

Drug/Narcotic Violations in Oklahoma:
An Analysis Using State Incident-Based Reporting System (SIBRS) Data



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Executive Summary

The Oklahoma Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), a unit located within the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI), is tasked with analyzing and reporting crime data. Within the past five years, two State Questions (SQ) have been approved by citizens. The two SQs, 780 and 788, modified Oklahoma laws regarding controlled dangerous substances. Specifically, SQ 780 changed possession of a controlled dangerous substance from a misdemeanor and/or felony to a misdemeanor crime unless the amount exceeds the statutorily defined level for distribution or trafficking. While SQ 780 modified possession of a controlled dangerous substance, SQ 788 legalized the use of marijuana for medicinal purposes with the recommendation of a doctor.

Given these significant changes, the Oklahoma SAC identified this as a subject for further research. The Oklahoma SAC proposed a study for Drug/Narcotic Violations in Oklahoma using the State Incident-Based Reporting System (SIBRS). For this study, the Oklahoma SAC collected data from SIBRS for the two agencies with the highest number of Drug/Narcotic Violations from 2016-2019 in each county. In addition to SIBRS data, the SAC collected data from the OSBI lab system.

Key Findings:

- Drug/Narcotic Violation decreased each year (2016-2019) and decreased the most in 2019 by 17.3%.
 - For three of the four years included, Quarter One (January-March) had the highest number of Drug/Narcotic Violations.
- From 2016-2019, more than 80.0% of offenders of a Drug/Narcotic Violation were reported as an Arrestee each year.

- However, the number of individuals reported as an Arrestee decreased each year while the number of individuals reported as a Suspect increased each year.
- The most common type of drug seized was Marijuana, and the second most common was Amphetamines/Methamphetamines.
- The number of lab submittals related to a Drug/Narcotic Violation submitted to OSBI's labs decreased each year from 2016-2020.

National Drug-Related Information

Drug-Related Legislation

In 2018, Oklahomans voted on SQ 788, allowing the use of medical marijuana with a doctor's recommendation. While Oklahoma was not the first state to legalize marijuana or medical marijuana, the Oklahoma SAC wanted to examine the potential effect that the change in laws would have on the state. The SAC examined drug law changes in other states to potentially identify trends that could be observed and effect Oklahoma.

Of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, 43 states have increased access to marijuana and related products/compounds through laws legalizing marijuana or provide access to marijuana or cannabidiol (CBD) oil for medical purposes. The staff examined the specific legislation for each of the 43 states to determine the scope and the terms of legalization in each state. There are only eight states where marijuana (of any kind) remains illegal. Of the 43 states, 28 states have legalized only medical marijuana, and 15 states have fully legalized marijuana. Furthermore, for the 28 states who legalized medical marijuana: 7 states have legalized CBD oil with low quantity of THC, and 21 states have legalized medical marijuana.

Legislation revolving around marijuana is specific in what is allowed, how much is allowed, and what conditions are prequalified. Legislation for medical marijuana outlines which medical conditions will allow doctors, or other medical professional in certain states, to prescribe medical marijuana. In some states, medical marijuana card holders are allowed to grow a limited amount, approximately five to six plants, of marijuana for medical use. Other States specify specific facilities that can grow and dispense marijuana and medical marijuana to card holders, while other states license facilities for growing and dispensing of marijuana and medical marijuana. With both medical and legalized marijuana, the amount an individual is allowed to have

on person or in living place differs from state to state. However, staff found states with medical marijuana legislation will allow up to 3-4 ounces of marijuana on a person. While, states with full legalization allow up to 1-2 ounce of marijuana on a person.

Two states of particular interest due to similarities in changes to drug laws and the length of time since changes were implemented were California and Colorado. Both states changed their drug laws in the early 2010s, thus both states have five years of data following changes in their drug laws. Due to the similarities of changes in drug laws, the effects noted in Colorado and California might be observed in Oklahoma.

California passed two propositions, Proposition 47 and Proposition 64, which addressed marijuana and changed the charge level for certain crimes. Proposition 47, called “The Safe Neighborhoods and School Act,” reclassified theft and drug possession offenses from felonies to misdemeanors. The theft offenses included: Shoplifting, Forgery, Insufficient Funds, Petty Theft, Petty Theft with a Prior, and Receiving Stolen Property. The changes to drug offenses primarily affected marijuana and marijuana concentrate where the main change reduced the length of time served for violating offense codes. Additionally, Proposition 47 allows for individuals previously sentenced under an offense that changed to apply to the courts for their sentence to be changed under the new law. As a result, California courts were flooded with requests for reduced sentences. Subsequently, the courts limited the number of requests they would receive (Judicial Council of California, 2016). In the 2015 *Crime in California* report, the number of felony arrests for drug offenses in 2015 was 44,629, a decreased of 67.4% from 2014 which reported 137,054 (Harris, 2015). The number of misdemeanor arrests for drug offenses in 2015 was 163,073, an 76.4% increase from 2014 which reported 92,469 misdemeanor arrests (Harris, 2015). Proposition 64, the “Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act,” allows individuals over the age of 21 to

“legally possess, transport, purchase, consume, or share up to one ounce ($\leq 28.5\text{g}$) of marijuana, and up to 8 grams of marijuana concentrates” (Couzens & Bigelow, 2016).

Colorado was one of the first states to reach nationwide news while legalizing marijuana. In 2012, Colorado voted to legalize marijuana with the law going into effect under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act of 2013, which changed possession and sentencing laws for drugs. Specifically, the Uniform Controlled Substances Act changed the possession laws for drugs classified as a Schedule I or II substance. It did not change possession of a Schedule III, IV, or V drug which remain felonies. As marijuana is legalized it is not a scheduled drug, but possession of greater than 2 oz. is a misdemeanor.

Oklahoma Drug-Related Information and Crime

Purpose of This Study

In the last five years, Oklahoma had two SQs, Oklahoma citizens voted to approve which changed drug-related laws in Oklahoma. In the November 2016 elections, SQ 780 proposed to modify Oklahoma law to make all possession of controlled dangerous substances a misdemeanor, unless the amount exceeded the statutorily defined level for trafficking or distribution. In addition to changing possession for controlled dangerous substances to a misdemeanor, this SQ changed the felony level value for certain property crimes.

Following SQ 780, Oklahoma citizens voted to approve SQ 788 on June 26, 2018 and it became effective July 26, 2018. SQ 788 legalized marijuana for medicinal purposes with the recommendation of a doctor. With SQ 788, a medical marijuana license may be issued for any medical condition. In addition to being able to obtain a license for medicinal marijuana, citizens would be able to obtain a license(s) for growing, distributing, processing, and transporting marijuana.

With these law changes, the Oklahoma SAC was interested in analyzing the number of drug-related crimes in Oklahoma. Historically, crime reporting began by using the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, also referred to as the summary reporting system (SRS). In this program, the only data collected for drug-related crimes is for juvenile and adult arrests and if drugs were used in the commission of a murder. However, crime reporting in the Nation and Oklahoma has transitioned to incident-based reporting. Oklahoma law enforcement agencies provide incident-based crime reports to the OSBI using the State Incident-Based reporting System (SIBRS). The OSBI then submits the data on to the FBI using the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

In the SIBRS/NIBRS data collection, a law enforcement agency is now capable of reporting a Drug/Narcotic Violation offense and related information. Before this project, the Oklahoma SAC has not conducted a statewide analysis for Drug/Narcotic Violations in Oklahoma, but with the recent law changes, they determined this study to be essential. Researchers were interested in collecting Drug/Narcotic Violation offenses reported by agencies submitting data into SIBRS from 2016-2019. As a part of the analysis, the SAC wanted to analyze data for any changes in reporting since the two SQs took effect. In addition to analyzing crime data, staff collected data from OSBI's laboratories to analyze the number of drug/narcotic-related submissions. In addition to those data sources, staff researched current drug-related data published by the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control (OBN) and the Oklahoma Highway Safety Office (OHSO).

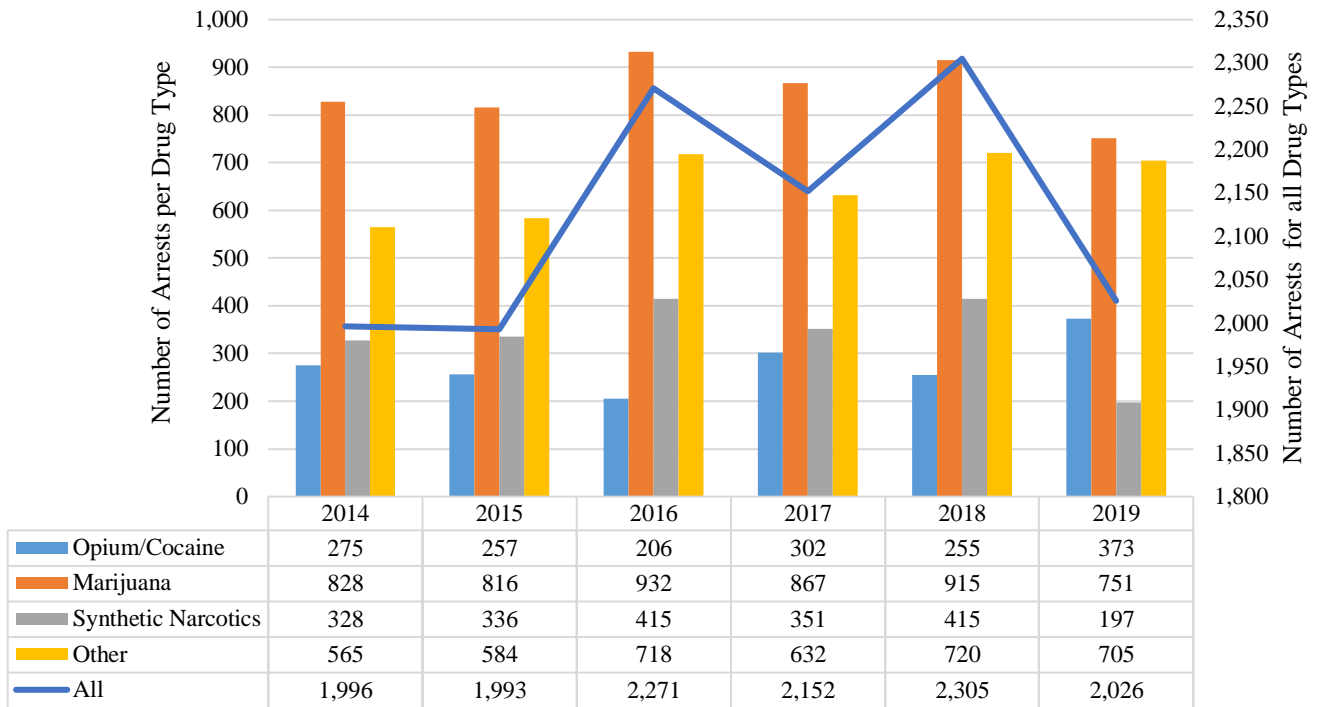
Drug-Related Crime from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program

With UCR data, the information collected for drug related crime is limited. The UCR Data collection only collects drug-related information for murder (if drugs were used to commit the murder, or the circumstance was related to murder), and if a person was arrested for a drug-related offense. In addition to the limited data, there is a Hierarchy Rule in place, meaning if an individual was arrested for Larceny – Theft and a drug offense, only the Larceny - Theft is reported. Therefore, when using UCR Data, researchers are limited to using drug-related arrests.

There are two types of drug-related offenses that UCR tracks for arrests: Sales and Manufacturing, and Possession. For each type, they are further broken-down into four drug types: Opium or Cocaine & Their Derivatives, Marijuana, Synthetic Narcotics, and Other. The Other drug type is reserved for dangerous, non-narcotic drugs like Barbiturates. Synthetic Narcotics are defined as manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug addiction, for example Demerol and Methadone. Researchers can use these eight offenses to analyze the trend for individuals arrested.

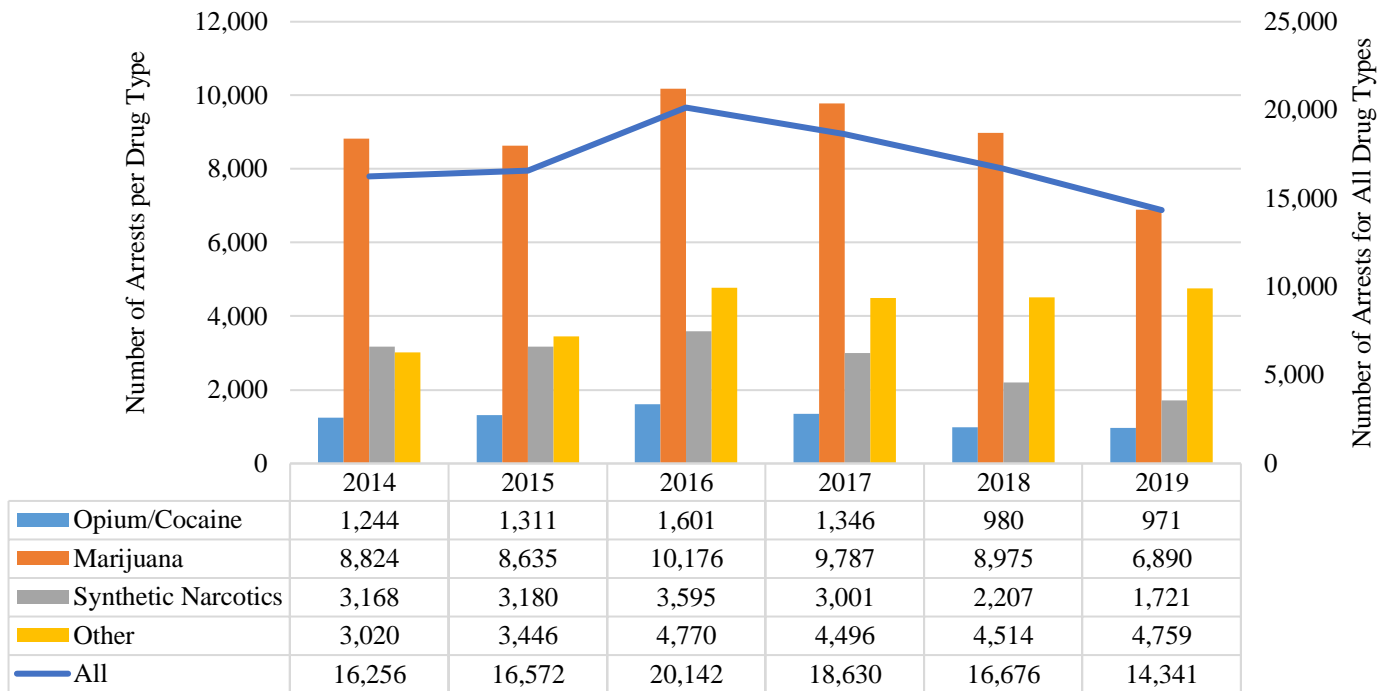
For arrests related to Sales and Manufacturing of Controlled Dangerous Substances (CDS), the number of individuals arrested have fluctuated each year from 2014-2019. The largest decrease (12.1%) for all sales/manufacturing arrests was in 2019, and the largest increase (14.0%) was from 2015 to 2016. In 2017, the year which SQ 780 went into effect, arrests for Sales and Manufacturing decreased 5.2%. However, arrests fluctuated yearly over the six year period and no consistent impact was noted (Figure 1). In 2019, Opium or Cocaine & Their Derivatives had a 46.3% increase while the three remaining drug types (Marijuana, Synthetic Narcotics and Other) decreased 17.9%, 52.5%, and 2.1% respectively.

Figure 1. Number of Arrests for Sales/Manufacturing of a CDS, 2014-2019



Arrests for Possession of Controlled Dangerous Substances increased from 2014-2016 but decreased from 2017-2019. Of all reported years, 2016 had the most reported arrests for possession with 20,142 arrests, a 21.5% increase from 2015. In 2017, the number of arrests for possession started to decrease and continued to decrease in 2018 and 2019 by 7.0-14.0% annually (Figure 2). From 2017 to 2019, arrests for Possession of Synthetic Drugs decreased by 16.5-26.5%, and Possession of Opium or Cocaine & Their Derivatives decreased by 0.9-27.2%. Arrests for Possession of Marijuana decreased for five of the six year reporting period and only increased once in 2016 by 17.8%.

Figure 2. Number of Arrests for Possession of a CDS, 2014-2019



Of the eight drug-related offenses, arrests for seven out of the eight increased, while arrests for Sales and Manufacturing of Opium and Cocaine decreased by 19.8% in 2016. The opposite was true in 2017; arrests for seven of the eight drug-related offenses decreased while Sales and Manufacturing of Opium and Cocaine increased by 46.6%. When comparing 2019 to six years prior (2014), three offense (Sales/Manufacturing Opium and Cocaine, Sales/Manufacturing Other, and Possession of Other Drugs) had an increase ranging from 24.8-57.6%. The five remaining offenses decreased between 9.3 and 45.7% from 2014 to 2019.

Drug-Related Crime from the State Incident-Based Reporting System (SIBRS)

With the change from SRS reporting to incident-based reporting, researchers gained access to more data that was previously unavailable. In SIBRS, the number of crimes reported increased from eight crimes to fifty-two crimes. SIBRS has numerous data elements that law enforcement can utilize when entering an incident. Data elements include victim-to-offender relationships, type of weapon used, location of the offense, if the victim and/or offender was under the influence, arrest descriptions, and more. An incident report contains several segments such as: Administrative, Incident, Reporting Officer, Victim, Offense, Suspect/Arrestee, Narrative, Property, Reportee, Witness, and Vehicle Segments. For this project, researchers utilized data from the Incident, Offense, Suspect/Arrestee, and Property Segments.

