An Analysis of Violent, Gun-Related Crime in Oklahoma:

Using State Incident-Based Reporting System (SIBRS) Data

Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation

Office of Criminal Justice Statistics

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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. In 2019, Oklahoma House Bill 2597 was passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor. Effective November 1, 2019, the bill modified Oklahoma law to permit anyone over 21 years or military services members and/or veterans over 18 to carry a firearm without first obtaining a self-defense act (SDA) license provided they are not disqualified based on their criminal history. In order to evaluate whether the change in law impacted crime in Oklahoma, the SAC chose to study violent, gun-related crimes in Oklahoma using State Incident-Based Reporting System (SIBRS) data for the offenses of "murder and non-negligent manslaughter" and aggravated assault. This initial report evaluates 2018 data to establish a baseline. Future reports will analyze data from 2019 and beyond comparing the results to this benchmark report.

Key Findings:

- For the 37 victims of murder where the sex was known:

    o Male victims (27) were killed by offenders whose sex was reported as male (17, 56.7%), female (8, 26.7%), or unknown (5, 16.7%).

    o Female victims (10) were killed by offenders whose sex was reported as male (9, 90.0%) or female (1, 10.0%).

- The majority (540, 79.3%) of victims of aggravated assault with a gun were reported with no injury.

- Victim-to-offender relationship:
  - For 73.7% of victim-to-offender relationships for victims of murder/non-negligent manslaughter, the victim was within the family of the offender (42.1%), or the victim was outside of the family but known to the offender (31.6%).
  - For 64.8% of victim-to-offender relationships for victims of aggravated assault, the victim was within the family of the offender (17.8%), or the victim was outside of the family but known to the offender (47.0%).
- Victims of Aggravated Assault and Injuries
  - Aggravated Assault is defined as the presence of a weapon that could cause serious injury or presence of severe injuries.
    - Nearly 80.0% of victims were reported with no injury.

Crime Reporting in Oklahoma

In the 1970s, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) assumed the statewide administration of the Oklahoma Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program which submits data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). In the Nation and Oklahoma, crime reporting is transitioning from the UCR (Summary Reporting System) to what is referred to as incident-based reporting. As a result, the FBI now manages the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) which is expected to replace the UCR Program in 2021. Due to this change, the OSBI's Field Services Unit (FSU) has worked vigorously to ensure all local law enforcement agencies in Oklahoma transition from reporting via UCR to the State Incident-Based Reporting System (SIBRS). In Oklahoma, approximately 90.0% of local law enforcement agencies are reporting their crime statistics via SIBRS, however, those agencies only cover approximately 70.0% of Oklahoma's population. This is due to some of Oklahoma's largest agencies still submitting data via UCR. With most agencies reporting in SIBRS and the remaining reporting via UCR, Oklahoma is considered a "hybrid" state. As a result, the OSBI converts data submitted into the SIBRS system into to UCR compliant data to provide a statewide picture of reported crime in Oklahoma.

Incident-based reporting collects data for 49 specific crimes whereas the UCR Program (Nationally and in Oklahoma) collects data for only eight Index Crimes (Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary/Breaking & Entering, Larceny, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson). In addition to collecting data on more offenses, incident-based reporting can link an arrest or exceptional case clearance to a specific offense, and it collects information regarding weapons used, premise type, and property loss due to the reported offense(s). Additionally, with incident-based reporting, each offense that occurred during a single incident is reported instead of using the

summary reporting (UCR) hierarchy rule and only counting the most serious offense from a single

incident.

State Incident-Based Reporting System Research

Previous Research

In previous years, the Oklahoma SAC has used SIBRS data to analyze characteristics of crimes in Oklahoma that have not previously been accessible. Initially, the SAC used SIBRS data for a single agency for analysis. However, as more agencies continue to move to SIBRS, the SAC has used cumulative data for all agencies reporting in SIBRS. Prior to this publication, the SAC has analyzed property crimes (for a single agency), sex crimes (statewide), intimate-partner murders (statewide), and robbery (statewide). Previous projects completed by the Oklahoma SAC can be accessed here.

Current Research – Violent, Gun-Related Crime in Oklahoma

As previously stated in the Executive Summary, Oklahoma law changed in 2019 to allow most citizens to carry a firearm without first obtaining a conceal carry permit. The Oklahoma SAC identified this as a potential area to use SIBRS data to analyze violent, gun-related crime for the offenses of murder/non-negligent manslaughter and aggravated assault. In SIBRS, murder/non-negligent manslaughter is defined as "the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another." Aggravated assault is defined as "an unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe lacerations, or loss of consciousness." As a result, there are many crimes and/or statutes a suspect could be charged with or prosecuted under that would be reported in one of these two categories. Some examples of crimes which fall into the category of aggravated assault include: Pointing a Firearm, Assault and Battery with a Deadly Weapon, Drive by Shootings, Shooting with Intent to Kill, etc.

In spring of 2019, the Oklahoma SAC applied for a grant through the State Justice Statistics Program through the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the application was approved later in 2019. The Oklahoma SAC proposed to examine incident-based crime data from SIBRS including victim and offender demographics, other offenses, premise types, weapon types, etc. associated with violent, gun-related crimes reported in Oklahoma in 2018. In addition to analyzing data submitted in SIBRS, the Oklahoma SAC was able to identify persons who were arrested as a result of the crime reported. After identifying the individual(s), staff analyzed their Oklahoma criminal history record and if they had previously applied for a conceal carry permit in Oklahoma. While the SAC initially proposed to examine if the arrestee had a conceal carry permit, this was unable to be performed due to the governing statute ([21 O.S. § 1290.13](#)) limiting use of information to law enforcement purposes only. As an alternative, staff used the state's computerized criminal history (CCH) program to analyze an arrestees criminal history and determine if the individual applied for a conceal carry permit. The SAC intends to replicate the research in this report using data for 2019 and 2020 to monitor for any changing trends.

In UCR, there are few details collected about the crime. The offense of murder is the only offense in UCR that includes additional details to the reported crime via a supplemental form. In the supplemental form, agencies can report the date, circumstances, weapon type, victim demographics, offender demographics, and a victim-to-offender relationship. However, unlike murder, there is very little information collected about reported aggravated assault in the UCR Program. Information that can be determined in UCR about aggravated assault includes: month and year of offense and weapon type for four categories (gun, knife, other, and personal weapons). By using SIBRS data, the SAC will be able to learn more about aggravated assault including: other offenses, victim and offender demographics, weapon type, premise type, and much more.

Gun-Related Crime in Oklahoma, 2009-2018

During preliminary research using UCR data, staff found that the number of reported murders fluctuated from year-to-year for the last 10 years (2009-2018). During the same 10 year period, murder with a gun accounted for an average of 64.1% of reported murders per year. As a result, the 10 year trend for murder with a gun follows the trend of all reported murder (Figure 1). Murder with a gun increased the most in 2015 by 43.9%, however murder as a whole increased by 35.4% the same year.

When examining aggravated assault data, staff observed a different trend in reported aggravated assault. Between 2009 and 2013, aggravated assault with a gun had an average decrease of 4.3% per year, and during this timeframe, it only increased once in 2012 by 4.3%. However, since 2014 the number of reported aggravated assaults has increased each year by an average of 5.2% per year (Figure 2). The percent of aggravated assaults committed with a gun has also increased every year from 2014-2018, with the exception of 2017 when it decreased marginally by 1.0%. Aggravated assault with a gun increased the most in 2015 and 2018 by 22.7% and 15.2%, respectively. From 2009-2018, aggravated assault with a gun accounted for an average of 20.1% of all aggravated assaults.

Figure 1. Number Murders Reported with a Gun and Total Reported, 2009-2018

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Murder w/ Gun	128	107	138	154	139	107	154	168	167	139
Total Murder	229	191	219	219	207	178	241	239	246	210
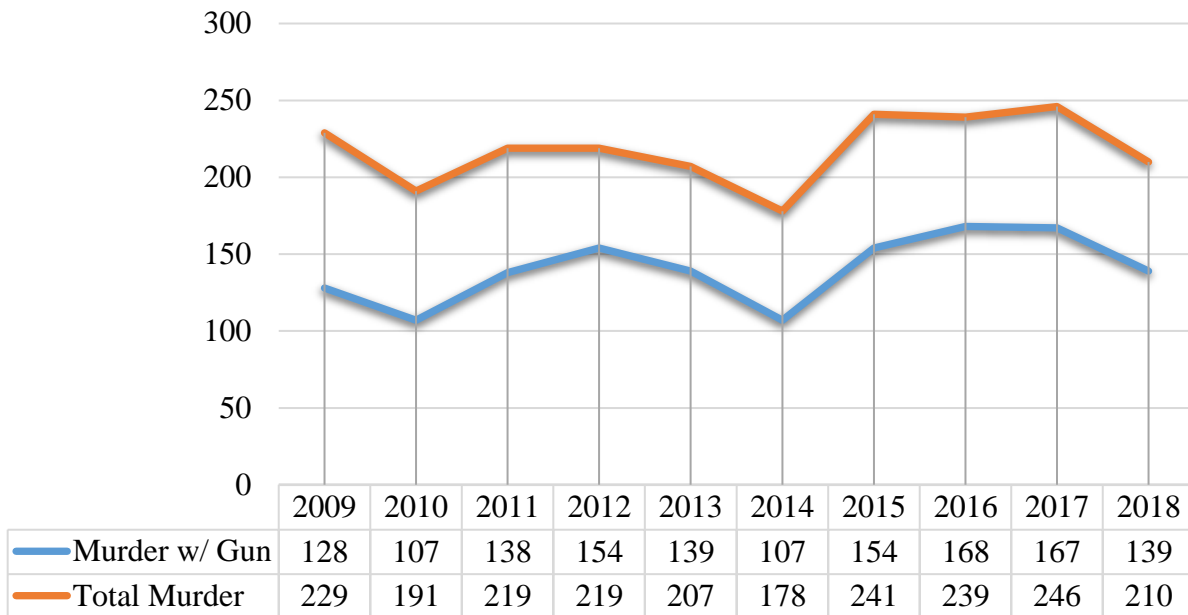
Figure 2. Number of Agg. Assaults with a Gun and Total Aggravated Assaults, 2009-2018

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agg. Assault w/ Gun	2,464	2,359	2,185	2,280	2,055	2,107	2,585	2,830	2,801	3,228
Total Agg. Assault	13,300	12,941	12,665	13,163	11,909	10,804	11,324	12,058	12,461	13,224
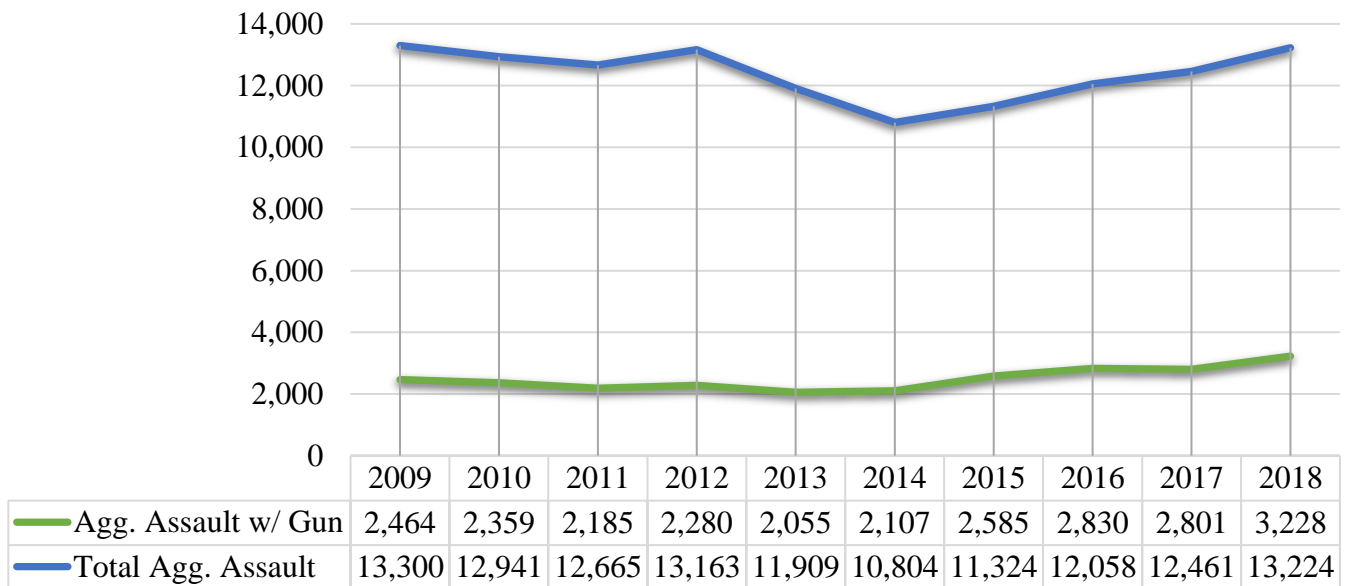
Methodology

Currently, the Oklahoma SAC does not have an efficient way to extract SIBRS data from the database for analysis. Therefore, staff extracted data from the UCR database to determine the number of murder/non-negligent manslaughter and aggravated assault incidents that were reported by each SIBRS agency. Staff then reviewed SIBRS reports month by month to find a corresponding murder/non-negligent manslaughter and/or aggravated assault case(s). As cases were identified, a list of case numbers was created to be examined later. After the list of case numbers was completed, staff read each SIBRS report, verified the case met the criteria for inclusion, and created a dataset. After the dataset was created, the staff performed quantitative and qualitative analysis.

In 2018, 210 murders were reported to local law enforcement agencies in Oklahoma, and of those 210 murders, 139 (66.2%) were committed with a gun. A majority, 102 (73.4%), of the 139 gun murders were excluded from analysis as the crime was reported via UCR, not SIBRS. Of those 102 murders excluded, 77 (75.5%) were reported by Oklahoma's largest agencies (Oklahoma City Police Department and Tulsa Police Department). In addition to the remaining 37 victims of murder, there was one additional victim in a SIBRS report that was not included in UCR. This resulted in a dataset of 38 victims of murder/non-negligent manslaughter.

There were 13,224 aggravated assaults reported in 2018 and 3,228 (24.4%) were committed with a gun. Of the 3,228 aggravated assaults with a gun, 2,565 (79.5%) were excluded as they were reported by a UCR agency leaving 663 victims of aggravated assault for inclusion in the dataset. However, an additional 18 victims were identified in SIBRS; these additional victims were included due to the SIBRS report meeting the criteria of an aggravated assault with a gun. It is believed that these reports may have been flagged as invalid due to a possible error in the data

when they were submitted into the SIBRS database. However, there currently is not an efficient way to determine if these reports were indeed invalid. To remedy this issue, the Oklahoma SAC is working to create database views to gain better accessibility to data and easily identify reports that were valid or invalid.

Overall Findings

In SIBRS, data is collected through several different "segments" which focus on different elements of the incident. Findings in this report are grouped based on the segments in SIBRS. Overall, the segments covered in this report include: Administrative, Victim, Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA), Suspect/Arrestee, Offense, and Property. Since each segment of the SIBRS report collects data from a different perspective, there may be variations in the number reported from specific data element. The variations are dependent on which segment of the report is viewed and if it is compared to another segment. For example, researchers reviewed 523 unique reports that had 33 offenses of murder/non-negligent manslaughter and 493 offenses of aggravated assault from the Offense Segment. When counting offenses from the Victim Segment, there are 38 unique victims of murder/non-negligent manslaughter and 681 unique victims of aggravated assault.

Administrative Segment – Overall

Staff analyzed 523 unique SIBRS reports from 2018 that had either a murder/non-negligent manslaughter and/or aggravated assault with a gun. Out of the 77 counties in Oklahoma, 80.5% had at least one report of murder/non-negligent manslaughter and/or aggravated assault with a gun reported in the county, although 71.1% of the reports came from only 18 counties. Figure 3 shows the number of reports per county. It is important to note that counties are shaded from lighter to darker as the number of reports in the county increases.

Figure 3. Number of Reports per County

In 2018, there were 418 local law enforcement agencies who reported crime data to the OSBI, and 377 of those agencies reported their data via SIBRS. Out of the 377 SIBRS agencies, 34.5% (130) had a report for a murder/non-negligent manslaughter and/or aggravated assault committed with a gun. Seventeen unique agencies represented 50.3% of the 523 reports included in the study.

SIBRS collects more extensive data for when the incident occurred (month, day of week, and time of day). The number of reports per month varied, but the number increased the most (+55.3%) in October when compared to September (Figure 4). However, reports decreased once more in November by 52.5% and increased by 53.6% in December. Researchers found that 58.3% of incidents occurred between 17:00-01:59 hours (Figure 5). In addition to collecting the month and time of day the incidents occurred, staff were also able to determine the day of week the incident occurred on. It was determined that 47.6% of the incidents occurred on a Friday, Saturday, or Sunday. The fewest incidents were reported on a Wednesday (Figure 6).

