



# Federal Justice Statistics 2010 - Statistical Tables

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This report 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 (USMS), 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 Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) 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, Drug Enforcement Administration, Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

## Organization of the statistical tables

Each section describes a major stage in the processing of criminal suspects and defendants:

Section 1 describes federal law enforcement and prosecution. This includes arrests made by federal law enforcement agencies for violations of federal law, including the characteristics of arrestees. It also describes suspects investigated by U.S. attorneys and decisions made by federal prosecutors in screening criminal matters and the type of offense for which suspects were prosecuted or declined for prosecution. (Data on warrants initiated and cleared by the USMS are forthcoming.)

Section 2 describes federal pretrial, adjudication, sentencing, and appeals. This includes pretrial release and detention practices of the federal judiciary system, including the characteristics of defendants detained or released pending trial. It also describes actions taken by the federal judiciary in adjudicating defendants in cases filed by the U.S. attorneys and the sentences imposed by the federal judiciary on convicted defendants. This section includes a description of appeals of criminal convictions and sentences imposed in the federal courts, including the original offense charged.

Section 3 describes offenders under federal correctional supervision—probation, parole, and supervised release—including the outcome of the supervision (either the offender completed the term of supervision or was returned to prison or jail for violating the conditions of supervision). It also describes offenders imprisoned in federal prisons, including the offense at commitment and demographic characteristics of the offender.

The *Methodology* section describes how the data were analyzed and the tables were developed.

*Additional Information about the Data* provides a chart of the federal agencies that provided the data and lists the data source for each statistical table.

The *Glossary* contains definitions for terms used in the tables. Many terms used in the text and tables have specialized meanings, either because they refer to federal law or because of reporting procedures by the federal agencies supplying the data. Readers are encouraged to check the glossary for exact definitions of tabulated data.

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The tables are part of the Federal Justice Statistics series. For a list of all in this series, see the publications page. Additional information is available in the *Federal Justice Statistics, 2010* bulletin.

Source: Federal Justice Statistics Program.

# Section 1: Federal Law Enforcement and Prosecution

## Federal Arrests

**TABLE 1.1**

**Suspects arrested for federal offenses and booked by U.S. Marshals Service, by offense, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Most serious offense	Number	Percent
<b>All offenses</b>	179,489	100%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	3,784	2.1%
Murder	227	0.1
Negligent manslaughter	37	--
Assault	977	0.5
Robbery	1,811	1.0
Sexual abuse	350	0.2
Kidnapping	134	0.1
Threatening communication	170	0.1
Other violent offenses	78	--
<b>Property offenses</b>	17,897	10.0%
Fraudulent	15,685	8.8
Embezzlement	537	0.3
Fraud	13,925	7.8
Forgery	192	0.1
Counterfeiting	1,031	0.6
Other	2,212	1.2
Burglary	119	0.1
Larceny	1,437	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	99	0.1
Arson and explosives	104	0.1
Transportation of stolen property	319	0.2
Other property offenses	134	0.1
<b>Drug offenses</b>	28,850	16.1%
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	9,256	5.2%
Regulatory	266	0.1
Antitrust	17	--
Food and drug	104	0.1
Civil rights	52	--
Other regulatory offenses	93	0.1
Other	8,990	5.0
Tax law violations	1,198	0.7
Bribery	261	0.1
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	188	0.1
National defense	32	--
Escape	602	0.3
Racketeering and extortion	430	0.2
Gambling	112	0.1
Obscene material	1,519	0.8
Child Support Recovery	114	0.1
Nonviolent sex offenses	1,183	0.7
Obstruction of justice	487	0.3
Traffic offenses	2,127	1.2
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	38	--
Wildlife	76	--
Environmental	206	0.1
All other offenses	417	0.2
<b>Weapon offenses</b>	7,921	4.4%
<b>Immigration offenses</b>	82,438	46.1%
<b>Supervision violations</b>	24,344	13.6%
<b>Material witness</b>	4,271	2.4%

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 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 0.05%.

Source: U.S. Marshals Service, Prisoner Tracking System file, FY 2010.

**TABLE 1.2**

**Suspects arrested for federal offenses and booked by U.S. Marshals Service, by arresting agency, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Arresting agency*	Number	Percent
All agencies	179,489	100%
Department of Agriculture	283	0.2%
Department of Defense	432	0.2%
Department of Homeland Security	98,112	54.8%
Customs and Border Protection	64,314	35.9
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	31,461	17.6
Secret Service	2,117	1.2
Other	220	0.1
Department of the Interior	1,030	0.6%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	165	0.1
U.S. Park Police	123	0.1
Other	742	0.4
Department of Justice	73,258	40.9%
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	6,070	3.4
Drug Enforcement Administration	12,619	7.1
Federal Bureau of Investigation	11,118	6.2
U.S. Marshals Service	43,244	24.2
Other	207	0.1
Department of State	417	0.2
Department of the Treasury	867	0.5%
Federal Judiciary	415	0.2%
U.S. Postal Service	1,342	0.7%
Other	2,780	1.6%
Self-report, subpoena	1,918	1.1
State and local law enforcement	187	0.1
Task force	1	0.0
Other	674	0.4

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

\*The arresting agency may be different from the federal agency that initiated the investigation involving the arrestee.

Source: U.S. Marshals Service, Prisoner Tracking System file, FY 2010.

**TABLE 1.3**

**Characteristics of federal arrestees booked by the U.S. Marshals Service, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Arrestee characteristic	Number	Percent
All arrestees	179,489	100%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	155,212	86.5%
Female	24,255	13.5
<b>Race*</b>		
White	142,273	81.5%
Black/African American	28,391	16.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,155	1.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,850	1.1
<b>Age</b>		
18 or younger	3,773	2.1%
19–20	9,596	5.4
21–30	69,305	38.7
31–40	55,907	31.2
41 or older	40,736	22.7
<b>Citizenship</b>		
U.S. citizen	68,432	45.2%
Non U.S. citizen	83,024	54.8

Note: Details may not sum to the total number of arrestees due to missing data.

\*Hispanic or Latino origin not available.

Source: U.S. Marshals Service, Prisoner Tracking System file, FY 2010.

**TABLE 1.4****Characteristics of suspects arrested by Drug Enforcement Administration agents, by type of drug, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Arrestee characteristic	Number arrested	Percent arrested	Drug type					Other or nondrug
			Cocaine powder	Crack cocaine	Marijuana	Methamphetamine	Opiates	
<b>All arrestees</b>	31,169	100%	8,134	2,620	8,117	5,460	3,001	3,837
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	26,508	85.2%	7,217	2,263	7,194	4,373	2,529	2,932
Female	4,609	14.8	909	352	908	1,073	471	896
<b>Race</b>								
White	21,844	71.3%	5,540	451	6,229	5,052	1,847	2,725
Black/African American	8,001	26.1	2,413	2,135	1,395	146	1,076	836
American Indian/Alaska Native	189	0.6	27	5	93	43	3	18
Asian/Pacific Islander	624	2	36	10	263	108	11	196
<b>Hispanic/Latino origin</b>								
Hispanic/Latino	14,814	48.9%	4,792	273	4,376	3,120	1,495	758
Non-Hispanic/Latino	15,494	51.1	3,180	2,282	3,564	2,216	1,414	2,838
<b>Age</b>								
18 or younger	510	1.6%	72	36	229	65	71	37
19–20	1,532	4.9	278	119	547	197	179	212
21–30	12,192	39.3	3,056	1,143	3,191	2,069	1,220	1,513
31–40	9,961	32.1	2,925	819	2,415	1,856	882	1,064
41 or older	6,823	22	1,766	495	1,702	1,233	638	989

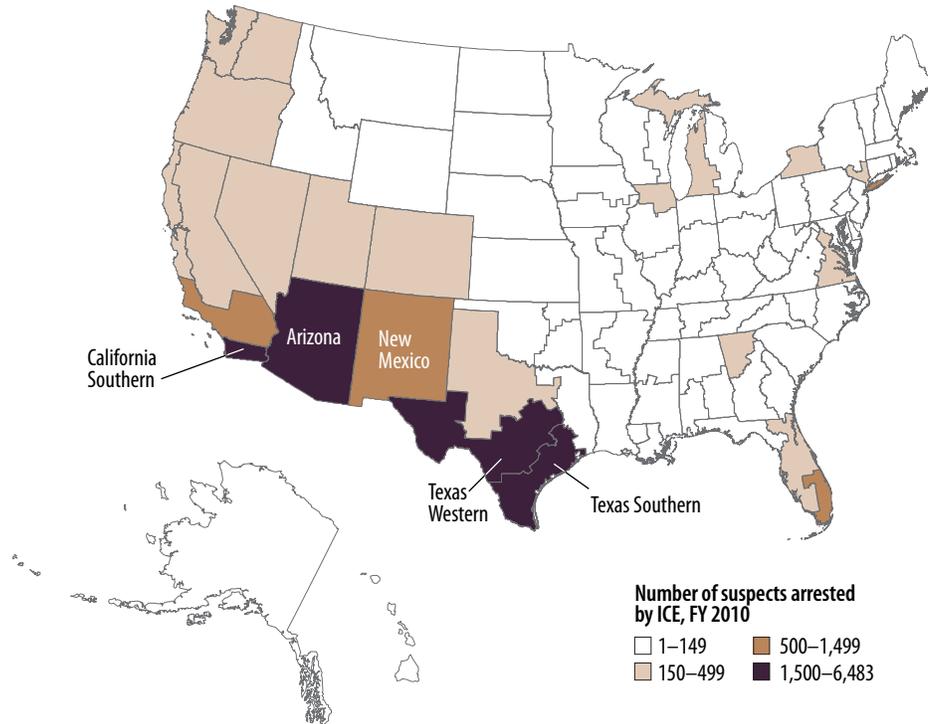
Note: Details may not sum to the total number of arrestees due to missing data.

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration, Defendant Statistical System, FY 2010.

**MAP 1.1**

**Suspects arrested by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), by federal judicial district of arrest, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

- In 2010, 2 of 3 arrests reported by ICE occurred in five federal judicial districts along the U.S.-Mexico border.



Not shown on map: District of Columbia (less than 14), Guam (43), Puerto Rico (270), and Virgin Islands (18).  
Source: U.S. Marshals Service, Prisoner Tracking System file, FY 2010.

**TABLE 1.5****Warrants cleared and median days from initiation to clearance, by warrant type, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Warrant type	Number	Percent	Median days from initiation to clearance
All warrants cleared	209,150	100%	11 days
<b>Federal</b>	84,226	40.3%	12 days
Felony	73,754	35.3	8
Escape	864	0.4	12
Bond violation	3,410	1.6	7
Parole violation	2,058	1.0	36
Probation violation	18,225	8.7	10
DEA related	10,331	4.9	9
Federal agency without arrest power	279	0.1	1
Other federal agency with arrest power	35,189	16.8	7
Other	3,398	1.6	43
Nonfelony	10,472	5.0	286
Traffic	5,712	2.7	327
Misdemeanor	4,760	2.3	246
<b>State or local</b>	124,924	59.7%	10 days

Note: Table includes all warrants handled by the U.S. Marshal Services except those handled by the Drug Enforcement Administration or other federal agency with arrest power. Analysis based on the group of all warrants cleared during FY 2010.

Source: U.S. Marshals Service, Warrant Information Network, FY 2010.

**TABLE 1.6****Median days from warrant initiation to clearance, by warrant characteristics, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Warrants characteristic	Number	Percent	Median days
All warrants cleared	209,150	100%	11 days
<b>By warrant execution type</b>			
Warrants cleared by arrest	180,694	86.4%	8 days
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	3,553	1.7	8
Customs and Border Protection	7	--	^
Drug Enforcement Administration	5,045	2.4	6
Federal Bureau of Investigation	5,781	2.8	5
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	300	0.1	4
Marshals Service	136,652	65.3	8
Self-surrender	7,320	3.5	14
Other federal	9,659	4.6	24
State/local	12,372	5.9	5
Warrants cleared by other means	28,456	13.6	109
Detainer	10,583	5.1	40
Dismissed	16,124	7.7	288
Other	1,749	0.8	72
<b>By offense</b>			
Violent offenses	29,271	14.2%	7 days
Property offenses	28,176	13.7	10
Fraudulent	12,071	5.9	10
Other	16,105	7.8	10
Drug offenses	37,269	18.1	7
Public-order offenses	31,984	15.5	25
Regulatory	1,187	0.6	8
Other	30,797	14.9	25
Weapon offenses	10,110	4.9	9
Immigration offenses	7,815	3.8	2
Supervision violations	61,222	29.7	16
Material witness	319	0.2	2

Note: Analysis based on the group of all warrants cleared during FY 2010. Details may not sum to the total due to missing data.

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

--Less than 0.05%.

Source: U.S. Marshals Service, Warrant Information Network, FY 2010.

## Federal Investigations and Prosecutions

**TABLE 2.1**

**Suspects in matters received by U.S. attorneys, by offense, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Most serious offense investigated	Number	Percent <sup>a</sup>
All offenses <sup>b</sup>	187,916	100%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	5,423	2.9%
Murder	958	0.5
Assault	1,131	0.6
Robbery	1,725	0.9
Sexual abuse	985	0.5
Kidnapping	242	0.1
Threats against the President	382	0.2
<b>Property offenses</b>	27,103	14.6%
Fraudulent	24,868	13.4
Embezzlement	3,782	2.0
Fraud	19,675	10.6
Forgery	1,011	0.5
Counterfeiting	400	0.2
Other	2,235	1.2
Burglary	28	--
Larceny	746	0.4
Motor vehicle theft	481	0.3
Arson and explosives	513	0.3
Transportation of stolen property	58	--
Other property offenses	409	0.2
<b>Drug offenses</b>	35,621	19.1%
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	23,641	12.7%
Regulatory	5,949	3.2
Agriculture	12	--
Antitrust	31	--
Food and drug	172	0.1
Transportation	229	0.1
Civil rights	770	0.4
Communications	30	--
Custom laws	288	0.2
Postal laws	142	0.1
Other regulatory offenses	4,275	2.3
Other	17,692	9.5
Tax law violations	1,085	0.6
Bribery	330	0.2
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	415	0.2
National defense	1,164	0.6
Escape	1,412	0.8
Racketeering and extortion	3,863	2.1
Nonviolent sex offenses	3,677	2.0
Gambling	157	0.1
Liquor offenses	11	--
Obscene material	26	--
Traffic offenses	143	0.1
Wildlife	508	0.3
Environmental	19	--
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	4,055	2.2
All other offenses	827	0.4
<b>Weapon offenses</b>	10,616	5.7%
<b>Immigration offenses</b>	83,690	45.0%

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.

--Less than 0.05%.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes matters for which offense was unknown.

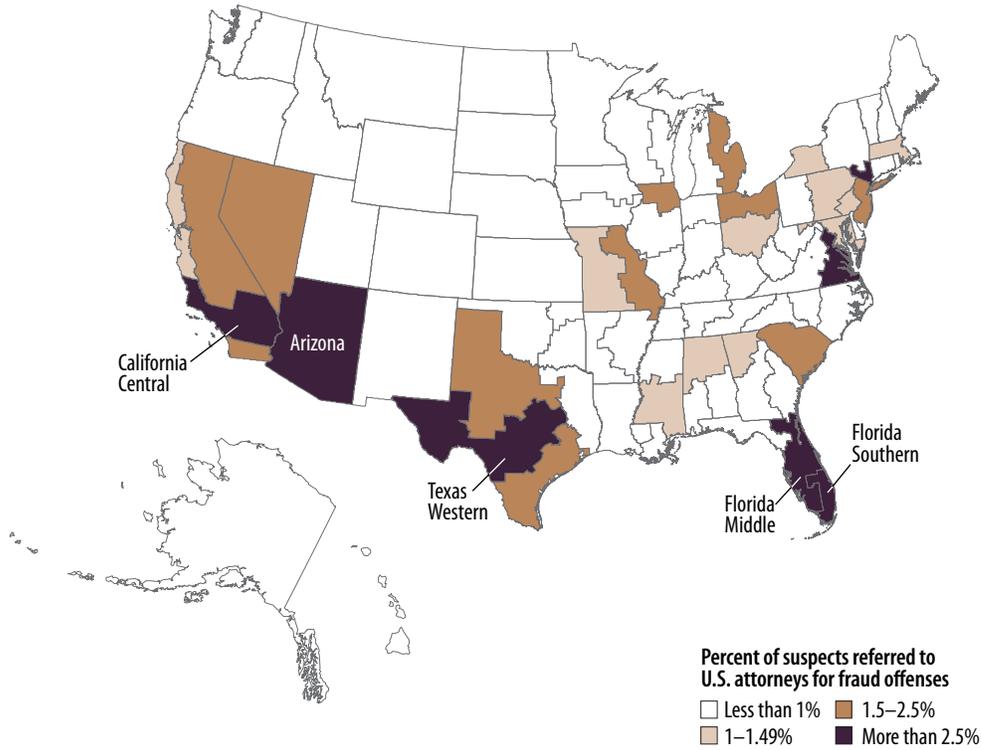
<sup>b</sup>Includes 1,822 suspects for whom an offense category could not be determined.

Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS system file, FY 2010.

**MAP 2.1**

**Suspects in fraud matters received by U.S. attorneys, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

- In 2010, 1 in 4 matters referred to U.S. attorneys for fraud offenses were from five federal judicial districts.



Not shown on map: District of Columbia (less than 1%), Guam (less than 1%), Puerto Rico (1–1.49%), and Virgin Islands (less than 1%).  
Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS database, FY 2010.

**TABLE 2.2****Disposition of suspects in matters concluded, by offense, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Most serious offense investigated	Number	Percent of suspects in criminal matters concluded			
		Total	Prosecuted in U.S. district court	Disposed by U.S. magistrates	Declined
<b>All offenses*</b>	193,021	100%	48.4%	35.7%	15.9%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	5,520	100%	55.9%	8.8%	35.3%
Murder	966	100%	44.6	17.6	37.8
Assault	1,197	100%	52.2	11.5	36.3
Robbery	1,798	100%	75.5	5.8	18.7
Sexual abuse	953	100%	54.0	3.8	42.2
Kidnapping	267	100%	48.7	9.7	41.6
Threats against the President	339	100%	8.3	2.9	88.8
<b>Property offenses</b>	28,839	100%	49.8%	14.7%	35.5%
Fraudulent	26,656	100%	49.6	15.0	35.4
Embezzlement	3,816	100%	47.7	19.6	32.7
Fraud	21,464	100%	49.1	14.8	36.1
Forgery	984	100%	63.9	5.8	30.3
Counterfeiting	392	100%	62.2	2.0	35.7
Other	2,183	100%	52.0	11.5	36.5
Burglary	26	100%	65.4	7.7	26.9
Larceny	817	100%	56.9	13.5	29.6
Motor vehicle theft	396	100%	55.6	4.8	39.6
Arson and explosives	569	100%	40.6	4.6	54.8
Transportation of stolen property	63	100%	52.4	6.3	41.3
Other property offenses	312	100%	54.5	28.8	16.7
<b>Drug offenses</b>	37,417	100%	75.1%	8.4%	16.5%
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	23,636	100%	42.8%	22.5%	34.6%
Regulatory	5,235	100%	39.8	13.4	46.8
Agriculture	17	100%	35.3	0	64.7
Antitrust	30	100%	63.3	0	36.7
Food and drug	178	100%	44.9	13.5	41.6
Transportation	281	100%	55.2	4.3	40.6
Civil rights	777	100%	13.8	0.9	85.3
Communications	21	100%	57.1	0	42.9
Custom laws	291	100%	66.3	8.9	24.7
Postal laws	142	100%	54.2	23.9	21.8
Other regulatory offenses	3,498	100%	41.0	17.0	41.9
Other	18,401	100%	43.7	25.1	31.2
Tax law violations	1,080	100%	59.9	1.7	38.4
Bribery	278	100%	45.3	7.6	47.1
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	383	100%	36.3	3.7	60.1
National defense	919	100%	41.5	19.4	39.2
Escape	1,692	100%	46.8	27.2	25.9
Racketeering and extortion	3,695	100%	49.6	3.6	46.8
Nonviolent sex offenses	3,862	100%	58.0	3.9	38.1
Gambling	155	100%	43.2	1.9	54.8
Liquor offenses	6	100%	66.7	0	33.3
Obscene material	47	100%	34.0	2.1	63.8
Traffic	161	100%	5.0	95.0	0
Wildlife	470	100%	27.0	34.3	38.7
Environmental	9	100%	44.4	44.4	11.1
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	4,858	100%	28.6	66.9	4.6
All other offenses	786	100%	34.4	10.2	55.5
<b>Weapon offenses</b>	11,040	100%	68.9%	3.0%	28.1%
<b>Immigration offenses</b>	85,545	100%	34.8%	64.3%	0.9%

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; 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.

\*Includes 1,024 suspects for whom an offense category could not be determined: 417 prosecuted in U.S. district court, 323 disposed by U.S. magistrates, and 284 that were declined.

Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS system file, FY 2010.

**TABLE 2.3****Reasons U.S. attorneys declined to prosecute, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Reason for declination	Suspects in criminal matters declined by U.S. attorneys	
	Number	Percent <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total declinations<sup>b</sup></b>	30,670	100%
<b>No crime</b>	7,699	25.6%
No true bill returned	11	--
No federal offense	1,308	4.3
Lack of criminal intent	6,380	21.2
<b>Referred or handled in other prosecution</b>	5,694	18.9%
Removed	1,254	4.2
Prosecuted on other charges	934	3.1
Prosecuted by other authorities	3,506	11.6
<b>Alternative resolution</b>	728	2.4%
Restitution	46	0.2
Civil or administrative alternative	358	1.2
Pretrial diversion	324	1.1
<b>Suspect-related reasons</b>	771	2.6%
Suspect serving sentence	81	0.3
No known suspect	349	1.2
Suspect a fugitive	72	0.2
Suspect deceased	221	0.7
Suspect deported	48	0.2
<b>Case-related reasons</b>	8,314	27.6%
Stale case	384	1.3
Weak evidence	7,127	23.7
Statute of limitations exceeded	165	0.5
Jurisdiction or venue problems	355	1.2
Witness problems	283	0.9
<b>All other reasons</b>	6,918	23.0%
Minimal federal interest	1,077	3.6
Petite policy	158	0.5
Lack of resources	924	3.1
Department of Justice policy	272	0.9
U.S. attorney policy	511	1.7
Agency request	3,679	12.2
Juvenile suspect	65	0.2
Offender's health, age, prior record, or other personal circumstances	68	0.2
Suspect's cooperation	164	0.5

--Less than 0.05%.

<sup>a</sup>Percent based on suspects for whom a reason for declination could be determined.

<sup>b</sup>Includes 546 suspects for whom a reason for declination could not be determined.

Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS system file, FY 2010.

## Section 2: Federal Pretrial, Adjudication, Sentencing, and Appeals

### Federal Pretrial

**TABLE 3.1**

Defendants released at any time prior to case disposition, by offense, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010

Most serious offense charged	All defendants	Released defendants	
		Number	Percent
All offenses*	104,699	35,929	34.3%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	3,083	720	23.4%
Murder	287	46	16.0
Negligent manslaughter	3	2	^
Assault	821	329	40.1
Robbery	1,154	145	12.6
Sexual abuse	664	175	26.4
Kidnapping	125	15	12.0
Threats against the President	29	8	27.6
<b>Property offenses</b>	16,476	11,370	69.0%
Fraudulent	13,957	9,540	68.4
Embezzlement	651	628	96.5
Fraud	12,344	8,314	67.4
Forgery	38	29	76.3
Counterfeiting	924	569	61.6
Other	2,519	1,830	72.6
Burglary	61	24	39.3
Larceny	1,927	1,509	78.3
Motor vehicle theft	114	32	28.1
Arson and explosives	186	91	48.9
Transportation of stolen property	135	94	69.6
Other property offenses	96	80	83.3
<b>Drug offenses</b>	28,438	9,184	32.3%
Trafficking	22,501	7,024	31.2
Possession and other drug offenses	5,937	2,160	36.4
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	7,952	4,703	59.1%
Regulatory	1,418	967	68.2
Agriculture	2	2	^
Antitrust	19	19	100.0
Food and drug	58	53	91.4
Transportation	209	130	62.2
Civil rights	72	63	87.5
Communications	48	46	95.8
Custom laws	174	106	60.9
Postal laws	108	97	89.8
Other regulatory offenses	728	451	62.0
Other	6,534	3,736	57.2
Tax law violations	584	562	96.2
Bribery	151	139	92.1
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	204	134	65.7
National defense	177	91	51.4
Escape	532	64	12.0
Racketeering and extortion	1,159	370	31.9
Gambling	8	7	^
Liquor offenses	2	1	^
Nonviolent sex offenses	2,153	1,039	48.3
Obscene material	25	17	68.0
Traffic offenses	1,007	932	92.6
Wildlife	96	92	95.8
Environmental	52	50	96.2
All other offenses	384	238	62.0
<b>Weapon offenses</b>	7,066	1,804	25.5%
<b>Immigration offenses</b>	40,897	7,704	18.8%

Note: Released defendants include some defendants who were 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 unclassifiable offenses.

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

\*Includes 1,574 defendants for whom an offense category could not be determined.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Pretrial Services Act Information System, FY 2010.

**TABLE 3.2****Defendants released at any time prior to case disposition, by defendant characteristics, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Defendant characteristic	All defendants	Released defendants	
		Number released	Percent
<b>All defendants<sup>a</sup></b>	100,622	32,211	32.0%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	86,752	24,073	27.7%
Female	13,719	8,087	58.9
<b>Race</b>			
White	77,775	23,198	29.8%
Black/African American	18,465	6,904	37.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,465	632	43.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,668	916	54.9
<b>Hispanic/Latino origin</b>			
Hispanic/Latino	59,230	11,679	19.7%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	40,380	20,103	49.8
<b>Age</b>			
16–18	854	257	30.1%
19–20	3,801	1,234	32.5
21–30	36,162	9,811	27.1
31–40	32,845	9,064	27.6
41 or older	26,828	11,789	43.9
<b>Education</b>			
Less than high school graduate	22,185	7,365	33.2%
High school graduate	23,393	12,406	53.0
Some college	890	650	73.0
College graduate	4,016	3,056	76.1
<b>Employment status at arrest</b>			
Unemployed	12,196	3,417	28.0%
Employed	9,867	5,068	51.4
<b>Criminal record</b>			
No conviction or arrest <sup>b</sup>	40,094	16,636	41.5%
Misdemeanor conviction only	18,727	6,506	34.7
Felony conviction			
Nonviolent	25,123	6,125	24.4
Violent	16,665	2,940	17.6
<b>Number of prior convictions</b>			
1	15,787	4,853	30.7%
2 to 4	24,561	6,538	26.6
5 or more	20,167	4,180	20.7
<b>Court appearance history</b>			
No prior arrests	28,331	12,300	43.4%
Failure to appear			
None	57,242	16,072	28.1
1	6,505	1,870	28.7
2 or more	8,531	1,965	23.0
<b>Drug abuse</b>			
No known abuse	16,510	8,919	54.0%
Drug history	38,283	16,150	42.2

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, 28% of all males in pretrial cases terminated had been released at some time prior to case disposition.

<sup>a</sup>Includes defendants for whom characteristics could not be determined.

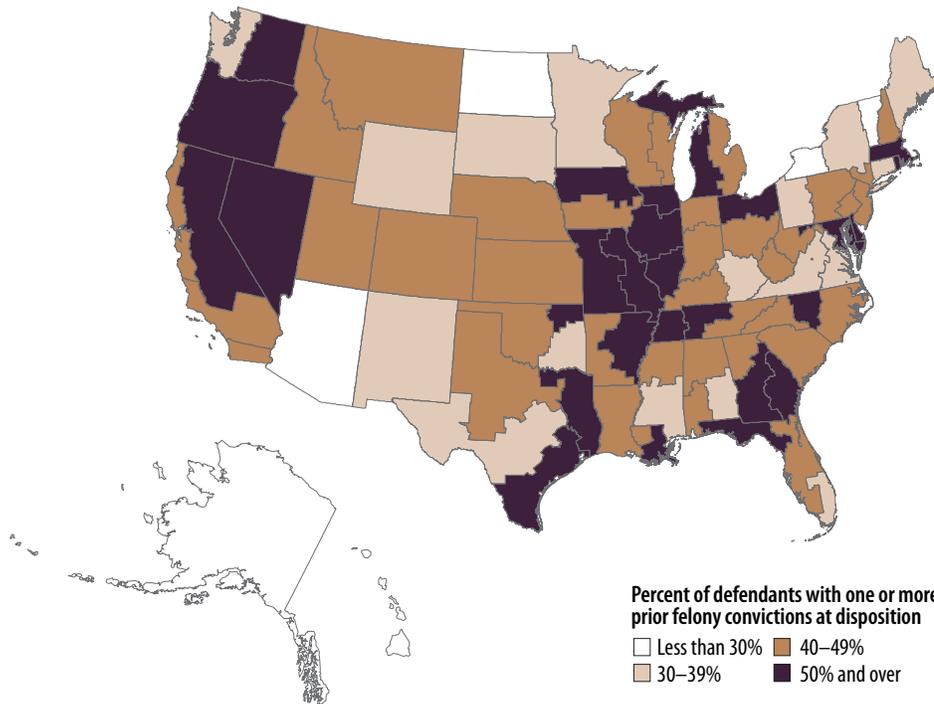
<sup>b</sup>Includes only defendants whose Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) records explicitly show no prior arrest or conviction.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Pretrial Services Act Information System, FY 2010.

**MAP 3.1**

**Defendants with a prior felony conviction at case disposition, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

- In 2010, half of defendants adjudicated in 31 federal districts had one or more prior felony convictions.



Not shown on map: Guam (less than 30%), Puerto Rico (30–39%), and Virgin Islands (less than 30%). The District of Columbia is not reported in the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) data. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Pretrial Services Act Information System, FY 2010.

**TABLE 3.3**

**Behavior of federal defendants released to the community pending trial, by offense, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Most serious offense charged	Number of released defendants	Percent of released defendants who had—				
		No violation	At least one violation	Failure to appear	Technical violations of bail conditions	Release revoked
<b>All offenses*</b>	32,211	84.9%	15.1%	1.2%	15.8%	9.9%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	745	77.0%	23.0%	1.6%	28.7%	23.5%
<b>Property offenses</b>	10,217	87.7%	12.3%	1.0%	11.4%	6.4%
Fraudulent offenses	8,483	88.1	11.9	1.0	10.8	6.1
Other property offenses	1,734	85.8	14.2	1.1	14.0	8.0
<b>Drug offenses</b>	8,453	74.6%	25.4%	2.2%	27.6%	17.6%
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	4,600	88.7%	11.3%	0.8%	11.4%	6.4%
Regulatory offenses	893	90.4	9.6	1.3	9.7	5.5
Other public-order offenses	3,707	88.3	11.7	0.7	11.8	6.6
<b>Weapon offenses</b>	1,835	69.5%	30.5%	2.5%	32.5%	21.7%
<b>Immigration offenses</b>	5,832	97.0%	3.0%	0.2%	3.5%	2.4%

Note: Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated during FY 2010. Defendants with more than one type of violation appear in more than one column. Not all violations resulted in revocation.

\*Includes 467 defendants for whom an offense category could not be determined.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Pretrial Services Act Information System, FY 2010.

