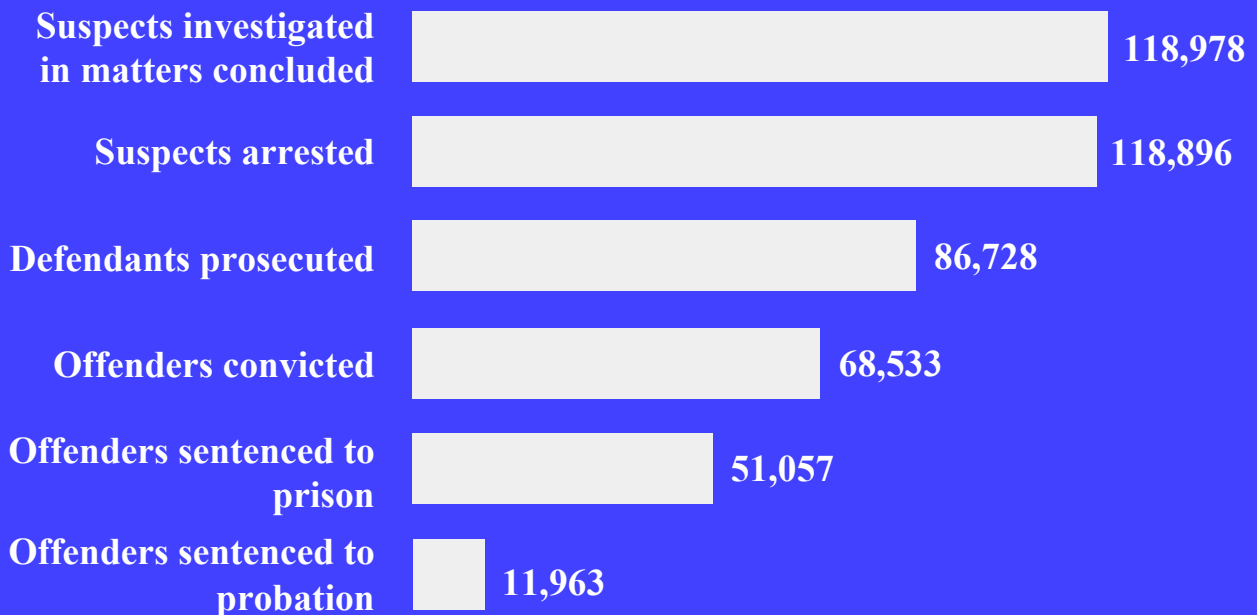




Bureau of Justice Statistics

Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2001

Federal criminal case processing, October 1, 2000-September 30, 2001



A Federal Justice Statistics Program Report

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Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

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Highlights

The number of suspects investigated by U.S. attorneys decreased between 2000 and 2001, from 123,559 to 121,818. About three-quarters of those for which the investigation was concluded were prosecuted — either before a U.S. district court judge (61%) or before a U.S. magistrate (12%) — and 27% of those investigated were not prosecuted by U.S. attorneys.

The number of defendants prosecuted in Federal courts decreased slightly between 2000 and 2001, from 87,006 to 86,728.

The number of offenders under Federal correctional supervision increased 69% between 1990 and 2001. At the end of fiscal year 2001, the number of offenders in Federal prison or on community supervision was 239,743 compared to 141,790 during 1990.

At the end of fiscal year 2001, the number of Federal inmates serving a sentence of imprisonment increased by 7,066 to 136,395. The number under community supervision was 103,348. Over two-thirds of those under community supervision were on post-incarceration supervised release (68,496) or parole (4,070).

Arrest

During 2001, 118,896 suspects were arrested by Federal law enforcement agencies for violations of Federal law. Twenty-nine percent of those arrested and booked by the U.S. Marshals Service were for drug offenses, 21% for immigration offenses, 16% for supervision violations, 14% for property offenses, 8% for public-order offenses, 5% for weapon offenses, 4% for violent offenses, and 3% to secure and safeguard a material witness.

About 71% of suspects booked by the U.S. Marshals Service were arrested by Department of Justice agencies, while Treasury Department agencies accounted for 12% of all arrests. Within the Department of Justice, the U.S. Marshals Service made 38% of the arrests; the Immigration and

Naturalization Service, 34%; and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration 14% each.

Prosecution

During 2001 U.S. attorneys initiated criminal investigations involving 121,818 suspects, and they concluded their investigations of 118,978 suspects. Thirty-one percent of the suspects were investigated for drug, 24% for property, 20% for public order, 13% for immigration, 7% for weapon, and 5% for violent offenses.

Of the suspects in criminal matters concluded, U.S. attorneys prosecuted 72,648 in U.S. district courts and 14,080 were disposed of before U.S. magistrates. During 2001, U.S. attorneys declined 27% of matters concluded.

Suspects in criminal matters involving immigration or drug offenses were slightly more likely to be prosecuted in a U.S. district court (81% and 79%, respectively) than were suspects involved in weapon (64%), violent (60%), property (52%), or public-order offenses (29%). Suspects involved in property offenses (such as fraud) or public-order offenses were more likely to be declined for prosecution (42% and 38%, respectively) than were suspects investigated for violent (35%), weapon (34%), drug (17%), or immigration (3%) offenses.

Pretrial release

Of 75,275 pretrial cases commenced in 2001, 39% were released after either an initial or detention hearing, while 61% were detained, and less than 1% were dismissed.

During 2001, 46% of the 68,214 defendants who terminated pretrial services were released at some time prior to their criminal trial. Defendants charged with property offenses or public-order offenses were more likely to be released prior to trial (78% and 72%, respectively) than were defendants charged with weapon (45%), drug (41%), violent (36%), or immigration (12%) offenses.

The proportion of defendants released prior to their trial decreased from 62% during 1990 to 46% during 2001.

Defendants having a prior criminal history of serious or violent crimes were less likely to be released than those without a prior criminal history; defendants with a greater number of prior convictions were less likely to be released than those with fewer prior convictions. About 26% of the defendants with a prior violent felony conviction were released before trial, while 60% of defendants with no prior convictions were released. Forty-nine percent of defendants with one prior conviction were released, as compared to 38% of defendants having two to four prior convictions and about 28% of defendants having five or more prior convictions.

Eighty-one percent of defendants released prior to trial completed their periods of release without violating the conditions of their release. Nineteen percent of defendants released violated the conditions of their release, and 7% of defendants had their release revoked. Defendants charged with weapon or drug offenses were more likely to commit at least one violation of their conditions of release (30% and 28%, respectively), while defendants charged with weapon or violent offenses were more likely to have their release revoked (13% for each offense category) than were other defendants.

Defendants released during 2001 were more likely to violate the conditions of their pretrial release than those released during 1990. During 2001, 19% of those released at some point prior to trial violated a condition of their release. During 1990, 12% violated their release conditions.

Adjudication

During 2001, 82,614 defendants were charged in Federal courts with a criminal offense, 86% of whom were charged with felonies. Of the defendants charged with felonies, 43% were prosecuted for drug, 21% for property, 16% for immigration, 9% for

weapon, 6% for public-order, and 4% for violent offenses.

The number of defendants charged with a felony immigration offense decreased by 4% between 2000 and 2001, from 12,036 to 11,504. The number charged with a felony drug offense increased by 3%, from 29,455 to 30,301.

Criminal cases were concluded against 77,145 defendants during 2001, 86% of whom had been charged with felonies. The proportion of defendants convicted in the Federal courts increased from 81% during 1990 to 89% during 2001. The proportion of convicted defendants who pleaded guilty increased from 87% during 1990 to 95% during 2001.

About 92% of defendants charged with felonies were convicted. The conviction rate was similar for the major offense categories: 95% of defendants charged with immigration offenses, 92% of drug defendants, 91% of property defendants, 90% of violent and weapon defendants, and 87% of public-order defendants.

Sentencing

Defendants convicted during 2001 were more likely to be sentenced to prison than those convicted during 1990. During 2001 about 75% of defendants were sentenced to prison compared to 60% of those sentenced during 1990.

Ninety-two percent of felony drug offenders, violent offenders, and weapon offenders received prison sentences during 2001, as did 90% of felony immigration offenders, 63% of felony property offenders, and 62% of felony public-order offenders.

Average length of prison sentences imposed, by offense, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Most serious offense of conviction	Average sentence length
All offenses	56.5 mo
Felonies	58.0
Violent offenses	90.8
Property offenses	24.1
Drug offenses	73.8
Public-order offenses	39.3
Weapon offenses	86.9
Immigration offenses	29.2
Misdemeanors	10.0

The 51,057 offenders sentenced to prison received, on average, 56.5 months of imprisonment. Offenders sentenced for violent felony offenses felony weapon offenses, and felony drug offenses received longer average prison terms (90.8, 86.9, and 73.8 months, respectively) than those convicted of felony property, immigration, public-order offenses (24.1, 29.2, and 39.3 months, respectively).

While the proportion of defendants sentenced to prison is at an all-time high, average prison sentences have declined from the peak attained during 1992. During 1992 the average prison term imposed was 62.6 months; for violent felony offenders, the average term imposed was 94.8 months; for drug felony offenders, the average term was 84.1 months.

Appeals

Between 1994 and 2001, the number of appeals received by the U.S. Courts of Appeals remained relatively constant — between about 9,000 and 11,000 annually. However, the proportion of criminal defendants appealing some aspect of their conviction decreased from 21% during 1994 to 16% during 2001.

During 2001, 11,281 criminal appeals were filed, a 23% increase from FY2000 (9,162). Forty-nine percent of the appeals filed challenged both the conviction and sentence imposed. Only 4% of appeals were filed by the Government. Of the 11,165 appeals terminated during 2001, 77% (or 8,577) were terminated on the merits. In 83% of the appeals terminated on the merits, the district court ruling was affirmed, at least in part.

Corrections

Community supervision

Between 1990 and 2001, the number of offenders on community supervision increased by 22%, from 84,801 during 1990 to 103,348 during 2001. While nearly equal proportions of offenders were serving terms of probation and post-incarceration supervision (parole or supervised release) during 1990, during 2001, over two-thirds were serving a term of post-incarceration supervision (66% supervised release and 4% parole) while 30% were on probation.

Admissions to Federal Bureau of Prisons, releases, and prisoners at yearend, by offense, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Most serious offense of conviction	All admissions	All releases	Population at yearend
All offenses	66,654	59,321	136,395
Violent offenses	6.8%	7.6%	9.8%
Property offenses	16.3	18.2	7.3
Drug offenses	41.0	39.1	56.6
Public-order offenses	7.3	8.3	5.6
Weapon offenses	7.3	5.5	8.9
Immigration offenses	19.8	19.7	11.0

Note: Percentages of offenses do not total to 100% due to offenders whose most serious offense of conviction is unknown or indeterminable.

Drug offenders comprised 12% of offenders on probation, 54% of offenders serving terms of supervised release, and 47% of offenders on parole. Property offenders comprised 37% of offenders on probation, 25% of offenders serving terms of supervised release, and 9% of offenders on parole.

A total of 14,961 offenders terminated probation during 2001. Most of these offenders (80%) completed their terms of probation successfully. Twelve percent of probationers terminating supervision during 2001 committed technical violations; 6% committed new crimes.

A total of 24,966 offenders completed terms of supervised release during 2001. Of these offenders, 64% successfully completed their terms without violating conditions of release; 21% committed technical violations; and 13% committed new crimes.

A total of 1,653 offenders completed terms of parole during 2001. Of these offenders, 56% successfully completed their terms without violating conditions of release; 25% committed technical violations; and 13% committed new crimes.

Prison

Between 1990 and 2001, the number of inmates serving a sentence of imprisonment more than doubled, from 56,989 during 1990 to 136,395 during 2001.

During 2001, 51,085 prisoners were received by the Bureau of Prisons from U.S. district court commitments. An additional 15,569 prisoners were returned to Federal prison for violating conditions of probation, parole, or supervised release, or were admitted to Federal prison from elsewhere than a U.S. district court.

Drug offenders — who comprised 41% of persons admitted into Federal prison — comprised the largest percentage of persons in prison (57%) at the end of 2001.

During 2001, 43,803 prisoners were released for the first time from Federal prison after commitment by a U.S. district court. Of these, 39,428 were released by standard methods and 4,375 were released by extraordinary means (death, treaty transfer, sentence commutation, or drug treatment). An additional 15,518 prisoners were released from subsequent commitments to Federal prison.

Average time served by Federal offenders increased from 24 months during 1994 to 29 months during 2001. The proportion of the sentence served increased from 65% during 1990 to 88% during 2001.

Violent, weapon, and drug offenders were among those offenders who served the longest prison terms (55 months, 44 months, and 42 months, respectively).

Average time to first release, standard releases, by offense, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001	
Most serious original offense of conviction	Mean time served
All offenses	29.3 mo
Violent offenses	54.8
Property offenses	16.1
Drug offenses	41.8
Public-order offenses	24.2
Weapon offenses	43.7
Immigration offenses	15.2

Introduction

This Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) report presents an overview of case processing in the Federal criminal justice system. The data presented are compiled from the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) database. The FJSP database includes data provided by the U.S. Marshals Service, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Executive Office for the U.S. Attorneys, Federal Bureau of Prisons, and U.S. Sentencing Commission. The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, in addition to providing data describing defendants in cases processed by the Federal judiciary, provides data describing defendants processed by the Federal pre-trial services agencies and the Federal probation and supervision service. The BJS Federal Justice Statistics database is archived on CD-ROM, copies of which are available from the BJS Clearinghouse. The data can be downloaded from the Federal Justice Statistics Resource Center at <<http://fjsrc.urban.org>>.

Each agency reports on those defendants it processed during a given year in an annual statistical report. These reports are often incomparable across agencies due to the varying methods the agencies use to report case processing activities. As reported by an interagency working group, headed by BJS, the differences in the case processing statistics are attributable, in part, to the differing needs and missions of the agencies. The working group found the following differences in reported statistics:

- the universe of cases reported during a given period — some agencies report on those case processing events that *occurred* during a particular period, whereas others report on those events *recorded* during a particular period; and
- many of the commonly used case processing statistics — suspect/defendant processed, offense committed, disposition, and sentence imposed — are defined differently across agencies.

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

The 2001 *Compendium*, 16th in a series which includes 1984, 1985, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000, describes defendants processed at each stage of the Federal justice system — arrest by Federal law enforcement agencies (chapter 1), investigation and prosecution by the U.S. attorneys (chapter 2), pretrial release or detention (chapter 3), adjudication in the U.S. district courts (chapter 4), sentencing (chapter 5), appeal of the conviction and/or sentence imposed (chapter 6), and corrections (chapter 7) — for the 12-month period ending September 30, 2001 (the Federal fiscal year). Prior to 1994, the *Compendium* was reported on a calendar-year basis.

The tables presented report events that occurred during the Federal fiscal year — October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001. Generally, the tables include both individual and organizational defendants. Organizational defendants are not included in tables describing pretrial release and detention, tables showing defendants sentenced to incarceration, or tables describing offenders under post-conviction community supervision. Juvenile offenders charged as adults are included in the reported statistics. Felony and misdemeanor distinctions are provided

where possible (see "Offense classifications" in *Methodology*).

