

# Numbers Now.....

*Criminal Justice in Oklahoma*

May 2012 (Vol. 2, No. 2)

*Published By*  
Oklahoma State Bureau of  
Investigation

**Stan Florence**  
*Director*

**Charles Curtis**  
*Deputy Director*

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

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

**Angie Baker**  
*SAC Director*

**Patrick Mayfield**  
*Statistical Research Specialist*

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



## OCJS Welcomes Patrick Mayfield

Patrick Mayfield joined the unit in March. He serves as the Statistical Research Specialist for the OCJS as well as the SAC. He is responsible for planning and developing research studies, collecting various types of data, performing statistical procedures, and compiling statistical reports. Patrick graduated from the University of Central Oklahoma with a master's degree in general psychology with an emphasis on experimental psychology and social/personality psychology. He brings a wide variety of research interests and knowledge with him including intimate relationships, self-concept, and attachment theory. He enjoys researching new topics and looks forward to learning about current issues related to the criminal justice community. He previously worked as a graduate research assistant at the Crossroads Research Lab housed in the psychology department at the University of Central Oklahoma. Patrick also teaches research design/methods as an adjunct professor at Southern Nazarene University.

## SIBRS Tool Available Online

A new data analysis tool was recently added to the SAC link on the OSBI Website. The State Incident-Based Reporting System (SIBRS) tool provides users online access to aggregate crime data for participating jurisdictions. SAC staff created the tool using data provided by the Field Services Unit. Originally designed to replace summary reporting, SIBRS enables participating agencies the ability to contribute detailed crime data to the records management system, which is then reported directly to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Compared to traditional summary reporting, SIBRS data provide a more complete picture of crime in Oklahoma communities.

***In this issue:***

***National Missing Children's Day: Keeping Kids Safe***

## National Missing Children's Day

In 1983, President Ronald Reagan proclaimed May 25 National Missing Children's Day. Etan Patz went missing in New York on May 25, 1979; the subsequent search and national recognition changed how the public, legislature, and law enforcement viewed child abduction and also changed the coordination of effort to help find missing children, identify and arrest suspects, and help families who have missing children. National Missing Children's Day serves as a reminder to all parents/guardians of the need for high-quality photographs of their children in case of an emergency and to remain vigilant of posters and photographs of missing children posted in their communities.

The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC), a private nonprofit organization, was created in 1984; its mission is to serve as a resource on issues related to missing and sexually exploited children. Additionally, NCMEC provides information to law enforcement, parents, and children across the nation. According to the NCMEC, approximately 800,000 children are reported missing each year, which equates to more than 2,000 children each day. Approximately 1 in 5 girls and 1 in 10 boys will be sexually victimized before age 18, yet only 1 in 3 will tell anyone. The NCMEC strives to change these trends and has made significant progress since 1984; June 2012 marks NCMEC's 28th anniversary. Congress has authorized NCMEC to perform 19 distinct tasks, including:

- ∞ Operating as the official national resource center and information clearinghouse for missing and exploited children;
- ∞ Operating a child victim identification program;
- ∞ Assisting the efforts of law enforcement agencies in identifying victims of child pornography and other sexual crimes.

NCMEC headquarters are located at the Charles B. Wang International Children's Building in Alexandria, Virginia. For more information, please visit [www.missingkids.com](http://www.missingkids.com).

### Child Abuse: Warning Signs

#### Neglect

- Signs of malnutrition or poor hygiene
- Unattended physical or medical problems

#### Physical Abuse

- Unexplained bruises, burns, or welts
- Child appears frightened of caregiver

#### Sexual Abuse

- Age-inappropriate sexual play with toys, self, others
- Age-inappropriate knowledge of sex

#### Emotional Abuse

- Extremes in behavior (aggressive to passive)
- Delayed physical, emotional, or intellectual involvement

# Keeping Kids Safe

## Home Safety

Teach children their full name, address, and phone number. Make sure they also know your full name.

Teach children how and when to use 911.

Instruct children to keep doors locked and not open them for anyone when home alone.

## Public Safety

Remind children not to walk/play alone outside

Teach children never to approach an unknown vehicle

Practice “what-if” situations

Teach children where to go for help

## Internet Safety

Learn about the internet

Place the computer in a common area

Use privacy settings on social networking sites

Caution children not to post personal information online

## School Safety

Instruct children to walk in groups –never alone

Point out safe spots where they can go for help

Caution children never to accept a ride from a stranger unless you have told them it is okay

For more information, please visit [www.missingkids.com](http://www.missingkids.com) and [www.take25.org](http://www.take25.org)

Information adapted from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, which is funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice

# Baker's Dozen

*Angie Baker, SAC Director*

National Missing Children's Day is observed annually in May. Understanding the nature and extent of victimization is important; for that reason, each year the Bureau of Justice Statistics conducts the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Combined with Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data, the NCVS offers a more complete picture of crime in America. Whereas the UCR Program collects data for crimes reported to law enforcement, the NCVS attempts to collect data for unreported crime. Select NCVS statistics are provided below:

1. In 2010, U.S. residents age 12 or older experienced an estimated 18.7 million violent and property crime victimizations, down from 20.1 million in 2009;
2. Violent victimizations declined by nearly 34% between 2001 and 2010;
3. Males (15.7 per 1,000) and females (14.2 per 1,000) had similar rates of violent victimizations during 2010;
4. From 2001 to 2010, weapon violence and stranger-perpetrated violence have declined;
5. Between 2001 and 2010, approximately 6 to 9% of all violent victimizations were committed with firearms;
6. In 2010, 29% of all victims of violence suffered an injury;
7. Of the 29%, 5% of victims were seriously injured, and 23% suffered minor injuries;
8. The percent of victimizations involving injuries has remained stable at 28% from 2001 to 2006;
9. Property victimizations declined by 5% between 2009 and 2010;
10. Property victimization fell to the lowest levels since 1993;
11. Households in the lowest income category (less than \$7,500/year) had a higher overall property victimization rate;
12. About 50% of all violent victimizations and 40% of property crimes were reported to law enforcement in 2010;
13. For more information, please visit [www.bjs.gov](http://www.bjs.gov)

*Information adapted from the National Crime Victimization Survey: Criminal Victimization, 2010 (US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics: 2011)*

## Mission

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