## Federal Case Filings and Adjudication

**TABLE 4.1**  
**Defendants in criminal cases commenced, by offense, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Most serious offense charged	Number	Percent
<b>All offenses</b>	99,921	100%
<b>Felonies</b>	87,482	87.8%
Violent offenses	2,722	2.7
Murder	149	0.1
Assault	663	0.7
Robbery	1,084	1.1
Sexual abuse	685	0.7
Kidnapping	120	0.1
Threats against the President	21	--
Property offenses	13,681	13.7
Fraudulent	11,881	11.9
Embezzlement	555	0.6
Fraud	10,264	10.3
Forgery	26	--
Counterfeiting	1,036	1.0
Other	1,800	1.8
Burglary	61	0.1
Larceny	1,224	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	30	--
Arson and explosives	238	0.2
Transportation of stolen property	152	0.2
Other property offenses	95	0.1
Drug offenses	27,801	27.9
Trafficking	27,729	27.8
Possession and other drug offenses	72	0.1
Public-order offenses	6,662	6.7
Regulatory	1,042	1.0
Agriculture	3	--
Antitrust	36	--
Food and drug	19	--
Transportation	151	0.2
Civil rights	80	0.1
Communications	73	0.1
Custom laws	103	0.1
Postal laws	26	--
Regulatory offenses	551	0.6
Other	5,620	5.6
Tax law violations	549	0.6
Bribery	153	0.2
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	345	0.3
National defense	125	0.1
Escape	534	0.5
Racketeering and extortion	1,726	1.7
Gambling	66	0.1
Nonviolent sex offenses	1,838	1.8
Obscene material	4	--
Traffic offenses	24	--
Wildlife	65	0.1
Environmental	50	0.1
All other felonies	141	0.1
Weapon offenses	7,929	8.0
Immigration offenses	28,687	28.8
<b>Misdemeanors</b>	12,105	12.2%
Fraudulent property offenses	2,279	2.3
Larceny	1,274	1.3
Drug possession	1,692	1.7
Immigration	329	0.3
Traffic offenses	4,353	4.4
Other misdemeanors	2,178	2.2
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	334	--

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 0.05%.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, FY 2010.

**TABLE 4.2**

**Disposition of criminal cases terminated, by offense, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Most serious offense charged	Total	Percent convicted	Number of defendants in criminal cases terminated during 2010 who were—								
			Convicted				Not convicted				
			Total	Guilty plea	Nolo contendere	Jury trial	Nonjury trial	Total	Dismissed	Jury* trial	Nonjury trial
<b>All offenses</b>	98,489	91.3%	89,902	87,361	206	2,077	258	8,587	8,166	307	114
<b>Felonies</b>	86,782	93.9%	81,484	79,229	77	2,058	120	5,298	4,939	297	62
Violent offenses	2,917	91.4	2,667	2,494	2	160	11	250	203	41	6
Murder	152	85.5	130	111	0	19	0	22	17	4	1
Assault	667	87.7	585	540	0	40	5	82	62	19	1
Robbery	1,326	95.2	1,263	1,221	0	39	3	63	54	7	2
Sexual abuse	623	90.5	564	510	1	50	3	59	48	10	1
Kidnapping	133	83.5	111	100	0	11	0	22	21	1	0
Threats against the President	16	87.5	14	12	1	1	0	2	1	0	1
Property offenses	12,705	92.1	11,701	11,259	22	401	19	1,004	917	77	10
Fraudulent	10,972	92.3	10,126	9,743	20	349	14	846	770	67	9
Embezzlement	596	94.3	562	533	0	28	1	34	31	2	1
Fraud	9,300	91.9	8,550	8,216	18	304	12	750	683	59	8
Forgery	48	91.7	44	40	0	3	1	4	4	0	0
Counterfeiting	1,028	94.4	970	954	2	14	0	58	52	6	0
Other	1,733	90.9	1,575	1,516	2	52	5	158	147	10	1
Burglary	43	93.0	40	39	0	1	0	3	2	0	1
Larceny	1,219	90.5	1,103	1,077	2	21	3	116	108	8	0
Motor vehicle theft	47	87.2	41	41	0	0	0	6	6	0	0
Arson and explosives	234	91.5	214	191	0	22	1	20	18	2	0
Transportation of stolen property	128	93.8	120	116	0	4	0	8	8	0	0
Other property offenses	62	91.9	57	52	0	4	1	5	5	0	0
Drug offenses	28,294	93.1	26,342	25,588	23	707	24	1,952	1,864	71	17
Trafficking	28,219	93.1	26,279	25,528	23	704	24	1,940	1,852	71	17
Possession and other drug offenses	75	84.0	63	60	0	3	0	12	12	0	0
Public-order offenses	6,667	90.3	6,017	5,655	8	333	21	650	599	37	14
Regulatory	981	88.5	868	823	2	39	4	113	105	7	1
Antitrust	22	100.0	22	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Food and drug	24	100.0	24	22	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Transportation	147	93.2	137	133	0	3	1	10	10	0	0
Civil rights	90	68.9	62	47	0	15	0	28	22	5	1
Communications	77	89.6	69	67	0	2	0	8	8	0	0
Custom laws	69	85.5	59	58	1	0	0	10	9	1	0
Postal laws	38	89.5	34	34	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
Other regulatory offenses	514	89.7	461	441	0	18	2	53	52	1	0
Other	5,686	90.6	5,149	4,832	6	294	17	537	494	30	13
Tax law violations	551	95.6	527	477	0	50	0	24	20	3	1
Bribery	159	94.3	150	145	0	5	0	9	7	2	0
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	333	85.3	284	238	1	42	3	49	38	9	2
National defense	68	85.3	58	48	0	9	1	10	10	0	0
Escape	568	90.0	511	501	2	5	3	57	56	0	1
Racketeering and extortion	1,739	84.1	1,463	1,362	1	97	3	276	260	9	7
Gambling	42	95.2	40	35	0	5	0	2	2	0	0
Liquor offenses	2	--	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonviolent sex offenses	1,951	96.3	1,879	1,799	2	71	7	72	65	6	1
Obscene material	9	--	8	8	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Traffic offenses	24	79.2	19	19	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Wildlife	60	91.7	55	52	0	3	0	5	5	0	0
Environmental	41	92.7	38	36	0	2	0	3	3	0	0
All other felonies	139	82.7	115	110	0	5	0	24	23	0	1
Weapon offenses	8,383	92.3	7,738	7,329	7	378	24	645	574	61	10
Immigration offenses	27,816	97.1	27,019	26,904	15	79	21	797	782	10	5
<b>Misdemeanors</b>	11,409	71.4%	8,145	7,873	129	13	130	3,264	3,203	9	52
Fraudulent property offenses	2,269	96.6	2,191	2,182	1	4	4	78	76	0	2
Larceny	1,199	48.9	586	566	12	1	7	613	600	3	10
Drug possession	1,429	76.1	1,087	1,070	10	0	7	342	339	0	3
Immigration offenses	317	96.2	305	303	0	0	2	12	12	0	0
Traffic offenses	4,070	67.1	2,732	2,585	83	3	61	1,338	1,313	2	23
Other misdemeanors	2,125	58.5	1,244	1,167	23	5	49	881	863	4	14
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	298	91.6	273	259	0	6	8	25	24	1	0

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 includes other drug misdemeanors.

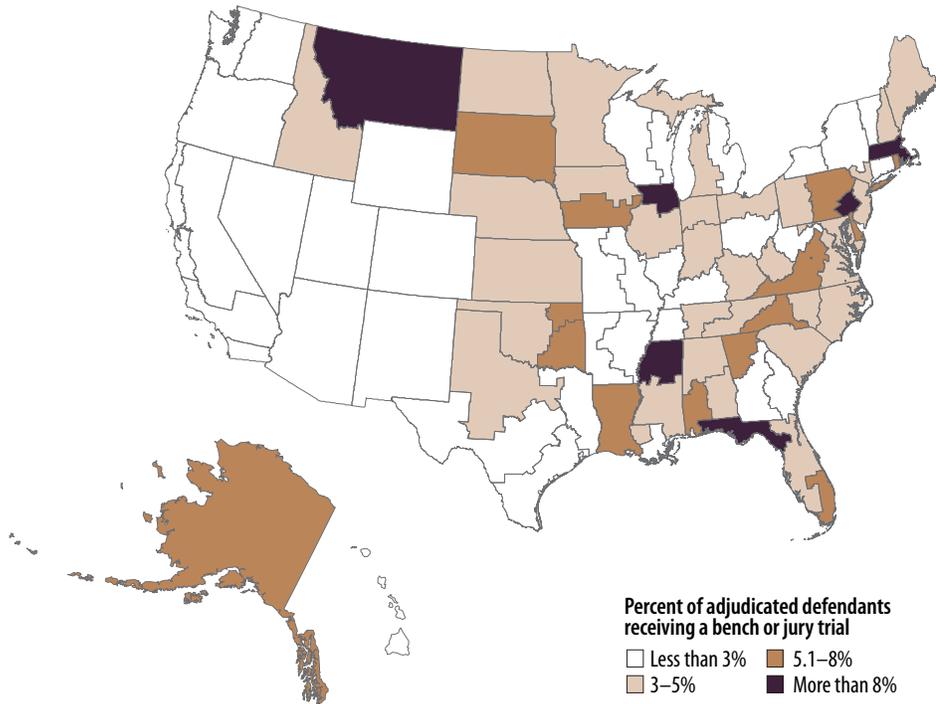
\*Includes mistrials.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, FY 2010.

**MAP 4.1**

**Adjudicated defendants receiving a bench or jury trial, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

■ In 2010, 2.1% of adjudicated defendants received a bench or jury trial; trial rates ranged from less than 1% to 11% across districts.



Not shown on map: Guam (more than 8%), Puerto Rico (3–5%), Virgin Islands (more than 8%), District of Columbia (5.1–8%), and Northern Mariana Islands (more than 8%).

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, FY 2010.

**TABLE 4.3**  
**Criminal cases disposed by U.S. magistrates, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Most serious offense charged	Total	Convicted	Not convicted	Percent convicted
<b>All offenses</b>	11,167	8,057	3,110	72.2%
<b>Violent offenses*</b>	323	196	127	60.7%
Assault	321	194	127	60.4
Robbery	2	2	0	^
<b>Property offenses</b>	3,593	2,855	738	79.5%
Fraudulent	2,271	2,195	76	96.7
Embezzlement	61	58	3	95.1
Fraud	2,195	2,122	73	96.7
Forgery	4	4	0	^
Counterfeiting	11	11	0	100.0
Other	1,322	660	662	49.9
Burglary	2	1	1	^
Larceny	1,167	568	599	48.7
Arson and explosives	4	4	0	^
Other property offenses	149	87	62	58.4
<b>Drug offenses</b>	1,503	1,171	332	77.9%
Trafficking	179	147	32	82.1
Possession and other drug offenses	1324	1024	300	77.4
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	5,296	3,414	1,882	64.5%
Regulatory	334	255	79	76.3
Agriculture	1	1	0	^
Food and drug	27	26	1	96.3
Transportation	24	24	0	100.0
Civil rights	5	4	1	^
Communications	3	3	0	^
Customs laws	16	16	0	100.0
Postal laws	77	72	5	93.5
Other regulatory offenses	181	109	72	60.2
Other	4,962	3,159	1,803	63.7
Tax law violations	38	37	1	97.4
Bribery	6	6	0	^
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	8	5	3	^
National defense	102	25	77	24.5
Escape	52	34	18	65.4
Racketeering and extortion	9	5	4	^
Gambling	1	1	0	^
Non-violent sex offenses	2	1	1	^
Mail or transport of obscene material	1	1	0	^
Wildlife	243	191	52	78.6
Environmental	9	9	0	^
Traffic offenses	3,971	2,654	1,317	66.8
Liquor offenses	1	1	0	^
All other offenses	519	189	330	36.4
<b>Weapon offenses</b>	56	29	27	51.8%
<b>Immigration offenses</b>	395	391	4	99.0%
<b>Unknown or indeterminable offenses</b>	1	1	0	^

Note: In this table 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 an 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, FY 2010.

**TABLE 4.4**  
**Characteristics of convicted offenders, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Offender characteristic	Number	Percent
<b>All offenders*</b>	89,902	100%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	71,299	86.8%
Female	10,805	13.2
<b>Race</b>		
White	61,041	76.2%
Black/African American	16,175	20.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,168	1.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,502	1.9
Other	236	0.3
<b>Hispanic/Latino origin</b>		
Hispanic/Latino	44,998	57.0%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	33,987	43.0
<b>Age</b>		
16–18 years	418	0.5%
19–20	2,827	3.5
21–30	28,642	35.4
31–40	26,625	32.9
41 or older	22,501	27.8
<b>Citizenship</b>		
U.S. citizen	40,337	51.9%
Non-U.S. citizen	37,428	48.1
<b>Education</b>		
Less than high school graduate	35,718	50.8%
High school graduate	20,945	29.8
Some college	9,920	14.1
College graduate	3,795	5.4
<b>Criminal record</b>		
No convictions	26,186	31.7%
Prior adult convictions	56,417	68.3

\*Includes offenders for whom some characteristics could not be determined.  
 Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, FY 2010.

# Federal Sentencing

**TABLE 5.1**  
**Offenders sentenced in criminal cases terminated, by offense, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Most serious offense of conviction	Total offenders sentenced <sup>a</sup>	Percent of offenders convicted and sentenced to—			
		Total	Incarceration <sup>b</sup>	Probation <sup>c</sup>	Fine only
All offenses <sup>d</sup>	89,902	100%	77.3%	10.8%	3.1%
<b>Felonies</b>	80,457	100%	82.7%	8.2%	0.3%
Violent offenses	2,498	100%	93.1	4.0	--
Murder	125	100%	92.0	3.2	0
Assault	550	100%	87.5	8.4	0
Robbery	1,278	100%	95.8	2.0	0
Sexual abuse	458	100%	93.0	4.6	0.2
Kidnapping	73	100%	91.8	2.7	0
Threats against the President	14	100%	85.7	7.1	0
Property offenses	11,413	100%	62.5	26.0	0.7
Fraudulent	10,042	100%	64.4	23.3	0.7
Embezzlement	525	100%	48.8	44.6	0.8
Fraud	8,684	100%	65.3	21.5	0.7
Forgery	37	100%	48.6	40.5	0
Counterfeiting	796	100%	65.6	28.1	0.8
Other	1,371	100%	48.5	46.3	0.6
Burglary	30	100%	73.3	23.3	0
Larceny	1,012	100%	38.7	56.0	0.7
Motor vehicle theft	40	100%	57.5	35.0	0
Arson and explosives	161	100%	90.7	6.8	0
Transportation of stolen property	89	100%	69.7	22.5	1.1
Other property offenses	39	100%	51.3	41.0	0
Drug offenses	25,416	100%	90.6	4.1	0.3
Trafficking	25,334	100%	90.8	4.0	0.3
Possession and other drug offenses	82	100%	50.0	39.0	7.3
Public-order offenses	6,457	100%	75.6	17.9	1.1
Regulatory	889	100%	50.3	39.0	2.5
Agriculture	4	100%	^	^	^
Antitrust	22	100%	36.4	27.3	31.8
Food and drug	37	100%	24.3	62.2	10.8
Transportation	111	100%	51.4	41.4	0.9
Civil rights	61	100%	78.7	19.7	0
Communications	68	100%	32.4	64.7	0
Custom laws	71	100%	49.3	43.7	0
Postal laws	42	100%	23.8	76.2	0
Other regulatory offenses	473	100%	53.7	32.3	2.1
Other	5,568	100%	79.6	14.5	0.8
Tax law violations	555	100%	68.1	29.2	0.9
Bribery	136	100%	58.1	30.1	4.4
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	241	100%	73.9	17.4	2.5
National defense	59	100%	72.9	18.6	0
Escape	854	100%	64.3	25.9	0.4
Racketeering and extortion	1,487	100%	79.4	12.2	0.8
Gambling	40	100%	32.5	67.5	0
Liquor offenses	1	100%	^	^	^
Nonviolent sex offenses	1,961	100%	96.3	1.5	0.5
Obscene material	7	100%	^	^	^
Traffic offenses	17	100%	70.6	17.6	5.9
Wildlife	39	100%	30.8	59.0	2.6
Environmental	39	100%	33.3	56.4	5.1
All other felonies	132	100%	60.6	33.3	0
Weapon offenses	7,669	100%	91.7	5.3	0.3
Immigration offenses	27,004	100%	81.9	3.5	0.1
<b>Misdemeanors</b>	9,178	100%	29.9%	33.6%	27%
Fraudulent property offenses	2,307	100%	62.6	13.2	2.2
Larceny	646	100%	9.8	62.7	26.0
Drug possession	1,176	100%	48.6	39.3	7.1
Immigration offenses	685	100%	48.3	21.3	1.9
Traffic offenses	2,789	100%	3.9	35.2	59.8
Other misdemeanors	1,575	100%	14.3	49.8	31.6

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 includes other drug misdemeanors.

