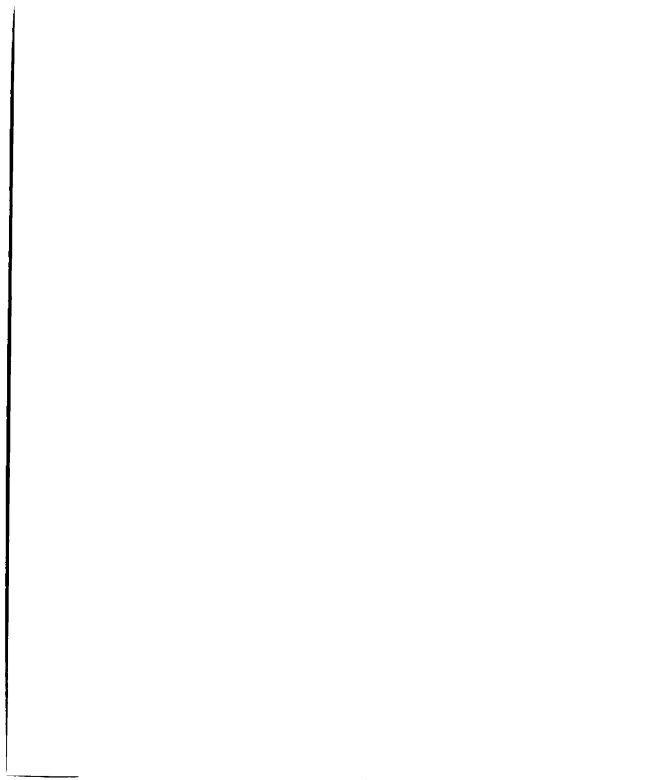




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ABSTRACT

ROBBERY IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, 1972: A TYPOLOGY

By

David Bruce Reed, III, and William Roger Waldrop

Although many different types of offenses constitute the crime of robbery, from a well-planned bank robbery to the forceful theft of a quarter from a young school boy, all offenses involve the use or threat of force to take property from an individual. Robbery creates anxiety because it is usually committed by a stranger in an unexpected and potentially violent manner.

The purpose of this thesis is to determine, through examination of existing Michigan State Police reports of investigation of the crime of robbery for 1972, the character of the crime of robbery, its victim, the offender, and the offender's methods of committing the crime.

The research was conducted through the analysis of 509 Michigan State Police reports of investigation for 1972. The reports were examined in detail and certain data were extracted as they appeared on a master items of inventory list. This list, which was comprised of some 989 items of data, included such major areas of consideration as: general data--type of robbery, when occurred, closed by

arrest, etc; victim(s) of the robbery; object and places of the robbery; offender data--race, age, descriptions, etc; offender modus operandi; offender apprehension and disposition data. A master compilation of data was tabulated and various findings and correlations were made. Extreme care was taken to maintain individual case integrity throughout the compilation of data.

The findings indicate that August is the month in which most robbery offenses were reported to have occurred. Both armed robberies and strong-arm robberies occurred most frequently between the first and the fifth of the month. Strong-arm robberies were also reported at a relatively high rate during the period from the sixteenth to the twentieth of the month. Most robberies occurred on Friday, Saturday, and Monday. The highest rate of armed robberies occurred during the period 10.:01 p.m. and 12:00 p.m., while strong-arm robberies were reported most frequently during the 2:01 a.m. to 4:00 a.m. time period.

Analysis of victim data revealed that 70 percent of the offenses were one victim robbery offenses. The race of the victims was reported as 96.7 percent white and 3.1 percent black. Most victims were eighteen to twenty-five years of age. Males were victims of robbery offenses more often than females. Most victims had not had a prior relationship, of even the shortest duration, with the offender

prior to the robbery. Initial contact by the offender was with the victim's consent in most cases of strong-arm robbery offenses.

The male citizen in an open area was the most frequent object of attack of the strong-arm offender. Gas stations, residences, and grocery stores were the most frequent objects of the armed robbery offender.

Most robberies were committed by two or more offenders; 94 percent of the offenders were male; most were white. Negroes were involved in armed robberies more than strong-arm robberies. Most offenders of all races were seventeen to twenty-one years of age. Most armed robbery offenders used hand guns to commit the crime. Vehicles were used by offenders in most cases of both types of robbery.

The most frequently used disguise or method of concealing the face by the offender was the ski mask and silk stocking over the face. Most offenders robbing a commercial establishment pretended to be a customer or to be shopping prior to committing the crime. Robbery offenders were reported to have entered and exited the front door of a dwelling or business most often. Most armed robbery offenses were committed by offenders with one accomplice.

Similarities in the modi operandi of the various offenders provide meaningful data for analysis of the

overall crime of robbery. However, dissimilarities and special methods of operation used by the offender are the most important when the investigator desires to identify subjects for an arrest.

ROBBERY IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, 1972:

A TYPOLOGY

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A THESIS

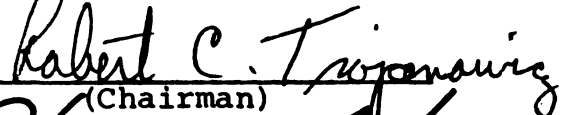
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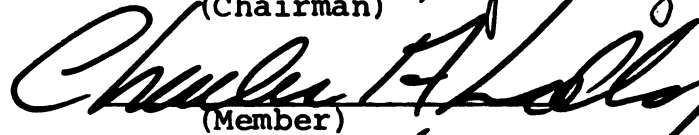
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The authors are especially grateful to Dr. Robert C. Trojanowicz for the expert guidance and assistance he has given us, not only in the preparation of this thesis, but as our faculty advisor throughout this year of graduate studies.

Finally and most importantly, it is with deep humility that we acknowledge Michigan State Police Trooper Stephen B. DeVries, who, at the age of thirty-two, was shot and fatally wounded by an armed robber on October 12, 1972. Although we never became acquainted with Trooper DeVries, we know that his was the ultimate contribution to the cause of justice.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Anxiety has been created and exists today as the way of life for many of the citizens of this nation. The lifestyles of many people have been greatly affected by the amount of crime that occurs in some areas of the country. While many of the leaders of the nation declare progress in combating crime, many people continue to become victims of ruthless crimes, not only on the streets, but within their homes, places of business, or places of employment. Crime rates continue to increase. Not only are all types of crimes continuing to increase rapidly, but one of the most feared crimes--robbery--is increasing more rapidly than most other kinds. Nationally, the total amount of crime increased 11 percent in 1970; robberies increased 17 percent. Robberies increased another 11 percent in 1971 when compared with 1970. Since 1966, the robbery rate has increased some 145 percent.¹

The crime of robbery attacks the individual citizen both physically and financially. Often times the victim is physically injured and suffers a great financial loss. He

¹Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, Uniform Crime Reports for the United States, 1971 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1971), p. 15.

looks to the criminal justice system to efficiently apprehend and remove the criminal from his environment, so that he may maintain a suitable degree of security of his person and property. Thus, the victim hopes that he will not again be selected and subjected to this crime of violence.

Each administrator in the criminal justice system has an obligation to cause his respective agency to make the environment as safe or secure as is possible for the citizenry. Eradication of the causes of crime is a hopeful but distant goal. The process of "crime cause elimination" is and will continue to be somewhat slow; crime and delinquency, however, are immediate and pressing. The urgency of immediate action is reflected in widespread public demand for greater safety and security.

The police are looked to by most citizens as the most immediate and responsible agency capable of doing something about the crime of robbery in their community. In order to become more efficient in combating this crime, the police must become more knowledgeable about the crime itself, the offender, and most important, the offender's method of operation.

Although many different types of crimes constitute robbery, from a well-planned bank robbery to the forceful theft of a quarter from a young school boy, all offenses involve the use or threat of force to take property from an individual. Because robbery incorporates two threatening

elements, force and theft of property, the offense causes more intense reaction from the public than, for example, simple assault or larceny. It creates anxiety because it is usually committed by a stranger in an unexpected and potentially violent manner. Often times the victim feels he was the target of the robber through chance and, of course, the obvious unpredictability of the crime makes it even more threatening. This all makes robbery a particularly appropriate crime to examine in detail; and the fact that rates of robbery are increasing faster than rates for other serious offenses, except larceny, indicates the need for more detailed studies of the crime. It is not the purpose of this study to examine the causes of robbery, but it is more the purpose of this paper to examine in some detail the overall crime, its victim, and, most importantly, the offender.

Additionally, when an in-depth analysis is made of the crime, the police administrator can, with legitimate data, better plan and formulate enforcement programs to more effectively enforce the laws. This is especially true when studies of this nature might reveal to the agency administrator certain shortcomings in present administrative or investigative techniques. An outgrowth of an in-depth analysis of a crime such as robbery might also afford improvement in agency efficiency and ability to provide meaningful investigative assistance. For example, a "quick access" modus operandi file, available to subordinate agencies and

other law enforcement agencies would be useful. Another important aspect of this particular crime analysis is that it has provided the researchers a unique opportunity to gain first-hand knowledge of all aspects of the crime of robbery as reported by the Michigan State Police in 1972.

In the past, changes in total crime rates have been monitored to determine the effectiveness or lack thereof, of particular types and methods of law enforcement. Studies of these total assessments have not yielded viable theories or appropriate courses of action which are specific or applicable enough to develop or advance greatly our understanding of crime or our confidence in the criminal measures we have developed. "Knowledge has been blurred by focusing on the similarities of all crimes and criminals rather than their differences."² Robbery is one of those many crimes which has been subjected to the "grouping and totaling" process. This thesis is intended to offer a more concise examination of the crime of robbery and hopefully will provide greater insight into some of the aspects of this serious offense.

²John E. Conklin, Robbery and the Criminal Justice System (New York: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1972), p. viii.

Chapter 2

DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM

Robbery is a crime against the person; it is also a crime against property. Robbery is defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as "stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, assault to rob, and attempt to rob."¹ According to published national statistics, this crime of violence continues to increase each year. Yet, even these compilations of rates or statistics of the crime probably understate the actual amounts of the crime. A 1965-66 national survey revealed that 35 percent of the robbery cases were not reported to the police. The national survey on the extent of unreported crime also revealed that the reason most frequently given for all offenses was that the police could not do anything.²

In the state of Michigan, robbery is the most prevalent crime of violence. In 1969 there was a total of

¹Bruce J. Cohen (ed.), Crime in America (Itasca, Illinois: F. E. Peacock Publishers, Inc., 1970), p. 329.

²President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: Crime and Its Impact--An Assessment (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1967), p. 18.

22,880 reported offenses of strong-arm and armed robbery. The total robbery figure in 1970 was 30,758. In 1971 there was a decrease of reported robbery offenses to 29,698. The apparent decrease occurred in reported urban offenses. Rural area offenses have continued to increase at an average annual rate of 23 percent. The total population of the state in 1970 was 8,875,083 persons. These figures indicate that during the year 1970, one in every 288 persons was the victim of robbery. This may not be totally correct because in many cases there was more than one victim of the same crime.³

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem of this study is to determine, through examination of existing State Police reports of investigation of the crime of robbery in the state of Michigan, 1972, the character of the crime of robbery, its victim, the offender, and the offender's methods of committing the crime.

ANALYSIS

Given the information obtained by examination of State Police robbery reports, it is the intent of this study to answer, among others, the following questions:

³ Michigan State Police, State of Michigan, 1971; Uniform Crime Report (East Lansing, Michigan: State Police Headquarters, 1972), p. 17.

1. How many robberies, armed and strong-arm, were investigated by the Michigan State Police (MSP)?

2. How many cases were closed by arrest? How many cases were open at the end of 1972? How many cases were closed by lack of suspects and evidence?

3. What was the number of victims per crime? Were there more male or female victims and what was their race and age? Did the victim have some kind of consensual relationship with the offender prior to the crime? Were there witnesses?

4. What were the objects and places of the various robberies?

5. How many offenders were involved in the crime? What were the physical characteristics of the offenders? What kind or make and model of vehicle did the offender use? How did he use the vehicle? What types of weapons did offenders use?

6. What was the method of operation, "modus operandi," of the offender? What did he take in the robbery? What was the value and how much was recovered?

7. What was the disposition of the offender at the end of 1972, or was he or she still in a fugitive status when the case was closed?

DELIMITATIONS

The examination of the Michigan State Police reports of investigation of robbery was undertaken with the aim of a detailed extraction of appropriate information about the crime by assigning code numbers from a master list of encoded items of information to a work sheet on each report. Each report was reviewed against the master list of items of information and appropriate code numbers were assigned to each report. If the item of information was not on the report, it was either not recorded or in the appropriate cases it was assigned an "unknown" code number in that particular category of the report.

All of the reports of robbery for the year 1972 which were on file at the State Police Headquarters in East Lansing were reviewed by the authors. These were the reports submitted by the subordinate State Police districts to the State Police Headquarters during the year. Eight districts exist in the State Police organization in Michigan and all submitted their reports of investigation of robbery to the headquarters. There was some disparity in report completeness among the various posts within the districts. However, for the most part, the disparity among reports existed primarily within the individual post and among the troopers or detectives who conducted the robbery investigation.

There is no hypothesis, as such, stated in this thesis. The only hypothesis suggested in this paper is that, despite the unpredictability of the robber, the crime of robbery is suitable for study and analysis, and that meaningful crime prevention and investigative data may be derived from such a study. It has also been theorized by the authors that the study of the modi operandi and trademarks of robbery offenders presents an interesting dilemma, in that similarities identified will provide meaningful data for study of the overall crime, yet it will be the dissimilarities and special characteristics of the offender that will lead to his arrest and eventual conviction. Every effort has been made to examine the total crime with emphasis on the offender's method of operations. Every effort was made to maintain case integrity for final tabulation on the master worksheet so that correlation could be accomplished. Most importantly, extreme care was taken by both authors to be as completely objective as possible throughout the study and analysis.

This paper does not give consideration to those robbery offenses which were part of more serious offenses. A robbery in this instance was included statistically in the more serious offense category. For example, if the robber kills his victim in the act of robbery, the crime would have statistically been counted as a murder and not indicated as a robbery. It is felt that the number of cases

in this category is insufficient to affect the findings of the study.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

This study is undertaken with the recognition that a basic review of pertinent literature is necessary to provide a basis from which to progress logically in the study of the crime of robbery in Michigan for the year 1972. The review of the literature is arranged so that it parallels the primary categories of the analysis. The analysis is comprised of the following major categories: (1) General data--type of robbery, when occurred, closed by arrest, etc; (2) Victim(s) of the robbery; (3) Object/place of the robbery; (4) Offender information; (5) Offender vehicle; (6) Offender weapon; (7) Taken in the robbery; and (8) Offender modus operandi. The analysis is followed by a generalization chapter, which relates the general findings of the analysis to the literature reviewed. Finally, a summary and some conclusions are offered relative to the overall study.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The most commonly used terms are defined in the context in which they are used in this study.

Armed robbery: Robbery in which any weapon or object is employed to constitute force or threat.⁴

Arrest(s) made, case still open: One or more subjects in custody after authorized arrest. Case still open pending court proceedings, other arrest(s), or other dispositions.

Assistance by State Police to city or county agencies: This includes State Police assistance, for example, in such matters of assistance in robbery investigation as roadblocks or service of warrants.

Case closed by arrest: Subject arrested by State Police through warrant authorized by prosecuting attorney. Case is closed after arrest and subsequent court proceedings or other dispositions.

Crimes of violence: Four categories of the seven index crimes are included under crimes of violence--murder, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery.

Index crimes: Seven crimes chosen for comprehensive statistical reporting: murder, rape, assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, and car theft.

Modus operandi: The method of operation thought to be characteristic of a criminal and habitually followed by him.

⁴Ibid., p. 7.

Robbery: Includes the stealing or taking away of anything of value from a person by force or violence; or through fear, such as strong-arm holdups, stickups, and armed robbery. Includes assault to rob and attempts to rob.⁵

Strong-arm robbery: No weapon is used. It includes muggings and similar offenses where no weapon is used and strong-arm tactics are employed to deprive the victim of his property. This is limited to feet, arms, fists, etc.⁶

Typology: A "purposive, planned selection, abstraction, combination, and (sometimes) accentuation of a set of criteria with empirical referents that serves as a basis for comparison of empirical cases."⁷

ASSUMPTIONS

The Michigan State Police is both an urban and rural law enforcement agency. The reports which were reviewed included rural, urban, and suburban crimes of robbery. Since this agency does overlap in jurisdictional functioning and responsibility with all other law enforcement agencies of the state, the following basic assumptions are made:

⁵Ibid., p. 17.

