



Under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, applicable to offenses committed on or after November 1, 1987, Federal prisoners are no longer released from prison under the authority of the U.S. Parole Commission. The act provides that Federal judges may sentence convicted offenders to terms of probation supervision and/or to terms of incarceration followed by a period of supervised release that they specify at the time of sentencing.

During 1993, 3,689 offenders were paroled under the "old law," while 14,906 entered supervised release under the Sentencing Reform Act (table 5.5). Offenders incarcerated under the old law were eligible for release to parole supervision after completing a third or less of their prison terms. Offenders who remained in prison until their mandatory release date were possibly subject to a period of post-release community supervision.

Offenders under supervision, whether probation, parole, or supervised release, are normally required to meet certain standard conditions, such as reporting to their supervising officers on a specified regular schedule, informing supervising officers of their places of residence, and refraining from new violations of law. Sentencing judges may also impose special conditions such as participating in substance abuse treatment or psychological counseling, remaining in a specified area, or performing community service.

Active supervision can terminate upon one of two events: a temporary removal or a permanent closure. A temporary removal to inactive status can occur either because of a violation (usually absconding, a

warrant for arrest, or failure to appear for a hearing) or for some other reason such as long term hospitalization. A permanent closure of supervision occurs in three ways: the offender successfully completes the supervision term without violating conditions; the offender is returned to prison following a violation of conditions or conviction of a new crime; or the offender's supervision is closed for administrative reasons. Tables in this chapter classify terminations of active supervision as "no violation" (a successful completion or a removal without violations), as technical violations or new crimes (removals with violations or returns to prison), or as administrative case closures.

Violation of the conditions of supervision or arrest for a new offense can result in imposition of additional restrictions or in removal from active supervision. Removal from active supervision may entail incarceration of a probationer or reincarceration of an offender who was under parole or supervised release. Offenders who are removed from active supervision with violations but are not incarcerated may have some other action taken against them, such as deportation, issuance of an arrest warrant, assignment to community corrections, or supervision by some other State or local authority.

The rate at which offenders successfully complete (or violate) a period of parole or probation supervision depends upon the length of the supervision term (which may reflect characteristics of the offense or offender), the stringency of supervision conditions, and the strictness of supervisory review. Statistics on violation rates, therefore, reflect a combination of the behavior of the offender, the supervision system, and the time under supervision.

### **Probation outcomes (tables 5.1 and 5.2)**

A total of 20,449 offenders completed one or more terms of active probation supervision during 1993 (table 5.1). Eighty-four percent of probation terminations were either successful completions of the term of supervision (81%) or were administrative closures such as death or incarceration for a prior offense (3%). Sixteen percent were removals or revocations for technical violations (12%) or new crimes (4%).

**Violations by offense.** Probation sentences were frequently imposed on certain types of white-collar offenders (see chapter 4). Violation rates for tax law felonies, including tax fraud (4%) were lower than the average for all probationers with felony convictions. Probationers convicted on felony charges of bribery, gambling, and racketeering or extortion were also less likely than average to have violations entailing removal or incarceration.

The rate of removal or reincarceration for violations or new crimes was relatively high among offenders who had been convicted of violent felonies (25%), larceny felonies (23%), forgery (30%) or weapons felonies (19%).

**Offender characteristics.** Offenders with higher levels of education experienced lower violation rates than those with lesser education. Among offenders whose drug history is known, drug abusers were 8 times as likely to have a probation termination for violating conditions of drug use as were offenders originally believed not to be drug abusers. The probationers with known histories of drug abuse also had higher levels of non-drug-use technical violations and new

crimes than did the remaining probationers.

### **Outcomes of parole and supervised release (tables 5.3 and 5.4)**

During 1993, a total of 17,031 offenders completed their terms of parole or supervised release. About 12% of the terminations were removals from supervision or reincarcerations for commission of a new crime, while 25% were removed for technical violations.

The violation rate for offenders terminating parole or supervised release in each major offense category was considerably higher than the corresponding rate for offenders terminating probation. This higher violation rate is explained by a number of factors. First, all parolees and those on supervised release were initially sentenced to prison — a determination that likely reflected the seriousness of the offense as well as the offender's prior criminal history (see chapter 4). Second, supervision and release conditions may be more stringent for this group than for probationers. Finally, variations in the length of the supervision period may contribute to the chance of failure.

**Violations by offense.** Offenders originally convicted of robbery or weapons offenses committed more new crimes, 21% and 16%, respectively, than other felons. Moreover, offenders in these categories terminated supervision with technical violations more often than other felons, as did those with original felony convictions for burglary (37%), larceny (36%), and escape (45%).

Felons convicted of certain white collar offenses had lower rates of violation than the average felony offender: embezzlement (15%

technical violations, 5% new crimes), fraud (21% technical violations, 5% new crimes), regulatory offenses (16% technical, 4% new crimes), and tax law violations (7% technical, 2% new crimes).

**Offender characteristics.** Although offenders convicted of drug offenses had slightly fewer technical violations and new crimes than other felons, offenders known to have a history of drug abuse violated terms of supervision in 49% of terminations (15% for drug use, 14% for new crimes, and 19% for non-drug technical violations), compared to 26% of supervision terminations for offenders with no previously known drug use (table 5.4). As with probationers, more educated offenders who terminated parole or supervised release had lower levels of each type of violation than did less educated offenders.

### **Violation rate (table 5.5)**

Table 5.5 includes offenders who entered (or were reinstated to) supervision during 1993, tracking them for 12 months or up until the time that they violated the terms of supervision, whichever occurred first. This represents a departure from previous years' compendia; therefore comparisons between 1993 and previous years are not valid (see data note 9). Fewer than 2% of felons sentenced to probation and less than about 3% of misdemeanants sentenced to probation during 1993 committed a new crime during their first year of supervision. Approximately 3% of offenders admitted to terms of supervised release committed new crimes during the first year of supervision. Prisoners under mandatory release and parolees had higher violation rates than other offenders. This difference is partially explained by

the fact that offenders entering parole during 1993 had been sentenced under the old law, and thus had served longer prison terms than offenders who entered supervised release.

### **Time served in prison (tables 5.6 and 5.7)**

During 1993 a total 27,197 prisoners were released for the first time from the custody of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons after serving sentences imposed by U.S. district courts for violations of the U.S. Code (table 5.6).<sup>1</sup>

Average time served is the number of months in Bureau of Prisons facilities minus credits for time spent in jail prior to final disposition or sentencing. Percent of sentence served is the mean percentage of each individual prisoner's percent of the total sentence obligation served until first release. Inmates first released during 1993 served an average of 24 months in confinement — 87% of their total sentence obligations.

Violent offenders served terms more than twice as long as the average (56 months), while terms for property offenders were slightly more than half the average (15 months) and terms for public-order offenders were about half the average (12 months). Some violent offenders with long sentences were still subject to preguidelines provisions for early release, such as parole and time credited for good behavior.

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Bureau of Prisons facilities hold many other kinds of inmates, such as material witnesses, probation and parole violators, prisoners held for other jurisdictions, and offenders convicted of violating the D.C. Code or sentenced by D.C. Superior Court or the courts martial. All these inmates are excluded from this discussion.

