

March 2017, NCJ 250183

Federal Justice Statistics, 2014 - Statistical Tables

by Mark Motivans, Ph.D., BJS Statistician

his 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 USMS, 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

These statistical tables are organized into three major sections. Each section describes a major stage in the processing of criminal suspects and defendants, including 1) federal law enforcement and prosecution; 2) federal pretrial, adjudication, sentencing and appeals; and 3) offenders under federal correctional supervision. The tables also includes a methodology, additional information about the data, and a glossary. A detail description of each section is provided below. 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, 2013-2014 bulletin.

Section 1 describes federal law enforcement and prosecution. This includes arrests made by federal law enforcement agencies for violations of federal law

and characteristics of arrestees. It includes data on warrants cleared by the USMS and describes suspects investigated by U.S. attorneys. This section also covers 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 actions, adjudication, sentencing, and appeals. It presents 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 describes 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. It includes 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, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Table 1.2. Suspects arrested for federal offenses and booked by U.S. Marshals Service, by arresting agency, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Table 1.3. Characteristics of federal arrestees booked by U.S. Marshals Service, October 1, 2013-September 30, 2014
- Table 1.4. Characteristics of suspects arrested by Drug Enforcement Administration agents, by type of drug, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Map 1.1. Suspects arrested for a drug offense, by federal judicial district of arrest, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Table 1.5. Warrants cleared and median days from initiation to clearance, by warrant type, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Table 1.6. Time from warrant initiation to clearance, by warrant characteristics, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Federal Investigations and Prosecutions

- Table 2.1. Suspects in matters received by U.S. attorneys, by offense, October 1, 2013-September 30, 2014
- Map 2.1. Suspects in drug matters referred to U.S. attorneys by the Drug Enforcement Administration, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Table 2.2. Disposition of suspects in matters concluded, by offense, October 1, 2013-September 30, 2014
- Table 2.3. Reasons U.S. attorneys declined to prosecute suspects in criminal matters, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

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, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Table 3.2. Defendants released at any time prior to case disposition, by defendant characteristics, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Map 3.1. Drug defendants with a prior felony drug conviction at case disposition, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Table 3.3. Behavior of federal defendants released to the community pending trial, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Federal Case Filings and Adjudication

- Table 4.1. Defendants in criminal cases commenced, by offense, October 1, 2013-September 30, 2014
- Table 4.2. Disposition of criminal cases terminated, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Map 4.1. Adjudicated defendants receiving a bench or trial jury, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Table 4.3. Criminal cases disposed by U.S. magistrates, October 1, 2013-September 30, 2014
- Table 4.4. Characteristics of convicted offenders, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Federal Sentencing

- Table 5.1. Offenders sentenced in criminal cases terminated, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Table 5.2. Type and length of federal sentences imposed, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Table 5.3. Convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offense and offender characteristics, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Table 5.4. Average incarceration sentence length, by offense and offender characteristics, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Map 5.1. Convicted drug defendants receiving a nonprison sentence, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Federal Appeals

Tables 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3 are not included. Data for fiscal year 2014 were not available.

Section 3: Federal Corrections and Supervision

Federal Supervision, Probation, and Parole

- Table 7.1. Offenders under federal supervision, by offense, September 30, 2014
- Map 7.1. Total drug offenders in the Federal Bureau of Prisons on September 30, 2014, by federal judicial district of commitment
- Table 7.2. Characteristics of offenders under federal supervision, September 30, 2014
- Table 7.3. Outcomes of offenders terminating probation supervision, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Table 7.4. Outcomes of offenders terminating probation supervision, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Table 7.5. Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Table 7.6. Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Table 7.7. Outcomes of offenders terminating parole, by offense, October 1, 2013-September 30, 2014
- Table 7.8. Outcomes of offenders terminating parole, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Federal Imprisonment

- Table 7.9. Admissions and releases of federal prisoners, by offense, October 1, 2013-September 30, 2014
- Table 7.10. Characteristics of offenders in the federal prison population, September 30, 2014
- Table 7.11. Average time to first release and percent of sentence served for federal prisoners released by standard methods, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014
- Table 7.12. Characteristics of offenders first released from prison, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

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, 2013–September 30, 2014

Most serious offense	Number	Percent
All offenses	165,265	100%
liolent offenses	3,529	2.1%
Murder	239	0.1
Assault	874	0.5
Robbery	1,668	1.0
Sexual abuse	447	0.3
Kidnapping	104	0.1
Threatening communication	136	0.1
Other violent offenses	61	
roperty offenses	12,837	7.8%
Fraudulent	11,025	6.7
Embezzlement	348	0.2
Fraud	9,859	6.0
Forgery	125	0.1
Counterfeiting	693	0.4
Other	1,812	1.1
	1,812	1,1
Burglary		
Larceny Motor vehicle theft	1,352 56	0.8
Arson and explosives	73	
Transportation of stolen property	168	0.1
Other property offenses	97	0.1
rug offenses	23,703	14.4%
ublic order offenses	7,920	4.8%
Regulatory	331	0.2
Antitrust	7	
Food and drug	119	0.1
Civil rights	67	
Other regulatory offenses	138	0.1
Other	7,589	4.6
Tax law violations	963	0.6
Bribery	205	0.1
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	173	0.1
National defense	10	
Escape	466	0.3
Racketeering and extortion	171	0.1
Gambling	115	0.1
Child support recovery	92	0.1
Other sex offenses*	3,000	1.8
Obstruction of justice	439	0.3
Traffic offenses	1,329	0.8
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	59	
Wildlife	122	0.1
Environmental	133	0.1
All other offenses	312	0.2
/an other orienses	6,984	4.2%
nmigration offenses	81,881	49.7%
upervision violations	22,939	13.9%
Material witness	5,019	3.0%

Note: Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax law violations includes tax fraud; and all other offenses includes unclassifiable offenses. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Total includes 453 records where offense type was missing.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Justice Detainee Information System, fiscal year 2014.

⁻⁻Less than 0.05%

^{*}Excludes sexual abuse. (See Glossary for further details.).

TABLE 1.2Suspects arrested for federal offenses and booked by U.S. Marshals Service, by arresting agency, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Arresting agency*	Number	Percent
All agencies	165,265	100%
Department of Agriculture	491	0.3%
Department of Defense	553	0.3%
Department of Homeland Security	97,963	59.7%
Customs and Border Protection	64,954	39.6
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	31,204	19.0
Secret Service	1,679	1.0
Other	126	0.1
Department of the Interior	1,290	0.8%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	201	0.1
Park Police	185	0.1
Other	904	0.6
Department of Justice	58,265	35.5%
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and		
Explosives	4,764	2.9
Drug Enforcement Administration	8,487	5.2
FBI	10,190	6.2
Marshals Service	34,593	21.1
Other	231	0.1
Department of State	166	0.1%
Department of the Treasury	1,267	0.8%
Federal Judiciary	895	0.5%
U.S. Postal Service	1,207	0.7%
Other	2,093	1.3%
State and local law enforcement	1,230	0.7
Other	863	0.5

Note: The Homeland Security Act of 2002 took effect in March 2003, establishing the Department 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. Total includes 1,075 records where arresting agency was missing.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Justice Detainee Information System, fiscal year 2014.

TABLE 1.3Characteristics of federal arrestees booked by U.S. Marshals Service, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Arrestee characteristic	Number	Percent
All arrestees	165,265	100%
Sex		
Male	145,437	88.0%
Female	19,772	12.0
Race*		
White	135,160	82.2%
Black/African American	24,926	15.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,648	1.6
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,748	1.1
Age		
18 or younger	3,142	1.9%
19–20	8,487	5.1
21–30	60,623	36.7
31–40	53,649	32.5
41 or older	39,321	23.8
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	57,697	39.2%
Non-U.S. citizen	89,608	60.8

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 U.S. Marshals Service, Justice Detainee Information System, fiscal year 2014.

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

^{*}Hispanic or Latino origin not available.

TABLE 1.4Characteristics of suspects arrested by Drug Enforcement Administration agents, by type of drug, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

						Drug type		
Arrestee characteristic	Number arrested	Percent arrested	Cocaine powder	Crack cocaine	Marijuana	Methamphetamine	Opiates	Other or nondrug*
All arrestees	29,549	100%	5,582	1,782	5,082	7,005	4,852	5,245
Sex								
Male	23,968	81.3%	4,871	1,521	4,380	5,394	3,960	3,842
Female	5,521	18.7	695	260	695	1,595	882	1,393
Race								
White	20,280	70.1%	3,448	362	3,668	6,170	3,121	3,511
Black/African American	7,799	27.0	1,947	1,394	1,080	408	1,563	1,406
American Indian/Alaska Native	166	0.6	16	1	34	63	14	38
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	667	2.3	31	7	217	210	23	179
Hispanic/Latino origin								
Hispanic	12,085	42.2%	3,082	215	2,313	3,268	2,109	1,098
Non-Hispanic or Latino	16,549	57.8	2,309	1,501	2,639	3,572	2,582	3,946
Age								
18 or younger	374	1.3%	33	13	128	72	77	51
19–20	1,157	3.9	143	69	314	247	206	178
21–30	10,431	35.3	1,675	710	2,024	2,336	1,938	1,747
31–40	9,726	32.9	2,102	597	1,467	2,441	1,515	1,604
41 or older	7,861	26.6	1,629	393	1,149	1,909	1,116	1,665

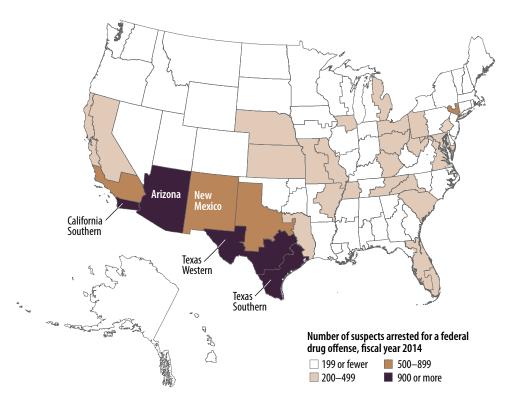
Note: Detail may not sum to the total number of arrestees due to missing data. \\

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Drug Enforcement Administration, Defendant Statistical System, fiscal year 2014.

^{*}Includes pharmaceutical controlled substances, equipment used to manufacture controlled substances, and drug use paraphernalia.

MAP 1.1
Suspects arrested for a drug offense, by federal judicial district of arrest, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

■ In 2014, more than 1 in 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 (500–899), District of Columbia (199 or fewer), 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 2014.

TABLE 1.5
Warrants cleared and median days from initiation to clearance, by warrant type, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Warrant type	Number	Percent	Median days from initiation to clearance
All warrants cleared	146,135	100%	14 days
Federal	66,440	45.4	10 days
Felony	64,059	43.8	9
Escape	1,015	0.7	12
Bond violation	3,653	2.5	9
Parole violation	1,859	1.3	47
Probation violation	19,718	13.5	12
DEA related	7,053	4.8	9
Federal agency without arrest power	88	0.1	7
Other federal agency with arrest power	29,443	20.1	7
Other	1,230	0.8	15
Nonfelony	2,381	1.6	187
Traffic	598	0.4	427
Misdemeanor	1,783	1.2	152
State or local	79,695	54.5%	21 days

Note: Table includes all warrants handled by the U.S. Marshal Services, and excludes those handled by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) or other federal agency with arrest power. Analysis based on the group of all warrants cleared during fiscal year 2014. 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 2014.

