

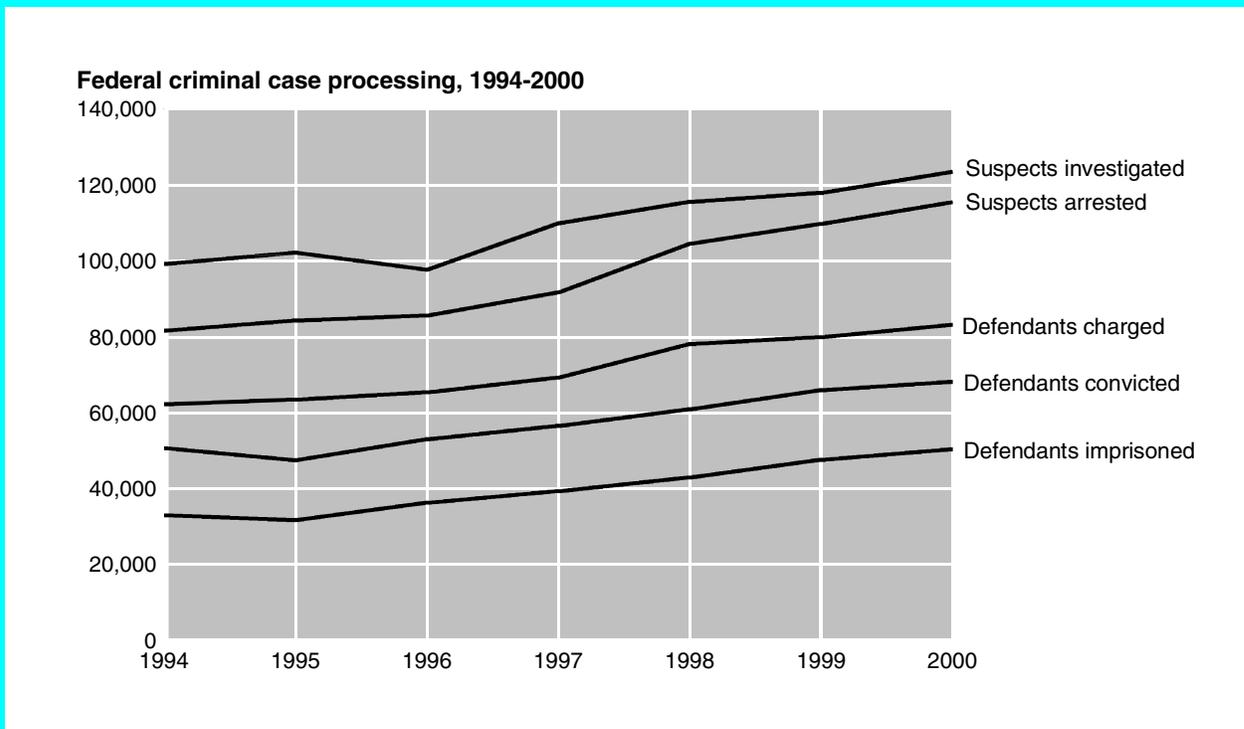


Bureau of Justice Statistics

Federal Justice Statistics: Reconciled Data

Federal Criminal Case Processing, 2000

With trends 1982-2000



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U.S. Department of Justice

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To order additional copies of this report or CD-ROMs containing the Federal Justice database, call the BJS Clearinghouse at 1-800-732-3277.

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Highlights

- During 2000 U.S. attorneys initiated investigations involving 123,559 suspects for possible violations of Federal law. Almost a third (32%) of those investigated were suspected of a drug violation.
- Between 1994 and 2000, investigations initiated by U.S. attorneys have increased 25% — from 99,251 to 123,559. Investigations for immigration violations increased from 5,526 to 16,495; for drug offenses, investigations increased from 29,311 to 38,959.
- U.S. attorneys declined to prosecute a smaller proportion of those investigated, as declinations of matters concluded decreased from 36% during 1994 to 26% during 2000.
- During 2000, 115,589 suspects were arrested by Federal law enforcement agencies for possible violation of Federal law. Almost 30% of all arrests were for drug offenses, 22% for immigration offenses, 15% for property offenses, 15% for supervision violations, 4% for violent offenses, and about 4% to secure and safeguard a material witness.
- Between 1994 and 2000, the number of defendants charged in criminal cases filed in U.S. district courts increased 34%, from 62,237 to 83,251. The number of defendants charged with an immigration offense increased from 2,453 to 12,036, while the number charged with a drug offense increased from 20,275 to 29,455.
- During 2000 criminal cases involving 76,952 defendants were concluded in U.S. district courts. Of these, 89% were convicted. Almost all (95%) of those convicted pleaded guilty or no contest.
- Drug prosecutions have comprised an increasing proportion of the Federal criminal caseload — from 21% of defendants in cases terminating in U.S. district court during 1982 to 35% during 2000.
- Since implementation of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, the proportion of defendants sentenced to prison increased from 54% during 1988 to 74% during 2000. The proportion of drug offenders sentenced to prison increased from 79% to 92%.
- Prison sentences imposed increased slightly from 55.1 months during 1988 to 56.8 months during 2000. For drug offenses, prison sentences increased from 71.3 months to 75.6 months; for weapon offenses, sentences imposed increased from 52.3 months to 92.2 months.
- Time expected to be served, on average, increased from 26.9 months for offenders admitted during 1988 to 44.4 months for offenders admitted during 2000. For drug offenses, the amount of time an incoming offender could expect to serve increased from 39.3 months to 61.6 months; for weapon offenses, expected time served increased from 32.4 months to 69.6 months.

Federal criminal case processing, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

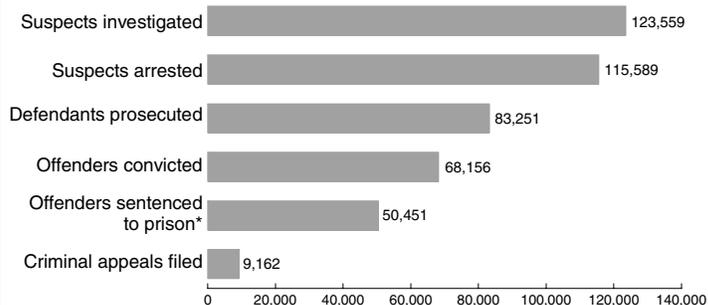


Figure H.1.

Number of offenders under Federal correctional supervision, September 30, 2000

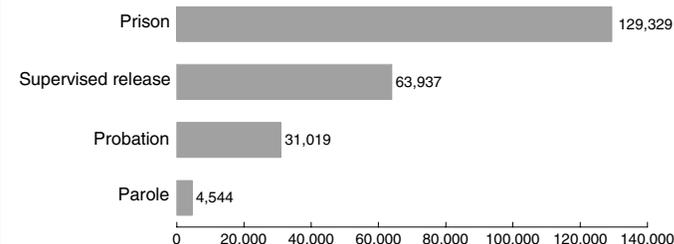


Figure H.2.

*Prison includes offenders given life and death sentences, and includes new law offenders given prison-community split sentences (prison and conditions of alternative community confinement). Also included are offenders given mixed sentences of prison plus probation, applicable only to offenders sentenced pursuant to laws applicable prior to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

- During 2000 the U.S. Court of Appeals received 9,162 criminal appeals. Forty-nine percent of these appeals challenged both the conviction and the sentence imposed.
- During 2000, 99,500 offenders were under Federal community supervision. Supervised release has become the primary form of supervision in the Federal system: 64% of offenders were on supervised release compared to 31% on probation, and 5% remaining on parole.
- On September 30, 2000, 129,329 offenders were serving a prison sentence in Federal prison; 57% were incarcerated for a drug offense; 10% for a violent offense; 8% for a weapon offense; 8% for a property offense, 11% for an immigration offense; and 6% for all other offenses.

Introduction

Federal Criminal Case Processing, 2000, third in an annual series, provides statistics that describe defendants processed at different stages of the Federal criminal justice system for the 12-month period ending September 30, 2000. Also included are figures describing trends in Federal criminal case processing during the 1982-2000 period.

The data presented are compiled from the BJS Federal justice database. The Federal justice database is comprised of data provided by the U.S. Marshals Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Executive Office for the U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts provides data describing the Federal court docket — criminal, civil, and appellate — as well as pretrial services, probation, parole, and supervised release.

The Federal justice database may be obtained electronically from the Federal Justice Statistics Resource Center website or on CD-ROM from the BJS Clearinghouse. For more detailed information on obtaining the Federal justice database, see page ii.

Statistics presented in this report include the number of suspects arrested by Federal law enforcement agencies for violations of Federal law, the number of suspects investigated by U.S. attorneys for possible violations of Federal law, the outcome of U.S. attorney investigations (prosecution or declination), the number of defendants prosecuted in U.S. district courts, the outcome of criminal cases (convicted or not convicted), sanctions imposed on defendants convicted (type of sentence imposed and length of imprisonment), the number and type of criminal appeals filed, and the number of offenders under Federal correctional supervision — prison, probation, parole, and supervised release. A related publication, the *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics*, provides more detail on many of the statistics presented in this

report — including statistics describing 40 offense categories and statistics on case processing matters not covered in this report, such as pretrial release and demographic characteristics of offenders.

Several case processing statistics presented in this report have previously been reported by the individual agencies. However, because these agencies use different criteria to collect, tabulate, and report on case processing events, statistics published by each of the agencies may not be directly comparable. In this report, BJS has attempted to reconcile differences in data collection and reporting to present comparable statistics across stages of the Federal criminal justice system. For a description of the reconciliation effort and the methodology employed, see *Comparing Case Processing Statistics* (NCJ 169274) and *Reconciling Federal Criminal Case Processing Statistics* (NCJ 171680).

Since many terms and concepts used in this report have specialized meanings — either because they refer to specific provisions of Federal law or they refer to procedures used by agencies supplying the data — readers are encouraged to reference the glossary of the *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics* for definitions of concepts.

Modifications to *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 2000*

A new appendix table showing the annual number of arrests for violations of Federal criminal law from 1994-2000 has been included and appears as the first Appendix table in sequence. Subsequent tables have been re-numbered accordingly, so that comparisons with Appendix tables from previous editions of this report should be made with care. Arrest data in the new Appendix figure is graphically shown in the figure on the cover. Figure H.1 in the *Highlights* shows arrest data for fiscal year 2000.

There are two changes in the universe of data provided by the BOP. First, the data now include all offenders under the jurisdiction of the BOP. Jurisdiction includes offenders in BOP custody, offenders in contract facilities, and offenders in private facilities. BOP data presented in previous *Federal Criminal Case Processing* reports did not include offenders in private facilities. Second, the data presented do not include any offenders convicted of violations of the District of Columbia criminal code, that is, those prisoners transferred from the prison facilities operated by the District of Columbia in Lorton, VA to Federal facilities.

