



Federal Justice Statistics, 2013 - Statistical Tables

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This report describes criminal case processing in the federal justice system, including arrest and booking through sentencing and corrections. These statistical tables present the number of suspects arrested and booked by the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), suspects in matters investigated and prosecuted by U.S. attorneys, defendants adjudicated and sentenced in U.S. district court, and characteristics of federal prisoners and offenders under federal supervision.

Data are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP), which collects comprehensive information describing suspects and defendants processed in the federal criminal justice system and annual data on workload, activities, and outcomes associated with federal criminal cases. The data presented in these tables were collected from the USMS, Drug Enforcement Administration, Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Organization of the statistical tables

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

Section 1 describes federal law enforcement and prosecution. This includes arrests made by federal law enforcement agencies for violations of federal law and characteristics of arrestees. It includes data on

warrants cleared by the USMS and describes suspects investigated by U.S. attorneys. This section also covers decisions made by federal prosecutors in screening criminal matters and the type of offense for which suspects were prosecuted or declined for prosecution.

Section 2 describes federal pretrial actions, adjudication, sentencing, and appeals. It presents pretrial release and detention practices of the federal judiciary system, including the characteristics of defendants detained or released pending trial. It also describes actions taken by the federal judiciary in adjudicating defendants in cases filed by the U.S. attorneys and the sentences imposed by the federal judiciary on convicted defendants. This section describes appeals of criminal convictions and sentences imposed in the federal courts, including the original offense charged.

Section 3 describes offenders under federal correctional supervision—probation, parole, and supervised release. It includes the outcome of the supervision (either the offender completed the term of supervision or was returned to prison or jail for violating the conditions of supervision). It also describes offenders imprisoned in federal prisons, including the offense at commitment and demographic characteristics of the offender.

The *Methodology* section describes how the data were analyzed and the tables were developed. *Additional Information about the Data* provides a chart of the federal agencies that provided the data and lists the data source for each statistical table.

The *Glossary* contains definitions for terms used in the tables. Many terms used in the text and tables have specialized meanings, either because they refer to federal law or because of reporting procedures by the federal agencies supplying the data. Readers are encouraged to check the glossary for exact definitions of tabulated data.

Section 1: Federal Law Enforcement and Prosecution

Federal Arrests

Table 1.1. Suspects arrested for federal offenses and booked by U.S. Marshals Service, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 1.2. Suspects arrested for federal offenses and booked by U.S. Marshals Service, by arresting agency, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 1.3. Characteristics of federal arrestees booked by U.S. Marshals Service, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 1.4. Characteristics of suspects arrested by Drug Enforcement Administration agents, by type of drug, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Map 1.1. Suspects arrested for a drug offense, by federal judicial district of arrest, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 1.5. Warrants cleared and median days from initiation to clearance, by warrant type, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 1.6. Time from warrant initiation to clearance, by warrant characteristics, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Federal Investigations and Prosecutions

Table 2.1. Suspects in matters received by U.S. attorneys, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Map 2.1. Suspects in drug matters referred to U.S. attorneys by the Drug Enforcement Administration, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 2.2. Disposition of suspects in matters concluded, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 2.3. Reasons U.S. attorneys declined to prosecute suspects in criminal matters, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

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

Federal Pretrial

Table 3.1. Defendants released at initial hearing or detention hearing, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 3.2. Defendants released at any time prior to case disposition, by defendant characteristics, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Map 3.1. Drug defendants with a prior felony conviction at case disposition, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 3.3. Behavior of federal defendants released to the community pending trial, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Federal Case Filings and Adjudication

Table 4.1. Defendants in criminal cases commenced, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 4.2. Disposition of criminal cases terminated, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Map 4.1. Adjudicated defendants receiving a bench or trial jury, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 4.3. Criminal cases disposed by U.S. magistrates, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 4.4. Characteristics of convicted offenders, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Federal Sentencing

Table 5.1. Offenders sentenced in criminal cases terminated, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 5.2. Type and length of federal sentences imposed, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 5.3. Convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offense and offender characteristics, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 5.4. Average incarceration sentence length, by offense and offender characteristics, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Map 5.1. Convicted drug defendants receiving a nonprison sentence, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Federal Appeals

Table 6.1. Criminal appeals terminated, by type of criminal case and offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 6.2. Disposition of criminal appeals terminated, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 6.3. Criminal appeals cases terminated on the merits, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Section 3: Federal Corrections and Supervision

Federal Supervision, Probation, and Parole

Table 7.1. Offenders under federal supervision, by offense, September 30, 2013

Map 7.1. Percent of total drug offenders in the Federal Bureau of Prisons on September 30, 2013, by federal judicial district of commitment

Table 7.2. Characteristics of offenders under federal supervision, September 30, 2013

Table 7.3. Outcomes of offenders terminating probation supervision, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 7.4. Outcomes of offenders terminating probation supervision, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 7.5. Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 7.6. Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 7.7. Outcomes of offenders terminating parole, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 7.8. Outcomes of offenders terminating parole, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Federal Imprisonment

Table 7.9. Admissions and releases of federal prisoners, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 7.10. Characteristics of offenders in the federal prison population, September 30, 2013

Table 7.11. Average time to first release and percent of sentence served for federal prisoners released by standard methods, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Table 7.12. Characteristics of offenders first released from prison, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Section 1: Federal Law Enforcement and Prosecution

Federal Arrests

TABLE 1.1

Suspects arrested for federal offenses and booked by U.S. Marshals Service, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Most serious offense	Number	Percent
All offenses	188,164	100%
Violent offenses	3,719	2.0%
Murder	261	0.1
Assault	987	0.5
Robbery	1,697	0.9
Sexual abuse	476	0.3
Kidnapping	108	0.1
Threatening communication	140	0.1
Other violent offenses	50	--
Property offenses	14,631	7.8%
Fraudulent	12,512	6.7
Embezzlement	375	0.2
Fraud	11,198	6.0
Forgery	123	0.1
Counterfeiting	816	0.4
Other	2,119	1.1
Burglary	69	--
Larceny	1,585	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	92	--
Arson and explosives	65	--
Transportation of stolen property	223	0.1
Other property offenses	85	--
Drug offenses	27,353	14.6%
Public order offenses	8,727	4.7%
Regulatory	253	0.1
Antitrust	4	--
Food and drug	80	--
Civil rights	59	--
Other regulatory offenses	110	0.1
Other	8,474	4.5
Tax law violations	1,075	0.6
Bribery	326	0.2
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	193	0.1
National defense	8	--
Escape	496	0.3
Racketeering and extortion	253	0.1
Gambling	146	0.1
Child support recovery	105	0.1
Other sex offenses*	3,242	1.7
Obstruction of justice	423	0.2
Traffic offenses	3,242	1.7
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	84	--
Wildlife	157	0.1
Environmental	144	0.1
All other offenses	288	0.2
Weapon offenses	7,803	4.2%
Immigration offenses	96,374	51.4%
Supervision violations	24,041	12.8%
Material witness	4,952	2.6%

Note: Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax law violations includes tax fraud; and all other offenses includes unclassifiable offenses. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Total includes 564 records where offense type was missing.

--Less than 0.05%.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Justice Detainee Information System, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 1.2**Suspects arrested for federal offenses and booked by U.S. Marshals Service, by arresting agency, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013**

Arresting agency*	Number	Percent
All agencies	188,164	100%
Department of Agriculture	311	0.2%
Department of Defense	321	0.2%
Department of Homeland Security	111,447	59.5%
Customs and Border Protection	70,139	37.5
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	37,961	20.3
Secret Service	1,790	1.0
Other	1,557	0.8
Department of the Interior	1,113	0.6%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	172	0.1
Park Police	105	0.1
Other	836	0.4
Department of Justice	65,541	35.0%
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	5,853	3.1
Drug Enforcement Administration	10,097	5.4
Federal Bureau of Investigation	11,473	6.1
U.S. Marshals Service	37,179	19.9
Other	939	0.5
Department of State	182	0.1%
Department of the Treasury	1,310	0.7%
Federal Judiciary	290	0.2%
U.S. Postal Service	1,359	0.7%
Other	5,338	2.9%
State and local law enforcement	1,607	0.9
Other	3,731	2.0

Note: The Homeland Security Act of 2002 took effect in March 2003, establishing the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and reorganizing several federal agencies into new or different departments. As a result, counts of arrests and bookings by DHS, the Department of Justice, and the Department of the Treasury are not comparable to counts found in 2003 and prior compendia. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Total includes 952 records where arresting agency was missing.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Justice Detainee Information System, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 1.3**Characteristics of federal arrestees booked by U.S. Marshals Service, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013**

Arrestee characteristic	Number	Percent
All arrestees	188,164	100%
Sex		
Male	165,626	88.1%
Female	22,445	11.9
Race*		
White	155,147	83.0%
Black/African American	26,957	14.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,882	1.5
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,911	1.0
Age		
18 or younger	3,894	2.1%
19–20	10,291	5.5
21–30	70,084	37.3
31–40	59,886	31.8
41 or older	43,934	23.4
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	63,860	36.9%
Non-U.S. citizen	109,372	63.1

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

*Hispanic or Latino origin not available.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Justice Detainee Information System, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 1.4**Characteristics of suspects arrested by Drug Enforcement Administration agents, by type of drug, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013**

Arrestee characteristic	Number arrested	Percent arrested	Drug type					Other or nondrug*
			Cocaine powder	Crack cocaine	Marijuana	Methamphetamine	Opiates	
All arrestees	30,532	100%	6,346	2,113	5,862	6,858	4,181	5,172
Sex								
Male	25,034	82.2%	5,560	1,818	5,102	5,251	3,505	3,798
Female	5,404	17.8	771	289	730	1,589	670	1,355
Race								
White	20,896	70.0%	3,916	440	4,118	6,186	2,593	3,643
Black/African American	7,986	26.7	2,185	1,628	1,268	255	1,447	1,203
American Indian/Alaska Native	228	0.8	30	6	70	61	18	43
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	746	2.5	52	13	286	203	13	179
Hispanic/Latino origin								
Hispanic/Latino	12,777	43.1%	3,597	301	2,472	3,451	1,915	1,041
Non-Hispanic/Latino	16,851	56.9	2,605	1,733	3,252	3,234	2,109	3,918
Age								
18 or younger	400	1.3%	43	25	138	85	65	44
19–20	1,183	3.9	167	98	318	244	187	169
21–30	10,925	36.0	2,004	803	2,172	2,390	1,682	1,874
31–40	9,979	32.8	2,374	742	1,761	2,310	1,252	1,540
41 or older	7,898	26.0	1,732	436	1,428	1,795	984	1,523

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

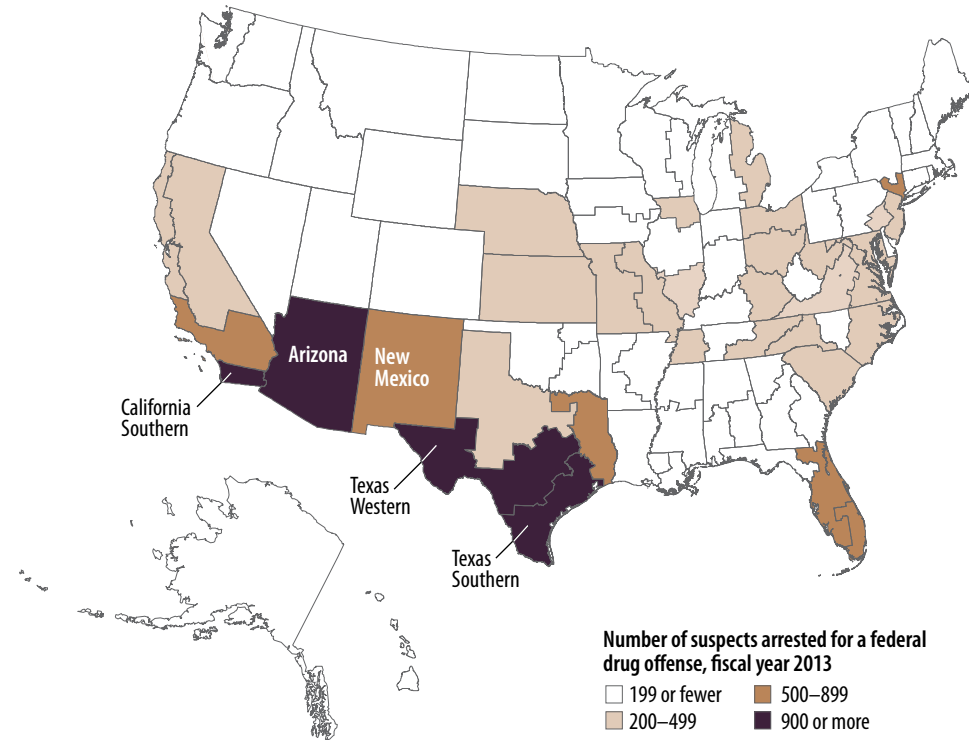
*Includes pharmaceutical controlled substances, equipment used to manufacture controlled substances, and drug use paraphernalia.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Drug Enforcement Administration, Defendant Statistical System, fiscal year 2013.

MAP 1.1

Suspects arrested for a drug offense, by federal judicial district of arrest, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

- In 2013, about 1 in 3 federal drug arrests occurred in five federal judicial districts along the U.S.-Mexico border.



Not shown on map: District of Columbia (200–499), Guam (199 or fewer), Puerto Rico (500–899), and Virgin Islands (199 or fewer).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Justice Detainee Information System, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 1.5**Warrants cleared and median days from initiation to clearance, by warrant type, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013**

Warrant type	Number	Percent	Median days from initiation to clearance
All warrants cleared	204,909	100%	14 days
Federal	86,267	42.1%	13 days
Felony	74,652	36.4	8
Escape	962	0.5	9
Bond violation	3,645	1.8	7
Parole violation	2,197	1.1	34
Probation violation	20,560	10.0	11
DEA related	9,439	4.6	11
Federal agency without arrest power	208	0.1	4
Other federal agency with arrest power	36,011	17.6	7
Other	1,630	0.8	33
Nonfelony	11,615	5.7	435
Traffic	6,486	3.2	565
Misdemeanor	5,129	2.5	349
State or local	118,642	57.9%	15 days

Note: Table includes all warrants handled by the U.S. Marshals Service, and excludes those handled by the Drug Enforcement Administration or other federal agency with arrest power. Analysis based on the group of all warrants cleared during fiscal year 2013. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Warrant Information Network, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 1.6**Time from warrant initiation to clearance, by warrant characteristics, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013**

Warrant characteristic	Number	Percent	Median days
All warrants cleared	204,909	100%	14 days
Warrant execution type			
Warrants cleared by arrest	172,252	84.1%	10 days
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	3,823	1.9	8
Customs and Border Protection	3	^	49
Drug Enforcement Administration	5,426	2.6	6
Federal Bureau of Investigation	7,354	3.6	6
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	11	^	4
U.S. Marshals Service	118,412	57.8	10
Self-surrender	7,216	3.5	13
Other federal	13,596	6.6	6
State/local	16,310	8.0	34
Warrants cleared by other means	32,657	15.9	135
Detainer	12,131	5.9	35
Dismissed	20,058	9.8	416
Other	468	0.2	344
Offense			
Violent offenses	32,044	15.7%	9 days
Property offenses	22,922	11.3	13
Fraudulent	9,498	4.7	10
Other	13,424	6.6	14
Drug offenses	35,202	17.3	9
Public order offenses	31,130	15.3	28
Regulatory	899	0.4	56
Other	30,231	14.9	28
Weapon offenses	10,959	5.4	10
Immigration offenses	5,885	2.9	3
Supervision violations	65,058	32.0	22
Material witness	301	0.1	4

Note: Analysis based on all warrants cleared during fiscal year 2013. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data.

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Warrant Information Network, fiscal year 2013.

Federal Investigations and Prosecutions

TABLE 2.1
Suspects in matters received by U.S. attorneys, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Most serious offense investigated	Number	Percent ^a
All offenses^b	190,267	100%
Violent offenses	5,432	2.9%
Murder	402	0.2
Assault	1,852	1.0
Robbery	1,318	0.7
Sexual abuse	1,284	0.7
Kidnapping	218	0.1
Threats against the President	358	0.2
Property offenses	25,151	13.2%
Fraudulent	22,030	11.6
Embezzlement	3,870	2.0
Fraud	17,086	9.0
Forgery	778	0.4
Counterfeiting	296	0.2
Other	3,121	1.6
Burglary	203	0.1
Larceny	781	0.4
Motor vehicle theft	489	0.3
Arson and explosives	573	0.3
Transportation of stolen property	55	--
Other property offenses	1,020	0.5
Drug offenses	34,987	18.4%
Public order offenses	21,754	11.5%
Regulatory	5,386	2.8
Agriculture	38	--
Antitrust	23	--
Food and drug	136	0.1
Transportation	208	0.1
Civil rights	617	0.3
Communications	20	--
Customs laws	265	0.1
Postal laws	84	--
Other regulatory offenses	3,995	2.1
Other	16,368	8.6
Tax law violations	894	0.5
Bribery	342	0.2
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	379	0.2
National defense	985	0.5
Escape	1,324	0.7
Racketeering and extortion	3,881	2.0
Gambling	198	0.1
Liquor offenses	115	0.1
Other sex offenses ^c	4,027	2.1
Traffic offenses	1,196	0.6
Wildlife	507	0.3
Environmental	5	--
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	1,214	0.6
All other offenses	1,301	0.7
Weapon offenses	10,434	5.5%
Immigration offenses	92,189	48.5%

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

--Less than 0.05%.

^aExcludes matters for which offense was unknown.

^bIncludes 320 suspects for whom an offense category could not be determined.

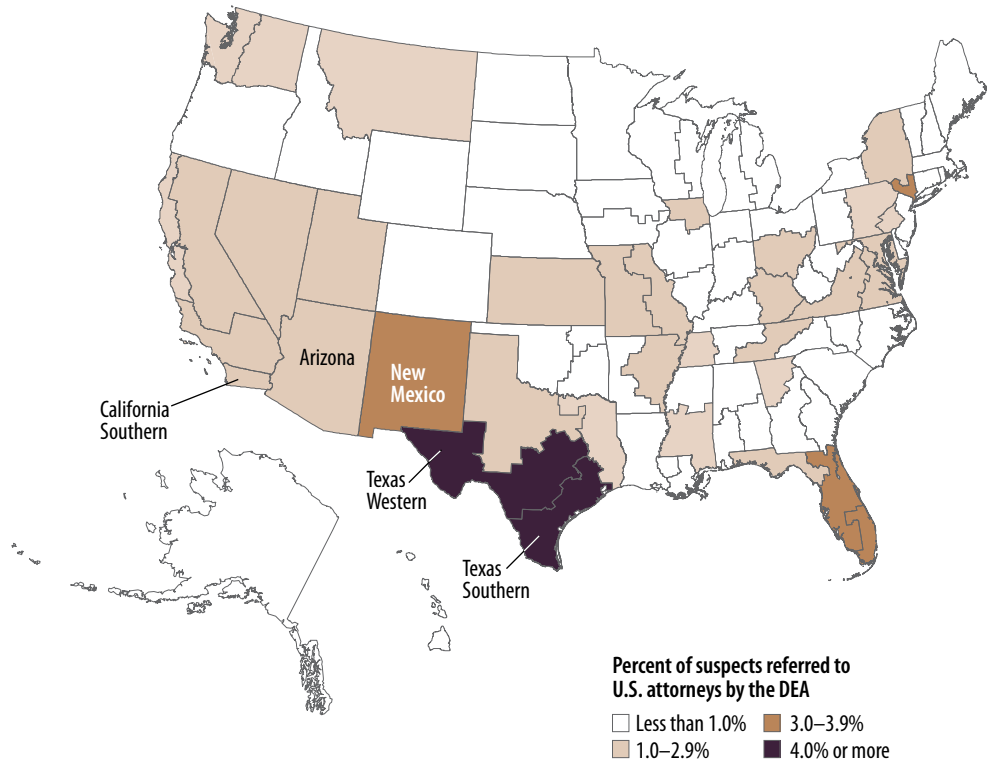
^cExcludes sexual abuse. (See *Glossary* for further details.)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS database, fiscal year 2013.