Figure 4. Number of Reports per Month

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Count	43	39	34	46	52	52	45	44	38	59	28	43
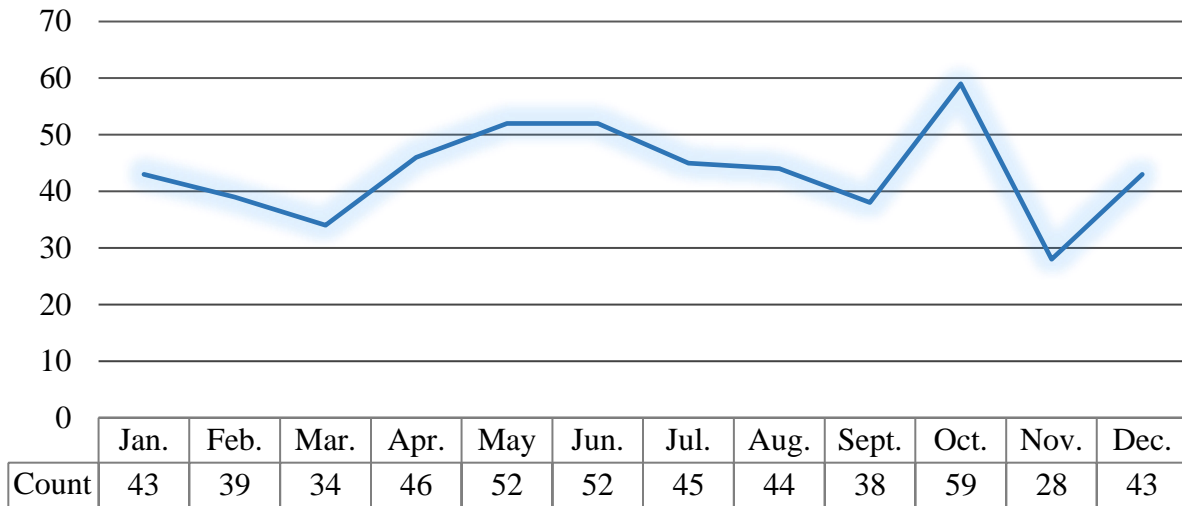
Figure 5. Reported Time of Day

Values by hour: 39, 22, 15, 9, 10, 5, 11, 4, 6, 6, 16, 20, 24, 16, 24, 27, 25, 36, 28, 28, 38, 36, 40, 38 (from 00:00-00:59 through 23:00-23:59)
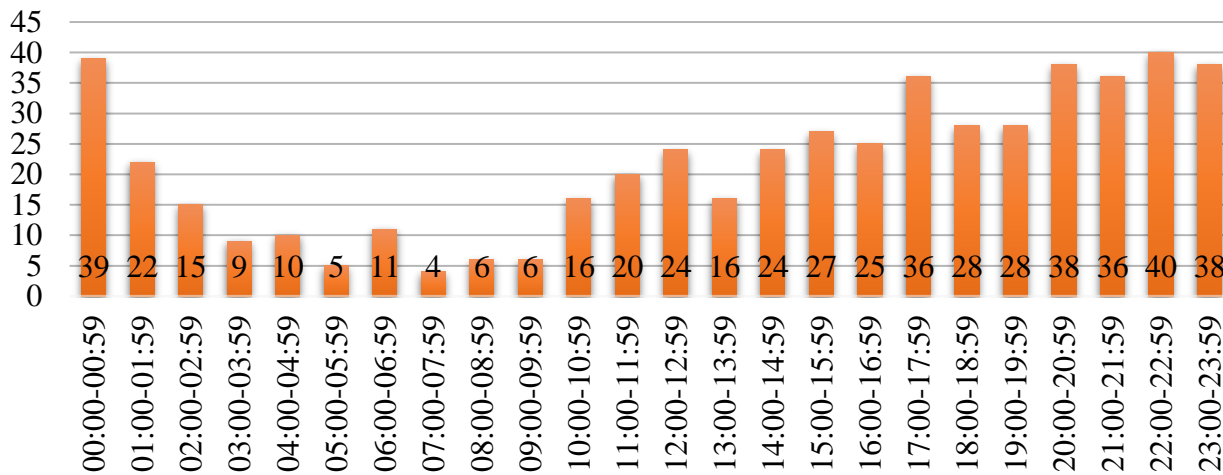
Figure 6. Number of Reports per Day of Week

- Sunday: 95, 18.2%
- Monday: 71, 13.6%
- Tuesday: 75, 14.3%
- Wednesday: 60, 11.5%
- Thursday: 68, 13.0%
- Friday: 66, 12.6%
- Saturday: 88, 16.8%

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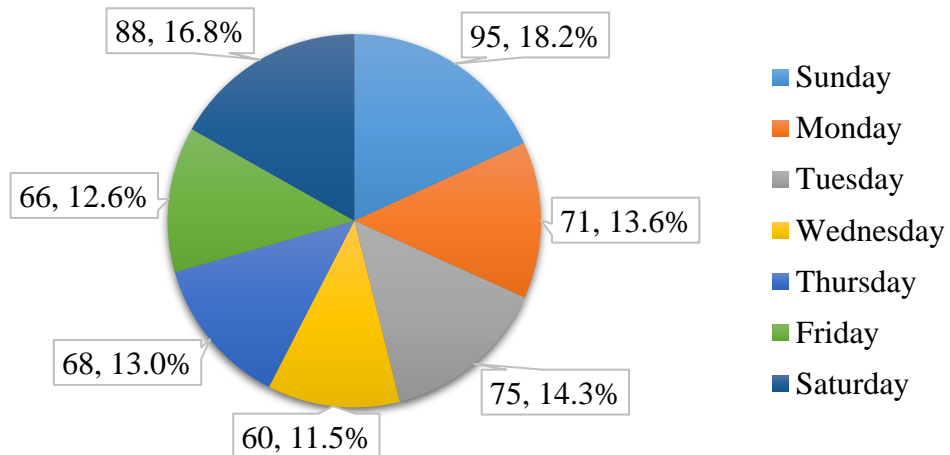
Staff were able to determine only 4.8% (25) of the reports were cleared by exceptional means. Exceptional clearance occurs when an element beyond the control of law enforcement prevents a physical arrest. Exceptional clearance can include: Death of Offender; Prosecution Declined; In Custody of Other Jurisdiction/Extradition Denied; Victim Refused to Cooperate; and Juvenile/No Custody. For the 4.8% that were cleared by exceptional means, 17 reports were cleared due to the victim refusing to cooperate (Figure 7). On average, a case was cleared exceptionally within 29 days. However there was one case that was not cleared exceptionally until 280 days after the incident occurred. If this outlier is excluded, a case was cleared exceptionally in an average of 18 days.

Figure 7. Type of Exceptional Clearance
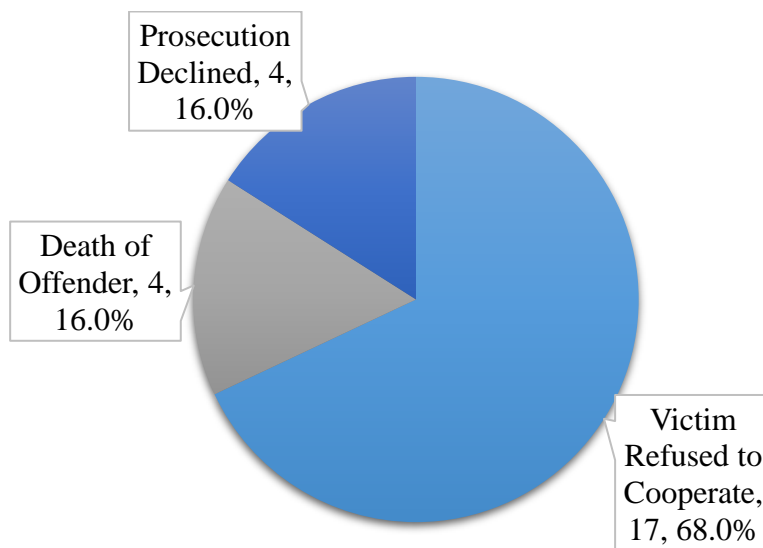
The remaining information obtained from the Administrative Segment includes the number of offenses per report and if the report was a law enforcement officer assault. For the 523 reports, 70.2% had only one offense reported, and for 20.1%, the agency reported two offenses per incident. The remaining 9.7% reports had 3-6 offenses per incident. Lastly, staff found that 7 reports were an aggravated assault with a gun where the victim(s) was a law enforcement officer.

Victim Segment - Overall

SIBRS collects victim information on all offenses, unlike UCR which only collects victim information for murder. Victim information includes: demographics (age, sex, race, and ethnicity), victim-to-offender relationship, type of victim, type of injury, handicap, and if the victim was suspected to be under the influence. Staff determined that 54.1% of reports included a ratio of a single victim-single offender. The second most common victim and offender ratio for reports was multiple victims-single offender (31.9%). The remaining reports had multiple victims–multiple offenders (9.4%) or a single victim–multiple offenders (4.6%).

Staff found there were 982 victims of offenses in the 523 reports analyzed. It is important to note that a single victim can be a victim of multiple crimes, and a report could include victims of other crimes that occurred in conjunction to the murder/non-negligent manslaughter and aggravated assaults. As a result, it was determined there were 869 unique victims, and the types of victims reported included Individual (755), Society/Public (102), Officer (9), Government (2), or Unknown (1). Table 1 shows the number of times a victim, whether it was an Individual, Society/Public, Officer, Government, or Unknown was reported per offense. The majority (76.4%) of victims were for crimes against persons, which correlates with a dataset built on victims of murder/non-negligent manslaughter and aggravated assault. Naturally, aggravated assault and murder/non-negligent manslaughter were the most commonly reported crimes against persons. However other crimes against persons that were reported in conjunction were simple assault, intimidation, and kidnapping/abduction.

Researchers found that there were 58 victims of a crime against property. The most common property crimes reported were "Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property" and "Burglary/Breaking & Entering." There were 111 crimes against society 82.9% of which were

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Weapon Law Violations. Lastly, there were 63 Group B offenses reported in conjunction with the murder/non-negligent manslaughter and aggravated assault offenses. Group B offenses are minor in nature and include offenses such as: Disorderly Conduct, Driving Under the Influence, Drunkenness, etc.

Table 1. Number of Victims per Offense

Victim of Offense	Victim Count	% of Type	% of Total
Crimes Against Persons	**750**	**100.0**	**76.4**
Aggravated Assault	681	90.8	69.3
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	38	5.1	3.9
Simple Assault	15	2.0	1.5
Kidnapping/Abduction	14	1.9	1.4
Intimidation	2	0.3	0.2
Crimes Against Property	**58**	**100.0**	**5.9**
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	24	41.4	2.4
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	18	31.0	1.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	6.9	0.4
Stolen Property Offenses	4	6.9	0.4
Robbery	3	5.2	0.3
Arson	2	3.4	0.2
Theft from Building	1	1.7	0.1
Theft from Motor Vehicle	1	1.7	0.1
All Other Larceny	1	1.7	0.1
Crimes Against Society	**111**	**100.0**	**11.3**
Weapon Law Violations	92	82.9	9.4
Drug/Narcotic Violations	10	9.0	1.0
Drug Equipment Violations	9	8.1	0.9
Group B Offenses	**63**	**100.0**	**6.4**
All Other Offenses	41	65.1	4.2
Drunkenness	9	14.3	0.9
Disorderly Conduct	4	6.3	0.4
Family Offenses, Nonviolent	4	6.3	0.4
Driving Under the Influence	3	4.8	0.3
Trespass of Real Property	2	3.2	0.2
Total	**982**	**--**	**100.0**

The study included a total of 765 unique person victims; these victims were reported as an "Individual" (98.7%), "Officer" (1.2%), or "Unknown" (0.1%). Of those 765 victims, 56.5% were reported as male and 37.5% as Female, and for 6.0% the sex was reported as unknown (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Sex of All Person Victims

Legend:
- Male
- Female
- Unknown

46, 6.0%
287, 37.5%
432, 56.5%
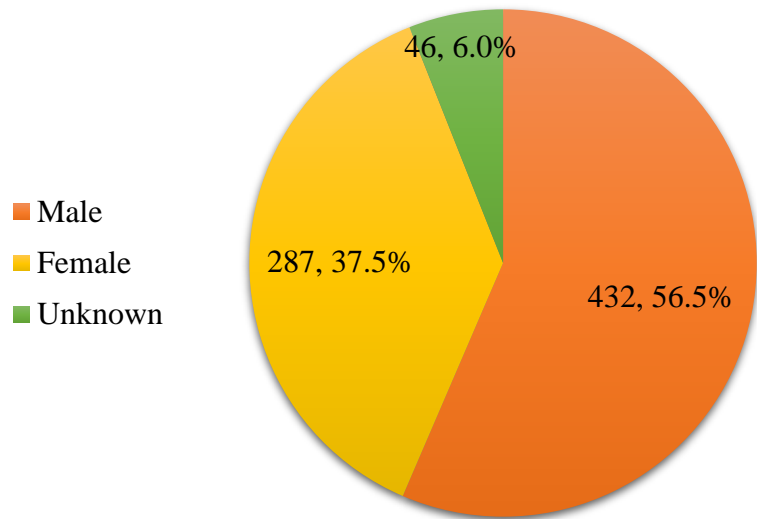
The majority (84.6%) of victims were reported as an adult; 11.9% were juveniles; and for 3.5%, it was unknown if the victim was a juvenile or adult. Out of the 765 victims reported, 41.8% were between the ages of 15 to 29 and 28.9% were 30-44. For 5.5% of victims, the age was reported as unknown by the law enforcement agency (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Age Range of All Victims

Age Range	Count
5 & Under	11
6 - 10	14
11 - 14	15
15 - 19	120
20 - 24	115
25 - 29	85
30 - 34	61
35 - 39	84
40 - 44	73
45 - 49	32
50 - 54	37
55 - 59	34
60 - 64	22
65 - 69	10
70 - 74	4
75 & Over	6
Unknown	42

Figure 10. Race of All Victims
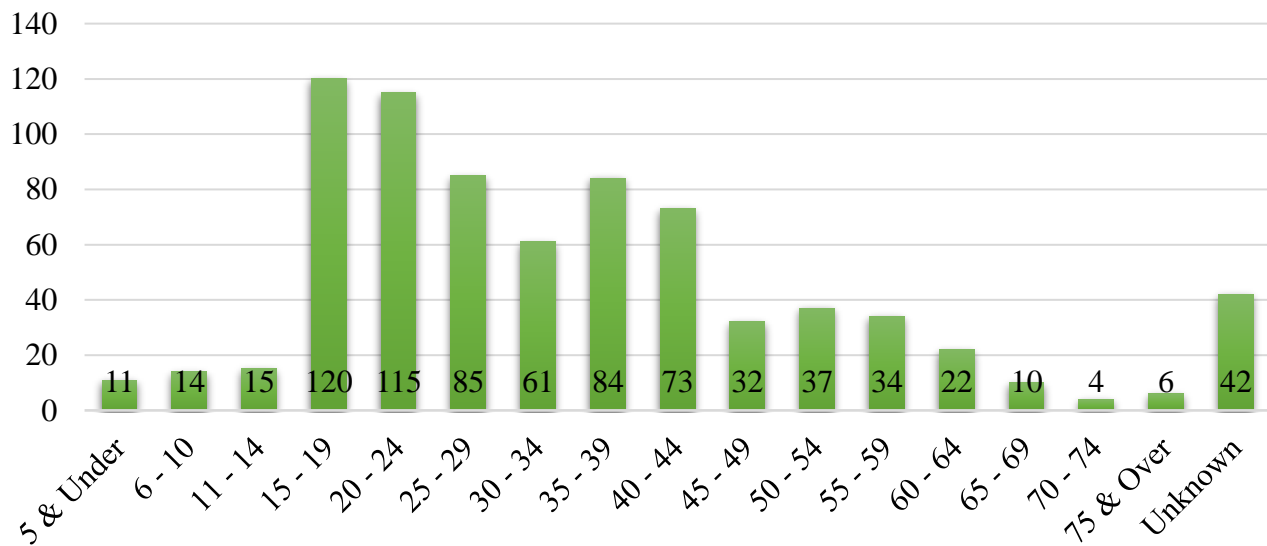
Figure 10. Race of All Victims
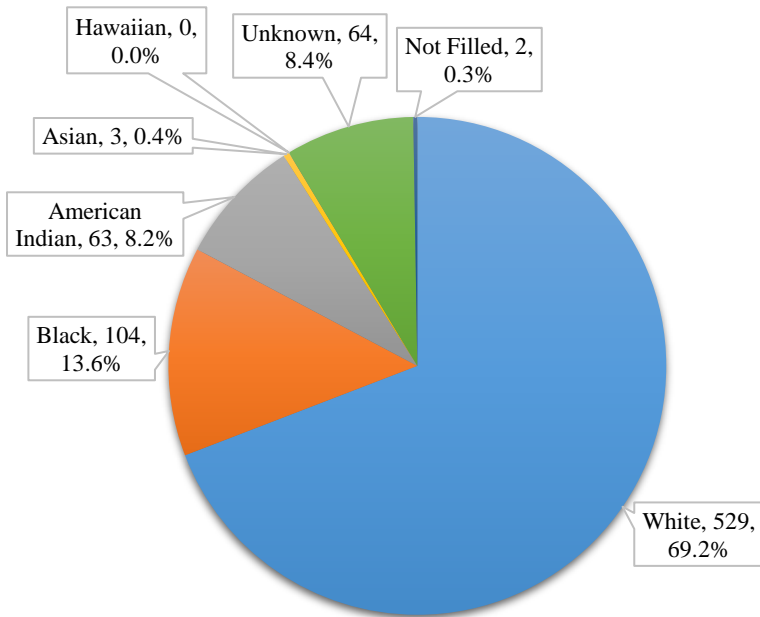
Most victims were reported as White (69.2%) or as Black (13.6%). The remaining victims were reported as American Indian (8.2%), Asian (0.4%), or an Unknown race (8.4%). For a small percentage (0.3%), the race field was not filled in by the reporting law enforcement agency (Figure 10).

