2008	143,687	-1.3
	2007	145,635	-0.6

* A collection of statistics regarding arson is shown separately and is not reflected in the Index Offense totals in this publication. Totals on this report may not equal 100.0% due to rounding plus or minus variances of 0.1%.

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RATE OF INDEX CRIME

Index Crimes totaled 149,359 for 2009, constituting 4,047 offenses per 100,000 population. This represents an increase of 3.9% from those reported in 2008.

LARGEST CATEGORY OF INDEX CRIMES

The largest category reported in 2009 was larceny (theft) with 82,814 offenses. Property loss was valued at \$76,295,108. The number of thefts increased 5.0% from 2008, with a 0.1% decrease in dollar loss.

VIOLENT CRIME

The number of violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) decreased 3.8% from 2008.

NON-VIOLENT CRIME

Non-violent crimes (burglary [breaking and entering], larceny [theft], and auto or other motor vehicle theft) reflected an increase of 5.1% in 2009.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN

Stolen property valued at \$215,299,296 was reported in 2009; of that amount, 20.4% was recovered. The dollar loss increased by \$2,483,890 or 1.2% compared to 2008.

MURDERS

A total of 229 murders was reported in 2009, representing an increase of 8.0% from 2008.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED OR ASSAULTED

Two (2) officers were killed in 2009 as the result of a felonious act.

One (1) officer was killed in 2009 as the result of an accident or negligent act.

Eight hundred thirty-six (836) law enforcement officers were assaulted during 2009. Assaults on officers decreased 8.9% from the 2008 figure of 918.

CRIME CLEARANCE

The clearance rate for all index crimes reported in 2009 was 20.0%; the rate for 2008 was 20.6%.

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES

A total of 26,067 arrests was made for index crimes, constituting 15.8% of all arrests made in 2009.

A total of 165,270 arrests for all offenses was reported in 2009. This is an increase of 3,064 or 1.9% more arrests than were reported in 2008.

DRUG ABUSE ARRESTS

There were 21,157 arrests for drug abuse violations; of that number, 8.8% were persons under 18 years of age.

Possession of marijuana constituted 54.7% of the total drug abuse arrests, while sale of marijuana accounted for 6.1% of arrests. Possession of opium, cocaine and derivatives comprised 8.6% of the total drug abuse arrests; sale of opium, cocaine and derivatives equaled 2.0% of the total drug abuse arrests.

ALCOHOL RELATED ARRESTS

Alcohol related arrests (driving under the influence, drunkenness, and other liquor law violations) accounted for 27.8% of all arrests in 2009. This percentage represents the arrest of 44,660 adults and 1,343 juveniles.

RATIO OF LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES

In 2009, there were 10,941 full-time law enforcement employees in Oklahoma, an increase of 8.7% from 2008. The police employee ratio was 3.0 employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

POPULATION

The estimated population in Oklahoma for 2009 was 3,687,050. This is a 1.2% increase from 2008.

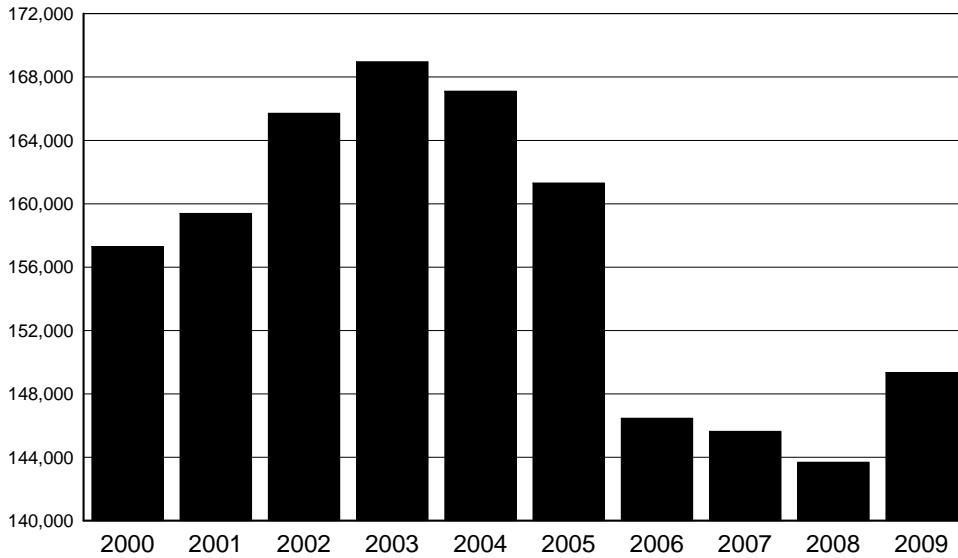
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY CONTRIBUTORS

The total number of law enforcement agencies contributing to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program in 2009 was 314. There were 304 contributing agencies in 2008.

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

INDEX CRIMES - A TEN-YEAR COMPARISON

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES REPORTED



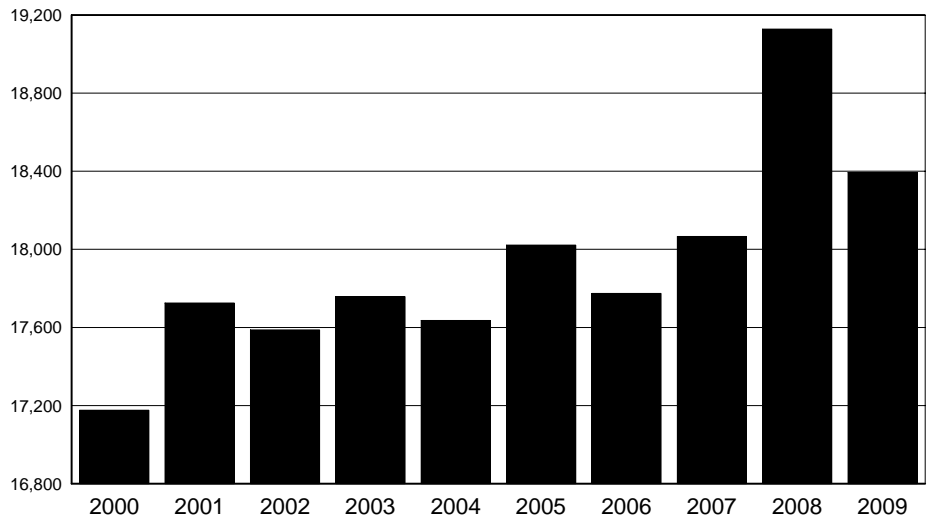
YEAR	TOTAL
2000	157,301
2001	159,389
2002	165,715
2003	168,966
2004	167,109
2005	161,311
2006	146,469
2007	145,635
2008	143,687
2009	149,359

The number of index crimes decreased 5.0% from 2000 to 2009. The largest total for this ten-year period occurred in 2003.

TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES REPORTED

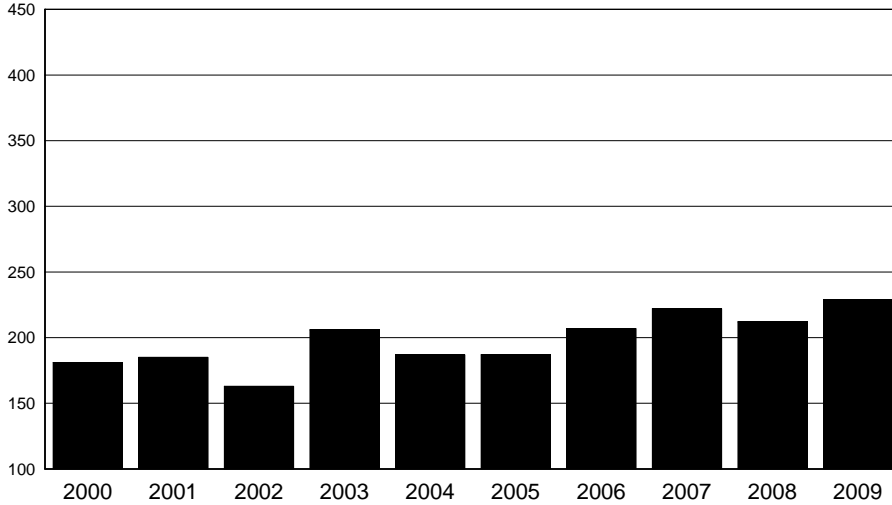
YEAR	TOTAL
2000	17,176
2001	17,725
2002	17,587
2003	17,758
2004	17,636
2005	18,022
2006	17,774
2007	18,066
2008	19,128
2009	18,394

The number of violent crimes increased by 7.0% between 2000 and 2008. The largest total for this ten-year period occurred in 2008.



OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MURDER



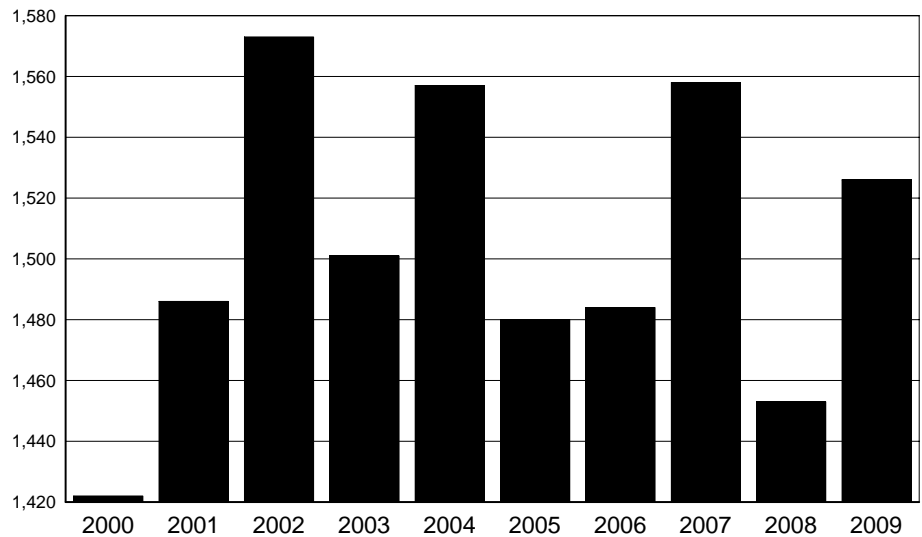
YEAR	TOTAL
2000	181
2001	185
2002	163
2003	206
2004	187
2005	187
2006	207
2007	222
2008	212
2009	229

2009 indicates the highest number of murders for the ten-year period.

RAPE

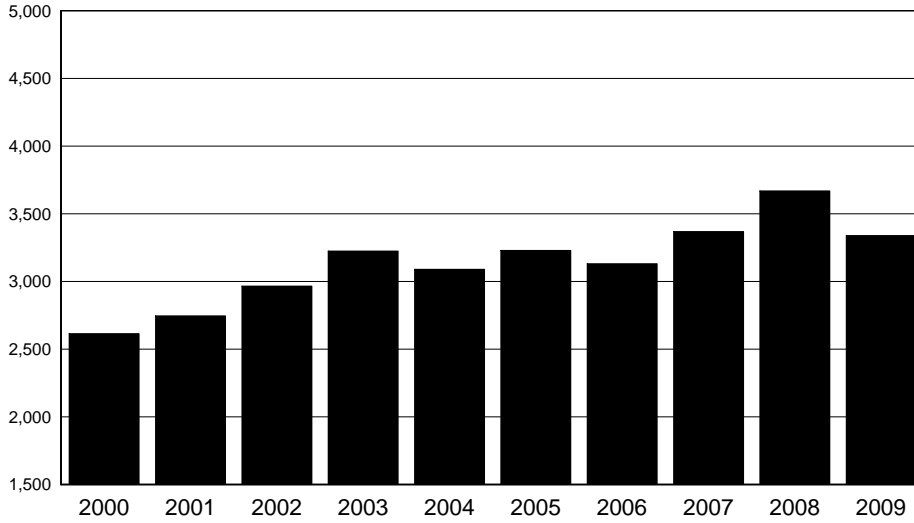
YEAR	TOTAL
2000	1,422
2001	1,486
2002	1,573
2003	1,501
2004	1,557
2005	1,480
2006	1,484
2007	1,558
2008	1,453
2009	1,526

The 2002 figures were the highest for the ten-year period. The lowest figure in 2000 shows a decrease of 9.6% from the 2002 figures.



OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ROBBERY



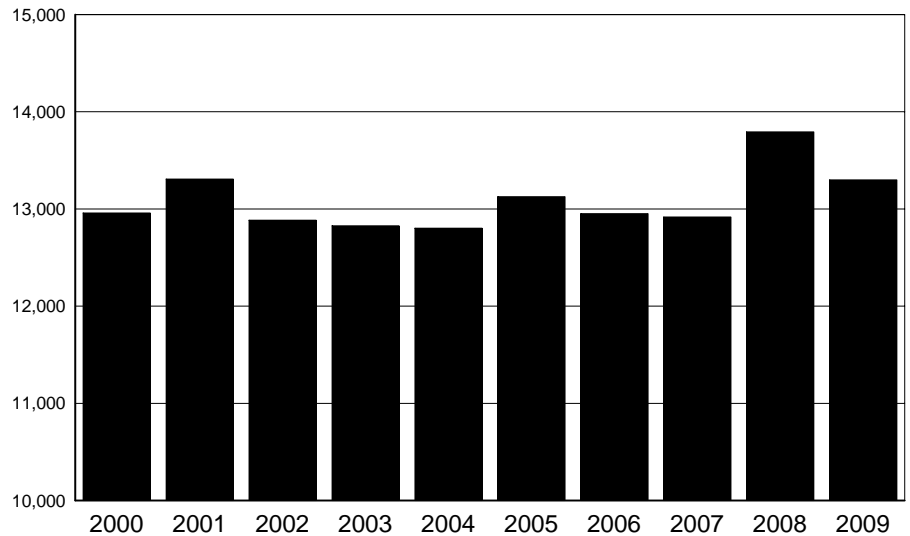
YEAR	TOTAL
2000	2,615
2001	2,746
2002	2,966
2003	3,224
2004	3,090
2005	3,229
2006	3,131
2007	3,369
2008	3,669
2009	3,339

In 2009, robberies increased 27.7% from the number reported in 2000.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

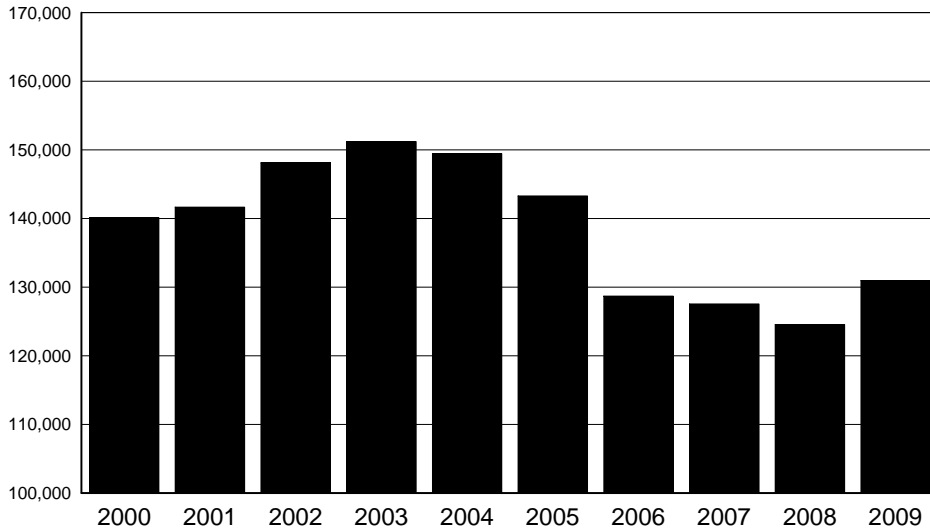
YEAR	TOTAL
2000	12,958
2001	13,308
2002	12,885
2003	12,827
2004	12,802
2005	13,126
2006	12,952
2007	12,917
2008	13,794
2009	13,300

The 2009 figure indicates a 2.6% increase in reports when compared to 2000.



OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NON - VIOLENT CRIME



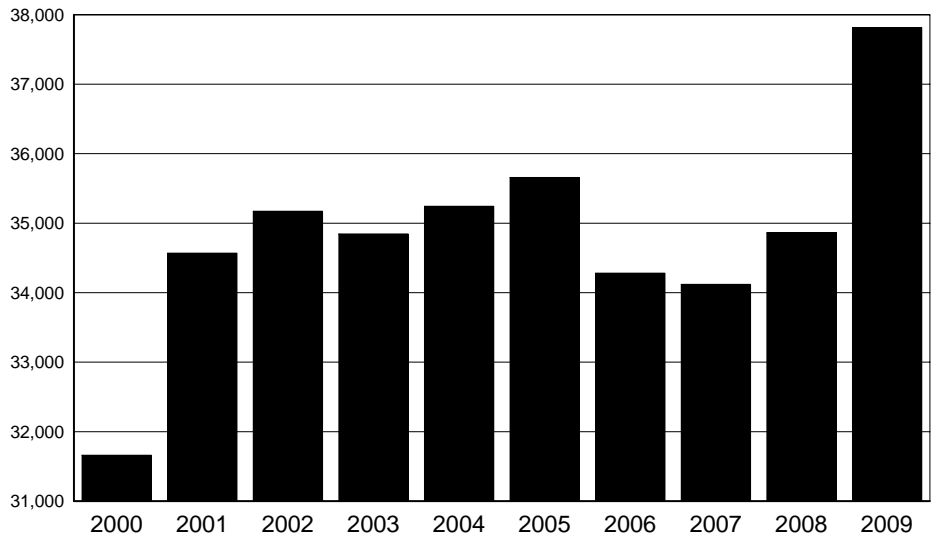
YEAR	TOTAL
2000	140,125
2001	141,664
2002	148,128
2003	151,208
2004	149,473
2005	143,289
2006	128,695
2007	127,569
2008	124,559
2009	130,965

The 2009 reported offenses were 13.4% lower than the highest figure in 2003.

BURGLARY

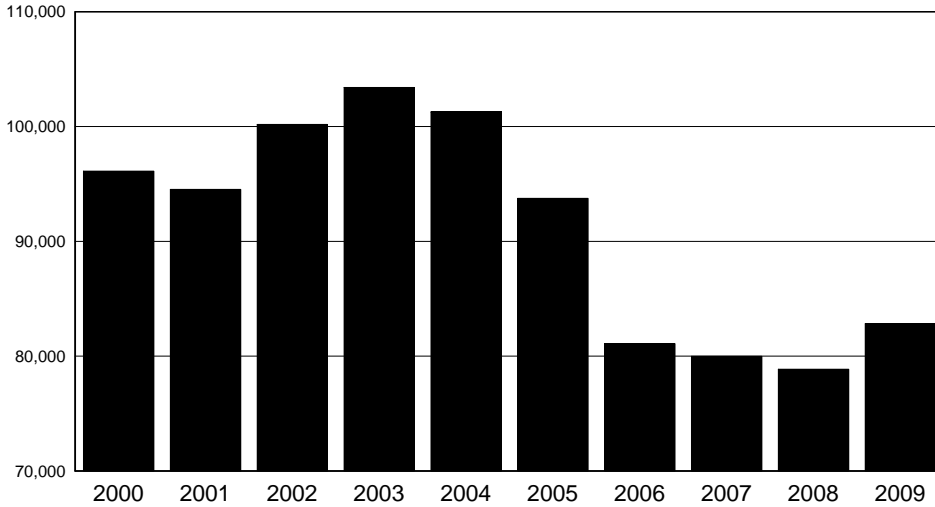
YEAR	TOTAL
2000	31,661
2001	34,569
2002	35,171
2003	34,846
2004	35,244
2005	35,658
2006	34,280
2007	34,120
2008	34,861
2009	37,815

Overall, the number of burglaries has increased since 2000. Slight fluctuations have occurred from 2002 through 2009.



OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LARCENY



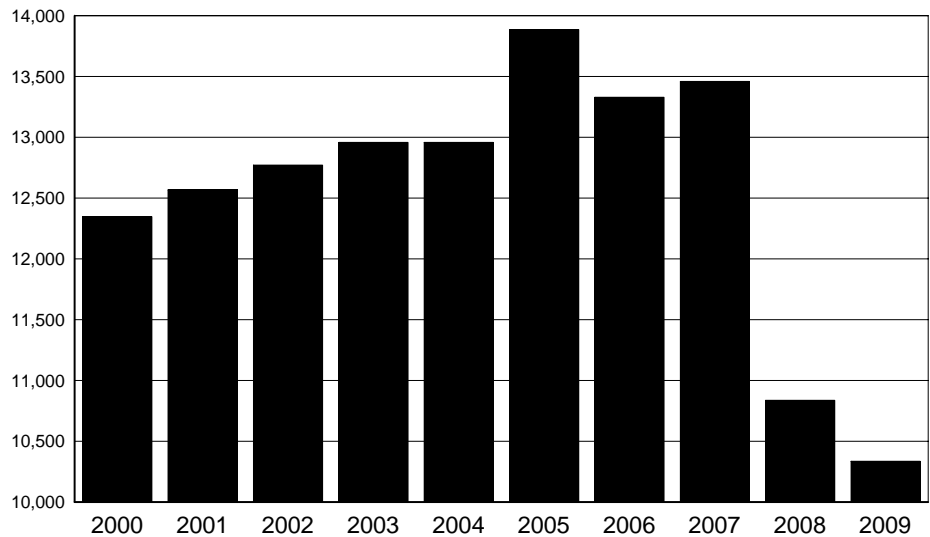
YEAR	TOTAL
2000	96,116
2001	94,527
2002	100,185
2003	103,404
2004	101,271
2005	93,745
2006	81,085
2007	79,989
2008	78,861
2009	82,814

In 2003, totals were the highest reported in a ten-year period, with the 2009 figure showing a 19.9% decrease from 2003.

MOTOR VEHICLE

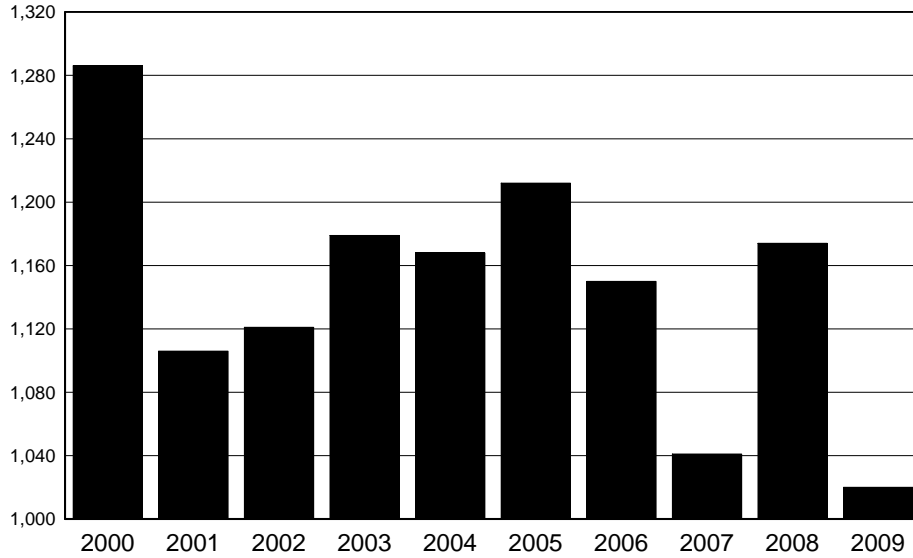
YEAR	TOTAL
2000	12,348
2001	12,568
2002	12,772
2003	12,958
2004	12,958
2005	13,886
2006	13,330
2007	13,460
2008	10,837
2009	10,336

The number of vehicles stolen was at its lowest in 2009. There was a decrease of 25.6% from the highest figure in 2005 to 2009.



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ARSON



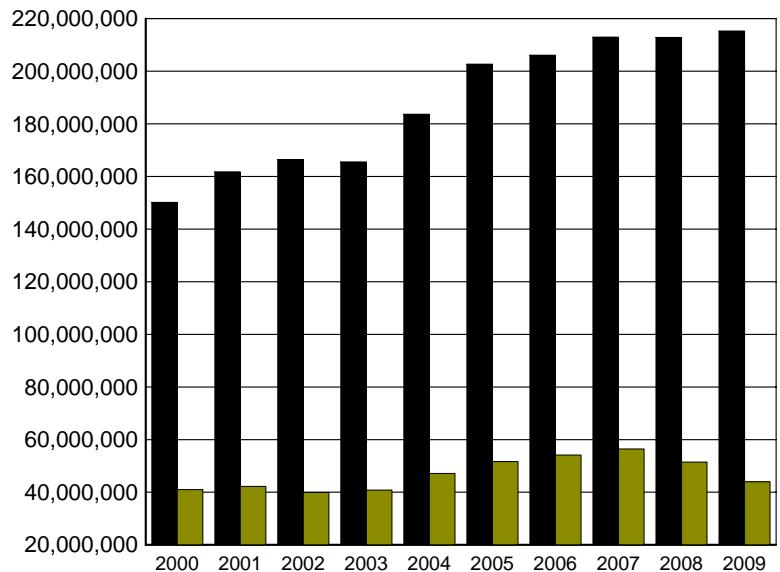
YEAR	TOTAL
2000	1,286
2001	1,106
2002	1,121
2003	1,179
2004	1,168
2005	1,212
2006	1,150
2007	1,041
2008	1,174
2009	1,020

Of the past ten years, 2000 ranked highest in the number of actual offenses.

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN - RECOVERED

YEAR	VALUE STOLEN	VALUE RECOVERED
2000	150,185,171	41,007,671
2001	161,787,155	42,231,529
2002	166,413,095	39,884,188
2003	165,523,334	40,807,739
2004	183,659,173	47,132,708
2005	202,667,356	51,633,147
2006	206,086,813	54,133,985
2007	212,968,835	56,463,398
2008	212,815,406	51,476,668
2009	215,299,296	43,975,632

The value of property stolen was at its highest in 2009, with the highest volume of recovery in 2007.



STOLEN
 RECOVERED

II

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM



LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

The Annual Report "*Crime In Oklahoma*" presents criminal justice information in terms of offenses known to the police and criminal arrest activity in accordance with guidelines and regulations prescribed by law.

The Oklahoma Legislature, in establishing the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) statute, mandated the responsibility and authority for UCR data collection and dissemination to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation. Guidelines established for the operation of the state's UCR Program are listed below:

SECTION 1. A Uniform Crime Reporting system shall be established under the direction, control, and supervision of the Director of the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation. The Director shall have the power and duty, by such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary, to collect and gather such information from such state, county, city, and town law enforcement agencies as may be and is hereinafter prescribed by law.

SECTION 2. The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation is hereby designated as the agency which shall collect, gather, assemble, and collate such information as is prescribed by law.

SECTION 3. All state, county, city, and town law enforcement agencies shall submit a monthly report to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation on forms prescribed by the Bureau; which report shall contain the number and nature of offenses committed within their respective jurisdictions, the disposition of such matters and such other information as the Bureau may require, respecting information relating to the cause and prevention of crime, recidivism, the rehabilitation of criminals and the proper administration of criminal justice.

SECTION 4. Upon receipt of such information the Director shall have such data collated and formulated and shall compile such statistics as he may deem necessary in order to present a proper classification and analysis of the volume and nature of crime and the administration of criminal justice within this state.

OBJECTIVES

The fundamental objectives of the Oklahoma UCR Program are:

- (1) Inform the governor, legislature, and other governmental officials, and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in Oklahoma, its magnitude, and its trends.
- (2) Provide law enforcement administrators with criminal statistics for administrative and operational use.
- (3) Determine who commits crimes by age, sex, and race in order to find the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
- (4) Provide base data and statistics to measure the workload and effectiveness of Oklahoma's criminal justice system.
- (5) Provide base data and statistics to measure the effects of prevention and deterrence programs.
- (6) Provide base data and statistics for research to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and performance of criminal justice agencies.
- (7) Provide data to assist in the assessment of social and other causes of crime for the development of theories on criminal behavior.
- (8) Provide the FBI with complete UCR data to be included in the national publication "*Crime In the United States.*"

REPORTING AND COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Under the Oklahoma UCR statute, all state, county, city, and town law enforcement agencies are required to submit crime reports.

The Field Services Unit, in an effort to maintain quality and uniformity in the data received, furnishes field representatives, who provide training in Uniform Crime Reporting procedures. Because a centralized records system is necessary to the sound operation of any law enforcement agency and is an essential basis for crime reporting by the agency, the Field Services Unit provides technical assistance to any law enforcement agency in the establishment or maintenance of a police records system.

On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies report the number of offenses that become known to them during the month in the following categories: murder, manslaughter, forcible

rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. This count is taken from a record of all complaints of crime received by the law enforcement agencies during their own operation.

Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from the actual count. The number of "actual offenses known" in these crime categories is reported without regard to (1) whether anyone is arrested for the crime; (2) the stolen property is recovered; (3) the local prosecution policy; (4) any other restrictive considerations. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies report the total number of reported crimes which they clear, either by arrest or exceptional means (a crime solution or clearance recorded when some element beyond law enforcement control precludes the placing of formal charges against the offender.) A separate count of crimes cleared which involve only persons under the age of 18 is shown. To supplement the offense information, such data as the value of property stolen and recovered, circumstances surrounding homicides, additional information concerning assaults on police officers, and other pertinent information is collected.

In addition, monthly reports for all persons arrested on all criminal offenses are collected. These reports provide age, sex, race, and ethnic origin information on each person arrested, with the adult and juvenile arrests reported separately.

As required by legislative mandate, the UCR offenses reported are also utilized to identify domestic abuse and hate/bias motivation crimes.

Law enforcement employees' data specifically encompasses the number of sworn and civilian personnel and is collected annually.

VERIFICATION

A primary consideration in the collection of criminal statistics in the State of Oklahoma is the uniformity and accuracy of the data. The Oklahoma UCR Guide Manual and personal instruction by field representatives do not necessarily guarantee the accuracy of the reports submitted by the contributors.

