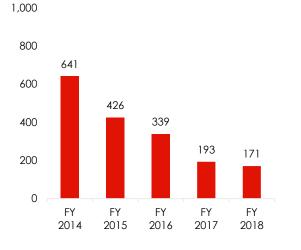


# **Quick Facts L**

## Fiscal Year 2018

- ► IN FY 2018, 69,425 CASES WERE REPORTED TO THE U.S. SENTENCING COMMISSION.
- ► 5,948 OF THESE INVOLVED THEFT, PROPERTY DESTRUCTION, AND FRAUD.<sup>1,2</sup>
  - 2.9% OF THEFT, PROPERTY DESTRUCTION, AND FRAUD OFFENSES INVOLVED MORTGAGE FRAUD.<sup>3</sup>
    - MORTGAGE FRAUD HAS DECREASED BY 73.3% SINCE FY 2014.





### Median Loss for Mortgage Fraud Offenses



## Offender and Offense Characteristics

- 73.1% of mortgage fraud offenders were men.
- 51.2% were White, 25.3% were Hispanic, 15.3% were Black, and 8.2% were Other races.
- Their average age was 49 years.
- 91.8% were United States citizens.
- 87.1% had little or no prior criminal history (Criminal History Category I).
- The median loss for these offenses was \$1,314,617.4
  - 27.4% involved loss amounts of \$550,000 or less.
  - 29.0% involved loss amounts greater than \$3,500,000.
- Sentences were increased for:
  - the number of victims or the extent of harm to victims (18.1%);
  - using sophisticated means to execute or conceal the offense (36.8%);<sup>5</sup>
  - using an unauthorized means of identification (5.9%);
  - deriving more than \$1 million in gross receipts from or substantially jeopardizing the safety and soundness of a financial institution (14.0%);
  - leadership or supervisory role in the offense (20.5%);
  - abusing a public position of trust or using a special skill (25.7%);
  - obstructing or impeding the administration of justice (4.1%).
- Sentences were decreased for:
  - minor or minimal participation in the offense (6.4%).
- The top five districts for mortgage fraud offenders were:
  - Southern District of Florida (30);
  - Northern District of Illinois (16);
  - Southern District of New York (13);
  - Central District of California (12);
  - Eastern District of New York (12).

### Punishment

- The average sentence length for mortgage fraud offenders was 28 months.
- 87.7% were sentenced to prison.
- Less than 1% were convicted of an offense carrying a mandatory minimum penalty.

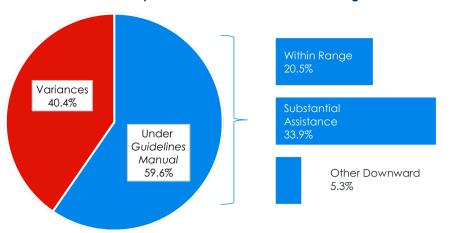


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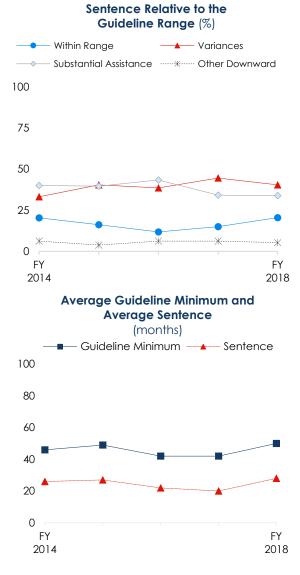
– Mortgage Fraud Offenses -

# Sentences Relative to the Guideline Range

- Of the 59.6% of mortgage fraud offenders sentenced under the *Guidelines Manual*:
  - 34.3% were sentenced within the guideline range.
  - 56.9% received a substantial assistance departure.
    Their average sentence reduction was 69.9%.
  - 8.8% received some other downward departure.
    Their average sentence reduction was 73.0%.
- 40.4% received a variance; of those offenders:
  - 97.1% received a downward variance.
    Their average sentence reduction was 50.1%.
  - 2.9% received an upward variance.
- The average guideline minimum and average sentence imposed have fluctuated slightly over the past five years.
  - The average guideline minimum increased from 46 months in fiscal year 2014 to 50 months in fiscal year 2018.
  - The average sentence imposed increased from 26 months in fiscal year 2014 to 28 months in fiscal year 2018.







<sup>1</sup> Cases with incomplete sentencing information were excluded from the analysis.

<sup>2</sup> Theft, property destruction, and fraud offenses include cases with complete guideline application information in which the offender was sentenced under §2B1.1 (Larceny, Embezzlement, and Other Forms of Theft; Offenses Involving Stolen Property; Property Damage or Destruction; Fraud and Deceit; Forgery; Offenses Involving Altered or Counterfeit Instruments Other than Counterfeit Bearer Obligations of the United States) using a Guidelines Manual in effect on November 1, 2001 or later. See www.ussc.gov/research/quickfacts for the Quick Facts on §2B1.1 offenders.

<sup>3</sup> Mortgage fraud includes cases where the offense conduct as described in the Presentence Report involved any misrepresentation intended to obtain a home loan, the application to multiple banks for a loan on a single property, foreclosure rescue scams, or reverse mortgage scams.

 $^{\rm 4}$  The Loss Table and Victims Table were amended effective November 1, 2015.

<sup>5</sup> The Sophisticated Means adjustment was amended effective November 1, 2015.