

An Analysis of Robbery in Oklahoma Using Incident-Based Reporting Data (SIBRS)



OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU of INVESTIGATION
Office of Criminal Justice Statistics

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Introduction

The Oklahoma Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) is co-located with the state's criminal history repository, the state's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, and the State Incident-Based Reporting (SIBRS) Program. The purpose for studying robbery in Oklahoma is to increase access to and understanding of National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) enhanced data. By analyzing NIBRS compatible data, the SAC strives to demonstrate the value SIBRS data can have for local agencies and government planners, as well as its utility for problem solving and understanding larger aspects of crimes reported in Oklahoma. The SAC and the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) demonstrate the value and utility of SIBRS data to encourage all local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) in Oklahoma to commit to SIBRS reporting and to report quality data.

Key Findings:

- The number of robberies reported varied nearly every month during the year, although the overall trend was an increase in reports between January and August. The number of reported robberies then fluctuated significantly between August and November. During this time period, reported robberies:
 - decreased 41.0% from August to September,
 - Increased 95.7% from September to October, and
 - Decreased 42.2% from October to November.
- The majority of robbery victims did not know the offender, as 60.9% of Victim to Offender Relationships were classified as Not Known to Victim.
- 33.9% of robberies were at a residence, with 40.5% of residential robberies occurring between 21:00-03:00.

- 61.1% of arrestees were arrested “On-View”, and only 25.0% were armed.
- Money was the most commonly reported property type stolen (26.3%). However, automobiles which accounted for only 3.9% of the types of property stolen, accounted for 38.8% of the total value of stolen property.

Literature Review

History of Crime Reporting and NIBRS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) initiated crime reporting in 1930 with the UCR Program, which allows LEAs to report crimes on a voluntary basis. Law enforcement agencies only report crimes that are both known to the agency and have been reported to that agency. At first, crime reporting assisted law enforcement agencies with planning and operation, but crime reporting is now useful to many groups, including criminologists, legislators, and the media. The UCR Program uses a summary reporting system (SRS), which utilizes a Hierarchy Rule, and thus counts only the most serious offense committed during an incident. For example, a robber might rob an individual, but during the robbery, the offender commits motor vehicle theft. With SRS, the only crime counted would be robbery (the most serious offense). UCR also collects on only seven index crimes: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny (theft) and motor vehicle theft.

In 1989, the FBI UCR Program began implementing NIBRS. Through NIBRS, law enforcement agencies are now able to report up to ten crimes that occur during an incident, including less serious offenses. In the example above, an agency reporting in NIBRS format would report both the robbery and the motor vehicle theft. Additionally, NIBRS collects information on offenders, victims, and context of the offense and other valuable data. Further, NIBRS links arrests and clearances to incidents, so an arrest for robbery is linked to the crime reported. SRS reports only the number of individuals arrested for an offense; it is unknown if the arrests are linked to the crimes reported by the agency for the same time period or relate back to crimes which occurred and were reported previously. About 43 percent of law enforcement agencies across the country reported to the UCR program via NIBRS in 2017. The FBI UCR Program anticipates no longer accepting SRS data beginning January 1, 2021 (NIBRS User Manual 2018).

History of SIBRS in Oklahoma

In 1976, under Title 74 O.S. §150.10, the Oklahoma legislature mandated the OSBI establish a statewide UCR Program. At the outset, LEAs reported crimes using the SRS format. However, in 2003, Oklahoma LEAs began converting from a SRS format to SIBRS, and in 2009 the FBI certified SIBRS to submit NIBRS data to the national program (Oklahoma Incident-Based Reporting Training Manual 2018).

According to a June 2018 report on the status of Oklahoma agencies reporting via SIBRS, an estimated 88.8% of law enforcement agencies reported crime data via SIBRS in 2017 (State Incident-Based Reporting System Bulletin 2018). However, these agencies only served 47.5% of the state's population and accounted for 32.7% of all index crimes in Oklahoma in 2017, as the state's largest jurisdictions reported crime data in SRS format. The majority of SIBRS reporting agencies served populations of less than 15,000, with only 15 agencies serving populations of at least 25,000 or more.

Previous SAC Projects with SIBRS

The SAC has previously produced studies using SIBRS data to create a fuller picture of crime in Oklahoma, to demonstrate the value of SIBRS, and to review data quality of SIBRS reports. In 2015, the SAC published a study on property crimes using SIBRS data from Tahlequah Police Department. In this study, the SAC analyzed reports from 2012-2014 for property crimes including theft from building, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts/accessories, burglary/breaking and entering, motor vehicle theft, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property. After analyzing 1,245 reports, researchers identified North Central Tahlequah and South Muskogee Avenue as two hotspots for property crime in Tahlequah. Additionally, they concluded: burglary was the most common property crime and occurred mostly at single occupancy dwellings;

66% of offenders/arrestees were between the ages of 18 and 35; the highest number of property crimes occurred in June and October; most incidents occurred from 10:00 p.m. to 1:59 a.m.; and that the most commonly stolen item was money (Police Planning Through Incident-Based Reporting Data 2015).

Another study by the SAC analyzed a range of sex offense SIBRS reports in 2015, but included the whole state rather than just one agency. In the study, researchers focused on four sex offenses (forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling) and analyzed 1,315 reports from 199 different law enforcement agencies. They found that June had the largest number of sex offenses reported, the majority of reports involved an offender that was known to the victim and occurred in a residence, and that the most frequent weapon was personal weapons (hands, feet, fists, etc.) (An Analysis of Sex Offenses 2017).

The most recent SAC publication, *An Analysis of Intimate Partner Murders in Oklahoma Using Incident-Based Reporting Data* (2019), compiled all applicable intimate partner murder (IPM) SIBRS reports from 2011-2016 for quantitative and qualitative analysis. 38 reports were analyzed from 31 SIBRS agencies in Oklahoma, representing 27 of the 77 counties. The analysis found that the gender distribution of victims and offenders was evenly distributed, 50% of the relationships between victim and offender were spouses, and over 57% of IPM cases occurred between the months of November and February, and the most common weapon type was a firearm. These publications illustrate the capability and value of SIBRS data to the SAC for conducting research, assisting law enforcement agencies, and identifying problem areas.

Robbery

According to Oklahoma Statute 21 O.S. § 791, robbery is the “wrongful taking of personal property in the possession of another, from his person or immediate presence, and against his will,

accomplished by means of force or fear.” SIBRS defines robbery as “the taking or attempting to take anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm” (Oklahoma Incident-Based Reporting Training Manual 2018:88). Prior to collecting data, researchers reviewed literature and studies about robbery. The literature around robbery focuses on explaining the unique nature of the crime itself, preventing robbery through understanding how offenders choose locations, and studying the demographics of victims and offenders. Three main concepts appeared when reviewing the literature; key concepts included rational choice theory, routine activities theory, and environmental criminology. Rational choice theory proposes offenders make rational choices about who and where to target by making cost-benefit analyses, while routine activities theory focuses on the necessity of offenders and victims converging in space and time. Environmental criminology, instead, focuses on the role of place-based characteristics that encourage higher crime rates, like poor lighting or the lack of guardianship.

O’Flaherty and Sethi (2009) note that while robbery has decreased drastically since the 1990s, robberies resulting in victim injury have increased. They attribute this phenomenon to deterrence and victim hardening, where deterrence policies remove less violent offenders from the offender pool and victim resistance to compliance results in victim hardening. Moreover, robberies occurring near victims’ residences has increased since 1993; presumably, victims are less vulnerable at their homes and could therefore mount a stronger resistance to crime.

The seminal study *Armed Robbers in Action: Stickups and Street Culture* by Wright and Decker (1997) provides a groundwork for understanding robbers’ choices and modes of operating. By interviewing active offenders, they discovered that choosing to commit robbery was typically

the result of a desperate need for cash in order to support a self-indulgent lifestyle consistent with street culture. In this desperate need for cash, robbers would target both illicit markets and average citizens; due to desperation, robbers typically settled for the first victim available in locations that almost ensured the victim would have cash available. Additionally, they hypothesized that a desperate mindset forces robbers to avoid rationally weighing the benefits to the possibility of sanctions and consequences.

Another study uses semi-structured interviews of active offenders to create a better understanding of offender motivations behind robbery. Jacobs and Wright (2007) find that there may be different moralistic motivations behind robbery, which include market-related violations, status-based violations, and personalistic violations. Market-based violations occur when there are conflicts between trade partners or other transactions, status-based violations involve offenders who feel that their status has been threatened, and personalistic violations involve offenders who feel that their belief in a just world has been threatened. The researchers note that drug markets in particular encourage moralistic robbery, since drug markets lack legitimate means to enforce justice. Additionally, the researchers find that moralistic robbery has the potential to start robbery chains, as offenders often will target those who have no tie to the violation that incited the offender to retaliate in the first place. Overall, Jacobs and Wright (2007:528) conclude that robberies may diffuse “predatory conduct across a wider swath of the street-level microstructure than any other violent index crime.”

While interviewing offenders can provide some framework for understanding the demographics of offenders, arrest data in NIBRS can capture a fuller picture of the pool of robbers. However, Snyder (1999) notes the overrepresentation of juveniles in arrests for robbery using NIBRS data from 1991, 1992, and 1993. Snyder hypothesized that juveniles were overrepresented

in arrest statistics because juveniles may commit crimes in groups more often than adults. Despite accounting for only 17% of all robberies, juveniles comprised 30% of all robbery arrests. Because of this overrepresentation, researchers caution against biases in assessing the juvenile component of robbery.

Hot Spots and Targets

Because the end goal of robbery is to obtain some sort of property, offenders typically choose certain locations and targets that yield the best results. Offenders usually choose locations that are “vulnerable, accessible, and profitable” (Braga, Hureau, and Papachristos 2010:9). By their nature, banks, convenience stores, and bars fit this description, though specific locations of these premise types may be more attractive due to larger amounts of cash, a lack of security, and availability of escape routes. Additionally, studies suggest that robberies occur in micro places within urban areas; for example, Braga et al. (2010) found that for a nearly 30 year period, almost 50% of all commercial robberies and 66% of all street robberies occurred on a small number of street sections within Boston.

Hot spots and micro places have led researchers to investigate whether time also has an impact on the manner in which offenders choose locations. Because hot spots contain significant amounts of time, this also introduces the possibility of the same locations becoming re-victimized. Grubestic and Mack (2008) argue for the importance of studying spatio-temporal signatures, and find that robbery, burglary, and assault each displayed unique footprints in Cincinnati, Ohio for where they occur in both time and space. However, Bernasco, Ruiter, and Block (2016) discovered that by analyzing census blocks in Chicago, time of day and day of week played no part in offenders choosing locations except for at schools, where robberies occurred while schools were open. They suggest that robbery may simply not be premeditated, and that robbers choose locations

of cash economies regardless of the number of victims in the vicinity at certain times, which seems in line with Wright and Decker's hypotheses. While researching the effects of seasons on robbery, Haberman, Sorg, and Ratcliffe (2018) found that the changing of seasons did not impact robbery trends in Philadelphia. They hypothesize that offenders choose locations that are open year-round, perhaps because of the consistent opportunity. This choice reflects what they call "spatio-temporal displacement," because offenders have "adjusted to changes in routine activity patterns" (Haberman et al. 2018:446).

Crime prevention efforts have since focused on hot spots as they contain a majority of crime. After reviewing hot spot policing efforts, Braga, Hureau and Papachristos (2012) found that of 25 tests of hot spot interventions, only five interventions did not produce significant effects on crime control. However, researchers noted that this only represented a moderate effect on overall crime control, and that these interventions are likely to cause crime diffusion into surrounding areas. Another study by Wellford, MacDonald, and Weiss (1997) interviewed offenders and victims of convenience store robberies in an attempt to understand what factors make certain convenience stores suitable targets. While prior literature had focused on environmental factors that influence offenders' decisions (e.g. remote areas, lack of customers, only one clerk, easy access, and an abundance of cash), this study concluded that only "place guardians" (or security presence) played a role in deterring robbery (Wellford et al. 1997:36). Further, the researchers determined that offenders used the behavior of clerks in deciding whether to use force; to reduce injury in the event of robbery, clerks should receive training on how to handle these events.

While target locations are an important topic of research, the literature has also approached the subject of noncommercial victims and why certain groups of people may be targeted for robbery. By using NIBRS data from 9 states in the 1990s, Faggiani and Owens (1999) studied the

demographics of older adult victims of robbery. The researchers found that older adults were less likely to be robbed with a firearm, the offender's age increases as the victim's age increases, and older females as a group were more likely to be wounded or killed during robbery. They concluded that older adults were generally less likely to be robbed, but that Caucasian males 65 or older were robbed more often than any other demographic. A different study using the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) by Felson, Baumer and Messner (2000) focused on acquaintance robbery. They determined the Black, poor, young, and single individuals were primarily vulnerable to acquaintance robbery. In addition, they discovered that:

- One-third of the victims in NCVS reported that they knew the offender
- Female victims were significantly more likely to be robbed by family members
- Offenders acting alone were more likely to rob nonfamily and family acquaintances
- Incidents where family members were robbed yielded a greater amount stolen
- Victims are more likely to be injured by acquaintances during a robbery
- Victims of acquaintance robbery were more likely to report the incident to police than if the offender were a stranger
- Stranger robbery offenders were notably more likely to be young adults, Black, and men.

Methodology

In 2017 and currently, LEAs in Oklahoma are using either SIBRS or UCR to report crimes. As a result, a conversion process is performed to convert an agency's SIBRS data to UCR in order to have all Oklahoma data available in one system. Because of the conversion process, researchers began studying robbery by collecting the number (2,978) of robberies reported in Oklahoma for the calendar year 2017 from the UCR system. Once the data was collected from UCR, staff examined each report to determine if the reporting agency, at the time of report, was a SIBRS or a UCR agency. After reviewing the reports, researchers excluded 2,632 UCR reports from the final number of reports; of the 2,632 reports, 79% of the reports were reported by Oklahoma's largest police departments (Oklahoma City and Tulsa). Additionally, 3 reports did not consist of a robbery and were therefore excluded.

Once the previous reports were excluded, researchers found an agency may have only reported 1 robbery in UCR, but the agency had 1 or more robbery reports available in SIBRS. The additional reports discovered were determined to be reports that did not meet OSBI's data quality standards. Researchers ultimately included these reports due to the inability to determine which report was submitted as a valid or invalid report. Lastly, six reports were excluded from analysis after originally being selected by researchers. Staff excluded these reports due to discovering the police department was undergoing SIBRS testing in 2017. As a result, researchers examined a total of 357 robberies in Oklahoma reported in SIBRS.

Researchers read each report to determine data quality and record mandatory NIBRS fields, as well as optional fields available in SIBRS. While reading each report, staff conducted qualitative analyses for the narrative of the incident. During this analysis, only 7.5% of reports did not have a narrative that described the incident. The information collected during research

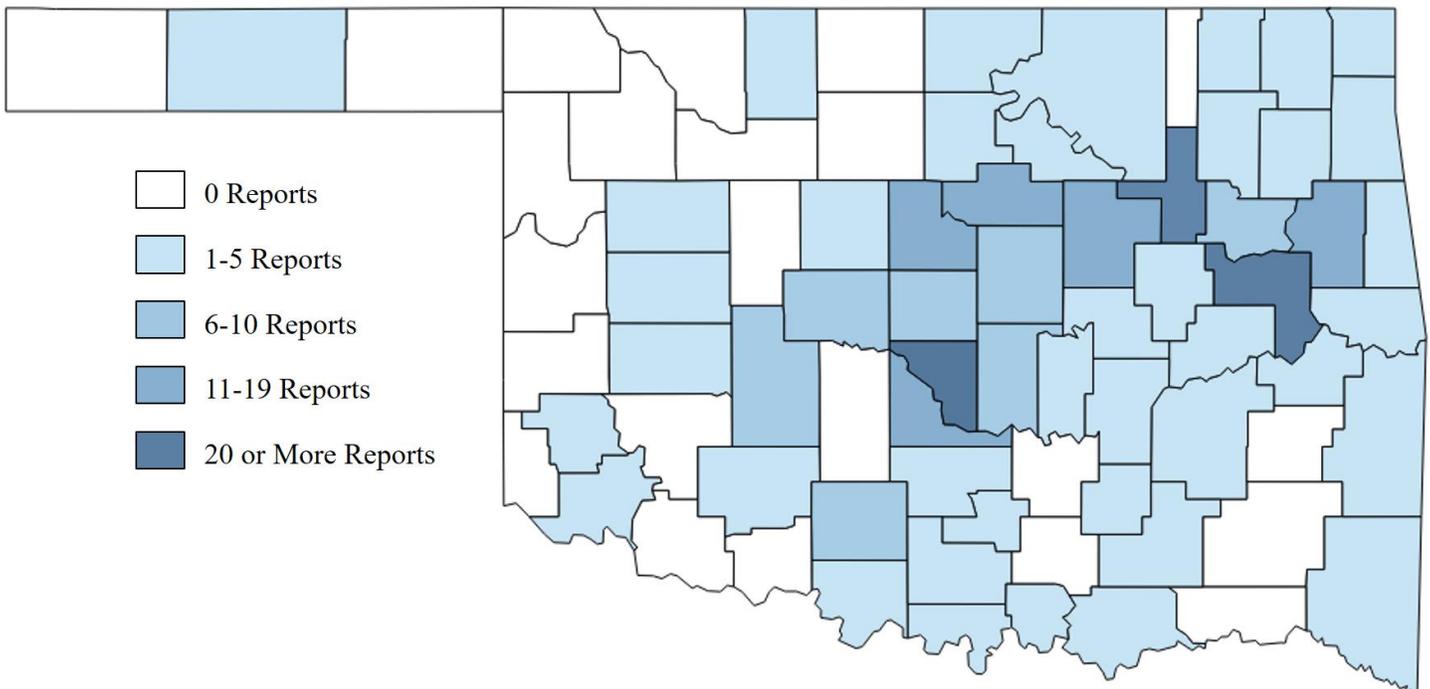
included: additional offenses, exceptional clearance, incident time, day of week, victim-to-offender relationship, victim demographics/injury, offense information (i.e. location, premise type, weapon type), suspect/arrestee demographics, and property information (i.e. type stolen, loss dollar amount, recovered). Staff used a Geographic Information System (GIS) program called ArcGIS to analyze the locations in a spatial format. To analyze spatially, staff plotted all 357 points on the map to the most accurate address reported by the LEA. For some reports, only a business name was provided; for those, staff researched to find the accurate street address so it could be included in the map. Lastly, for reports where the LEA did not report any physical address, the point was plotted either to the middle of the municipality or to the middle of the county.

