



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Statistical Tables

August 2010, NCJ 230889

Federal Justice Statistics, 2007–Statistical Tables

This web-only data table product serves as a uniform reference on the annual activity, workloads, and outcomes associated with the federal criminal justice system from arrest to imprisonment. BJS uses data received from six federal justice agencies that participate in the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) including: the Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Marshals Service, Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

These tables were prepared by the Urban Institute under the supervision of Mark Motivans of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). They were prepared under BJS grant number 06-BJ-CXK004. Principal staff at the Urban Institute are William Adams, Julie Samuels, Barbara Parthasarathy, Kamala Mallik Kane, KeDeuk Kim, Jessica Kelly, and Sybil Mendonca.

Federal Justice Statistics, 2007, describes criminal case processing in the federal justice system, including arrest and booking through sentencing and corrections. These statistical tables present the number of suspects arrested and booked by the U.S. Marshals Service, suspects in matters investigated and prosecuted by U.S. attorneys, defendants adjudicated and sentenced in U.S. district court, and characteristics of federal prisoners and offenders under federal supervision.

Data are from the BJS-sponsored Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP), which collects comprehensive information describing suspects and defendants processed in the federal criminal justice system, and annual data on workload, activities, and outcomes associated with federal criminal cases. The data presented in these tables were collected from the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA), Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC), U.S. Sentencing Commission (USSC), and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

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Source: Federal Justice Statistics Reporting Program.

See also: Methodology, Glossary

Table 1.1. Suspects arrested for federal offenses and booked by U.S.Marshals Service, by offense, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

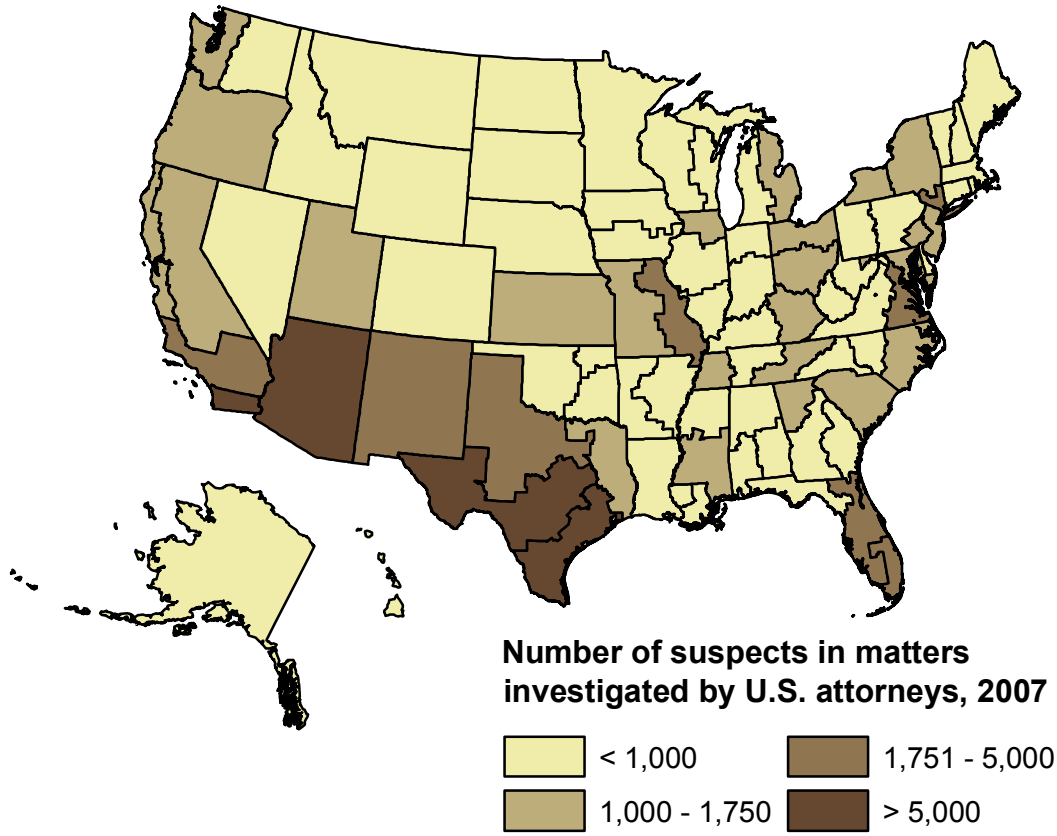
Most serious offense	Number	Percent
All offenses	154,367	100 %
Violent offenses	4,318	2.8 %
Murder	311	0.2
Negligent manslaughter	40	--
Assault	1,117	0.7
Robbery	2,167	1.4
Sexual abuse	335	0.2
Kidnapping	139	0.1
Threatening communication	150	0.1
Other violent offenses	59	--
Property offenses	15,997	10.4 %
Fraudulent	13,407	8.7 %
Embezzlement	594	0.4
Fraud	11,257	7.3
Forgery	269	0.2
Counterfeiting	1,287	0.8
Other	2,590	1.7 %
Burglary	156	0.1
Larceny	1,659	1.1
Motor vehicle theft	221	0.1
Arson and explosives	69	--
Transportation of stolen property	386	0.3
Other property offenses	99	0.1
Drug offenses	30938	20.1 %
Public-order offenses	9,032	5.9 %
Regulatory	305	0.2 %
Antitrust	9	--
Food and drug	94	0.1
Civil rights	62	--
Other regulatory offenses	140	0.1
Other	8,727	5.7 %
Tax law violations	947	0.6
Bribery	216	0.1
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	286	0.2
National defense	6	--
Escape	730	0.5
Racketeering and extortion	512	0.3
Gambling	139	0.1
Obscene material*	1279	0.8
Child Support Recovery	145	0.1
Nonviolent sex offenses	1132	0.7
Obstruction of justice	446	0.3
Traffic offenses	2155	1.4
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	63	--
Wildlife	126	0.1
Environmental	139	0.1
All other offenses	406	0.3
Weapon offenses	8,657	5.6 %
Immigration offenses	54,621	35.6 %
Supervision violations	23,743	15.5 %
Material witness	6,237	4.1 %

Notes: The data in this table are not directly comparable to the data in 2002 and prior compendia. In this table, "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof; and "All other offenses" includes offenses with unclassifiable offense type.

--Less than 0.5%.

Source: U.S. Marshals Service Prisoner Tracking System file, fiscal year.

In 2007, five federal districts along the U.S.- Mexico border comprised 34% of all matters referred to U.S. attorneys



Not shown on map: District of Columbia (1,435), Guam (271), Puerto Rico (1,447), and Virgin Islands (213).
Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS data, fiscal year.

Table 1.2. Suspects arrested for federal offenses and booked by U.S. Marshals Service, by federal law enforcement agency, October 1, 2006 -September 30, 2007

Arresting agency ^a	Most serious offense at arrest	
	All offenses ^b	Percent
All agencies	154,367	100 %
Department of Agriculture	214	0.1 %
Department of Defense	543	0.4 %
Department of Homeland Security	70,276	45.5 %
Customs and Border Protection	49,709	32.2
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	18,495	12
Secret Service	2,072	1.3
Department of the Interior	1,313	0.9 %
Bureau of Indian Affairs	160	0.1
Park Police	260	0.2
Other DOI	893	0.6
Department of Justice	67,452	43.7 %
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	6,382	4.1
Drug Enforcement Administration	12,083	7.8
Federal Bureau of Investigation	9,533	6.2
Marshals Service	39,419	25.5
Other DOJ	35	0
Department of State	407	0.3
Department of the Treasury	724	0.5 %
Federal judiciary	638	0.4 %
U.S. Postal Service	1,211	0.8 %
Other	11,589	7.5 %
Self-report, subpoena	2,513	1.6
State and local	6,275	4.1
Task force	394	0.3
Other	2,407	1.6

Notes: The Homeland Security Act of 2002 took effect in March 2003, establishing DHS and reorganizing several federal agencies into new or different departments. As a result, counts of arrests and bookings by the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, and the Treasury are not comparable to 2003 and prior Compendia.

^aThe arresting agency may be different from the federal agency that initiated the investigation involving the arrestee.

^bIncludes 824 suspects for whom an offense category could not be determined.

Source: U.S. Marshals Service Prisoner Tracking System file, fiscal year.

Table 1.3. Characteristics of federal arrestees booked by the U.S. Marshals Service, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Arrestee characteristic	Number arrested	Percent arrested
All arrestees	154,367	100 %
Gender		
Male	133,047	86.2 %
Female	21,320	13.8
Race		
White	114,829	75.2 %
Black/African American	33,619	22
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,201	1.4
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	2,008	1.3
Age		
Under 19 years	3,313	2.1 %
19-20	8,608	5.6
21-30	61,394	39.8
31-40	45,889	29.7
Over 40	35,130	22.8
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	73,561	50.9 %
Non U.S. citizen	70,951	49.1

Notes: Summing arrestees on a characteristic may not yield the total number of arrestees because some arrestee records lack information on that characteristic. The data in this table are not directly comparable to the data in 2002 and prior compendia. Suspect ethnicity not available.

Source: U.S. Marshals Service Prisoner Tracking System file, fiscal year.

Table 1.4. Characteristics of suspects arrested by Drug Enforcement Administration agents, by type of drug, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Arrestee characteristic	Total arrested	Percent arrested	Drug type					Other or non drug
			Cocaine powder	Crack cocaine	Marijuana	Methamphetamine	Opiates	
All arrestees	28,518	100 %	7,992	4,139	6,539	5,335	2,040	2,473
Gender								
Male	24,320	85.3 %	7,074	3,602	5,754	4,274	1,719	1,897
Female	4,198	14.7	918	537	785	1,061	321	576
Race								
White	18,869	67.2 %	5,207	753	5,057	4,848	1,360	1,644
Black/ African American	8,335	29.7	2,590	3,332	1,071	195	627	520
American Indian/ Alaska Native	181	0.6	24	4	83	39	14	17
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	712	2.5	45	14	233	157	5	258
Ethnicity								
Hispanic/Latino	12,894	46 %	4,547	430	3,546	2,675	1,220	476
Non Hispanic/Latino	15,145	54	3,355	3,600	2,908	2,588	789	1,905
Age								
Under 19 years	471	1.7 %	79	107	152	72	27	34
19-20	1,357	4.8	269	267	395	216	98	112
21-30	11,866	41.6	3,254	1,962	2,712	2,179	816	943
31-40	8,790	30.8	2,708	1,140	1,960	1,669	611	702
Over 40	6,027	21.1	1,680	663	1,318	1,197	488	681
Citizenship								
U.S. citizen	19,740	72.2 %	5,176	3,904	4,047	3,412	1,226	1,975
Non U.S. citizen	7,601	27.8	2,482	89	2,235	1,701	715	379

Note: Summing arrestees on a characteristic may not yield the total number of arrestees because some arrestee records lack information on that characteristic.

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration Defendant Statistical System, fiscal year.

Table 1.5. Warrants cleared, by warrant type, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Warrant type	Number	Percent	Median days from initiation to clearance
All warrants cleared *	167,742	100 %	19 days
Federal	82,459	49.2 %	15 days
Felony	71,293	42.5 %	11 days
Escape	731	0.4	20
Bond violation	5,365	3.2	14
Parole violation	2,808	1.7	37
Probation violation	16,470	9.8	15
DEA related	10,912	6.5	9
Federal agency without arrest power	861	0.5	15
Other federal agency with arrest power	32,540	19.4	8
Other	1,606	1	21
Nonfelony	11,166	6.7 %	273 days
Traffic	5,886	3.5	298
Misdemeanor	5,280	3.1	257
State or local	85,283	50.8 %	22 days

Note: Analysis based on the cohort of all warrants cleared during FY 2007.

*Includes four records with missing or indeterminable warrant type.

Source: U.S. Marshals Service Warrant Information Network, fiscal year.

Table 1.6. Time from warrant initiation to clearance, by warrant characteristics, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

	All warrant types		
	Number	Percent	Median days
All warrants cleared during FY 2007	167,742	100 %	19 days
By warrant execution type			
Warrants cleared by arrest	138,638	82.7 %	13 days
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	3,470	2.1	9
Customs and Border Protection	1,244	0.7	3
Drug Enforcement Administration	5,421	3.2	5
Federal Bureau of Investigation	5,248	3.1	5
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	2,036	1.2	3
Marshals Service	97,788	58.3	14
Self-surrender	7,214	4.3	20
Other federal	6,699	4	7
State/local	9,518	5.7	32
Warrants cleared by other means	28,952	17.3 %	129 days
Detainer	11,309	6.7	47
Dismissed	17,613	10.5	258
Other	30	--	11,852
By offense			
Violent offenses	20,850	12.5 %	14 days
Property offenses	20,257	12.1 %	14 days
Fraudulent	10,072	6	12
Other	10,185	6.1	20
Drug offenses	33,074	19.8 %	11 days
Public-order offenses	25,134	15	50 days
Regulatory	533	0.3	133
Other	24,601	14.7	49
Weapon offenses	8,907	5.3 %	14 days
Immigration offenses	4,850	2.9 %	3 days
Supervision violations	53,317	31.9 %	27 days
Material witness	682	0.4 %	3 days

Notes: Analysis based on the cohort of all warrants cleared during FY 2007. Summing warrants on a characteristic may not yield the total because some warrants were missing data on some characteristics.
 --Less than 0.5%.

Source: U.S. Marshals Service Warrant Information Network, fiscal year.

Table 2.1. Suspects in matters received by U.S. attorneys, by offense, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Most serious offense investigated	Number	Percent ^a
All offenses^b	138,410	100 %
Violent offenses	5,366	3.9 %
Murder	700	0.5
Assault	1,299	0.9
Robbery	1,986	1.4
Sexual abuse	929	0.7
Kidnapping	230	0.2
Threats against the President	222	0.2
Property offenses	25,421	18.5 %
Fraudulent	22,883	16.6
Embezzlement	3,429	2.5
Fraud	18,078	13.1
Forgery	928	0.7
Counterfeiting	448	0.3
Other	2,538	1.8
Burglary	36	--
Larceny	1,037	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	459	0.3
Arson and explosives	625	0.5
Transportation of stolen property	63	--
Other property offenses	318	0.2
Drug offenses	35,810	26 %
Public-order offenses	21,779	15.8 %
Regulatory	5,170	3.8
Agriculture	62	--
Antitrust	30	--
Food and drug	177	0.1
Transportation	251	0.2
Civil rights	1,061	0.8
Communications	45	--
Custom laws	167	0.1
Postal laws	163	0.1
Other regulatory offenses	3,214	2.3
Other	16,609	12.1
Tax law violations	938	0.7
Bribery	300	0.2
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	446	0.3
National defense	733	0.5
Escape	1,630	1.2
Racketeering and extortion	3,288	2.4
Non-violent sex offenses	3,795	2.8
Gambling	119	0.1
Liquor offenses	22	--
Obscene material	55	--
Traffic offenses	200	0.1
Wildlife	525	0.4
Environmental	6	--
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	3,671	2.7
All other offenses	881	0.6
Weapon offenses	11,713	8.5 %
Immigration offenses	37,691	27.4 %

Note: In this table, "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" exclude fraudulent property offenses and include destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" include tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof; and "All other offenses" includes offenses with unclassifiable offense type.

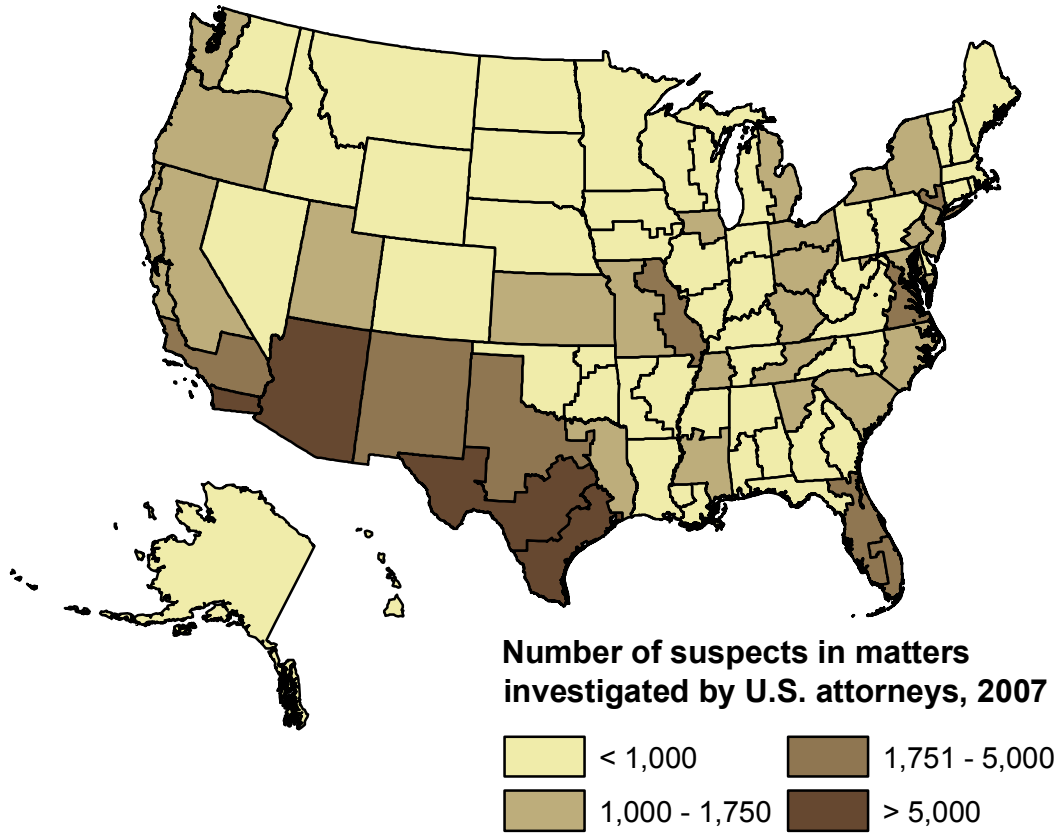
--Less than 0.5%

^aPercentage distribution based on the suspects for whom the offense category could be determined.

^bIncludes 630 suspects for whom an offense category could not be determined.

Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS system file.

In 2007, five federal districts along the U.S.- Mexico border comprised 34% of all matters referred to U.S. attorneys



Not shown on map: District of Columbia (1,435), Guam (271), Puerto Rico (1,447), and Virgin Islands (213).
Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS data, fiscal year.

