



Bureau of Justice Statistics

Federal Criminal Justice Trends, 2003

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Federal Justice Statistics Program

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U.S. Department of Justice
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Contents

Highlights, vii

Enforcement trends, 1

- Arrests and bookings for Federal offenses
- U.S. Marshals Service
- Drug Enforcement Administration

Matters investigated by U.S. attorneys, 7

- Immigration suspects referred to U.S. attorneys
- Drug suspects referred to U.S. attorneys
- Firearm suspects referred to U.S. attorneys

Matters concluded by U.S. attorneys, 11

- Prosecutions in U.S. district court

Judicial and sentencing trends, 12

- Pretrial release
- Cases filed in U.S. district court
- Cases terminated in U.S. district court
- Defendants sentenced
- Cases appealed

Correction trends, 29

- Offenders in prison
- Offenders on supervision

Notes, 38

Methodology, 43

- Table construction and interpretation
- Offense classifications
- Data sources

Appendix, 45

Tables

Enforcement

1. Suspects arrested for Federal offenses and booked by USMS, by offense
2. Characteristics of suspects arrested and booked by the U.S. Marshals Service
3. Characteristics of immigration suspects arrested and booked by the U.S. Marshals Service
4. Suspects arrested by Drug Enforcement Administration agents, by type of drug at arrest
5. Characteristics of suspects arrested by the Drug Enforcement Administration for all drugs and for methamphetamine
6. Suspects in criminal matters investigated by U.S. attorneys, by offense
7. Disposition of suspects in matters concluded by U.S. Attorneys

Judicial and sentencing

8. Number of pretrial defendants detained at any time prior to trial by offense
9. Behavior of defendants released prior to trial by offense
10. Characteristics of defendants at initial hearing in Federal district court
11. Defendants in cases concluded in U.S. district court
12. Adjudication outcomes of defendants in cases concluded in U.S. District court
13. Type of counsel of defendants in cases concluded by offense
14. Characteristics of defendants convicted in U.S. district court
15. Defendants convicted and percent receiving prison by offense
16. Defendants receiving prison sentence and mean sentence imposed
17. Defendants receiving a probation-only sentence
18. Defendants sentenced under the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines
19. Federal drug offenders receiving safety valve, 1998-2003
20. Federal offenders resentenced pursuant to Rule 35(b)
21. Criminal appeals filed in U.S. district court

Corrections

22. Federal prison population at fiscal yearend by offense
23. Characteristics of the Federal prison population
24. Inmates in the Federal Bureau of Prisons by age
25. Average time served to first release from Federal prison
26. Offenders under Federal supervision, by offense
27. Characteristics of offenders under Federal supervision
28. Offenders under Federal supervision by type of supervision
29. Offenders terminating Federal supervision by outcome

Methodology

- M.1. Breakout of main category offenses
- M.2. Source agencies for data tables in Federal Criminal Case Processing

Appendix

- A.1. Suspects arrested for Federal offenses and booked by the USMS
- A.2. Suspects in criminal matters investigated by U.S. attorneys
- A.3. Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. attorneys
- A.4. Suspects in criminal matters prosecuted by U.S. attorneys
- A.5. Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. magistrates
- A.6. Suspects in criminal matters declined by U.S. Attorneys
- A.7. Defendants in cases proceeded against in U.S. district courts
- A.8. Defendants in cases terminating in U.S. district courts
- A.9. Defendants in cases terminating in U.S. district courts: Percent convicted
- A.10. Offenders convicted and sentenced in U.S. district courts
- A.11. Offenders convicted and sentenced to prison in U.S. district courts
- A.12. Criminal appeals filed
- A.13. Offenders convicted and sentenced to probation
- A.14. Offenders convicted and sentenced to prison: Mean number of months of imprisonment imposed

Figures

Enforcement

1. Suspects arrested for Federal offenses and booked by USMS, by selected offenses
2. Percent of growth in suspects arrested and booked by the U.S. Marshals by Federal judicial district
3. Suspects arrested and booked by the U.S. Marshals for an immigration offense
4. Citizenship of suspects arrested and booked by the U.S. Marshals Service
5. Country of citizenship of non-U.S. citizens arrested and booked by the U.S. Marshals
6. Drug suspects arrested by the Drug Enforcement Administration
7. Suspects arrested by the Drug Enforcement Administration for methamphetamine by State
8. Suspects referred to U.S. attorneys by selected offenses
9. Immigration suspects referred to U.S. attorneys
10. Percent of immigration matters referred to U.S. attorneys by Federal judicial district
11. Drug suspects referred to U.S. attorneys
12. Percent of drug matters referred to U.S. attorneys by Federal judicial district
13. Firearms suspects referred to U.S. Attorneys
14. Percent of firearms matters referred to U.S. attorneys by Federal judicial district
15. Suspects prosecuted, declined, disposed by U.S. Magistrates

Judicial and sentencing

16. Defendants terminating pretrial services
17. Percent of growth in defendants detained prior to trial by Federal judicial district
18. Primary method of pretrial release
19. Criminal history of suspects arraigned in Federal district court
20. Percent of cases filed in U.S. district court by Federal judicial district
21. Percent of all felony cases concluded in each Federal judicial district that ended in trial
22. Type of counsel at case conclusion
23. Average prison sentence imposed by offense
24. Percent of defendants sentenced within the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines range
25. Percent of defendants sentenced within the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines by selected offenses
26. Percent of drug offenders sentenced to statutory minimum sentences
27. Percent of defendants sentenced under the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines by cell
28. Percent of drug defendants sentenced receiving safety valve provision by Federal judicial district
29. Percent of defendants resentenced under Rule 35(b) by Federal judicial district
30. Criminal appeals terminated in U.S. district court by appeal type
31. Number of criminal appeals terminated
32. Outcome of criminal appeals terminated on the merits

Corrections

33. Offenders under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons by custody security level

Figures

34. Offenders under the jurisdiction and custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons
35. Offenders in custody with the Federal Bureau of Prisons by gender
36. Time served by inmates in Federal prison at fiscal yearend
37. Expected and actual time served among first releasees from Federal prison
38. Percent of offenders under Federal supervision by type of supervision
39. Annual average percent change in offenders under Federal supervision by type of supervision
40. Percent of growth in offenders under Federal supervision by Federal judicial district

Highlights

Federal criminal justice trends, 1994-2003

Number of suspects/defendants increased steadily across all stages of the Federal criminal justice system

Stage	Number of suspects/defendants processed	
	1994	2003
Suspects investigated	99,251	130,078
Suspects arrested and booked	80,730	131,064
Defendants charged	62,327	92,085
Defendants convicted	50,701	75,805
Defendants sentenced to prison	33,022	57,629

Drug offenders most prevalent; immigration and weapon offenders increased most rapidly

- The 10-year average annual increase was greatest for immigration (ranging from 14% for arrests to 25% for prison sentences imposed) and weapon offenses (ranging from 10% for prosecution to 11% for matters investigated by U.S. attorneys).
- Drug offenses remained the most prevalent offense across stages over 10-year period.

Southwest United States produced a disproportionate share of suspects and defendants processed

- Five of 94 Federal judicial districts (Southern District of California, District of Arizona, District of New Mexico and Southern and Western Districts of Texas) comprised 31% of all suspects arrested and booked, 19% of suspects investigated, 23% of defendants in cases filed in U.S. district court, and 28% of offenders sentenced to prison (1994-2003).

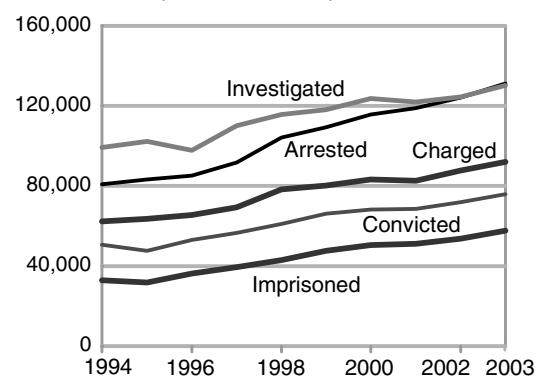
Likelihood of prosecution, conviction, and imprisonment sentence increased

- The percent of suspects prosecuted (of matters concluded by U.S. attorneys) increased from 54% in 1994 to 62% in 2003.
- Eighty-nine percent of defendants were convicted in 2003 (of those charged) compared with 83% in 1994. The conviction rate for drug defendants increased from 86% in 1994 to 92% in 2003.
- The percent of offenders sentenced to prison (of those convicted) increased from 65% in 1994 to 76% in 2003. Eighty-three percent of defendants convicted of a felony were sentenced to prison in 2003 compared with 78% in 1994.

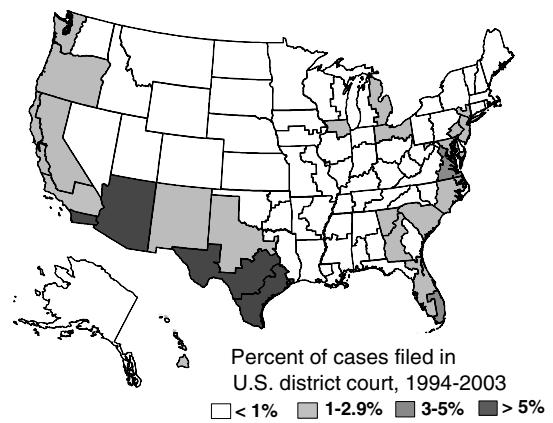
Rate of pretrial detention increased

- Seventy-six percent of defendants terminating pretrial services in 2003 were detained compared with 58% in 1994.
- Fifty-nine percent of defendants in 2003 had a prior conviction at initial hearing compared with 48% in 1994.

Number of suspects/defendants processed

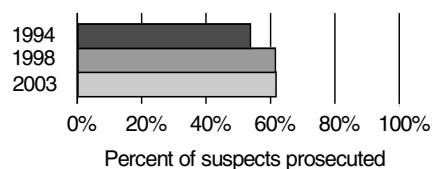


Sources: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, central system file, U.S. Marshals Service Prisoner Tracking System, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year.



Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year.

Given investigation, what is the likelihood of prosecution?



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

Criminal trials declined

- Jury trials decreased from 8% of cases concluded in 1994 to 4% in 2003.
- Ninety-six percent of convictions in U.S. district court in 2003 were the result of guilty pleas compared with 91% in 1994.

Number of Federal prison inmates increased

- The Federal prison population increased an average of 7% each year from 1994-2003. The largest average annual increases over this period were for immigration (24%) and weapon offenses (10%). Drug offenders comprised 57% of prisoners in 2003 compared to 61% in 1994.
- The average prison term imposed decreased from 63 months in 1994 to 59 months in 2003. The average prison term imposed declined for drug offenders from 84 months in 1994 to 82 months in 2003 and increased for violent offenders from 92 months in 1994 to 98 months in 2003.
- Offenders released for the first time from Federal prison served an average of 33 months in prison in 2003 compared to 25 months in 1994.
- 26% of inmates in Federal prison at fiscal yearend 2003 had served 5 years in prison up from 9% in 1994. Of those who had served 5 or more years at yearend 2003, 22% were over the age of 50.

Federal sentencing guidelines applied in most cases

- Sixty-nine percent of offenders sentenced in 2003 received sentences within ranges set forth under the Federal sentencing guidelines (compared with 72% in 1994).
- Sixty-nine percent of immigration offenders were sentenced within the Federal sentencing guidelines in 2003 (compared with 91% in 1994).
- Just over half of offenders (54%) sentenced under the Federal sentencing guidelines from 1994-2003 were assigned the lowest criminal history score level as determined by the guidelines at sentencing.
- The percent of drug offenders receiving a 5-year or greater statutory minimum sentence under the Federal sentencing guidelines decreased from 66% in 1996 to 60% in 2003.

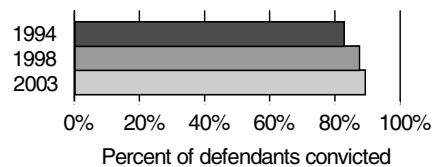
Supervised release most common form of Federal community supervision

- Offenders on Federal supervised release surpassed the number of offenders on probation from 1994 to 2003. Offenders on supervised release comprised 70% of offenders on community supervision in 2003 compared with 39% in 1994.
- Offenders on Federal parole comprised 3% of offenders under supervision in 2003 compared with 15% in 1994.

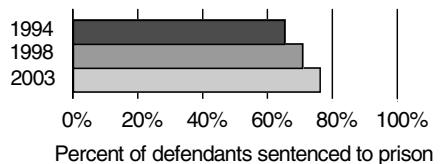
Drug offenders on Federal supervision increased

- Drug offenders surpassed property offenders as most common offense under Federal supervision in 1999. Drug offenders increased from 32% of those on supervision in 1994 to 42% in 2003.
- Forty percent of offenders under Federal supervision in 2003 reported a drug abuse history compared with 31% in 1994.

Given prosecution, what is the likelihood of conviction?



Given conviction, what is the likelihood of imprisonment?



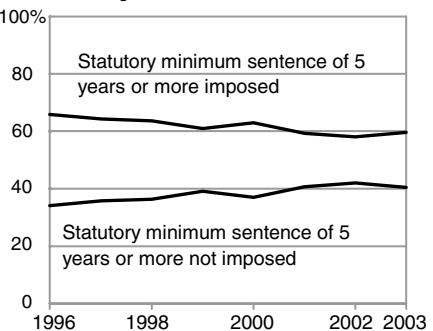
Sources: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, criminal master file, fiscal year.

Percent of defendants receiving within range sentences under Federal sentencing guidelines

Most serious offense	1994	2003
All offenses	71.7%	69.4%
Violent offenses	75.0	75.7
Property offenses	81.1	78.2
Drug offenses	60.8	62.4
Public-order offenses	75.3	72.3
Weapon offenses	77.3	76.8
Immigration offenses	90.7	68.5

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission monitoring file, fiscal year.

Percent of drug defendants sentenced



Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission monitoring file, fiscal year.

Enforcement trends

Arrests and bookings by the U.S. Marshals Service

Drug offenses were the most prevalent offense among suspects arrested and booked by U.S. Marshals.

- Immigration offenses had the greatest net increase (18,843 more arrests in 2003 than 1994).

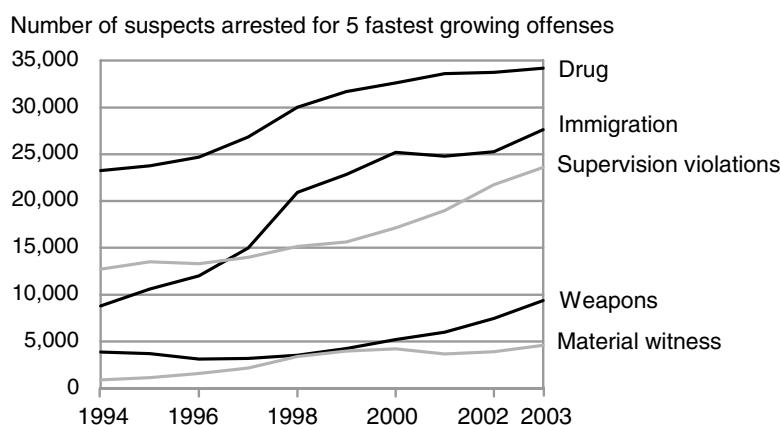


Figure 1

Suspects arrested and booked by the U.S. Marshals Service increased an average of 6% annually from 1994-2003.

Table 1. Suspects arrested for Federal offenses and booked by the U.S. Marshals Service, by type of offense, 1994-2003

Most serious offense	Number arrested and booked				Average annual change 1994-2003	Profile percent	
	1994	1999	2002	2003		1994	2003
All arrests	80,730	109,340	124,074	131,064	5.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent	3,905	4,254	4,723	4,484	2.0	4.8	3.5
Property	15,540	16,569	17,268	17,258	1.2	19.3	13.3
Drug	23,268	31,867	33,730	34,217	4.4	28.9	26.4
Weapon	3,885	4,268	7,488	9,416	11.9	4.8	7.3
Immigration	8,777	22,849	25,270	27,620	14.2	10.9	21.3
Material witness	886	4,016	3,918	4,615	21.9	1.1	3.6
Supervision violations	12,719	15,603	21,777	23,605	7.3	15.8	18.2
Public-order	11,596	9,841	8,772	8,591	-3.1	14.4	6.6

Four Federal judicial districts along the Southwest border comprised 54% of the growth in arrests and bookings between 1994 and 2003.

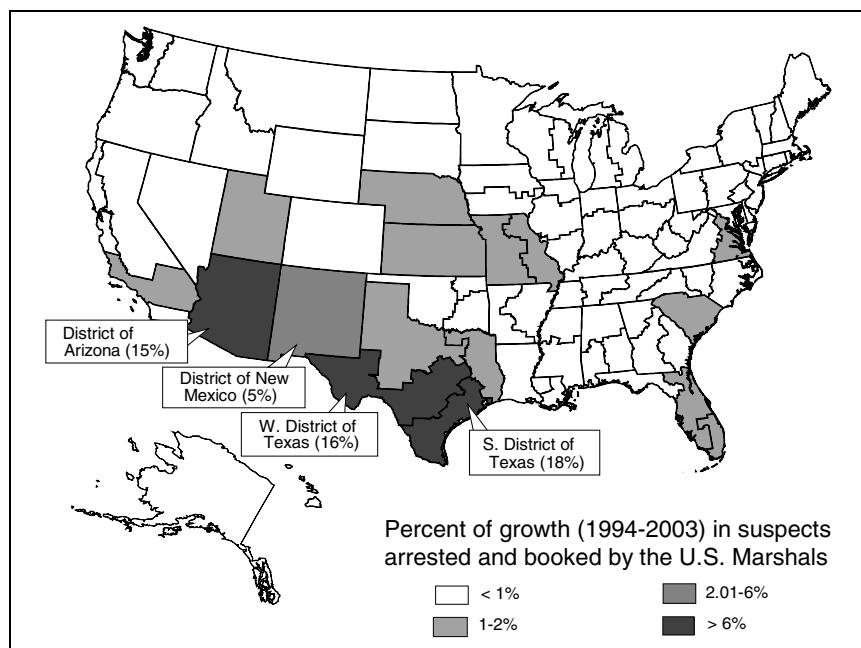


Figure 2

Table 2. Characteristics of suspects arrested and booked by the U.S. Marshals Service, 1994-2003

Suspect characteristics	Number and percent arrested and booked		In 2003 suspects were most likely to be —
	1994	2003	
Number arrested	80,730	131,064	
Gender			
Male	85.3%	86.1%	♦ Male (86%)
Female	14.7	13.9	
Race			
White	66.5%	70.5%	♦ White (71%)
Black or African American	29.8	25.8	
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.4	1.8	
Asian/Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.3	1.8	
Age at arrest			
Under 19 years	1.8%	1.6%	
19-20 years	5.0	5.1	
21-30 years	37.3	39.7	♦ 21-30 years (40%)
31-40 years	31.3	30.4	
Over 40 years	24.7	23.3	
Citizenship			
U.S. citizen	73.0%	62.1%	♦ U.S. citizen (62%)
Non-U.S. citizen	27.0	37.9	

Illegal entry/reentry offenses comprised the bulk of U.S. Marshals Service arrests for immigration offenses.