Research Findings

Administrative Segment

Once staff determined which reports were valid to include in this study, 16 variables were recorded from the Administrative Segment of the SIBRS form. Variables recorded include the County, Agency Information, Case Number, Exceptional Clearance, Exceptional Clearance Date, the Incident Occurred On or Between, and the Offense Codes. In the 357 reports examined, 70.0% of Oklahoma's counties had at least one robbery reported within the county. Cleveland County (59), Muskogee County (53), and Tulsa County (41) reported the most robbery. In Figure 1. Robbery in Oklahoma, by County, the counties and number of reports that were in each county can be identified. Even though 70.0% of the counties in Oklahoma reported a robbery in 2017, only 28.0% of reporting agencies had a robbery report in SIBRS. The agencies who had the largest number of robberies in this report were Norman Police Department (55), Muskogee Police Department (50), and Tulsa County Sheriff's Office (20).

Figure 1. Robbery in Oklahoma, by County



Clearance Method

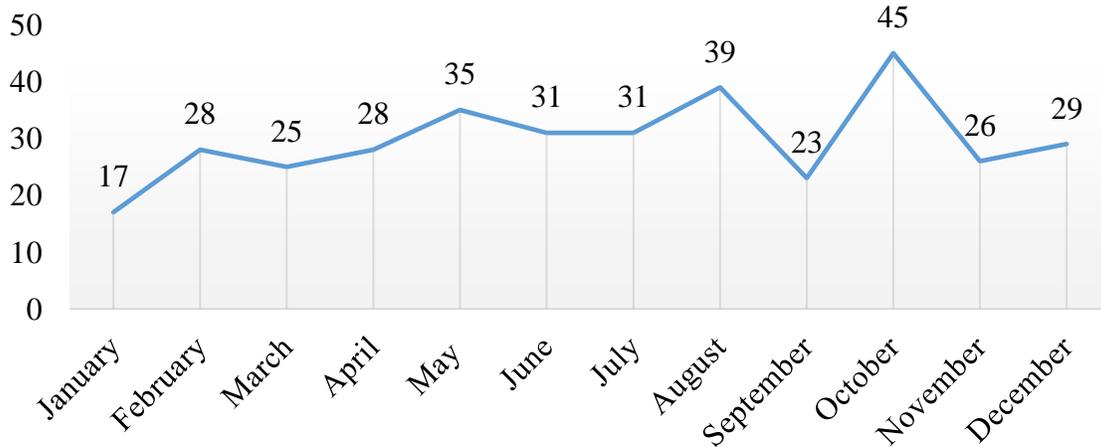
For the 357 reports of robbery, only 5.0% of reports were “Cleared Exceptionally.” A report is cleared exceptionally when one of the following occurs: Death of Offender, Prosecution Declined, Extradition Denied, Victim Refused to Cooperate, and Juvenile/No Custody. For the 5.0% of reports cleared exceptionally, Victim Refused to Cooperate was the most common type of exceptional clearance. Additionally, staff determined 21.0% of reports were cleared through the arrest of at least 1 person.

Analysis of Incident Occurred On (Month, Day of Week, Time)

As previously mentioned, staff recorded the “Incident Occurred On or Between” information; this information includes the date, day of week, and time that the victim reported the offense(s) occurring to the LEA. Incident Occurred On or Between can consist of a specific date and time, or it can include a date/time range of when the offense(s) occurred. In order to be consistent in cases where there was a large date/time range reported, staff recorded the initial date and time.

When analyzing the month of reported robberies, staff found an overall trend of reported robberies increasing from January to August. They found reports fluctuated from a decrease of 11.4% to an increase of 64.7% during those eight months; the largest increase (64.7%) occurred from January to February. However, reported robberies dropped 41.0% from August to September, and they increased 95.7% from September to October. Once again, a 42.2% decrease occurred from October to November.

Figure 2. Number of Robberies Reported, by Month



Staff found there was very little difference for the Day of Week in which a robbery occurred. Each day of the week represented 12-15% of robberies reported. However, researchers found 48% of robbery incidents occurred between the hours of 18:00-02:00 (see Figures A.1, A.2 and 3). Lastly, staff determined the fewest number of robberies occurred between the hours of 03:00 and 08:00.

Figure 3. Number of Robberies Reported, by Time of Day and Day of Week

Time of Day	Day of Week							Grand Total
	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
00:00-00:59	5	3	4	3	5	3		23
01:00-01:59	7	2	3	2	5	2	3	24
02:00-02:59	3	1		1		4	5	14
03:00-03:59	1	3	2			1	1	8
04:00-04:59	2	1		2	1	1		7
05:00-05:59	2	1			1	1	1	6
06:00-06:59	1		2	2	1	3	2	11
07:00-07:59	2	1				1	1	5
08:00-08:59	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	12
09:00-09:59		2	3	3	2	3	4	17
10:00-10:59	2	3	3		1	1		10
11:00-11:59	2	1	1	2	1		2	9
12:00-12:59	5	2	1	2	1		2	13
13:00-13:59	2	2	1	3	3	5	1	17
14:00-14:59	1	4		1	1	1	2	10
15:00-15:59	1	4	3	1	3	4	1	17
16:00-16:59	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	16
17:00-17:59			2	1	5	4	2	14
18:00-18:59	5	3	2	2	7	2		21
19:00-19:59	3	4	3	4		1	2	17
20:00-20:59	4	2	5	1	3	3	2	20
21:00-21:59	1	4	4	4	2	1	4	20
22:00-22:59	1	2	3	3	3	4	7	23
23:00-23:59	4	4	3	1	3	5	3	23
Grand Total	59	53	49	42	52	55	47	357

Analysis of Additional Offenses

In addition to the 357 robberies analyzed, staff determined 68 additional offenses were committed in conjunction with the reported robberies. The most common offenses committed with robbery in the reports analyzed were “All Other Offenses,” “Drug/Narcotic Violations,” and “Weapon Law Violations.” Other offenses ranged from Burglary/Breaking & Entering and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property to Drunkenness and Forcible Rape.

Table 1. Number of Offenses Reported

Type of Offense	No. of Offenses	Percent
Robbery	357	84.0%
All Other Offenses	10	2.4
Drug/Narcotic Violations	10	2.4
Weapon Law Violations	10	2.4
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	7	1.6
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	5	1.2
Drug Equipment Violations	4	0.9
Stolen Property Offenses (Receiving, etc.)	4	0.9
All Other Larceny	3	0.7
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	0.7
Drunkenness	2	0.5
Forcible Rape	2	0.5
Kidnapping/Abduction	2	0.5
Simple Assault	2	0.5
Counterfeiting/Forgery	1	0.2
Extortion/Blackmail	1	0.2
Prostitution	1	0.2
Theft from Building	1	0.2
Total	425	100.0

Victim Segment

Researchers collected and analyzed 6 different variables for information about victims. The variables collected included: Type of Victim, Victim Demographics (Sex, Age, Race, Ethnicity), and Type of Injury. In the 357 reports analyzed, staff recorded information for 513

victims for all offense types recorded, and 92.8% of those victims were a victim of the offense of robbery. For the purpose of this project, staff focused analysis on the victims (476) of robbery. Of the 476 victims, 89.5% were an Individual (person), and 9.7% of victims were classified as a Business. The remaining victim types were Financial Institution, Government, and Other.

Victim Demographics

For the Individuals who were robbed, 44.8% fell within the ages of 15-29, and 55.2% of victims were male (see Table A.1). White victims accounted for 77.0% of victims, and 65.0% were Non-Hispanic. For some reports, the age, sex, race and ethnicity for a victim were listed as unknown or the field was not filled in by the LEA. In 5.9% of victims, the age of the victim was unknown, and the sex was unknown for 5.6% of victims. Lastly, the race was unknown in 8.0% of victims, and the ethnicity was unknown in 26.8% of victims. In only 3.3% of victims, the ethnicity field was unfilled by the LEA. A breakdown of victim demographics (Age, Sex, Race, and Ethnicity) can be viewed in Figures 4-7.

Figure 4. Age of Victims, by All Victims and Sex

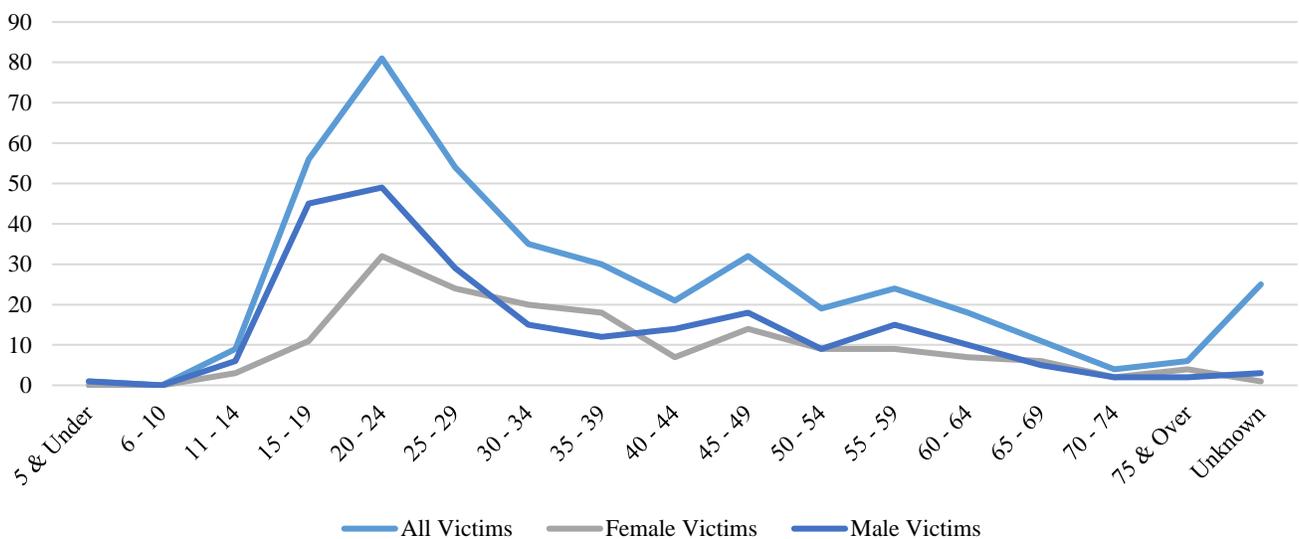


Figure 5. Sex of Victims

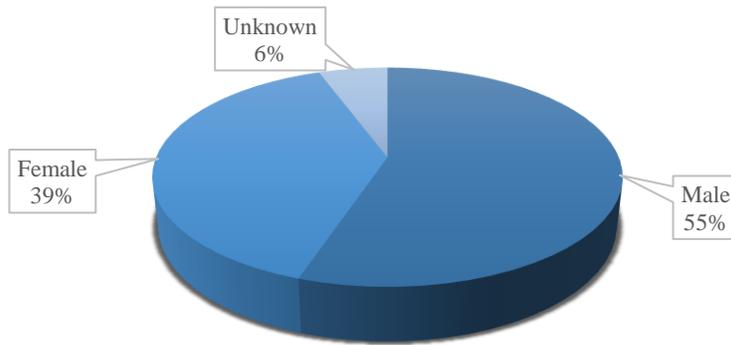


Figure 6. Race of Victims, by All Victims and Sex

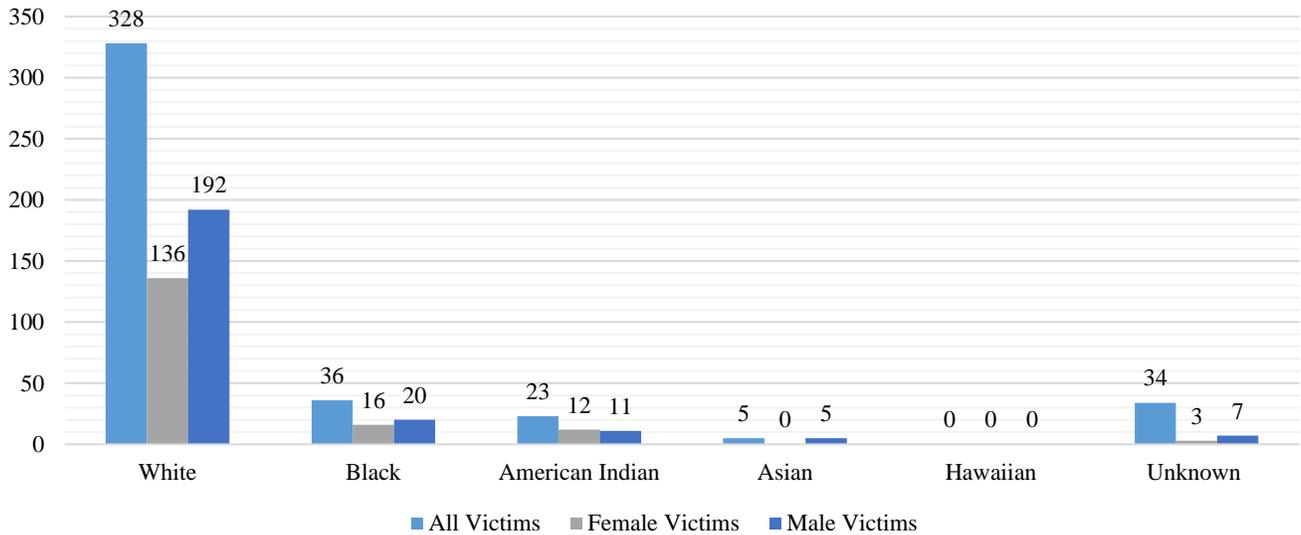
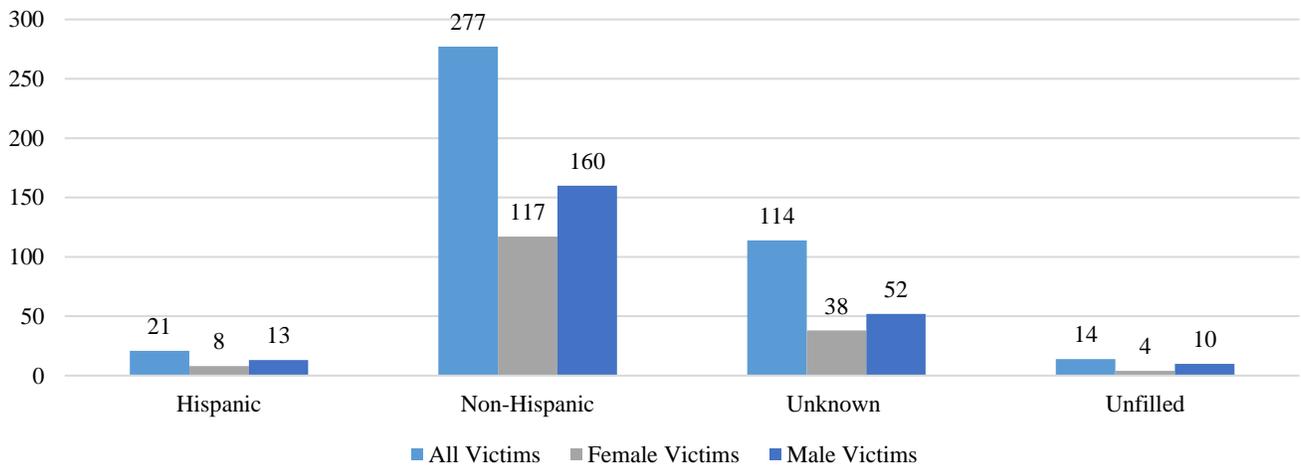


Figure 7. Ethnicity of Victims, by All Victims and Sex



For female victims, 56.3% were between the ages of 20-39, 81.4% were white, and 70.1% were Non-Hispanic (see Table A.2). For only 1 female victim, the age was unknown, and the race and ethnicity were unknown for 1.8% and 22.8% of female victims, respectively. For male victims, researchers found 52.3% of victims were between the ages of 15-29, 81.7% were White, and 68.1% were Non-Hispanic. The age for male victims was reported as unknown for only 1.3% of victims, and the race and ethnicity were reported as unknown for 3.0% and 22.1% (see Table A.3).