Organization of the *Compendium*

Each chapter of the *Compendium* describes a major stage in the processing of criminal suspects and defendants. Each chapter contains *Chapter notes* that describe the universes of data used in the tables and information relevant to the interpretation of individual tables. The *Compendium* contains the following:

Chapter 1 describes arrests made by Federal law enforcement agencies for violations of Federal law, including the characteristics of arrestees.

Chapter 2 describes decisions made by Federal prosecutors in screening criminal matters and the characteristics of defendants in cases prosecuted or declined for prosecution.

Chapter 3 describes the pretrial release and detention practices of the Federal judiciary, including the characteristics of defendants detained or released pending trial.

Chapter 4 describes actions by the Federal judiciary in adjudicating defendants in cases filed by the U.S. attorneys, including the offense charged and characteristics of defendants convicted.

Chapter 5 describes the sentences imposed by the Federal judiciary on convicted defendants, including the characteristics of defendants sentenced.

Chapter 6 describes appeals of criminal convictions and sentences imposed in the Federal courts, including the original offense charged.

Chapter 7 describes defendants under Federal correctional supervision — probation, parole, and supervised release — including the outcome of the supervision (successful completion or violations), admissions to and releases from Federal prison, and time served by Federal inmates.

The Methodology section describes the procedures followed in analyzing data and developing tables.

The Glossary contains definitions for terms used in the *Compendium*. Since many terms used in the text and tables have specialized meanings (either because they refer to Federal law or because of reporting procedures by the Federal agencies supplying the data), readers are encouraged to check the glossary for exact definitions of tabulated data.

Modifications in the 2001 *Compendium*

Weapon and immigration offenses were elevated to major offense categories. Previously, weapon and immigration offenses were detailed offense categories classified under the major offense category of “public-order offenses”. Therefore, comparisons between public-order offenses in this *Compendium* to those in previous *Compendia* are not valid. To make such comparisons, weapon and immigration offense counts must be subtracted from “public-order offenses” in previous *Compendia*. Table 3.1 in chapter 3 describing pretrial hearing outcomes for cases commenced also has been added for 2001.

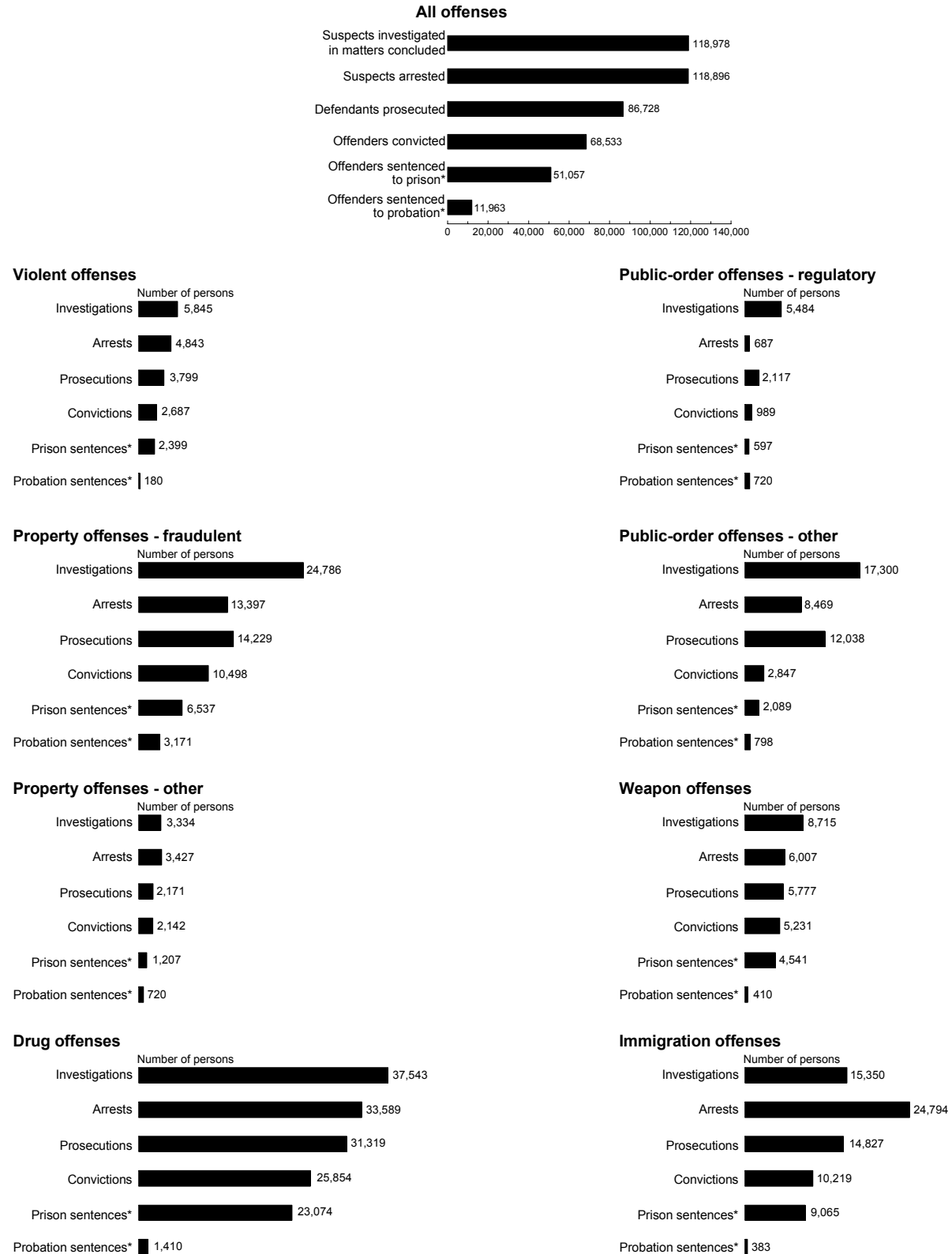
Several figures containing maps have been added to the chapters to supplement tables and text. These maps typically display the 94 judicial districts in the United States and show either the geographical distribution of a case processing statistic (such as the number of suspects in matters referred to U.S. attorneys), or a district’s rate or percentage on a case processing decision (such as the percent of cases concluded that went to trial). The new figures containing maps are figures 1.1, 1.4, 2.2, 4.3, 7.6, and 7.7.

Notes to reader

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

The *Compendium* is a statistical presentation of Federal criminal justice information with limited analyses of trends or explanatory factors underlying the statistics. Analyses of Federal justice statistics may be found in special reports and other publications, some of which are cited in the *Compendium*. Assessment of changing patterns in the *Compendium* tabulations may depend on detailed examination of subcategories not shown in the tabulations or may require other sources of information, such as knowledge of legislation or Federal agency procedures.

Federal criminal case processing, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001



*Prison includes split, life, indeterminate, regular, and youth sentences. Offenders not shown as sentenced to prison or probation were sentenced by magistrates or received a fine-only sentence in Federal court. Probation excludes persons sentenced to prison.

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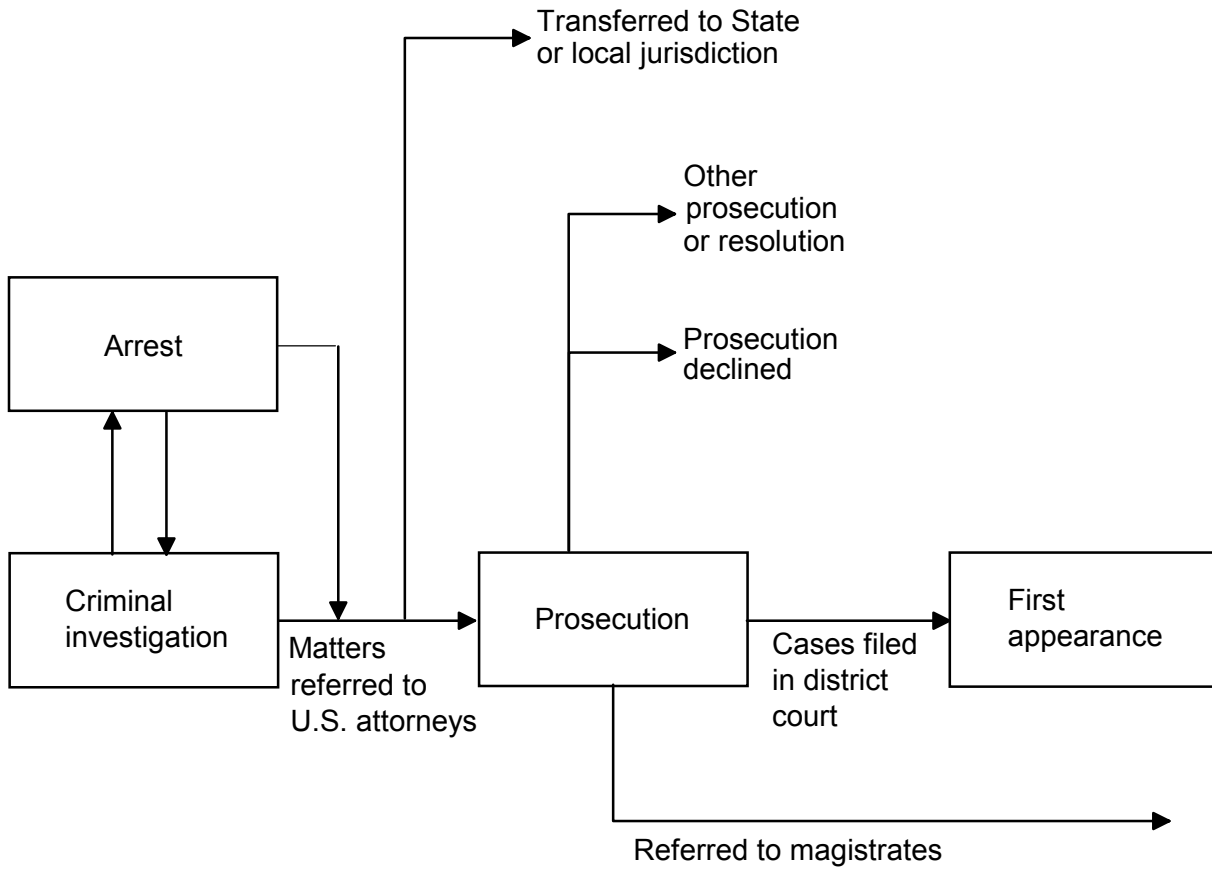
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Chapter 2

Prosecution



Federal criminal cases may be brought by the U. S. Attorney's Office, by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, or by other authorized agencies such as the U.S. Marshals Service. The 93 U.S. attorneys stationed throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands serve as the chief Federal law enforcement officers within their respective districts.

Investigations are most commonly referred to a U.S. attorney by a Federal investigative agency (primarily the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Immigration and Naturalization Service; the Customs Bureau; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; and the Secret Service) or by a State or local investigative agency. Investigations may also be initiated — and cases brought directly — by U.S. attorneys or by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. This chapter reports on suspects that were at least partially investigated by U.S. attorneys.

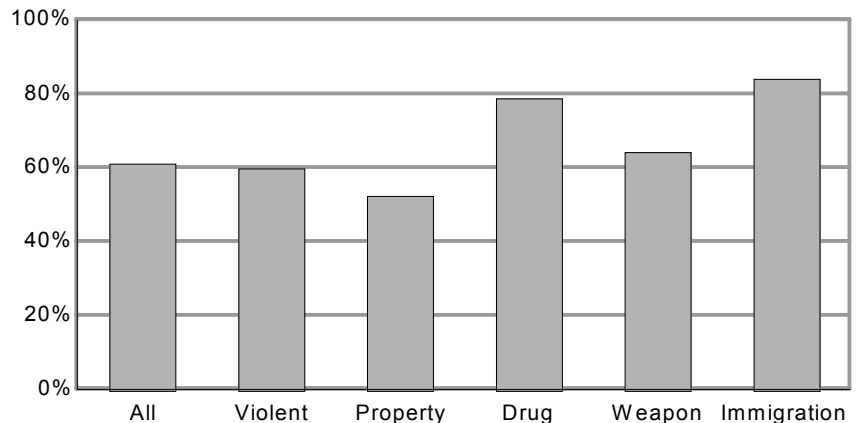
U.S. attorneys' decisions

After criminal investigations are initiated and criminal suspects are referred to them, U.S. attorneys may file charges against defendants in a U.S. district court or before U.S. magistrate judges, who have the authority to adjudicate misdemeanor offenses (18 U.S.C. § 3401). The U.S. attorneys count these misdemeanor cases as criminal matters disposed by U.S. magistrate judges.

U.S. attorneys may also decline to file charges for reasons such as weak or insufficient evidence, minimal Federal interest, lack of resources, or lack of criminal intent. Matters that are declined may be referred to another authority for prosecution or be settled through alternative resolution procedures.

Immigration and drug suspects were the most likely to be prosecuted before a U.S. district court judge

Percent of suspects prosecuted in U.S. district courts



Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, central system file.

Figure 2.1. Suspects in matters concluded: Percentage of suspects that were prosecuted in U.S. district court, by general offense category, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

The decision to prosecute a suspect in a criminal matter depends upon many factors, including the Attorney General's priorities, U.S. attorney priorities and resources, laws governing each type of offense, and the strength of evidence in each case.

During 2001, 61% of the suspects investigated by U.S. attorneys were prosecuted in U.S. district court, and U.S. magistrate judges handled an additional 12%; 27% were declined. Suspects were prosecuted at different rates depending on the offense involved (figure 2.1). Suspects in immigration matters were the most likely to be prosecuted; 81% had charges filed against them in U.S. district court. The rate of prosecution was similar for drug offenses, with 79% of suspects having charges filed in district court. About two-thirds of suspects in weapon and violent offense matters were prosecuted (64% and 60%, respectively). Property offenses were the least likely to be prosecuted. Fifty-two percent of property offense suspects were prosecuted in district court.

Suspects in matters received (table 2.1)

During 2001 there were 121,818 suspects in new matters received for investigation by U.S. attorneys.¹ Of these suspects, about a third (31%) were investigated for drug offenses; about a quarter (24%) for property offenses; 20% for public-order offenses; 13% for immigration offenses; 7% for weapon offenses; and 5% for violent offenses. Relative percentages of offenses reflect criminal activity as well as Federal investigative, prosecutorial, and statutory priorities. Violent crimes and drug offenses continued to be high priorities in 2001 — particularly the operations of large drug organizations and illegal use of firearms — but terrorism became the top priority after the September 11, 2001, attacks against the United States.²

¹See *Chapter notes*, items 1 and 2, p. 33. The 2001 data are not directly comparable to the 1993 and prior compendia.

²*Statistical Report, United States Attorneys' Offices, Fiscal Year 2001*. U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, Washington, DC.

