



Federal Justice Statistics, 2012 - Statistical Tables

by Mark Motivans, Ph.D., *BJS Statistician*

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. Data are also presented on warrants cleared by the USMS. 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.

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.

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, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 1.2. Suspects arrested for federal offenses and booked by U.S. Marshals Service, by arresting agency, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 1.3. Characteristics of federal arrestees booked by U.S. Marshals Service, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 1.4. Characteristics of suspects arrested by Drug Enforcement Administration agents, by type of drug, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Map 1.1. Suspects arrested for a drug offense, by federal judicial district of arrest, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 1.5. Warrants cleared and median days from initiation to clearance, by warrant type, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 1.6. Median days from warrant initiation to clearance, by warrant characteristics, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Federal Investigations and Prosecutions

Table 2.1. Suspects in matters received by U.S. attorneys, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Map 2.1. Suspects in drug matters referred to U.S. attorneys by the Drug Enforcement Administration, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 2.2. Disposition of suspects in matters concluded, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 2.3. Reasons U.S. attorneys declined to prosecute suspects in criminal matters, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

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

Federal Pretrial

Table 3.1. Defendants released at initial hearing or detention hearing, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 3.2. Defendants released at any time prior to case disposition, by defendant characteristics, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Map 3.1. Drug defendants with a prior felony conviction at case disposition, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 3.3. Behavior of federal defendants released to the community pending trial, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Federal Case Filings and Adjudication

Table 4.1. Defendants in criminal cases commenced, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 4.2. Disposition of criminal cases terminated, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Map 4.1. Adjudicated defendants receiving a bench or trial jury, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 4.3. Criminal cases disposed by U.S. magistrates, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 4.4. Characteristics of convicted offenders, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Federal Sentencing

Table 5.1. Offenders sentenced in criminal cases terminated, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 5.2. Type and length of federal sentences imposed, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 5.3. Convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 5.4. Average incarceration sentence lengths, by offense and offender characteristics, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Map 5.1. Convicted drug defendants receiving a non-prison sentence, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Federal Appeals

Table 6.1. Criminal appeals terminated, by type of criminal case and offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 6.2. Disposition of criminal appeals terminated, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 6.3. Criminal appeals cases terminated on the merits, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Section 3: Federal Corrections and Supervision

Federal Supervision, Probation, and Parole

Table 7.1. Offenders under federal supervision, by offense, September 30, 2012

Map 7.1. Percent of total drug offenders in the Federal Bureau of Prisons on September 30, 2012, by federal judicial district of commitment

Table 7.2. Characteristics of offenders under federal supervision, September 30, 2012

Table 7.3. Outcomes of offenders terminating probation supervision, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 7.4. Outcomes of offenders terminating probation supervision, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 7.5. Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 7.6. Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 7.7. Outcomes of offenders terminating parole, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 7.8. Outcomes of offenders terminating parole, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Federal Imprisonment

Table 7.9. Admissions and releases of federal prisoners, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 7.10. Characteristics of offenders in the federal prison population, September 30, 2012

Table 7.11. Average time to first release and percent of sentence served, for federal prisoners released by standard methods, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Table 7.12. Characteristics of offenders first released from prison, all releases, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

These 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, 2011-12* 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, 2011–September 30, 2012

Most serious offense	Number	Percent
All offenses	172,248	100%
Violent offenses	3,528	2.1%
Murder	245	0.1
Negligent manslaughter	34	--
Assault	931	0.5
Robbery	1,620	0.9
Sexual abuse	414	0.2
Kidnapping	110	0.1
Threatening communication	117	0.1
Other violent offenses	57	--
Property offenses	14,491	8.5%
Fraudulent	12,541	7.3
Embezzlement	406	0.2
Fraud	11,193	6.5
Forgery	147	0.1
Counterfeiting	795	0.5
Other	1,950	1.1
Burglary	81	--
Larceny	1,370	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	81	--
Arson and explosives	71	--
Transportation of stolen property	227	0.1
Other property offenses	120	0.1
Drug offenses	25,929	15.1%
Public-order offenses	8,712	5.1%
Regulatory	300	0.2
Antitrust	17	--
Food and drug	85	--
Civil rights	66	--
Other regulatory offenses	132	0.1
Other	8,412	4.9
Tax law violations	1,125	0.7
Bribery	245	0.1
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	144	0.1
National defense	15	--
Escape	446	0.3
Racketeering and extortion	507	0.3
Gambling	112	0.1
Obscene material	1,435	0.8
Child support recovery	100	0.1
Nonviolent sex offenses	1,322	0.8
Obstruction of justice	452	0.3
Traffic offenses	1,750	1.0
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	126	0.1
Wildlife	102	0.1
Environmental	147	0.1
All other offenses	384	0.2
Weapon offenses	7,672	4.5%
Immigration offenses	85,458	49.9%
Supervision violations	21,690	12.7%
Material witness	3,901	2.3%

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. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

--Less than 0.05%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Justice Detainee Information System, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 1.2

Suspects arrested for federal offenses and booked by U.S. Marshals Service, by arresting agency, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Arresting agency*	Number	Percent
All agencies	172,248	100%
Department of Agriculture	240	0.1%
Department of Defense	331	0.2%
Department of Homeland Security	99,393	57.7%
Customs and Border Protection	48,225	28.0
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	42,788	24.8
Secret Service	1,793	1.0
Other	6,587	3.8
Department of the Interior	1,178	0.7%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	104	0.1
U.S. Park Police	162	0.1
Other	912	0.5
Department of Justice	63,799	37.0%
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	6,132	3.6
Drug Enforcement Administration	10,380	6.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	11,219	6.5
U.S. Marshals Service	35,208	20.4
Other	860	0.5
Department of State	157	0.1%
Department of the Treasury	1,153	0.7%
Federal Judiciary	335	0.2%
U.S. Postal Service	1,269	0.7%
Other	3,432	2.0%
State and local law enforcement	1,190	0.7
Other	2,242	1.3

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. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Justice Detainee Information System, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 1.3

Characteristics of federal arrestees booked by the U.S. Marshals Service, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Arrestee characteristic	Number	Percent
All arrestees	172,248	100%
Sex		
Male	150,728	87.5%
Female	21,399	12.4
Race*		
White	140,296	82.0%
Black/African American	26,451	15.5
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,482	1.5
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,825	1.1
Age		
18 or younger	3,922	2.3%
19-20	9,917	5.8
21-30	65,417	38.0
31-40	53,674	31.2
41 or older	39,204	22.8
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	61,226	40.1%
Non U.S. citizen	91,440	59.9

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

*Hispanic or Latino origin not available.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Justice Detainee Information System, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 1.4**Characteristics of suspects arrested by Drug Enforcement Administration agents, by type of drug, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012**

Arrestee characteristic	Number arrested	Percent arrested	Drug type					Other or nondrug
			Cocaine powder	Crack cocaine	Marijuana	Methamphetamine	Opiates	
All arrestees	31,450	100%	7,343	2,637	6,928	5,968	3,639	4,935
Sex								
Male	26,066	83.2%	6,441	2,274	6,014	4,648	3,058	3,631
Female	5,272	16.8	882	355	878	1,296	574	1,287
Race								
White	21,410	70.0%	4,691	496	5,061	5,411	2,256	3,495
Black/African American	8,274	27.1	2,365	2,062	1,302	209	1,213	1,123
American Indian/Alaska Native	217	0.7	40	25	52	55	14	31
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	664	2.2	43	20	330	107	19	145
Hispanic/Latino origin								
Hispanic/Latino	13,649	44.7%	4,360	386	2,938	3,119	1,743	1,103
Non-Hispanic/Latino	16,893	55.3	2,811	2,174	3,812	2,712	1,760	3,624
Age								
18 or younger	373	1.2%	58	34	133	49	51	48
19–20	1,301	4.2	210	121	386	226	190	168
21–30	11,265	36.0	2,397	1,066	2,538	2,076	1,450	1,738
31–40	10,185	32.5	2,726	857	2,070	2,034	1,058	1,440
41 or older	8,173	26.1	1,928	549	1,753	1,554	870	1,519

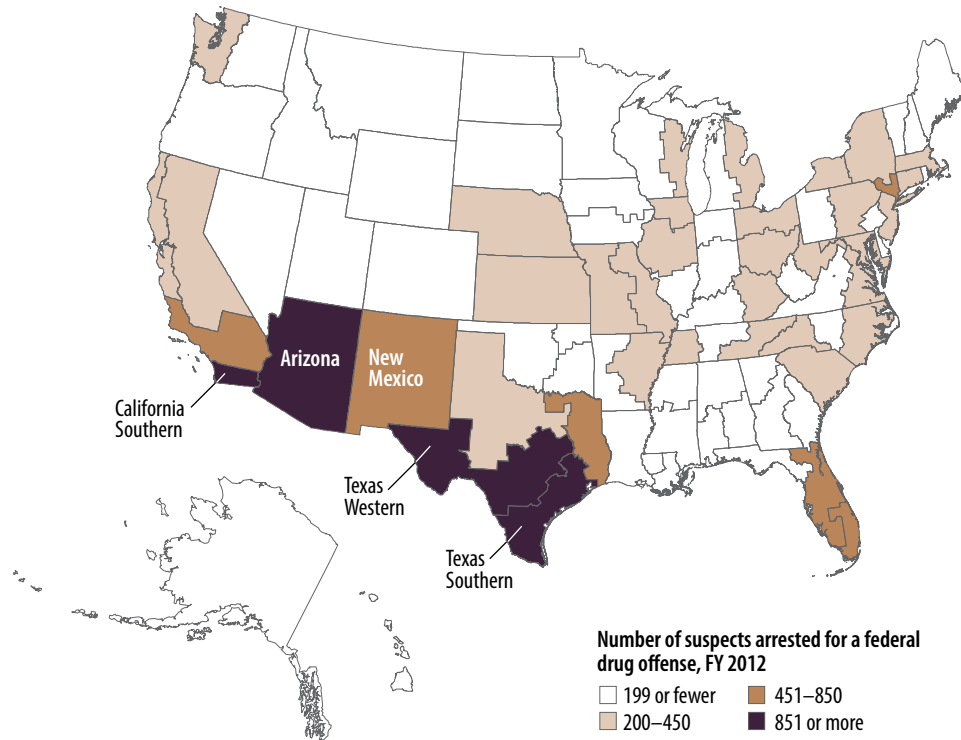
Note: Detail may not sum to the total number of arrestees due to missing data.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Drug Enforcement Administration, Defendant Statistical System, fiscal year 2012.

MAP 1.1

Suspects arrested for a drug offense, by federal judicial district of arrest, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

- In 2012, 1 of 3 federal drug arrests occurred in five federal judicial districts along the U.S.-Mexico border.



Not shown on map: Guam (199 or fewer), Puerto Rico (451–850), District of Columbia (200–450), and Virgin Islands (199 or fewer).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Justice Detainee Information System, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 1.5**Warrants cleared and median days from initiation to clearance, by warrant type, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012**

Warrant type	Number	Percent	Median days from initiation to clearance
All warrants cleared	222,842	100%	13 days
Federal	86,378	38.8%	13 days
Felony	75,308	33.8	8
Escape	862	0.4	8
Bond violation	3,456	1.6	7
Parole violation	2,032	0.9	32
Probation violation	20,181	9.1	10
DEA related	9,991	4.5	9
Federal agency without arrest power	222	0.1	5
Other federal agency with arrest power	35,754	16.0	7
Other	2,810	1.3	61
Nonfelony	11,070	5.0	436
Traffic	5,472	2.5	556
Misdemeanor	5,598	2.5	358
State or local	136,464	61.2 %	12 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 fiscal year 2012. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Warrant Information Network, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 1.6**Time from warrant initiation to clearance, by warrant characteristics, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012**

Warrant characteristic	Number	Percent	Median days
All warrants cleared	222,842	100%	13 days
Warrant execution type			
Warrants cleared by arrest	189,699	85.1%	8 days
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	4,114	1.8	8
Customs and Border Protection	5	--	^
Drug Enforcement Administration	5,350	2.4	6
Federal Bureau of Investigation	6,705	3.0	6
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	13	--	6
U.S. Marshals Service	139,934	62.8	8
Self-surrender	7,385	3.3	14
Other federal	12,845	5.8	5
State/local	13,243	5.9	31
Warrants cleared by other means	33,143	14.9	161
Detainer	11,209	5.0	39
Dismissed	20,439	9.2	461
Other	1,495	0.7	162
Offense			
Violent offenses	32,791	14.8%	8 days
Property offenses	28,576	12.9	12
Fraudulent	11,583	5.2	12
Other	16,993	7.7	12
Drug offenses	39,261	17.7	7
Public-order offenses	33,857	15.3	23
Regulatory	1,196	0.5	43
Other	32,661	14.7	22
Weapon offenses	11,257	5.1	9
Immigration offenses	6,134	2.8	3
Supervision violations	67,985	30.6	19
Material witness	408	0.2	3

Note: Analysis based on the group of all warrants cleared during fiscal year 2012. Detail may not sum to the total due to missing data.

--Less than 0.05%.

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Warrant Information Network, fiscal year 2012.