The Incident Segment has basic information for any incident entered by a law enforcement agency. From this segment, researchers collected when the incident occurred (broken-down from year to month to the hours of day), the reporting agency, and if the incident(s) was cleared exceptionally. In addition to utilizing data elements from the Incident Segment, researchers linked the Incident Segment to the Offense, Suspect/Arrestee and Property Segments. By linking the segments, this ensured staff were analyzing the same incidents in each segment.

From the Offense Segment, researchers collected data for if the offender was suspected of using drugs/alcohol, where the offense occurred, criminal activity (cultivating, transporting, etc.), and if there were other offenses that occurred in addition to the Drug/Narcotic Violation. With the Suspect/Arrestee Segment, researchers were interested to see what other offense(s) offenders were committing in conjunction with a Drug/Narcotic Violation. Additionally, staff collected the following data elements if the offender was reported as a Suspect or an Arrestee, demographics for the offender (i.e. sex, age, race, and ethnicity), if they were armed at the time of arrest, and the

type of arrest. Lastly, the data elements collected from the Property Segment included: the Loss Type for the property and whether the law enforcement agency identified the type(s) and amount of drug(s) involved in the offense.

Drug Threats in Oklahoma

In order to learn more about the threat of drugs in Oklahoma, staff read the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control's (OBN) *Oklahoma Drug Threat Assessment* reports for 2017-2020 (one report per year). In these assessments, OBN provides an overall look into the type of drugs that are a threat in Oklahoma, drug-related fatality crashes, treatment admissions, etc. Additionally, OBN highlights five main drug types in their reports: methamphetamine, marijuana, prescription opioids, heroin, and cocaine. The data included in the assessments reviewed was for 2016-2019 which coincides with data collected for this SIBRS project.

OBN has reported that for all four years methamphetamine continues to be the largest threat to Oklahoma (OBN, 2017-2020). In their analysis, OBN noted that manufacturing of methamphetamine has decreased in recent years, and the methamphetamine that is available in Oklahoma is primarily manufactured or trafficked from Mexico. Followed by methamphetamine, prescription opioids and marijuana were identified as large threats to Oklahoma. OBN found that for all four years, marijuana continues to be the most available and/or common type of drug in Oklahoma (OBN, 2017-2020). When surveying local law enforcement agencies, 88.4% of their respondents rated marijuana to be highly available (OBN, 2020). In the *Oklahoma Drug Threat Assessment, 2019* report, OBN noted that the use of non-medical marijuana and the diversion of medical marijuana was increasing.

For each year, OBN found the threat of cocaine was decreasing (OBN, 2017-2020). This decrease was attributed to the growing popularity of methamphetamine in Oklahoma, and in the 2019 report, only 10.0% of local law enforcement agencies reported the seriousness of cocaine in their jurisdiction was "high" or "extremely high." While the threat of cocaine is decreasing, OBN

reported the threat of heroin is increasing. The increase was attributed to changes made to decrease the accessibility to prescription opioids and reduce the abuse of prescription drugs in Oklahoma. Lastly, heroin is a cheaper alternative to prescription opioids. OBN administers Oklahoma's Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) that collects controlled dangerous drug prescription information. Using this program, OBN measured the prescription rate for opioids in Oklahoma. For 2017, 2018, and 2019, Oklahoma's prescription rate was 106.7, 105.1, and 84.4 per 100 inhabitants, respectively (OBN, 2018-2020). Of the prescriptions issued from 2015-2019, the five most common were Hydrocodone (avg. of 1,858,913 per year), Oxycodone (avg. 827,082 per year), Alprazolam (avg. 699,895 per year), Tramadol (avg. 739,569 per year), and Zolpidem (avg. 535,064 per year) (OBN, 2020). During this same period, three of the five (Hydrocodone, Alprazolam, and Zolpidem) most common prescriptions decreased each year since 2015. The remaining two (Oxycodone and Tramadol) increased from 2015 to 2016, but decreased in 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Drug-Related Crashes

Another topic researchers examined was whether any change in frequency of drug-related crashes was observed following implementation of State Question (SQ) 788. As more people have legal access to medical marijuana, the number of users that use marijuana before driving could increase and potentially impact the number of drug-related crashes. According to a Colorado survey, marijuana users “consider driving under the influence of marijuana to be less dangerous” (CDOT, 2020).

The Oklahoma Highway Safety Office (OHSO) tracks the number of crashes that occur in Oklahoma, separating rural and city crashes and classifying the severity of crash based on injury type (i.e. fatal, serious, minor, possible and none). Importantly, OHSO identifies drug-related crashes as at least one driver was under the influence of illegal drugs or under the influence of a medication based on the crash report or positive toxicology test. For 2019, OHSO reported there were 73,267 crashes and 1.2% (896) were drug-related (OSHO, 2019). Of the 896 drug-related crashes, the majority (43.3%) of crashes did not have an injury, and fatal drug-related crashes represented 24.1%. Serious injury drug-related crashes was the lowest reported category with only 40 crashes (4.5%). The Oklahoma Highway Patrol reported highest number of fatal, drug-related fatal crashes (155) while police (cities, towns, etc...) reported the most no injury, drug-related crashes (270).

Using the OHSO’s [dashboards](#) for fatal and injury crashes in Oklahoma, researchers examined 2017 - 2019 fatal, drug-related crashes. In 2017, 78 fatal, drug-related crashes were reported, and in 2018, there were 77 fatal, drug-related crashes were reported, a 1.3% decrease. In 2019, the number of fatal drug-related crashes increased by 13.0%. Of the reported years, 2019

had the lowest number of drug-related crashes with serious injury at 22, a 48.8% decrease from 2018 (43 serious injuries).

Methodology

As crime reporting in Oklahoma has been transitioning from the UCR, or summary reporting, format to the incident-based reporting format, law enforcement agencies in Oklahoma are gradually transitioning to the incident-based reporting method. In order to develop a suitable dataset, researchers evaluated possible methods to obtain statewide data which encompassed the dates when the legislative changes occurred. Since the key changes went into effect in 2017 and 2018, researchers determined data would be needed from 2016-2019 at minimum. Once the date range was determined, researchers then determined which agencies reported crime data into SIBRS since January 1, 2016, or before. Staff discussed selecting agencies with various population sizes or selecting one or more agencies from each of the 77 counties in Oklahoma. Ultimately, staff decided to select the top two agencies from each county with the highest number of Drug/Narcotic Violations. This approach would enable staff to create a dataset which would be representative of the entire state and include data for the four year period of interest. This sample size should have resulted in 154 agencies included in the study, but there were four counties who only had one SIBRS reporting agency. In addition to the 150 local, county, tribal, and college/campus agencies, staff included one state agency (Oklahoma Highway Patrol). This resulted in 151 agencies included in the study.

After establishing the law enforcement agencies to query, the SAC queried the SIBRS database for valid incidents reported by the 151 agencies. After the data was queried, staff compiled all of the data for each agency into one file for the Incident Segment, the Offense Segment, the Suspect/Arrestee Segment, and the Property Segment. For analysis, the SAC used Tableau software to link each segment together and filter the data for Drug/Narcotic Violations

and related data elements. Once the base tables were established in Tableau, staff used Excel to perform other calculations and format tables and/or figures for the publication.

While analyzing the data, staff noted any special distribution of the type of drugs reported, the loss type for drugs, and other offenses that occurred in conjunction with the Drug/Narcotic Violation. Staff analyzed the distribution of Drug/Narcotic Violations across the 77 counties in Oklahoma, and they analyzed the most common type of drugs reported for each county. Lastly, staff analyzed offender information including arrestee or suspect status and offender demographics.

In addition to analyzing the data collected in SIBRS, the SAC collected data from OSBI's Criminalistics Services Division (CSD). With CSD data, staff extracted data from the laboratory information management system (LIMS) for each law enforcement agency included in this study. Initially, staff included all case submittals, and later filtered for cases related to a Drug/Narcotic Violation. Staff then used this data to analyze any trend for the number of Drug/Narcotic cases submitted to OSBI.

Analysis of SIBRS Data

In total, 307,927 unique incidents were reported by the 151 agencies between 2016 and 2019. The 307,927 includes all incidents in the data extract regardless if the incident had a Drug/Narcotic Violation. Of the 307,927 incidents, 33,326 unique incidents (10.8%) had a Drug/Narcotic Violation. In the following sections, researchers examine data for incidents with a Drug/Narcotic Violation. It should be noted that there are several different ways to examine SIBRS data, and as a result, the number of Drug/Narcotic Violations may differ from section to section.

Analysis of the Incident Segment

From 2016-2019, there were 33,326 unique incidents with a Drug/Narcotic Violation. Of the 33,326 unique incidents, 2016 had the highest number of incident (8,945), and 2019 had the fewest number of incidents (7,020). During this reporting period, the number of incidents decreased each year with the largest decrease (17.3%) occurring 2019. Figure 4, shows the number of incidents with a Drug/Narcotic Violation per month of each year. For three of the four years, Quarter One (January-March) had the highest number of incidents for the calendar year. For the remaining quarters, the number of incidents decreased each quarter (except for 2018). Staff then examined the number incidents per month. For each year, March had the highest number of incidents with a Drug/Narcotic Violation. However, the month with the lowest number of incidents with a Drug/Narcotic Violation varied each, but the lowest month was consistently in the fourth quarter (October-December) (Figure 4).

Figure 5 shows the total number of incidents reported for each county (excluding Oklahoma Highway Patrol) from 2016-2019. The County with the most reported Drug/Narcotic Violations is Cleveland County (2,471 incidents). Harper County reported the least Drug/Narcotic Violations incidents (5). It should be noted that three counties (Ellis, Harper, and Washington) had

one reporting agency and consequently have low reporting numbers. Of the 151 reporting agencies, Oklahoma Highway Patrol reported the most incidents with a Drug/Narcotic Violations with 2,581 (8.6%). Jennings Police Department is the lowest reporting agency with 1 incident with a Drug/Narcotic Violation.

Figure 3. Number of Drug/Narcotic Violations per Year

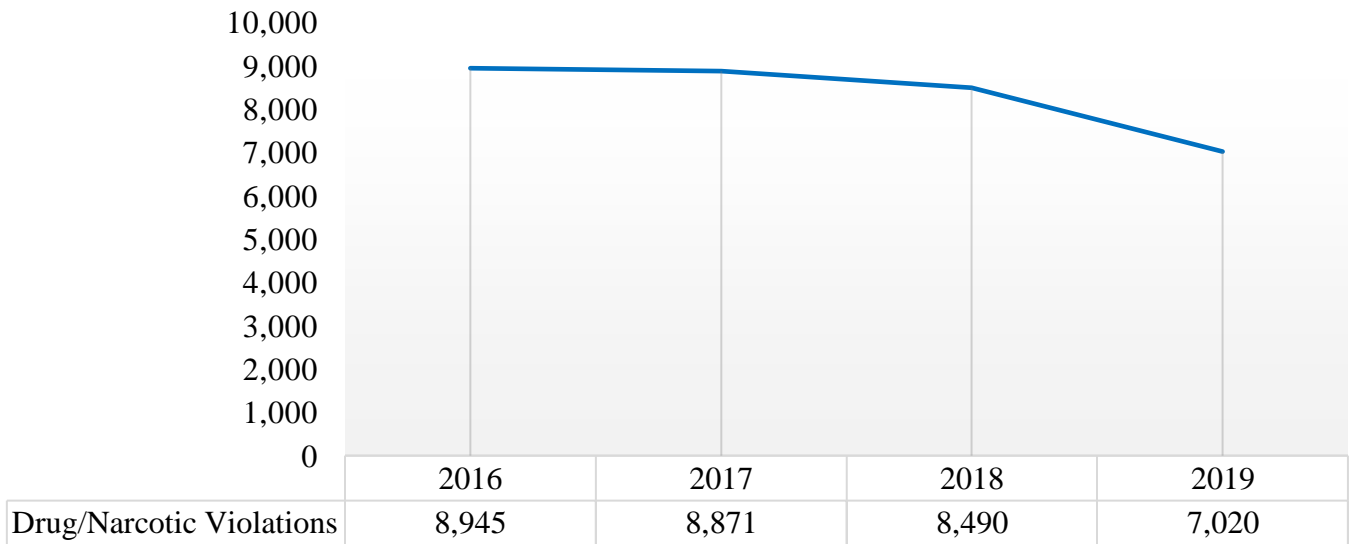


Figure 4. Number of Incidents with a Drug/Narcotic Violation, by Month and Year

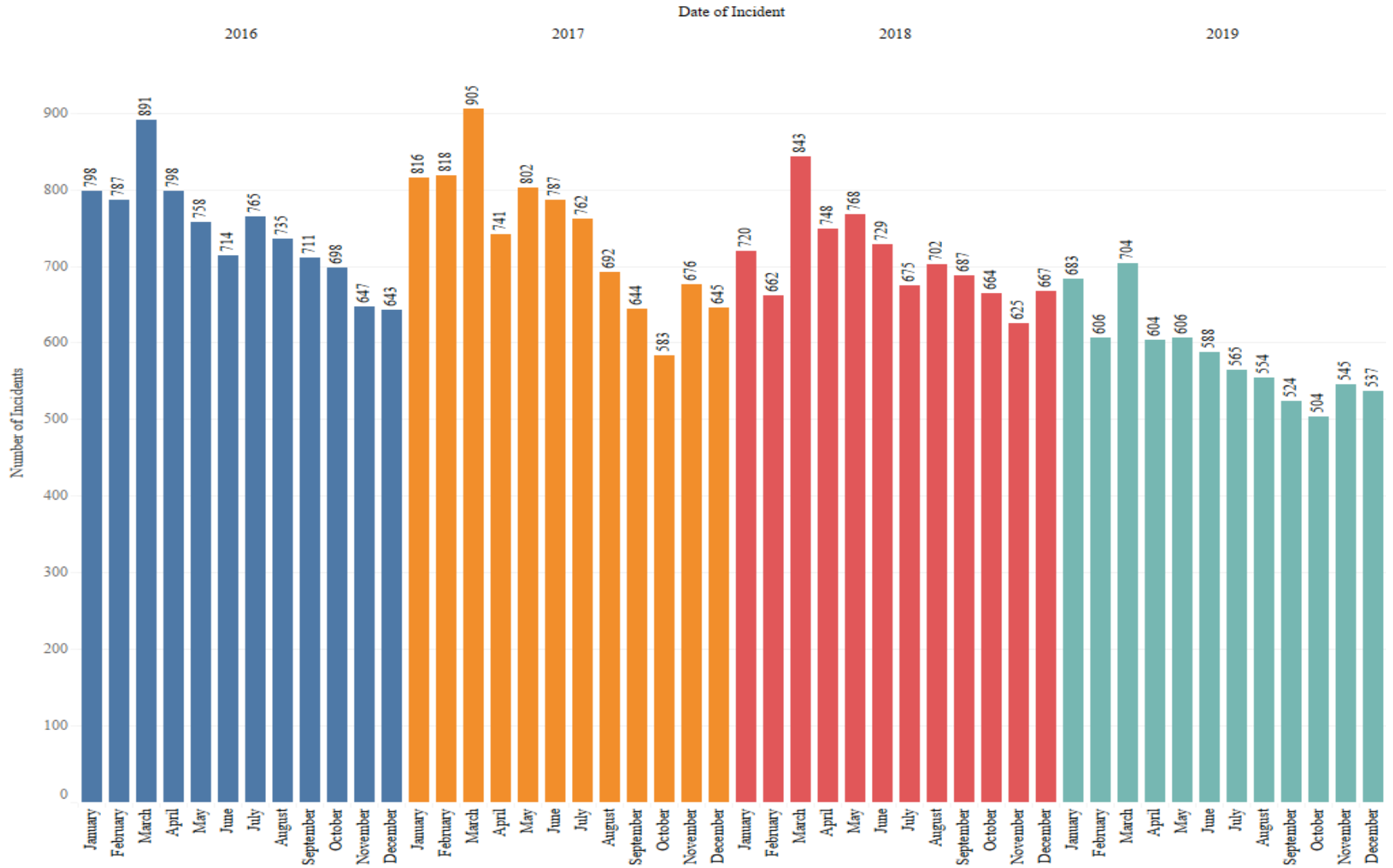
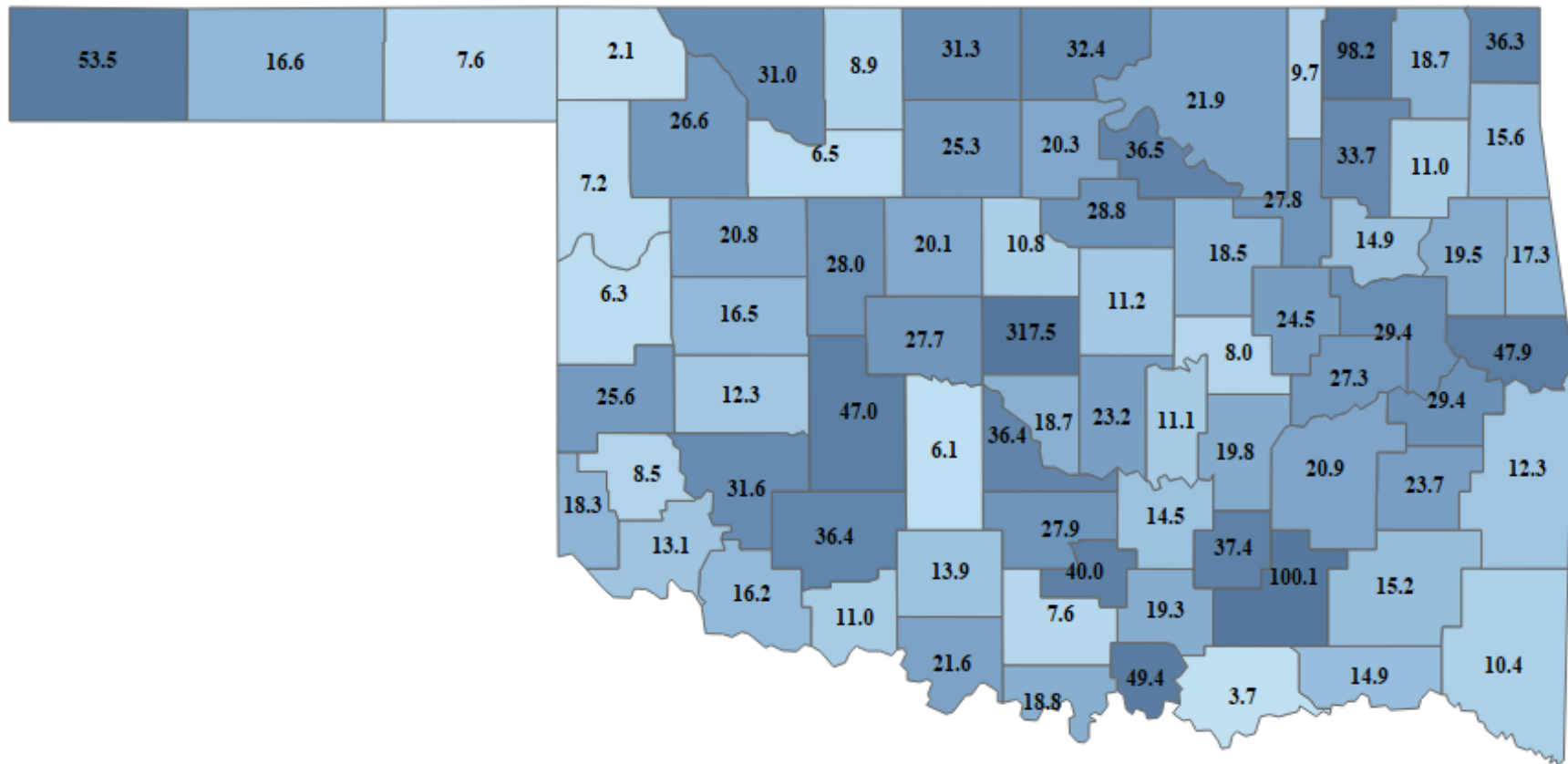