MAP 2.1

Suspects in drug matters referred to U.S. attorneys by the Drug Enforcement Administration, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

■ In 2013, nearly 1 in 5 matters referred to U.S. attorneys by the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) were from five federal districts along the U.S.-Mexico border.



Not shown on map: District of Columbia (less than 1.0%), Guam (less than 1.0%), Puerto Rico (1.0–2.0%), and Virgin Islands (less than 1.0%).
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS database, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 2.2**Disposition of suspects in matters concluded, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013**

Most serious offense investigated	Number	Total	Percent of suspects in criminal matters concluded		
			Prosecuted in U.S. district court	Disposed by U.S. magistrates	Declined
All offenses^a	196,969	100%	43.6%	40.5%	16.0%
Violent offenses	5,675	100%	55.9%	9.1%	35.0%
Murder	461	100%	52.7	1.7	45.5
Assault	2,011	100%	48.9	18.9	32.2
Robbery	1,368	100%	76.6	4.6	18.8
Sexual abuse	1,288	100%	59.7	3.0	37.3
Kidnapping	218	100%	49.1	10.1	40.8
Threats against the President	329	100%	7.3	0.9	91.8
Property offenses	27,258	100%	51.4%	8.7%	39.9%
Fraudulent	24,138	100%	51.6	7.2	41.1
Embezzlement	3,999	100%	50.5	14.4	35.2
Fraud	19,051	100%	51.0	5.9	43.2
Forgery	774	100%	66.7	5.6	27.8
Counterfeiting	314	100%	70.1	3.2	26.8
Other	3,120	100%	49.7	20.0	30.3
Burglary	208	100%	78.8	4.3	16.8
Larceny	791	100%	66.4	9.2	24.4
Motor vehicle theft	563	100%	53.8	4.4	41.7
Arson and explosives	609	100%	35.5	12.5	52.1
Transportation of stolen property	54	100%	46.3	35.2	18.5
Other property offenses	895	100%	35.4	47.2	17.4
Drug offenses	37,480	100%	70.3%	11.8%	17.8%
Public order offenses	21,731	100%	43.8%	16.9%	39.3%
Regulatory	4,581	100%	33.7	13.5	52.7
Agriculture	46	100%	52.2	2.2	45.7
Antitrust	11	100%	54.5	...	45.5
Food and drug	157	100%	41.4	12.1	46.5
Transportation	253	100%	57.3	3.2	39.5
Civil rights	715	100%	14.1	1.1	84.8
Communications	17	100%	52.9	5.9	41.2
Customs laws	323	100%	57.6	6.2	36.2
Postal laws	95	100%	45.3	21.1	33.7
Other regulatory offenses	2,964	100%	32.6	18.3	49.1
Other	17,150	100%	46.5	17.8	35.7
Tax law violations	1113	100%	57.1	1.7	41.2
Bribery	339	100%	44.2	2.4	53.4
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	379	100%	39.3	6.9	53.8
National defense	929	100%	25.1	12.4	62.5
Escape	1,547	100%	47.3	28.8	23.9
Racketeering and extortion	3,836	100%	49.6	3.5	47.0
Gambling	248	100%	84.7	...	15.3
Liquor offenses	51	100%	25.5	54.9	19.6
Other sex offenses ^b	4,121	100%	64.8	4.3	30.9
Traffic	1,293	100%	27.8	65.5	6.7
Wildlife	556	100%	45.5	15.6	38.8
Environmental	6	100%	50.0	16.7	33.3
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	1,494	100%	25.0	69.5	5.4
All other offenses	1,238	100%	23.6	9.8	66.6
Weapon offenses	10,512	100%	71.0%	3.2%	25.8%
Immigration offenses	94,273	100%	26.8%	72.5%	0.7%

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

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

^aIncludes 40 suspects for whom an offense category could not be determined: 27 prosecuted in U.S. district court, 2 disposed by U.S. magistrates, and 11 that were declined.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS database, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 2.3**Reasons U.S. attorneys declined to prosecute suspects in criminal matters, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013**

Reason for declination	Number	Percent ^a
Total declinations^b	31,451	100%
No crime	7,337	23.4%
No true bill returned	5	--
No federal offense	1,410	4.5
Lack of criminal intent	5,922	18.9
Referred or handled in other prosecution	4,655	14.9%
Removed	1,220	3.9
Prosecuted on other charges	2,001	6.4
Prosecuted by other authorities	1,434	4.6
Alternative resolution	633	2.0%
Restitution	56	0.2
Civil or administrative alternative	361	1.2
Pretrial diversion	216	0.7
Suspect-related reasons	726	2.3%
Suspect serving sentence	56	0.2
No known suspect	374	1.2
Suspect a fugitive	51	0.2
Suspect deceased	190	0.6
Suspect deported	55	0.2
Case-related reasons	9,274	29.6%
Stale case	371	1.2
Weak evidence	7,593	24.3
Statute of limitations exceeded	630	2.0
Jurisdiction or venue problems	491	1.6
Witness problems	189	0.6
All other reasons	8,684	27.7%
Minimal federal interest	1,089	3.5
Petite policy	146	0.5
Lack of resources	713	2.3
Department of Justice policy	210	0.7
U.S. attorney policy	2,066	6.6
Agency request	4,299	13.7
Juvenile suspect	35	0.1
Offender's health, age, prior record, or other personal circumstances	60	0.2
Suspect's cooperation	66	0.2

--Less than 0.05%.

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

^bIncludes 142 suspects for whom a reason for declination could not be determined.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National LIONS database, fiscal year 2013.

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

Federal Pretrial

TABLE 3.1
Defendants released at initial hearing or detention hearing, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Most serious offense charged	All defendants	Released defendants	
		Number	Percent
All offenses^a	101,435	30,672	30.2%
Violent offenses	3,259	847	26.0%
Murder	301	59	19.6
Assault	948	449	47.4
Robbery	893	126	14.1
Sexual abuse	972	185	19.0
Kidnapping	115	22	19.1
Threats against the President	30	6	20.0
Property offenses	13,989	10,025	71.7%
Fraudulent	11,330	8,116	71.6
Embezzlement	529	494	93.4
Fraud	10,095	7,182	71.1
Forgery	26	16	61.5
Counterfeiting	680	424	62.4
Other	2,659	1,909	71.8
Burglary	60	25	41.7
Larceny	2,121	1,671	78.8
Motor vehicle theft	165	21	12.7
Arson and explosives	145	67	46.2
Transportation of stolen property	94	71	75.5
Other property offenses	74	54	73.0
Drug offenses	28,171	8,890	31.6%
Trafficking	22,422	6,837	30.5
Other drug offenses	5,749	2,053	35.7
Public order offenses	8,231	4,533	55.1%
Regulatory	1,226	804	65.6
Agriculture	4	4	^
Antitrust	6	6	^
Food and drug	59	52	88.1
Transportation	208	135	64.9
Civil rights	65	55	84.6
Communications	17	13	76.5
Customs laws	165	85	51.5
Postal laws	67	65	97.0
Other regulatory offenses	635	389	61.3
Other	7,005	3,729	53.2
Tax law violations	549	526	95.8
Bribery	171	151	88.3
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	219	133	60.7
National defense	159	64	40.3
Escape	490	61	12.4
Racketeering and extortion	1,316	493	37.5
Gambling	23	23	100.0
Liquor offenses	21	16	76.2
Other sex offenses ^b	2,609	1,074	41.2
Traffic offenses	858	799	93.1
Wildlife	204	192	94.1
Environmental	34	33	97.1
All other offenses	352	164	46.6
Weapon offenses	7,237	1,771	24.5%
Immigration offenses	40,118	4,398	11.0%

Note: Released defendants include some defendants who were detained at some time prior to trial and defendants for whom release status data were unavailable. Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax law violations includes tax fraud; and all other offenses includes unclassifiable offenses.

^aToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aIncludes 430 defendants for whom an offense category could not be determined.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Pretrial Services Act Information System, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 3.2**Defendants released at any time prior to case disposition, by defendant characteristics, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013**

Defendant characteristic	All defendants	Released defendants	
		Number	Percent
All defendants^a	103,699	33,453	32.3%
Sex			
Male	90,071	24,829	27.6%
Female	13,027	8,365	64.2
Race			
White	80,574	22,840	28.3%
Black/African American	17,972	7,768	43.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,763	871	49.4
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,485	1029	69.3
Hispanic/Latino origin			
Hispanic/Latino	62,774	11,137	17.7%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	39,113	21,395	54.7
Citizenship			
U.S. citizen	49,637	26,857	54.1%
Legal alien	4,457	1,898	42.6
Illegal alien	48,546	4,235	8.7
Age			
16–18	777	190	24.5%
19–20	3,621	1,025	28.3
21–30	34,826	9,341	26.8
31–40	34,105	9,388	27.5
41 or older	29,744	13,238	44.5
Education			
Less than high school graduate	31,334	9,437	30.1%
High school graduate	22,411	11,362	50.7
Some college	1,580	1,154	73.0
College graduate	4,781	3,817	79.8
Marital status			
Never married	31,081	11,525	37.1%
Divorced/separated	11,210	5,903	52.7
Married	20,919	10,582	50.6
Common law	8,695	3,157	36.3
Other	30,641	1,832	6.0
Employment status at arrest			
Unemployed	28,620	13,108	45.8%
Employed	24,070	16,776	69.7
Criminal record			
No conviction or arrest ^b	41,712	17,188	41.2%
Misdemeanor conviction only	19,714	6,346	32.2
Felony conviction			
Nonviolent	25,476	6,339	24.9%
Violent	16,264	3,346	20.6
Number of prior convictions			
1	17,164	4,871	28.4%
2 to 4	24,572	6,437	26.2
5 or more	19,718	4,723	24.0
Court appearance history			
No prior arrests	29,277	12,724	43.5%
Failure to appear			
None	59,291	16,244	27.4
1	6,144	1,935	31.5
2 or more	8,454	2,316	27.4
Drug abuse			
No known abuse	11,998	9,245	77.1%
Drug history	35,909	17,284	48.1

Note: Released defendants include some defendants who were also detained at some time prior to trial and defendants for whom release status data were unavailable. This table describes the percentages of defendants in pretrial cases terminated that were released, by defendant characteristic. For example, 28% of all males in pretrial cases terminated had been released at some time prior to case disposition.

^aIncludes defendants for whom characteristics could not be determined.

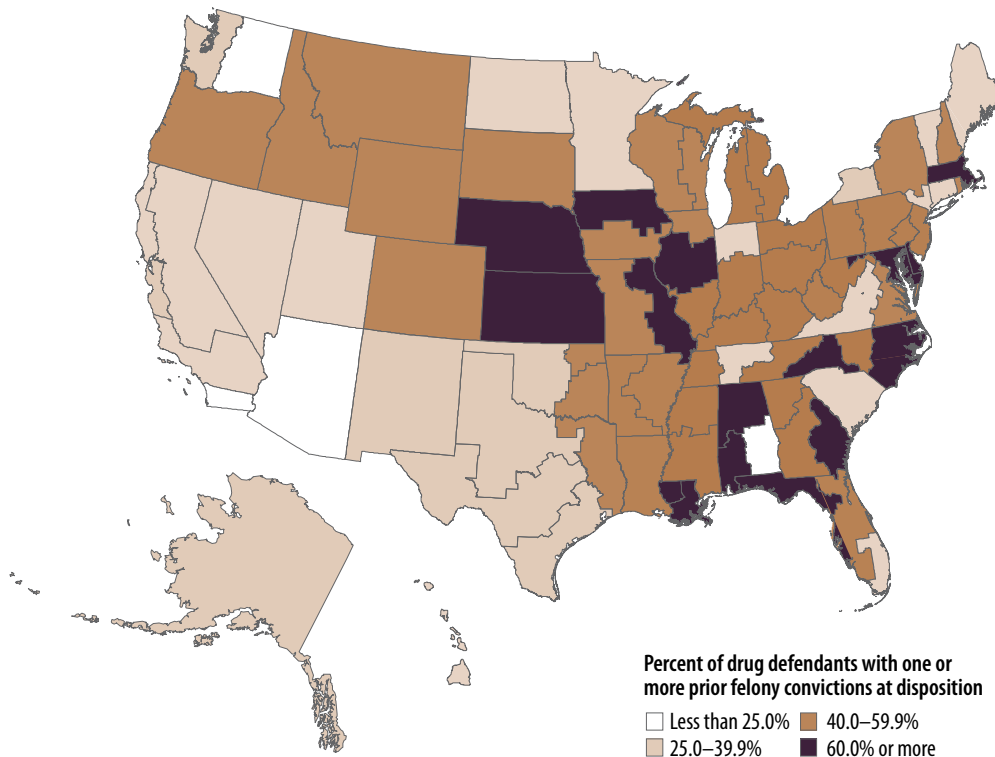
^bIncludes only defendants whose Pretrial Services Agency records explicitly show no prior arrest or conviction.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Pretrial Services Act Information System, fiscal year 2013.

MAP 3.1

Drug defendants with a prior felony conviction at case disposition, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

■ In 2013, 60% or more of drug defendants in 19 federal districts had one or more prior felony convictions.



Not shown on map: Guam (less than 20.0%), Puerto Rico (40.0–59.9%), and Virgin Islands (less than 20.0%).
 Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Office of Probation and Pretrial Services database, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 3.3

Behavior of federal defendants released to the community pending trial, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Most serious offense charged	Number of released defendants	Percent of released defendants who had—						
		No violation	Violations while on release		New offense charged			
			At least one violation	Failed to appear	Felony	Misdemeanor	Technical violations of bail conditions	Release revoked
All offenses*	33,453	83.1%	16.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.8%	15.1%	9.5%
Violent offenses	972	76.2%	23.8%	1.7%	1.1%	3.4%	22.2%	15.2%
Property offenses	10,319	87.5%	12.5%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	10.7%	6.3%
Fraudulent offenses	8,515	87.6	12.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	10.4	6.1
Other property offenses	1,804	86.6	13.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	12.1	7.6
Drug offenses	10,356	74.0%	26.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.6%	23.7%	14.6%
Public order offenses	4,621	89.3%	10.7%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	9.5%	5.3%
Regulatory offenses	857	91.8	8.2	1.3	0.6	1.4	6.7	4.9
Other public order offenses	3,764	88.7	11.3	0.7	0.8	1.1	10.2	5.4
Weapon offenses	2,068	67.1%	32.9%	2.0%	3.6%	3.8%	30.3%	21.7%
Immigration offenses	4,856	95.3%	4.7%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	4.1%	3.1%

Note: Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated during fiscal year 2013. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, the sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation.

*Includes 261 defendants for whom an offense category could not be determined.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Pretrial Services Act Information System, fiscal year 2013.

Federal Case Filings and Adjudication

TABLE 4.1
Defendants in criminal cases commenced, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Most serious offense charged	Number	Percent
All offenses	89,843	100%
Felonies	81,080	92.1%
Violent offenses	3,043	3.5
Murder	148	0.2
Assault	805	0.9
Robbery	994	1.1
Sexual abuse	959	1.1
Kidnapping	115	0.1
Threats against the President	22	--
Property offenses	12,679	14.4
Fraudulent	10,530	12.0
Embezzlement	484	0.5
Fraud	9,251	10.5
Forgery	16	--
Counterfeiting	779	0.9
Other	2,149	2.4
Burglary	46	0.1
Larceny	1,627	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	27	--
Arson and explosives	195	0.2
Transportation of stolen property	182	0.2
Other property offenses	72	0.1
Drug offenses	27,009	30.7
Trafficking	26,975	30.6
Possession and other drug offenses	34	--
Public order offenses	7,385	8.2
Regulatory	940	1.1
Agriculture	1	--
Antitrust	31	--
Food and drug	24	--
Transportation	144	0.2
Civil rights	81	0.1
Communications	28	--
Customs laws	95	0.1
Postal laws	15	--
Other regulatory offenses	521	0.6
Other	6,445	7.2
Tax law violations	521	0.6
Bribery	193	0.2
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	315	0.4
National defense	96	0.1
Escape	487	0.6
Racketeering and extortion	1,753	2.0
Gambling	151	0.2
Liquor offenses	4	--
Other sex offenses*	2,019	2.3
Traffic offenses	14	--
Wildlife	126	0.1
Environmental	32	--
All other felonies	734	0.8
Weapon offenses	7,183	8.2
Immigration offenses	23,781	27.0
Misdemeanors	8,763	7.9%
Fraudulent property offenses	597	0.7
Larceny	1,009	1.1
Drug possession	2,597	2.9
Immigration offenses	66	0.1
Traffic offenses	2,709	3.1
Other misdemeanors	1,785	2.0

Note: Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax law violations includes tax fraud; all other felonies includes unclassifiable offenses; misdemeanors includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Total includes 601 records where offense type was missing.