Federal Investigations and Prosecutions

TABLE 2.1

Suspects in matters received by U.S. attorneys, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Most serious offense investigated	Number	Percent ^a
All offenses^b	190,596	100%
Violent offenses	5,397	2.9%
Murder	1,044	0.6
Assault	1,131	0.6
Robbery	1,409	0.8
Sexual abuse	1,189	0.6
Kidnapping	194	0.1
Threats against the President	430	0.2
Property offenses	23,703	12.7%
Fraudulent	21,501	11.5
Embezzlement	3,515	1.9
Fraud	16,913	9.1
Forgery	749	0.4
Counterfeiting	324	0.2
Other	2,202	1.2
Burglary	23	--
Larceny	651	0.3
Motor vehicle theft	558	0.3
Arson and explosives	468	0.3
Transportation of stolen property	45	--
Other property offenses	457	0.2
Drug offenses	35,588	19.1%
Public-order offenses	21,521	11.5%
Regulatory	6,458	3.5
Agriculture	12	--
Antitrust	36	--
Food and drug	261	0.1
Transportation	164	0.1
Civil rights	616	0.3
Communications	30	--
Customs laws	417	0.2
Postal laws	76	--
Other regulatory offenses	4,846	2.6
Other	15,063	8.1
Tax law violations	1,061	0.6
Bribery	327	0.2
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	351	0.2
National defense	1,062	0.6
Escape	1,219	0.7
Racketeering and extortion	3,665	2.0
Nonviolent sex offenses	3,593	1.9
Gambling	60	--
Liquor offenses	42	--
Obscene material	29	--
Traffic offenses	541	0.3
Wildlife	523	0.3
Environmental	9	--
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	1,565	0.8
All other offenses	1,016	0.5
Weapon offenses	10,307	5.5%
Immigration offenses	90,258	48.3%

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. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

--Less than 0.05%.

^aExcludes matters for which offense was unknown.

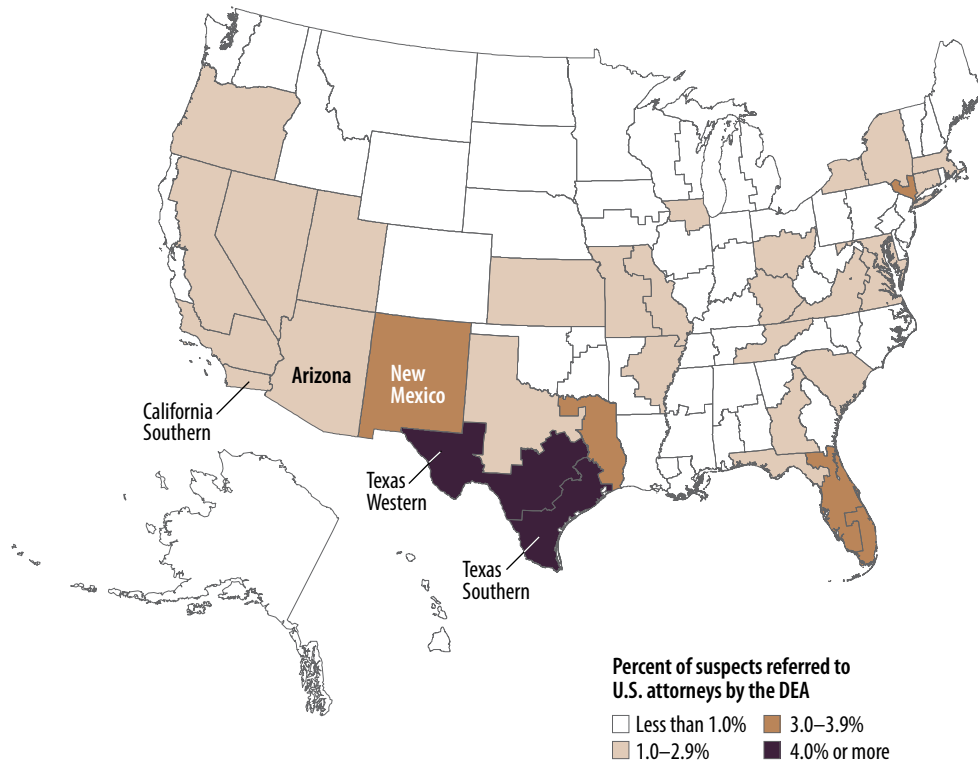
^bIncludes 3,822 suspects for whom an offense category could not be determined.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS system file, fiscal year 2012.

MAP 2.1

Suspects in drug matters referred to U.S. attorneys by the Drug Enforcement Administration, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

- In 2012, 1 in 5 matters referred to U.S. attorneys by the DEA were from 5 federal districts along the U.S.-Mexico border.



Not shown on map: Guam (less than 1.0%), Puerto Rico (1.0–2.9%), District of Columbia (less than 1.0%), and Virgin Islands (less than 1.0%).
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS database, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 2.2**Disposition of suspects in matters concluded, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012**

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
All offenses*	196,109	100%	45.3%	39.5%	15.2%
Violent offenses	5,409	100%	57.4%	8.9%	33.6%
Murder	1,046	100%	49.3	17.2	33.5
Assault	1,169	100%	56.5	11.7	31.7
Robbery	1,502	100%	75.2	6.4	18.4
Sexual abuse	1,148	100%	59.4	4.0	36.6
Kidnapping	187	100%	48.7	11.8	39.6
Threats against the President	357	100%	7.6	0.6	91.9
Property offenses	25,465	100%	52.9%	10.0%	37.1%
Fraudulent	23,244	100%	53.2	9.6	37.2
Embezzlement	3,868	100%	47.4	15.3	37.3
Fraud	18,184	100%	53.7	8.7	37.6
Forgery	833	100%	64.2	3.7	32.1
Counterfeiting	359	100%	63.2	4.2	32.6
Other	2,221	100%	50.1	14.9	35.0
Burglary	19	100%	68.4	...	31.6
Larceny	702	100%	55.4	12.3	32.3
Motor vehicle theft	515	100%	56.1	5.2	38.6
Arson and explosives	472	100%	45.1	1.7	53.2
Transportation of stolen property	67	100%	49.3	10.4	40.3
Other property offenses	446	100%	39.2	45.5	15.2
Drug offenses	37,832	100%	75.0%	9.3%	15.7%
Public-order offenses	21,542	100%	43.5%	17.9%	38.6%
Regulatory	5,415	100%	37.0	15.2	47.8
Agriculture	19	100%	21.1	...	78.9
Antitrust	20	100%	60.0	...	40.0
Food and drug	165	100%	44.2	6.1	49.7
Transportation	200	100%	55.5	3.5	41.0
Civil rights	679	100%	16.6	0.6	82.8
Communications	37	100%	29.7	8.1	62.2
Customs laws	420	100%	63.8	9.5	26.7
Postal laws	94	100%	50.0	25.5	24.5
Other regulatory offenses	3,781	100%	36.1	19.4	44.5
Other	16,127	100%	45.6	18.9	35.5
Tax law violations	949	100%	60.3	1.9	37.8
Bribery	273	100%	40.7	4.4	54.9
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	334	100%	37.1	9.0	53.9
National defense	909	100%	26.5	12.5	60.9
Escape	1,376	100%	49.8	28.1	22.1
Racketeering and extortion	3,904	100%	49.6	3.3	47.1
Nonviolent sex offenses	3,976	100%	62.3	4.7	32.9
Gambling	142	100%	54.2	...	45.8
Liquor offenses	57	100%	31.6	26.3	42.1
Obscene material	31	100%	51.6	...	48.4
Traffic	571	100%	41.7	53.4	4.9
Wildlife	525	100%	33.9	37	29.1
Environmental	14	100%	21.4	14.3	64.3
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	2,107	100%	20.3	75.5	4.3
All other offenses	959	100%	26.5	6.2	67.4
Weapon offenses	11,162	100%	70.9%	2.7%	26.4%
Immigration offenses	92,345	100%	28.1%	71.1%	0.8%

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. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

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

*Includes 2,354 suspects for whom an offense category could not be determined: 662 prosecuted in U.S. district court, 1,093 disposed by U.S. magistrates, and 599 that were declined.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS system file, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 2.3**Reasons U.S. attorneys declined to prosecute suspects in criminal matters, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012**

Reason for declination	Number	Percent ^a
Total declinations^b	29,770	100%
No crime	7,978	28.6%
No true bill returned	14	0.1
No federal offense	1,293	4.6
Lack of criminal intent	6,671	23.9
Referred or handled in other prosecution	3,710	13.3%
Removed	1,197	4.3
Prosecuted on other charges	1,928	6.9
Prosecuted by other authorities	585	2.1
Alternative resolution	651	2.3%
Restitution	56	0.2
Civil or administrative alternative	342	1.2
Pretrial diversion	253	0.9
Suspect-related reasons	744	2.7
Suspect serving sentence	85	0.3
No known suspect	327	1.2
Suspect a fugitive	52	0.2
Suspect deceased	217	0.8
Suspect deported	63	0.2
Case-related reasons	7,455	26.7%
Stale case	329	1.2
Weak evidence	6,436	23.0
Statute of limitations exceeded	143	0.5
Jurisdiction or venue problems	252	0.9
Witness problems	295	1.1
All other reasons	7,394	26.5%
Minimal federal interest	969	3.5
Petite policy	154	0.6
Lack of resources	1,004	3.6
Department of Justice policy	220	0.8
U.S. attorney policy	598	2.1
Agency request	4,237	15.2
Juvenile suspect	44	0.2
Offender's health, age, prior record, or other personal circumstances	70	0.3
Suspect's cooperation	98	0.4

--Less than 0.05%.

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

^bIncludes 1,838 suspects for whom a reason for declination could not be determined.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS system file, fiscal year 2012.

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

Federal Pretrial

TABLE 3.1

Defendants released at initial hearing or detention hearing, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Most serious offense charged	All defendants	Released defendants	
		Number	Percent
All offenses*	105,320	35,168	33.4%
Violent offenses	2,947	926	31.4%
Murder	283	87	30.7
Negligent manslaughter	4	0	...
Assault	788	423	53.7
Robbery	1,002	186	18.6
Sexual abuse	737	209	28.4
Kidnapping	109	16	14.7
Threats against the President	24	5	20.8
Property offenses	14,992	11,016	73.5%
Fraudulent	12,669	9,328	73.6
Embezzlement	587	563	95.9
Fraud	11,193	8,177	73.1
Forgery	33	25	75.8
Counterfeiting	856	563	65.8
Other	2,323	1,688	72.7
Burglary	56	25	44.6
Larceny	1,837	1,392	75.8
Motor vehicle theft	86	25	29.1
Arson and explosives	122	70	57.4
Transportation of stolen property	132	103	78.0
Other property offenses	90	73	81.1
Drug offenses	29,766	10,885	36.6%
Trafficking	23,780	8,421	35.4
Other drug offenses	5,986	2,464	41.2
Public-order offenses	7,987	4,652	58.2%
Regulatory	1,264	823	65.1
Agriculture	7	6	^
Antitrust	23	23	100.0
Food and drug	46	40	87.0
Transportation	190	117	61.6
Civil rights	64	50	78.1
Communications	25	18	72.0
Customs laws	195	96	49.2
Postal laws	92	85	92.4
Other regulatory offenses	622	388	62.4
Other	6,723	3,829	57.0
Tax law violations	517	498	96.3
Bribery	137	125	91.2
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	210	148	70.5
National defense	156	72	46.2
Escape	479	64	13.4
Racketeering and extortion	1,216	473	38.9
Gambling	5	5	100.0
Liquor offenses	16	11	68.8
Nonviolent sex offenses	2,601	1,302	50.1
Obscene material	16	12	75.0
Traffic offenses	864	778	90.0
Wildlife	149	131	87.9
Environmental	46	41	89.1
All other offenses	311	169	54.3
Weapon offenses	7,327	2,244	30.6%
Immigration offenses	41,749	5,142	12.3%

Note: Released defendants include some defendants who were detained at some time prior to trial and defendants for whom release status data were unavailable. 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.

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

*Includes 606 defendants for whom an offense category could not be determined.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Pretrial Services Act Information System, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 3.2**Defendants released at any time prior to case disposition, by defendant characteristics, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012**

Defendant characteristic	All defendants	Released defendants	
		Number released	Percent
All defendants^a	105,320	35,168	33.4%
Sex			
Male	91,608	26,340	28.8%
Female	13,637	8,796	64.5
Race			
White	82,558	24,633	29.8%
Black/African American	18,231	8,008	43.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,697	899	53.0
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,410	914	64.8
Hispanic/Latino origin			
Hispanic/Latino	64,255	12,462	19.4%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	39,980	22,178	55.5
Citizenship			
U.S. citizen	50,670	28,201	55.7%
Legal alien	4,610	1,924	41.7
Illegal alien	49,717	4,925	9.9
Age			
16–18	763	229	30.0%
19–20	3,923	1,233	31.4
21–30	36,441	10,013	27.5
31–40	34,829	10,086	29.0
41 or older	29,245	13,543	46.3
Education			
Less than high school graduate	29,846	10,239	34.3%
High school graduate	23,208	12,542	54.0
Some college	1,649	1,199	72.7
College graduate	4,755	3,793	79.8
Marital status			
Never married	31,280	12,378	38.9%
Divorced/separated	11,289	6,065	53.7
Married	21,446	11,210	52.3
Common law	8,598	3,465	40.3
Other	32,151	2,038	6.3
Employment status at arrest			
Unemployed	30,687	14,141	46.1%
Employed	23,675	16,986	71.7
Criminal record			
No conviction or arrest ^b	42,324	18,204	43.0%
Misdemeanor conviction only	20,586	6,714	32.6
Felony conviction			
Nonviolent	25,835	6,738	26.1%
Violent	16,575	3,512	21.2
Number of prior convictions			
1	17,963	5,099	28.4%
2 to 4	25,315	6,805	26.9
5 or more	19,718	5,060	25.7
Court appearance history			
No prior arrests	29,571	13,609	46.0%
Failure to appear			
None	60,652	17,178	28.3%
1	6,476	2,021	31.2
2 or more	8,621	2,360	27.4
Drug abuse			
No known abuse	12,635	9,190	72.7%
Drug history	37,452	18,709	50.0

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. Percentages in this table describe the percent of defendants in pretrial cases terminated that were released, by defendant characteristic. For example, 29% of all males in pretrial cases terminated had been released at some time prior to case disposition.