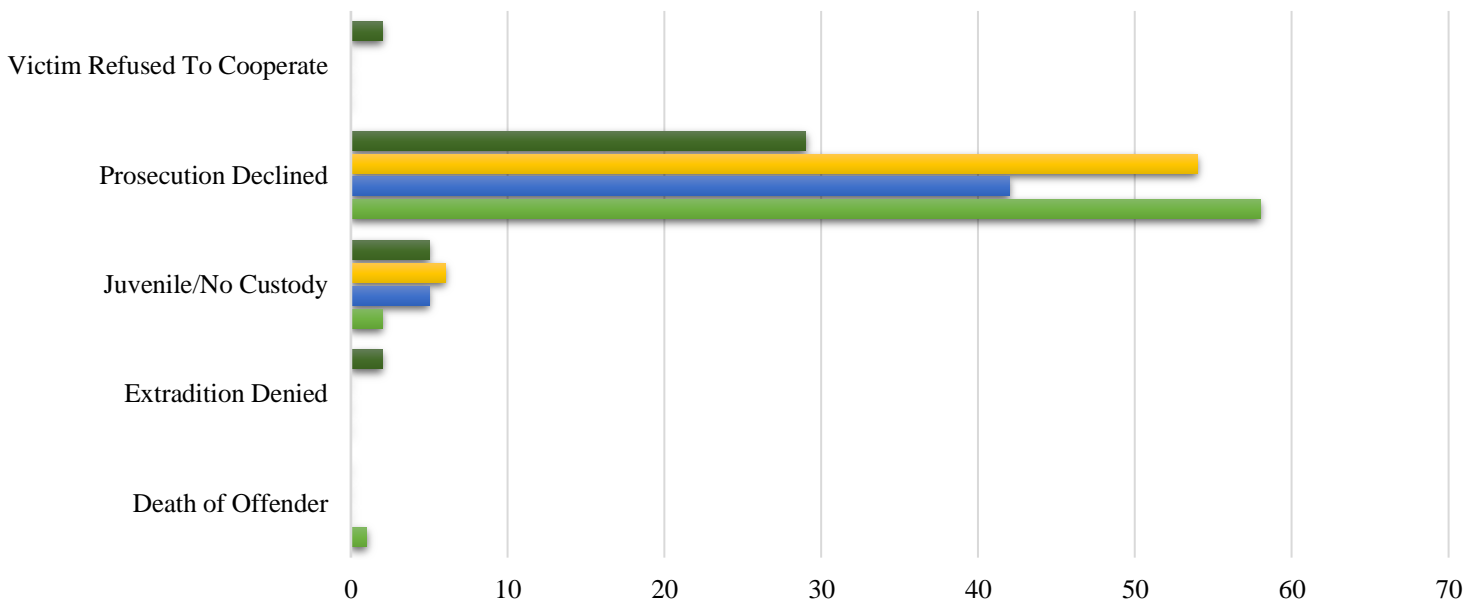
Figure 6. Number of Incidents per 1,000 Inhabitants for all Years (2016-2019)*



*Excludes incidents reported by Oklahoma Highway Patrol

Across all reported years, 99.0% of incidents year were Not Cleared Exceptionally, and the remaining incidents were cleared by exceptional means. If an incident is cleared by exceptional means, it means something beyond the control of law enforcement precludes an arrest (i.e. Death of Offender, Prosecution Declined, etc.). Of the incidents cleared by exceptional means, the most common type reported Prosecution Declined, representing 76.3% or more of exceptional clearances per year. Other exceptional clearances reported are Death of Offender (1), Extradition Declined (2), Juvenile/No Custody (18) and Victim Refused to Cooperate (2). Figure 7 displays the number of incidents that were cleared exceptionally.

Figure 7. Exceptional Clearance, 2016-2019



	Death of Offender	Extradition Denied	Juvenile/No Custody	Prosecution Declined	Victim Refused To Cooperate
■ 2019	0	2	5	29	2
■ 2018	0	0	6	54	0
■ 2017	0	0	5	42	0
■ 2016	1	0	2	58	0

In addition to analyzing the distribution of incidents by month, quarter, and year, researchers analyzed the distribution of incidents by the day of the week. For each year, Friday and Saturday had the highest number of incidents than the other five days of the week. From 2016-2019, the most common time reported was 00:00-00:59 (Figure 9). Researchers observed incidents significantly decreased in the hours following 00:00-00:59, with the lowest number of incidents occurring between 05:00-06:59. Beginning at 18:00, the number of incidents with a Drug/Narcotic Violation gradually increased until 00:59 (Figure 9).

Figure 8. Number of Incidents by Day of Week, 2016-2019

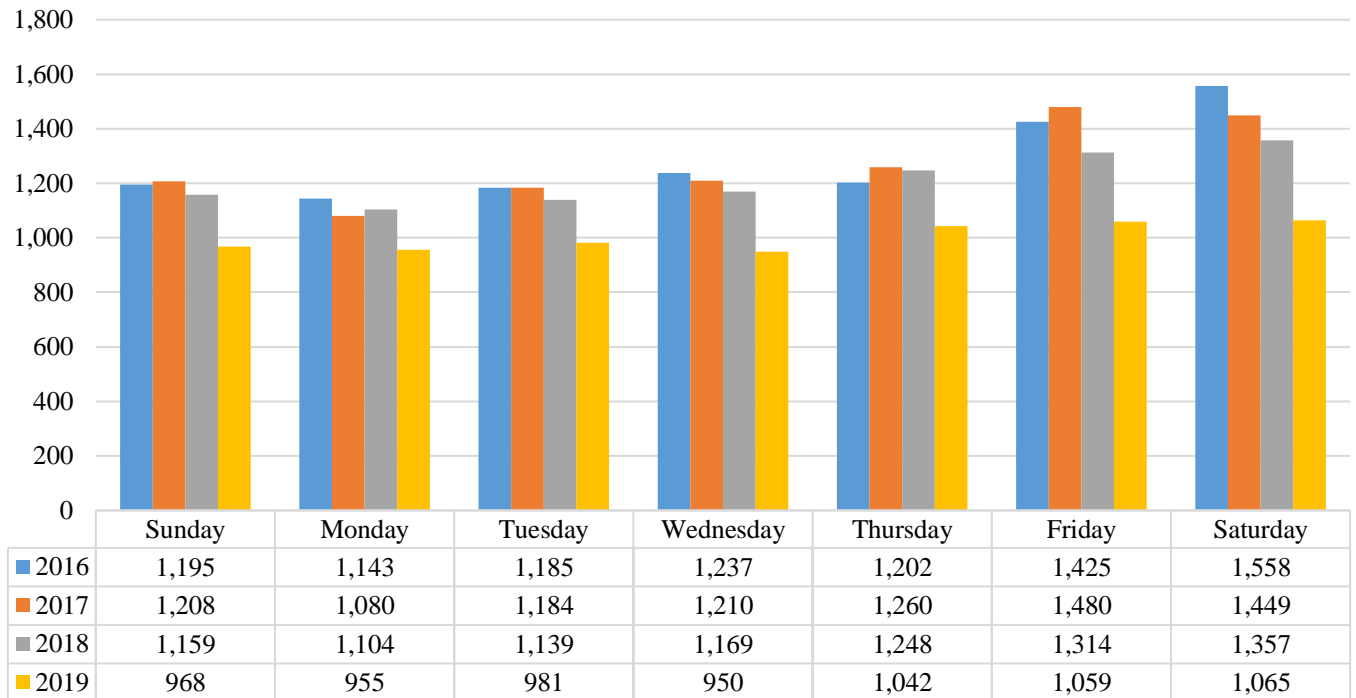
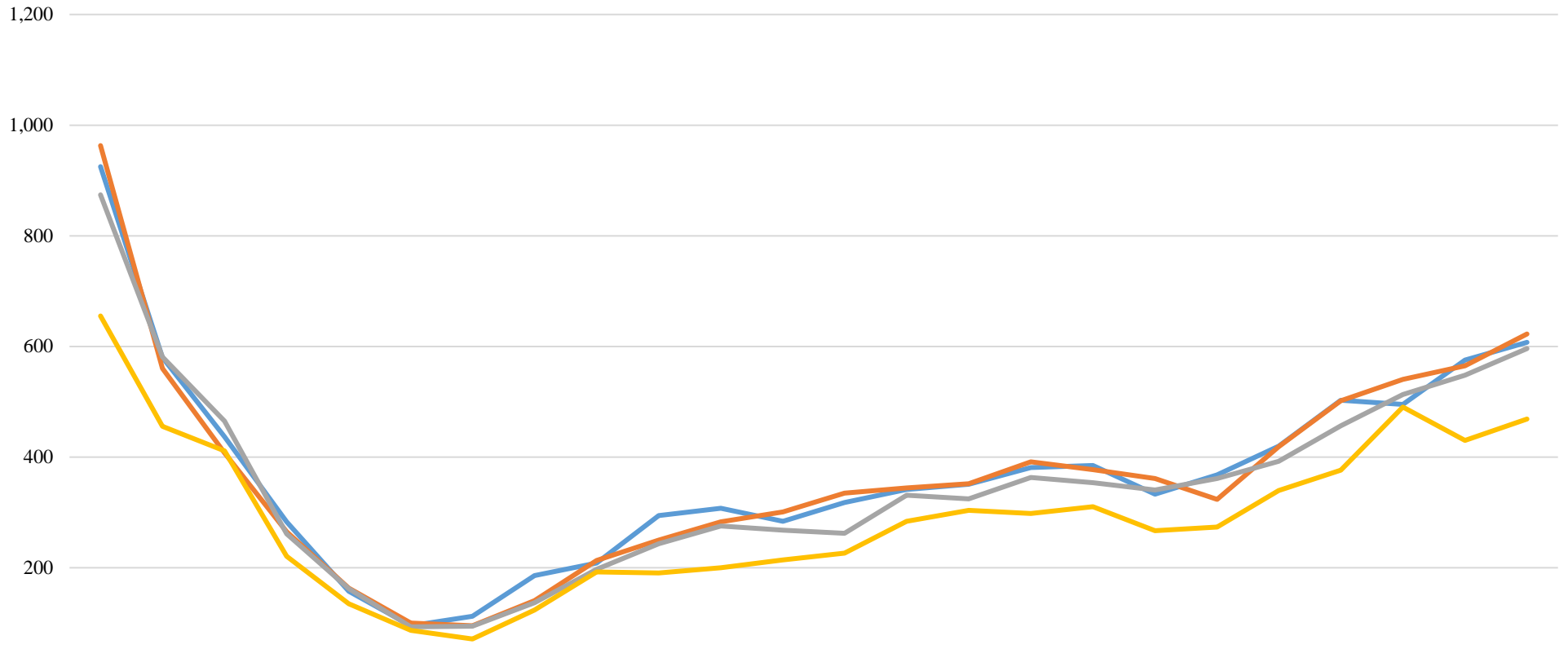


Figure 9. Number of Incidents by Hour of the Day, 2016-2019



	00:00 - 00:59	01:00 - 01:59	02:00 - 02:59	03:00 - 03:59	04:00 - 04:59	05:00 - 05:59	06:00 - 06:59	07:00 - 07:59	08:00 - 08:59	09:00 - 09:59	10:00 - 10:59	11:00 - 11:59	12:00 - 12:59	13:00 - 13:59	14:00 - 14:59	15:00 - 15:59	16:00 - 16:59	17:00 - 17:59	18:00 - 18:59	19:00 - 19:59	20:00 - 20:59	21:00 - 21:59	22:00 - 22:59	23:00 - 23:59
2016	925	580	437	283	157	95	112	186	208	294	307	284	318	341	351	381	385	333	368	420	503	495	575	607
2017	963	560	407	265	163	100	95	140	213	250	283	301	335	344	352	391	377	361	323	419	502	540	565	622
2018	874	581	465	261	162	93	94	137	197	243	275	268	262	331	324	363	354	340	361	392	456	513	548	596
2019	655	455	411	221	135	87	71	123	192	190	200	214	226	284	304	298	310	267	273	339	376	490	430	469

Analysis of Drug/Narcotic Violations

As discussed at the beginning of this section, SIBRS data collection is complex and there are several different methods to examining the incidents and their elements. For this section, researchers examined each unique offense and the associated data elements. Each data element in this section is counted using the number of unique offenses. As covered in the Incident Segment, there are 33,326 unique incidents included in this study. Out of those incidents, there were 33,326 Drug/Narcotic Violation offenses (one per incident). As described in the Incident Segment, staff observed a decrease in the number of Drug/Narcotic Violations each year from 2016-2019.

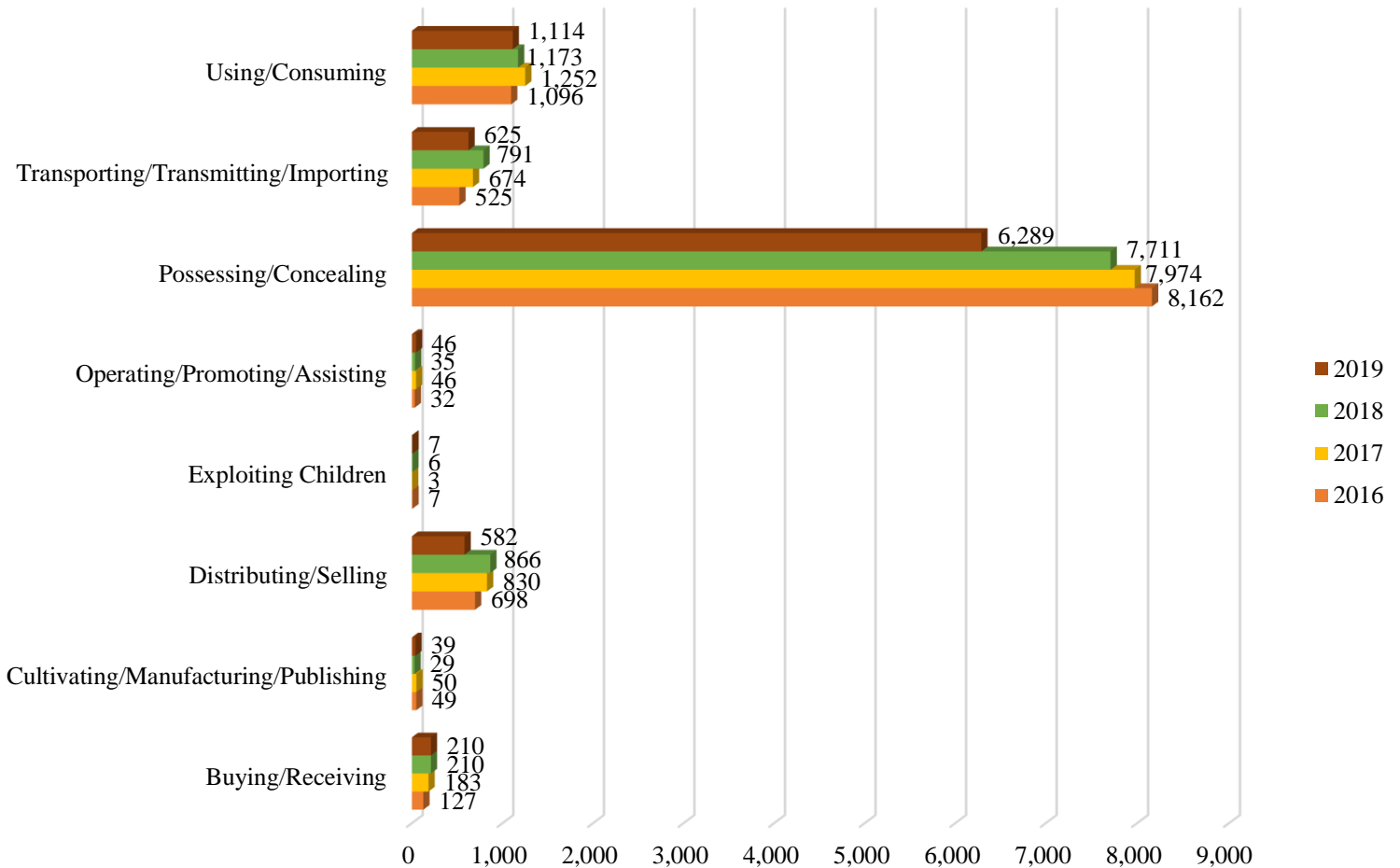
Of the 33,326 unique incidents, 40.0% only had a Drug/Narcotic Violation reported. For the remaining 60.0% of incidents, staff found there were other offenses reported in addition to the Drug/Narcotic Violation. In total, there were 28,704 other offenses that occurred in conjunction with the reported Drug/Narcotic Violations (Table 1). When analyzing the 28,704 additional offenses, staff found 2.2% were Crimes Against Persons, 8.2% were Crimes Against Property, 57.8% (excluding Drug/Narcotic Violations) were Crimes Against Society, and 31.7% were Group B Offenses. Of the 2.2% that were Crimes Against Persons, the most common offenses for each year (2016-2019) were Simple Assault, Aggravated Assault, and Intimidation. For Crimes Against Property that occurred in conjunction with a Drug/Narcotic Violation, the three most common offenses for each year were Stolen Property Offenses, Shoplifting, and Burglary/Breaking and Entering. A Drug Equipment Violation accounted for 88.8% of additional offenses for Crimes Against Society, and the second most common (11.1%) Crime Against Society was a Weapon Law Violation (Table 1). Lastly, for Group B Offenses which tend to be minor in nature, the top three offenses reported each year were All Other Offenses, Driving Under the Influence, and Drunkenness. For a full list of offenses, please see Appendix Table 1.

