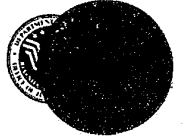
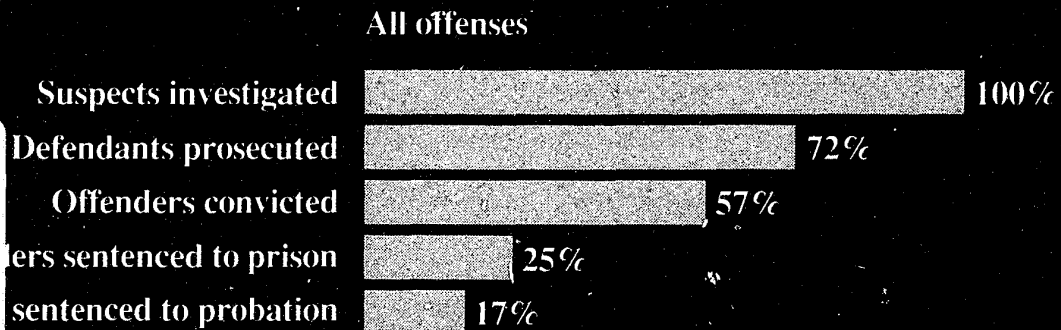


U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics



Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1986

Federal criminal case processing, 1986



125617

Bureau of Justice Statistics reports

(Revised October 1990)

Call toll-free 800-732-3277 (local 301-251-5500) to order BJS reports, to be added to one of the BJS mailing lists, or to speak to a reference specialist in statistics at the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

BJS maintains the following mailing lists:

- Law enforcement reports (new)
- Drugs and crime data (new)
- Justice spending & employment
- White-collar crime
- National Crime Survey (annual)
- Corrections (annual)
- Courts (annual)
- Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy
- Federal statistics (annual)
- BJS bulletins and special reports (approximately twice a month)
- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (annual)

Single copies of reports are free; use NCJ number to order. Postage and handling are charged for bulk orders of single reports. For single copies of multiple titles, up to 10 titles are free; 11-40 titles \$10; more than 40, \$20; libraries call for special rates.

Public-use tapes of BJS data sets and other criminal justice data are available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (formerly CJAIN), P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (toll-free 1-800-999-0960).

National Crime Survey

The Nation's two crime measures: Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Survey, NCJ-122705, 4/90

Criminal victimization in the U.S.:

- 1989 press release, 5/90
- 1988 (final), NCJ-122024, 10/90
- 1987 (final report), NCJ-115524, 6/89

BJS special reports

- Handgun crime victims, NCJ-123559, 7/90
- Black victims, NCJ-122562, 4/90
- Hispanic victims, NCJ-120507, 1/90
- The redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected new data, NCJ-114746, 1/89
- Motor vehicle theft, NCJ-109978, 3/88
- Elderly victims, NCJ-107676, 11/87
- Violent crime trends, NCJ-107217, 11/87
- Robbery victims NCJ-104638, 4/87
- Violent crime by strangers and non-strangers, NCJ-103702, 1/87
- Preventing domestic violence against women, NCJ-102037, 8/86
- Crime prevention measures, NCJ-100438, 3/86

The use of weapons in committing crimes, NCJ-99643, 1/86

Reporting crimes to the police, NCJ-99432, 12/85

Locating city, suburban, and rural crime, NCJ-99535, 12/85

The economic cost of crime to victims, NCJ-93450, 4/84

Family violence, NCJ-93449, 4/84

BJS bulletins:

- Criminal victimization 1989, NCJ-125615, 10/90
- Crime and the Nation's households, 1989, NCJ-124544, 9/90
- The crime of rape, NCJ-96777, 3/85
- Household burglary, NCJ-96021, 1/85
- Measuring crime, NCJ-75710, 2/81

BJS technical reports

New directions for the NCS, NCJ-115571, 3/89

Series crimes: Report of a field test, NCJ-104615 4/87

Redesign of the National Crime Survey, NCJ-111457, 3/89

The seasonality of crime victimization, NCJ-111033, 6/88

Crime and older Americans information package, NCJ-104569, \$10, 5/87

Teenage victims, NCJ-103136, 12/86

Victimization and fear of crime: World perspectives, NCJ-93872, 1/85, \$9.15

The National Crime Survey: Working papers, vol. I: Current and historical perspectives, NCJ-75374, 8/82

vol. II: Methodology studies, NCJ-90307

Corrections

BJS bulletins and special reports:

Capital punishment 1989, NCJ-124545, 10/90

Victims of violent State prison inmates, NCJ-124133, 7/90

Prisoners in 1989, NCJ-122716, 5/90

Prison rule violators, NCJ-120344, 12/89

Capital punishment 1988, NCJ-118313, 7/89

Recidivism of prisoners released in 1983, NCJ-116261, 4/89

Drug use and crime: State prison inmate survey, 1986, NCJ-111940, 7/88

Time served in prison and on parole 1984, NCJ-108544, 12/87

Profile of State prison inmates, 1986, NCJ-109926, 1/88

Imprisonment in four countries, NCJ-103967, 2/87

Population density in State prisons, NCJ-103204, 12/86

State and Federal prisoners, 1925-85, NCJ-102494, 1/86

Prison admissions and releases, 1983, NCJ-100582, 3/86

The prevalence of imprisonment, NCJ-93657, 7/85

Examining recidivism, NCJ-96501, 2/85

Prisoners at midyear 1990 (press release), 10/90

Correctional populations in the U.S.:

1987, NCJ-118762, 12/89

1986, NCJ-111611, 2/89

1985, NCJ-103957, 2/88

Historical statistics on prisoners in State and Federal institutions, yearend 1925-86, NCJ-111098, 6/88

1984 census of State adult correctional facilities, NCJ-105585, 7/87

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates:

BJS bulletins and special reports:

Jail inmates, 1989, NCJ-123264, 6/90

Population density in local jails, 1988, NCJ-122299, 3/90

Census of local jails, 1988 (BJS bulletin), NCJ-121101, 2/90

Jail inmates, 1987, NCJ-114319, 12/88

Drunk driving, NCJ-109945, 2/88

Jail inmates, 1986, NCJ-107123, 10/87

The 1983 jail census, NCJ-95536, 11/84

Census of local jails, 1983: Data for individual jails, vols. I-IV, Northeast, Midwest, South, West, NCJ-112796-9;

vol. V. Selected findings, methodology, summary tables, NCJ-112795, 11/88

Our crowded jails: A national plight, NCJ-111846, 8/88

Parole and probation

BJS bulletins

Probation and parole:

1988, NCJ-119970, 11/89

1987, NCJ-113948 11/88

1986, NCJ-108012, 12/87

Setting prison terms, NCJ-76218, 8/83

BJS special reports

Recidivism of young parolees, NCJ-104916, 5/87

Children in custody

Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1975-85, NCJ-114065, 6/89

Survey of youth in custody, 1987 (special report), NCJ-113365, 9/88

Public juvenile facilities, 1985 (bulletin), NCJ-102457, 10/86

Law enforcement management

BJS bulletins and special reports:

Police departments in large cities, 1987, NCJ-119220, 8/89

Profile of state and local law enforcement agencies, NCJ-113949, 3/89

Expenditure and employment

BJS bulletins:

Justice expenditure and employment:

1988, NCJ-123132, 7/90

1985, NCJ-104460, 3/87

1983, NCJ-101776, 7/86

Anti-drug abuse formula grants: Justice variable pass-through data, 1988 (BJS Technical Report), NCJ-120070, 3/90

Justice expenditure and employment: 1985 (full report), NCJ-106356, 8/89

Extracts, 1982 and 1983, NCJ-106629, 8/88

Courts

BJS bulletins:

Felony sentences in State courts, NCJ-115210, 2/89

Criminal defense for the poor, 1986, NCJ-112919, 9/88

State felony courts and felony laws, NCJ-106273, 8/87

The growth of appeals: 1973-83 trends, NCJ-96381, 2/85

Case filings in State courts 1983, NCJ-95111, 10/84

BJS special reports:

Felony case processing in State courts, 1986, NCJ-121753, 2/90

Felony case-processing time, NCJ-101985, 8/86

Felony sentencing in 18 local jurisdictions, NCJ-97681, 6/85

The prevalence of guilty pleas, NCJ-96018, 12/84

Sentencing practices in 13 States, NCJ-95399, 10/84

Felony defendants in large urban counties, 1988, NCJ-122385

Profile of felons convicted in State courts, 1986, NCJ-120021, 1/90

Sentencing outcomes in 28 felony courts, NCJ-105743, 8/87

National criminal defense systems study, NCJ-94702, 10/86

The prosecution of felony arrests:

1987, NCJ-124140, 9/90

1986, NCJ-113248, 6/89

1982, NCJ-106990, 5/88

Felony laws of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, 1986, NCJ-105066, 2/88

State court model statistical dictionary, Supplement, NCJ-98326, 9/85

1st edition, NCJ-62320, 9/80

Privacy and security

Compendium of State privacy and security legislation:

1989 overview, NCJ-121157, 5/90

1987 overview, NCJ-111097, 9/88

1989 full report (1, 500 pages, microfiche \$2, hard copy \$145), NCJ-121158, 9/90

Criminal justice information policy:

BJS/SEARCH conference proceedings: Criminal justice in the 1990's: The future of information management, NCJ-121697, 5/90

Juvenile and adult records: One system, one record?, NCJ-114947 1/90

Open vs. confidential records, NCJ-113560, 1/88

Strategies for improving data quality, NCJ-115339, 5/89

Public access to criminal history record information, NCJ-111458, 11/88

Juvenile records and recordkeeping systems, NCJ-112815, 11/88

Automated fingerprint identification systems: Technology and policy issues, NCJ-104342, 4/87

Criminal justice "hot" files, NCJ-101850, 12/86

Crime control and criminal records (BJS special report), NCJ-99176, 10/85

Drugs & crime data:

State drug resources: A national directory, NCJ-122582, 5/90

Federal drug data for national policy, NCJ-122715, 4/90

Drugs & crime data center & clearinghouse, brochure 133, 4/90

Drugs and crime facts, 1989, NCJ-121022, 1/90

Rolodex card, BC 100, 8/88

Computer crime

BJS special reports:

Electronic fund transfer fraud, NCJ-96666, 3/85

Electronic fund transfer and crime, NCJ-92650, 2/84

Electronic fund transfer systems fraud, NCJ-100461, 4/86

Electronic fund transfer systems and crime, NCJ-83736, 9/82

Expert witness manual, NCJ-77927, 9/81, \$11.50

Federal justice statistics

Federal criminal case processing, 1980-87, NCJ-120069, 5/90

Compendium of Federal justice statistics 1984, NCJ-112816, 9/89

The Federal civil justice system (BJS bulletin), NCJ-104769, 8/87

Federal offenses and offenders

BJS special reports:

Immigration offenses, NCJ-124546, 8/90

Federal criminal cases, 1980-87, NCJ-118311, 7/89

Drug law violators, 1980-86, NCJ 111763, 6/88

Pretrial release and detention: The Bail Reform Act of 1984, NCJ-109929, 2/88

White-collar crime NCJ-106876, 9/87

Pretrial release and misconduct, NCJ-96132, 1/85

BJS bulletins:

Bank robbery, NCJ-94463, 8/84

Federal drug law violators, NCJ-92692, 2/84

General

BJS bulletins and special reports:

Tracking offenders, 1987, NCJ-125315, 10/90

Criminal cases in five states, 1983-86, NCJ-118798, 9/89

International crime rates, NCJ-110776 5/88

Tracking offenders, 1984, NCJ-109686, 1/88

BJS telephone contacts '87, NCJ-102909, 12/86

Tracking offenders: White-collar crime, NCJ-102867, 11/86

Police employment and expenditure, NCJ-100117, 2/86

BJS data report, 1989, NCJ-121514, 10/90

Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1989, NCJ-124224, 9/90

Publications of BJS, 1985-89: Microfiche library, PRO30014, 5/90, \$190

Bibliography, TBO30013, \$17.50

Publications of BJS, 1971-84: Microfiche library, PRO30012, \$203

Bibliography, TBO30012, \$17.50

1990 directory of automated criminal justice information systems, Vol. 1, Corrections; 2, Courts; 3, Law enforcement; 4, Probation and parole; 5, Prosecution; NCJ-122226-30, 5/90

BJS annual report, fiscal 1988, NCJ-115749, 4/89

Report to the Nation on crime and justice: Second edition, NCJ-105506, 6/88

Technical appendix, NCJ-112011, 8/88

Criminal justice microcomputer guide and software catalog, NCJ-112178, 8/88

Proceedings of the third workshop on law and justice statistics, NCJ-112230, 7/88

National survey of crime severity, NCJ-96017, 10/85

See order form on last page

125617

U. S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics



Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1986

November 1990
NCJ-125617

125617

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this ~~copyrighted~~ material has been granted by

Public Domain/OJP/BJS

U.S. Department of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the ~~copyright~~ owner.

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Steven D. Dillingham
Director

This Bureau of Justice Statistics report was prepared by Abt Associates Inc. under the supervision of Carol Kaplan, chief, BJS federal statistics and information policy branch. The project is supported by BJS award number 87-BJ-CX-K063. Principal staff for the project at Abt Associates were Jan Chaiken, Kenneth Carlson, Irma Rivera, Mila Ghosh, and Andrew Blickenderfer. Layout and design were by Pearl Jusem.

The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Office of Justice Programs, or the U.S. Department of Justice.

BJS authorizes any person to reproduce, publish, translate or otherwise use all or any part of the copyrighted material in this publication.

The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program Offices and Bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office of Victims of Crime.

Preface

This compendium is the third in a series of BJS publications which describe the processing of criminal suspects through all phases of the Federal criminal justice system during a given year. Data are presented in text and tabular form and describe activity at both the national level and in individual Federal districts. Uniform crime categories are used in order to permit the reader to trace Federal justice processing from case screening through bail release, prosecution, adjudication, sentencing, and corrections.

Comparisons between selected statistics for 1986 and those for other years are presented in the BJS publication *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-87*, as updated.¹ This compendium contains more complete information for 1986 than is found in *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-87*, and includes data for individual judicial districts.

The compendium is prepared under the BJS Federal Justice Statistics program. The BJS Federal justice statistics database, maintained under the program, includes data supplied by operational agencies involved in prosecution, adjudication and corrections and describes activity dating back to 1979. It is expected that data describing investigative activity will be included starting in 1990. The next compendium in this series will cover 1988.

BJS hopes that the material in this compendium will assist policymakers and criminal justice practitioners in addressing the pressing issues currently facing the Federal justice system.

¹*Federal Criminal Cases, 1980-87: A Federal Justice Statistics report*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, May 1990 (NCJ-120069)

Contents

Introduction, 1	Chapter 3: Adjudication, 27	Methodology, 55
Organization of the compendium	Defendants in cases terminated	
Note to reader	Case-processing time	Data notes, 57
	Characteristics of convicted offenders	
System overview, 3	Matters concluded by U.S. Magistrates	District tables, 59
	Tables, 31	
Chapter 1: Prosecution, 7		Glossary, 113
Matters received		
Disposition of matters concluded	Chapter 4: Sentencing, 35	
Basis for declination	Offenders convicted and sentences imposed	
Processing time	Relationship between sentence and method of case disposition	
Tables, 14	Characteristics of offenders sentenced to incarceration	
	Average prison sentence length	
Chapter 2: Pretrial release, 17	Relationship of prison term to defendant characteristics	
Release procedures	Tables, 39	
Types of pretrial release		
Factors relating to release	Chapter 5: Corrections, 45	
Rates of release and detention	Probation outcomes	
Basis for detention	Parole outcomes	
Time of release	Comparison of parole and probation populations	
Release on financial conditions	Violation rate	
Incidence of pretrial violations		
Defendant characteristics	Tables, 49	
Tables, 22		

Tables

Chapter 1: Prosecution, 11

- 1.1 Suspects in matters received by U.S. Attorneys, by offense, 1986
- 1.2 Suspects in matters concluded, by offense, 1986
- 1.3 Basis for declination of prosecution by U.S. Attorneys, 1986
- 1.4 Matters declined for prosecution by U.S. Attorneys, by offense, 1986
- 1.5 Average processing time from receipt to filing or declination, by offense, 1986

Chapter 2: Pretrial Release, 22

- 2.1 Form of pretrial release or detention, by offense, 1986
- 2.2 Type of pretrial release, by hearing, 1986
- 2.3 Defendants released and detained on financial conditions, by type and amount of bail, 1986
- 2.4 Defendants receiving financial conditions, by type of bond and bail amount, 1986
- 2.5 Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, by offense, 1986
- 2.6 Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, by type of release, 1986
- 2.7 Pretrial release and detention status, by defendant characteristics, 1986

Chapter 3: Adjudication, 31

- 3.1 Disposition of cases terminated in 1986, by offense
- 3.2 Time from filing to disposition of cases terminated in 1986
- 3.3 Characteristics of convicted offenders, 1986
- 3.4 Dispositions by U.S. Magistrates, by offense, 1986

Chapter 4: Sentencing, 39

- 4.1 Sentence types in cases terminated, by offense, 1986
- 4.2 Type and length of sentences imposed, by offense, 1986
- 4.3 Sentences imposed on convicted offenders, by offense and method of disposition, 1986
- 4.4 Convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offense and offender characteristics, 1986
- 4.5 Average incarceration sentence lengths imposed, by offense and offender characteristics, 1986

Chapter 5: Corrections, 49

- 5.1 Outcome of probation supervision, by offense, 1986
- 5.2 Characteristics of offenders terminating probation supervision, 1986
- 5.3 Outcome of parole supervision, by offense, 1986
- 5.4 Characteristics of offenders terminating parole supervision, 1986
- 5.5 Parole and probation outcomes, by type of release, 1986

District Tables

Prosecution, 60

- D-1.1 Suspects in criminal matters received by U.S. Attorneys, by offense, 1986
- D-1.2 Suspects in criminal cases filed, by offense, 1986
- D-1.3 Suspects in matters declined, by offense, 1986

Pretrial Release, 66

- D-2.1 Form of pretrial release or detention, 1986
- D-2.2 Defendants released or detained on financial conditions, by initial bail amount, 1986
- D-2.3 Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, 1986

Adjudication, 72

- D-3.1 Conviction rate, by most serious offense charged, 1986
- D-3.2 Convicted offenders, by most serious offense charged, 1986
- D-3.3 Characteristics of convicted offenders, 1986

Sentencing, 78

- D-4.1 Incarceration rate, by offense, 1986
- D-4.2 Incarceration rate, by offender characteristics, 1986
- D-4.3 Average incarceration sentence imposed, by offense, 1986
- D-4.4 Probation rate, by offense, 1986

Corrections, 88

- D-5.1 Offenders terminating probation with a new crime, by original offense, 1986
- D-5.2 Offenders terminating probation with a new crime or technical violation, by original offense, 1986
- D-5.3 Offenders terminating probation with a new crime, by offender characteristics, 1986
- D-5.4 Offenders terminating probation with a new crime or technical violation, by offender characteristics, 1986
- D-5.5 Offenders terminating parole with a new crime, by original offense, 1986
- D-5.6 Offenders terminating parole with a new crime or technical violation, by original offense, 1986
- D-5.7 Offenders terminating parole with a new crime, by offender characteristics, 1986
- D-5.8 Offenders terminating parole with a new crime or technical violation, by offender characteristics, 1986

Introduction

The 1986 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 Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. 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 corrections (Chapter 5). Tables follow the text of each chapter.

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

The 1986 compendium, third in the annual series, describes each aspect of processing in relation to suspects or defendants who completed a pertinent stage of processing during calendar year 1986. For example, the tables in Chapter 1 describe suspects whose criminal matters were initiated in 1986 or those whose matters were concluded during 1986. Chapter 3 describes defendants whose cases were terminated or disposed in the Federal courts during calendar year 1986; 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 1985 and 1986 are based on comparisons with the corresponding table in the Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1985.

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 upon 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. Figure 2 describes the attrition of suspects from prosecutorial review to sentencing, incarceration, and release.

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 pretrial release, detention, and defendant conduct while awaiting trial.

Chapter 3. This chapter describes actions of 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 results of supervision under probation or parole.

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

Data notes. This section contains information relevant to the interpretation of individual tables.

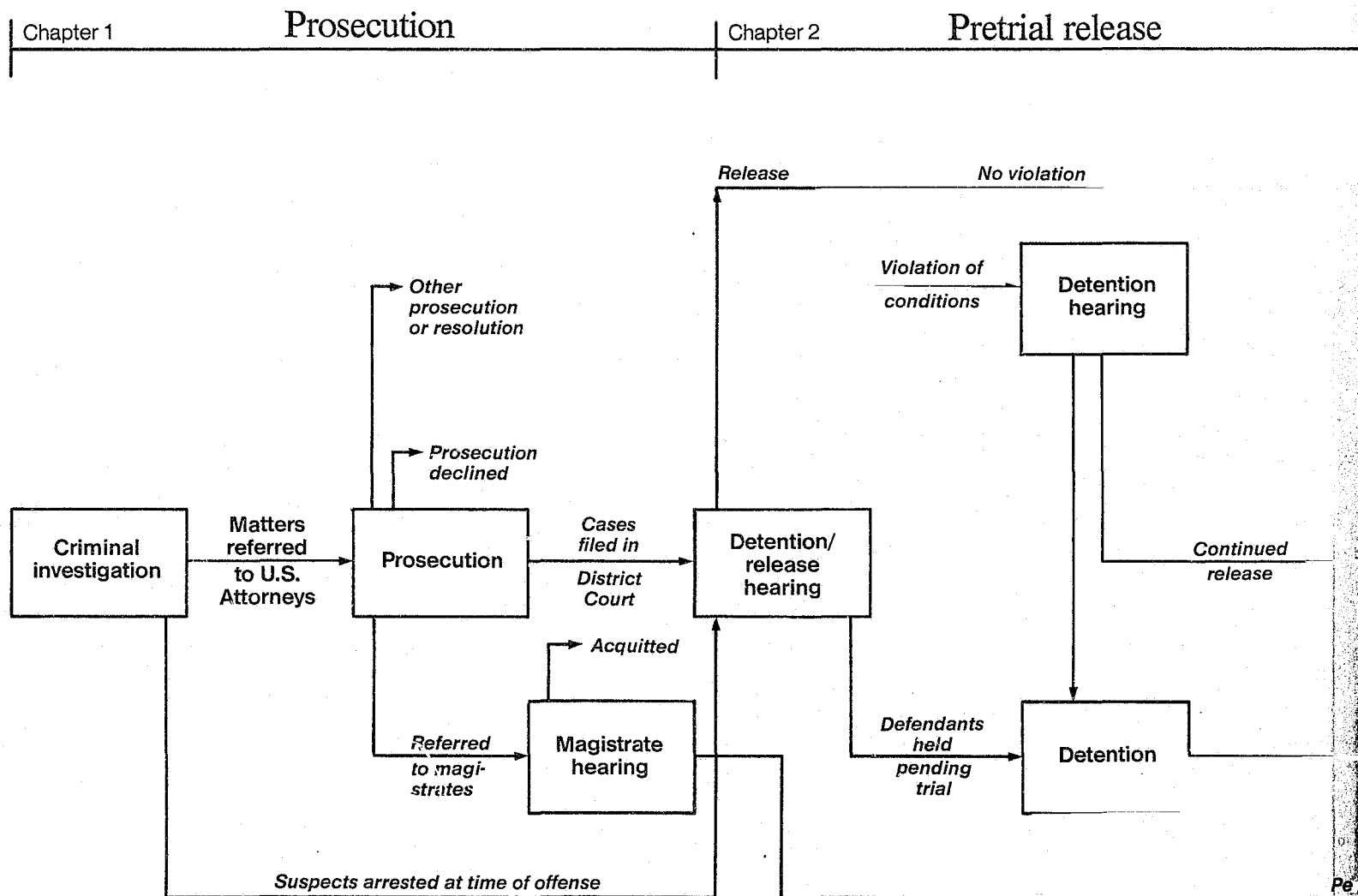
Glossary. This section contains definitions for terms used in the compendium. Since many terms used in the text or tables have specialized meanings (either because they refer to Federal law or because of reporting procedures in the Federal agencies supplying the source data) readers are encouraged to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

System overview

Federal Criminal Case Processing



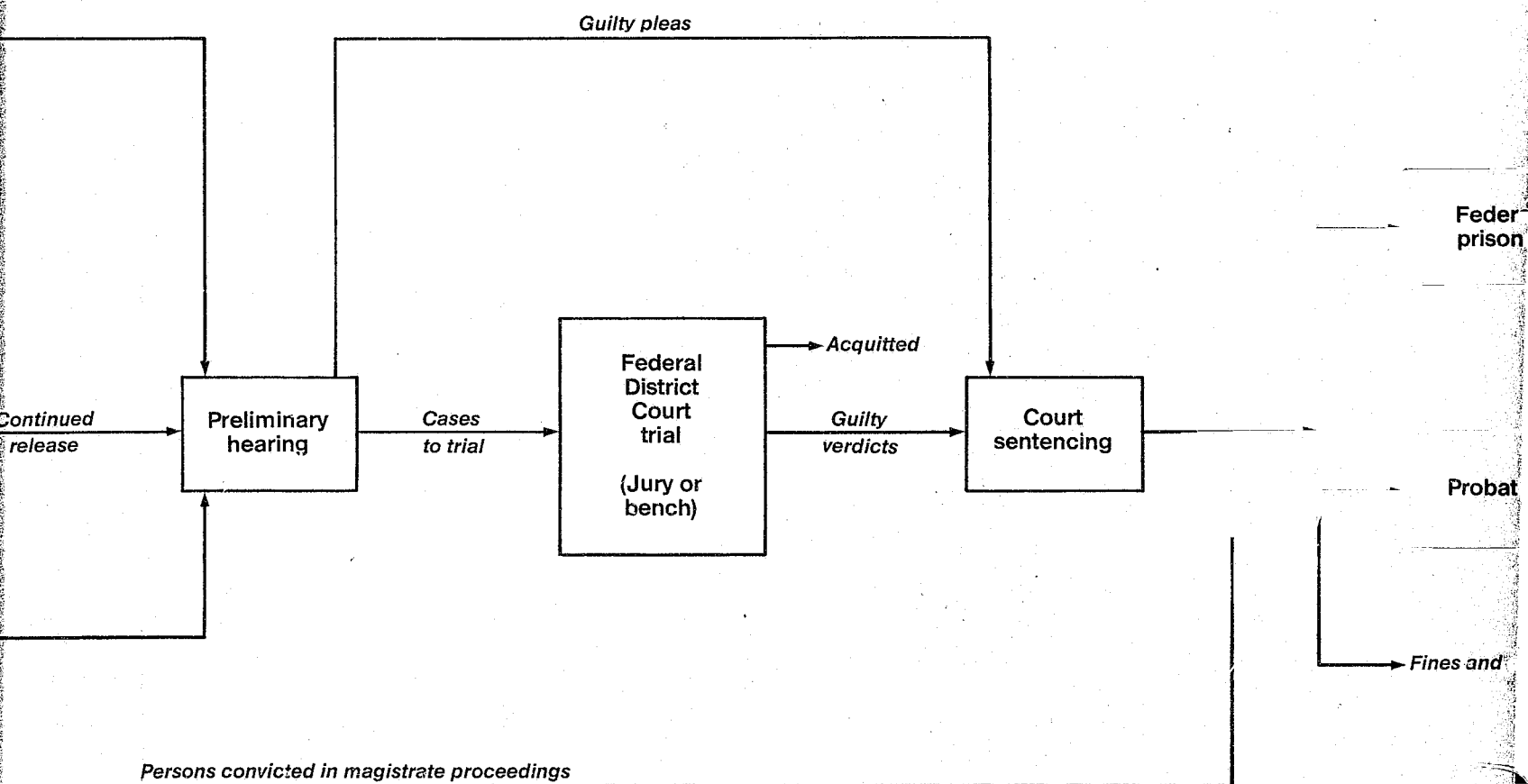
Chapter 3

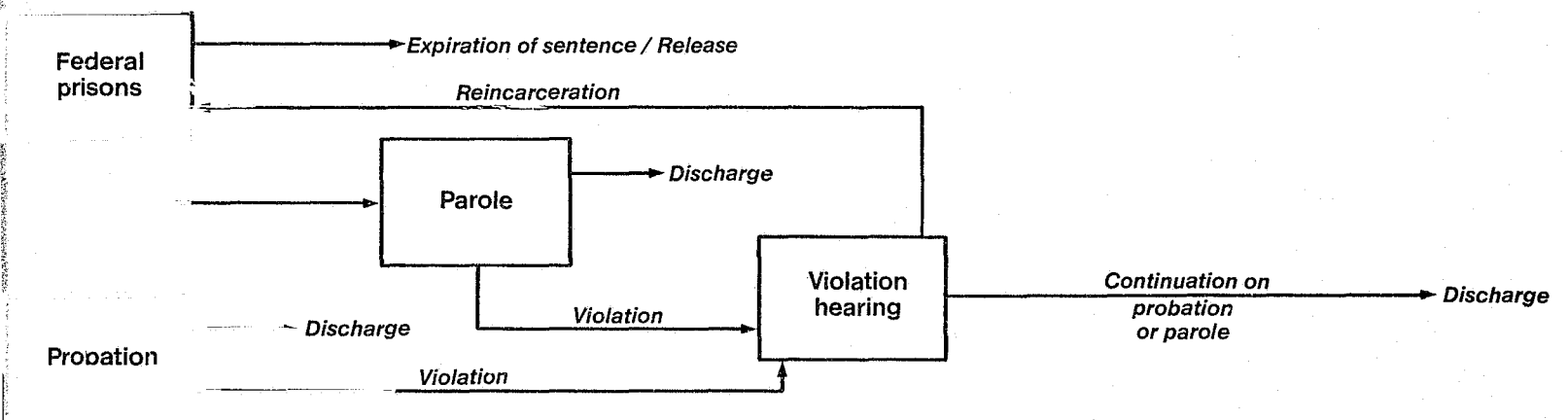
Adjudication

Chapter 4

Sentencing

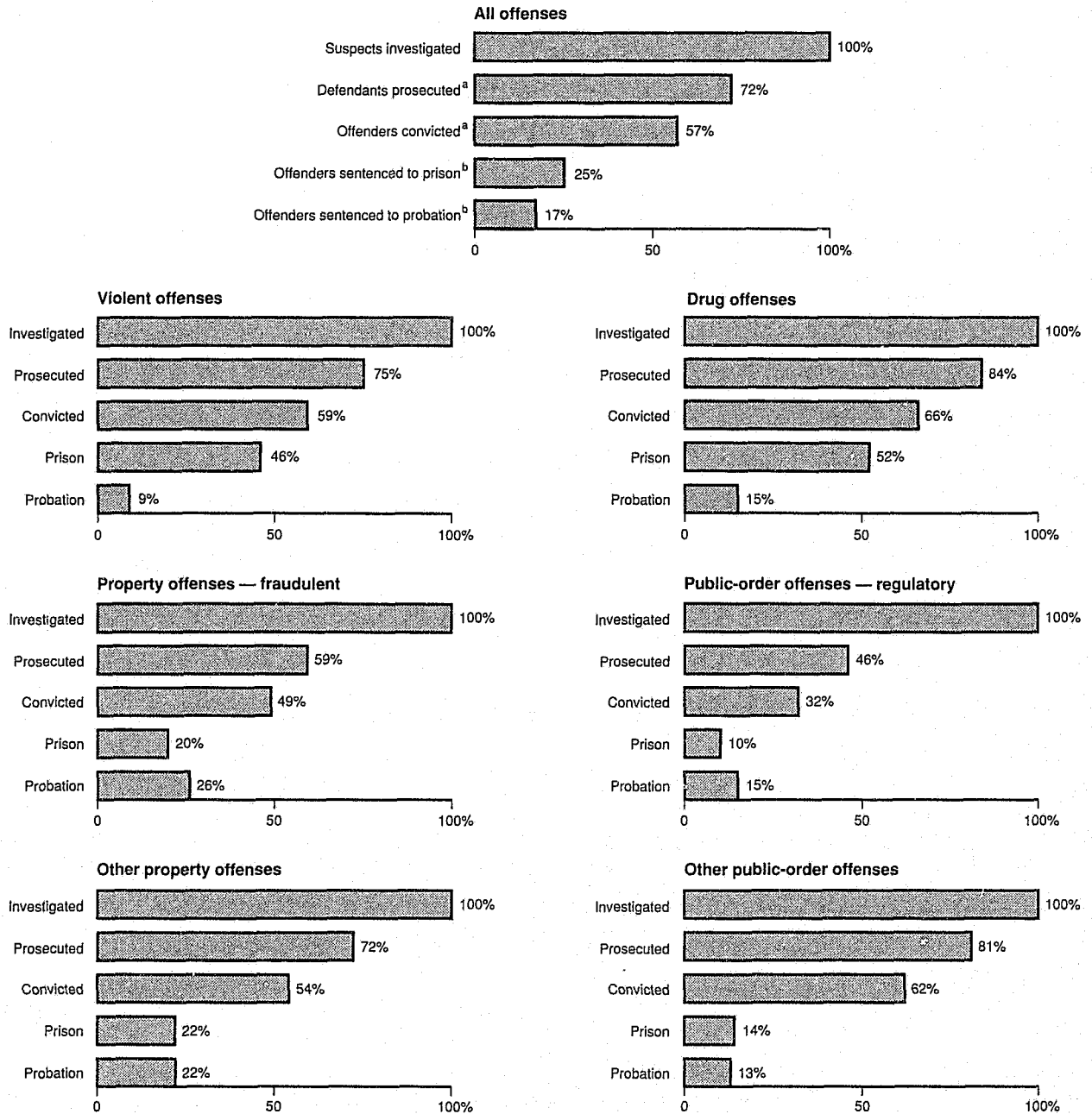
Cha





Federal criminal case processing, 1986

In matters opened by U.S. Attorneys:



Note: See data note 1.

