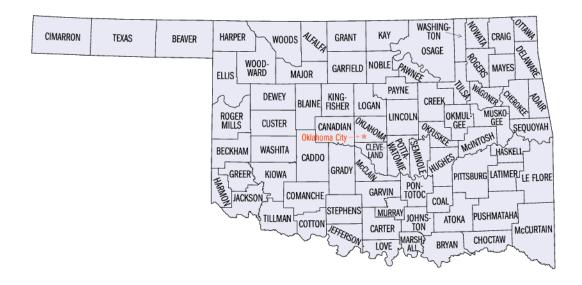
# Office of National Drug Control Policy

## Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

## State of Oklahoma

Profile of Drug Indicators

January 2004



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

### **Oklahoma**

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, funding, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

#### Demographics<sup>1</sup>

- Population: 3,511,532 (July 2003 estimate); 3,379,515 (2002 Census)
- Race/Ethnicity (2002 Census): 76.54% white; 7.2% black/African American; 5.75% American Indian/Alaska Native; 1.7% Asian; 0.05% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 1.92% some other race; 6.9% two or more races; 5.5% Hispanic/Latino (of any race)

#### **Politics**

- ➤ Governor: Brad Henry<sup>2</sup>
- Lt. Governor: Mary Fallin<sup>3</sup>
- > Attorney General: Drew Edmondson<sup>4</sup>
- ➤ U.S. Senators: James Inhofe (R), Don Nickles (R)<sup>5</sup>
- ➤ U.S. Representatives: John Sullivan (R); Brad Carson (D); Ernest Istook (R); Frank Lucas (R); Tom Cole (R)<sup>6</sup>

#### **Programs/Initiatives**

- ➤ Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Control (OBN)<sup>7</sup>
  The OBN works to enforce the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substance Act, train and assist local law enforcement agencies, and compile drug related statistics. OBN also provides a leadership role for law enforcement throughout the state for the investigative effort directed toward the illegal use of controlled substances.
- ➤ Partnership for a Drug-Free Oklahoma (PDFO)<sup>8</sup>
  PDFO, launched in June 1993, works with multiple forms of media in presenting messages that show drug use in a negative perspective. PDFO also seeks to direct the public to credible information sources that clearly define the dangers drugs pose to the individual and the community.

#### **Federal Funding**

- ➤ Drug-Free Communities Support Program grantees in Oklahoma:<sup>9</sup>
  - FY 2003:
    - \$72,897 to John Crow IV Memorial Foundation, Dustin
    - \$100,000 to Yukon Public Schools, Yukon
  - FY 2002: no grantees
  - FY 2001:
    - \$99,628 to the City of Woodward, Woodward;
    - \$100,000 to Community Development Support Association, Enid;
  - FY 2000:
    - \$94,150 to the Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Center, Inc. Commerce-Picher-Cardin Coalition, Bartlesville;
    - \$100,000 to East Tulsa Prevention Coalition, Tulsa;

- FY 1999:
  - \$90,979 to McCurtain County Educational Co-op, Idabel;
- ➤ FY2002/2003 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Formula and Discretionary Grant summary for Oklahoma:<sup>10</sup>
  - Formula Funding: \$23,264,497
    - Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant: \$17,788,840
    - Community Mental Health Services Block Grant: \$4,775,657
    - Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness: \$300,000
    - Protection and Advocacy Formula Grant: \$400,000
  - Discretionary Funding: \$9,922,199
    - Mental Health: \$2,879,026
    - Substance Prevention: \$6,143,231
    - Substance Abuse Treatment: \$899,942
  - Total Mental Health Funds: \$8,354,683
  - Total Substance Abuse Funds: \$24,832,013
  - Total Oklahoma Funds: \$33,186,696
- ➤ Executive Office for Weed and Seed<sup>11</sup>
  - Lawton and Oklahoma City have been officially designated as Weed and Seed sites.
- > FY 2003 Byrne Formula Grant Program amount awarded to Oklahoma: \$6,245,952<sup>12</sup>
- ➤ FY 2002-2003 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court grantees in Oklahoma:
  - FY 2003:<sup>13</sup>
    - \$208,918 to the District Attorney's Office of the Twenty-third Judicial District Drug Court.
  - FY 2002:<sup>14</sup>
    - \$30,000 to Anadarko Apache Tribe of Oklahoma Vaiw Program for drug court planning;
    - \$29,743 to Tahlequah Cherokee Nation Cherokee Nation Judicial Branch for drug court planning.
- ➤ FY 1996-2003 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Formula Grant amount allocated to Oklahoma: 15
  - FY 1996: \$437,621
  - FY 1997: \$500,582
  - FY 1998: \$1.069.461
  - FY 1999: \$1,047,179
  - FY 2000: \$1,054,654
  - FY 2001: \$1,068,587
  - FY 2002: \$1,180,531
  - FY 2003: \$1,089,984<sup>16</sup>
- ➤ FY 2002-2003 Office of Community Oriented Policing Services Methamphetamine Grant awards in Oklahoma:
  - FY 2002:<sup>17</sup>
    - \$222,222 to the Caddo County Sheriff's Department
    - \$222,222 to the Comanche County Sheriff's Office
    - \$222,222 to the Creek County Sheriff's Department
  - FY 2003:<sup>18</sup>