Disposition of suspects in matters concluded (tables 2.2-2.6)

Upon receiving a matter, a U.S. attorney may either decline it for prosecution immediately or investigate the matter further. Upon conclusion of the investigation, U.S. attorneys may file criminal charges in a U.S. district court, refer the matter to a U.S. magistrate, or decline the case for Federal prosecution. Of the 118,978 suspects in criminal matters concluded during 2001, 61% were prosecuted in U.S. district court, 12% were referred to U.S. magistrates, and 27% were declined for Federal prosecution.³

Suspects prosecuted in U.S. district court (table 2.2) — U.S. attorneys prosecuted 72,648 cases in U.S. district court in 2001. The likelihood of prosecution in U.S. district court varied widely across offense categories. Suspects involved in immigration and drug offenses were more likely to be prosecuted than suspects in other types of offenses. U.S. attorneys filed charges in district court against most (81%) of the suspects involved in immigration offenses and most (79%) of the suspects involved in drug offenses; 64% of those in weapon offenses; 60% of those in violent offenses; 52% of those in property offenses; and 28% of those in public-order offenses.

Differences in rates of prosecution within major categories were substantial. For example, among violent offenses, 78% of robbery suspects were prosecuted, while 52% of murder suspects, 44% of assault suspects, and approximately 40% of kidnaping and sexual abuse suspects were prosecuted. Among suspects investigated

for property offenses, those in counterfeiting matters had the highest rate of prosecution (66%), while those investigated for arson and explosives had the lowest rate of prosecution (42%). Among suspects investigated for public-order offenses, those in national defense (70%) and tax law matters (59%) were much more likely to be prosecuted than suspects in escape (25%) and civil rights (7%) matters.

Suspects in matters concluded by U.S. magistrates (table 2.2) — During 2001 U.S. attorneys referred 12% of all the criminal matters they investigated to U.S. magistrate judges. Cases concluded by U.S. magistrate judges are, by statute, misdemeanors.⁴ Public-order offenses made up the majority (54%) of matters concluded by U.S. magistrate judges; most of these were conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses (32%) and escape violations (10%). Immigration (17%), drug (12%) and property offenses (12%) were also common. Violent and weapon offenses comprised the smallest portion of the matters disposed by magistrate judges (2% and 1% respectively).

For most offenses, the likelihood that a U.S. magistrate judge concluded the matter was relatively low. Offenses having comparably high rates of disposal by magistrate judges included traffic offenses (100%); migratory birds offenses (85%); conspiracy, aiding and abetting and jurisdictional offenses (88%); other property violations (67%); and escape violations (53%).

Suspects in matters concluded and declined, by investigating agency (table 2.3) — During 2001, 57% of suspects in matters concluded were investigated by components of the Department of Justice; the Treasury

⁴At the time that U.S. attorneys receive them, matters may not be classifiable as felonies or misdemeanors. If a U.S. magistrate judge disposes of a case — or what the U.S. attorneys call a “matter” — its offense level has been determined, by statute, to be a misdemeanor.

Department investigated 20% of suspects in matters concluded. In addition, independent Federal agencies and State/local agencies investigated 9% of suspects in matters concluded.

Among the investigating agencies, the Central Intelligence Agency (1%), the National Park Service (3%), and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (4%) had among the lowest declination rates, while the Bureau of Indian Affairs (59%), the Environmental Protection Agency (61%), and agencies within the Department of Energy (82%) were among those with the highest declination rates. The declination rate for matters investigated by components of the Department of Justice (27%) was the same as the overall declination rate.

Suspects in matters declined for Federal prosecution

(tables 2.4-2.5) — Twenty-seven percent of the matters concluded by U.S. attorneys in 2001 were declined for Federal prosecution (table 2.2). Suspects in property and public-order matters were the most likely to have their matters declined (42% and 38%, respectively). Thirty-five percent of matters involving violent offenses were declined, as were 34% of weapon and 17% of drug matters. Matters involving an immigration offense were the least likely to be declined (3%).

The decision to decline Federal prosecution is based on a number of factors, including the lack of a prosecutable offense, an available alternative resolution, or case- and suspect-related reasons (table 2.4). Of the 32,250 declinations during 2001, 25% occurred because of case-related reasons, mostly due to weak evidence (21%); 22% occurred because there was no crime or criminal intent was lacking; and 26% occurred for other reasons, such as agency requests (8%) and minimal Federal interest (6%).

³The number of suspects in criminal matters concluded is not comparable to the 1993 and prior compendia. See *Chapter notes*, item 2, p. 33, for details.

Not all suspects whose matters were declined by U.S. attorneys avoided prosecution. Twenty percent of the suspects in matters declined were referred to another authority for prosecution (table 2.5). An additional 4% were settled through alternative resolution procedures. The 1,984 suspects involved in drug offenses constituted the largest number referred by U.S. attorneys to other authorities for prosecution or resolution. Of the suspects whose matters were declined, those involved in drug offenses were the most likely to be referred to other authorities for prosecution or alternative resolution. Thirty-three percent of the drug suspects whose matters were declined prosecution by U.S. attorneys were referred for other prosecution or resolution, as were 26% of the immigration, 24% of public-order,

23% of violent, 22% of weapon, and 20% of property offense suspects.

Within major offense categories, the likelihood that suspects in matters declined for prosecution were referred to other authorities for prosecution or alternative resolution varied among specific offenses. Within property offenses, referral occurred with 21% of persons involved in counterfeiting, compared to 13% of suspects in fraud cases. Within public-order offenses, 63% of escape suspects were referred to other authorities or had their case settled through alternative procedures, compared to 6% of suspects in civil rights cases.

Processing times (table 2.6) — For matters concluded during 2001, the average number of months from receipt of a matter to its conclusion by a U.S. attorney as a case filing or decli-

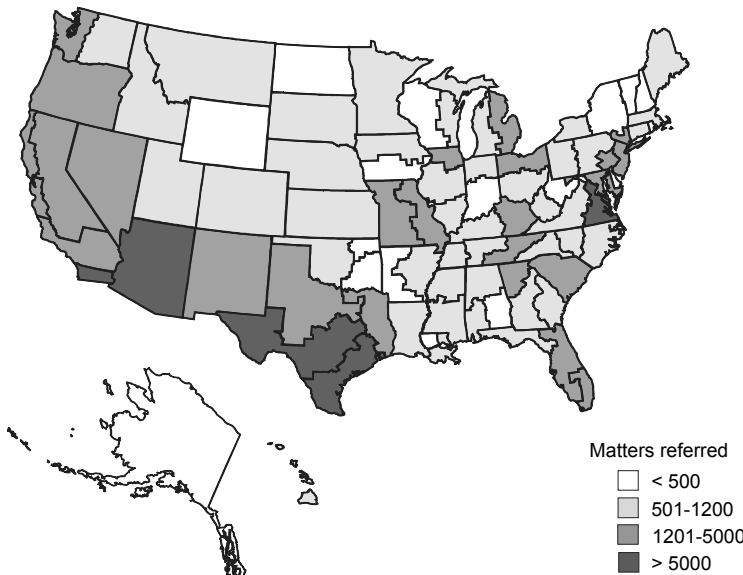
nation or its disposal by a U.S. magistrate judge was 8.6 months. However, the median processing time was 1.6 months, indicating that extreme outliers affected the mean time.

The amount of time needed to process matters varied with the outcome of the matter. U.S. attorneys took an average of 3.9 months to file charges in U.S. district court, but over half of cases were filed within 1 month. Declinations took longer, with an average duration of almost 20 months, though half of declinations occurred within 13 months.

The processing time for matters disposed by U.S. magistrate judges also differed by the outcome. Matters resulting in a conviction took an average of 3.5 months to conclude, with half of cases concluding within 1.6 months. Matters that did not result in a conviction took longer to conclude — an average of 11 months, with half concluding within 2.4 months.

Processing times also varied with the type of offense involved. Suspects involved in immigration offenses were processed most quickly, with an average case processing time of 1.7 months and a median time of less than 1 month. Matters involving weapon, drug, and violent offenses took longer to process (5.5 to 6.3 months, on average, and median times from 0.8 to 1.9 months), while public-order and property offense matters took the longest to conclude, with average times of 11.7 and 15 months, and median times of 4 and 7.5 months, respectively.

Five Federal judicial districts (Western and Southern Districts of Texas, Southern District of California, District of Arizona, and Eastern District of Virginia) comprised 25% of all matters referred to U.S. attorneys in 2001.



Source: Executive Office for U.S. attorneys, criminal master file, fiscal year.

Note: Districts not shown on map include: The District of Columbia (1,239), District of Guam (192), District of Northern Mariana Islands (52), District of Puerto Rico (1,724), and District of the Virgin Islands (582).

Figure 2.2. *Suspects in matters referred by Federal judicial district, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001*

Table 2.1. Suspects in matters received by U.S. attorneys, by offense, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Most serious offense investigated ^a	Suspects in criminal matters received by U.S. attorneys	
	Number	Percent ^b
All offenses^c	121,818	100%
Violent offenses	6,225	5.1%
Murder ^d	640	0.5
Negligent manslaughter	1	—
Assault	1,391	1.1
Robbery	2,936	2.4
Sexual abuse ^d	767	0.6
Kidnaping	262	0.2
Threats against the President	228	0.2
Property offenses	28,608	23.6%
Fraudulent	25,275	20.9%
Embezzlement	3,796	3.1
Fraud ^d	18,842	15.6
Forgery	1,877	1.5
Counterfeiting	760	0.6
Other	3,333	2.8%
Burglary	40	—
Larceny ^d	1,637	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	474	0.4
Arson and explosives	583	0.5
Transportation of stolen property	71	0.1
Other property offenses ^d	528	0.4
Drug offenses	37,944	31.3%
Public-order offenses	23,980	19.8%
Regulatory	5,411	4.5%
Agriculture	359	0.3
Antitrust	27	—
Food and drug	204	0.2
Transportation	74	0.1
Civil rights	1,475	1.2
Communications	68	0.1
Custom laws	238	0.2
Postal laws	220	0.2
Other regulatory offenses	2,746	2.3
Other	18,569	15.3%
Tax law violations ^d	733	0.6
Bribery	259	0.2
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	547	0.5
National defense	698	0.6
Escape	3,013	2.5
Racketeering and extortion	2,873	2.4
Gambling	205	0.2
Liquor offenses	26	—
Nonviolent sex offenses	1,779	1.5
Obscene material ^d	21	—
Traffic offenses	299	0.2
Migratory birds	629	0.5
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	5,974	4.9
All other offenses ^d	1,513	1.2
Weapon offenses	8,989	7.4%
Immigration offenses	15,378	12.7%

Note: The data in this table are not directly comparable to data in the 1993 or prior compendia; see *Chapter notes*, items 1 and 2, p. 33.

—Less than .05%.

^aSee *Chapter notes*, item 3, p. 33, and "Offense classifications" in *Methodology*, p. 109.

^bPercentage distribution based on the suspects for whom the offense category could be determined.

^cIncludes 694 suspects for whom an offense category could not be determined; see *Chapter notes*, item 4, p. 33.

^dIn this table, "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual

abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses, and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof; and "All other offenses" includes offenses with unclassifiable offense type.

Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, central system file.

Table 2.2. Disposition of suspects in matters concluded, by offense, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Most serious offense investigated ^a	Suspects in criminal matters concluded							
	Number				Percent			
	Total	Prosecuted in U.S. district court ^b	Disposed by U.S. magistrates	Declined	Total	Prosecuted in U.S. district court ^b	Disposed by U.S. magistrates	Declined
All offenses^c	118,978	72,648	14,080	32,250	100%	61.1%	11.8%	27.1%
Violent offenses	5,845	3,493	306	2,046	100%	59.8%	5.2%	35.0%
Murder ^d	482	250	41	191	100	51.9	8.5	39.6
Negligent manslaughter	1	1	0	0	—	—	—	—
Assault	1,318	586	166	566	100	44.5	12.6	42.9
Robbery	2,865	2,239	68	558	100	78.2	2.4	19.5
Sexual abuse ^d	721	268	12	441	100	37.2	1.7	61.2
Kidnaping	260	105	15	140	100	40.4	5.8	53.8
Threats against the President	198	44	4	150	100	22.2	2.0	75.8
Property offenses	28,120	14,733	1,667	11,720	100%	52.4%	5.9%	41.7%
Fraudulent	24,786	13,044	1,185	10,557	100%	52.6%	4.8%	42.6%
Embezzlement	3,596	1,859	400	1,337	100	51.7	11.1	37.2
Fraud ^d	18,847	9,651	668	8,528	100	51.2	3.5	45.2
Forgery	1,720	1,120	80	520	100	65.1	4.7	30.2
Counterfeiting	623	414	37	172	100	66.5	5.9	27.6
Other	3,334	1,689	482	1,163	100%	50.7%	14.5%	34.9%
Burglary	55	27	2	26	100	49.1	3.6	47.3
Larceny ^d	1,605	1,001	123	481	100	62.4	7.7	30.0
Motor vehicle theft	532	301	22	209	100	56.6	4.1	39.3
Arson and explosives	576	239	21	316	100	41.5	3.6	54.9
Transportation of stolen property	101	42	2	57	100	41.6	2.0	56.4
Other property offenses ^d	465	79	312	74	100	17.0	67.1	15.9
Drug offenses	37,543	29,583	1,736	6,224	100%	78.8%	4.6%	16.6%
Public-order offenses	22,784	6,502	7,653	8,629	100%	28.5%	33.6%	37.9%
Regulatory	5,484	1,557	560	3,367	100%	28.4%	10.2%	61.4%
Agriculture	382	149	76	157	100	39.0	19.9	41.1
Antitrust	33	19	0	14	100	57.6	0	42.4
Food and drug	133	83	4	46	100	62.4	3.0	34.6
Transportation	62	24	5	33	100	38.7	8.1	53.2
Civil rights	1,682	111	2	1,569	100	6.6	0.1	93.3
Communications	93	34	2	57	100	36.6	2.2	61.3
Custom laws	266	137	25	104	100	51.5	9.4	39.1
Postal laws	197	94	53	50	100	47.7	26.9	25.4
Other regulatory offenses	2,636	906	393	1,337	100	34.4	14.9	50.7
Other	17,300	4,945	7,093	5,262	100%	28.6%	41.0%	30.4%
Tax law violations ^d	958	562	13	383	100	58.7	1.4	40.0
Bribery	302	143	3	156	100	47.4	1.0	51.7
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	581	245	19	317	100	42.2	3.3	54.6
National defense	676	474	98	104	100	70.1	14.5	15.4
Escape	2,676	665	1,429	582	100	24.9	53.4	21.7
Racketeering and extortion	3,016	1,240	65	1,711	100	41.1	2.2	56.7
Gambling	178	87	15	76	100	48.9	8.4	42.7
Liquor offenses	12	0	2	10	100	0	16.7	83.3
Nonviolent sex offenses	1,499	783	17	699	100	52.2	1.1	46.6
Obscene material ^d	22	10	0	12	100	45.5	0	54.5
Traffic	318	0	318	0	100	0	100	0
Migratory birds	626	67	533	26	100	10.7	85.1	4.2
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	5,129	352	4,487	290	100	6.9	87.5	5.7
All other offenses ^d	1,307	317	94	896	100	24.3	7.2	68.6
Weapon offenses	8,715	5,599	178	2,938	100%	64.2%	2.0%	33.7%
Immigration offenses	15,350	12,488	2,339	523	100%	81.4%	15.2%	3.4%

Note: The data in this table are not directly comparable to data in the 1993 or prior compendia; see *Chapter notes*, items 1 and 2, p. 33.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aSee *Chapter notes*, item 3, p. 33, and "Offense classifications" in *Methodology*, p. 109.