^aIncludes magistrate proceedings.

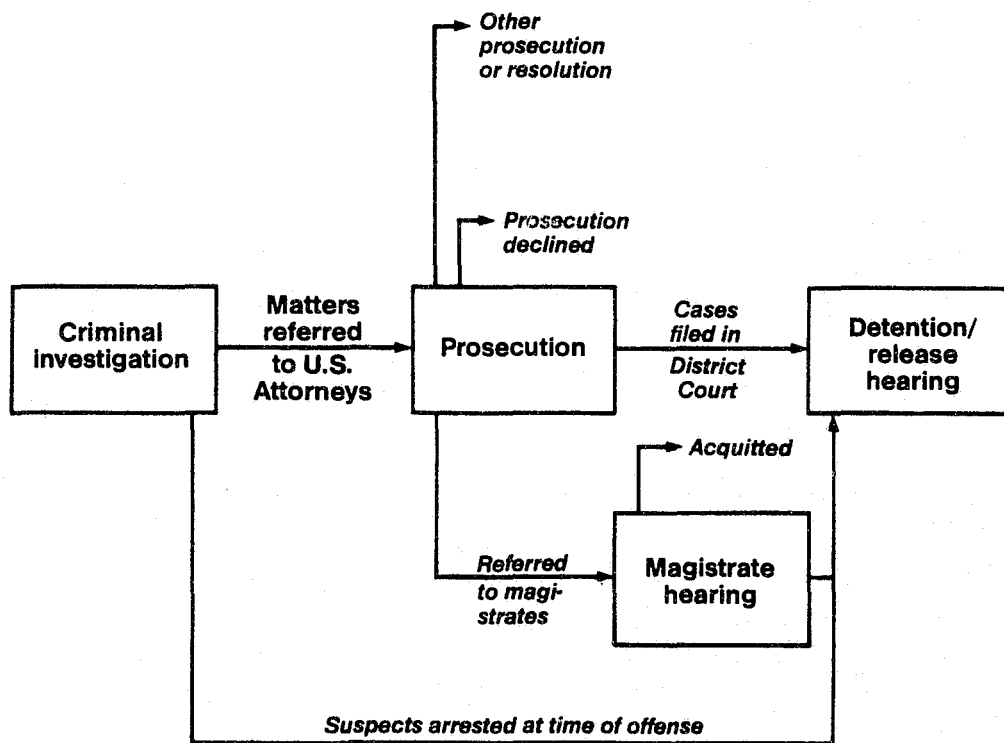
^bPrison includes split, life, indeterminate, regular, and youth sentences. Offenders not shown as

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 immediately declined 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 one hour's attention are classified as matters by the U.S. Attorneys.

Matters received (table 1.1)

Over 102,000 suspects were involved in matters received by the U.S. Attorneys in 1986 (table 1.1), a 10% increase since 1985. About a fourth of these suspects (28,888) were investigated for fraudulent property offenses¹, which include fraud (except tax fraud), forgery, embezzlement, and counterfeiting. Of these, 18,464 persons (18% of all suspects in matters received) were investigated for frauds other than tax fraud.

Drug offenses as a group accounted for 21% of all suspects in matters received. 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.

Regulatory offenses accounted for 8% of all suspects in matters received; 9% of all suspects were investigated for immigration offenses; and 4% were investigated for weapons offenses.

Violent offenses and non-fraudulent property offenses each accounted for 4.5% of all suspects. The majority of these were investigated for robbery (2% of all suspects) or larceny (3%). Less than 1% of all suspects were investigated for rape or other sexual offenses.

Eight percent of suspects could not be classified by substantive offense because the recorded United States Code citations referred to offenses such as conspiracy and aiding and abetting.

Disposition of matters concluded (table 1.2)

Matters involving 87,313 suspects were concluded by U.S. Attorneys in calendar year 1986 (table 1.2), an increase of 11 percent since 1985.

¹Additionally, about one-fourth of the suspects in the category conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, or jurisdictional offenses were also suspected of committing fraudulent property offenses.

U.S. Attorneys filed cases against 58% of the suspects, declined to prosecute 28%, and referred 14% for disposition by U.S. Magistrates. Of the 50,334 suspects in matters filed as cases, 30% (15,196 suspects) were investigated in connection with drug offenses (an increase from 27% in 1985); 24% (12,155 suspects) with fraudulent property offenses; and 9% (4,718 suspects) with conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses.

Prosecution rates. Among matters concluded in 1986, U.S. Attorneys prosecuted 84% of all suspects in drug offense matters, 82% of suspects in robbery matters, 75% of the suspects in matters involving violent crimes, and 59% of suspects in fraudulent property offense matters (table 1.2). Seventy-nine percent of suspects in tax law violations were prosecuted, as were 55% of suspects in fraud (excluding tax fraud) matters.

Magistrates. Some criminal cases are referred to U.S. Magistrates for processing. Most U.S. Magistrates' caseloads are primarily misdemeanors, but referral practices vary among U.S. district courts. Overall, 14% of suspects in matters concluded in 1986 were disposed by U.S. Magistrates (table 1.2). However, 72% of all immigration suspects were disposed by U.S. Magistrates. Magistrate proceedings were also the primary method of disposition for suspects in matters concerning migratory bird violations (66%), and they played a significant role in the disposition of suspects in escape (39%) and agriculture (31%) matters.

Basis for declination (tables 1.3 and 1.4)

A variety of factors influence the determination to decline prosecution of a case (table 1.3).

Twenty-five percent of suspects in matters declined were not prosecuted because the evidence was too weak. Nineteen percent 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 involved (61%) or because they found no proof of criminal intent (38%).

Another 6% of all suspects in matters declined were not prosecuted due to minimal Federal interest.

The U.S. Attorneys' decisions not to prosecute, however, do not automatically relieve suspects of all further action: Twenty-two percent of the 24,357 suspects in matters declined by U.S. Attorneys were referred for criminal prosecution elsewhere or prosecuted in other actions; 7% were subject to some noncriminal proceedings, such as pretrial diversion (4%) or civil or administrative alternative actions (3%).

Among matters declined, escape, drug offenses, robbery, kidnaping, burglary, motor vehicle theft, food and drug, and immigration matters were more often referred to other authorities for prosecution than were other declined offense types (table 1.4). Combining the number of drug suspects referred to other prosecution with the 84% of drug suspects prosecuted in Federal courts shows that 91% of drug suspects in matters concluded in 1986 were either prosecuted or referred for prosecution in another jurisdiction.

Noncriminal resolutions were used most in fraudulent property offenses (13%) and some public-order offenses.

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 average processing time for all matters concluded in 1986 was 7 months (table 1.5), the same as in the previous two years. Average processing time was higher where prosecution was declined (14 months) than where a case was filed (5 months).

The average processing time for declination was also longer than for any actions by U.S. Magistrates (1 month where suspects were convicted by a U.S. Magistrate; 8 months where suspects were acquitted).

Across all offenses, average processing time for cases filed in court was longest for suspects charged with fraudulent property offenses (7 months if the matter was filed as a case; 16 months if the matter was declined). Suspects in fraudulent property crimes who were disposed by U.S. Magistrates had an average processing time of 3 months if convicted and 8 months if acquitted.

Table 1.1 Suspects in matters received by U.S. Attorneys, by offense, 1986

Most serious offense investigated	Suspects in criminal matters received by U.S. Attorneys	
	Number	Percent
All offenses^a	102,591	100.0%
Violent offenses	4,663	4.5%
Murder/manslaughter	247	.2
Assault	1,157	1.1
Robbery	2,389	2.3
Rape	102	.1
Other sex offenses ^b	442	.4
Kidnapping	193	.2
Threats against the President	133	.1
Property offenses	33,488	32.6%
Fraudulent offenses	28,888	28.2%
Embezzlement	6,069	5.9
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	18,464	18.0
Forgery	4,300	4.2
Counterfeiting	55	.1
Other offenses	4,600	4.5%
Burglary	111	.1
Larceny ^c	2,682	2.6
Motor vehicle theft	950	.9
Arson	17	--
Transportation of stolen property	141	.1
Other property offenses ^d	699	.7
Drug offenses	21,390	20.8%
Public order offenses	41,272	40.2%
Regulatory offenses	8,508	8.3%
Agriculture	702	.7
Antitrust	122	.1
Labor law	46	--
Food and drug	731	.7
Motor carrier	173	.2
Other regulatory offenses	6,734	6.6
Other offenses	32,764	31.9%
Weapons	3,778	3.7
Immigration offenses	8,858	8.6
Tax law violations		
including tax fraud	2,465	2.4
Bribery	709	.7
Perjury	320	.3
National defense	720	.7
Escape	3,516	3.4
Racketeering and extortion ^e	2,309	2.3
Gambling offenses	466	.5
Liquor offenses	19	--
Mail or transport of obscene material	80	.1
Migratory birds	775	.8
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses	8,202	8.0
Other	547	.5
-- Less than .05%		
^a Includes 1,778 suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.	^d Excluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property, trespass.	
^b May include some non-violent offenses.	^e Predominantly prosecution under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act.	
^c Excluding transportation of stolen property.	See data notes 2 & 3.	

Table 1.2 Suspects in matters concluded, by offense, 1986

Most serious offense investigated	Suspects in criminal matters concluded							
	Number				Percent			
	Total	Filed for prosecution in U.S. District Court	Declined	Disposed by magistrate	Total	Filed for prosecution in U.S. District Court	Declined	Disposed by magistrate
All offenses^a	87,313	50,334	24,357	12,622	100.0%	57.6%	27.9%	14.5%
Violent offenses	4,162	2,933	1,029	200	100.0%	70.5%	24.7%	4.8%
Murder/manslaughter	234	163	66	5	100.0	69.7	28.2	2.1
Assault	1,012	597	326	89	100.0	59.0	32.2	8.8
Robbery	2,171	1,713	390	68	100.0	78.9	18.0	3.1
Rape	84	55	26	3	100.0	65.5	31.0	3.6
Other sex offenses ^b	355	225	126	4	100.0	63.4	35.5	1.1
Kidnapping	182	116	52	14	100.0	63.7	28.6	7.7
Threats against the President	124	64	43	17	100.0	51.6	34.7	13.7
Property offenses	26,510	14,548	10,357	1,605	100.0%	54.9%	39.1%	6.1%
Fraudulent offenses^a	22,450	12,155	9,219	1,076	100.0%	54.1%	41.1%	4.8%
Embezzlement	5,004	2,895	1,841	268	100.0	57.9	36.8	5.4
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	13,973	7,077	6,305	591	100.0	50.6	45.1	4.2
Forgery	3,421	2,155	1,054	212	100.0	63.0	30.8	6.2
Counterfeiting	52	28	19	5	100.0	53.8	36.5	9.6
Other offenses	4,060	2,393	1,138	529	100.0%	58.9%	28.0%	13.0%
Burglary	100	73	24	3	100.0	73.0	24.0	3.0
Larceny ^c	2,367	1,541	686	140	100.0	65.1	29.0	5.9
Motor vehicle theft	809	540	253	16	100.0	66.7	31.3	2.0
Arson	15	6	9	0	100.0	40.0	60.0	0
Transportation of stolen property	100	55	38	7	100.0	55.0	38.0	7.0
Other property offenses ^d	669	178	128	363	100.0	26.6	19.1	54.3
Drug offenses	18,864	15,196	3,043	625	100.0%	80.6%	16.1%	3.3%
Public order offenses	36,340	16,845	9,430	10,065	100.0%	46.4%	25.9%	27.7%
Regulatory offenses	7,247	2,717	3,947	583	100.0%	37.5%	54.5%	8.0%
Agriculture	443	205	102	136	100.0	46.3	23.0	30.7
Antitrust	75	69	6	0	100.0	92.0	8.0	0
Labor law	42	27	14	1	100.0	64.3	33.3	2.4
Food and drug	571	413	109	49	100.0	72.3	19.1	8.6
Motor carrier	132	75	57	0	100.0	56.8	43.2	0
Other regulatory offenses	5,984	1,928	3,659	397	100.0	32.2	61.1	6.6
Other offenses	29,093	14,128	5,483	9,482	100.0%	48.6%	18.8%	32.6%
Weapons	3,179	2,296	817	66	100.0	72.2	25.7	2.1
Immigration offenses	8,516	2,203	188	6,125	100.0	25.9	2.2	71.9
Tax law violations including tax fraud	2,112	1,622	450	40	100.0	76.8	21.3	1.9
Bribery	533	209	313	11	100.0	39.2	58.7	2.1
Perjury	299	178	116	5	100.0	59.5	38.8	1.7
National defense	716	243	356	117	100.0	33.9	49.7	16.3
Escape	2,869	941	809	1,119	100.0	32.8	28.2	39.0
Racketeering and extortion ^e	1,814	1,036	744	34	100.0	57.1	41.0	1.9
Gambling offenses	338	262	75	1	100.0	77.5	22.2	.3
Liquor offenses	14	13	0	1	100.0	92.9	0	7.1
Mail or transport of obscene material	77	43	33	1	100.0	55.8	42.9	1.3
Migratory birds	638	165	49	424	100.0	25.9	7.7	66.5
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses	7,537	4,718	1,352	1,467	100.0	62.6	17.9	19.5
Other	451	199	181	71	100.0	44.1	40.1	15.7

^aIncludes 1,437 suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

^bMay include some non-violent offenses.

^cExcluding transportation of stolen property.

^dExcluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property, trespass.

^ePredominantly prosecution under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act.

See data notes 2 & 3.

Table 1.3 Basis for declination of prosecution by U.S. Attorneys, 1986

Basis for declination	Suspects in criminal matters declined by U.S. Attorneys	
	Number	Percent
Total declinations	24,357	100.0%
No crime	4,614	18.9%
No true bill returned	77	.3
No federal offense	2,801	11.5
Lack of criminal intent	1,736	7.1
Referred or handled in other prosecution	5,476	22.5%
Removed	2,064	8.5
Prosecuted on other charges	1,064	4.4
Prosecuted by other authority	1,987	8.2
Complaint combined with other indictment	338	1.4
Youthful offender transfer to state authority	23	.1
Alternative resolution	1,754	7.2%
Restitution	149	.6
Civil or administrative alternative	704	2.9
Pretrial diversion	901	3.7
Suspect-related reasons	631	2.6%
Suspect serving sentence	182	.7
No known suspect	216	.9
Suspect a fugitive	60	.2
Suspect deceased	147	.6
Suspect deported	26	.1
Case-related reasons	7,107	29.2%
Stale case	407	1.7
Weak evidence	5,980	24.6
Statute of limitations exceeded	184	.8
Jurisdiction or venue problems	279	1.1
Witness problems	257	1.1
All other reasons	4,775	19.6%
Minimal Federal interest	1,422	5.8
Petite policy	41	.2
Lack of resources	928	3.8
Financial Privacy Act	0	0
Tax Reform Act	3	--
Court policy	12	--
DOJ policy	514	2.1
U.S. Attorney policy	885	3.6
Speedy Trial Act	4	--
Agency request	534	2.2
Juvenile suspect	43	.2
Offender's age, health, prior record or other personal circumstances	176	.7
Suspect's cooperation	213	.9
-- Less than .05%		
See data note 2.		

Table 1.4 Matters declined for prosecution by U.S. Attorneys, by offense, 1986

Most serious offense investigated	Number of suspects in declined matters:				Percent of suspects in declined matters:			
	Total	Referred or handled in other prosecution ^a	Resolved with restitution, civil/administrative procedure, pre-trial diversion	Other	Total	Referred or handled in other prosecution ^a	Resolved with restitution, civil/administrative procedure, pre-trial diversion	Other
All offenses^b	24,357	5,476	1,754	17,127	100.0%	22.5%	7.2%	70.3%
Violent offenses	1,029	298	48	683	100.0%	29.0%	4.7%	66.4%
Murder/manslaughter	66	22	1	43	100.0	33.3	1.5	65.2
Assault	326	42	30	254	100.0	12.9	9.2	77.9
Robbery	390	172	4	214	100.0	44.1	1.0	54.9
Rape	26	3	1	22	100.0	11.5	3.8	84.6
Other sex offenses ^c	126	37	6	83	100.0	29.4	4.8	65.9
Kidnapping	52	18	1	33	100.0	34.6	1.9	63.5
Threats against the President	43	4	5	34	100.0	9.3	11.6	79.1
Property offenses	10,357	1,674	1,235	7,448	100.0%	16.2%	11.9%	71.9%
Fraudulent offenses	9,219	1,395	1,156	6,668	100.0%	15.1%	12.5%	72.3%
Embezzlement	1,841	186	342	1,313	100.0	10.1	18.6	71.3
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	6,305	1,000	629	4,676	100.0	15.9	10.0	74.2
Forgery	1,054	207	183	664	100.0	19.6	17.4	63.0
Counterfeiting	19	2	2	15	—	—	—	—
Other offenses	1,138	279	79	780	100.0%	24.5%	6.9%	68.5%
Burglary	24	11	0	13	100.0	45.8	0	54.2
Larceny ^d	686	147	59	480	100.0	21.4	8.6	70.0
Motor vehicle theft	253	87	4	162	100.0	34.4	1.6	64.0
Arson	9	2	0	7	—	—	—	—
Transportation of stolen property	38	10	1	27	100.0	26.3	2.6	71.1
Other property offenses ^e	128	22	15	91	100.0	17.2	11.7	71.1
Drug offenses	3,043	1,280	37	1,726	100.0%	42.1%	1.2%	56.7%
Public order offenses	9,430	2,069	399	6,962	100.0%	21.9%	4.2%	73.8%
Regulatory offenses	3,947	286	193	3,468	100.0%	7.2%	4.9%	87.9%
Agriculture	102	27	8	67	100.0	26.5	7.8	65.7
Antitrust	6	2	0	4	—	—	—	—
Labor law	14	3	5	6	—	—	—	—
Food and drug	109	47	8	54	100.0	43.1	7.3	49.5
Motor carrier	57	10	9	38	100.0	17.5	15.8	66.7
Other regulatory offenses	3,659	197	163	3,299	100.0	5.4	4.5	90.2
Other offenses	5,483	1,783	206	3,494	100.0%	32.5%	3.8%	63.7%
Weapons	817	236	13	568	100.0	28.9	1.5	69.5
Immigration offenses	188	70	7	111	100.0	37.2	3.7	59.0
Tax law violations including tax fraud	450	127	5	318	100.0	28.2	1.1	70.7
Bribery	313	21	16	276	100.0	6.7	5.1	88.2
Perjury	116	16	5	95	100.0	13.8	4.3	81.9
National defense	356	15	18	323	100.0	4.2	5.1	90.7
Escape	809	542	13	254	100.0	67.0	1.6	31.4
Racketeering and extortion ^f	744	102	20	622	100.0	13.7	2.7	83.6
Gambling offenses	75	25	0	50	100.0	33.3	0	66.7
Liquor offenses	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...
Mail or transport of obscene material	33	7	5	21	100.0	21.2	15.2	63.6
Migratory birds	49	12	13	24	100.0	24.5	26.5	49.0
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses	1,352	463	88	801	100.0	34.2	6.5	59.2
Other	181	147	3	31	100.0	81.2	1.7	17.1

— Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

^aIncludes suspects in matters removed, prosecuted on other charges, prosecuted by other authorities, complaints filed with other indictments and those transferred to State authority (youthful offender).

^bIncludes 498 suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

^cMay include some non-violent offenses.

^dExcluding transportation of stolen property.

^eExcluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property, trespass.

^fPredominantly prosecution under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act.

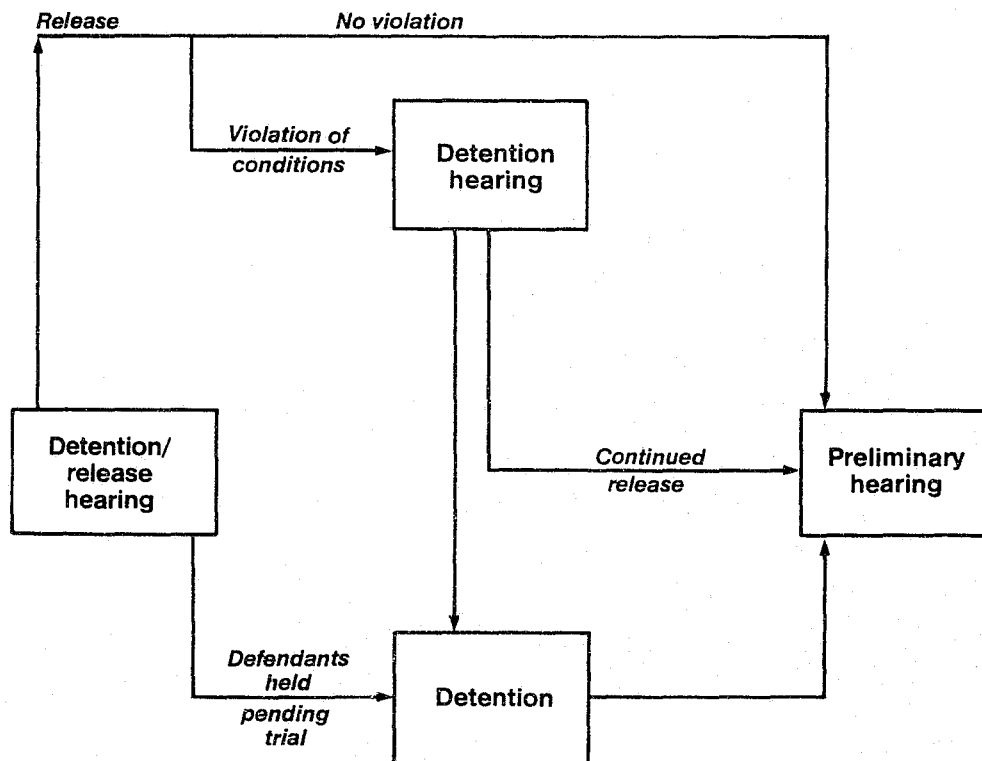
See data notes 2 & 3.

Table 1.5 Average processing time from receipt to filing or declination, by offense, 1986

Average time per suspect from receipt of matters to decision							
Most serious offense investigated	Total	Disposed by U.S. Magistrate		Not convicted	Concluded by U.S. Attorney		
		Total	Convicted		Total	Filed for prosecution	Declined
All offenses^a	7.0 mos.	3.1 mos.	.9 mos.	8.1 mos.	7.7 mos.	4.7 mos.	13.8 mos.
Violent offenses	4.6	4.8	3.3	5.2	4.6	2.7	9.9
Property offenses	9.9	5.0	3.0	7.5	10.2	6.2	15.7
Fraudulent offenses ^b	10.4	5.1	3.0	7.9	10.7	6.6	16.0
Other offenses	7.1	4.7	3.0	6.7	7.4	4.5	13.3
Drug offenses	5.0	7.8	2.6	8.7	4.9	3.6	11.8
Public order offenses	6.3	2.4	.6	8.5	7.7	4.8	12.9
Regulatory offenses	8.6	4.2	2.4	6.0	9.0	4.2	12.3
Other offenses ^c	5.7	2.3	.5	8.8	7.3	4.9	13.3
Number of suspects^d	86,132	12,546	8,737	3,809	73,586	49,315	24,271
^a Includes 1,411 suspects for whom offense category could not be determined; 60 convicted and 66 not convicted by U.S. Magistrate; 798 filed by the U.S. Attorney and 487 declined.				^d Excludes suspects with insufficient data to determine processing time; 47 convicted, and 1 not convicted by U.S. Magistrate; 1,019 filed by the U.S. Attorney and 86 declined.			
^b Excluding tax fraud.				See data note 2.			
^c Including tax fraud.							

Chapter 2

Pretrial release



Pretrial release is governed by both constitutional and statutory standards. The Fifth Amendment of the Constitution guarantees that no person shall be deprived of liberty "without due process of law," and the Eighth Amendment prohibits the imposition of excessive bail. Statutory standards for the pretrial release of defendants have been established by Congress under the Judiciary Act of 1789, the Bail Reform Act of 1966, and the Bail Reform Act of 1984.¹

The Judiciary Act of 1789 established a right to bail in all Federal cases except capital crimes. In practice, however, some defendants charged with lesser crimes were held due to their inability to meet financial conditions for release. The Bail Reform Act of 1966, which was intended to minimize the use of high bails as an indirect means of detaining defendants, provided that financial and other release restrictions could be no greater than were necessary to ensure a defendant's appearance at trial.²

The Bail Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. 3141) further revised pretrial procedures to allow the pretrial detention of defendants whose release would endanger the safety of "any other person or the community."³ 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 appearance of the person and guarantee the safety of other persons in the community. Defendants not detained under the guidelines 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.⁴

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. This initial hearing is the first of four opportunities for pretrial release: the initial hearing, first and second reviews, and appeal. If the defendant is still detained 24 hours after the initial hearing, he or she is entitled to a review hearing. After a second review hearing, the defendant may appeal to a higher court.

Defendants may be released at any time before trial. Some defendants, therefore, may be detained for some time and then eventually released before trial. This would generally occur where a hearing review or 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.

Defendants may also be released on financial conditions or detained for failure to meet 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 nonfinancial conditions.

Factors relating to release

A variety of factors are related to the type of release offered, if any, and the likelihood that the defendant can meet financial conditions. Defendants' prior criminal records, offense types, and jurisdictions affect the level of bail imposed; their records, incomes, marital status, age, sex, and race affect their ability to post bail.⁵

Rates of release and detention (table 2.1)

Release. Sixty-nine percent of all defendants who had a bail hearing in 1986 and were interviewed by the Pretrial Services Agencies were released at some time prior to trial (table 2.1). The majority of defendants (52%) were released before trial without financial conditions; of these, 29% were released on personal recognizance, and 71% were released on unsecured bond.

Detention. Forty-two percent of all defendants interviewed were initially held for 2 or more days while waiting for their cases to be decided (the criterion for "detention" in this compendium) (table 2.1). Twenty-seven percent of these detained defendants were subsequently released at some time prior to trial.

¹Judiciary Act of 1789, ch. 20, 1 stat. 73; Bail Reform Act of 1966, 18 U.S.C. 3141-56 (1982); and Bail Reform Act of 1984, 18 U.S.C. 3431-50 (West Supp. 1985).

²18 U.S.C. 3146 (1982) (repealed 1984).

³18 U.S.C. 3142 (e) (1984).

⁴18 U.S.C. 3142 (c) (1984).

⁵See, for example, *Federal Offenses and Offenders: Pretrial Release and Misconduct*, Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, NCJ-96132, January 1985. Also, *Pretrial Release and Detention: The Bail Reform Act of 1984*, Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, NCJ-109929, February 1988.

As might be expected, robbery resulted in detention more frequently than any other offense type: Eighty-five percent of all defendants accused of robbery were detained. Next to robbery, threats against the President, immigration offenses, kidnaping, and murder had the highest rates. The rate for immigration offenses (81%) may be attributable to the nature of the offense: Defendants accused of immigration offenses may be detained to permit their transfer to Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) custody or to facilitate their deportation.⁶ Suspects in immigration offenses also often lack the community ties which would assure their appearance in court. Other crimes with high detention rates were burglary (62% of all interviewed suspects) and drug offenses (57%).

Defendants charged with white collar offenses were unlikely to be detained while awaiting trial. Only 20% of those charged with fraudulent property offenses, 27% percent of those charged with regulatory offenses, and 5% of those accused of tax law violations were detained. Among released defendants charged with fraudulent property offenses, 28% were released on personal recognizance, 62% on unsecured bond, and 11% on financial conditions.

Basis for detention

Overall detention rates in 1986 were approximately the same as in 1985, the first full calendar year after the effective date of the Bail Reform Act of 1984. The basis for detention changed substantially immediately following the effective date of the Act⁷. Prior to the Bail Reform Act of 1984, very few detentions (under 10%) resulted from the defendants' inability to pay. By 1986, 70% of persons detained two or

more days were held without bail ("pretrial detention"), up from 61% in 1985.⁸ Increases occurred in all categories of offenses. Seventy-nine percent of detainees charged with violent offenses were held without bail in 1986 (compared to 69% in 1985), 67% of detainees charged with property offenses (58% in 1985), 70% percent of persons charged with drug offenses (64% in 1985); and 70% of persons charged with public-order offenses (55% in 1985).

Time of release (table 2.2)

In all, 58% of defendants interviewed in 1986 were released at their initial hearing. The cases of those not released were reviewed 24 hours later. Of these reviewed defendants, 25% were released at this point. The cases of remaining defendants were again reviewed, resulting in 5% of them being released. Under one percent of the defendants who had not been released by this process obtained release by appealing their cases (table 2.2).

Among defendants released at the initial hearing, 84% were released without financial conditions (either on personal recognizance or unsecured bond).

Release on financial conditions (tables 2.3 and 2.4)

Sixty-nine percent of all defendants required to meet financial conditions were released at some time prior to trial (table 2.3), an increase compared to earlier years (66% released in 1985, 51% in 1984). Fewer than one-third of them (30% of all defendants required to meet financial conditions) were detained 2 days or more prior to release.

The likelihood of a defendant's pretrial release depended on the type of financial bail set. Eighty-four percent of defendants allowed to post deposit bond were released, compared to 60% and 77% of defendants required to meet surety and collateral bond conditions, respectively. In a noticeable change from patterns prior to provisions of the Bail Reform Act of 1984, the amount of bail was not strongly related to the percentage of defendants released.

Incidence of pretrial violations (tables 2.5 and 2.6)

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, 6% of all defendants who were released violated the terms of their pretrial release; 1% failed to appear; 2% were charged with a new offense (1% with felonies and 1% with misdemeanors); and 3% committed technical violations of their bail conditions (table 2.5).

Defendants charged with violent crimes were more likely to commit a pretrial violation than other classes of defendants. Ten percent of persons charged with violent crimes had at least one pretrial violation, compared to 6% of the total defendant population. Ninety-five percent of defendants accused of property offenses or public-order offenses completed pretrial release with no violation. Defendants charged with violent or drug offenses were more likely to commit new felonies than were other defendants.

