

▶ THERE WERE 75,836 CASES REPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION IN FISCAL YEAR 2014.

▶ OF THESE CASES, 1,721 INVOLVED ROBBERY.<sup>1</sup>

▶ THESE OFFENDERS WERE SENTENCED UNDER SECTION 2B3.1 OF THE U.S. SENTENCING COMMISSION'S *GUIDELINES MANUAL*.

# Quick Facts



## Robbery Offenses

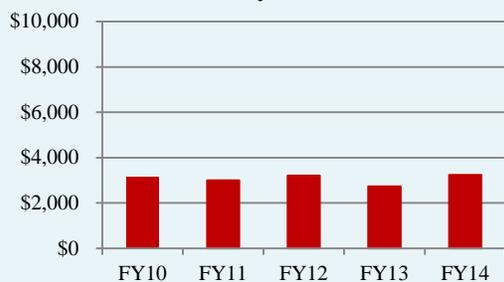
In fiscal year 2014, there were 1,721 robbery offenders accounting for 2.5% of all offenders sentenced under the guidelines. The number of robbery offenders has decreased slightly during the last five years from 1,784 in fiscal year 2010 to 1,721 in fiscal year 2014.

### Offenders and Offense Characteristics

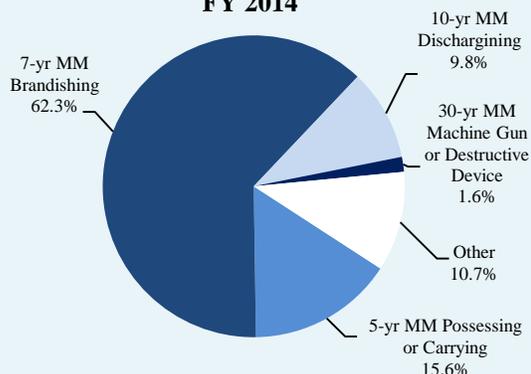
- In fiscal year 2014, the majority of robbery offenders were male (92.9%).
- More than half were Black (57.4%) followed by White (25.9%), Hispanic (14.4%), and Other Races (2.3%).
- The average age of these offenders at sentencing was 33 years.
- The majority of robbery offenders were United States citizens (96.1%).
- The most common Criminal History Category for these offenders was Category I (27.4%). The proportion of these offenders in other Criminal History Categories was as follows:
  - ◆ 12.1% of these offenders were in Category II;
  - ◆ 18.1% were in Category III;
  - ◆ 12.5% were in Category IV;
  - ◆ 6.1% were in Category V;
  - ◆ 23.8% were in Category VI.
- The median loss for these offenses was \$3,240.
  - ◆ 72.1% of robbery offenses involved losses of \$10,000 or less.
  - ◆ 3.5% of robbery offenses involved losses of more than \$250,000.
- Sentences for robbery offenders were increased for:
  - ◆ 53.1% of offenders for taking the property of a financial institution or post office.<sup>2</sup>
  - ◆ 56.9% of offenders for using or brandishing a firearm or dangerous weapon or making a threat of death.
  - ◆ 11.3% of offenders because a victim sustained bodily injury.
  - ◆ 19.4% of offenders for abducting or physically restraining a victim.
  - ◆ 10.3% of offenders for carjacking.
  - ◆ 11.2% of offenders for taking a firearm, destructive device, or controlled substance.
- 15.2% of all robbery offenders were Career Offenders (§4B1.1).

Top Five Districts Robbery Offenders FY 2014
Southern District of New York (N=92)
Southern District of Florida (N=67)
District of Maryland (N=63)
Northern District of Illinois (N=62)
District of Puerto Rico (N=59)

### Median Loss in Robbery Offenses



### 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) Convictions for Robbery Offenders FY 2014



### Punishment

- Nearly all robbery offenders were sentenced to imprisonment (99.3%).
- More than one-third (35.7%) of robbery offenders also had convictions under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c).
- The average sentence length for robbery offenders was 117 months.
  - ◆ The average sentence length for robbery offenders with a conviction under section 924(c) was 181 months.
  - ◆ The average sentence length for robbery offenders without a conviction under section 924(c) was 79 months.

<sup>1</sup> Robbery offenses include cases with complete guideline application information in which the offender was sentenced under USSG §2B3.1 (Robbery) and using a *Guidelines Manual* in effect November 1, 2001 or later.

<sup>2</sup> The remaining 46.9% of offenses primarily involved robberies of retail establishments engaged in interstate commerce and motor vehicles moved in interstate commerce.

