



# Chapter 9 Crime

## VARIABLES

Analysis	Data Source
1. Oklahoma City Aggravated Assaults 2013-2015 by Zip Code	Oklahoma City Police Department Aggregate Data 2013-2015
2. Age adjusted, Gun-related Mortality Rates by Zip Code, Gender and Race	Oklahoma State Department of Health Vital Statistics Death Records 2013-2015
3. Age-adjusted Homicide Mortality Rates by Zip Code, Gender and Race	Oklahoma State Department of Health Vital Statistics Death Records 2013-2015

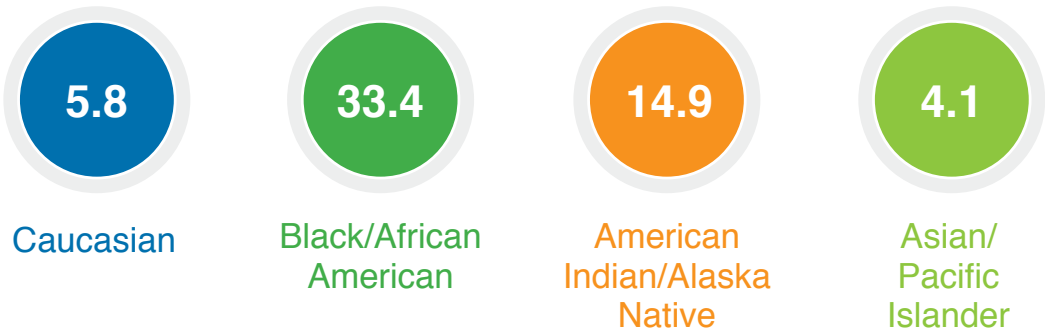
# HOMICIDE MORTALITY

This indicator signifies the number of homicides per 100,000 population from 2013-2015. The rates were age adjusted to account for differences in age distributions among our community. The age-adjusted homicide rate was 8.5 deaths per 100,000 in Oklahoma City-County during 2013-2015.

### Why is it important?

Exposures to violence, and its norms, can lead to further community violence. Homicide is an extreme outcome of the broader public health problem of social violence. The local public health system has the opportunity to improve community awareness and system changes along with developing or advocating for programs, services, and policies that aim to reduce violence through targeted community campaigning and education. Working with local agencies to target violence through community organization and planning, as well as engaging local law enforcement in these efforts, will be critical to impacting crime rates in our community.