TABLE 1.6Time from warrant initiation to clearance, by warrant characteristics, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Warrant characteristic	Number	Percent	Median days
All warrants cleared	146,135	100%	14 days
Warrant execution type			
Warrants cleared by arrest	125,746	86.0%	12 days
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	2,970	2.0	8
Customs and Border Protection	2		31
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,011	2.7	6
FBI	5,676	3.9	5
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	1		0
U.S. Marshals Service	81,970	56.1	13
Self-surrender	5,289	3.6	14
Other federal	11,333	9.8	6
State/local	14,378	7.8	43
Warrants cleared by other means	20,389	14.0	57
Detainer	11,910	8.1	35
Dismissed	8,297	5.7	150
Other	182	0.1	901
By offense			
Violent offenses	22,207	15.3%	12 days
Property offenses	13,781	9.5	14
Fraudulent	6,133	4.2	10
Other	7,648	5.3	18
Drug offenses	24,400	16.8	11
Public order offenses	16,220	11.2	14
Regulatory	185	0.1	8
Other	16,035	11.0	14
Weapon offenses	8,456	5.8	11
Immigration offenses	4,771	3.3	3
Supervision violations	55,238	38.0	23
Material witness	204	0.1	6

Note: Analysis based on the group of all warrants cleared during fiscal year 2014. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Warrant Information Network, fiscal year 2014.

⁻⁻Less than 0.05%.

Federal Investigations and Prosecutions

TABLE 2.1
Suspects in matters received by U.S. attorneys, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Most serious offense investigated	Number	Percent ^a
All offenses ^b	160,505	100%
iolent offenses	4,744	3.0%
Murder	370	0.2
Assault	1,678	1.0
Robbery	1,305	0.8
Sexual abuse	1,009	0.6
Kidnapping	223	0.1
Threats against the President	159	0.1
operty offenses	20,730	12.9%
Fraudulent	18,198	11.4
Embezzlement	3,387	2.1
Fraud	14,012	8.7
Forgery	617	0.4
Counterfeiting	182	0.1
Other	2,532	1.6
Burglary	208	0.1
Larceny	686	0.4
Motor vehicle theft	356	0.2
Arson and explosives	575	0.4
Transportation of stolen property	39	
Other property offenses	668	0.4
rug offenses	27,775	17.3%
ublic order offenses	18,732	11.7%
Regulatory	4,613	2.9
Agriculture	4,013 24	
Antitrust	14	<u></u>
	185	
Food and drug	225	0.1 0.1
Transportation		
Civil rights Communications	570	0.4
	11	
Customs laws	227	0.1
Postal laws	88	0.1
Other regulatory offenses	3,269	2.0
Other	14,119	8.8
Tax law violations	788	0.5
Bribery	264	0.2
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	316	0.2
National defense	1,048	0.7
Escape	1,157	0.7
Racketeering and extortion	3,495	2.2
Other sex offenses ^c	3,618	2.2
Gambling	89	0.1
Liquor offenses	119	0.1
Traffic offenses	971	0.6
Wildlife	305	0.2
Environmental	7	
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	948	0.6
All other offenses	994	0.6
leapon offenses	8,901	5.6%
nmigration offenses	79,340	49.5%

Note: Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax law violations includes tax fraud; and all other offenses includes unclassifiable offenses. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS database, fiscal year 2014.

⁻⁻Less than 0.05%.

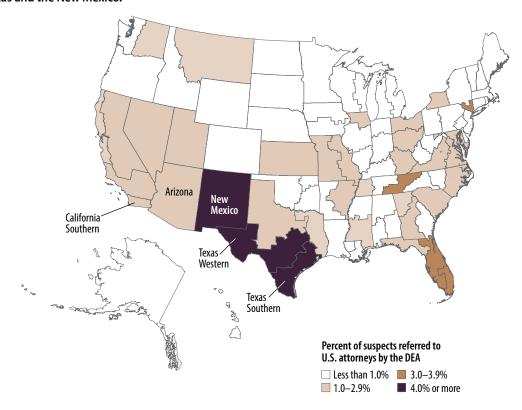
^aExcludes matters for which offense was unknown.

^bIncludes 283 suspects for whom an offense category could not be determined.

 $^{^{\}mbox{\scriptsize c}}\mbox{\rm Excludes}$ sexual abuse. (See $\mbox{\it Glossary}$ for further details.)

MAP 2.1
Suspects in drug matters referred to U.S. attorneys by the Drug Enforcement Administration, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

■ In 2014, more than 1 in 5 matters referred to U.S. attorneys by the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) were from five federal districts in Texas and the New Mexico.



Not shown on map: Guam (less than 1.0%), Puerto Rico (less than 1.0%), 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 2014.

TABLE 2.2Disposition of suspects in matters concluded, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Percent of suspects in criminal matters concluded Prosecuted in Disposed by Most serious offense investigated U.S. district court U.S. magistrates Declined Number Total 45.7% All offensesa 100% 37.6% 16.6% 170,161 Violent offenses 100% 59.7% 5.3% 5,096 35.0% Murder 376 100% 39.5 1.1 59.5 Assault 1,821 100% 57.3 9.1 33.6 Robbery 1,370 100% 78.8 3.2 18.0 2.0 40.3 Sexual abuse 1,103 100% 57.7 Kidnapping 229 100% 48.5 13.5 38.0 Threats against the President 197 100% 13.7 0.5 85.8 7.0% 40.7% **Property offenses** 23,619 100% 52.3% Fraudulent 20,893 100% 52.3 5.5 42.1 **Embezzlement** 100% 9.9 36.4 3,455 53.7 Fraud 16,505 100% 51.4 4.8 43.8 682 100% 68.5 3.2 28.3 Forgery Counterfeiting 251 100% 47.8 4.8 47.4 Other 2.726 100% 51.8 18.1 30.1 100% 2.9 Burglary 210 84.8 12.4 Larceny 663 100% 62.6 6.2 31.2 Motor vehicle theft 439 100% 3.2 41.7 55.1 Arson and explosives 23.0 40.0 657 100% 37.0 Transportation of stolen property 51 100% 56.9 3.9 39.2 706 39.7 Other property offenses 100% 43.2 17.1 **Drug offenses** 31,714 70.5% 9.7% 19.8% 100% **Public order offenses** 19,313 100% 47.0% 13.5% 39.5% 4,179 100% 40.1 10.5 49.4 Regulatory Agriculture 51 100% 74.5 25.5 ... Antitrust 33 100% 39.4 60.6 Food and drug 199 100% 61.3 7.0 31.7 Transportation 211 100% 55.0 4.3 40.8 Civil rights 631 100% 18.4 8.0 80.8 Communications 21 100% 47.6 52.4 ... Customs laws 295 100% 59.3 3.4 37.3 92 10.9 20.7 Postal laws 100% 68.5 Other regulatory offenses 2,646 100% 38.6 14.8 46.6 Other 15,134 100% 48.9 14.3 36.8 859 36.8 Tax law violations 100% 62.2 1.0 282 100% 2.1 66.3 **Bribery** 31.6 Perjury, contempt, and intimidation 321 100% 58.9 36.8 4.4 National defense 881 100% 25.5 6.6 67.9 1,459 100% 19.2 27.1 Escape 53.7 Racketeering and extortion 3,463 100% 52.6 1.5 45.9 Gambling 198 100% 38.4 61.6 40.0 Liquor offenses 100% 34.3 35 25.7 Other sex offensesb 32.9 3,826 100% 65.4 1.8 Traffic 976 100% 47.8 46.9 5.2 Wildlife 328 41.8 100% 43.0 15.2 Environmental 6 100% 50.0 50.0 ... Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses 1,563 100% 22.9 68.0 9.1 All other offenses 937 100% 24.4 9.9 65.6 Weapon offenses 9,068 100% 72.2% 1.5% 26.3% **Immigration offenses** 81,305 100% 30.0% 0.7% 69.3%

Note: Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax law violations includes tax fraud; and all other offenses includes unclassifiable offenses. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

 $[\]dots$ No cases of this type occurred in the data.

alncludes 81 suspects for whom an offense category could not be determined: 66 prosecuted in U.S. district court, 4 disposed by U.S. magistrates, and 11 that were declined. bExcludes sexual abuse. (See Glossary for further details.)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS database, fiscal year 2014.

TABLE 2.3Reasons U.S. attorneys declined to prosecute suspects in criminal matters, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Reason for declination	Number	Percent ^a
Total declinations ^b	28,285	100%
No bill	14	
Rule 40 removal	920	3.3
Legally barred	1,584	5.6
Insufficient evidence	16,031	56.7
Defendant unavailable	429	1.5
Matter referred to another jurisdiction	3,177	11.2
Alternative to federal prosecution	1,418	5.0
Prioritization of federal interests	4,137	14.6
Opened in error	575	2.0

⁻⁻Less than 0.05%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS database, fiscal year 2014.

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

 $^{^{\}rm b}\text{All}$ suspects declined for prosecution reported the reason for declination.

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, 2013–September 30, 2014

Most serious offense charged	All defendants	Number	Percent
All offenses ^a	92,852	26,270	28.3%
Violent offenses	3,118	782	25.1%
Murder	313	49	15.7
Assault	839	407	48.5
	864		12.7
Robbery		110	
Sexual abuse	946	180	19.0
Kidnapping	132	31	23.5
Threats against the President	24	5	20.8
Property offenses	12,134	8,664	71.4%
Fraudulent	10,027	7,123	71.0
Embezzlement	485	447	92.2
Fraud	8,877	6,281	70.8
Forgery	28	19	67.9
Counterfeiting	637	376	59.0
Other	2,107	1,541	73.1
Burglary	51	12	23.5
Larceny	1,657	1,339	80.8
Motor vehicle theft	109	13	11.9
Arson and explosives	134	66	49.3
Transportation of stolen property	88	62	70.5
Other property offenses	68	49	72.1
Drug offenses	24,090	7,568	31.4%
Trafficking	18,141	5,479	30.2
Other drug offenses	5,949	2,089	35.1
Public order offenses			
	7,459	3,879	52.0%
Regulatory	1,187	792	66.7
Agriculture	1	1	۸
Antitrust	14	14	100.0
Food and drug	83	72	86.7
Transportation	217	107	49.3
Civil rights	74	67	90.5
Communications	23	20	87.0
Custom laws	139	84	60.4
Postal laws	86	80	93.0
Other regulatory offenses	550	347	63.1
Other	6,272	3,087	49.2
Tax law violations	476	451	94.7
Bribery	122	104	85.2
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	167	107	64.1
National defense	126	53	42.1
Escape	539	77	14.3
Racketeering and extortion	1,339	383	28.6
Gambling	19	14	73.7
Liquor offenses	9	5	/ 5./ /
Other sex offenses ^b	2,338	977	41.8
Traffic offenses			
	672	615	91.5
Wildlife offenses	135	124	91.9
Environmental offenses	25	22	88.0
All other offenses	305	155	50.8
Weapons offenses	6,367	1,419	22.3%
Immigration offenses	39,214	3,765	9.6%

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

[^]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aIncludes 470 defendants for whom an offense category could not be determined.

^bExcludes sexual abuse. (See *Glossary* for further details.)