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Table 1. Arrests for Federal offenses, by offense, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

Most serious offense	Number	Percent ^a
All offenses^b	115,589	100%
Violent offenses^c	4,250	3.7
Property offenses	16,842	14.6
Fraudulent^c	13,432	11.6
Other^c	3,410	3.0
Drug offenses	32,630	28.2
Public-order offenses	40,471	35.0
Regulatory	621	0.5
Other	39,850	34.5
Weapons	5,203	4.5
Immigration	25,205	21.8
Tax law violation ^c	1,170	1.0
Other	8,272	7.2
Supervision violations	17,133	14.8
Material witness	4,203	3.6
Unknown or indeterminable offense	60	

^aPercent based on number whose offense category could be determined.

^bIncludes suspects whose offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^cIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other non-fraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; and "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud.

Table 2. Suspects in criminal matters investigated by U.S. attorneys, by offense, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

Most serious offense investigated ^a	Suspects in criminal matters received by U.S. attorneys	
	Number	Percent ^b
All offenses^c	123,559	100%
Violent offenses^d	6,036	4.9
Property offenses	28,423	23.2
Fraudulent^d	24,679	20.1
Other^d	3,744	3.1
Drug offenses	38,959	31.8
Public-order offenses	49,264	40.2
Regulatory	5,737	4.7
Other	43,527	35.5
Weapons	8,589	7.0
Immigration	16,495	13.4
Tax law violation ^d	775	0.6
Other	17,668	14.4
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	877	

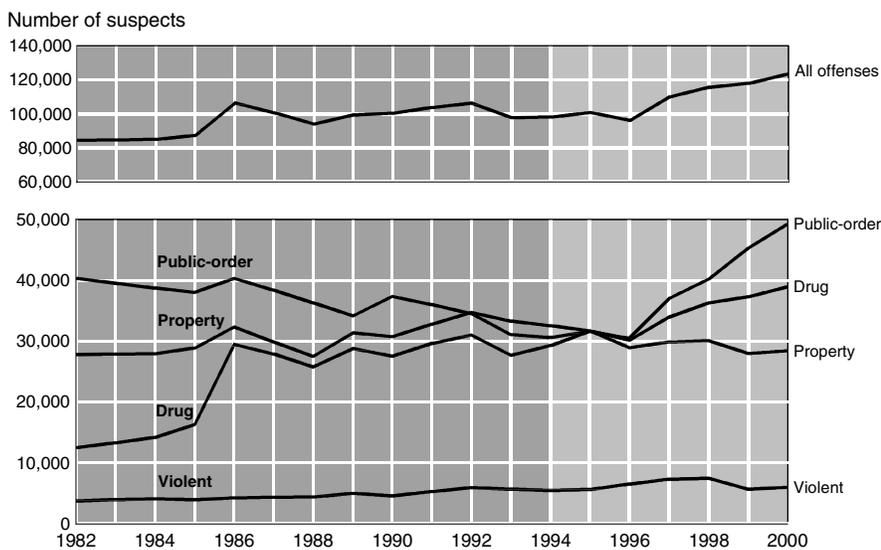
^aBased on the decision of the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the matter.

^bPercent based on number whose offense category could be determined.

^cIncludes suspects whose offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^dIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other non-fraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; and "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud.

Number of suspects in criminal matters investigated by U.S. attorneys, by category of offense, 1982-2000



Note: Data for 1982 through 1993 are estimated from calendar year data; see *Methodology*. Beginning in 1994, data are reported on the Federal fiscal year running from October 1 through September 30.

Figure 1

Table 3. Disposition of suspects in matters concluded by U.S. attorneys, by offense, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

Most serious offense investigated ^a	Suspects in criminal matters concluded						
	Total number of suspects	Prosecuted before U.S. district court judge ^b		Concluded by U.S. magistrate ^c		Declined prosecution ^d	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses^e	117,450	73,090	62.2%	13,916	11.8%	30,444	25.9%
Violent offenses^f	5,641	3,403	60.3	329	5.8	1,909	33.8
Property offenses	27,713	14,675	53.0	1,978	7.1	11,060	39.9
Fraudulent^f	24,186	12,988	53.7	1,368	5.7	9,830	40.6
Other^f	3,527	1,687	47.8	610	17.3	1,230	34.9
Drug offenses	37,009	28,917	78.1	1,966	5.3	6,126	16.6
Public-order offenses	46,238	25,841	55.9	9,275	20.1	11,122	24.1
Regulatory	5,840	1,862	31.9	637	10.9	3,341	57.2
Other	40,398	23,979	59.4	8,638	21.4	7,781	19.3
Weapons	7,753	5,026	64.8	161	2.1	2,566	33.1
Immigration	16,110	13,414	83.3	2,199	13.6	497	3.1
Tax law violation ^f	941	627	66.6	12	1.3	302	32.1
Other	15,594	4,912	31.5	6,266	40.2	4,416	28.3
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	849	254	29.9	368	43.3	227	26.7

^aBased on the decision of the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the matter.

^bIncludes suspects whose cases were filed in U.S. district court before a district court judge.

^cIncludes defendants in misdemeanor cases that were terminated in U.S. district court before a U.S. magistrate.

^dIncludes suspects whose matters were declined for prosecution by U.S. attorneys upon review.

^eIncludes suspects whose offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^fIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; and "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud.

Table 4. Defendants in cases proceeded against in U.S. district courts, by offense, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

Most serious offense charged ^a	Defendants in cases commenced	
	Number	Percent ^b
All offenses^c	83,251	100%
Felonies	71,072	85.4
Violent offenses^d	3,135	3.8
Property offenses	15,237	18.3
Fraudulent^d	12,659	15.2
Other^d	2,578	3.1
Drug offenses	29,455	35.4
Trafficking	27,734	33.3
Possession and other	1,721	2.1
Public-order offenses	23,245	27.9
Regulatory	1,264	1.5
Other	21,981	26.4
Weapons	6,073	7.3
Immigration	12,036	14.5
Tax law violation ^d	573	0.7
Other	3,299	4.0
Misdemeanors^d	12,104	14.5
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	75	

^aBased on the offense carrying the most severe statutory maximum penalty.

^bPercent distribution based on the defendants for whom an offense category could be determined.

^cIncludes defendants for whom an offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^dIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud; and "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

Table 5. Disposition of defendants in cases terminated in U.S. district courts, by offense, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

Most serious offense charged ^a	Number of defendants	Percent convicted	Defendants in cases terminating in U.S. district courts					
			Number convicted			Number not convicted		
			Total	Plea ^b	Trial ^c	Total	Dismissed ^d	Acquitted ^e
All offenses^e	76,952	88.6%	68,156	64,939	3,217	8,796	7,669	1,127
Felonies	65,656	91.5	60,059	57,404	2,655	5,597	5,008	589
Violent offenses^f	2,964	90.3	2,676	2,480	196	288	238	50
Property offenses	14,080	91.0	12,814	12,248	566	1,266	1,152	114
Fraudulent^f	11,590	91.0	10,550	10,102	448	1,040	943	97
Other^f	2,490	90.9	2,264	2,146	118	226	209	17
Drug offenses	27,274	91.2	24,886	23,744	1,142	2,388	2,152	236
Trafficking	25,579	91.3	23,348	22,301	1,047	2,231	2,024	207
Possession and other	1,695	90.7	1,538	1,443	95	157	128	29
Public-order offenses	21,338	92.2	19,683	18,932	751	1,655	1,466	189
Regulatory	1,229	86.6	1,064	1,014	50	165	141	24
Other	20,109	92.6	18,619	17,918	701	1,490	1,325	165
Weapons	5,049	88.4	4,461	4,089	372	588	493	95
Immigration	11,599	95.9	11,127	11,024	103	472	449	23
Tax law violation ^f	626	95.8	600	550	50	26	25	1
Other	2,835	85.7	2,431	2,255	176	404	358	46
Misdemeanors^f	11,214	71.6	8,025	7,470	555	3,189	2,651	538
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	82	87.8	72	65	7	10	10	0

^aBased on the offense carrying the most severe statutory maximum penalty.

^bIncludes *nolo contendere*.

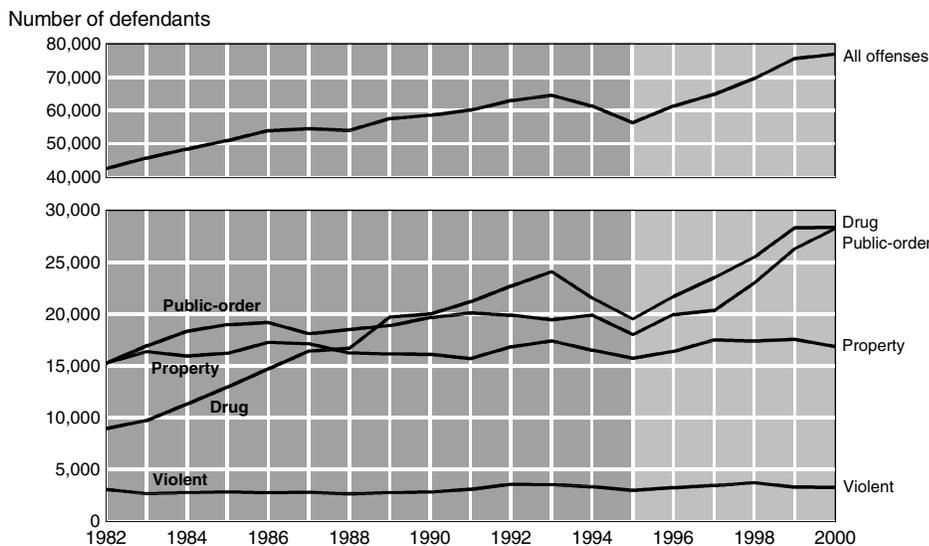
^cIncludes bench and jury trials.

^dIncludes defendants in cases dismissed for lack of evidence or lack of Federal interest.

^eIncludes defendants for whom an offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^fIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud; and "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

Number of defendants in criminal cases terminated in U.S. district court, by category of offense, 1982-2000



Note: Data for 1982 through 1993 are based on a 12-month calendar year reporting period ending December 31. Beginning in 1994, data are reported on the Federal fiscal year running from October 1 through September 30.