In addition to analyzing the demographics for male and female victims, researchers analyzed the demographics between juvenile and adult victims (see Tables A.4-A.6). They found only 8.7% of victims were juveniles, and 73.0% of juvenile victims were between the ages of 15-17. The majority (73.0%) of juveniles victims were male, White (73.0%), and Non-Hispanic (56.8%).

Victim-to-Offender Relationships

In 66.1% of victims, the relationship type of the victim to the offender was reported as: “Relationship Unknown”, “Stranger”, or the LEA left the field unfilled. However, in 31.9% of relationships, the victim knew the offender, and in only 2.0% of relationships the offender was within the family of the victim. Table 2 displays the number of individual relationships and the type of relationship between the victim and the offender. It should be noted there are more relationships than number of victims due to some reports having more than one Suspect/Arrestee.

Table 2. Victim-to-Offender Relationship Type, Robbery Victims

Relationship Type	Count	Percent
Within Family	15	2.0%
Parent	5	0.7
Sibling	1	0.1
Grandparent	1	0.1
Stepsibling	1	0.1
Other Family Member	7	0.9
Outside Family, Known to Victim	238	31.9
Acquaintance	115	15.4
Friend	35	4.7
Neighbor	1	0.1
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	11	1.5
Ex-Spouse	2	0.3
Roommate	3	0.4
Otherwise Known	71	9.5
Not Known to Victim/Other	493	66.1
Relationship Unknown	171	22.9
Stranger	283	37.9
Unfilled	39	5.2
Total	746	100.0

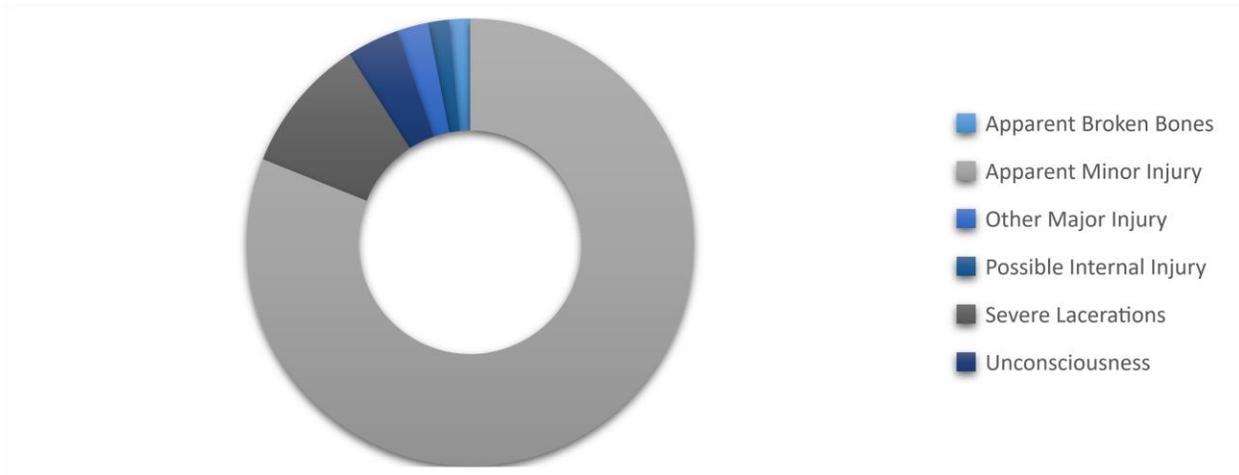
When examining the victim to offender relationship for male and female victims, researchers found a similar distribution varying by <1.0%-7.0%. For juvenile victims, 49.4% of victim to offender relationships types were by an “Acquaintance” or were “Otherwise Known” (see Table A.8). In 42.9%, the relationship between the juvenile victim and the offender were classified as “Relationship Unknown,” or the victim was a stranger to the offender. In comparison to juveniles, 65.2% of adult victim to offender relationships were reported as Relationship Unknown or a Stranger. In only 14.4% of relationships, the adult victim was reported as an acquaintance to the offender.

Victim Injury Type

Researchers recorded 434 injury types for the 426 victims, and found 69.6% of victims were reported with no injury. In 24.7% of victims, LEAs reported an Apparent Minor Injury for the victims. No injury was reported for 74.9% of female victims, and 23.4% of female victims had an Apparent Minor Injury. The remaining injury types for female victims consisted of Other Major Injury, Severe Lacerations, and Unconsciousness. For male victims, 67.2% were reported with no injury, and 26.0% were reported with an Apparent Minor Injury. The remaining injuries for male victims included: Apparent Broken Bones, Other Major Injury, Possible Internal Injury, and Severe Lacerations (see Table A.9).

The majority (73.0%) of juvenile victims were reported with no injury, and the remaining were reported with an Apparent Minor Injury (see Table A.7). By comparison, 68.5% of adult victims were reported with no injury, and 24.8% were reported with an Apparent Minor Injury. Adult victims also experienced other injury types including: Apparent Broken Bones, Other Major Injury, Possible Internal Injury, Severe Lacerations, and Unconsciousness. Figure 8 shows the amount of injury types reported by LEAs for all robbery victims.

Figure 8. Injury Type for All Victims (Excludes No Injury)



Injury Type & Relationship Type

Staff examined if there was a correlation between the victim to offender relationship and the type of injury reported for those victims (see Tables A.12,A.15). In reports where at least one relationship existed where the victim knew the offender, 66.0% of victims were reported with no injury, and in 28.9%, victims were reported with a minor injury. A known relationship also included the following injury types: Severe Lacerations, Unconsciousness, and Possible Internal Injury. For reports where no offender(s) was known to the victim, 73.3% were reported with no injury, and 21.2% were reported with an Apparent Minor Injury. Other injury types reported for unknown offenders were Severe Lacerations, Apparent Broken Bones, Other Major Injury, and Unconsciousness.

Figure 9. Known Offender & Injury

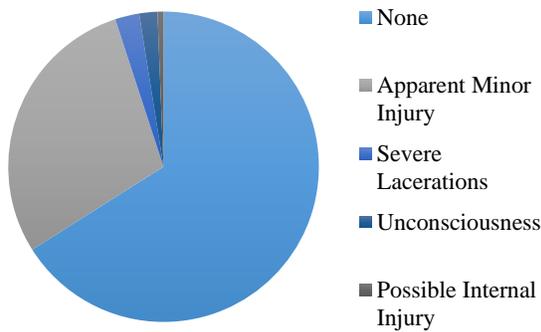
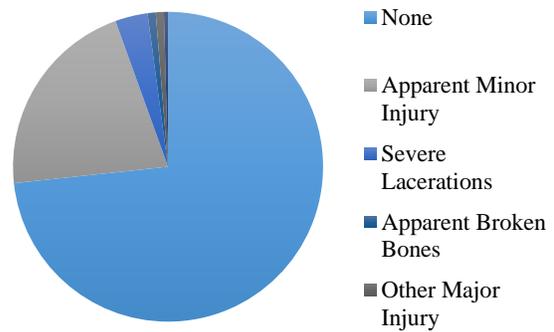


Figure 10. Unknown Offender & Injury



Victims and Premise Type

Lastly, researchers analyzed victims and the type of premise they were located at the time of the robbery. They found 35.7% of Individual victims were located at a Residence/Home, and 26.3% were located at a Highway/Road/Alley or a Parking Lot/Garage. Lastly, 9.9% of individuals were located at a Convenience Store or a Service/Gas Station. For juvenile victims, 29.7% were located at a Highway/Road/Alley, and other top locations for juvenile victims included

Residence/Home, Park/Playground, and Parking Lot/Garage. For victims that were classified as a “Business”, 50.0% of premise types were reported as a Convenience Store or a Service/Gas Station. Other premise types for business robberies included a Department/Discount Store and a Restaurant.

Offense Segment

Researchers collected 8 different variables from the Offense Segment of the SIBRS report. Variables collected included Offense Code, Attempted/Completed, Location, Premise Type, Hate/Bias, Criminal Activity, Weapon Type, and Offender Use. For the 357 reports of robbery analyzed, 90.2% of the robberies were reported as a “Completed” offense, and the remaining robberies were reported as an “Attempted” offense. In 33.9% of the reports, the robbery was reported at a Residence/Home. Other common premise types included Highway/Road/Alley or Parking Lot/Garage (28.0%); Convenience Store or Service/Gas Station (11.5%); Department/Discount Store (5.0%); and a Restaurant (4.8%).

Table 3. Robbery Premise Types

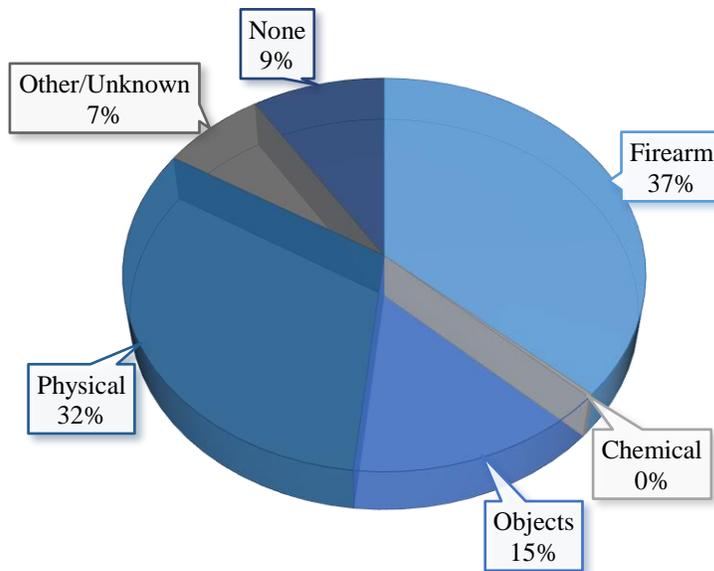
Premise Type	No. of Premise Types	Percent
Residence/Home	121	33.9%
Highway/Road/Alley	70	19.6
Convenience Store	34	9.5
Parking Lot/Garage	30	8.4
Department/Discount Store	18	5.0
Restaurant	17	4.8
Other/Unknown	10	2.8
Service/Gas Station	7	2.0
Bank/Savings & Loan	5	1.4
Grocery/Supermarket	5	1.4
Hotel/Motel	5	1.4
Park/Playground	5	1.4
Commercial/Office Building	4	1.1
Specialty Store	4	1.1
Government/Public Building	3	0.8
School-College/University	3	0.8
Bar/Night Club	2	0.6
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	2	0.6
Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track	2	0.6
Abandoned/Condemned Structure	1	0.3
Church/Synagogue/Temple	1	0.3
Community Center	1	0.3
Field/Woods/Fenced Enclosures	1	0.3
Jail/Prison	1	0.3
Lake/Waterway	1	0.3
Liquor Store	1	0.3
Rental Storage Facility	1	0.3
School/College	1	0.3
School-Elementary/Secondary	1	0.3
Total	357	100.0

Criminal Activity, Offender Use, and Weapon Type

In only 2.5% of robberies, LEAs reported a Criminal Activity occurred, and of that 2.5%, the activity reported was “Juvenile Gang” activity or “Other Gang.” Offender Use (ex. offender uses drugs, alcohol, or computer during crime) was only reported in 9.0% of robbery offenses.

The use of Alcohol was reported 15 times, and Drugs and Computer were reported 16 and 2 times, respectively. Researchers found 68.7% of weapons used in robbery reports were a Firearm or a Physical Weapon (i.e. Asphyxiation, Personal Weapons). Firearms accounted for 36.6% of all weapons used, and 67.4% of firearms were reported as a “Handgun.” An object (i.e. Blunt Object, Knife/Cutting Instrument, and Motor Vehicle) was used in only 14.9% of robberies. No weapon was used in only 9.0% of robberies.

Figure 11. General Weapon Type



Premise Type and Weapon Type

Researchers examined the Premise Type and Weapon Type to see if there was a significant difference between the two fields. They found in 41.2% of convenience store robberies, the offender was reported to have a Handgun (see Table A.17). In 41.7% of robberies on a Highway/Road/Alley, the offender was reported as using a Personal Weapon (i.e. Hands, Feet, etc.), and in 40.6% of robberies that occurred at a Parking Lot/Garage, the offender also used a Personal Weapon. For residential robberies, the offender used a firearm in 36.0% of the 136 robberies, and personal weapons were used in 35.3%.

Robbery in Oklahoma, Mapped

Researchers not only analyzed information entered about the offense, but they mapped the incident location of the robberies using ArcGIS software. All 357 reports were mapped in this report, and addresses were mapped as accurately as possible based on the information provided by the LEA. Points for the robberies have been offset in an effort to protect victim privacy. In approximately 13 reports, the LEA either did not provide a physical address or only provided the street of the incident. In 8 reports, researchers mapped the incidents to an unspecified point on the street, center of the municipality or county. For the remaining incidents, they were able to re-plot the point to an approximate location based on the description provided. For 19 reports, the address was not provided in the corresponding field, but staff were able to retrieve the address from the Narrative or the Administrative Segment. Lastly, for 12 reports, the LEA only reported the name of the location; in these cases, researchers retrieved the address from open sources.

Figure 12 illustrates the 357 robberies mapped across the state of Oklahoma. Figure 13 displays the number of robberies (55) reported by Norman Police Department. For this figure, robberies are mapped based on a general Premise Type. Researchers grouped premise type based on the following categories: Other Premise Type (i.e. Abandoned Structure, Community Center, etc.); Business or Commercial Premise; Convenience Store or Service/Gas Station; Highway/Road/Alley or Parking Lot/Garage; and a Residence/Home. As displayed in the map, Norman Police Department reported that most robberies occurred at a Residence/Home, Highway/Road/Alley, or a Parking Lot/Garage.

Figure 14 and 15 are heat maps of robbery reported by Norman Police Department. Figure 14 shows the entirety of robbery reported by Norman Police Department. One can identify 3 regions within the main area of Norman on the East and South side that experienced more

robberies. Figure 15 depicts the same map magnified to show the distribution of robbery in these higher crime areas.

Figure 16 is a map of robbery reported by Muskogee Police Department by Premise Type. Researchers grouped the Premise Types under the same categories as the Norman Police Department map. As displayed in the map, Muskogee Police Department reported several Highway/Road/Alley or Parking Lot/Garage robberies; however, they reported fewer residential robberies. Muskogee Police Department reported several more robberies classified as an Other Premise Type and Business or Commercial Premise. Figure 17 is a heat distribution of robbery reported by Muskogee Police Department. Warmer areas for robbery in Muskogee are located on the North side along Highway 62; other warmer areas are located towards the South in the center.