TABLE 3.2Defendants released at any time prior to case disposition, by defendant characteristics, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Released defendants Number Defendant characteristic All defendants Percent All defendants^a 98,639 30,759 31.2% Male 85,490 22,503 26.3% Female 12,635 7,989 63.2 Race 76,855 20,748 27.0% White Black/African American 16,928 7,232 42.7 47.7 American Indian/Alaska Native 1,642 783 Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander 980 69.3 1,414 Hispanic/Latino origin Hispanic/Latino 59,451 9,578 16.1% Non-Hispanic/Latino 37,321 20,116 53.9 Citizenship U.S. citizen 47,401 25,536 53.9% Legal alien 3,919 1,613 41.2 Illegal alien 46,278 3,044 6.6 20.1% 16-18 804 162 19-20 3,572 836 23.4 21-30 32,639 8,445 25.9 31-40 32,301 8,457 26.2 41 or older 28,791 12,586 43.7 **Education** Less than high school graduate 29,097 8,138 28.0% 49.0 High school graduate 20,860 10,214 Some college 1,597 1,171 73.3 College graduate 4,651 3,694 79.4 Marital status Never married 29,416 10.719 36.4% Divorced/separated 10,470 5,241 50.1 Married 19,213 9,705 50.5 Common law 8,560 3,035 35.5 Other 30,065 1,631 5.4 **Employment status at arrest** Unemployed 26,195 11,674 44.6% **Employed** 15,720 72.5 21,673 Criminal record No conviction or arrestb 40,692 15,791 38.8% Misdemeanor conviction only 18,864 6,001 31.8 Felony conviction Nonviolent 23,058 5,681 24.6% Violent 15,556 3,044 19.6 Number of prior convictions 15,998 28.0% 4.478 22,649 5,957 26.3 2-4 18,831 4,291 22.8 5 or more **Court appearance history** No prior arrests 28,850 11,662 40.4% Failure to appear None 55,209 14,652 26.5 5,843 1,859 31.8 28.4 2 or more 8,268 2,344 Drug abuse No known abuse 10,785 8,694 80.6% Drug history 32,694 15,775 48.3

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 describe the percentage of defendants in pretrial cases terminated that were released, by defendant characteristic. For example, 26% 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.

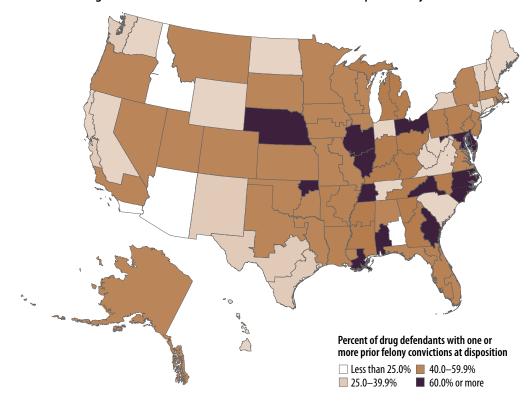
^bIncludes only defendants whose Pretrial Services Agency records explicitly show no prior arrest or conviction.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Pretrial Services Act Information System, fiscal year 2014.

MAP 3.1

Drug defendants with a prior felony conviction at case disposition, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

■ In 2014, 60% or more of drug defendants in 14 federal districts had one or more prior felony convictions.



Not shown on map: Guam (less than 25.0%), 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 database, fiscal year 2014.

TABLE 3.3Behavior of federal defendants released to the community pending trial, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

			Percent of released defendants who had—								
						New offense charged					
Most serious offense charged	Number of		Violations while on release At least one Failed to No violation violation appear				Technical				
	released defendants	No violation			Felony	Misdemeanor	violations of bail conditions	Release revoked			
All offenses*	30,759	82.2%	17.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	16.2%	9.8%			
Violent offenses	960	76.9%	23.1%	1.7%	1.0%	3.2%	21.8%	14.0%			
Property offenses	9,786	87.0%	13.0%	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%	11.5%	6.6%			
Fraudulent offenses	8,117	87.4	12.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	11.2	6.4			
Other property offenses	1,669	85.3	14.7	1.3	1.1	1.7	13.0	7.4			
Drug offenses	9,757	74.0%	26.0%	2.3%	1.9%	2.7%	23.9%	14.7%			
Public order offenses	4,303	88.1%	11.9%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	10.8%	5.9%			
Regulatory offenses	809	90.4	9.6	0.9	0.6	1.2	9.0	4.8			
Other public order offenses	3,494	87.5	12.5	1.3	0.6	0.9	11.2	6.1			
Weapon offenses	1,942	67.0%	33.0%	2.4%	4.5%	4.6%	29.5%	20.0%			
Immigration offenses	3,835	93.0%	7.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.5%	6.4%	4.2%			

Note: Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated during fiscal year 2014. 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 176 defendants for whom an offense category could not be determined.

Federal Case Filings and Adjudication

TABLE 4.1
Defendants in criminal cases commenced, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Most serious offense charged	Number	Percent
All offenses	80,051	100%
Felonies	71,483	89.3%
Violent offenses	2,882	3.6
Murder	121	0.2
Assault	696	0.9
Robbery	939	1.2
Sexual abuse	981	1.2
Kidnapping	122	0.2
Threats against the President	23	
Property offenses	11,151	13.9
Fraudulent	9,375	11.7
Embezzlement	414	0.5
Fraud	8,269	10.3
Forgery	16	
Counterfeiting	676	0.8
Other	1,776	2.2
Burglary	30	
Larceny	1,388	1.7
Motor vehicle theft	18	
Arson and explosives	171	0.2
Transportation of stolen property	97	0.1
Other property offenses	72	0.1
Drug offenses	22,897	28.6
Trafficking	22,872	28.6
Possession and other drug offenses	25	
Public order offenses	6,476	8.1
Regulatory	893	1.1
Agriculture	1	1.1
Antitrust	1 44	0.1
		U.1
Food and drug	37	
Transportation	115	0.1
Civil rights	81	0.1
Communications	33	-
Custom laws	69	0.1
Postal laws	20	
Other regulatory offenses	493	0.6
Other	5,583	7.0
Tax law violations	456	0.6
Bribery	111	0.1
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	300	0.4
National defense	91	0.1
Escape	493	0.6
Racketeering and extortion	1,530	1.9
Gambling	87	0.1
Other sex offenses*	1,807	2.2
Traffic offenses	10	
Wildlife	75	0.1
Environmental	27	
Other offenses	596	0.7
Weapon offenses	6,288	7.9
Immigration offenses	21,789	27.2
Misdemeanors	8,568	10.7%
Fraudulent property offenses	597	0.7
Larceny Drug possession	945	1.2
Drug possession	2,698	3.4
Immigration offenses	67	0.1
Traffic offenses	2,736	3.4
Other misdemeanors	1,525	1.9

Note: Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax law violations includes tax fraud; all other felonies includes unclassifiable offenses; 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. There are no missing offenses.

⁻⁻Less than 0.05%.

^{*}Excludes sexual abuse. (See Glossary for further details.)

TABLE 4.2Disposition of criminal cases terminated, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Number of defendants in criminal cases terminating during fiscal year 2014 who were—

			Convicted				Not convicted				
							NI		NOT CON		N
Most serious offense charged	Total	Percent	Total	Guilty plea	Nolo contendere	Jury trial	Nonjury trial	Total	Dismissed	Jury trial ^a	Nonjury trial
		convicted									
All offenses	85,781	91.1%	78,155	76,163	119	1,730	143	7,626	7,270	284	72
Felonies	77,121	93.6%	72,185	70,302	65	1,720	98	4,936	4,608	281	47
Violent offenses	2,873	91.8	2,638	2,473	3	156	6	235	195	35	5
Murder	134	94.0	126	102	0	23	1	8	5	3	0
Assault	743	88.3	656	617	2	37	0	87	68	17	2
Robbery	965	95.3	920	884	1	35	0	45	40	4	1
Sexual abuse	916	91.3	836	777	0	54	5	80	71	7	2
Kidnapping	95	90.5	86	79	0	7	0	9	8	1	0
Threats against the President	20	70.0	14	14	0	0	0	6	3	3	0
Property offenses	12,128	91.1	11,053	10,609	7	417	20	1,075	1,003	61	11
Fraudulent	10,309	91.1	9,388	8,981	6	382	19	921	865	48	8
Embezzlement	506	93.5	473	465	0	6	2	33	30	3	0
Fraud	8,992	90.7	8,160	7,772	6	367	15	832	779	45	8
Forgery	15	86.7	13	12	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Counterfeiting	796	93.2	742	732	0	8	2	54	54	0	0
Other	1,819	91.5	1,665	1,628	1	35	1	154	138	13	3
Burglary	38	94.7	36	35	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Larceny	1,341	92.8	1,245	1,224	1	19	1	96	92	3	1
Motor vehicle theft	26	76.9	20	20	0	0	0	6	6	0	0
Arson and explosives	188	89.9	169	159	0	10	0	19	15	4	0
Transportation of stolen property	167	88.6	148	146	0	2	0	19	16	1	2
										-	
Other property offenses	59	79.7	47	44	0	3	0	12	7	5	0
Drug offenses	26,106	92.9	24,244	23,672	17	533	22	1,862	1,789	64	9
Trafficking	26,081	92.9	24,221	23,650	17	532	22	1,860	1,787	64	9
Possession and other drug offenses	25	92.0	23	22	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Public order offenses	7,016	90.5	6,348	6,054	7	270	17	668	591	64	13
Regulatory	928	88.4	820	769	2	48	1	108	98	9	1
Antitrust	36	94.4	34	33	0	1	0	2	1	1	0
Food and drug	32	90.6	29	28	0	1	0	3	3	0	0
Transportation	114	86.8	99	90	1	8	0	15	15	0	0
Civil rights	67	73.1	49	39	0	10	0	18	13	5	0
3											
Communications	29	96.6	28	25	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Custom laws	95	91.6	87	86	0	1	0	8	8	0	0
Postal laws	20	90.0	18	18	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Other regulatory offenses	535	89.0	476	450	0	26	0	59	55	3	1
Other	6,088	90.8	5,528	5,285	5	222	16	560	493	55	12
Tax law violations	506	96.6	489	463	0	26	0	17	15	2	0
Bribery	129	96.9	125	121	1	3	0	4	3	1	0
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	331	81.9	271	244	0	22	5	60	41	13	6
National defense	75	89.3	67	54	0	12	1	8	7	1	0
Escape	542	87.1	472	470	0	1	1	70	68	2	0
Racketeering and extortion	1,725	87.8	1,515	1,413	3	99	0	210	188	21	1
3					-		-				-
Gambling	142	78.9	112	110	0	1	1	30	26	3	1
Liquor offenses	1	٨	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other sex offenses ^b	2,391	94.6	2,261	2,199	1	54	7	130	121	6	3
Traffic offenses	12	91.7	11	11	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Wildlife	82	80.5	66	65	0	1	0	16	12	3	1
Environmental	34	94.1	32	31	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
All other felonies	118	89.8	106	103	0	2	1	12	9	3	0
Weapon offenses	7,022	93.0	6,529	6,225	7	285	12	493	437	48	8
Immigration offenses	21,976	97.3	21,373	21,269	24	59	21	603	593	9	1
Misdemeanors	8,660	68.9%	5,970	5,861	54	10	45	2,690	2,662	3	25
Fraudulent property offenses	581	92.9	540	537	3	0	0	41	39	0	2
Larceny	1,022	46.8	478	467	7	2	2	544	544	0	0
Drug possession	2,611	87.1	2,274	2,270	3	0	1	337	334	1	2
Immigration offenses	73	60.3	44	43	1	0	0	29	29	0	0
Traffic offenses	2,806	60.6	1,701	1,650	26	0	25	1,105	1,093	0	12
Other misdemeanors	1,567	59.5	933	894	14	8	17	634	623	2	9

Note: 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; all other felonies includes unclassifiable offenses; misdemeanors includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors. Total includes 609 records where offense type was missing.

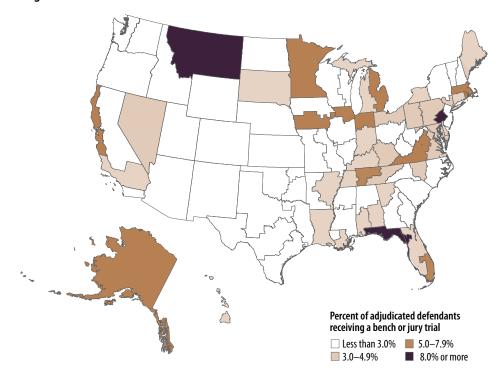
[^]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aIncludes mistrials.