- \$250,000 to the Tulsa Police Department for drug endangered children programs.
- ➤ FY 2001 Housing and Urban Development Elimination Grant recipients in Oklahoma: 19
  - \$125,000 to Southwest Consolidated Properties, LLC, Del City;
  - \$200,000 to The Ambassador, an Oklahoma Limited Partnership, Lawton;
  - \$99,242 to Tulsa Housing Assistance Corporation, Tulsa.
- ➤ Oklahoma received a total of \$72.9 million for the FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs and Community Oriented Policing Services grants. The funding was divided into the following categories:<sup>20</sup>
  - Communities (Discretionary): \$1.5 million
  - Counter-Terrorism (Discretionary): \$18.1 million
  - Juvenile Justice:
    - Discretionary: \$3.9 millionFormula: \$4.4 million
  - Law Enforcement:
    - Discretionary: \$20.6 million
    - Formula: \$9.8 million
  - Substance Abuse:
    - Discretionary: \$1.6 million
    - Formula: \$7.5 million
  - Victims:
    - Discretionary: \$0.1 million
    - Formula: \$5.5 million

#### **Crime and Drug-Related Crime**

➤ During 2000, there were 12,282 arrests for larceny/theft in Oklahoma. This number decreased to 10,391 during 2001. During 2002, there were 11,577 arrests for larceny/theft in Oklahoma. Sample 2002, there were 11,577 arrests for larceny/theft in Oklahoma.

#### Number of Arrests, Selected Offenses, Oklahoma, 2000-2002

Offense	2000	2001	2002
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	182	158	173
Forcible rape	391	367	426
Robbery	681	643	745
Aggravated assault	4,731	4,640	4,754
Burglary	2,750	2,958	3,013
Larceny theft	12,282	10,391	11,577
Motor vehicle theft	1,614	1,659	1,739
Arson	277	222	236
Drug abuse violations	21,952	20,400	21,773
DUI	21,925	21,161	21,649
Liquor laws	3,688	3,326	3,031
Drunkenness	25,475	23,877	23,792

➤ During 2001, there were 9,118 adult arrests and 1,425 juvenile arrests for marijuana possession. During 2002, there were 8,767 adult arrests and 1,282 juvenile arrests for marijuana possession. 55

Number of Arrests for Drug-Related Offenses, Oklahoma, 2001-2002

	Adult		Juve	enile
Offense Type	2001	2002	2001	2002
Sales/manufacturing opium/cocaine + derivatives	739	649	35	41
Sales/manufacturing marijuana	968	997	94	94
Sales/manufacturing synthetic narcotics	1,425	1,760	25	33
Sales/manufacturing other	661	659	36	30
Possession opium/cocaine and their derivatives	3,320	3,281	153	165
Possession marijuana	9,118	8,767	1,425	1,282
Possession synthetic narcotics	2,380	2,823	62	61
Possession other	1,268	1,395	76	60

➤ During 2002, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) reported making 276 arrests for drug violations in Oklahoma. <sup>26</sup>