Figure 12. Map of Robbery in Oklahoma

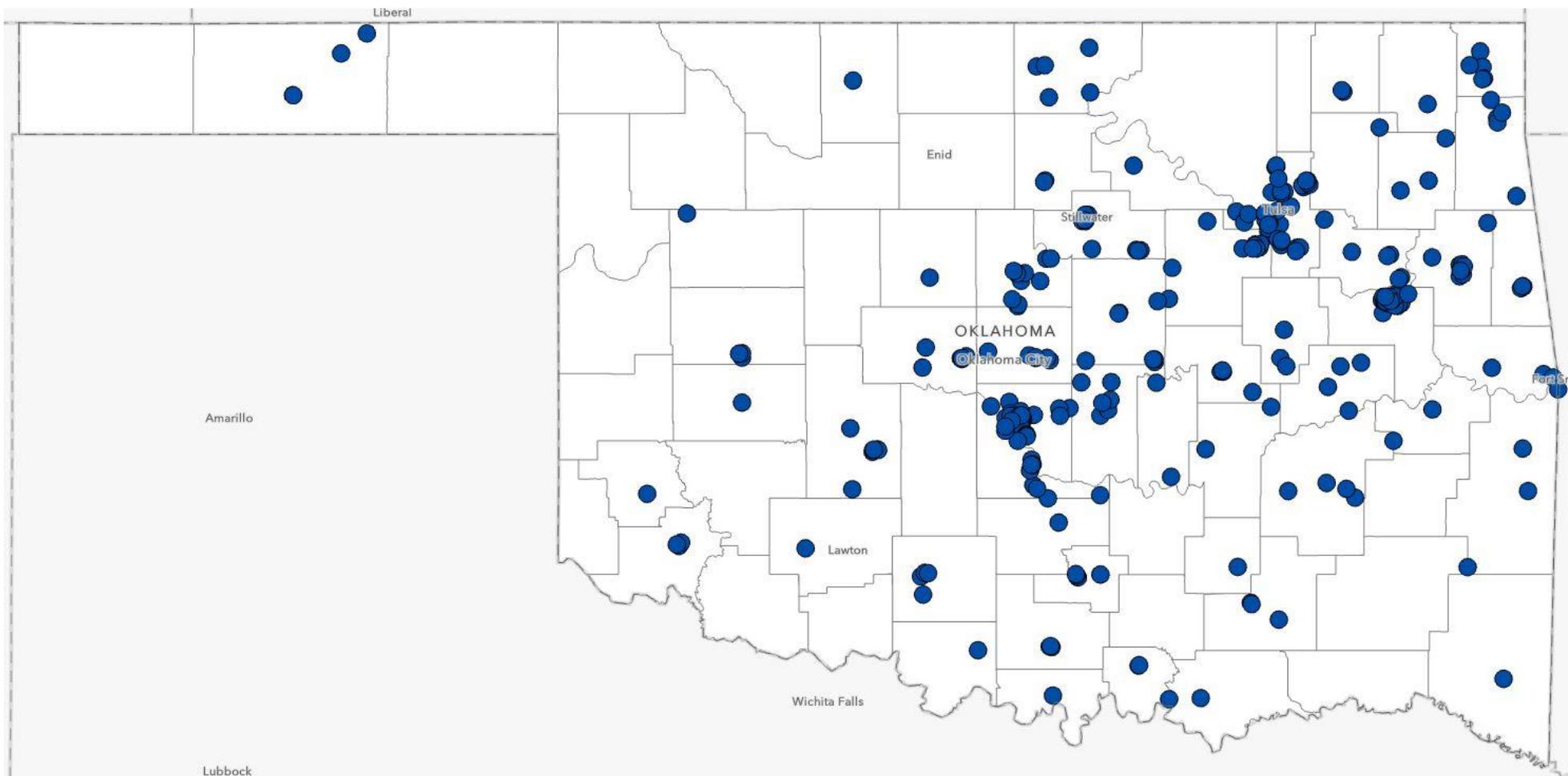


Figure 13. Map of Robbery Reported by Norman Police Department, by Premise Type

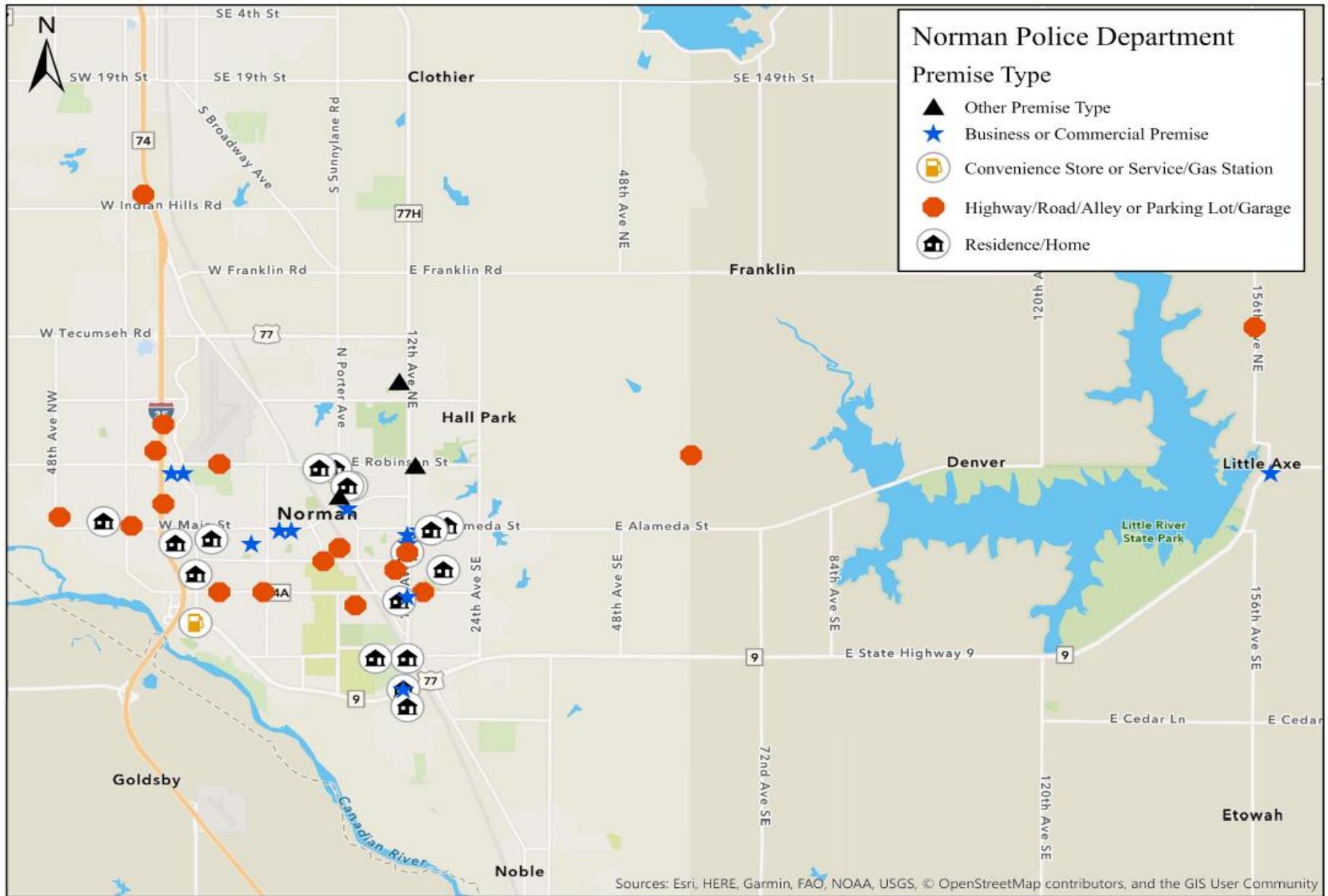
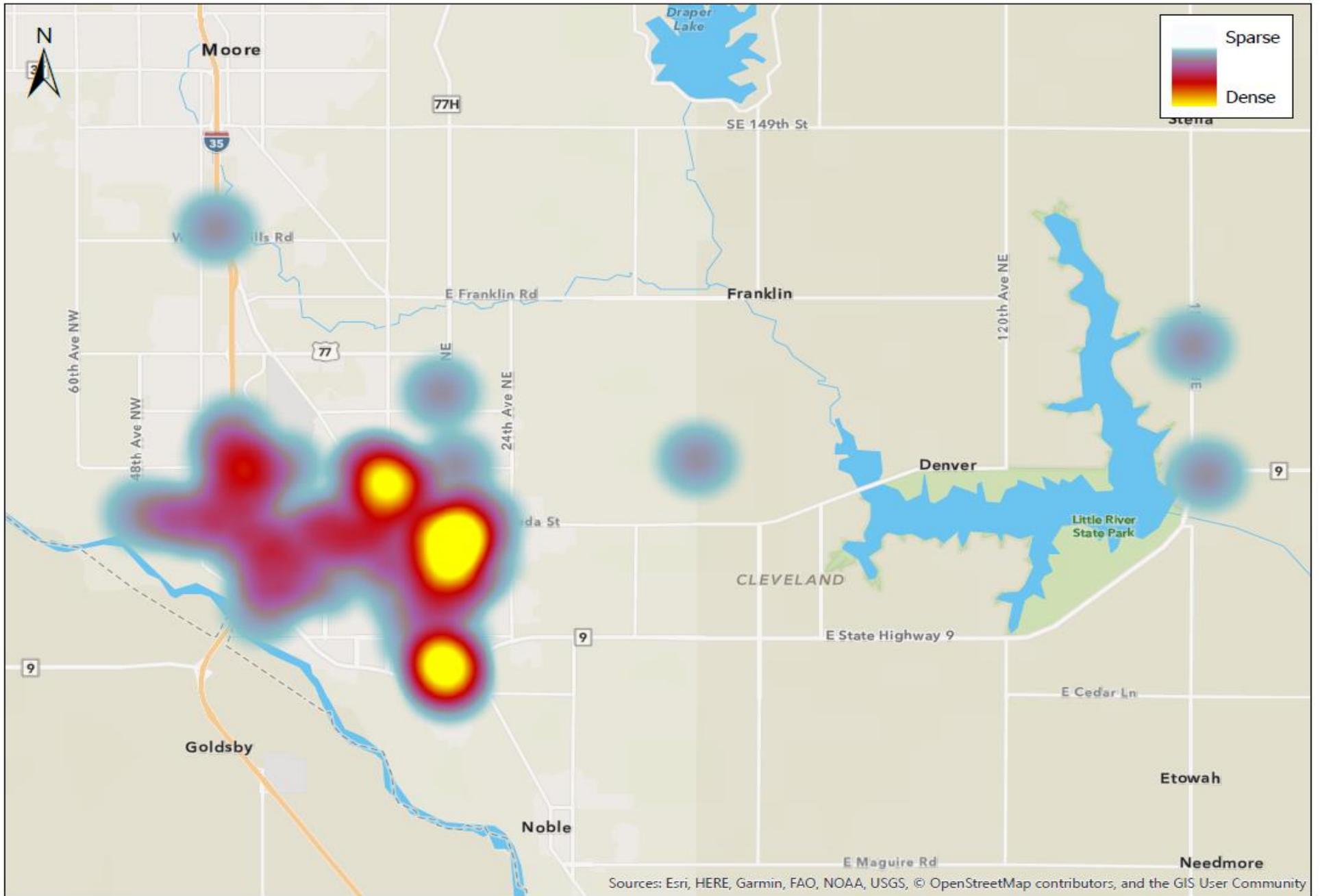


Figure 14. Heat Map of Robbery Reported by Norman Police Department



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Figure 15. Heat Map of Robbery Reported by Norman Police Department, Zoomed In

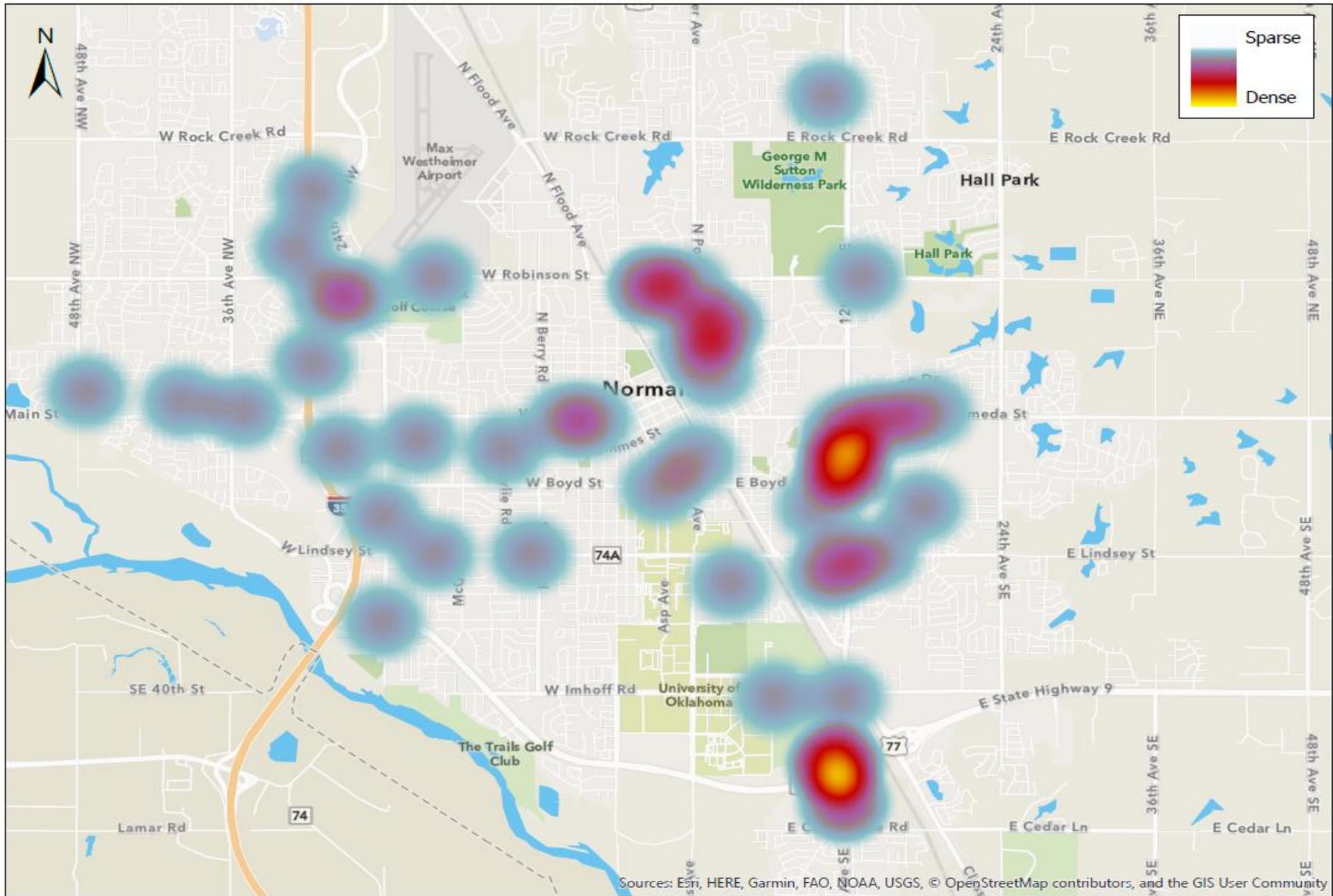


Figure 16. Map of Robbery Reported by Muskogee Police Department, by Premise Type