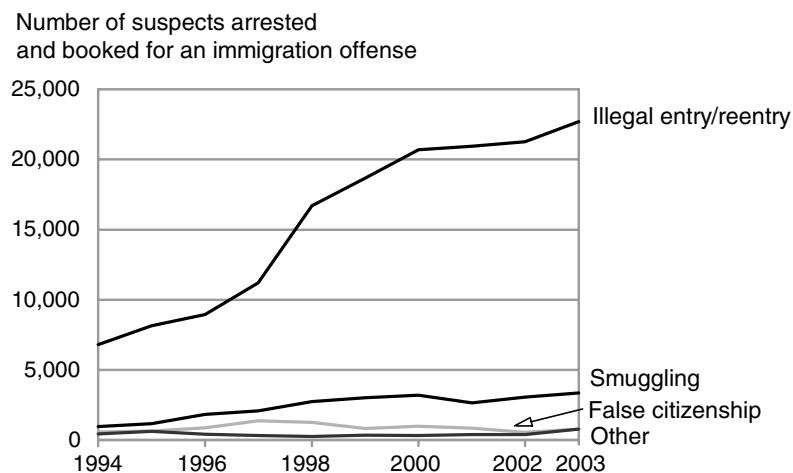


Figure 3

Table 3. Characteristics of immigration suspects arrested and booked by the U.S. Marshals Service, 1994-2003

Suspect characteristics	Number and percent		In 2003 suspects were most likely to be —
	1994	2003	
All arrestees	8,777	27,620	
Gender			
Male	91.7%	93.0%	♦ Male (93%)
Female	8.3	7.0	
Race			
White	91.3%	96.5%	♦ White (97%)
Black or African American	6.4	2.5	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2	0.2	
Asian/Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.1	0.8	
Age at arrest			
Under 19 years	2.9%	1.8%	
19-20 years	8.1	5.3	
21-30 years	52.2	45.2	♦ 21-30 years (45%)
31-40 years	28.1	32.8	
Over 40 years	8.8	15.0	
Citizenship			
U.S. citizen	3.6%	6.6%	
Non-U.S. citizen	96.4	93.4	♦ Non-U.S. citizen (93%)

Non-U.S. citizens comprised a growing share of suspects arrested and booked by the U.S. Marshals.

- In 2003 non-U.S. citizens made up 38% of suspects arrested compared to 27% in 1994.

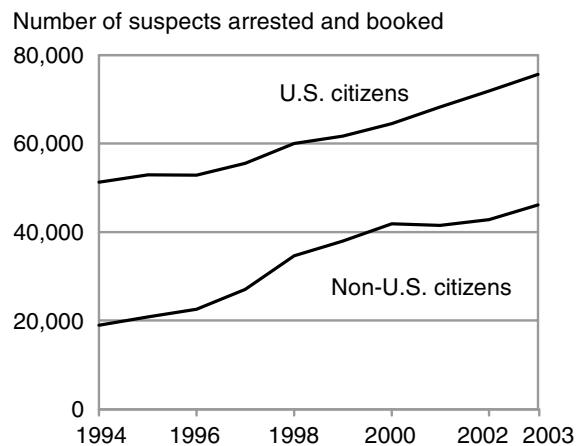


Figure 4

Citizens of Mexico comprised the largest share of non-U.S. citizen suspects arrested and booked by the U.S. Marshals Service from 1994 to 2003.

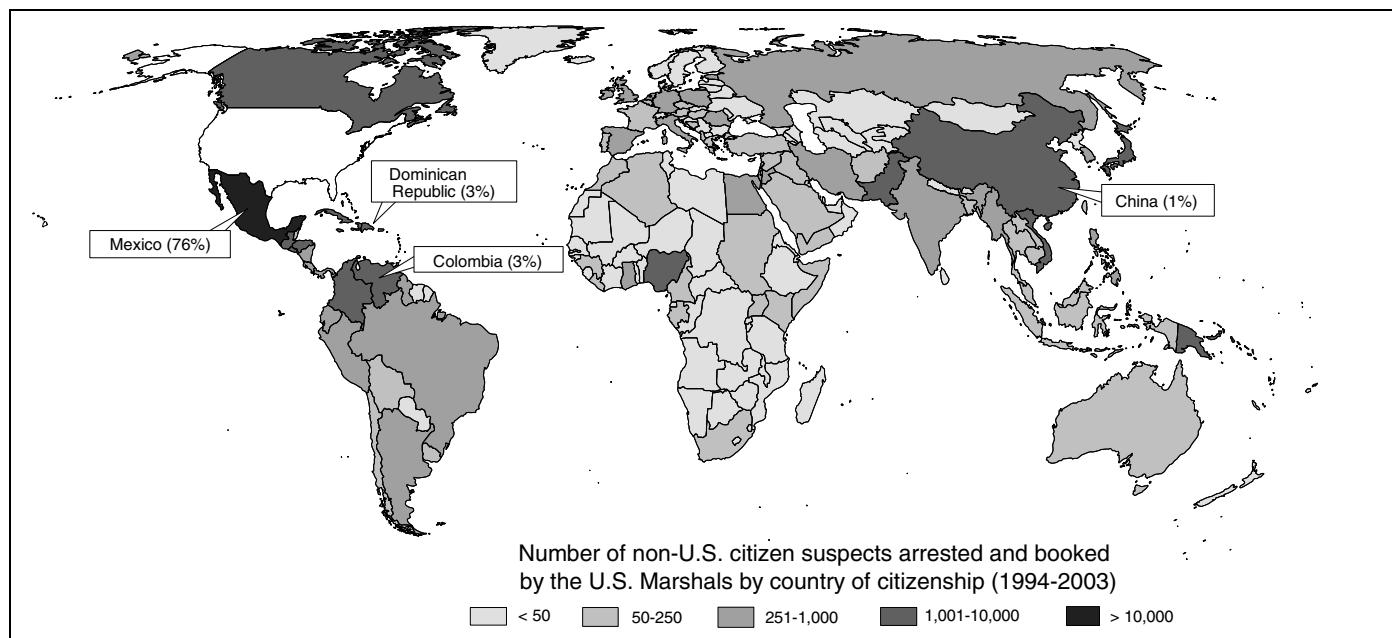


Figure 5

Drug arrests by the Drug Enforcement Administration

The number of drug arrests by the Drug Enforcement Administration reached a peak in 1999.

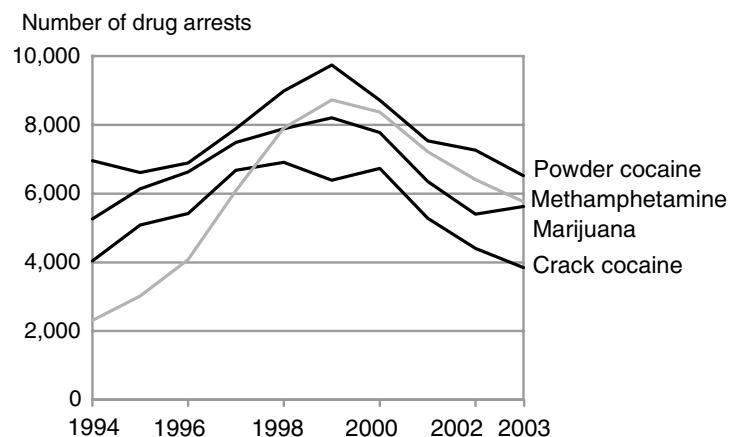


Figure 6

Methamphetamine arrests comprised 22% of Drug Enforcement Administration arrests in 2003 compared with 11% of arrests in 1994.

Table 4. Suspects arrested by the Drug Enforcement Administration, by type of drug at arrest, 1994-2003

Most serious offense at arrest	Number of drug suspects arrested by the Drug Enforcement Administration				Average annual change 1994-2003	Profile percent	
	1994	1999	2002	2003		1994	2003
All arrests	21,693	38,886	29,145	26,850	3.1%	100.0%	100.0%
Cocaine powder	6,967	9,745	7,261	6,522	-0.2	32.1	24.3
Crack cocaine	4,048	6,387	4,400	3,842	0.6	18.7	14.3
Marijuana	5,260	8,204	5,402	5,633	1.4	24.3	21.0
Methamphetamine	2,311	8,727	6,406	5,766	12.9	10.7	21.5
Opiates	1,966	3,394	2,387	2,280	2.6	9.1	8.5
Other or non-drug	1,141	2,429	3,289	2,807	11.7	5.3	10.5

From 1994 to 2003 the Drug Enforcement Administration made more than 26,000 methamphetamine arrests, 44% of all domestic methamphetamine arrests, in 4 States: California, Texas, Arizona, and Missouri.

- Twenty-five percent of DEA arrests for methamphetamine were in California.

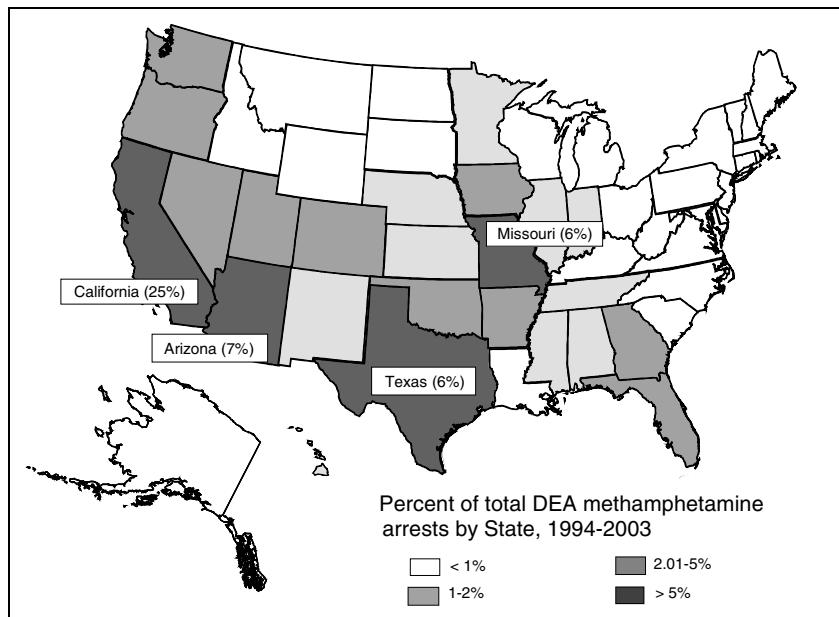


Figure 7

Demographic characteristics of suspects arrested for methamphetamine remained mostly the same between 1995 and 2003.

Table 5. Characteristics of suspects arrested by the Drug Enforcement Administration, 1995-2003

Suspect characteristics	All arrests		Methamphetamine		In 2003 methamphetamine suspects were most likely to be —
	Number and percent of arrested 1995	2003	Number and percent of arrested 1995	2003	
All arrestees	24,486	26,850	3,020	5,766	
Gender					
Male	84.1%	84.2%	81.9%	80.2%	♦ Male (80%)
Female	15.9	15.8	18.1	19.8	
Race					
White	64.5%	70.0%	93.8%	93.5%	♦ White (94%)
Black or African American	33.9	27.5	1.6	2.5	
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	
Asian/Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.4	2.0	4.5	3.3	
Ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino	41.2%	43.0%	32.3%	40.2%	
Not Hispanic or Latino	58.8	57.0	67.7	59.8	♦ Not Hispanic or Latino (60%)
Age at arrest					
Under 19 years	3.4%	2.0%	1.5%	1.7%	
19-20 years	5.8	5.7	3.9	5.3	
21-30 years	41.7	43.9	38.6	40.9	♦ 21-30 years (41%)
31-40 years	30.1	29.3	36.4	31.1	
Over 40 years	18.9	19.1	19.6	20.9	
Citizenship					
U.S. citizen	74.4%	77.0%	76.4%	77.9%	♦ U.S. citizen (78%)
Non-U.S. citizen	25.6	23.0	23.6	22.1	

Matters investigated by U.S. attorneys

The number of suspects referred for immigration and weapons matters increased steadily from 1994-2003.

- Suspects referred for drug offenses also increased and remained the most prevalent offense of referral.

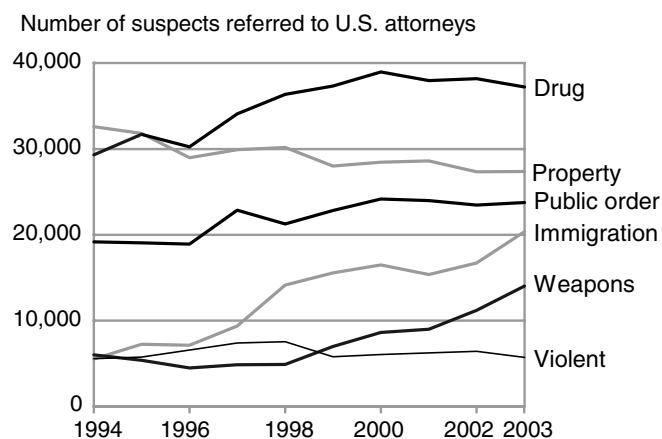


Figure 8

The number of suspects in matters referred to U.S. attorneys increased an average of 3% each year from 1994-2003.

- Suspects referred for property offenses declined an annual average of 2%.

Table 6. Suspects in matters referred to U.S. attorneys by type of offense, 1994-2003

Most serious offense investigated	Number of suspects referred to U.S. attorneys				Average annual change 1994-2003	Profile percent	
	1994	1999	2002	2003		1994	2003
All matters referred	99,251	117,994	124,335	130,078	3.1%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent	5,570	5,768	6,392	5,688	0.9	5.7	4.4
Property	32,579	28,011	27,321	27,375	-1.8	33.2	21.3
Fraudulent	28,491	24,200	24,019	24,261	-1.7	29.0	18.9
Other	4,088	3,811	3,302	3,114	-2.8	4.2	2.4
Drug offenses	29,311	37,313	38,150	37,416	2.9	29.9	29.1
Weapons	5,996	6,982	11,200	14,022	11.4	6.1	10.9
Immigration	5,526	15,539	16,699	20,341	16.8	5.6	15.8
Public order	19,143	22,816	23,472	23,717	2.7	19.5	18.4
Regulatory	5,059	6,332	4,738	5,366	1.2	5.2	4.2
Other	14,084	16,484	18,734	18,351	3.6	14.4	14.3

Immigration suspects referred to U.S. attorneys

The number of suspects investigated for illegal reentry increased more than other types of immigration offenses.

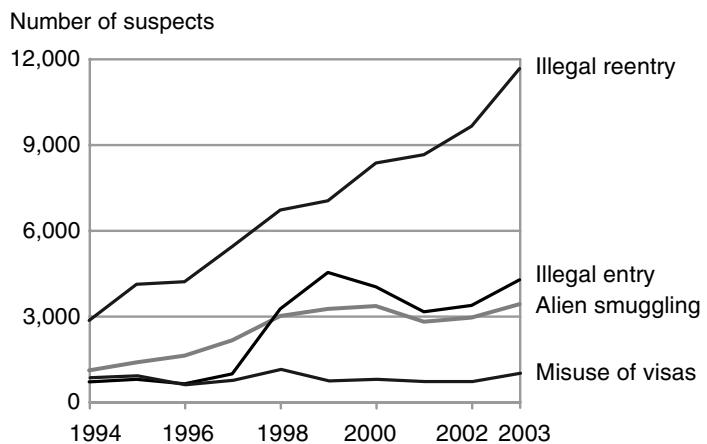


Figure 9

Sixty-three percent of immigration matters referred to U.S. attorneys from 1994-2003 were from the five Federal judicial districts along the U.S.-Mexico border.

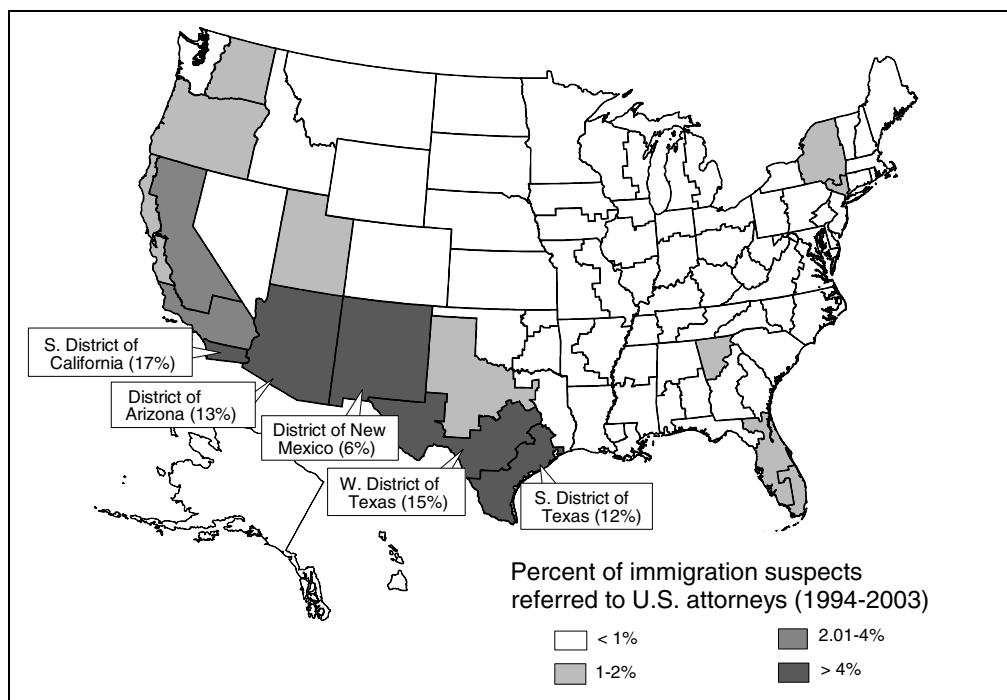


Figure 10

Drug suspects referred to U.S. attorneys

The number of suspects investigated for trafficking increased more than conspiracy and other drug offenses.

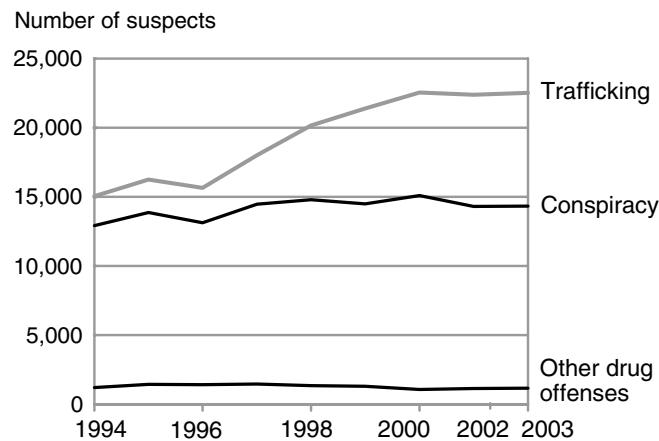


Figure 11

Five Federal judicial districts comprised 26% of all drug suspects referred to U.S. attorneys from 1994 to 2003.

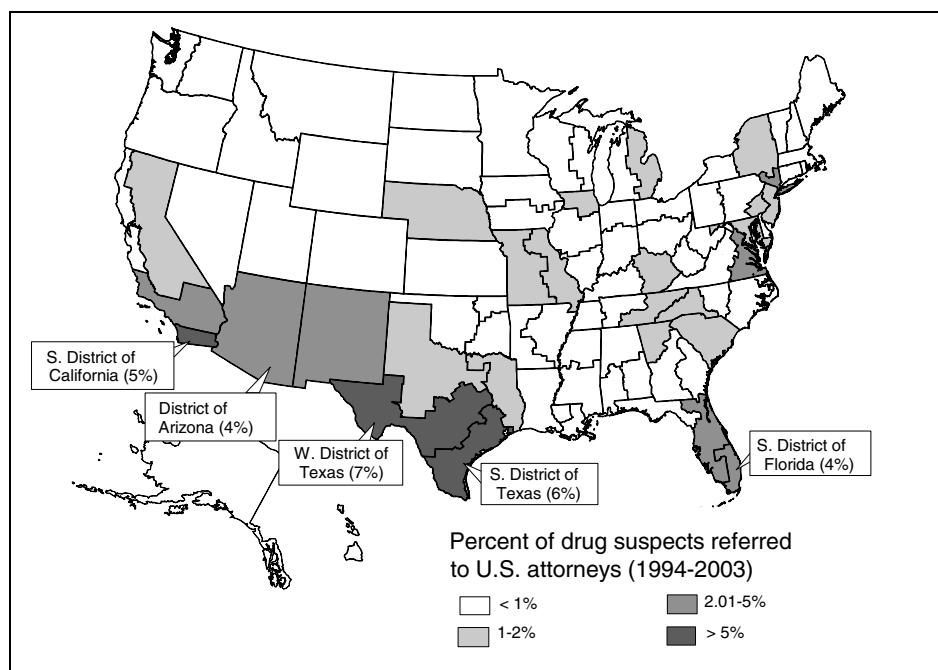


Figure 12

Firearm suspects referred to U.S. attorneys

Investigations of firearm suspects increased an annual average of 11% from 1994-2003.

- Suspects referred for firearm possession comprised 90% of firearm referrals in 2003 compared with 64% in 1994.

