



Federal Justice Statistics, 2015 – Statistical Tables

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This report describes criminal case-processing in the federal justice system in 2015, including arrest and booking through sentencing and corrections.¹ 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 courts, and characteristics of federal prisoners and offenders under federal supervision.

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

Organization of the statistical tables

The statistical tables are organized into three sections. Each section describes a major stage in processing criminal suspects and defendants:

1. federal law enforcement and prosecution
2. federal pre-trial, adjudication, sentencing, and appeals
3. federal corrections and supervision.

¹In this report, data are for the fiscal year, which is from October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015.

These tables are part of the Federal Justice Statistics series. See *Federal Justice Statistics, 2015-2016* (NCJ 251770, BJS, January 2019) for additional information and analyses.

Section 1 of this report provides data on federal law enforcement and prosecution, which includes arrests made by federal law enforcement agencies for violations of federal law and characteristics of arrestees. It also includes data on warrants cleared by the USMS and describes suspects investigated by U.S. attorneys. (See *Terms and definitions*.) This section 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 provides data on federal arrests, adjudication, sentencing, and appeals. It presents pre-trial release and detention practices of the federal judicial system, including the characteristics of defendants detained or released pending trial. It also covers actions taken by the federal judiciary in adjudicating defendants in cases filed by U.S. attorneys and the sentences imposed by the federal judiciary on convicted defendants. This section provides data on appeals of criminal convictions and sentences imposed in the federal courts, including the original offense charged.

Section 3 covers offenders under federal correctional supervision. This section includes the outcome of the supervision of those under probation, parole, or other supervision (i.e., the offender either completed the term of supervision or was returned to prison or jail for violating the conditions of supervision). For offenders in federal prisons, this section provides data on the offense at commitment and the demographic characteristics of the offender.

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Section 1: Federal law enforcement and prosecution

Federal arrests

TABLE 1.1
Federal arrests, by most serious offense, FY 2015

Most serious offense at arrest	Number	Percent
Total arrests	153,478	100%
Violent offenses	3,437	2.2%
Murder	243	0.2
Assault	808	0.5
Robbery	1,626	1.1
Sexual abuse	462	0.3
Kidnapping	92	0.1
Threatening communication	123	0.1
Other violent offenses	83	0.1
Property offenses	12,207	8.0%
Fraudulent	10,372	6.8
Embezzlement	271	0.2
Fraud	9,472	6.2
Forgery	89	0.1
Counterfeiting	540	0.4
Other	1,835	1.2
Burglary	66	<0.1
Larceny	1,405	0.9
Motor-vehicle theft	49	<0.1
Arson/explosives	57	<0.1
Transportation of stolen property	179	0.1
Other property offenses	79	0.1
Drug offenses	23,655	15.4%
Public-order offenses	7,894	5.1%
Regulatory	288	0.2
Antitrust	3	<0.1
Food/drug	125	0.1
Civil rights	55	<0.1
Other regulatory offenses	105	0.1
Other	7,606	5.0
Tax-law violations	872	0.6
Bribery	219	0.1
Perjury/contempt/intimidation	160	0.1
National defense	20	<0.1
Escape	552	0.4
Racketeering/extortion	150	0.1
Gambling	57	<0.1
Child-support recovery	97	0.1
Other sex offenses ^a	3,114	2.0
Obstruction of justice	505	0.3
Traffic	1,278	0.8
Conspiracy/aiding and abetting/jurisdictional offenses	15	<0.1
Wildlife	104	0.1
Environmental	108	0.1
All other offenses	355	0.2
Weapons offenses	7,420	4.8%
Immigration offenses	71,119	46.4%
Supervision violations	22,715	14.8%
Material witness^b	4,894	3.2%

Note: Murder includes non-negligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sexual 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. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Total includes 137 records where offense type was missing.

^aExcludes sexual abuse. See *Terms and definitions*.

^bSee *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Justice Detainee Information System, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 1.2
Federal arrests, by arresting agency, FY 2015

Arresting agency	Number	Percent
All agencies	153,478	100%
Department of Agriculture	355	0.2%
Department of Defense	239	0.2%
Department of Homeland Security	86,565	56.8%
Customs and Border Protection	55,778	36.6
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	28,187	18.5
Secret Service	1,289	0.8
Other	1,311	0.9
Department of the Interior	1,220	0.8%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	189	0.1
Park Police	832	0.5
Other	199	0.1
Department of Justice	58,066	38.1%
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	4,857	3.2
Drug Enforcement Administration	8,642	5.7
Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,247	6.7
U.S. Marshals Service	34,075	22.3
Other	245	0.2
Department of State	273	0.2%
Department of the Treasury	1,155	0.8%
Federal Judiciary	1,110	0.7%
U.S. Postal Service	1,241	0.8%
State/local law enforcement	1,280	0.8%
Other	957	0.6%

Note: The Homeland Security Act of 2002 took effect in March 2003, establishing the Department of Homeland Security and reorganizing several federal agencies into new or different departments. As a result, counts of arrests and bookings by the Department of Homeland Security, Department of Justice, and Department of the Treasury are not comparable to counts found in 2003 and prior compendia. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Total includes 1,017 records where arresting agency was missing. The arresting agency may differ 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 2015.

TABLE 1.3
Demographic characteristics of federal arrestees, FY 2015

Arrestee characteristic	Number	Percent
All arrestees	153,478	100%
Sex		
Male	134,535	87.7%
Female	18,895	12.3
Race		
White	123,552	80.8%
Black/African American	24,894	16.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,943	1.9
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,576	1.0
Age		
17 or younger	165	0.1%
18-19	6,029	3.9
20-24	24,327	15.9
25-29	28,280	18.4
30-34	28,531	18.6
35-39	23,764	15.5
40-44	17,207	11.2
45-49	10,688	7.0
50-54	6,984	4.6
55-59	3,937	2.6
60-64	1,993	1.3
65 or older	1,533	1.0
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	57,351	42.2%
Non-U.S. citizen	78,538	57.8

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to missing data. Data were missing for the following: sex (48), race (513), age (40), and citizenship (17,589).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Justice Detainee Information System, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 1.4**Demographic characteristics of suspects arrested by Drug Enforcement Administration agents, by type of drug, FY 2015**

Arrestee characteristic	Number arrested	Percent arrested	Drug type													
			Powder cocaine		Crack cocaine		Marijuana		Methamphetamine		Heroin ^a		Other opioids ^b		Other/non-drug ^c	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All arrestees	31,593	100.0%	6,017	100.0%	1,567	100.0%	4,741	100.0%	8,023	100.0%	6,340	100.0%	1,918	100.0%	2,932	100.0%
Sex																
Male	24,649	81.0%	5,133	88.4%	1,302	85.9%	3,936	86.3%	5,936	76.8%	4,964	81.4%	1,182	63.9%	2,155	76.4%
Female	5,791	19.0	675	11.6	214	14.1	627	13.7	1,797	23.2	1,133	18.6	669	36.1	667	23.6
Race																
White	21,096	69.6%	3,509	60.6%	346	22.8%	3,366	73.3%	6,956	90.2%	3,810	63.3%	1,221	65.6%	1,852	66.5%
Black/African American	8,517	28.1	2,226	38.5	1,165	76.8	1,044	22.7	517	6.7	2,139	35.5	596	32.0	817	29.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	220	0.7	19	0.3	2	0.1	26	0.6	91	1.2	53	0.9	11	0.6	16	0.6
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	498	1.6	34	0.6	4	0.3	157	3.4	152	2.0	18	0.3	34	1.8	98	3.5
Ethnicity																
Hispanic	12,321	44.2%	3,126	58.1%	235	17.3%	2,160	50.8%	3,483	48.8%	2,413	43.6%	182	10.8%	706	27.9%
Non-Hispanic	15,580	55.8	2,252	41.9	1,121	82.7	2,092	49.2	3,660	51.2	3,121	56.4	1,503	89.2	1,822	72.1
Age																
17 or younger	66	0.2%	8	0.1%	7	0.5%	19	0.4%	17	0.2%	10	0.2%	2	0.1%	3	0.1%
18-19	580	1.8	68	1.1	23	1.5	214	4.5	117	1.5	95	1.5	10	0.5	51	1.8
20-24	4,276	13.6	582	9.8	209	13.4	986	21.0	916	11.5	995	15.8	180	9.4	401	13.8
25-29	5,849	18.7	979	16.4	315	20.3	932	19.8	1,425	17.9	1,326	21.1	318	16.7	547	18.8
30-34	5,771	18.4	1,126	18.9	323	20.8	750	15.9	1,532	19.2	1,199	19.1	322	16.9	504	17.3
35-39	5,075	16.2	1,137	19.1	244	15.7	650	13.8	1,353	17.0	967	15.4	280	14.7	435	15.0
40-44	3,675	11.7	879	14.7	172	11.1	432	9.2	996	12.5	670	10.7	193	10.1	326	11.2
45-49	2,436	7.8	508	8.5	99	6.4	283	6.0	722	9.1	420	6.7	174	9.1	229	7.9
50-54	1,716	5.5	328	5.5	68	4.4	198	4.2	478	6.0	290	4.6	171	9.0	180	6.2
55-59	992	3.2	188	3.2	54	3.5	124	2.6	254	3.2	160	2.5	111	5.8	98	3.4
60-64	528	1.7	98	1.6	28	1.8	65	1.4	112	1.4	86	1.4	74	3.9	64	2.2
65 or older	391	1.2	67	1.1	13	0.8	52	1.1	48	0.6	67	1.1	73	3.8	71	2.4

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to missing data. The unit of count is an arrest by the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). Each arrest for an individual is counted separately. Includes state and federal arrests made by the DEA. Data were missing for the following: sex (678), race (1,274), ethnicity (2,554), and age (164).

^aIncludes heroin, morphine, and opium base.

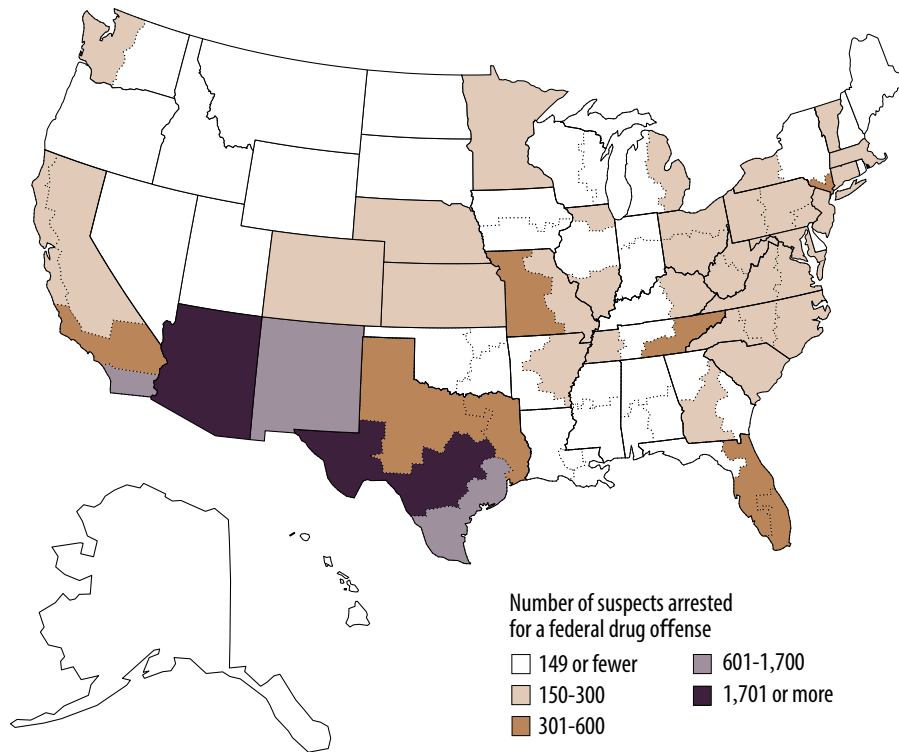
^bOpioids refer to synthetic compounds that emulate the effects of natural compounds found in the opium poppy. Synthetic opioids are commonly available by prescription but can also be manufactured in labs.

^cIncludes non-opioid pharmaceutical controlled substances, other depressants, sedatives, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, hallucinogens, synthetic cannabinoids, other steroids, equipment 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 2015.

MAP 1.1

Number of federal arrests for a drug offense, by federal judicial district, FY 2015



Note: There were a total of 23,655 suspects arrested for a federal drug offense during fiscal year 2015. Not shown: Guam (149 or fewer), Puerto Rico (301-600), District of Columbia (149 or fewer), and U.S. Virgin Islands (149 or fewer).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Justice Detainee Information System, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 1.5**Warrants cleared and median days from initiation to clearance, by warrant type, FY 2015**

Warrant type	Number	Percent	Median days from initiation to clearance
All warrants cleared	132,971	100%	14 days
Federal	60,898	45.8%	9 days
Felony	59,887	45.0	8
Escape	980	0.7	12
Bond violation	2,899	2.2	6
Parole violation	1,550	1.2	53
Probation violation	18,552	14.0	13
Drug Enforcement Administration-related	6,856	5.2	8
Federal agency without arrest power	115	0.1	5
Other federal agency with arrest power	27,980	21.0	7
Other	955	0.7	12
Non-felony	1,011	0.8	113
Traffic	215	0.2	133
Misdemeanor	796	0.6	108
State/local	72,073	54.2%	22 days

Note: Table includes all warrants handled by the U.S. Marshals Service and excludes those handled by the Drug Enforcement Administration or another federal agency with arrest power. Analysis based on the group of all warrants cleared during fiscal year 2015. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Warrant Information Network, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 1.6**Warrants cleared and median days from initiation to clearance, by warrant characteristic, FY 2015**

Warrant characteristic	Number	Percent	Median days from initiation to clearance
All warrants cleared	132,971	100%	14 days
Warrant execution type			
Warrants cleared by arrest	119,596	90.0%	13 days
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives	2,879	2.2	7
Customs and Border Protection	394	0.3	3
Drug Enforcement Administration	4,005	3.0	6
Federal Bureau of Investigation	6,162	4.6	5
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	3,686	2.8	5
U.S. Marshals Service	77,150	58.1	14
Self-surrender	5,078	3.8	13
Other federal	5,902	4.4	7
State/local	14,340	10.8	50
Warrants cleared by other means	13,268	10.0	45
Detainer	11,021	8.3	37
Dismissed	2,211	1.7	269
Other	36	<0.1	5
Offense type			
Violent offenses	22,075	16.6%	13 days
Property offenses	12,385	9.3	14
Fraudulent	5,796	4.4	9
Other	6,589	5.0	21
Drug offenses	23,669	17.8	10
Public-order offenses	13,813	10.4	13
Regulatory	130	0.1	22
Other	13,683	10.3	13
Weapons offenses	8,406	6.3	11
Immigration offenses	4,262	3.2	4
Supervision violations	48,241	36.3	24
Material witness*	120	0.1	4

Note: Analysis based on the group of all warrants cleared during fiscal year 2015. Details may not sum to totals due to missing data. Total includes 107 warrants cleared with a missing arresting agency.

*See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Warrant Information Network, fiscal year 2015.