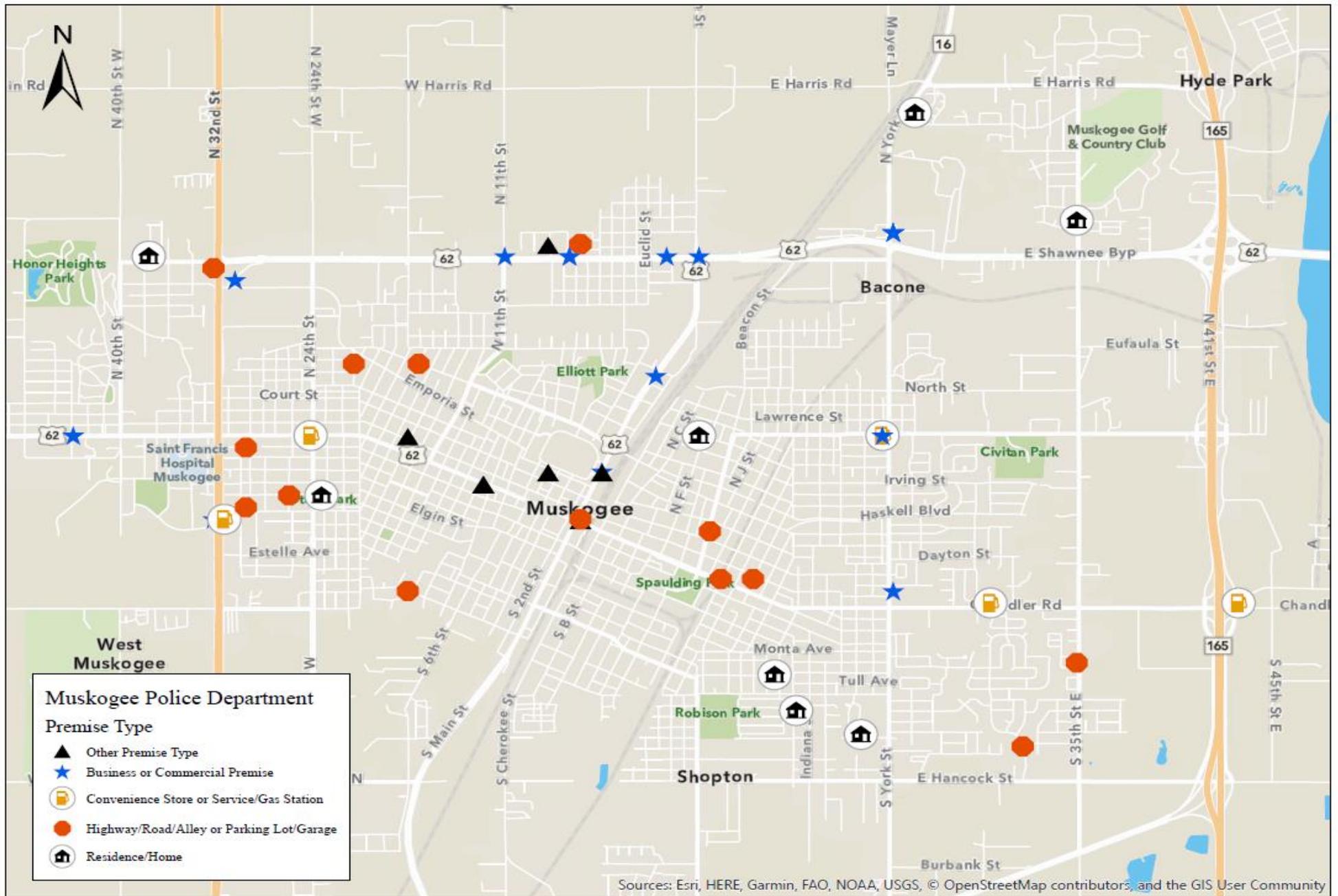
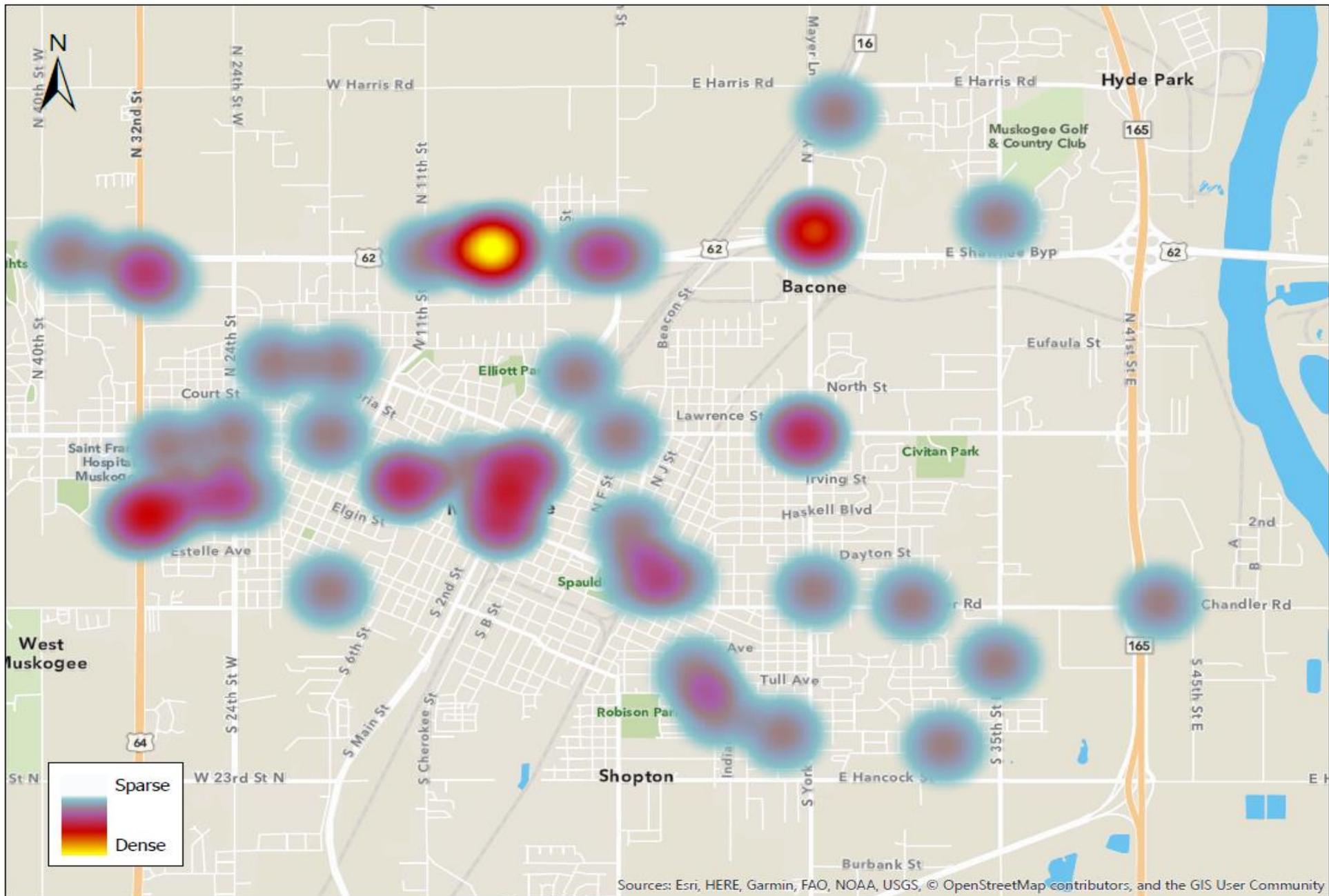


Figure 17. Heat Map of Robbery Reported by Muskogee Police Department



Suspect/Arrestee Segment

Researchers gathered data for 571 individuals who were classified as a Suspect/Arrestee in the SIBRS reports. Researchers found 82.7% of the Suspects/Arrestees were adults, and only 11.0% were juveniles. In 6.3% of individuals, it was unknown if the Suspect/Arrestee was a juvenile or adult. Staff were able to determine 80.9% of offenders were reported as a Suspect in the SIBRS reports. Arrestees (and one “Institutional”) represented the remaining number of offenders (19.1%). For reporting standards, “Institutional” was incorrectly used by the LEA, and this category can only be used on Oklahoma’s non-criminal codes.

Suspect/Arrestee Demographics

For all Suspects/Arrestees, the majority (42.4%) fell within the age range of 15-34, and 73.2% of offenders were reported as a male (see Table A.18). In 42.7% of offenders, the age was unknown by the agency. White represented 49.9% of offenders, Black 28.5%, and American Indian 6.1%. In 8.2% of offenders, the race was listed as unknown, and in 7.0% the race was not filled in by the LEA. Half of the Suspects/Arrestees were listed as Non-Hispanic (50.8%), and in 47.1%, the LEAs reported the ethnicity of the Suspect/Arrestee was unknown.

Figure 18. Age of All Suspects/Arrestees

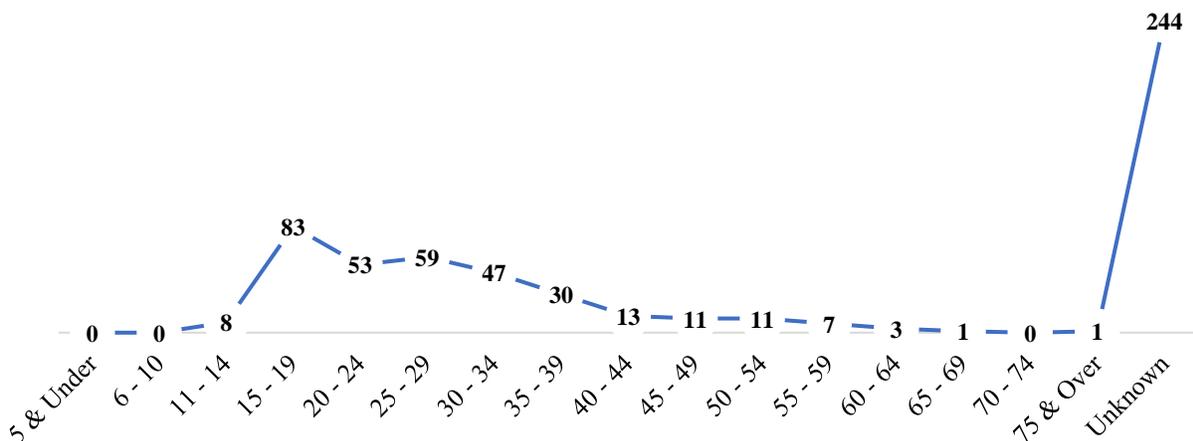


Figure 19. Sex of All Suspects/Arrestees

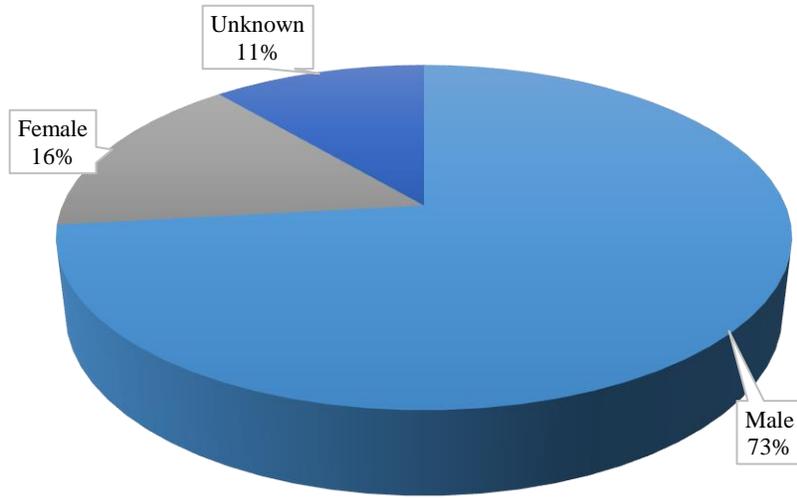


Figure 20. Race of All Suspects/Arrestees

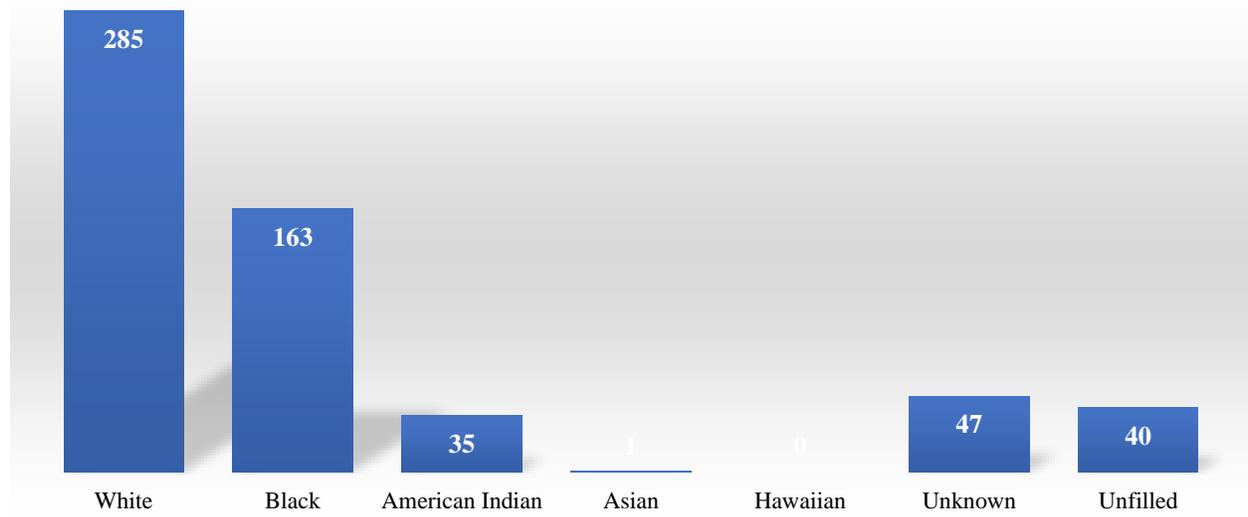
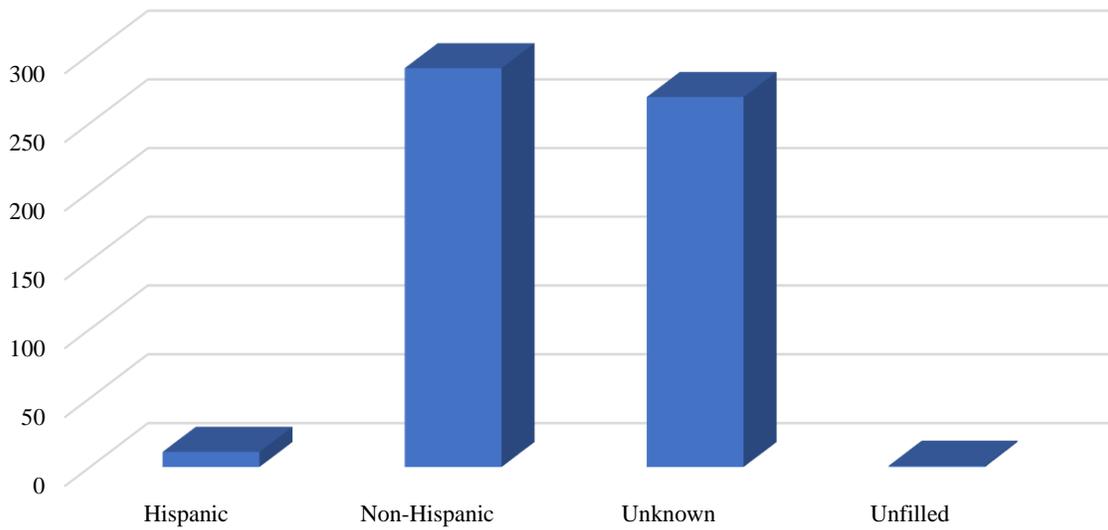


Figure 21. Ethnicity of All Suspects/Arrestees



Arrestee Demographics

For Arrestees only, researchers were able to determine 83.3% were male, 55.6% were White, and 71.1% were Non-Hispanic. For male arrestees, 84.4% fell within the ages of 15-39, and the largest number of arrestees were between the ages of 15-19 (26.7%). Staff found 55.6% of male arrestees were White, 34.4% were Black, and 10.0% were American Indian. Only 2.2% of male arrestees were Hispanic, and 71.1% were Non-Hispanic. The ethnicity for male arrestees was reported as unknown in 26.7% of individuals (see Table A.19).

Only 16.7% of arrestees were reported as female. All female arrestees fell within the same majority age range as men (15-39). Fifty percent of female arrestees were White, 16.7% Black, and 33.3% American Indian. In 55.6% of female arrestees, the ethnicity was reported as Non-Hispanic, and the remaining 44.4% were reported as an Unknown ethnicity (see Table A.20).

Arrest Information

Once staff analyzed the demographics about persons arrested in the robbery reports, staff collected data regarding the individuals' arrest. In 72.6% of arrests, they found the Arrest Description for the individual was listed for the offense of Robbery. Other Arrest Descriptions used included: Aggravated Assault, Motor Vehicle Theft, Stole Property Offenses, Drug/Narcotic Violations, and Weapon Law Violations. All Arrest Descriptions used can be found in Table 4; it should be noted there are more Arrest Descriptions than persons arrested due to an individual being arrested for more than one Arrest Description Type.

Table 4. Arrest Descriptions, by Type

Arrest Description Type	No. of Arrest Descriptions	Percent
Robbery	99	76.2%
Drug/Narcotic Violations	6	4.6
Weapon Law Violations	5	3.8
Stolen Property Offenses (Receiving, etc.)	4	3.1
All Other Offenses	4	3.1
Aggravated Assault	3	2.3
Drug Equipment Violations	3	2.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	1.5
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	2	1.5
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	1	0.8
Drunkenness	1	0.8
Total	130	100.0

In addition, researchers found 61.1% of persons were arrested “On-View.” This means the individual was apprehended without a warrant or a previous incident report. For 25.0% of arrests, the arrest was classified as a “Take Into Custody”, or arrested based on a warrant and/or previously

submitted incident report. The remaining arrestees were “Summoned/Cited”, which means they were not taken into custody. Staff found only 25.0% of arrestees were armed at the time of arrest. The most common weapon at arrest was a gun, which included the following categories: Firearm (3.7%), Handgun (10.2%), and Other Firearm (3.7%). Only 7.4% of arrestees had a Lethal Cutting Instrument. Lastly, 66.7% of Arrestees were arrested the Same Day as the offense, and 30.6% were arrested between 1 Day to 1 Month following the date of the offense.