Figure 11. Ethnicity of All Victims

Over half (59.9%) of all victims were reported as Non-Hispanic, and the ethnicity was reported as Unknown for 34.0% of victims. For the remaining victims, they were reported as Hispanic (3.3%) or the field was not filled in by the reporting agency (2.9%).
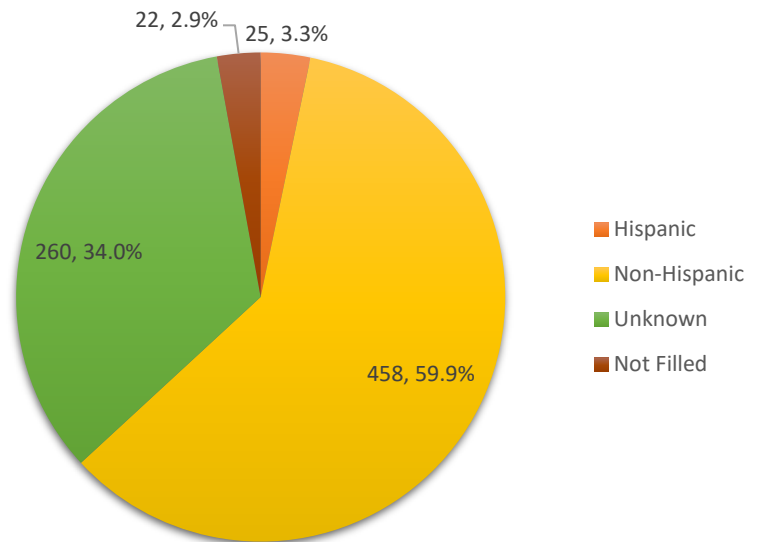
Law Enforcement Officer Assaults

For reports involving an officer assault, researchers found nine officers who were assaulted where the offender had a firearm. The type of activity that resulted in an officer being assaulted included: drug-related (4), traffic pursuit and/or stop (3), civil disorder (1), and a disturbance call (1). All officers were in a one-man vehicle, and four were alone and five were assisted.

Suspect/Arrestee Segment - Overall

In the Suspect/Arrestee Segment, staff determined there were 624 unique offenders of 883 offenses in the 523 reports analyzed. It is important to note that a suspect/arrestee can be an offender of one or more offenses in a report. As with the victims, crimes against persons was the most reported (72.6%) offense category. Crimes against society was the second most common offense category for offenders; it represented 14.0% of offenses. The remaining offenses were reported under crimes against property (6.3%) and Group B offenses (7.0%).

For crimes against persons, the most common offense was aggravated assault (88.6%) followed by murder/non-negligent manslaughter (5.6%), simple assault (3.6%), kidnapping/abduction, (1.9%), and intimidation (0.3%). Common crimes against property were destruction/damage/vandalism of property (35.7%), burglary/breaking & entering (33.9%) and robbery (10.7%). The most common crime against society offenders were linked to was weapon law violations (81.5%). A breakdown of offenses for offenders is available in Table 2.

Table 2. Number of Suspects/Arrestees per Offense

Offender of Offense	Count	% of Type	% of Total
Crimes Against Persons	**641**	**100.0**	**72.6**
Aggravated Assault	568	88.6	10.0
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	36	5.6	0.6
Simple Assault	23	3.6	0.4
Kidnapping/Abduction	12	1.9	0.2
Intimidation	2	0.3	0.0
Crimes Against Property	**56**	**100.0**	**6.3**
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	20	35.7	4.0
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	19	33.9	3.8
Robbery	6	10.7	1.2
Stolen Property Offenses	4	7.1	0.8
All Other Larceny	2	3.6	0.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	3.6	0.4
Arson	1	1.8	0.2
Theft from Building	1	1.8	0.2
Theft from Motor Vehicle	1	1.8	0.2
Crimes Against Society	**124**	**100.0**	**14.0**
Weapon Law Violations	101	81.5	9.2
Drug/Narcotic Violations	13	10.5	1.2
Drug Equipment Violations	10	8.1	0.9
Group B Offenses	**62**	**100.0**	**7.0**
All Other Offenses	36	58.1	6.6
Drunkenness	13	21.0	2.4
Disorderly Conduct	6	9.7	1.1
Driving Under the Influence	4	6.5	0.7
Family Offenses, Non-Violent	2	3.2	0.4
Trespassing of Real Property	1	1.6	0.2
Total	**883**	**--**	**100.0**

Just over 75.0% of offenders were reported as a male, 13.6% were female, and 9.6% were reported as unknown. The majority (92.0%) of offenders were reported as being an adult, and the remaining offenders were either a juvenile (4.3%) or unknown (3.7%). Just over half (56.1%) of offenders were reported between the ages of 15 and 39, and the age was unknown for 17.0% of offenders (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Age Range of All Suspects/Arrestees
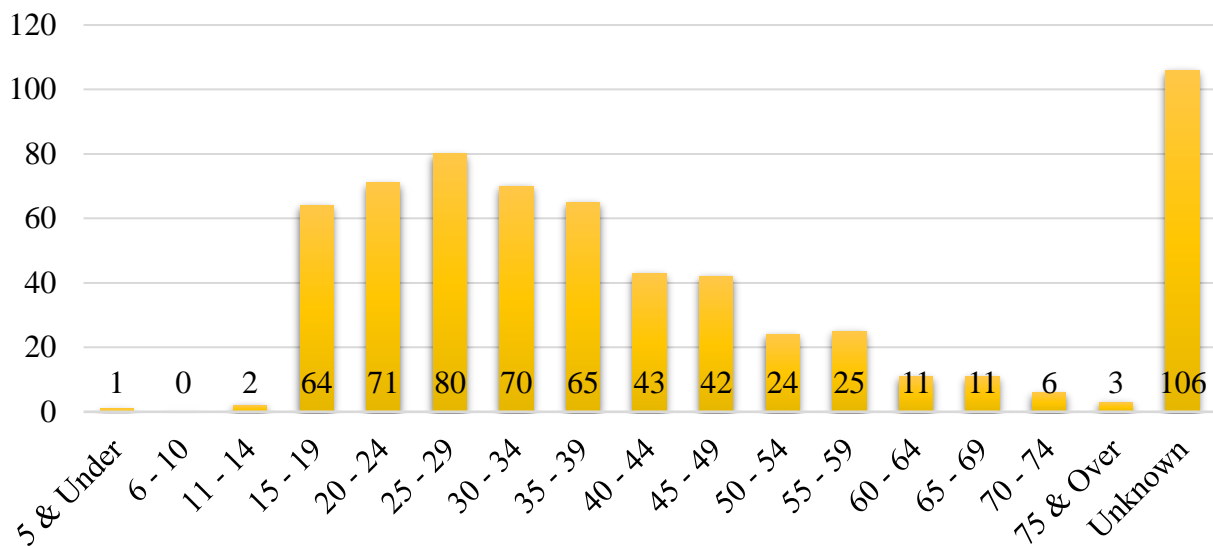
Approximately two thirds (67.1%) of offenders were reported as White, and 14.1% were reported as Black (Figure 13). The remaining offenders were reported as American Indian (6.3%), Asian (0.2%), and Unknown (8.5%). Race was not filled by the law enforcement agency for 24 offenders. Ethnicity for offenders was largely reported as Non-Hispanic (59.3%) or as Unknown (37.0%). Only 3.7% of offenders were reported as Hispanic (Figure 14).

Figure 13. Race of All Suspects/Arrestees

Hawaiian, 0, 0.0%
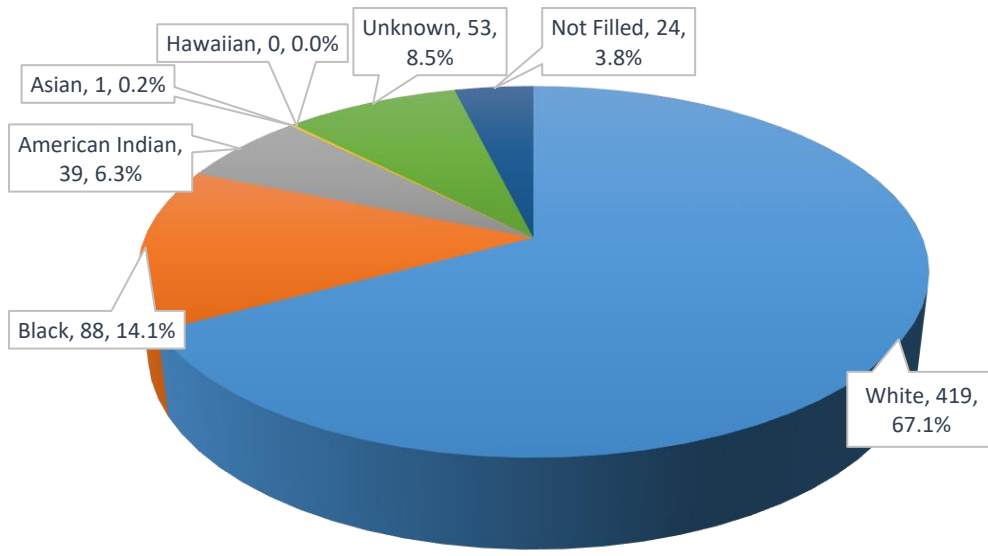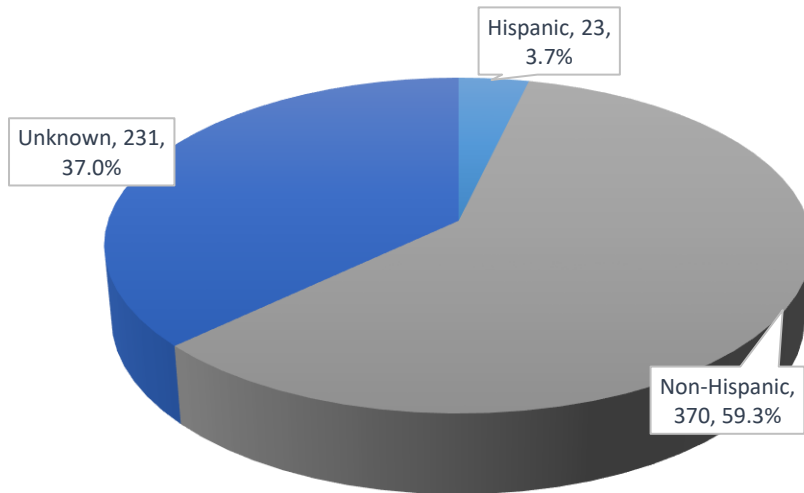
Asian, 1, 0.2%

American Indian, 39, 6.3%

Unknown, 53, 8.5%

Not Filled, 24, 3.8%

Black, 88, 14.1%

White, 419, 67.1%

Figure 14. Ethnicity for All Suspects/Arrestees

Hispanic, 23, 3.7%

Unknown, 231, 37.0%

Non-Hispanic, 370, 59.3%

Offense Segment - Overall

Out of the 523 reports analyzed, researchers determined there were 754 unique offenses that occurred. There were 493 aggravated assaults, and 33 murder/non-negligent manslaughter offenses. Table 3 shows the types of offenses that occurred in conjunction with an aggravated assault and/or murder/non-negligent manslaughter. All except 1 offense was reported as "completed" by the offender(s) vs. "attempted."

Table 3. Number of Unique Offenses

Offense Type	Count	% of Type	% of Total
Crimes Against Persons	**553**	**100.0**	**73.3**
Aggravated Assault	493	89.2	65.4
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	33	6.0	4.4
Simple Assault	14	2.5	1.9
Kidnapping/Abduction	11	2.0	1.5
Intimidation	2	0.4	0.3
Crimes Against Property	**41**	**100.0**	**5.4**
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	16	39.0	2.1
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	13	31.7	1.7
Stolen Property Offenses	4	9.8	0.5
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	4.9	0.3
Robbery	2	4.9	0.3
Arson	1	2.4	0.1
Theft from Building	1	2.4	0.1
Theft from Motor Vehicle	1	2.4	0.1
All Other Larceny	1	2.4	0.1
Crimes Against Society	**111**	**100.0**	**14.7**
Weapon Law Violations	92	82.9	12.2
Drug/Narcotic Violations	10	9.0	1.3
Drug Equipment Violations	9	8.1	1.2
Group B Offenses	**49**	**100.0**	**6.5**
All Other Offenses	31	63.3	4.1
Drunkenness	9	18.4	1.2
Disorderly Conduct	4	8.2	0.5
Driving Under the Influence	3	6.1	0.4
Family Offenses, Nonviolent	1	2.0	0.1
Trespass of Real Property	1	2.0	0.1
Total	**754**	**--**	**100.0**

Two-thirds of offenses took place at a residence/home, and the second most common premise type reported was a highway/road/alley (18.3%). Table 5 shows the other premise types reported by law enforcement agencies. An agency can also report the type of criminal activity that occurred with the offense, if any. For most offenses (70.7%), agencies reported that no criminal activity and/or it was unknown if criminal activity occurred with the offense. Common types of criminal activity that were reported included: possessing/concealing (12.7%) and using/consuming (2.6%). For 10.9% of offenses, the criminal activity field is not applicable. Table 4 shows the breakdown of reported criminal activity.

Table 4. Type of Criminal Activity for All Offenses

Criminal Activity	Count	% of Total
None/Unknown	547	70.7
Possessing/Concealing	98	12.7
Not Applicable	84	10.9
Using/Consuming	20	2.6
Operating/Promoting/Assisting	10	1.3
Other Gang	7	0.9
Transporting/Transmitting/Importing	4	0.5
Juvenile Gang	2	0.3
Buying/Receiving	1	0.1
Distributing/Selling	1	0.1
Total	**774**	**100.0**

Table 5. Premise Type for All Offenses

Premise Type	Count	% of Total
Residence/Home	499	66.2
Highway/Road/Alley	138	18.3
Parking Lot/Garage	24	3.2
Field/Woods/Fenced Enclosures	19	2.5
Other/Unknown	13	1.7
Bar/Night Club	8	1.1
Convenience Store	7	0.9
Hotel/Motel	7	0.9
Commercial/Office Building	5	0.7
Oil and Gas Storage/Site	5	0.7
Government/Public Building	4	0.5
Restaurant	4	0.5
School-Elementary/Secondary	3	0.4
Church/Synagogue/Temple	2	0.3
Farm Facility	2	0.3
Grocery/Supermarket	2	0.3
Park/Playground	2	0.3
Rental Storage Facility	2	0.3
School/College	2	0.3
School-College/University	2	0.3
Shopping Mall	2	0.3
Community Center	1	0.1
Lake/Waterway	1	0.1
Total	**754**	**100.0**

Since the scope of this project is violent, gun-related crime, all offenses of murder/non-negligent manslaughter and aggravated assault included the use of a gun. For other offenses, it is possible that other weapons were used. It should be noted that an agency can report up to three weapon types for each offense. The most common weapon type reported was a handgun (43.9%). Other weapon types reported included blunt objects, motor vehicle, knife/cutting instrument, personal weapons, and asphyxiation. Table 6 shows a breakdown of the weapon types that were reported.