Figure 2 displays data by major offense category, but does not show the felony/misdemeanor distinction. Therefore, the 2000 data points will not match the data displayed in table 5, nor will the data points on the trend lines

Figure 2

Table 6. Sanctions imposed on offenders convicted and sentenced in U.S. district courts, by offense, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

Most serious offense of conviction ^a	Offenders convicted and sentenced						Months of imprisonment imposed ^f	
	Number						Mean	Median
	Total	Imprisonment ^b	Mixed sentence ^c	Probation ^d	Fine only	Other ^e		
All offenses^g	68,156	49,961	490	11,937	2,716	2,885	56.8 mo	33.0 mo
Felonies	59,123	48,670	400	7,477	310	2,117	58.0	36.0
Violent offenses^h	2,557	2,344	16	149	7	35	86.6	63.0
Property offenses	12,454	7,377	85	4,166	146	615	24.3	15.0
Fraudulent^h	10,396	6,203	69	3,372	136	557	22.5	14.0
Other^h	2,058	1,174	16	794	10	58	33.4	18.0
Drug offenses	24,206	22,197	155	1,130	51	649	75.6	55.0
Trafficking	22,275	20,489	144	971	43	607	75.2	51.0
Possession and other	1,931	1,708	11	159	8	42	81.1	60.0
Public-order offenses	19,906	16,752	144	2,032	106	818	45.8	30.0
Regulatory	1,376	641	6	619	52	54	28.0	15.0
Other	18,530	16,111	138	1,413	54	764	46.5	30.0
Weapons	4,196	3,759	75	297	3	57	92.2	57.0
Immigration	11,125	10,045	28	362	15	638	29.5	24.0
Tax law violation ^h	655	344	11	283	9	6	18.3	12.0
Other	2,554	1,963	24	471	27	63	51.5	27.0
Misdemeanors^h	8,961	1,269	87	4,416	2,406	765	10.3	6.0
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	72	22	3	44	0	3	83.7	56.5

^aBased on the disposition offense with the most severe sentence.

^bIncludes offenders given life and death sentences, and includes new law offenders given prison-community split sentences (prison and conditions of alternative community confinement).

^cIncludes offenders given mixed sentences of prison plus probation; applicable only to offenders sentenced pursuant to laws applicable prior to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

^dIncludes offenders given probation plus conditions of confinement, such as home confinement or intermittent confinement.

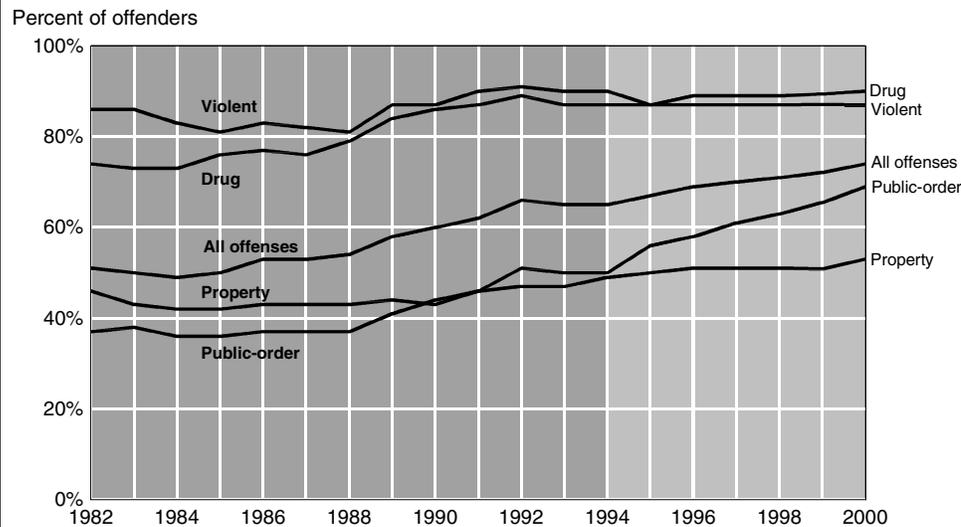
^eIncludes offenders who had no sentence imposed, those with sealed sentences, and those who were deported.

^fCalculations exclude offenders given life or death sentences. For new law offenders given prison-community split sentences, imprisonment length includes prison sentences only.

^gIncludes offenders for whom offense categories could not be determined or for whom a sentence was unknown. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^hIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud; and "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

Defendants convicted in U.S. district court: Percentage sentenced to prison, by category of offense, 1982-2000



Note: Data for 1982 through 1993 are based on a 12-month calendar year reporting period ending December 31. Beginning in 1994, data are reported on the Federal fiscal year running from October 1 through September 30.

Figure 3 displays data by major offense category, but does not show the felony/misdemeanor distinction. Since table 6 and Appendix tables A.10 and A.11 show felonies and misdemeanors separately, the percentages displayed in figure 3 cannot be calculated from numbers appearing in the tables.

Figure 3

Table 7. Criminal appeals filed, by type of criminal case and offense, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

Most serious offense of conviction ^a	Number of criminal appeals filed						
			Guidelines-based appeals				
	Total	Preguideline	Total	Sentence only	Conviction only	Sentence and conviction	Other
All offenses^b	9,162	1,385	7,777	2,234	1,048	4,459	36
Violent offenses^c	490	56	434	126	60	247	1
Property offenses	1,482	235	1,247	338	192	706	11
Fraudulent^c	1,164	188	976	271	149	547	9
Other^c	318	47	271	67	43	159	2
Drug offenses	3,843	564	3,279	977	443	1,849	10
Public-order offenses	2,878	335	2,543	702	316	1,511	14
Regulatory	150	20	130	44	14	70	2
Other	2,728	315	2,413	658	302	1,441	12
Weapons	872	145	727	185	114	423	5
Immigration	1,179	30	1,149	314	88	744	3
Tax law violation ^c	85	20	65	14	14	36	1
Other	592	120	472	145	86	238	3
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	469	195	274	91	37	146	0

^aBased on the disposition offense with the most severe sentence.
^bIncludes offenders for whom offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.
^cIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other non-fraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; and "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud.

Table 8. Offenders under Federal supervision, by offense, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

Most serious offense of conviction ^b	Offenders under active supervision ^a						
	Total	Probation		Post-incarceration supervision			
		Number	Number	Percent	Parole		Supervised release
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses^c	99,500	31,019	100%	4,544	100%	63,937	100%
Felonies^d	89,048	21,117	68.4	4,536	99.9	63,395	99.2
Violent offenses^e	5,807	643	2.1	1,338	29.5	3,826	6.0
Property offenses	28,771	11,796	38.2	461	10.1	16,514	25.9
Fraudulent^e	23,904	9,505	30.8	262	5.8	14,137	22.1
Other^e	4,867	2,291	7.4	199	4.4	2,377	3.7
Drug offenses	39,700	3,422	11.1	2,222	48.9	34,056	53.3
Trafficking	35,437	3,052	9.9	2,010	44.3	30,375	47.6
Possession and other	4,263	370	1.2	212	4.7	3,681	5.8
Public-order offenses	14,558	5,107	16.5	513	11.3	8,938	14.0
Regulatory	2,417	1,395	4.5	32	0.7	990	1.5
Other	12,141	3,712	12.0	481	10.6	7,948	12.4
Weapons	4,522	694	2.2	169	3.7	3,659	5.7
Immigration	1,537	675	2.2	5	0.1	857	1.3
Tax law violation ^e	1,589	937	3.0	20	0.4	632	1.0
Other	4,493	1,406	4.6	287	6.3	2,800	4.4
Misdemeanors^e	10,452	9,902	32.1	8	0.2	542	0.8

^aIncludes offenders under active supervision at the close of the fiscal year. This population includes offenders under the three major forms of supervision: probation, supervised release, and parole. Included under parole are two less common types of old law release: mandatory release and special parole. Excluded from the number of offenders under active supervision reported in the table are offenders released to military parole and offenders under community supervision prior to sentencing (such as during pretrial release or pretrial investigation).

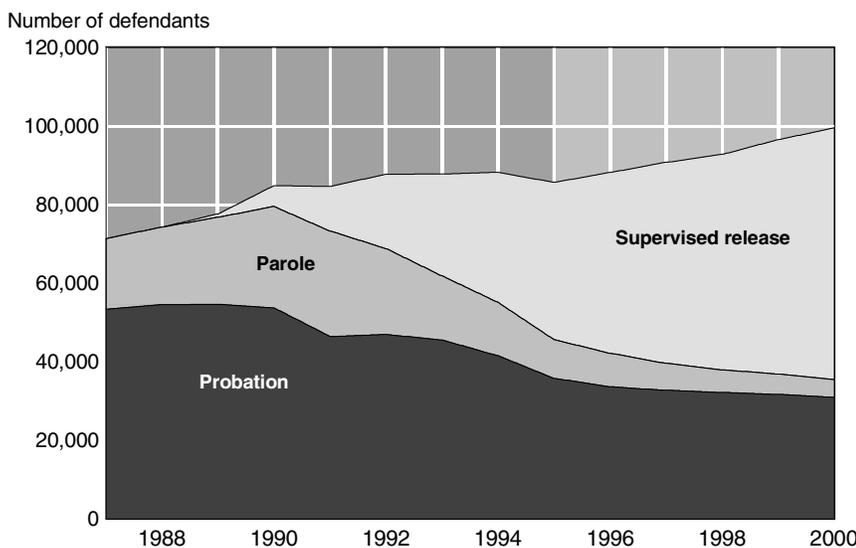
^bBased on the offense with the longest sentence imposed.

^cIncludes offenders for whom offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^dIncludes 212 total offenders, 149 offenders under probation, 2 under parole, and 61 under supervised release whose felony offense category could not be determined.

^eIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other non-fraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud; and "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

Number of offenders under Federal supervision, by type of supervision, 1987-2000



Note: Data for 1987 through 1994 are based on a count of the supervised population as of June 30. Beginning in 1995, data are based on a count as of September 30.

Figure 4

Table 9. Federal prison admissions and releases, by offense, October 1, 1999 - September 30, 2000

Most serious original offense of conviction ^a	Population at start of year	Prisoners admitted		Prisoners released		Population at end of year	Net change
		District court ^b	All other ^c	District court ^d	All other ^e		
All offenses^f	120,287	49,678	15,240	40,720	15,156	129,329	9,042
Violent offenses^g	12,993	2,183	2,412	2,070	2,545	12,973	-20
Property offenses	9,736	6,822	3,684	6,643	3,750	9,849	113
Fraudulent^g	7,312	5,685	2,391	5,490	2,401	7,497	185
Other^g	2,424	1,137	1,293	1,153	1,349	2,352	-72
Drug offenses	69,000	21,450	4,997	17,026	5,032	73,389	4,389
Trafficking	68,286	21,257	4,579	16,827	4,520	72,775	4,489
Possession and other	714	193	418	199	512	614	-100
Public-order offenses	27,422	18,543	3,781	14,420	3,471	31,855	4,433
Regulatory	1,195	681	251	679	243	1,205	10
Other	26,227	17,862	3,530	13,741	3,228	30,650	4,423
Weapons	9,702	3,045	987	2,095	987	10,652	950
Immigration	10,668	12,005	1,146	9,227	916	13,676	3,008
Tax law violation ^g	407	383	80	311	73	486	79
Other	5,450	2,429	1,317	2,108	1,252	5,836	386
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	1,136	680	366	561	358	1,263	127

Note: The universe for this table includes sentenced offenders in BOP custody and of-fenders in contract and private facilities, but not those committed for violations of the District of Columbia criminal code unless they were committed by a Federal district court judge. See *Methodology* for more information.

