Study on the Location of Robbery - Analysis Based on 100 Judgements

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*Abstrac*t — In the crime of robbery, the offender usually observes the surrounding environment many times before committing the crime, so as to ensure that he can escape smoothly after robbing the property. In recent years, the Ministry of Public Security has launched a special crackdown on "theft and deception ", and the number of cases of robbery has decreased, which has played a certain role in curbing the crime of robbery. But robbery crime base is huge, crack down more difficult. Therefore, through the analysis of 100 robbery judgments, we can find the characteristics and laws of the high incidence area, the group killed and the time of the crime, and carry out an effective crackdown on the crime of robbery by summing up the rules.

Keywords — *Crime Of Pillage; High-Risk Areas; The Development Trend*

I. RESEARCH BACKGROUND

The history of the crime of robbery can be traced back to the Xia and Shang dynasties, the rulers of successive dynasties of our country have stipulated severe punishment for the crime of robbery, such as in the Tang Dynasty "Tang Law Shu discussion" recorded :" all robbers, said to take their wealth with Qi Ruoli. First strong, then strong, etc ." The crime of banditry and the range of sentencing made specific provisions. Since the reform and opening up, China's economy has developed rapidly. During this period, China has experienced a high incidence of robbery crimes. With the severe crackdown on the crime of "stealing and robbing" by the state, serious violent cases such as robbery and kidnapping in China have dropped sharply and are at a low historical value.

In the current literature, some of the causes of robbery are analyzed from the perspective of the victim, mainly the victim's fear of violence, the victim's behavior and the time to go out, and some of the documents analyze the offender's psychology, behavior, the weapon used and the way of intimidation, in order to find out the important factors that affect the occurrence of robbery, so as to curb the occurrence of robbery crime. However, there are few studies on the location of robbery. Most of the perpetrators of robbery have considered the choice of location. Some criminals will take into account the flow of people in the robbery site, whether there are police officers on duty or whether they can escape quickly after robbery. For example, some robbers choose remote and quiet streets to commit robbery, or force into the room to force victims to hand over property. Therefore, it is of certain significance to study the location of robbery to crack down on robbery crime. This paper takes 100 judgments in 2020 as a sample, tries to analyze the common sites of robbery and the common characteristics of these sites, and puts forward some reference suggestions for preventing and controlling the occurrence of robbery crime.

II.RESEARCH DESIGN

A. Research methods and tools

The research method is determined according to the object and purpose of the research. At present, there are few researches on the criminology of robbery crime in our country. Most of the documents analyze the constitution of robbery crime, the crime and the other crime, the crime and the non-crime from the perspective of criminal law. Therefore, it is of great significance to analyze and summarize the location of robbery crime to prevent and contain the occurrence of robbery crime. Based on the analysis of 100 judgment samples, this paper classifies and sorts the different places of robbery, mainly uses Excel tables to describe the characteristics and rules of the high incidence of robbery.

B. Main sources of data

It is not realistic to sum up all the judgments about robbery. Taking China judgment document Network as an example, in China judgment document Network ," robbery "is used to search all fields. There are 271482 judgments, and 35092 judgments in 2019 alone. In the case of no lawsuit ,278436 judgments were retrieved by robbery. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze and summarize the crime site of robbery and screen the data. In this paper, data screening is based on the following three points:

First, the judgment as a source of data, excluding decisions, decisions, notices, etc. The judgment is a written document made when the court determines that the defendant's behavior has constituted a crime and should be sentenced to a corresponding penalty, or exempted from criminal punishment, or if it does not constitute a crime and should be acquitted. The judgment of the court has a clear record of the time, place, course of the crime and the state of the victim at that time, and can also determine whether the defendant constitutes the crime of robbery.

Second, the judgment mainly comes from China's judgment documents Network and No case Network. The judgment needs to be accurate and effective, therefore, the judgment should be obtained from the professional authority website. Therefore, China referee documents network as the main source, no case network as a supplementary source.

Third, in the judgment screening, pay attention to whether the offender finally constitutes robbery. A certain number of judgments show that although the public prosecution for robbery, but the final judge convicted of theft or robbery and so on. It is necessary to screen out unqualified judgments to prevent inaccurate analysis results.

Based on the above three points, the author takes the key words as the crime of robbery, the cause of the case is criminal, the region is the whole country, the year of judgment is 2020, a small number of judgments are 2019, the trial procedure is first instance, and the six contents of judgment are retrieved.

C. Research ideas and steps

In the first step, the sample source is determined, the retrieved judgment is screened, and the judgment that does not constitute the crime of robbery is eliminated, so as to achieve the purpose of obtaining effective data.

The second step is to classify 100 valid judgments, mainly the time and place of robbery, and classify the same or similar places.

The third step is to through the analysis of the location of robbery, the model is constructed to verify the regularity and uniqueness of the location of robbery, and further robbery can be prevented or contained in some places in advance.

The fourth step is according to the above analysis, this paper puts forward the characteristics and rules of high incidence of robbery, and discusses how to effectively prevent and cure robbery in the future.