Federal investigations and prosecutions

TABLE 2.1
Suspects in matters opened by U.S. attorneys, by offense, FY 2015

Most serious offense investigated	Number	Percent ^a
All offenses^b	157,313	100%
Violent offenses	4,682	3.0%
Murder	386	0.2
Assault	1,788	1.1
Robbery	1,171	0.7
Sexual abuse	1,013	0.6
Kidnapping	176	0.1
Threats against the President	148	0.1
Property offenses	20,673	13.2%
Fraudulent	17,949	11.4
Embezzlement	3,271	2.1
Fraud	14,066	9.0
Forgery	489	0.3
Counterfeiting	123	0.1
Other	2,724	1.7
Burglary	219	0.1
Larceny	673	0.4
Motor-vehicle theft	404	0.3
Arson/explosives	550	0.4
Transportation of stolen property	47	<0.1
Other property offenses	831	0.5
Drug offenses	30,147	19.2%
Public-order offenses	20,859	13.3%
Regulatory	4,647	3.0
Agriculture	32	<0.1
Antitrust	37	<0.1
Food/drug	226	0.1
Transportation	229	0.1
Civil rights	501	0.3
Communications	15	<0.1
Customs laws	223	0.1
Postal laws	151	0.1
Other regulatory offenses	3,233	2.1
Other	16,212	10.3
Tax-law violations	800	0.5
Bribery	244	0.2
Perjury/contempt/intimidation	317	0.2
National defense	1,375	0.9
Escape	1,261	0.8
Racketeering/extortion	3,972	2.5
Gambling	68	<0.1
Other sex offenses ^c	4,244	2.7
Liquor offenses	113	0.1
Traffic	1,065	0.7
Wildlife	301	0.2
Environmental	6	<0.1
Conspiracy/aiding and abetting/jurisdictional offenses	1,171	0.7
All other offenses	1,275	0.8
Weapons offenses	9,572	6.1%
Immigration offenses	71,093	45.3%

Note: Murder includes non-negligent 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. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

^aExcludes matters for which offense was unknown.

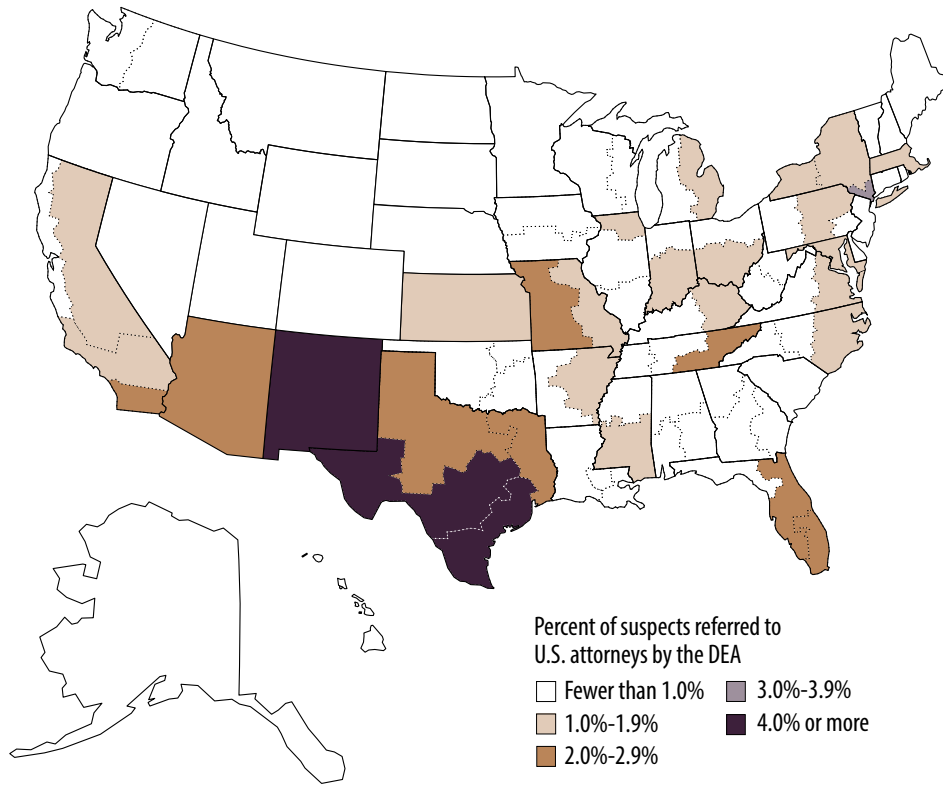
^bIncludes 287 suspects for whom an offense category could not be determined.

^cExcludes sexual abuse. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National Legal Information Office Network System database, fiscal year 2015.

MAP 2.1

Percent of suspects in drug matters referred to U.S. attorneys by the Drug Enforcement Administration, by federal judicial district of investigation, FY 2015



Not shown: Guam (fewer than 1.0%), Puerto Rico (1.0-1.9%), District of Columbia (fewer than 1.0%), and U.S. Virgin Islands (fewer than 1.0%).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National Legal Information Office Network System database, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 2.2**Disposition of suspects in criminal matters concluded, by offense, FY 2015**

Most serious offense investigated	Number	Percent of suspects in criminal matters concluded		
		Prosecuted in U.S. district court	Disposed of by U.S. magistrates	Declined to prosecute
All offenses^a	163,005	45.7%	37.9%	16.3%
Violent offenses	4,785	56.1%	10.0%	33.9%
Murder	398	39.2	3.0	57.8
Assault	1,797	49.5	17.6	32.9
Robbery	1,220	73.2	7.0	19.8
Sexual abuse	990	61.9	4.1	33.9
Kidnapping	197	57.9	10.2	32.0
Threats against the President	183	10.9	1.1	88.0
Property offenses	22,384	51.8%	9.0%	39.2%
Fraudulent	19,881	52.0	7.3	40.7
Embezzlement	3,477	46.4	14.8	38.8
Fraud	15,673	52.7	5.7	41.6
Forgery	562	63.3	5.2	31.5
Counterfeiting	169	60.4	3.6	36.1
Other	2,503	50.3	22.7	27.1
Burglary	208	80.8	2.4	16.8
Larceny	710	56.9	11.7	31.4
Motor-vehicle theft	407	57.0	4.2	38.8
Arson/explosives	437	34.6	24.0	41.4
Transportation of stolen property	37	59.5	8.1	32.4
Other property offenses	704	39.9	50.3	9.8
Drug offenses	33,292	69.7%	12.0%	18.3%
Public-order offenses	19,753	44.0%	18.4%	37.5%
Regulatory	4,119	35.3	15.2	49.5
Agriculture	21	71.4	4.8	23.8
Antitrust	29	44.8	...	55.2
Food/drug	217	59.9	5.1	35.0
Transportation	263	54.8	12.5	32.7
Civil rights	533	11.8	0.2	88.0
Communications	14	28.6	...	71.4
Customs laws	258	46.9	7.8	45.3
Postal laws	144	67.4	18.8	13.9
Other regulatory offenses	2,640	32.9	20.2	47.0
Other	15,634	46.3	19.3	34.4
Tax-law violations	880	59.5	1.1	39.3
Bribery	243	42.0	2.1	56.0
Perjury/contempt/intimidation	302	39.1	4.6	56.3
National defense	930	22.2	12.3	65.6
Escape	1,349	53.7	27.0	19.3
Racketeering/extortion	3,861	52.6	3.7	43.7
Gambling	114	41.2	5.3	53.5
Other sex offenses ^b	3,811	66.7	4.8	28.5
Liquor offenses	47	42.6	44.7	12.8
Traffic	1,113	31.2	63.4	5.4
Wildlife	323	43.7	20.1	36.2
Environmental	2	^	...	...
Conspiracy/aiding and abetting/ jurisdictional offenses	1,517	15.2	82.3	2.6
All other offenses	1,142	18.4	11.8	69.8
Weapons offenses	9,708	73.2%	3.8%	23.0%
Immigration offenses	73,028	29.1%	70.3%	0.6%

Note: Murder includes non-negligent 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. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

...Not available. No cases of this type occurred.

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

^aIncludes 55 suspects for whom an offense category could not be determined: 32 prosecuted in U.S. district court, 11 disposed of by U.S. magistrates, and 12 declined prosecutions.

^bExcludes sexual abuse. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National Legal Information Office Network System database, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 2.3**Reasons U.S. attorneys declined to prosecute suspects in criminal matters, FY 2015**

Reason for declination	Number	Percent
Total declinations	26,624	100%
No bill	19	0.1
Rule 40 removal	1,161	4.4
Legally barred	607	2.3
Insufficient evidence	16,626	62.4
Defendant unavailable	429	1.6
Matter referred to another jurisdiction	2,674	10.0
Alternative to federal prosecution	1,747	6.6
Prioritization of federal interests	2,737	10.3
Opened in error	624	2.3

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National Legal Information Office Network System database, fiscal year 2015.

Section 2: Federal pre-trial, adjudication, sentencing, and appeals

Federal pre-trial

TABLE 3.1
Defendants released at initial hearing or detention hearing, by offense, FY 2015

Most serious offense charged	All defendants	Released defendants ^a	
		Number	Percent
All offenses^b	88,597	26,032	29.4%
Violent offenses	2,901	709	24.4%
Murder	248	46	18.5
Assault	809	337	41.7
Robbery	781	111	14.2
Sexual abuse	958	204	21.3
Kidnapping	89	11	12.4
Threats against the President	16	0	^
Property offenses	11,557	8,374	72.5%
Fraudulent	9,384	6,785	72.3
Embezzlement	444	430	96.8
Fraud	8,464	6,061	71.6
Forgery	13	8	61.5
Counterfeiting	463	286	61.8
Other	2,173	1,589	73.1
Burglary	41	14	34.1
Larceny	1,748	1,390	79.5
Motor-vehicle theft	129	14	10.9
Arson/explosives	104	56	53.8
Transportation of stolen property	93	73	78.5
Other property offenses	58	42	72.4
Drug offenses	24,033	7,384	30.7%
Trafficking	18,102	5,300	29.3
Possession/other drug offenses	5,931	2,084	35.1
Public-order offenses	7,393	3,706	50.1%
Regulatory	1,176	760	64.6
Agriculture	1	1	^
Antitrust	13	13	100
Food/drug	97	90	92.8
Transportation	248	132	53.2
Civil rights	49	45	91.8
Communications	15	14	93.3
Customs laws	132	83	62.9
Postal laws	116	102	87.9
Other regulatory offenses	505	280	55.4
Other	6,217	2,946	47.4
Tax-law violations	456	436	95.6
Bribery	111	103	92.8
Perjury/contempt/intimidation	164	94	57.3
National defense	123	44	35.8
Escape	494	53	10.7
Racketeering/extortion	1,344	329	24.5
Gambling	16	16	100
Liquor offenses	12	11	91.7
Other sex offenses ^c	2,406	970	40.3
Traffic	614	584	95.1

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TABLE 3.1 (continued)**Defendants released at initial hearing or detention hearing, by offense, FY 2015**

Most serious offense charged	All defendants	Released defendants ^a	
		Number	Percent
Wildlife	109	105	96.3
Environmental	23	23	100
All other offenses	345	178	51.6
Weapons offenses	6,793	1,553	22.9%
Immigration offenses	35,177	3,974	11.3%

Note: Murder includes non-negligent 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 provide a reliable estimate.

^bIncludes defendants who were detained at some time prior to trial and defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

^cIncludes offenders for whom an offense category could not be determined: 743 for all admissions and 332 for releases.

^dExcludes sexual abuse. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 3.2**Defendants released prior to case disposition, by defendant characteristics, FY 2015**

Defendant characteristic	All defendants	Released defendants ^a	
		Number	Percent
All defendants^b	90,736	29,373	32.4%
Sex			
Male	78,017	21,343	27.4%
Female	12,177	7,764	63.8
Race			
White	70,227	19,810	28.2%
Black/African American	15,750	6,845	43.5
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,607	812	50.5
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,266	894	70.6
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	54,005	9,421	17.4%
Non-Hispanic	34,705	18,842	54.3
Citizenship			
U.S. citizen	44,967	24,128	53.7%
Non-U.S. citizen	44,635	4,628	10.4
Legal alien	3,841	1,575	41.0
Illegal alien	40,794	3,053	7.5
Age			
17 or younger	65	18	27.7%
18-19	2,202	508	23.1
20-24	12,282	3,344	27.2
25-29	16,086	4,332	26.9
30-34	16,346	4,253	26.0
35-39	14,100	3,996	28.3
40-44	10,820	3,488	32.2
45-49	7,246	2,848	39.3
50-54	4,967	2,408	48.5
55-59	2,908	1,645	56.6
60-64	1,686	1,134	67.3
65 or older	1,495	1,131	75.7
Education			
Less than high-school graduate	28,027	7,575	27.0%
High-school graduate	19,829	9,510	48.0
Some college	1,521	1,102	72.5
College graduate	4,448	3,570	80.3
Marital status			
Never married	27,823	10,237	36.8%
Divorced/separated	10,041	5,004	49.8
Married	17,882	9,016	50.4
Common law	8,423	2,991	35.5
Other	25,580	1,696	6.6
Employment status at arrest			
Unemployed	24,280	10,597	43.6%
Employed	19,957	14,586	73.1
Criminal record			
No conviction or arrest ^c	39,030	15,443	39.6%
Misdemeanor conviction only	16,507	5,582	33.8
Felony conviction			
Non-violent	20,719	5,317	25.7
Violent	13,998	2,795	20.0

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TABLE 3.2 (continued)**Defendants released prior to case disposition, by defendant characteristics, FY 2015**

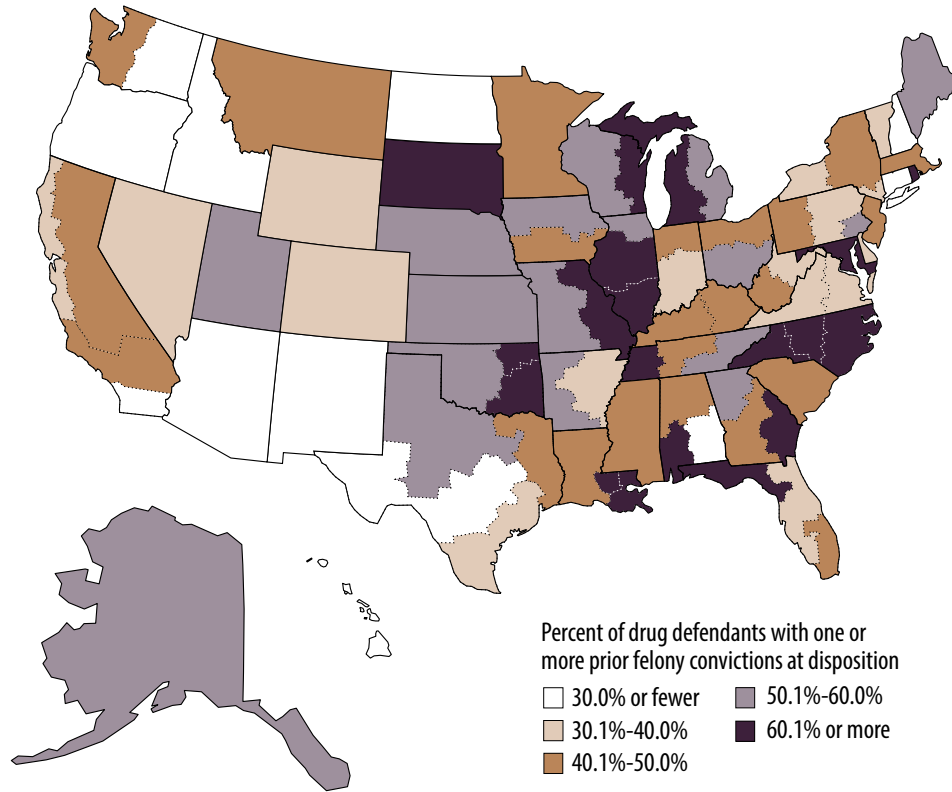
Defendant characteristic	All defendants	Released defendants ^a	
		Number	Percent
Number of prior convictions			
1	13,875	4,064	29.3%
2-4	20,004	5,487	27.4
5 or more	17,345	4,143	23.9
Court appearance history			
No prior arrests	28,202	11,498	40.8%
Failure to appear			
None	48,802	13,624	27.9
1	5,469	1,766	32.3
2 or more	7,781	2,249	28.9
Drug abuse			
No known abuse	9,925	8,196	82.6%
Drug history	31,022	15,199	49.0

^aIncludes defendants who were detained at some time prior to trial, and defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

^bIncludes defendants for whom characteristics could not be determined. Data were missing for the following: sex (542), race (1,886), ethnicity (2,026), citizenship (1,134), age (533), education (36,911), marital status (987), employment status at arrest (46,499), criminal record (482), number of prior convictions (39,512), court appearance history (482), and drug abuse (49,789).