Table 1. Number of Offenses per Category, 2016-2019

Offenses	2016	2017	2018	2019
Crimes Against Persons	165	172	165	139
Crimes Against Property	542	627	580	616
Group B Offenses	2,512	2,445	2,265	1,886
Crimes Against Society	13,286	13,232	12,809	10,589
Animal Cruelty	1	0	0	0
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	0	0	1	1
Drug Equipment Violations	3,861	3,850	3,854	3,168
Drug/Narcotic Violations	8,945	8,871	8,490	7,020
Gambling Equipment Violations	0	1	0	0
Pornography/Obscene Material	2	4	1	0
Prostitution	1	1	1	2
Weapon Law Violations	476	505	462	398
Total	16,505	16,476	15,819	13,230

If an agency reports a Drug/Narcotic Violation, they are required to report the type of criminal activity that occurred with the offense. An agency is capable of reporting up to three types of criminal activity. For all four years, the most common type of criminal activity reported for a Drug/Narcotic Violation was Possessing/Concealing, which represented an average of 72.6% of criminal activities from 2016-2019 (Figure 10). The second most common type of criminal activity reported was Using/Consuming, representing an average of 11.2% of all criminal activities. Offenses with Possessing/Concealing decreased each year with the largest decrease (18.4%) occurring from 2018 to 2019, and offenses with Using/Consuming decreased from 2017-2019. Other criminal activities fluctuated more year to year but were reported less frequently.

Figure 10. Type of Criminal Activity for Drug/Narcotic Violations, 2016-2019



There were 46 different types of premises reported for a Drug/Narcotic Violation. For analysis purposes, staff grouped similar premise types into larger categories. The majority of Drug/Narcotic Violations reportedly occurred at a premise in the Public Transportation/Road Way category, which accounted for an average of 67.1% of premise types per year (Table 2). Premise types included in the Public Transportation/Road Ways category are Highway/Road/Alley, Parking Lot/Garage, Air/Bus/Train Terminal, Rest Areas, and Dock/Wharf/Freight/Modal Terminal. Of those five premise types, the most commonly reported was Highway/Road/Alley accounting for 90.0% or more of premise types in that category and 60.0% or more of all premise types reported.

The second most common category of premise type reported was a Living Place, accounting for an average of 15.6% of all premise types reported each year. The Living Place category includes the following premise types: Hotel/Motel, Residence/Home, and Shelter-Mission/Homeless. Of those three types, the most commonly reported premise was Residence/Home, representing more than 90.0% of premises reported in that category.

Table 2. Type of Premise for Drug/Narcotic Violations, 2016-2019

Premise Type Category	2016	2017	2018	2019
Commercial	500	478	464	468
Entertainment	44	162	191	150
Financial Institutions	8	12	8	7
Gathering Place	10	16	11	18
Government	310	361	372	311
Industrial Zone	17	26	24	43
Living Place	1,514	1,487	1,305	942
Miscellaneous	188	142	161	161
Public Transportation/Road Ways	6,148	5,875	5,664	4,681
Outdoors	70	128	113	74
School/College/Daycare	110	130	131	133
Unknown	26	54	46	32
Total	8,945	8,871	8,490	7,020

During analysis, staff noted the number of incidents occurring at an Entertainment premise type increased by over 200.0% from 2016 to 2017, and increased further in 2018 before it decreased in 2019 by 21.5%. Locations included in the Entertainment category are Amusement Parks, Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseums, Bar/Night Clubs, and Gambling Facilities/Casinos/Race Tracks. Of these four categories, the large increase was due to the premise type of Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track. For this premise type, there were only 19 reported in 2016; however, from 2017-2019 more than 100 each year were reported. For a full list of premise types reported, please see Appendix Table 2.

The last data element analyzed for Drug/Narcotic Violations was if the offender was suspected of using a computer, drugs, and/or alcohol during the offense. When reporting this data element, an agency can select one suspected use or a combination of the three categories (computer, drugs, and alcohol). For all four years, law enforcement reported the offender(s) was suspected of using Drugs in more than 60.0% of offenses. In addition to the use of Drugs, an offender was suspected of using Alcohol in 5.0-6.1% of incidents each year, while the suspected use of a Computer was reported in less than 1.0% of incidents each year.

Table 3. Offender's Suspected Use for Drug/Narcotic Violations, 2016-2019

Offender Use	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
Alcohol	8,945	100.0	8,871	100.0	8,490	100.0	7,020	100.0
Yes	549	6.1	525	5.9	423	5.0	381	5.4
No	8396	93.9	8346	94.1	8067	95.0	6639	94.6
Computer	8,945	100.0	8,871	100.0	8,490	100.0	7,020	100.0
Yes	6	0.1	9	0.1	14	0.2	10	0.1
No	8939	99.9	8862	99.9	8476	99.8	7010	99.9
Drugs	8,945	100.0	8,871	100.0	8,490	100.0	7,020	100.0
Yes	6,026	67.4	5,483	61.8	4,949	58.3	4,223	60.2
No	2,919	32.6	3,388	38.2	3,541	41.7	2,797	39.8

Analysis of Suspects/Arrestees of Drug/Narcotic Violations

For the 33,326 unique incidents, staff found there were 42,218 unique individuals who were a suspect/arrestee in the incident. Of those individuals, 94.4%, or 39,855, individuals were an “offender of” a Drug/Narcotic Violation (Table 4). Staff performed an in depth analysis of offenders who were directly linked to a Drug/Narcotic Violation. The most common offense an offender was linked to in conjunction with the Drug/Narcotic Violation was Drug Equipment Violations. Drug Equipment Violations accounted for 24.5% of offenses the offender(s) was linked to. For a full list of offenses an offender reportedly committed, please see Appendix Table

3. Between 2016 and 2019, staff observed more than 80.0% of offenders of a Drug/Narcotic Violation were reported as an Arrestee each year. However, the number of individuals reported as an Arrestee decreased each year while the number of individuals reported as a Suspect increased each year.

Table 4. Number of Offenses by Offender of Drug/Narcotic Violations Only

Offender of Offenses	2016	2017	2018	2019
Crimes Against Persons	162	173	159	137
Crimes Against Property	596	726	657	681
Group B Offenses	2,539	2,457	2,312	1,913
Crimes Against Society	16,040	15,886	15,483	12,303
Animal Cruelty	3	0	0	0
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	0	0	1	0
Drug Equipment Violations	4,715	4,647	4,658	3,665
Drug/Narcotic Violations	10,776	10,649	10,260	8,170
Gambling Equipment Violations	0	1	0	0
Pornography/Obscene Material	2	4	1	0
Prostitution	1	1	1	2
Weapon Law Violations	543	584	562	466
Total	19,337	19,242	18,611	15,034

Table 5. Suspect/Arrestee Type for Offenders of a Drug/Narcotic Violation

Suspect/Arrestee Type	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	# of Offenders	% of Total	# of Offenders	% of Total	# of Offenders	% of Total	# of Offenders	% of Total
Arrestee	9,435	87.6	9,140	85.8	8,661	84.4	6,644	81.3
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0
Suspect	1,341	12.4	1,509	14.2	1,592	15.5	1,526	18.7
Total	10,776	100.0	10,649	100.0	10,260	100.0	8,170	100.0

Researchers found 60.0% or more of Suspect/Arrestees were between the ages of 20-39 each year (Figure 11). Researchers found that of all offenders an average of 5.4% per year were under the age of 18. Each year, two-thirds or more of offenders were reportedly Male, and

approximately 30.0% were reported as Female (Table 6). For less than 2.0% of offenders each year, the sex was reported as Unknown.

Figure 11. Age of Offenders of a Drug/Narcotic Violation, 2016-2019

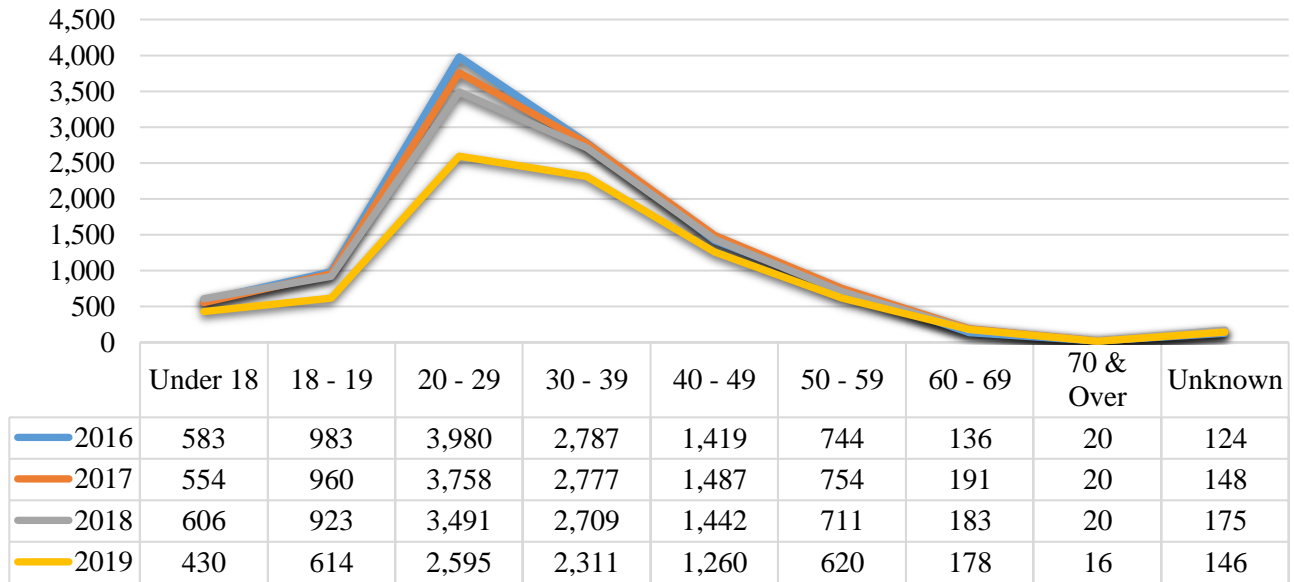


Table 6. Sex of Offenders of Drug/Narcotic Violations, 2016-2019

Sex	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	# of Offenders	% of Total	# of Offenders	% of Total	# of Offenders	% of Total	# of Offenders	% of Total
Male	7,400	68.7	7,255	68.1	6,777	66.1	5,563	68.1
Female	3,274	30.4	3,262	30.6	3,333	32.5	2,487	30.4
Unknown	102	0.9	132	1.2	150	1.5	120	1.5
Total	10,776	100.0	10,649	100.0	10,260	100.0	8,170	100.0

Approximately three-quarters of Offenders of a Drug/Narcotic Violation were reported as White, and Blacks represented approximately 13.0% off offenders each year (Figure 12). The remaining offenders were reported as American Indian (6.9-9.9%), Unknown (2.6-3.8%), Asian (0.3-0.6%), and Hawaiian (<0.1%). An average of 62.8% of offenders per year were reportedly

Non-Hispanic, and for an average of 31.3%, the ethnicity of the offender was reported as Unknown. An average of 5.8% of offenders were reported as Hispanic (Figure 13).

Figure 12. Race of Offenders of Drug/Narcotic Violations, 2016-2019

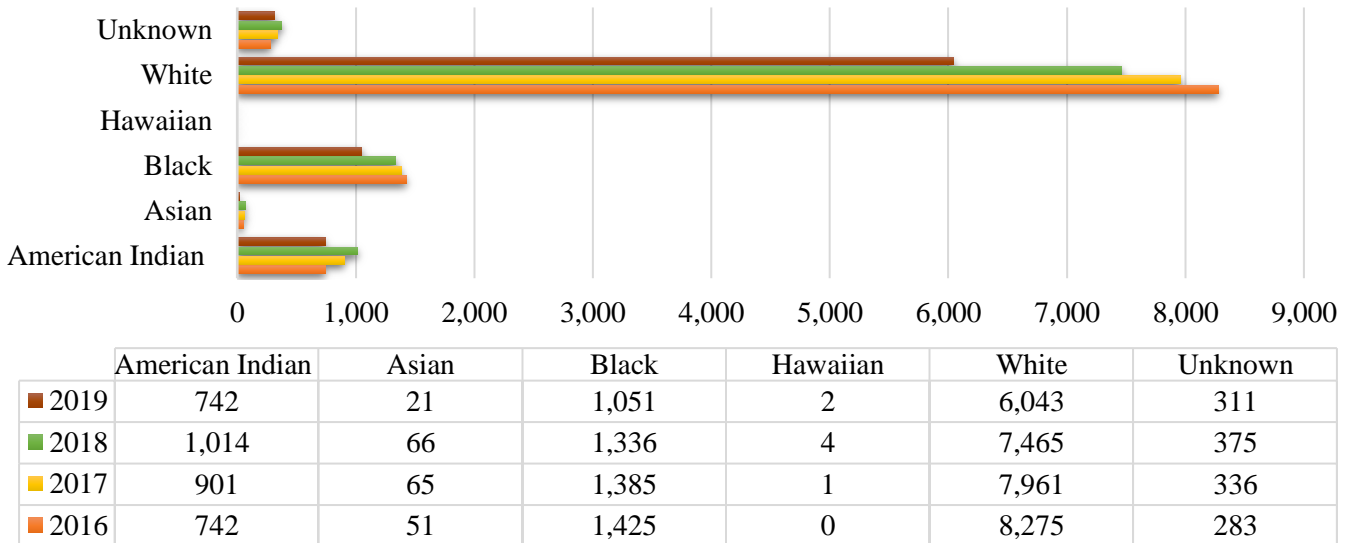
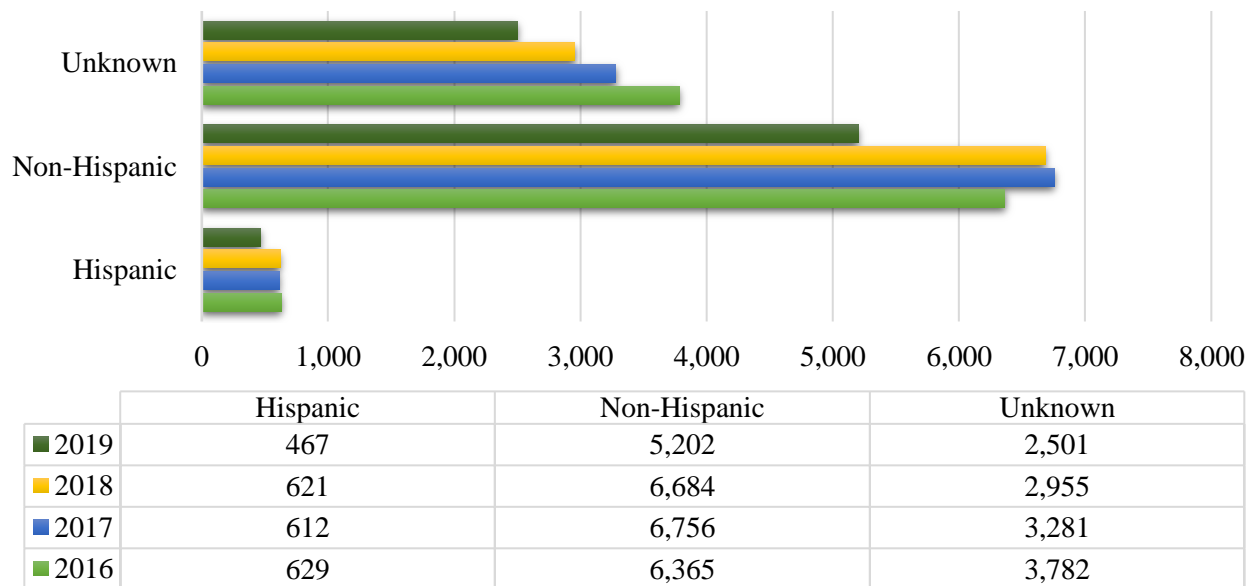


Figure 13. Ethnicity of Offenders of Drug/Narcotic Violations, 2016-2019



As previously mentioned, over 80.0% of offenders each year were reported as an Arrestee. There were 33,885 arrest types reported by law enforcement from 2016-2019. Staff noted this was

more than the total number of Arrestees (33,880), and they found five individuals had more than one type of arrest reported. Of those arrested, an average of 78.1% of offenders were arrested On-View, meaning there was enough information at the time of incident to make an arrest (Table 7), and average of 14.7% of Arrestees were Taken into Custody, meaning they were arrested based on a warrant or a previous incident. The remaining individuals (average of 69.9% per year) were Summoned/Cited to appear in court, and for 108 individuals in 2016, there was not an arrest type reported.