^aIncludes defendants for whom characteristics could not be determined.

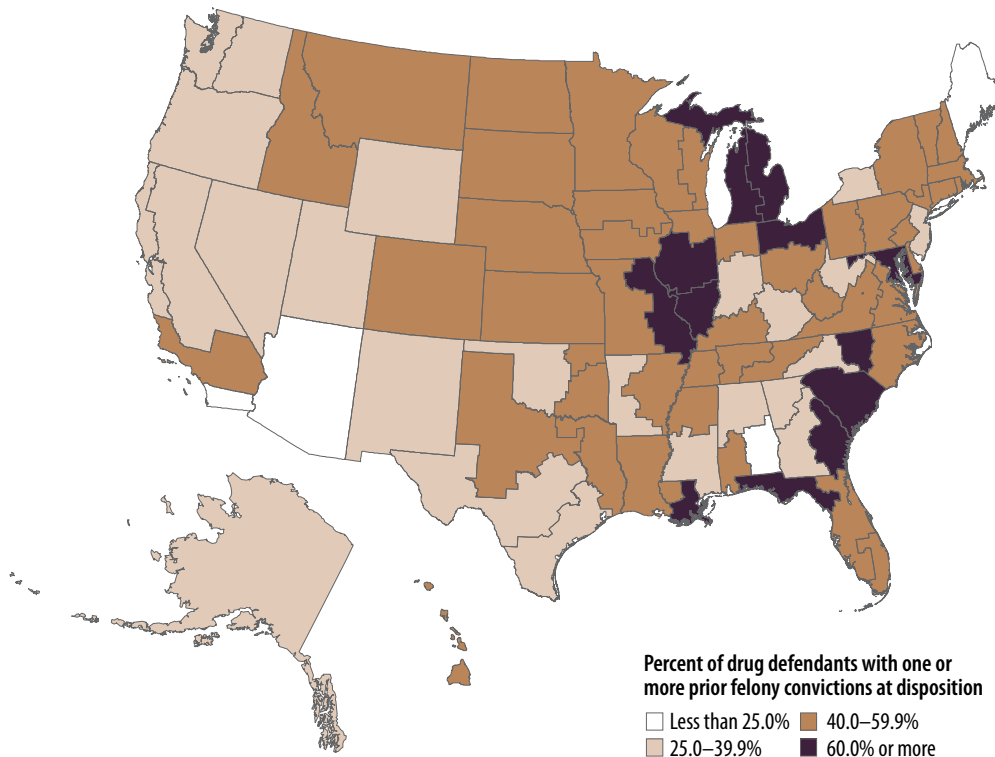
^bIncludes only defendants whose Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) records explicitly show no prior arrest or conviction.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Pretrial Services Act Information System, fiscal year 2012.

MAP 3.1

Drug defendants with a prior felony conviction at case disposition, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

■ In 2012, 60% or more of drug defendants in 14 federal districts had one or more prior felony convictions.



Not shown on map: Guam (25.0–39.9%), Puerto Rico (25.0–39.9%), and Virgin Islands (less than 25.0%).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Office of Probation and Pretrial Services (PACTS) database, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 3.3

Behavior of federal defendants released to the community pending trial, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Most serious offense charged	Number of released defendants	Percent of released defendants who had—						
		No violation	Violations while on release		New offense charged		Technical violations of bail conditions	Release revoked
			At least one violation	Failed to appear	Felony	Misdemeanor		
All offenses*	35,168	83.0%	17.0%	1.4%	1.6%	1.8%	15.3%	9.2%
Violent offenses	926	74.4%	25.6%	1.4%	1.6%	2.6%	23.7%	16.4%
Property offenses	11,016	87.5%	12.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	10.9%	6.2%
Fraudulent offenses	9,328	88.0	12.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	10.4	5.8
Other property offenses	1,688	84.6	15.4	1.6	0.9	1.4	13.9	8.3
Drug offenses	10,885	74.4%	25.6%	2.1%	2.3%	2.6%	23.3%	14.2%
Public-order offenses	4,652	88.6%	11.4%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	10.4%	5.1%
Regulatory offenses	823	90.3	9.7	1.3	0.7	0.5	8.9	4.1
Other public-order offenses	3,829	88.2	11.8	1.3	0.7	0.7	10.7	5.3
Weapon offenses	2,244	67.4%	32.6%	1.5%	3.7%	4.1%	29.7%	19.7%
Immigration offenses	5,142	94.8%	5.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	4.6%	3.3%

Note: Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated during fiscal year 2012. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, the sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation.

*Includes 245 defendants for whom an offense category could not be determined.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Pretrial Services Act Information System, fiscal year 2012.

Federal Case Filings and Adjudication

TABLE 4.1
Defendants in criminal cases commenced, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Most serious offense charged	Number	Percent
All offenses	92,789	100%
Felonies	83,673	90.7%
Violent offenses	2,840	3.1
Murder	153	0.2
Assault	750	0.8
Robbery	1,008	1.1
Sexual abuse	807	0.9
Kidnapping	103	0.1
Threats against the President	19	--
Property offenses	12,851	13.9
Fraudulent	11,171	12.1
Embezzlement	450	0.5
Fraud	9,842	10.7
Forgery	29	--
Counterfeiting	850	0.9
Other	1,680	1.8
Burglary	55	0.1
Larceny	1,247	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	24	--
Arson and explosives	186	0.2
Transportation of stolen property	110	0.1
Other property offenses	58	0.1
Drug offenses	28,693	31.1
Trafficking	28,655	31.1
Possession and other drug offenses	38	--
Public-order offenses	6,601	7.2
Regulatory	1,032	1.1
Agriculture	1	--
Antitrust	43	--
Food and drug	38	--
Transportation	126	0.1
Civil rights	80	0.1
Communications	62	0.1
Customs laws	154	0.2
Postal laws	24	--
Other regulatory offenses	504	0.5
Other	5,569	6.0
Tax law violations	496	0.5
Bribery	130	0.1
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	331	0.4
National defense	108	0.1
Escape	492	0.5
Racketeering and extortion	1,870	2.0
Gambling	60	0.1
Liquor offenses	1	--
Nonviolent sex offenses	1,862	2.0
Obscene material	6	--
Traffic offenses	9	--
Wildlife	50	0.1
Environmental	35	--
All other felonies	119	0.1
Weapon offenses	7,586	8.2
Immigration offenses	25,102	27.2
Misdemeanors	8,548	9.3%
Fraudulent property offenses	913	1.0
Larceny	1,053	1.1
Drug possession	1,599	1.7
Immigration offenses	141	0.2
Traffic offenses	3,073	3.3
Other misdemeanors	1,769	1.9

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; 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. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Total includes 568 records where offense type was missing.

--Less than 0.05%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 4.2
Disposition of criminal cases terminated, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Most serious offense charged	Number of defendants in criminal cases terminating during 2012 who were—										
	Total	Percent convicted	Convicted					Not convicted			
			Total	Guilty plea	Nolo contendere	Jury trial	Nonjury trial	Total	Dismissed	Jury trial*	Nonjury trial
All offenses	96,260	91.3%	87,908	85,640	134	1,980	154	8,352	7,922	340	90
Felonies	87,526	93.4%	81,734	79,600	64	1,963	107	5,792	5,406	331	55
Violent offenses	2,788	91.6	2,554	2,380	4	157	13	234	197	34	3
Murder	125	90.4	113	97	0	16	0	12	12	0	0
Assault	752	87.6	659	610	1	43	5	93	77	16	0
Robbery	992	94.8	940	905	0	34	1	52	51	1	0
Sexual abuse	792	92.4	732	667	2	56	7	60	41	16	3
Kidnapping	110	86.4	95	86	1	8	0	15	15	0	0
Threats against the President	17	88.2	15	15	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Property offenses	13,290	91.3	12,128	11,663	15	427	23	1,162	1,071	73	18
Fraudulent	11,622	91.5	10,630	10,211	13	385	21	992	910	65	17
Embezzlement	529	93.2	493	472	0	17	4	36	31	5	0
Fraud	10,086	91.2	9,194	8,815	12	352	15	892	819	57	16
Forgery	28	89.3	25	23	0	2	0	3	3	0	0
Counterfeiting	979	93.8	918	901	1	14	2	61	57	3	1
Other	1,668	89.8	1,498	1,452	2	42	2	170	161	8	1
Burglary	54	90.7	49	49	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Larceny	1,177	91.0	1,071	1,045	2	24	0	106	102	4	0
Motor vehicle theft	17	88.2	15	15	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Arson and explosives	183	89.6	164	153	0	10	1	19	16	3	0
Transportation of stolen property	162	85.2	138	133	0	4	1	24	24	0	0
Other property offenses	75	81.3	61	57	0	4	0	14	12	1	1
Drug offenses	30,689	92.6	28,427	27,675	18	706	28	2,262	2,143	107	12
Trafficking	30,624	92.6	28,366	27,618	18	702	28	2,258	2,139	107	12
Possession and other drug offenses	65	93.8	61	57	0	4	0	4	4	0	0
Public-order offenses	6,633	89.7	5,948	5,619	8	312	9	685	623	50	12
Regulatory	968	87.0	842	805	1	36	0	126	112	13	1
Agriculture	2	^	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Antitrust	48	93.8	45	41	0	4	0	3	1	2	0
Food and drug	30	96.7	29	29	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Transportation	115	76.5	88	82	0	6	0	27	22	5	0
Civil rights	61	77.0	47	36	0	11	0	14	10	4	0
Communications	52	100.0	52	51	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Customs laws	126	91.3	115	114	0	1	0	11	11	0	0
Postal laws	20	95.0	19	19	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Other regulatory offenses	514	86.8	446	432	1	13	0	68	65	2	1
Other	5,665	90.1	5,106	4,814	7	276	9	559	511	37	11
Tax law violations	512	94.5	484	453	0	28	3	28	24	3	1
Bribery	154	79.2	122	116	0	6	0	32	29	3	0
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	355	86.8	308	255	0	52	1	47	39	7	1
National defense	83	80.7	67	58	0	9	0	16	11	0	5
Escape	530	86.0	456	448	1	7	0	74	73	1	0
Racketeering and extortion	1,785	86.0	1,535	1,413	1	121	0	250	231	16	3
Gambling	49	73.5	36	36	0	0	0	13	13	0	0
Nonviolent sex offenses	1,960	96.0	1,882	1,823	5	50	4	78	73	4	1
Obscene material	7	^	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic offenses	6	^	4	3	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Wildlife	72	87.5	63	61	0	1	1	9	7	2	0
Environmental	37	100.0	37	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other felonies	115	91.3	105	104	0	1	0	10	9	1	0
Weapon offenses	7,566	92.5	6,995	6,682	5	288	20	571	511	53	7
Immigration offenses	26,560	96.7	25,682	25,581	14	73	14	878	861	14	3
Misdemeanors	8,106	68.9%	5,587	5,463	69	10	45	2,519	2,477	8	34
Fraudulent property offenses	905	92.9	841	838	1	0	2	64	62	2	0
Larceny	1,051	51.4	540	525	10	2	3	511	510	0	1
Drug possession	1,552	77.6	1,205	1,196	6	1	2	347	344	0	3
Immigration offenses	150	96.0	144	143	0	1	0	6	6	0	0
Traffic offenses	2,831	63.9	1,808	1,746	35	2	25	1,023	1,009	1	13
Other misdemeanors	1,617	64.9	1,049	1,015	17	4	13	568	546	5	17
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	628	93.5	587	577	1	7	2	41	39	1	1

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.