^aBased on the offense having the longest sentence.

^bOffenders committed from U.S. district courts. This number will not equal the number of defendants sentenced to prison reported in table 6, due to the delay between the time an offender is sentenced in court and when that offender actually reports to a BOP facility.

^cIncludes other commitments, such as offenders committed from other courts and violators of conditions of supervised release.

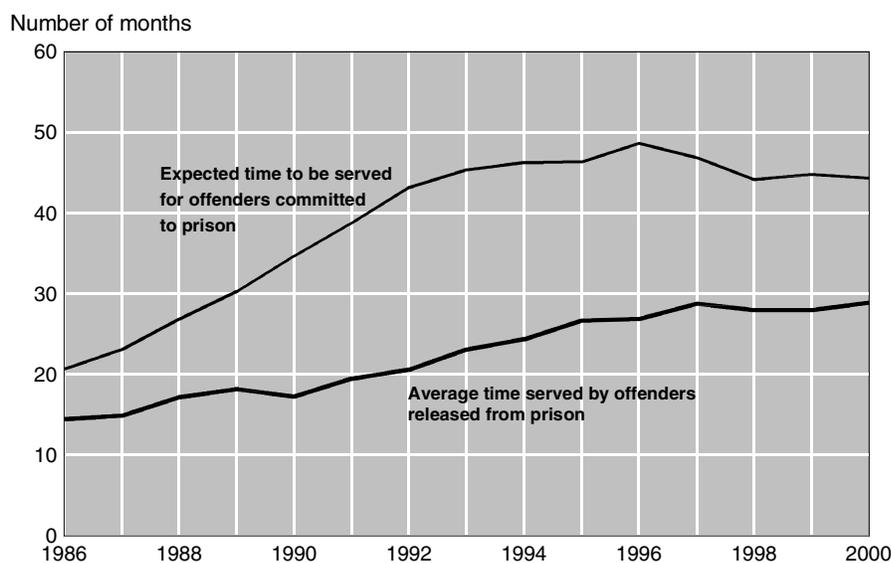
^dIncludes prisoners released for the first time from a U.S. district court commitment.

^eIncludes prisoners released from commitments other than a first release from a U.S. district court commitment.

^fIncludes prisoners for whom an offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^gIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other non-fraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; and "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud.

U.S. district court commitments and first releases from Federal prison, by expected or actual time in prison, 1986-2000



Note: Beginning in 2000, average time served is calculated for offenders in BOP custody and offenders in contract and private facilities, but not those committed for violations of the District of Columbia criminal code.

Figure 5

Methodology

The Federal justice database

Source of data

The source of data for all tables in *Federal Criminal Case Processing* is the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Federal justice database. The database is presently constructed from source files provided by the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA), the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC), the United States Sentencing Commission (USSC), and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). AOUSC also maintains the data collected by the U.S. Court of Appeals and the Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS). Federal law prohibits the use of these files for any purpose other than research or statistics. A description of the source agency data files is provided in table M.2 at the end of this section.

Data universe

The universe of the BJS Federal justice database includes criminal suspects investigated for violations of Federal criminal law, criminal suspects arrested for violations of Federal criminal law, defendants in cases filed in U.S. district courts, and offenders entering Federal corrections and correctional supervision.

The universe of criminal suspects arrested is all suspects arrested by the Federal law enforcement agencies (including the USMS), state agencies, and self-reported arrests and transferred to the custody of the U.S. Marshals Service for processing, transportation, and detention.

The universe of criminal suspects is limited to those whose matters were investigated by U.S. attorneys and in which the investigation took at least one hour of a U.S. attorney's time.

The universe of defendants in Federal criminal courts is limited to those defendants whose cases were filed in a U.S. district court, whether before a U.S. district court judge or a U.S. magistrate. This includes all felony

defendants, Class A misdemeanor defendants, and those defendants charged with petty offenses and handled by a U.S. district court judge.

The universe of offenders includes all sentenced offenders under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons regardless of the source of their commitment (e.g., U.S. district court, State court, or military court, or return from a violation of conditions of supervision) or length of sentence. This may include some offenders who were convicted of immigration offenses who were committed for petty offenses. It does not include those offenders who were convicted of violations of the District of Columbia criminal code unless they were committed by a Federal district court judge.

The universe of supervised offenders includes persons entering and exiting terms of Federal supervision, and persons under Federal supervision during the fiscal year. Supervision types include probation, parole, and supervised release. Included amongst parole supervisees are those under two less common types of "old law" supervision (sentenced prior to the implementation of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984): mandatory release and special release.

The universe of suspects, defendants, and offenders varies from table to table in this report, depending on the definition of the statistic reported and the source of the data.

Reporting period

Wherever possible, matters or cases have been selected according to some event which occurred during fiscal year 2000 (October 1, 1999, through September 30, 2000). Some data files provided by source agencies are organized according to a calendar year time frame; these have been combined and divided into fiscal years for purposes of this report. Files which are organized by their source agencies according to fiscal year nonetheless include some pertinent records in later years' files. For example, tabulations of suspects in matters concluded during fiscal year 2000

have been assembled from source files containing records of 2000 matters concluded which were entered into the data system during fiscal years 1999 or 2000.

In the figures showing trends in Federal criminal case processing, information is presented for a period between 1982 and 2000. Data from the EOUSA are estimated from 1982 through 1993, as data prior to 1993 included appeals information not included in the subsequent years. Because of changes in the reporting and collection of data over time, data collected prior to 1994 from AOUSC and EOUSA were reported on a calendar-year basis; data collected from 1994-2000 are on a fiscal-year basis. The figures are marked and noted according to the period of measurement. In figure 4, data collected from FPSIS reflect the supervised population as of June 30 for the period of 1987-1994, and the population as of September 30 for the period of 1995-2000. In figure 5, data collected from BOP, presented from 1985-2000, are reported on a fiscal-year basis.

Table construction and interpretation

Universe in each table

The universe in table 1 is suspects arrested for violations of Federal criminal law and transferred to the custody of the U.S. Marshals Service.

The universe in tables 2 and 3, and figure 1 is suspects in criminal matters investigated by U.S. attorneys. A person appearing in multiple matters will be counted separately for each matter. Matters include criminal proceedings handled exclusively by U.S. attorneys, or in which U.S. attorneys provided assistance and spent at least one hour of time.

The universe in tables 4, 5, and 6, as well as figures 2 and 3, is defendants adjudicated and sentenced in U.S. district court. Included are defendants charged with felonies, Class A and B misdemeanors, and petty offenses if the petty offenses are handled by U.S. district court judges. Defendants who

appear in more than one case are counted separately for each distinct case in which they appear. Defendants may have been charged under "old law" (pre-Sentencing Reform Act) or "new law" (post-Sentencing Reform Act) standards.

The universe in table 7 is criminal appeals filed in the U.S. Court of Appeals. Appeals filed include both Preguidelines- and Guidelines-based appeals. The Sentencing Reform Act allowed for the appeal of sentences imposed, where previously only the conviction could be appealed.

The universe in table 8 and figure 4 is offenders entering, exiting, or under active supervision. Active supervision includes supervisees who report regularly to their supervising officers. Excluded are offenders released to military parole and offenders who are under community release prior to sentencing.

The universe in table 9 and figure 5 is sentenced Federal offenders committed into Federal prison facilities — regardless of the court from which they were committed and regardless of the length of sentence. Federal prison facilities include BOP facilities, as well as private and contract facilities. The universe includes primarily offenders committed from U.S. district courts by U.S. district court judges, but also includes those committed by U.S. magistrates, military courts, and some State courts. In addition, it includes offenders who violated conditions of supervised release and who were returned to prison for their violations rather than from a court commitment. It does not include offenders committed for violations of the District of Columbia criminal code unless they were committed by a Federal district court judge.

Unit of analysis

The unit of analysis in tables 1 through 7 is a combination of a person (or corporation) and a matter or case. For example, if a single person is involved in three different criminal cases during the time period specified in the table, he or she is counted three

times in the tabulation. Similarly, if a single criminal case involves a corporate defendant and four individual defendants, it counts five times in the tabulation.

In tables 8 and 9, the unit of analysis for incarceration, probation, parole, or other supervised release is a person entering custody or supervision, or a person leaving custody or supervision. For example, a person convicted in two concurrent cases and committed once to the custody of the BOP in the indicated time period is counted as one admission to a term of incarceration. A person who leaves a BOP facility, reenters, and leaves again in the same fiscal-year period would be counted as one admission and two releases. A person who terminates probation twice in the indicated time period, such as with a violation and again after reinstatement, is counted as two terminations of probation.

Interpretation

The data presented in this report are a statistical presentation of offenders processed in the Federal criminal justice system. The tables presented describe the number of offenders processed and the outcome of that processing at each stage of the Federal criminal justice system. Because many tables represent different cross-sections of offenders, comparisons across tables are not necessarily valid.

Offense classifications

Procedure

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

For data from USMS (table 1) offense categories are based on the FBI's

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

National Crime Information Center (NCIC) offense classifications, which are converted into U.S. Marshals' four digit offense codes. These offense codes are then aggregated into the offense categories shown in table 1.

For data from EOUSA (tables 2 and 3, figure 1), which include U.S. Code citations but do not include the AOUSC offense classifications, U.S. Code titles and sections are translated into the AOUSC classification system and then aggregated into the offense categories used in the tables. Offense categories for prisoners in table 9 are based on combinations of offense designations used by BOP. They are similar to the categories in other tables, but may not be directly comparable.

Felony/misdemeanor distinctions

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

Felonies

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

Class B felony — 25 years or more.

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

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

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

Misdemeanors

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

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

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

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

In this report, felony and misdemeanor distinctions are provided where the data permit these distinctions. Tables 1, 2, and 3 do not use this distinction because many suspects cannot be so classified at the investigation stage in the criminal justice process. Table 7 does not use this distinction because the Court of Appeals data do not allow for such a breakout. Table 9 does not use this distinction because BOP offense categories do not allow for such a breakout. None of the figures showing trend data report this distribution.

Figures 2 and 3 display data by major offense category but do not show the felony/misdemeanor distinction. Therefore, the data points for major offense categories represented on the trend lines will not match the data in Appendix tables A.7, A.9, and A.10, respectively, nor will the 2000 data points match the data for major offense categories in tables 5 and 6.

Classification level

Offenses in the tables in this report are classified, at the most general level, into felony and misdemeanor categories. Felonies are then broken out by four main level offense classifications: violent, property, drug, and public-order offenses. Property and public-order offenses are broken out into two sublevels. The main-level

and sub-group categories are composed of individual offense types. Where the data source allows, drug offenses are broken out into the individual offense level. "Other public-order offenses" include a limited breakout at the individual offense type level. Table M.1 shows a list of specific offenses under each offense category.

