

The author(s) shown below used Federal funds provided by the U.S. Department of Justice and prepared the following final report:

**Document Title: Illegal Aliens in Federal, State, and Local
Criminal Justice Systems**

Author(s): Rebecca L. Clark ; Scott A. Anderson

Document No.: 181049

Date Received: February 18, 2000

Award Number: 96-DD-BX-0036

This report has not been published by the U.S. Department of Justice. To provide better customer service, NCJRS has made this Federally-funded grant final report available electronically in addition to traditional paper copies.

<p>Opinions or points of view expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.</p>

181049

Illegal Aliens in Federal, State, and Local Criminal Justice Systems

by

Rebecca L. Clark
and
Scott A. Anderson

The Urban Institute
2100 M St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

30 June 1999

This research was funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, grant number 96-DD-BX-0036. The views expressed are the authors' and do not necessarily reflect those of other staff members, officers, or trustees of The Urban Institute or any organization supporting The Urban Institute. The authors would like to thank Bill Sabol, Harvey Meyerson, Bill Adams, and Jeff Passel for their assistance. Any errors are those of the authors.

4. ILLEGAL ALIENS IN STATE PRISONS: EVIDENCE FROM CALIFORNIA, TEXAS, NEW YORK, FLORIDA, ILLINOIS, ARIZONA, AND NEW JERSEY	56
Summary	56
Description of Data	57
Findings	59
Number of Illegal Aliens	59
Country of Origin	59
Method of Entry to the United States for Illegal Aliens	61
Criminal Offenses	61
Demographic Characteristics	64
5. LOCAL-LEVEL ANALYSIS — COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS	79
Summary	79
Description of Data	79
Data on Illegal Aliens	80
Data on the General Population of the Cook County Department of Corrections	80
Findings	81
Number of Illegal Aliens Booked in the Cook County Department of Corrections	81
Immigration Characteristics of Illegal Aliens in the Criminal Justice System	81
Offenses and History	82
Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics of Illegal Aliens	83
DISCUSSION	97
APPENDIX A. USSC DETAILED TABLES	103
APPENDIX B. PSAIS DATA PROBLEMS	151
APPENDIX C. PSAIS DETAILED TABLES	154
REFERENCES	185
ENDNOTES	190

*note: page 190 is missing.
author has been contacted
and no longer has a copy*

P. Cronin

23 May 2002

Final Draft

Illegal Aliens in Federal, State, and Local Criminal Justice Systems

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. SUMMARY AND FINDINGS	1
Overview of Problem	2
Previous Research	2
Contributions to Policy: Goals and Objectives of Research	4
Levels and Breadth of Analysis	4
Key findings	6
How many illegal aliens are there in prison and elsewhere in the criminal justice system?	6
Between 1991 and 1995, how and why has the number of illegal aliens entering the criminal justice system changed?	7
What types of offenses have illegal aliens been convicted of? How do the types of offenses compare with the general population?	7
What <i>types</i> of illegal aliens are in the criminal justice system? What countries are they citizens of? Where in the U.S. did they reside? Did they enter this country illegally, or did they enter legally, but remain after their authorized period of stay had expired? Do the types of crimes differ by country of citizenship or status at entry?	9
What are the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of illegal aliens in prison or in other parts of the criminal justice system? How do they compare with others in the criminal justice system?	10
2. ILLEGAL ALIENS SENTENCED IN FEDERAL COURTS, 1991–1995	11
Summary	11
Geographic Distribution	19
Country of Origin	21
Offenses, History, and Disposition	22
Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics	25
3. ILLEGAL ALIENS ENTERING THE PRETRIAL SERVICES ACT INFORMATION SYSTEM, 1991–1995	47
Summary	47
Description of PSAIS Data Set	47
Findings	49
Number of Illegal Aliens Entering the PSAIS	49
Geographic Distribution	50
Offenses, History, Disposition, and Costs	51
Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics of Individuals Entering the PSAIS	53

TABLES

2T. USSC Sentence Lengths and Costs, 1995	25
2A. Illegal aliens, U.S. citizens, and legal aliens sentenced in federal court and resident illegal aliens in the United States, 1991-1995	28
2B. Primary offense conviction for illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts, 1991-1995	29
2C. Illegal aliens sentenced for unlawful entry to the United States, 1991-1995	30
2D. Immigrant/legal status of individuals convicted of unlawfully entering the United States, 1991-1995	31
2E. Illegal aliens and individuals with missing or indeterminable status, 1991 and 1995	32
2F. Changes in major offenses and country of origin for illegal aliens, 1991-1995	33
2G. Percentage of total growth in number of individuals sentenced in federal courts attributable to illegal and legal aliens	34
2H. Geographic distribution of U.S. population and individuals sentenced in federal court, 1995 and 1991	35
2I. Country of citizenship for illegal aliens convicted in California, 1991 and 1995	36
2J. Country of origin — illegal and legal aliens sentenced in federal court, 1995 and 1991	37
2K. Major federal offense convictions for illegal aliens, legal aliens, and U.S. citizens, 1995 and 1991	38
2L. Primary offense for illegal aliens convicted in federal courts, by major country of citizenship groups, 1995	39
2M. Final Criminal History Category, 1995 and 1991	40
2N. Disposition of illegal aliens, legal aliens, and U.S. citizens sentenced in federal court, 1991 and 1995	41
2O. Disposition by legal status and major federal offense, 1995	42
2P. Length of Sentence, 1995 and 1991	43
2Q. Length of Sentence by legal status and major federal offense, 1995	44
2R. Estimated Total Costs for sentence, 1995 and 1991	45
2S. Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of illegal aliens, legal aliens and US citizens sentenced in federal court, 1995 and 1991	46
3A. Legal Status by Year of Entry into PSAIS, 1991-1995	50
3B. Resident Illegal Aliens and Illegal Aliens in the PSAIS by State, 1995	51
3C. Illegal Aliens Entering the PSAIS and Their Offenses, 1991-1995	52
3D. Illegal Aliens Entering the PSAIS from California for Immigration Offenses, 1991-1995	52
3E. Employment by Legal Status, 1995 and 1991	54
3F. Race by Legal Status in the PSAIS, 1995 and 1991	55
4A. Matches to INS databases and percentage illegal aliens among those matched	65
4B. Share of SCAAP submissions with immigrant/legal status unknown, by offense	66
4C. Legal status of state prisoners, 1995: top seven states	67
4D. Countries of origin for illegal and legal aliens in state prisons, top seven states, 1995	68
4E. Origin of aliens in state prisons: seven states, 1995 and the United States, 1991	69
4F. Illegal in state prisons who entered the United States without inspection, seven states: 1995	70
4G. Major offenses for illegal and legal aliens in state prisons, top 7 states, 1995.	71
4H. Type of criminal offense for aliens: seven states, 1995 and the United States, 1991	72

4I. Percentage of offenses committed by EWIs among illegal aliens	73
4J. Major offenses for illegal aliens, by country of birth: Florida versus California, Illinois, New York, Texas, and New Jersey	74
4K. Major offenses for illegal and legal aliens in Florida state prisons	75
4L. Share of illegal aliens in state prisons incarcerated for drug offenses, 1995: California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, and New Jersey	76
4M. Age for illegal and legal aliens in state prisons, by state: 1995	77
4N. Age distribution of state prisoners: 1995 and 1991	78
5A. Country of citizenship for illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections ..	84
5B. Country of birth for illegal aliens and others in the Cook County Department of Corrections	85
5C. Mexican state of residence for Mexican illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections	86
5D. Type of entry for illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections	87
5E. Point of entry for illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections	88
5F. Length of time in the United States for illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections	89
5G. Place of residence for illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections	90
5H. Offense charged for illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections	91
5I. Country of birth for illegal aliens and others in the Cook County Department of Corrections	92
5J. Previous deportations for illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections ..	93
5K. Number of previous convictions for illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections	94
5L. Occupation for illegal aliens in the in Cook County Department of Corrections	95
5M. Sex, Age, and Marital status for illegal aliens and others in the Cook County Department of Corrections	96
A. Increase in number of offenses by illegal aliens, by district	104
B. Geographic Distribution of U.S. Population and Individuals in Federal Court	120
C. Country of origin — illegal and legal aliens sentenced in federal court	123
D. Major federal offense convictions	135
E. Major federal conviction by country of origin for illegal aliens, 1995	136
F. Final Criminal History Category	137
G. Disposition of individuals sentenced in federal court	138
H. Disposition by legal status and major federal offense, 1995	139
I. Length of Sentence	140
J. Length of Sentence by legal status and major federal offense, 1995	142
K. Estimated Total Costs for sentence	143
L. Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of individuals sentenced in federal court	144
M. Sentence costs, by major federal offense convictions	150
A. Sociodemographic characteristics of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1991–1995	155
B. Current district of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1991–1995	160
C. Major charged offense of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1991–1995	170

D. Criminal history and disposition of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1991–1995 175

E. Detention costs of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1991–1995 180

Illegal Aliens in Federal, State, and Local Criminal Justice Systems

by Rebecca L. Clark and Scott A. Anderson
Urban Institute

1. SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

This research describes the characteristics of illegal aliens in the criminal justice system at federal, state, and local levels. We answer five research questions:

- How many illegal aliens are there in prison and elsewhere in the criminal justice system?
- How and why has the number of illegal aliens entering the criminal justice system changed?
- What types of offenses have illegal aliens been convicted of? How do the types of offenses compare with the general population?
- What *types* of illegal aliens are in the criminal justice system? What countries are they citizens of? What was their status at entry? Do the types of crimes differ by country of citizenship or status at entry?
- What are the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of illegal aliens in prison or in other parts of the criminal justice system? How do they compare with others in the criminal justice system?

A goal of this project is to be as nationally representative as possible, given the limits of existing data sets. The federal-level analysis is based on two data sets, from the Pretrial Services Act Information System and the U.S. Sentencing Commission, which are representative of individuals involved in the federal criminal justice system. The state-level analysis is based on data collected on the seven states with the most illegal aliens (Warren 1997) for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), established under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-317) to reimburse states for criminal justice costs associated with illegal aliens. The local-level analysis is limited to one site, Cook County, Illinois, and is based on data collected from the INS District Office and the Cook County Department of Corrections.¹

In this report, we use the term “illegal alien” to refer to foreign-born persons who entered the United States without inspection by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (“EWIs” for entered without inspection) or who entered the United States legally as non-immigrants, but remained in the United States after their authorized period of stay had expired (“overstays”). Other terms used to describe this population include “undocumented aliens,” “illegal immigrants,” and similar expressions.

OVERVIEW OF PROBLEM

With the rising concern about the numbers and impacts of illegal aliens in the United States —as evidenced by the sweeping passage of Proposition 187 in California, the immigrant provisions in 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), and Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA) — *criminal* illegal aliens have become a subject of particular focus. These individuals have not only entered or resided in the United States without the knowledge or permission of the U.S. government, but, while here, they have also violated the laws of the nation, its states, or municipalities.

At state and local levels, the costs of arresting, prosecuting, sentencing, and supervising criminal illegal aliens has become a major issue. Officials from states with large numbers of illegal aliens contend that the burden of processing criminal illegal aliens is adversely affecting their states. They further argue that, since it is the federal government's responsibility to keep illegal aliens out of this country and to expel illegal aliens who have gained entry, the federal government should offset any fiscal impacts that these illegal aliens have on lower levels of government through direct reimbursement.² Since 1994, six states — Arizona, California, Florida, New Jersey, New York, and Texas — have filed suits to force the federal government to reimburse them for criminal justice costs associated with illegal aliens. Federal district judges have dismissed all of the states' lawsuits and judges have generally found that the claims are political, not judicial. The Supreme Court upheld these lower court rulings, on 15 May 1996 refusing to hear Florida's appeal and, on 6 October 1997, refusing to hear Arizona's and California's appeals ("Florida Lose's [sic] High Court Claim for Illegal Immigrant Costs," by Bob Drummond, *Bloomberg Business News*, 13 May 1996; "Court rejects Florida case on illegal aliens," by Maria Puente, *USA Today*, 28 May 1996; "No help for Arizona, California in Immigration," by Richard Carelli, *Associated Press*, 6 October 1997; Clark and Zimmermann 1997).

The federal government has actually taken some steps to reimburse states for some of the costs associated with criminal illegal aliens. Section 510 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) authorized the Attorney General to reimburse states for the criminal justice costs attributable to undocumented persons. However, although no appropriations for illegal aliens were ever made, some funds were appropriated to reimburse states for costs associated with Mariel Cubans. In 1994, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (Public Law 103-317 or the Crime Act of 1994) authorized \$1.8 billion over six years to reimburse states for criminal justice costs associated with illegal aliens. The first installment of \$130 million was appropriated in 1994 and the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) established to allocate and distribute these monies. One third of this appropriation was distributed to the seven states with the most illegal aliens based on the results of a joint Urban Institute-INS study of the costs of incarcerating illegal aliens (Clark et al. 1994). Further reimbursements were available to all states.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Despite concerns about criminal illegal aliens, and the disbursement of large amounts of money to offset their costs, very little is known about illegal aliens in the criminal justice system,

including such basic information as how many there are, the types of crimes they commit, the sentences they receive, and how they differ from legal aliens and U.S. citizens.

An early study by the San Diego Association of Governments (Pennell, Curtis, and Tayman 1989) examined the impact of illegal aliens on the criminal justice systems of San Diego County California, and El Paso County, Texas. The study focused on individuals who had committed felonies and who were arrested between July 1, 1985 and June 30, 1986. The sample consisted of persons *believed* to be foreign-born who also met two of the following criteria: under age 25, no permanent address, no drivers license, no social security number, no permanent employment or service-level employment, needs an interpreter, admitted illegal status, or “undocumented box checked” (Pennell, Curtis, and Tayman 1989, p. 28). The INS District Office assisted in identifying whether an arrestee was an illegal alien (although the method used for making such a determination was not described in the report). The researchers found that illegal aliens made up 12 percent of felony arrests in San Diego County and 15 percent in El Paso County. Illegal aliens committed somewhat different crimes than U.S. citizens — for instance, the undocumented group committed fewer violent crimes. In both counties, they were more likely to be convicted than citizens, although citizens were more likely to be sentenced to prison. The researchers estimated that judicial system costs attributable to illegal aliens in San Diego City were \$15.2 million and to San Diego County were \$320 million in fiscal year 1985–86. (Costs estimates were not given for El Paso County.)

A strength of the San Diego study is that it follows arrestees through the criminal justice system, from arrest through sentencing. A potential weakness is in the identification of illegal aliens. As the study's authors point out, if an arrestee was able to convince authorities that he (or she) was a U.S. citizen, he would not show up in the sample. In addition, the other criteria — lack of ability to speak English, etc. — may also result in illegal aliens being removed from the sampling pool and are likely to disproportionately capture illegal aliens who have recently arrived in the United States. Another potential problem with this study is that the characteristics of illegal aliens in these border areas — which tend to contain large shares of illegal aliens from Mexico and Central America — may not be similar to those in other areas in the United States.

Several states with large numbers of illegal aliens — including California, New York, Texas, Florida, Illinois, and Arizona — have estimated the number of illegal aliens in their state prisons (Parker 1994; LeClair 1994; Miller 1994; Executive Office of the Governor [Florida] and Florida Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations 1994; Reinshuttle 1994; Illinois Department of Public Aid 1994, Section 5; State of Arizona versus United States of America 1994; Arizona Department of Corrections 1994). A major problem with several of these estimates is that all *deportable criminal aliens* are counted as *incarcerated illegal aliens*. The Immigration Act of 1990 (U.S.C. 1251, Section 510), however, specifies that there are two types of deportable criminal aliens: illegal aliens who have committed crimes, and legal immigrants who have committed an offense that makes them subject to deportation. The inclusion of the latter group inflates estimates of the number of incarcerated illegal aliens. Other state estimates are based on the general assumption that the percentage of illegal aliens among state prison inmates is proportional to the percentage of illegal aliens in the state population (or to a particular subgroup such as young men). For this assumption to be true, the crime and incarceration rates and length of sentences imposed among illegal aliens is the same as for the comparison population, a fairly strong assumption, without empirical support. (For detailed critiques of these studies, see Clark et al. 1994).

A study by the Urban Institute and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Clark et al. 1994) estimated the number of illegal aliens in state prisons in the seven states with the most illegal aliens, which together contain approximately 86 percent of the nation's illegal aliens. The immigrant/legal status of prisoners was determined by matching prisoners whom state officials identified as foreign-born to Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) data bases or paper files, and — if neither of these matches was successful — through interviews of prisoners by INS staff. This study produced lower estimates of incarcerated illegal aliens than did most states, but the method is considerably less likely to understate the number of illegal aliens than the San Diego study because *all* prisoners state officials believed to be foreign-born were included in the initial sample selected for screening. These estimates were used as a basis for reimbursing states for the costs of illegal aliens in state criminal justice systems in the first wave of funding under the Crime Act of 1994.

A study estimating the number of illegal aliens in state prisons in more than forty states is now being conducted by the INS under the SCAAP program. The methodology used is based on that developed for the Urban Institute-INS study. The state-level analysis for this study is based on 1995 SCAAP data for California, Texas, New York, Illinois, New Jersey, and Arizona. According to INS estimates, these seven states contain the largest numbers of resident illegal aliens, approximately 83 percent of the 1996 national total (Warren 1997).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO POLICY: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

Levels and Breadth of Analysis

We analyze illegal aliens in the criminal justice system at three levels — federal, state, and local. All individuals involved in the criminal justice system have significantly different characteristics across the three levels of government. For instance, federal and state prisoners differ in the types of crimes they have committed, with federal prisoners being less likely to have been convicted of violent crimes, robbery, and low level drug charges. The characteristics of illegal aliens in the criminal justice system may therefore also differ for the three levels.

The federal-level analysis will be based principally on analysis of two existing data sets — the Pretrial Services Act Information System (PSAIS) data and the U.S. Sentencing Commission (USSC) data. The federal-level analysis is clearly nationally representative of individuals in the federal criminal justice system because it is based on reports on virtually all individuals who are at various stages of the federal criminal justice system.

The state-level analysis is based on 1995 SCAAP data collected for the seven states with the most illegal aliens (California, New York, Texas, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, and Arizona). All of these states except Illinois filed suits to force the federal government to reimburse them for criminal justice costs associated with illegal aliens. These data should be representative of illegal aliens in state prisons because illegal aliens in these states constituted approximately 83 percent of all illegal aliens residing in the United States in 1996 (Warren 1997).

For the local-level analysis, we initially chose two sites — Los Angeles County, California and Cook County, Illinois. The Los Angeles County portion was dropped from the analysis because data on individuals other than illegal aliens proved to unavailable — so there would have been no way of providing context for any findings about illegal aliens — and because data on illegal aliens could not be provided during this contract's time period. The local analysis is therefore limited to Cook County, Illinois, the county containing the city of Chicago.

The Cook County site provides insight into the characteristics of illegal aliens in non-border states. Like other non-border states with large numbers of illegal aliens (e.g., New York and New Jersey), a smaller share of Illinois' undocumented population is from Mexico, El Salvador, and Guatemala, and a larger share are from Europe, compared with states bordering Mexico (Warren 1994). Also, because of the distance to the Mexican border, compared to border states, illegal aliens in Illinois and other non-border states are thought to contain smaller shares of illegal border crossers and larger shares of aliens who entered legally, but remained after they were supposed to have departed. The data used in the Cook County analysis was collected from the District Office of the INS and from Cook County criminal justice officials.

Below is a table describing the data sets used for each level of analysis.

Data Set	United States Sentencing Commission (USSC)	Pretrial Services Act Information System (PSAIS)	State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	Cook County Department of Corrections (CCDC)
Geographic Level	Federal	Federal	State (CA, TX, NY, FL, IL, AZ, NJ)	Local (Cook County, IL)
Years	1991-1995 (fiscal year)	1991-1995 (fiscal year)	1995	1994-1996 (all individuals in CCDC identified by the INS from I-213 forms as illegal aliens), 1996 (all individuals booked for an offense by the CCDC)
Stock or Flow	Flow	Flow	Stock	Flow
Who is in data set?	All individuals sentenced for federal criminal offenses	All individuals charged with federal offenses	All individuals in state prisons whom state officials believed may be foreign born	All individuals booked for an offense by the CCDC
Which groups are illegal aliens compared to?	Citizens, legal aliens, aliens with unknown status, individuals with missing status	Citizens, legal aliens, individuals with missing status	Prisoners identified as legal aliens by the INS	Total inmate population, total foreign born inmate population
Number of individuals in data set	1991: 34,119, 1992: 39,168, 1993: 43,175, 1994: 40,538, 1995: 38,523	1991: 50,020, 1992: 55,121, 1993: 52,698, 1994: 49,537, 1995: 52,812	CA: 27,703, TX: 10,698, NY: 3,979, FL: 3,721, IL: 2,510, AZ: 2,152, NJ: 1,393	1994-1996 (I-213 forms): 228 1996 (All bookings): 132,952 (See text.)
Number of illegal aliens in data set	1991: 1,528, 1992: 2,163, 1993: 2,661, 1994: 3,039, 1995: 4,081	1991: 5,245, 1992: 5,633, 1993: 5,611, 1994: 5,722, 1995: 7,608	CA: 10,059, TX: 2,535, NY: 522, FL: 287, IL: 112, AZ: 693, NJ: 54	1994-1996 (I-213 forms): 228

Under our grant from the National Institutes of Justice, the scope of this project was limited to analyzing data from the four data sources listed above—the USSC data, the PSAIS data, the SCAAP data, and the data available from Cook County—not to collect new data. These data sources were the only data sources we were able to locate that included information on illegal aliens. We were charged with describing the characteristics of illegal aliens and, where data allowed, describing changes over time. Where possible, we attempt to explain these changes, but, in some cases, the data available were not sufficient to explain the changes. Initiating further research to explain the changes was beyond the scope of the project.

The quality of some of these data is problematic. For instance, in the SCAAP data, legal status could only be determined for about half of the individuals for whom the states forwarded information to the INS, and, in the CCDC data, information is only available on bookings, not on

individuals, so some individuals may be represented more than once. The National Institutes of Justice nonetheless commissioned us to analyze the data that were available. A major rationale for analyzing these data is that policy makers will be better served by having access to data on the characteristics of illegal aliens in the criminal justice system, even if this data flawed, if the problems with the data are clearly spelled out than having no information or only anecdotal information about these illegal aliens. Where there are problems with the data, we note them in the chapters that follow.

KEY FINDINGS

1. How many illegal aliens are there in prison and elsewhere in the criminal justice system?

USSC

- ▶ In 1995, there were 4,081 illegal aliens sentenced in federal district courts, 11 percent of the total sentenced.

PSAIS

- ▶ As in the USSC data, in 1995, illegal aliens represented a high share (14.4 percent) of individuals entering the Pretrial Services Act Information System (PSAIS).

SCAAP

- The INS identified 14,262 illegal aliens among state prisoners in 1995 from California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, Arizona, and New Jersey (the seven states with the largest number of illegal residents; Warren 1997). INS was unable to determine the legal status of 48 percent of foreign-born prisoners in these states.
- ▶ California contained a disproportionately large share of illegal alien state prisoners, 71 percent of illegal aliens identified by the INS, which appears to reflect its large share of the resident illegal alien population—49 percent of the United States total according to the INS—and the relatively large share of the state's submissions for which the INS was able to determine immigrant/legal status.

Cook County

- ▶ There were 228 bookings of individuals identified as illegal aliens by the Cook County Department of Corrections (CCDC) between 1994 and 1996.

2. Between 1991 and 1995, how and why has the number of illegal aliens entering the criminal justice system changed?

USSC

- ▶ The number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts increased by 167 percent between 1991 and 1995, compared with 13 percent for citizens. The number of legal aliens declined by 18 percent over this period.
- ▶ The share of defendants in federal courts who were illegal aliens rose from 4 percent to 11 percent while the share who were legal aliens declined from 12 percent to 9 percent between 1991 and 1995.
- ▶ The number of illegal aliens sentenced increased for 89 of the 94 federal district courts, for all major offense categories, and for all major country of citizenship groups.
- ▶ The increase in the number of illegal aliens appears to be partially attributable to improved border enforcement on the Southwest border—where increases were largest; growth in the resident illegal alien population; and improved identification of illegal aliens in the USSC data and by law enforcement officials. How much each of these factors contributed to the increase in the number of illegal aliens cannot be determined with these data.
- ▶ The sharp increase in the number of illegal aliens sentenced is responsible for more than half of the overall increase in the number of defendants sentenced in federal courts and 44 percent in the growth in costs of federal post-sentencing incarceration and supervision.

PSAIS

- ▶ Between 1991 and 1995, the number of illegal aliens entering the PSAIS increased by 45 percent, more than the increase for the resident undocumented alien population, 30 percent. Most of the increase occurred between 1994 and 1995.
- ▶ Almost the entire increase in the number of illegal aliens entering the PSAIS can be explained by an increase in the number of illegal aliens arrested for immigration offenses between 1994 and 1995; most of the new apprehended immigration offenders in 1995 were from California.

3. What types of offenses have illegal aliens been convicted of? How do the types of offenses compare with the general population?

USSC

- ▶ The major offense for which illegal aliens were convicted in federal court in 1995 was unlawfully entering the United States, constituting 47 percent of the total (Table 2D). The second most common offense was drug trafficking, 27 percent of the total, followed, by other immigration offenses (11 percent) and, distantly, by fraud, 5 percent of the total.

- ▶ Illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts were more likely than legal aliens or U.S. citizens to have at least one conviction resulting in a sentence of at least 60 days.
- ▶ For U.S. citizens and legal aliens, drug trafficking and fraud were the most common major federal offense conviction.

PSAIS

- ▶ In 1995, illegal aliens were more likely to be charged with an immigration offense (60 percent) or drug trafficking (22 percent) than any other offense. Legal aliens and citizens were most likely to be charged with drug trafficking offenses (50 percent and 35 percent respectively).

SCAAP

- ▶ The most common offenses for which illegal aliens were convicted were drug offenses in all states except Florida. For states which distinguish among types of drug offenses, drug trafficking was more common than drug possession in all states except Texas.
- ▶ In Florida, the most common offense among illegal aliens in state prisons was murder. Both illegal and legal aliens in Florida were far more likely than aliens in other states to have been convicted of violent offenses against a person — murder, sexual assaults, and other violent crimes.
- ▶ In Florida, the high share of murders, and other violent crimes against individuals, among illegal aliens cannot be attributed to any one country of origin group. For each of Florida's major country of origin groups, murder and other violent crimes were substantially more common in Florida than they were in the other major immigrant states. The large share of violent offenders in Florida may be related to Florida's policies on deporting criminal aliens.

Cook County

- ▶ About 14 percent of CCDC illegal aliens have at least one prior conviction.
- ▶ Like the general CCDC population, the most common charges for illegal aliens are drug offenses. However, among illegal aliens, Mexicans are less likely than non-Mexicans to have been charged with drug offenses.

4. What types of illegal aliens are in the criminal justice system? What countries are they citizens of? Where in the U.S. did they reside? Did they enter this country illegally, or did they enter legally, but remain after their authorized period of stay had expired? Do the types of crimes differ by country of citizenship or status at entry?

USSC

- ▶ In 1995, California accounted for more illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts than any other state, 31 percent of the total. Texas had the next highest number of illegal aliens, 18 percent; together these two states accounted for about half of the illegal aliens sentenced. Other states with large number of illegal aliens sentenced were New York, Arizona, Florida, Oregon, and Washington.
- ▶ Mexicans made up the largest share of illegal aliens sentenced in federal court. The second largest group was Colombians, followed by Dominicans, Jamaicans, and Nigerians. Mexicans dominated in most of the major immigration states, but Colombians were the largest group in New York, Florida, and New Jersey.
- ▶ Major offenses among illegal aliens differed significantly by country of citizenship. In 1995, Mexicans were the only group for which unlawful entry was the dominant offense. Colombians were the only group for which drug trafficking was the dominant offense and for which a substantial share were convicted of money laundering. Nigerians were the only group for which fraud constituted a major offense.

SCAAP

- ▶ Mexico was the dominant country of origin among illegal alien state prisoners in Arizona, California, Texas, and Illinois. In New York, Florida, and New Jersey, illegal immigrants from the Caribbean and from Central and South America constituted the largest shares of illegal aliens in state prisons, although in these states no single country or country group dominated.
- ▶ The vast majority of illegal alien state prisoners entered the United States illegally, rather than entering the country legally and then remaining after their authorized period of stay had expired. Texas and California had the largest share of illegal aliens who entered without inspection — 94–95 percent — while shares for Illinois and New Jersey were the lowest — 85–86 percent.
- ▶ Types of offense committed differed by country of origin. Colombians and Dominicans were especially likely to have been imprisoned for drug-related offenses. Among Haitians and Nicaraguans, drug offenses were relatively uncommon.

Cook County

- ▶ Eighty-five percent of illegal aliens detained by the CCDC were citizens of Mexico. The second most common country of citizenship was Colombia, accounting for 4 percent.

- ▶ Among Mexican illegal aliens, most are from the interior Mexican states, such as Guerrero, the largest contributor with 12 percent of the total. Very few (6 percent) are from the states bordering the United States.
- ▶ Eighty-nine percent of illegal aliens in the CCDC entered the United States without the knowledge or permission of the INS (“entered without inspection”). Mexicans were substantially more likely to have entered without inspection than illegal aliens from other countries.
- ▶ Nearly half of illegal aliens in the CCDC (46 percent) entered the United States at San Ysidro, California near San Diego. Other major points of entry were El Paso, Texas (13 percent), Nogales, Arizona (11 percent), and Laredo, Texas (9 percent).
- ▶ An overwhelming majority of illegal aliens in the CCDC appear to be U.S. residents — albeit illegal ones. Few, if any, illegal aliens in the CCDC are short-term visitors. Ninety percent had been in the United States for at least a year; none been in this country for less than a month. Furthermore, 14 percent have one or more U.S. citizen children.
- ▶ About 8 percent of illegal aliens in the CCDC have already been deported at least once.

5. What are the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of illegal aliens in prison or in other parts of the criminal justice system? How do they compare with others in the criminal justice system?

USSC

- ▶ Sentenced illegal aliens, compared with legal aliens and U.S. citizens, were poorer, had lower educational attainment, were younger, were more likely to be Hispanic, were more likely to be male, and were less likely to have dependents.

PSAIS

- ▶ Illegal aliens entering the PSAIS were less educated, younger, and more likely to be white and Hispanic than legal aliens and citizens. The illegal aliens were more likely to be married than citizens but less likely than legal aliens.

SCAAP

- ▶ In most states, illegal aliens in state prisons were younger, on average, than legal aliens.

Cook County

- ▶ Illegal aliens are younger on average than the general CCDC population; 44 percent are under age 25, compared with 32 percent overall.
- ▶ A majority of illegal aliens in the CCDC are involved in construction trades, most often as laborers.

2. ILLEGAL ALIENS SENTENCED IN FEDERAL COURTS, 1991–1995

SUMMARY

- ▶ In 1995, there were 4,081 illegal aliens sentenced in federal district courts, 11 percent of the total sentenced.
- ▶ The number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts increased by 167 percent between 1991 and 1995, compared with 13 percent for citizens. The number of legal aliens declined by 18 percent over this period.
- ▶ The share of defendants in federal courts who were illegal aliens rose from 4 percent to 11 percent while the share who were legal aliens declined from 12 percent to 9 percent between 1991 and 1995.
- ▶ The number of illegal aliens sentenced increased for 89 of the 94 federal district courts, for all major offense categories, and for all major country of citizenship groups.
- ▶ The increase in the number of illegal aliens appears to be partially attributable to improved border enforcement on the Southwest border—where increases were largest; growth in the resident illegal alien population; and improved identification of illegal aliens in the USSC data and by law enforcement officials. How much each of these factors contributed to the increase in the number of illegal aliens cannot be determined with these data.
- ▶ The sharp increase in the number of illegal aliens sentenced is responsible for more than half of the overall increase in the number of defendants sentenced in federal courts and 44 percent in the growth in costs of federal post-sentencing incarceration and supervision.
- ▶ In 1995, California accounted for more illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts than any other state, 31 percent of the total. Texas had the next highest number of illegal aliens, 18 percent; together these two states accounted for about half of the illegal aliens sentenced. Other states with large number of illegal aliens sentenced were New York, Arizona, Florida, Oregon, and Washington.
- ▶ Mexicans made up the largest share of illegal aliens sentenced in federal court. The second largest group was Colombians, followed by Dominicans, Jamaicans, and Nigerians. Mexicans dominated in most of the major immigration states, but Colombians were the largest group in New York, Florida, and New Jersey.
- ▶ The major offense for which illegal aliens were convicted in federal court in 1995 was unlawfully entering the United States, constituting 47 percent of the total (Table 2B). The second most common offense was drug trafficking, 27 percent of the total, followed, by other immigration offenses (11 percent) and, distantly, by fraud, 5 percent of the total.
- ▶ Major offenses among illegal aliens differed significantly by country of citizenship. In 1995, Mexicans were the only group for which unlawful entry was the dominant offense. Colombians were the only group for which drug trafficking was the dominant offense and for which a substantial share were convicted of money laundering. Nigerians were the only group for which fraud constituted a major offense.

- ▶ For U.S. citizens and legal aliens, drug trafficking and fraud were the most common major federal offense conviction.
- ▶ Illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts were more likely than legal aliens or U.S. citizens to have at least one conviction resulting in a sentence of at least 60 days.
- ▶ Sentenced illegal aliens, compared with legal aliens and U.S. citizens, were poorer, had lower educational attainment, were younger, were more likely to be Hispanic, were more likely to be male, and were less likely to have dependents.

DESCRIPTION OF DATA BASE

The United States Sentencing Commission (USSC) Monitoring Data Base contains information on criminal defendants sentenced according to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. At least 90 percent of felony defendants in the federal criminal justice system are sentenced in accordance with this Act (U.S. Department of Justice, 1996, p. 94). Much of the information reported here, including immigration status, is based on the presentence report (PSR), which is filled out by a probation officer after a defendant is convicted, but before sentencing and is used by the judge to help determine the sentence (Federal Criminal Code and Rules, 1998). The PSR also includes information on criminal history and several items used to assess the defendant's ability to pay a fine, including marital status, number of dependents, education, work history, and number of dependents (United States Sentencing Commission, 1997).

According to our sources, there is no set policy on the steps a probation officer is to take to determine a defendant's immigrant/legal status, although there are a number of factors that may trigger an investigation into the defendant's status. Defendants are asked their immigrant/legal status outright, which the probation officer then verifies with federal sources. Defendants are targeted for special attention if they are charged with immigration offenses or have been charged with immigration offenses in the past, if they have difficulty using English, if they cannot produce a social security number, or if they cannot produce identifying documents such as a driver's license. The probation officer may also learn that the defendant is an alien from records from the FBI or U.S. Marshals Service. Information that a defendant is an alien may also come from the genealogy section of the PSR, which includes such information as the place of birth and current residence of their parents, their spouse, and their children. Interviews with family members about the defendant's family, and other issues, may also provide information.

There are indications that the quality of the immigrant/legal status data is improving over time. First, the number of defendants in the USSC data for whom immigrant/legal status was entered increased between 1991 and 1995, with most of the increase occurring between 1991 and 1992. In 1991, 5.0 percent of those sentenced were missing immigrant/legal status. The share with missing status dropped to 2.9 percent the following year and, by 1995, the share had dropped further to 1.9 percent. Most of this decrease is attributable to improvements in entering this information on the PSR, rather than changes in the share of defendants for whom no PSR was filed, was waived, or was sealed. The share who could be identified as aliens, but whose exact immigrant/legal status could not be determined also declined between 1991 and 1994, from 5.1 percent to 3.4 percent, then increased in 1995, to 4.5 percent.

Second, there is increasing congruence between reported immigrant/legal status and reported offense. In 1991, only about half of defendants convicted for unlawfully entering the

United States—an offense which should only apply to illegal aliens—were actually recorded as illegal aliens. Almost of a fifth of those with a primary conviction of unlawful entry were recorded as legal aliens and another 1 percent were recorded as citizens. By 1995, 93 percent of defendants convicted of unlawfully entering the United States were identified as illegal aliens.

The increasing quality of the immigrant/legal status information is probably in large part due to changes in the way the data are collected. In 1991, information for the USSC came in part from two Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts data bases, the Criminal Termination files and the Federal Probation and Supervision Information System. Information on immigrant/legal status was not a mandatory field. Since then, the USSC has collected the information itself and reporting immigrant/legal status is mandatory.

The USSC data provides information on flows into the federal corrections system; they do not represent the number or proportion of illegal aliens in the prison population or in the entire federal corrections system.

Most of the comparisons in this chapter are for the initial year of our data (1991) to the final year (1995). Where intermediate years (1992–1994) depart from general patterns or trends, the departures are noted.

FINDINGS

Growth in the number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal court

Between 1991 and 1995, the number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal court rose from 1,528 to 4,081. (See Table 2A.) This increase of 167 percent was substantially higher than the overall increase in defendants sentenced, 13 percent. Over this period, the number of U.S. citizens sentenced increased by 14 percent and the number of legal aliens declined by 18 percent. This translated into an increase in the share of defendants sentenced in federal court who are illegal aliens, from 4 percent in 1991 to 11 percent in 1995, and a declining share who are legal aliens, from 12 percent in 1991 to 9 percent in 1995.

There are several possible explanations for the increase in the number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal court, including increases in the United States' illegal alien population, increased enforcement of statuses that illegal aliens are especially likely to violate—including especially unlawful entry to the United States, increased targeting of illegal aliens for federal criminal prosecution, increased criminal activity among illegal aliens, and improved identification of illegal aliens among law enforcement personnel and in the USSC data.

Growing illegal alien population in the United States. According to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), between 1991 and 1995, when the number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts increased by 167 percent, the resident illegal alien population in the United States grew from only approximately 30 percent, from 3,625,000 to 4,725,000 (Warren 1997). This increase in the number of resident illegal aliens can only partially explain the growth in the number of illegal aliens sentenced because many of the illegal aliens sentenced—especially among those captured unlawfully crossing the U.S. border—are not part of the resident illegal alien of the United States.

Furthermore, because many of the illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts are not part of the resident U.S. illegal alien population and because, in the USSC data, illegal aliens who have settled in the United States cannot be distinguished from recent entrants or defendants captured at

the border, we cannot calculate meaningful measures of involvement in criminal activity for either the resident illegal alien population or for the resident alien population overall.

Increased border enforcement, other immigration offenses, and other offenses. More than half of the increase in the number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts between 1991 and 1995 is due to sentencing for unlawfully entering the United States, which more than quadrupled. (See Table 2B.) The total number of illegal aliens sentenced increased by 2,553 and the number of illegal aliens whose primary offense was unlawful entry increased by 1,452. (For about 98 percent of illegal aliens sentenced for unlawfully entering the United States, this is the major offense.) Most of this increase occurred between 1994 and 1995.

Much of this increase appears to be attributable to INS border enforcement along the Southwest border of the United States. Two of the districts with the largest increases in the number of illegal aliens sentenced for unlawful entry were also places where the INS implemented major enforcement efforts, the southern district of California, where in October 1994 in San Diego, INS implemented Operation Gatekeeper, and the western district of Texas, where in September 1993, INS implemented Operation Hold the Line. (See Table 2C.) Districts adjacent to these two—California-East, California-Central, Arizona, Texas-Southern, and Texas-Northern—also experienced large increases in the number of illegal aliens sentenced for unlawful border entry following implementation of these border enforcement activities. (See Table 2B.) Together, these districts in California, Texas, and Arizona account for 64 percent of the illegal aliens sentenced for this offense in 1995 and 69 percent of the increase in illegal aliens sentenced for this offense between 1991 and 1995. The only two other areas with notable increases in illegal aliens sentenced for this offense are both in the Pacific Northwest, Oregon and the eastern district of Washington state.

Although most of the 1991-1995 increase in the number of illegal aliens sentenced for unlawful entry took place in these nine districts, growth in the number of illegal aliens sentenced for this offense was pervasive. In all but five of the 94 federal district courts, the number of illegal aliens sentenced for this offense increased, which suggests that the growth in this offense results not only from enforcement at the border, but also interior enforcement, including, perhaps, detection and prosecution of long-term illegal aliens. (See Appendix A, Table A.) INS officials have stated that they anticipated that, when border enforcement were increased in San Diego and El Paso, attempted illegal entry in other places would increase (U.S. General Accounting Office, 1997b). This shift in point of attempted entry is most clearly seen in other districts in California and Texas and in Arizona. It is not clear whether shifts in attempted entry points are also responsible for increases in illegal alien apprehensions in Oregon, the eastern district of Washington state, and the rest of the United States.

Although the greatest increases in the number of illegal aliens sentenced for unlawful entry occurred between 1994 and 1995, the significant upward trend in sentencing for this offense actually occurred earlier, between 1992 and 1993, which suggest that increases in border enforcement, increases in attempted illegal entry, or both, had started in the early 1990s.

The number of illegal aliens sentenced for immigration offenses other than unauthorized border crossing rose by only 23 percent, substantially lower than the increase overall. Part of the reason for the relatively low increase for other immigration offenses is the pattern in the California-Southern district, which, in 1991, accounted for 21 percent of sentencing for other immigration offenses, the largest number for any district. California-Southern experienced the

largest increase of sentencing for illegal border crossing of any district, but, as the number of illegal aliens sentenced for illegal border crossing increased, the number sentence for other offenses declined, by 72 percent. By 1995, several other districts (California-Central, Texas-Western, Texas-Southern, and the Virgin Islands) surpassed California-Southern in the number of illegal aliens sentenced for other immigration offenses. The decline in sentencing for other immigration offenses in the California-Southern district may be reversed in later years. In May 1995, the INS expanded its anti-smuggling efforts in San Diego, through a program called Operation Disruption (U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1997).

Increases in sentencing for unlawful entry to the United States do not entirely explain the increased number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts because, for all major offenses, the number of illegal aliens sentenced at least doubled between 1991 and 1995. Besides immigration offenses, the other major offenses for which illegal aliens are sentenced are drug offenses, about 95 percent of which is for drug trafficking, and fraud. (Note: In this report, fraudulently acquiring U.S. passports or entry documents are counted as "other immigration offenses," not as "fraud.") Together, immigration offenses, drug offenses, and fraud constitute about 90 percent of the offenses for which illegal aliens are sentenced. Over this period, the number of illegal aliens sentenced for drug trafficking more than doubled. The number of illegal aliens sentenced for fraud more than tripled, but fraud convictions are relatively rare, numbering only 59 in 1991 and 199 in 1995. The growth in the number of illegal aliens cannot be simply attributed to increased enforcement of immigration and drug offenses and fraud among law enforcement officials or increased participation in these offenses by illegal aliens because the number of illegal aliens convicted of all other offenses also more than doubled over the period. Furthermore, among the 81 districts that experienced an increased in the number of illegal aliens sentenced between 1991 and 1995, in 74 of them (91 percent), there were increases in the number of illegal aliens with a primary offense other than illegal entry. In 21 of these 81 districts, there was *no* increase in the number of illegal aliens with a primary offense of illegal entry. (See Appendix A, Table A.)

One possible explanation for the increase in illegal aliens convicted for offenses other than illegal entry is that these aliens were apprehended for illegal entry, then were found to be committing some other offense. We therefore examined whether illegal aliens whose primary—that is, most serious—offense was something else also had another conviction for illegal entry. For all five years, we found that only about 2 percent of defendants convicted of illegal entry were also convicted of a more serious offense. However, it is still possible that illegal aliens ultimately convicted of other offenses were initially apprehended for illegal entry, but that the illegal entry offense was dropped or was not successfully prosecuted.

Better identification of illegal aliens in the USSC data. There is some evidence that a small part of the increase in the number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts is due to better identification of illegal aliens in the USSC data. (See Table 2D.) In 1991, only about half of the defendants convicted of unlawfully entering the United States—an offense which should apply only to illegal aliens—were actually recorded as illegal aliens, but by 1995, 93 percent of defendants convicted of this offense were recorded by illegal aliens. Most of the defendants not recorded as illegal aliens, but convicted of unlawfully entering the United States, were either identified as legal aliens or were missing immigrant/legal status. However, misidentification of illegal aliens as legal aliens or citizens and inclusion illegal aliens among those with missing immigrant/legal status are two different issues.

In 1991, among those convicted of unlawfully entering the United States, 20 percent were identified as legal aliens and 1 percent were identified as U.S. citizens. By 1995, 2 percent were identified as legal aliens, although 1 percent were still identified as U.S. citizens. This suggests that part of the apparent increase in the number of illegal aliens is actually a reduction in the number of illegal aliens misidentified as legal aliens. However, with the given data, this hypothesis cannot be proved or refuted. Because there is no offense for which illegal aliens cannot be convicted, we have no way of ascertaining whether the number of illegal aliens miscoded as legal aliens is offset by legal aliens miscoded as illegal aliens.

Improved identification of illegal aliens among defendants missing immigrant/legal status accounts for at least a small share in the increase in the number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts between 1991 and 1995. In 1991, illegal aliens clearly constitute a disproportionate share of the defendants missing immigrant/legal status. In this year, illegal aliens constituted 5 percent of defendants whose immigrant/legal status was determined, but they constituted at least 10 percent of defendants whose immigrant/legal status was not determined—10 percent defendants with missing immigrant/legal status had been convicted of unlawfully entering the United States. By 1995, illegal aliens constituted 11 percent of defendants whose immigrant/legal status could be determined, but the share of defendants with missing immigrant/legal status who had been convicted of unlawfully entering the United States had dropped to 4 percent.

Reallocating as illegal aliens defendants convicted of illegal entry who are missing immigrant/legal status does little to change the overall trends in the number of illegal aliens. The absolute increase in the number of illegal aliens between 1991 and 1995 drops from 2,553 to 2,403 and the percentage increase declines from 167 percent to 141 percent, still well above the overall increase in the number of defendants sentenced, 13 percent.

We further investigated in two ways the possibility that part of the increase in the number of illegal aliens is due to a reduction in the share of defendants with missing immigration status who are illegal aliens.

First, if improvements in the identification of illegal aliens among the “unknowns” is responsible for a large share of the apparent increase in the number of illegal aliens identified, then, within a district, a rise in the number of illegal aliens identified should be associated with a drop in the number of “unknowns.” However, within districts, we found no correlation between changes in the number of “unknown” and changes in the number identified as illegal aliens (1991-1992: $p < 0.8264$; 1992-1993: $p < 0.8568$; 1993-1994: $p < 0.6411$; 1994-1995: $p < 0.5714$).

Second, if a substantial proportion of defendants coded “missing/indeterminable” in 1991 were actually illegal aliens, then we would expect (1) that the characteristics of illegal aliens and “missing/indeterminable” defendants would be very similar especially in 1991; and (2) that by 1995, when—if this hypothesis is true—defendants who would have been categorized as “missing/indeterminable” in 1991 are now being correctly categorized as illegal aliens, differences between illegal aliens and “missing/indeterminable” would have increased. However, our analysis shows that the characteristics of illegal aliens differ substantially from those of defendants with missing or indeterminable status in both periods: they are more likely to have been convicted of immigration offenses and drug trafficking and are less likely to have been convicted of larceny; they had more serious criminal histories; they were more likely to be Hispanic, to be male, and to be aged 35 or younger, and (in 1991, when data were available) they

were less likely to have dependants. Furthermore, there is no evidence that, between 1991 and 1995, the characteristics of illegal aliens and defendants with unknown immigrant/legal status became more dissimilar. The analysis is detailed below.

We compared illegal aliens and defendants with missing or indeterminable status on the following characteristics: major federal offense conviction, Hispanic status, sex, age, number of dependents, and criminal history. For three of these — age, number of dependents, and criminal history — about a quarter of defendants with missing or indeterminable status were missing the information, so we excluded defendants with no information from the comparisons. In 1995, we did not analyze number of dependents because the vast majority of defendants with missing or indeterminable status had no information for this variable. We did not use annual income or educational attainment in the comparisons because large shares of one or both groups did not report information.

Illegal aliens and defendants with missing/indeterminate status differed in their major offense convictions and their criminal histories (Table 2E). Compared with defendants with missing/indeterminate status, illegal aliens were substantially more likely to have a major conviction of immigration offenses (53 percent versus 22 percent in 1991 and 57 percent versus 19 percent in 1995). They were also more likely to have a major conviction of drug trafficking (32 percent versus 27 percent in 1991 and 27 percent versus 11 percent in 1995) and substantially less likely to have a major conviction of larceny (0.3 percent versus 12.3 percent in 1991 and 1.1 percent versus 25.0 percent in 1995). In both periods, illegal aliens had more serious criminal histories, on average, than defendants with missing or indeterminable status. In 1991, among those for whom criminal history was reported, 61.3 percent of defendants with missing or indeterminable status had no convictions or had only a single, minor, conviction, compared with 51.8 percent of illegal aliens. In 1995, the same general pattern held: 72.3 percent of defendants with missing or indeterminable status versus 43.3 percent of illegal aliens had no prior conviction or only a minor conviction.³

The demographic characteristics of these two groups also differ substantially (Table 2E). In both periods, compared to defendants with missing/interminable status, illegal aliens were substantially more likely to be Hispanic (77 percent versus 16 percent in 1991 and 87 percent versus 25 percent in 1995), were less likely to be female (7 percent versus 20 percent in 1991 and 6 percent versus 22 percent in 1995), and were younger— that is, less likely to be aged 35 or older (22 percent versus 41 percent in 1991 and 29 percent versus 38 percent in 1995). In 1991, among those with valid data, illegal aliens were less likely to have at least one dependent, 62 percent versus 80 percent.⁴

In summary, there is no evidence that the apparent increase in the number of illegal aliens convicted in federal courts is actually attributable to improvements in identifying illegal aliens among those whose status, in earlier periods, could not be determined.

Finally, it is also unlikely that better identification of defendants coded “alien, status unknown” plays any role in the apparent increase in the number of illegal aliens sentenced because the number has not dropped substantially; in 1991, there were 1,744 defendants with unknown status while in 1995, there were 1,746.

Better identification of illegal aliens by law enforcement officials. According to INS Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Detention and Deportation John O'Malley, one probable reason for the increase in the number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts is recent improvements in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) databases (12 May 1999). These databases include a variety of information, including information on wanted persons and criminal history records, and are accessible to federal state and local law enforcement officials. According to O'Malley, since the early 1990s, information on previously deported felons has been added to the NCIC databases. If illegal alien felons who have been previously deported come in contact with a law enforcement officer—for example, during a traffic stop—they may be identified as illegal aliens fairly easily and turned over to federal officials for appropriate action.

Country of origin. No single country of origin was responsible for the increase in the number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts (Table 2F). For all major countries of origin, the number of illegal aliens sentenced rose, and there were only minor differences in their rates of increase. As shown in Table 2F, the frequency distributions for country of origin are nearly identical in 1991 and 1995. If a single country or set of countries was responsible for the increase, the proportion of illegal aliens from that country (or set of countries) would increase.

In summary, the growth in the number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal court in part appears to result from increased border enforcement, especially along the southwest border. However, increased border enforcement is not the entire explanation because the number illegal aliens sentenced increased in nearly all districts, not just border locations, and because the number of illegal aliens sentenced for all major offense types increased. A small amount of the apparent increase may be due to a reduction in the share of illegal aliens whose immigrants status was missing in the USSC data. Growth in the size of the resident U.S. illegal population may also play a role, but the exact effect of this population growth cannot be determined because, in the USSC data, long-term illegal aliens cannot be distinguished from recent arrivals. Improvements in NCIC datasets, which allow law enforcement officials to identify some previously deported illegal aliens who have been picked up for other offenses, may also play a role. Increased criminal activity among illegal aliens—both long-term U.S. residents and short-term entrants—and increased targeting of illegal aliens by law enforcement officials may also explain some of the growth in the number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts, but their relative influence cannot be ascertained using the USSC data.

Impacts on the federal system of growth in the number of illegal aliens and declines in the number of legal aliens sentenced

Illegal aliens are responsible for more than half of the increase in the number of defendants sentenced in federal courts between 1991 and 1995. If the number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts had increased at the same rate as it did for citizens—by 14 percent rather than by 167 percent—then the total number of defendants sentenced in federal courts would only have increased by 2,069, 2,335 fewer than it actually did. (See Table 2G.) In other words, 53 percent of the growth in the number of defendants sentenced in federal courts is attributable to the sharp increase in the number of illegal aliens sentenced. If the number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal court had increased at the same rate as citizens between 1991 and 1995, the total number of defendants sentenced in federal court would have been 6.1 percent lower.

The sharp increase in the number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts contributed to the increase in estimated federal post-sentencing incarceration and supervision costs. Between 1991 and 1995, these costs increased by \$400.7 million, from \$3,256.5 million to \$3,657.2 million. (The methodology for estimating costs is explained below.) If, over this period, the number of illegal aliens had increased at same rate as citizens, but retained the same average costs of incarceration and supervision (which are lower than for others, on average), total federal costs would only have increased by \$225.0 million. In other words, 44 percent of the increase in estimated federal post-sentencing incarceration and supervision costs between 1991 and 1995 is due to the increase in the number of illegal aliens sentenced. If the number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal court had increased at the same rate as citizens, estimated 1995 total estimated federal post-sentencing incarceration and supervision costs would have been 4.5 percent lower.

The increase in the number of illegal aliens sentenced between 1991 and 1995 is offset by the decline in the number of legal aliens sentenced. If, instead of decreasing in number by 18 percent, the number of legal aliens sentenced in federal courts had increased at the same rate as citizens, 14 percent, the increase in the number of defendants sentenced in federal courts would have been about 54 percent higher, 6,767 instead of 4,404. The number of defendants sentenced in federal courts in 1995 would have been 40,886 instead of 38,523, or about 6 percent higher than it actually was. Furthermore, total estimated federal post-sentencing incarceration and supervision costs in 1995 would have been approximately 3.2 percent higher.

Descriptive analysis

Geographic Distribution

In 1995, California accounted for more illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts than any other state, 31 percent of the total. (See Table 2H.) Texas had the next highest number of illegal aliens, 18 percent; together these two states account for about half of the illegal aliens sentenced. Other states with large number of illegal aliens sentenced are New York, Arizona, Florida, Oregon, and Washington. The state distribution of illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts do not completely correspond with the INS's estimate of the distribution of the *resident* illegal alien population, probably in large part because the illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts include both resident illegal aliens and recent entrants, including those apprehended at the border.

Although California is responsible for more illegal aliens sentenced in federal court than any other state, 31 percent, the state's share actually appears to be relatively low, for two reasons. First, according to INS estimates, in 1995, California was home to approximately 40 percent of the resident illegal aliens in the United States. Second, California is the site of very aggressive border enforcement efforts by the INS, in particular Operation Gatekeeper. The state accounts for 44 percent of illegal aliens sentenced for unlawfully entering the United States.

There are two probable explanations for the relatively low share of illegal aliens sentenced in California. First, the USSC data on the number of defendants sentenced in California may be incomplete. USSC analysis suggests that, prior to fiscal year 1997, the southern district of California was one of the four districts that failed to forward to the USSC information on relatively large numbers of defendants sentenced; the others were Puerto Rico, Texas Western, and Texas Southern (United States Sentencing Commission, 1997). Since defendants whose files were never forwarded to the USSC were disproportionately convicted of

immigration offenses, a relatively large share may be illegal aliens. Second, the number of illegal aliens convicted for unlawful entry who show up in the USSC does not reflect the number of illegal aliens actually apprehended for this offense. According to a recent General Accounting Office report, because the Justice Department does not have the resources to prosecute all those apprehended for unlawfully entering the United States, U.S. Attorneys in southwest border districts have a policy of imposing administrative sanction, rather than criminal sanctions, on first-time unlawful border crossers who have no other criminal history (U.S. General Accounting Office, 1997b).⁵ These two factors also suggest the number of illegal aliens who show up in the USSC does not accurately reflect the number apprehended or sentenced in Texas.