Table 2.2. Disposition of suspects in matters concluded, by offense, October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2007

Most serious offense investigated	Number	Percent of suspects in criminal matters concluded		
		Prosecuted in U.S. district court ^e	Disposed by U.S. magistrates	Declined
All offenses^a	144,049	58.2 %	21.5 %	20.3 %
Violent offenses	5,346	59.1 %	8.7 %	32.2 %
Murder	648	49.7	11.1	39.2
Assault	1,388	50.4	13.8	35.8
Robbery	2,050	76	6.2	17.8
Sexual abuse	822	52.6	4.5	42.9
Kidnapping	257	46.7	11.7	41.6
Threats against the President	181	16.6	3.3	80.1
Property offenses	27,066	52.2 %	9.8 %	38 %
Fraudulent	24,513	52.1	9.7	38.2
Embezzlement	3,524	49.9	18.8	31.3
Fraud	19,433	51.4	8.4	40.2
Forgery	1,062	65.3	5.6	29.2
Counterfeiting	494	68.4	3.2	28.3
Other	2,553	53.2	11.1	35.6
Burglary	38	78.9	0	21.1
Larceny	1,131	58.3	13.9	27.9
Motor vehicle theft	419	55.4	6.9	37.7
Arson and explosives	590	40.2	6.6	53.2
Transportation of stolen property	71	73.2	0	26.8
Other property offenses	304	49	19.4	31.6
Drug offenses	38,081	76.8 %	8.2 %	15 %
Public-order offenses	22,009	42.3 %	23.7 %	34.1 %
Regulatory	4,760	37.3	10.6	52.2
Agriculture	9	^	^	^
Antitrust	20	65	0	35
Food and drug	187	51.3	12.3	36.4
Transportation	278	51.4	19.4	29.1
Civil rights	939	13.2	0.6	86.2
Communications	43	34.9	2.3	62.8
Custom laws	170	62.4	9.4	28.2
Postal laws	192	55.2	23.4	21.4
Other regulatory offenses	2,922	39.9	12.2	47.8
Other	17,249	43.7	27.3	29.1
Tax law violations	925	61.5	3	35.5
Bribery	293	48.8	2.7	48.5
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	432	43.3	7.6	49.1
National defense	817	28.6	19.8	51.5
Escape	1,899	42.9	38.5	18.6
Racketeering and extortion	3,265	50	4.5	45.5
Nonviolent sex offenses	3,381	62.3	4.1	33.5
Gambling	166	53	14.5	32.5
Liquor offenses	15	66.7	6.7	26.7
Obscene material	49	44.9	0	55.1
Traffic	291	10.3	88	1.7
Wildlife	546	42.1	25.3	32.6
Environmental	6	^	^	^
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	4,325	28	67.5	4.6
All other offenses	839	30.3	13.8	55.9
Weapon offenses	12,118	71.1 %	3.1 %	25.8 %
Immigration offenses	38,926	49.2 %	49 %	1.7 %

Note: In this table "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof; and "All other offenses" includes offenses with unclassifiable offense type.

^a Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^e Includes 503 suspects for whom an offense category could not be determined. These include 171 prosecuted in U.S. district court, 228 disposed by U.S. magistrates, and 104 that were declined.

Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS system file

Table 2.3. Basis for declination of prosecution by U.S. attorneys, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Basis for declination	Suspects in criminal matters declined by U.S. attorneys	
	Number	Percent ^a
Total declinations^b	29,232	100 %
No crime	7,528	26.2 %
No true bill returned	23	0.1
No federal offense	1,572	5.5
Lack of criminal intent	5,933	20.6
Referred or handled in other prosecution	5,576	19.4 %
Removed	1,263	4.4
Prosecuted on other charges	891	3.1
Prosecuted by other authorities	3,422	11.9
Alternative resolution	893	3.1 %
Restitution	67	0.2
Civil or administrative alternative	442	1.5
Pretrial diversion	384	1.3
Suspect-related reasons	772	2.7 %
Suspect serving sentence	92	0.3
No known suspect	345	1.2
Suspect a fugitive	85	0.3
Suspect deceased	207	0.7
Suspect deported	43	0.1
Case-related reasons	7,541	26.2 %
Stale case	394	1.4
Weak evidence	6,538	22.7
Statute of limitations exceeded	134	0.5
Jurisdiction or venue problems	237	0.8
Witness problems	238	0.8
All other reasons	6,446	22.4 %
Minimal federal interest	852	3
Petite policy	137	0.5
Lack of resources	1,206	4.2
DOJ policy	252	0.9
U.S. attorney policy	762	2.6
Agency request	2,955	10.3
Juvenile suspect	46	0.2
Offender's health, age, prior record, or other personal circumstances	98	0.3
Suspect's cooperation	138	0.5

^aPercent based on suspects for whom a basis for declination could be determined.

^bIncludes 476 suspects for whom basis for declination could not be determined.

Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS system file.

Table 3.1. Defendants released prior to case disposition, by offense, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Most serious offense charged	Number of defendants		Percent released
	All defendants	Released	
All offenses*	81,324	29,325	36.1 %
Violent offenses	2,861	832	29.1 %
Murder	271	77	28.4
Assault	739	379	51.3
Robbery	1,233	171	13.9
Sexual abuse	494	184	37.2
Kidnapping	98	19	19.4
Threats against the President	25	2	8
Property offenses	14,528	9,969	68.6 %
Fraudulent	12,035	8,094	67.3
Embezzlement	663	644	97.1
Fraud	10,213	6,637	65
Forgery	56	42	75
Counterfeiting	1,103	771	69.9
Other	2,493	1,875	75.2
Burglary	38	18	47.4
Larceny	1,879	1,512	80.5
Motor vehicle theft	129	33	25.6
Arson and explosives	190	116	61.1
Transportation of stolen property	149	106	71.1
Other property offenses	108	90	83.3
Drug offenses	26,854	9,579	35.7
Trafficking	24,422	8,319	34.1
Possession and other drug offenses	2,432	1,260	51.8
Public-order offenses	6,924	4,805	69.4 %
Regulatory	1,164	872	74.9
Agriculture	4	3	^
Antitrust	27	27	100
Food and drug	59	53	89.8
Transportation	164	141	86
Civil rights	59	52	88.1
Communications	21	20	95.2
Custom laws	81	55	67.9
Postal laws	122	116	95.1
Other regulatory offenses	627	405	64.6
Other	5,760	3,933	68.3
Tax law violations	543	525	96.7
Bribery	136	126	92.6
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	239	155	64.9
National defense	133	73	54.9
Escape	470	76	16.2
Racketeering and extortion	824	428	51.9
Gambling	18	18	100
Liquor offenses	6	4	^
Nonviolent sex offenses	1,457	884	60.7
Obscene material	21	12	57.1
Traffic offenses	1,286	1,194	92.8
Wildlife	145	134	92.4
Environmental	18	18	100
All other offenses	464	286	61.6
Weapon offenses	7,663	2,638	34.4 %
Immigration offenses	22,401	1,459	6.5 %

Notes: Released defendants include some defendants who were also detained at some time prior to trial and defendants for whom release status data were unavailable. Percentages in these tables are not directly comparable to those in 1993 and prior compendia. In this table, "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof; and "All other offenses" includes offenses with unclassifiable offense type.

^ Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

* Includes 93 defendants for whom an offense category could not be determined, 43 of whom were released.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Pretrial Services Act Information System, fiscal year.

Table 3.2. Defendants released prior to case disposition, by defendant characteristics, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Defendant characteristic	Of defendants released at any time prior to case disposition--		
	Number released	All	Percent released
All defendants^a	29,325	81,324	36.1 %
Gender			
Male	21,474	69,167	31 %
Female	7,791	12,072	64.5
Race			
White	18,824	58,187	32.4 %
Black/African American	8,208	19,029	43.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	734	1,448	50.7
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	1,176	1,862	63.2
Ethnicity			
Hispanic/Latino	5,840	39,463	14.8 %
Non Hispanic/Latino	23,203	41,396	56.1
Age			
Under 19 years	221	656	33.7 %
19-20	1,145	3,126	36.6
21-30	9,147	29,968	30.5
31-40	7,846	25,428	30.9
Over 40	10,885	21,969	49.5
Education			
Less than high school graduate	7,081	23,184	30.5 %
High school graduate	10,179	19,096	53.3
Some college	6,625	10,015	66.2
College graduate	3,632	4,623	78.6
Employment status at arrest			
Unemployed	10,455	29,386	35.6 %
Employed	17,395	29,491	59
Criminal record			
No conviction or arrest ^b	10,821	17,884	60.5 %
Misdemeanor conviction only	6,287	13,955	45.1
Felony conviction			
Nonviolent	4,589	20,722	22.1
Violent	2,877	15,443	18.6
Number of prior convictions			
1	4,780	13,104	36.5 %
2 to 4	5,468	20,042	27.3
5 or more	3,505	16,974	20.6
Criminal justice status			
Not under supervision	22,711	44,328	51.2 %
Pretrial release	1,487	3,360	44.3
Probation	1,287	4,756	27.1
Parole	224	1,704	13.1
Court appearance history			
No prior arrests	11,204	21,654	51.7 %
Failure to appear			
None	14,209	45,482	31.2
1	1,773	5,973	29.7
2 or more	2,027	7,934	25.5
Drug abuse			
No known abuse	14,160	26,281	53.9 %
Drug history	9,342	21,240	44

Note: Released defendants include some defendants who were also detained at some time prior to trial and defendants for whom release status data were unavailable. The percentages in this table describe the percent of defendants in pretrial cases terminated that were released, by defendant characteristic. For example, 31% of all males in pretrial cases terminated had been released at some time prior to case disposition.

^aIncludes defendants for whom characteristics could not be determined.

^bIncludes only defendants whose PSA records explicitly show no prior arrest or conviction.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Pretrial Services Act Information System, fiscal year.

Table 3.3. Behavior of defendants released prior to trial whose cases were terminated, by offense, October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2007

Most serious offense charged	Percent of released defendants who had—					Number of released defendants
	Violations while on release					
	No violation	At least one violation	Failed to appear	Technical violations of bail conditions	Release revoked	
All offenses*	78.8 %	21.2 %	4.3 %	18.7 %	7.7 %	29,325
Violent offenses	76.1 %	23.9 %	3.2 %	21.8 %	11.8 %	832
Property offenses	84.4 %	15.6 %	2.7 %	13.7 %	5.1 %	9,969
Fraudulent offenses	84.4	15.6	2.6	13.6	4.9	8,094
Other property offenses	84.3	15.7	3.1	14	6.2	1,875
Drug offenses	70.2 %	29.8 %	6.3 %	26.4 %	10.6 %	9,579
Public-order offenses	90.3 %	9.7 %	2.1 %	8.8 %	2.6 %	4,805
Regulatory offenses	90.9	9.1	2.3	8	2.5	872
Other public-order offenses	90.1	9.9	2.1	9	2.6	3,933
Weapon offenses	67 %	33 %	6.9 %	28.8 %	15.8 %	2,638
Immigration offenses	82.7 %	17.3 %	5.1 %	15.9 %	6.4 %	1,459

Note: Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated during fiscal year 2007. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, the sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation.

*Includes 43 defendants for whom an offense category could not be determined.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Pretrial Services Act Information System, fiscal year.

Table 4.1. Defendants in criminal cases commenced, by offense, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Most serious offense charged	Defendants in cases during 2007 commenced	
	Number	Percent
All offenses	88,742	100 %
Felonies	77,776	87.6 %
Violent offenses	2,755	3.1 %
Murder	149	0.2
Assault	629	0.7
Robbery	1,235	1.4
Sexual abuse	597	0.7
Kidnapping	125	0.1
Threats against the President	20	--
Property offenses	13,192	14.9 %
Fraudulent	11,260	12.7
Embezzlement	515	0.6
Fraud	9,495	10.7
Forgery	47	0.1
Counterfeiting	1,203	1.4
Other	1,932	2.2
Burglary	50	0.1
Larceny	1,339	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	40	--
Arson and explosives	237	0.3
Transportation of stolen property	193	0.2
Other property offenses	73	0.1
Drug offenses	28,632	32.3 %
Trafficking	28,521	32.1
Possession and other drug offenses	111	0.1
Public-order offenses	6,597	7.4 %
Regulatory	883	1
Antitrust	23	--
Food and drug	22	--
Transportation	165	0.2
Civil rights	95	0.1
Communications	40	--
Custom laws	70	0.1
Postal laws	39	--
Other regulatory offenses	429	0.5
Other	5,714	6.4
Tax law violations	492	0.6
Bribery	144	0.2
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	335	0.4
National defense	85	0.1
Escape	582	0.7
Racketeering and extortion	1,777	2
Gambling	74	0.1
Liquor offenses	7	--
Nonviolent sex offenses	1,929	2.2
Obscene material	13	--
Traffic offenses	30	--
Wildlife	70	0.1
Environmental	44	--
All other felonies	132	0.1
Weapon offenses	8,883	10 %
Immigration offenses	17,717	20 %
Misdemeanors	10,966	12.4 %
Fraudulent property offenses	1,313	1.5
Larceny	1,584	1.8
Drug possession	1,383	1.6
Immigration	140	0.2
Traffic offenses	4,383	4.9
Other misdemeanors	2,163	2.4

Note: "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof; "All other felonies" includes felonies with unclassifiable offense type; "Misdemeanors" includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and "Drug possession" also includes other drug misdemeanors.
 -- Less than 0.5%.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts criminal master file, fiscal year.

Table 4.2. Disposition of criminal cases terminated, by offense during October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2007

Most serious offense charged	Number of defendants in criminal cases terminating during 2006 who were--										
	Total	Percent convicted	Convicted					Not convicted			
			Total	Guilty plea	Nolo contendere	Trial		Total	Dismissed Jury*	Trial	
					Jury	Non-jury			Jury	Non-jury	
All offenses	88,509	89.7 %	79,356	76,013	415	2,602	326	9,153	8,633	365	155
Felonies	78,009	93 %	72,587	69,799	61	2,574	153	5,422	4,986	355	81
Violent offenses	2,763	91.6 %	2,531	2,333	6	180	12	232	190	39	3
Murder	185	89.2	165	133	0	31	1	20	15	5	0
Assault	597	86.3	515	475	3	32	5	82	60	19	3
Robbery	1,301	94.8	1,233	1,183	1	47	2	68	64	4	0
Sexual abuse	511	91.8	469	407	2	56	4	42	33	9	0
Kidnapping	147	87.8	129	116	0	13	0	18	16	2	0
Threats against the President	22	90.9	20	19	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Property offenses	13,114	91.3 %	11,974	11,524	8	411	31	1,140	1,043	74	23
Fraudulent	11,271	91.5	10,311	9,917	7	361	26	960	877	66	17
Embezzlement	555	93.2	517	492	0	21	4	38	33	4	1
Fraud	9,365	91.3	8,548	8,214	4	308	22	817	742	59	16
Forgery	51	96.1	49	48	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Counterfeiting	1,300	92.1	1,197	1,163	3	31	0	103	100	3	0
Other	1,843	90.2	1,663	1,607	1	50	5	180	166	8	6
Burglary	47	91.5	43	41	0	2	0	4	3	1	0
Larceny	1,248	90.9	1,135	1,115	0	17	3	113	106	4	3
Motor vehicle theft	30	86.7	26	26	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
Arson and explosives	253	87.7	222	199	1	21	1	31	27	3	1
Transportation of stolen property	174	91.4	159	152	0	6	1	15	15	0	0
Other property offenses	91	85.7	78	74	0	4	2	13	11	0	2
Drug offenses	29,094	93.2 %	27,109	26,046	21	998	44	1,985	1,887	81	17
Trafficking	28,991	93.2	27,013	25,953	21	995	44	1,978	1,880	81	17
Possession and other drug offenses	103	93.2	96	93	0	3	0	7	7	0	0
Public-order offenses	6,568	88.9 %	5,839	5,391	9	414	25	729	655	57	17
Regulatory	872	86.6	755	708	0	45	4	117	93	17	7
Agriculture	1	^	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antitrust	17	94.1	16	16	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Food and drug	24	91.7	22	22	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Transportation	161	89.4	144	136	0	8	1	17	15	0	2
Civil rights	87	71.3	62	51	0	10	2	25	11	12	2
Communications	70	100	70	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Custom laws	60	68.3	41	39	0	1	0	19	19	0	0
Postal laws	36	91.7	33	33	0	0	0	3	2	1	0
Other regulatory offenses	416	88	366	340	0	26	0	50	44	3	3
Other	5,696	89.3	5,084	4,683	9	369	23	612	562	40	10
Tax law violations	531	92.7	492	444	1	44	3	39	32	6	1
Bribery	205	92.2	189	166	0	21	2	16	11	4	1
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	373	86.3	322	268	0	50	4	51	43	7	1
National defense	66	81.8	54	47	0	7	0	12	12	0	0
Escape	647	85.5	553	541	1	11	0	94	94	0	0
Racketeering and extortion	2,059	86.7	1,786	1,594	3	187	2	273	251	17	5
Gambling	81	97.5	79	78	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Nonviolent sex offenses	1,320	93.9	1,364	1,309	3	43	9	89	82	6	1
Obscene material	21	100	12	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic offenses	24	82.1	23	23	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Wildlife	67	88.2	60	58	1	0	1	8	8	0	0
Environmental	31	77.8	21	21	0	0	0	6	6	0	0
All other felonies	140	88.1	126	121	0	3	2	17	16	0	1
Weapon offenses	9,763	91.4 %	8,452	7,917	8	508	19	799	698	91	10
Immigration offenses	17,525	96.9 %	16,682	16,588	9	63	22	537	513	13	11
Misdemeanors	8,922	64.5 %	6,769	6,214	354	28	173	3,731	3,647	10	74
Fraudulent property offenses	1,413	91.4	1,291	1,284	3	1	3	122	122	0	0
Larceny	1,396	55.7	778	716	45	4	13	618	605	2	11
Drug possession	1,320	62	818	786	19	2	11	502	490	1	11
Immigration offenses	157	90.4	142	141	0	0	1	15	15	0	0
Traffic offenses	4,151	58	2,406	2,132	170	4	100	1,745	1,716	0	29
Other misdemeanors	2,063	64.7	1,334	1,155	117	17	45	729	699	7	23

Note: In this table, "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Larceny" excludes transporting stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof; "All other felonies" includes felonies with unclassifiable offense type; "Misdemeanors" includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and "Drug possession" also includes other drug misdemeanors.

^ Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

* Includes mistrials.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts criminal master file, fiscal year.