Violations were more likely for defendants released on financial conditions (8%) than for those released on personal recognizance (6%) or unsecured bond (5%) (table 2.6).

Revocation. Overall, about half of all defendants who violated the terms of their release had their release revoked. Defendants charged with fraudulent property offenses were least likely to have their release revoked (2%), while those charged with violent crimes were most likely (7%).

⁶18 U.S.C. 3142 (d) (1984).

⁷See, for example, *Pretrial Release and Detention: The Bail Reform Act of 1984*, Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, NCJ-109929, February 1988. Also, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1985*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, July 1990.

⁸Statistics for 1985 are derived from data for all Federal court districts reporting pretrial interviews. They are not directly comparable with figures in *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1985* concerning basis for detention prior to trial; these represent thirteen Federal court districts for which comparable 1984 data were available.

Defendants on financial release were more likely than other released defendants to have their release revoked as a result of pretrial misconduct: Four percent of all defendants released on financial conditions were subsequently detained, in contrast to 3% of defendants released on unsecured bond or on personal recognizance (table 2.6).

Defendant characteristics (table 2.7)

Sex. Men were approximately twice as likely as women to be detained for at least 2 days (45% vs. 24%, respectively). Men were also detained an average of 15 days longer than women (58 days vs. 43 days, respectively) (table 2.7). These figures may partially reflect the fact that male defendants more frequently commit those crimes that are likely to result in pretrial detention, such as violent offenses.

Women were more likely than men to be released on personal recognizance (21% vs. 14%, respectively) or on unsecured bond (50% vs. 34%, respectively).

Ethnicity. Overall, 23% of the interviewed defendants identified themselves as ethnically Hispanic.

In 1986 nearly 73% of Hispanic defendants were detained for 2 days or more before trial. This rate (the highest among all the demographic defendant characteristics tested) is over twice as high as the detention rate for non-Hispanics (33%). The high rate of detention among Hispanics probably reflects the fact that 81% of defendants in immigration offenses are detained (table 2.1) and that provisions of the Bail Reform Act of 1984 specifically permit the detention of defendants charged with immigration offenses pending deportation or transfer to the INS.

Race. Twenty-eight percent of interviewed defendants were described as either black (25%) or "other" (3%). In 1986 blacks were detained at a slightly lower rate than whites (40% vs. 42%, respectively) and at a significantly lower

rate than other minority defendants (40% vs. 47%, respectively). The average duration of detention for blacks was also slightly lower than for whites (56 days vs. 57 days). Forty-three percent of black defendants were released on unsecured bond, and another 15% were released on their own recognizance. Among white defendants, 35% were released on unsecured bond, and 15% were released on personal recognizance.

Age. In 1986 only 5% of interviewed Federal criminal defendants were 20 years old or younger. Among the youngest in this group (those age 16-18), the rate of detention for at least 2 days was significantly higher than for other age groups: 51% of all those age 16-18 were detained, compared to 42% of all other groups.

At the other end of the spectrum, defendants over 40 were less frequently detained than any other age group (32% vs. 45%, respectively). However, defendants over 40 who were detained were held an average of 62 days—7 days longer than the average for all other detainees.

Education. The majority of defendants interviewed had either a high school education (33%) or less (39%), while only 8% of all defendants had completed college. College graduates were released at a significantly higher rate than defendants with less education. While 82% of the college graduates were released before trial, and only 25% were detained for 2 days or more, 63% of defendants with less than a high school education were released before trial, and 51% were detained for 2 days or more.

Marital and employment status. In 1986, 30% of defendants described themselves as "never married," 22% as "separated or divorced," and 41% as married. Married defendants were somewhat more likely to be released (76%) than defendants who were divorced or separated (71%) or single (66%). The higher rate of release may be attributable to the perception that

married defendants have more ties to the community and are, therefore, less likely to flee than single defendants.

Employment status may also be regarded as indicative of community ties that would prevent flight. In 1986 unemployed defendants were detained at a significantly higher rate than those who were employed at the time of their arrest (51% vs. 35%, respectively). Similarly, the average length of detention for unemployed defendants was longer than for defendants with jobs (58 days vs. 55 days, respectively).

Income. Forty-two percent of interviewed defendants reported no income in the year before arrest; another 25% earned less than \$10,000; 19% earned between \$10,000 and \$20,000; and only 14% had an annual income over \$20,000. Income was strongly linked with pre-trial release or detention. Fifty-two percent of those reporting no income were detained for 2 days or more before trial, compared to 23% of those defendants with annual incomes over \$20,000. Defendants without income were detained a larger number of days than those with income (58 days for those with no income vs. 54 days on average for those with income).

Prior criminal record. Interview records on 62% of interviewed defendants showed one or more felony convictions; 14% had at least one prior misdemeanor conviction but no felony convictions; and 24% had no criminal record. Defendants with prior felony convictions were most likely to be detained at least 2 days (55%) and least likely to be released on personal recognizance (10%) or unsecured bond (30%).

Drug use. In 1986, 77% of interviewed defendants had no known history of drug abuse. Defendants with a history of drug abuse had a lower probability of pretrial release than other defendants (64% vs. 73%, respectively). In addition, defendants with a history of drug abuse were detained, on average, 4 days longer than defendants with no known drug problems.

Table 2.1 Form of pretrial release or detention, by offense, 1986

Most serious offense charged	Percent of defendants who at any time after initial bail hearing were: ^a					Number of defendants who at any time after initial bail hearing were:		
	Released on			Detained on		Total	Released	Detained ^c
	Personal recognizance	Unsecured bond	Financial conditions ^b	Pretrial detention	Financial conditions ^b			
All offenses	15.2%	37.1%	16.8%	29.7%	12.6%	22,311	15,435	9,438
Violent offenses	13.6%	19.6%	9.8%	52.3%	13.7%	1,557	668	1,028
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	27.6	7.9	10.5	53.9	13.2	76	35	51
Negligent manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	2
Assault	23.2	30.2	13.5	32.3	11.7	341	228	150
Robbery	5.1	9.4	7.2	68.3	16.6	763	166	648
Rape	28.3	21.7	13.0	39.1	13.0	92	58	48
Other sex offenses ^d	21.8	53.7	12.2	18.4	5.4	147	129	35
Kidnapping	6.0	16.9	13.3	56.6	15.7	83	30	60
Threats against the President	2.4	12.2	4.9	78.0	4.9	41	8	34
Property offenses	22.2%	51.6%	9.4%	14.9%	7.5%	7,736	6,433	1,735
Fraudulent offenses	23.5%	52.4%	9.3%	13.1%	6.8%	5,699	4,853	1,135
Embezzlement	35.2	58.3	3.6	1.8	2.1	1,027	997	40
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	20.4	52.3	11.3	6.6	15.4	3,201	2,690	703
Forgery	22.1	49.1	7.9	10.2	15.6	1,269	1,003	327
Counterfeiting	21.3	45.0	14.4	14.9	17.3	202	163	65
Other offenses	18.5%	49.4%	9.7%	20.0%	9.4%	2,037	1,580	600
Burglary	7.7	30.8	6.6	45.1	16.5	91	41	56
Larceny ^e	20.1	51.3	8.5	18.9	9.0	1,415	1,130	396
Motor vehicle theft	15.9	40.9	15.5	19.1	13.6	220	159	72
Arson	—	—	—	—	—	18	11	6
Transportation of stolen property	12.7	57.2	12.7	17.0	5.2	229	189	51
Other	25.0	40.6	12.5	20.3	9.4	64	50	19
Drug offenses	8.0%	27.8%	27.4%	39.4%	17.1%	7,737	4,886	4,376
Trafficking including importing and manufacturing	7.0	28.2	28.1	39.8	16.9	7,265	4,600	4,120
Possession	23.0	21.1	16.2	34.8	19.8	469	283	256
Other	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	0
Public order offenses	16.3%	34.6%	14.4%	30.5%	13.0%	5,281	3,448	2,299
Regulatory offenses	24.3%	43.6%	13.8%	19.5%	7.1%	860	703	229
Agriculture	50.8	40.7	6.8	0	1.7	59	58	1
Antitrust	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	0
Labor law	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	0
Food and drug	57.1	31.0	7.1	2.4	2.4	42	40	2
Motor carrier	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	0
Other regulatory offenses	18.2	45.5	15.3	22.8	8.1	732	578	226
Other offenses	14.7%	32.9%	14.5%	32.7%	14.2%	4,421	2,745	2,070
Weapons offenses	13.1	41.8	18.2	26.5	10.5	1,124	822	416
Immigration offenses	4.8	13.3	15.9	52.9	27.9	1,536	522	1,240
Tax law violations including tax fraud	30.8	56.4	8.8	3.1	1.9	523	502	26
Bribery	24.4	46.7	18.9	15.6	6.7	90	81	20
Perjury	27.8	51.4	6.9	12.5	2.8	72	62	11
National defense	16.1	26.4	26.4	34.5	13.8	87	60	42
Escape	8.2	15.2	3.9	57.4	7.4	256	70	166
Racketeering and extortion ^f	5.5	45.7	17.9	35.4	5.2	291	201	118
Gambling offenses	18.3	73.1	4.3	2.2	3.2	93	89	5
Liquor offenses	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	1
Mail or transport of obscene material	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	2
Traffic offenses	41.8	44.1	11.3	2.3	3.9	256	249	16
Migratory birds	78.9	21.1	0	0	0	38	38	0
Other	40.0	37.1	5.7	14.3	5.7	35	29	7

Note: 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. Total also includes 302 defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aData describe number of interviewed defendants.

^bIncludes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

^cInitially held two or more days.

^dMay include some non-violent offenses.

^eExcluding transportation of stolen property.

^fExcluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property, trespass.

^gPredominantly prosecution under the Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

See data notes 4 & 5.

Table 2.2 Type of pretrial release, by hearing, 1986

Type of hearing	Number of defendants		Percent of defendants released on:			
	Eligible	Released	All releases	Personal recognizance	Unsecured bond	Financial conditions ^a
All offenses	22,311	15,737	100.0%	22.7%	52.6%	27.6%
Initial hearing ^b	22,311	13,002	100.0	25.7	58.1	20.9
1st review ^c	9,309	2,351	100.0	8.2	26.6	58.5
2nd review ^d	6,958	355	100.0	12.7	24.8	63.4
Appeal	6,603	29	100.0	3.4	27.6	96.6
^a Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.			be determined.			
^b Includes 175 people for whom type of release could not be determined.			^d Includes 1 person for whom type of release could not be determined.			
^c Includes 126 people for whom type of release could not			See data notes 4 & 5.			

Table 2.3 Defendants released and detained on financial conditions, by type and amount of bail, 1986

Amount of bail*	Percent of defendants receiving financial conditions who were:											
	Released at any time on:				Detained 2 or more days on:				Detained 2 or more days and subsequently released on:			
	Total	Deposit bond	Surety bond	Collateral bond	Total	Deposit bond	Surety bond	Collateral bond	Total	Deposit bond	Surety bond	Collateral bond
Any amount	68.6%	83.9%	60.0%	77.1%	61.0%	43.8%	72.0%	39.0%	29.6%	27.8%	32.0%	16.4%
Under \$50,000	68.5	90.0	59.9	72.7	55.3	27.3	67.0	36.4	23.8	17.3	26.9	9.1
\$50,000-\$99,999	71.6	86.9	62.9	76.2	55.8	35.4	68.6	33.3	27.4	22.3	31.4	9.5
\$100,000-\$499,999	71.0	81.6	64.3	67.6	59.3	47.8	69.4	40.7	30.3	29.4	33.7	8.3
\$500,000 and over	65.0	85.4	55.0	87.0	65.9	44.7	76.9	38.4	30.9	30.1	31.9	25.3
Note: Data describe 4,599 defendants interviewed by the Pretrial Services Administration (PSA) and given financial conditions for release at initial bail hearings. An additional 62 defendants are excluded due to missing bail amount data.						* Amount shown is bail amount set at final hearing or appeal. See data notes 4 & 5.						

Table 2.4 Defendants receiving financial conditions, by type of bond and bail amount, 1986

Amount of bail*	Percent of defendants receiving financial conditions who were released or detained on:			
	Total	Deposit bond	Surety bond	Collateral bond
Any amount	100.0%	31.1%	61.9%	7.0%
Under \$50,000	8.7	2.4	6.1	.2
\$50,000-\$99,999	11.2	3.8	6.9	.5
\$100,000-\$499,999	43.8	16.3	24.3	3.2
\$500,000 and over	36.3	8.6	24.6	3.2
* Amount shown is bail amount set at final hearing or appeal.		See data notes 4 & 5.		

Table 2.5 Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, by offense, 1986

Most serious offense charged	Percent of released defendants who had:							Number of released defendants ^a
	Violations while on release							
	No violation	Total	Failed to appear	Charged with new offense		Technical violations of bail conditions	Release revoked	
				Felony	Misdemeanor			
All offenses	94.0%	6.0%	1.5%	1.4%	.9%	2.8%	3.2%	13,011
Violent offenses	89.9%	10.1%	2.1%	3.1%	1.6%	4.5%	6.8%	485
Property offenses	95.4%	4.6%	1.3%	.9%	.6%	2.3%	2.3%	5,441
Fraudulent offenses ^b	95.6	4.4	1.2	1.0	.5	2.1	2.2	4,175
Other offenses	94.8	5.2	1.4	.8	.9	3.0	2.7	1,266
Drug offenses	92.0%	8.0%	1.6%	2.0%	1.0%	4.2%	4.3%	3,867
Public order offenses	94.8%	5.2%	1.6%	1.2%	1.0%	1.9%	3.0%	3,177
Regulatory offenses	95.1	4.9	1.1	1.3	.9	2.4	2.5	632
Other offenses ^c	94.7	5.3	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.8	3.1	2,545

Note: Data describe defendants whose cases were disposed in 1986. 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, sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation.

^aExcludes 2,726 defendants who were released but whose records did not contain sufficient information to determine type of release or violation behavior.

^bExcluding tax fraud.

^cIncluding tax fraud.

See data notes 4 & 6.

Table 2.6 Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, by type of release, 1986

Percent of released defendants who had:								
Type of release	No violation	Total	Failed to appear	Violations while on release		Technical violations of bail conditions	Release revoked	Number of released defendants*
				Charged with new offense				
				Felony	Misdemeanor			
All types	94.0%	6.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	4.0%	3.2%	13,011
Personal recognizance	94.2	5.8	1.3	.9	.8	5.1	2.8	2,791
Unsecured bond	94.8	5.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	2.8	2.9	7,055
Financial release	92.2	7.8	1.6	2.1	1.0	5.6	4.2	3,165

Note: Data describe defendants in cases disposed in 1986. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than 1 column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation.

*Excludes 2,726 defendants who were released but whose records did not contain sufficient information to determine type of release or violation behavior.

See data notes 4 & 6.

Table 2.7 Pretrial release and detention status, by defendant characteristics, 1986

Defendant characteristics	Percent of defendants released at any time after initial trial bail hearing				Defendants detained two or more days		
	Total released	Personal recognizance	Unsecured bond	Financial conditions	Percent of all defendants	Average days detained	Number of defendants
All defendants	70.5%	15.2%	37.1%	16.8%	41.9%	56.9 days	22,311
Sex							
Male	67.5%	14.0%	34.4%	17.8%	45.5%	58.4 days	18,531
Female	85.4	21.5	50.4	12.3%	24.4	43.0	3,780
Race							
White	71.0%	15.0%	35.4%	19.2%	42.3%	57.0 days	15,936
Black	69.7	14.5	43.3	10.9	40.2	56.3	5,509
Other	67.2	26.0	27.8	10.7	47.3	58.6	766
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	47.4%	6.5%	16.8%	22.4%	72.6%	57.0 days	5,222
Non-Hispanic	77.6	17.9	43.3	15.1	32.5	56.8	17,089
Age							
16-18 years	60.6%	19.7%	27.4%	10.6%	50.7%	49.4 days	274
19-20 years	69.6	19.0	36.1	12.8	44.1	47.1	807
21-30 years	66.8	14.2	35.0	16.3	46.6	53.4	8,412
31-40 years	69.4	13.6	36.2	18.5	42.9	60.1	7,344
Over 40 years	79.0	18.5	42.7	16.4	31.9	61.6	5,254
Education							
Less than high school graduate	63.3%	12.7%	31.9%	17.0%	51.5%	55.0 days	8,241
High school graduate	76.9	17.4	41.0	17.2	35.3	56.6	7,079
Some college	76.6	17.0	42.0	16.6	33.6	63.0	4,327
College graduate	82.4	20.6	44.4	16.4	24.8	62.6	1,632
Marital status							
Never married	65.8%	15.1%	35.3%	13.8%	45.7%	55.5 days	6,699
Divorced/separated	71.1	15.1	38.0	16.7	42.9	58.4	4,837
Married	76.1	16.6	39.9	18.7	35.8	56.8	9,033
Common law	59.8	9.7	27.8	20.5	55.4	57.5	1,545
Widowed	73.1	17.9	37.3	14.9	40.3	75.4	67
Employment status at arrest							
Unemployed	61.5%	12.9%	33.3%	13.6%	51.1%	58.2 days	9,269
Employed	77.5	17.0	40.1	19.2	34.9	55.3	12,898
Annual income							
\$0	60.9%	12.6%	32.9%	13.6%	51.7%	58.2 days	9,328
Less than \$10,000	69.8	15.3	36.5	16.7	43.7	56.2	5,652
\$10,000-\$20,000	81.2	18.1	41.1	20.8	31.5	53.9	4,206
Over \$20,000	86.3	19.0	45.2	21.3	23.5	55.7	3,125
Criminal record^b							
No convictions	76.7%	18.2%	39.8%	17.0%	33.3%	60.4 days	2,421
Prior conviction							
Misdemeanor only	74.6	16.9	37.4	18.4	40.4%	53.4	1,400
Felony	56.5	9.9	29.9	15.1	54.9	65.5	6,412
Drug abuse							
No known abuse	72.7%	15.9%	38.6%	17.0%	39.4%	55.8 days	17,239
Drug history	64.1	13.4	32.5	16.6	49.7	59.8	4,927

Note: Data describe defendants interviewed during 1986 by the Pretrial Services Agencies. 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.

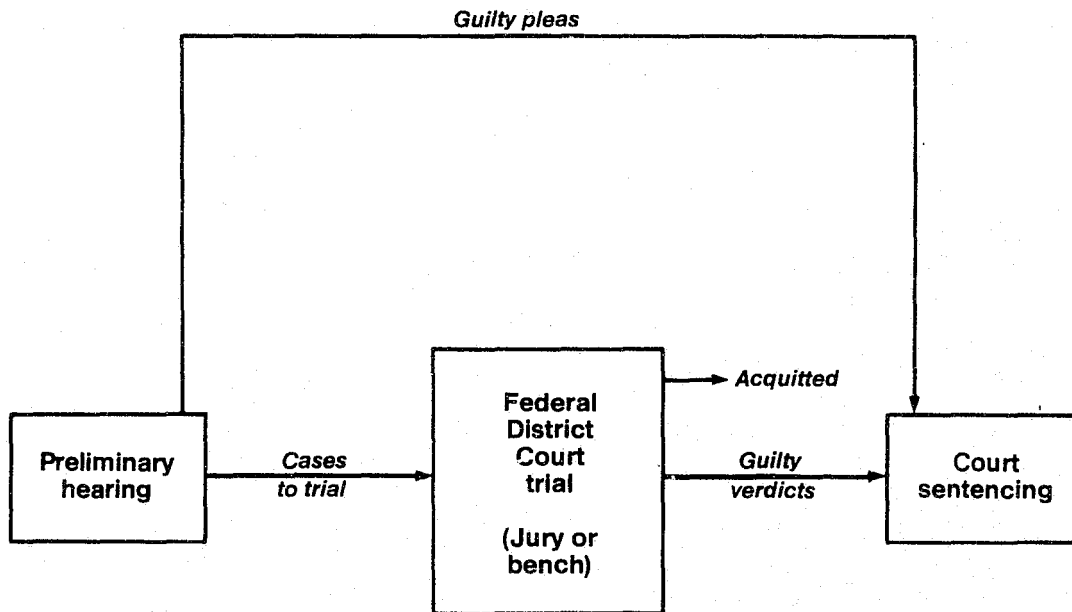
^aIncludes 302 defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

^bIncludes only those defendants whose PSA records explicitly showed no prior convictions.

See data notes 4 & 5.

Chapter 3

Adjudication



Federal criminal cases may result in conviction of the defendant following either 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 do not include matters disposed of by U.S. Magistrates.

Defendants in cases terminated (table 3.1)

Defendants convicted. Cases were terminated against 54,152 defendants in 1986 (table 3.1), up 6% since 1985. Of these, 43,920 (81%) were convicted. Of those defendants who were convicted, 37,929 (86%) pleaded guilty, 5,518 (13%) were convicted at trial, and 473 (1%) pleaded *nolo contendere*.¹

A total of 10,232 defendants were not convicted. Most of these (84%) had cases against them dismissed. Another 11% were acquitted by a jury, and 5% were acquitted in nonjury proceedings.

Defendants charged with motor carrier, gambling, embezzlement, tax law, robbery, and labor law violations were convicted at the highest rate (89% or higher). Conviction rates for the major categories of fraudulent property offenses, violent offenses, and drug offenses were all above average.

Trial vs. guilty pleas. Overall, 86% of all defendants convicted in 1986 pleaded guilty (table 3.1). Defendants charged with motor carrier, embezzlement, or immigration offenses pleaded guilty more often than average (95% or more). Defendants charged with kidnaping, murder, or racketeering or extortion pleaded guilty much less often than average (under 65%).

Case-processing time (table 3.2)

Title I of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974, as amended, stipulates time require-

ments 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, defendants in cases terminated in 1986 had their cases processed in an average of 10.7 months when cases were dismissed, 6.5 months when cases went to trial, and 4.4 months when convictions were by plea (table 3.2). Defendants in escape cases had the longest processing times for dismissals (65.7 months). Defendants in fraudulent property offenses and other property offenses were in general processed more rapidly than average, whether convicted by plea (4.1 months for fraudulent, 3.8 months for other property offenses) or dismissed (8.6 months and 7.1 months, respectively). Among those defendants whose cases went to trial, those charged with assault, agriculture, or traffic offenses were most swiftly processed (all under 4 months), and defendants in transportation of stolen property, racketeering and extortion, gambling, or "other" property cases had the longest processing time (over 10 months).

Characteristics of convicted offenders (table 3.3)

Data on offender characteristics are obtained from various sources, including presentence investigations and pretrial interview records, which are available only for a subset of offenders. (See Methodology.) The characteristics of

offenders have mostly remained stable since the first edition of this *Compendium*, covering cases terminated in 1984. However, for cases terminated during 1986, increases occurred in the proportions of offenders with some college education and with prior felony convictions, especially for offenders convicted of property offenses, and in the proportion of Hispanic offenders convicted of regulatory offenses.

Sex. Across all offense categories, 83% of all offenders convicted in 1986 were male. The proportion of male offenders varied, however, by offense type: 94% of offenders convicted of violent offenses, 78% of those convicted of non-fraudulent property offenses, and 72% of those convicted of fraudulent property offenses were men.

Race. Overall, 73% of convicted offenders were described as white, 24% as black, and 3% as other, such as American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander. Although the majority of convicted defendants were white, the percent varied by offense category: regulatory offenses, 85%; other public-order offenses, 81%; drug offenses, 81%; nonfraudulent property crimes, 58%; and violent offenses, 56%. Although nonblack minority offenders were only 3% of convicted offenders, they represented 14% of offenders convicted of a violent crime.

Age. The largest group of convicted offenders (35%) was between 21 and 30 years of age. Thirty-two percent of offenders were 31-40 years of age, and 28% were over 40.

Offenders convicted of public-order offenses were substantially older than other offenders; 35% of them were over 40. Offenders convicted of violent offenses were disproportionately young; 52% of them were 30 or younger, and 8% were under 21.

Education. Forty-two percent of convicted offenders had less than a high

¹A plea of *nolo contendere* does not concede guilt; therefore, it cannot be used in a civil action as an admission. Fed. R. Crim. P. 11 (e) (6).

²18 U.S.C. 3161 *et seq.*

school education. Another 25% had completed high school, 23% had some college, and 10% were college graduates.

Offenders convicted of fraudulent property crimes or regulatory offenses were better educated than other categories of offenders. About two-fifths of each group had attended college.

Marital status. Overall, 43% of convicted offenders were married, 27% had never married, 23% were divorced, and 6% had common law marriages. Offenders convicted of violent offenses departed substantially from this pattern; 44% of them had never married, and only 24% were married.

Employment. Overall, 41% of convicted offenders were unemployed at the time of arrest. An even higher percent of offenders convicted of violent crimes (65%) were unemployed at the time of arrest. The highest employment rate was found among offenders convicted of regulatory offenses, where the offenders' employment might have been involved in the offense. Even here, however, 31% were unemployed.

Income. In view of the high unemployment rates among persons convicted of Federal offenses, it is not surprising that 42% of convicted offenders reported no annual income. Even among those reporting some income, 43% earned less than \$10,000 in the year before arrest, 33% earned \$10,000-\$20,000, and 24% earned in excess of \$20,000. Earnings also varied by offense category. Among offenders who were convicted of violent crimes and reported some income, 53% earned less than \$10,000 in the year before their arrest and only 17% earned over \$20,000; in contrast, among offenders who were convicted of regulatory offenses and reported some earnings, 33% earned over \$20,000.

Prior record. Forty-eight percent of convicted offenders had been convicted of at least one prior State or Federal felony offense. Another 28% had been

convicted of misdemeanors only. For about a quarter of the offenders (23%), the present conviction was the first.

Offenders convicted of violent offenses, non-fraudulent property offenses, or non-regulatory public-order offenses had more serious criminal records than other offenders: 63% of offenders convicted of violent offenses, 53% of those convicted of non-fraudulent property offenses, and 52% of those convicted of non-regulatory public-order offenses had previously been convicted of at least one felony offense.

Drug use. Twenty-three percent of convicted offenders had known histories of drug abuse. The history of drug abuse varied by offense category: Offenders convicted of violent or drug offenses were more likely to have drug histories (40% and 33%, respectively) than those charged with regulatory offenses (15%), fraudulent property crimes (14%), or non-regulatory public-order offenses (16%).

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

In addition to cases terminated in district courts, another 12,622 persons (up 14 percent from 1985) were brought before U.S. Magistrates in 1986 (table 3.4). Nearly half (49%) of these matters involved immigration law violations. Another 31% were accused of other public-order offenses.

Overall, 70% of these persons were convicted, which was lower than the average rate of conviction for defendants in cases terminated by the district courts (81%). However, 94% of defendants who appeared before a U.S. Magistrate charged with immigration offenses were convicted. Persons who appeared before U.S. Magistrates charged with violent offenses or drug offenses were acquitted over 70 percent of the time.

Table 3.1 Disposition of cases terminated in 1986, by offense

Most serious offense charged	Percent of all defendants convicted	Number of defendants in terminated cases who were:								
		Convicted					Not convicted			
		Total	Guilty plea	Nolo contendere	Trial		Total	Dismissed ^a	Trial	
					Jury	Non-jury			Jury ^b	Non-jury
All offenses^c	81.0%	43,920	37,929	473	4,203	1,315	10,232	8,562	1,138	532
Violent offenses	82.4%	2,322	1,899	11	356	56	496	393	86	17
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	76.9	113	70	1	39	3	34	26	8	0
Negligent manslaughter	73.3	22	16	0	6	0	8	5	2	1
Assault	72.0	489	373	6	84	26	190	152	30	8
Robbery	89.3	1,344	1,176	3	153	12	161	133	25	3
Rape	78.7	85	68	0	16	1	23	11	10	2
Other sex offenses ^d	84.4	173	136	1	27	9	32	27	4	1
Kidnapping	74.2	66	37	0	25	4	23	17	4	2
Threats against the President	54.5	30	23	0	6	1	25	22	3	0
Property offenses	84.5%	14,602	13,213	96	1,047	246	2,684	2,292	301	91
Fraudulent offenses	86.4%	10,645	9,703	69	789	84	1,677	1,421	238	18
Embezzlement	89.6	2,027	1,932	18	69	8	235	200	31	4
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	84.6	5,906	5,265	42	549	50	1,074	883	180	11
Forgery	88.0	2,188	2,041	6	124	17	298	279	19	0
Counterfeiting	88.2	524	465	3	47	9	70	59	8	3
Other offenses	79.7%	3,957	3,510	27	258	162	1,007	871	63	73
Burglary	71.3	87	81	1	4	1	35	35	0	0
Larceny ^e	79.8	2,891	2,625	19	127	120	730	628	36	66
Motor vehicle theft	87.0	414	375	2	36	1	62	53	8	1
Arson	—	6	5	0	1	0	7	4	1	2
Transportation of stolen property	84.0	410	322	4	79	5	78	61	16	1
Other property offenses	61.1	149	102	1	11	35	95	90	2	3
Drug offenses	83.6%	12,331	10,370	32	1,721	208	2,415	1,945	399	71
Trafficking	85.4	11,095	9,322	22	1,602	149	1,899	1,500	360	39
Possession and other	70.5	1,236	1,048	10	119	59	516	445	39	32
Public order offenses	76.0%	14,595	12,396	333	1,064	802	4,607	3,904	350	353
Regulatory offenses	75.6%	1,654	1,375	29	197	53	534	421	91	22
Agriculture	70.2	153	129	9	5	10	65	53	6	6
Antitrust	62.4	73	63	6	4	0	44	28	16	0
Labor law	88.9	32	29	2	0	1	4	2	2	0
Food and drug	84.0	79	72	0	4	3	15	13	2	0
Motor carrier	97.4	74	72	1	1	0	2	2	0	0
Other regulatory offenses	75.5	1,243	1,010	11	183	39	404	323	65	16
Other offenses	76.1%	12,941	11,021	304	867	749	4,073	3,483	259	331
Weapons	82.8	1,792	1,527	10	212	43	371	312	46	13
Immigration offenses	88.1	2,387	2,258	17	96	16	323	289	26	8
Tax law violations including tax fraud	89.4	1,377	1,165	15	173	24	164	118	43	3
Bribery	82.3	195	161	2	32	0	42	18	21	3
Perjury	69.8	127	92	3	31	1	55	40	14	1
National defense	71.0	125	91	4	19	11	51	39	9	3
Escape	77.7	613	579	2	26	6	176	163	12	1
Racketeering and extortion ^g	81.6	692	448	1	235	8	156	88	64	4
Gambling offenses	90.3	214	191	2	16	5	23	15	8	0
Liquor offenses	—	15	14	0	1	0	4	3	1	0
Mail or transport of obscene material	88.5	23	21	0	2	0	3	3	0	0
Traffic offenses	66.8	5,184	4,335	238	23	588	2,574	2,286	14	274
Migratory birds	75.5	40	34	0	1	5	13	13	0	0
Other	57.1	157	105	10	0	42	118	96	1	21

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aIncludes *nolle prosequi*, deferred prosecution, Narcotics Addicts Rehabilitation Act (NARA) Titles I and II, and all dismissals.

^bIncludes mistrials.

^cIncludes 100 defendants for whom offense category could not be determined.

^dMay include some non-violent offenses.

^eExcluding transportation of stolen property.

^fExcluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property, trespass.

^gPredominantly prosecution under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

See data note 7.