 $^{^{\}rm b}\textsc{Excludes}$ sexual abuse. (See Glossary for further details.)

MAP 4.1 Adjudicated defendants receiving a bench or jury trial, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

■ In 2014, 2.6% of adjudicated defendants received a bench or jury trial; the percentage of adjudicated defendants receiving a bench or jury trial ranged from 1.0 to 24.0% across districts.



Not shown on map: Guam (less than 3.0%), Puerto Rico (less than 3.0%), District of Columbia (5.0–7.9%), 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 2014.

TABLE 4.3Criminal cases disposed by U.S. magistrates, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Most serious offense charged	Total	Convicted	Not convicted	Percent convicted
All offenses	8,692	6,121	2,571	70.4%
Violent offenses ^a	388	210	178	54.1%
Assault	376	205	171	54.5
Robbery	7	0	7	٨
Sexual abuse	2	2	0	٨
Kidnapping	3	3	0	٨
Property offenses	1,697	1,083	614	63.8%
Fraudulent	585	545	40	93.2
Embezzlement	22	21	1	95.5
Fraud	552	514	38	93.1
Forgery	4	3	1	٨
Counterfeiting	7	7	0	٨
Other	1,112	538	574	48.4
Burglary	3	3	0	۸ ۲۰۰۰
	1,000	467	533	46.7
Larceny Arson and explosives	1,000	2	0	40.7 ^
	107			
Other property offenses		66	41	61.7
Orug offenses	2,680	2,348	332	87.6%
Possession	2,512	2,203	309	87.7
Trafficking	148	131	17	88.5
Other drug offenses	20	14	6	70.0
ublic order offenses	3,519	2,118	1,401	60.2%
Regulatory	199	148	51	74.4
Agriculture	1	1	0	٨
Food and drug	28	27	1	96.4
Transportation	17	16	1	94.1
Civil rights	5	4	1	٨
Communications	5	3	2	٨
Customs laws	7	7	0	٨
Postal laws	40	40	0	100.0
Other regulatory offenses	96	50	46	52.1
Other	3,320	1,970	1,350	59.3
Tax law violations	29	28	1	96.6
Bribery	2	2	0	٨
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	4	3	1	٨
National defense	20	5	15	25.0
Escape	32	15	17	46.9
Racketeering and extortion	9	7	2	٨
Other sex offenses ^b	3	1	2	٨
Wildlife	211	118	93	55.9
Environmental	1	1	0	۸
Traffic offenses	2,712	1,628	1,084	60.0
Liquor offenses	13	13	0	100.0
All other offenses	284	149	135	52.5
Veapon offenses	68	40	28	52.5 58.8%
•	340	322	26 18	94.7%
mmigration offenses Note: Sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses: fraud e				

Note: Sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transporation 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 unclassifiable offenses.

[^]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aMay include some nonviolent offenses.

^bExcludes sexual abuse. (See *Glossary* for further details.)

TABLE 4.4Characteristics of convicted offenders, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Offender characteristic	Number	Percent
All offenders*	78,155	100%
Sex		
Male	64,832	86.1%
Female	10,494	13.9
Race		
White	55,125	74.1%
Black/African American	15,848	21.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,470	2.0
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,516	2.0
Two or more races	401	0.5
Hispanic		
Hispanic/Latino	39,674	53.6%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	34,322	46.4
Age		
18 or younger	348	0.5%
19–20	2,022	2.8
21–30	22,975	31.4
31–40	24,382	33.3
41 or older	23,463	32.1
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	42,506	56.7%
Non-U.S. citizen	32,512	43.3
Education		
Less than high school graduate	30,799	46.8%
High school graduate	20,479	31.1
Some college	10,359	15.7
College graduate	4,178	6.3
Criminal record		
No convictions	25,202	33.4%
Prior adult convictions	50,292	66.6

^{*}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 2014.

Federal Sentencing

TABLE 5.1Offenders sentenced in criminal cases terminated, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

	Total offenders —		Percent of offenders convict	ed and sentenced to—	
Most serious offense of conviction	sentenced ^a	Total	Incarceration ^b	Probation ^c	Fine only
All offenses ^d	78,155	100%	77.6%	10.7%	2.2%
Felonies	71,204	100%	81.3%	8.7%	0.4%
Violent offenses	2,360	100%	93.3	3.5	0.1
Murder	114	100%	92.1	1.8	•••
Assault	594	100%	85.5	8.4	0.3
Robbery	917	100%	96.5	1.2	0.1
Sexual abuse	662	100%	96.5	2.3	•••
Kidnapping	59	100%	94.9	3.4	•••
Threats against the President	14	100%	71.4	14.3	•••
Property offenses	10,959	100%	63.7	24.6	0.8
Fraudulent	9,554	100%	65.5	22.2	0.9
Embezzlement	456	100%	46.1	42.3	2.4
Fraud	8,455	100%	66.7	21.0	0.9
Forgery	15	100%	46.7	40.0	
Counterfeiting	628	100%	64.2	23.7	0.3
Other	1,405	100%	51.8	40.4	0.4
Burglary	27	100%	63.0	18.5	
Larceny	1,067	100%	44.9	48.1	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	23	100%	73.9	13.0	
Arson and explosives	139	100%	79.1	11.5	•••
Transportation of stolen property	114	100%	73.7	20.2	•••
Other property offenses	35	100%	60.0	22.9	•••
Drug offenses	22,784	100%	88.8	4.8	0.4
Trafficking	22,726	100%	89.0	4.7	0.4
Possession and other drug offenses	58	100%	44.8	31.0	12.1
Public order offenses	6,946	100%	77.1	16.2	0.9
Regulatory	797	100%	57.0	30.5	3.6
Antitrust	34	100%	41.2	17.6	41.2
Food and drug	57	100%	14.0	71.9	7.0
Transportation	94	100%	55.3	29.8	1.1
Civil rights	40	100%	82.5	15.0	
Communications	21	100%	47.6	38.1	•••
Custom laws	106	100%	76.4	16.0	 1.9
Postal laws	18	100%	5.6	72.2	5.6
Other regulatory offenses	427	100%	59.7	29.0	1.6
Other Other	6,149	100%	79.7	14.3	0.6
Tax law violations	537	100%	60.0	36.3	1.1
Bribery	117	100%	59.8	29.1	3.4
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	224	100%	72.3	20.5	1.3
National defense	63	100%	77.8	11.1	3.2
Escape	746	100%	59.0	26.9	0.7
Racketeering and extortion	1,751	100%	83.5	10.3	0.3
Gambling	108	100%	30.6	64.8	1.9
Liquor offenses	1	100%	Λ		
Other sex offenses ^e	1,907	100%	97.2	0.9	 0.1
Traffic offenses	9	100%	Λ.2	۸	
Wildlife	53	100%	24.5	73.6	
Environmental	40	100%	40.0	52.5	2.5
Other offenses	593	100%	80.9	10.5	0.5
Weapon offenses	6,946	100%	91.8	4.9	0.2
Immigration offenses	21,209	100%	78.7	4.1	0.2
Misdemeanors	6,951	100%	39.9%	31.6%	21.1%
Fraudulent property offenses	619	100%	41.7	25.7	4.2
Larceny	546	100%	5.7	67.9	21.1
Drug possession	2,375	100%	82.1	13.6	2.2
Immigration offenses	419	100%	47.0	9.3	2.9
Traffic offenses	1,714	100%	5.0	37.2	56.2
Other misdemeanors	1,278	100%	19.6	52.0	23.1
Other misuemeanors	1,270	10070	12.0	32.0	<u> </u>

Note: 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; all other felonies includes unclassifiable offenses; misdemeanors includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors. Total includes 609 records where offense type was missing.

^{...}No cases of this type occurred in the data.

[^]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

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

^cIncludes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

 $[\]ensuremath{^{\text{d}}}\textsc{Total}$ includes offenders whose sentence could not be determined.

^eExcludes sexual abuse. (See *Glossary* for further details.)

TABLE 5.2
Type and length of sentences imposed for sentenced offenders, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

			Type of sentence		Average sentend		
Most serious offense of conviction	Totala	Incarceration ^b	Probation ^c	Fine only	Incarceration ^d	Probation	
All offenses ^e	78,155	60,626	8,380	1,754	55.4 mos.	34.8 mos.	
elonies	71,204	57,856	6,185	289	57.8 mos.	40.1 mos.	
Violent offenses	2,360	2,203	82	3	130.9	55.6	
Murder	114	105	2	0	153.8	٨	
Assault	594	508	50	2	50.7	61.8	
Robbery	917	885	11	1	97.0	48.0	
Sexual abuse	662	639	15	0	236.6	45.9	
Kidnapping	59	56	2	0	189.6	۸	
Threats against the President	14	10	2	0	۸	٨	
Property offenses	10,959	6,986	2,691	92	38.1	39.7	
Fraudulent	9,554	6,258	2,123	87	37.5	39.5	
Embezzlement	456	210	193	11	25.7	35.2	
Fraud	8,455	5,638	1,775	74	38.9	40.0	
Forgery	15	7	6	0	Λ	٨	
Counterfeiting	628	403	149	2	24.3	39.5	
Other	1,405	728	568	5	43.8	40.5	
Burglary	27	17	5	0	25.2	٨	
Larceny	1,067	479	513	5	27.1	40.5	
Motor vehicle theft	23	17	3	0	64.6	٨	
Arson and explosives	139	110	16	0	122.7	38.3	
Transportation of stolen property	114	84	23	0	36.7	42.5	
Other property offenses	35	21	8	0	42.7	42.5 ^	
Drug offenses	22,784	20,243	1,090	84	77.6	42.0	
Trafficking	22,726	20,217	1,072	77	77.6	41.9	
Possession and other drug offenses	58	26	18	7	25.7	49.8	
Public order offenses	6,946	5,355	1,123	63	71.0	36.4	
Regulatory	797	454	243	29	48.6	33.3	
Antitrust	34	14	6	14	20.1	٨	
Food and drug	57	8	41	4	٨	25.3	
Transportation	94	52	28	1	79.7	40.3	
Civil rights	40	33	6	0	42.3	٨	
Communications	21	10	8	0	٨	٨	
Custom laws	106	81	17	2	40.3	29.6	
Postal laws	18	1	13	1	۸ ۸	31.4	
	427	255	124	7	49.5		
Other regulatory offenses						34.4	
Other	6,149	4,901	880	34	73.1	37.3	
Tax law violations	537	322	195	6	25.7	38.2	
Bribery	117	70	34	4	31.9	31.8	
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	224	162	46	3	50.9	34.8	
National defense	63	49	7	2	93.1	٨	
Escape	746	440	201	5	17.9	30.5	
Racketeering and extortion	1,751	1,462	181	5	78.6	39.3	
Gambling	108	33	70	2	11.8	34.5	
Liguor offenses	1	1	0	0	٨		
Other sex offenses ^f	1,907	1,849	21	3	107.3	64.0	
Traffic offenses	9	4	3	0	۸ ۸	۸.۰	
Wildlife	53	13	39	0	14.2	35.9	
	1.1		11	1			
Environmental	40	16	21	1	14.6	31.1	
Other offenses	593	480	62	3	28.1	52.4	
Weapon offenses	6,946	6,379	340	14	81.0	41.1	
Immigration offenses	21,209	16,690	859	33	19.5	41.4	
isdemeanors	6,951	2,770	2,195	1,465	6.1 mos.	19.8 mos.	
Fraudulent property offenses	619	258	159	26	4.1	26.2	
Larceny	546	31	371	115	5.0	25.9	
Drug possession	2,375	1,949	324	53	6.5	18.3	
Immigration offenses	419	197	39	12	4.3	20.8	
Traffic offenses	1,714	85	637	964	3.2	13.3	
Other misdemeanors	1,714	250	665	295	7.4	21.8	

Note: Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax law violations includes tax fraud; other offenses includes unclassifiable offenses; misdemeanors includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and drug possession also includes other drug misdemeanors.