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Prisoners convicted of drug trafficking offenses (including sales, importation, and manufacture) served an average of 35 months during 1993, while those convicted of possession (usually a misdemeanor offense) served about 7 months.

In table 5.7, the percent of sentence served was calculated for all prisoners released from sentences falling into the sentence intervals given in the left-hand column of the table. Generally, as the length of sentence imposed increased, the percent of sentence served decreased. Prisoners sentenced to terms of 12 or fewer months served almost all of their terms (98%). Under the sentencing guidelines there are no provisions for good time for sentences of less than 12 months. Prisoners released from sentences greater than 12 months and up through 48 months served about 85% of their sentences, which is about the percent of sentence served expected under the guidelines with good-time credit. Prisoners released from sentences greater than 48 months include more offenders sentenced under the preguidelines provisions than the prisoners released from shorter sentences. These offenders are still subject to the early release provisions; hence the percent of sentence served decreases for prisoners sentenced to longer terms.

### **Prisoner movements (table 5.8)**

During 1993 the U.S. Bureau of Prisons received 37,018 prisoners directly from sentences imposed by U.S. district courts. Another 10,814 persons were committed to prison for having violated conditional release, as a result of sentences by military or other courts, or for treatment or examination. Forty-four percent of the district court commit-

ments were for drug trafficking, and another 29% were for offenses classified as public-order offenses. Most of the imprisoned public-order offenders were convicted of violations of immigration laws.

In all, commitments during 1993 exceeded releases by 7,859 with the result that the Federal prisoner population increased by 11% during the year. Overall, the number of prisoners held for property offenses decreased during 1993, while the number of offenders imprisoned for drug offenses increased by 5,475 and for weapons offenses by 1,402.

**Table 5.1. Outcomes of probation supervision, by offense, 1993**

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of probation terminations	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with:						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations <sup>a</sup>			New crime <sup>b</sup>	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
<b>All offenses</b>	20,449	100%	81.1%	2.5%	1.5%	7.5%	4.0%	3.4%
<b>Felonies</b>	11,664	100%	81.1%	2.6%	1.4%	6.6%	4.1%	4.1%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	331	100%	69.5%	6.0%	2.4%	9.4%	7.3%	5.4%
Murder <sup>c</sup>	16	100	81.3	...	...	6.3	12.5	...
Negligent manslaughter	10	100	30.0	...	...	20.0	10.0	40.0
Assault	67	100	71.6	4.5	3.0	9.0	9.0	3.0
Robbery	112	100	56.3	14.3	3.6	12.5	8.0	5.4
Rape	36	100	52.8	2.8	5.6	16.7	8.3	13.9
Other sex offenses <sup>c</sup>	82	100	96.3	...	...	...	2.4	1.2
Kidnaping	3	100	66.7	...	...	...	33.3	...
Threats against the President	5	100	60.0	...	...	40.0	...	...
<b>Property offenses</b>	6,573	100%	80.4%	2.3%	1.3%	7.7%	4.2%	4.1%
<b>Fraudulent</b>	5,295	100%	81.6%	2.3%	1.1%	6.8%	4.0%	4.3%
Embezzlement	1,234	100	86.3	1.9	1.1	5.0	2.3	3.4
Fraud <sup>c</sup>	3,422	100	82.2	1.7	.9	6.9	3.7	4.6
Forgery	407	100	65.4	6.9	2.0	11.3	10.1	4.4
Counterfeiting	232	100	75.4	4.3	3.0	5.6	6.9	4.7
<b>Other</b>	1,278	100%	75.6%	2.2%	2.2%	11.7%	4.9%	3.4%
Burglary	38	100	65.8	2.6	2.6	10.5	13.2	5.3
Larceny <sup>c</sup>	882	100	73.2	2.4	2.6	13.3	5.1	3.4
Motor vehicle theft	132	100	81.1	.8	...	8.3	5.3	4.5
Arson and explosives	74	100	82.4	...	1.4	10.8	2.7	2.7
Transportation of stolen property	139	100	84.2	2.9	1.4	5.8	2.9	2.9
Other property offenses <sup>c</sup>	13	100	76.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	...	...
<b>Drug offenses</b>	1,968	100%	80.9%	4.7%	1.3%	4.9%	4.7%	3.5%
Trafficking	1,929	100	80.8	4.7	1.3	5.0	4.7	3.5
Possession and other drug offenses	39	100	84.6	7.7	...	...	5.1	2.6
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	2,792	100%	84.3%	1.7%	1.6%	4.9%	3.2%	4.3%
<b>Regulatory</b>	566	100%	82.3%	1.8%	1.6%	5.5%	3.5%	5.3%
Agriculture	27	100	85.2	...	...	...	11.1	3.7
Antitrust	17	100	82.4	...	...	...	...	17.6
Food and drug	35	100	100	...	...	...	...	...
Transportation	41	100	80.5	4.9	...	2.4	9.8	2.4
Civil rights	15	100	86.7	...	6.7	6.7	...	...
Communications	58	100	84.5	...	...	3.4	6.9	5.2
Custom laws	37	100	83.8	...	5.4	5.4	5.4	...
Postal laws	41	100	63.4	9.8	4.9	17.1	...	4.9
Other regulatory offenses	295	100	82.0	1.4	1.4	6.1	2.4	6.8
<b>Other</b>	2,226	100%	84.8%	1.7%	1.6%	4.8%	3.1%	4.0%
Weapons	625	100	77.4	4.0	1.4	8.2	5.4	3.5
Immigration offenses	341	100	80.1	.6	5.3	6.2	3.8	4.1
Tax law violations <sup>c</sup>	593	100	91.6	.2	.3	2.7	1.2	4.0
Bribery	125	100	91.2	1.6	...	.8	1.6	4.8
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	100	100	86.0	2.0	...	5.0	...	7.0
National defense	11	100	100	...	...	...	...	...
Escape	50	100	60.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	12.0	8.0
Racketeering and extortion	164	100	87.8	1.8	1.2	4.3	2.4	2.4
Gambling	164	100	93.9	.6	...	...	1.8	3.7
Obscene material <sup>c</sup>	39	100	92.3	...	...	...	...	7.7
Migratory birds	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...
All other offenses <sup>c</sup>	12	100	91.7	...	...	8.3	...	...
<b>Misdemeanors<sup>c</sup></b>	8,785	100%	81.1%	2.2%	1.7%	8.7%	4.0%	2.4%
Fraudulent property offense	1,053	100	82.0	3.0	1.7	6.8	2.8	3.7
Larceny	1,095	100	83.5	2.0	1.4	7.9	3.7	1.5
Drug possession <sup>c</sup>	1,113	100	74.8	5.8	1.9	10.3	3.8	3.4
Immigration	246	100	69.5	1.2	5.3	16.3	5.7	2.0
Traffic offenses	3,070	100	80.6	1.2	1.6	9.8	4.8	2.0
Other misdemeanors	2,208	100	84.5	1.8	1.4	6.7	3.3	2.3

Note: Total includes termination of supervision for 1 offender whose reason for termination could not be determined. Percentages were based on the 20,448 offenders whose reason for termination could be determined.

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

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

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

<sup>c</sup> See data note 1.

See also data note 8.