Figure 22. Type of Arrest

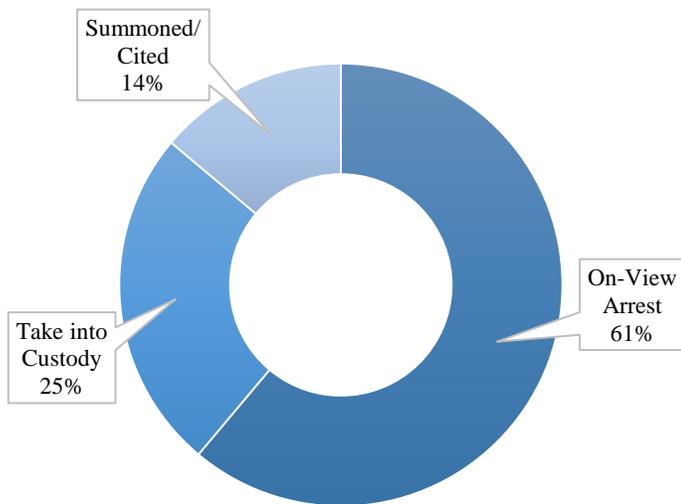
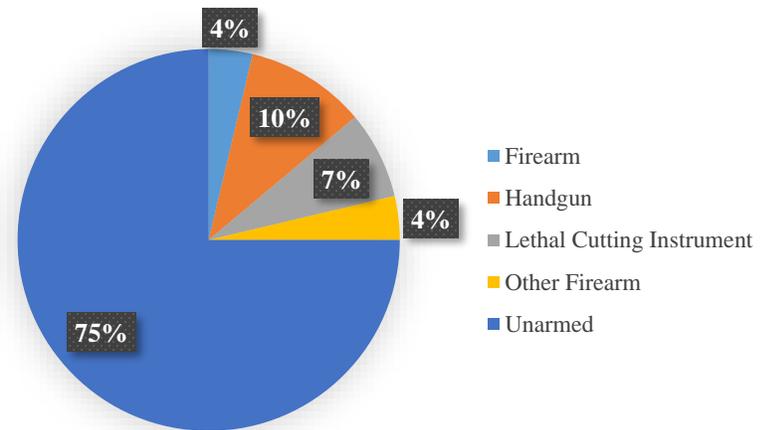


Figure 23. Weapon Type at Arrest



Suspect Demographics

After analyzing the demographics and other information for Arrestees in the robbery reports, researchers analyzed the demographic makeup of Suspects where the sex of the Suspect was listed as male or female. The following analysis does not include individuals whose sex was listed as Unknown. They found 70.8% of suspects were reported as male, 56.5% were White, and 54.0% were Non-Hispanic. Of the male suspects, the age was unknown for 49.2%; for male suspects whose age was known, the majority fell within ages 15-34. Just over 50.0% of male suspects were White, and 35.2% were Black. The remaining 11.6% for race were American Indian

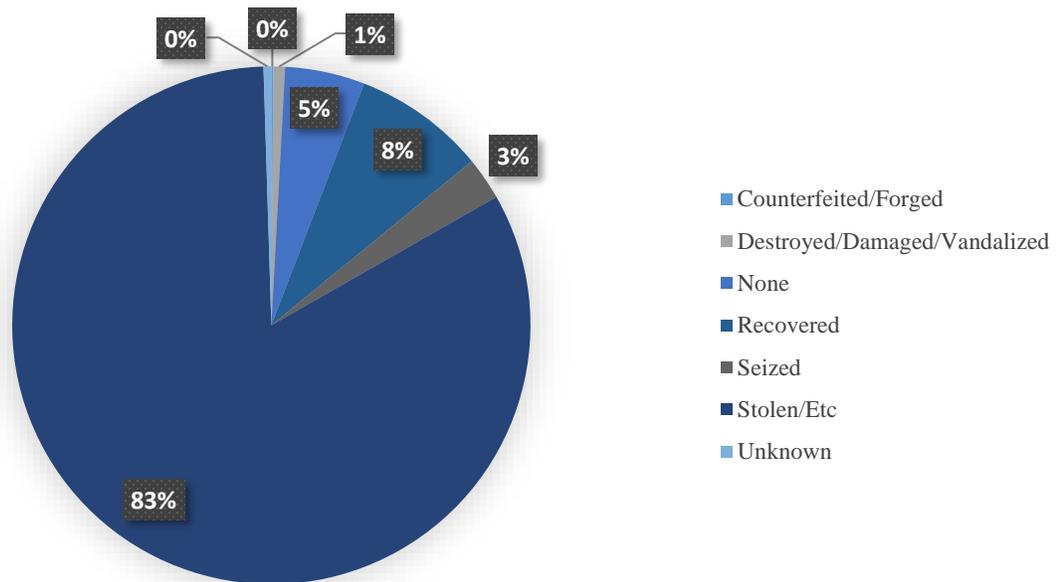
(4.3%), Asian (0.3%), and Unknown (7.0%). The ethnicity for male suspects was listed as Non-Hispanic in 52.0%, or it was listed as Unknown (45.6%). Only 2.4% of male suspects were reported as Hispanic (see Table A.21).

Female suspects only represented 15.4% of all suspects. The age was unknown for 31.0% of females, and most females were between the ages of 15 and 24. Approximately 71.8% of female suspects were White, 18.3% were Black. For the remaining female suspects, they were reported as American Indian (7.0%) or Unknown (2.8%). The ethnicity was reported as Non-Hispanic for 63.4% of female suspects. Only 1.4% of females were reported as Hispanic; the ethnicity was reported as unknown for 35.2% of female suspects (see Table A.22).

Property Segment

As the final segment of SIBRS reports, researchers analyzed the Property Segment. Researchers were interested in identifying the Loss Type, Property Type, and dollar amount lost during the robbery incidents. Out of the 357 robbery reports analyzed, they found 682 items were classified as Stolen; stolen property accounted for 83.6% of property codes used in the SIBRS reports. LEAs reported other Loss Type codes including: Counterfeited/Forged (0.1%), Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized (0.7%), None (5.0%), and Unknown (0.5%). Only 8.3% of the Property was reported as Recovered. Property recovered could be under reported due to the agency entering information known at the time of the incident. If property is recovered at a later date, the agency is not required to update the report.

Figure 24. Type of Loss



For the categories of Counterfeited/Forged, Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized, and Stolen/Etc., the most common property reported was Money (see Table A.23). It represented 26.3% of all property recorded. Other common types of property for these categories included: Portable Electronic Communications, Other, Purses/Handbags/Wallets, Drug/Narcotics, Jewelry/Precious metals, Credit/Debit Cards, Automobiles, Identity Documents, and Consumable Goods. In total, \$477,914 was the loss amount for the 357 robbery reports. Of the \$477,914, Automobiles accounted for 38.8% of it (see Table A.24). Money, Jewelry/Precious Metals, Trucks, Portable Communications, Office-Type Equipment, Camping/Hunting/Fishing Equipment/Supplies, and Farm Equipment all experienced a high dollar loss.

Ten out of the 357 reports recorded a drug seized. Of those 10, there were a total of 22 different losses for drugs. The property codes for seized property were categorized as Drug/Narcotics or Drug/Narcotics Equipment. Drugs/Narcotics seized accounted for 13 out of the 22 losses; the remaining seized items were classified as Drug/Narcotics Equipment. In the

property form, the agency is capable of recording the type of drug seized in the report. Twelve out of the 13 Drug/Narcotics seized, researchers were able to determine the drugs seized were Amphetamines/Methamphetamines (41.7%), Marijuana (41.7%), Other Narcotics (8.3%), and Unknown Type of Drug (8.3%).

As previously stated, only 8.3% of property was reported as recovered in the SIBRS reports analyzed; only 51 out of the 357 reports reported some property recovered for the incident. The most common type of Property recovered was Automobiles, Money, Portable Electronic Communications, and Other. Other recovered items included: Clothes/Furs, Consumable Goods, Household Goods, and Radios/TVs/VCRs.

Staff determined \$84,359 was the value reported recovered. Automobiles accounted for 59.6% of that value. Other property with high values recovered included Farm Equipment, Recreational/Sports Equipment, Other Motor Vehicles, and Money. Finally, staff determined 50 out of 51 reports recorded a recovery date for the property. In those 50 reports, researchers found 60.0% of property was recovered the same day as the incident, and 30.0% was recovered from 1 day to 1 month following the incident. Tables 5 and 6 show the number of property items recovered by the property description, and the dollar amount recovered for each property description.

Table 5. Number of Property Recovered, by Type

Property Description	No. Recovered	Percent
Automobiles	10	14.7%
Other	10	14.7
Portable Electronic Communications	9	13.2
Money	8	11.8
Clothes/Furs	5	7.4
Consumable Goods	5	7.4
Household Goods	2	2.9
Radios/TVs/VCRs	2	2.9
Identity Documents	2	2.9
Computer Hardware/Software	1	1.5
Drugs/Narcotics	1	1.5
Farm Equipment	1	1.5
Livestock	1	1.5
Negotiable Instruments	1	1.5
Nonnegotiable Instruments	1	1.5
Office-type Equipment	1	1.5
Other Motor Vehicles	1	1.5
Purses/Handbags/Wallets	1	1.5
Recordings-Audio/Visual	1	1.5
Trucks	1	1.5
Camping/Hunting/Fishing Equipment/Supplies	1	1.5
Trailers	1	1.5
Pets	1	1.5
Recreational/Sports Equipment	1	1.5
Total	68	100.0

Table 6. Value of Property Recovered, by Type

Property Description	Value
Automobiles	\$50,300.00
Farm Equipment	10,000.00
Recreational/Sports Equipment	8,000.00
Other Motor Vehicles	4,000.00
Money	3,504.00
Portable Electronic Communications	2,900.00
Other	1,294.00
Trailers	900.00
Radios/TVs/VCRs	698.00
Household Goods	520.00
Computer Hardware/Software	500.00
Negotiable Instruments	500.00
Recordings-Audio/Visual	500.00
Clothes/Furs	313.00
Pets	250.00
Camping/Hunting/Fishing Equipment/Supplies	150.00
Consumable Goods	17.00
Drugs/Narcotics	5.00
Office-type Equipment	5.00
Livestock	1.00
Purses/Handbags/Wallets	1.00
Trucks	1.00
Total	84,359.00

Discussion

Criminologists suggest that robbery likely demonstrates, as Grubestic and Mack (2008) argue, a spatio-temporal signature. This signifies that robberies occur in patterns over time and over certain locations. Although Bernasco (2016) indicates that robbery patterns fluctuated over the week and expressed less variation over time of day, the sample in this study suggests otherwise. While this study is limited to descriptive statistics of a relatively small sample of robbery in Oklahoma, the findings of this study instead demonstrate that robbery varied little over day of the week, and that almost half of robberies occurred during the hours of 18:00-02:00. Haberman et al. (2018) did not find any seasonal differences in robberies, whereas researchers of this study noted significant drops and increases of robbery during the autumn and winter months of Oklahoma.

Through mapping robbery incidents, researchers did note, as Braga et al. (2012) has, that robberies have clustered in hotspots and locations appear to have been re-victimized. Similar to the findings of Wright and Decker (1997) and Bernasco et al. (2016), robberies occurred near cash-intensive businesses like convenience stores, financial institutions, and department or discount stores. Money, after all, still represented the highest percentage of stolen property in this study. Nonetheless, this study did conclude that in 33.9% of the reports, the robbery was reported at a Residence/Home, while Highway/Road/Alley or Parking Lot/Garage accounted for 28.0%.

The most common demographics of victims of robbery in this study consisted of White, young (15-29), and male, which contrasts from the finding of Faggiani et al. (1999) that older white males were the most commonly victimized demographic. Interestingly, as Felson et al. (2000) determined using the National Crime Victimization Survey, one-third of victims reported they were acquainted with their offenders. The results of this study echoes this finding: in 33.9% of victim to offender relationships, the victim reported they knew the offender in some way.

Moreover, as Felson et al. (2000) had suggested, researchers found that victim injury was reported 7% higher in robberies where at least one offender was known to the victim compared to stranger robberies.

Similar to Snyder's (1999) discovery that juveniles were more likely to be arrested than adults, the largest number of male arrestees were between the ages of 15 and 19. Researchers in the present study noted that compared to adults, where only 14.4% of adults reported familiarity with the offender, half of offender relationships with juvenile victims were reported as "Acquaintance" or "Otherwise Known."

Recommendations

In order to assess data quality of SIBRS reports, researchers compared the data provided in SIBRS fields to the information provided in the narrative. Since researchers assessed data quality using the narrative segment, researchers stress agencies should continue to provide detailed narrative reports of the incidents. The most common errors they found when comparing data were incorrect use of the 00 suspect form, an incorrect number of victim forms, incorrect premise types, incorrect property codes, and unknown victim demographics. The 00 suspect form should be used when absolutely no information is known about the suspect(s), but researchers found that agencies used this form despite some suspect demographics (e.g. sex, race, and ethnicity) described in the narrative. An incorrect number of victim forms occurred often in business robberies, where only one victim form for either the clerk or the business was included. For best practice, a victim form for the business and the clerk should be included. Additionally, victim demographics are generally the most easily accessible and accurate fields, as victims are typically interviewed. Researchers recommend agencies continue to strive towards collecting all victim demographics as they can be fairly reliable.

The largely variable nature of premise type and property code likely caused error, but could be improved to help researchers in accurately assessing where exactly robberies occur and what property is stolen. An example of mislabeling the premise type is classifying the location as a “Department/Discount Store”, but the robbery actually took place at the Premise Type of “Restaurant.” In addition to mislabeling premise type, researchers found Property Code was often mislabeled. For example, an item was listed as “Other” but was found to be “Portable Electronic Communications” based on the description box and/or the Narrative. By correctly labeling it will

not only aid researchers when examining the data, but it can aid the LEA to know the types of premises targeted and the items stolen.

In addition, researchers encountered issues with mapping the addresses in SIBRS reports. While not required for NIBRS reporting, providing the full, accurate, and complete address of the location of the crime will greatly assist researchers in mapping crime. Mapping crimes further allows researchers to conduct hot spot analyses and assist with future crime prevention efforts. Mapping crimes can help agencies better understand where crimes in their jurisdiction occur. Finally, while not particularly common, fully automatic weapon codes were used in some reports; law enforcement officers tend to miscategorize semi-automatic weapons in the full “automatic” category. Although narratives did not explicitly state the type of firearm used, fully automatic weapons have been highly regulated and therefore it is highly unlikely that such weapons were used in the commission of these robberies. Researchers recommend avoiding the use of fully automatic weapon codes unless agencies have considerable suspicion that such weapons were used.

Limitations

The main limitations for this study included the size of the sample and the exclusion of certain SIBRS fields or cases. First and foremost, the data is limited to what agencies report. Since the sample size consisted of 357 SIBRS cases, these reports are not truly representative of all robbery or crime in the state of Oklahoma as a whole. Additionally, Oklahoma's largest police departments, Oklahoma City Police Department and Tulsa Police Department, did not report through SIBRS at the time. Most SIBRS agencies in the state consisted of agencies that served smaller populations in rural areas. Rural and smaller population areas naturally experience less crime, therefore they offer less data to pinpoint hot spots or to conduct analyses on.

Although initially researchers collected all data from relevant fields in SIBRS reports, some fields were found to be inconsistent in reporting as the result of not being mandatory for NIBRS reporting. Researchers eventually excluded the following fields from data collection due to inconsistency and insufficient data reported: Victim's Location of Injury; Victim Under Influence; Victim Handicap; Offender Gang/Tribe Affiliation; Breaking and Entering Information; Property Vehicle Identification; Property Make/Brand and Model; and NCIC Entry.

Lastly, researchers did not receive software initially proposed for the project (ArcGIS/Tableau) until late July, which limited their time to learn the software and hindered their ability to conduct in-depth analyses. The maps of locations of robbery, including hotspots in Norman and Muskogee, were limited to the addresses provided in SIBRS reports. Since the address field is not mandatory, in some cases the address was not filled out, incomplete, or inaccurate in terms of city or ZIP code. Researchers mapped the addresses provided or as close as possible to the address suggested. Where specific addresses were not indicated, locations were mapped in the center of the city, county, or ZIP code.

Conclusion

Even though researchers were limited to 12.0% of Oklahoma robberies reported in 2017, they were able to conduct a thorough quantitative and qualitative analysis. Based on UCR data, the month, weapon type (Gun, Knife or Cutting Instrument, Other Dangerous Weapon, and Hands, Fists, Feet), and premise type were known about the 2,978 robberies reported in 2017. Through this study of SIBRS data, researchers were able to analyze the month, day of week, and time of the reported robbery. They collected information about all offenses that occurred within the incident of robbery. Researchers recorded victim demographics for all victims, and they performed extensive analysis for the victims of robbery. They studied the difference of injury for victims who knew at least one offender compared to those where the victim did not know any of the offenders. Staff collected detailed information surrounding each robbery report including: the location; Premise Type; Criminal Activity; Offender Use; and Weapon Type. With this information, researchers were able to plot each robbery to its most accurate location and categorized the information by Premise Type. Extensive information about the Suspect/Arrestee of the reports was collected including demographics and arrest information for those arrested. Staff recorded information about the type of property lost during each report and the estimated value loss for each Property Description. Additionally, they recorded and analyzed the type of property recovered, and the value recovered for the property.