^{...}No cases of this type occurred in the data.

[^]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

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

Includes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

 $^{^{\}rm d}\textsc{Excludes}$ sentences of life, death, and indeterminate sentences.

^eTotal includes offenders whose sentence could not be determined.

fExcludes sexual abuse. (See Glossary for further details.)

TABLE 5.3Convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offense and offender characteristics, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Offender characteristic	Number	Percent
All offenders	78,155	77.6%
Sex		
Male	64,832	82.1%
Female	10,494	60.3
Race		
White	55,125	79.6%
Black/African American	15,848	82.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,470	77.9
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,516	63.0
Two or more races	401	59.9
Hispanic/Latino origin		
Hispanic	39,674	82.0%
Non-Hispanic	34,322	76.8
Age		
18 or younger	348	80.7%
19–20	2,022	80.0
21–30	22,975	80.6
31–40	24,382	81.4
41 or older	23,463	76.6
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	42,506	79.1%
Non-U.S. citizen	32,512	79.7
Education		
Less than high school graduate	30,799	86.9%
High school graduate	20,479	83.0
Some college	10,359	76.6
College graduate	4,178	68.0
Criminal record		
No convictions	25,202	70.3%
Prior adult convictions	50,292	83.2

Note: By definition, corporations are excluded from the offender characteristics reported. Offenders serving life sentences and indeterminate sentences are included. Offenders are classified by the most serious offense of conviction. This table reports the percentages of convicted persons having a particular characteristic who were incarcerated. For example, 82% of all convicted males were incarcerated.

TABLE 5.4Average incarceration sentence length, by offense and offender characteristics, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

	All	Violent	Property o	offenses	Drug	Public order	offenses	Weapon	Immigration	
Offender characteristic	offenses	offenses	Fraudulent	Other	offenses	Regulatory	Other	offenses	offenses	Misdemeanors
All offenders	55.4 mos.	130.9 mos.	37.5 mos.	43.8 mos.	77.6 mos.	48.6 mos.	73.1 mos.	81.0 mos.	19.5 mos.	6.1 mos.
Sex										
Male	57.0 mos.	136.5 mos.	39.1 mos.	51.2 mos.	81.3 mos.	49.6 mos.	75.4 mos.	81.7 mos.	19.9 mos.	6.3 mos.
Female	38.2	74.9	31.3	20.3	50.8	44.0	41.1	47.1	12.6	4.4
Race										
White	46.9 mos.	162.9 mos.	34.8 mos.	36.6 mos.	71.4 mos.	34.3 mos.	75.4 mos.	65.3 mos.	19.4 mos.	6.1 mos.
Black/African American	82.7	129.4	43.2	59.2	92.6	103.6	68.8	94.4	26.6	6.8
American Indian/ Alaska Native	58.8	73.2	20.3	20.4	68.0	46.8	43.3	65.0	12.4	8.1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/										
Other Pacific Islander	52.7	227.7	30.6	٨	65.6	29.6	50.0	63.4	16.4	٨
Two or more races	52.5	٨	35.0	٨	78.4	٨	56.8	51.3	24.5	٨
Hispanic/Latino origin										
Hispanic/Latino	38.5 mos.	139.2 mos.	29.3 mos.	31.7 mos.	69.4 mos.	38.4 mos.	63.0 mos.	60.8 mos.	19.6 mos.	6.1 mos.
Non-Hispanic/Latino	73.7	130.1	39.4	46.5	84.3	55.7	74.8	85.9	17.4	6.2
Age										
18 or younger	14.9 mos.	68.5 mos.		٨	26.8 mos.		٨	35.1 mos.	6.8 mos.	5.6 mos.
19–20	35.8	74.8	26.8 mos.	24.8 mos.	43.0	٨	82.6 mos.	71.7	10.1	5.7
21–30	51.7	112.1	29.2	39.1	67.3	55.8 mos.	75.7	80.0	16.7	6.0
31–40	57.0	143.4	36.4	44.9	84.4	61.0	73.8	78.4	20.0	6.4
41 or older	57.5	151.2	40.4	31.3	81.8	33.6	69.5	86.2	22.3	7.6
Citizenship										
U.S. citizen	73.9 mos.	132.2 mos.	39.1 mos.	42.1 mos.	82.1 mos.	46.8 mos.	73.4 mos.	82.1 mos.	18.7 mos.	7.1 mos.
Non-U.S. citizen	30.5	121.1	29.9	59.0	63.6	53.5	64.9	63.8	19.5	6.0
Education										
Less than high school graduate	46.4 mos.	113.1 mos.	31.4 mos.	42.5 mos.	73.1 mos.	75.6 mos.	68.0 mos.	76.7 mos.	19.6 mos.	15.5 mos.
High school graduate	71.2	130.1	37.2	32.6	82.4	44.4	75.4	84.5	21.3	12.8
Some college	65.9	147.6	39.4	33.3	74.6	38.1	75.6	76.8	19.2	12.9
College graduate	57.9	211.1	40.9	50.8	68.2	30.5	67.0	76.6	22.0	10.5
Criminal record	± · · · ·									
No convictions	50.3 mos.	153.6 mos.	34.2 mos.	32.8 mos.	57.6 mos.	40.8 mos.	70.4 mos.	62.0 mos.	8.4 mos.	9.8 mos.
Prior adult convictions	57.0	120.9	40.3	51.8	88.4	61.7	74.4	83.0	21.7	6.0
Note: Excludes life sentences and								30.0		

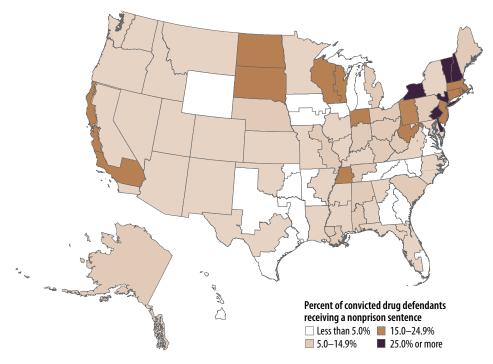
Note: Excludes life sentences and indeterminate sentences. Includes prison portion of split or mixed sentences.

 $[\]dots$ No cases of this type occurred in the data.

[^]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

MAP 5.1 Convicted drug defendants receiving a nonprison sentence, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

■ In 2014, 10.7% of convicted drug defendants received a nonprison sentence. Nonprison rates for convicted drug defendants ranged from less than 1.0% to 46.0% across districts.



Not shown on map: Guam (15.0–24.9%), Puerto Rico (5.0–14.9%), District of Columbia (25.0% or more), and Virgin Islands (5.0–14.9%). Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2014.

Federal Appeals

Tables 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3 are not included. Data for fiscal year 2014 were not available.

Section 3: Federal Community Corrections and Supervision Federal Community Supervision, Probation, and Parole

TABLE 7.1
Offenders under federal community supervision, by offense, September 30, 2014

	Total offen	Total offenders under Type of superv		supervision				
	communit	y supervision	Prob	ation	Community su	pervised release	Parole	
Most serious offense	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses ^a	130,409	100%	19,754	100%	109,287	100%	1,368	100%
Felonies ^b	125,661	96.4%	15,457	78.2%	108,840	99.6%	1,364	99.7%
Violent offenses	6,396	4.9	311	1.6	5,279	4.8	806	58.9
Murder	811	0.6	32	0.2	423	0.4	356	26.0
Assault	951	0.7	109	0.6	766	0.7	76	5.6
Robbery	3,234	2.5	76	0.4	2,960	2.7	198	14.5
Sexual abuse	1,200	0.9	71	0.4	993	0.9	136	9.9
Kidnapping	153	0.1	9	٨	104	0.1	40	2.9
Threats against the President	47	٨	14	0.1	33	٨	0	
Property offenses	26,314	20.2	7,895	40.0	18,326	16.8	93	6.8
Fraudulent	22,323	17.1	6,133	31.0	16,164	14.8	26	1.9
Embezzlement	1,408	1.1	547	2.8	861	0.8	0	
Fraud	19,141	14.7	5,099	25.8	14,022	12.8	20	1.5
Forgery	62	٨	30	0.2	31	٨	1	0.1
Counterfeiting	1,712	1.3	457	2.3	1,250	1.1	5	0.4
Other	3,991	3.1	1,762	8.9	2,162	2.0	67	4.9
Burglary	142	0.1	25	0.1	91	0.1	26	1.9
Larceny	2,933	2.2	1,579	8.0	1,328	1.2	26	1.9
•	2,933	0.2	1,579	0.1	230	0.2	7	0.5
Motor vehicle theft								
Arson and explosives	333	0.3	47	0.2	282	0.3	4	0.3
Transportation of stolen property	271	0.2	74	0.4	194	0.2	3	0.2
Other property offenses	60	٨	22	0.1	37	٨	1	0.1
Drug offenses	61,219	46.9	2,993	15.2	57,982	53.1	244	17.8
Trafficking	46,130	35.4	2,328	11.8	43,607	39.9	195	14.3
Possession and other drug offenses	15,089	11.6	665	3.4	14,375	13.2	49	3.6
Public order offenses	12,188	9.3	2,395	12.1	9,664	8.8	129	9.4
Regulatory	1,877	1.4	903	4.6	962	0.9	12	0.9
Agriculture	3	٨	3	٨	0		0	
Antitrust	20	٨	14	0.1	6	٨	0	
Food and drug	70	0.1	49	0.2	20	٨	1	0.1
Transportation	165	0.1	80	0.4	84	0.1	1	0.1
Civil rights	116	0.1	18	0.1	91	0.1	7	0.5
Communications	55	٨	27	0.1	28	Λ	0	
Customs laws	181	0.1	42	0.2	139	0.1	0	
Postal laws	53	٨	36	0.2	17	٨	0	
Other regulatory offenses	1,214	0.9	634	3.2	577	0.5	3	0.2
Other	10,311	7.9	1,492	7.6	8,702	8.0	117	8.6
Tax law violations	1,068	0.8	511	2.6	555	0.5	2	0.1
Bribery	305	0.2	84	0.4	221	0.2	0	
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	321	0.2	94	0.5	225	0.2	2	0.1
National defense	183	0.1	43	0.2	133	0.1	7	0.5
Escape	263	0.2	25	0.1	234	0.2	4	0.3
Racketeering and extortion	2,001	1.5	296	1.5	1,675	1.5	30	2.2
	50	۸.	42	0.2	1,073	۸.	0	
Gambling						5		 5.1
Other sex offenses ^c	5,665	4.4	159	0.8	5,437	3	69	5.1
Wildlife	70	0.1	53	0.3	16	٨	1	0.1
Environmental	62	٨	40	0.2	22	٨	0	
All other felonies	323	0.2	145	0.7	176	0.2	2	0.1
Weapon offenses	15,590	12.0	1,003	5.1	14,502	13.3	85	6.2
Immigration offenses	3,789	2.9	787	4.0	2,997	2.7	5	0.4
Misdemeanors	4,748	3.6%	4,297	21.8%	447	0.4%	4	0.3%
Fraudulent property offenses	327	0.3	283	1.4	44	Λ	0	
Larceny	625	0.5	578	2.9	47	Λ	0	
Drug possession	659	0.5	555	2.8	102	0.1	2	0.1
Immigration misdemeanors	148	0.1	140	0.7	8	٨	0	
Traffic offenses	1,632	1.3	1,566	7.9	66	0.1	0	
Other misdemeanors	1,357	1.0	1,175	5.9	180	0.2	2	0.1

Note: Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax law violations includes tax fraud; misdemeanors includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and drug possession also includes other drug misdemeanors.