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race, 2013-2015



## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Gender, 2013-2015

Male 13.9

Female 3.3

### How are we doing?

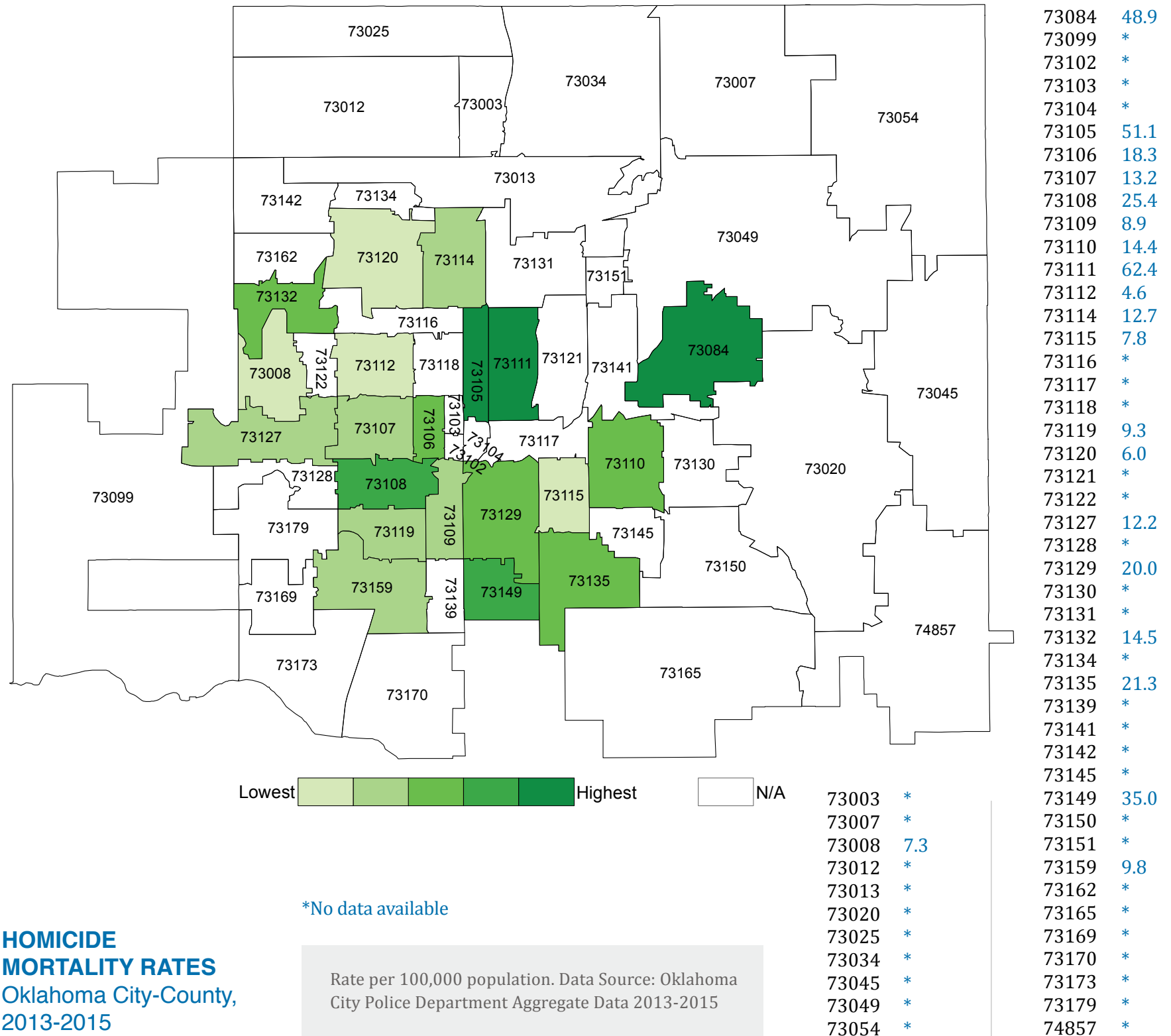
In Oklahoma City-County, there were 231 deaths due to homicide in 2013-2015. The homicide rate for Oklahoma City-County was 8.5 per 100,000 people. This was higher than the national rate of 5.1 per 100,000 and the state rate of 7.3 per 100,000. Rates were highest among the Black/African American population and males. The zip codes with the highest rates were 73111, 73105, 73084, 73149 and 73108.

Data Source: Oklahoma State Department of Health Vital Statistics Death Records 2013-2015 and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Mortality Rates Comparison 2013-2015

Oklahoma City-County	Oklahoma State	United States
8.5	7.3	5.1





## AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS

Aggravated assault is an attempt to cause, purposely or recklessly, bodily harm to another person or carelessly attempt to cause harm with a deadly weapon. This indicator is presented as the total number of aggravated assaults during 2013-2015.

### Why is it important?

Of the violent crimes reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States, aggravated assaults accounted for 63.6 percent. Aggravated assaults are another status of community violence. The local public health system, to include local law enforcement, can drive policies and strategies towards a healthier community by identifying the areas with higher violence to target prevention programs.