^cIncludes only defendants whose Probation and Pretrial Services 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, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year 2015.

MAP 3.1**Percent of drug defendants with one or more prior felony convictions at case disposition, by federal judicial district of disposition, FY 2015**

Note: The map contains data on defendants processed by federal pre-trial service agencies. The District of Columbia is excluded because defendants receive pre-trial services through a local, federal agency. Not shown: Guam (30.0% or fewer), Puerto Rico (30.1-40.0%), and U.S. Virgin Islands (30.0% or fewer).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Office of Probation and Pretrial Services database, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 3.3**Behavior of federal defendants released to the community pending trial, by offense, FY 2015**

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*	29,373	80.6%	19.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.8%	17.8%	11.1%
Violent offenses	873	72.6%	27.4%	1.8%	1.6%	3.8%	25.1%	18.8%
Property offenses	9,463	86.1%	13.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	12.3%	7.1%
Fraudulent	7,747	86.5	13.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	12.1	6.9
Other property	1,716	84.1	15.9	1.4	0.9	1.5	13.4	8.0
Drug offenses	9,084	70.9%	29.1%	2.3%	2.1%	2.4%	27.0%	16.9%
Public-order offenses	4,109	86.7%	13.3%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	12.0%	6.7%
Regulatory	830	88.3	11.7	0.7	0.5	1.9	10.4	7.0
Other public order	3,279	86.3	13.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	12.5	6.6
Weapons offenses	1,684	65.7%	34.3%	2.1%	3.1%	3.4%	31.8%	21.8%
Immigration offenses	3,858	90.6%	9.4%	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%	8.8%	6.0%

Note: Data describe defendants whose pre-trial services were terminated during fiscal year 2015. 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 sums of individual violations exceed the totals. Not all violations resulted in revocation.

*Includes 302 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, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year 2015.

Federal case filings and adjudication

TABLE 4.1
Defendants in criminal cases filed, by offense, FY 2015

Most serious offense charged	Number	Percent
All offenses	78,742	100%
Felonies	70,484	89.5%
Violent offenses	2,815	3.6
Murder	135	0.2
Assault	742	0.9
Robbery	848	1.1
Sexual abuse	985	1.3
Kidnapping	89	0.1
Threats against the President	16	<0.1
Property offenses	10,379	13.2
Fraudulent	8,766	11.1
Embezzlement	358	0.5
Fraud	7,883	10.0
Forgery	17	<0.1
Counterfeiting	508	0.6
Other	1,613	2.0
Burglary	44	0.1
Larceny	1,276	1.6
Motor-vehicle theft	8	<0.1
Arson/explosives	135	0.2
Transportation of stolen property	84	0.1
Other property offenses	66	0.1
Drug offenses	23,524	29.9
Trafficking	23,496	29.8
Possession/other drug offenses	28	<0.1
Public-order offenses	6,493	8.2
Regulatory	795	1.0
Agriculture	0	...
Antitrust	37	<0.1
Food/drug	38	<0.1
Transportation	128	0.2
Civil rights	62	0.1
Communications	15	<0.1
Customs laws	56	0.1
Postal laws	40	0.1
Other regulatory offenses	419	0.5
Other	5,698	7.2
Tax-law violations	434	0.6
Bribery	93	0.1
Perjury/contempt/intimidation	266	0.3
National defense	107	0.1
Escape	504	0.6
Racketeering/extortion	1,664	2.1
Gambling	41	0.1
Liquor offenses	0	...
Other sex offenses*	1,882	2.4
Traffic	12	<0.1
Wildlife	65	0.1
Environmental	26	<0.1

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TABLE 4.1 (continued)**Defendants in criminal cases filed, by offense, FY 2015**

Most serious offense charged	Number	Percent
Other offenses	604	0.8
Weapons offenses	6,691	8.5
Immigration offenses	20,582	26.1
Misdemeanors	8,258	10.5%
Fraudulent property offenses	504	0.6
Larceny	898	1.1
Drug possession	2,574	3.3
Immigration offenses	72	0.1
Traffic	2,556	3.2
Other misdemeanors	1,654	2.1

Note: Murder includes non-negligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax-law violations includes tax fraud; other felonies and other misdemeanors include unclassifiable offenses; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

...Not available. No cases of this type occurred.

*Excludes sexual abuse. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 4.2**Disposition of criminal cases terminated in U.S. district court, by offense, FY 2015**

Most serious offense charged	Number of defendants in criminal cases terminating during fiscal year 2015 who were—										
	Total	Percent convicted	Convicted					Not convicted			
			Total	Guilty plea	Nolo contendere	Jury trial	Bench trial	Total	Dismissed	Jury trial ^a	Bench trial
All offenses	80,166	90.3%	72,427	70,512	133	1,642	140	7,739	7,421	249	69
Felonies	71,126	93.8%	66,683	64,892	71	1,626	94	4,443	4,160	242	41
Violent offenses	2,749	92.8	2,552	2,378	5	156	13	197	156	40	1
Murder	129	90.7	117	93	1	21	2	12	11	1	0
Assault	688	88.8	611	566	1	42	2	77	56	20	1
Robbery	887	96.1	852	818	1	31	2	35	30	5	0
Sexual abuse	925	93.9	869	810	2	53	4	56	47	9	0
Kidnapping	98	88.8	87	76	0	9	2	11	9	2	0
Threats against the President	22	72.7	16	15	0	0	1	6	3	3	0
Property offenses	11,137	90.6	10,092	9,630	12	428	22	1,045	979	53	13
Fraudulent	9,325	90.7	8,460	8,057	8	376	19	865	803	49	13
Embezzlement	363	92.3	335	328	0	6	1	28	24	4	0
Fraud	8,367	90.6	7,584	7,205	7	355	17	783	725	45	13
Forgery	13	76.9	10	9	0	1	0	3	3	0	0
Counterfeiting	582	91.2	531	515	1	14	1	51	51	0	0
Other	1,812	90.1	1,632	1,573	4	52	3	180	176	4	0
Burglary	32	93.8	30	29	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Larceny	1,439	90.6	1,304	1,267	2	32	3	135	132	3	0
Motor-vehicle theft	15	73.3	11	11	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
Arson/explosives	166	93.4	155	142	1	12	0	11	10	1	0
Transportation of stolen property	106	84.9	90	83	1	6	0	16	16	0	0
Other property offenses	54	77.8	42	41	0	1	0	12	12	0	0
Drug offenses	24,204	93.0	22,506	21,975	19	494	18	1,698	1,626	62	10
Trafficking	24,169	93.0	22,475	21,944	19	494	18	1,694	1,623	62	9
Possession/other drug offenses	35	88.6	31	31	0	0	0	4	3	0	1
Public-order offenses	6,471	91.2	5,899	5,625	5	258	11	572	514	50	8
Regulatory	836	86.8	726	687	1	37	1	110	97	13	0
Agriculture	1	^	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antitrust	25	92.0	23	23	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Food/drug	43	90.7	39	39	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
Transportation	146	89.0	130	123	0	7	0	16	14	2	0
Civil rights	64	79.7	51	41	0	9	1	13	5	8	0
Communications	28	82.1	23	23	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
Customs laws	67	92.5	62	60	0	2	0	5	5	0	0
Postal laws	28	78.6	22	22	0	0	0	6	5	1	0
Other regulatory offenses	434	86.4	375	355	1	19	0	59	58	1	0
Other	5,635	91.8	5,173	4,938	4	221	10	462	417	37	8
Tax-law violations	435	95.6	416	394	0	21	1	19	14	5	0
Bribery	123	95.1	117	111	0	6	0	6	4	2	0
Perjury/contempt/intimidation	294	84.7	249	219	0	29	1	45	32	11	2
National defense	75	90.7	68	60	0	8	0	7	7	0	0
Escape	537	90.9	488	484	0	3	1	49	47	1	1
Racketeering/extortion	1,598	90.4	1,445	1,344	2	97	2	153	138	11	4
Gambling	93	76.3	71	71	0	0	0	22	20	2	0
Liquor offenses	2	^	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other sex offenses ^b	1,765	94.8	1,674	1,624	0	45	5	91	89	2	0

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TABLE 4.2 (continued)**Disposition of criminal cases terminated in U.S. district court, by offense, FY 2015**

Most serious offense charged	Number of defendants in criminal cases terminating during fiscal year 2015 who were—										
	Total	Percent convicted	Convicted					Not convicted			
			Total	Guilty plea	Nolo contendere	Jury trial	Bench trial	Total	Dismissed	Jury trial ^a	Bench trial
Traffic	12	83.3	10	10	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Wildlife	79	84.8	67	64	0	3	0	12	12	0	0
Environmental	27	85.2	23	22	0	1	0	4	3	1	0
Other offenses	595	91.3	543	534	2	7	0	52	49	2	1
Weapons offenses	6,146	93.0	5,713	5,456	6	236	15	433	400	29	4
Immigration offenses	20,419	97.6	19,921	19,828	24	54	15	498	485	8	5
Misdemeanors	9,040	63.5%	5,744	5,620	62	16	46	3,296	3,261	7	28
Fraudulent property offenses	508	90.6	460	459	0	0	1	48	46	2	0
Larceny	998	39.3	392	377	10	3	2	606	601	0	5
Drug possession	2,600	80.5	2,093	2,086	4	2	1	507	506	0	1
Immigration offenses	62	74.2	46	46	0	0	0	16	16	0	0
Traffic	3,196	55.2	1,765	1,707	30	5	23	1,431	1,418	1	12
Other misdemeanors	1,676	58.9	988	945	18	6	19	688	674	4	10

Note: Murder includes non-negligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; 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; other felonies and other misdemeanors include unclassifiable offenses; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors.

^aToo few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

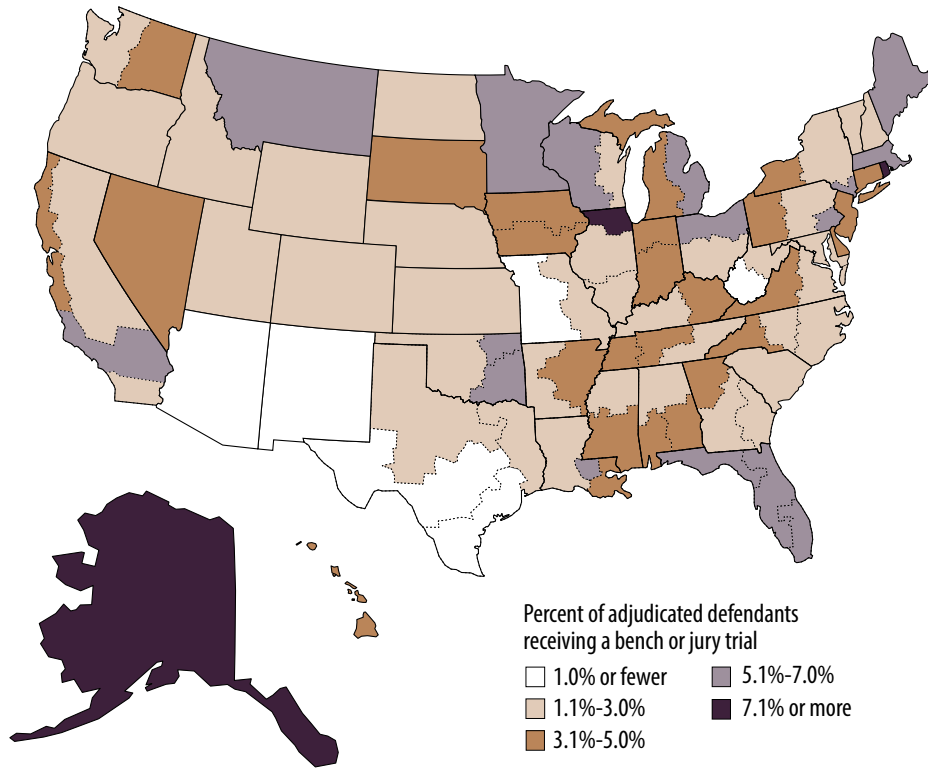
^aIncludes mistrials.

^bExcludes sexual abuse. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal year 2015.

MAP 4.1

Percent of adjudicated defendants receiving a bench or jury trial, by federal judicial district of adjudication, FY 2015



Not shown: Guam (3.1-5.0%), Puerto Rico (1.1-3.0%), District of Columbia (5.1-7.0%), and U.S. Virgin Islands (7.1% or more).
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 4.3**Criminal cases disposed of by U.S. magistrates, by offense, FY 2015**

Most serious offense charged	Total	Convicted	Not convicted	Percent convicted
All offenses	9,138	5,928	3,210	64.9%
Violent offenses	462	232	230	50.2%
Murder	1	1	0	^
Assault	455	225	230	49.5
Robbery	0	0	0	...
Sexual abuse	6	6	0	^
Kidnapping	0	0	0	...
Threats against the President	0	0	0	...
Property offenses	1,664	964	700	57.9%
Fraudulent	546	500	46	91.6
Embezzlement	29	28	1	96.6
Fraud	507	467	40	92.1
Forgery	6	3	3	^
Counterfeiting	4	2	2	^
Other	1,118	464	654	41.5
Burglary	2	2	0	^
Larceny	987	384	603	38.9
Motor-vehicle theft	0	0	0	...
Arson/explosives	4	4	0	^
Transportation of stolen property	0	0	0	...
Other property offenses	125	74	51	59.2
Drug offenses	2,721	2,212	509	81.3%
Trafficking	209	166	43	79.4
Possession/other drug offenses	2,512	2,046	466	81.4
Public-order offenses	3,816	2,130	1,686	55.8%
Regulatory	210	175	35	83.3
Agriculture	0	0	0	...
Antitrust	0	0	0	...
Food/drug	47	45	2	95.7
Transportation	26	23	3	88.5
Civil rights	4	3	1	^
Communications	6	5	1	^
Customs laws	6	6	0	^
Postal laws	44	43	1	97.7
Other regulatory offenses	77	50	27	64.9
Other	3,606	1,955	1,651	54.2
Tax-law violations	19	19	0	100
Bribery	3	3	0	^
Perjury/contempt/intimidation	4	4	0	^
National defense	23	11	12	47.8
Escape	32	20	12	62.5
Racketeering/extortion	6	5	1	^
Gambling	0	0	0	...
Liquor offenses	11	11	0	100
Other sex offenses ^a	4	3	1	^
Traffic	3,079	1,668	1,411	54.2
Wildlife	162	87	75	53.7
Environmental	7	7	0	^
Other offenses	256	117	139	45.7
Weapons offenses	113	43	70	38.1%
Immigration offenses	362	347	15	95.9%

Note: Murder includes non-negligent 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 other offenses includes unclassifiable offenses.

