## DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ROBBERY GUIDELINES



March 27, 2023

### § 18.2-58. Robbery; penalties

A. For the purposes of this section, "serious bodily injury" means the same as that term is defined in § 18.2-51.4.

B. Any person who commits robbery is guilty of a felony and shall be punished as follows:

- 1. Any person who commits robbery and causes serious bodily injury to or the death of any other person is guilty of a Class 2 felony.
- 2. Any person who commits robbery by using or displaying a firearm, as defined in § 18.2-308.2:2, in a threatening manner is guilty of a Class 3 felony.

### § 18.2-58. Robbery; penalties

- 3. Any person who commits robbery by using physical force not resulting in serious bodily injury or by using or displaying a deadly weapon other than a firearm in a threatening manner is guilty of a Class 5 felony.
- 4. Any person who commits robbery by using threat or intimidation or any other means not involving a deadly weapon is guilty of a Class 6 felony.

Code 1950, § 18.1-91; 1960, c. 358; 1966, c. 361; 1975, cc. 14, 15, 605; 1978, c. 608; <mark>2021, Special Session I, c. 534.</mark>

Two Issues Have Been Observed:

Fewer Robbery Cases in Guidelines Than

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in Court Case Management (CMS) Data.

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 Relatively Few Robbery Cases Under the New Penalty Structure (Offense Date On Or After 07/01/2021).

#### FY2021-FY2022 ROBBERY CASES

CMS vs Guidelines Cases

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Т	Fiscal Year	CMS Cases	Guidelines Cases*	Difference	
•	2021	329	285	44	•
Ο	2022	387	270	117	
	Total	716	555	161	

\* Robbery was the primary offense on the Sentencing Guidelines. Not included are sentencing events with robbery as the additional offense and not the primary because of scoring errors.

Offense Subgroups

Subgroup	Frequency	Percent	
Non-Guidelines*	2	0.7	
Offense Before 07/01/2021	209	77.4	
Offense On/After 07/01/2021	30	11.2	
Carjacking*	29	10.7	
Total	270	100.0	

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\*Excluded from Case Details Worksheet Analyses

Weapon Use

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- Used to Threaten 98 Cases (41.0%)
- Used to Injure 37 Cases (15.5%)

- Possessed Weapon 24 Cases (10.0%)
- None Used 24 Cases (10.0%)

Weapon Type

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- Firearm 104 Cases (43.5%)
- Knife 18 Cases (7.5%)
- Other\* 11 Cases (4.6%)
- Simulated Weapon 9 Cases (3.8%)
- Note/Verbal 5 Cases (2.1%)
- Blunt Object 1 Case (0.4%)
- Explosive, Vehicle, Etc. No Cases
- \* Includes Pepper Spray/Mace, Stun Gun, Crowbar, Cords, Lumber, Etc.

Offender's Role

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- Acted Alone 81 Cases (33.9%)
- Not Determined 34 Cases (14.2%)
  - Accomplice 32 Cases (13.4%)
  - Leader 30 Cases (12.6%)

Location of Robbery

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- Business 73 Cases (30.5%)
  - Street/Outside 63 Cases (26.4%)
- Residence 37 Cases (15.5%)
  - Automobile 14 Cases (5.9%)
  - Other 3 Cases (1.3%)

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• Bank – 2 Cases (0.8%)

Injury to Victim

- Threatened 91 Cases (38.1%)
  - Physical 46 Cases (19.2%)
- Emotional 27 Cases (11.3%)
  - None 20 Cases (8.4%)

- Serious Physical 11 Cases (4.6%)
- Death 6 Cases (2.5%)
- Life Threatening 2 Cases (0.8%)



Victim Relationship to Offender

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- None/Stranger 122 Cases (51.0%)
- Known 30 Cases (12.6%)

- Other 12 Cases (5.0%)
- Friend 9 Cases (3.8%)
- Family 3 Cases (1.3%)

Victim Age – Frequency Distribution

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Age (Years)	Frequency	Percent	Cum. Percent
15-19	11	20.4	20.4
20-29	17	31.5	51.9
30-39	8	14.8	66.7
40-49	6	11.1	77.8
50-59	5	9.2	87.0
60+	7	13.0	100.0
Total	54	100.0	

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Only 54 Cases (22.6%) with Valid Victim Age – Median Age of Victim is 27 Years



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**Requesting VCSC Approval** 

# Desk Audit

**Reasons for an Audit** 

- Determine if and why Sentencing Guidelines are missing.
- Capture missing information from the Case Details Worksheets.
- Move the development of Robbery Guidelines forward.

#### Audit Requirements

- Access to court records through OCRA
- Limited field visits when electronic access is denied or not available
- Continue to monitor FY2023 for missing Robbery Guidelines
- Approval of the Commission to conduct a continuous audit