U.S. Department of Justice
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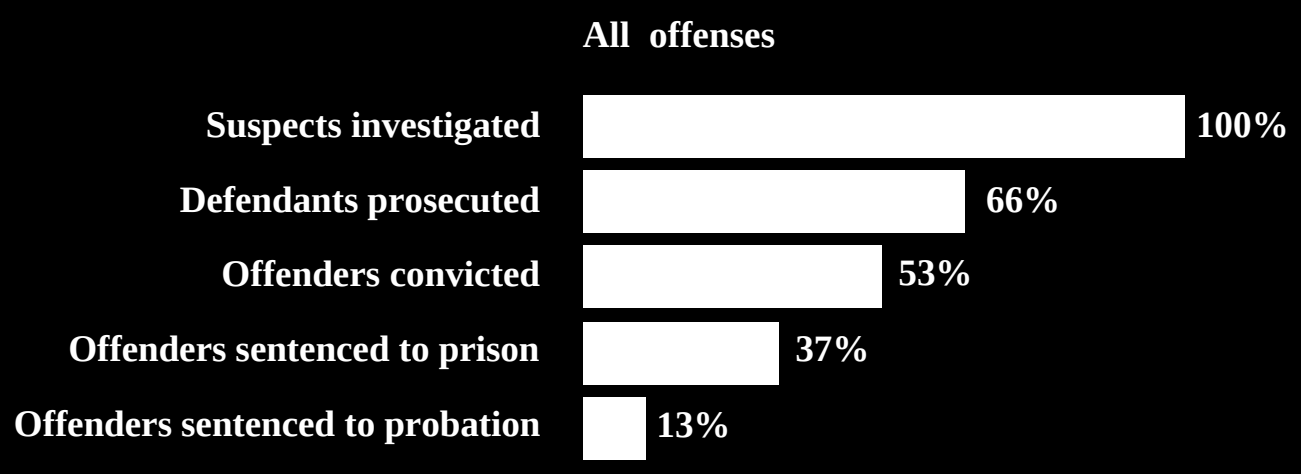
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1993

Federal criminal case processing, 1993



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Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1993

October 1996, NCJ-160089

U.S. Department of Justice
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Contents

Highlights, 1

Introduction, 3

Organization of the compendium

Note to reader

System overview, 5

Chapter 1: Prosecution, 9

Matters received

Disposition of matters concluded

Prosecution rates, by offense

Magistrates

Basis for declination

Processing time

Tables, 15

Chapter 2: Pretrial release, 21

Release procedures

Types of pretrial release

Factors relating to release or detention

Rates of release

Rates of detention

Types of detention

Incidence of pretrial violations

Characteristics of defendants violating pretrial release conditions

Length of pretrial detention, by form of release or detention

Tables, 29

Chapter 3: Adjudication, 39

Defendants in cases terminated

Case-processing time

Characteristics of convicted offenders

Matters concluded by U.S. magistrates

Tables, 43

Chapter 4: Sentencing, 47

Offenders convicted and sentences imposed

Average prison sentence length

Relationship between sentence and method of case disposition

Characteristics of offenders sentenced to incarceration

Relationship of prison term to offender characteristics

Tables, 52

Chapter 5: Corrections, 59

Probation outcomes

Outcomes of parole and supervised release

Violation rate

Time served in prison

Prisoner movements

Tables, 65

Methodology, 73

Data notes, 77

District tables, 81

Glossary, 123

Tables

Chapter 1: Prosecution, 15

1.1. Suspects in matters received by U.S. attorneys, by offense, 1993

1.2. Disposition of suspects in matters concluded, by offense, 1993

1.3. Basis for declination of prosecution by U.S. attorneys, 1993

1.4 Disposition of matters declined for prosecution by U.S. attorneys, by offense, 1993

1.5. Mean and median processing times from receipt to filing or declination, by offense, 1993

Chapter 2: Pretrial Release, 29

2.1. Form of pretrial release, by offense, 1993

2.2. Form of pretrial release, by defendant characteristics, 1993

2.3. Form of pretrial detention, by offense, 1993

2.4. Form of pretrial detention, by defendant characteristics, 1993

2.5. Pretrial detention hearing outcomes, by offense, 1993

2.6. Pretrial detention hearings, by defendant characteristics, 1993

2.7. Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, by offense, 1993

2.9. Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, by defendant characteristics, 1993

2.10. Length of pretrial detention, by form of release or detention, and most serious offense charged, 1993

Chapter 3: Adjudication, 43

3.1. Disposition of cases terminated during 1993, by offense

3.2. Time from filing to disposition of cases terminated during 1993

3.3. Characteristics of convicted offenders, 1993

3.4. Dispositions by U.S. magistrates, by offense, 1993

Chapter 4: Sentencing, 52

4.1. Sentence types in cases terminated, by offense, 1993

4.2. Type and length of sentences imposed, by offense, 1993

4.3. Sentences imposed on convicted offenders, by offense of conviction and method of disposition, 1993

4.4. Convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offense and offender characteristics, 1993

4.5. Average incarceration sentence lengths imposed, by offense and offender characteristics, 1993

4.6. Median incarceration sentence lengths imposed, by offense and offender characteristics, 1993

Chapter 5: Corrections, 65

5.1. Outcomes of probation supervision, by offense, 1993

5.2. Characteristics of offenders terminating probation supervision, 1993

5.3. Outcomes of parole or supervised release, by offense, 1993

5.4. Characteristics of offenders terminating parole or supervised release, 1993

5.5. Parole and probation outcomes, by type of release, 1993

5.6 Average time to first release and percent of sentence served, for prisoners released, 1993

5.7. Average time served to first release, percent of sentence served, and number released, by sentence length and offense, for prisoners released, 1993

5.8. Admissions and releases of Federal prisoners, by offense, 1993

District tables

Prosecution, 82

D-1.1. Suspects in criminal matters received by U.S. attorneys, by offense, 1993

D-1.2. Suspects in criminal cases prosecuted, by offense, 1993

D-1.3. Suspects in matters declined, by offense, 1993

Pretrial Release, 88

D-2.1. Form of pretrial release or detention, 1993

D-2.2. Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, 1993

Adjudication, 92

D-3.1. Conviction rate, by most serious offense charged, 1993

D-3.2. Convicted offenders, by most serious offense charged, 1993

D-3.3. Characteristics of convicted offenders, 1993

Sentencing, 98

D-4.1. Incarceration rate, by offense, 1993

D-4.2. Incarceration rate by offender characteristics, 1993

D-4.3. Average incarceration sentence length imposed, by offense, 1993

D-4.4. Probation rate, by offense, 1993

Corrections, 106

D-5.1. Probation supervisions terminating with a new crime, by original offense, 1993

D-5.2. Probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation, by original offense, 1993

D-5.3. Probation supervisions terminating with a new crime, by offender characteristics, 1993

D-5.4. Probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation, by offender characteristics, 1993

D-5.5. Parole or supervised release terminating with a new crime, by original offense, 1993

D-5.6. Parole or supervised release terminating with a new crime or technical violation, by original offense, 1993

D-5.7. Parole or supervised release terminating with a new crime, by offender characteristics, 1993

D-5.8. Parole or supervised release terminating with a new crime or technical violation, by offender characteristics, 1993

Highlights

During 1993 approximately 63,800 defendants were prosecuted by U.S. attorneys in U.S. district courts or were processed in U.S. courts of appeals; about a third of these defendants were prosecuted for drug offenses.

The vast majority (86%) of the 64,640 defendants whose cases were terminated in U.S. district courts in 1993 were convicted. Among those convicted, 65% were sentenced to prison. At yearend 1993, the Federal Bureau of Prisons held more than 82,000 prisoners, an increase of 11% over 1992.

Prosecution

U.S. attorneys opened matters for investigation against 110,286 suspects in 1993 — 30% were investigated for drug offenses, 28% for fraudulent property offenses, and less than 6% for violent offenses such as murder, rape, assault, and robbery.

U.S. attorneys prosecuted 59% of the 108,854 suspects in matters concluded in 1993. Drug suspects were more likely than other suspects to have charges filed against them: about 75% of the suspects in drug matters had proceedings brought against them.

Pretrial

In 1993 about 61% of the 47,755 defendants who were interviewed for pretrial services and whose cases were disposed had been released before the disposition. Those charged with embezzlement, fraud, forgery, or tax law violations were more likely to be released (about 86% were released) than were defendants charged with drug offenses (52%), weapons (56%), immigration (39%), or violent offenses (39%).

Forty-six percent of defendants were reported to have a prior criminal history, and 15% of defendants committed their offense while under criminal justice supervision for another offense. These defendants with a prior criminal history were less likely to be released than defendants without such involvement.

Eighty-six percent of the defendants released prior to trial completed their periods of release without violating conditions of their release; 5% of released defendants had their release revoked. Defendants charged with violent or drug offenses were less likely to complete release without a violation (82% and 79%, respectively) than other defendants.

Adjudication

Cases were terminated against 64,640 defendants in 1993, 79% of whom were felony defendants. Eighty-three percent of these defendants were convicted, and of the 53,435 defendants convicted, 48,022 (or 90%) pleaded guilty.

Average time from filing to disposition of cases was slightly more than 8 months for all cases, but felonies took an average of 9½ months, as compared to an average of slightly more than 3 months for misdemeanors. Cases disposed of by guilty plea were disposed of in 7 months, on average.

Most serious offense charged	Percent of defendants
All offenses	100 %
Felonies	79.4%
Violent offenses	5.3%
Property offenses	21.7%
Fraudulent	16.9
Other	4.8
Drug offenses	35.3%
Public-order offenses	17.1%
Regulatory	2.3
Other	14.8
Misdemeanors	20.6%
Number of defendants whose case in U.S. district court was terminated in 1993	64,640

Sentencing

Of the 53,435 defendants sentenced in 1993, 65% were given incarceration, another 30% were given probation (either alone or with incarceration), and 8% were given only a fine. Prison sentences were received by more than 90% of violent offenders, just under 90% of drug offenders, 55% of those convicted of fraud, and 49% of those convicted of embezzlement.

The average prison sentence imposed on convicted felony offenders was 63 months. Violent offenders (90 months) and drug offenders (82 months) received the longest average prison terms.

Corrections

A total of 20,449 probation supervisions were terminated during 1993.
Of all probationers who had been convicted of a felony (11,664), 56% were convicted of a property offense, 24% of a public-order offense, and 17% of a drug offense. A total of 17,031 offenders were terminated from parole or supervised release during 1993. Of those who had been convicted of a felony (16,306), 25% were convicted of a property offense, 16% of a public-order offense, 46% of a drug offense, and 13% of a violent offense.

During 1993 the Federal Bureau of Prisons received 37,018 prisoners from U.S. district courts and an additional 10,814 prisoners from other sources (such as violations of parole, probation, or supervised release). Forty-six percent of the prisoners received from U.S. district courts were drug offenders.

During 1993 a total of 39,973 prisoners were released. This was 7,859 fewer than the total number of prisoners received by any means. Consequently, during 1993 the number of Federal prisoners grew to 82,698.

In 1993 prisoners released for the first time on their Federal sentence had served an average of 24 months. Violent offenders released for the first time in 1993 had served an average of almost 5 years (56 months), and drug offenders, almost 3 years (33 months).

Most serious offense at conviction	Average number of months served
All offenses	23.9 mo
Violent offenses	55.9 mo
Property offenses	15.4 mo
Fraudulent	14.5
Other	18.1
Drug offenses	33.0 mo
Public-order offenses	12.4 mo
Regulatory	18.0
Other	12.1
Weapons	23.5

Introduction

The 1993 Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics is a comprehensive Bureau of Justice Statistics report presenting an overview of Federal criminal case processing. The data in the compendium are extracted from the BJS Federal justice database, which links data describing each component of Federal processing. Data are presently included from the Executive Office for the U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts — which maintains data for the Pretrial Services Agency, on the criminal caseload in Federal courts, and of the Federal Probation Supervision Information System — the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. Future editions of the compendium will incorporate data from additional Federal agencies.

The compendium describes the progress of Federal criminal suspects through prosecution (chapter 1), pretrial release (chapter 2), adjudication (chapter 3), sentencing (chapter 4), and supervision and corrections (chapter 5). Tables follow the text of each chapter.

Both individual and corporate cases are included in the tables, as are both felonies and misdemeanors, unless otherwise indicated. Corporations are not represented in tables based on data collected during pretrial interviews, in tables showing defendant characteristics, or in tables showing offenders sentenced to supervision or incarceration.

The 1993 compendium, eighth in a series which includes 1984, 1985, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1992, describes each aspect of processing in relation to suspects or defendants who completed a pertinent stage of processing during calendar year 1993. For example, the tables in chapter 1 describe suspects whose criminal matters were initiated during 1993 or those whose matters were concluded during 1993. Chapter 3 describes defendants whose cases were terminated or disposed in the Federal courts during calendar year 1993. These are not necessarily the same as the suspects whose criminal matters are tabulated in chapter 1.

In text discussions of tables, any comments about changes between 1992 and 1993 or between 1984 and 1993 are based on comparisons with the corresponding table in the Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics for the indicated year.

In the Federal justice database, individuals and corporations are tracked from one stage of processing to the next. Files are linked on the basis of names, demographic characteristics, and key events to permit a system-wide view of the Federal justice process. Consistent with Federal statute, identifiable data in the database may not be revealed or used for any purposes other than research or statistics.

Incomplete linkages do not affect any of the tables in this publication that are derived from a single data source, since records are included in the tabulated statistics whether or not they have been linked to other records in the database. However, some tables in this compendium provide greater richness and detail by drawing on more than one data source for each case; these tables are necessarily based on linked records only.

Organization of the compendium

Each chapter of the compendium describes a major stage in the processing of criminal suspects and defendants and combines data from all U.S. judicial districts. Geographically detailed data appear in the district tables at the end of this compendium. The contents of the compendium include:

System overview. This section provides a graphic overview of the Federal system. Figure 1 is a flow chart of Federal processing during 1993. Figure 2 describes the attrition of suspects from prosecutorial review through sentencing.

Chapter 1. This chapter describes decisions taken by Federal prosecutors in screening criminal matters and the characteristics of cases prosecuted or declined.

Chapter 2. This chapter provides information on judicial officers' decisions regarding pretrial release and detention, on defendant conduct while awaiting trial, and on the characteristics of defendants terminating pretrial services.

Chapter 3. This chapter describes actions of judges in U.S. district courts in adjudicating guilt or innocence. Characteristics of offenses and convicted offenders are described.

Chapter 4. This chapter describes sentencing decisions and offense and offender characteristics.

Chapter 5. This chapter addresses corrections. Data describe the time served in incarceration, prisoner movements into and out of Federal prison, and the results of supervision

under probation, parole, or supervised release.

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

Data notes. This section contains information on the exact universes of data uses in the tables as well as information relevant to the interpretation of individual tables.

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

Note to reader

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

Comparisons between selected statistics for 1993 and those for other years are presented in the BJS publication *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-93,* which includes updates through part of 1994.* This compendium contains more complete information for 1993 than is found in *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-93*.

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

The compendium is prepared under the Bureau of Justice Statistics Federal Justice Statistics Program. The BJS Federal justice database, maintained under the program, is available for public use at the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research, as data collection ICPSR 9296.

* *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-93, with Preliminary Data for 1994*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, May 1996 (NCJ-160088).

Federal criminal case processing, 1993

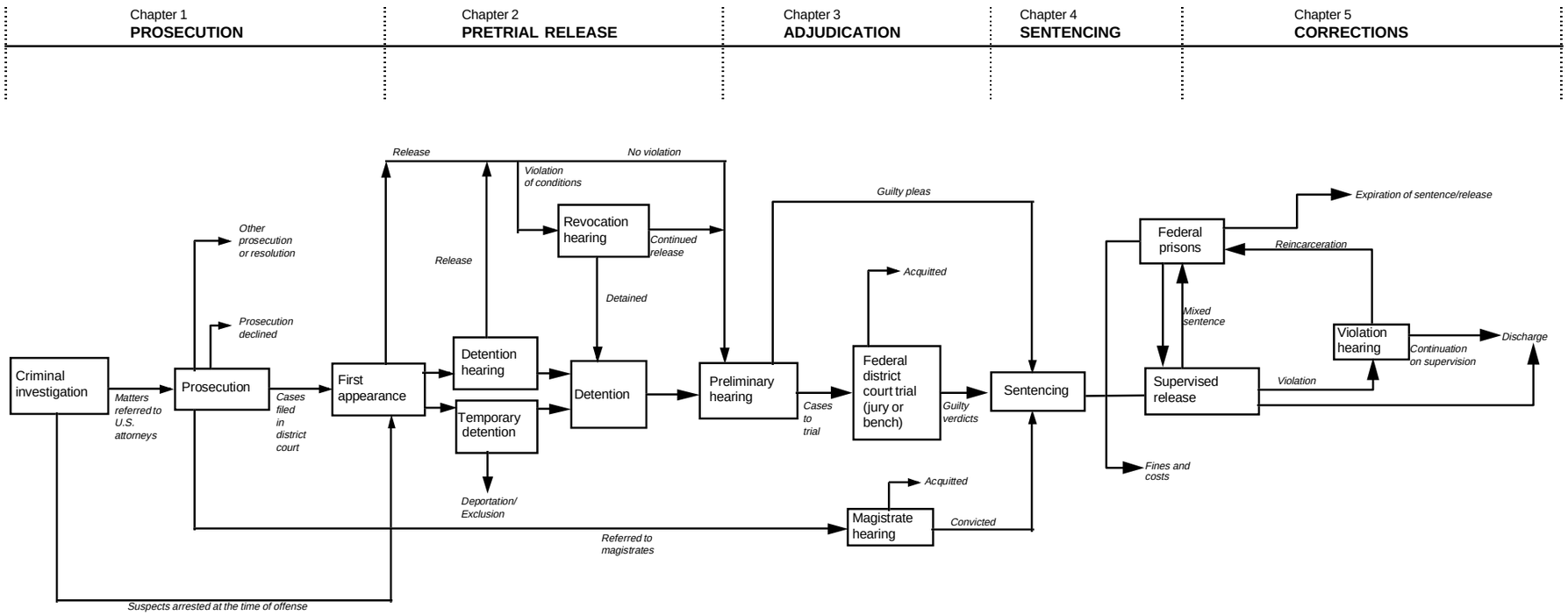
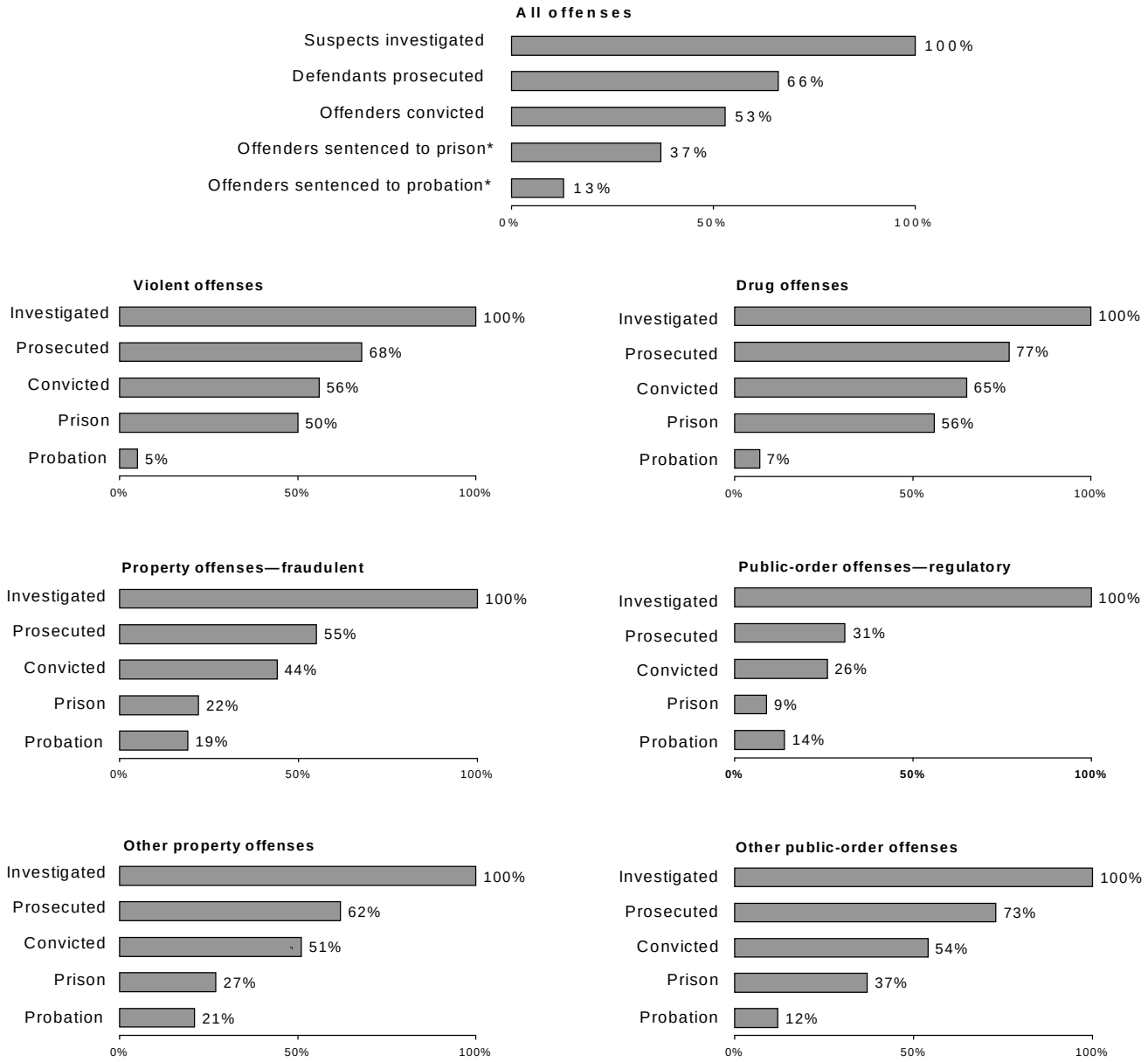


Figure 1

Federal criminal case processing, 1993

In matters concluded by U.S. attorneys:



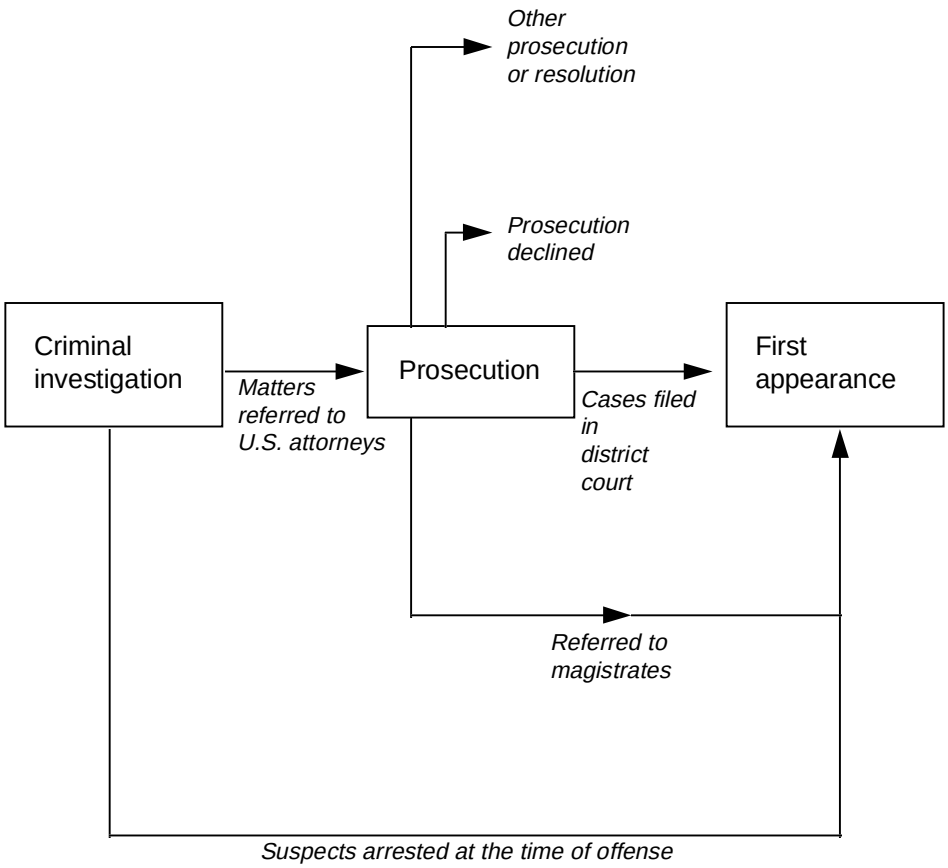
Note: See data note 2.

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

Figure 2.

Chapter 1

Prosecution



Federal criminal cases may be brought by the U.S. Attorney's Office, by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, or by other authorized agencies.

Most commonly, investigations are referred to the U.S. attorney by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, by a Federal investigative agency (primarily the Drug Enforcement Administration; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Postal Inspection Service; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; or Secret Service), or by a State or local investigative agency. Investigations may also be initiated and cases brought directly by U.S. attorneys or by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. This chapter reports only on suspects investigated by U.S. attorneys.

Investigations referred to the U.S. attorneys may be declined immediately for prosecution or pursued further. In the latter case, additional investigation may be conducted in order to determine whether the matter should be filed as a case in the Federal courts, referred to a U.S. magistrate for disposition, or declined for prosecution. Matters that are declined may be referred to another authority for prosecution or settled through alternative resolution procedures.

Declination policies frequently limit the types of matters that will be filed as cases or stipulate the level of investigation that must be completed before a presentation can be accepted as a matter. Individual policies vary widely across Federal districts and may be influenced by a variety of factors, including Federal prosecutorial policies, regional needs, and individual U.S. attorneys' priorities and staff resources.

For purposes of statistical calculations, only those investigations and other activities requiring over 1 hour's attention are classified as matters by the U.S. attorneys.

Matters received (table 1.1)

During 1993, 110,286 suspects were involved in matters received by the U.S. attorneys, 7,710 fewer than during 1992.

Drug offenses as a group accounted for 30% of all suspects in matters received. The total number of drug suspects investigated was 11% lower than during 1992. Drug offenses include possession, manufacturing, importing, and trafficking in narcotics, controlled substances, and marijuana, as well as any unspecified drug-related offense other than conspiracy.

Over a fourth of all suspects (30,796) were investigated for fraudulent property offenses, which comprise fraud (except tax fraud), forgery, embezzlement, and counterfeiting. Of these, 23,483 persons (22% of all suspects in matters received) were investigated for frauds other than tax fraud. Four percent of the suspects were investigated for non-fraudulent property offenses, mostly larceny (2% of all suspects).

Regulatory offenses accounted for 5% of all suspects in matters received, an 11% decrease in the number of suspects investigated during 1992. Many (38%) of these cases involved suspects charged with civil rights violations. Among non-regulatory public-order offenses, the number of suspects investigated for weapons (7% of all suspects in matters received) decreased slightly between 1992 and 1993. And, the number of suspects investigated for immigration offenses (5% of all suspects in matters received) decreased by 8% since 1992.

Violent offenses accounted for 6% of all suspects. More than half (56%) of these were investigated for robbery (3% of all suspects), while assault accounted for 19% of these cases (1% of all suspects).

Disposition of matters concluded (table 1.2)

Matters involving 108,854 suspects were concluded by U.S. attorneys during 1993, a 2% decrease from the number of suspects investigated during 1992.

U.S. attorneys filed cases against 59% of the suspects for prosecution in U.S. district court, declined to prosecute 31%, and referred 10% for disposition by U.S. magistrates. Of the 63,869 suspects in matters filed as cases for prosecution in U.S. district court, 40% (25,661 suspects) were investigated in connection with drug offenses, and 24% (15,225 suspects) with fraudulent property offenses.

Prosecution rates, by offense

Among matters concluded during 1993, U.S. attorneys prosecuted 75% of all suspects in drug offense matters, and 83% of suspects in robbery matters. Sixty-five percent of suspects in murder/manslaughter charges were prosecuted by U.S. attorneys. Seventy-one percent of suspects in tax law violations were prosecuted, compared with 50% of suspects in fraud matters other than tax fraud. Suspects in regulatory matters were prosecuted at a slightly lower rate during 1993 than during 1992 (29% and 31%, respectively), though the rate for prosecuting antitrust suspects increased

considerably from 54% during 1992 to 77% during 1993.

Magistrates

Some criminal cases are referred to U.S. magistrates for processing. U.S. magistrates primarily handle misdemeanors, but referral practices vary among U.S. district courts. Many of the matters opened before U.S. magistrates are against defendants who have fled to avoid prosecution in State courts. These matters (UFAPs-unlawful flight to avoid prosecution) usually are dismissed by magistrates and prosecuted in State courts. Overall, 10% of suspects in matters concluded during 1993 were disposed by U.S. magistrates. Forty-six percent of all immigration suspects were disposed by U.S. magistrates. Magistrate proceedings also played a significant role in the disposition of escape suspects (57%) and persons suspected of violating migratory bird laws (65%).

Basis for declination (tables 1.3 and 1.4)

A variety of factors influences the decision to decline prosecution of a case (table 1.3).

Twenty-one percent of suspects in matters declined were not prosecuted because the evidence was too weak. Another 21% were not prosecuted due to the lack of a prosecutable offense. The majority of these were declined either because U.S. attorneys ascertained that no Federal law was violated (9%) or because they found no proof of criminal intent (12%).

Another 23% of all suspects were not prosecuted for reasons ranging from minimal Federal interest (5%), to lack of resources (6%), to Justice Department or U.S. attorney policy (7%). The U.S. attorneys' decisions not to prosecute, however, do not automatically relieve suspects of all further action: 21% of the 33,678 suspects in matters declined by U.S. attorneys were referred for criminal prosecution elsewhere or prosecuted in other actions; another 6% were subject to some noncriminal proceedings, such as pretrial diversion (3%) or civil or administrative alternative actions (2%).

Among matters declined, those involving escape, robbery, burglary, antitrust, and drug offenses were more often referred to other authorities for prosecution than were other declined offense types (table 1.4). Combining the 2,224 drug suspects referred to other prosecution with the 27,724 drug suspects prosecuted in Federal courts or heard by U.S. magistrates, 87% of drug suspects in matters concluded during 1993 were either prosecuted or referred for prosecution in another jurisdiction.

Noncriminal resolutions were most widely used in white collar matters such as forgery and embezzlement matters (16% and 22%, respectively), violations of postal regulations (18%), and in violations of migratory bird laws (30%).

Processing time (table 1.5)

Processing time for matters is measured in months from the time a matter is received by the U.S. attorney to the time of declination, filing as a case, or disposition by a U.S. magistrate.

The mean processing time for all matters concluded during 1993 was 9.6 months, 0.4 months longer than during 1992. Mean processing time was higher where prosecution was declined (15 months) than where a matter was filed as a case (7 months).

The mean processing time for actions by U.S. magistrates was 2 months where suspects were convicted and 11 months where suspects were acquitted.

Across all offenses, mean processing time for cases prosecuted in U.S. district court was longest for suspects charged with regulatory offenses (10 months). Suspects in regulatory crimes who were disposed by U.S. magistrates had an average processing time of 8 months if convicted and 14 months if not convicted. The mean processing time was shortest for suspect in nonregulatory public-order offenses who were convicted by a U.S. magistrate.

Median processing times generally were lower than mean processing times. The gap between the median and mean times suggests that the distribution of processing times was skewed to the right, indicating that the means were influenced by some matters with relatively long processing times.

For all offenses, the median processing time was 3.1 months, as compared to the 9.6 months of the mean processing time, and the median time ranged from about three-fourths of the mean time to about one-eighth of the mean. The gap between the mean and median times was smallest for matters declined, even though the average length of time to decline matters was the longest of all outcomes, whether measured by the median or mean processing times.

The median processing time until matters were prosecuted by U.S. attorneys for all offenses was 1.2 months. Of matters that were prosecuted, the median time until

prosecution was longest for fraudulent property offenses (4 months) and shortest for drug and violent offenses (0.8 months). As with the mean processing time, the median time until conviction by a U.S. magistrate (0.1 month) was less than the median time until acquittal by a U.S. magistrate (2.1 months).

Table 1.1. Suspects in matters received by U.S. attorneys, by offense, 1993

Most serious offense investigated	Suspects in criminal matters received by U.S. attorneys[a]	
	Number	Percent
All offenses[b]	110,286	100 %
Violent offenses	6,506	6.0%
Murder/manslaughter[c]	380	.3
Assault	1,218	1.1
Robbery	3,634	3.3
Rape	630	.6
Other sex offenses[c]	289	.3
Kidnaping	237	.2
Threats against the President	118	.1
Property offenses	35,342	32.4%
Fraudulent	30,796	28.2%
Embezzlement	5,057	4.6
Fraud[c]	23,483	21.5
Forgery	2,025	1.9
Counterfeiting	231	.2
Other	4,546	4.2%
Burglary	66	.1
Larceny[c]	2,141	2.0
Motor vehicle theft	1,045	1.0
Arson and explosives	671	.6
Transportation of stolen property	166	.2
Other property offenses[c]	457	.4
Drug offenses	32,790	30.1%
Public-order offenses	34,396	31.5%
Regulatory	5,393	4.9%
Agriculture	381	.3
Antitrust	100	.1
Food and drug	272	.2
Transportation	257	.2
Civil rights	2,046	1.9
Communications	136	.1
Custom laws	344	.3
Postal laws	251	.2
Other regulatory offenses	1,606	1.5
Other	29,003	26.6%
Weapons	7,178	6.6
Immigration offenses	5,934	5.4
Tax law violations[c]	1,511	1.4
Bribery	655	.6
Perjury, contempt and intimidation	759	.7
National defense	461	.4
Escape	4,771	4.4
Racketeering and extortion	3,632	3.3
Gambling	281	.3
Liquor offenses	18	—
Obscene material[c]	72	.1
Migratory birds	262	.2
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional	3,123	2.9
All other offenses	346	.3

—Less than .05%.

[a]Percentage distribution based on the 109,034 suspects for whom the offense category could be determined.

[b]Includes 1,252 suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

[c]See data note 1.

See also data notes 3 and 4.

Table 1.2. Disposition of suspects in matters concluded, by offense, 1993

Most serious offense investigated	Suspects in criminal matters concluded: Number: Total	Number: Prosecuted in U.S. district court [a]	Number: Declined	Number: Disposed by magistrate	Percent: Total	Percent: Prosecuted in U.S. district court [a]	Percent: Declined	Percent: Disposed by magistrate
All offenses [b]	108,854	63,869	33,678	11,307	100%	58.7%	30.9%	10.4%
Violent offenses	6,192	4,154	1,745	293	100%	67.1%	28.2%	4.7%
Murder/manslaughter [c]	366	237	124	5	100	64.8	33.9	1.4
Assault	1,190	595	430	165	100	50.0	36.1	13.9
Robbery	3,416	2,828	506	82	100	82.8	14.8	2.4
Rape	567	239	322	6	100	42.2	56.8	1.1
Other sex offenses [c]	312	111	194	7	100	35.6	62.2	2.2
Kidnaping	233	115	97	21	100	49.4	41.6	9.0
Threats against the President	108	29	72	7	100	26.9	66.7	6.5
Property offenses	34,424	17,707	14,508	2,209	100%	51.4%	42.1%	6.4%
Fraudulent	30,073	15,225	12,953	1,895	100%	50.6%	43.1%	6.3%
Embezzlement	5,229	2,646	2,014	569	100	50.6	38.5	10.9
Fraud [c]	22,717	11,350	10,278	1,089	100	50.0	45.2	4.8
Forgery	1,909	1,074	613	222	100	56.3	32.1	11.6
Counterfeiting	218	155	48	15	100	71.1	22.0	6.9
Other	4,351	2,482	1,555	314	100%	57.0%	35.7%	7.2%
Burglary	62	35	25	2	100	56.5	40.3	3.2
Larceny [c]	2,134	1,247	710	177	100	58.4	33.3	8.3
Motor vehicle theft	913	559	320	34	100	61.2	35.0	3.7
Arson and explosives	727	396	319	12	100	54.5	43.9	1.7
Transportation of stolen property	170	98	72	…	100	57.6	42.4	…
Other property offenses [c]	345	147	109	89	100	42.6	31.6	25.8
Drug offenses	34,396	25,661	6,672	2,063	100%	74.6%	19.4%	6.0%
Public-order offenses	33,113	15,965	10,472	6,676	100%	48.2%	31.6%	20.2%
Regulatory	5,556	1,626	3,701	229	100%	29.3%	66.6%	4.1%
Agriculture	436	210	192	34	100	48.2	44.0	7.8
Antitrust	81	62	19	…	100	76.5	23.5	…
Food and drug	228	154	56	18	100	67.5	24.6	7.9
Transportation	294	121	169	4	100	41.2	57.5	1.4
Civil rights	2,252	80	2,169	3	100	3.6	96.3	0.1
Communications	164	36	126	2	100	22.0	76.8	1.2
Custom laws	326	150	152	24	100	46.0	46.6	7.4
Postal laws	268	119	81	68	100	44.4	30.2	25.4
Other regulatory offenses	1,507	694	737	76	100	46.1	48.9	5.0
Other	27,557	14,339	6,771	6,447	100%	52.0%	24.6%	23.4%
Weapons	7,660	5,365	2,112	183	100	70.0	27.6	2.4
Immigration offenses	5,626	2,822	236	2,568	100	50.2	4.2	45.6
Tax law violations [c]	1,670	1,182	437	51	100	70.8	26.2	3.1
Bribery	549	274	262	13	100	49.9	47.7	2.4
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	729	385	322	22	100	52.8	44.2	3.0
National defense	455	241	128	86	100	53.0	28.1	18.9
Escape	3,894	843	840	2,211	100	21.6	21.6	56.8
Racketeering and extortion	3,440	1,820	1,573	47	100	52.9	45.7	1.4
Gambling	331	151	180	…	100	45.6	54.4	…
Liquor offenses	23	6	16	1	100	26.1	69.6	4.3
Obscene material [c]	79	24	54	1	100	30.4	68.4	1.3
Migratory birds	231	43	37	151	100	18.6	16.0	65.4
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses	2,733	1,110	520	1,103	100	40.6	19.0	40.4
All other offenses	137	73	54	10	100	53.3	39.4	7.3
Unknown or indeterminable offense	729	382	281	66	100%	52.4%	38.5%	9.1%

[a] …No case of this type occurred in the data.
[b] Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.
[c] See data note 1.

See also data notes 3 and 4.

Table 1.3. Basis for declination of prosecution by U.S. attorneys, 1993

Basis for declination	Suspects in criminal matters declined by U.S. attorneys	
	Number	Percent
Total declinations*	33,678	100 %
No crime	7,099	21.1%
No true bill returned	50	.1
No Federal offense	2,905	8.6
Lack of criminal intent	4,144	12.3
Referred or handled in other prosecution	7,122	21.1%
Removed	1,104	3.3
Prosecuted on other charges	1,813	5.4
Prosecuted by other authorities	4,205	12.5
Alternative resolution	2,003	5.9%
Restitution	172	.5
Civil or administrative alternative	726	2.2
Pretrial diversion	1,105	3.3
Suspect-related reasons	1,036	3.1%
Suspect serving sentence	194	.6
No known suspect	465	1.4
Suspect a fugitive	109	.3
Suspect deceased	239	.7
Suspect deported	29	.1
Case-related reasons	8,542	25.4%
Stale case	444	1.3
Weak evidence	7,150	21.2
Statute of limitations exceeded	191	.6
Jurisdiction or venue problems	305	.9
Witness problems	452	1.3
All other reasons	7,875	23.4%
Minimal Federal interest	1,772	5.3
Petite policy	124	.4
Lack of resources	1,953	5.8
Court policy	22	.1
DOJ policy	798	2.4
U.S. attorney policy	1,124	3.3
Speedy trial act	4	—
Agency request	1,497	4.4
Juvenile suspect	76	.2
Offender's health, age, prior record, or other personal circumstances	154	.5
Suspect's cooperation	339	1.0
Motion hearings	12	—

—Less than .05%.

*Includes 1 suspect for whom basis for declination could not be determined.

See data note 3.

Table 1.4 Disposition of matters declined for prosecution by U.S. attorneys, by offense, 1993

Most serious offense investigated	Number of suspects in declined matters				Percent of suspects in declined matters			
	Total[a]	Referred or handled in other prosecution[b]	Resolved with restitution, civil/ administrative procedure, pre-trial diversion	Other	Total	Referred or handled in other prosecution[b]	Resolved with restitution, civil/ administrative procedure, pre-trial diversion	Other
All offenses[c]	33,678	7,122	2,003	24,552	100%	21.1%	5.9%	72.9%
Violent offenses	1,745	354	76	1,315	100%	20.3%	4.4%	75.4%
Murder/manslaughter[d]	124	34	1	89	100	27.4	.8	71.8
Assault	430	54	29	347	100	12.6	6.7	80.7
Robbery	506	182	11	313	100	36.0	2.2	61.9
Rape	322	29	4	289	100	9.0	1.2	89.8
Other sex offenses[d]	194	23	29	142	100	11.9	14.9	73.2
Kidnaping	97	27	0	70	100	27.8	0	72.2
Threats against the President	72	5	2	65	100	6.9	2.8	90.3
Property offenses	14,508	2,279	1,453	10,776	100%	15.7%	10.0%	74.3%
Fraudulent	12,953	1,953	1,327	9,673	100%	15.1%	10.2%	74.7%
Embezzlement	2,014	201	440	1,373	100	10.0	21.8	68.2
Fraud[d]	10,278	1,644	786	7,848	100	16.0	7.6	76.4
Forgery	613	94	99	420	100	15.3	16.2	68.5
Counterfeiting	48	14	2	32	100	29.2	4.2	66.7
Other	1,555	326	126	1,103	100%	21.0%	8.1%	70.9%
Burglary	25	12	1	12	100	48.0	4.0	48.0
Larceny[d]	710	151	90	469	100	21.3	12.7	66.1
Motor vehicle theft	320	90	7	223	100	28.1	2.2	69.7
Arson and explosives	319	59	2	258	100	18.5	.6	80.9
Transportation of stolen property	72	7	3	62	100	9.7	4.2	86.1
Other property offenses[d]	109	7	23	79	100	6.4	21.1	72.5
Drug offenses	6,672	2,224	102	4,346	100%	33.3%	1.5%	65.1%
Public-order offenses	10,472	2,165	345	7,961	100%	20.7%	3.3%	76.0%
Regulatory	3,701	283	149	3,268	100%	7.6%	4.0%	88.3%
Agriculture	192	37	18	137	100	19.3	9.4	71.4
Antitrust	19	8	1	10	100	42.1	5.3	52.6
Food and drug	56	6	7	43	100	10.7	12.5	76.8
Transportation	169	21	17	131	100	12.4	10.1	77.5
Civil rights	2,169	74	27	2,067	100	3.4	1.2	95.3
Communications	126	10	16	100	100	7.9	12.7	79.4
Custom laws	152	14	11	127	100	9.2	7.2	83.6
Postal laws	81	12	15	54	100	14.8	18.5	66.7
Other regulatory offenses	737	101	37	599	100	13.7	5.0	81.3
Other	6,771	1,882	196	4,693	100%	27.8%	2.9%	69.3%
Weapons	2,112	678	43	1,391	100	32.1	2.0	65.9
Immigration offenses	236	57	9	170	100	24.2	3.8	72.0
Tax law violations[d]	437	71	5	361	100	16.2	1.1	82.6
Bribery	262	17	17	228	100	6.5	6.5	87.0
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	322	43	15	264	100	13.4	4.7	82.0
National defense	128	21	2	105	100	16.4	1.6	82.0
Escape	840	581	14	245	100	69.2	1.7	29.2
Racketeering and extortion	1,573	247	10	1,316	100	15.7	.6	83.7
Gambling	180	25	4	151	100	13.9	2.2	83.9
Liquor offenses	16	2	0	14	100	12.5	0	87.5
Obscene material[d]	54	9	1	44	100	16.7	1.9	81.5
Migratory birds	37	5	11	21	100	13.5	29.7	56.8
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses	520	102	63	355	100	19.6	12.1	68.3
All other offenses	54	24	2	28	100	44.4	3.7	51.9
Unknown or indeterminable offense	281	100	27	154	100%	35.6%	9.6%	54.8%

[a] Includes 1 suspect for whom reason for declination could not be determined.

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

[c] Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

[d] See data note 1.

See also data notes 3 and 4.

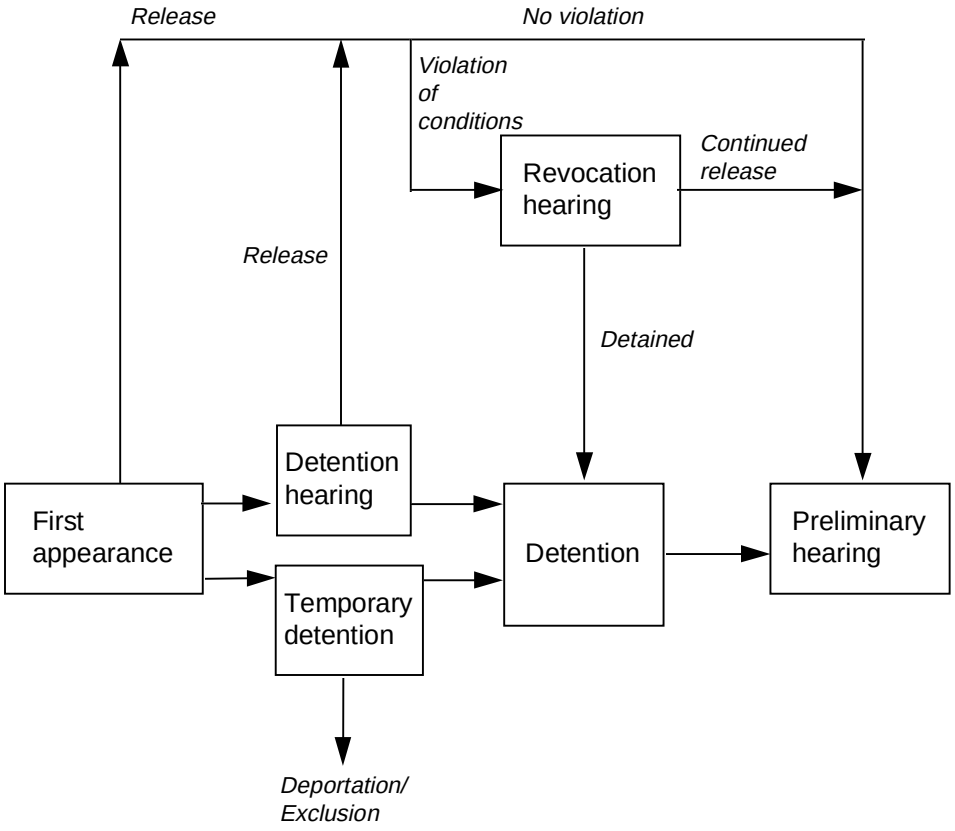
Table 1.5. Mean and median processing times from receipt to filing or declination, by offense, 1993

Most serious offense investigated	Average number of months from receipt of matter to decision						
		Disposed by magistrate			Concluded by U.S. attorney		
	Total	Total	Convicted	Not convicted	Total	Prosecuted in U.S. district court	Declined
Mean time							
All offenses[a]	9.6 mo	6.2 mo	1.8 mo	10.7 mo	9.9 mo	7.0 mo	15.4 mo
Violent offenses	6.2 mo	5.0 mo	3.0 mo	5.6 mo	6.3 mo	4.1 mo	11.5 mo
Property offenses	12.8 mo	7.7 mo	3.1 mo	12.7 mo	13.1 mo	9.4 mo	17.6 mo
Fraudulent offenses[b]	13.2	7.3	2.8	12.2	13.6	9.9	18.0
Other offenses[c]	9.8	10.2	4.8	15.7	9.7	6.6	14.8
Drug offenses	7.8 mo	8.5 mo	1.9 mo	13.6 mo	7.7 mo	6.0 mo	14.3 mo
Public-order offenses	8.7 mo	5.1 mo	1.3 mo	9.3 mo	9.6 mo	6.8 mo	13.9 mo
Regulatory offenses	12.1	11.4	7.5	13.6	12.1	10.1	13.0
Other offenses	8.0	4.8	1.2	9.1	9.0	6.4	14.3
Median time							
All offenses[a]	3.1 mo	.9 mo	.1 mo	2.1 mo	3.8 mo	1.2 mo	10.9 mo
Violent offenses	1.5 mo	1.1 mo	1.1 mo	1.1 mo	1.6 mo	.8 mo	7.9 mo
Property offenses	6.9 mo	1.5 mo	.5 mo	2.8 mo	7.5 mo	3.5 mo	13.4 mo
Fraudulent offenses[b]	7.5	1.4	.2	2.9	8.2	4.0	13.8
Other offenses	4.2	1.8	1.6	2.1	4.6	1.6	10.8
Drug offenses	1.2 mo	.9 mo	.6 mo	1.6 mo	1.2 mo	.8 mo	10.2 mo
Public-order offenses	2.5 mo	.7 mo	.0 mo	2.2 mo	3.7 mo	1.0 mo	9.1 mo
Regulatory offenses	6.8	4.1	4.8	4.1	6.9	2.8	8.2
Other offenses[c]	1.8	.6	.0	2.1	2.6	1.0	9.6
Number of suspects[d]	106,641	11,083	5,566	5,517	95,558	62,164	33,394
With unknown or indeterminable offense[e]	696	64	31	33	632	360	272
With unknown or indeterminable processing times[f]	2,213	224	147	77	1,989	1,705	284

[a] Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.
[b] Excluding tax fraud.
[c] Including tax fraud.
[d] Excludes suspects with insufficient data to determine processing time.
[e] May include some suspects with unknown or indeterminable processing time.
[f] May include some suspects with unknown or indeterminable offenses.
See data note 3.

Chapter 2

Pretrial release



The Bail Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. 3141) sets the terms for release and detention of defendants facing charges in Federal courts. At the time defendants first appear before a judicial officer, they may be (1) released on personal recognizance or unsecured bond; (2) released subject to conditions imposed by the court, possibly including traditional bail; (3) temporarily detained without bail (limited to 10 working days) to permit deportation, exclusion, or revocation of previously granted conditional release; or (4) detained without bail after a hearing.[1]

Federal defendants may be detained without bail if charged with specified categories of offenses and if it is determined at a special hearing that no financial or other conditions will reasonably assure the required appearance of the person and guarantee the safety of any other person in the community. Defendants not detained under these criteria must be released, either on personal recognizance, unsecured bond, or such conditions as are necessary to assure their appearance at trial and the public safety.[2] The law explicitly states that the court may not impose a financial condition that results in the pretrial detention of the person.

Release procedures

Once arrested, a defendant must be brought before a judicial officer without unnecessary delay. The judicial officer, who may be a judge but is generally a U.S. magistrate, determines whether the defendant will be released or detained prior to trial. If a hearing is required, the release decision may be delayed no more than 3 days (or 5 days if the defendant requests).

Defendants may be released at any time before trial. Some defendants, therefore, are detained for some time and then eventually released before trial. This generally occurs where an appeal results in a lowering of bail conditions or the defendant requires additional time to arrange compliance with the originally set terms of release. Defendants who have been detained prior to their release are included in tabulations of both defendants detained and defendants released.

Types of pretrial release

Defendants may be released without financial conditions:

Personal recognizance — defendant released subject to no financial or other conditions.

Unsecured bond — no money required to be posted before release, but defendant is liable for full bail amount if he or she fails to appear.

Conditional release — any combination of restrictions that are deemed necessary to guarantee the defendant's appearance at trial or the safety of the community. Nonfinancial conditions commonly place restrictions on the defendant's movements, associations, and/or actions. They may also involve employment, education, or treatment for medical, psychological, or substance abuse conditions.

Defendants may also be released on financial conditions. Financial conditions include deposit bond (defendant required to post a percent of the total bail amount, usually 10%), surety bond (defendant released subject to guarantees by a third person that the full bail amount will be paid), or collateral bond (collateral equal to the full bail amount required to be posted by the defendant before release), possibly in combination with non-financial conditions.

Factors relating to release or detention

In deciding whether to release a defendant and in setting release conditions, the court is directed to consider the nature and circumstances of the offense charged, the weight of the evidence against the defendant, the defendant's character, physical and mental condition, family ties, employment, financial resources, length of residence in the community, community ties, past conduct, history relating to drug or alcohol abuse, criminal history, and record concerning appearance at court proceedings.[3]

Detention hearings may be requested in cases that involve crimes of violence, offenses for which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment or death, or serious drug offenses. Defendants with two prior convictions of such offenses are also subject to detention if charged with any felony. Detention may also be requested in cases where there is a serious risk that the defendant will flee or attempt to obstruct justice.

Rates of release (tables 2.1 and 2.2)

According to pretrial service records, 47,755 defendants terminated pretrial supervision during 1993. Eventually, 29,259 of these defendants (61% of all defendants terminating pretrial services) were released. Most often, defendants

[1] 18 U.S.C. 3142(e) (1984).

[2] 18 U.S.C. 3142(c) (1984)

[3] 18 U.S.C. 3142(g).

were released without financial conditions (49%), and of these released without financial conditions, 61% were released on unsecured bond and 30% on personal recognizance. About 16% of all defendants were released on financial conditions.

Release rates and the types of releases varied by offense category. For example, among released defendants charged with fraudulent property offenses, 25% were released on personal recognizance, 49% on unsecured bond, and 11% on financial conditions. Conversely, for drug defendants, only 8% were released on personal recognizance, 24% on unsecured bond, and 17% on financial conditions.[4]

The rate at which defendants were released has fallen substantially since the enactment of the Bail Reform Act of 1986, from 78% of all defendants during 1984 to 61% during 1993. For specific offense categories, these rates fell or remained fairly constant. For example, the rate of release for drug defendants fell from 67% during 1985 to 52% during 1993. During this time period, the use of financial bail conditions and unsecured bond as release methods decreased, while personal recognizance remained approximately constant for non-drug defendants.

Sex. Men were less likely than women (57% versus 82%, respectively) to be released at any time before case disposition (table 2.2). Female defendants were more likely to be released on either unsecured bond or personal recognizance than male defendants (43% and 25% versus 27% and 13%, respectively).

Race. Black defendants were released less often (56%) than white defendants (63%) and other non-black minority defendants (68%). Black and white defendants were released at approximately equal rates on financial and non-financial conditions, and black defendants were released on financial conditions (11%) at slightly lower rates than either white (13%) or other minority (12%) defendants. While 42% of Hispanic defendants were released prior to trial, 69% of non-Hispanics were. Hispanic defendants often were charged with immigration and drug offenses, both of which had comparatively low release rates.

Age. Seventy-one percent of defendants who were over 40 years of age were released (table 2.2), whereas younger defendants were released at lower rates (60% for 16-18 year olds, 59% for 19-20 year olds, 56% for defendants in their twenties, and 60% for defendants in their thirties).

Education. The majority of defendants had either a high school education (34%) or less (36%), while only 9% of all defendants had completed college (table 2.2). College graduates were released at a higher rate than defendants with less education. Defendants with a college degree were more likely to be released on their own recognizance than defendants with less education. Defendants with less than high school education were more likely to be conditionally released than defendants who had high school diplomas or who went to college.

Marital and employment status. Marital and employment status may be regarded as indicative of community ties that would prevent flight, and thus affect the likelihood that defendants would be released prior to trial. During 1993, 32% of defendants were married, 17% were separated or divorced, and 31% had never been married. Married defendants were more likely to be released (70%) than unmarried ones (66%), and married defendants also were slightly more likely to be released on their own recognizance than were divorced or single defendants (18% versus 16% and 14%, respectively) (table 2.2).

Employed defendants were released at a higher rate than unemployed defendants (72% versus 54%) (table 2.2), and employed defendants also were more likely to be released on financial conditions, unsecured bond, or personal recognizance than were unemployed defendants. Only in the conditional release category, were employed and unemployed defendants released at about equal rates (2.5% and 2.6%, respectively).

Prior criminal record. Seventy-three percent of defendants with no past criminal record were released prior to case disposition (table 2.2). Similarly, 70% of the defendants with one prior misdemeanor conviction were released. A lesser proportion of defendants were released who had one or more felony convictions (47% nonviolent and 35% violent). Twenty-one percent of defendants with no prior convictions were released on their own recognizance compared to only 7% of defendants with one or more violent felony convictions.

[4] Tables of pretrial release and detention in 1990 and earlier editions of this compendium are based on defendants entering pretrial services, rather than those terminating, and are thus not directly comparable to the tables presented here. In addition, the persons terminating supervision are limited to those whose cases were initiated by a complaint or indictment (see *Methodology*, p.73).

Criminal justice status. During 1993, 70% of defendants were not under any kind of criminal justice supervision whereas 5% were on pretrial release, 6% were on probation and 4% were on parole. Defendants not under any kind of supervision were more likely to be released than were those under criminal justice supervision. Further, the likelihood of being released decreased as the level of supervision increased. For example, release rates decreased from 69% for defendants not under supervision, to 58% for defendants on pretrial release, 51% for defendants on probation, and 25% for defendants on parole, (table 2.2).

Court appearance history. During 1993, 42% of defendants had a no prior arrests, while 48% of defendants had a prior arrest record but no report of failing to appear in courts. Nine percent of the defendants with a prior arrest record failed to appear in court one time, while 7% of the defendants were known to have failed to appear more than once in courts (table 2.2). A consequence of this behavior is reflected in the likelihood of defendants to be released on unsecured bond or on their own recognizance. Defendants who had no prior arrest record were more likely to be released on either of these two forms of releases compared with defendants who failed to appear more than once (34% versus 16% for unsecured bond and 20% versus 9% for personal recognizance).