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

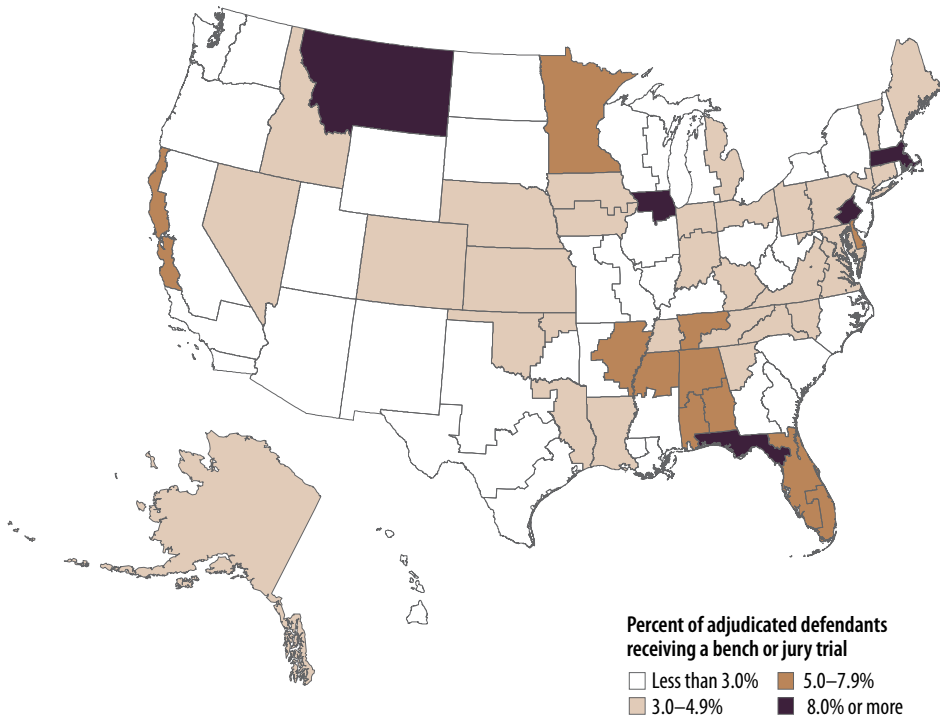
*Includes mistrials.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2012.

MAP 4.1

Adjudicated defendants receiving a bench or jury trial, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

■ In 2012, 2.7% of adjudicated defendants received a bench or jury trial; trial rates ranged from less than 1% to 21% across districts.



Not shown on map: District of Columbia (5.0–7.9%), Guam (less than 3.0%), Puerto Rico (less than 3.0%), and Virgin Islands (8.0% or more).
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 4.3
Criminal cases disposed by U.S. magistrates, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Most serious offense charged	Total	Convicted	Not convicted	Percent convicted
All offenses	8,155	5,707	2,448	70.0%
Violent offenses*	271	162	109	59.8%
Assault	265	157	108	59.2
Robbery	1	1	0	^
Sexual Abuse	3	2	1	^
Kidnapping	2	2	0	^
Property offenses	2,053	1,423	630	69.3%
Fraudulent	906	843	63	93.0
Embezzlement	33	32	1	97.0
Fraud	863	803	60	93.0
Forgery	4	4	0	^
Counterfeiting	6	4	2	^
Other	1,147	580	567	50.6
Burglary	1	1	0	^
Larceny	1,023	520	503	50.8
Arson and explosives	4	4	0	^
Other property offenses	119	55	64	46.2
Drug offenses	1,768	1,429	339	80.8
Possession	1,402	1,122	280	80.0%
Trafficking	331	290	41	87.6
Other drug offenses	35	17	18	48.6
Public-order offenses	3,783	2,437	1,346	64.4
Regulatory	241	170	71	70.5%
Food and drug	15	14	1	93.3
Transportation	19	17	2	89.5
Civil rights	7	7	0	^
Communications	3	1	2	^
Customs laws	5	5	0	^
Postal laws	36	36	0	100.0
Other regulatory offenses	156	90	66	57.7
Other	3,542	2,267	1,275	64.0
Tax law violations	26	26	0	100.0
Bribery	4	4	0	^
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	4	3	1	^
National defense	12	10	2	83.3
Escape	31	14	17	45.2
Racketeering and extortion	7	3	4	^
Nonviolent sex offenses	4	4	0	^
Obscene material	1	1	0	^
Wildlife	303	250	53	82.5
Environmental	10	10	0	^
Traffic offenses	2,759	1,748	1,011	63.4
Liquor offenses	16	16	0	100.0
All other offenses	365	178	187	48.8
Weapon offenses	43	26	17	60.5
Immigration offenses	237	230	7	97.0%

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: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 4.4
Characteristics of convicted offenders, October 1, 2011–
September 30, 2012

Offender characteristic	Number	Percent
All offenders*	87,908	100%
Sex		
Male	70,324	86.9%
Female	10,557	13.1
Race		
White	59,116	75.8%
Black/African American	15,908	20.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,357	1.7
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,381	1.8
Two or more races	263	0.3
Hispanic/Latino origin		
Hispanic/Latino	43,580	56.7%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	33,330	43.3
Age		
18 or younger	413	0.5%
19–20	2,635	3.3
21–30	26,779	33.2
31–40	26,881	33.3
41 or older	23,934	29.7
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	42,894	53.5%
Non U.S. citizen	37,279	46.5
Education		
Less than high school graduate	35,122	49.5%
High school graduate	21,142	29.8
Some college	10,810	15.2
College graduate	3,907	5.5
Criminal record		
No convictions	26,716	32.7%
Prior adult convictions	55,032	67.3

*Includes offenders for whom some characteristics could not be determined. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2012.

Federal Sentencing

TABLE 5.1

Offenders sentenced in criminal cases terminated, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Most serious offense of conviction	Total offenders sentenced ^a	Percent of offenders convicted and sentenced to—			
		Total	Incarceration ^b	Probation ^c	Fine only
All offenses^d	87,908	100%	76.9%	11.0%	2.3%
Felonies	80,764	100%	80.7%	9.1%	0.3%
Violent offenses	2,359	100%	93.0	5.1	0.1
Murder	100	100%	93.0	7.0	1.0
Assault	617	100%	85.7	6.6	0.3
Robbery	982	100%	96.1	3.4	...
Sexual abuse	581	100%	95.5	6.0	...
Kidnapping	61	100%	95.1	3.3	...
Threats against the President	18	100%	77.8	16.7	...
Property offenses	11,975	100%	61.3	27.6	0.7
Fraudulent	10,691	100%	62.4	25.8	0.7
Embezzlement	459	100%	47.3	42.9	1.1
Fraud	9,429	100%	62.5	25.0	0.7
Forgery	28	100%	46.4	53.6	...
Counterfeiting	775	100%	70.2	23.4	0.8
Other	1,284	100%	52.6	43.1	0.2
Burglary	42	100%	73.8	26.2	...
Larceny	936	100%	44.1	51.4	0.3
Motor vehicle theft	10	100%	^	^	^
Arson and explosives	135	100%	86.7	11.1	...
Transportation of stolen property	115	100%	67.8	28.7	...
Other property offenses	46	100%	60.9	26.1	...
Drug offenses	26,806	100%	90.5	4.8	0.3
Trafficking	26,724	100%	90.6	4.7	0.3
Possession and other drug offenses	82	100%	34.1	34.1	6.1
Public-order offenses	6,597	100%	78.3	17.0	0.9
Regulatory	865	100%	53.9	34.9	3.6
Agriculture	2	100%	^	^	^
Antitrust	45	100%	42.2	22.2	33.3
Food and drug	39	100%	20.5	71.8	2.6
Transportation	95	100%	30.5	58.9	1.1
Civil rights	46	100%	84.8	15.2	...
Communications	46	100%	50.0	45.7	...
Customs laws	137	100%	71.5	17.5	2.2
Postal laws	25	100%	24.0	64.0	4.0
Other regulatory offenses	430	100%	56.3	32.6	2.3
Other	5,732	100%	82.0	14.3	0.5
Tax law violations	524	100%	65.8	30.2	1.0
Bribery	111	100%	77.5	19.8	...
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	233	100%	71.2	24.5	1.3
National defense	60	100%	76.7	20.0	...
Escape	736	100%	64.1	23.8	0.7
Racketeering and extortion	1,814	100%	85.2	10.6	0.4
Gambling	32	100%	28.1	68.8	...
Nonviolent sex offenses	2,006	100%	96.8	3.2	0.1
Obscene material	10	100%	^	^	^
Traffic offenses	5	100%	^	^	^
Wildlife	47	100%	25.5	72.3	...
Environmental	43	100%	18.6	69.8	7.0
Other offenses	111	100%	51.4	45.0	0.9
Weapon offenses	7,332	100%	91.2	6.5	0.1
Immigration offenses	25,695	100%	76.1	4.1	0.1
Misdemeanors	6,568	100%	28.7%	34.9%	26.3%
Fraudulent property offenses	900	100%	50.4	18.0	2.3
Larceny	596	100%	7.2	63.8	24.2
Drug possession	1,476	100%	62.3	28.2	5.1
Immigration offenses	446	100%	39.5	8.5	3.6
Traffic offenses	1,834	100%	5.6	36.7	57.0
Other misdemeanors	1,316	100%	14.4	47.6	32.4

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 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. Total includes 576 records where offense type was missing.

^aToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

^bIncludes 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.

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

^dIncludes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

^eIncludes offenders whose sentence could not be determined.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 5.2

Type and length of federal sentences imposed, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Most serious offense of conviction	Total ^a	Type of sentence			Average sentence length	
		Incarceration ^b	Probation ^b	Fine only	Incarceration ^c	Probation ^c
All offenses^d	87,908	67,582	9,709	1,985	54.9 mo.	34.8 mo.
Felonies	80,764	65,187	7,380	254	56.6 mo.	39.9 mo.
Violent offenses	2,359	2,193	121	3	122.9	45.0
Murder	100	93	7	1	138.8	^
Assault	617	529	41	2	44.1	38.1
Robbery	982	944	33	0	102.6	53.0
Sexual abuse	581	555	35	0	228.7	50.7
Kidnapping	61	58	2	0	184.4	^
Threats against the President	18	14	3	0	28.8	^
Property offenses	11,975	7,346	3,307	83	35.3	38.3
Fraudulent	10,691	6,671	2,753	80	35.2	37.6
Embezzlement	459	217	197	5	23.9	36.3
Fraud	9,429	5,897	2,360	69	36.4	37.6
Forgery	28	13	15	0	48.3	29.6
Counterfeiting	775	544	181	6	26.2	39.4
Other	1,284	675	554	3	36.7	41.8
Burglary	42	31	11	0	18.1	35.3
Larceny	936	413	481	3	21.5	42.3
Motor vehicle theft	10	8	2	0	^	^
Arson and explosives	135	117	15	0	96.3	35.2
Transportation of stolen property	115	78	33	0	40.4	41.3
Other property offenses	46	28	12	0	25.9	39.0
Drug offenses	26,806	24,247	1,294	76	75.5	41.6
Trafficking	26,724	24,219	1,266	71	75.5	42.1
Possession and other drug offenses	82	28	28	5	26.1	25.1
Public-order offenses	6,597	5,166	1,120	58	73.8	38.2
Regulatory	865	466	302	31	33.0	34.8
Agriculture	2	2	0	0	^	...
Antitrust	45	19	10	15	15.3	^
Food and drug	39	8	28	1	^	28.4
Transportation	95	29	56	1	35.8	36.2
Civil rights	46	39	7	0	50.1	^
Communications	46	23	21	0	18.0	38.3
Customs laws	137	98	24	3	39.6	31.5
Postal laws	25	6	16	1	^	28.5
Other regulatory offenses	430	242	140	10	30.3	36.9
Other	5,732	4,700	818	27	77.8	39.5
Tax law violations	524	345	158	5	30.1	40.5
Bribery	111	86	22	0	28.1	38.9
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	233	166	57	3	58.0	35.8
National defense	60	46	12	0	105.7	33.6
Escape	736	472	175	5	18.2	33.3
Racketeering and extortion	1,814	1,546	192	7	82.3	39.3
Gambling	32	9	22	0	^	28.6
Nonviolent sex offenses	2,006	1,941	64	3	102.5	78.8
Obscene material	10	9	1	0	^	^
Traffic offenses	5	3	1	0	^	^
Wildlife	47	12	34	0	17.5	36.9
Environmental	43	8	30	3	^	25.4
All other felonies	111	57	50	1	49.4	51.3
Weapon offenses	7,332	6,689	474	10	79.6	40.7
Immigration offenses	25,695	19,546	1,064	24	21.6	44.1
Misdemeanors	6,568	1,883	2,295	1,728	6.1 mo.	18.5 mo.
Fraudulent property offenses	900	454	162	21	3.9	24.4
Larceny	596	43	380	144	8.3	20.4
Drug possession	1,476	919	416	76	7.0	16.2
Immigration offenses	446	176	38	16	5.8	21.5
Traffic offenses	1,834	102	673	1,045	3.4	13.7
Other misdemeanors	1,316	189	626	426	8.0	22.3
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	576	512	34	3	25.8 mo.	74.3 mo.

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^e 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.

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aThe 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.

^bSentences to incarceration include split, mixed, life, and indeterminate sentences. Sentences to probation include offenders with split and mixed sentences.