Table 4.3. Dispositions by U.S. magistrates, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Most serious offense charged	Defendants in criminal cases concluded by U.S. magistrates			
	Total	Convicted	Not convicted	Percent convicted
All offenses	10,184	6,535	3,649	64.2 %
Violent offenses*	371	199	172	53.6 %
Assault	363	193	170	53.2
Robbery	4	2	2	^
Sexual abuse	4	4	0	^
Property offenses	2,946	2,146	800	72.8 %
Fraudulent	1,388	1,273	115	91.7
Embezzlement	67	60	7	89.6
Fraud	1,303	1,200	103	92.1
Forgery	7	3	4	^
Counterfeiting	11	10	1	90.9
Other	1,558	873	685	56
Burglary	1	0	1	^
Larceny	1,367	763	604	55.8
Arson and explosives	12	12	0	100
Other property offenses	178	98	80	55.1
Drug offenses	1,295	799	496	61.7 %
Trafficking	130	67	63	51.5
Possession and other drug offenses	1,165	732	433	62.8
Public-order offenses	5,361	3,216	2,145	60 %
Regulatory	412	307	105	74.5
Agriculture	1	1	0	^
Food and drug	22	20	2	90.9
Transportation	25	24	1	96
Civil rights	6	6	0	^
Communications	6	6	0	^
Customs laws	5	5	0	^
Postal laws	58	53	5	91.4
Other regulatory offenses	289	192	97	66.4
Other	4,949	2,909	2,040	58.8
Tax law violations	55	53	2	96.4
Bribery	2	2	0	^
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	13	12	1	92.3
National defense	39	24	15	61.5
Escape	32	13	19	40.6
Racketeering and extortion	2	2	0	^
Non-violent sex offenses	5	3	2	^
Wildlife	222	196	26	88.3
Environmental	7	5	2	^
Traffic offenses	4,107	2,378	1,729	57.9
Liquor offenses	2	2	0	^
All other offenses	463	219	244	47.3
Weapon offenses	59	38	21	64.4 %
Immigration offenses	152	137	15	90.1 %

Note: In this table "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" exclude fraudulent property offenses and include destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" include tax fraud; and "All other offenses" include offenses with unclassifiable offense type.

^ Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

*May include some nonviolent offenses.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts criminal master file, fiscal year.

Table 4.4. Characteristics of convicted offenders, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Offender characteristic	Total number of convicted offenders	Percent convicted
All offenders*	79,356	100 %
Gender		
Male	61,171	86.3 %
Female	9,700	13.7
Race		
White	49,420	70.9 %
Black/African American	17,247	24.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,147	1.6
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	1,591	2.3
Other	265	0.4
Ethnicity		
Hispanic/Latino	32,155	47 %
Non Hispanic/Latino	36,214	53
Age		
16-18 years	386	0.5 %
19-20	2,677	3.8
21-30	25,830	36.6
31-40	22,138	31.4
Over 40	19,517	27.7
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	43,459	61.8 %
Non U.S. citizen	26,916	38.2
Education		
Less than high school graduate	30,388	48.6 %
High school graduate	18,716	29.9
Some college	9,735	15.6
College graduate	3,665	5.9
Criminal record		
No convictions	24,822	35.7 %
Prior adult convictions	44,722	64.3

Note: Offenders are classified by the most serious offense charged.

*Includes offenders for whom these characteristics could not be determined.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts criminal master file, fiscal year.

Table 5.1. Sentence types for offenders sentenced in criminal cases terminated, by offense, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Most serious offense of conviction	Total offenders sentenced ^a	Percent of offenders convicted and sentenced to--		
		Incarceration ^b	Probation ^c	Fine only
All offenses^d	79,356	79.3 %	12.4 %	3.2 %
Felonies	71,892	85.2 %	9.3 %	0.4 %
Violent offenses	2,429	93.7 %	4.4 %	0.1 %
Murder	149	91.3	4	0.7
Assault	494	85.4	10.3	0
Robbery	1,294	97.1	1.9	0.1
Sexual abuse	384	93.2	6	0.3
Kidnapping	88	96.6	2.3	0
Threats against the President	20	90	5	0
Property offenses	11,783	60.7 %	30 %	0.8 %
Fraudulent	10,361	61.8	28.2	0.8
Embezzlement	498	47.2	40.4	1
Fraud	8,897	62.5	27.4	0.8
Forgery	43	48.8	44.2	2.3
Counterfeiting	923	64.1	27.8	0.5
Other	1,422	52.6	43.5	0.6
Burglary	39	94.9	5.1	0
Larceny	985	42.4	53.5	0.6
Motor vehicle theft	28	67.9	21.4	0
Arson and explosives	176	83	16.5	0
Transportation of stolen property	130	68.5	26.2	1.5
Other property offenses	64	60.9	32.8	1.6
Drug offenses	26,294	93 %	3.3 %	0.3 %
Trafficking	26,165	93.1	3.2	0.3
Possession and other drug offenses	129	64.3 %	26.4 %	0.8 %
Public-order offenses	6,080	75.7 %	19.2 %	1.2 %
Regulatory	745	51.7	40.9	3.1
Agriculture	1	^	^	^
Antitrust	16	56.3	37.5	6.3
Food and drug	24	41.7	41.7	12.5
Transportation	133	42.1	45.9	6
Civil rights	53	77.4	18.9	0
Communications	71	40.8	54.9	1.4
Custom laws	50	52	42	2
Postal laws	32	15.6	84.4	0
Other regulatory offenses	365	57.3	35.6	2.5
Other	5,335	79.1	16.1	0.9
Tax law violations	530	68.5	29.2	1.1
Bribery	169	72.2	23.1	0
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	271	74.5	20.3	0.7
National defense	42	71.4	23.8	2.4
Escape	875	67	23.5	1.1
Racketeering and extortion	1,702	83	10.5	1.1
Gambling	92	18.5	76.1	2.2
Liquor offenses	3	^	^	^
Nonviolent sex offenses	1,429	96.6	2.4	0.3
Obscene material	8	^	^	^
Traffic offenses	25	80	20	0
Wildlife	46	21.7	63	10.9
Environmental	16	12.5	81.3	6.3
All other felonies	127	52	48	0

Weapon offenses	8,333	92.2 %	5.4 %	0.2 %
Immigration offenses	16,973	89 %	3 %	0.2 %
Misdemeanors	7,464	21.9 %	42.6 %	30.4 %
Fraudulent property offenses	1,373	65.5	21.1	1.8
Larceny	857	9.5	61.1	26.5
Drug possession	830	18.8	66.1	12.7
Immigration offenses	327	54.1	15.6	0.9
Traffic offenses	2,465	4.2	37.6	57.1
Other misdemeanors	1,612	13.4	51.8	31.1

Note: In this table "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offense and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof; "All other felonies" includes felonies with unclassifiable offense type; "Misdemeanors" includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and "Drug possession" also includes other drug misdemeanors.

[^] Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data

^a Includes offenders receiving incarceration, probation, split or mixed sentences, and fines. Not represented in the percentage columns, but included in the totals, are offenders receiving deportation, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, imprisonment of 4 days or less, and no sentences.

^b All sentences to incarceration, including split, mixed, life, and indeterminate.

^c Includes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

^d Total includes offenders whose sentence could not be determined.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts criminal master file, fiscal year.

Table 5.2. Type and length of sentences imposed for sentenced offenders, by offense, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Most serious offense of conviction	Offenders convicted and sentenced in criminal cases that terminated during fiscal year 2007					
	Number			Fine only	Sentence length	
	Total ^a	Incarceration ^b	Probation ^c		Incarceration ^d	Probation ^d
All offenses^e	79,356	62,893	9,831	2,577	63.1 mo	32.9 mo
Felonies	71,892	61,261	6,654	309	64.7 mo	39.3 mo
Violent offenses	2,429	2,276	107	3	110 mo	52.6 mo
Murder	149	136	6	1	141.4	^
Assault	494	422	51	0	46.3	38.3
Robbery	1,294	1,257	24	1	99.5	52.8
Sexual abuse	384	358	23	1	201	88.5
Kidnapping	88	85	2	0	191	^
Threats against the President	20	18	1	0	40.2	^
Property offenses	11,783	7,154	3,538	91	30.1 mo	39.1 mo
Fraudulent	10,361	6,406	2,919	82	29.4	38.4
Embezzlement	498	235	201	5	19.7	37.9
Fraud	8,897	5,558	2,442	71	30.2	38.3
Forgery	43	21	19	1	19.7	36.6
Counterfeiting	923	592	257	5	25.3	39.9
Other	1,422	748	619	9	36.6	42
Burglary	39	37	2	0	23.6	^
Larceny	985	418	527	6	19.1	42.4
Motor vehicle theft	28	19	6	0	27.7	^
Arson and explosives	176	146	29	0	98.4	39.8
Transportation of stolen property	130	89	34	2	29	41.4
Other property offenses	64	39	21	1	28.3	36.6
Drug offenses	26,294	24,446	875	81	88.3 mo	41.9 mo
Trafficking	26,165	24,363	841	80	88.4	42.3
Possession and other drug offenses	129	83	34	1	58.3	31.1
Public-order offenses	6,080	4,603	1,165	73	62.9 mo	37.9 mo
Regulatory	745	385	305	23	37.1	35.2
Agriculture	1	0	1	0	...	^
Antitrust	16	9	6	1	^	^
Food and drug	24	10	10	3	^	^
Transportation	133	56	61	8	58.8	38
Civil rights	53	41	10	0	66.2	^
Communications	71	29	39	1	18.6	33.3
Custom laws	50	26	21	1	20.8	27.4
Postal laws	32	5	27	0	^	28.2
Other regulatory offenses	365	209	130	9	32.5	36.8
Other	5,335	4,218	860	50	65.2	38.9
Tax law violations	530	363	155	6	25.1	36.1
Bribery	169	122	39	0	44.6	35.2
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	271	202	55	2	46.8	33.1
National defense	42	30	10	1	81.2	^
Escape	875	586	206	10	18.7	33.1
Racketeering and extortion	1,702	1,413	179	19	75.5	44
Gambling	92	17	70	2	12.4	29.4
Liquor offenses	3	1	2	0	^	^
Nonviolent sex offenses	1,429	1,380	35	4	92.5	84.3
Obscene material	8	6	1	0	^	^
Traffic offenses	25	20	5	0	29.9	^
Wildlife	46	10	29	5	^	33.7
Environmental	16	2	13	1	^	25.8
All other felonies	127	66	61	0	31.6	46.8

Weapon offenses	8,333	7,684	452	20	88.3 mo	38.2 mo
Immigration offenses	16,973	15,098	517	41	24.9 mo	37.7 mo
Misdemeanors	7,464	1,632	3,177	2,268	4.1 mo	19.6 mo
Fraudulent property offense	1,373	899	290	25	3	25.4
Larceny	857	81	524	227	5.6	21.5
Drug possession	830	156	549	105	6.8	17.3
Immigration offenses	327	177	51	3	4.8	28
Traffic offenses	2,465	103	928	1,407	3.7	14.4
Other misdemeanors	1,612	216	835	501	6.2	23.1

Note: In this table, "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof; "All other felonies" includes felonies with unclassifiable offense type; "Misdemeanors" includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and "Drug possession" also includes other drug misdemeanors.

--Less than 0.5%.

...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^ Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aTotal may not equal the sum of individual sanctions. The sum may exceed the total because split and mixed sentences are counted in incarceration and probation. Alternatively, the total may exceed the sum as the total includes offenders receiving deportation, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, imprisonment of 4 days or less, and no sentences.

^bAll sentences to incarceration, including split, mixed, life, and indeterminate sentences.

^cIncludes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

^dExcludes sentences of life, death, and indeterminate sentences.

^eTotal includes offenders whose sentence could not be determined.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts criminal master file, fiscal year.

Table 5.3. Convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Offender characteristic	Total number of offenders	Percent of convicted offenders*
All offenders*	79,356	79.3 %
Gender		
Male	61,171	85.7 %
Female	9,700	62.4
Race		
White	49,420	83.8 %
Black/African American	17,247	83.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,147	80.7
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	1,591	67.1
Other	265	72.8
Ethnicity		
Hispanic/Latino	32,155	88.9 %
NonHispanic/Latino	36,214	78.2
Age		
Under 19 years	386	72 %
19-20	2,677	77.2
21-30	25,830	84.6
31-40	22,138	84.9
Over 40	19,517	77
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	43,459	80.2 %
Non U.S. citizen	26,916	87.8
Education		
Less than high school graduate	30388	90.2 %
High school graduate	18,716	83.6
Some college	9,735	76.4
College graduate	3,665	69.1
Criminal record		
No convictions	24,822	73.8 %
Prior adult convictions	44,722	87.1

Note: By definition, corporations are excluded from the offender characteristics reported. Offenders serving life sentences and indeterminate sentences are included. Offenders are classified by the most serious offense of conviction. The percentages in this table report the percent of convicted persons having a particular characteristic who were incarcerated. For example, 87% of all convicted males were incarcerated. Offender characteristics are not comparable to 1993 and prior Compendia.

^ Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

*Includes corporations and offenders for whom offenses or characteristics are unknown.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts criminal master file, fiscal year.

Table 5.4. Average incarceration sentence lengths imposed, by offense and offender characteristics, October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2007

Offender characteristic	Mean sentence length for offenders convicted of--									
	All offenses*	Violent offenses	Property offenses				Public-order offenses			Mis-demeanors
			Fraudulent	Other	Drug offenses	Regulatory	Other	Weapon offenses	Immigration offenses	
All offenders*	63.1 mo	110 mo	29.4 mo	36.6 mo	88.3 mo	37.1 mo	65.2 mo	88.3 mo	24.9 mo	4.1 mo
Gender										
Male	64.8 mo	112 mo	30.8 mo	40.2 mo	90.9 mo	33.9 mo	68.2 mo	88.7 mo	25.4 mo	4.7 mo
Female	36.4	75.2	23.5	20.7	53.1	26.7	32.7	60.1	17.3	3
Race										
White	50.9 mo	123 mo	28.5 mo	35.6 mo	72.5 mo	32.7 mo	67.4 mo	76.1 mo	24.9 mo	3.9 mo
Black/African American	94.8	114	30.8	37.5	119	35.8	56.1	99.2	31.6	5.3
American Indian/ Alaska Native	61.9	71	28.7	28.2	68.3	^	29	75.1	21.8	9.9
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	56	111	27	27.2	70	33.2	52.9	85.6	19.5	11.6
Other	61.8	^	24.3	^	88.8	^	48.5	72.2	23.9	^
Ethnicity										
Hispanic/Latino	43.8 mo	105 mo	22.1 mo	28.2 mo	69.6 mo	33 mo	56.4 mo	72.8 mo	25 mo	3.5 mo
Non Hispanic/Latino	79.9	110	30.9	37.4	102	33.5	66.8	90.9	24	6
Age										
Under 19 years	28.2 mo	78.6 mo	^	^	31.8 mo	...	^	69.8 mo	10.7 mo	2.5 mo
19-20	42.7	82.9	18.7 mo	39.1 mo	47.5	^	54.4 mo	78.8	14.2	3.4
21-30	61.4	93.2	24.1	37.3	84.4	37.9 mo	63	83.1	21.5	3.4
31-40	64.7	117	28.3	38.8	94.8	26.5	67.1	94.5	26.9	4.6
Over 40	62.3	132	32.9	31.5	87	34.7	64	92.6	29.1	5.4
Citizenship										
U.S. citizen	77.4 mo	110 mo	30.6 mo	34.2 mo	94.5 mo	30.9 mo	65.4 mo	90.3 mo	19.6 mo	6.5 mo
Non U.S. citizen	39	115	23.4	60.1	68.6	37.5	58.3	62.3	25.5	3.3
Education										
Less than high school graduate	59.3 mo	108 mo	25.1 mo	37.4 mo	85 mo	35.6 mo	61.3 mo	85 mo	25.9 mo	8.5 mo
High school graduate	76.1	103	29.3	32.5	93.4	33.5	66.7	92.8	27.8	6.6
Some college	65	115	30.5	41.9	81.9	33.1	66.4	83.6	23.3	7
College graduate	53.9	199	35.4	27.5	64.2	29	61.8	90.2	22.6	8
Criminal record										
No convictions	50 mo	113 mo	27.1 mo	42.8 mo	58.7 mo	33 mo	60.9 mo	72.1 mo	14.7 mo	7.3 mo
Prior adult convictions	67.4	108	30.3	32.3	106.2	31.8	69.8	90.1	27	3.8

Note: By definition, corporations are excluded from the offender characteristics reported. Excludes life sentences and indeterminate sentences. Includes prison ...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

*Includes corporations and offenders for whom offenses or characteristics are unknown.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts criminal master file, fiscal year.

Table 6.1. Criminal appeals terminated, by type of criminal case and offense, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Offense of conviction	Number of criminal appeals terminated						
	Guidelines-based appeals						
	Total	Pre-guideline	Total	Conviction only	Sentence only	Sentence and conviction	Other
All offenses[*]	14,283	1,416	12,867	955	4,123	7,755	34
Violent offenses	699	70	629	53	194	378	4
Murder	79	9	70	7	17	46	0
Assault	93	9	84	10	30	44	0
Robbery	306	24	282	20	83	175	4
Sexual abuse	160	18	142	13	48	81	0
Kidnapping	53	9	44	3	11	30	0
Threats against the President	8	1	7	0	5	2	0
Property offenses	1,887	249	1,638	139	533	960	6
Fraudulent	1,554	201	1,353	117	436	796	4
Embezzlement	67	8	59	4	16	37	2
Fraud	1,363	187	1,176	104	380	690	2
Counterfeiting	124	6	118	9	40	69	0
Other	333	48	285	22	97	164	2
Burglary	5	0	5	0	3	2	0
Larceny	163	18	145	5	56	83	1
Motor vehicle theft	58	8	50	9	12	29	0
Arson and explosives	55	6	49	3	18	27	1
Transportation of stolen property	33	5	28	2	7	19	0
Other property offenses	19	11	8	3	1	4	0
Drug offenses	5,533	573	4,960	397	1,766	2,784	13
Public-order offenses	1,090	139	951	71	314	563	3
Regulatory	152	19	133	12	39	82	0
Food and drug	5	0	5	1	0	4	0
Transportation	17	1	16	1	5	10	0
Civil rights	24	2	22	3	2	17	0
Communications	2	0	2	0	1	1	0
Custom laws	5	0	5	0	4	1	0
Postal laws	6	2	4	2	1	1	0
Other regulatory offenses	93	14	79	5	26	48	0
Other	938	120	818	59	275	481	3
Tax law violations	128	16	112	6	27	77	2
Bribery	28	1	27	4	9	14	0
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	77	14	63	5	17	41	0
National defense	12	4	8	0	3	4	1
Escape	50	4	46	5	13	28	0
Racketeering and extortion	285	55	230	15	64	151	0
Gambling	3	1	2	0	0	2	0
Nonviolent sex offenses	287	11	276	17	126	133	0
Obscene material	8	2	6	0	3	3	0
Traffic offenses	15	4	11	1	4	6	0
Wildlife	3	0	3	0	2	1	0
All other offenses	42	8	34	6	7	21	0
Weapon offenses	2,101	189	1,912	195	575	1,140	2
Immigration offenses	2,614	56	2,558	80	644	1,833	1

Note: In this table "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; and "All other offenses" includes offenses with unclassifiable offense type.

^{*}Total includes 359 appeals terminated for which an offense category could not be determined, of which 140 are preguideline appeals and 219 are guidelines-based appeals.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Court of Appeals, fiscal year.