Each report received is recorded, examined and verified for mathematical accuracy and, more importantly, for reasonability. The validity and possibility of duplication are checked numerous times to avoid misinformation.

Minor errors are corrected by telephone between the field representative and the reporting agency, while substantial variations are adjusted through personal visits. The personal contacts are invaluable to the accuracy and quality of reporting. Field representatives are engaged in constant educational efforts, such as providing a vital training link between the UCR Program and the contributor.

USES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA

Throughout history, crime has generally been perceived as a serious social problem. Criminal behavior is one of the major domestic concerns in our nation today, and our citizens have the right to be informed of the full nature, magnitude, and trend of the crime problem. Moreover, it is impossible to assess the real costs of crime in our society without such disclosure. Ultimately, the public pays the costs of criminality. Their behavior patterns are altered by their fear of attack; they suffer the consequences of physical assault and have their possessions stolen or damaged. They pay higher insurance rates because of offenses against their property and increased costs for goods and services due to business losses from organized or unorganized crime. The public has a right to know the full extent of these costs. They support the institutions of our criminal justice system with the taxes they pay and, as citizens in a democracy, they have the right and the obligation to appraise the allocation and effectiveness of limited governmental resources. Both individual cooperation and collective citizen action are required for crime reduction and the improvement of our criminal justice system. But cooperation and action will not be forthcoming unless and until citizens receive a more complete disclosure of the true nature of crime and criminal justice.

Effective solutions to the crime problem will depend on increased research to determine and assess the cause of crime and to develop and test theories of criminal behavior. All of these efforts require comprehensive and valid criminal statistics. Social scientists and professional criminologists require quantified data that will indicate who commits what type of crime in order to establish typical "profiles" of criminals. Such profiles can help determine the proper focus and direction of crime prevention programs.

Administrators at every level of the criminal justice process require information with which to measure their workloads, identify and solve operational problems, and evaluate effectiveness. The lack of valid and complete statistics is critical when the needs of these managers are considered. Data is required for program planning, development, budgeting, and evaluating; for estimating resource requirements and for allocating manpower and equipment. Information is also required to develop comparative norms of performance, for cost effectiveness studies and for establishing data bases with which to analyze the criminal justice system at the local level.

The usefulness of Uniform Crime Reporting is extensive for law enforcement agencies. Information provided by the report can be applied to areas of statistics and hard data, as well as to aspects of planning and research.

CLASSIFICATION OF UCR OFFENSES

Offense data consists of information extracted from reports of Part I offenses that have been submitted by law enforcement agencies in the State of Oklahoma.

PART I OFFENSE DEFINITIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- 1a. Murder - The willful killing of a human being.
- 1b. Manslaughter - The killing of a human being by the negligence of another.
2. Forcible Rape - The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will, including attempts.
3. Robbery - The forcible taking of the property of another against his/her will by violence and fear, including attempts.
4. Aggravated Assault - An offer or attempt with unlawful force or violence to do physical injury to another.
5. Burglary (Breaking and Entering) - An unlawful or forcible entry of any structure to commit a felony or larceny, including attempts.
6. Larceny (Theft) - The unlawful taking of property with intent to deprive another of ownership.
7. Auto or Other Motor Vehicle Theft - The larceny or attempted larceny of a motor vehicle.
8. Arson - Willful or malicious burning with or without intent to defraud, including attempts.

All other crimes that are not classified as Part I offenses make up the Part II offenses. Information on these are only reported when an arrest has been made.

PART II OFFENSE DEFINITIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

9. Other Assaults (not aggravated) - Assaults and attempted assaults which are simple and minor in nature.
10. Forgery and Counterfeiting - Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, or attempts to make, alter, or possess with intent to defraud. Anything which is made to appear true.
11. Fraud - Fraudulent conversion of another's money or property by false pretenses.

12. Embezzlement - Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.
13. Stolen Property - All offenses of buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.
14. Vandalism - Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of property without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.
15. Weapons - Carrying, Possessing, etc. - All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to commit any of the offenses.
16. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice - Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes, and all attempts to commit any of these offenses.
17. Sex Offenses (except Forcible Rape, Prostitution, and Commercialized Vice) - Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like, including attempts.
18. Drug Abuse Violations - Includes all arrests for violations of state and local ordinances subdivided into the categories of possession and sale/manufacturing of narcotic drugs.
19. Gambling - Promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.
20. Offenses Against Family and Children - Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.
21. Driving Under the Influence - Driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or drugs.
22. Liquor Laws - State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence."
23. Drunkenness - Drunk and disorderly.
24. Disorderly Conduct - Breach of peace (disorderly person.)
25. Vagrancy - Not reported in Oklahoma.
26. All Other Offenses - All other violations of state and local laws.
27. Suspicion - Not reported in Oklahoma.

28. Curfew and Loitering Laws - Applicable only to juveniles.
29. Runaway - Applicable only to juveniles.



III

INDEX CRIME



OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

INDEX CRIME OFFENSES

The following three graphs illustrate the variations of the 2007, 2008, and 2009 total number of offenses by month. This information is based on the Oklahoma Crime Index.

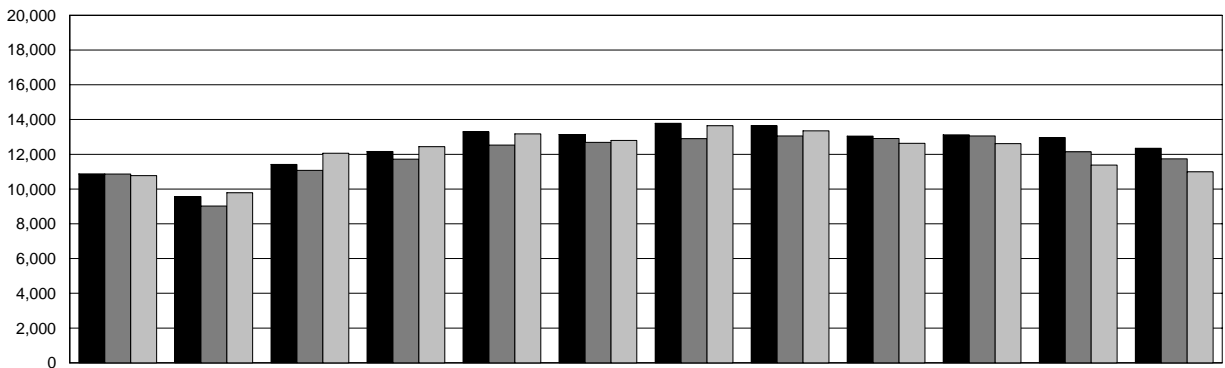
The first graph represents the total number of index crime offenses occurring each month. The other two take the analysis further with breakdowns of violent crimes and non-violent crimes by month.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

A total of 149,359 index crimes was reported in 2009. With 13,783 offenses, the month of July reflected the highest number of index crimes reported. The month of February showed the lowest number of reported offenses with 9,569 index crimes.

A further breakdown of the 2009 index crime offenses shows May had the greatest number of violent crimes with 1,715 offenses reported. The lowest number of violent crimes occurred in February with 1,184 offenses reported. A monthly analysis of the non-violent crimes indicates that July and February showed the highest and lowest number of offenses with monthly totals of 12,114 and 8,385 respectively.

INDEX CRIME OFFENSES

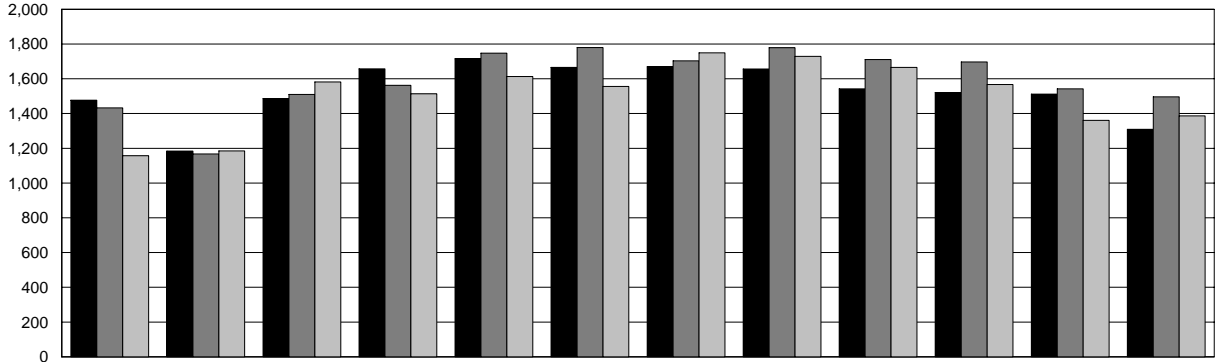


	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2009	10,870	9,569	11,417	12,160	13,293	13,136	13,783	13,647	13,047	13,124	12,964	12,349
2008	10,861	9,022	11,075	11,718	12,527	12,686	12,895	13,059	12,910	13,054	12,145	11,735
2007	10,774	9,791	12,063	12,436	13,171	12,796	13,644	13,349	12,632	12,611	11,379	10,989

2009
 2008
 2007

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

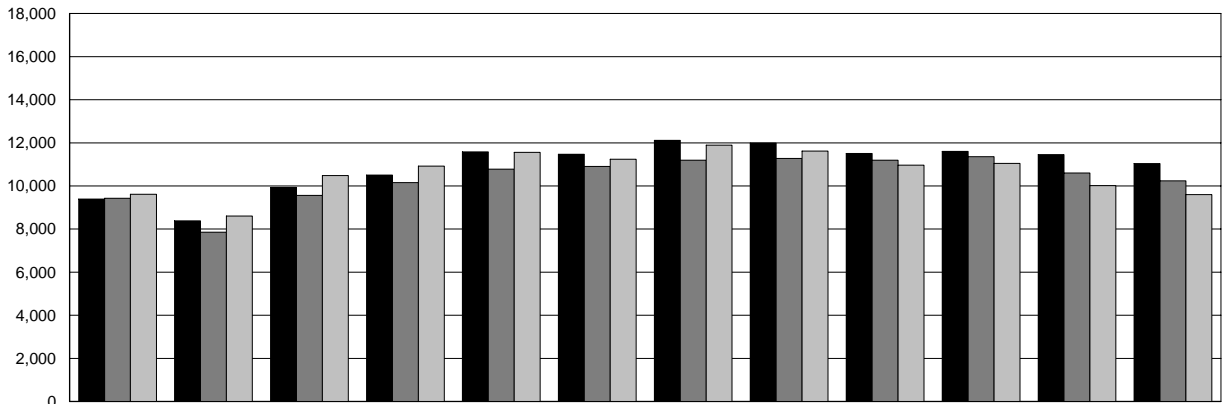
VIOLENT CRIME BY MONTH



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2009	1,477	1,184	1,486	1,657	1,715	1,666	1,669	1,656	1,542	1,521	1,512	1,309
2008	1,433	1,167	1,510	1,562	1,748	1,780	1,703	1,779	1,711	1,697	1,542	1,496
2007	1,157	1,185	1,582	1,514	1,613	1,556	1,749	1,729	1,666	1,567	1,361	1,387

2009
 2008
 2007

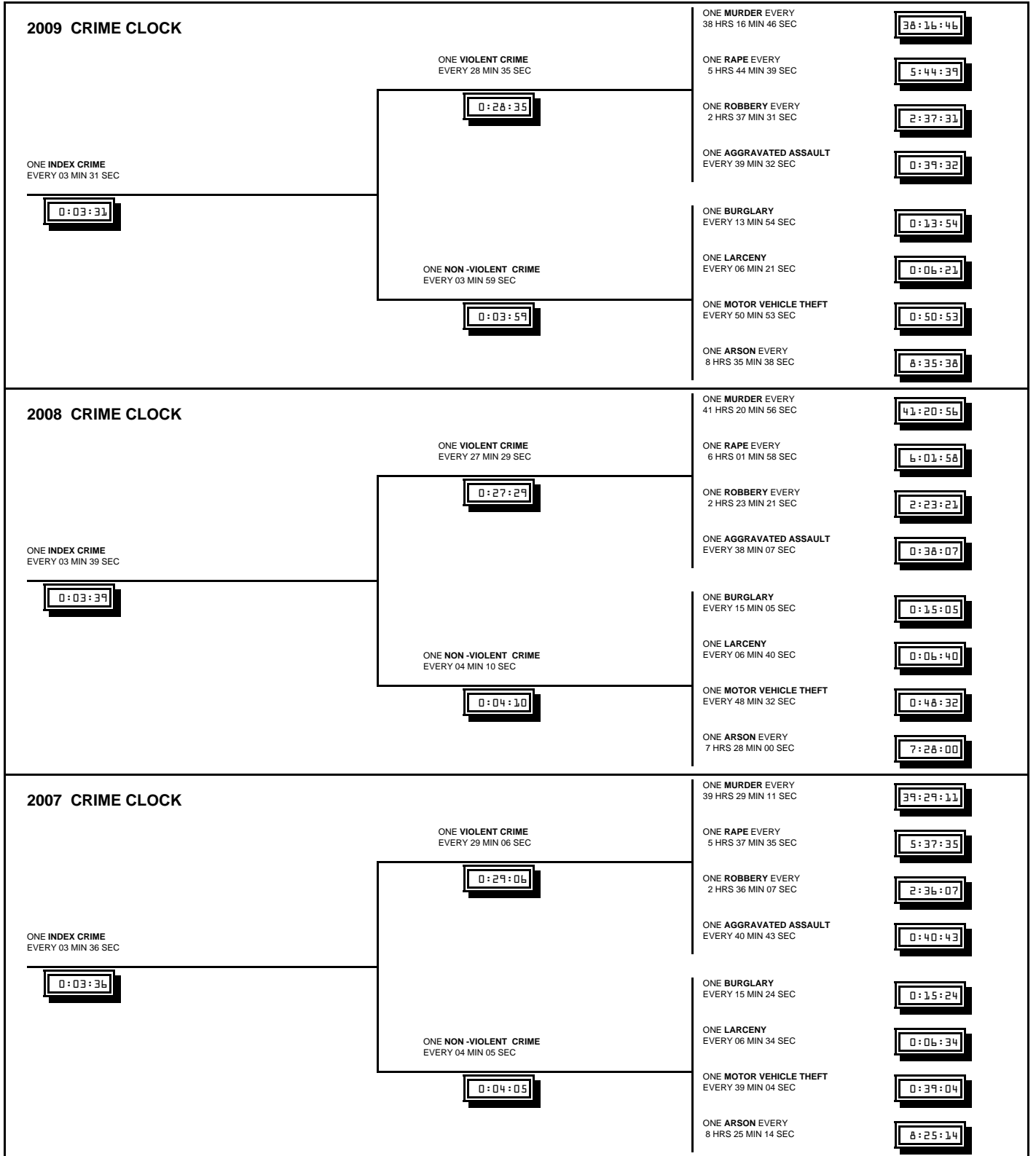
NON-VIOLENT CRIME BY MONTH



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2009	9,393	8,385	9,931	10,503	11,578	11,470	12,114	11,991	11,505	11,603	11,452	11,040
2008	9,428	7,855	9,565	10,156	10,779	10,906	11,192	11,280	11,199	11,357	10,603	10,239
2007	9,617	8,606	10,481	10,922	11,558	11,240	11,895	11,620	10,966	11,044	10,018	9,602

2009
 2008
 2007

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



This 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 Part I Offenses; rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MURDER

Definition: The unlawful killing of a human being in which the element of malice aforethought was present.