<sup>a</sup>Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

--Less than 0.05%.

<sup>b</sup>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.

<sup>c</sup>All sentences to incarceration, including split, mixed, life, and indeterminate.

<sup>d</sup>Includes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

<sup>e</sup>Includes offenders whose sentence could not be determined.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, FY 2010.

**TABLE 5.2**  
**Type and length of federal sentences imposed, by offense, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Most serious offense of conviction	Total <sup>a</sup>	Type of sentence			Average sentence length	
		Incarceration <sup>b</sup>	Probation <sup>b</sup>	Fine only	Incarceration <sup>c</sup>	Probation <sup>c</sup>
<b>All offenses<sup>d</sup></b>	89,902	69,494	9,719	2,758	54.0 mo.	34.8 mo.
<b>Felonies</b>	80,457	66,509	6,628	274	56.2 mo.	41.5 mo.
Violent offenses	2,498	2,325	100	1	117.8	41.7
Murder	125	115	4	0	173.2	^
Assault	550	481	46	0	48.3	36.9
Robbery	1,278	1,224	26	0	104.2	44.8
Sexual abuse	458	426	21	1	215.4	45.1
Kidnapping	73	67	2	0	175.2	^
Threats against the President	14	12	1	0	42.2	^
Property offenses	11,413	7,134	2,972	76	33.0	40.5
Fraudulent	10,042	6,469	2,337	68	32.5	39.9
Embezzlement	525	256	234	4	23.3	37.8
Fraud	8,684	5,673	1,864	58	33.8	39.9
Forgery	37	18	15	0	22.1	40.0
Counterfeiting	796	522	224	6	23.6	42.3
Other	1,371	665	635	8	37.2	42.8
Burglary	30	22	7	0	29.4	^
Larceny	1,012	392	567	7	21.2	43.2
Motor vehicle theft	40	23	14	0	32.7	40.7
Arson and explosives	161	146	11	0	84.1	33.8
Transportation of stolen property	89	62	20	1	35.8	40.2
Other property offenses	39	20	16	0	29.9	40.8
Drug offenses	25,416	23,032	1,043	81	79.9	42.7
Trafficking	25,334	22,991	1,011	75	80.0	43.0
Possession and other	82	41	32	6	45.4	34.3
Public-order offenses	6,457	4,879	1,157	68	69.0	38.5
Regulatory	889	447	347	22	33.5	33.5
Agriculture	4	4	0	0	^	...
Antitrust	22	8	6	7	^	^
Food and drug	37	9	23	4	^	28.4
Transportation	111	57	46	1	29.3	35.5
Civil rights	61	48	12	0	54.0	36.3
Communications	68	22	44	0	18.0	25.0
Custom laws	71	35	31	0	26.8	34.8
Postal laws	42	10	32	0	^	31.1
Other regulatory offenses	473	254	153	10	32.8	35.8
Other	5,568	4,432	810	46	72.5	40.7
Tax law violations	555	378	162	5	30.9	41.0
Bribery	136	79	41	6	28.1	34.7
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	241	178	42	6	68.5	44.3
National defense	59	43	11	0	99.3	37.1
Escape	854	549	221	3	19.3	34.7
Racketeering and extortion	1,487	1,180	181	12	77.2	43.9
Gambling	40	13	27	0	14.5	31.8
Liquor offenses	1	1	0	0	^	...
Nonviolent sex offenses	1,961	1,889	30	10	98.6	66.7
Obscene material	7	5	3	0	^	^
Traffic offenses	17	12	3	1	19.9	^
Wildlife	39	12	23	1	12.6	35.0
Environmental	39	13	22	2	21.2	33.9
All other felonies	132	80	44	0	28.8	53.7
Weapon offenses	7,669	7,030	403	21	84.0	41.2
Immigration offenses	27,004	22,109	953	27	21.0	47.1
<b>Misdemeanors</b>	9,178	2,745	3,084	2,482	4.1 mo.	20.3 mo.
Fraudulent property offense	2,307	1,445	304	51	2.9	26.2
Larceny	646	63	405	168	6.5	20.4
Drug possession	1,176	571	462	84	5.1	17.5
Immigration offenses	685	331	146	13	4.2	37.3
Traffic offenses	2,789	110	983	1,668	4.3	14.6
Other misdemeanors	1,575	225	784	498	8.7	23.6

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<sup>d</sup> includes felonies with unclassifiable offense type; misdemeanors includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors.

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

<sup>a</sup>Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

<sup>b</sup>The sum of individual sentences may exceed the total because split and mixed sentences are counted in incarceration and probation; or the sum may be lower than the total, which includes offenders receiving deportation, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, or imprisonment of 4 days or less.

<sup>c</sup>Sentences to incarceration include split, mixed, life, and indeterminate sentences. Sentences to probation include offenders with split and mixed sentences.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes sentences of life, death, and indeterminate sentences.

<sup>e</sup>Includes offenders whose sentence could not be determined.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, FY 2010.

**TABLE 5.3**  
**Convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Offender characteristic	Number	Percent
<b>All offenders</b>	89,902	77.3%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	71,299	82.8%
Female	10,805	59.8
<b>Race</b>		
White	61,041	80.8%
Black/African American	16,175	82.5
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,168	81.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,502	65.6
Other*	236	63.1
<b>Hispanic/Latino origin</b>		
Hispanic/Latino	44,998	83.6%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	33,987	77.2
<b>Age</b>		
18 or younger	418	70.3%
19–20	2,827	74.3
21–30	28,642	80.3
31–40	26,625	83.1
41 or older	22,501	76.5
<b>Citizenship</b>		
U.S. citizen	40,337	80.8%
Non-U.S. citizen	37,428	82.9
<b>Education</b>		
Less than high school graduate	35,718	88.0%
High school graduate	20,945	80.8
Some college	9,920	75.7
College graduate	3,795	68.0
<b>Criminal record</b>		
No convictions	26,186	70.6%
Prior adult convictions	56,417	83.4

Note: 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, 83% of all convicted males were incarcerated. Offender characteristics are not comparable to 1993 and prior compendia.

\*Includes persons of two or more races.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, FY 2010.

**TABLE 5.4****Average incarceration sentence length, by offense and offender characteristics, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Offender characteristic	All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Weapon offenses	Immigration offenses	Misdemeanors
			Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other			
<b>All offenders</b>	54.0 mo.	117.8 mo.	32.5 mo.	37.2 mo.	79.9 mo.	33.5 mo.	72.5 mo.	84.0 mo.	21.0 mo.	4.1 mo.
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	54.7 mo.	122.9 mo.	33.6 mo.	36.8 mo.	81.8 mo.	32.2 mo.	75.2 mo.	83.6 mo.	21.3 mo.	4.5 mo.
Female	32.8	64.3	26.6	26.8	52.2	31.6	33.4	50.7	13.6	2.9
<b>Race</b>										
White	43.3 mo.	136.1 mo.	30.3 mo.	34.7 mo.	68.1 mo.	27.8 mo.	73.5 mo.	70.7 mo.	20.8 mo.	3.8 mo.
Black/African American	87.4	123.4	35.5	31.1	104.8	57.1	68.2	93.7	32.0	8.2
American Indian/ Alaska Native	61.4	74.7	25.6	67.4	64.8	^	34.5	73.5	15.1	6.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	52.6	71.8	33.5	18.7	64.0	32.0	59.0	87.0	16.2	7.0
Other*	50.9	^	32.5	^	65.2	^	79.2	89.9	21.0	^
<b>Hispanic/Latino origin</b>										
Hispanic/Latino	35.4 mo.	106.0 mo.	24.5 mo.	29.9 mo.	66.0 mo.	26.8 mo.	56.8 mo.	61.7 mo.	20.9 mo.	3.3 mo.
Non-Hispanic/Latino	77.1	121.1	34.7	35.6	91.5	36.7	75.1	88.5	24.5	8.3
<b>Age</b>										
18 or younger	32.3 mo.	134.6 mo.	^	^	26.4 mo.	^	^	141.9 mo.	9.0 mo.	2.7 mo.
19–20	35.3	73.4	16.1 mo.	^	41.8	11.1 mo.	64.0 mo.	76.8	11.1	3.0
21–30	49.8	101.4	23.8	33.6 mo.	71.9	24.1	71.1	79.3	17.7	3.8
31–40	55.1	131.4	31.7	39.7	87.0	34.2	71.8	87.9	22.2	3.9
41 or older	56.2	136.6	37.0	31.8	83.3	38.2	71.7	84.5	24.7	6.3
<b>Citizenship</b>										
U.S. citizen	74.4 mo.	118.7 mo.	34.2 mo.	34.3 mo.	85.4 mo.	30.5 mo.	73.9 mo.	85.7 mo.	18.0 mo.	8.6 mo.
Non U.S. citizen	30.4	110.2	24.5	29.2	62.7	34.0	54.2	53.0	21.1	3.1
<b>Education</b>										
Less than high school graduate	46.8 mo.	101.8 mo.	27.2 mo.	29.4 mo.	74.6 mo.	23.9 mo.	65.1 mo.	80.3 mo.	21.4 mo.	9.7 mo.
High school graduate	70.6	122.2	32.3	41.7	85.9	33.3	77.1	86.1	24.1	7.9
Some college	64.9	122.0	35.1	28.0	76.2	34.2	75.2	83.5	21.2	10.4
College graduate	52.8	161.7	37.9	32.5	60.1	46.3	64.9	69.4	17.7	13.0
<b>Criminal record</b>										
No convictions	47.7 mo.	130.4 mo.	29.8 mo.	29.5 mo.	54.8 mo.	34.7 mo.	66.7 mo.	58.6 mo.	11.0 mo.	6.5 mo.
Prior adult convictions	54.4	114.0	33.5	37.2	94.5	27.0	78.1	85.9	22.4	3.8

Note: Excludes life sentences and indeterminate sentences. Includes prison portion of split or mixed sentences.

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

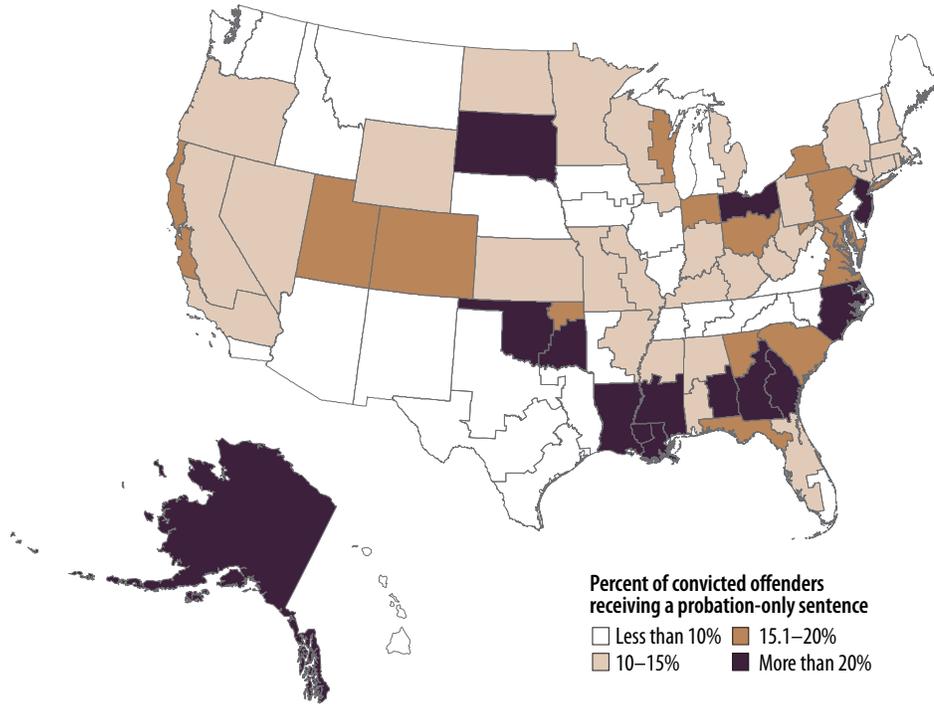
\*Includes persons of two or more races.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, FY 2010.

**MAP 5.1**

**Convicted defendants receiving a probation-only sentence, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

■ In 2010, 10.7% of convicted defendants received a probation-only sentence; probation rates ranged from less than 2% to 51% across districts.



Not shown on map: Guam (more than 20%), Puerto Rico (15.1–20%), Virgin Islands (15.1–20%), District of Columbia (more than 20%), and Northern Mariana Islands (more than 20%).  
Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, FY 2010.

# Federal Appeals

**TABLE 6.1**  
Criminal appeals terminated, by type of criminal case and offense, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010

Offense of conviction	Total	Pre-guideline	Number of criminal appeals terminated				
			Total	Conviction only	Sentence only	Sentence and conviction	Other
<b>All offenses*</b>	13,512	1,447	12,065	759	3,298	7,483	525
<b>Violent offenses</b>	690	65	625	52	117	422	34
Murder	55	7	48	8	12	26	2
Negligent manslaughter	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Assault	138	19	119	8	14	86	11
Robbery	300	24	276	23	61	177	15
Sexual abuse	151	9	142	10	22	107	3
Kidnapping	40	4	36	3	7	24	2
Threats against the President	5	2	3	0	1	1	1
<b>Property offenses</b>	1,496	180	1,316	96	329	834	57
Fraudulent	1,353	159	1,194	89	298	758	49
Embezzlement	45	3	42	3	7	30	2
Fraud	1,225	145	1,080	79	272	683	46
Forgery	10	3	7	0	2	5	0
Counterfeiting	73	8	65	7	17	40	1
Other	143	21	122	7	31	76	8
Burglary	3	0	3	0	1	2	0
Larceny	72	15	57	2	11	40	4
Motor vehicle theft	3	0	3	1	1	1	0
Arson and explosives	34	5	29	2	9	18	0
Transportation of stolen property	24	0	24	2	7	11	4
Other property offenses	7	1	6	0	2	4	0
<b>Drug offenses</b>	5,560	693	4,867	287	1,683	2,721	176
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	1,488	200	1,288	104	261	833	90
Regulatory	101	11	90	12	15	52	11
Antitrust	2	0	2	0	1	0	1
Food and drug	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
Transportation	16	0	16	4	3	8	1
Civil rights	31	5	26	3	3	16	4
Communications	3	1	2	1	0	1	0
Custom laws	7	1	6	0	0	6	0
Other regulatory offenses	40	4	36	4	8	19	5
Other	1,387	189	1,198	92	246	781	79
Tax law violations	105	17	88	4	12	64	8
Bribery	28	1	27	1	5	21	0
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	100	26	74	11	9	44	10
National defense	14	2	12	0	2	9	1
Escape	54	5	49	2	11	36	0
Racketeering and extortion	538	105	433	32	91	276	34
Gambling	12	1	11	0	1	7	3
Liquor offenses	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Nonviolent sex offenses	480	25	455	35	103	296	21
Obscene material	3	0	3	0	0	2	1
Traffic offenses	7	0	7	1	2	4	0
Wildlife	11	3	8	3	1	4	0
Environmental	3	2	1	0	0	1	0
All other offenses	31	2	29	3	9	16	1
<b>Weapon offenses</b>	1,889	184	1,705	157	405	1,034	109
<b>Immigration offenses</b>	1,693	35	1,658	38	287	1,321	12

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 696 appeals terminated for which an offense category could not be determined.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Court of Appeals, FY 2010.