**Table 5.2. Characteristics of offenders terminating probation supervision, 1993**

Offender characteristic	Number of probation terminations	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with:						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations <sup>a</sup>			New crime <sup>b</sup>	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
<b>All offenders<sup>c</sup></b>	20,449	100%	81.1%	2.5%	1.5%	7.5%	4.0%	3.4%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	15,248	100%	79.8%	2.5%	1.6%	8.0%	4.6%	3.5%
Female	5,200	100	84.8	2.3	1.3	6.1	2.5	2.9
<b>Race</b>								
White	14,517	100%	84.0%	1.9%	1.2%	5.9%	3.5%	3.4%
Black	5,127	100	72.8	4.3	2.4	11.8	5.4	3.3
Other	765	100	82.1	1.3	1.3	8.5	4.2	2.6
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
Hispanic	1,176	100%	83.8%	1.7%	1.0%	6.5%	3.4%	3.6%
Non-Hispanic	29,233	100	80.9	2.5	1.6	7.6	4.1	3.4
<b>Age</b>								
16-18 years	116	100%	64.7%	2.6%	4.3%	19.0%	6.9%	2.6%
19-20 years	454	100	69.4	4.2	2.9	14.1	7.3	2.2
21-30 years	5,503	100	75.1	3.5	2.2	10.6	5.8	2.9
31-40 years	6,388	100	79.5	3.4	1.7	8.6	3.8	3.0
Over 40 years	7,935	100	87.6	0.9	0.8	3.9	2.7	4.1
<b>Education</b>								
Less than high school graduate	5,724	100%	74.8%	3.7%	2.0%	10.0%	5.5%	4.0%
High school graduate	7,704	100	81.7	2.4	1.6	7.4	4.0	2.8
Some college	4,689	100	84.1	2.0	1.1	6.2	3.1	3.5
College graduate	2,219	100	89.8	0.5	0.7	3.5	2.1	3.4
<b>Drug abuse</b>								
No known abuse	16,559	100%	84.4%	1.1%	1.3%	6.3%	3.6%	3.3%
Drug history	3,730	100	65.9	8.8	2.7	13.0	6.1	3.5

Note: Total includes termination of supervision for 1 offender whose reason for termination could not be determined. Percentages were based on the 20,448 offenders whose reason for termination could be determined.

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

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

<sup>c</sup>Includes offenders with unknown characteristics.

See data note 8.

**Table 5.3. Outcomes of parole or supervised release, by offense, 1993**

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release	Percent terminating supervisions with:						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations <sup>a</sup>			New crime <sup>b</sup>	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
<b>All offenses</b>	17,031	100%	57.4%	8.7%	3.5%	12.3%	12.0%	6.0%
<b>Felonies</b>	16,311	100%	57.0%	8.9%	3.5%	12.2%	12.2%	6.1%
<b>Violent offenses</b>	2,093	100%	36.0%	14.8%	6.0%	17.5%	19.8%	5.9%
Murder <sup>c</sup>	98	100	41.8	2.0	2.0	13.3	22.4	18.4
Negligent manslaughter	43	100	74.4	...	2.3	14.0	9.3	...
Assault	186	100	47.3	8.1	6.5	15.6	14.5	8.1
Robbery	1,522	100	30.4	18.6	6.8	18.3	20.7	5.2
Rape	104	100	43.3	1.9	3.8	24.0	23.1	3.8
Other sex offenses <sup>c</sup>	74	100	70.3	5.4	4.1	8.1	6.8	5.4
Kidnapping	54	100	50.0	3.7	1.9	13.0	25.9	5.6
Threats against the President	12	100	50.0	8.3	...	16.7	25.0	...
<b>Property offenses</b>	4,072	100%	57.5%	6.7%	3.9%	14.4%	12.5%	5.1%
<b>Fraudulent</b>	2,690	100%	62.4%	5.6%	3.5%	12.5%	11.2%	4.7%
Embezzlement	428	100	75.9	4.7	2.1	8.4	5.4	3.5
Fraud <sup>c</sup>	1,639	100	62.8	4.3	3.9	12.8	11.0	5.2
Forgery	384	100	46.6	11.7	3.1	17.2	17.4	3.9
Counterfeiting	239	100	60.7	6.7	4.2	10.5	13.0	5.0
<b>Other</b>	1,382	100%	48.0%	8.7%	4.7%	18.0%	14.9%	5.7%
Burglary	171	100	30.4	10.5	2.3	24.6	18.7	13.5
Larceny <sup>c</sup>	789	100	45.8	11.0	4.4	20.2	13.9	4.7
Motor vehicle theft	168	100	56.5	1.8	7.7	11.3	17.3	5.4
Arson and explosives	90	100	73.3	6.7	...	4.4	10.0	5.6
Transportation of stolen property	146	100	54.1	3.4	8.2	15.8	15.8	2.7
Other property offenses <sup>c</sup>	18	100	55.6	5.6	5.6	11.1	16.7	5.6
<b>Drug offenses</b>	7,470	100%	62.0%	8.9%	2.3%	9.5%	10.2%	7.0%
Trafficking	7,374	100	62.2	8.9	2.3	9.5	10.1	7.0
Possession and other drug offenses	96	100	47.9	10.4	5.2	13.5	14.6	8.3
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	2,676	100%	58.9%	7.7%	4.3%	12.3%	11.5%	5.5%
<b>Regulatory</b>	299	100%	76.3%	4.3%	4.7%	7.0%	4.0%	3.7%
Agriculture	9	100	100	...	...	...	...	...
Antitrust	6	100	83.3	...	...	...	...	16.7
Food and drug	7	100	100	...	...	...	...	...
Transportation	11	100	90.9	...	...	9.1	...	...
Civil rights	23	100	56.5	...	...	21.7	13.0	8.7
Communications	8	100	87.5	...	...	...	...	12.5
Custom laws	25	100	76.0	...	16.0	4.0	4.0	...
Postal laws	15	100	46.7	13.3	13.3	20.0	6.7	...
Other regulatory offenses	195	100	77.4	5.6	4.1	5.6	3.6	3.6
<b>Other</b>	2,377	100%	56.7%	8.1%	4.2%	12.9%	12.4%	5.7%
Weapons	1,154	100	46.1	12.2	4.5	14.5	16.1	6.6
Immigration offenses	419	100	58.0	3.8	6.7	12.6	12.2	6.7
Tax law violations <sup>c</sup>	155	100	89.7	...	...	6.5	1.9	1.9
Bribery	61	100	80.3	1.6	3.3	4.9	3.3	6.6
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	69	100	72.5	8.7	1.4	10.1	4.3	2.9
National defense	14	100	85.7	...	7.1	...	...	7.1
Escape	179	100	37.4	11.2	6.1	27.4	13.4	4.5
Racketeering and extortion	248	100	76.2	2.4	2.0	6.5	8.5	4.4
Gambling	51	100	88.2	...	...	3.9	5.9	2.0
Obscene material <sup>c</sup>	8	100	100	...	...	...	...	...
Migratory birds	4	100	100	...	...	...	...	...
All other offenses <sup>c</sup>	15	100	60.0	13.3	6.7	...	13.3	6.7
<b>Misdemeanors<sup>c</sup></b>	720	100%	66.5%	4.9%	3.3%	15.3%	7.4%	2.6%
Fraudulent property offense	75	100	54.7	8.0	6.7	17.3	9.3	4.0
Larceny	100	100	55.0	3.0	5.0	24.0	10.0	3.0
Drug possession <sup>c</sup>	262	100	66.4	8.0	3.8	13.4	6.5	1.9
Immigration	5	100	60.0	...	20.0	...	20.0	...
Traffic offenses	145	100	75.7	.7	1.4	12.5	6.3	3.5
Other misdemeanors	133	100	72.2	3.0	.8	15.0	6.8	2.3

Note: Total includes terminations of supervisions for 6 offenders whose reason for termination could not be determined. Percentages are based on the 17,025 offenders whose reason for termination could be determined.  
 ...No case of this type occurred in the data.