Drug use. During 1993, 24% of defendants admitted to a history of drug abuse in their pretrial services interview. Sixty-seven percent of the defendants with no reported drug abuse history were released compared with 57% of the defendants with a record of drug abuse who were released (table 2.2).

Rates of detention (tables 2.3 and 2.4)

Fifty-nine percent of all defendants who terminated pretrial services during 1993 were detained prior to trial with or without bail. This was approximately the same percentage as during 1992 (57%). Twenty-two percent of all defendants were held on bail for at least part of the pretrial period. Two-thirds of those detained on bail were eventually released prior to trial (table 2.3).

Suspects charged with offenses specifically cited in the Bail Reform Act were more likely to be detained than others. Seventy-nine percent of all alleged violent defendants were detained, including approximately 75% of those charged with murder, 80% of those charged with kidnaping, and 92% of those charged with robbery.

A majority of defendants in weapons and national defense cases were detained (64% and 55%, respectively); however, the rate of detention for national defense cases dropped from 73% of defendants detained during 1992. Detention rates for burglary, which may also be treated as a violent offense for some purposes, were higher: 77% of felony defendants charged with burglary were detained.

More than half of all pretrial detainees (57%) were charged with drug offenses, and nearly all of these detainees were charged with drug trafficking.

The high detention rate for immigration offenses (81%) may be attributable to the nature of the offense: 8% of defendants charged with immigration felonies were detained to permit their transfer to Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) custody or to facilitate their deportation.[5] Suspects in immigration offenses also often lack the community ties which would assure their appearance in court, thereby increasing the likelihood that they would be detained. Similarly, defendants charged with escape were often detained (83%).

Defendants charged with white collar offenses were relatively unlikely to be detained while awaiting trial. Only 28% of those charged with fraudulent property felonies, 25% of those charged with regulatory felonies, and 8% of those accused of tax law felonies were detained.

Detention rates varied with the characteristics of defendants (table 2.4). For example, detention rates were relatively high for defendants in their twenties (66%), defendants with less than high school education (71%), defendants with common-law marriages (75%), the unemployed (67%), defendants with prior violent felony convictions (83%) and those with drug abuse history (67%). Defendants who were on parole at the time they were charged with the offense and those who had repeatedly failed to appear in court were more likely than others to be released (88% and 84%, respectively).

Sex. Of all defendants, 84% were men. Men were more likely than women (63% versus 37%, respectively) to be detained at any time before case disposition (table 2.4). Male defendants were more than twice as likely to be denied bail as female defendants (34% versus 15%).

[5] 18 U.S.C. 3142(d) (1984)

Race. Of all defendants, 66% were white. Black and other minority defendants were more often denied bail than whites (39% and 31%, respectively, versus 28%). Fully 83% of Hispanic defendants were detained; 40% were denied bail (table 2.4).

Age. Overall, 42% of defendants detained were in the 21-30 age group (table 2.4). Among all defendants, those of age 30 or under were more likely to be detained (66%) than those in their thirties (60%) or older (45%). Defendants age 40 and above were less likely to be denied bail than younger defendants (23% versus 35% for 21-30 year olds and 32% for 31-40 year olds).

Education. College graduates were detained at a lower rate than defendants with less education (table 2.4). While 33% of the college graduates were detained before trial, 71% of defendants with less than a high school education were so detained. Defendants with a college degree were denied bail at less than half the rate of defendants with less than a high school education (17% versus 39% respectively).

Marital and employment status. Married defendants were somewhat less likely to be detained (48%) than defendants who were divorced or separated (54%) or single (64%). The higher rate of release may be attributable to the perception that married defendants have more ties to the community and are therefore presumed less likely to flee than single defendants. Married defendants were less likely to be denied bail (25%) than divorced (29%) or single defendants (36%) (table 2.4). Unemployed defendants were detained at a higher rate than those who were employed at the time of their arrest (67% versus 49%, respectively) (table 2.4).

Prior criminal record. Defendants with no prior convictions were less likely to be detained (48%) and also less likely to be denied bail (23%) than defendants with one or more prior convictions (table 2.4).

Criminal justice status. Defendants who were not under any kind of criminal justice supervision were less likely to be detained (52% versus 66% for defendants on pretrial release, 70% for defendants on probation and 88% for defendants on parole) (table 2.4). A similar trend was also observed for defendants being denied a bail.

Court appearance history. Defendants who failed to appear in court more than once were more likely to be detained (84% versus 48% for defendants with no prior arrests, 65% for defendants who never failed to appear in court in the past and 80% for defendants failing to appear once in court) (table 2.4). A similar trend was also observed for defendants being denied a bail.

Drug use. Defendants with a history of drug abuse had a higher probability of pretrial detention than other defendants (67% versus 52%, respectively) (table 2.4). Similarly, defendants who had no known drug abuse history were less likely to be denied bail than defendants who admitted to have abused drugs (27% versus 38%, respectively).

Types of detention (tables 2.5 and 2.6)

Hearings to determine dangerousness were held for 42% of all defendants terminating pretrial service during 1993 (table 2.5). Cases involving robbery, threats against the President, kidnaping, murder, and negligent manslaughter were more likely than others to result in a detention hearing (79%, 69%, 68%, 66%, and 66%, respectively).

As a result of these hearings, 14,980 defendants were ordered detained and held without bail. Seventy-five percent of the hearings resulted in a detention order. Alleged drug offenders, who made up 44% of all defendants, made up 59% of all persons detained by this procedure.

Men were more than twice as likely as women to be detained (table 2.6). Detention was also ordered with more than average frequency for black defendants (39% compared to the average of 31%), the unemployed (38%), poorly educated (39% of those who did not finish high school), and those with a history of felony conviction (41% for a prior nonviolent felony conviction and 53% for a prior violent felony conviction) or drug abuse (38%). Defendants who were on parole at the time they were charged with the offense and those who repeatedly failed to appear in court were more likely than others to have their hearings resulting in a detention order (59% and 52%, respectively).

Incidence of pretrial violations (tables 2.7 and 2.8)

Pretrial misconduct includes failure to appear at court, arrest for a new crime (either a felony or a misdemeanor), and any technical violation of the defendants' bail conditions. Overall, 14% of all defendants who completed a period of pretrial supervision during 1993 violated the terms of their pretrial release; 2% failed to appear; 3% were charged with a new offense (2% with felonies and 1% with misdemeanors); and

10% committed technical violations of their bail conditions (table 2.7)

About 21% of persons charged with drug offenses and 18% of persons charged with violent crimes committed at least one pretrial violation, higher than for other types of offenses. Defendants charged with of fraudulent property offenses or regulatory public-order offenses committed fewer violations than others (9% versus 6%, respectively).

Violations were higher for defendants released on financial conditions than those released on unsecured bond or personal recognizance (21% versus 14% and 11% respectively). Defendants given conditional release were least likely to have a violation (4%). Of the 5,787 defendants released on financial conditions, the 17% released on corporate surety were slightly less likely to have violation than those released under a percentage bond or collateral bond (20% versus 21% and 23%).

Revocation. Release was revoked for 5% of the defendants who violated the conditions of their pretrial release. Defendants charged with violent offenses who violated the conditions of their release were most likely to have release revoked (10%) while defendants charged with regulatory offenses were least likely to have their release revoked (2%).

Defendants on financial release were more likely than other released defendants to commit a violation of their release conditions, and they were also more likely to have their release revoked: 7% of all defendants released on financial conditions were subsequently detained. In contrast, 2% of defendants released conditionally, and 5% of defendants released either on unsecured bond or personal recognizance were subsequently detained (table 2.8). Defendants released on surety bonds were least likely of those defendants released on financial conditions to have their release revoked (5.5% versus 7% for defendants released on percentage bond or collateral bond).

Characteristics of defendants violating pretrial release conditions (table 2.9)

Sex. Eighty-five percent of the male defendants released had no violations while on release, and 90% of the female defendants released had no violations (table 2.9). Men were slightly more likely than women to commit a technical violation of bail conditions (10% versus 7%, respectively) and twice as likely to be charged with a new offense (3.6% versus 1.8%, respectively).

Race. Black defendants were more likely than white and other non-black minority defendants to violate the terms of their release (20% versus 12% and 13%, respectively). Black defendants were twice as likely as whites and other non-black minority defendants[6] to be charged with committing a new felony, and a greater proportion of black defendants committed a technical violation of bail conditions while on release (14% versus 8% of whites and 9% of other non-black minority defendants). Whereas 4% of white defendants had their releases revoked, 8% of black and 6% of other minority defendants had their releases revoked.

Ethnicity. Overall, 21% of the defendants released identified themselves as Hispanic. There was no difference in the rate of release violations between Hispanic and non-Hispanic defendants (14% each). However, defendants of Hispanic origin failed to appear at a higher rate than non-Hispanic defendants (5% versus 2%, respectively), but Hispanic defendants were less likely to have release revoked than were non-Hispanic defendants (4% versus 6%).

Age. During 1993, 7% of Federal criminal defendants who were released were 20 years old or younger. These young defendants were more likely than older defendants to be charged with a new felony offense or committing a technical violation of bail conditions. Defendants over age 40 were the least likely to commit a violation while on release or to have their release revoked.

Education. The majority of defendants had either a high school education (35%) or less (30%), while 4% of all defendants had completed college. A greater proportion of college graduates who were released had no violation compared with defendants with lesser education. Defendants with a college degree were also less likely to fail to appear, to be charged with a new offense, to commit a technical violation, and to have their release revoked.

Marital and employment status. During 1993, 32% of defendants were married, 17% were separated or divorced, and 31% had never been married. Single defendants were more likely to be charged with a new offense, and to commit a technical violation.

Employed defendants were less likely to violate bail conditions (12%

[6] Hispanic defendants are included among white, black, and other defendants. Hispanic defendants are discussed separately in the section on ethnicity.

versus 18%) and have their release revoked (4% versus 7%) than unemployed defendants. Similarly, unemployed defendants were more likely to fail to appear, to be charged with a new offense, and to commit a technical violation of bail conditions.

Prior criminal record. Fifty-four percent of all defendants who were released had no past criminal record. Twelve percent of the defendants released having a prior conviction of a violent felony had their releases revoked (compared to 2% of defendants with no prior conviction). The number of defendants failing to appear rose with the number of prior convictions from 2% for defendants with one prior conviction to 4% for those with five or more. Similarly, defendants with five or more prior convictions were twice as likely as defendants with only one prior conviction to have their release revoked (12.3% versus 6.1%).

Criminal justice status. During 1993, 13% of released defendants were under some form of criminal justice supervision: 5% were on pretrial release, 6% were on probation, and 2% were on parole. Defendants not under supervision were the most likely to complete their release period without incident. The probability of being charged with a new felony offense or failing to appear was greatest when the defendant was on parole.

Court appearance history. During 1993, while 50% of released defendants had no record of prior arrests, another 44% of defendants had at least one arrest but had never failed to appear for previous court appointments. Four percent of the released defendants were reported to have failed only once to appear in court while another 3% of the defendants were known to have failed more than once to appear in courts. Defendants with records of failing to appear in courts showed greater probability of being charged with a new offense or committing a technical violation of bail conditions. Consequently these defendants were more likely to have their releases revoked than defendants with no prior arrests.

Drug use. Twenty-one percent of released defendants admitted a history of drug abuse in their pretrial services interview. Defendants with drug history were 3 times more likely than those with no drug history to commit violations of bail conditions (30% versus 10%) and to have their release revoked (12% versus 4%).

Length of pretrial detention, by form of release or detention (table 2.10)

Overall, the length of pretrial detention among released defendants was shortest for defendants released on personal recognizance or unsecured bond (27 days) and longest for conditional releases (35 days). Defendants released with financial conditions had an average detention of 29 days. For defendants who were not released, the length of detention was much longer for those who were denied bail (119.1 days) than for those who were detained for financial conditions (81.4 days). The longer pretrial detention period for those who were denied bail is attributable to the severity of the offense being charged.

Table 2.1. Form of pretrial release, by offense, 1993

Most serious offense charged	Percent of defendants released at any time before case disposition: All releases	Released on: Financial[a]	Unsecured bond	Personal recognizance	Conditional release	Number of defendants: Released	All defendants
All offenses[b]	61.3%	12.1%	29.7%	15.3%	4.2%	29,259	47,755
Violent offenses	39.2%	6.3%	15.4%	13.2%	4.3%	1,279	3,264
Murder[c]	46.0	16.7	13.9	10.7	4.8	116	252
Negligent manslaughter	93.9	6.1	24.2	54.5	9.1	31	33
Assault	69.8	4.5	30.2	27.9	7.2	400	573
Robbery	22.8	5.7	9.3	5.4	2.4	440	1,932
Rape	75.2	5.1	17.9	41.0	11.1	176	234
Other sex offenses[c]	72.2	7.2	47.4	12.4	5.2	70	97
Kidnaping	30.7	3.5	12.3	10.5	4.4	35	114
Threats against the President	37.9	6.9	17.2	10.3	3.4	11	29
Property offenses	84.3%	8.9%	47.2%	25.7%	2.4%	10,373	12,307
Fraudulent	85.2%	9.5%	49.1%	24.5%	2.2%	7,779	9,127
Embezzlement	96.9	3.1	55.0	38.3	.6	1,395	1,439
Fraud[c]	83.1	10.6	47.8	22.1	2.5	5,416	6,521
Forgery	84.4	11.1	51.7	20.1	1.6	640	758
Counterfeiting	80.2	11.0	45.2	21.0	2.9	328	409
Other	81.6%	7.4%	41.7%	29.4%	3.1%	2,594	3,180
Burglary	44.1	7.4	22.3	12.2	2.1	83	188
Larceny[c]	87.2	6.1	44.4	32.8	3.9	1,861	2,134
Motor vehicle theft	75.4	10.9	48.4	14.7	1.4	215	285
Arson and explosives	68.2	13.4	37.4	16.8	.6	122	179
Transportation of stolen property	75.0	12.1	37.5	25.4	…	198	264
Other property offenses[c]	88.5	3.1	24.6	56.2	4.6	115	130
Drug offenses	51.5%	17.0%	23.7%	8.0%	2.8%	10,886	21,142
Trafficking	50.6	17.4	23.4	7.0	2.8	10,404	20,550
Other drug	81.4	4.1	34.1	40.9	2.4	482	592
Public-order offenses	60.9%	8.1%	25.7%	18.2%	8.9%	6,713	11,031
Regulatory	87.1%	10.5%	45.5%	28.7%	2.4%	1,101	1,264
Agriculture	94.9	3.6	38.4	48.6	4.3	131	138
Antitrust	97.4	2.6	53.8	41.0	…	38	39
Food and drug	96.1	11.8	68.6	13.7	2.0	49	51
Transportation	83.8	4.1	47.3	31.1	1.4	62	74
Civil rights	98.6	8.5	73.2	16.9	…	70	71
Communications	98.1	1.9	37.7	56.6	1.9	52	53
Custom laws	64.6	12.3	27.7	23.1	1.5	42	65
Postal laws	96.1	1.3	55.2	37.7	1.9	148	154
Other regulatory offenses	82.2	16.3	41.4	21.8	2.7	509	619
Other	57.5%	7.7%	23.1%	16.8%	9.8%	5,612	9,767
Weapons	55.9	9.9	31.5	12.2	2.2	1,625	2,909
Immigration offenses	38.9	5.0	8.1	3.5	22.3	1,404	3,608
Tax law violations[c]	97.0	5.9	52.8	37.8	.5	608	627
Bribery	87.9	21.2	46.5	19.7	.5	174	198
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	74.9	16.2	38.3	18.7	1.7	176	235
National defense	76.5	18.2	30.3	18.2	9.8	101	132
Escape	30.2	4.7	11.8	9.4	4.2	128	424
Racketeering and extortion	61.9	19.4	29.4	11.1	2.0	313	506
Gambling	100	6.0	64.8	28.6	.5	199	199
Obscene material[c]	81.8	4.5	59.1	18.2	…	18	22
Migratory birds	100	0	46.7	53.3	…	15	15
All other offenses[c]	95.4	1.6	16.5	73.4	3.9	851	892

Note: Released defendants include some defendants who were also detained prior to trial. Total also includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

…No case of this type occurred in the data.

[a]Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

[b]Includes 11 defendants for whom an offense category could not be determined, 8 of whom were released.

[c]See data note 1.

See also data note 5.

Table 2.2. Form of pretrial release, by defendant characteristics, 1993

Defendant characteristic	Percent of defendants released at any time before case disposition: All releases	Released on: Financial[a]	Unsecured bond	Personal recognizance	Conditional release	Number of defendants: Released	All defendants
All offenders[b]	61.3%	12.1%	29.7%	15.3%	4.2%	29,259	47,755
Sex							
Male	57.4%	12.5%	27.1%	13.4%	4.4%	23,040	40,124
Female	81.5	9.9	43.3	25.3	3.0	6,204	7,615
Race							
White	63.0%	12.6%	29.9%	15.0%	5.4%	19,950	31,682
Black	56.1	11.0	30.7	13.0	1.4	7,633	13,599
Other	67.7	11.8	21.0	30.8	4.1	1,676	2,474
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	42.4%	13.2%	14.5%	4.2%	10.5%	5,737	13,532
Non-Hispanic	68.9	11.7	36.0	19.4	1.7	21,728	31,523
Age							
16-18 years	60.0%	7.9%	26.5%	16.7%	8.9%	453	755
19-20 years	58.8	9.1	28.4	14.7	6.6	1,511	2,570
21-30 years	55.5	11.4	25.7	13.7	4.8	9,818	17,700
31-40 years	60.4	13.3	29.4	14.1	3.7	8,702	14,398
Over 40 years	71.3	13.2	37.0	19.2	1.9	8,373	11,747
Education							
Less than high school graduate	52.6%	12.8%	25.9%	10.3%	3.6%	7,841	14,894
High school graduate	67.4	13.2	35.0	17.2	2.1	9,338	13,846
Some college	74.1	14.1	38.2	20.0	1.9	6,388	8,618
College graduate	81.0	13.2	43.2	23.0	1.4	2,920	3,607
Marital status							
Never married	58.7%	11.5%	30.6%	13.8%	2.8%	8,589	14,635
Divorced/separated	65.7	12.6	34.7	16.3	2.0	5,478	8,335
Married	70.3	14.7	35.5	17.8	2.3	10,787	15,336
Common law	52.1	15.1	23.1	9.8	4.1	1,652	3,172
Other	43.9	5.1	9.5	14.2	15.1	2,753	6,277
Employment status at arrest							
Unemployed	54.3%	10.6%	28.1%	13.0%	2.6%	10,062	18,526
Employed	71.6	15.0	36.2	18.0	2.5	16,717	23,343
Criminal record							
No convictions[c]	73.2%	12.3%	34.7%	20.8%	5.3%	13,486	18,420
Prior convictions							
Misdemeanor only	69.8	14.7	33.5	17.7	3.9	5,171	7,409
Felony							
Nonviolent	47.0	10.8	23.1	9.5	3.5	4,132	8,788
Violent	34.5	8.4	16.2	6.6	3.2	2,065	5,990
Number of prior convictions							
1	62.1%	14.1%	30.3%	14.0%	3.8%	4,703	7,575
2 to 4	51.4	11.5	24.7	11.5	3.7	4,761	9,266
5 or more	35.6	7.8	17.0	7.8	3.0	1,904	5,346
Criminal justice status							
Not under supervision	69.6%	13.4%	33.2%	18.1%	4.9%	23,400	33,634
Pretrial release	57.7	15.6	29.8	10.6	1.7	1,421	2,463
Probation	51.2	11.5	27.0	10.8	1.9	1,559	3,045
Parole	24.5	5.2	11.7	5.0	2.6	457	1,863
Court appearance history							
No prior arrests	71.7%	12.1%	34.3%	20.1%	5.2%	14,523	20,268
Failure to appear							
None	56.5	12.8	27.9	12.3	3.5	12,930	22,892
1	41.1	8.9	19.2	9.3	3.7	1,059	2,574
More than 1	36.9	8.7	16.3	8.6	3.4	746	2,020
Drug abuse							
No known abuse	67.2%	13.2%	34.9%	17.0%	2.0%	19,878	29,588
Drug history	57.0	13.2	30.1	12.2	1.5	5,384	9,440

Note: Released defendants includes some defendants who were also detained prior to trial. Total also includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

[a]Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

[b]Includes defendants for whom characteristics could not be determined.

[c]Includes only those defendants whose PSA records explicitly showed no prior convictions.

See data note 5.

Table 2.3. Form of pretrial detention, by offense, 1993

Most serious offense charged	Percent of defendants detained at any time before case disposition: All detentions	Temporary detention[a]	Held on bail for: Part of pre-trial period	Held on bail for: All of pre-trial period	Denied bail	Other detentions	Number of defendants: Detained	Number of defendants: All defendants
All offenses[b]	59.0%	1.7%	14.9%	7.5%	31.4%	3.5%	28,170	47,755
Violent offenses	79.2%	1.2%	11.6%	5.3%	55.5%	5.5%	2,585	3,264
Murder[c]	75.4	1.2	13.5	2.8	52.0	6.0	190	252
Negligent manslaughter	30.3	…	24.2	…	3.0	3.0	10	33
Assault	56.2	.7	17.5	5.2	27.9	4.9	322	573
Robbery	92.0	1.4	9.3	6.5	69.2	5.6	1,777	1,932
Rape	55.6	.9	17.9	.9	32.5	3.4	130	234
Other sex offenses[c]	41.2	…	7.2	4.1	24.7	5.2	40	97
Kidnaping	79.8	2.6	5.3	1.8	59.6	10.5	91	114
Threats against the President	86.2	…	13.8	6.9	58.6	6.9	25	29
Property offenses	28.5%	.7%	10.2%	3.7%	11.8%	2.1%	3,503	12,307
Fraudulent	27.7%	.8%	10.3%	3.6%	11.2%	1.8%	2,524	9,127
Embezzlement	7.3	…	4.0	.6	1.9	.8	105	1,439
Fraud[c]	30.6	.9	10.8	4.1	12.9	1.9	1,998	6,521
Forgery	35.5	.8	17.2	4.4	10.2	3.0	269	758
Counterfeiting	37.2	.7	12.5	3.9	18.6	1.5	152	409
Other	30.8%	.6%	9.8%	4.0%	13.6%	2.8%	979	3,180
Burglary	77.1	2.7	14.9	4.3	46.3	9.0	145	188
Larceny[c]	23.6	.3	9.3	3.7	8.6	1.8	504	2,134
Motor vehicle theft	40.4	.7	12.3	8.1	15.4	3.9	115	285
Arson and explosives	51.4	2.2	12.8	3.9	26.8	5.6	92	179
Transportation of stolen property	36.4	1.1	7.6	3.8	20.1	3.8	96	264
Other property offenses[c]	20.8	…	5.4	.8	11.5	3.1	27	130
Drug offenses	75.4%	1.6%	19.4%	8.9%	41.6%	3.9%	15,946	21,142
Trafficking	76.8	1.6	19.9	9.1	42.4	3.9	15,787	20,550
Other drug	26.9	1.2	5.1	2.9	15.5	2.2	159	592
Public-order offenses	55.6%	3.4%	12.6%	9.5%	26.4%	3.7%	6,131	11,031
Regulatory	24.7%	.5%	9.3%	4.0%	9.6%	1.3%	312	1,264
Agriculture	8.7	…	2.9	.7	3.6	1.4	12	138
Antitrust	2.6	…	…	…	2.6	…	1	39
Food and drug	11.8	…	5.9	2.0	3.9	…	6	51
Transportation	24.3	2.7	6.8	2.7	12.2	…	18	74
Civil rights	15.5	…	14.1	…	1.4	…	11	71
Communications	5.7	…	3.8	…	…	1.9	3	53
Custom laws	46.2	3.1	10.8	16.9	12.3	3.1	30	65
Postal laws	6.5	…	1.3	1.9	2.6	.6	10	154
Other regulatory offenses	35.7	.3	13.6	5.3	14.7	1.8	221	619
Other	59.6%	3.7%	13.1%	10.2%	28.6%	4.0%	5,819	9,767
Weapons	63.8	2.0	14.7	4.4	35.9	6.8	1,855	2,909
Immigration offenses	81.0	8.1	16.0	21.6	33.0	2.2	2,921	3,608
Tax law violations[c]	7.8	…	3.8	.5	2.7	.8	49	627
Bribery	33.3	…	17.7	3.5	10.6	1.5	66	198
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	43.0	.9	12.8	4.3	19.1	6.0	101	235
National defense	54.5	3.0	19.7	7.6	21.2	3.0	72	132
Escape	82.8	.7	7.3	6.1	57.5	11.1	351	424
Racketeering and extortion	60.1	.8	15.0	4.3	33.8	6.1	304	506
Gambling	3.5	…	2.5	…	1.0	…	7	199
Obscene material[c]	18.2	…	…	4.5	4.5	9.1	4	22
Migratory birds	20.0	…	20.0	…	…	…	3	15
All other offenses[c]	9.6	.3	4.4	1.1	2.8	1.0	86	892

Note: Detained defendants includes defendants who were also released prior to trial. Total also includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

…No case of this type occurred in the data.

[a]Held under 18 U.S.C. 3142 pending deportation, action on prior pretrial release, or probation or parole review.

[b]Includes 11 defendants for whom offense category could not be determined, 5 of whom were detained.

[c]See data note 1.

See also data note 5.

Table 2.4. Form of pretrial detention, by defendant characteristics, 1993

Defendant characteristic	Percent of defendants detained at any time before case disposition						Number of defendants	
			Held on bail for					
	All detentions	Temporary detention[a]	Part of pre-trial period	All of pre-trial period	Denied bail	Other detentions	Detained	All defendants
All offenders[b]	59.0%	1.7%	14.9%	7.5%	31.4%	3.5%	28,170	47,755
Sex								
Male	63.2%	1.9%	15.1%	8.0%	34.4%	3.8%	25,355	40,124
Female	36.9	.7	14.4	4.6	15.4	1.8	2,813	7,615
Race								
White	57.3%	1.8%	15.2%	9.0%	28.3%	3.1%	18,146	31,682
Black	63.8	1.8	14.4	4.4	38.7	4.5	8,672	13,599
Other	54.6	1.4	15.0	5.1	30.8	2.3	1,352	2,474
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	82.9%	3.7%	19.0%	16.8%	40.0%	3.4%	11,215	13,532
Non-Hispanic	49.6	.9	13.5	3.6	28.2	3.4	15,632	31,523
Age								
16-18 years	65.7%	1.3%	18.0%	5.8%	36.7%	3.8%	496	755
19-20 years	65.4	2.3	17.5	7.2	33.9	4.5	1,680	2,570
21-30 years	65.8	2.1	15.6	9.1	35.3	3.8	11,646	17,700
31-40 years	60.2	1.8	15.5	7.3	32.3	3.4	8,670	14,398
Over 40 years	45.2	1.1	12.3	5.6	23.4	2.8	5,308	11,747
Education								
Less than high school graduate	71.0%	3.0%	16.8%	7.9%	39.2%	4.0%	10,568	14,894
High school graduate	53.1	1.2	15.4	4.4	29.0	3.2	7,349	13,846
Some college	45.5	.9	14.7	3.6	23.6	2.6	3,917	8,618
College graduate	33.1	.9	10.2	3.3	16.6	2.1	1,193	3,607
Marital status								
Never married	63.6%	1.9%	16.1%	5.3%	36.2%	4.1%	9,314	14,635
Divorced/separated	54.3	1.5	15.0	5.1	29.3	3.5	4,522	8,335
Married	48.3	1.6	13.9	5.4	25.0	2.4	7,414	15,336
Common law	74.5	3.0	19.0	8.2	41.2	3.1	2,363	3,172
Other	72.6	1.5	12.7	20.2	33.4	4.7	4,557	6,277
Employment status at arrest								
Unemployed	66.6%	1.9%	15.2%	5.8%	38.4%	5.2%	12,330	18,526
Employed	48.8	1.6	15.2	5.2	24.9	2.0	11,400	23,343
Criminal record								
No convictions[c]	46.1%	1.0%	14.4%	6.3%	22.6%	1.8%	8,483	18,420
Prior convictions								
Misdemeanor only	54.5	1.1	18.4	7.6	25.1	2.4	4,039	7,409
Felony								
Nonviolent	71.9	3.1	13.7	8.5	40.8	5.7	6,318	8,788
Violent	82.8	2.4	12.0	8.6	53.1	6.7	4,962	5,990
Number of prior convictions								
1	59.8%	1.8%	16.1%	6.7%	31.4%	3.8%	4,532	7,575
2 to 4	69.6	2.4	15.6	8.2	38.7	4.7	6,450	9,266
5 or more	81.1	2.7	11.8	10.4	49.6	6.6	4,337	5,346
Criminal justice status								
Not under supervision	51.6%	.9%	15.8%	7.0%	25.5%	2.3%	17,339	33,634
Pretrial release	65.8	1.6	17.3	4.8	39.3	2.8	1,620	2,463
Probation	70.0	3.8	15.8	6.2	41.0	3.2	2,131	3,045
Parole	88.2	8.0	8.2	8.6	58.9	4.6	1,644	1,863
Court appearance history								
No prior arrests	47.6%	1.5%	14.3%	6.6%	23.2%	2.0%	9,644	20,268
Failure to appear								
None	64.5	2.1	15.5	7.6	35.0	4.3	14,771	22,892
1	79.8	1.7	14.9	10.1	46.9	6.3	2,055	2,574
More than 1	84.2	.9	15.1	10.9	51.7	5.5	1,700	2,020
Drug abuse								
No known abuse	51.8%	1.7%	14.3%	5.7%	27.3%	2.8%	15,314	29,588
Drug history	66.6	1.8	17.5	5.1	38.2	4.1	6,288	9,440

Note: Detained defendants includes some defendants who were also released prior to trial. Total also includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

[a] Held under 18 U.S.C. 3142 pending deportation, action on prior pretrial release, or probation or parole review.

[b] Includes defendants for whom these characteristics could not be determined.

[c] Includes only those defendants whose PSA records explicitly showed no prior convictions. See data note 5.

Table 2.5. Pretrial detention hearing outcomes, by offense, 1993

Most serious offense charged	All defendants	Defendants with pretrial detention hearings: Number of defendants: Hearings held	Number of defendants: Ordered detained	Percent of defendants: Hearings held	Percent of defendants: Ordered detained
All offenses[a]	47,755	20,050	14,980	42.0%	31.4%
Violent offenses	3,264	2,168	1,813	66.4%	55.5%
Murder[b]	252	167	131	66.3	52.0
Negligent manslaughter	33	6	1	18.2	3.0
Assault	573	237	160	41.4	27.9
Robbery	1,932	1,519	1,336	78.6	69.2
Rape	234	111	76	47.4	32.5
Other sex offenses[b]	97	30	24	30.9	24.7
Kidnaping	114	78	68	68.4	59.6
Threats against the President	29	20	17	69.0	58.6
Property offenses	12,307	2,196	1,452	17.8%	11.8%
Fraudulent	9,127	1,603	1,021	17.6%	11.2%
Embezzlement	1,439	57	28	4.0	1.9
Fraud[b]	6,521	1,288	840	19.8	12.9
Forgery	758	143	77	18.9	10.2
Counterfeiting	409	115	76	28.1	18.6
Other	3,180	593	431	18.6%	13.6%
Burglary	188	106	87	56.4	46.3
Larceny[b]	2,134	265	184	12.4	8.6
Motor vehicle theft	285	65	44	22.8	15.4
Arson and explosives	179	69	48	38.5	26.8
Transportation of stolen property	264	68	53	25.8	20.1
Other property offenses[b]	130	20	15	15.4	11.5
Drug offenses	21,142	11,998	8,805	56.7%	41.6%
Trafficking	20,550	11,888	8,713	57.8	42.4
Other drug	592	110	92	18.6	15.5
Public-order offenses	11,031	3,688	2,910	33.4%	26.4%
Regulatory	1,264	196	121	15.5%	9.6%
Agriculture	138	6	5	4.3	3.6
Antitrust	39	1	1	2.6	2.6
Food and drug	51	6	2	11.8	3.9
Transportation	74	12	9	16.2	12.2
Civil rights	71	2	1	2.8	1.4
Communications	53	1	0	1.9	0
Custom laws	65	16	8	24.6	12.3
Postal laws	154	7	4	4.5	2.6
Other regulatory offenses	619	145	91	23.4	14.7
Other	9,767	3,492	2,789	35.8%	28.6%
Weapons	2,909	1,312	1,045	45.1	35.9
Immigration offenses	3,608	1,400	1,190	38.8	33.0
Tax law violations[b]	627	28	17	4.5	2.7
Bribery	198	47	21	23.7	10.6
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	235	67	45	28.5	19.1
National defense	132	53	28	40.2	21.2
Escape	424	280	244	66.0	57.5
Racketeering and extortion	506	245	171	48.4	33.8
Gambling	199	3	2	1.5	1.0
Obscene material[b]	22	3	1	13.6	4.5
Migratory birds	15	2	0	13.3	0
All other offenses[b]	892	52	0	5.8	0

Note: Defendants may also be detained for failure to meet bail conditions, or temporarily detained pending action of other agencies.

[a]Includes 11 defendants for whom offense category could not be determined, 2 of whom had pretrial detention hearings.

[b]See data note 1.
See also data note 5.

Table 2.6. Pretrial detention hearings, by defendant characteristics, 1993

Defendant characteristic	All defendants	Defendants with pretrial detention hearings: Number of defendants: Hearings held	Number of defendants: Ordered detained	Percent of defendants: Hearings held	Percent of defendants: Ordered detained
All offenders[a]	47,755	20,052	14,980	42.0%	31.4%
Sex					
Male	40,124	18,128	13,807	45.2%	34.4%
Female	7,615	1,923	1,172	25.3	15.4
Race					
White	31,682	12,293	8,957	38.8%	28.3%
Black	13,599	6,720	5,260	49.4	38.7
Other	2,474	1,039	763	42.0	30.8
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	13,532	7,185	5,408	53.1	40.0
Non-Hispanic	31,523	12,010	8,898	38.1	28.2
Age					
16-18 years	755	365	277	48.3%	36.7%
19-20 years	2,570	1,179	870	45.9	33.9
21-30 years	17,700	8,144	6,241	46.0	35.3
31-40 years	14,398	6,203	4,647	43.1	32.3
Over 40 years	11,747	3,867	2,750	32.9	23.4
Education					
Less than high school graduate	14,894	7,708	5,841	51.8%	39.2%
High school graduate	13,846	5,574	4,012	40.3	29.0
Some college	8,618	3,002	2,031	34.8	23.6
College graduate	3,607	902	599	25.0	16.6
Marital status					
Never married	14,635	7,022	5,299	48.0%	36.2%
Divorced/separated	8,335	3,372	2,438	40.5	29.3
Married	15,336	5,437	3,837	35.5	25.0
Common law	3,172	1,778	1,308	56.1	41.2
Other	6,277	2,443	2,098	38.9	33.4
Employment status at arrest					
Unemployed	18,526	9,163	7,116	49.5%	38.4%
Employed	23,343	8,507	5,809	36.4	24.9
Criminal record					
No convictions[b]	18,420	6,086	4,160	33.0%	22.6%
Prior convictions					
Misdemeanor only	7,409	2,751	1,858	37.1	25.1
Felony					
Nonviolent	8,788	4,418	3,588	50.3	40.8
Violent	5,990	3,717	3,180	62.1	53.1
Number of prior convictions					
1	7,575	3,251	2,383	42.9%	31.5%
2 to 4	9,266	4,573	3,589	49.4	38.7
5 or more	5,346	3,062	2,654	57.3	49.6
Criminal justice status					
Not under supervision	33,634	12,321	8,575	36.6%	25.5%
Pretrial release	2,463	1,270	967	51.6	39.3
Probation	3,045	1,578	1,248	51.8	41.0
Parole	1,863	1,209	1,097	64.9	58.9
Court appearance history					
No prior arrests	20,268	6,799	4,711	33.5%	23.2%
Failure to appear					
None	22,892	10,505	8,019	45.9	35.0
1	2,574	1,481	1,206	57.5	46.9
More than 1	2,020	1,267	1,044	62.7	51.7
Drug abuse					
No known abuse	29,588	11,338	8,092	38.3%	27.3%
Drug history	9,440	4,710	3,606	49.9	38.2

[a]Includes defendants for whom these characteristics are unknown. See data note 5.
[b]Includes only those defendants whose PSA records explicitly showed no prior convictions.

Table 2.7. Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, by offense, 1993

Most serious offense charged	Percent of released defendants who had:							
		Violations while on release						
	No violation	At least one violation	Failed to appear	New offense charged		Technical violations of bail conditions	Release revoked	Number of released defendants
				Felony	Misdemeanor			
All offenses*	85.9%	14.1%	2.3%	1.8%	1.4%	9.8%	5.1%	29,259
Violent offenses	81.6%	18.4%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	13.5%	10.1%	1,279
Property offenses	90.7%	9.3%	1.6%	1.6%	1.1%	5.9%	3.2%	10,373
Fraudulent offenses	92.3	8.5	1.6	1.5	.8	5.4	2.8	7,779
Other property offenses	88.2	11.8	1.8	2.2	1.7	7.4	4.6	2,594
Drug offenses	78.9%	21.1%	3.2%	2.3%	1.8%	15.2%	7.3%	10,886
Public-order offenses	90.5%	9.5%	1.7%	1.4%	1.0%	6.2%	3.5%	6,713
Regulatory offenses	93.6	6.4	1.2	.5	.6	4.5	1.8	1,101
Other offenses	89.9	10.1	1.8	1.6	1.1	6.5	3.9	5,612

Note: Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated in 1993. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, the sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation.

*Includes 8 defendants for whom offense category could not be determined.
See data note 5.

Table 2.8. Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, by type of release, 1993

Type of release	Percent of released defendants who had:							
		Violations while on release						
	No violation	At least one violation	Failed to appear	New offense charged		Technical violations of bail conditions	Release revoked	Number of released defendants
				Felony	Misdemeanor			
Financial release	78.7%	21.3%	4.3%	2.9%	1.9%	14.1%	6.9%	5,787
Percentage/cash bond	79.3	20.7	5.0	2.6	1.6	13.1	7.2	2,619
Collateral bond	77.3	22.7	3.4	3.1	2.1	15.8	7.2	2,191
Corporate surety	80.3	19.7	4.3	2.6	2.1	12.9	5.5	977
Unsecured bond	85.8%	14.2%	2.2%	1.9%	1.4%	9.8%	5.2%	14,162
Personal recognizance	88.7%	11.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	8.5%	4.5%	7,298
Conditional release	96.5%	3.5%	.6%	.3%	.2%	2.3%	1.6%	2,012

Note: Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated in 1993. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, the sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation.

See data note 5.

Table 2.9. Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, by defendant characteristics, 1993

Defendant characteristic	Percent of released defendants who had:							
		Violations while on release						
	No violation	At least one violation	Failed to appear	New offense charged: Felony	New offense charged: Misdemeanor	Technical violations of bail conditions	Release revoked	Number of released defendants
All defendants[a]	85.9%	14.1%	2.3%	1.8%	1.4%	9.8%	5.1%	29,259
Sex								
Male	84.8%	15.2%	2.4%	2.1%	1.5%	10.4%	5.6%	23,040
Female	89.7	10.3	1.8	1.0	.8	7.3	3.4	6,204
Race								
White	87.8%	12.2%	2.2%	1.4%	1.2%	8.3%	4.0%	19,950
Black	80.5	19.5	2.4	3.1	1.8	13.9	7.9	7,633
Other	87.2	12.8	2.1	1.3	1.4	8.8	6.4	1,676
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	85.6%	14.4%	4.5%	1.3%	1.0%	8.7%	3.8%	5,737
Non-Hispanic	85.6	14.4	1.7	2.0	1.5	10.3	5.6	21,728
Age								
16-18 years	79.2%	20.8%	3.3%	3.5%	2.4%	15.5%	9.1%	453
19-20 years	81.5	18.5	2.0	3.0	2.3	12.7	7.2	1,511
21-30 years	83.2	16.8	2.4	2.3	1.7	11.6	6.2	9,818
31-40 years	84.0	16.0	2.6	1.7	1.4	11.5	5.8	8,702
Over 40 years	91.6	8.4	1.7	1.1	.8	5.4	2.7	8,373
Education								
Less than high school graduate	81.5%	18.5%	3.1%	2.3%	1.6%	12.9%	7.0%	7,841
High school graduate	85.0	15.0	2.0	2.1	1.6	10.6	5.6	9,338
Some college	86.7	13.3	1.8	1.7	1.3	9.4	4.4	6,388
College graduate	93.2	6.8	1.4	.8	.9	4.2	2.1	2,920
Marital status								
Never married	80.7%	19.3%	2.4%	2.8%	1.9%	13.9%	7.5%	8,589
Divorced/separated	83.7	16.3	2.2	2.1	1.6	11.8	6.0	5,478
Married	90.5	9.5	1.9	1.2	.9	6.2	3.0	10,787
Common laws	79.7	20.3	3.8	1.9	1.9	13.8	7.6	1,652
Other	92.0	8.0	2.4	1.1	.8	4.5	2.7	2,753
Employment status at arrest								
Unemployed	81.6%	18.4%	2.6%	2.4%	1.7%	13.0%	7.1%	10,062
Employed	87.6	12.4	1.9	1.6	1.2	8.5	4.2	16,717
Criminal record								
No convictions[b]	92.2%	7.8%	1.7%	.8%	.5%	5.1%	2.2%	13,486
Prior convictions								
Misdemeanor only	81.5	18.5	2.1	2.3	2.4	13.4	7.3	5,171
Felony								
Nonviolent	79.4	20.6	3.0	3.3	1.9	14.1	8.1	4,132
Violent	74.3	25.7	3.4	4.2	2.7	18.2	11.5	2,065
Number of prior convictions								
1	83.5%	16.5%	1.8%	2.2%	1.8%	12.1%	6.1%	4,703
2 to 4	78.7	21.3	2.9	3.0	2.2	15.2	9.0	4,761
5 or more	71.3	28.7	4.4	4.8	3.6	18.9	12.3	1,904
Criminal justice status								
Not under supervision	88.2%	11.8%	2.0%	1.4%	1.1%	8.3%	4.0%	23,400
Pretrial release	75.2	24.8	3.4	4.4	2.5	16.7	11.0	1,421
Probation	76.3	23.7	2.4	4.0	1.9	16.9	9.6	1,559
Parole	74.4	25.6	5.3	5.3	2.4	15.8	12.0	457
Court appearance history								
No prior arrests	92.0%	8.0%	1.8%	.8%	.6%	5.2%	2.4%	14,523
Failure to appear								
None	81.4	18.6	2.5	2.6	2.0	13.1	7.2	12,930
1	70.8	29.2	3.9	3.6	3.0	22.1	10.0	1,059
More than 1	64.5	35.5	5.8	5.1	3.4	24.0	15.8	746
Drug abuse								
No known abuse	89.7%	10.3%	2.0%	1.5%	1.1%	6.4%	3.4%	19,878
Drug history	69.9	30.1	2.5	3.3	2.5	24.1	12.4	5,384

Note: Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated in 1993. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, the sum of individual violations exceeds that of the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation.

[a] Includes defendants for whom these characteristics could not be determined.

[b] Includes only those defendants whose PSA records explicitly showed no prior convictions.

See data note 5.

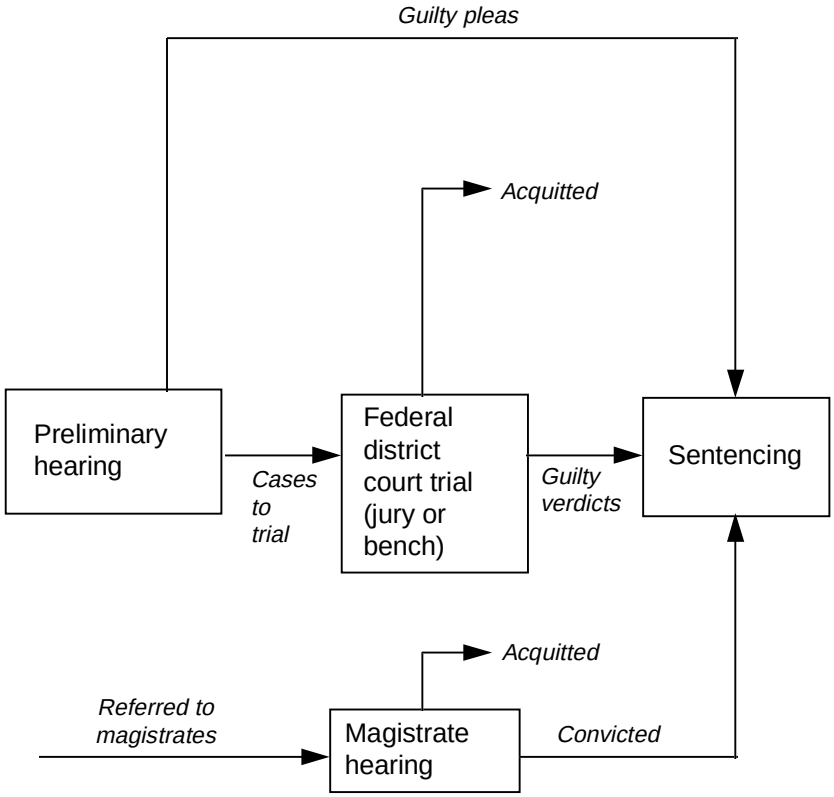
Table 2.10. Length of pretrial detention, by form of release or detention, and most serious offense charged, 1993

Most serious offense charged	Average days detained[a]					
	Released on				Not released	
	Financial conditions	Unsecured bond[b]	Personal recognizance	Conditional release	Financial condition	Denied bail
All offenses	29.1 days	26.5 days	26.5 days	35.1 days	81.4 days	119.1 days
Violent offenses	26.3 days	34.6 days	31.9 days	60.2 days	112.2 days	113.2 days
Murder[c]	30.2	13.8	—	23.5	—	190.3
Negligent manslaughter	—	—	—	—	…	67.0
Assault	18.7	29.7	29.2	42.7	68.9	—
Robbery	31.0	36.9	32.2	95.3	119.7	104.7
Rape	5.4	39.9	33.8	56.0	—	117.4
Other sex offenses[c]	—	—	—	—	—	66.5
Kidnaping	—	—	—	—	—	123.3
Threats against the President	—	—	—	—	—	184.9
Property offenses	26.2 days	19.3 days	24.7 days	17.3 days	65.1 days	82.1 days
Fraudulent	26.7 days	17.2 days	24.3 days	12.3 days	60.7 days	81.4 days
Embezzlement	36.2	15.8	13.3	—	—	108.8
Fraud[c]	28.1	16.6	29.7	11.7	53.6	78.2
Forgery	22.8	24.3	16.6	—	105.1	109.0
Counterfeiting	9.9	10.7	11.5	—	68.0	80.4
Other	24.2 days	24.6 days	25.6 days	39.9 days	76.1 days	83.6 days
Burglary	32.8	43.3	—	—	—	94.0
Larceny[c]	19.5	24.2	25.4	36.7	85.1	81.0
Motor vehicle theft	17.7	9.0	14.2	—	79.4	72.7
Arson and explosives	39.4	38.5	—	—	—	99.6
Transportation of stolen property	34.2	22.9	31.3	…	—	73.8
Other property offenses[c]	…	—	3.2	—	—	—
Drug offenses	31.3 days	29.0 days	29.1 days	59.6 days	92.2 days	134.7 days
Trafficking	31.4	29.1	29.6	60.8	92.6	135.5
Other drug	25.8	23.4	11.9	—	49.9	203.6
Public-order offenses	22.3 days	24.6 days	20.1 days	20.0 days	65.0 days	92.3 days
Regulatory	23.7 days	23.7 days	23.8 days	70.2 days	68.9 days	113.0 days
Other	22.1 days	24.7 days	19.7 days	19.2 days	64.8 days	91.5 days
Weapons	25.5	31.9	33.2	75.1	89.3	112.5
Immigration offenses	18.5	9.1	12.2	15.0	60.1	68.9
Tax law violations[c]	11.9	30.3	—	—	—	—
Bribery	40.6	18.0	—	—	—	187.8
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	17.6	44.6	—	—	—	130.7
National defense	12.1	16.4	—	11.3	—	148.6
Escape	20.2	29.9	22.8	26.4	58.6	56.8
Racketeering and extortion	23.1	60.9	30.8	—	153.2	162.3
Gambling	21.3	8.5	—	…	…	…
Obscene material[c]	…	…	…	…	…	…
All other offenses[c]	—	—	12.6	—	—	—

…No case of this type occurred in the data.
—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.
[a] Data describe 47,755 defendants who terminated pretrial services in 1993. Data exclude defendants for whom periods of detention could not be determined or were unavailable.
[b] Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.
[c] See data note 1.
See also data note 5.

Chapter 3

Adjudication



Federal criminal cases may result in conviction of the defendant following a plea or trial, acquittal of the defendant after trial, or dismissal of the case. Unless otherwise noted, data describe cases in Federal court and include matters disposed by U.S. magistrates.

Defendants in cases terminated (table 3.1)

Cases were terminated against 64,640 defendants during 1993, 2% more than during 1992. Of these, 79% of the terminations were for felony offenses. Drug defendants comprised 37% of all terminations, felony or misdemeanor, and drug felony defendants comprised 45% of all defendants in felony cases terminated.

Defendants convicted. Of the 64,640 defendants in cases terminated, 53,435 (83%) were convicted. Of those defendants who were convicted, 48,022 (90%) pleaded guilty, and another 347 (1%) pleaded *nolo contendere*.[1] The remaining 5,066 (9%) were convicted at trials, most of which (90%) involved juries.

A total of 11,205 defendants were not convicted. Most of these, 7,741 (87%) had cases against them dismissed. Another 9% were acquitted by a jury, and 4% were acquitted in trials without juries. Of the 6,497 defendants who went to trial, 78% were convicted.

Defendants charged with immigration misdemeanors, food and drug regulatory offenses, robbery, and counterfeiting were convicted at the highest rates (89% or higher). Conviction rates were below the average of 83% for assault, kidnaping, threats against the President, civil rights violations, perjury, contempt, intimidation of witnesses, and others (each below 76%). Drug defendants were convicted at slightly higher than average rates (85%).

Trial versus guilty pleas. Overall, 91% of all defendants convicted during 1993 pleaded guilty or *nolo contendere*. Generally, the more severe the charge the less likely defendants are to plead guilty or *nolo contendere*. Drug offenses, violent offenses and other felonies on average were below the mean for guilty and nolo pleas. The average rates of guilty and nolo pleas for defendants convicted of murder, kidnaping, arson and explosives offenses, and rape were all below 83%. On the other hand, guilty and nolo pleas for defendants convicted of less serious crimes like property offenses and misdemeanors were above average. Convictions involving misdemeanor drug possession, and felonies like forgery, larceny, and immigration offenses were obtained by guilty plea more than 96% of the time.

Case-processing time (table 3.2)

Title I of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974, as amended, sets time requirements for processing criminal cases in Federal courts. Except for certain listed exclusions, indictment must occur within 30 days of arrest; defendants are guaranteed at least 30 days to prepare for trial; and the Government must be ready for trial within 70 days. The Speedy Trial Act does not specify a time interval from trial to sentencing, and the time limits set by the act exclude several enumerated periods of pretrial procedure such as time spent awaiting ruling on motions.[2] As a result, the actual processing time for most defendants can be longer than these limits without violating the provisions of the act.

Overall, felony defendants in cases terminated during 1993 had their cases processed in an average of 15.4 months when cases were dismissed, 11 months when cases went to trial, and 8.4 months when convictions were by plea. Misdemeanors, particularly traffic offenses, were settled most quickly. Robbery, burglary, assault, and larceny charges were also disposed faster than average.

When defendants pled guilty, more serious charges tended to take longer to resolve than less serious charges. Felony drug offenses took over 2 months longer to dispose than all offenses, while all felonies took over a month longer than average. Kidnaping and bribery took significantly longer than average time to dispose, while defendants charged with embezzlement, burglary, and larceny entered guilty pleas earlier than average.

Characteristics of defendants convicted (table 3.3)

Data on offender characteristics are obtained from selected records of sentences imposed, and for 1993 are not directly comparable to similar tabulations in other years. (See *Methodology*, p.73.)

Sex. Across all offense categories, 85% of defendants convicted were male. The proportion of male offenders varied, however, by offense type: 95% of those convicted of violent felonies, and 91% of those convicted of non-regulatory

[1] Plea of *nolo contendere* is a plea in a criminal case which has a similar legal effect as pleading guilty. However, unlike a guilty plea, a plea of *nolo contendere* does not concede guilt or denial of the charges. *Fed. R. Crim. P.* 11(b).

[2] 18 U.S.C. 3161 *et. seq.*

public-order felonies were men, while 18% of those convicted of misdemeanors and 28% of those convicted of fraudulent property felonies were women.

Race. Overall, 63% of defendants convicted were described as white, 33% as black, and 4% as other, such as American Indian, Alaska Native, Asian, or Pacific Islander. Although the majority of convicted defendants were white, the percent varied by offense category, ranging from 69% for regulatory felonies to 50% for violent felonies. Although non-black minority offenders were 4% of convicted offenders, they represented 13% of offenders convicted of a violent crime.

Ethnicity. Overall, 24% of defendants convicted were Hispanic. Drug felonies (33% Hispanic) and non-regulatory public-order felonies (31% Hispanic, mostly in the category of immigration felonies) involved a higher fraction of Hispanic offenders than other offenses.

Age.[3] Thirty-five percent of adult defendants convicted were under 31 years of age. Thirty-two percent of defendants were 31-40 years of age, and 27% were over age 40.

Defendants convicted of white collar felonies were older on average than other defendants; 36% of regulatory felony defendants and 38% of fraudulent property felons were over age 40. Defendants convicted of violent felonies were disproportionately young; 52% of them were age 30 or younger, and 6% were under age 21.

Education. Thirty-nine percent of all defendants convicted had less than a high school education. Another 33% had completed high school, 8% were college graduates, and another 20% had attended college but not completed a degree program.

Prior record. Fifty percent of defendants convicted had been previously convicted of at least one prior State or Federal offense. Twenty percent had been previously imprisoned for a term longer than 13 months.

Defendants convicted of violent offenses tended to have more serious criminal records than other defendants: 71% had a prior conviction. Fraudulent property and regulatory offenders had the least serious records: most (64% and 65%, respectively) were first offenders.

Matters concluded by U.S. magistrates (table 3.4)

Of the 11,307 persons brought before U.S. magistrates during 1993, the largest group of these matters (23%) involved immigration law violations. Another 20% were accused of escape.

Overall, 51% of the persons brought before U.S. magistrates were convicted, 2% lower than during 1992, and considerably lower than the rates for 1983-90, which ranged from 62% to 70%. While 92% of defendants who appeared before a U.S. magistrate charged with immigration offenses were convicted, that percentage was much lower for other offenses. Persons who appeared before U.S. magistrates charged with violent offenses avoided conviction 77% of the time, and 57% of accused drug offenders whose matters were disposed by magistrates were not convicted. Persons brought before U.S. magistrates for escape offenses had the lowest conviction rate of any offense category with more than 10 defendants. However, most of the defendants charged with escape were charged with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution (UFAP) by State court authorities. These matters are dismissed by magistrates when these fugitives are processed in a State court. These UFAP defendants rarely appear before a U.S. magistrate.

[3] Persons under 18 years of age who were sentenced as adults are counted as adults in these tabulations. See data note 7.

