



Quick Facts

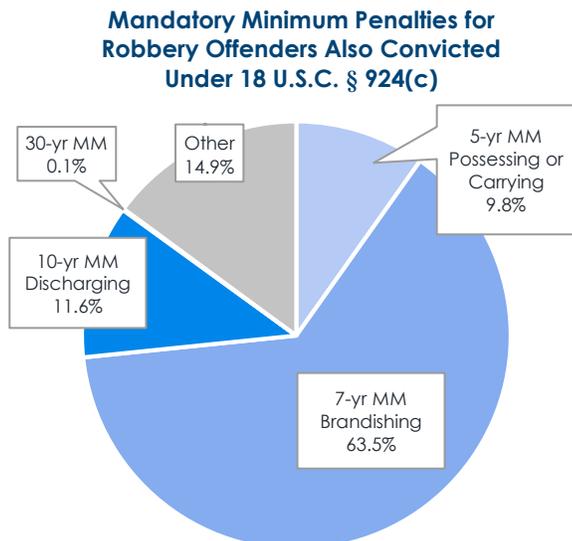
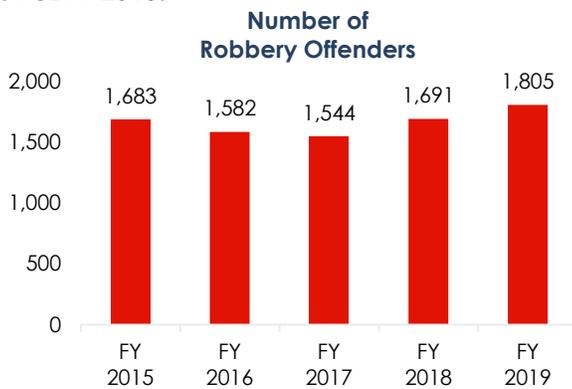
— Robbery Offenses —

Fiscal Year 2019

▶ IN FY 2019, 76,538 CASES WERE REPORTED TO THE U.S. SENTENCING COMMISSION.

▶ 1,805 INVOLVED ROBBERY.^{1,2}

▶ ROBBERY OFFENSES HAVE INCREASED 7.2% SINCE FY 2015.



Offenders and Offense Characteristics

- 93.5% of robbery offenders were men.
- 60.3% were Black, 21.8% were White, 14.9% were Hispanic, and 2.9% were Other races.
- Their average age was 33 years.
- 96.6% were United States citizens.
- 24.8% had little or no prior criminal history (Criminal History Category I).
- The median loss for these offenses was \$2,076.
 - ◆ 83.9% involved loss amounts of \$20,000 or less.³
 - ◆ 1.5% involved loss amounts of \$500,000 or more.
- Sentences were increased for:
 - ◆ taking the property of a financial institution or post office (39.6%);⁴
 - ◆ using or brandishing a firearm or dangerous weapon or making a threat of death (57.4%);
 - ◆ a victim sustaining a bodily injury (13.8%);
 - ◆ abducting or physically restraining a victim (22.6%);
 - ◆ carjacking (11.8%);
 - ◆ taking a firearm, destructive device, or controlled substance (10.7%).
- Sentences were decreased for:
 - ◆ minor or minimal participation in the offense (2.3%).
- The top five districts for robbery offenders were:
 - ◆ Southern District of New York (97);
 - ◆ Northern District of Texas (73);
 - ◆ Southern District of Florida (71);
 - ◆ Northern District of Illinois (68);
 - ◆ District of Puerto Rico (65).
- 40.7% of robbery offenders also had convictions under 18 U.S.C. § 924(c).

Punishment

- The average sentence for robbery offenders was 109 months.
 - ◆ The average sentence was 72 months for robbery offenders without a conviction under section 924(c).
 - ◆ The average sentence was 163 months for robbery offenders with a conviction under section 924(c).
- 98.7% of were sentenced to prison.
- 41.6% were convicted of an offense carrying a mandatory minimum penalty; 18.8% of those offenders were relieved of that penalty.



— Robbery Offenses —

Sentences Relative to the Guideline Range

Robbery Offenders with Section 924(c) Convictions⁵

- Among the robbery offenders with section 924(c) convictions, 57.6% were sentenced under the *Guidelines Manual*; of those offenders:
 - ◆ 57.6% were sentenced within the guideline range.
 - ◆ 32.6% received a substantial assistance departure.
 - ◇ Their average sentence reduction was 43.8%.
 - ◆ 6.7% received some other downward departure.
 - ◇ Their average sentence reduction was 26.8%.
- 42.4% received a variance; of those offenders:
 - ◆ 82.7% received a below range variance.
 - ◇ The average sentence reduction was 19.4%.
 - ◆ 17.3% received an above range variance.
 - ◇ The average sentence increase was 25.3%.