...Not available. No cases of this type occurred.

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

^aExcludes sexual abuse. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 4.4
Characteristics of convicted offenders, FY 2015

Offender characteristic	Number	Percent
All offenders	72,427	100%
Sex		
Male	58,561	86.4%
Female	9,181	13.6
Race		
White	49,734	74.7%
Black/African American	13,919	20.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,263	1.9
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,255	1.9
Two or more races	431	0.6
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	36,629	54.6%
Non-Hispanic	30,503	45.4
Age		
17 or younger	13	<0.1%
18-19	1,083	1.6
20-24	8,274	12.2
25-29	11,815	17.4
30-34	12,466	18.4
35-39	10,886	16.0
40-44	8,452	12.5
45-49	5,716	8.4
50-54	4,110	6.1
55-59	2,433	3.6
60-64	1,413	2.1
65 or older	1,216	1.8
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	38,532	57.4%
Non-U.S. citizen	28,595	42.6
Education		
Less than high-school graduate	28,757	46.4%
High-school graduate	19,226	31.0
Some college	10,153	16.4
College graduate	3,895	6.3
Criminal record		
No convictions	22,968	33.8%
Prior adult convictions	45,001	66.2

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Data were missing for the following: sex (4,685), race (5,825), age (4,550), citizenship (5,300), education (10,396), and prior convictions (4,458).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File; U.S. Sentencing Commission, individual offender data file; and Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year 2015.

Federal sentencing

TABLE 5.1
Offenders sentenced in criminal cases terminated, by offense, FY 2015

Most serious offense of conviction	Total offenders sentenced ^a	Percent of offenders convicted and sentenced to—		
		Incarceration ^b	Probation ^c	Fine only
All offenses ^d	72,427	77.3%	10.6%	2.6%
Felonies	65,628	81.4%	8.5%	0.5%
Violent offenses	2,255	92.9	3.5	0.1
Murder	105	96.2	1.9	...
Assault	562	84.9	7.7	0.4
Robbery	846	95.4	2.0	...
Sexual abuse	667	96.4	2.1	...
Kidnapping	59	89.8	5.1	...
Threats against the President	16	87.5	...	...
Property offenses	10,017	63.1	24.6	0.9
Fraudulent	8,586	65.5	21.4	1.0
Embezzlement	313	50.5	42.2	0.6
Fraud	7,809	66.2	20.4	1.0
Forgery	8	^	^	...
Counterfeiting	456	64.9	22.6	1.3
Other	1,431	48.6	44.3	0.4
Burglary	30	76.7	13.3	...
Larceny	1,144	41.9	51.0	0.4
Motor-vehicle theft	16	75.0	18.8	...
Arson/explosives	125	86.4	7.2	...
Transportation of stolen property	74	71.6	25.7	1.4
Other property offenses	42	47.6	38.1	...
Drug offenses	21,148	89.0	4.9	0.4
Trafficking	21,089	89.1	4.8	0.4
Possession/other drug offenses	59	55.9	22.0	6.8
Public-order offenses	6,509	77.0	15.9	0.9
Regulatory	725	53.0	32.6	4.0
Agriculture	1	^	...	...
Antitrust	23	34.8	8.7	56.5
Food/drug	64	32.8	53.1	7.8
Transportation	113	40.7	44.2	0.9
Civil rights	42	83.3	11.9	2.4
Communications	19	57.9	31.6	5.3
Customs laws	78	59.0	26.9	...
Postal laws	24	16.7	66.7	4.2
Other regulatory offenses	361	58.7	28.3	1.9
Other	5,784	80.0	13.8	0.5
Tax-law violations	456	64.0	34.6	0.4
Bribery	137	68.6	24.8	0.7
Perjury/contempt/intimidation	197	72.6	21.3	1.0
National defense	71	73.2	19.7	2.8
Escape	759	60.1	26.4	0.8
Racketeering/extortion	1,660	82.8	10.4	0.5
Gambling	52	30.8	59.6	1.9
Liquor offenses	3	^
Other sex offenses ^e	1,839	95.5	1.7	0.3
Traffic	10	^	^	...
Wildlife	47	36.2	53.2	...

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TABLE 5.1 (continued)**Offenders sentenced in criminal cases terminated, by offense, FY 2015**

Most serious offense of conviction	Total offenders sentenced ^a	Percent of offenders convicted and sentenced to—		
		Incarceration ^b	Probation ^c	Fine only
Environmental	22	40.9	59.1	...
Other offenses	531	76.8	13.7	0.2
Weapons offenses	6,031	91.4	4.8	0.2
Immigration offenses	19,668	79.6	3.3	0.3
Misdemeanors	6,799	38.4%	30.9%	23.0%
Fraudulent property offenses	568	39.3	26.6	2.3
Larceny	460	7.0	68.7	20.7
Drug possession	2,226	78.9	14.4	3.8
Immigration offenses	461	54.0	5.9	3.3
Traffic	1,813	3.6	37.8	58.0
Other misdemeanors	1,271	22.5	47.3	24.0

Note: Murder includes non-negligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transporting stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offense and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax-law violations includes tax fraud; other felonies and other misdemeanors include unclassifiable offenses; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors.

...Not available. No cases of this type occurred.

^aToo few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

^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.

^eTotal includes offenders whose sentence could not be determined.

^fExcludes sexual abuse. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 5.2**Type and length of sentence imposed for convicted offenders, by offense, FY 2015**

Most serious offense of conviction	Total ^a	Type of sentence			Average sentence length	
		Incarceration ^b	Probation ^c	Fine only	Incarceration ^d	Probation
All offenses ^e	72,427	56,018	7,652	1,866	54.0 mos.	35.4 mos.
Felonies	65,628	53,405	5,550	301	56.3 mos.	41.6 mos.
Violent offenses	2,255	2,095	79	2	146.5	41.2
Murder	105	101	2	0	171.3	^
Assault	562	477	43	2	51.8	34.3
Robbery	846	807	17	0	105.4	52.0
Sexual abuse	667	643	14	0	264.7	48.4
Kidnapping	59	53	3	0	210.4	^
Threats against the President	16	14	0	0	32.8	...
Property offenses	10,017	6,322	2,468	92	36.9	39.1
Fraudulent	8,586	5,627	1,834	86	36.6	38.4
Embezzlement	313	158	132	2	24.0	35.2
Fraud	7,809	5,170	1,595	78	37.7	38.7
Forgery	8	3	4	0	^	^
Counterfeiting	456	296	103	6	23.5	37.2
Other	1,431	695	634	6	39.2	41.1
Burglary	30	23	4	0	37.0	^
Larceny	1,144	479	583	5	28.0	41.1
Motor-vehicle theft	16	12	3	0	39.4	^
Arson/explosives	125	108	9	0	82.7	^
Transportation of stolen property	74	53	19	1	63.5	43.7
Other property offenses	42	20	16	0	15.0	36.8
Drug offenses	21,148	18,813	1,031	79	75.6	43.3
Trafficking	21,089	18,780	1,018	75	75.7	43.5
Possession/other drug offenses	59	33	13	4	37.3	30.5
Public-order offenses	6,509	5,011	1,033	58	69.7	39.2
Regulatory	725	384	236	29	43.8	35.7
Agriculture	1	1	0	0	^	...
Antitrust	23	8	2	13	^	^
Food/drug	64	21	34	5	18.5	31.8
Transportation	113	46	50	1	20.6	34.6
Civil rights	42	35	5	1	71.9	^
Communications	19	11	6	1	23.3	^
Customs laws	78	46	21	0	44.9	42.6
Postal laws	24	4	16	1	^	33.8
Other regulatory offenses	361	212	102	7	49.2	35.8
Other	5,784	4,627	797	29	71.9	40.2
Tax-law violations	456	292	158	2	28.4	44.7
Bribery	137	94	34	1	45.0	31.5
Perjury/contempt/intimidation	197	143	42	2	41.4	40.4
National defense	71	52	14	2	115.2	48.0
Escape	759	456	200	6	17.1	34.1
Racketeering/extortion	1,660	1,374	173	8	77.2	39.0
Gambling	52	16	31	1	13.9	32.2
Liquor offenses	3	3	0	0	^	...
Other sex offenses ^f	1,839	1,757	31	6	103.9	57.3
Traffic	10	6	3	0	^	^
Wildlife	47	17	25	0	12.2	35.3
Environmental	22	9	13	0	^	33.2
Other offenses	531	408	73	1	27.0	51.1

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TABLE 5.2 (continued)**Type and length of sentence imposed for convicted offenders, by offense, FY 2015**

Most serious offense of conviction	Total ^a	Type of sentence			Average sentence length	
		Incarceration ^b	Probation ^c	Fine only	Incarceration ^d	Probation
Weapons offenses	6,031	5,511	288	15	75.4	64.5
Immigration offenses	19,668	15,653	651	55	18.2	42.1
Misdemeanors	6,799	2,613	2,102	1,565	5.9 mos.	19.0 mos.
Fraudulent property offenses	568	223	151	13	4.0	23.0
Larceny	460	32	316	95	6.5	23.7
Drug possession	2,226	1,757	321	85	6.5	16.7
Immigration offenses	461	249	27	15	4.5	17.2
Traffic	1,813	66	686	1,052	1.8	13.5
Other misdemeanors	1,271	286	601	305	6.4	22.9

Note: Murder includes non-negligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax-law violations includes tax fraud; other felonies and other misdemeanors include unclassifiable offenses; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors.

...Not available. No cases of this type occurred.

^aToo few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

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

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

^dIncludes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

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

^fTotal includes offenders whose sentence could not be determined.

^gExcludes sexual abuse. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 5.3
Characteristics of convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration, FY 2015

Offender characteristic	Number convicted	Number sentenced to incarceration	Percent sentenced to incarceration
All offenders	72,427	56,018	77.3%
Sex			
Male	58,561	48,052	82.0%
Female	9,181	5,518	60.1
Race			
White	49,734	39,754	79.9%
Black/African American	13,919	11,406	81.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,263	991	78.4
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,255	805	64.1
Two or more races	431	252	58.4
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	36,629	30,215	82.4%
Non-Hispanic	30,503	23,144	75.8
Age			
17 or younger	13	8	61.5%
18-19	1,083	842	77.7
20-24	8,274	6,411	77.4
25-29	11,815	9,421	79.7
30-34	12,466	10,120	81.1
35-39	10,886	8,932	82.0
40-44	8,452	6,830	80.8
45-49	5,716	4,532	79.2
50-54	4,110	3,099	75.4
55-59	2,433	1,759	72.2
60-64	1,413	947	67.0
65 or older	1,216	714	58.7
Citizenship			
U.S. citizen	38,532	30,164	78.2%
Non-U.S. citizen	28,595	23,283	81.4
Education			
Less than high-school graduate	28,757	24,848	86.4%
High-school graduate	19,226	15,592	81.0
Some college	10,153	7,562	74.4
College graduate	3,895	2,599	66.7
Criminal record			
No convictions	22,968	16,155	70.3%
Prior adult convictions	45,001	37,455	83.2

Note: By definition, corporations are excluded from the offender characteristics reported. Offenders serving life sentences and indeterminate sentences are included. Offenders are classified by the most serious offense of conviction. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Data were missing for the following: sex (4,685), race (5,825), ethnicity (5,295), age (4,550), citizenship (5,300), education (10,396), and criminal record (4,458).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File; U.S. Sentencing Commission individual offender data file; and Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 5.4**Average incarceration sentence length, by offense and offender characteristics, FY 2015**

Offender characteristic	All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Weapons offenses	Immigration offenses	Misdemeanors
			Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other			
All offenders	54.0 mos.	146.5 mos.	36.6 mos.	39.2 mos.	75.6 mos.	43.8 mos.	71.9 mos.	75.4 mos.	18.2 mos.	5.9 mos.
Sex										
Male	54.8 mos.	151.4 mos.	38.2 mos.	42.3 mos.	78.3 mos.	47.2 mos.	76.1 mos.	76.4 mos.	18.5 mos.	6.1 mos.
Female	36.7	105.3	30.7	28.9	49.1	26.3	33.1	47.7	12.4	3.8
Race										
White	45.7 mos.	186.9 mos.	34.3 mos.	37.6 mos.	69.1 mos.	37.5 mos.	76.4 mos.	64.3 mos.	18.1 mos.	5.8 mos.
Black/African American	78.1	138.8	40.6	41.2	89.0	82.2	64.9	86.8	24.0	8.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	53.5	74.5	26.7	18.0	52.7	^	32.1	54.0	14.0	4.5
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	57.5	173.1	37.7	43.2	73.1	21.5	52.0	62.4	11.6	^
Two or more races	54.9	78.2	30.6	^	84.2	^	60.4	51.9	17.1	^
Ethnicity										
Hispanic	36.8 mos.	133.6 mos.	27.8 mos.	34.7 mos.	68.5 mos.	37.4 mos.	66.5 mos.	61.0 mos.	18.1 mos.	5.7 mos.
Non-Hispanic	73.8	150.1	38.8	39.4	81.0	48.8	73.1	80.1	19.9	7.0
Age										
17 or younger	^	^	...	...	^	...	^	^	^	...
18-19	23.4 mos.	114.6 mos.	30.5 mos.	^	25.9 mos.	^	54.7 mos.	70.5 mos.	7.0 mos.	5.1 mos.
20-24	42.6	107.8	25.5	30.7 mos.	51.2	47.8 mos.	71.6	67.6	11.5	5.3
25-29	51.1	129.5	28.0	34.6	69.3	43.1	76.1	73.8	15.7	5.8
30-34	56.2	178.7	34.8	40.0	79.8	50.5	74.3	75.3	18.4	6.7
35-39	56.1	160.0	36.5	41.4	83.5	36.5	76.5	82.4	18.9	5.6
40-44	57.5	201.5	35.3	51.5	88.7	33.3	71.3	77.4	20.2	7.2
45-49	54.8	142.2	38.4	39.6	80.9	74.9	68.0	92.8	22.4	5.5
50-54	52.8	116.2	43.0	36.8	72.3	30.3	69.5	77.5	22.4	6.8
55-94	57.2	148.8	41.5	47.0	75.5	34.6	74.8	73.8	23.4	4.7
60-64	53.1	143.0	40.3	20.5	69.5	21.4	61.8	84.2	20.4	4.5
65 or older	54.5	137.8	47.8	29.5	60.2	38.3	66.5	46.0	20.3	9.1
Citizenship										
U.S. citizen	71.9 mos.	147.9 mos.	38.6 mos.	37.5 mos.	78.9 mos.	49.8 mos.	72.4 mos.	76.9 mos.	17.9 mos.	6.7 mos.
Non-U.S. citizen	28.4	141.4	27.4	51.3	62.8	26.8	64.3	55.8	18.2	5.7
Education										
Less than high-school graduate	42.9 mos.	115.6 mos.	31.1 mos.	37.4 mos.	71.1 mos.	42.2 mos.	65.7 mos.	75.0 mos.	17.8 mos.	7.2 mos.
High-school graduate	69.3	148.9	36.2	46.4	81.5	57.2	72.0	75.3	20.6	5.4
Some college	67.0	178.2	37.1	32.3	69.6	36.8	81.3	78.5	19.1	7.8
College graduate	55.5	194.4	43.5	34.9	58.2	29.4	64.9	71.9	19.4	13.3
Criminal history										
No convictions	49.7 mos.	176.6 mos.	36.5 mos.	32.8 mos.	55.9 mos.	29.6 mos.	69.8 mos.	66.2 mos.	6.9 mos.	6.6 mos.
Prior adult convictions	54.3	133.0	36.1	43.4	85.7	64.4	74.4	76.7	20.7	5.8