Offense categories

For offenses referred to in table M.1, the following conditions apply:

"**Murder**" includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

"**Sexual abuse**" includes only violent sex offenses. Nonviolent sex offenses, such as prostitution, are included in a separate category, "**Non-violent sex offenses.**" Including nonviolent sex offenses in a separate category is a change from previous years' reports and therefore the 2000 tables are not directly comparable with the appendix tables in this report, or with older editions of this report.

"**Fraud**" excludes tax fraud.

"**Larceny**" excludes transportation of stolen property.

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

"**Tax law violations**" includes tax fraud.

"**Obscene material**" denotes the mail or transport thereof.

"**All other felonies**" includes felonies with unclassifiable offense type.

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

"**Drug possession**" also includes other drug misdemeanors.

Most serious offense selection

Where more than one offense is charged or adjudicated, the most serious offense (the one that may or did result in the most severe sentence) is used to classify offenses. The offense description may change as the criminal justice process proceeds. Tables indicate whether investigated, charged, or adjudicated offenses are used.

In tables 2 and 3, the most serious offense is based on the criminal lead charge as determined by the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the criminal proceeding.

In tables 4 and 5, the most serious offense charged is the one that has the most severe potential sentence.

For table 6, conviction offenses are based on the disposition offenses having the most severe penalty.

In table 7, an offense is classified into the category that represents the underlying offense of conviction, based

Table M.1. Breakout of main category offenses

Felonies							Misdemeanors
Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses			
	Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other		
Murder	Embezzlement	Burglary	Trafficking	Agriculture	Weapons	Larceny	
Negligent manslaughter	Fraud	Larceny	Possession	Antitrust	Immigration offenses	Drug possession	
Assault	Forgery	Motor vehicle theft	Other drug offenses	Food and drug	Tax law violations	Immigration	
Robbery	Counterfeiting	Arson and explosives		Transportation	Bribery	Traffic offense	
Sexual abuse		Transportation of stolen property		Civil rights	Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	Other misdemeanors	
Kidnaping		Other property offenses		Communications	National defense	Fraudulent property	
Threats against the President				Custom laws	Racketeering/ extortion		
				Postal laws	Gambling		
				Other regulatory offenses	Nonviolent sex offenses		
					Obscene material		

on the disposition offense with the most severe sentence.

In table 8, the most serious offense of conviction is either the one having the longest sentence imposed or, if equal sentences were imposed or there was no imprisonment, it was the offense carrying the highest severity code as determined by AOUSC's offense severity code ranking.

In table 9, prisoners are classified according to the offense which bears the longest single incarceration sentence.

Estimations

Several methods were used to estimate the trend data in this report.

Estimated number of suspects in criminal matters

Because of a change in the reporting protocol for information received from the EOUSA effective with fiscal year 1994 data, it was necessary to estimate certain statistics for years 1982-1993. Prior to 1994, reports of the number of suspects in criminal matters included appellants in Federal criminal appeals. Because full-source agency data prior to 1994 could not be accessed, an estimation procedure was used to estimate the number of appellants within main offense categories and then subtract them from the number of suspects in criminal matters which included appellants. The procedure is described in the following paragraphs.

The objective was to estimate the number of appellants included in reports of the number of suspects in criminal matters. This is denoted below as A_{EO} .

Using existing data on appellants derived from alternative sources, such as AOUSC reports, an estimator was developed based on the assumption that the ratio of appellants to defendants plus appellants in the EOUSA data was equal to the observed ratio of appellants to appellants plus defendants in the AOUSC data, or:

$$\frac{A_{AO}}{(A_{AO}+D_{AO})} = \frac{A_{EO}}{(A_{EO}+D_{EO})}$$

where:

A_{AO} = number of AO appellants

D_{AO} = number of AO defendants

A_{EO} = number of EO appellants

D_{EO} = number of EO defendants

Solving for A_{EO} yields:

$$A_{EO} = \frac{A_{AO}}{(A_{AO}+D_{AO})} \times (A_{EO}+D_{EO})$$

Solving for A_{EO} yields the estimator above. This estimator was used to produce estimates each year between 1982 and 1993 using data from these years. The estimated number of appellants in suspects in criminal matters was subtracted from the reported number to derive the estimated number of suspects in criminal matters. These were used in figure 1. These estimates were done at the level of offense category (violent, property, drugs, and public-order).

Estimated expected time to be served for offenders entering prison

The methodology for estimating expected time to be served to first release for prisoners entering the BOP system from a district court commitment involves grouping prisoners by their fiscal year of entry. Once this grouping has occurred, each prisoner is classified into one of the following categories:

- a) a prisoner who has been released by the end of the observation window (1985-2000);
- b) a prisoner still incarcerated at the end of the observation window who was sentenced prior to the passage of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (an "old law" prisoner);
- c) a prisoner still incarcerated at the end of the observation window who was sentenced after to the passage of the Sentencing Reform Act (a "new law" prisoner).

For prisoners in category (a) actual time served is recorded. For those

prisoners in category (b), an estimate of time to be served is used, based on the mean time served by similar prisoners in previous entering years (1985-98). For prisoners in category (c) sentenced to more than 1 year, time to be served is 87% of the sentence imposed, which is the minimum sentence to be served under the Sentencing Reform Act. For prisoners in category (c) sentenced to 1 year or less, time to be served is equal to the sentence imposed.

Statistics appearing in *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 2000*

The statistics appearing in this report are as follows:

Table 1. Suspects arrested

This is the number of suspects arrested by Federal law enforcement agencies for violations of Federal law and transferred to the custody of the U.S. Marshals Service for booking and pretrial detention. Not included are suspects arrested by Federal agencies and transferred directly to the custody of a State prosecutor.

Table 2. Suspects in matters investigated by U.S. attorneys

This is the number of suspects in criminal matters whom U.S. attorneys spent at least one hour investigating. It excludes suspects whose matters were immediately declined or whose matters were received via transfer from another district. An immediate declination is one in which a U.S. attorney declines to prosecute a criminal matter without investigating the matter. Suspects may include persons, corporations, or other legal entities. Matters are limited to criminal matters investigated by U.S. attorneys or matters in which U.S. attorneys assisted in the investigation. Suspects appearing in more than one matter are counted separately for each matter.

Table 3. Suspects in matters concluded by U.S. attorneys

This is the number of suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. attorneys, regardless of the year in

which the criminal matter was opened. A matter is defined as concluded when a U.S. attorney files a case in a U.S. district court before a U.S. district court judge, when a U.S. attorney declines to prosecute the matter, or when a misdemeanor case is concluded before a U.S. magistrate. The table excludes suspects whose matter was declined immediately or whose matter was concluded by transfer. Suspects in matters concluded may include persons, corporations, or other legal entities and are limited to the suspects investigated or prosecuted by U.S. attorneys, or in which U.S. attorneys assisted in the investigation or prosecution. Suspects appearing in more than one matter are counted separately for each matter.

Table 4. Defendants in cases commenced

This is the number of defendants in cases proceeded in U.S. district court, either before a U.S. district court judge or a U.S. magistrate. Proceedings are initiated on or after the date a case is filed in a U.S. district court. Included in the count are defendants in cases handled by U.S. district court judges plus Class A misdemeanors, whether handled by a U.S. district court judge or a U.S. magistrate. Also included are defendants in cases involving petty offenses (Class B or C misdemeanors) if they were handled by U.S. district court judges. These cases included all cases commenced regardless of the source of prosecution — U.S. attorneys or Department of Justice. Excluded from this count are defendants whose cases were opened by transfer from another district (e.g., a Rule 20 or Rule 40 transfer). Defendants appearing in more than one case are counted separately in each case.

Table 5. Defendants in cases terminated

This is the number of defendants whose cases were terminated in U.S. district court. A case is terminated if a defendant is found not guilty, the charges are dismissed, or when a

defendant is sentenced, if he or she was convicted. Included in the count are defendants in cases handled by U.S. district court judges plus Class A misdemeanors, whether handled by a U.S. district court judge or a U.S. magistrate. Also included are defendants in cases involving petty offenses (Class B or C misdemeanors) if they were handled by U.S. district court judges. These cases included all cases commenced regardless of the source of prosecution — U.S. attorneys or Department of Justice. Excluded from this count are defendants whose cases were opened by transfer from another district (e.g., a Rule 20 or Rule 40 transfer). Defendants appearing in more than one case are counted separately in each case.

Defendants are classified as convicted if they pleaded guilty, *nolo contendere*, or if they are found guilty at trial. Defendants convicted by trial included those found guilty by reason of insanity. Defendants not convicted includes defendants whose cases were dismissed and those who were acquitted or found not guilty at trial.

Table 6. Defendants sentenced

This is the number of defendants sentenced in U.S. district court. Included are defendants sentenced in cases handled by U.S. district court judges plus Class A misdemeanors, whether handled by a U.S. district court judge or a U.S. magistrate. Also included are defendants sentenced for petty offenses (Class B or C misdemeanors) if they were handled by U.S. district court judges. These cases included all cases commenced regardless of the source of prosecution — U.S. attorneys or Department of Justice. Excluded from this count are defendants whose cases were opened by transfer from another district (e.g., a Rule 20 or Rule 40 transfer). Defendants appearing in more than one case are counted separately in each case.

The sanctions shown in table 5 include imprisonment only, mixed sentences of prison plus supervision, probation, and fine only. Imprisonment is limited to defendants receiving terms

of imprisonment but no probation, including life and death sentences, but excluding suspended sentences or sentences to fewer than 4 days. New law offenders receiving prison-community split sentences (prison and conditions of alternative community confinement) are also included. Mixed sentences include defendants given sentences of both prison and probation (applies to offenders sentenced under "old law" standards only). Probation includes defendants given sentences of probation. Defendants who received probation plus conditions of confinement such as intermittent confinement, home detention, or community confinement are classified under probation. Fine only includes defendants who received only a fine. Other sentences include sealed sentences, prison sentences of 4 days or less, deportations, and cases in which the defendant was convicted but not given a sentence. The statistics on mean and median prison sentences are based on the number given prison exclusive of life and death sentences. For offenders given prison-community split sentences, only the prison sentence length is included in the calculation.

Table 7. Criminal appeals filed

This table reports the number of criminal appeals filed in the U.S. Court of Appeals. Prior to implementation of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, only criminal convictions could be appealed. However, the Sentencing Reform Act provided for the appellate review of sentences imposed given that the sentence was (1) imposed in violation of the law; (2) imposed as the result of an incorrect sentencing guideline application; (3) outside the recommended guideline sentencing range; or (4) imposed for an offense for which no sentencing guideline exists and is plainly unreasonable. Both the defendant and the Government have the right to appeal an imposed sentence (18 U.S.C. § 3742).