--Less than 0.05%.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 4.2
Disposition of criminal cases terminated, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Most serious offense charged	Total	Percent convicted	Number of defendants in criminal cases terminating during 2013 who were—								
			Convicted				Not convicted				
			Total	Guilty plea	Nolo contendere	Jury trial	Nonjury trial	Total	Dismissed	Jury trial ^a	Nonjury trial
All offenses	90,133	91.9%	82,838	80,538	172	1,952	176	7,295	6,920	303	72
Felonies	81,927	93.8%	76,877	74,742	79	1,938	118	5,050	4,709	293	48
Violent offenses	2,880	92.7	2,671	2,505	3	152	11	209	169	36	4
Murder	147	87.8	129	120	0	9	0	18	16	1	1
Assault	739	89.6	662	614	0	44	4	77	55	21	1
Robbery	1,042	96.5	1,006	974	2	28	2	36	35	1	0
Sexual abuse	826	92.5	764	703	1	55	5	62	51	10	1
Kidnapping	108	88.0	95	80	0	15	0	13	11	2	0
Threats against the President	18	83.3	15	14	0	1	0	3	1	1	1
Property offenses	12,312	92.6	11,406	10,877	14	496	19	906	833	63	10
Fraudulent	10,540	92.8	9,776	9,301	11	448	16	764	696	59	9
Embezzlement	435	93.6	407	395	0	10	2	28	27	1	0
Fraud	9,195	92.7	8,521	8,081	11	417	12	674	608	57	9
Forgery	27	92.6	25	24	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Counterfeiting	883	93.2	823	801	0	20	2	60	59	1	0
Other	1,772	92.0	1,630	1,576	3	48	3	142	137	4	1
Burglary	54	98.1	53	49	0	4	0	1	1	0	0
Larceny	1,313	92.5	1,214	1,192	2	20	0	99	98	0	1
Motor vehicle theft	29	89.7	26	26	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Arson and explosives	207	91.3	189	168	0	19	2	18	15	3	0
Transportation of stolen property	122	84.4	103	99	1	3	0	19	18	1	0
Other property offenses	47	95.7	45	42	0	2	1	2	2	0	0
Drug offenses	27,772	92.5	25,678	24,953	30	660	35	2,094	2,010	76	8
Trafficking	27,736	92.5	25,644	24,919	30	660	35	2,092	2,008	76	8
Possession and other drug offenses	36	94.4	34	34	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Public order offenses	7,095	91.2	5,915	5,604	9	281	21	571	514	43	14
Regulatory	948	86.5	820	770	2	45	3	128	119	6	3
Agriculture	1	^	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antitrust	33	100.0	33	31	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Food and drug	28	92.9	26	26	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Transportation	133	87.2	116	109	0	6	1	17	15	1	1
Civil rights	75	77.3	58	49	0	9	0	17	12	4	1
Communications	61	88.5	54	53	0	1	0	7	7	0	0
Customs laws	111	84.7	94	90	0	4	0	17	17	0	0
Postal laws	19	89.5	17	17	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Other regulatory offenses	487	86.4	421	394	1	24	2	66	64	1	1
Other	6147	92.1%	5659	5392	7	240	20	488	437	37	14
Tax law violations	502	98.0	492	463	2	27	0	10	10	0	0
Bribery	138	96.4	133	126	0	7	0	5	4	1	0
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	386	86.0	332	288	0	42	2	54	46	8	0
National defense	105	80.0	84	76	0	8	0	21	20	0	1
Escape	590	87.6	517	511	0	6	0	73	69	2	2
Racketeering and extortion	1,653	89.4	1,478	1,386	2	86	4	175	146	24	5
Gambling	65	83.1	54	50	0	4	0	11	11	0	0
Liquor offenses	2	^	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other sex offenses ^b	1,873	96.0	1,798	1,730	3	53	11	75	71	2	2
Traffic offenses	14	78.6	11	11	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Wildlife	63	93.7	59	57	0	2	0	4	4	0	0
Environmental	29	100.0	29	28	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
All other felonies	727	92.2%	670	664	0	4	2	57	53	0	4
Weapon offenses	7,290	92.9	6,773	6,485	7	266	15	517	451	60	6
Immigration offenses	24,578	97.1	23,870	23,760	16	79	15	708	690	15	3
Misdemeanors	8,206	72.6%	5,961	5,796	93	14	58	2,245	2,211	10	24
Fraudulent property offenses	603	91.4	551	549	1	1	0	52	50	1	1
Larceny	995	51.1	508	492	13	1	2	487	484	2	1
Drug possession	2,475	89.5	2,214	2,211	1	1	1	261	258	1	2
Immigration offenses	57	89.5	51	51	0	0	0	6	6	0	0
Traffic offenses	2,457	68.5	1,684	1,621	36	2	25	773	760	2	11
Other misdemeanors	1,619	58.9	953	872	42	9	30	666	653	4	9

Note: Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; fraud excludes tax fraud; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; larceny excludes transporting stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax law violations includes tax fraud; all other felonies includes unclassifiable offenses; misdemeanors includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors. Total includes 609 records where offense type was missing.

^aToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^bIncludes mistrials.

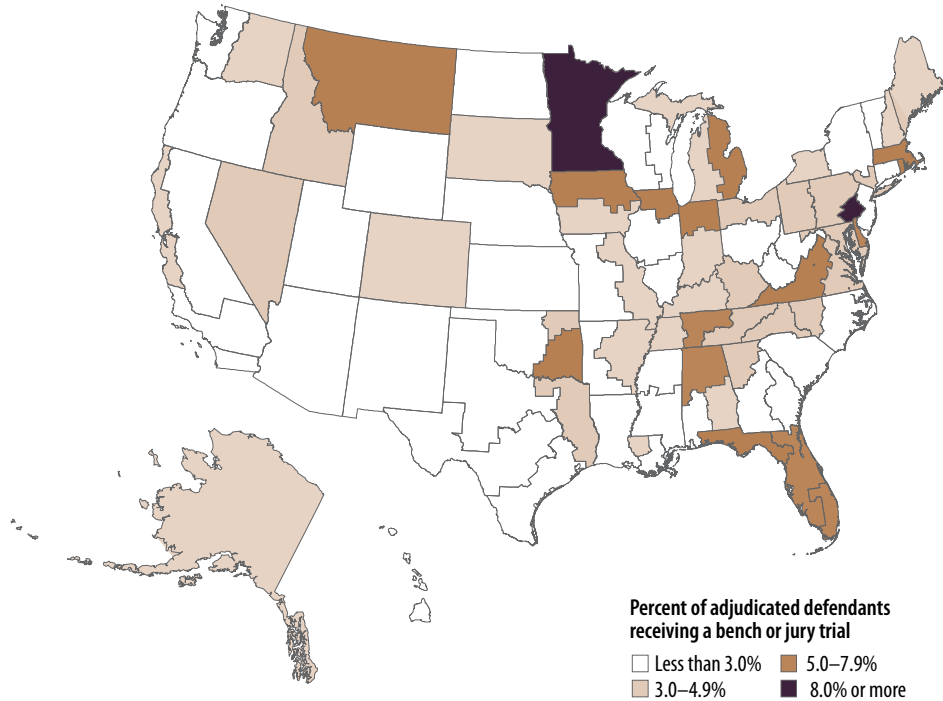
^cExcludes sexual abuse. (See *Glossary* for further details.)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2013.

MAP 4.1

Adjudicated defendants receiving a bench or jury trial, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

■ In 2013, 2.8% of adjudicated defendants received a bench or jury trial; the percentage of adjudicated defendants receiving a bench or jury trial ranged from 0 to 21% across districts.



Not shown on map: District of Columbia (5.0–7.9%), Guam (less than 3.0%), Puerto Rico (less than 3.0%), and Virgin Islands (less than 3.0%).
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 4.3
Criminal cases disposed by U.S. magistrates, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Most serious offense charged	Total	Convicted	Not convicted	Percent convicted
All offenses	8,140	6,035	2,105	74.1%
Violent offenses	332	196	136	59.0%
Assault	326	190	136	58.3
Robbery	5	5	0	^
Sexual abuse	1	1	0	^
Property offenses	1,687	1,109	578	65.7%
Fraudulent	595	548	47	92.1
Embezzlement	22	21	1	95.5
Fraud	567	521	46	91.9
Forgery	5	5	0	^
Counterfeiting	1	1	0	^
Other	1,092	561	531	51.4
Burglary	3	3	0	^
Larceny	978	496	482	50.7
Arson and explosives	4	4	0	^
Transportation of stolen property	0	0	0	^
Other property offenses	107	58	49	54.2
Drug offenses	2,547	2,286	261	89.8%
Possession	2,397	2,156	241	89.9
Trafficking	130	120	10	92.3
Other drug offenses	20	10	10	50.0
Public order offenses	3,247	2,142	1,105	66.0%
Regulatory	197	136	61	69.0
Food and drug	16	14	2	87.5
Transportation	14	13	1	92.9
Civil rights	6	6	0	^
Communications	3	2	1	^
Customs laws	8	8	0	^
Postal laws	35	32	3	91.4
Other regulatory offenses	115	61	54	53.0
Other	3,050	2,006	1,044	65.8
Tax law violations	37	37	0	100.0
Bribery	5	5	0	^
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	9	8	1	^
National defense	22	5	17	22.7
Escape	37	17	20	45.9
Racketeering and extortion	14	10	4	71.4
Other sex offenses*	0	0	0	^
Wildlife	223	158	65	70.9
Environmental	6	6	0	^
Traffic offenses	2,381	1,631	750	68.5
Liquor offenses	27	27	0	100.0
All other offenses	289	102	187	35.3
Weapon offenses	42	27	15	64.3%
Immigration offenses	285	275	10	96.5%

Note: Sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax law violations includes tax fraud; and all other offenses includes unclassifiable offenses.

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 4.4
Characteristics of convicted offenders, October 1, 2012–
September 30, 2013

Offender characteristic	Number	Percent
All offenders*	82,838	100%
Sex		
Male	68,588	86.7%
Female	10,510	13.3
Race		
White	57,979	74.6%
Black/African American	16,438	21.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,526	2.0
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,402	1.8
Two or more races	357	0.5
Hispanic/Latino origin		
Hispanic/Latino	42,645	55.2%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	34,570	44.8
Age		
18 or younger	361	0.5%
19–20	2,202	2.9
21–30	24,599	32.1
31–40	25,756	33.6
41 or older	23,824	31.0
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	42,611	54.0%
Non-U.S. citizen	36,360	46.0
Education		
Less than high school graduate	31,944	47.4%
High school graduate	20,856	30.9
Some college	10,800	16.0
College graduate	3,820	5.7
Criminal record		
No convictions	26,065	32.7%
Prior adult convictions	53,578	67.3

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2013.

Federal Sentencing

TABLE 5.1
Offenders sentenced in criminal cases terminated, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Most serious offense of conviction	Total offenders sentenced ^a	Percent of offenders convicted and sentenced to—			
		Total	Incarceration ^b	Probation ^c	Fine only
All offenses ^d	82,838	100%	77.7%	10.2%	2.2%
Felonies	76,007	100%	81.3%	8.2%	0.4%
Violent offenses	2,401	100%	94.0	2.9	--
Murder	128	100%	96.1	2.4	...%
Assault	607	100%	89.0	5.4	0.2
Robbery	1,011	100%	96.2	1.7	...
Sexual abuse	567	100%	94.9	2.6	...
Kidnapping	70	100%	98.6	1.4	...
Threats against the President	18	100%	83.3	...	...
Property offenses	11,273	100%	62.2	24.9	0.9
Fraudulent	9,825	100%	63.8	22.4	0.9
Embezzlement	384	100%	52.9	37.0	1.0
Fraud	8,718	100%	64.1	21.6	0.9
Forgery	27	100%	51.9	33.3	...
Counterfeiting	696	100%	66.7	23.1	1.0
Other	1,448	100%	50.9	42.3	0.6
Burglary	41	100%	63.4	29.3	...
Larceny	1,092	100%	43.1	50.5	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	30	100%	73.3	13.3	...
Arson and explosives	154	100%	87.0	9.1	0.6
Transportation of stolen property	83	100%	67.5	24.1	1.2
Other property offenses	48	100%	58.3	25.0	2.1
Drug offenses	24,193	100%	90.6	4.0	0.3
Trafficking	24,145	100%	90.7	3.8	0.3
Possession and other drug offenses	48	100%	27.1	64.6	...
Public order offenses	7,150	100%	78.4	14.9	1.0
Regulatory	831	100%	55.7	30.4	4.1
Agriculture	1	100%	^	...	...
Antitrust	33	100%	27.3	57.6	15.2
Food and drug	27	100%	33.3	51.9	11.1
Transportation	101	100%	38.6	38.6	5.9
Civil rights	56	100%	76.8	19.6	...
Communications	48	100%	47.9	50.0	2.1
Customs laws	121	100%	76.0	14.9	1.7
Postal laws	23	100%	13.0	87.0	...
Other regulatory offenses	421	100%	58.0	25.7	4.0
Other	6,319	100%	81.4	12.9	0.6
Tax law violations	516	100%	66.9	30.4	0.4
Bribery	119	100%	67.2	26.9	...
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	265	100%	69.1	20.0	1.5
National defense	84	100%	75.0	15.5	3.6
Escape	811	100%	62.4	28.5	0.6
Racketeering and extortion	1,781	100%	84.8	8.4	0.5
Gambling	56	100%	30.4	57.1	3.6
Liquor offenses	2	100%	^	^	...
Other sex offenses ^e	1,936	100%	96.3	1.1	0.2
Traffic offenses	12	100%	75.0	8.3	...
Wildlife	43	100%	30.2	55.8	9.3
Environmental	29	100%	27.6	58.6	6.9
All other felonies	665	100%	82.6	11.7	0.3
Weapon offenses	7,188	100%	91.8	5.0	0.3
Immigration offenses	23,802	100%	77.5	4.1	0.1
Misdemeanors	6,831	100%	37.6%	31.9%	22.2%
Fraudulent property offenses	617	100%	43.9	21.2	3.1
Larceny	569	100%	9.7	62.6	23.6
Drug possession	2,299	100%	78.2	16.4	2.8
Immigration offenses	372	100%	40.3	12.1	1.9
Traffic offenses	1,723	100%	4.8	38.8	55.7
Other misdemeanors	1,251	100%	16.9	48.0	26.7

Note: Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax law violations includes tax fraud; all other felonies includes unclassifiable offenses; misdemeanors includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors. Total includes 558 records where offense type was missing.

^aToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

--Less than 0.05%.

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

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

^dIncludes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

^eIncludes offenders whose sentence could not be determined.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 5.2**Type and length of federal sentences imposed, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013**

Most serious offense of conviction	Total ^a	Type of sentence			Average sentence length	
		Incarceration ^b	Probation ^b	Fine only	Incarceration ^c	Probation ^c
All offenses^d	82,838	64,390	8,419	1,818	56.1 mo.	34.6 mo.
Felonies	76,007	61,823	6,240	300	58.1 mo.	40.2 mo.
Violent offenses	2,401	2,258	69	1	129.4	84.9
Murder	128	123	3	0	129.9	^
Assault	607	540	33	1	49.7	38.8
Robbery	1,011	973	17	0	97.6	45.9
Sexual abuse	567	538	15	0	261.3	238.6
Kidnapping	70	69	1	0	230.2	^
Threats against the President	18	15	0	0	28.0	...
Property offenses	11,273	7,007	2,811	100	37.1	39.3
Fraudulent	9,825	6,270	2,198	92	36.7	38.7
Embezzlement	384	203	142	4	22.5	32.5
Fraud	8,718	5,589	1,886	81	38.2	39.2
Forgery	27	14	9	0	22.1	^
Counterfeiting	696	464	161	7	25.5	38.2
Other	1,448	737	613	8	40.2	41.3
Burglary	41	26	12	0	40.9	34.1
Larceny	1,092	471	551	5	24.0	41.7
Motor vehicle theft	30	22	4	0	38.1	^
Arson and explosives	154	134	14	1	104.4	36.9
Transportation of stolen property	83	56	20	1	35.8	39.0
Other property offenses	48	28	12	1	21.4	41.0
Drug offenses	24,193	21,908	959	74	80.3	40.6
Trafficking	24,145	21,895	928	74	80.4	41.0
Possession and other drug offenses	48	13	31	0	19.6	28.1
Public order offenses	7,150	5,609	1,067	71	69.4	38.0
Regulatory	831	463	253	34	43.0	35.2
Agriculture	1	1	0	0	^	...
Antitrust	33	9	19	5	^	28.0
Food and drug	27	9	14	3	^	30.4
Transportation	101	39	39	6	34.3	35.4
Civil rights	56	43	11	0	48.8	40.4
Communications	48	23	24	1	25.4	38.0
Customs laws	121	92	18	2	42.3	33.3
Postal laws	23	3	20	0	^	31.8
Other regulatory offenses	421	244	108	17	47.7	36.8
Other	6,319	5,146	814	37	71.7	38.8
Tax law violations	516	345	157	2	25.2	40.1
Bribery	119	80	32	0	36.1	37.5
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	265	183	53	4	67.4	36.6
National defense	84	63	13	3	92.4	53.5
Escape	811	506	231	5	18.5	32.1
Racketeering and extortion	1,781	1,511	149	9	83.2	40.0
Gambling	56	17	32	2	8.9	33.8
Liquor offenses	2	1	1	0	^	^
Other sex offenses ^e	1,936	1,861	26	4	101.9	102.7
Traffic offenses	12	9	1	0	^	^
Wildlife	43	13	24	4	10.2	25.8
Environmental	29	8	17	2	^	29.6
All other felonies	665	549	78	2	25.9	42.8
Weapon offenses	7,188	6,596	358	23	79.7	40.0
Immigration offenses	23,802	18,445	976	31	20.1	41.6
Misdemeanors	6,831	2,567	2,179	1,518	6.6 mo.	18.7 mo.
Fraudulent property offenses	617	271	131	19	4.1	28.2
Larceny	569	55	356	134	5.0	22.0
Drug possession	2,299	1,797	378	64	7.2	17.9
Immigration offenses	372	150	45	7	5.2	18.9
Traffic offenses	1,723	83	668	960	2.9	13.3
Other misdemeanors	1,251	211	601	334	7.3	21.0

Note: Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax law violations includes tax fraud; all other felonies includes unclassifiable offenses; misdemeanors includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors. Total includes 558 records where offense type was missing.

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

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aThe sum of individual sentences may exceed the total because split and mixed sentences are counted in incarceration and probation; or the sum may be lower than the total, which includes offenders receiving deportation, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, or imprisonment of 4 days or less.