Table 7. Type of Arrest for Arrestees of Drug/Narcotic Violations, 2016-2019

Type of Arrest	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
On-View Arrest	7,817	82.8	7,422	81.2	6,582	76.0	4,812	72.4
Summoned/Cited	317	3.4	468	5.1	760	8.8	696	10.5
Taken into Custody	1,196	12.7	1,250	13.7	1,319	15.2	1,138	17.1
Null	108	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	9,438	100.0	9,140	100.0	8,661	100.0	6,646	100.0

For those arrested, law enforcement reported over 90.0% each year were not armed at the time of the arrest (Table 8). Of all arrestees, 6.0%, or 2,035, were armed at the time of arrest. For those who were armed at the time of arrest, the most common weapon type reported each year was a Firearm, representing an average of 64.1% of weapons each year. Of all Firearms, the most common type reported was a Handgun (average of 43.6% per year). The remaining weapon types reported were Objects including Club/Blackjack/Brass Knuckles and a Lethal Cutting Instrument, which respectively represented an average of 2.3% and 47.5% of all weapon types, respectively.

Table 8. Weapon Type at Arrest for Drug/Narcotic Arrestees, 2016-2019

Weapon At Arrest	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
Club/Blackjack/Brass Knuckles	12	0.1	11	0.1	20	0.2	6	0.1
Firearm	95	1.0	53	0.6	44	0.5	42	0.6
Full Automatic Firearm	1	0.0	6	0.1	4	0.0	10	0.1
Full Automatic Handgun	61	0.6	50	0.5	46	0.5	54	0.8
Full Automatic Rifle	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Full Automatic Shotgun	2	0.0	11	0.1	2	0.0	3	0.0
Handgun	133	1.4	169	1.8	147	1.7	149	2.2
Lethal Cutting Instrument	162	1.7	153	1.7	173	2.0	234	3.5
Other Firearm	18	0.2	25	0.3	22	0.3	9	0.1
Other Full Automatic Firearm	0	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	6	0.1
Rifle	24	0.3	38	0.4	36	0.4	34	0.5
Shotgun	18	0.2	23	0.3	15	0.2	17	0.3
Unarmed	8,934	94.4	8,621	94.1	8,179	94.1	6,111	91.5
Total	9,461	100.0	9,163	100.0	8,689	100.0	6,677	100.0

Analysis of Property for Drug/Narcotic Violations

Of the 33,326 incidents, staff found there were 41,923 property items reported with a Drug/Narcotic Violation. For the reporting period (2016-2019), 2017 reported the most with 11,282 (26.9%) items, while 2019 reported the lowest number of property items with 8,887 (21.2%). Beginning in 2018, the number of property items linked to Drug/Narcotic Violation decreased by 5.3% and 16.8%, respectively.

In addition to collecting the number of property items, staff collected the type of loss for the property. Researchers noted nearly all (98.4-99.2%) of property was reported as Seized, and the property was nearly all Substance-Related for all reporting years. Of the Substance-Related property, Drug/Narcotics accounted for 98.3-99.8%. In addition to the property type of Drug/Narcotics, a small number (5-14) of property items per year were reported as Drug/Narcotic Precursor, and in 2016, 13 of the items were described as Drug/Narcotic Equipment. The Substance-Related property group increased in 2017 (1.9%), but it decreased in 2018 and 2019 with the largest decrease in 2019 (16.2%). Table 9 lists the different categories of property reported, and a full breakdown of property categories and types can be found in Appendix Table 4.

Table 9. Property Type for Drug/Narcotic Violations

Property Type	2016	2017	2018	2019
Currency/ID/Info	72	61	76	29
Electronic/Recordings	9	12	17	9
Merchandise/Goods	4	11	4	2
Miscellaneous	44	52	39	13
Small Equipment/Supplies/Tools	0	0	1	0
Substance Related	10,915	11,123	10,515	8,812
Vehicle & Accessories	4	5	20	7
Weapons & Accessories	19	18	15	15
Total	11,067	11,282	10,687	8,887

Other than Substance-Related Property Types, the second most common was Currency/ID/Info. Further, Money accounted for 82.8-97.2% of property items in the Currency/ID/Info category. While analyzing data, researchers examined outlier property items that seemed odd for a Drug/Narcotic Violation. In particular, researchers examined the following property types Identity Documents, Computer Hardware/Software, Radios/TVs/VCRs, Recording-Audio/Visual, Cloths/Furs and Other. Researchers found property item in the Camping/Hunting/Fishing Equipment Supplies type was an error, and the description for the item was described as an extend magazine of a firearm. Thus, this item should have been reported as Firearm Accessories. When examining the Other type, researchers found the property seized should have been reported into a more appropriate property type. Similar observations were found for Identity Documents, Computer Hardware/Software, Radios/TVs/VCRs, and Recordings-Audio/Visual.

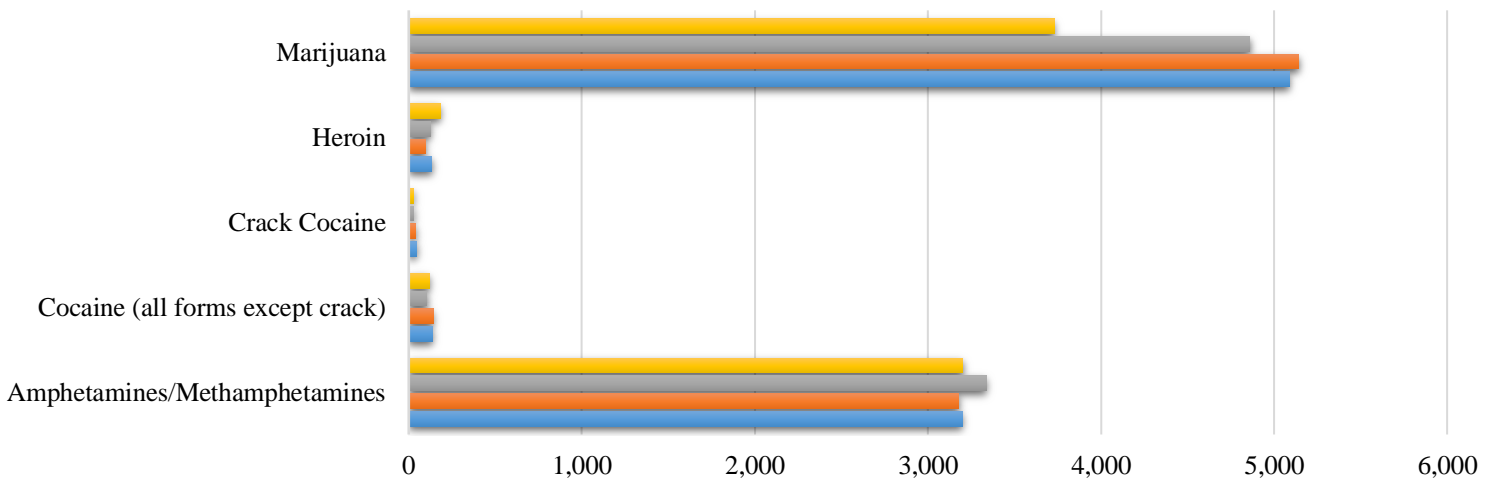
Researchers collected and examined the type of drugs reported and found Marijuana was the most commonly reported drug type, representing 42.4-46.6% of drugs reported (Table 10). The second most common (28.6-36.4%) type of drug reported was Amphetamines/Methamphetamines. While Marijuana was the most reported type of drug, it decreased each year since 2017 with the largest decrease in 2019 (23.2%). In contrast, drugs reported as Amphetamines/Methamphetamines fluctuated from year to year, but were nearly identical when comparing 2019 to 2016. Appendix Figures 1 and 6 display the number of items described to be Marijuana and Amphetamines/Methamphetamines by each county in Oklahoma.

Table 10. Drug Types for Drug/Narcotic Violations, 2016-2019

Drug Type	2016	2017	2018	2019
Amphetamines/Methamphetamines	3,200	3,179	3,337	3,202
Barbiturates	40	34	34	29
Cocaine (all forms except crack)	138	140	105	120
Crack Cocaine	47	40	30	28
Hashish	8	6	0	1
Heroin	133	98	127	182
LSD	19	22	15	14
Marijuana	5,090	5,144	4,861	3,731
Morphine	28	26	21	16
Opium	30	44	51	27
Other Depressants	132	108	102	69
Other Drugs	418	445	357	245
Other Hallucinogens	19	28	25	35
Other Narcotics	247	270	183	140
Other Stimulants	50	72	48	54
Over 3 Drug Types	31	0	0	0
PCP	16	12	15	12
Unknown Type Drug	1,272	1,448	1,196	893
Total	10,918	11,116	10,507	8,798

Of the eighteen reported drug types: Crack Cocaine, Morphine and Other Depressants decreased each year. While Heroin decreased by 26.3% in 2017, it increased in 2018 and 2019 by 29.6% and 43.3%, respectively. As a part of the analysis for reported drug types, staff compared the findings to findings noted by [OBN in the Drug Threat Assessments](#). OBN reported Heroin as an increasing threat, and staff observed an increase in law enforcement agencies reporting Heroin. However, it should be noted that Heroin accounted for a small percent (1.3%) of reported drug types. Additionally, Cocaine (All forms except Crack) fluctuated each year with little when comparing 2019 to 2016 (14.3%). Lastly, as observed in the *Drug Threat Assessments*, Marijuana and Amphetamines/Methamphetamines were the most common types of drugs reported in SIBRS from 2016-2019. Figure 14 shows the five drug types (Marijuana, Amphetamines/Methamphetamines, Crack Cocaine, Cocaine (All Forms expected Crack), Heroin) which were highlighted in OBN’s Drug Threat Assessments.

Figure 14. Number of Drug Types for Marijuana, Heroin, Cocaine (All Forms), and Amphetamines/Methamphetamines, 2016-2019

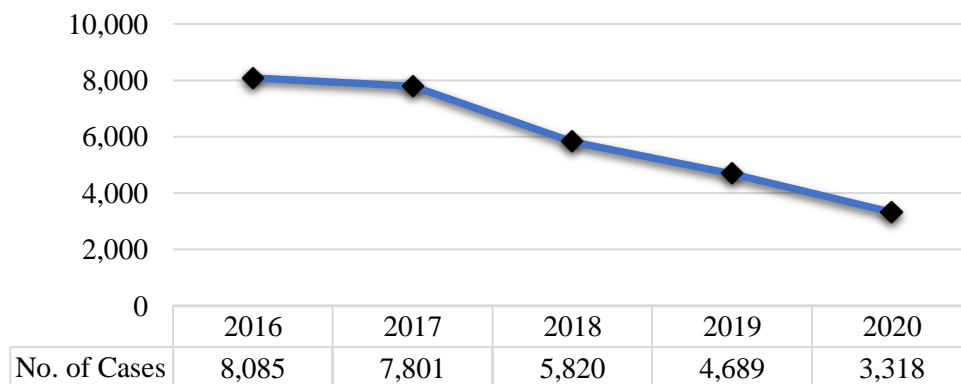


Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation’s Lab Data

In addition to housing the SAC, OSBI has the Criminalistics Services Division (CSD). CSD provides various forensic services to law enforcement agencies from criminal investigations, including forensic chemistry. Due to the OSBI CSD serving numerous law enforcement agencies, the SAC collected data from CSD’s laboratory information management system (LIMS) for drug-related submissions from 2016-2020. By examining lab data, it provided another source of state wide data and could be review to determine a correlation between lab submissions and crime reporting.

The SAC limited the data collection from LIMS to the same 151 agencies used for this SIBRS study. Data collected from LIMS included the agency, date received, and case type. In total, there were 29,713 drug-related submittals to the OSBI for 2016-2020 (Figure 15). Staff found that from 2016 to 2017, there was a small decrease (3.5%) in the number of Drug/Narcotic offense submissions. However, for each year following 2017, the submissions decreased by an average of 24.7% per year (2018-2020). The largest decrease occurred from 2019 to 2020 where it decreased by 29.2%. When compared to SIBRS crime reporting, OSBI lab submissions decreased largely from 2017-2019. Whereas SIBRS data had smaller decreases from 2016-2018 and had a large decrease from 2018 to 2019.

Figure 15. Number of Drug/Narcotic-Related Lab Submissions to OSBI, 2016-2020



Recommendations

As researchers collected and analyzed the data, they made note of any issues that arose or any errors that were found. One data quality issue researchers found involved the type of arrest reported. In SIBRS, if an offender is arrested, the reporting agency is required to enter additional agency arrest-related data including: Arrest Description (SIBRS Offense Code), date of arrest, and Arrest Type (On View, Summoned/Cited, Take into Custody). If an agency chooses to cite an offender instead of physically arresting the individual, the agency should report the offender as an “Arrestee” with an Arrest Type of “Summoned/Cited.” While reviewing incidents, researchers observed several incidents where the offender was cited but reported as a Suspect, or the offender was arrested, reported as an Arrestee, but had an incorrect Arrest Type. With this in mind, the SAC recommend to the Field Services Unit to highlight this issue during training.

Researchers reviewed the property items where the Drug Type was reported as Unknown. Researchers reviewed 4,809 Unknown Type Drug descriptions and found that 1,884 (39.2%) were Unknown to law enforcement at the time of report. The remaining 2,925 (60.8%) either should’ve been reported under a more appropriate Drug Type or were not Drugs like firearms, jewelry and automotive parts. Another example of an incorrect reporting method was for pills that were Seized by law enforcement. For pills, scheduled or not, they can fall into multiple categories such as: Depressants, Unknown, Other Narcotics, and Other. There were several instances where the seized pill(s) should have been reported with a more accurate Drug Type. For example, researchers observed instances where Hydrocodone was reported as an Unknown Drug Type when it should have been reported as “Other Narcotics.” Per the SIBRS Training Manual, due to the difficulty of determining the type of drug at the time of the initial incident report, law enforcement agencies should report the **suspected** type of drug.

Limitations

The Oklahoma SAC found two limitations to data analysis for Drug/Narcotic Violations in Oklahoma. The first limitation the SAC found was the inability to include some of Oklahoma's largest law enforcement agencies. Many agencies, including most of the largest agencies in Oklahoma, were still submitting summary data for part or all of the project period (2016-2019). As a result, law enforcement agencies that did not have SIBRS data for the entire project period were excluded from the study. By excluding larger agencies, the SAC had to use data from smaller reporting agencies in a county.

The second limitation was discovered during the analysis of Arrestees. Staff found that the additional arrest information (i.e. Type of Arrest, Weapon at Arrest, Arrest Date) for over 100 individuals arrested in 2016 was not reported. At the time, there was a flaw in the software which allowed the reporting agency to still submit incident reports without entering these data elements. As a result of this issue, the additional arrest information was not available for 1.1% of 2016 Arrestees. However, it should be noted that since 2016, this issue has been resolved.

Lastly, in 2016, there were 21 property items with a Loss Type reported as None. However, after reviewing these items, researchers determined many of these were errors, and law enforcement seized property related to the incident. While these represented, a small percent of all property items, researchers were not able to include the seized property in analysis due to how the agency reported the data.

Conclusion

Without SIBRS data, staff would not have been able to effectively evaluate the impact of legislative changes to drug laws. Previously, UCR drug-related data only included the number of individuals arrested for sale/manufacturing or possession of four major drug types and the demographics of the arrestee. Further, the Hierarchy Rule used in UCR reporting would have artificially suppressed the number of arrests, as any individual arrested for a higher offense (e.g. Larceny – Theft) and a drug-related arrest, the drug-related arrest would not have been counted. However, with SIBRS data it was possible to determine the number of offenses for Drug/Narcotic Violations that were reported, the type of crimes that occurred in conjunction with the offense, and demographics of the offenders linked to the offense. It was also possible to evaluate the types of drugs seized in conjunction with the offenses and further evaluate changes in the types of drugs encountered in drug offenses before, during, and after significant changes to drug laws in Oklahoma.

The SAC determined that from 2016 to 2019 the number of Drug/Narcotic Violations decreased each year. The most common type of drugs seized by law enforcement during these four years were Marijuana and Amphetamines/Methamphetamines. Staff were able to use the SIBRS data to display the distribution of Drug/Narcotic Violations across Oklahoma's 77 counties and the number of seizures there were for a drug type in the county. Lastly, the SAC observed a comparable decrease in submissions for laboratory analysis of drug-related evidence at OSBI.