⁶Ibid.

⁷John C. McKinney, Constructive Typology and Social Theory (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1966), pp. 3, 203.

1. State Police investigations of robbery in 1972 are representative of robbery investigations throughout the state of Michigan.
2. The 509 State Police reports analyzed provide a valid sample for analysis of the crime of robbery in the state of Michigan for the year 1972.

Chapter 3

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a basis from which the study of the crime of robbery can progress and lead to some valid conclusions and possibly provide some new knowledge about the crime and its perpetrators. Although robbery is recognized as one of the more serious and prevalent crimes that confronts our society, there is a relatively small amount of useful literature written on the subject. An attempt has been made to deal with the various aspects of the crime in a manner which parallels the treatment given to the analysis of the crime in Chapter 5.

GENERAL DATA

Armed robbery is distinguished from strong-arm robbery by the presence of a weapon or object which is used to consummate the crime. Strong-arm robbery includes robberies which are committed mainly through the use of bodily force.

Robbery, like many other crimes, occurs at a higher rate during certain months of the year. It also tends to vary in rate both as to seasons and times of the day. Ramsey Clark contended, "Violent crimes tend to

to be more frequent in the summer. Murder, rape, and assault occur most often in July. Robbery, burglary and auto theft occur most frequently in the fall."¹ He went on to say that robbery reaches its highest rate in December. He stated, "Robberies nationwide tend to be 30 percent higher than the national average in December and 15 percent lower in April and May."²

Mr. Stephen Schafer of Northeastern University recognized that FBI crime reports suggest that murder follows a seasonal pattern and occurs more frequently in the summer months, except for a high rate in December. However, he differed with Ramsey Clark relative to seasonal patterns when he stated, "Similar patterns can be observed regarding forcible rape and robbery, but without a flare up in winter months"³ [emphasis our own]. Male and female criminals, respectively, commit crimes at different times of the day. Male criminals tend to commit most of their crimes during the hours of darkness, while female criminals are more apt to commit crime during daylight hours. Male criminals commit violent crimes at night three times more often than

¹Ramsey Clark, Crime in America (New York: Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1971), p. 37.

²Ibid.

³Stephen Schafer, The Victim and His Criminal (New York: Random House, 1968), p. 85.

in the daytime. Male criminals commit violent crimes mainly on weekdays.⁴

Schafer's source of research stemmed from both the criminal cases and the characteristics of Florida's criminal inmate population from July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963. His research was limited to those who had been incarcerated for any of the three major violent crimes: criminal homicide; aggravated assault; or theft with violence, including robbery.⁵ Schafer, in his Florida study, made the following major findings relative to the season, to include month; day and time of day; and the criminal conduct of violent crimes:

1. Male criminals commit violent crimes mainly on weekdays and more than twice as frequently as on weekends.
2. Females commit violent crimes mainly on weekends, mostly on Sundays, and least of all on Fridays.
3. Males commit most of their violent crimes in winter (December-February) and in the spring (March-May).
4. Females commit most of their violent crimes in the autumn (September-November).

⁴Ibid., p. 86.

⁵Ibid., p. 57.

5. It was found that all age groups prefer the night for violent crimes; but those in age group twenty-one to thirty prefer the night hours for crime more than do other age groups.
6. The highest relative frequency of violent daylight crimes is committed by offenders who are thirty-one to fifty years old.
7. Only slightly less frequent than aggravated assault is the daytime frequency of robbery.
8. At night, robberies and burglaries are the most frequent among violent crimes.
9. In every period of the day, on every day of the week, and in every season of the year, the stranger is most often the victim of the robbery.

Schafer speculated that the high incidence of thefts of violence on weekdays might be attributed to the fact that most places of business are open during that period.⁶

General Nationwide Data

Statistics computed for 1967 reveal that on a nationwide basis one robbery takes place every two and one half minutes. In 1967, robbery made up 5 percent of the total crime index and represented about 41 percent of the violent crimes. In 1971, it made up 6 percent of the crime

⁶Ibid., pp. 87-88.

index and represented 48 percent of the crimes of violence. The heaviest volume of robbery occurred in the north central states (31 percent of the total). Between 1960 and 1967, robbery increased 88 percent in volume. From 1966 to 1971, robbery increased in volume 145 percent. In 1967, the clearance rate was 30 percent, while in 1971 the nation's law enforcement agencies were successful in solving 27 percent of the crimes of robbery. Robbery rates in larger cities were nine times as great in 1967 as in the suburban areas. In 1971, robbery rates in the larger cities were nine times greater than the rates in the suburban areas.⁷

General Michigan
Robbery Data

A total of 29,698 robberies was reported by law enforcement agencies in Michigan in 1971. Of that number, 19,324 were armed robberies and 10,374 were strong-arm. A total of 4,591 of the state's reported robbery offenses was cleared by arrest. Of a total of 4,822 arrests for this offense, 1,277 involved juveniles under the age of seventeen. One hundred fifty of these were females. Of the 29,698 robberies reported in 1971, some 28,401 were classified as urban area crimes, while 1,297 were rural area crimes.⁸

⁷Cohen, op. cit., p. 335; and U.S. Uniform Crime Reports, 1971, op. cit., p. 15.

⁸Michigan Uniform Crime Report, 1971, op. cit., pp. 10-108.

In 1972, 26,182 robberies were reported to Michigan law enforcement agencies; 8,212 were strong-arm robberies and 17,970 were armed robberies. Armed robbery arrests in 1972, on a statewide basis, were made of 3,363 offenders; 1,381 strong-arm robber offenders were arrested.⁹

THE ROBBERY VICTIM

The study of any crime, especially a crime of violence, should include at least a cursory consideration of the victim of the crime. A study of criminal-victim relationships might point out the need for recognizing the role of the victim and his responsibility in the crime. The crime of robbery often times includes more than one victim. Schafer contended, ". . . The victim has a major part to play in the search for a criminal justice and a functional solution to the problem."¹⁰ He further stated, "An immense volume of information has been accumulated about crime, but we have little knowledge about the criminal and even less about the victim and his connection to the crime and criminal."¹¹

In reviewing the Task Force Report: Crime and Its Impact--An Assessment, little was found that directly focuses

⁹As stated by Detective Sergeant Darrell Pope, Michigan State Police, telephone conversation, May 18, 1973.

¹⁰Schafer, op. cit., p. 5.

¹¹Ibid., p. 6.

on the robbery victim. The national statistics in the report dealt mainly with the crime of homicide and the victim-offender relationship. It was noted that for all index crimes, to include robbery, the risks for victimization are concentrated in the lower income levels and the risks decrease steadily at higher income levels. Victim rates per 100,000 population were indicated as 58 white victims as compared to 204 nonwhite victims. The rates for victimization shown for index offenses against men are almost three times as great as those for women. The victimization rate for women is highest in the twenty to twenty-nine age group. The concentration of robbery offenses against women in this age group is also particularly noteworthy. The age group twenty to twenty-nine was also the highest rate age group for male robbery victims. The next highest robbery victim rate was in the forty to forty-nine age group.¹²

Wolfgang and Cohen, in their book Crime and Race, also reviewed the findings shown in the Task Force Report mentioned above. They indicated a reluctance to accept the validity of the assumption that since statistics indicate that blacks attack, rob, and assault others more than do whites, most people tend to anticipate and fear attacks by blacks. They surmised that there is too little data about

¹²Task Force Report: Crime and Its Impact--An Assessment, op. cit., p. 80.

the race of the victim as related to the race of the offender. They attributed this problem to the lack of a systematic nationwide collection of criminal statistics that encompass the victim-offender relationship. Wolfgang and Cohen cited a Chicago victim study by Albert J. Reiss, Jr., which explored victim-offender relationships for crimes of rape, robbery, and assault. They noted that a white woman's risk of being attacked by a black is less than half that of being victimized by a white. They concluded that a white woman is more likely to be victimized by another white woman than by a black woman, and a black woman is more likely to be victimized by a black woman than by a white man or woman. Similarly, white and black men are both more likely to be victims of their own race than of another race.¹³

Wolfgang and Cohen found the above results consistent with André Normandeau's study of 1,722 cases of robbery that occurred in Philadelphia between 1960 and 1966. Normandeau reported that 76 percent of the robberies were intraracial: in 63 percent blacks robbed blacks, and in 13 percent whites robbed whites.¹⁴

¹³Marvin E. Wolfgang and Bernard Cohen, Crime and Race, Conceptions and Misconceptions (New York: Institute of Human Relations Press, 1970), pp. 49-50.

¹⁴André Normandeau, "Trends and Patterns in Crimes of Robbery" (unpublished dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1968), cited by Marvin E. Wolfgang and Bernard Cohen, *Ibid.*, p. 50.

Wolfgang and Cohen summarized some major findings about victims and offenders in the crimes of violence as follows:

1. Whites are less likely than blacks to be victims of major violent crimes.
2. An individual black or white has most to fear from persons of his own race.
3. Both men and women are most likely to be victimized by men of their own race.
4. White women are least likely to be victims of major violent crimes, but black women run a risk greater than do white men.
5. Among the few crimes that cross racial lines Negro men are the most likely offenders.
6. In cases of robbery, whites are most likely to be victimized by Negroes.
7. Negro men are the most likely victims in cases of robbery and major assaults with a dangerous weapon resulting in injury.
8. Negroes figure most frequently in major crimes against the person, both as victims and as offenders.¹⁵

Wolfgang and Cohen provided a mostly "black and white" treatment of victimology. They did not discuss other races in the victim-offender relationship in the crime of robbery or major crimes of violence. It was difficult to determine their exact meaning of the term "major crimes of violence." They concluded with a discussion of victim self-protection. This treatment is especially useful information for the police administrator to use in general and crime prevention planning. They stated:

Because Negroes are the victims of murder, rape, robbery and assault much more often than whites, we might expect them to be more concerned with

¹⁵Wolfgang and Cohen, op. cit., p. 51.

self-protection. The survey [Washington, D.C., 1966] found this true for black women, but not for black men. While 67 percent of Negro women had high self-protection scores, only 33 percent of the Negro men did so (compared to 65 percent for white women and 50 percent for white men). In general, according to the survey, Negro women are most influenced by their¹⁶ perceptions and fears of crime than any other group.

Morton Hunt, a free-lance writer who specializes in behavioral science, and most particularly in psychology, has written a book entitled The Mugging. In it he dealt with victimology in a very practical way, with particular emphasis on the victims of muggings. Hunt attributed predisposition of victims to attack to several factors. Although every city dweller is potentially a mugging victim, some are far more predisposed to become victims than others. Those persons on the streets or sidewalks late at night are three times as likely to be victimized. The elderly are more likely to become victims because they are too slow-moving and less capable of strong resistance. Those persons living in working-class or middle-class neighborhoods are more prone to be victims since the decay of the urban areas has pushed crimes more toward suburbia. Hunt contended that almost half of all robberies are interracial, the victims being whites and the offenders Negroes (or, in some cities, Puerto Ricans) who are total strangers to them. "Non-white muggers most often choose white strangers as their victims not only to

¹⁶Ibid., p. 52.

avoid being recognized and caught, but because such people, by and large, are more likely than non-whites to have a fair amount of cash on them. . . ." ¹⁷ Muggings are classified as strong-arm robberies in Michigan State Police reporting and statistical compilations of crimes.

THE PLACE AND OBJECT OF THE ROBBERY

In discussing this particular aspect of the crime of robbery, consideration is given mostly to the place of the robbery. For example, a bank will be the object of the robbery, while the teller is considered to be the victim. A male or female on the street or in a parking lot might be both the victim and the object of the armed robbery or strong-arm robbery. In the latter example, the object of the robbery might be categorized as a citizen female or male, indicating that they were both the object and the victim of the robbery. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement treated this aspect of a crime as the "place where the victimization occurs." That treatment tends to put the most emphasis on the victim rather than on the intended objective of the offender; for example, a gas station.

The Task Force Report: Crime and Its Impact--An Assessment revealed that on the national level in 1965,

¹⁷ Morton Hunt, The Mugging (New York: Atheneum, 1972), pp. 6-7.

9 percent of all robberies were of service stations or chain stores, almost 1 percent were of banks, and more than 20 percent were of other types of commercial establishments. Further, among the organizations that were robbed, 80 percent reported only one robbery but 2 percent had as many as five. Also in 1965, based on reports from 646 cities with a total population of 75,400,000, the following types of robberies occurred by the percentages indicated:

Highway (street)	51.4%
Commercial house	20.2%
Gas or service station	5.9%
Chain store	2.7%
Residence	9.1%
Bank	.9%
Miscellaneous	9.9% ¹⁸

The 1971 Uniform Crime Reports indicated that during the period from 1966 to 1971 robbery of banks increased 122 percent. During this same period, gas or service station holdups increased 73 percent, chain store robberies 220 percent, street robberies 151 percent, robberies in residences 167 percent, and holdups of other commercial or business establishments rose 121 percent. There was no distinction made between the objects of strong-arm and armed robbery.¹⁹

John E. Conklin made a rather thorough study of robbery in the city of Boston during the period from 1964 to

¹⁸Task Force Report: Crime and Its Impact--An Assessment, op. cit., pp. 14, 83.

¹⁹U.S. Uniform Crime Reports, 1971, op. cit., p. 15.

1968. His findings showed that during that period street robbery, purse snatching, and residential robbery increased almost 2 percent. Commercial robberies during the same period declined 3.1 percent. He assumed this decrease was due to a general decline in the population of Boston during this period, which seemed to indicate a reduction in the commercial enterprise targets.²⁰

THE ROBBERY OFFENDER

In the state of Michigan in 1971, 4,822 arrests were made for the crime of robbery. Of that total, 1,277 involved juveniles under the age of 17; 150 of the total arrested were females. The age group seventeen to twenty-one accounted for 1,933 arrests and was the age group which had the most arrests. Of the total arrests in 1971 (4,822), 1,358 subjects were white and 3,424 were black.²¹

Since the focus here is the robbery offender and how he accomplishes the crime, a typology of robbery incidents is of less use than a typology of offenders. Robberies that are similar in appearance are sometimes committed by quite different types of offenders. Additionally, robbery is the only crime of those crimes defined as violent by the FBI which is committed most frequently by a stranger.

²⁰Conklin, op. cit., p. 41.

²¹Michigan Uniform Crime Report, 1971, op. cit., pp. 17, 26-27.

Conklin developed a typology of offenders based on interviews with sixty-seven inmates of Massachusetts prisons who were serving time for robberies committed in Boston between January 1, 1968, and June 30, 1970. All inmates were adult males, and three-fifths of them were blacks. He classified the robbery offenders in several categories:

The Professional Robber

He exhibits a long-term, deep commitment to robbery as a means of getting money and carries out his holdups with skill and planning. Conklin stated, "Although the public may see him as typical of robbery offenders, he is gradually being replaced in their mind by the third type of offender. . . the drug-using offender."²²

The Opportunist Robber

Conklin labeled the opportunist robber as the most common type. The opportunist rarely manifests a long-term commitment to robbery. He usually selects targets which net him small amounts of money, often less than \$20. Targets are chosen for their accessibility and vulnerability, rather than the amount of money they can provide. Favored victims include elderly ladies with purses, drunks, cab drivers, and people who walk alone on dark streets. According to Conklin's estimate, professional robbers tend to be white, in their

²²Conklin, op. cit., p. 63.

mid-twenties, and from middle- or working-class backgrounds, while opportunists are usually black, in their teens or early twenties, and from lower-class families.