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

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

^dIncludes offenders whose sentence could not be determined.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 5.3
Convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offense and offender characteristics, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Offender characteristic	Number	Percent
All offenders	82,838	77.7%
Sex		
Male	68,588	82.0%
Female	10,510	61.2
Race		
White	57,979	79.5%
Black/African American	16,438	82.6
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,526	78.3
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,402	64.1
Two or more races	357	65.5
Hispanic/Latino origin		
Hispanic	42,645	81.3%
Non-Hispanic	34,570	77.9
Age		
18 or younger	361	78.1%
19–20	2,202	77.2
21–30	24,599	80.6
31–40	25,756	81.5
41 or older	23,824	76.9
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	42,611	81.1%
Non-U.S. citizen	36,360	77.6
Education		
Less than high school graduate	31,944	87.3%
High school graduate	20,856	83.3
Some college	10,800	76.2
College graduate	3,820	69.9
Criminal record		
No convictions	26,065	70.6%
Prior adult convictions	53,578	82.9

Note: By definition, corporations are excluded from the offender characteristics reported. Offenders serving life sentences and indeterminate sentences are included. Offenders are classified by the most serious offense of conviction. This table reports the percentages of convicted persons having a particular characteristic who were incarcerated. For example, 84% of all convicted males were incarcerated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 5.4**Average incarceration sentence length, by offense and offender characteristics, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013**

Offender characteristic	All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		Weapon offenses	Immigration offenses	Misdemeanors
			Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other			
All offenders	56.1 mo.	129.4 mo.	36.7 mo.	40.2 mo.	80.3 mo.	43.0 mo.	71.7 mo.	79.7 mo.	20.1 mo.	6.6 mo.
Sex										
Male	57.2 mo.	132.1 mo.	39.2 mo.	45.1 mo.	83.2 mo.	44.2 mo.	75.4 mo.	78.5 mo.	20.4 mo.	6.9 mo.
Female	38.9	85.5	28.7	24.4	53.7	32.8	33.2	55.1	13.0	5
Race										
White	47.6 mo.	160.0 mo.	35.7 mo.	43.2 mo.	72.4 mo.	34.5 mo.	74.1 mo.	66.0 mo.	20.0 mo.	6.6 mo.
Black/African American	83.4	123.9	39.8	38.0	96.9	74.7	70.8	89.5	26.0	12.2
American Indian/ Alaska Native	56.9	70.5	26.8	23.6	59.8	^	39.4	62.7	14.8	6.8
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	45.8	125.8	26.9	31.5	59.4	27.5	47.8	59.5	14.4	^
Two or more races	51.1	^	34.4	^	66.7	^	75.8	57.4	21.6	^
Hispanic/Latino origin										
Hispanic/Latino	40.0 mo.	139.3 mo.	29.6 mo.	35.4 mo.	72.2 mo.	35.0 mo.	71.5 mo.	58.7 mo.	20.1 mo.	6.7 mo.
Non-Hispanic/Latino	75.5	127.0	38.7	41.3	86.6	50.8	72.1	84.1	20.4	8.2
Age										
18 or younger	15.8 mo.	^	^	^	31.8 mo.	^	^	^	6.8 mo.	5.7 mo.
19–20	37.5	81.0 mo.	20.5 mo.	60.3 mo.	43.2	55.7 mo.	63.9 mo.	68.9 mo.	11.2	5.9
21–30	51.5	100.2	29.3	40.0	70.2	47.8	77.6	72.3	17.6	5.9
31–40	56.8	141.2	33.9	41.1	86.3	38.2	70.6	80.8	20.5	8
41 or older	57.7	156.7	40.1	38.4	82.8	40.8	69.0	85.8	22.9	8.4
Citizenship										
U.S. citizen	74.1 mo.	129.3 mo.	38.2 mo.	38.5 mo.	83.1 mo.	47.0 mo.	72.4 mo.	79.8 mo.	19.3 mo.	11.6 mo.
Non-U.S. citizen	32.1	119.9	30.1	56.7	69.5	34.8	66.5	55.5	20.1	6.1
Education										
Less than high school graduate	48.0 mo.	111.0 mo.	28.8 mo.	42.9 mo.	76.2 mo.	45.9 mo.	69.1 mo.	75.9 mo.	20.9 mo.	23.2 mo.
High school graduate	69.5	125.2	35.5	44.9	84.0	49.2	71.5	78.9	21.4	13.1
Some college	66.6	149.8	38.9	35.1	73.8	42.8	75.7	79.3	20.2	23.3
College graduate	57.0	210.9	42.5	31.0	62.4	30.2	69.9	65.2	19.0	13.5
Criminal record										
No convictions	51.8 mo.	146.2 mo.	34.7 mo.	36.2 mo.	59.1 mo.	32.7 mo.	70.4 mo.	59.5 mo.	9.8 mo.	14.3 mo.
Prior adult convictions	56.5	119.7	38.4	42.9	91.4	62.9	73.0	80.2	21.7	6.1

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

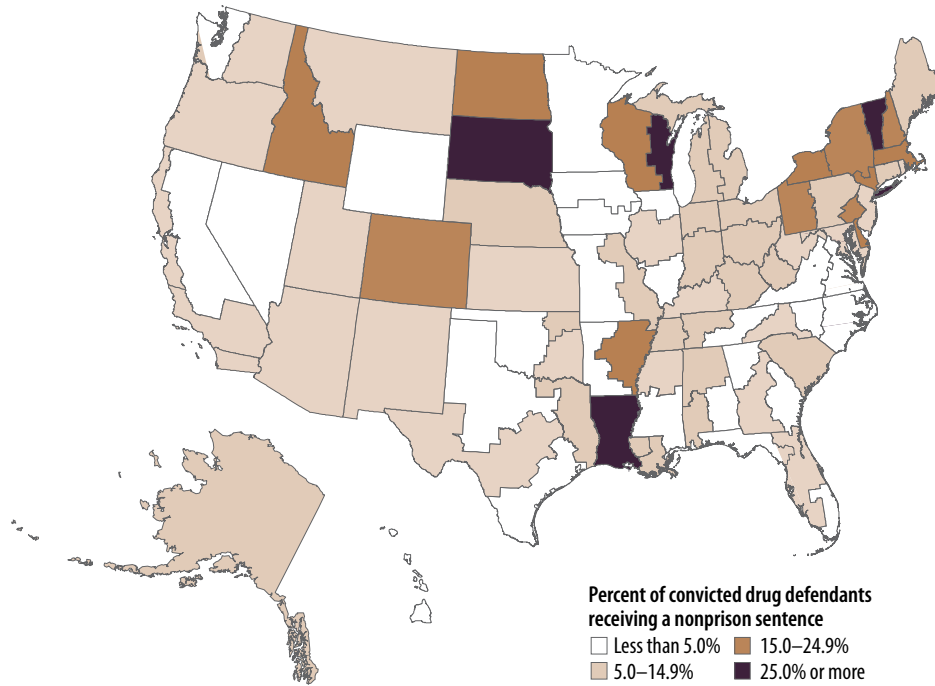
^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2013.

MAP 5.1

Convicted drug defendants receiving a nonprison sentence, by federal judicial district, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

■ In 2013, 9.8% of convicted drug defendants received a nonprison sentence. Nonprison rates for convicted drug defendants ranged from less than 1% to 40% across districts.



Not shown on map: District of Columbia (15.0–24.9%), Guam (5.0–14.9%), Puerto Rico (5.0–14.9%), and Virgin Islands (5.0–14.9%).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year 2013.

Federal Appeals

TABLE 6.1

Criminal appeals terminated, by type of criminal case and offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Offense of conviction	Number of criminal appeals terminated									
	Total	Pre-guideline	Total	Conviction only	Sentence only	Sentence and conviction	Other	Direct criminal	Interlocutory	Post-conviction
All offenses	12,707	14	1,808	103	196	1,203	306	8,023	256	2,606
Violent offenses	120	1	119	9	5	86	19	^	^	^
Murder	22	0	22	2	0	18	2	^	^	^
Assault	17	1	16	2	0	11	3	^	^	^
Robbery	34	0	34	1	0	23	10	^	^	^
Sexual abuse	36	0	36	4	3	26	3	^	^	^
Kidnapping	10	0	10	0	2	8	0	^	^	^
Threats against the President	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	^	^	^
Property offenses	316	4	312	15	33	214	50	^	^	^
Fraudulent	290	4	286	13	30	197	46	^	^	^
Embezzlement	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	^	^	^
Fraud	276	3	273	13	28	187	45	^	^	^
Forgery	6	1	5	0	2	2	1	^	^	^
Counterfeiting	26	0	26	2	3	17	4	^	^	^
Other	12	0	12	1	3	8	0	^	^	^
Burglary	10	0	10	0	0	8	2	^	^	^
Larceny	3	0	3	1	0	1	1	^	^	^
Motor vehicle theft	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	^	^	^
Arson and explosives	675	3	672	45	85	436	106	^	^	^
Transportation of stolen property	288	2	286	13	28	184	61	^	^	^
Other property offenses	29	1	28	3	4	20	1	^	^	^
Drug offenses	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	^	^	^
Public order offenses	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	^	^	^
Regulatory	9	0	9	2	0	6	1	^	^	^
Agriculture	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	^	^	^
Antitrust	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	^	^	^
Transportation	13	0	13	1	2	10	0	^	^	^
Civil rights	259	1	258	10	24	164	60	^	^	^
Communications	24	0	24	1	7	13	3	^	^	^
Customs laws	7	0	7	0	1	5	1	^	^	^
Postal laws	19	0	19	1	1	13	4	^	^	^
Other regulatory offenses	17	0	17	1	0	12	4	^	^	^
Other	6	0	6	1	0	4	1	^	^	^
Tax law violations	129	1	128	3	8	81	36	^	^	^
Bribery	54	0	54	3	7	34	10	^	^	^
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	^	^	^
National defense	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	^	^	^
Escape	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	^	^	^
Racketeering and extortion	220	4	216	15	24	146	31	^	^	^
Gambling	116	0	116	5	10	90	11	^	^	^
Other sex offenses*	350	4	346	26	57	252	11	^	^	^
Traffic offenses	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	^	^	^
Wildlife	5	0	5	0	1	3	1	^	^	^
Environmental	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	^	^	^
All other offenses	19	1	18	0	0	18	0	^	^	^
Weapon offenses	1,327	22	1,305	86	206	925	88	^	^	^
Immigration offenses	1,262	10	1,252	30	180	1,029	13	^	^	^

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

^Offense information not supplied for these appeal type codes.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Court of Appeals, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 6.2**Disposition of criminal appeals terminated, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013**

Offense of conviction	Total criminal appeals terminated	Criminal appeals terminated on the merits							Procedural terminations
		Total	Percent	Affirmed	Remanded or reversed	Partially affirmed	Dismissed	Other	
All offenses^a	12,707	9,905	77.9%	7,359	781	369	1,376	20	2,802
Violent offenses	120	109	90.8%	80	15	7	6	1	11
Murder	22	21	95.5	19	1	0	1	0	1
Assault	17	16	94.1	11	3	1	0	1	1
Robbery	34	29	85.3	21	4	1	3	0	5
Sexual abuse	36	33	91.7	22	7	3	1	0	3
Kidnapping	10	10	^	7	0	2	1	0	0
Threats against the President	1	0	^	0	0	0	0	0	1
Property offenses	316	283	89.6%	209	29	39	6	0	33
Fraudulent	290	258	89.0	191	26	35	6	0	32
Embezzlement	8	8	^	3	1	4	0	0	0
Fraud	276	246	89.1	185	24	31	6	0	30
Counterfeiting	6	4	^	3	1	0	0	0	2
Other	26	25	96.2	18	3	4	0	0	1
Larceny	12	12	100.0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Arson and explosives	10	9	^	3	3	3	0	0	1
Transportation of stolen property	3	3	^	3	0	0	0	0	0
Other property offenses	1	1	^	0	0	1	0	0	0
Drug offenses	675	618	91.6%	428	86	47	55	2	57
Public order offenses	288	255	88.5%	155	38	50	12	0	33
Regulatory	29	29	100.0	18	4	6	1	0	0
Food and drug	1	1	^	0	1	0	0	0	0
Transportation	1	1	^	1	0	0	0	0	0
Civil rights	9	9	^	7	0	2	0	0	0
Communications	2	2	^	1	1	0	0	0	0
Customs laws	3	3	^	0	2	0	1	0	0
Other regulatory offenses	13	13	100	9	0	4	0	0	0
Other	259	226	87.3	137	34	44	11	0	33
Tax law violations	24	20	83.3	11	3	6	0	0	4
Bribery	7	6	^	5	1	0	0	0	1
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	19	17	89.5	15	1	1	0	0	2
National defense	17	14	82.4	10	0	3	1	0	3
Escape	6	6	^	4	0	0	2	0	0
Racketeering and extortion	129	114	88.4	62	20	28	4	0	15
Other sex offenses ^b	54	47	87.0	29	8	6	4	0	7
Wildlife	1	0	^	0	0	0	0	0	1
Environmental	1	1	^	1	0	0	0	0	0
All other offenses	1	1	^	0	1	0	0	0	0
Weapon offenses	220	203	92.3%	153	13	13	24	0	17
Immigration offenses	116	106	91.4%	69	21	0	16	0	10
Missing offenses	10,972	8,331	75.9%	6,265	579	213	1,257	17	2,641

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

^aToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^bOffense information not supplied for direct criminal, interlocution, or post-conviction appeal type codes.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Court of Appeals, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 6.3**Criminal appeals cases terminated on the merits, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013**

Most serious offense	Number	Percent of criminal appeals cases terminated on the merits					
		Total	Affirmed	Remanded or reversed	Partially affirmed	Dismissed	Other
All offenses^a	9,905	100%	74.3%	7.9%	3.7%	13.9%	0.2%
Violent offenses	109	100%	73.4%	13.8%	6.4%	5.5%	0.9%
Murder	21	100%	90.5	4.8	...	4.8	...
Assault	16	100%	68.8	18.8	6.3	...	6.3
Robbery	29	100%	72.4	13.8	3.4	10.3	...
Sexual abuse	33	100%	66.7	21.2	9.1	3.0	...
Kidnapping	10	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Threats against the President	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...
Property offenses	283	100%	73.9%	10.2%	13.8%	2.1%	...
Fraudulent	258	100%	74.0	10.1	13.6	2.3	...
Embezzlement	8	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Fraud	246	100%	75.2	9.8	12.6	2.4	...
Counterfeiting	4	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Other	25	100%	72.0	12.0	16.0	...	...
Larceny	12	100%	100.0	...	...	...	...
Arson and explosives	9	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Transportation of stolen property	3	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Other property offenses	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Drug offenses	618	100%	69.3%	13.9%	7.6%	8.9%	0.3%
Public order offenses	255	100%	60.8%	14.9%	19.6%	4.7%	...
Regulatory	29	100%	62.1	13.8	20.7	3.4	...
Food and drug	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Transportation	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Civil rights	9	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Communications	2	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Customs laws	3	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Other regulatory offenses	13	100%	69.2	...	30.8	...	...
Other	226	100%	60.6	15.0	19.5	4.9	...
Tax law violations	20	100%	55.0	15.0	30.0	...	...
Bribery	6	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	17	100%	88.2	5.9	5.9	...	...
National defense	14	100%	71.4	...	21.4	7.1	...
Escape	6	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Racketeering and extortion	114	100%	54.4	17.5	24.6	3.5	...
Other sex offenses ^b	47	100%	61.7	17	12.8	8.5	...
Wildlife	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...
Environmental	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^
All other offenses	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^
Weapon offenses	203	100%	75.4%	6.4%	6.4%	11.8%	...
Immigration offenses	106	100%	65.1%	19.8%	...	15.1%	...

Note: Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax law violations includes tax fraud; and all other offenses includes unclassifiable offenses. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. There were 8,331 records missing offense information.

^aToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

^bOffense information not supplied for direct criminal, interlocution, or post-conviction appeal type codes.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Court of Appeals, fiscal year 2013.

Section 3: Federal Corrections and Supervision

Federal Community Supervision, Probation, and Parole

TABLE 7.1
Offenders under federal community supervision, by offense, September 30, 2013

Most serious offense	Total offenders under community supervision		Type of supervision					
	Number	Percent	Probation		Community supervised release		Parole	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses ^a	129,945	100%	20,899	100%	107,594	100%	1,452	100%
Felonies ^b	124,687	96.0%	16,040	76.8%	107,199	99.6%	1,448	99.7%
Violent offenses	6,409	4.9	309	1.5	5,299	4.9	801	55.2
Murder	815	0.6	36	0.2	423	0.4	356	24.5
Assault	871	0.7	101	0.5	697	0.6	73	5.0
Robbery	3,402	2.6	81	0.4	3,105	2.9	216	14.9
Sexual abuse	1,119	0.9	64	0.3	950	0.9	105	7.2
Kidnapping	158	0.1	8	^	99	0.1	51	3.5
Threats against the President	44	^	19	0.1	25	^	0	--
Property offenses	26,441	20.3	8,322	39.8	18,006	16.7	113	7.8
Fraudulent	22,447	17.3	6,487	31.0	15,924	14.8	36	2.5
Embezzlement	1,451	1.1	578	2.8	873	0.8	0	--
Fraud	19,169	14.8	5,375	25.7	13,767	12.8	27	1.9
Forgery	77	0.1	36	0.2	38	^	3	0.2
Counterfeiting	1,750	1.3	498	2.4	1,246	1.2	6	0.4
Other	3,994	3.1	1,835	8.8	2,082	1.9	77	5.3
Burglary	151	0.1	24	0.1	98	0.1	29	2.0
Larceny	2,905	2.2	1,626	7.8	1,251	1.2	28	1.9
Motor vehicle theft	250	0.2	21	0.1	219	0.2	10	0.7
Arson and explosives	333	0.3	53	0.3	275	0.3	5	0.3
Transportation of stolen property	283	0.2	81	0.4	198	0.2	4	0.3
Other property offenses	72	0.1	30	0.1	41	^	1	0.1
Drug offenses	60,773	46.8	2,996	14.3	57,487	53.4	290	20.0
Trafficking	46,001	35.4	2,342	11.2	43,431	40.4	228	15.7
Possession and other drug offenses	14,772	11.4	654	3.1	14,056	13.1	62	4.3
Public order offenses	11,088	8.5	2,433	11.6	8,509	7.9	146	10.1
Regulatory	1,859	1.4	954	4.6	890	0.8	15	1.0
Agriculture	3	^	2	^	1	^	0	--
Antitrust	28	^	22	0.1	6	^	0	--
Food and drug	50	^	35	0.2	15	^	0	--
Transportation	181	0.1	103	0.5	77	0.1	1	0.1
Civil rights	128	0.1	19	0.1	103	0.1	6	0.4
Communications	61	^	37	0.2	24	^	0	--
Customs laws	154	0.1	40	0.2	114	0.1	0	--
Postal laws	63	^	44	0.2	19	^	0	--
Other regulatory offenses	1,191	0.9	652	3.1	531	0.5	8	0.6
Other	9,229	7.1	1,479	7.1	7,619	7.1	131	9.0
Tax law violations	1,036	0.8	473	2.3	562	0.5	1	0.1
Bribery	315	0.2	90	0.4	225	0.2	0	--
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	354	0.3	111	0.5	241	0.2	2	0.1
National defense	174	0.1	48	0.2	119	0.1	7	0.5
Escape	263	0.2	28	0.1	231	0.2	4	0.3
Racketeering and extortion	1,900	1.5	292	1.4	1,574	1.5	34	2.3
Gambling	22	^	16	0.1	6	^	0	--
Other sex offenses ^c	4,694	3.6	171	0.8	4,447	4.2	76	5.3
Wildlife	70	0.1	46	0.2	23	^	1	0.1
Environmental	75	0.1	47	0.2	28	^	0	--
All other felonies	326	0.3	157	0.8	163	0.2	6	0.4
Weapon offenses	15,586	12.0	1,067	5.1	14,426	13.4	93	6.4
Immigration offenses	4,233	3.3	833	4.0	3,396	3.2	4	0.3
Misdemeanors	5,258	4.0%	4,859	23.2%	395	0.4%	4	0.3%
Fraudulent property offenses	316	0.2	290	1.4	26	^	0	--
Larceny	638	0.5	587	2.8	50	^	1	0.1
Drug possession	746	0.6	672	3.2	72	0.1	2	0.1
Immigration misdemeanors	259	0.2	256	1.2	3	^	0	--
Traffic offenses	1,859	1.4	1,781	8.5	78	0.1	0	--
Other misdemeanors	1,440	1.1	1,273	6.1	166	0.2	1	0.1

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

--Less than 0.05%.