Table 3.1. Disposition of cases terminated during 1993, by offense

Most serious offense charged	Percent of all defendants convicted	Number of defendants in terminated cases who were: Convicted: Total	Convicted: Guilty plea	Convicted: Nolo contendere	Convicted: Trial: Jury	Convicted: Trial: Non-jury	Not convicted: Total	Not convicted: Dismissed[a]	Not convicted: Trial: Jury[b]	Not convicted: Trial: Non-jury
All offenses[c]	82.7%	53,435	48,022	347	4,578	488	11,205	9,774	982	449
Felonies	85.3%	43,794	39,034	99	4,514	147	7,533	6,446	958	129
Violent offenses	86.9%	2,980	2,612	14	336	18	451	341	99	11
Murder[d]	78.6	151	109	…	42	…	41	29	12	…
Negligent manslaughter	78.3	18	18	…	…	…	5	4	1	…
Assault	76.3	345	288	7	49	1	107	79	25	3
Robbery	92.5	2,082	1,887	5	178	12	170	127	39	4
Rape	80.2	194	160	…	30	4	48	33	14	1
Other sex offenses[d]	80.2	89	75	2	11	1	22	21	1	…
Kidnaping	64.0	87	63	…	24	…	49	42	4	3
Threats against the President	60.9	14	12	…	2	…	9	6	3	…
Property offenses	86.8%	12,156	11,269	32	825	30	1,848	1,596	208	44
Fraudulent	86.9%	9,518	8,844	25	629	20	1,437	1,231	164	42
Embezzlement	89.1	1,322	1,262	4	55	1	161	144	12	5
Fraud[d]	86.3	7,096	6,537	19	522	18	1,124	953	136	35
Forgery	85.8	508	487	…	20	1	84	77	6	1
Counterfeiting	89.7	592	558	2	32	…	68	57	10	1
Other	86.5%	2,638	2,425	7	196	10	411	365	44	2
Burglary	88.3	182	161	…	20	1	24	19	5	…
Larceny[d]	87.9	1,567	1,503	…	61	3	215	194	20	1
Motor vehicle theft	86.3	430	384	1	45	…	68	59	9	…
Arson and explosives	80.8	147	114	2	30	1	35	29	5	1
Transportation of stolen property	83.4	271	227	4	35	5	54	50	4	…
Other property offenses[d]	73.2	41	36	…	5	…	15	14	1	…
Drug offenses	84.8%	19,342	16,767	32	2,494	49	3,478	3,032	399	47
Trafficking	84.8	19,208	16,644	32	2,483	49	3,455	3,010	398	47
Possession and other drug offenses	85.4	134	123	…	11	…	23	22	1	…
Public-order offenses	84.1%	9,312	8,382	21	859	50	1,756	1,477	252	27
Regulatory	82.8%	1,238	1,117	4	114	3	257	202	49	6
Agriculture	74.5	73	67	…	6	…	25	23	2	…
Antitrust	86.4	89	87	…	2	…	14	11	3	…
Food and drug	93.7	118	108	1	9	…	8	5	3	…
Transportation	86.5	83	71	2	10	…	13	7	6	…
Civil rights	56.6	60	35	…	22	3	46	20	26	…
Communications	88.7	63	60	…	3	…	8	7	…	1
Custom laws	80.5	95	84	…	11	…	23	23	…	…
Postal laws	81.0	47	46	…	1	…	11	9	2	…
Other regulatory offenses	84.8	610	559	1	50	…	109	97	7	5
Other	84.3%	8,074	7,265	17	745	47	1,499	1,275	203	21
Weapons	84.2	3,095	2,667	6	400	22	582	491	84	7
Immigration offenses	88.5	2,271	2,214	5	42	10	294	286	4	4
Tax law violations[d]	89.5	733	668	1	64	…	86	61	21	4
Bribery	82.9	228	204	3	21	…	47	35	12	…
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	73.8	271	225	…	40	6	96	68	26	2
National defense	83.5	66	57	…	9	…	13	12	1	…
Escape	79.1	432	404	2	23	3	114	107	7	…
Racketeering and extortion	82.5	732	593	…	133	6	155	112	39	4
Gambling	74.4	180	173	…	7	…	62	61	1	…
Obscene material[d]	33.3	17	15	…	2	…	34	28	6	…
Migratory birds	100.	9	9	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
All other felonies[d]	71.4	40	36	…	4	…	16	14	2	…
Misdemeanors[d]	72.4%	9,641	8,988	248	64	341	3,672	3,328	24	320
Fraudulent property offense	88.7	1,246	1,235	6	4	1	159	155	2	2
Larceny	68.4	1,362	1,261	59	8	34	629	585	6	38
Drug possession[d]	85.4	1,116	1,102	5	7	2	191	184	3	4
Immigration	90.2	312	308	2	2	…	34	34	…	…
Traffic offenses	65.4	4,117	3,740	144	17	216	2,181	1,934	7	240
Other misdemeanors	75.7	1,488	1,342	32	26	88	478	436	6	36

…No case of this type occurred in the data.

[a]Includes *nolle prosequi*, deferred prosecution, Narcotics Addicts Rehabilitation Act (NARA) Titles I and II, and all dismissals.

[b]Includes mistrials.

[c]Includes 4 felony defendants for whom offense category could not be determined.

[d]See data note 1.

See also data note 6.

Table 3.2. Time from filing to disposition of cases terminated during 1993

Most serious offense charged	Average time from filing to disposition for defendants in cases resulting in: All outcomes	Dismissal[a]	Guilty plea[b]	Trial[c]
All offenses	8.2 mo	12.1 mo	7.2 mo	9.9 mo
Felonies	9.5 mo	15.4 mo	8.4 mo	11.0 mo
Violent offenses	7.8 mo	13.1 mo	6.9 mo	9.3 mo
Murder[d]	10.8	12.3	10.5	10.5
Negligent manslaughter	7.6	—	7.5	—
Assault	7.5	10.3	6.6	7.7
Robbery	7.0	11.3	6.5	9.2
Rape	8.5	13.6	7.4	8.8
Other sex offenses[d]	10.5	22.1	7.5	10.3
Kidnaping	15.5	22.5	12.8	12.8
Threats against the President	5.9	—	5.5	—
Property offenses	8.4 mo	13.3 mo	7.4 mo	11.9 mo
Fraudulent	8.5 mo	13.9 mo	7.4 mo	12.1 mo
Embezzlement	6.4	9.8	5.7	11.6
Fraud[d]	9.0	14.5	7.8	12.4
Forgery	8.4	18.9	6.8	9.7
Counterfeiting	7.5	8.8	7.2	10.3
Other	8.0 mo	11.2 mo	7.2 mo	11.3 mo
Burglary	7.4	14.5	6.2	9.4
Larceny[d]	7.5	9.9	6.8	14.1
Motor vehicle theft	7.3	5.7	7.5	7.7
Arson and explosives	9.4	10.4	8.8	10.3
Transportation of stolen property	11.8	23.0	9.4	11.9
Other property offenses[d]	7.0	7.6	6.0	—
Drug offenses	10.8 mo	16.5 mo	9.8 mo	10.9 mo
Trafficking	10.8	16.5	9.8	10.9
Possession and other drug offenses	9.0	11.8	7.8	17.9
Public order offenses	8.9 mo	16.0 mo	7.4 mo	11.1 mo
Regulatory	8.7 mo	10.9 mo	7.9 mo	11.2 mo
Agriculture	7.5	7.1	7.0	—
Antitrust	8.0	8.6	8.1	—
Food and drug	9.3	—	8.9	14.3
Transportation	6.4	—	6.4	7.3
Civil rights	9.6	11.5	7.8	10.2
Communications	8.5	—	6.9	—
Custom laws	12.1	20.9	9.4	13.3
Postal laws	6.1	—	6.7	—
Other regulatory offenses	8.7	10.1	8.0	12.9
Other	8.9 mo	16.9 mo	7.3 mo	11.1 mo
Weapons	8.6	11.6	7.9	9.5
Immigration offenses	6.3	27.5	4.2	8.1
Tax law violations[d]	8.6	14.4	7.4	13.5
Bribery	12.6	15.7	11.6	16.1
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	10.6	11.4	10.4	10.5
National defense	14.1	31.4	9.7	22.1
Escape	12.2	21.6	9.9	13.7
Racketeering and extortion	12.3	20.0	10.4	13.7
Gambling	11.5	13.6	10.6	—
Obscene material[d]	18.6	24.2	13.1	9.6
Migratory birds	5.5	…	5.5	…
All other felonies[d]	5.8	7.4	4.4	10.5
Misdemeanors[d]	3.3 mo	5.9 mo	2.4 mo	1.6 mo
Fraudulent property offense	3.6	9.9	2.8	—
Larceny	3.8	6.8	2.5	2.4
Drug possession[d]	4.1	11.2	2.8	10.2
Immigration	3.6	20.6	1.9	—
Traffic offenses	2.3	4.2	1.6	.5
Other misdemeanors	4.9	7.9	4.1	3.5

Note: Interval from filing to disposition includes periods which may be excluded under the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (18 U.S.C. 3161 *et seq*). Not directly comparable to data from prior years. Total includes defendants for whom offense category could not be determined.
…No case of this type occurred in the data.
—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable estimates.

[a] Includes *nolle prosequi*, deferred prosecution, Narcotics Addicts Rehabilitation Act (NARA) Titles I and II, and all dismissals.
[b] Includes *nolo contendere.*
[c] Includes mistrials.
[d] See data note 1.
See also data note 6.

Table 3.3. Characteristics of convicted offenders, 1993

Offender characteristic	Total number of offenders	Percent of defendants convicted of: All offenses[a]	Felonies: Violent offenses	Property offenses: Fraudulent	Property offenses: Other	Drug offenses	Public-order offenses: Regulatory	Public-order offenses: Other	Misdemeanors
Sex									
Male	35,649	84.8%	94.6%	71.6%	72.4%	88.6%	82.3%	90.8%	82.0%
Female	6,368	15.2	5.4	28.4	27.6	11.4	17.7	9.2	18.0
Race									
White	24,126	63.2%	50.0%	67.8%	62.9%	60.5%	69.0%	67.7%	64.9%
Black	12,611	33.0	37.5	28.3	32.6	37.5	25.5	28.2	27.0
Other	1,449	3.8	12.5	3.8	4.5	2.0	5.5	4.1	8.1
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	10,034	24.1%	6.4%	9.8%	7.8%	33.1%	8.0%	31.1%	… %
Non-Hispanic	31,671	75.9	93.6	90.2	92.2	66.9	92.0	68.9	100
Age									
16-18 years	231	.6%	1.6%	.2%	1.0%	.5%	.2%	.5%	… %
19-20 years	1,755	4.2	8.0	1.5	6.4	4.8	2.7	3.8	11.3
21-30 years	15,046	36.0	42.2	28.5	34.2	39.6	27.0	35.4	37.7
31-40 years	13,452	32.2	29.1	32.1	28.2	33.9	34.4	30.7	22.6
Over 40 years	11,302	27.0	19.2	37.8	30.2	21.1	35.7	29.6	28.3
Citizenship									
U.S. citizen	31,997	78.2%	96.5%	87.0%	93.4%	72.6%	90.1%	69.5%	96.6%
Not U.S. citizen	8,946	21.8	3.5	13.0	6.6	27.4	9.9	30.5	3.4
Education									
Less than high school graduate	15,920	39.2%	40.6%	20.6%	26.5%	47.4%	22.8%	45.3%	18.8%
High school graduate	13,555	33.3	38.8	33.8	42.4	32.2	38.3	29.8	43.8
Some college	7,945	19.5	17.4	29.6	23.9	16.1	26.5	15.9	34.4
College graduate	3,225	7.9	3.3	16.1	7.3	4.3	12.4	9.0	3.1
Criminal record									
No convictions	20,257	50.2%	29.0%	63.8%	55.1%	49.4%	65.1%	41.3%	52.9%
Prior adult convictions[b]									
Never incarcerated	8,897	22.0	19.4	19.8	20.9	26.0	21.2	16.7	23.5
Incarcerated									
13 months or less[c]	3,103	7.7	11.2	5.6	7.7	7.7	5.8	8.9	11.8
More than 13 months	8,107	20.1	40.3	10.8	16.4	16.9	7.9	33.2	11.8

…No case of this type occurred in the data.

[a]Includes defendants for whom offense categories could not be determined.

[b]Prior adult convictions are limited to those used in calculating guideline sentences (see *Methodology,* p.73).

[c]Classifications of lengths of prior sentences of incarceration differ from previous Federal justice compendia and are not directly comparable to earlier years (see *Methodology*, p.73).

See data note 7: Offender characteristics are not comparable with Federal justice compendia prior to 1993.

Table 3.4. Dispositions by U.S. magistrates, by offense, 1993

Most serious offense investigated	Number of defendants in matters concluded: Total	Convicted	Not convicted	Percent convicted
All offenses[a]	11,307	5,713	5,594	50.5%
Violent offenses[b]	293	69	224	23.5%
Murder/manslaughter[c]	5	…	5	…
Assault	165	60	105	36.4
Robbery	82	2	80	2.4
Rape	6	2	4	33.3
Other sex offenses[c]	7	1	6	14.3
Kidnaping	21	4	17	19.0
Threats against the President	7	…	7	…
Property offenses	2,209	1,144	1,065	51.8%
Fraudulent	1,895	984	911	51.9%
Embezzlement	569	313	256	55.0
Fraud[c]	1,089	568	521	52.2
Forgery	222	98	124	44.1
Counterfeiting	15	5	10	33.3
Other	314	160	154	51.0%
Burglary	2	1	1	50.0
Larceny[c]	177	77	100	43.5
Motor vehicle theft	34	5	29	14.7
Arson and explosives	12	2	10	16.7
Transportation of stolen property	…	…	…	…
Other property offenses[c]	89	75	14	84.3
Drug offenses	2,063	890	1,173	43.1%
Public-order offenses	6,676	3,577	3,099	53.6%
Regulatory	229	80	149	34.9%
Agriculture	34	26	8	76.5
Food and drug	18	2	16	11.1
Transportation	4	2	2	50.0
Civil rights	3	2	1	66.7
Communications	2	2	…	100
Custom laws	24	3	21	12.5
Postal laws	68	27	41	39.7
Other regulatory offenses	76	16	60	21.1
Other	6,447	3,497	2,950	54.2%
Weapons	183	21	162	11.5
Immigration offenses	2,568	2,374	194	92.4
Tax law violations[c]	51	48	3	94.1
Bribery	13	2	11	15.4
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	22	3	19	13.6
National defense	86	66	20	76.7
Escape	2,211	9	2,202	.4
Racketeering and extortion	47	1	46	2.1
Liquor offenses	1	1	…	100
Gambling	…	…	…	…
Obscene material[c]	1	…	1	…
Migratory birds	151	131	20	86.8
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses[c]	1,103	835	268	75.7
All other offenses[c]	10	6	4	60.0
Unknown or indeterminable offense	66	33	33	50.0

…No case of this type occurred in the data.

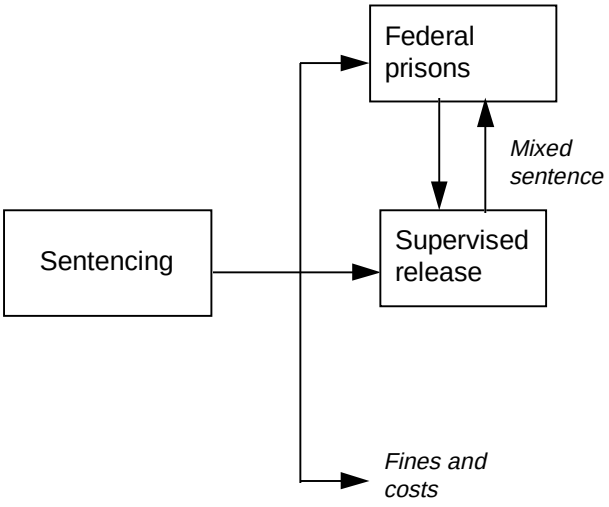
[a]Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

[b]May include some nonviolent offenses.

[c]See data note 1. See also data note 3.

Chapter 4

Sentencing



Depending on the type and severity of the offense, convicted offenders may be sentenced to incarceration, probation, a fine, or a combination of sanctions such as a split or mixed sentence (imprisonment as well as a period of probation supervision).[1] The Federal sentencing guidelines call for the imposition of a term of supervised release following service of any prison sentence of more than one year. In addition, courts have discretion to impose supervised release in any other case.

For most offenders the court's sentencing decision is structured by the Sentencing Reform Act — applicable to offenses committed after November 1, 1987.[2] For such cases, the Federal sentencing guidelines prescribe ranges of recommended sentences for combinations of offense and offender characteristics. Imprisonment imposed under the guidelines is served in full, except for 54 days per year served that are awarded to inmates for good conduct (see 18 U.S.C. § 3624). Unlike pre-guidelines practices, prisoners sentenced under the guidelines are not eligible for release by the U.S. Parole Commission prior to the expiration of their sentences.

Sentencing guidelines provide for sentence reductions for "acceptance of responsibility," which may be indicated by the defendant "timely notifying authorities of his intention to enter a plea of guilty, thereby permitting the government to avoid preparing for trial, and permitting the court to allocate its resources efficiently" (see U.S.S.C. §3E1.1). In addition, subject to Department of Justice policies, plea bargaining may reduce the offender's sentence by reducing the seriousness of the offense at conviction, reducing the number of counts of conviction, stipulating to characteristics of the offense which may affect sentencing guidelines calculations, or negotiating a lesser sentence for a given charge. Except where otherwise noted, tables in this chapter are based on the most serious offense of conviction and are not directly comparable with tables in earlier chapters that are based on most serious offense investigated or most serious offense charged (see *Methodology*, p.73).

Offenders convicted and sentences imposed and sentence length (tables 4.1 and 4.2)

Eighty-three percent of all offenders in cases terminated during 1993 were convicted (see chapter 3). Of these, 60% were sentenced to incarceration only, 25% were sentenced to probation only, 5% were sentenced to both incarceration and probation, and 8% received no sentence other than a fine (table 4.1).[3] (In most tables, the convicted offenders who received split or mixed sentences are included in both the probation and the incarceration data. The fine category is limited to defendants, including organizations, who were sentenced to pay a fine but were not sentenced to either prison or probation.)

Overall, 65% of convicted offenders were sentenced to incarceration, either alone or accompanied by probation or a fine. Seventy-seven percent of felons (but 17% of misdemeanants) were sentenced to incarceration. Offenders sentenced for violent offenses, especially robbery (97%), kidnaping (96%), and murder (90%), were most likely to be incarcerated.[4] Drug traffickers were also frequently sentenced to prison (90%). Prison sentences were frequently imposed on felons convicted of escape (89%), rape (89%), or burglary (88%).

Offenders sentenced for property felonies were less likely than other felons to be incarcerated (averaging 55%). Among these offenders, those sentenced for forgery had the lowest likelihood of being incarcerated (47%), and offenders sentenced for embezzlement or larceny were given incarceration at 49% and 50%, respectively. On the other hand, defendants sentenced for burglary or arson and explosives offenses had incarceration rates above 80%. Most offenders sentenced on drug possession charges were misdemeanants — 44% of these defendants were incarcerated, up from 36% during 1992. Conversely, 60% of the defendants sentenced for felony drug possession were incarcerated. Fewer than half of the felons sentenced for regulatory offenses were incarcerated. (A few regulatory offenders are organizations.)

Sentencing guidelines permit probation sentences only for offenders with minimum guideline sentences of 6 months or less. For the less serious of these offenders, probation terms may be up to 36 months; otherwise, they must be

[1] See glossary for the distinction between split sentences and mixed sentences.

[2] Pub. L. No. 98-473, 98 Stat. 1837 (1984).

[3] In this chapter, fines are not mentioned if another sanction is also imposed. Statistics for numbers of fined offenders refer only to those with no other penalty.

[4] Data on offender characteristics are obtained from selected records of sentences imposed; they are limited to defendants sentenced under the guidelines whose records were obtained by the U.S. Sentencing Commission. For 1993, these data are not directly comparable to similar tabulations in other years (see *Methodology*, p.73).

between 12 and 60 months. Thirty percent of convicted felons and 47% of misdemeanants were sentenced to probation terms. Probation was widely used for fraudulent property misdemeanors (68%), regulatory offenses (48%), and tax felonies (61%). For 7% of tax offenses, sentences included probation with a term of incarceration.

Sixty-seven percent of all offenders sentenced for traffic offenses were sentenced only to pay fines. Thirty-six percent of other misdemeanant and 2% percent of felons were sentenced to pay a fine only.

Average sentences imposed (tables 4.2, 4.3, and 4.5)

The average imposed prison sentence term for all offenders sentenced during 1993 was 61 months (63 months for felons and 10 months for misdemeanant). Half of incarcerated felons received sentences of more than 36 months. Felons convicted of violent crimes received the longest prison sentences (90 months average sentence for all violent offenses). Sentences for drug traffickers were nearly as long (82 months). Kidnaping, murder, and robbery carried the longest average prison sentences (142 months, 119 months, and 96 months, respectively). Shorter than average prison sentences were imposed for misdemeanors (means of 4 months) with immigration offenses, traffic offenses, and fraudulent property offenses also having shorter mean sentence lengths (6, 8, and 8 months respectively).

In setting probation terms, judges consider many factors about the offender's history and prospects, in addition to the seriousness of the offense. Felony probation terms are about the same (36 months is the median term) for each type of offense.

Relationship between sentence and method of case disposition (table 4.3)

Likelihood of incarceration. Defendants who were convicted at trial received more severe sentences than defendants who pleaded guilty. Overall, 87% of offenders convicted at trial were incarcerated (with a prison sentence alone or a sentence that included probation as well as prison), compared to 63% of offenders convicted by plea. Drug offenders who pleaded guilty were sentenced to prison at a rate of 90%, as opposed to a rate of 98% for those convicted at trial. Offenders pleading guilty to felony offenses were sentenced to prison terms at an average rate of 75%, whereas 94% of those convicted at trial were incarcerated.

Length of sentence. Offenders sentenced to incarceration as a result of guilty plea received average sentences 61% shorter than offenders convicted at trial. Felony offenders convicted at trial received sentences with an average of 132 months; the average sentence for offenders convicted by plea was about 48 months. Misdemeanor sentences were similarly shorter for defendants pleading guilty.

Characteristics of offenders sentenced to incarceration (table 4.4)

The majority of offenders sentenced to incarceration during 1993 were white (63%) and male (85%). The data indicate that the percentage sentenced to incarceration was not uniform across all categories of age, race, sex, and ethnicity. However, accurate conclusions can not be drawn from the data about the influence of these characteristics on sentencing. Such an assessment would require detailed information for each category showing the presence or absence of factors that are legally intended to affect sentencing, such as weapon use, victim injury, dollar loss, and other specified factors.

Women were substantially less likely to be confined than men who were convicted of similar offenses. In all, 81% of men and 54% of women were sentenced to be incarcerated. Black offenders were slightly more likely to be incarcerated than white offenders for violent, drug, and public-order offenses. White property felons had a slightly higher incarceration rate than black property felons, and white misdemeanants were more likely than black misdemeants to be incarcerated. Among violent, drug, and public-order felons, Hispanic offenders were more likely to be incarcerated than were non-Hispanic offenders within the same category of convictions. A more detailed analysis of offense characteristics might show that most of these apparent disparities reflect factors recognized as a legitimate basis for sentencing, such as weapons use and offenders' prior records.

Offenders with a history of prior convictions were substantially more likely to be sentenced to incarceration than were first offenders. Fraudulent property felons, regulatory public-order felons, and misdemeanants age 19 or 20 were slightly less likely to be incarcerated than older offenders convicted of similar offenses, perhaps in part because most of them had shorter prior records. In most other offense categories, age bore little relationship to sentence. Better educated

offenders were somewhat less likely to be incarcerated than high school dropouts, except for those convicted of fraudulent property offenses.

Relationship of prison term to offender characteristics (table 4.5)

A detailed study of factors affecting sentencing found that "nearly all of the aggregate differences among sentences for whites, blacks, and Hispanics during 1989-90 can be attributed to characteristics of offenses and offenders that current law and sentencing guidelines establish as legitimate considerations in sentencing decisions."[5] Over all offenses, persons over age 40 were sentenced to shorter terms than any other age group except for the relative few persons age 18 or under sentenced as adults. Over all offenses, women received sentences with an average 44% shorter than those sentences imposed on men.

Convicted offenders with no prior convictions received sentences 44% shorter than those sentences imposed on offenders who had previously served prison terms exceeding 12 months.

[5] McDonald, Douglas C., and Kenneth E. Carlson, *Sentencing in the Federal Courts: Does Race Matter?*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, December 1993 (NCJ-145328).

Table 4.1. Sentence types in cases terminated, by offense, 1993

Most serious offense of conviction	Total offenders sentenced	Percent of offenders convicted and sentenced to: Incarceration[a]	Probation[b]	Split or mixed sentence[c]	Fine only
All offenses[d]	53,435	65.2%	29.9%	5.1%	8.3%
Felonies	43,260	76.5%	25.9%	5.9%	1.8%
Violent offenses	2,870	92.4%	15.1%	8.7%	.8%
Murder[e]	151	90.1	13.2	5.3	…
Negligent manslaughter	19	63.2	—	…	…
Assault	330	74.8	29.7	6.4	.6
Robbery	2,012	96.9	11.8	9.6	.6
Rape	184	89.1	16.3	7.6	2.2
Other sex offenses[e]	87	69.0	39.1	13.8	4.6
Kidnaping	74	95.9	—	1.4	…
Threats against the President	13	84.6	—	…	…
Property offenses	12,019	55.2%	46.3%	6.0%	2.4%
Fraudulent	9,471	53.9%	47.3%	6.2%	2.6%
Embezzlement	1,264	49.0	49.1	7.2	2.7
Fraud[e]	7,164	55.2	46.8	6.4	2.7
Forgery	473	46.9	55.0	3.8	.6
Counterfeiting	570	54.7	44.4	3.3	3.2
Other	2,548	59.8%	42.5%	5.2%	1.7%
Burglary	177	87.6	21.5	9.0	…
Larceny[e]	1,554	49.5	52.3	4.6	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	413	77.5	23.5	3.1	1.5
Arson and explosives	119	81.5	26.9	9.2	.8
Transportation of stolen property	252	67.9	33.7	7.9	3.6
Other property offenses[e]	33	30.3	57.6	…	12.1
Drug offenses	18,712	89.6%	13.1%	5.2%	1.2%
Trafficking	18,511	89.9	12.9	5.2	1.1
Possession and other drug offenses	201	60.2	36.8	5.0	6.0
Public-order offenses	9,645	73.0%	28.5%	6.3%	2.7%
Regulatory	1,385	46.4%	48.3%	4.5%	8.5%
Agriculture	71	33.8	73.2	12.7	2.8
Antitrust	92	10.9	40.2	…	47.8
Food and drug	109	43.1	49.5	2.8	9.2
Transportation	85	43.5	50.6	4.7	10.6
Civil rights	65	80.0	26.2	7.7	1.5
Communications	62	19.4	75.8	1.6	4.8
Custom laws	100	53.0	39.0	3.0	9.0
Postal laws	49	20.4	77.6	…	2.0
Other regulatory offenses	752	52.8	45.5	5.1	5.2
Other	8,260	77.5%	25.2%	6.5%	1.8%
Weapons	3,327	86.7	18.1	7.0	1.2
Immigration offenses	2,255	80.8	21.2	7.8	.8
Tax law violations[e]	752	42.3	60.8	7.3	4.0
Bribery	214	50.5	44.9	4.2	7.0
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	241	66.4	35.7	4.6	1.7
National defense	52	48.1	40.4	…	9.6
Escape	436	89.0	11.7	3.2	.7
Racketeering and extortion	729	81.2	18.8	4.8	3.3
Gambling	186	37.1	65.1	2.7	.5
Obscene material[e]	19	21.1	57.9	5.3	26.3
Migratory birds	8	—	—	—	—
All other felonies[e]	41	68.3	34.1	4.9	2.4
Misdemeanors[e]	10,173	17.2%	47.1%	1.8%	35.7%
Fraudulent property offense	1,315	20.7	68.3	2.4	8.4
Larceny	1,388	11.5	63.8	2.2	26.2
Drug possession[e]	1,317	43.7	51.6	2.2	5.7
Immigration	404	68.6	23.3	1.0	5.2
Traffic offenses	4,129	4.1	28.8	1.3	67.3
Other misdemeanors	1,620	18.0	64.3	2.2	17.8

…No cases of this type occurred in the data.
—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.
[a]All sentences to incarceration, including split, mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.
[b]Includes offenders with split and mixed sentences.
[c]Sentences to probation combined with incarceration.
[d]Total includes 59 convicted offenders whose sentence could not be determined. Total includes 14 felony defendants for whom offense category could not be determined.
[e]See data note 1.
See also data note 6.

Table 4.2. Type and length of sentences imposed, by offense, 1993

Most serious offense of conviction	Offenders convicted and sentenced in cases terminated in 1993							
		Number			Sentence length			
					Incarceration[c]		Probation[c]	
	Total	Incarceration[a]	Probation[b]	Fine (only)	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
All offenses	53,435	34,844	16,003	4,436	60.6 mo	36.0 mo	33.8 mo	36.0 mo
Felonies	43,260	33,097	11,216	800	63.3 mo	37.0 mo	38.8 mo	36.0 mo
Violent offenses	2,870	2,651	432	22	89.6 mo	65.0 mo	40.6 mo	36.0 mo
Murder[d]	151	136	20	0	118.9	96.5	44.8	36.0
Negligent manslaughter	19	12	6	0	15.0	16.0	—	—
Assault	330	247	98	2	36.9	24.0	31.2	36.0
Robbery	2,012	1,950	238	12	96.4	74.0	44.0	36.0
Rape	184	164	30	4	74.7	31.5	43.5	36.0
Other sex offenses[d]	87	60	34	4	40.9	24.0	39.7	36.0
Kidnaping	74	71	4	0	142.0	93.0	—	—
Threats against the President	13	11	2	0	18.6	18.0	—	—
Property offenses	12,019	6,629	5,568	289	25.3 mo	14.0 mo	37.9 mo	36.0 mo
Fraudulent	9,471	5,106	4,484	245	19.8 mo	12.0 mo	37.9 mo	36.0 mo
Embezzlement	1,264	619	621	34	12.6	6.0	38.8	36.0
Fraud[d]	7,164	3,953	3,350	190	21.2	14.0	38.2	36.0
Forgery	473	222	260	3	16.5	12.0	35.1	36.0
Counterfeiting	570	312	253	18	18.7	13.0	34.7	36.0
Other	2,548	1,523	1,084	44	43.9 mo	18.0 mo	37.8 mo	36.0 mo
Burglary	177	155	38	0	80.5	46.0	39.3	36.0
Larceny[d]	1,554	770	813	24	25.3	12.0	37.8	36.0
Motor vehicle theft	413	320	97	6	69.0	24.0	36.7	36.0
Arson and explosives	119	97	32	1	63.1	36.5	37.7	36.0
Transportation of stolen property	252	171	85	9	32.9	21.0	40.1	36.0
Other property offenses[d]	33	10	19	4	99.0	6.0	28.4	24.0
Drug offenses	18,712	16,767	2,459	224	82.0 mo	60.0 mo	46.0 mo	36.0 mo
Trafficking	18,511	16,646	2,385	212	82.2	60.0	46.5	36.0
Possession and other drug offenses	201	121	74	12	42.9	26.0	31.2	24.0
Public-order offenses	9,645	7,041	2,751	265	45.2 mo	24.0 mo	34.1 mo	36.0 mo
Regulatory	1,385	642	669	118	22.9 mo	15.0 mo	33.0 mo	36.0 mo
Agriculture	71	24	52	2	8.7	6.0	26.4	24.0
Antitrust	92	10	37	44	7.5	6.0	37.6	36.0
Food and drug	109	47	54	10	12.3	8.0	29.3	27.0
Transportation	85	37	43	9	25.5	13.0	37.1	36.0
Civil rights	65	52	17	1	36.3	24.0	27.2	24.0
Communications	62	12	47	3	10.8	11.0	27.2	24.0
Custom laws	100	53	39	9	17.8	12.0	31.4	36.0
Postal laws	49	10	38	1	32.0	12.0	31.6	36.0
Other regulatory offenses	752	397	342	39	24.3	18.0	34.9	36.0
Other	8,260	6,399	2,082	147	47.4 mo	24.0 mo	34.5 mo	36.0 mo
Weapons	3,327	2,884	602	41	67.1	44.0	40.1	36.0
Immigration offenses	2,255	1,822	479	18	20.9	16.0	27.5	24.0
Tax law violations[d]	752	318	457	30	23.3	12.0	35.5	36.0
Bribery	214	108	96	15	24.7	15.0	31.3	36.0
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	241	160	86	4	27.8	20.0	31.0	36.0
National defense	52	25	21	5	17.4	6.0	36.6	36.0
Escape	436	388	51	3	20.0	12.0	52.5	36.0
Racketeering and extortion	729	592	137	24	78.3	48.0	38.6	36.0
Gambling	186	69	121	1	35.3	12.0	23.2	24.0
Obscene material[d]	19	4	11	5	14.3	15.0	34.4	36.0
Migratory birds	8	1	7	0	—	—	—	—
All other felonies[d]	41	28	14	1	26.0	12.0	32.1	36.0
Misdemeanors[d]	10,173	1,747	4,787	3,636	9.9 mo	4.0 mo	22.1 mo	12.0 mo
Fraudulent property offense	1,315	272	898	110	7.9	3.0	30.1	24.0
Larceny	1,388	159	886	363	7.5	4.0	18.5	12.0
Drug possession[d]	1,317	576	679	75	13.9	5.0	23.0	12.0
Immigration	404	277	94	21	5.5	3.0	25.8	24.0
Traffic offenses	4,129	171	1,188	2,778	8.4	3.0	15.9	12.0
Other misdemeanors	1,620	292	1,042	289	10.5	6.0	24.4	24.0

Note: Total includes 59 convicted offenders whose sentence could not be determined. Total exceeds sum of individual sanctions because split and mixed sentences are counted in both prison and probation. Total includes 14 felony defendants for whom offense category could not be determined.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

[a] All sentences to incarceration, including split, mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.

[b] Includes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

[c] Excludes life sentences, death sentences. and indeterminate sentences (.8% of all incarcerations).

[d] See data note 1.

See also data note 6.

Table 4.3. Sentences imposed on convicted offenders, by offense of conviction and method of disposition, 1993

Offense of conviction and method of disposition	Number of convicted offenders	Number of offenders in terminated cases convicted and sentenced to:			Offenders sentenced to some incarceration		
		Incarceration[a]	Probation[b]	Fine (only)	Percent of convicted offenders	Sentence length[c] Mean	Sentence length[c] Median
All offenses	53,435	34,844	16,003	4,436	65.2%	60.6 mo	36.0 mo
Guilty plea[d]	48,369	30,460	15,316	4,196	63.0	51.8	30.0
Trial	5,066	4,384	687	240	86.5	125.4	97.0
Felonies	43,260	33,097	11,216	800	76.5%	63.3 mo	37.0 mo
Guilty plea	38,611	28,766	10,707	745	74.5	54.3	33.0
Trial	4,649	4,331	509	55	93.2	126.6	97.0
Violent offenses	2,870	2,651	432	22	92.4%	89.6 mo	65.0 mo
Guilty plea	2,516	2,314	399	19	92.0	80.7	63.0
Trial	354	337	33	3	95.2	153.5	120.0
Property offenses							
Fraudulent	9,471	5,106	4,484	245	53.9%	19.8 mo	12.0 mo
Guilty plea	8,809	4,574	4,324	236	51.9	17.6	12.0
Trial	662	532	160	9	80.4	39.3	27.0
Other	2,548	1,523	1,084	44	59.8%	43.9 mo	18.0 mo
Guilty plea	2,355	1,343	1,058	44	57.0	36.3	18.0
Trial	193	180	26	0	93.3	103.5	51.0
Drug offenses	18,712	16,767	2,459	224	89.6%	82.0 mo	60.0 mo
Guilty plea	16,175	14,297	2,301	197	88.4	70.0	57.0
Trial	2,537	2,470	158	27	97.4	156.3	121.0
Public-order offenses							
Regulatory	1,385	642	669	118	46.4%	22.9 mo	15.0 mo
Guilty plea	1,264	554	636	113	43.8	20.2	12.0
Trial	121	88	33	5	72.7	40.4	21.0
Other	8,260	6,399	2,082	147	77.5%	47.4 mo	24.0 mo
Guilty plea	7,478	5,675	1,983	136	75.9	40.9	24.0
Trial	782	724	99	11	92.6	99.7	60.0
Misdemeanors	10,173	1,747	4,787	3,636	17.2%	9.9 mo	4.0 mo
Guilty plea	9,756	1,694	4,609	3,451	17.4	9.3	4.0
Trial	417	53	178	185	12.7	30.0	6.0

Note: Total includes 59 convicted offenders whose sentence could not be determined. Total includes 14 felony defendants for whom offense category could not be determined.

[a] All sentences to incarceration, including split, mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.

[b] Includes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

[c] Excludes life sentences and death sentences and indeterminate sentences (.8% of all incarceration).

[d] Includes *nolo contendere*.

See data note 6.

Table 4.4. Convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offense and offender characteristics, 1993

Offender characteristic	Total number of offenders	The percent of all convicted offenders who were incarcerated in cases terminated in 1993							
			Felonies						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Misdemeanors
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All offenders[a]	42,039	76.7%	94.5%	56.8%	46.7%	90.7%	35.1%	77.5%	17.5%
Sex									
Male	35,649	80.7%	95.2%	60.9%	55.2%	92.4%	37.2%	80.1%	22.0%
Female	6,368	54.2	82.4	46.2	24.2	77.8	24.9	51.0	…
Race									
White	24,126	74.2%	92.7%	59.2%	49.3%	87.9%	34.2%	74.6%	33.3%
Black	12,611	80.7	97.4	53.5	45.9	94.7	37.3	83.2	10.0
Other	1,449	67.6	92.8	42.1	43.9	83.6	40.0	66.3	33.3
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	10,034	88.7%	99.4%	55.5%	52.6%	95.1%	42.3%	88.1%	— %
Non-Hispanic	31,671	73.4	94.2	57.1	47.1	88.8	34.9	73.3	23.8
Age									
16-18 years	231	72.3%	94.9%	58.3%	22.6%	77.0%	66.7%	80.4%	— %
19-20 years	1,755	80.5	97.5	47.5	44.6	90.4	44.4	82.0	16.7
21-30 years	15,046	80.4	95.4	53.9	47.7	91.2	40.3	85.3	10.0
31-40 years	13,452	78.0	95.3	58.2	50.1	90.8	34.7	79.2	33.3
Over 40 years	11,302	70.0	90.0	58.1	44.2	90.7	30.6	65.8	20.0
Citizenship									
U.S. citizen	31,997	74.3%	94.5%	56.5%	48.3%	88.9%	34.6%	73.7%	35.7%
Not U.S. citizen	8,946	87.8	96.6	58.9	51.3	96.4	46.8	86.8	…
Education									
Less than high school graduate	15,920	85.3%	96.6%	52.0%	61.2%	93.6%	46.4%	85.6%	16.7%
High school graduate	13,555	74.4	94.8	54.0	44.4	89.8	34.1	75.0	28.6
Some college	7,945	69.4	91.3	59.1	41.5	87.3	28.0	66.6	45.5
College graduate	3,225	65.1	83.8	62.8	41.6	83.1	37.3	60.7	…
Criminal record									
No convictions	20,257	66.4%	87.8%	48.3%	30.4%	87.7%	24.7%	58.9%	… %
Prior adult convictions[b]									
Never incarcerated	8,897	79.2	93.5	60.0	50.5	91.1	39.8	74.9	50.0
Incarcerated[c]									
13 months or less	3,103	91.3	98.2	79.3	76.1	96.3	68.9	93.5	50.0
More than 13 months	8,107	96.3	98.9	87.7	92.8	97.7	90.1	97.1	50.0

Note: Excludes corporations. Offenders are classified by the most serious offense of conviction.
…No case of this type occurred in the data.
—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.
[a]Includes offenders for whom offense or characteristics are unknown.
[b]Prior adult convictions are limited to those used in calculating guideline sentences (see *Methodology*, p.73).
[c]Classifications of lengths of prior sentences differ from previous Federal justice compendia and are not directly comparable to earlier years (see *Methodology*, p.73).
See data note 7: Offender characteristics are not comparable with Federal justice compendia prior to 1993.

Table 4.5. Average incarceration sentence lengths imposed, by offense and offender characteristics, 1993

Offender characteristic	Mean sentence length for offenders convicted of: All offenses[a]	Felonies: Violent offenses	Felonies: Property offenses: Fraudulent	Felonies: Property offenses: Other	Felonies: Drug offenses	Felonies: Public-order offenses: Regulatory	Felonies: Public-order offenses: Other	Misdemeanors
All offenders[a]	62.1 mo	95.9 mo	15.3 mo	23.8 mo	81.8 mo	16.2 mo	44.7 mo	13.8 mo
Sex								
Male	65.2 mo	97.7 mo	16.7 mo	25.7 mo	84.5 mo	17.0 mo	45.7 mo	13.8 mo
Female	36.5	59.3	10.8	12.5	57.3	10.8	28.8	—
Race								
White	52.2 mo	89.5 mo	16.2 mo	24.2 mo	69.1 mo	18.0 mo	41.4 mo	16.1 mo
Black	82.3	111.8	14.3	23.5	104.6	14.1	60.5	3.0
Other	54.4	74.8	10.7	19.2	79.4	10.0	37.0	19.0
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	57.6 mo	91.0 mo	12.6 mo	24.4 mo	73.4 mo	10.3 mo	27.8 mo	—
Non-Hispanic	63.9	96.2	15.6	23.8	86.4	16.9	54.0	15.1
Age								
16-18 years	54.7 mo	93.9 mo	6.1 mo	29.4 mo	58.8 mo	41.5 mo	21.5 mo	—
19-20 years	63.1	90.2	9.4	24.0	75.5	19.1	35.0	3.0
21-30 years	63.4	91.1	11.7	24.3	81.7	16.0	41.2	9.0
31-40 years	63.2	105.9	15.5	23.5	80.6	13.8	48.1	31.8
Over 40 years	59.0	93.9	18.0	23.4	86.2	18.4	48.6	.9
Citizenship								
U.S. citizen	65.3 mo	96.8 mo	15.8 mo	24.5 mo	85.5 mo	16.8 mo	56.0 mo	15.1 mo
Not U.S. citizen	53.5	70.5	12.4	17.2	72.9	12.8	24.9	—
Education								
Less than high school graduate	66.4 mo	100.7 mo	15.6 mo	26.4 mo	80.1 mo	16.1 mo	43.7 mo	3.0 mo
High school graduate	66.3	96.6	14.6	24.1	85.8	16.1	54.2	9.6
Some college	55.0	85.9	15.3	20.7	81.5	14.6	42.4	21.9
College graduate	41.1	76.3	17.4	21.2	73.3	20.8	37.2	—
Criminal record								
No convictions	49.8 mo	65.1 mo	13.1 mo	17.5 mo	68.0 mo	14.0 mo	28.6 mo	—
Prior adult convictions[b]								
Never incarcerated	58.4	71.5	15.0	17.9	77.0	14.1	30.4	39.2
Incarcerated[c]								
13 months or less	63.3	91.5	15.7	24.4	92.6	14.0	31.5	3.0
More than 13 months	88.2	127.9	23.7	35.1	121.1	25.7	66.0	24.0

Note: Excludes corporations and offenders sentenced to life sentences and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders. Includes prison portion of split or mixed sentences.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

[a]Includes offenders for whom offense or characteristics are unknown.

[b]Prior adult convictions are limited to those used in calculating guideline sentences (see *Methodology*, p.73).

[c]Classification of lengths of prior sentences differ from previous Federal justice compendia and are not directly comparable to earlier years (see *Methodology*, p.73).

See data note 7: Offender characteristics are not comparable with Federal justice compendia prior to 1993.

Table 4.6. Median incarceration sentence lengths imposed, by offense and offender characteristics, 1993

Offender characteristic	Median sentence length for offenders convicted of: All offenses[a]	Felonies: Violent offenses	Felonies: Property offenses: Fraudulent	Felonies: Property offenses: Other	Felonies: Drug offenses	Felonies: Public-order offenses: Regulatory	Felonies: Public-order offenses: Other	Misdemeanors
All offenders[a]	36.0 mo	70.0 mo	12.0 mo	15.0 mo	60.0 mo	10.0 mo	24.0 mo	6.0 mo
Sex								
Male	37.0 mo	71.0 mo	12.0 mo	15.0 mo	60.0 mo	10.0 mo	24.0 mo	6.0 mo
Female	18.0	46.0	6.0	8.0	41.0	9.5	18.0	—
Race								
White	30.0 mo	63.0 mo	12.0 mo	16.0 mo	54.0 mo	10.0 mo	24.0 mo	6.0 mo
Black	60.0	92.5	11.0	12.0	74.0	10.0	36.0	3.0
Other	30.0	41.0	6.0	10.5	60.0	8.0	18.0	19.0
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	34.0 mo	63.0 mo	6.0 mo	13.0 mo	60.0 mo	6.0 mo	21.0 mo	— mo
Non-Hispanic	36.0	70.0	12.0	15.0	60.0	12.0	30.0	6.0
Age								
16-18 years	30.0 mo	90.0 mo	2.0 mo	12.0 mo	33.0 mo	41.5 mo	10.0 mo	— mo
19-20 years	41.0	64.0	5.0	13.0	60.0	12.0	22.5	3.0
21-30 years	37.0	70.0	9.0	14.0	60.0	10.0	24.0	9.0
31-40 years	36.0	77.0	12.0	15.0	60.0	8.0	24.0	21.5
Over 40 years	30.0	63.0	14.0	15.0	60.0	12.0	24.0	.5
Citizenship								
U.S. citizen	37.0 mo	70.0 mo	12.0 mo	15.0 mo	60.0 mo	12.0 mo	30.0 mo	6.0 mo
Not U.S. citizen	30.0	51.0	8.0	10.5	60.0	6.0	18.0	—
Education								
Less than high school graduate	41.0 mo	72.0 mo	12.0 mo	16.0 mo	60.0 mo	10.0 mo	24.0 mo	3.0 mo
High school graduate	40.0	71.0	12.0	13.0	60.0	12.0	30.0	7.0
Some college	30.0	63.0	12.0	12.0	60.0	8.0	24.0	6.0
College graduate	21.0	60.0	12.0	15.0	50.0	10.0	21.0	—
Criminal record								
No convictions	30.0 mo	44.5 mo	10.0 mo	12.0 mo	53.0 mo	8.0 mo	15.0 mo	— mo
Prior adult convictions[b]								
Never incarcerated	36.0	54.0	11.0	12.0	60.0	8.0	18.0	39.2
Incarcerated[c]								
13 months or less	57.0	105.0	21.0	24.0	92.0	15.0	33.0	24.0
More than 13 months	36.0	72.5	12.0	15.0	63.0	8.0	24.0	3.0

Note: Excludes corporations and offenders sentenced to life sentences and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders. Includes prison portion of split or mixed sentences.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

[a] Includes offenders for whom offense or characteristics are unknown.

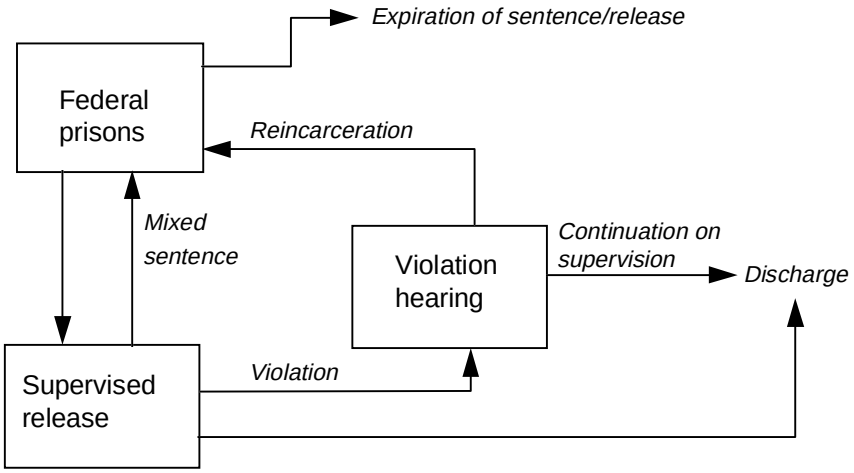
[b] Prior adult convictions are limited to those used in calculating guideline sentences (see *Methodology*, p.73).

[c] Classifications of lengths of prior sentences differ from previous Federal justice compendia and are not directly comparable to earlier years (see *Methodology*, p.73).

See data note 7: Offender characteristics are not comparable with Federal justice compendia prior to 1993.

Chapter 5

Corrections



Under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, applicable to offenses committed on or after November 1, 1987, Federal prisoners are no longer released from prison under the authority of the U.S. Parole Commission. The act provides that Federal judges may sentence convicted offenders to terms of probation supervision and/or to terms of incarceration followed by a period of supervised release that they specify at the time of sentencing.

During 1993, 3,689 offenders were paroled under the "old law," while 14,906 entered supervised release under the Sentencing Reform Act (table 5.5). Offenders incarcerated under the old law were eligible for release to parole supervision after completing a third or less of their prison terms. Offenders who remained in prison until their mandatory release date were possibly subject to a period of post-release community supervision.

Offenders under supervision, whether probation, parole, or supervised release, are normally required to meet certain standard conditions, such as reporting to their supervising officers on a specified regular schedule, informing supervising officers of their places of residence, and refraining from new violations of law. Sentencing judges may also impose special conditions such as participating in substance abuse treatment or psychological counseling, remaining in a specified area, or performing community service.

Active supervision can terminate upon one of two events: a temporary removal or a permanent closure. A temporary removal to inactive status can occur either because of a violation (usually absconding, a warrant for arrest, or failure to appear for a hearing) or for some other reason such as long term hospitalization. A permanent closure of supervision occurs in three ways: the offender successfully completes the supervision term without violating conditions; the offender is returned to prison following a violation of conditions or conviction of a new crime; or the offender's supervision is closed for administrative reasons. Tables in this chapter classify terminations of active supervision as "no violation" (a successful completion or a removal without violations), as technical violations or new crimes (removals with violations or returns to prison), or as administrative case closures.

Violation of the conditions of supervision or arrest for a new offense can result in imposition of additional restrictions or in removal from active supervision. Removal from active supervision may entail incarceration of a probationer or reincarceration of an offender who was under parole or supervised release. Offenders who are removed from active supervision with violations but are not incarcerated may have some other action taken against them, such as deportation, issuance of an arrest warrant, assignment to community corrections, or supervision by some other State or local authority.

The rate at which offenders successfully complete (or violate) a period of parole or probation supervision depends upon the length of the supervision term (which may reflect characteristics of the offense or offender), the stringency of supervision conditions, and the strictness of supervisory review. Statistics on violation rates, therefore, reflect a combination of the behavior of the offender, the supervision system, and the time under supervision.

Probation outcomes (tables 5.1 and 5.2)

A total of 20,449 offenders completed one or more terms of active probation supervision during 1993 (table 5.1). Eighty-four percent of probation terminations were either successful completions of the term of supervision (81%) or were administrative closures such as death or incarceration for a prior offense (3%). Sixteen percent were removals or revocations for technical violations (12%) or new crimes (4%).

Violations by offense. Probation sentences were frequently imposed on certain types of white-collar offenders (see chapter 4). Violation rates for tax law felonies, including tax fraud (4%) were lower than the average for all probationers with felony convictions. Probationers convicted on felony charges of bribery, gambling, and racketeering or extortion were also less likely than average to have violations entailing removal or incarceration.

The rate of removal or reincarceration for violations or new crimes was relatively high among offenders who had been convicted of violent felonies (25%), larceny felonies (23%), forgery (30%) or weapons felonies (19%).

Offender characteristics. Offenders with higher levels of education experienced lower violation rates than those than those with lesser education. Among offenders whose drug history is known, drug abusers were 8 times as likely to have a probation termination for violating conditions of drug use as were offenders originally believed not to be drug abusers. The probationers with known histories of drug abuse also had higher levels of non-drug-use technical violations and new

crimes than did the remaining probationers.

Outcomes of parole and supervised release (tables 5.3 and 5.4)

During 1993, a total of 17,031 offenders completed their terms of parole or supervised release. About 12% of the terminations were removals from supervision or reincarcerations for commission of a new crime, while 25% were removed for technical violations.

The violation rate for offenders terminating parole or supervised release in each major offense category was considerably higher than the corresponding rate for offenders terminating probation. This higher violation rate is explained by a number of factors. First, all parolees and those on supervised release were initially sentenced to prison — a determination that likely reflected the seriousness of the offense as well as the offender's prior criminal history (see chapter 4). Second, supervision and release conditions may be more stringent for this group than for probationers. Finally, variations in the length of the supervision period may contribute to the chance of failure.

Violations by offense. Offenders originally convicted of robbery or weapons offenses committed more new crimes, 21% and 16%, respectively, than other felons. Moreover, offenders in these categories terminated supervision with technical violations more often than other felons, as did those with original felony convictions for burglary (37%), larceny (36%), and escape (45%).

Felons convicted of certain white collar offenses had lower rates of violation than the average felony offender: embezzlement (15% technical violations, 5% new crimes), fraud (21% technical violations, 5% new crimes), regulatory offenses (16% technical, 4% new crimes), and tax law violations (7% technical, 2% new crimes).

Offender characteristics. Although offenders convicted of drug offenses had slightly fewer technical violations and new crimes than other felons, offenders known to have a history of drug abuse violated terms of supervision in 49% of terminations (15% for drug use, 14% for new crimes, and 19% for non-drug technical violations), compared to 26% of supervision terminations for offenders with no previously known drug use (table 5.4). As with probationers, more educated offenders who terminated parole or supervised release had lower levels of each type of violation than did less educated offenders.

Violation rate (table 5.5)

Table 5.5 includes offenders who entered (or were reinstated to) supervision during 1993, tracking them for 12 months or up until the time that they violated the terms of supervision, whichever occurred first. This represents a departure from previous years' compendia; therefore comparisons between 1993 and previous years are not valid (see data note 9). Fewer than 2% of felons sentenced to probation and less than about 3% of misdemeanants sentenced to probation during 1993 committed a new crime during their first year of supervision. Aproximately 3% of offenders admitted to terms of supervised release committed new crimes during the first year of supervision. Prisoners under mandatory release and parolees had higher violation rates than other offenders. This difference is partially explained by the fact that offenders entering parole during 1993 had been sentenced under the old law, and thus had served longer prison terms than offenders who entered supervised release.

Time served in prison (tables 5.6 and 5.7)

During 1993 a total 27,197 prisoners were released for the first time from the custody of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons after serving sentences imposed by U.S. district courts for violations of the U.S. Code (table 5.6).[1]

Average time served is the number of months in Bureau of Prisons facilities minus credits for time spent in jail prior to final disposition or sentencing. Percent of sentence served is the mean percentage of each individual prisoner's percent of the total sentence obligation served until first release. Inmates first released during 1993 served an average of 24 months in confinement — 87% of their total sentence obligations.

Violent offenders served terms more than twice as long as the average (56 months), while terms for property offenders were slightly more than half the average (15 months) and terms for public-order offenders were about half the average (12 months). Some violent offenders with long sentences were still subject to preguidelines provisions for early release, such as parole and time credited for good behavior.

[1] U.S. Bureau of Prisons facilities hold many other kinds of inmates, such as material witnesses, probation and parole violators, prisoners held for other jurisdictions, and offenders convicted of violating the D.C. Code or sentenced by D.C. Superior Court or the courts martial. All these inmates are excluded from this discussion.

Prisoners convicted of drug trafficking offenses (including sales, importation, and manufacture) served an average of 35 months during 1993, while those convicted of possession (usually a misdemeanor offense) served about 7 months.

In table 5.7, the percent of sentence served was calculated for all prisoners released from sentences falling into the sentence intervals given in the left-hand column of the table. Generally, as the length of sentence imposed increased, the percent of sentence served decreased. Prisoners sentenced to terms of 12 or fewer months served almost all of their terms (98%). Under the sentencing guidelines there are no provisions for good time for sentences of less then 12 months. Prisoners released from sentences greater than 12 months and up through 48 months served about 85% of their sentences, which is about the percent of sentence served expected under the guidelines with good-time credit. Prisoners released from sentences greater than 48 months include more offenders sentenced under the preguidelines provisions than the prisoners released from shorter sentences. These offenders are still subject to the early release provisions; hence the percent of sentence served decreases for prisoners sentenced to longer terms.

Prisoner movements (table 5.8)

During 1993 the U.S. Bureau of Prisons received 37,018 prisoners directly from sentences imposed by U.S. district courts. Another 10,814 persons were committed to prison for having violated conditional release, as a result of sentences by military or other courts, or for treatment or examination. Forty-four percent of the district court commitments were for drug trafficking, and another 29% were for offenses classified as public-order offenses. Most of the imprisoned public-order offenders were convicted of violations of immigration laws.

In all, commitments during 1993 exceeded releases by 7,859 with the result that the Federal prisoner population increased by 11% during the year. Overall, the number of prisoners held for property offenses decreased during 1993, while the number of offenders imprisoned for drug offenses increased by 5,475 and for weapons offenses by 1,402.

Table 5.1. Outcomes of probation supervison, by offense, 1993

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of probation terminations	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with: Total	No violation	Technical violations[a] Drug use	Fugitive status	Other	New crime[b]	Administrative case closures
All offenses	20,449	100%	81.1%	2.5%	1.5%	7.5%	4.0%	3.4%
Felonies	11,664	100%	81.1%	2.6%	1.4%	6.6%	4.1%	4.1%
Violent offenses	331	100%	69.5%	6.0%	2.4%	9.4%	7.3%	5.4%
Murder[c]	16	100	81.3	…	…	6.3	12.5	…
Negligent manslaughter	10	100	30.0	…	…	20.0	10.0	40.0
Assault	67	100	71.6	4.5	3.0	9.0	9.0	3.0
Robbery	112	100	56.3	14.3	3.6	12.5	8.0	5.4
Rape	36	100	52.8	2.8	5.6	16.7	8.3	13.9
Other sex offenses[c]	82	100	96.3	…	…	…	2.4	1.2
Kidnaping	3	100	66.7	…	…	…	33.3	…
Threats against the President	5	100	60.0	…	…	40.0	…	…
Property offenses	6,573	100%	80.4%	2.3%	1.3%	7.7%	4.2%	4.1%
Fraudulent	5,295	100%	81.6%	2.3%	1.1%	6.8%	4.0%	4.3%
Embezzlement	1,234	100	86.3	1.9	1.1	5.0	2.3	3.4
Fraud[c]	3,422	100	82.2	1.7	.9	6.9	3.7	4.6
Forgery	407	100	65.4	6.9	2.0	11.3	10.1	4.4
Counterfeiting	232	100	75.4	4.3	3.0	5.6	6.9	4.7
Other	1,278	100%	75.6%	2.2%	2.2%	11.7%	4.9%	3.4%
Burglary	38	100	65.8	2.6	2.6	10.5	13.2	5.3
Larceny[c]	882	100	73.2	2.4	2.6	13.3	5.1	3.4
Motor vehicle theft	132	100	81.1	.8	…	8.3	5.3	4.5
Arson and explosives	74	100	82.4	…	1.4	10.8	2.7	2.7
Transportation of stolen property	139	100	84.2	2.9	1.4	5.8	2.9	2.9
Other property offenses[c]	13	100	76.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	…	…
Drug offenses	1,968	100%	80.9%	4.7%	1.3%	4.9%	4.7%	3.5%
Trafficking	1,929	100	80.8	4.7	1.3	5.0	4.7	3.5
Possession and other drug offenses	39	100	84.6	7.7	…	…	5.1	2.6
Public-order offenses	2,792	100%	84.3%	1.7%	1.6%	4.9%	3.2%	4.3%
Regulatory	566	100%	82.3%	1.8%	1.6%	5.5%	3.5%	5.3%
Agriculture	27	100	85.2	…	…	…	11.1	3.7
Antitrust	17	100	82.4	…	…	…	…	17.6
Food and drug	35	100	100	…	…	…	…	…
Transportation	41	100	80.5	4.9	…	2.4	9.8	2.4
Civil rights	15	100	86.7	…	6.7	6.7	…	…
Communications	58	100	84.5	…	…	3.4	6.9	5.2
Custom laws	37	100	83.8	…	5.4	5.4	5.4	…
Postal laws	41	100	63.4	9.8	4.9	17.1	…	4.9
Other regulatory offenses	295	100	82.0	1.4	1.4	6.1	2.4	6.8
Other	2,226	100%	84.8%	1.7%	1.6%	4.8%	3.1%	4.0%
Weapons	625	100	77.4	4.0	1.4	8.2	5.4	3.5
Immigration offenses	341	100	80.1	.6	5.3	6.2	3.8	4.1
Tax law violations[c]	593	100	91.6	.2	.3	2.7	1.2	4.0
Bribery	125	100	91.2	1.6	…	.8	1.6	4.8
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	100	100	86.0	2.0	…	5.0	…	7.0
National defense	11	100	100	…	…	…	…	…
Escape	50	100	60.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	12.0	8.0
Racketeering and extortion	164	100	87.8	1.8	1.2	4.3	2.4	2.4
Gambling	164	100	93.9	.6	…	…	1.8	3.7
Obscene material[c]	39	100	92.3	…	…	…	…	7.7
Migratory birds	2	100	100	…	…	…	…	…
All other offenses[c]	12	100	91.7	…	…	8.3	…	…
Misdemeanors[c]	8,785	100%	81.1%	2.2%	1.7%	8.7%	4.0%	2.4%
Fraudulent property offense	1,053	100	82.0	3.0	1.7	6.8	2.8	3.7
Larceny	1,095	100	83.5	2.0	1.4	7.9	3.7	1.5
Drug possession[c]	1,113	100	74.8	5.8	1.9	10.3	3.8	3.4
Immigration	246	100	69.5	1.2	5.3	16.3	5.7	2.0
Traffic offenses	3,070	100	80.6	1.2	1.6	9.8	4.8	2.0
Other misdemeanors	2,208	100	84.5	1.8	1.4	6.7	3.3	2.3

Note: Total includes termination of supervision for 1 offender whose reason for termination could not be determined. Percentages were based on the 20,448 offenders whose reason for termination could be determined.