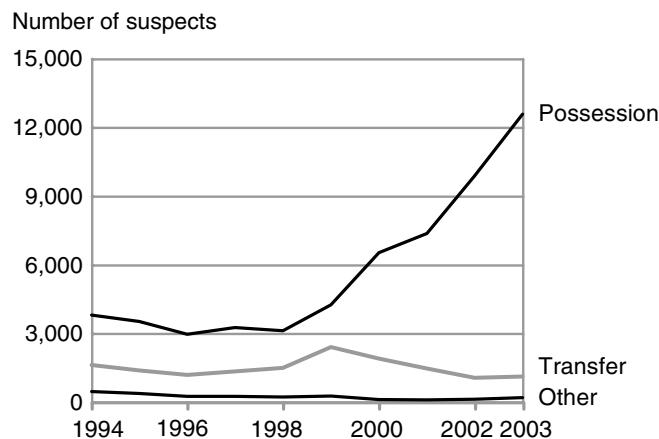


Figure 13

Six Federal judicial districts each comprised 3% or more of all suspects investigated for firearm matters from 1994 to 2003.

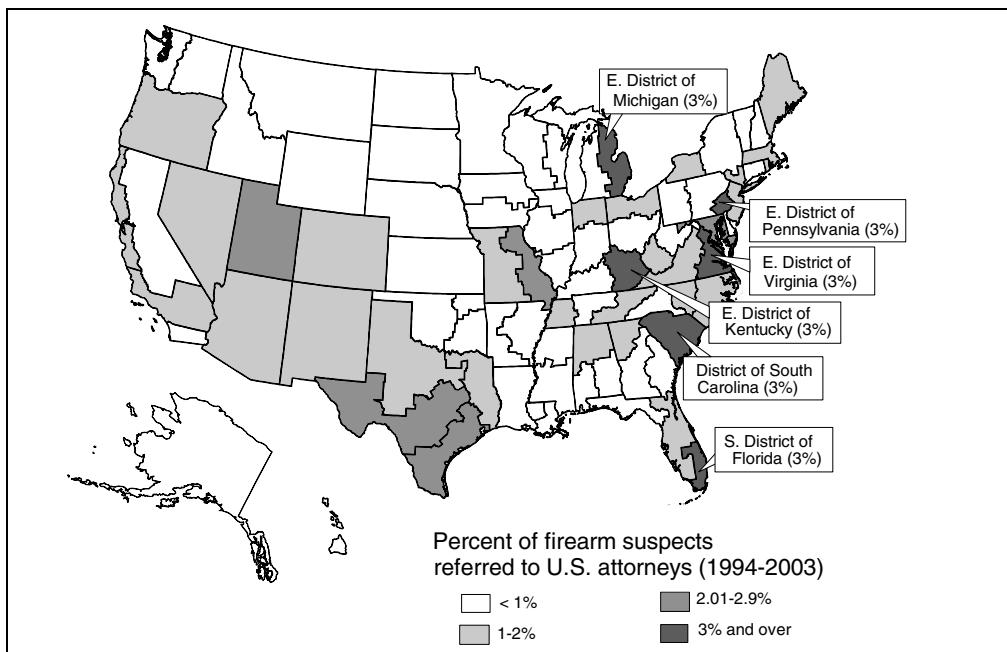


Figure 14

Matters concluded by U.S. attorneys

U.S. attorneys prosecuted 80,106 suspects in 2003 compared to 50,802 in 1994.

- Matters concluded by U.S. magistrate increased by a yearly average of 6% from 1994-2003.

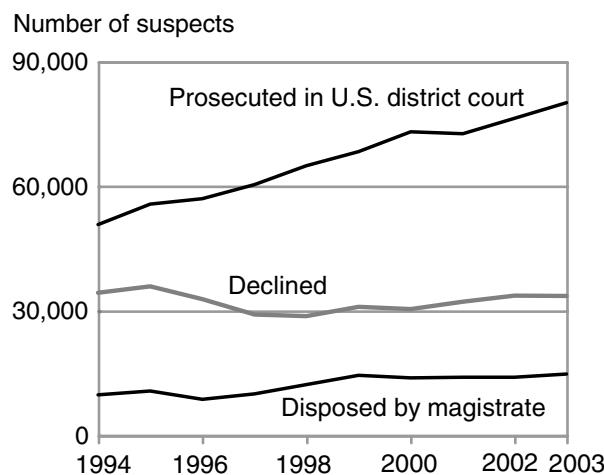


Figure 15

Sixty-two percent of suspects were prosecuted by U.S. attorneys in 2003, up from 54% in 1994.

- The median time from receipt of a matter to its disposition (prosecution, declination, disposal by U.S. magistrate) decreased from just over 3 months in 1994 to less than 2 months in 2003.
- The number of suspects in matters declined decreased from 36% of matters concluded in 1994 to 26% in 2003.

Table 7. Suspects in matters concluded by U.S. attorneys by disposition and median case processing time, 1994-2003

	Percent of all matters concluded		Number		Average annual change 1994-2003	Median case processing time	
	1994	2003	1994	2003		1994	2003
All suspects	100.0%	100.0%	94,980	128,518	3.5%	3.3 mo	1.7 mo
Prosecuted before U.S. district court judge	53.5	62.3	50,802	80,106	5.2	0.9	0.9
Declined prosecution	36.2	26.2	34,424	33,602	-0.1	12.7	13.7
Concluded by U.S. magistrate	10.3	11.5	9,754	14,810	5.5	1.0	2.1

Judicial and sentencing trends

I. Initial hearing/Pretrial release

The number of defendants terminating pretrial services increased by an average of 6% each year from 1994 to 2003.

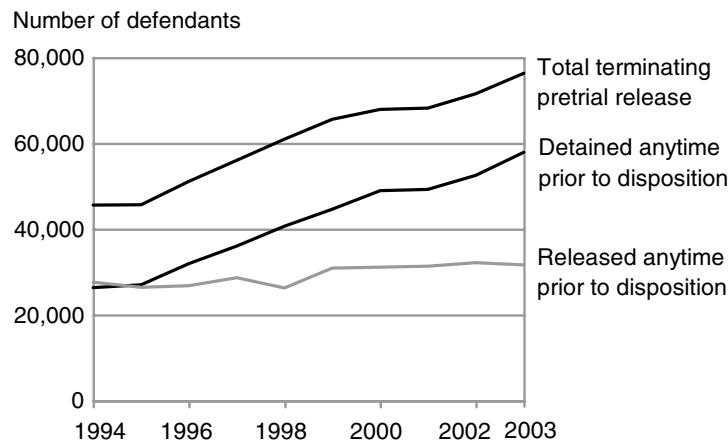


Figure 16

The number of defendants detained at anytime prior to trial increased by an annual average of 9%.

- Nearly a third of detained defendants terminating pretrial services were charged with a drug offense.
- Defendants charged with immigration offenses had the largest increase of those receiving pretrial detention.
- The percent of defendants detained prior to case termination increased from 58% in 1994 to 76% by 2003.

Table 8. Number of pretrial defendants detained at any time prior to case termination, by offense

Most serious offense charged	Number of defendants terminating pretrial services				Average annual change 1994-2003	Profile percent	
	1994	1999	2002	2003		1994	2003
All cases terminated	45,584	65,559	71,572	76,305	6.0%	100.0%	100.0%
All defendants detained	26,299	44,626	52,515	57,856	9.3	57.7	75.8
Violent	2,478	2,778	2,549	2,611	1.1	5.4	3.4
Property	3,138	4,301	5,531	5,930	7.5	6.9	7.8
Drug offenses	14,292	21,221	23,346	23,578	5.9	31.4	30.9
Weapons	1,747	1,900	3,670	4,763	12.7	3.8	6.2
Immigration	3,225	11,440	13,966	17,232	21.5	7.1	22.6
Public order	1,419	2,986	3,407	3,655	11.5	3.1	4.8

Five Federal judicial districts along the Southwest U.S. border comprised 48% of the growth in persons detained at any time prior to trial from 1994 to 2003.

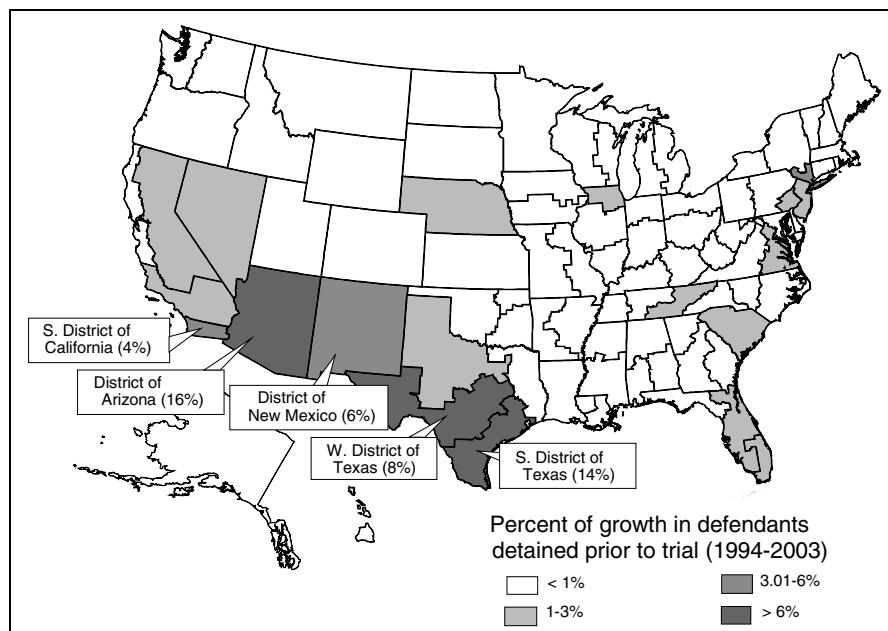


Figure 17

Unsecured bond remained the primary method of release for defendants released any time prior to case disposition during the 1994-2003 period.

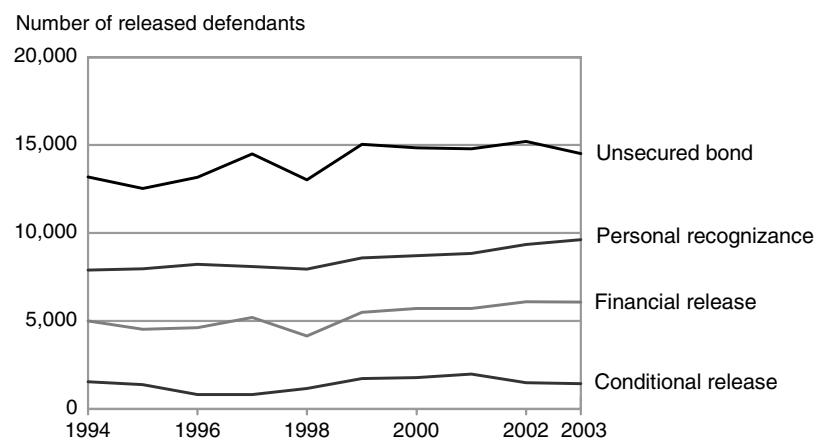


Figure 18

A greater percentage of defendants released prior to trial violated a condition of their release (technical violation, new crime, failure to appear) in 2003 (20%) compared with 1994 (15%).

Table 9. Behavior of defendants released prior to trial by offense, 1994 and 2003

Most serious offense	1994					2003				
	Total defendants released	No violations	Technical violations	New crime	Failure to appear	Total defendants released	No violations	Technical violations	New crime	Failure to appear
All offenses	27,607	84.8%	10.9%	3.2%	2.3%	31,613	80.2%	18.2%	3.4%	2.2%
Violent	1,174	79.2	15.8	4.5	2.2	1,156	77.7	20.9	3.0	2.8
Property	9,748	89.8	6.9	2.7	1.5	10,349	87.7	11.2	2.3	1.4
Drug	9,814	76.3	17.7	4.2	3.8	10,776	70.2	27.8	4.9	3.1
Weapons	1,478	79.5	14.1	5.9	2.2	2,562	68.5	28.7	6.9	2.7
Immigration	1,357	96.0	1.5	1.0	1.7	1,463	81.7	16.5	2.3	4.3
Public-order	3,959	93.4	4.9	1.2	1.1	5,240	91.9	7.3	1.3	1.0

Most defendants in pretrial cases commenced from 1994-2003 had a prior conviction.

- The proportion of pretrial defendants with a prior conviction at initial hearing has been increasing.

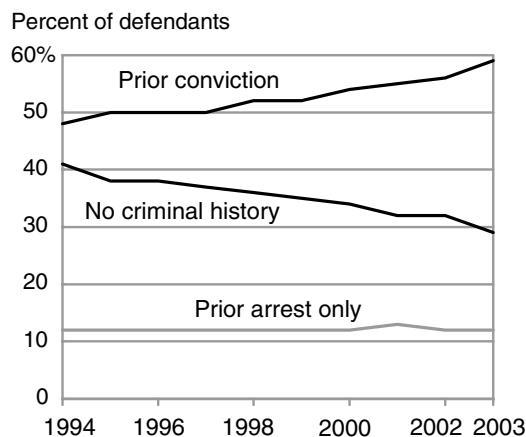


Figure 19

The characteristics of defendants with a prior conviction varied modestly from all offenders.

Table 10. Characteristics of defendants at initial hearing in Federal district court, 1994-2003

Defendant characteristics	All defendants at initial hearing		Defendants with a prior conviction		In 2003 defendants with a prior conviction were most likely to be —
	1994	2003	1994	2003	
All defendants	49,853	83,419	23,690	48,919	
Gender					
Male	83.8%	85.2%	90.7%	90.7%	♦ Male (91%)
Female	16.2	14.8	9.3	9.3	
Race					
White	65.6%	71.0%	60.6%	67.3%	♦ White (67%)
Black or African American	30.2	24.6	36.4	29.2	
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.1	
Asian/Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.7	2.5	1.3	1.4	
Ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino	31.1%	44.1%	26.7 %	42.0%	
Not Hispanic or Latino	68.9	55.9	73.3	58.0	♦ Not Hispanic or Latino (58%)
Age at arrest					
Under 19 years	4.3%	3.8%	2.6%	2.0%	
19-20 years	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.2	
21-30 years	37.9	39.6	39.3	40.3	♦ 21-30 years (40%)
31-40 years	29.9	30.0	33.0	32.8	
Over 40 years	25.0	23.7	22.5	22.7	
Citizenship					
U.S. citizen	74.7%	63.4%	81.1%	67.1%	♦ U.S. citizen (67%)
Non-U.S. citizen	25.3	36.6	18.9	32.9	

II. Cases filed and terminated in U.S. district court

From 1994 to 2003, 23% of criminal cases were filed in Federal judicial districts along the Southwest U.S. border.

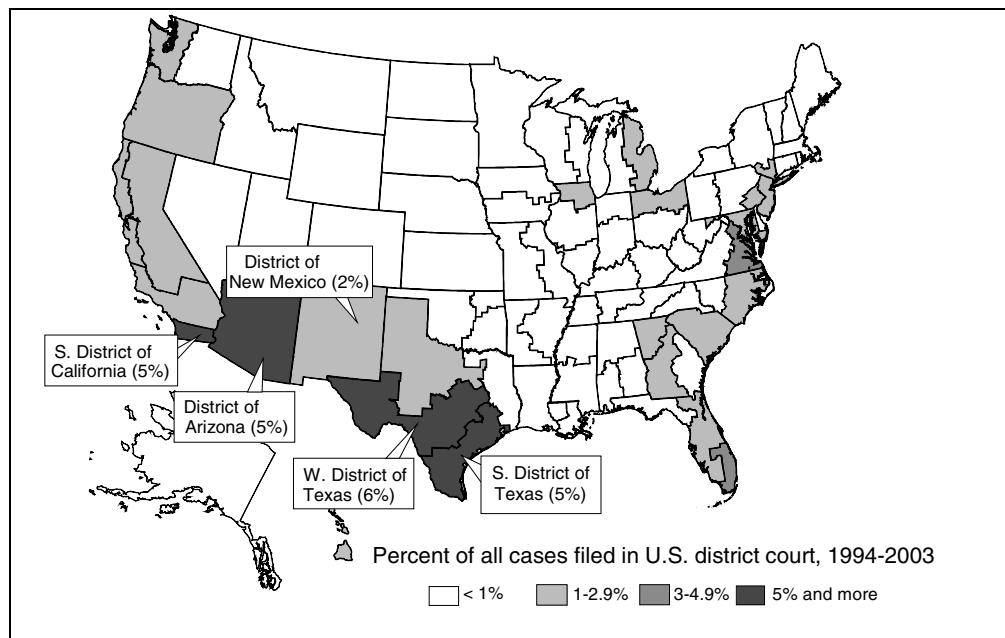


Figure 20

Defendants in criminal cases concluded in U.S. district court increased at a yearly average of 4% from 1994 to 2003 with immigration offenses increasing at the greatest rate.

- The percent of defendants convicted increased for all types of felonies.

Table 11. Number of defendants in cases concluded in U.S. district court and percent convicted, 1994-2003

Most serious offense charged	Defendants in cases concluded				Average annual change 1994-2003	Percent of defendants convicted		
	Percent		Number			1994	2003	
	1994	2003	1994	2003				
All offenses	100.0%	100.0%	61,404	85,106	3.8%	82.6%	89.1%	
Felonies	77.0	87.4	47,292	74,370	5.3	86.2	92.1	
Violent offenses	5.3	3.6	3,227	3,040	-0.4	87.9	90.5	
Property offenses	21.5	17.6	13,182	14,965	1.5	87.3	91.2	
Drug offenses	32.9	33.6	20,219	28,597	4.2	85.9	91.9	
Weapon offenses	6.0	9.6	3,673	8,147	9.7	85.2	89.8	
Immigration offenses	3.9	17.8	2,371	15,149	24.0	92.2	96.6	
Public-order offenses	7.5	5.3	4,620	4,472	0.0	81.0	86.4	
Misdemeanors	23.0	12.6	14,111	10,736	-2.7	70.4	68.1	

Three Federal judicial districts had a trial rate (percent of bench or jury trials of all concluded cases) that was more than double the national average of 6% from 1994-2003. Three districts had a trial rate that was less than half the national average.

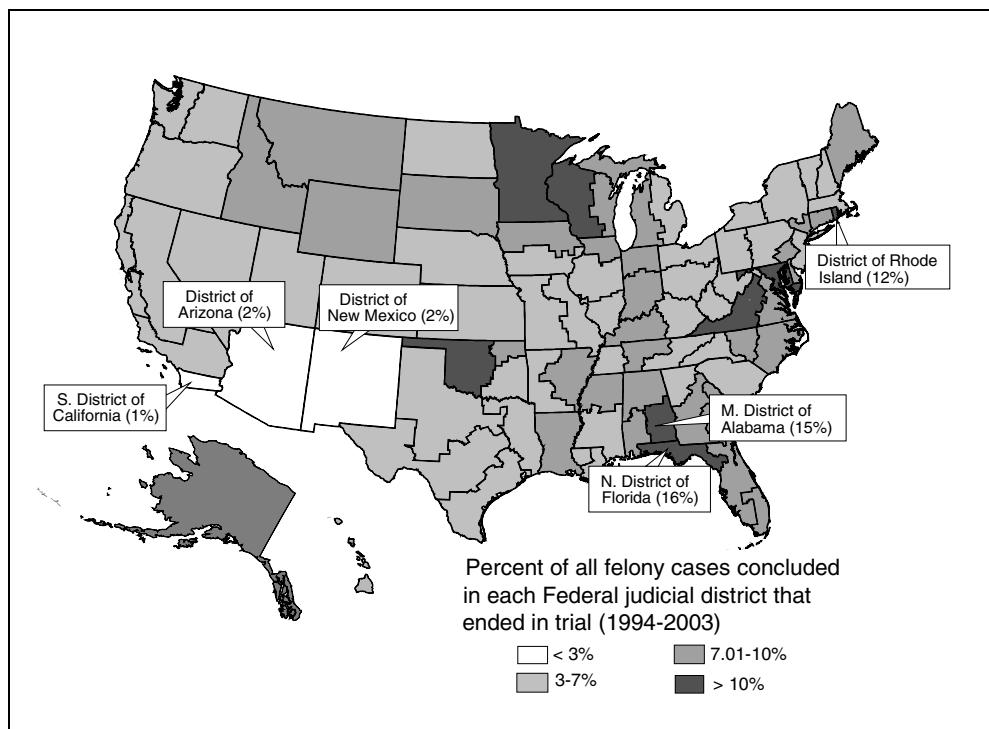


Figure 21

The proportion of all defendants convicted in the Federal courts increased from 83% during 1994 to 89% in 2003.