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

^bAn offense category was unknown or could not be determined for 157 felony offenders, including 80 offenders under probation, 76 under supervised release, and 1 under parole.

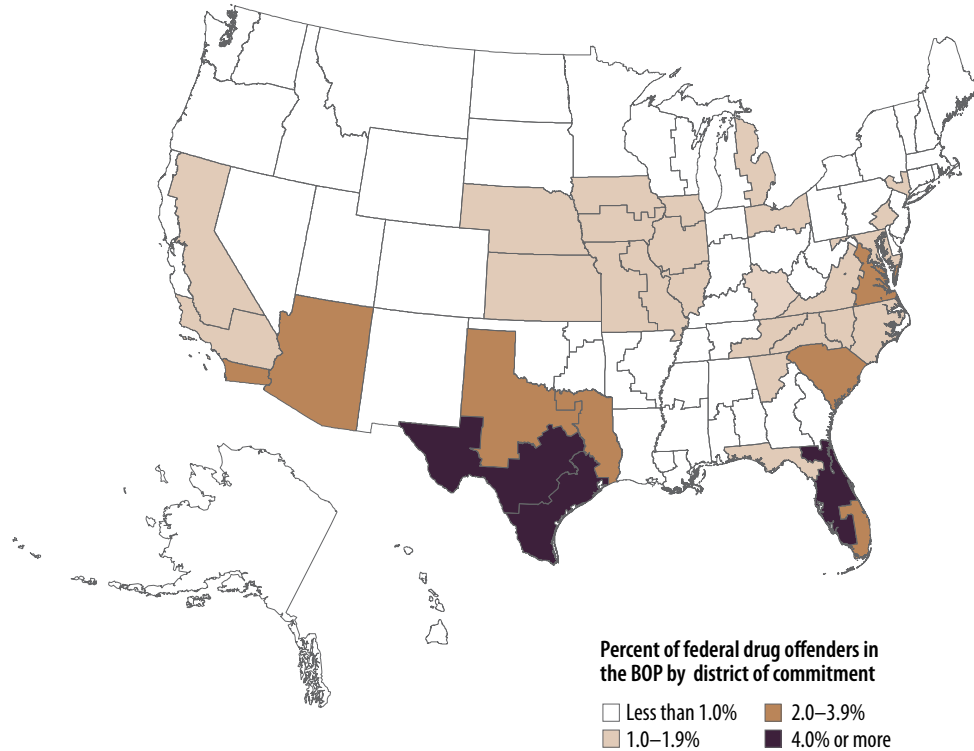
^cExcludes sexual abuse. (See *Glossary* for further details.)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System, 2013.

MAP 7.1

Percent of total drug offenders in the Federal Bureau of Prisons on September 30, 2013, by federal judicial district of commitment

■ There were 100,274 federally sentenced prisoners in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) for a drug offense on September 30, 2013.



Not shown on map: District of Columbia (less than 1.0%), Guam (less than 1.0%), Puerto Rico (less than 1.0%), and Virgin Islands (less than 1.0%).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 7.2

Characteristics of offenders under federal community supervision, September 30, 2013

Offender characteristic	Total offenders under community supervision		Probation		Community supervised release		Parole	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenders*	129,945	100%	20,899	100%	107,594	100%	1,452	100%
Sex								
Male	105,729	81.6%	13,029	63.3%	91,277	84.8%	1,423	98.0%
Female	23,887	18.4	7,542	36.7	16,316	15.2	29	2.0
Race								
White	73,800	57.3%	13,327	65.5%	59,947	56.0%	526	36.7%
Black/African American	47,984	37.2	5,473	26.9	41,644	38.9	867	60.5
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,275	2.5	665	3.3	2,583	2.4	27	1.9
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	3,270	2.5	707	3.5	2,555	2.4	8	0.6
Two or more races	569	0.4	173	0.9	391	0.4	5	0.3
Hispanic/Latino origin								
Hispanic/Latino	29,272	22.9%	3,896	19.4%	25,233	23.7%	143	10.1%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	98,470	77.1	16,181	80.6	81,018	76.3	1,271	89.9
Age								
18 or younger	246	0.2%	197	1.0%	49	--	0	--
19–20	1,419	1.1	621	3.0	798	0.7%	0	--
21–30	30,379	23.4	5,382	26.2	24,881	23.1	116	8.0%
31–40	44,651	34.5	5,208	25.4	39,096	36.3	347	23.9
41 or older	52,886	40.8	9,132	44.5	42,767	39.7	987	68.1

--Less than 0.05%.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System, 2013.

TABLE 7.3
Outcomes of offenders terminating probation supervision, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Most serious offense	Number of probation terminations	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with—						
		Total	Technical violations ^a				New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
			No violation	Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	11,720	100%	83.0%	2.1%	0.4%	3.5%	2.7%	8.2%
Felonies	7,183	100%	82.2%	1.9%	0.6%	3.1%	2.5%	9.8%
Violent offenses	169	100%	55.6	4.1	1.2	12.4	5.3	21.3
Murder	14	100%	64.3	...	...	21.4	...	14.3
Assault	61	100%	60.7	8.2	...	9.8	8.2	13.1
Robbery	54	100%	48.1	...	...	9.3	3.7	38.9
Sexual abuse	32	100%	56.3	3.1	6.3	21.9	6.3	6.3
Kidnapping	4	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Threats against the President	4	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Property offenses	3,539	100%	87.3	1.4	0.6	2.5	2.2	5.9
Fraudulent	2,819	100%	88.0	1.2	0.5	2.4	1.8	5.9
Embezzlement	266	100%	90.2	0.8	...	3.4	1.1	4.5
Fraud	2,270	100%	88.8	1.1	0.4	1.9	1.7	6.2
Forgery	31	100%	93.5	...	...	...	...	6.5
Counterfeiting	252	100%	78.6	3.6	2.0	6.7	4.0	5.2
Other	720	100%	84.6	1.8	0.8	2.9	3.9	6.0
Burglary	10	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Larceny	644	100%	85.6	1.7	0.8	2.6	3.9	5.4
Motor vehicle theft	10	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Arson and explosives	18	100%	61.1	5.6	...	5.6	11.1	16.7
Transportation of stolen property	27	100%	81.5	3.7	...	7.4	...	7.4
Other property offenses	11	100%	72.7	...	...	...	9.1	18.2
Drug offenses	1,520	100%	73.1	2.3	0.4	3.0	2.4	18.9
Trafficking	1,224	100%	72.1	2.3	0.3	3.0	2.6	19.6
Possession and other drug offenses	296	100%	77.0	2.4	0.7	2.7	1.4	15.9
Public order offenses	1,054	100%	87.7	1.4	0.5	3.7	1.5	5.2
Regulatory	473	100%	90.7	1.5	0.6	2.7	1.9	2.5
Agriculture	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antitrust	3	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Food and drug	20	100%	95.0	...	...	...	...	5.0
Transportation	46	100%	87.0	2.2	2.2	4.3	4.3	...
Civil rights	11	100%	90.9	...	...	...	...	9.1
Communications	16	100%	93.8	...	...	...	6.3	...
Customs laws	40	100%	95.0	...	...	...	...	5.0
Postal laws	31	100%	83.9	3.2	...	9.7	...	3.2
Other regulatory offenses	306	100%	90.8	1.6	0.7	2.6	2.0	2.3
Other	581	100%	85.2	1.4	0.3	4.5	1.2	7.4
Tax law violations	164	100%	90.9	0.6	...	1.2	1.2	6.1
Bribery	36	100%	94.4	...	...	...	...	5.6
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	43	100%	90.7	...	...	4.7	...	4.7
National defense	20	100%	90.0	...	...	10.0	...	...
Escape	19	100%	78.9	5.3	...	10.5	5.3	...
Racketeering and extortion	126	100%	91.3	1.6	...	2.4	0.0	4.8
Gambling	5	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Other sex offenses ^c	53	100%	58.5	^	^	15.1	3.8	22.6
Wildlife	15	100%	93.3	...	...	6.7	...	...
Environmental	23	100%	91.3	4.3	...	...	4.3	...
All other felonies	77	100%	70.1	3.9	2.6	7.8	1.3	14.3
Weapon offenses	525	100%	71.4	3.8	0.2	3.4	4.0	17.1
Immigration offenses	345	100%	82.6	1.7	1.7	2.9	4.3	6.7
Misdemeanors	4,537	100%	84.3%	2.5%	0.2%	4.1%	3.2%	5.7%
Fraudulent property offenses	218	100%	92.7	2.3	...	1.8	0.9	2.3
Larceny	412	100%	82.5	4.1	0.5	4.4	3.2	5.3
Drug possession	745	100%	81.7	5.6	0.4	3.6	3.4	5.2
Immigration	196	100%	78.1	1.0	...	4.1	8.7	8.2
Traffic offenses	1,890	100%	85.0	1.6	0.2	4.3	2.9	6.0
Other misdemeanors	1,076	100%	84.9	1.6	0.1	4.6	3.0	5.9

Note: Offenses for 31 felony offenders could not be classified. Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax law violations includes tax fraud; misdemeanors includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^aToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 7.4**Outcomes of offenders terminating probation supervision, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013**

Offender characteristic	Number of probation terminations	Percent terminating probation with—						Administrative case closures
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime	
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenders^b	11,720	100%	83.0%	2.1%	0.4%	3.5%	2.7%	8.2%
Sex								
Male	7,752	100%	81.1%	2.2%	0.4%	3.9%	2.9%	9.6%
Female	3,858	100%	86.4	2.0	0.6	3.0	2.5	5.5
Race								
White	7,533	100%	84.4%	2.1%	0.3%	3.3%	2.5%	7.4%
Black/African American	2,993	100%	79.9	2.3	0.5	3.8	3.4	10.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	429	100%	65.7	3.5	2.3	10.3	5.4	12.8
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	428	100%	91.6	0.7	...	0.9	0.2	6.5
Two or more races	94	100%	90.4	...	...	2.1	4.3	3.2
Hispanic								
Hispanic/Latino	2,275	100%	84.7%	1.8%	0.5%	3.3%	3.6%	6.2%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	9,043	100%	82.4	2.2	0.4	3.6	2.6	8.8
Age								
18 or younger	48	100%	72.9%	2.1%	2.1%	12.5%	4.2%	6.3%
19–20	253	100%	62.1	8.3	1.2	9.5	11.9	7.1
21–30	2,917	100%	78.5	3.5	0.7	5.9	4.9	6.5
31–40	2,877	100%	82.8	1.9	0.6	3.5	2.7	8.4
41 or older	5,086	100%	87.8	1.4	0.2	2.1	1.3	7.2

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

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

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

^bTotal includes offenders whose characteristics could not be determined.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 7.5

Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Most serious offense	Number of supervised release terminations	Percent of supervised releases terminating with—						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	45,690	100%	66.1%	6.7%	1.4%	7.7%	8.2%	9.9%
Felonies	45,200	100%	65.9%	6.8%	1.4%	7.7%	8.2%	10.0%
Violent offenses	2,693	100%	53.4	7.9	3.7	14.6	8.2	12.2
Murder	209	100%	52.4	7.7	4.8	18.8	7.7	8.7
Assault	507	100%	46.2	7.3	4.9	20.7	9.7	11.2
Robbery	1,531	100%	56.6	8.9	2.9	10.1	7.9	13.6
Sexual abuse	371	100%	49.6	5.4	5.1	22.9	7.5	9.4
Kidnapping	50	100%	58.0	4.0	2.0	6.0	10.0	20.0
Threats against the President	25	100%	52.0	8.0	...	24.0	12.0	4.0
Property offenses	7,752	100%	74.1	4.7	1.4	7.1	5.3	7.3
Fraudulent	6,600	100%	75.9	4.3	1.2	6.5	4.8	7.2
Embezzlement	311	100%	86.8	1.6	0.3	6.1	1.6	3.5
Fraud	5,495	100%	77.8	3.7	0.9	6.3	4.1	7.2
Forgery	21	100%	71.4	...	4.8	4.8	4.8	14.3
Counterfeiting	773	100%	58.2	10.0	3.5	8.4	11.1	8.8
Other	1,152	100%	64.2	6.9	2.7	10.6	8.0	7.6
Burglary	78	100%	39.7	9.0	2.6	25.6	16.7	6.4
Larceny	724	100%	65.6	6.8	2.6	10.1	8.4	6.5
Motor vehicle theft	109	100%	58.7	11.0	1.8	11.0	3.7	13.8
Arson and explosives	145	100%	68.3	5.5	4.8	7.6	5.5	8.3
Transportation of stolen property	77	100%	74.0	3.9	...	7.8	5.2	9.1
Other property offenses	19	100%	73.7	5.3	5.3	...	10.5	5.3
Drug offenses	21,050	100%	69.5	6.9	0.9	6.1	7.5	9.1
Trafficking	16,508	100%	69.1	7.1	1.0	6.3	7.6	8.8
Possession and other drug offenses	4,542	100%	70.6	6.0	0.6	5.2	7.5	10.1
Public order offenses	3,129	100%	68.1	3.7	1.4	12.1	4.8	9.9
Regulatory	536	100%	81.2	2.4	1.3	5.4	2.6	7.1
Agriculture	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Antitrust	6	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Food and drug	17	100%	94.1	...	...	...	5.9	0.0
Transportation	47	100%	63.8	6.4	6.4	6.4	2.1	14.9
Civil rights	49	100%	87.8	2.0	...	2.0	4.1	4.1
Communications	22	100%	77.3	...	...	4.5	4.5	13.6
Customs laws	38	100%	65.8	...	2.6	15.8	5.3	10.5
Postal laws	12	100%	66.7	16.7	8.3	8.3	...	...
Other regulatory offenses	344	100%	84.0	2.0	0.6	4.9	2.0	6.4
Other	2,593	100%	65.4	3.9	1.4	13.5	5.3	10.5
Tax law violations	279	100%	94.6	...	...	1.1	1.1	3.2
Bribery	78	100%	94.9	...	...	...	1.3	3.8
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	140	100%	70.0	3.6	1.4	13.6	5.0	6.4
National defense	61	100%	68.9	8.2	3.3	9.8	4.9	4.9
Escape	209	100%	54.1	5.7	3.8	15.8	8.1	12.4
Racketeering and extortion	715	100%	76.5	5.0	0.6	7.0	3.4	7.6
Gambling	2	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Other sex offenses ^c	971	100%	47.4	3.5	2.0	23.0	7.6	16.6
Wildlife	21	100%	85.7	...	...	14.3	...	...
Environmental	14	100%	92.9	...	...	7.1	...	0.0
All other felonies	103	100%	62.1	9.7	1.9	12.6	7.8	...
Weapon offenses	7,488	100%	56.4	9.7	1.7	9.3	11.1	11.9
Immigration offenses	3,047	100%	52.7	6.6	1.6	6.5	16.6	16.0
Misdemeanors	490	100%	77.8%	3.9%	1.4%	6.7%	5.3%	4.9%
Fraudulent property offenses	21	100%	76.2	...	4.8	9.5	...	9.5
Larceny	61	100%	68.9	9.8	...	9.8	8.2	3.3
Drug possession	115	100%	76.5	7.0	0.9	5.2	3.5	7.0
Immigration misdemeanors	12	100%	66.7	...	...	8.3	16.7	8.3
Traffic offenses	94	100%	75.5	3.2	1.1	11.7	6.4	2.1
Other misdemeanors	187	100%	83.4	1.1	2.1	3.7	4.8	4.8

Note: Offenses for 41 felony offenders could not be determined. Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax law violations includes tax fraud; misdemeanors includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^aToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 7.6**Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013**

Offender characteristic	Number of released terminations	Percent terminating supervised release with—						Administrative case closures
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenders^c	45,690	100%	66.2%	6.7%	1.4%	7.7%	8.2%	9.8%
Sex								
Male	38,949	100%	64.6%	6.9%	1.4%	7.9%	8.8%	10.3%
Female	6,738	100%	75.0	5.9	1.2	6.5	4.3	7.0
Race								
White	25,700	100%	67.1%	6.8%	1.4%	7.4%	7.4%	9.9%
Black/African American	16,997	100%	65.7	6.6	1.1	7.2	9.7	9.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	1609	100%	45.6	8.6	5.6	21.1	8.9	10.3
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	1,082	100%	79.8	4.8	0.6	4.8	2.2	7.9
Two or more races	146	100%	83.6	2.7	0.7	3.4	1.4	8.2
Hispanic/Latino origin								
Hispanic/Latino	11,243	100%	63.9%	6.1%	1.3%	6.9%	9.8%	12.0%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	33,951	100%	67.0	7.0	1.4	7.9	7.7	9.0
Age								
18 or younger	4	100%	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%
19–20	121	100%	19.0	12.4	13.2	21.5	14.9	19.0
21–30	7,700	100%	47.2	11.1	2.9	14.9	14.2	9.7
31–40	14,333	100%	63.5	8.4	1.5	8.8	11.0	6.8
41 or older	18,038	100%	74.8	5.6	1.0	6.1	5.8	6.8

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

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

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

^cTotal includes offenders whose characteristics could not be determined.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 7.7**Outcomes of offenders terminating parole, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013**

Most serious offense	Number of parole terminations	Total	Percent of paroles terminating with—					Administrative case closures
			No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	564	100%	71.5%	2.7%	0.9%	5.0%	5.1%	14.9%
Felonies	563	100%	71.4%	2.7%	0.9%	5.0%	5.2%	14.9%
Violent offenses	293	100%	67.9	3.8	1.4	6.1	4.8	16.0
Murder	80	100%	61.3	5.0	1.3	7.5	8.8	16.3
Assault	25	100%	64	...	...	12.0	...	24.0
Robbery	111	100%	69.4	4.5	0.9	3.6	3.6	18.0
Sexual abuse	64	100%	81.3	1.6	...	6.3	4.7	6.3
Kidnapping	12	100%	41.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	...	33.3
Threats against the President	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Property offenses	45	100%	75.6	2.2	...	2.2	8.9	11.1
Fraudulent	11	100%	72.7	...	...	...	9.1	18.2
Embezzlement	2	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Fraud	7	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Forgery	2	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Other	34	100%	76.5	2.9	...	2.9	8.8	8.8
Burglary	12	100%	58.3	8.3	...	...	16.7	16.7
Larceny	15	100%	86.7	...	...	6.7	6.7	...
Motor vehicle theft	4	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Arson and explosives	2	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Transportation of stolen property	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Drug offenses	133	100%	74.4	1.5	...	3	4.5	16.5
Trafficking	95	100%	77.9	1.1	...	4.2	1.1	15.8
Possession and other drug offenses	38	100%	65.8	2.6	...	...	13.2	18.4
Public order offenses	62	100%	83.9	...	1.6	6.5	4.8	3.2
Regulatory	2	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Transportation	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Postal laws	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Other	60	100%	83.3	...	1.7	6.7	5	3.3
National defense	4	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Escape	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Racketeering and extortion	7	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Other sex offenses ^c	45	100%	86.4	^	^	9.1	4.3	^
All other felonies	3	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^
Weapon offenses	30	100%	60.0	3.3	...	3.3	6.7	26.7
Misdemeanors	1	100%	^	^	^	^	^	^

Note: Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; tax law violations includes tax fraud; misdemeanors includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^aToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 7.8**Outcomes of offenders terminating parole, by offender characteristics, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013**

Offender characteristic	Number of parole terminations	Percent terminating parole with—						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenders^c	564	100%	71.5%	2.7%	0.9%	5.0%	5.1%	14.9%
Sex								
Male	553	100%	71.2%	2.7%	0.9%	5.1%	5.2%	14.8%
Female	11	100%	81.8	...	...	...	...	18.2
Race								
White	241	100%	78.8%	2.1%	1.2%	3.3%	2.5%	12.0%
Black/African American	300	100%	67.0	3.3	0.7	5.7	6.0	17.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	14	100%	35.7	...	...	7.1	35.7	21.4
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	3	100%	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Two or more races	1		100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Hispanic/Latino origin								
Hispanic/Latino	57	100%	84.2%	1.8%	...	1.8%	7.0%	5.3%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	495	100%	70.3	2.8	1.0%	5.3	4.8	15.8
Age								
21–30	81	100%	84.0%	...	...	9.9%	2.5%	3.7%
31–40	65	100%	83.1	3.1%	...	4.6	4.6	4.6
41 or older	321	100%	67.6	4.0	1.6%	5.3	7.5	14.0

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System, fiscal year 2013.