<sup>a</sup> Removal to inactive supervision or return to incarceration for violation of supervision conditions other than changes for new offenses.  
<sup>b</sup> Removal to inactive supervision or return to incarceration after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.  
<sup>c</sup> See data note 1.

**Table 5.4. Characteristics of offenders terminating parole or supervised release, 1993**

Offender characteristic	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release		Percent terminating supervisions with:					
	Total		No violation	Technical violations <sup>a</sup>			New crime <sup>b</sup>	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
<b>All offenders<sup>c</sup></b>	17,031	100%	57.4%	8.7%	3.5%	12.3%	12.0%	6.0%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	15,078	100%	55.9%	9.0%	3.6%	12.7%	12.7%	6.1%
Female	1,953	100	69.1	6.8	2.8	9.4	6.4	5.4
<b>Race</b>								
White	11,448	100%	64.4%	6.8%	3.5%	9.7%	10.5%	5.2%
Black	5,023	100	42.1	13.8	3.5	17.7	15.0	8.0
Other	532	100	54.0	2.4	4.3	19.0	16.0	4.1
<b>Ethnicity</b>								
Hispanic	1,478	100%	68.2%	6.0%	2.5%	7.3%	9.3%	6.6%
Non-Hispanic	15,525	100	56.4	9.0	3.6	12.8	12.2	5.9
<b>Age</b>								
16-18 years	3	100%	33.3%	0 %	0 %	33.3%	33.3%	0 %
19-20 years	69	100	27.5	14.5	10.1	34.8	13.0	0
21-30 years	3,590	100	46.8	9.3	4.8	17.2	16.2	5.7
31-40 years	6,502	100	54.2	10.8	3.6	13.0	12.1	6.2
Over 40 years	6,824	100	66.5	6.4	2.7	8.9	9.5	6.0
<b>Education</b>								
Less than high school graduate	7,362	100%	50.1%	10.6%	4.3%	14.4%	13.9%	6.6%
High school graduate	5,690	100	58.0	8.4	3.4	12.1	12.0	6.0
Some college	2,944	100	66.8	7.0	2.4	10.0	9.1	4.7
College graduate	985	100	81.6	1.7	1.6	4.4	5.7	5.0
<b>Drug abuse</b>								
No known abuse	9,092	100%	68.5%	3.0%	3.1%	9.8%	10.0%	5.5%
Drug history	7,920	100	44.8	15.3	4.0	15.2	14.2	6.5

Note: Total includes terminations of supervisions for 6 offenders whose reason for termination could not be determined. Percentages are based on the 17,025 offenders whose reason for termination could be determined.

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

<sup>b</sup> Includes both "major" and "minor" offenses.

<sup>c</sup> Includes offenders with unknown characteristics.

See data note 8



**Table 5.5. Parole and probation outcomes, by type of release, 1993**

Type of release	Percent of offenders entering supervision in 1993 who had violations during the first year of supervision					
	Total offenders supervised	All violations	Technical violations <sup>a</sup>		Other	New crime <sup>b</sup>
			Drug use	Fugitive status		
<b>Parole</b>	3,639	20.9%	7.3%	1.8%	6.3%	5.5%
<b>Supervised release</b>	14,906	13.3%	3.3%	1.8%	4.8%	3.4%
<b>Mandatory release</b>	1,152	20.7%	5.2%	2.2%	6.4%	6.9%
<b>Probation imposed</b>						
Felonies	7,942	6.3%	1.2%	.8%	2.8%	1.5%
Misdemeanors	6,422	12.9	2.0	1.7	5.9	3.2

<sup>a</sup>Removal to inactive supervision or return to incarceration for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

<sup>b</sup>Removal to inactive supervision or return to incarceration after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.  
See data note 9.

**Table 5.6 Average time to first release and percent of sentence served, for prisoners released, 1993**

Most serious original offense of conviction	All offenders		Prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less		Prisoners with sentences over 1 year		
	Time served	Number of prisoners released	Time served	Number of prisoners released	Time served	Percent of sentence served	Number of prisoners released
<b>All prisoners</b>	23.9 mo	27,197	5.3 mo	11,104	36.7 mo	79.1%	16,093
<b>Violent offenses</b>	55.9 mo	1,637	6.8 mo	195	62.6 mo	72.4%	1,442
Murder/manslaughter <sup>a</sup>	64.0	91	8.9	8	69.3	70.1	83
Assault	57.4	385	5.4	94	74.2	71.8	291
Robbery	56.8	966	8.0	67	60.5	72.3	899
Rape	98.9	8	—	1	—	—	7
Other sex offenses <sup>a</sup>	31.0	136	8.5	18	34.4	81.2	118
Kidnaping	93.4	37	—	1	95.8	58.2	36
Threats against the President	21.6	14	—	6	—	—	8
<b>Property offenses</b>	15.4 mo	5,916	6.5 mo	3,092	25.1 mo	80.9%	2,824
<b>Fraudulent</b>	14.5 mo	4,491	6.5 mo	2,421	23.9 mo	80.5%	2,070
Embezzlement	9.1	569	4.7	403	19.8	80.2	166
Fraud <sup>a</sup>	15.2	3,498	6.7	1,797	24.2	80.3	1,701
Forgery	13.6	175	7.0	117	26.8	78.0	58
Counterfeiting	17.6	249	7.8	104	24.6	84.3	145
<b>Other</b>	18.1 mo	1,425	6.7 mo	671	28.3 mo	81.9%	754
Burglary	23.8	85	7.4	21	29.2	84.9	64
Larceny <sup>a</sup>	13.4	685	6.3	439	26.1	82.7	246
Motor vehicle theft	20.5	166	8.3	71	29.6	78.0	95
Arson and explosives	37.7	43	—	6	42.6	75.5	37
Transportation of stolen property	25.4	142	8.3	46	33.7	77.4	96
Other property offenses <sup>a</sup>	19.8	304	6.6	88	25.1	85.0	216
<b>Drug offenses</b>	33.0 mo	10,779	6.4 mo	1,906	38.7 mo	78.9%	8,873
Trafficking	35.1	9,984	7.3	1,164	38.8	78.9	8,820
Possession and other	7.2	795	5.1	742	36.5	81.9	53
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	12.4 mo	8,664	4.2 mo	5,774	28.8 mo	81.4%	2,890
<b>Regulatory</b>	18.0 mo	511	6.8 mo	235	27.6 mo	81.7%	276
<b>Other</b>	12.1 mo	8,153	4.1 mo	5,539	29.0 mo	81.4%	2,614
Weapons	23.5	1,398	8.1	349	28.6	83.2	1,049
Immigration offenses	5.5	4,747	3.5	4,174	20.0	87.2	573
Tax law violations <sup>a</sup>	13.8	443	6.9	259	23.5	69.2	184
Bribery	13.0	106	6.9	56	19.9	84.7	50
Perjury	15.8	68	6.8	36	26.0	80.5	32
National defense	16.6	15	—	6	—	—	9
Escape	22.9	168	8.5	56	30.1	83.9	112
Racketeering and extortion	36.7	611	7.4	102	42.6	74.0	509
Gambling	6.8	7	—	6	—	—	1
Liquor	11.9	1	—	1	...	...	...
Obscene material <sup>a</sup>	25.8	58	8.2	23	37.4	80.2	35
Traffic	3.0	401	2.9	397	—	—	4
Migratory birds	7.0	23	6.7	22	—	—	1
Other	16.4	107	7.1	52	25.3	86.6	55
<b>Other prisoners<sup>b</sup></b>	19.0	201	5.5	137	47.9 mo	68.1%	64