Any death due to a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or commission of a crime is included. This index offense, as in all other crime index offenses, is scored by law enforcement officials on the basis of their investigation and does not include the findings of a court or the decision of a prosecutor. Manslaughters, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded from this category. Attempts to kill and assaults to kill are scored as assaults and not as murder.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

A total of 229 murders was reported by law enforcement agencies in 2009.

Murders accounted for 1.2% of all violent crimes and 0.2% of all index crimes reported.

A total of 190 murders was cleared by arrest or exceptional means, representing a clearance rate of 83.0%.

The 18-year-old and the 25-year-old to 29-year-old age groups accounted for the highest percentage of persons arrested for murder, each at approximately 11.0% of the total. Of the 200 persons arrested for murder, 46.5% were White, 46.0% were Black, 7.5% were Indian, and 0.0% were Asian.

Firearms were employed in 55.9% of all reported murders. The use of a knife or other cutting device was involved in 19.7% of the murders.

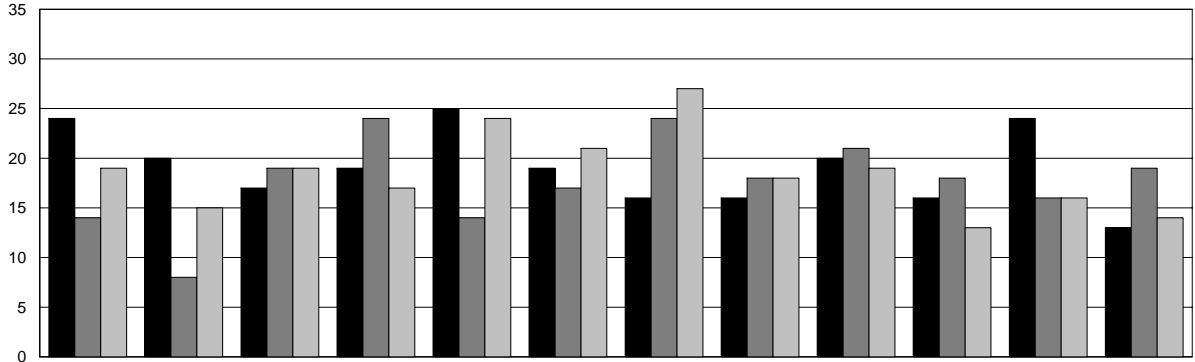
The murder of one family member by another accounted for 36 offenses or 15.7% of all murders; 4.8% of the 229 offenses resulted from one spouse killing the other.

The victim-offender relationship was identified in 189 of the 229 reported murders. In 83.6% of these cases, the victims were known by the offenders.

The value of property stolen in actual offenses of murder totaled \$21,620 for 2009.

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

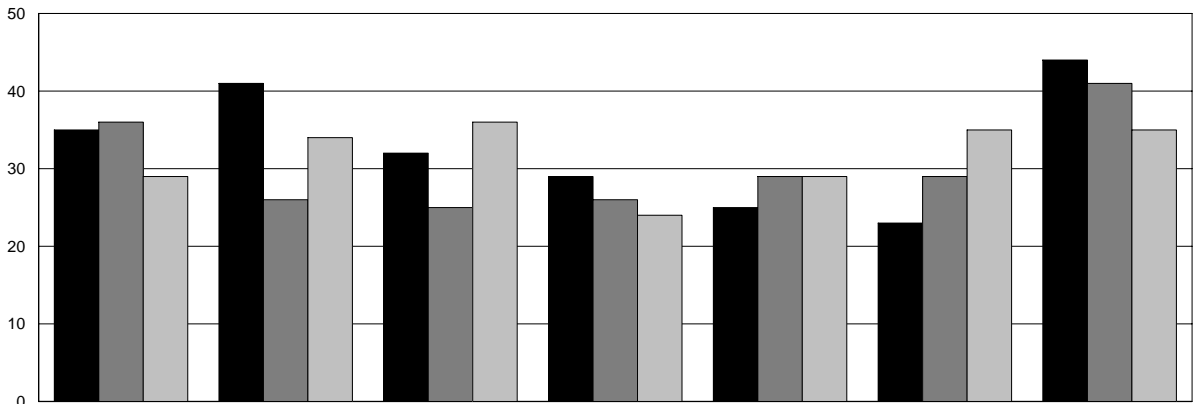
MURDER BY MONTH



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2009	24	20	17	19	25	19	16	16	20	16	24	13
2008	14	8	19	24	14	17	24	18	21	18	16	19
2007	19	15	19	17	24	21	27	18	19	13	16	14

2009
 2008
 2007

MURDER BY DAY OF WEEK



	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
2009	35	41	32	29	25	23	44
2008	36	26	25	26	29	29	41
2007	29	34	36	24	29	35	35

2009
 2008
 2007

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MURDER BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE

As illustrated in the following table, 76.9% of the murder victims were male and 23.1% were female. Approximately 55.9% of all victims were White, 35.4% were Black, 7.4% were Indian, and 1.3% were Asian. The age range of 20 to 29 years accounted for the largest number of murder victims in any ten-year age bracket.

AGE	NUMBER			PERCENT DISTRIBUTION		
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007
1 & UNDER	12	4	12	5.2	1.9	5.4
2 - 5	7	5	4	3.1	2.4	1.8
6 - 10	5	1	0	2.2	0.5	0.0
11 - 14	3	3	2	1.3	1.4	0.9
15 - 19	24	24	26	10.5	11.3	11.7
20 - 24	38	21	33	16.6	9.9	14.9
25 - 29	28	32	32	12.2	15.1	14.4
30 - 34	17	23	18	7.4	10.8	8.1
35 - 39	17	24	19	7.4	11.3	8.6
40 - 44	23	23	20	10.0	10.8	9.0
45 - 49	14	17	15	6.1	8.0	6.8
50 - 54	19	9	11	8.3	4.2	5.0
55 - 59	8	6	10	3.5	2.8	4.5
60 - 64	8	7	8	3.5	3.3	3.6
65 - 69	1	7	6	0.4	3.3	2.7
70 - 74	2	1	1	0.9	0.5	0.5
75 & OVER	3	5	3	1.3	2.4	1.4
UNKNOWN	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.9
TOTAL	229	212	222	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX						
MALE	176	162	147	76.9	76.4	66.2
FEMALE	53	50	73	23.1	23.6	32.9
UNKNOWN	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.9
TOTAL	229	212	222	100.0	100.0	100.0
RACE						
WHITE	128	134	128	55.9	63.2	57.7
BLACK	81	64	75	35.4	30.2	33.8
INDIAN	17	14	12	7.4	6.6	5.4
ASIAN	3	0	2	1.3	0.0	0.9
UNKNOWN	0	0	5	0.0	0.0	2.3
TOTAL	229	212	222	100.0	100.0	100.0
ETHNICITY						
NON - HISPANIC	204	182	203	89.1	85.8	91.4
HISPANIC	20	27	15	8.7	12.7	6.8
UNKNOWN	5	3	4	2.2	1.4	1.8
TOTAL	229	212	222	100.0	100.0	100.0

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MURDER BY OFFENSE - 2009

FELONY TYPE		OTHER THAN FELONY	
OFFENSE	NUMBER	OFFENSE	NUMBER
Rape	1	Lover's Triangle	9
Robbery	28	Child Killed by Babysitter	5
Arson	3	Brawl Due to Influence of Alcohol	3
Narcotic Drug Laws	22	Brawl Due to Influence of Narcotics	5
Other - not specified	1	Argument Over Money or Property	10
All Suspected Felony Types	5	Other Arguments	69
		Gangland Killings	19
		Other	27
		Unknown Circumstances	22
TOTAL FELONY RELATED	60	TOTAL NON - FELONY RELATED	169

MURDER BY RELATIONSHIP

FAMILY		OTHER THAN FAMILY	
RELATIONSHIP (VICTIM TO OFFENDER)	NUMBER	RELATIONSHIP (VICTIM TO OFFENDER)	NUMBER
Brother	5	Acquaintance	71
Common-Law Wife	1	Boyfriend	4
Daughter	3	Employer	1
Father	2	Friend	11
Husband	3	Girlfriend	18
In-Law	1	Neighbor	6
Mother	2	Other - Known to Victim	11
Other Family	3	Stranger	31
Stepdaughter	1	Relationship Not Determined	40
Stepfather	1		
Son	6		
Stepson	1		
Wife	7		
TOTAL FAMILY	36	TOTAL NON - FAMILY	193

MURDER BY WEAPON

WEAPON	NUMBER	% DISTRIBUTION
Firearm, type not stated - does not include mechanic's grease gun or caulking gun	7	3.1
Handgun - pistol, revolver, etc.	105	45.9
Rifle	11	4.8
Shotgun	5	2.2
Knife or Cutting Instrument - including ice pick, screwdriver, ax, etc.	45	19.7
Blunt Object - hammer, club etc.	6	2.6
Personal Weapons - includes beating by hands, feet and other body members	31	13.5
Fire/Arson	8	3.5
Narcotics and Drugs - including sleeping pills	1	0.4
Strangulation/Hanging	6	2.6
Other - type not designated or known	4	1.7
TOTAL WEAPONS	229	100.0

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RAPE

Definition: The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will, regardless of age. Statutory rape is not included in this category.

Forcible rape differs from other violent crimes in that the victim, in many cases, is hesitant to report the offense to the police. The rigors of court proceedings and the embarrassment caused by the social stigma placed on this crime have a deterrent effect on the victim's willingness to make the crime known to the police.

For the purpose of Uniform Crime Reporting, rape is divided into two categories: (1) rape by force; (2) attempts to rape. Assaults to commit forcible rape are included in the index offenses category of rape.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

A total of 1,526 forcible and attempted rapes was reported by law enforcement agencies in 2009.

Forcible rapes accounted for approximately 8.3% of all violent crimes and approximately 1.0% of all index crimes reported.

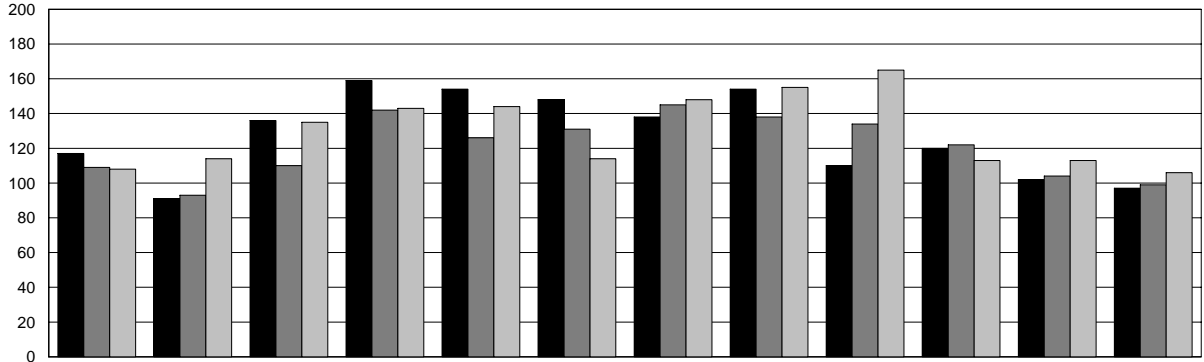
A total of 595 rapes was cleared by arrest or exceptional means, resulting in a clearance rate of 39.0%.

Of all persons arrested for rape, 45.0% were under the age of 25; 72.3% were White, 21.4% were Black, 5.5% were Indian, and 0.7% were Asian.

The value of property stolen in the actual offense of rape totaled \$53,066.

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

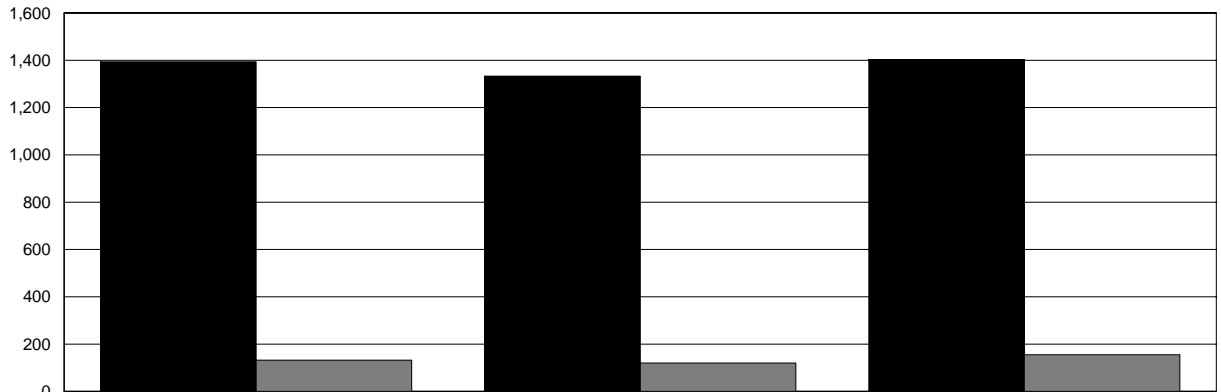
RAPE BY MONTH



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2009	117	91	136	159	154	148	138	154	110	120	102	97
2008	109	93	110	142	126	131	145	138	134	122	104	99
2007	108	114	135	143	144	114	148	155	165	113	113	106

2009
 2008
 2007

RAPE - FORCIBLE AND ATTEMPTS



	2009	2008	2007
FORCE	1,394	1,333	1,403
ATTEMPTS	132	120	155

FORCE
 ATTEMPTS

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ROBBERY

Definition: The felonious and forcible taking of property from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by violence or putting the person in fear and against his/her will.

In order for the crime of robbery to take place, the victim must be present. Robberies are reported in the following categories: gun, knife or cutting instrument, other dangerous weapon, and strong-arm robbery.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

A total of 3,339 robberies was reported by law enforcement agencies in 2009.

Robberies accounted for 18.2% of all violent crimes and 2.2% of all index crimes reported. A total of 959 robberies was cleared; this was a clearance rate of 28.7%.

The highest percentage of persons arrested for robbery (15.8%) was in the 25-year-old to 29-year-old age category. Of all persons arrested for robbery, 43.1% were White, 49.9% were Black, 6.2% were Indian, and 0.7% were Asian.

The largest number of actual offenses of robbery (976) occurred in the highway (streets, alleys, etc.) robbery category, representing 29.2% of all reported robberies. Armed robbery (with any type of weapon) was responsible for 62.4% of the total number of offenses.