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

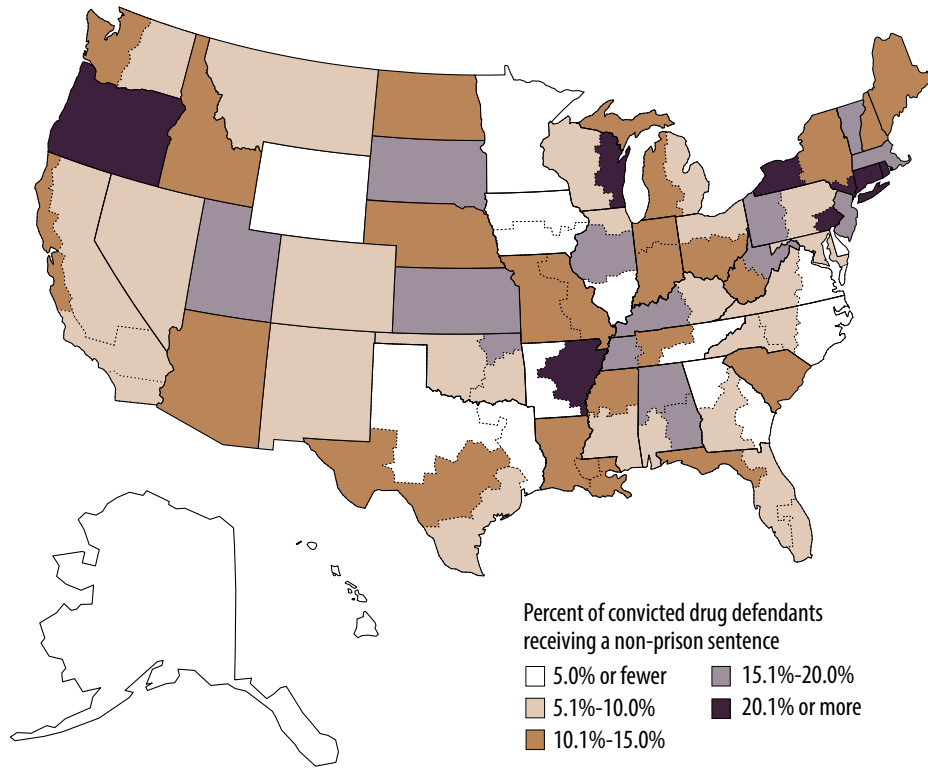
...Not available. No cases of this type occurred.

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File; U.S. Sentencing Commission, individual offender data file; and Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year 2015.

MAP 5.1

Percent of convicted drug defendants receiving a non-prison sentence, by federal judicial district of conviction, FY 2015



Note: Includes defendants convicted of a drug offense and receiving either a term of probation, a fine, or a suspended sentence.

Not shown: Guam (20.1% or more), Puerto Rico (5.0% or fewer), District of Columbia (20.1% or more), and U.S. Virgin Islands (5.1-10.0%).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal year 2015.

Federal appeals

TABLE 6.1
Criminal appeals terminated, by type of criminal case and offense, FY 2015

Offense of conviction	Total	Number of criminal appeals terminated			
		Direct criminal	Interlocutory	Post-conviction	Other ^a
All offenses	11,214	8,701	260	1,878	375
Violent offenses	688	546	27	82	33
Murder	37	22	4	7	4
Assault	91	72	8	4	7
Robbery	203	166	1	34	2
Sexual abuse	306	249	14	32	11
Kidnapping	46	33	0	5	8
Threats against the President	5	4	0	0	1
Property offenses	1,547	1,270	43	175	58
Fraudulent	1,356	1,119	34	152	51
Embezzlement	34	27	1	5	1
Fraud	1,241	1,026	33	133	49
Forgery	6	4	0	2	0
Counterfeiting	75	62	0	12	1
Other	191	151	10	23	7
Burglary	5	4	0	1	0
Larceny	104	88	3	12	1
Motor-vehicle theft	3	2	0	0	1
Arson/explosives	47	34	6	5	2
Transportation of stolen property	27	19	0	5	3
Other property offenses	5	4	1	0	0
Drug offenses	3,793	2,677	66	937	113
Trafficking	3,787	2,671	66	937	113
Possession/other drug offenses	6	6	0	0	0
Public-order offenses	1,289	1,000	48	158	83
Regulatory	119	93	5	9	12
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0
Antitrust	1	1	0	0	0
Food/drug	1	1	0	0	0
Transportation	14	14	0	0	0
Civil rights	22	12	0	2	8
Communications	6	4	0	0	2
Customs laws	11	8	1	1	1
Postal laws	0	0	0	0	0
Other regulatory offenses	64	53	4	6	1
Other	1,170	907	43	149	71
Tax-law violations	58	47	1	5	5
Bribery	11	7	3	0	1
Perjury/contempt/intimidation	118	82	7	18	11
National defense	21	18	2	1	0
Escape	46	41	0	5	0
Racketeering/extortion	360	263	20	47	30
Gambling	2	2	0	0	0
Liquor offenses	0	0	0	0	0
Other sex offenses ^b	411	330	8	51	22
Traffic	2	2	0	0	0
Wildlife	10	7	1	2	0
Environmental	5	2	0	2	1
Other offenses	126	106	1	18	1
Weapons offenses	1,566	1,233	43	249	41
Immigration offenses	1,588	1,506	11	64	7

Note: Murder includes non-negligent 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 other offenses includes unclassifiable offenses. Total includes 743 terminated for which an offense category could not be determined.

^aIncludes federal guidelines cases where the sentence only is appealed or where the sentence and conviction are appealed. Includes criminal cases other than guideline cases.

^bExcludes sexual abuse. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Court of Appeals, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 6.2**Disposition of criminal appeals terminated, by offense, FY 2015**

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	11,214	8,642	77.1%	6,064	718	393	1,455	12	2,572
Violent offenses	688	550	79.9%	412	40	28	69	1	138
Murder	37	32	86.5	24	2	1	5	0	5
Assault	91	76	83.5	61	6	1	8	0	15
Robbery	203	163	80.3	116	15	5	27	0	40
Sexual abuse	306	237	77.5	176	14	20	26	1	69
Kidnapping	46	39	84.8	32	3	1	3	0	7
Threats against the President	5	3	^	3	0	0	0	0	2
Property offenses	1,547	1,169	75.6%	825	109	106	127	2	378
Fraudulent	1,356	1,026	75.7	719	99	96	111	1	330
Embezzlement	34	25	73.5	19	4	0	2	0	9
Fraud	1,241	942	75.9	659	90	94	98	1	299
Forgery	6	4	^	2	0	0	2	0	2
Counterfeiting	75	55	73.3	39	5	2	9	0	20
Other	191	143	74.9	106	10	10	16	0	48
Burglary	5	5	^	2	0	3	0	0	0
Larceny	104	75	72.1	54	5	5	11	0	29
Motor-vehicle theft	3	3	^	3	0	0	0	0	0
Arson/explosives	47	35	74.5	28	2	1	4	0	12
Transportation of stolen property	27	20	74.1	16	3	0	1	0	7
Other property offenses	5	5	^	3	0	1	0	1	0
Drug offenses	3,793	2,772	73.1%	1,974	195	76	523	4	1,021
Trafficking	3,787	2,767	73.1	1,970	194	76	523	4	1,020
Possession/other drug offenses	6	5	^	4	1	0	0	0	1
Public-order offenses	1,289	1,004	77.9%	711	86	95	110	2	285
Regulatory	119	85	71.4	68	5	7	5	0	34
Agriculture	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antitrust	1	1	^	1	0	0	0	0	0
Food/drug	1	1	^	1	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation	14	12	85.7	10	2	0	0	0	2
Civil rights	22	17	77.3	15	0	2	0	0	5
Communications	6	4	^	3	0	1	0	0	2
Customs laws	11	8	72.7	6	1	0	1	0	3
Postal laws	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other regulatory offenses	64	42	65.6	32	2	4	4	0	22
Other	1,170	919	78.5	643	81	88	105	2	251
Tax-law violations	58	47	81.0	30	8	4	5	0	11
Bribery	11	9	81.8	3	2	0	4	0	2
Perjury/contempt/intimidation	118	101	85.6	71	5	17	8	0	17
National defense	21	17	81.0	6	1	6	4	0	4
Escape	46	36	78.3	26	0	2	8	0	10
Racketeering/extortion	360	284	78.9	195	17	32	39	1	76
Gambling	2	2	^	0	2	0	0	0	0
Liquor offenses	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other sex offenses*	411	307	74.7	231	34	13	28	1	104
Traffic	2	1	^	1	0	0	0	0	1
Wildlife	126	8	^	3	2	2	1	0	2
Environmental	5	2	^	2	0	0	0	0	3
Other offenses	126	105	83.3	75	10	12	8	0	21
Weapons offenses	1,566	1,264	80.7%	960	129	38	136	1	302
Immigration offenses	1,588	1,320	83.1%	776	90	23	430	1	268

Note: Murder includes non-negligent 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 other offenses includes unclassifiable offenses. Total includes 743 appeals terminated for which an offense category could not be determined.

...Not available. No cases of this type occurred.

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

*Excludes sexual abuse. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Court of Appeals, fiscal year 2015.

Section 3: Federal corrections and supervision

Federal supervision, probation, and parole

TABLE 7.1
Offenders under federal supervision, by offense and type of supervision, FY 2015

Most serious offense	Total offenders under supervision		Type of supervision					
	Number	Percent	Probation		Supervised release		Parole	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses ^a	132,917	100%	19,121	100%	112,567	100%	1,229	100%
Felonies ^b	128,231	96.6%	14,927	78.3%	112,077	99.6%	1,227	100%
Violent offenses	6,279	4.7	322	1.7	5,206	4.6	751	61.2
Murder	789	0.6	39	0.2	429	0.4	321	26.2
Assault	963	0.7	117	0.6	776	0.7	70	5.7
Robbery	3,064	2.3	78	0.4	2,804	2.5	182	14.8
Sexual abuse	1,269	1.0	67	0.4	1,060	0.9	142	11.6
Kidnapping	149	0.1	9	<0.1	104	0.1	36	2.9
Threats against the President	45	<0.1	12	0.1	33	<0.1	0	...
Property offenses	25,986	19.6	7,558	39.7	18,351	16.3	77	6.3
Fraudulent	21,951	16.5	5,767	30.3	16,160	14.4	24	2.0
Embezzlement	1,268	1.0	468	2.5	800	0.7	0	...
Fraud	19,121	14.4	4,899	25.7	14,204	12.6	18	1.5
Forgery	48	<0.1	21	0.1	25	<0.1	2	<0.1
Counterfeiting	1,514	1.1	379	2.0	1,131	1.0	4	<0.1
Other	4,035	3.0	1,791	9.4	2,191	1.9	53	4.3
Burglary	117	0.1	14	0.1	85	0.1	18	1.5
Larceny	3,000	2.3	1,635	8.6	1,341	1.2	24	2.0
Motor-vehicle theft	247	0.2	14	0.1	226	0.2	7	<0.1
Arson/explosives	353	0.3	40	0.2	309	0.3	4	<0.1
Transportation of stolen property	255	0.2	64	0.3	191	0.2	0	...
Other property offenses	63	<0.1	24	0.1	39	<0.1	0	...
Drug offenses	63,439	47.8	3,041	16.0	60,197	53.5	201	16.4
Trafficking	47,465	35.8	2,347	12.3	44,957	40.0	161	13.1
Possession/other drug offenses	15,974	12.0	694	3.6	15,240	13.5	40	3.3
Public-order offenses	13,191	9.9	2,361	12.4	10,714	9.5	116	9.5
Regulatory	1,829	1.4	887	4.7	932	0.8	10	<0.1
Agriculture	3	<0.1	2	<0.1	1	<0.1	0	...
Antitrust	20	<0.1	11	0.1	9	<0.1	0	...
Food/drug	90	0.1	57	0.3	33	<0.1	0	...
Transportation	172	0.1	95	0.5	76	0.1	1	<0.1
Civil rights	102	0.1	16	0.1	80	0.1	6	<0.1
Communications	45	<0.1	20	0.1	25	<0.1	0	...
Customs laws	196	0.1	53	0.3	143	0.1	0	...
Postal laws	54	<0.1	40	0.2	14	<0.1	0	...
Other regulatory offenses	1,147	0.9	593	3.1	551	0.5	3	<0.1
Other	11,362	8.6	1,474	7.7	9,782	8.7	106	8.6
Tax-law violations	1,027	0.8	473	2.5	553	0.5	1	<0.1
Bribery	284	0.2	95	0.5	188	0.2	1	<0.1
Perjury/contempt/intimidation	291	0.2	74	0.4	216	0.2	1	<0.1
National defense	192	0.1	51	0.3	136	0.1	5	<0.1
Escape	242	0.2	22	0.1	217	0.2	3	<0.1
Racketeering/extortion	2,060	1.6	317	1.7	1,721	1.5	22	1.8
Gambling	44	<0.1	33	0.2	11	<0.1	0	...
Other sex offenses ^c	6,761	5.1	166	0.9	6,526	5.8	69	5.6

Continued on next page

TABLE 7.1 (continued)**Offenders under federal supervision, by offense and type of supervision, FY 2015**

Most serious offense	Total offenders under supervision		Type of supervision					
	Number	Percent	Probation		Supervised release		Parole	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Wildlife	61	<0.1	43	0.2	17	<0.1	1	<0.1
Environmental	55	<0.1	32	0.2	23	<0.1	0	...
All other felonies	345	0.3	168	0.9	174	0.2	3	<0.1
Weapons offenses	15,759	11.9	920	4.8	14,761	13.1	78	6.4
Immigration offenses	3,577	2.7	725	3.8	2,848	2.5	4	<0.1
Misdemeanors	4,532	3.4%	4,128	21.7%	404	0.4%	0	...
Fraudulent property offenses	328	0.2	292	1.5	36	<0.1	0	...
Larceny	585	0.4	551	2.9	34	<0.1	0	...
Drug possession	664	0.5	584	3.1	80	0.1	0	...
Immigration misdemeanors	137	0.1	137	0.7	0	...	0	...
Traffic	1,462	1.1	1,416	7.4	46	<0.1	0	...
Other misdemeanors	1,356	1.0	1,148	6.0	208	0.2	0	...