…No case of this type occurred in the data.

[a] Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

[b] Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

[c] See data note 1.

See also data note 8.

Table 5.2. Characteristics of offenders terminating probation supervision, 1993

Offender characteristic	Number of probation terminations	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with: Total	No violation	Technical violations[a] Drug use	Fugitive status	Other	New crime[b]	Administrative case closures
All offenders[c]	20,449	100%	81.1%	2.5%	1.5%	7.5%	4.0%	3.4%
Sex								
Male	15,248	100%	79.8%	2.5%	1.6%	8.0%	4.6%	3.5%
Female	5,200	100	84.8	2.3	1.3	6.1	2.5	2.9
Race								
White	14,517	100%	84.0%	1.9%	1.2%	5.9%	3.5%	3.4%
Black	5,127	100	72.8	4.3	2.4	11.8	5.4	3.3
Other	765	100	82.1	1.3	1.3	8.5	4.2	2.6
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	1,176	100%	83.8%	1.7%	1.0%	6.5%	3.4%	3.6%
Non-Hispanic	29,233	100	80.9	2.5	1.6	7.6	4.1	3.4
Age								
16-18 years	116	100%	64.7%	2.6%	4.3%	19.0%	6.9%	2.6%
19-20 years	454	100	69.4	4.2	2.9	14.1	7.3	2.2
21-30 years	5,503	100	75.1	3.5	2.2	10.6	5.8	2.9
31-40 years	6,388	100	79.5	3.4	1.7	8.6	3.8	3.0
Over 40 years	7,935	100	87.6	0.9	0.8	3.9	2.7	4.1
Education								
Less than high school graduate	5,724	100%	74.8%	3.7%	2.0%	10.0%	5.5%	4.0%
High school graduate	7,704	100	81.7	2.4	1.6	7.4	4.0	2.8
Some college	4,689	100	84.1	2.0	1.1	6.2	3.1	3.5
College graduate	2,219	100	89.8	0.5	0.7	3.5	2.1	3.4
Drug abuse								
No known abuse	16,559	100%	84.4%	1.1%	1.3%	6.3%	3.6%	3.3%
Drug history	3,730	100	65.9	8.8	2.7	13.0	6.1	3.5

Note: Total includes termination of supervision for 1 offender whose reason for termination could not be determined. Percentages were based on the 20,448 offenders whose reason for termination could be determined.

[a]Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

[b]Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

[c]Includes offenders with unknown characteristics.

See data note 8.

Table 5.3. Outcomes of parole or supervised release, by offense, 1993

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release	Percent terminating supervisions with: Total	No violation	Technical violations[a]: Drug use	Fugitive status	Other	New crime[b]	Administrative case closures
All offenses	17,031	100%	57.4%	8.7%	3.5%	12.3%	12.0%	6.0%
Felonies	16,311	100%	57.0%	8.9%	3.5%	12.2%	12.2%	6.1%
Violent offenses	2,093	100%	36.0%	14.8%	6.0%	17.5%	19.8%	5.9%
Murder[c]	98	100	41.8	2.0	2.0	13.3	22.4	18.4
Negligent manslaughter	43	100	74.4	…	2.3	14.0	9.3	…
Assault	186	100	47.3	8.1	6.5	15.6	14.5	8.1
Robbery	1,522	100	30.4	18.6	6.8	18.3	20.7	5.2
Rape	104	100	43.3	1.9	3.8	24.0	23.1	3.8
Other sex offenses[c]	74	100	70.3	5.4	4.1	8.1	6.8	5.4
Kidnapping	54	100	50.0	3.7	1.9	13.0	25.9	5.6
Threats against the President	12	100	50.0	8.3	…	16.7	25.0	…
Property offenses	4,072	100%	57.5%	6.7%	3.9%	14.4%	12.5%	5.1%
Fraudulent	2,690	100%	62.4%	5.6%	3.5%	12.5%	11.2%	4.7%
Embezzlement	428	100	75.9	4.7	2.1	8.4	5.4	3.5
Fraud[c]	1,639	100	62.8	4.3	3.9	12.8	11.0	5.2
Forgery	384	100	46.6	11.7	3.1	17.2	17.4	3.9
Counterfeiting	239	100	60.7	6.7	4.2	10.5	13.0	5.0
Other	1,382	100%	48.0%	8.7%	4.7%	18.0%	14.9%	5.7%
Burglary	171	100	30.4	10.5	2.3	24.6	18.7	13.5
Larceny[c]	789	100	45.8	11.0	4.4	20.2	13.9	4.7
Motor vehicle theft	168	100	56.5	1.8	7.7	11.3	17.3	5.4
Arson and explosives	90	100	73.3	6.7	…	4.4	10.0	5.6
Transportation of stolen property	146	100	54.1	3.4	8.2	15.8	15.8	2.7
Other property offenses[c]	18	100	55.6	5.6	5.6	11.1	16.7	5.6
Drug offenses	7,470	100%	62.0%	8.9%	2.3%	9.5%	10.2%	7.0%
Trafficking	7,374	100	62.2	8.9	2.3	9.5	10.1	7.0
Possession and other drug offenses	96	100	47.9	10.4	5.2	13.5	14.6	8.3
Public-order offenses	2,676	100%	58.9%	7.7%	4.3%	12.3%	11.5%	5.5%
Regulatory	299	100%	76.3%	4.3%	4.7%	7.0%	4.0%	3.7%
Agriculture	9	100	100	…	…	…	…	…
Antitrust	6	100	83.3	…	…	…	…	16.7
Food and drug	7	100	100	…	…	…	…	…
Transportation	11	100	90.9	…	…	9.1	…	…
Civil rights	23	100	56.5	…	…	21.7	13.0	8.7
Communications	8	100	87.5	…	…	…	…	12.5
Custom laws	25	100	76.0	…	16.0	4.0	4.0	…
Postal laws	15	100	46.7	13.3	13.3	20.0	6.7	…
Other regulatory offenses	195	100	77.4	5.6	4.1	5.6	3.6	3.6
Other	2,377	100%	56.7%	8.1%	4.2%	12.9%	12.4%	5.7%
Weapons	1,154	100	46.1	12.2	4.5	14.5	16.1	6.6
Immigration offenses	419	100	58.0	3.8	6.7	12.6	12.2	6.7
Tax law violations[c]	155	100	89.7	…	…	6.5	1.9	1.9
Bribery	61	100	80.3	1.6	3.3	4.9	3.3	6.6
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	69	100	72.5	8.7	1.4	10.1	4.3	2.9
National defense	14	100	85.7	…	7.1	…	…	7.1
Escape	179	100	37.4	11.2	6.1	27.4	13.4	4.5
Racketeering and extortion	248	100	76.2	2.4	2.0	6.5	8.5	4.4
Gambling	51	100	88.2	…	…	3.9	5.9	2.0
Obscene material[c]	8	100	100	…	…	…	…	…
Migratory birds	4	100	100	…	…	…	…	…
All other offenses[c]	15	100	60.0	13.3	6.7	…	13.3	6.7
Misdemeanors[c]	720	100%	66.5%	4.9%	3.3%	15.3%	7.4%	2.6%
Fraudulent property offense	75	100	54.7	8.0	6.7	17.3	9.3	4.0
Larceny	100	100	55.0	3.0	5.0	24.0	10.0	3.0
Drug possession[c]	262	100	66.4	8.0	3.8	13.4	6.5	1.9
Immigration	5	100	60.0	…	20.0	…	20.0	…
Traffic offenses	145	100	75.7	.7	1.4	12.5	6.3	3.5
Other misdemeanors	133	100	72.2	3.0	.8	15.0	6.8	2.3

Note: Total includes terminations of supervisions for 6 offenders whose reason for termination could not be determined. Percentages are based on the 17,025 offenders whose reason for termination could be determined.

…No case of this type occurred in the data.

[a] Removal to inactive supervision or return to incarceration for violation of supervision conditions other than changes for new offenses.

[b] Removal to inactive supervision or return to incarceration after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

[c] See data note 1.

Table 5.4. Characteristics of offenders terminating parole or supervised release, 1993

Offender characteristic	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release	Percent terminating supervisions with:						
				Technical violations[a]				
		Total	No violation	Drug use	Fugitive status	Other	New crime[b]	Administrative case closures
All offenders[c]	17,031	100%	57.4%	8.7%	3.5%	12.3%	12.0%	6.0%
Sex								
Male	15,078	100%	55.9%	9.0%	3.6%	12.7%	12.7%	6.1%
Female	1,953	100	69.1	6.8	2.8	9.4	6.4	5.4
Race								
White	11,448	100%	64.4%	6.8%	3.5%	9.7%	10.5%	5.2%
Black	5,023	100	42.1	13.8	3.5	17.7	15.0	8.0
Other	532	100	54.0	2.4	4.3	19.0	16.0	4.1
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	1,478	100%	68.2%	6.0%	2.5%	7.3%	9.3%	6.6%
Non-Hispanic	15,525	100	56.4	9.0	3.6	12.8	12.2	5.9
Age								
16-18 years	3	100%	33.3%	0 %	0 %	33.3%	33.3%	0 %
19-20 years	69	100	27.5	14.5	10.1	34.8	13.0	0
21-30 years	3,590	100	46.8	9.3	4.8	17.2	16.2	5.7
31-40 years	6,502	100	54.2	10.8	3.6	13.0	12.1	6.2
Over 40 years	6,824	100	66.5	6.4	2.7	8.9	9.5	6.0
Education								
Less than high school graduate	7,362	100%	50.1%	10.6%	4.3%	14.4%	13.9%	6.6%
High school graduate	5,690	100	58.0	8.4	3.4	12.1	12.0	6.0
Some college	2,944	100	66.8	7.0	2.4	10.0	9.1	4.7
College graduate	985	100	81.6	1.7	1.6	4.4	5.7	5.0
Drug abuse								
No known abuse	9,092	100%	68.5%	3.0%	3.1%	9.8%	10.0%	5.5%
Drug history	7,920	100	44.8	15.3	4.0	15.2	14.2	6.5

Note: Total includes terminations of supervisions for 6 offenders whose reason for termination could not be determined. Percentages are based on the 17,025 offenders whose reason for termination could be determined.

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

[b] Includes both "major" and "minor" offenses.

[c] Includes offenders with unknown characteristics. See data note 8

Table 5.5. Parole and probation outcomes, by type of release, 1993

Type of release	Total offenders supervised	Percent of offenders entering supervision in 1993 who had violations during the first year of supervision: All violations	Technical violations[a]: Drug use	Technical violations[a]: Fugitive status	Technical violations[a]: Other	New crime[b]
Parole	3,639	20.9%	7.3%	1.8%	6.3%	5.5%
Supervised release	14,906	13.3%	3.3%	1.8%	4.8%	3.4%
Mandatory release	1,152	20.7%	5.2%	2.2%	6.4%	6.9%
Probation imposed						
Felonies	7,942	6.3%	1.2%	.8%	2.8%	1.5%
Misdemeanors	6,422	12.9	2.0	1.7	5.9	3.2

[a]Removal to inactive supervision or return to incarceration for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

[b]Removal to inactive supervision or return to incarceration after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

See data note 9.

Table 5.6 Average time to first release and percent of sentence served, for prisoners released, 1993

Most serious original offense of conviction	All offenders		Prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less		Prisoners with sentences over 1 year		
	Time served	Number of prisoners released	Time served	Number of prisoners released	Time served	Percent of sentence served	Number of prisoners released
All prisoners	23.9 mo	27,197	5.3 mo	11,104	36.7 mo	79.1%	16,093
Violent offenses	55.9 mo	1,637	6.8 mo	195	62.6 mo	72.4%	1,442
Murder/manslaughter[a]	64.0	91	8.9	8	69.3	70.1	83
Assault	57.4	385	5.4	94	74.2	71.8	291
Robbery	56.8	966	8.0	67	60.5	72.3	899
Rape	98.9	8	—	1	—	—	7
Other sex offenses[a]	31.0	136	8.5	18	34.4	81.2	118
Kidnaping	93.4	37	—	1	95.8	58.2	36
Threats against the President	21.6	14	—	6	—	—	8
Property offenses	15.4 mo	5,916	6.5 mo	3,092	25.1 mo	80.9%	2,824
Fraudulent	14.5 mo	4,491	6.5 mo	2,421	23.9 mo	80.5%	2,070
Embezzlement	9.1	569	4.7	403	19.8	80.2	166
Fraud[a]	15.2	3,498	6.7	1,797	24.2	80.3	1,701
Forgery	13.6	175	7.0	117	26.8	78.0	58
Counterfeiting	17.6	249	7.8	104	24.6	84.3	145
Other	18.1 mo	1,425	6.7 mo	671	28.3 mo	81.9%	754
Burglary	23.8	85	7.4	21	29.2	84.9	64
Larceny[a]	13.4	685	6.3	439	26.1	82.7	246
Motor vehicle theft	20.5	166	8.3	71	29.6	78.0	95
Arson and explosives	37.7	43	—	6	42.6	75.5	37
Transportation of stolen property	25.4	142	8.3	46	33.7	77.4	96
Other property offenses[a]	19.8	304	6.6	88	25.1	85.0	216
Drug offenses	33.0 mo	10,779	6.4 mo	1,906	38.7 mo	78.9%	8,873
Trafficking	35.1	9,984	7.3	1,164	38.8	78.9	8,820
Possession and other	7.2	795	5.1	742	36.5	81.9	53
Public-order offenses	12.4 mo	8,664	4.2 mo	5,774	28.8 mo	81.4%	2,890
Regulatory	18.0 mo	511	6.8 mo	235	27.6 mo	81.7%	276
Other	12.1 mo	8,153	4.1 mo	5,539	29.0 mo	81.4%	2,614
Weapons	23.5	1,398	8.1	349	28.6	83.2	1,049
Immigration offenses	5.5	4,747	3.5	4,174	20.0	87.2	573
Tax law violations[a]	13.8	443	6.9	259	23.5	69.2	184
Bribery	13.0	106	6.9	56	19.9	84.7	50
Perjury	15.8	68	6.8	36	26.0	80.5	32
National defense	16.6	15	—	6	—	—	9
Escape	22.9	168	8.5	56	30.1	83.9	112
Racketeering and extortion	36.7	611	7.4	102	42.6	74.0	509
Gambling	6.8	7	—	6	—	—	1
Liquor	11.9	1	—	1	…	…	…
Obscene material[a]	25.8	58	8.2	23	37.4	80.2	35
Traffic	3.0	401	2.9	397	—	—	4
Migratory birds	7.0	23	6.7	22	—	—	1
Other	16.4	107	7.1	52	25.3	86.6	55
Other prisoners[b]	19.0	201	5.5	137	47.9 mo	68.1%	64

Note: Total includes prisoners whose offense category could not be determined.
…No case of this type occurred in the data.
—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

[a] See data note 1.
[b] Offense not classifiable or not a violation of U.S. Code.
See also data notes 10, 11, and 12.

Table 5.7. Average time served to first release, percent of sentence, and number released, by sentence length and offense, for prisoners released, 1993

Sentence imposed[a]	All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses	
			Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Average time served to first release							
1-12 mo[b]	5 mo	7 mo	7 mo	7 mo	6 mo	7 mo	4 mo
13-24	17	17	16	17	17	16	17
25-36	26	27	25	25	26	26	26
37-48	35	37	33	35	36	33	32
49-60	46	47	40	45	46	39	47
61-72	50	56	42	46	50	—	45
72-84	52	60	47	—	51	—	48
85-96	55	67	51	—	54	…	50
97-108	54	66	—	—	52	—	—
109-120	64	74	60	74	61	—	63
121-144	65	79	65	47	62	—	66
145-180	85	97	81	85	77	—	95
181-240	93	112	—	—	76	—	87
241-300	124	155	—	—	82	—	—
Over 300	114	157	—	—	93	…	—
Life sentence	148	—	…	…	—	…	—
Percent of sentence served							
1-12 mo[b]	97.8%	101.7%	98.8%	99.2%	89.8%	98.6%	99.8%
13-24	86.8	87.3	85.8	87.0	87.4	86.0	86.7
25-36	85.0	86.1	81.1	85.5	85.7	84.8	85.1
37-48	83.9	87.6	80.2	81.9	84.6	88.6	79.8
49-60	80.2	84.8	67.5	70.9	82.5	67.6	76.5
61-72	79.2	85.1	55.6	73.0	80.0	—	68.3
72-84	72.4	74.6	61.6	—	73.0	—	71.0
85-96	60.7	66.8	54.3	—	61.4	…	55.9
97-108	63.0	62.4	—	—	63.0	—	—
109-120	58.6	60.6	49.2	55.6	59.1	—	55.6
121-144	56.8	56.7	52.7	—	57.4	—	50.9
145-180	50.7	53.6	—	49.8	50.1	—	48.1
181-240	47.3	47.9	—	—	47.3	—	43.1
241-301	43.2	44.6	—	—	42.4	—	—
Over 300	37.4	37.3	—	—	36.6	…	—
Life sentence	16.8	—	…	…	—	…	—
Number of prisoners released							
1-12 mo[b]	10,974	195	2,423	672	1,908	235	5,541
13-24	5,023	164	1,152	359	1,965	120	1,263
25-36	3,104	177	427	199	1,677	80	544
37-48	1,673	228	166	63	988	28	200
49-60	2,297	176	190	45	1,528	26	332
61-72	919	80	20	15	755	3	46
72-84	353	31	14	3	274	2	29
85-96	296	35	23	10	198	…	30
97-108	159	18	6	6	117	2	10
109-120	872	120	32	28	630	9	53
121-144	334	46	11	3	253	1	20
145-180	461	130	12	13	255	2	49
181-240	315	135	8	7	142	2	21
241-301	108	61	3	1	38	1	4
Over 300	94	31	4	1	48	…	10
Life sentence	14	10	…	…	3	…	1

Note: Methods for calculating average time served and percent of sentence differ from previous years' Federal justice compendia. The data in this table are not directly comparable to earlier years. (See *Methodology*, p.75.)
—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.
...No case of this type occurred in the data.

[a]Sentence for the single most serious offense.
[b]The interval includes days up through the upper bound and days to upper bound of the previous interval.
See data notes 10 and 11.

Table 5.8. Admissions and releases of Federal prisoners, by offense, 1993

Most serious original offense of conviction	Population at start of year	Prisoners received: District court: 1 year or less	Prisoners received: District court: Over 1 year	Prisoners received: All other	Prisoners released: First release: 1 year or less	Prisoners released: First release: Over 1 year	Prisoners released: All other	Population at end of year	Net population change
All offenses	74,839	11,477	25,541	10,814	11,104	16,093	12,776	82,698	7,859
Violent offenses	10,616	204	2,390	1,542	195	1,452	2,047	11,058	442
Murder/manslaughter[a]	915	4	76	101	8	86	135	867	-48
Assault	2,287	100	473	365	94	294	472	2,365	78
Robbery	6,148	69	1,628	921	67	903	1,235	6,561	413
Rape	176	…	4	15	1	7	32	155	-21
Other sex offenses[a]	533	22	156	81	18	118	89	567	34
Kidnaping	507	1	49	35	1	36	50	505	-2
Threats against the President	50	8	4	24	6	8	34	38	-12
Property offenses	8,841	3,175	3,228	3,280	3,093	2,830	3,883	8,718	-123
Fraudulent	5,951	2,533	2,433	2,088	2,421	2,070	2,368	6,146	195
Embezzlement	511	380	119	220	403	166	235	426	-85
Fraud[a]	4,634	1,923	2,077	1,454	1,797	1,701	1,600	4,990	356
Forgery	371	121	95	253	117	58	320	345	-26
Counterfeiting	435	109	142	161	104	145	213	385	-50
Other	2,890	642	795	1,192	672	760	1,515	2,572	-318
Burglary	291	18	64	87	21	66	121	252	-39
Larceny[a]	1,196	433	277	823	440	248	1,016	1,025	-171
Motor vehicle theft	302	73	104	73	71	96	115	270	-32
Arson and explosives	151	7	40	13	6	38	18	149	-2
Transportation of stolen property	294	42	102	70	46	96	85	281	-13
Other property offenses[a]	656	69	208	126	88	216	160	595	-61
Drug offenses	43,522	2,069	14,958	2,873	1,910	8,878	3,637	48,997	5,475
Trafficking	43,000	1,331	14,907	2,511	1,168	8,825	3,256	48,500	5,500
Possession and other drug offenses	522	738	51	362	742	53	381	497	-25
Public-order offenses	11,312	5,905	4,840	2,167	5,783	2,890	2,284	13,267	1,955
Regulatory	888	249	296	201	235	276	216	907	19
Other	10,424	5,656	4,544	1,966	5,548	2,614	2,068	12,360	1,936
Weapons	5,113	316	2,487	609	353	1,049	608	6,515	1,402
Immigration offenses	1,674	4,358	929	212	4,174	573	256	2,170	496
Tax law violations[a]	540	224	155	146	259	184	158	464	-76
Bribery	129	47	43	17	56	50	24	106	-23
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	92	40	23	21	36	32	15	93	1
National defense	56	4	9	7	6	9	8	53	-3
Escape	335	56	94	100	56	112	130	287	-48
Racketeering and extortion	2,040	118	730	114	102	509	118	2,273	233
Gambling	5	4	…	1	6	1	2	1	-4
Liquor	1	1	1	1	1	…	1	2	1
Obscene material[a]	106	14	23	14	23	35	12	87	-19
Traffic	158	399	7	645	401	4	642	162	4
Migratory birds	17	19	4	15	22	1	17	15	-2
All other offenses[a]	158	56	39	64	53	55	77	132	-26
Other prisoners[b]	548	124	125	952	123	43	925	658	110

Note: Total includes prisoners whose offense category could not be determined.

…No case of this type occurred in the data.

[a]See data note 1.

[b]Offense not classifiable or not a violation of U.S. Code.

See also data notes 10, 11, and 12.

Methodology

The source of data for all tables in this compendium is the BJS Federal justice database. The database is presently constructed from source files provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the United States Sentencing Commission, and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts also maintains the data collected by the Pretrial Services Administration and the data on the work of U.S. Probation officers in the Federal Probation and Supervision Information System. Federal law prohibits the use of these files for any purposes other than research or statistics.

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

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

The unit of analysis in the tables in chapters 1 to 4 is a combination of a person (or corporation) and a matter or case. For example, if a single person is involved in three different criminal cases during the time period specified in the table, he or she is counted three times in the tabulation. Similarly, if a single criminal case involves a corporate defendant and four individual defendants, it counts five times in the tabulation. In chapter 5, the unit of analysis for incarceration, probation, parole, or other supervised release is a person entering custody or supervision, or a person leaving custody or supervision. For example, a person convicted in two concurrent cases and committed once to the custody of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons is counted as one admission to a term of incarceration. A person who terminates probation twice in the indicated time period (e.g. with a violation and again after reinstatement) is counted as two terminations of probation.

Wherever possible, matters or cases have been selected according to some event which occurred during calendar year 1993 (January 1, 1993, through December 31, 1993). Some data files provided by source agencies are organized according to a fiscal year; these have been combined and extracted into calendar years for purposes of this compendium. Further, files which are organized by their source agencies according to calendar year nonetheless include some pertinent records in later years' files. For example, tabulations of cases terminated during calendar year 1993 in this compendium have been assembled from source files containing records of 1993 terminations which were entered into the data system during 1993 or 1994. Unless otherwise noted, data tables describe the calendar year 1993.

The availability of particular items of information is affected by the data source. For example, data on prosecutors' decisions prior to court filing are provided for cases investigated by U.S. attorneys, but not for those handled exclusively by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. Criminal Division cases enter the data base once they are filed in U.S. district court, however. Many items of social and demographic information come from presentence investigation records, supervision records, or sentencing records, and are available only for arrested defendants who were convicted and/or began serving a sentence involving supervised release. This particularly affects sex, race, ethnicity, and prior record information.

Data on offender characteristics in chapters 3 and 4 are limited to offenders convicted and sentenced under the Federal sentencing guidelines whose records have been reported to the U.S. Sentencing Commission. Currently, it is estimated that over 90% of the felony offenders convicted in Federal court are sentenced pursuant to the Federal sentencing guidelines.

Criminal record as reported in chapters 3 and 4 is limited to the portion of a defendant's criminal record that is relevant for calculating sentences under the Federal sentencing guidelines. In general, this is limited to sentences imposed within a 15-year period prior to the current offense and to offenses committed within the United States. The number of prior adult incarcerations reported in tables 3.3, 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6 includes two types of prison

sentences covering different periods. First, it includes prior sentences of imprisonment exceeding 1 year and 1 month that were imposed or served (all or in part) during the 15 years prior to the commencement of the instant offense. Second, it includes other prior sentences of shorter lengths imposed within 10 years of the commencement of the instant offense. Prior prison sentences not falling within these time periods or meeting these criteria are not counted.

The offense classification procedure used in this compendium is based on the classification system followed by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Specific offenses in the Administrative Office classification are combined to form the Bureau of Justice Statistics categories shown in the compendium tables.[1] Felony and misdemeanor distinctions are provided where possible. Felony offenses are those with a maximum penalty of 1 year in prison or more. Chapter 1 does not use this distinction because many suspects cannot be so classified at the investigation stage in the criminal justice process. Chapter 2 no longer reports this distinction because the Pretrial Services Agency no longer gathers this information. Tables 3.1-3.4, 4.1-4.6, and 5.1-5.5 distinguish between felony and misdemeanor offenses. Tables 5.6-5.8 follow the convention of other Bureau of Justice Statistics publications by separately tabulating offenders whose actual imposed sentences are 1 year or more. For data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, which include United States Code citations but do not include the Administrative Office offense classifications, United States Code titles and sections are translated into the Administrative Office classification system and then aggregated into the offense categories used in the tables. Offense categories for prisoners in chapter 5 are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the categories in other chapters and other tables in chapter 5, but may not be directly comparable.

Where more than one offense is charged or adjudicated, the most serious offense (the one that may or did result in the most severe sentence) is used in classification. The offense description may change as the criminal justice process proceeds. Tables indicate whether investigated, charged or adjudicated offenses are used. In chapter 1, the most serious offense is based on the criminal lead charge as determined by the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the criminal proceeding. In chapter 2, the major charged offense is based upon the Administrative Office's offense severity classification system. In this, offenses are ranked according to severity based on maximum imprisonment, type of crime, and maximum fines. In chapter 3, the most serious offense charged is the one that may or did result in the most severe sentence. In chapter 4, the most serious offense of conviction is the one is the one that resulted in the most severe sentence. In tables 5.1-5.5, the most serious offense of conviction is either the one having the longest prison term imposed or, if equal prison terms were imposed or there was no imprisonment, the offense carrying the highest severity code as determined by the Administrative Office. In tables 5.6-5.8, prisoners are classified according to the offense which actually bears the longest single incarceration sentence. Tables based on most serious offense investigated or charged are not directly comparable to tables based on most serious offense of conviction. Cases in which offenses could not be classified are included in the totals.

Tables concerning prisoners in chapter 5 distinguish between prisoners committed by U.S. district courts for violations of the U.S. Code and other prisoners. Prisoners released after commitment from U.S. district court are called "first releases." The other admissions and releases include offenders who are returning to prison after their first release, such as probation, parole, or supervised release violators, offenders convicted in other courts, such as military or District of Columbia courts, and persons admitted to prison as material witnesses or for purposes of treatment, examination, or transfer to another authority. Offenders who enter or leave a prison temporarily (for transit to another location, for health care, or to serve a weekend sentence) are not counted as admitted or released. Persons who are detained for deportation by the Immigration Naturalization Service and who are not criminal offenders are also not included in the tables.

Time served in prison is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. The calculation is the same as that currently used by the Bureau of Prisons. The percent of sentence served (in table 5.6) is the average of each individual prisoner's percent of sentence served. Because other publications may include different groups of prisoners,

[1] These categories correspond to the Bureau of Justice Statistics crime definitions and, to the extent possible, are organized and presented consistant with BJS publications on State criminal systems.

calculate time served differently, or use a different offense classification, Federal justice compendium tables may differ from estimates of time served in previous publications by the Bureau of Prisons or in publications based on other data sources.

Time served, as reported in tables 5.6 and 5.7 in this compendium, may not be directly comparable to that in previous *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics* reports. The methodology in this report uses new information to identify prison commitment dates and account for jail credit. In previous reports jail credits were overestimated in some cases. The table below shows the estimates of time served for all offenses and for major offense categories based on the current and former methodologies.

Average time served to first release, for prisoners released during 1993, by current and former methods used to calculate average time served

	Current method	Former method
All offenses	23.9 mo	26.6 mo
Violent offenses	55.9	59.7
Property offenses	15.4	17.0
Drug offenses	33.0	37.0
Public-order offenses	12.4	14.0

In addition, the start and ending counts of Federal prisoners in table 5.8 were also calculated using the new information to identify prison commitment dates.

Data notes

Source agencies for compendium data tables

Data tables	Data source agency—data files	Description of data files contents
Prosecution: 1.1, 1.2., 1.3., 1.4, 1.5, D1.1, D1.2, D1.3 Adjudication: 3.4	Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA)—Central System and Central Charge Files	Contains information on suspects in criminal matters and defendants in criminal cases handled by U.S. attorneys from the time suspects are referred to U.S. attorney offices through the disposition and sentencing of defendants in Federal court. The central charge files contain records of the charges filed against defendants in cases prosecuted in U.S. district court. The files contain records of matters and cases opened or filed, pending, and closed or terminated.
Adjudication: 3.1, 3.2, D3.1, D3.2 Sentencing: 4.1, 4.2, D4.1, D4.3, D4.4	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC) —Criminal Termination Files	Contains information about the proceedings against defendants whose cases were terminated in U.S. district court. The information covers the proceedings from their commencement in district court through their disposition and sentencing. The files contain records of criminal cases terminated.
Pretrial release: 2.1, 2.2., 2.3., 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, D2.1-D2.2	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.
Corrections: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, D5.1, D5.2, D5.3, D5.4, D5.5, D5.6, D5.7, D5.8	AOUSC—Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS)	Contains information about supervisions provided by probation officers for persons placed on probation or supervised release from prison. The files contain records of individuals entering, or currently on supervision, as well as records of offenders terminating supervision.
Adjudication: 3.3, D3.3 Sentencing: 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, D4.2	United States Sentencing Commission (USSC)—Monitoring Data Base	Collects information on defendants sentenced pursuant to the provisions of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. The files are limited to the records of defendants sentenced, but they contain information about the processing of those defendants in Federal courts.
Corrections: 5.6, 5.7, 5.8	Bureau of Prisons (BOP) —Extract from BOP's online Sentry System	The data extracts contain information on all offenders released from prison over a specific period of time plus information about the offenders in prison when the data extracts are made. The information covers the time that offenders enter prison until their release from BOP jurisdiction.

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

"**Murder**" includes nonnegligent manslaughter (see *Methodology, p.73*).

"**Other sex offenses**" may include some nonviolent offenses.

"**Fraud**" includes tax fraud.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2) Figure 2 uses data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA) to provide an overview of case processing in the Federal criminal justice system. The figure uses data from two separate cohorts of individuals involved in criminal proceedings. For the first two outcomes — suspects investigated and defendants prosecuted — figure 2 relies on data from the cohort of suspects in matters concluded. For the final three outcomes — offenders convicted, sentenced to prison, or given probation — it relies on the cohort of defendants in cases terminated. For figure 2, as well as elsewhere in the compendium, defendants in cases terminated include defendants whose cases were disposed in U.S. district courts and those whose matters were disposed by U.S. magistrates.

A total of 108,854 suspects were investigated in the matters concluded in by U.S. attorneys during 1993 (table 1.2). The data in figure 2 refer to the 98,844 of these criminal suspects whose proceedings were not the matter underlying a criminal appeals case. Sixty-six percent of the suspects in these matters were prosecuted either in U.S. district court (53,859/98,844 = 54.5%)

or before a U.S. magistrate (11,307/98,844 = 11.5%). The conviction data in figure 2 refer to the cohort of criminal defendants and defendants in criminal matters handled by U.S. magistrates whose cases were terminated during 1993. Forty-seven percent of defendants were convicted in U.S. district courts in cases terminating during 1993 (46,374/98,844 = 47%). In matters concluded before U.S. magistrates, an additional 5,713 defendants were convicted (5,713/98,844 = 6%). The combined conviction rate is 53% of suspects investigated in matters concluded during 1993 [(46,379 + 5,713)/98,444].

Of offenders convicted, whether in U.S. district court or by U.S. magistrates in criminal matters, 37% (36,667/98,844) were reported as sentenced to incarceration, and 13% were sentenced to probation without incarceration (12,437/98,844). These figures are based on all charges, whether they eventually were felony or misdemeanor charges.

3) In chapter 1, tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5; and in chapter 3, table 3.4 were created from the Central System data files of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys. For table 1.1, only records which showed a matter received in calendar year 1993 were selected. For tables 1.2-1.5 and 3.4, only records which show a matter terminated or filed as a case in U.S. district court or Federal appeals court in calendar year 1993 were selected. In all of these tables, matters "declined immediately" were excluded. Only matters declined after review or those that were filed as cases are included in these tables.

In these tables, the totals include records whose offense category, or in the case of table 1.3, basis for declination, is missing or indeterminable. The percentage distributions in these tables, however, are based on the number of observations for which offenses could be determined. The number of missing values are reported either on a separate line or in a footnote.

4) Offenses in the central system data files are classified by the Title and Section of the United States Code for the most serious offense investigated, as determined by the Assistant U.S. Attorney responsible for the matter. For tables in this compendium, these citations were translated into the corresponding 4-digit offense codes used by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. These 4-digit codes were then aggregated into the categories shown in the tables. U.S. Code citations often do not permit detailed classification of drug offenses by type of criminal activity involved. A person charged with conspiracy is classified under the substantive offense alleged (for example, conspiracy to defraud is classified as a fraud) unless the type of conspiracy cannot be determined from the U.S. Code citation. Unclassified conspiracies are included among "conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses" in tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, and 3.4 and in the corresponding district tables.

5) In chapter 2 all tables were created from data in the Pretrial Services Information Act System data base, which is maintained by the Pretrial Services Administration within the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The data describe 47,755 defendants who terminated pretrial services during 1993 and whose cases were filed by complaint, indictment, or information. In these tables, totals (e.g., "all offenses") include records whose offense or other attributes were missing or indeterminable. The percentage distributions are based on observations for which offenses could be determined; missing values are reported in a separate row or in a footnote.

Offenses in the Pretrial Services Administration were based on the major charged offense, as determined by the probation officer responsible for interviewing the defendant. The major charged offense also was classified into the Administrative Office of U.S. Courts' 4-digit codes by the probation officer. For defendants charged with more than one offense on an indictment or defendants charged on multiple indictments, the Pretrial Services Administration chooses as the major charged offense the one carrying the most severe penalty or the highest offense severity (in the case of two or more charges carrying the same penalty). The offense severity level is determined by the Administrative Office, which ranks offenses according to the maximum sentence, type of crime, and maximum fine. Probation officers report as the major charged offense the Administrative Office 4-digit code of the offense with the highest severity ranking. In this compendium, these 4-digit codes were

then aggregated into the same offense categories as used in chapter 1.

For drug offenses, the type of drug activity — trafficking or possession — is obtained by the probation officers from their reading of the indictment or other charging document. The Administrative Office's citation manual gives probation officers detailed instructions on how to code drug crimes.

6) Tables 3.1 and 3.2 in chapter 3 and tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 in chapter 4 were derived from the Administrative Office of U.S. Courts criminal master data files. Only records with cases terminated during 1993 were selected. For drug and conspiracy cases, where the U.S. Code does not permit detailed classifications of offenses by type of criminal activity, the Administrative Office's 4-digit codes are based on information in the indictment, in addition to the title and section.

7) Table 3.3 in chapter 3 and tables 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6 in chapter 4 were derived from the United States Sentencing Commission monitoring system files, which are limited to records of defendants sentenced under the Federal sentencing guidelines only. Only records of defendants who were sentenced during 1993 were selected. These include defendants convicted of felonies or Class A misdemeanors. Excluded from the Sentencing Commission data are defendants convicted only of Class B or C misdemeanors or infractions and defendants whose offenses were committed before November 1, 1987. Juveniles are not subject to guidelines and are not included in the tables showing offender characteristics; however, persons under age 18 who were sentenced as adults are included in these tables. Corporate defendants are excluded from these tables. Tables indicate the number of records for which relevant data were available. Percentage distributions are based on records with known values of defendant characteristics and offenses. Sentencing Commission offense codes were translated into the corresponding AO 4-digit codes, and these 4-digit codes were then aggregated into the categories shown in the tables.

8) In chapter 5, tables 5.1-5.4 were created from the probation, parole, and supervision data files of the Federal Probation and Supervision Information System (FPSIS), which is maintained by the Administrative Office of U.S. Courts. Only records with one or more terminations of active supervision during 1993 were selected. Each termination was counted separately. Technical violations and terminations for new crimes are shown only if supervision terminated with incarceration or removal from active supervision for reasons of a violation.

Offenders were classified according to their most serious offense at conviction. In cases involving multiple offenses, the Administrative Office offense severity hierarchy was applied. The most serious offense was the one with the longest prison term imposed. If equal terms were imposed, or there was no imprisonment, the offense with the highest severity code, as determined by the U.S. Title and Code Criminal Offense Citations Manual, was selected.

9) In chapter 5, table 5.5 was also created from the Federal Probation and Supervision Information System data files. Records with supervision opened or reinstated during 1993 were selected and tracked for a period of 12 months, or, if the offender violated supervision before the 12-month period concluded, up until the time that he or she violated supervision. This represents a departure from previous years' compendia, which only considered time that fell within the calendar year in which an offender began supervision. Therefore direct comparisons between 1993 and previous years' compendia are not valid. Corporate defendants were excluded from tables 5.1-5.5.

10) In chapter 5, tables 5.6, 5.7, and 5.8 were created from the Bureau of Prisons data files. In these tables, prisoners and the lengths of their sentences are classified according to the offense associated with the longest single sentence actually imposed. (Classifications in other tables may be based on the longest potential sentence or maximum sentence allowed by law.) Prisoners serving consecutive sentences may have total imposed sentences exceeding the longest single sentence length. Accordingly, time actually served can exceed the longest single imposed sentence.

Offense categories in tables 5.6, 5.7, and 5.8 are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar, but may not be directly comparable to, the cate-

gories in other tables in this compendium. Offenses for some prisoners admitted or released could not be classified; these offenders are included in the totals and are shown as "other prisoners" on the last line of tables. Time served is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into custody of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited, minus any inoperative time. The calculation is the same as that currently used by the Bureau of Prisons. Other publications may include different groups of prisoners, calculate time served differently, or use a different offense classification, and consequently, their estimates of time served may differ from those in tables 5.6 and 5.7.

11) Tables 5.6 and 5.7 include only prisoners committed by U.S. district courts and released by the Bureau of Prisons during 1993. Prisoners committed by U.S. district court but not for a violation of the U.S. Code, or whose offense could not be classified, are included in the total but are not shown separately. (Table 5.8, however, shows these prisoners.) Other prisoners, such as probation and parole violators and prisoners committed by other courts such as courts martial or District of Columbia Superior Court, are excluded in tables 5.6 and 5.7, as are other persons admitted to prison but not committed from a U.S. district court.

In chapter 5, table 5.8 shows all persons admitted to or released from the jurisdiction of the U.S. Bureau of Prison during 1993. A single person may be counted in more than one column of the table. The column heading "first release" refers to prisoners whose commitment to the U.S. Bureau of Prisons was by a U.S. district court and who were first released during 1993. Prisoners counted in this column are the same as prisoners included in tables 5.6 and 5.7, except that table 5.8 shows as a separate line, as well as in the total, prisoners committed by a U.S. district court but not for a violation of the U.S. Code, or whose offense could not be classified. Other columns in table 5.8 include prisoners who were committed by other courts, returned to prison for violation of the conditions of supervision, or were received for examination, treatment, or transfer to another jurisdiction. Offenders returning to prison for a violation of the conditions of supervision, without a new court commitment, are classified according to the offense with the longest single sentence originally imposed at conviction.

Drug defendants prosecuted in U.S. district courts, 1993

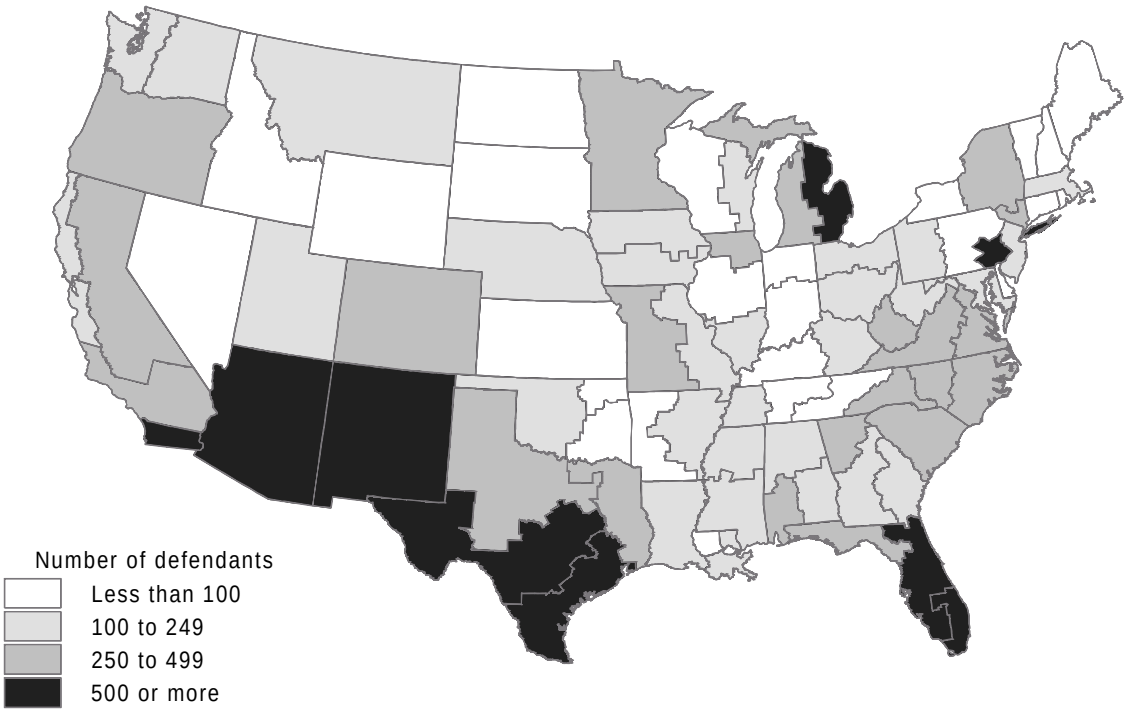


Table D-1.1. Suspects in criminal matters received by U.S. attorneys, by offense, 1993

District	Total defendants*	Most serious offense investigated: All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses: Fraudulent	Property offenses: Other	Drug offenses	Public-order offenses: Regulatory	Public-order offenses: Other
All districts	110,286	100%	6.0%	28.2%	4.2%	30.1%	4.9%	26.6%
Alabama, Middle	550	100%	5.3%	24.5%	4.2%	30.0%	3.1%	32.9%
Alabama, Northern	953	100	6.0	25.6	8.7	27.0	8.5	24.2
Alabama, Southern	709	100	3.3	22.9	8.3	47.4	5.2	12.9
Alaska	412	100	4.2	20.9	4.2	31.5	13.8	25.4
Arizona	2,676	100	12.2	18.1	2.8	33.4	2.3	31.1
Arkansas, Eastern	647	100%	4.4%	41.4%	4.7%	33.3%	3.6%	12.8%
Arkansas, Western	370	100	5.7	50.9	7.0	17.1	2.7	16.5
California, Central	3,751	100	10.9	38.1	7.0	17.8	2.1	24.0
California, Eastern	1,682	100	8.2	28.1	8.5	20.2	5.7	29.4
California, Northern	1,859	100	8.7	37.8	3.3	14.3	11.3	24.6
California, Southern	6,461	100%	3.1%	14.6%	1.4%	30.1%	2.3%	48.5%
Colorado	1,001	100	4.9	28.8	2.7	40.2	2.7	20.6
Connecticut	725	100	6.8	41.0	2.4	16.3	3.1	30.6
Delaware	229	100	4.4	39.4	2.2	26.5	4.4	23.0
District of Columbia	1,230	100	4.3	32.5	2.8	40.7	1.0	18.7
Florida, Middle	3,327	100%	4.4%	30.0%	3.3%	41.6%	3.9%	16.8%
Florida, Northern	1,125	100	4.5	23.9	2.4	47.5	2.5	19.3
Florida, Southern	3,405	100	4.9	22.6	2.5	44.0	3.3	22.7
Georgia, Middle	750	100	8.7	34.0	5.7	19.1	1.3	31.1
Georgia, Northern	1,533	100	4.3	25.6	4.3	28.7	4.5	32.6
Georgia, Southern	806	100%	6.4%	30.2%	2.6%	19.7%	2.2%	38.9%
Guam	354	100	1.7	32.3	2.0	29.7	5.1	29.2
Hawaii	475	100	9.5	20.6	3.4	30.9	3.6	32.0
Idaho	433	100	9.5	28.8	16.9	16.7	4.4	23.7
Illinois, Central	202	100	3.0	24.6	6.0	42.7	1.5	22.1
Illinois, Northern	2,454	100%	6.0%	41.5%	5.1%	21.3%	4.3%	21.8%
Illinois, Southern	637	100	3.3	22.9	2.7	46.0	6.5	18.6
Indiana, Northern	629	100	4.8	24.8	10.8	24.5	6.5	28.5
Indiana, Southern	731	100	9.7	32.7	3.3	21.4	3.9	28.9
Iowa, Northern	474	100	3.4	23.6	2.1	49.7	4.2	17.0
Iowa, Southern	338	100%	5.7%	20.5%	2.7%	49.7%	2.4%	19.0%
Kansas	290	100	3.8	32.9	3.5	31.1	3.8	24.9
Kentucky, Eastern	706	100	7.4	32.3	5.7	26.7	8.7	19.2
Kentucky, Western	868	100	4.3	27.4	6.2	31.3	5.6	25.2
Louisiana, Eastern	1,300	100	2.8	24.2	4.3	20.9	19.0	28.8
Louisiana, Middle	249	100%	.8%	38.5%	.4%	23.1%	19.4%	17.8%
Louisiana, Western	717	100	2.1	38.5	5.1	12.6	10.9	30.9
Maine	447	100	5.8	31.6	3.4	31.6	8.5	19.1
Maryland	1,292	100	9.6	30.9	2.1	19.1	3.6	34.7
Massachusetts	816	100	6.7	35.3	3.1	20.0	5.2	29.7
Michigan, Eastern	2,412	100%	3.3%	26.8%	3.0%	26.9%	2.5%	37.5%
Michigan, Western	574	100	3.7	26.0	2.8	38.5	4.9	24.2
Minnesota	895	100	8.1	24.6	3.7	32.9	3.3	27.4
Mississippi, Northern	819	100	5.3	20.2	9.7	36.9	12.5	15.4
Mississippi, Southern	1,045	100	6.3	30.8	2.7	27.5	11.1	21.5
Missouri, Eastern	1,019	100%	4.5%	34.8%	6.0%	27.8%	3.1%	23.9%
Missouri, Western	1,023	100	4.0	25.0	3.0	43.2	1.9	22.8
Montana	523	100	14.6	23.7	7.2	24.9	5.8	23.9

Table D-1.1. ***Continued***

District	Total defendants*	Most serious offense investigated: All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses: Fraudulent	Property offenses: Other	Drug offenses	Public-order offenses: Regulatory	Public-order offenses: Other
Nebraska	549	100%	5.5%	31.6%	1.8%	40.4%	2.6%	18.2%
Nevada	135	100	9.1	26.5	3.8	6.8	4.5	49.2
New Hampshire	347	100	4.4	33.0	1.2	27.8	3.8	29.8
New Jersey	1,813	100	6.7	36.1	4.3	17.5	4.1	31.3
New Mexico	1,466	100	3.8	13.9	3.2	49.0	1.8	28.3
New York, Eastern	3,514	100%	3.5%	29.6%	3.9%	39.0%	3.6%	20.4%
New York, Northern	1,076	100	5.8	21.9	1.9	31.2	4.9	34.4
New York, Southern	3,289	100	3.6	39.2	4.5	20.5	9.7	22.5
New York, Western	209	100	4.8	22.2	1.1	29.1	7.4	35.4
North Carolina, Eastern	1,007	100	8.5	28.6	4.1	42.8	2.7	13.4
North Carolina, Middle	706	100%	13.5%	24.7%	3.7%	40.9%	2.1%	15.2%
North Carolina, Western	845	100	8.3	25.3	1.0	44.6	.8	20.1
North Dakota	321	100	17.6	32.3	6.0	16.9	6.6	20.7
Northern Mariana Islands	36	100	2.8	36.1	…	22.2	5.6	33.3
Ohio, Northern	1,442	100	6.3	32.3	3.8	16.9	6.1	34.6
Ohio, Southern	1,144	100%	7.1%	39.6%	4.0%	20.6%	2.9%	25.8%
Oklahoma, Eastern	184	100	6.0	27.7	7.1	31.5	2.7	25.0
Oklahoma, Northern	480	100	4.8	39.3	5.6	17.8	1.9	30.5
Oklahoma, Western	496	100	5.1	28.5	8.3	23.7	3.0	31.4
Oregon	1,151	100	12.2	16.6	4.4	33.7	3.1	30.2
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,453	100%	5.4%	33.2%	4.9%	34.6%	1.9%	20.1%
Pennsylvania, Middle	93	100	10.5	23.3	1.2	11.6	4.7	48.8
Pennsylvania, Western	845	100	5.1	32.9	5.0	28.6	9.6	18.8
Puerto Rico	1,015	100	1.5	14.0	4.5	42.0	4.2	33.7
Rhode Island	505	100	2.4	27.8	3.8	24.8	10.0	31.2
South Carolina	2,387	100%	5.9%	47.1%	2.7%	19.8%	9.0%	15.6%
South Dakota	180	100	40.0	18.3	15.4	10.9	.6	14.9
Tennessee, Eastern	349	100	6.9	39.0	4.6	26.9	4.3	18.3
Tennessee, Middle	509	100	9.7	37.7	9.7	15.6	3.9	23.5
Tennessee, Western	1,064	100	3.9	37.3	7.4	26.3	6.3	18.9
Texas, Eastern	1,335	100%	1.6%	23.0%	5.1%	36.6%	15.4%	18.4%
Texas, Northern	2,344	100	4.0	40.6	5.6	19.3	7.9	22.5
Texas, Southern	2,944	100	2.0	15.3	2.5	50.1	6.0	24.0
Texas, Western	2,602	100	4.4	16.3	2.4	46.8	2.4	27.7
Utah	1,014	100	8.7	27.6	2.9	22.8	7.6	30.4
Vermont	294	100%	2.8%	30.2%	3.8%	31.3%	9.0%	22.9%
Virgin Islands	270	100	1.2	16.2	1.2	13.4	2.0	66.0
Virginia, Eastern	3,057	100	5.4	26.1	2.6	26.5	1.9	37.5
Virginia, Western	805	100	1.9	18.9	4.6	34.9	5.6	34.1
Washington, Eastern	732	100	5.7	21.7	1.5	29.7	2.2	39.2
Washington, Western	1,323	100%	7.5%	26.0%	2.5%	30.0%	6.4%	27.6%
West Virginia, Northern	440	100	2.5	18.9	5.2	46.8	6.6	20.0
West Virginia, Southern	1,246	100	2.5	26.6	11.3	35.1	9.4	15.1
Wisconsin, Eastern	659	100	8.0	25.6	8.3	25.5	8.0	24.7
Wisconsin, Western	405	100	5.8	37.8	4.8	31.2	5.8	14.6
Wyoming	343	100	5.9	26.3	5.9	16.2	20.4	25.4

…No case of this type occurred in the data.

*Data describe suspects in criminal matters received by U.S. attorneys in 1993. Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

See text table 1.1, (p.15).