Table 6.2. Disposition of criminal appeals terminated, by offense, October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2007

Offense of conviction	Criminal appeals terminated on the merits								
	Total criminal appeals terminated	Total	Percent	Affirmed	Remanded or reversed	Partially affirmed	Dismissed	Other	Procedural terminations
All offenses	14,283	11,056	77.4 %	8,651	931	387	1,058	29	3,227
Violent offenses	699	556	79.5 %	427	68	14	44	3	143
Murder	79	64	81	47	8	1	6	2	15
Assault	93	75	80.6	56	9	0	10	0	18
Robbery	306	244	79.7	192	24	8	19	1	62
Sexual abuse	160	128	80	98	18	5	7	0	32
Kidnapping	53	41	77.4	32	7	0	2	0	12
Threats against the President	8	4	^	2	2	0	0	0	4
Property offenses	1,887	1,333	70.6 %	998	136	74	123	2	554
Fraudulent	1,554	1,087	69.9	824	103	57	102	1	467
Embezzlement	67	49	73.1	35	5	6	3	0	18
Fraud	1,363	954	70	729	88	45	91	1	409
Counterfeiting	124	84	67.7	60	10	6	8	0	40
Other	333	246	73.9	174	33	17	21	1	87
Burglary	5	3	^	2	1	0	0	0	2
Larceny	163	118	72.4	79	16	10	12	1	45
Motor vehicle theft	58	49	84.5	44	4	0	1	0	9
Arson and explosives	55	44	80	31	7	4	2	0	11
Transportation of stolen property	33	26	78.8	15	4	3	4	0	7
Other property offenses	19	6	31.6	3	1	0	2	0	13
Drug offenses	5,533	4,195	75.8 %	3,307	295	97	484	12	1,338
Public-order offenses	1,090	787	72.2 %	589	95	45	57	1	303
Regulatory	152	109	71.7	79	9	10	11	0	43
Food and drug	5	5	^	2	0	3	0	0	0
Transportation	17	12	70.6	8	2	1	1	0	5
Civil rights	24	21	87.5	15	1	3	2	0	3
Communications	2	1	^	1	0	0	0	0	1
Custom laws	5	3	^	2	0	0	1	0	2
Postal laws	6	5	^	3	0	0	2	0	1
Other regulatory offenses	93	62	66.7	48	6	3	5	0	31
Other	938	678	72.3	510	86	35	46	1	260
Tax law violations	128	98	76.6	67	14	7	9	1	30
Bribery	28	21	75	19	1	1	0	0	7
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	77	54	70.1	44	4	4	2	0	23
National defense	12	9	75	5	3	0	1	0	3
Escape	50	36	72	32	1	2	1	0	14
Racketeering and extortion	285	203	71.2	152	22	14	15	0	82
Gambling	3	3	^	0	3	0	0	0	0
Nonviolent sex offenses	287	202	70.4	154	26	6	16	0	85
Obscene material	8	5	^	2	1	0	2	0	3
Traffic offenses	15	13	86.7	11	2	0	0	0	2
Wildlife	3	1	^	1	0	0	0	0	2
All other offenses	42	33	78.6	23	9	1	0	0	9
Weapon offenses	2,101	1,715	81.6 %	1,408	119	64	119	5	386
Immigration offenses	2,614	2,236	85.5 %	1,733	205	89	205	4	378

Note: In this table "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; and "All other offenses" includes offenses with unclassifiable offense type.
 ^ Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data

*Total includes 359 appeals terminated for which an offense category could not be determined, of which 234 were terminated on the merits and 125 were procedural terminations.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Court of Appeals, fiscal year.

Table 6.3. Criminal appeals cases terminated on the merits, by offense, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Most serious offense	Total	Percent of criminal appeals cases terminated on the merits				
		Affirmed	Remanded or reversed	Partially affirmed	Dismissed	Other
All offenses *	11,056	78.2 %	8.4 %	3.5 %	9.6 %	0.3 %
Violent offenses	556	76.8 %	12.2 %	2.5 %	7.9 %	0.5 %
Murder	64	73.4	12.5	1.6	9.4	3.1
Assault	75	74.7	12	0	13.3	0
Robbery	244	78.7	9.8	3.3	7.8	0.4
Sexual abuse	128	76.6	14.1	3.9	5.5	0
Kidnapping	41	78	17.1	0	4.9	0
Threats against the President	4	^	^	^	^	^
Property offenses	1,333	74.9 %	10.2 %	5.6 %	9.2 %	0.2 %
Fraudulent	1,087	75.8	9.5	5.2	9.4	0.1
Embezzlement	49	71.4	10.2	12.2	6.1	0
Fraud	954	76.4	9.2	4.7	9.5	0.1
Counterfeiting	84	71.4	11.9	7.1	9.5	0
Other	246	70.7	13.4	6.9	8.5	0.4
Burglary	3	^	^	^	^	^
Larceny	118	66.9	13.6	8.5	10.2	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	49	89.8	8.2	0	2	0
Arson and explosives	44	70.5	15.9	9.1	4.5	0
Transportation of stolen property	26	57.7	15.4	11.5	15.4	0.0
Other property offenses	6	^	^	^	^	^
Drug offenses	4,195	78.8 %	7 %	2.3 %	11.5 %	0.3 %
Public-order offenses	787	74.8 %	12.1 %	5.7 %	7.2 %	0.1 %
Regulatory	109	72.5	8.3	9.2	10.1	0
Food and drug	5	^	^	^	^	^
Transportation	12	66.7	16.7	8.3	8.3	0
Civil rights	21	71.4	4.8	14.3	9.5	0
Communications	1	^	^	^	^	^
Custom laws	3	^	^	^	^	^
Postal laws	5	^	^	^	^	^
Other regulatory offenses	62	77.4	9.7	4.8	8.1	0
Other	678	75.2	12.7	5.2	6.8	0.1
Tax law violations	98	68.4	14.3	7.1	9.2	1
Bribery	21	90.5	4.8	4.8	0	0
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	54	81.5	7.4	7.4	3.7	0
National defense	9	^	^	^	^	^
Escape	36	88.9	2.8	5.6	2.8	0
Racketeering and extortion	203	74.9	10.8	6.9	7.4	0
Gambling	3	^	^	^	^	^
Nonviolent sex offenses	202	76.2	12.9	3	7.9	0
Obscene material	5	^	^	^	^	^
Traffic offenses	13	84.6	15.4	0	0	0
Wildlife	1	^	^	^	^	^
All other offenses	33	69.7	27.3	3	0	0
Weapon offenses	1,715	82.1 %	6.9 %	3.7 %	6.1 %	0.3 %
Immigration offenses	2,236	77.5 %	9.2 %	4 %	6.8 %	0.2 %

Note: In this table "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; and "All other offenses" includes offenses with unclassifiable offense type.

^ Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

*Total includes 234 appeals for which an offense category could not be determined that were terminated on the merits.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Court of Appeals.

Table 7.1. Federal offenders under supervision, by offense, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

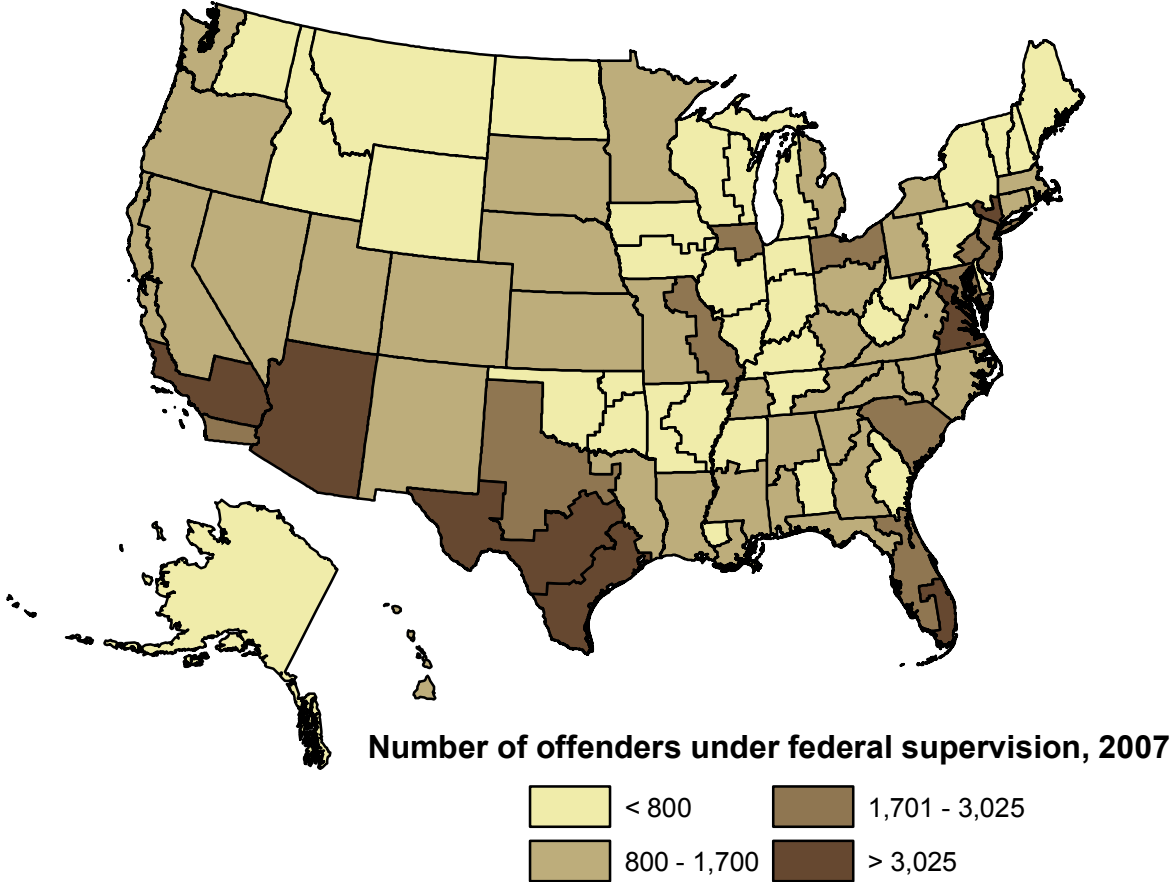
Most serious offense of conviction	Type of supervision							
	Total offenders under supervision		Probation		Supervised release		Parole	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses^a	116,429	100 %	23,868	100 %	90,083	100 %	2,478	100 %
Felonies^b	109,407	94.1 %	17,348	72.9 %	89,586	99.5 %	2,473	99.9 %
Violent offenses	6,610	5.7 %	407	1.7 %	5,088	5.7 %	1,115	45.1 %
Murder	655	0.6	38	0.2	317	0.4	300	12.1
Negligent manslaughter	8	--	0	0	5	--	3	0.1
Assault	787	0.7	143	0.6	530	0.6	114	4.6
Robbery	4,123	3.5	112	0.5	3,485	3.9	526	21.3
Sexual abuse	797	0.7	78	0.3	608	0.7	111	4.5
Kidnapping	172	0.1	9	--	102	0.1	61	2.5
Threats against the President	68	0.1	27	0.1	41	--	0	--
Property offenses	26,955	23.2 %	9,627	40.5 %	17,093	19 %	235	9.5 %
Fraudulent	22,802	19.6	7,880	33.1	14,859	16.5	63	2.5
Embezzlement	1,911	1.6	675	2.8	1,228	1.4	8	0.3
Fraud	18,655	16	6,430	27	12,180	13.5	45	1.8
Forgery	178	0.2	88	0.4	85	0.1	5	0.2
Counterfeiting	2,058	1.8	687	2.9	1,366	1.5	5	0.2
Other	4,153	3.6	1,747	7.3	2,234	2.5	172	6.9
Burglary	173	0.1	17	0.1	94	0.1	62	2.5
Larceny	2,987	2.6	1,498	6.3	1,410	1.6	79	3.2
Motor vehicle theft	254	0.2	24	0.1	212	0.2	18	0.7
Arson and explosives	338	0.3	70	0.3	262	0.3	6	0.2
Transportation of stolen property	325	0.3	104	0.4	216	0.2	5	0.2
Other property offenses	76	0.1	34	0.1	40	--	2	0.1
Drug offenses	50,925	43.8 %	2,531	10.6 %	47,670	52.9 %	724	29.3 %
Trafficking	46,243	39.8	2,264	9.5	43,329	48.1	650	26.3
Possession and other drug offenses	4,682	4	267	1.1	4,341	4.8	74	3
Public-order offenses	8,340	7.2 %	2,692	11.3 %	5,424	6 %	224	9.1 %
Regulatory	1,978	1.7	1,151	4.8	801	0.9	26	1.1
Agriculture	4	--	0	0	4	--	0	0
Antitrust	31	--	23	0.1	8	--	0	0
Food and drug	54	--	36	0.2	18	--	0	0
Transportation	185	0.2	118	0.5	64	0.1	3	0.1
Civil rights	135	0.1	17	0.1	113	0.1	5	0.2
Communications	77	0.1	51	0.2	26	--	0	0
Custom laws	75	0.1	43	0.2	32	--	0	0
Postal laws	73	0.1	59	0.2	13	--	1	--
Other regulatory offenses	1,344	1.2	804	3.4	523	0.6	17	0.7
Other	6,362	5.5	1,541	6.5	4,623	5.1	198	8
Tax law violations	872	0.7	393	1.7	476	0.5	3	0.1
Bribery	273	0.2	111	0.5	161	0.2	1	--
Perjury, contempt and intimidation	386	0.3	113	0.5	269	0.3	4	0.2
National defense	95	0.1	40	0.2	48	0.1	7	0.3
Escape	311	0.3	36	0.2	260	0.3	15	0.6
Racketeering and extortion	2,111	1.8	380	1.6	1,670	1.9	61	2.5
Gambling	60	0.1	32	0.1	27	--	1	--
Nonviolent sex offenses	1,678	1.4	137	0.6	1,442	1.6	99	4
Obscene material	65	0.1	11	--	54	0.1	0	0
Wildlife	79	0.1	58	0.2	21	--	0	0
Environmental	36	--	24	0.1	12	--	0	0
All other offenses	396	0.3	206	0.9	183	0.2	7	0.3
Weapon offenses	12,376	10.6 %	1,222	5.1 %	10,983	12.2 %	171	6.9 %
Immigration offenses	4,074	3.5 %	798	3.4 %	3,275	3.6 %	1	--
Misdemeanors	7,022	6 %	6,520	27.4 %	497	0.6 %	5	0.2 %
Fraudulent property offenses	634	0.5	576	2.4	58	0.1	0	0
Larceny	824	0.7	770	3.2	53	0.1	1	--
Drug possession	1,106	1	986	4.1	119	0.1	1	--
Immigration misdemeanors	215	0.2	174	0.7	41	--	0	0
Traffic offenses	2,238	1.9	2,162	9.1	76	0.1	0	0
Other misdemeanors	2,005	1.7	1,852	7.8	150	0.2	3	0.1

Note: In this table "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof; "Misdemeanors" includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and "Drug possession" also includes other drug misdemeanors.

-- Less than 0.5%.

^aTotal includes offenders whose offense category could not be determined.

Federal districts in the States of Texas, California, Florida, and Virginia had the greatest number of offenders under supervision during 2007



Not shown on map: District of Columbia (2,252), Guam/NMI (225), Puerto Rico (1,505), and Virgin Islands (224).
Source: Federal Probation Supervision Information System, fiscal year.

Table 7.2. Characteristics of federal offenders under supervision, October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2007

Offender characteristic	Total offenders under supervision		Type of supervision					
			Probation		Supervised release		Parole	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenders*	115,629	100 %	24,059	100 %	89,056	100 %	2,514	100 %
Gender								
Male	92,332	79.9 %	15,299	63.6 %	74,580	83.7 %	2,453	97.6 %
Female	22,895	19.8	8,371	34.8	14,463	16.2	61	2.4
Race								
White	67,795	58.6 %	15,114	62.8 %	51,655	58 %	1,026	40.8 %
Black/African American	40,914	35.4	6,665	27.7	32,841	36.9	1,408	56
American Indian/ Alaska Native	2,694	2.3	723	3	1,931	2.2	40	1.6
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	3,153	2.7	925	3.8	2,210	2.5	18	0.7
Other	501	0.4	179	0.7	317	0.4	5	0.2
Ethnicity								
Hispanic/Latino	23,474	20.3	3,642	15.1	19,564	22	268	10.7
Non Hispanic/Latino	91,281	78.9	19,846	82.5	69,219	77.7	2,216	88.1
Age								
Under 19 years	278	0.2 %	241	1 %	37	-- %	0	0 %
19-20	1,444	1.2	802	3.3	636	0.7	6	0.2
21-30	30,389	26.3	6,592	27.4	23,540	26.4	257	10.2
31-40	37,778	32.7	6,074	25.2	31,290	35.1	414	16.5
Over 40	45,298	39.2	9,928	41.3	33,535	37.7	1,835	73
Education								
Less than high school graduate	33,347	28.8 %	4,519	18.8 %	27,955	31.4 %	873	34.7 %
High school graduate	39,506	34.2	7,445	30.9	31,180	35	881	35
Some college	21,335	18.5	5,554	23.1	15,445	17.3	336	13.4
College graduate	8,175	7.1	3,031	12.6	5,067	5.7	77	3.1

-- Less than 0.5%

*Total includes offenders whose characteristics could not be determined.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS).

^bThere are 127 felony offenders for whom an offense category was unknown or indeterminable. These include 71 offenders under probation, 53 under supervised release, and 3 under parole.
Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS).