**TABLE 6.2****Disposition of criminal appeals terminated, by offense, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Offense of conviction	Total criminal appeals terminated	Criminal appeals terminated on the merits							Procedural terminations
		Total	Percent	Affirmed	Remanded or reversed	Partially affirmed	Dismissed	Other	
<b>All offenses*</b>	13,512	10,428	77.2%	7,937	787	388	1,252	64	3,084
<b>Violent offenses</b>	690	564	81.7%	412	56	39	53	4	126
Murder	55	46	83.6	30	4	3	9	0	9
Negligent manslaughter	1	1	^	1	0	0	0	0	0
Assault	138	105	76.1	83	9	10	3	0	33
Robbery	300	249	83.0	183	25	10	28	3	51
Sexual abuse	151	126	83.4	91	14	11	9	1	25
Kidnapping	40	33	82.5	22	2	5	4	0	7
Threats against the President	5	4	^	2	2	0	0	0	1
<b>Property offenses</b>	1,496	1,078	72.1%	810	99	70	96	3	418
Fraudulent	1,353	971	71.8	728	89	64	87	3	382
Embezzlement	45	34	75.6	16	8	6	4	0	11
Fraud	1,225	878	71.7	659	79	58	79	3	347
Forgery	10	7	^	6	0	0	1	0	3
Counterfeiting	73	52	71.2	47	2	0	3	0	21
Other	143	107	74.8	82	10	6	9	0	36
Burglary	3	3	^	2	0	0	1	0	0
Larceny	72	58	80.6	45	4	4	5	0	14
Motor vehicle theft	3	2	^	2	0	0	0	0	1
Arson and explosives	34	21	61.8	15	3	1	2	0	13
Transportation of stolen property	24	18	75.0	15	2	1	0	0	6
Other property offenses	7	5	^	3	1	0	1	0	2
<b>Drug offenses</b>	5,560	4,274	76.9%	3,334	257	112	551	20	1,286
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	1,488	1,099	73.9%	834	88	91	81	5	389
Regulatory	101	72	71.3	54	4	9	5	0	29
Antitrust	2	0	^	0	0	0	0	0	2
Food and drug	2	1	^	1	0	0	0	0	1
Transportation	16	14	87.5	13	0	0	1	0	2
Civil rights	31	21	67.7	16	0	4	1	0	10
Communications	3	2	^	2	0	0	0	0	1
Custom laws	7	5	^	5	0	0	0	0	2
Other regulatory offenses	40	29	72.5	17	4	5	3	0	11
Other	1,387	1,027	74.0	780	84	82	76	5	360
Tax law violations	105	74	70.5	53	12	5	3	1	31
Bribery	28	25	89.3	20	1	4	0	0	3
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	100	73	73.0	61	5	5	2	0	27
National defense	14	9	64.3	6	2	1	0	0	5
Escape	54	38	70.4	31	1	3	3	0	16
Racketeering and extortion	538	381	70.8	281	20	44	35	1	157
Gambling	12	9	75.0	4	5	0	0	0	3
Liquor offenses	1	0	^	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nonviolent sex offenses	480	373	77.7	291	32	14	33	3	107
Obscene material	3	3	^	1	0	2	0	0	0
Traffic offenses	7	7	^	6	1	0	0	0	0
Wildlife	11	7	63.6	4	1	2	0	0	4
Environmental	3	1	^	1	0	0	0	0	2
All other offenses	31	27	87.1	21	4	2	0	0	4
<b>Weapon offenses</b>	1,889	1,511	80.0%	1,196	146	44	118	7	378
<b>Immigration offenses</b>	1,693	1,358	80.2%	908	107	21	300	22	335

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 696 appeals terminated for which an offense category could not be determined.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Court of Appeals, FY 2010.

**TABLE 6.3****Criminal appeals cases terminated on the merits, by offense, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Most serious offense	Total	Percent of criminal appeals cases terminated on the merits				
		Affirmed	Remanded or reversed	Partially affirmed	Dismissed	Other
<b>All offenses*</b>	10,428	76.1%	7.5%	3.7%	12.0%	0.6%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	564	73.0%	9.9%	6.9%	9.4%	0.7%
Murder	46	65.2	8.7	6.5	19.6	0
Negligent manslaughter	1	^	^	^	^	^
Assault	105	79.0	8.6	9.5	2.9	0
Robbery	249	73.5	10.0	4.0	11.2	1.2
Sexual abuse	126	72.2	11.1	8.7	7.1	0.8
Kidnapping	33	66.7	6.1	15.2	12.1	0
Threats against the President	4	^	^	^	^	^
<b>Property offenses</b>	1,078	75.1%	9.2%	6.5%	8.9%	0.3%
Fraudulent	971	75.0	9.2	6.6	9.0	0.3
Embezzlement	34	47.1	23.5	17.6	11.8	0
Fraud	878	75.1	9.0	6.6	9.0	0.3
Forgery	7	^	^	^	^	^
Counterfeiting	52	90.4	3.8	0	5.8	0
Other	107	76.6	9.3	5.6	8.4	0
Burglary	3	^	^	^	^	^
Larceny	58	77.6	6.9	6.9	8.6	0
Motor vehicle theft	2	^	^	^	^	^
Arson and explosives	21	71.4	14.3	4.8	9.5	0
Transportation of stolen property	18	83.3	11.1	5.6	0	0
Other property offenses	5	^	^	^	^	^
<b>Drug offenses</b>	4,274	78.0%	6.0%	2.6%	12.9%	0.5%
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	1,099	75.9%	8.0%	8.3%	7.4%	0.5%
Regulatory	72	75.0	5.6	12.5	6.9	0
Antitrust	0	...	...	...	...	...
Food and drug	1	^	^	^	^	^
Transportation	14	92.9	0	0	7.1	0
Civil rights	21	76.2	0	19.0	4.8	0
Communications	2	^	^	^	^	^
Custom laws	5	^	^	^	^	^
Other regulatory offenses	29	58.6	13.8	17.2	10.3	0
Other	1,027	75.9	8.2	8.0	7.4	0.5
Tax law violations	74	71.6	16.2	6.8	4.1	1.4
Bribery	25	80.0	4.0	16.0	0	0
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	73	83.6	6.8	6.8	2.7	0
National defense	9	^	^	^	^	^
Escape	38	81.6	2.6	7.9	7.9	0
Racketeering and extortion	381	73.8	5.2	11.5	9.2	0.3
Gambling	9	^	^	^	^	^
Liquor offenses	0	...	...	...	...	...
Nonviolent sex offenses	373	78.0	8.6	3.8	8.8	0.8
Obscene material	3	^	^	^	^	^
Traffic offenses	7	^	^	^	^	^
Wildlife	7	^	^	^	^	^
Environmental	1	^	^	^	^	^
All other offenses	27	77.8	14.8	7.4	0	0
<b>Weapon offenses</b>	1,511	79.2%	9.7%	2.9%	7.8%	0.5%
<b>Immigration offenses</b>	1,358	66.9%	7.9%	1.5%	22.1%	1.6%

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 301 appeals for which an offense category could not be determined that were terminated on the merits.

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

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Court of Appeals, FY 2010.

# Section 3: Federal Corrections and Supervision

## Federal Supervision, Probation, and Parole

**TABLE 7.1**  
**Offenders under federal supervision, by offense, September 30, 2010**

Most serious offense of conviction	Total offenders under supervision		Type of supervision					
	Number	Percent	Probation		Supervised release		Parole	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All offenses<sup>a</sup></b>	126,554	100%	22,685	100%	101,839	100%	2,030	100%
<b>Felonies<sup>b</sup></b>	119,814	94.8%	16,620	73.5%	101,168	99.4%	2,026	99.9%
Violent offenses	6,648	5.3	348	1.5	5,251	5.2	1,049	51.7
Murder	817	0.6	38	0.2	404	0.4	375	18.5
Negligent manslaughter	7	--	0	0	1	--	6	0.3
Assault	893	0.7	124	0.5	650	0.6	119	5.9
Robbery	3,777	3.0	86	0.4	3,328	3.3	363	17.9
Sexual abuse	939	0.7	69	0.3	742	0.7	128	6.3
Kidnapping	169	0.1	8	--	103	0.1	58	2.9
Threats against the President	46	--	23	0.1	23	--	0	0
Property offenses	26,214	20.7	8,651	38.2	17,402	17.1	161	7.9
Fraudulent	21,986	17.4	6,723	29.7	15,216	15.0	47	2.3
Embezzlement	1,706	1.3	708	3.1	994	1.0	4	0.2
Fraud	18,204	14.4	5,344	23.6	12,826	12.6	34	1.7
Forgery	111	0.1	58	0.3	50	--	3	0.1
Counterfeiting	1,965	1.6	613	2.7	1,346	1.3	6	0.3
Other	4,228	3.3	1,928	8.5	2,186	2.1	114	5.6
Burglary	168	0.1	17	0.1	99	0.1	52	2.6
Larceny	3,096	2.4	1,713	7.6	1,341	1.3	42	2.1
Motor vehicle theft	248	0.2	28	0.1	211	0.2	9	0.4
Arson and explosives	337	0.3	49	0.2	282	0.3	6	0.3
Transportation of stolen property	318	0.3	87	0.4	226	0.2	5	0.2
Other property offenses	61	--	34	0.2	27	--	0	0
Drug offenses	58,221	46.0	2,831	12.5	54,924	54.0	466	23.0
Trafficking	48,028	38.0	2,365	10.5	45,269	44.5	394	19.4
Possession and other drug offenses	10,193	8.1	466	2.1	9,655	9.5	72	3.5
Public-order offenses	9,190	7.3	2,715	12.0	6,293	6.2	182	9.0
Regulatory	2,130	1.7	1,148	5.1	961	0.9	21	1.0
Agriculture	6	--	3	--	3	--	0	0
Antitrust	31	--	22	0.1	9	--	0	0
Food and drug	66	0.1	39	0.2	27	--	0	0
Transportation	225	0.2	122	0.5	99	0.1	4	0.2
Civil rights	136	0.1	19	0.1	110	0.1	7	0.3
Communications	108	0.1	68	0.3	40	--	0	0
Custom laws	122	0.1	60	0.3	62	0.1	0	0
Postal laws	88	0.1	66	0.3	21	--	1	--
Other regulatory offenses	1,348	1.1	749	3.3	590	0.6	9	0.4
Other	7,060	5.6	1,567	6.9	5,332	5.2	161	7.9
Tax law violations	910	0.7	410	1.8	498	0.5	2	0.1
Bribery	280	0.2	98	0.4	182	0.2	0	0
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	373	0.3	98	0.4	272	0.3	3	0.1
National defense	150	0.1	51	0.2	92	0.1	7	0.3
Escape	333	0.3	34	0.2	290	0.3	9	0.4
Racketeering and extortion	1,962	1.6	362	1.6	1,562	1.5	37	1.8
Gambling	25	--	18	0.1	7	--	0	0
Nonviolent sex offenses	2,357	1.9	150	0.7	2,110	2.1	97	4.8
Obscene material	78	0.1	18	0.1	60	0.1	0	0
Wildlife	84	0.1	57	0.3	27	--	0	0
Environmental	57	--	40	0.2	17	--	0	0
All other offenses	451	0.4	231	1.0	214	0.2	6	0.3
Weapon offenses	14,658	11.6	1,151	5.1	13,341	13.1	166	8.2
Immigration offenses	4,759	3.8	864	3.8	3,894	3.8	1	--
<b>Misdemeanors</b>	6,740	5.3%	6,065	26.8%	671	0.7%	4	0.2%
Fraudulent property offenses	548	0.4	508	2.2	40	--	0	0
Larceny	744	0.6	680	3.0	64	0.1	0	0
Drug possession	1,044	0.8	932	4.1	112	0.1	0	0
Immigration misdemeanors	223	0.2	210	0.9	13	--	0	0
Traffic offenses	2,179	1.7	2,085	9.2	94	0.1	0	0
Other misdemeanors	2,002	1.6	1,650	7.3	348	0.3	4	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; obscene material denotes the mail or transport thereof; misdemeanors includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors.

--Less than 0.05%.

<sup>a</sup>Total includes offenders whose offense category could not be determined.

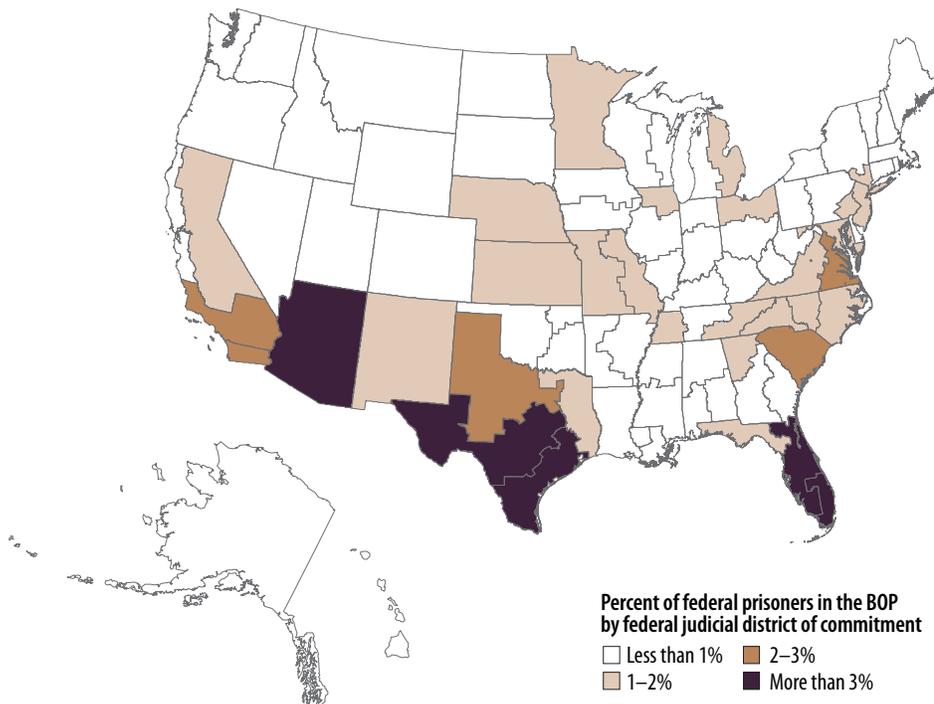
<sup>b</sup>An offense category was unknown or could not be determined for 124 felony offenders.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS), 2010.

**MAP 7.1**

**Federal prisoners in the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) on September 30, 2010, by federal judicial district of commitment**

■ There were 186,275 federally sentenced prisoners in the BOP on September 30, 2010.



Not shown on map: Guam (less than 1%), Puerto Rico (1-2%), Virgin Islands (less than 1%), District of Columbia (less than 1%), and Northern Mariana Islands (less than 1%).

Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, FY 2010.

**TABLE 7.2**

**Characteristics of offenders under federal supervision, September 30, 2010**

Offender characteristic	Total offenders under supervision		Probation		Supervised release		Parole	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All offenders<sup>a</sup></b>	126,554	100%	22,685	100%	101,839	100%	2,030	100%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	102,266	81.1%	14,209	63.7%	86,082	84.6%	1,975	97.3%
Female	23,843	18.9	8,093	36.3	15,695	15.4	55	2.7
<b>Race</b>								
White	71,577	58.9%	14,484	68.6%	56,385	57.2%	708	35.7%
Black/African American	47,114	37.5	5,945	26.9	39,927	39.3	1,242	62.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,907	1.9	677	2.6	2,196	1.8	34	1.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,546	2.9	855	4.1	2,676	2.7	15	0.8
Other <sup>b</sup>	520	0.4	176	0.8	342	0.3	2	0.1
<b>Hispanic/Latino origin</b>								
Hispanic/Latino	26,566	21.3%	3,875	17.7%	22,511	22.3%	180	9.1%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	98,269	78.7	18,063	82.3	78,410	77.7	1,796	90.9
<b>Age</b>								
18 or younger	227	0.2%	188	0.8%	39	0%	0	0%
19-20	1,379	1.1	701	3.1	677	0.7	1	--
21-30	30,356	24.1	6,070	27.2	24,123	23.7	163	8.0
31-40	43,048	34.1	5,648	25.3	37,010	36.3	390	19.2
41 or older	51,165	40.6	9,704	43.5	39,985	39.3	1,476	72.7

--Less than 0.05%.