Number of DEA Drug Arrests, Oklahoma, 1998-2002

Year	Arrests
1998	584
1999	823
2000	464
2001	463
2002	276

#### **Drugs**

#### Cocaine

According to the DEA, cocaine continues to be readily available throughout Oklahoma. <sup>27</sup> During 1999, according to a study done by the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS), over 200,000 members (8.5%) of the general adult population and over 15,000 members (9.4%) of the Native American population had used cocaine at least once in their lifetime. For the general population, the highest rate of cocaine use was found among person's aged 18 to 29. Among the Native American population, the highest rate was found among person's aged 30 to 44. <sup>28</sup>

#### > Heroin

Mexican black tar heroin is the most prevalent and abused type of heroin in Oklahoma. Mexican brown powdered heroin is also available, but to a lesser extent. During 1999, over 30,000 (1.3%) Oklahoma residents and over 3,500 (2.1%) of the Native American population in Oklahoma had used heroin at least once in their lifetime.<sup>29</sup>

➤ Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine is considered the greatest drug threat to Oklahoma. It is available throughout the State, and abuse of the drug is increasing.<sup>30</sup>

#### > Marijuana

Marijuana is readily available throughout Oklahoma and is the main illicit drug of abuse in the State. Mexican "sinsemilla," which is usually found in pressed or brick form, is the most common type of marijuana available in Oklahoma, especially in urban areas. <sup>31</sup> During 1999, 44% of those aged 18 to 29; 53% of those aged 30 to 44; and 33% of those aged 45 to 54 reported using marijuana at least once during their lifetime. Among the Native American population, 48% of those aged 18 to 29; 60% of those aged 30 to 44; and 39% of those aged 45 to 54 reported using marijuana during their lifetime. <sup>32</sup>

### Club Drugs

An increase in the abuse of club drugs, including MDMA and GHB, has been seen in the State. MDMA has been found at rave parties in eastern and central Oklahoma.<sup>33</sup>

- Diverted Pharmaceuticals
  - Vicodin, Lortab, propoxyphene, alprazolam, hydrocodone, Ultram, diazepam, Hycodan, Demerol, Dilaudid, and Percodan are the most popular pharmaceutical substances abused in Oklahoma. These drugs are diverted through fraudulent prescriptions, doctor shopping, pharmacy break-ins, and hospital thefts. OxyContin is also increasing as a pharmaceutical drug of abuse in the State.<sup>34</sup>
- According to 1999-2000 data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, approximately 48.16% of Oklahoma citizens ages 12 and older felt that smoking marijuana once a month posed a great risk.<sup>35</sup>

Percent of Citizens Reporting Drug Use, by Age, Oklahoma, 1999-2000 Data

	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Past month use of any illicit drug	8.69	11.34	3.32	4.99
Past month use of marijuana	5.66	8.39	1.68	3.02
Past month use of illicit drug other than marij.	4.19	6.09	2.11	2.87
Past year cocaine use	1.39	3.77	1.08	1.47
Great risk of smoking marijuana once a month	42.76	36.34	51.05	48.16

According to 2000 data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1.20% of Oklahoma citizens reported past year dependence on illicit drugs. 36

Percent of Citizens Reporting Dependence, Oklahoma, 2000

Past Year Dependence	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Illicit drug dependence	2.17	3.19	0.70	1.20
Illicit drug dependence or abuse	4.34	5.52	1.39	2.27
Alcohol dependence	2.04	4.64	1.95	2.32
Alcohol dependence or abuse	4.95	11.81	4.17	5.28
Alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse	6.56	13.70	4.83	6.21

#### **Juveniles**

➤ During 2000, there were 1,254 juvenile arrests for drunkenness in Oklahoma.<sup>37</sup> This number decreased during 2001 to 850.<sup>38</sup> During 2002, there were 919 juvenile arrests for drunkenness.<sup>39</sup>