Table 6. Weapon Type for All Offenses

Weapon Type	Count	% of Type	% of Total
Firearms	**649**	**100.0**	**88.7**
Handgun	321	49.5	43.9
Firearm (Not Specified)	111	17.1	15.2
Shotgun	71	10.9	9.7
Full Automatic Handgun	67	10.3	9.2
Rifle	46	7.1	6.3
Other Firearm	27	4.2	3.7
Full Automatic Firearm	3	0.5	0.4
Full Automatic Rifle	1	0.2	0.1
Full Automatic Shotgun	1	0.2	0.1
Other Full Automatic Firearm	1	0.2	0.1
Objects	**25**	**100.0**	**3.4**
Blunt Object	14	56.0	1.9
Motor Vehicle	6	24.0	0.8
Knife/Cutting Instrument	5	20.0	0.7
Physical	**45**	**100.0**	**6.1**
Personal Weapons	44	97.8	6.0
Asphyxiation	1	2.2	0.1
Other/Unknown	**13**	**100.0**	**1.8**
Other	8	61.5	1.1
None	3	23.1	0.4
Unknown	2	15.4	0.3
Total	**732**	**--**	**100.0**

Agencies also report in SIBRS if the offender(s) was suspected of using alcohol, drugs, and/or a computer during the offense. Of the 754 offense reported, the use of alcohol, drugs, and/or a computer were reported in 201 offenses (Figure 15). Staff found that 58.2% of offenders were suspected of using alcohol, and 30.8% were suspected of using drugs. For 6.0% of offenses,

Figure 15. Offender Suspected of Using

- Alcohol
- Computer
- Computer & Alcohol
- Drugs
- Drugs & Alcohol
- Not Filled

11, 5.5% 8, 4.0%
62, 30.8%
117, 58.2%
1, 0.5%
2, 1.0%
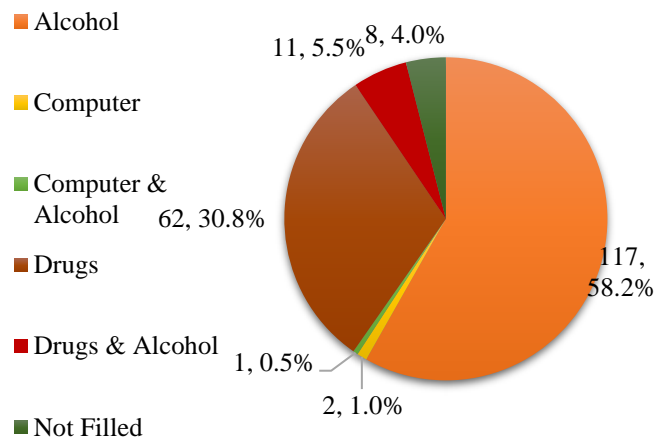
the agency reported a combination of uses: "Computer & Alcohol" (0.5%) and "Drugs & Alcohol" (5.5%). In 4.0% of cases, the agency did not specify which substance/item the offender was suspected of using.

In addition to analyzing the characteristics for the premise type and other offenses that occurred with the murder/non-negligent manslaughter and aggravated assault offenses, researchers mapped each murder/non-negligent manslaughter and aggravated assault offense. As crime reporting transitions to SIBRS information the Oklahoma SAC intends to include crime when providing data or creating reports, when relevant. For the three cases of murder/non-negligent manslaughter that had an aggravated assault occur as well, researchers plotted a single point for the incident.

Staff were able to map each incident report by premise type, and Figure 16 shows the distribution of incident reports analyzed across the entire State of Oklahoma. To better show the utility of mapping crime data, researchers have provided a zoomed in version for the agencies who had the highest number of reports (Norman Police Department and Muskogee Police Department). Researchers analyzed the differences in premise types reported between these two agencies. They found that while the premise type residence/home was common, Muskogee Police Department reported more incidents with the premise type of highway/road/alley or parking lot/garage (Figure 17 and 18).

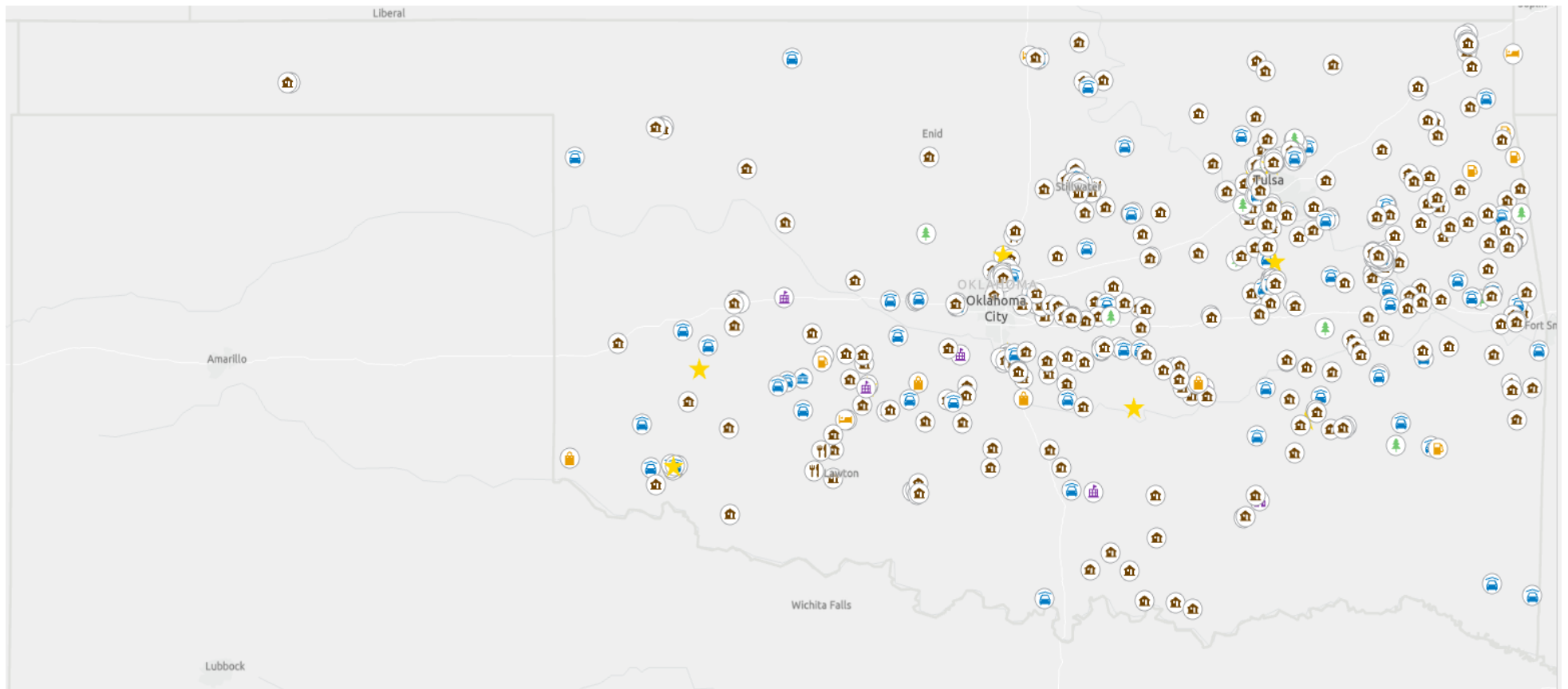*Figure 16. Map of Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter and Aggravated Assault*

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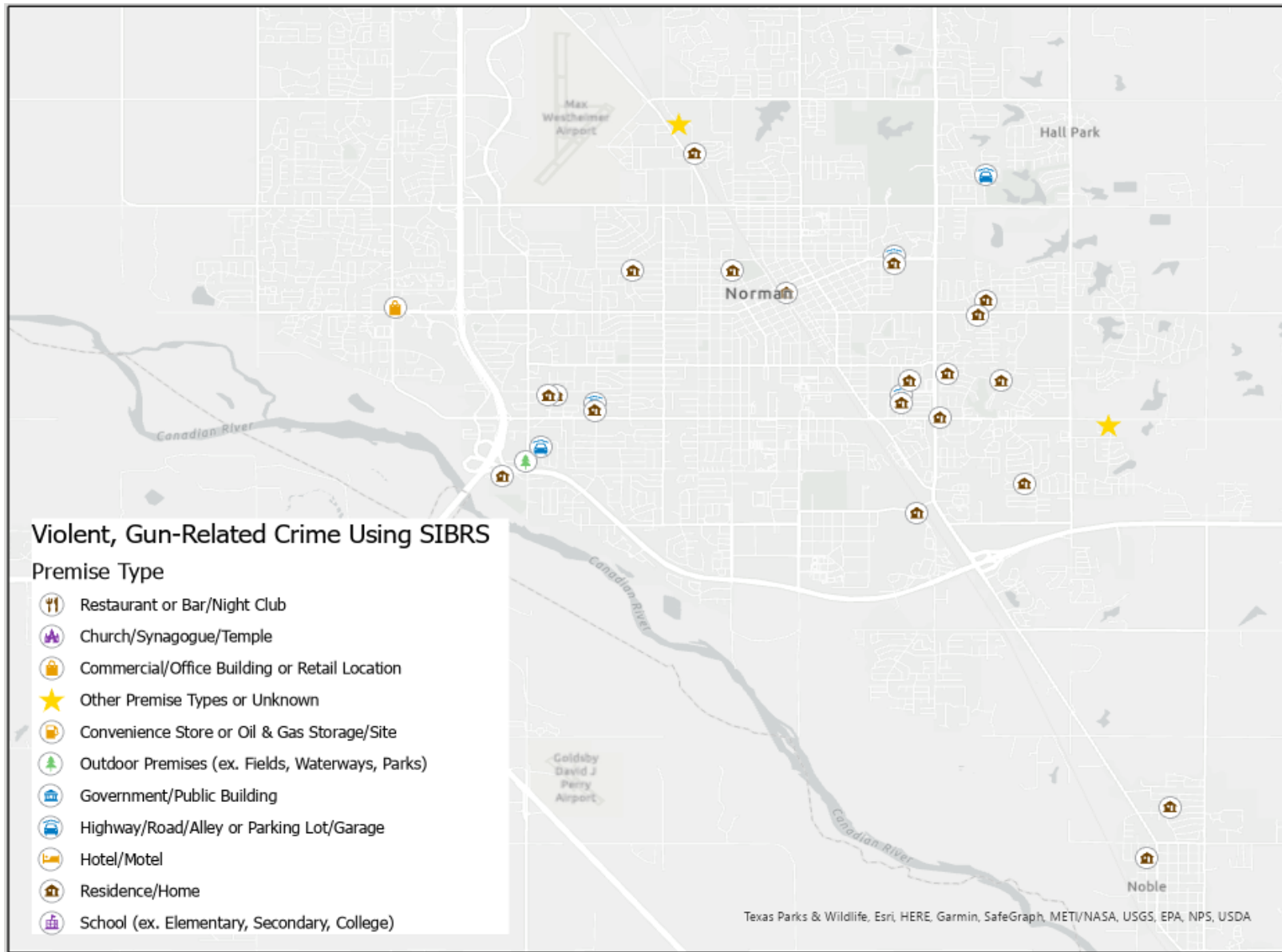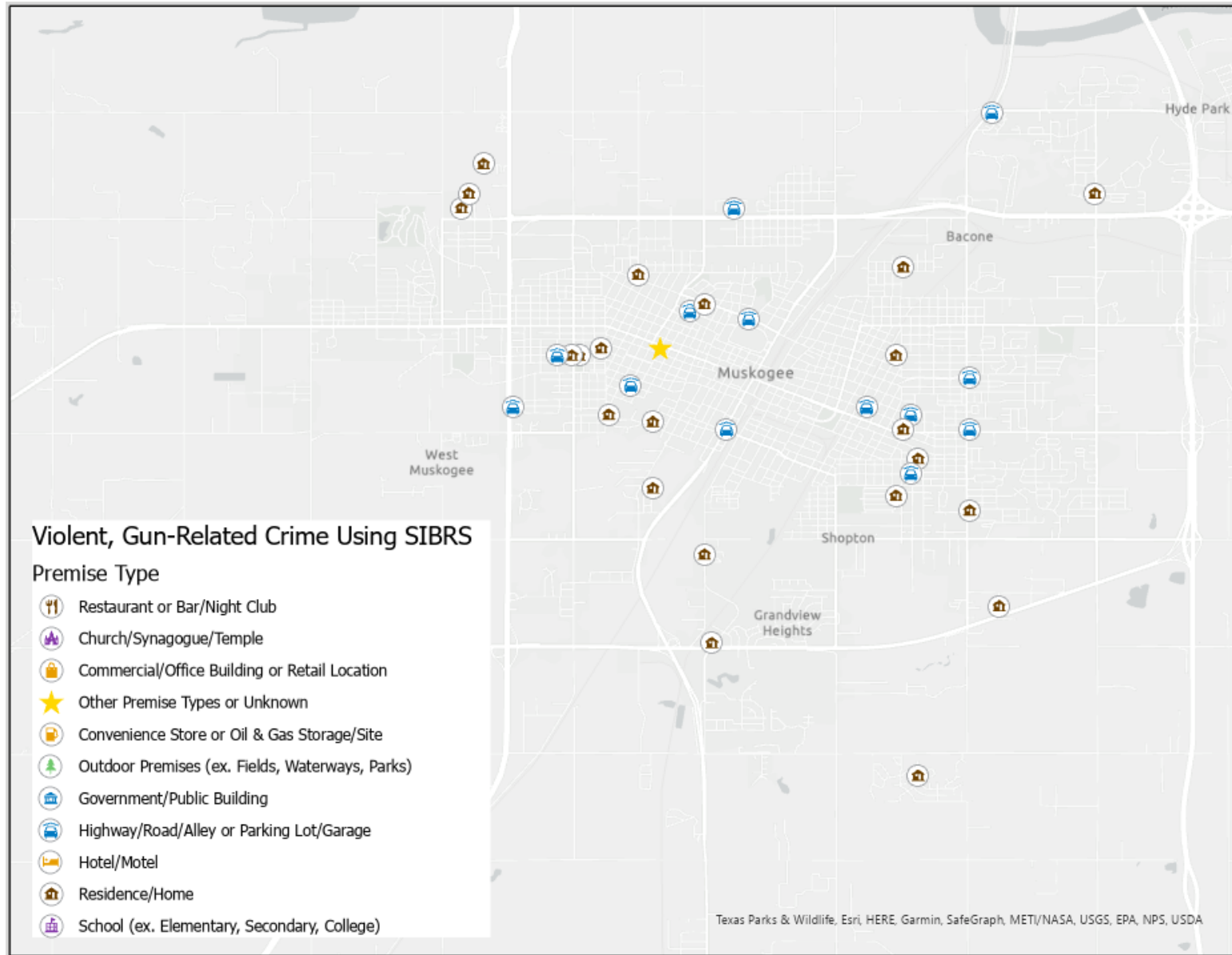*Figure 17. Incidents Reported by Norman Police Department, by Premise Type*

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Figure 18. Incidents Reported by Muskogee Police Department, by Premise Type

Property Segment – Overall

The last segment researchers collected data for was the Property Segment. While murder/non-negligent manslaughter and aggravated assault do not typically involve property, there are offenses that occur in conjunction that resulted in property loss. There were 104 property loss codes reported in the 523 reports. The most common loss codes reported were seized (39.4%), none (24.0%), and destroyed/damaged/vandalized (21.2%).

Figure 19. Type of Loss
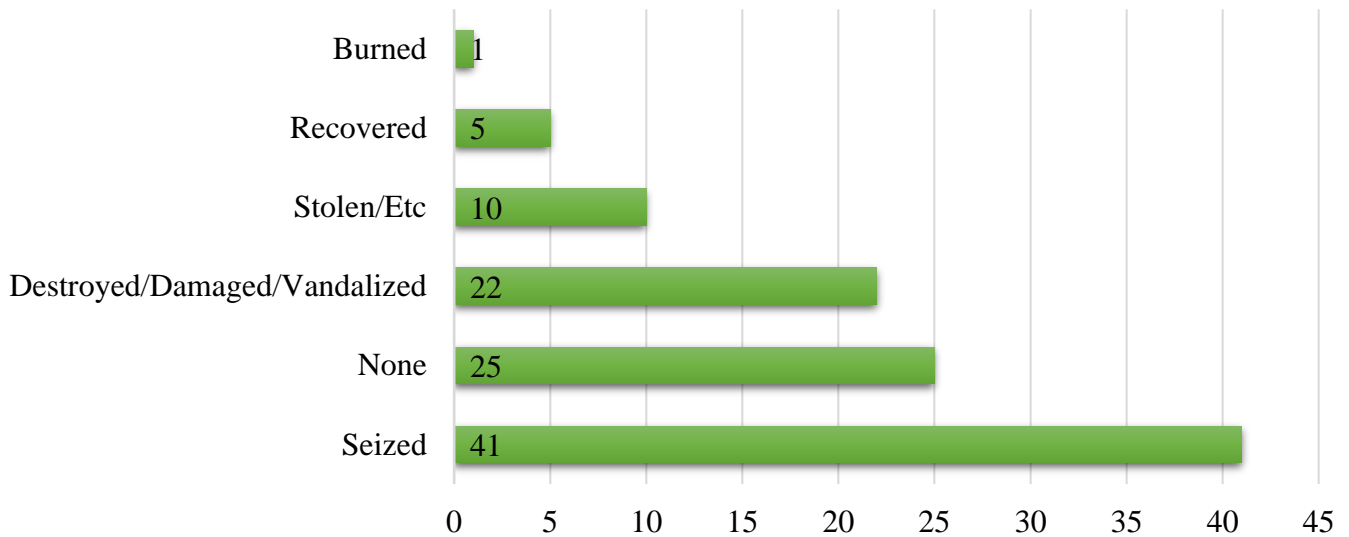
In total, there was $65,294.00 loss due to property that was seized, stolen/etc., destroyed/damaged/vandalized, or burned (Table 7). The largest dollar loss was for property reported as trucks which were all reported as being destroyed, damaged, or vandalized. The second highest dollar loss was reported for automobiles, and they were reported as destroyed, damaged, or vandalized or as stolen/etc.