In addition to performing a quantitative analysis, staff examined each report for quality. They compared the narrative provided about the incident to the data entered into the fields for each segment. They were able to determine approximately 40.0% of reports contained at least 1 error. Many errors were discovered due to the inconsistency between the Narrative and information reported in the individual segments. Only 27 out of the 357 reports did not contain a narrative that

described the incident. In those 27, the narrative was either not included, only provided investigative information (ex. information about an item stolen), or stated to contact the police department. A quality Narrative can confirm the information provided in the segments, and it can provide further context and information surrounding each incident.

In conclusion, the number, type, and detailed level of analyses demonstrated in this report far surpass the amount and types of analyses which can be performed with SRS data. However, the errors and incomplete fields indicate there is still room to improve the quality of data reported. Once all Oklahoma agencies complete the transition to incident-based reporting by January 2021 and data quality improves, researchers will be able to provide detailed and thorough analyses of crime across the entire state.

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The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation is recognized by the Bureau of Justice Statistics as the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC). The SAC collects, analyzes, and disseminates justice information. These functions are located within the OSBI's Office of Criminal Justice Statistics.

Kara Miller, Statistical Research Specialist
Monique Mogilka, Statistical Research Specialist

For more information, please contact:

Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
6600 N. Harvey Pl.
Oklahoma City, OK 73116
(405) 848-6724
<https://osbi.ok.gov/>

Appendix

Figure A.1 Time of Report

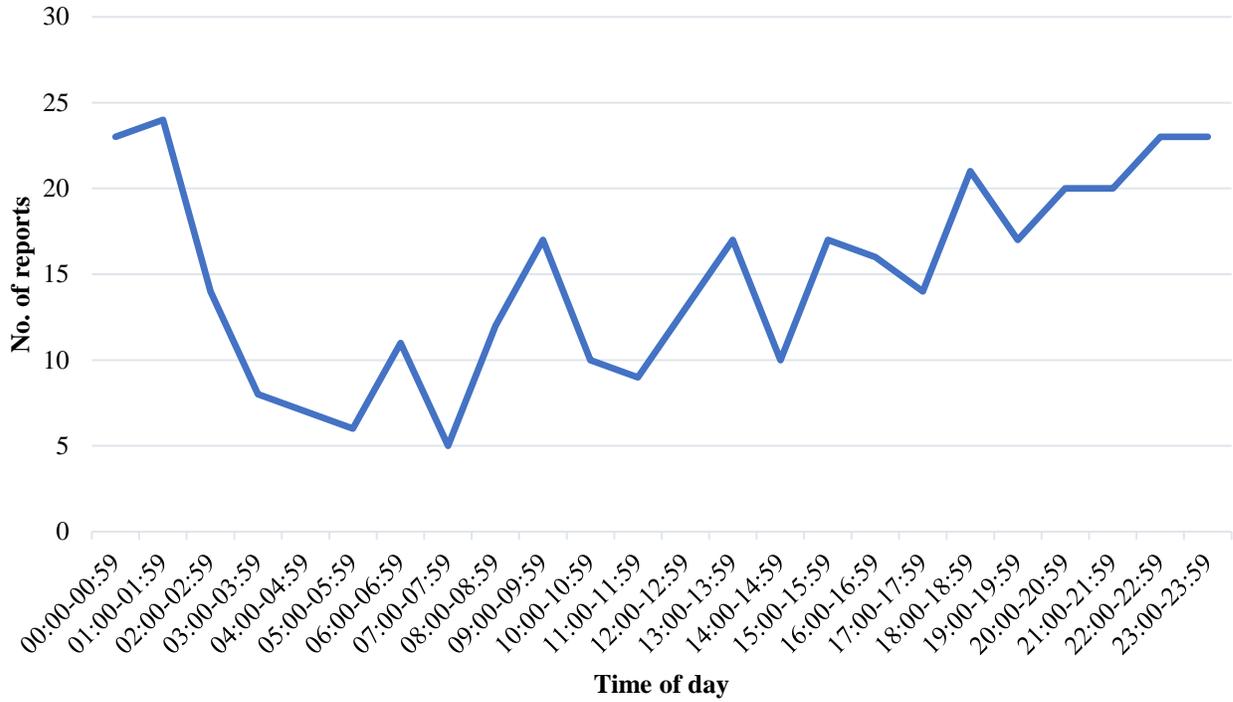


Figure A.2 Day of Week

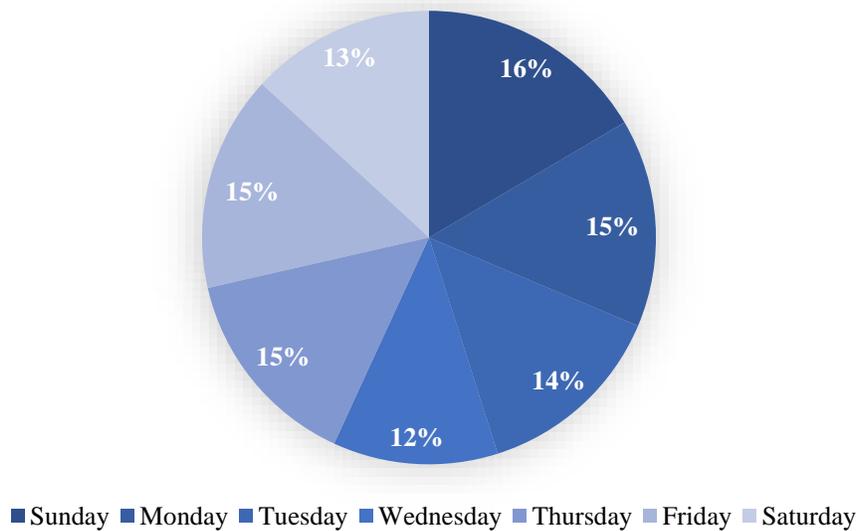


Table A.1 Male and Female Victims (Robbery Only)

Male and Female		
Age		
5 & Under	1	0.2%
6 - 10	0	0.0
11 - 14	9	2.1
15 - 19	56	13.1
20 - 24	81	19.0
25 - 29	54	12.7
30 - 34	35	8.2
35 - 39	30	7.0
40 - 44	21	4.9
45 - 49	32	7.5
50 - 54	19	4.5
55 - 59	24	5.6
60 - 64	18	4.2
65 - 69	11	2.6
70 - 74	4	0.9
75 & Over	6	1.4
Unknown	25	5.9
Total	426	100.0
Sex		
Male	235	55.2%
Female	167	39.2
Unknown	24	5.6
Total	426	100.0
Race		
White	328	77.0%
Black	36	8.5
American Indian	23	5.4
Asian	5	1.2
Hawaiian	0	0.0
Unknown	34	8.0
Total	426	100.0
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	21	4.9%
Non-Hispanic	277	65.0
Unknown	114	26.8
Unfilled	14	3.3
Total	426	100.0

Table A.2 Female Victim Demographics (Robbery Only)

Female		
Age		
5 & Under	0	0.0%
6 - 10	0	0.0
11 - 14	3	1.8
15 - 19	11	6.6
20 - 24	32	19.2
25 - 29	24	14.4
30 - 34	20	12.0
35 - 39	18	10.8
40 - 44	7	4.2
45 - 49	14	8.4
50 - 54	9	5.4
55 - 59	9	5.4
60 - 64	7	4.2
65 - 69	6	3.6
70 - 74	2	1.2
75 & Over	4	2.4
Unknown	1	0.6
Total	167	100.0
Race		
White	136	81.4%
Black	16	9.6
American Indian	12	7.2
Asian	0	0.0
Hawaiian	0	0.0
Unknown	3	1.8
Total	167	100.0
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	8	4.8%
Non-Hispanic	117	70.1
Unknown	38	22.8
Unfilled	4	2.4
Total	167	100.0

Table A.3 Male Victim Demographics (Robbery Only)

Male		
Age		
5 & Under	1	0.4%
6 - 10	0	0.0
11 - 14	6	2.6
15 - 19	45	19.1
20 - 24	49	20.9
25 - 29	29	12.3
30 - 34	15	6.4
35 - 39	12	5.1
40 - 44	14	6.0
45 - 49	18	7.7
50 - 54	9	3.8
55 - 59	15	6.4
60 - 64	10	4.3
65 - 69	5	2.1
70 - 74	2	0.9
75 & Over	2	0.9
Unknown	3	1.3
Total	235	100.0
Race		
White	192	81.7%
Black	20	8.5
American Indian	11	4.7
Asian	5	2.1
Hawaiian	0	0.0
Unknown	7	3.0
Total	235	100.0
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	13	5.5%
Non-Hispanic	160	68.1
Unknown	52	22.1
Unfilled	10	4.3
Total	235	100.0

Table A.4 Juvenile and Adult Victims, by Sex (Robbery Only)

Juvenile/Adult	Male	% Male	Female	% Female	Unknown	% Unknown	Total
Juvenile	27	73.0%	10	27.0%	0	0.0%	37
Adult	207	56.4	157	42.8	3	0.8	367
Unknown	1	4.5	0	0.0	21	95.5	22
Total	235	55.2	167	39.2	24	5.6	426

Table A.5 Juvenile and Adult Victims, by Race (Robbery Only)

	Juvenile	Adult	Unknown	Total
Race				
White	27	300	1	328
Black	6	30		36
American Indian	1	22		23
Asian		5		5
Hawaiian				
Unknown	3	10	21	34
Total	37	367	22	426
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	2	19		21
Non-Hispanic	21	255	1	277
Unknown	11	82	21	114
Unfilled	3	11		14
Total	37	367	22	426

Table A.6 Juvenile and Adult Victims, by Age (Robbery Only)

Age Range	Juvenile	Adult	Unknown	Total
5 & Under	1			1
11 - 14	9			9
15 - 19	27	29		56
20 - 24		81		81
25 - 29		54		54
30 - 34		35		35
35 - 39		30		30
40 - 44		21		21
45 - 49		32		32
50 - 54		19		19
55 - 59		24		24
60 - 64		18		18
65 - 69		11		11
70 - 74		4		4
75 & Over		6		6
Unknown		3	22	25
Total	37	367	22	426

Table A.7 Juvenile and Adult Victims, by Injury Type (Robbery Only)

Injury Type	Juvenile	Adult	Unknown	Total
None	27	257	18	302
Apparent Broken Bones		2		2
Apparent Minor Injury	10	93	4	107
Other Major Injury		3		3
Possible Internal Injury		2		2
Severe Lacerations		13		13
Unconsciousness		5		5
Total	37	375	22	434

Table A.8 Juvenile and Adult Victim-to-Offender Relationship Type (Robbery Only)

Relationship Type	Juvenile	Adult	Unknown	Total
Within Family				
Parent		5		5
Sibling		1		1
Grandparent		1		1
Stepsibling	1			1
Other Family Member		6	1	7
Outside Family, Known to Victim				
Acquaintance	21	91	3	115
Friend	2	33		35
Neighbor		1		1
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	1	10		11
Ex-Spouse		2		2
Roommate		3		3
Otherwise Known	17	51	3	71
Not Known to Victim/Other				
Relationship Unknown	14	137	20	171
Stranger	19	259	5	283
Unfilled	2	34	3	39
Total	77	634	35	746

Table A.9 Victim Injury Type, by Sex (Robbery Only)

Type of Injury	All Victims*	Female	Male
None	302	125	158
Apparent Broken Bones	2	0	2
Apparent Minor Injury	107	39	61
Other Major Injury	3	1	2
Possible Internal Injury	2	0	2
Severe Lacerations	13	1	10
Unconsciousness	5	1	0
Total	434	167	235

*Includes Unknown Sex, Female, and Male

Table A.10 Male Robbery Victims, Known Offender

Male												
Age	Race						Total	Percent	Ethnicity			
	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hawaiian	Unknown			Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unfilled	Unknown
11 - 14	3					1	4	4.7		4		
15 - 19	15	1	1			1	18	21.2	1	8		9
20 - 24	14	3		1		2	20	23.5		13	2	5
25 - 29	6	1	1				8	9.4		6	1	1
30 - 34	1						1	1.2		1		
35 - 39	3						3	3.5		3		
40 - 44	3	1					4	4.7		4		
45 - 49	3	1	1	1			6	7.1		5	1	
50 - 54	3	1					4	4.7		4		
55 - 59	4		1				5	5.9		4		1
60 - 64	5						5	5.9		2	1	2
65 - 69	3						3	3.5		3		
70 - 74	1						1	1.2				1
75 & Over	2						2	2.4		2		
Unknown	1						1	1.2		1		
Total	67	8	4	2	0	4	85		1	60	5	19
Percent	78.8	9.4	4.7	2.4	0.0	4.7	100.0		1.2	70.6	5.9	22.4

Table A.11 Female Robbery Victims, Known Offender

Female												
Age	Race						Total	Percent	Ethnicity			
	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hawaiian	Unknown			Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unfiled	Unknown
11 - 14	1					1	2	3.2		1	1	
15 - 19	4	4					8	12.7		6	1	1
20 - 24	11						11	17.5		9		2
25 - 29	15						15	23.8	1	12		2
30 - 34	6		1				7	11.1		6		1
35 - 39	4		1				5	7.9		4		1
40 - 44	1						1	1.6		1		
45 - 49	1		1				2	3.2		1		1
50 - 54	2					1	3	4.8		2	1	
55 - 59	2						2	3.2		2		
60 - 64	2						2	3.2		2		
65 - 69	2						2	3.2		1		1
75 & Over	2	1					3	4.8				3
Total	53	5	3	0	0	2	63		1	47	3	12
Percent	84.1	7.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0		1.6	74.6	4.8	19.0

Table A.12 Type of Victim Injury, Known Offenders

Type of Injury	Count	Percent
None	105	66.0
Apparent Minor Injury	46	28.9
Severe Lacerations	4	2.5
Unconsciousness	3	1.9
Possible Internal Injury	1	0.6
Total	159	100

Table A.13 Male Robbery Victims, Unknown Offender

Male												
Age	Race						Total	Percent	Ethnicity			
	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hawaiian	Unknown			Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unfilled	Unknown
5 & Under		1					1	0.8		1		
11 - 14	2						2	1.5		1		1
15 - 19	22	2					24	18.5	1	14	2	7
20 - 24	21	3	2				26	20.0	1	16	1	8
25 - 29	17						17	13.1	3	14		
30 - 34	12		1	1			14	10.8		11	1	2
35 - 39	5					1	6	4.6	1	2		3
40 - 44	6	2					8	6.2	2	6		
45 - 49	7	2		1			10	7.7	1	6		3
50 - 54	5						5	3.8		5		
55 - 59	7		1			1	9	6.9	1	4		4
60 - 64	2		1				3	2.3		3		
65 - 69	2						2	1.5	1	1		
70 - 74	1						1	0.8		1		
Unknown	1			1			2	1.5		2		
Total	110	10	5	3	0	2	130		11	87	4	28
Percent	84.6	7.7	3.8	2.3	0.0	1.5	100.0		8.5	66.9	3.1	21.5

Table A.14 Female Robbery Victims, Unknown Offender

Female												
Age	Race						Total	Percent	Ethnicity			
	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hawaiian	Unknown			Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unfilled	Unknown
11 - 14	1						1	1.1				1
15 - 19	2		1				3	3.4		3		
20 - 24	13	4	1			1	19	21.6	2	9	1	7
25 - 29	4		2				6	6.8	1	4		1
30 - 34	7	2	1				10	11.4	1	8		1
35 - 39	10		1				11	12.5		8		3
40 - 44	6						6	6.8		6		
45 - 49	7	2					9	10.2		8		1
50 - 54	3		1				4	4.5		2		2
55 - 59	5	2					7	8.0		5		2
60 - 64	5						5	5.7	1	3		1
65 - 69	4						4	4.5		3		1
70 - 74	1	1					2	2.3		2		
75 & Over	1						1	1.1				1
Total	69	11	7	0	0	1	88		5	61	1	21
Percent	78.4	12.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0		5.7	69.3	1.1	23.9

Table A.15 Type of Victim Injury, Unknown Offenders

Type of Injury	Count	Percent
None	173	73.3
Apparent Minor Injury	50	21.2
Severe Lacerations	8	3.4
Apparent Broken Bones	2	0.8
Other Major Injury	2	0.8
Unconsciousness	1	0.4
Total	236	100