Table 7.3. Outcomes of probation supervision, by offense, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of probation terminations	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with—					
		Technical violations ^a				New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
		No violation	Drug use	Fugitive Status	Other		
All offenses	14,025	81.5 %	2.8 %	1.4 %	4.2 %	4.4 %	5.7 %
Felonies	7,837	80.7 %	2.5 %	1.5 %	4.2 %	3.6 %	7.5 %
Violent offenses	202	52 %	3 %	7.9 %	14.4 %	5 %	17.8 %
Murder	18	38.9	0	0	38.9	0	22.2
Assault	49	59.2	0	6.1	22.4	6.1	6.1
Robbery	67	49.3	9	6	3	1.5	31.3
Sexual abuse	52	55.8	0	11.5	17.3	11.5	3.8
Kidnapping	1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Threats against the President	15	46.7	0	20	0	0	33.3
Property offenses	3,978	83.8 %	2.5 %	1.5 %	4.4 %	3.4 %	4.4 %
Fraudulent	3,284	84.7	2.3	1.5	4	3.3	4.2
Embezzlement	258	85.3	2.7	1.6	4.7	3.9	1.9
Fraud	2,669	85.8	1.8	1.5	3.6	2.6	4.7
Forgery	28	85.7	0	3.6	0	7.1	3.6
Counterfeiting	329	75.7	5.8	1.2	6.7	8.2	2.4
Other	694	79.4	3.5	1.3	6.6	4	5.2
Burglary	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Larceny	578	79.4	3.5	1.6	7.4	3.6	4.5
Motor vehicle theft	24	79.2	4.2	0	0	4.2	12.5
Arson and explosives	38	78.9	2.6	0	2.6	2.6	13.2
Transportation of stolen property	33	84.8	3	0	6.1	3	3
Other property offenses	11	72.7	9.1	0	0	9.1	9.1
Drug offenses	1,521	73.1 %	2.8 %	1.2 %	4.3 %	3.2 %	16.8 %
Trafficking	1,405	72.4	3	1.3	4.5	3.1	17.5
Possession and other drug offenses	116	81.9	0.9	0.9	2.6	5.2	8.6
Public-order offenses	1,219	89.4 %	1 %	0.4 %	2.8 %	2.8 %	3.6 %
Regulatory	514	90.3	1.6	0.6	3.3	2.5	1.8
Agriculture	2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Antitrust	12	100	0	0	0	0	0
Food and drug	17	94.1	0	0	0	5.9	0
Transportation	44	88.6	2.3	0	2.3	2.3	4.5
Civil rights	9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Communications	17	100	0	0	0	0	0
Custom laws	27	96.3	0	0	3.7	0	0
Postal laws	26	80.8	0	0	7.7	7.7	3.8
Other regulatory offenses	360	89.7	1.9	0.8	3.6	2.5	1.4
Other	705	88.8	0.6	0.3	2.4	3	5
Tax law violations	161	91.3	0	0	0.6	1.2	6.8
Bribery	59	96.6	0	0	1.7	0	1.7
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	51	92.2	0	0	0	2	5.9
National defense	13	100	0	0	0	0	0
Escape	27	63	0	3.7	7.4	22.2	3.7
Racketeering and extortion	189	91	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.5	5.8
Gambling	36	97.2	2.8	0	0	0	0
Nonviolent sex offenses	45	77.8	4.4	0	4.4	6.7	6.7
Obscene material	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Wildlife	19	89.5	0	0	10.5	0	0
Environmental	19	94.7	0	0	0	0	5.3
All other offenses	76	77.6	0	0	6.6	10.5	5.3

Weapon offenses	572	73.3 %	3.7 %	1.4 %	4.9 %	4.5 %	12.2 %
Immigration offenses	304	79.3 %	3.3 %	2.6 %	5.6 %	6.9 %	2.3 %
Misdemeanors	6,188	82.5 %	3.1 %	1.4 %	4.2 %	5.3 %	3.4 %
Fraudulent property offense	372	92.5	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.6
Larceny	651	80.8	3.8	1.2	5.8	5.4	2.9
Drug possession	1,105	78.4	8.3	1.4	3.7	5.1	3.2
Immigration	304	66.8	1.3	1.6	3.9	24	2.3
Traffic offenses	2,416	84.4	1.4	1.5	4	4.8	3.9
Other misdemeanors	1,340	84	2.5	1.5	4.9	3.3	3.8

Notes: Offenses for 41 felony offenders could not be classified. In this table "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof; "Misdemeanors" includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and "Drug possession" also includes other drug misdemeanors.
 ^ Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aSupervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

^bSupervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS).

Table 7.4. Characteristics of offenders terminating probation supervision, October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2007

Offender characteristic	Number of probation terminations	Percent terminating probation with—					
		Technical violations ^a					Administrative case closures
		No violation	Drug use	Fugitive status	Other	New crime ^b	
All offenders^c	14,025	81.5 %	2.8 %	1.4 %	4.2 %	4.4 %	5.7 %
Gender							
Male	9,588	79.6 %	2.9 %	1.4 %	4.4 %	4.8 %	7 %
Female	4,297	85.2	2.5	1.6	4	3.7	3
Race							
White	9,055	83.3 %	2.8 %	1.3 %	3.6 %	4.1 %	4.9 %
Black/African American	3,813	78	2.8	1.6	4.9	4.9	7.7
American Indian/ Alaska Native	359	60.2	1.6	4.9	15.4	10	7.9
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	522	85.4	3.1	1	2.9	2.1	5.6
Other	103	89.3	0	1.9	1	3.9	3.9
Ethnicity							
Hispanic/Latino	2,092	79.6	2.8	2	4.9	6.7	4.1
Non Hispanic/Latino	11,719	81.7	2.8	1.4	4.1	4	6.1
Age							
Under 19 years	101	43.6 %	5.9 %	6.9 %	19.8 %	20.8 %	3 %
19-20	396	60.4	10.6	3.5	10.9	10.4	4.3
21-30	4,152	77.3	3.6	2	5.9	6.6	4.7
31-40	3,476	80.8	2.8	1.6	3.9	4.7	6.4
Over 40	5,747	86.8	1.6	0.8	2.5	2	6.4
Education							
Less than high school graduate	2,669	74.4 %	4 %	2.5 %	6.4 %	5.4 %	7.2 %
High school graduate	4,305	81.1	3.5	1.6	4.1	4.3	5.4
Some college	3,107	85.9	2.3	1	3.8	3	4.1
College graduate	1,730	92.3	0.6	0.2	1.3	1.5	4

^aViolation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

^bIncludes both "major" and "minor" offenses.

^cTotal includes offenders whose characteristics could not be determined.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS).

Table 7.5. Outcomes of supervised release, by offense, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of supervised release terminations	Percent of supervised releases terminating with --					Administrative case closures
		No violation	Drug use	Fugitive status	Other	New crime ^d	
All offenses	37,938	60.6 %	7.5 %	4 %	10 %	12.5 %	5.3 %
Felonies	37,313	60.5 %	7.5 %	4.1 %	10 %	12.6 %	5.3 %
Violent offenses	2,684	44.2	9.2	7.7	17.7	14.5	6.7 %
Murder	169	37.3	7.7	7.7	30.2	13	4.1
Assault	325	35.4	7.4	9.5	27.4	14.2	6.2
Robbery	1,805	45.4	10.5	7.5	13.9	15.5	7.3
Sexual abuse	314	49.4	4.8	5.4	23.9	10.8	5.7
Kidnapping	48	56.3	10.4	12.5	6.3	8.3	6.3
Threats against the President	23	30.4	4.3	13	30.4	13	8.7
Property offenses	7,893	68.9 %	5.1 %	3.4 %	9.6 %	9.2 %	3.8 %
Fraudulent	6,528	71.3	4.8	3	9	8.1	3.8
Embezzlement	557	86.5	1.4	1.1	5.2	3.6	2.2
Fraud	5,160	72	4.1	3.1	9	7.8	3.9
Forgery	56	69.6	7.1	3.6	5.4	14.3	0
Counterfeiting	755	55.5	11.5	3.6	12.2	13	4.2
Other	1,365	57.4	6.5	5.4	12.2	14.3	4.2
Burglary	75	33.3	12	5.3	17.3	28	4
Larceny	853	55.5	6.8	6.3	12.4	14.5	4.5
Motor vehicle theft	140	55	4.3	5.7	11.4	20	3.6
Arson and explosives	152	61.8	7.2	3.3	12.5	9.9	5.3
Transportation of stolen property	124	79	4	0.8	8.9	4	3.2
Other property offenses	21	76.2	0	9.5	4.8	9.5	0
Drug offenses	16,787	63.5 %	7.8 %	3.4 %	8.1 %	11.5 %	5.5 %
Trafficking	15,393	63	8.1	3.4	8.3	11.6	5.6
Possession and other drug offenses	1,394	69.4	4.7	3.7	6.9	10.3	5.1
Public-order offenses	2,637	74.1 %	3.2 %	2.8 %	8.3 %	7.3 %	4.2 %
Regulatory	602	80.2	3.2	2.8	5.5	5	3.3
Agriculture	1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Antitrust	9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Food and drug	13	100	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation	32	75	9.4	3.1	6.3	3.1	3.1
Civil rights	41	73.2	7.3	0	7.3	4.9	7.3
Communications	11	81.8	0	0	18.2	0	0
Custom laws	24	83.3	0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Postal laws	32	71.9	0	3.1	9.4	15.6	0
Other regulatory offenses	439	80.9	3	3.2	5	4.8	3.2
Other	2,035	72.3	3.2	2.9	9.2	8	4.5
Tax law violations	249	88	0	0.4	5.6	1.6	4.4
Bribery	59	96.6	1.7	0	0	0	1.7
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	101	72.3	5	0	7.9	11.9	3
National defense	18	66.7	11.1	11.1	5.6	5.6	0
Escape	182	40.7	11	11	14.8	18.1	4.4
Racketeering and extortion	715	74.1	3.5	2.2	7.4	7.3	5.5
Gambling	20	100	0	0	0	0	0
Nonviolent sex offenses	514	72.8	0.4	1.6	13.6	8.4	3.3
Obscene material	20	75	0	0	5	5	15
Wildlife	13	61.5	7.7	7.7	15.4	7.7	0
Environmental	8	^	^	^	^	^	^
All other offenses	136	61	6.6	7.4	8.1	11	5.9
Weapon offenses	5,151	44.8 %	12 %	5.3 %	14.1 %	17.7 %	6 %
Immigration offenses	2,131	46 %	6.1 %	5.9 %	9.3 %	25.9 %	6.8 %
Misdemeanors	625	69.9 %	7.5 %	2.2 %	9.6 %	6.2 %	4.5 %
Fraudulent property offense	56	85.7	1.8	1.8	5.4	5.4	0
Larceny	86	58.1	12.8	4.7	11.6	7	5.8
Drug possession	179	55.9	15.6	2.8	14	7.8	3.9
Immigration misdemeanors	31	83.9	0	3.2	0	3.2	9.7
Traffic offenses	98	75.5	4.1	2	9.2	6.1	3.1
Other misdemeanors	175	79.4	1.7	0.6	7.4	5.1	5.7

Note: Offenses for 30 felony offenders could not be determined. In this table "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof; "Misdemeanors" includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and "Drug possession" also includes other drug misdemeanors.

^a Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^b Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

^c Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a new "major" or "minor" offense.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Federal Probation and Supervision Information System.

Table 7.6. Characteristics of offenders terminating supervised release, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Offender characteristic	Number of supervised release terminations	Percent terminating supervised release with--					
		Technical violations ^a				New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
		No violation	Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenders^c	37,938	60.6 %	7.5 %	4 %	10 %	12.5 %	5.3 %
Gender							
Male	31,969	58.4 %	7.8 %	4.1 %	10.4 %	13.6 %	5.6
Female	5,967	72.3	5.9	3.5	7.8	6.7	3.9
Race							
White	22,715	63.8 %	7 %	4.1 %	8.9 %	11.1 %	5.1 %
Black/African American							
American Indian/ Alaska Native	13,050	56.2	8.4	3.6	10.7	15.4	5.7
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	1,195	36.8	7.5	9.4	26.4	14.3	5.6
Other	854	73.7	7.5	2.6	6.9	5.4	4
	105	74.3	1.9	4.8	4.8	7.6	6.7
Ethnicity							
Hispanic/Latino	8,905	58.7 %	6.6 %	5.2 %	10 %	14 %	5.4 %
Non Hispanic/Latino	28,982	61.2	7.8	3.7	10.1	12.1	5.2
Age							
Under 19 years	11	45.5 %	0 %	9.1 %	18.2 %	18.2 %	9.1 %
19-20	182	29.7	12	15.4	17.6	18.1	7.7
21-30	9,774	46	10	5.7	14.8	17.9	5.5
31-40	13,047	59.6	7.6	4.2	10	13.7	4.9
Over 40	14,918	71.4	5.7	2.7	6.9	7.9	5.4
Education							
Less than high school graduate	12,758	53.7 %	9.5 %	5.3 %	12 %	15 %	4.4 %
High school graduate	12,544	61.9	8.3	3.9	9.6	12.6	3.8
Some college	6,042	73.4	5.3	2.4	7.3	8.2	3.3
College graduate	1,934	86.4	1.6	1.1	4	3.4	3.6

^aViolation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

^bIncludes both "major" and "minor" offenses.

^cTotal includes offenders whose characteristics could not be determined.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS).

Table 7.7. Outcomes of parole, by offense, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of parole terminations	Percent of paroles terminating with--					Administrative case closures
		Technical violations ^a				New crime ^b	
		No violation	Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	1,241	62.9 %	6.6 %	3.6 %	6.5 %	12.1 %	8.2 %
Felonies	1,232	62.7 %	6.7 %	3.7 %	6.6 %	12.2 %	8.3 %
Violent offenses	482	55 %	7.7 %	4.4 %	8.5 %	15.4 %	9.1 %
Murder	69	58	7.2	5.8	7.2	13	8.7
Negligent manslaughter	1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Assault	38	57.9	7.9	2.6	5.3	13.2	13.2
Robbery	285	50.5	8.4	4.6	7.7	18.6	10.2
Sexual abuse	50	66	8	0	16	4	6
Kidnapping	39	66.7	2.6	7.7	10.3	10.3	2.6
Property offenses	120	72.5 %	6.7 %	2.5 %	3.3 %	11.7 %	3.3 %
Fraudulent	39	74.4	5.1	2.6	2.6	7.7	7.7
Embezzlement	3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Fraud	26	76.9	3.8	3.8	0	7.7	7.7
Forgery	6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Counterfeiting	4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Other	81	71.6	7.4	2.5	3.7	13.6	1.2
Burglary	20	55	15	0	15	15	0
Larceny	49	79.6	2	4.1	0	12.2	2
Motor vehicle theft	5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Arson and explosives	4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Transportation of stolen property	1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Other property offenses	2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Drug offenses	434	67.7 %	6.5 %	2.8 %	3.9 %	10.1 %	9 %
Trafficking	385	67.8	6.2	2.6	3.4	10.6	9.4
Possession and other drug offenses	49	67.3	8.2	4.1	8.2	6.1	6.1
Public-order offenses	123	69.1 %	4.1 %	1.6 %	8.1 %	7.3 %	9.8 %
Regulatory	8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Agriculture	1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Transportation	2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Civil rights	2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Postal laws	1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Other regulatory offenses	2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Other	115	68.7	3.5	1.7	7.8	7.8	10.4
Tax law violations	2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bribery	1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	2	^	^	^	^	^	^
National defense	4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Escape	9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Racketeering and extortion	28	71.4	^	3.6	7.1	7.1	10.7
Nonviolent sex offenses	60	70	3.3	0	8.3	6.7	11.7
Obscene material	1	^	^	^	^	^	^
All other offenses	8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Weapon offenses	70	54.3 %	5.7 %	10 %	12.9 %	12.9 %	4.3 %
Immigration offenses	1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Misdemeanors	9	^	^	^	^	^	^

Note: In this table "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Tax law violations" include tax fraud; "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and "Drug possession" also includes other drug misdemeanors.

^ Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aSupervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

^bSupervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a new "major" or "minor" offense.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS).

Table 7.8. Characteristics of offenders terminating parole, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Offender characteristic	Number of parole terminations	Percent terminating parole with—					
		Technical violations ^a				New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
		No violation	Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenders^c	1,241	62.9 %	6.6 %	3.6 %	6.5 %	12.1 %	8.2 %
Gender							
Male	1,209	62.7 %	6.7 %	3.4 %	6.5 %	12.3 %	8.4 %
Female	31	74.2	3.2	12.9	9.7	0	0
Race							
White	595	73.1 %	3.7 %	2.2 %	4.9 %	8.9 %	7.2 %
Black/African American	616	53.1	9.6	5	8	15.4	8.9
American Indian/ Alaska Native	20	50	5	5	15	10	15
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	5	^	^	^	^	^	^
	1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Ethnicity							
Hispanic/Latino	132	71.2 %	2.3 %	0.8 %	3.8 %	12.9 %	9.1 %
Non Hispanic/Latino	1,101	62	7.2	4	6.9	11.8	8.1
Age							
Under 19 years	0	^	^	^	^	^	^
19-20	0	^	^	^	^	^	^
21-30	146	77.4 %	4.1 %	0	6.8 %	6.8 %	4.8 %
31-40	155	62.6	6.5	3.9 %	6.5	14.8	5.8
Over 40	939	60.7	7	4.2	6.5	12.5	9.2
Education							
Less than high school graduate	415	56.4 %	8.4 %	3.6 %	6 %	14.9 %	10.6 %
High school graduate	445	67	5.8	4.3	6.3	10.1	6.5
Some college	138	70.3	5.1	0.7	4.3	12.3	7.2
College graduate	40	82.5	0	2.5	5	2.5	7.5

^ Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aViolation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

^bIncludes both "major" and "minor" offenses.

^cTotal includes offenders whose characteristics could not be determined.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS).

Table 7.9. Admissions and releases of federal prisoners, by offense, October 1, 2006-September 30, 2007

Most serious original offense of conviction	Prisoners admitted				Prisoners released			Population at end of year	Net population change
	Population at start of year	District court			First release				
		1 year or less	Over 1 year	All other	1 year or less	Over 1 year	All other		
All prisoners^a	170,039	11,499	49,794	10,640	11,847	42,591	11,188	176,346	6,307
Violent offenses	12,789	99	1,833	1,282	109	1,899	1,528	12,467	-322
Murder/manslaughter ^b	1,338	2	118	127	1	75	109	1,400	62
Assault	933	65	338	210	80	258	252	956	23
Robbery	8,653	22	1,102	764	20	1,330	934	8,257	-396
Sexual abuse ^b	1,184	10	182	129	6	169	159	1,171	-13
Kidnaping	613	0	74	32	1	47	38	633	20
Threats against the President	68	0	19	20	1	20	36	50	-18
Property offenses	9,601	1,804	4,526	1,918	1,853	3,995	2,071	9,930	329
Fraudulent	7,616	1,550	3,852	1,349	1,578	3,333	1,468	7,988	372
Embezzlement	274	59	106	46	73	124	47	241	-33
Fraud ^b	6,597	1,371	3,383	1,033	1,382	2,885	1,100	7,017	420
Forgery	125	23	53	36	23	56	42	116	-9
Counterfeiting	620	97	310	234	100	268	279	614	-6
Other	1,985	254	674	569	275	662	603	1,942	-43
Burglary	177	8	58	57	9	47	67	177	0
Larceny ^b	646	175	238	326	190	230	363	602	-44
Motor vehicle theft	128	17	17	34	17	32	40	107	-21
Arson and explosives	197	2	46	19	2	45	16	201	4
Transportation of stolen property	112	7	40	15	9	40	19	106	-6
Other property other offenses ^b	725	45	275	118	48	268	98	749	24
Drug offenses	92,315	1,024	22,108	4,078	1,105	18,371	4,152	95,897	3,582
Trafficking	92,102	955	22,066	3,962	1,018	18,330	4,033	95,704	3,602
Possession and drug offenses	213	69	42	116	87	41	119	193	-20
Public-order offenses	9,788	629	3,786	715	667	2,527	768	10,956	1,168
Regulatory	1,245	149	721	145	160	506	135	1,459	214
Other	8,543	480	3,065	570	507	2,021	633	9,497	954
Tax law violations ^c	382	101	217	28	92	183	26	427	45
Bribery	67	14	37	3	12	30	3	76	9
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	127	37	50	18	39	59	25	109	-18
National defense	105	2	32	7	2	24	10	110	5
Escape	112	49	223	98	44	87	95	256	144
Racketeering and extortion	5,021	66	1,085	131	79	1,100	159	4,965	-56
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor	6	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	-3
Nonviolent sex offenses	251	7	51	15	7	34	24	259	8
Obscene material ^f	2,216	13	1,297	88	9	412	89	3,104	888
Traffic	103	158	12	125	182	15	137	64	-39
Wildlife	8	2	2	2	5	3	3	3	-5
Environmental	18	4	6	1	3	13	1	12	-6
All other offenses	127	27	53	54	33	58	61	109	-18
Weapon offenses	24,019	265	6,551	1,683	263	4,985	1,652	25,618	1,599
Immigration offenses	19,989	7,493	10,510	803	7,660	10,367	815	19,953	-36

^aAn offense category could not be determined for 1,538 prisoners at the start of fiscal year 2007 and 1,525 prisoners at the end of fiscal year 2007.