Oregon and Washington both have particularly large shares of the illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts relative to the size of the resident illegal alien population. In both cases, this is due to the large share of illegal aliens sentenced for unlawfully entering the United States; in other words, to illegal aliens apprehended while trying to enter the country rather than long-term illegal aliens. In 1995, the share of illegal aliens convicted of unlawful entry was 84 percent in Oregon and 72 percent in Washington compared with 47 percent for the United States overall.

Legal aliens showed the same general state distribution pattern as illegal aliens, although there was a smaller share legal than illegal aliens in California and a larger share in New York and Florida. (See Table 2H.) The geographic distribution of U.S. citizens sentenced in federal court roughly follows the geographic distribution of all U.S. citizens, with some exceptions. California, with 10.4 percent of the nation's citizens in 1995, had only 6.9 percent of the citizens sentenced in federal court. Texas had a somewhat larger share of sentenced U.S. citizens, 9.3 percent, than its share of the citizen population, 7.1 percent.

The geographic distribution of illegal aliens sentenced in federal court remained fairly constant between 1991 and 1995, with only two significant exceptions: the share of illegal aliens sentenced in California increased, from 24 percent to 31 percent of the United States total, while the share sentenced in Texas declined, from 23 percent to 18 percent of the total.

Increased border enforcement, such as Operation Gatekeeper, has led to an increasing share of illegal aliens being sentenced in California. While the number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts over this period increased by 167 percent, in California, the number increased by 252 percent. The number of illegal aliens sentenced in California grew faster than in other states because sentencing for unlawful entry to the United States skyrocketed in California. Overall, the number of illegal aliens convicted of unlawfully entering the United States increased by 323 percent; in California, the number increased by 692 percent.

The increase in the number of illegal aliens convicted in California cannot be tied to any large increases for any country of origin group. (See Table 2L.) There were no major changes in the countries of citizenship of illegal aliens convicted of unlawfully entering the United States. Mexico continued to dominate, constituting 81 percent in 1991 and 82 percent in 1995. The share of illegal aliens from Central America declined, from 6 percent to 1 percent, although actual numbers of cases are small. The share with missing or indeterminable country of citizenship rose somewhat, from 13 percent to 16 percent. For illegal aliens convicted for other offenses, the share from Mexico declined, 91 percent to 81 percent. The shares from South America, Central America, and Asia increased, but in absolute terms, the number of illegal aliens from these countries was relatively small.

Although Texas was also home to increased border enforcement activities, including Operation Hold the Line, the number of illegal aliens sentenced in that state increased at levels below the national average between 1991 and 1995, at 106 percent compared with 167 percent. There are two reasons for the relatively low increase in the number of illegal aliens sentenced in Texas. First, although the number of illegal aliens sentenced for unlawfully entering the United States increased significantly in the Western and Northern districts (397 percent and 440 percent, respectively, compared with the national increase of 323 percent), increases in the Southern and Eastern districts were small or non-existent (92 percent and 0 percent, respectively).⁶ Second, the number of illegal aliens sentenced in Texas for offenses other than unlawfully entering the United States grew at half the national average, by 61 percent compared with 102 percent for the nation as a whole.

There are also two other possible explanations for the relatively small increase in the number of illegal aliens sentenced in Texas, which, while feasible, cannot be definitively established with these data. First, Texas-Western and Texas-Southern were singled out by a recent USSC report as two of the four districts with relatively poor records for transferring information on federal defendants to the USSC (United States Sentencing Commission, 1997). This report also stated that defendants whose information was not forwarded to the USSC were disproportionately convicted of immigration offenses. It is possible, therefore, that some illegal aliens sentenced in Texas in 1995 are missing from the USSC data. Second, U.S. Attorneys in southwest border districts, because of limited resources, have a policy of imposing administrative, rather than civil, sanctions on aliens with no criminal history who are apprehended for unlawfully entering the United States for the first time (U.S. General Accounting Office, 1997b). If this practice is particularly prevalent in the border areas in the border districts of Texas, the share of illegal aliens sentenced in Texas will lower than otherwise expected.

The distribution of legal aliens by state of sentencing also remained fairly stable between 1991 and 1995. As was the case for illegal aliens, there was an increase in the share from California federal courts, from 16 percent to 19 percent, although not as steep as the increase for illegal aliens. As was also the case for illegal aliens, there was a drop in the percentage of legal aliens from federal courts in Texas, from 23 percent to 17 percent. For U.S. citizens, there were no significant changes in the geographic distribution of individuals sentenced in federal courts.

Country of Origin

In 1995, more than half — 62.2 percent — of illegal aliens sentenced in federal court were from Mexico, followed by Colombia (8.8 percent), the Dominican Republic (4.2 percent), and Jamaica (3.2 percent). (See Table 2J.) No other country contributes more than 2 percent of the total illegal aliens sentenced nationally in federal courts. The dominant country of origin of illegal aliens sentenced varies by state. Among the ten states that account for the largest number of illegal aliens, Mexicans were the largest illegal alien group sentenced in federal courts in five of them: California (81.6 percent of the total sentenced in the state), Texas (84.2 percent), Illinois (52.8 percent), Arizona (86.2 percent), and Washington (70.1 percent). In four of the top ten illegal alien states, the second largest national group to be sentenced, Colombians, dominate — New York (34.9 percent of the total sentenced in the state), Florida (35.2 percent), New Jersey (40.8 percent), and Massachusetts (54.5 percent). Illegal aliens from the Dominican Republic, the third most common country of origin nationally, dominate in none of the top ten

states, but constitute a substantial share of the illegal aliens sentenced in New York and Puerto Rico. Jamaicans constitute the largest share of illegal aliens sentenced in Virginia. Other significant groups include Nigerians, who constitute 16.3 percent of the total in New Jersey, and Salvadorans, who constitute 16.1 percent in Virginia.

In 1995, the countries of origin for legal aliens did not differ substantially from those of illegal aliens, with two major exceptions. First, while Mexicans were the dominant country for both groups, they constitute a much larger share of illegal aliens than legal aliens, 62.2 percent versus 44.1 percent. Second, among those sentenced in federal court, Cubans constitute a much larger share of legal aliens than they do of illegal aliens, 5.5 percent versus 0.6 percent. These patterns probably reflect differences in country of origin in the overall immigrant population. For instance, according to the 1995 March CPS, Mexicans constituted 27 percent of all aliens, legal and illegal, but, according to INS estimates, Mexicans constituted 54 percent of illegal aliens in October 1996. Likewise, according to the 1995 March CPS, Cubans constituted 3.2 percent of all aliens, legal and illegal, but, according to INS estimates, Cubans constituted only 0.2 percent of illegal aliens in October 1996.

Among the major countries of origin — Mexico (60.7 of all illegal aliens sentenced between 1991 and 1995), Colombia (9.5 percent), Dominican Republic (4.5 percent), Jamaica (3.4 percent), Nigeria (2.6 percent), and El Salvador (1.3 percent) — there was little change in the proportion of illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts between 1991 and 1995. With only minor exceptions, the rank ordering of these countries remains the same. For legal aliens, there was also very little change in country of origin among those sentenced in federal courts.

Offenses, History, and Disposition

Major federal offense conviction. In 1995, the major offense for which illegal aliens were convicted in federal court was unlawfully entering the United States, constituting 47 percent of the total (Table 2K). The second most common offense was drug trafficking, 27 percent of the total, followed, by other immigration offenses (11 percent) and, distantly, by fraud, 5 percent of the total. This pattern differs from both U.S. citizens, whose top three major offenses were drug trafficking (36 percent), fraud (18 percent), and larceny (8 percent), and legal aliens, whose top three major offenses were drug trafficking (53 percent), fraud (12 percent), and immigration offenses (8 percent). The pattern remains the same when all offenses, not just the major offense, are examined, and when all drug offenses, not just drug trafficking, are considered.

The distribution of offenses by type is heavily affected by immigration offenses. Since *all* illegal aliens are violating immigration laws and legal aliens face higher risks than citizens of doing so, it is reasonable to exclude immigration offenses when comparing the different groups. For non-immigration offenses, legal and illegal aliens sentenced have virtually identical distributions of major offenses with almost two-thirds of each group being convicted of drug offenses. However, aliens were much more likely than U.S. citizens to be convicted of drug offenses and money laundering and much less likely to be convicted of fraud, larceny, and bank robbery.

Major federal offense conviction by country of origin for illegal aliens. In 1995, five countries of citizenship — Mexico, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Nigeria — accounted for 80 percent of the illegal aliens sentenced in federal court.

For Mexicans, Dominicans, and Jamaicans, unlawful entry and drug offenses are the most common primary offenses, accounting for about three-quarters of the total. (See Table 2L.) Among Mexicans, unlawful entry dominates and, among Dominicans and Jamaicans, unlawful entry and drug offenses are about equally common. Colombians are notable for the substantial share with a major conviction for drug trafficking, accounting for two-thirds of the total. Colombians are also substantially more likely to have been convicted of money laundering, and substantially less likely to have been convicted of unlawful entry, than other illegal aliens. For Nigerians, drug trafficking and fraud are the most common offenses; they are the only group for which fraud constitutes a major offense.

Criminal history. The six-point scale for criminal history in the USSC is a summary measure based on both the number of convictions an individual has and the severity of the offense — as measured by length of sentence — for which the criminal was convicted. For every conviction with a sentence greater than 13 months, three points are added to the defendant's criminal history point total; for every sentence from 60 days to 13 months, two points are added; and for every sentence less than 60 days, one point is added. Points are also added if the current offense was committed while under the jurisdiction of the criminal justice system (for example, if committed while the individual was on probation or supervised release or while incarcerated), if the current offense was committed within two years of being released from prison, or if one of the previous offenses was violent, but did not receive any points. The highest category (VI) is reached with 13 points while the lowest (I) requires no more than 1 point.

In 1995, overall, illegal aliens had more serious criminal histories than either legal immigrants or U.S. citizens (Table 2M). They were substantially less likely than either U.S. citizens or legal aliens to be in the lowest criminal history category (I) — either no prior convictions or only a minor conviction — 38.2 percent compared with 51.9 percent for U.S. citizens and 65.8 percent for legal aliens. They were about equally likely as U.S. citizens and legal aliens to be in categories II or III, but they were far more likely to be in categories IV or V (19.4 percent versus 9.9 percent for U.S. citizens and 4.1 percent for legal aliens), or in the most serious criminal history category, level VI (12.4 percent versus 8.6 percent for U.S. citizens and 1.4 percent for legal aliens).

For all three groups, illegal aliens, U.S. citizens, and legal aliens, the share with at least one prior conviction resulting in a prison sentence of more than 60 days has increased. For illegal aliens, however, who in 1991 were more likely than others to have had a prior prison sentence of at least 60 days, the increase has been the most dramatic, rising from about 40 percent in 1991 to about 50 percent in 1995. In contrast, U.S. citizens rose from about 36 to 41 percent and legal aliens rose from 22 percent to only 24 percent.

Disposition, sentence length, and costs. More than 99 percent of all persons sentenced in federal court either pled guilty or were convicted by a jury. (The other dispositions were *nolo contendere*, trial by judge, and missing.) Over the five years studied, there was a sizeable decrease in the percentage of individuals convicted by a jury, from 14 percent in 1991 to 8 percent in 1995, with a concomitant increase in the percentage pleading guilty (Table 2N). This pattern is observed for all native/immigrant groups. However, in all periods, illegal aliens were much less likely than U.S. citizens or legal aliens to be convicted by a jury. In 1991, 9.0 percent of illegal aliens were convicted by a jury, compared with 14.5 percent of U.S. citizens

and 15.0 percent of legal aliens; in 1995, only 3.8 percent of illegal aliens were convicted by a jury, compared with 9.0 percent of U.S. citizens and 7.0 percent of legal aliens.

The legal status differences in whether individuals plead guilty appear to be attributable to differences in major offenses, specifically, differences the share with immigration offenses versus the share with drug trafficking as the major offense (Table 2O). Illegal aliens were substantially more likely than legal aliens or U.S. citizens to have an immigration offense as their major offense and, among individuals whose major offense was an immigration offense, the vast majority plead guilty. In 1995, the proportion of illegal aliens, U.S. citizens, and legal aliens charged with immigration offenses who pled guilty were nearly identical, 98 percent, 96 percent, and 96 percent, respectively. Illegal aliens were substantially *less* likely than legal aliens or U.S. citizens to have drug trafficking as their major offense, and individuals with this as their major offense, while still overwhelmingly likely to plead guilty, were more likely to have been convicted by a jury than individuals with a major offense of immigration violations. In 1995, the proportions of sentenced illegal aliens, legal aliens, and U.S. citizens with a major offense of drug trafficking who were convicted by a jury were very similar, 8 percent, 10 percent, and 11 percent, respectively.

Illegal aliens were substantially more likely to be sentenced to at least some prison time than U.S. citizens or legal aliens (Table 2P). In 1995, less than 5 percent of illegal aliens were sentenced to no time in prison, compared with 25 percent of U.S. citizens and 17 percent of legal aliens. (The same pattern is observed in all 5 years.) Illegal aliens were, however, substantially less likely to receive prison sentences of 10 or more years (1.3 percent versus 4.1 percent for U.S. citizens and 2.1 percent for legal aliens).

These differences in length of sentences imposed cannot be explained solely by the type of major offense (Table 2Q). Among the three general categories we examined — immigration offenses, drug trafficking, and all other crimes — illegal aliens were substantially more likely to receive prison sentences than either U.S. citizens or legal aliens. For example, for individuals whose major federal offense conviction was an immigration offense, only 3.5 percent of illegal aliens, compared with 47.3 percent of U.S. citizens and 35.8 percent of legal aliens received no prison sentence, while for individuals whose major federal offense conviction was drug trafficking, 0.4 percent of illegal aliens, compared with 6.7 percent of U.S. citizens and 2.4 percent of legal aliens, received no prison sentence.

For more than 99 percent of the USSC population, the value for the cost of supervision variable was missing. For these cases, we use the method provided in the USSC data documentation to estimate supervision costs. In April 1993, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts provided estimates of the monthly costs for various forms of supervision: imprisonment (\$1,730), community confinement (\$1,132), and supervision (\$180.90) (USSC 1993). We multiply these factors by the USSC variable that indicates the sentence length (in months) for the respective type of supervision. In estimating costs, we topcode sentence length at 470 months — the USSC mean life expectancy estimate for incarcerated individuals is 470 months (Adams 1998)— and we assume that no prisoner will live past age 100.

Although illegal aliens are more likely to be sentenced to at least some prison time than legal aliens or U.S. citizens, in 1995, the average estimated post-sentencing incarceration and supervision cost for incarcerating illegal aliens (\$71,000) was less than the average cost for either U.S. citizens (\$101,000) or legal aliens (\$89,000). Illegal aliens have lower mean post-

sentencing costs because they are substantially less likely than legal aliens or U.S. citizens to receive extremely long prison sentences, that is, sentences of 10 or more years.

The lower mean costs associated with illegal aliens largely reflect the type of offenses that members of each group commit and the corresponding sentence lengths. In 1995, illegal aliens were much more likely to be immigration offenders (57 percent) than drug trafficking offenders (27 percent) or other offenders (15 percent), relative to legal aliens (8 percent, 53 percent, and 38 percent) and citizens (1 percent, 36 percent, and 64 percent). On average, immigration offenders received shorter sentences than drug traffickers and other offenders, so they cost less to incarcerate. In 1995, only 6 percent of immigration offenders received sentences of at least 5 years, compared to 52 percent of drug traffickers and 14 percent of other offenders. On average, immigration offenders cost \$39,000 to incarcerate while drug offenders cost \$159,000 and other offenders cost \$60,000 (Table 2S). Illegal aliens were more expensive to incarcerate than other immigration offenders because they received, on average, longer sentences. The reverse is true for other offenses: illegal aliens were less expensive to incarcerate because they received shorter sentences.

Table 2T. USSC Sentence Lengths and Costs, 1995

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1995.

Percentage of offenders receiving sentences of at least 5 years

	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens
All Offenses	27.5%	19.0%	28.1%	29.2%
Immigration offenses	6.4%	8.0%	2.5%	0.6%
Drug trafficking	51.8%	47.4%	48.5%	53.8%
All other offenses	14.3%	9.6%	5.4%	15.6%

Mean post-sentencing incarceration and supervision costs

	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens
All Offenses	\$94,987	\$71,282	\$89,463	\$100,695
Immigration offenses	\$39,123	\$45,066	\$23,465	\$18,640
Drug trafficking	\$159,351	\$139,757	\$137,466	\$167,722
All other offenses	\$60,250	\$47,284	\$37,079	\$63,800

Number and cost of sentences for immigration offenses

	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens
Number sentenced	38,523	4,081 / 10.6%	3,382 / 8.8%	28,597 / 74.2%
Number of immigration offenders	4,081	2,344 / 57.4%	282 / 6.9%	169 / 4.1%
Number of non-immig offenders	34,442	1,737 / 5.0%	3,100 / 9.0%	28,428 / 82.5%
Total costs (millions)	\$3,657	\$291 / 8.0%	\$302 / 8.3%	\$2,878 / 78.7%
Costs of immigration offenders	\$160	\$106 / 66.2%	\$7 / 4.1%	\$3 / 2.0%
Costs of non-immigration offenders	\$3,498	\$185 / 5.3%	\$296 / 8.5%	\$2,875 / 82.2%

Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics

Compared with U.S. citizens and legal aliens, illegal aliens convicted in federal court were poorer, had lower educational attainment, were younger, were more likely to be Hispanic, were more likely to be male, and were less likely to have dependents. (See Table 2S for all socioeconomic and demographic comparisons.)

Income. The income variable appears to be of questionable quality. The share of defendants with non-zero income is below 50 percent for all five years examined. It is not clear whether some probation officers are entering a "0" to mean financially unable to pay a fine, rather than no income. Furthermore, even if this income variable is being used to describe a defendant's income, rather than his or her ability to pay a fine, is it not clear how this variable is coded when the defendant is in custody and is no longer working (Maxfield 27 April 1999). Finally, as Table S shows, between 1991 and 1995, the share of defendants with missing income declined by more than 30 percentage points while the share with "0" income rose by almost the same amount, suggesting that either some probation officers or some data enterers are using "0" instead of "missing" when no income data are available. (USSC policy is that "0" means no income, not missing income, and has not changed over the period, Maxfield 27 April 1999.) Given these limitations, the income data is extremely difficult to interpret.⁷

Convicted illegal aliens appear to be poorer than U.S. citizens and legal aliens convicted in federal court. Compared with convicted U.S. citizens and legal aliens, illegal aliens were substantially more likely to report no earnings in the past year (48 percent versus 31 percent for citizens and 35 percent for legal aliens) and substantially less likely to report earnings of at least \$10,000 (8 percent versus 37 percent for citizens and 27 percent for legal aliens). However, from the USSC data, it is not clear whether reported earnings of "\$0" indicates no earnings or a missing value for earnings: Between 1991 and 1995, for all three groups, the share of individuals with "unknown" annual income declined precipitously as the number coded as having "\$0" annual income increased.

There is some indication that income differences between illegal aliens and the other groups increased. Other than the shift from "unknown" annual income to "\$0" annual income, there were virtually no changes in the income distribution of illegal aliens. For the other two groups, however, there was some income growth, albeit minor for legal aliens. Between 1991 and 1995, for legal aliens, the share reporting annual income of \$35,000 or more increased from 2.2 percent to 4.1 percent between 1991 and 1995, while for U.S. citizens, the percentage reporting income of \$35,000 or above increased from 3.6 percent to 9.4 percent.

Education. Convicted illegal aliens have substantially lower educational attainment than either legal aliens or U.S. citizens sentenced in federal court. In 1995, illegal aliens were much more likely to report never having graduated from high school (64 percent versus 32 percent for citizens and 56 percent for legal aliens) and substantially less likely to report having attended college (10 percent versus 30 percent for citizens and 21 percent for legal aliens). The educational attainment numbers should be viewed with some caution, however, because, unlike the other two groups, a substantial share of illegal aliens (14 percent) were reported with educational attainment unknown.

There is some indication that differences in educational attainment between illegal aliens and the other two groups increased. Over the five-year period, there were few changes in the educational attainment for illegal aliens, but the educational attainment of legal aliens and U.S. citizens increased somewhat. For legal aliens, between 1991 and 1995, the share of individuals who had not graduated from high school declined slightly, from 59 percent to 56 percent, and the number of individuals who had graduated from high school increasing somewhat, from 16 percent to 20 percent. Among citizens, there was a slight increase in the share of individuals with at least some college, from 26 percent in 1991 to 30 percent in 1995.

Age. Convicted illegal aliens were younger, on average, than legal aliens and U.S. citizens sentenced in federal court. About 70 percent of illegal aliens were younger than 35 years of age, compared with 57 percent of legal aliens and 52 percent of citizens. Nearly all of this difference is due to individuals in the 25–34 range; the share of individuals younger than age 25 differs little for the three groups.

Between 1991 and 1995, all three groups experienced increases in average age. Both illegal and legal aliens showed declines in the share of individuals aged 24 and younger. Both legal aliens and U.S. citizens showed increases in the share 50 or older.

Race and ethnicity. Convicted illegal aliens were more likely to be Hispanic than legal aliens and, especially, citizens convicted in federal courts. In 1995, 87 percent of sentenced illegal aliens were Hispanic, compared with 71 percent of legal aliens and 11 percent of citizens. Illegal aliens were substantially less likely to be black than members of either of the two other groups; only 7 percent of sentenced illegal aliens were non-Hispanic black, compared with 12 percent of legal aliens and 35 percent of citizens.

The share of sentenced illegal aliens who were Hispanic increased between 1991 to 1995, from 77 percent to 87 percent, although some of this increase may be due to reductions in the number of individuals with missing Hispanic origin, from 7.1 percent to 0.3 percent. The share of legal aliens who were Hispanic also increased, but only slightly, from 68 percent to 70 percent, while the share of U.S. citizens who were Hispanic remained unchanged.

For all groups, the percentage white, non-Hispanic increased slightly over the 5-year period. Between 1991 and 1995, the percentage grew from 3 to 6 percent for convicted illegal aliens, from 10 to 18 percent for legal aliens, and from 50 to 54 percent for U.S. citizens. The percentage who were black, non-Hispanic decreased somewhat for illegal aliens convicted (from 9 to 7 percent) and for legal aliens (from 16 to 12 percent), but increased for U.S. citizens (from 30 to 35 percent).

Sex. While the vast majority of individuals convicted in federal court were male — 85.1 percent overall — the share was especially high for illegal aliens. Among illegal aliens, only 5.7 percent were female compared with 16.6 percent of citizens and 12.4 percent of legal aliens sentenced. The sex ratio has not changed appreciably for any of the three groups.

Number of dependents. Illegal aliens convicted in federal court were less likely than individuals in the other two groups to report having at least one dependent (55.4 percent versus 72.3 percent for citizens and 72.3 percent for legal aliens), but, as with educational attainment, a substantial share of illegal aliens, but not members of the other groups, did not have information on this data item. Unlike legal aliens or U.S. citizens, there was a drop in the share of convicted illegal aliens claiming to have one or more dependents — from 37.2 percent in 1991 to 31.3 percent in 1995. Since the average age of illegal aliens — and therefore the probability that they were married, had children, or both — increased, the drop in the proportion having dependents is unexpected. It is likely, however, that this apparent drop is attributable to the increase in the number of illegal aliens for whom number of dependents was "unknown" (from 0.8 percent to 13.2 percent over the 5-year period).

Table 2A

Illegal aliens, U.S. citizens, and legal aliens sentenced in federal court and resident undocumented aliens in the United States, 1991-1995.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995 and Warren, 1997.

Individuals sentenced in federal court

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total	34,119	39,168	43,175	40,538	38,523
Illegal Aliens	1,528	2,163	2,661	3,039	4,081
Legal Aliens	4,110	4,685	5,199	4,588	3,382
Citizens	25,020	29,785	32,649	30,782	28,597
Alien, status unknown	1,744	1,411	1,381	1,235	1,746
Missing	1,717	1,124	1,285	894	717
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Illegal Aliens	4%	6%	6%	7%	11%
Legal Aliens	12%	12%	12%	11%	9%
Citizens	73%	76%	76%	76%	74%
Alien, status unknown	5%	4%	3%	3%	5%
Missing	5%	3%	3%	2%	2%

Resident illegal aliens in the United States	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	3,625,000	3,900,000	4,175,000	4,450,000	4,725,000

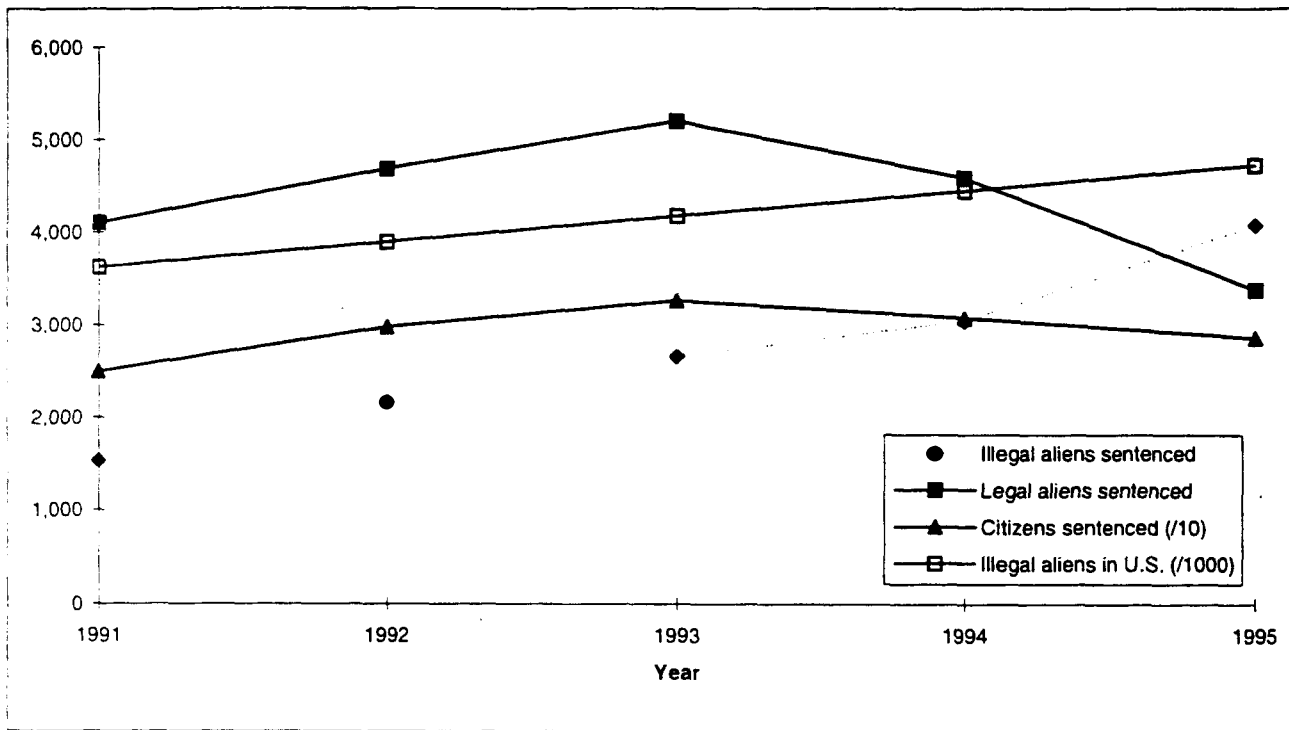


Table 2B

Primary offense conviction for illegal aliens sentenced in federal courts, 1991-1995

Source: USSC, 1991-1995

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Increase	
						Absolute	Percentage
Total	1,528	2,163	9,672	3,039	4,081	2,553	167%
Unlawful entry	450	492	7,790	1,191	1,902	1,452	323%
Other immigration offense	358	331	307	339	442	84	23%
Drug trafficking	491	973	1,070	965	1,115	624	127%
Other drug offenses	33	22	35	55	31	-2	-6%
Fraud	59	135	178	197	199	140	237%
Other offenses	137	210	292	292	392	255	186%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
Unlawful entry	29%	23%	81%	39%	47%		
Other immigration offense	23%	15%	3%	11%	11%		
Drug trafficking	32%	45%	11%	32%	27%		
Other drug offenses	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%		
Fraud	4%	6%	2%	6%	5%		
Other offenses	9%	10%	3%	10%	10%		

Table 2C

Illegal aliens sentenced for unlawful entry to the United States, 1991-1995

Source: USSC

Federal District	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1991-1995 increase
United States	450	492	779	1,191	1,902	1,452
California, Southern	76	52	213	277	578	502
California, Eastern	21	26	36	90	201	180
Texas, Western	31	50	93	113	154	123
Oregon	31	33	13	97	153	122
Arizona	29	30	62	102	96	67
Texas, Southern	51	46	37	48	98	47
Texas, Northern	10	8	14	25	54	44
California, Central	3	40	56	65	41	38
Washington, Eastern	30	24	38	52	66	36
All other	168	183	217	322	461	293

Table 2D

Immigrant/legal status of individuals convicted of unlawfully entering the United States, 1991-1995

Source: USSC data

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total	856	894	1,177	1,454	2,090	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Citizen	7	14	22	12	12	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Legal alien	170	191	215	154	46	20%	21%	18%	11%	2%
Illegal alien	461	510	797	1,217	1,949	54%	57%	68%	84%	93%
Noncitizen/status unknown	44	40	40	33	56	5%	4%	3%	2%	3%
Missing	174	139	103	38	27	20%	16%	9%	3%	1%

Table 2E

Illegal aliens and individuals with missing or indeterminable status, 1991 and 1995.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1991		1995	
	Illegal Alien	Missing	Illegal Alien	Missing
N	1,528	1,717	4,081	717
Major offense				
Immigration offenses	53%	22%	57%	19%
Drug Trafficking	32%	27%	27%	11%
Fraud	4%	6%	5%	11%
Larceny	0%	12%	1%	25%
Other	11%	32%	9%	34%
Final criminal history category				
I	42%	46%	38%	59%
II or higher	39%	29%	50%	23%
Missing	18%	25%	12%	19%
With valid values only				
1	52%	61%	43%	72%
2 or more	48%	39%	57%	28%
Hispanic origin				
Nonhispanic	16%	47%	13%	57%
Hispanic	77%	16%	87%	25%
Missing	7%	37%	0%	18%
With valid values only				
Nonhispanic	17%	75%	13%	70%
Hispanic	83%	25%	87%	30%
Sex				
Male	90%	62%	94%	77%
Female	6%	16%	6%	22%
Missing	3%	22%	0%	1%
Age				
<25	25%	16%	19%	25%
25-34	50%	28%	50%	29%
35 or over	22%	31%	29%	33%
missing	3%	25%	2%	13%
With valid values only				
<25	25%	22%	20%	29%
25-34	52%	38%	51%	33%
35 or over	23%	41%	29%	38%
Number of dependents				
0	37%	15%	31%	3%
1 or more	62%	60%	55%	4%
missing	1%	25%	13%	93%
With valid values only				
0	37%	20%	36%	36%
1 or more	63%	80%	64%	64%

Table 2F

Changes in major offenses and country of origin for illegal aliens, 1991-1995.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

Country of origin	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	% change 1991-1995
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	no change
Mexico	65%	55%	59%	62%	62%	-4%
Colombia	8%	11%	11%	9%	9%	7%
Dominican Republic	4%	6%	4%	5%	4%	3%
Jamaica	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	1%
Nigeria	2%	3%	4%	2%	2%	-30%
El Salvador	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	-36%
All other	16%	19%	18%	18%	19%	20%
Total	1,528	2,163	2,661	3,039	4,081	167%
Mexico	990	1,198	1,579	1,876	2,539	156%
Colombia	126	242	285	263	361	187%
Dominican Republic	62	125	103	140	170	174%
Jamaica	48	84	90	112	129	169%
Nigeria	38	74	97	71	71	87%
El Salvador	25	36	35	35	43	72%
All Other	239	404	472	542	768	221%

Table 2G

**Percentage of total growth in number of individuals sentenced
in federal courts attributable to illegal and legal aliens**

Source: USSC data

	1991	1995	Increase	
			Absolute	Percentage
Actual growth				
Total	34,119	38,523	4,404	12.9%
Illegal aliens	1,528	4,081	2,553	167.1%
Legal aliens	4,110	3,382	-728	-17.7%
Citizens	25,020	28,597	3,577	14.3%
Aliens, status unknown	1,744	1,746	2	0.1%
Missing	1,717	717	-1,000	-58.2%
Growth if number of illegal aliens increased at same rate as citizens				
Total	34,119	36,188	2,069	6.1%
Illegal aliens (increase at 14.3%)	1,528	1,746	218	14.3%
All others	32,591	34,442	1,851	5.7%
Growth attributable to illegal aliens: $4,404 - 2,069 = 2,335$				
Percentage of growth attributable to illegal aliens: $2,335/4,404 = 53.0\%$				
Growth if number of legal aliens increased at same rate as citizens				
Total	34,119	40,886	6,767	19.8%
Legal aliens (increase at 14.3%)	4,110	4,698	588	14.3%
All others	34,119	36,188	2,069	6.1%
Additional growth that would have occurred if increase for legal aliens had equalled increase for (
$6,767 - 4,404 = 2,363$				
Percentage increase in total growth if number of legal aliens had increased at same rate as citize				
$6,767 / 4,404 = 53.7\%$				

Table 2H

Geographic distribution of U.S. population and individuals sentenced in federal court, 1995 and 1991.

Sources: Individuals sentenced in federal courts - United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995; Illegal alien resident population - Warren, 1997;
Other resident populations - March 1995 Current Population Survey.

State	Illegal aliens			Legal aliens		Non-citizens	U.S. citizens			Total		
	Sentenced		Resident population	Sentenced		Resident population (see note)	Sentenced		Resident population	Sentenced		Resident population
	1995	1991	1995	1995	1991	1995	1995	1991	1995	1995	1991	1995
Number	4,081	1,528	4,725,000	3,382	4,110	16,855,470	28,597	25,020	245,187,720	38,523	34,119	262,043,190
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
California	31.3%	23.8%	40.2%	19.4%	16.3%	38.0%	6.9%	7.7%	10.4%	10.7%	9.3%	12.2%
Texas	17.9%	23.3%	13.9%	17.2%	22.8%	9.6%	9.3%	10.8%	7.1%	11.1%	13.5%	7.2%
New York	9.4%	10.1%	10.7%	14.5%	13.2%	12.3%	7.0%	5.4%	6.6%	8.6%	7.3%	7.0%
Arizona	6.1%	6.5%	2.3%	3.4%	5.5%	2.2%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	2.6%	2.6%	1.6%
Florida	5.3%	5.3%	7.0%	10.2%	11.0%	8.2%	5.6%	6.3%	5.2%	6.2%	7.4%	5.4%
Washington	3.1%	4.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.8%	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	2.0%
Oregon	4.5%	3.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%
Puerto Rico	1.5%	1.0%	0.7%	1.4%	2.2%	na	0.9%	0.5%	na	1.2%	0.8%	na
New Jersey	1.2%	0.6%	2.7%	1.7%	1.4%	4.0%	1.4%	1.5%	2.9%	1.4%	1.4%	3.0%
Georgia	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%	1.4%	0.9%	1.2%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.5%	2.8%
Colorado	1.0%	0.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%
Illinois	0.9%	2.7%	5.8%	2.2%	2.1%	3.9%	3.5%	2.9%	4.6%	3.0%	2.7%	4.5%
Virginia	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	1.7%	2.2%	1.4%	3.7%	4.2%	2.6%	3.3%	3.8%	2.5%
Massachusetts	0.5%	0.5%	1.7%	1.0%	0.6%	2.1%	1.0%	1.2%	2.3%	1.0%	1.0%	2.3%
Maryland	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	1.4%	1.1%	1.4%	1.9%	1.0%	1.2%	1.9%
Average	15.1%	15.8%	9.8%	22.9%	17.8%	12.7%	51.1%	49.7%	47.1%	43.2%	42.5%	44.9%

Note: Resident non-citizen population includes some illegal aliens. No official estimates exist on the size of the legal alien population of the United States.

Table 2I

Country of citizenship for illegal aliens convicted in California, 1991 and 1995

Source: USSC, 1991, 1995

Country of citizenship	Unlawful entry		Other offenses	
	1991	1995	1991	1995
Total	112	854	257	440
Mexico	81%	82%	91%	81%
Central America	6%	1%	3%	4%
South America	0%	0%	3%	8%
Europe	0%	0%	0%	0%
Caribbean	0%	0%	0%	0%
Asia	0%	0%	0%	2%
Middle East	0%	0%	1%	1%
Africa	0%	0%	0%	1%
Canada	0%	0%	1%	0%
Oceania	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%	1%
Missing or Indeterminable	13%	16%	0%	1%

Table 2J

Country of origin -- illegal and legal aliens sentenced in federal court, 1995 and 1991.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1995								1991							
	Number	Mexico	Colombia Dominica	Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other	Number	Mexico	Colombia Dominica	Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other
Illegal Aliens	4,081	62%	9%	4%	3%	2%	1%	19%	1,528	65%	8%	4%	3%	2%	0%	17%
California	1,279	82%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	363	88%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%
Texas	732	84%	3%	0%	1%	1%	0%	11%	356	88%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	7%
New York	384	5%	35%	14%	9%	3%	0%	34%	154	4%	34%	19%	12%	6%	0%	24%
Arizona	247	86%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	13%	99	88%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	10%
Florida	216	10%	35%	4%	12%	2%	6%	31%	81	7%	37%	4%	14%	0%	2%	36%
Oregon	182	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	50	98%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Washington	127	70%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	29%	75	63%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	37%
Puerto Rico	60	2%	3%	65%	0%	0%	3%	27%	15	7%	0%	67%	7%	0%	0%	20%
New Jersey	49	4%	41%	10%	4%	16%	2%	22%	9	11%	0%	11%	0%	11%	0%	67%
Georgia	42	29%	5%	0%	10%	24%	2%	31%	6	0%	17%	17%	0%	50%	0%	17%
Colorado	39	74%	8%	0%	0%	3%	0%	15%	5	####	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Illinois	36	53%	6%	0%	3%	3%	0%	36%	42	71%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Virginia	31	6%	6%	0%	23%	6%	0%	58%	15	13%	7%	7%	0%	33%	0%	40%
Massachusetts	22	0%	55%	18%	9%	0%	0%	18%	7	0%	43%	0%	14%	0%	0%	43%
Maryland	18	11%	6%	6%	44%	11%	0%	22%	10	0%	0%	10%	40%	10%	0%	40%
Other	617	47%	9%	9%	6%	3%	1%	25%	241	50%	5%	6%	3%	6%	1%	29%
Legal Aliens	3,382	44%	9%	6%	4%	4%	6%	27%	4,110	44%	9%	7%	4%	6%	6%	24%
California	657	75%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	20%	669	74%	3%	0%	1%	3%	1%	19%
Texas	583	83%	3%	0%	0%	3%	2%	9%	939	80%	4%	0%	2%	3%	1%	10%
New York	489	2%	22%	20%	7%	8%	1%	40%	543	1%	17%	20%	7%	19%	2%	36%
Arizona	116	87%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	8%	225	89%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	8%
Florida	345	6%	25%	4%	7%	0%	30%	27%	453	2%	25%	3%	6%	1%	30%	32%
Oregon	17	82%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	29	55%	3%	0%	7%	0%	0%	34%
Washington	30	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	53%	76	63%	1%	0%	0%	7%	0%	29%
Puerto Rico	47	0%	13%	74%	0%	0%	2%	11%	90	1%	39%	30%	0%	1%	8%	21%
New Jersey	56	4%	27%	14%	4%	9%	7%	36%	59	0%	20%	15%	2%	12%	5%	46%
Georgia	49	16%	4%	0%	4%	27%	8%	41%	36	6%	3%	0%	14%	31%	17%	31%
Colorado	23	52%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	39%	28	71%	4%	0%	0%	11%	0%	14%
Illinois	75	41%	5%	0%	0%	9%	1%	43%	88	47%	16%	0%	1%	3%	7%	26%
Virginia	56	2%	7%	13%	5%	7%	9%	57%	90	2%	6%	9%	11%	13%	2%	57%
Massachusetts	35	0%	9%	26%	0%	9%	0%	57%	24	0%	13%	33%	4%	21%	8%	21%
Maryland	31	0%	3%	0%	16%	26%	3%	52%	29	0%	14%	10%	10%	31%	3%	31%
Other	773	39%	4%	6%	5%	5%	6%	34%	732	27%	8%	13%	7%	7%	7%	32%

Table 2K

Major federal offense convictions for illegal aliens, legal aliens, and U.S. citizens, 1995 and 1991.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	Number	Total	Immigration offenses	Drug Trafficking	Fraud	Money Laundering	Missing	Other
1995								
Total	38,523	100%	8%	37%	15%	2%	1%	37%
Illegal aliens	4,081	100%	57%	27%	5%	2%	0%	9%
Legal aliens	3,382	100%	8%	53%	12%	4%	0%	22%
U.S. citizens	28,597	100%	1%	36%	18%	2%	1%	43%
1991								
Total	34,119	100%	7%	40%	10%	1%	2%	40%
Illegal aliens	1,528	100%	53%	32%	4%	1%	2%	9%
Legal aliens	4,110	100%	17%	52%	7%	2%	2%	20%
U.S. citizens	25,020	100%	1%	38%	12%	1%	1%	46%

Note: The immigration offenses category is composed of five different offenses: smuggling unlawful aliens and related offenses, unlawfully entering the United States, trafficking in entry documents, fraudulently acquiring entry documents, and passport violations.

Table 2L

**Primary offense for illegal aliens convicted in federal courts,
by major country of citizenship groups, 1995**

Source: USSC 1995

Country of citizenship	N	Unlawful entry	Drug trafficking	Fraud	Other immigration offenses	Money Laundering	Missing	Other
Total	4,081	47%	27%	5%	11%	2%	0%	9%
Mexico	2,539	57%	23%	2%	10%	1%	0%	7%
Colombia	361	7%	68%	1%	2%	9%	0%	12%
Dominican Republic	170	36%	42%	2%	16%	1%	0%	4%
Jamaica	129	40%	39%	2%	6%	2%	2%	9%
Nigeria	71	18%	31%	30%	13%	0%	1%	7%
Other	811	38%	17%	14%	15%	1%	1%	13%

Table 2M

Final Criminal History Category, 1995 and 1991.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1995			1991		
	Illegal	Legal	Citizens	Illegal	Legal	Citizens
	Aliens	Aliens		Aliens	Aliens	
Number	4,081	3,382	28,597	1,528	4,110	25,020
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
I	38%	66%	52%	42%	60%	53%
II	6%	10%	11%	7%	8%	11%
III	12%	8%	12%	10%	7%	11%
IV	11%	3%	6%	9%	3%	5%
V	8%	1%	4%	5%	1%	3%
VI	12%	1%	9%	9%	2%	6%
Missing	12%	10%	7%	18%	18%	11%

Note: Category I stands for no prior convictions or prior conviction of less than 60 days.

Index increases as number and severity of previous offenses -- as measured by length of sentence -- increases.

See text for details.

Table 2N

**Disposition of illegal aliens, legal aliens, and U.S. citizens
sentenced in federal court, 1991 and 1995**

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1995			1991		
	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens
Number	4,081	3,382	28,597	1,528	4,110	25,020
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Guilty plea	96%	93%	91%	90%	85%	85%
Trial by jury	4%	7%	9%	9%	15%	14%
Both guilty plea and trial by Nolo contendere	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Trial by judge	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 20

Disposition by legal status and major federal offense, 1995.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1995.

	Percentage of all offenses			Percentage pleading guilty		
	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens
Total	100%	100%	100%	96%	93%	91%
Immigration offenses	57%	8%	1%	98%	96%	96%
Drug Trafficking	27%	53%	36%	92%	90%	88%
All other offenses	15%	38%	64%	95%	95%	92%

Table 2P

Length of Sentence, 1995 and 1991.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1995				1991			
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens
N	38,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	34,119	1,528	4,110	25,020
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No time	22%	5%	17%	25%	23%	7%	14%	26%
<=1 year	19%	25%	21%	17%	19%	31%	23%	17%
1-3 years	21%	39%	20%	19%	20%	34%	20%	19%
3-5 years	11%	12%	14%	11%	8%	4%	8%	9%
5-10 years	15%	13%	17%	15%	15%	11%	18%	14%
10-20 years	9%	5%	9%	10%	10%	7%	12%	10%
20-30 years	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
30 years or more	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Life Sentence	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	5%	3%	1%

Table 2Q

Length of Sentence by legal status and major federal offense, 1995.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1995.

	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens
Major offenses			
Immigration offenses	57%	8%	1%
Drug trafficking	27%	53%	36%
Other offenses	15%	38%	64%
Length of sentence			
Immigration offenses			
No time	4%	36%	47%
<=1 year	27%	40%	32%
1-3 years	53%	17%	15%
3-5 years	8%	5%	5%
5-10 years	8%	2%	1%
10-20 years	0%	0%	0%
20-30 years	0%	0%	0%
30 years or more	0%	0%	0%
Life Sentence	0%	0%	0%
Missing	0%	0%	0%
Drug trafficking			
No time	0%	2%	7%
<=1 year	12%	9%	7%
1-3 years	22%	20%	17%
3-5 years	18%	20%	15%
5-10 years	27%	28%	26%
10-20 years	16%	17%	20%
20-30 years	3%	2%	5%
30 years or more	1%	1%	2%
Life Sentence	0%	1%	1%
Missing	0%	0%	1%
Other offenses			
No time	16%	32%	35%
<=1 year	43%	35%	22%
1-3 years	20%	20%	19%
3-5 years	12%	7%	8%
5-10 years	6%	4%	9%
10-20 years	2%	1%	5%
20-30 years	1%	1%	1%
30 years or more	0%	0%	1%
Life Sentence	0%	0%	0%
Missing	0%	0%	0%

Table 2R

Estimated Total Costs for sentence, 1995 and 1991.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1995				1991			
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens
Number	38,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	34,119	1,528	4,110	25,020
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No cost	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
\$1-9,999	20%	11%	16%	21%	21%	12%	16%	22%
\$10,000-24,999	16%	16%	17%	16%	18%	22%	19%	18%
\$25,000-29,999	17%	37%	17%	15%	16%	30%	15%	16%
\$50,000-74,999	16%	15%	19%	16%	14%	11%	15%	15%
\$100,000-149,999	11%	11%	14%	11%	11%	9%	15%	11%
\$150,000-249,999	9%	6%	10%	10%	9%	6%	10%	9%
\$250,000-499,999	6%	3%	5%	7%	7%	4%	7%	7%
\$500,000-999,999	3%	1%	2%	3%	3%	1%	2%	3%
\$1,000,000 and over	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	4%	2%	1%
Mean cost	\$94,987	\$71,282	\$89,463	\$100,695	\$96,695	\$72,755	\$98,553	\$95,979
Sum of costs (in millions)	\$3,657	\$291	\$302	\$2,878	\$3,256	\$107	\$397	\$2,384

Note: the mean cost and sum of costs figures exclude cases with missing values.

Table 2S

Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of illegal aliens, legal aliens and US citizens sentenced in federal court, 1995 and 1991.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1995				1991			
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens
N	38,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	34,119	1,528	4,110	25,020
Income								
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
0	33%	48%	35%	31%	1%	1%	0%	1%
\$1-9,999	13%	9%	13%	14%	16%	10%	14%	17%
\$10,000-24,999	19%	7%	21%	22%	18%	6%	16%	21%
\$25,000-34,999	5%	0%	4%	6%	3%	0%	2%	3%
\$35,000+	8%	1%	4%	9%	3%	1%	2%	4%
Missing	22%	35%	24%	18%	60%	82%	66%	55%
Education								
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less than High School Graduate	38%	64%	56%	32%	39%	67%	59%	35%
High school degree	30%	12%	20%	36%	30%	12%	16%	36%
Some college	19%	6%	15%	22%	17%	7%	14%	19%
College degree	8%	3%	6%	9%	6%	3%	7%	7%
Vocational degree	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Unknown	4%	14%	1%	1%	7%	10%	3%	2%
Age								
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
16-17	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
18-24	18%	19%	13%	18%	18%	25%	18%	18%
25-34	36%	50%	44%	33%	39%	50%	47%	37%
35-49	34%	26%	36%	35%	33%	20%	30%	35%
50+	11%	3%	7%	13%	9%	2%	5%	10%
Missing	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%	0%
Race								
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
White	61%	74%	68%	59%	60%	60%	60%	62%
Black	30%	11%	16%	35%	27%	10%	18%	31%
Other	4%	2%	9%	4%	4%	3%	6%	4%
Missing	4%	13%	7%	2%	9%	27%	16%	3%
Hispanic status								
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hispanic	27%	87%	71%	11%	23%	77%	68%	11%
Non-Hispanic	72%	13%	29%	89%	73%	16%	29%	88%
Missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	7%	3%	1%
Hispanic status/race								
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hispanic	27%	87%	71%	11%	23%	77%	68%	11%
Non-Hispanic White	39%	4%	8%	50%	43%	6%	10%	54%
Non-Hispanic Black	29%	7%	12%	35%	26%	9%	16%	30%
Non-Hispanic Other, missing	5%	3%	9%	4%	7%	8%	6%	4%
Sex								
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Male	85%	94%	88%	83%	82%	90%	90%	82%
Female	15%	6%	12%	17%	16%	6%	10%	18%
Missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%	0%
Number of dependents								
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
0	36%	31%	27%	39%	39%	37%	30%	42%
1 or more	60%	55%	72%	60%	60%	62%	70%	58%
1	19%	12%	15%	21%	17%	11%	14%	19%
2	17%	15%	19%	17%	16%	14%	18%	17%
3+	24%	28%	39%	22%	26%	36%	38%	22%
Missing	4%	13%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%

3. ILLEGAL ALIENS ENTERING THE PRETRIAL SERVICES ACT INFORMATION SYSTEM, 1991–1995

SUMMARY

- ▶ As in the USSC data, in 1995, illegal aliens represented a high share (14.4 percent) of individuals entering the Pretrial Services Act Information System (PSAIS).
- ▶ Between 1991 and 1995, the number of illegal aliens entering the PSAIS increased by 45 percent, more than the increase for the resident undocumented alien population, 30 percent. Most of the increase occurred between 1994 and 1995.
- ▶ Almost the entire increase in the number of illegal aliens entering the PSAIS can be explained by an increase in the number of illegal aliens arrested for immigration offenses between 1994 and 1995; most of the new apprehended immigration offenders in 1995 were from California.
- ▶ In 1995, illegal aliens were more likely to be charged with an immigration offense (60 percent) or drug trafficking (22 percent) than any other offense. Legal aliens and citizens were most likely to be charged with drug trafficking offenses (50 percent and 35 percent respectively).
- ▶ Illegal aliens entering the PSAIS were less educated, younger, and more likely to be white and Hispanic than legal aliens and citizens. The illegal aliens were more likely to be married than citizens but less likely than legal aliens.

DESCRIPTION OF PSAIS DATA SET

The Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) Pretrial Services Act Information System (PSAIS) contains information on defendants charged with federal offenses whom pretrial service officers interview, investigate, or supervise. It should include information on all prosecutions for immigration offenses because these offenses fall under the jurisdiction of the federal government, not state or local governments. We use PSAIS data for the fiscal years 1991 through 1995. The data set comprises records for individuals who entered the PSAIS with one of three types of cases—complaint, indictment/information, or transfer received (Pretrial Services Agency, 1995, p. A3)—and received an initial hearing between October 1, 1990 and September 30, 1995. We use the defendant's date of initial hearing as their date of entry into the system. The data set contains information on type of crime committed and criminal history; demographic and socioeconomic information (including immigrant/legal status, date of birth, educational attainment, marital status, sex, race, whether Hispanic, whether employed); pretrial detention and supervision; costs of pretrial and post-adjudication detention; and final disposition of the case.

The PSAIS should include information on all individuals, including illegal aliens, who are handled by the federal court, but not all individuals apprehended for immigration offenses appear in the PSAIS. Because of limitations on prison space, for example, not all unauthorized border crossers are prosecuted in federal court; some are handled administratively by the INS. Policies on determining which cases will be prosecuted differ by individual border locations. In the Texas-Western district, for instance, individuals are not prosecuted for illegal entry until the fourth re-entry. In the California-Southern district, prosecutions are focused on individuals with long criminal records.

The PSAIS data includes information collected during the period starting with an individual's first interview by a pretrial services officer through final settlement of their case in U.S. district court. (U.S. Department of Justice, 1993, p. 94). Much of the data included in the PSAIS is related to the determination of whether the defendant will be released or detained before his or her trial, the terms for which are laid out in the Bail Reform Act of 1984.

Soon after arrest, usually within twenty-four hours, defendants are brought before a judge or U.S. magistrate for an initial hearing on whether they should be released or detained prior to their trial. We use this initial hearing date as the defendant's date of entry into the PSAIS. If the U.S. attorney or pretrial services officer recommends detention, and the presiding judicial officer agrees, a pretrial detention hearing is scheduled within 3 to 5 days, depending on the circumstances. The judicial officer's decision whether to detain the defendant is based on the likelihood that the defendant will flee and his or her danger to the community (Federal Judicial Center, p. 7). The factors that go into this assessment are the nature of the offense the defendant is charged with, in particular whether the offense involved violence or illegal drugs; the strength of the evidence against the defendant; the defendant's background and characteristics, including ties to the community, substance abuse, criminal history, and any current involvement with federal, state, or local criminal justice system; and the threat to others if the defendant were released (Federal Judicial Center, pp. 8-9).

Much of the information needed for the judge or magistrate to decide whether to detain a defendant is provided through a pretrial services officer's investigation of the defendant. Information on whether the defendant is a U.S. citizen, legal alien, or illegal alien can be used as a measure of ties to the community, and, therefore, probability of flight (Federal Judicial Center, p. 55). It also can be used to establish whether the defendant is an alien "not admitted to permanent residence"—which includes illegal aliens and legal nonimmigrants such as tourists, students, and others—in which case the judicial officer has the authority to detain the defendant for up to ten working days to allow the INS to deport or exclude him or her (Federal Judicial Center, Compendium p. 23).

The pretrial services officer may collect information on the defendant from a variety of sources, including interviews with the defendant (although some defendants refuse to be interviewed), the defendant's family members, the victim, the U.S. Attorney's office, the arresting officer, and the National Crime Information Center databases—a set of FBI databases including information on wanted persons, criminal history records, and files on foreign fugitives and on violent gangs and terrorists (National Crime Information Center, 1996/1997). Because of the limited time the pretrial services officer has to collect this information, often less than three days, the information may be incomplete.

There appear to be no established guidelines for determining whether the pretrial services officer should investigate the possibility that a defendant is an illegal alien. In at least one District, pretrial services officers only investigate the legal status of defendants who "look or sound" like foreigners. Inability to supply a social security number has also been mentioned as a factor triggering an investigation of immigrant/legal status.

