



Robbery

Definition

The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program defines robbery as the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Overview

- There were an estimated 332,198 robberies nationwide in 2016. The estimated number of robberies increased 1.2 percent from the 2015 estimate, but decreased 6.4 percent from the 2012 estimate. The 2016 estimate was down 25.7 percent from the 2007 estimate. (See Tables 1 and 1A.)
- The estimated robbery rate of 102.8 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2016 showed an increase of 0.5 percent when compared with the 2015 rate. (See Tables 1 and 1A.)
- In 2016, the average dollar value of property stolen per reported robbery was \$1,400. Robberies accounted for an estimated \$465 million in losses. Banks experienced the highest average dollar loss at \$3,531 per offense. (Based on Tables 1 and 15.)

Expanded data

Expanded offense data are the details of the various offenses that the UCR Program collects beyond the count of how many crimes law enforcement agencies report. These details may include the type of weapon used in a crime, type or value of items stolen, and so forth. In addition, expanded data include trends (for example, 2-year comparisons) and rates per 100,000 inhabitants.

Expanded information regarding robbery is available in the following tables:

Trends (2-year): Table 10

Rates (per 100,000 inhabitants): Table 11

Weapons: Table 13

Location Type, average value of items stolen by location per robbery: Table 15

What you won't find on this page

Clearance and arrest data for robbery offenses.