Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
Office of Criminal Justice Statistics
Oklahoma Statistical Analysis Center

An Analysis of Robbery in Oklahoma Using State Incident-Based Data
Selected Findings

Dec 2019

Robbery in Oklahoma

The Oklahoma Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) conducted a study on robbery in Oklahoma using the State Incident-Based Reporting System (SIBRS). The purpose for studying robbery is to increase understanding of National Incident-Based Reporting System enhanced data. Additionally, the SAC strives to demonstrate the value SIBRS data can have for local agencies, problem solving, and understanding crimes reported in Oklahoma.

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."

➢ **The SAC reviewed 357 reports of robbery for calendar year 2017.**

At the end of 2017, there were still several agencies from larger jurisdictions that had not transitioned to SIBRS reporting. As a result, the 357 reports analyzed accounted for only 12.0% of robberies reported in Oklahoma for 2017. Only 70.0% of Oklahoma counties had one or more robberies reported in SIBRS during 2017. The SAC also found there were 68 additional crimes reported in conjunction with the 357 robberies reported. Approximately 1 in 5 robberies (21.0%) were cleared through the arrest of at least 1 person, while only 5.0% were "Cleared Exceptionally."

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 reports fluctuated significantly between August and November. Reported robberies decreased 41.0% from August to September; increased 95.7% from September to October; and decreased 42.2% from October to November. In addition to examining the month, the SAC found very little difference for the Day of Week in which a robbery occurred, but they found 48.0% of robbery incidents occurred between the hours of 18:00-02:00.

➢ **For the 357 reports examined, researchers found there were 476 victims for the offense of robbery.**

Of the 476 robbery victims, 89.5% were reported as an Individual, and 9.7% were reported as a Business. The remaining victim types were Financial Institution, Government, and Other. For the Individuals, 44.8% fell within the ages of 15-29, and just over half (55.2%) were male. White victims accounted for 77.0% of victims, and 65.0% were reported as Non-Hispanic.

The SAC examined the relationship of the victim to the offender. They found 60.8% of relationships were classified as Relationship Unknown or Stranger; 31.9% of relationships, the victim knew at least one offender; and for 2.0% of relationships, the victim was related (family) to the offender. Lastly, for 5.2% of relationships, the field was not filled by the agency.

➢ **Most robberies (33.9%) were reported to have occurred at a Residence/Home.**

Other common Premise Types reported 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%). The SAC found 40.5% of the residential robberies

occurred between the hours of 21:00 to 3:00. The SAC found 68.7% of weapons used in the reports were a Firearm or a Physical Weapon. Firearms accounted for 36.6% of weapon types, and 67.4% of firearms were reported as a "Handgun."

> **There were 571 Suspects/Arrestees in the 357 robbery reports.**

For all Suspects/Arrestees, the majority (42.4%) fell within the age range of 15-34, and 73.2% of offenders were reported as male. Approximately half (49.9%) of the offenders were reported as White, 28.5% were Black, and 6.1% were American Indian. The race was reported as unknown in 8.2% of offenders. 50.8% of offenders, were reported as Non-Hispanic, and the Ethnicity was unknown for 47.1% of offenders.

Arrestees accounted for 19.1% of offenders; of those, 83.3% were male, 55.6% were white, and 71.1% were Non-Hispanic. Most (84.4%) Arrestees fell within the ages of 15 to 39, and the largest number of arrestees were between the ages of 15 to 19. For individuals arrested, 61.1% were arrested "On-View," meaning, the individual was apprehended without a warrant or a previous incident report.

Only 25.0% of arrestees were armed at the time of arrest; the most common weapon at arrest was firearm. Lastly, 66.7% of arrestees were arrested the same day as the offense.

> **There were 682 items that were classified as Stolen.**

Stolen property accounted for 83.6% of property codes used in the 357 reports; the remaining codes used were Counterfeited/Forged (0.1%), Unknown (0.5%), Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized (0.7%), and None (5.0%). The most common property reported for the categories of Counterfeited/Forged, Destroyed/Damaged/Vandalized, and Stolen was Money (26.3%). Other common types of property reported for these categories included: Portable Electronic Communications (10.4%), Automobiles (3.9%), Drug/Narcotics (7.5%), Purses/Handbags/Wallets (8.2%), Credit/Debit Cards (4.1%), and Consumable Goods (3.5%). In total, $477,914 was the loss amount for the reports, and automobiles accounted for 38.8% of the amount.

Only 8.3% of the Property was reported as Recovered. Automobiles (14.7%), Money (11.8%), Portable Electronic Communications (13.2%), and Other (14.7%) were among the most common type of property recovered. Staff determined $84,359 was the value of property recovered, and automobiles accounted for 59.6% of that value. Lastly, 60.0% of property was recovered the same day as the incident. The full report for Robbery in Oklahoma can be viewed here.

Map of SIBRS Robbery reports in Oklahoma, 2017

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