The pretrial services officer often attempts to determine the immigrant/legal status of a defendant through direct contact with an INS employee or by accessing an INS data base. In the Southern District of California, fingerprints are now used to match the defendant to INS data bases, a process deemed more reliable than matches based on information the defendant and

others have provided. However, pretrial officers' ability to verify immigrant/legal status is limited by the time they have to prepare the report.⁸

Unless precautions are taken, using the PSAIS to examine illegal aliens is problematic because the number of illegal aliens in the data base is likely to be overestimated. The data must be manipulated before they can be used to study individuals because a separate entry is made to the PSAIS each time an individual is charged with an offense or transferred to another jurisdiction. There is no variable or set of variables that can be used to identify all data records belonging to an individual; an individual can have several "unique prisoner identifiers" (UNIQUEID). It is therefore necessary to use other data, such as name, social security number, and birth date, but this process is particularly difficult for aliens, especially illegal aliens. Names of foreign-born individuals appear to be particularly prone to misspelling and to arrangement in the wrong order. Furthermore, for illegal aliens, social security number could not be used because it was often missing or was likely not to belong to the individual who reported it. As a result, multiple records for illegal aliens are less likely to be matched together.

We attempt to match all records belonging to the same individual and to consolidate all of the information from multiple records into one record for each defendant-case.⁹ If an individual enters the system for one offense, is released, and enters the system again for a second offense, we count these as two separate defendant-cases. If an individual has two records with different unique identification numbers and initial hearing dates which are more than a year apart, we count them as two distinct defendant cases. If the two (or more) records have the same unique identification number or initial hearing dates within a year of each other, we assume they refer to the same offense, and we consolidate the information from all of the multiple records into one record by passing through the different records and retaining all valid information from the different records. Secondary records for an individual often provide information that was missing on the individual's original record. Individuals with initial hearing dates in 1991 and 1992 are likely to have duplicate records appear in later years for which we have data, whereas we do not have data from years past 1995, so individuals entering the system in 1994 and 1995 are less likely to have duplicate records. Thus, it is unsurprising to find a higher percentage of missing values for records for individuals entering the system in the later years.

The PSAIS data, like the USSC data, provide information on flows into one part of the federal criminal justice system. Because individuals depart from the PSAIS continuously, our data do not represent the composition of the population in the PSAIS at any point in time. As with the USSC data, most of our comparisons are for 1991 and 1995, the initial and final years covered by our data. Where intermediate trends differ, we note any departures. Since the population covered by the PSAIS data is similar to the USSC population, but at an earlier stage of the corrections process, trends and characteristics noted in the previous chapter tend to be mirrored in the PSAIS data.

FINDINGS

Number of Illegal Aliens Entering the PSAIS

Of the 52,812 individuals who entered the Pretrial Services system in 1995, 14 percent were illegal aliens, 11 percent were legal aliens, 72 percent were citizens, and 4 percent had an unknown legal status (Table 3A). Between 1991 and 1994, the number of illegal aliens increased slightly, from 5,245 to 5,722, and the share of individuals in the PSAIS who were illegal aliens

also increased slightly, from 10.5 percent to 11.6 percent. Between 1994 and 1995, however, the number of illegal aliens increased dramatically, by 33 percent to 7,608, and their share increased to 14.4 percent. Between 1991 and 1995, the absolute and relative number of legal aliens declined steadily from 6,786 (13.6 percent of PSAIS entrants) to 5,867 (11.1 percent), and the absolute number of citizens increased — but their proportions fell — from 35,797 (72 percent) to 37,002 (70 percent).

Table 3A. Legal Status by Year of Entry into PSAIS, 1991–1995

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1991–1995.

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Number					
Total	50,020	55,121	52,698	49,537	52,812
Illegal Alien	5,245	5,633	5,611	5,722	7,608
Legal Alien	6,786	7,305	6,378	5,898	5,867
Citizen	35,797	39,153	38,032	35,374	37,002
Unknown	2,192	3,030	2,677	2,543	2,335
Percentage of total PSAIS population					
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Illegal Alien	10.5%	10.2%	10.6%	11.6%	14.4%
Legal Alien	13.6%	13.3%	12.1%	11.9%	11.1%
Citizen	71.6%	71.0%	72.2%	71.4%	70.1%
Unknown	4.4%	5.5%	5.1%	5.1%	4.4%
Percentage increase from previous year					
Total	(x)	10.2%	-4.4%	-6.0%	6.6%
Illegal Alien	(x)	7.4%	-0.4%	2.0%	33.0%
Legal Alien	(x)	7.6%	-12.7%	-7.5%	-0.5%
Citizen	(x)	9.4%	-2.9%	-7.0%	4.6%
Unknown	(x)	38.2%	-11.7%	-5.0%	-8.2%

Geographic Distribution

In 1995, more illegal aliens in the PSAIS were from California than any other state — 2,054 or 27 percent of the total. (See Table 3B.) Illegal aliens from Texas and Arizona constituted 20 percent and 15 percent respectively of all illegal aliens in the PSAIS. The distribution of PSAIS illegal aliens across states differed significantly from the distribution of the illegal alien population. California had a proportionately smaller share of PSAIS illegal aliens than the state's share of the undocumented population (40 percent). Texas, Arizona, and Oregon had relatively high proportions of PSAIS illegal aliens (19.6 percent, 14.6 percent, and 3.4 percent) compared to their shares of the resident undocumented population (14 percent, 2 percent, and .7 percent).

While the number of illegal aliens entering the PSAIS increased by 45 percent from 1991 to 1995, the number of illegal aliens entering from California increased by 201 percent (an average of 32 percent a year), including a 99 percent leap from 1994 to 1995. In fact, California was not the biggest source of illegal aliens in the PSAIS until 1995: in 1994, more illegal aliens entered the PSAIS from both Texas (1,027) and Arizona (1,159) than from California (1,031) (Appendix C, Table A). In 1995, Arizona was the state with the highest proportion of illegal

aliens in the Pretrial Services System (53 percent), outdistancing Oregon (37 percent), California (31 percent), and Texas (25 percent).

Table 3B. Resident Illegal Aliens and Illegal Aliens in the PSAIS by State, 1995

Source: Appendix A, Table B (Resident undocumented population); Appendix C, Table B.

State	Resident undocumented population		Total PSAIS population		PSAIS illegal aliens		Percent illegal aliens in PSAIS system
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	4,725,000	100.0%	52,812	100.0%	7,608	100.0%	14.4%
California	1,900,000	40.2%	6,689	12.7%	2,054	27.0%	30.7%
Texas	657,000	13.9%	5,978	11.3%	1,492	19.6%	25.0%
Arizona	109,000	2.3%	2,111	4.0%	1,112	14.6%	52.7%
Oregon	32,000	0.7%	715	1.4%	262	3.4%	36.6%
All others	2,027,000	42.9%	37,319	70.7%	2,688	35.3%	7.2%

Offenses, History, Disposition, and Costs

Offenses. Immigration offenses were the most common offenses for illegal aliens in the PSAIS. In 1995, the major offense for 60 percent of illegal aliens entering the PSAIS was an immigration offense, followed by drug trafficking (22 percent) and fraud (9 percent). No other crime constituted more than 2 percent of offenses illegal aliens were charged with. Legal aliens, on the other hand, were much more likely to be drug trafficking offenders than U.S. citizens or illegal aliens (50 percent of legal aliens versus 35 percent of citizens). If we exclude immigration offenders, the proportion of illegal aliens who were charged with drug trafficking was essentially the same as that of legal aliens, but still much higher than that of U.S. citizens (55 percent of illegal aliens versus 56 percent of legal aliens and 35 percent of citizens).

Between 1991 and 1995, the proportion of illegal aliens charged with an immigration offense rose from 49 percent to 60 percent, and the absolute number of illegal aliens who were immigration offenders entering the PSAIS rose 76 percent from 2,576 to 4,530 (Table 3C). Most of this gain occurred from 1994 to 1995, when the number entering the system jumped from 2,973 to 4,530. This dramatic 52 percent increase (1,557 people) coincided with two other big leaps from 1994 to 1995: the 33 percent increase (1,886 people) in the overall number of illegal aliens entering the PSAIS; and the 99 percent increase (1,023 people) in illegal aliens from California. A 178 percent increase in the number illegal aliens charged with immigration offenses from California (from 544 to 1,510) drove all three of these gains (Table 3D). As a result of this surge in immigration arrests between 1994 and 1995, the proportion of illegal aliens charged with drug offenses fell from 29.4 percent to 22.4 percent; the absolute number, however, actually increased slightly.

The increase in the number of illegal aliens charged with immigration offenses appears to be due to increased boarder enforcement by the INS and other federal agencies along the U.S.-Mexican border at San Diego though Operation Gatekeeper, launched in October 1994. This initiative increased the number of border patrol agents, increased the length and impenetrability of fencing along the boarder, and improved the technology available to border enforcement officers (Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1998). Two parts of this program, Operation

Disruption, launched in May 1995, and Operation Wildcat, launched November 1995, targeted alien smugglers (“wildcatter”). (United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, “Anti-Smuggling Operations,” “Closing Down Smuggling Routes Across the Southwest Border,” 1997).

Table 3C. Illegal Aliens Entering the PSAIS and Their Offenses, 1991–1995

Source: Appendix C, Table C.

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	5-year increase
Number						
All offenses	5,245	5,633	5,611	5,722	7,608	
Immigration offenses	2,576	2,767	2,776	2,973	4,530	
Drug trafficking	1,704	1,879	1,833	1,681	1,701	
Percent of total						
All offenses	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Immigration offenses	49.1%	49.1%	49.5%	52.0%	59.5%	
Drug trafficking	32.5%	33.4%	32.7%	29.4%	22.4%	
Increase from previous year						
All offenses	(x)	7.4%	-0.4%	2.0%	33.0%	45.1%
Immigration offenses	(x)	7.4%	0.3%	7.1%	52.4%	75.9%
Drug trafficking	(x)	10.3%	-2.4%	-8.3%	1.2%	-0.2%

Table 3D. Illegal Aliens Entering the PSAIS from California for Immigration Offenses, 1991–1995

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1991-1995.

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Number	303	362	635	544	1,510
Increase from previous year		19%	75%	-14%	178%

Criminal History. Of all legal status groups, legal aliens were least likely to have a criminal history, followed by illegal aliens and citizens (Appendix C, Table D). In 1995, 60 percent of illegal aliens, 48 percent of legal aliens, and 69 percent of U.S. citizens who entered the PSAIS had a criminal history. Over the 1991–1995 period, there was an increase in repeat offenders. In 1991, 49 percent of illegal aliens, 41 percent of legal aliens, and 63 percent of citizens had a criminal history.

Disposition. The data for disposition of individuals entering the PSAIS are not comparable across years because of the censoring of the cases for individuals entering the system in later years. Dispositions can only be reported after a case is closed and a higher percentage of cases in the most recent years were still open at the time the data set we used was compiled. Between 1991 and 1995, the percentage of individuals with missing disposition data increased from 11 percent to 30 percent. The proportion of cases with missing data was significantly lower for illegal aliens (21 percent) than for U.S. citizens (37 percent) or legal aliens (40 percent).

In 1995, illegal aliens were also much more likely to have pled guilty than legal aliens or U.S. citizens (52 percent, 27 percent and 25 percent respectively). But citizens were more likely

to have been convicted. Some of this difference may result from the nature of data on disposition and the unclear differentiation of the categories. For example, if a case had been concluded and the defendant had pled guilty and thus been convicted of the crime, that defendant would have received a value of "convicted" rather than "pled guilty." This treatment of the data would explain why only 50 individuals in 1991 (0.5 percent of the PSAIS entrants) and 382 individuals in 1992 had a "pled guilty" value while over 30,000 individuals with 1994 and 1995 entry dates, whose cases were less likely to have been closed by the time the data set was compiled, had a "pled guilty" value.

Costs. In 1995, estimated detention costs for the period prior to the initial hearing (pre-hearing costs) and for the period from the time of conviction to sentencing (post-trial costs) were missing for a large share of defendants, about 45 percent overall compared with 12 percent to 18 percent for the prior years (Appendix C, table E). As was the case with the high frequency of missing data for the disposition variable, missing costs are due to censoring of the cases in the data set. Detention costs can only be calculated after a case is closed and a higher percentage of cases in the most recent year, 1995, were still open at the time the data set we used was compiled.

In all years, legal aliens and illegal aliens were more likely than citizens to incur detentions costs and their mean detention costs were higher, pre-trial and post-trial costs. In 1994, in which only 18 percent of the cases were missing detention cost data, illegal aliens and legal aliens were much less likely to incur no pre-hearing detention costs (26 percent and 29 percent) than citizens (57 percent). This is not surprising. As was discussed earlier, a judge's decides whether to detain a defendant based on how likely the judge thinks the defendant is to appear for his hearing and trial. The more ties the defendant has to his community, the more likely he is to appear; illegal aliens and legal aliens probably have fewer ties than citizens, so judges would be more likely to detain them and thus incur detention costs. The mean detention cost figures also support this explanation. In 1994, the mean post-trial cost for illegal aliens and legal aliens was much higher than for citizens (\$2,100 for illegal aliens, \$2,170 for legal aliens, and \$1,480 for citizens).¹⁰

Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics of Individuals Entering the PSAIS

Employment. In 1995, only 30 percent of illegal aliens in the PSAIS reported being employed, compared with 58 percent of legal aliens and 53 percent of U.S. citizens. However, a large percentage of illegal aliens did not have data for this item (42 percent versus 7 percent of legal aliens and 6 percent of U.S. citizens). If only cases with non-missing values are used, 52 percent of illegal aliens, 62 percent of legal aliens, and 56 percent of citizens were employed.

Note that this method assumes that the defendants for whom data are missing are just as likely to be employed as defendants with data, when it may be the case that the former group is less likely than the rest of the population to be employed. The five-year trends support the latter assumption. Between 1991 and 1995, while the percentage of illegal alien defendants reported to be unemployed decreased from 42 percent to 28 percent, the percentage of illegal alien defendants for whom the employment status of illegal aliens was unknown increased from 29 percent to 42 percent. As discussed above, this increase in missing information probably is due to our method of compiling the data set rather than a decline in the quality of data collection.

Table 3E. Employment by Legal Status, 1995 and 1991

Source: Appendix C, Table A.

	1991			1995		
	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen
Distribution based on all cases						
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unemployed	41.6%	34.4%	41.0%	28.1%	35.0%	41.5%
Employed	32.4%	60.3%	54.7%	30.1%	57.6%	52.7%
Unknown	25.9%	5.3%	4.3%	41.7%	7.5%	5.8%
Distribution based on cases with known values						
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unemployed	56.2%	36.3%	42.8%	48.3%	37.8%	44.1%
Employed	43.8%	63.7%	57.2%	51.7%	62.2%	55.9%

Educational Attainment. In 1995, only 16 percent of illegal aliens in the PSAIS data were reported to be high school graduates, much fewer than the figures for legal aliens (45 percent) and U.S. citizens (65 percent). As with the employment status, a high proportion of illegal aliens had missing educational attainment data (45 percent). Of cases where educational attainment information was available, 29 percent of illegal aliens, 50 percent of legal aliens, and 70 percent of U.S. citizens were reported to be high school graduates.

Age. Of the three legal status groups, illegal aliens in the PSAIS data were the youngest, followed by legal aliens and U.S. citizens. In 1995, 74 percent of illegal aliens, 56 percent of legal aliens and 54 percent of citizens entering the PSAIS were under the age of 35. There were, however, relatively fewer legal aliens than citizens under age 25 (15 percent vs 21 percent) and more between the ages 25 and 34 (41 percent vs 33 percent). Between 1991 and 1995, the proportion of illegal and legal aliens under age 35 declined (from 78 percent to 74 percent for illegal aliens and from 62 percent to 56 percent for legal aliens).

Race and ethnicity. Illegal aliens in the PSAIS were much more likely to be white and less likely to be black than legal aliens or U.S. citizens. In 1995, 85 percent of PSAIS illegal aliens were white versus 73 percent and 59 percent of legal aliens and U.S. citizens, respectively.¹¹ Blacks represent 9, 17, and 36 percent of PSAIS populations of illegal aliens, legal aliens, and U.S. citizens, respectively. (See Table 3F.)

Although the proportion of PSAIS entrants who were Asian or Pacific Islander was very small, the figures increased for all immigrant status groups between 1991 and 1995. The proportion of illegal aliens entering the PSAIS who were Asian or Pacific Islander increased from 1.8 percent to 4.3 percent over the period, while the proportions for legal aliens and U.S. citizens increased at a slower rate — from 4.8 percent to 8.4 percent for legal aliens and from 1.2 percent to 1.9 percent for citizens. The proportion of U.S. citizens entering the PSAIS who were black rose from 30 percent in 1991 to 36 percent in 1995, while the proportions fell for illegal and legal aliens.

Table 3F. Race by Legal Status in the PSAIS, 1995 and 1991

Source: Appendix C, Table A.

	1995			1991		
	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White	82.5%	71.7%	65.9%	85.3%	73.4%	59.5%
Black	13.6%	19.5%	30.1%	9.4%	17.1%	36.0%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	0.0%	0.1%	2.3%	0.0%	0.2%	2.2%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	1.8%	4.8%	1.2%	4.3%	8.4%	1.9%
Missing	2.1%	3.9%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.4%

Illegal and legal aliens in the PSAIS data were much more likely than U.S. citizens to be Hispanic (84 percent, 67 percent, and 13 percent), reflecting differences in the general population. These proportions were constant from 1991 to 1995.

Sex. In 1995, 84 percent of all prisoners who entered the PSAIS were male, but illegal aliens (93 percent) and legal aliens (87 percent) were more likely to be male than U.S. citizens (82 percent). These ratios were constant throughout all 5 years of data.

Marital status. For most demographic characteristics, legal aliens in the PSAIS data fell somewhere between illegal aliens and citizens, but for marital status, a far higher proportion of legal aliens were married than either illegal aliens or citizens; 43 percent of legal aliens were married versus 31 percent of U.S. citizens and 21 percent of illegal aliens. But if the non-responses are excluded, the proportion of illegal aliens in the PSAIS who were married in 1995 was actually higher than that of citizens (36 percent vs 33 percent). Although the number of defendants with missing data for illegal aliens increased from 18 percent in 1991 to 41 percent in 1995, if we use the number of people with data as the denominator, the proportion of married and single individuals remained constant.

4. ILLEGAL ALIENS IN STATE PRISONS: EVIDENCE FROM CALIFORNIA, TEXAS, NEW YORK, FLORIDA, ILLINOIS, ARIZONA, AND NEW JERSEY

SUMMARY

- ▶ The INS identified 14,262 illegal aliens among state prisoners in 1995 from California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, Arizona, and New Jersey (the seven states with the largest number of illegal residents). INS was unable to determine the legal status of 48 percent of foreign-born prisoners in these states.
- ▶ California contained a disproportionately large share of illegal alien state prisoners, 71 percent of illegal aliens identified by the INS, which appears to reflect its large share of the resident illegal alien population—49 percent of the United States total according to the INS—and the relatively large share of the state's submissions for which the INS was able to determine immigrant/legal status.
- ▶ The most common offenses for which illegal aliens were convicted were drug offenses in all states except Florida. For states which distinguish among types of drug offenses, drug trafficking was more common than drug possession in all states except Texas.
- ▶ In Florida, the most common offense among illegal aliens in state prisons was murder. Both illegal and legal aliens in Florida were far more likely than aliens in other states to have been convicted of violent offenses against a person — murder, sexual assaults, and other violent crimes. The large share of murderers among aliens may, however, result from Florida's policies on deporting criminal aliens.
- ▶ In Florida, the high share of murders, and other violent crimes against individuals, among illegal aliens cannot be attributed to any one country of origin group. For each of Florida's major country of origin groups, murder and other violent crimes were substantially more common in Florida than they were in the other major immigrant states.
- ▶ Mexico was the dominant country of origin among illegal alien state prisoners in Arizona, California, Texas, and Illinois. In New York, Florida, and New Jersey, illegal immigrants from the Caribbean and from Central and South America constituted the largest shares of illegal aliens in state prisons, although in these states no single country or country group dominated.
- ▶ The vast majority of illegal alien state prisoners entered the United States illegally, rather than entering the country legally and then remaining after their authorized period of stay had expired. Texas and California had the largest share of illegal aliens who entered without inspection — 94–95 percent — while shares for Illinois and New Jersey were the lowest — 85–86 percent.
- ▶ Types of offense committed differed by country of origin. Colombians and Dominicans were especially likely to have been imprisoned for drug-related offenses. Among Haitians and Nicaraguans, drug offenses were relatively uncommon.
- ▶ In most states, illegal aliens in state prisons were younger, on average, than legal aliens.

DESCRIPTION OF DATA

The analysis of illegal aliens in state prisons is based on data collected through the 1995 State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), a federal grant program designed to partially offset the costs to states of incarcerating illegal aliens and certain other non-citizens. These other aliens include legal aliens who, at the time they were imprisoned following conviction, were in removal or deportation proceedings and, in 1995, Mariel Cubans.¹² States and local areas have also negotiated to receive some reimbursement for aliens whose immigration status could not be determined, arguing that some of these individuals were illegal aliens who had not previously come to the attention of the INS and therefore had not been entered into any INS data system.

In order for a state to receive reimbursement for an inmate, the inmate must have been in the state's custody between 1 July 1994 and 30 June 1995, must have been in custody for at least 72 hours, and must have been convicted of a state or local felony. (Eligibility was later amended to include inmates convicted of two qualifying misdemeanors). In addition, the state must provide a foreign country of birth for the inmate. If a country of birth is not provided, the INS will still search INS records for the individual, but, if the individual cannot be found during the searches, the individual does not count towards the state's allotment of reimbursement for individuals with unknown immigration status.

States have several incentives to provide information on aliens for whom the states will not receive reimbursement. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and the INS encourage states to submit information on all foreign-born inmates. This relieves states of the burden of trying to determine who is and is not in a reimbursable class and gives the INS information the number of incarcerated foreign-born individuals (Bjerke 1999). States are not penalized in any way for submitting information on individuals for whom the states cannot be reimbursed. Furthermore, because of the potential for reimbursement for individuals with unknown immigration status, states have a financial incentive to submit information on as many inmates as they can.

INS personnel, using Central Index and the Deportable Alien Control System (DACS), determined the legal status of each of these individuals.¹³ Individuals were matched using their A-numbers — a unique identifier the INS uses to track individuals in the Central Index and DACS — or, if the A-numbers was missing, their name and date of birth (Bjerke 1998).¹⁴

This analysis is based on information from California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, Arizona, and New Jersey, the seven states with, according to the INS, the largest numbers of illegal aliens (Warren 1997). Together, these states contain 83 percent of the nation's undocumented population in 1997. In the data provided to us, INS distinguishes five different legal statuses: U.S. citizen (natives and naturalized citizens were not distinguished), illegal aliens, legal aliens, nonimmigrants, and unknown status. Nonimmigrants are aliens who enter the United States legally, for a limited period, with the knowledge and permission of the INS. Examples include tourists, students, and some international business transfers. This analysis focuses on the two major groups of non-citizens: illegal and legal aliens.

INS personnel were able to provide legal status for approximately 52 percent of the prisoners about whom the seven states provided information. Status was determined for approximately 60 percent of the submissions from Arizona and California, 50 percent of the

submissions in Texas and New York, 40 percent of the submissions from Florida and New Jersey, and only 20 percent of the submissions from Illinois. (See Table 4A.) (By 1998, the INS was able to match approximately 70 percent of the states' submissions to INS records; Bjerke 1999).

The low match rate between state submissions and INS data systems means the analysis presented here must be viewed cautiously. In terms of the *number* of illegal aliens in the states prisons, the data only allow us to provide estimates of the minimum because an unknown portion of those with status unknown are also illegal aliens. While many, if not most, of these individuals may be illegal aliens who have not previously come to the attention of the INS, which has been suggested by INS personnel (Bjerke 1999), an unknown portion are legal aliens or naturalized citizens who, because of discrepancies between INS data systems and states submissions, could not be matched. It is also possible that some inmates are U.S.-born citizens who were misidentified as foreign-born by state officials.

If states have responded to INS and BJA encouragement to submit information on all foreign-born individuals, an ironic consequence of the low match rate in 1995 is that the information we have on legal aliens in state prisons may be better than the information we have on illegal aliens. All legal aliens should be identifiable through INS record matching, with the exception of those for whom the states submitted information that is inconsistent with INS information and, therefore, could not be matched, which the INS and BJA estimate is about 5 percent of those who could not be matched to INS records (Bjerke 1999).

High match rates were associated with a high percentage of inmates found to be illegal aliens (Table 4A). Arizona and California, the two states with the highest percentage of their inmate records matched to INS records—about 60 percent for both—were also the two states with the highest percentage of matched inmates found to be illegal aliens. Illinois, Florida, and New Jersey, the three states with the lowest rate of successful matching to INS records—40 percent or lower—also had the lowest shares of illegal aliens identified among those inmates successfully matched. This suggests that the relatively high successful match rates for Arizona and California are partially attributable to a relatively large share of the incarcerated illegal aliens in these states having already been entered into INS data systems.

There are several possible explanations for state differences in match rates. States with high match rates may be more likely to record and to forward with the SCAAP submission the A-numbers assigned to prisoners during INS deportation or removal proceedings. Inmates from Arizona and California inmates may also be more likely to have already come to the attention of the INS than those in Illinois, Florida, and New Jersey, either because they have come in contact with the INS before the current imprisonment or because the INS has initiated removal or deportation proceedings for a larger share of the Arizona and California inmates than for inmates from the other states. Another, related, explanation is that INS record-keeping for alien inmates in the process of deportation or removal may be better for Arizona and California than the other states. A recent U.S. General Accounting Office study suggests that, in the last half of fiscal year 1995, for a sizeable number of foreign-born inmates in selected states who had been released from state and federal facilities, the INS was not able to determine whether they had been screened as part of deportation proceedings (U.S. General Accounting Office 1997a:5-6).

In most states—Arizona, Texas, New Jersey, and Florida—murderers were more likely to have had their immigrant/legal status determined by the INS than other offenders (Table 4B). (Murderers constitute 12.3 percent of all inmates in state prisons in these seven states.) In California, drug offenders were the offenders most likely to have had their immigrant/legal status determined. It does not appear, however, that differences in the types of offenses that state inmates have committed explains variations in the share of inmates whose status could be determined. It is likely that murderers, and, in California, drug offenders, are more likely to show up in INS data bases either because they have been targeted for deportation, or, because of the long sentences associated with these offenses, the INS has had longer to begin immigrant/legal status determinations and has therefore entered them into INS data bases. States may also keep better track of identifying information, such as A-numbers, for aliens convicted of certain offenses.

The SCAAP data provide information on persons in state prisons in 1995. As such, the data differ from the USSC and PSAIS data described previously. The SCAAP data are for population stock, not flows. This means that the data reflect a long history of aliens' criminal involvement and law enforcement and incarceration policies. For instance, some anomalies observed in Florida appear to be attributable to a period of intense criminal activity among aliens in the early eighties, plus the state's policies on deportation.

FINDINGS

Number of Illegal Aliens

Officials from the seven states submitted information on 52,156 prisoners to the INS for status determination. Of these, the INS assigned a status to 27,388. Of these, 14,262 or 52.1 percent were identified as illegal aliens (Table 4C). Because a significant share of prisoners whose status could not be determined are probably illegal aliens, this estimate of 14,262 should be seen as a minimum estimate of the number of illegal aliens incarcerated in the state prisons of these seven states.

California has a relatively large share of the seven-state total of illegal aliens incarcerated in state prisons — 71 percent of the illegal aliens whose status was determined through INS matches, 66 percent of illegal aliens when prisoners of unknown status are distributed proportionately. This share is larger than the proportion of the resident illegal alien population estimated to be in California — 49 percent (Warren 1997). On the other hand, given the size of their resident undocumented populations, New York, Florida, and Illinois each have relatively low shares of the seven states' illegal alien state prisoners.

Country of Origin

In describing country of origin of prisoners, states differed markedly in the level of detail provided. For the most part, California, Texas, New York, and Illinois gave exact country of origin, Florida, and New Jersey gave somewhat less detail, while Arizona provided the least amount of detail. So countries of origin could be compared across states while retaining as much detail as possible, we developed two coding schemes, one for Arizona, and one for the other six states. For the six states, the major classifications are Mexico, the Caribbean, South America,

Central America, Europe, Asia (excluding the Middle East), Africa, the Middle East, North America, Oceania, and Unknown. For Arizona, the major classifications are Mexico, the Caribbean, Central and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Canada, and Unknown/Other. Within major country groups, individual countries are coded if they constituted at least 4 percent of the total population of illegal or legal aliens in state prisons in at least one state.

Illegal aliens. Mexico was the dominant country of origin among illegal alien state prisoners in Arizona (97 percent), California (85 percent), Texas (81 percent), and Illinois (79 percent). (See Table 4D.) In Florida and New Jersey, Mexicans were not the dominant group, but they also constituted a major share of illegal alien prisoners, 26 percent and 15 percent, respectively. In California and Texas, the second largest number came from Central America, predominantly El Salvador.

In New York, Florida, and New Jersey, illegal aliens from the Caribbean and from Central and South American constituted large shares of the illegal aliens in state prisons, although no single country or country group had the level of dominance that Mexicans did in the other states. In New York, Caribbean origin aliens were the largest group — 42 percent of the total, most of whom were Dominicans — followed by South Americans — 32 percent of the total, most of whom were Colombians. There was also a sizeable share of Central Americans — 15 percent, most of whom were Salvadorans. In Florida, the Caribbean provided the largest group, 37 percent — among which Cubans (13 percent) and Haitians (11 percent) dominate — followed by Central and South Americans, 32 percent, and Mexicans, 26 percent. In New Jersey, half of illegal alien prisoners are from Central or South America, mostly from Colombia, followed by the Caribbean, 26 percent, and Mexico, 15 percent.

With only a few exceptions, Europeans, Asians, Africans, Middle Easterners, other North Americans, and individuals from Oceania represent very small shares or numbers of illegal aliens in state prisons.

Legal aliens. In all seven states, Mexicans constitute a smaller share of legal than illegal aliens in state prisons, although in California, Illinois, Texas, and Arizona — the four states in which they were the predominant illegal alien group — they are also the predominant legal alien group.

In New York, Florida, and New Jersey, Caribbean immigrants are the dominant group among legal aliens, with Cubans dominating in Florida. While Caribbean immigrants made up substantial shares among illegal alien prisoners — between about 25 and 40 percent in these three states — they constitute substantially larger shares among legal aliens, at least 60 percent in each of these states (Table 4D).

Another notable difference between illegal and legal aliens in state prisons is that, with the exception of New Jersey, the share of prisoners who are from Asia, particularly from Vietnam, is substantially higher among legal than illegal aliens. Unlike Mexican and Central American immigrants, a significant majority of Asians (and especially Vietnamese and other Southeast Asian immigrants) were admitted legally, with many coming as refugees. Thus, we would expect to find more legal than illegal Asians in state prisons.

Comparison with national data, 1991. To assess the origins of immigrant prisoners in these seven states in comparison with those in other states, we use data from the 1991 Survey of State Prison Inmates (SSPI). Illegal and legal aliens from the seven major immigrant states in the

1995 SCAAP data are considerably more likely to be from Mexico and less likely to be from the Caribbean than the national data from the 1991 SSPI show (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1993) (Table 4E).¹⁵ There are three possible explanations for this difference. First, the 43 states not included in our analysis may have smaller numbers from Mexico and correspondingly larger numbers from the Caribbean. Second, between 1991 and 1995, there may have been an increase in the share of state prison inmates from Mexico and a drop in the share from the Caribbean. Third and least important, there is a slight difference in populations being compared. The SSPI population includes all non-citizens. The SCAAP analysis is limited to legal and illegal aliens. A very small share of original SCAAP sample, about 2 percent, are nonimmigrants. With our data, it is not possible to determine which of the first two explanations is more important.

Method of Entry to the United States for Illegal Aliens

A majority of the resident illegal aliens enter the United States illegally, that is, without the knowledge or permission of the Immigration and Naturalization Services; the term used to describe this group is “Entered Without Inspection” or “EWI.” Nonetheless, the INS estimates that a sizeable minority of illegal aliens, 41 percent, entered the United States legally, but remained in the United States after their period of authorized stay had expired (Warren 1997). Among illegal aliens in state prisons, however, the vast majority of illegal aliens in state prisons entered the United States illegally (Table 4F). Texas and California have the largest share of illegal aliens who entered without inspection — 94–95 percent — while shares for Illinois and New Jersey are somewhat lower — 85–86 percent.

Criminal Offenses

SCAAP data includes information on the most serious offense conviction. Drug offenses, especially drug trafficking, are the most common type of offenses among both illegal and legal aliens in the seven states studied, with the share ranging from 30 to 50 percent of those incarcerated (Table 4G). The single exception is Florida, where among illegal aliens, murder is the single most prevalent offense. For states that distinguish among types of drug offenses, with the exception of Texas, more illegal and legal aliens are incarcerated for drug trafficking than for drug possession.

Both illegal and legal aliens in Florida are far more likely than aliens in other states to have been convicted of violent offenses against a person — murder, sexual assaults, and other violent crimes.¹⁶ In Florida, these offenses account for 60 percent of illegal aliens’ offenses; in other states the maximum share is less than 40 percent for illegal aliens. Unlike any other state, murder is the most common crime for which illegal aliens in Florida are incarcerated. In addition, among illegal aliens in Florida, 15 percent have been convicted of rape or sexual assault and 12 percent have been convicted of assault or other violent offenses; for these offenses, they trail only illegal aliens in New Jersey. Legal aliens in Florida also are more likely than legal aliens in other states to have been convicted of violent crimes against persons, but their share is lower than the share for illegal aliens, 42 percent versus 60 percent. Murder is the second most

common offense among Florida's legal aliens, after drug-related offenses, but legal aliens in this state are more likely to have been convicted of murder than legal aliens in any other state.

New Jersey is second only to Florida in the share of both illegal and legal aliens convicted of violent crimes against persons, with 39 percent of illegal aliens and 37 percent of legal aliens convicted of these offenses, compared with 20 percent and 28 percent, respectively, for the seven states overall. However, in New Jersey, these violent crimes are concentrated among rapes and sexual assaults (17 percent) and other violent offenses (15 percent), which constitute larger shares among New Jersey's illegal aliens than among illegal aliens in other states; the share of illegal aliens and legal aliens convicted of murder in New Jersey is actually low compared with other states.

Violent crimes against persons also account for at least a quarter of illegal alien's convictions in two other states, Illinois (39 percent) and Texas (28 percent), with murder being the most prevalent of these offenses (16 percent and 11 percent, respectively). In these states, violent crimes against individuals are also relatively common among legal immigrants.

The types of crimes for which illegal aliens in Texas are convicted differ from those in other states. The share of illegal aliens convicted of drug-related offenses is relatively low, 30 percent compared with 43 percent among illegal aliens in the seven states overall. Furthermore, unlike any other state, drug possession is more prevalent than drug trafficking, a finding that is also true for legal aliens. In Texas, burglary is also a relative common offense among illegal aliens, accounting for 20 percent of illegal aliens' offenses, almost twice the average, 12 percent, for illegal aliens in all seven states.

In general, within states, offenses for illegal and legal aliens are similar, with a few exceptions. In California and Illinois, illegal aliens in state prisons are substantially more likely to have been convicted of drug-related offenses than legal aliens. In Florida and Arizona, the reverse is true; illegal aliens in state prisons are substantially less likely to have been convicted of drug offenses than legal aliens. With the exception of Florida, illegal aliens in state prison are no more likely to have been convicted of violent crimes against persons than legal aliens. In fact, in California, and to a lesser extent Texas, legal aliens are more likely to have been convicted of these crimes than illegal aliens.

The major difference between all state prison inmates in the 1991 SSPI data and the illegal and legal alien prisoners in the seven SCAAP states in 1995 is that illegal and legal aliens were substantially more likely to have been incarcerated for drug offenses, 39 percent versus 21 percent (Table 4H). Again, there are three possible explanations for this difference. First, aliens may be more likely to be incarcerated for drug offenses than other prisoners. Second, drug offenses may be more common in the seven states we studied than in the rest of the United States. Third, between 1991 (SSPI) and 1995 (SCAAP), there may have been an increase in the share of all state prisoners incarcerated for drug offenses.

Criminal offense by method of entry. Overall, within each state, there are no particular types of crimes for which illegal aliens who entered without inspection are disproportionately responsible, although in Illinois and New Jersey there are some exceptions. In Illinois, illegal aliens who entered without inspection are disproportionately responsible for violent crimes against persons; they have committed 94 percent of these offenses compared with 82 percent of drug offenses and 88 percent of other major offenses (Table 4I). In New Jersey, illegal aliens

who entered without inspection are disproportionately less responsible for violent crimes against persons; they have committed 81 percent of these crimes compared with 90 percent of drug offenses and 88 percent of other major offenses. Nonetheless, it is worth noting, in all seven states, for all three major types of offenses (drug offenses, violent crimes against persons, and other major offenses), illegal aliens who entered without inspection are responsible for at least four-fifths of the offenses.

Murderers and other violent offenders among illegal aliens in Florida. As noted, Florida is the only state where murder, rather than drug offenses, is the most common offense. We examined whether a particular country of origin group is responsible for the large share of murderers, and others who have committed violent offenses against persons, among illegal aliens in Florida's state prisons. We found that for all major country of origin groups, murder and other violent crimes against persons are substantially more common offenses in Florida than they are in the other major Immigration states. No single country of origin group is responsible.

We compared the share who are incarcerated for murder and other violent crimes against persons in Florida to the shares incarcerated for these offenses in the other states¹⁷ for each of the major country of origin groups in Florida — Mexico (26 percent of illegal aliens in Florida state prisons), Cuba (13 percent), Haiti (11 percent), Colombia (10 percent), Jamaica (6 percent), Nicaragua (5 percent), and the Dominican Republic (2 percent). For all seven countries of origin, illegal aliens in Florida were substantially more likely incarcerated for violent crimes against persons, in particular murder, than illegal aliens from the same country in the other five states. (See Table 4J.) For example, 69 percent of illegal alien Mexicans in Florida were incarcerated for violent crimes against persons — about half for murder — compared with 18 percent of illegal aliens incarcerated in the other five states.

The number of murderers and other violent offenders for illegal aliens—and for some extent, legal aliens—is out of line with the overall Florida prison population. Overall, in 1995, 15 percent of Florida state prisoners had murder as the major offense, compared with 33 percent of illegal aliens and 23 percent of legal aliens (see Table 4K). Illegal aliens were also substantially more likely to have committed other violent crimes against persons than the general prison population (27 percent versus 20 percent).

There are at least three possible explanations for the large share of murderers among offenders in Florida state facilities. First, for both legal and illegal aliens, the proportion with a primary offense of murder may be overestimated because the INS was more successful at determining the immigrant/legal status of murderers than for any other type of offenders. While the INS determined the immigrant/legal status for 38 percent of all individuals in the Florida SCAAP data, the agency was able to determine immigrant/legal status for 43 percent of murderers. However, this can only be a partial explanation for the large share of murderers among alien prisoners in Florida because murderers also had relatively high levels of status determination in Arizona, Texas, and New Jersey. Second, the high proportion of murderers among illegal and legal aliens may be an historic artifact, resulting from the drug-related violence in Florida during the late 1970s and early 1980s, when Colombians and Cubans fought to establish their places in the drug trade. This is consistent with the first explanation because the INS has had more time to establish immigrant/legal status for long-term prisoners than recent arrivals. Third, Florida has a clemency program offering early release to non-violent offender aliens who agree to be deported or removed and to stay out of the United States. This will

increase the share of current prisoner aliens who have been convicted of violent offenses such as murder.¹⁸

Major countries of origin among illegal aliens convicted of drug-related offenses.

Among illegal aliens in state prisons, drug-related offenses are particularly prevalent among Colombians and Dominicans. In California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, and New Jersey,¹⁹ 70 percent of illegal aliens from Colombia and 68 percent of illegal aliens from the Dominican Republic are incarcerated for drug-related offenses, compared with 43 percent for illegal aliens overall (Table 4L). On the other hand, among illegal aliens from Haiti (16 percent) and Nicaragua (13 percent), fairly small shares were incarcerated for drug offenses.

Demographic Characteristics

Age structure. For both illegal and legal aliens, the most common or modal age category is 25–34, except in Florida, where the modal age category for legal aliens is 35–49, and New Jersey, where the modal age category for both illegal and legal aliens is 35–49 (Table 4M). Overall, illegal alien state prisoners in California are the youngest, while illegal aliens in New Jersey, New York, and Florida — in that order — are the oldest. For prisoners under age 25, California has the largest share (37 percent) while New Jersey, New York, and Florida have the smallest shares (17 percent, 18 percent, and 23 percent, respectively). For prisoners aged 35 and older, California has the smallest share (16 percent) while New Jersey, New York, and Florida have the largest shares (44 percent, 36 percent, and 36 percent, respectively).

In general, among state prison inmates, illegal aliens are on average younger than legal aliens. This pattern is especially strong in Arizona, California, and Texas, but is also present in Florida and New York. In Illinois, age structures for illegal and legal alien prisoners are very similar. New Jersey has a unique pattern: compared with illegal aliens, legal aliens are both more likely to be under age 25 and age 50 and older, but are less likely to be aged 25 to 49.

Compared with data from the 1991 Survey of State Prison Inmates, both illegal and legal aliens in the 1995 SCAAP are younger than inmates in the general state prison population (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1993). For instance, 32 percent of the general population is aged 35 or older, compared with 19 percent of illegal aliens and 22 percent of legal aliens (Table 4N).

Table 4A. Matches to INS databases and percentage illegal aliens among those matched

State	Matched to INS data bases	% Illegal aliens among those matched
Illinois	22%	21%
Florida	38%	20%
New Jersey	40%	10%
Texas	49%	48%
New York	51%	26%
California	59%	62%
Arizona	60%	53%

Table 4B. Share of SCAAP submissions with immigrant/legal status unknown, by offense

	Total	AZ	CA	NY	TX	NJ	FL	IL
Total	47%	40%	41%	49%	51%	60%	62%	79%
Murder	41%	34%	44%	47%	42%	54%	57%	82%
Drug offenses	48%	36%	33%	49%	44%	60%	61%	78%
Other violent crimes against persons	48%	40%	43%	45%	47%	56%	61%	77%
Other offenses	53%	44%	47%	51%	58%	65%	66%	77%

Table 4C. Legal status of state prisoners, 1995: top seven states

Source. SCAAP 1995; estimated resident illegal population from Warren (1997)

Immigration/ legal status	State							
	7-State total	CA	TX	NY	FL	IL	AZ	NJ
Number of Prisoners - INS status determination								
Total	52,156	27,703	10,698	3,979	3,721	2,510	2,152	1,393
Citizen	586	281	121	37	57	58	4	28
Illegal	14,262	10,059	2,535	522	287	112	693	54
Legal	11,256	5,545	2,419	1,067	891	341	563	430
Non-immigrant	1,284	381	187	406	192	34	36	48
Unknown	24,768	11,437	5,436	1,947	2,294	1,965	856	833
Distribution of Prisoners - INS status determination								
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Citizen	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	2%
Illegal	27%	36%	24%	13%	8%	4%	32%	4%
Legal	22%	20%	23%	27%	24%	14%	26%	31%
Non-immigrant	2%	1%	2%	10%	5%	1%	2%	3%
Unknown	47%	41%	51%	49%	62%	78%	40%	60%
State Share of Illegal Alien State Prisoners and Resident Illegal Alien Population								
Prisoners								
Status determined by INS	100%	71%	18%	4%	2%	1%	5%	0%
Resident population								
(Oct. 1995)	100%	49%	17%	13%	8%	7%	3%	3%

Table 4D. Countries of origin for illegal and legal aliens in state prisons, top seven states, 1995

Source: 1995 SCAAP

	Illegal aliens						
	CA	IL	NY	TX	FL	NJ	AZ
Mexico	85%	79%	7%	81%	26%	15%	97%
Caribbean	0%	6%	42%	1%	37%	26%	0%
Dominican Republic	0%	0%	32%	0%	2%	13%	n.a.
Cuba	0%	5%	4%	1%	13%	4%	0%
Jamaica	0%	1%	5%	0%	6%	7%	0%
Haiti	0%	0%	1%	0%	11%	2%	n.a.
South America	1%	4%	32%	3%	12%	35%	n.a.
Central & South America	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2%
Colombia	1%	4%	27%	3%	10%	31%	0%
Central America	7%	2%	15%	10%	21%	15%	n.a.
El Salvador	4%	0%	8%	6%	0%	4%	n.a.
Nicaragua	0%	0%	1%	0%	5%	4%	n.a.
Europe	0%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Poland	0%	0%	0%	0%	n.a.	0%	n.a.
Asia	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	6%	0%
Vietnam	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n.a.	n.a.
Africa	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Middle East	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n.a.	n.a.
North America	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Oceania	0%	0%	0%	0%	n.a.	0%	n.a.
Unknown	6%	2%	0%	4%	3%	4%	0%
	Legal aliens						
	CA	IL	NY	TX	FL	NJ	AZ
Mexico	59%	43%	1%	67%	6%	0%	83%
Caribbean	4%	15%	75%	11%	69%	60%	7%
Dominican Republic	0%	0%	26%	1%	1%	18%	n.a.
Cuba	3%	7%	22%	7%	50%	20%	6%
Jamaica	0%	4%	17%	2%	7%	15%	0%
Haiti	0%	2%	3%	0%	7%	3%	n.a.
South America	2%	5%	10%	2%	7%	15%	n.a.
Central & South America	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2%
Colombia	1%	2%	5%	2%	4%	7%	0%
Central America	6%	4%	4%	5%	5%	3%	n.a.
El Salvador	4%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	n.a.
Nicaragua	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	n.a.
Europe	3%	14%	4%	3%	3%	10%	1%
Poland	0%	4%	0%	0%	n.a.	1%	n.a.
Asia	11%	8%	4%	7%	2%	6%	2%
Vietnam	5%	1%	0%	5%	1%	n.a.	n.a.
Africa	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Middle East	1%	5%	1%	0%	0%	n.a.	n.a.
North America	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Oceania	0%	1%	0%	0%	n.a.	0%	n.a.
Unknown	11%	1%	0%	3%	7%	3%	2%

Note: North America for Arizona includes only Canada.

n.a. - Not available/not applicable.

Table 4E. Origin of aliens in state prisons: seven states, 1995 and the United States, 1991

Source: 1995 SCAAP, 1991 SSPI (BJS 1993)

	All aliens, SSPI, 1991	Illegal and legal aliens, SCAAP 7 states, 1995							
		Total	CA	IL	NY	TX	FL	NJ	AZ
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Mexico	47%	67%	76%	52%	3%	74%	11%	2%	91%
Caribbean	26%	10%	2%	13%	64%	6%	61%	56%	4%
Central/South America	14%	10%	8%	8%	25%	10%	17%	21%	2%
Other	13%	13%	14%	27%	8%	10%	11%	21%	4%
		Illegal Aliens, SCAAP 7 states, 1995							
Total		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Mexico		81%	85%	79%	7%	81%	26%	15%	97%
Caribbean		3%	0%	6%	42%	1%	37%	26%	0%
Central/South America		11%	8%	6%	47%	13%	32%	50%	2%
Other		6%	7%	9%	4%	5%	5%	9%	1%
		Legal Aliens, SCAAP 7 states, 1995							
Total		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Mexico		50%	59%	43%	1%	67%	6%	0%	83%
Caribbean		20%	4%	15%	75%	11%	69%	60%	7%
Central/South America		9%	9%	9%	14%	7%	11%	17%	2%
Other		21%	28%	33%	10%	15%	14%	22%	8%

Table 4F. Illegal in state prisons who entered the United States without inspection, seven states: 1995

Source: 1995 SCAAP files.

State	% EWI
Texas	95%
California	94%
Arizona	92%
New York	92%
Florida	92%
Illinois	86%
New Jersey	85%

Note: EWI - Entered without inspection; that is, without the knowledge or permission of the INS.

Table 4G. Major offenses for illegal and legal aliens in state prisons, top 7 states, 1995.

Source: 1995 SCAAP files.

Offenses	Illegal aliens							
	Total	CA	TX	NY	FL	IL	NJ	AZ
N	14,262	10,059	2,535	522	287	112	54	693
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
All drug offenses	43%	47%	30%	50%	17%	45%	37%	37%
Drug trafficking	31%	39%	13%	29%	0%	38%	33%	0%
Drug possession	9%	8%	17%	21%	0%	5%	4%	0%
Drugs, not specified/n.e.c.	2%	0%	0%	0%	17%	2%	0%	37%
Violent crimes against persons	20%	17%	27%	19%	60%	29%	39%	18%
Murder	10%	9%	12%	11%	33%	16%	7%	6%
Assault	5%	5%	6%	3%	0%	1%	15%	9%
Rape/Sexual assault	4%	3%	9%	5%	15%	11%	17%	4%
Other violent	1%	1%	0%	0%	11%	2%	0%	0%
Other major offenses	26%	23%	37%	21%	18%	15%	15%	38%
Burglary	12%	10%	21%	4%	8%	8%	2%	16%
Robbery	9%	9%	9%	9%	10%	4%	11%	2%
Other public order	3%	2%	4%	1%	0%	2%	2%	10%
Larceny/Theft	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	10%
Negligent manslaughter	1%	0%	1%	7%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Other, n.e.c.	11%	13%	6%	9%	5%	7%	7%	6%
Missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	2%	0%
Offenses	Legal aliens							
	Total	CA	TX	NY	FL	IL	NJ	AZ
N	11,256	5,545	2,419	1,067	891	341	430	563
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
All drug offenses	35%	34%	32%	46%	25%	31%	38%	45%
Drug trafficking	21%	27%	12%	29%	0%	26%	36%	0%
Drug possession	10%	7%	20%	16%	0%	5%	1%	0%
Drugs, not specified/n.e.c.	4%	0%	0%	0%	25%	1%	1%	45%
Violent crimes against persons	28%	25%	31%	20%	42%	28%	37%	19%
Murder	14%	14%	14%	14%	23%	14%	9%	6%
Assault	6%	6%	6%	3%	0%	4%	18%	10%
Rape/Sexual assault	6%	4%	10%	3%	8%	10%	9%	4%
Other violent	2%	1%	0%	0%	11%	0%	2%	0%
Other major offenses	25%	23%	31%	25%	23%	26%	19%	26%
Burglary	9%	8%	13%	4%	14%	11%	4%	7%
Robbery	10%	10%	10%	13%	9%	10%	13%	1%
Other public order	3%	3%	5%	1%	0%	2%	1%	10%
Larceny/Theft	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%	3%	1%	7%
Negligent manslaughter	1%	0%	1%	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Other, n.e.c.	12%	16%	5%	9%	10%	13%	5%	10%
Missing	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%

Note: All offenses constituting at least 5 percent of offenses for legal or illegal aliens in any of the seven states are listed.

**Table 4H. Type of criminal offense for aliens:
seven states, 1995 and the United States, 1991**

Source: 1995 SCAAP files, 1991 SSPI (BJS 1993)

Offense	All aliens, SSPI, 1991	7 states, SCAAP, 1995		
		Total	Illegal	Legal
Drug offenses	21%	39%	43%	35%
Murder	11%	12%	10%	14%
Burglary	12%	11%	12%	9%
Robbery	15%	9%	9%	10%
Assault	8%	5%	5%	6%
Rape/Sexual assault	9%	5%	4%	6%
Other public order	5%	3%	3%	3%
Larceny/Theft	5%	2%	2%	2%
Negligent manslaughter	2%	1%	1%	1%
Other	12%	13%	12%	14%

Table 4I. Percentage of offenses committed by EWIs among illegal aliens

Source: 1995 SCAAP files.

Offense	Seven States	CA	TX	NY	FL	IL	NJ	AZ
Total	94%	94%	95%	92%	92%	86%	85%	92%
All drug offenses	95%	95%	95%	90%	90%	82%	90%	92%
Violent crimes against persons	94%	94%	97%	93%	91%	94%	81%	92%
Other major offenses	95%	95%	96%	96%	90%	88%	88%	93%
Other, n.e.c.	93%	93%	94%	90%	100%	63%	100%	86%
Missing	81%	78%	86%	-	-	100%	-	100%

Note: EWI - Entered without inspection; that is, without the knowledge or permission of the INS.

**Table 4J. Major offenses for illegal aliens, by country of birth:
Florida versus California, Illinois, New York, Texas, and New Jersey**

Source: 1995 SCAAP

Country of birth	Area	Major offense categories							
		Number of Cases	Violent crimes against persons			Drug offenses	Other major offenses	All Other	Missing
			Total	Murder	Other				
Total	Florida	287	60%	33%	27%	17%	18%	5%	0%
	Rest	13,282	19%	10%	10%	44%	25%	12%	0%
Mexico	Florida	74	69%	31%	38%	15%	8%	8%	0%
	Rest	10,769	18%	9%	10%	45%	25%	11%	0%
Cuba	Florida	36	33%	22%	11%	31%	28%	8%	0%
	Rest	53	23%	11%	11%	51%	21%	4%	0%
Haiti	Florida	32	59%	25%	34%	16%	25%	0%	0%
	Rest	5	0%	0%	0%	20%	80%	0%	0%
Colombia	Florida	28	57%	36%	21%	29%	7%	7%	0%
	Rest	284	9%	6%	3%	74%	8%	10%	0%
Jamaica	Florida	18	78%	56%	22%	0%	22%	0%	0%
	Rest	43	40%	28%	12%	42%	12%	7%	0%
Nicaragua	Florida	14	64%	29%	36%	7%	29%	0%	0%
	Rest	41	42%	20%	22%	15%	32%	12%	0%
Dominican Republic	Florida	6	33%	33%	0%	50%	17%	0%	0%
	Rest	179	11%	9%	2%	68%	15%	6%	0%

Table 4K. Major offenses for illegal and legal aliens in Florida state prisons

Source: 1995 SCAAP files: Florida Department of Corrections

Offenses	Florida state prison inmate population	Aliens (SCAAP)	
		Illegal	Legal
N	61,992	287	891
Total	100%	100%	100%
Murder	15%	33%	23%
Other violent crimes against persons	20%	27%	19%
All drug offenses	18%	17%	25%
Other	48%	23%	33%

**Table 4L. Share of illegal aliens in state prisons incarcerated for drug offenses, 1995:
California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, and New Jersey**

Source: 1995 SCAAP

Country of origin	6-State Total	Percent with drug-related convictions
Total	13,569	43%
Colombia	312	70%
Dominican Republic	185	68%
El Salvador	635	44%
Cuba	89	43%
Jamaica	61	30%
Mexico	10,843	28%
Haiti	37	16%
Nicaragua	55	13%

Table 4M. Age for illegal and legal aliens in state prisons, by state: 1995

Source: 1995 SCAAP files.