Note: Total includes prisoners whose offense category could not be determined.

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

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

<sup>a</sup> See data note 1.

<sup>b</sup> Offense not classifiable or not a violation of U.S. Code.

See also data notes 10, 11, and 12.

**Table 5.7. Average time served to first release, percent of sentence, and number released, by sentence length and offense, for prisoners released, 1993**

Sentence imposed <sup>a</sup>	All offenses		Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses	
		Violent offenses	Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
<b>Average time served to first release</b>							
1-12 mo <sup>b</sup>	5 mo	7 mo	7 mo	7 mo	6 mo	7 mo	4 mo
13-24	17	17	16	17	17	16	17
25-36	26	27	25	25	26	26	26
37-48	35	37	33	35	36	33	32
49-60	46	47	40	45	46	39	47
61-72	50	56	42	46	50	—	45
72-84	52	60	47	—	51	—	48
85-96	55	67	51	—	54	...	50
97-108	54	66	—	—	52	—	—
109-120	64	74	60	74	61	—	63
121-144	65	79	65	47	62	—	66
145-180	85	97	81	85	77	—	95
181-240	93	112	—	—	76	—	87
241-300	124	155	—	—	82	—	—
Over 300	114	157	—	—	93	...	—
Life sentence	148	—	...	...	—	...	—
<b>Percent of sentence served</b>							
1-12 mo <sup>b</sup>	97.8%	101.7%	98.8%	99.2%	89.8%	98.6%	99.8%
13-24	86.8	87.3	85.8	87.0	87.4	86.0	86.7
25-36	85.0	86.1	81.1	85.5	85.7	84.8	85.1
37-48	83.9	87.6	80.2	81.9	84.6	88.6	79.8
49-60	80.2	84.8	67.5	70.9	82.5	67.6	76.5
61-72	79.2	85.1	55.6	73.0	80.0	—	68.3
72-84	72.4	74.6	61.6	—	73.0	—	71.0
85-96	60.7	66.8	54.3	—	61.4	...	55.9
97-108	63.0	62.4	—	—	63.0	—	—
109-120	58.6	60.6	49.2	55.6	59.1	—	55.6
121-144	56.8	56.7	52.7	—	57.4	—	50.9
145-180	50.7	53.6	—	49.8	50.1	—	48.1
181-240	47.3	47.9	—	—	47.3	—	43.1
241-301	43.2	44.6	—	—	42.4	—	—
Over 300	37.4	37.3	—	—	36.6	...	—
Life sentence	16.8	—	...	...	—	...	—
<b>Number of prisoners released</b>							
1-12 mo <sup>b</sup>	10,974	195	2,423	672	1,908	235	5,541
13-24	5,023	164	1,152	359	1,965	120	1,263
25-36	3,104	177	427	199	1,677	80	544
37-48	1,673	228	166	63	988	28	200
49-60	2,297	176	190	45	1,528	26	332
61-72	919	80	20	15	755	3	46
72-84	353	31	14	3	274	2	29
85-96	296	35	23	10	198	...	30
97-108	159	18	6	6	117	2	10
109-120	872	120	32	28	630	9	53
121-144	334	46	11	3	253	1	20
145-180	461	130	12	13	255	2	49
181-240	315	135	8	7	142	2	21
241-301	108	61	3	1	38	1	4
Over 300	94	31	4	1	48	...	10
Life sentence	14	10	...	...	3	...	1
Note: Methods for calculating average time served and percent of sentence differ from previous years' Federal justice compendia. The data in this table are not directly comparable to earlier years. (See <i>Methodology</i> , p.75.)				<sup>a</sup> Sentence for the single most serious offense.			
—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.				<sup>b</sup> The interval includes days up through the upper bound and days to upper bound of the previous interval.			
...No case of this type occurred in the data.				See data notes 10 and 11.			

**Table 5.8. Admissions and releases of Federal prisoners, by offense, 1993**

Most serious original offense of conviction	Population at start of year	Prisoners received			Prisoners released			Population at end of year	Net population change
		District court		All other	First release		All other		
		1 year or less	Over 1 year		1 year or less	Over 1 year			
<b>All offenses</b>	74,839	11,477	25,541	10,814	11,104	16,093	12,776	82,698	7,859
<b>Violent offenses</b>	10,616	204	2,390	1,542	195	1,452	2,047	11,058	442
Murder/manslaughter <sup>a</sup>	915	4	76	101	8	86	135	867	-48
Assault	2,287	100	473	365	94	294	472	2,365	78
Robbery	6,148	69	1,628	921	67	903	1,235	6,561	413
Rape	176	...	4	15	1	7	32	155	-21
Other sex offenses <sup>a</sup>	533	22	156	81	18	118	89	567	34
Kidnaping	507	1	49	35	1	36	50	505	-2
Threats against the President	50	8	4	24	6	8	34	38	-12
<b>Property offenses</b>	8,841	3,175	3,228	3,280	3,093	2,830	3,883	8,718	-123
<b>Fraudulent</b>	5,951	2,533	2,433	2,088	2,421	2,070	2,368	6,146	195
Embezzlement	511	380	119	220	403	166	235	426	-85
Fraud <sup>a</sup>	4,634	1,923	2,077	1,454	1,797	1,701	1,600	4,990	356
Forgery	371	121	95	253	117	58	320	345	-26
Counterfeiting	435	109	142	161	104	145	213	385	-50
<b>Other</b>	2,890	642	795	1,192	672	760	1,515	2,572	-318
Burglary	291	18	64	87	21	66	121	252	-39
Larceny <sup>a</sup>	1,196	433	277	823	440	248	1,016	1,025	-171
Motor vehicle theft	302	73	104	73	71	96	115	270	-32
Arson and explosives	151	7	40	13	6	38	18	149	-2
Transportation of stolen property	294	42	102	70	46	96	85	281	-13
Other property offenses <sup>a</sup>	656	69	208	126	88	216	160	595	-61
<b>Drug offenses</b>	43,522	2,069	14,958	2,873	1,910	8,878	3,637	48,997	5,475
Trafficking	43,000	1,331	14,907	2,511	1,168	8,825	3,256	48,500	5,500
Possession and other drug offenses	522	738	51	362	742	53	381	497	-25
<b>Public-order offenses</b>	11,312	5,905	4,840	2,167	5,783	2,890	2,284	13,267	1,955
<b>Regulatory</b>	888	249	296	201	235	276	216	907	19
<b>Other</b>	10,424	5,656	4,544	1,966	5,548	2,614	2,068	12,360	1,936
Weapons	5,113	316	2,487	609	353	1,049	608	6,515	1,402
Immigration offenses	1,674	4,358	929	212	4,174	573	256	2,170	496
Tax law violations <sup>a</sup>	540	224	155	146	259	184	158	464	-76
Bribery	129	47	43	17	56	50	24	106	-23
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	92	40	23	21	36	32	15	93	1
National defense	56	4	9	7	6	9	8	53	-3
Escape	335	56	94	100	56	112	130	287	-48
Racketeering and extortion	2,040	118	730	114	102	509	118	2,273	233
Gambling	5	4	...	1	6	1	2	1	-4
Liquor	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	1
Obscene material <sup>a</sup>	106	14	23	14	23	35	12	87	-19
Traffic	158	399	7	645	401	4	642	162	4
Migratory birds	17	19	4	15	22	1	17	15	-2
All other offenses <sup>a</sup>	158	56	39	64	53	55	77	132	-26
<b>Other prisoners<sup>b</sup></b>	548	124	125	952	123	43	925	658	110