Table 7. Loss Due to Seized, Stolen/etc., Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized/, or Burned

Property Type	Value	% of Total
Trucks	$26,550.00	40.7
Automobiles	24,350.00	37.3
Structures - Single Occupancy Dwellings	9,000.00	13.8
Other	1,103.00	1.7
Structures - Public/Community	1,000.00	1.5
Money	993.00	1.5
Vehicle Parts/Accessories	700.00	1.1
Portable Electronic Communications	500.00	0.8
Shotgun	500.00	0.8
Handgun - Semi-Automatic	320.00	0.5
Structures - Other Dwellings	110.00	0.2
Drug/Narcotic Equipment	78.00	0.1
Household Goods	50.00	0.1
Clothes/Furs	20.00	0.0
Firearms Accessories	15.00	0.0
Drugs/Narcotics	5.00	0.0
Credit/Debit Cards	0.00	0.0
Total	**$65,294.00**	**100.0**

There were 41 instances where a loss code of seized was reported with property. Out of the 41 seized property items, 46.3% of property items were reported as drug/narcotic equipment; 34.1% were drugs/narcotics; 9.8% were firearms; 9.8% were reported as money. In the 34.1% that were drugs, the most common drug type seized was marijuana (50.0%) followed by "unknown type drug" (35.7%), amphetamines/methamphetamines (7.1%), and "other drugs" (7.1%).

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter Analysis

Researchers further analyzed specific characteristics for the offenses of murder/non-negligent manslaughter and aggravated assault to learn more details about the victims, offenders, and the circumstances for the offense.

Victims of Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter

Researchers found there were 38 unique victims of murder/non-negligent manslaughter included in this analysis. Of the 38 victims, 71.1% were reported as male; 26.3% were female; and only one victim's sex was reported as unknown (Figure 20). All victims except for three were reported as an adult. Additionally, half of the victims were reported between the ages of 15-19 (8), 20-24 (5), and 35-39 (6) (Figure 21).

Of the 38 victims, 63.2% were reported as White, 10.5% were Black, 15.8% were American Indian, and 5.3% were Asian. For 2 victims, the race was reported as Unknown (Figure 22). The majority (60.5%) of murder/non-negligent manslaughter victims were reported as Non-Hispanic. For the remaining victims' ethnicity, 26.3% were reported as Unknown and 13.2% were reported as Hispanic (Figure 23).

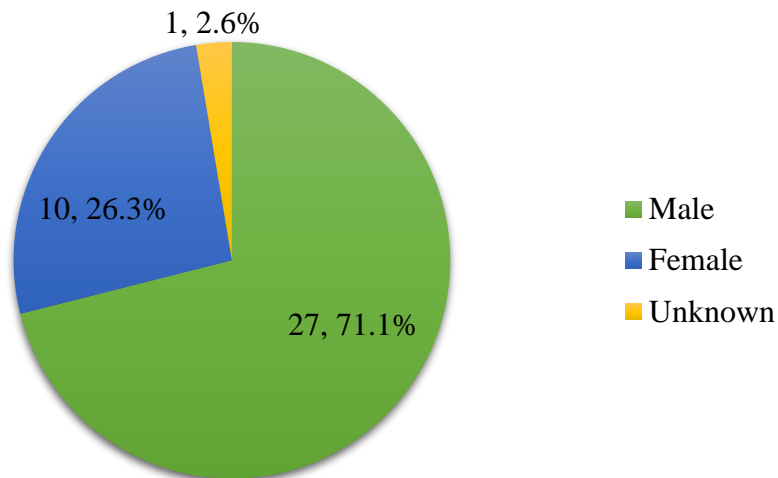*Figure 20. Sex of Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter Victims*

Figure 21. Age Range of Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter Victims
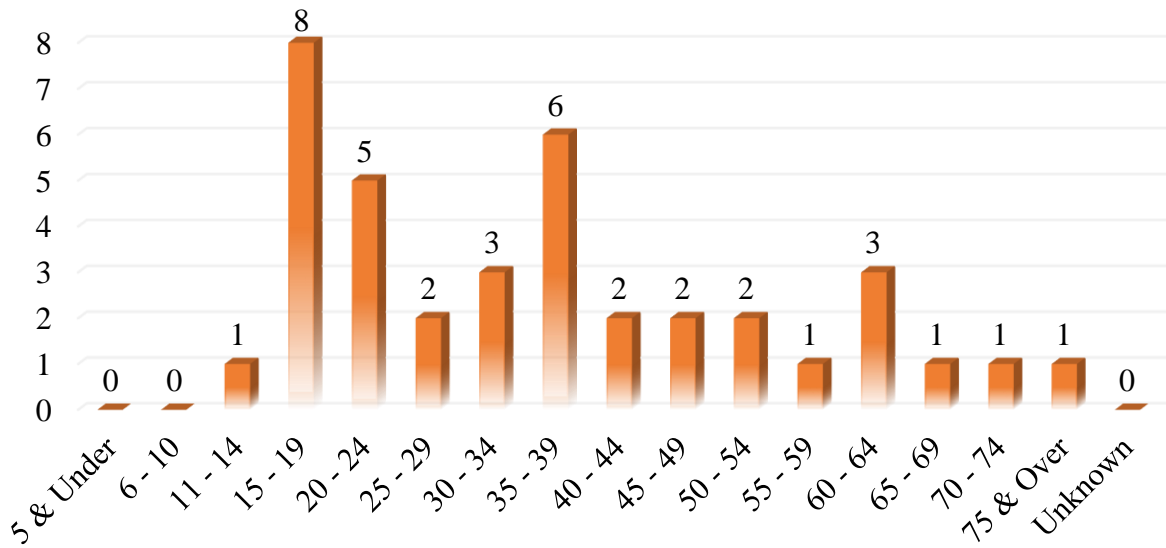

Figure 22. Race of Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter Victims
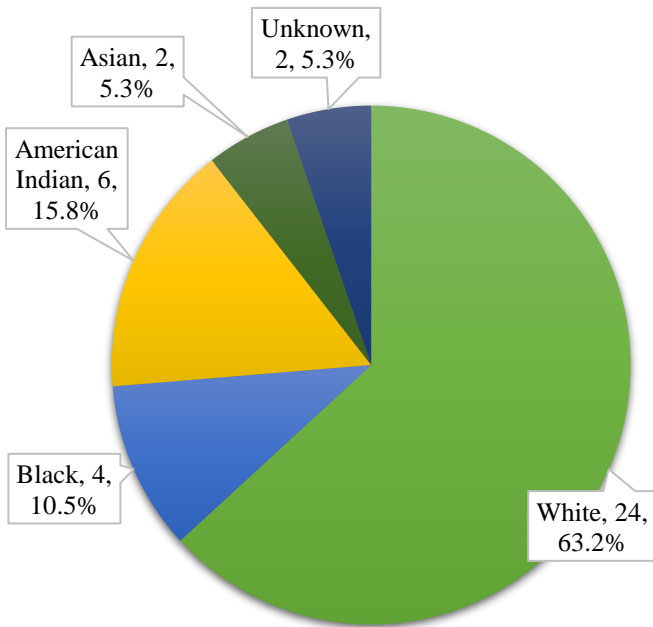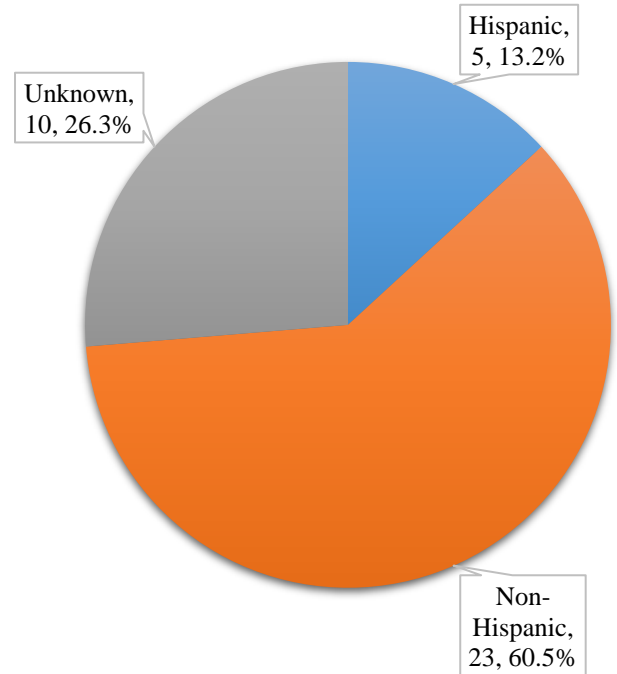

Figure 23. Ethnicity of Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter Victims

If an individual is a victim of a crime against person (ex. murder/non-negligent manslaughter and aggravated assault), SIBRS collects data for the relationship type of the victim to the offender. Staff identified 41 victim-to-offender relationships for victims of murder/non-negligent manslaughter. Table 8 provides each relationship type reported for the victims of murder/non-negligent manslaughter.

For many (42.1%) victims, the offender was a family member of the victim (Table 8). For 60.0% of victims where the offender was within the family, the victim was either a child (33.3%) or a spouse (26.7%) to the offender. For 31.6% of victims, the offender was outside of the family, but they were known to the victim. The majority (72.7%) of victims, for this category, were reported as otherwise known to the offender. The remainder of relationships were reported as boyfriend/girlfriend (18.2%), Ex-Spouse (9.1%), and Friend (9.1%). For 26.3% of victim-to-offender relationships, the relationship was reported as relationship unknown (15.8%) or as a stranger (10.5%). For 7.9% of relationships, the reporting law enforcement agency did not report a relationship type.

Table 8. Victim-to-Offender Relationship Type for Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter

Relationship Type	Count	% of Type	% of Total
Within Family	**16**	**100.0**	**42.1**
Child	5	33.3	13.2
Spouse	4	26.7	10.5
In-Law	3	20.0	7.9
Parent	2	13.3	5.3
Grandparent	1	6.7	2.6
Sibling	1	6.7	2.6
Outside Family, but Known to Victim	**12**	**100.0**	**31.6**
Otherwise Known	8	72.7	21.1
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	2	18.2	5.3
Ex-Spouse	1	9.1	2.6
Friend	1	9.1	2.6
Not Known by Victim	**10**	**100.0**	**26.3**
Relationship Unknown	6	66.7	15.8
Stranger	4	44.4	10.5
Other	**3**	**100.0**	**7.9**
Not Filled	3	100.0	7.9
Total	**41**	**--**	**107.9**

Victim-to-Offender Comparison for Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter

For this section, researchers built a dataset to compare each victim(s) to their offender(s) to create a one-to-one comparison. While the 1:1 ratio was possible for cases where there was a single victim and single offender, this was not possible for cases were there were multiple victims or multiple offenders. Therefore, it is important to note that an offender's information could be counted more than once if the offender assaulted more than one victim. In cases where the victim was a male, the majority (92.6%) were reported as an adult, two-thirds were White, and two-thirds were Non-Hispanic. For male victims (27), the victim-to-offender relationship was almost evenly split where the offender was within the family (33.3%); outside the family but known to the victim

(26.7%); and not known by the victim (30.0%). For three male victims, the relationship was not filled by the agency. Lastly, staff were able to determine that a majority of offenders for male victims were male (56.7%), White (66.7%), and Non-Hispanic (53.3%). The sex for the remaining offenders was reported as female (26.7%) and unknown (16.7%). The race for the remaining offenders was Black (3.3%), American Indian (6.7%), Asian (3.3%), and Unknown (10.0%). For three offenders, the race was not filled by the agency. Lastly, the remaining offenders' ethnicity was reported as Hispanic (3.3%) or Unknown (43.3%).

Female victims (10) of murder/non-negligent manslaughter were reported as adult (90.0%), White (60.0%), and Non-Hispanic (50.0%). Unlike male victims, the female victim was known to the offender(s) for 90.0% of relationships. Relationship types were split almost evenly between within the family (50.0%) and outside the family but known to the victim (40.0%). For 50.0% of female victims, the victim was in an intimate relationship with the offender. Staff found that for female victims the offender was male (90.0%), White (80.0%), and Non-Hispanic (60.0%). Only one offender of murder/non-negligent manslaughter of a female victim was reported as female, and the race for the remaining offenders was reported as Black (10.0%) and Unknown (10.0%). The ethnicity for offenders of female victims of murder/non-negligent manslaughter was reported as Unknown for 40.0% of offenders.

Offenders of Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter

There were 35 unique offenders reported for the offense of murder/non-negligent manslaughter. Split almost evenly, 17 offenders were reported as "arrestees", and 18 were reported as "suspects." Nearly two-thirds (65.7%) were reported as male, 22.9% were female, and the sex was unknown for 11.4% of offenders (Figure 24). Of the 35 offenders, the most commonly

reported age range was 35-39 (22.9%), and the age was unknown for 17.1% of offenders (Figure 25).

The majority of offenders were reported as White (71.4%), and the remaining offenders were reported as Black (5.7%), American Indian (5.7%), Asian (2.9%), and Unknown (8.6%). The reporting law enforcement agency did not fill the race data element for two individuals (Figure 26). Just over half (57.1%) of offenders were Non-Hispanic, and the remaining were reported as Hispanic (2.9%) and Unknown ethnicity (40.0%) (Figure 27).

Researchers were able to take a more in depth look into persons who were reported as arrested. Of the 17 who were arrested, 76.5% were male, 94.1% were adults, 82.4% were White, and 70.6% were Non-Hispanic. Staff were also able to determine that 82.4% were arrested "on-view" (apprehension without a warrant or previous incident report), and 70.6% were arrested on the same day (47.1%) or one day (23.5%) after the incident occurred. Lastly, 76.5% were unarmed at the time of arrest.

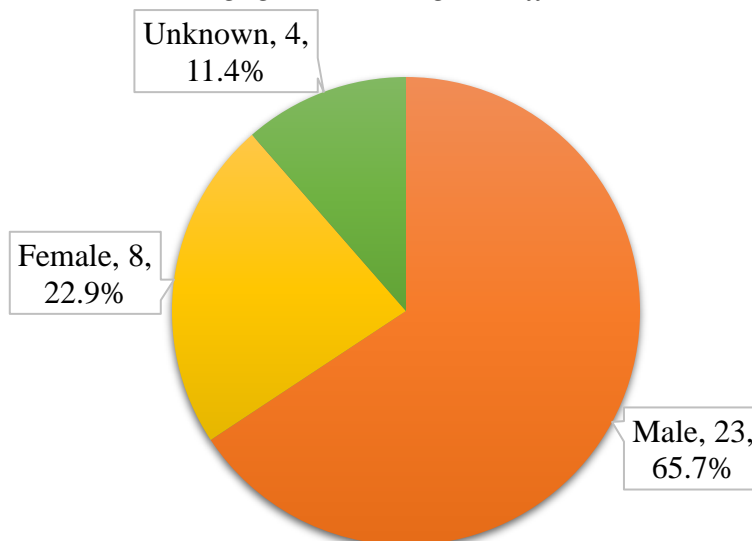*Figure 24. Sex of Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter Offenders*