^bIn this table, "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" exclude fraudulent property offenses and include destruction of property and trespassing;

^c"Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof.

Table 7.10. Characteristics of federal prison population, October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2007

Offender characteristic	Number	Percent
All prisoners^a	176,346	100 %
Gender		
Male	164,323	93.2 %
Female	12,023	6.8
Race		
White	102,345	58 %
Black/African American	68,314	38.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,099	1.8
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islan	2,588	1.5
Ethnicity		
Hispanic/Latino	55,345	31.4 %
Non Hispanic/Latino	121,001	68.6
Age		
Under 19 years	99	0.1 %
19-20	1,139	0.6
21-30	46,143	26.2
31-40	66,377	37.6
Over 40	62,586	35.5
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	130,251	74 %
Non U.S. citizen	45,779	26

Note: Percentages in this table are based on non-missing characteristics. Total includes 1,525 prisoners whose offense category could not be determined. Of the 176,346 prisoners in BOP facilities, 1% were old law offenders.

Table 7.11. Average time to first release and percent of sentence served, for prisoners released by standard methods, October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2007

Most serious original offense of conviction	Number of prisoners released^a	Mean time served	Median time served	Percent of sentence served
All prisoners^b	49,001	34.7 mo	23.6 mo	87.9 %
Violent offenses	1,960	69.4 mo	52.3 mo	88.2 %
Murder/manslaughter	70	79.5	60	88.7
Assault	330	29.9	23.3	88.2
Robbery	1,320	79.8	62.3	88.3
Sexual abuse	174	56.6	35.3	87.5
Kidnaping	45	105.4	91.5	87.4
Threats against the President	21	30.3	28	89.9
Property offenses	5,468	19.1 mo	13.9 mo	87.7 %
Fraudulent	4,554	17.8	13.1	87.5
Embezzlement	183	13.1	10.5	86.4
Fraud ^c	3,943	18.2	13.1	87.5
Forgery	76	14	12.6	88.3
Counterfeiting	352	17.3	13.8	88
Other	914	25.1	18.3	88.7
Burglary	56	31.1	22.2	88.7
Larceny	404	18.8	12	89.9
Motor vehicle theft	47	24.1	18.3	88.8
Arson and explosives	47	48	40	87.8
Transportation of stolen property	45	25.1	15.7	87.9
Other property offenses	315	28.9	24	88
Drug offenses	14,891	52.4 mo	40.1 mo	87.7 %
Trafficking	14,775	52.7	40.1	87.7
Possession and other drug offenses	116	13.2	6	88.4
Public-order offenses	2,939	32.7 mo	21 mo	87.5 %
Regulatory	632	23	15.9	87.5
Other	2,307	35.3	23.6	87.5
Tax law violations	254	16.3	12	87.5
Bribery	37	15.4	13.1	87.2
Perjury	95	17.4	10.5	87.8
National defense	26	31.7	23.9	87.4
Escape	123	21	13.1	89.1
Racketeering and extortion	1,023	51.6	40.1	87.4
Liquor	3	^	^	^
Nonviolent sex offenses	38	46.1	34	87.8
Obscene material	397	35.2	28.8	87.4
Traffic	197	4.1	1	81.9
Wildlife	8	^	^	^
Environmental	16	18.6	10.9	87.4
All other offenses	90	20.3	13.5	87.9
Weapon offenses	5,169	44.9 mo	35.7 mo	88.4 %
Immigration offenses	17,964	18.8 mo	13.1 mo	88.1 %

Note: Methods for calculating average time served and percent of sentence served differ from those used in the 1993 and prior compendia. In this table, "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses, and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof.

^a Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^b This column excludes prisoners who left federal prison by extraordinary means, such as death, sentence commutation, and treaty transfer. The total number of prisoners who left prison due to extraordinary means in fiscal year 2007 was 5,437.

^c All prisoners include 610 prisoners whose offense was unclassifiable or not a violation of U.S. Code.

Table 7.12. Characteristics of first releases from prison, all releases, by offense, October 1, 2006 - September 30, 2007

Offender characteristic	Total number of released offenders	Percent of released offenders convicted of--								
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Immigration offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other		Weapon offenses
Number of releases	54,438	54,438	2,008	4,911	937	19,476	666	2,528	5,248	18,027
Gender										
Male	48,874	89.9 %	92.1 %	75.9 %	83.7 %	87.6 %	78.7 %	87.3 %	96.8 %	94.9 %
Female	5,514	10.1	7.9	24.1	16.3	12.4	21.3	12.7	3.2	5.1
Race										
White	40,797	75 %	45.1 %	67.5 %	64.9 %	67 %	73.9 %	75.3 %	49.4 %	97 %
Black/African American	11,968	22	35.9	28.6	24.7	30.4	21.9	19.2	47.9	2.5
Native American/Alaska Native	769	1.4	17.3	0.5	6.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.2
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	854	1.6	1.7	3.5	3.6	1.8	3.3	4.3	1.2	0.2
Ethnicity										
Hispanic/Latino	27,511	50.6 %	8.2 %	20.5 %	11.2 %	42.8 %	22 %	17.4 %	13.3 %	91.3 %
Non Hispanic/Latino	26,877	49.4	91.8	79.5	88.8	57.2	78	82.6	86.7	8.7
Age										
Under 19 years	116	0.2 %	0.4 %	0.1 %	0.5 %	0.1 %	0 %	0.1 %	0 %	0.4 %
19-20	999	1.8	1.3	1.4	3.1	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.6	2.8
21-30	16,989	31.2	29.5	22.7	32.1	30	24.9	18.2	37.1	35.7
31-40	19,225	35.3	28.3	30.5	28.1	36.5	31.7	28.3	34.4	38.3
Over 40	17,057	31.4	40.4	45.4	36.2	31.8	42.4	53.1	27.9	22.9
Citizenship										
U.S. citizen	28,914	53.3 %	95.5 %	75.4 %	93.2 %	67.6 %	81.6 %	86 %	92.1 %	7.3 %
Non U.S. citizen	25,375	46.7	4.5	24.6	6.8	32.4	18.4	14	7.9	92.7

Note: Totals include prisoners whose offense category could not be determined. Percentages in this table are based on non-missing characteristics. Of the 54,438 total releases 54,341 (or 99.8%) were new law releases.

Methodology

Data sources | Reporting period | Table construction and interpretation | Unit of analysis | Offense classification | Related reading

Data sources

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) database is the data source for *Federal Justice Statistics 2007 – Statistical Tables*. The FJSP is presently constructed from source files provided by the U.S. Marshals Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, United States Sentencing Commission, and U.S. Bureau of Prisons. The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, in addition to providing data describing defendants in cases processed by the federal judiciary, provides data describing defendants processed by the federal pretrial services agencies and the federal probation and supervision service. Federal law prohibits the use of these files for any purposes other than research or statistics. A description of the source agency data files is provided in the table at the end of this section.

Reporting period

Wherever possible, matters or cases have been selected according to the event which occurred during fiscal year 2007 (October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2007). Files, which are organized by their source agencies according to fiscal year, nonetheless include some pertinent records in later years' files. Tabulations of suspects in matters concluded during fiscal year 2007 have been assembled from source files containing records of 2007 matters concluded, which were entered into the data system during fiscal years 2006 or 2007.

The availability of particular items of information is affected by the data source. Data on prosecutors' decisions prior to court filing are provided for cases investigated by U.S. attorneys, but not for those handled by other litigating divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). In comparison, cases handled by the DOJ criminal division enter the database once they are filed in U.S. district court.

Table construction and interpretation

The tables report events that occurred during fiscal year 2007. Generally the tables include both individual and organizational defendants. Organizational defendants are not included in tables describing defendants sentenced to incarceration, and offenders under post-conviction supervision. Juvenile offenders who are charged as adults are included in the reported statistics.

Unit of analysis

In federal law enforcement and prosecution (section 1) and federal pretrial, adjudication, sentencing, and appeals (section 2), the unit of analysis is a combination of a person (or corporation) and a matter or case. If the same person is involved in three different criminal cases during the period specified in the table, then the person is counted three times in the tabulation. A single criminal case involving a corporate defendant and four individual defendants is counted five times in the tabulation. In section 3 on federal corrections and supervision, the unit of analysis is a person entering custody or supervision, a person leaving custody or supervision, or a person in custody or supervision at yearend. A person, who terminated probation twice in the indicated period, such as with a violation and again after reinstatement, is counted as two terminations of probation.

Interpretation

The tables are constructed to permit the user to make valid comparisons of numbers within each table, and to compare percentage rates across tables. The total numbers of subjects in the tables that are based on records linked between two files are generally less than the total number of records in either source file. Comparisons of absolute numbers across two or more of these tables and other data sources are not necessarily valid.

Offense classifications

Procedure

The offense classification procedure used in this *Federal Justice Statistics, 2007—Statistical Tables* is based on the classification system followed by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Specific offenses are combined to form the BJS categories shown in the *Federal Justice Statistics, 2007—Statistical Tables*.

Offense categories for federal arrestees are based on the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) offense classifications, which are converted into U.S. Marshals' four-digit offense codes, and are aggregated into the offense categories shown in the tables. These categories are similar, but may not be directly comparable to the BJS offense categories used in other tables for 2007. For data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, which include United States Code citations but do not include the Administrative Office offense classifications, United States Code titles and sections are translated into the Administrative Office classification system and then aggregated into the offense categories used in the tables.

Felony/misdemeanor distinctions

Felony and misdemeanor distinctions are provided where possible. Felony offenses are those with a maximum penalty of more than 1 year in prison. Misdemeanor offenses are those with a maximum penalty of up to 1 year. Felonies and misdemeanors are further classified using the maximum term of imprisonment authorized. Section 3559, U.S. Code, Title 18, classifies offenses according to the following schedule:

Felonies

- **Class A felony** — life imprisonment, or if the maximum penalty is death.
- **Class B felony** — 25 years or more.
- **Class C felony** —less than 25 years but more than 10 years.
- **Class D felony** —less than 10 years but more than 5 years.
- **Class E felony**— less than 5 years but more than 1 year.

Misdemeanors

- **Class A misdemeanor** —1 year or less but more than 1 month.
- **Class B misdemeanor**—6 months or less but more than 30 days.
- **Class C misdemeanor**—30 days or less but more than 5 days.
- **Infraction**—5 days or less, or if no imprisonment is authorized.

Felony and misdemeanor distinctions are provided where the data permit these distinctions. Arrest and prosecution tables do not use this distinction because many suspects cannot be so classified at the arrest and investigation stages in the criminal justice process. This distinction is

not made for pretrial release or detention because the Pretrial Services Agency no longer gathers this information. Adjudication and sentencing tables distinguish between felony and misdemeanor offenses, as do supervision tables.

Most serious offense selection

Where more than one offense is charged or adjudicated, the most serious offense (the one that may or did result in the most severe sentence) is used to classify offenses. The offense description may change as the criminal justice process proceeds. Tables indicate whether investigated, charged, or adjudicated offenses are used. In the prosecution tables, the most serious offense is based on the criminal lead charge as determined by the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the criminal proceeding. In pretrial tables, the major charged offense is based upon the Administrative Office's offense severity classification system, as determined by the pretrial officer responsible for the case. To select this offense, the officer ranks offenses according to severity based on maximum imprisonment, type of crime, and maximum fines. In adjudication tables, the most serious offense charged is the one that has the most severe potential sentence. For sentencing tables, conviction offenses are based on statutory maximum penalties. In appeals tables, the offenses are classified by the offense of conviction. In the supervision tables, the most serious offense of conviction is either the one having the longest sentence imposed or, if equal sentences were imposed or there was no imprisonment, the offense carrying the highest severity code as determined by the Administrative Office's offense severity code ranking.

Offense categories

For offense categories in all text tables, the following conditions apply:

- **"Murder"** includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
- **"Sexual abuse"** includes only violent sex offenses.
- **"Fraud"** excludes tax fraud.
- **"Larceny"** excludes transportation of stolen property.
- **"Other property felonies"** excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespass.
- **"Tax law violations"** includes tax fraud.
- **"Obscene material"** denotes the mail or transport thereof.
- **"Wildlife"** includes offenses previously included in the "Migratory birds" category.
- **"Environmental"** includes some offenses previously included in the "Agriculture" and "Other Regulatory" categories.
- **"All other offenses"** includes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.
- **"Misdemeanors"** includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.
- **"Drug possession"** also includes other drug misdemeanors.

Glossary

A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z

A

Acquittal—a legal judgment that determines a defendant is free of a charge of an offense, by reasonable doubt, verdict, sentence, or other legal process.

Administrative case closure—terminating or closing a community supervision case for administrative reasons such as an offender's long-term hospitalization, death, deportation, incarceration in an unrelated case, or at the administrative discretion of the Chief Probation Officer.

Affirmed—to assert (as a judgment or decree) as valid or confirmed such as in the appellate courts, a decree or order declared valid stands as rendered in the lower court.

Agriculture violations—violations of federal statutes concerning agriculture and conservation. Federal statutes related to agriculture include the Agricultural Acts (7 U.S.C., except sections on food stamps related to fraud), Insecticide Act, Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, laws concerning plant quarantine and inspection, and laws that protect animals used in research. Federal statutes related to conservation include laws concerning soil and water conservation and wildlife conservation.

Antitrust violations—offenses related to federal antitrust statutes enacted by Congress that protect trade and commerce from unlawful restraints, price fixing, monopolies, and discrimination in pricing or in furnishing services or facilities.

Appeal—a legal proceeding by which a case is brought before a higher court for the review of a judgment or decision of a lower court.

Appeals, U.S. Court of—intermediate appellate courts in the United States federal court system that review the final decisions of the district courts within their federal judicial circuits, when challenged. U.S. courts of appeal are higher than the U.S. district courts but lower than the U.S. Supreme Court (or court of last resort). There are 13 U.S. courts of appeal in the federal system, representing the 12 judicial circuits and the federal circuit.

Appellant—one who requests that a judicial decision or decree be reviewed by a higher court or by another jurisdiction; opposite of appellee.

Appellee—the party against whom an appeal is taken; opposite of appellant.

Arson—willfully or maliciously setting, or attempting to set, fire to any property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. See also, explosives.

Assault—the threat of, attempt to, or the intentional infliction of bodily harm against anyone within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States or against any government official, foreign official, official guest, internationally protected person, or any officer or employee of the United States. Assault also includes certain violations of the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

B

Bail—the temporary release of a defendant in exchange for security or money promised for the defendant's due appearance.

Booking—a procedure following an arrest in which information about the arrest and the suspect are recorded.

Bribery—offering or promising anything of value with the intent to influence a person unlawfully, especially a public official in a position of trust. This type of bribery generally applies to bank employees, officers or employees of the federal government, witnesses, or any common carrier. Bribery also includes soliciting or receiving anything of value in consideration of aiding a person to obtain employment with the federal government. Also, receiving or soliciting any remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or any kind in return for purchasing, ordering, leasing, or recommending purchasing any good, service, or facility.

Burglary—breaking and entering into property with the intent to steal within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Includes breaking and entering into any official bank, credit union, savings and loan institution, post office, vessel or steamboat assigned to the use of mail service, or personal property of the United States; or breaking the seal or lock of any carrier facility containing interstate or foreign shipments of freight.

C

Career offender—defendants are counted as career offenders if they are age 18 or older at the time of the instant offense, if the instant offense of conviction is a felony—that is either a violent crime or a drug crime—and if they have at least two prior felony convictions.

Case—With respect to tables describing federal prisoners, a case is considered to be a judicial proceeding for the determination of a controversy between parties wherein rights are enforced or protected, or wrongs are prevented or redressed, or any proceeding judicial in nature.

Civil rights violations—violations of civil liberties guaranteed to United States citizens by the Constitution and by acts of Congress. These include the 13th and 14th amendments to the Constitution and the Civil Rights Acts enacted after the Civil War, and more recently in 1957 and 1964.

Collateral bond—an agreement made as a condition of pretrial release that requires the defendant to post property valued at the full bail amount as an assurance of his or her intention to appear at trial.

Communication violations—violations covering areas of communication such as the Communications Act of 1934 (including wire-tapping and wire interception). A communication is ordinarily considered a deliberate interchange of thoughts or opinions between two or more persons.

Community confinement—community confinement may be imposed as a condition of probation or supervised release. Community confinement means residence in a community treatment center, halfway house, restitution center, mental health facility, alcohol or drug rehabilitation center, or other community facility; and participation in gainful employment, employment search efforts, community service, vocational training, treatment, educational programs, or similar facility-approved programs during nonresidential hours. Under the federal sentencing guidelines, community confinement may be a substitute for imprisonment on a day-to-day basis for defendants with a guideline maximum of less than 16 months of imprisonment.

Commutation of sentence—a change of legal penalty or punishment to a lesser one such as having a federal criminal sentence reduced by the executive clemency of the President of the United States.

Complaint—a written statement of the essential facts constituting the offense charged, with an offer to prove the fact, so that a prosecution may be instituted. The complaint may be taken out or filed by the victim, the police officer, the district attorney, or other interested party.

Concurrent sentence—a sentence such as a prison term to be served at the same time as another sentence or prison term, rather than one after the other. One 3-year sentence and one 5-year sentence, if served concurrently, result in a maximum sentence of five years. See also, consecutive sentence.

Conditional release—With respect to tables describing federal prisoners, conditional release refers to a pretrial defendant released from detention to the community contingent upon any combination of restrictions deemed necessary to guarantee the defendant's appearance at trial or to safeguard the community.