Age	Total		CA		TX		NY		FL		IL		NJ		AZ	
	Illegal	Legal	Illegal	Legal	Illegal	Legal	Illegal	Legal	Illegal	Legal	Illegal	Legal	Illegal	Legal	Illegal	Legal
Total	14,262	11,256	10,059	5,545	2,535	2,419	522	1,067	287	891	112	341	54	430	693	563
<18	96	141	32	36	43	33	2	24	6	28	2	9	1	7	10	4
18-24	4,878	2,856	3,717	1,617	757	582	91	190	59	173	35	114	8	94	211	86
25-34	6,618	4,561	4,729	2,315	1,146	986	240	420	120	308	44	125	21	149	318	258
35-49	2,473	3,215	1,472	1,384	540	703	173	388	92	325	29	77	24	152	143	186
50+	197	483	109	193	49	115	16	45	10	57	2	16	0	28	11	29
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<18	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%
18-24	34%	25%	37%	29%	30%	24%	17%	18%	21%	19%	31%	33%	15%	22%	30%	15%
25-34	46%	41%	47%	42%	45%	41%	46%	39%	42%	35%	39%	37%	39%	35%	46%	46%
35-49	17%	29%	15%	25%	21%	29%	33%	36%	32%	37%	26%	23%	44%	35%	21%	33%
50+	1%	4%	1%	4%	2%	5%	3%	4%	4%	6%	2%	5%	0%	7%	2%	5%

**Table 4N. Age distribution of state prisoners:
1995 and 1991**

Source: 1995 SCAAP files, 1991 SSPI (BJS 1993)

Age	Aliens in Seven States, 1995		All State Prisoners, 1991
	Illegal	Legal	
Total	100%	100%	100%
<18	1%	1%	1%
18-24	34%	25%	21%
25-34	46%	41%	46%
35+	19%	22%	32%

5. LOCAL-LEVEL ANALYSIS — COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SUMMARY

- ▶ There were 228 bookings of individuals identified as illegal aliens by the Cook County Department of Corrections (CCDC) between 1994 and 1996.
- ▶ Eighty-five percent of illegal aliens detained by the CCDC were citizens of Mexico. The second most common country of citizenship was Colombia, accounting for 4 percent.
- ▶ Among Mexican illegal aliens, most are from the interior Mexican states, such as Guerrero, the largest contributor with 12 percent of the total. Very few (6 percent) are from state bordering the United States.
- ▶ Eighty-nine percent of illegal aliens in the CCDC entered the United States without the knowledge or permission of the INS (“entered without inspection”). Mexicans were substantially more likely to have entered without inspection than illegal aliens from other countries.
- ▶ Nearly half of illegal aliens in the CCDC (46 percent) entered the United States at San Ysidro, California near San Diego. Other major points of entry were El Paso, Texas (13 percent), Nogales, Arizona (11 percent), and Laredo, Texas (9 percent).
- ▶ An overwhelming majority of illegal aliens in the CCDC appear to be U.S. residents — albeit illegal ones. Few, if any, illegal aliens in the CCDC are short-term visitors. Ninety percent had been in the United States for at least a year; none been in this country for less than a month. Furthermore, 14 percent have one or more U.S. citizen children.
- ▶ About 8 percent of illegal aliens in the CCDC have already been deported at least once.
- ▶ About 14 percent of CCDC illegal aliens have at least one prior conviction.
- ▶ Like the general CCDC population, the most common charges for illegal aliens are drug offenses. However, among illegal aliens, Mexicans are less likely than non-Mexicans to have been charged with drug offenses.
- ▶ Illegal aliens are younger on average than the general CCDC population; 44 percent are under age 25, compared with 32 percent overall.
- ▶ A majority of illegal aliens in the CCDC are involved in construction trades, most often as laborers.

DESCRIPTION OF DATA

In this chapter, we describe illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections (CCDC) and, where data are available, compare them to the overall population in the Cook County Department of Corrections. Data come from two sources. Information on illegal aliens comes from I-213 forms (“Record of Deportable Alien”) compiled by the INS. These records refer to the 228 illegal aliens detained by the Cook County Department of Corrections between 1994 and 1996. The data on the general inmate population were provided by the Cook County

Department of Corrections and include information on all 139,952 bookings during the 1996 calendar year. These data were collected by a subcontractor, The Latino Institute.

Data on Illegal Aliens

The first step in identifying illegal aliens was done by the Cook County Department of Corrections, which uses local police records to determine whether a detained individual was born outside the United States. This information is contained on the arrest forms used by the Chicago Police Department — where a large majority of foreign-born persons detained by the Department of Corrections are arrested — and by some suburban police departments.

The next step in identifying illegal aliens and other deportable aliens,²⁰ done by INS investigations staff, occurs at a bond hearing, which typically takes place shortly after arrest. This hearing is usually held at the County Circuit Court facility on 26th Street in Chicago, where INS staff interview all foreign-born persons to determine whether they appear to be deportable, and to collect information on length of time in the United States, port of entry, and type and validity of documents, and other information. After the interview, INS staff complete an I-213 form for individuals considered deportable. This form contains about 50 different data items for the alien, including immigration status, country of citizenship, manner of last entry, occupation, and method of apprehension. Frequently, INS personnel further verify the alien's status using various INS computerized data systems. The completed I-213 forms are stored at the INS office at the County Circuit Court facility.

Data on the General Population of the Cook County Department of Corrections

These data contain information on bookings; there is one data record for each charge for which an individual appeared before a judge and was booked into Cook County Jail during calendar year 1996. Some individuals therefore appear more than once. However, there was no way to identify individuals who appear more than once, to estimate the number of individuals appearing more than once, or to determine whether undocumented, or other, aliens are more or less likely than others to be represented by more than one data record. The effect of the duplicate records on the analysis is therefore unknown.

With the general CCDC data we can identify persons born outside the United States, but not their citizenship. Thus, we make comparisons of illegal aliens and the total foreign-born²¹ bookings in the Cook County Department of Corrections. These comparisons differ from those in previous chapters which dealt with illegal aliens versus legal aliens (a sub-population within the foreign-born population). Note also that the data analyzed in this chapter are bookings and, thus, represent the in-flow into the corrections system. As such, they do not represent the characteristics of the population in the CCDC at any given point in time.

FINDINGS

Number of Illegal Aliens Booked in the Cook County Department of Corrections

I-213 forms for 228 illegal aliens detained by the Cook County Department of Corrections (CCDC) between 1994 and 1996 were located. This figure translates to an average of 76 illegal aliens detained each year. For 1996, the illegal aliens would represent 0.05 percent of the total 139,952 bookings in Cook County in that year. Some individuals have probably been booked more than once. Since we do not know if multiple bookings are more common among illegal aliens than others, we cannot assess whether the 0.05 percent represents an overestimate or underestimate of the percentage of individuals booked who are illegal aliens. Nonetheless, the number of I-213 Forms collected (228) seems extremely small in comparisons with the total bookings, given the size of the undocumented population in Chicago (see below). Thus, it is likely that many illegal aliens booked by CCDC are not interviewed by INS or are misclassified as legal by INS.

Immigration Characteristics of Illegal Aliens in the Criminal Justice System

Illinois is the state with the fifth largest resident undocumented population, about 6 percent of the U.S. total, according to the INS (Warren 1997). A large majority of the state's foreign-born population is concentrated in the Chicago metropolitan area, with by far the largest number living in Cook County, which contains the City of Chicago. In 1990, about 14 percent of Cook County's 5.1 million population was made up of immigrants. The largest share of illegal aliens in Illinois are from Mexico, but a significant share come from Poland and other countries (Warren 1994).

Country of citizenship. Eighty-five percent of illegal aliens detained by the CCDC were citizens of Mexico (Table 5A). The second most common country of citizenship, Colombia, accounts for 4 percent. Central Americans constitute 5 percent of the total. No other country or region contributed more than 2 percent to the total.

Illegal aliens in the CCDC data are more likely to be from Mexico than the foreign-born in the general inmate population, 85 percent versus 62 percent (Table 5B).²² Compared with illegal aliens, foreign-born inmates in the general inmate population are more likely to be European (15 percent versus 2 percent), Caribbean (6 percent versus 1 percent), and Asian (4 percent versus 0 percent). These differences are probably due to the composition of the underlying populations in Cook County.

Among Mexican illegal aliens booked by the CCDC, most are from the interior Mexican states; very few (6 percent) from the U.S. border states of Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon (Table 5C). The single largest contributing state is Guerrero, with 12 percent of the total.

Method and place of entry into the United States. Overall, 89 percent of illegal aliens booked by the CCDC entered the United States without inspection (Table 5D). All but two of the remaining illegal aliens entered legally, but remained after their authorized period of stay had expired. Mexicans were far more likely to have entered without inspection than non-Mexicans, 96 percent versus 47 percent. Among non-Mexican illegal aliens, 38 percent entered on tourist visas.

Nearly half (46 percent) of illegal aliens in the CCDC entered the United States at San Ysidro, California near San Diego (Table 5E). Other major points of entry were El Paso, Texas (13 percent), Nogales, Arizona (11 percent), and Laredo, Texas (9 percent). Overstays had a different pattern than the overall illegal alien population. The largest share of overstays entered at Chicago (39 percent) and other locations suggesting they arrived via airplane.

Location and length of residence in the United States. Most illegal aliens in the CCDC appear to be residents, albeit unlawful ones, of the United States rather than short-term visitors. Ninety percent had been in the United States for at least a year (Table 5F). Illegal aliens who entered without inspection are more likely to have been in the United States for more than a year than overstays/others — 92 percent for the EWIs compared with only 77 percent for the overstays. No illegal aliens had been in the United States for less than a month. Furthermore, 14 percent have one or more children who are citizens of the United States.

Most illegal aliens charged in Cook County live in the city of Chicago, 64 percent (Table 5G). Most of the rest are fairly evenly split between the Chicago suburbs and the rest of the state of Illinois.

Offenses and History

Types of offenses committed by illegal aliens. Offense charges were based on the list of charges from the I-213 forms and from the CCDC data on the general population. The offenses are not standardized, are often abbreviated, and are coded with conventions that differ between the two data sources. We devised a list of offenses based on the I-213 and CCDC codes that summarizes the major offenses (for instance, all drug-related offenses are grouped together) for both illegal aliens and the general population.

Among illegal aliens, the most common type of charge is drug offenses, which account for 35 percent of the total (Table 5H). The second most common offense is burglary (14 percent), followed by weapons and firearms offenses (11 percent), rape and sexual assault (11 percent), murder (7 percent), assault and battery (6 percent), and vehicle theft (5 percent). No other type of charge accounts for more than 4 percent of the total for illegal aliens.

Differences by country of citizenship and status at entry. Compared with other illegal aliens, EWIs are less likely to have been charged with drug-related offenses (33 percent versus 64 percent). Similarly, Mexicans — a disproportionate share of whom entered without inspection — are less likely than others to have been charged with drug related offenses (32 percent versus 63 percent). Comparisons on other types of offenses are questionable because of small numbers of cases.

Comparison with general CCDC population. In spite of very little missing data on type of charge for illegal aliens (0.4 percent), comparisons between illegal aliens and the general CCDC population are difficult because type of charge was missing for substantial numbers of all individuals (16.4 percent) and foreign-born individuals (16.6 percent). We therefore limited comparisons to individuals for whom a charge was given. However, these comparisons should be viewed with caution because we do not know if some offenses are more likely to have remained uncoded on data entry forms.

As with illegal aliens, drug-related offenses are also the most common offenses for all inmates and for foreign-born inmates (Table 5I). For all foreign-born, the percentage with drug-related offenses was substantially lower than for illegal aliens, suggesting that, as a group, legal aliens and naturalized citizens are less likely to be involved with drug-related offenses. Illegal aliens were more likely than the entire population and the foreign-born population to have been charged with burglary, weapons and firearms offenses, rape and sexual assault, and murder. They are less likely to have been charged with theft, domestic battery, driving under the influence, and driver's license violations.

Prior deportations and criminal history. Ninety-two percent of illegal aliens in the CCDC have never been deported (Table 5J). All of those who have been deported were individuals who had entered without inspections.

Fourteen percent of illegal aliens charged in Cook County have a prior criminal conviction (Table 5K). Most of these, 11 percent, have only one conviction. Whether an illegal alien had a prior conviction varied little by status at entry or by whether Mexican.

Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics of Illegal Aliens

Occupation. Most illegal aliens in the CCDC data are employed in the construction trades,²³ 61 percent (Table 5L). Among these, most are laborers, 45 percent of the total. The second most common occupation category was service occupations (for example, cooks, busboys, and cleaners); cooks were the most common individual occupation, with 8 percent of the total. Machine operators and assemblers came next, accounting for 4 percent. No other major occupation group accounted for more than 2 percent of the total.

Sex. The vast majority of illegal aliens in the CCDC are male, 86 percent (Table 5M), the same proportion as the overall foreign-born population. The illegal aliens are somewhat less likely than individuals in the overall CCDC population to be male; in other words, a greater share of U.S. citizens in the CCDC are female than are illegal aliens and other foreign-born individuals.

Age. Illegal aliens are younger, on average, than the general population in the CCDC. Forty-four percent of illegal aliens are under age 25, compared with 32 percent of the general CCDC population. Only 15 percent of illegal aliens are aged 35 or older, compared with 31 percent of the general CCDC population. The age structure for foreign-born and U.S.-born individuals in the general CCDC population are nearly identical.

Marital status. Illegal aliens are less likely to be single than the overall CCDC population, but are more likely to be single than the overall foreign-born CCDC population.

Table 5A. Country of citizenship for illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service: Data from I-213 forms for illegal aliens detained by the Cook County Department of Corrections during the period 1994-1996.

Country of Citizenship	Total	Percent	% Entered without inspection
Total	228	100%	88.6%
Mexico	194	85.1%	95.9%
All other	34	14.9%	47.1%
Central America	12	5.3%	58.3%
Belize	5	2.2%	20.0%
Honduras	4	1.8%	75.0%
Guatemala	3	1.3%	100.0%
South America	8	3.5%	87.5%
Colombia	8	3.5%	87.5%
Europe	5	2.2%	0.0%
Poland	2	0.9%	0.0%
England	2	0.9%	0.0%
Italy	1	0.4%	0.0%
Caribbean	3	1.3%	66.7%
Jamaica	3	1.3%	66.7%
Africa	3	1.3%	0.0%
Nigeria	2	0.9%	0.0%
Ghana	1	0.4%	0.0%
Middle East	3	1.3%	0.0%
Lebanon	1	0.4%	0.0%
Jordan	2	0.9%	0.0%
Asia	0	0.0%	0.0%

Note. Entered without inspection means without the knowledge or permission of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Country of *birth* is identical to country of citizenship, except for individual who was born in Kuwait, but is a citizen of Jordan.

Table 5B. Country of birth for illegal aliens and others in the Cook County Department of Corrections

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service: Data from I-213 forms for illegal aliens detained by the Cook County Department of Corrections during the period 1994-1996.

Cook County Department of Corrections: Data on all 139,952 bookings during the 1996 calendar year.

Country of birth	All foreign born	Illegal aliens
Total	8,372	228
Mexico	61.6%	85.1%
All other	38.4%	14.9%
Central America	4.6%	5.3%
Belize	1.4%	2.2%
Honduras	0.7%	1.8%
Guatemala	1.2%	1.3%
El Salvador	0.7%	0.0%
Central America, all other	0.4%	0.0%
Nicaragua	0.1%	0.0%
South America	2.1%	3.5%
Colombia	0.5%	3.5%
Ecuador	0.6%	0.0%
Peru	0.6%	0.0%
South America, all other	0.3%	0.0%
Europe	15.0%	2.2%
Poland	7.5%	0.9%
United Kingdom	0.5%	0.9%
Italy	0.8%	0.4%
Europe, all other	6.2%	0.0%
Caribbean	6.1%	1.3%
Jamaica	2.4%	1.3%
Cuba	2.7%	0.0%
Haiti	0.3%	0.0%
Dominican Republic	0.3%	0.0%
Caribbean, all other	0.4%	0.0%
Africa	2.6%	1.3%
Nigeria	1.2%	0.9%
Ghana	0.3%	0.4%
Africa, all other	1.2%	0.0%
Middle East	3.3%	1.3%
Jordan	1.5%	0.4%
Kuwait	0.2%	0.4%
Lebanon	0.2%	0.4%
Middle East, all other	1.5%	0.0%
Asia	3.9%	0.0%
Vietnam	0.2%	0.0%
Asia, all other	3.7%	0.0%
North America, except Mexico	0.7%	0.0%
Oceania	0.1%	0.0%

Note: Country of birth is identical to country of citizenship, except for individual who was born in Kuwait, but is a citizen of Jordan.

Table 5C. Mexican state of residence for Mexican illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service: Data from I-213 forms for illegal aliens detained by the Cook County Department of Corrections during the period 1994-1996.

State	Number	Percentage
Total	194	100%
Guerrero	23	11.9%
Michoacan	19	9.8%
Distrito Federal	16	8.2%
Jalisco	13	6.7%
Durango	10	5.2%
Morelos	9	4.6%
Puebla	9	4.6%
Guanajuanto	8	4.1%
Zacatecas	5	2.6%
Chihuahua*	5	2.6%
Mexico (state)	3	1.5%
Sonora*	3	1.5%
Nuevo Leon*	2	1.0%
Oaxaca	2	1.0%
San Luis Potosi	2	1.0%
Veracruz	2	1.0%
Aguascalientes	1	0.5%
Baja California*	1	0.5%
Chiapas	1	0.5%
Hidalgo	1	0.5%
Nayarit	1	0.5%
Sinaloa	1	0.5%
Unknown	5	2.6%
Unclassifiable	4	2.1%
Undefined	48	24.7%

* On U.S. border

Table 5D. Type of entry for illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service: Data from I-213 forms for illegal aliens detained by the Cook County Department of Corrections during the period 1994-1996.

Type of Entry	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Mexican	Non-Mexican	Total	Mexican	Non-Mexican
Total	228	194	34	100%	100%	100%
Entry w/o inspection	202	186	16	88.6%	95.9%	47.1%
Overstays	24	6	18	10.5%	3.1%	52.9%
B1 - Vis/business	1		1	0.4%	0.0%	2.9%
B2 - Vis/pleasure	17	4	13	7.5%	2.1%	38.2%
B1/B2 - Vis/b&p	2	1	1	0.9%	0.5%	2.9%
F1 - Student	2		2	0.9%	0.0%	5.9%
O1 - Extraordinary ability	1	1		0.4%	0.5%	0.0%
Visa waiver program	1		1	0.4%	0.0%	2.9%
False claim citizenship	1	1		0.4%	0.5%	0.0%
Unknown	1	1		0.4%	0.5%	0.0%

Note: Entered without inspection means without the knowledge or permission of the Immigration and Naturalization Service

"Overstays" means entered the United States legally, but remained in the United States after one's period of authorized stay had expired.

Table 5E. Point of entry for illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service: Data from I-213 forms for illegal aliens detained by the Cook County Department of Corrections during the period 1994-1996.

Point of Entry	Number					Percentage				
	Total	Entered without inspection	Overstay/other	Mexican	Non-Mexican	Total	Entered without inspection	Overstay/other	Mexican	Non-Mexican
Total	228	202	26	194	34	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
San Ysidro CA	104	101	3	95	9	45.6%	50.0%	11.5%	49.0%	26.5%
El Paso TX	30	29	1	28	2	13.2%	14.4%	3.8%	14.4%	5.9%
Nogales AZ	24	24	0	23	1	10.5%	11.9%	0.0%	11.9%	2.9%
Laredo TX	21	18	3	21	0	9.2%	8.9%	11.5%	10.8%	0.0%
Eagle Pass TX	3	3	0	3	0	1.3%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%
Brownsville TX	3	3	0	2	1	1.3%	1.5%	0.0%	1.0%	2.9%
Chicago IL	10	0	10	3	7	4.4%	0.0%	38.5%	1.5%	20.6%
Miami FL	6	3	3	0	6	2.6%	1.5%	11.5%	0.0%	17.6%
Los Angeles CA	2	0	2	0	2	0.9%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	5.9%
Yuma AZ	1	1	0	1	0	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Douglas AZ	1	1	0	1	0	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Houston TX	1	0	1	0	1	0.4%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	2.9%
Atlanta GA	1	0	1	0	1	0.4%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	2.9%
Detroit MI	1	0	1	0	1	0.4%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	2.9%
New York NY	1	0	1	0	1	0.4%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	2.9%
Unknown	19	19	0	17	2	8.3%	9.4%	0.0%	8.8%	5.9%

Note: Entered without inspection means without the knowledge or permission of the Immigration and Naturalization Service

Table 5F. Length of time in the United States for illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service: Data from I-213 forms for illegal aliens detained by the Cook County Department of Corrections during the period 1994-1996.

Point of Entry	Number					Percentage				
	Total	Entered without inspection	Overstay/other	Mexican	Non-Mexican	Total	Entered without inspection	Overstay/other	Mexican	Non-Mexican
Total	228	202	26	194	34	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less than 1 month	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1 to 6 Months	5	3	2	4	1	2.2%	1.5%	7.7%	2.1%	2.9%
6 Months to 1 year	13	10	3	10	3	5.7%	5.0%	11.5%	5.2%	8.8%
1 Year and longer	206	186	20	177	29	90.4%	92.1%	76.9%	91.2%	85.3%
Unknown	4	3	1	3	1	1.8%	1.5%	3.8%	1.5%	2.9%

Table 5G. Place of residence for illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service: Data from I-213 forms for illegal aliens detained by the Cook County Department of Corrections during the period 1994-1996.

<u>place of residence</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Total	228	100%
Chicago	146	64.0%
Suburbs	28	12.3%
Elsewhere in IL	31	13.6%
Other U.S.	2	0.9%
Unknown	21	9.2%

Note: Based on zip code of U.S. residence.

Table 5H. Offense charged for illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service: Data from I-213 forms for illegal aliens detained by the Cook County Department of Corrections during the period 1994-1996.

Charges	Number					Percentage				
	Total	Entered without inspection	Overstay/other	Mexican	Non-Mexican	Total	Entered without inspection	Overstay/other	Mexican	Non-Mexican
Total	215	190	25	183	32	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Drug-related offenses	79	63	16	59	20	36.7%	33.2%	64.0%	32.2%	62.5%
Burglary	31	28	3	30	1	14.4%	14.7%	12.0%	16.4%	3.1%
Weapons & firearms offenses	25	24	1	23	2	11.6%	12.6%	4.0%	12.6%	6.3%
Rape and sexual assault	24	23	1	21	3	11.2%	12.1%	4.0%	11.5%	9.4%
Murder	16	14	2	13	3	7.4%	7.4%	8.0%	7.1%	9.4%
Assault & battery	12	11	1	11	1	5.6%	5.8%	4.0%	6.0%	3.1%
Vehicle theft	11	10	1	10	1	5.1%	5.3%	4.0%	5.5%	3.1%
Robbery	8	8	0	7	1	3.7%	4.2%	0.0%	3.8%	3.1%
Armed robbery	6	6	0	6	0	2.8%	3.2%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%
Theft	1	1	0	1	0	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Driving under the influence	1	1	0	1	0	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Domestic battery	1	1	0	1	0	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Violation of probation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Driver's license violation	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
All other	12	8	1	7	2	5.6%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%	6.3%
Not arrested	1			1	0	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%

Table 5I. Country of birth for illegal aliens and others in the Cook County Department of Corrections

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service: Data from I-213 forms for illegal aliens detained by the Cook County Department of Corrections during the period 1994-1996.

Cook County Department of Corrections: Data on all 139,952 bookings during the 1996 calendar year.

Charge	Number			Percent			Percent excluding unknown		
	Illegal Aliens	Total population	All foreign born	Illegal aliens	Total population	All foreign born	Illegal aliens	Total population	All foreign born
Total	228	132,952	8,372	100%	100%	100%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Drug-related offenses	79	37,426	1,370	34.6%	28.2%	16.4%	34.8%	33.7%	19.6%
Burglary	31	4,546	304	13.6%	3.4%	3.6%	13.7%	4.1%	4.4%
Weapons & firearms offenses	25	5,278	414	11.0%	4.0%	4.9%	11.0%	4.7%	5.9%
Rape and sexual assault	24	934	138	10.5%	0.7%	1.6%	10.6%	0.8%	2.0%
Murder	16	1,157	92	7.0%	0.9%	1.1%	7.0%	1.0%	1.3%
Assault & battery	12	7,732	618	5.3%	5.8%	7.4%	5.3%	7.0%	8.9%
Vehicle Theft	11	1,425	87	4.8%	1.1%	1.0%	4.8%	1.3%	1.2%
Robbery	8	1,352	96	3.5%	1.0%	1.1%	3.5%	1.2%	1.4%
Armed Robbery	6	1,314	72	2.6%	1.0%	0.9%	2.6%	1.2%	1.0%
Theft	1	13,333	596	0.4%	10.0%	7.1%	0.4%	12.0%	8.5%
Domestic Battery	1	3,851	334	0.4%	2.9%	4.0%	0.4%	3.5%	4.8%
DUI	1	3,522	804	0.4%	2.6%	9.6%	0.4%	3.2%	11.5%
Driver's license violation	0	6,916	686	0.0%	5.2%	8.2%	0.0%	6.2%	9.8%
Violation probation	0	3,259	167	0.0%	2.5%	2.0%	0.0%	2.9%	2.4%
Prostitution	0	2,005	23	0.0%	1.5%	0.3%	0.0%	1.8%	0.3%
All other	12	17,152	1,179	5.3%	12.9%	14.1%	5.3%	15.4%	16.9%
Unknown/not reported/not arrested	1	21,750	1,392	0.4%	16.4%	16.6%	(x)	(x)	(x)

Table 5J. Previous deportations for illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service: Data from I-213 forms for illegal aliens detained by the Cook County Department of Corrections during the period 1994-1996.

Previous deportations	Number					Percentage				
	Total	Entered without inspection	Overstay/ other	Mexican	Non-Mexican	Total	Entered without inspection	Overstay/ other	Mexican	Non-Mexican
Total	228	202	26	194	34	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No prior deportations	210	184	26	178	32	92.1%	91.1%	100.0%	91.8%	94.1%
One prior deportations	14	14	0	12	2	6.1%	6.9%	0.0%	6.2%	5.9%
Two or more deportations	4	4	0	4	0	1.8%	2.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%

Table 5K. Number of previous convictions for illegal aliens in the Cook County Department of Corrections

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service: Data from I-213 forms for illegal aliens detained by the Cook County Department of Corrections during the period 1994-1996.

Previous deportations	Percentage				
	Total	Entered without inspection	Overstay/ other	Mexican	Non-Mexican
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No previous convictions	86.0%	85.6%	88.5%	85.1%	91.2%
1 previous conviction	11.0%	11.4%	7.7%	11.9%	5.9%
2 or more previous convictions	3.1%	3.0%	3.8%	3.1%	2.9%

Table 5L. Occupation for illegal aliens in the in Cook County Department of Corrections
Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service: Data from I-213 forms for illegal aliens detained by the Cook County Department of Corrections during the period 1994-1996.

Occupation	Total	Occupation	Total
Total	228	Total	228
Construction Trades	61.4%	Sales Occupations	1.8%
Laborer	44.7%	Sales	0.9%
Construction	9.2%	Clerk	0.4%
Painter	3.9%	Cashier	0.4%
Roofer	1.3%	Related Agricultural Occupations	1.8%
Bricklayer	0.4%	Landscaping	1.3%
Tile layer	0.4%	Horse trainer	0.4%
		Mechanics and Repairers, except	
Electrician	0.4%	Supervisors	1.8%
Tuckpointing	0.4%	Mechanic	1.3%
Remodelling	0.4%	Auto body repair	0.4%
Service Occupations, except		Precision Production Occupations	1.3%
Protective and Household	7.9%	Jeweler	0.4%
Cook	4.4%	Butcher	0.4%
Busboy	0.9%	Bakery	0.4%
Cleaner	0.9%	Transportation and Material Moving	
		Occupations	1.3%
Bartender	0.4%	Truck driver	0.4%
Nurse's aide	0.4%	Cab driver	0.4%
Pool care	0.4%	Driver	0.4%
Car washer	0.4%	Technicians and Related Support	
Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors	4.4%	Occupations	0.9%
Machine operator	2.2%	Dental technician	0.4%
Factory worker	0.4%	Electronic technician	0.4%
		Administrative Support	
Presser	0.4%	Occupations, including Clerical	0.9%
Dry cleaner	0.4%	Stockboy	0.9%
Welder	0.4%	Unclassifiable	10.1%
Assembler	0.4%	None	1.8%
Professional Specialty		Housewife	1.3%
Occupations	1.8%	Unemployed	0.9%
Nurse	0.4%	Student	0.9%
Fashion designer	0.4%		
Musician	0.4%		
Entertainment	0.4%		

Table 5M. Sex, Age, and Marital status for illegal aliens and others in the Cook County Department of Corrections

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service: Data from I-213 forms for illegal aliens detained by the Cook County Department of Corrections during the period 1994-1996.

Cook County Department of Corrections: Data on all 139,952 bookings during the 1996 calendar year.

Marital Status	Illegal aliens	General inmate population					Unknown
		Total	Foreign born	Foreign born--Mexican	Foreign born--Not Mexican	Native-born inmates	
Number	228	132,952	8,372	5,153	3,219	118,833	5,747
Sex							
Percent male	96.5%	85.6%	94.9%	97.4%	91.0%	84.7%	na
Age							
0-17	1.3%	1.8%	1.0%	na	na	1.8%	2.7%
18-24	42.5%	30.0%	28.9%	na	na	30.2%	29.0%
25-34	40.8%	36.8%	39.4%	na	na	36.8%	34.4%
35-49	13.2%	28.4%	26.8%	na	na	28.5%	29.3%
50+	2.2%	2.7%	3.5%	na	na	2.6%	4.0%
Marital Status							
Single	64.5%	73.4%	57.5%	na	na	77.3%	16.4%
Married	28.5%	14.2%	33.9%	na	na	13.4%	2.6%
Separated	1.8%	3.2%	2.3%	na	na	3.4%	0.4%
Widowed	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	na	na	0.6%	0.1%
Divorced	2.6%	4.5%	4.7%	na	na	4.7%	0.4%
Common Law	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	na	na	0.5%	0.1%
Not Reported/Unknown	1.8%	3.7%	0.2%	na	na	0.2%	80.1%

DISCUSSION

In this section, we discuss four issues arising from the research: accurately identifying illegal aliens in the criminal justice system; improving the efficiency of identifying illegal aliens; explaining why the number of illegal aliens in the federal criminal justice system has increased; and implications of this research on developing strategies for reducing crimes committed by illegal aliens.

Accuracy in identifying illegal aliens

One potential problem with this analysis is that it is not clear that all aliens are identified as such, particularly in the PSAIS, USSC, and SCAAP data. If law enforcement officials misidentify some aliens as natives, then the process of ascertaining exact immigrant/legal status is never begun, so illegal aliens are not identified. Misidentification as natives would probably be limited to aliens who are not arrested for immigration offenses and who, among those charged with federal offenses, at least, could produce a social security number. Among this group, Anglophone Canadians, because their accents are similar to U.S. natives, are probably the most likely to avoid detection, although it seems likely that law enforcement officials in areas near the Canadian border are particularly aware of this problem. The INS estimates that, in October 1996, only 2 percent of illegal aliens were from Canada, so the seriousness of this problem should be fairly limited (Warren 1997). Another group that may avoid detection are those aliens who are able to pass themselves off as natives of Puerto Rico, Guam, and other U.S. territories, associated commonwealths, and freely associated states. Some state officials deal with this problem by forwarding to the INS all individuals who claim to have been born in these areas (Clark et al. 1994, Table 3.2).

According to the federal officials we spoke with, there are no formally established policies to ensure that all aliens, particularly illegal aliens, are identified as such in the USSC and PSAIS. The procedures they described seem adequate, especially USSC procedures such as investigating all individuals who cannot produce a social security number and asking detailed questions about defendants' family members, especially the location of their parents. (Pretrial services officers who enter the PSAIS data are limited by the short period they have to collect their data, often less than two days.) Establishing standard guidelines for deciding whether an individual's immigration status should be determined would probably reduce the likelihood that aliens are misidentified as natives, especially in areas where few aliens are apprehended. One potentially fruitful avenue for identification of aliens, which may already be in use, but which we were not told about, is to investigate the immigrant/legal status of defendants who produce a social security number, but whose social security number cannot be verified.

Federal officials told us that, once an individual was identified as possibly being an alien, their status was determined by either talking to INS officials or accessing INS records. Given the INS's own difficulties in determining the immigrant/legal status of the prisoners whose names were submitted by states for reimbursement under SCAAP, which lead to a match rate of only 52 percent in 1995 for the seven states we examined, it is surprising that the missing data rates for the PSAIS and USSC data were so low. In 1995, in the USSC data, individuals with missing or partially missing immigrant/legal status ("missing" or "alien, status unknown") made up 6 percent of all defendants and 25 percent of non-citizen defendants. In the same year, in the

PSAIS data, defendants with unknown immigrant/legal status made up 4 percent of all defendants and 15 percent of non-citizen defendants. We were unable to determine the exact procedures, but it seems likely that defendants who could not be matched to INS records were assumed to be illegal aliens. One explanation for the high level of immigrant/legal status determination in the USSC and PSAIS data is that a large share of the individuals identified as illegal aliens in the data bases were charged or convicted of unlawfully entering the United States, which, as an offense that only applies to illegal aliens, contains within it the immigrant/legal status identification of the defendant. At the state level, there are no offenses that can be used to automatically assign immigrant/legal status.

Nonetheless, there are a few reasons to believe that some individuals who cannot be matched to INS records are not illegal aliens. If pretrial services or probation officers cannot determine an individual's A-number, they may have to rely on other information, such as the individual's name, to match INS records. Our analysis of the PSAIS data demonstrates that the names of foreign-born individuals are often incorrectly and inconsistently recorded, which makes matching difficult. Also, some legal aliens are difficult to match to INS data; the INS and Bureau of Justice Assistance estimate that, under SCAAP, five percent of the prisoners who could not be matched were actually legal aliens (Bjerke, 1999). Finally, if a pretrial services or probation officer mistakenly identified a U.S. native as foreign born, that defendant clearly cannot be matched to INS records. One method of further investigating the accuracy of immigrant/legal status determination would be to match defendants in the USSC and PSAIS data to INS records in a process similar to that used for SCAAP. (The match rate for state SCAAP submissions improved dramatically between 1991 and 1995, from 52 percent to 70 percent, suggesting matching procedures have improved.)

While the PSAIS data can be used to analyze offenses committed by illegal aliens and other foreign-born individuals, caution must be exercised if the unit of analysis is the defendant rather than the offense. Our examination of how to identify all multiple records belonging to an individual shows that, because of difficulties in consistently rendering unusual names, foreign-born defendants are particularly difficult to "deduplicate." Deduplicating illegal aliens is especially difficult because they do not have valid social security numbers.

Improving the efficiency of identifying illegal aliens

One issue that we were not able to resolve is whether there is duplication of effort involved in identifying the immigrant/legal status of federal defendants. It is possible that for some defendants, immigrant/legal status is determined three times, once in the pretrial period, another time before sentencing, and a final time after conviction, by INS officials screening for potentially deportable criminal aliens. One federal official told us that it was possible that officials recording information for the USSC could refer to status determinations made by officials recording information for the PSAIS because the PSAIS data are available through the Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking system. Because there are no established procedures for determining status, it was not clear how often this was done. It is also not clear, given the extremely short time that officials have to determine the immigrant/legal status information that is entered in the PSAIS, whether relying on their status determinations is desirable. Nonetheless, putting in place a system through which the information from each status determination, including its source, is passed along through the different stages of the criminal justice system could potentially cut down on the time it takes to process foreign-born prisoners.

Furthermore, information about status determinations in the early stages of the process that turn out to be incorrect during later stages could be used to refine the procedures used to identify aliens, particularly illegal aliens.

One problem that came up in two contexts—matching state SCAAP submissions to INS databases and identifying duplicate records in the PSAIS—was the difficulty in consistently recording names that follow Spanish surname conventions. In this convention, individuals have a two-part last name, comprising their father's last name, then their mother's last name. (Married women may have last names made up of their husband's last name, followed by their father's last name, but women made up only a small fraction of the defendants and prisoners analyzed.) The problem arises because data systems generally include only three fields for names, for the first, middle, and last. When faced with a two-part last name, data enterers use a variety of *ad hoc* approaches, including putting either the first or the second part of the last name in the middle name field, dropping one of the last names, hyphenating the last name, or running the two parts of the last name together. Matching individuals within and across data sets would be considerably easier, and the person hours spent attempting these matches would be dramatically reduced, if a single convention for recording these last names was developed and disseminated to all governmental law enforcement agencies — federal, state, and local — who have responsibility for dealing with large numbers of foreign-born individuals. Adoption of such a convention would be advantageous to all three levels of government because it would facilitate the identification of potentially deportable criminal aliens.

The INS was only able to locate INS records on 52 percent of the state prisoners submitted through the 1995 SCAAP by California, New York, Texas, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, and Arizona. By 1998, the overall match rate for state submissions had risen to approximately 70 percent. The difficulties the INS has in tracking potentially deportable criminal aliens have been enumerated in two recent U.S. General Accounting Office reports—"INS' Efforts to Identify And Remove Imprisoned Aliens Needs to Be Improved," July 1997a, and "INS' Efforts to Remove Imprisoned Aliens Continue to Need Improvement," October 1998—so we will not repeat discussion of the issue here except to note that having integrated, up-to-date INS data systems would reduce the workload of pretrial services officers and would improve the information magistrates and judges have when making the decision whether to detain or release federal defendants.

Explaining why the number of illegal aliens in the federal criminal justice system has increased

While this analysis of federal data sets has shown that the number of illegal aliens in the federal criminal justice has increased sharply, our ability to explain this increase was limited. It appears to be due in part to increased border enforcement, better identification of illegal aliens, and the growth of resident illegal alien population, although other factors may play a role. Data such as the PSAIS and USSC are only of limited use in determining the causes for changes in criminal activity. We were able to show that, following the introduction of Operations Hold the Line and Gatekeeper, the number of illegal alien defendants charged with and convicted of unlawful border crossing increased, although convictions for this offense also rose in virtually all districts, not just the two that were home to the initiatives. Lacking any details in the data sets about the law enforcement initiatives that were associated with each arrest, conclusions about the link between enforcement and arrests are suggestive, but not conclusive. However, ability to

track changes in levels of criminal activity among illegal aliens would be improved if more data about aliens were collected.

The PSAIS and USSC data sets are best used for describing and documenting changes in the number of illegal aliens in the federal criminal justice system that have taken place and, where possible, documenting where actual prosecution and conviction rates for subgroups of illegal aliens have changed. For populations for which actual prosecution and conviction rates have increased, research using other sources should be done to untangle the relative affects of enforcement and level of criminal activity.

With the PSAIS and USSC data, it is not possible to calculate prosecution or conviction rates for the entire illegal alien population. While these data sets provide estimates of the number of illegal aliens charged with and convicted of federal offenses, the denominator for the rate cannot be calculated. The INS produces estimates of the *resident* illegal alien population of the United States, but it is clear from the description of offenses, specifically the large share of illegal aliens convicted of unlawful entry in border states, that a tremendous share of the illegal aliens appearing in the PSAIS and USSC are not resident illegal aliens; they are recent border crossers. An unknown share of illegal aliens convicted of other offenses are also recent arrivals. In order to calculate prosecution and conviction rates for the illegal alien subpopulation for which calculation of rates is possible, resident illegal aliens, it would be necessary to add information for illegal aliens' length of stay in the United States to the PSAIS and USSC data sets. Attributing all offenses committed by illegal aliens to the resident illegal alien population would result in a gross overestimate of the criminal propensity of this population.²⁴

The PSAIS and USSC data also cannot be used to assess the level of criminal involvement of immigrants who entered the country legally; in fact, use of these data for such an assessment would underestimate criminal involvement among immigrants admitted legally because the data sets do not distinguish between naturalized citizens and U.S. natives.

One significant finding was that the number of legal aliens sentenced in federal court declined dramatically between 1994 and 1995. This decline took place in virtually all districts, so it cannot simply be attributed to increased attention to apprehending illegal border crossers, and a shift away from other law enforcement efforts, in border areas. More research should be done to determine the reasons behind this decline, to examine whether this decline in criminal activity among legal aliens was also observed at state and local areas, and to examining whether this decline continued through the rest of the 1990s. As a result of this decline, it will be difficult to determine whether the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996—which vastly expanded the types of offenses for which legal aliens can be deported—has succeeded in reducing criminal activity among legal aliens because there is evidence that criminal involvement among legal aliens, in federal offenses at least, was already in steep decline when the legislation was passed.

Implications for developing strategies for reducing crimes committed by illegal aliens

The analysis of Cook County and of the SCAAP data from California, New York, Texas, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, and Arizona shows that the vast majority of illegal alien offenders in these areas were individuals who entered without the knowledge or permission of the U.S. government (“EWIs” for entered without inspection) rather than individuals who were admitted legally, for example, as tourists or students, but remained in the United States after their

authorized period of stay had ended (“overstays”). One explanation for this finding is that, on average, EWIs are poorer and less skilled than overstays, so they have fewer non-criminal opportunities open to them. Another explanation is that the process through which EWIs became illegal aliens selects a group of individuals who are less averse to engaging in criminal activities than the process through which overstays became illegal aliens. For EWIs, the act of entering the United States was an active unlawful activity. For overstays, the process of becoming an illegal alien was more passive: rather than take action and leave when they were supposed to, overstays simply, perhaps passively, stayed put. Whatever the mechanism, however, it is clear that if a primary goal of detecting and removing illegal aliens is to reduce criminal activity, then resources are better expended targeting EWIs rather than overstays.

Another question is whether crimes by illegal aliens are disproportionately committed by long-term settlers or recent entrants. The Cook County analysis shows that 90 percent of arrestees had been in the United States for at least a year. Further research needs to be done in order to assess whether this finding also holds true for defendants in other areas and in the federal courts. Assessing the relative impact of long-term and short-term illegal aliens on overall level of crime in the United States would be useful in two ways. First, it would help policy makers and law enforcement officials assess the effects of increased border enforcement activities on illegal aliens’ participation in crimes other than unlawful entry. Second, in deciding the resources that should be allocated to seek out and deport long-term illegal residents, policy makers should have access to accurate assessments of their criminal activity; the costs of the resident illegal aliens will be overestimated if all crimes committed by illegal aliens, regardless of their length of residence, are ascribed to the resident illegal alien population.

We have shown that the increase in prosecutions and convictions of illegal aliens has significantly affected both the number and the estimated costs of incarcerating and supervising of defendants convicted in federal courts. Since a substantial share of the increase in illegal aliens convicted appears to be due to increased border enforcement, this increased burden on the federal criminal justice system can be seen as a secondary cost of such border enforcement.

This negative impact on the federal criminal justice system may, however, be short-term. If border interdiction efforts successfully reduce attempted illegal entry, the number of individuals who enter the federal criminal justice system because of entry violations will be reduced over the long-term be reduced. Further, if these border activities successfully reduce the number of illegal aliens in the United States—a conclusion a recent General Accounting Office study (1997b) says cannot be made at this point—it will do so by reducing the number of EWIs, rather than overstays. This would probably have a particularly large impact on reducing the amount of criminal activity among illegal aliens. Although the PSAIS and USSC data do not provide the data necessary to distinguish EWIs from overstays, it is likely that EWIs dominate in non-immigration offenses at the federal level, given our findings on the dominance of EWIs among illegal aliens in state prisons from the SCAAP data and among arrestees in Cook County.

It is probable that reduction in the number of illegal aliens entering the United States affect crime rates far beyond the U.S.-Mexican border. The Cook County analysis shows that 46 percent of illegal aliens arrested had entered at San Ysidro, near San Diego and part of Operation Gatekeeper, and 13 percent had entered at El Paso, home of Operation Hold the Line. If these and similar operations actually reduce illegal entry, rather than simply shifting it to other regions,

Cook County, and probably other areas, will eventually see a reduction in the number of illegal aliens apprehended for criminal activity.

The analysis of Cook County I-213 forms suggests a method of evaluating the effectiveness of the INS's southwest border strategy. A recent U.S. General Accounting Office (1997b) report suggests that the effects of the INS's border efforts on crime are inconclusive. This conclusion was based on overall trends in property and violent crimes in the San Diego area and petty crime and property crime committed by young adults and juveniles in the El Paso area. As the report states:

Furthermore, linking changes in crime rates to border enforcement efforts is problematic because there are often no data available on whether arrested offenders have entered the country illegally. Without this information, it is difficult to determine what proportion of the reported declines in crime rates may be due to changes in the number of illegal aliens arrested for criminal activity.

Analyzing the number of illegal aliens, particularly recent arrivals, using I-213 forms for the periods before and after the implementation of Operations Hold the Line and Gatekeeper would allow researchers to explicitly link changes in crime rates to these border control strategies. Specifically, if these efforts have been successful in reducing crime by illegal aliens in areas where border enforcement has increased, then the number of illegal aliens identified through I-213 forms should increase and a disproportionate share of this increase should be among recent entrants. A complete assessment of the effects of Operations Hold the Line and Gatekeeper would go beyond analysis of the San Diego and El Paso areas, however, and would include adjacent areas which, as anticipated following the implementation of Operations Hold the Line and Gatekeeper, have become more popular entry points for illegal aliens (U.S. General Accounting Office 1997b). (Our data showing that the number of illegal aliens sentenced increased dramatically between 1994 and 1995 in federal districts adjacent to California-Southern and Texas-Western confirm this pattern.) Such an analysis should also include analysis of selected other, non-border sites, such as Cook County, where illegal aliens who entered at or near San Diego and El Paso dominate the apprehended illegal aliens. The Cook County analysis, which showed that 90 percent of illegal aliens apprehended had been in the United States for at least a year, also suggests that the effects of Operations Gatekeeper and Hold the Line on the number of illegal aliens apprehended by local officials for criminal offenses may not be felt for several years.

As discussed earlier, many states with large immigrant populations have sued the federal government in an attempt to be reimbursed for expenses associated with incarcerating illegal aliens. These lawsuits have been unsuccessful, although the states have to some extent succeeded through the federal legislative process, which has established the SCAAP program to provide grants to states and local areas to offset some of these costs. Our analysis of the PSAIS and USSC data strongly suggests that increased border enforcement has led to an increase in the number of illegal aliens sentenced in federal court, especially for unlawful entry, and a corresponding increase in federal incarceration and supervision costs. If the decreases in crime in areas with strong INS border enforcement efforts can eventually be tied to these INS efforts, then states will have further succeeded in shifting incarceration costs for illegal aliens from state and local areas to the federal government.

APPENDIX A. USSC DETAILED TABLES

The following pages show more detailed tabulations of data from the U.S. Sentencing Commission than are shown in the body of the text in Chapter 2.

Table A. Increase in number of offenses by illegal aliens, by district.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

United States								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	1,528	2,163	2,661	3,039	4,081	2,553	167%	
Illegal border crossing	45	492	779	1,191	1,902	1,452	323%	
Other immigration	358	331	307	339	442	84	23%	
Drugs	524	995	1,105	1,020	1,146	622	119%	
Fraud	59	135	178	197	199	140	237%	
Other	137	210	292	292	392	255	186%	

California, Southern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	238	243	433	498	799	561	236%	
Illegal border crossing	76	52	213	277	578	502	661%	
Other immigration	74	61	26	24	21	-53	-72%	
Drugs	74	109	153	149	164	90	122%	
Fraud	5	4	14	13	3	-2	-40%	
Other	9	17	27	35	33	24	267%	

California, Eastern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	27	33	51	110	232	205	759%	
Illegal border crossing	21	26	36	90	201	180	857%	
Other immigration	3	1	0	3	7	4	133%	
Drugs	3	2	10	13	17	14	467%	
Fraud	0	0	3	1	2	2	na	
Other	0	4	2	3	5	5	na	

California, Central								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	83	151	227	248	221	138	166%	
Illegal border crossing	3	40	56	65	41	38	1267%	
Other immigration	37	50	65	69	66	29	78%	
Drugs	24	29	44	54	50	26	108%	
Fraud	3	12	23	21	13	10	333%	
Other	16	20	39	39	51	35	219%	

California, Northern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	15	10	12	16	27	12	80%	
Illegal border crossing	6	2	2	5	19	13	217%	
Other immigration	2	0	1	1	3	1	50%	
Drugs	6	7	6	4	2	-4	-67%	
Fraud	0	0	1	0	1	1	na	
Other	1	1	2	6	2	1	100%	

Texas, Southern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	257	264	205	246	325	68	26%	
Illegal border crossing	51	46	37	48	98	47	92%	
Other immigration	90	55	39	53	82	-8	-9%	
Drugs	100	133	100	117	103	3	3%	
Fraud	3	5	2	5	8	5	167%	
Other	13	25	27	23	34	21	162%	

Table A. Increase in number of offenses by illegal aliens, by district.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

Texas, Western

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	81	129	213	191	314	233	288%
Illegal border crossing	31	50	93	113	154	123	397%
Other immigration	26	8	18	16	37	11	42%
Drugs	21	48	87	46	74	53	252%
Fraud	2	16	1	6	25	23	1150%
Other	1	7	14	10	24	23	2300%

Texas, Northern

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	16	28	38	57	89	73	456%
Illegal border crossing	10	8	14	25	54	44	440%
Other immigration	5	2	4	7	7	2	40%
Drugs	0	6	11	15	14	14	na
Fraud	1	7	3	3	5	4	400%
Other	0	5	6	7	9	9	na

Texas, Eastern

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	2	5	7	2	4	2	100%
Illegal border crossing	0	0	3	0	0	0	na
Other immigration	0	0	1	1	0	0	na
Drugs	2	5	2	1	4	2	100%
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	na

New York, Eastern

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	81	182	161	151	160	79	98%
Illegal border crossing	0	4	4	7	9	9	na
Other immigration	5	8	1	17	11	6	120%
Drugs	52	128	123	93	91	39	75%
Fraud	9	13	6	11	11	2	22%
Other	15	29	27	23	38	23	153%

New York, Southern

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	49	87	83	104	110	61	124%
Illegal border crossing	8	7	8	12	14	6	75%
Other immigration	0	4	5	6	5	5	na
Drugs	30	57	42	50	50	20	67%
Fraud	3	6	10	12	14	11	367%
Other	8	13	18	24	27	19	238%

New York, Northern

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	14	19	18	68	75	61	436%
Illegal border crossing	7	10	11	13	20	13	186%
Other immigration	3	0	4	16	20	17	567%
Drugs	1	7	2	3	12	11	1100%
Fraud	0	0	1	19	9	9	na
Other	3	2	0	17	14	11	367%

Table A. Increase in number of offenses by illegal aliens, by district.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

New York, Western							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	10	35	25	27	39	29	290%
Illegal border crossing	5	11	17	15	23	18	360%
Other immigration	1	5	2	0	1	0	0%
Drugs	2	14	0	8	12	10	500%
Fraud	1	3	2	1	2	1	100%
Other	1	2	4	3	1	0	0%

Arizona							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	99	152	253	288	247	148	149%
Illegal border crossing	29	30	62	102	96	67	231%
Other immigration	27	27	29	14	16	-11	-41%
Drugs	32	77	95	110	95	63	197%
Fraud	0	10	43	52	23	23	na
Other	11	8	24	10	17	6	55%

Florida, Southern							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	64	107	161	114	166	102	159%
Illegal border crossing	15	14	10	26	32	17	113%
Other immigration	7	5	5	20	9	2	29%
Drugs	30	68	117	48	86	56	187%
Fraud	4	5	5	1	11	7	175%
Other	8	15	24	19	28	20	250%

Florida, Middle							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	15	25	34	39	40	25	167%
Illegal border crossing	2	2	9	6	5	3	150%
Other immigration	0	0	1	0	7	7	na
Drugs	12	19	22	28	19	7	58%
Fraud	0	0	0	3	5	5	na
Other	1	4	2	2	4	3	300%

Florida, Northern							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	2	2	5	8	10	8	400%
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Other immigration	0	1	0	0	1	1	na
Drugs	2	1	3	6	8	6	300%
Fraud	0	0	1	1	0	0	na
Other	0	0	1	1	1	1	na

Oregon							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	50	52	43	118	182	132	264%
Illegal border crossing	31	33	13	97	153	122	394%
Other immigration	2	1	2	2	3	1	50%
Drugs	15	18	25	14	24	9	60%
Fraud	0	0	2	0	0	0	na
Other	2	0	1	5	2	0	0%

Table A. Increase in number of offenses by illegal aliens, by district.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

Washington, Eastern

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	37	40	44	60	81	44	119%
Illegal border crossing	30	24	38	52	66	36	120%
Other immigration	2	4	1	0	4	2	100%
Drugs	1	8	4	1	5	4	400%
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Other	4	4	1	7	6	2	50%

Washington, Western

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	38	24	24	20	46	8	21%
Illegal border crossing	28	14	14	13	26	-2	-7%
Other immigration	4	0	0	0	4	0	0%
Drugs	4	6	6	5	9	5	125%
Fraud	0	2	2	1	2	2	na
Other	2	2	2	1	5	3	150%

New Mexico

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	45	44	49	57	73	28	62%
Illegal border crossing	14	8	16	13	23	9	64%
Other immigration	15	13	9	15	15	0	0%
Drugs	13	22	22	28	30	17	131%
Fraud	1	0	0	0	1	0	0%
Other	2	1	2	1	4	2	100%

Puerto Rico

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	15	25	33	44	60	45	300%
Illegal border crossing	5	8	11	23	31	26	520%
Other immigration	9	6	12	6	12	3	33%
Drugs	1	10	8	15	13	12	1200%
Fraud	0	0	2	0	1	1	na
Other	0	1	0	0	3	3	na

Pennsylvania, Eastern

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	6	25	16	24	31	25	417%
Illegal border crossing	0	3	2	7	4	4	na
Other immigration	1	0	1	1	2	1	100%
Drugs	5	17	10	14	19	14	280%
Fraud	0	0	3	0	4	4	na
Other	0	5	0	2	2	2	na

Pennsylvania, Middle

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	3	4	9	13	19	16	533%
Illegal border crossing	1	0	1	8	5	4	400%
Other immigration	0	1	1	4	6	6	na
Drugs	1	3	5	0	2	1	100%
Fraud	0	0	1	0	5	5	na
Other	1	0	1	1	1	0	0%

Table A. Increase in number of offenses by illegal aliens, by district.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

Pennsylvania, Western								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	1	6	1	2	1	0	0%	
Illegal border crossing	0	2	0	0	0	0	na	
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Drugs	1	1	1	1	0	-1	-100%	
Fraud	0	0	0	1	1	1	na	
Other	0	3	0	0	0	0	na	

New Jersey								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	9	28	22	30	49	40	444%	
Illegal border crossing	1	0	0	1	1	0	0%	
Other immigration	2	0	1	5	2	0	0%	
Drugs	2	17	12	15	27	25	1250%	
Fraud	1	6	6	2	6	5	500%	
Other	3	5	3	7	13	10	333%	

Virgin Islands								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	3	2	42	22	47	44	1467%	
Illegal border crossing	0	0	4	4	5	5	na	
Other immigration	2	2	25	13	36	34	1700%	
Drugs	0	0	4	2	0	0	na	
Fraud	1	0	6	1	3	2	200%	
Other	0	0	3	2	3	3	na	

Georgia, Northern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	6	12	18	11	37	31	517%	
Illegal border crossing	2	5	1	3	16	14	700%	
Other immigration	0	1	3	2	6	6	na	
Drugs	3	3	7	1	6	3	100%	
Fraud	1	1	2	3	5	4	400%	
Other	0	2	5	2	4	4	na	

Georgia, Middle								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	0	1	3	1	3	3	na	
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	1	0	0	na	
Other immigration	0	0	1	0	2	2	na	
Drugs	0	0	0	0	1	1	na	
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Other	0	1	2	0	0	0	na	

Georgia, Southern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	0	1	2	4	2	2	na	
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	1	0	0	na	
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Drugs	0	1	2	2	1	1	na	
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Other	0	0	0	1	1	1	na	

Table A. Increase in number of offenses by illegal aliens, by district.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

Colorado								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	5	15	29	26	39	34	680%	
Illegal border crossing	3	10	9	10	21	18	600%	
Other immigration	0	0	2	5	3	3	na	
Drugs	0	4	18	9	10	10	na	
Fraud	0	0	0	0	2	2	na	
Other	2	1	0	2	3	1	50%	