Table 8. Offenders under Federal supervision

This table reports the number of offenders under active supervision at the close of the fiscal year. It includes offenders under three forms of supervision: probation, supervised release, and parole. Included in parole supervisees are those under two less common types of "old law" (sentenced prior to the implementation of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984), mandatory release and special release. The unit of analysis is a unique person released on supervision.

court commitment. Other releases include releases of offenders who were serving terms for violating conditions of supervised release — offenders who were committed on other than a district court commitment.

Table 9. Prisoners

This table reports the number of sentenced Federal offenders committed into the custody of the BOP, released from this custody, or in Federal prison. "Into the custody of" includes prisoners in BOP facilities, contract facilities, and private facilities. Contract facilities generally house offenders prior to release from prison. Sentenced offenders include felony, misdemeanor, and petty offenders sentenced to prison for Federal offenses—regardless of the judge — U.S. district court judge or U.S. magistrate — who sentenced the offender. Table 9 does not include those offenders who were convicted of violations of the District of Columbia criminal code unless they were committed by a Federal district court judge. The unit of analysis is a unique person in Federal prison. The unit of count for prisoner movements is based on admissions and releases into and from Federal prison. A unique person may appear more than once in a column showing admissions and releases if that person was admitted or released from Federal prison more than once during the reporting period.

Included in the counts of district court commitments are offenders sentenced from district courts. This includes some offenders sentenced by U.S. magistrates. Other admissions include offenders committed from other courts and offenders returning to prison for violations of conditions of supervised release. A first release is defined as a release from a district

Table M.2. Source agencies for data tables in *Federal Criminal Case Processing*

Data source agency — data files	Description of data files contents	Tables
United States Marshals Service (USMS) — Prisoner Tracking System	Contains information about the arrests made by Federal law enforcement agencies (including the USMS), State agencies, and self-reported arrests. The Prisoner Tracking System contains information on offenders transferred to the custody of the U.S. Marshals Service for processing, transportation, and detention.	Table 1 Appendix table A.1
Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA) — Central System and Central Charge Files	Contains information on the investigation and prosecution of suspects in criminal matters received and concluded, criminal cases filed and terminated, and criminal appeals filed and handled by U.S. attorneys. The central system files contain defendant-level records about the processing of matters and cases; the central charge files contain the records of the charges filed and disposed in criminal cases. Data are available on matters and cases filed, pending, and terminated.	Tables 2, 3 Appendix tables A.2, A.3, A.4, A.5, A.6
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC) — Criminal Termination Files	Contains information about the criminal proceedings against defendants whose cases were filed in U.S. district courts. Includes information on felony defendants, Class A misdemeanants — whether handled by U.S. district court judges or U.S. magistrates — and other misdemeanants provided they were handled by U.S. district court judges. The information in the data files cover criminal proceedings from case filing through disposition and sentencing. Data are available on criminal defendants in cases filed, pending, and terminated.	Tables 4, 5, 6 Appendix tables A.7, A.8, A.9, A.10, A.11, A.13, A.14
AOUSC: Court of Appeals	Contains information on criminal appeals filed and terminated in U.S. courts of appeals. Records of appeals filed, pending, or terminated include information on the nature of the criminal appeal, the underlying offense, and the disposition of the appeal.	Table 7 Appendix table A.12
AOUSC — Federal Probation Supervision Information System (FPSIS)	Contains information about supervisions provided by probation officers for persons placed on probation or supervised release from prison. The files contain records of individuals entering, or currently on supervision, as well as records of offenders terminating supervision.	Table 8 Appendix table A.15
Bureau of Prisons (BOP): Extract from BOP's online Sentry System	The data extracts contain information on all offenders committed to or released from prison over a specific period of time plus information about the offenders in prison when the data extracts are made. The information covers the time that offenders enter prison until their release from the jurisdiction of the BOP.	Table 9 Appendix table A.16

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Table A.1. Arrests for Federal offenses, by offense, 1994-2000

Most serious offense	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a
All offenses^b	81,742	84,336	85,718	91,747	104,636	109,857	115,589
Violent offenses^c	3,918	3,845	4,462	4,736	4,934	4,276	4,250
Property offenses	15,731	16,436	16,365	16,288	16,966	16,749	16,842
Fraudulent^c	12,074	12,959	12,870	12,912	13,363	13,260	13,432
Other^c	3,657	3,477	3,495	3,376	3,603	3,489	3,410
Drug offenses	23,674	24,174	24,821	26,843	30,137	31,992	32,630
Public-order offenses	24,385	24,787	24,871	27,553	33,854	37,097	40,471
Regulatory	535	702	656	749	775	752	621
Other	23,850	24,085	24,215	26,804	33,079	36,345	39,850
Weapons	3,917	3,756	3,148	3,235	3,555	4,284	5,203
Immigration	8,778	10,601	12,027	14,994	20,944	22,851	25,205
Tax law violation ^c	1,243	1,265	1,234	1,312	1,255	1,305	1,170
Other	9,912	8,463	7,806	7,263	7,325	7,905	8,272
Supervision violations	12,940	13,719	13,364	13,995	15,206	15,652	17,133
Material witness	886	1,143	1,617	2,169	3,398	4,016	4,203
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	208	232	218	163	141	75	60

^aStarting in 1999, nonviolent sex offenses were reclassified from "Violent offenses" to "Public-order offenses."

^bIncludes suspects whose offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^cIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; and "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud.

Table A.2. Suspects in criminal matters investigated by U.S. attorneys, by offense, 1994-2000

Most serious offense investigated	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a
All offenses^b	99,251	102,220	97,776	110,034	115,692	117,994	123,559
Violent offenses^c	5,570	5,720	6,570	7,354	7,527	5,768	6,036
Property offenses	32,579	31,759	28,962	29,916	30,125	28,011	28,423
Fraudulent^c	28,491	27,836	25,245	25,854	26,328	24,200	24,679
Other^c	4,088	3,923	3,717	4,062	3,797	3,811	3,744
Drug offenses	29,311	31,686	30,227	34,027	36,355	37,313	38,959
Public-order offenses	30,665	31,668	30,502	37,093	40,265	45,337	49,264
Regulatory	5,059	5,371	5,154	5,423	6,541	6,332	5,737
Other	25,606	26,297	25,348	31,670	33,724	39,005	43,527
Weapons	5,996	5,376	4,462	4,870	4,907	6,982	8,589
Immigration	5,526	7,256	7,122	9,366	14,114	15,539	16,495
Tax law violation ^c	1,473	1,348	1,428	1,403	1,174	982	775
Other	12,611	12,317	12,336	16,031	13,529	15,502	17,668
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	1,126	1,387	1,515	1,644	1,420	1,565	877

Note: Most serious offense investigated is based on the decision of the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the matter.

^aStarting in 1999, nonviolent sex offenses were reclassified from "Violent offenses" to "Public-order offenses."

^bIncludes suspects whose offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^cIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; and "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud.

Table A.3. Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. attorneys, by offense, 1994-2000

Most serious offense investigated	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a
All offenses^b	94,980	102,309	98,454	99,459	106,022	113,933	117,450
Violent offenses^c	5,339	5,399	6,107	6,570	6,865	5,631	5,641
Property offenses	31,752	33,888	31,038	28,633	27,461	28,314	27,713
Fraudulent^c	28,038	29,861	27,294	25,157	23,712	24,575	24,186
Other^c	3,714	4,027	3,744	3,476	3,749	3,739	3,527
Drug offenses	27,697	31,261	30,708	32,072	33,991	36,765	37,009
Public-order offenses	29,604	30,861	29,562	30,882	36,650	42,026	46,238
Regulatory	4,990	5,264	4,843	4,582	5,427	5,698	5,840
Other	24,614	25,597	24,719	26,300	31,223	36,328	40,398
Weapons	5,992	5,732	4,673	4,646	4,742	5,919	7,753
Immigration	5,299	6,660	6,929	8,774	13,249	15,201	16,110
Tax law violation ^c	1,478	1,329	1,403	1,349	1,024	1,193	941
Other	11,845	11,876	11,714	11,531	12,208	14,015	15,594
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	588	900	1,039	1,302	1,055	1,197	849

Note: Most serious offense investigated is based on the decision of the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the matter.

^aStarting in 1999, nonviolent sex offenses were reclassified from "Violent offenses" to "Public-order offenses."

^bIncludes suspects whose offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^cIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; and "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud.

Table A.4. Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. attorneys: Number prosecuted before U.S. district court judge, by offense, 1994-2000

Most serious offense investigated	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a
All offenses^b	50,802	55,703	56,938	60,383	64,993	68,384	73,090
Violent offenses^c	3,256	3,223	3,784	4,153	4,294	3,327	3,403
Property offenses	14,680	15,918	15,270	14,544	14,353	14,032	14,675
Fraudulent^c	12,683	13,858	13,337	12,663	12,408	12,319	12,988
Other^c	1,997	2,060	1,933	1,881	1,945	1,713	1,687
Drug offenses	19,427	21,445	21,548	24,400	26,266	28,372	28,917
Public-order offenses	13,195	14,809	15,974	16,744	19,782	22,419	25,841
Regulatory	1,297	1,509	1,396	1,332	1,571	1,648	1,862
Other	11,898	13,300	14,578	15,412	18,211	20,771	23,979
Weapons	3,821	3,758	2,935	3,192	3,347	4,149	5,026
Immigration	2,789	4,305	5,830	7,243	10,505	11,794	13,414
Tax law violation ^c	927	881	862	897	661	737	627
Other	4,361	4,356	4,951	4,080	3,698	4,091	4,912
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	244	308	362	542	298	234	254

Note: Most serious offense investigated is based on the decision of the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the matter. Number of suspects includes suspects whose cases were filed in U.S. district court before a district court judge.

^aStarting in 1999, nonviolent sex offenses were reclassified from "Violent offenses" to "Public-order offenses."

^bIncludes suspects whose offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^cIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; and "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud.

Table A.5. Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. magistrates, by offense, 1994-2000

Most serious offense investigated	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a
All offenses^b	9,754	10,710	8,684	10,007	12,243	14,545	13,916
Violent offenses^c	264	295	295	352	305	308	329
Property offenses	1,781	2,043	1,771	1,919	2,171	2,321	1,978
Fraudulent^c	1,536	1,743	1,511	1,635	1,651	1,678	1,368
Other^c	245	300	260	284	520	643	610
Drug offenses	1,821	2,456	2,262	1,903	1,561	2,132	1,966
Public-order offenses	5,838	5,693	4,128	5,549	7,695	9,119	9,275
Regulatory	198	224	275	266	386	445	637
Other	5,640	5,469	3,853	5,283	7,309	8,674	8,638
Weapons	189	190	137	153	116	110	161
Immigration	2,217	1,989	775	1,229	2,374	2,935	2,199
Tax law violation ^c	49	29	32	37	24	35	12
Other	3,185	3,261	2,909	3,864	4,795	5,594	6,266
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	50	223	228	284	511	665	368

Note: Most serious offense investigated is based on the decision of the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the matter. Number of suspects includes defendants in misdemeanor cases which were terminated in U.S. district court before a U.S. magistrate.