^bThe suspects included in this column are limited to those whose cases were filed in U.S. district court before U.S. district court judges. These data are not directly comparable to the number in the 1993 or prior compendia, which included appeals cases handled by U.S. attorneys; see *Chapter notes*, item 2, p. 33.

^cIncludes 621 suspects for whom an offense category could not be determined. These include 250 prosecuted in U.S. district court, 201 disposed by U.S. magistrate judges, and 170 that were declined. See *Chapter notes*, item 4, p. 33.

^dIn this table, "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses, and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof; and "All other offenses" includes offenses with unclassifiable offense type.

Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, central system file.

Table 2.3. Suspects in matters concluded and declined, by investigating agency, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Department/Agency	Suspects in criminal matters concluded		
	Number concluded	Number Declined	Percent
All agencies*	118,978	32,250	27.1%
Agriculture	770	237	30.8%
Forest Service	474	85	17.9
Food and Consumer Service	14	8	57.1
All other Agriculture	282	144	51.1
Commerce	87	46	52.9%
Defense	3,883	585	15.1%
Army	1,407	97	6.9
Air Force	600	141	23.5
Navy	995	117	11.8
Office of the Inspector General	121	58	47.9
All other Defense	760	172	22.6
District of Columbia	1	0	—
Education	168	68	40.5%
Energy	22	18	81.8%
Federal/State task forces	3,764	775	20.6%
Health and Human Services	1,153	612	53.1%
Food and Drug Administration	202	81	40.1
Office of the Inspector General	255	142	55.7
All other HHS	696	389	55.9
Housing and Urban Development	264	93	35.2%
Interior	4,962	764	15.4%
National Park Service	2,934	81	2.8
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,104	180	16.3
Bureau of Indian Affairs	717	425	59.3
Land Management Bureau	99	37	37.4
All other Interior	108	41	38.0
Justice	67,335	18,237	27.1%
Federal Bureau of Investigation	30,842	13,251	43.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	16,932	3,028	17.9
Immigration and Naturalization Service	16,936	663	3.9
U.S. Marshals Service	1,539	797	51.8
Bureau of Prisons	54	26	48.1
All other Justice	1,032	472	45.7
Labor	440	246	55.9%
State Department	712	159	22.3%
Transportation	222	102	45.9%
Federal Aviation Administration	20	14	70.0
All other Transportation	202	88	43.6
Treasury	23,937	6,329	26.4%
Customs Bureau	9,005	917	10.2
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	8,307	2,938	35.4
Secret Service Bureau	4,178	1,377	33.0
Internal Revenue Service	2,128	1,003	47.1
All other Treasury	319	94	29.5
Other	11,257	3,978	35.3%
Independent Federal agencies	7,860	2,941	37.4%
U.S. Postal Service	4,035	1,318	32.7
Environmental Protection Agency	430	262	60.9
Social Security Administration	724	312	43.1
U.S. Courts	659	218	33.1
Veterans Administration	369	101	27.4
Small Business Administration	52	28	53.8
Railroad Retirement Board	103	68	66.0
Central Intelligence Agency	120	1	0.8
Other independent Federal agencies	1,368	633	46.3
State/Local agencies	3,397	1,037	30.5%

Note: The provisions of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296) moved the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Secret Service, U.S. Customs, and Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization to other departments and renamed some agencies. See the note on table 1.2 on page 16.

*Includes 1 suspect for whom an investigating agency could not be determined.

— Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, central system file.

Table 2.4. Basis for declination of prosecution by U.S. attorneys, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Basis for declination	Suspects in criminal matters declined by U.S. attorneys	
	Number	Percent ^a
Total declinations^b	32,250	100%
No crime	6,860	21.7%
No true bill returned	21	0.1
No Federal offense	1,487	4.7
Lack of criminal intent	5,352	16.9
Referred or handled in other prosecution	6,430	20.3%
Removed	1,752	5.5
Prosecuted on other charges	1,204	3.8
Prosecuted by other authorities	3,472	11.0
Transferred to State authorities	2	—
Alternative resolution	1,192	3.8%
Restitution	62	0.2
Civil or administrative alternative	530	1.7
Pretrial diversion	600	1.9
Suspect-related reasons	904	2.9%
Suspect serving sentence	97	0.3
No known suspect	398	1.3
Suspect a fugitive	134	0.4
Suspect deceased	228	0.7
Suspect deported	47	0.1
Case-related reasons	7,945	25.1%
Stale case	493	1.6
Weak evidence	6,676	21.1
Statute of limitations exceeded	162	0.5
Jurisdiction or venue problems	276	0.9
Witness problems	338	1.1
All other reasons	8,319	26.3%
Minimal Federal interest	1,793	5.7
Petite policy	85	0.3
Lack of resources ^c	1,263	4.0
DOJ policy	524	1.7
U.S. attorney policy	1,727	5.5
Agency request	2,552	8.1
Juvenile suspect	93	0.3
Offender's health, age, prior record, or other personal circumstances	122	0.4
Suspect's cooperation	160	0.5

Note: For further information, see *Chapter notes*, items 1 and 2, p. 33.

—Less than .05%

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

^bIncludes 600 suspects for whom basis for declination could not be determined; *Chapter notes*, item 4, p. 33.

^cThe data on declinations due to a lack of resources are not directly comparable to data in the 1998 or prior *Compendia*. See *Chapter notes*, item 5, p. 33.

Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, central system file.

Table 2.5. Disposition of matters declined for prosecution by U.S. attorneys, by offense, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Most serious offense investigated ^a	Number of suspects in declined matters				Percent of suspects in declined matters			
	Total ^b	Referred or handled in other prosecution ^c	Resolved with restitution, civil/administrative procedure, pre-trial diversion	Other	Total ^b	Referred or handled in other prosecution ^c	Resolved with restitution, civil/administrative procedure, pre-trial diversion	Other
All offenses^d	32,250	6,430	1,192	24,028	100%	20.3%	3.8%	75.9%
Violent offenses	2,046	405	52	1,562	100%	20.1%	2.6%	77.4%
Murder ^e	191	17	2	170	100	9.0	1.1	89.9
Assault	566	78	34	450	100	13.9	6.0	80.1
Robbery	558	215	5	324	100	39.5	0.9	59.6
Sexual abuse ^e	441	46	6	386	100	10.5	1.4	88.1
Kidnaping	140	45	2	89	100	33.1	1.5	65.4
Threats against the President	150	4	3	143	100	2.7	2.0	95.3
Property offenses	11,720	1,566	763	9,321	100%	13.4%	6.5%	80.0%
Fraudulent	10,557	1,368	711	8,417	100%	13.0%	6.8%	80.2%
Embezzlement	1,337	112	200	1,011	100	8.5	15.1	76.4
Fraud ^e	8,528	1,107	463	6,914	100	13.0	5.5	81.5
Forgery	520	113	44	362	100	21.8	8.5	69.7
Counterfeiting	172	36	4	130	100	21.2	2.4	76.5
Other	1,163	198	52	904	100%	17.2%	4.5%	78.3%
Burglary	26	4	0	22	100	15.4	0	84.6
Larceny ^e	481	85	37	353	100	17.9	7.8	74.3
Motor vehicle theft	209	43	5	161	100	20.6	2.4	77.0
Arson and explosives	316	54	4	256	100	17.2	1.3	81.5
Transportation of stolen property	57	3	0	54	100	5.3	0	94.7
Other property offenses ^e	74	9	6	58	100	12.3	8.2	79.5
Drug offenses	6,224	1,984	44	4,069	100%	32.5%	0.7%	66.7%
Public-order offenses	8,629	1,727	282	6,312	100%	20.8%	3.4%	75.9%
Regulatory	3,367	258	141	2,911	100%	7.8%	4.3%	87.9%
Agriculture	157	18	24	115	100	11.5	15.3	73.2
Antitrust	14	0	0	14	100	0	0	100
Food and drug	46	8	4	34	100	17.4	8.7	73.9
Transportation	33	3	5	25	100	9.1	15.2	75.8
Civil rights	1,569	61	27	1,480	100	3.9	1.7	94.4
Communications	57	4	3	49	100	7.1	5.4	87.5
Custom laws	104	17	2	80	100	17.2	2.0	80.8
Postal laws	50	8	15	27	100	16.0	30.0	54.0
Other regulatory offenses	1,337	139	61	1,087	100	10.8	4.7	84.5
Other	5,262	1,469	141	3,401	100%	29.3%	2.8%	67.9%
Tax law violations ^e	383	30	5	346	100	7.9	1.3	90.8
Bribery	156	11	9	135	100	7.1	5.8	87.1
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	317	45	11	246	100	14.9	3.6	81.5
National defense	104	9	7	85	100	8.9	6.9	84.2
Escape	582	339	21	213	100	59.2	3.7	37.2
Racketeering and extortion	1,711	255	22	1,420	100	15.0	1.3	83.7
Gambling	76	11	1	64	100	14.5	1.3	84.2
Liquor offenses	10	0	0	10	—	—	—	—
Nonviolent sex offenses	699	195	13	473	100	28.6	1.9	69.5
Obscene material ^e	12	2	1	9	100	16.7	8.3	75.0
Migratory birds	26	0	4	22	100	0	15.4	84.6
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	290	56	23	182	100	21.5	8.8	69.7
All other offenses ^e	896	516	24	196	100	70.1	3.3	26.6
Weapon offenses	2,938	611	27	2,283	100%	20.9%	0.9%	78.2%
Immigration offenses	523	112	13	358	100%	23.2%	2.7%	74.1%

Note: For further information, see *Chapter notes*, items 1 and 2, p. 33.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aSee *Chapter notes*, item 3, p. 33, and "Offense classifications" in *Methodology*, p. 109.

^bIncludes 476 suspects for whom a reason for declination could not be determined.

^cIncludes suspects in matters removed, prosecuted on other charges, prosecuted by other authorities, complaints filed with other indictments, youthful offenders, and those transferred to State authority.

^dIncludes 170 suspects for whom an offense category could not be determined.

These include 25 referred or handled in other prosecution; 11 resolved with restitution, civil/administrative procedure, or pretrial diversion; and 123 settled through another method. See *Chapter notes*, item 4, p. 33.

^eIn this table, "Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter; "Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses; "Fraud" excludes tax fraud; "Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property; "Other property offenses" excludes fraudulent property offenses, and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violations" includes tax fraud; "Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof; and "All other offenses" includes offenses with unclassifiable offense type.

Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, central system file.

Table 2.6. Mean and median processing times from receipt to filing or declination, by offense, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Most serious offense investigated ^a	Number of months from receipt of matter to decision						
	All suspects	Disposed by U.S. magistrate			Concluded by U.S. attorney		
		Total	Convicted	Not convicted	Total	Prosecuted in U.S. district court ^b	Declined
Mean							
All offenses^c	8.6 mo	7.0 mo	3.5 mo	11.0 mo	8.9 mo	3.9 mo	19.9 mo
Violent offenses	6.3	7.6	4.7	9.1	6.2	2.5	12.5
Property offenses	15.0	10.5	6.2	14.9	15.3	7.6	24.9
Fraudulent offenses ^d	15.6	12.3	6.9	16.8	15.8	8.0	25.5
Other offenses ^e	10.3	6.1	4.8	8.1	11.0	5.3	19.3
Drug offenses	5.9	5.7	4.0	6.2	5.9	3.0	19.8
Public-order offenses	11.7	8.0	3.8	14.8	13.6	7.1	18.5
Regulatory offenses	15.0	8.3	6.8	10.1	15.7	8.4	19.1
Other offenses	10.7	8.0	3.5	15.2	12.6	6.7	18.1
Weapon offenses	5.5	9.1	6.2	9.4	5.4	2.5	11.1
Immigration offenses	1.7	1.9	1.1	3.3	1.6	1.1	13.3
Median							
All offenses^c	1.6 mo	1.9 mo	1.6 mo	2.4 mo	1.6 mo	0.8 mo	13.3 mo
Violent offenses	1.6	3.0	3.4	2.7	1.5	0.8	7.8
Property offenses	7.5	4.2	3.4	5.2	7.9	2.6	17.6
Fraudulent offenses ^d	8.1	4.7	4.2	5.9	8.3	2.8	18.2
Other offenses ^e	4.6	2.9	2.6	4.3	5.1	1.4	14.3
Drug offenses	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	13.9
Public-order offenses	4.0	2.6	2.2	3.6	6.5	1.4	12.4
Regulatory offenses	9.2	3.9	4.2	3.8	10.6	1.7	14.3
Other offenses	3.1	2.6	2.1	3.6	4.8	1.4	10.8
Weapon offenses	1.9	2.0	5.2	1.8	1.9	0.9	7.2
Immigration offenses	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	7.3
Number of suspects^f	118,963	14,080	7,522	6,558	104,883	72,633	32,250
With unknown or indeterminable offense or processing time	621	201	86	115	420	265	170

Note: The data in this table are not directly comparable to data in the 1993 or prior compendia; see *Chapter notes*, items 1 and 2, p. 33.

^aSee *Chapter notes*, item 3, p. 33, and "Offense classifications" in *Methodology*, p. 109.

^bThe suspects included in this column are limited to those whose cases were filed in U.S. district court before U.S. district court judges. These data are not directly comparable to the number in the 1993 or prior compendia, which included appeals cases handled by U.S. attorneys; see *Chapter notes*, item 2, p. 33.

^cIncludes suspects for whom an offense category could not be determined; see *Chapter notes*, item 4, p. 33.

^dExcluding tax fraud.

^eIncluding tax fraud.

^fExcludes suspects with insufficient data to determine processing time.

Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, central system file.

Chapter notes

1) Tables 2.1-2.6 were created from the Central System data files of the EOUSA. For table 2.1, only records which showed a matter received during 2001 were selected. For tables 2.2-2.6 only records which show a matter terminated by reason of declination, disposition by a U.S. magistrate judge, or filed as a case in U.S. district court from October 1, 2000, through September 30, 2001, were selected. In all of these tables, matters "declined immediately" — those cases in which the U.S. attorney spent less than 1 hour investigating — were excluded.

2) The number of suspects in matters investigated in table 2.1, and the number of suspects in matters concluded in tables 2.2 and 2.6 are not directly comparable to counts in the 1993 and prior compendia. In those years, these statistics included appellants in appeals filed or appeals terminated. In table 2.1 of this *Compendium* and its corresponding tables in 1994 and subsequent compendia, the number of suspects in matters received is limited to suspects in criminal matters that were filed as cases in U.S. district courts, handled by U.S. magistrates, or declined for prosecution. In the 1993 and prior compendia, the number of suspects in criminal matters received included criminal appeals. To obtain a number of suspects comparable to the statistic reported in the 1993 and prior compendia, add to the data in table 2.1 of this *Compendium*, the number of appellants in appeals that were handled by U.S. attorneys.