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

^dIncludes offenders whose sentence could not be determined.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 5.3**Convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offense and offender characteristics, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012**

Offender characteristic	Number	Percent
All offenders	87,908	76.9%
Sex		
Male	70,324	81.7%
Female	10,557	60.4
Race		
White	59,116	79.4%
Black/African American	15,908	84.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,357	80.5
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,381	67.0
Two or more races	263	70.0
Hispanic/Latino origin		
Hispanic	43,580	81.1%
Non-Hispanic	33,330	78.9
Age		
18 or younger	413	73.1%
19–20	2,635	75.1
21–30	26,779	79.1
31–40	26,881	80.7
41 or older	23,934	76.5
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	42,894	80.2%
Non U.S. citizen	37,279	79.1
Education		
Less than high school graduate	35,122	86.7%
High school graduate	21,142	82.3
Some college	10,810	75.4
College graduate	3,907	68.4
Criminal record		
No convictions	26,716	71.8%
Prior adult convictions	55,032	81.6

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, 82% of all convicted males were incarcerated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 5.4**Average incarceration sentence length, by offense and offender characteristics, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012**

Offender characteristic	All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Weapon offenses	Immigration offenses	Misdemeanors
			Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other			
All offenders	54.9 mo.	122.9 mo.	35.2 mo.	36.7 mo.	75.5 mo.	33.0 mo.	77.8 mo.	79.6 mo.	21.6 mo.	6.1 mo.
Sex										
Male	55.8 mo.	126.1 mo.	36.2 mo.	39.1 mo.	77.7 mo.	33.7 mo.	80.0 mo.	80.2 mo.	21.8 mo.	6.5 mo.
Female	36.9	69.4	30.7	24.7	49.5	26.4	41.2	49.3	15.0	3.9
Race										
White	46.6 mo.	143.7 mo.	33.6 mo.	38.7 mo.	65.9 mo.	30.2 mo.	80.4 mo.	65.6 mo.	21.4 mo.	7.7 mo.
Black/African American	82.9	127.0	38.9	30.1	96.0	50.6	68.2	92.8	25.4	10.5
American Indian/ Alaska Native	57.4	74.9	15.9	33.7	53.7	^	34.3	61.3	16.9	7.1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	50.1	62.5	29.5	32.9	73.6	20.9	50.0	79.6	23.9	^
Two or more races	55.2	^	39.9	^	68.8	^	63.4	106.3	16.5	^
Hispanic/Latino origin										
Hispanic/Latino	39.2 mo.	121.5 mo.	26.0 mo.	26.2 mo.	64.1 mo.	30.5 mo.	67.5 mo.	58.5 mo.	21.4 mo.	7.2 mo.
Non-Hispanic/Latino	75.2	122.1	37.9	36.4	86.6	35.5	79.8	85.2	22.3	9.6
Age										
18 or younger	21.2 mo.	^	^	...	25.2 mo.	^	^	48.8 mo.	6.1 mo.	5.1 mo.
19–20	37.5	69.0 mo.	16.5 mo.	24.7 mo.	38.3	22.4 mo.	69.9 mo.	76.4	18.9	4.9
21–30	51.5	104.2	29.5	35.4	66.3	37.6	78.8	74.6	18.9	5.5
31–40	56.0	135.3	34.7	39.6	84.0	34.7	72.1	81.6	21.3	6.6
41 or older	56.4	138.7	37.5	34.1	79.9	28.3	78.0	87.8	24.8	6.8
Citizenship										
U.S. citizen	73.0 mo.	122.5 mo.	36.8 mo.	35.7 mo.	81.9 mo.	37.8 mo.	78.1 mo.	82.2 mo.	18.5 mo.	8.5 mo.
Non U.S. citizen	31.6	110.0	28.2	34.9	58.2	22.5	65.9	48.9	21.6	5.4
Education										
Less than high school graduate	46.1 mo.	107.3 mo.	28.3 mo.	31.6 mo.	68.6 mo.	29.5 mo.	73.0 mo.	74.1 mo.	21.9 mo.	17.7 mo.
High school graduate	70.0	120.8	35.7	33.7	84.0	38.2	79.2	82.9	23.4	9.4
Some college	63.0	131.0	37.7	36.3	71.5	39.2	76.8	76.9	22.5	9.7
College graduate	59.2	183.4	38.4	45.6	66.4	19.6	75.5	73.7	34.0	11.1
Criminal record										
No convictions	49.7 mo.	139.9 mo.	32.7 mo.	32.7 mo.	53.4 mo.	25.6 mo.	71.8 mo.	61.3 mo.	12.0 mo.	7.2 mo.
Prior adult convictions	55.4	113.4	36.8	37.9	88.8	45.4	83.2	81.8	22.6	5.9

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

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

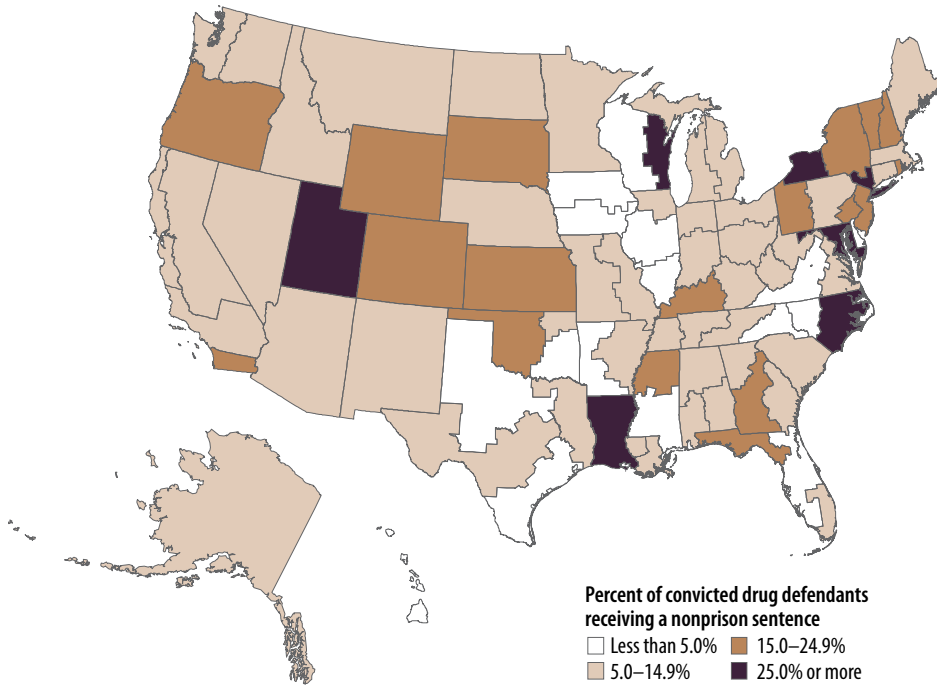
...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2012.

MAP 5.1

Convicted defendants receiving a nonprison sentence, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

■ In 2012, 12.5% of convicted drug defendants received a nonprison sentence; nonprison rates for convicted drug defendants ranged from less than 1% to 69% across districts.



Not shown on map: District of Columbia (25.0% or more), Guam (less than 5.0%), Puerto Rico (5.0–14.9%), and Virgin Islands (15.0–24.9%).
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2012.

Federal Appeals

TABLE 6.1

Criminal appeals terminated, by type of criminal case and offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Offense of conviction	Number of criminal appeals terminated						
	Total	Pre-guideline	Total	Conviction only	Sentence only	Sentence and conviction	Other
All offenses*	9,083	211	8,872	489	1,473	6,316	594
Violent offenses	518	14	504	28	78	353	45
Murder	31	0	31	1	1	23	6
Assault	111	3	108	7	7	85	9
Robbery	197	5	192	10	43	127	12
Sexual abuse	151	5	146	7	23	101	15
Kidnapping	23	1	22	3	3	14	2
Threats against the President	5	0	5	0	1	3	1
Property offenses	1,182	32	1,150	89	175	789	97
Fraudulent	1,061	31	1,030	81	168	697	84
Embezzlement	47	1	46	6	4	28	8
Fraud	956	29	927	70	156	629	72
Forgery	5	0	5	0	0	4	1
Counterfeiting	53	1	52	5	8	36	3
Other	121	1	120	8	7	92	13
Burglary	6	0	6	0	0	4	2
Larceny	41	1	40	2	3	32	3
Motor vehicle theft	4	0	4	0	1	3	0
Arson and explosives	41	0	41	4	0	31	6
Transportation of stolen property	15	0	15	1	3	10	1
Other property offenses	14	0	14	1	0	12	1
Drug offenses	3,017	87	2,930	165	593	1,988	184
Public-order offenses	1,158	35	1,123	80	147	791	105
Regulatory	127	3	124	6	12	96	10
Agriculture	4	0	4	0	0	4	0
Antitrust	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Transportation	21	0	21	2	7	11	1
Civil rights	31	1	30	1	0	23	6
Communications	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
Customs laws	15	0	15	0	1	13	1
Postal laws	5	1	4	0	0	3	1
Other regulatory offenses	48	1	47	3	4	39	1
Other	1,031	32	999	74	135	695	95
Tax law violations	82	2	80	8	5	60	7
Bribery	20	0	20	0	0	17	3
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	79	1	78	8	11	47	12
National defense	22	1	21	1	3	15	2
Escape	44	2	42	2	10	24	6
Racketeering and extortion	403	21	382	29	48	253	52
Gambling	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Nonviolent sex offenses	349	4	345	26	57	251	11
Obscene material	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Traffic offenses	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
Wildlife	5	0	5	0	1	3	1
Environmental	4	0	4	0	0	4	0
All other offenses	19	1	18	0	0	18	0
Weapon offenses	1,327	22	1,305	86	206	925	88
Immigration offenses	1,262	10	1,252	30	180	1,029	13

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.

*Beginning in fiscal year 2012, the total excludes appeals terminated through direct criminal appeal (2,553), through an interlocutory appeal (167), or through a post-conviction appeal (1,821). These are new appeal type codes, and offense information was not provided for these appeal types. There were a total of 13,624 criminal appeals terminated in fiscal year 2012. Total includes 619 appeals terminated for which an offense category could not be determined.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Court of Appeals, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 6.2**Disposition of criminal appeals terminated, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012**

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	
All offenses*	9,083	8,121	89.4%	5,825	813	474	992	17	962
Violent offenses	518	480	92.7%	378	39	18	45	0	38
Murder	31	28	90.3	22	2	3	1	0	3
Assault	111	101	91.0	87	5	5	4	0	10
Robbery	197	183	92.9	142	18	3	20	0	14
Sexual abuse	151	141	93.4	107	13	6	15	0	10
Kidnapping	23	22	95.7	16	1	1	4	0	1
Threats against the President	5	5	100.0	4	0	0	1	0	0
Property offenses	1,182	1,030	87.1%	788	89	74	75	4	152
Fraudulent	1,061	918	86.5	701	75	67	71	4	143
Embezzlement	47	43	91.5	35	3	4	1	0	4
Fraud	956	824	86.2	625	69	62	64	4	132
Forgery	5	5	100.0	4	0	0	1	0	0
Counterfeiting	53	46	86.8	37	3	1	5	0	7
Other	121	112	92.6	87	14	7	4	0	9
Burglary	6	6	100.0	5	1	0	0	0	0
Larceny	41	37	90.2	29	6	2	0	0	4
Motor vehicle theft	4	4	100.0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Arson and explosives	41	38	92.7	29	4	5	0	0	3
Transportation of stolen property	15	14	93.3	11	2	0	1	0	1
Other property offenses	14	13	92.9	12	1	0	0	0	1
Drug offenses	3,017	2,680	88.8%	1,891	259	166	356	8	337
Public-order offenses	1,158	1,027	88.7%	772	90	93	70	2	131
Regulatory	127	110	86.6	76	12	18	4	0	17
Agriculture	4	4	100.0	3	1	0	0	0	0
Antitrust	1	1	100.0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation	21	16	76.2	11	1	2	2	0	5
Civil rights	31	27	87.1	20	0	7	0	0	4
Communications	2	1	^	0	1	0	0	0	1
Customs laws	15	11	73.3	10	1	0	0	0	4
Postal laws	5	5	100.0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Other regulatory offenses	48	45	93.8	26	8	9	2	0	3
Other	1,031	917	88.9	696	78	75	66	2	114
Tax law violations	82	73	89.0	65	2	2	4	0	9
Bribery	20	16	80.0	10	1	2	3	0	4
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	79	72	91.1	59	3	6	4	0	7
National defense	22	19	86.4	16	2	0	1	0	3
Escape	44	37	84.1	30	4	1	2	0	7
Racketeering and extortion	403	351	87.1	263	19	39	30	0	52
Gambling	1	1	100.0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nonviolent sex offenses	349	321	92.0	231	44	22	22	2	28
Obscene material	1	1	100.0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic offenses	2	2	100.0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Wildlife	5	4	^	3	1	0	0	0	1
Environmental	4	4	100.0	1	0	3	0	0	0
All other offenses	19	16	84.2	15	1	0	0	0	3
Weapon offenses	1,327	1,217	91.7%	924	128	59	104	2	110
Immigration offenses	1,262	1,123	89.0%	708	99	20	296	0	139

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.