^aStarting in 1999, nonviolent sex offenses were reclassified from "Violent offenses" to "Public-order offenses."

^bIncludes suspects whose offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^cIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; and "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud.

Table A.6. Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. attorneys: Number declined prosecution, by offense, 1994-2000

Most serious offense investigated	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a
All offenses^b	34,424	35,896	32,832	29,069	28,786	31,004	30,444
Violent offenses^c	1,819	1,881	2,028	2,065	2,266	1,996	1,909
Property offenses	15,291	15,927	13,997	12,170	10,937	11,961	11,060
Fraudulent^c	13,819	14,260	12,446	10,859	9,653	10,578	9,830
Other^c	1,472	1,667	1,551	1,311	1,284	1,383	1,230
Drug offenses	6,449	7,360	6,898	5,769	6,164	6,261	6,126
Public-order offenses	10,571	10,359	9,460	8,589	9,173	10,488	11,122
Regulatory	3,495	3,531	3,172	2,984	3,470	3,605	3,341
Other	7,076	6,828	6,288	5,605	5,703	6,883	7,781
Weapons	1,982	1,784	1,601	1,301	1,279	1,660	2,566
Immigration	293	366	324	302	370	472	497
Tax law violation ^c	502	419	509	415	339	421	302
Other	4,299	4,259	3,854	3,587	3,715	4,330	4,416
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	294	369	449	476	246	298	227

Note: Most serious offense investigated is based on the decision of the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the matter. Number of suspects includes suspects whose matters were declined for prosecution by U.S. attorneys upon review.

^aStarting in 1999, nonviolent sex offenses were reclassified from "Violent offenses" to "Public-order offenses."

^bIncludes suspects whose offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^cIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; and "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud.

Table A.7. Defendants in cases proceeded against in U.S. district courts, by offense, 1994-2000

Most serious offense charged	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a
All offenses^b	62,327	63,547	65,480	69,351	78,172	80,031	83,251
Felonies	47,341	50,483	52,656	57,022	64,769	67,442	71,072
Violent offenses^c	3,222	2,838	3,457	3,603	3,763	2,976	3,135
Property offenses	13,155	13,837	14,130	13,890	14,955	14,779	15,237
Fraudulent^c	10,301	10,909	11,525	11,371	12,401	12,028	12,659
Other^c	2,854	2,928	2,605	2,519	2,554	2,751	2,578
Drug offenses	20,275	20,983	21,677	24,693	28,021	29,306	29,455
Trafficking	20,052	20,191	20,522	23,403	26,318	27,296	27,734
Possession and other	223	792	1,155	1,290	1,703	2,010	1,721
Public-order offenses	10,689	12,825	13,392	14,836	18,030	20,381	23,245
Regulatory	1,256	1,265	1,123	1,117	1,359	1,245	1,264
Other	9,433	11,560	12,269	13,719	16,671	19,136	21,981
Weapons	3,557	4,212	3,651	3,837	4,287	4,924	6,073
Immigration	2,453	3,866	5,390	6,726	9,254	10,550	12,036
Tax law violation ^c	787	760	707	788	673	661	573
Other	2,636	2,722	2,521	2,368	2,457	3,001	3,299
Misdemeanors^c	14,980	13,036	12,774	12,267	13,254	12,474	12,104
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	6	28	50	62	149	115	75

Note: Most serious offense charged is based on the offense carrying the most severe statutory maximum penalty.

^aStarting in 1999, nonviolent sex offenses were reclassified from "Violent offenses" to "Public-order offenses."

^bIncludes defendants whose offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^cIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud; and "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

Table A.8. Defendants in cases terminating in U.S. district courts, by offense, 1994-2000

Most serious offense charged	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a
All offenses^b	61,404	56,480	61,434	64,956	69,769	75,723	76,952
Felonies	47,292	44,462	49,283	53,097	56,160	62,839	65,656
Violent offenses^c	3,227	2,864	3,091	3,241	3,418	3,093	2,964
Property offenses	13,182	12,426	12,816	13,725	13,215	14,055	14,080
Fraudulent^c	10,193	9,817	10,260	11,152	10,854	11,587	11,590
Other^c	2,989	2,609	2,556	2,573	2,361	2,468	2,490
Drug offenses	20,219	18,189	20,305	22,374	23,432	27,008	27,274
Trafficking	20,056	17,823	19,486	21,379	21,867	25,334	25,579
Possession and other	163	366	819	995	1,565	1,674	1,695
Public-order offenses	10,664	10,983	13,071	13,757	16,095	18,683	21,338
Regulatory	1,383	1,181	1,151	1,069	1,353	1,306	1,229
Other	9,281	9,802	11,920	12,688	14,742	17,377	20,109
Weapons	3,673	3,674	3,843	3,485	3,650	4,087	5,049
Immigration	2,371	3,211	5,111	6,165	7,985	9,759	11,599
Tax law violation ^c	741	680	687	727	795	635	626
Other	2,496	2,237	2,279	2,311	2,312	2,896	2,835
Misdemeanors^c	14,111	11,989	12,115	11,795	13,503	12,793	11,214
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	1	29	36	64	106	91	82

Note: Most serious offense charged is based on the offense carrying the most severe statutory maximum penalty.

^aStarting in 1999, nonviolent sex offenses were reclassified from "Violent offenses" to "Public-order offenses."

^bIncludes defendants whose offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^cIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud; and "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

Table A.9. Defendants in cases terminating in U.S. district courts: Percent convicted, by offense, 1994-2000

Most serious offense charged	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a
All offenses^b	82.6%	84.2%	86.4%	87.1%	87.4%	87.2%	88.6%
Felonies	86.2	86.6	89.0	89.8	89.9	90.5	91.5
Violent offenses^c	87.9	88.7	88.1	89.9	90.1	89.9	90.3
Property offenses	87.3	87.5	89.5	89.7	89.8	90.4	91.0
Fraudulent^c	87.7	88.0	89.6	89.8	89.8	90.6	91.0
Other^c	85.9	85.6	89.5	89.3	89.4	89.9	90.9
Drug offenses	85.9	85.6	88.3	89.3	89.1	89.9	91.2
Trafficking	86.0	85.5	88.3	89.3	88.8	89.8	91.3
Possession and other	78.5	88.3	88.2	89.0	92.7	91.2	90.7
Public-order offenses	84.9	86.8	89.9	90.8	91.3	91.5	92.2
Regulatory	81.3	79.8	82.5	85.7	87.7	83.7	86.6
Other	85.5	87.7	90.6	91.2	91.6	92.1	92.6
Weapons	85.2	84.8	87.5	87.6	86.6	88.6	88.4
Immigration	92.2	93.6	96.1	95.9	94.8	95.4	95.9
Tax law violation ^c	92.2	90.7	91.0	93.7	94.6	95.7	95.8
Other	77.5	82.8	83.5	83.5	87.3	85.2	85.7
Misdemeanors^c	70.4	75.2	75.6	74.8	76.8	71.2	71.6
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	—	86.2	80.6	82.8	84.0	82.4	87.8

Note: Most serious offense charged is based on the offense carrying the most severe statutory maximum penalty.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aStarting in 1999, nonviolent sex offenses were reclassified from "Violent offenses" to "Public-order offenses."

^bIncludes defendants whose offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^cIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud; and "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

Table A.10. Offenders convicted and sentenced in U.S. district courts, by offense, 1994-2000

Most serious offense of conviction	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a
All offenses^b	50,701	47,556	53,076	56,570	60,958	66,055	68,156
Felonies	39,624	37,713	42,992	46,878	50,494	55,864	59,123
Violent offenses^c	2,704	2,423	2,660	2,876	3,078	2,715	2,557
Property offenses	11,113	10,569	11,125	12,010	11,862	12,232	12,454
Fraudulent^c	8,671	8,484	9,055	9,919	9,752	10,203	10,396
Other^c	2,442	2,085	2,070	2,091	2,110	2,029	2,058
Drug offenses	16,400	14,778	17,365	19,115	20,867	23,476	24,206
Trafficking	16,197	14,322	16,485	18,057	19,417	21,698	22,275
Possession and other	203	456	880	1,058	1,450	1,778	1,931
Public-order offenses	9,407	9,943	11,842	12,877	14,687	17,441	19,906
Regulatory	1,309	1,177	1,169	1,211	1,187	1,410	1,376
Other	8,098	8,766	10,673	11,666	13,500	16,031	18,530
Weapons	3,232	3,062	3,033	2,871	3,160	3,423	4,196
Immigration	2,152	3,045	4,929	6,044	7,569	9,357	11,125
Tax law violation ^c	712	659	655	715	752	653	655
Other	2,002	2,000	2,056	2,036	2,019	2,598	2,554
Misdemeanors^c	11,072	9,818	10,054	9,636	10,375	10,118	8,961
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	5	25	30	56	89	73	72

Note: Most serious offense is based on the disposition offense with the most severe sentence.

^aStarting in 1999, nonviolent sex offenses were reclassified from "Violent offenses" to "Public-order offenses."

^bIncludes offenders whose offense category could not be determined or whose sentence was unknown. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^cIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud; and "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

Table A.11. Offenders convicted and sentenced in U.S. district courts: Number sentenced to prison, by offense, 1994-2000

Most serious offense of conviction	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a
All offenses^b	33,022	31,805	36,373	39,431	43,041	47,659	50,451
Felonies	31,070	29,759	34,345	37,747	41,420	46,070	49,070
Violent offenses^c	2,518	2,209	2,419	2,619	2,808	2,489	2,360
Property offenses	6,411	6,215	6,559	7,110	7,114	7,204	7,462
Fraudulent^c	4,868	4,928	5,322	5,871	5,860	6,067	6,272
Other^c	1,543	1,287	1,237	1,239	1,254	1,137	1,190
Drug offenses	14,973	13,502	15,984	17,637	19,280	21,694	22,352
Trafficking	14,841	13,133	15,248	16,718	18,013	20,117	20,633
Possession and other	132	369	736	919	1,267	1,577	1,719
Public-order offenses	7,168	7,833	9,383	10,381	12,218	14,683	16,896
Regulatory	644	572	540	603	506	627	647
Other	6,524	7,261	8,843	9,778	11,712	14,056	16,249
Weapons	2,901	2,803	2,773	2,663	2,914	3,191	3,834
Immigration	1,857	2,751	4,183	5,262	6,880	8,427	10,073
Tax law violation ^c	314	265	311	317	376	344	355
Other	1,452	1,442	1,576	1,536	1,542	2,094	1,987
Misdemeanors^c	1,948	2,039	2,020	1,679	1,590	1,556	1,356
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	4	7	8	5	31	33	25

Note: Most serious offense of conviction is based on the disposition offense with the most severe sentence. Number of offenders includes offenders given life and death sentences, and includes new law offenders given prison-community split sentences (prison and conditions of alternative community confinement). Number of offenders also includes offenders given mixed sentences of prison plus probation, applicable only to offenders sentenced pursuant to laws applicable prior to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.