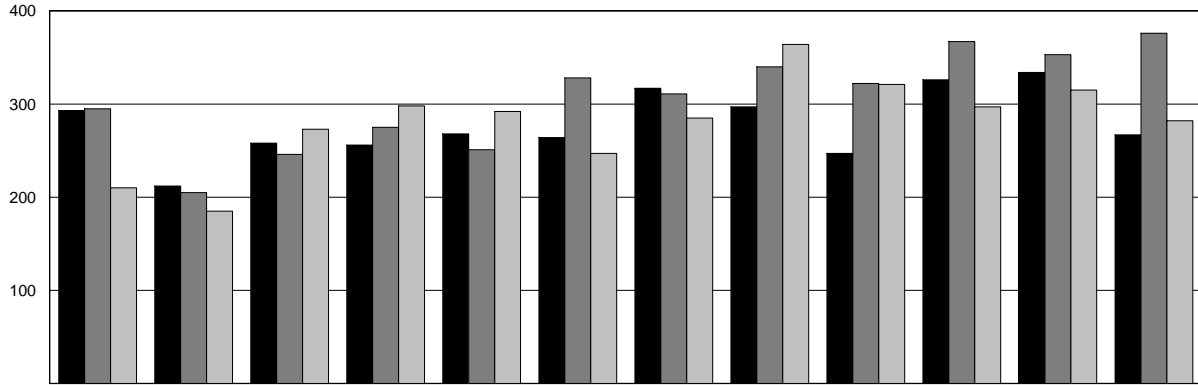
The value of property stolen in robberies totaled \$3,839,347 or 1.8% of the total value of property stolen during the year.

ROBBERY BY CLASSIFICATION

	2009		2008		2007	
	OFFENSES	VALUES	OFFENSES	VALUES	OFFENSES	VALUES
HIGHWAY	976	\$ 773,793	1,254	\$ 1,744,474	1,391	\$ 1,216,803
COMMERCIAL HOUSE	567	\$ 694,463	545	\$ 585,017	343	\$ 403,371
SERVICE STATION	41	\$ 32,709	61	\$ 49,690	48	\$ 26,618
CONVENIENCE STORE	269	\$ 479,760	255	\$ 115,832	230	\$ 101,712
RESIDENCE	865	\$ 1,121,118	892	\$ 1,116,752	657	\$ 608,218
BANK	92	\$ 339,447	44	\$ 150,857	58	\$ 249,569
MISCELLANEOUS	529	\$ 398,057	618	\$ 675,215	642	\$ 404,162
TOTAL	3,339	\$ 3,839,347	3,669	\$ 4,437,837	3,369	\$ 3,010,453

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

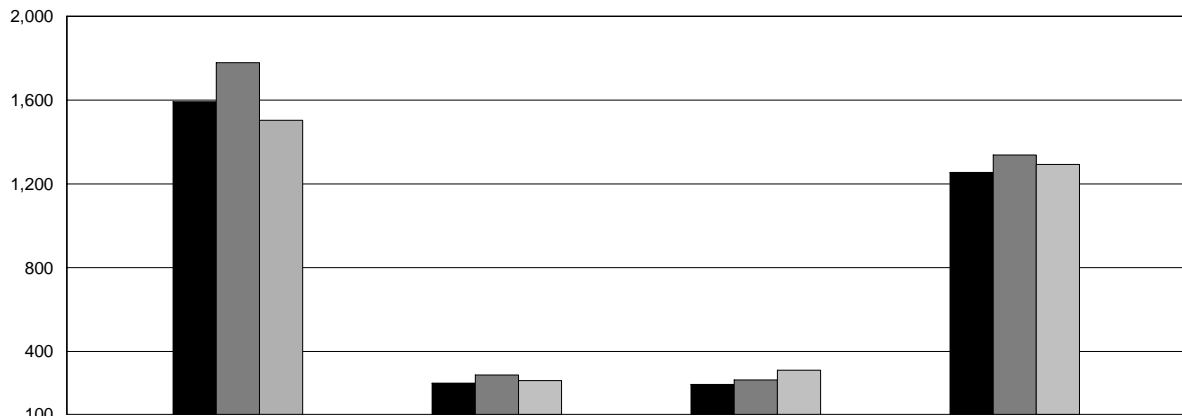
ROBBERY BY MONTH



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2009	293	212	258	256	268	264	317	297	247	326	334	267
2008	295	205	246	275	251	328	311	340	322	367	353	376
2007	210	185	273	298	292	247	285	364	321	297	315	282

2009
 2008
 2007

ROBBERY BY WEAPON



	GUN	KNIFE OR CUTTING INSTRUMENT	OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	HANDS, FISTS, FEET
2009	1,592	249	243	1,255
2008	1,779	288	264	1,338
2007	1,504	261	311	1,293

2009
 2008
 2007

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Definition: The unlawful attack or an attempt to attack through force or violence to do physical injury to another.

An aggravated assault may be committed with a gun, knife or other cutting instrument, other dangerous weapon, or through the aggravated use of hands, fists, or feet. All assaults, where no weapon is used and which result in minor injuries, are classified as non-aggravated and are not counted in the index crime totals.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

A total of 13,300 aggravated assaults was reported by law enforcement agencies in 2009.

Aggravated assaults accounted for 72.3% of all violent crimes and 8.9% of all index crimes reported.

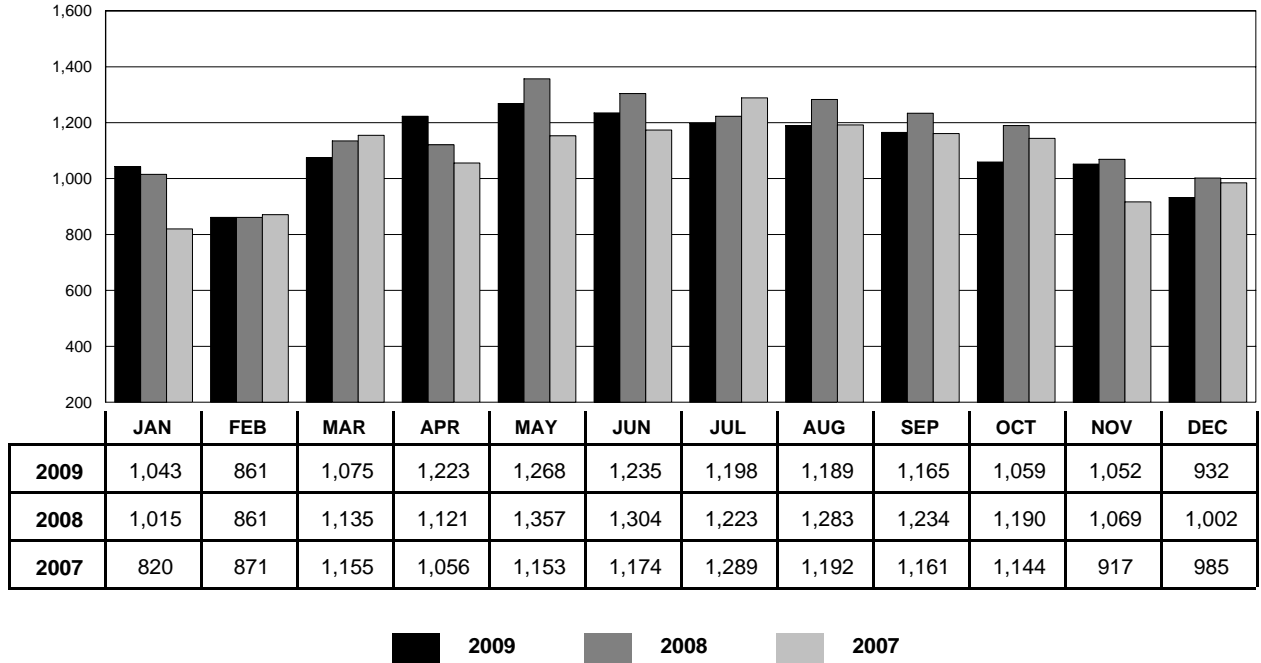
A total of 6,554 aggravated assaults was cleared by arrest or exceptional means, representing a clearance rate of 49.3%.

The 25-year-old to 29-year-old age group, at 16.6% accounted for the highest percentage of persons arrested for aggravated assault. Of all persons arrested, 65.2% were White, 25.4% were Black, 8.9% were Indian, and 0.4% were Asian.

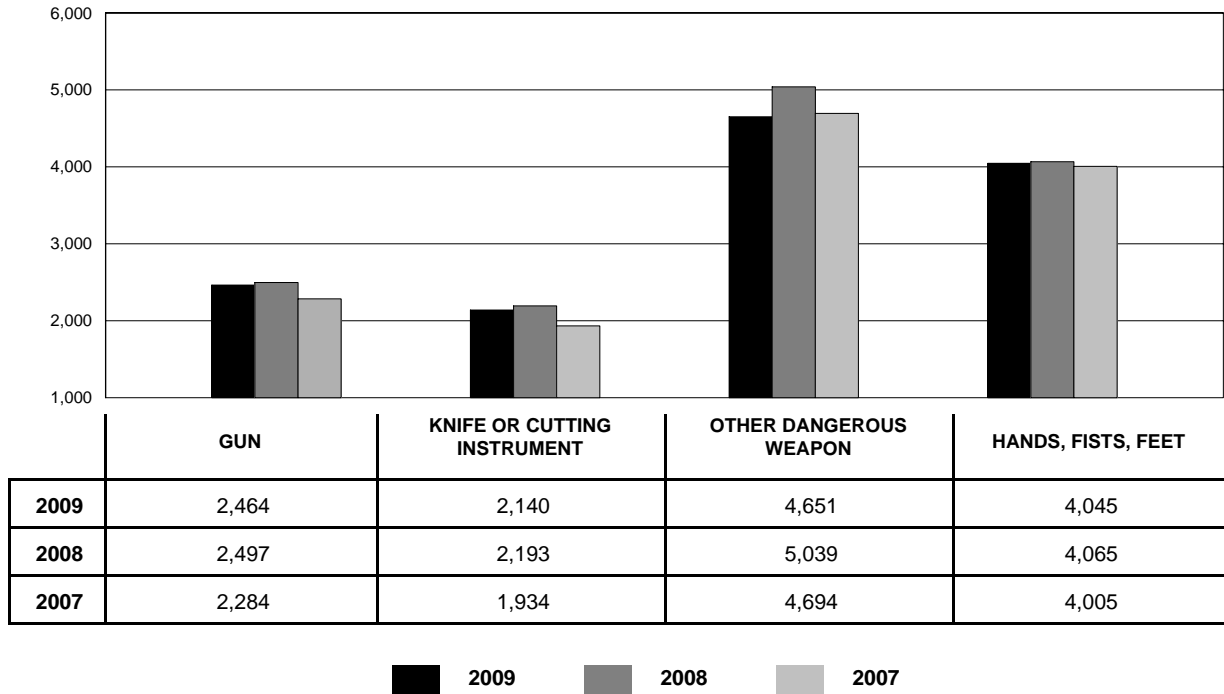
Of all types of aggravated assaults, the use of "other dangerous weapon" was the most prevalent; this category reflected 4,651 offenses or 35.0% of all aggravated assaults.

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT BY MONTH



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT BY WEAPON



OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BURGLARY

Definition: Any unlawful or attempted forcible entry of a structure to commit a felony or larceny, even though force may not have been used to gain entry.

For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, the offense of burglary is divided into three categories: (1) forcible entry; (2) unlawful entry; (3) attempted forcible entry.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

A total of 37,815 burglaries was reported in 2009.

Burglaries accounted for 28.9% of all non-violent crimes and 25.3% of all index crimes reported.

A total of 3,883 burglaries was cleared by arrest or exceptional means. This was a clearance rate of 10.3%.

The 25-year-old to 29-year-old age group accounted for the highest percentage of adults arrested for burglary at 15.9%. The 13-year-old to 14-year-old age accounted for the highest percentage of juvenile offenders arrested.

Persons under the age of 18 were accountable for 28.6% of all burglary arrests and 1.2% of burglaries cleared.

Of all persons arrested, 66.6% were White, 26.2% were Black, 6.8% were Indian, and 0.3% were Asian.

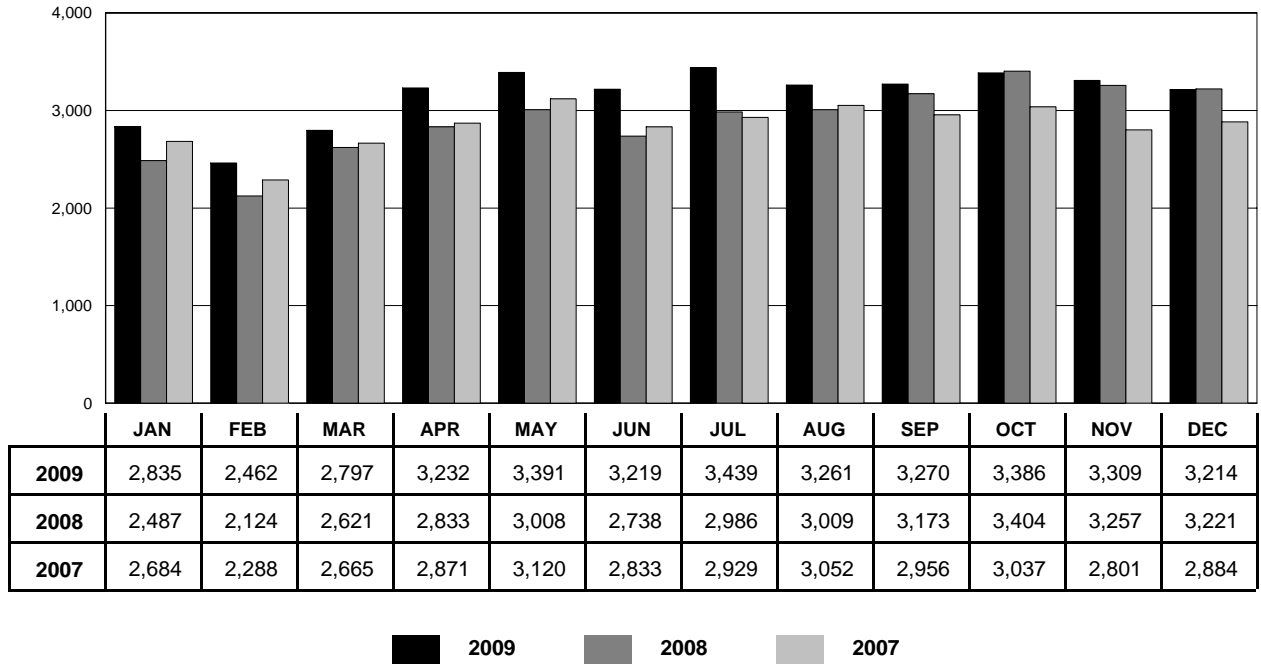
Forcible entry was the most prevalent of the three categories of burglary, with 26,251 actual offenses. This represents 69.4% of the total burglaries committed. Unlawful entry (no force) constituted 25.3%, while 5.3% were attempts.

The value of property stolen in actual offenses of burglary totaled \$72,828,666 or 33.8% of the total value of property stolen during 2009.