*Beginning in fiscal year 2012, the total number of criminal appeals terminated on the merits excludes appeals terminated through direct criminal appeal (1,372), through an interlocutory appeal (48), or through a post-conviction appeal (1,008). There were a total of 10,549 criminal appeals terminated on the merits in fiscal year 2012. Total includes 564 appeals terminated for which an offense category could not be determined.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Court of Appeals, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 6.3**Criminal appeals cases terminated on the merits, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012**

Most serious offense	Number	Percent of criminal appeals cases terminated on the merits					
		Total	Affirmed	Remanded or reversed	Partially affirmed	Dismissed	Other
All offenses*	8,121	100%	71.7%	10.0%	5.8%	12.2%	0.2%
Violent offenses	480	100%	78.8%	8.1%	3.8%	9.4%	...
Murder	28	100%	78.6	7.1	10.7	3.6	...
Assault	101	100%	86.1	5.0	5.0	4.0	...
Robbery	183	100%	77.6	9.8	1.6	10.9	...
Sexual abuse	141	100%	75.9	9.2	4.3	10.6	...
Kidnapping	22	100%	72.7	4.5	4.5	18.2	...
Threats against the President	5	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Property offenses	1,030	100%	76.5%	8.6%	7.2%	7.3%	0.4%
Fraudulent	918	100%	76.4	8.2	7.3	7.7	0.4
Embezzlement	43	100%	81.4	7.0	9.3	2.3	...
Fraud	824	100%	75.8	8.4	7.5	7.8	0.5
Forgery	5	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Counterfeiting	46	100%	80.4	6.5	2.2	10.9	...
Other	112	100%	77.7	12.5	6.3	3.6	...
Burglary	6	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Larceny	37	100%	78.4	16.2	5.4	...	...
Motor vehicle theft	4	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Arson and explosives	38	100%	76.3	10.5	13.2	...	...
Transportation of stolen property	14	100%	78.6	14.3	...	7.1	...
Other property offenses	13	100%	92.3	7.7	...	...	...
Drug offenses	2,680	100%	70.6	9.7	6.2	13.3	0.3
Public-order offenses	1,027	100%	75.2%	8.8%	9.1%	6.8%	0.2%
Regulatory	110	100%	69.1%	10.9%	16.4%	3.6%	...
Agriculture	4	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Antitrust	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Transportation	16	100%	68.8	6.3	12.5	12.5	...
Civil rights	27	100%	74.1	...	25.9	...	...
Communications	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Customs laws	11	100%	90.9	9.1	...	...	...
Postal laws	5	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Other regulatory offenses	45	100%	57.8	17.8	20.0	4.4	...
Other	917	100%	75.9	8.5	8.2	7.2	0.2
Tax law violations	73	100%	89.0	2.7	2.7	5.5	...
Bribery	16	100%	62.5	6.3	12.5	18.8	...
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	72	100%	81.9	4.2	8.3	5.6	...
National defense	19	100%	84.2	10.5	...	5.3	...
Escape	37	100%	81.1	10.8	2.7	5.4	...
Racketeering and extortion	351	100%	74.9	5.4	11.1	8.5	...
Gambling	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Liquor offenses	321	100%	72.0	13.7	6.9	6.9	0.6
Nonviolent sex offenses	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Obscene material	2	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Traffic offenses	4	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Wildlife	4	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Environmental	16	100%	93.8	6.3	...	...	...
All other offenses	1,217	100%	75.9	10.5	4.8	8.5	0.2
Weapon offenses	1,123	100%	63.0%	8.8%	1.8%	26.4%	...
Immigration offenses	1,462	100%	69.1%	6.1%	0.6%	23.4%	0.8%

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. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

*Total includes 301 appeals for which an offense category could not be determined that were terminated on the merits. Beginning in fiscal year 2012, the total number of criminal appeals terminated on the merits excludes appeals terminated through direct criminal appeal (1,372), through an interlocutory appeal (48), or through a post-conviction appeal (1,008). There were a total of 10,549 criminal appeals terminated on the merits in fiscal year 2012. Total includes 564 appeals terminated for which an offense category could not be determined.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Court of Appeals, fiscal year 2012.

Section 3: Federal Corrections and Supervision

Federal Supervision, Probation, and Parole

TABLE 7.1
Offenders under federal supervision, by offense, September 30, 2012

Most serious offense	Total offenders under supervision		Type of supervision					
	Number	Percent	Probation		Supervised release		Parole	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses ^a	131,732	100%	22,307	100%	107,802	100%	1,623	100%
Felonies ^b	125,757	95.6%	16,821	75.7%	107,315	99.6%	1,621	99.9%
Violent offenses	6,593	5.0	339	1.5	5,351	5.0	903	55.6
Murder	807	0.6	32	0.1	397	0.4	378	23.3
Negligent manslaughter	5	--	1	--	2	--	2	0.1
Assault	884	0.7	115	0.5	695	0.6	74	4.6
Robbery	3,566	2.7	94	0.4	3,208	3.0	264	16.3
Sexual abuse	1,116	0.8	66	0.3	917	0.9	133	8.2
Kidnapping	164	0.1	9	--	103	0.1	52	3.2
Threats against the President	51	--	22	0.1	29	--	0	...
Property offenses	26,971	20.5	8,848	39.8	18,009	16.7	114	7.0
Fraudulent	22,808	17.3	6,922	31.1	15,852	14.7	34	2.1
Embezzlement	1,546	1.2	661	3.0	882	0.8	3	0.2
Fraud	19,260	14.6	5,647	25.4	13,588	12.6	25	1.5
Forgery	110	0.1	60	0.3	49	--	1	0.1
Counterfeiting	1,892	1.4	554	2.5	1,333	1.2	5	0.3
Other	4,163	3.2	1,926	8.7	2,157	2.0	80	4.9
Burglary	156	0.1	22	0.1	97	0.1	37	2.3
Larceny	3,048	2.3	1,714	7.7	1,309	1.2	25	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	242	0.2	22	0.1	211	0.2	9	0.6
Arson and explosives	358	0.3	52	0.2	302	0.3	4	0.2
Transportation of stolen property	286	0.2	86	0.4	195	0.2	5	0.3
Other property offenses	73	0.1	30	0.1	43	--	0	...
Drug offenses	61,634	46.8	3,088	13.9	58,206	54.0	340	20.9
Trafficking	47,170	35.8	2,466	11.1	44,442	41.3	262	16.1
Possession and other drug offenses	14,464	11.0	622	2.8	13,764	12.8	78	4.8
Public-order offenses	10,403	7.9	2,552	11.5	7,697	7.1	154	9.5
Regulatory	1,950	1.5	1,011	4.5	925	0.9	14	0.9
Agriculture	4	--	2	--	2	--	0	...
Antitrust	27	--	17	0.1	10	--	0	...
Food and drug	70	0.1	44	0.2	26	--	0	...
Transportation	195	0.1	114	0.5	79	0.1	2	0.1
Civil rights	138	0.1	18	0.1	115	0.1	5	0.3
Communications	64	--	35	0.2	29	--	0	...
Customs laws	138	0.1	58	0.3	80	0.1	0	...
Postal laws	72	0.1	51	0.2	20	--	1	0.1
Other regulatory offenses	1,242	0.9	672	3.0	564	0.5	6	0.4
Other	8,453	6.4	1,541	6.9	6,772	6.3	140	8.6
Tax law violations	1,017	0.8	476	2.1	540	0.5	1	0.1
Bribery	291	0.2	83	0.4	208	0.2	0	...
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	356	0.3	106	0.5	248	0.2	2	0.1
National defense	168	0.1	50	0.2	108	0.1	10	0.6
Escape	286	0.2	33	0.1	250	0.2	3	0.2
Racketeering and extortion	1,932	1.5	305	1.4	1,590	1.5	37	2.3
Gambling	20	--	15	0.1	5	--	0	...
Nonviolent sex offenses	3,752	2.9	163	0.7	3,509	3.3	80	4.9
Obscene material	100	0.1	16	0.1	83	0.1	1	0.1
Wildlife	77	0.1	42	0.2	35	--	0	...
Environmental	81	0.1	54	0.2	27	--	0	...
All other felonies	373	0.3	198	0.9	169	0.2	6	0.4
Weapon offenses	15,658	11.9	1,088	4.9	14,460	13.4	110	6.8
Immigration offenses	4,349	3.3	827	3.7	3,522	3.3	0	...
Misdemeanors	5,975	4.5%	5,486	24.7%	487	0.5%	2	0.1%
Fraudulent property offenses	401	0.3	382	1.7	19	--	0	...
Larceny	652	0.5	597	2.7	55	0.1	0	...
Drug possession	871	0.7	778	3.5	92	0.1	1	0.1
Immigration misdemeanors	341	0.3	333	1.5	8	--	0	...
Traffic offenses	2,000	1.5	1,922	8.6	78	0.1	0	...
Other misdemeanors	1,710	1.3	1,474	6.6	235	0.2	1	0.1

Note: In this table, murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax law violations includes tax fraud; obscene material denotes the mail or transport thereof; misdemeanors includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

--Less than 0.05%.

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

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

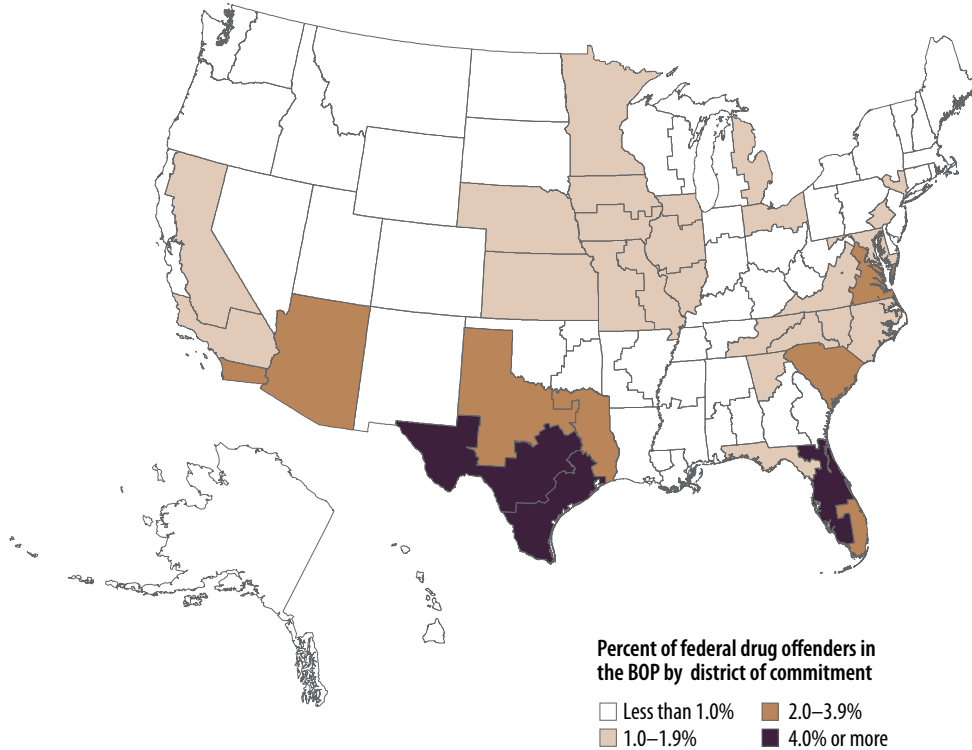
^bAn offense category was unknown or could not be determined for 149 felony offenders.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS), 2012.

MAP 7.1

Percent of total drug offenders in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) on September 30, 2012, by federal judicial district of commitment

■ There were 100,296 federally sentenced prisoners in the BOP for a drug offense on September 30, 2012.



Not shown on map: District of Columbia (less than 1.0%), Guam (less than 1.0%), Puerto Rico (1.0–1.9%), and Virgin Islands (less than 1.0%).
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 7.2
Characteristics of offenders under federal supervision, September 30, 2012

Offender characteristic	Total offenders under supervision		Probation		Supervised release		Parole	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenders*	131,732	100%	22,307	100%	107,802	100%	1,623	100%
Sex								
Male	106,875	81.3%	13,893	63.2%	91,396	84.8%	1,586	97.7%
Female	24,526	18.7	8,093	36.8	16,396	15.2	37	2.3
Race								
White	74,302	56.8%	14,488	66.6%	59,242	55.2%	572	35.7%
Black/African American	49,203	37.6	5,586	25.7	42,622	39.7	995	62.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,207	2.5	721	3.3	2,459	2.3	27	1.7
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	3,479	2.7	796	3.7	2,676	2.5	7	0.4
Two or more races	530	0.4	170	0.8	357	0.3	3	0.2
Hispanic/Latino origin								
Hispanic/Latino	28,920	22.3%	4,392	20.4%	24,393	22.9%	135	8.5%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	100,733	77.7	17,137	79.6	82,151	77.1	1,445	91.5
Age								
18 or younger	301	0.2%	249	1.1%	52	--	0	...
19–20	1,586	1.2	749	3.4	836	0.8%	1	0.1%
21–30	31,851	24.2	5,804	26.4	25,925	24.0	122	7.5
31–40	45,168	34.4	5,510	25.1	39,290	36.4	368	22.7
41 or older	52,464	39.9	9,639	43.9	41,694	38.7	1,131	69.7

--Less than 0.05%.

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

*Total includes offenders whose offense characteristic could not be determined.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS), 2012.