[^]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

^bAn offense category was unknown or could not be determined for 165 felony offenders, including 73 offenders under probation, 90 under supervised release, and 2 under parole.

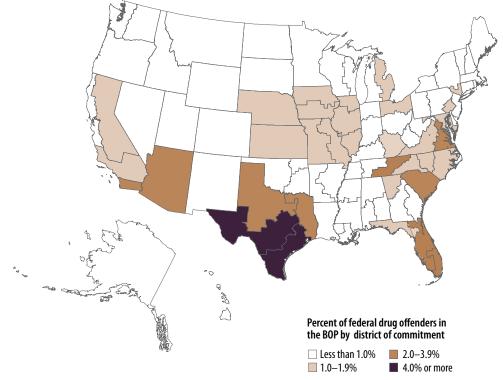
^cExcludes sexual abuse. (See *Glossary* for further details.)

MAP 7.1

Total drug offenders in the Federal Bureau of Prisons on September 30, 2014, by federal judicial district of commitment

There were 97,884 federally sentenced prisoners in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) for a drug offense of

■ There were 97,884 federally sentenced prisoners in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) for a drug offense on September 30, 2014.



Not shown on map: Guam (less than 1.0%), Puerto Rico (2.0–3.9%), District of Columbia (less than 1.0%), and Virgin Islands (less than 1.0%). Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2014.

TABLE 7.2Characteristics of offenders under federal community supervision, September 30, 2014

		Total offenders under community supervision		Probation		ity ed release	Parole	
Offender characteristic	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenders*	130,409	100%	19,754	100%	109,287	100%	1,368	100%
Sex								
Male	106,352	81.7%	12,276	63.1%	92,743	84.9%	1,333	97.4%
Female	23,752	18.3	7,174	36.9	16,543	15.1	35	2.6
Race								
White	74,466	57.6%	12,505	65.1%	61,465	56.5%	496	36.7%
Black/African American	47,608	36.8	5,178	27.0	41,618	38.3	812	60.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,374	2.6	586	3.1	2,759	2.5	29	2.1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	3,206	2.5	732	3.8	2,466	2.3	8	0.6
Two or more races	618	0.5	198	1.0	415	0.4	5	0.4
Hispanic/Latino origin								
Hispanic/Latino	29,950	23.4%	3,703	19.5%	26,111	24.2%	136	10.3%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	98,089	76.6	15,263	80.5	81,637	75.8	1,189	89.7
Age								
18 or younger	225	0.2%	186	1.0%	39		0	
19–20	1,212	0.9	489	2.5	723	0.7%	0	
21–30	29,208	22.5	4,873	25.1	24,208	22.2	127	9.3%
31–40	44,800	34.4	5,003	25.8	39,495	36.1	302	22.1
41 or older	54,634	42.0	8,878	45.7	44,819	41.0	937	68.6

⁻⁻Less than 0.05%.

^{...}No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^{*}Total includes offenders whose offense 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, 2014.

TABLE 7.3Outcomes of offenders terminating probation supervision, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

	Number of _		Perc		on supervisions term	inating with	ı—	
	probation				echnical violations ^a		.	Administrative
Most serious offense	terminations	Total	No violation	Drug use	Fugitive status	Other	New crime ^b	case closures
All offenses	11,282	100%	83.8%	1.9%	0.4%	2.9%	2.5%	8.4%
Felonies	7,156	100%	82.4%	1.7%	0.5%	2.6%	2.2%	10.5%
Violent offenses	144	100%	61.8	0.7	1.4	9.0	3.5	23.6
Murder	15	100%	73.3	•••	•••	•••	6.7	20.0
Assault	54	100%	53.7	1.9	1.9		5.6	24.1
Robbery	37	100%	59.5			8.1		32.4
Sexual abuse	30	100%	70.0			10.0	3.3	16.7
Kidnapping	2	100%	٨	٨	٨	٨	٨	Λ
Threats against the President	6	100%	٨	٨	٨	٨	٨	٨
Property offenses	3,369	100%	86.8	1.7	0.4	2.5	1.7	6.9
Fraudulent	2,691	100%	87.2	1.6	0.3	2.2	1.5	7.1
Embezzlement	253	100%	91.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	6.3
Fraud	2,204	100%	87.9	1.5	0.2	2.1	1.2	7.0
Forgery	15	100%	86.7		6.7	6.7		
Counterfeiting	219	100%	75.7	4.1	0.9	5.0	5.0	9.2
Other	678	100%	85.1	1.8	0.9	3.4	2.7	6.2
Burglary	9	100%	٨	٨	٨	٨	٨	٨
Larceny	591	100%	86.5	1.7	1.0	3.6	2.5	4.7
Motor vehicle theft	9	100%	٨	۸	٨	٨	۸	۸
Arson and explosives	26	100%	69.2				3.8	26.9
Transportation of stolen property	32	100%	87.5	3.1		6.3		3.1
Other property offenses	11	100%	72.7				9.1	18.2
Drug offenses	1,645	100%	74.0	2.2	0.5	2.2	2.5	18.5
Trafficking	1,303	100%	73.9	2.2	0.5	2.2	2.5	18.4
Possession and other drug offenses	342	100%	74.6	2.0	0.3	2.3	2.0	18.7
Public order offenses	1,056	100%	88.6	0.8	0.5	2.7	1.5	6.0
Regulatory	450	100%	91.8	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.3	3.8
Antitrust	11	100%	100.0	•••	•••	•••		•••
Food and drug	11	100%	100.0	•••		•••		
Transportation	43	100%	95.3	•••	•••	•••		4.7
Civil rights	12	100%	91.7	•••	•••	8.3		•••
Communications	17	100%	94.1	•••	•••	•••		5.9
Customs laws	17	100%	94.1		•••	•••	5.9	
Postal laws	23	100%	91.3		4.3		4.3	
Other regulatory offenses	316	100%	90.5	1.3	0.6	1.9	1.3	4.4
Other	606	100%	86.3	0.7	0.3	3.5	1.7	7.6
Tax law violations	167	100%	94.0			•••	1.2	4.8
Bribery	45	100%	88.9					11.1
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	50	100%	94.0					6.0
National defense	21	100%	85.7	4.8				9.5
Escape	17	100%	64.7	5.9		11.8	5.9	11.8
Racketeering and extortion	122	100%	84.4			4.9	2.5	8.2
Gambling	7	100%	٨	٨	٨	٨	٨	٨
Other sex offenses ^c	65	100%	76.9	1.5	٨	4.6	3.1	13.8
Wildlife	22	100%	95.5					4.5
Environmental	24	100%	95.8					4.2
All other felonies	66	100%	69.7	1.5	3.0	15.2	3.0	7.6
Weapon offenses	552	100%	74.9	1.3	0.5	2.5	3.5	17.3
Immigration offenses	355	100%	83.1	2.5	0.6	2.5	5.4	5.9
Misdemeanors	4,126	100%	86.3%	2.4%	0.4%	3.2%	3.0%	4.8%
Fraudulent property offenses	176	100%	89.8	1.7	0.6	1.7	2.3	4.0
Larceny	396	100%	85.5	2.8	0.3	4.1	3.0	4.3
Drug possession	672	100%	83.3	4.9	1.0	3.4	1.8	5.5
Immigration	190	100%	87.9	4.9 1.1	0.5	3.4	2.6	5.5 4.7
Traffic offenses							3.6	
	1,712 980	100% 100%	87.1 96.2	1.9	0.1	2.7 3.9	3.6 2.9	4.6 4.9
Other misdemeanors	980	100%	86.2	1.7	0.4	3.9	2.9	4.9

Note: Offenses for 35 felony offenders could not be classified. 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; 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.

 $[\]ldots$ No cases of this type occurred in the data.

 $^{^{\}wedge}\text{Too}$ few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

 $^{^{\}text{b}}$ Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a new major or minor offense.

^cExcludes sexual abuse. (See *Glossary* for further details.)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System, fiscal year 2014.

TABLE 7.4Outcomes of offenders terminating probation supervision, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

5.	•			•	•	•	•	
				Percent to	erminating p	robation wi	ith—	
	Number of			Technical violations ^a				
Offender characteristic	probation terminations	Total	No violation	Fugitive Drug use status		Other	New crime	Administrative case closures
All offenders ^b	11,282	100%	83.8%	1.9%	0.4%	2.9%	2.5%	8.4%
Sex								
Male	7,472	100%	81.6%	1.9%	0.5%	3.3%	2.7%	10.0%
Female	3,696	100%	87.9	2.1	0.4	2.0	2.1	5.5
Race								
White	7,127	100%	85.2%	2.0%	0.4%	2.4%	2.2%	7.8%
Black/African American	2,989	100%	81.3	2.0	0.5	3.6	3.0	9.6
American Indian/Alaska Native	422	100%	68.0	1.7	1.7	7.8	6.4	14.5
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	380	100%	90.0			0.8	1.1	8.2
Two or more races	91	100%	87.9	1.1		4.4		6.6
Hispanic								
Hispanic/Latino	1,967	100%	85.4%	2.0%	0.5%	2.4%	2.4%	7.3%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	8,836	100%	83.4	1.9	0.4	2.9	2.5	8.9
Age								
18 or younger	37	100%	70.3%	2.7%		13.5%	8.1%	5.4%
19–20	211	100%	66.8	6.6	1.4%	10.9	10.0	4.3
21–30	2,773	100%	81.4	3.1	0.9	4.6	4.4	5.6
31–40	2,746	100%	83.8	2.3	0.5	2.8	2.5	8.1
41 or older	4,936	100%	87.8	1.1	0.2	1.8	1.3	7.8

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.

 $[\]begin{tabular}{ll} b \hline Total includes of fenders whose characteristics could not be determined. \\ \end{tabular}$