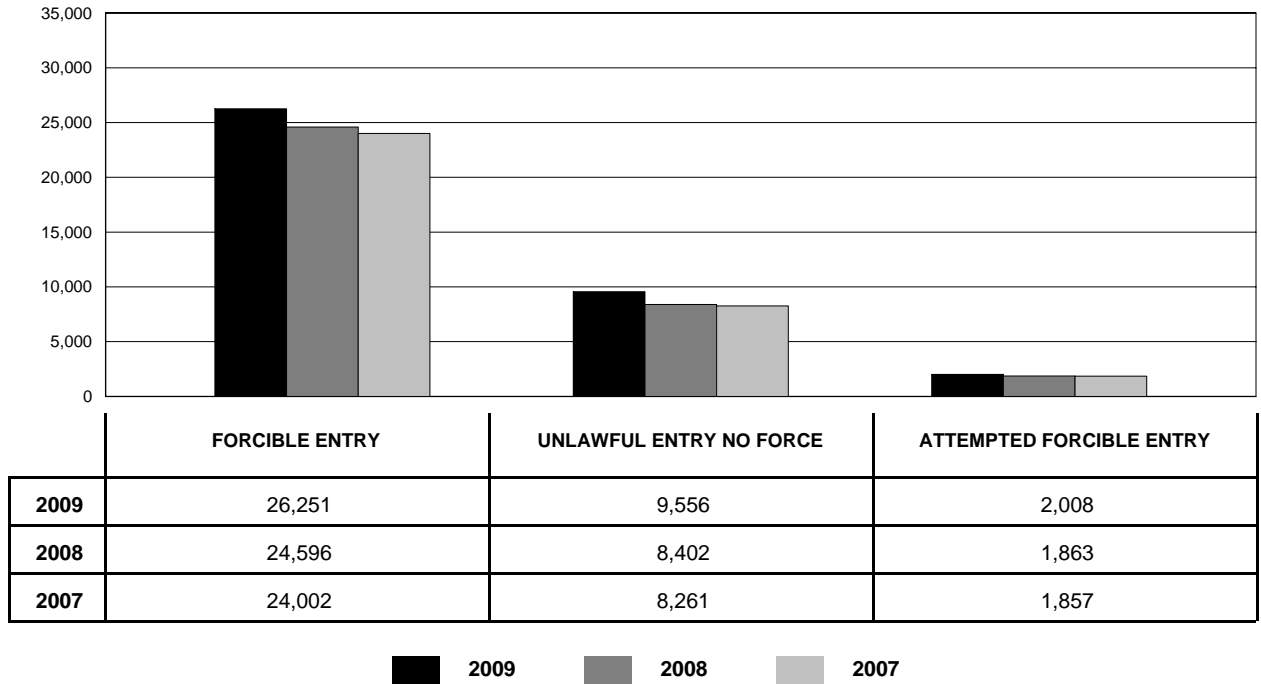
Residential burglaries accounted for 78.3% of the total offenses reported, with a total dollar loss of \$52,227,865. The number of residential burglaries was 29,614. Daytime hours accounted for 39.7% of all burglaries; 32.1% took place in the nighttime. The remainder occurred at undetermined times.

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BURGLARY BY MONTH

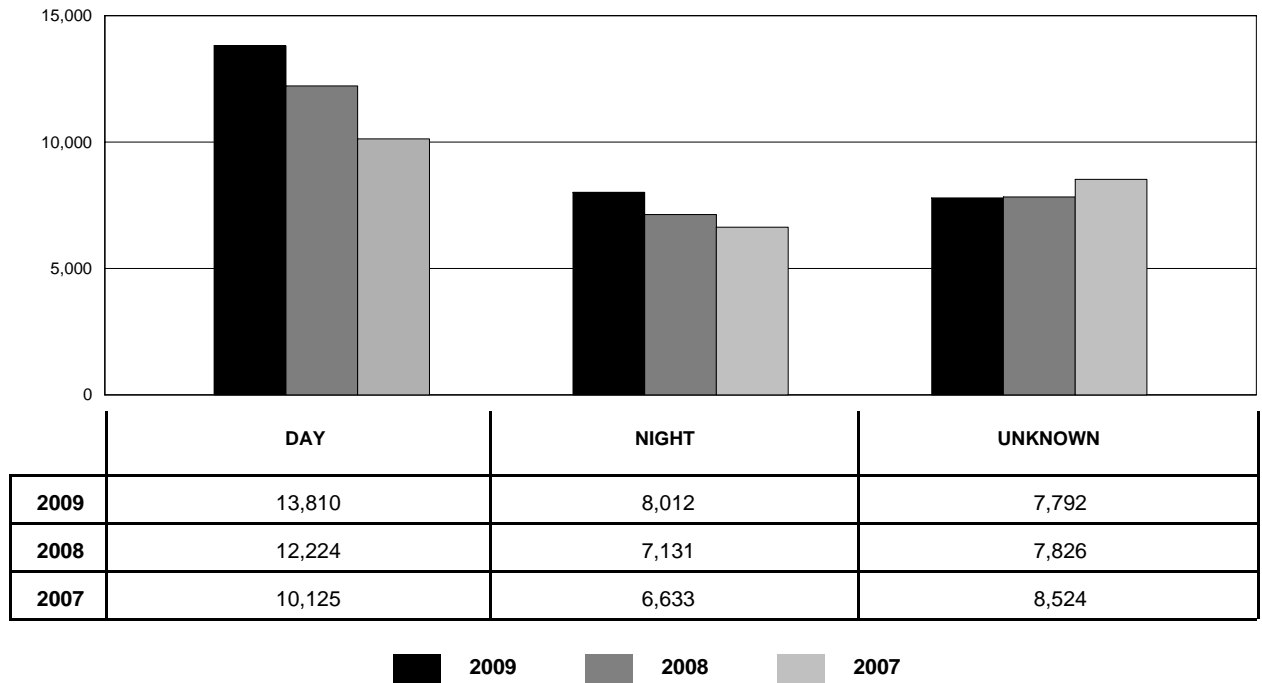


BURGLARY BY TYPE

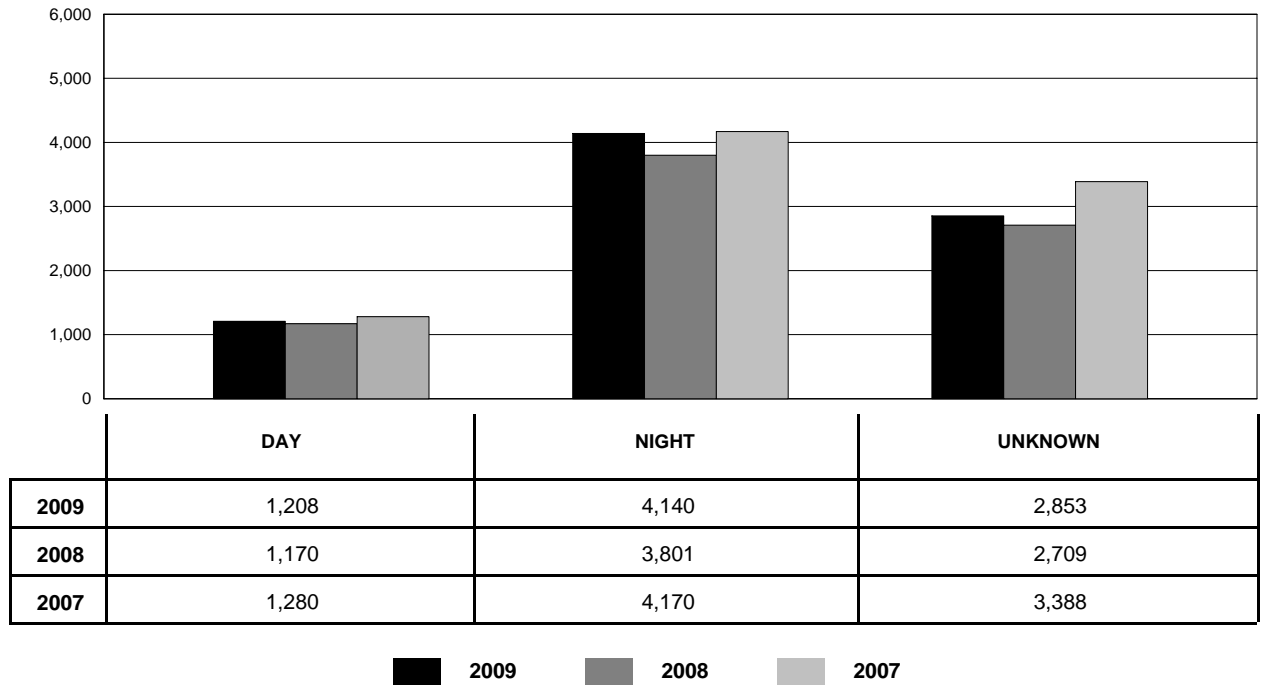


OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BURGLARY - RESIDENCE



BURGLARY - NON-RESIDENCE



OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BURGLARY BY CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION		YEAR	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	% CHANGE	% DISTRIBUTION	VALUE STOLEN
RESIDENCE	NIGHT	2009	8,012	+12.4	21.2	\$ 11,602,322
		2008	7,131	+7.5	20.5	\$ 9,392,616
		2007	6,633	-2.1	19.4	\$ 7,510,635
	DAY	2009	13,810	+13.0	36.5	\$ 25,971,928
		2008	12,224	+20.7	35.1	\$ 21,487,957
		2007	10,125	-2.5	29.7	\$ 16,243,285
	UNKNOWN	2009	7,792	-0.4	20.6	\$ 14,653,615
		2008	7,826	-8.2	22.4	\$ 14,441,623
		2007	8,524	+1.1	25.0	\$ 17,386,519
TOTAL		2009	29,614	+9.0	78.3	\$ 52,227,865
		2008	27,181	+7.5	78.0	\$ 45,322,196
		2007	25,282	-1.2	74.1	\$ 41,140,439
NON - RESIDENCE	NIGHT	2009	4,140	+8.9	10.9	\$ 8,685,567
		2008	3,801	-8.8	10.9	\$ 6,110,628
		2007	4,170	-5.7	12.2	\$ 7,696,037
	DAY	2009	1,208	+3.2	3.2	\$ 2,090,380
		2008	1,170	-8.6	3.4	\$ 2,063,819
		2007	1,280	+4.7	3.8	\$ 2,044,677
	UNKNOWN	2009	2,853	+5.3	7.5	\$ 9,824,854
		2008	2,709	-20.0	7.8	\$ 6,817,018
		2007	3,388	+11.0	9.9	\$ 10,496,102
TOTAL		2009	8,201	+6.8	21.7	\$ 20,600,801
		2008	7,680	-13.1	22.0	\$ 14,991,465
		2007	8,838	+1.6	25.9	\$ 20,236,816
GRAND TOTAL		2009	37,815	+8.5	100.0	\$ 72,828,666
		2008	34,861	+2.2	100.0	\$ 60,313,661
		2007	34,120	-0.5	100.0	\$ 61,377,255

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LARCENY

Definition: The unlawful taking of property of another with intent to deprive him/her of ownership without the use of force, violence, or fraud.

For reporting purposes, larcenies are specifically categorized in crimes resulting from: (1) pocket picking, (2) purse snatching, (3) shoplifting, (4) theft from a motor vehicle, (5) theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories, (6) bicycle theft, (7) theft from buildings, and (8) theft from any coin operated machine. Any remaining crimes of theft are classified in the "all other" category.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

A total of 82,814 larcenies was reported by law enforcement agencies.

Larceny accounted for 63.2% of all non-violent crimes and 55.4% of all index crimes reported.

There were 16,500 larcenies cleared by arrest or exceptional means for a clearance rate of 19.9%.

At 11.0%, the 25-year-old to 29-year-old age category range reflected the largest number of larceny arrests.

Persons under the age of 18 were accountable for 27.7% of all larceny arrests and 3.9% of larceny clearances.

Of all persons arrested, 71.1% were White, 22.9% were Black, 5.1% were Indian, and 0.9% were Asian.

The value of property stolen in larceny offenses totaled \$76,295,108, representing 35.4% of the total value of property stolen.

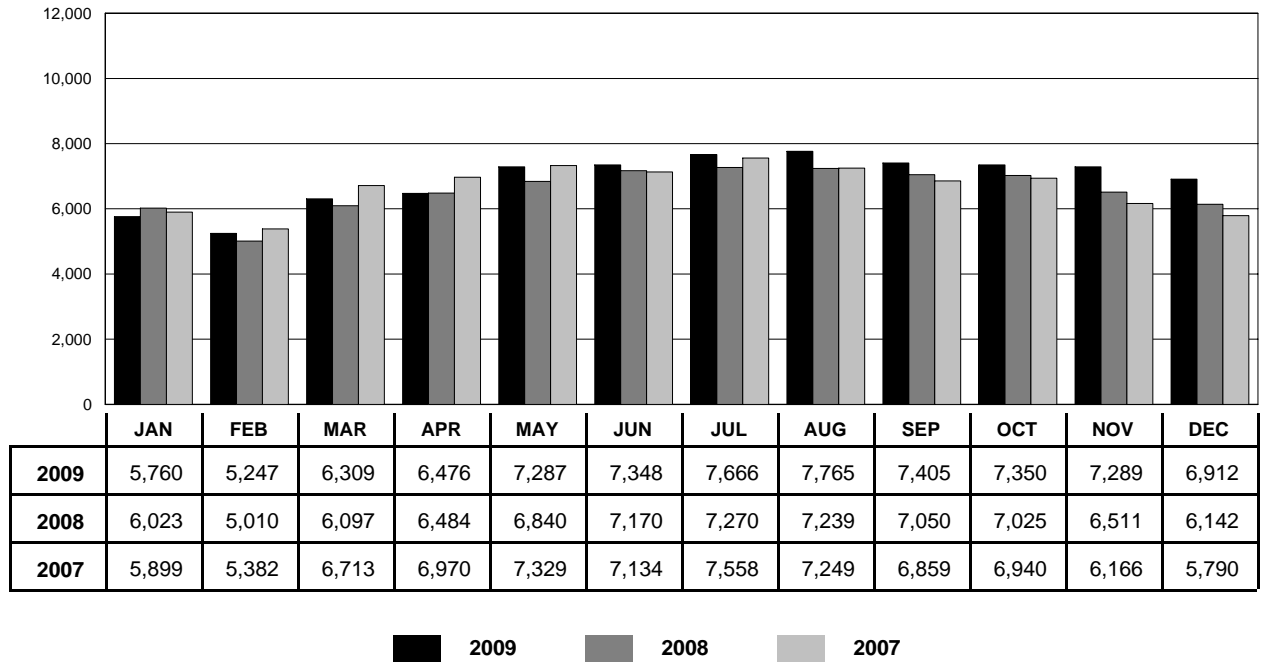
OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LARCENY BY CLASSIFICATION