Table 3.2 Time from filing to disposition of cases terminated in 1986

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	5.7 mos.	10.7 mos.	4.4 mos.	6.5 mos.
Violent offenses	5.4 mos.	9.4 mos.	4.5 mos.	5.5 mos.
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	6.7	13.0	5.2	5.6
Negligent manslaughter	4.9	—	—	—
Assault	4.1	4.3	4.1	3.8
Robbery	5.5	13.5	4.5	5.8
Rape	6.3	—	5.5	7.2
Other sex offenses ^d	4.6	4.2	4.3	6.0
Kidnapping	11.7	—	7.0	7.9
Threats against the President	5.9	6.8	4.5	—
Property offenses	4.8 mos.	8.0 mos.	4.0 mos.	6.9 mos.
Fraudulent offenses	4.9 mos.	8.6 mos.	4.1 mos.	7.2 mos.
Embezzlement	3.6	6.3	3.1	6.0
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	5.4	9.2	4.5	7.5
Forgery	4.5	7.9	3.9	6.9
Counterfeiting	5.0	11.0	4.0	6.7
Other offenses	4.7 mos.	7.1 mos.	3.8 mos.	6.4 mos.
Burglary	4.3	4.6	3.4	—
Larceny ^e	4.0	6.5	3.4	4.3
Motor vehicle theft	6.1	15.3	4.8	6.3
Arson	2.7	—	—	—
Transportation of stolen property	7.5	10.4	6.1	10.1
Other property offenses ^f	5.9	5.4	3.0	12.7
Drug offenses	7.2 mos.	13.0 mos.	6.1 mos.	7.5 mos.
Possession	3.8	3.9	3.6	4.3
Trafficking	—	—	—	—
including importing and manufacturing	7.7	15.7	6.4	7.9
Other	5.9	—	—	—
Public order offenses	5.3 mos.	10.9 mos.	3.5 mos.	5.4 mos.
Regulatory offenses	5.5 mos.	8.4 mos.	4.4 mos.	6.5 mos.
Agriculture	3.6	4.0	3.3	4.0
Antitrust	7.1	11.6	5.4	6.4
Labor law	5.8	—	4.4	—
Food and drug	4.3	—	3.4	—
Motor carrier	2.8	—	1.9	—
Other regulatory offenses	5.9	8.6	4.8	6.7
Other offenses	5.2 mos.	11.2 mos.	3.4 mos.	5.2 mos.
Weapons	6.2	11.3	5.2	6.2
Immigration offenses	3.8	11.4	2.7	5.7
Tax law violations	—	—	—	—
including tax fraud	6.0	13.7	5.0	7.5
Bribery	5.5	—	5.3	5.8
Perjury	6.9	9.9	5.6	6.9
National defense	5.9	5.6	4.3	9.6
Escape	20.9	65.7	9.2	9.5
Racketeering and extortion ^g	11.7	15.8	10.6	12.1
Gambling offenses	7.0	—	6.0	12.9
Liquor	2.2	—	—	—
Mail or transport of obscene material	10.4	—	7.7	—
Traffic offenses	3.0	7.5	1.1	1.2
Migratory birds	3.4	—	1.0	—
Other	1.8	2.7	1.2	1.4

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^aIncludes *nolle prosequi*; deferred prosecution; Narcotic Addicts Rehabilitation Act (NARA), Title I and II; and all dismissals.

^bIncludes *nolo contendere*.

^cIncludes mistrials.

^dMay include some non-violent offenses.

^eExcluding transportation of stolen property.

^fExcluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property, trespass.

^gPredominantly prosecution under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

See data note 7.

Table 3.3 Characteristics of convicted offenders, 1986

Offender characteristics	Total number of offenders	Percent of offenders convicted of:						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Sex								
Male	29,013	83.4%	94.0%	71.9%	78.3%	87.9%	85.3%	90.5%
Female	5,768	16.6	6.0	28.1	21.7%	12.1	14.7	9.5
Race								
White	22,737	73.4%	55.8%	66.3%	58.4%	81.0%	85.3%	80.9%
Black	7,284	23.5	30.5	31.2	37.7	17.5	12.0	16.2
Other	951	3.1	13.7	2.4	3.9	1.5	2.7	2.9
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	6,024	17.9%	9.0%	8.1%	7.0%	26.2%	14.8%	26.7%
Non-Hispanic	27,598	82.1	91.0	91.9	93.0	73.8	85.2	73.3
Age								
16-18 years	378	1.1%	2.0%	.7%	2.2%	.8%	1.0%	1.3%
19-20 years	1,218	3.5	5.5	2.9	5.7	3.0	3.7	3.4
21-30 years	12,283	35.4	44.8	32.6	38.8	38.6	29.3	32.1
31-40 years	11,150	32.1	30.9	31.7	28.8	37.1	30.4	28.2
Over 40 years	9,709	27.9	16.8	32.2	24.5	20.5	35.6	34.9
Education								
Less than high school graduate	11,234	42.1%	45.1%	33.5%	47.1%	43.9%	37.4%	48.5%
High school graduate	6,602	24.8	32.0	24.5	26.7	25.2	24.3	21.8
Some college	6,160	23.1	18.3	28.2	20.7	23.1	23.8	18.8
College graduate	2,674	10.0	4.6	13.7	5.5	7.7	14.5	10.9
Marital status								
Never married	8,447	27.5%	43.5%	25.3%	32.0%	28.1%	20.9%	24.8%
Divorced/separated	7,075	23.0	27.0	24.4	24.1	23.1	20.0	20.4
Married	13,076	42.5	24.1	45.1	37.3	40.2	53.5	47.0
Common law	1,910	6.2	5.2	4.0	5.8	8.1	5.2	7.1
Widowed	235	.8	.3	1.2	.7	.5	.5	.8
Employment status at arrest								
Unemployed	6,795	41.2%	64.6%	39.5%	47.3%	38.6%	31.1%	38.9%
Employed	9,715	58.8	35.4	60.5	52.7	61.4	68.9	61.1
Annual income								
\$0	6,926	41.6%	64.9%	39.5%	47.5%	38.9%	32.6%	40.0%
Less than \$10,000	4,183	25.1	18.5	25.4	24.4	25.8	23.5	26.5
\$10,000-\$20,000	3,175	19.1	10.5	20.6	17.7	21.0	21.5	17.0
Over \$20,000	2,378	14.3	6.1	14.5	10.5	14.2	22.5	16.6
Criminal record^b								
No convictions	2,543	23.3%	12.6%	28.5%	18.2%	24.1%	32.7%	20.9%
Prior conviction								
Misdemeanor only	3,109	28.5	24.7	28.5	28.5	29.9	32.5	27.1
Felony	5,255	48.2	62.6	42.9	53.2	46.0	34.8	52.0
Drug abuse								
No known abuse	12,635	76.5%	60.2%	85.8%	71.4%	67.4%	85.2%	84.2%
Drug history	3,880	23.5	39.8	14.2	28.6	32.6	14.8	15.8

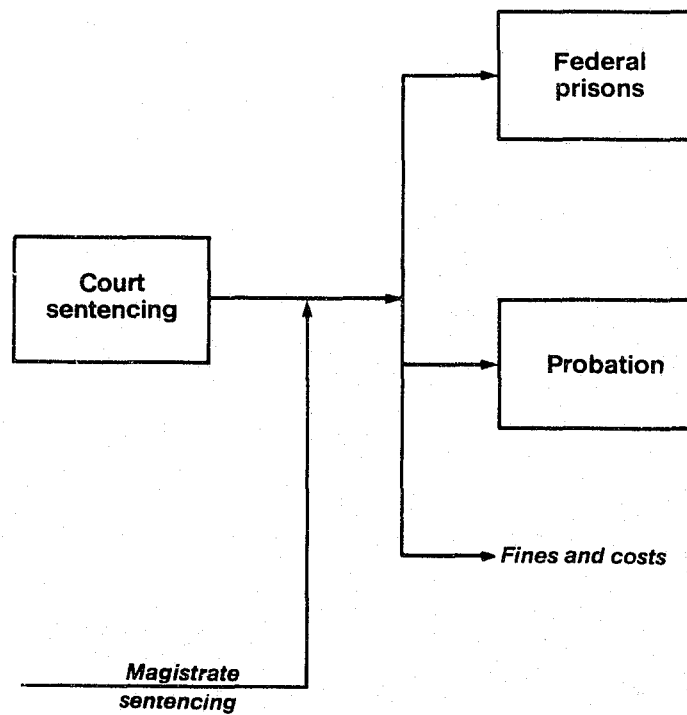
See data note 8.

Table 3.4 Dispositions by U.S. Magistrates, by offense, 1986

Most serious offense investigated	Number of defendants in matters concluded by U.S. Magistrates			Percent convicted
	Total	Convicted	Not convicted	
All offenses^a	12,622	8,784	3,838	69.6%
Violent offenses	200	42	158	21.0%
Murder/manslaughter	5	1	4	—
Assault	89	32	57	36.0
Robbery	68	7	61	10.3
Rape	3	0	3	—
Other sex offenses ^b	4	1	3	—
Kidnapping	14	1	13	—
Threats against the President	17	0	17	—
Property offenses	1,605	892	713	55.6%
Fraudulent offenses	1,076	610	466	56.7%
Embezzlement	268	149	119	55.6
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	591	346	245	58.5
Forgery	212	111	101	52.4
Counterfeiting	5	4	1	—
Other offenses	529	282	247	53.3%
Burglary	3	1	2	—
Larceny ^c	140	36	104	25.7
Motor vehicle theft	16	1	15	—
Arson	0	0	0	—
Transportation of stolen property	7	0	7	—
Other property offenses ^d	363	244	119	67.2
Drug offenses	625	92	533	14.7%
Public order offenses	10,065	7,697	2,368	76.5%
Regulatory offenses	583	291	292	49.9%
Agriculture	136	108	28	79.4
Antitrust	0	0	0	—
Labor law	1	1	0	—
Food and drug	49	0	49	—
Motor carrier	0	0	0	—
Other regulatory offenses	397	182	215	45.8
Other offenses	9,482	7,406	2,076	78.1%
Weapons	66	11	55	16.7
Immigration offenses	6,125	5,775	350	94.3
Tax law violations including tax fraud	40	25	15	62.5
Bribery	11	2	9	—
Perjury	5	4	1	—
National defense	117	93	24	79.5
Escape	1,119	15	1,104	1.3
Racketeering and extortion ^e	34	0	34	—
Gambling offenses	1	1	0	—
Liquor offenses	1	1	0	—
Mail or transport of obscene material	1	0	1	—
Migratory birds	424	384	40	90.6
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic and jurisdictional offenses	1,467	1,055	412	71.9
Other	71	40	31	56.3
<p>—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.</p> <p>^aIncludes 127 suspects for whom offense category could not be determined; 61 were convicted and 66 were not.</p> <p>^bMay include some non-violent offenses.</p> <p>^cExcluding transportation of stolen property.</p> <p>^dExcluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property, trespass.</p> <p>^ePredominantly prosecution under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.</p> <p>See data note 2.</p>				

Chapter 4

Sentencing



Depending on 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 followed by a period of probation¹). The court's sentencing decision is influenced by a number of factors including statutory penalties for the conviction offense, the seriousness of the offender's conduct in the offense, the defendant's prior record, the judge's assessment of an offender's prospects for rehabilitation, and any plea-bargaining agreements that may have been made. Plea bargaining may reduce the defendant's sentence by reducing the seriousness of the offense charged, reducing the number of counts in the indictment against the defendant, 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.

Offenders convicted and sentences imposed (tables 4.1, 4.2)

Eighty-one percent of all defendants in cases terminated in 1986 were convicted (see chapter 3). Of these, 36% were sentenced to incarceration only,² 37% were sentenced to probation only, 17% were sentenced to both incarceration and probation, and 10% were fined (table 4.1). (In most tables, the convicted offenders who received split or mixed sentences are included in both the probation and the incarceration data.)

Overall, 53% of convicted offenders were sentenced to incarceration, either alone or accompanied by probation or a fine. Offenders convicted of violent or drug offenses were most likely to be incarcerated (83% and 77%, respectively). Offenders convicted of public-

order offense charges were least likely to be incarcerated (averaging 37%) (table 4.1). If traffic offenses are excluded, however, 52% of the remaining offenders convicted of public-order offenses were incarcerated. Offenders convicted of property offenses and regulatory offenses were most likely to be sentenced to some term of probation, either alone or as part of a sentence that included incarceration (72% and 67% respectively).

Fifty-nine percent of all offenders convicted of traffic offenses were sentenced only to pay fines, as were 20% or more of offenders convicted of agriculture, antitrust, national defense, migratory birds, or food and drug violations. On average, two percent or less of offenders convicted of violent crimes, drug offenses, or fraudulent property crimes were fined.

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, 71% of offenders convicted at trial were incarcerated (with a prison sentence alone or a sentence that included probation as well as prison), compared to 50% of offenders convicted by plea. Offenders convicted of fraudulent property offenses or regulatory offenses were more than twice as likely to avoid incarceration as those convicted at trial. Drug offenders who pleaded guilty were nearly three times as likely to avoid incarceration as those convicted at trial.

Length of sentence. Offenders sentenced to incarceration as a result of a guilty plea received sentences averaging half as long as offenders convicted at trial. Offenders convicted at trial received sentences averaging 88 months; the average sentence for offenders convicted by plea was 45 months.

Although prison sentences after trial were longer for all offense categories, differences were most pronounced for those offenders convicted of drug offenses (102 months vs. 53 months), regulatory offenses (72 months vs. 32 months), and other public-order offenses (66 months vs. 24 months).

Characteristics of offenders sentenced to incarceration (table 4.4)

The majority of offenders sentenced to incarceration in 1986 were white (75%) and male (90%). Women were substantially less likely to be confined than men who were convicted of similar offenses. In all, 64% of men and 35% of women were sentenced to be incarcerated. The offenders' race was not generally related to incarceration decisions. Hispanic offenders convicted of public-order violations were significantly more likely to be incarcerated than were non-Hispanic offenders with the same category of charges.

Offenders with a history of either drug abuse or convictions of prior offenses were substantially more likely to be sentenced to correctional institutions than were drug-free or first offenders.

A sentence of incarceration was more likely to be given to offenders who were unemployed at the time of arrest or reported no income in the preceding year. (Many are in both groups.)

The few Federal offenders under the age of 21 were less likely to be incarcerated than older persons convicted of similar offenses.

Average prison sentence length (tables 4.2, 4.3 and 4.5)

The average prison sentence term for all offenders convicted in 1986 was 52 months. Offenders convicted of violent crimes received the longest prison sentences (129 months average sentence for all violent offenses).

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

²In this chapter, fines are not mentioned if another sanction is also imposed. All sentences in 1986 were prior to adoption of sentencing guidelines.

Offenders convicted of regulatory offenses received sentences averaging 42 months and those charged with other public-order offenses averaged 30 months.

**Relationship of prison term
to defendant characteristics
(table 4.5)**

For most offenses, younger persons were sentenced to shorter terms than older offenders. Similarly, women received sentences ranging from 12% to 46% shorter than those imposed on men incarcerated for similar offense types.

The relationship of sentence length to drug abuse was more complex. Offenders with a history of drug abuse received generally longer sentences (on average, 64 months) than those with no known drug involvement convicted of similar offenses (50 months). Among offenders convicted of drug offenses, however, sentence lengths did not vary significantly with history of drug abuse.

Convicted offenders with a prior felony conviction received sentences ranging from 26% to 71% longer than first offenders convicted of similar offenses.

Table 4.1 Sentence types in cases terminated, by offense, 1986

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
All offenses	43,920	52.5%	54.1%	16.8%	9.7%
Violent offenses	2,192	82.7%	27.3%	12.3%	1.6%
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	93	93.5	7.5	2.2	0
Negligent manslaughter	29	86.2	27.6	13.8	0
Assault	489	60.5	45.4	14.1	7.0
Robbery	1,258	94.3	17.2	11.5	0
Rape	80	81.3	30.0	12.5	0
Other sex offenses ^d	167	52.7	63.5	19.8	1.2
Kidnapping	48	93.8	12.5	8.3	0
Threats against the President	28	75.0	32.1	7.1	0
Property offenses	14,546	43.2%	71.8%	19.1%	3.6%
Fraudulent offenses	10,520	42.0%	75.3%	19.9%	2.3%
Embezzlement	1,986	26.8	90.0	18.1	1.1
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	6,139	44.5	73.2	21.6	3.5
Forgery	1,906	45.8	70.8	16.9	.2
Counterfeiting	489	57.1	60.1	18.2	.8
Other offenses	4,026	46.6%	62.7%	16.8%	7.0%
Burglary	93	74.2	47.3	21.5	0
Larceny ^e	3,023	39.6	67.1	15.3	8.4
Motor vehicle theft	425	76.5	42.8	19.8	.5
Arson	10	—	—	—	—
Transportation of stolen property	324	70.7	53.7	24.7	.3
Other	151	31.8	58.9	17.2	15.9
Drug offenses	11,989	77.3%	39.3%	17.6%	.8%
Possession	1,636	41.4	61.8	9.2	5.7
Trafficking including importing and manufacturing	10,336	83.1	35.6	19.0	.1
Other	17	—	—	—	—
Public order offenses	15,193	37.4%	52.6%	14.6%	23.6%
Regulatory offenses	2,010	34.2%	66.6%	13.1%	11.8%
Agriculture	174	13.8	73.0	10.3	23.0
Antitrust	74	9.5	29.7	4.1	64.9
Labor law	42	4.8	85.7	2.4	9.5
Food and drug	85	15.3	58.8	7.1	29.4
Motor carrier	82	22.0	74.4	14.6	18.3
Other regulatory offenses	1,553	40.2	67.1	14.4	6.8
Other offenses	13,183	37.9%	50.5%	14.8%	25.4%
Weapons offenses	1,802	65.1	51.7	18.7	1.6
Immigration offenses	2,464	58.6	62.6	24.1	.4
Tax law violations including tax fraud	1,459	43.7	80.2	28.1	4.0
Bribery	200	53.5	68.0	25.0	2.5
Perjury	132	56.1	65.9	24.2	2.3
National defense	339	18.0	58.1	5.6	27.1
Escape	622	85.5	21.4	7.6	0
Racketeering and extortion ^g	591	78.2	46.5	25.4	.7
Gambling offenses	204	42.2	77.5	24.0	4.4
Liquor offenses	14	—	—	—	—
Mail or transport of obscene material	32	18.8	90.6	15.6	3.1
Traffic offenses	5,091	7.6	37.3	4.8	59.1
Migratory birds	40	2.5	75.0	2.5	25.0
Other	193	10.9	31.1	4.1	59.1

Note: Total includes 241 convicted defendants whose sentence could not be determined.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

^bIncludes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

^cSentences to probation combined with incarceration.

^dMay include some non-violent offenses.

^eExcluding transportation of stolen property.

^fExcluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property, trespass.

^gPredominantly prosecution under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

See data note 7.

Table 4.2 Type and length of sentences imposed, by offense, 1986

Most serious offense of conviction	Offenders convicted and sentenced in cases terminated in 1986					
	Number				Average sentence length	
	Total	Incarceration ^a	Probation ^b	Fine	Incarceration ^c	Probation ^b
All offenses	43,920	23,058	23,753	4,240	52.0 mos.	39.2 mos.
Violent offenses	2,192	1,813	598	36	128.6 mos.	45.2 mos.
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	93	87	7	0	196.4	—
Negligent manslaughter	29	25	8	0	40.3	—
Assault	489	296	222	34	44.6	32.4
Robbery	1,258	1,186	216	0	150.3	58.2
Rape	80	65	24	0	129.5	45.8
Other sex offenses ^d	167	88	106	2	68.2	45.7
Kidnapping	48	45	6	0	205.1	—
Threats against the President	28	21	9	0	26.2	—
Property offenses	14,546	6,291	10,451	525	34.0 mos.	41.1 mos.
Fraudulent offenses	10,520	4,416	7,926	245	32.6 mos.	42.5 mos.
Embezzlement	1,986	533	1,788	21	21.9	42.1
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	6,139	2,732	4,495	216	33.4	43.7
Forgery	1,906	872	1,349	4	32.8	39.4
Counterfeiting	489	279	294	4	43.3	40.2
Other offenses	4,026	1,875	2,525	280	37.4 mos.	37.0 mos.
Burglary	93	69	44	0	41.9	46.1
Larceny ^e	3,023	1,196	2,029	253	33.6	35.3
Motor vehicle theft	425	325	182	2	42.4	45.3
Arson	10	8	7	0	—	—
Transportation of stolen property	324	229	174	1	51.9	48.6
Other ^f	151	48	89	24	24.1	31.5
Drug offenses	11,989	9,272	4,706	100	62.0 mos.	44.2 mos.
Possession	1,636	677	1,011	93	41.4	28.1
Trafficking						
including importing and manufacturing	10,336	8,588	3,683	7	63.6	48.7
Other	17	7	12	0	—	—
Public order offenses	15,193	5,682	7,998	3,579	31.8 mos.	33.2 mos.
Regulatory offenses	2,010	688	1,338	237	41.7 mos.	35.5 mos.
Agriculture	174	24	127	40	6.3	28.1
Antitrust	74	7	22	48	—	33.3
Labor law	42	2	36	4	—	26.8
Food and drug	85	13	50	25	—	30.7
Motor carrier	82	18	61	15	—	41.3
Other regulatory offenses	1,553	624	1,042	105	44.8	36.6
Other offenses	13,183	4,994	6,660	3,342	30.5 mos.	32.8 mos.
Weapons	1,802	1,174	931	29	45.5	43.7
Immigration offenses	2,464	1,443	1,543	9	15.1	42.8
Tax law violations						
including tax fraud	1,459	637	1,170	59	20.6	42.7
Bribery	200	107	136	5	41.9	36.8
Perjury	132	74	87	3	20.2	36.1
National defense	339	61	197	92	26.1	24.5
Escape	622	532	133	0	23.3	44.7
Racketeering and extortion ^g	591	462	275	4	87.6	47.0
Gambling offenses	204	86	158	9	18.5	35.7
Liquor offenses	14	5	11	0	—	—
Mail or transport of obscene material	32	6	29	1	—	45.3
Traffic offenses	5,091	385	1,900	3,007	3.4	11.0
Migratory birds	40	1	30	10	—	15.0
Other	193	21	60	114	2.8	14.2

Note: Total includes 241 convicted defendants whose sentence could not be determined. Total exceeds sum of individual sanctions because split and mixed sentences are counted in both prison and probation.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

^bIncludes split and mixed sentences.

^cExcludes life sentences and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders (0.5% of all incarcerations).

^dMay include some nonviolent offenses.

^eExcluding transportation of stolen property.

^fExcluding fraudulent property offenses.

^gPredominantly prosecutions under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

See data note 7.

Table 4.3 Sentences Imposed on convicted offenders, by offense of conviction and method of disposition, 1986

Offense of conviction and method of disposition	Number of convicted defendants	Number of defendants in terminated cases convicted and sentenced to:			Defendants sentenced to some incarceration	
		Incarceration ^a	Probation ^b	Fine	Percent of all defendants convicted	Average sentence length ^c
All offenses	43,920	23,058	23,753	4,240	52.5%	52.0 mos.
Guilty plea ^d	38,402	19,134	21,538	3,634	49.8	44.7
Trial and other dispositions ^e	5,518	3,924	2,215	606	71.1	88.2
Violent offenses	2,192	1,813	598	36	82.7%	128.6
Guilty plea	1,801	1,470	510	25	81.6	120.3
Trial and other dispositions	391	343	88	11	87.7	165.8
Property offenses						
Fraudulent offenses	10,520	4,416	7,926	245	42.0%	32.6 mos.
Guilty plea	9,555	3,742	7,314	223	39.2	28.1
Trial and othe dispositions	965	674	612	22	69.8	57.6
Other offenses	4,026	1,875	2,525	280	46.6%	37.4 mos.
Guilty plea	3,633	1,629	2,329	238	44.8	35.4
Trial and other dispositions	393	246	196	42	62.6	50.4
Drug offenses	11,989	9,272	4,706	100	77.3%	62.0 mos.
Guilty plea	10,083	7,536	4,179	87	74.7	52.8
Trial and other dispositions	1,906	1,736	527	13	91.1	102.1
Public order offenses						
Regulatory offenses	2,010	688	1,338	237	34.2%	41.7 mos.
Guilty plea	1,759	518	1,200	225	29.4	31.7
Trial and other dispositions	251	170	138	12	67.7	72.4
Other offenses	13,183	4,994	6,660	3,342	37.9%	30.5 mos.
Guilty plea	11,571	4,239	6,006	2,836	36.6	24.1
Trial and other dispositions	1,612	755	654	506	46.8	66.2
Note: Total includes 241 convicted defendants whose sentence could not be determined.		^b Includes split and mixed sentences.			^e Includes <i>nolle prosequi</i> , deferred prosecution, Narcotic Addicts Rehabilitation Act (NARA) Titles I and II, and all dismissals.	
^a All sentences to incarceration, including split, mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.		^c Excludes offenders sentenced to life sentences and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders. Includes prison portion of split or mixed sentences.			See data note 7.	
		^d Includes <i>nolo contendere</i> .				

Table 4.4 Convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offense and offender characteristics, 1986

Of all offenders convicted in cases terminated in 1986, the percent who were incarcerated								
Offender characteristics	All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		Total number of offenders
			Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All offenders*	52.5%	82.7%	42.0%	46.6%	77.4%	34.1%	37.9%	43,813
Sex								
Male	64.3%	86.0%	50.2%	57.4%	84.1%	40.6%	54.2%	29,013
Female	35.4	63.5	25.6	28.2	64.6	26.5	27.5	5,768
Race								
White	60.3%	82.7%	43.4%	53.1%	81.0%	37.8%	54.8%	22,737
Black	56.8	90.2	41.1	49.7	83.6	35.8	52.2%	7,284
Other	56.6	79.1	36.7	42.5	80.9	45.0	45.1	951
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	69.9%	86.2%	42.8%	53.7%	85.7%	46.1%	62.5%	6,024
Non-Hispanic	58.2	84.5	43.2	51.9	80.2	37.6	52.1	27,598
Age								
16-18 years	46.8%	76.3%	30.6%	38.4%	60.7%	25.0%	43.8%	378
19-20 years	52.5	83.8	33.5	49.7	70.4	40.3	43.6	1,218
21-30 years	60.7	86.8	40.9	52.8	79.0	41.8	55.6	12,283
31-40 years	63.4	85.3	45.6	54.0	83.3	38.6	57.5	11,150
Over 40 years	53.6	79.2	43.3	46.4	86.5	31.4	44.0	9,709
Education								
Less than high school graduate	64.8%	88.6%	43.0%	58.8%	84.6%	39.5%	60.7%	11,234
High school graduate	61.0	84.7	43.2	54.3	81.5	41.2	53.5	6,602
Some college	56.4	83.7	43.2	47.1	78.4	29.9	50.0	6,160
College graduate	54.6	54.2	49.1	45.9	81.6	32.8	46.0	2,674
Marital status								
Never married	60.9%	84.3%	43.8%	55.1%	79.5%	37.7%	52.7%	8,447
Divorced/separated	63.0	86.7	45.7	55.8	83.9	46.0	58.3	7,075
Married	55.4	81.2	40.8	43.6	81.0	32.4	51.2	13,076
Common law	68.1	88.8	40.1	64.6	83.6	50.0	65.4	1,910
Other	39.6	80.0	20.8	45.5	73.2	28.6	46.3	235
Employment status at arrest								
Unemployed	68.4%	90.1%	51.7%	61.0%	83.2%	47.5%	63.5%	6,795
Employed	59.9	74.7	42.3	52.5	84.1	37.6	50.7	9,715
Annual income								
\$0	68.7%	90.6%	51.9%	61.2%	83.1%	50.0%	63.9%	6,926
Less than \$10,000	61.0	82.5	40.3	51.8	84.8	41.9	53.5	4,183
\$10,000-\$20,000	58.0	68.3	38.7	48.7	84.9	35.9	46.0	3,175
Over \$20,000	60.3	60.0	50.5	59.5	82.2	34.3	51.2	2,378
Criminal record								
No convictions ^b	57.8%	70.3%	38.5%	45.0%	81.7%	42.9%	54.5%	2,543
Prior conviction								
Misdemeanor only	62.4	87.0	44.7	49.7	83.1	43.1	52.0	3,109
Felony	80.5	94.2	69.3	76.6	91.3	68.9	74.0	5,255
Drug abuse								
No known abuse	59.3%	80.1%	43.7%	51.0%	83.7%	37.5%	53.0%	12,635
Drug history	76.8	91.5	59.9	70.2	83.9	59.6	70.2	3,880

Note: Excludes corporations. Offenders are classified by the most serious offense of conviction.

*Includes offenders for whom these characteristics are unknown.
See data note 8.

Table 4.5 Average incarceration sentence lengths imposed, by offense and offender characteristics, 1986

Offender characteristics	Average sentence length for offenders convicted of:						
	All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
			Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All offenders*	52.0 mos.	128.6 mos.	32.6 mos.	37.4 mos.	62.0 mos.	41.7 mos.	30.5 mos.
Sex							
Male	55.3 mos.	133.0 mos.	34.4 mos.	38.9 mos.	64.7 mos.	39.9 mos.	33.8 mos.
Female	32.2	72.4	23.4	27.9	40.0	34.9	19.9
Race							
White	51.7 mos.	130.6 mos.	33.6 mos.	39.8 mos.	62.4 mos.	40.7 mos.	31.5 mos.
Black	55.3	147.1	30.5	35.0	61.0	34.6	38.0
Other	58.2	91.8	25.5	24.8	71.6	—	30.5
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	49.4 mos.	111.9 mos.	31.7 mos.	36.6 mos.	64.3 mos.	36.4 mos.	22.2 mos.
Non-Hispanic	53.9	132.9	32.6	37.8	61.5	40.4	37.8
Age							
16-18 years	38.6 mos.	115.1 mos.	—	27.2 mos.	37.6 mos.	—	8.1 mos.
19-20 years	37.5	88.7	20.8	23.6	38.5	22.4	24.8
21-30 years	47.6	120.4	27.8	35.1	50.2	44.4	29.0
31-40 years	57.9	144.5	33.2	42.9	67.4	42.7	36.6
Over 40 years	56.7	148.7	37.5	39.4	78.0	32.8	36.0
Education							
Less than high school graduate	53.2 mos.	133.3 mos.	33.1 mos.	38.0 mos.	61.8 mos.	36.6 mos.	30.9 mos.
High school graduate	54.9	122.9	30.8	37.5	59.7	48.8	40.7
Some college	53.3	143.1	32.9	38.5	64.0	37.3	33.1
College graduate	49.0	57.3	37.0	38.7	68.6	36.6	33.5
Marital status							
Never married	50.7 mos.	126.5 mos.	30.1 mos.	33.0 mos.	51.7 mos.	30.8 mos.	31.1 mos.
Divorced/separated	55.9	139.0	34.6	38.9	63.8	43.7	35.5
Married	51.4	133.8	32.4	42.3	66.9	37.4	31.4
Common law	54.6	115.4	35.3	34.1	69.1	55.7	28.9
Other	56.6	—	20.3	—	74.8	—	68.2
Employment status at arrest							
Unemployed	58.9 mos.	131.8 mos.	33.3 mos.	37.7 mos.	62.9 mos.	53.1 mos.	35.0 mos.
Employed	48.9	115.4	33.5	33.1	59.6	40.2	27.8
Annual income							
\$0	59.2 mos.	132.3 mos.	33.4 mos.	37.9 mos.	62.9 mos.	51.0 mos.	36.3 mos.
Less than \$10,000	46.4	113.7	32.4	29.8	54.4	44.5	24.2
\$10,000-\$20,000	50.9	115.4	31.3	34.8	61.3	31.2	33.4
Over \$20,000	51.2	124.4	37.6	37.5	67.3	43.6	28.3
Criminal record							
No convictions ¹	44.4 mos.	90.9 mos.	25.8 mos.	33.4 mos.	55.0 mos.	39.2 mos.	28.2 mos.
Prior conviction							
Misdemeanor only	42.9	83.9	28.8	23.4	49.4	45.5	25.0
Felony	68.5	155.8	41.6	41.9	77.1	60.3	39.9
Drug abuse							
No known abuse	49.2 mos.	112.5 mos.	32.5 mos.	34.3 mos.	60.9 mos.	45.4 mos.	29.1 mos.
Drug history	63.7	145.3	37.5	37.5	60.7	40.1	39.4

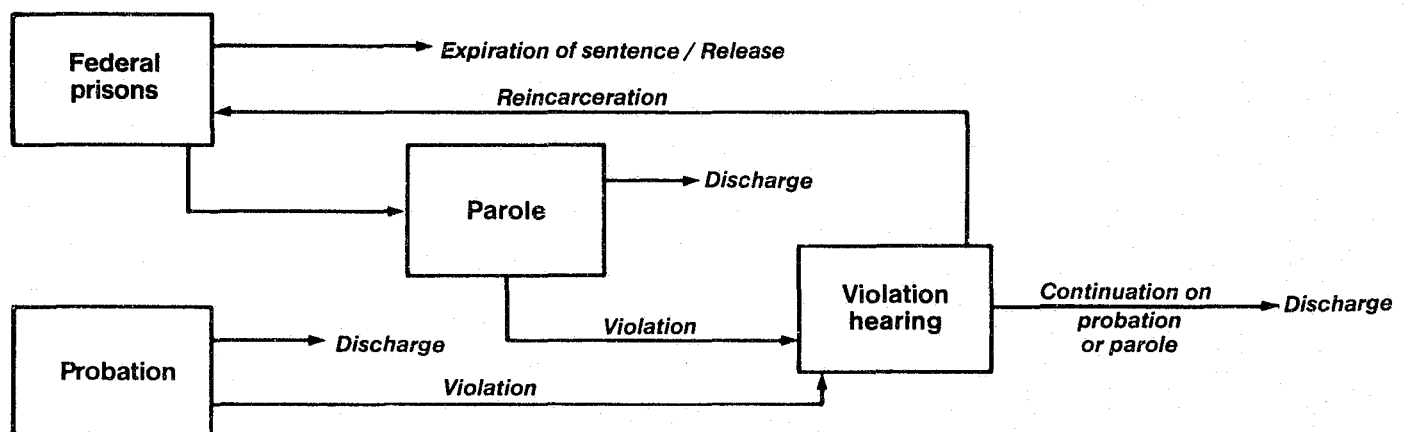
Note: Excludes corporations.