III. CATEGORIZATION OF THE LOCATION OF THE ROBBERY

The location of robbery crime is various, but according to the characteristics of its location, we can find a certain rule, and some locations have certain similarity in characteristics. According to statistics, there are five types of common crime of robbery: public transport, city or township streets, homes or company dormitories, dark and remote places in cities or towns, and hotels. Among them, the number of robberies in the dark and remote areas of cities or towns is the largest, and the number of robberies on public transport is the least, as detailed in Table 1 and Figure1.

Table 1: Number of robberies committed in different types of locations

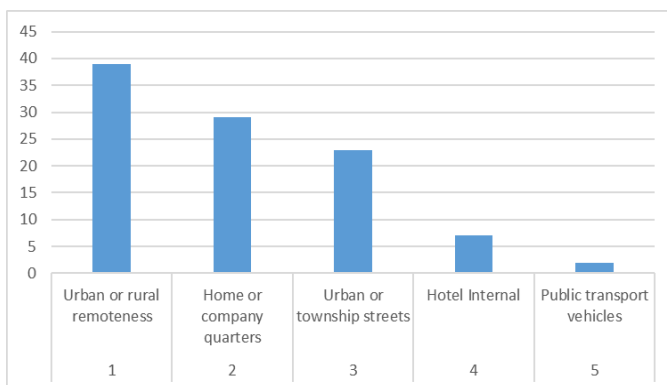| Sort	Location	Quantity
1	Urban or rural remoteness	39
2	Home or company quarters	29
3	Urban or township streets	23
4	Hotel Internal	7
5	Public transport vehicles	2

Figure1: Number of robberies committed in different types of locations

As can be seen from Table 1, the number of robberies decreases with the decrease of personnel density, and the overall trend is decreasing. five different types of sites are analyzed below.

It can be seen from the table that the probability of robbery in the dark and remote place is very high, whether in the city or the township, this remote place includes the mountain, the remote scenic spot, the river or the suburb of the city. These locations, without exception, are characterized by fewer pedestrians and the existence of surveillance probes. Whether the city or the township, there is a monitoring dead corner, these locations usually monitoring probe is not perfect or do not exist, lack of law enforcement personnel patrol, which to a certain extent to rob criminals to provide convenience. In remote cities or towns, the victim's vigilance is weak. When the perpetrator uses violence to force the victim to hand over the financial affairs, the victim's psychological pressure is great and unable to carry out effective self-defence. Because of the lack of police equipment such as surveillance probe, the surrounding environment is desolate.

Second, the number of robberies in homes or dormitories is second only to the remoteness of cities or towns. Robbery at home is usually home robbery and transformational robbery. Of the 29 robberies in the home or company dormitory ,11 are transformational robberies. The offender chooses the home to carry on the robbery crime usually will choose the single person residence, the female main house, carries on the crime time usually late at night or early morning. After entering the room, the victim was oppressed by violence and forced to hand over the property, and then ran away quickly. Because of the psychological factors such as the victim's fear, the perpetrator usually did not resist in the course of the crime. However, in the case of transformed robbery, the offender enters the room and carries out the act of theft first, but after the victim discovers it, he uses violence to oppress the victim to stop his resistance. Or use the murder weapon or violence in the escape process to make the victim give up chasing. The crime of robbery in the home, most of the perpetrators will be the house or residential areas for many stampede, involving the escape route, the sex of the people living in the house, home time and so on will be recorded to ensure the success of the robbery probability. As a result of the relatively high proportion of individual residence, the number of robbery cases has increased.

Third, the streets of cities or towns have also become one of the places that robbers and criminals often choose.The perpetrators who choose to commit robbery on the roadside are part of the temporary intention, and run away quickly after robbing the property. Most of them are mobile crimes, high mobility and difficult to arrest. There are also perpetrators who plan criminal activities and use hats, masks, sunglasses and other objects to block their faces to ensure that victims do not remember their facial features or monitor the probe to shoot their crime in time and can not quickly identify the perpetrator. Choosing to carry out robbery activities on the roadside of cities or towns, the choice of criminals to the object of crime is mainly female, but there are also cases of robbery of minors. Of the 100 judgements, one was a sentence for robbing students, which described the course of the robbery, in which many people took the students to places with fewer people, such as roadside or hutong, to beat and abuse the students, and then to obtain property. Therefore, minors walking alone on the road is also easy to become the object of robbery criminals.

Fourth, the crime of robbery in the hotel usually has the act of deception. According to the seven judgments, the robbery in the hotel room usually involves the perpetrator deceiving the victim into the room to commit violence against him, and then

obtaining money. There are also three cases in which women provide illegal paid sexual services to victims, during which female partners forcibly enter the room to beat and intimidate the victims, thus forcibly obtaining property, commonly known as "fairy jump ". The victim usually does not choose to call the police because of his whoring behavior. It is precisely because of the victim's psychology that the offender usually carries out robbery and criminal activities in the hotel with this behavior.