Note: Federal offender populations are shown as of September 30, 2015. Murder includes non-negligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax-law violations includes tax fraud; other felonies and other misdemeanors include unclassifiable offenses; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors.

...Not available. No cases of this type occurred.

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

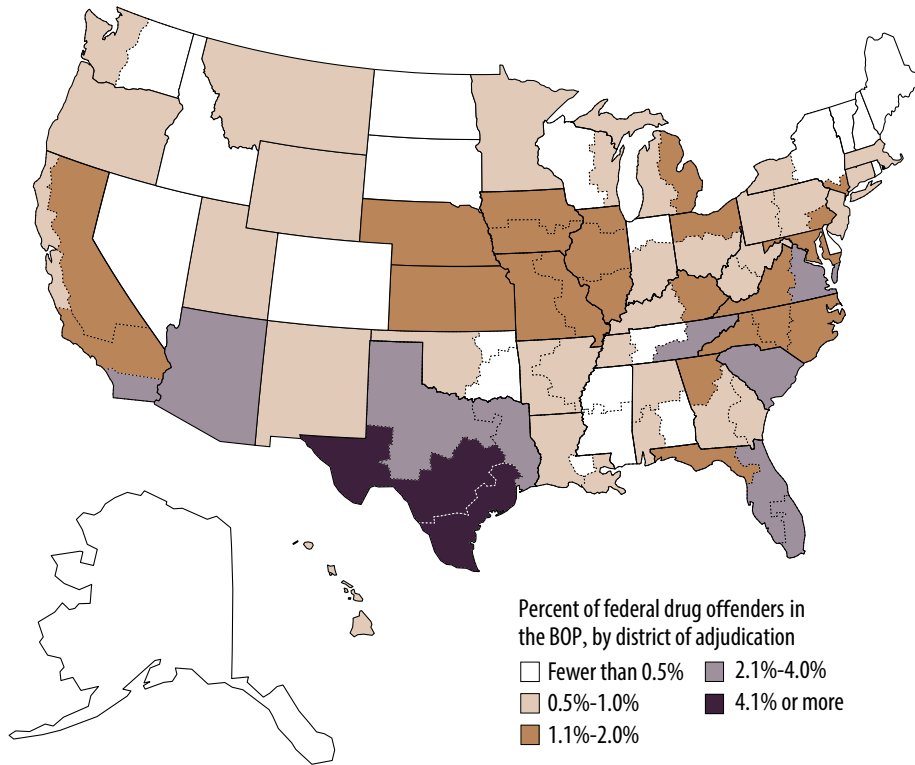
^bAn offense category could not be determined for 154 felony offenders, including 66 offenders under probation, 86 under supervised release, and 2 under parole.

^cExcludes sexual abuse. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year 2015.

MAP 7.1

Percent of total drug offenders in the Federal Bureau of Prisons, by federal judicial district of adjudication, FY 2015



Note: Federal offender populations are shown as of September 30, 2015.

Not shown: Guam (fewer than 0.5%), Puerto Rico (2.1-4.0%), District of Columbia (fewer than 0.5%), and U.S. Virgin Islands (fewer than 0.5%).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 7.2
Demographic characteristics of offenders under federal supervision, FY 2015

Offender characteristic	Total offenders under supervision		Probation		Supervised release		Parole	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenders*	132,917	100%	19,121	100%	112,567	100%	1,229	100%
Sex								
Male	108,912	82.1%	11,865	63.0%	95,847	85.1%	1,200	97.6%
Female	23,708	17.9	6,961	37.0	16,718	14.9	29	2.4
Race								
White	76,239	57.8%	12,115	65.2%	63,651	56.8%	473	39.1%
Black/African American	48,414	36.7	5,028	27.0	42,687	38.1	699	57.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,322	2.5	543	2.9	2,753	2.5	26	2.1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	3,166	2.4	701	3.8	2,456	2.2	9	<0.1
Two or more races	652	0.5	202	1.1	447	0.4	3	<0.1
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	30,934	23.7%	3,553	19.3%	27,258	24.6%	123	10.4%
Non-Hispanic	99,593	76.3	14,826	80.7	83,703	75.4	1,064	89.6
Age								
17 or younger	84	0.1%	78	0.4%	5	<0.1%	1	<0.1%
18-19	495	0.4	284	1.5	211	0.2	0	...
20-24	8,258	6.2	1,963	10.4	6,260	5.6	35	2.9
25-29	16,720	12.6	2,454	13.0	14,195	12.6	71	5.8
30-34	22,898	17.3	2,524	13.4	20,276	18.0	98	8.0
35-39	22,674	17.1	2,314	12.3	20,217	18.0	143	11.7
40-44	19,043	14.4	2,297	12.2	16,555	14.7	191	15.6
45-49	14,389	10.8	1,977	10.5	12,247	10.9	165	13.4
50-54	11,261	8.5	1,735	9.2	9,354	8.3	172	14.0
55-59	7,660	5.8	1,283	6.8	6,238	5.5	139	11.3
60-64	4,738	3.6	950	5.0	3,687	3.3	101	8.2
65 or older	4,408	3.3	975	5.2	3,322	3.0	111	9.0

Note: Federal offender populations are shown as of September 30, 2015.

...Not available. No cases of this type occurred.

*Total includes offenders whose offense characteristics could not be determined. Data were missing for the following: sex (297), race (1,124), ethnicity (2,390), and age (289).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 7.3**Outcomes of offenders terminating probation supervision, by offense, FY 2015**

Most serious offense	Number of probation terminations	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with—					Administrative case closures
		No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	
			Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	10,263	90.2%	0.1%	<0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	9.5%
Felonies	6,637	88.2%	0.1%	<0.1%	0.1%	<0.1%	11.5%
Violent offenses	173	71.9	0.7	...	...	0.7%	26.6
Murder	19	50.0	...	...	...	7.1	42.9
Assault	60	76.5	...	...	...	...	23.5
Robbery	42	59.5	...	...	...	...	40.5
Sexual abuse	44	86.2	3.4	...	...	...	10.3
Kidnapping	3	^	...	...	...	...	...
Threats against the President	5	^	...	...	...	...	^
Property offenses	3,098	91.6	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.1	8.2
Fraudulent	2,459	91.8	...	<0.1	0.1	0.1	7.9
Embezzlement	254	93.6	...	...	...	...	6.4
Fraud	1,989	91.7	...	0.1%	0.2	0.1	8.0
Forgery	13	91.7	...	...	...	...	8.3
Counterfeiting	203	91.1	...	...	...	0.6	8.4
Other	639	90.5	0.2	...	...	...	9.4
Burglary	19	71.4	...	...	...	...	28.6
Larceny	549	91.3	0.2	...	...	...	8.5
Motor-vehicle theft	10	^	...	...	...	...	^
Arson/explosives	20	82.4	...	...	...	...	17.6
Transportation of stolen property	31	93.3	...	...	...	...	6.7
Other property offenses	10	^	...	...	...	...	^
Drug offenses	1,473	80.7	0.1	...	...	...	19.2
Trafficking	1,147	80.1	...	...	...	...	19.9
Possession/other drug offenses	326	82.9	0.3	...	...	...	16.7
Public-order offenses	1,024	92.9	...	...	0.1	...	7.0
Regulatory	411	97.0	...	...	...	...	3.0
Agriculture	1	^	...	...	...	...	...
Antitrust	4	^	...	...	...	...	...
Food/drug	22	95.5	...	...	...	...	4.5
Transportation	35	97.1	...	...	...	...	2.9
Civil rights	8	^	...	...	...	...	^
Communications	13	100	...	...	...	...	...
Customs laws	17	100	...	...	...	...	...
Postal laws	13	100	...	...	...	...	...
Other regulatory offenses	298	96.8	...	...	...	...	3.2
Other	613	90.2	...	...	0.2	...	9.7
Tax-law violations	212	93.6	...	...	...	...	6.4
Bribery	33	93.9	...	...	...	...	6.1
Perjury/contempt/intimidation	48	85.4	...	...	...	...	14.6
National defense	17	93.3	...	...	...	...	6.7
Escape	16	93.3	...	...	...	...	6.7
Racketeering/extortion	116	86.7	...	...	0.9	...	12.4
Gambling	17	100	...	...	...	...	...
Other sex offenses ^c	61	81.5	...	...	...	...	18.5
Wildlife	28	100	...	...	...	...	...
Environmental	19	100	...	...	...	...	...
All other felonies	46	78.4	21.6
Weapons offenses	502	80.3	...	0.2	0.2	...	19.2
Immigration offenses	367	93.5	0.6	5.9

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TABLE 7.3 (continued)**Outcomes of offenders terminating probation supervision, by offense, FY 2015**

Most serious offense	Number of probation terminations	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with—					Administrative case closures
		No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	
			Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
Misdemeanors	3,579	93.9%	0.1%	...	0.1%	0.2%	5.7%
Fraudulent property offenses	146	95.8	...	...	...	...	4.2
Larceny	360	93.6	...	...	0.9	0.3	5.2
Drug possession	550	92.3	0.4	...	...	0.2	7.1
Immigration misdemeanors	94	92.0	...	...	...	1.1	6.9
Traffic	1,572	94.9	0.1	...	...	...	5.0
Other misdemeanors	857	92.9	...	...	0.1	0.3	6.7

Note: Murder includes non-negligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax-law violations includes tax fraud; other felonies and other misdemeanors include unclassifiable offenses; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Offenses for 47 offenders could not be classified.

...Not available. No cases of this type occurred.

^aToo few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

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

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

^cExcludes sexual abuse. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 7.4**Outcomes of offenders terminating probation supervision, by offender demographic characteristics, FY 2015**

Offender characteristic	Number of probation terminations	Percent terminating probation with—					Administrative case closures
		No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime	
			Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenders^b	10,263	90.2%	0.1%	<0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	9.5%
Sex							
Male	6,820	88.7%	0.1%	...	0.1%	0.1%	11.0%
Female	3,325	93.0	0.1	0.1%	0.1	<0.1	6.8
Race							
White	6,486	90.9%	0.1%	<0.1%	0.1%	<0.1%	8.9%
Black/African American	2,667	88.5	0.1	...	0.1	0.1	11.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	391	80.9	0.3	...	0.9	0.6	17.2
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	348	95.3	...	...	...	...	4.7
Two or more races	99	91.4	...	...	...	...	8.6
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	1,900	90.3%	0.1%	0.1%	...	0.1%	9.5%
Non-Hispanic	7,951	89.9	0.1	<0.1	0.1%	0.1	9.8
Age							
17 or younger	17	100%	...	...	...	...	...
18-19	102	95.3	...	...	...	...	4.7%
20-24	918	92.2	0.6%	...	...	0.6%	6.7
25-29	1,388	94.0	...	0.1%	0.2%	...	5.7
30-34	1,324	92.6	...	...	0.2	0.1	7.2
35-39	1,206	90.5	0.3	...	0.3	0.1	8.9
40-44	1,102	91.4	0.1	0.1	...	...	8.4
45-49	995	91.3	...	...	...	...	8.7
50-54	843	92.3	...	...	0.1	...	7.6
55-59	702	89.6	...	...	...	0.1	10.2
60-64	529	91.5	...	...	0.2	...	8.3
65 or older	586	89.1	...	...	...	0.2	10.7

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Data were missing for the following: sex (272), race (272), ethnicity (412), and age (551).

...Not available. No cases of this type occurred.

^a Violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

^b Total 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, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 7.5**Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offense, FY 2015**

Most serious offense	Number of supervised release terminations	Percent of supervised releases terminating with—					Administrative case closures
		No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	
			Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	46,400	86.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	13.2%
Felonies	45,839	86.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	13.3%
Violent offenses	2,847	79.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	19.5
Murder	277	78.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	19.5
Assault	600	78.3	...	0.3	0.6	...	20.8
Robbery	1,528	78.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	20.0
Sexual abuse	383	82.4	...	0.4	1.2	0.4	15.5
Kidnapping	37	81.3	...	...	3.1	...	15.6
Threats against the President	22	76.9	...	...	...	...	23.1
Property offenses	8,019	90.5	0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.2	9.0
Fraudulent	6,916	91.1	0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.1	8.5
Embezzlement	335	93.7	...	...	...	0.3	6.0
Fraud	5,805	91.5	0.1	<0.1	0.1	0.1	8.2
Forgery	15	76.9	...	...	...	...	23.1
Counterfeiting	761	87.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.1
Other	1,103	86.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	12.8
Burglary	72	92.9	...	...	...	...	7.1
Larceny	686	85.6	0.4	0.2	...	0.4	13.4
Motor-vehicle theft	103	83.1	...	...	1.2	...	15.7
Arson/explosives	125	84.1	1.1	...	1.1	1.1	12.5
Transportation of stolen property	94	91.3	...	...	...	...	8.8
Other property offenses	23	81.3	...	...	6.3	...	12.5
Drug offenses	21,303	87.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	12.3
Trafficking	16,405	86.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	12.4
Possession/other drug offenses	4,898	87.5	0.2	...	0.2	0.3	11.9
Public-order offenses	3,488	85.0	0.2	<0.1	0.6	0.3	13.8
Regulatory	551	93.8	...	...	...	...	6.2
Agriculture	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antitrust	2	^	...	...	...	...	...
Food/drug	7	^	...	...	...	...	...
Transportation	44	95.0	...	...	...	...	5.0
Civil rights	49	94.4	...	...	...	...	5.6
Communications	11	90.0	...	...	...	...	10.0
Customs laws	74	90.2	...	...	...	...	9.8
Postal laws	10	^	...	...	...	...	^
Other regulatory offenses	354	94.4	...	...	...	...	5.6
Other	2,937	83.1	0.2	<0.1	0.8	0.3	15.6
Tax-law violations	295	93.8	...	...	...	...	6.3
Bribery	109	94.3	...	...	...	...	5.7
Perjury/contempt/intimidation	129	91.4	...	...	...	...	8.6
National defense	65	90.2	...	...	...	2.0	7.8
Escape	195	80.9	...	...	...	...	19.1
Racketeering/extortion	763	88.0	0.2	...	0.5	0.3	11.1
Gambling	3	^	...	...	...	...	...
Other sex offenses ^c	1,235	70.4	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.5	26.6
Wildlife	13	90.9	...	...	...	...	9.1
Environmental	15	91.7	...	...	...	...	8.3
All other felonies	115	91.8	...	...	1.2	...	7.1
Weapons offenses	7,951	81.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	18.0
Immigration offenses	2,231	83.0	...	0.1	0.1	0.2	16.7

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TABLE 7.5 (continued)**Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offense, FY 2015**

Most serious offense	Number of supervised release terminations	Percent of supervised releases terminating with—					Administrative case closures
		No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	
			Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
Misdemeanors	500	90.9%	0.2%	...	0.2%	...	8.6%
Fraudulent property offenses	44	97.6	...	...	...	...	2.4
Larceny	62	93.2	...	...	...	...	6.8
Drug possession	120	88.5	...	...	...	...	11.5
Immigration misdemeanors	9	^	...	...	...	...	...
Traffic	73	88.1	...	...	...	...	11.9
Other misdemeanors	192	90.5	0.6	...	0.6	...	8.3

Note: Murder includes non-negligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax-law violations includes tax fraud; other felonies and other misdemeanors include other unclassifiable offenses; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Offenses for 61 offenders could not be classified.