—Fewer than 20 offenders in this category.

*Includes offenders for whom these characteristics are unknown.
See data note 8.

Chapter 5

Corrections



Whether Federal offenders are sentenced to prison or probation, most of them serve a period of time in the community under the supervision of a corrections officer. In 1986, which was before the adoption of sentencing guidelines, Federal prisoners were eligible to be released 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.

In general, offenders released under probation or parole supervision were required to report for further counseling sessions, remain in a specified area, receive drug or alcohol treatment, or fulfill other conditions determined by the judge or supervision agency. The violation of these special conditions or the commission of a new offense could result in reincarceration or in the imposition of additional restrictions.

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)

Eighty-two percent of all offenders sentenced to probation completed the full term of supervision with no violation; 6% had supervision revoked for a new crime and 12% for a technical violation (table 5.1).

Violations by offense. Probation is infrequently used for violent offenses (see chapter 4). Those persons convicted of violent offenses who were

granted probation were less likely than average to complete probation successfully (70%) and more likely than average to have probation revoked for a new crime (12%) or a technical violation (18%).

Persons convicted of non-fraudulent property offenses were also more likely than average to have probation revoked for a new crime (8%) or a technical violation (18%).

Specific offense categories with high revocation rates included forgery (38%), robbery (36%), assault (28%), and weapons offenses (28%).

Offender characteristics. Only 4% of first offenders had probation revoked for committing a new offense (table 5.2), compared to 16% of those who had previously served prison terms of a year or more and 14% of those incarcerated as a juvenile. Among defendants whose drug history is known, drug abusers were more than three times as likely to have probation revoked for a technical violation as defendants believed not to be drug abusers. In many of these cases, the violation involved a condition requiring some form of drug treatment or testing.

Information on prior histories of drug abuse is obtained during Pretrial Services Agency (PSA) interviews and is not available for 44% of the offenders. Defendants who are indicted but not arrested and those who obtain release before a PSA interview can take place are not necessarily included in these data, which are, therefore, not necessarily representative of the total population of offenders sentenced to probation.

Parole outcomes (tables 5.3 and 5.4)

Nearly two-thirds (63%) of all offenders who were released on parole and completed parole supervision in 1986 had no violation; 18% had parole revoked for a new crime and 19% for a technical violation (table 5.3).

The violation rate for parolees in each major offense category was about twice as high as the corresponding rate for offenders released on probation.

The higher parole violation rate may reflect the fact that parolees were initially sentenced to prison—a determination that probably reflected the seriousness of the offenses and the offenders' prior record (see chapter 4).

Violations by offense. Among offense categories, offenders convicted of violent offenses were least likely to complete parole with no violation (45%) and most likely to have parole revoked for a new crime (28%) or a technical violation (27%). Persons convicted of nonfraudulent property offenses were also more likely than average to violate parole by either a new crime (24%) or a technical violation (23%).

Persons convicted of drug crimes had lower-than-average rates of parole violations — 30% overall, 13 percent for new crimes, and 17 percent for technical violations. The low revocation rate may reflect the fact that more than 95% of federally convicted drug offenders completing parole in 1986 had been convicted of selling or importing drugs or engaging in other forms of drug traffic and may not themselves have been drug users.

Offender characteristics. In contrast to persons convicted of drug offenses, 60% of offenders known to have a history of drug abuse violated parole terms (table 5.4), compared to 27% of parolees with no known drug use. However, about two-thirds of the violations by drug users were technical violations of release conditions rather than new offenses. Because drug testing and treatment are often included in the parole conditions of known drug users, it may be that many of these violations were drug related. Parolees with drug histories also appear more likely to have parole revoked for committing new crimes than other parolees (21% vs. 15%, respectively).

The rate of parole revocations also varied according to the offenders' prior criminal records. Sixteen percent of offenders with no prior convictions had parole revoked, compared to 54% of offenders with either juvenile delinquency records or records of a prior conviction with more than a 1-year sentence.

More specifically, 7 percent of parolees with no prior recorded sentences had parole revoked for committing a new crime, compared to 29% of the parolees with prior juvenile incarceration and 26% of parolees with a prior adult incarceration of one year or more.

Comparison of parole and probation populations (tables 5.2 and 5.4)

The violation rate for every major group of parolees is substantially higher than the corresponding rate for offenders sentenced to probation. This reflects substantial differences between the types of offenders in the two populations.

Overall, 64% of offenders completing terms of probation were identified as first offenders; only 29% of parolees showed no previous convictions. Similarly, 17% of offenders completing probation were identified as drug abusers; 38% of parolees terminating supervision in the same year were identified as drug abusers. These findings reflect the fact that parolees, on the basis of their prior record or offense characteristics, were initially found unsuitable for probation and sentenced to prison (see chapter 4).

Violation rate (table 5.5)

The likelihood that an offender will be cited for a violation during the first year of supervision varies according to the type of release (table 5.5). Seventeen percent of persons on mandatory release (for example, prisoners not previously found qualified for parole release) violated terms during the first year; this compared to 14% of parolees and 6% of probationers. Among offenders on mandatory release or parole, 5% had violations for major offenses during the 1-year period, compared to 1% of probationers. For every class of offender, technical violations outnumbered new crimes by margins ranging from 45% (for offenders supervised after mandatory release) to 192% (for offenders serving sentences of probation imposed by a U.S. Magistrate).

Because the likelihood of a violation increases as the period of supervision increases, the annual violation rate, which more clearly reflects differences among offender groups, is generally lower than the overall violation rate for similar groups during the total period of supervision.

The Federal Justice Statistics Program is revising its methods for calculating time served in prison, based on changes in Federal sentencing laws and Federal agency data systems. Tabulations of average time served in prison, similar to the tabulations in *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1984 and 1985*, will return in the 1988 edition of this compendium.

Table 5.1 Outcome of probation supervision, by offense, 1986

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of probationers terminating probation	Percent of probationers terminating supervision with:			
		Total	No violation	Technical violation ^a	New crime ^b
All offenses	22,722	100%	81.5%	12.0%	6.5%
Violent offenses	578	100%	69.7%	18.0%	12.3%
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	10	100	—	—	—
Negligent manslaughter	22	100	72.7	27.3	0
Assault	281	100	71.9	16.0	12.1
Robbery	207	100	64.3	22.2	13.5
Rape	8	100	—	—	—
Other sex offenses ^c	24	100	83.3	4.2	12.5
Kidnapping	9	100	—	—	—
Threats against the President	17	100	—	—	—
Property offenses	9,199	100%	79.9%	13.8%	6.3%
Fraudulent offenses	6,530	100%	82.2%	12.2%	5.6%
Embezzlement	1,753	100	87.1	9.4	3.6
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	3,250	100	86.6	9.2	4.2
Forgery	1,136	100	62.3	25.5	12.1
Counterfeiting	391	100	82.6	10.2	7.2
Other offenses	2,669	100%	74.2%	17.7%	8.1%
Burglary	57	100	61.4	28.1	10.5
Larceny ^d	2,014	100	72.9	19.2	7.9
Motor vehicle theft	194	100	75.3	12.4	12.4
Arson	9	100	—	—	—
Transportation of stolen property	235	100	87.2	6.8	6.0
Other ^e	160	100	75.0	18.1	6.9
Drug offenses	3,333	100%	81.6%	11.9%	6.5%
Trafficking	2,138	100	81.9	11.1	7.0
Possession and other	1,195	100	81.3	13.3	5.4
Public order offenses	9,612	100%	83.7%	10.0%	6.3%
Regulatory offenses	1,674	100%	87.2%	8.8%	4.0%
Agriculture	274	100	93.4	4.0	2.6
Antitrust	35	100	100.0	—	—
Labor law	23	100	91.3	8.7	—
Food and drug	33	100	93.9	—	6.1
Motor carrier	37	100	83.8	8.1	8.1
Other regulatory offenses	1,272	100	85.4	10.3	4.3
Other offenses	7,938	100%	82.9%	10.3%	6.8%
Weapons offenses	929	100	72.2	13.2	14.5
Immigration offenses	1,881	100	76.2	13.8	10.0
Tax law violations including tax fraud	885	100	93.0	5.1	1.9
Bribery	134	100	96.3	3.0	.7
Perjury	60	100	90.0	8.3	1.7
National defense	269	100	84.0	10.0	5.9
Escape	141	100	60.3	25.5	14.2
Racketeering and extortion ^f	217	100	87.6	8.8	3.7
Gambling offenses	60	100	85.0	3.3	11.7
Liquor offenses	48	100	93.8	2.1	4.2
Mail or transport of obscene material	26	100	96.2	3.8	0
Traffic	2,828	100	86.3	9.2	4.5
Migratory birds	144	100	95.8	3.5	.7
Other	316	100	86.4	10.1	3.5

Note: Total includes 1 offender for whom supervision category could not be determined.

—Fewer than 20 probationers in category.

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

^bIncludes both "major" and "minor" offenses.

^cMay include some non-violent offenses.

^dExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^eExcluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property, trespass.

^fPredominately prosecution under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

See data note 9.

Table 5.2 Characteristics of offenders terminating probation supervision, 1986

Offender characteristics	Number of probationers terminating probation	Percent of probationers terminating supervision with:			
		Total	No violation	Revocation	
				Technical violation ^a	New crime ^b
All offenders^c	22,722	100%	81.5%	12.0%	6.5%
Sex					
Male	17,738	100%	80.6%	12.1%	7.2%
Female	4,966	100	84.7	11.6	3.7
Race					
White	16,367	100%	84.6%	9.5%	5.8%
Black	5,673	100	72.8	19.0	8.2
Other	568	100	77.8	14.1	8.1
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	2,024	100%	73.6%	15.6%	10.9%
Non-Hispanic	20,438	100	82.3	11.7	6.0
Age					
16-18 years	107	100%	72.9%	23.4%	3.7%
19-20 years	599	100	76.6	14.2	9.2
21-30 years	6,251	100	73.4	17.7	8.9
31-40 years	4,924	100	76.8	15.4	7.8
Over 40 years	4,425	100	88.7	7.1	4.2
Education					
Less than high school graduate	8,817	100%	76.7%	14.8%	8.5%
High school graduate	7,797	100	82.3	11.8	5.8
Some college	4,285	100	85.8	9.3	4.9
College graduate	1,448	100	93.0	4.1	2.8
Marital status					
Never married	6,904	100%	76.1%	15.9%	8.0%
Divorced/separated	4,656	100	77.8	14.6	7.6
Married	9,810	100	87.8	7.6	4.7
Common law	868	100	70.9	18.7	10.5
Other	261	100	88.9	9.2	1.9
Employment status at arrest					
Unemployed	2,624	100%	66.6%	22.6%	10.8%
Employed	10,011	100	80.6	12.7	6.7
Annual income					
\$0	2,560	100%	65.5%	23.4%	11.1%
Less than \$10,000	4,783	100	74.7	16.3	8.9
\$10,000-\$20,000	3,211	100	83.6	11.0	5.5
Over \$20,000	2,081	100	90.3	6.3	3.4
Criminal record					
None	14,242	100%	87.0%	8.9%	4.1%
Prior record of only juvenile delinquency	635	100	59.4	26.8	13.9
Prior adult conviction					
Never incarcerated	4,582	100	77.5	14.1	8.4
Incarcerated					
1 year or less	1,295	100	67.4	20.0	12.6
More than 1 year	1,526	100	60.3	23.9	15.8
Drug abuse					
No known abuse	10,507	100%	82.7%	10.7%	6.6%
Drug history	2,128	100	53.0	34.8	12.2
Note: Total includes 1 offender for whom supervision category could not be determined.		^b Includes both "major" and "minor" offenses.			
^a Violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.		^c Includes offenders with unknown characteristics.			
		See data note 9.			

Table 5.3 Outcome of parole supervision, by offense, 1986

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of parolees terminating parole	Percent of parolees terminating supervision with:			
		Total	No violation	Revocations	
				Technical violation ^a	New crime ^b
All offenses	9,565	100%	62.9%	19.5%	17.6%
Violent offenses	1,622	100%	45.3%	26.6%	28.2%
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	66	100	48.5	21.2	30.3
Negligent manslaughter	9	100	66.7	11.1	22.2
Assault	67	100	59.7	22.4	17.9
Robbery	1,355	100	44.1	27.5	28.4
Rape	34	100	41.2	17.6	41.2
Other sex offenses ^c	13	100	61.5	7.7	30.8
Kidnapping	74	100	48.6	28.4	23.0
Threats against the President	4	100	25.0	—	75.0
Property offenses	2,440	100%	58.4%	21.3%	20.2%
Fraudulent offenses	1,250	100%	63.7%	19.5%	16.8%
Embezzlement	151	100	78.8	10.6	10.6
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	417	100	78.	11.5	9.8
Forgery	547	100	45.7	29.8	24.5
Counterfeiting	135	100	73.3	12.6	14.1
Other offenses	1,190	100%	52.9%	23.2%	23.9%
Burglary	155	100	37.4	27.1	35.5
Larceny ^d	731	100	50.5	26.4	23.1
Motor vehicle theft	180	100	65.0	13.9	21.1
Arson	7	100	71.4	—	28.6
Transportation of stolen property	109	100	70.6	12.8	16.5
Other ^e	8	100	50.0	25.0	25.5
Drug offenses	4,630	100%	70.1%	16.9%	13.1%
Trafficking	4,417	100	69.4	17.3	13.3
Possession and other	213	100	84.0	8.0	8.0
Public order offenses	872	100%	69.7%	15.3%	15.0%
Regulatory offenses	90	100%	77.8%	12.2%	10.0%
Agriculture	3	100	100.0	—	—
Antitrust	1	100	100.0	—	—
Labor law	1	100	100.0	—	—
Food and drug	0	...	...	...	...
Motor carrier	0	...	...	...	...
Other regulatory offenses	85	100	76.5	12.9	10.6
Other offenses	782	100%	68.8%	15.6%	15.6%
Weapons offenses	259	100	56.0	22.0	22.0
Immigration offenses	182	100	77.5	12.1	10.4
Tax law violations including tax fraud	59	100	89.8	10.2	0
Bribery	31	100	87.1	0	12.9
Perjury	14	100	85.7	14.3	—
National defense	1	100	100.0	—	—
Escape	80	100	42.5	27.5	30.0
Racketeering and extortion ^f	134	100	79.1	8.2	12.7
Gambling offenses	17	100	88.2	5.9	5.9
Liquor offenses	1	100	100.0	—	—
Mail or transport of obscene material	0	...	...	...	...
Traffic offenses	3	100	66.7	33.3	—
Migratory birds	1	100	—	—	—
Other	0	...	...	...	...

Note: Total includes 1 offender whose offense category could not be determined.

—Fewer than 20 parolees in category.

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

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

^bIncludes both "major" and "minor" offenses.

^cMay include some non-violent offenses.

^dExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^eExcluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property, trespass.

^fPredominately prosecution under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

See data note 9.

Table 5.4 Characteristics of offenders terminating parole supervision, 1986

Offender characteristics	Number of parolees terminating parole	Percent of parolees terminating supervision with:			
		Total	No violation	Revocations	
				Technical violation ^a	New crime ^b
All offenders^c	9,565	100%	62.9%	19.5%	17.6%
Sex					
Male	8,713	100%	62.5%	19.4%	18.1%
Female	852	100	66.5	20.5	12.9
Race					
White	6,012	100%	70.5%	15.3%	14.2%
Black	3,388	100	49.2	27.4	23.4
Other	139	100	61.9	10.8	27.3
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	1,208	100%	63.2%	23.0%	13.7%
Non-Hispanic	8,266	100	62.8	19.1	18.1
Age					
16—18 years	4	100%	—	—	—
19—20 years	12	100	—	—	—
21—30 years	1,863	100	52.4	26.4	21.2
31—40 years	3,206	100	59.2	23.3	17.4
Over 40 years	2,196	100	70.6	16.8	12.6
Education					
Less than high school graduate	4,992	100%	57.7%	21.8%	20.6%
High school graduate	2,798	100	62.4	20.6	17.0
Some college	1,246	100	74.5	13.3	12.2
College graduate	444	100	89.4	6.5	4.1
Marital status					
Never married	3,234	100%	54.3%	24.0%	21.7%
Divorced/separated	2,331	100	62.0	19.9	18.1
Married	3,329	100	71.4	15.0	13.5
Common law	550	100	65.5	18.4	16.2
Other	76	100	64.5	18.4	17.1
Employment status at arrest					
Unemployed	3,001	100%	49.5%	30.4%	20.1%
Employed	4,039	100	68.3	16.7	15.0
Annual income					
\$0	3,088	100%	48.5%	30.7%	20.8%
Less than \$10,000	2,270	100	62.7	20.0	17.4
\$10,000—\$20,000	1,128	100	75.8	12.4	11.8
Over \$20,000	554	100	84.1	8.3	7.6
Criminal record					
None	2,775	100%	83.9%	9.4%	6.7%
Prior record of only juvenile delinquency	494	100	46.0	24.7	29.4
Prior adult conviction					
Never incarcerated	1,979	100	67.3	16.9	15.9
Incarcerated					
1 year or less	811	100	60.3	21.1	18.6
More than 1 year	3,395	100	45.9	28.4	25.8
Drug abuse					
No known abuse	4,338	100%	72.8%	12.2%	15.0%
Drug history	2,703	100	40.2	39.1	20.7
—Fewer than 20 parolees in category.		^b Includes both "major" and "minor" offenses.			
^a Violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.		^c Includes offenders with unknown characteristics.			
		See data note 9.			

Table 5.5 Parole and probation outcomes, by type of release, 1986

Type of Release	Total offenders supervised	Percent of offenders entering supervision in 1986 who had violations during the first year of supervision			
		All violations	Major offense ^a	Minor offense ^b	Technical violation ^c
Parole	11,026	14.1%	4.7%	.9%	8.8%
Mandatory release	1,577	16.6	5.1	1.8	10.0
Probation imposed by judge	17,531	4.9	1.0	.4	3.6
by magistrate	11,022	8.9	1.1	1.2	6.7
^a Allegation, arrest, or conviction of crime with minimum sentence of over 90 days incarceration or over one year probation.			1 year or less probation or fine of \$500 or less.		
^b Convicted of minor offense with maximum sentence of 90 days or less imprisonment or			^c Violation of supervision conditions other than new conviction.		
			See data note 9.		

Methodology

The source of data for all tables in this compendium is the BJS Federal justice database maintained by Abt Associates Inc. 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 Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, and the U.S. Parole Commission. 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 all stages of the processing of a criminal matter or case, from the prosecutor's decision of whether to file a criminal case, through adjudication, and, if the defendant is convicted, through probation or prison and parole.

The unit of analysis in all tables 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.

Wherever possible, matters or cases have been selected according to some event which occurred during calendar year 1986 (January 1, 1986 through December 31, 1986). Some data files provided by source agencies are organized according to different time

frames (fiscal years or statistical years); 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 years nonetheless include some pertinent records in later years' files. For example, tabulations of cases terminated during calendar year 1986 in this compendium have been assembled from source files containing records of 1986 terminations which were entered into the data system during 1986, 1987, or 1988. Unless otherwise noted, data tables describe the calendar year 1986.

The availability of particular items of information is affected by the data source. Data on prosecutors' decisions prior to court filing are provided for cases investigated by U.S. Attorneys, but not for those handled by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. Criminal Division cases enter the data base once they are filed, however. Many items of social and demographic information come from Pretrial Service Agency interviews or supervision records, and are available only for arrested defendants for whom an interviewer collected and recorded the information or who were convicted and began serving a sentence involving probation or parole supervision. (This particularly affects ethnicity and occupational information.)

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 BJS categories shown in the compendium tables.* For data sources

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

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 in 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.

Files provided by The Pretrial Services Agency concerning persons interviewed during 1986 include records from all 96 Federal judicial districts. In tabulations of persons detained prior to trial, the 1985 *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics* selected only those records that referred to thirteen judicial districts that had also been included in 1984 data. Text in the 1986 compendium which refers to changes between 1985 and 1986 is based on tabulations for 1985, prepared by Abt Associates but not displayed here, which contain statistics for all judicial districts.

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

For the time period covered by this compendium, accurate data for the length of time actually served by prison inmates were not directly available from source Federal agency files. For earlier compendia, the length of time served was estimated from the U.S. Parole Commission's decision hearing file, which contains information about inmates sentenced for terms of 12 months or longer. The Federal justice database is converting to the use of U.S. Bureau of Prisons data, which is more complete, for calculating time-served statistics. Future compendia will present tabulations of time served from this source.

Data notes

- 1) Figure 2 refers to 87,313 suspects investigated by U.S. attorneys in matters terminated in 1986 (table 1.2). Seventy-two percent of these suspects were prosecuted either in U.S. district court (50334 = 58%) or before a U.S. magistrate (12622 = 14%).

Since conviction data refer to a different cohort of defendants (those whose cases were terminated), and are classified by different offenses, statistical estimates are used for determining the length of the remaining horizontal bars in the figure. Judges convicted 81% of defendants in cases terminated in 1986. (50334 x 81% = 40750) (table 3.1). Magistrates convicted 70% of defendants (12622 x 70% = 8784) (table 3.4). The combined conviction rate is 57% of suspects investigated [(40750 + 8784) / 87313].

Of offenders convicted in U.S. district court, 53% were sentenced to incarceration (40750 x 53% = 21394) and 37% were sentenced to probation without incarceration (table 4.1) (40750 x 37% = 15196). These are, respectively, 25% (21394 / 87313) and 17% (15196 / 87313) of the suspects investigated. Sentences imposed after magistrate convictions are not included, but magistrates normally impose fines rather than sentences of probation or incarceration.
- 2) 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 docket and reporting data files of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys. Only records which showed a matter received in 1986 were selected for table 1.1. Only records which showed a matter terminated or filed as a case in 1986 were selected for tables 1.2-1.5 and 3.6. The statistics in these tables differ slightly from statistics published for 1986 in *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-87*. The statistics in the present compendium are based on later updates, corrections, and additions of a small number of docket and reporting data records.
- 3) Offenses in the docket and reporting data files are classified by the Title and Section of the United States Code for the most serious offense investigated. 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 action 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. Such conspiracies are included among "conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses" in tables 1.1, 1.2, and 1.4, and in the corresponding District tables.
- 4) About 30,000 defendants were interviewed by pretrial service agencies in 1986. Because only people with initial bail hearing, pre-bail interview and post bail interview were chosen, only 22,311 (of the 30,000) were selected for inclusion in the compendium tables referring to pretrial interview data.
- 5) In Chapter 2 tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, and 2.7 were created from the Pretrial Services Agency data files. Only records with an interview date in 1986 were selected. Some defendants were arrested in 1986 but not interviewed; their PSA records were completed from information in other files. These non-interviewed defendants are excluded from the tables.
- 6) Tables 2.5 and 2.6 in Chapter 2 were created by matching the Administrative Office master data files with the Pretrial Services Agency data files. Only matched records with cases terminated in 1986 were selected.
- 7) 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 master data files. Only records with cases terminated in 1986 were selected. Table 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 are not directly comparable with corresponding tables in the 1984 or 1985 compendia. In 1984 and 1985 tables, offenses were categorized according to the most serious offense charged, while the 1986 tables are categorized by the most serious offense of conviction.
- 8) Table 3.3 in Chapter 3 and table 4.4 in Chapter 4 were created by matching the Administrative Office master data files with the Pretrial Services Agency data files and probation and parole data files. Records were included in the table if the relevant information was available from any source. Some items are available only from one of the files. The number of records for these items is lower than those for items which might have come from two or three files. Moreover, many records

omit data on certain items, such as ethnicity. Tables indicate the number of records on which relevant data were available. These tables are not directly comparable with corresponding tables for 1984 or 1985, as explained in data note 7.

- 9) In Chapter 5 tables 5.1-5.5 were created from the probation and parole data files. Only records with supervision terminated in 1986 were selected.

District tables

Geographical Boundaries of United States Courts of Appeals
and United States District Courts

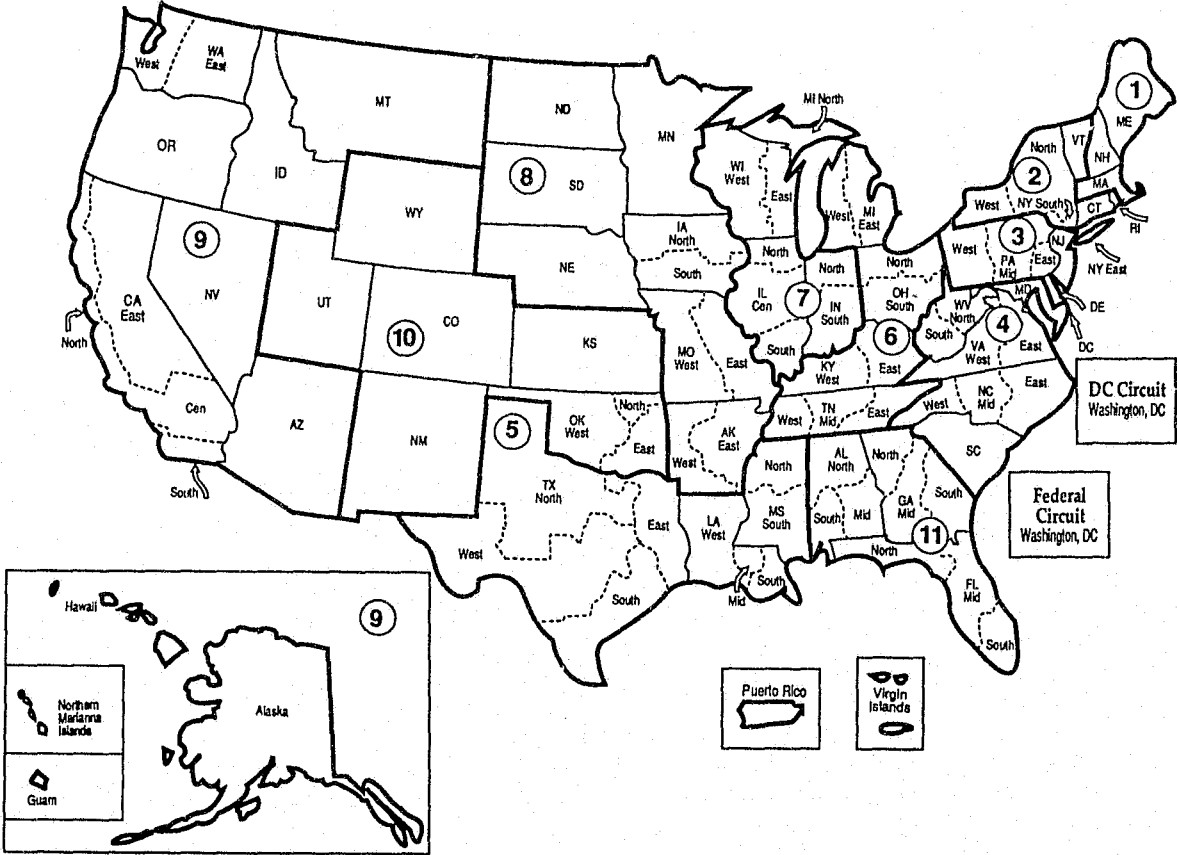


Table D-1.1 Suspects in criminal matters received by U.S. Attorneys, by offense, 1986

District	Total suspects *	All offenses	Most serious offense investigated					
			Violent	Property		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	102,591	100.0%	4.5%	28.2%	4.5%	20.8%	8.3%	31.9%
Alabama, Middle	474	100.0%	1.9%	26.8%	5.5%	14.6%	4.4%	46.4%
Alabama, Northern	1,250	100.0	5.2	28.8	9.0	14.8	21.7	20.0
Alabama, Southern	495	100.0	3.8	35.8	2.0	36.4	2.6	18.8
Alaska	332	100.0	7.8	39.2	4.2	9.9	12.7	24.7
Arizona	1,881	100.0	10.0	24.3	3.0	24.1	4.7	31.2
Arkansas, Eastern	709	100.0%	3.5%	50.1%	3.8%	21.2%	5.8%	15.0%
Arkansas, Western	348	100.0	3.7	28.4	18.1	8.0	6.6	31.3
California, Central	4,048	100.0	8.3	30.1	3.8	15.2	14.1	26.9
California, Eastern	1,206	100.0	7.5	25.1	6.6	21.5	6.2	31.1
California, Northern	2,530	100.0	6.7	35.4	3.6	17.3	5.0	30.4
California, Southern	8,313	100.0%	1.6%	7.2%	.5%	8.1%	1.8%	79.7%
Colorado	1,092	100.0	6.7	36.9	6.4	9.2	5.1	31.9
Connecticut	527	100.0	4.7	31.3	4.6	18.6	3.0	34.5
Delaware	245	100.0	1.2	38.0	3.3	26.1	4.1	26.5
District of Columbia	1,124	100.0	8.6	20.8	6.8	23.0	11.1	15.0
Florida, Middle	2,364	100.0%	5.1%	33.4%	3.4%	34.7%	4.4%	17.4%
Florida, Northern	967	100.0	2.1	19.9	1.4	36.8	5.2	33.8
Florida, Southern	4,162	100.0	3.6	17.3	2.2	43.1	4.9	27.7
Georgia, Middle	364	100.0	5.2	42.9	6.9	11.8	5.5	26.9
Georgia, Northern	1,446	100.0	7.6	27.0	6.0	18.1	14.8	24.9
Georgia, Southern	670	100.0%	4.2%	28.4%	4.8%	31.2%	5.1%	23.3%
Guam	78	100.0	5.4	61.5	0	0	2.6	28.2
Hawaii	711	100.0	2.8	32.5	3.8	25.0	1.8	31.9
Idaho	747	100.0	3.2	30.5	13.5	7.0	6.8	36.5
Illinois, Central	678	100.0	3.5	31.3	2.7	21.4	14.2	25.8
Illinois, Northern	2,380	100.0%	3.5%	39.5%	5.5%	20.3%	8.2%	21.8%
Illinois, Southern	594	100.0	4.5	26.6	10.1	21.7	13.5	22.6
Indiana, Northern	745	100.0	2.1	38.7	4.4	15.4	4.0	34.4
Indiana, Southern	606	100.0	5.1	39.9	1.8	19.0	8.3	24.4
Iowa, Northern	372	100.0	6.2	47.0	1.1	16.1	9.7	16.9
Iowa, Southern	221	100.0%	7.7%	40.7%	9.5%	12.2%	9.0%	19.5%
Kansas	543	100.0	2.8	31.5	3.1	21.0	3.9	36.8
Kentucky, Eastern	586	100.0	5.6	29.7	8.9	24.7	4.3	25.9
Kentucky, Western	1,114	100.0	5.4	33.0	5.3	22.7	4.8	28.4
Louisiana, Eastern	1,874	100.0	1.4	18.9	2.2	13.4	35.3	27.4
Louisiana, Middle	326	100.0%	1.2%	50.0%	5.5%	7.7%	11.7%	22.1%
Louisiana, Western	1,487	100.0	1.1	21.9	6.2	1.3	24.9	43.6
Maine	620	100.0	2.7	15.5	2.3	61.6	3.7	12.6
Maryland	1,640	100.0	9.0	26.9	3.7	32.6	4.1	22.9
Massachusetts	1,236	100.0	5.9	29.7	4.0	23.2	8.3	26.7
Michigan, Eastern	2,340	100.0%	3.8%	37.9%	5.1%	24.6%	3.0%	24.0%
Michigan, Western	495	100.0	4.2	34.7	4.8	31.7	5.5	17.8
Minnesota	927	100.0	8.2	37.5	1.7	22.4	5.0	23.0
Mississippi, Northern	539	100.0	3.3	23.7	2.8	10.4	36.5	22.1
Mississippi, Southern	790	100.0	2.9	34.4	2.9	18.7	14.8	25.8
Missouri, Eastern	1,257	100.0%	2.3%	30.1%	6.0%	23.2%	11.1%	22.6%
Missouri, Western	746	100.0	3.4	41.0	3.9	27.1	5.9	18.1
Montana	498	100.0	5.4	22.5	7.0	22.7	4.2	32.3