In tables 2.2 and 2.6 of this *Compendium* and their corresponding tables in the 1994 and subsequent compendia, the number of suspects in matters concluded also is limited to those suspects whose matters were concluded by a case filing in a U.S. district court, by declination, or by disposition by a U.S. magistrate. In the 1993 and prior compendia, this number included

appellants in criminal appeals terminated.

To obtain a number that is comparable to the number reported in the 1993 and prior compendia, the number of appellants in appeals terminated and handled by U.S. attorneys needs to be added to the totals in table 2.2.

3) Offenses in the Central System data files are classified by the title and section of the United States Code for the most serious offense investigated, as determined by the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the matter. For tables in this *Compendium*, these citations were translated into the corresponding four-digit offense codes used by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC). These four-digit codes were then aggregated into the categories shown in the tables.

U.S. Code citations often do not permit detailed classification of drug offenses by the type of criminal activity involved. A person charged with conspiracy is classified under the substantive offense alleged (for example, conspiracy to defraud is classified as fraud) unless type of conspiracy cannot be determined from the U.S. Code citation. Unclassified conspiracies are included among "conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses" in tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.5, and 2.6.

The most serious offense investigated is based on the criminal lead charge as determined by the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the criminal matter. The lead charge is not necessarily the charge with the greatest potential sentence.

4) In the tables in this chapter, the "all offenses" row or "total declinations" row (in table 2.5) includes records whose offense category (basis for declination) is missing or indeterminate. The percentage distributions in these tables, however, are based on the number of

observations with nonmissing offenses (basis for declination) values. The number of missing values are reported either on a separate line or in a footnote.

5) Additional data for "lack of resources" as a reason for declination were discovered in 1999; these cases previously were coded as "unknown or indeterminate" in 1998 and prior years. Therefore, in table 2.4, the apparent increase in "lack of resources" as a declination reason (between 1998 and future years) is due in large part to this additional information and reclassification of declination reasons from "unknown and indeterminate."

The Federal justice database

Source of data

The source of data for all tables in this *Compendium* is the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Federal justice database. The database is presently constructed from source files provided by the U.S. Marshals Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the United States Sentencing Commission, and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, in addition to providing data describing defendants in cases processed by the Federal judiciary, provides data describing defendants processed by the Federal pre-trial services agencies and the Federal probation and supervision service. Federal law prohibits the use of these files for any purposes other than research or statistics. A description of the source agency data files is provided in the table at the end of this section.

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

Reporting period

Wherever possible, matters or cases have been selected according to the event which occurred during fiscal year 2001 (October 1, 2000, through September 30, 2001). Some data files provided by source agencies are organized according to a calendar year time frame; these have been combined and divided into fiscal years for purposes of the *Compendium*. Files which are organized by their source agencies according to fiscal year nonetheless include some pertinent records in later years' files. For

example, tabulations of suspects in matters concluded during fiscal year 2001 in this *Compendium* have been assembled from source files containing records of 2001 matters concluded which were entered into the data system during fiscal years 2001 or 2002.

Availability of data items

The availability of particular items of information is affected by the data source. For example, data on prosecutors' decisions prior to court filing are provided for cases investigated by U.S. attorneys but not for those handled by other litigating divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice. Criminal Division cases enter the data base once they are filed in U.S. district court, however.

Many items of social and demographic information come from pre-sentence investigation records, supervision records, or sentencing records, and are available only for arrested defendants who were convicted and/or began serving a sentence involving supervised release. This particularly affects sex, race, ethnicity, and prior record information.

Table construction and interpretation

The tables presented report events that occurred during the Federal fiscal year — October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001. Generally the tables include both individual and organizational defendants. Organizational defendants are not included in tables describing defendants under pretrial release and detention, defendants sentenced to incarceration, and offenders under post-conviction supervision. Juvenile offenders are included in the reported statistics.

Unit of analysis

The unit of analysis in chapters 1 through 6 is a combination of a person (or corporation) and a matter or case. For example, if a single person is involved in three different criminal cases during the time period specified in the table, he or she is counted three

times in the tabulation. Similarly, if a single criminal case involves a corporate defendant and four individual defendants, it counts five times in the tabulation. In chapter 7 the unit of analysis for incarceration, probation, parole, or other supervised release is a person entering custody or supervision, or a person leaving custody or supervision. For example, a person convicted in two concurrent cases and committed once to the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in the indicated time period is counted as one admission to a term of incarceration. A person who terminates probation twice in the indicated time period, such as with a violation and again after reinstatement, is counted as two terminations of probation.

Interpretation

The tables in the *Compendium* are constructed to permit the user to make valid comparisons of numbers within each table and to compare percentage rates across tables. The total numbers of subjects in *Compendium* tables that are based on records linked between two files are generally less than the total number of records in either source file. Accordingly, comparisons of absolute numbers across two or more tables in this volume and other data sources are not necessarily valid.

Offense classifications

Procedure

The offense classification procedure used in this *Compendium* is based on the classification system followed by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Specific offenses are combined to form the BJS categories shown in the *Compendium* tables.*

Offense categories for Federal arrestees in chapter 1 are based on the FBI's National Crime Information

*These categories correspond to the Bureau of Justice Statistics crime definitions and, to the extent possible, are organized and presented consistent with BJS publications on State criminal justice systems.

Center (NCIC) offense classifications, which are converted into U.S. Marshals' four-digit offense codes, which, in turn are aggregated into the offense categories shown in the tables.

These categories are similar, but may not be directly comparable to the BJS offense categories used in other chapters of this *Compendium*. For data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, which include United States Code citations but do not include the Administrative Office of offense classifications, United States Code titles and sections are translated into the Administrative Office classification system and then aggregated into the offense categories used in the tables. Offense categories for prisoners in chapter 7 are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the categories in other chapters and other tables in chapter 7, but may not be directly comparable.

Felony/misdemeanor distinctions

Felony and misdemeanor distinctions are provided where possible. Felony offenses are those with a maximum penalty of more than 1 year in prison. Misdemeanor offenses are those with a maximum penalty of 1 year or less. Felonies and misdemeanors are further classified using the maximum term of imprisonment authorized. Section 3559, U.S. Code, Title 18 classifies offenses according to the following schedule:

Felonies

Class A felony — life imprisonment, or if the maximum penalty is death.

Class B felony — 25 years or more.

Class C felony — less than 25 years but more than 10 years.

Class D felony — less than 10 years but more than 5 years.

Class E felony — less than 5 years but more than 1 year.

Misdemeanors

Class A misdemeanor — 1 year or less but more than 1 month.

Class B misdemeanor — 6 months or less but more than 30 days.

Class C misdemeanor — 30 days or less but more than 5 days.

Infraction — 5 days or less, or if no imprisonment is authorized.

In this *Compendium*, felony and misdemeanor distinctions are provided where the data permit these distinctions. Chapters 1 and 2 do not use this distinction because many suspects cannot be so classified at the arrest and investigation stages in the criminal justice process. Chapter 3 no longer reports this distinction because the Pretrial Services Agency no longer gathers this information. Chapters 4 and 5 distinguish between felony and misdemeanor offenses, as do tables 7.1–7.6. Tables 7.7–7.11 follow the convention of other BJS publications by separately tabulating offenders whose actual imposed sentences are less than or equal to 1 year and those whose actual sentences are greater than 1 year.

Most serious offense selection

Where more than one offense is charged or adjudicated, the most serious offense (the one that may or did result in the most severe sentence) is used to classify offenses. The offense description may change as the criminal justice process proceeds. Tables indicate whether investigated, charged or adjudicated offenses are used. In chapter 2 the most serious offense is based on the criminal lead charge as determined by the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the criminal proceeding. In chapter 3 the major charged offense is based upon the Administrative Office's offense severity classification system, as determined by the pretrial officer responsible for the case. To select this offense, the officer ranks offenses according to severity based on maximum imprisonment, type of crime, and maximum fines. In chapter 4 the most serious offense charged is the one that has the most severe potential sentence. For chapter 5 conviction offenses are based on statutory maximum penalties. In chapter 6 offenses

are classified by the offense of conviction. In tables 7.1–7.6, the most serious offense of conviction is either the one having the longest sentence imposed or, if equal sentences were imposed or there was no imprisonment, it was the offense carrying the highest severity code as determined by the Administrative Office's offense severity code ranking. In tables 7.7–7.13, prisoners are classified according to the offense which bears the longest single incarceration sentence.

Offense categories

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

"Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

"Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses.

"Fraud" excludes tax fraud.

"Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property.

"Other property felonies" excludes fraudulent property offenses, and includes destruction of property and trespass.

"Tax law violations" includes tax fraud.

"Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof.

"All other felonies" includes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

"Misdemeanors" includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

"Drug possession" also includes other drug misdemeanors.

Source agencies for Compendium data tables

Data source agency — data files	Description of data files contents	Compendium tables
United States Marshals Service (USMS) — Prisoner Tracking System (PTS)	Contains data on suspects arrested for violations of Federal law, by Federal enforcement agencies. The data include information on characteristics of Federal arrestees.	Arrest: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) — Defendant Statistical System	Contains data on suspects arrested by DEA agents, both within and outside the continental U.S. The data include information on characteristics of arrestees, type of drug for which arrested, as well as the type and number of weapons at time of arrest.	Arrest: 1.4, 1.5
Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA) — Central System and Central Charge Files	Contains information on the investigation and prosecution of suspects in criminal matters received and concluded, criminal cases filed and terminated, and criminal appeals filed and handled by U.S. attorneys. The central system files contain defendant-level records about the processing of matters and cases; the central charge files contain the records of the charges filed and disposed in criminal cases. Data are available on matters and cases filed, pending, and terminated.	Prosecution: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6
AOUSC: Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) — Pretrial Services Act Information System	Contains data on defendants interviewed, investigated, or supervised by pretrial services. The information covers defendants' pretrial hearings, detentions, and releases from the time they are interviewed through the disposition of their cases in district court. The data describe pretrial defendants processed by Federal pretrial service agencies within each district. Defendants who received pretrial services through a local, non-Federal agency, such as the District of Columbia, are not included.	Pretrial release: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10 Adjudication: 4.5 (defendant characteristics) Sentencing: 5.4, 5.5, 5.6 (defendant characteristics)
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC) — Criminal Termination Files	Contains information about the criminal proceedings against defendants whose cases were filed in U.S. district courts. Includes information on felony defendants, Class A misdemeanants — whether handled by U.S. district court judges or U.S. magistrates — and other misdemeanants provided they were handled by U.S. district court judges. The information in the data files cover criminal proceedings from case filing through disposition and sentencing. Data are available on criminal defendants in cases filed, pending, and terminated.	Adjudication: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 Sentencing: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6
United States Sentencing Commission (USSC) — Monitoring Data Base	Contains information on criminal defendants sentenced pursuant to the provisions of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. It is estimated that more than 90% of felony defendants in the Federal criminal justice system are sentenced pursuant to the SRA of 1984. Data files are limited to those defendants whose records have been obtained by the U.S. Sentencing Commission.	Adjudication: 4.5 (defendant characteristics) Sentencing: 5.4, 5.5, 5.6 (defendant characteristics)
AOUSC: Court of Appeals	Contains information on criminal appeals filed and terminated in U.S. Courts of Appeals. Records of appeals filed, pending, or terminated include information on the nature of the criminal appeal, the underlying offense, and the disposition of the appeal.	Appeals: 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5
AOUSC — Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS)	Contains information about supervisions provided by probation officers for persons placed on probation or supervised release from prison. The files contain records of individuals entering, or currently on supervision, as well as records of offenders terminating supervision.	Corrections: 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8
Bureau of Prisons (BOP): Extract from BOP's online Sentry System	The data extracts contain information on all offenders released from prison over a specific period of time plus information about the offenders in prison when the data extracts are made. The information covers the time that offenders enter prison until their release from the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons. Tables 7.9-7.16 exclude prisoners sentenced by a District of Columbia Superior Court judge for violations of the DC Criminal Code.	Corrections: 7.9, 7.10, 7.11, 7.12, 7.13, 7.14, 7.15, 7.16

Glossary

Acquittal — legal judgment that a criminal defendant has not been proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of the charges against him.

Affirmed — in the appellate courts, the decree or order is declared valid and will stand as rendered in the lower court.

Agriculture violations — violations of the Federal statutes on agriculture and conservation: for example, violations of the Agricultural Acts, Insecticide Act, and the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921; also violations of laws concerning plant quarantine and the handling of animals pertaining to research (7 U.S.C., except sections on food stamps (fraud)); also 16 U.S.C. sections relating generally to violations in operating public parks, such as trespassing for hunting, shooting, and fishing).

Antitrust violations — offenses relating to Federal antitrust statutes, which aim to protect trade and commerce from unlawful restraints, price fixing, monopolies (*for example*, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1, 3, 8, 20, and 70(i)), and discrimination in pricing or in furnishing services or facilities (15 U.S.C. §§ 13(c) and 13(e)).

Appeal — a review by a higher court of a judgment or decision of a lower court.

Appeals, U.S. Court of — an intermediate Federal court, inferior to the U.S. Supreme Court, but higher than the U.S. district court. The function of the U.S. court of appeals is to review the final decisions of the district courts, if challenged. There are 13 courts of appeal in the Federal system representing the 12 judicial circuits and the Federal circuit (28 U.S.C. § 41).

Appellant — the party which takes an appeal from 1 court or jurisdiction to another; opposite of appellee.

Appellee — the party against whom the appeal is taken; opposite of appellant.

Arson — willfully or maliciously setting, or attempting to set, fire to any

property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 7 (18 U.S.C. § 81; and 49A U.S.C. §§ 1804 and 1809). (*See also*, "Explosives.")

Assault — intentionally inflicting or attempting or threatening to inflict bodily injury to another person. Applies to anyone within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 7, or to any Government official, foreign official, official guest, internationally protected person, or any officer or employee of the United States designated in 18 U.S.C. § 1114 (*for example*, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1857(e) and 1859; 18 U.S.C. §§ 111(a), 112(b), 113(c)(e), 114, 115(c), 351(d)(e), 372, 373, 1502, 1751(c), 1959, 2118(c), and 2231(a); 21 U.S.C. §§ 461(c), 675(b), and 1041(c); 26 U.S.C. §§ 7212(a)(b); 29 U.S.C. § 1141; 46 U.S.C. § 701; and 49A U.S.C. § 1472(k)); also certain violations of the Fair Housing Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§ 3610 and 3631).

Bail — the sum of money promised as a condition of release, to be paid if a released defendant defaults (18 U.S.C. § 3142(c)).