Federal Imprisonment

TABLE 7.9
Admissions and releases of federal prisoners, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Most serious offense	Population at start of year	Prisoners admitted to district court			First release			Population at end of year	Net population change
		1 year or less	More than 1 year	All other	1 year or less	More than 1 year	All other		
All prisoners	199,402	15,142	49,763	11,272	15,039	49,659	11,637	199,244	-158
Violent offenses	11,692	99	1,626	1,066	98	1,744	1,182	11,459	-233
Murder/manslaughter	1,386	6	103	87	4	91	111	1,376	-10
Assault	1,254	64	413	266	66	362	296	1,273	19
Robbery	7,132	17	862	555	14	1,076	608	6,868	-264
Sexual abuse	1,138	8	171	131	11	155	140	1,142	4
Kidnapping	744	2	66	16	1	50	17	760	16
Threats against the President	38	2	11	11	2	10	10	40	2
Property offenses	12,226	1,119	4,891	1,540	1,333	4,528	1,696	12,219	-7
Fraudulent	10,265	871	4,246	1,120	1,077	3,830	1,238	10,357	92
Embezzlement	203	43	88	20	50	94	25	185	-18
Fraud	9,347	756	3,851	849	935	3,442	930	9,496	149
Forgery	119	18	60	25	17	67	31	107	-12
Counterfeiting	596	54	247	226	75	227	252	569	-27
Other	1,961	248	645	420	256	698	458	1,862	-99
Burglary	176	2	43	45	2	51	42	171	-5
Larceny	793	209	308	215	217	311	238	759	-34
Motor vehicle theft	106	15	30	32	18	29	35	101	-5
Arson and explosives	182	1	48	14	1	42	21	181	-1
Transportation of stolen property	121	9	38	17	5	46	17	117	-4
Other property offenses	583	12	178	97	13	219	105	533	-50
Drug offenses	100,810	2,310	19,932	4,254	2,162	20,580	4,277	100,287	-523
Trafficking	100,471	762	19,917	4,219	854	20,568	4,230	99,717	-754
Possession and drug offenses	339	1,548	15	35	1,308	12	47	570	231
Public order offenses	18,734	607	5,297	785	660	3,649	782	20,332	1,598
Regulatory	2,559	178	1,111	145	200	860	146	2,787	228
Other	16,175	429	4,186	640	460	2,789	636	17,545	1,370
Tax law violations	503	96	252	10	95	239	16	511	8
Bribery	81	8	52	3	7	39	5	93	12
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	89	25	41	12	31	29	23	84	-5
National defense	189	3	44	9	4	31	11	199	10
Escape	110	54	264	130	53	100	137	268	158
Racketeering and extortion	5,593	61	1,324	159	67	1,034	147	5,889	296
Gambling	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-1
Liquor	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1
Other sex offenses*	9,414	22	2,162	207	25	1,276	177	10,327	913
Traffic	78	130	7	83	147	8	93	50	-28
Wildlife	7	10	2	0	8	4	1	6	-1
Environmental	15	5	7	4	5	6	2	18	3
All other offenses	94	14	30	23	16	23	24	98	4
Weapon offenses	30,276	192	6,418	2,224	239	6,055	2,241	30,575	299
Immigration offenses	24,280	10,684	11,013	1,167	10,402	12,560	1,218	22,964	-1,316

Note: An offense category could not be determined for 1,384 prisoners at the start of fiscal year 2013 and 1,408 prisoners at the end of fiscal year 2013. Murder includes nonnegligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax law violations includes tax fraud; and obscene material denotes the mail or transport thereof.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 7.10
Characteristics of offenders in the federal prison population,
September 30, 2013

Offender characteristic	Number	Percent
All prisoners	199,244	100%
Sex		
Male	185,781	93.2%
Female	13,463	6.8
Race		
White	121,091	60.8%
Black/African American	71,572	35.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,725	1.9
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2,856	1.4
Hispanic/Latino origin		
Hispanic/Latino	70,120	35.2%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	129,124	64.8
Age		
18 or younger	70	--
19–20	954	0.5%
21–30	40,148	20.2
31–40	74,786	37.5
41 or older	83,286	41.8
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	148,449	74.5%
Non-U.S. citizen	50,740	25.5

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

--Less than 0.05%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 7.11

Average time to first release and percent of sentence served for federal prisoners released by standard methods*, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013

Most serious original offense of conviction	Number of prisoners released ^a	Mean time served	Median time served	Percent of sentence served
All prisoners^b	59,110	37.5 mo.	25.3 mo.	88.1%
Violent offenses	1,805	72.7 mo.	52.3 mo.	88.6%
Murder	93	91.6	56.2	87.1
Assault	426	34.6	27.6	89.0
Robbery	1,064	86.3	67.0	88.8
Sexual abuse	160	60.6	43.2	87.0
Kidnapping	50	118.5	104.6	87.2
Threats against the President	12	33.1	25.0	^
Property offenses	5,405	24.2 mo.	18.3 mo.	87.8%
Fraudulent	4,490	23.6	18.3	87.6
Embezzlement	140	16.5	10.5	87.6
Fraud	3,979	24.1	20.8	87.6
Forgery	81	20.8	15.7	86.4
Counterfeiting	290	20.9	15.7	88.3
Other	915	27.0	18.3	88.8
Burglary	53	33.6	29.5	88.8
Larceny	498	16.2	11.3	87.6
Motor vehicle theft	44	29.3	17.0	4.9
Arson and explosives	43	68.0	52.7	89.1
Transportation of stolen property	46	25.4	20.9	85.9
Other property offenses	231	41.1	32.2	88.9
Drug offenses	18,202	55.0 mo.	41.5 mo.	88.0%
Trafficking	16,883	58.8	45.3	88.0
Possession and other drug offenses	1,319	6.1	5.9	89.7
Public order offenses	3,936	38.7 mo.	26.2 mo.	87.5%
Regulatory	994	24.9	18.3	87.4
Other	2,942	43.4	32.2	87.5
Tax law violations	319	18.3	15.6	87.3
Bribery	45	18.9	15.7	87.6
Perjury	56	15.7	9.9	90.9
National defense	32	51.7	40.1	87.9
Escape	150	17.1	13.1	88.7
Racketeering and extortion	977	54.0	35.8	87.4
Gambling	1	^	^	...
Other sex offenses ^c	1,146	53.7	52.3	87.5
Traffic	153	3.6	0.9	^
Wildlife	12	8.4	6.0	^
Environmental	11	8.9	10.5	^
All other offenses	40	19.8	13.1	84.8
Weapon offenses	6,175	58.9 mo.	51.2 mo.	88.7%
Immigration offenses	22,917	18.4 mo.	12.2 mo.	88.1%

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

*Standard releases includes full-term sentence expirations, expirations with good time, mandatory releases, and releases to parole.

^Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

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

^bIncludes 670 prisoners whose offense was unclassifiable or was not a violation of U.S. Code.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2013.

TABLE 7.12**Characteristics of offenders first released from prison, by offense, October 1, 2012–September 30, 2013**

Offender characteristic	Total number of released offenders	Percent of released offenders convicted of—								
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		Weapon offenses	Immigration offenses
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other		
Number of releases	64,698	64,698	1,842	4,907	954	22,742	1,060	3,249	6,294	22,962
Sex										
Male	58,980	91.2%	92.6%	74.9%	81.2%	88.8%	76.7%	89.4%	97.5%	96.6%
Female	5,673	8.8	7.4	25.1	18.8	11.2	23.3	10.6	2.5	3.4
Race										
White	49,086	75.9%	43.1%	65.6%	62.9%	67.5%	73.4%	76.9%	45.1%	98.3%
Black/African American	13,564	21.0	29.5	29.6	28.1	29.6	21.5	18.5	52.1	1.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,023	1.6	25.5	0.5	5.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	980	1.5	1.8	4.3	3.8	1.8	4.2	3.5	1.1	0.1
Hispanic/Latino origin										
Hispanic/Latino	36,047	55.8%	9.8%	23.0%	11.8%	47.3%	25.6%	17%	17.8%	95.2%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	28,606	44.2	90.2	77.0	88.2	52.7	74.4	83	82.2	4.8
Age										
18 or younger	83	0.1%	0.4%	--	0.1%	0.2%	...	...	--	0.1%
19–20	852	1.3	1.8	0.5%	1.4	1.9	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	1.3
21–30	16,910	26.2	26.0	17.7	25.0	26.3	16.1	17.5	30.4	28.7
31–40	23,579	36.5	27.2	29.9	25.6	37.4	29.6	24.6	40.7	39.3
41 or older	23,229	35.9	44.6	51.8	48.0	34.3	53.5	57.6	28.3	30.6
Citizenship										
U.S. citizen	32,607	50.5%	94.7%	78.1%	92%	66.8%	82.5%	89.4%	92.1%	3.7%
Non-U.S. citizen	31,996	49.5	5.3	21.9	8.0	33.2	17.5	10.6	7.9	96.3

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

-- Less than 0.05%.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2013.

Methodology

Data sources

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) database is the data source for this report. The FJSP is presently constructed from source files provided by the U.S. Marshals Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC), U.S. Sentencing Commission, and Federal Bureau of Prisons. In addition to providing data describing defendants in cases processed by the federal judiciary, the AOUSC provides data describing defendants processed by the federal pretrial services agencies and the federal probation and supervision service. Federal law prohibits the use of these files for any purposes other than research or statistics. The table in *Additional Information about the Data* describes the source agency data files.

Reporting period

Wherever possible, matters or cases have been selected according to the event which occurred during fiscal year (FY) 2013 (October 1, 2012, through September 30, 2013). Files, which are organized by their source agencies according to FY, also include some pertinent records in later years' files. Tabulations of suspects in matters concluded during FY 2013 have been assembled from source files containing records of 2013 matters concluded, which were entered into the data system during FY 2012 or 2013.

The data source affects the availability of particular items of information. Data on prosecutors' decisions prior to court filing are provided for cases investigated by U.S. attorneys, but not for those handled by other litigating divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). In comparison, cases handled by the DOJ criminal division enter the database once they are filed in U.S. district court.

Table construction

The tables report events that occurred during FY 2013. Generally, the tables include both individual and organizational defendants. Organizational defendants are not included in tables describing defendants sentenced to incarceration and offenders under post-conviction supervision. Juvenile offenders who are charged as adults are included in the reported statistics.

Unit of analysis

In federal law enforcement and prosecution (section 1) and federal pretrial, adjudication, sentencing, and appeals (section 2), the unit of analysis is a combination of a person (or corporation) and a matter or case. If the same person is involved in three different criminal cases during the period specified in the table, then the person is counted three times in the tabulation. A single criminal case involving

a corporate defendant and four individual defendants is counted five times in the tabulation. In federal corrections and supervision (section 3), the unit of analysis is a person entering custody or supervision, a person leaving custody or supervision, or a person in custody or supervision at yearend. A person who terminated probation twice in the indicated period is counted as two terminations of probation. For instance, probation might be terminated because of a violation, reinstated, and then terminated again for another violation.

Interpretation

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

Offense classifications

Procedure

The offense classification procedure used in this publication is based on the system followed by the AOUSC. Specific offenses are combined to form the BJS categories shown in this report.

Offense categories for federal arrestees are based on the FBI's National Crime Information Center offense classifications, which are converted into U.S. Marshals' four-digit offense codes and aggregated into the offense categories shown in the tables. These categories are similar, but may not be directly comparable to the BJS offense categories used in other tables for 2013. For data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys—which include U.S. Code citations but do not include the AOUSC offense classifications—U.S. Code titles and sections are translated into the AOUSC classification system and then aggregated into the offense categories used in the tables.

Distinction between felonies and misdemeanors

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

Felonies

- **Class A felony**—life imprisonment, or if the maximum penalty is death.
- **Class B felony**—25 years or more.
- **Class C felony**—less than 25 years but more than 10 years.
- **Class D felony**—less than 10 years but more than 5 years.
- **Class E felony**—less than 5 years but more than 1 year.

Misdemeanors

- **Class A misdemeanor**—1 year or less but more than 6 months.
- **Class B misdemeanor**—6 months or less but more than 30 days.
- **Class C misdemeanor**—30 days or less but more than 5 days.
- **Infraction**—5 days or less, or if no imprisonment is authorized.

Felony and misdemeanor distinctions are provided where the data permit these distinctions. Arrest and prosecution tables do not use this distinction because many suspects cannot be so classified at the arrest and investigation stages in the criminal justice process. This distinction is not made for pretrial release or detention because the Pretrial Services Agency no longer gathers this information. Adjudication, sentencing, and supervision tables distinguish between felony and misdemeanor offenses.

Most serious offense selection

Where more than one offense is charged or adjudicated, the most serious offense (the one that may or did result in the most severe sentence) is used to classify offenses. The offense description may change during the criminal justice process. Tables indicate whether investigated, charged, or adjudicated offenses are used. In the prosecution tables, the most serious offense is based on the criminal lead charge as determined by the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the criminal proceeding. In pretrial tables, the major charged offense is based on the AOUSC's offense severity classification system, as determined by the pretrial officer responsible for the case. To select this offense, the officer ranks offenses according to severity based on maximum imprisonment,

type of crime, and maximum fines. In adjudication tables, the most serious offense charged is the one that has the most severe potential sentence. For sentencing tables, conviction offenses are based on statutory maximum penalties. In appeals tables, the offenses are classified by the offense of conviction. In the supervision tables, the most serious offense of conviction is either the one having the longest sentence imposed or, if equal sentences were imposed or there was no imprisonment, the offense carrying the highest severity code as determined by the AOUSC's offense severity code ranking.

Offense categories

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

- **Murder** includes nonnegligent manslaughter.
- **Sexual abuse** includes only violent sex offenses.
- **Fraud** excludes tax fraud.
- **Larceny** excludes transportation of stolen property.
- **Other property felonies** excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespass.
- **Tax law violations** includes tax fraud.
- **Other sex offenses** denotes nonviolent sex offenses or the mail or transport of obscene material.
- **Wildlife offenses** were amended in 2002 to include offenses previously included in the "Migratory birds" category.
- **Environmental offenses** were amended in 2002 to include some offenses previously included in the "Agriculture" and "Other Regulatory" categories.
- **All other offenses** includes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offenses.
- **Misdemeanors** includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.
- **Drug possession** also includes other drug misdemeanors.

Additional Information about the Data

The U.S. Marshals Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, U.S. Sentencing Commission, and Federal Bureau of Prisons each report on cases processed during a given year in an annual statistical report. These reports are often not comparable across agencies due to the varying methods used by the agencies to report case processing activities. An interagency working group headed by BJS found differences in the case processing statistics that can be attributed, in part, to the different needs and missions of the agencies:

- The universe of cases reported during a given period differed. Some agencies report on those case processing events that occurred during a particular period, whereas others report on those events recorded during a particular period.
- Many of the commonly used case processing statistics—suspect or defendant processed, offense committed, case disposed, and sentence imposed—are defined differently across agencies.

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

This report replaces the *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics*, published for the years 1984, 1985, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004. It describes defendants processed at each stage of the federal justice system. Section 1 includes arrests by federal law enforcement

agencies and investigations and prosecutions by U.S. attorneys. Section 2 describes federal pretrial release or detention, adjudication in the U.S. district courts, sentencing, and the appeal of the conviction and/or sentence imposed. Section 3 includes federal supervision, including probation, parole, and imprisonment.

This report covers the 12-month fiscal period ending September 30, 2013 (or fiscal year 2013). Generally, the tables include both individual and organizational defendants. Organizational defendants are not included in tables showing defendants sentenced to incarceration or tables describing offenders under post-conviction community supervision. Juvenile offenders charged as adults are included in the reported statistics. Felony and misdemeanor distinctions are provided where possible (see offense classifications in *Methodology*).

Notes to Reader

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

This report is a statistical presentation of federal criminal justice information with limited analyses of trends or explanatory factors underlying the statistics. Analyses of federal justice statistics may be found in special reports and other publications, some of which are cited in these tables. To assess changing patterns in these tables, the reader may need to examine in detail subcategories not shown in the tabulations or may need some knowledge of legislation or federal agency procedures.