Number of Juvenile Arrests, Selected Offenses, Oklahoma, 2000-2001

Offense	2000	2001	2002
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	19	27	13
Forcible rape	77	43	55
Robbery	208	184	157
Aggravated assault	718	710	733
Burglary	1,002	1,019	978
Larceny theft	5,130	4,237	4,205
Motor vehicle theft	610	584	528
Arson	151	141	101
Drug abuse violations	2,056	1,725	1,730
DUI	525	479	461
Liquor laws	602	635	623
Drunkenness	1,254	850	919

- ➤ Between 1999-2000, the ODMHSAS conducted a school survey showing that 9.2% of high school students reported using cocaine at least once during their lifetime. <sup>40</sup>
- ➤ Between 1999-2000, 44.7% of high school students reported using marijuana at least once during their lifetime and 21% reported that they had used marijuana during the past month. 41
- ➤ 2.4% of Oklahoma high school students surveyed between 1999-2000 indicated that they had used heroin at least once in their lifetime. Reported use was highest among 9<sup>th</sup> grade students (3.0%) and lowest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade students (1.7%). Reported lifetime heroin use was 2.6% among 10<sup>th</sup> grade students and 2.3% among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students.<sup>42</sup>
- ➤ Between 1999-2000, 11.5% of Oklahoma high school students reported using methamphetamine/amphetamine at least once in their lifetime. Twelfth graders reported the highest percentage (13.1%) of lifetime methamphetamine/amphetamine use. 43

#### **Enforcement**

As of October 2002, there were 10,585 law enforcement employees in Oklahoma (7,108 officers and 3,477 civilians).<sup>44</sup>

#### **Trafficking and Seizures**

- Cocaine available in Oklahoma is transported into the State from Texas and Mexico via commercial airlines and motor vehicles. Much of the powder cocaine available in the State is converted into crack cocaine for sale at the retail level. Mexican and African American traffickers are the primary distributors of cocaine. 45
- ➤ Most heroin traffickers in Oklahoma receive the drug from Mexico. 46

- ➤ Hispanic and African American street gangs conduct most of the retail distribution that occurs in Oklahoma City and Tulsa. Local independent dealers also are involved in retail distribution, but to a much lesser extent.<sup>47</sup>
- ➤ Hispanic organizations transport most of the methamphetamine into the State. Small "mom and pop" local laboratories continue to be a significant problem throughout Oklahoma. About 30% of these local laboratories use the "Nazi" method and produce only ounce quantities or less at a time. <sup>48</sup>
- Mexican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) and criminal groups are the primary wholesale distributors of Methamphetamine within the State. Methamphetamine is distributed at the retail level by Mexican criminal groups, Caucasian criminal groups, street gangs, independent dealers and, to a lesser extent, outlaw motorcycle gangs. 49
- ➤ Marijuana imported from Mexico is prevalent in Oklahoma and is usually imported in combination with other illegal substances. The majority of the marijuana smuggled from the southwest border into the State is transported via passenger vehicle and occasionally in freight vehicles. In recent years, domestically produced marijuana has become less available due to the severe drought in the State over the past three years. <sup>50</sup>
- ➤ Approximately 490 kilograms of marijuana were seized by Federal agencies in Oklahoma during 2002.<sup>51</sup>

#### Amount of Federal Drug Seizures, Oklahoma, 2002

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Drug Type	Amount Seized (in kilograms)			
Cocaine	173.3			
Heroin	0.2			
Methamphetamine	4.5			
Marijuana	490.4			

- ➤ MDMA seizures in Oklahoma have increased from 6 dosage units during 2000 to 2,657 dosage units in 2001. The majority of the MDMA available in Oklahoma comes from the West Coast, Nevada and Texas, although a small number of seizures have involved MDMA originating in Canada. <sup>52</sup>
- ➤ Two "super labs," capable of producing 20-40 pounds of methamphetamine at a time, were seized over the last two years in Oklahoma.<sup>53</sup>
- ➤ The Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Control (OBN) seized 11,361 grams of amphetamine/methamphetamine during 2002.<sup>54</sup>

Drugs Purchased and Seized by OBN, Oklahoma, 1998-2002

Drug Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Marijuana (in pounds)	385	4,295	3,059	173	631
Amphetamine/methamphetamine (in grams)	18,406	87,927	1,406	2,134	11,361
Cocaine (in grams)	5,189	1,609	2,891	7,256	4,663
Crack (in grams)	144	91	120	335	597