...Not available. No cases of this type occurred.

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

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

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

^cExcludes sexual abuse. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 7.6**Outcomes of offenders terminating supervised release, by offender demographic characteristics, FY 2015**

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	46,400	100%	86.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	13.2%
Sex								
Male	39,411	100%	85.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	14.2%
Female	6,989	100%	91.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	8.4
Race								
White	25,995	100%	86.7%	0.2%	<0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	12.6%
Black/African American	17,018	100%	85.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	14.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,989	100%	79.4	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.3	18.8
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1,010	100%	92.9	0.2	...	...	...	6.8
Two or more races	163	100%	89.9	0.7	...	...	...	9.4
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	11,273	100%	85.7%	0.1%	<0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	13.8%
Non-Hispanic	34,486	100%	86.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	13.0
Age								
17 or younger	2	100%	^	...	...	...	...	...
18-19	17	100%	18.2%	9.1%	9.1%	...	...	63.6%
20-24	1,545	100%	74.3	0.4	...	0.6%	0.2%	24.5
25-29	4,718	100%	83.9	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.8	14.0
30-34	6,862	100%	86.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	12.1
35-39	7,249	100%	89.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	9.9
40-44	6,117	100%	91.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	8.0
45-49	4,564	100%	91.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	7.8
50-54	3,660	100%	91.4	0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.1	8.1
55-59	2,380	100%	92.2	<0.1	...	0.2	0.1	7.3
60-64	1,457	100%	90.7	0.2	...	0.1	0.1	9.0
65 or older	1,577	100%	88.0	...	...	0.2	...	11.8

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Data were missing for the following: race (225), ethnicity (641), and age (6,252).

...Not available. No cases of this type occurred.

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

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

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

^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, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 7.7

Outcomes of offenders terminating parole, by offense, FY 2015

Most serious offense	Number of parole terminations	Percent of parolees terminating with—						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	509	100%	83.3%	0.2%	...	0.2%	...	16.3%
Felonies	504	100%	83.1%	0.2%	...	0.2%	...	16.5%
Violent offenses	263	100%	82.7	...	...	...	...	17.3
Murder	82	100%	78.9	...	...	...	...	21.1
Assault	28	100%	80.8	...	...	...	...	19.2
Robbery	74	100%	79.4	...	...	...	...	20.6
Sexual abuse	68	100%	90.8	...	...	...	...	9.2
Kidnapping	11	100%	87.5	...	...	...	...	12.5
Threats against the President	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Property offenses	46	100%	81.8	...	...	...	...	18.2
Fraudulent	10	100%	^	...	...	...	...	...
Embezzlement	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraud	8	100%	^	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Counterfeiting	2	100%	^	...	...	...	...	...
Other	36	100%	76.5	...	...	...	...	23.5
Burglary	10	100%	^	...	...	...	...	^
Larceny	16	100%	86.7	...	...	...	...	13.3
Motor-vehicle theft	2	100%	^	...	...	...	...	...
Arson/explosives	2	100%	^	...	...	...	...	^
Transportation of stolen property	5	100%	^	...	...	...	...	^
Other property offenses	1	100%	...	...	...	...	...	^
Drug offenses	90	100%	83.1	1.2	...	1.2	...	14.5
Trafficking	67	100%	80.6	...	...	1.6	...	17.7
Possession/other drug offenses	23	100%	90.5	4.8	...	...	...	4.8
Public-order offenses	75	100%	85.9	...	...	...	...	14.1
Regulatory	5	100%	^	...	...	...	...	^
Agriculture	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antitrust	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food/drug	1	100%	^	...	...	...	...	...
Transportation	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil rights	2	100%	^	...	...	...	...	^
Communications	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Customs laws	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postal laws	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other regulatory offenses	2	100%	^	...	...	...	...	...
Other	70	100%	86.4	...	...	...	...	13.6
Tax-law violations	1	100%	^	...	...	...	...	...
Bribery	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perjury/contempt/intimidation	2	100%	^	...	...	...	...	...
National defense	4	100%	^	...	...	...	...	...
Escape	4	100%	^	...	...	...	...	^
Racketeering/extortion	15	100%	71.4	...	...	...	...	28.6
Gambling	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sex offenses ^c	44	100%	90.2	...	...	...	...	9.8
Wildlife	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Environmental	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other felonies	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weapons offenses	29	100%	80.0	...	...	...	...	20.0
Immigration offenses	1	100%	^	...	...	...	...	...

Continued on next page

TABLE 7.7 (continued)**Outcomes of offenders terminating parole, by offense, FY 2015**

Most serious offense	Number of parole terminations	Percent of parolees terminating with—						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
Misdemeanors	5	100%	^	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent property offenses	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larceny	1	100%	^	...	...	...	...	...
Drug possession	1	100%	^	...	...	...	...	...
Immigration misdemeanors	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Traffic	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other misdemeanors	3	100%	^	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Murder includes non-negligent manslaughter; sexual abuse includes only violent sex offenses; fraud excludes tax fraud; larceny excludes transportation of stolen property; other property offenses excludes fraudulent property offenses and includes destruction of property and trespassing; tax-law violations includes tax fraud; other felonies and other misdemeanors include unclassifiable offenses; and drug possession includes other drug misdemeanors. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. ...Not available. No cases of this type occurred.

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

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

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

^cExcludes sexual abuse. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 7.8**Outcomes of offenders terminating parole, by offender demographic characteristics, FY 2015**

Offender characteristic	Number of parole terminations	Percent terminating parole with—						Administrative case closures
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenders^c	509	100%	83.3%	0.2%	...	0.2%	...	16.3%
Sex								
Male	497	100%	83.3%	0.2%	...	0.2%	...	16.3%
Female	12	100%	83.3	...	...	...	...	16.7
Race								
White	203	100%	86.0%	...	...	...	...	14.0%
Black/African American	286	100%	80.4	0.4%	...	0.4%	...	18.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	11	100%	90.0	...	...	...	...	10.0
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2	100%	^	...	...	...	...	...
Two or more races	1	100%	^	...	...	...	...	...
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	49	100%	80.9%	...	...	...	...	19.1%
Non-Hispanic	440	100%	83.0	0.2%	...	0.2%	...	16.5
Age								
17 or younger	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
18-19	0	100%	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-24	20	100%	88.9%	...	...	...	...	11.1%
25-29	59	100%	96.4	...	...	...	...	3.6
30-34	25	100%	92.0	...	...	...	...	8.0
35-39	39	100%	91.2	...	...	...	...	8.8
40-44	43	100%	95.2	...	...	...	...	4.8
45-49	34	100%	80.6	3.2%	...	...	...	16.1
50-54	51	100%	82.2	...	...	...	...	17.8
55-59	51	100%	77.8	...	...	2.2%	...	20.0
60-64	55	100%	78.0	...	...	...	...	22.0
65 or older	72	100%	76.1	...	...	...	...	23.9

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Data were missing for the following: race (6), ethnicity (20), and age (60).

...Not available. No cases of this type occurred.

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

^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, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year 2015.

Federal imprisonment

TABLE 8.1
Admissions and releases of federal prisoners, by offense, FY 2015

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 ^a	1 year or less	More than 1 year	All other ^a		
All prisoners	196,779	12,579	42,298	10,171	14,235	47,996	11,383	188,213	-8,566
Violent offenses	11,304	106	1,428	996	130	1,657	1,108	10,939	-365
Murder/manslaughter	1,379	2	102	88	4	84	116	1,367	-12
Assault	1,272	85	383	260	99	382	292	1,227	-45
Robbery	6,660	10	731	510	14	1,000	540	6,357	-303
Sexual abuse	1,174	6	143	118	11	144	136	1,150	-24
Kidnapping	780	0	57	14	0	36	16	799	19
Threats against the President	39	3	12	6	2	11	8	39	0
Property offenses	12,394	977	4,308	1,284	1,202	4,571	1,481	11,709	-685
Fraudulent	10,579	775	3,716	940	981	3,963	1,069	9,997	-582
Embezzlement	179	24	52	7	28	86	13	135	-44
Fraud	9,811	709	3,461	721	890	3,603	839	9,370	-441
Forgery	104	2	24	34	7	52	41	64	-40
Counterfeiting	485	40	179	178	56	222	176	428	-57
Other	1,815	202	592	344	221	608	412	1,712	-103
Burglary	158	8	49	40	4	51	45	155	-3
Larceny	739	153	334	181	167	286	206	748	9
Motor-vehicle theft	97	16	15	26	20	20	36	78	-19
Arson/explosives	177	1	33	15	3	44	18	161	-16
Transportation of stolen property	107	10	31	8	9	46	11	90	-17
Other property offenses	537	14	130	74	18	161	96	480	-57
Drug offenses	98,022	2,097	16,750	3,918	2,280	20,599	4,415	93,493	-4,529
Trafficking	97,392	529	16,738	3,888	623	20,595	4,377	92,952	-4,440
Possession/other drug offenses	630	1,568	12	30	1,657	4	38	541	-89
Public-order offenses	21,971	546	5,506	1,011	603	4,405	1,025	23,001	1,030
Regulatory	2,945	180	1,077	144	192	997	150	3,007	62
Other	19,026	366	4,429	867	411	3,408	875	19,994	968
Tax-law violations	478	90	223	19	79	239	10	482	4
Bribery	76	2	34	0	8	30	0	74	-2
Perjury/contempt/intimidation	82	19	39	12	22	39	14	77	-5
National defense	206	1	46	8	2	32	10	217	11
Escape	74	53	291	131	56	88	138	267	193
Racketeering/extortion	6,196	66	1,309	148	86	1,069	167	6,397	201
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other sex offenses ^b	11,165	22	2,161	272	17	1,515	264	11,824	659
Traffic	63	71	5	43	94	10	48	30	-33
Wildlife	4	5	2	2	3	4	0	6	2
Environmental	17	7	0	1	7	8	2	8	-9
All other offenses	663	30	319	231	37	374	222	610	-53
Weapons offenses	31,120	144	5,567	2,108	187	5,977	2,269	30,506	-614
Immigration offenses	20,957	8,586	8,434	766	9,694	10,561	982	17,506	-3,451

Note: An offense category could not be determined for 516 prisoners admitted in fiscal year 2015, 468 prisoners released in fiscal year 2015, 1,011 prisoners at the start of fiscal year 2015, and 1,059 prisoners at the end of fiscal year 2015. Murder includes non-negligent 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.

^aIncludes individuals who had a missing sentence or an admission code of other than U.S. district court commitment.

^bExcludes sexual abuse. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 8.2
Demographic characteristics of offenders in the federal prison population, FY 2015

Offender characteristic	Number	Percent
All prisoners	188,213	100%
Sex		
Male	175,449	93.2%
Female	12,764	6.8
Race		
White	113,010	60.0%
Black/African American	68,894	36.6
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,599	1.9
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2,710	1.4
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	64,259	34.1%
Non-Hispanic	123,954	65.9
Age		
17 or younger	9	<0.1%
18-19	235	0.1
20-24	7,674	4.1
25-29	21,502	11.4
30-34	32,572	17.3
35-39	36,012	19.1
40-44	30,276	16.1
45-49	22,408	11.9
50-54	16,102	8.6
55-59	10,272	5.5
60-64	5,903	3.1
65 or older	5,248	2.8
Citizenship		
U.S. citizen	145,641	77.4%
Non-U.S. citizen	42,553	22.6

Note: Federal offender populations are shown as of September 30, 2015. Includes only the prison populations for whom characteristics are known. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Citizenship was missing for 19 offenders.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 8.3**Average time to first release and percent of sentence served for federal prisoners released by standard methods, FY 2015**

Most serious original offense of conviction	Number of prisoners released ^a	Mean time served	Median time served	Percent of sentence served
All prisoners^b	56,024	39.9 mos.	26.1 mos.	88.0%
Violent offenses	1,739	73.2 mos.	52.3 mos.	89.1%
Murder	82	77.3	45.9	88.3
Assault	476	36.4	27.4	89.5
Robbery	983	90.4	69.7	89.1
Sexual abuse	151	67.2	42.6	88.5
Kidnapping	34	125.3	112.4	88.2
Threats against the President	13	25.1	15.7	91.1
Property offenses	5,180	25.4 mos.	20.9 mos.	87.7%
Fraudulent	4,397	25.2	20.9	87.6
Embezzlement	111	17.7	13.9	87.3
Fraud	3,973	25.6	20.9	87.5
Forgery	56	22.0	19.9	88.3
Counterfeiting	257	22.5	18.3	88.4
Other	783	26.3	15.7	88.3
Burglary	53	35.9	28.8	89.3
Larceny	423	16.3	10.5	87.7
Motor-vehicle theft	37	21.5	6.0	88.6
Arson/explosives	46	58.7	52.2	89.2
Transportation of stolen property	48	29.1	23.5	87.8
Other property offenses	176	39.4	31.3	88.9
Drug offenses	17,988	58.2 mos.	43.0 mos.	87.9%
Trafficking	16,328	63.5	52.2	87.9
Possession/other drug offenses	1,660	6.2	5.9	^
Public-order offenses	4,544	42.1 mos.	29.6 mos.	87.6%
Regulatory	1,061	26.8	20.8	87.6
Other	3,483	46.8	33.1	87.6
Tax-law violations	301	18.0	13.9	87.2
Bribery	34	21.5	16.7	87.3
Perjury	60	19.5	11.9	88.4
National defense	32	61.0	42.0	87.6
Escape	142	16.6	11.3	90.0
Racketeering/extortion	1,021	56.4	39.9	87.4
Gambling	0	...	...	...
Liquor offenses	0	...	...	...
Other sex offenses ^c	1,362	62.1	57.3	87.4
Traffic	104	4.2	1.5	^
Wildlife	7	^	^	^
Environmental	15	11.8	10.4	^
All other offenses	405	21.4	20.8	88.0
Weapons offenses	6,015	60.3 mos.	52.0 mos.	88.8%
Immigration offenses	20,203	18.1 mos.	12.0 mos.	88.0%

Note: Murder includes non-negligent 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. Total includes 355 prisoners whose offense was unclassifiable or was not a violation of U.S. Code. Standard release methods include expiration of sentence full-term, expiration of sentence with good time, full-term release, good-conduct time release, mandatory release, mandatory parole, and parole.

...Not available. No cases of this type occurred.

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

^aExcludes 6,207 prisoners who left federal prison by extraordinary means, such as death, sentence commutation, and treaty transfer.

^bIncludes only those cases where the sentence length is more than one year.

^cExcludes sexual abuse. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2015.