Data source agency	Contents of data files	Federal Justice Statistics, 2013 - Statistical Tables
U.S. Marshals Service—Prisoner Tracking System—Warrant Information Network	Contains data on suspects arrested for violations of federal law by federal enforcement agencies and data about warrants initiated or cleared. The data include characteristics of federal arrestees.	Arrest: Tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 Map 1.1 Warrant: Tables 1.5, 1.6
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)—Defendant Statistical System	Contains data on suspects arrested by DEA agents, both within and outside the continental United States. The data include information on characteristics of arrestees, type of drug for which they were arrested, and the type and number of weapons possessed at time of arrest.	Arrest: Table 1.4
Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys—National Legal Information Office Network System	Contains information on the investigation and prosecution of suspects in criminal matters received and concluded, criminal cases filed and terminated, and criminal appeals filed and handled by U.S. attorneys. The central system files contain defendant-level records about the processing of matters and cases; the central charge files contain the records of the charges filed and disposed in criminal cases. Data are available on matters and cases filed, pending, and terminated.	Prosecution: Tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 Map 2.1
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC): Pretrial Services Agency—Pretrial Services Act Information System	Contains data on defendants interviewed, investigated, or supervised by pretrial services. The information covers defendants' pretrial hearings, detentions, and releases from the time they are interviewed through the disposition of their cases in district court. The data describe pretrial defendants processed by federal pretrial service agencies within each district. Defendants who received pretrial services through a local, non-federal agency, such as the District of Columbia, are not included.	Pretrial release: Tables 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 Adjudication: Table 4.4 (defendant characteristics) Map 3.1 Sentencing: Tables 5.3, 5.4 (defendant characteristics)
AOUSC—Criminal Termination Files	Contains information about the criminal proceedings against defendants whose cases were filed in U.S. district courts. Includes information on felony defendants, Class A misdemeanants—whether handled by U.S. district court judges or U.S. magistrates—and other misdemeanants, provided they were handled by U.S. district court judges. The information in the data files covers criminal proceedings from case filing through disposition and sentencing. Data are available on criminal defendants in cases filed, pending, and terminated.	Adjudication: Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 Map 4.1 Sentencing: Tables 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 Map 5.1
U.S. Sentencing Commission (USSC)—Monitoring Data Base	Contains information on criminal defendants sentenced pursuant to the provisions of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. Data files are limited to those defendants whose court records have been obtained by the USSC.	Adjudication: Table 4.4 (defendant characteristics) Sentencing: Tables 5.3, 5.4 (defendant characteristics)
AOUSC: Court of Appeals	Contains information on criminal appeals filed and terminated in U.S. Courts of Appeals. Records of appeals filed, pending, or terminated include information on the nature of the criminal appeal, the underlying offense, and the disposition of the appeal.	Appeals: Tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.3
AOUSC—Federal Probation and Supervision Information System	Contains information about supervision provided by probation officers for persons placed on probation or supervised release from prison. The files contain records of individuals entering or currently on supervision, as well as records of offenders terminating supervision.	Supervision: Tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8
Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP): Extract from BOP's SENTRY System	The data extracts contain information on all offenders released from prison over a specific period of time plus information about offenders in prison when the data extracts are made. The information covers the time from offenders' admission to prison until their release from the jurisdiction of the BOP.	Corrections: Tables 7.9, 7.10, 7.11, 7.12 Map 7.1

Glossary

A

Acquittal—a jury verdict that a criminal defendant is not guilty, or the finding of a judge that the evidence is insufficient to support a conviction.

Administrative case closure—terminating or closing a community supervision case for administrative reasons, such as an offender’s long-term hospitalization, death, deportation, incarceration in an unrelated case, or at the administrative discretion of the chief probation officer.

Affirmed—in the practice of the appellate court, the court of appeals has concluded that the lower court decision is correct and will stand as rendered by the lower court.

Agriculture violation—a violation of federal statutes concerning agriculture and conservation. Federal statutes related to agriculture include the Agricultural Acts (7 U.S.C., except sections on food stamps related to fraud); Insecticide Act; Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921; laws concerning plant quarantine and inspection; and laws that protect animals used in research. Federal statutes related to conservation include laws concerning soil and water conservation and wildlife conservation.

Antitrust violation—a violation related to federal antitrust statutes enacted by Congress that protect trade and commerce from unlawful restraints, price fixing, monopolies, and discrimination in pricing or in furnishing services or facilities.

Appeal—a legal proceeding by which a case is brought before a higher court for the review of a judgment or decision of a lower court.

Appeals, U.S. Court of—intermediate appellate courts in the U.S. federal court system that review the final decisions of the district courts within their federal judicial circuits, when challenged. U.S. courts of appeal are higher than the U.S. district courts but lower than the U.S. Supreme Court. There are 13 U.S. courts of appeal in the federal system, representing the 12 judicial circuits and the federal circuit.

Appellant—the party who requests that a judicial decision or decree be reviewed by a higher court or by another jurisdiction.

Appellee—the party against whom an appeal is taken and who seeks to persuade the appeals court to affirm the district court’s decision.

Arson—willfully or maliciously setting, or attempting to set, fire to any property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. See also, explosives.

Assault—the threat, attempt, or intentional infliction of bodily injury. Assault also includes certain violations of the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

Assault, aggravated—the threat, attempt, or intentional inflicting of bodily injury by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon, with or without actual infliction of any injury. Also, an attack without a weapon resulting in serious injuries. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and an injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization.

Assault, simple—the threat, attempt, or intentional inflicting of minor bodily injury without a weapon. Minor injury includes bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling, and an injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization.

B

Bail—the temporary release, prior to trial, of a defendant in exchange for security or money promised for the defendant’s due appearance. Also can refer to the amount of bond money posted as a financial condition of pretrial release.

Booking—a procedure following an arrest in which information about the arrest and the suspect are recorded.

Bribery—offering or promising anything of value with the intent to influence a person unlawfully, especially a public official in a position of trust. Also includes soliciting or receiving anything of value in consideration of aiding a person to obtain employment with the federal government. Also, receiving or soliciting any remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or any kind, in return for purchasing, ordering, leasing, or recommending purchasing any good, service, or facility.

Burglary—unlawful entry and attempted unlawful entry of any property, with or without force.

C

Career offender—a defendant who is age 18 or older at the time of the instant offense, if the instant offense of conviction is a felony and if he or she has at least two prior felony convictions.

Case—a judicial proceeding for the determination of a controversy between parties wherein rights are enforced or protected, or wrongs are prevented or redressed, or any proceeding judicial in nature. A case is a single charging document filed in a court containing one or more charges against one or more defendants and constituting the unit of action in court activity following the filing. Charges in two or more charging documents are sometimes combined, or the charges or defendants in one charging document separated, for purposes of adjudication.

Civil rights violation—a violation of civil liberties guaranteed to U.S. citizens by the Constitution and by acts of Congress. These include the 13th and 14th amendments to the Constitution and the Civil Rights Acts enacted after the Civil War, and more recently in 1957 and 1964.

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

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

Community confinement—residence in a community treatment center, halfway house, restitution center, mental health facility, alcohol or drug rehabilitation center, or other community facility; and participation in gainful employment, employment search efforts, community service, vocational training, treatment, educational programs, or similar facility-approved programs during nonresidential hours. Community confinement may be imposed as a condition of probation or supervised release. Under the federal sentencing guidelines, community confinement may be a substitute for imprisonment on a day-to-day basis for defendants with a guideline maximum of less than 16 months of imprisonment.

Commutation of sentence—a change of legal penalty or punishment to a lesser one, such as having a federal criminal sentence reduced by the executive clemency of the President of the United States.

Complaint—a written statement in which the plaintiff details the claims against the defendant; or a formal document submitted to the court by a prosecutor, law enforcement officer, or other person, alleging that a specified person or persons has committed a specified offense or offenses and requesting prosecution.

Concurrent sentence—a sentence, such as a prison term, to be served at the same time as another sentence rather than one after the other. One 3-year sentence and one 5-year sentence, if served concurrently, result in a maximum sentence of 5 years. See also, consecutive sentence.

Conditional release—the release of a prisoner who has not served his or her full sentence and whose freedom is contingent upon obeying any combination of restrictions deemed necessary to guarantee the defendant's appearance at trial or safeguard the community.

Consecutive sentence—a sentence for two or more offenses that follow one after the other. Two 3-year sentences and one 5-year sentence, if served consecutively, result in a maximum sentence of 11 years. See also, concurrent sentence.

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

Continuing criminal enterprise—a felony committed as part of a continuing series of violations, which is undertaken by a person, in collaboration with five or more other persons. The person occupies a position of organizer, supervisor, or any other position of management, and obtains substantial income or resources from this position.

Conviction—a judgment of guilt against a criminal defendant. A conviction includes pleas of guilty and nolo contendere, and excludes final judgments expunged by pardon, reversed, set aside, or otherwise rendered invalid.

Corporate defendant—a business against whom a lawsuit is filed. The defendant in a case is an entity, a collection of persons, or a business or corporation—not an individual person. Despite not being persons, corporations are recognized by the law to have rights and responsibilities like natural persons.

Corporate surety—a person, persons, or entity, who has entered into a bond (or an agreement) to give surety for another. As a condition of pretrial release, the defendant enters into an agreement that requires a third party, such as a bail bondsman, to promise the payment of the full bail amount in the event that the defendant fails to appear in court. See also, surety bond.

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

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

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

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

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

D

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

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

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

Defendant—the party against whom a lawsuit is filed.

Departure—a sentence imposed that is outside the applicable guideline sentencing range. A court may depart when it finds an aggravating or mitigating circumstance not adequately taken into consideration by the Sentencing Commission in formulating the guidelines that should result in a sentence different from that described. See also, substantial assistance.

Deportation or Treaty Transfer—the act of expelling a foreigner from a country, usually to the country of origin, due to the commission of a crime or prior criminal record.

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

Detainer—a notification sent by a prosecutor, judge, or other official, such as a law enforcement officer, advising a prison official that a prisoner is wanted to answer for criminal charges. The notification requests the prisoner's continued detention or notification of the prisoner's impending release.

Detention—the legally authorized confinement of a person subject to criminal or juvenile court proceedings, until the point of commitment to a correctional facility or until release. Only those persons held for two or more days are classified as detained.

Dismissal—the decision by a court to terminate adjudication of all outstanding charges in a criminal case, or all outstanding charges against a given defendant in a criminal case, thus terminating the court action in the case and permanently or provisionally terminating court jurisdiction over the defendant in relation to those charges. Includes nolle prosequi and deferred prosecution.

Disposition—the action by a criminal or juvenile justice agency which signifies that a portion of the justice process is complete and jurisdiction is terminated or transferred to another agency; or which signifies that a decision has been reached on one aspect of a case and a different aspect comes under consideration, requiring a different kind of decision.

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

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

Drug distribution—delivery (other than by administering or dispensing) of a controlled substance. The term “controlled substance” means any drug or other substance, or immediate precursor, included in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V of part B of subchapter I of Chapter 13 (Drug Abuse, Prevention, and Control), Title 21 (Food and Drugs). The term does not include distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages, or tobacco, as those terms are defined or used in subtitle E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Drug offense—a violation under federal or state laws prohibiting the manufacture, import, export, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled or counterfeit substance, or the possession of a controlled or counterfeit substance with the intent to manufacture, import, export, distribute, or dispense the substance. Drug offenses include using any communication facilities that cause or facilitate a felony under Title 21, or furnishing fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions, as well as any other unspecified drug-related offense. See also, drug distribution, possession, and drug trafficking.

Drug trafficking—knowingly and intentionally importing or exporting any controlled substance in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. § 812). Drug trafficking includes manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, selling, or possessing with the intent to manufacture, distribute, or sell a controlled substance or a counterfeit substance. Trafficking also includes exporting any controlled substance in schedules I through V, and the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance in schedule I or II, for the purposes of unlawful importation. Also includes the making or distributing of any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other instrument designed to reproduce the label on any drug or container, or removing or obliterating the label or symbol of any drug or container. Knowingly opening, maintaining, or managing any place for manufacturing, distributing, or using any controlled substance is also considered drug trafficking.

Dual and Successive Prosecution Policy (Petite Policy)—prosecutorial guidelines used to determine whether to bring federal prosecution, based substantially on a defendant’s repetition of the same act or transactions involved in a prior state or federal proceeding for a defendant.

E

Embezzlement—the fraudulent appropriation of property by a person to whom such property has been lawfully entrusted. Includes offenses committed by bank officers or employees, officers or employees of the U.S. Postal Service, officers of lending, credit, or insurance institutions, and any officer or employee of a corporation or association engaged in commerce as a common carrier. The fraudulent appropriations of property by court officers of the U.S. courts and officers or employees of the United States are also

included. Stealing from employment and training funds, stealing from programs that receive federal funds and Indian tribal organizations, and selling, conveying, or disposing of any money, property, records, or thing of value to the United States or any department thereof without authority are also included in embezzlement.

Environmental offense—a violation of federal law enacted to protect the environment, such as the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act. Environmental protection laws protect the safety and well-being of communities from excessive and unnecessary emissions of environmental pollutants.

Escape—departing or attempting to depart from the custody of a correctional institution; a judicial, correctional, or law enforcement officer; or a hospital where one is committed for drug abuse or drug dependency treatment. Knowingly advising, aiding, assisting, or procuring the escape or attempted escape of any person from a correctional facility, an officer, or the above-mentioned hospital, as well as concealing an escapee. Providing or attempting to provide to an inmate in prison a prohibited object; or making, possessing, obtaining, or attempting to make or obtain a prohibited object. Instigating, assisting, attempting to cause, or causing any mutiny or riot at any federal penal, detention, or correctional facility, or conveying into any of these institutions any dangerous instruments are also included.

Exclusion—the rule of evidence that disallows evidence secured by illegal means and in bad faith to be introduced in a criminal trial.

Expiration of sentence—the completion of a prison sentence by standard means. See also, releases from prison.

Explosives violation—a violation of federal law involving the importation, manufacture, distribution, and storage of explosive material. Includes the unlawful receipt, possession or transportation of explosives without a license, where prohibited by law, or using explosives during the commission of a felony. Also includes violations relating to dealing in stolen explosives, using mail or other forms of communication to threaten an individual with explosives, and possessing explosive materials at an airport. See also, arson.

F

Failure to appear—willful absence from any court appointment.

Felony—a serious crime that involves a potential punishment of 1 year or longer in prison or a crime punishable by death. According to 18 U.S.C. § 3559, felonies are classified based on the maximum imprisonment term authorized by the law describing the offense. The five felony classes—A, B, C, D, and E—include life imprisonment or

the maximum penalty of death (Class A felony), 25 years or more (Class B felony), less than 25 years but more than 10 years (Class C felony), less than 10 years but more than 5 years (Class D felony), and less than 5 years but more than 1 year (Class E felony).

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

Financial condition—the monetary condition on which the release of a defendant before trial is contingent, including deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond. See also the specific definitions for these bond types.

Fine—a monetary penalty imposed as punishment for an offense.

First release—prisoners released from the BOP for the first time after their commitment by a U.S. district court. Excludes offenders returned to prison after their first release to supervision.

Food and drug violation—a violation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, including regulations for clean and sanitary movement of animals, adulteration or misbranding of any food or drug, failure to transmit information about prescription drugs, and intent to defraud and distribute adulterated material.

Forgery—the creation or alteration of a document, which if validly executed would constitute a legally binding transaction, with the intent to defraud; also, the creation of an art object with intent to misrepresent the identity of the creator. Forgery also includes making, possessing, selling, or printing plates or stones for counterfeiting obligations or securities, and detaching, altering, or defacing any official device, mark, or certificate.

Fraud—unlawfully depriving a person of his or her property or legal rights through intentional misrepresentation of fact or deceit, other than forgery or counterfeiting. See also, specific offenses in this glossary for citations.

Fraudulent property offense—see property offense, fraudulent.

Fugitive—a person convicted or accused of a crime that hides from law enforcement or escapes custody or flees across jurisdictional lines to avoid arrest or punishment.

Fugitive investigation—initiated upon receipt of a warrant and typically involves persons who have violated their conditions of probation, parole, or bond release, as well as escaped prisoners. The U.S. Marshals Service has administrative responsibility for all investigations involving federal fugitives.

G

Gambling offense—the unlawful making or receiving or wagering on a game of chance or uncertain event, or operating, or promoting or permitting the operation of, an unlawful game of chance or wagering establishment. Also, the federal offense of transporting, manufacturing, selling, possessing, or using any gambling device in the District of Columbia or any possession of the United States or within Indian country, or the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 7. Federal gambling offenses include transporting gambling devices within the jurisdiction of the United States, except under the authority of the Federal Trade Commission or under the authority of a state law that provides an exemption from these provisions. Offenses also include transmitting wagering information on interstate or foreign commerce, interstate transporting of wagering paraphernalia, importing or transporting lottery tickets, or mailing lottery tickets or related matter.

Good-time credit—time credited based on a prisoner's good behavior while imprisoned that is applied toward the prisoner's early release. Under the 1984 Sentencing Reform Act, two classes of prisoners are ineligible to receive good-time credits: (1) misdemeanants serving a term of imprisonment of 1 year or less; and (2) felons serving life sentences. All other federal prisoners receive a flat allocation of 54 days per year of sentence served; credit for a partial year remaining at the end of the sentence is prorated. The annual allotment does not change based on the length of time a federal prisoner has already spent in prison.

Guideline sentencing range—the range of imprisonment length for a prisoner sentenced to a federal institution based on the federal sentencing guideline for the particular level of offense committed and the offender's criminal history. The federal sentencing guideline incorporates any minimum terms of imprisonment required by statute as well as the statutory maximum term of imprisonment, where applicable.

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

H

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

Home detention—a form of confinement and supervision used as a substitute either for imprisonment or as a condition of probation. Except for authorized absences, home detention is a measure in which a person is confined by authorities to his or her place of residence, and restriction

is enforced by appropriate means of surveillance by the probation office. Under the federal sentencing guidelines, home detention may be a substitute for imprisonment on a day-to-day basis for defendants with a guideline maximum sentence of less than 16 months of imprisonment.

Homicide—see murder.

I

Immigration offense—a violation involving illegal entry into the United States, illegally reentering the United States after deportation, willfully failing to deport when so ordered, willfully remaining beyond days allowed on conditional permit, or falsely representing oneself to be a U.S. citizen. Immigration offenses include violations relating to provisions for special agricultural workers and provisions relating to limitations on immigrant status, such as employment. Also includes bringing in or harboring any aliens not duly admitted by an immigration officer.

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

Indeterminate sentence—a prison sentence with a maximum or minimum term that is not specifically established at the time of sentencing.

Indictment—a formal charge, issued by a grand jury, stating that there is enough evidence to justify a trial for a defendant who allegedly committed a crime; indictment is used primarily for felonies.

Information—a formal charge, issued by a government attorney, stating that there is enough evidence to justify a trial for a defendant who allegedly committed a misdemeanor. Also, the document filed to initiate trial proceedings at the second step of a felony case.

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

Initial appearance or hearing—a criminal defendant's first appearance before a judge or magistrate.

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

Intermittent sentence—a sentence to periods of confinement interrupted by periods of freedom. Under the federal sentencing guidelines, intermittent confinement may be a substitute for imprisonment for defendants with a guideline maximum of less than 16 months of imprisonment. Each 24 hours of intermittent confinement is credited as one day of incarceration.

J

Jail credit—the number of days deducted from an offender's sentence for time spent in custody before a prison sentence was imposed.

Jurisdictional offenses—offenses considered to be federal crimes because of the place in which they occurred, such as on an aircraft, or federal land or property. Jurisdictional offenses include certain crimes on Indian reservations, or at sea, that cannot be classified in a more specific substantive category.