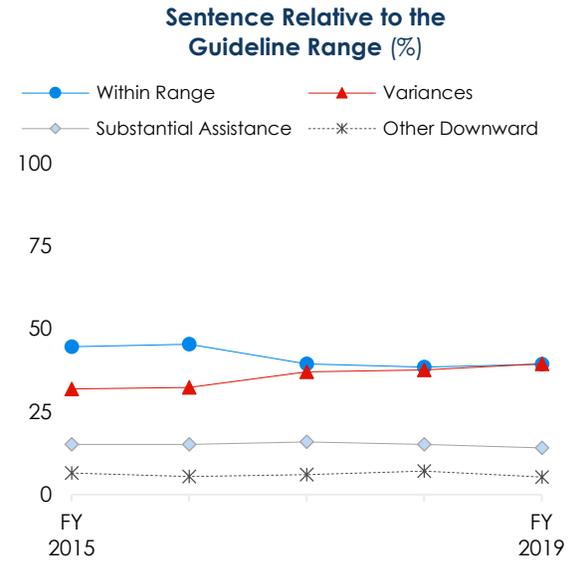
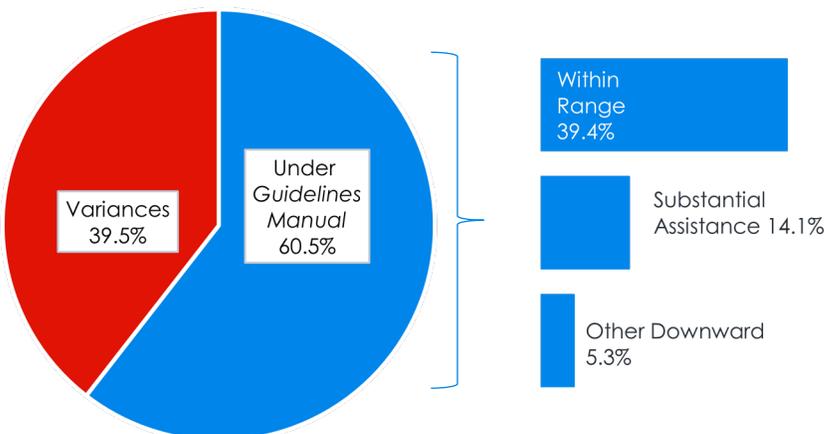
Robbery Offenders without Section 924(c) Convictions

- Among the robbery offenders without section 924(c) convictions, 62.5% were sentenced under the *Guidelines Manual*; of those offenders:
 - ◆ 70.1% were sentenced within the guideline range.
 - ◆ 17.5% received a substantial assistance departure.
 - ◇ Their average sentence reduction was 49.9%.
 - ◆ 10.2% received some other downward departure.
 - ◇ Their average sentence reduction was 41.4%.
- 37.5% received a variance; of those offenders:
 - ◆ 89.4% received a below range variance.
 - ◇ The average sentence reduction was 33.2%.
 - ◆ 10.6% received an above range variance.
 - ◇ The average sentence increase was 37.6%.

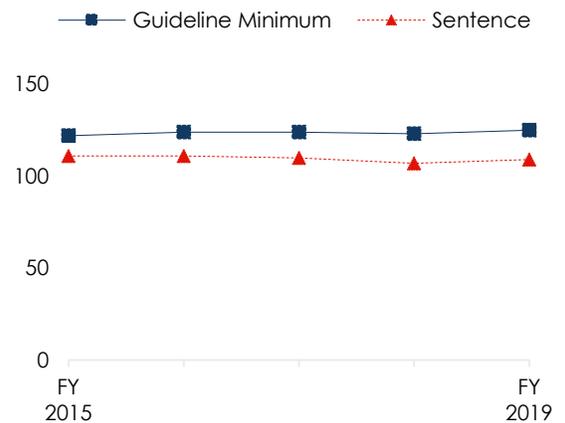
All Robbery Offenders

- The average guideline minimum has increased over the past five years while the average sentence imposed has decreased.
 - ◆ The average guideline minimum increased from 122 months in fiscal year 2015 to 125 months in fiscal year 2019.
 - ◆ The average sentence imposed decreased from 111 months in fiscal year 2015 to 109 months in fiscal year 2019.

Sentence Imposed Relative to the Guideline Range FY 2019



Average Guideline Minimum and Average Sentence (months)



- 1 Cases with incomplete sentencing information were excluded from the analysis.
- 2 Robbery offenses include cases in which the offender was sentenced under §2B3.1.
- 3 The Loss Table was amended effective November 1, 2015.
- 4 Cases that did not receive this SOC primarily involved the robbery of a person, business, or motor vehicle involved in interstate commerce.
- 5 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.