# Quick Facts

## Robbery Offenses

### Sentences Relative to the Guideline Range

#### Robbery Offenders without Section 924(c) Convictions

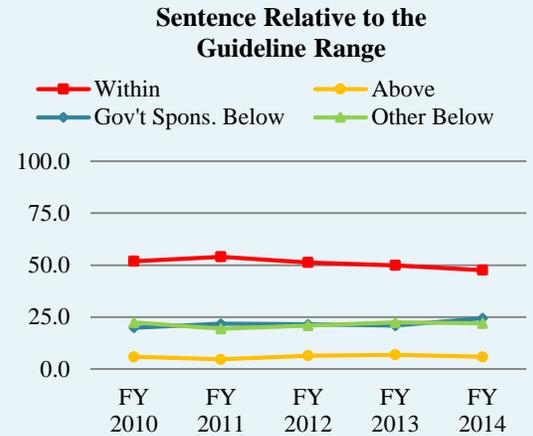
- In each of the past five years at least half of robbery offenders without a conviction under section 924(c) were sentenced within the guideline range. In fiscal year 2014, 50.8% of robbery offenders without a conviction under section 924(c) were sentenced within the guideline range.
  - ◆ In fiscal year 2014, substantial assistance departures accounted for 12.5% of the sentences imposed in robbery cases without section 924(c) convictions.
    - ◇ The average reduction for these offenders was 43.3% (which corresponds to an average reduction of 37 months).
  - ◆ In fiscal year 2014, non-government sponsored below range sentences accounted for 23.1% of the sentences imposed in robbery cases without section 924(c) convictions.
    - ◇ The average reduction for these offenders was 29.2% (which corresponds to an average reduction of 21 months).

#### Robbery Offenders with Section 924(c) Convictions<sup>3</sup>

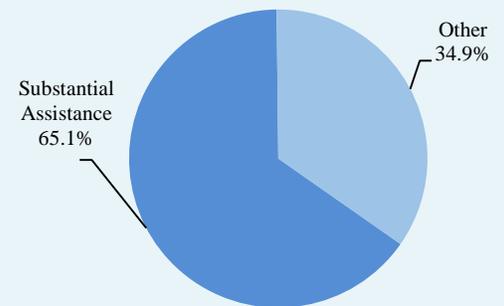
- In each of the past five years less than half of robbery offenders with a conviction under section 924(c) were sentenced within the guideline range. In fiscal year 2014, 42.3% of robbery offenders with a section 924(c) conviction were sentenced within the guideline range.
  - ◆ In fiscal year 2014, substantial assistance departures accounted for 21.7% of the sentences imposed in robbery cases with section 924(c) convictions.
    - ◇ The average reduction for these offenders was 38.6% (which corresponds to an average reduction of 87 months).
  - ◆ In fiscal year 2014, non-government sponsored below range sentences accounted for 20.0% of the sentences imposed in robbery cases with section 924(c) convictions.
    - ◇ The average reduction for these offenders was 15.4% (which corresponds to an average reduction of 28 months).

#### All Robbery Offenses

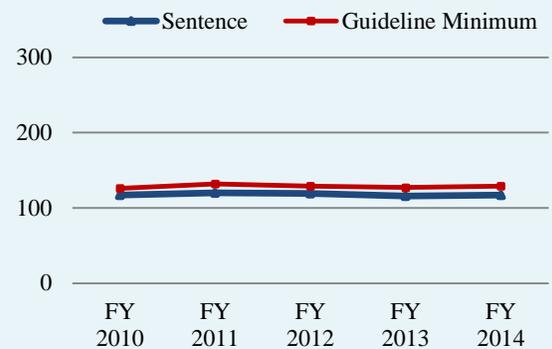
- Both the average sentence and the average guideline minimum for robbery offenders have remained relatively stable for the past five years.
  - ◆ The average guideline minimum ranged from 126 to 132 months during that time period;
  - ◆ The average sentence imposed ranged from 116 to 120 months during that time period.



### Government Sponsored Below Range Sentences FY 2014



### Average Sentence and Average Guideline Minimum (in months)



<sup>3</sup> Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1)(D)(ii), punishments under section 924(c) run consecutively to any other term of imprisonment. Consequently, the applicable guideline range for a case in which the offender was also convicted under section 924(c) is the minimum term of imprisonment required by that statute in addition to the range calculated under the guidelines for the underlying offense.

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