### How are we doing?

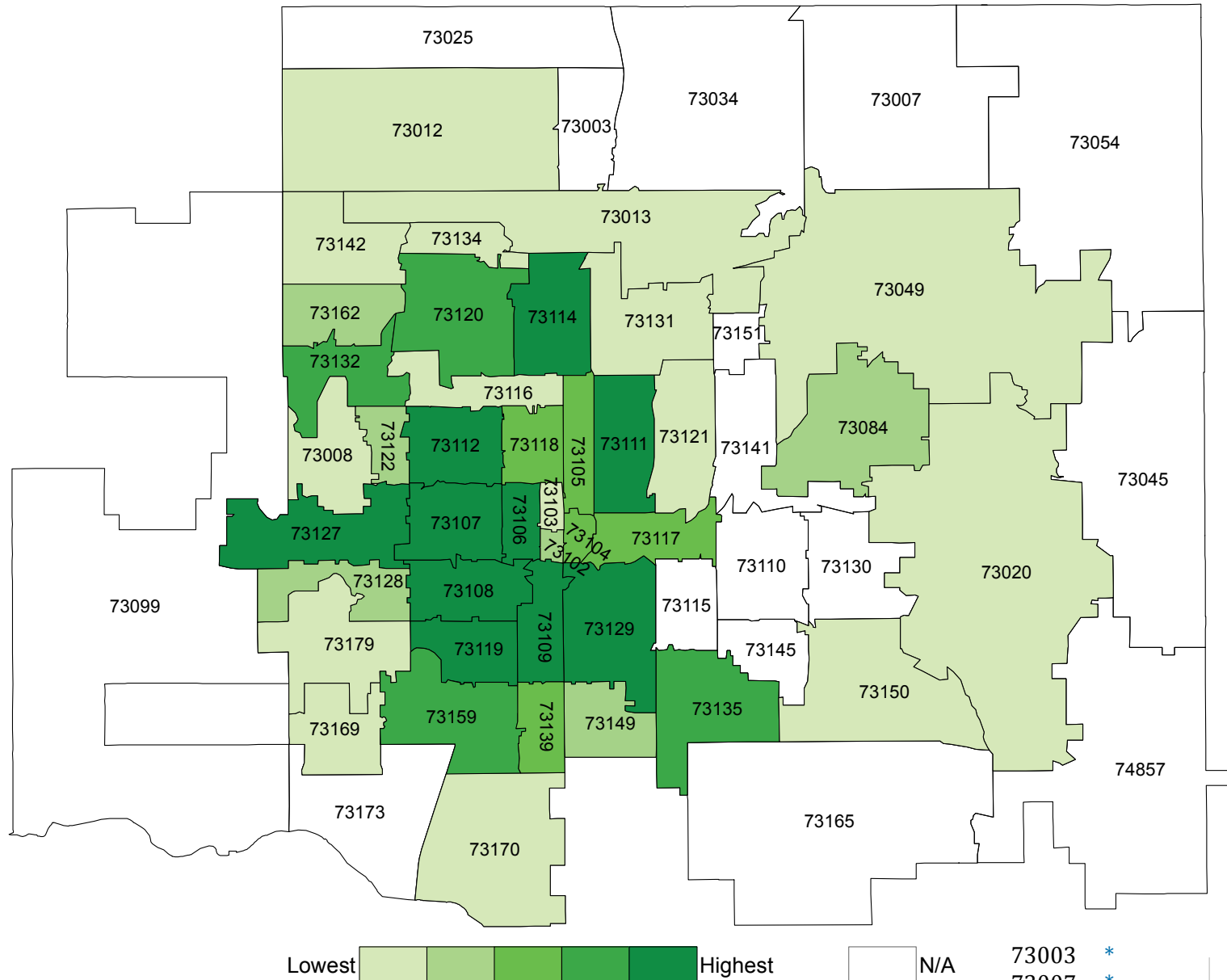
In Oklahoma City, there were 7,602 incidents of aggravated assault during 2013-2015. The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation reported more than 34,000 aggravated assaults statewide during 2013-2014. It can be estimated that Oklahoma City accounted for more than 20 percent of the aggravated assault charges during these 3 years. In Oklahoma City, there was an estimated average of 282 aggravated assault victims per 100,000 population during the same time. Most offenders in the state were white, and the largest proportion of offenses ranged between 18 and 34 years of age during the three years (OSBI). In Oklahoma City, the zip codes with the highest aggravated assault numbers are 73119, 73127, 73129, 73109 and 73107.

Data Source: Oklahoma City Police Department Aggregate Data 2013-2015; 2014 Crime in the United States report, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Oklahoma Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) Uniform Crime Reports 2013-2015.



**Lieutenant Wayland Cubit**  
Oklahoma City Police Department  
Truancy/FACT Unit

“As a Supervisor for the Oklahoma City Police Department Truancy Unit and the F.A.C.T Program, I appreciate the information provided in the OCCHD's Wellness Score. The Family Awareness and Community Teamwork program seeks to use plain clothes police officers to positively impact inner-city youth who are at-risk to participate in high risk behavior through mentoring, character building and youth and family advocacy. The Wellness Score helps me direct our resources toward the areas with the most need. We all owe OCCHD a huge thank you for partnering with the community to put this information in such a useful and helpful form.”