TABLE 8.4**Demographic characteristics of offenders first released from prison, by offense, FY 2015**

Offender characteristic	Total number of released offenders	All offenses	Violent offenses	Percent of released offenders convicted of—						
				Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Weapons offenses	Immigration offenses
				Fraudulent	Other			Regulatory			Other
Number of releases	62,231	62,231	1,787	4,944	829	22,879	1,189	3,819	6,164	20,255
Sex										
Male	56,452	90.8%	91.9%	74.7%	77.8%	88.4%	75.7%	91.3%	97.1%	96.7%
Female	5,751	9.2	8.1	25.3	22.2	11.6	24.3	8.7	2.9	3.3
Race										
White	46,646	75.0%	43.3%	64.6%	65.6%	67.8%	74.3%	76.0%	44.0%	98.3%
Black/African American	13,612	21.9	28.6	30.3	25.0	29.6	20.0	18.5	53.5	1.5
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,014	1.6	26.8	0.6	6.4	0.9	1.2	2.6	1.4	0.1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	931	1.5	1.3	4.5	3.0	1.7	4.5	2.8	1.1	0.1
Ethnicity										
Hispanic	34,054	54.7%	9.9%	23.0%	13.6%	48.1%	22.8%	17.0%	18.4%	96.2%
Non-Hispanic	28,149	45.3	90.1	77.0	86.4	51.9	77.2	83.0	81.6	3.8
Age										
17 or younger	9	<0.1%	0.1%	...	...	<0.1%	0.1%	...	<0.1%	<0.1%
18-19	315	0.5	0.6	0.1%	0.5%	0.7	0.4	0.1%	0.1	0.5
20-24	4,396	7.1	10.1	3.9	8.6	8.0	4.5	4.1	6.8	7.3
25-29	8,780	14.1	14.3	10.4	10.9	13.7	7.1	9.9	18.5	15.5
30-34	11,404	18.3	14.1	13.4	13.4	18.3	9.6	13.3	24.0	20.1
35-39	11,206	18.0	14.1	15.0	12.9	18.9	15.1	12.4	19.3	19.3
40-44	9,255	14.9	11.9	15.1	10.4	14.7	14.0	12.9	12.4	16.7
45-49	6,475	10.4	10.7	13.1	10.6	10.0	14.5	12.1	7.5	10.4
50-54	4,554	7.3	10.1	10.6	10.7	7.0	12.3	11.5	5.1	6.0
55-59	2,877	4.6	7.0	7.8	9.2	4.5	9.9	9.1	3.3	2.8
60-64	1,503	2.4	3.3	5.1	6.5	2.3	6.4	6.3	1.5	0.9
65 or older	1,428	2.3	3.7	5.4	6.4	2.0	6.1	8.3	1.4	0.5
Citizenship										
U.S. citizen	33,035	53.2%	94.8%	78.2%	93.6%	67.4%	85.2%	90.1%	93.3%	4.2%
Non-U.S. citizen	29,117	46.8	5.2	21.8	6.4	32.6	14.8	9.9	6.7	95.8

Note: Total includes prisoners whose offense category could not be determined. Percentages are based only on the prison populations for whom characteristics were known. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Data were missing for the following: offense (365), sex (28), race (28), ethnicity (28), age (29), and citizenship (79).

...Not available. No cases of this type occurred.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2015.

Methodology

Data sources

Statistics in this report are from the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP), collected by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The FJSP is constructed from source files provided by the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA), the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC), the U.S. Sentencing Commission (USSC), and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The AOUSC provides data describing defendants in cases processed by the federal judiciary and defendants processed by the federal pre-trial services agencies and the federal probation and supervision service. Federal law prohibits the use of these files for any purpose 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 that occurred during fiscal year (FY) 2015 (October 1, 2014 through September 30, 2015). Files, which are organized by their source agencies according to fiscal year, nonetheless include some pertinent records in earlier years' files. Tabulations of suspects in matters concluded during FY 2015 have been assembled from source files containing records of 2015 matters concluded, which were entered into the data system during FY 2014 or FY 2015.

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

Table construction

Generally, the tables include both individual and organizational defendants. Organizational defendants are not included in tables describing defendants sentenced to incarceration. 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 pre-trial, 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 year-end. 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 Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center offense classifications, which are converted into the USMS's four-digit offense codes and are aggregated into standard 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 2015. For data from the EOUSA—which include U.S. Code citations but exclude the AOUSC offense classifications—U.S. Code titles and sections are translated into the AOUSC classification system 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 have a maximum penalty of more than one year in prison. Misdemeanor offenses have a maximum penalty of up to one year. Felonies and misdemeanors are further classified by the maximum term of imprisonment authorized. In 18 U.S.C. § 3559, offenses are classified according to the following schedule:

Felonies

- **Class A felony**—life imprisonment or penalty of 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 one year.

Misdemeanors

- **Class A misdemeanor**—one 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 no imprisonment is authorized.

Felony and misdemeanor distinctions are provided when the data are available. Arrest and prosecution tables do not distinguish between felonies and misdemeanors because many suspects' offenses cannot be classified at the arrest and investigation stages in the criminal justice process. This distinction is not made for pre-trial release or detention because the Pretrial Services Agency no longer gathers this information. Adjudication, sentencing, and supervision tables distinguish between felony and misdemeanor offenses.

Determining the most serious offense

Where more than one offense is charged or adjudicated, the most serious offense (i.e., the one that could 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 determined by the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the criminal proceeding. In pre-trial tables, the major charged offense is based on the AOUSC's offense-severity classification system, as determined by the pre-trial 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 with 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 with 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 non-negligent 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 non-violent sex offenses or the mail or transport of obscene material.
- **Wildlife offenses** was amended in 2002 to include offenses previously included in the "Migratory birds" category.
- **Environmental offenses** was 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 offense type.
- **Misdemeanors** includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.
- **Drug possession** includes other drug misdemeanors.

Additional information about the data

The U.S. Marshals Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the 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 the Bureau of Justice Statistics (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, as some agencies report on case-processing events that occurred during a particular period, whereas other agencies report on 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 Federal Justice Statistics Program (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 categories in BJS programs describing state defendants convicted, sentenced, or imprisoned, comparisons can be made between federal and state case-processing statistics.

Notes to reader

These tables were constructed to permit valid comparisons within each table and to allow the reader to compare percentages (but not raw totals) across tables. It should be understood, however, that the total number of subjects or defendants shown in a particular table may not equal the number of subjects or defendants involved in a particular stage of processing. 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, 2015 – 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. 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 U.S. Data include information on characteristics of arrestees, type of drug for which they were arrested, and the type and number of weapons possessed at the 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—Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System	Contains data on defendants interviewed, investigated, or supervised by pre-trial services. The information covers defendants' pre-trial hearings, detentions, and releases from the time they are interviewed through the disposition of their cases in U.S. district court. Data describe pre-trial defendants processed by federal pre-trial service agencies within each district. Defendants who received pre-trial services through a local, non-federal agency, such as the District of Columbia, are not included.	Pre-trial 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. Data files cover criminal proceedings from case filing through disposition and sentencing. Data are available on criminal defendants in cases filed, pending, and terminated.	Adjudication: 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 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: Courts 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 and 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	Data extracts contain information on all offenders released from prison during a specific period of time and information about offenders in prison when 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 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4 Map 7.1

Terms and definitions

A

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

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

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

Agriculture violation—a violation of federal statutes concerning agriculture and conservation. Federal statutes related to agriculture include the Agricultural Acts (7 U.S.C., except sections on food stamps related to fraud); the Insecticide Act; the Packers and Stockyards Act of 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 U.S. 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 2 days or more 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 2 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 pre-trial 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 they have 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 that is 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 are 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 Thirteenth and Fourteenth amendments to the Constitution and the Civil Rights Acts enacted after the Civil War and in 1957 and 1964.

Collateral bond—an agreement made as a condition of pre-trial 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 non-residential 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 U.S.

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 on 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 not an individual person but an entity, a collection of persons,

or a business or corporation. 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 pre-trial 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 U.S., foreign obligation or security, coin or bar stamped at any mint in the U.S., money order issued by the U.S. Postal Service, domestic or foreign stamp, or seal of any department or agency of the U.S. Includes passing, selling, attempting to pass or sell, or bringing into the U.S. 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 U.S., foreign obligations or securities, governmental transportation requests, or postal stamps; or knowingly and intentionally trafficking in falsified labels affixed to phone records, motion pictures, or audio visual works.

Courts—governmental 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).

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

D

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

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

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

Defendant—the party against whom a lawsuit is filed.

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

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

Deposit bond—an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of pre-trial release that requires the defendant to post a fraction of the bail before they are 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 persons held for 2 days or more 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 signifying that a portion of the justice process is complete and jurisdiction is terminated or transferred to another agency; or signifying that a decision has been reached on one aspect of a case and that a different aspect will come 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) of the U.S. Code. The term excludes distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages, and 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 of the U.S. Code, or furnishing fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions and 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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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. Includes 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; and concealing an escapee. Also includes providing or attempting to provide to a prisoner 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 one year or more 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 one 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; or 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.

Fraudulent property offense—see property offense, fraudulent.

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

Fugitive investigation—initiated on receipt of a warrant and typically involves persons who have violated their conditions of probation, parole, or bond

release, and escaped prisoners. The U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) has administrative responsibility for all investigations involving federal fugitives.

G

Gambling offense—the unlawful making, 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 U.S. or within Indian country, or the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the U.S., as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 7. Federal gambling offenses include transporting gambling devices within the jurisdiction of the U.S., 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 Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, two classes of prisoners are ineligible to receive good-time credits: (1) misdemeanants serving a term of imprisonment of one 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 and 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 the person’s 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 U.S., illegally re-entering the U.S. 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 against a defendant for allegedly committing a crime. Indictment is used primarily for felonies.

Information—a formal charge, issued by a governmental attorney, stating that there is enough evidence to justify a trial against a defendant for allegedly committing a misdemeanor. Also includes 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 their 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 eighteenth birthday. In statutes establishing the jurisdiction of criminal-trial courts over persons younger than the standard age for specified crimes (usually violent crimes, such as murder or armed robbery), the age limit may be lowered to 16 years or younger. 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 and 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 person or entity, by stealth, without force or deceit, and 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 Internal Revenue Service (IRS) laws on liquor and violations of liquor laws not cited under IRS 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 methods. Includes 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 (DUI).

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 pre-trial 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 for a crime with a minimum sentence of more than 90 days' imprisonment or more than one year's probation.

Mandatory release—the release of a prisoner after confinement for a period equal to the prisoner'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 one 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 a 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 includes the misuse or non-use 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 one year or less, or a fine of \$500 or less.

Misdemeanor—a criminal offense punishable by a jail term not to exceed one 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 one 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 that creates a substantial and uncorrectable prejudice to the conduct of a fair trial, or that makes it impossible to continue the trial in accordance with prescribed procedures. A trial may be terminated 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.

Motor-vehicle theft—unlawful or attempted taking of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another person or entity, 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 with reckless or gross negligence but without intent to cause death, including by reckless or grossly negligent operation of a motor vehicle.

Murder, non-negligent (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; the Subversive Activities Control Act; or the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, which includes price, rent, and wage violations. 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, which requires court approval in some jurisdictions.

Nolo contendere—Latin for “I do not wish to contend.” The statement is a defendant’s plea in a criminal case, indicating that they 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 an admission of guilt for any other purpose. Nolo contendere is also referred to as a plea of “no contest.”

Non-U.S. citizen—a person who is without U.S. citizenship, including legal aliens—resident aliens, tourists, and refugees or asylees—and illegal aliens.

Non-jury trial—a trial in which the judge alone decides factual and legal questions and makes the final judgment.

Not convicted—an acquittal or a 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 they 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.

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 one year, but not life imprisonment), followed by a term of supervised release. Due to a decrease in federal prisoners 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 U.S. 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 18 U.S.C. §§ 21-25 who willfully or knowingly furnish, or cause to be furnished, any false information or statements.

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

Petty offense—a federal misdemeanor punishable by 6 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—an agreement by the defendant in a criminal proceeding 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; or 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 on board a U.S. vessel or vessels within custom waters of the U.S., 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 on 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 on 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.

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

Pre-trial release—a defendant’s release from custody to the community, for all or part of the time before trial or during prosecution, on the defendant’s promise to appear in court when required. The defendant may be released on personal recognizance, unsecured bond, or under financial conditions. Pre-trial release includes defendants released within 2 days after arrest and defendants released after posting bail or having release conditions changed at a subsequent hearing.

Pre-trial revocation—the decision to detain a defendant for violating conditions of pre-trial release or for committing a new crime while in a pre-trial release status.

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

Probation—a 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 on 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, non-fraudulent—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 governmental property or injury to U.S. Postal Service property, such as mailboxes or mailbags. Trespassing on timber and governmental lands is also included in this offense category.

Public-order offense, non-regulatory—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, non-regulatory.

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, non-regulatory.

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 person through the wrongful use of force or fear and without the person’s consent. 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 includes obtaining property or

money from another person (with the person's consent and induced by actual or threatened force, violence, or blackmail) and committing unlawful interference with the person's employment or business. Also includes transmitting, by interstate commerce or through the mail, any threat to injure the property, person, or 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 person, 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—on petition by a defendant, a transfer of proceedings to the district where the defendant was arrested. The defendant may state in writing a wish to plead guilty or nolo contendere, waive trial in the district in which the indictment or information is pending, or consent to the disposition of the case in the district in which the defendant was arrested.

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

S

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

Sentencing guidelines (federal)—guidelines established by the USSC to be followed by the federal courts in the sentencing of persons 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 U.S.C. § 2241) and sexual abuse (18 U.S.C. § 2242), defined as causing a person to engage in a sexual act by use of force, threat, or fear; a sexual act with a person who is unconscious, is impaired due to drugs, intoxicants, or other substances, or is otherwise incapable of declining participation; sexual abuse of a minor or ward (18 U.S.C. § 2243); and abusive sexual contact (18 U.S.C. § 2244), in which a person knowingly engages in or causes sexual contact with or by another person without the person's permission, or with a person younger than age 12.

Sex offenses, other—Includes other non-violent sex offenses: sexual exploitation of children and child pornography (18 U.S.C. §§ 2251-2252A); coercing, enticing, or transporting (interstate) 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 U.S.C. § 2422); and possession with intent to sell or the sale and distribution of obscene materials (18 U.S.C. §§ 1460-1470). See the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data for a detailed crosswalk for codes used by the USMS, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the 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 post-imprisonment supervision to be imposed by the court as a part of the sentence of imprisonment at the time of initial sentencing. Unlike parole, a term of supervised release does not replace a portion of the sentence of imprisonment, but rather is an order of supervision in addition to any term of imprisonment imposed by the court (compare also with probation).

Surety bond—an agreement by the defendant as a condition of 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 someone who may have committed a specific criminal offense but has not been arrested or charged.

T

Tax-law violations—federal tax-fraud offenses include violations of laws within the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C.). Includes 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 includes 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 pre-trial 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 pre-trial services stage, includes execution of sentence, acquittal, dismissal, diversion, or fugitive status; in U.S. district court, includes conviction, acquittal, or dismissal; and at probation or supervised release, includes 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 on 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 persons is included in this offense.

Time served—the portion of a prisoner's imposed sentence spent in prison (from arrival into BOP jurisdiction 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

DUI, 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, the District of Columbia, and the outlying territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, the 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. U.S. attorneys employ 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 pre-trial release in which the defendant agrees to pay the full bond amount in the event of non-appearance at trial but is not required to post security as a condition to release.

V

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

Violent offenses—threatening, attempting, or using physical force against a person. Includes murder, negligent manslaughter, assault, robbery, sexual abuse, kidnapping, and threats against the President.

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 a person charged with a crime, an escaped federal prisoner, or a probation, parole, or bond default violator.

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, or lodging a detainer against a fugitive in custody. See also, detainer.

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

Weapons offenses—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 U.S., within Indian country, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the U.S. 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 and migratory birds. The Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. Chapter 35) 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 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. Jeffrey H. Anderson is the director.

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