TABLE 7.5
Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Percent of supervised releases terminating with-Number of Technical violations^a supervised release Administrative teminations New crimeb Most serious offense Total No violation Drug use **Fugitive status** Other case closures All offenses 45,685 100% 67.2% 6.5% 1.2% 7.1% 7.7% 10.3% 45,262 100% 6.5% 7.1% 7.7% **Felonies** 67.1% 1.2% 10.3% 2,761 100% Violent offenses 54.7 7.4 3.2 13.7 9.1 11.9 Murder 223 100% 48.2 5.9 2.7 19.8 12.6 10.8 Assault 500 100% 47.2 8.0 5.0 17.7 11.4 10.6 7.8 Robbery 1,574 100% 590 2.7 9.5 7.8 13.2 Sexual abuse 409 100% 50.1 6.8 2.9 22.0 9.5 8.6 5.3 100% Kidnapping 38 68.4 2.6 5.3 2.6 15.8 Threats against the President 17 100% 35.3 5.9 35.3 17.6 5.9 Property offenses 100% 4.8 7,852 75.5 1.0 5.7 5.1 8.0 Fraudulent 6,756 100% 77.5 4.2 1.0 5.2 4.5 7.6 **Embezzlement** 306 100% 88.6 1.0 3.9 2.0 4.6 Fraud 5,687 100% 79.1 3.4 1.0 4.9 3.9 7.8 Forgery 22 100% 81.8 9.1 9.1 Counterfeiting 60.2 12.0 8.2 10.3 7.8 741 100% 1.5 Other 1,096 100% 63.3 8.3 1.0 8.4 8.5 10.5 Burglary 100% 48.5 4.5 18.2 12.1 9.1 66 7.6 Larceny 667 100% 64.5 10.0 0.9 7.5 7.5 9.6 Motor vehicle theft 100% 53.8 11.5 12.5 13.5 104 7.7 1.0 Arson and explosives 147 100% 61.0 4.1 0.7 9.6 9.6 15.1 Transportation of stolen property 87 100% 78.2 2.3 4.6 8.0 ... 6.9 Other property offenses 25 100% 72.0 12.0 4.0 12.0 9.6 21,041 70 1 5.7 Drug offenses 100% 6.2 09 7.3 Trafficking 16,187 100% 69.7 6.6 1.0 6.0 7.3 9.5 Possession and other drug offenses 4,854 100% 71.6 5.1 0.7 4.9 10.1 7.6 Public order offenses 3,237 100% 65.9 4.4 1.7 12.0 5.3 10.8 Regulatory 500 100% 81.6 2.8 1.2 4.6 3.6 6.2 Agriculture 100% ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ Antitrust 3 100% Food and drug 11 100% 81.8 9.1 9.1 ••• Transportation 43 100% 76.7 4.7 9.3 7.0 2.3 ... Civil rights 54 100% 79.6 7.4 7.4 3.7 1.9 ... Communications 10 100% ٨ ٨ Λ ٨ ٨ ٨ Customs laws 43 100% 69.8 2.3 2.3 4.7 4.7 16.3 Postal laws 14 100% 71.4 21.4 7.1 321 100% 2.2 Other regulatory offenses 84.7 1.2 2.8 6.2 2.8 2,737 100% 63.0 4.6 1.8 13.3 11.6 Other 5.6 Tax law violations 100% 90.8 0.3 315 0.3 3.2 0.6 4.8 90.4 0.9 0.9 7.8 Bribery 115 100% Perjury, contempt, and intimidation 6.7 120 100% 71.7 5.8 1.7 7.5 6.7 National defense 58 100% 62.1 5.2 1.7 10.3 10.3 10.3 Escape 190 100% 52.6 12.1 3.7 12.1 7.4 12.1 Racketeering and extortion 690 100% 72.9 4.4 1.0 7.3 4.5 10.0 Gambling 100% Λ Λ Λ Other sex offenses^c 1,124 100% 46.5 4.6 2.5 23.1 7.6 15.8 Wildlife 100% 93.8 16 6.3 ••• Environmental 18 100% 72.2 11.1 16.7 All other felonies 88 100% 63.6 11.4 2.3 6.8 6.8 9.1 Weapon offenses 7,754 100% 57.0 9.4 1.5 8.4 11.6 12.1 Immigration offenses 2,586 100% 62.3% 6.5% 1.3% 6.2% 8.2% 15.4% Misdemeanors 423 100% 75.4 7.3 1.2 4.7 5.9 5.4 100% 4.3 Fraudulent property offenses 23 95.7 62 100% 9.7 Larceny 694 1.6 1.6 11.3 6.5 Drug possession 76 100% 69.7 13.2 2.6 3.9 10.5 ... Immigration misdemeanors 3 100% ٨ Λ Λ Λ Traffic offenses 92 100% 72.8 10.9 0.0 4.3 10.9 1.1 Other misdemeanors 167 100% 78.4 3.0 2.4 7.8 3.0

Note: Offenses for 31 felony offenders could not be determined. 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; 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.

^{...}No cases of this type occurred in the data.

[^]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

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

^cExcludes sexual abuse. (See *Glossary* for further details.)

TABLE 7.6Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

	Number of —	Percent terminating supervised release with—									
	released	,		Te	echnical violations ^a	1		Administrative			
Offender characteristic	terminations	Total	No violation	Drug use	Fugitive status	Other	New crime ^b	case closures			
All offenders ^c	45,685	100%	67.2%	6.5%	1.2%	7.1%	7.7%	10.3%			
Sex											
Male	38,952	100%	65.5%	6.7%	1.3%	7.4%	8.3%	10.9%			
Female	6,732	100%	76.9	5.6	1.1	5.5	4.2	6.7			
Race											
White	25,682	100%	68.9%	6.8%	1.2%	6.6%	6.3%	10.2%			
Black/African American	16,945	100%	65.7	6.1	0.9	6.9	9.8	10.6			
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,670	100%	46.3	7.4	5.2	19.7	10.8	10.6			
Asian/Native Hawaiian/											
Other Pacific Islander	1,060	100%	80.5	4.7	0.6	5.4	2.2	6.6			
Two or more races	148	100%	79.1	1.4		4.7	2.7	12.2			
Hispanic/Latino origin											
Hispanic/Latino	11,293	100%	68.3%	5.6%	1.2%	6.1%	6.7%	12.1%			
Non-Hispanic/Latino	33,825	100%	66.9	6.8	1.2	7.5	8.0	9.6			
Age											
18 or younger	5	100%				٨	٨	٨			
19–20	86	100%	25.6%	17.4%	3.5%	25.6%	17.4%	10.5%			
21–30	7,426	100%	49.6	11.6	2.6	13.8	12.7	9.7			
31–40	14,080	100%	63.2	8.2	1.6	8.8	10.7	7.5			
41 or older	18,079	100%	76.4	5.2	0.8	5.4	5.7	6.6			

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

^{...}No cases of this type occurred in the data.

[^]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable 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.

TABLE 7.7Outcomes of offenders terminating parole, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Percent of paroles terminating with-Number Technical violations^a of parole Administrative New crimeb Most serious offense terminations No violation **Fugitive status** Other Total Drug use case closures All offenses 100% 74.4% 0.8% 1.1% 4.4% 5.1% 14.2% 476 0.9% 4.5% **Felonies** 471 100% 74.4% 1.1% 5.1% 14.1% Violent offenses 228 100% 71.8 0.9 1.8 5.7 13.7 6.2 Murder 10.3 58 100% 62.1 5.2 8.6 13.8 ... 21 100% 66.7 4.8 19.0 Assault 4.8 4.8 ... 79.5 Robbery 74 100% 4.1 11.0 1.4 4.1 ... Sexual abuse 52 100% 80.8 5.8 13.5 Kidnapping 20 100% 55.0 5.0 20.0 5.0 15.0 Threats against the President 1 100% ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ **Property offenses** 41 100% 68.3 2.4 9.8 7.3 12.2 Fraudulent 16 100% 75.0 6.3 18.8 ... **Embezzlement** 2 100% Λ ٨ Λ ٨ ٨ Λ Fraud 11 100% 90.9 9.1 2 ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ Forgery 100% ٨ ٨ Other 25 100% 64.0 16.0 12.0 8.0 10 ٨ Λ ٨ ٨ Burglary 100% Λ Λ ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ 9 Λ ٨ Larceny 100% Motor vehicle theft 3 100% Λ ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ Arson and explosives 2 ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ 100% ٨ Transportation of stolen property 100% ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ 1 Drug offenses 108 0.9 2.8 100% 76.6 4.7 15.0 Trafficking 86 100% 75.6 1.2 3.5 4.7 15.1 ... Possession and other drug offenses 22 100% 81.0 4.8 14.3 Public order offenses 85.9 12.5 64 100% 1.6 5 ٨ Regulatory 100% ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ Other 59 1.7 11.9 100% 864 Λ National defense 1 100% Λ Λ ٨ Λ ٨ Escape 1 100% Λ ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ Racketeering and extortion 10 100% Λ ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ Other sex offenses^c 44 100% 86.4 9.1 4.5 13.6 All other felonies 3 100% ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ ٨ Weapon offenses 30 100% 69.0 3.4 6.9 20.7 ... Misdemeanors 5 100% ٨ Λ ٨ ٨ Λ Λ

Note: 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.

^{...} No cases of this type occurred in the data.

[^]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

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

cExcludes sexual abuse. (See Glossary for further details.)

TABLE 7.8Outcomes of offenders terminating parole, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Percent terminating parole with— Number Technical violations^a of parole Administrative Offender characteristic terminations Total No violation Drug use **Fugitive status** Other New crimeb case closures All offenders^c 476 100% 74.4% 0.8% 1.1% 4.4% 5.1% 14.2% Sex Male 472 100% 74.2% 0.9% 1.1% 4.5% 5.1% 14.3% Female 4 100% ٨ Race White 217 100% 76.7% 1.4% 1.4% 1.9% 1.4% 17.2% Black/African American 100% 71.5 12.3 236 0.4 0.4 7.2 8.1 American Indian/Alaska Native 8 100% ٨ ٨ ٨ Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander 2 100% ٨ Two or more races 1 100% ٨ ••• ••• Hispanic/Latino origin Hispanic/Latino 46 100% 82.6% 2.2% 2.2% 13.0% Non-Hispanic/Latino 411 100% 73.0 1.0% 1.2% 4.9 5.4 14.5 Age 18 or younger 0 100% ••• ••• 19-20 0 100% ... 21-30 66 100% 89.4% 1.5% 1.5% 3.0% 4.5% 31-40 71 100% 81.4 1.4% 5.7 2.9 8.6 41 or older 100% 69.1 1.1 264 1.5 6.1 7.6 14.5

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

^{...} No cases of this type occurred in the data.

[^]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable 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, fiscal year 2014.

Federal Imprisonment

TABLE 7.9Admissions and releases of federal prisoners, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

	•	Prisoners a	dmitted to dis	trict court		First release			
	Population at	1 year	More than	All	1 year	More than	All	Population at	Net population
Most serious offense	start of year	or less	1 year	other	or less	1 year	other ^a	end of year	change
All prisoners	200,418	14,668	46,969	10,856	16,535	49,089	11,902	195,385	-5,033
Violent offenses	11,470	107	1,626	978	119	1,685	1,120	11,257	-213
Murder/manslaughter	1,371	4	109	79	6	82	101	1,374	3
Assault	1,276	71	427	257	81	399	283	1,268	-8
Robbery	6,893	15	840	481	19	1,004	560	6,646	-247
Sexual abuse	1,140	15	185	140	9	157	149	1,165	25
Kidnapping	755	1	55	12	2	32	17	772	17
Threats against the President	35	1	10	9	2	11	10	32	-3
Property offenses	12,518	1,074	4,741	1,397	1,346	4,662	1,554	12,168	-350
Fraudulent	10,612	841	4,133	1,022	1,061	4,005	1,144	10,398	-214
Embezzlement	187	31	83	12	41	82	18	172	-15
Fraud	9,738	746	3,820	802	942	3,625	874	9,665	-73
Forgery	101	15	36	35	19	41	29	98	-3
Counterfeiting	586	49	194	173	59	257	223	463	-123
Other	1,906	233	608	375	285	657	410	1,770	-136
Burglary	175	2	33	44	3	42	41	168	-7
Larceny	774	186	341	189	229	339	212	710	-64
Motor vehicle theft	107	14	22	31	19	32	33	90	-17
Arson and explosives	179	3	28	12	2	34	13	173	-6
Transportation of stolen property	119	12	37	7	15	43	15	102	-17
Other property offenses	552	16	147	92	17	167	96	527	-25
Drug offenses	100,487	2,386	18,392	4,191	2,440	20,546	4,566	97,904	-2,583
Trafficking	99,922	586	18,383	4,158	681	20,530	4,532	97,306	-2,616
Possession and drug offenses	565	1,800	9	33	1,759	16	34	598	33
Public order offenses	20,127	616	5,432	812	659	3,951	826	21,551	1,424
Regulatory	2,797	185	1,129	148	198	972	142	2,947	150
Other	17,330	431	4,303	664	461	2,979	684	18,604	1,274
Tax law violations	507	76	234	15	88	260	11	473	-34
Bribery	92	12	32	2	10	49	1	78	-14
Perjury, contempt, and	92	12	32	2	10	עד	'	70	-14
intimidation	87	27	36	16	24	39	15	88	1
National defense	199	2	37	8	1	31	8	206	7
Escape	90	61	293	130	67	134	130	243	153
Racketeering and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambling	5,867	96	1,397	155	87	1,077	174	6,177	310
Liquor	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0
Other sex offenses ^b	10,288	22	2,228	238	24	1,332	226	11,194	906
Traffic	75	115	2,226 6	70	132	1,552	80	43	-32
Wildlife	73 7	3	2	2	7	1	3	3	-32 -4
Environmental	18	5	7	2	5	8	2	17	- 1 -1
All other offenses	98	12	30	25	16	o 36	33	80	-1 -18
Weapon offenses		199		25 2,196	207				-16 179
•	30,628		6,355			5,947	2,417	30,807	
Immigration offenses	23,741	10,125	9,734	983	11,591	11,719	1,121	20,152	-3,589

Note: An offense category could not be determined for 1,449 prisoners at the start of fiscal year 2014 and 1,548 prisoners at the end of fiscal year 2014. 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 and tax law violations includes tax fraud.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2014.