- The median case processing time from case filing to disposition increased from 5 months in 1994 to 6 months in 2003.
- Cases concluded before a jury declined from 4,639 in 1994 to 2,909 in 2003.

Table 12. Adjudication outcomes of defendants in cases concluded in U.S. district courts and median case processing time, 1994-2003

Adjudication outcomes	Percent		Number		Average annual change 1994-2003	Median case processing time	
	1994	2003	1994	2003		1994	2003
All defendants in cases concluded	100.0%	100.0%	61,404	85,106	3.8%	5.4 mo	6.1 mo
Convicted	82.6%	89.1%	50,701	75,805	4.7%	5.4 mo	6.1 mo
Guilty plea	74.8	85.3	45,958	72,589	5.3	5.2	6.0
Jury trial	6.3	2.9	3,857	2,431	-4.6	9.6	13.2
Bench trial	0.8	0.4	495	333	1.7	0.3	4.4
No contest	0.6	0.5	391	452	4.0	0.0	0.0
Not convicted	17.4%	10.9%	10,703	9,301	-1.2%	5.1 mo	6.0 mo
Dismissed	15.3	10.0	9,366	8,541	-0.6	5.4	6.2
Acquitted by jury	1.3	0.6	782	478	-5.1	6.0	6.5
Acquitted by court	0.9	0.3	555	282	-4.0	0.0	0.0

In 2003 the most common types of counsel at case termination were public defender and Criminal Justice Act appointed counsel.

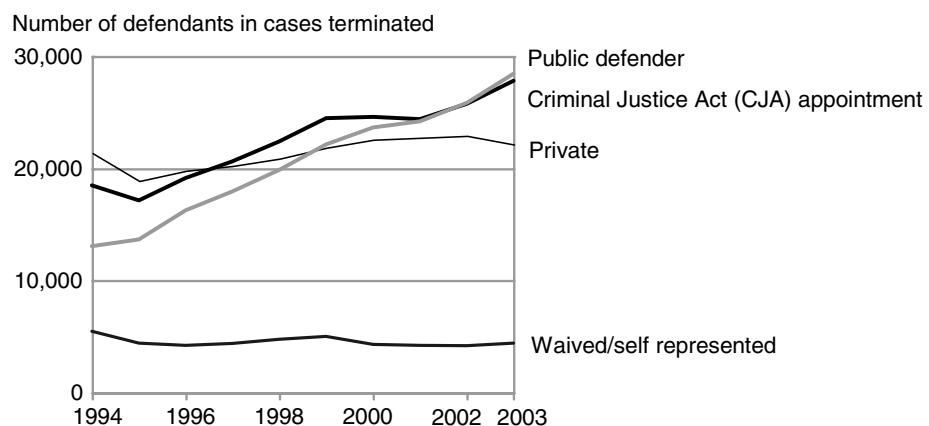


Figure 22

Type of counsel at case termination varied by type of offense:

- In 2003 more than 40% of the caseload for Criminal Justice Act-appointed and private counsel was made up of drug offenses.
- Immigration offenses comprised almost one-third of the caseload for public defenders in 2003.

Table 13. Type of counsel of defendants in cases terminated by offense, adjudication outcome, and median case processing time, 1994–2003

	CJA appointment		Private counsel		Public defender		Waived/self representation	
	1994	2003	1994	2003	1994	2003	1994	2003
Total cases concluded	18,503	27,828	21,408	22,198	13,073	28,481	5,470	4,437
All offenses	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Felonies	90.7	95.2	85.1	92.8	80.8	90.5	4.4	2.0
Violent offenses	6.8	4.0	2.5	2.0	10.3	5.0	0.1	0.1
Property offenses	21.1	16.2	27.7	24.8	22.3	16.4	1.4	0.5
Drug offenses	44.6	43.3	36.9	42.4	25.1	22.3	1.4	0.7
Weapon offenses	7.8	9.1	4.4	8.2	8.8	12.8	0.5	0.2
Immigration offenses	4.1	18.7	1.3	5.7	9.9	30.1	0.2	0.2
Public-order offenses	6.2	3.9	12.3	9.7	4.4	3.9	0.8	0.2
Misdemeanors	9.3	4.8	14.9	7.2	19.2	9.5	95.6	98.0
All outcomes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Convicted	88.4	93.6	88.2	92.0	89.5	93.2	65.3	62.1
Guilty plea	78.7	89.6	79.5	87.5	84.6	91.1	57.2	51.3
Jury trial	9.1	3.8	7.3	3.9	4.4	1.7	0.5	0.4
Bench trial	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.8	2.2
No contest	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.8	8.3
Not convicted	11.6	6.4	11.8	8.0	10.5	6.8	34.7	37.9
Dismissed	9.7	5.7	9.5	6.9	9.3	6.3	28.7	33.9
Acquitted by jury	1.5	0.6	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0
Acquitted by court	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	6.1	4.0
Median case processing time	6.3mo.	6.7mo.	6.1mo.	7.7mo.	4.7mo.	5.2mo.	0.1 mo.	1.0 mo.

Defendants convicted in U.S. District courts in 1996 differed from those convicted in 2003.

Table 14. Characteristics of defendants convicted in U.S. district courts, 1996 and 2003

Suspect characteristics	Number and percent of defendants convicted		In 2003 compared to 1996, there was an increase in the share of —
	1996	2003	
All defendants	53,076	75,805	
Gender			
Male	84.3%	86.8%	► Male defendants
Female	15.7	13.2	
Race			
White	65.0%	71.2%	► White defendants
Black or African American	30.0	24.8	
Other*	5.0	4.0	
Ethnicity			
Hispanic or Latino	31.3%	42.6%	► Hispanic or Latino defendants
Not Hispanic or Latino	68.7	57.4	
Age at arrest			
Under 19 years	0.7%	0.7%	
19-20 years	4.0	4.2	
21-30 years	37.1	39.2	► Defendants ages 21-30 years
31-40 years	31.4	31.0	
Over 40 years	26.7	24.9	
Citizenship			
U.S. citizen	72.1%	64.1%	
Non-U.S. citizen	27.9	35.9	► Non-U.S. citizen defendants
Criminal record			
No convictions	47.3%	37.4%	
Prior adult convictions	52.7	62.6	► Defendants with a prior conviction
Education			
Less than high school graduate	40.5%	47.6%	► Defendants with less than a high school education
High school graduate	29.7	29.7	
Some college	21.9	17.0	
College graduate	7.9	5.7	

*Includes "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian," and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander."

III. Defendants sentenced

Seventy-six percent of sentenced defendants received some imprisonment in 2003 compared with 65% in 1994.

- The percent of sentenced defendants receiving a prison sentence increased across all felony offenses for the 10-year period.

Table 15. Number of defendants convicted in U.S. district courts and percent receiving prison sentence, by offense

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of defendants convicted				Average annual change 1994-2003	Percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison	
	1994	1999	2002	2003		1994	2003
All offenses	50,701	66,055	71,798	75,805	4.7%	65.1%	76.0%
Felonies	39,624	55,864	63,238	67,036	6.1	78.4	83.3
Violent offenses	2,704	2,715	2,578	2,643	0.0	93.1	93.2
Property offenses	11,113	12,232	13,101	13,311	2.1	57.7	59.7
Drug offenses	16,400	23,476	26,234	25,582	5.4	91.3	92.0
Weapon offenses	3,232	3,423	5,563	6,970	9.4	89.8	92.3
Immigration offenses	2,152	9,357	11,132	14,199	24.7	86.3	87.3
Public-order offenses	4,023	4,661	4,630	4,331	1.1	59.9	70.1
Misdemeanors	11,072	10,118	8,499	8,767	-2.4	17.6	20.7

During 2003 the average prison sentence was greatest for violent (98 months), weapons (84 months), and drug offenders (82 months).

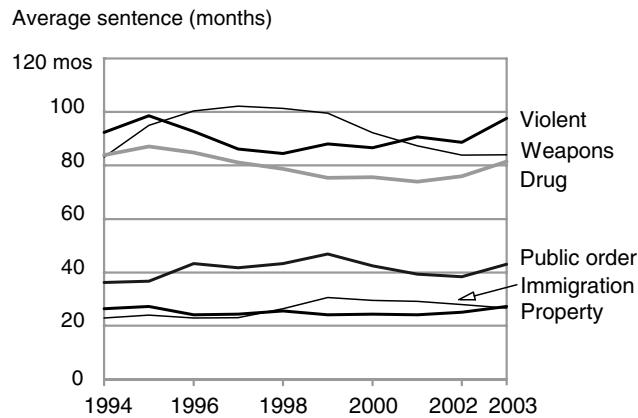


Figure 23

The average prison sentence imposed decreased from 63 months in 1994 to 59 months in 2003.

- The number of defendants sentenced to prison increased at a yearly average of 7% over the 10-year period.

Table 16. Defendants receiving a prison sentence and mean sentence imposed in months, 1994-2003

Most serious offense of conviction	Percent		Number		Average annual change 1994-2003	Mean prison sentence imposed (in months)	
	1994	2003	1994	2003		1994	2003
All offenses	100.0%	100.0%	33,022	57,629	6.5%	62.6 mo	58.9 mo
Felonies	94.1	96.8	31,070	55,811	6.9	65.6	60.4
Violent	7.6	4.3	2,518	2,462	0.0	92.3	97.6
Property	19.4	13.8	6,411	7,948	2.5	26.4	27.4
Drug	45.3	40.9	14,973	23,544	5.5	83.9	81.5
Weapons	8.8	11.2	2,901	6,431	9.7	83.2	84.0
Immigration	5.6	21.5	1,857	12,390	24.8	22.9	26.7
Public order	7.3	5.3	2,410	3,036	3.1	36.3	43.1
Misdemeanors	5.9	3.2	1,948	1,818	0.0	12.3	9.1

Probation-only sentences imposed decreased at an annual average of 1% across the 10-year period.

Table 17. Defendants receiving a probation-only sentence, 1994-2003

Most serious offense of conviction	Percent		Number		Average annual change 1994-2003
	1994	2003	1994	2003	
All offenses	100.0%	100.0%	12,781	11,322	-1.3%
Felonies	60.1	65.4	7,677	7,406	-0.3
Violent	1.3	1.1	164	130	-1.2
Property	33.9	36.6	4,327	4,143	-0.2
Drug	9.4	10.6	1,204	1,204	0.4
Weapons	2.3	3.9	296	436	6.9
Immigration	1.7	3.6	217	406	18.4
Public order	11.5	9.6	1,469	1,087	-0.4
Misdemeanors	39.9	34.6	5,103	3,914	-2.8

Most Federal judicial districts (81 out of 94) sentenced defendants within the ranges determined by the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines at least 60% of the time from 1994-2003.

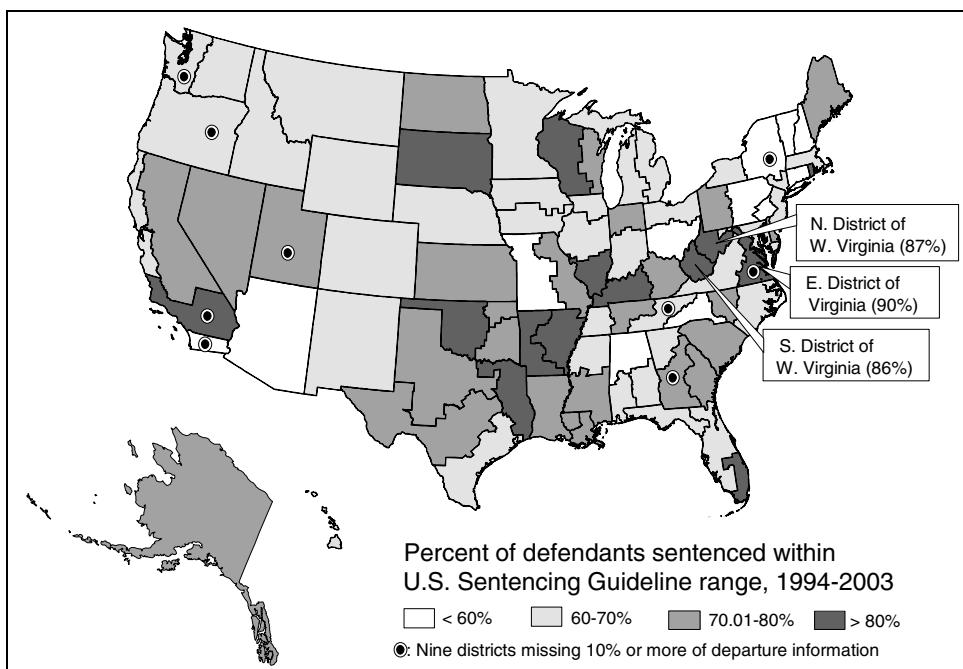


Figure 24

Defendants convicted and sentenced for property and violent offenses were more likely to be sentenced within the ranges determined by the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines than defendants convicted of drug or immigration offenses from 1994-2003.

- The percent of immigration offenders sentenced within the guidelines decreased from 91% in 1994 to 69% in 2003.

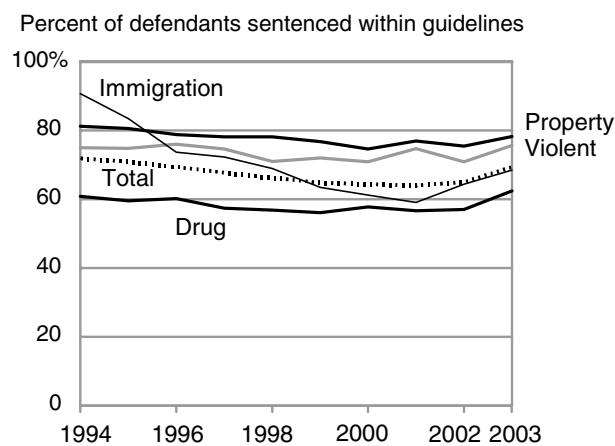


Figure 25

Sixty-nine percent of defendants sentenced in 2003 received sentences within ranges set forth under the Federal sentencing guidelines (compared with 72% in 1994).

- Substantial assistance departures (where a defendant receives a reduction in the guideline sentence for assisting the Government) comprised 16% of sentences in 2003 compared with 20% in 1994.
- One percent or less of defendants sentenced between 1994 and 2003 received an upward departure (where a defendant receives a more severe sentence due to aggravating factors).

Table 18. Defendants sentenced under the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines, 1994 and 2003

Most serious offense	1994					2003				
	Total defendants sentenced	Within guidelines	Downward departure	Substantial assistance	Upward departure	Total defendants sentenced	Within guidelines	Downward departure	Substantial assistance	Upward departure
All offenses	39,971	71.7%	7.6%	19.6%	1.2%	70,258	69.4%	13.8%	15.9%	0.8%
Violent offenses	2,724	75.0	10.7	10.7	3.6	2,555	75.7	11.7	9.4	3.2
Property offenses	10,544	81.1	7.0	10.7	1.1	14,192	78.2	7.7	13.2	0.9
Drug offenses	16,753	60.8	7.2	31.5	0.6	26,640	62.4	10.9	26.1	0.6
Public-order offenses	4,840	75.3	7.9	15.3	1.6	5,533	72.3	13.8	12.5	1.4
Weapon offenses	2,720	77.3	9.4	11.5	1.9	6,947	76.8	9.2	12.5	1.4
Immigration offenses	2,338	90.7	7.2	1.1	1.1	14,051	68.5	28.7	2.6	0.3

The percent of drug offenders sentenced who received a statutory minimum sentence of 5 years or more under the Federal sentencing guidelines decreased from 66% in 1996 to 60% in 2003.

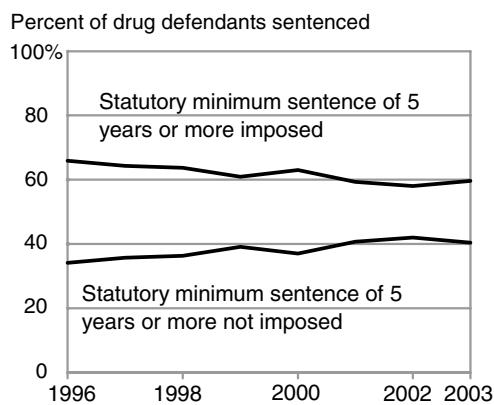


Figure 26

Just over half (54%) of defendants sentenced under the Federal sentencing guidelines from 1994-2003 were assigned the lowest criminal history score level as determined by the guidelines at sentencing.

		Percent distribution of defendants sentenced under U.S. Sentencing Guidelines, by the final cell used to determine sentence							
Offense severity score	Least severe	Criminal history score						Row total	
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Percent	Number
Least severe	1	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%	105
Zone A	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	1%	5,913
	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--%	1,925
	4	2	--	--	--	--	--	3%	14,532
	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1%	3,076
	6	3	1	1	--	--	--	5%	23,667
	7	1	--	--	--	--	--	2%	11,117
	8	2	--	--	--	--	--	3%	16,774
Zone B	9	2	--	--	--	--	--	3%	12,262
	10	4	1	1	1	--	--	6%	31,548
Zone C	11	1	--	--	--	--	--	2%	11,492
	12	3	--	--	1	--	--	4%	21,378
Zone D	13	4	1	1	--	--	--	7%	34,549
	14	1	--	--	--	--	--	2%	9,069
	15	3	--	--	--	--	--	4%	20,129
	16	1	--	--	--	--	--	2%	7,462
	17	2	--	--	1	--	--	4%	20,487
	18	1	--	--	--	--	--	1%	7,103
	19	2	--	--	--	--	--	4%	17,754
	20	1	--	--	--	--	--	1%	6,540
	21	3	1	2	2	1	2	10%	51,345
	22	1	--	--	--	--	--	1%	6,547
	23	2	1	1	--	--	--	5%	25,295
	24	1	--	--	--	--	--	1%	6,509
	25	2	--	--	1	--	--	4%	18,326
	26	1	--	--	--	--	--	1%	6,205
	27	2	--	--	--	--	--	3%	16,157
	28	1	--	--	--	--	--	1%	4,694
	29	2	1	1	--	--	1	4%	20,275
	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	1%	5,464
	31	1	--	--	1	--	--	3%	16,932
	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	1%	5,057
	33	1	--	--	--	--	--	2%	9,080
	34	--	--	--	--	--	1	1%	7,314
	35	--	--	--	--	--	--	1%	6,215
	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	1%	2,825
	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	1%	3,543
	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	1%	2,677
	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--%	1,404
	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--%	1,959
	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--%	816
Most severe	42	--	--	--	--	--	--	--%	983
	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--%	2,202
	Column total	54%	11%	14%	8%	5%	9%	100%	--
		266,745	55,060	69,162	39,111	23,074	45,554	--	498,706

Note: Offense severity score is the final offense level as determined by the court and ranges from 1 to 43. Criminal history category (1-6) is the final criminal history category as determined by the court.
--Less than 1 percent. Detail percentages may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Figure 27

The safety valve provision permits the court to impose a sentence without regard to the statutory drug minimum taking into account the defendant's criminal history, role in offense and cooperation with authorities as well as whether offense involved death/injury, weapons or violence (see: 18 U.S.C. § 3553(f)).

Drug defendants in 3 Federal judicial districts received the safety valve provision at nearly double the national rate of 30%.