Table D-1.2. Suspects in criminal cases prosecuted, by offense, 1993

District	Total defendants*	Most serious offense investigated: All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses: Fraudulent	Property offenses: Other	Drug offenses	Public-order offenses: Regulatory	Public-order offenses: Other
All districts	63,869	100%	6.5%	23.8%	3.9%	40.2%	2.5%	22.5%
Alabama, Middle	327	100%	5.8%	25.7%	4.6%	37.6%	2.4%	23.9%
Alabama, Northern	481	100	5.0	24.5	9.4	34.9	4.0	21.2
Alabama, Southern	579	100	2.9	19.0	7.9	54.2	3.3	12.3
Alaska	181	100	4.4	14.4	6.1	45.9	9.4	19.3
Arizona	1,612	100	13.8	11.6	1.9	43.6	2.5	25.3
Arkansas, Eastern	333	100%	5.4%	24.9%	3.6%	48.3%	1.2%	16.2%
Arkansas, Western	191	100	11.0	37.2	9.9	18.3	.5	23.0
California, Central	1,918	100	17.2	32.8	6.7	19.0	2.5	21.3
California, Eastern	1,060	100	9.5	27.5	6.0	26.6	1.9	28.1
California, Northern	982	100	11.2	38.6	3.0	22.6	3.8	20.0
California, Southern	2,058	100%	6.7%	11.6%	1.5%	48.6%	2.6%	27.5%
Colorado	588	100	5.8	21.8	3.1	43.9	3.2	21.3
Connecticut	421	100	8.1	42.8	.7	22.3	1.4	24.2
Delaware	102	100	6.9	34.3	4.9	29.4	1.0	21.6
District of Columbia	872	100	1.7	26.4	1.9	51.1	.7	16.6
Florida, Middle	1,871	100%	3.9%	21.5%	2.9%	54.2%	1.8%	15.5%
Florida, Northern	652	100	3.5	16.4	1.7	62.1	.8	15.5
Florida, Southern	2,230	100	4.8	24.3	2.2	49.3	2.0	17.2
Georgia, Middle	354	100	12.1	24.9	4.8	34.7	.6	22.6
Georgia, Northern	1,188	100	4.0	24.9	2.4	40.7	3.6	24.4
Georgia, Southern	653	100%	6.0%	23.9%	2.5%	31.9%	3.5%	31.4%
Guam	173	100	1.7	24.9	.6	22.0	8.7	42.2
Hawaii	319	100	12.9	13.5	3.8	32.0	4.4	32.9
Idaho	200	100	8.5	19.5	23.0	22.5	3.0	23.5
Illinois, Central	159	100	3.1	29.6	8.2	30.2	1.3	25.8
Illinois, Northern	1,279	100%	6.7%	33.2%	5.6%	35.0%	2.7%	16.7%
Illinois, Southern	362	100	3.6	19.6	3.9	53.9	1.1	17.4
Indiana, Northern	357	100	5.3	27.7	16.0	27.7	2.8	20.4
Indiana, Southern	294	100	16.3	21.4	2.4	34.0	2.0	23.8
Iowa, Northern	258	100	3.5	19.8	2.3	58.1	.8	15.1
Iowa, Southern	187	100%	2.7%	15.0%	3.2%	61.5%	.5%	16.6%
Kansas	193	100	3.6	24.9	2.1	45.1	1.0	22.8
Kentucky, Eastern	524	100	6.3	31.7	4.8	31.3	7.4	17.7
Kentucky, Western	343	100	7.3	31.5	7.9	22.7	4.4	25.1
Louisiana, Eastern	586	100	3.9	29.2	6.7	36.2	3.2	20.8
Louisiana, Middle	87	100%	… %	28.7%	2.3%	47.1%	3.4%	18.4%
Louisiana, Western	390	100	3.3	35.9	5.1	26.4	1.8	26.9
Maine	208	100	3.4	32.2	2.9	44.2	1.9	15.4
Maryland	690	100	13.3	27.0	1.7	27.0	1.7	29.3
Massachusetts	630	100	6.5	31.0	4.1	29.5	2.5	25.2
Michigan, Eastern	1,457	100%	3.9%	24.6%	1.9%	36.4%	1.8%	30.4%
Michigan, Western	524	100	4.4	21.6	3.1	49.4	6.3	15.3
Minnesota	645	100	8.5	26.5	2.3	44.0	3.3	15.0
Mississippi, Northern	302	100	6.3	32.5	7.6	37.1	1.3	15.2
Mississippi, Southern	464	100	5.0	18.5	2.4	42.7	7.5	22.8
Missouri, Eastern	591	100%	5.6%	30.1%	4.7%	40.9%	1.7%	16.6%
Missouri, Western	561	100	3.0	17.6	3.4	52.8	2.1	20.5
Montana	393	100	15.5	15.8	5.6	26.2	4.3	22.6

Table D-1.2. ***Continued***

District	Total defendants*	Most serious offense investigated: All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses: Fraudulent	Property offenses: Other	Drug offenses	Public-order offenses: Regulatory	Public-order offenses: Other
Nebraska	342	100%	5.3%	25.1%	1.5%	48.2%	2.9%	16.4%
Nevada	99	100	12.1	21.2	3.0	8.1	3.0	51.5
New Hampshire	194	100	2.1	34.0	1.5	40.7	1.5	19.6
New Jersey	974	100	7.4	36.2	4.2	23.4	2.0	25.9
New Mexico	1,022	100	2.5	8.3	1.9	63.2	.4	23.6
New York, Eastern	2,325	100%	3.4%	24.0%	2.6%	44.9%	3.0%	21.5%
New York, Northern	696	100	3.3	17.8	3.4	38.1	4.0	33.3
New York, Southern	1,890	100	4.5	37.1	4.0	26.2	5.4	22.8
New York, Western	93	100	2.2	21.5	12.9	23.7	2.2	30.1
North Carolina, Eastern	748	100	9.8	21.8	3.9	52.0	2.1	10.4
North Carolina, Middle	534	100%	14.8%	17.4%	2.2%	51.5%	.7%	13.1%
North Carolina, Western	716	100	8.7	20.4	.8	47.5	2.4	18.9
North Dakota	160	100	18.1	23.8	1.9	26.3	3.8	25.6
Northern Mariana Islands	13	100	7.7	7.7	…	46.2	15.4	23.1
Ohio, Northern	810	100	7.3	29.6	2.5	29.0	2.0	29.4
Ohio, Southern	565	100%	6.4%	30.8%	3.0%	33.1%	2.8%	21.9%
Oklahoma, Eastern	64	100	4.7	26.6	10.9	25.0	1.6	31.3
Oklahoma, Northern	290	100	5.5	39.0	5.5	23.1	1.0	25.9
Oklahoma, Western	436	100	5.3	23.9	8.0	31.7	2.1	28.9
Oregon	808	100	15.5	14.9	2.6	36.3	1.4	29.1
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,171	100%	5.0%	22.4%	4.9%	49.5%	1.4%	16.7%
Pennsylvania, Middle	69	100	14.5	23.2	1.4	13.0	2.9	39.1
Pennsylvania, Western	489	100	6.7	35.2	5.3	33.7	2.9	16.0
Puerto Rico	762	100	2.0	10.2	3.1	49.9	2.6	32.2
Rhode Island	255	100	.8	25.5	2.7	37.6	1.2	32.2
South Carolina	998	100%	5.4%	26.0%	5.0%	45.0%	3.2%	15.4%
South Dakota	87	100	29.9	19.5	6.9	14.9	3.4	21.8
Tennessee, Eastern	202	100	10.4	22.8	6.4	38.1	1.0	21.3
Tennessee, Middle	342	100	9.6	42.4	11.4	16.4	2.6	17.3
Tennessee, Western	637	100	3.5	24.5	10.8	38.5	2.7	19.2
Texas, Eastern	686	100%	2.3%	18.8%	5.0%	47.5%	3.1%	23.2%
Texas, Northern	1,409	100	4.1	32.6	7.3	28.7	1.5	25.6
Texas, Southern	2,448	100	1.9	15.4	2.5	56.4	1.8	21.6
Texas, Western	1,997	100	3.9	11.7	1.6	56.5	1.1	25.1
Utah	565	100	8.5	31.5	3.7	31.5	6.5	17.9
Vermont	140	100%	2.9%	25.7%	2.9%	44.3%	1.4%	20.0%
Virgin Islands	188	100	1.1	13.3	1.1	17.0	2.7	62.2
Virginia, Eastern	1,138	100	7.1	23.2	3.5	41.6	1.8	22.2
Virginia, Western	560	100	2.0	13.6	4.3	48.8	3.0	28.2
Washington, Eastern	488	100	3.9	16.4	1.6	28.1	2.7	46.5
Washington, Western	636	100%	7.4%	24.5%	2.4%	36.5%	5.8%	23.3%
West Virginia, Northern	204	100	2.0	13.7	2.0	61.8	.5	20.1
West Virginia, Southern	510	100	1.6	15.1	2.0	62.2	2.9	15.5
Wisconsin, Eastern	446	100	8.3	24.2	12.3	35.0	2.5	17.0
Wisconsin, Western	224	100	6.7	33.0	3.1	38.8	2.7	13.8
Wyoming	185	100	5.9	22.2	4.3	24.9	16.8	24.9

…No case of this type occurred in the data.

*Data describe suspects in cases filed by U.S. attorneys in 1993. Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

See text table 1.2, (p.16).

Table D-1.3. Suspects in matters declined, by offense, 1993

District	Total suspects in matters declined*	Most serious offense investigated						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	33,678	100%	5.2%	38.5%	4.6%	19.8%	11.0%	20.1%
Alabama, Middle	101	100%	8.9%	43.6%	6.9%	12.9%	8.9%	18.8%
Alabama, Northern	582	100	3.8	38.3	7.2	23.0	13.4	13.4
Alabama, Southern	155	100	6.5	48.4	5.2	9.0	19.4	11.6
Alaska	135	100	.7	22.2	2.2	57.0	5.9	9.6
Arizona	762	100	16.7	23.5	6.4	18.9	7.2	24.9
Arkansas, Eastern	285	100%	3.5%	51.9%	7.4%	20.0%	6.0%	10.5%
Arkansas, Western	87	100	4.6	47.1	9.2	17.2	2.3	19.5
California, Central	358	100	5.3	67.6	5.3	5.3	2.0	14.0
California, Eastern	331	100	2.7	46.8	6.0	18.7	15.4	10.0
California, Northern	674	100	3.9	36.4	1.6	11.7	27.6	17.7
California, Southern	197	100%	3.6%	30.5%	2.5%	6.6%	36.5%	19.8%
Colorado	255	100	2.7	62.7	3.1	11.8	3.5	15.7
Connecticut	217	100	5.1	53.5	3.7	7.4	4.1	26.3
Delaware	95	100	1.1	45.3	…	24.2	3.2	25.3
District of Columbia	457	100	8.3	39.2	6.1	20.8	3.3	20.6
Florida, Middle	1,164	100%	3.1%	43.1%	4.4%	26.5%	3.9%	18.5%
Florida, Northern	389	100	5.7	36.8	6.2	31.4	3.9	14.9
Florida, Southern	1,183	100	3.5	23.7	2.7	39.6	3.4	26.1
Georgia, Middle	237	100	5.9	39.7	4.2	23.6	3.0	23.2
Georgia, Northern	305	100	1.6	50.8	10.8	10.2	7.9	17.7
Georgia, Southern	233	100%	2.6%	42.9%	3.0%	27.9%	3.0%	20.2%
Guam	119	100	…	33.6	4.2	47.9	4.2	10.1
Hawaii	144	100	5.6	31.3	1.4	20.1	13.9	26.4
Idaho	233	100	8.6	29.2	7.7	11.2	7.7	35.2
Illinois, Central	63	100	1.6	34.9	3.2	49.2	3.2	7.9
Illinois, Northern	926	100%	4.4%	48.8%	8.4%	6.3%	7.7%	23.8%
Illinois, Southern	224	100	1.3	36.2	1.8	26.3	9.8	24.1
Indiana, Northern	227	100	7.9	26.0	4.0	11.9	5.3	44.5
Indiana, Southern	246	100	3.7	49.6	2.8	10.2	7.3	26.4
Iowa, Northern	204	100	3.4	31.9	3.9	37.7	4.4	18.1
Iowa, Southern	175	100%	3.4%	18.3%	.6%	63.4%	4.0%	10.3%
Kansas	69	100	4.3	42.0	2.9	14.5	26.1	7.2
Kentucky, Eastern	209	100	5.7	46.9	6.7	20.1	4.8	15.3
Kentucky, Western	522	100	2.7	33.9	3.3	28.2	7.5	23.6
Louisiana, Eastern	771	100	1.6	24.4	4.8	10.4	39.9	18.3
Louisiana, Middle	183	100%	3.8%	30.1%	… %	14.2%	37.7%	13.7%
Louisiana, Western	402	100	.2	37.8	4.5	15.7	23.6	17.7
Maine	196	100	5.6	33.7	3.6	26.0	14.8	16.3
Maryland	491	100	8.1	36.3	1.8	18.7	5.7	28.9
Massachusetts	434	100	7.1	51.8	3.2	3.7	7.8	26.0
Michigan, Eastern	573	100%	3.0%	41.0%	2.4%	28.3%	2.1%	21.3%
Michigan, Western	175	100	5.7	57.7	7.4	6.3	8.0	14.9
Minnesota	420	100	6.0	29.0	4.3	25.2	6.0	27.9
Mississippi, Northern	363	100	3.0	20.7	7.2	25.6	30.6	12.4
Mississippi, Southern	604	100	4.6	36.1	2.6	17.5	25.7	12.6
Missouri, Eastern	457	100%	2.2%	39.6%	5.9%	26.0%	2.4%	23.6%
Missouri, Western	448	100	5.4	30.6	4.5	29.0	4.9	25.2
Montana	170	100	8.2	44.7	6.5	17.6	3.5	17.6

Table D-1.3. ***Continued***

District	Total suspects in matters declined*	Most serious offense investigated						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	220	100%	5.0%	53.2%	2.7%	9.5%	10.5%	18.2%
Nevada	22	100	4.5	13.6	13.6	9.1	13.6	40.9
New Hampshire	156	100	3.8	32.7	3.2	31.4	6.4	21.2
New Jersey	374	100	3.2	57.0	3.2	9.1	9.9	16.8
New Mexico	401	100	4.7	27.7	6.5	10.2	5.2	45.6
New York, Eastern	658	100%	4.0%	35.7%	6.2%	29.2%	6.1%	18.4%
New York, Northern	304	100	4.3	31.3	1.3	24.0	7.6	28.3
New York, Southern	651	100	3.4	37.8	3.7	14.0	13.7	27.3
New York, Western	112	100	4.5	25.0	7.1	27.7	7.1	25.9
North Carolina, Eastern	234	100	4.7	26.5	2.1	41.9	3.8	20.9
North Carolina, Middle	268	100%	9.0%	34.3%	4.9%	23.5%	4.5%	23.9%
North Carolina, Western	166	100	1.2	30.7	.6	33.7	9.0	24.1
North Dakota	143	100	24.5	39.2	3.5	16.8	7.0	9.1
Northern Mariana Islands	12	100	…	41.7	…	8.3	8.3	41.7
Ohio, Northern	637	100	5.2	35.3	5.0	16.2	10.8	27.0
Ohio, Southern	467	100%	5.4%	44.5%	4.7%	16.9%	9.4%	16.5%
Oklahoma, Eastern	79	100	17.7	22.8	6.3	24.1	5.1	24.1
Oklahoma, Northern	176	100	2.8	56.8	4.5	4.5	1.7	27.8
Oklahoma, Western	87	100	…	59.8	5.7	3.4	12.6	18.4
Oregon	300	100	5.3	29.3	4.7	33.3	4.3	23.0
Pennsylvania, Eastern	416	100%	3.8%	41.1%	7.2%	22.8%	5.3%	19.5%
Pennsylvania, Middle	16	100	12.5	37.5	6.3	12.5	18.8	12.5
Pennsylvania, Western	319	100	3.1	32.6	4.7	23.8	22.6	13.2
Puerto Rico	169	100	4.7	43.2	7.7	8.9	7.1	28.4
Rhode Island	256	100	4.7	33.6	2.0	10.9	19.1	27.7
South Carolina	882	100%	5.0%	52.5%	2.5%	11.5%	14.6%	13.3%
South Dakota	110	100	54.5	6.4	18.2	6.4	.9	12.7
Tennessee, Eastern	80	100	6.3	40.0	11.3	15.0	11.3	16.3
Tennessee, Middle	182	100	1.6	38.5	5.5	7.7	22.5	24.2
Tennessee, Western	270	100	1.9	49.6	3.0	14.1	11.9	19.3
Texas, Eastern	542	100%	2.4%	29.3%	5.5%	24.5%	28.2%	10.0%
Texas, Northern	849	100	2.9	47.3	7.9	12.8	9.4	18.3
Texas, Southern	638	100	.8	18.5	4.4	21.3	47.2	7.5
Texas, Western	392	100	4.3	44.4	5.1	23.0	3.8	18.9
Utah	263	100	8.4	52.1	1.9	13.7	6.8	14.1
Vermont	113	100%	5.3%	44.2%	3.5%	18.6%	6.2%	21.2%
Virgin Islands	17	100	23.5	11.8	11.8	5.9	5.9	29.4
Virginia, Eastern	757	100	7.1	52.6	2.5	16.4	3.0	17.3
Virginia, Western	192	100	1.0	32.8	3.1	26.6	14.1	21.9
Washington, Eastern	169	100	13.6	36.7	1.8	15.4	2.4	28.4
Washington, Western	607	100%	8.6%	33.3%	3.8%	17.8%	13.7%	21.4%
West Virginia, Northern	268	100	.4	25.7	5.2	23.9	4.9	39.9
West Virginia, Southern	965	100	2.4	38.8	4.6	28.7	10.8	14.0
Wisconsin, Eastern	273	100	9.2	49.8	9.5	8.4	8.1	15.0
Wisconsin, Western	145	100	4.8	34.5	4.8	24.8	14.5	15.9
Wyoming	130	100	4.6	34.6	13.1	5.4	19.2	21.5

…No case of this type occurred in the data.

See text table 1.2, (p.16).

*Data describe suspects in criminal matters declined by U.S. attorneys in 1993.

Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

Table D-2.1. Form of pretrial release or detention, 1993

District	Total defendants[a]	Percent of defendants who were: Released at any time on: Personal recognizance	Unsecured bond[b]	Financial conditions	Detained[c] Without bail	Financial conditions
All districts	47,755	15.3%	29.7%	12.1%	31.0%	28.0%
Alabama, Middle	180	1.1%	80.6%	1.7%	15.0%	8.3%
Alabama, Northern	334	.9	69.8	7.8	16.2	18.0
Alabama, Southern	383	52.0	11.5	2.9	31.1	18.0
Alaska	206	44.7	12.6	11.7	27.7	20.4
Arizona	2,466	16.0	8.3	7.2	22.5	46.6
Arkansas, Eastern	243	70.0%	3.3%	2.1%	21.0%	16.5%
Arkansas, Western	136	15.4	61.8	6.6	5.1	13.2
California, Central	2,147	.9	18.4	20.9	50.6	23.2
California, Eastern	605	9.8	9.1	12.9	65.6	24.3
California, Northern	634	21.0	23.0	14.0	38.0	32.5
California, Southern	2,987	1.0%	14.4%	13.5%	11.9%	75.1%
Colorado	478	17.8	35.6	12.3	31.6	25.1
Connecticut	303	15.5	53.1	13.2	17.8	15.2
Delaware	106	37.7	28.3	10.4	17.9	22.6
District of Columbia	…	…	…	…	…	…
Florida, Middle	1,505	6.8%	33.6%	13.4%	39.9%	25.7%
Florida, Northern	438	27.4	13.5	8.0	47.5	11.9
Florida, Southern	1,732	.6	22.7	18.5	33.1	47.4
Georgia, Middle	279	21.9	38.0	9.7	20.8	14.0
Georgia, Northern	677	.6	39.3	27.5	26.3	30.0
Georgia, Southern	312	21.8%	27.6%	18.9%	20.2%	26.3%
Guam	10	10.0	30.0	10.0	50.0	30.0
Hawaii	178	1.1	33.7	8.4	49.4	34.8
Idaho	133	61.7	6.8	2.3	27.1	9.0
Illinois, Central	286	23.4	32.5	5.6	37.1	17.8
Illinois, Northern	785	1.0%	43.4%	16.4%	36.2%	24.5%
Illinois, Southern	271	3.3	45.0	5.9	43.2	12.5
Indiana, Northern	356	25.0	57.0	1.1	16.0	11.2
Indiana, Southern	223	34.1	14.3	5.4	43.5	11.7
Iowa, Northern	129	31.8	41.9	1.6	22.5	34.1
Iowa, Southern	74	… %	56.8%	2.7%	37.8%	17.6%
Kansas	360	7.8	49.2	7.2	31.4	15.6
Kentucky, Eastern	322	16.8	43.2	14.0	22.0	17.4
Kentucky, Western	322	2.8	69.9	5.3	19.6	20.8
Louisiana, Eastern	577	.3	47.5	10.1	37.6	22.4
Louisiana, Middle	83	12.0%	20.5%	15.7%	49.4%	19.3%
Louisiana, Western	301	20.6	51.5	2.3	24.6	8.3
Maine	145	2.8	50.3	13.8	32.4	6.2
Maryland	292	43.2	5.8	4.8	44.2	12.7
Massachusetts	503	11.1	47.3	8.5	31.8	15.3
Michigan, Eastern	1,360	3.9%	76.4%	1.0%	18.2%	13.7%
Michigan, Western	314	7.6	70.4	3.2	17.2	11.5
Minnesota	471	4.0	62.4	3.0	29.9	20.0
Mississippi, Northern	200	3.5	51.5	23.0	13.0	24.0
Mississippi, Southern	235	38.7	8.9	18.7	26.0	29.8
Missouri, Eastern	420	.7%	36.4%	28.6%	24.5%	30.7%
Missouri, Western	502	16.3	51.6	1.8	28.7	21.1
Montana	218	68.3	2.8	2.3	22.9	13.3

Table D-2.1. ***Continued***

District	Total defendants[a]	Percent of defendants who were: Released at any time on: Personal recognizance	Unsecured bond[b]	Financial conditions	Detained[c] Without bail	Financial conditions
Nebraska	76	55.3%	9.2%	… %	32.9%	17.1%
Nevada	585	52.5	3.1	5.8	34.7	24.8
New Hampshire	92	9.8	67.4	3.3	19.6	8.7
New Jersey	965	4.9	48.8	16.8	24.6	17.0
New Mexico	853	23.4	28.7	7.9	34.6	42.8
New York, Eastern	934	7.5%	20.9%	7.0%	62.5%	11.2%
New York, Northern	325	35.7	20.9	15.7	25.8	32.0
New York, Southern	756	16.8	28.0	19.4	30.7	20.0
New York, Western	423	23.2	27.2	27.0	8.7	37.6
North Carolina, Eastern	832	48.8	23.0	3.2	23.3	11.8
North Carolina, Middle	309	25.9%	11.0%	14.9%	46.6%	17.8%
North Carolina, Western	619	.8	69.8	1.9	25.5	25.0
North Dakota	139	53.2	11.5	.7	29.5	12.2
Northern Mariana Islands	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ohio, Northern	710	4.5	54.1	15.1	21.0	15.8
Ohio, Southern	769	58.3%	10.8%	8.6%	19.6%	16.4%
Oklahoma, Eastern	60	3.3	56.7	1.7	38.3	8.3
Oklahoma, Northern	193	14.5	41.5	7.8	33.2	20.2
Oklahoma, Western	376	50.3	22.9	6.1	19.7	16.2
Oregon	556	51.3	.9	1.1	46.4	26.3
Pennsylvania, Eastern	619	1.9%	49.8%	14.4%	32.1%	16.2%
Pennsylvania, Middle	323	31.3	21.1	12.1	34.1	12.4
Pennsylvania, Western	305	4.6	51.5	14.4	25.2	17.4
Puerto Rico	435	9.4	4.4	24.4	54.3	30.6
Rhode Island	140	14.3	3.6	16.4	55.7	20.0
South Carolina	782	3.3%	59.6%	15.9%	15.1%	23.9%
South Dakota	202	42.1	23.8	2.5	20.3	27.2
Tennessee, Eastern	390	18.7	24.6	14.9	39.5	13.8
Tennessee, Middle	105	2.9	26.7	19.0	47.6	25.7
Tennessee, Western	330	27.0	9.4	37.9	21.8	27.9
Texas, Eastern	399	10.0%	51.4%	8.3%	28.8%	18.5%
Texas, Northern	929	35.4	10.7	15.5	30.1	28.0
Texas, Southern	1,845	.6	20.9	21.0	33.8	45.3
Texas, Western	1,996	1.7	23.6	15.1	43.4	33.3
Utah	276	13.8	15.9	9.4	40.9	35.9
Vermont	129	12.4%	34.1%	17.1%	33.3%	21.7%
Virgin Islands	362	1.1	22.1	13.0	57.7	19.9
Virginia, Eastern	1,209	31.7	31.4	4.5	28.5	14.8
Virginia, Western	336	14.9	29.8	24.1	23.2	28.0
Washington, Eastern	186	43.0	1.6	12.4	36.6	25.3
Washington, Western	520	38.3%	3.3%	12.3%	44.8%	18.7%
West Virginia, Northern	123	4.9	83.7	2.4	7.3	13.8
West Virginia, Southern	409	10.0	65.3	2.4	18.1	20.5
Wisconsin, Eastern	329	33.1	7.9	22.5	27.7	28.6
Wisconsin, Western	167	57.5	5.4	4.8	30.5	16.2
Wyoming	115	18.3	41.7	8.7	28.7	8.7

Note: Data describe detention or release at any time following the initial bail hearing. The sum of the defendants released and detained exceeds 100% because some defendants who were initially detained eventually raised bail or had the conditions of their bail changed by rehearing or appeal.

…No case of this type occurred in the data.

[a]Data describe defendants who terminated pretrial services in 1993. Total includes defendants for whom release status data were indeterminable or unavailable.

[b]Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

[c]Initially held 7 or more days.

See text table 2.1, (p.29).

Table D-2.2. Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, 1993

District	Total defendants released*	Percent of released defendants who had: No violation recorded	Violations while on release: At least one violation	Failed to appear	New offense charged: Felony	New offense charged: Misdemeanor	Technical violations	Release revoked
All districts	29,259	85.9%	14.1%	2.3%	1.8%	1.4%	9.8%	5.1%
Alabama, Middle	151	96.0%	4.0%	2.0%	.7%	.7%	.7%	1.3%
Alabama, Northern	266	92.1	7.9	1.1	.4	.4	6.4	2.6
Alabama, Southern	262	87.8	12.2	1.5	1.9	.4	9.2	4.6
Alaska	143	79.7	20.3	2.8	3.5	1.4	14.0	9.1
Arizona	1,896	90.5	9.5	2.5	.8	.8	6.3	2.6
Arkansas, Eastern	184	87.5%	12.5%	1.6%	1.1%	… %	9.8%	9.8%
Arkansas, Western	129	96.9	3.1	2.3	…	…	.8	2.3
California, Central	898	88.0	12.0	2.7	1.9	.7	7.2	4.3
California, Eastern	199	65.8	34.2	3.5	2.0	3.5	26.1	10.1
California, Northern	373	86.1	13.9	1.9	1.1	1.6	11.0	5.1
California, Southern	1,074	83.2%	16.8%	5.5%	2.0%	1.0%	9.9%	5.9%
Colorado	316	78.8	21.2	3.5	.6	1.9	16.8	3.5
Connecticut	249	93.6	6.4	.8	.8	…	4.8	3.6
Delaware	83	92.8	7.2	1.2	2.4	…	3.6	3.6
District of Columbia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Florida, Middle	831	79.7%	20.3%	1.8%	2.2%	2.3%	15.6%	5.9%
Florida, Northern	224	90.6	9.4	…	.9	2.2	6.3	5.8
Florida, Southern	758	74.7	25.3	3.7	1.6	1.7	20.4	3.8
Georgia, Middle	200	92.0	8.0	1.0	3.0	1.5	5.0	2.5
Georgia, Northern	460	84.6	15.4	1.7	3.3	2.0	10.9	3.5
Georgia, Southern	223	89.7%	10.3%	.9%	1.8%	1.8%	6.7%	4.0%
Guam	5	100	…	…	…	…	…	…
Hawaii	84	64.3	35.7	1.2	4.8	…	31.0	19.0
Idaho	96	89.6	10.4	2.1	1.0	…	7.3	6.3
Illinois, Central	181	77.3	22.7	1.7	5.0	2.2	14.9	11.6
Illinois, Northern	487	77.4%	22.6%	5.1%	2.7%	4.5%	14.6%	5.7%
Illinois, Southern	148	86.5	13.5	2.7	2.0	1.4	7.4	8.1
Indiana, Northern	298	93.3	6.7	.7	1.3	.7	4.4	3.7
Indiana, Southern	121	96.7	3.3	…	…	…	3.3	.8
Iowa, Northern	100	68.0	32.0	4.0	1.0	8.0	23.0	11.0
Iowa, Southern	44	72.7%	27.3%	4.5%	2.3%	2.3%	25.0%	15.9%
Kansas	235	87.7	12.3	1.7	…	.9	10.6	6.4
Kentucky, Eastern	241	87.6	12.4	.8	2.5	3.3	6.6	2.1
Kentucky, Western	255	91.0	9.0	.4	.8	1.6	7.1	4.7
Louisiana, Eastern	339	85.0	15.0	.9	2.1	.3	12.4	7.7
Louisiana, Middle	41	95.1%	4.9%	2.4%	2.4%	… %	2.4%	4.9%
Louisiana, Western	225	96.9	3.1	.4	.4	.4	1.8	.4
Maine	97	93.8	6.2	1.0	…	1.0	5.2	5.2
Maryland	163	79.8	20.2	1.2	1.8	.6	17.8	3.7
Massachusetts	345	85.2	14.8	2.3	3.2	1.2	9.6	7.8
Michigan, Eastern	1,113	90.7%	9.3%	1.8%	1.6%	.5%	5.6%	4.3%
Michigan, Western	255	94.9	5.1	.8	.4	.4	3.5	3.9
Minnesota	327	84.1	15.9	1.5	2.1	.9	11.9	9.5
Mississippi, Northern	156	78.8	21.2	4.5	2.6	3.8	13.5	3.2
Mississippi, Southern	158	87.3	12.7	.6	.6	…	11.4	7.6
Missouri, Eastern	281	66.5%	33.5%	2.8%	4.6%	4.3%	27.0%	3.6%
Missouri, Western	350	80.0	20.0	2.6	3.1	3.1	14.6	7.7
Montana	168	91.1	8.9	.6	.6	.6	7.1	8.3

Table D-2.2. ***Continued***

District	Total defendants released*	Percent of released defendants who had: No violation recorded	Violations while on release: At least one violation	Failed to appear	New offense charged: Felony	Misdemeanor	Technical violations	Release revoked
Nebraska	51	74.5%	25.5%	… %	2.0%	7.8%	19.6%	11.8%
Nevada	373	67.8	32.2	4.3	4.3	3.5	24.9	9.9
New Hampshire	74	83.8	16.2	4.1	1.4	1.4	10.8	10.8
New Jersey	688	87.6	12.4	2.6	2.8	1.7	6.7	4.1
New Mexico	544	80.9	19.1	5.7	2.8	1.5	10.1	5.0
New York, Eastern	345	97.4%	2.6%	.9%	.3%	… %	1.4%	… %
New York, Northern	236	95.3	4.7	.8	1.3	.4	2.1	3.4
New York, Southern	491	88.4	11.6	4.1	1.6	…	6.3	3.1
New York, Western	335	74.9	25.1	4.8	3.9	4.8	14.9	6.3
North Carolina, Eastern	636	90.1	9.9	1.3	1.3	.5	7.4	4.1
North Carolina, Middle	161	90.7%	9.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	5.6%	6.2%
North Carolina, Western	460	91.5	8.5	.4	2.4	2.0	3.7	5.0
North Dakota	97	86.6	13.4	…	1.0	2.1	10.3	5.2
Northern Mariana Islands	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ohio, Northern	529	87.0	13.0	1.5	3.6	1.3	8.9	4.2
Ohio, Southern	602	85.0%	15.0%	1.5%	1.8%	1.5%	11.3%	6.0%
Oklahoma, Eastern	37	94.6	5.4	…	…	…	5.4	5.4
Oklahoma, Northern	124	84.7	15.3	1.6	4.0	1.6	11.3	5.6
Oklahoma, Western	298	89.3	10.7	1.0	1.3	…	9.1	6.0
Oregon	297	77.1	22.9	3.4	2.4	.3	17.5	11.1
Pennsylvania, Eastern	411	90.3%	9.7%	.7%	3.4%	.7%	5.6%	2.4%
Pennsylvania, Middle	209	98.1	1.9	.5	…	…	1.4	1.0
Pennsylvania, Western	219	83.1	16.9	1.8	1.8	4.1	9.6	3.2
Puerto Rico	169	74.6	25.4	3.6	.6	…	21.3	7.7
Rhode Island	57	93.0	7.0	…	…	…	7.0	3.5
South Carolina	625	90.4%	9.6%	.8%	3.4%	.2%	5.8%	5.4%
South Dakota	161	74.5	25.5	.6	.6	5.6	19.9	18.0
Tennessee, Eastern	232	92.2	7.8	.4	.9	.4	6.0	4.3
Tennessee, Middle	58	77.6	22.4	5.2	1.7	5.2	13.8	12.1
Tennessee, Western	247	93.5	6.5	.4	2.8	1.6	2.4	2.8
Texas, Eastern	279	83.9%	16.1%	2.2%	2.5%	.7%	11.5%	7.9%
Texas, Northern	579	92.2	7.8	2.4	1.2	.2	4.1	2.8
Texas, Southern	808	84.7	15.3	4.6	1.4	1.0	9.3	6.3
Texas, Western	872	85.7	14.3	3.6	1.6	1.4	9.2	4.7
Utah	161	87.6	12.4	…	1.9	1.2	9.9	9.3
Vermont	86	88.4%	11.6%	4.7%	3.5%	2.3%	1.2%	5.8%
Virgin Islands	139	95.0	5.0	…	.7	…	4.3	2.2
Virginia, Eastern	851	81.4	18.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	15.5	4.8
Virginia, Western	241	87.1	12.9	1.2	.8	1.2	9.5	7.5
Washington, Eastern	111	87.4	12.6	3.6	.9	.9	7.2	3.6
Washington, Western	281	84.0%	16.0%	3.2%	2.5%	.4%	11.0%	5.0%
West Virginia, Northern	113	93.8	6.2	…	…	1.8	4.4	3.5
West Virginia, Southern	332	79.8	20.2	.9	4.8	4.2	10.8	10.8
Wisconsin, Eastern	210	82.9	17.1	1.9	.5	1.9	14.3	5.2
Wisconsin, Western	117	85.5	14.5	1.7	…	1.7	13.7	3.4
Wyoming	81	88.9	11.1	2.5	1.2	1.2	6.2	4.9

Note: A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, the sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation.

…No case of this type occurred in the data.

*Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated in 1993, and exclude defendants who were released but whose records did not contain sufficient information to determine type of release or violation behavior.

See text table 2.7, (p.35).

Table D-3.1. Conviction rate, by most serious offense charged, 1993

District	Total defendants*	Percent of defendants convicted							
			Felonies						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Misdemeanors
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All districts	64,640	82.7%	86.9%	86.9%	86.5%	84.8%	82.8%	84.3%	72.4%
Alabama, Middle	355	82.3%	93.8%	86.8%	81.5%	90.1%	100 %	80.5%	73.6%
Alabama, Northern	438	84.7	94.1	88.3	87.2	74.5	80.0	85.1	88.4
Alabama, Southern	471	90.0	80.0	88.2	97.3	91.5	92.9	80.9	100
Alaska	286	69.2	100	60.0	100	67.9	81.0	90.9	63.9
Arizona	1,870	86.2	84.3	77.7	86.3	86.7	62.7	87.5	91.9
Arkansas, Eastern	294	87.8%	95.5%	95.0%	80.0%	82.9%	85.7%	84.1%	100 %
Arkansas, Western	214	86.9	100	85.1	93.8	85.7	42.9	90.9	89.4
California, Central	1,631	89.3	88.1	91.0	86.7	88.0	94.0	90.9	82.4
California, Eastern	879	86.3	96.4	91.2	75.9	92.6	77.8	93.2	73.5
California, Northern	883	86.3	96.4	84.4	96.8	87.4	82.9	80.2	85.7
California, Southern	2,676	93.0%	96.9%	89.8%	79.1%	91.4%	91.7%	93.8%	96.0%
Colorado	636	71.9	87.5	70.3	94.4	66.5	72.7	75.5	78.3
Connecticut	382	86.4	79.2	87.7	72.2	87.3	93.8	84.6	100
Delaware	123	72.4	100	64.3	…	78.1	100	87.5	58.6
District of Columbia	686	79.9	90.5	84.6	97.4	75.9	…	66.3	97.3
Florida, Middle	1,590	86.5%	88.3%	89.8%	96.4%	83.8%	88.5%	87.6%	92.3%
Florida, Northern	558	90.0	95.0	87.8	84.2	93.8	100	81.8	81.8
Florida, Southern	1,909	84.2	87.6	90.8	87.0	82.6	82.4	80.7	84.6
Georgia, Middle	1,594	78.7	83.3	76.7	62.5	65.6	100	80.7	80.1
Georgia, Northern	1,149	88.1	88.2	93.0	85.5	80.6	75.8	86.6	97.0
Georgia, Southern	574	79.4%	92.9%	91.7%	81.8%	74.7%	46.2%	84.1%	80.0%
Guam	179	68.7	6.7	74.3	33.3	70.7	100	90.3	28.6
Hawaii	2,041	49.6	87.5	95.6	91.7	94.9	100	90.9	44.6
Idaho	122	83.6	61.1	66.7	100	90.9	…	95.2	88.4
Illinois, Central	407	84.3	81.8	78.5	93.6	86.8	100	83.7	78.8
Illinois, Northern	1,061	91.9%	96.3%	96.0%	87.5%	90.6%	100 %	83.7%	94.0%
Illinois, Southern	349	86.2	75.0	81.8	73.8	90.7	100	89.1	77.8
Indiana, Northern	337	89.3	100	96.1	94.2	81.9	81.3	86.8	91.7
Indiana, Southern	386	70.2	92.3	90.9	80.0	84.7	92.3	94.5	37.9
Iowa, Northern	159	93.7	100	92.0	100	90.8	100	100	100
Iowa, Southern	153	83.7%	100 %	95.7%	83.3%	80.0%	… %	81.3%	100 %
Kansas	441	83.9	85.7	91.3	95.5	87.1	85.7	88.9	57.7
Kentucky, Eastern	451	84.9	100	85.6	84.0	83.3	71.4	81.7	93.3
Kentucky, Western	584	85.4	57.9	88.4	96.9	90.0	83.3	87.5	82.7
Louisiana, Eastern	655	80.0	77.3	79.9	85.0	85.4	83.3	71.7	55.9
Louisiana, Middle	86	93.0%	… %	84.2%	90.9%	100 %	100 %	100	66.7%
Louisiana, Western	410	85.9	66.7	89.6	94.4	82.5	75.0	84.1	89.6
Maine	161	88.8	100	90.9	100	85.9	…	84.0	92.9
Maryland	842	78.9	82.7	89.1	85.7	65.9	91.3	80.0	81.5
Massachusetts	582	86.6	86.2	84.0	85.1	92.3	94.1	92.0	61.8
Michigan, Eastern	1,256	84.3%	83.0%	87.0%	87.5%	84.7%	81.8%	78.3%	87.7%
Michigan, Western	331	82.5	63.6	93.4	90.0	73.6	83.3	89.2	84.6
Minnesota	497	91.1	90.6	90.0	89.7	93.6	93.3	92.4	78.9
Mississippi, Northern	213	86.4	66.7	89.1	89.5	84.7	100	88.2	75.0
Mississippi, Southern	392	77.3	75.0	76.2	80.0	77.0	79.2	73.9	94.1
Missouri, Eastern	464	89.0%	97.2%	94.9%	92.1%	88.3%	84.0%	77.6%	78.9%
Missouri, Western	837	63.9	93.1	90.5	84.6	89.3	88.9	85.9	19.3
Montana	300	73.0	84.2	56.9	75.0	72.2	92.9	78.4	86.7

Table D-3.1. ***Continued***

District	Total defendants*	Percent of defendants convicted: All offenses	Felonies: Violent offenses	Property offenses: Fraudulent	Property offenses: Other	Drug offenses	Public-order offenses: Regulatory	Public-order offenses: Other	Misdemeanors
Nebraska	313	87.5%	92.3%	86.8%	87.5%	87.7%	100 %	79.3%	95.7%
Nevada	653	82.7	87.3	82.5	90.6	80.7	88.0	80.9	76.5
New Hampshire	133	91.0	100	87.2	100	96.2	100	82.6	100
New Jersey	1,145	78.3	87.5	88.4	75.7	75.5	50.0	89.0	63.4
New Mexico	1,055	70.4	82.0	73.8	65.5	66.9	100	82.4	67.3
New York, Eastern	1,823	92.6%	93.5%	93.6%	90.5%	95.5%	93.1%	90.5%	72.3%
New York, Northern	564	83.3	80.0	86.3	95.5	80.7	76.5	89.8	81.8
New York, Southern	1,494	90.6	81.8	92.5	94.4	88.6	94.2	89.5	92.3
New York, Western	486	90.7	93.9	88.1	100	93.6	57.9	87.4	97.3
North Carolina, Eastern	967	87.9	86.3	84.4	80.5	90.0	20.0	65.3	92.7
North Carolina, Middle	480	80.4%	90.3%	73.6%	93.3%	80.8%	66.7%	72.7%	62.5%
North Carolina, Western	844	85.3	96.6	83.8	87.5	85.2	76.9	78.9	87.3
North Dakota	148	94.6	85.7	93.8	100	96.9	100	97.0	100
Northern Mariana Islands	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ohio, Northern	800	90.8	91.9	93.3	87.3	89.8	84.0	91.8	78.6
Ohio, Southern	558	88.7%	91.7%	92.3%	91.4%	86.1%	84.6%	90.3%	84.8%
Oklahoma, Eastern	70	67.1	100	60.0	92.3	44.0	…	73.3	100
Oklahoma, Northern	215	82.8	72.2	90.8	89.5	71.8	100	78.6	100
Oklahoma, Western	655	68.7	92.3	87.0	92.9	91.8	100	95.0	53.8
Oregon	643	83.8	95.9	85.3	85.7	78.5	90.9	88.1	66.7
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,219	92.8%	95.7%	93.7%	89.7%	93.7%	50.0%	92.7%	100 %
Pennsylvania, Middle	437	79.6	84.0	79.8	83.3	81.4	72.7	73.0	100
Pennsylvania, Western	435	83.7	95.2	81.0	77.6	88.8	54.5	81.8	83.3
Puerto Rico	614	79.2	64.7	85.5	81.8	74.0	89.7	84.9	88.9
Rhode Island	119	91.6	100	95.5	100	89.5	100	87.5	100
South Carolina	1,187	80.9%	88.6%	76.3%	84.1%	83.1%	84.8%	75.5%	77.5%
South Dakota	262	82.4	84.0	89.7	76.2	84.2	100	78.0	69.2
Tennessee, Eastern	557	82.0	86.0	73.9	87.5	80.8	90.9	81.8	94.3
Tennessee, Middle	302	82.1	83.3	83.5	81.5	85.2	66.7	75.0	84.9
Tennessee, Western	549	81.8	81.0	86.3	95.3	77.0	100	78.8	92.0
Texas, Eastern	464	83.6%	100 %	83.5%	78.7%	85.8%	84.6%	80.5%	89.5%
Texas, Northern	1,265	85.6	84.8	87.2	88.7	81.6	89.6	87.9	85.4
Texas, Southern	2,085	80.1	66.7	84.9	88.9	83.1	76.3	69.2	89.4
Texas, Western	2,002	88.8	90.0	83.3	97.2	89.2	75.0	92.6	85.7
Utah	477	70.4	75.8	73.9	77.3	64.7	50.0	76.9	68.1
Vermont	147	91.2%	83.3%	80.6%	90.9%	98.4%	100 %	87.1%	100 %
Virgin Islands	431	65.2	51.3	72.2	70.8	48.2	100	67.8	88.9
Virginia, Eastern	2,617	72.7	86.2	93.2	92.2	88.5	94.1	89.9	62.9
Virginia, Western	442	81.9	66.7	79.7	90.9	81.1	66.7	89.0	70.6
Washington, Eastern	459	74.1	71.4	47.7	27.8	83.5	63.6	79.3	60.0
Washington, Western	1,218	80.4%	100 %	94.1%	100 %	84.1%	92.3%	98.3%	74.8%
West Virginia, Northern	226	79.2	60.0	71.0	80.0	89.7	…	64.5	100
West Virginia, Southern	455	91.6	80.0	89.8	90.0	93.8	87.5	85.1	100
Wisconsin, Eastern	356	90.2	91.3	84.2	95.7	89.3	100	89.8	100
Wisconsin, Western	178	90.4	100	90.4	100	86.1	100	94.7	100
Wyoming	181	89.5	100	83.3	100	93.9	81.3	85.7	86.8

…No case of this type occurred in the data.

See text table 3.1, (p.43).

*Includes 14 felony defendants for whom offense category could not be determined.
Excludes 1 defendant for whom disposition could not be determined.

Table D-3.2. Convicted offenders, by most serious offense charged, 1993

District	Total convicted offenders	Percent of convicted offenders							
			Felonies						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Misdemeanors
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All districts	53,435	100%	5.6%	17.8%	4.9%	36.2%	2.3%	15.1%	18.0%
Alabama, Middle	292	100%	5.1%	15.8%	7.5%	25.0%	2.7%	11.3%	32.5%
Alabama, Northern	371	100	8.6	24.5	9.2	22.1	2.2	10.8	22.6
Alabama, Southern	424	100	2.8	19.3	8.5	55.9	3.1	9.0	1.4
Alaska	198	100	2.0	6.1	2.5	27.8	8.6	10.1	42.9
Arizona	1,612	100	12.0	5.0	2.7	44.4	2.0	17.0	16.9
Arkansas, Eastern	258	100%	8.1%	22.1%	4.7%	33.7%	2.3%	20.5%	8.5%
Arkansas, Western	186	100	4.8	30.6	8.1	16.1	1.6	16.1	22.6
California, Central	1,456	100	18.3	27.1	6.7	23.2	3.2	18.5	2.9
California, Eastern	759	100	10.5	15.0	2.9	22.9	.9	21.7	26.0
California, Northern	762	100	10.5	20.6	3.9	22.8	4.5	13.3	24.4
California, Southern	2,489	100%	3.8%	4.9%	1.4%	41.5%	1.3%	20.2%	26.9%
Colorado	457	100	7.7	22.3	3.7	40.5	1.8	16.2	7.9
Connecticut	330	100	5.8	36.7	3.9	20.9	4.5	23.3	4.2
Delaware	89	100	4.5	20.2	…	28.1	4.5	23.6	19.1
District of Columbia	548	100	3.5	18.1	6.8	46.0	…	12.6	13.1
Florida, Middle	1,375	100%	4.9%	23.7%	3.9%	52.9%	1.7%	10.3%	2.6%
Florida, Northern	502	100	3.8	17.1	3.2	54.2	2.0	10.8	9.0
Florida, Southern	1,607	100	4.9	19.1	2.5	55.4	3.8	12.8	1.4
Georgia, Middle	1,255	100	1.2	3.7	1.2	6.4	.3	5.3	81.9
Georgia, Northern	1,012	100	3.0	19.6	4.6	31.6	2.5	10.2	28.6
Georgia, Southern	456	100%	2.9%	12.1%	2.0%	29.8%	1.3%	8.1%	43.9%
Guam	123	100	.8	21.1	4.1	23.6	3.3	45.5	1.6
Hawaii	1,013	100	2.8	4.2	1.1	7.4	.2	3.9	80.4
Idaho	102	100	10.8	9.8	2.9	19.6	…	19.6	37.3
Illinois, Central	343	100	2.6	18.1	12.8	38.5	.9	12.0	15.2
Illinois, Northern	975	100%	5.3%	34.2%	8.6%	31.7%	2.2%	11.6%	6.5%
Illinois, Southern	301	100	1.0	12.0	10.3	54.8	1.3	13.6	7.0
Indiana, Northern	301	100	2.0	24.3	16.3	22.6	4.3	19.6	11.0
Indiana, Southern	271	100	13.3	18.5	5.9	18.5	4.4	19.2	20.3
Iowa, Northern	149	100	3.4	15.4	11.4	53.0	4.7	8.1	4.0
Iowa, Southern	128	100%	3.9%	17.2%	3.9%	62.5%	… %	10.2%	2.3%
Kansas	370	100	6.5	25.4	5.7	34.6	1.6	15.1	11.1
Kentucky, Eastern	383	100	5.0	29.5	5.5	33.9	1.3	17.5	7.3
Kentucky, Western	499	100	2.2	19.8	6.2	16.2	2.0	11.2	42.3
Louisiana, Eastern	524	100	3.2	25.8	6.5	43.5	3.8	13.5	3.6
Louisiana, Middle	80	100%	… %	20.0%	12.5%	48.8%	1.3%	15.0%	2.5%
Louisiana, Western	352	100	1.7	34.1	4.8	28.1	2.6	16.5	12.2
Maine	143	100	3.5	28.0	6.3	38.5	…	14.7	9.1
Maryland	664	100	10.1	16.0	2.7	21.5	3.2	11.4	35.1
Massachusetts	504	100	5.0	35.3	7.9	28.4	3.2	16.1	4.2
Michigan, Eastern	1,059	100%	4.2%	22.1%	5.3%	44.9%	2.5%	15.0%	6.0%
Michigan, Western	273	100	2.6	31.1	6.6	37.7	1.8	12.1	8.1
Minnesota	453	100	6.4	19.9	5.7	42.2	3.1	16.1	6.6
Mississippi, Northern	184	100	2.2	31.0	9.2	45.1	2.7	8.2	1.6
Mississippi, Southern	303	100	5.0	15.8	6.6	44.2	6.3	16.8	5.3
Missouri, Eastern	413	100%	8.5%	26.9%	8.5%	36.6%	5.1%	10.9%	3.6%
Missouri, Western	535	100	5.0	14.2	6.2	49.7	1.5	12.5	10.8
Montana	219	100	14.6	18.7	6.8	29.7	5.9	18.3	5.9

Table D-3.2. ***Continued***

District	Total convicted offenders	Percent of convicted offenders: All offenses	Felonies: Violent offenses	Property offenses: Fraudulent	Property offenses: Other	Drug offenses	Public-order offenses: Regulatory	Public-order offenses: Other	Misdemeanors
Nebraska	274	100%	4.4%	24.1%	5.1%	49.3%	.7%	8.4%	8.0%
Nevada	540	100	11.5	31.5	5.4	25.6	4.1	19.6	2.4
New Hampshire	121	100	5.0	33.9	2.5	41.3	.8	15.7	.8
New Jersey	896	100	4.7	30.6	9.7	23.4	2.7	15.4	13.5
New Mexico	743	100	5.5	6.1	2.6	44.8	.8	16.4	23.8
New York, Eastern	1,689	100%	2.5%	18.1%	5.6%	52.9%	3.2%	12.9%	4.8%
New York, Northern	470	100	2.6	14.7	4.5	24.0	2.8	11.3	40.2
New York, Southern	1,354	100	2.7	23.7	5.0	31.1	7.2	16.9	13.4
New York, Western	441	100	7.0	16.8	3.4	33.3	2.5	20.4	16.6
North Carolina, Eastern	850	100	8.1	6.4	3.9	28.5	.1	5.5	47.5
North Carolina, Middle	386	100%	16.8%	13.7%	3.6%	55.7%	.5%	8.3%	1.3%
North Carolina, Western	720	100	7.9	18.6	2.9	51.3	1.4	8.3	9.6
North Dakota	140	100	17.1	21.4	4.3	22.1	2.1	22.9	10.0
Northern Mariana Islands	…	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ohio, Northern	495	100	7.9	28.8	9.5	28.0	2.9	21.5	1.5
Ohio, Southern	47	100%	6.7%	26.7%	6.5%	38.8%	2.2%	11.3%	7.9%
Oklahoma, Eastern	178	100	6.4	12.8	25.5	23.4	…	23.4	6.4
Oklahoma, Northern	450	100	7.3	38.8	9.6	15.7	1.7	24.7	2.2
Oklahoma, Western	539	100	2.7	17.8	5.8	14.9	3.3	8.4	47.1
Oregon	1,131	100	17.4	10.8	5.6	42.1	1.9	19.3	3.0
Pennsylvania, Eastern	348	100%	4.0%	25.0%	3.1%	50.3%	1.2%	12.4%	4.0%
Pennsylvania, Middle	364	100	6.0	25.0	5.7	36.5	2.3	21.0	3.4
Pennsylvania, Western	486	100	5.5	28.0	10.4	39.3	1.6	12.4	2.7
Puerto Rico	109	100	2.3	13.4	5.6	46.3	5.3	25.5	1.6
Rhode Island	960	100	.9	19.3	9.2	46.8	.9	19.3	3.7
South Carolina	216	100%	6.5%	20.1%	7.7%	46.1%	2.9%	10.9%	5.7%
South Dakota	457	100	31.5	16.2	7.4	22.2	.5	18.1	4.2
Tennessee, Eastern	248	100	9.4	14.2	9.2	32.2	2.2	25.6	7.2
Tennessee, Middle	449	100	10.1	26.6	8.9	21.0	3.2	12.1	18.1
Tennessee, Western	388	100	3.8	22.5	9.1	43.2	1.3	14.9	5.1
Texas, Eastern	1,083	100%	1.5%	18.3%	9.5%	38.9%	2.8%	24.5%	4.4%
Texas, Northern	1,670	100	3.6	29.0	9.4	30.7	4.0	20.1	3.2
Texas, Southern	1,777	100	1.2	11.8	2.4	49.9	1.7	22.3	10.7
Texas, Western	336	100	1.5	6.8	2.0	51.9	1.2	19.8	16.8
Utah	134	100	7.4	19.3	5.1	32.7	.6	20.8	14.0
Vermont	281	100%	3.7%	18.7%	7.5%	44.8%	3.0%	20.1%	2.2%
Virgin Islands	1,903	100	13.9	18.5	6.0	14.2	2.5	27.8	17.1
Virginia, Eastern	362	100	2.6	10.8	2.5	16.6	.8	11.2	55.4
Virginia, Western	340	100	1.7	15.2	2.8	50.8	1.7	24.6	3.3
Washington, Eastern	979	100	2.9	6.2	1.5	34.1	2.1	49.7	3.5
Washington, Western	179	100%	4.9%	9.7%	1.5%	15.1%	1.2%	5.8%	61.7%
West Virginia, Northern	417	100	1.7	12.3	4.5	58.7	…	22.3	.6
West Virginia, Southern	321	100	1.0	12.7	2.2	65.5	3.4	13.7	1.7
Wisconsin, Eastern	161	100	6.5	15.0	13.7	41.7	1.2	16.5	5.3
Wisconsin, Western	162	100	5.6	29.2	3.7	42.2	1.2	11.2	6.8
Wyoming	181	100	8.0	15.4	8.6	28.4	8.0	11.1	20.4

…No case of this type occurred in the data.

See text table 3.1, (p.43).