The Addict Robber

This category includes both heroin addicts and other regular users of drugs whose crimes are related to the use of drugs. Their level of commitment to robbery, according to Conklin, is quite low, although their commitment to theft is high. Conklin revealed that drug-using robbery offenders engage in less planning than professionals prior to their crimes, but plan more than opportunists. The addict robber is more susceptible to arrest because he is more careless in choosing his targets due to the desperation he often experiences to gain funds to support his habit. Conklin concluded, "While the professional usually employs a firearm and the opportunist commonly carries no weapon at all, the addict robber may or may not carry a weapon."²³

The Alcoholic Robber

The alcoholic robber has no commitment to robbery as a way of life, nor has he any commitment to theft as a way to get money. Conklin deduced that the alcoholic robber does not plan his crime in advance. He normally does not employ weapons, unless he normally carries one.²⁴

²³Ibid., p. 72.

²⁴Ibid., p. 76.

Conklin's four types of robbers vary in terms of commitment to crime, plans made to carry out the crime, and reasons for committing the crime.

THE OFFENDER METHOD OF OPERATIONS

The "modus operandi" of the robber denotes his method of operations. Some investigative agencies endeavor to maintain comprehensive modus operandi files to assist in identifying the crime as one committed by a known criminal or as one of a series committed by an unidentified criminal.

According to William Dienstein, the success of the use of the modus operandi system depends to a large degree on the ability of investigating officers to discover and report methods and facts essential to proper classification of the crime in the file and the operator of the file and his ability to classify data and search for data already available. He contended that the place and method of attack identify the known criminal, and that the modus operandi system is a useful tool in identifying a crime as having been committed by a known criminal. Dienstein stated, "If the methods of operation used in the commission of an offense have been skillfully classified, it should be possible to select every offense committed by the same criminal."²⁵

²⁵William Dienstein, Techniques for the Crime Investigator (Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas, 1952), pp. 62-63.

Dienstein further asserted that holdup men fall into many classifications. Some operate only against service stations, others against grocery stores, liquor stores, older men, the handicapped, women, etc. Some will display a knife, others a blunt instrument, others a gun. "The modus operandi of the robber is extremely important for each sticks to his own method. What a holdup man will say to his victim may be the key to his identity."²⁶ Dienstein most likely was asserting his facts based on studies of arrest success in relation to the use of the modus operandi file. However, evidence was not present to show that a statement such as the one above, "Each robber sticks to his own method," is in fact valid. Probably a more just treatment of the matter would be that most or many robbers continue to employ their own methods in subsequent robberies.

Jerome Skolnick addressed the modus operandi concept in relation to the policeman's disposition to stereotype offenders by their race. He used the modus operandi concept as an example of how police are called on in many aspects of their work to make "hunch judgments" based on loose correlations. He stated,

. . . The concept of modus operandi is nothing more than a technique for drawing defeasible analogies between one criminal pattern and another. In effect it is a stereotype, probably right more than wrong, which may not be claiming much. Similarly, ethnic stereotypes

²⁶Ibid., p. 76.

like the modus operandi of criminal, become part of the armory of investigation.²⁷

The methodological approach of many robbers is probably best illustrated by a notebook belonging to a convicted robber, E. H. W., Jr., who was a Caucasian and forty-six years of age. His notebook contained, among other items, the Psychology of Robbery. Some of the information in the notebook was stated as follows:

I. THE ROBBER

1. Feels reluctant to perform a mean act on another innocent person. It is more natural to want to perform a friendly act.
 2. Dislikes to be an object of curiosity in the eyes of onlookers. It is more natural to act in a manner which will be considered normal and respectable.
 3. Fears the possibility of some form of reprisal since such danger always exists.
 4. The sum of the above feelings produces a reluctance to act on his part. It is the natural law against robbery.
 5. Each successful robbery produces the elation of victory as well as material reward.
 6. A well executed attack produces respect and compliance by the victim and also tends to delay any possible reaction from witnesses.
 7. He is self reliant since no training or advice is available. Prior experience is totally lacking in effect.
-

III. EXECUTION

1. Casually drive past, note activity.
2. Park, await routine police patrol, if feasible.
3. Drive to parking spot and get out and walk to selected loitering point. Note potential observers. Get into the mood.

²⁷Jerome H. Skolnick, Justice Without Trial (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1966), p. 83.

4. Enter and walk around before taking single item to register.
5. Execute and depart per plan. Note observer action if any.

IV. HAZARDS AND OTHER FACTORS

1. Loitering gives an observer time to get suspicious.
2. Look casual in dress and demeanor.
3. Tape 3 left fingers.
4. Change jackets in the car while driving or remove same. Put on glasses or cap, sit low.
5. Leave bags and other things somewhere near escape area.
6. Parking spot should hide license number, color and, if possible the make and model of the car.
7. Initial getaway should have 1 or 2 confusing turns.
8. Avoid possible police road block.
9. Consider probable directions of approach of the police.
10. Armed employees, or manager will keep gun generally in three different places. Beware of person in adjacent room.²⁸

The above information was apparently of vital importance to a convicted armed robber, and is enlightening in that it does indicate his methodical approach to the crime of robbery. Although the information in the notebook may have lacked depth, it did consider three important phases of a robbery: approach, confrontation, and escape. Perhaps these three phases could be the major classification used to identify and classify appropriate items of information in establishing a modus operandi on the crime and the criminal.

²⁸ E. H. W., Jr., "A Notebook," unpublished, pages unnumbered, cited by Robert G. May in "Violence in Armed Robbery: The Relationship of Consanguinity and Other Variables" (unpublished thesis, Michigan State University, 1970), pp. 34-35.

Most sources of information on the subject of modus operandi seem to dwell principally on the criminal. It may be necessary at the onset of an investigation to place most emphasis on the modus operandi of the crime which has taken place, especially when there are unknown or partially described suspects. Comparison of similar crimes might reveal slight or obvious similarities in the way the crime was committed. Hopefully, suspects will be identified and, through correlation, related to the crime of particular investigative interest.

Richard L. Holcomb indirectly approached the operative habits of the armed robber when he outlined for possible victims of robbery methods and actions by which to protect themselves, lower the loss, and increase their ability to assist in the apprehension of the felon. Some of his conclusions and characterizations of the armed robber were:

1. They are always dangerous.
2. They do not stop to consider the consequence of their acts.
3. Many are not normal mentally.
4. The circumstances of every robbery will be different.
5. Three types of armed robbers: amateurs, professionals, mentals.

While Holcomb's treatment of armed robbery is mostly crime prevention or victim oriented in nature, it does outline for the potential victim or organization some common patterns of behavior of the armed robber.²⁹

OFFENDER USE OF FORCE

In his 1964 to 1968 Boston study, Conklin also dealt with the use of force in robbery. Table 1 indicates a summarization of his findings of the relationships between choice of weapon and the age, race, and number of offenders involved in the robberies. The information shown was based on information given to investigating officers by the robbery victims. It is apparent that in both 1964 and 1968 juveniles were much more likely to rob without any weapon than were adults, and that adults were much more likely than juveniles to use firearms. Table 1 also reveals that in both years black offenders were more apt to commit unarmed robberies than whites; and that whites were more likely to employ weapons, especially firearms, when they robbed. Conklin attributed this difference to the fact that black robbers are generally younger than white ones, and younger offenders are more apt to rob while unarmed. Conklin contended that the difference in the use of weapons is largely

²⁹Richard L. Holcomb, Armed Robbery (Iowa City, Iowa: Bureau of Public Affairs, 1949), pp. 1-44.

Table 1. Type of Weapon and Characteristics of Robbery Offenders

Type of weapon	Juveniles		Adults		Blacks		Whites		One offender	Two or more offenders
	1964	1968	1964	1968	1964	1968	1964	1968	1964	1968
No weapon	70.7	75.0	32.8	32.0	45.6	48.4	34.2	23.3	39.2	46.0
Knife	19.5	18.7	22.0	18.6	29.7	21.1	11.8	12.8	20.3	20.9
Firearm	9.8	2.5	33.6	39.4	17.0	20.5	41.4	54.9	27.8	25.1
Other weapons	0.0	3.7	11.6	9.9	7.7	10.0	12.5	8.9	12.7	10.1
Total number	41	80	241	515	182	502	152	257	158	316
									215	517

Note: All numbers are expressed as percentages.

Source: John E. Conklin, Robbery and the Criminal Justice System (New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1972), p. 106.

attributable to the nature of the offenders and the types of robberies they commit.³⁰

The number of offenders involved in the robbery also relates to the use of a weapon. Conklin stated, "Robbers who commit crimes in groups of two or more are somewhat less likely to use a weapon than are robbers who operate alone."³¹ He contended that since blacks rob in groups more often than whites, the pattern of theft by groups is also related to the differences shown in Table 1 of the use of weapons by blacks and whites.

The offender who operates alone is more apt to use firearms or other weapons than are groups. Conklin attributed this to the need for security that an accomplice could provide if there was one. He concluded that there are four functions served by weapons to the robber: (1) buffer zone between the offender and the victim, (2) intimidation of the victim, (3) to make good a threat, and (4) to insure escape from the scene of the robbery.³²

Physical force used by the robber was also discussed by Conklin. He reported his Boston study findings relative to physical force as shown in Table 2. These findings were based on material collected from police reports. According

³⁰Conklin, op. cit., pp. 105-106.

³¹Ibid., p. 107.

³²Ibid., pp. 107-111.

to Conklin's Boston study, the proportion of all incidents involving actual force declined from 52 percent in 1964 to 46 percent in 1968. Specifically, the decline occurred in the category of offenses in which victims were beaten, punched, or struck with weapons by offenders. Conklin asserted that one possible explanation for this decline is that wider use of weapons effectively raised levels of intimidation, making victims less inclined to risk actual violence by resisting.³³

Table 2. Use of Force by Robbery Offenders

Force used by offender	1964	1968
No force used	40.2	47.3
Victim made to lie down or removed from scene	7.8	6.6
Shoved, pushed, or knocked to ground	27.0	27.3
Beat, punched, or hit with a weapon	20.5	14.0
Cut, stabbed, or shot with a weapon	4.5	4.7
Total number	396	847

Note: All numbers are expressed as percentages.

Source: John E. Conklin, Robbery and the Criminal Justice System (New York: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1972), p. 113.

³³Ibid., p. 112.

The Uniform Crime Reports, 1971 did not deal with the use of weapons for any crime other than for the crime of murder.

Schafer's Florida investigation of criminal-victim relationships as a crime factor indicated that in the violent crimes, homicide, aggravated assault, burglary, and robbery, the gun is used most often, followed by cutting and stabbing, and then by other methods. He went on in some detail about the day of the week and time of the day in which certain types of weapons or degrees of force are used. The gun is used in most cases during any period of the day and on any day of the week. Blunt objects are used minimally during evening hours. Most barehanded violent crimes occur in the daytime. Schafer held that cutting and stabbing instruments are used mainly on weekdays and on Saturdays during the weekend. He further asserted that the gun is used more than other weapons during every season of the year, but is used most frequently in the summer and winter months. Barehanded crimes seem to occur mostly in the autumn. Finally, Schafer concluded, ". . . The correlation of criminal methods and instruments to different seasons is not well understood."³⁴

³⁴Schafer, op. cit., pp. 99-100.

Chapter 4

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this study is to examine the crime of robbery in the state of Michigan as it was reported to and investigated by the Michigan State Police during 1972. Further, it is the intent of this study to analyze the crime, its victims, and the perpetrators, through the review and collection of information from all Michigan State Police reports of investigation for 1972, and through detailed analysis to determine how the robberies were committed. It is anticipated that this study could also provide a basis for a comprehensive "modus operandi" file which would aid all police agencies in the state to more efficiently and effectively combat the crime of robbery.

The analysis is based on the study of 509 State Police reports of investigation of robbery. The authors reviewed these reports as objectively as possible. Prior to initiation of the analysis, several planning meetings took place during which a complete list of items to be inventoried on each report was designed. Certain rules of objectivity and interpretation were also agreed upon. The list of items used to inventory each report is shown in the Appendix. This list, which was comprised of 989 items,

included such major areas of consideration as:

1. General Information: Classification of the report (robbery, armed or robbery, strong-arm), month-date-day and hour of the offense.
2. Victim Data: Number of victims, sex, race, age, consensual relationship with the attacker, witnesses, etc.
3. Object of the Attack: Residence, gas station, grocery store, citizen male, female, etc.
4. Suspect/Offender Data: Number of suspects/offenders each report, sex, race, age, and physical descriptions.
5. Suspect/Offender Vehicle Involved in the Crime: Make, model, body style, and color.
6. Weapon(s) Used by Suspect/Offender: Knife, firearm, caliber, etc.
7. Modus Operandi: Wears, pretends to be, asks for, weapon use, vehicle use, accomplice(s), other trademarks.
8. What Taken: Money, checks, wallet, firearms, etc.; value of loss and percentage of recovery.
9. Method of Apprehension: For example, all points bulletin, preliminary or follow-up investigation, hot pursuit, etc.
10. Offender Disposition: For example, charge dropped, confinement one year, not guilty by

court, victim declines to make sworn complaint. Findings relative to offender apprehension and disposition are not included as major categories in the study.

A worksheet was made on each of the 509 reports, encoding the applicable information. The average time taken to review each report was thirty to forty minutes. Table 3 indicates a recapitulation of cases analyzed. There was a necessity to categorize reports according to jurisdiction or agency responsibility and by the type of robbery. The categories used are as follows:

1. Armed robbery, State Police primary investigative agency.
2. Strong-arm robbery, State Police primary investigative agency.
3. Armed robbery, State Police assistance to a city or county agency.
4. Strong-arm robbery, State Police assistance to a city or county agency.

The encoded worksheets for each report were posted to a master worksheet on which each case was recorded according to its category and appropriate items of information. The master compilation of data was then tabulated and various findings and correlations were made. The time devoted to the posting of 509 individual cases to the master worksheet was approximately 160 man hours. This,

coupled with the time used to encode each case (thirty to forty minutes), may indicate the need for computerization of robbery offense information. The amount of man hours needed to accomplish a thorough examination of the offenses might be more expensive over a long period of time than the use of computers to retain an essential data base.

Table 3. Reports of Investigation Reviewed

Total reports of investigation examined	593
Reports unfounded, or otherwise not appropriate for analysis	84
Total reports of investigation analyzed	<u>509</u>
Armed robbery investigated by Mich. State Police	249
Armed robbery MSP asst. to other police agencies	<u>129</u>
Total armed robberies analyzed	378
Strong-arm robbery investigated by Michigan State Police	112
Strong-arm robbery MSP asst. to other police agencies	<u>19</u>
Total strong-arm robberies analyzed	131
Total robberies analyzed	<u>509</u>

All tables are expressed as times of occurrences unless otherwise indicated. Also, the number of cases considered to find the indicated data is shown at the bottom of the table. The use of tables was considered to be the most practical method for displaying the data found in the analyses.

Finally, a brief description of the organization of the Michigan State Police is appropriate. A map which indicates the jurisdictional or geographical responsibility of each of the State Police districts is shown in Figure 1. There are eight districts in the state. The total robberies, armed and strong-arm, examined in each of the districts is as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>Armed</u>	<u>Strong-arm</u>
1	55	12
2	104	30
3	110	34
4	37	10
5	39	24
6	15	10
7	10	5
8	8	6

Cases in which the State Police assisted other agencies were analyzed only as to date and time data, victim information, object and place of the robbery information, and offender information relative to sex, race, and age. Many of the assist to other agency reports did not include sufficient information for further detailed analyses.

Figure 1.--Jurisdictional Areas of Responsibility,
Michigan State Police Districts.

Chapter 5

AN ANALYSIS OF ROBBERY, STATE OF MICHIGAN, 1972

This analysis is made with the intent of providing an in-depth examination of the crime of robbery in Michigan. The 509 Michigan State Police reports of investigation which were reviewed in detail were found to contain sufficient data to provide a somewhat detailed data base. As was indicated in Table 3, page 42, 509 reports were analyzed, of which 249 were ones in which the State Police had primary investigative responsibility. Strong-arm robberies in which complaints had been made directly to the State Police numbered 112. Unfounded reports in each of these categories were not examined in detail. Reports were also analyzed in which the State Police assisted city police agencies in ninety-six armed robbery cases and sixteen strong-arm robbery cases. They assisted county police agencies in thirty-three armed robberies and three strong-arm robbery cases. These assist cases were also analyzed.