Bribery — offering or promising anything of value with intent to unlawfully influence a public official in the discharge of official duties. Applies generally to bank employees, officers or employees of the U.S. Government, witnesses, or any common carrier. Includes soliciting or receiving anything of value in consideration of aiding a person to obtain employment in the U.S. Government. Also, receiving or soliciting any remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or any kind in return for purchasing, ordering, leasing, or recommending to purchase any good, service, or facility (18 U.S.C. §§ 201(a), 203(a)(b), 204, 207(a)(c), 208, 210, 211, 213, 215, and 663; 21 U.S.C. § 622; 46 U.S.C. § 239(i); and 49 U.S.C. §§ 104, 917(b), and 11904(b)).

Burglary — breaking and entering into another's property with intent to steal within the special maritime and

territorial jurisdiction of the United States, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 7. Includes breaking and entering into any official bank, credit union, savings and loan institution, post office, vessel or steamboat assigned to the use of mail service, or personal property of the United States; or breaking the seal or lock of any carrier facility containing interstate or foreign shipments of freight or express (18 U.S.C. §§ 2111, 2113(a), and 2115-17).

Career offender — defendants are counted as career offenders if they are at least 18 years old at the time of the instant offense, if the instant offense of conviction is a felony — that is either a crime of violence or a drug crime; and if they have at least two prior felony convictions of either a crime of violence or a drug crime.

Case — in this *Compendium*, a judicial proceeding for the determination of a controversy between parties wherein rights are enforced or protected, or wrongs are prevented or redressed; any proceeding judicial in its nature.

Civil rights — violations of civil liberties such as the personal, natural rights guaranteed and protected by the Constitution. Includes the Civil Rights Acts, such as those enacted after the Civil War, and more recently in 1957 and 1964.

Collateral bond — an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her pretrial release that requires the defendant to post property valued at the full bail amount as an assurance of his or her intention to appear at trial.

Communication — violations covering areas of communication such as the Communications Act of 1934 (including wire tapping and wire interception). A communication is ordinarily considered to be a deliberate interchange of thoughts or opinions between two or more persons.

Community confinement — a form of commitment either as a substitute for Federal imprisonment or as a condition of probation in a community

treatment center, halfway house, restitution center, mental health facility, alcohol or drug rehabilitation center, or other community facility; and participation in gainful employment, employment search efforts, community service, vocational training, treatment, educational programs, or similar facility-approved programs during non-residential hours. Under the Federal sentencing guidelines, community confinement may be a substitute for imprisonment on a day-to-day basis for defendants with a guideline maximum of less than 16 months of imprisonment. (See also, U.S.S.G. § 5C1.1(e).)

Complaint — a written statement of the essential facts constituting the offense charged, with an offer to prove the fact, so that a prosecution may be instituted. The complaint can be "taken out" by the victim, the police officer, the district attorney, or other interested party.

Concurrent sentence — a sentence imposed which is to be served at the same time as another sentence imposed earlier or during the same proceeding (18 U.S.C. § 3584). (See also, "Consecutive sentence.")

Conditional release — in this *Compendium*, at the pretrial stage, a conditional release is release from detention contingent on any combination of restrictions that are deemed necessary to guarantee the defendant's appearance at trial or the safety of the community (see text in Chapter 2 of this *Compendium*.)

Consecutive sentence — a sentence imposed that will follow another sentence imposed earlier or during the same proceeding; opposite of concurrent sentence.

Conspiracy — an agreement by two or more persons to commit or to effect the commission of an unlawful act or to use unlawful means to accomplish an act that is not in itself unlawful; also any overt act in furtherance of the agreement. A person charged with conspiracy is classified under the substantive offense alleged.

Continuing criminal enterprise — a felony committed as part of a continuing series of violations, which is undertaken by a person in concert with five or more other persons with respect to whom such person occupies a position of organizer, a supervisory position, or any other position of management, and from which such person obtains substantial income or resources (21 U.S.C. § 848(c)).

Conviction — the result of a criminal trial which ends in a judgment that the defendant is guilty. The final judgment on a verdict or finding of guilty, a plea of guilty, or a plea of nolo contendere, but does not include a final judgment which has been expunged by pardon, reversed, set aside, or otherwise rendered invalid.

Corporate surety — in this *Compendium*, a surety; one who has entered into a bond to give surety for another; for example, bail bondsman. As a condition of his or her release, the defendant enters into an agreement that requires a third party such as a bail bondsman to promise to pay the full bail amount in the event that the defendant fails to appear. (See also, "Surety bond.")

Counterfeiting — falsely making, forging, or altering obligations with a view to deceive or defraud, by passing the copy or thing forged for that which is original or genuine. Applies to obligation or security of the United States, foreign obligation or security, coin or bar stamped at any mint in the United States, money order issued by the Postal Service, domestic or foreign stamp, or seal of any department or agency of the United States. Includes passing, selling, attempting to pass or sell, or bringing into the United States any of the above falsely made articles. Also, making, selling, or possessing any plates or stones (or any other thing or instrument) used for printing counterfeit obligations or securities of the United States, foreign obligations or securities, Government transportation requests, or postal stamp; or knowingly and intentionally trafficking in falsified labels affixed to phonorecords, motion pictures, or audio visual

works (for example, 18 U.S.C. §§ 471, 473, 477, 479, 481, 485, 487, 501, 507, 509, 513(b), 2318, and 2320).

Courts — See "Appeals, U.S. Court of" and "District court, U.S." Pursuant to Article III of the Constitution, judicial power is vested in the following Federal Courts: The U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and the U.S. district court for the District of Columbia.

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

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

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

Deadly or dangerous weapon — an instrument capable of inflicting death or serious bodily injury.

Declination — the decision by a prosecutor not to file a case in a matter received for investigation. In this *Compendium*, immediate declinations (i.e., where less than 1 hour of time is spent on a case) are excluded.

Defendant — the party against whom relief or recovery is sought in an action or suit, or the accused in a criminal case.

Departure — under the Federal sentencing guidelines, the term used to describe a sentence imposed outside the applicable guideline sentencing range. A court may depart when it finds an aggravating or mitigating circumstance of a kind, or to a degree, not adequately taken into consideration by the Sentencing Commission in formulating the guidelines that should result in a sentence different from that described (18 U.S.C. § 3553(b);

U.S.S.G. § 5K2.0). (See also, "Substantial assistance.")

Deposit bond — an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires the defendant to post a fraction of the bail before he or she is released.

Detention — the legally authorized confinement of persons after arrest, whether before or during prosecution. Only those persons held 2 or more days are classified as detained in this *Compendium*.

Dismissal — termination of a case before trial or other final judgment (including nolle prosequi and deferred prosecution).

Disposition — the decision made on a case brought before a criminal court.

Distribution — delivery (other than by administering or dispensing) of a controlled substance (21 U.S.C. § 802(6)). The term "controlled substance" means any drug or other substance, or immediate precursor, included in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V of part B of subchapter I of Chapter 13 (title 21). The term does not include distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages, or tobacco, as those terms are defined or used in subtitle E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

District court, U.S. — trial courts with general Federal jurisdiction over cases involving Federal laws or offenses and actions between citizens of different States.

District of Columbia — the jurisdiction of the U.S. district court for the District of Columbia. This *Compendium* includes Federal offenses prosecuted in U.S. district courts, and except for tables based on data from the Bureau of Prisons, excludes violations of the District of Columbia Code and cases prosecuted in the District of Columbia Superior Court.

Drug offenses — offenses under a Federal or State laws prohibiting the manufacture, import, export, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled substance (or counterfeit substance), or

the possession of a controlled substance (or a counterfeit substance) with intent to manufacture, import, export, distribute, or dispense. Also using any communication facilities which causes or facilitates a felony under title 21, or furnishing of fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions as well as any other unspecified drug-related offense. (See also, "Distribution," "Possession," and "Trafficking.")

Embezzlement — the fraudulent appropriation of property by a person to whom such property has been lawfully entrusted. Includes offenses committed by bank officers or employees; officers or employees of the Postal Service; officers of lending, credit, or insurance institutions; any officer or employee of a corporation or association engaged in commerce as a common carrier; court officers of the U.S. courts; or officers or employees of the United States. Also, stealing from employment and training funds, programs receiving Federal funds, and Indian tribal organizations; or selling, conveying, or disposing of any money, property, records, or thing of value to the United States or any department thereof without authority (*for example*, 15 U.S.C. § 645(c); 18 U.S.C. §§ 153, 334, 642-57, 665(a)(b), 666(b), 1163, 1709, 1711, 1956, and 1957; 25 U.S.C. § 450(d); 29 U.S.C. § 502(b); and 42 U.S.C. §§ 1760, 2971, and 3220(b)).

Escape — departing or attempting to depart from the custody of a correctional institution; a judicial, correctional, or law enforcement officer; or a hospital where one is committed for drug abuse and drug dependency problems. Knowingly advising, aiding, assisting, or procuring the escape or attempted escape of any person from a correctional facility, an officer, or the above-mentioned hospital as well as concealing an escapee. Providing or attempting to provide to an inmate in prison a prohibited object; or making, possessing, obtaining, or attempting to make or obtain a prohibited object (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1791 (d)(1)(A)). Instigating, assisting,

attempting to cause, or causing any mutiny or riot at any Federal penal, detention, or correctional facility, or conveying into any of these institutions any dangerous instrumentalities (*for example*, 18 U.S.C. §§ 751(a)(b), 752(a), 753, 755-56, 1071, 1073, 1791(a)(c), (d)(1)(A), 1792, 3146(a)(b)(d), 3147 and 3615; 28 U.S.C. § 1826; 42 U.S.C. §§ 261 and 3425; and 50 U.S.C § 823).

Explosives — violations of Federal law involving importation, manufacture, distribution, and storage of explosive material. Includes unlawful receipt, possession or transportation of explosives without a license (18 U.S.C. § 842(a)), where prohibited by law (18 U.S.C. § 842(c), or using explosives during commission of a felony (18 U.S.C. § 844(h)). Also includes violations relating to dealing in stolen explosives (18 U.S.C. § 842(h)), using mail or other form of communication to threaten an individual with explosives (18 U.S.C. § 844(e), and possessing explosive materials at an airport (18 U.S.C. § 844(g), and 49A U.S.C. §§ 1804 and 1809). (See also, "Arson" and 18 U.S.C. §§ 842(e)(g)(i)(k); and § 844(b).)

Failure to appear — willful absence from any court appointment.

Felony — a criminal offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year. According to 18 U.S.C. § 3559, felonies are classified into 5 grades based on maximum terms of imprisonment: Class A felony, if the maximum term is life imprisonment, or if the maximum penalty is death; Class B, if 25 years or more; Class C, if less than 25 years, but 10 years or more; Class D, if less than 10 years, but five or more years; and Class E, if less than 5 years, but more than 1.

Filing — the initiation of a criminal case in U.S. district court by formal submission to the court of a charging document alleging that one or more named persons have committed one or more specified offenses. In this *Compendium*, each defendant in a

case is counted separately, and only the most serious alleged offense is considered.

Financial conditions — monetary conditions upon which release of a defendant before trial is contingent. Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond. (See also, "Specific definitions.")

First release — in this *Compendium*, prisoners who are released from the Bureau of Prisons for the first time after their commitment by a U.S. district court (i.e., excludes offenders who are returned to prison after their first release, such as probation, parole, etc.).

Food and drug violations — violations of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act such as regulations for clean and sanitary movement of animals (21 U.S.C. § 134(b)), adulteration or misbranding of any food or drug (21 U.S.C. § 331(a)), failure to transmit information about prescription drugs (21 U.S.C. § 331(o)), and intent to defraud and distribute adulterated material (21 U.S.C. § 676). (See also, 18 U.S.C. § 1365(b); 21 U.S.C. §§ 17, 22, 63, 115, 122, 126, 134(d), 142, 144, 151, 153, 155, 158, 201, 205, 209, 210, 212, 331(b)-(g), 331(i)-(n)(p)(t), 333(a), 458(a), 459, 460(a)-(d), 461(a), 463, 466, 610(a)(c), 611(a), 620, 642, 1037, 1041(a), and 1175.)

Forgery — falsely making or materially altering a document with the intent to defraud. Includes such falsification with intent to pass off as genuine any of the following: U.S. Postal Service money order; postmarking stamp or impression; obligation or security of the United States; foreign obligation, security, or bank note; contractors' bond, bid, or public record; deed; power of attorney; letters patent; seal of a court or any department or agency of the U.S. Government; the signature of a judge or court officer; ships' papers; documents on entry of vessels; customs matters; coin or bar; and so forth. Also includes making, possessing, selling, or printing plates or stones for counterfeiting obligations or securities, and detaching, altering,

or defacing any official, device, mark or certificate (*for example*, 18 U.S.C. §§ 483, 493, 495, 497, 503, 505, 510(a)(b), and 511; 19 U.S.C. § 1436; and 21 U.S.C. §§ 458(b)(c)).

Fraud — unlawfully depriving a person of his or her property or legal rights through intentional misrepresentation of fact or deceit other than forgery or counterfeiting. Includes violations of statutes pertaining to lending and credit institutions, the Postal Service, interstate wire, radio, television, computer, credit card, veterans benefits, allotments, bankruptcy, marketing agreements, commodity credit, the Securities and Exchange Commission, railroad retirement, unemployment, Social Security, food stamp, false personation, citizenship, passports, conspiracy, and claims and statements, excluding tax fraud. The category excludes fraud involving tax violations that are shown in a separate category under "Public-order, other offenses." (See also, specific offenses in this glossary for citations.)

Fraudulent property offenses — see "Property offenses, fraudulent."

Gambling — the Federal offense of transporting, manufacturing, selling, possessing, or using any gambling device in the District of Columbia or any possession of the United States or within Indian country or the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 7. Includes transporting gambling devices in the jurisdiction of the United States (except under authority of the Federal Trade Commission or any State that has a law providing for their exemption from these provisions), transmitting wagering information in interstate or foreign commerce, interstate transporting of wagering paraphernalia, importing or transporting lottery tickets, or mailing lottery tickets or related matter (*for example*, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1173 and 1175; and 18 U.S.C. §§ 1082(a), 1084, 1302, 1956, and 1962).

Good-time — time credited toward early release to an offender for good behavior in imprisonment. Under the

1984 Sentencing Reform Act, two classes of prisoners are ineligible to receive good-time credits: (1) misdemeanants serving a term of imprisonment of 1 year or less; and (2) felons serving life sentences. All other Federal prisoners receive a flat allocation of 54 days per year of sentence served; credit for a partial year remaining at the end of the sentence is prorated. The annual allotment does not change according to the length of time a Federal inmate already has spent in prison (18 U.S.C. § 3624(b)).

Guideline sentencing range — under the Federal sentencing guidelines, the range of imprisonment corresponding to the applicable guideline offense level and criminal history category. The guideline offense level incorporates any minimum terms of imprisonment required by statute as well as the statutory maximum term of imprisonment, where applicable.

Guilty plea — a plea in response to formal charges admitting that the defendant committed offenses as charged. In this *Compendium*, this category also includes pleas of *nolo contendere*.