Table D-3.3. Characteristics of convicted offenders, 1993

District	Total convicted*	Percent of offenders with selected characteristics											
		Sex		Race			Ethniciy		Age				
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40
All districts	42,039	84.8%	15.2%	63.2%	33.0%	3.8%	24.1%	75.9%	.5%	4.2%	35.8%	32.0%	27.5%
Alabama, Middle	223	74.9%	25.1%	56.4%	43.6%	… %	9.0%	91.0%	2.7%	3.6%	32.7%	28.7%	32.3%
Alabama, Northern	301	73.8	26.2	54.2	44.4	1.3	1.3	98.7	1.0	4.7	32.6	35.5	26.2
Alabama, Southern	413	78.5	21.5	39.8	58.8	1.5	9.7	90.3	.2	5.6	40.0	28.6	25.7
Alaska	130	79.2	20.8	70.1	17.9	12.0	12.5	87.5	…	6.9	34.6	25.4	33.1
Arizona	1,265	88.1	11.9	77.4	5.6	17.0	65.8	34.2	.9	6.3	41.1	30.5	21.1
Arkansas, Eastern	244	83.2%	16.8%	57.8%	42.2%	… %	9.2%	90.8%	2.0%	4.5%	34.8%	34.8%	23.8%
Arkansas, Western	152	80.3	19.7	83.0	8.5	8.5	9.3	90.7	.7	.7	23.0	35.5	40.1
California, Central	1,180	87.7	12.3	66.4	25.5	8.2	39.3	60.7	.5	4.2	38.3	30.5	26.4
California, Eastern	570	83.5	16.5	72.1	23.9	4.0	29.7	70.3	.2	4.0	37.7	30.9	27.2
California, Northern	306	82.4	17.6	56.2	31.0	12.8	18.3	81.7	…	3.9	38.6	31.4	26.1
California, Southern	1,978	88.9%	11.1%	94.4%	5.1%	.6%	63.8%	36.2%	.8%	4.5%	43.5%	32.8%	18.5%
Colorado	418	84.4	15.6	74.4	21.4	4.2	25.2	74.8	.2	4.3	32.3	29.9	33.3
Connecticut	270	85.2	14.8	71.9	26.9	1.2	14.4	85.6	…	1.1	28.1	35.9	34.8
Delaware	88	86.4	13.6	49.4	45.8	4.8	4.7	95.3	1.1	4.5	42.0	28.4	23.9
District of Columbia	448	82.4	17.6	11.9	86.5	1.6	3.8	96.2	1.1	5.6	48.4	27.2	17.6
Florida, Middle	1,200	87.1%	12.9%	65.7%	33.1%	1.2%	13.5%	86.5%	.8%	4.2%	35.3%	31.0%	28.8%
Florida, Northern	442	86.7	13.3	58.2	40.9	.9	4.5	95.5	.2	4.8	37.3	29.4	28.3
Florida, Southern	1,458	85.9	14.1	77.7	21.8	.6	48.2	51.8	.3	2.4	29.5	34.0	33.9
Georgia, Middle	327	72.2	27.8	38.9	60.2	.9	.9	99.1	2.4	7.0	30.3	26.9	33.3
Georgia, Northern	694	87.6	12.4	42.1	55.7	2.2	4.2	95.8	.6	1.7	37.8	28.8	31.1
Georgia, Southern	260	83.5%	16.5%	50.8%	48.8%	.4%	4.2%	95.8%	… %	3.1%	26.9%	36.2%	33.8%
Guam	111	77.1	22.9	14.9	1.1	84.0	5.0	95.0	.9	2.7	33.3	39.6	23.4
Hawaii	209	79.2	20.8	36.9	5.6	57.4	5.0	95.0	.5	4.3	32.5	32.1	30.6
Idaho	58	82.8	17.2	76.1	6.5	17.4	22.4	77.6	…	3.4	29.3	29.3	37.9
Illinois, Central	288	82.3	17.7	59.0	40.6	.4	3.5	96.5	.3	6.3	41.0	29.5	22.9
Illinois, Northern	845	85.7%	14.3%	58.1%	40.1%	1.8%	16.8%	83.2%	.2%	2.2%	28.9%	36.2%	32.4%
Illinois, Southern	270	85.2	14.8	46.0	53.6	.4	3.7	96.3	.7	4.8	44.4	31.1	18.9
Indiana, Northern	229	83.4	16.6	62.3	36.8	.9	7.0	93.0	…	4.4	31.4	30.1	34.1
Indiana, Southern	188	81.4	18.6	66.3	33.7	…	4.3	95.7	.5	5.3	30.9	27.1	36.2
Iowa, Northern	140	87.1	12.9	77.6	18.7	3.7	4.3	95.7	…	7.1	40.0	32.9	20.0
Iowa, Southern	115	78.3%	21.7%	77.7%	21.4%	1.0%	15.7%	84.3%	… %	5.2%	39.1%	27.8%	27.8%
Kansas	319	80.9	19.1	67.5	29.8	2.8	13.2	86.8	.9	6.0	31.0	31.7	30.4
Kentucky, Eastern	346	80.3	19.7	82.5	16.9	.6	9.3	90.7	…	2.3	30.9	28.9	37.9
Kentucky, Western	405	72.1	27.9	67.5	30.1	2.3	3.6	96.4	1.2	7.9	35.1	27.7	28.1
Louisiana, Eastern	474	84.4	15.6	49.0	48.6	2.4	7.0	93.0	.2	4.0	36.5	30.8	28.5
Louisiana, Middle	80	85.0%	15.0%	26.9%	70.5%	2.6%	5.0%	95.0%	1.3%	16.3%	30.0%	30.0%	22.5%
Louisiana, Western	291	75.3	24.7	57.6	41.3	1.1	8.6	91.4	…	3.8	40.9	26.8	28.5
Maine	126	86.5	13.5	90.2	7.4	2.5	11.2	88.8	…	1.6	26.2	34.1	38.1
Maryland	379	87.3	12.7	35.7	61.6	2.7	5.0	95.0	1.1	3.2	37.7	33.5	24.5
Massachusetts	384	91.4	8.6	83.3	16.4	.3	14.2	85.8	.3	2.3	23.4	30.5	43.5
Michigan, Eastern	958	83.7%	16.3%	54.1%	44.9%	1.1%	12.2%	87.8%	.5%	5.1%	38.2%	31.1%	25.1%
Michigan, Western	250	80.4	19.6	80.8	15.8	3.4	16.4	83.6	…	2.0	31.2	32.0	34.8
Minnesota	403	84.1	15.9	60.3	33.2	6.5	10.7	89.3	.2	4.5	32.0	33.0	30.3
Mississippi, Northern	174	81.6	18.4	36.3	63.2	.6	2.3	97.7	.6	4.6	42.0	29.3	23.6
Mississippi, Southern	257	87.2	12.8	42.5	55.5	2.0	5.1	94.9	.8	3.5	40.5	31.1	24.1
Missouri, Eastern	379	84.7%	15.3%	53.2%	46.3%	.5%	2.1%	97.9%	.3%	2.9%	28.2%	36.7%	31.9%
Missouri, Western	463	86.6	13.4	75.9	23.0	1.1	9.7	90.3	.2	3.0	31.1	31.1	34.6
Montana	165	78.2	21.8	62.6	2.0	35.4	9.7	90.3	.6	5.5	28.5	38.8	26.7

Table D-3.3. ***Continued***

District	Total convicted*	Percent of offenders with selected characteristics: Sex: Male	Female	Race: White	Black	Other	Ethniciy: Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Age: 16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40
Nebraska	264	79.2%	20.8%	67.7%	26.1%	6.2%	15.6%	84.4%	… %	3.0%	40.5%	31.8%	24.6%
Nevada	466	85.2	14.8	73.3	19.0	7.8	17.2	82.8	.6	4.1	30.7	30.0	34.5
New Hampshire	109	89.9	10.1	94.3	1.9	3.8	6.4	93.6	…	.9	30.3	39.4	29.4
New Jersey	567	84.7	15.3	63.6	33.5	2.8	19.3	80.7	.4	1.8	31.4	29.8	36.7
New Mexico	570	89.6	10.4	88.2	5.3	6.6	61.0	39.0	.7	4.4	40.0	31.9	23.0
New York, Eastern	1,547	82.1%	17.9%	51.6%	42.8%	5.6%	33.9%	66.1%	.3%	3.4%	29.7%	37.8%	28.8%
New York, Northern	340	82.1	17.9	72.3	24.3	3.4	10.5	89.5	…	1.2	24.1	32.6	42.1
New York, Southern	1,271	85.1	14.9	57.9	35.8	6.3	38.7	61.3	.6	2.7	31.6	37.3	27.9
New York, Western	378	84.7	15.3	54.4	43.7	2.0	11.9	88.1	.3	3.4	39.7	32.3	24.3
North Carolina, Eastern	474	81.6	18.4	27.8	65.3	6.9	3.7	96.3	1.7	5.7	46.0	25.5	21.1
North Carolina, Middle	343	86.0%	14.0%	31.9%	66.7%	1.5%	2.6%	97.4%	.3%	5.5%	52.2%	24.8%	17.2%
North Carolina, Western	635	81.7	18.3	49.4	47.7	2.8	8.9	91.1	.2	1.1	31.3	37.0	30.4
North Dakota	108	86.1	13.9	70.5	3.2	26.3	11.2	88.8	.9	5.6	32.4	38.0	23.1
Northern Mariana Islands	7	100	…	…	…	100	…	100	…	…	…	85.7	14.3
Ohio, Northern	668	85.3	14.7	51.2	48.2	.6	6.4	93.6	.3	3.3	31.0	32.8	32.6
Ohio, Southern	505	80.0%	20.0%	51.0%	47.9%	1.0%	7.7%	92.3%	.6%	3.2%	39.0%	31.9%	25.3%
Oklahoma, Eastern	41	95.1	4.9	76.9	20.5	2.6	4.9	95.1	4.9	12.2	14.6	36.6	31.7
Oklahoma, Northern	160	82.5	17.5	66.9	31.2	1.9	3.1	96.9	.6	7.5	29.4	33.1	29.4
Oklahoma, Western	266	80.5	19.5	66.9	24.7	8.4	6.8	93.2	.8	7.1	30.5	27.4	34.2
Oregon	474	89.2	10.8	76.0	18.0	5.9	17.1	82.9	.2	3.0	39.0	31.9	25.9
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,029	87.4%	12.6%	57.1%	41.7%	1.2%	22.3%	77.7%	.3%	2.4%	33.9%	29.3%	34.1%
Pennsylvania, Middle	278	90.6	9.4	75.1	23.7	1.2	12.2	87.8	…	4.3	38.1	31.3	26.3
Pennsylvania, Western	324	86.7	13.3	56.4	42.7	1.0	2.2	97.8	.9	1.9	37.0	29.9	30.2
Puerto Rico	341	88.6	11.4	66.5	32.0	1.5	91.4	8.6	.3	7.0	38.1	34.3	20.2
Rhode Island	124	92.7	7.3	70.1	29.9	…	33.9	66.1	.8	5.6	31.5	30.6	31.5
South Carolina	844	82.0%	18.0%	54.3%	45.0%	.7%	3.0%	97.0%	.2%	3.0%	37.9%	33.1%	25.8%
South Dakota	178	84.8	15.2	41.4	2.5	56.2	5.8	94.2	…	6.2	33.7	31.5	28.7
Tennessee, Eastern	360	86.7	13.3	79.5	19.9	.6	3.3	96.7	.8	2.5	31.1	30.6	35.0
Tennessee, Middle	234	85.9	14.1	65.2	33.5	1.3	2.6	97.4	…	5.1	32.5	35.5	26.9
Tennessee, Western	403	80.4	19.6	39.5	60.0	.5	5.7	94.3	…	4.0	40.0	34.0	22.1
Texas, Eastern	421	85.0%	15.0%	54.8%	44.0%	1.2%	8.3%	91.7%	1.4%	6.9%	34.0%	28.0%	29.7%
Texas, Northern	944	81.9	18.1	60.8	36.7	2.4	20.9	79.1	.5	5.1	33.4	32.1	28.9
Texas, Southern	1,378	89.7	10.3	89.0	10.6	.4	73.6	26.4	.6	3.3	37.2	34.5	24.4
Texas, Western	1,502	88.5	11.5	84.2	14.5	1.3	61.3	38.7	1.1	5.7	39.8	32.4	21.0
Utah	306	88.2	11.8	79.7	8.9	11.4	24.8	75.2	1.3	4.9	34.0	36.3	23.5
Vermont	129	89.1%	10.9%	82.4%	15.2%	2.4%	3.9%	96.1%	… %	.8%	32.6%	38.0%	28.7%
Virgin Islands	140	79.3	20.7	20.0	78.5	1.5	40.0	60.0	…	8.6	49.3	27.9	14.3
Virginia, Eastern	1,051	84.2	15.8	39.0	58.1	2.8	8.2	91.8	.7	7.6	44.6	25.9	21.2
Virginia, Western	312	86.9	13.1	63.8	35.9	.3	3.5	96.5	.3	6.7	31.4	31.4	30.1
Washington, Eastern	277	92.4	7.6	87.3	6.8	5.9	51.3	48.7	.7	2.5	44.4	35.4	17.0
Washington, Western	432	85.4%	14.6%	71.2%	17.6%	11.2%	13.3%	86.7%	… %	4.9%	41.0%	29.6%	24.5%
West Virginia, Northern	173	88.4	11.6	63.2	36.3	.6	1.7	98.3	…	3.5	31.8	37.0	27.7
West Virginia, Southern	413	84.0	16.0	58.3	41.2	.5	1.2	98.8	1.2	8.5	36.6	30.3	23.5
Wisconsin, Eastern	300	84.9	15.1	57.1	40.2	2.7	16.3	83.7	…	3.3	37.3	31.7	27.7
Wisconsin, Western	148	75.7	24.3	82.6	15.3	2.1	7.4	92.6	…	2.7	33.8	35.1	28.4
Wyoming	132	84.1	15.9	89.1	5.5	5.5	7.6	92.4	.8	5.3	17.4	38.6	37.9

Note: Percents for individual characteristics were calculated on the basis of available data. Data were available only for offenders sentenced under guidelines.
…No case of this type occurred in the data.

*Data describe offenders in cases terminated in 1993. Total excludes offenders for whom these characteristics do not apply (e.g., corporations).
See text table 3.3, (p.45).

Table D-4.1. Incarceration rate, by offense, 1993

District	Total offenders sentenced[b]	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration[a]							
			Felonies						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Misdemeanors
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All districts	53,435	65.2%	92.4%	53.9%	59.8%	89.6%	46.4%	77.5%	17.2%
Alabama, Middle	292	58.6%	100 %	69.6%	27.3%	94.5%	100 %	87.9%	12.6%
Alabama, Northern	371	54.4	83.9	42.7	48.3	89.9	50.0	72.3	15.5
Alabama, Southern	424	74.1	90.0	40.3	61.1	87.1	35.7	93.6	…
Alaska	198	51.5	75.0	45.5	…	80.0	52.9	90.0	26.7
Arizona	1,612	71.8	90.6	31.1	62.5	85.3	47.5	83.8	42.7
Arkansas, Eastern	258	75.2%	90.5%	56.9%	58.3%	87.6%	42.9%	92.7%	40.9%
Arkansas, Western	186	48.9	100	49.2	45.5	96.7	…	44.8	11.6
California, Central	1,456	78.4	99.2	62.3	58.1	96.1	59.2	81.8	13.6
California, Eastern	759	66.0	96.2	56.5	85.0	94.0	77.8	91.1	14.0
California, Northern	762	55.2	93.3	53.2	61.5	88.1	34.2	79.8	7.4
California, Southern	2,489	82.0%	97.7%	65.4%	76.7%	92.6%	42.9%	94.6%	67.4%
Colorado	457	67.8	91.4	54.5	23.5	79.5	50.0	78.4	27.0
Connecticut	330	57.0	84.2	45.9	41.7	91.3	33.3	53.2	7.1
Delaware	89	61.8	100	50.0	…	95.8	100	65.2	5.9
District of Columbia	548	61.9	100	44.0	44.4	80.9	…	71.0	31.0
Florida, Middle	1,375	78.6%	94.1%	53.4%	55.8%	94.9%	40.9%	78.9%	7.7%
Florida, Northern	502	78.9	94.7	65.1	56.3	94.9	30.0	85.2	13.3
Florida, Southern	1,607	84.3	97.1	59.9	89.5	94.2	73.3	81.7	40.9
Georgia, Middle	1,255	16.7	92.9	42.2	60.0	94.7	66.7	88.9	2.9
Georgia, Northern	1,012	56.8	96.2	57.2	61.7	95.2	22.7	81.8	5.0
Georgia, Southern	456	52.0%	100 %	73.2%	85.7%	95.6%	… %	89.5%	7.0%
Guam	123	43.1	100	23.1	20.0	65.5	50.0	42.9	…
Hawaii	1,013	17.7	81.5	73.8	63.6	100	…	87.8	1.0
Idaho	102	47.1	90.0	33.3	33.3	88.9	…	78.3	2.6
Illinois, Central	343	73.5	92.3	63.6	73.7	96.4	66.7	87.9	13.2
Illinois, Northern	975	65.0%	87.0%	51.2%	58.6%	89.6%	25.9%	73.5%	12.7%
Illinois, Southern	301	73.4	100	58.3	16.1	93.3	50.0	87.8	…
Indiana, Northern	301	50.5	83.3	32.9	34.7	85.3	23.1	71.2	9.1
Indiana, Southern	271	68.6	97.2	80.0	62.5	90.0	50.0	82.7	12.7
Iowa, Northern	149	82.6	100	60.9	47.1	100	57.1	83.3	57.1
Iowa, Southern	128	85.9%	80.0%	72.7%	… %	97.5%	… %	84.6%	33.3%
Kansas	370	69.2	75.0	61.7	33.3	85.9	66.7	85.7	26.8
Kentucky, Eastern	383	69.5	100	51.3	71.4	93.8	40.0	70.1	10.7
Kentucky, Western	499	42.9	100	42.7	58.1	92.6	20.0	64.9	14.1
Louisiana, Eastern	524	75.6	100	59.4	57.6	93.7	38.5	84.9	5.0
Louisiana, Middle	80	91.3%	… %	93.8%	80.0%	100 %	100 %	83.3%	… %
Louisiana, Western	352	59.1	85.7	49.6	60.0	83.0	50.0	67.6	20.5
Maine	143	80.4	100	67.5	77.8	96.4	…	90.5	30.8
Maryland	664	53.2	94.0	55.7	55.6	92.3	42.9	71.1	11.2
Massachusetts	504	62.9	100	44.9	77.5	78.7	35.7	72.3	18.2
Michigan, Eastern	1,059	77.5%	93.0%	73.7%	80.8%	86.3%	70.0%	77.2%	19.4%
Michigan, Western	273	72.5	100	61.6	60.0	96.6	33.3	84.1	9.1
Minnesota	453	80.4	96.3	57.4	92.6	96.8	41.7	87.7	27.3
Mississippi, Northern	184	78.3	75.0	57.9	70.6	100	40.0	73.3	…
Mississippi, Southern	303	79.9	93.3	72.9	65.0	95.5	31.6	90.2	…
Missouri, Eastern	413	77.7%	94.3%	67.0%	67.6%	93.4%	28.6%	86.4%	31.3%
Missouri, Western	535	64.7	85.0	48.0	48.5	86.1	75.0	65.1	1.5
Montana	219	62.1	78.1	39.0	73.3	73.8	23.1	82.5	…

Table D-4.1. ***Continued***

District	Total offenders sentenced[b]	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration[a]							
		All offenses	Felonies						Misdemeanors
			Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
Nebraska	274	77.4%	100 %	70.3%	66.7%	90.8%	80.0%	75.9%	13.6%
Nevada	540	65.9	91.9	54.1	58.1	78.3	31.8	68.9	21.4
New Hampshire	121	74.4	100	70.7	100	72.5	…	84.2	…
New Jersey	896	57.0	92.9	46.7	46.0	91.0	56.0	55.5	19.0
New Mexico	743	65.7	83.7	43.2	66.7	88.3	43.8	78.8	19.4
New York, Eastern	1,689	65.8%	85.1%	31.5%	56.7%	86.6%	23.1%	59.3%	18.4%
New York, Northern	470	49.1	83.3	69.6	57.1	81.6	53.8	69.8	12.8
New York, Southern	1,354	58.3	76.7	48.1	47.0	79.3	59.6	66.7	27.1
New York, Western	441	57.6	93.5	48.6	73.3	74.8	36.4	63.7	9.5
North Carolina, Eastern	850	44.1	88.6	48.1	53.1	92.1	…	72.3	3.2
North Carolina, Middle	386	90.4%	100 %	67.9%	50.0%	96.3%	50.0%	93.9%	50.0%
North Carolina, Western	720	68.1	98.2	38.2	66.7	82.6	60.0	86.7	10.1
North Dakota	140	61.4	75.0	34.5	33.3	77.4	…	78.8	42.9
Northern Mariana Islands	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ohio, Northern	726	69.8	94.6	48.6	51.4	92.6	33.3	76.3	25.0
Ohio, Southern	495	70.5%	87.9%	56.4%	62.5%	92.1%	27.3%	64.9%	25.6%
Oklahoma, Eastern	47	76.6	66.7	16.7	91.7	90.9	…	90.9	66.7
Oklahoma, Northern	178	61.8	91.7	36.2	58.8	96.4	33.3	81.8	…
Oklahoma, Western	450	45.8	91.7	57.9	87.0	96.8	81.3	87.8	7.1
Oregon	539	82.0	94.5	54.1	71.4	94.3	7.7	88.5	20.8
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,131	66.0%	85.0%	35.7%	45.5%	87.2%	40.0%	65.7%	10.6%
Pennsylvania, Middle	348	69.8	91.3	48.9	35.3	86.3	44.4	78.7	25.0
Pennsylvania, Western	364	73.1	100	53.5	84.2	84.6	50.0	69.6	40.0
Puerto Rico	486	59.3	81.8	29.2	40.7	85.8	26.9	37.1	37.5
Rhode Island	109	89.9	100	61.9	90.0	100	100	95.2	75.0
South Carolina	960	62.2%	94.1%	41.0%	51.8%	75.6%	29.7%	80.0%	20.5%
South Dakota	216	65.3	72.7	51.4	57.1	72.9	100	65.9	36.4
Tennessee, Eastern	457	68.9	100	69.2	73.8	88.4	50.0	50.4	6.1
Tennessee, Middle	248	66.1	100	66.2	59.1	92.3	62.5	83.3	10.9
Tennessee, Western	449	72.6	94.1	57.6	53.7	85.3	66.7	89.2	4.2
Texas, Eastern	388	71.9%	100 %	47.8%	56.8%	91.2%	33.3%	78.8%	11.8%
Texas, Northern	1,083	78.2	94.7	71.1	70.6	93.7	42.6	82.0	13.3
Texas, Southern	1,670	74.6	88.9	57.9	78.1	92.8	64.0	71.4	26.1
Texas, Western	1,777	74.5	91.3	50.9	71.4	90.4	63.3	83.7	26.5
Utah	336	62.2	92.0	43.8	53.8	84.3	50.0	81.4	3.7
Vermont	134	82.8%	80.0%	72.0%	90.0%	91.7%	50.0%	85.2%	… %
Virgin Islands	281	86.8	89.7	79.2	76.5	95.0	57.1	91.0	86.5
Virginia, Eastern	1,903	39.5	87.8	53.4	61.7	95.3	62.5	81.2	8.0
Virginia, Western	362	73.8	100	47.3	60.0	87.8	28.6	75.8	…
Washington, Eastern	340	85.9	80.0	66.7	75.0	87.4	37.5	91.9	64.3
Washington, Western	979	32.0%	93.9%	59.4%	64.3%	87.5%	30.8%	67.2%	5.3%
West Virginia, Northern	179	86.0	100	72.7	100	93.3	…	70.0	100
West Virginia, Southern	417	83.7	100	73.6	88.9	88.6	50.0	82.5	28.6
Wisconsin, Eastern	321	75.1	100	62.5	40.9	93.3	75.0	79.2	11.8
Wisconsin, Western	161	86.3	100	87.2	83.3	95.6	100	83.3	18.2
Wyoming	162	51.2	92.3	42.3	53.8	79.5	23.1	75.0	…

Note: Offenses are classified by most serious offense charged.
…No case of this type occurred in the data.
[a]Includes regular, split or mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.
[b]Data describe offenders convicted and sentenced in cases terminated in 1993. See text table 4.1, (p.52).

Table D-4.2. Incarceration rate by offender characteristics, 1993

District	Total offenders sentenced[b]	Percent of offenders sentenced to incarceration[a]											
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age				
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40
All districts	42,039	80.7%	54.2%	74.2%	80.7%	67.6%	88.7%	73.4%	72.3%	80.5%	80.4%	78.0%	69.7%
Alabama, Middle	223	77.2%	46.4%	61.7%	73.0%	… %	100 %	66.5%	50.0%	37.5%	68.5%	81.3%	65.3%
Alabama, Northern	301	71.2	40.5	62.1	65.2	50.0	75.0	63.4	…	71.4	68.4	61.7	59.5
Alabama, Southern	413	83.0	65.2	79.1	80.9	16.7	95.0	77.7	100	87.0	81.2	75.4	78.3
Alaska	130	66.0	44.4	51.2	76.2	78.6	100	57.1	…	66.7	57.8	60.6	65.1
Arizona	1,265	86.0	58.7	76.3	70.3	86.6	88.5	72.3	91.7	88.8	84.6	84.5	74.5
Arkansas, Eastern	244	82.8%	75.6%	79.8%	89.4%	… %	72.7%	83.9%	80.0%	81.8%	82.4%	81.2%	81.0%
Arkansas, Western	152	56.6	33.3	53.0	75.0	…	71.4	50.4	…	…	60.0	53.7	47.5
California, Central	1,180	84.7	60.0	80.9	83.4	69.4	89.6	76.7	100	82.0	85.6	80.8	76.6
California, Eastern	570	82.6	48.9	74.3	76.6	61.1	89.3	71.8	100	82.6	80.9	75.6	72.3
California, Northern	306	68.3	35.2	60.0	61.3	51.5	82.1	58.0	…	50.0	60.2	63.5	66.3
California, Southern	1,978	87.4%	55.0%	84.4%	76.5%	54.5%	88.8%	75.1%	50.0%	79.8%	84.4%	88.0%	77.5%
Colorado	418	75.9	46.2	67.4	85.2	62.5	83.8	67.2	…	77.8	78.5	65.6	68.3
Connecticut	270	63.9	37.5	52.5	70.1	66.7	82.1	56.3	…	66.7	71.1	58.8	52.1
Delaware	88	75.0	33.3	65.9	86.8	…	50.0	72.8	100	50.0	75.7	72.0	57.1
District of Columbia	448	74.8	36.7	51.9	70.1	42.9	82.4	67.4	80.0	84.0	73.7	62.3	55.7
Florida, Middle	1,200	86.9%	60.0%	80.4%	90.3%	57.1%	94.4%	81.8%	88.9%	92.0%	86.1%	85.5%	76.5%
Florida, Northern	442	89.0	69.5	82.5	92.1	75.0	95.0	86.2	100	95.2	86.1	85.4	86.4
Florida, Southern	1,458	92.1	82.0	90.5	91.3	87.5	93.6	87.9	100	82.9	90.2	92.7	89.5
Georgia, Middle	327	76.3	30.8	49.2	73.3	33.3	66.7	63.6	12.5	52.2	85.9	62.5	50.5
Georgia, Northern	694	81.6	50.0	72.8	81.0	73.3	96.6	77.1	50.0	83.3	81.3	74.0	76.9
Georgia, Southern	260	83.4%	83.7%	73.3%	93.7%	100 %	81.8%	83.5%	… %	75.0%	85.7%	84.0%	81.8%
Guam	111	48.8	16.0	28.6	…	48.1	40.0	43.8	…	…	45.9	38.6	42.3
Hawaii	209	85.4	44.2	73.6	63.6	83.0	80.0	78.9	…	22.2	80.9	79.1	76.6
Idaho	58	79.2	80.0	74.3	100	75.0	92.3	75.6	.	50.0	76.5	88.2	77.3
Illinois, Central	288	89.5	68.6	81.7	92.0	…	90.0	85.6	100	88.9	89.0	81.2	84.8
Illinois, Northern	845	71.4%	41.3%	66.9%	66.2%	73.3%	93.7%	61.8%	100 %	84.2%	73.4%	64.1%	63.5%
Illinois, Southern	270	88.3	45.0	77.9	85.9	…	100	81.5	100	100	84.2	75.0	82.4
Indiana, Northern	229	60.7	50.0	53.5	67.9	50.0	87.5	56.8	…	90.0	59.7	60.9	52.6
Indiana, Southern	188	83.0	77.1	76.6	93.7	…	87.5	81.7	100	90.0	89.7	84.3	72.1
Iowa, Northern	140	86.1	55.6	83.7	84.0	20.0	100	81.3	…	90.0	89.3	82.6	64.3
Iowa, Southern	115	92.2%	68.0%	85.0%	95.5%	… %	94.4%	85.6%	… %	100 %	88.9%	90.6%	78.1%
Kansas	319	81.4	44.3	68.7	82.6	62.5	92.9	71.5	66.7	78.9	72.7	82.2	67.0
Kentucky, Eastern	346	74.5	55.9	66.8	83.6	…	96.9	68.1	…	100	79.4	66.0	65.6
Kentucky, Western	405	54.1	37.2	48.1	59.5	11.1	30.8	53.1	20.0	43.8	46.5	58.9	46.5
Louisiana, Eastern	474	82.3	48.6	71.4	84.4	27.3	100	75.3	100	94.7	83.2	76.0	67.4
Louisiana, Middle	80	94.1%	66.7%	81.0%	94.5%	50.0%	100 %	89.5%	100 %	100 %	100 %	91.7%	66.7%
Louisiana, Western	291	67.6	51.4	53.8	75.9	66.7	80.0	62.3	…	45.5	78.2	64.1	44.6
Maine	126	87.2	41.2	80.0	88.9	66.7	100	78.4	…	100	75.8	93.0	72.9
Maryland	379	75.8	35.4	59.5	77.9	50.0	89.5	69.8	75.0	91.7	72.7	74.8	59.1
Massachusetts	384	77.2	27.3	68.4	85.7	…	96.3	69.3	100	88.9	85.6	71.8	65.9
Michigan, Eastern	958	83.2%	67.9%	77.9%	83.8%	70.0%	92.3%	79.1%	100 %	85.7%	81.7%	82.9%	75.0%
Michigan, Western	250	83.6	59.2	76.7	78.4	87.5	97.6	75.1	…	100	80.8	85.0	70.1
Minnesota	403	87.0	65.6	80.3	91.1	70.8	95.3	82.7	…	94.4	93.0	90.2	65.6
Mississippi, Northern	174	81.0	71.9	74.2	82.4	…	100	78.8	100	75.0	84.9	76.5	73.2
Mississippi, Southern	257	87.9	75.8	81.9	89.1	100	92.3	86.1	100	88.9	91.3	85.0	79.0
Missouri, Eastern	379	82.6%	58.6%	74.0%	85.6%	50.0%	100 %	78.4%	100 %	90.9%	86.0%	81.3%	68.6%
Missouri, Western	463	77.8	56.5	69.7	88.2	80.0	95.6	72.9	100	78.6	79.9	79.9	65.6
Montana	165	72.1	47.2	67.4	66.7	65.4	75.0	65.8	100	66.7	74.5	64.1	61.4

Table D-4.2. ***Continued***

District	Total offenders sentenced[b]	Percent of offenders sentenced to incarceration[a]											
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age				
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40
Nebraska	264	78.5%	45.5%	60.8%	94.9%	92.9%	75.6%	71.5%	… %	87.5%	81.3%	71.4%	53.8%
Nevada	466	78.1	49.3	74.4	75.0	69.4	86.3	71.2	66.7	94.7	74.1	75.0	70.2
New Hampshire	109	84.7	54.5	80.8	100	75.0	100	80.4	…	…	81.8	83.7	81.3
New Jersey	567	61.3	41.4	52.7	65.5	46.7	73.4	54.7	50.0	60.0	63.5	56.2	55.3
New Mexico	570	84.7	50.8	82.4	86.2	66.7	87.2	72.9	100	64.0	84.2	86.3	71.8
New York, Eastern	1,547	76.7%	64.3%	64.2%	83.1%	74.2%	80.5%	71.6%	80.0%	73.6%	74.8%	79.5%	67.6%
New York, Northern	340	72.2	37.3	62.7	76.9	77.8	96.8	64.9	…	75.0	73.2	66.7	58.7
New York, Southern	1,271	71.7	36.8	64.4	60.5	63.8	76.6	60.7	42.9	85.3	66.7	69.8	60.5
New York, Western	378	63.4	41.4	52.3	66.5	42.9	82.2	57.2	…	38.5	64.7	61.5	54.3
North Carolina, Eastern	474	79.2	60.9	65.6	82.3	77.4	94.1	77.0	62.5	77.8	78.4	79.3	66.0
North Carolina, Middle	343	93.2%	75.0%	87.0%	92.0%	100 %	100 %	90.4%	100 %	100 %	91.1%	92.9%	83.1%
North Carolina, Western	635	77.1	37.9	71.6	72.4	82.4	96.3	70.3	100	85.7	75.4	70.2	63.2
North Dakota	108	68.8	60.0	65.7	100	64.0	100	64.2	100	100	71.4	70.7	48.0
Northern Mariana Islands	7	100	…	…	…	100	…	100	…	…	…	100	100
Ohio, Northern	668	76.8	57.1	62.7	84.9	50.0	95.3	72.5	100	77.3	86.5	74.0	61.5
Ohio, Southern	505	79.2%	52.5%	69.7%	77.3%	60.0%	89.7%	72.5%	66.7%	68.8%	77.2%	76.4%	66.4%
Oklahoma, Eastern	41	84.6	50.0	76.7	100	100	100	82.1	100	60.0	66.7	86.7	92.3
Oklahoma, Northern	160	72.0	35.7	60.0	75.5	66.7	100	64.5	100	91.7	68.1	62.3	59.6
Oklahoma, Western	266	85.0	71.2	84.1	84.6	59.1	100	81.0	100	89.5	86.4	86.3	73.6
Oregon	474	88.7	66.7	84.4	91.8	66.7	96.3	84.2	100	85.7	92.4	85.4	78.0
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,029	74.2%	45.7%	57.8%	76.6%	50.0%	95.1%	64.9%	33.3%	96.0%	78.5%	71.8%	59.8%
Pennsylvania, Middle	278	83.7	23.1	76.7	83.6	33.3	88.2	76.6	…	58.3	84.0	83.9	65.8
Pennsylvania, Western	324	77.6	58.1	67.2	85.8	66.7	85.7	75.1	100	100	81.7	72.2	67.3
Puerto Rico	341	85.4	59.0	83.6	83.0	100	82.7	86.2	100	83.3	80.0	83.8	84.1
Rhode Island	124	95.7	88.9	91.8	100	…	97.6	93.9	100	100	97.4	97.4	89.7
South Carolina	844	71.0%	40.8%	57.1%	74.9%	50.0%	80.0%	65.2%	100 %	76.0%	67.2%	65.6%	61.5%
South Dakota	178	84.1	55.6	68.7	100	83.5	100	77.8	…	81.8	83.3	76.8	78.4
Tennessee, Eastern	360	82.7	52.1	75.3	90.0	50.0	100	77.9	66.7	88.9	83.0	80.9	72.2
Tennessee, Middle	234	84.1	54.5	80.7	79.2	100	100	79.7	…	58.3	77.6	83.1	82.5
Tennessee, Western	403	79.9	53.2	69.1	76.6	50.0	95.7	73.4	…	87.5	72.7	74.5	76.4
Texas, Eastern	421	82.1%	55.6%	73.9%	82.6%	80.0%	91.4%	77.1%	83.3%	82.8%	85.3%	74.6%	72.0%
Texas, Northern	944	84.7	67.3	79.6	85.5	47.6	88.3	79.9	80.0	85.4	82.5	84.8	76.2
Texas, Southern	1,378	87.9	62.0	85.4	88.7	33.3	88.3	77.4	75.0	95.7	87.1	87.4	78.0
Texas, Western	1,502	89.1	61.0	87.7	85.0	78.6	92.2	81.7	75.0	80.0	87.3	88.1	82.0
Utah	306	74.4	41.7	61.9	95.2	70.4	88.2	64.8	100	86.7	78.8	72.1	51.4
Vermont	129	87.8%	64.3%	85.4%	89.5%	66.7%	80.0%	85.5%	… %	100 %	88.1%	87.8%	78.4%
Virgin Islands	140	87.4	69.0	76.9	85.3	…	96.4	75.0	…	100	87.0	82.1	65.0
Virginia, Eastern	1,051	79.1	47.6	68.0	78.2	69.0	89.4	72.9	57.1	65.0	79.5	74.6	65.5
Virginia, Western	312	81.2	65.9	74.7	87.2	…	90.9	78.7	100	81.0	86.7	79.6	70.2
Washington, Eastern	277	91.8	61.9	88.8	93.8	71.4	96.5	82.2	100	100	93.5	91.8	72.3
Washington, Western	432	71.3%	55.6%	64.3%	81.2%	61.4%	93.0%	65.4%	… %	71.4%	65.0%	75.0%	67.9%
West Virginia, Northern	173	87.6	60.0	79.6	91.9	100	100	84.1	…	100	87.3	84.4	79.2
West Virginia, Southern	413	85.3	63.6	73.6	94.1	…	100	81.6	100	91.4	89.4	73.6	76.3
Wisconsin, Eastern	300	79.9	44.4	65.8	83.8	71.4	91.7	72.5	…	70.0	77.7	88.4	54.2
Wisconsin, Western	148	93.8	69.4	85.7	100	100	90.9	87.6	…	75.0	94.0	84.6	85.7
Wyoming	132	70.3	66.7	69.3	85.7	71.4	80.0	68.9	100	71.4	95.7	72.5	54.0

Note: Percents for individual characteristics were calculated on the basis of available data. Data were available only for offenders sentenced under the guidelines.
…No case of this type occurred in the data.

[a] Includes regular, split or mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences
[b] Data describe offenders in cases terminated in 1993.
See text table 4.4, (p.55) and data note 7.

Table D-4.3. Average incarceration sentence length imposed, by offense, 1993

District	Total sentenced to incarceration[b]	Average sentence in months for offenders convicted of:[a] All offenses	Felonies: Violent offenses	Felonies: Property offenses: Fraudulent	Felonies: Property offenses: Other	Felonies: Drug offenses	Felonies: Public-order offenses: Regulatory	Felonies: Public-order offenses: Other	Misdemeanors
All districts	34,844	60.6 mo	89.6 mo	19.8 mo	43.9 mo	82.0 mo	22.9 mo	47.4 mo	9.9 mo
Alabama, Middle	171	57.4 mo	100.3 mo	15.3 mo	14.0 mo	89.8 mo	19.5 mo	44.7 mo	6.5 mo
Alabama, Northern	202	48.8	113.2	13.4	56.1	60.5	16.3	36.0	10.3
Alabama, Southern	314	87.8	104.0	22.7	24.7	111.4	33.2	63.8	…
Alaska	102	54.1	87.0	14.4	…	84.5	6.8	62.9	10.1
Arizona	1,158	34.7	69.7	20.9	32.1	39.8	11.4	23.0	2.5
Arkansas, Eastern	194	55.7 mo	101.4 mo	10.1 mo	35.3 mo	67.7 mo	21.3 mo	59.8 mo	24.6 mo
Arkansas, Western	91	49.1	86.1	20.1	12.8	77.7	…	58.7	2.6
California, Central	1,141	68.8	97.0	17.7	51.7	110.6	23.7	48.9	21.3
California, Eastern	501	65.4	91.3	24.2	103.5	103.8	26.7	35.7	20.9
California, Northern	421	62.4	101.5	21.6	18.6	89.0	22.9	48.4	10.9
California, Southern	2,040	30.5 mo	51.1 mo	21.6 mo	27.8 mo	50.4 mo	21.7 mo	26.6 mo	6.2 mo
Colorado	310	49.5	77.1	26.8	49.0	67.0	21.3	21.4	4.3
Connecticut	188	68.9	147.6	22.7	42.0	109.3	25.0	50.2	31.0
Delaware	55	51.4	146.5	14.3	…	47.4	21.7	62.9	12.0
District of Columbia	339	64.7	110.8	17.7	10.6	89.0	…	49.3	11.0
Florida, Middle	1,081	81.7 mo	97.0 mo	25.7 mo	39.8 mo	101.4 mo	16.0 mo	57.5 mo	3.0 mo
Florida, Northern	396	100.4	141.3	32.1	61.1	120.2	60.0	80.0	4.8
Florida, Southern	1,355	85.4	113.4	23.8	38.9	109.8	22.6	50.1	46.9
Georgia, Middle	210	75.6	81.8	18.9	27.8	117.4	88.0	84.1	5.2
Georgia, Northern	575	80.3	99.2	19.2	18.6	117.5	13.0	62.8	7.4
Georgia, Southern	237	88.0 mo	82.0 mo	17.5 mo	30.3 mo	127.7 mo	… mo	71.6 mo	6.4 mo
Guam	53	63.8	120.0	15.2	14.0	121.0	9.0	34.9	…
Hawaii	179	59.3	101.6	30.8	16.4	78.9	…	38.1	2.3
Idaho	48	67.4	86.0	26.0	9.0	97.4	…	46.4	1.0
Illinois, Central	252	53.1	127.2	11.4	18.1	67.4	14.0	63.2	14.9
Illinois, Northern	634	64.4 mo	91.9 mo	16.7 mo	42.1 mo	100.9 mo	41.7 mo	51.8 mo	18.3 mo
Illinois, Southern	221	86.3	22.7	36.3	14.6	106.1	76.5	47.9	…
Indiana, Northern	152	65.0	51.8	20.3	71.7	104.0	57.3	40.1	9.7
Indiana, Southern	186	69.1	106.9	20.4	132.6	105.7	22.3	48.9	3.0
Iowa, Northern	123	61.3	90.6	12.0	30.0	80.6	41.5	21.8	3.0
Iowa, Southern	110	106.1 mo	117.5 mo	13.3 mo	… mo	138.4 mo	… mo	20.9 mo	1.0 mo
Kansas	256	64.3	119.4	18.8	39.7	102.6	11.3	33.7	3.5
Kentucky, Eastern	266	45.8	128.0	15.6	16.1	55.4	19.5	37.9	6.3
Kentucky, Western	214	48.1	75.4	16.6	95.9	71.6	60.5	39.4	3.8
Louisiana, Eastern	396	55.0	80.9	30.5	76.7	65.7	27.6	40.7	37.0
Louisiana, Middle	73	32.5 mo	… mo	28.2 mo	17.3 mo	32.3 mo	27.0 mo	52.3 mo	… mo
Louisiana, Western	208	50.3	65.3	15.3	30.6	79.0	18.8	62.0	7.1
Maine	115	52.7	74.0	25.3	10.9	69.1	…	66.1	3.3
Maryland	353	74.3	85.7	21.4	18.3	132.0	28.4	38.9	6.8
Massachusetts	317	52.0	88.2	18.4	39.0	77.2	11.0	47.8	6.3
Michigan, Eastern	821	49.7 mo	77.2 mo	17.3 mo	42.1 mo	70.3 mo	12.2 mo	37.5 mo	11.3 mo
Michigan, Western	198	60.2	31.6	14.2	52.5	87.7	60.0	74.2	7.0
Minnesota	364	63.2	119.2	14.8	57.3	76.0	15.6	58.7	9.3
Mississippi, Northern	144	56.4	135.0	16.9	38.9	71.9	10.5	67.6	…
Mississippi, Southern	242	67.7	44.9	17.2	46.2	96.5	31.3	43.6	…
Missouri, Eastern	321	71.0 mo	150.0 mo	17.3 mo	21.8 mo	93.9 mo	17.2 mo	62.0 mo	14.6 mo
Missouri, Western	346	72.5	75.8	14.1	41.1	89.3	27.5	59.2	22.0
Montana	136	50.4	69.2	9.3	22.7	56.4	37.3	57.8	…

Table D-4.3. ***Continued***

District	Total sentenced to incarceration[b]	Average sentence in months for offenders convicted of:[a] All offenses	Felonies: Violent offenses	Property offenses: Fraudulent	Property offenses: Other	Drug offenses	Public-order offenses: Regulatory	Public-order offenses: Other	Misdemeanors
Nebraska	212	47.6 mo	106.4 mo	13.0 mo	27.4 mo	61.0 mo	14.8 mo	32.8 mo	27.3 mo
Nevada	356	55.8	69.1	17.6	51.2	87.1	20.4	53.6	6.3
New Hampshire	90	47.9	68.6	37.8	19.7	48.6	…	63.3	…
New Jersey	511	50.8	82.7	14.8	22.5	83.2	26.2	47.1	6.4
New Mexico	488	31.2	45.9	17.1	17.6	29.9	34.0	43.2	9.1
New York, Eastern	1,112	48.4 mo	88.3 mo	19.1 mo	45.5 mo	53.5 mo	12.7 mo	36.5 mo	24.2 mo
New York, Northern	231	38.2	92.7	19.7	25.0	61.5	14.3	26.0	1.9
New York, Southern	789	53.4	71.0	18.9	34.0	80.2	13.1	52.4	48.7
New York, Western	254	37.1	64.3	18.3	8.7	44.1	15.3	32.3	4.4
North Carolina, Eastern	375	101.6	109.0	25.1	103.4	117.5	…	79.1	7.7
North Carolina, Middle	349	101.8 mo	90.6 mo	16.2 mo	58.3 mo	128.9 mo	44.0 mo	62.5 mo	5.0 mo
North Carolina, Western	490	77.9	83.6	23.3	54.6	84.4	45.0	108.5	15.1
North Dakota	86	40.8	38.5	4.8	6.0	50.2	…	59.1	2.8
Northern Mariana Islands									
Ohio, Northern	507	69.4	114.3	22.4	22.6	109.5	25.7	44.9	8.0
Ohio, Southern	349	50.2 mo	58.2 mo	12.0 mo	33.6 mo	71.1 mo	31.0 mo	36.7 mo	39.4 mo
Oklahoma, Eastern	36	53.8	84.0	12.0	33.2	58.2	…	81.9	4.5
Oklahoma, Northern	110	74.4	114.0	23.0	94.7	92.3	18.0	80.6	…
Oklahoma, Western	206	47.7	52.5	17.2	24.4	89.0	13.8	56.6	6.6
Oregon	442	65.6	76.8	24.2	22.0	73.7	33.0	63.4	54.4
Pennsylvania, Eastern	746	72.9 mo	115.3 mo	24.6 mo	36.3 mo	84.8 mo	14.8 mo	61.2 mo	21.8 mo
Pennsylvania, Middle	243	62.7	63.5	13.3	22.8	90.4	9.8	58.6	7.3
Pennsylvania, Western	266	62.2	135.6	17.3	22.9	80.6	12.0	73.3	4.5
Puerto Rico	288	85.3	81.1	19.6	335.3	93.7	66.1	32.1	15.3
Rhode Island	98	55.9	33.0	14.1	178.4	54.0	1.0	42.4	16.3
South Carolina	597	56.2 mo	63.2 mo	13.8 mo	27.4 mo	79.0 mo	16.9 mo	42.0 mo	6.5 mo
South Dakota	141	56.0	106.0	13.8	19.0	40.5	1.0	36.1	4.3
Tennessee, Eastern	315	54.9	70.5	15.0	50.1	57.0	5.6	77.8	8.0
Tennessee, Middle	164	58.0	98.8	19.5	43.3	88.8	31.6	48.1	2.2
Tennessee, Western	326	67.5	131.3	22.5	38.9	78.7	89.3	74.2	12.0
Texas, Eastern	279	70.3 mo	58.3 mo	23.5 mo	34.9 mo	84.6 mo	37.3 mo	80.0 mo	9.0 mo
Texas, Northern	847	68.9	92.4	25.3	51.9	94.5	22.9	87.7	13.5
Texas, Southern	1,246	61.4	83.2	32.8	36.0	79.8	26.4	35.2	28.2
Texas, Western	1,324	51.7	102.9	21.9	97.2	63.8	20.9	34.9	7.8
Utah	209	50.3	62.4	14.8	13.6	69.4	12.0	38.9	8.0
Vermont	111	56.4 mo	103.5 mo	22.7 mo	19.4 mo	64.6 mo	25.5 mo	72.4 mo	… mo
Virgin Islands	244	57.2	129.9	7.8	156.0	96.1	36.3	45.4	1.4
Virginia, Eastern	751	68.6	79.6	15.3	39.5	126.6	54.5	40.0	6.7
Virginia, Western	267	64.5	161.0	13.3	25.2	79.5	14.0	49.1	…
Washington, Eastern	292	36.5	129.8	12.8	92.7	62.2	13.3	18.3	20.7
Washington, Western	313	59.1 mo	89.1 mo	17.1 mo	35.4 mo	82.9 mo	10.0 mo	48.5 mo	24.1 mo
West Virginia, Northern	154	51.1	46.3	21.9	16.0	43.5	…	106.0	12.0
West Virginia, Southern	349	44.9	149.8	13.4	25.1	50.6	34.7	39.3	4.0
Wisconsin, Eastern	241	74.8	109.0	18.5	68.9	95.1	8.7	48.2	4.5
Wisconsin, Western	139	50.8	85.4	15.8	22.4	73.2	7.5	51.3	2.0
Wyoming	83	45.6	23.0	52.3	19.9	60.7	9.7	43.0	…

…No case of this type occurred in the data.

[a]Excludes life sentences and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders.

[b]Data describe offenders convicted and sentenced in cases terminated in 1993.

See text table 4.2, (p.53).

Table D-4.4. Probation rate, by offense, 1993

District	Total offenders sentenced[b]	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to probation[a]							
			Felonies						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Misdemeanors
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All districts	53,435	29.9%	15.1%	47.3%	42.5%	13.1%	48.3%	25.2%	47.0%
Alabama, Middle	292	40.4%	… %	30.4%	77.3%	5.5%	… %	15.2%	82.1%
Alabama, Northern	371	64.4	32.3	71.9	82.8	68.4	58.3	59.6	61.9
Alabama, Southern	424	26.4	20.0	59.7	36.1	15.5	42.9	6.4	85.7
Alaska	198	40.9	25.0	54.5	100	23.6	70.6	15.0	47.7
Arizona	1,612	22.1	9.9	60.8	37.5	12.6	40.0	13.2	38.9
Arkansas, Eastern	258	21.3%	4.8%	37.9%	25.0%	12.4%	57.1%	4.9%	50.0%
Arkansas, Western	186	51.1	…	50.8	54.5	3.3	100	55.2	88.4
California, Central	1,456	24.3	10.4	35.9	38.4	9.6	38.8	23.5	68.2
California, Eastern	759	65.9	62.0	75.0	70.0	59.5	55.6	70.8	63.8
California, Northern	762	45.7	10.7	48.1	42.3	13.8	71.1	26.0	87.7
California, Southern	2,489	16.2%	1.2%	33.9%	16.7%	6.2%	57.1%	5.0%	29.4%
Colorado	457	28.2	8.6	43.6	76.5	18.4	25.0	21.6	45.9
Connecticut	330	61.2	36.8	76.2	66.7	26.1	73.3	64.9	92.9
Delaware	89	34.8	…	50.0	…	4.2	…	26.1	88.2
District of Columbia	548	35.9	…	53.8	59.3	15.8	100	27.4	67.3
Florida, Middle	1,375	19.6%	4.4%	45.1%	40.4%	4.5%	59.1%	16.9%	76.9%
Florida, Northern	502	16.1	5.3	32.6	43.8	5.1	70.0	16.7	33.3
Florida, Southern	1,607	16.4	12.9	38.5	10.5	6.7	25.0	19.7	59.1
Georgia, Middle	1,255	19.9	…	57.8	40.0	17.3	50.0	11.1	18.9
Georgia, Northern	1,012	33.1	3.8	41.8	36.2	3.8	59.1	16.4	64.8
Georgia, Southern	456	38.8%	… %	28.6%	14.3%	4.4%	85.7%	10.5%	72.0%
Guam	123	52.8	…	65.4	80.0	37.9	50.0	53.6	50.0
Hawaii	1,013	5.8	18.5	28.6	36.4	…	100	9.8	3.9
Idaho	102	71.6	70.0	55.6	100	55.6	…	60.9	87.2
Illinois, Central	343	27.4	23.1	47.0	26.3	20.4	100	18.2	24.5
Illinois, Northern	975	31.8%	9.3%	46.7%	35.6%	8.4%	63.0%	20.5%	85.7%
Illinois, Southern	301	30.6	66.7	38.9	83.9	19.4	50.0	14.6	47.6
Indiana, Northern	301	50.2	16.7	63.0	73.5	16.2	76.9	32.2	84.8
Indiana, Southern	271	28.0	13.9	24.0	37.5	10.0	41.7	23.1	56.4
Iowa, Northern	149	18.1	…	34.8	52.9	…	42.9	16.7	71.4
Iowa, Southern	128	12.5%	40.0%	13.6%	100 %	2.5%	… %	15.4%	66.7%
Kansas	370	28.4	25.0	35.1	66.7	10.9	33.3	14.3	68.3
Kentucky, Eastern	383	32.9	…	46.0	23.8	11.5	40.0	38.8	92.9
Kentucky, Western	499	52.3	9.1	41.7	45.2	12.3	70.0	38.6	78.4
Louisiana, Eastern	524	25.8	…	45.9	39.4	7.2	61.5	17.8	80.0
Louisiana, Middle	80	10.0%	… %	12.5%	20.0%	… %	… %	16.7%	100 %
Louisiana, Western	352	35.5	…	47.8	53.3	21.6	41.7	28.2	40.9
Maine	143	16.8	…	25.0	22.2	9.1	…	9.5	38.5
Maryland	664	44.4	6.0	47.2	44.4	7.0	33.3	30.3	82.8
Massachusetts	504	50.6	53.8	66.9	45.0	39.0	28.6	41.0	50.0
Michigan, Eastern	1,059	25.4%	9.3%	30.9%	21.2%	17.5%	26.7%	26.1%	74.2%
Michigan, Western	273	34.4	28.6	44.2	40.0	17.0	66.7	22.7	77.3
Minnesota	453	19.4	3.7	45.7	7.4	4.3	58.3	11.0	57.6
Mississippi, Northern	184	21.7	25.0	42.1	35.3	…	80.0	20.0	66.7
Mississippi, Southern	303	20.8	6.7	31.3	35.0	6.7	57.9	7.8	100
Missouri, Eastern	413	20.8%	5.7%	34.8%	32.4%	7.3%	28.6%	13.6%	68.8%
Missouri, Western	535	28.4	15.0	44.0	51.5	10.8	25.0	28.9	70.8
Montana	219	39.7	21.9	65.9	53.3	30.8	69.2	20.0	61.5

Table D-4.4. ***Continued***

District	Total offenders sentenced[b]	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to probation[a]							
			Felonies						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Misdemeanors
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
Nebraska	274	26.3%	… %	42.2%	50.0%	13.1%	20.0%	20.7%	68.2%
Nevada	540	36.3	22.6	52.9	45.2	13.0	63.6	38.8	42.9
New Hampshire	121	19.8	…	29.3	…	19.6	100	5.3	…
New Jersey	896	54.7	28.6	63.5	60.9	29.0	56.0	57.7	80.2
New Mexico	743	22.1	14.0	54.5	38.1	12.3	56.3	19.5	30.6
New York, Eastern	1,689	31.5%	8.5%	67.2%	41.1%	10.9%	67.3%	39.8%	73.6%
New York, Northern	470	49.1	33.3	59.4	71.4	63.2	53.8	56.6	33.0
New York, Southern	1,354	36.3	13.3	49.0	54.5	13.4	34.8	27.5	66.5
New York, Western	441	49.0	16.1	63.9	60.0	36.7	54.5	44.0	75.7
North Carolina, Eastern	850	30.8	11.4	44.4	46.9	7.9	100	29.8	44.8
North Carolina, Middle	386	9.3%	… %	30.2%	50.0%	3.7%	50.0%	6.1%	50.0%
North Carolina, Western	720	33.3	8.8	59.6	28.6	23.4	50.0	23.3	62.3
North Dakota	140	35.0	25.0	58.6	66.7	22.6	100	24.2	28.6
Northern Mariana Islands	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ohio, Northern	726	38.0	10.7	51.4	51.4	21.7	61.9	39.7	66.7
Ohio, Southern	495	33.1%	21.2%	47.4%	34.4%	16.3%	54.5%	40.4%	59.0%
Oklahoma, Eastern	47	23.4	33.3	83.3	8.3	9.1	…	9.1	33.3
Oklahoma, Northern	178	34.3	8.3	53.6	41.2	7.1	66.7	15.9	100
Oklahoma, Western	450	29.3	8.3	53.9	39.1	12.9	18.8	32.7	25.5
Oregon	539	16.9	5.5	41.0	21.4	5.7	76.9	11.5	83.3
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,131	27.8%	15.0%	54.0%	51.5%	9.3%	20.0%	25.0%	87.2%
Pennsylvania, Middle	348	26.7	8.7	51.1	52.9	9.7	44.4	17.3	66.7
Pennsylvania, Western	364	26.1	…	44.6	10.5	16.1	50.0	32.6	50.0
Puerto Rico	486	29.0	9.1	61.5	59.3	4.0	50.0	46.8	50.0
Rhode Island	109	19.3	…	47.6	10.0	7.8	…	23.8	25.0
South Carolina	960	34.2%	3.9%	53.4%	44.6%	22.9%	48.6%	19.2%	72.3%
South Dakota	216	29.2	27.3	40.0	42.9	29.2	…	14.6	45.5
Tennessee, Eastern	457	22.1	4.7	32.3	26.2	11.6	50.0	23.9	51.5
Tennessee, Middle	248	31.9	20.0	36.9	50.0	17.3	50.0	26.7	39.1
Tennessee, Western	449	31.2	17.6	49.5	48.8	18.8	16.7	13.8	87.5
Texas, Eastern	388	24.5%	… %	52.2%	32.4%	6.1%	66.7%	16.2%	82.4%
Texas, Northern	1,083	22.2	2.6	31.8	28.4	6.6	53.2	18.5	76.7
Texas, Southern	1,670	22.0	5.6	41.5	21.9	4.5	26.0	23.3	69.5
Texas, Western	1,777	27.1	26.1	48.3	28.6	10.9	40.0	23.3	68.8
Utah	336	31.5	12.0	48.4	46.2	12.0	50.0	15.7	75.9
Vermont	134	29.1%	20.0%	36.0%	50.0%	23.3%	50.0%	22.2%	66.7%
Virgin Islands	281	14.2	30.8	20.8	29.4	5.0	28.6	10.3	1.9
Virginia, Eastern	1,903	37.3	12.2	38.8	38.3	3.5	25.0	16.9	52.6
Virginia, Western	362	23.8	…	38.2	30.0	12.2	57.1	25.3	100
Washington, Eastern	340	14.7	20.0	33.3	25.0	12.6	62.5	9.3	35.7
Washington, Western	979	55.5%	98.0%	97.9%	100 %	94.4%	92.3%	86.2%	31.2%
West Virginia, Northern	179	17.3	…	31.8	…	10.5	…	32.5	…
West Virginia, Southern	417	21.1	…	30.2	11.1	15.8	57.1	26.3	71.4
Wisconsin, Eastern	321	26.8	4.8	37.5	63.6	8.2	25.0	20.8	94.1
Wisconsin, Western	161	13.0	22.2	12.8	16.7	5.9	…	11.1	54.5
Wyoming	162	79.0	46.2	80.8	53.8	84.1	84.6	80.0	90.9

Note: Offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.
…No case of this type occurred in the data.
[a] Includes offenders with split or mixed sentences.
[b] Data describe offenders convicted and sentenced in cases terminated in 1993.
See text table 4.3, (p.54).