Juvenile—a person subject to juvenile court proceedings because a statutorily defined event or condition was alleged to have occurred while his or her age was below the statutorily specified age limit of original jurisdiction of a juvenile court. Court jurisdiction is determined by age at the time of the event, not at the time of judicial proceedings. The age limit defining the legal categories "juvenile" and "adult" varies among states and also, with respect to specified crimes, within states. The generally applicable age limit within a given state is most often the 18th birthday. In statutes establishing criminal trial court jurisdiction over persons below the standard age for specified crimes (usually violent crimes, such as murder or armed robbery) the age limit may be lowered to 16 or even less. These variations in age factor are small enough to permit data aggregated on the basis of the state definition of juvenile to be comparable for many purposes. However, each state should note its age limit in statistics for general distribution.

Juvenile delinquency—an act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court, but for which a juvenile can be adjudicated in a juvenile court or prosecuted in a court having criminal jurisdiction, if the juvenile court transfers jurisdiction.

K

Kidnapping—unlawfully seizing any person as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1201 for ransom or reward, except in the case of a minor seized by a parent; includes receiving, possessing, or disposing of any money or other property delivered as ransom or as a reward in connection with a kidnapping as well as conspiring to kidnap any person.

L

Labor law violation—a violation of federal laws governing a broad spectrum of activities relating to labor-management relations, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Taft-Hartley Act.

Larceny—unlawful taking or attempted taking of property, other than a motor vehicle, from the possession of another, by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property; excludes taking that requires unlawful entry or force or is accomplished by deception.

Liquor violation—a violation of the Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor, as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws. Liquor violations include dispensing or unlawfully possessing intoxicants in Indian country, transporting intoxicating liquors into any state, territory, district, or possession where sale is prohibited, shipping packages containing unmarked and unlabeled intoxicants, and shipping liquor by collect-on-delivery method. Violations also include knowingly delivering a liquor shipment to someone other than to whom it has been consigned, and violating the Federal Alcohol Administration Act. Includes violations relating to regulation of the manufacture, sale, distribution, transportation, possession, or use of intoxicating liquor. Includes maintaining unlawful drinking places, advertising and soliciting orders for intoxicating liquor, bootlegging, operating a still, furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person, using a vehicle for the illegal transportation of liquor, drinking on a train or public conveyance, and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts. Excludes public drunkenness and driving under the influence of alcohol.

M

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

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

Major offense while on conditional release—allegation, arrest, or conviction of a crime for which the minimum sentence is incarceration for more than 90 days or probation for a period greater than 1 year.

Mandatory release—the release of an inmate from prison after confinement for a period equal to the inmate's full sentence, minus any statutory good time. Federal prisoners

exiting prison on mandatory release may still be subject to a period of post-release community supervision.

Mandatory sentence—a sentence that includes a minimum term of imprisonment that the sentencing court is statutorily required to impose barring the government's motion of substantial assistance.

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

Material witness—a person with significant information about the subject matter of a criminal prosecution necessary to resolve the matter.

Matter—a potential case under review by a U.S. attorney and on which more than 1 hour is spent.

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

Migratory birds offense—a violation of acts relating to birds that move from one place to another in season. Includes taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, in violation of federal regulations or the transportation laws of the state, territory, or district from which the bird was taken. Also included is the misuse or nonuse of a migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamp.

Minor offense while on conditional release—conviction of a crime for which the maximum sentence is incarceration for 90 days or less, probation for 1 year or less, or a fine of \$500 or less.

Misdemeanor—a criminal offense punishable by a jail term not to exceed 1 year, and any offense specifically defined as a misdemeanor by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts for the purposes of data collection. According to 18 U.S.C. § 3559, misdemeanors are classified in three letter grades—A, B, and C—based on the maximum terms of imprisonment. Class A denotes an imprisonment term of

1 year or less, but more than 6 months; Class B denotes an imprisonment term of 6 months or less, but more than 30 days; and Class C denotes an imprisonment term of 30 days or less, but more than 5 days. Misdemeanor includes offenses previously called minor offenses that were reclassified under the Federal Magistrate Act of 1979.

Mistrial—a trial that has been terminated and declared invalid by the court because of some circumstance which creates a substantial and uncorrectable prejudice to the conduct of a fair trial, or which makes it impossible to continue the trial in accordance with prescribed procedures. The termination of a trial before its normal conclusion because of a procedural error; statements by a witness, judge, or attorney that prejudice a jury; a deadlock by a jury without reaching a verdict after lengthy deliberation (or a hung jury); or the failure to complete a trial within the time set by the court. When a mistrial is declared, the trial must start again with the selection of a new jury.

Mixed sentence—a sentence requiring the convicted offender to serve a term of imprisonment, followed by a term of probation.

Most serious offense—the offense charged that has the greatest potential sentence; or the offense with the greatest imposed sentence.

Motor carrier violation—a violation of the federal statutes relating to the Motor Carrier Act, which regulates the routes and rates of freight motor carriers and passenger motor carriers in interstate commerce. The Interstate Commerce Commission administers the Motor Carrier Act.

Motor vehicle theft—unlawful taking, or attempted taking, of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another, with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive the owner of possession; excludes vehicle parts.

Murder—the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought that was either expressed or implied. This offense covers committing or attempting to commit murder (first or second degree) or voluntary manslaughter.

Murder (criminal willful homicide)—intentionally causing the death of another person without legal justification, or causing the death of another while committing or attempting to commit another crime; includes voluntary manslaughter.

Murder, negligent (involuntary) manslaughter—causing the death of another person without intent to cause death, with reckless or gross negligence, including by reckless or grossly negligent operation of a motor vehicle.

Murder, nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter—intentionally causing the death of another without legal justification or excuse, or causing the death of another while committing or attempting to commit another crime.

N

National defense violation—a violation of national defense laws under the Military Selective Service Act, the Defense Production Act of 1950, and the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, which includes prices, rents, and wages, and the Subversive Activities Control Act. Includes violations relating to alien registration and treason, including espionage, sabotage, sedition, and the Smith Act of 1940. Also includes violations relating to energy facilities, curfew and restricted areas, exportation of war materials, trading with an enemy, and illegal use of uniform.

New law—federal defendants convicted and sentenced pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. See also, old law.

Nolle prosequi—Latin for “we shall no longer prosecute.” The termination of adjudication of a criminal charge by the prosecutor’s decision not to pursue the case, in some jurisdictions requiring approval of the court.

Nolo contendere—Latin for “I do not wish to contend.” The statement is a defendant’s plea in a criminal case, indicating that he or she will not contest the charges, but not admit or deny guilt. A plea of nolo contendere has the same effect as a plea of guilty, as far as the criminal sentence is concerned, but may not be considered as an admission of guilt for any other purpose. Nolo contendere is also referred to as a plea of “no contest.”

Noncitizen—a person who is without U.S. citizenship, including legal aliens—resident aliens, tourists, and refugees/asylees—and illegal aliens.

Nonjury trial—a trial in which the judge alone decides factual as well as legal questions, and makes the final judgment.

Not convicted—an acquittal or setting free by bench or jury trial, mistrial, or dismissal, including nolle prosequi and deferred prosecution.

Not guilty—a defendant’s formal answer in court to the charge or charges contained in a complaint, information, or indictment, claiming that he or she did not commit the offense or offenses listed. If the defendant refuses to plea, the court will enter a plea of not guilty. A verdict of “not guilty” in a criminal trial means that a defendant was acquitted of the charges against him or her by the court.

O

Offense—a violation of U.S. criminal law. Where more than one offense is charged, the offense with the greatest potential penalty is reported.

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

Old law—defendants convicted and sentenced pursuant to laws applicable before the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. See also, new law.

P

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

Perjury—a false material declaration under oath in any proceeding before or ancillary to any court or grand jury of the United States. Includes knowingly or willfully giving false evidence or swearing to false statements under oath or by any means procuring or instigating any person to commit perjury. This offense also includes any officers or employees of the government listed under 13 U.S.C. §§ 21-25 who willfully or knowingly furnish, or cause to be furnished, any false information or statements.

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

Petty offense—a federal misdemeanor punishable by six months or less in prison; a Class B misdemeanor, a Class C misdemeanor, or an infraction with fines as specified in 18 U.S.C. § 3571. See also, misdemeanor and infraction.

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

Pornographic—that which is of, or pertaining to, obscene or licentious literature. Material is pornographic or obscene if the average person, applying contemporary community

standards, would find that the work taken as a whole appeals to the prurient interest; if it depicts sexual conduct in a patently offensive way; if the work lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value.

Possession—an offense involving the possession of a controlled substance, acquiring a controlled substance by misrepresentation or fraud, attempting or conspiring to possess, or simple possession of a controlled substance in schedules I through V, as defined by 21 U.S.C. § 812. Includes possession of a controlled substance in schedule I or II, or a narcotic drug in schedule III or IV onboard a U.S. vessel or vessels within custom waters of the United States, or by any U.S. citizen on board a vessel. In addition, possessing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other instrument designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container is an offense under this category. Distributing a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration is treated as simple possession and is included in this offense category.

Postal law violation—a violation of federal laws governing a broad spectrum of activities pertaining to the U.S. Postal Service.

Presentence Investigation Report (PSI), federal—a report prepared by a court's probation officer, after a person has been convicted of an offense, summarizing for the court the background information needed to determine the appropriate sentence. A federal probation officer conducts an investigation mandated by law, unless the court finds that there is information in the record sufficient to enable the meaningful exercise of sentencing authority pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3553, and the court explains this finding on the record. The PSI is intended to help the sentencing judges and others in the criminal justice system to evaluate the offender by providing a comprehensive background on the offender, which includes a summary of the current offense, prior criminal record, personal and family data, evaluation, and sentencing recommendations.

Presentment—historically, a grand jury's written notice of an offense based upon the grand jury's own knowledge or observation. In current usage, this can be a prosecutor's presentation of alleged facts and charges to a court or a grand jury.

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

Pretrial release—a defendant's release from custody to the community, for all or part of the time before trial or during prosecution, upon his or her promise to appear in court when required. The defendant may be released on personal recognizance, unsecured bond, or under financial conditions. Pretrial release includes defendants released

within 2 days after arrest and defendants released after posting bail or having release conditions changed at a subsequent hearing.

Pretrial revocation—the decision to detain a defendant for violating conditions of pretrial release or for committing a new crime while in a pretrial release status.

Preventive detention—the detention of a defendant awaiting trial for the purpose of preventing further misconduct.

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

Procedural termination—a judgment based on the methods and mechanics of the legal process, including all the rules and laws governing that process. Procedural law is distinguished from substantive law, which involves the statutes and legal precedents upon which cases are tried and judgments made. See also, administrative case closure and terminated on the merits.

Property offense, fraudulent—a property offense that involves elements of deceit or intentional misrepresentation. These offenses specifically include embezzlement, fraud (excluding tax fraud), forgery, and counterfeiting.

Property offense, nonfraudulent—a violent offense against property, including burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses, such as the destruction of property and trespassing.

Property offense, other—an offense that involves the destruction of property moving in interstate or foreign commerce and in the possession of a common or contract carrier. Also includes the malicious destruction of government property or injury to U.S. Postal Service property, such as mailboxes or mailbags. Trespassing on timber and government lands is also included in this offense category.

Public order offense, nonregulatory—an offense concerning weapons; immigration; tax law violations (tax fraud); bribery; perjury; national defense; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; liquor; mailing or transporting of obscene materials; traffic; migratory birds; conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses; and other public order offenses.

Public order offense, other—a violation of laws pertaining to bigamy, disorderly conduct on the U.S. Capitol grounds, civil disorder, and travel to incite to riot. Also included in public order offenses, nonregulatory.

Public order offense, regulatory—a violation of regulatory laws and regulations in agriculture, antitrust, labor law, food and drug, motor carrier, and other regulatory offenses that are not specifically listed in the category public order offenses, nonregulatory.

R

Racketeering and extortion—racketeering is demanding, soliciting, or receiving anything of value from the owner, proprietor or other person having a financial interest in a business, by means of a threat or promise, either expressed or implied. Extortion is the obtaining of money or property from another without the person's consent and induced by the wrongful use of force or fear. This offense code covers using interstate or foreign commerce or any facility in interstate or foreign commerce to aid racketeering enterprises, such as arson, bribery, gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, and extortionate credit transactions. Also included are obtaining property or money from another (with the person's consent and induced by actual or threatened force, violence, blackmail) or committing unlawful interference with the person's employment or business. Racketeering and extortion includes transmitting, by interstate commerce or through the mail, any threat to injure the property, the person, or the reputation of the addressee or of another; or kidnapping any person with intent to extort.

Release, extraordinary—unusual methods by which a federal prisoner exits prison, such as death, commutation, or a transfer to another facility.

Release, standard—the usual way by which a federal prisoner exits prison, including full-term sentence expirations, expirations with good time, mandatory releases, and releases to parole.

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

Remove—transfer from federal court (usually to a state court).

Restitution—a court requirement that an alleged or convicted offender pay money or provide services to the victim of the crime or provide services to the community.

Reversal—the act of a court setting aside the decision of a lower court. A reversal is often accompanied by a remand to the lower court for further proceedings.

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

Robbery—the unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another, by force or threat of force. Also included is assaulting or putting the life of any person in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous or deadly weapon while committing or attempting to commit such robbery.

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

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

S

Sentence—the punishment ordered by a court for a defendant convicted of a crime. For sentences to incarceration, the maximum time the offender may be held in custody is reported. See also, split sentence, mixed sentence, indeterminate sentence, and mandatory sentence.

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

Sexual abuse—Includes all completed and attempted violent sex offenses: *aggravated sexual abuse* (18 USC 2241) and *sexual abuse* (18 USC 2242), defined as causing a person to engage in a sexual act by use of force, threat or fear or with a person who is unconscious, impaired due to drugs, intoxicants or other substances, or is otherwise incapable of declining participation); *sexual abuse of a minor or ward* (18 USC 2243); and *abusive sexual contact* (18 USC 2244), in which the person knowingly engages in or causes sexual contact with or by another person without that person's permission or with a person under age 12.

Sex offenses, other—Includes other nonviolent sex offenses: *sexual exploitation of children and child pornography* (18 USC 2251-2252A); *coercing, enticing or transporting* (interstate) of an individual (including minors) with the intent and purpose of engaging in *prostitution* or any sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense (18 USC 2422); and possession with intent to sell or sales and distribution of *obscene materials* (18 USC 1460-1470). See the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data for a detailed crosswalk for codes used by U.S. Marshals, AOUSC, EOUSA, USSC, and BOP.

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

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

Split sentence—see, mixed sentence.

Stale—a case or matter that is too old to support successful prosecution.

Substantial assistance—a form of cooperation with the government in which the defendant provides the government with information, testimony, or other assistance relating to the criminal activities of other persons in exchange for a sentence reduction. Substantial assistance provides the only mechanism for judges to impose a sentence below a mandatory sentence, applicable by the law that describes the offense.

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

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

Suspect—an adult or juvenile considered by a criminal justice agency to be one who may have committed a specific criminal offense, but who has not been arrested or charged.

T

Tax law violations—federal tax fraud offenses include violations of laws within the Internal Revenue Service Code (26 U.S.C.). Included are income tax evasion and fraud, counterfeiting any stamps with intent to defraud the collection or payment of tax, willfully failing to collect or pay tax, and failure to obey summons to produce any papers concerning taxes. Also included are offenses such as failing to furnish receipts for employees of tax withheld, failing to furnish information relating to certain trusts, annuity, and bond purchase plans, and putting fraudulent or false statements on tax returns. Violations of excise and wagering tax laws and not obtaining a license for a business that makes a profit from foreign items are also included in this offense category.

Technical violation—failure to comply with any of the conditions of pretrial release, probation, or parole, excluding alleged new criminal activity. Technical violations may result in revocation of an offender's release status. Conditions that may be imposed and then violated include remaining within a specified jurisdiction or appearing at specified intervals for drug tests.

Terminated on the merits—a judgment made after consideration of the substantive, as distinguished from procedural issues in a case. See also, procedural termination.

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

Threats against the President—knowingly and willfully depositing in the mail, at any post office, or by any letter carrier a letter, paper, writing, print, or document containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the President, Vice President, or any other officer in order of succession to the Presidency. Knowingly and willfully making such threats to the above-named people is included in this offense.

Time served—the portion of a prisoner's imposed sentence spent in prison (from arrival into jurisdiction of the BOP until release from prison) plus any jail time served and credited. For prisoners serving concurrent sentences, time served may exceed the longest single sentence imposed.

Traffic offense—a violation of statutes relating to the operation, maintenance, use, ownership, licensing, and registration of self-propelled road vehicles, including driving under the influence, hit and run, and violations of law not requiring appearance in court.

Transportation violation—a violation of the federal statutes relating to the Motor Carrier Act, which regulates the routes and rates of freight motor carriers and passenger motor carriers in interstate commerce.

Transportation of stolen property—transporting, selling, or receiving stolen goods, stolen securities, stolen moneys, stolen cattle, fraudulent state tax stamps, or articles used in counterfeiting, if the above articles or goods involve or constitute interstate or foreign commerce.

Trial conviction—conviction by judge or jury after trial.

True bill—an indictment endorsed by a grand jury as warranting prosecution of the accused.

U

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

U.S. attorney—a lawyer appointed by the President in each judicial district to prosecute and defend cases for the federal government. The U.S. attorney employs a staff of assistant U.S. attorneys who appear as the government's attorneys in individual cases.

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

V

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

Violent offenses—threatening, attempting, or using physical force against a person. Includes murder, negligent manslaughter, assault, robbery, kidnapping, and threats against the President. Violent sex offense included under all sex offenses. See also, specific offenses for citations.

W

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

Warrant clearance or execution—refers to the closing of a fugitive investigation. Warrants can be cleared or executed in many ways, including the arrest or surrender of a fugitive, dismissal by the court, and lodging a detainer against a fugitive in custody. See also, detainer.

Warrant initiation—refers to the opening of a fugitive investigation upon receipt of a warrant.

Weapons violations—violations of any provisions of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922 (unlawful acts) and 923 (licensing) with regard to the manufacturing, importing, possessing, receiving, and licensing of firearms and ammunition. Includes manufacturing, selling, possessing, or transporting

any switchblade knife; or making, receiving, possessing, or transporting a firearm not registered in the National Firearms Registration Transfer Record within any territory or possession of the United States, within Indian country, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Also, engaging in importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms, if not registered with the secretary in the Internal Revenue Service District in which the business is conducted or not having paid a special occupational tax. In addition, this code covers cases wherein a crime of violence or drug trafficking enhanced punishment is handed down when the crime was committed with a deadly weapon.

Wildlife offense—a violation of federal law enacted to protect endangered or threatened species, as well as migratory birds. The Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. Conservation) makes it unlawful for any person to take, import, sell, or ship endangered or threatened wildlife. Under this code, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act protects migratory birds, and the Lacey Act prohibits the trade of illegally taken fish and wildlife.



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

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