Note: Total includes prisoners whose offense category could not be determined.

<sup>b</sup>Offense not classifiable or not a violation of U.S. Code. See also data notes 10, 11, and 12.

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

<sup>a</sup>See data note 1.

# Methodology

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The source of data for all tables in this compendium is the BJS Federal justice database. The database is presently constructed from source files provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the United States Sentencing Commission, and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts also maintains the data collected by the Pretrial Services Administration and the data on the work of U.S. Probation officers in the Federal Probation and Supervision Information System. Federal law prohibits the use of these files for any purposes other than research or statistics.

Records in the Federal justice database are matched according to a statistically weighted combination of names, other personal identifiers, dates of court appearances, types of offenses, and other relevant information contained in the files. Using the matched data files, it is possible to combine information about two or more stages of the processing of a criminal matter or case, for example from adjudication to probation or parole supervision.

The tables in the compendium 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 compendium tables that are based on records linked between two files are generally less than the total number of records either source file. Accordingly, comparisons of absolute numbers across two or more tables, or between tables in this volume and other data sources, are not necessarily valid.

The unit of analysis in the tables in chapters 1 to 4 is a combination of a person (or corporation) and a matter or case. For example, if a single person is involved in three different criminal cases during the time period specified in the table, he or she is counted three times in the tabulation. Similarly, if a single criminal case involves a corporate defendant and four individual defendants, it counts five times in the tabulation. In chapter 5, the unit of analysis for incarceration, probation, parole, or other supervised release is a person entering custody or supervision, or a person leaving custody or supervision. For example, a person convicted in two concurrent cases and committed once to the custody of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons is counted as one admission to a term of incarceration. A person who terminates probation twice in the indicated time period (e.g. with a violation and again after reinstatement) is counted as two terminations of probation.

Wherever possible, matters or cases have been selected according to some event which occurred during calendar year 1993 (January 1, 1993, through December 31, 1993). Some data files provided by source agencies are organized according to a fiscal year; these have been combined and extracted into calendar years for purposes of this compendium. Further, files which are organized by their source agencies according to calendar year nonetheless include some pertinent records in later years' files. For example, tabulations of cases terminated during calendar year 1993 in this compendium have been assembled from source files containing records of 1993 terminations which were entered into the data system during 1993 or 1994. Unless

otherwise noted, data tables describe the calendar year 1993.

The availability of particular items of information is affected by the data source. For example, data on prosecutors' decisions prior to court filing are provided for cases investigated by U.S. attorneys, but not for those handled exclusively by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. Criminal Division cases enter the data base once they are filed in U.S. district court, however. Many items of social and demographic information come from presentence investigation records, supervision records, or sentencing records, and are available only for arrested defendants who were convicted and/or began serving a sentence involving supervised release. This particularly affects sex, race, ethnicity, and prior record information.

Data on offender characteristics in chapters 3 and 4 are limited to offenders convicted and sentenced under the Federal sentencing guidelines whose records have been reported to the U.S. Sentencing Commission. Currently, it is estimated that over 90% of the felony offenders convicted in Federal court are sentenced pursuant to the Federal sentencing guidelines.

Criminal record as reported in chapters 3 and 4 is limited to the portion of a defendant's criminal record that is relevant for calculating sentences under the Federal sentencing guidelines. In general, this is limited to sentences imposed within a 15-year period prior to the current offense and to offenses committed within the United States. The number of prior adult incarcerations reported in tables 3.3, 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6 includes two types of prison

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sentences covering different periods. First, it includes prior sentences of imprisonment exceeding 1 year and 1 month that were imposed or served (all or in part) during the 15 years prior to the commencement of the instant offense. Second, it includes other prior sentences of shorter lengths imposed within 10 years of the commencement of the instant offense. Prior prison sentences not falling within these time periods or meeting these criteria are not counted.

The offense classification procedure used in this compendium is based on the classification system followed by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Specific offenses in the Administrative Office classification are combined to form the Bureau of Justice Statistics categories shown in the compendium tables.<sup>1</sup> Felony and misdemeanor distinctions are provided where possible. Felony offenses are those with a maximum penalty of 1 year in prison or more. Chapter 1 does not use this distinction because many suspects cannot be so classified at the investigation stage in the criminal justice process. Chapter 2 no longer reports this distinction because the Pretrial Services Agency no longer gathers this information. Tables 3.1-3.4, 4.1-4.6, and 5.1-5.5 distinguish between felony and misdemeanor offenses. Tables 5.6-5.8 follow the convention of other Bureau of Justice Statistics publications by separately tabulating offenders whose actual imposed sentences are 1 year or more. For data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, which include United States Code citations but do not

include the Administrative Office offense classifications, United States Code titles and sections are translated into the Administrative Office classification system and then aggregated into the offense categories used in the tables. Offense categories for prisoners in chapter 5 are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the categories in other chapters and other tables in chapter 5, but may not be directly comparable.

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 in classification. The offense description may change as the criminal justice process proceeds. Tables indicate whether investigated, charged or adjudicated offenses are used. In chapter 1, 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 chapter 2, the major charged offense is based upon the Administrative Office's offense severity classification system. In this, offenses are ranked according to severity based on maximum imprisonment, type of crime, and maximum fines. In chapter 3, the most serious offense charged is the one that may or did result in the most severe sentence. In chapter 4, the most serious offense of conviction is the one that resulted in the most severe sentence. In tables 5.1-5.5, the most serious offense of conviction is either the one having the longest prison term imposed or, if equal prison terms were imposed or there was no imprisonment, the offense carrying the highest severity code as determined by the Administrative Office. In tables 5.6-5.8, prisoners are classified according to

the offense which actually bears the longest single incarceration sentence. Tables based on most serious offense investigated or charged are not directly comparable to tables based on most serious offense of conviction. Cases in which offenses could not be classified are included in the totals.