Figure 25. Age Range of Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter Offenders
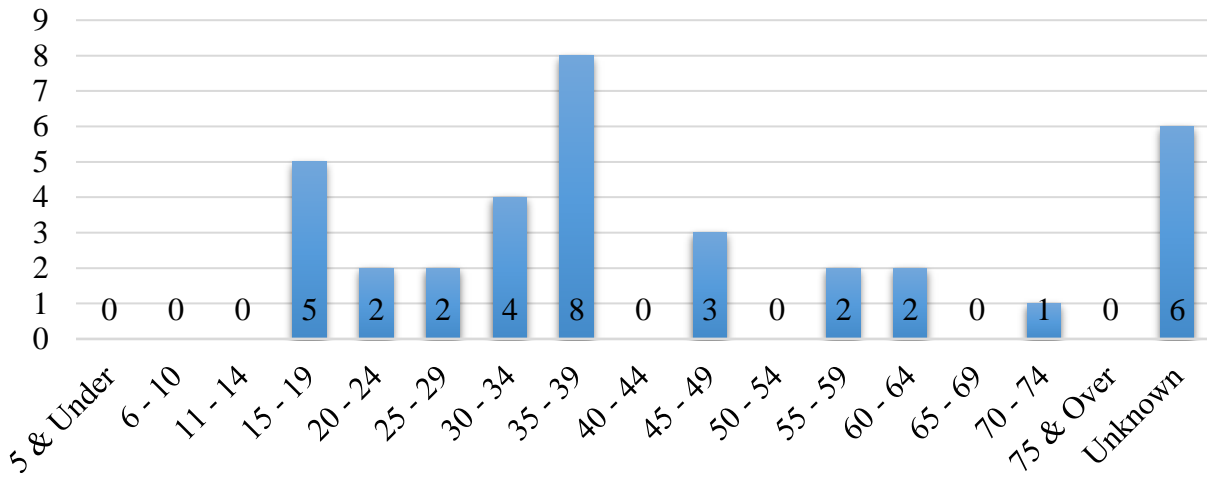
Figure 26. Race of Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter Offenders
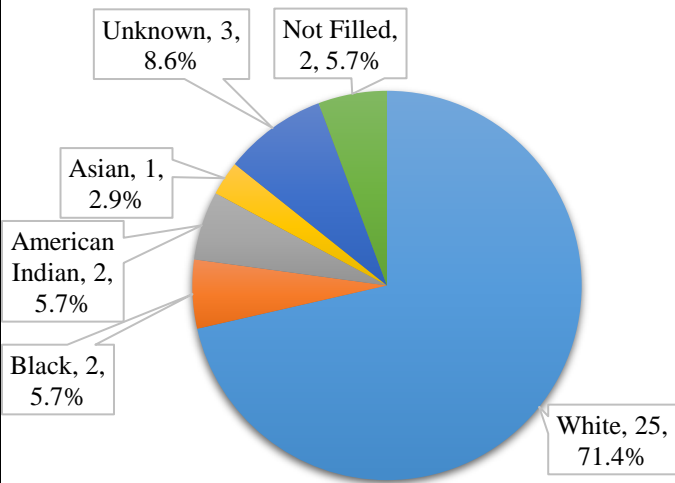
Figure 27. Ethnicity of Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter Offenders
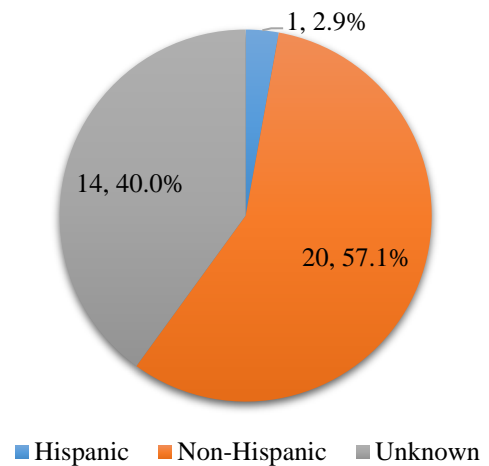
Offense Segment – Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter

In addition to taking an in depth look into victims and offenders of murder/non-negligent manslaughter, staff analyzed the characteristics for this offense type. There were a total of 33 reports that had the offense code of murder/non-negligent manslaughter. The majority (78.8%) occurred at a residence/home (Figure 28), and there was one case where the law enforcement agency reported the criminal activity for the murder/non-negligent manslaughter was due to gang

activity. In addition to firearms, other weapon types that were used during the offenses included blunt objects (2), motor vehicle (1), and "unknown" (1).

Figure 28. Premise Type for Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter
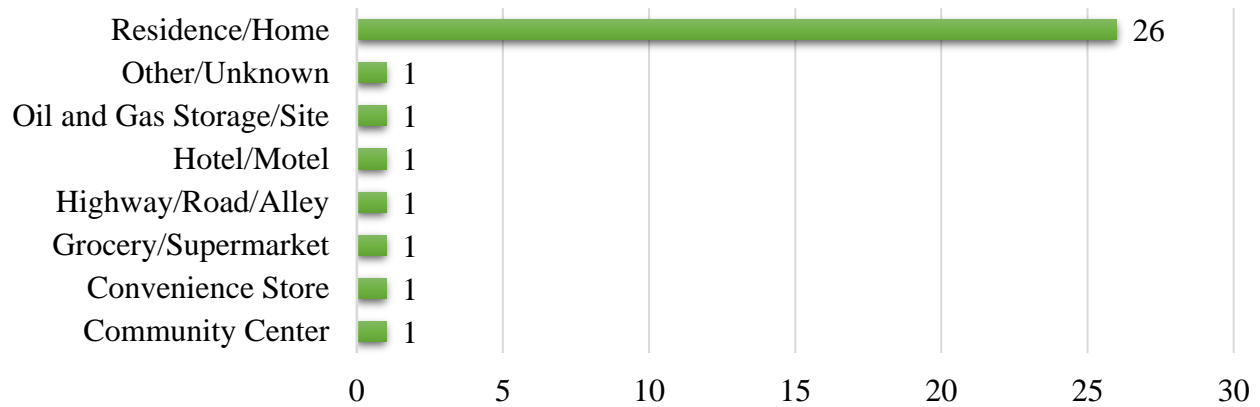
For eight offenses, the offender(s) was suspected of using drugs and/or alcohol during the offense. Agencies reported that the offender(s) was using drugs for four offenses, alcohol for three offenses, and drugs and alcohol for one offense. There were a total of 38 circumstances reported for the offenses of murder/non-negligent manslaughter (Figure 29). The circumstance of argument was reported the most followed by other circumstances and unknown circumstances. The remaining circumstance reported was lovers' quarrel.

Researchers found there were seven additional offenses that occurred in conjunction with the offense of murder/non-negligent manslaughter. For three incidents, an aggravated assault also occurred.   Other offenses that occurred include: drug/narcotic violations, drug equipment violations, simple assault, and weapon law violations (Figure 30).

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Figure 29. Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter Circumstances

- 10, 26.3%
- 14, 36.8%
- 10, 26.3%
- 4, 10.5%

■ Argument
■ Lovers' Quarrel
■ Other Circumstances
■ Unknown Circumstances
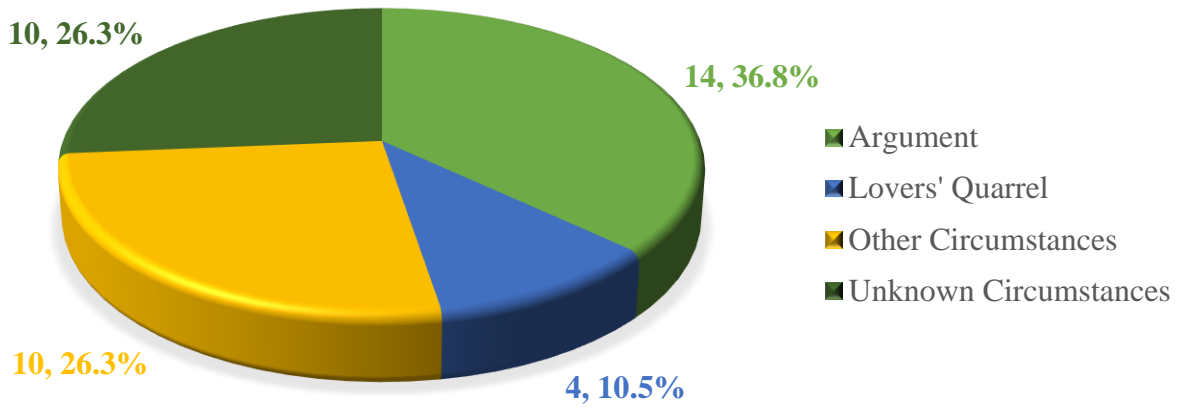
Figure 30. Additional Offenses to Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter

Weapon Law Violations	1
Simple Assault	1
Drug Equipment Violations	1
Drug/Narcotic Violations	1
Aggravated Assault	3
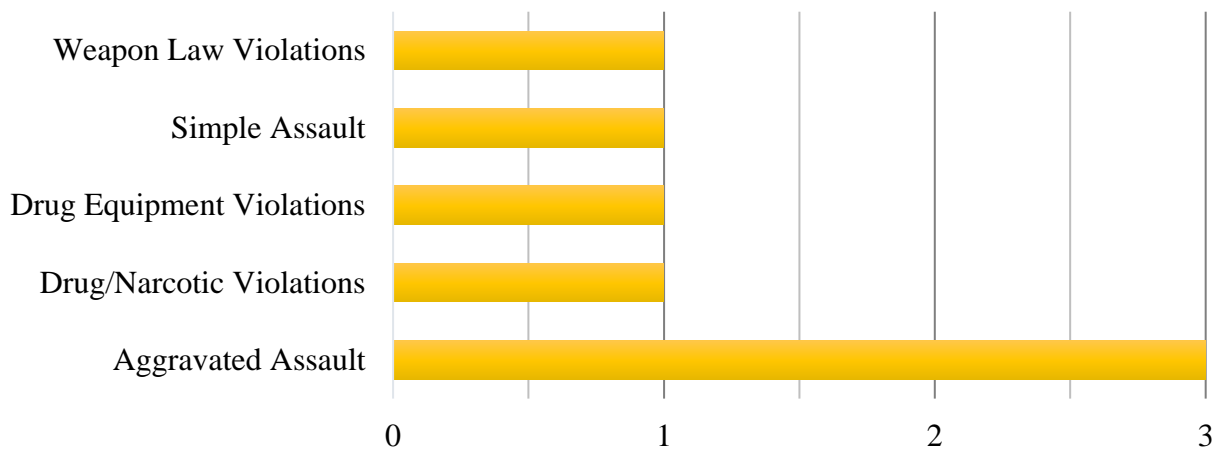
Aggravated Assault Analysis

Researchers found there were 681 unique victims of aggravated assault from the 523 reports analyzed. The majority (55.9%) of victims were reported as male, but 37.7% were reported as female. For 6.3%, the sex was reported as unknown by the law enforcement agency (Figure 31). Out of the 681 victims, 84.7% were reported as an adult, and 41.6% were reported between the ages of 15 to 29. The age of the victim was unknown for 40 individuals (Figure 32). Staff determined 69.6% of victims were White, 13.5% were Black, and 7.6% were American Indian. For the remaining victims, the race was reported as Unknown (9.0%) and Asian (0.1%), and for one victim, the race field was not filled by the agency (Figure 33). Nearly 60.0% of victims were reported as Non-Hispanic and 34.2% as an Unknown ethnicity. Only 2.8% of victims were Hispanic. For 22 victims, the ethnicity data field was not filled (Figure 34).

Figure 31. Sex of Aggravated Assault Victims

Figure 32. Age Range of Aggravated Assault Victims
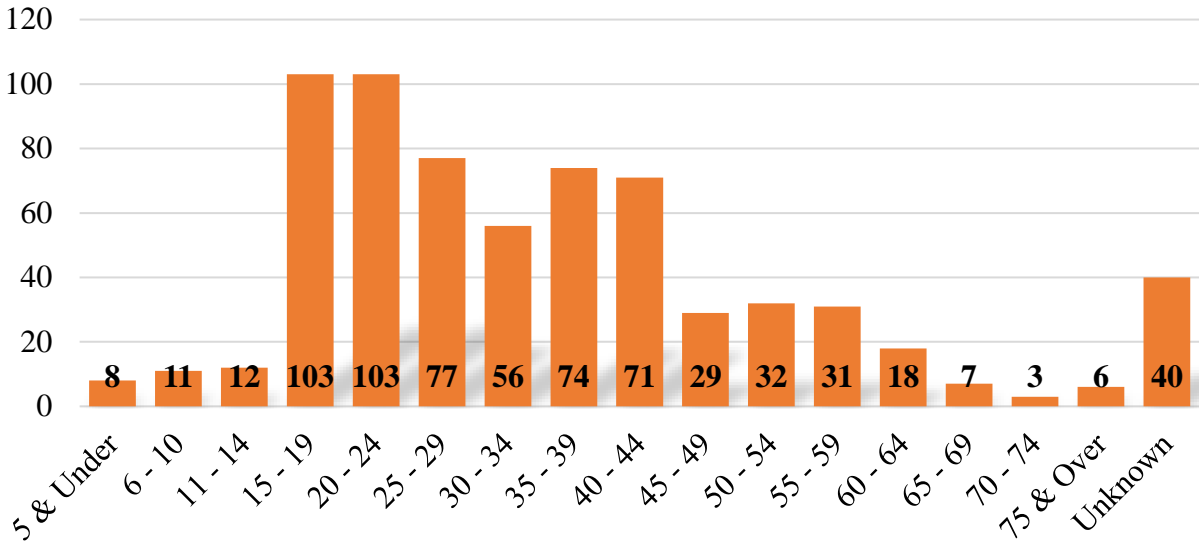
Figure 33. Race of Aggravated Assault Victims

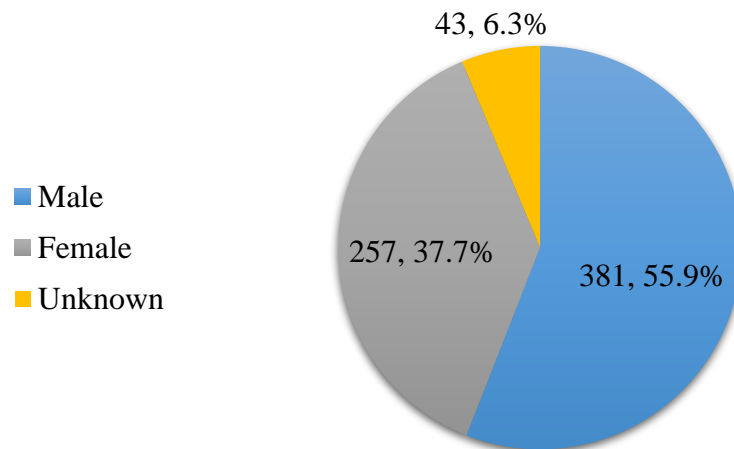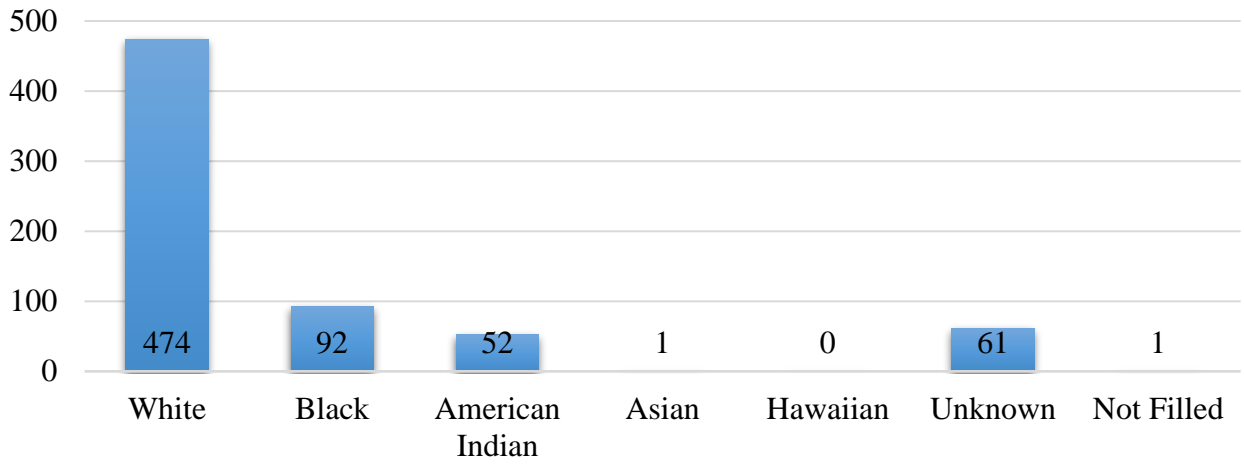*Figure 34. Ethnicity of Aggravated Assault Victims*
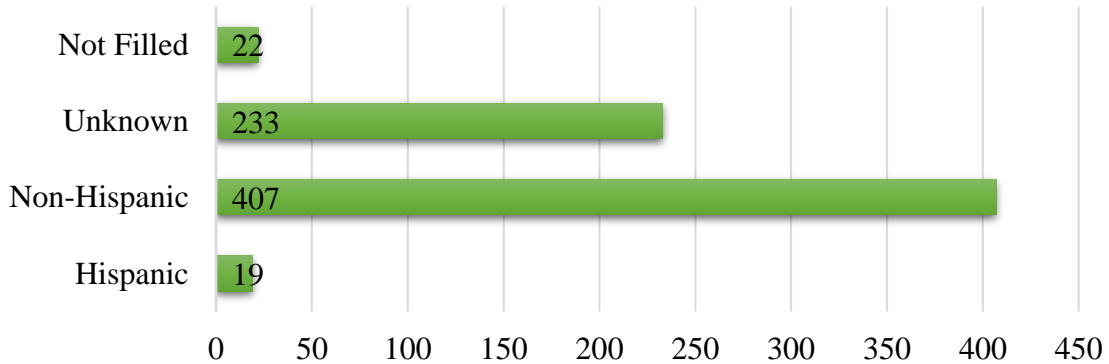
The majority (79.3%) of victims were reported as having no injury as the result of an offense. For those who did have at least one injury reported, the most common (59.2%) injury type was an apparent minor injury. The second most reported injury type was a major/minor gunshot wound (GSW). Other reported injury types are in Figure 35, and as a note, an agency can report more than one injury type. There were six victims who were reported as suspected of being under the influence of alcohol (4) or drugs (2), and researchers found that for 3 victims the reporting agency could have indicated a suspected use of drugs or alcohol. Staff were able to determine that the victim was suspected of being under the influence in the provided narrative.