<sup>a</sup>Total includes offenders whose offense characteristic could not be determined.

<sup>b</sup>Includes persons of two or more races.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS), 2010.

**TABLE 7.3**

**Outcomes of offenders terminating probation supervision, by offense, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of probation supervision terminations	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with—					
		No violation	Technical violations <sup>a</sup>			New crime <sup>b</sup>	Administrative case closures
			Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	11,903	79.5%	2.8%	0.9%	5.0%	4.8%	7.1%
<b>Felonies</b>	6,633	79.8%	2.4%	0.8%	4.7%	3.9%	8.5%
Violent offenses	155	53.5	1.9	2.6	23.9	3.9	14.2
Murder	21	38.1	0	4.8	38.1	4.8	14.3
Negligent manslaughter	1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Assault	58	56.9	3.4	1.7	22.4	3.4	12.1
Robbery	36	55.6	2.8	2.8	5.6	2.8	30.6
Sexual abuse	32	53.1	0	3.1	34.4	6.3	3.1
Kidnapping	2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Threats against the President	5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Property offenses	3,309	83.0	2.4	0.9	4.6	3.4	5.8
Fraudulent	2,686	84.1	2.0	0.9	4.2	3.2	5.6
Embezzlement	248	85.9	1.2	0.4	4.4	3.6	4.4
Fraud	2,167	85.2	1.7	1.0	3.7	2.6	5.8
Forgery	20	80.0	5.0	0	5.0	10.0	0
Counterfeiting	251	73.3	5.6	0.8	7.6	7.2	5.6
Other	623	78.3	4.0	0.8	6.3	4.2	6.4
Burglary	12	33.3	0	0	33.3	8.3	25.0
Larceny	539	79.2	3.9	0.9	5.4	4.1	6.5
Motor vehicle theft	7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Arson and explosives	28	64.3	14.3	0	10.7	10.7	0
Transportation of stolen property	31	93.5	0	0	3.2	0	3.2
Other property offenses	6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Drug offenses	1,182	72.9	2.3	1.0	3.3	4.1	16.3
Trafficking	1,029	73.0	2.2	1.2	3.0	4.0	16.6
Possession and other drug offenses	153	72.5	2.6	0	5.2	5.2	14.4
Public-order offenses	1,050	87.4	1.2	0.1	3.5	1.9	5.8
Regulatory	472	89.0	1.5	0.2	2.8	2.3	4.2
Antitrust	8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Food and drug	13	76.9	7.7	0	0	0	15.4
Transportation	53	90.6	0	0	1.9	0	7.5
Civil rights	9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Communications	34	88.2	0	0	8.8	2.9	0
Custom laws	18	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
Postal laws	29	86.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	0
Other regulatory offenses	308	88.3	1.6	0	2.6	2.9	4.5
Other	578	86.2	1.0	0	4.2	1.6	7.1
Tax law violations	153	90.8	0.7	0	1.3	1.3	5.9
Bribery	42	97.6	0	0	0	0	2.4
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	43	88.4	0	0	4.7	2.3	4.7
National defense	15	80.0	0	0	20.0	0	0
Escape	22	72.7	4.5	0	13.6	4.5	4.5
Racketeering and extortion	117	88.0	0	0	2.6	1.7	7.7
Gambling	5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nonviolent sex offenses	57	75.4	0	0	1.8	1.8	21.1
Obscene material	2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Wildlife	23	95.7	0	0	0	0	4.3
Environmental	23	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
All other offenses	76	71.1	5.3	0	13.2	2.6	7.9
Weapon offenses	539	73.3	4.1	0	3.7	5.8	13.2
Immigration offenses	364	73.6	2.7	1.9	4.9	9.3	7.4
<b>Misdemeanors</b>	5,270	79.1%	3.3%	1.1%	5.4%	5.9%	5.2%
Fraudulent property offense	326	90.8	1.5	0.9	1.8	1.5	3.4
Larceny	507	79.3	4.1	1.4	5.3	5.3	4.5
Drug possession	839	73.4	8.0	1.0	7.2	5.5	5.0
Immigration	272	49.6	2.2	1.8	4.4	37.9	4.0
Traffic offenses	2,174	83.3	1.9	1.1	4.4	3.9	5.4
Other misdemeanors	1,152	78.8	3.0	1.0	7.1	3.8	6.2

Note: Offenses for 34 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 includes other drug misdemeanors.

<sup>a</sup>Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

<sup>c</sup>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 (FPSIS), FY 2010.

**TABLE 7.4****Outcomes of offenders terminating probation supervision, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Offender characteristic	Number of probation terminations	Percent terminating probation with—					Administrative case closures
		No violation	Technical violations <sup>a</sup>			New crime	
			Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
<b>All offenders<sup>b</sup></b>	11,903	79.5%	2.8%	0.9%	5.0%	4.8%	7.1%
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	7,922	77.6%	2.9%	1.0%	5.2%	5.6%	7.6%
Female	3,848	82.7	2.6	0.8	4.6	3.1	6.0
<b>Race</b>							
White	7,607	80.4%	2.6%	0.8%	4.4%	5.0%	6.7%
Black/African American	3,158	78.0	3.3	1.1	4.8	4.7	8.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	367	57.5	3.8	2.7	20.4	7.1	8.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	453	85.7	2.2	0.2	3.8	1.5	6.6
Other <sup>c</sup>	95	89.5	1.1	0	2.1	1.1	6.3
<b>Hispanic/Latino origin</b>							
Hispanic/Latino	1,927	74.6%	2.8%	1.2%	5.4%	10.2%	5.8%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	9,648	80.4	2.9	0.8	4.9	3.8	7.2
<b>Age</b>							
16–18 years	49	36.7%	8.2%	6.1%	32.7%	14.3%	2.0%
19–20	302	61.9	10.3	1.7	7.9	14.2	4.0
21–30	3,240	78.1	4.0	0.8	6.1	6.2	4.8
31–40	2,752	84.1	2.5	0.3	3.3	4.2	5.6
41 or older	4,731	88.0	1.5	0.3	2.8	1.8	5.7

<sup>a</sup>Violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.<sup>b</sup>Total includes offenders whose characteristics could not be determined.<sup>c</sup>Includes persons of two or more races.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS), FY 2010.

**TABLE 7.5**

**Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offense, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of supervised release terminations	Percent of supervised releases terminating with—					Administrative case closures
		No violation	Technical violations <sup>a</sup>			New crime <sup>b</sup>	
			Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
<b>All offenses</b>	42,554	55.2%	7.4%	2.9%	9.4%	14.6%	10.5%
<b>Felonies</b>	41,941	55.1%	7.4%	2.9%	9.4%	14.7%	10.5%
Violent offenses	2,650	39.9	9.2	5.5	17.6	15.0	12.7
Murder	211	31.3	5.2	8.1	25.6	17.5	12.3
Negligent manslaughter	3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Assault	384	34.9	6.8	6.8	27.9	13.3	10.4
Robbery	1,665	41.3	11.6	5.0	12.2	16.1	13.8
Sexual abuse	313	41.5	3.5	5.8	29.7	9.6	9.9
Kidnapping	50	56.0	6.0	0	6.0	18.0	14.0
Threats against the President	24	41.7	4.2	8.3	20.8	12.5	12.5
Property offenses	7,447	65.5	5.3	2.5	9.2	9.0	8.5
Fraudulent	6,269	67.6	5.0	2.3	8.5	8.5	8.3
Embezzlement	381	85.6	2.6	0	5.0	2.4	4.5
Fraud	5,059	69.2	4.2	2.2	8.1	7.8	8.5
Forgery	26	57.7	11.5	0	7.7	19.2	3.8
Counterfeiting	803	48.7	10.7	4.2	12.2	15.2	9.0
Other	1,178	54.7	7.3	3.5	13.0	11.8	9.8
Burglary	62	37.1	6.5	3.2	21.0	22.6	9.7
Larceny	759	54.5	8.8	3.7	13.7	9.9	9.4
Motor vehicle theft	114	50.9	6.1	4.4	7.9	21.1	9.6
Arson and explosives	119	54.6	4.2	3.4	11.8	11.8	14.3
Transportation of stolen property	101	71.3	2.0	0	11.9	6.9	7.9
Other property offenses	23	52.2	4.3	8.7	4.3	21.7	8.7
Drug offenses	18,306	60.2	7.5	2.5	7.6	11.9	10.2
Trafficking	16,134	61.3	7.5	2.4	7.5	11.6	9.7
Possession and other drug offenses	2,172	52.1	8.1	3.3	8.1	14.5	13.9
Public-order offenses	2,676	69.9	3.7	1.8	10.1	6.4	8.2
Regulatory	522	79.9	2.3	1.1	4.4	4.8	7.5
Agriculture	1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Antitrust	6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Food and drug	9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Transportation	44	75.0	0	2.3	9.1	9.1	4.5
Civil rights	43	86.0	4.7	0	0	2.3	7.0
Communications	17	94.1	0	0	0	0	5.9
Custom laws	26	53.8	7.7	3.8	7.7	15.4	11.5
Postal laws	8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Other regulatory offenses	368	82.6	1.9	0.8	4.1	3.3	7.3
Other	2,154	67.5	4.0	1.9	11.5	6.7	8.4
Tax law violations	259	89.6	0.4	0.8	2.7	0.4	6.2
Bribery	66	90.9	0	0	1.5	0	7.6
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	112	79.5	8.0	0	3.6	4.5	4.5
National defense	25	52.0	0	8.0	12.0	8	20.0
Escape	212	30.7	11.8	8.5	19.3	18.9	10.8
Racketeering and extortion	671	73.0	3.7	1.3	7.5	6.4	8.0
Gambling	11	100.0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonviolent sex offenses	653	61.7	2.0	1.1	19.3	6.9	9.0
Obscene material	17	70.6	0	0	17.6	5.9	5.9
Wildlife	11	81.8	0	0	9.1	9.1	0
Environmental	12	83.3	0	0	0	8.3	8.3
All other offenses	105	57.1	12.4	2.9	10.5	5.7	11.4
Weapon offenses	6,893	43.7	10.9	3.5	12.2	17.7	12.0
Immigration offenses	3,942	31.3	5.8	3.6	7.1	38.8	13.3
<b>Misdemeanors</b>	613	67.7%	5.5%	2.0%	8.3%	6.2%	10.3%
Fraudulent property offense	56	83.9	0	1.8	1.8	1.8	10.7
Larceny	84	54.8	11.9	3.6	17.9	4.8	7.1
Drug possession	142	64.8	8.5	0.7	7.0	11.3	7.7
Immigration misdemeanors	13	84.6	0	0	7.7	7.7	0
Traffic offenses	86	59.3	7.0	2.3	10.5	8.1	12.8
Other misdemeanors	232	72.4	2.6	2.2	6.5	3.9	12.5

Note: Offenses for 27 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 includes other drug misdemeanors.

<sup>a</sup>Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

<sup>c</sup>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 (FPSIS), FY 2010.

**TABLE 7.6****Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Offender characteristic	Number of supervised release terminations	Percent terminating supervised release with—					Administrative case closures
		No violation	Technical violations <sup>a</sup>			New crime <sup>b</sup>	
			Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
<b>All offenders<sup>c</sup></b>	42,554	55.2%	7.4%	2.9%	9.4%	14.6%	10.5%
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	36,267	52.7%	7.6%	3.0%	9.8%	16.0%	10.9%
Female	6,268	70.1	5.9	2.4	7.0	6.5	8.1
<b>Race</b>							
White	25,385	57.2%	7.1%	3.0%	8.3%	14.3%	10.1%
Black/African American	14,713	52.8	7.9	2.4	9.7	16.0	11.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,330	32.0	7.2	8.9	29.1	12.5	10.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	911	74.0	6.4	1.1	6.3	3.8	8.5
Other <sup>d</sup>	123	53.7	3.3	2.4	8.9	11.4	20.3
<b>Hispanic/Latino origin</b>							
Hispanic/Latino	11,191	47.9%	6.7%	3.8%	8.4%	21.7%	11.5%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	31,095	58.0	7.6	2.6	9.7	12.1	10.1
<b>Age</b>							
16–18 years	9	^	^	^	^	^	^
19–20	149	18.1%	7.4%	6.7%	29.5%	17.4%	20.8%
21–30	7,896	47.0	10.7	2.6	14.4	15.9	9.3
31–40	12,677	62.5	8.0	1.7	8.9	12.0	6.9
41 or older	14,787	74.5	5.5	1.0	5.7	6.6	6.6

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

<sup>a</sup>Violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

<sup>b</sup>Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a new major or minor offense.

<sup>c</sup>Total includes offenders whose characteristics could not be determined.

<sup>d</sup>Includes persons of two or more races.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS), FY 2010.

**TABLE 7.7****Outcomes of offenders terminating parole, by offense, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of parole terminations	Percent of paroles terminating with—					Administrative case closures
		No violation	Technical violations <sup>a</sup>			New crime <sup>b</sup>	
			Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	793	64.8%	4.3%	3.3%	5.9%	9.2%	12.5%
<b>Felonies</b>	788	64.7%	4.3%	3.3%	6.0%	9.3%	12.4%
Violent offenses	330	56.1	7.0	3.6	7.3	12.7	13.3
Murder	81	63.0	4.9	3.7	4.9	13.6	9.9
Negligent manslaughter	2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Assault	37	75.7	0	2.7	13.5	5.4	2.7
Robbery	152	44.7	11.2	4.6	7.2	15.8	16.4
Sexual abuse	36	75.0	0	0	5.6	2.8	16.7
Kidnapping	21	42.9	9.5	4.8	9.5	19.0	14.3
Threats against the President	1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Property offenses	92	64.1	4.3	3.3	4.3	12.0	12.0
Fraudulent	20	60.0	15.0	0	5.0	0	20.0
Embezzlement	3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Fraud	14	57.1	7.1	0	7.1	0	28.6
Forgery	2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Counterfeiting	1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Other	72	65.3	1.4	4.2	4.2	15.3	9.7
Burglary	24	62.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	12.5	12.5
Larceny	32	68.8	0	3.1	3.1	18.8	6.3
Motor vehicle theft	6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Arson and explosives	6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Transportation of stolen property	3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Other property felonies	1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Drug offenses	199	71.4	2.0	5.0	4.5	5.5	11.6
Trafficking	181	70.7	2.2	5.0	5.0	5.5	11.6
Possession and other drug offenses	18	77.8	0	5.6	0	5.6	11.1
Public-order offenses	95	71.6	1.1	0	7.4	5.3	14.7
Regulatory	2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Other	93	71.0	1.1	0	7.5	5.4	15.1
National defense	2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Escape	8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Racketeering and extortion	14	57.1	0	0	7.1	21.4	14.3
Nonviolent sex offenses	64	76.6	1.6	0	7.8	1.6	12.5
All other offenses	5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Immigration offenses	70	77.1	2.9	1.4	4.3	5.7	8.6
Weapon offenses	2	^	^	^	^	^	^
<b>Misdemeanors</b>	5	^	^	^	^	^	^

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 includes tax fraud; misdemeanors includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors.

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

<sup>a</sup>Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

<sup>b</sup>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 (FPSIS), FY 2010.