TABLE 7.3

Outcomes of offenders terminating probation supervision, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Most serious offense	Number of probation terminations	Total	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with—					Administrative case closures
			No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	12,031	100%	79.1%	2.6%	0.9%	4.7%	4.2%	8.6%
Felonies	6,930	100%	78.1%	2.4%	0.9%	4.1%	3.6%	11.0%
Violent offenses	148	100%	51.4	5.4	9.5	8.8	4.1	20.9
Murder	17	100%	52.9	11.8	...	11.8	...	23.5
Assault	55	100%	56.4	9.1	7.3	9.1	5.5	12.7
Robbery	41	100%	29.3	2.4	22.0	4.9	2.4	39.0
Sexual abuse	31	100%	67.7	...	3.2	12.9	6.5	9.7
Kidnapping	2	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Threats against the President	2	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Property offenses	3,346	100%	84.2	2.1	0.5	3.7	2.7	6.8
Fraudulent	2,680	100%	85.3	1.6	0.4	3.5	2.1	7.0
Embezzlement	269	100%	88.1	0.7	0.4	4.5	1.1	5.2
Fraud	2,139	100%	86.5	1.3	0.3	3.0	1.7	7.2
Forgery	25	100%	76.0	...	...	4.0	4.0	16.0
Counterfeiting	247	100%	73.3	5.7	1.2	6.9	6.9	6.1
Other	666	100%	79.4	3.8	1.2	4.4	5.0	6.3
Burglary	9	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Larceny	581	100%	80.2	3.4	1.2	4.6	4.6	5.9
Motor vehicle theft	10	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Arson and explosives	20	100%	75.0	5.0	5.0	...	...	15.0
Transportation of stolen property	32	100%	90.6	3.1	...	3.1	...	3.1
Other property offenses	14	100%	78.6	...	...	...	14.3	7.1
Drug offenses	1,384	100%	66.8	3.5	0.7	4.7	4.5	19.8
Trafficking	1,152	100%	67.1	3.6	0.6	4.0	4.3	20.4
Possession and other drug offenses	232	100%	65.5	3.0	0.9	8.2	5.6	16.8
Public-order offenses	1,040	100%	84.9	1.3	0.8	3.2	2.3	7.5
Regulatory	443	100%	86.7	1.1	0.5	3.6	2.5	5.6
Agriculture	2	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Antitrust	5	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Food and drug	14	100%	85.7	...	...	...	7.1	7.1
Transportation	53	100%	84.9	...	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Civil rights	7	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Communications	27	100%	92.6	...	...	...	...	7.4
Customs laws	29	100%	96.6	...	...	...	...	3.4
Postal laws	25	100%	80.0	4.0	...	...	...	16.0
Other regulatory offenses	281	100%	85.4	1.4	...	5.0	2.8	5.3
Other	597	100%	83.6	1.5	1.0	2.8	2.2	8.9
Tax law violations	152	100%	91.4	0.7	...	...	...	7.9
Bribery	48	100%	91.7	...	...	2.1	...	6.3
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	47	100%	91.5	...	...	4.3	...	4.3
National defense	25	100%	88.0	8.0	...	4.0	...	...
Escape	13	100%	53.8	7.7	23.1	...	15.4	...
Racketeering and extortion	128	100%	80.5	...	0.8	3.1	2.3	13.3
Gambling	5	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nonviolent sex offenses	52	100%	67.3	1.9	1.9	5.8	1.9	21.2
Obscene material	5	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Wildlife	26	100%	96.2	...	...	...	...	3.8
Environmental	19	100%	89.5	5.3	...	5.3	...	...
All other felonies	77	100%	71.4	3.9	1.3	5.2	9.1	9.1
Weapon offenses	592	100%	68.2	2.9	0.8	3.7	5.2	19.1
Immigration offenses	388	100%	73.7	2.1	2.3	5.4	8.5	8.0
Misdemeanors	5,101	100%	80.5%	2.8%	0.9%	5.5%	4.9%	5.4%
Fraudulent property offense	224	100%	93.3	0.9	...	2.7	1.3	1.8
Larceny	471	100%	80.7	4.5	0.4	5.9	4.5	4.0
Drug possession	935	100%	76.5	6.4	0.9	6.4	4.2	5.7
Immigration	202	100%	55.9	3.0	0.5	8.4	26.2	5.9
Traffic offenses	2,124	100%	82.5	1.5	1.1	4.7	4.4	5.8
Other misdemeanors	1,145	100%	82.0	1.8	1.2	6.0	3.5	5.4

Note: Offenses for 32 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. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^aToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS), fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 7.4**Outcomes of offenders terminating probation supervision, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012**

Offender characteristic	Number of probation terminations	Percent terminating probation with—						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenders^b	12,031	100%	79.1%	2.6%	0.9%	4.7%	4.2%	8.6%
Sex								
Male	8,157	100%	77.0%	2.5%	1.0%	4.9%	4.8%	9.8%
Female	3,726	100%	82.9	2.7	0.9	4.4	3.0	6.1
Race								
White	7,691	100%	79.9%	2.6%	0.9%	4.4%	4.3%	7.9%
Black/African American	3,218	100%	77.0	2.6	0.9	4.6	4.6	10.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	341	100%	57.8	4.1	3.5	17.6	5.9	11.1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	403	100%	89.6	1.2	0.7	2.0	0.2	6.2
Two or more races	102	100%	92.2	...	...	1.0	2.0	4.9
Hispanic								
Hispanic/Latino	1,988	100%	76.8%	2.3%	1.3%	5.0%	7.2%	7.4%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	9,646	100%	79.3	2.6	0.9	4.6	3.6	9.0
Age								
18 or younger	46	100%	54.3%	8.7%	2.2%	21.7%	6.5%	6.5%
19–20	263	100%	62.7	7.2	2.3	10.6	12.5	4.6
21–30	3,182	100%	77.0	4.4	0.7	6.5	5.7	5.7
31–40	2,754	100%	82.0	2.7	0.6	3.8	3.3	7.6
41 or older	4,995	100%	87.3	0.9	0.3	2.2	1.9	7.4

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

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

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

^bTotal includes offenders whose characteristics could not be determined.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS), fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 7.5

Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Most serious offense	Number of supervised release terminations	Percent of supervised releases terminating with—						Administrative case closures
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	45,429	100%	55.6%	7.1%	2.7%	9.5%	13.9%	11.1%
Felonies	44,904	100%	55.4%	7.1%	2.7%	9.5%	14.0%	11.2%
Violent offenses	2,694	100%	40.1	9.0	6.1	17.7	14.4	12.8
Murder	227	100%	37.0	6.2	10.1	20.3	14.1	12.3
Negligent manslaughter	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Assault	479	100%	34.7	8.6	8.6	23.4	12.9	11.9
Robbery	1,551	100%	42.7	10.3	5.4	12.1	16.0	13.5
Sexual abuse	375	100%	38.1	5.6	3.7	31.7	9.9	10.9
Kidnapping	43	100%	46.5	7.0	...	20.9	11.6	14.0
Threats against the President	18	100%	22.2	16.7	11.1	11.1	22.2	16.7
Property offenses	7,555	100%	66.4	5.4	2.6	8.6	8.4	8.6
Fraudulent	6,452	100%	68.3	5.0	2.4	7.8	7.9	8.6
Embezzlement	355	100%	86.8	2.3	0.6	2.8	2.8	4.8
Fraud	5,332	100%	70.0	4.4	2.3	7.6	7.3	8.3
Forgery	19	100%	57.9	10.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	15.8
Counterfeiting	746	100%	47.3	10.2	3.9	12.1	14.5	12.1
Other	1,103	100%	55.4	7.8	3.6	13.1	11.2	8.9
Burglary	69	100%	33.3	7.2	5.8	23.2	17.4	13.0
Larceny	661	100%	56.7	8.9	3.5	11.5	10.4	8.9
Motor vehicle theft	113	100%	42.5	5.3	6.2	15.0	21.2	9.7
Arson and explosives	136	100%	55.9	9.6	2.9	14.7	8.1	8.8
Transportation of stolen property	94	100%	73.4	2.1	2.1	9.6	6.4	6.4
Other property offenses	30	100%	66.7	3.3	...	23.3	3.3	3.3
Drug offenses	20,312	100%	60.6	7.2	2.0	7.7	11.8	10.6
Trafficking	16,302	100%	60.7	7.7	2.1	8.0	11.3	10.2
Possession and other drug offenses	4,010	100%	60.6	5.4	1.7	6.3	13.6	12.5
Public-order offenses	2,881	100%	61.4	3.9	2.6	13.3	7.3	11.6
Regulatory	477	100%	75.7	2.9	1.7	6.7	5.2	7.8
Agriculture	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Antitrust	7	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Food and drug	11	100%	90.9	...	...	...	9.1	...
Transportation	35	100%	45.7	2.9	8.6	14.3	14.3	14.3
Civil rights	43	100%	81.4	...	...	9.3	2.3	7.0
Communications	13	100%	84.6	...	...	7.7	7.7	...
Customs laws	49	100%	46.9	10.2	...	18.4	6.1	18.4
Postal laws	8	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Other regulatory offenses	310	100%	81.6	2.6	1.3	3.9	4.5	6.1
Other	2,404	100%	58.6	4.0	2.8	14.6	7.7	12.4
Tax law violations	253	100%	88.9	...	0.8	4.0	1.2	5.1
Bribery	93	100%	89.2	...	1.1	2.2	2.2	5.4
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	127	100%	70.9	5.5	4.7	7.1	5.5	6.3
National defense	47	100%	53.2	8.5	4.3	4.3	8.5	21.3
Escape	225	100%	35.1	16.0	6.7	20.0	11.6	10.7
Racketeering and extortion	668	100%	67.4	3.3	2.1	9.0	7.0	11.2
Gambling	5	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nonviolent sex offenses	832	100%	43.3	2.6	3.1	24.0	9.3	17.7
Obscene material	18	100%	61.1	...	...	27.8	5.6	5.6
Wildlife	12	100%	75.0	...	...	8.3	16.7	...
Environmental	8	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
All other felonies	116	100%	56.9	5.2	0.9	13.8	12.1	11.2
Weapon offenses	7,339	100%	43.8	10.6	3.3	12.3	17.0	13.0
Immigration offenses	4,096	100%	36.1	4.9	3.0	7.6	34.5	13.9
Misdemeanors	525	100%	69.7%	5.7%	3.2%	9.7%	5.9%	5.7%
Fraudulent property offense	35	100%	82.9	2.9	...	5.7	2.9	5.7
Larceny	65	100%	55.4	12.3	10.8	16.9	1.5	3.1
Drug possession	106	100%	72.6	5.7	3.8	8.5	6.6	2.8
Immigration misdemeanors	12	100%	83.3	8.3	...	...	8.3	...
Traffic offenses	114	100%	70.2	4.4	2.6	8.8	8.8	5.3
Other misdemeanors	193	100%	69.4	4.7	1.6	9.8	5.7	8.8

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. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS), fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 7.6**Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012**

Offender characteristic	Number of released terminations	Percent terminating supervised release with—						Administrative case closures
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenders^c	45,429	100%	55.6%	7.1%	2.7%	9.5%	13.9%	11.1%
Sex								
Male	38,778	100%	53.3%	7.2%	2.7%	9.9%	15.2%	11.7%
Female	6,642	100%	68.9	6.9	2.9	7.2	6.1	7.8
Race								
White	26,478	100%	57.5%	6.9%	2.7%	8.6%	13.4%	10.9%
Black/African American	16,155	100%	53.3	7.5	2.2	9.7	15.5	11.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,498	100%	32.8	7.5	8.9	26.8	12.8	11.2
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,004	100%	74.3	7.6	1.9	5.9	3.7	6.7
Two or more races	140	100%	75.0	2.1	2.1	8.6	5.0	7.1
Hispanic/Latino origin								
Hispanic/Latino	12,097	100%	50.1%	6.0%	3.0%	8.6%	19.3%	13.0%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	32,913	100%	57.7	7.6	2.6	9.8	11.9	10.4
Age								
18 or younger	11	100%	36.4%	9.1%	9.1%	18.2%	27.3%	...
19–20	135	100%	11.9	11.1	8.1	23.0	25.9	20.0%
21–30	7,824	100%	46.0	9.6	2.6	14.8	16.7	10.4
31–40	13,645	100%	61.6	8.1	1.5	8.8	12.6	7.5
41 or older	16,466	100%	73.6	5.7	1.1	5.9	6.9	6.8

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

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

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

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

^cTotal includes offenders whose characteristics could not be determined.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS), fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 7.7**Outcomes of offenders terminating parole, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012**

Most serious offense	Number of parole terminations	Total	Percent of paroles terminating with—					Administrative case closures
			No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	
All offenses	640	100%	65.6%	3.3%	3.0%	7.2%	8.0%	13.0%
Felonies	638	100%	65.5%	3.3%	3.0%	7.2%	8.0%	13.0%
Violent offenses	320	100%	61.9	4.4	1.9	6.9	7.5	17.5
Murder	82	100%	56.1	4.9	2.4	11.0	8.5	17.1
Negligent manslaughter	3	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Assault	50	100%	70.0	...	...	8.0	4.0	18.0
Robbery	115	100%	57.4	7.0	2.6	4.3	10.4	18.3
Sexual abuse	55	100%	76.4	...	1.8	5.5	5.5	10.9
Kidnapping	15	100%	53.3	6.7	...	6.7	...	33.3
Property offenses	56	100%	69.6	3.6	1.8	8.9	10.7	5.4
Fraudulent	14	100%	92.9	...	7.1	...	...	...
Embezzlement	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Fraud	12	100%	91.7	...	8.3	...	...	...
Forgery	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Other	42	100%	61.9	4.8	...	11.9	14.3	7.1
Burglary	23	100%	60.9	8.7	...	8.7	17.4	4.3
Larceny	11	100%	54.5	...	...	27.3	18.2	...
Motor vehicle theft	3	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Arson and explosives	4	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Transportation of stolen property	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Drug offenses	131	100%	69.5	1.5	4.6	7.6	9.2	7.6
Trafficking	113	100%	70.8	1.8	4.4	7.1	9.7	6.2
Possession and other drug offenses	18	100%	61.1	...	5.6	11.1	5.6	16.7
Public-order offenses	71	100%	71.8	1.4	4.2	11.3	1.4	9.9
Regulatory	4	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Civil rights	4	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Other	67	100%	73.1	1.5	4.5	11.9	...	9
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
National defense	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Escape	5	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Racketeering and extortion	10	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nonviolent sex offenses	47	100%	80.9	...	...	10.6	...	8.5
Obscene material	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
All other felonies	2	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Weapon offenses	60	100%	65.0	3.3	5.0	1.7	13.3	11.7
Misdemeanors	2	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^

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. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^aToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS), fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 7.8**Outcomes of offenders terminating parole, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012**

Offender characteristic	Number of parole terminations	Percent terminating parole with—						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenders^c	640	100%	65.6%	3.3%	3.0%	7.2%	8.0%	13.0%
Sex								
Male	619	100%	65.3%	3.1%	3.1%	7.4%	8.1%	13.1%
Female	21	100%	76.2	9.5	...	...	4.8	9.5
Race								
White	239	100%	70.3%	2.5%	4.2%	7.5%	4.2%	11.3%
Black/African American	373	100%	63.5	4.0	2.1	6.4	10.2	13.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	15	100%	40.0	...	6.7	20.0	20.0	13.3
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	8	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hispanic/Latino origin								
Hispanic/Latino	54	100%	68.5%	5.6%	3.7%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	572	100%	65.7	3.1	3.0	7.2	7.7	13.3
Age								
21–30	85	100%	83.5%	2.4%	1.2%	3.5%	1.2%	8.2%
31–40	85	100%	81.2	1.2	...	8.2	1.2	8.2
41 or older	339	100%	77.9	2.7	1.2	3.5	2.7	12.1

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

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

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

^cTotal includes offenders whose characteristics could not be determined. Includes persons of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS), fiscal year 2012.