Figure 35. Injury Type for Aggravated Assault Victims
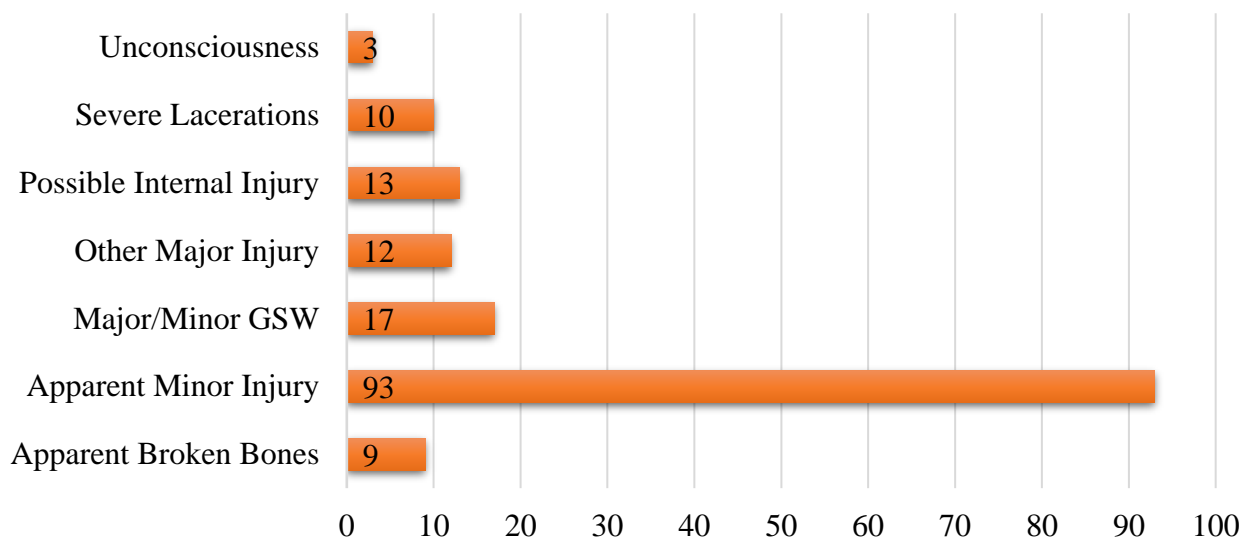
For relationship of the victim to the offender, staff determined that 47.0% of victims were known to the offender but were outside the family (Table 9). The most common relationship types where the victim was known to the offender but outside of the family were reported as an acquaintance (36.0%), otherwise known (33.7%), and boyfriend/girlfriend (10.2%) to the offender. The second most common (30.8%) category for relationship types was not known by the victim.

In this category, the relationship was either reported as unknown (51.4%), or the victim was a stranger to the offender (48.6%).

Table 9. Victim-to-Offender Relationship for Aggravated Assault

Relationship Type	Count	% of Type	% of Total
Within Family	**145**	**100.0**	**17.8**
Biological Parents of Same Child	4	2.8	0.5
Child	18	12.4	2.2
Common-Law Spouse	3	2.1	0.4
Grandchild	2	1.4	0.2
In-Law	12	8.3	1.5
Other Family Member	28	19.3	3.4
Parent	14	9.7	1.7
Sibling	15	10.3	1.8
Spouse	35	24.1	4.3
Stepchild	8	5.5	1.0
Stepparent	6	4.1	0.7
Outside Family, but Known to Victim	**383**	**100.0**	**47.0**
Acquaintance	138	36.0	16.9
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	39	10.2	4.8
Child of Boyfriend/Girlfriend	3	0.8	0.4
Ex-Roommate	3	0.8	0.4
Ex-Spouse	5	1.3	0.6
Friend	16	4.2	2.0
Neighbor	42	11.0	5.2
Otherwise Known	129	33.7	15.8
Roommate	6	1.6	0.7
Spouse of Ex-Spouse	2	0.5	0.2
Not Known by Victim	**251**	**100.0**	**30.8**
Relationship Unknown	129	51.4	15.8
Stranger	122	48.6	15.0
Other	**36**	**100.0**	**4.4**
Not Filled	29	80.6	3.6
Victim Was Offender	7	19.4	0.9
Total	**815**	**--**	**100.0**

Victim-to-Offender Comparison for Aggravated Assault

As performed for murder/non-negligent manslaughter victims, staff performed a more in depth analysis of aggravated assault victims. For this section, researchers built a dataset to compare each victim(s) to their offender(s) to create a one-to-one comparison. While the 1:1 ratio was possible for cases where there was a single victim and single offender, this was not possible for cases were there were multiple victims or multiple offenders. Therefore, it is important to note that an offender's information could be counted more than once if the offender assaulted more than one victim.

Researchers found 87.1% of male aggravated assault victims were reported as an adult, 73.5% were White, and 65.4% were Non-Hispanic. Just over three-quarters (76.7%) of male victims were reported with no injury. For the male victims who were reported with an injury, an apparent minor injury was the most reported (13.8%). The four most commonly reported victim-to-offender relationship types reported for males were acquaintance (20.9%), stranger (19.2%), relationship unknown (18.4%), and otherwise known (14.9%). Offenders for male aggravated assault victims were reported as male (78.5%), adults (90.8%), White (67.2%), and Non-Hispanic (55.4%). The offenders for male victims were reported as male (78.5%), White (67.2%), and Non-Hispanic (55.4%). The sex for the remaining offenders were reported as female (10.5%) or unknown (11.1%). The race for the remaining offenders was reported as Black (14.6%), American Indian (4.0%), and Unknown (10.0%). For 20 offenders, the race was not filled by the reporting agency. Lastly, the remaining offenders' ethnicity was reported as Hispanic (4.0%) or Unknown (40.6%).

When analyzing female victims of aggravated assault, staff found that 87.5% were adults, 75.5% were White, and 61.5% were Non-Hispanic. Approximately three-quarters of female

victims were reported with no injury. For those who did have an injury reported, the most common injury type reported was also an apparent minor injury. The four most common victim-to-offender relationships types reported for female victims were: otherwise known (18.2%), acquaintance (11.6%), boyfriend/girlfriend (11.6%), and spouse (10.9%). For 24.9% of female victims, the victim was currently or formerly an intimate partner to the offender (common-law spouse, spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, and ex-spouse). The offender(s) for female victims were reported male (78.9%), White (62.8%), and Non-Hispanic (61.8%). The sex for the remaining offenders was reported as female (15.4%) or unknown (5.6%). The remaining offenders' race was reported as Black (20.0%), American Indian (7.7%), and Unknown (7.4%). For 6 offenders, the race was not filled by the agency. Other ethnicities reported for offenders included Hispanic (3.5%) and Unknown (34.7%).

Offenders of Aggravated Assault

When analyzing offenders for the offense of aggravated assault, staff found there were 564 unique offenders. Of those 564 individuals, 64.7% were reported as a suspect, 35.1% were reported as arrestee, and only one individual was reported under the "other" category. The majority of offenders were reported as male (78.2%). The remaining offenders were reported as either female (12.1%) or as unknown (9.8%) (Figure 36). Of 564 offenders, 92.2% were reported as an adult, and 35.8% were between the ages of 20 and 34. The age range for offenders was reported as unknown for 98 individuals (Figure 37). Approximately two-thirds (66.8%) were reported as White, 14.9% were Black, and 5.7% were American Indian (Figure 38). For the remaining offenders, race was reported as Unknown (8.7%) or it was not filled by the agency (3.9%). Ethnicity (Figure 39) for offenders was reported as Non-Hispanic (59.2%), Unknown (37.1%), or Hispanic (3.7%).

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Figure 36. Sex of Aggravated Assault Offenders

Legend:
- Male
- Female
- Unknown

55, 9.8% — Unknown
68, 12.1% — Female
441, 78.2% — Male
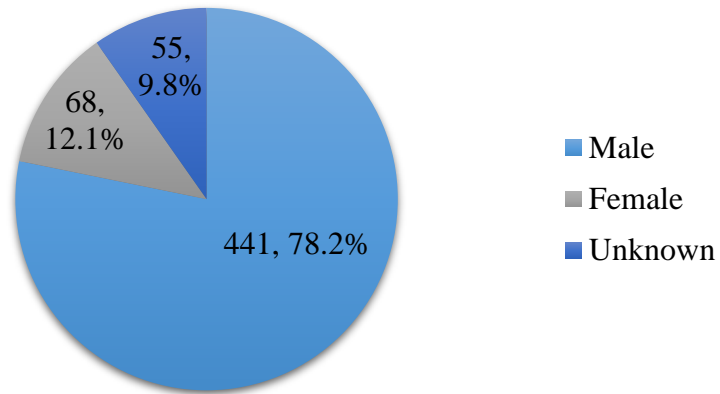
Figure 37. Age Range of Aggravated Assault Offenders

Age Range	Count
5 & Under	1
6 - 10	0
11 - 14	1
15 - 19	56
20 - 24	67
25 - 29	74
30 - 34	61
35 - 39	54
40 - 44	43
45 - 49	36
50 - 54	23
55 - 59	22
60 - 64	9
65 - 69	11
70 - 74	5
75 & Over	3
Unknown	98
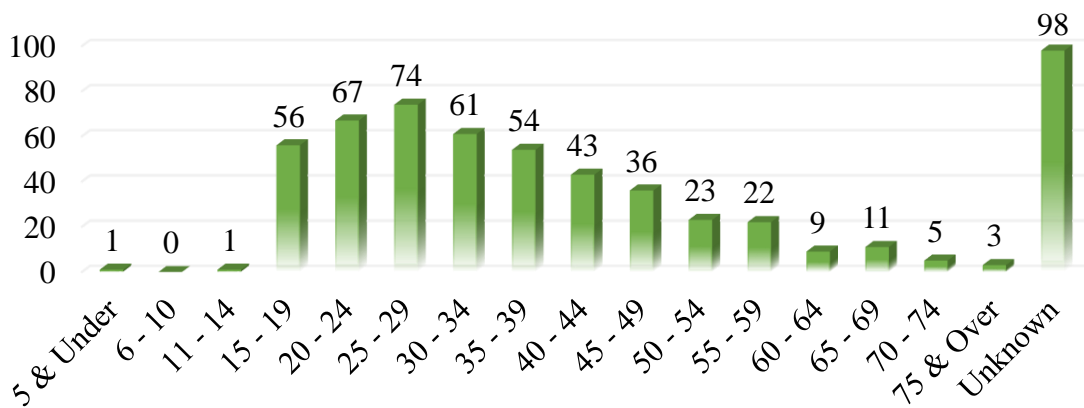
Figure 38. Race of Aggravated Assault Offenders

- Unknown, 49, 8.7%
- Not Filled, 22, 3.9%
- American Indian, 32, 5.7%
- Black, 84, 14.9%
- White, 377, 66.8%

Figure 39. Ethnicity for Aggravated Assault Offenders
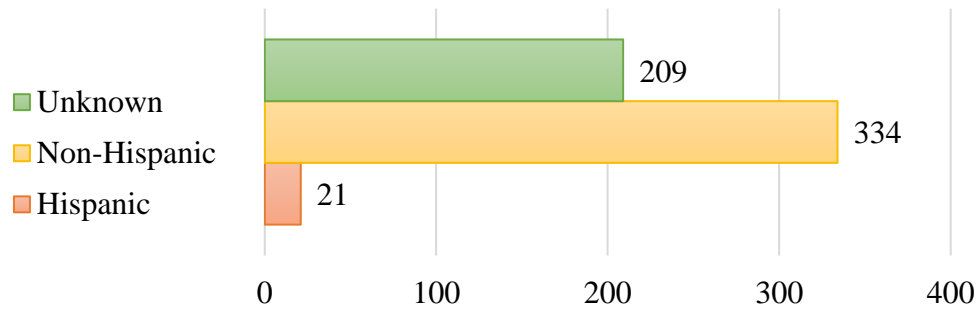
As previously mentioned, 35.1% (198) of offenders were reported as an arrestee. The majority of arrestees were adults (96.0%), male (89.4%), White (74.7%), and Non-Hispanic (76.3%). As seen with murder/non-negligent manslaughter arrestees, 74.4% were arrested on-view, and the remaining were either summoned/cited (7.0%) or taken into custody (18.6%). Just over two-thirds (67.2%) of arrestees were apprehended on the same day as the reported offense, and 20.2% were arrested one day after the offense. A majority (51.4%) of arrestees were unarmed at the time of arrest, and the remaining arrestees were reported as being armed (Table 10). For armed arrestees, the most common weapon type (38.2%) at arrest was a handgun.
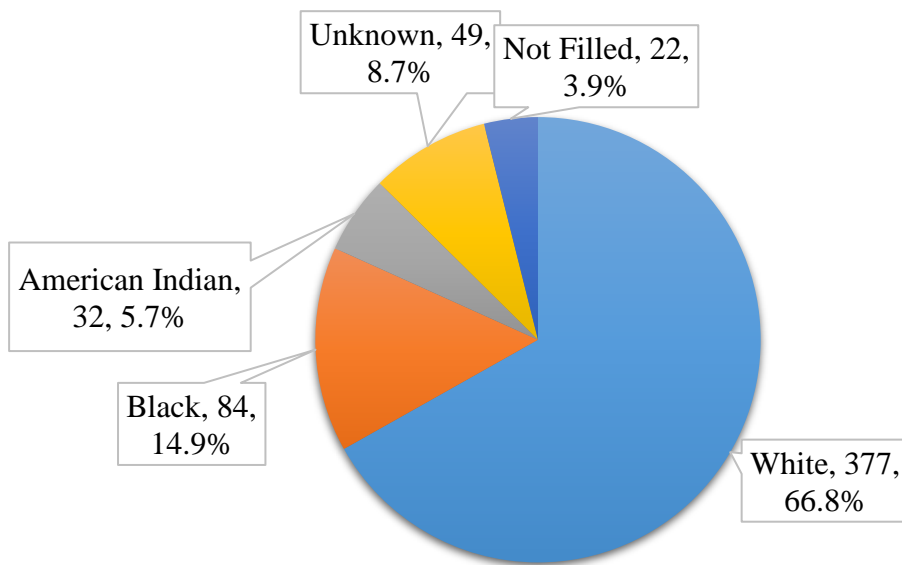
Table 10. Weapon Type at Arrest for Aggravated Assault Arrestees

Weapon at Arrest	Count	% of Total
Unarmed	108	51.4
Handgun	39	18.6
Shotgun	20	9.5
Firearm	10	4.8
Full Automatic Firearm	10	4.8
Other Firearm	7	3.3
Lethal Cutting Instrument	6	2.9
Rifle	4	1.9
Club/Blackjack/Brass Knuckles	2	1.0
Full Automatic Handgun	2	1.0
Full Automatic Rifle	1	0.5
Rifle	1	0.5
Total	**210**	**100.0**

Offense Segment of Aggravated Assault

Staff found there were 490 unique cases where an aggravated assault with a firearm was reported, and there were 3 cases where a murder/non-negligent manslaughter occurred with an aggravated assault. Nearly two-thirds (65.7%) occurred at a residence/home (Table 11), and the second most common premise type reported was highway/road/alley (19.5%). As observed with murder/non-negligent manslaughter, the majority (486) of aggravated assaults did not have any criminal activity reported with the offense. For the remaining offenses, juvenile gang activity was reported twice and other gang activity was reported six times.

Law enforcement agencies reported offenders were suspected of using alcohol, drugs, and/or a computer for 104 offenses of aggravated assault. Alcohol was reported for 63 offenses, computer for two offenses, drugs for 31 offenses, and a combination of drugs and alcohol for 8 offenses. A handgun was the most common weapon type reported for aggravated assaults (Figure 40). However, other weapons that were used in addition to a firearm were: personal weapons (5.7%), blunt objects (2.0%), and a knife/cutting instrument (0.9%).