Illinois, Northern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	38	50	50	40	26	-12	-32%	
Illegal border crossing	6	5	8	11	4	-2	-33%	
Other immigration	2	3	3	4	0	-2	-100%	
Drugs	27	39	27	15	16	-11	-41%	
Fraud	0	0	5	5	2	2	na	
Other	3	3	7	5	4	1	33%	

Illinois, Southern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	0	0	4	1	6	6	na	
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	1	1	1	na	
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Drugs	0	0	2	0	4	4	na	
Fraud	0	0	2	0	0	0	na	
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	na	

Illinois, Central								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	4	5	3	1	4	0	0%	
Illegal border crossing	2	1	2	1	2	0	0%	
Other immigration	1	0	1	0	2	1	100%	
Drugs	1	3	0	0	0	-1	-100%	
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	na	

Virginia, Eastern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	15	25	38	15	27	12	80%	
Illegal border crossing	2	4	6	5	11	9	450%	
Other immigration	1	5	6	1	3	2	200%	
Drugs	5	7	15	6	9	4	80%	
Fraud	4	3	6	1	2	-2	-50%	
Other	3	6	5	2	2	-1	-33%	

Virginia, Western								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	0	1	2	7	4	4	na	
Illegal border crossing	0	0	1	0	1	1	na	
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Drugs	0	1	1	7	2	2	na	
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	na	

Table A. Increase in number of offenses by illegal aliens, by district.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

Louisiana, Eastern							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	16	25	7	25	26	10	63%
Illegal border crossing	1	4	3	9	9	8	800%
Other immigration	8	16	3	1	5	-3	-38%
Drugs	3	2	0	14	6	3	100%
Fraud	1	1	0	1	2	1	100%
Other	3	2	1	0	4	1	33%

Louisiana, Western							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	4	11	4	11	5	1	25%
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	3	2	2	na
Other immigration	3	1	3	2	0	-3	-100%
Drugs	0	1	0	3	2	2	na
Fraud	0	9	0	0	0	0	na
Other	1	0	1	3	1	0	0%

Louisiana Middle							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	0	0	1	0	0	0	na
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	na

No Carolina, Eastern							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	0	3	4	8	11	11	na
Illegal border crossing	0	2	2	0	2	2	na
Other immigration	0	0	0	2	2	2	na
Drugs	0	0	0	6	6	6	na
Fraud	0	1	2	0	0	0	na
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	na

No Carolina, Middle							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	4	5	2	9	11	7	175%
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	1	0	0	na
Other immigration	0	0	0	2	2	2	na
Drugs	4	5	1	6	7	3	75%
Fraud	0	0	1	0	1	1	na
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	na

No Carolina, Western							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	1	3	3	15	7	6	600%
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	2	3	3	na
Other immigration	0	0	0	1	1	1	na
Drugs	0	3	1	10	2	2	na
Fraud	0	0	1	0	1	1	na
Other	1	0	1	2	0	-1	-100%

Table A. Increase in number of offenses by illegal aliens, by district.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

Michigan, Eastern							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	9	5	8	9	15	6	67%
Illegal border crossing	2	2	1	3	0	-2	-100%
Other immigration	0	1	1	0	2	2	na
Drugs	2	2	4	4	8	6	300%
Fraud	0	0	1	2	0	0	na
Other	5	0	1	0	5	0	0%

Michigan, Western							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	2	3	10	8	11	9	450%
Illegal border crossing	0	1	3	5	5	5	na
Other immigration	2	0	0	1	0	-2	-100%
Drugs	0	0	4	2	4	4	na
Fraud	0	1	1	0	1	1	na
Other	0	1	2	0	1	1	na

Nevada							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	7	21	15	9	24	17	243%
Illegal border crossing	3	0	1	1	2	-1	-33%
Other immigration	0	12	1	0	3	3	na
Drugs	2	5	6	3	8	6	300%
Fraud	1	2	2	3	3	2	200%
Other	1	2	5	2	8	7	700%

Massachusetts							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	7	17	14	15	22	15	214%
Illegal border crossing	4	3	7	7	5	1	25%
Other immigration	2	2	1	0	0	-2	-100%
Drugs	1	8	4	7	15	14	1400%
Fraud	0	2	2	1	0	0	na
Other	0	2	0	0	2	2	na

Missouri, Western							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	0	2	5	11	14	14	na
Illegal border crossing	0	0	2	1	6	6	na
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Drugs	0	2	3	8	6	6	na
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Other	0	0	0	2	2	2	na

Missouri, Eastern							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	0	5	1	2	8	8	na
Illegal border crossing	0	1	0	1	1	1	na
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Drugs	0	4	0	1	5	5	na
Fraud	0	0	0	0	1	1	na
Other	0	0	1	0	1	1	na

Table A. Increase in number of offenses by illegal aliens, by district.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

Rhode Island							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	15	23	11	17	21	6	40%
Illegal border crossing	3	6	1	9	14	11	367%
Other immigration	0	0	0	2	2	2	na
Drugs	6	15	7	4	4	-2	-33%
Fraud	1	1	1	1	1	0	0%
Other	5	1	2	1	0	-5	-100%

Utah							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	17	11	19	18	20	3	18%
Illegal border crossing	12	6	10	4	14	2	17%
Other immigration	1	0	0	0	1	0	0%
Drugs	2	4	9	12	4	2	100%
Fraud	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-100%
Other	1	1	0	2	1	0	0%

Maryland							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	10	13	4	17	18	8	80%
Illegal border crossing	3	4	1	9	13	10	333%
Other immigration	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-100%
Drugs	6	5	3	5	3	-3	-50%
Fraud	0	2	0	1	1	1	na
Other	0	2	0	2	1	1	na

Kansas							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	4	5	6	8	18	14	350%
Illegal border crossing	3	2	3	5	14	11	367%
Other immigration	0	0	1	0	0	0	na
Drugs	1	2	2	2	4	3	300%
Fraud	0	1	0	1	0	0	na
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	na

Ohio, Northern							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	2	5	1	11	10	8	400%
Illegal border crossing	1	0	0	2	3	2	200%
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Drugs	1	5	0	6	4	3	300%
Fraud	0	0	0	2	0	0	na
Other	0	0	1	1	3	3	na

Ohio, Southern							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	1	4	5	9	7	6	600%
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	1	0	0	na
Other immigration	1	2	0	1	0	-1	-100%
Drugs	0	1	3	4	5	5	na
Fraud	0	1	0	1	2	2	na
Other	0	0	2	2	0	0	na

Table A. Increase in number of offenses by illegal aliens, by district.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

Nebraska							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	5	14	9	13	17	12	240%
Illegal border crossing	2	7	5	11	11	9	450%
Other immigration	2	0	0	0	1	-1	-50%
Drugs	0	6	4	1	4	4	na
Fraud	0	0	0	1	1	1	na
Other	1	1	0	0	0	-1	-100%

Iowa, Southern							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	6	6	3	2	10	4	67%
Illegal border crossing	3	1	2	1	5	2	67%
Other immigration	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-100%
Drugs	2	5	1	1	1	-1	-50%
Fraud	0	0	0	0	1	1	na
Other	0	0	0	0	3	3	na

Iowa, Northern							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	0	4	1	7	6	6	na
Illegal border crossing	0	2	0	5	3	3	na
Other immigration	0	0	0	1	0	0	na
Drugs	0	2	0	0	2	2	na
Fraud	0	0	0	0	1	1	na
Other	0	0	1	1	0	0	na

North Dakota							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	7	10	20	5	16	9	129%
Illegal border crossing	4	3	7	4	7	3	75%
Other immigration	0	1	9	1	5	5	na
Drugs	0	0	1	0	3	3	na
Fraud	3	4	2	0	0	-3	-100%
Other	0	2	1	0	1	1	na

District Of Columbia							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	12	10	2	10	16	4	33%
Illegal border crossing	2	0	0	2	3	1	50%
Other immigration	0	2	0	2	1	1	na
Drugs	9	8	2	4	7	-2	-22%
Fraud	1	0	0	1	3	2	200%
Other	0	0	0	1	2	2	na

Tennessee, Western							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	10	2	3	5	7	-3	-30%
Illegal border crossing	0	0	1	1	3	3	na
Other immigration	10	0	0	0	0	-10	-100%
Drugs	0	2	1	3	4	4	na
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Other	0	0	1	1	0	0	na

Table A. Increase in number of offenses by illegal aliens, by district.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

Tennessee, Middle							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	1	0	3	2	5	4	400%
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Other immigration	0	0	1	1	2	2	na
Drugs	0	0	0	1	1	1	na
Fraud	1	0	1	0	2	1	100%
Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	na

Tennessee, Eastern							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	1	2	0	2	2	1	100%
Illegal border crossing	0	1	0	0	0	0	na
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Drugs	1	0	0	1	2	1	100%
Fraud	0	1	0	1	0	0	na
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	na

Montana							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	7	24	11	5	14	7	100%
Illegal border crossing	7	12	8	5	10	3	43%
Other immigration	0	11	0	0	0	0	na
Drugs	0	0	0	0	3	3	na
Fraud	0	1	2	0	1	1	na
Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	na

Oklahoma, Western							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	1	2	1	3	7	6	600%
Illegal border crossing	0	1	0	0	4	4	na
Other immigration	0	0	0	1	1	1	na
Drugs	0	0	0	0	2	2	na
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Other	1	1	1	2	0	-1	-100%

Oklahoma, Northern							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	0	0	2	0	5	5	na
Illegal border crossing	0	0	1	0	1	1	na
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Drugs	0	0	1	0	3	3	na
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	na

Oklahoma, Eastern							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
All Offenses	0	0	0	1	0	0	na
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Drugs	0	0	0	1	0	0	na
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	na

Table A. Increase in number of offenses by illegal aliens, by district.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

Wisconsin, Eastern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	7	5	9	10	10	3	43%	
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	2	2	2	na	
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	1	na	
Drugs	5	5	8	6	3	-2	-40%	
Fraud	1	0	1	2	4	3	300%	
Other	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-100%	

Wisconsin, Western								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	1	1	3	2	1	0	0%	
Illegal border crossing	0	0	3	2	0	0	na	
Other immigration	0	1	0	0	0	0	na	
Drugs	1	0	0	0	1	0	0%	
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	

Alabama, Northern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	2	3	0	0	6	4	200%	
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	0	1	1	na	
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Drugs	0	1	0	0	4	4	na	
Fraud	2	2	0	0	1	-1	-50%	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	

Alabama, Southern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	1	4	8	1	3	2	200%	
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	1	0	0	na	
Other immigration	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-100%	
Drugs	0	4	8	0	3	3	na	
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	

Alabama, Middle								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	1	1	3	2	1	0	0%	
Illegal border crossing	1	0	0	1	1	0	0%	
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Drugs	0	0	2	1	0	0	na	
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Other	0	1	1	0	0	0	na	

Hawaii								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	1	10	16	6	10	9	900%	
Illegal border crossing	0	2	0	3	7	7	na	
Other immigration	0	1	4	1	0	0	na	
Drugs	0	4	10	2	3	3	na	
Fraud	0	1	1	0	0	0	na	
Other	1	2	1	0	0	-1	-100%	

Table A. Increase in number of offenses by illegal aliens, by district.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

Kentucky, Eastern							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	1	1	9	5	9	8	800%
Illegal border crossing	0	0	3	3	6	6	na
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	2	2	na
Drugs	1	1	4	2	1	0	0%
Fraud	0	0	2	0	0	0	na
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	na

Kentucky, Western							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	1	1	1	3	0	-1	-100%
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	2	0	0	na
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Drugs	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-100%
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Other	0	1	1	1	0	0	na

South Dakota							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	0	0	5	9	9	9	na
Illegal border crossing	0	0	2	3	4	4	na
Other immigration	0	0	1	5	4	4	na
Drugs	0	0	1	1	0	0	na
Fraud	0	0	1	0	0	0	na
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	na

Guam							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	4	10	6	6	9	5	125%
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	1	0	0	na
Other immigration	0	5	4	5	9	9	na
Drugs	0	3	2	0	0	0	na
Fraud	0	2	0	0	0	0	na
Other	4	0	0	0	0	-4	-100%

Alaska							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	3	2	4	1	9	6	200%
Illegal border crossing	0	0	2	0	3	3	na
Other immigration	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-100%
Drugs	2	2	1	0	5	3	150%
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Other	0	0	1	1	1	1	na

Delaware							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	1	3	5	3	8	7	700%
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	0	3	3	na
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Drugs	1	1	3	0	2	1	100%
Fraud	0	2	2	3	1	1	na
Other	0	0	0	0	2	2	na

Table A. Increase in number of offenses by illegal aliens, by district.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

Idaho							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	2	5	2	12	8	6	300%
Illegal border crossing	1	1	2	10	7	6	600%
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Drugs	0	4	0	2	1	1	na
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Other	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-100%

Maine							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	4	7	4	0	7	3	75%
Illegal border crossing	1	4	0	0	2	1	100%
Other immigration	1	2	0	0	1	0	0%
Drugs	1	1	4	0	3	2	200%
Fraud	1	0	0	0	1	0	0%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	na

Minnesota							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	5	5	7	15	7	2	40%
Illegal border crossing	2	1	3	7	4	2	100%
Other immigration	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-100%
Drugs	0	0	3	5	2	2	na
Fraud	2	4	0	2	0	-2	-100%
Other	0	0	1	1	1	1	na

Connecticut							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	4	11	6	5	6	2	50%
Illegal border crossing	2	3	0	1	4	2	100%
Other immigration	0	1	0	0	0	0	na
Drugs	1	4	3	1	2	1	100%
Fraud	0	1	0	1	0	0	na
Other	1	2	3	2	0	-1	-100%

Vermont							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	8	4	1	2	6	-2	-25%
Illegal border crossing	2	1	0	1	0	-2	-100%
Other immigration	2	3	0	1	1	-1	-50%
Drugs	0	0	1	0	4	4	na
Fraud	4	0	0	0	1	-3	-75%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	na

Arkansas, Western							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase
All Offenses	0	7	5	9	4	4	na
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Other immigration	0	5	5	3	3	3	na
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Fraud	0	2	0	5	1	1	na
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	na

Table A. Increase in number of offenses by illegal aliens, by district.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

Arkansas, Eastern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>	
All Offenses	1	3	2	6	2	1	100%	
Illegal border crossing	1	0	0	0	1	0	0%	
Other immigration	0	1	2	1	0	0	na	
Drugs	0	2	0	3	0	0	na	
Fraud	0	0	0	1	1	1	na	
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	na	

South Carolina								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>	
All Offenses	1	3	11	6	4	3	300%	
Illegal border crossing	0	0	2	1	0	0	na	
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Drugs	0	2	4	2	1	1	na	
Fraud	1	0	2	2	0	-1	-100%	
Other	0	1	3	1	3	3	na	

Mississippi, Southern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>	
All Offenses	1	3	1	4	4	3	300%	
Illegal border crossing	1	1	0	3	1	0	0%	
Other immigration	0	1	0	0	0	0	na	
Drugs	0	1	0	0	0	0	na	
Fraud	0	0	0	1	0	0	na	
Other	0	0	1	0	3	3	na	

Mississippi, Northern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>	
All Offenses	0	0	1	0	0	0	na	
Illegal border crossing	0	0	1	0	0	0	na	
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	

Wyoming								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>	
All Offenses	1	2	5	5	4	3	300%	
Illegal border crossing	0	1	1	3	1	1	na	
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Drugs	0	1	0	2	3	3	na	
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Other	1	0	4	0	0	-1	-100%	

West Virginia, Northern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	<i>Absolute Increase</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>	
All Offenses	0	0	2	1	2	2	na	
Illegal border crossing	0	0	1	0	1	1	na	
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Drugs	0	0	0	1	1	1	na	
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	na	
Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	na	

Table A. Increase in number of offenses by illegal aliens, by district.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

West Virginia, Southern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	0	2	2	1	1	1		na
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	0	0	0		na
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0		na
Drugs	0	0	2	0	1	1		na
Fraud	0	1	0	0	0	0		na
Other	0	1	0	1	0	0		na

New Hampshire								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	0	3	2	3	2	2		na
Illegal border crossing	0	1	0	0	0	0		na
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0		na
Drugs	0	2	2	2	1	1		na
Fraud	0	0	0	1	1	1		na
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0		na

Indiana, Northern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	0	0	4	1	1	1		na
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	0	0	0		na
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0		na
Drugs	0	0	2	0	1	1		na
Fraud	0	0	1	0	0	0		na
Other	0	0	1	1	0	0		na

Indiana, Southern								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	1	0	2	1	0	-1		-100%
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	0	0	0		na
Other immigration	0	0	0	0	0	0		na
Drugs	1	0	2	1	0	-1		-100%
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0		na
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0		na

Northern Mariana Islands								
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Absolute Increase	Percentage Increase	
All Offenses	0	0	2	0	0	0		na
Illegal border crossing	0	0	0	0	0	0		na
Other immigration	0	0	2	0	0	0		na
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0		na
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0		na
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0		na

Table B. Geographic Distribution of U.S. Population and Individuals in Federal Court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995 and Warren, 1991-1995.

	Population				Sentenced in Federal Court 1995					
	Total Population (CPS 1995)	Citizen population (CPS 1995)	Non-citizen population (CPS 1995)	Resident Undocumented Aliens (Warren 1997) 1995)	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Total	262,043,190	245,187,720	16,855,470	4,725,000	38,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	1,746	717
California	31,938,950	25,541,900	6,397,050	1,900,000	4,122	1,279	657	1,972	176	38
Texas	18,904,340	17,291,780	1,612,560	657,000	4,275	732	583	2,649	223	88
New York	18,241,880	16,171,740	2,070,140	507,000	3,303	384	489	1,989	357	84
Florida	14,240,280	12,860,590	1,379,690	330,000	2,386	216	345	1,589	230	6
Illinois	11,847,820	11,197,390	650,430	274,000	1,144	36	75	1,013	12	8
New Jersey	7,904,780	7,227,950	676,830	127,000	525	49	56	388	31	1
Arizona	4,223,530	3,851,520	372,010	109,000	990	247	116	492	114	21
Massachusetts	5,990,460	5,641,670	348,790	79,000	384	22	35	300	14	13
Virginia	6,634,970	6,407,300	227,670	52,000	1,285	31	56	1,064	28	106
Washington	5,335,740	5,122,960	212,780	49,000	664	127	30	435	49	23
Georgia	7,206,310	7,011,810	194,500	31,000	1,073	42	49	956	23	3
Maryland	5,020,120	4,776,620	243,500	41,000	397	18	31	325	21	2
Colorado	3,767,420	3,609,010	158,410	42,000	336	39	23	267	7	0
Oregon	3,175,320	3,001,510	173,810	32,000	505	182	17	277	27	2
Puerto Rico	na	na	na	31,000	473	60	47	267	33	66
Other	117,611,270	115,473,970	2,137,300	464,000	16,661	617	773	14,614	401	256
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
California	12%	10%	38%	40%	11%	31%	19%	7%	10%	5%
Texas	7%	7%	10%	14%	11%	18%	17%	9%	13%	12%
New York	7%	7%	12%	11%	9%	9%	14%	7%	20%	12%
Florida	5%	5%	8%	7%	6%	5%	10%	6%	13%	1%
Illinois	5%	5%	4%	6%	3%	1%	2%	4%	1%	1%
New Jersey	3%	3%	4%	3%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%
Arizona	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	6%	3%	2%	7%	3%
Massachusetts	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Virginia	3%	3%	1%	1%	3%	1%	2%	4%	2%	15%
Washington	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	3%	3%
Georgia	3%	3%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	3%	1%	0%
Maryland	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Colorado	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Oregon	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%	1%	1%	2%	0%
Puerto Rico	na	na	na	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	9%
Other	45%	47%	13%	10%	43%	15%	23%	51%	23%	36%

Table B. Geographic Distribution of U.S. Population and Individuals in Federal Court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995 and Warren, 1991-1995.

	Sentenced in Federal Court						1993					
	1994											
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Total	40,538	3,039	4,588	30,782	1,235	894	43,175	2,661	5,199	32,649	1,381	1,285
California	4,279	872	877	2,358	137	35	4,450	723	1,046	2,462	158	61
Texas	4,251	496	778	2,713	152	112	4,243	463	801	2,688	177	114
New York	3,462	350	744	2,075	206	87	3,545	287	904	2,024	246	84
Florida	2,894	161	447	2,070	202	14	3,130	200	594	2,133	187	16
Illinois	1,148	42	85	1,008	3	10	1,415	57	99	1,226	9	24
New Jersey	599	30	98	440	29	2	746	22	110	584	27	3
Arizona	1,128	288	227	491	104	18	1,252	253	255	545	121	78
Massachusetts	373	15	29	289	5	35	383	14	25	274	8	62
Virginia	1,338	22	83	1,133	18	82	1,414	40	73	1,188	26	87
Washington	636	80	62	424	21	49	713	68	56	484	26	79
Georgia	1,271	16	63	1,158	27	7	1,259	23	59	1,143	16	18
Maryland	391	17	38	327	5	4	377	4	42	315	11	5
Colorado	364	26	28	303	6	1	421	29	39	341	8	4
Oregon	503	118	24	342	14	5	481	43	33	387	15	3
Puerto Rico	475	44	74	287	24	46	365	33	62	247	12	11
Other	17,426	462	931	15,364	282	387	18,981	402	1,001	16,608	334	636
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
California	11%	29%	19%	8%	11%	4%	10%	27%	20%	8%	11%	5%
Texas	10%	16%	17%	9%	12%	13%	10%	17%	15%	8%	13%	9%
New York	9%	12%	16%	7%	17%	10%	8%	11%	17%	6%	18%	7%
Florida	7%	5%	10%	7%	16%	2%	7%	8%	11%	7%	14%	1%
Illinois	3%	1%	2%	3%	0%	1%	3%	2%	2%	4%	1%	2%
New Jersey	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	0%
Arizona	3%	9%	5%	2%	8%	2%	3%	10%	5%	2%	9%	6%
Massachusetts	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	4%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	5%
Virginia	3%	1%	2%	4%	1%	9%	3%	2%	1%	4%	2%	7%
Washington	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	5%	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	6%
Georgia	3%	1%	1%	4%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%	4%	1%	1%
Maryland	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Colorado	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Oregon	1%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Puerto Rico	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	5%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other	43%	15%	20%	50%	23%	43%	44%	15%	19%	51%	24%	49%

Table B. Geographic Distribution of U.S. Population and Individuals in Federal Court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995 and Warren, 1991-1995.

	Sentenced in Federal Court											
	1992						1991					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Total	39,168	2,163	4,685	29,785	1,411	1,124	34,119	1,528	4,110	25,020	1,744	1,717
California	3,464	437	865	1,989	103	70	3,184	363	669	1,932	147	73
Texas	4,389	426	853	2,742	197	171	4,599	356	939	2,714	271	319
New York	3,120	323	686	1,697	321	93	2,500	154	543	1,346	306	151
Florida	2,731	134	500	1,911	177	9	2,512	81	453	1,572	293	113
Illinois	1,304	55	88	1,093	23	45	931	42	88	732	45	24
New Jersey	705	28	110	540	23	4	491	9	59	373	35	15
Arizona	1,135	152	294	551	95	43	889	99	225	467	93	5
Massachusetts	349	17	32	282	5	13	355	7	24	306	14	4
Virginia	1,530	26	84	1,311	22	87	1,284	15	90	1,059	48	72
Washington	676	64	66	412	32	102	616	75	76	347	55	63
Georgia	1,070	14	38	972	22	24	868	6	36	774	28	24
Maryland	391	13	41	316	8	13	405	10	29	346	14	6
Colorado	372	15	38	311	6	2	301	5	28	259	7	2
Oregon	580	52	54	396	34	44	428	50	29	214	22	113
Puerto Rico	340	25	62	246	3	4	256	15	90	134	16	1
Other	17,012	382	874	15,016	340	400	14,500	241	732	12,445	350	732
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
California	9%	20%	18%	7%	7%	6%	9%	24%	16%	8%	8%	4%
Texas	11%	20%	18%	9%	14%	15%	13%	23%	23%	11%	16%	19%
New York	8%	15%	15%	6%	23%	8%	7%	10%	13%	5%	18%	9%
Florida	7%	6%	11%	6%	13%	1%	7%	5%	11%	6%	17%	7%
Illinois	3%	3%	2%	4%	2%	4%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	1%
New Jersey	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Arizona	3%	7%	6%	2%	7%	4%	3%	6%	5%	2%	5%	0%
Massachusetts	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Virginia	4%	1%	2%	4%	2%	8%	4%	1%	2%	4%	3%	4%
Washington	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	9%	2%	5%	2%	1%	3%	4%
Georgia	3%	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%	3%	0%	1%	3%	2%	1%
Maryland	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Colorado	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Oregon	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	4%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	7%
Puerto Rico	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%
Other	43%	18%	19%	50%	24%	36%	42%	16%	18%	50%	20%	43%

Table C. Country of origin -- illegal and legal aliens sentenced in federal court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1995								1994							
	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other
Illegal Aliens																
Total	4,081	2,539	361	170	129	71	24	787	3,039	1,876	263	140	112	71	12	565
California	1,279	1,044	30	0	1	3	1	200	872	709	16	0	6	6	0	135
Texas	732	616	23	0	4	7	2	80	496	400	36	0	2	5	2	51
New York	384	19	134	54	35	12	1	129	350	7	89	59	23	21	2	149
Florida	216	22	76	9	26	4	12	67	161	44	56	9	15	1	4	32
Illinois	36	19	2	0	1	1	0	13	42	24	4	0	0	2	0	12
New Jersey	49	2	20	5	2	8	1	11	30	2	7	3	1	3	0	14
Arizona	247	213	0	0	3	0	0	31	288	271	0	0	0	0	1	16
Massachusetts	22	0	12	4	2	0	0	4	15	0	6	3	4	0	0	2
Virginia	31	2	2	0	7	2	0	18	22	0	3	1	5	1	2	10
Washington	127	89	0	0	0	1	0	37	80	57	0	0	0	2	0	21
Georgia	42	12	2	0	4	10	1	13	16	3	1	0	1	5	1	5
Maryland	18	2	1	1	8	2	0	4	17	1	0	0	8	5	0	3
Colorado	39	29	3	0	0	1	0	6	26	23	1	0	0	0	0	2
Oregon	182	179	0	0	0	0	0	3	118	113	0	0	0	0	0	5
Other	617	290	54	58	36	20	4	155	462	222	34	42	47	20	0	97
Puerto Rico	60	1	2	39	0	0	2	16	44	0	10	23	0	0	0	11
Legal Aliens																
Total	3,382	1,493	292	218	121	146	187	925	4,588	1,981	487	300	187	219	239	1,175
California	657	495	14	0	3	5	6	134	877	646	38	1	0	14	11	167
Texas	583	482	18	1	2	16	11	53	778	626	42	0	30	14	4	62
New York	489	9	109	97	34	39	5	196	744	4	160	155	39	68	15	303
Florida	345	22	85	14	25	1	104	94	447	26	123	19	26	14	125	114
Illinois	75	31	4	0	0	7	1	32	85	40	5	1	5	9	5	20
New Jersey	56	2	15	8	2	5	4	20	98	2	21	15	5	8	4	43
Arizona	116	101	0	0	4	1	1	9	227	210	4	0	0	1	2	10
Massachusetts	35	0	3	9	0	3	0	20	29	0	9	5	2	1	0	12
Virginia	56	1	4	7	3	4	5	32	83	7	6	3	14	6	5	42
Washington	30	14	0	0	0	0	0	16	62	41	4	0	0	1	1	15
Georgia	49	8	2	0	2	13	4	20	63	1	1	2	7	19	8	25
Maryland	31	0	1	0	5	8	1	16	38	1	0	0	4	18	0	15
Colorado	23	12	0	0	0	2	0	9	28	21	2	0	0	0	0	5
Oregon	17	14	0	0	0	0	0	3	24	12	1	0	0	0	0	11
Other	773	302	31	47	41	42	44	266	931	343	51	63	53	45	58	318
Puerto Rico	47	0	6	35	0	0	1	5	74	1	20	36	2	1	1	13
Alien status unknown																
Total	1,746	517	272	75	68	105	70	639	1,235	379	169	57	54	63	57	456
California	176	93	10	0	0	9	1	63	137	77	6	0	1	1	0	52
Texas	223	154	13	0	5	11	7	33	152	100	20	0	6	7	1	18
New York	357	5	115	20	16	34	2	165	206	1	45	20	5	23	1	111
Florida	230	12	78	11	7	4	30	88	202	13	65	8	8	2	31	75
Illinois	12	3	1	0	1	3	0	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
New Jersey	31	0	12	1	1	7	1	9	29	0	5	3	1	2	1	17
Arizona	114	106	0	0	1	0	2	5	104	93	1	0	1	1	2	6
Massachusetts	14	2	1	3	0	1	0	7	5	0	3	0	1	0	0	1
Virginia	28	0	2	0	7	6	1	12	18	2	2	0	2	0	0	12
Washington	49	20	0	0	0	0	2	27	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	17
Georgia	23	3	3	1	0	5	0	11	27	1	0	0	5	10	2	9
Maryland	21	0	2	1	1	7	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Colorado	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
Oregon	27	21	1	0	0	0	1	4	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	4
Other	401	93	20	27	27	18	20	196	282	73	13	21	24	16	17	118
Puerto Rico	33	0	14	11	2	0	3	3	24	0	8	5	0	0	2	9

Table C. Country of origin -- illegal and legal aliens sentenced in federal court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1995								1994							
	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other
Missing																
Total	717	0	0	0	0	0	0	717	894	0	0	0	0	0	0	894
California	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Texas	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	112
New York	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
Florida	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Illinois	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
New Jersey	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Arizona	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Massachusetts	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Virginia	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
Washington	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
Georgia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Maryland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Oregon	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Other	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	387	0	0	0	0	0	0	387
Puerto Rico	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	46

Table C. Country of origin -- illegal and legal aliens sentenced in federal court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1993								1992							
	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other
Illegal Aliens																
Total	2,661	1,579	285	103	90	97	28	479	2,163	1,198	242	125	84	74	25	415
California	723	623	15	0	1	5	1	78	437	382	13	0	1	2	1	38
Texas	463	394	21	0	5	8	1	34	426	356	19	2	3	5	3	38
New York	287	9	89	43	22	33	1	90	323	6	89	59	30	37	2	100
Florida	200	8	89	2	24	3	10	64	134	2	65	6	13	0	12	36
Illinois	57	30	6	1	1	3	0	16	55	39	7	0	0	2	2	5
New Jersey	22	1	4	2	0	5	2	8	28	1	7	3	0	2	0	15
Arizona	253	242	0	1	0	1	0	9	152	141	0	1	0	0	0	10
Massachusetts	14	0	4	4	3	0	0	3	17	0	8	0	4	0	0	5
Virginia	40	3	3	1	2	12	0	19	26	1	0	1	3	2	0	19
Washington	68	31	1	0	0	0	0	36	64	37	2	0	0	2	0	23
Georgia	23	2	1	0	3	4	2	11	14	4	2	0	0	3	1	4
Maryland	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	13	0	1	0	2	3	1	6
Colorado	29	24	3	0	0	1	0	1	15	11	1	0	0	0	0	3
Oregon	43	38	2	0	0	0	1	2	52	50	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other	402	174	38	26	27	21	10	106	382	166	21	39	28	16	3	109
Puerto Rico	33	0	8	22	1	0	0	2	25	2	7	14	0	0	0	2
Legal Aliens																
Total	5,199	2,196	594	369	191	299	261	1,289	4,685	2,050	468	306	188	275	317	1,081
California	1,046	827	27	1	4	7	8	172	865	659	24	2	1	9	33	137
Texas	801	614	35	4	6	48	12	82	853	675	36	4	5	21	23	89
New York	904	4	198	179	27	131	14	351	686	7	133	152	41	117	9	227
Florida	594	21	197	14	67	5	137	153	500	7	139	15	37	11	154	137
Illinois	99	46	5	1	1	9	3	34	88	46	7	2	2	4	4	23
New Jersey	110	2	27	21	3	9	6	42	110	0	25	16	1	11	11	46
Arizona	255	242	0	0	0	1	3	9	294	278	2	0	0	0	1	13
Massachusetts	25	4	3	5	0	0	0	13	32	2	7	9	0	0	1	13
Virginia	73	5	3	6	6	8	0	45	84	0	4	6	15	11	4	44
Washington	56	29	0	0	0	0	1	26	66	40	0	0	0	0	2	24
Georgia	59	7	2	4	1	17	5	23	38	6	7	1	3	7	4	10
Maryland	42	0	1	1	6	16	0	18	41	1	6	0	7	8	4	15
Colorado	39	33	1	1	0	0	1	3	38	25	2	0	0	0	0	11
Oregon	33	18	2	1	0	0	0	12	54	43	0	0	0	0	0	11
Other	1,001	343	79	91	69	47	70	302	874	261	56	82	76	76	55	268
Puerto Rico	62	1	14	40	1	1	1	4	62	0	20	17	0	0	12	13
Alien, status unknown																
Total	1,381	488	177	68	51	76	71	450	1,411	450	187	86	77	108	67	436
California	158	107	10	0	0	2	2	37	103	69	6	0	2	2	4	20
Texas	177	129	15	1	2	8	7	15	197	144	12	2	2	10	2	25
New York	246	3	63	28	4	43	5	100	321	0	63	42	17	62	3	134
Florida	187	9	56	2	14	3	25	78	177	4	64	2	13	6	33	55
Illinois	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	7	23	12	4	0	0	1	0	6
New Jersey	27	3	5	2	0	3	1	13	23	0	2	1	0	4	1	15
Arizona	121	119	1	0	0	0	1	0	95	88	1	0	0	0	0	6
Massachusetts	8	0	1	1	1	0	0	5	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	2
Virginia	26	0	0	1	3	2	0	20	22	0	0	5	3	3	0	11
Washington	26	10	1	0	0	0	2	13	32	18	1	0	0	0	1	12
Georgia	16	0	0	0	0	4	3	9	22	2	0	2	2	4	4	8
Maryland	11	0	1	1	0	3	0	6	8	0	0	1	1	1	0	5
Colorado	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
Oregon	15	11	1	0	0	0	0	3	34	29	0	0	0	0	1	4
Other	334	90	19	25	27	8	25	140	340	81	30	29	36	15	18	131
Puerto Rico	12	0	4	6	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0

Table C. Country of origin -- illegal and legal aliens sentenced in federal court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1993								1992							
	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other
Missing																
Total	1,285	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,285	1,124	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,124
California	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
Texas	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	171
New York	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
Florida	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Illinois	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
New Jersey	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Arizona	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Massachusetts	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Virginia	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
Washington	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
Georgia	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Maryland	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Colorado	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Oregon	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Other	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	636	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	400
Puerto Rico	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Table C. Country of origin -- illegal and legal aliens sen

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1991							
	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other
Illegal Aliens								
Total	1,528	990	126	62	48	38	5	259
California	363	320	8	1	0	1	0	33
Texas	356	315	8	0	3	4	0	26
New York	154	6	53	30	19	9	0	37
Florida	81	6	30	3	11	0	2	29
Illinois	42	30	9	0	0	0	0	3
New Jersey	9	1	0	1	0	1	0	6
Arizona	99	87	1	0	1	0	0	10
Massachusetts	7	0	3	0	1	0	0	3
Virginia	15	2	1	1	0	5	0	6
Washington	75	47	0	0	0	0	0	28
Georgia	6	0	1	1	0	3	0	1
Maryland	10	0	0	1	4	1	0	4
Colorado	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	50	49	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other	241	121	12	14	7	14	3	70
Puerto Rico	15	1	0	10	1	0	0	3
Legal Aliens								
Total	4,110	1,788	390	274	163	262	243	990
California	669	495	20	0	4	21	5	124
Texas	939	751	34	4	17	27	14	92
New York	543	3	90	106	38	101	12	193
Florida	453	11	114	15	28	6	135	144
Illinois	88	41	14	0	1	3	6	23
New Jersey	59	0	12	9	1	7	3	27
Arizona	225	201	0	1	2	1	1	19
Massachusetts	24	0	3	8	1	5	2	5
Virginia	90	2	5	8	10	12	2	51
Washington	76	48	1	0	0	5	0	22
Georgia	36	2	1	0	5	11	6	11
Maryland	29	0	4	3	3	9	1	9
Colorado	28	20	1	0	0	3	0	4
Oregon	29	16	1	0	2	0	0	10
Other	732	197	55	93	51	50	49	237
Puerto Rico	90	1	35	27	0	1	7	19
Alien, status unknown								
Total	1,744	491	258	92	84	144	106	569
California	147	79	11	0	2	2	3	50
Texas	271	193	24	0	4	12	8	30
New York	306	1	52	42	12	72	8	119
Florida	293	4	106	10	18	6	50	99
Illinois	45	22	5	0	0	7	1	10
New Jersey	35	0	10	4	0	1	6	14
Arizona	93	86	2	0	1	0	0	4
Massachusetts	14	0	2	3	0	2	0	7
Virginia	48	0	2	3	5	8	3	27
Washington	55	28	1	0	0	4	3	19
Georgia	28	3	2	0	3	6	1	13
Maryland	14	0	1	1	4	3	0	5
Colorado	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	2
Oregon	22	12	0	0	0	0	0	10
Other	350	59	29	28	35	21	22	156
Puerto Rico	16	0	10	1	0	0	1	4

Table C. Country of origin -- illegal and legal aliens sent

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1991							
	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other
Missing								
Total	1,717	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,717
California	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
Texas	319	0	0	0	0	0	0	319
New York	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	151
Florida	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	113
Illinois	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
New Jersey	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Arizona	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Massachusetts	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Virginia	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
Washington	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
Georgia	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Maryland	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Colorado	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Oregon	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	113
Other	732	0	0	0	0	0	0	732
Puerto Rico	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table C. Country of origin – illegal and legal aliens sentenced in federal court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1995								1994							
	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other
Illegal Aliens																
Total	100%	62%	9%	4%	3%	2%	1%	19%	100%	62%	9%	5%	4%	2%	0%	19%
California	100%	82%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	100%	81%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	15%
Texas	100%	84%	3%	0%	1%	1%	0%	11%	100%	81%	7%	0%	0%	1%	0%	10%
New York	100%	5%	35%	14%	9%	3%	0%	34%	100%	2%	25%	17%	7%	6%	1%	43%
Florida	100%	10%	35%	4%	12%	2%	6%	31%	100%	27%	35%	6%	9%	1%	2%	20%
Illinois	100%	53%	6%	0%	3%	3%	0%	36%	100%	57%	10%	0%	0%	5%	0%	29%
New Jersey	100%	4%	41%	10%	4%	16%	2%	22%	100%	7%	23%	10%	3%	10%	0%	47%
Arizona	100%	86%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	13%	100%	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Massachusetts	100%	0%	55%	18%	9%	0%	0%	18%	100%	0%	40%	20%	27%	0%	0%	13%
Virginia	100%	6%	6%	0%	23%	6%	0%	58%	100%	0%	14%	5%	23%	5%	9%	45%
Washington	100%	70%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	29%	100%	71%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	26%
Georgia	100%	29%	5%	0%	10%	24%	2%	31%	100%	19%	6%	0%	6%	31%	6%	31%
Maryland	100%	11%	6%	6%	44%	11%	0%	22%	100%	6%	0%	0%	47%	29%	0%	18%
Colorado	100%	74%	8%	0%	0%	3%	0%	15%	100%	88%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%
Oregon	100%	98%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	100%	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Other	100%	47%	9%	9%	6%	3%	1%	25%	100%	48%	7%	9%	10%	4%	0%	21%
Puerto Rico	100%	2%	3%	65%	0%	0%	3%	27%	100%	0%	23%	52%	0%	0%	0%	25%
Legal Aliens																
Total	100%	44%	9%	6%	4%	4%	6%	27%	100%	43%	11%	7%	4%	5%	5%	26%
California	100%	75%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	20%	100%	74%	4%	0%	0%	2%	1%	19%
Texas	100%	83%	3%	0%	0%	3%	2%	9%	100%	80%	5%	0%	4%	2%	1%	8%
New York	100%	2%	22%	20%	7%	8%	1%	40%	100%	1%	22%	21%	5%	9%	2%	41%
Florida	100%	6%	25%	4%	7%	0%	30%	27%	100%	6%	26%	4%	6%	3%	28%	26%
Illinois	100%	41%	5%	0%	0%	9%	1%	43%	100%	47%	6%	1%	6%	11%	6%	24%
New Jersey	100%	4%	27%	14%	4%	9%	7%	36%	100%	2%	21%	15%	5%	8%	4%	44%
Arizona	100%	87%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	8%	100%	93%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	4%
Massachusetts	100%	0%	9%	26%	0%	9%	0%	57%	100%	0%	31%	17%	7%	3%	0%	41%
Virginia	100%	2%	7%	13%	5%	7%	9%	57%	100%	8%	7%	4%	17%	7%	6%	51%
Washington	100%	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	53%	100%	66%	6%	0%	0%	2%	2%	24%
Georgia	100%	16%	4%	0%	4%	27%	8%	41%	100%	2%	2%	3%	11%	30%	13%	40%
Maryland	100%	0%	3%	0%	16%	26%	3%	52%	100%	3%	0%	0%	11%	47%	0%	39%
Colorado	100%	52%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	39%	100%	75%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%
Oregon	100%	82%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	100%	50%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	46%
Other	100%	39%	4%	6%	5%	5%	6%	34%	100%	37%	5%	7%	6%	5%	6%	34%
Puerto Rico	100%	0%	13%	74%	0%	0%	2%	11%	100%	1%	27%	49%	3%	1%	1%	18%
Alien, status unknown																
Total	100%	30%	16%	4%	4%	6%	4%	37%	100%	31%	14%	5%	4%	5%	5%	37%
California	100%	53%	6%	0%	0%	5%	1%	36%	100%	56%	4%	0%	1%	1%	0%	38%
Texas	100%	69%	6%	0%	2%	5%	3%	15%	100%	66%	13%	0%	4%	5%	1%	12%
New York	100%	1%	32%	6%	4%	10%	1%	46%	100%	0%	22%	10%	2%	11%	0%	54%
Florida	100%	5%	34%	5%	3%	2%	13%	38%	100%	6%	32%	4%	4%	1%	15%	37%
Illinois	100%	25%	8%	0%	8%	25%	0%	33%	100%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%
New Jersey	100%	0%	39%	3%	3%	23%	3%	29%	100%	0%	17%	10%	3%	7%	3%	59%
Arizona	100%	93%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	4%	100%	89%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	6%
Massachusetts	100%	14%	7%	21%	0%	7%	0%	50%	100%	0%	60%	0%	20%	0%	0%	20%
Virginia	100%	0%	7%	0%	25%	21%	4%	43%	100%	11%	11%	0%	11%	0%	0%	67%
Washington	100%	41%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	55%	100%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	81%
Georgia	100%	13%	13%	4%	0%	22%	0%	48%	100%	4%	0%	0%	19%	37%	7%	33%
Maryland	100%	0%	10%	5%	5%	33%	0%	48%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	80%
Colorado	100%	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	100%	50%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%
Oregon	100%	78%	4%	0%	0%	0%	4%	15%	100%	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%
Other	100%	23%	5%	7%	7%	4%	5%	49%	100%	26%	5%	7%	9%	6%	6%	42%
Puerto Rico	100%	0%	42%	33%	6%	0%	9%	9%	100%	0%	33%	21%	0%	0%	8%	38%

Table C. Country of origin -- illegal and legal aliens sentenced in federal court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1995								1994							
	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other
Missing																
Total	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
California	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Texas	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
New York	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Florida	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Illinois	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
New Jersey	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Arizona	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Virginia	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Washington	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Georgia	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Maryland	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Colorado	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Oregon	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Other	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Puerto Rico	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

Table C. Country of origin -- illegal and legal aliens sentenced in federal court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1993								1992							
	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other
Illegal Aliens																
Total	100%	59%	11%	4%	3%	4%	1%	18%	100%	55%	11%	6%	4%	3%	1%	19%
California	100%	86%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	11%	100%	87%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%
Texas	100%	85%	5%	0%	1%	2%	0%	7%	100%	84%	4%	0%	1%	1%	1%	9%
New York	100%	3%	31%	15%	8%	11%	0%	31%	100%	2%	28%	18%	9%	11%	1%	31%
Florida	100%	4%	45%	1%	12%	2%	5%	32%	100%	1%	49%	4%	10%	0%	9%	27%
Illinois	100%	53%	11%	2%	2%	5%	0%	28%	100%	71%	13%	0%	0%	4%	4%	9%
New Jersey	100%	5%	18%	9%	0%	23%	9%	36%	100%	4%	25%	11%	0%	7%	0%	54%
Arizona	100%	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	100%	93%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Massachusetts	100%	0%	29%	29%	21%	0%	0%	21%	100%	0%	47%	0%	24%	0%	0%	29%
Virginia	100%	8%	8%	3%	5%	30%	0%	48%	100%	4%	0%	4%	12%	8%	0%	73%
Washington	100%	46%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	53%	100%	58%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	36%
Georgia	100%	9%	4%	0%	13%	17%	9%	48%	100%	29%	14%	0%	0%	21%	7%	29%
Maryland	100%	0%	25%	25%	25%	25%	0%	0%	100%	0%	8%	0%	15%	23%	8%	46%
Colorado	100%	83%	10%	0%	0%	3%	0%	3%	100%	73%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Oregon	100%	88%	5%	0%	0%	0%	2%	5%	100%	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Other	100%	43%	9%	6%	7%	5%	2%	26%	100%	43%	5%	10%	7%	4%	1%	29%
Puerto Rico	100%	0%	24%	67%	3%	0%	0%	6%	100%	8%	28%	56%	0%	0%	0%	8%
Legal Aliens																
Total	100%	42%	11%	7%	4%	6%	5%	25%	100%	44%	10%	7%	4%	6%	7%	23%
California	100%	79%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	16%	100%	76%	3%	0%	0%	1%	4%	16%
Texas	100%	77%	4%	0%	1%	6%	1%	10%	100%	79%	4%	0%	1%	2%	3%	10%
New York	100%	0%	22%	20%	3%	14%	2%	39%	100%	1%	19%	22%	6%	17%	1%	33%
Florida	100%	4%	33%	2%	11%	1%	23%	26%	100%	1%	28%	3%	7%	2%	31%	27%
Illinois	100%	46%	5%	1%	1%	9%	3%	34%	100%	52%	8%	2%	2%	5%	5%	26%
New Jersey	100%	2%	25%	19%	3%	8%	5%	38%	100%	0%	23%	15%	1%	10%	10%	42%
Arizona	100%	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	4%	100%	95%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Massachusetts	100%	16%	12%	20%	0%	0%	0%	52%	100%	6%	22%	28%	0%	0%	3%	41%
Virginia	100%	7%	4%	8%	8%	11%	0%	62%	100%	0%	5%	7%	18%	13%	5%	52%
Washington	100%	52%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	46%	100%	61%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	36%
Georgia	100%	12%	3%	7%	2%	29%	8%	39%	100%	16%	18%	3%	8%	18%	11%	26%
Maryland	100%	0%	2%	2%	14%	38%	0%	43%	100%	2%	15%	0%	17%	20%	10%	37%
Colorado	100%	85%	3%	3%	0%	0%	3%	8%	100%	66%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%
Oregon	100%	55%	6%	3%	0%	0%	0%	36%	100%	80%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Other	100%	34%	8%	9%	7%	5%	7%	30%	100%	30%	6%	9%	9%	9%	6%	31%
Puerto Rico	100%	2%	23%	65%	2%	2%	2%	6%	100%	0%	32%	27%	0%	0%	19%	21%
Alien, status unknown																
Total	100%	35%	13%	5%	4%	6%	5%	33%	100%	32%	13%	6%	5%	8%	5%	31%
California	100%	68%	6%	0%	0%	1%	1%	23%	100%	67%	6%	0%	2%	2%	4%	19%
Texas	100%	73%	8%	1%	1%	5%	4%	8%	100%	73%	6%	1%	1%	5%	1%	13%
New York	100%	1%	26%	11%	2%	17%	2%	41%	100%	0%	20%	13%	5%	19%	1%	42%
Florida	100%	5%	30%	1%	7%	2%	13%	42%	100%	2%	36%	1%	7%	3%	19%	31%
Illinois	100%	11%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	78%	100%	52%	17%	0%	0%	4%	0%	26%
New Jersey	100%	11%	19%	7%	0%	11%	4%	48%	100%	0%	9%	4%	0%	17%	4%	65%
Arizona	100%	98%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	93%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
Massachusetts	100%	0%	13%	13%	13%	0%	0%	63%	100%	0%	0%	40%	20%	0%	0%	40%
Virginia	100%	0%	0%	4%	12%	8%	0%	77%	100%	0%	0%	23%	14%	14%	0%	50%
Washington	100%	38%	4%	0%	0%	0%	8%	50%	100%	56%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%	38%
Georgia	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	19%	56%	100%	9%	0%	9%	9%	18%	18%	36%
Maryland	100%	0%	9%	9%	0%	27%	0%	55%	100%	0%	0%	13%	13%	13%	0%	63%
Colorado	100%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	100%	50%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%
Oregon	100%	73%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	100%	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	12%
Other	100%	27%	6%	7%	8%	2%	7%	42%	100%	24%	9%	9%	11%	4%	5%	39%
Puerto Rico	100%	0%	33%	50%	0%	0%	0%	17%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table C. Country of origin – illegal and legal aliens sentenced in federal court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1993								1992							
	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other
Missing																
Total	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
California	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Texas	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
New York	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Florida	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Illinois	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
New Jersey	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Arizona	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Virginia	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Washington	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Georgia	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Maryland	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Colorado	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Oregon	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Other	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Puerto Rico	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

Table C. Country of origin – illegal and legal aliens sentenced in federal court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1991							
	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other
Illegal Aliens								
Total	100%	65%	8%	4%	3%	2%	0%	17%
California	100%	88%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%
Texas	100%	88%	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	7%
New York	100%	4%	34%	19%	12%	6%	0%	24%
Florida	100%	7%	37%	4%	14%	0%	2%	36%
Illinois	100%	71%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%
New Jersey	100%	11%	0%	11%	0%	11%	0%	67%
Arizona	100%	88%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	10%
Massachusetts	100%	0%	43%	0%	14%	0%	0%	43%
Virginia	100%	13%	7%	7%	0%	33%	0%	40%
Washington	100%	63%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	37%
Georgia	100%	0%	17%	17%	0%	50%	0%	17%
Maryland	100%	0%	0%	10%	40%	10%	0%	40%
Colorado	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Oregon	100%	98%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Other	100%	50%	5%	6%	3%	6%	1%	29%
Puerto Rico	100%	7%	0%	67%	7%	0%	0%	20%
Legal Aliens								
Total	100%	44%	9%	7%	4%	6%	6%	24%
California	100%	74%	3%	0%	1%	3%	1%	19%
Texas	100%	80%	4%	0%	2%	3%	1%	10%
New York	100%	1%	17%	20%	7%	19%	2%	36%
Florida	100%	2%	25%	3%	6%	1%	30%	32%
Illinois	100%	47%	16%	0%	1%	3%	7%	26%
New Jersey	100%	0%	20%	15%	2%	12%	5%	46%
Arizona	100%	89%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	8%
Massachusetts	100%	0%	13%	33%	4%	21%	8%	21%
Virginia	100%	2%	6%	9%	11%	13%	2%	57%
Washington	100%	63%	1%	0%	0%	7%	0%	29%
Georgia	100%	6%	3%	0%	14%	31%	17%	31%
Maryland	100%	0%	14%	10%	10%	31%	3%	31%
Colorado	100%	71%	4%	0%	0%	11%	0%	14%
Oregon	100%	55%	3%	0%	7%	0%	0%	34%
Other	100%	27%	8%	13%	7%	7%	7%	32%
Puerto Rico	100%	1%	39%	30%	0%	1%	8%	21%
Alien, status unknown								
Total	100%	28%	15%	5%	5%	8%	6%	33%
California	100%	54%	7%	0%	1%	1%	2%	34%
Texas	100%	71%	9%	0%	1%	4%	3%	11%
New York	100%	0%	17%	14%	4%	24%	3%	39%
Florida	100%	1%	36%	3%	6%	2%	17%	34%
Illinois	100%	49%	11%	0%	0%	16%	2%	22%
New Jersey	100%	0%	29%	11%	0%	3%	17%	40%
Arizona	100%	92%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%
Massachusetts	100%	0%	14%	21%	0%	14%	0%	50%
Virginia	100%	0%	4%	6%	10%	17%	6%	56%
Washington	100%	51%	2%	0%	0%	7%	5%	35%
Georgia	100%	11%	7%	0%	11%	21%	4%	46%
Maryland	100%	0%	7%	7%	29%	21%	0%	36%
Colorado	100%	57%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%
Oregon	100%	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%
Other	100%	17%	8%	8%	10%	6%	6%	45%
Puerto Rico	100%	0%	63%	6%	0%	0%	6%	25%

Table C. Country of origin – illegal and legal aliens sentenced in federal court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1991							
	Total	Mexico	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Nigeria	Cuba	Other
Missing								
Total	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
California	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Texas	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
New York	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Florida	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Illinois	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
New Jersey	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Arizona	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Virginia	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Washington	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Georgia	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Maryland	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Colorado	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Oregon	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Other	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Puerto Rico	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

Table D. Major federal offense convictions.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1995							1994						
	Total	Immigration offenses	Drug Trafficking	Fraud	Money Laundering	Missing	Other	Total	Immigration offenses	Drug Trafficking	Fraud	Money Laundering	Missing	Other
Total	38,523	3,174	14,178	5,909	834	302	14,126	40,538	2,300	15,634	5,789	922	78	15,739
Illegal Aliens	4,081	2,344	1,115	199	63	12	348	3,039	1,530	965	197	26	3	318
Legal Aliens	3,382	282	1,803	399	123	16	759	4,588	439	2,525	417	170	6	1,031
Citizens	28,597	169	10,225	5,048	574	221	12,360	30,782	183	11,235	4,970	659	45	13,690
Alien, status unknown	1,746	243	956	185	58	8	296	1,235	107	760	94	54	2	218
Missing	717	136	79	78	16	45	363	894	117	149	111	13	22	482
Total	100%	8%	37%	15%	2%	1%	37%	100%	6%	39%	14%	2%	0%	39%
Illegal Aliens	100%	57%	27%	5%	2%	0%	9%	100%	50%	32%	6%	1%	0%	10%
Legal Aliens	100%	8%	53%	12%	4%	0%	22%	100%	10%	55%	9%	4%	0%	22%
Citizens	100%	1%	36%	18%	2%	1%	43%	100%	1%	36%	16%	2%	0%	44%
Alien, status unknown	100%	14%	55%	11%	3%	0%	17%	100%	9%	62%	8%	4%	0%	18%
Missing	100%	19%	11%	11%	2%	6%	51%	100%	13%	17%	12%	1%	2%	54%

	1993							1992						
	Total	Immigration offenses	Drug Trafficking	Fraud	Money Laundering	Missing	Other	Total	Immigration offenses	Drug Trafficking	Fraud	Money Laundering	Missing	Other
Total	43,175	2,238	17,496	5,759	986	166	16,530	39,168	1,995	15,961	4,618	691	195	15,708
Illegal Aliens	2,661	1,086	1,070	178	41	3	283	2,163	823	973	135	29	5	198
Legal Aliens	5,199	603	2,887	403	186	6	1,114	4,685	637	2,592	351	122	4	979
Citizens	32,649	224	12,445	4,971	687	58	14,264	29,785	221	11,331	3,949	470	50	13,764
Alien, status unknown	1,381	140	840	81	62	2	256	1,411	122	895	96	58	5	235
Missing	1,285	185	254	126	10	97	613	1,124	192	170	87	12	131	532
Total	100%	5%	41%	13%	2%	0%	38%	100%	5%	41%	12%	2%	0%	40%
Illegal Aliens	100%	41%	40%	7%	2%	0%	11%	100%	38%	45%	6%	1%	0%	9%
Legal Aliens	100%	12%	56%	8%	4%	0%	21%	100%	14%	55%	7%	3%	0%	21%
Citizens	100%	1%	38%	15%	2%	0%	44%	100%	1%	38%	13%	2%	0%	46%
Alien, status unknown	100%	10%	61%	6%	4%	0%	19%	100%	9%	63%	7%	4%	0%	17%
Missing	100%	14%	20%	10%	1%	8%	48%	100%	17%	15%	8%	1%	12%	47%

	1991						
	Total	Immigration offenses	Drug Trafficking	Fraud	Money Laundering	Missing	Other
Total	34,119	2,321	13,647	3,550	507	571	13,523
Illegal Aliens	1,528	808	491	59	9	28	133
Legal Aliens	4,110	710	2,129	280	96	71	824
Citizens	25,020	229	9,529	2,986	313	362	11,601
Alien, status unknown	1,744	188	1,032	120	63	39	302
Missing	1,717	386	466	105	26	71	663
Total	100%	7%	40%	10%	1%	2%	40%
Illegal Aliens	100%	53%	32%	4%	1%	2%	9%
Legal Aliens	100%	17%	52%	7%	2%	2%	20%
Citizens	100%	1%	38%	12%	1%	1%	46%
Alien, status unknown	100%	11%	59%	7%	4%	2%	17%
Missing	100%	22%	27%	6%	2%	4%	39%

Note: The immigration offenses category is composed of five different offenses: smuggling unlawful aliens and related offenses, unlawfully entering the US, trafficking in entry documents, fraudulently acquiring entry documents, and passport violations.