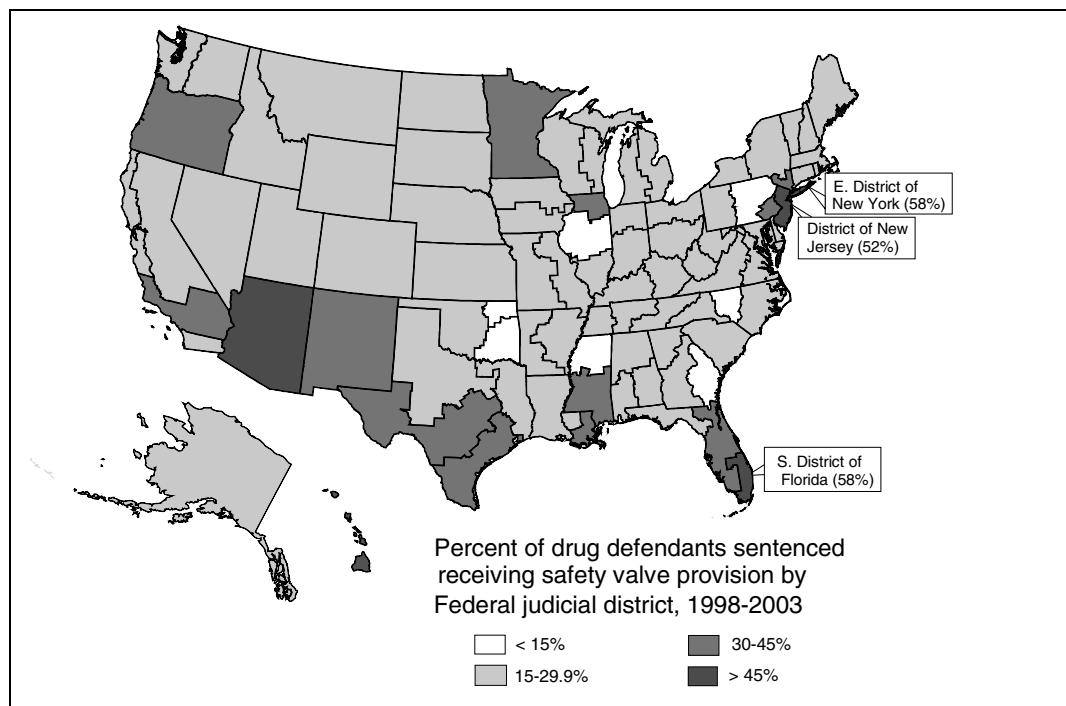


Figure 28

The safety valve provision was increasingly used for drug offenders over this period: 38% of drug defendants received the safety valve provision in 2003 compared with 25% in 1998.

Table 19. Federal drug offenders sentenced under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines and receiving safety valve, 1998-2003

Year	Drug defendants sentenced	Drug defendants receiving safety valve	Percent
	Number	Number	
1998	20,267	4,814	25.3%
1999	22,566	5,053	24.9
2000	23,424	5,547	26.1
2001	24,349	5,566	25.4
2002	25,692	8,470	37.4
2003	26,047	8,802	38.3

Some offenders assisting the Government in investigations and prosecution of others met the criteria for a reduction in sentence under Rule 35(b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

- Twenty-nine percent of Rule 35(b) defendant resentencings from 1992 to 2001 occurred in four Federal judicial districts.

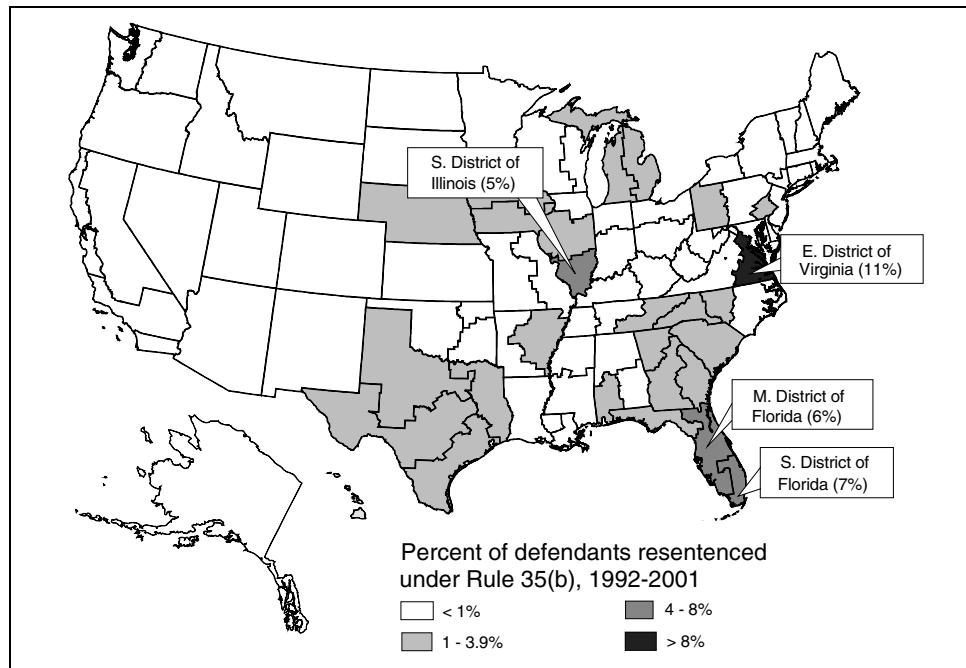


Figure 29

Between 1992 and 2001, average sentence length reductions for prisoners resentenced under Rule 35(b) ranged from 36% to 43%.

Table 20. Federal offenders resentenced pursuant to Rule 35(b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure after providing substantial assistance to the Government, 1992-2001

Year entering prison	Number of offenders	Average sentence imposed		Average percent reduction
		Original	New	
1992	1,210	138.0 mo.	80.3 mo.	42%
1993	1,761	136.6	77.8	43
1994	1,676	132.8	80.0	40
1995	1,517	126.1	73.2	42
1996	1,650	125.3	73.7	41
1997	1,700	119.6	71.2	40
1998	1,839	117.1	72.2	38
1999	1,838	114.3	73.0	36
2000	1,940	111.5	69.6	38
2001	1,769	104.4	65.5	37

IV. Cases appealed

Guideline-based appeals comprised 85% of appeals terminated from 1994-2003.

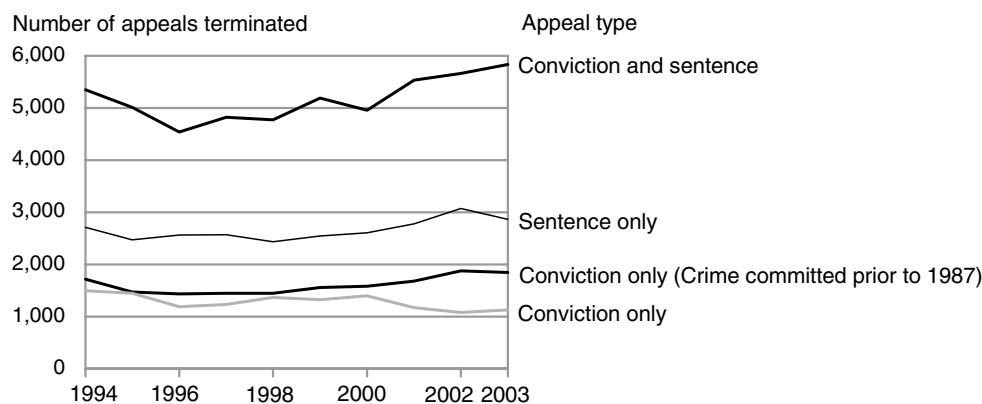


Figure 30

Criminal appeals increased an annual average of 2% from 1994-2003 with the bulk of this growth occurring among appellants with an immigration offense as the most serious offense of conviction.

- The rate of appeals per 100 convictions decreased from 21 appeals per 100 convictions in 1994 to 16 appeals per 100 convictions in 2003.
- The rate of appeals for drug offenses decreased the most over this period.

Table 21. Number of criminal appeals filed in U.S. district court, 1994-2003

Offense of conviction	Percent		Number		Average annual change 1994-2003	Number of convictions		Appeals per 100 convictions	
	1994	2003	1994	2003		1994	2003	1994	2003
All offenses	100.0%	100.0%	10,674	11,968	1.7%	50,701	75,805	21	16
Violent offenses	8.3	5.3	856	601	-3.0	2,704	2,643	32	23
Property offenses	18.8	16.2	1,949	1,842	-0.1	11,113	13,311	18	14
Drug offenses	49.3	40.0	5,102	4,565	-0.7	16,400	25,582	31	18
Public-order offenses	10.0	7.8	1,037	894	-0.7	4,023	4,331	26	21
Weapon offenses	11.0	14.7	1,141	1,681	6.0	3,232	6,970	35	24
Immigration offenses	2.5	16.0	261	1,821	25.5	2,152	14,199	12	13

Most criminal appeals terminated from 1994 to 2003 (77%) were terminated on the merits of the case; and, of these, the majority (85%) affirmed the decision of the lower court in whole or in part.

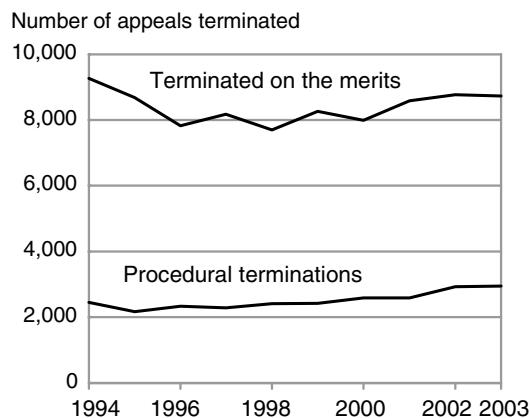


Figure 31

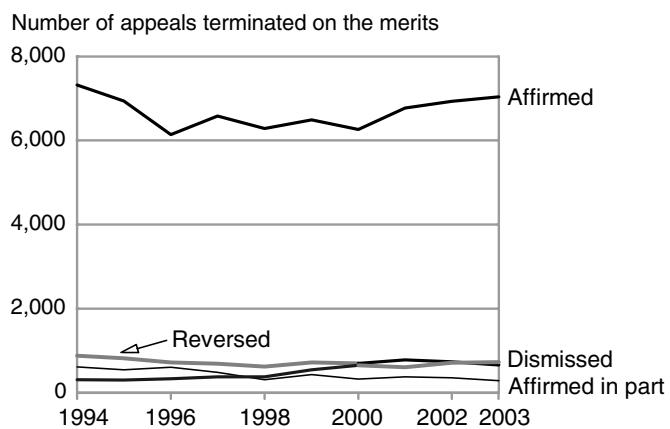


Figure 32

Corrections trends

I. Offenders in the custody and under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons

Most offenders under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons were classified as medium or low custody from 1995-2003.

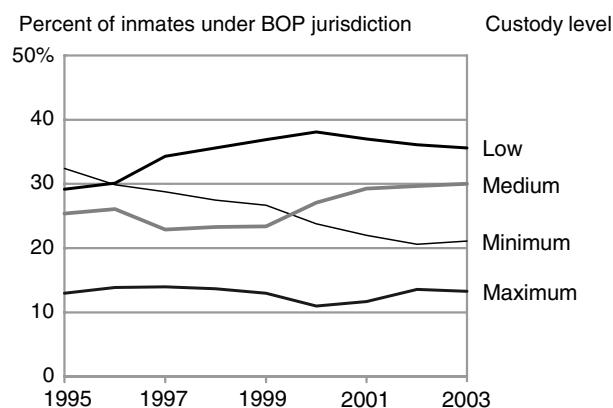


Figure 33

Offenders under the jurisdiction and in custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons increased at similar rates from 1994 to 2003 — an average annual rate of 7%.

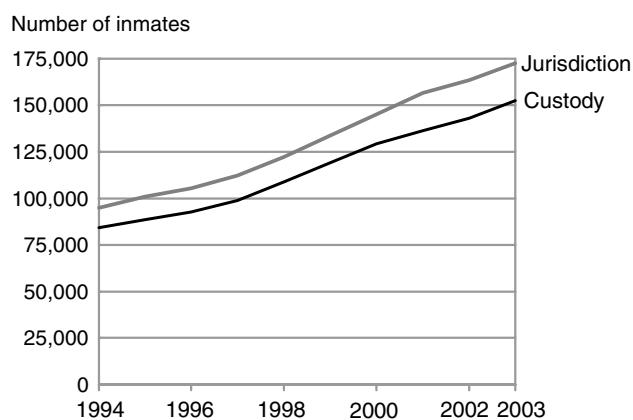


Figure 34

II. Offenders in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons

Drug offenders comprised 57% of the Federal prison population in 2003 compared with 61% in 1994. Immigration (24%) and weapon offenders (10%) increased at the greatest rate from 1994 to 2003.

Table 22. Offenders in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons at fiscal yearend by major offense category, 1994-2003

Commitment offense	Number				Average annual change 1994-2003	Percent	
	1994	1999	2002	2003		1994	2003
All offenses	84,253	118,265	143,031	152,459	6.8%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent	11,111	13,121	13,549	13,525	2.2	13.3	8.9
Property	7,880	8,581	10,100	10,634	3.5	9.5	7.0
Drug	50,555	67,925	81,052	85,789	6.1	60.7	56.7
Weapons	6,769	9,439	13,725	16,014	10.1	8.1	10.6
Immigration	2,486	10,156	15,571	16,903	24.4	3.0	11.2
Public-order	4,512	6,711	7,951	8,438	7.3	5.4	5.6

Characteristics of the Federal prison population changed moderately from 1994 to 2003.

Table 23. Characteristics of offenders in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1994-2003

Offender characteristics	All offenses		Drug offenses		In 2003 offenders in Federal prison for a drug offense were most likely to be —	
	Number and percent		Number and percent			
	1994	2003	1994	2003		
All inmates	84,253	152,459	50,555	85,789		
Gender						
Male	92.1%	93.1%	91.2%	92.0%	♦ Male (92%)	
Female	7.9	6.9	8.8	8.0		
Race						
White	62.1%	58.1%	61.9%	53.9%	♦ White (54%)	
Black or African American	35.3	39.0	36.8	44.5		
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.4		
Asian/Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2		
Ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino	25.1%	32.1%	31.3%	33.0%		
Not Hispanic or Latino	74.9	67.9	68.7	67.0	♦ Not Hispanic or Latino (67%)	
Age at fiscal yearend						
Under 19 years	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%		
19-20 years	1.3	3.3	1.0	3.2		
21-30 years	30.1	41.3	31.6	44.2	♦ 21-30 years old (44%)	
31-40 years	35.9	33.0	36.4	32.3		
Over 40 years	32.6	22.1	30.9	20.2		
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	77.5%	72.2%	71.8%	74.1%	♦ U.S. citizen (74%)	
Non-U.S. citizen	22.5	27.8	28.2	25.9		

Male offenders comprised 93% of inmates in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in 2003 and increased an annual average of 7% from 1994 to 2003; females comprised 7% of inmates in 2003 and increased by an annual average of 6% from 1994 to 2003.

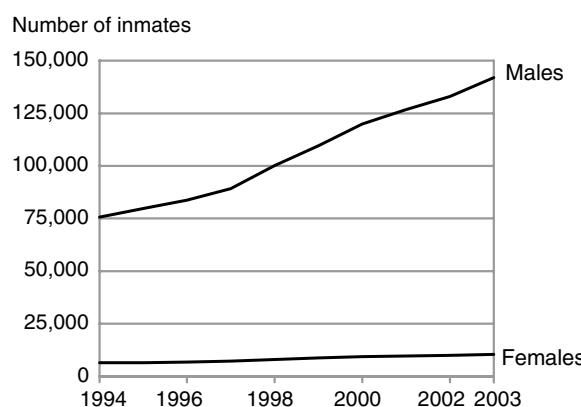


Figure 35

Twenty-six percent of offenders in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in 2003 had been incarcerated more than 5 years compared with 9% of offenders in 1994.

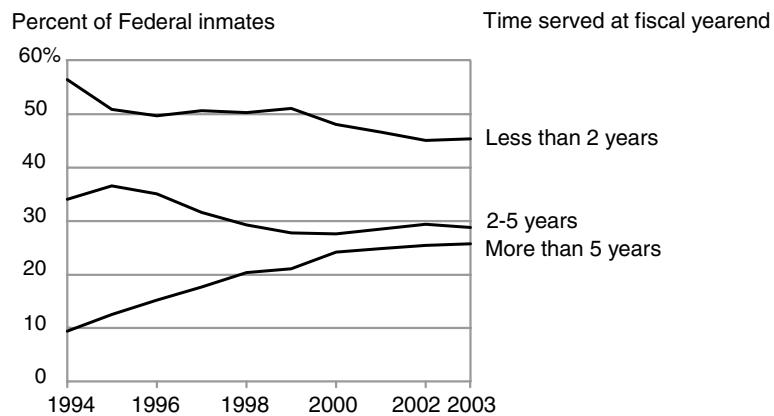


Figure 36

Inmates 50 years and older comprised 13% of the population in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and 22% of the inmates who had served 5 years or more at fiscal yearend 2003.

Table 24. Characteristics of inmates in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons, by age at fiscal yearend, 1994 and 2003

Suspect characteristics	Age of inmate					
	60 and older		50-59 years		Under 50 years	
	1994	2003	1994	2003	1994	2003
All inmates	2,370	4,908	7,535	14,641	72,313	132,882
Gender						
Male	2.9%	3.2%	9.2%	9.5%	87.8%	87.2%
Female	2.3	3.1	8.3	10.5	89.4	86.4
Race						
White	3.8%	4.4%	11.6%	11.6%	84.6%	84.0%
Black or African American	1.4	1.5	5.0	6.7	93.6	91.8
Native American or Alaska Native	2.5	3.0	5.6	7.6	91.8	89.3
Asian/Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.2	3.9	9.2	10.6	88.6	85.5
Ethnicity						
Hispanic or Latino	2.0%	2.2%	8.2%	7.8%	89.8%	90.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.2	3.7	9.5	10.5	87.3	85.9
Time served						
Less than 2 years	2.4%	2.3 %	7.9%	7.1%	89.7%	90.6%
2-5 years	2.8	2.2	9.5	7.6	87.7	90.2
More than 5 years	5.8	6.0	15.7	16.3	78.5	77.7
Commitment offense						
Violent	2.4%	3.7 %	8.0%	13.0%	89.6%	83.3%
Property	5.5	7.1	15.5	15.9	79.0	77.0
Drug	2.4	2.8	8.4	8.9	89.2	88.3
Weapon	1.7	2.0	6.5	7.6	91.8	90.5
Immigration	0.4	0.7	2.2	4.7	97.3	94.6
Public order	7.9	9.0	17.4	16.7	74.6	74.3

Expected time to be served in Federal prison increased an average of 5% each year (1987-2003) from 23 months in 1987 to 48 months in 2003.

- Actual time served also increased an average of 5% each year over the same period from 15 months in 1987 to 33 months in 2003.

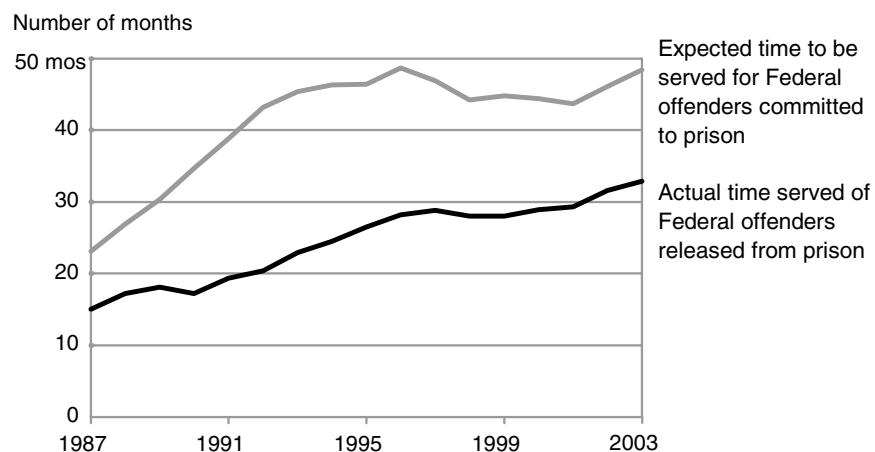


Figure 37

Of offenders who had been released from Federal prison for the first time, the average prison time served was 33 months in 2003 compared with 25 months in 1994.

- Increases in average time served were greatest for weapon offenders followed by immigration, and drug offenders.