When applicable, the tables will indicate "MSP Only" as reports in which the complaint had been made directly to the State Police by the victims or witnesses. "MSP Ass't" reports are indicative of reports resulting from

a request from city and county police agencies to the State Police for assistance in investigating a crime of robbery.

GENERAL DATA

Table 4 outlines the total cases of robbery which were reported to the State Police in each of the months of 1972. The variances in the number of incidents that occurred can best be recognized in the "Total All Robbery" column.

Table 4. Reports of Robbery for Each Month, 1972

Month	Armed			Strong-arm			Total all robbery
	MSP only	MSP asst.	Total	MSP only	MSP asst.	Total	
Jan	26	14	40	7	2	9	49
Feb	16	10	26	14	1	15	41
Mar	15	8	23 ^b	4	2	6	29 ^b
Apr	16	13	29	3	2	5 ^b	34
May	20	8	28	10	0	10	38
Jun	20	11	31	10	1	11	42
Jul	20	14	34	14	3	17 ^a	51
Aug	30	11	41 ^a	14	1	15	56 ^a
Sep	21	9	30	12	5	17 ^a	47
Oct	20	3	23	9	1	10	33
Nov	25	12	37	11	0	11	48
Dec	20	11	31	4	1	5 ^b	36
Unknown/ not rep't	0	5	5	0	0	0	5

^aHighest rate.

^bLowest rate.

Note: Numbers indicate occurrences in all 509 reports analyzed.

The most offenses occurred in the month of August, while the fewest robberies were reported to have occurred in March. Armed robbery appeared to be most frequent during the summer months and the month of January. Strong-arm robbery offenses occurred most frequently in the months of July, August, and September. February was also a high-rate month for strong-arm robberies.

An examination of the number of offenses reported by the date of the month reveals the findings shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Reported Dates of the Month of Robbery Offenses

	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	25-31
Armed--MSP	43	40	34	37	52	43
Armed--MSP Ass't	<u>27</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>25</u>
Total armed	70	57	50	59	68	68
Strong-arm--MSP	23	18	17	22	17	15
Strong-arm-- MSP ass't	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>
Total strong-arm	29	19	19	26	21	17
Total armed and strong-arm	99 (19.7%)	76 (15.1%)	69 (13.7%)	85 (16.9%)	89 (17.7%)	85 (16.9%)

It appears that robberies reached their lowest rate in the middle of the month, while the first days and the period 21st-25th of the month accounted for 37 percent of

the cases in which the date was reported. Strong-arm robberies were reported to occur at the lowest rate during the last six days of the month. A possible explanation for the high rate reported during the period 21-25 day of the month is that at least two days of that period were on a weekend during eight months of 1972. At least two days of the period 1-5 day of the month were on a weekend during four months of 1972.

All categories of the crime of robbery--armed and strong-arm--were also studied to determine the day of the week on which the robbery offenses were reported to have taken place. As revealed in Table 6, it was found that the armed robbery rate was highest on Fridays and Saturdays. Strong-arm robberies occurred mostly on Fridays, Saturdays, and Tuesdays. The lowest day-rate for both types of robbery appeared to be Sundays. Forty-six percent of the reported offenses occurred on weekends (Friday through Sunday), while 54 percent occurred Monday through Thursday. It was also interesting that while the highest rate of armed robberies was on Saturdays, the highest rate of strong-arm robberies was on Fridays.

Table 6. Robbery Offenses by Day of Week

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	Sun
Armed--MSP	41	29	36	38	40	47	18
Armed--MSP ass't	19	14	17	15	22	21	15
Total armed	60	43	53	53	62	68	33
Strong arm--MSP	14	19	10	14	24	17	14
Strong-arm--MSP ass't	1	4	1	1	4	5	3
Total strong-arm	15	23	11	15	28	22	17
Total armed and strong-arm	75 (15%)	66 (13%)	64 (13%)	68 (13%)	90 (18%)	90 (18%)	50 (10%)

The hour of the day in which the crime of robbery occurred was examined relative to the number of crimes reported. Table 7 indicates the number of armed and strong-arm robberies reported during the twenty-four hour period. Most armed robberies appeared to occur during the 6:01 p.m. to 4:00 a.m. period. The rate of strong-arm robberies increases sharply after 4:00 p.m. and remains relatively high, reaching a peak during the period 2:01 a.m.-4:00 a.m. Of the reported times of occurrence of armed robberies, 65 percent took place during hours of darkness--8:01 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.; 59 percent of the strong-arm robberies occurred during that same period of time. The highest rate of armed robberies occurred during the period 10:01 p.m.-12:00 p.m.

Table 7. Robbery Offenses by Hour of Day

	Armed			Strong-arm		
	MSP only	MSP ass't	Total	MSP only	MSP ass't	Total
12:01- 2 a.m.	23	18	41	13	2	15
2:01- 4 a.m.	22	13	35	18	4	22 ^a
4:01- 6 a.m.	9	9	18	3	1	4
6:01- 8 a.m.	2	5	7 ^b	0	0	0 ^b
8:01-10 a.m.	9	1	10	1	0	1
10:01-12 a.m.	6	9	15	4	0	4
12:01- 2 p.m.	12	5	17	6	2	8
2:01- 4 p.m.	14	6	20	8	0	8
4:01- 6 p.m.	16	4	20	12	3	15
6:01- 8 p.m.	22	11	33	16	2	18
8:01-10 p.m.	45	16	61	16	3	19
10:01-12 p.m.	53	22	75 ^a	15	2	17
Time unknown/ not reported	16	10	26	0	0	0

^aHighest rate^bLowest rate

Note: Numbers indicate occurrences in all 509 reports analyzed.

STATE POLICE CASE DISPOSITION DATA

All of the reports of investigation that were solely State Police reports and not assistance to other agencies were analyzed to determine the reported disposition or classification of the case as of 31 December, 1972. Tables 8 and 9 summarize this information on armed and strong-arm cases, respectively.

Table 8. Robbery Offenses--Investigative Status; Michigan State Police Reports Only. Armed Robbery--1972

Closed by arrest	54
Investigation open--arrest(s) made	21
Investigation open--no arrest(s)	67
Investigation closed--lack of evidence/suspect	98
Investigation closed--request of victim	9
Total armed robberies--MSP	<u>249</u>

Table 9. Robbery Offenses--Investigative Status; Michigan State Police Reports Only. Strong-Arm Robbery--1972

Closed by arrest	22
Investigation open--arrest(s) made	3
Investigation open--no arrest(s)	10
Investigation closed--lack of evidence/suspect	66
Investigation closed--request of victim	11
Total strong-arm robberies--MSP	<u>112</u>

It was noted that many of the cases that were closed due to lack of suspects or evidence were closed due to poor suspect descriptions by victims and witnesses. The research

revealed also that in most cases little or no physical evidence could be detected at the scene of the robbery. Of the 249 armed robbery cases considered, only 22 reports indicated that identifiable fingerprints were discovered at the scene. One case indicated that an offender's note was recovered. A spent slug or shell casing was recovered from two armed robbery scenes. It was apparent that no usable evidence was found at the scene in 67 percent of the cases of armed robbery and 60 percent of the strong-arm robbery cases.

Offenders were apprehended in various ways. The "all points bulletin" accounted for the arrest of eighteen armed offenders and six strong-arm offenders. The victim, according to the reports, did not apprehend any offenders. Non-police personnel were reported to have apprehended two armed robbery offenders. Police in "hot pursuit" apprehended twelve armed robbers and two strong-arm offenders.

In 1971, the Michigan State Police received 261 complaints of armed robbery, of which 24 were closed by arrest; strong-arm robbery complaints numbered 127, of which 19 were reported to be closed by arrest. Unfounded reports are included in the above total complaints for 1971. No attempt has been made in this study to affect the findings by comparing the Michigan State Police robbery investigation rates of 1971 with those of 1972. The above 1971 data are provided for information only.

THE VICTIM OF THE ROBBERY OFFENSE

The study of the robbery victim included research to discover whether the individual crime involved single or multiple victims, the victim's sex, race, age, and his relationship with the offender prior to the offense. Also, the presence or absence of witnesses to the offense was determined during this portion of the study.

Table 10 indicates the number of cases in which there was one victim, two or more victims, or whether the victim data were unknown or not reported. Many of the assistance to other agency reports did not include complete victim data.

Table 10. Robbery Offenses--Number of Victims Involved in an Offense

	One victim offense	Two or more victims per offense	Victim data unknown/not reported
Armed--MSP	170 (70%)	73 (30%)	6
Armed--MSP ass't	<u>45</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>71</u>
Total armed	215	86	77
Strong-arm--MSP	97 (88%)	13 (12%)	2
Strong-arm--MSP ass't	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
Total strong-arm	111	13	7
Total armed and strong-arm	326 (77%)	99 (23%)	84

Seventy percent of the State Police reports of armed robbery were one-victim offenses, while 88 percent of the State Police strong-arm robberies were one victim offenses. A detailed analysis of the State Police (MSP ass't) victim information is not offered here since many of the cases had unknown victim data.

Sex of the Victim

Table 11 outlines the sex of the victims of both armed and strong-arm robberies. A total of 588 persons reported to be victims were considered in this portion of the study. One out of 3.72 victims of armed robbery was a female. One out of every 4.93 victims of strong-arm robberies was a female. A larger percentage of males were victims of strong-arm robberies than of armed robberies.

Table 11. Reported Sex of the Victims

	Male victims	Female victims
Armed--MSP	244	122
Armed--MSP ass't	60	19
Total armed	304 (68%)	141 (32%)
Strong-arm--MSP	103	26
Strong-arm--MSP ass't	11	3
Total strong-arm	114 (80%)	29 (20%)
Total armed and strong-arm	418 (71%)	170 (29%)

Race of the Victim

The races of the victims of the reported robberies are indicated in Table 12. Note that the race of 142 of the victims of armed and strong-arm was unknown. The State Police complaint report used for robberies does not require the police officer to indicate the race of the victim. However, in most cases the race of the victim was indicated, thereby providing sufficient victim-race information for analysis.

Table 12. Reported Race of the Victims

	Caucas	Negro	Mex	Orient	Ind	Unk
Armed--MSP	274	9	1	0	2	80
Armed--MSP ass't	48	1	0	0	0	30
Total armed	322	10	1	0	2	110
Strong-arm--MSP	97	2	1	0	2	27
Strong-arm--MSP ass't	7	2	0	0	0	5
Total strong-arm	104	4	1	0	2	32
Total armed and strong-arm	426	14	2	0	4	142
	(95.7%)	(3.1%)	(.4%)	(0%)	(.8%)	

Of the total reported races of victims of armed robbery, 96 percent were white or Caucasian and 3 percent were Negro. A possible explanation for the wide contrast in these two rates might be that the State Police organization

is in fact more suburban or rural oriented in its jurisdictional responsibilities than had been thought. Yet, later when an analysis of the race of the offenders is revealed this explanation may not seem as valid as might be expected. The comparative dissimilarity between the rates for black and white victims of strong-arm robbery is also noteworthy. Caucasian victims accounted for 94 percent of the strong-arm robbery victims, while only 3 percent of the victims were Negroes. It is also interesting that so few Mexican-Americans and American Indians were victims of the crime of robbery. The Indian victims were reported, for the most part, by the Michigan Upper Peninsula State Police district.

Further, correlation of the black victims with the race of their offenders revealed that three of the fourteen black victims were the victims of white offenders. One was the victim of Mexican-American offenders. The remainder (ten) were the victims of other blacks.

Age of the Victim

Table 13 indicates the ages of the victims of robberies. For total robberies, the age group 18-25 appeared to be the age group which applied to most of the reported victims. The victims who were reported to be 51 years of age or older were the next highest age category reported

as victims of the crime. Again, there were quite a few cases in which the age of the victim was not reported or victim data were unknown. The number of victims under 18 years of age was proportionately higher for strong-arm robberies than armed robberies. The lowest number of victims of armed robberies was age group 18 or under, while the lowest number of victims of strong-arm robberies was reported in the age group 26-35 years of age.

Table 13. Reported Age of the Victims

	Under 18 yrs	18-25 yrs	26-35 yrs	36-50 yrs	51 yrs or more	Age Unk
Armed--MSP	26	105	43	42	59	91
Armed--MSP ass't	6	12	7	10	3	41
Total armed	32	117	50	52	62	132
Strong-arm--MSP	23	28	18	22	26	12
Strong-arm-- MSP ass't	3	1	1	1	4	4
Total strong-arm	26	29	19	23	30	16
Total armed and strong-arm	58 (13%)	146 (33%)	69 (16%)	75 (17%)	92 (21%)	148

Victim-Offender Relationship

An attempt was made to analyze each of the cases which resulted from complaints made by victims or witnesses directly to a State Police post to determine to some extent

the victim-offender relationship. Table 14 summarizes these findings and also indicates whether there were witnesses to the crime.

Table 14. Victim-Offender Relationship and Witness Data

		Armed	Strong-arm
Prior relationship:			
	yes	17%	32%
	no	83%	68%
Initial contact with victim's consent:			
	yes	47%	55%
	no	53%	45%
Witnesses to the offense:			
	yes	29%	22%
	no	71%	78%

Note: MSP ass't to other agencies not included in computations.

It appears that in both types of robbery and in most cases there was not a prior relationship. For purposes of the analysis, prior relationship was determined to have existed if the offender had been a relative, friend, acquaintance, or had been associated with the victim prior to the actual crime taking place. For example, if a man walked in and robbed the victim with no previous association, prior relationship was indicated as no. If the man had been drinking in a bar with the offender(s), prior relationship was

indicated as yes. There is some overlap of prior relationship with the next category, "initial contact with victim's consent." For example, if the offender came in the grocery store or gas station and engaged the victim in conversation and under some pretension established an initial consensual relationship with the victim, yes was indicated as applying to that circumstance. It was found that in 47 percent of the armed robbery cases which indicated a relationship there was some kind of consensual relationship between the victim and the offender. Initial contact was with the victim's consent in strong-arm robberies more often than not.

Witnesses were present in 29 percent of the armed robbery cases. This correlates closely to the State Police arrest rate. Arrests were made in 30 percent of the armed robbery cases.

THE PLACE AND OBJECT OF THE ROBBERY

The places and objects of armed and strong-arm robberies as reported by the State Police are indicated in Table 15. As might be suspected, the male and female citizen on the street or in an open area was most often the victim of strong-arm robbery. The gas station was the object of armed robbers in sixty-five cases. Male citizens, grocery stores, and other commercial establishments were

most often the places or objects of the armed robber. Citizens, male or female, were considered as objects of the robbery only when they were out in the open on a street or in a parking lot, etc. Victims were present at the place of the robbery, but they are not accounted for in this table.

Table 15. Places and Objects of the Robbery

	Armed	Strong-arm	Total
Citizen--male	49	77	126
Citizen--female	18	19	37
Residences	49	13	62
Hitchhikers	17	10	27
Vehicles	29	9	38
Gas stations	65	2	67
Grocery stores	49	4	53
Bars	18	0	18
Banks	16	0	16
Other commercial estab.	54	0	54
Object not reported:			11

Note: Numbers indicate occurrences in all 509 reports analyzed.

Items Taken

Table 16 indicates the items reported to have been taken in the robberies. These figures include only items

Table 16. Items Reported to Have Been Taken in the Robbery

Item	Armed	Strong-arm
Money	196	78
Checks	13	1
Credit cards	6	3
Purses	5	5
Wallets	34	18
Securities	1	0
Binoculars, cameras	8	0
Firearms	8	3
Stereo components/radios	21	1
Televisions	5	1
Jewelry	13	3
Watches	13	4
Foodstuffs and household goods	7	3
Clothing	7	4
Narcotics	3	0
Musical instruments	3	0
Furs	0	1
Cigarettes	3	2
Auto/truck	11	5
Sporting goods	2	0
Nothing taken	32	9

Note: Numbers indicate times of occurrence in 361 cases.
 Data included from "State Police only" reports.

reported to have been taken in cases in which the complaint was made directly to the State Police by the victim or witness. The figures do not include State Police assistance to other agencies. As might be expected, money was taken most often in both types of robbery. There did not seem to be any correlation between the race or number of offenders in each case with what was taken. It appeared that except for robberies of commercial establishments, the offender(s) took everything which was considered to be of value. In most robberies of commercial establishments, the offender took money from the cash register. However, in some cases victims were searched and wallets with money were taken. Nothing was taken in thirty-two cases of armed robbery and nine cases of strong-arm robbery. These cases were classified as "attempted robberies" by the Michigan State Police.