Federal Imprisonment

TABLE 7.9

Admissions and releases of federal prisoners, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012

Most serious offense	Population at start of year	Prisoners admitted to district court			First release			Population at end of year	Net population change
		1 year or less	More than 1 year	All other	1 year or less	More than 1 year	All other		
All prisoners	198,756	13,758	52,430	11,053	15,493	51,502	11,330	197,672	-1,084
Violent offenses	11,877	105	1,596	1,056	127	1,714	1,148	11,645	-232
Murder/manslaughter	1,406	1	93	85	2	100	113	1,370	-36
Assault	1,187	71	430	265	90	313	283	1,267	80
Robbery	7,403	17	836	530	18	1,088	593	7,087	-316
Sexual abuse	1,098	14	153	153	15	146	125	1,132	34
Kidnapping	731	0	73	13	1	44	20	752	21
Threats against the President	52	2	11	10	1	23	14	37	-15
Property offenses	11,727	1,342	4,893	1,591	1,583	4,380	1,712	11,878	151
Fraudulent	9,703	1,103	4,292	1,178	1,324	3,733	1,254	9,965	262
Embezzlement	203	60	85	21	62	84	20	203	0
Fraud	8,824	962	3,909	886	1,178	3,336	982	9,085	261
Forgery	119	6	52	41	8	62	41	107	-12
Counterfeiting	557	75	246	230	76	251	211	570	13
Other	2,024	239	601	413	259	647	458	1,913	-111
Burglary	167	5	53	33	6	42	39	171	4
Larceny	783	195	304	215	206	299	235	757	-26
Motor vehicle theft	111	16	19	25	18	20	32	101	-10
Arson and explosives	200	1	25	18	1	41	21	181	-19
Transportation of stolen property	118	7	46	18	7	44	19	119	1
Other property offenses	645	15	154	104	21	201	112	584	-61
Drug offenses	101,158	1,165	21,761	4,082	1,148	22,621	4,090	100,307	-851
Trafficking	101,003	682	21,753	4,027	859	22,598	4,027	99,981	-1,022
Possession and drug offenses	155	483	8	55	289	23	63	326	171
Public-order offenses	16,876	636	5,358	694	691	3,332	712	18,829	1,953
Regulatory	2,260	203	1,081	119	216	769	132	2,546	286
Other	14,616	433	4,277	575	475	2,563	580	16,283	1,667
Tax law violations	492	91	246	7	99	221	17	499	7
Bribery	81	10	42	3	16	38	1	81	0
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	88	27	27	17	25	31	16	87	-1
National defense	176	3	43	10	5	35	5	187	11
Escape	69	29	305	137	36	108	145	251	182
Racketeering and extortion	5,210	56	1,350	145	52	990	133	5,586	376
Gambling	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Liquor	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Nonviolent sex offenses	275	9	102	22	7	59	20	322	47
Obscene material	8,012	21	2,105	129	28	1,021	109	9,109	1,097
Traffic	88	160	8	72	172	14	98	44	-44
Wildlife	7	5	4	2	9	2	1	6	-1
Environmental	18	1	8	0	2	9	2	14	-4
All other offenses	98	20	37	30	24	34	32	95	-3
Weapon offenses	29,840	232	6,269	2,230	259	5,884	2,295	30,133	293
Immigration offenses	25,953	10,116	11,937	1,197	11,501	13,030	1,173	23,499	-2,454

Note: An offense category could not be determined for 1,314 prisoners at the start of fiscal year 2012 and 1,381 prisoners at the end of fiscal year 2012. 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: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 7.10**Characteristics of offenders in the federal prison population, September 30, 2012**

Offender characteristic	Number	Percent
All prisoners	197,672	100%
Sex		
Male	184,732	93.5%
Female	12,940	6.5
Race		
White	119,466	60.4%
Black/African American	71,597	36.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,672	1.9
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2,937	1.5
Hispanic/Latino origin		
Hispanic/Latino	68,954	34.9%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	128,718	65.1
Age		
18 or younger	76	--
19–20	1,072	0.5%
21–30	41,641	21.1
31–40	75,175	38.0
41 or older	79,708	40.3
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	146,271	74.0%
Non U.S. citizen	51,324	26.0

Note: Includes only the prison populations for whom characteristics are known. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

--Less than 0.05%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 7.11**Average time to first release and percent of sentence served for federal prisoners released by standard methods, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012**

Most serious original offense of conviction	Number of prisoners released ^a	Mean time served	Median time served	Percent of sentence served
All prisoners^b	61,699	37.5 mo.	23.6 mo.	88.0%
Violent offenses	1,794	71.6 mo.	52.7 mo.	88.8%
Murder/manslaughter	98	104.5	68.3	89.3
Assault	401	28.8	23.5	88.9
Robbery	1,074	83.9	66.9	88.7
Sexual abuse	158	64.7	49.7	88.6
Kidnapping	41	132.8	118.4	87.5
Threats against the President	22	41.5	36.4	91.4
Property offenses	5,563	22.7 mo.	16.5 mo.	87.8%
Fraudulent	4,682	22.2	16.3	87.7
Embezzlement	140	17.2	10.5	87.3
Fraud	4,168	22.5	17.4	87.7
Forgery	67	22.4	18.3	88.6
Counterfeiting	307	19.8	15.7	88.2
Other	881	25.7	17.4	88.1
Burglary	46	26.4	20.9	87.8
Larceny	490	16.3	12.1	87.8
Motor vehicle theft	35	28.9	9.9	85.8
Arson and explosives	42	57.3	52.2	88.8
Transportation of stolen property	47	27.9	20.9	87.7
Other property offenses	221	39.3	31.3	88.7
Drug offenses	19,416	58.6 mo.	44.8 mo.	87.9%
Trafficking	19,111	59.5	47.0	87.9
Possession and other drug offenses	305	6.2	4.0	87.7
Public-order offenses	3,701	37.5 mo.	26.1 mo.	87.5%
Regulatory	897	22.7	18.3	87.4
Other	2,804	42.2	31.4	87.5
Tax law violations	310	18.9	13.1	87.4
Bribery	50	20.3	15.7	87.3
Perjury	55	18.6	12.0	87.5
National defense	36	43.2	31.4	87.6
Escape	141	17.6	13.1	89.3
Racketeering and extortion	941	59.1	41.8	87.3
Gambling	1	^	^	^
Nonviolent sex offenses	66	35.5	23.5	88.2
Obscene material	942	48.3	49.7	87.4
Traffic	184	3.3	0.9	89.7
Wildlife	11	6.2	6.0	^
Environmental	10	^	^	^
All other offenses	57	35.3	13.5	86.0
Weapon offenses	6,034	56.9 mo.	49.7 mo.	88.6%
Immigration offenses	24,483	17.3	12.0	88.0%

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; and obscene material denotes the mail or transport thereof.

^aToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^bExcludes 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 2012 was 4,699.

^cIncludes 725 prisoners whose offense was unclassifiable or was not a violation of U.S. Code.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2012.

TABLE 7.12**Characteristics of offenders first released from prison, by offense, October 1, 2011–September 30, 2012**

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		
Number of releases	66,995	66,995	1,841	5,057	906	23,769	985	3,038	6,143	24,531
Sex										
Male	60,889	90.9%	91.6%	74.6%	80.8%	88.6%	75.6%	90.1%	97.1%	96.1%
Female	6,062	9.1	8.4	25.4	19.2	11.4	24.4	9.9	2.9	3.9
Race										
White	50,204	75.0%	44.0%	67.1%	62.9%	63.5%	73.9%	77.4%	43.5%	98.3%
Black/African American	14,823	22.1	31.2	28.1	27.4	33.7	21.1	17.8	54.2	1.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	990	1.5	23.8	0.5	6.2	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	934	1.4	1.0	4.3	3.5	1.8	3.5	3.1	0.8	0.1
Hispanic/Latino origin										
Hispanic/Latino	36,746	54.9%	9.6%	25.2%	14.9%	43.6%	23.1%	17.2%	16.1%	93.6%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	30,205	45.1	90.4	74.8	85.1	56.4	76.9	82.8	83.9	6.4
Age										
18 or younger	92	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	...	...	...	0.2%
19–20	918	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.2%	0.3%	0.6%	1.5
21–30	18,491	27.6	27.0	18.9	27.5	26.6	17.7	17.9	32.7	31.1
31–40	24,858	37.1	27.4	30.4	25.2	38.4	29.2	26.4	39.7	39.7
41 or older	22,592	33.7	43.0	49.7	45.8	33.2	51.9	55.3	27	27.6
Citizenship										
U.S. citizen	33,304	49.8%	94.8%	73.7%	91.6%	68.2%	82.1%	89.2%	92.1%	4.3%
Non U.S. citizen	33,581	50.2	5.2	26.3	8.4	31.8	17.9	10.8	7.9	95.7

Note: Totals include prisoners whose offense category could not be determined. Percentages are based only on the prison populations for whom characteristics were known. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2012.

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 2012 (October 1, 2011, through September 30, 2012). 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 2012 have been assembled from source files containing records of 2012 matters concluded, which were entered into the data system during fiscal years 2011 or 2012.

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 2012. 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, 2012 (or fiscal year 2012). 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.

Data source agency	Contents of data files	Federal Justice Statistics, 2012 Statistical Tables
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.	Arrest: Tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 Map 1.1 Warrant: 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.	Arrest: 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.	Prosecution: 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.	Pretrial release: Tables 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 Adjudication: Table 4.4 (defendant characteristics) Map 3.1 Sentencing: 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.	Adjudication: Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 Map 4.1 Sentencing: 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.	Adjudication: Table 4.4 (defendant characteristics) Sentencing: 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.	Appeals: 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.	Supervision: 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.	Corrections: 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).

Customs 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

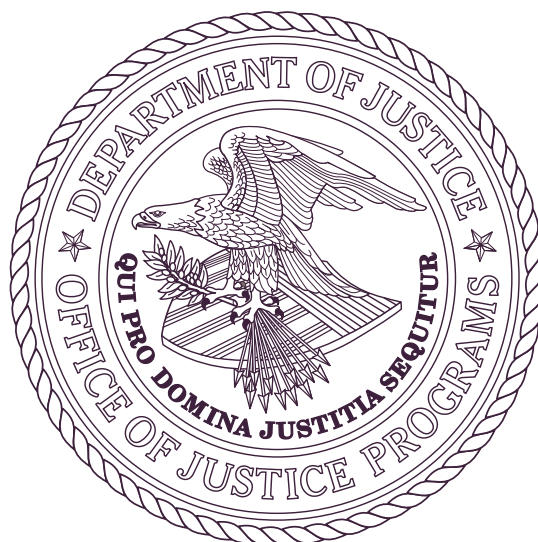
Warrant—a court order (writ) that directs a law enforcement officer to conduct a search or arrest and bring a person before the judge, such as persons charged with a crime, escaped federal prisoners, or probation, parole, or bond default violators.

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 of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable and valid statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. William J. Sabol is acting director.

These statistical tables were prepared by the Urban Institute under the supervision of Mark Motivans of BJS. The tables were prepared under BJS grant number 2010-BJ-CX-K079. Principal staff at the Urban Institute were William Adams, Julie Samuels, Barbara Parthasarathy, Kamala Mallik Kane, KeDeuk Kim, Jessica Kelly, and Sybil Mendonca. Mark Motivans provided verification.

Irene Cooperman and Jill Thomas edited the report. Tina Dorsey and Barbara Quinn produced the report.

January 2015, NCJ 248470



Office of Justice Programs
Innovation • Partnerships • Safer Neighborhoods
www.ojp.usdoj.gov