Consecutive sentence—sentences or prison terms for two or more offenses that follow one after the other. Two 3-year sentences and one 5-year sentence, if served consecutively, result in a maximum sentence of 11 years. See also, concurrent sentence.

Conspiracy—an agreement by two or more persons to commit or to effect the commission of an unlawful act or to use unlawful means to accomplish an act that is not in itself unlawful; also any overt act in furtherance of the agreement. A person charged with conspiracy is classified under the alleged substantive offense.

Continuing criminal enterprise—a felony committed as part of a continuing series of violations, which is undertaken by a person in concert with five or more other persons with respect to whom such person occupies a position of organizer, a supervisory position, or any other position of management, and from which such person obtains substantial income or resources.

Conviction—the final judgment (or verdict) in a criminal trial, which finds the defendant guilty. A conviction includes pleas of guilty and nolo contendere, and excludes final judgments expunged by pardon, reversed, set aside, or otherwise rendered invalid.

Corporate defendant—the defendant in a case is an entity, a collection of persons, or a business or corporation, not an individual person.

Corporate surety—With respect to tables describing federal prisoners, a surety is one who has entered into a bond (or an agreement) to give surety for another. As a condition of pretrial release, the defendant enters into an agreement that requires a third party such as a bail bondsman to promise to pay the full bail amount in the event that the defendant fails to appear in court. See also, surety bond.

Counterfeiting—falsely making, forging, or altering obligations with a view to deceive or defraud, by passing the copy or thing forged for that which is original or genuine. Counterfeiting applies to any obligation or security of the United States, foreign obligation or security, coin or bar stamped at any mint in the United States, money order issued by the United States Postal Service, domestic or foreign stamp, or seal of any department or agency of the United States. Includes passing, selling, attempting to pass or sell, or bringing into the United States any of the above falsely made articles. Also, making, selling, or possessing any plates or stones (or any other thing or instrument) used for printing counterfeit obligations or securities of the United States, foreign obligations or securities, government transportation requests, or postal stamp; or knowingly and intentionally trafficking in falsified labels affixed to phono records, motion pictures, or audio visual works.

Courts—judicial power is vested pursuant to Article III of the Constitution in the following federal courts: The U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and the U.S. district court for the District of Columbia. See also, Appeals U.S. Court of, and District court, U.S.

Criminal career—the longitudinal sequence of crimes committed by an individual offender.

Criminal history category—a quantification of the defendant's prior criminal record and the defendant's propensity to recidivate under the federal sentencing guidelines. Guideline criminal history categories range from Category I (primarily first-time offenders) to Category VI (career offenders).

Custom laws—violations regarding taxes which are payable upon goods and merchandise imported or exported. Includes the duties, toll, tribute, or tariff payable upon merchandise exported or imported.

D

Deadly or dangerous weapon—an instrument capable of inflicting death or serious bodily injury.

Declination—a prosecutor's decision not to file a case in a matter received for investigation. With respect to tables describing federal prisoners, excluded are immediate declinations where a prosecutor spent less than one hour on the case.

Defendant—the party against whom relief or recovery is sought in an action or suit, or the accused party in a criminal case.

Departure—under the federal sentencing guidelines, the term used to describe a sentence imposed that is outside the applicable guideline sentencing range. A court may depart when it finds an aggravating or mitigating circumstance of a kind, or to a degree, not adequately taken into consideration by the Sentencing Commission in formulating the guidelines that should result in a sentence different from that described. See also, substantial assistance.

Deportation or Treaty Transfer—the act of expelling a foreigner from a country, usually to the country of origin due to the commission of a crime or prior criminal record.

Deposit bond—an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of pretrial release that requires the defendant to post a fraction of the bail before he or she is released to the community.

Detainer—a notification sent by a prosecutor, judge, or other official, such as a law enforcement officer, advising a prison official that a prisoner is wanted to answer for criminal charges, and to request the prisoner's continued detention or notification of the prisoner's impending release.

Detention—the legally authorized confinement of persons after arrest, whether before or during prosecution. With respect to tables describing federal prisoners, only those persons held two or more days are classified as detained.

Dismissal—termination of a case before trial or other final judgment, including nolle prosequi and deferred prosecution.

Disposition—the decision made on a case brought before a criminal court.

District court, U.S.—trial courts with general federal jurisdiction over cases involving federal laws or offenses and actions between citizens of different states.

District of Columbia—the jurisdiction of the U.S. district court for the District of Columbia. With respect to tables describing federal prisoners, this jurisdiction includes federal offenses prosecuted in U.S. district courts and, except for tables based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, excludes violations of the District of Columbia Code and cases prosecuted in the District of Columbia Superior Court.

Drug distribution—delivery (other than by administering or dispensing) of a controlled substance. The term "controlled substance" means any drug or other substance, or immediate precursor, included in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V of part B of subchapter I of Chapter 13 (Drug Abuse, Prevention, and Control), Title 21 (Food and Drugs). The term does not include distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages, or tobacco, as those terms are defined or used in subtitle E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Drug offenses—offenses under federal or state laws prohibiting the manufacture, import, export, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled or counterfeit substance, or the possession of a controlled or counterfeit substance with the intent to manufacture, import, export, distribute, or dispense the substance. Drug offenses include using any communication facilities that cause or facilitate a felony under title 21, or furnishing fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions, as well as any other unspecified drug-related offense. See also, distribution, possession, and drug trafficking.

Drug trafficking—knowingly and intentionally importing or exporting any controlled substance in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. § 812). Drug trafficking includes manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, selling, or possessing with the intent to manufacture,

distribute, or sell a controlled substance or a counterfeit substance. It also includes exporting any controlled substance in schedules I through V, and the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance in schedule I or II, for the purposes of unlawful importation. Also includes the making or distributing of any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container, or removing or obliterating the label or symbol of any drug or container. Knowingly opening, maintaining, or managing any place for manufacturing, distributing, or using any controlled substance are also included in drug trafficking.

Dual and Successive Prosecution Policy (Petite Policy)—Prosecutorial guidelines used to determine whether to bring a federal prosecution based substantially on a defendant's repetition of the same act(s) or transactions involved in a prior state or federal proceeding for a defendant.

E

Embezzlement—the fraudulent appropriation of property by a person to whom such property has been lawfully entrusted. Includes offenses committed by bank officers or employees, officers or employees of the United States Postal Service, officers of lending, credit, or insurance institutions, and any officer or employee of a corporation or association engaged in commerce as a common carrier. The fraudulent appropriations of property by court officers of the U.S. courts and officers or employees of the United States are also included. Stealing from employment and training funds, stealing from programs receiving federal funds and Indian tribal organizations, and selling, conveying, or disposing of any money, property, records, or thing of value to the United States or any department thereof without authority are also included in embezzlement.

Environmental offenses—violations of federal law enacted to protect the environment, such as the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act. Environmental protection laws protect the safety and well-being of communities from excessive and unnecessary emission of environmental pollutants.

Escape—departing or attempting to depart from the custody of a correctional institution; a judicial, correctional, or law enforcement officer; or a hospital where one is committed for drug abuse or drug dependency treatment. Knowingly advising, aiding, assisting, or procuring the escape or attempted escape of any person from a correctional facility, an officer, or the above-mentioned hospital as well as concealing an escapee. Providing or attempting to provide to an inmate in prison a prohibited object; or making, possessing, obtaining, or attempting to make or obtain a prohibited object. Instigating, assisting, attempting to cause, or causing any mutiny or riot at any federal penal, detention, or correctional facility, or conveying into any of these institutions any dangerous instrumentalities are also included.

Exclusion—the rule of evidence that disallows evidence secured by illegal means and in bad faith to be introduced in a criminal trial.

Expiration of sentence—the completion of a prison sentence by standard means. See releases from prison.

Explosives—violations of federal law involving the importation, manufacture, distribution, and storage of explosive material. Includes the unlawful receipt, possession or transportation of explosives without a license, where prohibited by law, or using explosives during the commission of a felony. Also includes violations relating to dealing in stolen explosives, using mail or other form of communication to threaten an individual with explosives, and possessing explosive materials at an airport. See also, arson.

F

Failure to appear—willful absence from any court appointment.

Felony—a crime which involves a potential punishment of 1 year or longer in prison or a crime punishable by death. According to 18 U.S.C. § 3559, felonies are classified based on the maximum imprisonment term authorized by the law describing the offense. The five felony classes—A, B, C, D, and E—include life imprisonment or if the maximum penalty is death (Class A felony), if the maximum penalty is 25 years or more (Class B felony), if the maximum penalty is less than 25 years but more than 10 years (Class C felony), if the maximum penalty is less than 10 years but more than 5 years (Class D felony), and if the maximum penalty is less than 5 years but more than 1 year (Class E felony).

Filing—the initiation of a criminal case in U.S. district court by formal submission to the court of a charging document alleging that one or more named persons have committed one or more specified offenses.

Financial conditions—monetary conditions upon which the release of a defendant before trial are contingent, including deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond. See also the specific definitions for these bond types.

Fine—a monetary penalty imposed as punishment for an offense.

First release— With respect to federal prisoners, first release refers to prisoners released from the Federal Bureau of Prisons for the first time after their commitment by a U.S. district court, and excludes offenders returned to prison after their first release to supervision.

Food and drug violations—violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, including regulations for clean and sanitary movement of animals, adulteration or misbranding of any food or drug, failure to transmit information about prescription drugs, and intent to defraud and distribute adulterated material.

Forgery—falsely making or materially altering a document with the intent to defraud. Forgery includes the intent to pass-off as genuine falsified documents such as a United States Postal Service money order, postmarking stamp or impression, obligation or security of the United States, a foreign obligation, security, or bank note. Also included are a contractors' bond, bid, or public record; deed; power of attorney; letters patent; seal of a court or any department or agency of the United States government; the signature of a judge or court officer; ships' papers; documents on entry of vessels; customs matters; or coin or bar. Forgery also includes making, possessing, selling, or printing plates or stones for counterfeiting obligations or securities, and detaching, altering, or defacing any official, device, mark, or certificate.

Fraud—unlawfully depriving a person of his or her property or legal rights through intentional misrepresentation of fact or deceit, other than forgery or counterfeiting. Fraud includes violations of statutes pertaining to lending and credit institutions, the United States Postal Service, interstate wire, radio, television, computer, credit card, veteran's benefits, allotments, bankruptcy, marketing agreements, commodity credit, the Securities and Exchange Commission, railroad retirement, unemployment, Social Security, food stamps, false personation, citizenship, passports, conspiracy, and claims and statements. Excludes fraud involving tax violations included in a separate category under public-order, other offenses. See also, specific offenses in this glossary for citations.

Fraudulent property offenses—see property offenses, fraudulent.

Fugitive—a person convicted or accused of a crime that hides from law enforcement or flees across jurisdictional lines to avoid arrest or punishment.

Fugitive investigation—initiated upon receipt of a warrant and typically involves persons who have violated their conditions of probation, parole, or bond release, as well as escaped prisoners. The U.S. Marshals Service has administrative responsibility for all investigations involving federal fugitives.

G

Gambling offense—the federal offense of transporting, manufacturing, selling, possessing, or using any gambling device in the District of Columbia or any possession of the United States or within Indian country or the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 7. Federal gambling offenses include transporting gambling devices within the jurisdiction of the United States, except under the authority of the Federal Trade Commission or under the authority of a state law that provides an exemption from these provisions. Offenses also include transmitting wagering information on interstate or foreign commerce, interstate transporting of wagering paraphernalia, importing or transporting lottery tickets, or mailing lottery tickets or related matter.

Good-time credit—time credited based on a prisoner's good behavior while imprisoned that is applied toward the prisoner's early release. Under the 1984 Sentencing Reform Act, two classes of prisoners are ineligible to receive good-time credits: (1) misdemeanants serving a term of imprisonment of 1 year or less; and (2) felons serving life sentences. All other federal prisoners receive a flat allocation of 54 days per year of sentence served; credit for a partial year remaining at the end of the sentence is prorated. The annual allotment does not change based on the length of time a federal prisoner has already spent in prison.

Guideline sentencing range—the range of imprisonment length for a prisoner sentenced to a federal institution based on the federal sentencing guideline for the particular level of offense committed, and the offender's criminal history. The federal sentencing guideline incorporates any minimum terms of imprisonment required by statute as well as the statutory maximum term of imprisonment, where applicable.

Guilty plea—a plea in response to formal charges admitting that the defendant committed the offenses as charged. With respect to tables describing federal prisoners, a guilty plea also includes pleas of nolo contendere.

H

Hispanic—ethnic category based on classification by the reporting agency. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Home detention—a form of confinement and supervision used as a substitute either for imprisonment or as a condition of probation. Except for authorized absences, home detention is a measure in which a person is confined by authorities to his or her place of residence, and restriction is enforced by appropriate means of surveillance by the probation office. Under the federal sentencing guidelines, home detention may be a substitute for imprisonment on a day-to-day basis for defendants with a guideline maximum sentence of less than 16 months of imprisonment.

Homicides—see murder.

I

Immigration offenses—offenses involving illegal entry into the United States, illegally reentering the United States after deportation, willfully failing to deport when so ordered, willfully remaining beyond days allowed on conditional permit, or falsely representing oneself to be a United States citizen. Immigration offenses include violations relating to provisions for special agricultural workers and to provisions relating to limitations on immigrant status such as employment. Also includes bringing in or harboring any aliens not duly admitted by an immigration officer.

Incarceration—any sentence of confinement, including prison, jail, or other residential placements.

Indeterminate sentence—a prison sentence with a maximum or minimum term that was not specifically established at the time of sentencing.

Indictment—the formal accusation issued by a grand jury, stating that the defendant is charged with allegedly committing a particular crime. In the federal system, a defendant may waive indictment and be proceeded against through an information.

Information—the formal accusation issued by the United States attorney (instead of a grand jury) stating that the defendant is charged with allegedly committing a particular crime.

Infraction—an offense for which the maximum term of imprisonment is 5 days or less, or an offense for which no imprisonment is authorized, according to 18 U.S.C. § 3559.

Initial appearance or hearing—a criminal defendant's first appearance before a judge or a magistrate.

Instant offense—the offense of conviction and all relevant conduct under U.S.S.G § 1B1.3.

Intermittent confinement—a form of commitment, in a prison or jail, either as a substitute for imprisonment or as a condition of probation. Under the federal sentencing guidelines, intermittent confinement may be a substitute for imprisonment for defendants with a guideline maximum of less than 16 months of imprisonment. Each 24 hours of intermittent confinement is credited as one day of incarceration.

J

Jail credit—the number of days deducted from an offender's sentence for time spent in custody before a prison sentence was imposed.

Jurisdictional offenses—offenses considered to be federal crimes because of the place in which they occurred, such as on an aircraft or on federal land or property. Jurisdictional offenses include certain crimes on Indian reservations or at sea, that cannot be classified in a more specific substantive category.

Juvenile—a person who has not attained the age of 18 years; or for the purposes of a juvenile delinquency hearing, a person who has not attained the age of 21 years.

Juvenile delinquency—a violation of federal law committed by a person prior to the age of 18 years, which would have been a federal offense had the same crime been committed by an adult.

K

Kidnapping—unlawfully seizing any person as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1201 for ransom or reward, except in the case of a minor seized by a parent. Includes receiving, possessing, or disposing of any money or other property delivered as ransom or as a reward in connection with a kidnapping as well as conspiring to kidnap any person, including any government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any foreign official, any official guest, or any internationally protected person.

L

Labor law violations—violations of federal laws governing a broad spectrum of activities relating to labor-management relations such as the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Taft-Hartley Act.

Larceny—the act of taking and carrying away any personal property of another with the intent to steal or convert it to one's own use or gain. Larceny includes stealing, possessing or illegally selling or disposing of anything of value to the United States or any of its departments or agencies; or stealing from a bank, the United States Postal Service, or any interstate or foreign shipments by carrier. Also encompasses receiving or possessing stolen property or pirate property; and stealing or obtaining by fraud any funds or assets, or that belong to, or are entrusted to, the custody of an Indian tribal organization. Larceny excludes transporting stolen property.

Liquor violations—violations of the Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor, as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws. Liquor violations include dispensing or unlawfully possessing intoxicants in Indian country, transporting intoxicating liquors into any state, territory, district, or possession where sale is prohibited, shipping packages containing unmarked and unlabeled intoxicants, and shipping liquor by collect-on-delivery method (C.O.D.). Violations also include knowingly delivering a liquor shipment to someone other than to whom it has been consigned, and violating in any way the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

M

Magistrates (U.S.) (Federal)—judicial officers appointed by judges of federal district courts who have many but not all of the powers of a judge. Magistrates are designated to hear a wide variety of motions and other pretrial matters in both criminal and civil cases. With consent of the parties, magistrates may conduct civil or misdemeanor criminal trials. Magistrates may not preside over felony trials or over jury selection in felony cases.

Mailing or transportation of obscene materials—a violation of federal law relating to knowingly using the mail for mailing obscene or crime-inciting matter, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1461 and 39 U.S.C. § 3001(e). Also includes transporting for sale or distribution, importing, or transporting any obscene matter in interstate or foreign commerce.

Major offense while on conditional release—allegation, arrest, or conviction of a crime for which the minimum sentence is incarceration for more than 90 days or probation for a period greater than 1 year.

Mandatory release—the release of an inmate from prison after confinement for a period equal to the inmate's full sentence minus any statutory good time. Federal prisoners exiting prison on mandatory release may still be subject to a period of post-release community supervision.

Mandatory sentence—a sentence that includes a minimum term of imprisonment that the sentencing court is statutorily required to impose barring the government's motion of substantial assistance.

Mandatory sentencing enhancement—a form of mandatory sentence in which the minimum term of imprisonment is to be imposed consecutive to any other term of imprisonment imposed. Mandatory sentencing enhancements include 18 U.S.C. § 924(c), which provides for a 5-year to lifetime enhancement for the use of a firearm during the commission of a crime and 18 U.S.C. § 844(h), which provides for a 5-year enhancement for the use of firearms or explosives during the commission of a crime. Also included is 18 U.S.C. § 929, which provides for a 5-year enhancement for the use of armor-piercing ammunition during the commission of a crime.

Material witness—a person with significant information about the subject matter of a criminal prosecution necessary to resolve the matter.

Matter—With respect to tables describing federal prisoners, matter refers to a potential case under review by a U.S. attorney and on which more than 1 hour is spent.

Matters concluded—With respect to tables describing federal prisoners, matters concluded refers to matters in which a U.S. attorney has reached a final decision. Specifically includes matters filed as cases, matters declined after investigation, matters referred for disposition by U.S. magistrates, and matters otherwise terminated without reaching court.

Migratory birds offenses—violations of acts relating to birds, which move from one place to another in season. Includes taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, in violation of federal regulations or the transportation laws of the state, territory, or district from which the bird was taken. Also included is the misuse or non-use of a migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamp.