Hispanic — ethnic category based on classification by reporting agency. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Home detention — a form of confinement and supervision either as a substitute for imprisonment or as a condition of probation that restricts the defendant to his place of residence continuously (except for authorized absences) and enforced by appropriate means of surveillance by the probation office. Under the Federal sentencing guidelines, home detention may be a substitute for imprisonment on a day to day basis for defendants with a guideline maximum sentence of less than 16 months imprisonment. (See also, U.S.S.G. § 5C1.1.)

Homicide — see "Murder."

Immigration offenses — offenses involving illegal entrance into the United States, illegally reentering after being deported, willfully failing to deport when so ordered, willfully remaining

beyond days allowed on conditional permit, or falsely representing oneself to be a citizen of the United States. Includes violations relating to provisions for special agricultural workers and to those relating to limitations on immigrant status (such as employment). Also includes bringing in or harboring any aliens not duly admitted by an immigration officer (*for example*, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1160, 1252(d), 1255, 1282(a), 1286, 1324-25, and 1326(a)).

Incarceration — any sentence of confinement, including prison, jail, and other residential placements.

Indeterminate sentence — a prison sentence whose maximum or minimum term is not specifically established at the time of sentencing (18 U.S.C. §§ 4205(b)(1)(2)).

Indictment — the formal charging of the defendant with a particular crime by a grand jury. In the Federal system, a defendant may waive indictment and be proceeded against through an information. (*See also*, Fed. R. Crim. P. 7(b).)

Information — the formal accusation charging the defendant with a particular crime but brought by the U.S. Attorney rather than by the grand jury.

Infraction — an offense for which the maximum term of imprisonment is 5 days or less, or where no imprisonment is authorized, according to 18 U.S.C. § 3559.

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

Intermittent confinement — a form of commitment, in a prison or jail, either as a substitute for imprisonment or as a condition of probation. Under the Federal sentencing guidelines, intermittent confinement may be a substitute for imprisonment (each 24 hours of intermittent confinement is credited as 1 day of incarceration) for defendants with a guideline maximum of less than 16 months imprisonment. (*See also*, U.S.S.G. § 5C1.1.)

Jurisdictional offenses — acts that are Federal crimes because of the place in which they occur (such as on an aircraft, on Federal land or property) and for certain crimes on Indian reservations or at sea, but which cannot be classified in a more specific substantive category.

Juvenile — a person who has not attained the age of 18 years; or for the purposes of a juvenile delinquency hearing, a person who has not attained the age of 21 years (18 U.S.C. § 5031).

Juvenile delinquency — a violation of Federal law committed by a person prior to the age of 18 years which would have been a crime if committed by an adult (18 U.S.C. § 5031).

Kidnaping — unlawfully seizing any person as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1201 for ransom or reward, except in the case of a minor by a parent. Includes receiving, possessing, or disposing of any money or other property that has been delivered as ransom or reward in connection with a kidnaping as well as conspiring to kidnap. Also, includes kidnaping or attempting to kidnap any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any foreign official, any official guest, or any internationally protected person. (*See also*, 18 U.S.C. § 351(b); and hostage taking as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1203.)

Labor law violations — violations of, for example, the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Taft-Hartley Act, which govern a broad spectrum of activities relating to labor-management relations (*for example*, 29 U.S.C. §§ 186(a), 461(a), 463, 1021(b), 1022, 1023(b)(d), 1024(a)(c), 1027, 1111(a)(b), 1112(c), 1811, 1816, 1821 and 1851).

Larceny — the act of taking and carrying away any personal property of another with intent to steal or convert it to one's own use or gain. Includes stealing, possessing or illegally selling or disposing of anything of value to the United States or any of its departments or agencies; or stealing from a

bank, the Postal Service, or any interstate or foreign shipments by carrier. Also encompasses receiving or possessing stolen property or pirate property; and stealing or obtaining by fraud any funds, assets, or that belong to, or are entrusted to, the custody of an Indian tribal organization (*for example*, 18 U.S.C. §§ 641, 659, 661-62, 667, 1168(a), 1704, 1707, and 2113(b)). (This offense category excludes the transportation of stolen property.)

Liquor violations — violations of Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor, as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws, such as dispensing or unlawfully possessing intoxicants in Indian country; transporting intoxicating liquors into any State, territory, district, or possession where sale is prohibited; shipping packages containing unmarked and unlabeled intoxicants; shipping liquor by C.O.D.; knowingly delivering a liquor shipment to someone other than to whom it has been consigned; and violating in any way the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (*for example*, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1154, 1156, 1263 and 1265; 26 U.S.C. §§ 5113, 5171(c), 5179, 5214, 5222, 5291, 5301(b), 5601, 5603(a), 5604, 5606, 5608(a), 5661(a), 5662, 5672, 5681(a)(c), 5683, 5685(b) and 5687; and 27 U.S.C. §§ 203, 205(f), 206(b) and 208(a)).

Magistrates (U.S.) (Federal) — judicial officers appointed by judges of Federal district courts having many but not all of the powers of a judge. Magistrates are designated to hear a wide variety of motions and other pre-trial matters in both criminal and civil cases. With consent of the parties, they may conduct civil or misdemeanor criminal trials. Magistrates, however, may not preside over felony trials or over jury selection in felony cases.

Mailing or transportation of obscene materials — a violation of Federal law relating to knowingly using the mail for mailing obscene or crime-inciting matter, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1461 and 39 U.S.C. § 3001(e). Also includes transporting for

sale or distribution, importing, or transporting any obscene matter in interstate or foreign commerce. (See also, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1462-63.)

Major offense (while on conditional release) — allegation, arrest, or conviction of a crime for which the minimum sentence is incarceration for over 90 days or greater than 1 year on probation. (See also, *FACTS Statistical Reporting Guide*, Version 1.0, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.)

Mandatory sentences — a sentence that includes a minimum term of imprisonment that the sentencing court is statutorily required to impose barring the government's motion of substantial assistance. See, for example, 18 U.S.C. §§ 841 and 960, which provide for mandatory sentences ranging from 5 years imprisonment to life imprisonment depending on the quantity of drugs involved.

Mandatory sentencing enhancement — a form of mandatory sentence in which the minimum term of imprisonment is to be imposed consecutive to any other term of imprisonment imposed. See, for example, 18 U.S.C. § 924(c), which provides for a 5-year to lifetime enhancement for the use of a firearm during the commission of a crime; 18 U.S.C. § 844(h), which provides for a 5-year enhancement for use of firearms or explosives during the commission of a crime; and 18 U.S.C. § 929 which provides for a 5-year enhancement for the use of armor-piercing ammunition during the commission of a crime.

Mandatory release — the release of an inmate from prison after confinement for a time period equal to his or her full sentence minus statutory good-time, if any. Federal prisoners released on mandatory release may still be subject to a period of post-release community supervision.

Matter — in this *Compendium*, a potential case under review by a U.S. attorney on which more than 1 hour is expended.

Matters concluded — in this *Compendium*, matters about which a final decision has been reached by a U.S. attorney. Specifically includes matters filed as cases, matters declined after investigation, matters referred for disposition by U.S. magistrates, and matters otherwise terminated without reaching court.

Migratory birds offenses — violations of acts relating to birds which move from one place to another in season. Includes taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, in violation of Federal regulations or the transportation laws of the State, territory, or district from which the bird was taken. Also, misuse or non-use of a migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamp (for example, 16 U.S.C. §§ 690(g), 701, 703, 704-6, 707(b), 708, 711, and 718(a)(e)(g)).

Minor offense (while on conditional release) — conviction of a crime for which the maximum sentence is incarceration for 90 days or less, probation of 1 year or less, or a fine of \$500 or less. (See also, *FACTS Statistical Reporting Guide*, Version 1.0, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.)

Misdemeanor — a criminal offense punishable by a jail term not exceeding 1 year and any offense specifically defined as a misdemeanor by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts for the purposes of data collection. According to 18 U.S.C. § 3559, misdemeanors are classified in 3 letter grades, based on the maximum terms of imprisonment: Class A, if 1 year or less, but more than 6 months; Class B, if 6 months or less, but more than 30 days; and Class C, 30 days or less, but more than 5 days. (This category includes offenses previously called minor offenses that were reclassified under the Federal Magistrate Act of 1979.)

Mixed sentence — a sentence requiring the convicted offender to serve a term of imprisonment, followed by a term of probation. Unless otherwise noted, offenders receiving mixed sentences are included in both

incarceration and probation categories.

Most serious offense — in this *Compendium*, the offense with the greatest potential sentence; or with respect to tables describing Federal prisoners, the offense with the greatest imposed sentence (for example, prison data in Chapter 6).

Motor carrier violations — violations of the Federal statutes relating to the Motor Carrier Act, which regulates (routes, rates) of motor carriers of freight and passengers in interstate commerce. The Act is administered by the Interstate Commerce Commission (for example, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1984, 1986, 1988 and 1990; 49 U.S.C. §§ 117(a), 301(f), 303(f), 322(a)(d), 411, 526, 917(f), 1021(b)(f), 11703, 11903(a), 11904, 11907, 11909(a), 11909(c), 11910, 11913, and 11914; and 49A U.S.C. § 120).

Motor vehicle theft — interstate or foreign transporting, receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any stolen motor vehicle or aircraft (for example, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2119, 2313, and 2322; and 49A U.S.C. § 1472(i)).

Murder — the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought, either express or implied. Nonnegligent manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice. This offense covers committing or attempting to commit murder (first or second degree) or voluntary manslaughter within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States (18 U.S.C. § 7). Includes killing or attempting to kill any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. As applied to the owner or charterer of any steamboat or vessel, knowingly and willfully causing or allowing fraud, neglect, misconduct, or violation of any law resulting in loss of life (18 U.S.C. §§ 113(a), 115(a), 1111-13, 1115,

1117, 1512(a)(1), 1751(a), and 2332(b)).

National defense violations — violations of the national defense laws on the Military Selective Service Act, the Defense Production Act of 1950, the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (which includes prices, rents, and wages), the Subversive Activities Control Act, alien registration, treason (including espionage, sabotage, sedition, and the Smith Act of 1940); also violations relating to energy facilities, curfew and restricted areas, exportation of war materials, trading with an enemy, illegal use of uniform and any other violations of the Federal statutes concerning national defense (*for example*, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1304(e) and 1306(b)(d); 10 U.S.C. §§ 976 and 2408; 18 U.S.C. §§ 703, 705, 711, 713, 792, 794, 797, 799, 953, 961, 965, 967, 970, 1366(a), 1382, 2152, 2153(b), 2154(b), 2155(b), 2156(b), 2382, 2384, 2386, 2388(a)(c), and 2390; 22 U.S.C. §§ 253, 286, 447, 447(c), 450, 455, 612, 614(b)(f), 617, 1178(c), 1182, 1199, 1978(c), 2778(b), 4198, 4202 and 5113(c); 42 U.S.C. §§ 2274(b), 2276, 2278(b) and 2384(b); and 50A U.S.C. §§ 2, 3(a)(c), 16, 167, 210, 322, 324, 326, 328, 421(a)(c), 462, 468(b), 643(a), 781, 783(b)(d), 789, 794, 797, 851, 1152, 1705, 1436(e), 1809(c), 2062, 2071(b), 2073, 2405(a)(b), and 2410(b)).

Negligent manslaughter — causing the death of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 7, by wanton or reckless disregard for human life. Also negligent manslaughter of any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. This offense category also includes misconduct, negligence, or inattention to duties by ship officers on a steamboat or vessel resulting in death to any person (18 U.S.C. § 1112).

New law — In this *Compendium* defendants convicted and sentenced pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. (See *also* "Old law.")

Nolo contendere — defendant's plea in a criminal case indicating that he or she will not contest charges, but not admitting or denying guilt.

Non-citizen — a person who is without U.S. citizenship, including legal aliens (*for example*, resident aliens, tourists, and refugees/asylees) and illegal aliens.

Nonviolent sex offenses — transporting, coercing, or enticing any individual (including minors) to go from one place to another in interstate or foreign commerce, in the District of Columbia, or in any territory or possession of the United States with the intent and purpose to engage in prostitution, or any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense (8 U.S.C. § 1328 and 18 U.S.C. §§ 1460, 1466, 2251-52, 2257, 2421 and 2423).

Not convicted — acquittal by bench or jury trial, mistrial, and dismissal (including nolle prosequi and deferred prosecution).

Not guilty — plea entered by the accused to a criminal charge. If the defendant refuses to plead, the court will enter a plea of not guilty. Also the form of a verdict in a criminal trial where the jury acquits the defendant.

Offense — violation of U.S. criminal law. In this *Compendium*, where more than 1 offense is charged, the offense with the greatest potential penalty is reported.

Offense level — under the Federal sentencing guidelines, a quantification of the relative seriousness of the offense of conviction and any offense-specific aggravating or mitigating factors. Guideline offense levels range from level 1 (the least serious offense) to level 43 (the most serious offense).

Old law — in this *Compendium*, defendants convicted and sentenced pursuant to laws applicable before the

Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. (See *also*, "New law.")

Parole — period of supervision after release from custody before the expiration of sentence. The U.S. Parole Commission is empowered to grant, modify or revoke the parole of all Federal offenders. Pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, parole was abolished and defendants are required to serve the imposed sentence (less 54 days per year good-time for sentences greater than 1 year, but not life imprisonment), followed by a term of supervised release. Because of the number of Federal inmates sentenced under pre-Sentencing Reform provisions, parole is being phased out.

Perjury — a false material declaration under oath in any proceeding before or ancillary to any court or grand jury of the United States. Includes knowingly or willfully giving false evidence or swearing to false statements under oath or by any means procuring or instigating any person to commit perjury. This offense also includes any officers and employees of the Government listed under 13 U.S.C. §§ 21-25 who willfully or knowingly furnish, or cause to be furnished, any false information or statement (*for example*, 2 U.S.C. § 192; 13 U.S.C. § 213; 15 U.S.C. § 2614; 18 U.S.C. §§ 401, 402, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512(b), 1513, and 1622; 28 U.S.C. § 1866(g); 42 U.S.C. § 5411; 43 U.S.C. § 104; and 49A U.S.C. §§ 1472 (m)(o)).

Personal recognizance — pretrial release condition in which the defendant promises to appear at trial and no financial conditions are required to be met.

Petty offense — a Class B misdemeanor, a Class C misdemeanor, or an infraction with fines as specified in 18 U.S.C. §§ 3571. (See *also*, "Misdemeanor" and "Infraction.")

Plea bargaining — practice whereby a defendant in a criminal proceeding agrees to plead guilty to a charge in exchange for the prosecution's cooperation in securing a more lenient sentence or some other mitigation.

Pornographic — that which is of or pertaining to obscene literature; obscene, licentious. Material is pornographic or obscene if the average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find that the work taken as a whole appeals to the prurient interest; and if it depicts in a patently offensive way sexual conduct; and if the work taken as a whole lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value. (See *Milla v. California*, 113 U.S. 15 (1973).)