^aAll other commitment types includes 119 District Court commitments whose prison sentence length was missing.

^bExcludes sexual abuse. (See *Glossary* for further details.)

TABLE 7.10Characteristics of offenders in the federal prison population, September 30, 2014

Offender characteristic	Number	Percent
All prisoners	195,385	100%
Sex		
Male	182,166	93.2%
Female	13,219	6.8
Race		
White	117,864	60.3%
Black/African American	70,980	36.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,717	1.9
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2,824	1.4
Hispanic/Latino origin		
Hispanic/Latino	67,675	34.6%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	127,710	65.4
Age		
18 or younger	54	
19–20	799	0.4%
21–30	37,526	19.2
31–40	72,667	37.2
41 or older	84,339	43.2
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	148,426	76.0%
Non-U.S. citizen	46,919	24.0

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2014.

⁻⁻Less than 0.05%.

TABLE 7.11Average time to first release and percent of sentence served for federal prisoners released by standard methods*, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Most serious original offense of conviction	Number of prisoners released ^a	Mean time served	Median time served	Percent of sentence served
All prisoners ^b	59,478	37.1 mos.	23.6 mos.	88.1%
/iolent offenses	1,745	70.2 mos.	50.6 mos.	88.7%
Murder	82	81.5	62.3	87.2
Assault	477	32.6	26.1	89.0
Robbery	988	87.4	67.1	88.8
Sexual abuse	158	65.9	42.1	88.6
Kidnapping	28	109.3	87.3	84.3
Threats against the President	12	27.1	19.8	٨
Property offenses	5,480	24.5 mos.	19.2 mos.	88.0%
Fraudulent	4,582	24.0	20.8	88.0
Embezzlement	115	17.7	13.9	87.3
Fraud	4,122	24.4	20.9	87.9
Forgery	52	18.8	15.6	89.2
Counterfeiting	293	22.3	17.0	90.0
Other	898	26.8	15.7	88.2
Burglary	45	43.8	28.9	88.8
Larceny	535	16.3	12.0	87.6
Motor vehicle theft	50	42.7	17.4	88.1
Arson and explosives	36	58.2	50.6	89.0
Transportation of stolen property	52	29.9	20.9	87.8
Other property offenses	180	42.3	31.3	89.0
Drug offenses	18,080	55.9 mos.	41.7 mos.	87.9%
Trafficking	16,307	61.3	49.6	87.9
Possession and other drug offenses	1,773	6.4	5.9	89.1
Public order offenses	4,190	40.4 mos.	28.8 mos.	87.7%
Regulatory	1,062	27.0	19.1	87.6
Other	3,128	44.9	34.8	87.7
Tax law violations	328	19.1	15.6	87.4
Bribery	55	20.1	15.7	87.8
Perjury	59	19.5	13.0	87.9
National defense	28	35.4	32.9	87.8
Escape	198	18.4	13.5	91.0
Racketeering and extortion	1,050	54.4	36.2	87.5
Liquor offenses	1	٨	٨	٨
Other sex offenses ^c	1,201	56.8	52.3	87.4
Traffic	140	3.6	1.0	٨
Wildlife	8	٨	٨	٨
Environmental	10	٨	٨	٨
All other offenses	50	24.0	14.0	88.2
Neapon offenses	5,990	58.8 mos.	50.4 mos.	88.6%
mmigration offenses	23,261	17.3 mos.	10.5 mos.	88.0%

Note: Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing and tax law violations includes tax fraud.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2014.

[^]Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aExcludes 6,146 prisoners who left federal prison by extraordinary means, such as death, sentence commutation, and treaty transfer.

^blincludes 732 prisoners whose offense was unclassifiable or was not a violation of U.S. Code.

^cExcludes sexual abuse. (See *Glossary* for further details.)

TABLE 7.12
Characteristics of offenders first released from prison, by offense, October 1, 2013–September 30, 2014

Percent of released offenders convicted of-Total number **Public order offenses Property offenses** of released Violent Drug Weapon Immigration Other Offender characteristic offenders offenses Fraudulent Other offenses Regulatory offenses offenses offenses 3,440 Number of releases 65,624 65,624 1,804 5,066 942 22,986 1,170 6,154 23,310 Sex Male 59,716 91.1% 92.0% 75.3% 79.1% 88.3% 74.8% 90.6% 97.6% 96.8% Female 5,868 8.9 8.0 24.7 20.9 11.7 25.2 9.4 2.4 3.2 Race White 50,175 42.8% 68.7% 98.5% 76.5% 65.2% 62.4% 72.0% 77.8% 45.4% Black/African American 13,366 20.4 27.4 29.4 28.7 28.6 21.8 17.5 52.1 1.2 American Indian/Alaska Native 1,064 1.6 28.2 0.5 5.4 1.0 1.2 1.6 1.5 0.1 Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander 979 1.5 1.6 4.9 3.5 1.7 5.0 3.1 1.1 0.1 Hispanic/Latino origin Hispanic/Latino 37,126 56.6% 10.2% 24.2% 16.2% 48.3% 22.1% 17.4% 19.0% 95.8% Non-Hispanic/Latino 28,458 43.4 89.8 75.8 83.8 51.7 77.9 82.6 81.0 4.2 Age 18 or younger 91 0.1% 0.3% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1% 0.2% 0.4% 19-20 777 1.2 1.3 0.3% 1.0 1.6 0.9% 0.4 1.3 21-30 16,461 25.1 23.1 17.6 23.0 25.1 15.1 17.0 30.1 27.6 31-40 23,902 36.4 29.7 30.0 25.0 36.8 25.6 25.2 40.7 39.7 41 or older 24,353 52.0 36.2 58.4 57.4 28.8 31.3 37.1 45.7 51.0 Citizenship 77.2% 92.7% U.S. citizen 32,916 50.2% 94.4% 66.8% 84.3% 88.2% 91.8% 3.4% Non-U.S. citizen 32,631 49.8 5.6 22.8 7.3 33.2 15.7 11.8 8.2 96.6

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.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2014.

^{...}No cases of this type occurred in the data.

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 (EOUSA), Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC), U.S. 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. The table in *Additional Information about the Data* describes the source agency data files.

Reporting period

Wherever possible, matters or cases have been selected according to the event which occurred during fiscal year (FY) 2014 (October 1, 2013, through September 30, 2014). Files, which are organized by their source agencies according to FY, also include some pertinent records in later years' files. Tabulations of suspects in matters concluded during FY 2014 have been assembled from source files containing records of 2014 matters concluded, which were entered into the data system during FY 2013 or 2014.

The data source affects the availability of particular items of information. 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

The tables report events that occurred during FY 2014. 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 federal corrections and supervision (section 3), 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 offense classifications, which are converted into U.S. Marshals' 4-digit offense codes and 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 2014. For data from the EOUSA—which include U.S. Code citations but do not include the AOUSC offense classifications—U.S. 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, sentencing, and supervision tables distinguish between felony and misdemeanor offenses.

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.
- Other sex offenses denotes nonviolent sex offenses or the mail or transport of obscene material.
- Wildlife offenses were amended in 2002 to include offenses previously included in the "Migratory birds" category.
- Environmental offenses were amended in 2002 to include some offenses previously included in the "Agriculture" and "Other Regulatory" categories.
- All other offenses includes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offenses.
- Misdemeanors includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.
- **Drug possession** also includes other drug misdemeanors.

Additional Information about the Data

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 Federal Bureau of Prisons each report 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. An interagency working group headed by BJS found differences in the case processing statistics that can be attributed, in part, to the different needs and missions of the agencies:

- The universe of cases reported during a given period differed. 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, 2014 (or fiscal year 2014). 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, 2014 - Statistical Tables
U.S. Marshals Service —Prisoner Tracking System—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	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— National Legal Information Office Network System	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— 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, nonfederal 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)
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
U.S. 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 USSC.	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	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 BOP.	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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 U.S. Postal Service, domestic or foreign stamp, or seal of any department or agency of the United States. Includes passing, selling, attempting to pass or sell, or bringing into the United States any of the above falsely made articles. Also, making, selling, or possessing any plates or stones (or any instrument) used for printing counterfeit obligations or securities of the United States, foreign obligations or securities, government transportation requests, or postal stamps; or knowingly and intentionally trafficking in falsified labels affixed to phono records, motion pictures, or audio visual works.

Courts—government entity authorized to resolve legal issues. Judicial power is vested pursuant to Article III of the Constitution in the following federal courts: the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and the U.S. district court for the District of Columbia. See also, Appeals, U.S. Court of, and District court, U.S.

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

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

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

D

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

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

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

Defendant—the party against whom a lawsuit is filed.

Departure—a sentence imposed that is outside the applicable guideline sentencing range. A court may depart when it finds an aggravating or mitigating circumstance not adequately taken into consideration by the U.S. Sentencing Commission (USSC) 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 (BOP), 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 U.S. 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 BOP 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.

Н

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.

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 U.S. 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. 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 U.S. 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.



Offense—a violation of U.S. 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 U.S. vessel or vessels within custom waters of the United States, or by any U.S. 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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 USSC 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—Includes all completed and attempted violent sex offenses: *aggravated sexual abuse* (18 USC 2241) and *sexual abuse* (18 USC 2242), defined as causing a person to engage in a sexual act by use of force, threat or fear or with a person who is unconscious, impaired due to drugs,

intoxicants or other substances, or is otherwise incapable of declining participation); *sexual abuse of a minor or ward* (18 USC 2243); and *abusive sexual contact* (18 USC 2244), in which the person knowingly engages in or causes sexual contact with or by another person without that person's permission or with a person under age 12.

Sex offenses, other—Includes other nonviolent sex offenses: sexual exploitation of children and child pornography (18 USC 2251-2252A); coercing, enticing or transporting (interstate) of 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 (18 USC 2422); and possession with intent to sell or sales and distribution of obscene materials (18 USC 1460-1470). See the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data for a detailed crosswalk for codes used by U.S. Marshals, AOUSC, EOUSA, USSC, and BOP.

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) U.S.-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 BOP

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.



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.



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, kidnapping, and threats against the President. Violent sex offense included under all sex offenses. 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. Jeri M. Mulrow is acting director.

These statistical tables were prepared by Abt Associates under the supervision of Mark Motivans of BJS. The tables were prepared under BJS grant number 2013-MU-CX-K057. Principal staff at Abt Associates were Kim Altunkaynak, Hari Mohanraj, Ryan King, Omri Drucker, Kieran Shah, Brendan Rabideau, and Chris Cutler. Mark Motivans provided verification.

Caitlin Scoville and Jill Thomas edited the report. Tina Dorsey produced the report.

March 2017, NCJ 250183



Office of Justice Programs

Building Solutions • Supporting Communities • Advancing Justice

www.ojp.usdoj.gov