Table E. Major federal conviction by country of origin for illegal aliens, 1995.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1995.

	Percentage of illegal aliens sentenced	Immigration offenses						
		Total	Immigration offenses	Drug Trafficking	Fraud	Money Laundering	Missing	Other
Total		4,081	2,344	1,115	199	63	12	348
Mexico		2,539	1,708	588	50	14	2	177
Colombia		361	34	246	5	34	0	42
Dominican Republic		170	88	71	3	1	0	7
Jamaica		129	60	50	3	2	2	12
Nigeria		71	22	22	21	0	1	5
Other		811	432	138	117	12	7	105
Total	100%	100%	57%	27%	5%	2%	0%	9%
Mexico	62%	100%	67%	23%	2%	1%	0%	7%
Colombia	9%	100%	9%	68%	1%	9%	0%	12%
Dominican Republic	4%	100%	52%	42%	2%	1%	0%	4%
Jamaica	3%	100%	47%	39%	2%	2%	2%	9%
Nigeria	2%	100%	31%	31%	30%	0%	1%	7%
Other	20%	100%	53%	17%	14%	1%	1%	13%

Note on definition of Immigration offenses: See Table D.

Table F. Final Criminal History Category.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1995						1994					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Total	38,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	1,746	717	40,538	3,039	4,588	30,782	1,235	894
I	20,343	1,558	2,224	14,846	1,293	422	21,491	1,245	2,884	15,986	886	490
II	3,825	261	348	3,086	91	39	4,096	201	415	3,353	86	41
III	4,385	479	278	3,465	113	50	4,534	339	406	3,638	93	58
IV	2,445	462	105	1,807	46	25	2,371	281	133	1,889	30	38
V	1,440	330	34	1,032	26	18	1,353	186	53	1,076	16	22
VI	3,080	505	47	2,461	37	30	3,234	384	102	2,672	23	53
Missing	3,005	486	346	1,900	140	133	3,459	403	595	2,168	101	192
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
I	53%	38%	66%	52%	74%	59%	53%	41%	63%	52%	72%	55%
II	10%	6%	10%	11%	5%	5%	10%	7%	9%	11%	7%	5%
III	11%	12%	8%	12%	6%	7%	11%	11%	9%	12%	8%	6%
IV	6%	11%	3%	6%	3%	3%	6%	9%	3%	6%	2%	4%
V	4%	8%	1%	4%	1%	3%	3%	6%	1%	3%	1%	2%
VI	8%	12%	1%	9%	2%	4%	8%	13%	2%	9%	2%	6%
Missing	8%	12%	10%	7%	8%	19%	9%	13%	13%	7%	8%	21%

	1993						1992					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Total	43,175	2,661	5,199	32,649	1,381	1,285	39,168	2,163	4,685	29,785	1,411	1,124
I	23,893	1,318	3,308	17,593	991	683	21,751	1,193	2,958	15,991	1,031	578
II	4,219	187	453	3,419	85	75	3,960	172	442	3,197	88	61
III	4,446	253	406	3,606	89	92	3,991	179	349	3,289	85	89
IV	2,300	164	152	1,906	27	51	2,000	135	139	1,641	30	55
V	1,380	135	71	1,123	13	38	1,228	91	64	1,017	17	39
VI	2,919	253	98	2,471	33	64	2,296	133	97	1,983	19	64
Missing	4,018	351	711	2,531	143	282	3,942	260	636	2,667	141	238
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
I	55%	50%	64%	54%	72%	53%	56%	55%	63%	54%	73%	51%
II	10%	7%	9%	10%	6%	6%	10%	8%	9%	11%	6%	5%
III	10%	10%	8%	11%	6%	7%	10%	8%	7%	11%	6%	8%
IV	5%	6%	3%	6%	2%	4%	5%	6%	3%	6%	2%	5%
V	3%	5%	1%	3%	1%	3%	3%	4%	1%	3%	1%	3%
VI	7%	10%	2%	8%	2%	5%	6%	6%	2%	7%	1%	6%
Missing	9%	13%	14%	8%	10%	22%	10%	12%	14%	9%	10%	21%

	1991					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Total	34,119	1,528	4,110	25,020	1,744	1,717
I	18,324	649	2,480	13,220	1,182	793
II	3,332	104	335	2,661	106	126
III	3,329	153	298	2,661	85	132
IV	1,706	136	122	1,328	31	89
V	957	78	55	757	14	53
VI	1,925	132	86	1,577	30	100
Missing	4,546	276	734	2,816	296	424
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
I	54%	42%	60%	53%	68%	46%
II	10%	7%	8%	11%	6%	7%
III	10%	10%	7%	11%	5%	8%
IV	5%	9%	3%	5%	2%	5%
V	3%	5%	1%	3%	1%	3%
VI	6%	9%	2%	6%	2%	6%
Missing	13%	18%	18%	11%	17%	25%

Note: Category I stands for no prior convictions or prior conviction of less than 60 days. Index increases as number and severity of previous offenses -- as measured by length of sentence -- increases.

See text for details.

Table G. Disposition of individuals sentenced in federal court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1995						1994					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Total	3,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	1,746	717	40,538	3,039	4,588	30,782	1,235	894
Guilty plea	35,307	3,917	3,132	25,947	1,631	680	36,553	2,863	4,129	27,638	1,109	814
Trial by jury	3,115	156	238	2,580	115	26	3,802	165	452	3,018	121	46
Both Guilty plea and trial by jury	40	2	4	31	0	3	50	4	4	33	0	9
Nolo contendere	28	3	4	19	0	2	47	2	2	38	2	3
Trial by judge	14	1	2	11	0	0	37	3	1	33	0	0
Missing	19	2	2	9	0	6	49	2	0	22	3	22
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Guilty plea	91.7%	96.0%	92.6%	90.7%	93.4%	94.8%	90.2%	94.2%	90.0%	89.8%	89.8%	91.1%
Trial by jury	8.1%	3.8%	7.0%	9.0%	6.6%	3.6%	9.4%	5.4%	9.9%	9.8%	9.8%	5.1%
Both Guilty plea and trial by jury	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%
Nolo contendere	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Trial by judge	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	2.5%

	1993						1992					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Total	43,175	2,661	5,199	32,649	1,381	1,285	39,168	2,163	4,685	29,785	1,411	1,124
Guilty plea	37,930	2,423	4,540	28,690	1,176	1,101	33,743	1,917	3,953	25,748	1,193	932
Trial by jury	4,868	225	643	3,732	191	77	4,986	224	660	3,832	210	60
Both Guilty plea and trial by jury	153	9	11	127	4	2	205	17	57	120	4	7
Nolo contendere	37	0	1	33	0	3	35	2	4	28	1	0
Trial by judge	51	2	2	40	6	1	59	2	9	46	1	1
Missing	136	2	2	27	4	101	140	1	2	11	2	124
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Guilty plea	87.9%	91.1%	87.3%	87.9%	85.2%	85.7%	86.1%	88.6%	84.4%	86.4%	84.5%	82.9%
Trial by jury	11.3%	8.5%	12.4%	11.4%	13.8%	6.0%	12.7%	10.4%	14.1%	12.9%	14.9%	5.3%
Both Guilty plea and trial by jury	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%	1.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%
Nolo contendere	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Trial by judge	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Missing	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	7.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	11.0%

	1991					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Total	34,119	1,528	4,110	25,020	1,744	1,717
Guilty plea	28,966	1,378	3,474	21,233	1,386	1,495
Trial by jury	4,845	138	615	3,587	341	164
Both Guilty plea and trial by jury	95	2	3	80	7	3
Nolo contendere	36	1	3	26	2	4
Trial by judge	96	7	11	70	5	3
Missing	81	2	4	24	3	48
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Guilty plea	84.9%	90.2%	84.5%	84.9%	79.5%	87.1%
Trial by jury	14.2%	9.0%	15.0%	14.3%	19.6%	9.6%
Both Guilty plea and trial by jury	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Nolo contendere	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Trial by judge	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Missing	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	2.8%

Table H. Disposition by legal status and major federal offense, 1995.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1995.

	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
All offenses	38,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	1,746	717	38,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	1,746	717
Immigration offenses												
Percentage with Immigration offenses as major offense	8%	57%	8%	1%	14%	19%	8%	57%	8%	1%	14%	19%
Total	3,174	2,344	282	169	243	136	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Guilty plea	3,110	2,305	270	163	236	136	98%	98%	96%	96%	97%	100%
Trial by jury	61	36	12	6	7	0	2%	2%	4%	4%	3%	0%
Both Guilty plea and trial by jury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nolo contendere	1	1	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Trial by judge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missing	2	2	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Drug Trafficking												
Percentage with Drug Trafficking as major offense	37%	27%	53%	36%	55%	11%	37%	27%	53%	36%	55%	11%
Total	14,178	1,115	1,803	10,225	956	79	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Guilty plea	12,642	1,023	1,625	9,035	884	75	89%	92%	90%	88%	92%	95%
Trial by jury	1,505	90	172	1,167	72	4	11%	8%	10%	11%	8%	5%
Both Guilty plea and trial by jury	14	1	2	11	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nolo contendere	7	0	2	5	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Trial by judge	4	1	1	2	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missing	6	0	1	5	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
All other offenses												
Percentage with All other offenses as major offense	55%	15%	38%	64%	31%	70%	55%	15%	38%	64%	31%	70%
Total	21,171	622	1,297	18,203	547	502	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Guilty plea	19,555	589	1,237	16,749	511	469	92%	95%	95%	92%	93%	93%
Trial by jury	1,549	30	54	1,407	36	22	7%	5%	4%	8%	7%	4%
Both Guilty plea and trial by jury	26	1	2	20	0	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Nolo contendere	20	2	2	14	0	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Trial by judge	10	0	1	9	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missing	11	0	1	4	0	6	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Table I. Length of Sentence.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

Frequency	1995						1994					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Total	38,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	1,746	717	40,538	3,039	4,588	30,782	1,235	894
No time	8,397	188	566	7,065	202	376	9,187	154	743	7,718	126	446
<=1 year	7,149	1,031	724	4,757	437	200	7,361	852	971	5,084	282	172
1-3 years	8,002	1,610	664	5,297	380	51	7,950	1,061	904	5,649	233	103
3-5 years	4,250	470	470	3,019	268	23	4,069	311	534	3,018	163	43
5-10 years	5,667	523	569	4,291	257	27	6,166	407	740	4,726	227	66
10-20 years	3,553	197	312	2,863	157	24	4,181	197	535	3,253	159	37
20-30 years	791	35	40	686	24	6	836	28	84	694	25	5
30 years or more	355	15	19	311	7	3	359	20	32	293	7	7
Life Sentence	211	5	12	186	7	1	317	7	35	261	9	5
Missing	148	7	6	122	7	6	112	2	10	86	4	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No time	22%	5%	17%	25%	12%	52%	23%	5%	16%	25%	10%	50%
<=1 year	19%	25%	21%	17%	25%	28%	18%	28%	21%	17%	23%	19%
1-3 years	21%	39%	20%	19%	22%	7%	20%	35%	20%	18%	19%	12%
3-5 years	11%	12%	14%	11%	15%	3%	10%	10%	12%	10%	13%	5%
5-10 years	15%	13%	17%	15%	15%	4%	15%	13%	16%	15%	18%	7%
10-20 years	9%	5%	9%	10%	9%	3%	10%	6%	12%	11%	13%	4%
20-30 years	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%
30 years or more	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Life Sentence	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Frequency	1993						1992					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Total	43,175	2,661	5,199	32,649	1,381	1,285	39,168	2,163	4,685	29,785	1,411	1,124
No time	10,024	159	811	8,348	159	547	9,426	170	742	7,920	153	441
<=1 year	7,638	736	1,059	5,285	293	265	6,588	556	896	4,656	248	232
1-3 years	8,172	811	1,008	5,902	293	158	7,703	638	955	5,639	298	173
3-5 years	4,088	227	582	3,071	150	58	3,390	176	398	2,597	170	49
5-10 years	6,666	408	901	5,022	238	97	5,761	281	777	4,390	245	68
10-20 years	4,646	269	636	3,489	182	70	4,175	210	583	3,132	201	49
20-30 years	931	24	103	763	22	19	827	29	117	644	30	7
30 years or more	373	9	34	308	13	9	355	12	49	275	13	6
Life Sentence	276	3	34	224	12	3	220	7	37	168	7	1
Missing	361	15	31	237	19	59	723	84	131	364	46	98
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No time	23%	6%	16%	26%	12%	43%	24%	8%	16%	27%	11%	39%
<=1 year	18%	28%	20%	16%	21%	21%	17%	26%	19%	16%	18%	21%
1-3 years	19%	30%	19%	18%	21%	12%	20%	29%	20%	19%	21%	15%
3-5 years	9%	9%	11%	9%	11%	5%	9%	8%	8%	9%	12%	4%
5-10 years	15%	15%	17%	15%	17%	8%	15%	13%	17%	15%	17%	6%
10-20 years	11%	10%	12%	11%	13%	5%	11%	10%	12%	11%	14%	4%
20-30 years	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%
30 years or more	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Life Sentence	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Missing	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	5%	2%	4%	3%	1%	3%	9%

Table I. Length of Sentence.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

Frequency	1991					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Total	34,119	1,528	4,110	25,020	1,744	1,717
No time	7,992	103	583	6,537	183	586
<=1 year	6,397	479	934	4,313	320	351
1-3 years	6,713	521	837	4,803	316	236
3-5 years	2,871	58	333	2,230	158	92
5-10 years	5,007	170	731	3,574	349	183
10-20 years	3,422	107	475	2,428	287	125
20-30 years	642	15	74	488	46	19
30 years or more	297	3	26	242	13	13
Life Sentence	125	2	10	97	9	7
Missing	653	70	107	308	63	105
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No time	23%	7%	14%	26%	10%	34%
<=1 year	19%	31%	23%	17%	18%	20%
1-3 years	20%	34%	20%	19%	18%	14%
3-5 years	8%	4%	8%	9%	9%	5%
5-10 years	15%	11%	18%	14%	20%	11%
10-20 years	10%	7%	12%	10%	16%	7%
20-30 years	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	1%
30 years or more	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Life Sentence	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Missing	2%	5%	3%	1%	4%	6%

Table J. Length of Sentence by legal status and major federal offense, 1995.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1995.

	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
All offenses	38,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	1,746	717	38,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	1,746	717
Immigration offenses												
Percentage with Immigration offenses as major offense	8%	57%	8%	1%	14%	19%	8%	57%	8%	1%	14%	19%
Total	3,174	2,344	282	169	243	136	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No time	336	83	101	80	42	30	11%	4%	36%	47%	17%	22%
<=1 year	1,029	635	113	54	137	90	32%	27%	40%	32%	56%	66%
1-3 years	1,377	1,239	48	26	50	14	43%	53%	17%	15%	21%	10%
3-5 years	224	197	13	8	5	1	7%	8%	5%	5%	2%	1%
5-10 years	200	185	7	1	7	0	6%	8%	2%	1%	3%	0%
10-20 years	2	2	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
20-30 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
30 years or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Life Sentence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missing	6	3	0	0	2	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Drug trafficking												
Percentage with Drug trafficking as major offense	37%	27%	53%	36%	55%	11%	37%	27%	53%	36%	55%	11%
Total	14,178	1,115	1,803	10,225	956	79	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No time	750	4	44	684	10	8	5%	0%	2%	7%	1%	10%
<=1 year	1,125	130	160	717	107	11	8%	12%	9%	7%	11%	14%
1-3 years	2,611	248	358	1,785	209	11	18%	22%	20%	17%	22%	14%
3-5 years	2,283	201	363	1,484	223	12	16%	18%	20%	15%	23%	15%
5-10 years	3,714	299	512	2,666	225	12	26%	27%	28%	26%	24%	15%
10-20 years	2,680	181	302	2,037	143	17	19%	16%	17%	20%	15%	22%
20-30 years	572	30	33	481	23	5	4%	3%	2%	5%	2%	6%
30 years or more	223	13	17	185	6	2	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	3%
Life Sentence	157	5	11	134	6	1	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Missing	63	4	3	52	4	0	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
All other offenses												
Percentage with All other offenses as major offense	55%	15%	38%	64%	31%	70%	55%	15%	38%	64%	31%	70%
Total	21,171	622	1,297	18,203	547	502	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No time	7,311	101	421	6,301	150	338	35%	16%	32%	35%	27%	67%
<=1 year	4,995	266	451	3,986	193	99	24%	43%	35%	22%	35%	20%
1-3 years	4,014	123	258	3,486	121	26	19%	20%	20%	19%	22%	5%
3-5 years	1,743	72	94	1,527	40	10	8%	12%	7%	8%	7%	2%
5-10 years	1,753	39	50	1,624	25	15	8%	6%	4%	9%	5%	3%
10-20 years	871	14	10	826	14	7	4%	2%	1%	5%	3%	1%
20-30 years	219	5	7	205	1	1	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
30 years or more	132	2	2	126	1	1	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Life Sentence	54	0	1	52	1	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missing	79	0	3	70	1	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Table K. Estimated Total Costs for sentence.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1995						1994					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No cost	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
\$1-9,999	20%	11%	16%	21%	14%	62%	21%	12%	17%	22%	12%	54%
\$10,000-24,999	16%	16%	17%	16%	15%	11%	16%	17%	16%	16%	16%	8%
\$25,000-29,999	17%	37%	17%	15%	20%	7%	16%	33%	17%	15%	16%	9%
\$50,000-74,999	16%	15%	19%	16%	21%	5%	16%	14%	17%	16%	19%	8%
\$100,000-149,999	11%	11%	14%	11%	13%	3%	12%	13%	13%	11%	16%	6%
\$150,000-249,999	9%	6%	10%	10%	10%	3%	10%	6%	11%	10%	13%	4%
\$250,000-499,999	6%	3%	5%	7%	5%	2%	7%	4%	6%	7%	6%	2%
\$500,000-999,999	3%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%	3%	2%	3%
\$1,000,000 and over	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mean cost	\$94,987	71,282	89,463	100,695	90,617	38,779	97,104	75,472	98,429	99,863	105,683	57,027
Sum of costs (in millions)	\$3,657	291	302	2,878	158	28	3,936	229	451	3,073	131	51

	1993						1992					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No cost	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
\$1-9,999	21%	12%	16%	22%	14%	47%	21%	13%	17%	22%	13%	38%
\$10,000-24,999	16%	16%	16%	16%	13%	10%	16%	18%	15%	16%	12%	13%
\$25,000-29,999	15%	27%	16%	15%	15%	11%	15%	22%	15%	15%	14%	13%
\$50,000-74,999	15%	15%	17%	15%	19%	7%	15%	17%	16%	15%	21%	10%
\$100,000-149,999	12%	13%	14%	11%	15%	5%	11%	11%	13%	11%	14%	5%
\$150,000-249,999	10%	9%	11%	10%	11%	6%	9%	8%	10%	9%	11%	4%
\$250,000-499,999	7%	5%	7%	7%	7%	4%	7%	5%	8%	7%	9%	3%
\$500,000-999,999	3%	1%	3%	3%	4%	5%	3%	2%	4%	3%	3%	7%
\$1,000,000 and over	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	4%	2%	1%	3%	2%
Mean cost	101,412	84,034	103,272	102,356	115,549	90,601	100,883	86,025	112,435	99,148	116,411	108,183
Sum of costs (in millions)	4,372	223	536	3,338	159	115	3,902	179	515	2,931	159	119

	1991					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No cost	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
\$1-9,999	21%	12%	16%	22%	12%	35%
\$10,000-24,999	18%	22%	19%	18%	14%	14%
\$25,000-29,999	16%	30%	15%	16%	13%	12%
\$50,000-74,999	14%	11%	15%	15%	16%	9%
\$100,000-149,999	11%	9%	15%	11%	17%	8%
\$150,000-249,999	9%	6%	10%	9%	13%	7%
\$250,000-499,999	7%	4%	7%	7%	9%	5%
\$500,000-999,999	3%	1%	2%	3%	3%	5%
\$1,000,000 and over	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missing	1%	4%	2%	1%	4%	3%
Mean cost	96,695	72,755	98,553	95,979	122,194	98,195
Sum of costs (in millions)	3,256	107	397	2,384	205	164

Table L. Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of individuals sentenced in federal court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1995						1994					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Total	38,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	1,746	717	40,538	3,039	4,588	30,782	1,235	894
Income	12,715	1,954	1,186	8,860	669	46	12,734	1,476	1,650	9,110	466	32
0	4,931	365	433	3,921	199	13	6,189	336	666	4,997	180	10
\$1-9,999	7,471	284	698	6,247	223	19	7,913	180	853	6,701	143	36
\$10,000-24,999	1,913	18	123	1,730	40	2	1,917	20	121	1,746	21	9
\$25,000-34,999	2,940	41	143	2,675	75	6	2,919	26	196	2,661	29	7
\$35,000+	8,553	1,419	799	5,164	540	631	8,866	1,001	1,102	5,567	396	800
Missing												
Education												
Total	38,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	1,746	717	40,538	3,039	4,588	30,782	1,235	894
Less than High School Graduate	14,528	2,608	1,890	9,181	833	16	15,239	1,971	2,605	9,997	635	31
High school degree	11,698	482	678	10,154	373	11	12,827	377	869	11,283	258	40
Some college	7,257	265	499	6,205	275	13	7,492	205	615	6,471	181	20
College degree	2,951	122	209	2,455	163	2	3,076	91	343	2,523	113	6
Vocational degree	542	35	59	422	24	2	559	33	96	404	25	1
Unknown	1,547	569	47	180	78	673	1,345	362	60	104	23	796
Age												
Total	38,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	1,746	717	40,538	3,039	4,588	30,782	1,235	894
16-17	5	0	0	4	0	1	14	1	0	12	1	0
18-24	6,991	783	451	5,267	312	178	7,430	659	659	5,723	220	169
25-34	14,033	2,055	1,479	9,575	719	205	14,738	1,465	1,989	10,514	504	266
35-49	13,049	1,070	1,212	10,017	572	178	13,631	740	1,627	10,656	404	204
50+	4,261	104	240	3,724	134	59	4,388	76	294	3,829	96	93
Missing	184	69	0	10	9	96	337	98	19	48	10	162
Race												
Total	38,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	1,746	717	40,538	3,039	4,588	30,782	1,235	894
White	23,572	3,020	2,304	16,914	1,080	254	23,439	1,910	2,704	17,822	664	339
Black	11,645	431	547	10,151	356	160	12,597	340	765	11,059	243	190
Other	1,676	85	308	1,090	153	40	1,476	83	298	948	99	48
Missing	1,630	545	223	442	157	263	3,026	706	821	953	229	317
Ethnic status												
Total	38,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	1,746	717	40,538	3,039	4,588	30,782	1,235	894
Hispanic	10,455	3,552	2,386	3,256	1,083	178	9,889	2,556	3,264	3,205	757	107
Non-Hispanic	27,903	517	995	25,327	655	409	30,284	452	1,322	27,568	476	466
Missing	165	12	1	14	8	130	365	31	2	9	2	321
Hispanic status/race												
Total	38,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	1,746	717	40,538	3,039	4,588	30,782	1,235	894
Hispanic/White	8,563	2,877	2,024	2,695	869	98	6,783	1,800	2,302	2,139	491	51
Hispanic/Black	490	149	137	125	69	10	392	92	143	110	39	8
Hispanic/Other	30	5	3	21	1	0	22	2	2	13	1	4
Hispanic/Missing	1,372	521	222	415	144	70	2,692	662	817	943	226	44
Non-Hispanic/White	14,997	142	280	14,216	211	148	16,634	110	402	15,683	173	266
Non-Hispanic/Black	11,151	281	410	10,025	287	148	12,178	247	622	10,947	204	158
Non-Hispanic/Other	1,641	80	304	1,068	152	37	1,444	81	296	935	98	34
Non-Hispanic/Missing	114	14	1	18	5	76	28	14	2	3	1	8
Missing/White	12	1	0	3	0	8	22	0	0	0	0	22
Missing/Black	4	1	0	1	0	2	27	1	0	2	0	24
Missing/Other	5	0	1	1	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	10
Missing/Missing	144	10	0	9	8	117	306	30	2	7	2	265
Sex												
Total	38,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	1,746	717	40,538	3,039	4,588	30,782	1,235	894
Male	32,763	3,845	2,963	23,858	1,542	555	34,291	2,885	4,092	25,520	1,108	686
Female	5,747	231	419	4,739	203	155	6,230	154	496	5,262	127	191
Missing	13	5	0	0	1	7	17	0	0	0	0	17
Number of dependents												
Total	38,523	4,081	3,382	28,597	1,746	717	40,538	3,039	4,588	30,782	1,235	894
0	14,014	1,279	914	11,246	557	18	15,190	956	1,287	12,489	419	39
1 or more	23,008	2,262	2,444	17,152	1,118	32	24,065	1,727	3,268	18,187	801	82
1	7,202	485	497	5,958	255	7	7,547	349	666	6,339	174	19
2	6,529	614	628	4,965	313	9	6,775	468	870	5,206	213	18
3+	9,277	1,163	1,319	6,229	550	16	9,743	910	1,732	6,642	414	45
Missing	1,501	540	24	199	71	667	1,283	356	33	106	15	773

Table L. Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of individuals sentenced in federal court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1995						1994					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Income												
0	33%	48%	35%	31%	38%	.6%	31%	49%	36%	30%	38%	4%
\$1-9,999	13%	9%	13%	14%	11%	2%	15%	11%	15%	16%	15%	1%
\$10,000-24,999	19%	7%	21%	22%	13%	3%	20%	6%	19%	22%	12%	4%
\$25,000-34,999	5%	0%	4%	6%	2%	0%	5%	1%	3%	6%	2%	1%
\$35,000+	8%	1%	4%	9%	4%	1%	7%	1%	4%	9%	2%	1%
Missing	22%	35%	24%	18%	31%	88%	22%	33%	24%	18%	32%	89%
Education												
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less than High School Graduate	38%	64%	56%	32%	48%	2%	38%	65%	57%	32%	51%	3%
High school degree	30%	12%	20%	36%	21%	2%	32%	12%	19%	37%	21%	4%
Some college	19%	6%	15%	22%	16%	2%	18%	7%	13%	21%	15%	2%
College degree	8%	3%	6%	9%	9%	0%	8%	3%	7%	8%	9%	1%
Vocational degree	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%
Unknown	4%	14%	1%	1%	4%	94%	3%	12%	1%	0%	2%	89%
Age												
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
16-17	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
18-24	18%	19%	13%	18%	18%	25%	18%	22%	14%	19%	18%	19%
25-34	36%	50%	44%	33%	41%	29%	36%	48%	43%	34%	41%	30%
35-49	34%	26%	36%	35%	33%	25%	34%	24%	35%	35%	33%	23%
50+	11%	3%	7%	13%	8%	8%	11%	3%	6%	12%	8%	10%
Missing	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	13%	1%	3%	0%	0%	1%	18%
Race												
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
White	61%	74%	68%	59%	62%	35%	58%	63%	59%	58%	54%	38%
Black	30%	11%	16%	35%	20%	22%	31%	11%	17%	36%	20%	21%
Other	4%	2%	9%	4%	9%	6%	4%	3%	6%	3%	8%	5%
Missing	4%	13%	7%	2%	9%	37%	7%	23%	18%	3%	19%	35%
Ethnic status												
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hispanic	27%	87%	71%	11%	62%	25%	24%	84%	71%	10%	61%	12%
Non-Hispanic	72%	13%	29%	89%	38%	57%	75%	15%	29%	90%	39%	52%
Missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	36%
Hispanic status/race												
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hispanic White	22%	70%	60%	9%	50%	14%	17%	59%	50%	7%	40%	6%
Hispanic Black	1%	4%	4%	0%	4%	1%	1%	3%	3%	0%	3%	1%
Hispanic Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hispanic Missing	4%	13%	7%	1%	8%	10%	7%	22%	18%	3%	18%	5%
Non-Hispanic White	39%	3%	8%	50%	12%	21%	41%	4%	9%	51%	14%	30%
Non-Hispanic Black	29%	7%	12%	35%	16%	21%	30%	8%	14%	36%	17%	18%
Non-Hispanic Other	4%	2%	9%	4%	9%	5%	4%	3%	6%	3%	8%	4%
Non-Hispanic Missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Missing White	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Missing Black	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Missing Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Missing Missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	30%
Sex												
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Male	85%	94%	88%	83%	88%	77%	85%	95%	89%	83%	90%	77%
Female	15%	6%	12%	17%	12%	22%	15%	5%	11%	17%	10%	21%
Missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Number of dependents												
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
0	36%	31%	27%	39%	32%	3%	37%	31%	28%	41%	34%	4%
1 or more	60%	55%	72%	60%	64%	4%	59%	57%	71%	59%	65%	9%
1	19%	12%	15%	21%	15%	1%	19%	11%	15%	21%	14%	2%
2	17%	15%	19%	17%	18%	1%	17%	15%	19%	17%	17%	2%
3+	24%	28%	39%	22%	32%	2%	24%	30%	38%	22%	34%	5%
Missing	4%	13%	1%	1%	4%	93%	3%	12%	1%	0%	1%	86%

Table L. Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of individuals sentenced in federal court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1993						1992					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Total	43,175	2,661	5,199	32,649	1,381	1,285	39,168	2,163	4,685	29,785	1,411	1,124
Income												
0	13,687	1,230	1,915	9,973	526	43	9,252	784	1,371	6,692	365	40
\$1-9,999	6,454	279	801	5,184	178	12	5,612	208	531	4,715	134	24
\$10,000-24,999	8,225	169	833	7,040	155	28	6,757	134	657	5,807	125	34
\$25,000-34,999	2,122	17	149	1,920	32	4	1,290	14	94	1,162	18	2
\$35,000+	2,819	30	191	2,549	45	4	1,601	21	136	1,401	37	6
Missing	9,868	936	1,310	5,963	445	1,194	14,656	1,002	1,896	10,008	732	1,018
Education												
Total	43,175	2,661	5,199	32,649	1,381	1,285	39,168	2,163	4,685	29,785	1,411	1,124
Less than High School Graduate	16,391	1,742	2,985	10,911	714	39	15,147	1,413	2,691	10,254	732	57
High school degree	13,801	373	1,021	12,077	273	57	12,391	295	911	10,870	265	50
Some college	7,585	198	649	6,506	209	23	6,925	203	607	5,862	218	35
College degree	3,264	98	404	2,644	117	1	2,657	82	299	2,147	124	5
Vocational degree	579	43	79	424	30	3	647	15	82	510	33	7
Unknown	1,555	207	61	87	38	1,162	1,401	155	95	142	39	970
Age												
Total	43,175	2,661	5,199	32,649	1,381	1,285	39,168	2,163	4,685	29,785	1,411	1,124
16-17	6	1	0	5	0	0	16	1	1	11	1	2
18-24	8,041	589	801	6,143	238	270	7,040	481	751	5,373	248	187
25-34	15,682	1,239	2,280	11,214	578	371	14,830	988	2,088	10,835	605	314
35-49	14,663	696	1,819	11,353	457	338	13,199	539	1,569	10,374	464	253
50+	4,478	87	287	3,912	98	94	3,667	79	246	3,173	89	80
Missing	305	49	12	22	10	212	416	75	30	19	4	288
Race												
Total	43,175	2,661	5,199	32,649	1,381	1,285	39,168	2,163	4,685	29,785	1,411	1,124
White	24,667	1,489	2,760	19,152	709	557	22,737	1,208	2,668	18,027	694	140
Black	12,897	326	919	11,180	269	203	11,287	305	840	9,771	332	39
Other	1,520	65	323	959	78	95	1,704	121	404	995	107	77
Missing	4,091	781	1,197	1,358	325	430	3,440	529	773	992	278	868
Ethnic status												
Total	43,175	2,661	5,199	32,649	1,381	1,285	39,168	2,163	4,685	29,785	1,411	1,124
Hispanic	10,142	2,202	3,711	3,122	874	233	8,821	1,762	3,403	2,531	878	247
Non-Hispanic	32,586	445	1,485	29,498	505	653	29,914	383	1,276	27,194	532	529
Missing	447	14	3	29	2	399	433	18	6	60	1	348
Hispanic status/race												
Total	43,175	2,661	5,199	32,649	1,381	1,285	39,168	2,163	4,685	29,785	1,411	1,124
Hispanic/White	6,078	1,365	2,363	1,684	503	163	5,333	1,109	2,325	1,350	520	29
Hispanic/Black	396	71	164	105	50	6	387	76	150	111	49	1
Hispanic/Other	5	1	0	3	1	0	370	65	155	114	32	4
Hispanic/Missing	3,663	765	1,184	1,330	320	64	2,731	512	773	956	277	213
Non-Hispanic/White	18,533	123	397	17,453	206	354	17,378	98	343	16,655	174	108
Non-Hispanic/Black	12,492	255	755	11,073	219	190	10,888	227	688	9,652	283	38
Non-Hispanic/Other	1,483	64	321	954	77	67	1,288	56	245	869	74	44
Non-Hispanic/Missing	78	3	12	18	3	42	360	2	0	18	1	339
Missing/White	56	1	0	15	0	40	26	1	0	22	0	3
Missing/Black	9	0	0	2	0	7	12	2	2	8	0	0
Missing/Other	32	0	2	2	0	28	46	0	4	12	1	29
Missing/Missing	350	13	1	10	2	324	349	15	0	18	0	316
Sex												
Total	43,175	2,661	5,199	32,649	1,381	1,285	39,168	2,163	4,685	29,785	1,411	1,124
Male	36,478	2,475	4,624	27,174	1,226	979	32,727	2,001	4,203	24,435	1,235	853
Female	6,630	186	575	5,475	154	240	6,394	162	482	5,350	176	224
Missing	67	0	0	0	1	66	47	0	0	0	0	47
Number of dependents												
Total	43,175	2,661	5,199	32,649	1,381	1,285	39,168	2,163	4,685	29,785	1,411	1,124
0	15,997	846	1,406	13,242	430	73	14,968	735	1,261	12,424	447	101
1 or more	25,638	1,606	3,750	19,278	917	87	23,393	1,364	3,386	17,288	953	402
1	7,822	329	769	6,529	172	23	6,942	255	654	5,813	189	31
2	7,345	455	960	5,652	254	24	6,401	346	861	4,926	239	29
3+	10,471	822	2,021	7,097	491	40	10,050	763	1,871	6,549	525	342
Missing	1,540	209	43	129	34	1,125	807	64	38	73	11	621

Table L. Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of individuals sentenced in federal court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1993						1992					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Income												
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
0	32%	46%	37%	31%	38%	3%	24%	36%	29%	22%	26%	4%
\$1-9,999	15%	10%	15%	16%	13%	1%	14%	10%	11%	16%	9%	2%
\$10,000-24,999	19%	6%	16%	22%	11%	2%	17%	6%	14%	19%	9%	3%
\$25,000-34,999	5%	1%	3%	6%	2%	0%	3%	1%	2%	4%	1%	0%
\$35,000+	7%	1%	4%	8%	3%	0%	4%	1%	3%	5%	3%	1%
Missing	23%	35%	25%	18%	32%	93%	37%	46%	40%	34%	52%	91%
Education												
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less than High School Graduate	38%	65%	57%	33%	52%	3%	39%	65%	57%	34%	52%	5%
High school degree	32%	14%	20%	37%	20%	4%	32%	14%	19%	36%	19%	4%
Some college	18%	7%	12%	20%	15%	2%	18%	9%	13%	20%	15%	3%
College degree	8%	4%	8%	8%	8%	0%	7%	4%	6%	7%	9%	0%
Vocational degree	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	0%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Unknown	4%	8%	1%	0%	3%	90%	4%	7%	2%	0%	3%	86%
Age												
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
16-17	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
18-24	19%	22%	15%	19%	17%	21%	18%	22%	16%	18%	18%	17%
25-34	36%	47%	44%	34%	42%	29%	38%	46%	45%	36%	43%	28%
35-49	34%	26%	35%	35%	33%	26%	34%	25%	33%	35%	33%	23%
50+	10%	3%	6%	12%	7%	7%	9%	4%	5%	11%	6%	7%
Missing	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	16%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%	26%
Race												
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
White	57%	56%	53%	59%	51%	43%	58%	56%	57%	61%	49%	12%
Black	30%	12%	18%	34%	19%	16%	29%	14%	18%	33%	24%	3%
Other	4%	2%	6%	3%	6%	7%	4%	6%	9%	3%	8%	7%
Missing	9%	29%	23%	4%	24%	33%	9%	24%	16%	3%	20%	77%
Ethnic status												
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hispanic	23%	83%	71%	10%	63%	18%	23%	81%	73%	8%	62%	22%
Non-Hispanic	75%	17%	29%	90%	37%	51%	76%	18%	27%	91%	38%	47%
Missing	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	31%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	31%
Hispanic status/race												
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hispanic White	14%	51%	45%	5%	36%	13%	14%	51%	50%	5%	37%	3%
Hispanic Black	1%	3%	3%	0%	4%	0%	1%	4%	3%	0%	3%	0%
Hispanic Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	3%	0%	2%	0%
Hispanic Missing	8%	29%	23%	4%	23%	5%	7%	24%	16%	3%	20%	19%
Non-Hispanic White	43%	5%	8%	53%	15%	28%	44%	5%	7%	56%	12%	10%
Non-Hispanic Black	29%	10%	15%	34%	16%	15%	28%	10%	15%	32%	20%	3%
Non-Hispanic Other	3%	2%	6%	3%	6%	5%	3%	3%	5%	3%	5%	4%
Non-Hispanic Missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%
Missing White	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missing Black	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missing Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Missing Missing	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	28%
Sex												
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Male	84%	93%	89%	83%	89%	76%	84%	93%	90%	82%	88%	76%
Female	15%	7%	11%	17%	11%	19%	16%	7%	10%	18%	12%	20%
Missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Number of dependents												
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
0	37%	32%	27%	41%	31%	6%	38%	34%	27%	42%	32%	9%
1 or more	59%	60%	72%	59%	66%	7%	60%	63%	72%	58%	68%	36%
1	18%	12%	15%	20%	12%	2%	18%	12%	14%	20%	13%	3%
2	17%	17%	18%	17%	18%	2%	16%	16%	18%	17%	17%	3%
3+	24%	31%	39%	22%	36%	3%	26%	35%	40%	22%	37%	30%
Missing	4%	8%	1%	0%	2%	88%	2%	3%	1%	0%	1%	55%

Table L. Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of individuals sentenced in federal court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1991					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Income						
Total	34,119	1,528	4,110	25,020	1,744	1,717
0	185	12	16	133	20	4
\$1-9,999	5,299	152	568	4,269	176	134
\$10,000-24,999	6,307	86	644	5,210	211	156
\$25,000-34,999	934	6	77	806	22	23
\$35,000+	1,070	12	90	902	36	30
Missing	20,324	1,260	2,715	13,700	1,279	1,370
Education						
Total	34,119	1,528	4,110	25,020	1,744	1,717
Less than High School Graduate	13,190	1,029	2,439	8,747	922	53
High school degree	10,159	176	653	8,983	304	43
Some college	5,792	100	592	4,832	243	25
College degree	2,174	46	269	1,675	168	16
Vocational degree	425	18	53	309	39	6
Unknown	2,379	159	104	474	68	1,574
Age						
Total	34,119	1,528	4,110	25,020	1,744	1,717
16-17	10	2	2	5	0	1
18-24	6,184	375	751	4,471	307	280
25-34	13,200	768	1,915	9,262	772	483
35-49	11,241	298	1,249	8,762	556	374
50+	2,989	37	188	2,513	101	150
Missing	495	48	5	7	6	429
Race						
Total	34,119	1,528	4,110	25,020	1,744	1,717
White	20,470	916	2,479	15,598	919	558
Black	9,199	149	747	7,638	358	307
Other	1,465	53	243	935	165	69
Missing	2,985	410	641	849	302	783
Hispanic status						
Total	34,119	1,528	4,110	25,020	1,744	1,717
Hispanic	8,006	1,174	2,782	2,827	954	269
Non-Hispanic	24,892	245	1,209	21,931	693	814
Missing	1,221	109	119	262	97	634
Hispanic status/race						
Total	34,119	1,528	4,110	25,020	1,744	1,717
Hispanic/White	5,644	821	2,075	2,013	643	92
Hispanic/Black	164	11	80	38	28	7
Hispanic/Other	2	1	1	0	0	0
Hispanic/Missing	2,196	341	626	776	283	170
Non-Hispanic/White	14,826	95	404	13,585	276	466
Non-Hispanic/Black	9,034	138	667	7,599	330	300
Non-Hispanic/Other	1,030	12	138	745	87	48
Non-Hispanic/Missing	2	0	0	2	0	0
Missing/White	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missing/Black	1	0	0	1	0	0
Missing/Other	433	40	104	190	78	21
Missing/Missing	787	69	15	71	19	613
Sex						
Total	34,119	1,528	4,110	25,020	1,744	1,717
Male	28,073	1,382	3,681	20,408	1,534	1,068
Female	5,615	99	424	4,610	209	273
Missing	431	47	5	2	1	376
Number of dependents						
Total	34,119	1,528	4,110	25,020	1,744	1,717
0	13,153	568	1,213	10,565	545	262
1 or more	20,475	948	2,885	14,427	1,190	1,025
1	5,960	171	581	4,814	254	140
2	5,562	221	757	4,141	313	130
3+	8,953	556	1,547	5,472	623	755
Missing	491	12	12	28	9	430

Table L. Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of individuals sentenced in federal court.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	1991					
	Total	Illegal Aliens	Legal Aliens	Citizens	Alien, status unknown	Missing
Income						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
0	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
\$1-9,999	16%	10%	14%	17%	10%	8%
\$10,000-24,999	18%	6%	16%	21%	12%	9%
\$25,000-34,999	3%	0%	2%	3%	1%	1%
\$35,000+	3%	1%	2%	4%	2%	2%
Missing	60%	82%	66%	55%	73%	80%
Education						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less than High School Graduate	39%	67%	59%	35%	53%	3%
High school degree	30%	12%	16%	36%	17%	3%
Some college	17%	7%	14%	19%	14%	1%
College degree	6%	3%	7%	7%	10%	1%
Vocational degree	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%
Unknown	7%	10%	3%	2%	4%	92%
Age						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
16-17	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
18-24	18%	25%	18%	18%	18%	16%
25-34	39%	50%	47%	37%	44%	28%
35-49	33%	20%	30%	35%	32%	22%
50+	9%	2%	5%	10%	6%	9%
Missing	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	25%
Race						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
White	60%	60%	60%	62%	53%	32%
Black	27%	10%	18%	31%	21%	18%
Other	4%	3%	6%	4%	9%	4%
Missing	9%	27%	16%	3%	17%	46%
Hispanic status						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hispanic	23%	77%	68%	11%	55%	16%
Non-Hispanic	73%	16%	29%	88%	40%	47%
Missing	4%	7%	3%	1%	6%	37%
Hispanic status/race						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hispanic/White	17%	54%	50%	8%	37%	5%
Hispanic/Black	0%	1%	2%	0%	2%	0%
Hispanic/Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hispanic/Missing	6%	22%	15%	3%	16%	10%
Non-Hispanic/White	43%	6%	10%	54%	16%	27%
Non-Hispanic/Black	26%	9%	16%	30%	19%	17%
Non-Hispanic/Other	3%	1%	3%	3%	5%	3%
Non-Hispanic/Missing	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missing/White	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missing/Black	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missing/Other	1%	3%	3%	1%	4%	1%
Missing/Missing	2%	5%	0%	0%	1%	36%
Sex						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Male	82%	90%	90%	82%	88%	62%
Female	16%	6%	10%	18%	12%	16%
Missing	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	22%
Number of dependents						
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
0	39%	37%	30%	42%	31%	15%
1 or more	60%	62%	70%	58%	68%	60%
1	17%	11%	14%	19%	15%	8%
2	16%	14%	18%	17%	18%	8%
3+	26%	36%	38%	22%	36%	44%
Missing	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	25%

Table M. Sentence costs, by major federal offense convictions.

Source: United States Sentencing Commission data, 1991-1995.

	Total	Immigration offenses	Drug Trafficking	Fraud	Money Laundering	Missing	Other
1995							
Total	\$94,987	\$39,123	\$159,351	\$29,135	\$56,939	\$74,286	\$73,165
Illegal Aliens	\$71,282	\$45,066	\$139,757	\$20,259	\$59,089	\$20,979	\$61,509
Legal Aliens	\$89,463	\$23,465	\$137,466	\$27,860	\$43,122	\$124,553	\$39,105
Citizens	\$100,695	\$18,640	\$167,722	\$29,849	\$61,269	\$76,064	\$77,572
Alien, status unknown	\$90,617	\$30,221	\$133,477	\$31,375	\$54,055	\$38,147	\$47,258
Missing	\$38,779	\$10,340	\$165,289	\$6,493	\$9,626	\$68,322	\$26,644
1994							
Total	\$97,104	\$37,084	\$158,626	\$26,376	\$61,097		\$73,301
Illegal Aliens	\$75,472	\$43,811	\$144,073	\$15,989	\$48,994		\$58,798
Legal Aliens	\$98,429	\$32,423	\$149,739	\$21,027	\$43,277		\$41,652
Citizens	\$99,863	\$15,253	\$162,632	\$27,565	\$65,802		\$77,444
Alien, status unknown	\$105,683	\$26,023	\$147,205	\$24,970	\$56,316		\$47,591
Missing	\$57,027	\$10,857	\$159,680	\$12,873	\$99,733		\$46,019
1993							
Total	\$101,412	\$35,172	\$159,924	\$27,914	\$77,968	\$41,042	\$75,631
Illegal Aliens	\$84,034	\$42,259	\$144,005	\$15,954	\$71,505		\$61,552
Legal Aliens	\$103,272	\$30,047	\$153,471	\$30,514	\$54,920		\$47,310
Citizens	\$102,356	\$31,316	\$163,077	\$28,246	\$83,192	\$41,042	\$77,325
Alien, status unknown	\$115,549	\$28,777	\$155,311	\$31,232	\$97,686		\$63,207
Missing	\$90,601	\$19,556	\$161,129	\$20,992	\$49,664		\$96,455
1992							
Total	\$100,883	\$30,414	\$161,415	\$28,870	\$65,743	\$414,333	\$70,758
Illegal Aliens	\$86,025	\$32,946	\$145,600	\$19,093	\$78,130		\$50,590
Legal Aliens	\$112,435	\$30,506	\$167,761	\$33,882	\$57,225		\$50,783
Citizens	\$99,148	\$19,078	\$161,802	\$29,166	\$68,487	\$333,388	\$69,948
Alien, status unknown	\$116,411	\$30,827	\$159,135	\$22,572	\$50,206		\$46,069
Missing	\$108,183	\$32,624	\$140,420	\$16,295	\$81,149	\$900,003	\$131,766
1991							
Total	\$96,695	\$28,177	\$157,665	\$31,110	\$68,551	\$16,480	\$65,610
Illegal Aliens	\$72,755	\$34,043	\$148,685	\$16,856	\$50,828		\$45,750
Legal Aliens	\$98,553	\$22,418	\$154,147	\$28,213	\$63,253		\$49,461
Citizens	\$95,979	\$22,204	\$156,768	\$31,918	\$72,495		\$65,339
Alien, status unknown	\$122,194	\$18,815	\$171,950	\$32,597	\$57,329		\$60,996
Missing	\$98,195	\$34,693	\$170,095	\$21,556	\$72,056	\$16,480	\$95,817

Note: The immigration offenses category is composed of five different offenses: smuggling unlawful aliens and related offenses, unlawfully entering the US, trafficking in entry documents, fraudulently acquiring entry documents, and passport violations.

APPENDIX B. PSAIS DATA PROBLEMS

This appendix describes the methods used to identify duplicate records in the Pretrial Services Act Information System (PSAIS) data. Identifying duplicate records was a complicated task, given the variations in spellings and the lack of consistent identifiers. We first constructed blocks of records on the basis of birth dates and first 3 letters of last name. Within blocks, we identified duplicate records by: (a) using UNIQUEID and social security number; (b) using names; and (c) by hand. Across the entire data set, we then identified duplicate records using UNIQUEID and social security number.

DUPLICATE RECORDS

In analyzing the PSAIS data from the years 1991–1995, we discovered that a substantial number of the data records were duplicates — that is, individuals were represented in the PSAIS more than once. The two primary reasons that a person is entered into the database more than once are (1) that he or she is transferred from one jurisdiction to another; or (2) that he or she is charged more than once. Ignoring the problem by assuming each record represents a different person would result in overestimating the number of people in the system and would potentially distort the demographic composition of the population. This appendix describes the algorithms we developed to weed out duplicate records and create a core data set with one record for each defendant-case (we count an individual each time he entered the system for a new offense). First, we identify all records belonging to a defendant, and then, if the defendant entered the PSAIS more than once in the time period, we assign each record to a separate defendant-case.

The Defendant's Records

The main problem we encountered is that there is no code (or set of codes) in the PSAIS that uniquely identifies individuals. The main technique we employed to identify duplicate records was to go through the data set and match records by unique characteristics. Although we found that any two records with the same unique prisoner identification number (UNIQUEID), same birth date, and approximately the same last name refer to the same person, it is possible for an individual to have different records, each with a different UNIQUEID value. Although social security number is often missing or nonexistent, it can be used to unduplicate a portion of the population. The birth date and the name are useful identifiers, but in a data set with 500,000 records for people with birth dates spanning 40 years (assuming most people are between 20 and 60), that still leaves, on average, more than 30 records per birth date. A person's name was our final identifier, but because it is often misspelled, or spelled inconsistently, we developed an algorithm to identify duplicate names. If we make the reasonable assumption that names of the foreign-born are more often misspelled than those of natives, failure to take into account inconsistent spelling would result in a disproportionate failure to identify duplicate records of the foreign-born and, thus, an overestimation of the proportion of the PSAIS entrants that were foreign-born. We describe below the steps we took to identify duplicate records.

Identifying Duplicate Records Within Blocks Define by Birth Date and First Three Letters of Last Name. In trying to identify whether a record was a duplicate, we needed to limit the number of records to which we compared it; it would be practically impossible to compare each record to the 500,000 others in the data set. We therefore divided the data set into blocks of records in which each record had the same birth date and the last name contained the

same first three letters. In all of the analysis described in the next two sections, we searched for duplicate records only within these blocks.

Identifying duplicate records using UNIQUEID and social security number. The original 1991–1995 PSAIS data set comprised 508,326 records. We found 129,712 individuals for whom there were two or more records with the same UNIQUEID. We kept one record to represent each of these individuals and removed 167,229 duplicate records. Of the 341,097 remaining records, we identified 36,958 individuals for whom there were two or more records with the same social security number. We kept one record to represent each of these individuals and removed the 46,432 duplicate records, which left us with 294,665 records. Of the remaining records, we identified 222,573 as unique because (1) they did not share a social security number with any other record in their block and (2) there were no records with missing social security numbers in their block. After these steps, 72,092 records remained as potential duplicate records.

Identifying duplicate records using names. We edited the names, eliminating non-spelling inconsistencies — for instance, commas, double and triple spaces, hyphens, “JR,” and “II” were removed. We also broke concatenated last names into their component parts. For instance, if we have the following two-record group:

LOPEZSANCHEZ JOSE

LOPEZ SANCHEZ JOSE

we would take the shorter last name (LOPEZ), count out the number of letters (5), then insert a break after that many letters in the longer last name. Thus, LOPEZSANCHEZ becomes LOPEZ SANCHEZ. We then compared the names to see if an exact match could be made.

We found 49,111 blocks, containing 56,321 records total, where every record in the block referred to the same individual. We removed these blocks from further analysis. In blocks in which there appeared to be records from at least two individuals, we found 1,151 individuals represented by two or more records. We removed another 1,304 records. After these two steps, 14,467 records remained.

We then identified 1,880 individuals who had duplicate records on which the names were the same but rearranged (such as “Smith John Michael” and “Smith Michael John”) or where one had a middle initial equal to the first letter of the extra name in the other (such as “Smith John M” and “Smith John Michael”). We removed 3,816 duplicate records.

Next we identified 721 individuals with two or more records in which the names were exactly the same except for one or two letters. We removed 1,472 duplicate records, leaving 9,179 records, which we processed by hand.

Identifying duplicate records by hand. Our underlying strategy was to assume that records with the same last name and birth date were the same unless there was compelling evidence that they were not. The specific rules we used were as follows:

- If two or more records had identical demographic characteristics, district codes, dates of entry [to the data system], and offenses, we identified them as belonging to the same individual.

- ▶ If two or more records had the same district codes, dates of entry, and offenses, but the demographic characteristics were missing from one of the records, we identified them as belonging to the same individual.
- ▶ For Hispanic names, we developed special conventions. Many persons of Hispanic origin have names with four parts: a first name, a middle name, father's last name, and mother's last name. Usually, only three names are recorded. If two records had the same first and last names and the middle name differed, we assumed they were the same person.
- ▶ If the name and demographic characteristics were the same, but the district codes or dates of entry differed, we assumed they were the same person.

Using these methods of detecting duplicate records, we found that 225,685 out of 508,326 (44 percent) were duplicates.

Identifying Duplicate Records Across Entire Data Set Using UNIQUEID and Social Security Number. After removing duplicates within birth date and last name blocks, we checked across the entire data set to see if there were any records with the same UNIQUEIDs or social security numbers. We found 8,635 records that had the same social security number and either the same date of birth or same UNIQUEID as another record. We followed steps similar to those outlined above to remove additional duplicate records and found 275,840 different individuals represented among the 508,326 records in the original data set (46 percent were duplicates). After eliminating all records except those whose type was designated as "complaint," "indictment/information," or "transfer received" (PSAIS Data Field Specifications, p A3), 256,069 individuals and 433,952 records remained (41 percent were duplicates).