Table 25. Number of first releases from Federal prison, by offense, and mean time to first release, 1994-2003

Commitment offense	Percent		Number		Average annual change 1994-2003	Mean time served	
	1994	2003	1994	2003		1994	2003
All offenses	100.0%	100.0%	28,409	40,780	4.2%	24.5 mo	32.9 mo
Violent offenses	5.9	4.9	1,667	1,971	1.9	53.0	63.5
Property offenses	22.0	16.2	6,202	6,533	0.6	15.4	16.4
Drug offenses	41.2	37.4	11,650	15,052	3.0	33.9	44.3
Weapon offenses	4.9	7.9	1,397	3,184	10.0	26.5	42.7
Immigration offenses	16.9	26.0	4,777	10,479	9.6	5.9	21.1
Public-order offenses	9.0	7.5	2,553	3,013	2.0	19.8	25.4

III. Offenders on Federal supervision

The number of offenders on supervision (probation, supervised release, and parole) increased an average of 3% per year from 1994 to 2003.

- More than two of three offenders on Federal supervision in 2003 were on supervised release.

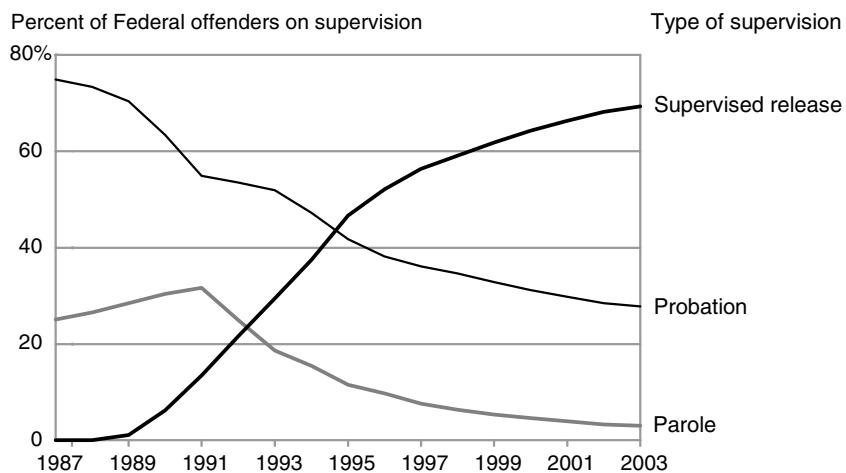


Figure 38

Drug offenses surpassed property offenses as most common offense of offenders under Federal supervision.

- Forty-two percent of defendants under supervision were convicted of drug offenses in 2003 compared with 32% in 1994.

Table 26. Offenders under Federal supervision at fiscal yearend, by offense 1994-2003

Commitment offense	Number of offenders				Average annual change 1994-2003	Percent of offenders	
	1994	1999	2002	2003		1994	2003
All offenses	86,904	96,044	107,367	108,976	2.6%	100.0%	100.0%
Felonies	73,978	85,372	97,518	99,172	3.3	85.1	91.0
Violent offenses	4,504	5,468	6,281	6,328	3.9	5.2	5.8
Property offenses	28,276	28,128	29,268	29,011	0.3	32.5	26.6
Drug offenses	28,039	37,688	44,980	45,981	5.7	32.3	42.2
Weapon offenses	3,883	4,121	5,662	6,648	6.4	4.5	6.1
Immigration offenses	1,075	1,323	2,095	2,180	8.9	1.2	2.0
Public-order offenses	8,162	8,355	9,039	8,838	1.1	9.4	8.3
Misdemeanors	12,296	10,672	9,849	9,804	-2.9	14.9	9.0

Offenders under supervised release increased at an average annual rate of 9% between 1994 and 2003.

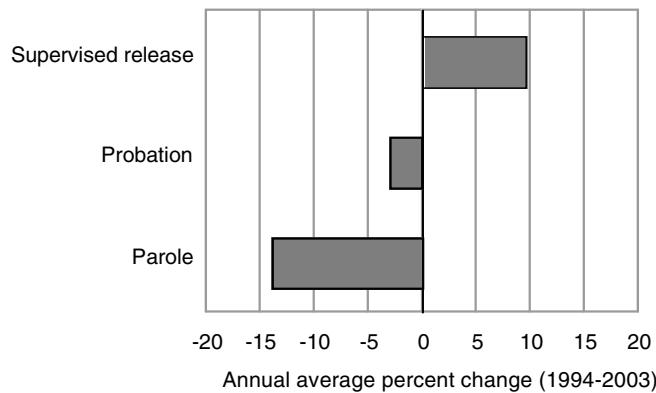


Figure 39

Characteristics of offenders under Federal supervision from 1994-2003 varied by type of supervision. For example, 23% of offenders on probation at yearend 2003 had a known drug history compared to 47% of offenders on supervised release and 44% of offenders on parole.

Table 27. Characteristics of Federal offenders under supervision at fiscal yearend, by type of supervision, 1994-2003

Offender characteristic	Total offenders under supervision		Type of supervision					
			Probation		Supervised release		Parole	
	1994	2003	1994	2003	1994	2003	1994	2003
All offenders	86,904	108,976	40,058	29,971	34,091	75,766	12,755	3,239
Gender								
Male	79.5	78.2%	72.5	66.1%	82.2	82.2%	94.4	96.9%
Female	20.5	21.8	27.5	33.9	17.8	17.8	5.6	3.1
Race								
White	70.3	61.7%	70.7	67.1%	70.1	60.0%	69.3	51.4%
Black or African American	26.1	33.5	24.8	26.7	26.6	35.7	28.7	46.2
Native American or Alaska Native	1.5	2.1	1.4	2.8	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.9
Asian/Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.4	1.8	2.4	0.8	0.6
Age								
16-18 years	0.5	0.4%	1.1	1.5%	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
19-20 years	2.0	2.1	3.2	4.5	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0
21-30 years	26.7	29.6	28.0	30.2	31.7	30.4	8.8	5.4
31-40 years	33.3	30.7	30.2	26.6	35.7	32.9	36.3	16.6
Over 40 years	37.5	37.2	37.4	37.2	31.1	35.5	54.9	78.0
Education								
Less than high school graduate	32.2	32.6%	26.1	24.8%	36.2	35.1%	41.2	43.8%
High school graduate	35.1	36.8	36.0	35.4	34.8	37.4	33.5	36.0
Some college	22.5	22.1	25.1	26.7	21.1	20.6	17.9	16.1
College graduate	10.1	8.5	12.8	13.2	8.0	6.9	7.5	4.1
Drug abuse								
Drug history	31.0	40.1%	18.3	23.0%	40.8	46.7%	44.6	44.4%
No known abuse	69.0	59.9	81.7	77.0	59.2	53.3	55.4	55.6

Drug offenders under Federal supervision increased from 30,198 in 1994 to 47,826 in 2003.

Table 28. Characteristics of offenders under Federal supervision at fiscal yearend, 1994-2003

Offender characteristics	All offenses		Drug offenses		In 2003 offenders under Federal supervision for a drug offense were most likely to be —
	Percent	1994	Percent	1994	
All offenders	86,904	108,976	30,198	47,826	
Gender					
Male	79.5%	78.2%	83.9%	82.2%	► Male (82%)
Female	20.5	21.8	16.1	17.8	
Race					
White	70.3%	61.7%	73.4%	60.9%	► White (61%)
Black or African American	26.1	33.5	24.7	36.7	
Native American or Alaska Native	1.5	2.1	0.7	0.8	
Asian/Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.2	2.7	1.2	1.6	
Ethnicity					
Hispanic or Latino	17.2%	19.4%	27.2%	26.9%	
Not Hispanic or Latino	82.8	80.6	72.8	73.1	► Not Hispanic or Latino (73%)
Age					
16-18 years	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	
19-20 years	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	
21-30 years	26.7	29.6	28.5	32.4	
31-40 years	33.3	30.7	36.7	33.0	► 31-40 years old (33%)
Over 40 years	37.5	37.2	32.5	32.4	
Education					
Less than high school graduate	32.2%	32.6%	40.2%	39.9%	► Less than high school education (40%)
High school graduate	35.1	36.8	34.8	38.5	
Some college	22.5	22.1	19.2	18.0	
College graduate	10.1	8.5	5.8	3.5	
Drug abuse					
Drug history	31.0%	40.1%	53.6%	56.4%	► Have drug abuse history (56%)
No known abuse	69.0	59.9	46.4	43.6	

Five Federal judicial districts along the Southwest U.S. border and the Central district of California comprised 32% of the growth in offenders under Federal supervision from 1994 to 2003.

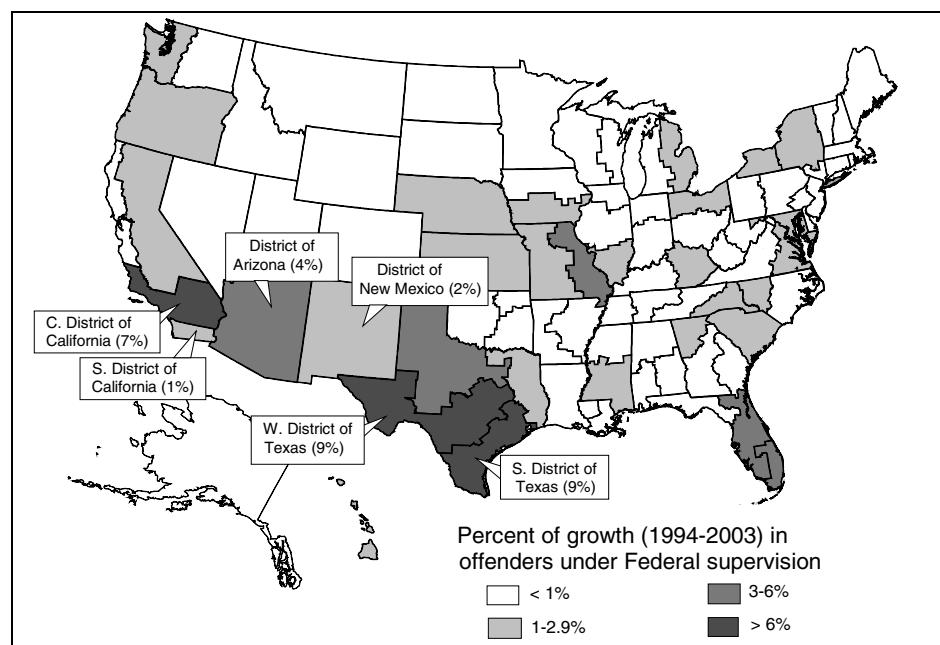


Figure 40

Parolees were more likely to violate conditions of supervision (technical violation, new crime) than offenders on supervised release or probation in 2003.

Table 29. Offenders terminating Federal supervision at fiscal yearend, by type of supervision and outcome, 1994-2003

Most serious offense of conviction	Percent		Number		Average annual change 1994-2003
	1994	2003	1994	2003	
Probation					
All terminations	100.0%	100.0%	18,989	15,489	-2.2%
No violation/no new crime	83.8	80.3	15,899	12,433	
Technical violations	10.1	11.5	1,918	1,775	
New crime	3.9	6.3	740	981	
Administrative case closure/other	2.2	1.9	426	300	
Supervised release					
All terminations	100.0%	100.0%	10,490	30,585	12.8%
No violation/no new crime	58.2	61.9	6,102	18,917	
Technical violations	25.7	23.2	2,691	7,085	
New crime	12.3	12.8	1,288	3,922	
Administrative case closure/other	3.8	2.2	398	661	
Parole					
All terminations	100.0%	100.0%	5,681	1,504	-13.1%
No violation/no new crime	63.6	51.9	3,615	781	
Technical violations	17.9	27.6	1,015	415	
New crime	12.9	14.7	734	221	
Administrative case closure/other	5.6	5.8	316	87	

Figure notes

Figure 1, p. 1. Shows the top five offenses in terms of net and percent growth in suspects arrested and booked by the U.S. Marshals Service from 1994-2003. Source: U.S. Marshals Service, Prisoner Tracking System, fiscal year.

Figure 2, p. 2. The following districts are not shown on map: District of Columbia (2-6%); Puerto Rico (<1%); Guam (<1%); Virgin Islands (<1%); Northern Mariana Islands (<1%). The Western District of North Carolina did not report arrests in 1994. The map shows the percent distribution of the net increase in arrests between 1994 and 2003 (50,334) by Federal judicial district. Percentages shown are rounded. Source: U.S. Marshals Service, Prisoner Tracking System, fiscal year.

Figure 3, p. 3. Source: U.S. Marshals Service, Prisoner Tracking System, fiscal year.

Figure 4, p. 4. Citizenship status was missing in 13% of cases in 1994, 9% in 1998, and 7% in 2003. Yearly average of 9% missing citizenship status (1994-2003). Source: U.S. Marshals Service, Prisoner Tracking System, fiscal year.

Figure 5, p. 4. A total of 1,044,078 suspects were arrested and booked by U.S. Marshals from 1994-2003. Of these, 9% were missing country of citizenship (948,077). Of cases with country of citizenship, 35% were non-U.S. Citizens. These 327,825 arrests are displayed by country of citizenship in map. Percentages based on non-missing cases. Source: U.S. Marshals Service, Prisoner Tracking System, fiscal year.

Figure 6, p. 5. Source: Drug Enforcement Administration Defendant Statistical System, fiscal year.

Figure 7, p. 6. Percent distribution based on total number of methamphetamine arrests by the Drug Enforcement Administration (N=59,903) by State. Not shown on

map: Alaska (0.2%); Guam (0.4%); Hawaii (1.3%); Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico (each < 0.1%). Source: Drug Enforcement Administration Defendant Statistical System, fiscal year.

Figure 8, p. 7. Matters referred to U.S. attorneys by selected offenses. A matter is a referral that an assistant U.S. attorney spends more than 1 hour investigating. The most serious offense investigated is based on the criminal lead charge as determined by the assistant U.S. attorney for the criminal matter. Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Central System File, fiscal year.

Figure 9, p. 8. Illegal reentry includes: 8 U.S.C. § 1326; Illegal entry 8 U.S.C. § 1325; alien smuggling 8 U.S.C. §§ 1322-1324, 8 U.S.C. § 1327; and misuse of visas 18 U.S.C. § 1546, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1252-1253, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1321 (lead charge). Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Central System File, fiscal year.

Figure 10, p. 8. Percent distribution based on total number of immigration (as lead charge) matters referred to U.S. attorneys from 1994-2003 (N=127,550) by Federal judicial district. Not shown on map: District of Columbia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands (each representing less than 1%). Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Central System File, fiscal year.

Figure 11, p. 9. Drug trafficking includes: 21 U.S.C. § 841 and 21 U.S.C. § 960; Conspiracy includes: 21 U.S.C. § 846 & 21 U.S.C. § 963; "Other drug offenses" include: drug possession, protected location offenses, manufacturing offenses, continuing criminal enterprise offenses, sale/importation of drug paraphernalia, and transhipment of controlled substances (lead charge). Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Central System File, fiscal year.

Figure 12, p. 9. Percent distribution based on number of drug matters

referred to U.S. attorneys (as lead charge) from 1994-2003 with non-missing data (350,215) by Federal judicial district. Not shown on map: Puerto Rico (1.4%); District of Columbia (1.1%); Virgin Islands and Northern Mariana Islands (each < 1%). Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Central System File, fiscal year.

Figure 13, p. 10. The following statutes were used to classify firearms into three categories: 18 U.S.C. §§ 922-924; 18 U.S.C §§ 929-930, 26 U.S.C § 5812, 26 U.S.C § 5822, 26 U.S.C § 5841, 26 U.S.C § 5842, 26 U.S.C § 5861 (lead charge). See Appendix Table 3 in Federal Firearm Offenders, 1992-98 (BJS Special Report, NCJ 180795, 2000). Note: Firearms matters are a subset of weapon referrals shown in Table 6. Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Central System File, fiscal year.

Figure 14 , p. 10. Percent distribution based on number of firearm (as lead charge) matters referred to U.S. attorneys from 1994 to 2003 with non-missing data (75,135) by Federal judicial district. Not shown on map: District of Columbia (2%); Guam, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Northern Mariana Islands (each < 1%). Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Central System File, fiscal year.

Figure 15, p. 11. Excludes matters which were declined immediately. Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Central System File, fiscal year.

Figure 16, p. 12. Includes defendants who terminated pretrial services during fiscal years 1994-2003. Includes only those defendants whose cases were filed by complaint, indictment, or information. Source: Pretrial Services Agency, Pretrial Services Act Information System, fiscal year.

Figure 17, p. 13. The following districts are not shown: Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, and Northern Mariana Islands (each <1%). Based on net increase in pretrial detention between 1994 and 2003 (31,557). The percent

Notes

distribution of this net difference is shown by Federal judicial district. Source: Pretrial Services Agency, Pretrial Services Act Information System data base, fiscal year.

Figure 18, p. 13. Includes defendants released prior to trial during the fiscal year. Source: Pretrial Services Agency, Pretrial Services Act Information System, fiscal year.

Figure 19, p. 15. Includes defendants who had an initial hearing in U.S. district court from 1994-2003. Prior criminal history is determined only for those defendants whose PSA records explicitly showed no prior conviction. Source: Pretrial Services Agency, Pretrial Services Act Information System, fiscal year.

Figure 20, p. 16. Shows the percent distribution of cases filed calculated by summing the number of cases filed in each district and displaying the percent contribution to the overall total by Federal judicial district. The following districts are not shown: Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, and the District of Columbia (comprising 3% of all cases filed). Percents are rounded. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal year.

Figure 21, p. 17. The trial rate is computed for each district by dividing the number of cases concluded in which a bench or jury trial occurred into the total number of cases concluded in that district. The following districts are not shown: Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, and the District of Columbia (trial rates range from 6% to 12%). The displayed percent is rounded. The District of Columbia had a trial rate of 12%. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal year.

Figure 22, p. 18. Type of counsel at the time of case termination. A total of 4% of cases concluded from 1994-2003 were missing type of counsel.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal year.

Figure 23, p 20. Average prison sentence imposed on defendants convicted and sentenced to any prison term during the fiscal year. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal year.

Figure 24, p. 22. Map shows the rate at which a Federal judicial district imposed sentences within ranges as determined by the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines. The rate is computed by dividing the number of sentences that were within guideline range by the total number of sentences imposed during fiscal years 1994-2003 (based on non-missing data). The following districts were missing 5% or more of departure information: C. District of CA (38%); E. District of VA (25%); S. District of CA (18%); E. District of NY (15%); W. District of WA (16%); District of UT (15%); District of OR (11%); M. District of TN (10%); M. District of GA (10%); District of GU (9%); W. District of NC (9%); M. District of AL (8%); W. District of KY (8%); S. District of NY (7%); N. District of CA (8%); District of CO (7%); N. District of NY (7%); S. District of FL (7%); District of PR (7%); S. District of GA (6%); N. District of IN (6%); and, N. District of IL (5%). Overall, 6% of cases from 1994-2003 were missing departure information. The displayed percent is rounded. Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Monitoring Data Base.

Figure 25, p. 22. Percent of defendants sentenced within ranges determined by the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines based on non-missing data. A maximum of 9% of cases were missing departure information for a particular year. Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Monitoring Data Base.

Figure 26, p. 23. Includes defendants sentenced under Chapter 2, Part D of the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines: Trafficking, protected locations,

continuing criminal enterprise, communications facility, rent/manage drug establishment, and simple possession. Percentages based on non-missing cases. Less than 1% of cases missing information on mandatory-minimum sentence. Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Monitoring Data Base.

Figure 27, p. 24. Figure depicts the sentencing grid used to determine sentence imposed. Along the vertical axis are 43 offense levels which are ranked in terms of severity of offense from least (1) to most (43). Each Federal offense is associated with an offense severity score. The offense level is subject to modification depending upon aggravating and mitigating factors. The horizontal axis shows the defendant's criminal history score. A criminal history score of 1 corresponds to the mildest criminal history (including no prior convictions/arrests). The criminal history score increases with the magnitude and/or seriousness of the defendant's prior criminal history. The sentencing grid (shown in figure) is used to locate the cell corresponding to the defendant's final offense severity score and criminal history score. A frequency of the final cell used to determine the defendant's sentence was generated for all defendants sentenced under the Federal guidelines from 1994 to 2003. This distribution is shown in figure. For example, 3% of all defendants sentenced under the guidelines from 1994 to 2003 were sentenced in the cell corresponding to an offense severity score of 6 and a criminal history score of 1. Darker shading refers to cells with a relatively greater share of the total percent of sentences imposed across this 10-year period. Lighter shading refers to cells with a relatively lesser share of the total sentences imposed. Of 530,433 defendants sentenced, 31,727 were missing information on offense severity/criminal history score. A small share of defendants were sentenced under more than one guideline and are not displayed. There were a total of 498,706 cases with complete information on final

criminal history score and offense severity score. Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Monitoring Data Base.