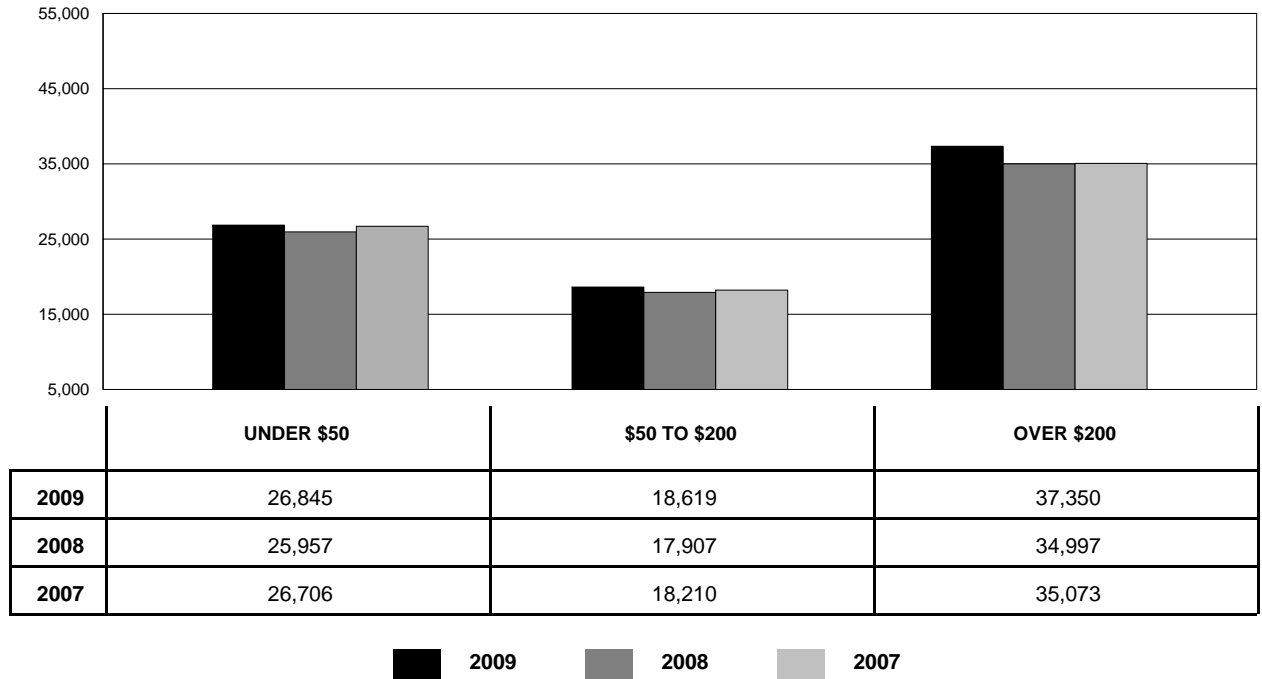
CLASSIFICATION	YEAR	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	% CHANGE	% DISTRIBUTION	VALUE STOLEN
POCKET PICKING	2009	276	-13.8	0.3	\$ 62,280
	2008	320	+3.2	0.4	\$ 82,720
	2007	310	+17.4	0.4	\$ 116,282
PURSE SNATCHING	2009	222	-37.3	0.3	\$ 65,894
	2008	354	+1.4	0.4	\$ 91,815
	2007	349	-18.6	0.4	\$ 72,928
SHOPLIFTING	2009	16,028	+23.2	19.4	\$ 2,196,854
	2008	13,015	+18.8	16.5	\$ 2,286,353
	2007	10,958	+9.7	13.7	\$ 1,666,207
FROM MOTOR VEHICLES	2009	23,271	+12.8	28.1	\$14,551,199
	2008	20,623	+1.8	26.2	\$12,076,832
	2007	20,257	-2.2	25.3	\$13,829,251
MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	2009	6,514	-2.7	7.9	\$ 4,313,743
	2008	6,695	-1.9	8.5	\$ 3,795,853
	2007	6,824	-12.2	8.5	\$ 3,932,523
BICYCLES	2009	1,525	-12.3	1.8	\$ 330,443
	2008	1,738	-12.2	2.2	\$ 393,474
	2007	1,980	-4.8	2.5	\$ 396,919
FROM BUILDINGS	2009	11,694	+7.0	14.1	\$11,643,945
	2008	10,930	+5.4	13.9	\$10,164,970
	2007	10,370	+5.8	13.0	\$ 9,243,398
FROM COIN OPERATED MACHINES	2009	509	+51.5	0.6	\$ 155,857
	2008	336	-1.5	0.4	\$ 244,194
	2007	341	-11.2	0.4	\$ 186,011
ALL OTHERS	2009	22,775	-8.4	27.5	\$42,974,893
	2008	24,850	-13.1	31.5	\$47,234,756
	2007	28,600	-3.6	35.8	\$39,394,283
TOTAL	2009	82,814	+5.0	100.0	\$76,295,108
	2008	78,861	-1.4	100.0	\$76,370,967
	2007	79,989	-1.4	100.0	\$68,837,802

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LARCENY OFFENSES BY MONTH



LARCENY OFFENSES BY VALUE



OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Definition: The unlawful taking or attempted taking of a motor vehicle.

The term "motor vehicle" includes those self-propelled vehicles which run on a land surface and not on rails.

Thefts of farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, and construction equipment are not included in the definition of a motor vehicle. Joyriding is included in this category.

Motor vehicle theft is divided into three categories: (1) autos; (2) trucks and buses; and (3) other vehicles.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

A total of 10,336 motor vehicle thefts was reported by law enforcement agencies in 2009, representing a total value of \$62,261,489.

Motor vehicle theft made up 7.9% of all non-violent crimes and 6.9% of all index crimes reported.

A total of 1,139 motor vehicle thefts was cleared by arrest or exceptional means for a clearance rate of 11.0%.

At 11.6%, the 25-year-old to 29-year-old age category accounted for the highest percentage of all those arrested for motor vehicle theft.

Juvenile arrests accounted for 31.9% of all motor vehicle theft arrests. Of the juvenile arrests, 41.3% were of 13, 14, and 15 year old offenders.

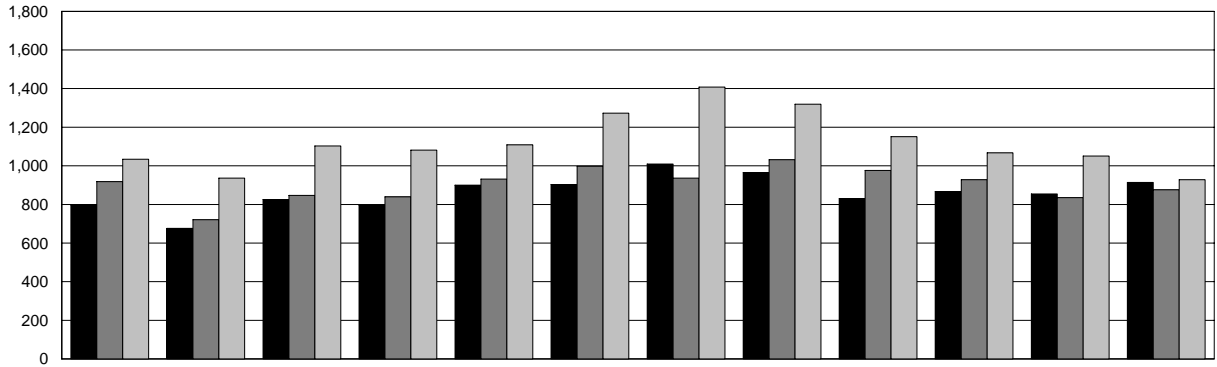
Of all persons arrested, 73.1% were White, 17.7% were Black, 9.2% were Indian, and 0.0% were Asian.

The recovery rate for motor vehicle theft was 84.2% with 8,701 recovered.

The average value of motor vehicles stolen during 2009 was \$6,023.75.

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

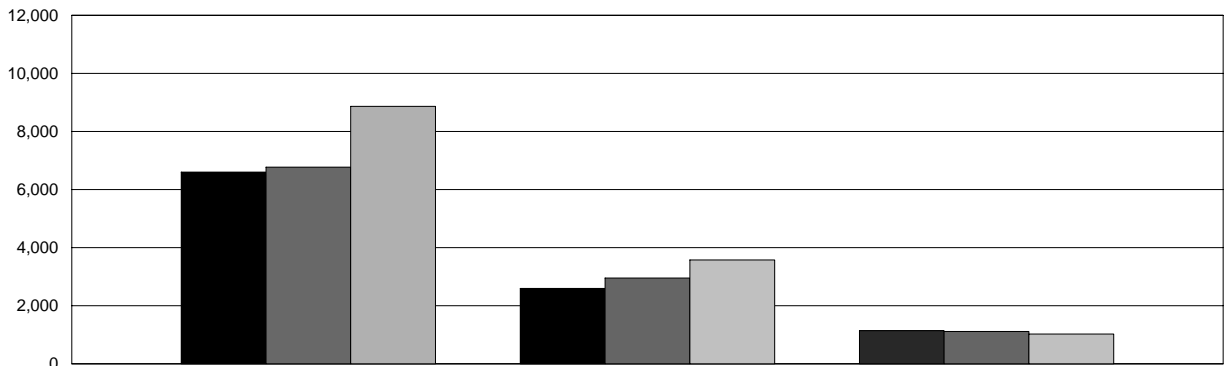
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT BY MONTH



	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
2009	798	676	825	795	900	903	1,009	965	830	867	854	914
2008	918	721	847	839	931	998	936	1,032	976	928	835	876
2007	1,034	936	1,103	1,081	1,109	1,273	1,408	1,319	1,151	1,067	1,051	928

2009
 2008
 2007

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT BY TYPE



	AUTOS	TRUCKS & BUSES	OTHER VEHICLES
2009	6,602	2,594	1,140
2008	6,773	2,950	1,114
2007	8,863	3,574	1,023

2009
 2008
 2007

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ARSON

Definition: Any willful or malicious burning, or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud.

The term "Arson" applies only to those fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set.

Attempts to burn are included in the arson report, but fires of suspicious or unknown origin are not.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

A total of 1,020 cases of arson was reported by law enforcement agencies in 2009.

Of those reported, 558 were structural, 259 were mobile, and 203 accounted for all others.

Arson clearances by arrest or exceptional means totaled 190, for a clearance rate of 18.6%. Persons under 18 years of age accounted for 64 of those clearances.

The total estimated value of property damaged by reported arson in 2009 was \$20,577,947. This is a decrease of 25.0% from the \$27,436,935 worth of property damaged by arson in 2008.

The guidelines used by fire departments to report arson to the State Fire Marshal's Office differ from those in which the Uniform Crime Reporting Program obtains its data from law enforcement agencies. For more information on arson, you may contact the Oklahoma Fire Incident Reporting System (OFIRS) at:

OFIRS
State Fire Marshal's Office
2401 N. W. 23rd, Suite 4
Oklahoma City, OK 73107
405-522-5005

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ARSON BY CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	YEAR	NUMBER OF OFFENSES	% CHANGE	ESTIMATED VALUE OF DAMAGED PROPERTY
STRUCTURAL				
SINGLE OCCUPANCY RESIDENTIAL	2009	353	+2.0	\$ 9,646,583
	2008	346	+3.0	\$ 12,807,738
	2007	336	-12.3	\$ 4,724,618
OTHER RESIDENTIAL	2009	77	-14.4	\$ 2,079,011
	2008	90	-11.8	\$ 1,748,017
	2007	102	+41.7	\$ 2,159,166
STORAGE	2009	26	-23.5	\$ 604,442
	2008	34	-15.0	\$ 624,847
	2007	40	-21.6	\$ 516,203
INDUSTRIAL/MANUFACTURING	2009	2	-33.3	\$ 0
	2008	3	-25.0	\$ 810,400
	2007	4	+33.3	\$ 440,010
OTHER COMMERCIAL	2009	27	-46.0	\$ 3,855,068
	2008	50	+2.0	\$ 3,457,183
	2007	49	+63.3	\$ 3,608,963
COMMUNITY/PUBLIC	2009	41	0.0	\$ 1,650,627
	2008	41	-10.9	\$ 3,790,956
	2007	46	+24.3	\$ 2,356,924
ALL OTHER STRUCTURES	2009	32	0.0	\$ 77,035
	2008	32	+18.5	\$ 142,952
	2007	27	-3.6	\$ 92,280
TOTAL	2009	558	-6.4	\$ 17,912,766
	2008	596	-1.3	\$ 23,382,093
	2007	604	0.0	\$ 13,898,164
MOBILE				
MOTOR VEHICLES	2009	225	-9.3	\$ 1,899,085
	2008	248	+15.3	\$ 2,881,878
	2007	215	-6.1	\$ 1,159,975
OTHER MOBILE PROPERTY	2009	34	-42.4	\$ 545,386
	2008	59	+68.6	\$ 581,459
	2007	35	+6.1	\$ 246,955
TOTAL	2009	259	-15.6	\$ 2,444,471
	2008	307	+22.8	\$ 3,463,337
	2007	250	-4.6	\$ 1,406,930
TOTAL OTHERS				
OTHER	2009	203	-25.1	\$ 220,710
	2008	271	+44.9	\$ 591,505
	2007	187	-34.2	\$ 230,712
GRAND TOTAL	2009	1,020	-13.1	\$ 20,577,947
	2008	1,174	+12.8	\$ 27,436,935
	2007	1,041	-9.5	\$ 15,535,806



IV

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED



OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

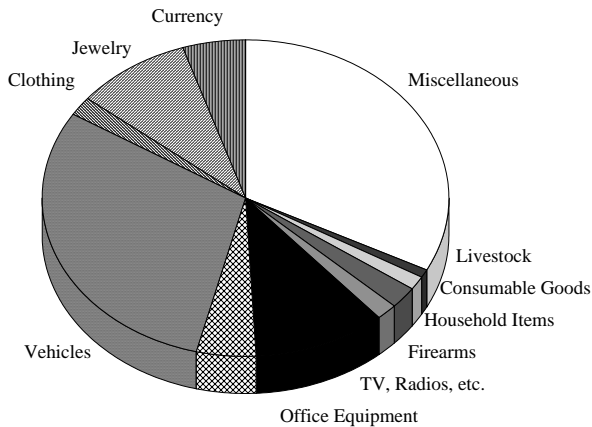
PROPERTY

Each month law enforcement agencies submit supplementary data pertaining to crimes in which money or property is stolen. These figures are subsequently compiled and analyzed and the resultant figures provide information concerning the value of property stolen and recovered by type of property and offense.

The total value of property stolen in Oklahoma during 2009 was \$215,299,296. This is an increase of \$2,483,890 or 1.2% more than the previous year.

Law enforcement agencies recovered approximately 14.6% less property in 2009 with \$43,975,632 or 20.4% of the total property stolen.