Minor offense while on conditional release—conviction of a crime for which the maximum sentence is incarceration for 90 days or less, probation for 1 year or less, or a fine of \$500 or less.

Misdemeanor—a criminal offense punishable by a jail term not to exceed 1 year and any offense specifically defined as a misdemeanor by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts for the purposes of data collection. According to 18 U.S.C. § 3559, misdemeanors are classified in three letter grades—A, B, and C—based on the maximum terms of imprisonment. Class A denotes an imprisonment term of one year or less, but more than six months; Class B denotes an imprisonment term of six months or less, but more than 30 days; and Class C denotes an imprisonment term of 30 days or less, but more than five days. Misdemeanor includes offenses previously called minor offenses that were reclassified under the Federal Magistrate Act of 1979.

Mistrial—the termination of a trial before its normal conclusion because of a procedural error; statements by a witness, judge, or attorney which prejudice a jury; a deadlock by a jury without reaching a verdict after lengthy deliberation (or a hung jury); or the failure to complete a trial within the time set by the court.

Mixed sentence—a sentence requiring the convicted offender to serve a term of imprisonment, followed by a term of probation.

Most serious offense—the offense charged that has the greatest potential sentence; or with respect to tables describing federal prisoners, the offense with the greatest imposed sentence.

Motor carrier violations—violations of the federal statutes relating to the Motor Carrier Act, which regulates the routes and rates of freight motor carriers and passenger motor carriers in interstate commerce. The Interstate Commerce Commission administers the Motor Carrier Act.

Motor vehicle theft—interstate or foreign transporting, receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any stolen motor vehicle or aircraft.

Murder—the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought that was either expressed or implied. This offense covers committing or attempting to commit murder (first or second degree) or voluntary manslaughter within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Includes killing or attempting to kill any government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. As applied to the owner or charterer of any steamboat or vessel, knowingly and willfully causing or allowing fraud, neglect, misconduct, or violation of any law resulting in loss of life. Nonnegligent manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice.

N

National defense violations—violations of national defense laws under the Military Selective Service Act, the Defense Production Act of 1950, the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, which includes prices, rents, and wages, and the Subversive Activities Control Act. Included are violations relating to alien registration and treason, including espionage, sabotage, sedition, and the Smith Act of 1940. Also includes violations relating to energy facilities, curfew and restricted areas, exportation of war materials, trading with an enemy, illegal use of uniform, and any other violations of federal statutes concerning national defense.

Negligent manslaughter—causing the death of a person within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, by wanton or reckless disregard for human life. Also negligent manslaughter of any government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. This offense category also includes misconduct, negligence, or inattention to duties by ship officers on a steamboat or vessel resulting in death to any person.

New law—with respect to tables describing federal prisoners, new law refers to federal defendants convicted and sentenced pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. See also, old law.

Nolle prosequi—Latin for "we shall no longer prosecute." The statement is an admission by the prosecutor that the charges cannot be proved or that evidence has demonstrated the defendant's innocence.

Nolo contendere—Latin for "I do not wish to contend." A defendant's plea in a criminal case indicating that he or she will not contest the charges, but not admitting or denying guilt. Nolo contendere is also referred to as a plea of "no contest."

Non-citizen—a person who is without United States citizenship, including legal aliens—resident aliens, tourists, and refugees/asylees—and illegal aliens.

Non-jury trial—a trial in which the judge alone decides factual as well as legal questions, and makes the final judgment.

Nonnegligent manslaughter—see murder.

Nonviolent sex offenses—coercing, or enticing an individual (including minors) in the District of Columbia, or in any territory or possession of the United States, with the intent and purpose of engaging in prostitution, or any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense. Also includes transporting an individual (including minors) from one place to another in interstate or foreign commerce with the intent and purpose of engaging in prostitution, or any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense.

Not convicted—an acquittal or setting free by bench or jury trial, mistrial, or dismissal, including nolle prosequi and deferred prosecution.

Not guilty—plea entered by the accused to a criminal charge. If the defendant refuses to plead, the court will enter a plea of not guilty. A verdict of "not guilty" in a criminal trial means that a defendant was acquitted of the charges against him or her by the court. .

O

Offense—a violation of United States criminal law. Where more than one offense is charged, the offense with the greatest potential penalty is reported.

Offense level—under the federal sentencing guidelines, an offense level is a quantification of the relative seriousness of the offense of conviction and any offense-specific aggravating or mitigating factors. Guideline offense levels range from level 1 (the least serious offense) to level 43 (the most serious offense).

Old law—With respect to tables describing federal prisoners, old law refers to defendants convicted and sentenced pursuant to laws applicable before the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. See also, new law.

P

Parole—a period of supervision after a prisoner is released from custody and before the end of the federal sentence is imposed. The U.S. Parole Commission is empowered to grant, modify, or revoke the parole of all federal offenders. Pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, parole was abolished and defendants are required to serve the imposed sentence (less 54 days per year good-time for sentences greater than 1 year, but not life imprisonment), followed by a term of supervised release. Because of the number of federal inmates sentenced under pre-Sentencing Reform provisions, the number of offenders on parole is declining.

Perjury—a false material declaration under oath in any proceeding before or ancillary to any court or grand jury of the United States. Includes knowingly or willfully giving false evidence or swearing to false statements under oath or by any means procuring or instigating any person to commit perjury. This offense also includes any officers or employees of the government listed under 13 U.S.C. §§ 21-25 who willfully or knowingly furnish, or cause to be furnished, any false information or statements.

Personal recognizance—a pretrial release condition in which the defendant promises to appear at trial and no financial conditions are imposed.

Petty offense—a Class B misdemeanor, a Class C misdemeanor, or an infraction with fines as specified in 18 U.S.C. §§ 3571. See also, misdemeanor and infraction.

Plea-bargain—a practice whereby a defendant in a criminal proceeding agrees to plead guilty to a charge in exchange for the prosecution's cooperation in securing a more lenient sentence or some other mitigation.

Pornographic—that which is of, or pertaining to, obscene or licentious literature. Material is pornographic or obscene if the average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find that the work taken as a whole appeals to the prurient interest; and if it depicts in a patently offensive way sexual conduct; and if the work taken as a whole lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value.

Possession—an offense involving the possession of a controlled substance, acquiring a controlled substance by misrepresentation or fraud, attempting or conspiring to possess, or simple possession of a controlled substance in schedules I through V, as defined by 21 U.S.C. § 812. Includes possession of a controlled substance in schedule I or II, or a narcotic drug in schedule III or IV onboard a United States vessel or vessels within custom waters of the United States, or by any United States citizen on board a vessel. In addition, possessing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container is an offense under this category. Distributing a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration is treated as simple possession and is included in this offense category.

Postal laws—offenses relating to the mail; pertaining to the United States Postal Service.

Pre-sentence Investigation Report (PSI) (Federal)—after conviction and before sentencing, a federal probation officer conducts an investigation mandated by law unless the court finds that there is information in the record sufficient to enable the meaningful exercise of sentencing authority pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3553, and the court explains this finding on the record. The PSI is intended to help the sentencing judges and others in the criminal justice system to evaluate the offender by providing a comprehensive background on the offender, which includes a summary of the current offense, prior criminal record, personal and family data, evaluation, and sentencing recommendations.

Presentment—an accusation initiated by the grand jury that is in effect, an instruction that an indictment be drawn.

Pretrial diversion—an agreement to defer (and possibly drop) prosecution conditioned on the defendant's good behavior and/or participation in programs, such as job training, counseling, or education, during a stated period.

Pretrial release—a defendant’s release from custody to the community, for all or part of the time, before trial or during prosecution. The defendant may be released on personal recognizance, unsecured bond or under financial conditions. Pretrial release includes defendants released within 2 days after arrest and defendants who were released after posting bail or having release conditions changed at a subsequent hearing.

Pretrial revocation—the decision to detain a defendant for violating conditions of pretrial release or for committing a new crime while in a pretrial release status.

Preventive detention—the detention of a defendant awaiting trial for the purpose of preventing further misconduct.

Probation—sentence imposed for commission of a crime whereby the convicted criminal offender is released into the community under the supervision of a probation officer in lieu of incarceration. An act of clemency available only to those found eligible by the court, probation offers a chance for reform and rehabilitation for the defendant. For this purpose, the defendant must agree to specified standards of conduct; violation of such standards subjects the offender’s liberty to revocation.

Procedural termination—a judgment based on the methods and mechanics of the legal process, including all the rules and laws governing that process. Procedural law is distinguished from substantive law, which involves the statutes and legal precedents upon which cases are tried and judgments made. See also, administrative case closure and terminated on the merits.

Property offenses, fraudulent—property offenses that involve elements of deceit or intentional misrepresentation. These offenses specifically include embezzlement, fraud (excluding tax fraud), forgery, and counterfeiting.

Property offenses, non-fraudulent—violent offenses against property, including burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses, such as the destruction of property and trespassing. These offenses are termed non-fraudulent to distinguish them from the category of property offenses, fraudulent, within the glossary.

Property offenses, other—offenses that involve the destruction of property moving in interstate or foreign commerce and in the possession of a common or contract carrier. Also includes the malicious destruction of government property, or injury to United States postal property such as to mailboxes or mailbags. Trespassing on timber and government lands is also included in this offense category.

Public-order offenses, non-regulatory—offenses concerning weapons; immigration; tax law violations (tax fraud); bribery; perjury; national defense; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; liquor; mailing or transporting of obscene materials; traffic; migratory birds; conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses; and other public-order offenses. These offenses are termed non-regulatory to distinguish them from the category public-order offenses, regulatory within this glossary.

Public-order offenses, other—violations of laws pertaining to bigamy, disorderly conduct on the United States Capitol grounds, civil disorder, and travel to incite to riot. Also included in public-order offenses, non-regulatory.

Public-order offenses, regulatory—violations of regulatory laws and regulations in agriculture, antitrust, labor law, food and drug, motor carrier, and other regulatory offenses that are not specifically listed in the category public-order offenses, non-regulatory.

R

Racketeering and extortion—racketeering is demanding, soliciting, or receiving anything of value from the owner, proprietor or other person having a financial interest in a business, by means of a threat or promise, either expressed or implied. Extortion is the obtaining of money or property from another without the person's consent and induced by the wrongful use of force or fear. This offense code covers using interstate or foreign commerce or any facility in interstate or foreign commerce to aid racketeering enterprises such as arson, bribery, gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, and extortionate credit transactions. Also included are: obtaining property or money from another (with the person's consent and induced by actual or threatened force, violence, blackmail) or committing unlawful interference with the person's employment or business. Racketeering and extortion includes transmitting by interstate commerce or through the mail any threat to injure the property, the person, or the reputation of the addressee or of another; or kidnapping any person with intent to extort. Applies to officers or employees of the United States, or anyone representing him or herself as such.

Release - Extraordinary—unusual methods by which a federal prisoner exits prison, such as death, commutation, or a transfer to another facility.

Release - Standard—the usual way by which a federal prisoner exits prison, including full-term sentence expirations, expirations with good time, mandatory releases, and releases to parole.

Remand—to send back; the act of an appellate court in returning a case to a lower court for further action.

Remove—transfer from federal court (usually to a state court).

Restitution—the action of restoring or giving back something to its proper owner or making reparations to one for loss or injury previously inflicted.

Reversal—the act of an appellate court annulling a judgment of a lower court because of an error.

Revocation—termination of a probation, parole, or a mandatory release order because of a rule violation or a new offense which forces the offender to begin or to continue serving his or her sentence.

Robbery—taking anything of value from the person or presence of another by force or by intimidation within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Includes robbery of bank property, United States postal property, or personal property of the United States. Also included is assaulting or putting the life of any person in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon while committing or attempting to commit such robbery.

Rule 20 transfer—upon petition by a defendant, a transfer of proceedings to the district in which the defendant is arrested, when the defendant is arrested, held, or present in a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending against him. In this case, the defendant may state in writing a wish to plead guilty or nolo contendere, to waive trial in the district in which the indictment or information is pending, and to consent to the disposition of the case in the district in which the defendant was arrested. See also, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure-Rule 20.

Rule 40 transfer—upon petition by the U.S. attorney, commitment to another district; transfer proceedings of a defendant arrested in a district for an alleged offense committed in another district. See also, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure-Rule 40.

S

Sentence—sanction imposed on a convicted offender. For sentences to incarceration, the maximum time the offender may be held in custody is reported. See also, split sentence, mixed sentence, indeterminate sentence, and mandatory sentence.

Sentencing Guidelines (Federal)—guidelines established by the U.S. Sentencing Commission to be followed by the federal courts in the sentencing of those convicted of federal offenses. Established pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, the sentencing guidelines prescribe a range of sentences for each class of convicted persons as determined by categories of offense behavior and offender characteristics.

Sexual abuse—rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and carnal knowledge of a female under age 16 who is not one's wife, within the territorial and special maritime jurisdictions of the United States. Also includes cases of sexual abuse, including sexual abuse of a minor and cases of sexual abuse in federal prisons.

Shock incarceration—an intense confinement program, consisting of a highly regimented schedule that provides the strict discipline, physical training, hard labor, drill, and ceremony characteristic of military basic training.

Special maritime and territorial jurisdiction—areas of federal jurisdiction outside the jurisdiction of any state, including (1) the high seas, Great Lakes, and connecting waterways; (2) federal lands; and (3) United States -owned aircraft in flight over the high seas.

Split sentence—See, mixed sentence.

Stale—a case or matter that is too old to support successful prosecution.

Substantial assistance—a form of cooperation with the government in which the defendant provides the government with information, testimony, or other assistance relating to the criminal activities of other persons in exchange for a sentence reduction. Substantial assistance provides the only mechanism for judges to impose a sentence below a mandatory sentence applicable by the law that describes the offense.

Supervised release—under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, a form of post-imprisonment supervision to be imposed by the court as a part of the sentence of imprisonment at the time of initial sentencing. Unlike parole, a term of supervised release does not replace a portion of the sentence of imprisonment, but rather is an order of supervision in addition to any term of imprisonment imposed by the court (compare also with probation).

Surety bond—an agreement by the defendant as a condition of release that requires a third party (usually a bail bondsman) to promise to pay the full bail amount in the event that the defendant fails to appear in court.

Suspect—a person who is under investigation or interrogation as a likely perpetrator of a specific criminal offense.

T

Tax law violations—federal tax fraud offenses include violations of laws within the Internal Revenue Service Code (26 U.S.C.). Included are income tax evasion and fraud, counterfeiting any stamps with intent to defraud the collection or payment of tax, willfully failing to collect or pay tax, and failure to obey summons to produce any papers concerning taxes. Also included are offenses such as failing to furnish receipts for employees of tax withheld, failing to furnish information relating to certain trusts, annuity, and bond purchase plans, and putting fraudulent or false statements on tax returns. Violations of excise and wagering tax laws and not obtaining a license for a business that makes a profit from foreign items are also included in this offense category.

Technical violation—failure to comply with any of the conditions of pretrial release, probation, or parole, excluding alleged new criminal activity. Technical violations may result in revocation of an offender's release status. Conditions that may be imposed and then violated include remaining within a specified jurisdiction or appearing at specified intervals for drug tests.

Terminated on the merits—a judgment made after consideration of the substantive as distinguished from procedural issues in a case. See also, procedural termination.

Termination—at the pretrial services stage: execution of sentence, acquittal, dismissal, diversion, or fugitive status; in the U.S. district court: conviction, acquittal, or dismissal; and at probation or supervised release: the removal of a person from supervision either for successful completion of the term of supervision or as the result of a revocation.

Threats against the President—knowingly and willfully depositing in the mail, at any post office, or by any letter carrier a letter, paper, writing, print, missive, or document containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the President, Vice President, or any other officer in order of succession to the Presidency. Knowingly and willfully making such threats in any way to the above-named people is included in this offense.

Time served—the portion of a prisoner's imposed sentence spent in prison (from arrival into jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons until release from prison) plus any jail time served and credited. For prisoners serving concurrent sentences, time served may exceed the longest single sentence imposed.

Traffic offenses—driving while intoxicated, or any moving or parking violations on federal lands.

Transportation violations—violations of the federal statutes relating to the Motor Carrier Act, which regulates the routes and rates of freight motor carriers and passenger motor carriers in interstate commerce.

Transportation of stolen property—transporting, selling, or receiving stolen goods, stolen securities, stolen moneys, stolen cattle, fraudulent state tax stamps, or articles used in counterfeiting, if the above articles or goods involve or constitute interstate or foreign commerce.

Trial conviction—conviction by judge or jury after trial.

True bill—an indictment.

U

United States — includes the territory occupied by the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and the outlying territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, Northern Marianas Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

U.S. attorneys—all United States attorneys. Prosecutorial data with respect to tables describing federal prisoners are drawn from the Central System and Central Charge Files of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys.

Unsecured bond—an agreement by the defendant as a condition of pretrial release in which the defendant agrees to pay full bond amount in the event of nonappearance at trial, but is not required to post security as a condition to release.

V

Violation of pretrial release, probation, or parole—allegation of a new crime or a technical violation while on pretrial release, probation, or parole.

Violent offenses—threatening, attempting, or actually using physical force against a person. Includes murder, negligent manslaughter, assault, robbery, sexual abuse, kidnapping, and threats against the President. See also, specific offenses for citations.

W

Warrant—an order (writ) of a court that directs a law enforcement officer to arrest and bring a person before the judge, such as persons charged with a crime, escaped federal prisoners, or probation, parole, or bond default violators.

Warrant clearance or execution—refers to the closing of a fugitive investigation. Warrants can be cleared or executed in many ways, including the arrest or surrender of a fugitive, dismissal by the court, and lodging a detainer against a fugitive in custody. See also, detainer.

Warrant initiation—refers to the opening of a fugitive investigation upon receipt of a warrant.

Weapons violations—violations of any provisions of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922 (unlawful acts) and 923 (licensing) with regard to the manufacturing, importing, possessing, receiving, and licensing of firearms and ammunition. Includes manufacturing, selling, possessing, or transporting any switchblade knife; or making, receiving, possessing, or transporting a firearm not registered in the National Firearms Registration Transfer Record within any territory or possession of the United States, within Indian country, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Also, engaging in importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms if not registered with the secretary in the Internal Revenue Service District in which the business is conducted or not having paid a special occupational tax. In addition, this code covers cases wherein a crime of violence or drug trafficking enhanced punishment is handed down when the crime was committed with a deadly weapon.

Wildlife offenses—violations of federal law enacted to protect endangered or threatened species, as well as migratory birds. The Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. Conservation) makes it unlawful for any person to take, import, sell or ship endangered or threatened wildlife. Under this code, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act protects migratory birds, and the Lacey Act prohibits the trade of illegally taken fish and wildlife.