73084	63
73099	**
73102	104
73103	50
73104	136
73105	160
73106	377
73107	448
73108	379
73109	490
73110	**
73111	409
73112	401
73114	380
73115	**
73116	43
73117	179
73118	160
73119	677
73120	236
73121	37
73122	82
73127	562
73128	85
73129	498
73130	**
73131	28
73132	223
73134	41
73135	249
73139	191
73141	**
73142	41
73145	*
73149	88
73150	27
73151	*
73159	234
73162	96
73165	*
73169	8
73170	5
73173	*
73179	13
74857	**

\*No data available \*\*Data too low to count/compare

## TOTAL NUMBER OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS Oklahoma City-County, 2013-2015

Data Source: Oklahoma City Police Department  
Aggregate Data 2013-2015

73003	*
73007	*
73008	8
73012	9
73013	31
73020	14
73025	*
73034	*
73045	*
73049	11
73054	**

# GUN-RELATED MORTALITY

Gun-related mortality is any death due to firearms, including homicide, suicide and accidental death. Along with homicide and aggravated assault data, gun-related mortality is another indicator to community violence. This indicator represents the number of gun-related deaths per 100,000 population from 2013-2015. The rates were age adjusted to account for differences in age distributions among our community. The age-adjusted, gun-related mortality rate was 16.2 deaths per 100,000 in Oklahoma City-County during 2013-2015.

## Why is it important?

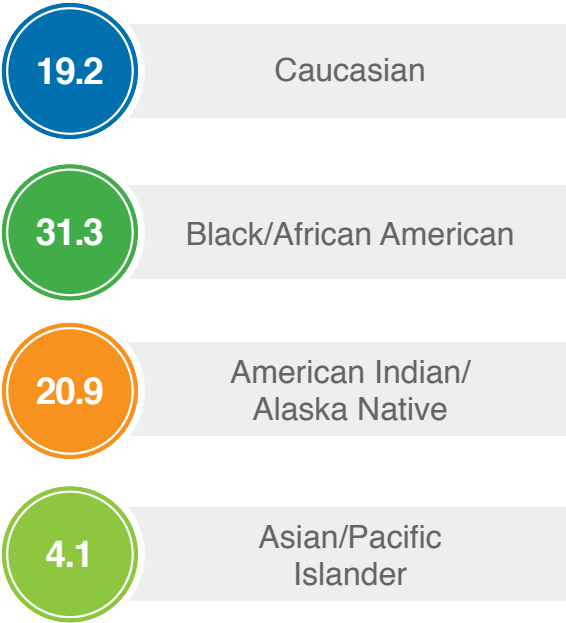
The local public health system, including community members and local officials, can utilize this information to begin developing policies and strategies towards improving gun safety in our community. Public health providers and residents can work with local law enforcement and city planners to identify key areas in the community to target prevention programs and begin to treat violence as a disease. Additionally, providers can work with gun advocacy organizations to provide adequate safety training to licensed users.

## How are we doing?

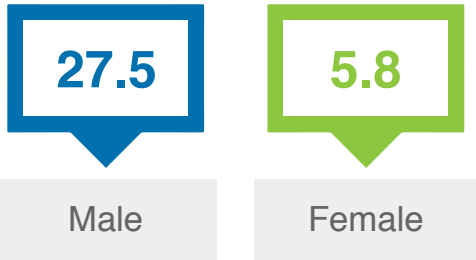
In Oklahoma City-County, there were 432 deaths related to firearms between 2013-2015. The firearm-related mortality rate was 16.2 per 100,000, which was slightly higher than the state rate of 15.6 and higher than the national rate of 10.5. Rates were highest among Black/African Americans and males. The zip codes with the highest rates were 73105, 73084, 73111, 73117 and 74857.

Data Source: Oklahoma State Department of Health Vital Statistics Death Records 2013-2015 and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

## Age-Adjusted Firearm Mortality Rates by Race, 2013-2015



## Age-Adjusted Firearm Mortality Rates by Gender, 2013-2015



## Firearm Mortality Comparison, 2013-2015

Oklahoma City-County	Oklahoma State	United States
16.2	15.6	10.5