Possession — offense involving the possession of a controlled substance, acquiring a controlled substance by misrepresentation or fraud, attempting or conspiring to possess, or simple possession of a controlled substance in schedules I-V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. § 812). Includes possession of a controlled substance in schedule I or II, or a narcotic drug in schedule III or IV on board a vessel of the United States or vessels within custom waters of the United States, or by any citizen of the United States on board a vessel. Also, possessing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container is an offense under this category. Distributing a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration is treated as simple possession and, therefore, is included in this offense category (*for example*, 21 U.S.C. §§ 829 (a)(b)(c), 841(a)(b)(d)(g), 842(a)(c), 843(a), 844(a), 846, 955, and 962).

Postal laws — offenses relating to the mail; pertaining to the post office.

Presentence Investigation Report (PSR) — following a presentence investigation, a report to the court prepared by the probation officer before the imposition of sentence, as required by law; unless the court finds that there is information in the record sufficient to enable the meaningful exercise of sentencing authority pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3553, and the court explains this finding on the record.

Presentment — an accusation initiated by the grand jury itself, and in

effect, an instruction that an indictment be drawn.

Pretrial diversion — an agreement to defer (and possibly drop) prosecution conditioned on the defendant's good behavior and/or participation in programs (such as job training, counseling, education) during a stated period.

Pretrial release — the release of a defendant from custody, for all or part of the time, before or during prosecution. The defendant may be released either on personal recognizance or unsecured bond or on financial conditions. The category includes defendants released within 2 days after arrest and defendants who were initially detained but subsequently released after raising bail or having release conditions changed at a subsequent hearing.

Probation — sentence imposed for commission of a crime whereby the convicted criminal offender is released into the community under the supervision of a probation officer in lieu of incarceration. An act of clemency available only to those found eligible by the court, probation offers a chance for reform and rehabilitation for the defendant. For this purpose, the defendant must agree to specified standards of conduct; violation of such standards subjects his liberty to revocation.

Property offenses, fraudulent — property offenses involving the elements of deceit or intentional misrepresentation. Specifically includes embezzlement, fraud (excluding tax fraud), forgery, and counterfeiting.

Property offenses, non-fraudulent — violent offenses against property: burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses (destruction of property and trespassing). These offenses are termed "non-fraudulent" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "Property offenses, fraudulent," above.

Property offenses, other — offenses that involve the destruction of property moving in interstate or foreign commerce in the possession of a common or contract carrier. Includes the malicious destruction of Government property, or injury to U.S. postal property such as mailboxes or mailbags. Trespassing on timber and Government lands is also included in this category of offenses (*for example*, 2 U.S.C. § 167(c)(g); 15 U.S.C. § 1281; 16 U.S.C. §§ 3, 45(d), 114, 121, 123, 152, 430(q), 433, 470, 478, 481, 551, and 605; 18 U.S.C. §§ 1164, 1361-62, 1364, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1863, 1864(c), and 2071(b); 40 U.S.C. §§ 193 (h)(q)(r)(s); 43 U.S.C. § 316; and 47 U.S.C. §§ 13 and 22).

Public-order offenses, non-regulatory — offenses concerning weapons; immigration; tax law violations (tax fraud); bribery; perjury; national defense; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; liquor; mailing or transporting of obscene materials; traffic; migratory birds; conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses; and "other public-order offenses." These offenses are termed "non-regulatory" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "Public-order offenses, regulatory" below.

Public-order offenses, other — violations of laws pertaining to bigamy, disorderly conduct on the U.S. Capitol grounds, civil disorder, and travel to incite to riot (*for example*, 18 U.S.C. §§ 228, 231, 1367, and 1385; 40 U.S.C. §§ 193(b)(d)(g)(o)(p); and 47 U.S.C. §§ 223(a)(b)). Included in "Public-order offenses, non-regulatory."

Public-order offenses, regulatory — violations of regulatory laws and regulations in agriculture, antitrust, labor law, food and drug, motor carrier, and other regulatory offenses that are not specifically listed in the category "Public-order offenses, non-regulatory."

Racketeering and extortion — racketeering is demanding, soliciting, or receiving anything of value from the

owner, proprietor or other person having a financial interest in a business, by means of a threat or promise, either express or implied. Extortion is the obtaining of money or property from another, without his consent, induced by the wrongful use of force or fear. This offense code covers using interstate or foreign commerce or any facility in interstate or foreign commerce to aid racketeering enterprises such as arson, bribery, gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, and extortionate credit transactions; obtaining property or money from another, with his or her consent induced by actual or threatened force; violence, blackmail, or committing unlawful interference with employment or business; transmitting by interstate commerce or through the mail any threat to injure the property, the person, or the reputation of the addressee or of another; or kidnaping any person with intent to extort. Applies to officers or employees of the United States, or anyone representing himself or herself as such (*for example*, 18 U.S.C. §§ 831, 872, 874, 875(b)(d), 877, 878(b), 892, 894, 1365(d), 1952-53, 1955-60, 1962-63).

Release

Extraordinary release — unusual methods of prisoners exiting prison, such as death, commutation, and transfer to another facility.

Standard release — the usual way prisoners exit prison, including full-term sentence expirations, expirations with good time, mandatory releases, and releases to parole.

Remand — to send back. The act of an appellate court in sending a case back to the lower court for further action.

Remove — transfer from Federal court (usually to a State court).

Restitution — the action of restoring or giving back something to its proper owner, or making reparations to one for loss or injury previously inflicted.

Reversal — the act of an appellate court annulling a judgment of a lower court because of an error.

Revocation — termination of a probation, parole, or mandatory release order because of either a rule violation or a new offense, and forcing the offender to begin or continue serving his or her sentence.

Robbery — taking anything of value from the person or presence of another by force or by intimidation, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States (18 U.S.C. §§ 7). Includes robbery of bank property, U.S. postal property, or personal property of the United States. Also, assaulting or putting the life of any person in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon while committing or attempting to commit such robbery (*for example*, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1661, 1991, 2112, 2113(c) (d), 2114, 2116, and 2118(a)).

Rule 20 transfer — upon petition by a defendant, a transfer of proceedings to the district in which the defendant is arrested, when the defendant is arrested, held, or present in a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending against him. In this case, the defendant may state in writing a wish to plead guilty or nolo contendere, to waive trial in the district in which the indictment or information is pending, and to consent to the disposition of the case in the district in which the defendant was arrested (Fed. R. Crim. P. 20).

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

Sentence — sanction imposed on a convicted offender. For sentences to incarceration, the maximum time the offender may be held in custody is reported. (*See also*, "Split sentence," "Mixed sentence," "Indeterminate sentence," and "Mandatory sentence.")

Sentencing Guidelines (Federal) — guidelines established by the United

States Sentencing Commission to be followed by the Federal courts in the sentencing of those convicted of Federal offenses. Established pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, the sentencing guidelines prescribe a range of sentences for each class of convicted persons as determined by categories of offense behavior and offender characteristics.

Sexual abuse — rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and carnal knowledge of a female under 16 who is not one's wife, within the territorial and special maritime jurisdictions of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 7 (*for example*, 22D U.S.C. § 2801). Also includes cases of sexual abuse, including of a minor (18 U.S.C. §§ 2241(a) (c), 2242(2)(B), and 2243) and in Federal prisons (18 U.S.C. § 2244(a)).

Shock incarceration — an intense confinement program, consisting of a highly regimented schedule that provides the strict discipline, physical training, hard labor, drill, and ceremony characteristic of military basic training.

Special maritime and territorial jurisdiction — areas of Federal jurisdiction outside the jurisdiction of any State, including (1) the high seas, Great Lakes, and connecting waterways; (2) Federal lands; and (3) U.S.-owned aircraft in flight over the high seas (18 U.S.C. § 7).

Split sentence — *See*, "Mixed sentence."

Stale — the case/matter is too old to support successful prosecution.

Substantial assistance — a form of cooperation with the government in which the defendant provides the government with information, testimony, or other assistance relating to the criminal activities of other persons in exchange for a sentence reduction. Substantial assistance provides the only mechanism for judges to impose a sentence below an applicable mandatory sentence (U.S.S.G. 5K1.1 as codified at 18 U.S.C. § 3553(e)).

Supervised release — under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, a form of post-imprisonment supervision to be imposed by the court as a part of the sentence of imprisonment at the time of initial sentencing. Unlike parole, a term of supervised release does not replace a portion of the sentence of imprisonment, but rather is an order of supervision in addition to any term of imprisonment imposed by the court (compare also with probation).

Surety bond — an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires a third party (usually a bail bondsman) to promise to pay the full bail amount in the event that the defendant fails to appear.

Suspect — a person who is under investigation or interrogation as a likely perpetrator of a specific criminal offense.

Tax law violations — tax fraud offenses such as income tax evasion and fraud; counterfeiting any stamps with intent to defraud the collection or payment of tax; willfully failing to collect or pay tax; failure to obey summons to produce any papers concerning taxes; failing to furnish receipts for employees of tax withheld; failing to furnish information relating to certain trusts, annuity, and bond purchase plans; putting fraudulent or false statements on tax returns; and not obtaining a license for a business that makes a profit from foreign items. Also included in this offense category are violations of excise and wagering tax laws and any other laws listed below from the Internal Revenue Service Code (*for example*, 26 U.S.C. §§ 3402, 4412, 5751, 5762(a1), 6047(a)(c), 6331, 6420(e2), 6674, 7121, 7201, 7203(c), 7204, 7206(a)(c), 7208(a)(c), 7210, 7213(b), (d), 7214(b), 7216, 7232, 7513, 7602, and 7604(b)).

Technical violation — failure to comply with any of the conditions of pretrial release, probation, or parole, excluding alleged new criminal activity. May result in revocation of release status. Examples of conditions that

may be imposed and then violated include remaining within a specified jurisdiction or appearing at specified intervals for drug tests.

Termination — at the pretrial services stage: execution of sentence, acquittal, dismissal, diversion, or fugitive status; in the U.S. district court: conviction, acquittal, or dismissal; and at probation or supervised release: the removal of a person from supervision either for successful completion of the term of supervision or as the result of a revocation.

Threats against the President — knowingly and willfully depositing in the mail, at any post office, or by any letter carrier a letter, paper, writing, print, missive, or document containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the President, Vice President, or any other officer in order of succession to the Presidency. Knowingly and willfully making such threats in any way to the above-named people (18 U.S.C. § 871).

Traffic offenses — driving while intoxicated, or any moving or parking violations on Federal lands (*for example*, 40 U.S.C. § 212(b)).

Trafficking — knowingly and intentionally importing or exporting any controlled substance in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. § 812). Includes manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, selling, or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, or sell a controlled substance or a counterfeit substance; exporting any controlled substance in schedules I-V; manufacturing or distributing a controlled substance in schedule I or II for purposes of unlawful importation; or making or distributing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container, or removing or obliterating the label or symbol of any drug or container. Also includes knowingly opening, maintaining or managing any place for the purpose of manufacturing, distributing, or using any controlled substance (*for example*, 19 U.S.C. § 1590; 21 U.S.C. §§ 333(e), 825(a)-(d), 830(a),

841(a)-(b) (d)(e)(g), 842(a), 843(a)(b), 845, 846, 848, 854, 856, 858, 859(a)(b), 860(a), 861(c)(f), 952(a)(b), 953(a)(e), 957, 959, 960(a)(b)(d), 961, 962, and 963; and 46A U.S.C. §§ 1903(g) and (j)).

Transportation — violations of the Federal statutes relating to the Motor Carrier Act, which regulates (routes, rates) motor carriers of freight and passengers in interstate commerce.

Transportation of stolen property — transporting, selling, or receiving stolen goods, stolen securities, stolen moneys, stolen cattle, fraudulent State tax stamps, or articles used in counterfeiting, if the above articles or goods involve or constitute interstate or foreign commerce (18 U.S.C. §§ 2315, 2317).

Trial conviction — conviction by judge or jury after trial.

True bill — an indictment.

United States — includes the outlying territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, Northern Marianas Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and the territory occupied by the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

U.S. attorneys — all United States attorneys. Prosecutorial data in this *Compendium* come from the Central System and Central Charge Files of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys.

Unsecured bond — an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release in which the defendant agrees to pay full bond amount in the event of nonappearance at trial, but is not required to post security as a condition to release.

Violation (of pretrial release, probation, or parole) — allegation of a new crime or a technical violation while on pretrial release, probation, or parole.

Violent offenses — threatening, attempting, or actually using physical force against a person. Includes murder, negligent manslaughter, assault, robbery, sexual abuse, kidnaping, and

threats against the President. (See *also*, specific offenses for citations.)

Weapons violations — violations of any of the provisions of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922 and 923 concerning the manufacturing, importing, possessing, receiving, and licensing of firearms and ammunition. Includes manufacturing, selling, possessing, or transporting (within any territory or possession of the United States, within Indian country, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States) (18 U.S.C. §§ 7) any switchblade knife; or making, receiving, possessing, or transporting a firearm not registered in the National Firearms Registration Transfer Record. Also, engaging in importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms if not registered with the secretary in the Internal Revenue Service District in which the business is conducted or not having paid a special occupational tax. In addition, this code covers cases where in a crime of violence or drug trafficking enhanced punishment is handed down when committed with a deadly weapon (*for example*, 15 U.S.C. § 1242; 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(a)(c)(e)(g)(i)(k)(m)(n)(q), 923, 924(a)(c)(f)(h) and 930; 26 U.S.C. §§ 5801, 5811, 5821, 5841, 5843, 5851, and 5861(b)(d)(h)(j)(l); 40 U.S.C. § 193f(a); and 49A U.S.C. § 1472(q)).

You want data? We have data.

If you do basic research in criminal justice, public policy, economics, or related fields, you demand well documented quantitative information. About correctional populations. About victims and their experiences. About law enforcement, courts, or prosecutors.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics, the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, can supply you with data from its censuses and surveys and from cooperating government agencies.

At the BJS website, <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>, you can copy the data from hundreds of graphical figures in **Key Facts at a Glance**.

Data for analysis, available on the BJS website, are aggregated data from published sources. You can access them in spreadsheet format. The sources include BJS statistical programs, the Uniform Crime Reporting program of the FBI, and the Census Bureau.

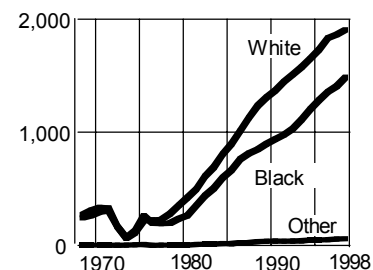
The National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, the archive maintained by the University of Michigan and supported by BJS, gives you access to 1,000's of datasets. Visit their website at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/>

The National Corrections Reporting Program, 1983-2000, CD-ROM's are available for cost of handling through the BJS website or by calling 1-800-851-3420. The CD-ROM's have three datasets: prison admissions and releases and parole releases.

The Federal Justice Statistics Resource Center, which the Urban Institute maintains for BJS, contains the Federal Justice Statistics Program database. It compiles information about the Federal system and suspects, defendants, and prisoners. The website is at <http://fjsrc.urban.org/index.shtml>

	White	Black	Other
1968	243	271	3
1969	263	310	2
1970	293	335	3
1971	306	332	4
1972	167	166	1

Prisoners under sentence of death



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