Table D-5.1. Probation supervisions terminating with a new crime, by original offense, 1993

District	Total probation terminations[b]	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime[a]							
			Original felony offense						Original misdemeanor offense
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All districts	20,449	4.0%	7.3%	4.0%	4.9%	4.7%	3.5%	3.1%	3.9%
Alabama, Middle	183	6.0%	… %	13.3%	20.0%	… %	… %	… %	4.0%
Alabama, Northern	259	5.4	…	5.8	5.0	8.3	…	6.3	4.7
Alabama, Southern	144	4.9	…	6.3	10.0	…	…	11.1	…
Alaska	88	2.3	…	…	…	…	…	…	3.1
Arizona	571	3.2	7.4	1.5	…	6.9	…	1.7	2.7
Arkansas, Eastern	77	7.8%	… %	7.4%	… %	23.1%	… %	14.3%	… %
Arkansas, Western	91	3.3	…	5.9	…	…	…	…	3.3
California, Central	577	2.9	7.3	2.9	…	…	…	3.5	3.2
California, Eastern	392	2.3	…	7.0	…	…	…	2.9	1.2
California, Northern	410	5.6	22.2	7.0	8.3	2.2	…	…	5.9
California, Southern	479	3.5%	… %	2.1%	… %	3.5%	11.1%	… %	4.2%
Colorado	315	6.0	…	6.3	…	6.7	…	11.1	5.8
Connecticut	179	3.4	33.3	5.3	7.1	…	…	…	…
Delaware	52	3.8	…	…	20.0	…	…	…	4.8
District of Columbia	163	3.7	…	3.1	…	16.0	…	…	1.2
Florida, Middle	389	4.9%	… %	6.7%	15.0%	… %	6.3%	… %	4.3%
Florida, Northern	247	5.7	…	3.3	…	6.7	…	…	6.8
Florida, Southern	366	2.7	…	3.7	2.9	2.8	…	1.9	…
Georgia, Middle	342	5.0	…	3.4	16.7	…	…	…	5.2
Georgia, Northern	388	3.4	…	3.8	9.7	…	10.0	3.8	2.2
Georgia, Southern	280	3.2%	… %	3.2%	… %	16.7%	… %	… %	2.9%
Guam	3	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Hawaii	80	1.3	33.3	…	…	…	…	…	…
Idaho	66	6.1	…	4.8	…	20.0	…	11.1	4.0
Illinois, Central	143	3.5	…	…	9.1	15.8	…	…	3.6
Illinois, Northern	782	1.3%	… %	1.4%	2.0%	1.5%	… %	… %	1.4%
Illinois, Southern	88	1.1	…	2.6	…	…	…	…	…
Indiana, Northern	169	4.7	…	7.8	…	10.7	…	…	2.6
Indiana, Southern	150	4.0	33.3	7.1	…	…	…	…	3.3
Iowa, Northern	63	3.2	…	…	…	4.3	…	…	10.0
Iowa, Southern	33	… %	… %	… %	… %	… %	… %	… %	… %
Kansas	143	2.8	…	…	…	20.0	12.5	…	2.8
Kentucky, Eastern	81	3.7	…	9.1	…	…	…	…	5.9
Kentucky, Western	368	4.9	…	9.7	28.6	11.1	…	…	3.4
Louisiana, Eastern	233	6.0	…	7.1	15.4	5.3	…	2.9	6.2
Louisiana, Middle	44	4.5%	100	6.7%	… %	… %	… %	… %	… %
Louisiana, Western	354	1.4	50.0	…	…	…	…	2.9	1.4
Maine	32	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Maryland	1,032	1.8	…	3.2	…	…	…	…	1.9
Massachusetts	103	1.9	…	…	…	7.1	…	3.7	…
Michigan, Eastern	378	4.5%	… %	3.1%	18.8%	4.3%	… %	3.8%	4.3%
Michigan, Western	105	1.9	…	2.4	…	…	…	11.1	…
Minnesota	94	4.3	…	9.8	…	…	…	…	…
Mississippi, Northern	163	4.9	100	5.9	…	…	…	…	4.6
Mississippi, Southern	208	2.9	50.0	4.8	…	…	8.3	…	1.1
Missouri, Eastern	143	5.6%	… %	4.4%	9.5%	16.7%	… %	5.6%	4.2%
Missouri, Western	147	2.0	…	2.9	6.7	…	…	…	…
Montana	106	5.7	…	…	15.4	5.6	…	11.8	3.7

Table D-5.1. ***Continued***

District	Total probation terminations[b]	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime[a]							
			Original felony offense						Original misdemeanor offense
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
Nebraska	101	… %	… %	… %	… %	… %	… %	… %	… %
Nevada	245	2.9	… %	4.7%	… %	… %	… %	3.1%	2.3%
New Hampshire	24	8.3	…	22.2	…	…	…	…	…
New Jersey	384	3.6	…	5.1	8.0	5.0	…	…	3.5
New Mexico	183	2.2	…	4.7	…	5.6	…	…	1.4
New York, Eastern	423	1.9%	… %	1.7%	7.1%	2.0%	4.5%	… %	1.4%
New York, Northern	130	3.1	…	…	…	6.3	…	6.3	4.1
New York, Southern	462	1.9	…	1.7	2.9	…	20.0	3.0	1.7
New York, Western	174	2.9	…	…	…	8.0	…	…	3.5
North Carolina, Eastern	489	5.7	…	5.0	…	11.5	18.2	7.7	5.4
North Carolina, Middle	84	7.1%	… %	9.7%	… %	5.6%	… %	10.0%	7.1%
North Carolina, Western	263	6.5	…	4.5	26.7	10.3	…	…	4.8
North Dakota	95	9.5	42.9	15.4	…	7.7	…	…	…
Northern Mariana Islands	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ohio, Northern	157	9.6	…	11.7	6.3	20.0	…	5.6	9.1
Ohio, Southern	288	4.5%	33.3%	4.4%	4.2%	… %	… %	4.5%	4.8%
Oklahoma, Eastern	31	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Oklahoma, Northern	109	4.6	…	6.5	20.0	…	…	…	…
Oklahoma, Western	140	4.3	…	7.9	11.1	…	…	…	3.1
Oregon	155	2.6	16.7	3.2	…	3.8	…	…	1.8
Pennsylvania, Eastern	183	4.9%	… %	6.1%	… %	2.5%	… %	6.5%	8.0%
Pennsylvania, Middle	102	2.0	…	2.7	…	…	…	…	3.7
Pennsylvania, Western	164	3.0	20.0	2.4	…	…	…	5.4	…
Puerto Rico	88	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Rhode Island	17	5.9	…	…	…	…	…	20.0	…
South Carolina	336	7.7%	… %	9.9%	8.0%	12.1%	… %	8.0%	5.6%
South Dakota	86	15.1	25.0	18.2	28.0	…	…	…	…
Tennessee, Eastern	183	7.7	…	6.7	10.5	14.3	20.0	5.0	4.4
Tennessee, Middle	159	3.8	…	2.3	…	…	22.2	14.3	1.5
Tennessee, Western	161	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Texas, Eastern	105	5.7%	… %	… %	… %	… %	16.7%	25.0%	9.1%
Texas, Northern	281	3.2	…	4.1	…	…	…	2.2	6.5
Texas, Southern	642	5.9	…	…	3.3	10.3	14.3	5.6	6.6
Texas, Western	441	3.4	…	2.5	5.9	9.7	…	4.8	2.8
Utah	220	0.9	20.0	…	…	…	…	…	1.1
Vermont	19	5.3%	… %	… %	… %	… %	100	… %	… %
Virgin Islands	57	5.3	7.1	…	5.6	…	…	16.7	…
Virginia, Eastern	946	8.8	…	3.1	11.8	…	…	6.0	10.2
Virginia, Western	208	4.3	…	3.6	…	5.9	…	7.1	3.5
Washington, Eastern	55	1.8	…	…	…	5.6	…	…	…
Washington, Western	294	5.1%	… %	3.3%	… %	13.3%	… %	8.7%	5.1%
West Virginia, Northern	107	4.7	…	6.3	50.0	4.7	…	…	…
West Virginia, Southern	141	2.1	…	3.7	…	3.5	…	…	…
Wisconsin, Eastern	134	1.5	…	3.8	…	…	…	…	…
Wisconsin, Western	44	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Wyoming	36	2.8	…	…	…	…	…	…	7.1

Note: Original offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.
…No case of this type occurred in the data.
[a] Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or minor" offense.
[b] Data describe probation terms which terminated in 1993 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.1, (p.65).

Table D-5.2. Probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation, by original offense, 1993

District	Total probation terminations[b]	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation[a]							
			Original felony offense						Original misdemeanor offense
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All districts	20,449	11.5%	16.6%	10.7%	16.6%	9.6%	9.0%	7.9%	12.6%
Alabama, Middle	183	10.4%	… %	16.7%	30.0%	… %	… %	25.0%	8.0%
Alabama, Northern	259	10.0	…	9.3	10.0	8.3	…	6.3	12.3
Alabama, Southern	144	9.0	…	11.3	20.0	…	…	11.1	6.3
Alaska	88	5.7	33.3	…	…	…	…	…	6.3
Arizona	571	20.8	25.9	18.5	17.6	23.0	17.6	18.3	21.1
Arkansas, Eastern	77	10.4%	… %	11.1%	… %	23.1%	… %	28.6%	… %
Arkansas, Western	91	8.8	…	5.9	…	…	…	…	11.7
California, Central	577	7.3	9.8	8.1	2.8	…	11.8	5.8	8.3
California, Eastern	392	13.3	50.0	11.3	28.6	…	25.0	11.4	13.4
California, Northern	410	12.7	33.3	11.0	16.7	6.7	…	3.3	15.8
California, Southern	479	23.0%	28.6%	12.8%	14.3%	11.8%	33.3%	17.9%	28.4%
Colorado	315	10.8	…	9.5	8.3	6.7	…	11.1	12.9
Connecticut	179	10.1	33.3	10.5	42.9	…	…	3.0	6.1
Delaware	52	5.8	…	6.3	20.0	…	…	…	4.8
District of Columbia	163	10.4	…	9.4	9.1	16.0	…	…	10.7
Florida, Middle	389	10.8%	… %	15.2%	20.0%	5.7%	6.3%	2.9%	8.5%
Florida, Northern	247	14.6	…	6.7	10.0	20.0	…	…	16.9
Florida, Southern	366	9.0	40.0	11.0	8.8	6.9	…	9.3	…
Georgia, Middle	342	12.6	…	10.3	16.7	50.0	…	7.7	12.8
Georgia, Northern	388	12.6	…	12.5	25.8	6.7	20.0	19.2	10.2
Georgia, Southern	280	11.4%	… %	3.2%	10.0%	25.0%	… %	9.5%	12.2%
Guam	3	33.3	…	…	100	…	…	…	…
Hawaii	80	7.5	66.7	…	…	…	…	…	16.7
Idaho	66	12.1	…	14.3	25.0	20.0	…	22.2	4.0
Illinois, Central	143	11.9	50.0	7.9	27.3	21.1	33.3	…	10.7
Illinois, Northern	782	16.8%	6.3%	17.8%	32.7%	12.3%	13.0%	3.7%	14.2%
Illinois, Southern	88	4.5	…	5.1	10.0	…	…	…	3.7
Indiana, Northern	169	13.0	…	11.8	21.1	25.0	…	…	12.8
Indiana, Southern	150	8.7	66.7	9.5	…	…	33.3	…	10.0
Iowa, Northern	63	4.8	…	…	…	4.3	…	…	20.0
Iowa, Southern	33	3.0%	… %	… %	… %	20.0%	… %	… %	… %
Kansas	143	11.9	…	2.6	…	20.0	12.5	8.3	18.1
Kentucky, Eastern	81	3.7	…	9.1	…	…	…	…	5.9
Kentucky, Western	368	8.4	…	9.7	50.0	22.2	…	8.3	6.1
Louisiana, Eastern	233	9.4	…	15.7	15.4	5.3	…	2.9	8.6
Louisiana, Middle	44	6.8%	100	6.7%	12.5%	… %	… %	… %	… %
Louisiana, Western	354	6.2	50.0	1.9	…	…	…	5.7	8.7
Maine	32	3.1	…	…	25.0	…	…	…	…
Maryland	1,032	12.9	16.7	9.5	10.0	…	20.0	13.8	13.4
Massachusetts	103	5.8	…	3.2	…	14.3	25.0	7.4	…
Michigan, Eastern	378	10.1%	… %	7.3%	31.3%	13.0%	… %	7.5%	10.2%
Michigan, Western	105	5.7	…	9.8	8.3	…	…	11.1	…
Minnesota	94	8.5	…	14.6	…	…	…	…	10.0
Mississippi, Northern	163	6.1	100	7.8	…	…	…	…	5.7
Mississippi, Southern	208	11.5	100	12.7	…	6.3	8.3	…	13.5
Missouri, Eastern	143	14.7%	… %	10.3%	38.1%	16.7%	… %	16.7%	8.3%
Missouri, Western	147	3.4	…	4.3	6.7	…	…	…	4.5
Montana	106	8.5	…	8.7	15.4	11.1	…	11.8	3.7

Table D-5.2. ***Continued***

District	Total probation terminations[b]	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation[a]							
			Original felony offense						Original misdemeanor offense
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
Nebraska	101	6.9%	… %	8.5%	… %	5.9%	… %	… %	11.1%
Nevada	245	17.1	33.3%	17.4%	9.1%	8.7%	… %	18.8%	19.8%
New Hampshire	24	12.5	…	33.3	…	…	…	…	…
New Jersey	384	10.7	…	10.2	20.0	5.0	9.1	3.7	12.9
New Mexico	183	10.9	10.0	7.0	50.0	22.2	37.5	9.5	2.7
New York, Eastern	423	10.2%	33.3%	9.2%	17.9%	8.2%	22.7%	4.0%	11.4%
New York, Northern	130	3.1	…	…	…	6.3	…	6.3	4.1
New York, Southern	462	5.8	…	6.7	11.4	5.5	20.0	3.0	4.2
New York, Western	174	16.7	…	17.4	30.0	12.0	…	4.2	20.9
North Carolina, Eastern	489	9.0	…	8.3	12.5	11.5	18.2	7.7	8.6
North Carolina, Middle	84	14.3%	… %	22.6%	… %	5.6%	… %	20.0%	14.3%
North Carolina, Western	263	19.8	…	27.3	40.0	12.8	…	…	18.5
North Dakota	95	12.6	42.9	19.2	…	7.7	…	16.7	6.7
Northern Mariana Islands	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ohio, Northern	157	15.9	…	15.0	31.3	20.0	…	8.3	22.7
Ohio, Southern	288	11.5%	33.3%	10.5%	16.7%	… %	16.7%	9.1%	12.5%
Oklahoma, Eastern	31	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Oklahoma, Northern	109	5.5	…	8.7	20.0	…	…	…	…
Oklahoma, Western	140	8.6	…	13.2	11.1	…	…	…	9.2
Oregon	155	12.9	16.7	6.5	18.2	11.5	25.0	9.5	16.1
Pennsylvania, Eastern	183	19.7%	… %	28.8%	6.3%	17.5%	… %	9.7%	24.0%
Pennsylvania, Middle	102	4.9	…	5.4	…	…	…	10.0	7.4
Pennsylvania, Western	164	4.3	20.0	3.6	…	…	…	8.1	…
Puerto Rico	88	4.5	50.0	3.4	…	…	…	9.1	…
Rhode Island	17	5.9	…	…	…	…	…	20.0	…
South Carolina	336	15.8%	20.0%	19.8%	24.0%	24.2%	… %	14.0%	10.2%
South Dakota	86	27.9	50.0	18.2	56.0	…	…	…	8.7
Tennessee, Eastern	183	9.8	…	11.1	10.5	21.4	20.0	5.0	5.9
Tennessee, Middle	159	14.5	…	15.9	19.0	…	33.3	21.4	9.2
Tennessee, Western	161	8.7	…	9.7	17.6	…	…	…	19.0
Texas, Eastern	105	10.5%	… %	5.0%	25.0%	… %	16.7%	25.0%	15.2%
Texas, Northern	281	6.0	…	6.1	3.4	…	6.9	4.3	9.7
Texas, Southern	642	10.9	20.0	2.8	13.3	15.5	14.3	10.3	12.7
Texas, Western	441	12.7	50.0	11.1	11.8	12.9	…	9.5	14.3
Utah	220	3.2	20.0	…	…	4.5	…	…	5.3
Vermont	19	5.3%	… %	… %	… %	… %	100	… %	… %
Virgin Islands	57	14.0	14.3	14.3	16.7	…	…	16.7	20.0
Virginia, Eastern	946	15.2	11.1	8.7	23.5	…	11.1	12.0	16.7
Virginia, Western	208	9.6	…	10.7	…	9.8	…	14.3	10.5
Washington, Eastern	55	7.3	…	…	…	11.1	…	20.0	…
Washington, Western	294	12.6%	… %	6.6%	… %	13.3%	… %	13.0%	15.8%
West Virginia, Northern	107	5.6	…	9.4	50.0	4.7	…	…	…
West Virginia, Southern	141	7.1	…	11.1	…	7.0	…	13.0	…
Wisconsin, Eastern	134	11.2	…	15.1	16.7	16.7	…	9.5	5.1
Wisconsin, Western	44	6.8	…	10.0	…	…	…	…	12.5
Wyoming	36	16.7	…	10.0	33.3	100	…	…	21.4

Note: Original offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.
…No case of this type occurred in the data.

[a] Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions or charges for new offenses.

[b] Data describe probation terms which terminated in 1993 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.1, (p.65).

Table D-5-3. Probation supervisions terminating with a new crime, by offender characteristics, 1993

		Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime[a]													
														Drug abuse	
	Total	Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Known	No
District	probation terminations[b]	Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	drug history	known abuse
All districts	20,449	4.6%	2.5%	3.5%	5.4%	4.2%	3.4%	4.1%	6.9%	7.3%	5.8%	3.8%	2.7%	6.1%	3.6%
Alabama, Middle	183	8.0%	2.8%	3.0%	10.0%	0 %	… %	6.0%	… %	0 %	8.6%	11.6%	1.5%	18.2%	5.2%
Alabama, Northern	259	6.4	3.4	4.7	6.3	…	0	5.4	…	0	5.5	8.8	2.4	14.6	2.9
Alabama, Southern	144	5.2	4.3	4.1	6.4	…	…	4.9	…	33.3	2.8	4.5	4.9	6.1	4.5
Alaska	88	2.7	0	0	15.4	0	0	2.4	…	0	3.2	0	3.4	0	2.7
Arizona	571	3.6	1.6	3.0	0	5.1	4.2	2.9	0	7.1	4.3	4.1	0.6	6.8	2.0
Arkansas, Eastern	77	6.8%	11.1%	5.0%	17.6%	… %	… %	7.8%	… %	0 %	6.3%	7.1%	9.4%	0 %	9.2%
Arkansas, Western	91	4.1	0	3.7	0	…	…	3.3	0	0	4.8	0	5.7	0	3.6
California, Central	577	2.8	3.5	2.9	4.2	0	1.4	3.2	…	0	4.8	3.1	1.9	4.2	2.8
California, Eastern	392	1.8	3.7	2.1	4.2	0	0	2.4	0	0	2.0	0.8	3.4	3.4	2.0
California, Northern	410	7.4	1.6	4.5	11.4	1.9	7.7	5.6	…	0	9.3	7.5	1.8	9.8	4.5
California, Southern	479	4.4%	1.5%	3.5%	2.2%	20.0%	3.3%	3.6%	0 %	7.7%	4.7%	2.6%	3.0%	1.6%	4.3%
Colorado	315	7.7	1.2	4.9	11.3	0	0	6.2	…	20.0	7.7	6.1	4.4	5.6	6.2
Connecticut	179	4.7	0	2.2	7.1	0	0	3.5	…	…	2.6	3.1	3.9	7.1	2.2
Delaware	52	5.7	0	0	10.0	…	0	4.1	…	…	5.0	0	4.8	10.0	2.5
District of Columbia	163	5.4	0	3.4	3.8	0	0	3.8	…	0	8.6	2.0	0	1.8	4.7
Florida, Middle	389	5.8%	2.0%	4.3%	8.3%	0 %	0 %	4.9%	0 %	0 %	11.6%	1.6%	4.1%	5.6%	4.7%
Florida, Northern	247	8.0	0	5.9	5.3	0	…	5.7	50.0	14.3	6.7	6.0	0	11.5	5.0
Florida, Southern	366	3.5	0.9	3.1	1.5	0	1.2	3.2	…	0	1.2	1.6	3.9	3.1	2.7
Georgia, Middle	342	5.1	4.6	3.4	6.3	16.7	0	5.1	0	10.0	5.4	8.1	1.9	12.5	4.6
Georgia, Northern	388	2.8	4.8	2.0	5.6	…	…	3.4	0	0	3.8	4.5	2.1	1.9	3.6
Georgia, Southern	280	3.9%	2.0%	2.0%	4.9%	0 %	0 %	3.3%	… %	9.1%	4.5%	1.4%	2.2%	0 %	3.4%
Guam	3	0	0	…	0	0	…	0	…	…	…	0	0	…	0
Hawaii	80	1.7	0	0	0	2.0	0	1.3	…	…	3.7	0	0	0	1.5
Idaho	66	6.0	6.3	6.8	0	0	0	6.3	0	33.3	7.1	5.0	3.6	21.4	2.0
Illinois, Central	143	3.8	2.6	1.7	11.5	…	0	3.5	…	…	14.3	0	1.5	5.7	2.8
Illinois, Northern	782	1.5%	0.5%	1.6%	0.9%	0 %	0 %	1.3%	… %	0 %	2.2%	1.1%	1.2%	2.4%	1.1%
Illinois, Southern	88	0	2.4	2.0	0	0	…	1.1	0	0	0	0	2.7	0	1.2
Indiana, Northern	169	2.5	10.4	3.2	9.1	…	0	5.0	0	0	9.7	5.0	2.8	6.3	4.4
Indiana, Southern	150	4.2	3.1	2.8	7.5	0	…	4.0	0	0	0	4.8	5.3	5.7	3.5
Iowa, Northern	63	3.8	0	3.2	0	…	100	1.6	…	…	33.3	0	0	0	4.9
Iowa, Southern	33	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	… %	0 %	0 %	… %	… %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Kansas	143	3.2	2.0	2.9	2.8	0	0	2.9	…	0	4.7	2.4	1.9	5.9	1.9
Kentucky, Eastern	81	5.8	0	1.4	18.2	0	0	3.8	…	0	4.3	7.4	0	9.1	1.7
Kentucky, Western	368	6.3	2.3	4.5	6.0	0	0	5.1	25.0	5.0	3.0	6.1	4.8	0	5.2
Louisiana, Eastern	233	6.4	5.0	4.1	10.7	0	0	6.2	…	0	11.6	5.3	4.5	7.4	6.1
Louisiana, Middle	44	6.1%	0 %	3.6%	6.3%	… %	… %	4.5%	… %	… %	0 %	0 %	8.3%	0 %	5.7%
Louisiana, Western	354	1.1	2.7	1.1	2.4	0	0	1.4	0	10.0	2.2	1.0	0.7	4.2	1.2
Maine	32	0	0	0	…	0	…	0	…	…	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	1,032	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.4	2.4	0	1.9	0	0	1.6	3.5	0.7	4.1	1.6
Massachusetts	103	2.3	0	2.3	0	0	0	2.0	0	0	4.5	0	2.1	5.6	1.2
Michigan, Eastern	378	4.5%	4.3%	3.7%	6.2%	0 %	0 %	4.5%	… %	6.3%	0.9%	8.1%	3.8%	6.1%	3.3%
Michigan, Western	105	1.3	3.3	2.4	0	0	…	1.9	…	0	3.6	0	1.9	0	2.4
Minnesota	94	5.3	0	2.8	12.5	0	0	4.3	…	0	9.5	0	4.3	5.9	3.9
Mississippi, Northern	163	5.4	2.9	4.6	6.1	…	…	4.9	0	0	5.3	4.3	5.6	13.3	4.1
Mississippi, Southern	208	2.5	3.9	1.9	3.9	33.3	0	2.9	…	0	7.3	3.6	0	0	3.3
Missouri, Eastern	143	6.3%	4.3%	4.5%	7.4%	… %	… %	5.6%	… %	100 %	12.5%	5.7%	2.4%	11.5%	4.3%
Missouri, Western	147	3.1	0	2.7	0	0	…	2.0	…	…	8.7	2.1	0	2.9	1.8
Montana	106	4.9	8.3	4.9	0	8.3	0	5.7	…	…	12.0	2.4	5.1	8.3	4.9

Table D-5.3. ***Continued***

District	Total probation terminations[b]	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime[a]													
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Drug abuse	
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Known drug history	No known abuse
Nebraska	101	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	… %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Nevada	245	3.1	1.9	2.8	4.2	0	12.5	2.5	…	0	9.5	1.3	1.6	7.0	1.6
New Hampshire	24	10.0	0	8.7	0	…	…	8.3	…	…	16.7	0	8.3	0	9.5
New Jersey	384	3.9	2.7	3.5	4.6	0	4.0	3.6	…	0	10.3	0.9	2.5	4.5	3.5
New Mexico	183	2.9	0	1.3	6.3	5.6	20.0	1.7	0	0	6.0	0	1.5	2.4	2.1
New York, Eastern	423	2.0%	1.2%	1.3%	3.7%	0 %	6.9%	1.5%	… %	… %	4.0%	0 %	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%
New York, Northern	130	4.4	0	2.9	7.1	0	0	3.1	…	0	4.5	2.9	2.0	3.6	2.9
New York, Southern	462	2.2	1.1	2.0	2.0	0	1.2	2.1	…	…	3.3	2.5	1.0	0.9	2.3
New York, Western	174	3.0	2.5	2.5	4.0	0	0	2.9	0	0	2.3	5.0	1.4	0	3.7
North Carolina, Eastern	489	6.4	3.1	4.8	7.3	8.3	0	5.7	5.3	0	8.0	4.0	4.8	20.8	3.9
North Carolina, Middle	84	10.7%	0 %	2.2%	13.5%	0 %	… %	7.1%	… %	… %	5.6%	12.9%	2.9%	7.7%	7.1%
North Carolina, Western	263	7.0	4.0	2.7	17.3	13.0	…	6.5	12.5	12.5	8.9	4.4	4.3	11.1	5.1
North Dakota	95	9.0	11.8	10.4	…	8.5	0	9.6	0	33.3	12.0	6.1	8.3	10.7	9.0
Northern Mariana Islands	…	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	157	11.2	4.9	7.2	14.0	50.0	…	9.6	…	0	16.0	10.2	6.9	14.3	8.5
Ohio, Southern	288	5.9%	1.9%	4.7%	4.3%	0 %	0 %	4.5%	… %	20.0%	2.5%	6.2%	4.2%	10.9%	3.1%
Oklahoma, Eastern	31	0	0	0	0	…	0	0	…	…	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma, Northern	109	6.6	0	3.3	15.4	0	0	4.6	…	0	5.0	2.9	5.9	7.1	3.7
Oklahoma, Western	140	4.2	4.5	2.8	12.5	0	0	4.3	…	16.7	7.7	2.2	3.2	4.8	4.2
Oregon	155	2.5	2.8	2.1	10.0	0	0	2.7	0	0	11.1	1.9	0	4.4	1.9
Pennsylvania, Eastern	183	5.3%	3.0%	3.1%	9.6%	… %	0 %	5.0%	… %	… %	5.6%	5.3%	4.5%	11.5%	2.3%
Pennsylvania, Middle	102	1.5	2.9	1.1	14.3	0	0	2.0	…	…	7.7	0	0	3.4	1.4
Pennsylvania, Western	164	4.2	0	2.3	6.5	…	…	3.0	…	…	4.5	6.8	1.0	6.3	2.7
Puerto Rico	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	…	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	17	7.1	0	5.9	…	…	…	5.9	…	…	20.0	0	0	20.0	0
South Carolina	336	8.7%	4.8%	5.4%	12.1%	0 %	0 %	7.9%	0 %	0 %	15.9%	10.0%	1.4%	12.1%	6.7%
South Dakota	86	15.9	11.8	8.3	…	20.0	…	15.1	11.1	25.0	26.7	8.3	9.1	19.0	14.1
Tennessee, Eastern	183	9.6	2.1	8.1	0	…	…	7.7	…	…	5.8	4.7	10.2	16.7	6.3
Tennessee, Middle	159	5.7	0	4.3	2.6	0	…	3.8	…	0	0	2.0	7.6	0	4.7
Tennessee, Western	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	…	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas, Eastern	105	6.9%	3.0%	5.1%	8.0%	0 %	20.0%	5.0%	… %	100 %	9.1%	2.8%	4.3%	8.7%	4.9%
Texas, Northern	281	3.6	1.7	4.0	0	0	0	3.4	…	0	6.1	1.8	3.7	2.3	3.4
Texas, Southern	642	6.5	3.8	6.1	4.5	0	5.3	6.5	0	0	6.8	5.6	5.7	10.5	5.5
Texas, Western	441	4.3	1.5	3.9	2.0	0	6.9	3.2	25.0	0	3.2	4.0	2.6	7.0	2.7
Utah	220	0.6	2.5	1.0	0	0	0	0.9	…	0	0	1.4	1.1	1.9	0.6
Vermont	19	6.3%	0 %	5.3%	… %	… %	… %	5.3%	… %	… %	33.3%	0 %	0 %	0 %	6.7%
Virgin Islands	57	5.8	0	0	6.1	…	0	6.5	…	100	3.7	5.6	0	0	6.8
Virginia, Eastern	946	9.8	4.6	8.1	10.7	0	0	9.0	0	15.2	11.3	8.4	4.2	10.5	8.5
Virginia, Western	208	4.5	3.1	4.0	6.9	0	0	4.3	…	0	4.7	2.9	5.4	8.2	2.8
Washington, Eastern	55	2.8	0	1.9	…	0	12.5	0	…	0	0	4.3	0	7.7	0
Washington, Western	294	6.5%	2.1%	6.1%	2.7%	0 %	25.0%	4.8%	… %	11.1%	7.8%	2.5%	3.9%	7.4%	4.0%
West Virginia, Northern	107	3.7	8.0	5.1	0	…	…	4.7	…	…	6.7	2.3	6.3	8.6	2.8
West Virginia, Southern	141	2.8	0	1.7	4.2	…	…	2.1	…	…	6.7	1.8	0	2.3	2.1
Wisconsin, Eastern	134	2.3	0	1.0	3.3	0	50.0	0.8	…	…	6.9	0	0	0	1.8
Wisconsin, Western	44	0	0	0	0	…	0	0	…	…	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	36	0	50.0	3.2	0	0	0	2.9	0	0	0	12.5	0	0	3.2

…No case of this type occurred in the data.

[a]Supervision terminated with reincarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

[b]Data describe probation terms which terminated in 1993 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.2, (p.66).

Table D-5-4. Probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation, by offender characteristics, 1993

District	Total probation terminations[b]	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation[a]													
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Drug abuse	
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Known drug history	No known abuse
All districts	20,449	12.6%	8.5%	9.5%	17.3%	12.7%	9.9%	11.6%	25.9%	21.4%	16.4%	12.4%	6.6%	19.1%	9.9%
Alabama, Middle	183	14.3%	4.2%	6.9%	15.0%	0 %	… %	10.4%	… %	15.4%	13.8%	16.3%	2.9%	27.3%	9.3%
Alabama, Northern	259	10.5	9.1	10.1	9.9	…	0	10.1	…	0	13.2	12.5	4.8	16.7	8.1
Alabama, Southern	144	8.2	10.6	7.2	12.8	…	…	9.0	…	66.7	5.6	13.6	4.9	12.1	8.2
Alaska	88	5.4	7.1	3.1	15.4	10.0	0	6.0	…	20.0	6.5	0	6.9	8.3	5.3
Arizona	571	22.5	15.0	19.3	16.7	32.1	20.8	20.9	66.7	21.4	26.7	20.2	13.0	33.3	17.2
Arkansas, Eastern	77	8.5%	16.7%	6.7%	23.5%	… %	… %	10.4%	… %	0 %	18.8%	7.1%	9.4%	8.3%	10.8%
Arkansas, Western	91	9.6	5.6	9.8	0	…	…	8.8	0	0	14.3	7.1	8.6	0	9.5
California, Central	577	7.4	6.9	6.8	11.7	0	4.1	7.8	…	8.3	9.5	9.4	4.5	10.4	6.8
California, Eastern	392	12.7	14.8	14.4	8.3	0	21.4	13.0	0	18.2	18.0	13.0	9.5	23.0	10.7
California, Northern	410	15.2	7.1	12.3	18.2	5.8	15.4	12.7	…	100	19.6	15.7	4.8	19.6	11.0
California, Southern	479	25.7%	16.1%	22.4%	26.7%	40.0%	16.7%	24.4%	66.7%	46.2%	31.8%	20.0%	11.3%	24.0%	23.1%
Colorado	315	12.9	4.9	9.3	17.7	0	20.0	10.5	…	40.0	16.9	9.8	7.1	7.4	11.6
Connecticut	179	11.6	6.0	7.5	19.0	0	0	10.4	…	…	10.5	12.3	7.9	19.0	7.3
Delaware	52	8.6	0	3.2	10.0	…	0	6.1	…	…	10.0	0	4.8	10.0	5.0
District of Columbia	163	12.5	5.9	6.9	11.5	0	0	10.8	…	33.3	19.0	10.0	0	10.7	10.4
Florida, Middle	389	12.4%	6.1%	9.0%	21.7%	0 %	25.0%	10.6%	50.0%	75.0%	19.8%	8.8%	5.8%	15.3%	9.8%
Florida, Northern	247	17.1	8.3	10.8	34.2	20.0	…	14.6	75.0	14.3	20.0	13.4	5.6	19.2	14.1
Florida, Southern	366	11.2	3.7	7.9	13.2	0	4.9	10.0	…	0	6.0	9.6	9.7	12.3	8.3
Georgia, Middle	342	15.4	6.5	9.1	16.4	16.7	0	13.0	0	20.0	14.8	19.4	4.6	18.8	12.3
Georgia, Northern	388	12.7	12.5	6.9	22.4	…	…	12.6	0	0	20.8	11.9	7.6	26.9	10.5
Georgia, Southern	280	12.8%	9.0%	4.6%	19.5%	25.0%	0 %	11.8%	… %	27.3%	16.4%	8.6%	5.6%	15.8%	11.1%
Guam	3	50.0	0	…	0	50.0	…	33.3	…	…	…	50.0	0	…	33.3
Hawaii	80	6.9	9.1	4.0	0	10.2	0	7.6	…	…	11.1	4.3	6.7	8.3	7.4
Idaho	66	14.0	6.3	11.9	0	33.3	0	12.7	0	100	7.1	10.0	7.1	42.9	3.9
Illinois, Central	143	14.3	5.3	11.1	15.4	…	0	12.0	…	…	28.6	8.3	7.5	14.3	11.1
Illinois, Northern	782	17.8%	13.3%	9.2%	26.5%	0 %	8.1%	17.1%	… %	0 %	27.0%	24.8%	9.0%	33.9%	13.6%
Illinois, Southern	88	2.2	7.1	2.0	8.3	0	…	4.5	0	0	4.2	8.0	2.7	16.7	3.7
Indiana, Northern	169	12.4	14.6	10.4	20.5	…	22.2	12.5	0	20.0	19.4	18.3	5.6	25.0	10.2
Indiana, Southern	150	8.5	9.4	4.6	20.0	0	…	8.7	0	20.0	14.8	7.1	6.7	8.6	8.7
Iowa, Northern	63	5.7	0	4.8	0	…	100	3.2	…	…	33.3	0	3.4	0	7.3
Iowa, Southern	33	4.3%	0 %	3.7%	0 %	… %	0 %	3.2%	… %	… %	16.7%	0 %	0 %	0 %	3.6%
Kansas	143	14.0	8.0	9.7	13.9	50.0	0	12.1	…	50.0	20.9	9.5	3.7	17.6	10.2
Kentucky, Eastern	81	5.8	0	1.4	18.2	0	0	3.8	…	0	4.3	7.4	0	9.1	1.7
Kentucky, Western	368	10.8	3.9	7.3	11.2	0	0	8.7	37.5	12.5	7.7	7.6	4.8	4.5	8.7
Louisiana, Eastern	233	8.7	11.7	4.8	20.0	0	0	9.7	…	33.3	14.0	10.5	6.4	11.1	9.7
Louisiana, Middle	44	9.1%	0 %	7.1%	6.3%	… %	… %	6.8%	… %	… %	0 %	0 %	12.5%	16.7%	5.7%
Louisiana, Western	354	6.4	5.4	5.7	8.2	0	0	6.3	0	20.0	7.5	7.1	4.0	4.2	6.4
Maine	32	4.5	0	3.2	…	0	…	3.1	…	…	33.3	0	0	0	4.8
Maryland	1,032	13.3	11.1	8.7	17.3	7.3	11.8	12.9	9.1	10.8	15.4	14.9	7.9	26.8	11.0
Massachusetts	103	5.7	6.7	5.7	7.1	0	50.0	5.0	0	0	9.1	9.7	2.1	22.2	2.4
Michigan, Eastern	378	11.9%	4.3%	8.6%	13.2%	0 %	0 %	10.1%	… %	12.5%	9.3%	12.1%	8.5%	13.3%	7.6%
Michigan, Western	105	6.7	3.3	7.2	0	0	…	5.7	…	33.3	7.1	4.8	3.8	9.1	4.8
Minnesota	94	9.3	5.3	7.0	18.8	0	0	8.7	…	0	19.0	8.0	4.3	17.6	6.5
Mississippi, Northern	163	7.0	2.9	5.4	9.1	…	…	6.1	0	0	7.9	4.3	6.9	13.3	5.4
Mississippi, Southern	208	11.5	11.8	7.8	21.6	33.3	0	11.6	…	0	16.4	16.1	6.7	15.4	11.0
Missouri, Eastern	143	17.7%	8.5%	11.2%	20.4%	… %	… %	14.7%	… %	100 %	33.3%	14.3%	8.5%	38.5%	9.5%
Missouri, Western	147	5.2	0	3.6	3.0	0	…	3.4	…	…	8.7	2.1	2.6	5.9	2.7
Montana	106	6.1	16.7	6.2	0	16.7	0	8.6	…	…	20.0	2.4	7.7	16.7	6.2

Table D-5.4. ***Continued***

		Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation[a]													
														Drug abuse	
	Total	Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Known	No
District	probation terminations[b]	Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	drug history	known abuse
Nebraska	101	4.3%	12.5%	3.7%	12.5%	50.0%	0 %	7.0%	… %	0 %	8.3%	10.5%	4.2%	8.3%	6.5%
Nevada	245	17.3	16.7	16.0	16.7	57.1	12.5	17.4	…	100	31.0	20.8	8.9	26.3	14.7
New Hampshire	24	15.0	0	13.0	0	…	…	12.5	…	…	16.7	0	16.7	0	14.3
New Jersey	384	11.0	9.3	8.6	20.0	33.3	4.0	11.2	…	0	24.4	8.5	6.5	22.4	8.4
New Mexico	183	12.1	7.0	8.7	18.8	22.2	20.0	10.7	50.0	50.0	12.0	16.4	2.9	23.8	7.1
New York, Eastern	423	11.4%	4.9%	7.7%	18.5%	0 %	17.2%	9.6%	… %	… %	26.7%	9.0%	5.3%	20.4%	8.8%
New York, Northern	130	4.4	0	2.9	7.1	0	0	3.1	…	0	4.5	2.9	2.0	3.6	2.9
New York, Southern	462	6.8	2.1	5.0	8.2	0	4.8	6.1	…	…	8.7	7.4	2.5	9.1	4.9
New York, Western	174	18.7	10.0	8.3	34.0	66.7	0	17.0	100	0	20.9	23.3	7.2	35.9	11.1
North Carolina, Eastern	489	10.2	4.1	7.4	12.1	8.3	0	9.0	5.3	7.1	10.3	9.7	6.7	26.4	6.9
North Carolina, Middle	84	16.1%	10.7%	6.7%	24.3%	0 %	… %	14.3%	… %	… %	16.7%	22.6%	5.7%	19.2%	12.5%
North Carolina, Western	263	20.7	16.0	16.6	32.7	17.4	…	19.8	12.5	37.5	25.3	16.5	14.5	28.6	17.2
North Dakota	95	12.8	11.8	14.6	…	10.6	0	12.8	0	33.3	16.0	9.1	12.5	17.9	10.4
Northern Mariana Islands	…	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	157	14.7	19.5	9.9	30.2	50.0	…	16.0	…	0	28.0	22.0	6.9	25.0	14.0
Ohio, Southern	288	13.0%	8.7%	11.0%	12.8%	0 %	0 %	11.5%	… %	40.0%	13.6%	16.0%	5.8%	21.8%	7.9%
Oklahoma, Eastern	31	0	0	0	0	…	0	0	…	…	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma, Northern	109	6.6	3.0	4.4	15.4	0	0	5.6	…	0	10.0	2.9	5.9	10.7	3.7
Oklahoma, Western	140	10.4	4.5	7.5	16.7	0	0	8.6	…	33.3	15.4	4.4	6.3	4.8	9.2
Oregon	155	13.4	11.1	11.4	40.0	0	0	13.3	0	0	40.7	14.8	1.5	31.1	5.6
Pennsylvania, Eastern	183	19.3%	21.2%	13.0%	36.5%	… %	25.0%	19.6%	… %	… %	33.3%	24.6%	11.2%	30.8%	15.3%
Pennsylvania, Middle	102	5.9	2.9	3.2	28.6	0	0	5.0	…	…	7.7	2.9	4.9	13.8	1.4
Pennsylvania, Western	164	5.9	0	3.8	6.5	…	…	4.3	…	…	4.5	9.1	2.0	6.3	4.1
Puerto Rico	88	4.8	3.8	3.0	10.0	0	4.3	5.0	…	0	7.7	3.3	3.3	0	5.4
Rhode Island	17	7.1	0	5.9	…	…	…	5.9	…	…	20.0	0	0	20.0	0
South Carolina	336	17.1%	11.9%	10.7%	25.0%	0 %	0 %	16.0%	0 %	25.0%	28.0%	20.0%	5.1%	31.8%	11.9%
South Dakota	86	30.4	17.6	11.1	…	40.0	…	27.9	66.7	50.0	33.3	8.3	13.6	38.1	25.0
Tennessee, Eastern	183	11.8	4.3	10.5	0	…	…	9.8	…	…	11.5	7.0	10.2	25.0	7.5
Tennessee, Middle	159	15.2	13.0	13.8	17.9	0	…	14.5	…	0	14.3	13.7	16.7	26.7	11.6
Tennessee, Western	161	8.6	8.9	6.2	12.7	0	0	8.8	…	0	15.2	4.8	5.7	19.2	6.7
Texas, Eastern	105	11.1%	9.1%	7.7%	20.0%	0 %	20.0%	10.0%	… %	100 %	13.6%	2.8%	13.0%	21.7%	7.3%
Texas, Northern	281	5.8	6.9	6.6	4.0	0	0	6.4	…	100	12.1	4.5	5.1	13.6	4.6
Texas, Southern	642	12.3	5.3	11.1	11.4	0	7.3	14.2	50.0	66.7	10.4	12.0	9.3	18.6	10.2
Texas, Western	441	11.5	15.3	10.6	21.0	0	13.8	12.7	50.0	25.0	19.2	12.8	5.8	21.1	11.2
Utah	220	2.8	5.0	3.4	0	0	0	3.3	…	0	3.8	4.3	2.2	7.7	1.8
Vermont	19	6.3%	0 %	5.3%	… %	… %	… %	5.3%	… %	… %	33.3%	0 %	0 %	0 %	6.7%
Virgin Islands	57	15.4	0	25.0	12.2	…	36.4	8.7	…	100	18.5	11.1	0	30.8	9.1
Virginia, Eastern	946	16.6	9.8	13.0	20.4	0	11.8	15.4	33.3	15.2	19.6	15.3	7.6	20.3	14.3
Virginia, Western	208	9.7	9.4	7.4	24.1	0	0	9.7	…	0	12.5	11.6	5.4	13.1	8.3
Washington, Eastern	55	11.1	0	7.7	…	0	12.5	6.4	…	0	0	17.4	0	15.4	4.8
Washington, Western	294	14.5%	8.5%	12.6%	18.9%	3.8%	25.0%	12.4%	… %	33.3%	15.7%	16.0%	4.9%	23.4%	7.5%
West Virginia, Northern	107	4.9	8.0	6.1	0	…	…	5.6	…	…	6.7	2.3	8.3	8.6	4.2
West Virginia, Southern	141	8.3	3.0	6.0	12.5	…	…	7.1	…	…	10.0	9.1	3.6	4.5	8.2
Wisconsin, Eastern	134	14.8	4.3	9.4	16.7	12.5	50.0	10.6	…	…	20.7	10.3	7.7	13.6	10.7
Wisconsin, Western	44	2.9	20.0	4.8	50.0	…	0	7.0	…	…	0	11.1	5.6	0	7.7
Wyoming	36	14.7	50.0	16.1	100	0	100	14.3	0	0	25.0	12.5	16.7	20.0	16.1

Note: Original offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.
…No case of this type occurred in the data.
[a]Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

[b]Data describe probation terms which terminated in 1993 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.2, (p.66).

Table D-5.5. Parole or supervised release terminating with a new crime, by original offense, 1993

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release[b]	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime[a]							
			Original felony offense						Original misdemeanor offense
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All districts	17,031	12.0%	19.8%	11.2%	14.9%	10.1%	4.0%	12.4%	7.4%
Alabama, Middle	88	15.9%	8.3%	21.4%	10.0%	14.7%	… %	23.1%	25.0%
Alabama, Northern	144	15.3	15.0	16.0	23.5	13.6	…	17.6	…
Alabama, Southern	137	16.1	…	15.6	16.7	17.9	…	16.0	…
Alaska	59	13.6	50.0	28.6	…	10.0	…	7.7	8.3
Arizona	337	11.3	19.4	9.1	5.9	8.1	…	13.5	…
Arkansas, Eastern	95	23.2%	11.1%	10.0%	18.2%	32.1%	… %	14.3%	… %
Arkansas, Western	44	22.7	50.0	6.3	28.6	57.1	…	16.7	16.7
California, Central	751	9.9	14.3	6.0	5.6	8.0	…	10.5	16.7
California, Eastern	292	7.2	11.0	9.4	11.1	4.8	…	4.9	…
California, Northern	261	16.5	24.3	17.8	20.0	11.7	…	6.3	20.0
California, Southern	551	7.4%	11.1%	10.0%	5.6%	6.2%	9.1%	12.8%	4.3%
Colorado	214	15.0	19.4	13.9	9.1	9.3	…	26.8	20.0
Connecticut	107	10.3	28.6	…	…	13.6	…	13.6	…
Delaware	50	22.0	66.7	42.9	…	20.0	…	14.3	…
District of Columbia	562	8.7	14.3	6.7	14.0	5.8	…	9.7	9.5
Florida, Middle	558	12.9%	20.4%	15.1%	24.1%	10.2%	… %	14.0%	… %
Florida, Northern	176	13.6	21.4	18.2	12.5	10.7	28.6	27.3	…
Florida, Southern	484	6.6	34.8	1.2	16.7	5.5	…	6.4	…
Georgia, Middle	77	19.5	46.7	12.5	12.5	19.2	…	…	…
Georgia, Northern	272	11.4	30.0	14.5	13.0	8.3	…	2.9	…
Georgia, Southern	149	9.4%	14.3%	11.8%	12.5%	7.1%	… %	13.3%	… %
Guam	6	16.7	…	…	100	…	…	…	…
Hawaii	67	3.0	…	18.2	…	…	…	…	…
Idaho	27	14.8	12.5	…	33.3	…	…	33.3	33.3
Illinois, Central	123	10.6	…	10.3	22.2	8.6	…	15.4	…
Illinois, Northern	320	5.3%	9.7%	3.9%	… %	6.2%	… %	6.8%	50.0%
Illinois, Southern	79	15.2	57.1	15.4	27.3	2.7	…	18.2	…
Indiana, Northern	123	10.6	28.6	3.3	26.7	6.0	…	15.0	…
Indiana, Southern	89	14.6	25.0	19.0	22.2	6.9	…	…	…
Iowa, Northern	53	9.4	20.0	20.0	…	11.5	…	…	…
Iowa, Southern	71	12.7%	11.1%	16.7%	14.3%	11.4%	… %	14.3%	… %
Kansas	98	18.4	36.8	5.6	42.9	11.8	…	16.7	20.0
Kentucky, Eastern	189	16.9	22.2	12.5	28.1	13.2	…	19.0	…
Kentucky, Western	178	15.7	34.5	10.5	33.3	7.8	…	23.1	13.3
Louisiana, Eastern	235	15.7	16.7	27.9	32.0	8.5	50.0	10.5	…
Louisiana, Middle	26	3.8%	… %	… %	… %	11.1%	… %	… %	… %
Louisiana, Western	91	3.3	…	…	7.7	3.7	…	6.3	…
Maine	86	5.8	25.0	…	…	5.4	…	9.1	…
Maryland	282	8.5	13.2	7.7	3.7	8.2	…	11.1	3.3
Massachusetts	140	11.4	38.9	…	21.4	7.0	…	7.7	…
Michigan, Eastern	351	9.7%	16.7%	18.7%	11.5%	3.8%	… %	10.7%	… %
Michigan, Western	97	10.3	22.2	23.1	14.3	…	…	10.0	…
Minnesota	228	16.7	18.2	12.5	37.5	14.9	…	26.1	…
Mississippi, Northern	74	12.2	37.5	10.5	…	8.7	…	12.5	…
Mississippi, Southern	109	4.6	…	11.8	7.7	…	…	…	…
Missouri, Eastern	223	16.6%	22.2%	11.1%	17.4%	16.7%	… %	20.7%	16.7%
Missouri, Western	190	17.4	15.6	14.0	5.0	24.6	…	16.7	…
Montana	87	16.1	11.1	8.3	12.5	10.7	…	38.9	…

Table D-5.5. ***Continued***

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release[b]	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime[a]							
			Original felony offense						Original misdemeanor offense
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
Nebraska	86	8.1%	… %	19.2%	… %	5.9%	… %	… %	… %
Nevada	131	10.7	21.7%	7.4%	15.4%	… %	… %	14.3%	… %
New Hampshire	26	11.5	…	16.7	…	7.1	…	25.0	…
New Jersey	198	14.1	14.8	5.4	24.0	16.4	…	15.0	8.3
New Mexico	215	6.5	8.3	…	…	9.6	…	…	…
New York, Eastern	466	4.5%	2.9%	9.3%	… %	3.7%	6.7%	6.7%	… %
New York, Northern	67	13.4	20.0	7.1	33.3	15.4	…	14.3	…
New York, Southern	425	15.1	28.6	10.0	15.6	15.4	…	8.8	…
New York, Western	98	9.2	40.0	12.5	…	5.1	…	…	…
North Carolina, Eastern	149	19.5	18.2	12.5	23.8	15.6	…	36.8	33.3
North Carolina, Middle	149	20.1%	42.9%	21.7%	… %	13.1%	… %	11.1%	… %
North Carolina, Western	161	22.4	25.0	22.6	27.3	22.4	…	17.9	25.0
North Dakota	67	14.9	33.3	20.0	…	9.7	…	16.7	…
Northern Mariana Islands	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ohio, Northern	154	22.7	27.3	27.3	27.8	11.5	…	33.3	…
Ohio, Southern	256	15.6%	27.8%	8.2%	33.3%	11.2%	… %	14.3%	11.1%
Oklahoma, Eastern	29	6.9	…	…	28.6	…	…	…	…
Oklahoma, Northern	83	14.5	…	25.0	18.2	10.3	…	12.5	…
Oklahoma, Western	160	13.8	26.3	14.0	14.3	17.5	…	4.5	…
Oregon	237	14.8	21.1	18.2	20.0	7.6	…	17.9	…
Pennsylvania, Eastern	118	5.9%	33.3%	5.9%	… %	4.6%	… %	9.1%	… %
Pennsylvania, Middle	64	12.5	28.6	10.0	…	15.4	…	6.7	…
Pennsylvania, Western	131	16.0	35.0	6.3	20.0	13.9	…	11.1	…
Puerto Rico	136	7.4	…	6.3	14.3	7.6	…	7.7	…
Rhode Island	46	8.7	…	…	20.0	14.3	…	…	…
South Carolina	187	12.3%	25.0%	18.2%	22.2%	1.7%	… %	15.2%	5.6%
South Dakota	138	24.6	34.0	10.0	33.3	23.4	…	11.1	…
Tennessee, Eastern	124	12.1	30.0	7.1	20.0	6.4	…	15.4	25.0
Tennessee, Middle	157	8.3	9.1	17.2	…	10.3	…	10.0	3.5
Tennessee, Western	163	6.1	…	11.1	6.3	5.7	50.0	…	…
Texas, Eastern	117	8.5%	20.0%	6.3%	27.3%	7.4%	… %	6.3%	… %
Texas, Northern	488	9.4	29.4	4.9	14.3	7.0	5.9	14.0	…
Texas, Southern	923	14.7	21.1	14.3	4.2	17.3	2.5	13.0	9.8
Texas, Western	555	12.4	21.4	12.0	14.3	14.8	4.3	8.3	4.9
Utah	92	6.5	15.4	…	20.0	5.4	…	…	…
Vermont	42	16.7%	… %	… %	… %	12.5%	33.3%	75.0%	… %
Virgin Islands	31	3.2	14.3	…	…	…	…	…	…
Virginia, Eastern	407	17.4	22.2	17.9	25.0	10.1	…	16.7	22.0
Virginia, Western	95	10.5	33.3	…	8.3	9.3	100	11.1	…
Washington, Eastern	80	8.8	9.1	…	33.3	3.2	…	12.0	33.3
Washington, Western	219	8.2%	17.5%	5.1%	… %	4.1%	33.3%	17.4%	3.2%
West Virginia, Northern	113	16.8	…	…	27.3	17.9	…	18.2	…
West Virginia, Southern	179	10.1	…	9.1	25.0	8.7	…	10.5	…
Wisconsin, Eastern	101	5.9	13.3	5.6	10.5	2.6	…	…	…
Wisconsin, Western	65	3.1	…	8.3	…	2.5	…	…	…
Wyoming	53	18.9	28.6	…	…	25.0	…	11.1	…

Note: Original offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.
…No case of this type occurred in the data.
[a] Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.
[b] Data describe supervision terms which terminated in 1993 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.3, (p.67).

Table D-5.6. Parole or supervised release terminating with a new crime or technical violation, by original offense, 1993

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release[b]	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime or technical violation[a]							
			Original felony offense						Original misdemeanor offense
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All districts	17,031	24.3%	37.3%	23.8%	32.9%	19.7%	11.0%	25.3%	22.6%
Alabama, Middle	88	26.1%	41.7%	21.4%	40.0%	14.7%	… %	30.8%	50.0%
Alabama, Northern	144	18.1	20.0	20.0	29.4	15.3	…	17.6	…
Alabama, Southern	137	20.4	…	20.0	16.7	23.2	…	20.0	…
Alaska	59	18.6	75.0	28.6	…	15.0	…	15.4	8.3
Arizona	337	32.3	42.9	36.4	29.4	30.1	18.8	27.0	…
Arkansas, Eastern	95	30.5%	22.2%	10.0%	36.4%	35.8%	… %	28.6%	50.0%
Arkansas, Western	44	38.6	50.0	31.3	57.1	71.4	…	16.7	16.7
California, Central	751	21.0	27.3	19.5	19.4	12.0	12.5	25.4	50.0
California, Eastern	292	20.9	26.8	28.1	16.7	10.6	…	34.1	18.2
California, Northern	261	27.6	48.6	26.7	35.0	12.8	…	25.0	20.0
California, Southern	551	30.5%	44.4%	25.0%	33.3%	31.8%	9.1%	34.6%	23.1%
Colorado	214	24.8	35.5	19.4	27.3	17.3	…	31.7	60.0
Connecticut	107	22.4	57.1	6.7	20.0	25.0	…	27.3	…
Delaware	50	32.0	66.7	71.4	20.0	20.0	…	42.9	…
District of Columbia	562	25.6	31.6	26.7	38.6	19.4	…	33.9	23.8
Florida, Middle	558	23.3%	37.0%	33.3%	31.0%	17.8%	… %	25.6%	… %
Florida, Northern	176	22.2	28.6	45.5	37.5	16.5	42.9	36.4	…
Florida, Southern	484	14.7	34.8	9.6	16.7	13.1	…	20.5	…
Georgia, Middle	77	31.2	53.3	25.0	37.5	30.8	…	9.1	…
Georgia, Northern	272	29.4	50.0	36.2	47.8	13.5	25.0	25.7	…
Georgia, Southern	149	29.5%	42.9%	29.4%	41.7%	20.0%	… %	46.7%	33.3%
Guam	6	16.7	…	…	100	…	…	…	…
Hawaii	67	20.9	57.1	27.3	40.0	13.3	…	…	11.1
Idaho	27	25.9	25.0	20.0	33.3	…	…	33.3	66.7
Illinois, Central	123	33.3	100	30.8	33.3	34.5	100	23.1	…
Illinois, Northern	320	27.8%	32.3%	37.7%	33.3%	19.5%	40.0%	20.5%	50.0%
Illinois, Southern	79	31.6	71.4	30.8	54.5	16.2	…	36.4	…
Indiana, Northern	123	17.1	28.6	6.7	46.7	10.0	…	20.0	100
Indiana, Southern	89	20.2	40.0	19.0	33.3	6.9	…	11.1	…
Iowa, Northern	53	15.1	40.0	20.0	…	15.4	…	11.1	…
Iowa, Southern	71	21.1%	22.2%	25.0%	14.3%	20.0%	… %	28.6%	… %
Kansas	98	26.5	52.6	11.1	42.9	14.7	…	33.3	40.0
Kentucky, Eastern	189	23.8	22.2	25.0	37.5	15.4	…	42.9	…
Kentucky, Western	178	21.3	48.3	21.1	50.0	7.8	…	23.1	26.7
Louisiana, Eastern	235	19.6	22.2	34.9	32.0	12.3	50.0	13.2	…
Louisiana, Middle	26	3.8%	… %	… %	… %	11.1%	… %	… %	… %
Louisiana, Western	91	4.4	…	…	7.7	7.4	…	6.3	…
Maine	86	7.0	25.0	…	…	7.1	…	9.1	…
Maryland	282	26.2	44.1	23.1	29.6	13.3	…	27.8	30.0
Massachusetts	140	22.9	50.0	4.3	35.7	21.1	…	19.2	…
Michigan, Eastern	351	14.0%	26.7%	22.7%	11.5%	7.6%	… %	16.1%	… %
Michigan, Western	97	18.6	33.3	30.8	28.6	4.9	…	30.0	…
Minnesota	228	25.4	21.2	22.5	37.5	23.1	…	47.8	…
Mississippi, Northern	74	18.9	37.5	15.8	12.5	13.0	…	25.0	…
Mississippi, Southern	109	24.8	70.0	23.5	38.5	10.3	…	15.8	25.0
Missouri, Eastern	223	34.1%	50.0%	25.0%	39.1%	29.6%	… %	55.2%	16.7%
Missouri, Western	190	24.2	34.4	23.3	5.0	29.0	…	16.7	…
Montana	87	25.3	27.8	16.7	25.0	14.3	…	50.0	…

Table D-5.6. ***Continued***

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release[b]	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime[a]							
			Original felony offense						Original misdemeanor offense
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
Nebraska	86	37.2%	80.0%	26.9%	100	41.2%	50.0%	7.7%	… %
Nevada	131	37.4	52.2%	35.2%	38.5%	15.0%	… %	47.6%	… %
New Hampshire	26	11.5	…	16.7	…	7.1	…	25.0	…
New Jersey	198	29.3	48.1	8.1	60.0	23.3	…	25.0	41.7
New Mexico	215	21.9	19.4	13.3	15.4	27.2	…	19.2	…
New York, Eastern	466	22.1%	26.5%	30.7%	27.7%	18.5%	13.3%	20.0%	28.6%
New York, Northern	67	16.4	20.0	7.1	33.3	19.2	…	21.4	…
New York, Southern	425	25.2	45.7	26.0	28.1	23.2	40.0	14.7	…
New York, Western	98	27.6	50.0	33.3	…	28.2	…	22.2	50.0
North Carolina, Eastern	149	26.8	27.3	15.6	47.6	20.0	…	36.8	50.0
North Carolina, Middle	149	29.5%	57.1%	30.4%	22.2%	16.4%	… %	27.8%	… %
North Carolina, Western	161	37.9	50.0	35.5	63.6	24.5	…	39.3	50.0
North Dakota	67	20.9	41.7	20.0	20.0	12.9	…	25.0	…
Northern Mariana Islands	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ohio, Northern	154	29.9	31.8	33.3	38.9	19.2	…	40.7	…
Ohio, Southern	256	25.8%	38.9%	20.4%	48.1%	18.4%	… %	28.6%	11.1%
Oklahoma, Eastern	29	13.8	50.0	…	28.6	10.0	…	…	…
Oklahoma, Northern	83	20.5	…	35.0	18.2	20.7	…	12.5	…
Oklahoma, Western	160	18.8	36.8	16.0	14.3	22.5	…	13.6	10.0
Oregon	237	38.0	53.9	40.9	53.3	16.3	…	57.1	33.3
Pennsylvania, Eastern	118	32.2%	100	17.6%	20.0%	35.4%	… %	31.8%	… %
Pennsylvania, Middle	64	18.8	28.6	30.0	33.3	15.4	…	6.7	…
Pennsylvania, Western	131	22.1	45.0	25.0	40.0	13.9	…	22.2	…
Puerto Rico	136	18.4	…	31.3	57.1	16.3	…	7.7	…
Rhode Island	46	8.7	…	…	20.0	14.3	…	…	…
South Carolina	187	25.7%	37.5%	36.4%	33.3%	11.9%	… %	21.2%	38.9%
South Dakota	138	39.1	54.0	20.0	58.3	31.9	…	33.3	…
Tennessee, Eastern	124	16.9	40.0	7.1	26.7	12.8	…	19.2	25.0
Tennessee, Middle	157	24.2	27.3	51.7	18.2	24.1	…	35.0	7.0
Tennessee, Western	163	25.2	…	38.9	43.8	21.9	100	12.5	…
Texas, Eastern	117	22.2%	40.0%	12.5%	36.4%	22.2%	… %	37.5%	… %
Texas, Northern	488	21.1	41.2	14.6	35.7	16.1	23.5	26.9	…
Texas, Southern	923	23.0	26.3	22.4	20.8	25.7	7.5	20.8	18.0
Texas, Western	555	27.7	35.7	20.0	33.3	31.0	4.3	17.9	46.3
Utah	92	14.1	30.8	12.5	30.0	5.4	…	17.6	…
Vermont	42	26.2%	… %	… %	… %	25.0%	66.7%	75.0%	… %
Virgin Islands	31	3.2	14.3	…	…	…	…	…	…
Virginia, Eastern	407	27.8	33.3	27.4	41.7	13.5	…	25.6	42.4
Virginia, Western	95	13.7	50.0	…	8.3	9.3	100	16.7	33.3
Washington, Eastern	80	25.0	18.2	14.3	66.7	22.6	…	28.0	33.3
Washington, Western	219	20.1%	27.5%	20.5%	33.3%	10.8%	33.3%	30.4%	19.4%
West Virginia, Northern	113	20.4	…	12.5	27.3	21.8	…	18.2	…
West Virginia, Southern	179	20.1	…	9.1	25.0	19.8	50.0	26.3	…
Wisconsin, Eastern	101	31.7	40.0	16.7	63.2	21.1	…	30.0	…
Wisconsin, Western	65	26.2	…	41.7	33.3	27.5	…	…	…
Wyoming	53	32.1	57.1	14.3	…	30.0	…	22.2	…

Note: Original offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.
…No case of this type occurred in the data.
[a] Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.
[b] Data describe supervision terms which terminated in 1993 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.3, (p.67).