Value and Recovery of Items Taken

The value of items taken, which was often estimated by the victim for inclusion in the reports, is indicated in Table 17. Also, the percentage of property recovered is indicated for each type of robbery. These figures are all expressed as number of cases applicable to each category. It appears that strong-arm robbers got less-valuable items than armed robbers. However, the recovery rate seemed to be proportionately higher for strong-arm robberies.

Table 17. Reported Estimated Values of Items Taken and Percentage Recovered

	Armed	Strong-arm
<u>Value</u>		
\$ 50 or less	52	51
\$ 50 to \$100	35	10
\$ 100 to \$500	65	23
\$ 500 to \$1000	11	0
\$1000 or more	23	5
Unknown or not reported	31	14
<u>Recovered</u>		
None recovered	165	77
25% or less	1	1
26% to 50%	3	1
51% to 75%	2	0
76% to 99%	8	6
All recovered	18	11
Unknown or not reported	20	7
<u>Nothing taken/ unsuccessful attempt</u>	32	9

Note: Numbers indicate times of occurrence in 361 cases.
Data included from "State Police only" reports.

THE ROBBERY OFFENDER

Robbery offenders were physically characterized by sex, race, age, hair color and type, height, weight, and eye color. It was also important to determine the number of cases in which one offender had perpetrated the crime. Likewise, it was interesting to note that most cases had two or more offenders. Table 18 summarizes the number of

offender(s) for each type of robbery. Other offender/ accomplice information is provided later in the offender trademarks discussion.

Table 18. Reported Number of Offenders in Offenses

	Lone robber	Two or more robbers	Unknown subject(s)
Armed--MSP	79	163	7
Armed--MSP ass't	47	74	8
Total armed	126	237	15
Strong-arm--MSP	29	75	8
Strong-arm--MSP ass't	3	14	2
Total strong-arm	32	89	10
Total armed and strong-arm	158 (33%)	326 (67%)	25

All of the offender physical information which has been analyzed and that will be offered here is based on victim/witness descriptions to the police and police descriptions of arrested offenders. There is no distinction made here between the descriptions of arrested subjects and victim/witness described offenders.

Offender Sex

Table 19 summarizes the offender sex data of both types of robbery. These figures, as indicated, also

include assistance to other agency case data. Ninety-six percent of the armed robbery offenders were reported to be males; 89 percent of the strong-arm robbery offenders were indicated to be male offenders. Of the strong-arm robbery offenders, 11 percent were female, while 4 percent of the reported armed robbery offenders were females.

Table 19. Reported Sex of Robbery Offenders

	Male subjects	Female subjects	Unknown subject(s)
Armed--MSP	524	20	7
Armed--MSP ass't	206	11	8
Total armed	730 (96%)	31 (4%)	15
Strong-arm--MSP	216	25	8
Strong-arm--MSP ass't	42	6	2
Total strong-arm	258 (89%)	31 (11%)	10
Total armed and strong-arm	988 (94%)	62 (6%)	25

Offender Race

Offender race was reported as indicated in Table 20. There were more Caucasian offenders than Negro offenders in both types of robbery. Negro offenders were involved disproportionately more in armed robberies than strong-arm robberies. Comparison of the number of Negro offenders in

all robberies with the number of reported Negro victims shown earlier in Table 12 is also important.

Table 20. Reported Race of Robbery Offenders

	Cau	Negro	Mex	Orient	Ind	Other/ Unknown
Armed--MSP	276	221	10	2	3	32
Armed--MSP ass't	<u>98</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>
Total armed	374	323	16	2	3	43
Strong-arm--MSP	145	52	13	0	10	21
Strong-arm--MSP ass't	<u>16</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>
Total strong-arm	161	75	16	0	10	27
Total armed and strong-arm	535 (51%)	398 (38%)	32 (3%)	2 (0%)	13 (1%)	70 (7%)

Note: Numbers indicate descriptions by victim/witnesses or arresting police.

In an earlier explanation of the low Negro victim rate, the State Police rural and suburban responsibility was offered as a possible reason for the disparity between the number of reported white and black victims. If that explanation is valid, then many Negro offenders apparently travel to the suburban and rural areas to commit the crime of robbery. An additional explanation for the low Negro victim rate may be that many of the black victims may not report the offense to the police or at least not to the State Police.

Offender Age

Table 21 outlines the findings of research conducted to determine the ages of the reported offenders. It appears that the age group 17-21 accounted for the most offenders, while the lowest number were 51 or over. The 22-25 age group was also indicated as the age group of many offenders. The numbers on Table 21 indicate the number of offenders reported to be in each age group. (See page 69.)

Offender Height and Weight

The heights and weights of the described offenders are indicated in Tables 22 and 23. The findings indicate that persons 5'10"-6'1" were most often involved in the crime of robbery. The strong-arm robber tends to be heavier than the armed robber (161-170 lbs.). The highest number of armed offenders weighed 151-160 lbs.

Table 22. Reported Height of Robbery Offenders.

	Under 5'2"	5'2"- 5'6"	5'7"- 5'9"	5'10"- 6'1"	6'2" and over	Unk
Armed robbery	3	46	123	178	38	156
Strong-arm robbery	4	17	35	57	8	120
Total	<u>7</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>276</u>

Note: Numbers indicate times of occurrence in 361 cases.
Data included from "State Police only" reports.

Table 21. Reported Age of Robbery Offenders

	Under 16 yrs	17-21 yrs	22-25 yrs	26-30 yrs	31-35 yrs	36-40 yrs	41-50 yrs	51 yrs or more	Age unk
Armed--MSP	23	168	110	54	14	10	6	1	158
Armed--MSP ass't	9	69	35	12	6	3	2	0	81
Total armed	32	237	145	66	20	13	8	1	239
Strong-arm--MSP	23	68	56	16	5	7	8	1	57
Strong-arm--MSP ass't	4	5	9	3	0	2	3	0	22
Total strong-arm	27	73	65	19	5	9	11	1	79
Total armed and strong-arm	59	310	210	85	25	22	19	2	318

Table 23. Reported Weight of Robbery Offenders

Weight	Armed robbery	Strong-arm robbery	Total
100 lbs. or less	1	2	3
101-110 lbs.	8	1	9
111-120 lbs.	8	6	14
121-130 lbs.	17	4	21
131-140 lbs.	32	5	37
141-150 lbs.	39	15	54
151-160 lbs.	50 ^a	10	60 ^a
161-170 lbs.	32	18 ^a	50
171-180 lbs.	37	12	49
181-190 lbs.	23	6	29
191-200 lbs.	11	7	18
201-210 lbs.	3	3	6
211-220 lbs.	3	1	4
221-230 lbs.	1	1	2
231-240 lbs.	1	1	2
Over 241 lbs.	3	1	4
Weight unknown	275	148	423

^aIndicates highest weights.

Note: Numbers indicate times of occurrence in 361 cases.
Data included from "State Police only" reports.

Offender Eye Color, Hair Color, Hair Types

Information extracted from the reports of investigation relative to offender eye color, hair color, and hair types is shown in Tables 24, 25, and 26, respectively. Much of this information was unknown or not reported, yet most of the known data on these three tables came from police arrest data or victims and witnesses who had the time or opportunity to observe the offender closely.

Table 24. Reported Eye Color of Robbery Offenders

	Black	Blue	Brown	Gray	Hazel	Green	Unk
Armed robbery	1	44	127	1	17	3	351
Strong-arm robbery	<u>1</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>174</u>
Total	2	63	161	2	23	9	525

Note: Numbers indicate times of occurrence in 361 cases.
Data included from "State Police only" reports.

Table 25. Reported Hair Color of Robbery Offenders

	Black	Blonde	Brown	Light Brown	Dyed	Gray	Pt. Gray	Red	White	Auburn	Unknown
Armed robbery	181	29	113	13	0	1	3	5	0	0	199
Strong-arm robbery	<u>46</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>104</u>
Total	227	55	173	18	0	1	3	5	0	0	303

Note: Numbers indicate times of occurrence in 361 cases.
Data included from "State Police only" reports.

Table 26. Reported Hair Type/Style of Offenders

	Bald	Pt. Bald	Bushy	Crew cut/ Short	Curly	Afro	Thin, Receding	Wavy	Long	Unknown
Armed robbery	0	8	2	26	4	54	1	2	51	396
Strong-arm robbery	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>190</u>
Total	0	11	2	26	7	60	2	3	88	586

Note: Numbers indicate times of occurrence in 361 cases.
Data included from "State Police only" reports.

As indicated in the above tables, most offenders had brown or blue eyes, and black or brown hair. The Afro hair style appeared to be the style of many offenders, while most offenders were reported to have long hair. This information does not reveal any astonishing findings, since the eye colors, hair color, and hair styles found to be most common among offenders are quite common for the general population. However, the findings do provide some insight into offender physical characteristics.

Other Offender Data

Further research of reports of which complaints had been made directly to the State Police revealed other information about robbery offenders. There were very few incidents

of sexual activity associated with the crime of robbery. The offender had some kind of sexual relationship with the victim in only four instances. Attempts were made on four occasions either to kiss, fondle, or caress the victim(s). Other noted observations relative to both armed and strong-arm robbery offenders were as follows:

Narcotic users	-- 27 offenders
Homosexual	-- 1 offender
Ex-convict	-- 6 offenders
Parolee	-- 7 offenders
Had been drinking	-- 15 offenders
Incessant talker	-- 3 offenders

The offender was posing as a hitchhiker in fifteen armed and strong-arm robberies reported directly to the State Police by the complainant.

Of the offenders who were arrested, 119 were reported as having submitted to arrest without resistance. One offender was noted to have resisted arrest with a firearm. Offenders who chose to run or fight upon arrest were sixteen in number.

OFFENDER USE OF WEAPONS

An attempt was made to identify the various weapons used in the crime of armed robbery. The range of weapons used varied from the index finger of a man holding up a

pizza delivery man from behind, to a sawed-off double-barrel shotgun used to rob an elderly couple in their home. The number of times respective types of weapons were used and, if applicable, their reported caliber or gauge, is shown in Table 27.

Table 27. Offender Weapons--Armed Robbery

<u>Miscellaneous Weapons</u>			
Blackjack	-- 1	Switchblade	-- 11
Bottle/can opener	-- 1	Other knives	-- 21
Club, bat or stick	-- 3	Missile, brick, etc.	-- 1
Butcher knife	-- 5	Tire iron	-- 4
Pocket knife	-- 10	Unknown object	-- 16
<u>Firearms</u>			
Automatic, Blue Steel (BS)	-- 30	Revolver, B.S.,	
Automatic, Nickel or Chrome	-- 3	Long Barrel	-- 19
Revolver, B.S.	-- 33	Revolver, Nickel,	
Revolver, B.S., Snub	-- 28	Chrome	-- 14
		Revolver, other	-- 1
		Pistol, no desc.	-- 57
Rifle	-- 7	Rifle, sawed-off	-- 2
Shotgun, single barrel	-- 8	Single barrel,	
Shotgun, double barrel	-- 2	sawed-off	-- 9
Shotgun, no description	-- 2	Double barrel,	
		sawed-off	-- 3
Calibers of weapons used:			
.22 cal.	-- 22	.45 cal.	-- 4
.25 cal.	-- 8	.12 gauge	-- 8
.32 cal.	-- 3	.16 gauge	-- 1
.38 cal.	-- 28	.410 gauge	-- 5
Other cal.		Unknown cal.	
or gauge	-- 6	or gauge	-- 67

Note: Numbers indicate times of occurrence in 249 cases.
Data include "State Police only" reports.

The pistol appeared to be the weapon most frequently used by the offender(s). Of the firearms utilized in the robbery cases studied, 85 percent were handguns. Shotguns also seemed to be quite popular. The sawed-off shotgun and the snub-nose revolver were also frequently used. The .38 and .22 caliber pistols and the .12 and .410 gauge shotguns were the type and size of firearms most frequently used to commit the crime. All types of knives were used by the offenders. They were used by some forty-seven offenders.

Table 28 indicates how the weapon(s) were used by the offenders. Note that in most instances there was little hesitation on the part of the offender to show the weapon to the victim and point it at him. This information is important, in that it is part of the modus operandi of the offender. The low numbers indicated in the table are as important as the large ones in determining the modus operandi of the crime and the offender. (See page 76.)

OFFENDER USE OF VEHICLES

Vehicles were used in the perpetration of the robbery in most cases. Table 29 outlines the type, model, and color of the vehicles used by offenders. (See page 77.)

Table 28. Offender Use of Weapons

	Number of times used
Held in right hand	13
Held in left hand	6
Covered in cloth, newspaper, etc.	5
From bag/box	2
From belt	2
From holster	1
Keeps in pocket or belt	6
Keeps hand in pocket	11
Racks or cocks weapon	5
Shown to victim	194
Points weapon at victim	184
Multiple weapons	22
Lays on counter	3
Indicates presence of weapon, but does not show	23

Note: Numbers indicate times of occurrence in 249 cases.
Data include "State Police only" reports.

Table 29. Offender Vehicles

	Armed	Strong-arm		
No vehicle	77 (31%)	40 (36%)		
One vehicle	167 (67%)	67 (60%)		
Two or more vehicles	5 (2%)	5 (4%)		
Total	249 cases	112 cases		
<u>Vehicle description</u>				
Vehicle involved, no desc.	67	21		
Michigan license plates	50	13		
Out-of-state license plates	6	4		
Chrysler-made autos	14	2		
Ford-made autos	31	11		
GM-made autos: Chevrolet	21	11		
Pontiac	15	3		
Oldsmobile	9	3		
Buick/Cadillac	7	4		
Independent: Nash	1	1		
Foreign: Volkswagon	4	2		
others	4	2		
Trucks	4	6		
Model of vehicles:				
1964 and older	18	11		
1965 to 1969	38	14		
1970 to 1973	24	4		
Body style:				
Camper/van	6	1		
Sedan, 2 door	37	7		
Sedan, 4 door	13	8		
Convertible	6	2		
Station wagon	4	1		
Vehicle colors:				
	<u>Top</u>	<u>Bottom/ solid</u>	<u>Top</u>	<u>Bottom/ solid</u>
Black	27	5	6	5
Blue	3	28	0	12
Green	3	11	1	10
Red-maroon	0	13	0	9
White	5	17	5	4
Gray	0	3	0	1
Brown-tan	0	15	0	2
Yellow	1	14	0	1
Gold	0	3	0	1

Note: Numbers indicate the times of occurrence in 361 cases.
Data include "State Police only" reports.

A greater percentage of strong-arm robberies was committed without vehicles than armed robberies. This relates to the large number of citizens on the street or in the open being the victims of the strong-arm robber. Two or more vehicles were used in relatively few cases of both types of robbery. "General Motors-made" vehicles were used in most instances, while Ford and Chrysler products were second and third in preference. The most prevalent description offered of body style and color was a two-door sedan that had a black top and a blue bottom or was solid blue. This was the case in both types of robbery.

Some uses that the offenders made of their automobiles as well as the victim's automobile are indicated in Table 30. This, too, is modus operandi information that might be useful to the investigating officer in investigating the crime of robbery. Note the number of offenders that escaped in an auto. The figures indicated for each type of robbery are proportionately similar, except in the "follows victim's auto" category, where more strong-arm offenders used that technique than armed robbers.

It is also noteworthy that the victim was forced to accompany or drive in several instances of both types of robbery. Again, the low numbers indicate dissimilarities that may assist the investigator in identifying suspects.

Table 30. Offender Use of Vehicles Involved in the Robbery

	Armed	Strong-arm
Offender:		
Abandons get-away vehicle	8	1
Covers license plates	4	1
Escapes in auto	145	52
Uses stolen auto	6	1
Uses stolen plates	1	0
Attacks victim parking or in parking lot	10	6
Disables victim's auto	3	5
Drives off in victim's auto	17	3
Follows victim's auto	3	7
Forces victim to accompany or drive	28	14
Hides in victim's auto	2	0
Jumps into victim's auto	9	7
Locks victim in trunk or attempts	4	0
Forces victim to lie or sit on floor of auto	2	1

Note: Numbers indicate the times of occurrence in 361 cases.
Data include "State Police only" reports.