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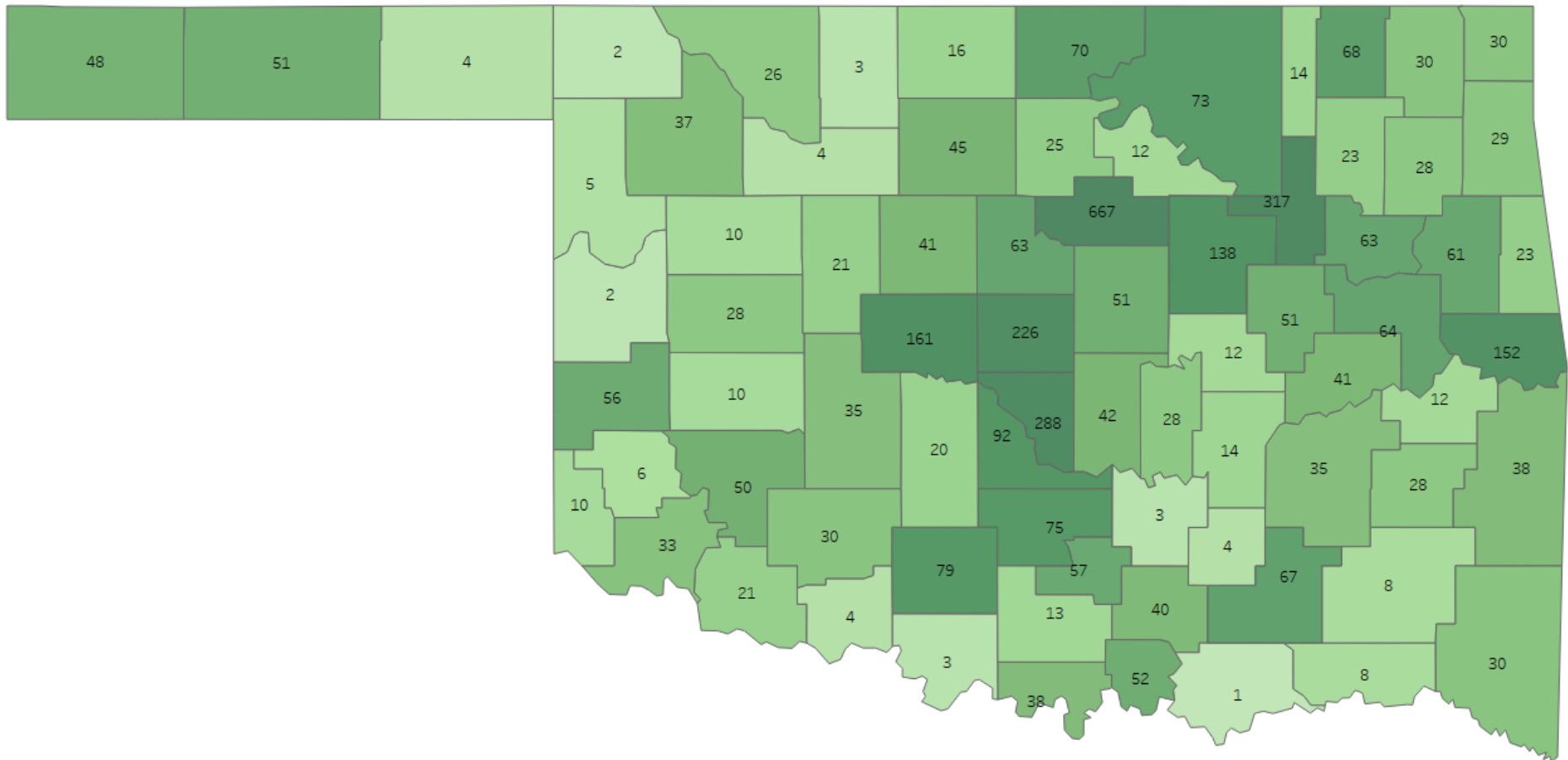
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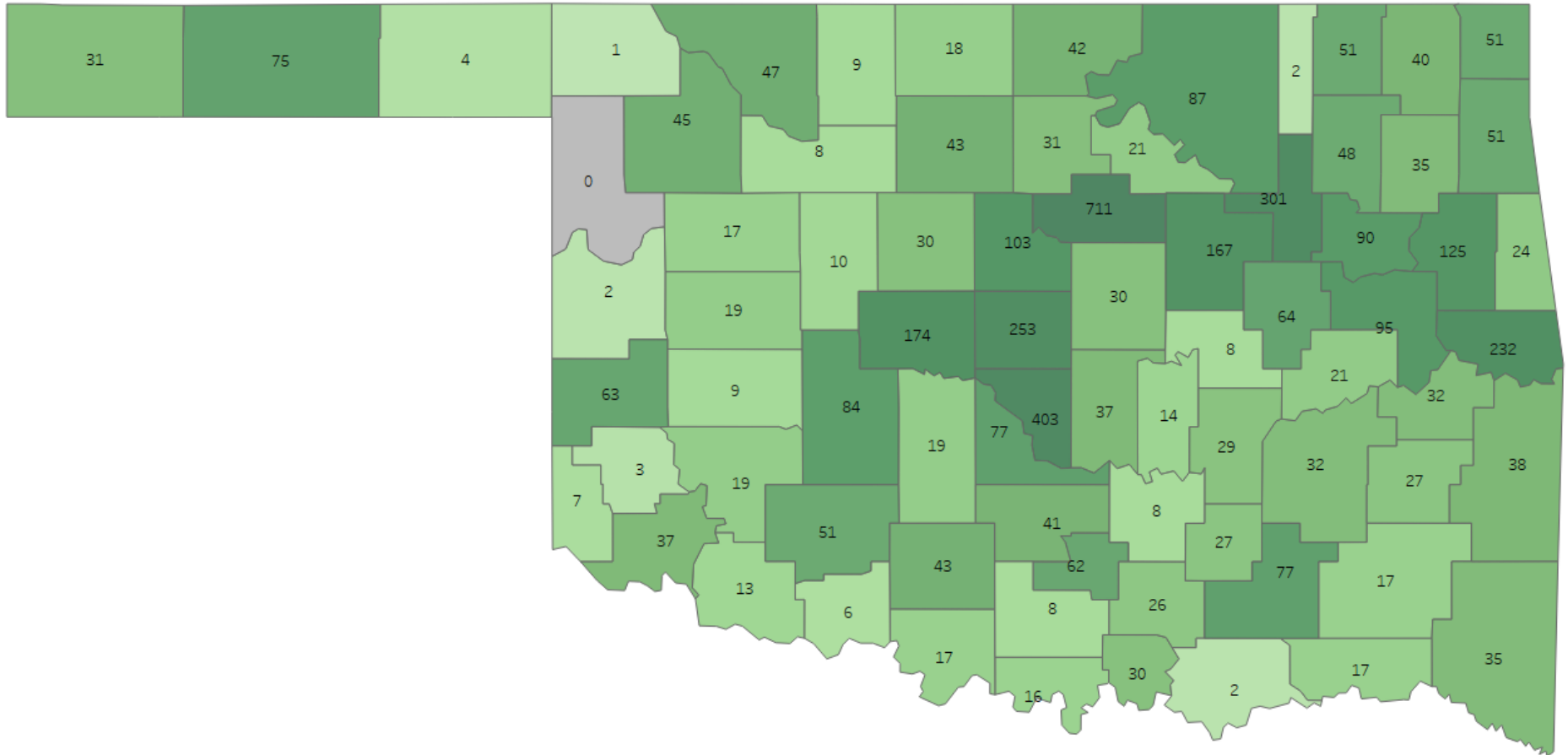
Appendix

Appendix Figure 1. Number of Marijuana Drug Types by County, 2016



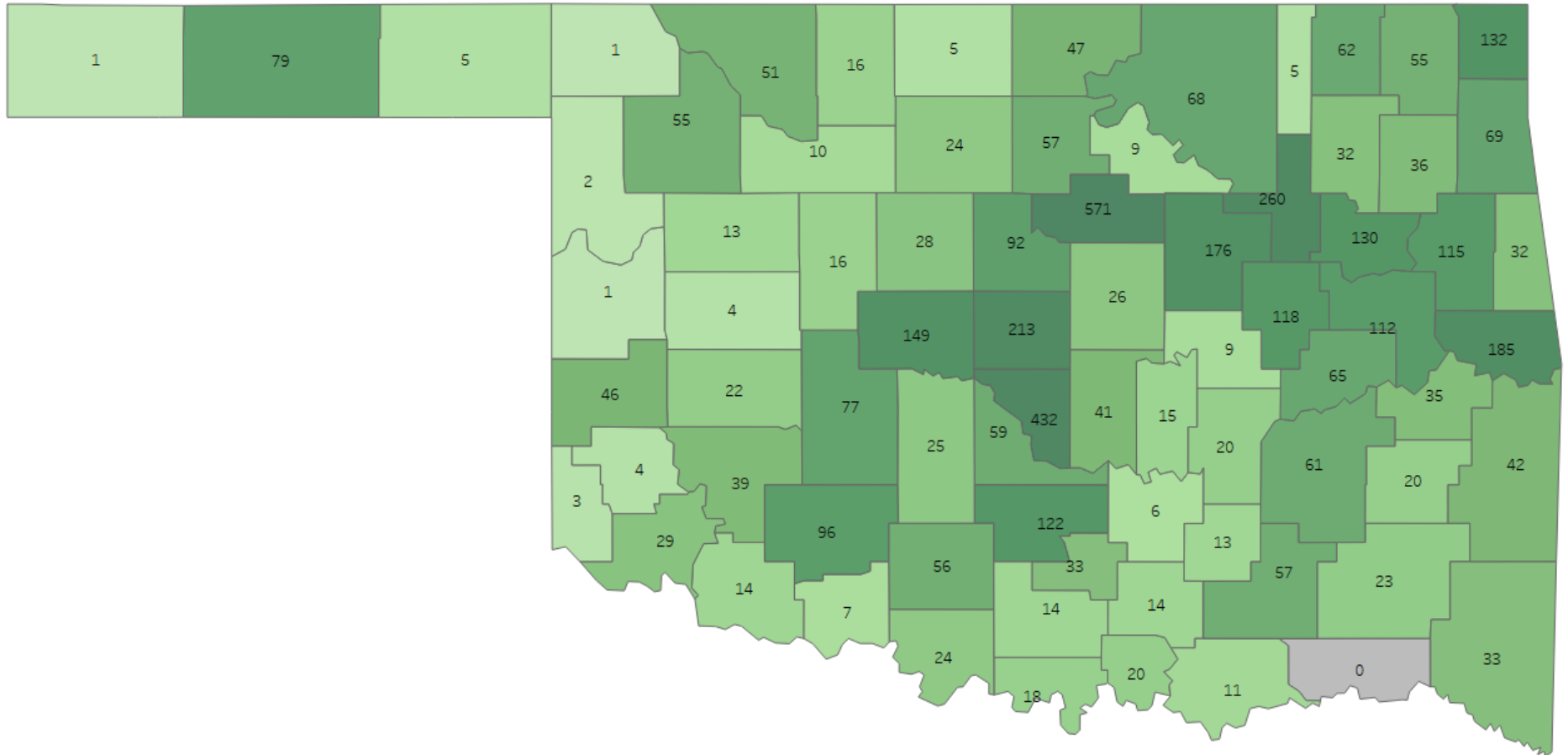
*Excludes incidents reported by Oklahoma Highway Patrol

Appendix Figure 2. Number of Marijuana Drug Types by County, 2017



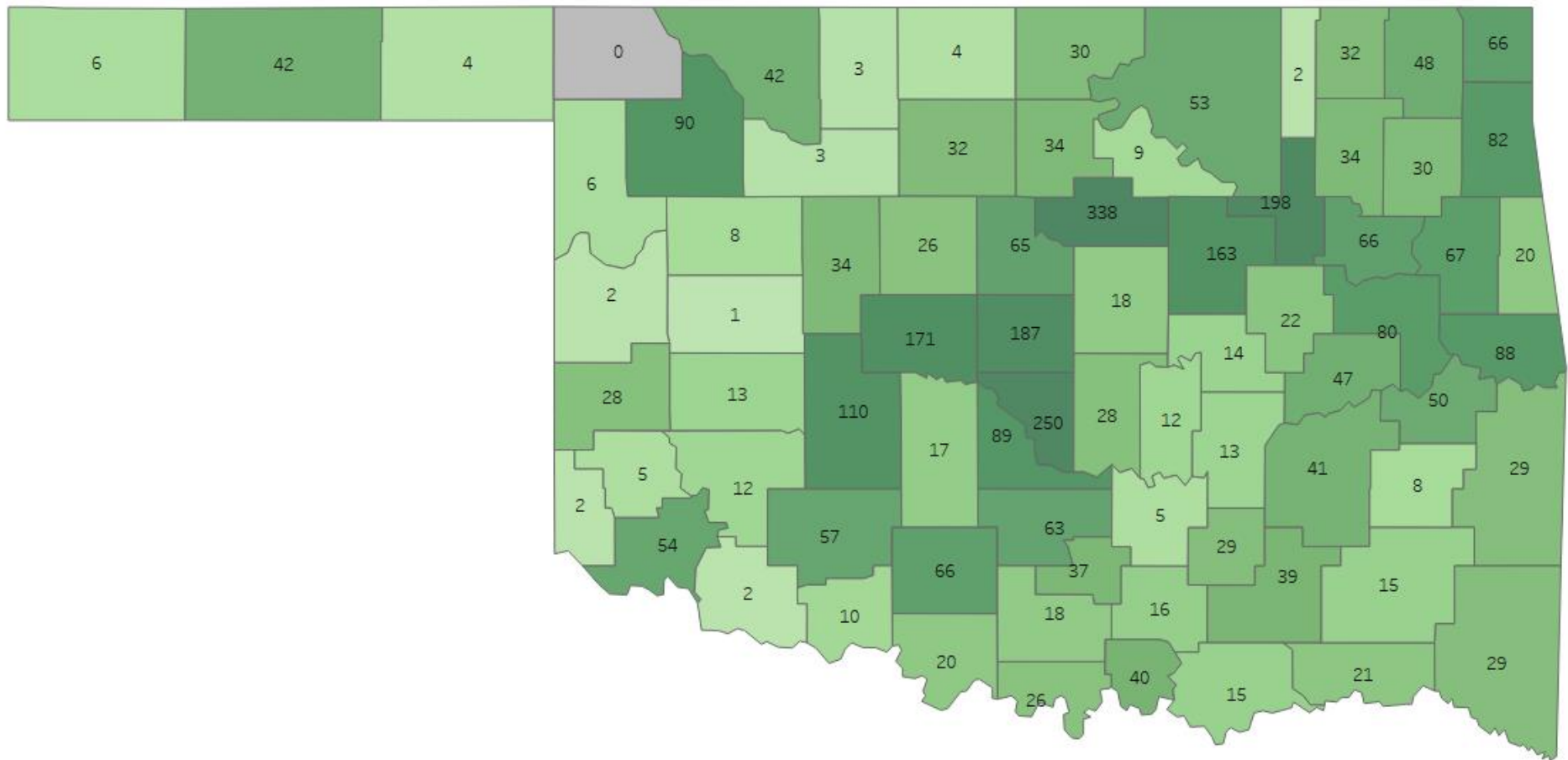
*Excludes incidents reported by Oklahoma Highway Patrol

Appendix Figure 3. Number of Marijuana Drug Types by County, 2018



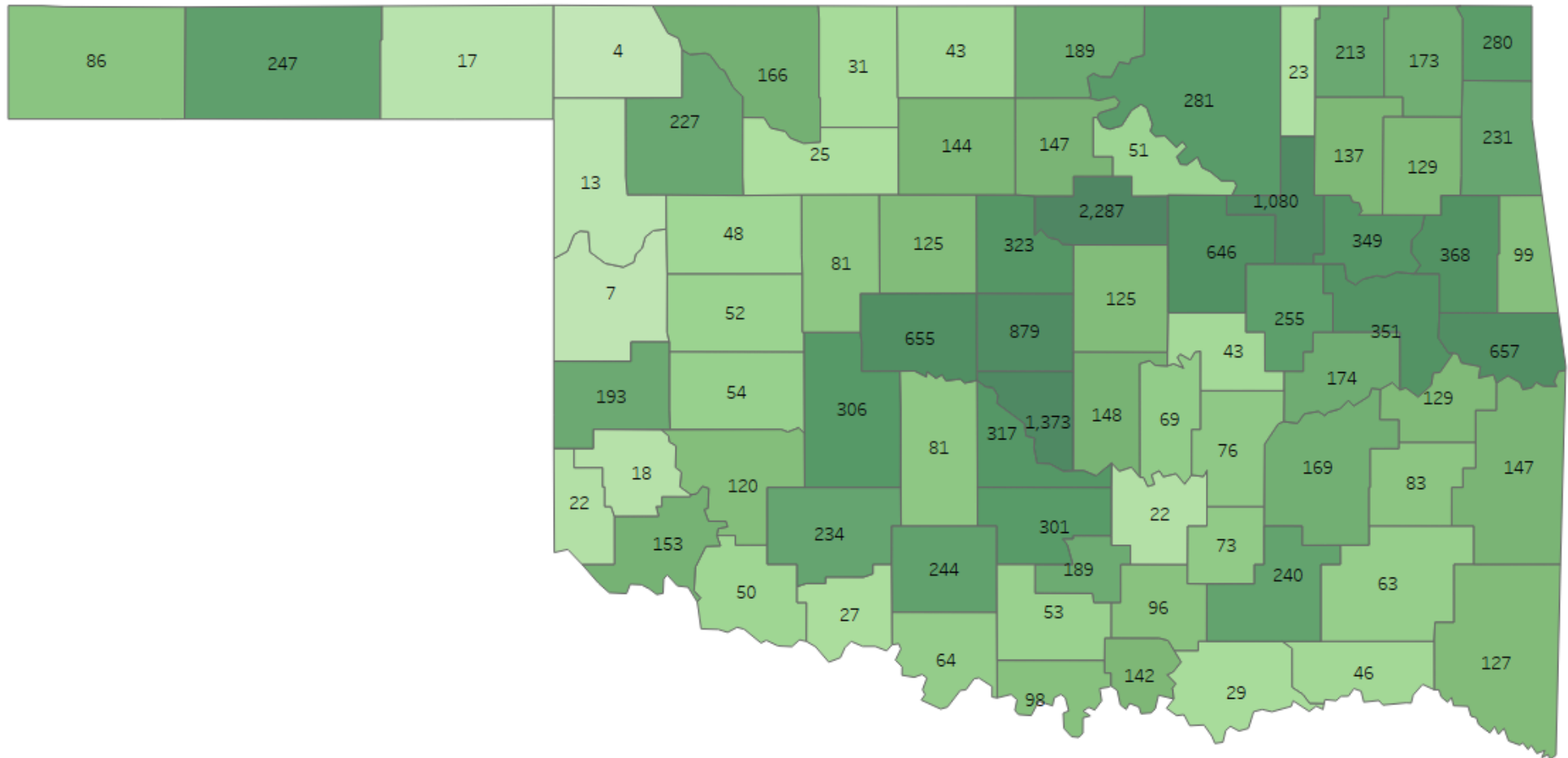
*Excludes incidents reported by Oklahoma Highway Patrol