Table D-1.1 *Continued*

District	Total suspects *	All offenses	Most serious offense investigated					
			Violent	Property		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	419	100.0%	3.6%	48.4%	2.6%	12.9%	3.1%	26.5%
Nevada	916	100.0	9.7	36.1	2.8	12.4	5.8	31.0
New Hampshire	247	100.0	6.9	28.7	5.3	15.0	9.7	27.1
New Jersey	1,470	100.0	3.3	34.0	3.5	22.8	11.0	23.3
New Mexico	1,071	100.0	4.4	23.9	5.6	19.2	2.4	43.0
New York, Eastern	2,453	100.0%	1.7%	25.9%	5.4%	37.9%	6.6%	20.9%
New York, Northern	801	100.0	5.0	35.3	1.4	12.0	11.4	31.3
New York, Southern	2,916	100.0	2.7	23.8	3.7	19.6	21.0	28.7
New York, Western	1,058	100.0	2.7	46.2	6.8	11.7	7.8	22.9
North Carolina, Eastern	827	100.0	6.9	33.9	5.3	27.3	4.1	21.4
North Carolina, Middle	612	100.0%	6.0%	33.5%	7.5%	16.8%	4.7%	30.7%
North Carolina, Western	653	100.0	8.3	32.2	5.7	15.8	8.4	29.1
North Dakota	478	100.0	15.5	40.6	4.0	5.4	13.0	20.7
Ohio, Northern	1,214	100.0	10.0	34.9	5.8	15.5	9.3	23.1
Ohio, Southern	750	100.0	5.9	36.9	8.4	19.7	5.2	23.3
Oklahoma, Eastern	209	100.0%	1.4%	39.7%	13.4%	8.6%	17.2%	18.7%
Oklahoma, Northern	284	100.0	7.0	35.2	4.9	33.1	4	18.3
Oklahoma, Western	695	100.0	3.5	40.9	2.6	22.7	5.6	23.9
Oregon	1,517	100.0	8.0	17.7	11.9	18.0	2.4	41.4
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,407	100.0	4.3	38.2	4.3	26.0	6.0	19.7
Pennsylvania, Middle	521	100.0%	7.3%	38.0%	3.8%	16.3%	5.4%	22.8%
Pennsylvania, Western	1,255	100.0	4.8	42.7	6.2	21.3	10.3	13.6
Puerto Rico	1,257	100.0	1.6	31.7	4.0	17.5	4.9	38.6
Rhode Island	215	100.0	2.3	31.6	1.4	23.7	3.3	37.7
South Carolina	976	100.0	2.6	37.0	5.8	10.9	18.1	22.1
South Dakota	486	100.0%	13.0%	21.8%	20.6%	11.3%	2.7%	29.6%
Tennessee, Eastern	675	100.0	7.1	29.8	9.2	18.8	8.4	23.4
Tennessee, Middle	820	100.0	2.7	47.3	8.0	6.0	7.6	26.0
Tennessee, Western	1,012	100.0	3.6	44.9	13.3	15.4	3.1	19.0
Texas, Eastern	762	100.0	2.8	24.3	4.2	8.9	22.3	35.0
Texas, Northern	2,089	100.0%	2.7%	39.3%	6.4%	21.8%	4.4%	24.5%
Texas, Southern	3,569	100.0	1.1	10.0	2.0	28.4	8.2	49.4
Texas, Western	1,639	100.0	2.2	25.4	3.2	27.1	3.1	38.6
Utah	985	100.0	4.3	36.6	4.1	22.3	10.3	20.5
Vermont	275	100.0	5.8	24.0	1.8	23.3	2.5	39.6
Virgin Islands	230	100.0%	1.3%	6.1%	3.5%	5.2%	47.0%	10.0%
Virginia, Eastern	1,588	100.0	11.3	27.0	2.8	17.4	3.1	36.3
Virginia, Western	564	100.0	2.8	17.2	2.5	25.9	6.6	44.0
Washington, Eastern	484	100.0	3.1	27.7	6.6	30.2	5.4	26.4
Washington, Western	1,364	100.0	6.7	25.5	2.9	17.1	13.9	31.5
West Virginia, Northern	450	100.0%	2.7%	23.1%	4.0%	31.8%	7.1%	30.9%
West Virginia, Southern	1,270	100.0	3.1	30.5	5.6	35.2	7.8	16.9
Wisconsin, Eastern	678	100.0	7.1	32.3	5.0	25.7	8.0	20.4
Wisconsin, Western	401	100.0	1.7	15.2	6.5	14.5	5.5	54.4
Wyoming	331	100.0	3.9	36.9	3.9	14.2	4.5	36.0

* Data describe suspects in criminal matters received by U.S. Attorneys in 1986. Includes 1,778 suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

See Text Table 1.1.

Table D-1.2 Suspects in criminal cases filed, by offense, 1986

District	Total suspects in cases filed*	All offenses	Most serious offense investigated					
			Violent	Property		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	50,334	100.0%	5.8%	24.1%	4.8%	30.2%	5.4%	28.1%
Alabama, Middle	240	100.0%	1.3%	26.7%	7.5%	17.9%	2.9%	43.8%
Alabama, Northern	486	100.0	5.1	25.9	13.6	25.9	3.5	23.5
Alabama, Southern	317	100.0	4.1	29.7	2.5	45.4	3.5	14.5
Alaska	228	100.0	11.0	40.8	5.3	9.2	11.8	20.6
Arizona	957	100.0	14.5	15.2	3.6	30.0	4.4	30.6
Arkansas, Eastern	333	100.0%	6.3%	37.2%	4.5%	26.4%	4.2%	20.1%
Arkansas, Western	141	100.0	4.3	25.5	19.9	10.6	5.0	31.9
California, Central	1,887	100.0	13.1	28.1	4.3	20.7	5.1	26.7
California, Eastern	603	100.0	12.6	18.7	4.6	31.3	3.2	28.4
California, Northern	1,016	100.0	10.0	31.7	5.0	27.4	3.0	21.9
California, Southern	1,666	100.0%	5.5%	10.9%	2.2%	34.4%	3.4%	39.9%
Colorado	435	100.0	9.0	26.0	5.7	13.1	3.9	40.7
Connecticut	239	100.0	4.6	25.9	2.9	39.3	2.5	22.2
Delaware	155	100.0	1.3	36.1	1.9	32.9	5.2	22.6
District of Columbia	920	100.0	8.9	16.2	6.7	23.8	12.6	14.2
Florida, Middle	1,340	100.0%	5.2%	27.5%	3.4%	45.1%	2.6%	15.4%
Florida, Northern	497	100.0	2.4	19.7	1.2	44.9	3.0	27.4
Florida, Southern	2,858	100.0	3.7	18.3	2.5	48.6	3.0	23.6
Georgia, Middle	225	100.0	5.3	40.0	7.1	12.9	1.8	31.6
Georgia, Northern	770	100.0	12.5	26.9	5.6	25.1	3.0	25.3
Georgia, Southern	290	100.0%	5.5%	23.1%	5.9%	34.8%	4.1%	25.2%
Guam	75	100.0	6.7	60.0	0	1.3	1.3	29.3
Hawaii	463	100.0	5.0	30.9	3.0	22.0	.6	37.6
Idaho	239	100.0	1.7	17.2	7.1	5.9	4.6	61.5
Illinois, Central	324	100.0	4.6	20.4	2.5	31.8	6.5	33.6
Illinois, Northern	1,369	100.0%	3.1%	31.6%	5.8%	29.4%	4.5%	24.5%
Illinois, Southern	271	100.0	8.1	18.8	14.8	31.7	2.6	24.0
Indiana, Northern	348	100.0	2.3	35.3	7.2	20.7	4.6	29.0
Indiana, Southern	294	100.0	5.1	33.0	5.1	26.2	8.2	21.1
Iowa, Northern	148	100.0	9.5	29.1	2.0	23.0	8.8	27.7
Iowa, Southern	131	100.0%	10.7%	30.5%	11.5%	19.8%	5.3%	22.1%
Kansas	343	100.0	3.5	37.9	3.8	21.9	3.2	27.1
Kentucky, Eastern	353	100.0	5.9	28.0	10.5	22.7	4.8	27.5
Kentucky, Western	485	100.0	7.8	29.5	4.3	35.3	2.5	20.0
Louisiana, Eastern	774	100.0	3.4	20.3	1.6	25.2	7.9	40.2
Louisiana, Middle	174	100.0%	2.3%	42.5%	6.9%	10.3%	4.0%	32.8%
Louisiana, Western	173	100.0	4.0	32.9	17.3	5.8	12.1	26.6
Maine	291	100.0	4.1	9.3	4.5	64.6	2.4	13.7
Maryland	897	100.0	12.2	21.2	3.7	44.0	2.1	16.3
Massachusetts	668	100.0	4.9	22.0	5.5	33.4	4.0	26.2
Michigan, Eastern	1,193	100.0%	3.9%	34.4%	6.5%	31.9%	3.4%	18.9%
Michigan, Western	283	100.0	4.6	31.1	2.8	44.5	1.8	14.1
Minnesota	371	100.0	9.2	21.6	1.3	37.7	2.7	25.9
Mississippi, Northern	136	100.0	1.5	39.7	4.4	19.1	9.6	25.0
Mississippi, Southern	315	100.0	4.4	30.8	3.5	36.2	3.2	20.6
Missouri, Eastern	582	100.0%	4.8%	22.2%	5.8%	33.5%	5.8%	27.1%
Missouri, Western	433	100.0	4.8	31.6	2.8	33.5	4.8	21.9
Montana	345	100.0	5.8	24.1	5.8	15.4	3.8	40.3

Table D-1.2 *Continued*

District	Total suspects in cases filed*	All offenses	Most serious offense investigated					
			Violent	Property		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	214	100.0%	4.7%	25.2%	3.7%	36.9%	2.8%	25.2%
Nevada	406	100.0	18.5	22.2	2.2	25.4	5.7	24.9
New Hampshire	55	100.0	3.6	9.1	3.6	34.5	7.3	38.2
New Jersey	693	100.0	3.0	18.5	2.5	45.5	2.5	27.0
New Mexico	548	100.0	4.0	22.1	3.1	25.4	1.5	43.4
New York, Eastern	1,296	100.0%	1.4%	15.2%	2.9%	46.5%	6.1%	27.0%
New York, Northern	249	100.0	2.8	32.9	2.0	18.9	9.6	31.7
New York, Southern	1,792	100.0	2.3	21.9	2.9	21.9	20.3	30.5
New York, Western	410	100.0	3.2	33.9	6.8	25.1	9.3	20.5
North Carolina, Eastern	559	100.0	6.8	27.0	6.1	38.6	3.0	17.2
North Carolina, Middle	404	100.0%	6.4%	30.4%	7.4%	23.3%	5.7%	25.7%
North Carolina, Western	461	100.0	8.5	26.2	3.9	22.3	6.3	32.3
North Dakota	200	100.0	29.5	22.5	5.5	4.5	15.5	19.0
Ohio, Northern	486	100.0	10.7	27.8	5.8	16.5	5.3	32.9
Ohio, Southern	509	100.0	5.3	33.2	4.3	25.9	1.6	29.3
Oklahoma, Eastern	158	100.0%	1.3%	39.9%	16.5%	11.4%	10.8%	20.3%
Oklahoma, Northern	287	100.0	6.3	35.9	4.2	38.0	.7	15.0
Oklahoma, Western	296	100.0	6.4	21.3	4.4	41.6	7.8	16.9
Oregon	539	100.0	16.9	18.4	4.1	34.1	2.0	24.1
Pennsylvania, Eastern	726	100.0	4.4	27.3	7.3	31.7	4.0	24.5
Pennsylvania, Middle	154	100.0%	7.1%	36.4%	2.6%	24.7%	5.8%	22.7%
Pennsylvania, Western	520	100.0	5.2	24.8	10.8	37.7	5.2	15.6
Puerto Rico	913	100.0	1.3	25.0	4.1	19.4	3.7	45.2
Rhode Island	119	100.0	1.7	27.7	2.5	36.1	2.5	29.4
South Carolina	488	100.0	3.1	39.1	5.5	12.7	14.8	22.5
South Dakota	283	100.0%	15.2%	20.5%	5.7%	11.3%	1.8%	44.2%
Tennessee, Eastern	397	100.0	8.1	27.7	7.8	22.9	8.3	21.9
Tennessee, Middle	366	100.0	2.5	42.3	8.5	9.8	7.1	26.8
Tennessee, Western	652	100.0	2.0	35.0	19.9	23.3	1.5	17.5
Texas, Eastern	206	100.0	4.4	19.4	8.3	9.2	15.0	40.8
Texas, Northern	1,363	100.0%	3.3%	31.8%	6.4%	29.2%	4.8%	23.9%
Texas, Southern	2,367	100.0	1.1	10.8	3.1	32.7	3.5	47.7
Texas, Western	1,165	100.0	2.1	17.3	3.3	32.9	2.7	41.7
Utah	403	100.0	6.7	32.8	4.7	27.3	4.0	23.3
Vermont	131	100.0	6.9	15.3	8.4	34.4	1.5	32.1
Virgin Islands	218	100.0%	1.8%	6.4%	.9%	5.0%	47.2%	11.0%
Virginia, Eastern	701	100.0	13.6	27.7	2.3	18.5	2.6	34.2
Virginia, Western	273	100.0	2.2	12.8	2.2	56.8	7.3	18.7
Washington, Eastern	418	100.0	2.9	28.9	5.0	34.0	4.3	24.4
Washington, Western	701	100.0	6.7	17.1	1.0	17.1	14.8	42.1
West Virginia, Northern	281	100.0%	1.4%	12.1%	4.3%	39.1%	5.3%	37.7%
West Virginia, Southern	370	100.0	3.0	14.3	3.2	47.8	4.9	25.4
Wisconsin, Eastern	248	100.0	8.5	19.4	4.0	27.0	17.3	23.8
Wisconsin, Western	84	100.0	9.5	19.0	8.3	28.6	1.2	31.0
Wyoming	143	100.0	5.6	18.2	2.1	28.7	7.0	37.1

* Data describe suspects in cases filed by U.S. Attorneys in 1986. Includes 812 suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

See Text Table 1.2.

Table D-1.3 Suspects in matters declined, by offense, 1986

District	Total suspects in matters declined*	All offenses	Most serious offense investigated					
			Violent	Property		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	24,357	100.0%	4.2%	37.8%	4.7%	12.5%	16.2%	22.5%
Alabama, Middle	81	100.0%	8.6%	33.3%	8.6%	16.0%	7.4%	25.9%
Alabama, Northern	485	100.0	4.9	31.3	7.6	9.5	31.3	15.1
Alabama, Southern	102	100.0	1.0	42.2	3.9	23.5	13.7	14.7
Alaska	31	100.0	6.5	29.0	0	12.9	29.0	22.6
Arizona	483	100.0	9.1	37.5	5.0	9.9	7.5	26.5
Arkansas, Eastern	236	100.0%	.4%	45.8%	4.2%	12.3%	24.2%	12.7%
Arkansas, Western	68	100.0	7.4	42.6	8.8	10.3	14.7	14.7
California, Central	1,240	100.0	3.4	25.7	3.3	9.3	31.8	24.8
California, Eastern	288	100.0	3.5	45.8	1.7	8.7	8.3	24.7
California, Northern	596	100.0	5.2	36.2	4.5	19.0	7.4	24.7
California, Southern	225	100.0%	4.9%	36.9%	2.7%	15.6%	8.0%	30.2%
Colorado	377	100.0	5.0	44.0	8.0	5.3	3.2	31.3
Connecticut	156	100.0	3.2	50.6	3.8	6.4	1.9	31.4
Delaware	80	100.0	2.5	43.8	1.3	11.3	7.5	33.8
District of Columbia	2	100.0	0	50.0	0	0	0	50.0
Florida, Middle	948	100.0%	3.1%	38.7%	3.3%	19.3%	8.4%	23.3%
Florida, Northern	298	100.0	5.7	29.2	2.7	33.2	7.4	20.5
Florida, Southern	830	100.0	3.0	23.1	2.2	32.8	10.7	25.8
Georgia, Middle	118	100.0	3.4	47.5	2.5	6.8	8.5	31.4
Georgia, Northern	427	100.0	5.2	25.5	4.9	9.4	33.0	19.4
Georgia, Southern	171	100.0%	5.3%	43.9%	4.1%	19.3%	8.8%	18.1%
Guam	2	100.0	0	50.0	0	0	0	50.0
Hawaii	143	100.0	2.8	37.8	4.2	14.7	9.8	27.3
Idaho	245	100.0	3.7	39.6	14.3	1.6	9.0	30.6
Illinois, Central	171	100.0	2.3	40.4	1.2	7.0	31.0	14.0
Illinois, Northern	975	100.0%	4.1%	40.7%	9.9%	8.4%	14.1%	21.5%
Illinois, Southern	147	100.0	4.1	36.1	3.4	12.2	15.6	27.9
Indiana, Northern	385	100.0	2.6	41.8	5.5	9.1	7.3	33.0
Indiana, Southern	418	100.0	3.8	31.3	1.4	6.9	31.6	22.7
Iowa, Northern	79	100.0	3.8	72.2	1.3	0	5.1	15.2
Iowa, Southern	46	100.0%	0 %	58.7%	4.3%	4.3%	8.7%	21.7%
Kansas	140	100.0	10.7	41.4	.7	15.7	8.6	20.0
Kentucky, Eastern	80	100.0	1.3	48.8	8.8	11.3	11.3	17.5
Kentucky, Western	146	100.0	2.1	50.7	4.1	4.1	5.5	30.8
Louisiana, Eastern	781	100.0	1.2	20.5	1.2	6.5	53.5	16.4
Louisiana, Middle	71	100.0%	0 %	54.9%	2.8%	4.2%	12.7%	22.5%
Louisiana, Western	312	100.0	3.5	38.5	15.1	7.4	17.0	17.6
Maine	173	100.0	1.2	23.7	9.8	46.8	7.5	10.4
Maryland	617	100.0	6.0	34.7	1.8	28.8	4.4	22.7
Massachusetts	334	100.0	4.8	43.4	4.8	10.2	15.0	18.6
Michigan, Eastern	609	100.0%	3.3%	47.5%	6.7%	14.0%	7.2%	20.2%
Michigan, Western	58	100.0	1.7	48.3	6.9	10.3	6.9	22.4
Minnesota	138	100.0	6.5	36.2	5.1	12.3	8.0	30.4
Mississippi, Northern	209	100.0	5.7	8.6	1.0	1.4	68.9	13.4
Mississippi, Southern	381	100.0	1.0	24.7	1.0	4.2	57.0	11.8
Missouri, Eastern	343	100.0%	2.0%	43.4%	6.1%	10.8%	6.1%	22.7%
Missouri, Western	180	100.0	0	57.8	4.4	11.7	5.0	20.6
Montana	28	100.0	10.7	28.6	14.3	3.6	0	35.7

Table D-1.3 *Continued*

District	Total suspects in matters declined*	All offenses	Most serious offense investigated					
			Violent	Property		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	78	100.0%	12.8%	52.6%	1.3%	1.3%	15.4%	15.4%
Nevada	146	100.0	9.6	45.2	5.5	0	10.3	26.7
New Hampshire	43	100.0	25.6	41.9	7.0	7.0	4.7	14.0
New Jersey	314	100.0	3.5	44.9	4.8	9.2	13.7	21.0
New Mexico	284	100.0	4.6	30.3	7.4	9.2	2.1	43.3
New York, Eastern	565	100.0%	2.8%	28.1%	7.6%	27.4%	10.4%	21.9%
New York, Northern	182	100.0	5.5	56.6	4.9	2.7	9.3	19.8
New York, Southern	548	100.0	2.4	37.6	4.0	6.6	14.2	32.7
New York, Western	324	100.0	2.2	50.6	5.9	9.0	10.8	18.8
North Carolina, Eastern	38	100.0	15.8	42.1	10.5	0	5.3	23.7
North Carolina, Middle	89	100.0%	11.2%	41.6%	0 %	14.6%	5.6%	27.0%
North Carolina, Western	45	100.0	2.2	28.9	2.2	0	13.3	53.3
North Dakota	146	100.0	15.1	50.7	1.4	6.2	9.6	13.0
Ohio, Northern	436	100.0	13.3	32.8	3.4	11.2	18.8	18.8
Ohio, Southern	285	100.0	4.2	41.1	11.6	21.1	5.6	16.1
Oklahoma, Eastern	26	100.0%	0 %	50.0%	11.5%	7.7%	11.5%	15.4%
Oklahoma, Northern	13	100.0	0	38.5	7.7	0	0	53.8
Oklahoma, Western	104	100.0	3.8	26.9	2.9	35.6	1.9	28.8
Oregon	186	100.0	7.5	33.9	8.6	16.1	5.4	26.9
Pennsylvania, Eastern	649	100.0	3.2	44.7	3.1	16.6	6.5	23.7
Pennsylvania, Middle	85	100.0%	9.4%	37.6%	3.5%	8.2%	10.6%	23.5%
Pennsylvania, Western	523	100.0	4.6	45.9	5.7	11.1	21.8	9.0
Puerto Rico	107	100.0	2.8	43.0	3.7	10.3	16.8	21.5
Rhode Island	79	100.0	1.3	45.6	1.3	8.9	7.6	35.4
South Carolina	222	100.0	7.7	41.0	8.6	4.5	20.7	16.2
South Dakota	86	100.0%	2.3%	30.2%	10.5%	4.7%	4.7%	47.7%
Tennessee, Eastern	426	100.0	1.4	81.2	1.2	1.4	3.1	11.5
Tennessee, Middle	240	100.0	1.7	39.2	5.4	3.8	30.8	17.5
Tennessee, Western	176	100.0	5.7	52.8	8.0	4.5	4.0	23.9
Texas, Eastern	214	100.0	3.3	29.0	1.4	3.3	49.1	12.1
Texas, Northern	473	100.0%	2.3%	44.0%	5.3%	11.4%	7.4%	28.5%
Texas, Southern	386	100.0	1.3	25.1	3.4	1.8	52.8	14.2
Texas, Western	216	100.0	3.2	39.8	6.0	11.6	8.8	30.1
Utah	190	100.0	4.7	37.9	4.7	5.8	23.2	22.1
Vermont	73	100.0	2.7	39.7	0	13.7	15.1	21.9
Virgin Islands	7	100.0%	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	14.3%	0 %
Virginia, Eastern	288	100.0	13.2	35.4	3.5	12.5	3.5	30.6
Virginia, Western	95	100.0	3.2	30.5	1.1	12.6	9.5	43.2
Washington, Eastern	21	100.0	19.0	14.3	9.5	28.6	4.8	23.8
Washington, Western	470	100.0	7.2	25.7	3.2	21.9	11.1	28.3
West Virginia, Northern	59	100.0%	0 %	39.0%	13.6%	8.5%	6.8%	32.2%
West Virginia, Southern	659	100.0	2.0	47.5	2.9	15.5	13.2	16.8
Wisconsin, Eastern	120	100.0	2.5	41.7	3.3	9.2	8.3	31.7
Wisconsin, Western	67	100.0	6.0	55.2	6.0	9.0	7.5	11.9
Wyoming	121	100.0	7.4	47.1	.8	5.8	1.7	34.7

* Data describe suspects in criminal matters declined by U.S. Attorneys in 1986. Includes 498 suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

See Text Table 1.2.

Table D-2.1 Form of pretrial release or detention, 1986

District	Total defendants ^a	Percent of defendants who were:				
		Released at any time on:			Detained ^c	
		Personal recognizance	Unsecured bond	Financial conditions ^b	Without bail	Financial conditions
All districts	22,311	15.2%	37.1%	16.8%	29.7%	12.6%
Alabama, Middle	168	.6%	77.4%	13.1%	7.1%	11.3%
Alabama, Northern	358	.3	80.4	3.4	10.9	.3
Alabama, Southern	102	20.6	13.7	30.4	64.7	5.9
Alaska	46	13.0	10.9	23.9	41.3	19.6
Arizona	863	25.3	15.3	17.4	28.6	33.8
Arkansas, Eastern	184	71.7%	2.7%	14.7%	10.9%	6.5%
Arkansas, Western	53	9.4	35.8	22.6	32.1	9.4
California, Central	987	.7	32.7	18.1	32.9	18.8
California, Eastern	418	9.1	14.1	16.0	62.7	6.2
California, Northern	8	0	0	37.5	50.0	12.5
California, Southern	4	0 %	75.0%	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%
Colorado	268	11.9	38.1	14.2	34.7	7.1
Connecticut	65	1.5	24.6	20.0	47.7	3.1
Delaware	99	33.3	21.2	13.1	32.3	9.1
Florida, Middle	736	14.4	30.8	17.5	40.2	10.2
Florida, Northern	140	36.4%	10.7%	23.6%	31.4%	18.6%
Florida, Southern	1,092	.1	34.9	22.3	18.9	46.9
Georgia, Middle	93	16.1	37.6	15.1	14.0	22.6
Georgia, Northern	400	3.0	43.5	26.8	30.8	11.5
Georgia, Southern	71	5.6	15.5	18.3	23.9	42.3
Guam	7	0 %	0 %	0 %	71.4%	0 %
Hawaii	79	0	46.8	17.7	43.0	8.9
Idaho	130	58.5	16.9	4.6	18.5	.8
Illinois, Central	21	0	42.9	0	81.0	0
Illinois, Northern	708	.7	72.0	10.3	18.6	4.1
Illinois, Southern	136	0 %	75.7%	11.8%	7.4%	8.8%
Indiana, Northern	260	22.7	44.6	12.7	22.3	1.9
Indiana, Southern	155	24.5	19.4	16.8	29.0	2.6
Iowa, Northern	87	81.6	8.0	3.4	6.9	0
Iowa, Southern	92	0	71.7	7.6	19.6	6.5
Kansas	146	0 %	61.6%	17.8%	15.1%	10.3%
Kentucky, Eastern	194	.5	48.5	25.8	21.1	6.2
Kentucky, Western	299	.7	70.9	9.0	25.4	.7
Louisiana, Eastern	513	0	53.8	17.5	35.5	8.8
Louisiana, Middle	111	15.3	64.9	9.0	5.4	5.4
Louisiana, Western	118	28.8%	35.6%	18.6%	15.3%	4.2%
Maine	95	9.5	35.8	37.9	10.5	7.4
Maryland	914	55.4	10.9	8.3	34.1	2.1
Massachusetts	486	7.2	49.0	13.6	42.4	.8
Michigan, Eastern	1,198	1.8	81.4	3.3	15.7	1.0
Michigan, Western	201	17.9%	63.2%	3.0%	14.9%	2.0%
Minnesota	414	4.3	46.4	24.9	25.1	8.7
Mississippi, Northern	90	0	44.4	32.2	6.7	15.6
Mississippi, Southern	107	4.7	54.2	8.4	17.8	14.0
Missouri, Eastern	10	0	50.0	40.0	40.0	0

Table D-2.1 *Continued*

District	Total defendants ^a	Percent of defendants who were:				
		Released at any time on:			Detained ^c	
		Personal recognizance	Unsecured bond	Financial conditions ^b	Without bail	Financial conditions
Missouri, Western	448	21.2%	47.3%	3.1%	23.2%	2.2%
Montana	29	41.4	3.4	31.0	10.3	58.6
Nebraska	20	55.0	0	20.0	20.0	0
Nevada	193	33.7	20.7	7.8	47.7	4.1
New Hampshire	39	20.5	38.5	2.6	30.8	5.1
New Mexico	397	36.5%	9.1%	6.0%	57.7%	3.0%
New York, Eastern	24	8.3	25.0	12.5	62.5	4.2
New York, Northern	43	25.6	14.0	48.8	23.3	7.0
New York, Southern	361	26.3	34.9	19.4	28.5	5.3
New York, Western	21	0	33.3	33.3	4.8	66.7
North Carolina, Eastern	71	45.1%	31.0%	18.3%	4.2%	8.5%
North Carolina, Middle	247	57.5	16.2	10.1	20.6	.8
North Carolina, Western	275	.4	64.4	17.8	17.8	7.6
North Dakota	115	35.7	33.0	4.3	23.5	2.6
Ohio, Northern	460	21.7	42.8	18.3	14.1	9.1
Ohio, Southern	217	53.5%	11.5%	15.7%	18.4%	5.5%
Oklahoma, Eastern	114	0	86.8	6.1	8.8	6.1
Oklahoma, Northern	237	1.3	47.7	25.3	13.5	17.3
Oklahoma, Western	245	27.8	27.3	24.9	25.3	5.7
Oregon	254	42.1	.8	2.4	75.6	.4
Pennsylvania, Eastern	444	.2%	60.1%	19.6%	22.1%	4.3%
Pennsylvania, Middle	49	6.1	32.7	28.6	34.7	10.2
Pennsylvania, Western	209	3.8	62.2	11.0	23.9	5.2
Puerto Rico	799	17.8	3.0	22.4	68.1	8.9
Rhode Island	1	0	0	0	100.0	0
South Carolina	111	1.8%	49.5%	19.8%	26.1%	10.8%
South Dakota	59	39.0	15.3	6.8	79.7	3.4
Tennessee, Eastern	117	14.5	39.3	15.4	24.8	7.7
Tennessee, Middle	67	17.9	14.9	29.9	43.3	6.0
Tennessee, Western	8	12.5	0	0	25.0	62.5
Texas, Eastern	159	22.0%	48.4%	12.6%	26.4%	7.5%
Texas, Northern	849	32.9	12.7	19.2	37.9	11.5
Texas, Southern	1,186	.4	22.9	34.5	39.6	30.9
Texas, Western	797	4.3	34.3	28.6	27.4	30.7
Utah	12	0	0	33.3	75.0	8.3
Vermont	95	21.1%	35.8%	11.6%	34.7%	3.2%
Virgin Islands	344	3.5	39.8	28.2	12.8	35.2
Virginia, Western	46	28.3	19.6	21.7	43.5	8.7
Washington, Eastern	16	18.8	0	43.8	37.5	56.3
Washington, Western	1	0	0	100.0	0	100.0
West Virginia, Northern	1	0 %	0 %	0 %	100.0%	0 %
West Virginia, Southern	208	5.8	67.3	9.6	14.9	.5
Wisconsin, Eastern	168	57.1	13.7	8.3	23.8	4.8
Wisconsin, Western	27	44.4	3.7	14.8	25.9	3.7

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.