Fifth, the number of robberies committed on public transport is the least. Of the 100 convictions for robbery, only two indicated that the robbery occurred on public transport. One was pick pocketing on a bus, and the victim found that in the course of the chase, the perpetrator used weapons to intimidate and escape, from pick pocketing to robbery; the other case was a robbery by three people on the train, and then jumped out of the car. The low probability of robbery on public transport is mainly due to the large number of public transport personnel, the fact that robbery is not easy to suppress most people, and the current public transport in most cities is equipped with security personnel, high-speed rail, train and police, which to some extent plays a role in curbing the criminal ideas. Therefore, the crime of robbery on public transport is relatively few.

Through the analysis of the above five different sites, it can be seen that the probability of robbery increases with the increase of the remoteness of the places, showing an increasing trend. See Figure 2 for details:
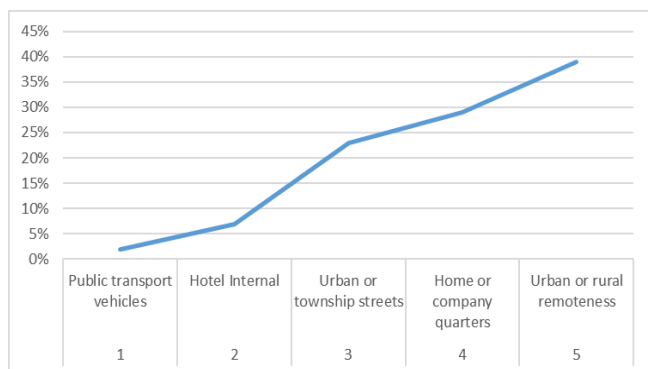

Figure 2: Trend of occurrence probability of robbery

In figure 2, the larger the horizontal axis independent variable is, the higher the remote degree is, the higher the vertical axis dependent variable is, the higher the percentage is, the higher the probability of robbery is. Through the broken line diagram, it can be concluded that the location of less people is prone to robbery, and the probability of remoteness and robbery is positively related. Of the 100 judgements, the more remote locations include less crowded scenic spots, forests and Hu, all of which lack the necessary monitoring equipment, and the crime of robbery mostly occurs in the early hours of the night. The victims are highly nervous during the robbery, difficult to resist, and difficult to see the perpetrator's appearance. This virtually stimulates the perpetrator to commit robbery.

IV. PREVENTION OF ROBBERY CRIME

A. Focus on situational prevention

Different situations have different degrees of psychological stimulation to the offender. When the offender is in a densely populated and well-regulated location, his psychology is in a state of tension, so it is likely to give up the criminal behavior, but in a dark, remote and sparsely staffed location, this situation stimulates the offender's psychology. Therefore, in remote places, it can take measures such as installing monitoring probes and increasing security personnel to prevent robbery. Through the increase of monitoring and other measures, to the greatest extent to exert psychological pressure on the perpetrators, so that they will be careful to consider the consequences of robbery before the implementation of their own, and then give up the crime. From the victim's point of view, the remote place is easy to be robbed and difficult to identify the offender, so the corresponding measures are taken in the remote place. Even if the robbery crime occurs, the police can identify and lock the offender as soon as possible to ensure the safety of the victim's life and property.

B. Strengthening victim prevention

Robbery crime is usually a dangerous person in a specific situation encountered a suitable object of crime, at this time the victim is vulnerable to infringement. When exploring why a person becomes a victim, it is easy to be regarded as "victim responsibility theory ", but the victim as an important part of a crime, the analysis of the victim is indispensable.

Through combing 100 judgments, we can find a common phenomenon, that is, most of the victims are walking alone in the remote dark place, and the time of the crime is concentrated in the early hours of the morning, most of the victims are exposed in jewelry, wallets and so on. Both these behaviors and the surrounding environment may have psychological implications for the offender. Therefore, for an ordinary person, try to avoid going to the city or township alone in the middle of the night, try to go together, do not carry large amounts of cash, wallets, jewelry and other valuables as far as possible to avoid exposure. These practices may avoid becoming victims of a robbery.

C. Strengthening supervision of the hotel industry

In the process of sorting out the judgment, seven robberies occurred inside the hotel. Hotel rooms as a very hidden place, can also become a hotbed of crime. Most of the robbery in the hotel before the crime of deception. The perpetrator deceived the victim to the hotel and forced the victim to hand over the property by violent means, because it was difficult to find it in the hotel. The supervision of hotel industry in our country is relatively strict at present, but there will still be some hotels that do not abide by the management regulations and do not register the ID number according to the requirements, which brings some difficulties to the later stage of cracking down on illegal and criminal acts.

CONCLUSION

With the rapid development of economy and the improvement of people's living standard, robbery crime is still more common. The public security organs of our country have carried out special anti-robbery activities many times, which to some extent curbs the occurrence of robbery crime. For the prevention of robbery, the analysis of its place of occurrence is indispensable. Through the collation and analysis of 100 judgments, there are five kinds of places that are high incidence of robbery. Through the analysis of the characteristics of five different places, the corresponding countermeasures can be put forward to some extent to crack down on and contain the occurrence of robbery crime.

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