Tables concerning prisoners in chapter 5 distinguish between prisoners committed by U.S. district courts for violations of the U.S. Code and other prisoners. Prisoners released after commitment from U.S. district court are called "first releases." The other admissions and releases include offenders who are returning to prison after their first release, such as probation, parole, or supervised release violators, offenders convicted in other courts, such as military or District of Columbia courts, and persons admitted to prison as material witnesses or for purposes of treatment, examination, or transfer to another authority. Offenders who enter or leave a prison temporarily (for transit to another location, for health care, or to serve a weekend sentence) are not counted as admitted or released. Persons who are detained for deportation by the Immigration Naturalization Service and who are not criminal offenders are also not included in the tables.

Time served in prison is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. The calculation is the same as that currently used by the Bureau of Prisons. The percent of sentence served (in table 5.6) is the average of each individual prisoner's percent of sentence served. Because other publications may include different groups of prisoners,

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<sup>1</sup> These categories correspond to the Bureau of Justice Statistics crime definitions and, to the extent possible, are organized and presented consistent with BJS publications on State criminal systems.

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calculate time served differently, or use a different offense classification, Federal justice compendium tables may differ from estimates of time served in previous publications by the Bureau of Prisons or in publications based on other data sources.

Time served, as reported in tables 5.6 and 5.7 in this compendium, may not be directly comparable to that in previous *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics* reports. The methodology in this report uses new information to identify prison commitment dates and account for jail credit. In previous reports jail credits were overestimated in some cases. The table below shows the estimates of time served for all offenses and for major offense categories based on the current and former methodologies.

**Average time served to first release, for prisoners released during 1993, by current and former methods used to calculate average time served**

	Current method	Former method
All offenses	23.9 mo	26.6 mo
Violent offenses	55.9	59.7
Property offenses	15.4	17.0
Drug offenses	33.0	37.0
Public-order offenses	12.4	14.0

In addition, the start and ending counts of Federal prisoners in table 5.8 were also calculated using the new information to identify prison commitment dates.

# Data notes

## Source agencies for compendium data tables

Data tables	Data source agency—data files	Description of data files contents
Prosecution: 1.1, 1.2., 1.3., 1.4, 1.5, D1.1, D1.2, D1.3 Adjudication: 3.4	Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA)—Central System and Central Charge Files	Contains information on suspects in criminal matters and defendants in criminal cases handled by U.S. attorneys from the time suspects are referred to U.S. attorney offices through the disposition and sentencing of defendants in Federal court. The central charge files contain records of the charges filed against defendants in cases prosecuted in U.S. district court. The files contain records of matters and cases opened or filed, pending, and closed or terminated.
Adjudication: 3.1, 3.2, D3.1, D3.2 Sentencing: 4.1, 4.2, D4.1, D4.3, D4.4	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC)—Criminal Termination Files	Contains information about the proceedings against defendants whose cases were terminated in U.S. district court. The information covers the proceedings from their commencement in district court through their disposition and sentencing. The files contain records of criminal cases terminated.
Pretrial release: 2.1, 2.2., 2.3., 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, D2.1-D2.2	AOUSC: Pretrial Services Agency (PSA)—Pretrial Services Act Information System	Contains data on defendants interviewed, investigated, or supervised by pretrial services. The information covers defendants' pretrial hearings, detentions, and releases from the time they are interviewed through the disposition of their cases in district court.
Corrections: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, D5.1, D5.2, D5.3, D5.4, D5.5, D5.6, D5.7, D5.8	AOUSC—Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS)	Contains information about supervisions 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.
Adjudication: 3.3, D3.3 Sentencing: 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, D4.2	United States Sentencing Commission (USSC)—Monitoring Data Base	Collects information on defendants sentenced pursuant to the provisions of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. The files are limited to the records of defendants sentenced, but they contain information about the processing of those defendants in Federal courts.
Corrections: 5.6, 5.7, 5.8	Bureau of Prisons (BOP) —Extract from BOP's online Sentry System	The data extracts contain information on all offenders released from prison over a specific period of time plus information about the offenders in prison when the data extracts are made. The information covers the time that offenders enter prison until their release from BOP jurisdiction.

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

“**Murder**” includes nonnegligent manslaughter (see *Methodology*, p.73).

“**Other sex offenses**” may include some nonviolent offenses.

“**Fraud**” includes tax fraud.

“**Larceny**” excludes transportation of stolen property.

“**Other property felonies**” excludes fraudulent property offenses, and includes destruction of property and trespass.

“**Tax law violations**” includes tax fraud.

“**Obscene material**” denotes the mail or transport thereof.

“**All other felonies**” includes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

“**Misdemeanors**” includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

“**Drug possession**” also includes other drug misdemeanors.

2) Figure 2 uses data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA) to provide an overview of case processing in the Federal criminal justice system. The figure uses data from two separate cohorts of individuals involved in criminal proceedings. For the first two outcomes — suspects investigated and defendants prosecuted — figure 2 relies on data from the cohort of suspects in matters concluded. For the final

three outcomes — offenders convicted, sentenced to prison, or given probation — it relies on the cohort of defendants in cases terminated. For figure 2, as well as elsewhere in the compendium, defendants in cases terminated include defendants whose cases were disposed in U.S. district courts and those whose matters were disposed by U.S. magistrates.

A total of 108,854 suspects were investigated in the matters concluded by U.S. attorneys during 1993 (table 1.2). The data in figure 2 refer to the 98,844 of these criminal suspects whose proceedings were not the matter underlying a criminal appeals case. Sixty-six percent of the suspects in these matters were prosecuted either in U.S. district court (53,859/98,844 = 54.5%)



or before a U.S. magistrate (11,307/98,844 = 11.5%). The conviction data in figure 2 refer to the cohort of criminal defendants and defendants in criminal matters handled by U.S. magistrates whose cases were terminated during 1993. Forty-seven percent of defendants were convicted in U.S. district courts in cases terminating during 1993 (46,374/98,844 = 47%). In matters concluded before U.S. magistrates, an additional 5,713 defendants were convicted (5,713/98,844 = 6%). The combined conviction rate is 53% of suspects investigated in matters concluded during 1993 [(46,379 + 5,713)/98,444].

Of offenders convicted, whether in U.S. district court or by U.S. magistrates in criminal matters, 37% (36,667/98,844) were reported as sentenced to incarceration, and 13% were sentenced to probation without incarceration (12,437/98,844). These figures are based on all charges, whether they eventually were felony or misdemeanor charges.

- 3) In chapter 1, tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5; and in chapter 3, table 3.4 were created from the Central System data files of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys. For table 1.1, only records which showed a matter received in calendar year 1993 were selected. For tables 1.2-1.5 and 3.4, only records which show a matter terminated or filed as a case in U.S. district court or Federal appeals court in calendar year 1993 were selected. In all of these tables, matters "declined immediately" were excluded. Only matters declined after review or those

that were filed as cases are included in these tables.