^aData describe defendants with pretrial interviews in 1986. Total includes 302 defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

^bIncludes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

^cInitially held two or more days.

See Text Table 2.1.

Table D-2.2 Defendants released or detained on financial conditions, by initial bail amount, 1986

		Percent of defendants receiving financial conditions who were:														
District	Total defendants given financial conditions *	Released at any time					Detained 2 or more days					Detained 2 or more days and subsequently released				
		Initial Bail Amount					Initial Bail Amount					Initial Bail Amount				
		Any amount	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,000	\$100,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 and over	Any amount	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,000	\$100,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 and over	Any amount	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,000	\$100,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 and over
All districts	4,599	68.6%	68.5%	71.6%	71.0%	65.0%	61.0%	55.3%	55.8%	59.3%	65.9%	29.6%	23.8%	27.4%	30.3%	30.9%
Alabama, Middle	26	73.1%	100.0%	75.0%	69.2%	71.4%	73.1%	50.0%	75.0%	61.5%	100.0%	46.2%	50.0%	50.0%	30.8%	71.4%
Alabama, Northern	12	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	8.3	25.0	0	0	...	8.3	25.0	0	0	...
Alabama, Southern	12	91.7	...	...	85.7	100.0	50.0	...	...	57.1	40.0	41.7	...	...	42.9	40.0
Alaska	15	53.3	40.0	75.0	50.0	...	60.0	60.0	50.0	66.7	...	13.3	0	25.0	16.7	...
Arizona	332	45.2	31.4	48.7	54.2	42.4	88.0	91.9	90.8	88.5	66.7	33.1	23.3	39.3	42.7	9.1
Arkansas, Eastern	29	93.1%	83.3%	100.0%	94.1%	...	41.4%	50.0%	16.7%	47.1%	...	34.5%	33.3%	16.7%	41.2%	...
Arkansas, Western	12	91.7	100.0	87.5	100.0	...	41.7	0	25.0	100.0	...	33.3	0	12.5	100.0	...
California, Central	305	51.8	80.0	72.4	48.9	50.0	61.0	20.0	37.9	61.2	76.9	12.8	0	10.3	10.0	26.9
California, Eastern	69	81.2	80.0	80.0	84.2	76.2	37.7	40.0	60.0	28.9	47.6	18.8	20.0	40.0	13.2	23.8
California, Northern	3	66.7	...	...	...	66.7	33.3	...	...	...	33.3	0	...	...	...	0
California, Southern	1	100.0%	...	...	...	100.0%	100.0%	...	...	...	100.0%	100.0%	...	...	...	100.0%
Colorado	42	81.0	100.0	83.3	45.5	95.2	45.2	25.0	66.7	63.6	33.3	26.2	25.0	50.0	9.1	28.6
Connecticut	13	84.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.4	15.4	0	0	0	28.6	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	16	50.0	60.0	100.0	44.4	0	56.3	60.0	0	55.6	100.0	6.3	20.0	0	0	0
Florida, Middle	133	82.0	71.4	92.9	84.5	75.6	56.4	71.4	64.3	53.5	56.1	38.3	42.9	57.1	38.0	31.7
Florida, Northern	40	80.0%	50.0%	...	76.2%	88.2%	65.0%	50.0%	...	71.4%	58.8%	45.0%	0 %	...	47.6%	47.1%
Florida, Southern	599	50.6	60.0	75.0	73.3	42.0	85.5	60.0	58.3	73.3	90.7	36.1	20.0	33.3	46.7	32.7
Georgia, Middle	29	44.8	50.0	62.5	80.0	21.4	72.4	50.0	75.0	20.0	92.9	17.2	0	37.5	0	14.3
Georgia, Northern	97	84.5	82.8	62.5	89.4	84.6	47.4	48.3	62.5	46.8	38.5	32.0	31.0	25.0	36.2	23.1
Georgia, Southern	37	35.1	25.0	100.0	41.2	21.4	81.1	100.0	0	82.4	85.7	16.2	25.0	0	23.5	7.1
Hawaii	15	86.7%	100.0%	...	83.3	100.0	46.7	0 %	...	50.0%	100.0%	33.3%	0 %	...	33.3%	100.0%
Idaho	6	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	16.7	0	20.0	...	...	16.7	0	20.0	...	...
Illinois, Northern	70	91.4	100.0	100.0	92.9	81.3	41.4	16.7	50.0	38.1	56.3	32.9	16.7	50.0	31.0	37.5
Illinois, Southern	22	59.1	0	...	64.7	50.0	54.5	100.0	...	52.9	50.0	13.6	0	...	17.6	0
Indiana, Northern	33	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	15.2	0	0	25.0	0	15.2	0	0	25.0	0
Indiana, Southern	27	92.6%	0 %	100.0%	100.0%	93.8%	14.8%	100.0%	0 %	0 %	18.8%	7.4%	0 %	0 %	0 %	12.5%
Iowa, Northern	3	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	0	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	...
Iowa, Southern	11	54.5	44.4	...	100.0	...	54.5	66.7	...	0	...	9.1	11.1	...	0	...
Kansas	31	67.7	66.7	50.0	72.7	77.8	48.4	33.3	50.0	54.5	44.4	16.1	0	0	27.3	22.2
Kentucky, Eastern	48	83.3	100.0	80.0	78.6	100.0	25.0	0	30.0	32.1	0	8.3	0	10.0	10.7	0
Kentucky, Western	13	92.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	83.3%	15.4%	0 %	0 %	0 %	33.3%	7.7%	0 %	0 %	0 %	16.7%
Louisiana, Eastern	74	90.5	...	...	0	91.8	60.8	...	...	100.0	60.3	51.4	...	...	0	52.1
Louisiana, Middle	15	66.7	...	...	50.0	69.2	40.0	...	...	50.0	38.5	6.7	...	...	0	7.7
Louisiana, Western	23	78.3	...	...	0	81.8	21.7	...	...	100.0	18.2	0	...	...	0	0
Maine	42	90.5	...	100.0	91.7	87.5	16.7	...	0	12.5	25.0	7.1	...	0	4.2	12.5
Maryland	60	88.3%	90.0%	100.0%	84.2%	86.7%	31.7%	35.0%	16.7%	36.8%	26.7%	20.0%	25.0%	16.7%	21.1%	13.3%
Massachusetts	28	89.3	...	...	80.0	95.5	14.3	...	...	20.0	9.1	3.6	...	...	0	4.5
Michigan, Eastern	40	82.5	100.0	80.0	68.4	100.0	30.0	11.1	20.0	52.6	0	12.5	11.1	0	21.1	0
Michigan, Western	9	55.6	0	100.0	25.0	100.0	44.4	100.0	0	75.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	111	82.9	100.0	77.8	79.7	91.7	32.4	7.7	29.6	39.0	33.3	15.3	7.7	7.4	18.6	25.0
Mississippi, Northern	33	81.8%	57.1%	80.0%	93.3%	83.3%	42.4%	57.1%	20.0%	33.3%	66.7%	24.2%	14.3%	0 %	26.7%	50.0%
Mississippi, Southern	20	35.0	100.0	33.3	33.3	25.0	75.0	0	77.8	83.3	75.0	10.0	0	11.1	16.7	0
Missouri, Eastern	3	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	...	0	...	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	...
Missouri, Western	15	46.7	...	...	100.0	42.9	66.7	...	...	100.0	64.3	13.3	...	...	100.0	7.1
Montana	20	75.0	0	100.0	72.7	85.7	85.0	100.0	100.0	81.8	85.7	60.0	0	100.0	54.5	71.4

Table D-2.2 Continued

		Percent of defendants receiving financial conditions who were:														
District	Total defendants given financial conditions *	Released at any time					Detained 2 or more days					Detained 2 or more days and subsequently released				
		Initial Bail Amount					Initial Bail Amount					Initial Bail Amount				
		Any amount	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,000	\$100,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 and over	Any amount	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,000	\$100,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 and over	Any amount	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,000	\$100,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 and over
Nebraska	3	100.0%	...	...	...	100.0%	0 %	...	...	...	0 %	0 %	...	...	...	0 %
Nevada	13	92.3	50.0	...	100.0	100.0	61.5	100.0	...	42.9	75.0	53.8	50.0	...	42.9	75.0
New Hampshire	3	33.3	0	...	...	50.0	66.7	100.0	...	...	50.0	0	0	...	...	0
New Mexico	14	78.6	...	100.0	70.0	100.0	85.7	...	100.0	90.0	66.7	64.3	...	100.0	60.0	66.7
New York, Eastern	2	100.0	...	...	100.0	100.0	50.0	...	...	100.0	0	50.0	...	...	100.0	0
New York, Northern	16	87.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	81.8%	18.8%	0 %	0 %	0 %	27.3%	6.3%	0 %	0 %	0 %	9.1%
New York, Southern	49	91.8	100.0	100.0	80.0	95.8	38.8	60.0	20.0	26.7	45.8	30.6	60.0	20.0	6.7	41.7
New York, Western	15	53.3	100.0	75.0	50.0	25.0	93.3	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	46.7	100.0	75.0	33.3	25.0
North Carolina, Eastern	15	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	40.0	100.0	0	33.3	80.0	33.3	100.0	0	33.3	60.0
North Carolina, Middle	18	94.4	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	11.1	16.7	0	16.7	0	5.6	16.7	0	0	0
North Carolina, Western	55	83.6%	87.5%	100.0%	88.0%	42.9%	38.2%	31.3%	28.6%	40.0%	57.1%	21.8%	18.8%	28.6%	28.0%	0 %
North Dakota	7	57.1	...	...	...	57.1	42.9	...	...	...	42.9	0	...	...	...	0
Ohio, Northern	90	81.1	85.7	66.7	86.3	72.4	46.7	28.6	33.3	41.2	62.1	27.8	14.3	0	27.5	34.5
Ohio, Southern	36	77.8	...	...	100.0	76.5	33.3	...	...	50.0	32.4	11.1	...	...	50.0	8.8
Oklahoma, Eastern	9	66.7	...	66.7	66.7	...	77.8	...	66.7	83.3	...	44.4	...	33.3	50.0	...
Oklahoma, Northern	85	68.2%	85.7%	71.4%	56.1%	77.8%	48.2%	42.9%	42.9%	53.7%	44.4%	16.5%	28.6%	14.3%	9.8%	22.2%
Oklahoma, Western	51	90.2	100.0	92.9	89.3	0	27.5	12.5	21.4	32.1	100.0	17.6	12.5	14.3	21.4	0
Oregon	2	100.0	100.0	...	...	100.0	50.0	0	...	...	100.0	50.0	0	...	...	100.0
Pennsylvania, Eastern	67	88.1	100.0	92.3	80.6	94.4	28.4	20.0	38.5	25.8	27.8	16.4	20.0	30.8	6.5	22.2
Pennsylvania, Middle	15	73.3	50.0	...	66.7	85.7	33.3	50.0	...	50.0	14.3	6.7	0	...	16.7	0
Pennsylvania, Western	25	84.0%	66.7%	66.7%	50.0%	60.0%	52.0%	46.7%	100.0%	50.0%	40.0%	16.0%	13.3%	66.7%	0 %	0 %
Puerto Rico	116	81.9	...	90.9	81.5	80.4	61.2	...	54.5	57.4	66.7	43.1	...	45.5	38.9	47.1
South Carolina	23	78.3	...	100.0	73.3	75.0	52.2	...	50.0	53.3	50.0	30.4	...	50.0	26.7	25.0
South Dakota	2	100.0	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	...	100.0	100.0
Tennessee, Eastern	23	73.9	0	...	88.9	69.2	39.1	100.0	...	22.2	46.2	13.0	...	...	11.1	15.4
Tennessee, Middle	17	100.0%	100.0%	...	100.0%	100.0%	23.5%	66.7%	...	0 %	40.0%	23.5%	66.7%	...	0 %	40.0%
Tennessee, Western	5	20.0	0	...	50.0	0	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	20.0	0	...	50.0	0
Texas, Eastern	17	70.6	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	70.6	0	100.0	87.5	50.0	41.2	0	50.0	37.5	50.0
Texas, Northern	153	62.1	40.0	37.5	56.0	66.1	64.1	80.0	75.0	68.0	61.7	26.1	20.0	12.5	24.0	27.8
Texas, Southern	477	64.8	50.0	66.7	65.9	62.4	76.9	100.0	66.7	78.0	75.8	41.7	50.0	33.3	43.9	38.3
Texas, Western	309	65.4%	71.4%	68.2%	65.4%	64.1%	79.3%	78.6%	72.7%	74.4%	87.2%	44.7%	50.0%	40.9%	39.7%	51.3%
Utah	3	66.7	...	...	...	66.7	33.3	...	...	...	33.3	0	...	...	...	0
Vermont	9	77.8	0	75.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	100.0	25.0	0	100.0	11.1	0	0	0	100.0
Virgin Islands	209	77.0	75.0	67.7	76.6	86.8	57.9	68.8	64.5	58.9	44.7	34.9	43.8	32.3	35.5	31.6
Virginia, Western	5	80.0	...	100.0	100.0	66.7	80.0	...	100.0	0	100.0	60.0	...	100.0	0	66.7
Washington, Eastern	9	77.8%	50.0%	100.0%	...	83.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	...	100.0%	77.8%	50.0%	100.0%	...	83.3%
Washington, Western	1	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	...	100.0	...
West Virginia, Southern	20	100.0	...	...	...	100.0	5.0	...	...	...	5.0	5.0	...	...	...	5.0
Wisconsin, Eastern	13	76.9	100.0	0	60.0	100.0	61.5	66.7	100.0	60.0	0	38.5	66.7	0	20.0	0
Wisconsin, Western	4	100.0	...	...	...	100.0	25.0	...	...	...	25.0	25.0	...	...	...	25.0

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

See Text Table 2.3.

* Data describe 4,599 defendants interviewed in 1986 and given financial conditions for release at initial bail hearings. An additional 2 defendants are excluded due to missing bail amount data.

Table D-2.3 Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, 1986

Percent of released defendants who had:								
District	Total defendants released*	No violation recorded	Violations while on release					Release revoked
			Any violation	Failed to appear	New offense charged		Technical violations	
					Felony	Misdemeanor		
All districts	13,011	94.0%	6.0%	1.5%	1.4%	.9%	2.8%	3.2%
Alabama, Middle	110	98.2%	1.8%	0 %	0 %	0 %	1.8%	1.8%
Alabama, Northern	298	97.7	2.3	.7	.3	1.3	.7	1.3
Alabama, Southern	79	91.1	8.9	5.1	1.3	0	2.5	6.3
Alaska	13	84.6	15.4	7.7	0	7.7	0	7.7
Arizona	335	95.5	4.5	1.8	.6	.3	2.1	2.7
Arkansas, Eastern	128	98.4%	1.6%	0 %	.8%	0 %	.8%	1.6%
Arkansas, Western	28	92.9	7.1	0	0	7.1	0	0
California, Central	440	94.8	5.2	2.0	.5	.2	2.5	3.4
California, Eastern	109	84.4	15.6	1.8	1.8	0	13.8	11.9
California, Southern	5	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	154	92.9%	7.1%	1.9%	.6%	.6%	4.5%	3.2%
Connecticut	57	91.2	8.8	0	1.8	0	7.0	5.3
Delaware	52	96.2	3.8	0	3.8	0	0	0
Florida, Middle	358	96.1	3.9	2.5	.3	0	1.1	3.1
Florida, Northern	100	94.0	6.0	0	2.0	1.0	3.0	4.0
Florida, Southern	445	94.4%	5.6%	3.8%	1.1%	0 %	.9%	3.6%
Georgia, Middle	77	96.1	3.9	0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Georgia, Northern	236	93.2	6.8	0	2.1	1.7	3.0	2.5
Georgia, Southern	9	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	54	94.4%	5.6%	1.9%	0 %	1.9%	3.7%	1.9%
Idaho	106	96.2	3.8	.9	1.9	.9	.9	1.9
Illinois, Central	11	72.7	27.3	0	0	0	27.3	18.2
Illinois, Northern	547	93.2	6.8	2.2	1.8	2.4	1.6	2.7
Illinois, Southern	114	97.4	2.6	0	1.8	.9	0	.9
Indiana, Northern	161	95.7%	4.3%	0 %	3.6%	0 %	3.7%	3.7%
Indiana, Southern	90	98.9	1.1	0	1.1	0	0	1.1
Iowa, Northern	60	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa, Southern	84	82.1	17.9	2.4	4.8	2.4	10.7	8.3
Kansas	102	97.1	2.9	0	1.0	0	2.0	0
Kentucky, Eastern	111	96.4%	3.6%	0 %	0 %	2.7%	.9%	0 %
Kentucky, Western	192	92.7	7.3	2.6	3.1	1.6	.5	3.6
Louisiana, Eastern	322	95.0	5.0	1.2	.6	.3	3.4	3.1
Louisiana, Middle	79	98.7	1.3	1.3	0	1.3	0	1.3
Louisiana, Western	102	96.1	3.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Maine	70	98.6%	1.4%	0 %	1.4%	0 %	0 %	1.4%
Maryland	590	87.8	12.2	1.5	2.4	2.4	8.5	3.6
Massachusetts	307	93.5	6.5	2.0	1.3	.3	3.3	5.2
Michigan, Eastern	721	94.3	5.7	1.8	2.5	1.0	1.4	2.8
Michigan, Western	156	98.1	1.9	.6	0	1.3	0	.6
Minnesota	267	95.9%	4.1%	1.1%	1.5%	.7%	.7%	3.0%
Mississippi, Northern	45	97.8	2.2	2.2	0	0	0	2.2
Mississippi, Southern	61	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri, Eastern	13	76.9	23.1	7.7	7.7	0	7.7	15.4
Missouri, Western	50	96.0	4.0	0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0

Table D-2.3 Continued

District	Total defendants released*	Percent of released defendants who had:						
		No violation recorded	Violations while on release					Release revoked
			Any violation	Failed to appear	New offense charged		Technical violations	
Felony	Misdemeanor							
Montana	16	87.5%	12.5%	6.3%	0 %	0 %	6.3%	6.3%
Nebraska	80	98.7	1.2	0	0	1.2	0	0
Nevada	106	95.3	4.7	0	9	.9	2.8	.9
New Hampshire	22	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	4	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	155	96.8 %	3.2%	1.9%	.6%	.6%	0 %	1.9%
New York, Eastern	6	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York, Northern	18	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York, Southern	266	92.1	7.9	4.9	2.3	3.0	2.6	3.8
New York, Western	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina, Eastern	74	91.9%	8.1%	1.4%	0 %	0 %	6.8%	5.4%
North Carolina, Middle	206	94.7	5.3	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.0
North Carolina, Western	248	94.0	6.0	0	3.2	.8	2.0	5.2
North Dakota	76	96.1	3.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Ohio, Northern	335	97.3	2.7	.9	.6	.3	.9	2.1
Ohio, Southern	225	97.8%	2.2%	.4%	1.8%	0 %	0 %	2.2%
Oklahoma, Eastern	101	95.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	0	3.0	2.0
Oklahoma, Northern	149	98.7	1.3	0	.7	0	.7	1.3
Oklahoma, Western	163	96.4	3.6	0	.0	1.2	2.4	1.8
Oregon	88	87.5	12.5	0	2.3	0	11.4	11.4
Pennsylvania, Eastern	221	95.9%	4.1%	1.4%	1.4%	.9%	1.4%	1.4%
Pennsylvania, Middle	32	96.9	3.1	0	0	0	3.1	0
Pennsylvania, Western	186	97.8	2.2	1.1	0	0	1.1	1.1
Puerto Rico	245	91.8	8.2	.4	.8	0	7.3	2.9
South Carolina	103	93.2	6.8	1.9	2.9	0	2.9	6.8
South Dakota	34	73.5%	26.5%	0 %	2.9%	2.9%	20.6%	20.6%
Tennessee, Eastern	35	97.1	2.9	0	2.9	0	0	2.9
Tennessee, Middle	41	87.8	12.2	0	2.4	2.4	7.3	7.3
Tennessee, Western	3	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas, Eastern	97	89.7	10.3	1.0	2.1	2.1	7.2	7.2
Texas, Northern	431	90.5%	9.5%	3.2%	2.1%	1.2%	3.7%	5.3%
Texas, Southern	693	94.1	5.9	2.6	1.7	.7	1.6	4.0
Texas, Western	516	88.6	11.4	.8	1.6	.8	9.1	4.5
Vermont	49	91.8	8.2	2.0	0	2.0	4.1	6.1
Virgin Islands	121	92.6	7.4	1.7	4.1	.8	.8	5.0
Virginia, Eastern	2	100.0%	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Virginia, Western	59	94.9	5.1	0	3.4	0	3.4	5.1
Washington, Eastern	11	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington, Western	28	92.9	7.1	3.6	0	0	3.6	7.1
West Virginia, Southern	173	99.4	.6	0	0	0	.6	.6
Wisconsin, Eastern	130	87.7%	12.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	7.7%	3.1%
Wisconsin, Western	8	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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 types of violations may exceed the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation.

*Data describe defendants interviewed in 1986. Excludes 2,726 defendants who were released but whose records did not contain sufficient information to determine type of release or violation behavior. See Text Table 2.5.

Table D-3.1 Conviction rate by most serious offense charged, 1986

District	Total defendants *	Percent of defendants convicted						
		All offenses	Violent	Property		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	54,152	81.1%	82.4%	86.4%	79.7%	83.6%	75.6%	76.1%
Alabama, Middle	230	75.7%	66.7%	77.5%	88.2%	75.6%	0 %	80.9%
Alabama, Northern	574	84.8	100.0	85.1	84.4	90.7	66.7	82.1
Alabama, Southern	242	91.7	84.6	90.9	78.6	96.9	75.0	88.0
Alaska	184	70.1	84.2	88.5	88.9	50.0	39.1	69.5
Arizona	1,122	76.4	90.6	88.4	72.3	72.4	70.0	70.5
Arkansas, Eastern	266	88.0%	90.9%	84.9%	85.0%	84.4%	100.0%	100.0%
Arkansas, Western	106	94.3	100.0	100.0	87.5	90.5	100.0	88.5
California, Central	1,514	88.8	92.4	92.5	95.4	79.7	82.1	87.9
California, Eastern	619	84.7	91.5	84.9	84.1	83.1	47.1	87.4
California, Northern	1,062	80.3	88.6	76.4	84.2	82.2	73.9	79.7
California, Southern	1,573	86.6%	77.0%	89.2%	84.9%	85.0%	76.8%	89.3%
Colorado	453	81.5	75.6	77.0	92.4	83.7	60.0	83.5
Connecticut	354	82.5	81.3	90.9	62.5	75.2	100.0	87.8
Delaware	130	76.9	50.0	84.5	76.2	63.6	100.0	72.7
District of Columbia	638	82.0	72.2	85.2	79.0	84.6	60.0	74.2
Florida, Middle	1,087	86.0%	89.1%	92.4%	87.7%	84.5%	70.7%	79.7%
Florida, Northern	373	87.9	72.7	88.5	95.2	87.7	50.0	89.7
Florida, Southern	2,491	86.7	84.1	93.2	79.2	87.0	78.6	78.2
Georgia, Middle	1,672	87.2	93.8	84.6	88.2	81.4	82.4	87.6
Georgia, Northern	907	87.4	85.2	93.4	91.9	82.8	85.7	85.8
Georgia, Southern	326	70.6%	71.4%	87.0%	57.1%	79.0%	85.7%	57.7%
Guam	108	50.0	16.0	83.9	28.6	0	28.6	58.8
Hawaii	1,707	52.2	71.4	74.5	72.9	67.4	58.3	47.4
Idaho	162	74.1	80.0	76.0	80.0	57.1	66.7	71.2
Illinois, Central	225	87.6	87.5	89.6	90.5	87.3	58.3	91.2
Illinois, Northern	958	91.2%	94.7%	93.6%	94.2%	86.4%	92.6%	91.7%
Illinois, Southern	267	79.8	80.6	92.9	67.3	88.4	35.3	81.0
Indiana, Northern	272	86.4	50.0	92.2	88.6	79.1	85.7	83.8
Indiana, Southern	458	74.7	71.4	89.6	67.4	82.8	94.7	66.1
Iowa, Northern	113	84.1	62.5	80.6	100.0	94.1	37.5	95.8
Iowa, Southern	126	89.7%	75.0%	93.3%	89.5%	92.9%	100.0%	78.9%
Kansas	477	70.2	57.1	74.4	69.6	82.6	61.1	62.9
Kentucky, Eastern	271	76.0	90.9	66.0	78.0	82.8	87.0	70.1
Kentucky, Western	478	81.4	67.6	86.3	80.8	81.5	81.0	81.3
Louisiana, Eastern	617	85.9	81.8	93.7	81.3	83.0	75.0	84.2
Louisiana, Middle	110	90.0%	100.0%	91.0%	42.9%	100.0%	87.5%	100.0%
Louisiana, Western	258	82.2	90.9	93.3	69.8	73.0	68.8	82.0
Maine	206	88.3	58.3	90.3	88.9	92.9	0	85.0
Maryland	1,332	81.1	70.1	89.5	65.5	78.6	73.8	87.6
Massachusetts	649	85.1	87.5	80.6	67.2	94.6	74.5	88.4
Michigan, Eastern	1,109	85.9%	95.2%	83.8%	91.0%	87.1%	69.2%	85.0%
Michigan, Western	226	93.4	100.0	94.5	100.0	86.4	93.9	100.0
Minnesota	424	85.8	90.3	78.6	88.9	90.4	58.3	85.9
Mississippi, Northern	99	83.8	50.0	86.3	100.0	61.1	100.0	95.0
Mississippi, Southern	275	74.9	81.8	76.4	96.3	70.6	70.0	64.3
Missouri, Eastern	473	89.9%	100.0%	96.8%	93.8%	87.7%	90.5%	83.5%
Missouri, Western	725	70.3	84.2	82.7	85.7	92.7	91.7	55.8
Montana	238	65.5	73.3	64.3	54.7	81.8	42.1	71.9

Table D-3.1 *Continued*

District	Total defendants*	Percent of defendants convicted						
		All offenses	Violent	Property		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	312	88.8%	60.0%	88.5%	86.7%	90.5%	87.5%	100.0%
Nevada	354	78.5	91.8	83.6	72.7	67.7	64.7	76.7
New Hampshire	50	84.0	...	100.0	75.0	79.2	100.0	85.7
New Jersey	1,094	77.8	85.0	77.7	74.1	81.2	55.4	81.3
New Mexico	516	70.5	86.0	61.3	78.6	70.3	48.0	72.5
New York, Eastern	1,095	92.6%	80.0%	95.2%	95.6%	92.9%	81.8%	92.7%
New York, Northern	242	91.7	100.0	92.3	92.9	91.2	94.7	90.5
New York, Southern	1,666	88.7	89.7	90.8	93.2	86.0	88.7	89.9
New York, Western	344	82.6	92.3	92.4	76.0	88.1	59.0	69.2
North Carolina, Eastern	1,255	43.9	75.0	89.3	69.7	53.1	63.6	27.7
North Carolina, Middle	337	86.1%	66.7%	85.4%	81.6%	96.6%	61.1%	93.3%
North Carolina, Western	503	84.5	83.3	86.0	74.5	93.0	65.9	85.4
North Dakota	130	70.8	90.9	87.9	72.7	77.8	31.8	50.0
Ohio, Northern	508	87.6	90.2	86.5	85.7	92.8	87.5	85.4
Ohio, Southern	450	88.4	83.3	94.6	93.3	80.9	100.0	90.7
Oklahoma, Eastern	138	79.0%	100.0%	83.8%	88.2%	73.7%	66.7%	62.5%
Oklahoma, Northern	243	89.7	66.7	91.9	90.0	93.0	100.0	76.5
Oklahoma, Western	671	91.1	92.6	93.9	87.0	88.2	44.4	93.4
Oregon	455	83.5	91.8	76.4	88.6	81.7	90.9	87.3
Pennsylvania, Eastern	768	91.8	96.7	92.8	90.0	94.6	81.8	89.0
Pennsylvania, Middle	282	86.9%	92.9%	87.8%	78.6%	92.5%	66.7%	86.3%
Pennsylvania, Western	416	77.2	76.7	62.2	77.8	90.6	81.3	73.5
Puerto Rico	739	87.7	84.0	84.2	87.3	88.6	76.3	92.2
Rhode Island	92	85.9	...	88.9	100.0	87.5	66.7	78.9
South Carolina	475	84.4	95.8	80.2	88.9	89.7	86.8	80.8
South Dakota	252	79.0%	74.5%	82.2%	87.7%	85.7%	62.5%	75.7%
Tennessee, Eastern	309	87.7	96.4	88.0	96.7	76.7	92.7	88.9
Tennessee, Middle	378	83.1	80.0	83.6	81.3	86.8	87.5	81.9
Tennessee, Western	523	90.4	87.5	91.0	98.4	85.1	100.0	81.3
Texas, Eastern	210	76.7	76.9	83.3	61.5	75.0	83.3	68.0
Texas, Northern	1,066	81.6%	82.1%	82.8%	89.2%	81.1%	75.5%	78.2%
Texas, Southern	2,439	84.8	81.8	84.0	89.8	83.0	80.5	86.1
Texas, Western	1,305	91.1	88.0	92.1	94.4	90.6	84.8	90.9
Utah	286	80.4	93.8	78.5	86.2	76.7	95.5	75.4
Vermont	104	80.8	100.0	57.1	60.0	82.9	75.0	89.7
Virgin Islands	305	64.9%	60.3%	82.2%	55.6%	78.6%	0 %	65.3%
Virginia, Eastern	2,966	66.8	63.4	81.3	49.6	71.6	59.3	67.9
Virginia, Western	197	90.4	71.4	100.0	80.0	85.7	88.9	95.0
Washington, Eastern	282	62.1	36.4	60.6	7.1	57.1	50.0	90.5
Washington, Western	1,201	78.1	83.8	92.4	71.9	77.6	82.5	75.7
West Virginia, Northern	182	89.0%	75.0%	92.3%	55.6%	91.0%	83.3%	100.0%
West Virginia, Southern	321	81.3	100.0	73.7	77.8	84.2	55.6	83.3
Wisconsin, Eastern	195	87.7	100.0	88.5	84.6	90.0	70.0	84.2
Wisconsin, Western	80	76.3	85.7	88.0	90.0	88.2	0	50.0
Wyoming	128	84.4	68.8	85.0	80.0	85.7	93.3	88.0

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

*Includes 43,920 defendants convicted, 10,232 not convicted.

Includes 100 defendants for whom offense type could not be determined (Arizona: 23; California, Northern: 9; Illinois, Northern: 36; Massachusetts: 15; Oregon: 10; Texas, Western: 7)

See Text Table 3.1.