➤ The number of methamphetamine labs seized in Oklahoma by the OBN has increased from 10 during 1994 to 1,254 during 2002.<sup>55</sup>

Number of Labs Seized, Oklahoma, 1994-2002

Year	Labs Seized
1994	10
1995	34
1996	125
1997	241
1998	275
1999	781
2000	946
2001	1,193
2002	1,254

➤ During 2002, more than 5,000 cultivated marijuana plants were eradicated under the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program in Oklahoma. <sup>56</sup>

Number of Marijuana Plants Eradicated and Seized, Oklahoma, 2002

Outdoor (	<b>Operations</b>	Indoor Operations		Total
	Cultivated			Cultivated
Eradicated	<b>Plants</b>	Grows	<b>Plants</b>	<b>Plants</b>
Plots	Eradicated	Seized	<b>Eradicated</b>	Eradicated
213	5,120	4	29	5,149

#### Courts

➤ Drug Courts<sup>57</sup>

As of November 2003, there were 54 drug courts either being planned or already operating in Oklahoma. Nineteen drug courts have been in existence for over two years, 18 were recently implemented, and 17 were being planned.

➤ During FY 2001, 27.8% of Federally-sentenced defendants in Oklahoma were charged with drug offenses. Methamphetamine was involved in 35.6% of the drug offenses. <sup>58</sup>

Federally-Sentenced Drug Offenders, by Drug Type, Oklahoma, FY 2001

Drug Type	Number	Percent
Powder cocaine	11	9.3%
Crack cocaine	30	25.4
Heroin	3	2.5
Marijuana	26	22.0
Methamphetamine	42	35.6
Other	6	5.1

#### **Corrections**

As of November 2003, there were 22,837 inmates, 28,643 probation clients, and 4,228 parole clients under the supervision of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.<sup>59</sup>

- As of November 2003, 18% of inmates were incarcerated for distributing a controlled substance and 11.3% of inmates were incarcerated for possession/obtaining a controlled substance.<sup>60</sup>
- ➤ Of the 1,026 inmates randomly drug tested in Oklahoma as of November 2003, 35 (3.4%) tested positive for a substance. <sup>61</sup>
- As of November 2003, 5,037 inmates at the Oklahoma Department of Corrections were in substance abuse treatment programs.<sup>62</sup>
- ➤ During 1999, the ODMHSAS estimated that more than 12,000 prisoners (61.2%) and 14,000 probationers and parolees (45.6%) had used cocaine at least once in their lifetime.<sup>63</sup>
- ➤ During 1999, 88% of the prison inmates reported using marijuana within their lifetime. Among probationers and parolees, 48% of Native Americans, 34% of Caucasians, and 28% of African Americans reported using marijuana in the last 18 months. Over 44% of female inmates and 40% of male inmates reported using marijuana within the last 18 months. <sup>64</sup>
- ➤ In Oklahoma during 1999, more than 5,000 prisoners (25.6%) and 3,000 probationers and parolees (10.5%) had used heroin at least once in their lifetime. <sup>65</sup>

#### **Treatment**

➤ During 2002, there were 17,489 admissions to treatment in Oklahoma. <sup>66</sup> In 2001, there were 16,915 admissions to drug/alcohol treatment in Oklahoma. <sup>67</sup> There were 13,742 treatment admissions in 2000. <sup>68</sup>