^aStarting in 1999, nonviolent sex offenses were reclassified from "Violent offenses" to "Public-order offenses."

^bIncludes offenders whose offense category could not be determined or whose sentence was unknown. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^cIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud; and "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

Table A.12. Criminal appeals filed, by offense, 1994-2000

Most serious underlying offense of conviction	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a
All offenses^b	10,674	10,162	10,889	10,521	10,535	10,251	9,162
Violent offenses^c	856	700	685	739	742	559	490
Property offenses	1,949	1,767	2,093	1,972	1,947	1,739	1,482
Fraudulent^c	1,410	1,323	1,581	1,519	1,439	1,338	1,164
Other^c	539	444	512	453	508	401	318
Drug offenses	5,102	4,499	5,099	4,750	4,845	4,513	3,843
Public-order offenses	2,439	2,197	2,521	2,602	2,553	2,958	2,878
Regulatory	288	220	196	224	178	162	150
Other	2,151	1,977	2,325	2,378	2,375	2,796	2,728
Weapons	1,141	1,034	1,183	1,135	982	1,070	872
Immigration	261	277	353	417	693	934	1,179
Tax law violation ^c	146	103	140	150	122	91	85
Other	603	563	649	676	578	701	592
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	328	999	491	458	448	482	469

Note: Appeals were classified into the offense category that represents the underlying offense of conviction. Offenses represent the statutory offense charged against a defendant in a criminal appeal.

^aStarting in 1999, nonviolent sex offenses were reclassified from "Violent offenses" to "Public-order offenses."

^bIncludes offenders whose offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^cIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; and "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud.

Table A.13. Offenders convicted and sentenced in U.S. district courts: Number sentenced to probation only, by offense, 1994-2000

Most serious offense of conviction	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a
All offenses^b	12,781	11,602	11,789	12,046	12,108	12,408	11,937
Felonies	7,677	7,030	7,138	7,387	7,208	7,491	7,477
Violent offenses^c	164	198	209	223	235	182	149
Property offenses	4,327	3,987	4,035	4,275	4,044	4,171	4,166
Fraudulent^c	3,477	3,217	3,238	3,475	3,249	3,340	3,372
Other^c	850	770	797	800	795	831	794
Drug offenses	1,204	992	1,011	1,054	1,092	1,134	1,130
Trafficking	1,139	926	888	940	952	981	971
Possession and other	65	66	123	114	140	153	159
Public-order offenses	1,982	1,853	1,883	1,835	1,837	2,004	2,032
Regulatory	575	531	542	522	582	665	619
Other	1,407	1,322	1,341	1,313	1,255	1,339	1,413
Weapons	296	221	229	182	208	190	297
Immigration	217	204	376	310	769	409	362
Tax law violation ^c	388	386	338	379	359	299	283
Other	506	511	398	442	410	441	471
Misdemeanors^c	5,103	4,556	4,631	4,612	4,844	4,879	4,416
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	1	16	20	47	56	38	44

Note: Most serious offense of conviction is based on the disposition offense with the most severe sentence. Number of offenders includes offenders given probation plus conditions of confinement, such as home confinement or intermittent confinement.

^aStarting in 1999, nonviolent sex offenses were reclassified from "Violent offenses" to "Public-order offenses."

^bIncludes offenders whose offense category could not be determined or whose sentence was unknown. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^cIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud; and "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

Table A.14. Offenders convicted and sentenced in U.S. district courts: Mean number of months of imprisonment imposed, by offense, 1994-2000

Most serious offense of conviction	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a
All offenses^b	62.6 mo	63.3 mo	61.7 mo	59.3 mo	58.9 mo	58.1 mo	56.8 mo
Felonies	65.6	66.8	64.6	61.5	60.6	59.6	58.0
Violent offenses^c	92.3	98.5	92.7	86.1	84.4	88.1	86.6
Property offenses	26.4	27.3	24.1	24.4	25.6	24.1	24.3
Fraudulent^c	20.0	21.9	21.1	22.1	22.4	22.4	22.5
Other^c	46.2	47.5	37.0	35.2	40.4	33.0	33.4
Drug offenses	83.9	87.1	84.8	81.1	78.7	75.4	75.6
Trafficking	84.0	88.0	85.0	81.3	78.3	74.8	75.2
Possession and other	46.0	66.0	77.0	77.7	84.3	83.4	81.1
Public-order offenses	52.0	53.6	51.2	47.6	47.3	48.7	45.8
Regulatory	32.2	27.8	26.7	26.5	27.8	26.3	28.0
Other	54.0	55.6	52.7	48.9	48.1	49.7	46.5
Weapons	83.0	95.0	100.0	102.1	101.3	99.5	92.2
Immigration	23.0	24.0	23.0	23.0	26.4	30.7	29.5
Tax law violation ^c	16.0	19.0	32.0	21.3	18.2	20.1	18.3
Other	42.0	43.0	51.0	51.5	54.4	57.6	51.5
Misdemeanors^c	12.3	9.8	11.1	10.0	11.6	10.8	10.3
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	64.0	71.4	23.0	30.2	33.8	62.2	83.7

Note: Most serious offense of conviction is based on the disposition offense with the most severe sentence. Calculations for imprisonment length exclude offenders given life or death sentences. For new law offenders given prison-community split sentences, imprisonment length includes prison sentences only.

^aStarting in 1999, nonviolent sex offenses were reclassified from "Violent offenses" to "Public-order offenses."

^bIncludes offenders whose offense category could not be determined or whose sentence was unknown. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^cIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud; and "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

Table A.15. Offenders under Federal supervision, by offense, 1994-2000

Most serious offense of conviction	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a
All offenses^b	87,689	85,662	88,189	90,751	92,813	96,502	99,500
Felonies^c	74,597	74,260	76,851	79,804	81,828	85,759	89,048
Violent offenses^d	4,873	4,753	5,036	5,270	5,577	5,439	5,807
Property offenses	28,525	27,512	27,208	27,585	27,519	28,262	28,771
Fraudulent^d	22,609	21,989	22,034	22,621	22,678	23,381	23,904
Other^d	5,916	5,523	5,174	4,964	4,841	4,881	4,867
Drug offenses	28,238	29,343	31,859	33,743	35,402	37,929	39,700
Trafficking	26,841	26,865	28,517	29,942	31,416	33,774	35,437
Possession and other	1,397	2,478	3,342	3,801	3,986	4,155	4,263
Public-order offenses	12,891	12,534	12,590	12,942	13,066	13,840	14,558
Regulatory	2,275	2,192	2,104	2,187	2,196	2,331	2,417
Other	10,616	10,342	10,486	10,755	10,870	11,509	12,141
Weapons	3,924	3,731	3,832	3,908	4,038	4,123	4,522
Immigration	1,083	959	1,180	1,405	1,272	1,334	1,537
Tax law violation ^d	2,184	2,129	1,978	1,890	1,859	1,733	1,589
Other	3,425	3,523	3,496	3,552	5,356	4,319	4,493
Misdemeanors^d	13,092	11,402	11,338	10,947	10,985	10,743	10,452

Note: Most serious offense of conviction is based on the offense with the longest sentence imposed. Number of offenders includes offenders under active supervision at the close of the fiscal year. This population includes offenders under the three major forms of supervision: probation, supervised release, and parole. Included under parole are two less common types of old law release: mandatory release and special parole. Excluded from the number of offenders under active supervision reported in the table are offenders released to military parole and offenders under community supervision prior to sentencing (such as during pretrial release or pretrial investigation).

^aStarting in 1999, nonviolent sex offenses were reclassified from "Violent offenses" to "Public-order offenses."

^bIncludes offenders whose offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^cIncludes offenders whose felony offense category could not be determined. A felony offense category could not be determined for 70 offenders during 1994, 118 during 1995, 158 during 1996, 264 during 1997, 264 during 1998, 289 during 1999, and 212 during 2000.

^dIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud; and "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

Table A.16. Population at the end of the year in Federal prisons, by offense, 1994-2000

Most serious original offense of conviction	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 ^a	1999 ^b	2000 ^{b, c}
All offenses^d	84,362	88,658	92,672	98,944	108,925	119,185	129,329
Violent offenses^e	11,179	11,409	11,523	11,658	12,656	13,355	12,973
Property offenses	7,888	7,842	7,781	8,151	8,627	8,682	9,849
Fraudulent^e	5,725	5,823	5,807	6,148	6,465	6,553	7,497
Other^e	2,163	2,019	1,974	2,003	2,162	2,129	2,352
Drug offenses	50,579	52,782	55,194	58,610	63,011	68,360	73,389
Trafficking	50,197	52,401	54,870	58,201	62,564	67,835	72,775
Possession and other	382	381	324	409	447	525	614
Public-order offenses	13,776	15,655	17,227	19,197	22,273	26,456	31,855
Regulatory	878	894	919	1,013	1,059	1,048	1,205
Other	12,898	14,761	16,308	18,184	21,214	25,408	30,650
Weapons	6,774	7,446	7,696	8,082	8,742	9,494	10,652
Immigration	2,486	3,420	4,476	5,454	7,430	10,156	13,676
Tax law violation ^e	364	364	347	358	376	330	486
Other	3,274	3,531	3,789	4,290	4,666	5,428	5,836
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	940	970	947	1,328	2,358	2,332	1,263

Note: Most serious offense is based on the offense having the longest sentence.

^aThe yearend population for 1998 was adjusted to reflect an additional 1,013 prisoners reported in the *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1998*.

^bStarting in 1999, nonviolent sex offenses were reclassified from "Violent offenses" to "Public-order offenses."

^cStarting in 2000, the universe for includes offenders in BOP custody and offenders in contract and private facilities, but not those committed for violations of the District of Columbia criminal code. See *Methodology* for more information.

^dIncludes prisoners whose offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category.

^eIn this table, "Violent offenses" may include nonnegligent manslaughter; "Fraudulent property" excludes tax fraud; "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing; and "Tax law violation" includes tax fraud.

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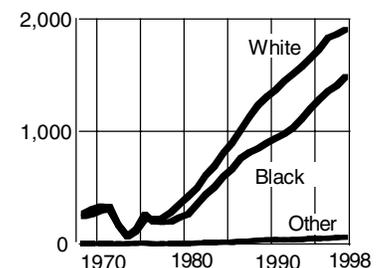
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	White	Black	Other
1968	243	271	3
1969	263	310	2
1970	293	335	3
1971	306	332	4
1972	167	166	1

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