Appendix Figure 4. Number of Marijuana Drug Types by County, 2019



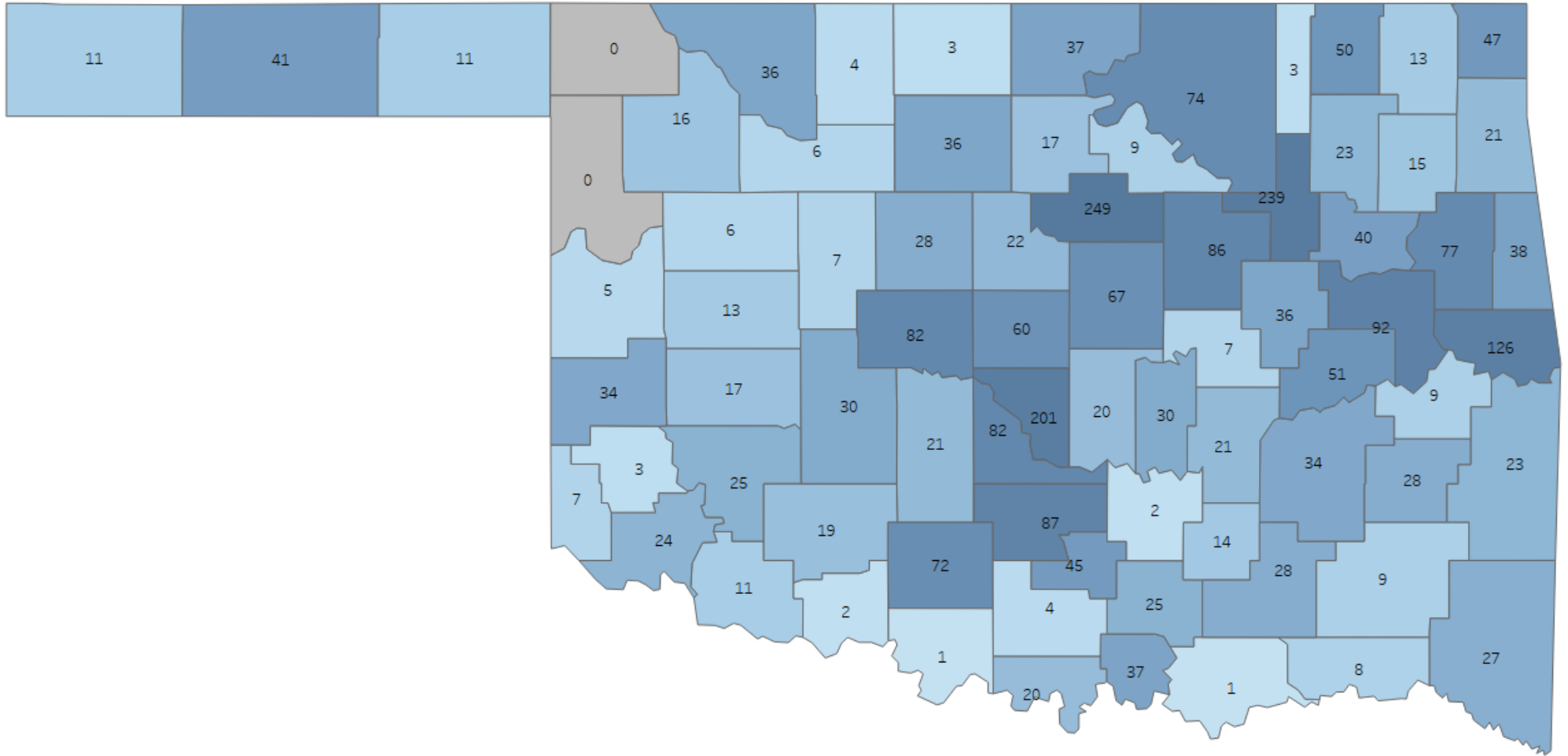
*Excludes incidents reported by Oklahoma Highway Patrol

Appendix Figure 5. Number of Marijuana Drug Types by County, 2016-2019



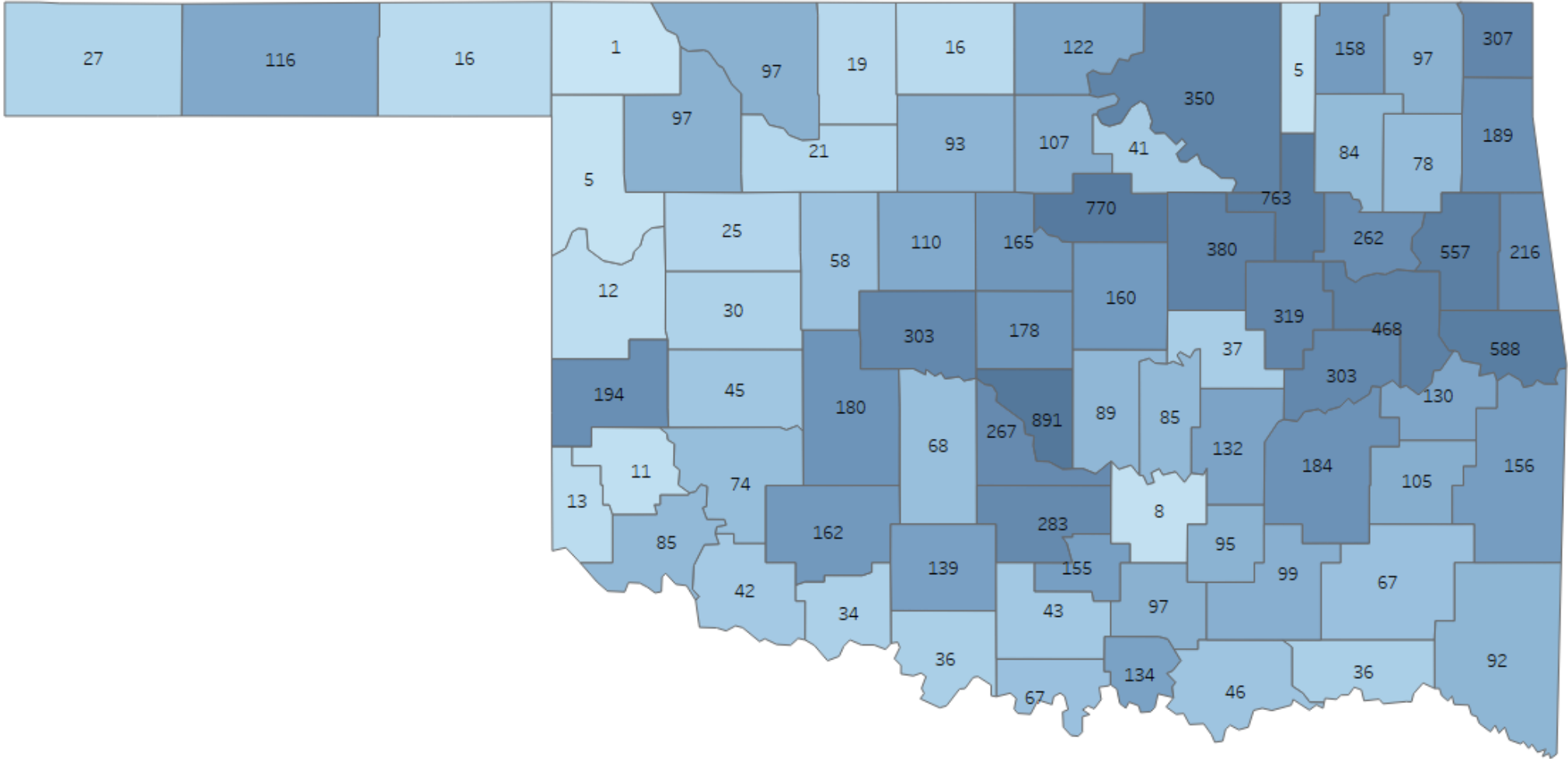
*Excludes incidents reported by Oklahoma Highway Patrol

Appendix Figure 6. Number of Amphetamine/Methamphetamine Drug Types by County, 2016



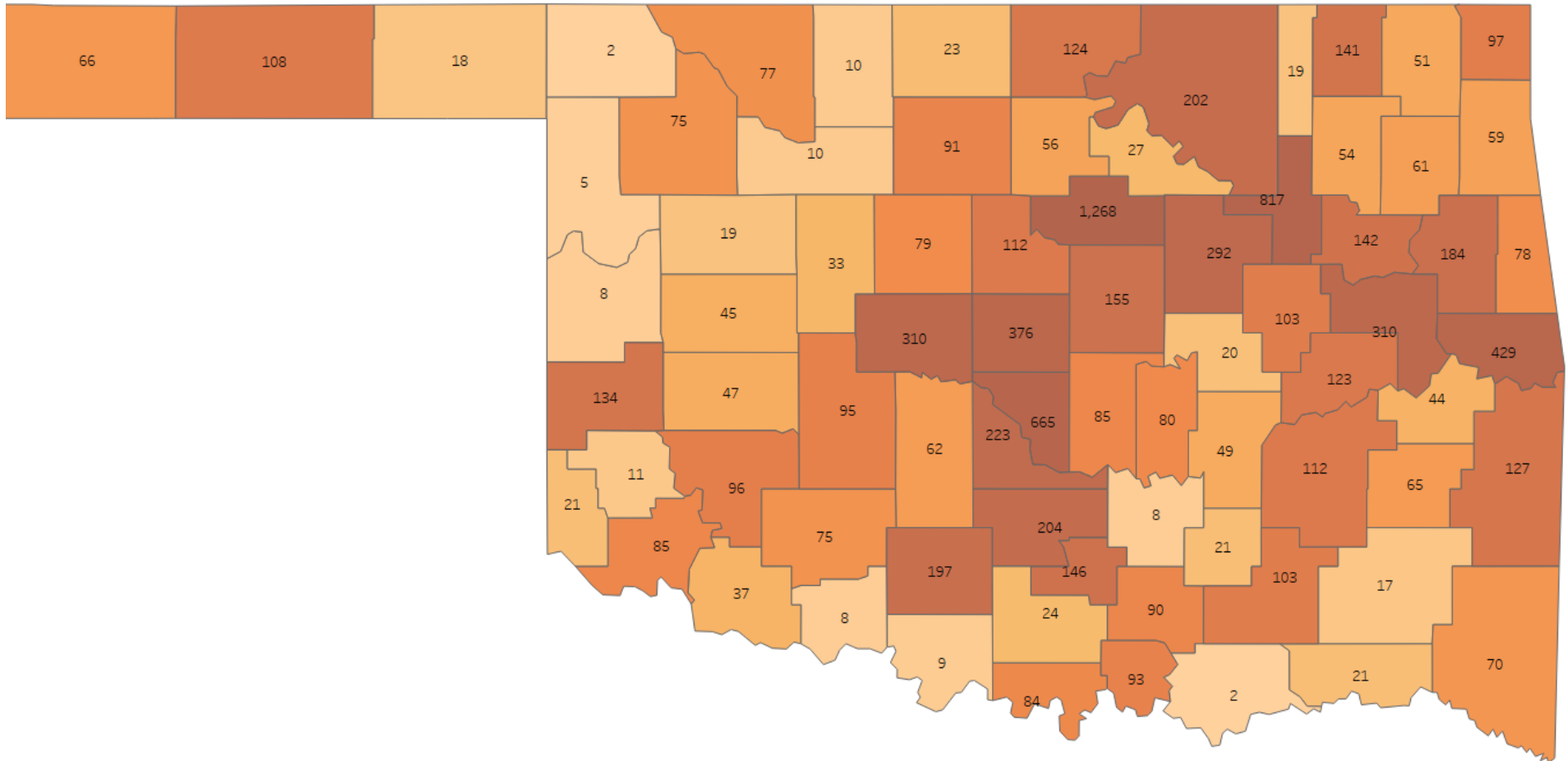
*Excludes incidents reported by Oklahoma Highway Patrol

Appendix Figure 10. Number of Amphetamine/Methamphetamine Drug Types by County, 2016-2019



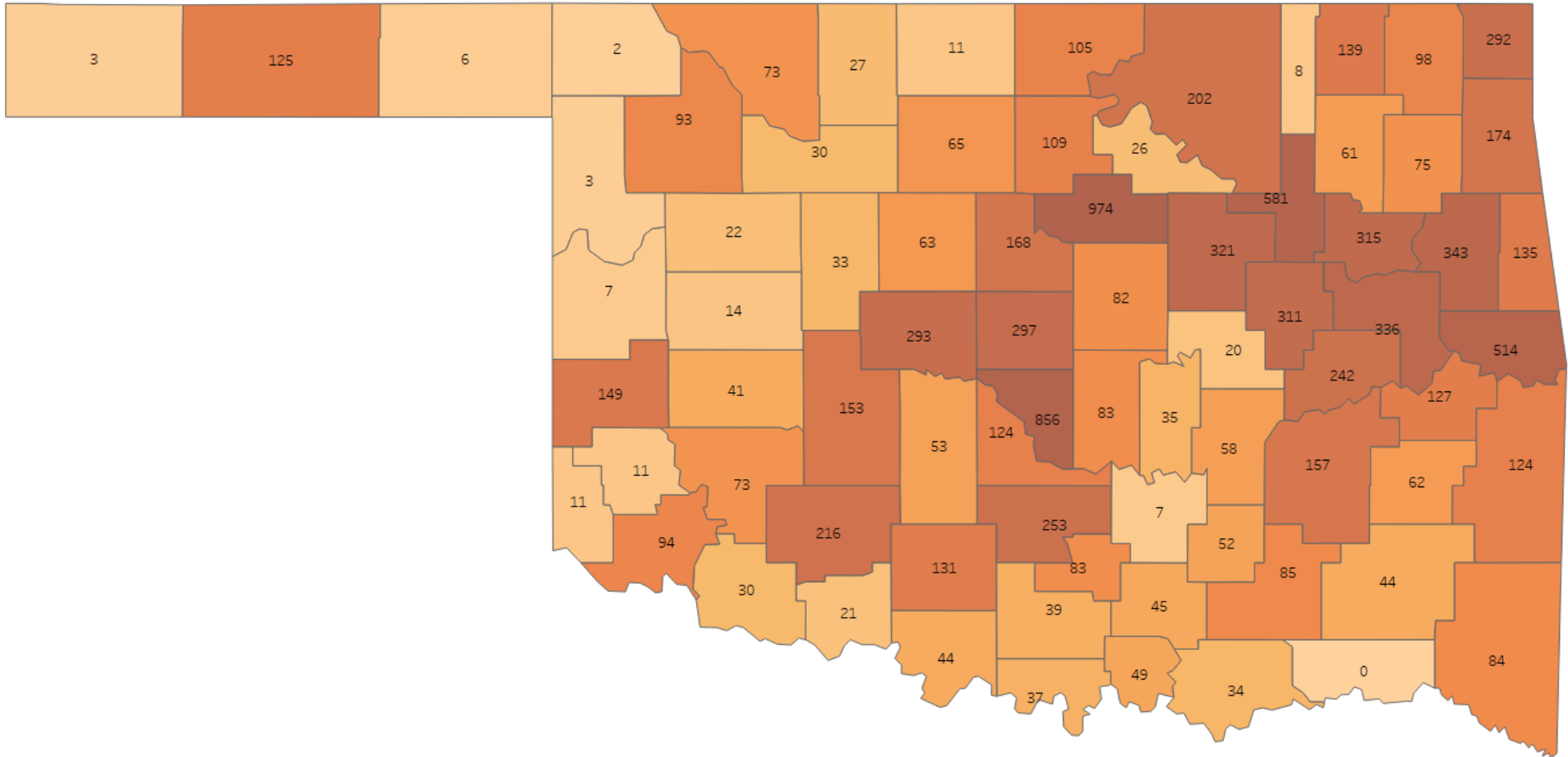
*Excludes incidents reported by Oklahoma Highway Patrol