Figure 28, p. 25. Map shows the rate for each Federal judicial district of sentenced drug offenders who received a safety valve provision. For example Title 18 §3553(f), provides for relief from statutory minimum sentences with 1) Government's recommendation and 2) if the defendant meets the following criteria: no more than 1 criminal history point, no use of violence or credible threats of violence or possess a firearm or other dangerous weapon in connection with offense; offense did not result in death or serious bodily injury to any person; defendant was not an organizer, leader, manager, or supervisor of others in the offense and was not engaged in continuing criminal enterprise; defendant has truthfully provided to the Government. Percents based on non-missing data. Missing ranged from 6% of cases in 1994 to 12% in 2003 (missing safety valve and/or complete guideline application information). Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Monitoring Data Base.

Figure 29, p. 26. The map shows the distribution of resentencing under Rule 35(b) by Federal judicial district. Rule 35(b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure permits the reduction of sentence for substantial assistance to the Government. Upon the Government's motion within 1 year of sentencing, the court may reduce the offender's sentence if the offender provided substantial assistance in the investigation or prosecution of another person and that the reduction in sentence complies with the Federal sentencing guidelines and policy statement by the U.S. Sentencing Commission. The Government may make a motion more than 1 year after sentencing to reduce the sentence of an offender if the information wasn't known to the defendant 1 year or more after sentencing or the information

provided to the Government within 1 year of sentencing did not become useful to the Government until more than 1 year after sentencing. Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), online Sentry System.

Figure 30, p. 27. Figure excludes other guideline based appeals. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Appeals database.

Figure 31, p. 28. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Appeals database.

Figure 32, p. 28. Figure excludes other dispositions. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Appeals database.

Figure 33, p. 29. The number of offenders under BOP jurisdiction in 1994 is for period ending Dec. 31st. Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons as reported in Prisoners in 1994, BJS Bulletin <www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>. The number of offenders under BOP jurisdiction from 1995-2003 is for period ending Sept. 30th. Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons, State of the Bureau, <www.bop.gov>. The number of offenders under BOP custody from 1994-2003 is for period ending Sept. 30th. Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons as reported in the Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, <www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>.

Figure 34, p. 29. Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons, online Sentry System.

Figure 35, p. 31. Data include offenders sentenced in Federal courts (excludes persons committed by the D.C. Superior Court). Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons, online Sentry System.

Figure 36, p. 32. Percentages based on non-missing cases. Data include offenders sentenced in Federal courts (excludes persons committed by the D.C. Superior Court). Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons, online Sentry System.

Figure 37, p. 33. Time served calculated from prisoner's arrival into BOP jurisdiction until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. 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. Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons, online Sentry System, fiscal year.

Figure 38, p. 34. 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. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS), fiscal year.

Figure 39, p. 35. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System, fiscal year.

Figure 40, p. 37. The difference was taken between the number of inmates under Federal supervision at fiscal yearend 1994 and in 2003. This difference provides the net growth for offenders under Federal supervision between 1994 and 2003 and the percent distribution of the net growth is displayed by Federal judicial district on the map. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System, fiscal year.

Table notes

Table 1, p. 1. Percentages based on non-missing cases. Missing comprised less than 1% for each year. Source: U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) Prisoner Tracking System (PTS), fiscal year.

Table 2, p. 2. Percentages based on non-missing cases. In 1994 the following were missing: citizenship (13%), and gender, age, and race (each <2%). In 2003 missing included citizenship

Notes

(7%) and gender, age, and race (each <2%). Source: U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), Prisoner Tracking System.

Table 3, p. 3. Percentages based on non-missing cases. In 1994 missing included citizenship (6%), and gender, age and race (each <1%). In 2003 missing included citizenship (5%), and gender, age, and race (<1%). Information on suspect ethnicity not available. Source: U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), Prisoner Tracking System.

Table 4, p. 5. Other or non-drug includes paraphernalia and other items. Source: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Defendant Statistical System.

Table 5, p. 6. Percentages based on non-missing cases. The following describes the maximum missing data for each variable across offense categories: sex (<1%), race (< 4%), ethnic (< 9%), age (<2%), and citizenship (<6%). 1995 is the base year due to missing demographic data for 1994. Source: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Defendant Statistical System.

Table 6, p. 7. Percentages based on non-missing cases. About 1% of cases each year are missing offense information. Source: Executive Office for the U.S. Attorney, Central System File.

Table 7, p. 11. Only records which show a matter terminated by reason of declination, disposition by a U.S. Magistrate, or filed as a case in U.S. district court were selected. Matters “declined immediately” — those cases in which the U.S. attorney spent less than 1 hour investigating — were excluded. Source: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, Central System File, fiscal year.

Table 8, p. 12. Detained defendants included defendants who were detained at any time prior to case termination. Totals include defendants whose offense category could not be determined. Source: Pretrial Services Agency, Pretrial Services Act Information System, fiscal year.

Table 9, p. 14. Total includes defendants whose offense category could not be determined. Source: Pretrial Services Agency, Pretrial Services Act Information System, fiscal year.

Table 10, p. 15. Source: Pretrial Services Agency, Pretrial Services Act Information System, fiscal year.

Table 11, p. 16. Most serious offense is based on the offense carrying the maximum statutory penalty. Includes defendants whose offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories within each major offense category. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal year.

Table 12, p. 17. Case processing time is computed from case filing to disposition. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal year.

Table 13, p. 18. Note: Most serious offense is based on the disposition offense with the most severe sentence. Includes offenders whose offense category could not be determined or whose sentence was unknown. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal year.

Table 14, p. 19. Percentages based on non-missing cases. Offender characteristics could not be determined for 16%-20% of defendants across characteristics in 1996. In 2003 missing information comprised less than 1% across characteristics. Table was created by matching the AOUSC master data files with the U.S. Sentencing Commission (USSC) monitoring system files and the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) data files. Source: Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, <www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>.

Table 15, p. 20. Percentages based on non-missing cases. Missing data comprised less than 1% for each year. Source: Administrative Office of the

U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal year.

Table 16, p. 21. Note: Most serious offense is based on the disposition offense with the most severe sentence. Includes offenders whose offense category could not be determined or whose sentence was unknown. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal year.

Table 17, p. 21. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal year.

Table 18, p. 23. Percentages based on non-missing cases. Four percent of cases sentenced in 1994 were missing departure information and/or offenses information. In 2003, 8% of cases were missing departure and/or offense information. Downward departure category includes Government-initiated departures. Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Monitoring Data Base.

Table 19, p. 25. Percents are based on non-missing data. Includes defendants sentenced under Chapter 2, Part D of the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines: Trafficking, protected locations, continuing criminal enterprise, communications facility, rent/manage drug establishment, and simple possession. Six percent of cases in 1994 were missing safety valve and/or complete guideline application information. In 2003 12% of cases were missing safety valve and/or guideline application information. Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Monitoring Data Base.

Table 20, p. 26. Source: Database with special data set covering all prisoner admissions 1986-1997 and subsequently updated with annual Federal Bureau of Prisons, online Sentry System to capture resentencing.

Table 21, p. 27. Offenses represent the statutory offense of conviction against a defendant in a criminal appeal. Includes offenders whose offense category could not be determined. Number of defendants

convicted derived from 1994 and 2003 defendants in cases terminated.

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Court of Appeals File and Criminal Master File, fiscal year.

Table 22, p. 30. Data includes only offenders sentenced in Federal court. Total includes prisoners whose offense category could not be determined. Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons, online Sentry System, fiscal year.

Table 23, p. 31. Percentages based on non-missing cases. Data includes only offenders sentenced in Federal court. Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons, online Sentry System, fiscal year.

Table 24, p. 32. Percentages based on non-missing cases. Data includes only offenders sentenced in Federal court. Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons, online Sentry System, fiscal year.

Table 25, p. 33. Note: Most serious offense is based on the offense having the longest sentence. Starting in 2000 the universe for this table 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. Includes prisoners whose offense category could not be determined. Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons, online Sentry System, fiscal year.

Table 26, p. 34. Most serious offense of conviction is based on the offense with the longest sentence imposed. Includes offenders under the three major forms of supervision: probation, supervised release, and parole. Includes offenders whose offense category could not be determined. Excludes organizational defendants. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System.

Table 27, p. 35. Percentages based on non-missing cases. Excludes organizational defendants. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System.

Table 28, p. 36. Percentages based on non-missing cases. Excludes organizational defendants. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System.

Table 29, p. 37. Percentages based on non-missing cases. Excludes organizational defendants. Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Federal Probation and Supervision Information System.

Methodology

The Federal justice database

The source of data for all tables in *Federal Criminal Justice Trends* is the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Federal justice database. The database is constructed from source files provided by the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA), the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC), the 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).

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 Federal pretrial cases opened, defendants in cases filed in U.S. district courts, and offenders entering Federal corrections and correctional supervision.

Wherever possible matters or cases were selected based on an event that occurred during each fiscal year (October 1 through September 30) from 1994 through 2003.

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 (see Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2003 (NCJ 210299) available on-line from the Bureau of Justice Statistics website.

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 have a maximum penalty of 1 year or less.

Offenses in the tables are classified, at the most general level, into felony and misdemeanor categories. Felonies are divided into six main level offense classifications: violent, property, drug, public-order, weapon and immigration offenses. Property and public-order

offenses have two sub-levels. The main-level and sub-group categories are composed of individual offense types. When possible drug offenses are divided into the individual offense level.

"Other public-order offenses" include detail at the individual offense type level. Table M.1 shows a list of specific offenses under each offense category.

Table M.1. Breakout of main category offenses

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

Source agencies for Criminal Justice Trends data tables

Data source agency — data files	Description of data files contents
United States Marshals Service (USMS) — Prisoner Tracking System (PTS)	Contains data on suspects arrested for violations of Federal law, by Federal enforcement agencies and data on characteristics of Federal arrestees.
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) — Defendant Statistical System	Contains data on suspects arrested by DEA agents and includes information on characteristics of arrestees and type of drug for which arrested.
Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA) — Central System Files	Contains information on the investigation and prosecution of suspects in criminal matters received and concluded, and criminal cases filed and terminated. The central system files contain defendant-level records about the processing of matters and cases.
AOUSC: Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) — Pretrial Services Act Information System	Contains data on defendants interviewed, investigated, or supervised by pretrial services. The information covers defendants' pretrial hearings, detentions, and releases from the time they are interviewed through the disposition of their cases in district court. The data describe pretrial defendants processed by Federal pretrial service agencies within each district.
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC) — Criminal Master File	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.
United States Sentencing Commission (USSC) — Monitoring Data Base	Contains information on criminal defendants sentenced pursuant to the provisions of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. It is estimated that more than 90% of felony defendants in the Federal criminal justice system are sentenced pursuant to the SRA of 1984. Data files are limited to those defendants whose records have been obtained by the U.S. Sentencing Commission.
AOUSC: Court of Appeals	Contains information on criminal appeals filed and terminated in U.S. Courts of Appeals. Includes information on the nature of the criminal appeal, the underlying offense, and the disposition of the appeal.
AOUSC — Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS)	Contains information about supervision provided by probation officers for persons placed on probation or supervised release from prison. The files contain records of individuals entering, or currently on supervision, as well as records of offenders terminating supervision.
Bureau of Prisons (BOP): Extract from BOP's online Sentry System	The data extracts contain information on all offenders released from prison over a specific period of time plus information about the offenders in prison when the data extracts are made. The information covers the time that offenders enter prison until their release from the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons. Excludes prisoners sentenced by a District of Columbia Superior Court judge for violations of the DC Criminal Code.

Table A.1. Suspects arrested for Federal offenses and booked by USMS, by offense, 1994-2003

Most serious offense	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a
All offenses^b	80,730	83,324	85,195	91,747	104,119	109,340	115,589	118,896	124,074	131,064
Violent offenses ^c	3,905	3,873	4,519	4,801	4,989	4,254	4,250	4,843	4,723	4,484
Property offenses	15,540	16,245	16,191	16,288	16,786	16,569	16,842	16,824	17,268	17,258
Fraudulent ^c	11,919	12,804	12,729	12,912	13,219	13,116	13,432	13,397	13,976	14,169
Other ^c	3,621	3,441	3,462	3,376	3,567	3,453	3,410	3,427	3,292	3,089
Drug offenses	23,268	23,768	24,682	26,843	30,012	31,867	32,630	33,589	33,730	34,217
Public-order offenses	11,596	10,336	9,578	9,324	9,234	9,841	10,063	9,156	8,772	8,591
Regulatory	530	697	656	749	775	752	621	687	524	425
Other	11,066	9,639	8,922	8,575	8,459	9,089	9,442	8,469	8,248	8,166
Weapon offenses ^d	3,885	3,724	3,131	3,235	3,539	4,268	5,203	6,007	7,488	9,416
Immigration offenses ^d	8,777	10,600	12,026	14,994	20,942	22,849	25,205	24,794	25,270	27,620
Supervision violations	12,719	13,498	13,304	13,995	15,157	15,603	17,133	18,978	21,777	23,605
Material witness	886	1,143	1,617	2,169	3,398	4,016	4,203	3,679	3,918	4,615
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	154	137	147	163	62	73	60	1,026	1,128	1,258

^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; and "Other nonfraudulent

property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing.

^dBeginning in 2001 "Weapon" and "Immigration" offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within "Public-order offenses."

Table A.2. Suspects in criminal matters investigated by U.S. attorneys, by offense, 1994-2003

Most serious offense investigated	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a
All offenses^b	99,251	102,220	97,776	110,034	115,692	117,994	123,559	121,818	124,335	130,078
Violent offenses ^c	5,570	5,720	6,570	7,354	7,527	5,768	6,036	6,225	6,392	5,688
Property offenses	32,579	31,759	28,962	29,916	30,125	28,011	28,423	28,608	27,321	27,375
Fraudulent ^c	28,491	27,836	25,245	25,854	26,328	24,200	24,679	25,275	24,019	24,261
Other ^c	4,088	3,923	3,717	4,062	3,797	3,811	3,744	3,333	3,302	3,114
Drug offenses	29,311	31,686	30,227	34,027	36,355	37,313	38,959	37,944	38,150	37,416
Public-order offenses	19,143	19,036	18,918	22,857	21,244	22,816	24,180	23,980	23,472	23,717
Regulatory	5,059	5,371	5,154	5,423	6,541	6,332	5,737	5,411	4,738	5,366
Other	14,084	13,665	13,764	17,434	14,703	16,484	18,443	18,569	18,734	18,351
Weapon offenses ^d	5,996	5,376	4,462	4,870	4,907	6,982	8,589	8,989	11,200	14,022
Immigration offenses ^d	5,526	7,256	7,122	9,366	14,114	15,539	16,495	15,378	16,699	20,341
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	1,126	1,387	1,515	1,644	1,420	1,565	877	694	1,101	1,519

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; and "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing.

^dBeginning in 2001 "Weapon" and "Immigration" offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within "Public-order offenses."

Table A.3. Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. attorneys, by offense, 1994-2003

Most serious offense investigated	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a
All offenses^b	94,980	102,309	98,454	99,459	106,022	113,933	117,450	118,978	124,081	128,518
Violent offenses ^c	5,339	5,399	6,107	6,570	6,865	5,631	5,641	5,845	6,330	5,765
Property offenses	31,752	33,888	31,038	28,633	27,461	28,314	27,713	28,120	29,083	28,270
Fraudulent ^c	28,038	29,861	27,294	25,157	23,712	24,575	24,186	24,786	25,543	25,020
Other ^c	3,714	4,027	3,744	3,476	3,749	3,739	3,527	3,334	3,540	3,250
Drug offenses	27,697	31,261	30,708	32,072	33,991	36,765	37,009	37,543	38,424	38,537
Public-order offenses	18,313	18,469	17,960	17,462	18,659	20,906	22,375	22,784	23,139	22,023
Regulatory	4,990	5,264	4,843	4,582	5,427	5,698	5,840	5,484	4,947	4,902
Other	13,323	13,205	13,117	12,880	13,232	15,208	16,535	17,300	18,192	17,121
Weapon offenses ^d	5,992	5,732	4,673	4,646	4,742	5,919	7,753	8,715	10,126	12,954
Immigration offenses ^d	5,299	6,660	6,929	8,774	13,249	15,201	16,110	15,350	16,197	20,378
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	588	900	1,039	1,302	1,055	1,197	849	621	782	591

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; and "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing.

^dBeginning in 2001 "Weapon" and "Immigration" offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within "Public-order offenses."

Table A.4. Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. attorneys: Number prosecuted before U.S. district court judge, by offense, 1994-2003

Most serious offense investigated	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a
All offenses^b	50,802	55,703	56,938	60,383	64,993	68,384	73,090	72,648	76,314	80,106
Violent offenses ^c	3,256	3,223	3,784	4,153	4,294	3,327	3,403	3,493	3,402	3,218
Property offenses	14,680	15,918	15,270	14,544	14,353	14,032	14,675	14,733	15,634	15,046
Fraudulent ^c	12,683	13,858	13,337	12,663	12,408	12,319	12,988	13,044	13,919	13,525
Other ^c	1,997	2,060	1,933	1,881	1,945	1,713	1,687	1,689	1,715	1,521
Drug offenses	19,427	21,445	21,548	24,400	26,266	28,372	28,917	29,583	29,411	29,259
Public-order offenses	6,585	6,746	7,209	6,309	5,930	6,476	7,401	6,502	6,816	6,640
Regulatory	1,297	1,509	1,396	1,332	1,571	1,648	1,862	1,557	1,240	1,305
Other	5,288	5,237	5,813	4,977	4,359	4,828	5,539	4,945	5,576	5,335
Weapon offenses ^d	3,821	3,758	2,935	3,192	3,347	4,149	5,026	5,599	7,105	9,202
Immigration offenses ^d	2,789	4,305	5,830	7,243	10,505	11,794	13,414	12,488	13,693	16,529
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	244	308	362	542	298	234	254	250	253	212

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; and "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing.

^dBeginning in 2001 "Weapon" and "Immigration" offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within "Public-order offenses."

Table A.5. Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. magistrates, by offense, 1994-2003										
Most serious offense investigated	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a
All offenses^b	9,754	10,710	8,684	10,007	12,243	14,545	13,916	14,080	14,093	14,810
Violent offenses ^c	264	295	295	352	305	308	329	306	351	316
Property offenses	1,781	2,043	1,771	1,919	2,171	2,321	1,978	1,667	1,771	1,917
Fraudulent ^c	1,536	1,743	1,511	1,635	1,651	1,678	1,368	1,185	1,194	1,299
Other ^c	245	300	260	284	520	643	610	482	577	618
Drug offenses	1,821	2,456	2,262	1,903	1,561	2,132	1,966	1,736	1,937	2,426
Public-order offenses	3,432	3,514	3,216	4,167	5,205	6,074	6,915	7,653	7,624	7,077
Regulatory	198	224	275	266	386	445	637	560	618	781
Other	3,234	3,290	2,941	3,901	4,819	5,629	6,278	7,093	7,006	6,296
Weapon offenses ^d	189	190	137	153	116	110	161	178	173	214
Immigration offenses ^d	2,217	1,989	775	1,229	2,374	2,935	2,199	2,339	1,959	2,712
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	50	223	228	284	511	665	368	201	278	148

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; and "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing.

^dBeginning in 2001 "Weapon" and "Immigration" offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within "Public-order offenses."