OFFENDER MODUS OPERANDI

In addition to the modus operandi information discussed relative to offender weapons and vehicles, certain other data relative to the offender's trademarks or modus operandi were extracted from the "State Police only" reports. The assistance to other agency reports in many cases did not provide sufficient information for analysis. All tables relative to trademarks contain data from "State Police only" reports. All numbers in the tables indicate the number of instances in which the trademark was detected during the analysis of the reports of armed and strong-arm robbery.

Offender Clothing

A wide range of types of clothing was worn mainly by armed robbers. Strong-arm robbers, for the most part, did not appear to try to take precautions against later identification by changing their appearance prior to the crime. Table 31 summarizes the findings relative to the offender's clothing and dress.

Numerous offenders used ski masks and silk stockings to conceal their identity. Several bank robbery offenders wore trench coats during the commission of the crime. Several offenders wore sun glasses over a ski mask.

Table 31. Offender Clothing

	Armed	Strong-arm
Cap, baseball, etc.	33	1
Ski mask/stocking cap	34	0
Hood	7	0
Cloth over face	4	0
Facial makeup/mask/disguise	3	0
Paper bag over head	3	0
Silk stocking over face	16	0
Gloves	20	0
Sun glasses	9	0
Regular glasses	6	3
Flashy clothing	9	2
Trench coat	7	1

Note: Numbers indicate the times of occurrence in 361 cases.

Offender Pretensions

Many of the offenders did not merely walk in to a business and commit the crime. They normally would pretend to be shopping or to be a customer who was there for a legitimate purpose. It was noted that several were recognized to have been in the place of business, for example a grocery store, on a previous day or earlier in the day of the robbery. Table 32 outlines some of the pretensions used by offenders.

Table 32. Offender Pretensions

	Armed	Strong-arm
Offender pretends to be:		
Shopping/customer	99	4
Seeking directions or assistance	16	6
Family friend	9	3
Drunk	1	0
Injured, hurt, dead	1	0
Seeking friend or relative	3	0
Utility man	1	0
Police officer	1	0
Utility man	1	0

Note: Numbers indicate the times of occurrence in 361 cases.

Additionally, the offender in some instances would approach the victim and ask for a particular product, a service, or, for example, use of the telephone. Some of the items asked for and the number of instances were as follows:

beer, wine, or whiskey	-- 13
change	-- 8
cigarettes	-- 10
food, meats, etc.	-- 10
gas, oil, air	-- 6
information	-- 5
use of tools	-- 3
use of telephone	-- 8
money owed	-- 3
water	-- 1

The above data are applicable for both armed and strong-arm robberies. However, again the strong-arm offender did not use pretenses as frequently in the commission of the crime. In only six instances did the strong-arm offender ask for something prior to his crime.

Offender Accomplices

Table 33 indicates the findings relative to the offender and whether he had accomplices. It also indicates the instances when the accomplice was a different race or sex.

Table 33. Offender-Accomplice(s) Data

	Armed	Strong-arm
One accomplice	95	36
Two accomplices	38	23
Three accomplices	19	11
Four or more accomplices	11	5
Accomplice different race	5	3
Accomplice female	14	10
Accomplice implied	1	1
Accomplice in vehicle	26	4
No accomplice	79	29

Note: Numbers indicate the times of occurrence in 361 cases.

It was apparent that the strong-arm offender had accomplices more frequently than the armed offender. There were few instances of accomplices of a different race. The accomplice was implied when the offender led the victims or witnesses to believe by his actions or conversation that an accomplice was outside or where he could not be seen.

Offender Methods of
Entry and Exit

Table 34 outlines the offender's means of entry and exit to and from a dwelling or business. As can be seen, most armed and strong-arm offenders entered and exited the front door. The side and rear doors were used next most frequently.

Table 34. Offender Methods of Entry and Exit of Dwelling or Business

	Armed	Strong-arm
Entry:		
Front door	112	12
Side or rear door	18	2
Window	3	0
Rings doorbell or knocks	3	0
Hides in building	2	0
Enters with victim(s)	6	0
Forces entry--anywhere	16	2
Exit:		
Front door	107	11
Side door	11	2
Rear door	13	1
Window	2	0

Note: Numbers indicate the times of occurrence in 361 cases.

General Offender Trademarks

Each report was analyzed and checked against the master list of modi operandi indicated in the Appendix. Particular attention was given to the methods that the offenders used to commit their crimes. Two items that were not included on the master list were: offender pretends to be providing assistance, and offender escapes on foot. It was found that in many instances the offender did escape on foot. It was also apparent that many victims were "set up" by the offender, who pretended to provide some kind of assistance. These two items should be included on any future modus operandi checklist. Table 35 indicates the findings relative to general offender trademarks.

Many offenders simply demanded money from the cash register of the business, while others not only took money from the cash register but had the victim(s) empty their pockets. Some fifteen offenders demanded additional money from the business safe. Of the sixty-two residences that were objects of robbery, the offender ransacked the dwelling in twenty-five instances. Business places were not as thoroughly searched as residences. Note that there was only one instance reported in which the offender motioned to his victim and did not talk.

Table 35. General Offender Trademarks

	Armed	Strong-arm
Approaches victim/object on foot	125	36
Beckons or motions	7	0
Carries shopping bag, bundle or clothing	1	0
Brings own bag (paper, cloth, etc.)	16	0
Cuts, rips, pulls telephone	22	1
Orally <u>demands</u> money from victim(s)	190	62
Demands business/company money only	41	3
Demands paper money only	3	0
Demands money be put in a bag	11	0
Demands money from safe	15	0
Does not talk, motions	1	0
Jumps over counter or bar	1	0
Jumps from concealment	14	10
Loiters inside	28	6
Loiters outside	32	29
Offers to procure women/liquor	2	0
Ransacks premises	23	2
Takes hostage or kidnaps	10	3
Telephones accomplice	2	0
Offender removes money from cash register/box	19	0
Uses note	1	0

Note: Numbers indicate the times of occurrence in 361 cases.

Offender Treatment of
Victim(s) Trademarks

Tables 36 and 37 are aimed at summarizing the offender's treatment and relationship with the victim(s) at the scene and during the commission of the robbery. Each of the items is meant to be self-explanatory.

Table 36. Offender Treatment of Victim(s) Trademarks

	Armed	Strong-arm
Victim(s):		
Tortured	0	1
Blindfolded	3	1
Drunk	7	22
Gagged	4	0
Homosexual	1	2
Lured to ambush	24	20
Searched	12	5
Shot	1	0
Shot at	8	0
Stabbed	2	0
Taped	2	0
Tied (rope/cord)	15	1
Tied (wire)	2	0
Tied (other)	6	0
Opening/closing place of business	12	1
Made to face wall	1	0
Coat pulled over head	2	0
Dragged between buildings	0	1
Locked up	15	0
Forced into bedroom	13	0
Told not to seek help or call police	23	3

Note: Numbers indicate the times of occurrence in 361 cases.

Table 37. Other Offender Treatment of Victim(s) Trademarks

	Armed	Strong-arm
Assaults victim(s) bodily	51	86
Assaults with weapon	21	0
Calls victim by some name	5	1
Follows victim(s)	5	18
Forces victim(s) to lie down	52	9
Forces victim(s) to kneel	1	1
Forces victim(s) to rear	19	0
Forces victim(s) to walk away	9	6
Forces victim(s) into basement	4	0
Forces victim(s) into toilet	6	0
Forces victim(s) to lie on bed	4	0
Forces victim(s) into cooler/ refrigerator	4	0
Forces victim(s) to disrobe	2	2
Puts weapon to victim's head/throat	39	0
Sits beside/starts idle conversation	13	6
Grabs purse/money bag	5	12
Returns wallet/purse to victim	21	6
Offender shoots promiscuously	14	0
Threatens to kill	39	5

Note: Numbers indicate the times of occurrence in 361 cases.

In the above tables as well as the previous ones, particular attention must be given to those trademarks with low instances of occurrence. Any one of them could well be the dissimilarity that establishes the modus operandi of the criminal that aids in his identification. For example, the trademark "forces his victim(s) to kneel" occurred only once in each type of robbery (Table 37). This will assist the investigator in eliminating suspects and hopefully will enable him to establish the identity of offender(s) who have used similar techniques in the past. It was also interesting to note that in thirty-nine instances the offender showed little reluctance to put a weapon to the head or throat of the victim (Table 37).

Chapter 6

GENERALIZATIONS

The purpose of this chapter is briefly to compare the findings mentioned in the review of the literature relative to robbery with those found as a result of the analysis of the Michigan State Police reports of investigation of crimes of robbery during 1972.

GENERAL DATA

Robbery offenses occurred on a monthly basis generally, as was indicated in the review of the literature. Instead of December being the peak cold month as was advocated by Ramsey Clark, this study revealed that January is the winter month in which most robberies occurred. Relative to the day of the week on which male and female offenders commit violent crimes, findings in this study differed from those of Schafer, which were based on his Florida study. A detailed analysis was made of female offender data to determine when they had been involved in the crime of robbery. Since in most instances in this study females were accomplices of male offenders, the monthly, day of week, and time of day data shown in the findings also apply to female offenders. The findings of this study are contradictory to Schafer's

finding that females commit violent crimes mainly on weekends, mostly on Sundays, and least of all on Friday. This study revealed that most female offenders were involved in strong-arm robberies on Friday. Findings of this study also revealed that July was the month in which most female offenders were involved in strong-arm robberies, while Schafer contended that females commit most of their violent crimes from September to November. Other findings relative to seasonal data outlined in the literature reviewed are generally in agreement with the findings of this study.

THE VICTIM

The findings of this study relative to the race of the victims are not consistent with certain data discussed in the review of the literature. Several possible explanations were offered for the sharp difference between the number of black victims and the number of white victims. While Wolfgang and Cohen contended that whites are less likely than blacks to be victims of major violent crimes and that Negro men are the most frequent victims in cases of robbery, this analysis revealed that white men are most likely in the state of Michigan to be the victims of both types of robbery. A study and correlation was made of the cases involving Negro victims to determine the race of the offenders in each case. Three of the fourteen black victims

were attacked by white offenders. One was victimized by Mexican-American offenders. The remainder were the victims of black offenders. This is consistent with Wolfgang and Cohen's findings relative to offender and victim race data. Findings in this study relative to age and rate of victimization were consistent with data submitted in the literature review.

THE PLACE AND OBJECT OF THE ROBBERY

The 1965 national statistics relative to the places and objects of robberies coupled with the 1971 Uniform Crime Reports on the same subject appear to be generally consistent with the findings of this study. However, this analysis provided a more in-depth description of the places and objects of robberies as they were reported in Michigan offenses.

THE OFFENDER

Conklin labeled various types of robbery offenders according to their commitment to the crime, plans made to carry out the crime, and their reasons for committing the crime. It is difficult to label the bulk of the offenders described in this analysis. If one were using Conklin's categories, he might say that the offenders examined in the robbery reports for this study were for the most part

"opportunists" prone toward professionalism. It was obvious in many of the armed robbery cases that the offender(s) had indeed planned their crimes and had deep commitments to accomplish them. The addict robber was not identified as such in many reports; however, one might suspect that since the 17-21 age group applied to most offenders, drugs was the motive for many of the crimes.

The findings of this study indicated that black offenders were more apt to commit armed robberies than strong-arm robberies. This is contrary to the findings of Conklin's study. While white offenders committed more armed robberies than blacks, a higher proportion of blacks committed armed robbery than strong-arm robbery. Offender age data in this study were generally consistent with those indicated in the literature on the subject.

OFFENDER USE OF FORCE

Throughout this analysis, it was noted that the offender in most cases was willing to use the amount of force necessary to consummate the crime. Again, general agreement exists between the treatment in the literature review of offender force and the findings of this study. Hand guns appeared to be the most frequently used weapons. Most offenders pointed the weapon at the victim. A more thorough analysis of weapon use and description was made in this study than was made in the literature review.

Offender use of bodily force was also generally consistent with the findings of Conklin's Boston study, which were indicated in Table 2. Michigan offenders proportionately tend to use less bodily force than was indicated in Conklin's findings. Perhaps an explanation may be that the victims were subjected to more intimidations through threats or use of weapons. For the most part, the victims appeared to be obedient to the commands or directions of the assailant. One difference with the Conklin findings was that a greater percentage of victims was made to lie down or kneel, or they were removed from close proximity to the scene.

OFFENDER METHOD OF OPERATIONS

It appears that this study went into more detail relative to offender modus operandi than was discussed in the review of the literature. An attempt was made to deal with modus operandi in a more general nature during the review, while the actual analysis of Michigan robberies for 1972 went into much more detail on the subject.

Dienstein's conclusions relative to modus operandi use in investigations were all valid. However, whether some holdup men operate only against particular businesses, for example service stations, is a point of contention. Also, his point that the weapon used is an item of information

that can identify certain subjects is also questionable. Although the findings in Chapter 5 do not indicate those arrests made of subjects identified through their particular modus operandi, a small number of such arrests were made. Crimes will be solved by thorough analysis of the modus operandi, but in such cases all possible aspects of the modus should be considered. After having examined the modus operandi employed in each of the robberies reported to the State Police in 1972, it is impossible to assert that each offender who held up service stations only robs service stations. It would also be an overstatement to say that particular offenders only use certain types of weapons in each of their crimes. Probably the most apparent lesson learned in studying the modus operandi aspects of robbery has been that the total crime must be analyzed and all pertinent data extracted and noted so that the complete story of the robbery is known.

Chapter 6

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this thesis was to determine, through analysis of the 1972 Michigan State Police reports of robbery investigation, the character of the crime of robbery, its victim, the offender, and the offender's methods of committing the crime.

Throughout this study an attempt has been made to address each aspect of the crime of robbery in a methodical manner. The general data, victim data, offender data, and offender method of operations data were offered in those major categories so that a distinction could be made between the various aspects of the crime. This summary will follow the same general format.

SUMMARY

Of 593 Michigan State Police robbery reports of investigation, 509 were examined in detail and provide the basis for this analysis of robbery in the state of Michigan for 1972. Most robbery offenses were reported to have occurred in the month of August. Both armed robberies and strong-arm robberies occurred most frequently between the first and the fifth of the month. Strong-arm robberies were

also reported at a relatively high rate during the period from the sixteenth to the twentieth of the month. The lowest rates of robbery occurred on Sundays. Most robberies occurred on Friday, Saturday, and Monday. Most armed robberies appeared to occur during the time period from 6:01 p.m. to 4:00 a.m. The highest rate of strong-arm robberies occurred during the 2:01 a.m. to 4:00 a.m. time period. The highest rate of armed robberies occurred during the period from 10:01 p.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Analysis of victim data revealed that 70 percent of the State Police reports of armed robbery were one-victim offenses, while 88 percent of the strong-arm robberies were one-victim offenses. The race of the victims was reported to be 96.7 percent white, while only 3.1 percent were reported to be black. Victim data revealed that the age group 18-25 was reported to be the age group in which the highest rate of victims appeared. More strong-arm robbery victims had some kind of prior relationship with their assailant than did armed robbery victims. There were witnesses to the crime of armed robbery in 29 percent of the cases. This correlates closely with the arrest rate, which was 30 percent of the armed robbery cases.

Gas stations were the favorite objects of the armed robbery offender. Male and female citizens on the street or in some other open area experienced high robbery rates.

The male citizen was the most frequent object of the strong-arm robber. The most frequent item taken in a robbery was money; sixteen robbers took the victim's automobile or truck. The total value of items taken in each case of robbery was most frequently at least \$100.00 but not more than \$500.00. In most instances when property was taken, none was recovered.

Most robberies of both types were committed by two or more offenders. Male offenders outnumbered female offenders almost sixteen to one. Negro offenders were involved in armed robberies more frequently than strong-arm robberies. The Negro offender rate contrasts sharply with the Negro victim rate. Most robbery offenders were white, seventeen to twenty-one years of age, 5'10" to 6'1" tall, 151 to 160 lbs. in weight, had brown eyes, and had black hair. There were reports indicating that twenty-seven offenders were narcotic users.