Appendix Figure 11. Number of All Drug Types by County, 2016



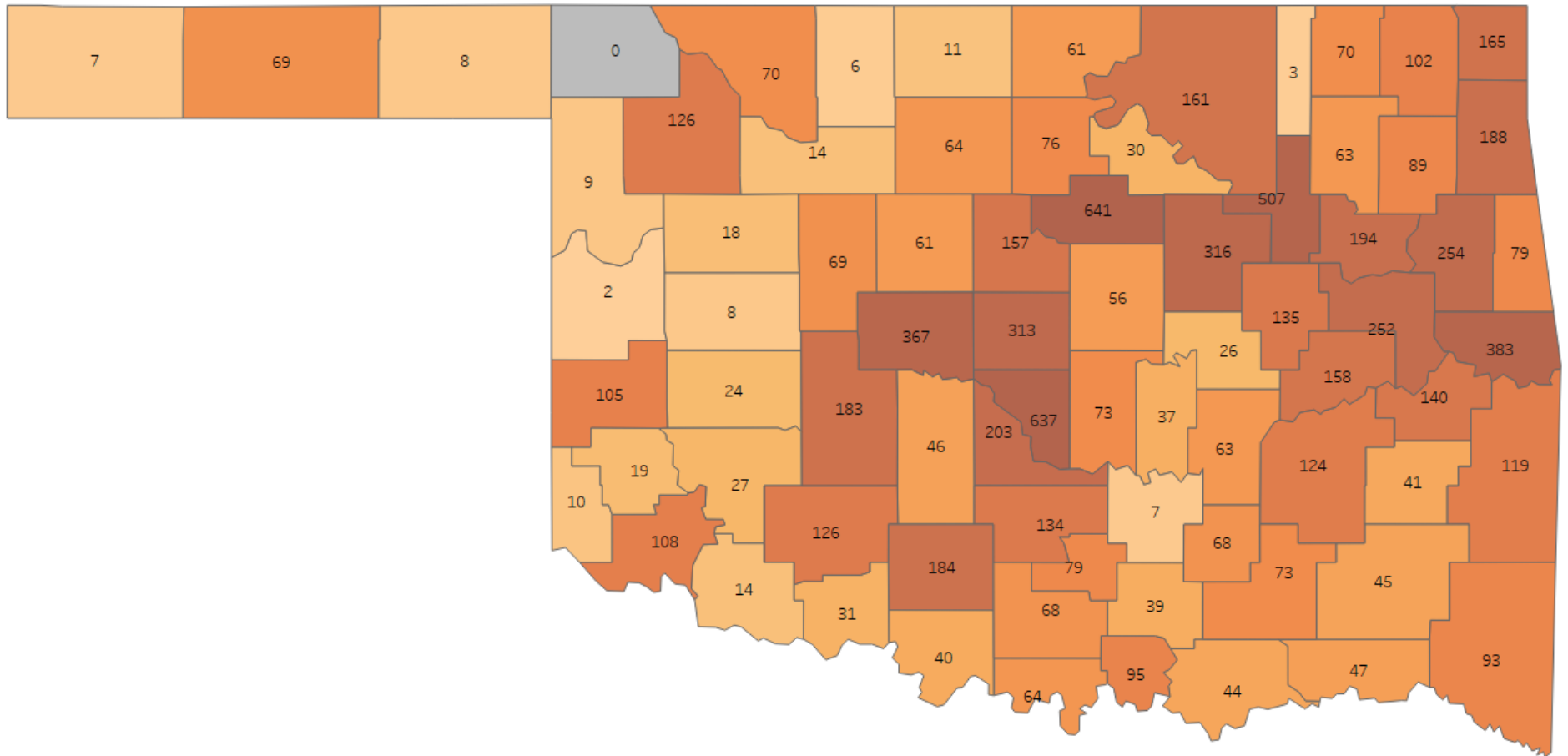
*Excludes incidents reported by Oklahoma Highway Patrol

Appendix Figure 13. Number of All Drug Types by County, 2018



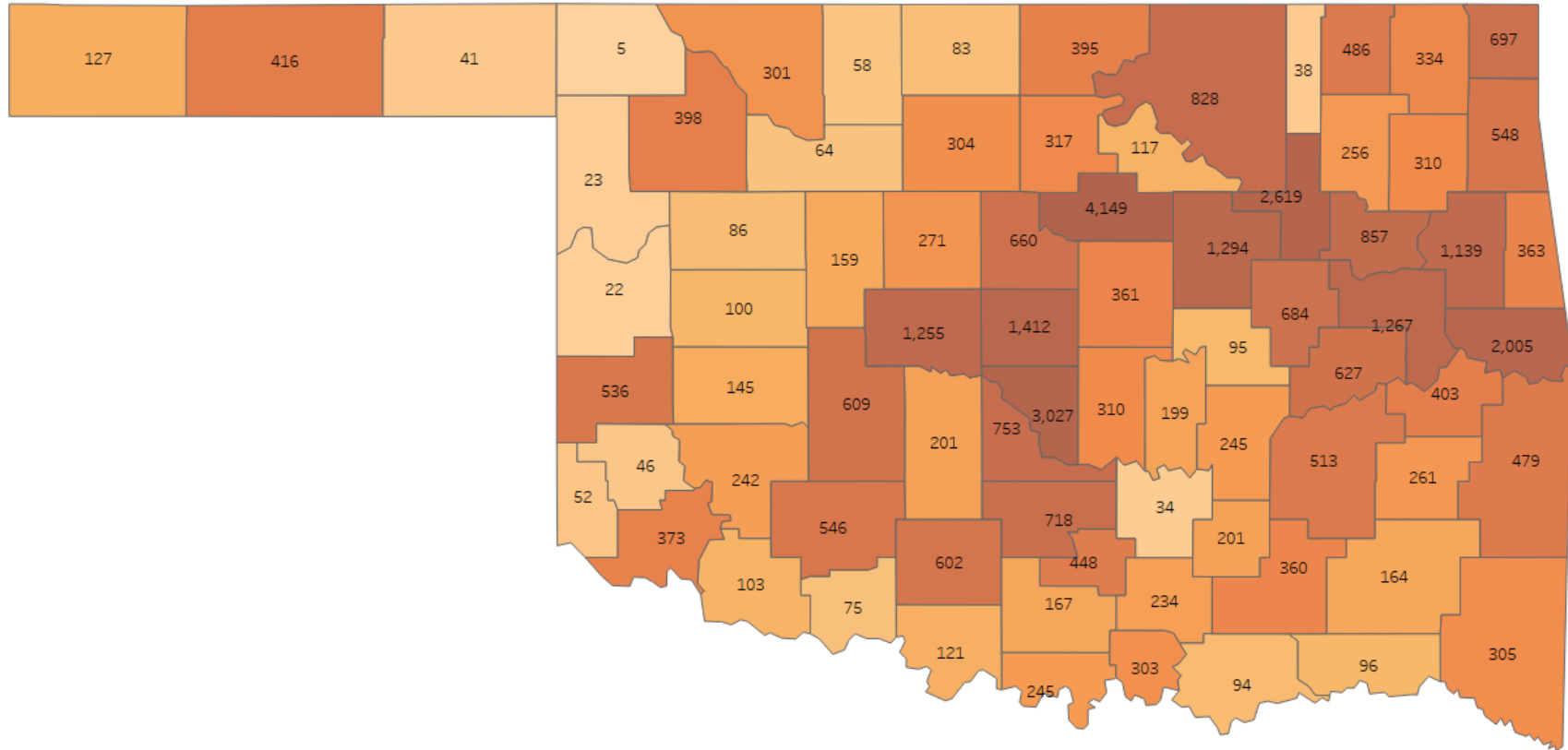
*Excludes incidents reported by Oklahoma Highway Patrol

Appendix Figure 14. Number of All Drug Types by County, 2019



*Excludes incidents reported by Oklahoma Highway Patrol

Appendix Figure 15. Number of All Drug Types by County, 2016-2019



*Excludes incidents reported by Oklahoma Highway Patrol

Appendix Table 1. All Offenses Reported, 2016-2019

Offenses	2016	2017	2018	2019
Crime Against Person	165	172	165	139
Aggravated Assault	49	55	45	47
Forcible Fondling	3	2	2	0
Forcible Rape	2	3	0	5
Forcible Sodomy	0	1	0	0
Incest	1	0	1	0
Intimidation	15	16	15	13
Kidnapping/Abduction	4	6	8	10
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	1	1
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	1	0
Sexual Assault with an Object	0	1	1	0
Simple Assault	91	88	90	63
Statutory Rape	0	0	1	0
Crime Against Property	542	627	580	616
All Other Larceny	23	34	28	29
Arson	2	1	3	1
Bribery	1	1	0	0
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	53	60	70	79
Counterfeiting/Forgery	27	34	25	30
Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	5	5	4	6
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	30	39	39	26
Embezzlement	3	6	0	2
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	1	0
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	18	24	10	17
Identity Theft	0	1	0	1
Impersonation	19	37	30	38
Motor Vehicle Theft	43	49	41	55
Robbery	5	7	7	11
Shoplifting	125	123	118	102
Stolen Property Offenses	153	172	172	181
Theft from Building	12	12	9	13
Theft from Coin-operated Machine or Device	0	1	1	1
Theft from Motor Vehicle	18	17	17	22
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	4	4	3	1
Welfare Fraud	1	0	1	0
Wire Fraud	0	0	1	1

Appendix Table 1. All Offenses Reported, 2016-2019, Continued

Offenses	2016	2017	2018	2019
Crime Against Society	13,286	13,232	12,809	10,589
Animal Cruelty	1	0	0	0
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	0	0	1	1
Drug Equipment Violations	3,861	3,850	3,854	3,168
Drug/Narcotic Violations	8,945	8,871	8,490	7,020
Gambling Equipment Violations	0	1	0	0
Pornography/Obscene Material	2	4	1	0
Prostitution	1	1	1	2
Weapon Law Violations	476	505	462	398
Group B Offenses	2,512	2,445	2,265	1,886
All Other Offenses	754	847	785	660
Bad Checks	0	1	0	0
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	16	30	28	10
Disorderly Conduct	72	73	100	63
Driving Under the Influence	920	709	617	576
Drunkenness	458	473	418	321
Family Offenses, Nonviolent	31	47	51	37
Liquor Law Violations	227	238	214	183
Peeping Tom	0	2	0	0
Runaway	3	0	4	0
Trespass of Real Property	31	25	48	36
Total	16,505	16,476	15,819	13,230

Appendix Table 2. Number of Premise Types for Drug/Narcotic Violations, 2016-2019

Premise Type	2016	2017	2018	2019
Commercial	500	478	464	468
Auto Dealership New/Used	0	3	1	0
Commercial/Office Building	96	74	68	76
Convenience Store	133	124	133	131
Department/Discount Store	104	97	73	72
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	35	29	29	34
Grocery/Supermarket	42	55	56	57
Liquor Store	2	2	4	2
Rental Storage Facility	6	10	6	9
Restaurant	31	41	46	37
Service/Gas Station	33	29	30	34
Shopping Mall	0	4	1	1
Specialty Store	18	10	17	15
Entertainment	44	162	191	150
Amusement Park	0	0	0	1
Arena/Stadium/Fairgrounds/Coliseum	0	3	1	2
Bar/Night Club	25	30	30	34
Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track	19	129	160	113
Financial Institutions	8	12	8	7
Bank/Savings & Loan	8	12	8	7
Gathering Place	10	16	11	18
Church/Synagogue/Temple	10	15	9	15
Community Center	0	1	2	3
Government	310	361	372	311
Government/Public Building	83	65	87	61
Jail/Prison	226	295	284	248
Military Installation	1	1	1	2
Industrial Zone	17	26	24	43
Construction Site	2	0	3	3
Farm Facility	0	2	2	7
Industrial Site	0	4	3	4
Oil and Gas Storage/Site	15	20	16	29
Living Place	1,514	1,487	1,305	942
Hotel/Motel	125	117	108	88
Residence/Home	1389	1369	1197	852
Shelter-Mission/Homeless	0	1	0	2

Appendix Table 2. Number of Premise Types for Drug/Narcotic Violations, 2016-2019, Continued

Premise Type	2016	2017	2018	2019
Miscellaneous	188	142	161	161
Abandoned/Condemned Structure	0	2	3	5
Cyberspace	0	1	0	0
Other/Unknown	188	129	153	152
Tribal Lands	0	10	5	4
Public Transportation/Road Ways	6,148	5,875	5,664	4,681
Air/Bus/Train Terminal	1	2	2	2
Dock/Wharf/Freight/Modal Terminal	0	0	1	0
Highway/Road/Alley	5,709	5,413	5,184	4,212
Parking Lot/Garage	437	457	473	463
Rest Area	1	3	4	4
Outdoors	70	128	113	74
Camp/Campground	5	4	8	3
Field/Woods/Fenced Enclosures	38	42	33	18
Lake/Waterway	16	13	15	12
Park/Playground	11	69	57	41
School/College/Daycare	110	130	131	133
Daycare Facility	0	1	0	1
School/College	81	30	22	18
School-College/University	15	31	23	16
School-Elementary/Secondary	14	68	86	98
Unknown	26	54	46	32
Total	8,945	8,871	8,490	7,020

Appendix Table 3. Number of Offenses for Suspects/Arrestees of a Drug/Narcotic Violation

Offender of Offenses	2016	2017	2018	2019
Crimes Against Persons	162	173	159	137
Aggravated Assault	42	53	46	44
Forcible Fondling	2	2	2	0
Forcible Rape	2	3	0	2
Forcible Sodomy	0	1	0	0
Incest	2	0	1	0
Intimidation	17	16	16	12
Kidnapping/Abduction	4	5	8	9
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	1	1
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	1	0
Sexual Assault with an Object	0	1	1	0
Simple Assault	93	92	82	69
Statutory Rape	0	0	1	0
Crimes Against Property	596	726	657	681
All Other Larceny	31	32	28	28
Arson	2	1	4	1
Bribery	1	1	0	0
Burglary/Breaking and Entering	61	62	75	93
Counterfeiting/Forgery	33	46	31	29
Credit Card/Automated Teller Machine Fraud	6	5	5	7
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	31	40	39	25
Embezzlement	2	6	0	2
Extortion/Blackmail	0	0	1	0
False Pretenses/Swindle/Confidence Game	19	26	9	17
Identity Theft	0	1	0	1
Impersonation	22	46	31	42
Motor Vehicle Theft	51	51	39	54
Robbery	4	8	8	17
Shoplifting	121	149	138	115
Stolen Property Offenses (Receiving, etc.)	183	212	215	214
Theft from Building	12	15	7	12
Theft from Coin-operated Machine or Device	0	1	2	1
Theft from Motor Vehicle	16	19	20	22
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Accessories	0	5	3	1
Welfare Fraud	1	0	1	0
Wire Fraud	0	0	1	0

Appendix Table 3. Number of Offenses for Suspects/Arrestees of a Drug/Narcotic Violation

Offender of Offenses	2016	2017	2018	2019
Crimes Against Society	16,040	15,886	15,483	12,303
Animal Cruelty	3	0	0	0
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	0	0	1	0
Drug Equipment Violations	4,715	4,647	4,658	3,665
Drug/Narcotic Violations	10,776	10,649	10,260	8,170
Gambling Equipment Violations	0	1	0	0
Pornography/Obscene Material	2	4	1	0
Prostitution	1	1	1	2
Weapon Law Violations	543	584	562	466
Group B Offenses	2,539	2,457	2,312	1,913
All Other Offenses	801	893	824	694
Bad Checks	0	2	0	0
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations	14	30	32	6
Disorderly Conduct	75	69	107	63
Driving Under the Influence	897	683	603	569
Drunkenness	436	446	400	309
Family Offenses, Nonviolent	42	64	66	51
Liquor Law Violations	239	244	228	184
Peeping Tom	0	2	0	0
Runaway	2	0	3	0
Trespass of Real Property	33	24	49	37
Total	19,337	19,242	18,611	15,034

Appendix Table 4. Number of Property Types for Drug Narcotic Violations, 2016-2019

Property Type	2016	2017	2018	2019
Currency/ID/Info	72	61	76	29
Credit/Debit Cards	0	1	0	1
Documents/Personal or Business	0	0	3	1
Identity Documents	0	2	3	0
Money	70	56	67	24
Negotiable Instruments	1	0	2	0
Nonnegotiable Instruments	0	1	0	0
Purses/Handbags/Wallets	1	1	1	3
Electronic/Recordings	9	12	17	9
Computer Hardware/Software	2	4	1	1
Portable Electronic Communications	2	8	13	8
Radios/TVs/VCRs	0	0	3	0
Recordings-Audio/Visual	5	0	0	0
Merchandise/Goods	4	11	4	2
Clothes/Furs	0	3	3	0
Consumable Goods	1	3	0	2
Household Goods	1	1	0	0
Jewelry/Precious Metals	1	0	1	0
Merchandise	1	4	0	0
Miscellaneous	44	52	39	13
Other	44	52	39	13
Small Equipment/Supplies/Tools	0	0	1	0
Camping/Hunting/Fishing Equipment/Supplies	0	0	1	0
Substance Related	10,915	11,123	10,515	8,812
Alcohol	0	1	0	0
Drug/Narcotic Equipment	13	0	0	0
Drug/Narcotic Precursor	5	6	8	14
Drugs/Narcotics	10,897	11,116	10,507	8,798
Vehicle & Accessories	4	5	20	7
Automobiles	3	4	20	5
Trucks	1	0	0	0
Vehicle Parts/Accessories	0	1	0	2

Appendix Table 4. Number of Property Types for Drug/Narcotic Violations, 2016-2019 Continued

Property Type	2016	2017	2018	2019
Weapons & Accessories	19	18	15	15
Firearms	9	12	8	4
Firearms Accessories	0	1	3	1
Handgun - Revolver	3	0	0	0
Handgun - Semi-Automatic	4	2	2	3
Rifle - Semi-Automatic/Automatic	1	1	0	0
Rifle - Single Shot/Bolt Action	0	1	0	1
Shotgun	2	0	1	0
Weapons-Other	0	1	1	6
Total	11,067	11,282	10,687	8,887