Table D-5-7. Parole or supervised release terminating with a new crime, by offender characteristics, 1993

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release[b]	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime[a]													
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Drug abuse	
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Known drug history	No known abuse
All districts	17,031	12.7%	6.4%	10.5%	15.0%	16.0%	9.3%	12.2%	33.3%	13.0%	16.2%	12.1%	9.5%	14.2%	10.0%
Alabama, Middle	88	15.2%	22.2%	16.7%	15.6%	—	… %	16.3%	—	—	25.0%	10.7%	15.4%	22.9%	11.5%
Alabama, Northern	144	15.1	16.7	13.7	19.0	—	…	15.4	—	—	20.6	12.2	14.8	16.4	14.5
Alabama, Southern	137	17.9	9.7	14.3	19.2	…	…	16.4	—	—	31.0	13.0	9.4	17.6	14.5
Alaska	59	14.3	10.0	9.8	25.0	16.7	…	14.3	—	…	15.4	15.0	12.0	14.3	13.2
Arizona	337	12.1	3.3	7.4	13.3	22.8	3.5	12.9	—	40.0	13.7	12.2	6.1	13.4	9.9
Arkansas, Eastern	95	27.2%	… %	16.9%	33.3%	—	… %	23.4%	—	—	33.3%	30.6%	6.3%	32.2%	8.3%
Arkansas, Western	44	23.7	16.7	14.7	57.1	33.3	…	23.3	—	—	33.3	50.0	8.3	41.7	15.6
California, Central	751	10.6	4.5	7.5	16.1	…	3.7	10.9	…	33.3	12.0	10.8	7.8	11.5	8.1
California, Eastern	292	7.4	5.9	6.9	10.0	…	5.6	7.3	—	—	15.4	5.9	5.1	9.1	4.3
California, Northern	261	17.9	3.7	11.8	25.8	…	…	16.8	—	—	5.7	24.2	13.7	21.5	11.1
California, Southern	551	7.9%	4.5%	7.3%	9.8%	… %	7.0%	7.6%	—	11.1%	6.7%	8.5%	6.6%	6.5%	8.3%
Colorado	214	16.3	4.2	12.0	22.5	42.9	9.1	15.3	—	—	30.6	12.1	11.6	16.1	12.9
Connecticut	107	9.9	16.7	9.5	13.0	—	20.0	9.3	—	—	5.3	5.0	16.7	12.5	9.0
Delaware	50	22.7	16.7	5.0	33.3	—	…	22.4	—	…	25.0	25.0	8.3	22.6	21.1
District of Columbia	562	9.6	2.8	9.4	8.7	—	…	8.8	—	100	11.0	7.7	8.4	8.7	9.1
Florida, Middle	558	13.6%	6.1%	12.3%	14.7%	… %	23.5%	12.6%	—	… %	23.6%	13.6%	7.8%	14.1%	12.1%
Florida, Northern	176	13.3	20.0	8.5	27.7	—	…	13.9	—	—	34.8	10.9	10.1	21.9	7.8
Florida, Southern	484	7.3	…	5.8	8.2	—	4.1	7.0	—	…	11.3	8.1	4.0	8.5	5.7
Georgia, Middle	77	21.1	…	18.4	20.5	—	…	19.7	—	—	30.8	21.9	12.5	18.5	20.0
Georgia, Northern	272	12.3	3.4	7.2	15.9	…	…	11.5	—	—	19.6	10.5	9.1	12.2	10.5
Georgia, Southern	149	9.8%	7.7%	8.3%	10.9%	—	14.3%	9.2%	—	—	28.0%	3.6%	7.5%	11.3%	8.3%
Guam	6	20.0	…	…	100	…	—	16.7	—	—	50.0	…	…	…	20.0
Hawaii	67	3.5	…	7.1	…	…	…	3.0	—	—	…	7.4	…	4.9	…
Idaho	27	17.4	…	13.0	—	25.0	50.0	12.0	—	—	…	25.0	11.1	11.1	16.7
Illinois, Central	123	10.5	11.1	7.7	19.4	…	—	10.6	—	…	9.5	16.7	5.9	12.2	8.2
Illinois, Northern	320	5.9%	… %	6.8%	3.6%	… %	22.2%	4.3%	—	… %	9.1%	4.7%	4.8%	5.7%	5.1%
Illinois, Southern	79	14.5	20.0	14.3	18.8	—	…	15.4	—	—	11.8	21.2	10.3	19.4	12.5
Indiana, Northern	123	11.0	7.1	7.3	17.5	…	…	10.9	—	—	23.1	8.5	9.8	13.6	7.8
Indiana, Southern	89	14.3	16.7	13.8	17.4	…	…	14.8	—	—	25.0	15.0	12.2	12.8	16.0
Iowa, Northern	53	9.8	…	4.3	50.0	—	—	9.4	—	—	16.7	5.0	9.5	9.7	9.1
Iowa, Southern	71	12.7%	12.5%	10.3%	23.1%	—	… %	12.9%	—	—	… %	17.1%	12.5%	20.5%	3.1%
Kansas	98	20.0	…	16.0	22.7	100	…	18.8	—	—	14.3	17.5	20.5	20.9	16.4
Kentucky, Eastern	189	18.3	8.0	15.6	31.3	—	50.0	16.2	—	—	24.3	9.9	20.0	14.3	19.2
Kentucky, Western	178	16.3	11.1	13.6	22.2	…	…	15.8	—	…	18.4	18.0	13.2	15.8	15.7
Louisiana, Eastern	235	16.1	13.3	13.0	18.1	28.6	…	16.2	—	—	21.7	20.5	6.9	13.9	17.6
Louisiana, Middle	26	5.0%	… %	6.7%	… %	—	—	3.8%	—	—	… %	… %	7.7%	11.1%	… %
Louisiana, Western	91	3.8	…	1.6	7.4	—	…	3.4	—	—	7.7	8.0	…	4.0	3.0
Maine	86	6.5	…	6.0	…	…	—	5.8	—	—	4.0	9.5	…	6.3	5.3
Maryland	282	8.9	4.2	9.1	8.2	…	…	8.7	—	…	10.0	7.3	9.3	9.9	6.9
Massachusetts	140	11.9	…	11.1	13.6	…	…	11.7	—	…	15.8	15.4	6.6	17.2	7.3
Michigan, Eastern	351	9.7%	9.3%	9.1%	10.4%	… %	… %	9.9%	—	50.0%	19.4%	9.3%	5.7%	13.0%	6.4%
Michigan, Western	97	12.0	…	7.8	12.9	50.0	…	10.6	—	—	18.2	5.1	11.1	16.3	4.3
Minnesota	228	17.4	13.2	16.0	16.4	30.0	14.3	16.7	—	—	20.4	14.7	17.1	15.8	17.9
Mississippi, Northern	74	10.4	28.6	15.0	6.1	—	—	11.0	—	—	14.3	16.0	8.6	16.7	9.1
Mississippi, Southern	109	4.4	5.3	4.8	4.5	…	…	4.7	—	—	…	7.5	3.9	3.7	5.5
Missouri, Eastern	223	17.9%	7.4%	11.3%	21.6%	… %	—	16.6%	—	… %	20.5%	15.6%	15.1%	21.5%	9.7%
Missouri, Western	190	18.5	9.1	14.9	23.2	—	50.0	17.0	—	—	18.5	18.3	16.3	22.6	10.7
Montana	87	15.8	18.2	16.9	…	14.3	…	17.1	—	…	20.0	6.1	28.0	14.3	17.8

Table D-5.7. ***Continued***

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release[b]	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime[a]													
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Drug abuse	
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Known drug history	No known abuse
Nebraska	86	6.9%	14.3%	5.0%	22.2%	… %	… %	8.6%	—	—	8.0%	8.1%	8.7%	10.3%	6.4%
Nevada	131	12.3	…	11.0	4.0	33.3	10.0	10.7	—	—	7.1	11.4	11.9	13.0	9.1
New Hampshire	26	13.0	…	12.0	…	—	—	11.5	—	—	16.7	10.0	10.0	21.4	…
New Jersey	198	15.1	…	11.7	21.1	…	6.7	14.8	—	…	13.8	13.4	14.9	12.3	15.2
New Mexico	215	5.5	21.4	7.1	7.1	3.2	7.1	6.5	—	—	5.0	4.4	10.8	7.8	5.4
New York, Eastern	466	5.0%	… %	5.0%	3.8%	… %	3.5%	4.7%	—	… %	6.6%	4.6%	3.7%	5.9%	4.1%
New York, Northern	67	15.0	…	13.2	16.7	…	…	14.8	—	—	18.8	16.0	4.0	21.4	7.7
New York, Southern	425	15.8	7.9	11.5	21.5	…	12.7	16.0	—	100	19.4	14.4	11.5	19.2	11.0
New York, Western	98	9.7	…	8.5	10.3	—	50.0	8.3	—	…	10.0	19.4	…	13.6	5.6
North Carolina, Eastern	149	22.0	4.5	16.9	22.7	16.7	…	19.7	100	—	19.0	27.5	9.3	18.2	20.5
North Carolina, Middle	149	22.0%	9.1%	9.6%	32.4%	… %	… %	20.4%	—	—	24.0%	26.9%	10.5%	27.2%	11.9%
North Carolina, Western	161	22.6	20.0	20.0	24.6	33.3	—	22.4	—	—	24.2	23.7	20.3	22.7	22.1
North Dakota	67	15.6	…	9.8	100	20.0	…	15.4	—	…	31.8	13.3	3.6	26.9	7.3
Northern Mariana Islands	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ohio, Northern	154	25.0	9.1	11.3	34.2	—	50.0	21.9	—	—	46.9	23.3	9.7	20.0	25.0
Ohio, Southern	256	16.1%	12.1%	12.9%	18.7%	… %	50.0%	15.4%	—	50.0%	26.4%	13.7%	11.3%	21.0%	10.9%
Oklahoma, Eastern	29	7.1	…	7.4	…	—	—	6.9	—	—	…	20.0	…	…	11.8
Oklahoma, Northern	83	13.7	20.0	13.8	17.4	…	…	14.8	—	—	14.3	18.5	11.9	10.5	17.8
Oklahoma, Western	160	14.7	8.3	13.4	13.3	18.2	…	14.0	—	…	25.9	17.5	6.7	18.8	10.4
Oregon	237	15.3	6.7	13.0	21.7	50.0	…	15.0	—	…	15.0	16.8	13.1	15.3	13.5
Pennsylvania, Eastern	118	6.5%	… %	9.0%	2.0%	… %	33.3%	4.5%	—	—	6.7%	5.9%	5.7%	8.3%	3.4%
Pennsylvania, Middle	64	13.6	…	11.1	20.0	—	—	12.5	—	—	20.0	20.0	7.7	16.0	10.3
Pennsylvania, Western	131	17.6	…	11.6	28.6	—	—	16.2	—	—	43.8	8.5	14.7	18.9	14.3
Puerto Rico	136	7.4	7.1	9.0	2.9	…	5.3	10.2	—	…	5.0	5.0	10.9	10.7	5.0
Rhode Island	46	10.3	…	10.3	…	…	9.1	8.6	—	—	28.6	5.3	5.0	28.6	5.1
South Carolina	187	12.5%	10.5%	13.7%	10.6%	—	… %	12.4%	—	—	13.3%	16.2%	9.2%	14.3%	10.9%
South Dakota	138	27.6	…	13.0	…	32.5	—	24.6	—	…	40.0	25.0	3.7	34.3	15.5
Tennessee, Eastern	124	13.9	…	11.0	21.4	…	…	12.2	—	—	22.7	13.9	7.6	22.7	6.3
Tennessee, Middle	157	9.4	…	9.3	7.1	…	…	8.4	—	…	2.2	8.3	12.9	13.0	6.3
Tennessee, Western	163	6.7	…	8.5	3.7	—	—	6.1	—	…	4.9	6.8	6.5	11.1	3.7
Texas, Eastern	117	8.5%	8.7%	8.8%	8.1%	—	—	8.5%	—	—	10.0%	10.6%	6.1%	8.2%	8.9%
Texas, Northern	488	9.5	8.7	9.1	10.4	…	10.6	9.3	—	—	14.7	11.2	6.7	11.2	7.8
Texas, Southern	923	15.4	7.4	14.4	19.6	25.0	12.9	16.4	—	25.0	16.5	12.6	15.3	16.8	13.6
Texas, Western	555	14.2	2.4	12.4	13.0	…	10.0	12.6	—	…	11.2	13.2	12.9	16.5	7.8
Utah	92	6.2	9.1	5.0	14.3	20.0	50.0	5.6	—	—	10.5	4.9	6.3	5.6	7.9
Vermont	42	17.1%	14.3%	17.1%	… %	—	50.0%	15.0%	—	—	36.4%	… %	21.4%	11.8%	20.0%
Virgin Islands	31	3.8	…	…	4.0	—	25.0	…	—	—	14.3	…	…	…	4.3
Virginia, Eastern	407	19.8	3.4	12.1	21.3	…	12.5	17.4	—	—	22.7	17.5	13.3	21.1	14.4
Virginia, Western	95	11.6	…	9.2	15.8	—	…	10.8	—	—	7.4	3.4	17.9	11.6	9.8
Washington, Eastern	80	9.7	…	10.1	…	…	13.3	7.7	…	—	14.3	5.9	5.9	4.9	12.8
Washington, Western	219	9.7%	… %	8.4%	6.7%	10.0%	12.5%	8.1%	—	… %	12.2%	7.2%	7.0%	10.4%	5.8%
West Virginia, Northern	113	16.2	21.4	11.1	24.0	—	—	16.8	—	—	31.0	14.6	8.3	19.4	12.2
West Virginia, Southern	179	9.8	11.5	10.2	9.5	—	—	10.1	—	…	17.5	5.3	11.3	13.0	4.7
Wisconsin, Eastern	101	5.9	6.3	1.8	12.8	…	…	6.1	—	—	9.7	9.7	…	6.4	5.7
Wisconsin, Western	65	3.4	…	3.4	…	—	…	3.1	—	—	5.9	3.0	…	2.7	3.6
Wyoming	53	20.9	10.0	15.8	…	30.8	…	19.2	—	…	11.1	41.2	6.3	21.9	14.3

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

…No case of this type occurred in the data.

[a]Supervision terminated with reincarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

[b]Data describe supervision terms which terminated in 1993 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.4, (p.68).

Table D-5-8. Parole or supervised release terminating with a new crime or technical violation, by offender characteristics, 1993

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release[b]	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime or technical violation[a]													
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Drug abuse	
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Known drug history	No known abuse
All districts	17,031	25.4%	15.8%	20.1%	32.6%	35.0%	16.6%	25.0%	66.7%	47.8%	33.4%	25.1%	18.5%	29.5%	19.9%
Alabama, Middle	88	26.6%	22.2%	23.8%	28.9%	—	… %	26.7%	—	—	35.0%	21.4%	23.1%	31.4%	23.1%
Alabama, Northern	144	18.3	16.7	15.7	23.8	—	…	18.2	—	—	26.5	12.2	18.0	21.3	15.7
Alabama, Southern	137	22.6	12.9	17.9	25.0	…	…	20.9	—	—	34.5	20.4	11.3	22.1	18.8
Alaska	59	20.4	10.0	14.6	25.0	33.3	…	19.6	—	…	15.4	20.0	20.0	19.0	18.4
Arizona	337	33.2	23.3	25.9	53.3	48.1	12.3	36.4	—	60.0	38.9	38.1	16.3	36.6	29.6
Arkansas, Eastern	95	34.6%	7.1%	23.7%	41.7%	—	… %	30.9%	—	—	48.1%	36.1%	9.4%	40.7%	13.9%
Arkansas, Western	44	42.1	16.7	32.4	71.4	33.3	…	39.5	—	—	50.0	62.5	25.0	50.0	34.4
California, Central	751	21.1	20.5	19.0	26.9	9.1	11.0	22.7	100	66.7	29.6	22.3	15.3	24.6	17.3
California, Eastern	292	21.3	17.6	18.7	30.0	60.0	5.6	22.0	—	—	36.5	21.0	13.7	19.4	23.1
California, Northern	261	29.1	14.8	23.0	38.2	…	10.0	28.0	—	—	14.3	36.8	24.4	32.6	22.2
California, Southern	551	31.6%	22.4%	28.6%	45.1%	57.1%	21.9%	32.7%	—	33.3%	34.4%	30.2%	26.9%	38.0%	23.6%
Colorado	214	26.3	12.5	21.0	35.0	57.1	9.1	25.6	—	—	41.7	20.9	22.1	28.6	19.8
Connecticut	107	22.8	16.7	21.4	26.1	—	40.0	20.6	—	—	36.8	12.5	25.0	25.0	20.9
Delaware	50	31.8	33.3	10.0	46.7	—	…	32.7	—	…	40.0	37.5	8.3	38.7	21.1
District of Columbia	562	27.3	13.9	15.6	26.3	—	16.7	25.8	—	100	34.9	23.4	23.2	25.5	26.6
Florida, Middle	558	24.0%	16.3%	19.9%	33.6%	… %	29.4%	23.1%	—	… %	37.7%	26.2%	14.7%	28.2%	19.8%
Florida, Northern	176	21.7	30.0	17.1	36.2	—	…	22.5	—	—	52.2	21.9	14.6	28.8	17.5
Florida, Southern	484	15.5	6.7	11.8	20.6	—	11.6	14.3	—	40.0	22.5	16.3	10.2	15.0	14.5
Georgia, Middle	77	33.8	…	26.3	35.9	—	…	31.6	—	—	46.2	34.4	21.9	40.7	26.0
Georgia, Northern	272	31.3	13.8	21.7	37.9	…	…	29.6	—	—	34.8	29.5	27.3	33.8	24.8
Georgia, Southern	149	32.5%	15.4%	22.6%	37.5%	—	14.3%	29.8%	—	—	44.0%	26.8%	26.9%	45.3%	20.8%
Guam	6	20.0	…	…	100	…	—	16.7	—	—	50.0	…	…	…	20.0
Hawaii	67	22.8	10.0	14.3	50.0	24.3	…	21.2	—	—	36.4	29.6	6.9	29.3	7.7
Idaho	27	30.4	…	17.4	—	75.0	50.0	24.0	—	—	100	25.0	22.2	22.2	27.8
Illinois, Central	123	35.2	22.2	23.1	64.5	…	—	33.3	—	50.0	42.9	43.8	19.6	43.2	18.4
Illinois, Northern	320	26.7%	37.5%	16.5%	41.0%	50.0%	27.8%	27.6%	—	100 %	52.3%	31.3%	17.0%	37.7%	22.9%
Illinois, Southern	79	31.9	30.0	27.0	50.0	—	…	32.1	—	—	41.2	36.4	20.7	38.7	27.1
Indiana, Northern	123	18.3	7.1	14.6	22.5	…	…	17.6	—	—	30.8	15.3	15.7	18.6	15.6
Indiana, Southern	89	20.8	16.7	20.0	21.7	…	…	20.5	—	—	37.5	22.5	14.6	20.5	20.0
Iowa, Northern	53	13.7	50.0	10.6	50.0	—	—	15.1	—	—	25.0	10.0	14.3	16.1	13.6
Iowa, Southern	71	22.2%	12.5%	17.2%	38.5%	—	… %	21.4%	—	—	… %	31.4%	16.7%	28.2%	12.5%
Kansas	98	28.9	…	21.3	40.9	100	…	27.1	—	—	28.6	27.5	25.0	30.2	23.6
Kentucky, Eastern	189	26.2	8.0	20.8	56.3	—	50.0	23.2	—	—	43.2	16.9	21.3	23.8	24.0
Kentucky, Western	178	20.0	33.3	17.4	33.3	…	…	21.5	—	…	31.6	19.7	18.4	19.7	22.5
Louisiana, Eastern	235	20.0	16.7	16.3	22.9	28.6	14.3	19.7	—	—	23.3	23.9	12.6	18.3	21.0
Louisiana, Middle	26	5.0%	… %	6.7%	… %	—	—	3.8%	—	—	… %	… %	7.7%	11.1%	… %
Louisiana, Western	91	5.1	…	3.1	7.4	—	50.0	3.4	—	—	7.7	8.0	1.9	8.0	3.0
Maine	86	7.8	…	7.1	…	…	—	7.0	—	—	8.0	9.5	…	8.3	5.3
Maryland	282	27.9	8.3	17.4	32.9	50.0	…	26.7	—	…	34.0	28.5	20.4	31.6	20.0
Massachusetts	140	23.7	…	20.5	36.4	…	…	23.4	—	…	34.2	28.2	13.1	29.3	18.3
Michigan, Eastern	351	13.6%	16.3%	12.4%	15.3%	50.0%	… %	14.3%	—	50.0%	28.4%	11.1%	9.8%	16.0%	11.7%
Michigan, Western	97	20.5	7.1	12.5	29.0	50.0	…	19.1	—	—	22.7	20.5	13.9	24.5	12.8
Minnesota	228	24.7	28.9	20.9	38.2	30.0	28.6	25.3	—	—	32.7	26.5	19.7	25.6	25.3
Mississippi, Northern	74	17.9	28.6	20.0	15.2	—	—	17.8	—	—	42.9	20.0	8.6	26.7	13.6
Mississippi, Southern	109	26.7	15.8	20.6	29.5	50.0	33.3	24.5	—	—	29.4	25.0	21.6	29.6	20.0
Missouri, Eastern	223	36.7%	14.8%	28.3%	39.7%	… %	—	34.1%	—	… %	48.7%	31.3%	30.2%	40.0%	25.8%
Missouri, Western	190	26.2	9.1	20.9	32.1	—	100	23.4	—	—	25.9	22.5	25.0	30.2	16.7
Montana	87	25.0	27.3	23.1	…	33.3	…	26.8	—	100	36.0	9.1	28.0	28.6	22.2

Table D-5.8. ***Continued***

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release[b]	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime or technical violation[a]													
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Drug abuse	
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Known drug history	No known abuse
Nebraska	86	41.7%	14.3%	23.3%	72.2%	62.5%	… %	39.5%	—	—	56.0%	32.4%	26.1%	43.6%	31.9%
Nevada	131	39.5	23.5	34.0	44.0	66.7	30.0	38.0	—	—	57.1	43.2	23.7	44.4	32.5
New Hampshire	26	13.0	…	12.0	…	—	—	11.5	—	—	16.7	10.0	10.0	21.4	…
New Jersey	198	30.3	15.4	19.7	54.4	…	13.3	30.8	—	100	31.0	32.8	25.7	37.0	24.8
New Mexico	215	21.9	21.4	23.5	21.4	12.9	14.3	22.4	—	—	25.0	21.1	20.0	26.2	17.9
New York, Eastern	466	23.3%	12.2%	21.2%	24.4%	23.1%	22.8%	22.1%	—	… %	26.3%	24.9%	17.3%	29.4%	20.1%
New York, Northern	67	18.3	…	13.2	33.3	…	…	18.0	—	—	31.3	16.0	4.0	21.4	12.8
New York, Southern	425	26.1	15.8	20.6	32.5	25.0	19.1	27.5	—	100	32.4	28.8	16.4	33.8	16.7
New York, Western	98	25.8	60.0	20.3	38.5	—	100	26.0	—	…	55.0	38.9	4.9	40.9	16.7
North Carolina, Eastern	149	29.9	9.1	24.7	30.3	16.7	…	27.2	100	—	31.0	31.4	16.7	24.2	28.9
North Carolina, Middle	149	31.5%	18.2%	12.3%	47.9%	20.0%	… %	29.9%	—	—	40.0%	31.3%	22.8%	32.1%	25.4%
North Carolina, Western	161	37.7	40.0	33.3	41.5	66.7	—	37.9	—	—	48.5	40.7	30.4	43.9	33.7
North Dakota	67	21.9	…	14.6	100	28.0	…	21.5	—	50.0	31.8	20.0	10.7	34.6	12.2
Northern Mariana Islands	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ohio, Northern	154	32.6	13.6	17.5	42.5	—	50.0	29.1	—	—	53.1	28.3	19.4	31.4	28.6
Ohio, Southern	256	26.5%	21.2%	21.2%	30.9%	… %	50.0%	25.6%	—	50.0%	39.6%	22.1%	21.7%	33.6%	19.0%
Oklahoma, Eastern	29	14.3	…	14.8	…	—	—	13.8	—	—	…	20.0	12.5	8.3	17.6
Oklahoma, Northern	83	20.5	20.0	19.0	26.1	…	…	21.0	—	—	14.3	33.3	14.3	18.4	22.2
Oklahoma, Western	160	18.4	20.8	16.8	23.3	27.3	33.3	18.5	—	…	29.6	24.6	10.7	26.6	13.5
Oregon	237	38.7	26.7	33.2	73.9	66.7	…	38.5	—	100	42.5	36.8	36.4	41.7	29.7
Pennsylvania, Eastern	118	33.3%	20.0%	26.9%	40.0%	… %	50.0%	31.3%	—	—	33.3%	44.1%	24.5%	45.0%	19.0%
Pennsylvania, Middle	64	20.3	…	16.7	30.0	—	—	18.8	—	—	30.0	20.0	15.4	16.0	20.5
Pennsylvania, Western	131	23.5	8.3	17.9	34.3	—	—	22.3	—	—	56.3	12.8	20.6	26.4	19.5
Puerto Rico	136	19.7	7.1	20.0	14.7	…	9.2	30.5	—	…	20.0	16.7	20.0	26.8	12.5
Rhode Island	46	10.3	…	10.3	…	…	9.1	8.6	—	—	28.6	5.3	5.0	28.6	5.1
South Carolina	187	27.4%	10.5%	19.6%	32.9%	—	… %	25.9%	—	—	36.7%	30.9%	17.2%	33.8%	20.0%
South Dakota	138	43.9	…	18.5	100	51.8	—	39.1	—	33.3	57.5	36.8	18.5	47.8	31.0
Tennessee, Eastern	124	19.4	…	13.8	42.9	…	…	17.1	—	—	36.4	16.7	10.6	31.8	8.8
Tennessee, Middle	157	26.8	5.3	18.6	35.7	…	…	24.5	—	…	10.9	29.2	30.6	37.0	18.9
Tennessee, Western	163	26.8	7.1	14.6	35.8	—	—	25.2	—	…	29.3	28.8	19.4	31.5	22.2
Texas, Eastern	117	25.5%	8.7%	22.5%	21.6%	—	—	22.2%	—	—	25.0%	25.5%	18.4%	26.2%	17.9%
Texas, Northern	488	22.0	15.9	19.9	24.8	…	14.9	21.8	—	—	38.2	24.0	14.2	26.3	16.4
Texas, Southern	923	24.1	11.1	21.4	46.4	25.0	18.9	26.4	—	50.0	25.8	21.2	21.9	29.7	19.2
Texas, Western	555	29.8	15.9	22.2	56.5	…	15.0	28.7	—	80.0	38.8	25.9	21.3	35.4	19.0
Utah	92	14.8	9.1	12.5	14.3	40.0	50.0	13.3	—	—	21.1	12.2	12.5	11.1	18.4
Vermont	42	28.6%	14.3%	26.8%	… %	—	50.0%	25.0%	—	—	36.4%	11.8%	35.7%	29.4%	24.0%
Virgin Islands	31	3.8	…	…	4.0	—	25.0	…	—	—	14.3	…	…	…	4.3
Virginia, Eastern	407	30.7	10.3	16.2	36.5	…	12.5	28.0	—	—	30.9	32.5	20.3	35.7	21.2
Virginia, Western	95	15.1	…	11.8	21.1	—	…	14.0	—	—	7.4	10.3	20.5	14.0	13.7
Washington, Eastern	80	25.0	25.0	26.1	25.0	14.3	13.3	27.7	…	—	42.9	17.6	11.8	34.1	15.4
Washington, Western	219	21.5%	12.1%	20.8%	17.8%	20.0%	12.5%	20.4%	—	… %	26.5%	22.9%	14.0%	23.5%	16.3%
West Virginia, Northern	113	19.2	28.6	12.7	30.0	—	—	20.4	—	—	34.5	18.8	11.1	23.6	14.6
West Virginia, Southern	179	19.6	23.1	15.3	35.7	—	—	20.1	—	100	37.5	9.2	21.0	26.1	9.4
Wisconsin, Eastern	101	30.6	37.5	20.0	43.6	57.1	…	32.7	—	—	51.6	22.6	23.1	36.2	28.3
Wisconsin, Western	65	25.4	33.3	25.9	28.6	—	…	26.6	—	—	41.2	27.3	6.7	32.4	17.9
Wyoming	53	34.9	20.0	23.7	…	61.5	…	32.7	—	100	33.3	47.1	6.3	40.6	19.0

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.
…No case of this type occurred in the data.
[a]Supervision terminated with reincarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

[b]Data describe supervision terms which terminated in 1993 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.
See text table 5.4, (p.68).

Glossary

This glossary defines each of the terms used in the tables. The definitions specifically describe the criteria used in establishing table classifications.

Definitions of offense categories describe all offenses included in each category. Statutory sections are cited in parentheses at the end of each definition.

Agriculture violation — violation of the Federal statutes on agriculture and conservation, for example, violations of the Agricultural Acts, Federal Seed Act, Game Conservation Acts, Insecticide Act, and the Packers and Stockyards Act; also violation of laws concerning plant quarantine and the handling of animals pertaining to research (title 7 U.S.C. except sections on food stamps).

Antitrust — violation of Federal antitrust statutes (15 U.S.C. 1, 2, 3, 8, 13(A)-(F), 20, 24, 70I, and 72).

Arson — willfully or maliciously setting, or attempting to set, fire to any property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7 (18 U.S.C. 81).

Assault — intentionally inflicting or attempting or threatening to inflict bodily injury to anyone within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7 or to any Government official, foreign official, official guest, internationally protected person, or any officer or employee of the United States designated in section 1114 of title 18; also certain violations of the Fair Housing Law (18 U.S.C. 111, 112(A)-(C), 113(A)-(F), 114, 351(C)-(E), 372, 1501-2, 1751(E), 1991, 2231(A)(B), and 2233; 21 U.S.C. 461(C), 675(A)(B), and 1041(C); 26 U.S.C. 7212(A)(B); 42 U.S.C. 3610(A), 3611(F), and 3631; 46 U.S.C. 701(6); and 49 U.S.C. 1472(k1) and 1475(J)(k1)).

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

Bribery — offering or promising anything of value with intent to unlawfully influence a public official, bank employee, officer or employee of the U.S. Government, witness, or any common carrier as well as soliciting or accepting such an offer. Soliciting or receiving anything of value in consideration of aiding a person to obtain employment in the U.S. Government. Receiving or soliciting any remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or any kind in return for purchasing, ordering, leasing, or recommending to purchase any good, service, facility, or item for which payment may be made through Medical Assistance Programs. Bribing in sporting contests is also illegal (18 U.S.C. 201(A)-(I), 203-5, 207(B)(C), 208-15, and 224; 21 U.S.C. 622; 26 U.S.C. 7214(A); 42 U.S.C. 1396H(B); 46 U.S.C. 239(I); and 49 U.S.C. 10(4), 917(B), and 1472(D)).

Burglary — breaking and entering into another's property with intent to steal within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7; also including breaking and entering into any official bank, credit union, savings and loan institution, post office, vessel or steamboat assigned to the use of mail service, or personal property of the United States or breaking the seal or lock of any carrier facility containing interstate or foreign shipments of freight or express (18 U.S.C. 2111, 2113(A), and 2115-17).

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

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

Counterfeiting — falsely making, forging, or altering any obligation or security of the United States, foreign obligation or security, coin or bar stamped at any mint in the United States, money order issued by the Postal Service, domestic or foreign stamp, or seal of any department or agency of the United States. Passing, selling, attempting to pass or sell, or bringing into the United States any of the above falsely made articles. Making, selling, or possessing any plates or stones used for printing counterfeit obligations or securities of the United States, foreign obligations or securities, Government transportation requests, or postal stamps (18 U.S.C. 331, 471-74, 476-81, 485-88, 490, 492, 500-502, 506-7, and 509; 21 U.S.C. 458(C4) and 611(B4); 26 U.S.C. 5604(A4) and 7241; and 46 U.S.C. 410).

Declination — the decision by a prosecutor not to file a case.

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

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

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

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

Distribution — delivery (other than by administering or dispensing) of a controlled substance (21 U.S.C. 802).

District of Columbia — the jurisdiction of the U.S. district court for the District of Columbia. This compendium includes Federal offenses prosecuted in U.S. district courts and excludes violations of the District of Columbia code and cases prosecuted in the District of Columbia superior court.

Drug offenses — possessing or trafficking in (distributing, importing, and manufacturing) controlled substances. Also furnishing of fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions as well as any other unspecified drug-related offense. (See specific offenses in this glossary for citations.)

Embezzlement — fraudulently misapplying property by a person to whom such property has been entrusted or into whose hands it has lawfully come where offense is committed by bank officers or employees; officers or employees of the Postal Service; officers of lending, credit, or insurance institutions; any officer or employee of a corporation or association engaged in commerce as a common carrier; court officers of the U.S. courts; or officers or employees of the United States. Embezzling, stealing, or knowingly converting to one's own use or the use of another or without authority selling, conveying, or disposing of any money, property, records, or thing of value to the United States or any department thereof (12 U.S.C. 630; 15 U.S.C. 645(B)(C); 18 U.S.C. 332, 334, 641-57, 660, 664, 665(A)(B), 1025, 1163, 1709-11 and 1721; 22 U.S.C. 1179; 29 U.S.C. 501(C) and 502(B); 38 U.S.C. 3501; and 42 U.S.C. 2703A, 2971F(A)(B), 3220(B), and 3791).

Escape — departing or attempting to depart from the custody of a correctional institution; a judicial, correctional, or law enforcement officer; or a hospital where one is committed for drug abuse and drug dependency problems. Knowingly advising, aiding, assisting, or procuring the escape or attempted escape of any person from a correctional facility, an officer, or the above-mentioned hospital as well as concealing an escapee. Forcibly rescuing any person in an attempt to prevent execution or forcibly removing or attempting to remove the dead body of an executed offender in order to prevent an autopsy. Aiding or enticing any person belonging to the Armed Forces of a belligerent nation or fraction, who is interned in the United States in accordance with the law of nations, to escape or attempt to escape. Providing or attempting to provide to an inmate in prison a prohibited object or making, possessing, obtaining, or attempting to make or obtain a prohibited object (as defined in section 1791C of title 18). Instigating, assisting, attempting to cause, or causing any mutiny or riot at any Federal penal, detention, or correctional facility or conveying into any of these institutions any dangerous instrumentalities (18 U.S.C. 751, 752(A)(B), 753-57, 1071-74, 1791-92, 3150, and 4082(D); 42 U.S.C. 261(B)(C) and 3425-26; and 50 U.S.C. 822-23).

Failure to appear — willful absence from any court appointment.

Felony — a criminal offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year (18 U.S.C. 1).

Filing — The initiation of a criminal case in U.S. district court by formal submission to the court of a charging document alleging that one or more named persons have committed one or more specified offenses. In this compendium, each defendant in a case is counted separately, and only the most serious alleged offense is considered.

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

Food and drug violations — violations of the Federal Food and Drug Act (21 U.S.C. 16-17, 20-23, 62-63, 104, 111, 115, 117, 120, 122, 124, 126, 134(A)-(E), 141-45, 151-55, 157, 158, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209-12, 331(A)-(G), 331(I2)(I3), 331(J)-(P), 333(A)(B), 458(A1)-(A5), 459, 460(A)-(D), 461(A), 463, 466(A), 610(A)(B)(B2)(C),

611(A)(B3), 620(D), 642, 676(A), 1037, 1041(A), 1175, and 1175F; and 26 U.S.C. 4591, 4594(A)-(C), 4597(A), 4804(A2)(A4)(B), 4805(B), 4814(A1), 4815(A)(B), 4817, 4833(A2)(B)(C), 4834(A), 4841, 4862(B), 7234(A)(C)(D1)(D2A)-(D2B)(D3)(D4) , 7235(A)-(E), 7236, 7264, 7265(A)(B), and 7266(A1)-(A3)(B)).

Forgery — falsely and with intent to defraud, making, counterfeiting, altering, or possessing with intent to pass off as genuine any U.S. Postal Service money order; postmarking stamp or impression; obligation or security of the United States; foreign obligation, security, or bank note; contractors' bond, bid, or public record; seal of a court or any department or agency of the U.S. Government; the signature of a judge or court officer; ships' papers; documents on entry of vessels; deed; power of attorney; customs matters; bond of distilleries; military or naval discharge certificate; coin or bar; and so forth. Also making, possessing, selling, or printing plates or stones for counterfeiting obligations or securities and receiving, possessing, concealing, selling, or disposing of any falsely made securities, tax stamps, or pledges that have crossed a State or the U.S. boundary after being stolen or unlawfully converted (18 U.S.C. 471-74, 478-79, 482-85, 493-98, 500, 503, 505-8, 1025, 2314-15, and 2318; 19 U.S.C. 1436; 21 U.S.C. 458(B)(C1)(C2), and 611(B1); 26 U.S.C. 5601(A4)(A5); 43 U.S.C. 1191-92; and 49 U.S.C. 1472(B)).

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

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

Gambling — transporting, manufacturing, selling, possessing, or using any gambling device in the District of Columbia or any possession of the United States or within Indian country or the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in section 7 of title 18. Also transporting gambling devices in the jurisdiction of the United States, except under authority of the Federal Trade Commission or any State that has a law providing for their exemption from these provisions, transmitting wagering information in interstate or foreign commerce, interstate transporting of wagering paraphernalia, importing or transporting lottery tickets, or mailing lottery tickets or related matter. An employee of the Postal Service acting as a lottery agent is considered guilty of this offense (15 U.S.C. 1172-76; and 18 U.S.C. 1082(A)(B), 1084, 1301-3, 1953, and 1955).

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

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

Homicide — see "Murder."

Immigration offenses — offenses involving illegal entrance into the United States, illegally reentering after being deported, willfully failing to deport when so ordered, or willfully remaining beyond days allowed on conditional permit. Falsely representing oneself to be a citizen of the United States or counterfeiting any visa, permit, or other document to enter the United States as well as violating any of the provisions for travel of citizens or aliens during war or national emergency. Also bringing in or harboring any aliens not duly admitted by an immigration officer (8 U.S.C. 331, 333-34, 338-39, 1185(C), 1252(D)(E), 1282(A)(C), 1286-87, 1321, and 1324-26; and 18 U.S.C. 911 and 1546).

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

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

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

Kidnaping — unlawfully seizing any person, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined by section

7 of title 18, for ransom or reward, except in the case of a minor by a parent. Also receiving, possessing, or disposing of any money or other property that has been delivered as ransom or reward in connection with a kidnaping as well as conspiring to kidnap. This offense includes kidnaping or attempting to kidnap any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any foreign official, any official guest, or any internationally protected person (18 U.S.C. 351(B)-(D), 1201-2, and 1751(B)-(C)).

Labor law violations — violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Taft-Hartley Act (labor-management relations), the Byrnes Act (transportation of strikebreakers), laws regarding the 8-hour day on public works, and peonage laws (18 U.S.C. 1231 and 1581-88; 29 U.S.C. 162, 186(A), 206-7, 211(C)(D), 212, 214-15, 216(A), 439(A)-(C), 463(B), 503(C), 504(B), and 1131; and 40 U.S.C. 321-22).

Larceny — taking and carrying away with intent to steal any personal property of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7. Stealing, possessing, converting to one's own use, or illegally selling or disposing of anything of value to the United States or any of its departments or agencies or any property made or being made under contract for the United States or any of its departments or agencies. Stealing anything of value (in excess of $100) from a bank, the Postal Service, or any interstate or foreign shipments by carrier. Receiving or possessing stolen property or pirate property. Stealing or obtaining by fraud any funds, assets, or property that are the subject of a grant, contract, or other form of assistance, whether received directly or indirectly, from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration or that belong to or are entrusted to the custody of an Indian tribal organization. This offense category excludes the transportation of stolen property (18 U.S.C. 641, 659, 661-62, 1024, 1163, 1660, 1702, 1704, 1707-8, and 2113(B)(C); 42 U.S.C. 3791; and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

Liquor violations — violations of Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws, such as smuggling goods into the United States; dispensing or unlawfully possessing intoxicants in Indian country; transporting intoxicating liquors into any State, territory, district, or possession where sale is prohibited; shipping packages containing unmarked and unlabeled intoxicants; failing to declare liquor at customs; shipping liquor by C.O.D.; knowingly delivering a liquor shipment to someone other than to whom it has been consigned; and violating in any way the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (18 U.S.C. 545, 1154-56, and 1262-65; 19 U.S.C. 1461; 26 U.S.C. 5061(B), 5113(A), 5115, 5171(A), 5179(A)-80, 5214(A), 5221(A), 5273(B), 5291(A), 5301(A)-(C), 5601(A1)-(A4)(A6)-(A14), 5602, 5603(A)(B), 5604(A1)-(A3), (A6)-(A13)(A15)-(A19), 5605-7, 5608(A)(B), 5661(A)(B), 5662, 5671-72, 5674, 5676(1-3)(5), 5681(A)-(C), 5682-83, 5685(A)(B), 5686-87, 5689, and 5691(A); and 27 U.S.C. 203, 205(E)(F), 206(A)(B), 207, and 208(A)(D)).

Mailing or transportation of obscene materials — knowingly using the mail for mailing obscene or crime-inciting matter, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1461 and 39 U.S.C. 3001(E). Also transporting for sale or distribution, importing, or transporting any obscene matter in interstate or foreign commerce (18 U.S.C. 1461-63, 1465, and 1718).

Major offense (while on conditional release) — allegation, arrest, or conviction of a crime for which the minimum sentence is incarceration for over 90 days or greater than 1 year on probation. (See Introduction to Probation Statistical Reporting, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, 1981.)

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

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

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

Migratory birds offenses — taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, in violation of Federal regulations or the transportation laws of the State, territory, or district from which the bird was taken. Misuse or nonuse of a migratory-bird hunting and conser-

vation stamp. Violation of the regulations of Bear River Refuge and Ouchita National Forest Sanctuary and Refuge (16 U.S.C. 690(D)(G), 693A, 701, 703-6, 707(A)(B), 708-11, and 718(A)(E)(G)).

Minor offense (while on conditional release) — conviction of a crime for which the maximum sentence is incarceration for 90 days or less, probation of 1 year or less, or a fine of $500 or less. (See *Introduction to Probation Statistical Reporting*, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, 1981.)

Misdemeanor — a criminal offense punishable by a jail term not exceeding 1 year and any offense specifically defined as a misdemeanor by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts for the purposes of data collection. (This category includes offenses previously called minor offenses that were reclassified under the Federal Magistrates Act of 1979.)

Mixed sentence — a sentence requiring the convicted offender to serve more than 6 months of incarceration, followed by a term of probation. Unless otherwise noted, offenders receiving mixed sentences are included in both incarceration and probation categories (see also "Split sentence").

Most serious offense — the offense with the greatest potential penalty.

Motor carrier violations — violations of the Federal statutes listed below concerning the Motor Carrier Act (15 U.S.C. 1986, 1990, and 1990(C); and 49 U.S.C. 1(7)(17)(20), 10(1), 15(11)(12), 41(1), 46, 301-4, 322(A)(D), 917(A)(E)(F), 1021(A)(B)(E)(F), and 1159(A)).

Motor vehicle theft — interstate or foreign transporting, receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any stolen motor vehicle or aircraft (18 U.S.C. 2312 and 2313; and 49 U.S.C. 1472I, I1A, I1B, NA, and NB).

Murder — committing or attempting to commit murder (first or second degree) or voluntary manslaughter within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States (18 U.S.C. 7). Killing or attempting to kill any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. As applied to the owner or charterer of any steamboat or vessel, knowingly and willfully causing or allowing fraud, neglect, misconduct, or violation of any law resulting in loss of life (18 U.S.C. 351(A), 1111-16, 1751A, and 2113(E); 21 U.S.C. 461(C) and 675(C); and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

National defense violations — violations of the national defense laws on the Selective Service Acts, the Defense Production Act, the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (which includes prices, rents, and wages), the Subversive Activities Control Act, alien registration, treason (including espionage, sabotage, sedition, and the Smith Act), curfew and restricted areas, exportation of war materials, trading with an enemy, and use of uniform and any other violations of the Federal statutes concerning national defense (50 U.S.C. 210, 321-29, and 824; 50 A U.S.C. 327, 462, 468, and 2061-66; 8 U.S.C. 1304 (d-e), 1306 (a-d); 18 U.S.C. 792-95, 797-99, 953, 2153 (a-b), 2154 (a-b), 2155 (a-b), 2156 (a-b), 2381, 2384-90; and 42 U.S.C. 2273, 2274 (a-b), 2275-77, 2278 A (b), 2278 A (C)(b), and 2462 (g)).

Negligent manslaughter — causing the death of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7, by wanton or reckless disregard for human life. Also negligent manslaughter of any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. This offense category also includes misconduct, negligence, or inattention to duties by ship officers on a steamboat or vessel resulting in death to any person (18 U.S.C. 351(A), 1112, 1114-16, and 1751(A); and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

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

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

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

Other property offenses — offenses that involve the destruction of property moving in interstate or foreign commerce in the possession of a common or contract carrier. The malicious destruction of Government property, or injury to U.S. postal property such as mailboxes or mailbags. Trespassing on timber and Government lands is also included in this category of offenses

(15 U.S.C. 1281; 16 U.S.C. 3, 9A, 45A, 45C-E, 114, 121-24, 146, 152, 163, 171, 403H-4, 413, 430H, 430Q, 430V, 460K-3, 460N-3, 460N-5, 460N-7, 471, 476-78, 478A, 479, 481-82, 551, and 604-6; 18 U.S.C. 1164, 1361-64, 1705-6, 1851-63, 2071(A)(B), and 2072; 24 U.S.C. 286; 40 U.S.C. 53, 101, 193(E)(O)(P)-(R), and 318(C); and 43 U.S.C. 316K).

Other public-order offenses — violations of laws pertaining to abortion; bigamy; disorderly conduct on the U.S. Capitol grounds; civil disorder; hunting, trapping, or fishing on Indian lands or military areas and zones; and obscene or harassing telephone calls (18 U.S.C. 231, 1165, 1384-85, and 2101; 40 U.S.C. 193(B)-(D)(F)(G)(O)(P); and 47 U.S.C. 223). Included in "public order, non-regulatory offenses" (q.v.).

Other regulatory offenses — violations of civil rights, election laws, the Communication Act (including wire tapping and wire interception), contempt, laws regarding congressional contempt, custom laws (except narcotics and liquor), importation of injurious animals and birds, interstate commerce (the Connally Act, Hot Oil Act, transportation or importation of prison-made goods, and the Railroad and Transportation Act), maritime and shipping laws, laws regarding stowaways, the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, U.S. postal laws (excluding injury to postal property), intimidation of witness laws, aircraft regulations, explosives (except in vessels), the Gold Acts, train wrecking, and any other regulatory offenses not listed above. (For citations refer to the United States Title and Code Criminal Offense Citations, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, September 1982.)

Other sex offenses — transporting, coercing, or enticing any women to go from one place to another in interstate or foreign commerce, in the District of Columbia, or in any territory or possession of the United States with the intent and purpose to engage in prostitution, debauchery, or any other immoral purpose. Importing, maintaining, or harboring any women for purposes of prostitution or debauchery or for any other immoral purpose. These offenses may be either violent or nonviolent (8 U.S.C. 1328 and 18 U.S.C. 2421-24).

Parole — period of supervision after release from custody before the expiration of sentence.

Perjury — knowingly or willfully giving false evidence or swearing to false statements under oath or by any means procuring or instigating any person to commit perjury. Making any false material declarations under oath in any proceeding before or ancillary to any court or grand jury of the United States. This offense also includes any officers and employees of the Government listed under 13 U.S.C. 21-25 who willfully or knowingly furnish or cause to be furnished any false information or statement (8 U.S.C. 1357(B), 13 U.S.C. 213, 18 U.S.C. 1621-23, and 22 U.S.C. 1203).

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

Petty offense — criminal offense punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not more than $500 or both (18 U.S.C. 1(3)).

Possession — acquiring a controlled substance by misrepresentation or fraud, attempting or conspiring to possess, or simple possession of a controlled substance in schedules I-V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Also possession of a controlled substance in schedule I or II or a narcotic drug in schedule III or IV on board a vessel of the United States or vessels within custom waters of the United States or by any citizen of the United States on board a vessel. Possessing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container is an offense under this category. Distributing a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration is treated as simple possession and, therefore, is included in this offense category (21 U.S.C. 843(A3)(A5), 844(A), 846, 955, and 962-63).

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

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

Property offenses, fraudulent — property offenses involving the elements of deceit or intentional

misrepresentation. Specifically includes embezzlement, fraud (excluding tax fraud), forgery, and counterfeiting.

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

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

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

Q.v. — refer to the appropriate entry in this glossary for a definition of terms marked "(q.v.)."

Racketeering and extortion — using interstate or foreign commerce or any facility in interstate or foreign commerce to aid racketeering enterprises such as arson, bribery, gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, and extortionate credit transactions. For officers or employees of the United States, or anyone representing himself or herself as such, obtaining property or money from another, with his or her consent induced by actual or threatened force, violence, blackmail, or unlawful interference with employment or business. Transmitting by interstate commerce or through the mail any threat to injure the property, the person, or the reputation of the addressee or of another or to kidnap any person with intent to extort (18 U.S.C. 872-74, 875(A-D), 876-77, 892-94, 1951-52, 1954, 1962(A-D), and 1963; 19 U.S.C. 60; 27 U.S.C. 205(C); and 42 U.S.C. 2703(B)).

Rape — rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and carnal knowledge of a female under 16 who is not one's wife, within the territorial and special maritime jurisdictions of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7 (18 U.S.C. 113(A), and 2031-32; and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

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

Robbery — taking anything of value from the person or presence of another by force or by intimidation, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States (18 U.S.C. 7). Also robbery of bank property, U.S. postal property, or personal property of the United States. Also assaulting or putting the life of any person in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon while committing or attempting to commit such robbery (18 U.S.C. 113(B), 1661, 1991, 2111-12, 2113(A)(D)(E), and 2114; and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

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

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

Split sentence — a sentence requiring the convicted person to serve a period of confinement of 6 months or less, followed by a period of probation. Unless otherwise noted, convicted offenders receiving split sentences are included in both the incarceration and probation categories (see "Mixed sentence").

Stale — too old to support successful prosecution.

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

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

Tax law violations — tax fraud offenses such as income tax fraud; evading or defeating tax; willful failure to file; fraudulently withholding on exemption certificate or failing to supply information; counterfeiting any stamps with intent to defraud the collection or payment of tax; willful failure to collect or pay tax; putting fraudulent or false statements on tax

returns; failure to obey summons to produce any papers concerning taxes; preparers of returns disclosing or using any information for any purpose other than to assist in preparing returns; failing to furnish receipts for employees of tax withheld; failing to furnish information relating to certain trusts, annuity, and bond purchase plans; and not obtaining a license for a business that makes a profit from foreign items. Also included in this offense category are violations of excise and wagering tax laws and any other laws listed below from the Internal Revenue Service title (26 U.S.C. 3402, 4411-12, 4918(E)(H), 4919(B2), 5751(A1)(A2), 5752(A)-(D), 5762(A1)-(A11)(B), 6047(A)(C), 6051, 6056, 6331, 6420(E2), 6421(F2), 6424(D2), 6427(E2), 6674, 7001, 7121-22, 7201-5, 7206(1)-(4)(5A)(5B), 7207, 7208(1), 7210, 7213(A1)-(A3)(B)-(D), 7215(A), 7216, 7231-32, 7322(2), 7261-62, 7272(A), 7512, 7513(B), 7602-3, and 7604(B); and 50A U.S.C. 243(A)).

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

Termination (pretrial services) — execution of sentence, acquittal, dismissal, diversion, or fugitive status. [U.S. district court] conviction, acquittal, or dismissal.

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

Traffic offenses — driving while intoxicated or any moving or parking violations on Federal lands (40 U.S.C. 212 B).

Trafficking — importing any controlled substance in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Manufacturing, distributing, selling, or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, or sell a controlled substance or a counterfeit substance. Exporting any controlled substance in schedules I-V. Manufacturing or distributing a controlled substance in schedule I or II for purposes of unlawful importation. Making or distributing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container or removing or obliterating the label or symbol of any drug or container. Obtaining a prescription of a controlled substance in schedule III or IV without a written or oral prescription. Distributing for reasons other than medical a controlled substance in schedule V. Illegally crossing the border if the individual is addicted to or using drugs or has been convicted of any violation of narcotics or marijuana laws (18 U.S.C. 1407; and 21 U.S.C. 825(A)-(D), 829(B)(C), 841(A)(B1A)(B2)-(B4), 842(A4)-(A8), 843(A1)(A2)(A5)(B), 845(A)(B), 846, 952(A)(B), 953(A)(C)(E), 954-55, 957, 959, 960(A1)(B2), 961(2), and 962-63).

Transportation of stolen property — transporting, selling, or receiving stolen goods, stolen securities, stolen moneys, stolen cattle, fraudulent State tax stamps, or articles used in counterfeiting if the above articles or goods involve or constitute interstate or foreign commerce (18 U.S.C. 2314-17).

Trial conviction — conviction by judge or jury after trial.

True bill — an indictment.

United States — the territory occupied by the 50 states, the District of Columbia (q.v.), Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

U.S. attorneys — all United States attorneys. Prosecutorial data in this compendium come from the Docket and Reporting System of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys.

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

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

Violent offenses — threatening, attempting, or actually using physical force against a person. Includes murder, negligent manslaughter, assault, robbery, rape, other sex offenses (some of which may be nonviolent), kidnaping, and threats against the President. (See specific offenses for citations.)

Weapons violations — violations of any of the provisions of sections 922 and 923 of title 18 concerning the manufacturing, importing, possessing, receiving, and licensing of firearms and ammunition. Manufacturing, selling, possessing, or transporting (within any territory or possession of the United States, within Indian country, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States) (18 U.S.C. 7) any switchblade knife. Engaging in importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms if not registered with the secretary in the Internal Revenue Service District in which the business is conducted or not having paid a special occupational tax. Carrying on the U.S. Capitol grounds or within U.S. Capitol buildings any firearm, dangerous weapon, explosive, or incendiary device (2 U.S.C. 167(D); 15 U.S.C. 1242-43; 18 U.S.C. 922(A)-(M), 923, and 924(A)(C); 18A U.S.C. 1202(A1)-(A5),(B1)(B5); 26 U.S.C. 5801-2, 5811-12, 5821-22, 5841-44, 5851, 5861(A)-(L), and 5871; 40 U.S.C. 193F(A); and 49 U.S.C. 1472(L1)(L2)).

Youth sentence — a sentence of confinement under the Youth Corrections Act (18 U.S.C. 5010(B)(C)).