**VALUE OF PROPERTY
STOLEN BY TYPE**



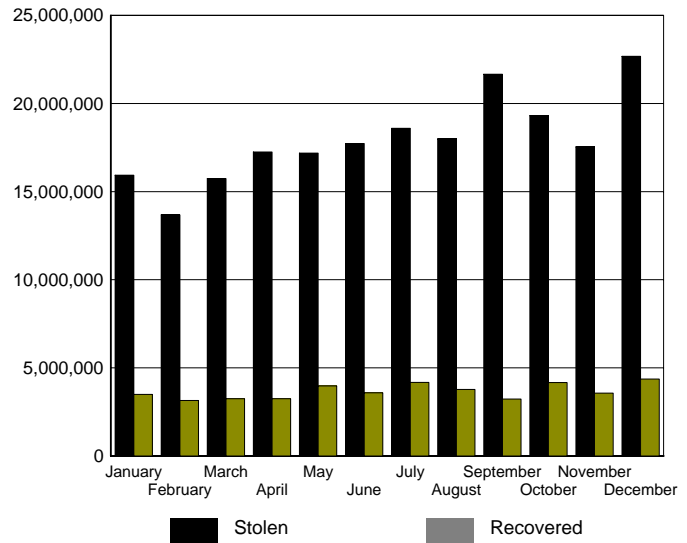
**VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN
& RECOVERED BY TYPE**

CATEGORY	VALUE STOLEN	VALUE RECOVERED
Currency	10,480,049	267,132
Jewelry	20,283,587	571,419
Clothing	4,077,446	628,595
Vehicles	64,493,054	35,549,598
Office Equipment	9,995,811	352,706
TV, Radios, etc.	23,019,840	892,740
Firearms	3,376,664	227,786
Household Items	4,990,423	216,303
Consumable Goods	2,661,519	255,719
Livestock	1,863,303	99,370
Miscellaneous	70,057,600	4,914,264
TOTAL	215,299,296	43,975,632

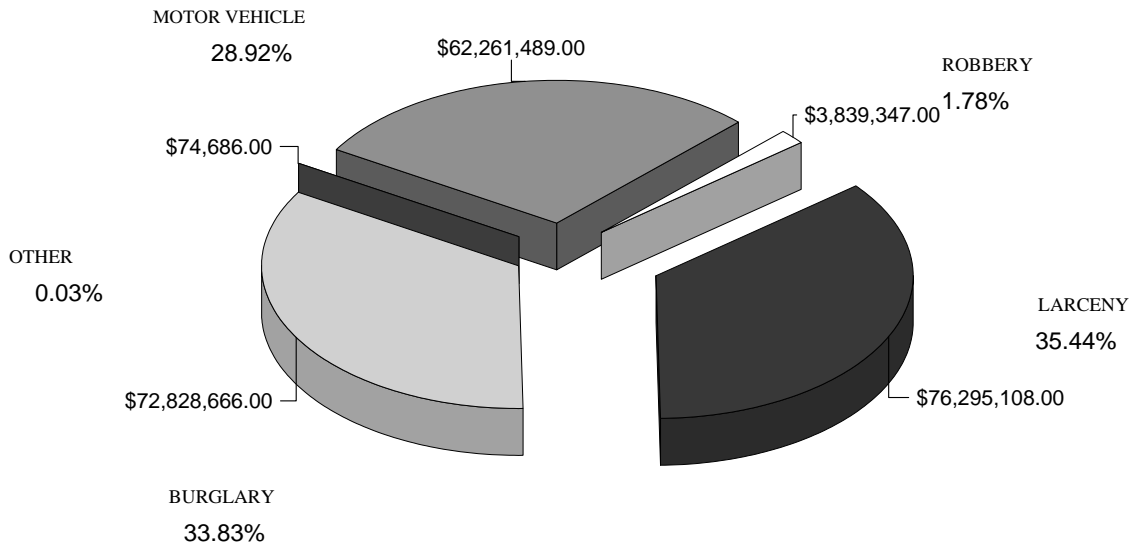
OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN - RECOVERED BY MONTH

MONTH	VALUE STOLEN	VALUE RECOVERED
January	15,935,027	3,492,206
February	13,681,770	3,148,717
March	15,742,875	3,245,164
April	17,246,653	3,253,357
May	17,182,212	3,971,807
June	17,729,721	3,582,012
July	18,593,892	4,176,284
August	17,991,477	3,780,069
September	21,661,759	3,234,380
October	19,309,683	4,164,208
November	17,544,010	3,562,708
December	22,680,217	4,364,720
Total	215,299,296	43,975,632



VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN - BY OFFENSE



OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PROPERTY STOLEN - RECOVERED BY MONTH

MONTH	YEAR	STOLEN	% CHANGE	RECOVERED	% CHANGE
JANUARY	2009	\$15,935,027	-7.4	\$3,492,206	-19.9
	2008	\$17,205,496	-0.3	\$4,358,694	-19.6
	2007	\$17,252,237	+8.0	\$5,418,982	+27.2
FEBRUARY	2009	\$13,681,770	+10.2	\$3,148,717	-15.7
	2008	\$12,415,783	-15.3	\$3,737,163	-16.0
	2007	\$14,659,217	+1.9	\$4,448,073	-1.6
MARCH	2009	\$15,742,875	-7.8	\$3,245,164	-23.0
	2008	\$17,067,849	-0.9	\$4,215,579	-5.7
	2007	\$17,224,802	+3.1	\$4,468,353	+9.8
APRIL	2009	\$17,246,653	+2.6	\$3,253,357	-24.1
	2008	\$16,812,211	-7.6	\$4,285,168	-0.9
	2007	\$18,196,462	+18.2	\$4,324,270	+0.1
MAY	2009	\$17,182,212	-6.4	\$3,971,807	-11.4
	2008	\$18,359,356	+8.4	\$4,481,148	-2.8
	2007	\$16,941,161	-8.5	\$4,609,788	-7.1
JUNE	2009	\$17,729,721	-2.0	\$3,582,012	-16.4
	2008	\$18,098,864	+3.5	\$4,283,513	-6.5
	2007	\$17,485,069	-5.9	\$4,582,035	-8.0
JULY	2009	\$18,593,892	+1.5	\$4,176,284	-1.8
	2008	\$18,310,770	-7.5	\$4,252,313	-21.5
	2007	\$19,797,024	+8.3	\$5,415,401	+18.4
AUGUST	2009	\$17,991,477	-7.1	\$3,780,069	-26.6
	2008	\$19,368,723	+0.7	\$5,148,360	+8.5
	2007	\$19,226,928	+4.2	\$4,745,683	-4.6
SEPTEMBER	2009	\$21,661,759	+13.6	\$3,234,380	-22.2
	2008	\$19,076,664	+4.9	\$4,156,289	-3.6
	2007	\$18,184,678	+5.4	\$4,313,027	+2.3
OCTOBER	2009	\$19,309,683	-4.8	\$4,164,208	-18.5
	2008	\$20,274,060	+11.1	\$5,107,017	+7.9
	2007	\$18,256,570	+7.1	\$4,731,331	+17.4
NOVEMBER	2009	\$17,544,010	-5.1	\$3,562,708	-11.6
	2008	\$18,495,479	+1.3	\$4,031,097	-13.2
	2007	\$18,267,002	+6.8	\$4,644,080	-2.4
DECEMBER	2009	\$22,680,217	+30.9	\$4,364,720	+27.6
	2008	\$17,330,151	-0.8	\$3,420,327	-28.2
	2007	\$17,477,685	-5.0	\$4,762,375	+6.6
TOTAL	2009	\$215,299,296	+1.2	\$43,975,632	-14.6
	2008	\$212,815,406	-0.1	\$51,476,668	-8.8
	2007	\$212,968,835	+3.3	\$56,463,398	+4.3



V

ARREST AND CLEARANCE DATA





X

CONTRIBUTOR PARTICIPATION



OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HISTORY OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

There are approximately 450 sheriffs' offices and police departments in Oklahoma. During 1973, an average of 65 law enforcement agencies contributed monthly Uniform Crime Reports directly to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation assumed the statewide administration of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program on September 1, 1973. Since that time, an astounding increase in the number of agencies who report directly to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation has been realized.

The table below sets forth the number of law enforcement agencies, by type, that have participated in the Oklahoma Uniform Crime Reporting Program for the years 2007, 2008, and 2009.

CONTRIBUTOR HISTORY

MONTH	TOTAL CONTRIBUTORS			POLICE DEPARTMENTS			SHERIFFS' OFFICES		
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008	2007
JAN	314	304	293	237	227	216	77	77	77
FEB	314	304	293	237	227	216	77	77	77
MAR	314	304	293	237	227	216	77	77	77
APR	314	304	293	237	227	216	77	77	77
MAY	314	304	293	237	227	216	77	77	77
JUN	314	304	293	237	227	216	77	77	77
JUL	314	304	293	237	227	216	77	77	77
AUG	314	304	293	237	227	216	77	77	77
SEP	314	304	293	237	227	216	77	77	77
OCT	314	304	293	237	227	216	77	77	77
NOV	314	304	293	237	227	216	77	77	77
DEC	314	304	293	237	227	216	77	77	77

OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONTRIBUTOR HISTORY

There were 314 direct reporting law enforcement agencies in 2009 that provided UCR data directly to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation's state repository.

The following is a list of agencies that reported partial data or failed to report data during calendar year 2009. Statistics in this publication are reported as they are received from an agency during the calendar year and data received is not calculated or averaged to compensate for partial or missing data. For this reason, there may be discrepancies when comparing data in this publication with data in "Crime in the United States."

- OK0040000 Beaver County Sheriff's Office
- OK0040200 Beaver Police Department
- OK0070900 Caddo Police Department
- OK0120100 Hugo Police Department
- OK0170000 Cotton County Sheriff's Office
- OK0280100 Mangum Police Department
- OK0290000 Harmon County Sheriff's Office
- OK0300000 Harper County Sheriff's Office
- OK0340000 Jefferson County Sheriff's Office
- OK0340800 Ringling Police Department
- OK0400000 LeFlore County Sheriff's Office
- OK0400200 Talihina Police Department
- OK0400300 Arkoma Police Department
- OK0402300 Pocola Police Department
- OK0420000 Logan County Sheriff's Office
- OK0430000 Love County Sheriff's Office
- OK0470000 Major County Sheriff's Office
- OK0480300 Kingston Police Department
- OK0610000 Pittsburg County Sheriff's Office
- OK0611700 Kiowa Police Department
- OK0612300 McAlester Public Schools Campus Police
- OK0681600 Vian Police Department
- OK0690000 Stephens County Sheriff's Office

XI

STATEMENT OF POLICY AND REGULATIONS



STATEMENT OF POLICY

The following regulations will be observed by this agency concerning the release of Uniform Crime Reporting statistical information. Employees of the agency will observe these procedures and will not deviate from this policy without the express consent of the Director of the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation. All information to be released will originate from the Field Services Unit of the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation.

REGULATIONS

1. This agency will publish an annual report reflecting the crime in Oklahoma. This report will be distributed to the Governor, to members of the Legislature, to the Attorney General, to law enforcement agencies, to the State Library System, and to any agency or committee dedicated to law enforcement or criminal justice work.
2. Published annual reports will be released to the above named agencies at no charge. They will then be released to individuals or agencies extraneous to the criminal justice community who shall pay a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) for every copy received.
3. UCR Information Requests:
 - 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 from agencies or individuals extraneous to the criminal justice community should be submitted on an OSBI OPEN RECORDS ACT REQUEST FORM (ORA-1.) In accordance with the Oklahoma Open Records Act, all requests may be subject to a charge.
 - C. Law enforcement agencies may receive interim, unpublished, specialized reports identifying their agency only, provided the request is reasonable. Law enforcement agencies may also receive their respective county totals along with state or regional totals. All requests should be directed to the Supervisor of the Field Services Unit.



XII

APPENDIX



STATISTICAL VARIABLES

From the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's inception, it was obvious the quality of the program would be limited since it would not be possible to account for every crime. When analyzing UCR data, it must be remembered that these statistics are based upon offenses reported or known to the police.

Citizens do not report crimes in many instances for various reasons. Victims may consider the offenses to be of little consequence; they believe there is nothing the police can do about them; or they fear retaliation from offenders because they have shared willingly in such offenses as illegal sex acts, gambling, or drug use. Consequently, some offenses are never entered into the present statistical reporting system. A national survey conducted for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice indicates half of the victimizations which occur are not reported to law enforcement authorities.

In some cases, law enforcement agencies themselves question the merit of the UCR Program. A common complaint concerns jurisdiction when a sheriff's department is called upon to investigate a crime within the city limits and makes an arrest in connection with that offense. The sheriff's department feels it is necessary to score the offense but, under UCR guidelines, the city must report the offense, the clearance, and the arrest. It must be remembered that Uniform Crime Reports are collected for the purpose of measuring the extent and type of crime by geographical location; they are not activity reports.

The crime information gathered and disseminated by this report is the most accurate currently available in Oklahoma. Caution has been and will continue to be exercised when direct statistical comparisons are suggested, primarily because of a great number of socioeconomic issues. Likewise, when comparing offenses and arrest data, it should be remembered that crimes relate to events, while arrests relate to people. A single crime may involve several offenses, multiple offenders and/or victims.

Some additional conditions which will, by type and volume, affect the crime that occurs from place to place are outlined below. These same conditions will also affect the amount of crime actually reported.

1. Density and size of the community population and the metropolitan area of which it is a part.
2. Composition of the population, particularly in reference to age, sex, and race.
3. Economic status and mores of the population.
4. Relative stability of population, including commuters, seasonal and other transient types.

5. Climate, including seasonal weather conditions.
6. Educational, recreational, and religious characteristics.
7. Effective strength of the police force.
8. Standards governing appointment to the police force.
9. Policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
10. Attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems.
11. The administrative and investigative efficiency of the local law enforcement agency, including the degree of adherence to reporting crime statistics.

Because they are influenced by many variables, current methods of gathering and reporting offenses and arrest data provide a less than complete picture of criminality in our society. However, an alternative information system, which can overcome the present program's shortcomings and more adequately perform this task, is currently unavailable.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ADULT - For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes, a person 18 years of age or more.

ARREST RATE - The number of arrests reported for Part I and Part II offenses for each unit of population, generally per 100,000. Arrest rates are computed in the same manner as crime rates.

CLEARANCE RATE - The number of clearances reported for Part I offenses. This rate is determined by dividing the number of clearances by the number of offenses.

CLEARED BY ARREST - For UCR purposes, an offense is cleared by arrest or solved when at least one person is (1) arrested, (2) charged with the commission of the offense, and (3) turned over for prosecution.

CRIME FACTORS - Conditions which affect the amount and type of crime that occurs in a geographical area.

CRIME INDEX - The sum total of the seven major offenses used to measure the extent, fluctuation, and distribution of crime in a given geographical area. Crime classifications used in the index are: (1) murder, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) felonious assault, (5) breaking and entering, (6) larceny (theft), and (7) motor vehicle theft. Each of these offenses is referred to as an "index crime."

CRIME RATE - The number of index crimes reported for each unit of population, generally 100,000. Crime rates are computed for communities by dividing the number of index crimes by the population and multiplying the answer by 100,000.

EXCEPTIONAL CLEARANCE - A crime solution or clearance recorded when some element beyond law enforcement control precludes the placing of formal charges against the offender.

JUVENILE - For UCR purposes, a person under the age of 18.

NON-VIOLENT CRIME - Consists of the index crimes of breaking and entering, larceny (theft) and motor vehicle theft.

PART I OFFENSES - The first of two main categories of crime classes comprising a universal crime classification system established for crime reporting purposes. Part I offenses are by their nature more serious and/or occur with greater frequency. The monthly tabulation of Part I offenses provides a count of "offenses known."

PART II OFFENSES - The second of two main categories of crime classes comprising a universal crime classification system established for crime reporting purposes. Part II offenses are generally less serious in nature and/or occur less frequently. Monthly tabulations of Part II offenses are limited to arrest information only.

VIOLENT CRIME - Consists of the index crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.