**TABLE 7.8****Outcomes of offenders terminating parole, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Offender characteristic	Number of parole terminations	Percent terminating parole with—					Administrative case closures
		No violation	Technical violations <sup>a</sup>			New crime <sup>b</sup>	
			Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
<b>All offenders<sup>c</sup></b>	793	64.8%	4.3%	3.3%	5.9%	9.2%	12.5%
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	770	64.4%	4.4%	3.2%	5.7%	9.5%	12.7%
Female	22	77.3	0	4.5	13.6	0	4.5
<b>Race</b>							
White	330	67.6%	3.3%	1.5%	5.5%	6.7%	15.5%
Black/African American	441	63.7	5.0	4.8	6.3	10.4	9.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	11	18.2	9.1	0	9.1	36.4	27.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	^	^	^	^	^	^
<b>Hispanic/Latino origin</b>							
Hispanic/Latino	79	73.4%	1.3%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	13.9%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	705	63.7	4.7	3.3	6.1	9.9	12.3
<b>Age</b>							
19–20 years	1	^	^	^	^	^	^
21–30	102	80.4%	2.9%	0%	3.9%	5.9%	6.9%
31–40	121	86.0	0	0.8	3.3	1.7	8.3
41 or older	421	74.1	4.8	2.4	3.6	3.1	12.1

<sup>a</sup>Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

<sup>b</sup>Violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

<sup>c</sup>Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a new major or minor offense.

<sup>d</sup>Total includes offenders whose characteristics could not be determined. Includes persons of two or more races.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS), FY 2010.

## Federal Imprisonment

**TABLE 7.9**

**Admissions and releases of federal prisoners, by offense, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Most serious original offense of conviction	Population at start of year	Prisoners admitted to district court			First release			Population at end of year	Net population change
		1 year or less	Over 1 year	All other	1 year or less	Over 1 year	All other		
<b>All prisoners</b>	186,451	13,162	48,688	10,122	14,904	46,470	10,742	186,307	-144
<b>Violent offenses</b>	11,971	96	1,744	1,011	112	1,744	1,147	11,819	-152
Murder/manslaughter	1,407	0	107	92	0	99	114	1,393	-14
Assault	1,002	63	388	209	61	314	217	1,070	68
Robbery	7,717	22	1,025	572	32	1,120	653	7,531	-186
Sexual abuse	1,139	9	148	111	16	157	123	1,111	-28
Kidnapping	670	1	63	18	1	44	30	677	7
Threats against the President	36	1	13	9	2	10	10	37	1
<b>Property offenses</b>	11,026	1,953	4,475	1,716	2,245	4,296	1,798	10,831	-195
Fraudulent	9,098	1,706	3,846	1,228	1,952	3,714	1,264	8,948	-150
Embezzlement	210	47	90	32	50	100	35	194	-16
Fraud	8,205	1,555	3,487	923	1,801	3,300	968	8,101	-104
Forgery	102	22	52	42	18	47	43	110	8
Counterfeiting	581	82	217	231	83	267	218	543	-38
Other	1,928	247	629	488	293	582	534	1,883	-45
Burglary	160	4	41	40	4	41	52	148	-12
Larceny	683	188	297	259	205	251	283	688	5
Motor vehicle theft	133	29	24	31	43	22	48	104	-29
Arson and explosives	187	3	33	11	3	24	15	192	5
Transportation of stolen property	120	6	41	17	14	45	23	102	-18
Other property offenses	645	17	193	130	24	199	113	649	4
<b>Drug offenses</b>	97,320	1,174	19,665	3,669	1,305	19,578	3,948	96,997	-323
Trafficking	97,121	854	19,646	3,596	1,005	19,533	3,850	96,829	-292
Possession and drug offenses	199	320	19	73	300	45	98	168	-31
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	13,701	591	4,638	677	640	2,929	710	15,328	1,627
Regulatory	1,729	161	926	135	169	647	157	1,978	249
Other	11,972	430	3,712	542	471	2,282	553	13,350	1,378
Tax law violations	427	88	234	19	88	216	12	452	25
Bribery	74	8	40	0	14	39	0	69	-5
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	90	19	26	19	24	36	24	70	-20
National defense	133	2	32	3	2	17	5	146	13
Escape	96	69	277	126	67	111	116	274	178
Racketeering and extortion	5,026	36	995	127	61	1,006	149	4,968	-58
Gambling	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Liquor	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0
Nonviolent sex offenses	261	5	80	20	7	68	18	273	12
Obscene material	5,657	30	1,963	101	24	719	91	6,917	1,260
Traffic	70	139	12	89	142	9	93	66	-4
Wildlife	7	4	1	4	5	4	3	4	-3
Environmental	17	3	6	0	4	11	0	11	-6
All other offenses	112	27	45	33	33	46	41	97	-15
<b>Weapon offenses</b>	28,370	227	6,083	2,026	245	5,812	2,016	28,633	263
<b>Immigration offenses</b>	22,722	8,949	11,689	882	10,129	11,660	963	21,490	-1,232

Note: An offense category could not be determined for 1,341 prisoners at the start of FY 2010 and 1,209 prisoners at the end of FY 2010. 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 obscene material denotes the mail or transport thereof.

Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, FY 2010.

**TABLE 7.10**  
**Characteristics of offenders in the federal prison population,**  
**September 30, 2010**

Offender characteristic	Number	Percent
<b>All prisoners</b>	186,307	100%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	174,098	93.4%
Female	12,209	6.6
<b>Race</b>		
White	109,010	58.5%
Black/African American	70,997	38.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,410	1.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,890	1.6
<b>Hispanic/Latino origin</b>		
Hispanic/Latino	60,415	32.4%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	125,892	67.6
<b>Age</b>		
16–18 years	75	--
19–20	864	0.5%
21–30	43,411	23.3
31–40	71,317	38.3
41 or older	70,640	37.9
<b>Citizenship</b>		
U.S. citizen	138,591	74.4%
Non-U.S. citizen	47,588	25.6

Note: Includes only the prison populations for whom characteristics are known.

--Less than 0.5%.

Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, 2010.

**TABLE 7.11**

**Average time to first release and percent of sentence served for federal prisoners released by standard methods, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Most serious original offense of conviction	Number of prisoners released <sup>a</sup>	Mean time served	Median time served	Percent of sentence served
<b>All prisoners<sup>b</sup></b>	55,670	35.1 mo.	23.4 mo.	88.1%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	1,815	70.1 mo.	54.9 mo.	88.6%
Murder/manslaughter	94	87.5	62.7	88.2
Assault	371	33.4	26.9	88.7
Robbery	1,125	80.3	65.4	88.7
Sexual abuse	171	62.7	52.2	88.2
Kidnapping	42	129.5	120.0	86.5
Threats against the President	12	18.8	17.2	^
<b>Property offenses</b>	6,113	19.3 mo.	14.0 mo.	87.8%
Fraudulent	5,267	18.6	13.9	87.7
Embezzlement	147	15.8	12.2	87.2
Fraud	4,732	18.6	13.1	87.7
Forgery	61	19.7	15.7	86.0
Counterfeiting	327	19.8	15.7	88.1
Other	846	23.7	15.7	88.0
Burglary	44	27.1	21.4	88.3
Larceny	437	14.9	10.5	87.9
Motor vehicle theft	65	14.9	6.0	85.5
Arson and explosives	27	53.5	52.3	88.8
Transportation of stolen property	53	29.4	18.3	87.8
Other property offenses	220	38.1	30.6	88.3
<b>Drug offenses</b>	16,163	54.9 mo.	43.5 mo.	87.9%
Trafficking	15,827	55.9	44.4	87.9
Possession and other drug offenses	336	9.5	3.9	90.1
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	3,265	35.5 mo.	23.5 mo.	87.5%
Regulatory	739	24.6	18.2	87.5
Other	2,526	38.7	26.2	87.5
Tax law violations	286	17.9	14.1	87.7
Bribery	52	18.7	15.7	87.3
Perjury	54	15.7	10.5	87.9
National defense	17	39.5	28.8	87.5
Escape	174	18.8	12.2	89.5
Racketeering and extortion	933	56.9	40.1	87.2
Nonviolent sex offenses	74	44.3	42.3	88.0
Obscene material	686	40.8	40.0	87.4
Traffic	150	3.7	1.0	^
Wildlife	9	^	^	^
Environmental	15	14.1	12.2	88.2
All other offenses	76	20.8	12.0	88.0
<b>Weapon offenses</b>	5,909	52.7 mo.	45.3 mo.	88.6%
<b>Immigration offenses</b>	21,749	17.4 mo.	11.9 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; and obscene material denotes the mail or transport thereof.

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

<sup>a</sup>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 2010 was 5,704.

<sup>b</sup>Includes 679 prisoners whose offense was unclassifiable or was not a violation of U.S. Code.

Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, FY 2010.

**TABLE 7.12****Characteristics of offenders first released from prison, by offense, October 1, 2009–September 30, 2010**

Offender characteristic	Total number of released offenders	Percent of released offenders convicted of—								
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Weapon offenses	Immigration offenses
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other		
<b>Number of releases</b>	61,374	61,374	1,856	5,666	875	20,883	816	2,753	6,057	21,789
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	55,232	90.1%	92.2%	74.0%	80.5%	87.4%	74.6%	90.3%	97.5%	95.6%
Female	6,080	9.9	7.8	26.0	19.5	12.6	25.4	9.7	2.5	4.4
<b>Race</b>										
White	46,374	75.6%	45.3%	70.5%	66.5%	66.0%	72.7%	75.3%	44.5%	98.2%
Black/African American	13,054	21.3	31.5	25.2	25.4	30.9	22.2	18.1	53.0	1.5
Native American/ Alaska Native	891	1.5	21.8	0.5	3.9	0.9	1.2	2.3	1.4	0.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	993	1.6	1.4	3.8	4.2	2.2	3.9	4.4	1.0	0.1
<b>Hispanic/Latino origin</b>										
Hispanic/Latino	32,818	53.5%	9.6%	32.4%	12.3%	42.7%	21.6%	18.8%	14.2%	92.4%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	28,494	46.5	90.4	67.6	87.7	57.3	78.4	81.2	85.8	7.6
<b>Age</b>										
16–18 years	127	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	^	0.2%	0%	0%	^	0.3%
19–20	1,001	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.8%	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.8%	2.1
21–30	17,910	29.2	27.4	23.4	27.1	27.6	20.8	16.9	34.8	33.0
31–40	22,460	36.6	28.6	31.8	27.8	37.9	27.8	26.3	37.6	39.3
41 or older	19,813	32.3	41.3	42.8	43.1	32.7	50.9	56.3	26.7	25.4
<b>Citizenship</b>										
U.S. citizen	30,878	50.4%	95.2%	64.9%	92.6%	68.4%	81.7%	87.3%	92.5%	5.3%
Non-U.S. citizen	30,390	49.6	4.8	35.1	7.4	31.6	18.3	12.7	7.5	94.7

Note: Totals include prisoners whose offense category could not be determined. Percentages are based only on the prison populations for whom characteristics were known.

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, FY 2010.

# Methodology

## Data sources

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) database is the data source for this report. 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 (AOUSC), United States Sentencing Commission, and Federal Bureau of Prisons. In addition to providing data describing defendants in cases processed by the federal judiciary, the AOUSC 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 in *Additional Information about the Data*.

## Reporting period

Wherever possible, matters or cases have been selected according to the event which occurred during fiscal year 2010 (October 1, 2009, through September 30, 2010). 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 2010 have been assembled from source files containing records of 2010 matters concluded, which were entered into the data system during fiscal years 2009 or 2010.

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 2010. 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 is counted as two terminations of probation. For instance, probation might be terminated because of a violation, reinstated, and then terminated again for another violation.

## 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 publication is based on the system followed by the AOUSC. Specific offenses are combined to form the BJS categories shown in this report.

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 2010. For data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, which include United States Code citations but do not include the AOUSC offense classifications, United States Code titles and sections are translated into the AOUSC classification system and then aggregated into the offense categories used in the tables.

### Distinction between felonies and misdemeanors

Distinctions between felony and misdemeanor offenses 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 6 months.
- **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 during the criminal justice process. 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 on the AOUSC'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 AOUSC'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.

## Additional Information about the Data

The data presented are compiled from BJS's Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) database. The FJSP database includes data provided by the U.S. Marshals Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Executive Office for the U.S. Attorneys, Federal Bureau of Prisons, and U.S. Sentencing Commission. The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, in addition to providing data describing defendants in criminal cases processed by the federal judiciary, provides data describing defendants processed by the federal pretrial services agencies and the federal probation and supervision service.

Each agency reports on cases processed during a given year in an annual statistical report. These reports are often not comparable across agencies due to the varying methods used by the agencies to report case processing activities. As reported by an interagency working group headed by BJS, the differences in the case processing statistics are attributable, in part, to the different needs and missions of the agencies. The working group found the following differences in the statistics reported:

- The universe of cases reported during a given period differed, as some agencies report on those case processing events that occurred during a particular period, whereas others report on those events recorded during a particular period.
- Many of the commonly used case processing statistics—suspect or defendant processed, offense committed, case disposed, and sentence imposed—are defined differently across agencies.

BJS, through its FJSP, has recognized the incomparability of these annual statistical reports and has attempted to reconcile many of the differences identified by the working group. By combining databases from several years, BJS is able to report on those cases that actually occurred during the reporting period. Commonly used case processing statistics are made comparable across stages by applying uniform definitions to data obtained from each agency. Because definitions in the FJSP are consistent with those categories in BJS programs describing state defendants convicted, sentenced, or imprisoned, the comparison of federal and state case processing statistics is facilitated.

This report replaces the *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics*, published for the years 1984, 1985, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999,

2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004, and describes defendants processed at each stage of the federal justice system. It includes arrests by federal law enforcement agencies, and investigations and prosecutions by U.S. attorneys (section 1), federal pretrial release or detention, adjudication in the U.S. district courts, sentencing, and the appeal of the conviction and/or sentence imposed (section 2), and federal supervision, including probation, parole, and imprisonment (section 3).

This report covers the 12-month fiscal period ending September 30, 2010 (or fiscal year 2010). Generally the tables include both individual and organizational defendants. Organizational defendants are not included in tables showing defendants sentenced to incarceration, or tables describing offenders under post-conviction community supervision. Juvenile offenders charged as adults are included in the reported statistics. Felony and misdemeanor distinctions are provided where possible (see offense classifications in *Methodology*).

### Notes to Reader

These tables were constructed to permit valid comparisons within each table and to allow the reader to compare percentages (but not raw totals) across tables. It should be understood, however, that the total number of subjects or defendants shown in a particular table may not equal the number of subjects or defendants involved in a particular stage of processing, since some records could not be linked and some data sources did not include information on particular data elements classified in a particular table. Data notes indicate the exact universe for individual tables.

This report is a statistical presentation of federal criminal justice information with limited analyses of trends or explanatory factors underlying the statistics. Analyses of federal justice statistics may be found in special reports and other publications, some of which are cited in these tables. To assess changing patterns in these tables, the reader may need to examine in detail subcategories not shown in the tabulations or may need some knowledge of legislation or federal agency procedures.