Identifying Defendant-cases

After linking each record to a defendant, the next step was to determine how many times the individual entered the PSAIS for a different offense and to consolidate all of the information from multiple records into one record for each defendant-case. If an individual entered the system for one offense, was released, and entered the system again for a second offense, we counted these as two separate defendant-cases. If an individual had two records with different unique identification numbers and initial hearing dates which were more than a year apart, we counted them as two distinct defendant-cases. If the two (or more) records had the same unique identification number or had initial hearing dates within a year of each other, we assumed they referred to the same offense. Of the 256,069 individuals, 3,834 (1.5 percent) had more than one case; there were 260,188 defendant cases. For each defendant-case, we consolidated the information from all of the multiple records into one record by passing through the different records and retaining all valid information from the different records.

Because of the censoring of the data set, the number of duplicate defendant cases and the total number of defendant-cases declined from 1991 to 1995.

Year of Initial Hearing	Total Number of Defendant-cases	Duplicate cases	Original cases	% duplicates
Total	433,952	173,764	260,188	40.0%
1991	92,795	42,775	50,020	46.1%
1992	98,383	43,262	55,121	44.0%
1993	91,564	38,866	52,698	42.4%
1994	83,526	33,989	49,537	40.7%
1995	67,684	14,872	52,812	22.0%

APPENDIX C. PSAIS DETAILED TABLES

The following pages show more detailed tabulations of data from the Pretrial Sentencing Administration than are shown in the body of the text in Chapter 3. The table designations in this Appendix correspond to those in Chapter 3. Thus, Table B in this Appendix provides additional detail for Table 3B.

Table A. Sociodemographic characteristics of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1995.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1995.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	52,812	7,608	5,867	37,002	2,335	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	14%	11%	70%	4%
Sex															
Female	8,381	497	788	6,802	294	16%	7%	13%	18%	13%	100%	6%	9%	81%	4%
Male	44,419	7,111	5,078	30,195	2,035	84%	93%	87%	82%	87%	100%	16%	11%	68%	5%
Unknown	12	0	1	5	6	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	8%	42%	50%
Employment Status															
Unemployed	19,920	2,141	2,051	15,370	358	38%	28%	35%	42%	15%	100%	11%	10%	77%	2%
Employed	25,622	2,293	3,377	19,493	459	49%	30%	58%	53%	20%	100%	9%	13%	76%	2%
Unknown	7,270	3,174	439	2,139	1,518	14%	42%	7%	6%	65%	100%	44%	6%	29%	21%
Education Level															
College Degree	4,148	163	501	3,396	88	8%	2%	9%	9%	4%	100%	4%	12%	82%	2%
Less than High School Graduate	16,115	2,959	2,625	10,223	308	31%	39%	45%	28%	13%	100%	18%	16%	63%	2%
High school Graduate/GED	14,094	672	1,148	12,096	178	27%	9%	20%	33%	8%	100%	5%	8%	86%	1%
Some College	9,201	307	853	7,908	133	17%	4%	15%	21%	6%	100%	3%	9%	86%	1%
Vocational	797	46	109	631	11	2%	1%	2%	2%	0%	100%	6%	14%	79%	1%
Unknown	8,457	3,461	631	2,748	1,617	16%	45%	11%	7%	69%	100%	41%	7%	32%	19%
Age															
14-17	222	27	10	176	9	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	12%	5%	79%	4%
18-24	11,308	1,981	906	7,945	476	21%	26%	15%	21%	20%	100%	18%	8%	70%	4%
25-34	19,347	3,652	2,430	12,292	973	37%	48%	41%	33%	42%	100%	19%	13%	64%	5%
35-44	16,745	1,728	2,097	12,224	696	32%	23%	36%	33%	30%	100%	10%	13%	73%	4%
45-54	5,113	204	420	4,333	156	10%	3%	7%	12%	7%	100%	4%	8%	85%	3%
Missing	77	16	4	32	25	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%	21%	5%	42%	32%
Race															
White	34,425	6,490	4,307	22,014	1,614	65%	85%	73%	59%	69%	100%	19%	13%	64%	5%
Black	15,436	714	1,004	13,334	384	29%	9%	17%	36%	16%	100%	5%	7%	86%	2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	824	2	10	807	5	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%	0%	1%	98%	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,648	324	495	706	123	3%	4%	8%	2%	5%	100%	20%	30%	43%	7%
Missing	479	78	51	141	209	1%	1%	1%	0%	9%	100%	16%	11%	29%	44%
Hispanic Origin															
Non-Hispanic	35,792	1,144	1,937	31,878	833	68%	15%	33%	86%	36%	100%	3%	5%	89%	2%
Hispanic	16,780	6,450	3,921	5,100	1,309	32%	85%	67%	14%	56%	100%	38%	23%	30%	8%
Missing	240	14	9	24	193	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	100%	6%	4%	10%	80%
Marital Status															
Cohabiting	3,791	643	597	2,479	72	7%	8%	10%	7%	3%	100%	17%	16%	65%	2%
Divorced	5,591	197	440	4,885	69	11%	3%	7%	13%	3%	100%	4%	8%	87%	1%
Married	16,052	1,632	2,549	11,537	334	30%	21%	43%	31%	14%	100%	10%	16%	72%	2%
Separated	2,913	264	391	2,200	58	6%	3%	7%	6%	2%	100%	9%	13%	76%	2%
Single	16,706	1,720	1,459	13,279	248	32%	23%	25%	36%	11%	100%	10%	9%	79%	1%
Widowed	492	33	55	395	9	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	7%	11%	80%	2%
Unknown	7,267	3,119	376	2,227	1,545	14%	41%	6%	6%	66%	100%	43%	5%	31%	21%

Table A. Sociodemographic characteristics of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1994.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1994.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	49,537	5,722	5,898	35,374	2,543	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	12%	12%	71%	5%
Sex															
Female	8,120	499	791	6,482	348	16%	9%	13%	18%	14%	100%	6%	10%	80%	4%
Male	41,402	5,223	5,107	28,887	2,185	84%	91%	87%	82%	86%	100%	13%	12%	70%	5%
Unknown	15	0	0	5	10	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	33%	67%
Employment Status															
Unemployed	19,334	1,856	2,167	14,982	329	39%	32%	37%	42%	13%	100%	10%	11%	77%	2%
Employed	24,119	1,901	3,330	18,378	510	49%	33%	56%	52%	20%	100%	8%	14%	76%	2%
Unknown	6,084	1,965	401	2,014	1,704	12%	34%	7%	6%	67%	100%	32%	7%	33%	28%
Education Level															
College Degree	3,856	167	486	3,106	97	8%	3%	8%	9%	4%	100%	4%	13%	81%	3%
Less than High School Graduate	15,093	2,419	2,723	9,630	321	30%	42%	46%	27%	13%	100%	16%	18%	64%	2%
High school Graduate/GED	13,557	611	1,173	11,570	203	27%	11%	20%	33%	8%	100%	5%	9%	85%	1%
Some College	9,078	322	867	7,771	118	18%	6%	15%	22%	5%	100%	4%	10%	86%	1%
Vocational	741	47	87	589	18	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	100%	6%	12%	79%	2%
Unknown	7,212	2,156	562	2,708	1,786	15%	38%	10%	8%	70%	100%	30%	8%	38%	25%
Age															
14-17	188	32	9	140	7	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	17%	5%	74%	4%
18-24	10,776	1,529	948	7,756	543	22%	27%	16%	22%	21%	100%	14%	9%	72%	5%
25-34	17,747	2,681	2,507	11,531	1,028	36%	47%	43%	33%	40%	100%	15%	14%	65%	6%
35-44	15,880	1,308	2,036	11,777	759	32%	23%	35%	33%	30%	100%	8%	13%	74%	5%
45-54	4,856	153	396	4,134	173	10%	3%	7%	12%	7%	100%	3%	8%	85%	4%
Missing	90	19	2	36	33	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%	21%	2%	40%	37%
Race															
White	32,133	4,676	4,322	21,417	1,718	65%	82%	73%	61%	68%	100%	15%	13%	67%	5%
Black	14,784	801	992	12,552	439	30%	14%	17%	35%	17%	100%	5%	7%	85%	3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	720	7	5	698	10	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%	1%	1%	97%	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,327	158	515	547	107	3%	3%	9%	2%	4%	100%	12%	39%	41%	8%
Missing	573	80	64	160	269	1%	1%	1%	0%	11%	100%	14%	11%	28%	47%
Hispanic Origin															
Non-Hispanic	34,505	1,037	1,932	30,562	974	70%	18%	33%	86%	38%	100%	3%	6%	89%	3%
Hispanic	14,693	4,656	3,951	4,764	1,322	30%	81%	67%	13%	52%	100%	32%	27%	32%	9%
Missing	339	29	15	48	247	1%	1%	0%	0%	10%	100%	9%	4%	14%	73%
Marital Status															
Cohabiting	3,316	529	581	2,141	65	7%	9%	10%	6%	3%	100%	16%	18%	65%	2%
Divorced	5,589	173	442	4,915	59	11%	3%	7%	14%	2%	100%	3%	8%	88%	1%
Married	15,381	1,283	2,619	11,130	349	31%	22%	44%	31%	14%	100%	8%	17%	72%	2%
Separated	2,820	228	411	2,118	63	6%	4%	7%	6%	2%	100%	8%	15%	75%	2%
Single	15,448	1,504	1,391	12,288	265	31%	26%	24%	35%	10%	100%	10%	9%	80%	2%
Widowed	431	33	42	348	8	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	100%	8%	10%	81%	2%
Unknown	6,552	1,972	412	2,434	1,734	13%	34%	7%	7%	68%	100%	30%	6%	37%	26%

Table A. Sociodemographic characteristics of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1993.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1993.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	52,698	5,611	6,378	38,032	2,677	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	11%	12%	72%	5%
Sex															
Female	8,562	432	870	6,918	342	16%	8%	14%	18%	13%	100%	5%	10%	81%	4%
Male	44,108	5,178	5,507	31,109	2,314	84%	92%	86%	82%	86%	100%	12%	12%	71%	5%
Unknown	28	1	1	5	21	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%	4%	4%	18%	75%
Employment Status															
Unemployed	20,942	1,863	2,252	16,437	390	40%	33%	35%	43%	15%	100%	9%	11%	78%	2%
Employed	25,880	1,928	3,691	19,769	492	49%	34%	58%	52%	18%	100%	7%	14%	76%	2%
Unknown	5,876	1,820	435	1,826	1,795	11%	32%	7%	5%	67%	100%	31%	7%	31%	31%
Education Level															
College Degree	4,312	158	519	3,538	97	8%	3%	8%	9%	4%	100%	4%	12%	82%	2%
Less than High School Graduate	16,628	2,493	3,116	10,670	349	32%	44%	49%	28%	13%	100%	15%	19%	64%	2%
High school Graduate/GED	14,492	575	1,213	12,471	233	28%	10%	19%	33%	9%	100%	4%	8%	86%	2%
Some College	9,717	318	884	8,384	131	18%	6%	14%	22%	5%	100%	3%	9%	86%	1%
Vocational	724	44	82	588	10	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	100%	6%	11%	81%	1%
Unknown	6,825	2,023	564	2,381	1,857	13%	36%	9%	6%	69%	100%	30%	8%	35%	27%
Age															
14-17	147	27	5	111	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	18%	3%	76%	3%
18-24	11,284	1,641	1,023	8,027	593	21%	29%	16%	21%	22%	100%	15%	9%	71%	5%
25-34	19,275	2,574	2,819	12,826	1,056	37%	46%	44%	34%	39%	100%	13%	15%	67%	5%
35-44	16,672	1,188	2,109	12,615	760	32%	21%	33%	33%	28%	100%	7%	13%	76%	5%
45-54	5,202	158	418	4,418	208	10%	3%	7%	12%	8%	100%	3%	8%	85%	4%
Missing	118	23	4	35	56	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	100%	19%	3%	30%	47%
Race															
White	34,480	4,610	4,758	23,389	1,723	65%	82%	75%	61%	64%	100%	13%	14%	68%	5%
Black	15,551	701	1,072	13,278	500	30%	12%	17%	35%	19%	100%	5%	7%	85%	3%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	707	0	6	692	9	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%	0%	1%	98%	1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,231	197	449	466	119	2%	4%	7%	1%	4%	100%	16%	36%	38%	10%
Missing	729	103	93	207	326	1%	2%	1%	1%	12%	100%	14%	13%	28%	45%
Hispanic Origin															
Non-Hispanic	37,191	942	2,044	33,138	1,067	71%	17%	32%	87%	40%	100%	3%	5%	89%	3%
Hispanic	15,004	4,619	4,295	4,769	1,321	28%	82%	67%	13%	49%	100%	31%	29%	32%	9%
Missing	503	50	39	125	289	1%	1%	1%	0%	11%	100%	10%	8%	25%	57%
Marital Status															
Cohabiting	3,603	508	655	2,385	55	7%	9%	10%	6%	2%	100%	14%	18%	66%	2%
Divorced	6,142	162	484	5,430	66	12%	3%	8%	14%	2%	100%	3%	8%	88%	1%
Married	17,158	1,379	2,890	12,463	426	33%	25%	45%	33%	16%	100%	8%	17%	73%	2%
Separated	3,052	202	461	2,334	55	6%	4%	7%	6%	2%	100%	7%	15%	76%	2%
Single	16,364	1,544	1,470	13,085	265	31%	28%	23%	34%	10%	100%	9%	9%	80%	2%
Widowed	504	31	59	401	13	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	100%	6%	12%	80%	3%
Unknown	5,875	1,785	359	1,934	1,797	11%	32%	6%	5%	67%	100%	30%	6%	33%	31%

Table A. Sociodemographic characteristics of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1992.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1992.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	55,121	5,633	7,305	39,153	3,030	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10%	13%	71%	5%
Sex															
Female	8,810	429	912	7,041	428	16%	8%	12%	18%	14%	100%	5%	10%	80%	5%
Male	46,298	5,203	6,392	32,112	2,591	84%	92%	88%	82%	86%	100%	11%	14%	69%	6%
Unknown	13	1	1	0	11	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	8%	8%	0%	85%
Employment Status															
Unemployed	21,738	2,219	2,549	16,624	346	39%	39%	35%	42%	11%	100%	10%	12%	76%	2%
Employed	27,689	1,795	4,230	20,909	755	50%	32%	58%	53%	25%	100%	6%	15%	76%	3%
Unknown	5,694	1,619	526	1,620	1,929	10%	29%	7%	4%	64%	100%	28%	9%	28%	34%
Education Level															
College Degree	4,231	131	587	3,417	96	8%	2%	8%	9%	3%	100%	3%	14%	81%	2%
Less than High School Graduate	17,315	2,297	3,533	11,178	307	31%	41%	48%	29%	10%	100%	13%	20%	65%	2%
High school Graduate/GED	15,920	596	1,394	13,486	444	29%	11%	19%	34%	15%	100%	4%	9%	85%	3%
Some College	9,916	287	977	8,524	128	18%	5%	13%	22%	4%	100%	3%	10%	86%	1%
Vocational	762	39	121	592	10	1%	1%	2%	2%	0%	100%	5%	16%	78%	1%
Unknown	6,977	2,283	693	1,956	2,045	13%	41%	9%	5%	67%	100%	33%	10%	28%	29%
Age															
14-17	181	38	17	119	7	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	21%	9%	66%	4%
18-24	11,720	1,766	1,212	8,001	741	21%	31%	17%	20%	24%	100%	15%	10%	68%	6%
25-34	20,345	2,557	3,212	13,390	1,186	37%	45%	44%	34%	39%	100%	13%	16%	66%	6%
35-44	17,445	1,102	2,421	13,092	830	32%	20%	33%	33%	27%	100%	6%	14%	75%	5%
45-54	5,266	137	432	4,499	198	10%	2%	6%	11%	7%	100%	3%	8%	85%	4%
Missing	164	33	11	52	68	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	100%	20%	7%	32%	41%
Race															
White	36,628	4,660	5,357	24,862	1,749	66%	83%	73%	63%	58%	100%	13%	15%	68%	5%
Black	15,481	705	1,312	12,895	569	28%	13%	18%	33%	19%	100%	5%	8%	83%	4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	740	1	5	726	8	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%	0%	1%	98%	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,031	116	381	442	92	2%	2%	5%	1%	3%	100%	11%	37%	43%	9%
Missing	1,241	151	250	228	612	2%	3%	3%	1%	20%	100%	12%	20%	18%	49%
Hispanic Origin															
Non-Hispanic	38,810	857	2,280	34,373	1,300	70%	15%	31%	88%	43%	100%	2%	6%	89%	3%
Hispanic	15,583	4,718	4,980	4,692	1,193	28%	84%	68%	12%	39%	100%	30%	32%	30%	8%
Missing	728	58	45	88	537	1%	1%	1%	0%	18%	100%	8%	6%	12%	74%
Marital Status															
Cohabiting	3,521	485	701	2,264	71	6%	9%	10%	6%	2%	100%	14%	20%	64%	2%
Divorced	6,282	159	500	5,559	64	11%	3%	7%	14%	2%	100%	3%	8%	88%	1%
Married	18,878	1,655	3,440	13,346	437	34%	29%	47%	34%	14%	100%	9%	18%	71%	2%
Separated	3,200	177	519	2,455	49	6%	3%	7%	6%	2%	100%	6%	16%	77%	2%
Single	17,598	2,065	1,666	13,594	273	32%	37%	23%	35%	9%	100%	12%	9%	77%	2%
Widowed	592	25	70	492	5	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	4%	12%	83%	1%
Unknown	5,050	1,067	409	1,443	2,131	9%	19%	6%	4%	70%	100%	21%	8%	29%	42%

Table A. Sociodemographic characteristics of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1991.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1991.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	50,020	5,245	6,786	35,797	2,192	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10%	14%	72%	4%
Sex															
Female	7,917	360	863	6,396	298	16%	7%	13%	18%	14%	100%	5%	11%	81%	4%
Male	42,079	4,883	5,920	29,397	1,879	84%	93%	87%	82%	86%	100%	12%	14%	70%	4%
Unknown	24	2	3	4	15	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%	8%	13%	17%	63%
Employment Status															
Unemployed	19,487	2,184	2,336	14,681	286	39%	42%	34%	41%	13%	100%	11%	12%	75%	1%
Employed	25,948	1,701	4,092	19,586	569	52%	32%	60%	55%	26%	100%	7%	16%	75%	2%
Unknown	4,585	1,360	358	1,530	1,337	9%	26%	5%	4%	61%	100%	30%	8%	33%	29%
Education Level															
College Degree	3,939	172	596	3,092	79	8%	3%	9%	9%	4%	100%	4%	15%	78%	2%
Less than High School Graduate	15,842	2,023	3,279	10,245	295	32%	39%	48%	29%	13%	100%	13%	21%	65%	2%
High school Graduate/GED	14,272	508	1,329	12,166	269	29%	10%	20%	34%	12%	100%	4%	9%	85%	2%
Some College	9,131	287	930	7,818	96	18%	5%	14%	22%	4%	100%	3%	10%	86%	1%
Vocational	674	29	121	513	11	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	100%	4%	18%	76%	2%
Unknown	6,162	2,226	531	1,963	1,442	12%	42%	8%	5%	66%	100%	36%	9%	32%	23%
Age															
14-17	228	38	25	126	39	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	100%	17%	11%	55%	17%
18-24	9,913	1,666	1,170	6,593	484	20%	32%	17%	18%	22%	100%	17%	12%	67%	5%
25-34	18,707	2,374	3,029	12,488	816	37%	45%	45%	35%	37%	100%	13%	16%	67%	4%
35-44	16,274	998	2,140	12,553	583	33%	19%	32%	35%	27%	100%	6%	13%	77%	4%
45-54	4,663	124	413	3,976	150	9%	2%	6%	11%	7%	100%	3%	9%	85%	3%
Missing	235	45	9	61	120	0%	1%	0%	0%	5%	100%	19%	4%	26%	51%
Race															
White	34,147	4,326	4,864	23,588	1,369	68%	82%	72%	66%	62%	100%	13%	14%	69%	4%
Black	13,295	712	1,324	10,770	489	27%	14%	20%	30%	22%	100%	5%	10%	81%	4%
American Indian Alaskan Native	831	2	7	810	12	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	100%	0%	1%	97%	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	920	94	324	419	83	2%	2%	5%	1%	4%	100%	10%	35%	46%	9%
Missing	827	111	267	210	239	2%	2%	4%	1%	11%	100%	13%	32%	25%	29%
Hispanic Origin															
Non-Hispanic	35,429	837	2,229	31,235	1,128	71%	16%	33%	87%	51%	100%	2%	6%	88%	3%
Hispanic	14,284	4,380	4,541	4,489	874	29%	84%	67%	13%	40%	100%	31%	32%	31%	6%
Missing	307	28	16	73	190	1%	1%	0%	0%	9%	100%	9%	5%	24%	62%
Marital Status															
Cohabiting	3,438	443	721	2,190	84	7%	8%	11%	6%	4%	100%	13%	21%	64%	2%
Divorced	6,120	160	556	5,348	56	12%	3%	8%	15%	3%	100%	3%	9%	87%	1%
Married	17,733	1,643	3,135	12,545	410	35%	31%	46%	35%	19%	100%	9%	18%	71%	2%
Separated	2,976	153	489	2,289	45	6%	3%	7%	6%	2%	100%	5%	16%	77%	2%
Single	15,353	1,895	1,586	11,652	220	31%	36%	23%	33%	10%	100%	12%	10%	76%	1%
Widowed	509	17	62	423	7	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	3%	12%	83%	1%
Unknown	3,891	934	237	1,350	1,370	8%	18%	3%	4%	63%	100%	24%	6%	35%	35%

Table B. Current district of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1995.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1995.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	52,812	7,608	5,867	37,002	2,335	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	14%	11%	70%	4%
California	6,689	2,054	949	2,622	1,064	13%	27%	16%	7%	46%	100%	31%	14%	39%	16%
Texas	5,978	1,492	836	3,556	94	11%	20%	14%	10%	4%	100%	25%	14%	59%	2%
Arizona	2,111	1,112	347	631	21	4%	15%	6%	2%	1%	100%	53%	16%	30%	1%
New York	4,241	506	979	2,571	185	8%	7%	17%	7%	8%	100%	12%	23%	61%	4%
Florida	3,789	297	920	2,426	146	7%	4%	16%	7%	6%	100%	8%	24%	64%	4%
Virgin Islands	413	291	19	82	21	1%	4%	0%	0%	1%	100%	70%	5%	20%	5%
Oregon	715	262	35	403	15	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	100%	37%	5%	56%	2%
Washington	864	191	86	546	41	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	100%	22%	10%	63%	5%
New Mexico	890	140	199	511	40	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%	100%	16%	22%	57%	4%
Puerto Rico	661	106	99	447	9	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	100%	16%	15%	68%	1%
Georgia	1,327	96	72	1,137	22	3%	1%	1%	3%	1%	100%	7%	5%	86%	2%
Pennsylvania	1,633	93	76	1,429	35	3%	1%	1%	4%	1%	100%	6%	5%	88%	2%
New Jersey	970	80	147	714	29	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	100%	8%	15%	74%	3%
Colorado	507	63	43	392	9	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	100%	12%	8%	77%	2%
Virginia	1,745	62	104	1,546	33	3%	1%	2%	4%	1%	100%	4%	6%	89%	2%
Louisiana	824	54	57	701	12	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	100%	7%	7%	85%	1%
Michigan	1,450	48	78	1,313	11	3%	1%	1%	4%	0%	100%	3%	5%	91%	1%
Utah	238	47	26	163	2	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	20%	11%	68%	1%
Nevada	536	41	56	421	18	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	100%	8%	10%	79%	3%
Missouri	1,069	38	33	982	16	2%	0%	1%	3%	1%	100%	4%	3%	92%	1%
Nebraska	272	38	12	221	1	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	14%	4%	81%	0%
Illinois	1,231	37	75	1,077	42	2%	0%	1%	3%	2%	100%	3%	6%	87%	3%
Massachusetts	475	34	69	359	13	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	7%	15%	76%	3%
North Dakota	204	31	13	155	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	15%	6%	76%	2%
Maryland	609	30	58	500	21	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	5%	10%	82%	3%
Rhode Island	190	28	35	124	3	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%	15%	18%	65%	2%
Tennessee	1,069	27	48	970	24	2%	0%	1%	3%	1%	100%	3%	4%	91%	2%
South Dakota	257	26	0	231	0	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	10%	0%	90%	0%
Ohio	1,481	22	29	1,309	121	3%	0%	0%	4%	5%	100%	1%	2%	88%	8%
Iowa	336	21	8	302	5	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	6%	2%	90%	1%
Kansas	381	21	32	324	4	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	6%	8%	85%	1%
North Carolina	1,977	19	68	1,872	18	4%	0%	1%	5%	1%	100%	1%	3%	95%	1%
Hawaii	294	19	32	232	11	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	6%	11%	79%	4%
Guam	110	16	6	79	9	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	15%	5%	72%	8%
Kentucky	568	15	13	530	10	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	3%	2%	93%	2%
Minnesota	384	15	10	347	12	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	100%	4%	3%	90%	3%
Oklahoma	752	14	23	610	105	1%	0%	0%	2%	4%	100%	2%	3%	81%	14%
Arkansas	394	13	11	369	1	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	3%	3%	94%	0%
Idaho	137	13	9	113	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	9%	7%	82%	1%
Delaware	100	12	7	75	6	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	12%	7%	75%	6%
Vermont	141	9	22	110	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	6%	16%	78%	0%
Alabama	858	9	13	823	13	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	100%	1%	2%	96%	2%
Connecticut	295	8	21	257	9	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	3%	7%	87%	3%
South Carolina	1,030	8	29	970	23	2%	0%	0%	3%	1%	100%	1%	3%	94%	2%
Mississippi	383	8	3	368	4	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	2%	1%	96%	1%
Wisconsin	370	7	10	345	8	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	2%	3%	93%	2%
Alaska	219	7	12	198	2	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	3%	5%	90%	1%
Montana	272	7	6	256	3	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	3%	2%	94%	1%
Maine	146	6	6	132	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	4%	4%	90%	1%
New Hampshire	132	5	9	115	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	4%	7%	87%	2%
West Virginia	477	5	6	443	23	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	100%	1%	1%	93%	5%
Indiana	505	4	5	488	8	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	1%	97%	2%
Wyoming	111	1	6	104	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	5%	94%	0%
District Of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	na	na	na	na	
Northern Mariana	2	0	0	1	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	50%

Table B. Region of current district of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1995.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1995.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
	Pretrial incarcerated population	52,812	7,608	5,867	37,002	2,335	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	14%	11%	70%
Northeast	8,223	769	1,364	5,811	279	16%	10%	23%	16%	12%	100%	9%	17%	71%	3%
Midwest	7,940	308	305	7,094	233	15%	4%	5%	19%	10%	100%	4%	4%	89%	3%
South	21,880	2,161	2,268	16,896	555	41%	28%	39%	46%	24%	100%	10%	10%	77%	3%
West	13,583	3,957	1,806	6,592	1,228	26%	52%	31%	18%	53%	100%	29%	13%	49%	9%
Other	1,186	413	124	609	40	2%	5%	2%	2%	2%	100%	35%	10%	51%	3%

Table B. Current district of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1994.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1994.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	49,537	5,722	5,898	35,374	2,543	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	12%	12%	71%	5%
California	5,869	1,031	1,111	2,583	1,144	12%	18%	19%	7%	45%	100%	18%	19%	44%	19%
Texas	5,445	1,027	906	3,429	83	11%	18%	15%	10%	3%	100%	19%	17%	63%	2%
Arizona	2,092	1,159	258	652	23	4%	20%	4%	2%	1%	100%	55%	12%	31%	1%
New York	4,047	504	929	2,333	281	8%	9%	16%	7%	11%	100%	12%	23%	58%	7%
Florida	3,488	249	699	2,366	174	7%	4%	12%	7%	7%	100%	7%	20%	68%	5%
Virgin Islands	408	269	34	95	10	1%	5%	1%	0%	0%	100%	66%	8%	23%	2%
Oregon	594	178	46	352	18	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	100%	30%	8%	59%	3%
Washington	784	113	72	577	22	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	100%	14%	9%	74%	3%
New Mexico	950	126	288	506	30	2%	2%	5%	1%	1%	100%	13%	30%	53%	3%
Puerto Rico	545	109	97	339	0	1%	2%	2%	1%	0%	100%	20%	18%	62%	0%
Georgia	1,253	68	94	1,051	40	3%	1%	2%	3%	2%	100%	5%	8%	84%	3%
Pennsylvania	1,494	54	93	1,319	28	3%	1%	2%	4%	1%	100%	4%	6%	88%	2%
New Jersey	1,025	58	146	788	33	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	100%	6%	14%	77%	3%
Colorado	363	34	30	288	11	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	100%	9%	8%	79%	3%
Virginia	1,763	59	109	1,548	47	4%	1%	2%	4%	2%	100%	3%	6%	88%	3%
Louisiana	793	45	46	691	11	2%	1%	1%	2%	0%	100%	6%	6%	87%	1%
Michigan	1,477	49	61	1,349	18	3%	1%	1%	4%	1%	100%	3%	4%	91%	1%
Utah	211	27	26	156	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	13%	12%	74%	1%
Nevada	571	31	62	467	11	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	100%	5%	11%	82%	2%
Missouri	889	23	24	831	11	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%	3%	3%	93%	1%
Nebraska	262	24	15	218	5	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	9%	6%	83%	2%
Illinois	1,101	62	120	872	47	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	100%	6%	11%	79%	4%
Massachusetts	532	41	78	409	4	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	100%	8%	15%	77%	1%
North Dakota	160	21	6	129	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	13%	4%	81%	3%
Maryland	622	42	58	508	14	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	100%	7%	9%	82%	2%
Rhode Island	124	31	9	84	0	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	25%	7%	68%	0%
Tennessee	1,046	25	24	979	18	2%	0%	0%	3%	1%	100%	2%	2%	94%	2%
South Dakota	259	11	4	242	2	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	4%	2%	93%	1%
Ohio	1,361	23	55	1,122	161	3%	0%	1%	3%	6%	100%	2%	4%	82%	12%
Iowa	273	14	10	246	3	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	5%	4%	90%	1%
Kansas	347	15	22	308	2	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	4%	6%	89%	1%
North Carolina	1,858	27	55	1,732	44	4%	0%	1%	5%	2%	100%	1%	3%	93%	2%
Hawaii	229	13	29	162	25	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%	6%	13%	71%	11%
Guam	22	3	2	16	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	14%	9%	73%	5%
Kentucky	659	12	24	615	8	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%	2%	4%	93%	1%
Minnesota	512	15	35	452	10	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	3%	7%	88%	2%
Oklahoma	831	10	20	712	89	2%	0%	0%	2%	3%	100%	1%	2%	86%	11%
Arkansas	477	26	26	424	1	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	5%	5%	89%	0%
Idaho	139	12	16	109	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	9%	12%	78%	1%
Delaware	97	4	9	81	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	4%	9%	84%	3%
Vermont	112	7	13	91	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	6%	12%	81%	1%
Alabama	793	4	17	768	4	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%	1%	2%	97%	1%
Connecticut	271	3	15	244	9	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	6%	90%	3%
South Carolina	851	9	16	802	24	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	100%	1%	2%	94%	3%
Mississippi	476	7	15	445	9	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	3%	93%	2%
Wisconsin	380	8	25	343	4	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	2%	7%	90%	1%
Alaska	208	11	12	162	23	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%	5%	6%	78%	11%
Montana	203	8	2	192	1	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	4%	1%	95%	0%
Maine	129	4	2	121	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	3%	2%	94%	2%
New Hampshire	137	3	13	120	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2%	9%	88%	1%
West Virginia	315	2	3	298	12	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	1%	95%	4%
Indiana	598	7	11	569	11	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%	1%	2%	95%	2%
Wyoming	90	5	6	79	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	6%	7%	88%	0%
District Of Columbia	2	0	0	0	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	na	na	na	na	

Table B. Region of current district of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1994.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1994.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	49,537	5,722	5,898	35,374	2,543	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	12%	12%	71%	5%
Northeast	7,871	705	1,298	5,509	359	16%	12%	22%	16%	14%	100%	9%	16%	70%	5%
Midwest	7,619	272	388	6,681	278	15%	5%	7%	19%	11%	100%	4%	5%	88%	4%
South	20,769	1,616	2,121	16,449	583	42%	28%	36%	47%	23%	100%	8%	10%	79%	3%
West	12,303	2,748	1,958	6,285	1,312	25%	48%	33%	18%	52%	100%	22%	16%	51%	11%
Other	975	381	133	450	11	2%	7%	2%	1%	0%	100%	39%	14%	46%	1%

Table B. Current district of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1993.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1993.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	52,698	5,611	6,378	38,032	2,677	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	11%	12%	72%	5%
California	6,231	1,113	1,108	2,910	1,100	12%	20%	17%	8%	41%	100%	18%	18%	47%	18%
Texas	5,493	1,051	1,026	3,333	83	10%	19%	16%	9%	3%	100%	19%	19%	61%	2%
Arizona	2,286	1,160	401	693	32	4%	21%	6%	2%	1%	100%	51%	18%	30%	1%
New York	4,313	458	963	2,591	301	8%	8%	15%	7%	11%	100%	11%	22%	60%	7%
Florida	4,050	208	855	2,828	159	8%	4%	13%	7%	6%	100%	5%	21%	70%	4%
Virgin Islands	452	207	46	197	2	1%	4%	1%	1%	0%	100%	46%	10%	44%	0%
Oregon	550	57	40	408	45	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	100%	10%	7%	74%	8%
Washington	830	149	85	544	52	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	100%	18%	10%	66%	6%
New Mexico	864	130	247	463	24	2%	2%	4%	1%	1%	100%	15%	29%	54%	3%
Puerto Rico	600	159	82	356	3	1%	3%	1%	1%	0%	100%	27%	14%	59%	1%
Georgia	1,424	48	80	1,263	33	3%	1%	1%	3%	1%	100%	3%	6%	89%	2%
Pennsylvania	1,741	54	98	1,541	48	3%	1%	2%	4%	2%	100%	3%	6%	89%	3%
New Jersey	1,006	52	174	728	52	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	100%	5%	17%	72%	5%
Colorado	544	40	55	440	9	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	100%	7%	10%	81%	2%
Virginia	1,601	54	105	1,402	40	3%	1%	2%	4%	1%	100%	3%	7%	88%	2%
Louisiana	877	38	59	756	24	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	100%	4%	7%	86%	3%
Michigan	1,673	53	94	1,501	25	3%	1%	1%	4%	1%	100%	3%	6%	90%	1%
Utah	319	28	27	263	1	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	9%	8%	82%	0%
Nevada	646	32	80	514	20	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	100%	5%	12%	80%	3%
Missouri	957	9	38	898	12	2%	0%	1%	2%	0%	100%	1%	4%	94%	1%
Nebraska	238	13	7	217	1	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	5%	3%	91%	0%
Illinois	1,346	57	112	1,123	54	3%	1%	2%	3%	2%	100%	4%	8%	83%	4%
Massachusetts	463	23	52	379	9	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	5%	11%	82%	2%
North Dakota	146	34	3	108	1	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	23%	2%	74%	1%
Maryland	711	24	57	617	13	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%	100%	3%	8%	87%	2%
Rhode Island	155	22	32	99	2	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%	14%	21%	64%	1%
Tennessee	887	55	27	797	8	2%	1%	0%	2%	0%	100%	6%	3%	90%	1%
South Dakota	205	6	0	199	0	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	3%	0%	97%	0%
Ohio	1,473	31	53	1,240	149	3%	1%	1%	3%	6%	100%	2%	4%	84%	10%
Iowa	271	9	8	253	1	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	3%	3%	93%	0%
Kansas	367	18	16	327	6	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	5%	4%	89%	2%
North Carolina	1,978	15	59	1,807	97	4%	0%	1%	5%	4%	100%	1%	3%	91%	5%
Hawaii	189	13	32	124	20	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	100%	7%	17%	66%	11%
Guam	13	6	2	4	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	46%	15%	31%	8%
Kentucky	585	9	16	554	6	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	2%	3%	95%	1%
Minnesota	500	28	28	426	18	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	100%	6%	6%	85%	4%
Oklahoma	706	8	19	644	35	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	100%	1%	3%	91%	5%
Arkansas	383	15	15	352	1	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	4%	4%	92%	0%
Idaho	147	14	7	101	25	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%	10%	5%	69%	17%
Delaware	97	2	3	88	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2%	3%	91%	4%
Vermont	115	13	11	90	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	11%	10%	78%	1%
Alabama	1,015	7	16	979	13	2%	0%	0%	3%	0%	100%	1%	2%	96%	1%
Connecticut	344	6	27	300	11	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	2%	8%	87%	3%
South Carolina	897	14	21	785	77	2%	0%	0%	2%	3%	100%	2%	2%	88%	9%
Mississippi	518	6	12	491	9	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	2%	95%	2%
Wisconsin	511	13	26	462	10	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	3%	5%	90%	2%
Alaska	209	8	10	175	16	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%	4%	5%	84%	8%
Montana	283	22	3	255	3	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	8%	1%	90%	1%
Maine	144	5	6	130	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	3%	4%	90%	2%
New Hampshire	106	4	11	88	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	4%	10%	83%	3%
West Virginia	544	3	8	527	6	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	1%	97%	1%
Indiana	566	4	11	545	6	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	2%	96%	1%
Wyoming	127	3	5	117	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2%	4%	92%	2%
District Of Columbia	1	0	0	0	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana	1	1	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%

This document is a research report submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice. This report has not been published by the Department. Opinions or points of view expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Table B. Region of current district of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1993.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1993.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	52,698	5,611	6,378	38,032	2,677	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	11%	12%	72%	5%
Northeast	8,387	637	1,374	5,946	430	16%	11%	22%	16%	16%	100%	8%	16%	71%	5%
Midwest	8,253	275	396	7,299	283	16%	5%	6%	19%	11%	100%	3%	5%	88%	3%
South	21,767	1,557	2,378	17,223	609	41%	28%	37%	45%	23%	100%	7%	11%	79%	3%
West	13,225	2,769	2,100	7,007	1,349	25%	49%	33%	18%	50%	100%	21%	16%	53%	10%
Other	1,066	373	130	557	6	2%	7%	2%	1%	0%	100%	35%	12%	52%	1%

Table B. Current district of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1992.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1992.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
	Pretrial incarcerated population	55,121	5,633	7,305	39,153	3,030	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10%	13%	71%
California	5,777	847	1,024	2,710	1,196	10%	15%	14%	7%	39%	100%	15%	18%	47%	21%
Texas	6,562	1,506	1,290	3,669	97	12%	27%	18%	9%	3%	100%	23%	20%	56%	1%
Arizona	2,780	1,039	817	863	61	5%	18%	11%	2%	2%	100%	37%	29%	31%	2%
New York	4,623	507	1,250	2,623	243	8%	9%	17%	7%	8%	100%	11%	27%	57%	5%
Florida	3,940	192	876	2,674	198	7%	3%	12%	7%	7%	100%	5%	22%	68%	5%
Virgin Islands	290	65	48	172	5	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	100%	22%	17%	59%	2%
Oregon	632	71	36	476	49	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	100%	11%	6%	75%	8%
Washington	830	133	81	576	40	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	100%	16%	10%	69%	5%
New Mexico	842	136	190	493	23	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	100%	16%	23%	59%	3%
Puerto Rico	548	146	57	336	9	1%	3%	1%	1%	0%	100%	27%	10%	61%	2%
Georgia	1,718	34	113	1,557	14	3%	1%	2%	4%	0%	100%	2%	7%	91%	1%
Pennsylvania	1,804	67	93	1,617	27	3%	1%	1%	4%	1%	100%	4%	5%	90%	1%
New Jersey	1,177	46	189	905	37	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	100%	4%	16%	77%	3%
Colorado	538	31	50	450	7	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	100%	6%	9%	84%	1%
Virginia	1,672	75	98	1,440	59	3%	1%	1%	4%	2%	100%	4%	6%	86%	4%
Louisiana	1,005	99	50	843	13	2%	2%	1%	2%	0%	100%	10%	5%	84%	1%
Michigan	1,510	27	78	1,383	22	3%	0%	1%	4%	1%	100%	2%	5%	92%	1%
Utah	268	36	32	199	1	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	100%	13%	12%	74%	0%
Nevada	678	46	86	528	18	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	100%	7%	13%	78%	3%
Missouri	917	24	30	856	7	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%	3%	3%	93%	1%
Nebraska	253	8	13	223	9	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	3%	5%	88%	4%
Illinois	1,517	54	147	1,238	78	3%	1%	2%	3%	3%	100%	4%	10%	82%	5%
Massachusetts	445	24	50	365	6	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	5%	11%	82%	1%
Dakota	177	33	2	138	4	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	19%	1%	78%	2%
Maryland	702	30	63	601	8	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	100%	4%	9%	86%	1%
Rhode Island	222	32	49	137	4	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	100%	14%	22%	62%	2%
Tennessee	1,109	47	32	1,018	12	2%	1%	0%	3%	0%	100%	4%	3%	92%	1%
South Dakota	220	0	5	215	0	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	0%	2%	98%	0%
Ohio	1,479	17	36	1,357	69	3%	0%	0%	3%	2%	100%	1%	2%	92%	5%
Iowa	269	7	6	254	2	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	3%	2%	94%	1%
Kansas	304	11	13	270	10	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	4%	4%	89%	3%
North Carolina	2,073	15	54	1,518	486	4%	0%	1%	4%	16%	100%	1%	3%	73%	23%
Hawaii	225	23	45	137	20	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	100%	10%	20%	61%	9%
Guam	73	19	12	39	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	26%	16%	53%	4%
Kentucky	723	3	24	688	8	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%	0%	3%	95%	1%
Minnesota	427	21	24	374	8	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	5%	6%	88%	2%
Oklahoma	675	19	25	600	31	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	100%	3%	4%	89%	5%
Arkansas	405	15	4	386	0	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	4%	1%	95%	0%
Idaho	145	5	5	132	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	3%	3%	91%	2%
Delaware	141	9	8	114	10	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	6%	6%	81%	7%
Vermont	144	9	25	110	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	6%	17%	76%	0%
Alabama	1,090	7	22	1,046	15	2%	0%	0%	3%	0%	100%	1%	2%	96%	1%
Connecticut	290	11	22	255	2	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	4%	8%	88%	1%
South Carolina	723	11	23	651	38	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	100%	2%	3%	90%	5%
Mississippi	526	15	19	490	2	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	3%	4%	93%	0%
Wisconsin	487	10	29	441	7	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	2%	6%	91%	1%
Alaska	269	6	11	223	29	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	100%	2%	4%	83%	11%
Montana	264	18	3	241	2	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	7%	1%	91%	1%
Maine	183	12	13	155	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	7%	7%	85%	2%
New Hampshire	94	3	1	83	7	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	3%	1%	88%	7%
West Virginia	598	3	10	571	14	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	2%	95%	2%
Louisiana	627	2	16	598	11	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%	0%	3%	95%	2%
Wyoming	124	3	6	113	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2%	5%	91%	2%
District Of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	na	na	na	na	
Northern Mariana	7	4	0	2	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	57%	0%	29%	14%

This document is a research report submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice. This report has not been published by the Department. Opinions or points of view expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Table B. Region of current district of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1992.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1992.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	55,121	5,633	7,305	39,153	3,030	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10%	13%	71%	5%
Northeast	8,982	711	1,692	6,250	329	16%	13%	23%	16%	11%	100%	8%	19%	70%	4%
Midwest	8,187	214	399	7,347	227	15%	4%	5%	19%	7%	100%	3%	5%	90%	3%
South	23,662	2,080	2,711	17,866	1,005	43%	37%	37%	46%	33%	100%	9%	11%	76%	4%
West	13,372	2,394	2,386	7,141	1,451	24%	42%	33%	18%	48%	100%	18%	18%	53%	11%
Other	918	234	117	549	18	2%	4%	2%	1%	1%	100%	25%	13%	60%	2%

Table B. Current district of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1991.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1991.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	50,020	5,245	6,786	35,797	2,192	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10%	14%	72%	4%
California	4,746	683	840	2,678	545	9%	13%	12%	7%	25%	100%	14%	18%	56%	11%
Texas	6,140	1,508	1,194	3,360	78	12%	29%	18%	9%	4%	100%	25%	19%	55%	1%
Arizona	2,417	847	646	866	58	5%	16%	10%	2%	3%	100%	35%	27%	36%	2%
New York	4,378	395	1,290	2,535	158	9%	8%	19%	7%	7%	100%	9%	29%	58%	4%
Florida	4,142	285	883	2,718	256	8%	5%	13%	8%	12%	100%	7%	21%	66%	6%
Virgin Islands	227	59	36	128	4	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	100%	26%	16%	56%	2%
Oregon	744	155	54	508	27	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	100%	21%	7%	68%	4%
Washington	833	148	96	553	36	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	100%	18%	12%	66%	4%
New Mexico	779	100	183	472	24	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	100%	13%	23%	61%	3%
Puerto Rico	647	205	88	346	8	1%	4%	1%	1%	0%	100%	32%	14%	53%	1%
Georgia	1,222	71	71	1,050	30	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%	100%	6%	6%	86%	2%
Pennsylvania	1,476	33	94	1,315	34	3%	1%	1%	4%	2%	100%	2%	6%	89%	2%
New Jersey	978	37	206	706	29	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	100%	4%	21%	72%	3%
Colorado	522	40	39	433	10	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	100%	8%	7%	83%	2%
Virginia	1,496	57	117	1,292	30	3%	1%	2%	4%	1%	100%	4%	8%	86%	2%
Louisiana	976	86	52	826	12	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	100%	9%	5%	85%	1%
Michigan	1,606	48	69	1,478	11	3%	1%	1%	4%	1%	100%	3%	4%	92%	1%
Utah	259	33	22	203	1	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	100%	13%	8%	78%	0%
Nevada	609	24	65	506	14	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	4%	11%	83%	2%
Missouri	743	6	18	710	9	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%	1%	2%	96%	1%
Nebraska	226	4	11	203	8	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	2%	5%	90%	4%
Illinois	1,231	81	155	956	39	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	100%	7%	13%	78%	3%
Massachusetts	561	36	54	453	18	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	100%	6%	10%	81%	3%
North Dakota	176	35	2	137	2	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	20%	1%	78%	1%
Maryland	738	22	84	617	15	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	100%	3%	11%	84%	2%
Rhode Island	165	35	19	110	1	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	21%	12%	67%	1%
Tennessee	1,000	17	22	940	21	2%	0%	0%	3%	1%	100%	2%	2%	94%	2%
South Dakota	257	0	0	257	0	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Ohio	1,172	17	33	1,102	20	2%	0%	0%	3%	1%	100%	1%	3%	94%	2%
Iowa	263	15	20	227	1	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	6%	8%	86%	0%
Kansas	338	9	8	288	33	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	100%	3%	2%	85%	10%
North Carolina	1,907	20	48	1,465	374	4%	0%	1%	4%	17%	100%	1%	3%	77%	20%
Hawaii	210	3	14	143	50	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	100%	1%	7%	68%	24%
Guam	26	3	1	18	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	12%	4%	69%	15%
Kentucky	649	7	13	625	4	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%	1%	2%	96%	1%
Minnesota	524	25	31	461	7	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	5%	6%	88%	1%
Oklahoma	676	8	20	558	90	1%	0%	0%	2%	4%	100%	1%	3%	83%	13%
Arkansas	335	3	0	332	0	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	0%	99%	0%
Idaho	103	5	5	91	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	5%	5%	88%	2%
Delaware	108	3	10	81	14	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%	3%	9%	75%	13%
Vermont	176	10	27	139	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	6%	15%	79%	0%
Alabama	855	5	13	826	11	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	100%	1%	2%	97%	1%
Connecticut	315	15	38	247	15	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	5%	12%	78%	5%
South Carolina	368	3	12	346	7	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	3%	94%	2%
Mississippi	413	6	9	394	4	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	2%	95%	1%
Wisconsin	482	8	28	437	9	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	2%	6%	91%	2%
Alaska	164	5	0	154	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	3%	0%	94%	3%
Montana	263	6	8	249	0	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	2%	3%	95%	0%
Maine	188	17	20	142	9	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	9%	11%	76%	5%
New Hampshire	92	1	6	66	19	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%	1%	7%	72%	21%
West Virginia	507	0	3	483	21	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	100%	0%	1%	95%	4%
Indiana	472	0	8	457	7	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	0%	2%	97%	1%
Wyoming	115	1	1	109	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	1%	95%	3%
Distict Of Columbia	3	0	0	0	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana	2	0	0	1	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	50%

Table B. Region of current district of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1991.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1991.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	50,020	5,245	6,786	35,797	2,192	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10%	14%	72%	4%
Northeast	8,329	579	1,754	5,713	283	17%	11%	26%	16%	13%	100%	7%	21%	69%	3%
Midwest	7,490	248	383	6,713	146	15%	5%	6%	19%	7%	100%	3%	5%	90%	2%
South	21,535	2,101	2,551	15,913	970	43%	40%	38%	44%	44%	100%	10%	12%	74%	5%
West	11,764	2,050	1,973	6,965	776	24%	39%	29%	19%	35%	100%	17%	17%	59%	7%
Other	902	267	125	493	17	2%	5%	2%	1%	1%	100%	30%	14%	55%	2%

Table C. Major charged offense of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1995.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1995.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal	Legal	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal	Legal	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal	Legal	Citizen	Unknown
		Alien	Alien				Alien	Alien				Alien	Alien		
Pretrial incarcerated population	52,812	7,608	5,867	37,002	2,335	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	14%	11%	70%	4%
Immigration	5,969	4,530	612	332	495	11%	60%	10%	1%	21%	100%	76%	10%	6%	8%
Trafficking	18,370	1,701	2,920	12,960	789	35%	22%	50%	35%	34%	100%	9%	16%	71%	4%
Fraud	7,954	687	749	6,279	239	15%	9%	13%	17%	10%	100%	9%	9%	79%	3%
Other Drug	2,756	241	390	1,922	203	5%	3%	7%	5%	9%	100%	9%	14%	70%	7%
Weapons	2,772	86	124	2,514	48	5%	1%	2%	7%	2%	100%	3%	4%	91%	2%
Counterfeiting	761	55	201	469	36	1%	1%	3%	1%	2%	100%	7%	26%	62%	5%
Other Regulatory															
Offenses	870	53	101	676	40	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	100%	6%	12%	78%	5%
Larceny	2,312	38	105	2,109	60	4%	0%	2%	6%	3%	100%	2%	5%	91%	3%
Assault	661	33	29	571	28	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	100%	5%	4%	86%	4%
Escape	584	29	66	443	46	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	100%	5%	11%	76%	8%
Racketeering &															
Extortion	827	27	111	664	25	2%	0%	2%	2%	1%	100%	3%	13%	80%	3%
Kidnapping	150	25	25	92	8	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	17%	17%	61%	5%
Forgery	348	16	40	285	7	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	5%	11%	82%	2%
Robbery	1,617	13	42	1,527	35	3%	0%	1%	4%	1%	100%	1%	3%	94%	2%
National Defense	60	10	12	34	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	17%	20%	57%	7%
Embezzlement	1,577	9	63	1,456	49	3%	0%	1%	4%	2%	100%	1%	4%	92%	3%
Bribery	208	9	26	160	13	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%	4%	13%	77%	6%
Transport	63	7	5	51	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	11%	8%	81%	0%
Custom Laws	94	7	42	39	6	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%	7%	45%	41%	6%
Car Theft	309	6	34	262	7	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	2%	11%	85%	2%
Transporting of Stolen	199	4	4	190	1	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	2%	2%	95%	1%
Property	237	3	18	214	2	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	8%	90%	1%
Tax Law	831	2	30	783	16	2%	0%	1%	2%	1%	100%	0%	4%	94%	2%
Murder	180	1	13	162	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	7%	90%	2%
Burglary	150	1	4	141	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	3%	94%	3%
Threats Pres.	45	1	1	42	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2%	2%	93%	2%
Perjury, Contempt,															
Intimidation	216	1	13	201	1	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	0%	6%	93%	0%
Food & Drug	36	1	3	32	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	3%	8%	89%	0%
Communications	71	1	4	63	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	6%	89%	4%
Negligent															
Manslaughter	12	0	1	11	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	8%	92%	0%
Other Sexual Offense	168	0	6	157	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	4%	93%	3%
Gambling	111	0	5	105	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	5%	95%	1%
Arson & Explosives	195	0	13	181	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	7%	93%	1%
Other Property															
Offenses	112	0	2	105	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	2%	94%	4%
Liquor	5	0	0	5	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Agriculture	166	0	4	157	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	2%	95%	3%
Antitrust	13	0	1	12	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	8%	92%	0%
Migratory Birds	37	0	0	37	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Mail Or Transport of															
Obscene Material	45	0	1	43	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	2%	96%	2%
Civil Rights	88	0	0	87	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	99%	1%
Postal Laws	199	0	5	186	8	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	0%	3%	93%	4%
All Other	1,241	9	30	1,073	129	2%	0%	1%	3%	6%	100%	1%	2%	86%	10%
Other	193	2	12	170	9	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	6%	88%	5%

Table C. Major charged offense of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1994.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1994.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	49,537	5,722	5,898	35,374	2,543	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	12%	12%	71%	5%
Immigration	4,123	2,973	528	207	415	8%	52%	9%	1%	16%	100%	72%	13%	5%	10%
Trafficking	17,444	1,681	2,978	11,781	1,004	35%	29%	50%	33%	39%	100%	10%	17%	68%	6%
Fraud	6,746	389	672	5,467	218	14%	7%	11%	15%	9%	100%	6%	10%	81%	3%
Other Drug	3,139	210	489	2,275	165	6%	4%	8%	6%	6%	100%	7%	16%	72%	5%
Weapons	2,835	85	137	2,552	61	6%	1%	2%	7%	2%	100%	3%	5%	90%	2%
Counterfeiting	768	66	167	500	35	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%	100%	9%	22%	65%	5%
Other Regulatory Offenses	841	35	98	640	68	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	100%	4%	12%	76%	8%
Larceny	2,373	40	123	2,149	61	5%	1%	2%	6%	2%	100%	2%	5%	91%	3%
Assault	614	24	30	530	30	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	4%	5%	86%	5%
Escape	532	31	65	404	32	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	100%	6%	12%	76%	6%
Racketeering & Extortion	790	22	116	624	28	2%	0%	2%	2%	1%	100%	3%	15%	79%	4%
Kidnapping	127	19	17	81	10	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	15%	13%	64%	8%
Forgery	480	20	47	404	9	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	4%	10%	84%	2%
Robbery	1,815	16	42	1,714	43	4%	0%	1%	5%	2%	100%	1%	2%	94%	2%
National Defense	84	12	20	51	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	14%	24%	61%	1%
Embezzlement	1,678	6	68	1,547	57	3%	0%	1%	4%	2%	100%	0%	4%	92%	3%
Bribery	250	22	32	182	14	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	9%	13%	73%	6%
Transport	59	2	7	45	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	3%	12%	76%	8%
Custom Laws	87	10	27	46	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	11%	31%	53%	5%
Car Theft	288	6	19	255	8	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	2%	7%	89%	3%
Exporting of Stolen Property	176	1	3	171	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	2%	97%	1%
Tax Law	809	1	34	756	18	2%	0%	1%	2%	1%	100%	0%	4%	93%	2%
Murder	232	2	16	207	7	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	7%	89%	3%
Burglary	156	2	3	150	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	2%	96%	1%
Threats Pres	46	0	0	43	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	93%	7%
Perjury Contempt	194	3	16	172	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2%	8%	89%	2%
Intimidation	35	0	3	31	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	9%	89%	3%
Food & Drug	65	2	6	56	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	3%	9%	86%	2%
Negligent Manslaughter	9	2	0	7	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	22%	0%	78%	0%
Other Sexual Offense	131	0	8	123	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	6%	94%	0%
Gambling	132	0	13	119	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	10%	90%	0%
Arson & Explosives	149	2	3	142	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	2%	95%	1%
Other Property Offenses	109	4	4	100	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	4%	4%	92%	1%
Liquor	12	2	0	10	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	17%	0%	83%	0%
Agriculture	100	1	8	79	12	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	8%	79%	12%
Antitrust	32	0	3	24	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	9%	75%	16%
Migratory Birds	42	0	0	42	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Mail Or Transport of Obscene Material	39	0	0	39	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Civil Rights	80	0	0	79	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	99%	1%
Postal Laws	182	3	7	166	6	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2%	4%	91%	3%
All Other	1,350	14	46	1,095	195	3%	0%	1%	3%	8%	100%	1%	3%	81%	14%
c.	182	10	22	143	7	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	5%	12%	79%	4%