Number of Admissions to Treatment, Oklahoma, 2000-2002

Trainer of Hamissions	<u>2000</u>		,	<u>2001</u>		02
<b>Drug Type</b>	#	%	#	%	#	%
Alcohol only	3,365	24.5%	3,922	23.2%	3,992	22.8%
Alc. w/ second. drug	2,974	21.6	3,649	21.6	3,670	21.0
Cocaine – smoked	1,000	7.3	1,264	7.5	1,347	7.7
Cocaine – other route	345	2.5	407	2.4	403	2.3
Marijuana	2,258	16.4	2,888	17.1	2,999	17.1
Heroin	139	1.0	182	1.1	134	0.8
Other opiates	230	1.7	353	2.1	414	2.4
PCP	16	0.1	29	0.2	41	0.2
Hallucinogens	16	0.1	16	0.1	23	0.1
Amphetamines	2,583	18.8	3,291	19.5	3,437	19.7
Other stimulants	18	0.1	18	0.1	5	0.0
Tranquilizers	94	0.7	106	0.6	134	0.8
Sedatives	69	0.5	115	0.7	117	0.7
Inhalants	46	0.3	48	0.3	41	0.2
Other/none specified	589	4.3	627	3.7	732	4.2
Total	13,742	100.0	16,915	100.0	17,489	100.0

#### Sources

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <a href="http://www.census.gov">http://www.census.gov</a>
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http://www.senate.gov/general/contact\_information/senators\_cfm.cfm?State=OK

<sup>6</sup> U.S. House of Representatives, Oklahoma Representatives:

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http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/states/ok.html

<sup>10</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, FY 2002/2003 Formula and Discretionary Grant Allotments Summary, Oklahoma:

http://www.samhsa.gov/funding/content/states/State\_files/sheet038.htm

<sup>11</sup> Executive Office for Weed and Seed Data Center, Oklahoma:

http://www.weedandseeddatacenter.org/map.aspx?state=OK

<sup>12</sup> Bureau of Justice Assistance Web site, FY 2003 Byrne Formula Grant Program State Allocations: http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/html/FY2003BYRNE.pdf

<sup>13</sup> Bureau of Justice Assistance, FY 2003 Drug Court Awards:

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<sup>16</sup> Bureau of Justice Assistance, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Program, FY 2003 State Allocations: http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/pdf/03RSATAllocations.PDF

<sup>17</sup> U.S. Housing and Urban Development, Federally Assisted Low-Income Housing Drug Elimination Grants: Detailed Congressional Report, FY 2001:

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<sup>18</sup> Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, FY 2003 COPS Methamphetamine Grant Announcement: http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=951

<sup>19</sup> Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federally Assisted Low-Income Housing Drug Elimination Grants: Detailed Congressional Report, FY 2001:

http://www.hud.gov/content/releases/drugelimination.pdf <sup>20</sup> Office of Justice Programs and Office of Community Oriented Policing Services Grants, Oklahoma, FY 2002: http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fy2002grants/map/okstate.htm

<sup>21</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 2000, October 2001: http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/00cius.htm

<sup>22</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States, 2001. October 2002: http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/01cius.htm

<sup>23</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 2002, October 2003:

http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/02cius.htm

24 Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, State of Oklahoma Uniform Crime Report Annual Report January — December 2001: http://www.doc.state.ok.us/DASU/reports/ucr2001.pdf

<sup>25</sup> Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, State of Oklahoma Uniform Crime Report Annual Report January — December 2002: <a href="http://www.osbi.state.ok.us/Crime\_Stats/ucr2002book.pdf">http://www.osbi.state.ok.us/Crime\_Stats/ucr2002book.pdf</a>

<sup>26</sup> Drug Enforcement Administration, Oklahoma State Factsheet:

http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/pubs/states/oklahoma.html

<sup>7</sup> Drug Enforcement Administration, Oklahoma State Factsheet:

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<sup>28</sup> National Drug Intelligence Center, Oklahoma Drug Threat Assessment, October 2002: http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs2/2286/2286p.pdf <sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Oklahoma Governor's Web site: <a href="http://www.governor.state.ok.us/">http://www.governor.state.ok.us/</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Oklahoma Lt. Governor's Web site: http://www.ltgov.state.ok.us/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Oklahoma Attorney General's Web site: <a href="http://www.oag.state.ok.us/">http://www.oag.state.ok.us/</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> U.S. Senate Web site, Oklahoma Members:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Partnership for a Drug-Free Oklahoma Web site: http://www.drugfreeok.org/default.asp

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Drug-Free Communities Support Program Web site, Oklahoma grantees:

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<sup>41</sup> Ibid.
<sup>42</sup> Ibid.
<sup>43</sup> Ibid.
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<sup>48</sup> Drug Enforcement Administration, Oklahoma State Factsheet:
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