<b>Data source agency</b>	<b>Contents of data files</b>	<b>Federal Justice Statistics, 2010 Statistical Tables</b>
United States Marshals Service (USMS)—Prisoner Tracking System (PTS) —Warrant Information Network	Contains data on suspects arrested for violations of federal law by federal enforcement agencies and data about warrants initiated or cleared. The data include characteristics of federal arrestees.	<b>Arrest:</b> Tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 Map 1.1 <b>Warrant:</b> Tables 1.5, 1.6
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)—Defendant Statistical System (DSS)	Contains data on suspects arrested by DEA agents, both within and outside the continental United States. The data include information on characteristics of arrestees, type of drug for which they were arrested, and the type and number of weapons possessed at time of arrest.	<b>Arrest:</b> Table 1.4
Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA)—National Legal Information Office Network System (LIONS)	Contains information on the investigation and prosecution of suspects in criminal matters received and concluded, criminal cases filed and terminated, and criminal appeals filed and handled by U.S. attorneys. The central system files contain defendant-level records about the processing of matters and cases; the central charge files contain the records of the charges filed and disposed in criminal cases. Data are available on matters and cases filed, pending, and terminated.	<b>Prosecution:</b> Tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 Map 2.1
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC)—Pretrial Services Agency (PSA)—Pretrial Services Act Information System	Contains data on defendants interviewed, investigated, or supervised by pretrial services. The information covers defendants' pretrial hearings, detentions, and releases from the time they are interviewed through the disposition of their cases in district court. The data describe pretrial defendants processed by federal pretrial service agencies within each district. Defendants who received pretrial services through a local, non-federal agency, such as the District of Columbia, are not included.	<b>Pretrial release:</b> Tables 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 <b>Adjudication:</b> Table 4.4 (defendant characteristics) Map 3.1 <b>Sentencing:</b> Tables 5.3, 5.4 (defendant characteristics)
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC)—Criminal Termination Files	Contains information about the criminal proceedings against defendants whose cases were filed in U.S. district courts. Includes information on felony defendants, Class A misdemeanants—whether handled by U.S. district court judges or U.S. magistrates—and other misdemeanants, provided they were handled by U.S. district court judges. The information in the data files covers criminal proceedings from case filing through disposition and sentencing. Data are available on criminal defendants in cases filed, pending, and terminated.	<b>Adjudication:</b> Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 Map 4.1 <b>Sentencing:</b> Tables 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 Map 5.1
United States Sentencing Commission (USSC)—Monitoring Data Base	Contains information on criminal defendants sentenced pursuant to the provisions of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. Data files are limited to those defendants whose court records have been obtained by the U.S. Sentencing Commission.	<b>Adjudication:</b> Table 4.4 (defendant characteristics) <b>Sentencing:</b> Tables 5.3, 5.4 (defendant characteristics)
AOUSC—Court of Appeals	Contains information on criminal appeals filed and terminated in U.S. Courts of Appeals. Records of appeals filed, pending, or terminated include information on the nature of the criminal appeal, the underlying offense, and the disposition of the appeal.	<b>Appeals:</b> Tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.3
AOUSC—Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS)	Contains information about supervision provided by probation officers for persons placed on probation or supervised release from prison. The files contain records of individuals entering or currently on supervision, as well as records of offenders terminating supervision.	<b>Supervision:</b> Tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8
Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)—Extract from BOP's Sentry System	The data extracts contain information on all offenders released from prison over a specific period of time plus information about offenders in prison when the data extracts are made. The information covers the time from offenders' admission to prison until their release from the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons.	<b>Corrections:</b> Tables 7.9, 7.10, 7.11, 7.12 Map 7.1

# Glossary

## A

**Acquittal**—a jury verdict that a criminal defendant is not guilty, or the finding of a judge that the evidence is insufficient to support a conviction.

**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**—in the practice of the appellate court, it means that the court of appeals has concluded that the lower court decision is correct and will stand as rendered by the lower court.

**Agriculture violation**—a violation 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 violation**—a violation 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. There are 13 U.S. courts of appeal in the federal system, representing the 12 judicial circuits and the federal circuit.

**Appellant**—the party who requests that a judicial decision or decree be reviewed by a higher court or by another jurisdiction.

**Appellee**—the party against whom an appeal is taken and who seeks to persuade the appeals court to affirm the district court's decision.

**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, attempt, or intentional infliction of bodily injury. Assault also includes certain violations of the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

**Assault, aggravated**—the threat, attempt, or intentional inflicting of bodily injury by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon, with or without actual infliction of any injury. Also, an attack without a weapon resulting in serious injuries. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and an injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization.

**Assault, simple**—the threat, attempt, or intentional inflicting of minor bodily injury without a weapon. Minor injury includes bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling, and an injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization.

## B

**Bail**—the temporary release, prior to trial, of a defendant in exchange for security or money promised for the defendant's due appearance. Also can refer to the amount of bond money posted as a financial condition of pretrial release.

**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. 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**—unlawful entry and attempted unlawful entry of any property, with or without force.

## C

**Career offender**—a defendant who is age 18 or older at the time of the instant offense, if the instant offense of conviction is a felony and if he or she has at least two prior felony convictions.

**Case**—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. A case is a single charging document filed in a court containing one or more charges against one or more defendants and constituting the unit of action in court activity following the filing. Charges in

two or more charging documents are sometimes combined, or the charges or defendants in one charging document separated, for purposes of adjudication.

**Civil rights violation**—a violation 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 violation**—a violation covering areas of communication, such as the Communications Act of 1934 (including wiretapping and wire interception). A communication is considered a deliberate interchange of thoughts or opinions between two or more persons.

**Community confinement**—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. Community confinement may be imposed as a condition of probation or supervised release. 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 in which the plaintiff details the claims against the defendant; or a formal document submitted to the court by a prosecutor, law enforcement officer, or other person, alleging that a specified person or persons has committed a specified offense or offenses and requesting prosecution.

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

**Conditional release**—the release of a prisoner who has not served his or her full sentence and whose freedom is contingent upon obeying any combination of restrictions deemed necessary to guarantee the defendant's appearance at trial or safeguard the community.

**Consecutive sentence**—a sentence 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 affect 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 collaboration with five or more other persons. The person occupies a position of organizer, supervisor, or any other position of management, and obtains substantial income or resources from this position.

**Conviction**—a judgment of guilt against a criminal defendant. 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**—a business against whom a lawsuit is filed. The defendant in a case is an entity, a collection of persons, or a business or corporation—not an individual person. Despite not being persons, corporations are recognized by the law to have rights and responsibilities like natural persons.

**Corporate surety**—a person, persons, or entity, 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 the payment of 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 as 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 instrument) used for printing counterfeit obligations or securities of the United States, foreign obligations or securities, government transportation requests, or postal stamps; or knowingly and intentionally trafficking in falsified labels affixed to phono records, motion pictures, or audio visual works.

**Courts**—government entity authorized to resolve legal issues. 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 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 law violation**—a violation 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

**Dangerous weapon**—an instrument capable, under certain circumstances, of causing serious injury or death.

**Deadly weapon**—an instrument specifically designed to cause serious injury or death.

**Declination**—a prosecutor's decision not to file a case in a matter received for investigation. Excluded are immediate declinations where a prosecutor spent less than one hour on the case.

**Defendant**—the party against whom a lawsuit is filed.

**Departure**—a sentence imposed that is outside the applicable guideline sentencing range. A court may depart when it finds an aggravating or mitigating circumstance 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. The notification requests the prisoner's continued detention or notification of the prisoner's impending release.

**Detention**—the legally authorized confinement of a person subject to criminal or juvenile court proceedings, until

the point of commitment to a correctional facility or until release. Only those persons held for two or more days are classified as detained.

**Dismissal**—the decision by a court to terminate adjudication of all outstanding charges in a criminal case, or all outstanding charges against a given defendant in a criminal case, thus terminating the court action in the case and permanently or provisionally terminating court jurisdiction over the defendant in relation to those charges. Includes nolle prosequi and deferred prosecution.

**Disposition**—the action by a criminal or juvenile justice agency which signifies that a portion of the justice process is complete and jurisdiction is terminated or transferred to another agency; or which signifies that a decision has been reached on one aspect of a case and a different aspect comes under consideration, requiring a different kind of decision.

**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. 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 offense**—a violation 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, drug 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. Trafficking 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 instrument designed to reproduce the label on 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 is also considered drug trafficking.

**Dual and Successive Prosecution Policy (Petite Policy)**—prosecutorial guidelines used to determine whether to bring federal prosecution, based substantially on a defendant's repetition of the same act 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 that receive 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 offense**—a violation 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 emissions 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 instruments 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 also, releases from prison.

**Explosives violation**—a violation 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 forms 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 serious crime that 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 the maximum penalty of death (Class A felony), 25 years or more (Class B felony), less than 25 years but more than 10 years (Class C felony), less than 10 years but more than 5 years (Class D felony), and 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 condition**—the monetary condition on which the release of a defendant before trial is 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**—prisoners released from the Federal Bureau of Prisons for the first time after their commitment by a U.S. district court. Excludes offenders returned to prison after their first release to supervision.

**Food and drug violation**—a violation 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**—the creation or alteration of a document, which if validly executed would constitute a legally binding transaction, with the intent to defraud; also, the creation of an art object with intent to misrepresent the identity of the creator. 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. See also, specific offenses in this glossary for citations.

**Fraudulent property offense**—see property offense, fraudulent.

**Fugitive**—a person convicted or accused of a crime that hides from law enforcement or escapes custody 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 unlawful making or receiving or wagering on a game of chance or uncertain event, or operating, or promoting or permitting the operation of, an unlawful game of chance or wagering establishment. Also, 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. A guilty plea also includes pleas of *nolo contendere*.

## H

**Hispanic**—an 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.

**Homicide**—see murder.

## I

**Immigration offense**—a violation 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 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 is not specifically established at the time of sentencing.

**Indictment**—a formal charge, issued by a grand jury, stating that there is enough evidence to justify a trial for a defendant who allegedly committed a crime; indictment is used primarily for felonies.

**Information**—a formal charge, issued by a government attorney, stating that there is enough evidence to justify a trial for a defendant who allegedly committed a misdemeanor. Also, the document filed to initiate trial proceedings at the second step of a felony case.

**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 magistrate.

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

**Intermittent sentence**—a sentence to periods of confinement interrupted by periods of freedom. 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 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 subject to juvenile court proceedings because a statutorily defined event or condition was alleged to have occurred while his or her age was below the statutorily specified age limit of original jurisdiction of a juvenile court. Court jurisdiction is determined by age at the time of the event, not at the time of judicial proceedings. The age limit defining the legal categories "juvenile" and "adult" varies among states and also, with respect to specified crimes, within states. The generally applicable age limit within a given state is most often the 18th birthday. In statutes establishing criminal trial court jurisdiction over persons below the standard age for specified crimes (usually violent crimes, such as murder or armed robbery) the age limit may be lowered to 16 or even less. These variations in age factor are small enough to permit data aggregated on the basis of the state definition of juvenile to be comparable for many purposes. However, each state should note its age limit in statistics for general distribution.

**Juvenile delinquency**—an act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court, but for which a juvenile can be adjudicated in a juvenile court or prosecuted in a court having criminal jurisdiction, if the juvenile court transfers jurisdiction.

## 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.

## L

**Labor law violation**—a violation 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**—unlawful taking or attempted taking of property, other than a motor vehicle, from the possession of another, by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property; excludes taking that requires unlawful entry or force or is accomplished by deception.

**Liquor violation**—a violation 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 the Federal Alcohol Administration Act. Includes violations relating to regulation of the manufacture, sale, distribution, transportation, possession, or use of intoxicating liquor. Includes maintaining unlawful drinking places, advertising and soliciting orders for intoxicating liquor, bootlegging, operating a still, furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person, using a vehicle for the illegal transportation of liquor, drinking on a train or public conveyance, and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts. Excludes public drunkenness and driving under the influence of alcohol.

## 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**—a potential case under review by a U.S. attorney and on which more than 1 hour is spent.

**Matters concluded**—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 offense**—a violation of acts relating to birds that 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 nonuse 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 1 year or less, but more than 6 months; Class B denotes an imprisonment term of 6 months or less, but more than 30 days; and Class C denotes an imprisonment term of 30 days or less, but more than 5 days. Misdemeanor includes offenses previously called minor offenses that were reclassified under the Federal Magistrate Act of 1979.

**Mistrial**—a trial that has been terminated and declared invalid by the court because of some circumstance which creates a substantial and uncorrectable prejudice to the conduct of a fair trial, or which makes it impossible to continue the trial in accordance with prescribed procedures. The termination of a trial before its normal conclusion because of a procedural error; statements by a witness, judge, or attorney that 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. When a mistrial is declared, the trial must start again with the selection of a new jury.

**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 the offense with the greatest imposed sentence.

**Motor carrier violation**—a violation 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**—unlawful taking, or attempted taking, of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another, with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive the owner of possession; excludes vehicle parts.

**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.

**Murder (criminal willful homicide)**—intentionally causing the death of another person without legal justification, or causing the death of another while committing or attempting to commit another crime; includes voluntary manslaughter.

**Murder, negligent (involuntary) manslaughter**—causing the death of another person without intent to cause death, with reckless or gross negligence, including by reckless or grossly negligent operation of a motor vehicle.

**Murder, nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter**—intentionally causing the death of another without legal justification or excuse, or causing the death of another while committing or attempting to commit another crime.

## N

**National defense violation**—a violation of national defense laws under the Military Selective Service Act, the Defense Production Act of 1950, and the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, which includes prices, rents, and wages, and the Subversive Activities Control Act. Includes 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, and illegal use of uniform.

**New law**—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 termination of adjudication of a criminal charge by the prosecutor’s decision not to pursue the case, in some jurisdictions requiring approval of the court.

**Nolo contendere**—Latin for “I do not wish to contend.” The statement is a defendant’s plea in a criminal case, indicating that he or she will not contest the charges, but not admit or deny guilt. A plea of nolo contendere has the same effect as a plea of guilty, as far as the criminal sentence is concerned, but may not be considered as an admission of guilt for any other purpose. Nolo contendere is also referred to as a plea of “no contest.”

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

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

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

**Not guilty**—a defendant’s formal answer in court to the charge or charges contained in a complaint, information, or indictment, claiming that he or she did not commit the offense or offenses listed. If the defendant refuses to plea, 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**—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**—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 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 federal misdemeanor punishable by six months or less in prison; 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 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; if it depicts sexual conduct in a patently offensive way; if the work 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 instrument 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 law violation**—a violation of federal laws governing a broad spectrum of activities pertaining to the United States Postal Service.

**Presentence Investigation Report (PSI), federal**—a report prepared by a court's probation officer, after a person has been convicted of an offense, summarizing for the court the background information needed to determine the appropriate sentence. 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**—historically, a grand jury's written notice of an offense based upon the grand jury's own knowledge or observation. In current usage, this can be a prosecutor's presentation of alleged facts and charges to a court or a grand jury.

**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, upon his or her promise to appear in court when required. 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 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 offense, fraudulent**—a property offense that involves elements of deceit or intentional misrepresentation. These offenses specifically include embezzlement, fraud (excluding tax fraud), forgery, and counterfeiting.

**Property offense, nonfraudulent**—a violent offense 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.

**Property offense, other**—an offense that involves 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 Service property, such as mailboxes or mailbags. Trespassing on timber and government lands is also included in this offense category.

**Public-order offense, nonregulatory**—an offense 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.

**Public-order offense, other**—a violation 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, nonregulatory.

**Public-order offense, regulatory**—a violation 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, nonregulatory.

## 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.

**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**—a court requirement that an alleged or convicted offender pay money or provide services to the victim of the crime or provide services to the community.

**Reversal**—the act of a court setting aside the decision of a lower court. A reversal is often accompanied by a remand to the lower court for further proceedings.

**Revocation**—termination of a probation, parole, or 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**—the unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another, by force or threat of force. Also included is assaulting or putting the life of any person in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous or deadly 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 or her. 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.

**Rule 40 transfer**—upon petition by the U.S. attorney, commitment to another district; the transfer of proceedings of a defendant arrested in a district for an alleged offense committed in another district.

## S

**Sentence**—the punishment ordered by a court for a defendant convicted of a crime. 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 person under age 16 who is not one's spouse. Also includes sexual abuse of a minor and cases of sexual abuse in federal prisons.

**Sex offense, nonviolent**—coercing or enticing an individual (including minors) 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. Includes statutory rape, commercial sex offenses, and other nonviolent sex offenses.

**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 postimprisonment 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**—an adult or juvenile considered by a criminal justice agency to be one who may have committed a specific criminal offense, but who has not been arrested or charged.

## 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, 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 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 offense**—a violation of statutes relating to the operation, maintenance, use, ownership, licensing, and registration of self-propelled road vehicles, including driving under the influence, hit and run, and violations of law not requiring appearance in court.

**Transportation violation**—a violation 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 endorsed by a grand jury as warranting prosecution of the accused.

## U

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

**U.S. attorney**—a lawyer appointed by the President in each judicial district to prosecute and defend cases for the federal government. The U.S. attorney employs a staff of assistant U.S. attorneys who appear as the government's attorneys in individual cases.

**Unsecured bond**—an agreement by the defendant as a condition of pretrial release in which the defendant agrees to pay the 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 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**—a court order (writ) that directs a law enforcement officer to conduct a search or 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 offense**—a violation 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.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics, located in the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, collects, analyses, and disseminates statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. William J. Sabol is acting director.

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