Table 11. Premise Type for Aggravated Assault

Premise Type	Count	% of Total
Residence/Home	324	65.7
Highway/Road/Alley	96	19.5
Field/Woods/Fenced Enclosures	14	2.8
Parking Lot/Garage	14	2.8
Other/Unknown	10	2.0
Convenience Store	5	1.0
Bar/Night Club	4	0.8
Commercial/Office Building	3	0.6
Restaurant	3	0.6
School-Elementary/Secondary	3	0.6
Church/Synagogue/Temple	2	0.4
Farm Facility	2	0.4
Government/Public Building	2	0.4
Hotel/Motel	2	0.4
Park/Playground	2	0.4
School-College/University	2	0.4
Lake/Waterway	1	0.2
Oil and Gas Storage/Site	1	0.2
Rental Storage Facility	1	0.2
School/College	1	0.2
Shopping Mall	1	0.2
Total	**493**	**100.0**

Figure 40. Weapon Type for Aggravated Assault
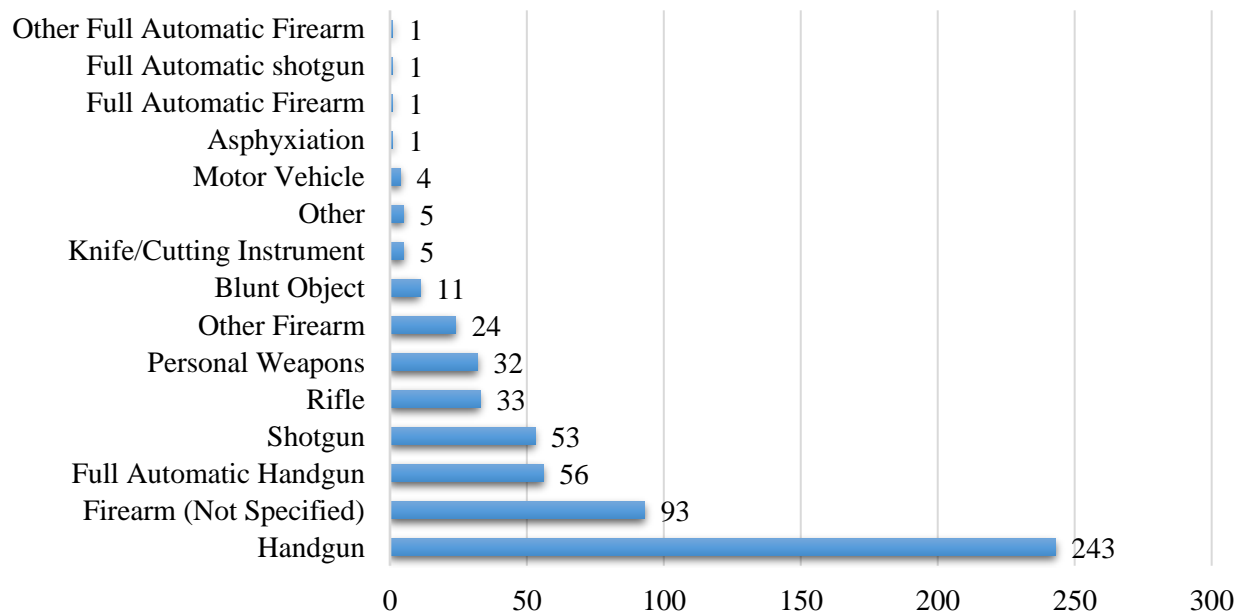
There were 623 circumstances for aggravated assault reported, and argument was the most reported (40.6%) circumstance surrounding the offense (Figure 41). Other common circumstances for aggravated assault were: other circumstances (21.8%), unknown circumstances (21.3%), and lovers' quarrel (6.6%). For six aggravated assaults, the reporting law enforcement agency did not report a circumstance.

Figure 41. Aggravated Assault Circumstances
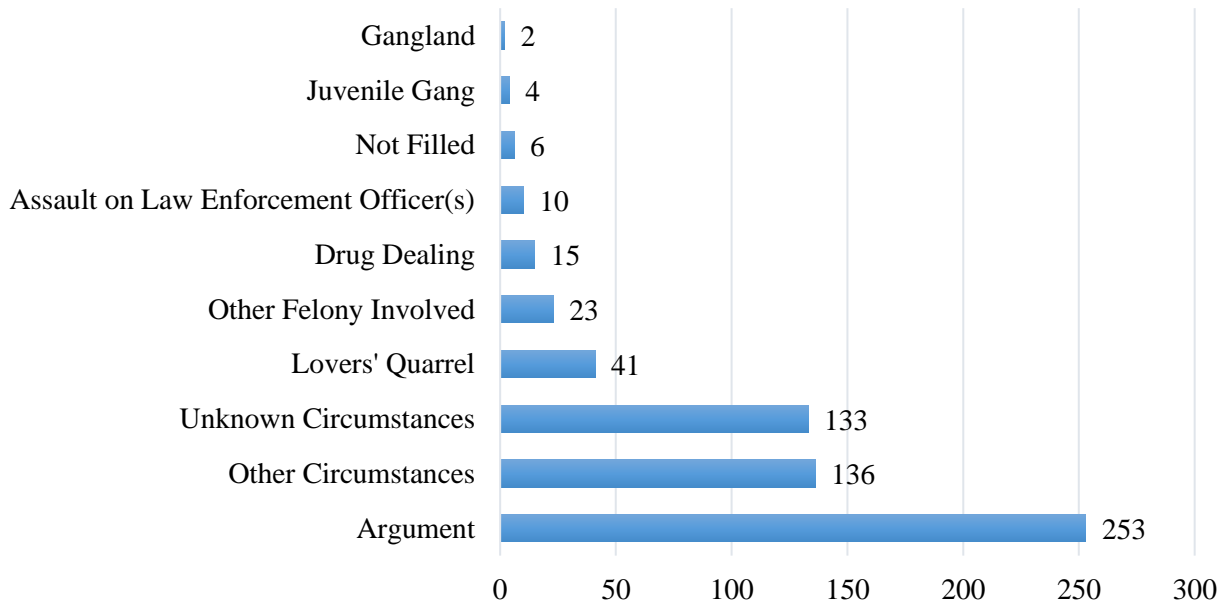
The last item staff analyzed regarding aggravated assaults was the other types of offenses that were reported in conjunction with aggravated assault. For 340 aggravated assaults there were no additional offenses reported for that incident. The most common offense reported with an aggravated assault was weapon law violations (40.1%) followed by all other offenses (13.7%). Table 12 provides a breakdown for each additional offense that occurred in conjunction with the aggravated assault.

Table 12. Additional Offense with Aggravated Assault

Additional Offense Type	Count	% of Total
Weapon Law Violations	91	40.1
All Other Offenses	31	13.7
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	16	7.0
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	13	5.7
Simple Assault	13	5.7
Kidnapping/Abduction	11	4.8
Drug/Narcotic Violations	9	4.0
Drunkenness	9	4.0
Drug Equipment Violations	8	3.5
Disorderly Conduct	4	1.8
Stolen Property Offenses	4	1.8
Driving Under the Influence	3	1.3
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	3	1.3
Intimidation	2	0.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	0.9
Robbery	2	0.9
All Other Larceny	1	0.4
Arson	1	0.4
Family Offenses, Non-Violent	1	0.4
Theft from Building	1	0.4
Theft from Motor Vehicle	1	0.4
Trespass of Real Property	1	0.4
Total	**227**	**100.0**

Computerized Criminal History and Conceal Carry Analysis

In the application for the grant, the Oklahoma SAC proposed analyzing if a person who was reported as an arrestee had applied for a conceal carry permit, was issued a concealed carry permit, or had a permit that was revoked. However, as discussed in the Current Research – Violent, Gun-Related Crime in Oklahoma section, the SAC was unable to do so. As an alternative, while analyzing each arrestee's Oklahoma criminal history record, the SAC was able to assess if the arrestee had previously applied for a conceal carry permit in Oklahoma. In addition to gathering application data, researchers assessed if the arrestee had prior felony convictions, previous violent crimes, the type of violent crime if applicable, previous substance-related arrests, and if charges for this reported offense were filed and adjudicated. This analysis was performed for each arrestee who was connected to a murder/non-negligent manslaughter and/or aggravated assault offense.

Conceal Carry Permit Application Analysis

There were 215 unique individuals who were arrestees of murder/non-negligent manslaughter and/or aggravated assault with a firearm. Eleven individuals were not searched using the computerized criminal history (CCH) repository. These individuals were excluded due to the individual being juvenile (8) or because a CCH record could not be found. By excluding these individuals (11), there were 204 individuals searched in the CCH repository. Staff found that 13 of the individuals had applied for a conceal carry permit at some point in time, and of those 13, no one had a prior felony conviction in Oklahoma that would have prevented receiving a conceal carry permit. However, one individual was arrested for aggravated assault prior to applying for the permit. This arrest occurred 26 years before the individual applied for a conceal carry permit.

Criminal History Analysis

Researchers were able to determine that 56 of the individuals had a prior felony conviction before this reported offense. Staff determined there were 51 individuals who had a previous arrest and/or conviction for a violent crime (murder, sex crimes, robbery, and aggravated assault). Of those 51 individuals, 33 had a previous violent crime conviction(s), and 18 had a previous violent crime arrest. For the 51 individuals who had violent crimes in their criminal histories, offenses that were on the record included assault and battery, rape, robbery, sexual battery, and using a vehicle to discharge a firearm. Staff found that 45.1% of the 204 individuals searched had a previous substance-related arrest.

The last data element researchers gathered was if charges were filed for the reported offense and if those charges were adjudicated (judgement made). To determine these two data elements, staff used the CCH records, and if information was not readily available in CCH, staff used open records through the Oklahoma State Court Networks' (OSCN) website. They were able to determine that for 94.1% of individuals charges were filed in court. For the remaining individuals, staff determined that either no charges were filed or a corresponding case could not be located on the OSCN website. Of the 192 cases filed, 66.7% were adjudicated (i.e. conviction, plea agreement, acquitted) in court, 24.5% were dismissed, and 8.9% were still pending adjudication.

Recommendations

While analyzing reports, staff made notes for cases where incorrect information was entered or the agency miscoded the information reported. The Oklahoma SAC will be working with FSU to identify if these errors were reported to the agency, and the agency did not correct the error. The following is a brief description of common errors observed in the 523 reports reviewed.

During data collection and analysis researchers made note of instances where data entered into the report did not correspond with the narrative provided by the reporting agency. There were 87 unique reports with at least one data entry error and a total of 112 data entry errors noted (Table 13). The most common data entry errors were victim injuries (36), victim-to-offender relationships (24), and the premise type for the offense (13). Of the 36 errors for victim injury, researchers used the narrative to determine that 28 victims should have been reported with a major/minor gunshot wound. For these 28 victims all but one were reported with no injury, and the victim who had an injury was reported with a possible internal injury. For this victim, the agency could have used the possible internal injury flag and the major/minor gunshot wound flag. The remaining eight victims were reported with no injury, and the narrative indicated the victim had an apparent minor injury. If these victims were reported with an injury, the number with no injury should have been 74.2% instead of 79.3%.

In regards to the victim-to-offender relationship, the most common mistake was miscoding the relationship of the victim to the offender. For example, in some cases, the agency will report both parties as a victim AND an offender. When this occurs, the agency should have one relationship reported as "victim was offender", and in the reports analyzed, the agency reported it as "otherwise known." The third most common error (premise type) was a result of miscoding the location of the offense. In many cases, the agency did not use an appropriate premise type entry,

or the agency used a secondary address where the actual offense did not take place. Even though it is not an error to report a victim's demographics (age, sex, race, & ethnicity) as unknown, researchers found in an incident report, the officer interviewed the victim of the crime. Additionally, in some narratives, the officer would report the demographics for the victim, but the fields on the Victim Segment were reported as unknown.

While not common, there were instances where a fully automatic firearm was reported (73), and it is believe these are semi-automatic firearms that were mistakenly recorded as fully automatic. This type of error was previously noted in the Oklahoma SAC's project "An Analysis of Robbery in Oklahoma Using SIBRS." For this project, the staff used the narrative to determine that at least 15 of the reported 73 fully automatic firearms were specifically described as a semi-automatic firearm. Fully automatic firearms are highly regulated which makes it unlikely the firearm used was fully automatic.

Further, according to 21 O.S. § 1289.3 a firearm is a type of gun that shoots projectiles using a combustible propellant charge. There were reports where a BB gun was mistakenly coded as a firearm when it should have been coded as "other" since a BB gun lacks a combustible propellant charge. In this project, staff did not make specific note for the reports that involved a BB gun but recommend doing so with future projects. If these data elements and other data elements are reported as accurately as possible, it creates a clearer picture of the incident reported. There were four errors that did not meet a specific category previously discussed, and the Oklahoma SAC has provided a bullet list of those errors below and descriptions for why they were incorrect.

- An agency reported the crime as an aggravated assault. The narrative of the report described this offense to be a drive-by shooting, but at the time of the shooting, no one was

within the residence. Due to no one at the location, it was determined that this incident should have been reported as weapon law violations or as intimidation.

- An agency reported a crime as a murder/non-negligent manslaughter. However, after reading the narrative provided in the report, it was determined that the victim did not die. Therefore, the agency should have reported this as an aggravated assault.

- One report should have been invalid. After reading the narrative, it was determined by staff that the reported offenders were the victims. The agency did not report the actual offenders for the incident, and they incorrectly reported the victims' information in the Suspect/Arrestee Segment.

- Lastly, two separate agencies reported the same crime, and as a result, both reports were included in the final count. Only the agency with primary jurisdiction should have reported the incident.

Table 13. Common Error List

Error Type	Count	% of Total
Victim Injury	36	32.1
V-O Relationship	24	21.4
Premise Type	13	11.6
Offender Use	9	8.0
Loss Code	5	4.5
Cleared Exceptionally	3	2.7
LEO Assault	3	2.7
Victim Type	3	2.7
Weapon Type	3	2.7
Property Code	2	1.8
Victim Under Influence	2	1.8
Attempted/Completed	1	0.9
Criminal Activity	1	0.9
Drug Type	1	0.9
Offender Demographics	1	0.9
Offender Juvenile/Adult	1	0.9
Offense Code Classification	1	0.9
Suspect/Arrestee	1	0.9
Victim Demographics	1	0.9
V-O Ratio	1	0.9
Total	**112**	**100.0**

Limitations

The biggest limitation the Oklahoma SAC faces is how they collect data to build their dataset. Currently, members of the SAC query the UCR database for the number of victims for an offense. From there, staff then perform a search on the SIBRS platform to find a corresponding case. Unfortunately, when a search is performed on SIBRS online, the only data that is returned is an agency's identifying number, a report number, and a date. From there, staff read each PDF incident report and entered the data into an Excel spreadsheet. This data entry process increases the likelihood of human error. To remedy this limitation, the staff within the SAC has been collaborating with the OSBI IT department to develop database views. With the database views, staff will be able to use a program to query the SIBRS database directly. Once the query is complete, the data from the query is automatically exported into a spreadsheet and ready for analysis.

As with previous projects, this analysis of violent, gun-related crime for murder/non-negligent manslaughter and aggravated assault in Oklahoma is just a snapshot into the total number of crimes reported. For calendar year 2018, Oklahoma's largest police departments (Oklahoma City Police Department and Tulsa Police Department) did not report data through SIBRS at the time. Since 2018, Oklahoma City Police Department transitioned to reporting in SIBRS in spring of 2019. As of January 2020, approximately 10.0% of Oklahoma's law enforcement agencies (including Tulsa Police Department, Broken Arrow Police Department, etc.) still report data through UCR. The last limitation the Oklahoma SAC experienced was mapping the incident reports. For 46 addresses, the field was left blank or incomplete, and the SAC used the narrative or other sections to fill the information. For the zip code data element, it was not filled by the agency, and the SAC used a Google search to determine an accurate zip code. Lastly, there were

incident reports where the agency did not fill in an address for the offense, and an address for the

incident could not be found in other sections of the report. Therefore, these incidents were mapped

to the either the center of the city or county.

Conclusion

Even though researchers were limited to a small portion of murder/non-negligent manslaughter (27.3%) and aggravated assault with a firearm (21.1%) incidents, they conducted a thorough review of the 523 reports. The Oklahoma SAC was able to learn more about violent, gun-related crimes in Oklahoma by utilizing incident-based reporting. They were able to determine other offenses that occurred in conjunction with the murder/non-negligent manslaughter and aggravated assault offenses, and they determined the premise type for each offense. Additionally, researchers were able to analyze the demographics (age, sex, race, & ethnicity) for victims and offenders of aggravated assault. In UCR crime reporting, this information was previously unknown. With incident-based reporting, the SAC was able to utilize information collected for individuals who were arrested and analyze their criminal history records in Oklahoma. Additionally, they were able to determine if those arrestees had previously applied for a conceal carry permit in Oklahoma.

In addition to learning details of the victims, offenders, and offenses, staff were able to conduct a data quality review for each report. Upon completing the review, the Oklahoma SAC will work with FSU to address the most prevalent errors. By identifying these errors, the FSU will be able to incorporate this information into future training, as needed. As mentioned previously, the Oklahoma SAC intends to replicate this study using 2019 and 2020 data as it becomes available to study if there are changes in violent, gun-related crime after constitutional carry has begun.