In these tables, the totals include records whose offense category, or in the case of table 1.3, basis for declination, is missing or indeterminate. The percentage distributions in these tables, however, are based on the number of observations for which offenses could be determined. The number of missing values are reported either on a separate line or in a footnote.

- 4) Offenses in the central system data files are classified by the Title and Section of the United States Code for the most serious offense investigated, as determined by the Assistant U.S. Attorney responsible for the matter. For tables in this compendium, these citations were translated into the corresponding 4-digit offense codes used by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. These 4-digit codes were then aggregated into the categories shown in the tables. U.S. Code citations often do not permit detailed classification of drug offenses by type of criminal activity involved. A person charged with conspiracy is classified under the substantive offense alleged (for example, conspiracy to defraud is classified as a fraud) unless the type of conspiracy cannot be determined from the U.S. Code citation. Unclassified conspiracies are included among "conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses" in tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, and 3.4 and in the corresponding district tables.
- 5) In chapter 2 all tables were created from data in the Pretrial Services Information Act System

data base, which is maintained by the Pretrial Services Administration within the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The data describe 47,755 defendants who terminated pretrial services during 1993 and whose cases were filed by complaint, indictment, or information. In these tables, totals (e.g., "all offenses") include records whose offense or other attributes were missing or indeterminate. The percentage distributions are based on observations for which offenses could be determined; missing values are reported in a separate row or in a footnote.

Offenses in the Pretrial Services Administration were based on the major charged offense, as determined by the probation officer responsible for interviewing the defendant. The major charged offense also was classified into the Administrative Office of U.S. Courts' 4-digit codes by the probation officer. For defendants charged with more than one offense on an indictment or defendants charged on multiple indictments, the Pretrial Services Administration chooses as the major charged offense the one carrying the most severe penalty or the highest offense severity (in the case of two or more charges carrying the same penalty). The offense severity level is determined by the Administrative Office, which ranks offenses according to the maximum sentence, type of crime, and maximum fine. Probation officers report as the major charged offense the Administrative Office 4-digit code of the offense with the highest severity ranking. In this compendium, these 4-digit codes were

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then aggregated into the same offense categories as used in chapter 1.

For drug offenses, the type of drug activity — trafficking or possession — is obtained by the probation officers from their reading of the indictment or other charging document. The Administrative Office's citation manual gives probation officers detailed instructions on how to code drug crimes.

- 6) Tables 3.1 and 3.2 in chapter 3 and tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 in chapter 4 were derived from the Administrative Office of U.S. Courts criminal master data files. Only records with cases terminated during 1993 were selected. For drug and conspiracy cases, where the U.S. Code does not permit detailed classifications of offenses by type of criminal activity, the Administrative Office's 4-digit codes are based on information in the indictment, in addition to the title and section.
- 7) Table 3.3 in chapter 3 and tables 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6 in chapter 4 were derived from the United States Sentencing Commission monitoring system files, which are limited to records of defendants sentenced under the Federal sentencing guidelines only. Only records of defendants who were sentenced during 1993 were selected. These include defendants convicted of felonies or Class A misdemeanors. Excluded from the Sentencing Commission data are defendants convicted only of Class B or C misdemeanors or infractions and defendants whose offenses were committed before November 1, 1987. Juveniles

are not subject to guidelines and are not included in the tables showing offender characteristics; however, persons under age 18 who were sentenced as adults are included in these tables. Corporate defendants are excluded from these tables. Tables indicate the number of records for which relevant data were available. Percentage distributions are based on records with known values of defendant characteristics and offenses. Sentencing Commission offense codes were translated into the corresponding AO 4-digit codes, and these 4-digit codes were then aggregated into the categories shown in the tables.

- 8) In chapter 5, tables 5.1-5.4 were created from the probation, parole, and supervision data files of the Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS), which is maintained by the Administrative Office of U.S. Courts. Only records with one or more terminations of active supervision during 1993 were selected. Each termination was counted separately. Technical violations and terminations for new crimes are shown only if supervision terminated with incarceration or removal from active supervision for reasons of a violation.

Offenders were classified according to their most serious offense at conviction. In cases involving multiple offenses, the Administrative Office offense severity hierarchy was applied. The most serious offense was the one with the longest prison term imposed. If equal terms were imposed, or there was no imprisonment, the offense with the highest severity code, as

determined by the U.S. Title and Code Criminal Offense Citations Manual, was selected.

- 9) In chapter 5, table 5.5 was also created from the Federal Probation and Supervision Information System data files. Records with supervision opened or reinstated during 1993 were selected and tracked for a period of 12 months, or, if the offender violated supervision before the 12-month period concluded, up until the time that he or she violated supervision. This represents a departure from previous years' compendia, which only considered time that fell within the calendar year in which an offender began supervision. Therefore direct comparisons between 1993 and previous years' compendia are not valid. Corporate defendants were excluded from tables 5.1-5.5.
- 10) In chapter 5, tables 5.6, 5.7, and 5.8 were created from the Bureau of Prisons data files. In these tables, prisoners and the lengths of their sentences are classified according to the offense associated with the longest single sentence actually imposed. (Classifications in other tables may be based on the longest potential sentence or maximum sentence allowed by law.) Prisoners serving consecutive sentences may have total imposed sentences exceeding the longest single sentence length. Accordingly, time actually served can exceed the longest single imposed sentence. Offense categories in tables 5.6, 5.7, and 5.8 are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar, but may not be directly comparable to, the cate-

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gories in other tables in this compendium. Offenses for some prisoners admitted or released could not be classified; these offenders are included in the totals and are shown as "other prisoners" on the last line of tables. Time served is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into custody of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited, minus any inoperative time. The calculation is the same as that currently used by the Bureau of Prisons. Other publications may include different groups of prisoners, calculate time served differently, or use a different offense classification, and consequently, their estimates of time served may differ from those in tables 5.6 and 5.7.

- 11) Tables 5.6 and 5.7 include only prisoners committed by U.S. district courts and released by the Bureau of Prisons during 1993. Prisoners committed by U.S. district court but not for a violation of the U.S. Code, or whose offense could not be classified, are included in the total but are not shown separately. (Table 5.8, however, shows these prisoners.) Other prisoners, such as probation and parole violators and prisoners committed by other courts such as courts martial or District of Columbia Superior Court, are excluded in tables 5.6 and 5.7, as are other persons admitted to prison but not committed from a U.S. district court.

In chapter 5, table 5.8 shows all persons admitted to or released from the jurisdiction of the U.S. Bureau of Prison during 1993. A single person may be counted in more than one column of the

table. The column heading "first release" refers to prisoners whose commitment to the U.S. Bureau of Prisons was by a U.S. district court and who were first released during 1993. Prisoners counted in this column are the same as prisoners included in tables 5.6 and 5.7, except that table 5.8 shows as a separate line, as well as in the total, prisoners committed by a U.S. district court but not for a violation of the U.S. Code, or whose offense could not be classified. Other columns in table 5.8 include prisoners who were committed by other courts, returned to prison for violation of the conditions of supervision, or were received for examination, treatment, or transfer to another jurisdiction. Offenders returning to prison for a violation of the conditions of supervision, without a new court commitment, are classified according to the offense with the longest single sentence originally imposed at conviction.