Table A.16 Premise Type, by Time of Day and Day of Week

Premise Type	Time of Day	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total	
Abandoned/Condemned Structure	00:00-01:00					1			1	
	01:00-01:59	1							1	
Bank/Savings & Loan	09:00-09:59		1	1					2	
	12:00-12:59		1						1	
	15:00-15:59					1			1	
Bar/Night Club	00:00-00:59				1				1	
	18:00-18:59					1			1	
Church/Synagogue/Temple	09:00-09:59					1			1	
Commercial/Office Building	01:00-01:59						1		1	
	08:00-08:59			1					1	
	09:00-09:59			1					1	
	19:00-19:59				1				1	
Community Center	20:00-20:59		1						1	
Convenience Store	00:00-00:59			1					1	
	01:00-01:59	2	1	2					5	
	03:00-03:59		1						1	
	04:00-04:59	1							1	
	05:00-05:59							1	1	
	06:00-06:59					1		1	2	
	07:00-07:59							1	1	
	08:00-08:59						1		1	
	10:00-10:59		1						1	
	11:00-11:59				1				1	
	15:00-15:59					1	1		2	
	16:00-16:59								1	1
	17:00-17:59							1		1
	18:00-18:59						2			2
	20:00-20:59	2			1			1		4
21:00-21:59			1	1	1				3	
22:00-22:59	1			1			1	1	4	
23:00-23:59				1		1			2	
Department/Discount Store	03:00-03:59			1			1		2	
	08:00-08:59						1		1	
	11:00-11:59							1	1	
	12:00-12:59							1	1	
	13:00-13:59					1	1		2	
	14:00-14:59			1		1	1		3	
	16:00-16:59			1					1	
	17:00-17:59				1				1	
	18:00-18:59				1		1		2	
	19:00-19:59				1				1	
20:00-20:59				2				2		
21:00-21:59								1	1	
Drug Store/Doctor's Office/Hospital	09:00-09:59							1	1	
	18:00-18:59						1		1	
Field/Woods/Fenced Enclosures	22:00-22:59					1			1	
Gambling Facility/Casino/Race Track	11:00-11:59				1				1	
	16:00-16:59				1				1	
Government/Public Building	12:00-12:59			1					1	
	15:00-15:59						1		1	
	18:00-18:59					1			1	

Premise Type	Time of Day	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total	
Grocery/Supermarket	10:00-10:59					1			1	
	11:00-11:59	1							1	
	13:00-13:59						1		1	
	14:00-14:59		1						1	
	20:00-20:59					1			1	
Highway/Road/Alley	00:00-00:59	2		1		1	1		5	
	01:00-01:59	1				1		1	3	
	02:00-02:59	1					1	1	3	
	03:00-03:59	1	1						2	
	04:00-04:59						1		1	
	05:00-05:59						1		1	
	09:00-09:59					1		1	2	
	10:00-10:59	1		1					2	
	11:00-11:59							1	1	
	12:00-12:59	3							3	
	13:00-13:59	1	1	1	1	1	2		6	
	14:00-14:59							1	1	
	15:00-15:59		2					1	3	
	16:00-16:59						1		1	
	17:00-17:59					1	3	2	6	
	18:00-18:59	1				2	1	1	5	
	19:00-19:59	1	1			2		1	5	
20:00-20:59	1	1	2	1				2	7	
21:00-21:59	1					2			3	
22:00-22:59					2		1	4	7	
23:00-23:59	1	1				1			3	
Hotel/Motel	07:00-07:59		1						1	
	13:00-13:59						1		1	
	22:00-22:59		1	1					2	
	23:00-23:59							1	1	
Jail/Prison	21:00-21:59			1					1	
Lake/Waterway	02:00-02:59				1				1	
Liquor Store	16:00-16:59					1			1	
Other/Unknown	08:00-08:59	1							1	
	11:00-11:59				1				1	
	12:00-12:59	1							1	
	13:00-13:59							1	1	
	14:00-14:59							1	1	
	19:00-19:59	2							2	
	22:00-22:59		1					1	2	
23:00-23:59								1	1	
Park/Playground	12:00-12:59				1				1	
	13:00-13:59						1		1	
	15:00-15:59			1					1	
	18:00-18:59	1							1	
	22:00-22:59						1		1	
Parking Lot/Garage	00:00-00:59	1	1				1		3	
	01:00-01:59	1			1				2	
	02:00-02:59	1	1					1	3	
	06:00-06:59			1	1				2	
	10:00-10:59		1						1	
	12:00-12:59					1			1	
	14:00-14:59		2						2	
	15:00-15:59		1	1				1	3	
	16:00-16:59	1							1	
	17:00-17:59							1	1	
	18:00-18:59	1							1	
	19:00-19:59		1	1					1	3
	20:00-20:59							1		1
22:00-22:59					1	1	1		3	
23:00-23:59				1			1	1	3	

Premise Type	Time of Day	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total	
Rental Storage Facility	21:00-21:59				1				1	
Residence/Home	00:00-00:59	2	2	2	2	3	1		12	
	01:00-01:59	2		1	1	4	1	2	11	
	02:00-02:59	1					2	2	5	
	03:00-03:59			1					1	
	04:00-04:59	1	1		1	1			4	
	05:00-05:59	2	1			1			4	
	06:00-06:59	1		1		1	2	1	6	
	07:00-07:59	2					1		3	
	08:00-08:59	1			1	1			3	
	09:00-09:59		1		2		2	2	7	
	10:00-10:59	1		2			1		4	
	11:00-11:59	1	1			1			3	
	12:00-12:59	1	1		1				3	
	13:00-13:59	1	1		1				3	
	14:00-14:59	1							1	2
	15:00-15:59	1	1	1				2		5
	16:00-16:59	1	1	2	2	1	2			9
	17:00-17:59			1		2			2	5
	18:00-18:59	2	1	1		1				5
	19:00-19:59					2			1	3
	20:00-20:59						1	1		2
	21:00-21:59			3	1	1		1	2	8
	22:00-22:59						1		1	2
23:00-23:59	2	2	1	1	1	1	4		11	
Restaurant	01:00-01:59		1						1	
	02:00-02:59						1		1	
	04:00-04:59				1				1	
	06:00-06:59						1		1	
	08:00-08:59	1	1	1			1	1	5	
	09:00-09:59				1				1	
	12:00-12:59								1	1
	15:00-15:59						1			1
	19:00-19:59		2							2
	20:00-20:59						1			1
	21:00-21:59								1	1
	22:00-22:59				1					1
School/College	09:00-09:59						1		1	
School-College/University	02:00-02:59							1	1	
	13:00-13:59						1		1	
	18:00-18:59		1						1	
School-Elementary/Secondary	13:00-13:59					1			1	
Service/Gas Station	03:00-03:59		1					1	2	
	09:00-09:59			1					1	
	20:00-20:59	1							1	
	21:00-21:59				1				1	
	23:00-23:59	1	1						2	
Specialty Store	10:00-10:59		1						1	
	16:00-16:59		1						1	
	18:00-18:59		1						1	
	21:00-21:59			1					1	
Total		59	53	49	42	52	55	47	357	

Table A.17 Premise Type and Type of Weapon

Premise Type	Explosives	Asphyxiation	Blunt Object	Firearm (Not Specified)	Full Automatic Firearm	Full Automatic Handgun	Handgun	Knife / Cutting Instrument	Motor Vehicle	None	Other	Other Firearm	Personal Weapons	Rifle	Shotgun	Unknown	Total
Abandoned / Condemned Structure							1										1
Bank / Savings & Loan							1	1		1	1					1	5
Bar / Night Club							1	1									2
Church / Synagogue / Temple															1		1
Commercial / Office Building											1		3				4
Community Center			1														1
Convenience Store				3		2	14	2		3	2	1	5			2	34
Department / Discount Store					1	2	2	5		1	2	1	5				19
Drug Store / Doctor's Office / Hospital	1						1										2
Field / Woods / Fenced Enclosures													1				1
Gambling Facility / Casino / Race Track										1			1				2
Government / Public Building			1				1						1				3
Grocery / Supermarket				1		1	2			1							5

Premise Type	Explosives	Asphyxiation	Blunt Object	Firearm (Not Automatic)	Full Automatic	Full Automatic	Handgun	Knife / Cutting Instrument	Motor Vehicle	None	Other	Other Firearm	Personal Weapons	Rifle	Shotgun	Unknown	Total
Highway / Road / Alley		1	6	2			15	7		6	3		30			2	72
Hotel / Motel							4						1				5
Jail / Prison													1				1
Lake / Waterway							1										1
Liquor Store													1				1
Other / Unknown				1			2			3	1	1	2				10
Park / Playground				1			1	1		2							5
Parking Lot / Garage			2	2			8	5		1			13			1	32
Rental Storage Facility							1										1
Residence / Home			7	9		3	29	11	1	13	5	2	48	2	4	2	136
Restaurant				1		2	5	1		1	1		4		1	1	17
School / College										1							1
School-College / University						1	1	1									3
School-Elementary / Secondary													1				1
Service / Gas Station			1				2	1			1		2				7
Specialty Store							1	1			1		1				4
Total	1	1	18	20	1	11	93	37	1	34	18	5	120	2	6	9	377

Table A.18 Suspect/Arrestee Demographics

No. of Suspects/Arrestees Percent		
Age		
5 & Under	0	0.0%
6 - 10	0	0.0
11 - 14	8	1.4
15 - 19	83	14.5
20 - 24	53	9.3
25 - 29	59	10.3
30 - 34	47	8.2
35 - 39	30	5.3
40 - 44	13	2.3
45 - 49	11	1.9
50 - 54	11	1.9
55 - 59	7	1.2
60 - 64	3	0.5
65 - 69	1	0.2
70 - 74	0	0.0
75 & Over	1	0.2
Unknown	244	42.7
Total	571	100.0
Sex		
Male	418	73.2%
Female	89	15.6
Unknown	64	11.2
Total	571	100.0
Race		
White	285	49.9%
Black	163	28.5
American Indian	35	6.1
Asian	1	0.2
Hawaiian	0	0.0
Unknown	47	8.2
Unfilled	40	7.0
Total	571	100.0
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	11	1.9%
Non-Hispanic	290	50.8
Unknown	269	47.1
Unfilled	1	0.2
Total	571	100.0

Table A.19 Male Arrestee Demographics

Male Arrestees											
Age	Race						Total	Percent	Ethnicity		
	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hawaiian	Unknown			Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unknown
11 - 14	2						2	2.2		2	
15 - 19	11	8	5				24	26.7	2	17	5
20 - 24	4	8					12	13.3		11	1
25 - 29	15	5					20	22.2		14	6
30 - 34	7	1	1				9	10.0		4	5
35 - 39	5	4	2				11	12.2		6	5
40 - 44	4						4	4.4		3	1
45 - 49		1	1				2	2.2		2	
50 - 54	1	3					4	4.4		4	
55 - 59	1	1					2	2.2		1	1
Total	50	31	9	0	0	0	90		2	64	24
Percent	55.6	34.4	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		2.2	71.1	26.7

Table A.20 Female Arrestee Demographics

Female Arrestees											
Age	Race						Total	Percent	Ethnicity		
	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hawaiian	Unknown			Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unknown
15 - 19	2	2					4	22.2		2	2
20 - 24	2						2	11.1		1	1
25 - 29	2		3				5	27.8		4	1
30 - 34	1		3				4	22.2		2	2
35 - 39	2	1					3	16.7		1	2
Total	9	3	6	0	0	0	18		0	10	8
Percent	50.0	16.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0		0.0	55.6	44.4

Table A.21 Male Suspect Demographics

Male Suspects											
Age	Race						Total	Percent	Ethnicity		
	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hawaiian	Unknown			Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unknown
11 - 14	3	1					4	1.2		2	2
15 - 19	20	14	4			1	39	11.9	2	23	14
20 - 24	13	11	3				27	8.3		21	6
25 - 29	18	8	3				29	8.9		24	5
30 - 34	26					1	27	8.3	1	21	5
35 - 39	12						12	3.7		11	1
40 - 44	6		1				7	2.1		5	2
45 - 49	6					1	7	2.1		4	3
50 - 54	2	4					6	1.8		4	2
55 - 59	4	1					5	1.5		5	
60 - 64	1	1					2	0.6		1	1
75 & Over						1	1	0.3			1
Unknown	63	75	3	1		19	161	49.2	5	49	107
Total	174	115	14	1	0	23	327		8	170	149
Percent	53.2	35.2	4.3	0.3	0.0	7.0	100.0		2.4	52.0	45.6

Table A.22 Female Suspect Demographics

Female Suspects											
Age	Race						Total	Percent	Ethnicity		
	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hawaiian	Unknown			Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Unknown
11 - 14	2						2	2.8		2	
15 - 19	12	2	1				15	21.1		11	4
20 - 24	6	3	1			1	11	15.5		6	5
25 - 29	4	1					5	7.0		5	
30 - 34	4	1	1				6	8.5		3	3
35 - 39	2	1	1				4	5.6		4	
40 - 44	1						1	1.4		1	
45 - 49	2						2	2.8		2	
50 - 54	1						1	1.4		1	
60 - 64	1						1	1.4		1	
65 - 69	1						1	1.4		1	
Unknown	15	5	1			1	22	31.0	1	8	13
Total	51	13	5	0	0	2	71		1	45	25
Percent	71.8	18.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0		1.4	63.4	35.2

Table A.23 Property Code Stolen

Property Description	No. of Property Descriptions	Percent
Automobiles	28	3.9%
Bicycles	3	0.4
Clothes/Furs	21	3.0
Computer Hardware/Software	14	2.0
Consumable Goods	25	3.5
Credit/Debit Cards	29	4.1
Drug/Narcotics	53	7.5
Drug/Narcotics Equipment	7	1.0
Farm Equipment	1	0.1
Firearms	4	0.6
Handgun - Revolver	2	0.3
Handgun - Semi-Automatic	4	0.6
Rifle - Single Shot/Bolt Action	5	0.7
Shotgun	3	0.4
Rifle Semi-Automatic/Automatic	1	0.1
Household Goods	9	1.3
Jewelry/Precious Metals	30	4.2
Livestock	1	0.1
Merchandise	1	0.1
Money	187	26.3
Negotiable Instruments	5	0.7
Nonnegotiable Instruments	1	0.1
Office-type Equipment	3	0.4
Other Motor Vehicles	1	0.1
Purses/Handbags/Wallets	58	8.2
Radios/TVs/VCRs	12	1.7
Recordings - Audio/Visual	1	0.1
Structures - Other Dwellings	2	0.3
Tools	4	0.6
Trucks	2	0.3
Vehicle Parts/Accessories	2	0.3
Camping/Hunting/Fishing Equipment/Supplies	4	0.6
Documents/Personal or Business	3	0.4
Identity Documents	28	3.9
Identity-Intangible	1	0.1
Pets	2	0.3
Portable Electronic Communications	74	10.4
Recreational/Sports Equipment	2	0.3
Other	73	10.3
Trailers	1	0.1
Weapons-Other	1	0.1
Pending Inventory	3	0.4
Total	711	100.0

Table A.24 Property Value Stolen

Property Description	Value	Percent
Automobiles	\$185,250.00	38.8%
Bicycles	485.00	0.1
Clothes/Furs	2,325.00	0.5
Computer Hardware/Software	6,840.00	1.4
Consumable Goods	1,023.00	0.2
Credit/Debit Cards	0.00	0.0
Drug/Narcotics	3,520.00	0.7
Drug/Narcotics Equipment	13.00	0.0
Farm Equipment	10,000.00	2.1
Firearms	1,470.00	0.3
Handgun - Revolver	1,050.00	0.2
Handgun - Semi-Automatic	1,650.00	0.3
Rifle - Single Shot/Bolt Action	3,025.00	0.6
Shotgun	1,300.00	0.3
Rifle Semi-Automatic/Automatic	0.00	0.0
Household Goods	2,345.00	0.5
Jewelry/Precious Metals	27,345.00	5.7
Livestock	1.00	0.0
Merchandise	174.00	0.0
Money	120,061.00	25.1
Negotiable Instruments	2,062.00	0.4
Nonnegotiable Instruments	0.00	0.0
Office-type Equipment	16,005.00	3.3
Other Motor Vehicles	4,000.00	0.8
Purses/Handbags/Wallets	3,800.00	0.8
Radios/TVs/VCRs	3,728.00	0.8
Recordings - Audio/Visual	500.00	0.1
Structures - Other Dwellings	200.00	0.0
Tools	620.00	0.1
Trucks	27,000.00	5.6
Vehicle Parts/Accessories	150.00	0.0
Camping/Hunting/Fishing Equipment/Supplies	10,225.00	2.1
Documents/Personal or Business	0.00	0.0
Identity Documents	0.00	0.0
Identity-Intangible	0.00	0.0
Pets	350.00	0.1
Portable Electronic Communications	23,807.00	5.0
Recreational/Sports Equipment	8,170.00	1.7
Other	8,497.00	1.8
Trailers	900.00	0.2
Weapons-Other	20.00	0.0
Pending Inventory	3.00	0.0
Total	\$477,914.00	100.0



OKLAHOMA STATE BUREAU of INVESTIGATION
Office of Criminal Justice Statistics

6600 N. Harvey Pl.
Oklahoma City, OK 73116
(405) 848-6724