Table A.6. Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. attorneys: Number declined prosecution, by offense, 1994-2003										
Most serious offense investigated	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a
All offenses^b	34,424	35,896	32,832	29,069	28,786	31,004	30,444	32,250	33,674	33,602
Violent offenses ^c	1,819	1,881	2,028	2,065	2,266	1,996	1,909	2,046	2,577	2,231
Property offenses	15,291	15,927	13,997	12,170	10,937	11,961	11,060	11,720	11,678	11,307
Fraudulent ^c	13,819	14,260	12,446	10,859	9,653	10,578	9,830	10,557	10,430	10,196
Other ^c	1,472	1,667	1,551	1,311	1,284	1,383	1,230	1,163	1,248	1,111
Drug offenses	6,449	7,360	6,898	5,769	6,164	6,261	6,126	6,224	7,076	6,852
Public-order offenses	8,296	8,209	7,535	6,986	7,524	8,356	8,059	8,629	8,699	8,306
Regulatory	3,495	3,531	3,172	2,984	3,470	3,605	3,341	3,367	3,089	2,816
Other	4,801	4,678	4,363	4,002	4,054	4,751	4,718	5,262	5,610	5,490
Weapon offenses ^d	1,982	1,784	1,601	1,301	1,279	1,660	2,566	2,938	2,848	3,538
Immigration offenses ^d	293	366	324	302	370	472	497	523	545	1,137
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	294	369	449	476	246	298	227	170	251	231

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; and "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing.

^dBeginning in 2001 "Weapon" and "Immigration" offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within "Public-order offenses."

Table A.7. Defendants in cases proceeded against in U.S. district courts, by offense, 1994-2003

Most serious offense charged	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a
All offenses^b	62,327	63,547	65,480	69,351	78,172	80,031	83,251	82,614	87,727	92,085
Felonies	47,341	50,483	52,656	57,022	64,769	67,442	71,072	70,837	76,163	80,354
Violent offenses ^c	3,222	2,838	3,457	3,603	3,763	2,976	3,135	3,178	3,308	3,167
Property offenses	13,155	13,837	14,130	13,890	14,955	14,779	15,237	14,764	16,126	15,732
Fraudulent ^c	10,301	10,909	11,525	11,371	12,401	12,028	12,659	12,293	13,511	13,142
Other ^c	2,854	2,928	2,605	2,519	2,554	2,751	2,578	2,471	2,615	2,590
Drug offenses	20,275	20,983	21,677	24,693	28,021	29,306	29,455	30,301	30,673	30,668
Trafficking	20,052	20,191	20,522	23,403	26,318	27,296	27,734	28,315	28,406	28,532
Possession / other	223	792	1,155	1,290	1,703	2,010	1,721	1,986	2,267	2,136
Public-order offenses	4,679	4,747	4,351	4,273	4,489	4,907	5,136	4,595	4,851	4,829
Regulatory	1,256	1,265	1,123	1,117	1,359	1,245	1,264	1,218	1,021	1,006
Other	3,423	3,482	3,228	3,156	3,130	3,662	3,872	3,377	3,830	3,823
Weapon offenses ^d	3,557	4,212	3,651	3,837	4,287	4,924	6,073	6,495	8,104	9,961
Immigration offenses ^d	2,453	3,866	5,390	6,726	9,254	10,550	12,036	11,504	13,101	15,997
Misdemeanors ^c	14,980	13,036	12,774	12,267	13,254	12,474	12,104	11,703	11,493	11,651
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	6	28	50	62	149	115	75	74	71	80

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; and "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

^dBeginning in 2001 "Weapon" and "Immigration" offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within "Public-order offenses."

Table A.8. Defendants in cases terminating in U.S. district courts, by offense, 1994-2003

Most serious offense charged	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a
All offenses^b	61,404	56,480	61,434	64,956	69,769	75,723	76,952	77,145	80,424	85,106
Felonies	47,292	44,462	49,283	53,097	57,054	62,839	65,656	66,112	70,225	74,370
Violent offenses ^c	3,227	2,864	3,091	3,241	3,470	3,093	2,964	2,977	2,927	3,040
Property offenses	13,182	12,426	12,816	13,725	13,493	14,055	14,080	13,950	14,767	14,965
Fraudulent ^c	10,193	9,817	10,260	11,152	10,965	11,587	11,590	11,563	12,324	12,468
Other ^c	2,989	2,609	2,556	2,573	2,528	2,468	2,490	2,387	2,443	2,497
Drug offenses	20,219	18,189	20,305	22,374	24,317	27,008	27,274	28,227	29,300	28,597
Trafficking	20,056	17,823	19,486	21,379	22,952	25,334	25,579	26,501	27,254	26,495
Possession / other	163	366	819	995	1,365	1,674	1,695	1,726	2,046	2,102
Public-order offenses	4,620	4,098	4,117	4,107	4,010	4,837	4,690	4,402	4,645	4,472
Regulatory	1,383	1,181	1,151	1,069	1,104	1,306	1,229	1,166	1,129	906
Other	3,237	2,917	2,966	3,038	2,906	3,531	3,461	3,236	3,516	3,566
Weapon offenses ^d	3,673	3,674	3,843	3,485	3,901	4,087	5,049	5,814	6,556	8,147
Immigration offenses ^d	2,371	3,211	5,111	6,165	7,863	9,759	11,599	10,742	12,030	15,149
Misdemeanors ^c	14,111	11,989	12,115	11,795	12,611	12,793	11,214	10,952	10,131	10,736
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	1	29	36	64	104	91	82	81	68	0

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; and "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

^dBeginning in 2001 "Weapon" and "Immigration" offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within "Public-order offenses."

Table A.9. Defendants in cases terminating in U.S. district courts: Percent convicted, by offense, 1994-2003										
Most serious offense charged	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a
All offenses^b	82.6%	84.2%	86.4%	87.1%	87.4%	87.2%	88.6%	88.8%	89.3%	89.1%
Felonies	86.2	86.6	89.0	89.8	90.1	90.5	91.5	91.5	91.9	92.1
Violent offenses ^c	87.9	88.7	88.1	89.9	90.3	89.9	90.3	90.3	92.1	90.5
Property offenses	87.3	87.5	89.5	89.7	90.0	90.4	91.0	90.6	90.8	91.2
Fraudulent ^c	87.7	88.0	89.6	89.8	90.0	90.6	91.0	90.8	90.9	91.2
Other ^c	85.9	85.6	89.5	89.3	90.1	89.9	90.9	89.7	90.1	91.1
Drug offenses	85.9	85.6	88.3	89.3	89.5	89.9	91.2	91.6	92.4	91.9
Trafficking	86.0	85.5	88.3	89.3	89.4	89.8	91.3	91.5	92.4	91.9
Possession / other	78.5	88.3	88.2	89.0	91.3	91.2	90.7	92.8	92.4	91.9
Public-order offenses	81.0	83.3	84.5	85.9	87.2	86.2	87.3	87.1	87.7	86.4
Regulatory	81.3	79.8	82.5	85.7	84.9	83.7	86.6	84.8	87.3	82.9
Other	80.8	84.7	85.2	85.9	88.1	87.1	87.6	88.0	87.8	87.4
Weapon offenses ^d	85.2	84.8	87.5	87.6	87.5	88.6	88.4	90.0	89.0	89.8
Immigration offenses ^d	92.2	93.6	96.1	95.9	94.7	95.4	95.9	95.1	95.3	96.6
Misdemeanors ^c	70.4	75.2	75.6	74.8	75.2	71.2	71.6	73.0	71.0	68.1

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"

^dBeginning in 2001 "Weapon" and "Immigration" offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within "Public-order offenses."

Table A.10. Offenders convicted and sentenced in U.S. district courts, by offense, 1994-2003										
Most serious offense of conviction	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a
All offenses^b	50,701	47,556	53,076	56,570	60,958	66,055	68,156	68,533	71,798	75,805
Felonies	39,624	37,713	42,992	46,878	50,494	55,864	59,123	59,363	63,238	67,036
Violent offenses ^c	2,704	2,423	2,660	2,876	3,078	2,715	2,557	2,604	2,578	2,643
Property offenses	11,113	10,569	11,125	12,010	11,862	12,232	12,454	12,349	13,101	13,311
Fraudulent ^c	8,671	8,484	9,055	9,919	9,752	10,203	10,396	10,359	11,107	11,323
Other ^c	2,442	2,085	2,070	2,091	2,110	2,029	2,058	1,990	1,994	1,988
Drug offenses	16,400	14,778	17,365	19,115	20,867	23,476	24,206	25,088	26,234	25,582
Trafficking	16,197	14,322	16,485	18,057	19,417	21,698	22,275	23,248	24,174	23,521
Possession / other	203	456	880	1,058	1,450	1,778	1,931	1,840	2,060	2,061
Public-order offenses	4,023	3,836	3,880	3,962	3,958	4,661	4,585	4,347	4,630	4,331
Regulatory	1,309	1,177	1,169	1,211	1,187	1,410	1,376	1,410	1,403	1,136
Other	2,714	2,659	2,711	2,751	2,771	3,251	3,209	2,937	3,227	3,195
Weapon offenses ^d	3,232	3,062	3,033	2,871	3,160	3,423	4,196	4,925	5,563	6,970
Immigration offenses ^d	2,152	3,045	4,929	6,044	7,569	9,357	11,125	10,050	11,132	14,199
Misdemeanors ^c	11,072	9,818	10,054	9,636	10,375	10,118	8,961	9,100	8,499	8,767
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	5	25	30	56	89	73	72	70	61	2

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"

^dBeginning in 2001 "Weapon" and "Immigration" offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within "Public-order offenses."

Table A.11. Offenders convicted and sentenced in U.S. district courts: Number sentenced to prison, by offense, 1994-2003

Most serious offense of conviction	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a
All offenses^b	33,022	31,805	36,373	39,431	43,041	47,659	50,451	51,057	53,682	57,629
Felonies	31,070	29,759	34,345	37,747	41,420	46,070	49,070	49,509	52,246	55,811
Violent offenses ^c	2,518	2,209	2,419	2,619	2,808	2,489	2,360	2,399	2,408	2,462
Property offenses	6,411	6,215	6,559	7,110	7,114	7,204	7,462	7,744	7,746	7,948
Fraudulent ^c	4,868	4,928	5,322	5,871	5,860	6,067	6,272	6,537	6,654	6,737
Other ^c	1,543	1,287	1,237	1,239	1,254	1,137	1,190	1,207	1,092	1,211
Drug offenses	14,973	13,502	15,984	17,637	19,280	21,694	22,352	23,074	23,951	23,544
Trafficking	14,841	13,133	15,248	16,718	18,013	20,117	20,633	21,422	22,107	21,704
Possession / other	132	369	736	919	1,267	1,577	1,719	1,652	1,844	1,840
Public-order offenses ^d	2,410	2,279	2,427	2,456	2,424	3,065	2,989	2,686	3,053	3,036
Regulatory	644	572	540	603	506	627	647	597	641	542
Other	1,766	1,707	1,887	1,853	1,918	2,438	2,342	2,089	2,412	2,494
Weapon offenses ^d	2,901	2,803	2,773	2,663	2,914	3,191	3,834	4,541	5,134	6,431
Immigration offenses ^d	1,857	2,751	4,183	5,262	6,880	8,427	10,073	9,065	9,954	12,390
Misdemeanors ^c	1,948	2,039	2,020	1,679	1,590	1,556	1,356	1,515	1,408	1,818
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	4	7	8	5	31	33	25	33	28	0

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; and "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

^dBeginning in 2001 "Weapon" and "Immigration" offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within "Public-order offenses."

Table A.12. Criminal appeals filed, by offense, 1994-2003

Most serious offense of conviction	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a
All offenses^b	10,674	10,162	10,889	10,521	10,535	10,251	9,162	11,281	11,569	11,968
Violent offenses ^c	856	700	685	739	742	559	490	591	606	601
Property offenses	1,949	1,767	2,093	1,972	1,947	1,739	1,482	1,681	1,726	1,842
Fraudulent ^c	1,410	1,323	1,581	1,519	1,439	1,338	1,164	1,299	1,389	1,478
Other ^c	539	444	512	453	508	401	318	382	337	364
Drug offenses	5,102	4,499	5,099	4,750	4,845	4,513	3,843	4,529	4,689	4,565
Public-order offenses ^d	1,037	886	985	1,050	878	954	827	1,024	876	894
Regulatory	288	220	196	224	178	162	150	144	128	137
Other	749	666	789	826	700	792	677	880	642	757
Weapon offenses ^d	1,141	1,034	1,183	1,135	982	1,070	872	1,266	1,386	1,681
Immigration offenses ^d	261	277	353	417	693	934	1,179	1,654	1,679	1,821
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	328	999	491	458	448	482	469	536	607	564

Note: Appeals were classified into the offense category that represents the 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; and "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing.

^dBeginning in 2001 "Weapon" and "Immigration" offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within "Public-order offenses."

Table A.13. Offenders convicted and sentenced in U.S. district courts: Number sentenced to probation only, by offense, 1994-2003

Most serious offense of conviction	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a
All offenses^b	12,781	11,602	11,789	12,046	12,108	12,408	11,937	11,473	11,774	11,322
Felonies	7,677	7,030	7,138	7,387	7,208	7,491	7,477	7,386	7,818	7,406
Violent offenses ^c	164	198	209	223	235	182	149	160	118	130
Property offenses	4,327	3,987	4,035	4,275	4,044	4,171	4,166	3,805	4,349	4,143
Fraudulent ^c	3,477	3,217	3,238	3,475	3,249	3,340	3,372	3,102	3,542	3,434
Other ^c	850	770	797	800	795	831	794	703	807	709
Drug offenses	1,204	992	1,011	1,054	1,092	1,134	1,130	1,249	1,345	1,204
Trafficking	1,139	926	888	940	952	981	971	1,105	1,175	1,043
Possession / other	65	66	123	114	140	153	159	144	170	161
Public-order offenses	1,469	1,428	1,278	1,343	860	1,405	1,373	1,481	1,343	1,087
Regulatory	575	531	542	522	582	665	619	712	630	474
Other	894	897	736	821	278	740	754	769	713	613
Weapon offenses ^d	296	221	229	182	208	190	297	326	340	436
Immigration offenses ^d	217	204	376	310	769	409	362	365	323	406
Misdemeanors ^c	5,103	4,556	4,631	4,612	4,844	4,879	4,416	4,051	3,925	3,914
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	1	16	20	47	56	38	44	36	31	2

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; and "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

^dBeginning in 2001 "Weapon" and "Immigration" offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within "Public-order offenses."

Table A.14. Offenders convicted and sentenced in U.S. district courts: Mean number of months of imprisonment imposed, by offense, 1994-2003

Most serious offense of conviction	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^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	56.7 mo	57.1 mo	58.9 mo
Felonies	65.6	66.8	64.6	61.5	60.6	59.6	58.0	58.0	58.4	60.4
Violent offenses ^c	92.3	98.5	92.7	86.1	84.4	88.1	86.6	90.7	88.6	97.6
Property offenses	26.4	27.3	24.1	24.4	25.6	24.1	24.3	24.2	25.1	27.4
Fraudulent ^c	20.0	21.9	21.1	22.1	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.3	23.5	24.9
Other ^c	46.2	47.5	37.0	35.2	40.4	33.0	33.4	34.9	34.8	41.1
Drug offenses	83.9	87.1	84.8	81.1	78.7	75.4	75.6	73.9	76.0	81.5
Trafficking	84.2	87.7	85.1	81.3	78.3	74.8	75.2	73.6	75.7	81.4
Possession / other	45.6	66.4	77.1	77.7	84.3	83.4	81.1	78.9	79.6	82.9
Public-order offenses	36.3	36.7	43.2	41.8	43.3	47.0	42.5	39.4	38.4	43.1
Regulatory	32.2	27.8	26.7	26.5	27.8	26.3	28.0	23.6	25.9	33.5
Other	37.9	39.7	48.0	46.8	47.4	52.4	46.5	43.9	41.8	45.2
Weapon offenses ^d	83.2	95.0	100.3	102.1	101.3	99.5	92.2	87.3	83.8	84.0
Immigration offenses ^d	22.9	24.0	22.9	23.0	26.4	30.7	29.5	29.2	27.9	26.7
Misdemeanors ^c	12.3	9.8	11.1	10.1	11.6	10.8	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.1

Note: Most serious offense of conviction is based on the disposition offense with the most severe sentence. Calculations exclude offenders given life or death sentences, and old law offenders given mixed sentences of prison plus probation. For new law offenders given prison-community split sentences, only the prison portion of the sentence is included in calculations.

^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; and "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

^dBeginning in 2001 "Weapon" and "Immigration" offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within "Public-order offenses."

Table A.15. Offenders under Federal supervision at the end of the fiscal year, by offense, 1994-2003

Most serious offense of conviction	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a	2002 ^a	2003 ^a
All offenses ^b	86,904	84,848	88,165	90,471	92,270	96,044	99,264	103,348	107,367	108,976
Felonies ^c	73,978	73,626	76,834	79,575	81,324	85,372	88,847	93,113	97,518	99,172
Violent offenses ^d	4,504	4,463	4,791	4,945	5,554	5,468	5,795	6,163	6,281	6,328
Property offenses	28,276	27,287	27,240	27,540	27,346	28,128	28,697	28,851	29,268	29,011
Fraudulent ^d	22,411	21,832	22,066	22,586	22,532	23,252	23,846	23,947	24,439	24,300
Other ^d	5,865	5,455	5,174	4,954	4,814	4,876	4,851	4,904	4,829	4,711
Drug offenses	28,039	29,106	31,843	33,662	35,184	37,688	39,616	42,333	44,980	45,981
Trafficking	26,665	26,648	28,505	29,870	31,228	33,559	35,362	38,001	40,414	41,380
Possession / other	1,374	2,458	3,338	3,792	3,956	4,129	4,254	4,332	4,566	4,601
Public-order offenses	8,162	8,059	7,846	7,961	7,681	8,355	8,475	8,773	9,039	8,838
Regulatory	2,252	2,176	2,097	2,168	2,162	2,323	2,410	2,604	2,570	2,484
Other	5,910	5,883	5,749	5,793	5,519	6,032	6,065	6,169	6,469	6,354
Weapon offenses ^e	3,883	3,704	3,840	3,908	4,026	4,121	4,517	4,977	5,662	6,648
Immigration offenses ^e	1,075	939	1,174	1,396	1,270	1,323	1,535	1,807	2,095	2,180
Misdemeanors ^d	12,926	11,222	11,331	10,896	10,946	10,672	10,417	10,235	9,849	9,804

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, 212 during 2000, 208 during 2001, 193 during 2002, and 180 during 2003.

^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; and "Misdemeanors" include misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense levels.

^eBeginning in 2001 "Weapon" and "Immigration" offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within "Public-order offenses."

Table A.16. Population at the end of the fiscal year in Federal prisons, by offense, 1994-2003

Most serious original offense of conviction	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 ^a	1999 ^b	2000 ^{b,c}	2001 ^{b,c}	2002 ^{b,c}	2003 ^{b,c}
All offenses ^d	84,253	88,323	92,346	98,601	108,279	118,265	129,329	136,395	143,031	152,459
Violent offenses ^e	11,111	11,281	11,392	11,537	12,451	13,121	12,973	13,385	13,549	13,525
Property offenses	7,880	7,819	7,766	8,128	8,560	8,581	9,849	9,988	10,100	10,634
Fraudulent ^e	5,725	5,822	5,807	6,147	6,463	6,551	7,497	7,605	7,798	8,227
Other ^e	2,155	1,997	1,959	1,981	2,097	2,030	2,352	2,383	2,302	2,407
Drug offenses	50,555	52,634	55,049	58,456	62,712	67,925	73,389	77,210	81,052	85,789
Trafficking	50,175	52,254	54,726	58,048	62,266	67,404	72,775	76,695	80,596	85,289
Possession / other	380	380	323	408	446	521	614	515	456	500
Public-order offenses	4,512	4,779	5,047	5,649	6,071	6,711	7,527	7,609	7,951	8,438
Regulatory	878	894	919	1,013	1,058	1,048	1,205	1,148	1,217	1,249
Other	3,634	3,885	4,128	4,636	5,013	5,663	6,322	6,461	6,734	7,189
Weapon offenses ^f	6,769	7,420	7,669	8,049	8,697	9,439	10,652	12,150	13,725	16,014
Immigration offenses ^f	2,486	3,420	4,476	5,454	7,430	10,156	13,676	15,012	15,571	16,903
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	940	970	947	1,328	2,358	2,332	1,263	1,041	1,083	1,156

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 this table 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; and "Other nonfraudulent property" excludes fraudulent property and includes destruction of property and trespassing.

^fBeginning in 2001 "Weapon" and "Immigration" offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within "Public-order offenses."