Table C. Major charged offense of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1993.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1993.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	52,698	5,611	6,378	38,032	2,677	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	11%	12%	72%	5%
Immigration	3,940	2,776	559	235	370	7%	49%	9%	1%	14%	100%	70%	14%	6%	9%
Trafficking	21,286	1,833	3,771	14,498	1,184	40%	33%	59%	38%	44%	100%	9%	18%	68%	6%
Fraud	7,892	567	758	6,320	247	15%	10%	12%	17%	9%	100%	7%	10%	80%	3%
Other Drug	727	18	53	631	25	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	100%	2%	7%	87%	3%
Weapons	3,216	103	181	2,840	92	6%	2%	3%	7%	3%	100%	3%	6%	88%	3%
Counterfeiting	499	25	94	364	16	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	5%	19%	73%	3%
Other Regulatory Offenses	753	28	136	551	38	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	100%	4%	18%	73%	5%
Larceny	2,442	50	128	2,183	81	5%	1%	2%	6%	3%	100%	2%	5%	89%	3%
Assault	645	37	22	551	35	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	100%	6%	3%	85%	5%
Escape	542	24	64	406	48	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	100%	4%	12%	75%	9%
Racketeering & Extortion	738	23	72	615	28	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	100%	3%	10%	83%	4%
Kidnapping	115	10	21	76	8	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	9%	18%	66%	7%
Forgery	829	33	94	689	13	2%	1%	1%	2%	0%	100%	4%	11%	83%	2%
Robbery	2,176	11	41	2,039	85	4%	0%	1%	5%	3%	100%	1%	2%	94%	4%
National Defense	122	6	40	63	13	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%	5%	33%	52%	11%
Embezzlement	1,723	1	58	1,622	42	3%	0%	1%	4%	2%	100%	0%	3%	94%	2%
Bribery	220	6	25	175	14	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%	3%	11%	80%	6%
Transport	99	4	4	87	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	4%	4%	88%	4%
Custom Laws	64	7	18	27	12	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	11%	28%	42%	19%
Car Theft	330	9	27	284	10	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	3%	8%	86%	3%
Reporting of Stolen Property	217	1	13	202	1	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	0%	6%	93%	0%
Tax Law	340	2	28	301	9	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	8%	89%	3%
Murder	746	2	27	694	23	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	100%	0%	4%	93%	3%
Burglary	259	7	32	209	11	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	3%	12%	81%	4%
Threats Pres	219	1	3	211	4	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	0%	1%	96%	2%
Perjury, Contempt, Intimidation	32	0	0	31	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	97%	3%
Food & Drug	282	6	19	254	3	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	2%	7%	90%	1%
Communications	51	0	8	41	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	16%	80%	4%
Negligent Manslaughter	56	0	2	51	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	4%	91%	5%
Other Sexual Offense	48	3	0	45	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	6%	0%	94%	0%
Gambling	91	1	3	84	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	3%	92%	3%
Arson & Explosives	166	3	16	145	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2%	10%	87%	1%
Other Property Offenses	187	1	21	159	6	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	11%	85%	3%
Liquor	153	3	2	122	26	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%	2%	1%	80%	17%
Agriculture	14	0	0	13	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	93%	7%
Antitrust	154	3	8	140	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2%	5%	91%	2%
Migratory Birds	51	0	0	42	9	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	82%	18%
Mail Or Transport of Obscene Material	17	0	1	16	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	6%	94%	0%
Civil Rights	21	1	0	20	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	5%	0%	95%	0%
Postal Laws	58	0	1	56	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	2%	97%	2%
All Other	189	2	4	177	6	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	2%	94%	3%
c.	970	4	24	746	196	2%	0%	0%	2%	7%	100%	0%	2%	77%	20%
	19	0	0	17	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	89%	11%

Table C. Major charged offense of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1992.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1992.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
	Pretrial incarcerated population	55,121	5,633	7,305	39,153	3,030	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10%	13%	71%
Immigration	4,169	2,767	828	258	316	8%	49%	11%	1%	10%	100%	66%	20%	6%	8%
Trafficking	23,577	1,879	4,409	15,844	1,445	43%	33%	60%	40%	48%	100%	8%	19%	67%	6%
Fraud	7,156	572	677	5,662	245	13%	10%	9%	14%	8%	100%	8%	9%	79%	3%
Other Drug	453	7	28	403	15	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	2%	6%	89%	3%
Weapons	3,352	97	211	2,950	94	6%	2%	3%	8%	3%	100%	3%	6%	88%	3%
Counterfeiting	507	21	116	344	26	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	100%	4%	23%	68%	5%
Other Regulatory															
Offenses	689	38	204	421	26	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	100%	6%	30%	61%	4%
Larceny	2,622	21	122	2,316	163	5%	0%	2%	6%	5%	100%	1%	5%	88%	6%
Assault	657	33	31	557	36	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	100%	5%	5%	85%	5%
Escape	530	18	71	408	33	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	3%	13%	77%	6%
Racketeering &															
Extortion	638	22	58	542	16	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	3%	9%	85%	3%
Kidnapping	124	2	5	111	6	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2%	4%	90%	5%
Forgery	915	34	100	759	22	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	100%	4%	11%	83%	2%
Robbery	1,923	7	30	1,818	68	3%	0%	0%	5%	2%	100%	0%	2%	95%	4%
National Defense	210	34	73	92	11	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	100%	16%	35%	44%	5%
Embezzlement	1,832	8	77	1,726	21	3%	0%	1%	4%	1%	100%	0%	4%	94%	1%
Bribery	219	21	33	158	7	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	10%	15%	72%	3%
Transport	65	2	5	54	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	3%	8%	83%	6%
Custom Laws	81	8	28	42	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	10%	35%	52%	4%
Car Theft	306	1	14	285	6	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	0%	5%	93%	2%
None	257	0	7	249	1	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	0%	3%	97%	0%
sporting of Stolen															
Property	282	6	23	244	9	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	2%	8%	87%	3%
Tax Law	763	1	20	733	9	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	100%	0%	3%	96%	1%
Murder	332	8	32	275	17	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	100%	2%	10%	83%	5%
Burglary	234	3	2	226	3	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	1%	97%	1%
Threats Pres.	28	1	1	24	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	4%	4%	86%	7%
Perjury, Contempt,															
Intimidation	293	2	25	260	6	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	9%	89%	2%
Food & Drug	75	0	3	72	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	4%	96%	0%
Communications	90	0	0	90	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Negligent															
Manslaughter	42	1	1	39	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2%	2%	93%	2%
Other Sexual Offense	139	1	4	131	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	3%	94%	2%
Gambling	300	0	2	297	1	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	0%	1%	99%	0%
Arson & Explosives	214	1	11	195	7	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	5%	91%	3%
Other Property															
Offenses	131	0	4	112	15	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	3%	85%	11%
Liquor	25	0	0	25	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Agriculture	210	11	11	180	8	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	5%	5%	86%	4%
Antitrust	30	0	0	30	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Migratory Birds	14	0	0	14	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Mail Or Transport of															
Obscene Material	31	0	1	29	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	3%	94%	3%
Civil Rights	67	0	0	67	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Postal Laws	190	1	1	187	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	1%	98%	1%
All Other	1,343	5	36	919	383	2%	0%	0%	2%	13%	100%	0%	3%	68%	29%
e.c.	6	0	1	5	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	17%	83%	0%

Table C. Major charged offense of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1991.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1991.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	50,020	5,245	6,786	35,797	2,192	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10%	14%	72%	4%
Immigration	3,849	2,576	815	269	189	8%	49%	12%	1%	9%	100%	67%	21%	7%	5%
Trafficking	21,151	1,704	4,117	14,367	963	42%	32%	61%	40%	44%	100%	8%	19%	68%	5%
Fraud	6,477	568	597	5,133	179	13%	11%	9%	14%	8%	100%	9%	9%	79%	3%
Other Drug	517	18	44	429	26	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	3%	9%	83%	5%
Weapons	3,265	105	175	2,896	89	7%	2%	3%	8%	4%	100%	3%	5%	89%	3%
Counterfeiting	528	34	106	370	18	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	100%	6%	20%	70%	3%
Other Regulatory Offenses	605	24	167	392	22	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	100%	4%	28%	65%	4%
Larceny	2,069	15	96	1,890	68	4%	0%	1%	5%	3%	100%	1%	5%	91%	3%
Assault	659	18	30	583	28	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	100%	3%	5%	88%	4%
Escape	441	26	49	340	26	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	6%	11%	77%	6%
Racketeering & Extortion	471	9	48	403	11	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	2%	10%	86%	2%
Kidnapping	138	5	20	105	8	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	4%	14%	76%	6%
Forgery	862	23	70	750	19	2%	0%	1%	2%	1%	100%	3%	8%	87%	2%
Robbery	1,645	4	38	1,555	48	3%	0%	1%	4%	2%	100%	0%	2%	95%	3%
National Defense	118	17	29	65	7	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	14%	25%	55%	6%
Embezzlement	1,748	6	68	1,652	22	3%	0%	1%	5%	1%	100%	0%	4%	95%	1%
Bribery	314	10	82	215	7	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	3%	26%	68%	2%
Transport	123	23	5	93	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	19%	4%	76%	2%
Custom Laws	90	10	34	42	4	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%	11%	38%	47%	4%
Car Theft	274	3	14	252	5	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	5%	92%	2%
Transporting of Stolen Property	266	1	15	247	3	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	0%	6%	93%	1%
Tax Law	737	0	22	700	15	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	100%	0%	3%	95%	2%
Murder	263	13	27	213	10	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	5%	10%	81%	4%
Burglary	218	2	9	203	4	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	4%	93%	2%
Threats Pres.	35	0	0	34	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	97%	3%
Perjury, Contempt, Intimidation	343	9	17	312	5	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	3%	5%	91%	1%
Food & Drug	70	1	8	59	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	11%	84%	3%
Communications	86	0	2	84	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	2%	98%	0%
Negligent Manslaughter	38	0	1	35	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	3%	92%	5%
Other Sexual Offense	129	1	6	119	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	5%	92%	2%
Gambling	217	0	4	212	1	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	0%	2%	98%	0%
Arson & Explosives	195	2	5	188	0	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	3%	96%	0%
Other Property Offenses	170	3	4	156	7	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2%	2%	92%	4%
Liquor	11	0	0	11	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Agriculture	171	5	12	153	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	3%	7%	89%	1%
Antitrust	22	0	0	19	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	86%	14%
Migratory Birds	29	1	0	27	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	3%	0%	93%	3%
Mail Or Transport of Obscene Material	52	0	1	51	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	2%	98%	0%
Civil Rights	115	0	0	114	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	99%	1%
Postal Laws	189	1	5	181	2	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	1%	3%	96%	1%
All Other	1,055	3	21	643	388	2%	0%	0%	2%	18%	100%	0%	2%	61%	37%
Other	5	0	1	4	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	20%	80%	0%

Table D. Criminal history and disposition of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1995.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1995.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	52,812	7,608	5,867	37,002	2,335	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	14%	11%	70%	4%
Criminal History															
No Criminal History	18,690	3,048	3,036	11,555	1,051	35%	40%	52%	31%	45%	100%	16%	16%	62%	6%
No Pending Matters	16,887	2,178	1,622	12,523	564	32%	29%	28%	34%	24%	100%	13%	10%	74%	3%
Currently On Pretrial Release	2,772	108	210	2,407	47	5%	1%	4%	7%	2%	100%	4%	8%	87%	2%
Currently On Parole	2,081	360	91	1,548	82	4%	5%	2%	4%	4%	100%	17%	4%	74%	4%
Currently On Supervised Probation	2,843	208	233	2,331	71	5%	3%	4%	6%	3%	100%	7%	8%	82%	2%
Escape Or Walkoff status	243	9	17	201	16	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	100%	4%	7%	83%	7%
Immigration Status in question	999	767	58	16	158	2%	10%	1%	0%	7%	100%	77%	6%	2%	16%
Undocumented	12	2	1	9	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	17%	8%	75%	0%
Outstanding Misdemeanor warrant	1,254	118	125	954	57	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	100%	9%	10%	76%	5%
Outstanding Felony warrant	1,251	156	139	892	64	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	100%	12%	11%	71%	5%
Pretrial Release and 1 of above	566	22	43	491	10	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	4%	8%	87%	2%
>1 Excluding, Pretrial Release	1,389	281	66	984	58	3%	4%	1%	3%	2%	100%	20%	5%	71%	4%
	3,825	351	226	3,091	157	7%	5%	4%	8%	7%	100%	9%	6%	81%	4%
Disposition															
Missing	18,379	1,620	2,357	13,710	692	35%	21%	40%	37%	30%	100%	9%	13%	75%	4%
Acquitted	433	16	41	358	18	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	4%	9%	83%	4%
Acquitted Fine Only	453	4	18	367	64	1%	0%	0%	1%	3%	100%	1%	4%	81%	14%
Convicted	9,857	1,312	728	7,539	278	19%	17%	12%	20%	12%	100%	13%	7%	76%	3%
Dismissed	3,849	450	500	2,710	189	7%	6%	9%	7%	8%	100%	12%	13%	70%	5%
Escape from Custody	5	0	1	4	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	20%	80%	0%
Fugitive/FTA	329	26	121	155	27	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	100%	8%	37%	47%	8%
Pled Guilty	15,664	3,939	1,590	9,212	923	30%	52%	27%	25%	40%	100%	25%	10%	59%	6%
Courtesy Supervision Closing Code	7	0	1	6	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	14%	86%	0%
Closed by Transfer	3,099	220	439	2,312	128	6%	3%	7%	6%	5%	100%	7%	14%	75%	4%
Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity	4	0	0	4	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Other	319	18	39	253	9	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	6%	12%	79%	3%
Pretrial Diversion Conversion Code	414	3	32	372	7	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	1%	8%	90%	2%

Table D. Criminal history and disposition of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1994.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1994.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	49,537	5,722	5,898	35,374	2,543	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	12%	12%	71%	5%
Criminal History															
No Criminal History	18,712	2,638	3,153	11,696	1,225	38%	46%	53%	33%	48%	100%	14%	17%	63%	7%
No Pending Matters	15,788	1,491	1,536	12,063	698	32%	26%	26%	34%	27%	100%	9%	10%	76%	4%
Currently On Pretrial Release	2,431	74	209	2,107	41	5%	1%	4%	6%	2%	100%	3%	9%	87%	2%
Currently On Parole	1,914	247	101	1,497	69	4%	4%	2%	4%	3%	100%	13%	5%	78%	4%
Currently On Supervised Probation	2,657	175	225	2,205	52	5%	3%	4%	6%	2%	100%	7%	8%	83%	2%
Escape Or Walkoff status	232	10	22	189	11	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	4%	9%	81%	5%
Immigration Status in question	551	375	63	13	100	1%	7%	1%	0%	4%	100%	68%	11%	2%	18%
Undocumented	21	1	3	17	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	5%	14%	81%	0%
Outstanding															
Misdemeanor warrant	1,183	108	129	875	71	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	100%	9%	11%	74%	6%
Outstanding Felony warrant	1,030	88	120	762	60	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	100%	9%	12%	74%	6%
Pretrial Release and 1 of above	568	31	42	484	11	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	100%	5%	7%	85%	2%
>1 Excluding, Pretrial Release	1,103	200	66	781	56	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%	100%	18%	6%	71%	5%
	3,347	284	229	2,685	149	7%	5%	4%	8%	6%	100%	8%	7%	80%	4%
Disposition															
Missing	6,480	596	1,116	4,446	322	13%	10%	19%	13%	13%	100%	9%	17%	69%	5%
Acquitted	598	28	66	483	21	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	5%	11%	81%	4%
Convicted Fine Only	532	18	20	406	88	1%	0%	0%	1%	3%	100%	3%	4%	76%	17%
Convicted	18,448	2,222	1,679	14,037	510	37%	39%	28%	40%	20%	100%	12%	9%	76%	3%
Dismissed	4,190	385	617	2,944	244	8%	7%	10%	8%	10%	100%	9%	15%	70%	6%
Escape from Custody	8	1	2	4	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	13%	25%	50%	13%
Fugitive/FTA	555	58	227	218	52	1%	1%	4%	1%	2%	100%	10%	41%	39%	9%
Pled Guilty	15,636	2,234	1,760	10,480	1,162	32%	39%	30%	30%	46%	100%	14%	11%	67%	7%
Courtesy Supervision															
Closing Code	13	0	3	10	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	23%	77%	0%
Closed by Transfer	2,271	158	339	1,664	110	5%	3%	6%	5%	4%	100%	7%	15%	73%	5%
Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity	5	2	0	3	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	40%	0%	60%	0%
Other	264	12	23	203	26	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	100%	5%	9%	77%	10%
Pretrial Diversion															
Conversion Code	537	8	46	476	7	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	1%	9%	89%	1%

Table D. Criminal history and disposition of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1993.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1993.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	52,698	5,611	6,378	38,032	2,677	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	11%	12%	72%	5%
Criminal History															
No Criminal History	20,446	2,674	3,410	13,085	1,277	39%	48%	53%	34%	48%	100%	13%	17%	64%	6%
No Pending Matters	16,432	1,376	1,723	12,664	669	31%	25%	27%	33%	25%	100%	8%	10%	77%	4%
Currently On Pretrial Release	2,684	81	251	2,299	53	5%	1%	4%	6%	2%	100%	3%	9%	86%	2%
Currently On Parole	2,127	272	115	1,641	99	4%	5%	2%	4%	4%	100%	13%	5%	77%	5%
Currently On Supervised Probation	3,072	183	272	2,549	68	6%	3%	4%	7%	3%	100%	6%	9%	83%	2%
Escape Or Walkoff status	257	18	22	198	19	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	100%	7%	9%	77%	7%
Immigration Status in question	550	414	50	3	83	1%	7%	1%	0%	3%	100%	75%	9%	1%	15%
Undocumented	27	0	2	21	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	7%	78%	15%
Outstanding															
Misdemeanor warrant	1,127	68	118	870	71	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	100%	6%	10%	77%	6%
Outstanding Felony warrant	989	67	92	784	46	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	100%	7%	9%	79%	5%
Pretrial Release and 1 of above	526	41	32	439	14	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	100%	8%	6%	83%	3%
>1 Excluding, Pretrial Release	1,198	211	69	864	54	2%	4%	1%	2%	2%	100%	18%	6%	72%	5%
Disposition	3,263	206	222	2,615	220	6%	4%	3%	7%	8%	100%	6%	7%	80%	7%
Missing	6,427	635	1,033	4,365	394	12%	11%	16%	11%	15%	100%	10%	16%	68%	6%
Acquitted	766	28	79	636	23	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	100%	4%	10%	83%	3%
Convicted Fine Only	469	13	21	310	125	1%	0%	0%	1%	5%	100%	3%	4%	66%	27%
Convicted	26,068	2,850	2,720	19,647	851	49%	51%	43%	52%	32%	100%	11%	10%	75%	3%
Dismissed	4,391	401	664	3,066	260	8%	7%	10%	8%	10%	100%	9%	15%	70%	6%
Escape from Custody	3	1	1	1	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	33%	33%	33%	0%
Fugitive-FTA	554	69	207	245	33	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	100%	12%	37%	44%	6%
Pled Guilty	10,803	1,481	1,290	7,155	877	20%	26%	20%	19%	33%	100%	14%	12%	66%	8%
Courtesy Supervision															
Closing Code	18	0	4	14	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	22%	78%	0%
Closed by Transfer	2,283	103	302	1,786	92	4%	2%	5%	5%	3%	100%	5%	13%	78%	4%
Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity	9	1	2	6	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	11%	22%	67%	0%
Other	220	16	16	179	9	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	7%	7%	81%	4%
Pretrial Diversion															
Conversion Code	687	13	39	622	13	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%	100%	2%	6%	91%	2%

Table D. Criminal history and disposition of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1992.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1992.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	55,121	5,633	7,305	39,153	3,030	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10%	13%	71%	5%
Criminal History															
No Criminal History	23,090	2,903	4,275	14,253	1,659	42%	52%	59%	36%	55%	100%	13%	19%	62%	7%
No Pending Matters	17,061	1,176	1,859	13,288	738	31%	21%	25%	34%	24%	100%	7%	11%	78%	4%
Currently On Pretrial Release	3,017	93	272	2,592	60	5%	2%	4%	7%	2%	100%	3%	9%	86%	2%
Currently On Parole	1,752	153	61	1,463	75	3%	3%	1%	4%	2%	100%	9%	3%	84%	4%
Currently On Supervised Probation	3,662	230	326	2,992	114	7%	4%	4%	8%	4%	100%	6%	9%	82%	3%
Escape Or Walkoff status	335	16	45	252	22	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	5%	13%	75%	7%
Immigration Status in question	846	733	58	14	41	2%	13%	1%	0%	1%	100%	87%	7%	2%	5%
Undocumented	5,083	313	383	4,078	309	9%	6%	5%	10%	10%	100%	6%	8%	80%	6%
Outstanding															
Misdemeanor warrant	21	1	1	19	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	5%	5%	90%	0%
Outstanding Felony warrant	17	1	4	11	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	6%	24%	65%	6%
Pretrial Release and 1 of above	30	0	4	25	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	13%	83%	3%
>1 Excluding, Pretrial Release	37	3	4	29	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	8%	11%	78%	3%
	170	11	13	137	9	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	6%	8%	81%	5%
Disposition															
Missing	9,164	829	1,604	6,282	449	17%	15%	22%	16%	15%	100%	9%	18%	69%	5%
Acquitted	935	49	110	738	38	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	100%	5%	12%	79%	4%
Convicted Fine Only	721	55	154	346	166	1%	1%	2%	1%	5%	100%	8%	21%	48%	23%
Convicted	37,538	4,261	4,295	27,011	1,971	68%	76%	59%	69%	65%	100%	11%	11%	72%	5%
Dismissed	4,724	355	706	3,354	309	9%	6%	10%	9%	10%	100%	8%	15%	71%	7%
Escape from Custody	5	0	1	4	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	20%	80%	0%
Fugitive\FTA	618	51	283	232	52	1%	1%	4%	1%	2%	100%	8%	46%	38%	8%
Pled Guilty	382	22	44	303	13	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	6%	12%	79%	3%
Courtesy Supervision															
Closing Code	2	0	0	1	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	50%
Closed by Transfer	87	0	12	74	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	14%	85%	1%
Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity	1	0	0	1	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Other	304	9	38	236	21	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	3%	13%	78%	7%
Pretrial Diversion															
Conversion Code	640	2	58	571	9	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	100%	0%	9%	89%	1%

Table D. Criminal history and disposition of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1991.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1991.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	50,020	5,245	6,786	35,797	2,192	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10%	14%	72%	4%
Criminal History															
No Criminal History	21,252	2,649	4,031	13,301	1,271	42%	51%	59%	37%	58%	100%	12%	19%	63%	6%
No Pending Matters	15,522	1,056	1,662	12,371	433	31%	20%	24%	35%	20%	100%	7%	11%	80%	3%
Currently On Pretrial Release	3,038	91	313	2,580	54	6%	2%	5%	7%	2%	100%	3%	10%	85%	2%
Currently On Parole	1,581	117	86	1,322	56	3%	2%	1%	4%	3%	100%	7%	5%	84%	4%
Currently On Supervised Probation	3,149	187	279	2,613	70	6%	4%	4%	7%	3%	100%	6%	9%	83%	2%
Escape Or Walkoff status	277	19	38	204	16	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	7%	14%	74%	6%
Immigration Status in question	978	862	68	6	42	2%	16%	1%	0%	2%	100%	88%	7%	1%	4%
Undocumented	4,198	263	306	3,379	250	8%	5%	5%	9%	11%	100%	6%	7%	80%	6%
Outstanding Misdemeanor warrant	4	0	0	4	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Outstanding Felony warrant	1	0	0	1	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Pretrial Release and 1 of above	7	0	2	5	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	29%	71%	0%
>1 Excluding, Pretrial Release	4	0	0	4	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
	9	1	1	7	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	11%	11%	78%	0%
Disposition															
Missing	5,709	464	1,261	3,713	271	11%	9%	19%	10%	12%	100%	8%	22%	65%	5%
Acquitted	1,001	49	137	783	32	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	100%	5%	14%	78%	3%
Convicted Fine Only	655	108	176	264	107	1%	2%	3%	1%	5%	100%	16%	27%	40%	16%
Convicted	36,388	4,172	4,152	26,660	1,404	73%	80%	61%	74%	64%	100%	11%	11%	73%	4%
Dismissed	4,652	376	658	3,288	330	9%	7%	10%	9%	15%	100%	8%	14%	71%	7%
Escape from Custody	3	0	2	1	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	67%	33%	0%
Fugitive\FTA	638	63	316	229	30	1%	1%	5%	1%	1%	100%	10%	50%	36%	5%
Pled Guilty	50	0	6	42	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	12%	84%	4%
Courtesy Supervision															
Closing Code	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	na	na	na	na	
Closed by Transfer	2	0	0	2	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	na	na	na	na	
Other	259	6	30	214	9	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	2%	12%	83%	3%
Pretrial Diversion															
Conversion Code	663	7	48	601	7	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%	100%	1%	7%	91%	1%

Table E. Detention costs of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1995.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1995.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	52,812	7,608	5,867	37,002	2,335	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	14%	11%	70%	4%
Total detention costs before trial															
0	15,420	1,401	1,103	12,330	586	29%	18%	19%	33%	25%	100%	9%	7%	80%	4%
1-100	9,067	2,943	1,434	4,269	421	17%	39%	24%	12%	18%	100%	32%	16%	47%	5%
100-499	4,143	1,338	626	1,680	499	8%	18%	11%	5%	21%	100%	32%	15%	41%	12%
500-999	189	42	24	117	6	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	22%	13%	62%	3%
1,000-1,999	138	12	22	101	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	9%	16%	73%	2%
2,000-2,999	37	5	4	26	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	14%	11%	70%	5%
3,000-3,999	24	1	1	21	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	4%	4%	88%	4%
4,000-4,999	24	1	3	18	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	4%	13%	75%	8%
5,000-7,499	38	2	1	34	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	5%	3%	89%	3%
7,500-9,999	11	0	0	11	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
10,000-14,999	8	1	0	7	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	13%	0%	88%	0%
15,000-24,999	3	1	1	1	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	33%	33%	33%	0%
25,000-49,999	2	0	1	1	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	50%	50%	0%
50,000-99,999	2	1	0	1	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	50%	0%	50%	0%
Missing	23,706	1,860	2,647	18,385	814	45%	24%	45%	50%	35%	100%	8%	11%	78%	3%
Sum of costs (thousands of \$)	2,515	588	310	1,481	135										
Mean cost (\$)	86	102	96	80	89										
Total detention costs after trial															
0	18,608	2,777	1,892	13,007	932	35%	37%	32%	35%	40%	100%	15%	10%	70%	5%
1-100	155	49	9	92	5	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	32%	6%	59%	3%
100-499	241	69	16	145	11	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	29%	7%	60%	5%
500-999	402	201	25	126	50	1%	3%	0%	0%	2%	100%	50%	6%	31%	12%
1,000-1,999	852	350	62	368	72	2%	5%	1%	1%	3%	100%	41%	7%	43%	8%
2,000-2,999	1,545	478	182	827	58	3%	6%	3%	2%	2%	100%	31%	12%	54%	4%
3,000-3,999	2,156	512	318	1,245	81	4%	7%	5%	3%	3%	100%	24%	15%	58%	4%
4,000-4,999	1,828	386	258	1,048	136	3%	5%	4%	3%	6%	100%	21%	14%	57%	7%
5,000-7,499	2,042	396	253	1,257	136	4%	5%	4%	3%	6%	100%	19%	12%	62%	7%
7,500-9,999	626	119	64	411	32	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	100%	19%	10%	66%	5%
10,000-14,999	326	39	38	235	14	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	100%	12%	12%	72%	4%
15,000-24,999	96	9	12	73	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	9%	13%	76%	2%
25,000-49,999	15	0	2	13	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	13%	87%	0%
50,000-99,999	9	1	0	8	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	11%	0%	89%	0%
Missing	23,911	2,222	2,736	18,147	806	45%	29%	47%	49%	35%	100%	9%	11%	76%	3%
Sum of costs (thousands of \$)	45,580	9,408	5,603	28,101	2,468										
Mean cost (\$)	1,577	1,747	1,790	1,490	1,614										

Table E. Detention costs of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1994.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1994.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	49,537	5,722	5,898	35,374	2,543	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	12%	12%	71%	5%
Total detention costs before trial															
0	24,038	1,489	1,705	19,987	1,57	49%	26%	29%	57%	34%	100%	6%	7%	83%	4%
1-100	11,287	2,627	1,965	5,983	712	23%	46%	33%	17%	28%	100%	23%	17%	53%	6%
100-499	4,392	823	875	2,105	589	9%	14%	15%	6%	23%	100%	19%	20%	48%	13%
500-999	264	39	29	188	8	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	100%	15%	11%	71%	3%
1,000-1,999	238	19	25	186	8	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	8%	11%	78%	3%
2,000-2,999	136	9	11	114	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	7%	8%	84%	1%
3,000-3,999	120	6	9	104	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	5%	8%	87%	1%
4,000-4,999	71	6	6	59	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	8%	8%	83%	0%
5,000-7,499	57	2	2	53	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	4%	4%	93%	0%
7,500-9,999	13	0	2	11	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	15%	85%	0%
10,000-14,999	11	0	0	11	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
15,000-24,999	11	1	1	8	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	9%	9%	73%	9%
25,000-49,999	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	na	na	na	na	
50,000-99,999	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	na	na	na	na	
Missing	8,899	701	1,268	6,565	365	18%	12%	21%	19%	14%	100%	8%	14%	74%	4%
Sum of costs (thousands of \$)	3,760	442	446	2,690	182										
Mean cost (\$)	93	88	96	93	84										
Total detention costs after trial															
0	27,479	2,611	2,708	20,728	1,432	55%	46%	46%	59%	56%	100%	10%	10%	75%	5%
100-499	136	20	18	95	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	15%	13%	70%	2%
500-999	307	54	24	209	20	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	100%	18%	8%	68%	7%
1,000-1,999	296	57	30	180	29	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	100%	19%	10%	61%	10%
2,000-2,999	962	245	132	543	42	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%	100%	25%	14%	56%	4%
3,000-3,999	2,011	460	284	1,198	69	4%	8%	5%	3%	3%	100%	23%	14%	60%	3%
4,000-4,999	2,694	621	409	1,554	110	5%	11%	7%	4%	4%	100%	23%	15%	58%	4%
5,000-7,499	2,203	386	315	1,314	188	4%	7%	5%	4%	7%	100%	18%	14%	60%	9%
7,500-9,999	2,616	358	377	1,706	175	5%	6%	6%	5%	7%	100%	14%	14%	65%	7%
10,000-14,999	922	121	131	605	65	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	100%	13%	14%	66%	7%
15,000-24,999	743	86	126	485	46	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	100%	12%	17%	65%	6%
25,000-49,999	323	37	51	220	15	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	100%	11%	16%	68%	5%
50,000-99,999	59	6	8	42	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	10%	14%	71%	5%
Missing	12	2	2	8	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	17%	17%	67%	0%
Sum of costs (thousands of \$)	8,774	658	1,283	6,487	346	18%	11%	22%	18%	14%	100%	7%	15%	74%	4%
Mean cost (\$)	67,334	10,659	10,007	42,634	4,033										
	1,652	2,105	2,168	1,476	1,836										

Table E. Detention costs of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1993.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1993.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	52,698	5,611	6,378	38,032	2,677	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	11%	12%	72%	5%
Total detention costs before trial															
0	27,934	1,498	1,991	23,459	986	53%	27%	31%	62%	37%	100%	5%	7%	84%	4%
1-100	12,355	2,598	2,397	6,554	806	23%	46%	38%	17%	30%	100%	21%	19%	53%	7%
100-499	4,305	809	852	2,213	431	8%	14%	13%	6%	16%	100%	19%	20%	51%	10%
500-999	251	35	32	168	16	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	100%	14%	13%	67%	6%
1,000-1,999	158	15	13	118	12	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	9%	8%	75%	8%
2,000-2,999	44	3	3	37	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	7%	7%	84%	2%
3,000-3,999	17	2	0	13	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	12%	0%	76%	12%
4,000-4,999	23	3	2	16	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	13%	9%	70%	9%
5,000-7,499	25	2	4	16	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	8%	16%	64%	12%
7,500-9,999	8	0	1	6	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	13%	75%	13%
10,000-14,999	6	0	0	6	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
15,000-24,999	1	0	0	1	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
25,000-49,999	3	0	0	3	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
50,000-99,999	1	0	0	1	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Missing	7,567	646	1,083	5,421	417	14%	12%	17%	14%	16%	100%	9%	14%	72%	6%
Sum of costs (thousands of \$)	2,586	365	360	1,670	191										
Mean cost (\$)	57	73	68	51	84										
Total detention costs after trial															
0	31,552	2,600	3,129	24,324	1,499	60%	46%	49%	64%	56%	100%	8%	10%	77%	5%
	161	30	13	112	6	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	19%	8%	70%	4%
100-499	309	58	46	196	9	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	100%	19%	15%	63%	3%
500-999	284	49	41	181	13	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	100%	17%	14%	64%	5%
1,000-1,999	1,115	280	177	626	32	2%	5%	3%	2%	1%	100%	25%	16%	56%	3%
2,000-2,999	2,451	564	395	1,404	88	5%	10%	6%	4%	3%	100%	23%	16%	57%	4%
3,000-3,999	2,730	519	452	1,634	125	5%	9%	7%	4%	5%	100%	19%	17%	60%	5%
4,000-4,999	2,095	323	333	1,261	178	4%	6%	5%	3%	7%	100%	15%	16%	60%	8%
5,000-7,499	2,426	321	372	1,549	184	5%	6%	6%	4%	7%	100%	13%	15%	64%	8%
7,500-9,999	934	109	153	618	54	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	100%	12%	16%	66%	6%
10,000-14,999	685	73	107	452	53	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	100%	11%	16%	66%	8%
15,000-24,999	380	41	60	257	22	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	100%	11%	16%	68%	6%
25,000-49,999	130	16	29	78	7	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	12%	22%	60%	5%
50,000-99,999	13	2	4	6	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	15%	31%	46%	8%
Missing	7,433	626	1,067	5,334	406	14%	11%	17%	14%	15%	100%	8%	14%	72%	5%
Sum of costs (thousands of \$)	70,057	10,289	11,548	43,816	4,404										
Mean cost (\$)	1,548	2,064	2,174	1,340	1,939										

Table E. Detention costs of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1992.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1992.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	55,121	5,633	7,305	39,153	3,030	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10%	13%	71%	5%
Total detention costs before trial															
0	28,934	1,446	2,132	24,139	1,217	52%	26%	29%	62%	40%	100%	5%	7%	83%	4%
1-100	13,350	2,718	2,845	6,941	846	24%	48%	39%	18%	28%	100%	20%	21%	52%	6%
100-499	4,151	729	842	2,032	548	8%	13%	12%	5%	18%	100%	18%	20%	49%	13%
500-999	177	20	18	119	20	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%	11%	10%	67%	11%
1,000-1,999	99	8	11	64	16	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%	8%	11%	65%	16%
2,000-2,999	37	5	5	22	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	14%	14%	59%	14%
3,000-3,999	20	1	0	15	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	5%	0%	75%	20%
4,000-4,999	23	1	5	14	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	4%	22%	61%	13%
5,000-7,499	9	1	0	6	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	11%	0%	67%	22%
7,500-9,999	11	1	1	8	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	9%	9%	73%	9%
10,000-14,999	6	0	2	4	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	33%	67%	0%
15,000-24,999	4	0	1	3	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	25%	75%	0%
25,000-49,999	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	na	na	na	na	
50,000-99,999	1	0	0	1	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Missing	8,299	703	1,443	5,785	368	15%	12%	20%	15%	12%	100%	8%	17%	70%	4%
Sum of costs (thousands of \$)	2,339	317	400	1,372	250										
Mean cost (\$)	50	64	68	41	94										
Total detention costs after trial															
0	33,670	2,861	3,539	25,352	1,918	61%	51%	48%	65%	63%	100%	8%	11%	75%	6%
1-100	201	45	29	116	11	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	22%	14%	58%	5%
100-499	310	66	54	180	10	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	100%	21%	17%	58%	3%
500-999	325	85	53	181	6	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	100%	26%	16%	56%	2%
1,000-1,999	1,405	329	261	782	33	3%	6%	4%	2%	1%	100%	23%	19%	56%	2%
2,000-2,999	2,503	477	437	1,506	83	5%	8%	6%	4%	3%	100%	19%	17%	60%	3%
3,000-3,999	2,502	431	461	1,505	105	5%	8%	6%	4%	3%	100%	17%	18%	60%	4%
4,000-4,999	1,694	201	284	1,069	140	3%	4%	4%	3%	5%	100%	12%	17%	63%	8%
5,000-7,499	2,221	260	381	1,389	191	4%	5%	5%	4%	6%	100%	12%	17%	63%	9%
7,500-9,999	866	97	160	525	84	2%	2%	2%	1%	3%	100%	11%	18%	61%	10%
10,000-14,999	582	42	101	399	40	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	100%	7%	17%	69%	7%
15,000-24,999	321	27	51	221	22	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	100%	8%	16%	69%	7%
25,000-49,999	176	13	36	116	11	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	7%	20%	66%	6%
50,000-99,999	46	4	12	26	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	9%	26%	57%	9%
Missing	8,299	695	1,446	5,786	372	15%	12%	20%	15%	12%	100%	8%	17%	70%	4%
Sum of costs (thousands of \$)	68,624	8,342	12,504	43,064	4,714										
Mean cost (\$)	1,466	1,689	2,134	1,291	1,774										

Table E. Detention costs of individuals in pretrial federal detention: 1991.

Source: Pretrial Sentencing Administration data, 1991.

	Number					Percentage distribution for each legal status group					Percentage with characteristic in each legal status group				
	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown	Total	Illegal Alien	Legal Alien	Citizen	Unknown
Pretrial incarcerated population	50,020	5,245	6,786	35,797	2,192	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	10%	14%	72%	4%
Total detention costs before trial															
0	27,426	1,524	2,094	22,759	1,049	55%	29%	31%	64%	48%	100%	6%	8%	83%	4%
1-100	12,647	2,588	2,687	6,763	609	25%	49%	40%	19%	28%	100%	20%	21%	53%	5%
100-499	3,689	644	701	2,080	264	7%	12%	10%	6%	12%	100%	17%	19%	56%	7%
500-999	150	28	24	89	9	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%	19%	16%	59%	6%
1,000-1,999	82	13	18	48	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	16%	22%	59%	4%
2,000-2,999	24	4	5	14	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	17%	21%	58%	4%
3,000-3,999	28	2	5	20	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	7%	18%	71%	4%
4,000-4,999	29	3	7	16	3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	10%	24%	55%	10%
5,000-7,499	16	2	5	9	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	13%	31%	56%	0%
7,500-9,999	5	1	1	3	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	20%	20%	60%	0%
10,000-14,999	6	1	1	4	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	17%	17%	67%	0%
15,000-24,999	2	0	0	1	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	50%
25,000-49,999	3	1	0	2	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	33%	0%	67%	0%
50,000-99,999	5	0	0	5	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Missing	5,908	434	1,238	3,984	252	12%	8%	18%	11%	11%	100%	7%	21%	67%	4%
Sum of costs (thousands of \$)	2,548	382	403	1,633	131										
Mean cost (\$)	58	79	73	51	67										
Total detention costs after trial															
0	32,269	2,929	3,352	24,653	1,335	65%	56%	49%	69%	61%	100%	9%	10%	76%	4%
1-100	157	25	21	106	5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	16%	13%	68%	3%
100-499	270	40	51	165	14	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	100%	15%	19%	61%	5%
500-999	392	81	54	244	13	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	100%	21%	14%	62%	3%
1,000-1,999	1,610	348	332	871	59	3%	7%	5%	2%	3%	100%	22%	21%	54%	4%
2,000-2,999	2,487	469	492	1,413	113	5%	9%	7%	4%	5%	100%	19%	20%	57%	5%
3,000-3,999	2,154	334	381	1,361	78	4%	6%	6%	4%	4%	100%	16%	18%	63%	4%
4,000-4,999	1,461	196	239	919	107	3%	4%	4%	3%	5%	100%	13%	16%	63%	7%
5,000-7,499	1,858	256	353	1,124	125	4%	5%	5%	3%	6%	100%	14%	19%	60%	7%
7,500-9,999	662	65	114	447	36	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	100%	10%	17%	68%	5%
10,000-14,999	428	37	78	278	35	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	100%	9%	18%	65%	8%
15,000-24,999	219	19	50	135	15	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	100%	9%	23%	62%	7%
25,000-49,999	104	11	21	68	4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	11%	20%	65%	4%
50,000-99,999	22	4	2	14	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	18%	9%	64%	9%
Missing	5,927	431	1,246	3,999	251	12%	8%	18%	11%	11%	100%	7%	21%	67%	4%
Sum of costs (thousands of \$)	54,104	7,305	9,979	33,633	3,187										
Mean cost (\$)	1,227	1,518	1,801	1,058	1,642										

REFERENCES

- Adams, William (August 1998). Research Associate, State Policy Center, The Urban Institute, conversation with Scott A. Anderson.
- Arizona Department of Corrections (1994). Arizona Data-Corrections (Draft) as background for State of Arizona, *et al.* v. United States of America, *et al.* (D. Arizona filed May 2, 1994).
- Beck, Allen J. (August 1995). Personal Communication from Alan J. Beck, Ph.D., Deputy Associate Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice to Rebecca Clark, Urban Institute.
- Beck, Allen (21 August 1998). Telephone conversation with Rebecca L. Clark.
- Bjerke, John (1999). Project Director, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. E-mails dated 21 April 1999 and 30 April 1999.
- Bjerke, John (19 August 1998). Conversation with Rebecca L. Clark.
- Bureau of Justice Statistics (1993). *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1996*. United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Washington, DC.
- Bureau of Justice Statistics (1993). *Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, 1991 (ICPSR 6068)*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. United States Department of Justice, Washington, DC.
- Bureau of Justice Statistics (1993). *Survey of State Prison Inmates, 1991*. United States Department of Justice, Washington, DC.
- ___ (1992). *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990*. United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Carelli, Richard (6 October 1997). "No help for Arizona, California in Immigration," Associated Press.
- Chiles, Lawton M. Jr., *et al.* v. United States of America, *et al.*, (D. Florida filed April 11, 1994).
- Chiles, Lawton (1994a). "Chiles Details 'Unfair Burden' of Immigration's Impact," press release from the State of Florida, Office of the Governor, 14 March 1994.
- ___ (1994b). Letter from Lawton Chiles, Governor of the State of Florida to the Honorable Janet Reno, United States Attorney General, 14 March 1994.
- ___ (1993). Letter from Lawton Chiles, Governor of the State of Florida, to the Honorable General Butterworth, Attorney General, State of Florida, 28 December 1993.
- Clark, Rebecca L. (1994). *The Costs of Providing Public Assistance and Education to Immigrants*. Program for Research on Immigration Policy Paper PRIP-UI-34, The Urban Institute, May 1994.
- Clark, Rebecca L., Jeffrey S. Passel, Wendy N. Zimmerman, and Michael E. Fix. (1994). *Fiscal Impacts of Undocumented Aliens: Selected Estimates for 7 States*, Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute.

- Clark, Rebecca L. and Wendy N. Zimmerman (1997). "Undocumented Immigrants in New Jersey: numbers, Impacts, and Policies." In *Keys to Successful Immigration*. Ed. Thomas J. Espenshade. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute Press, 1997.
- Cook County [IL] Department of Corrections (1996). Data on all bookings in calendar year 1996, collected and tabulated by Rob Paral, Senior Research Associate, Latino Institute, Chicago, Illinois.
- Drummond, Bob (13 May 1996). "Florida Lose's [sic] High Court Claim for Illegal Immigrant Costs," Bloomberg Business News.
- Executive Office of the Governor and Florida Advisory Council on Intergovernmental Relations (1994). *The Unfair Burden: Immigration's Impact on Florida*.
- Federal Judicial Center (1993), *The Bail Reform Act of 1984*, Second Edition.
- Federal Probation Services Information Service (1995). *Federal Probation Services Information Service Data (1990-1994)*. Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Washington, D.C.: Federal Justice Statistics Resource Center, The Urban Institute.
- Fix, Michael E. and Jeffrey S. Passel. (1994). *Immigration and Immigrants: Setting the Record Straight*. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute.
- Florida Department of Corrections (1999). Primary Offenses (Inmate Population of June 30, 1995. <http://www.dc.state.fl.us/executive/research/annual/9495/stats/78-t1.gif>.
- Guskind, Robert (4 June 1994). "Border Backlash," *National Journal*: 1296–1299.
- Holly, Glen (20 April 1999). Florida Department of Corrections. Telephone conversation with Rebecca L. Clark.
- Illinois Department of Public Aid (1994). Immigration Fact Sheet (with attachments). Sent by electronic facsimile from the Office of Management and Budget.
- Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (1994). *Monitoring of Federal Criminal Sentences, 1987-1993 Documentation (ICPSR 9137)*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research.
- O'Malley, John (12 May 1999). Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Detention and Deportation, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. Telephone interview with Rebecca L. Clark.
- LeClair, Linda (1994). Electronic facsimile from Linda LeClair, New York State Division of the Budget, Management and Intergovernmental Systems Unit, to Rebecca Clark.
- McNeill, Rich (20 June 1999). Director of Monitoring, United States Sentencing Commission. Telephone interview with Rebecca L. Clark.
- Maxfield, Linda (27 April 1999). Senior Research Associate, United States Sentencing Commission. Telephone interview with Rebecca L. Clark.
- Miller, Debby (1994). Electronic facsimile from Debby Miller, Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Management Services, to Steve Kimbal [sic] and Lin Liu.

- National Crime Information Center: 30 Years on the Beat, the Investigator, December 96 / January 97 Issue, <http://www.fbi.gov/2000/ncicinv.htm>
- Parker, Theresa A. (1994). Letter from Theresa A. Parker, Chief Deputy Director, State of California, Department of Finance, Office of the Director, to Jeff Passel.
- Passel, Jeffrey S. (1985). Undocumented Immigrants: How Many? *Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association*, 1985: 65-72.
- Passel, Jeffrey S. And Joan R. Kahn. "Immigration, Fertility, and the Future American Work Force." Report for the Social Security Administration and The Ford Foundation. Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 1998,
- Patrick, Pragati (26 April 1999). Management Analyst, Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Telephone conversation with Rebecca L. Clark.
- Patrick, Pragati (22 April 1999). Telephone conversation with Rebecca L. Clark.
- Pennell, Susan, Christine Curtis, and Jeff Tayman. (1989). *The Impact of Illegal Immigration on the Criminal Justice System*. San Diego, CA: San Diego Association of Governments.
- Pretrial Services Agency (1995). *Pretrial Services Act Information System Data (1990-1994)*. Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Washington, D.C.: Federal Justice Statistics Resource Center, The Urban Institute.
- Pretrial Services Agency (1995). *Pretrial Services Act Information System Data Field Specifications*. Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Washington, D.C.: Federal Justice Statistics Resource Center, The Urban Institute.
- Puente, Maria (28 May 1996). "Court rejects Florida case on illegal aliens," USA Today.
- Reinshuttle, Robert A. (1994). Letter from Robert A. Reinshuttle, State of Florida, Office of the Governor, to Jeff Passel, sent by electronic facsimile from Steve Kimble.
- Roth, Jeffrey (20 April 1999). Principal Research Associate, Program Director, State Policy Center, The Urban Institute. E-mail to Rebecca L. Clark.
- Sabol, William (16 May 1999). Senior Research Associate, State Policy Center, The Urban Institute. Interview with Rebecca L. Clark.
- State of Arizona, *et al.* v. United States of America, *et al.*, (D. Arizona filed May 2, 1994).
- State of Texas, *et al.* v. The United States of America, *et al.*, (D. Texas filed 1994).
- United States Bureau of Census, March 1995 Current Population Survey [dataset]. Internet Release Date: July 30, 1998.
- United States General Accounting Office (October 1998). *Criminal Aliens, INS' Efforts to Remove Imprisoned Aliens Continue to Need Improvement*. Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives (GAO/GGD-99-3, October 1998). Washington, DC
- United States. General Accounting Office (July 1998). *Immigration Statistics: Guidance on Producing Information on the U.S. Resident Foreign-Born* (GAO/GGD-98-155, July 1998). Washington, DC.

- United States General Accounting Office (December 1997b). *Illegal Immigration, Southwest Border Strategy Results Inconclusive; More Evaluation Needed*. Report to the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives (GAO/GGD-98-21, December 1997b). Washington, DC.
- United States General Accounting Office (July 1997a). *Criminal Aliens, INS' Efforts to Identify and Remove Imprisoned Aliens Need to be Improved*. Testimony before the Immigration and Claims Subcommittee, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives (GAO/T-GGD-97-154, July 1997a). Washington, DC.
- United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (14 July 1998). "Operation Gatekeeper: New Resources, Enhanced Results," Fact Sheet.
- United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (17 October 1997). "Anti-Smuggling Operations," Progress Report.
- United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (17 October 1997). "Closing Down Smuggling Routes Across the Southwest Border," Progress Report.
- United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (1996). State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, State Submissions for Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Texas [data files].
- United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (1994-1996). I-213 forms for illegal aliens detained by the Cook County [IL] Department of Correction, collected and tabulated by Rob Paral, Senior Research Associate, Latino Institute, Chicago, Illinois.
- United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (March 1992). *Immigration and Reform Control Act, Report on the Legalized Alien Population*.
- United States Sentencing Commission, 1997 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics, Appendix A.
- United States Sentencing Commission (1995). *Monitoring of Federal Criminal Sentences (1990-1994)*. Washington, D.C.: Federal Justice Statistics Resource Center, The Urban Institute.
- United States Sentencing Commission (1995). *United States Sentencing Commission Data (1991-1995)*. Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Washington, D.C.: Federal Justice Statistics Resource Center, The Urban Institute.
- United States Sentencing Commission (1993). *Monitoring Database Documentation for Distribution Dataset "MONFY93."*
- Warren, Robert (August 1997). Estimates of the Undocumented Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: October 1996. Office of Policy and Planning. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.
- (1994). Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States, by Country of Origin and State of Residence: October 1992. Paper presented at "California Immigration 1994," a seminar sponsored by the California Research Bureau in Sacramento. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

West Group, *Federal Criminal Code and Rules*, 1998 Edition, Rule 32b, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1998.

Whatley, Kim (4 April 1999). Probation Administrator, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Probation and Pretrial Services Division. Telephone conversation with Rebecca L. Clark.

Whatley, Kim (20 April 1999). Telephone conversation with Rebecca L. Clark.

“Wilson Hails House Budget Amendment as Important First Step in Federal Reimbursement for Illegal Immigration Costs,” press release from Governor Pete Wilson [California], 4 March 1994.

Wilson, Pete (1994a). “Wilson Hails House Budget Amendment as Important First Step in Federal Reimbursement for Illegal Immigration Costs,” press release from Governor Pete Wilson [California], 4 March 1994.

— (1994b). “Wilson Announces Second Immigration Lawsuit: Seeks \$370 Million Reimbursement for Health Care Costs,” press release from Governor Pete Wilson [California] 1 May 1994.

9. Appendix B describes how we identified duplicate records and integrated the information from multiple records.
10. All average cost figures exclude missing values, but include zero values.
11. Unlike the USSC data, the PSAIS data on race include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin. Differences in white-black composition across the citizenship groups largely reflect differences in Hispanic origin composition. Groups with higher percentages of Hispanics tend to have higher percentages white and lower percentages black.
12. Rules about the immigrant groups for which states could receive federal reimbursement were changed in subsequent years. In later years local areas were also permitted to apply for reimbursement (Bjerke 1998).
13. The Central Index contains information on individuals who entered the United States or came to the attention of the INS in or after 1960. The Index includes information on legal immigrants, naturalized citizens, certain legal temporary non-immigrations, and illegal aliens who have come to the attention of the INS. The DACS is used to track potentially deportable or excludable aliens from the time they are formally notified that the INS has initiated proceedings until the expulsion proceedings end (Clark et al. 1994: 38–39, 54).
14. Because names are often entered into data systems incorrectly, INS personnel attempted to match each prisoner's name as given, and in various permutations (for instance, the first and last name could be switched). Birth dates in INS data sets were considered a match if the year matched, or was within one year of, the birth year submitted by the states. If an individual submitted by a state was matched to several individuals in INS data bases, he (or she) was considered qualified for reimbursement if *any* of the individuals he (or she) was matched to qualified for reimbursement.
15. According to Allen Beck at the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the most recent version of the Survey of State Prison Inmates, which was to have been collected in 1996, was not collected until 1997 and is not yet available.
16. In assessing these distributions of crimes by type, it is necessary to keep in mind the numbers of persons involved. Florida (287 illegal aliens), Illinois (112), and New Jersey (54) have many fewer incarcerated illegal aliens than New York (522) and Arizona (687), which in turn have many fewer than Texas (2535) and California (10,059).
17. Arizona was excluded from this analysis because it did not provide the necessary level of detail about country of origin of illegal aliens.
18. Glen Holly of the Florida State Department of Corrections suggested the second and third explanation.
19. Arizona was excluded from this analysis because the country of origin data available for this state was not consistent with other states.

20. Recall that deportable legal aliens are in the United States legally but are deportable because of crimes they have committed as opposed to illegal aliens whose presence in the United States is unauthorized.

21. The CCDC did not provide information on citizenship. Individuals were coded as foreign-born if they were born outside the United States and its outlying areas, such as Puerto Rico. A small number of native U.S. citizens who were born abroad of American parents may be coded as foreign-born, but, based on analysis of 1990 Census data, this number should be extremely small.

22. Comparisons between illegal aliens and the general population of the CCDC are based on country of *birth*, not country of *citizenship* because only data on country of birth was available for the general population of the CCDC. However, for illegal aliens, country of birth and country of citizenship were identical, except for one individual born in Kuwait who was a citizen of Jordan.

23. We recoded the occupations given on the I-213 data set using U.S. Census Bureau definitions.

24. Even with information on length of stay in the United States for illegal aliens convicted at the federal, state, and local levels, overall criminality rates would be difficult to interpret meaningfully. A disproportionate share of criminal offenses are committed by young men and, while the INS does provide estimates of the size of the illegal alien population, there are no official estimates of the age and gender distributions of illegal aliens. If, as has been suggested by information on former long-term illegal aliens who applied to legalize under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1996 (U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1992), illegal alien men are disproportionately young and male, then overall population criminal involvement rates would be expected to be high for illegal aliens, not necessarily for any particularly bent towards crime, but because of their demographic characteristics.