Most armed robbery offenders used handguns to commit the crime. The most predominately used caliber of weapon was a .38 caliber (pistol). Knives of all descriptions were also frequently used by offenders. Most offenders showed and pointed the weapon; twenty-three offenders indicated they had a weapon, but did not show it.

Vehicles were used by offenders in armed robberies in more instances than in strong-arm robberies. Armed

robbery offenders did not use a vehicle in 31 percent of the cases reported; strong-arm offenders did not use a vehicle in 36 percent of the reported offenses of strong-arm robbery. The favorite make of automobile for the armed robber was a Ford. The strong-arm robber frequently used Chevrolet automobiles. Offenders' vehicles were described most frequently to be three to seven years old. The most frequently reported colors of automobiles were: black top, blue bottom, or an automobile which was all blue. Vehicles were the means of escape for most offenders.

The reported modi operandi of the many offenders indicated several findings. The predominate method of covering the face during the offense was by the wearing of a ski mask. Silk stockings pulled over the face were also used in several robbery offenses. Many offenders entered a place of business and pretended to be a customer or shopping prior to consummating their crime. Another frequent pretension was when the offender pretended to be providing assistance to or seeking aid from the victim. Strong-arm offenders had accomplices in more instances than armed robbery offenders. Most of the female offenders were accomplices of male offenders.

There was a wide variety of trademarks of offenders extracted from the reports. Many offenders verbally demanded money. Some demanded money from a cash register only.

Others also demanded money from a safe. Business places were not ransacked to the extent that private residences were during a robbery. During the robbery, victims were treated by offenders in varied ways. Some were gagged, tied with rope, tied with wire, locked up, or blindfolded. Others were assaulted bodily, with a weapon, forced to lie on a bed, and many had their lives threatened by the offender.

CONCLUSIONS--ROBBERY IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, 1972

1. Too little in-depth data relative to the crime of robbery is available to the student of criminology.
2. There is a seasonal variation in robbery rates. There is also a variance between armed robbery rates and strong-arm robbery rates by the time of the day in which most offenses of each type occur.
3. One-victim robbery offenses occur more often than offenses in which two or more victims are present. Males are victims of robbery offenses more often than females. Females were more apt to be victims of armed robbery offenders in Michigan in 1972 than of strong-arm robbers.
4. The race of most victims of robbery was white. Of all the victims of robbery offenses reported to the State

Police, 3.1 percent were black. The most frequently reported age of the victim was eighteen to twenty-five years of age.

5. Most victims had not had a prior relationship, of even the shortest duration, with the offender prior to the robbery. Initial contact by the offender was with the victim's consent in most cases of strong-arm robbery offenses.

6. The male citizen in an open area is the most frequent object of the strong-arm robber. Gas stations, residences, and grocery stores are the most frequent objects of the armed robbery offender.

7. Most robberies were committed by two or more offenders; 94 percent of the offenders were male, and most were white. Negroes were involved in armed robberies more frequently than strong-arm robberies. Most offenders of all races were seventeen to twenty-one years of age.

8. Most armed robbery offenders used handguns to commit the crime.

9. Vehicles were used by offenders in most cases of both types of robbery.

10. The most frequently used disguise or method of concealing the face by the offender was the ski mask and silk stocking over the face.

11. Most offenders robbing a commercial establishment pretended to be a customer or to be shopping prior to committing the crime.

12. Most offenses of armed robbery were committed by offenders with one accomplice.

13. Robbery offenders entered and exited the front door of a dwelling or business most often.

14. Trademarks or information relative to modi operandi of the offenders can be extracted from existing reports of investigation to provide an initial data base for a modus operandi file.

Generally, the similarity of modi operandi of the various offenders provides meaningful data for analysis of the overall crime of robbery. However, particular dissimilarities and special methods of operation used by the offender are the most important to consider when the investigator desires to identify subjects for arrest. Computerized modus operandi files can provide an information source to connect the criminal with a known modus operandi with a particular crime. Computer-based modus operandi files will also afford the analysis potential to link unsolved crimes with unknown perpetrators.

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APPENDIX

MASTER LIST OF ITEMS OF INFORMATION USED BY
THE AUTHORS IN ANALYZING ROBBERY
REPORTS OF INVESTIGATION

Code No.	<u>General Information</u>
001	Robbery armed
002	Robbery strong-armed
003	January
004	February
005	March
006	April
007	May
008	June
009	July
010	August
011	September
012	October
013	November
014	December
015	1st-5th day
016	6th-10th day
017	11th-15th day
018	16th-20th day
019	21st-25th day
020	26th-31st day
021	Monday
022	Tuesday
023	Wednesday
024	Thursday
025	Friday
026	Saturday
027	Sunday
028	1201 am-0200 am
029	0201 am-0400 am
030	0401 am-0600 am
031	0601 am-0800 am
032	0801 am-1000 am
033	1001 am-1200 noon
034	1201 pm-0200 pm
035	0201 pm-0400 pm
036	0401 pm-0600 pm
037	0601 pm-0800 pm
038	0801 pm-1000 pm
039	0101 pm-1200 mn
040	Unfounded report
041	Closed by arrest

Code No.	<u>General Information</u>
042	Arrest under 18 yrs.
043	Service rendered
044	Asst. to county PD
045	Asst. to city PD
046	State Police only
047	Arrest(s) - open
048	No arrest - open
049	No arrest - closed
	<u>Victim Information</u>
050	One victim
051	Two or more victims
052	Male victim
053	Female victim
054	Victim, sex unknown
055	Victims, both sexes
056	Negro victim
057	Caucasian victim
058	Mexican victim
059	Oriental victim
060	Indian victim
061	Other ethnics
061A	Race unk./not reported
062	Victim under age 18
063	Victim 18-24 yrs.
064	Victim 25-34 yrs.
065	Victim 35-49 yrs.
066	Victim 50 or more
066A	Age unk./not reported
067	Prior relationship
068	No prior relations
069	Relationship unknown
070	Contact with consent
071	Contact w/o consent
072	Crime witnessed
073	Crime not witnessed
074	Unknown witnesses
075-100	Unassigned

<u>Code</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Object of the Attack</u>
101	Accounting office
102	Advertising office
103	Airlines office
104	Appliance store
105	Armory
106	Art, antique, auction
107	Attorney's office
108	Auto access. store
109	Auto dealer
110	Auto rental
111	Auto repair
112	Auto wash
113	Auto wrecker service
114	Bail/bondsman
115	Bakery
116	Bank
117	Bar
118	Barber shop
119	Beauty shop
120	Beer/party store
121	Bicycle/motorcycle shop
122	Boat sales/supply
123	Bonding agency
124	Book/stationery store
125	Bowling alley
126	Brewery
127	Bldg/modernization
128	Bldg. & loan assn.
129	Butcher/meat store
130	Camera/photo shop
131	Candy/confect. store
132	Cemetery office
133	Charitable home
134	Check cash service
135	Church
136	Cigar/tobacco shop
137	City office
138	Cleaners
139	Clothing store--fem.
140	Clothing store--male
141	Clubs--private
142	Coal yard office
143	Contractors
144	County office
145	Credit union
146	Crisis center
147	Dairy
148	Dance band

<u>Code</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Object of the Attack</u>
149	Dance hall
150	Delicatessen
151	Dentist office
152	Department store
153	Dime store
154	Discount store
155	Doctor's office
156	Drug manufacturer
157	Drug store
158	Dry goods store
159	Duplicating service
160	Electrical repair
161	Electrical supply
162	Employment office
163	Farm supply store
164	Factory
165	Federal office
166	Finance/loan co.
167	Florist
168	Fruit/veg. stand
169	Funeral home
170	Furniture store
171	Furriers
172	Garbage removal
173	Garden shop
174	Gas station
175	Garage
176	Gift shop
177	Golf course/shop
178	Grocery store
179	Guns/gunsmith
180	Hamburger stand
181	Halls-catering
182	Hardware store
183	Hat shop
184	Hospital office
185	Hotel office
186	Ice cream parlor
187	Ice skating rink
188	Insurance office
189	Jewelry/jeweler
190	Junk/scrap yard
191	Kennels
192	Kindergarten
193	Laundry/laundromat
194	Library
195	Lumber company
196	Lunch room

<u>Code</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Object of the Attack</u>	<u>Code</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Object of the Attack</u>
197	Mail service	244	Upholstery shop
198	Machine shop	245	Union hall
199	Meat market	246	Variety/novelty store
200	Motel office	247	YMCA/YWCA
201	Musical inst. store	248	Armored car
202	Mutual fund office	249	Baby sitter
203	Newsdealers	250	Bank messenger
204	Newspaper company	251	Citizen--female
205	News stand	252	Citizen--male
206	Nursery/landscape office	253	Delivery man
207	Nursing home	254	Ice cream vendor
208	Office equip. store	255	Insurance collector
209	Optical/optician	256	Jewelry salesman
210	Outboard motor/marine	257	Newsboy
211	Packaging service	258	Rent collector
212	Paint store	259	Hitchhiker
213	Parking lot	260	Private apartment
214	Pawnshop	261	Apartment manager
215	Pet store-supply	262	Rooming house
216	Plumbing store	263	House trailer
217	Pool room	264	Priv. Res. (single family)
218	Poultry store	265	Priv. Res. (2 or more fam.)
219	Printer, binder, etc.	266	Vacant apartment
220	Public utility	267	Vacant residence
221	Pizza shop	268	Motel/hotel residence
222	Publishing service	269	Airplane
223	Radio shop	270	Boat/ship
224	Railway express	271	Bus
225	Real estate office	272	Taxicab
226	Repair store	273	Truck
227	Restaurant	274	Automobile
228	Restaurant (chain)	275-279	Unassigned
229	Roller skating rink		
230	School-public/parochial		<u>Suspect Information</u>
231	Second-hand store	280	One suspect
232	Shoe repair	281	Two or more suspects
233	Shoe store	282	One person arrested
234	Sporting goods store	283	Two or more arrested
235	Stadium office/locker	284	No suspect (subj. unk)
236	State office	285	Unfounded report
237	Surplus store	286	Arrest(s)/others not
238	Tailor shop	287-289	Unassigned
239	Telegraph office	290	Female subject
240	Telephone booth	291	Male subject
241	Theater	292	Indian subject
242	Travel/trans. office	293	Mexican subject
243	Trucking terminal	294	Negro subject

Code No.	Suspect Information
295	Oriental subject
296	Caucasian subject
297	Other ethnics
298	Race unk/not reported
299-301	Unassigned
302	Age 16 yrs. or less
303	Age 17-21 yrs.
304	Age 22-25 yrs.
305	Age 26-30 yrs.
306	Age 31-35 yrs.
307	Age 36-40 yrs.
308	Age 41-50 yrs.
309	Age 51 or more
310	Age unk/not reported
311	Hair black
312	Hair blonde
313	Hair brown
314	Hair light brown
315	Hair dyed
316	Hair gray
317	Hair partially gray
318	Hair red
319	Hair white
320	Hair auburn
321	Hair color unknown
322	Unassigned
323	Hair bald
324	Hair partially bald
325	Hair bushy
327	Hair crew cut/short
328	Hair fad/quo-vadis
329	Hair kinky
330	Hair processed
331	Hair straight
332	Hair thin/receding
333	Hair wavy
334	Hair long
335	Hair type unknown
336	Height under 5'2"
337	Height 5'2"-5'6"
338	Height 5'7"-5'9"
339	Height 5'10"-6'1"
340	Height 6'2" or over
341	Height unknown/not report
342	Weight 100 lbs. or less
343	Weight 101-110 lbs.
344	Weight 111-120 lbs.

Code No.	Suspect Information
345	Weight 121-130 lbs.
346	Weight 131-140 lbs.
347	Weight 141-150 lbs.
348	Weight 151-160 lbs.
349	Weight 161-170 lbs.
350	Weight 171-180 lbs.
351	Weight 181-190 lbs.
352	Weight 191-200 lbs.
353	Weight 201-210 lbs.
354	Weight 211-220 lbs.
355	Weight 221-230 lbs.
356	Weight 231-240 lbs.
357	Weight 241 lbs. or more
358	Weight unk/not reported
359	Eyes black
360	Eyes blue
361	Eyes brown
362	Eyes gray
363	Eyes hazel
364	Eyes green
365	Eye color unk/not report
366-398	Unassigned
399	Teeth data unknown
400	Teeth false
401	Teeth with gaps
402	Teeth gold showing
403	Teeth good
404	Teeth irregular
405	Teeth missing/lower
406	Teeth missing/upper
407	Teeth protruding
408	Teeth stained/decay
409	Teeth chipped
410	Speech foreign/broken
411	Speech with lisp
412	Speaks Spanish
413	Mumbles/impediment
414	Speech rapid
415	Speech refined
416	Speaks soft or low
417	Southern accent
418	Stutters
419	Speech vulgar/profane
420	Beard
421	Eyebrows heavy/bushy
422	Goatee
423	Moustache, heavy

Code No.	Suspect Information
424	Moustache, medium
425	Moustache, thin/light
426	Moustache, Chinese
427	Sideburns
428	Unshaven
429	Clean shaven
430	Scar left cheek
431	Scar right cheek
432	Scar on chin
433	Scar left ear
434	Scar right ear
435	Scar left eyebrow
436	Scar right eyebrow
437	Scar on forehead
438	Harelipped
439	Scar lower lip
440	Scar upper lip
441	Scar on nose
442	Pierced earlobes
443	Birthmark(s)
444	Protruding chin
445	Receding chin
446	Freckles
447	Thick lips
448	Thin lips
449	Moles
450	Pimples
451	Pockmarks
452	Hollow cheeks
453	Nose broken/crooked
454	Nose broad
455	Nose flat
456	Nose hooked
457	Nose large
458	Nose long
459	Nose small
460	Nose thin
461	Nose upturned
462	Build, thin
463	Build, very thin
464	Build, medium
465	Build, muscular
466	Build, heavy/stocky
467	Build, very heavy
468	Scar, left arm
469	Scar, right arm
470	Scar on chest

Code No.	Suspect Information
471	Scar, left hand
472	Scar, right hand
473	Scar on neck
474	Scar, left wrist
475	Scar, right wrist
476	Amputation, left arm
477	Amputation, right arm
478	Amputation, ear(s)
479	Amputation, finger(s) right hand
480	Amputation, finger(s) left hand
481	Amputation, left foot
482	Amputation, right foot
483	Amputation, left hand
484	Amputation, right hand
485	Amputation, left leg
486	Amputation, right leg
487	Bowlegged
488	Cauliflower ears
489	Crippled left arm
490	Crippled right arm
491	Crippled finger(s)
492	Crippled hand(s)
493	Limps, left leg
494	Limps, right leg
495	Tattoo, left arm
496	Tattoo, right arm
497	Tattoo, chest/neck
498	Tattoo, left finger(s)
499	Tattoo, right finger(s)
500	Tattoo, left hand
501	Tattoo, right hand
502	Pachuco
503	Tattoo, initials
504	Tattoo, names
505	Tattoo, words/phrases
506	Pictures
507	Designs
508	Ears, protruding
509	Ears, large
510	Ears, small
511	Ears, close to head
512	Face, thin
513	Face, round
514	Face, broad
515	Face, long

Code No.	<u>Suspect Information</u>
516	High cheek bones
517	Caucasian features
518	Unassigned

	<u>Suspect's Vehicle</u>
519	No vehicle involved
520	One vehicle involved
521	Two or more vehicles
522	Out-of-state license
523	Michigan license
524	Unknown license
525	Chrysler
526	Dart
527	DeSoto
528	Dodge
529	Imperial
530	Valiant
531	Plymouth
532	Unassigned
533	Comet
534	Edsel
535	Falcon
536	Ford
537	Lincoln
538	Mercury
539	Thunderbird
540	Pinto
541	Toreno
542	Buick
543	Cadillac
544	Chevrolet
545	Corvair
546	Corvette
547	Oldsmobile
548	Oldsmobile F-85
549	Pontiac
550	Tempest
551	Chevrolet Vega
552	Firebird
553	Nash
554	Nash Rambler
555	Packard
556	Studebaker
557	Studebaker Lark
558-559	Unassigned
560	Austin

