

# Numbers Now.....

## Criminal Justice in Oklahoma

December 2012 (Vol. 2, No. 4)

*Published By*  
Oklahoma State Bureau of  
Investigation

**Stan Florence**  
*Director*

**Charles Curtis**  
*Deputy Director*

**Dave Page**  
*Division Director*  
*Information Services*

**Linda DeArman**  
*Section Supervisor*  
*Data Collection and Reporting*

**Angie Baker**  
*SAC Director*

**Patrick Mayfield**  
*Statistical Research Specialist*

**Jennifer Powell**  
*Liaison*  
*OK Violent Death Reporting*  
*System*



### Linda DeArman retiring after 44 years with the Bureau

Linda began her career at the OSBI in November 1968 when she was just 20 years old. Her first duties included transcribing investigation reports for case agents. At some point in her career, Linda either worked in or supervised every unit in the Information Services Division. She ended her career as an Administrative Programs Officer, supervising the Data Collection and Reporting Section, which houses the Office of Criminal Justice Statistics (OCJS).

Linda began supervising OCJS Staff in August 2009 after our agency duties and staff was consolidated into the OSBI. We were nervous about the move and how it might affect the work of the unit. From the start, Linda worked to make the transition a positive experience for everyone. She familiarized herself with the work of the unit and offered her unique perspective for unit projects.

Thank you, Linda. Your leadership and unmatched generosity will be missed.

### Oklahoma SAC Staff Attend Annual Victims' Conference

SAC Staff attended the annual National Center for Victims of Crime (NCVC) conference, held in New Orleans, Louisiana. The NCVC National Conference serves as a forum for law enforcement, victim service professionals, allied practitioners, policymakers, and researchers to share current developments and build new collaborations. Conference sessions highlighted practical information to better support services for the wide range of persons victimized by crimes of all types. Topics included: domestic violence, sex trafficking, child pornography, sexual assault, elder abuse, substance abuse of victims of crime, victims services, child abuse, financial exploitation, dating violence, victims with disabilities, and stalking victims.

*In this issue:*

***K-2: What You Need to Know***

## K-2: What You Need to Know

K-2, or “Spice,” refers to a variety of herbal mixtures that produce experiences similar to marijuana (cannabis) and are marketed as “safe,” legal alternatives. Sold under many names, including K2, Fake Weed, Yucatan Fire, Skunk, Moon Rocks, and others - and labeled “not for human consumption” - these products contain dried, shredded plant material, and chemical additives responsible for their psychoactive (mind-altering) effects.

Spice products are popular among young people; of the illicit drugs most used by high-school seniors, they are second to marijuana. Easy access and the misperception Spice products are “natural” and therefore harmless have likely contributed to their popularity. Another selling point is the chemicals used in Spice are not easily detected in standard drug tests.

Some Spice products are sold as “incense,” but they more closely resemble potpourri. Like marijuana, Spice is abused mainly by smoking. Sometimes Spice is mixed with marijuana or is prepared as an herbal infusion for drinking.

Side effects may include:

- Vomiting
- Agitation
- Confusion
- Mood Alterations
- Elevated Heart Rate
- Elevated Blood Pressure
- Hallucinations
- Paralysis
- Heart Attack
- Death

For more information, please visit [www.drugabuse.gov](http://www.drugabuse.gov)

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse

## Coming Soon: Numbers Now, Volume 3

This is the last issue in this volume of *Numbers Now*. If you haven't read the other issues, here is what you missed:

Issue 1: National Teen Dating and Violence Awareness Month

Issue 2: National Missing Children's Day

Issue 3: National No Bully Week

Back issues of *Numbers Now* are published on the SAC website. Since one of the key features of this newsletter is to spotlight crime-related National Public Service Announcements (PSAs), we will change the quarterly release schedule to accommodate other monthly PSAs. Volume 3 will feature National Youth Violence Prevention Month (March), National Internet Safety Month (June), National Campus Safety Awareness Month (September), and National Drunk Driving Awareness Month (December).

## Upcoming Publications

Oklahoma Crime Victimization  
Survey Report, 2011

Arrest-Related Deaths, 2011

Crime in Oklahoma: Selected  
Findings

## Reminder.....

The Office of Criminal Justice Statistics can assist you and your agency with statistics for grant applications or any other research requests. Please visit:

[www.ok.gov/osbi/Statistical Analysis Center](http://www.ok.gov/osbi/Statistical_Analysis_Center)

# Baker's Dozen

Angie Baker, SAC Director

Last month the annual *Crime in Oklahoma* report was published online. When combined with victimization surveys, the Uniform Crime Report provides a more complete picture of crime in Oklahoma. Whereas victimization surveys are designed to better understand unreported crime, UCR data provide insight into crimes reported to law enforcement. Select UCR statistics are provided below:

1. Overall, index crimes increased slightly from 145,094 offenses in 2010 to 145,357 offenses in 2011. Violent crimes declined for the third consecutive year, with 17,630 violent crimes reported to law enforcement in Oklahoma. Reports of non-violent crime increased slightly (0.4%) from 127,175 in 2010 to 127,727 in 2011.
2. An estimated 18% of all index crimes were cleared in 2011. For reporting purposes, an offense is cleared by arrest or solved when at least one person is (1) arrested, (2) charged, and (3) turned over for prosecution.
3. Violent crime declined in 2011. Oklahoma law enforcement reported 219 murders, representing a 14.7% increase from 2010 (191). Law enforcement responded to 1,459 rapes in 2011; this is a slight decline from 2010 (1,467). In 2011, robberies declined by 1.0% from 3,320 in 2010 to 3,287; and 12,665 aggravated assaults were reported in Oklahoma (2.1% decline).
4. In 2011, non-violent crimes increased slightly (0.4%). Burglaries declined by 1.7% from 37,358 in 2010 to 36,724 in 2011. Reports of larceny (theft) increased slightly from 79,741 in 2010 to 79,965 in 2011. Reports of auto theft increased by 9.5% in Oklahoma with 11,038 reports made to law enforcement.
5. A total of 149,685 arrests for all offenses were reported in 2011; of those, 24,609 arrests were made for index crimes.
6. There were 17,794 drug-related arrests in 2011; of those, 8.1% of arrestees were under 18.
7. Possession of marijuana constituted 49.9% of total drug-related arrests.
8. Alcohol-related arrests accounted for 27.2% of all arrests by law enforcement in 2011.
9. In 2011, there were 10,308 full-time law enforcement employees in Oklahoma.
10. The police employee to citizen ratio was 2.7 employees per 1,000 citizens.
11. No officers were killed in 2011 as the result of a felonious act; however, two officers were killed as the result of an accident or negligent act. Officer assaults in Oklahoma decreased by 9.0% in 2011.
12. In 2011, 319 law enforcement agencies reported data to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.
13. For more information, please visit [www.ok.gov/osbi](http://www.ok.gov/osbi)

## Mission

To collect, analyze, and disseminate criminal justice research to educate and assist law enforcement and the public in Oklahoma.