Code No.	<u>Suspect's Vehicle</u>
561	English Ford
562	Fiat
563	Toyota
564	Jaguar
565	Mercedes-Benz
566	Metropolitan
567	M.G.
568	Morris
569	Opel
570	Peugeot
571	Porsche
572	Renault
573	Simca
574	Triumph
575	Vauxhall
576	Volkswagon
577	Volvo
578	Datsun
579	Misc. foreign
580	Bicycle
581	Motorcycle
582	Motor scooter
583	Taxi
584	Snow mobile
585	Mini-bike
586	Jeep-Scout vehicle
587	Truck, Chevrolet
588	Truck, Divco
589	Truck, Dodge
590	Truck, Ford
591	Truck, GMC
592	Truck, Studebaker
593	Truck, Volkswagon
594	Truck, Willys
595	Truck, other
596	Year, 1970-73
597	Year, 1965-69
598	Year, 1964 or older
599	Camper/van
600	Convertible
601	Coupe
602	Sedan, 2 door
603	Sedan, 4 door
604	Station wagon
605	Continental rear
606	Unknown body style
607	Other body style

<u>Code</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Suspect's Vehicle</u>	<u>Code</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Suspect's Vehicle</u>
608	Sportster/sports car	645	Single/bottom color silver
609	Pick-up truck	646	Single/bottom color primer paint
610	Top color black	647	Single/bottom color bronze/copper
611	Top color lt. blue	648	Other paint styles
612	Top color blue	649	Veh. description unk/ not reported
613	Top color lt. green		
614	Top color green		
615	Top color red/maroon		
616	Top color lt. red/maroon		
617	Top color white/cream		
618	Top color lt. gray		<u>Suspect's Weapon</u>
619	Top color gray	650	Acid
620	Top color lt. brown/tan	651	Belt
621	Top color brown/tan	652	Blackjack
622	Top color yellow	653	Bomb
623	Top color turquoise	654	Bottle or can
624	Top color gold	655	Brass knuckles
625	Top color silver	656	Club/bat/stick
626	Top color primer paint	657	File
627	Top color bronze/copper	658	Garden implement
628	Top color other	659	Hammer
629	Unassigned	660	Hatchet/axe
630	Single/bottom color black	661	Ice pick
631	Single/bottom color lt. blue	662	Knife, butcher
632	Single/bottom color blue	663	Knife, pocket
633	Single/bottom color lt. green	664	Knife, switch blade
634	Single/bottom color green	665	Knife, other
635	Single/bottom color lt. red/maroon	666	Missile/brick, etc.
636	Single/bottom color red/ maroon	667	Nitroglycerin
637	Single/bottom color white/cream	668	Iron pipe
638	Single/bottom color lt. gray	669	Razor
639	Single/bottom color gray	670	Rope/twine, etc.
640	Single/bottom color lt. brown/tan	671	Scissors
641	Single/bottom color brown/tan	672	Screwdriver
642	Single/bottom color yellow	673	Sharp instrument
643	Single/bottom color turquoise	674	Tire iron
644	Single/bottom color gold	675	Unknown object
		676	Pistol (no description)
		677	No weapon/strong-arm
		678	Rifle (no description)
		679	Shot gun (no description)
		680	Automatic, blue steel
		681	Automatic, blue steel white grip
		682	Automatic, blue steel luger/luger type
		683	Automatic, blue steel luger, white grip

<u>Code</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Suspect's Weapon</u>
684	Automatic, blue steel small/starter type
685	Automatic, blue steel small, white grip
686	Automatic, nickle/chrome
687	Automatic, nickle/chrome white grip
688	Automatic, nickle/chrome luger, luger type
689	Automatic, nickle/chrome luger, white grip
690	Automatic, nickle/chrome small/starter type
691	Automatic, nickle/chrome small, white grip
692	Revolver, blue steel
693	Revolver, blue steel white grip
694	Revolver, blue steel snub
695	Revolver, blue steel snub, white grip
696	Revolver, blue steel long barrel
697	Revolver, blue steel long barrel, white grip
698	Revolver, nickle/chrome
699	Revolver, nickle/chrome white grip
700	Revolver, nickle/chrome snub
701	Revolver, nickle/chrome snub, white grip
702	Revolver, nickle/chrome long barrel
703	Revolver, nickle/chrome long barrel, white grip
704	Revolver, hexagon barrel
705	Revolver, other/no desc.
706	Rifle
707	Rifle, over & under
708	Rifle, sawed-off
709	Shot gun, blue steel single barrel
710	Shot gun, blue steel double barrel
711	Shot gun, blue steel single barrel, sawed-off

<u>Code</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Suspect's Weapon</u>
712	Shot gun, blue steel double barrel, sawed-off
713	Shot gun, nickle/chrome single barrel
714	Shot gun, nickle/chrome double barrel
715	Shot gun, nickle/chrome single barrel, sawed-off
716	Shot gun, nickle/chrome double barrel, sawed-off
717	22 caliber
718	25 caliber
719	32 caliber
720	38 caliber
721	45 caliber
722	12 gauge
723	16 gauge
724	Other gauge or caliber
724A	Gauge or caliber unknown/ not reported

	<u>Suspect's Modus Operandi</u>
725	Wears cap, baseball, ski
726	Wears coveralls
727	Wears earrings
728	Wears facial bandages
729	Wears facial make-up
730	Wears false nose
731	Wears female attire (male)
732	Wears gloves
733	Wears hankie or cloth over face
734	Wears head cloth/rag
735	Held hand over face
736	Held something over face
737	Wears hood
738	Wears male attire (female)
739	Wears paper bag over head
740	Wears nylon/silk stocking over head
741	Wears sunglasses
742	Wears regular glasses
743	Wears work uniform
744	Wears Halloween mask
745	Wears wig
746	Wears a disguise

Code No.	Suspect's Modus Operandi	Code No.	Suspect's Modus Operandi
747	Wears flashy clothing	779	Asks for clothing
748	Wears sloppy, unkempt clothing	780	Asks for food/meat
749	Wears fatigue jacket or parts of military cloth.	781	Asks for gas/oil/air
749A	Wears stocking cap or ski mask	782	Asks for gum/candy
749B	Wears trench coat	783	Asks for information
750	Pretends to be blind, deaf, crippled	784	Asks for light/match or cigarette
751	Pretends to be a delivery man	785	Asks for medicine/medical supplies
752	Pretends to be drunk	786	Asks for a money order to be prepared
753	Pretends to be injured, hurt, dead	787	Asks for narcotics
754	Pretends to be police officer, FBI, etc.	788	Asks for a person by title/name
755	Pretends to be repairman	789	Asks for misc. service
756	Pretends to be salesman	790	Asks for tools/use of tools
757	Pretends to be seeking employment	791	Asks for use of phone
758	Pretends to be seeking friend or relative	792	Asks for use of toilet
759	Pretends to be seeking house/apt/room to rent	793	Asks for money owed
760	Pretends to be seeking street address	794	Asks for soft drink(s)
761	Pretends to be seeking a loan	795	Asks for hardware items
762	Pretends to be shopping	796	Asks for coffee
763	Pretends to be a utility man	797	Asks for jewelry
764	Pretends to be seeking directions	798	Asks for water
765	Pretends to be a customer	799-808	Unassigned
766	Pretends to be a Western Union messenger	809	Held weapon in right hand
767	Pretends to be a friend of the family	810	Held weapon in left hand
768	Pretends to be seeking assistance	811	Covered weapon with newspaper/coat
769-774	Unassigned	812	Took weapon from bag/box
775	Asks for beer/wine	813	Took weapon from belt
776	Asks for whiskey	814	Took weapon from holster
777	Asks for change	815	Keeps weapon in belt/pocket
778	Asks for cigarettes	816	Keeps hand in pocket
		817	Racks or cocks weapon
		818	Weapon shown to victim
		819	Keeps shot gun or rifle under clothing
		820	Keeps weapon wrapped in hankie/bag
		821	Lays weapon on counter
		822	Points weapon at victim
		823	Multiple weapons used
		824	Weapon unknown/not seen, but is indicated/implied

Code No.	Suspect's Modus Operandi	Code No.	Suspect's Modus Operandi
825-828	Unassigned	880	Has mental/psychiatric problems
829	Abandons getaway vehicle	881	Under the influence of alcohol/drugs
830	Attacks while victim parking/putting car in garage	882-894	Unassigned
831	Covers his license plates	895	Leaves identifiable fingerprints
832	Disables victim's vehicle	896	Leaves note to be recovered
833	Drives off in victim's vehicle	897	Leaves spent slug or shell case
834	Escapes in a vehicle	898	Leaves no evidence at scene
835	Escapes in public taxi or bus	899	Unassigned
836	Follows victim's vehicle	900	Has accomplice
837	Forces victim to lie or sit on floor of vehicle	901	Has two accomplices
838	Forces victim to drive	902	Has three accomplices
839	Hides in victim's veh.	903	Has four or more accomplices
840	Hitchhikes (thug)	904	Has accomplices of different race
841	Jumps from vehicle	905	Has female accomplice
842	Jumps into victim's veh.	906	Has implied accomplice
843	Locks victim in trunk	907	Has accomplice(s) in vehicle
844	Uses stolen vehicle	908	Has no accomplice
845	Uses stolen license plates	909	Unassigned
846	Forces victim to accompany in vehicle	910	Approaches on foot
847-858	Unassigned	911	Shoots promiscuously
859	Has sexual relationship with victim	912	Assaults victim bodily
860	Commits oral perversion	913	Assaults victim with weapon
861	Commits sodomy	914	Attacks from behind
862	Forces victim to commit oral perversion	915	Beckons or motions
863	Kisses, fondles, caresses victim	916	Calls victim by some name
864	Lifts women's clothing	917	Carries brief case
865	Rapes victim	918	Carries shopping bag, bundle or clothing
866-868	Unassigned	919	Cuts/rips/pulls telephone
869	Attempts sexual act	920	Cuts/rips/pulls taxi mike
870	Is narcotic user	921	Demands paper money only
871	Is homosexual	922	Demands company money only
872	Is left handed	923	Demands money put in bag
873	Is ex-convict	924	Demands money from safe
874	Is parolee	925	Discards clothing
875	Is prostitute	926	Does not talk/motions
876	Had been drinking	927	Follows victim
877	Was lookout		
878	Is incessant talker		
879	Is handsome/good looking		

Code No.	Suspect's Modus Operandi	Code No.	Suspect's Modus Operandi
928	Forces victim to lie down	966	Shoots at victim
929	Forces victim to kneel	967	Stabs victim
930	Forces victim to rear	968	Tapes victim
931	Forces victim to walk away	969	Ties victim with rope or cord
932	Forces victim into basement	970	Ties victim with wire
933	Forces victim into toilet	971	Ties victim with other materials
934	Forces victim to lie on bed	972	Tells victim not to call the police
935	Forces victim into cooler/refrigerator	973	Attacks when victim is opening/closing store
936	Forces victim to tie another	974	Makes victim face wall
937	Forces victim to disrobe	975	Brings own bag to carry money
938	Forces victim to place hands/head on counter	976	Forces victim to lock doors
939	Jumps over bar/counter	977	Uses spray can as weapon
940	Jumps from concealment	978	Uses newspaper as infor- mation source
941	Loiters inside	979	Avoids leaving prints by taking bottles/glass
942	Loiters outside	980	Pulls victim's coat over his head
943	Offers to procure women/liquor	981	Drags victim between or into building
944	Pulls blinds/curtains	982	Forces victim into bedroom
945	Puts weapon to head or throat	983	Tells victim not to seek help until he is gone
946	Ransacks premises	984	Demands money
947	Removes footwear	985	Locks up the victim
948	Returns wallet/purse	986	Grabs purse
949	Sits beside/near	987	Uses knock-out drops on victim
950	Stands in doorway or hallway	988	Telephones accomplice
951	Starts idle conversation	989	Unassigned
952	Takes hostage/kidnaps	990	Enters front door
953	Telephones victim	991	Enters side/rear door
954	Threatens to kill	992	Forces entry
955	Uses note	993	Enters milk chute
956	Removes money from drawer/register himself	994	Enters transom
957	Tortures victim	995	Enters window
958	Blindfolds victim	996	Knocks/rings doorbell
959	Selects drunk victims	997	Locks door after entry
960	Gags victim	998	Hides in building
961	Handcuffs victim	999	Enters with victim
962	Selects homosexual victim	1000	Exits front door
963	Lures victim to ambush		
964	Searches victim		
965	Shoots victim		

Code	
No.	<u>Suspect's Modus Operandi</u>
1001	Exits rear door
1002	Exits side door
1003	Exits window
1004	Unassigned

	<u>What Taken</u>
1005-1009	Unassigned
1010	Ammunition
1011	Animals
1012	Auto accessories
1013	Auto parts
1014	Barber supplies
1015	Binoculars
1016	Boats
1017	Books
1018	Briefcase
1019	Building material
1020	Business machines
1021	Cameras
1022	Cash registers
1023	Check writer
1024	Checks
1025	Cigarettes
1026	Clothing
1027	Coin collection
1028	Stamp collection
1030	Credit cards
1031	Dental gold
1032	Explosives
1033	Firearms
1034	Foodstuffs/beer
1035	Furs
1036	Gambling devices
1037	Household goods
1038	Medical instruments
1039	Musical instruments
1040	Other instruments
1041	Jewelry
1042	Jewelry-watches
1043	Keys/taxicab
1044	Keys
1045	Leather goods/saddles
1046	Liquor
1047	Luggage
1048	Machinery
1049	Medicines
1050	Metal

Code	
No.	<u>What Taken</u>
1051	Money
1052	Money changer, 3 bbl.
1053	Money changer, 4 bbl.
1054	Money changer
1055	Money orders
1056	Money, paper only
1057	Narcotics
1058	Office equipment (other than machines)
1059	Paint supplies
1060	Plumbing supplies/mat.
1061	Police/security equip.
1062	Purses
1063	Radios
1064	Recorders
1065	Restaurant/fountain supplies
1066	Safes
1067	Securities
1068	Smoking accessories
1069	Sporting goods
1070	Telephones
1071	Televisions
1072	Tobacco products (not cigarettes)
1073	Tools
1074	Toys
1075	Vehicles
1076	Vending machines
1077	Wallets
1078	Wire
1079	Automobile/truck
1080	Nothing taken or unsuccessful attempt
1081-1099	Unassigned
1100	\$50 or less value taken
1101	\$50.01-\$100 taken
1102	\$100.01-\$500 taken
1103	\$500.01-\$1000 taken
1104	\$1000.01 or more taken
1105	Value unk/not reported

	<u>Offender Disposition</u>
1106-1109	Unassigned
1110	Charges dropped by police with no action taken

<u>Code</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Offender Disposition</u>
1111	Admitted to hospital or mental institution
1112	Received suspended sentence
1113	Sentenced to confinement for less than 1 year
1114	Sentenced to confinement for 1 year or more
1115	Found not guilty by court
1116	Victim declines to prefer charges/swear to comp.
1117	Prosecutor/court declined to prosecute
1118	Other disposition
1119	Disposition unk/not yet determined
1120	Offender in fugitive status

Property Recovery

1121	None recovered
1122	25% or less recovered
1123	26-50% recovered
1124	51-75% recovered
1125	75-99% recovered
1126	Total value recovered
1127-1128	Unassigned

<u>Code</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Method of Apprehension/ Investigation Status</u>
1137	Offender attempts to avoid arrest by running/fighting
1138	Offender attempts to avoid arrest with firearms
1139	Offender apprehended on ID by victim, witness, etc.
1140	Offender still in fugitive status
1141	No arrest made-- investigation open
1142	Offender submits to arrest without resist.
1143	Investigation closed by request of victim
1144	Investigation closed by police (lack of evidence, suspects, leads, etc.)

Method of Apprehension/
Investigation Status

1129	Apprehended upon request by other unit/agency
1130	Apprehended as result of all points bulletin
1131	Apprehended by victim
1132	Apprehended by non-police personnel
1133	Apprehended in hot pursuit by responding police
1134	Apprehended in preliminary investigation
1135	Apprehended by extensive investigative effort
1136	Offender surrenders voluntarily

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