Table D-3.2 Convicted offenders, by most serious offense charged, 1986

District	Total convicted offenders*	Percent of defendants convicted						
		All offenses	Violent	Property		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	43,920	100.0%	5.3%	24.2%	9.0%	28.1%	3.8%	29.5%
Alabama, Middle	174	100.0%	3.4%	17.8%	17.2%	17.8%	0 %	43.7%
Alabama, Northern	487	100.0	4.5	23.4	7.8	22.0	2.9	39.4
Alabama, Southern	222	100.0	5.0	36.0	5.0	42.8	1.4	9.9
Alaska	129	100.0	12.4	17.8	12.4	6.2	7.0	44.2
Arizona	857	100.0	14.7	23.2	5.5	30.6	1.6	23.7
Arkansas, Eastern	234	100.0%	4.3%	38.5%	7.3%	27.8%	6.0%	16.2%
Arkansas, Western	100	100.0	5.0	44.0	7.0	19.0	2.0	23.0
California, Central	1,344	100.0	18.0	27.6	10.9	17.2	4.8	21.6
California, Eastern	524	100.0	12.4	24.6	13.2	24.4	1.5	23.9
California, Northern	853	100.0	8.2	32.6	13.1	23.8	2.0	19.3
California, Southern	1,362	100.0%	4.2%	13.9%	4.6%	33.7%	3.2%	40.5%
Colorado	369	100.0	8.4	23.6	16.5	23.6	3.3	24.7
Connecticut	292	100.0	4.5	24.0	3.4	36.3	4.8	27.1
Delaware	100	100.0	1.0	49.0	16.0	21.0	5.0	8.0
District of Columbia	523	100.0	2.5	37.5	18.0	31.5	1.1	9.4
Florida, Middle	935	100.0%	5.2%	29.9%	6.8%	43.1%	3.1%	11.8%
Florida, Northern	328	100.0	2.4	28.0	12.2	45.7	.9	10.7
Florida, Southern	2,159	100.0	3.2	24.6	2.8	54.9	2.5	11.9
Georgia, Middle	1,458	100.0	1.0	5.3	2.1	3.3	1.9	86.4
Georgia, Northern	793	100.0	6.6	25.1	8.6	19.4	4.5	35.8
Georgia, Southern	230	100.0%	2.2%	20.4%	3.5%	34.3%	5.2%	34.3%
Guam	54	100.0	7.4	48.1	3.7	0	3.7	37.0
Hawaii	891	100.0	2.2	4.6	10.5	10.0	.8	71.8
Idaho	120	100.0	6.7	31.7	20.0	3.3	3.3	35.0
Illinois, Central	197	100.0	3.6	21.8	9.6	35.0	3.6	26.4
Illinois, Northern	874	100.0%	2.1%	30.0%	14.9%	24.7%	5.7%	19.0%
Illinois, Southern	213	100.0	11.7	24.4	16.4	28.6	2.8	16.0
Indiana, Northern	235	100.0	.9	45.1	13.2	22.6	5.1	13.2
Indiana, Southern	342	100.0	2.9	20.2	8.5	21.1	5.3	42.1
Iowa, Northern	95	100.0	5.3	30.5	3.2	33.7	3.2	24.2
Iowa, Southern	113	100.0%	5.3%	37.2%	15.0%	23.0%	6.2%	13.3%
Kansas	335	100.0	3.6	29.6	9.6	22.7	3.3	31.3
Kentucky, Eastern	206	100.0	4.9	17.0	22.3	23.3	9.7	22.8
Kentucky, Western	389	100.0	6.4	26.0	24.9	22.6	4.4	15.7
Louisiana, Eastern	530	100.0	3.4	33.4	2.5	36.0	5.7	19.1
Louisiana, Middle	99	100.0%	3.0%	61.6%	3.0%	15.2%	7.1%	10.1%
Louisiana, Western	212	100.0	4.7	39.6	14.2	12.7	5.2	23.6
Maine	182	100.0	3.8	15.4	4.4	57.7	0	18.7
Maryland	1,080	100.0	6.3	15.0	5.3	39.2	2.9	31.4
Massachusetts	552	100.0	3.8	22.6	7.1	35.0	6.3	23.4
Michigan, Eastern	953	100.0%	4.2%	32.1%	14.8%	31.2%	2.8%	14.9%
Michigan, Western	211	100.0	3.8	40.8	4.3	24.2	14.7	12.3
Minnesota	364	100.0	7.7	21.2	6.6	44.2	1.9	18.4
Mississippi, Northern	83	100.0	1.2	53.0	4.8	13.3	4.8	22.9
Mississippi, Southern	206	100.0	8.7	33.0	12.6	29.1	3.4	13.1
Missouri, Eastern	425	100.0%	3.1%	21.4%	10.6%	43.8%	4.5%	16.7%
Missouri, Western	510	100.0	3.1	20.6	7.1	20.0	6.5	42.7
Montana	156	100.0	21.2	23.1	18.6	17.3	5.1	14.7

Table D-3.2 *Continued*

District	Total convicted offenders*	Percent of defendants convicted						
		All offenses	Violent	Property		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	277	100.0%	3.2%	27.8%	4.7%	54.9%	2.5%	6.9%
Nevada	278	100.0	16.2	36.7	11.5	15.1	4.0	16.5
New Hampshire	42	100.0	0	11.9	7.1	45.2	7.1	28.6
New Jersey	851	100.0	2.0	30.3	15.2	36.1	3.6	12.8
New Mexico	364	100.0	10.2	15.7	10.1	24.7	3.3	34.1
New York, Eastern	1,014	100.0%	1.2%	21.3%	8.5%	46.6%	6.2%	16.2%
New York, Northern	222	100.0	1.4	27.0	5.9	23.4	8.1	34.2
New York, Southern	1,477	100.0	4.1	26.7	7.4	41.3	3.7	16.8
New York, Western	284	100.0	4.2	38.7	13.4	26.1	8.1	9.5
North Carolina, Eastern	551	100.0	4.4	19.8	9.6	26.3	3.8	36.1
North Carolina, Middle	290	100.0%	4.1%	42.4%	10.7%	19.7%	3.8%	19.3%
North Carolina, Western	425	100.0	10.6	28.9	8.2	25.2	6.4	20.7
North Dakota	92	100.0	32.6	31.5	8.7	7.6	7.6	12.0
Ohio, Northern	445	100.0	10.3	33.0	8.1	17.3	6.3	24.9
Ohio, Southern	398	100.0	5.0	35.2	7.0	32.9	2.8	17.1
Oklahoma, Eastern	109	100.0%	.9%	56.9%	13.8%	12.8%	1.8%	13.8%
Oklahoma, Northern	218	100.0	.9	46.8	8.3	30.3	1.8	11.9
Oklahoma, Western	611	100.0	4.1	20.1	6.5	24.5	.7	44.0
Oregon	380	100.0	17.6	25.5	8.2	23.4	5.3	18.2
Pennsylvania, Eastern	705	100.0	4.1	34.8	10.2	29.6	6.4	14.9
Pennsylvania, Middle	245	100.0%	10.6%	26.5%	9.0%	30.2%	5.7%	18.0%
Pennsylvania, Western	321	100.0	7.2	24.6	10.9	42.1	4.0	11.2
Puerto Rico	648	100.0	3.2	28.7	7.4	18.1	4.5	38.1
Rhode Island	79	100.0	0	30.4	3.8	44.3	2.5	19.0
South Carolina	407	100.0	5.7	37.4	8.0	21.7	11.5	15.7
South Dakota	199	100.0%	36.7%	18.6%	25.1%	3.0%	2.5%	14.1%
Tennessee, Eastern	271	100.0	10.0	26.9	10.7	20.7	14.0	17.7
Tennessee, Middle	314	100.0	2.5	32.5	12.4	10.5	4.5	37.6
Tennessee, Western	473	100.0	1.5	42.5	26.2	15.6	1.3	12.9
Texas, Eastern	161	100.0	6.2	37.3	5.0	14.9	15.5	21.1
Texas, Northern	870	100.0%	2.6%	40.5%	8.5%	25.6%	4.3%	18.5%
Texas, Southern	2,069	100.0	1.3	10.9	7.7	33.3	3.4	43.5
Texas, Western	1,189	100.0	1.9	18.6	7.1	26.8	2.4	42.7
Utah	230	100.0	6.5	36.5	10.9	14.3	9.1	22.6
Vermont	84	100.0	1.2	9.5	3.6	40.5	3.6	41.7
Virgin Islands	198	100.0%	23.7%	18.7%	22.7%	11.1%	0%	23.7%
Virginia, Eastern	1,981	100.0	3.6	9.9	10.3	16.6	.8	58.8
Virginia, Western	178	100.0	2.8	25.3	4.5	37.1	9.0	21.3
Washington, Eastern	175	100.0	2.3	24.6	1.1	27.4	1.1	43.4
Washington, Western	938	100.0	3.3	14.2	4.9	7.0	3.5	67.1
West Virginia, Northern	162	100.0%	1.9%	29.6%	6.2%	37.7%	3.1%	21.6%
West Virginia, Southern	261	100.0	2.7	16.1	5.4	49.0	1.9	24.9
Wisconsin, Eastern	171	100.0	7.0	26.9	6.4	36.8	4.1	18.7
Wisconsin, Western	61	100.0	9.8	36.1	14.8	24.6	0	14.8
Wyoming	108	100.0	10.2	15.7	7.4	33.3	13.0	20.4

* Includes 70 defendants for whom offense type could not be determined (Arizona: 6; California, Northern: 8; Massachusetts: 10; Illinois, Northern: 32; Oregon: 7; Texas, Western: 7).

See Text Table 3.1.

Table D-3.3 Characteristics of convicted offenders, 1986

District	Total convicted defendants *	Percent of offenders with selected characteristics															
		Race				Ethnicity		Age					Employed at arrest	Prior convictions			Known drug history
		Male	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	40+		None	Misdemeanor	Felony	
All districts	43,813	83.4%	73.4%	23.5%	3.1%	17.9%	82.1%	1.1%	3.5%	35.4%	32.1%	27.9%	58.8%	23.3%	28.5%	48.2%	23.5%
Alabama, Middle	174	78.1%	47.3%	51.4%	1.4%	0 %	100.0%	2.1%	2.7%	36.3%	30.1%	28.8%	64.9%	14.5%	52.2%	33.3%	13.5%
Alabama, Northern	487	79.6	73.2	26.3	.5	2.4	97.6	2.1	3.5	39.9	31.1	23.4	55.2	13.3	31.1	55.6	26.3
Alabama, Southern	221	84.0	65.4	33.6	.9	10.4	89.6	0	2.8	37.7	30.7	28.8	48.0	4.4	35.3	60.3	18.0
Alaska	129	76.8	73.6	16.1	10.3	6.8	93.2	1.1	8.5	38.3	22.3	29.8	55.9	17.4	52.2	30.4	35.3
Arizona	857	83.7	81.1	6.9	12.0	42.0	58.0	2.1	5.4	48.0	27.3	17.2	54.2	10.9	38.9	50.2	11.5
Arkansas, Eastern	233	79.9%	78.9%	20.1%	1.0%	1.0%	99.0%	1.4%	2.9%	38.6%	29.5%	27.6%	67.4%	47.2%	17.6%	35.2%	14.5%
Arkansas, Western	99	74.4	71.9	28.1	0	5.6	94.4	2.3	3.4	38.6	29.5	26.1	45.5	4.3	39.1	56.5	18.2
California, Central	1,342	86.8	74.8	21.1	4.1	30.9	69.1	.8	3.5	31.1	35.2	29.6	53.9	43.3	22.3	34.3	23.8
California, Eastern	524	86.2	89.3	8.5	2.2	27.5	72.5	.8	3.8	40.3	33.0	22.2	36.1	10.9	28.3	60.9	50.4
California, Northern	837	74.4	64.8	28.5	6.7	5.1	94.9	1.0	5.0	38.6	35.8	19.6	0	...	...	...	0
California, Southern	1,361	85.6%	89.3%	8.3%	2.5%	46.4%	53.6%	1.9%	5.8%	39.8%	34.0%	18.5%	33.3%	50.0%	0 %	50.0%	16.7%
Colorado	369	86.0	82.6	14.4	3.0	16.4	83.6	2.0	2.6	35.3	35.9	24.2	59.9	9.3	45.4	45.4	20.8
Connecticut	292	89.7	81.0	17.9	1.2	6.9	93.1	0	3.0	25.4	31.8	39.8	59.2	45.1	19.7	35.2	46.5
Delaware	100	80.5	68.6	31.4	0	8.1	91.9	0	1.1	31.5	29.3	38.0	56.7	62.1	20.7	17.2	18.3
District of Columbia	499	77.2	20.9	79.1	0	1.9	98.1	2.7	4.6	36.7	33.8	22.2	...	...	...	...	...
Florida, Middle	934	84.3%	73.5%	24.8%	1.7%	12.5%	87.5%	.7%	3.7%	35.7%	27.7%	32.2%	64.1%	36.1%	22.4%	41.5%	16.4%
Florida, Northern	327	82.9	71.2	28.8	0	6.3	93.8	.4	3.5	34.5	32.5	29.0	66.4	23.8	22.6	53.6	20.6
Florida, Southern	2,155	85.0	78.2	21.1	.7	39.0	61.0	.6	2.3	30.4	35.9	30.8	73.2	39.2	14.1	46.6	4.7
Georgia, Middle	1,457	78.1	57.5	41.5	1.0	3.9	96.1	2.3	6.6	32.8	30.2	28.2	57.0	30.0	21.1	48.9	13.1
Georgia, Northern	792	83.6	61.8	36.6	1.5	4.1	95.9	.9	3.0	31.0	36.8	28.3	70.6	7.9	25.6	66.5	19.8
Georgia, Southern	230	83.3%	57.5%	41.8%	.7%	2.2%	97.8%	0 %	2.2%	37.7%	40.6%	19.6%	68.2%	7.1%	50.0%	42.9%	18.2%
Guam	54	93.0	11.6	0	88.4	0	100.0	0	0	21.4	21.4	57.1	75.0	0	0	100.0	25.0
Hawaii	891	80.6	38.7	9.3	52.0	3.1	96.9	.7	1.5	9.8	9.8	78.2	52.9	20.8	60.4	18.8	54.4
Idaho	120	81.0	87.8	4.3	7.8	8.6	91.4	3.5	5.2	27.0	33.9	30.4	57.7	8.6	29.3	62.1	15.4
Illinois, Central	197	82.9	87.6	11.8	.6	1.2	98.8	.6	4.7	40.6	31.8	22.4	50.0	30.8	23.1	46.2	60.0
Illinois, Northern	872	83.1%	66.0%	32.8%	1.2%	12.8%	87.2%	.2%	1.7%	26.1%	34.6%	37.4%	63.1%	32.8%	22.8%	44.4%	14.5%
Illinois, Southern	213	84.7	85.8	13.7	.5	0	100.0	0	1.6	32.6	40.6	25.1	64.7	11.0	26.0	63.0	32.8
Indiana, Northern	235	76.4	70.3	29.7	0	9.1	90.9	.5	.9	26.8	39.5	32.3	60.3	9.8	46.1	44.1	19.0
Indiana, Southern	342	85.4	82.0	18.0	0	2.1	97.9	2.1	4.6	35.7	28.2	29.4	70.0	35.4	29.2	35.4	36.9
Iowa, Northern	95	76.7	96.7	1.1	2.2	0	100.0	0	0	36.4	30.7	33.0	75.5	16.7	38.9	44.4	18.9
Iowa, Southern	113	86.4%	80.7%	19.3%	0 %	2.7%	97.3%	0 %	.9%	37.0%	30.6%	31.5%	61.5%	38.5%	32.3%	29.2%	22.9%
Kansas	335	76.5	73.4	25.5	1.1	5.1	94.9	1.1	2.2	39.0	31.3	26.5	63.0	9.7	35.5	54.8	37.0
Kentucky, Eastern	206	91.1	93.6	6.4	0	4.2	95.8	.5	4.2	25.9	34.9	34.4	64.2	17.3	46.7	36.0	15.0
Kentucky, Western	389	78.0	72.5	27.2	.3	1.5	98.5	3.9	5.7	39.0	27.3	24.0	54.3	13.5	38.4	48.1	10.4
Louisiana, Eastern	530	77.7	67.5	32.1	.4	16.8	83.2	.9	2.6	44.5	31.9	20.1	58.5	11.1	34.2	54.7	27.7
Louisiana, Middle	98	63.3%	50.6%	44.9%	4.5%	0 %	100.0%	3.3%	2.2%	34.4%	31.1%	28.9%	50.0%	12.0%	40.0%	48.0%	20.0%
Louisiana, Western	212	72.4	71.7	25.6	2.8	4.4	95.6	1.7	1.1	37.0	34.3	26.0	65.5	23.3	36.7	40.0	12.4
Maine	182	87.6	97.8	0	2.2	.7	99.3	0	4.6	37.1	42.4	15.9	63.2	16.0	28.0	56.0	21.1
Maryland	1,083	85.7	50.6	47.2	2.2	4.1	95.9	1.4	3.3	40.7	29.6	25.0	59.3	21.0	21.5	57.5	35.0
Massachusetts	551	88.3	85.7	13.7	.6	14.5	85.5	0	2.1	34.4	26.0	36.7	66.2	32.0	16.5	51.5	23.3
Michigan, Eastern	949	80.9%	51.6%	48.2%	.2%	1.1%	98.9%	.7%	0 %	33.7%	37.0%	27.9%	54.8%	13.3%	19.8%	66.9%	20.2%
Michigan, Western	211	76.0	79.7	18.8	1.6	3.1	96.9	0	3.1	32.3	37.9	26.7	59.4	52.5	16.9	30.6	31.3
Minnesota	364	86.1	81.1	12.6	6.3	8.7	91.3	1.5	2.7	40.2	33.9	21.7	62.6	7.3	42.4	50.3	33.9
Mississippi, Northern	82	89.7	57.1	42.9	0	0	100.0	1.3	1.3	37.7	36.4	23.4	69.4	5.3	36.8	57.9	6.1
Mississippi, Southern	205	85.0	66.2	32.4	1.4	2.1	97.9	0	2.6	30.4	31.4	35.6	61.3	4.2	37.5	58.3	21.3
Missouri, Eastern	423	85.4%	58.9%	40.3%	.9%	1.6%	98.4%	1.6%	4.0%	40.2%	28.0%	28.1%	53.3%	16.7%	33.3%	50.0%	66.7%
Missouri, Western	509	86.0	67.5	32.2	.3	0	100.0	.6	4.1	41.0	25.9	28.4	45.9	47.5	16.4	36.1	24.6
Montana	156	93.5	66.7	0	33.3	3.3	96.7	0	6.5	45.2	38.7	9.7	38.5	50.0	7.7	42.3	19.2

Table D-3.3 *Continued*

Percent of offenders with selected characteristics

District	Total convicted defendants *	Male	Race			Ethnicity		Age					Employed at arrest	Prior convictions			Known drug history
			White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	40+		None	Misde-meanor	Felony	
Nebraska	277	81.8%	87.4%	11.6%	1.0%	5.6%	94.4%	0 %	2.8%	44.6%	30.3%	22.3%	70.9%	1.8%	64.3%	33.9%	27.8%
Nevada	279	86.3	77.4	17.5	5.2	7.2	92.8	1.6	1.9	26.4	34.5	35.7	52.7	11.1	29.3	59.6	17.2
New Hampshire	42	94.7	100.0	0	0	10.8	89.2	0	2.8	30.6	38.9	27.8	73.1	7.7	38.5	53.8	19.2
New Jersey	850	85.2	78.5	21.2	.3	14.4	85.6	.4	2.3	28.4	31.3	37.6	100.0	0	0	100.0	33.3
New Mexico	364	86.0	84.5	2.8	12.7	45.3	54.7	2.5	5.0	40.7	31.1	20.8	45.8	19.6	25.0	55.4	11.7
New York, Eastern	997	82.1%	76.9%	22.3%	.8%	.2%	99.8%	.6%	2.0%	38.3%	31.3%	27.8%	83.3%	0 %	33.3%	66.7%	0 %
New York, Northern	223	83.6	87.7	12.3	0	1.8	98.2	.6	3.0	30.3	38.8	27.3	63.2	35.7	57.1	7.1	42.1
New York, Southern	1,468	86.5	67.1	27.5	5.4	32.1	67.9	1.1	3.9	32.6	32.3	30.1	58.4	14.8	41.4	43.8	23.6
New York, Western	284	79.7	69.9	30.1	0	4.9	95.1	1.2	.8	37.8	27.5	32.7	50.0	50.0	0	50.0	50.0
North Carolina, Eastern	552	79.1	68.5	30.7	.9	6.5	93.5	2.5	6.2	35.3	35.9	20.2	75.7	43.0	32.0	25.0	24.3
North Carolina, Middle	290	77.3%	65.5%	33.1%	1.5%	1.1%	98.9%	0 %	4.3%	44.8%	29.7%	21.1%	65.6%	28.2%	37.9%	33.9%	27.3%
North Carolina, Western	425	81.4	60.1	28.9	11.0	.3	99.7	3.8	6.0	37.9	26.6	25.5	59.2	2.7	44.1	53.2	24.6
North Dakota	93	88.4	54.1	1.2	44.7	2.4	97.6	3.5	10.5	43.0	20.9	22.1	50.6	2.3	54.5	43.2	27.8
Ohio, Northern	443	87.6	71.6	27.6	.7	2.9	97.1	.2	1.5	23.0	41.7	33.6	53.4	9.1	34.5	56.4	22.9
Ohio, Southern	398	79.4	77.3	21.7	1.0	3.1	96.9	.3	3.9	31.9	33.9	30.0	66.0	11.8	44.4	43.8	30.0
Oklahoma, Eastern	109	79.8%	87.5%	8.7%	3.8%	0 %	100.0%	0 %	1.9%	28.6%	39.0%	30.5%	66.3%	15.0%	35.0%	50.0%	10.1%
Oklahoma, Northern	218	74.3	77.0	22.0	1.0	2.5	97.5	0	2.0	35.7	30.2	32.2	58.4	49.7	17.9	32.4	20.8
Oklahoma, Western	609	81.7	70.5	24.6	4.9	4.4	95.6	.3	4.4	39.2	30.2	25.9	47.7	12.8	13.5	73.7	30.3
Oregon	380	77.4	88.9	5.7	5.4	6.8	93.2	.8	4.2	34.0	41.4	19.5	32.5	2.1	21.0	76.9	61.3
Pennsylvania, Eastern	705	89.3	74.0	25.1	.9	3.4	96.6	.3	2.9	28.8	31.7	36.3	58.7	48.6	13.7	37.7	25.3
Pennsylvania, Middle	245	85.0%	85.0%	14.6%	.4%	4.0%	96.0%	0 %	.9%	34.5%	32.8%	31.9%	48.1%	12.5%	25.0%	62.5%	50.0%
Pennsylvania, Western	321	84.6	78.8	20.2	1.0	1.6	98.4	0	1.6	28.5	35.3	34.6	49.8	27.6	13.3	59.0	21.5
Puerto Rico	648	79.6	64.7	34.5	.7	91.1	8.9	.6	6.5	41.4	29.9	21.7	48.5	30.4	17.9	51.8	17.3
Rhode Island	79	94.5	84.9	13.7	1.4	27.4	72.6	0	6.8	32.4	24.3	36.5	100.0	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	399	84.6	69.1	30.1	.9	3.7	96.3	1.4	1.7	28.0	36.0	32.9	66.7	11.6	27.9	60.5	16.7
South Dakota	199	83.1%	35.1%	1.4%	63.5%	0 %	100.0%	5.4%	5.4%	38.1%	29.9%	21.1%	31.1%	20.5%	40.9%	38.6%	20.0%
Tennessee, Eastern	271	88.3	95.8	4.2	0	.8	99.2	.4	1.7	25.8	24.2	47.9	64.3	28.0	20.0	52.0	20.0
Tennessee, Middle	314	82.3	68.5	29.7	1.8	0	100.0	.7	9.2	39.9	30.4	19.8	54.0	14.6	24.4	61.0	30.0
Tennessee, Western	473	82.7	66.2	33.3	.4	.9	99.1	.4	2.4	36.3	33.6	27.2	57.1	.0	0	100.0	0
Texas, Eastern	161	83.7	84.3	15.7	0	5.2	94.8	0	3.0	24.4	37.8	34.8	62.8	39.5	27.9	32.6	19.8
Texas, Northern	870	80.3%	78.8%	19.9%	1.3%	15.1%	84.9%	.5%	3.5%	42.0%	32.3%	21.7%	66.6%	11.0%	32.2%	56.7%	24.6%
Texas, Southern	2,065	86.9	88.3	11.1	.6	65.8	34.2	2.7	4.8	41.9	31.4	19.1	60.1	14.2	38.7	47.1	11.4
Texas, Western	1,188	84.3	87.9	10.3	1.8	55.6	44.4	1.1	4.8	43.1	32.7	18.3	63.9	21.9	31.8	46.3	37.3
Utah	229	79.9	91.6	4.2	4.2	4.7	95.3	1.5	3.6	32.8	31.8	30.3	50.0	0	0	100.0	50.0
Vermont	83	90.4	95.9	2.7	1.4	1.4	98.6	0	1.4	42.5	35.6	20.5	50.8	2.6	28.2	69.2	35.6
Virgin Islands	198	86.2%	14.2%	85.8%	0 %	23.1%	76.9%	8.3%	11.0%	50.3%	18.6%	11.7%	43.3%	24.6%	19.3%	56.1%	40.0%
Virginia, Eastern	1,976	84.3	56.3	43.0	.7	3.2	96.8	1.3	4.5	43.3	29.5	21.5	100.0	...	...	...	0
Virginia, Western	178	85.4	83.5	15.2	1.3	0	100.0	.6	3.8	36.9	35.0	23.6	62.7	7.1	38.1	54.8	35.8
Washington, Eastern	175	82.4	91.0	4.1	4.9	37.9	62.1	.8	4.0	50.4	28.8	16.0	17.6	8.3	33.3	58.3	52.9
Washington, Western	937	83.3	77.1	13.3	9.6	2.8	97.2	0	4.4	35.5	31.4	28.7	46.2	44.2	17.3	38.5	36.5
West Virginia, Northern	162	86.4%	97.1%	2.9%	0 %	0 %	100.0%	0 %	.7%	28.1%	43.9%	27.3%	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia, Southern	261	82.6	90.8	9.2	0	1.2	98.8	.4	2.9	30.0	40.0	26.7	54.4	14.8	38.5	46.7	46.7
Wisconsin, Eastern	170	90.7	78.9	19.3	1.9	9.9	90.1	0	3.7	29.8	31.7	34.8	58.1	43.8	18.0	38.3	44.2
Wisconsin, Western	61	86.8	85.7	12.2	2.0	0	100.0	0	3.8	43.4	26.4	26.4	100.0	0	33.3	66.7	60.0
Wyoming	108	90.1	91.1	2.5	6.3	7.6	92.4	0	1.3	49.4	32.9	16.5	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Percents for individual characteristics were calculated on the basis of available data. Some records did not include complete data in all categories.

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

* Data describe offenders in cases terminated in 1986. Total excludes offenders for whom these characteristics do not apply (e.g., corporations). Includes offenders for whom these characteristics are unknown.

See Text Table 3.3.

Table D-4.1 Incarceration rate, by offense, 1986

District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration ^a						
		All offenses	Violent	Property		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	43,920	52.5%	82.7%	42.0%	46.6%	77.3%	34.2%	37.9%
Alabama, Middle	174	37.9%	50.0%	55.2%	26.7%	67.7%	...	23.7%
Alabama, Northern	487	39.4	72.7	36.5	34.2	73.6	21.4	20.8
Alabama, Southern	222	59.0	72.7	36.4	50.0	81.7	...	50.0
Alaska	129	46.5	84.6	60.9	35.0	37.5	66.7	33.9
Arizona	857	55.8	78.2	38.2	43.1	66.4	22.9	54.8
Arkansas, Eastern	234	61.5%	87.5%	48.4%	56.3%	92.2%	42.9%	46.2%
Arkansas, Western	100	54.0	75.0	52.9	58.8	78.9	...	33.3
California, Central	1,344	68.0	91.2	53.5	54.5	89.2	50.7	61.6
California, Eastern	524	61.5	91.4	41.9	38.7	75.4	54.5	66.9
California, Northern	853	44.8	80.0	31.4	41.3	67.2	22.2	32.1
California, Southern	1,362	62.0%	87.0%	47.6%	48.3%	64.8%	34.4%	66.2%
Colorado	369	58.5	66.7	46.8	43.5	98.7	20.0	50.5
Connecticut	292	58.9	90.9	42.1	60.0	76.2	11.8	57.5
Delaware	100	46.0	100.0	34.0	25.0	75.0	60.0	63.6
District of Columbia	523	46.8	72.7	31.1	32.3	63.8	30.0	78.0
Florida, Middle	935	62.9%	87.8%	31.7%	54.5%	84.9%	20.7%	68.0%
Florida, Northern	328	64.6	83.3	34.8	25.6	93.3	40.0	64.9
Florida, Southern	2,159	73.8	81.8	45.4	50.0	89.6	48.3	69.7
Georgia, Middle	1,458	8.9	86.7	55.4	33.3	78.3	13.8	2.0
Georgia, Northern	793	43.1	88.0	29.3	50.8	78.5	51.4	22.6
Georgia, Southern	230	57.0%	80.0%	39.1%	33.3%	88.6%	50.0%	38.0%
Guam	54	25.9	75.0	15.4	...	...	...	35.0
Hawaii	891	11.9	25.0	33.3	11.0	57.0	22.2	3.9
Idaho	120	41.7	100.0	27.8	32.0	50.0	60.0	46.5
Illinois, Central	197	56.3	87.5	43.5	50.0	80.3	14.3	40.7
Illinois, Northern	874	47.3%	73.7%	37.3%	26.6%	69.7%	29.2%	55.3%
Illinois, Southern	213	57.3	73.9	28.8	51.4	76.3	16.7	68.4
Indiana, Northern	235	55.7	100.0	44.4	34.5	94.1	36.4	55.9
Indiana, Southern	342	32.2	72.7	31.0	12.0	52.1	38.9	22.6
Iowa, Northern	95	55.8	66.7	48.3	66.7	90.3	...	22.7
Iowa, Southern	113	72.6%	100.0%	46.5%	78.6%	96.2%	75.0%	87.5%
Kansas	335	46.6	72.7	34.8	27.3	75.3	31.3	42.7
Kentucky, Eastern	206	78.2	85.7	69.2	89.2	93.8	60.0	70.0
Kentucky, Western	389	53.7	64.0	60.0	27.1	71.6	33.3	61.3
Louisiana, Eastern	530	58.3	88.9	38.9	47.6	84.5	36.4	49.5
Louisiana, Middle	99	52.5%	100.0%	47.5%	66.7%	86.7%	...	40.0%
Louisiana, Western	212	48.6	90.9	37.8	64.5	85.2	30.8	31.3
Maine	182	65.4	100.0	18.5	44.4	82.5	...	50.0
Maryland	1,080	52.4	81.0	59.6	56.9	67.4	28.6	30.4
Massachusetts	552	63.4	47.4	47.7	53.5	80.7	38.2	65.7
Michigan, Eastern	953	71.9%	94.6%	64.7%	69.6%	83.9%	27.6%	68.2%
Michigan, Western	211	48.8	62.5	30.9	57.1	66.0	45.2	66.7
Minnesota	364	77.7	96.4	52.0	58.3	89.7	66.7	79.2
Mississippi, Northern	83	67.5	...	68.1	75.0	90.0	...	63.2
Mississippi, Southern	206	56.3	64.7	34.3	66.7	79.3	42.9	50.0
Missouri, Eastern	425	74.8%	100.0%	51.1%	57.8%	89.6%	45.0%	81.3%
Missouri, Western	510	42.0	100.0	49.5	50.0	71.3	21.1	22.8
Montana	156	40.4	64.7	16.2	36.0	70.4	...	36.8

Table D-4.1 *Continued*

District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration ^a						
		All offenses	Violent	Property		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	277	51.6%	88.9%	33.8%	66.7%	59.1%	27.3%	70.0%
Nevada	278	58.6	84.4	42.6	50.0	81.4	30.8	58.8
New Hampshire	42	64.3	...	40.0	66.7	94.7	...	41.7
New Jersey	851	48.1	80.0	44.4	43.1	56.4	37.0	40.7
New Mexico	364	65.9	91.2	35.2	55.8	87.0	52.6	66.9
New York, Eastern	1,014	64.3%	100.0%	44.1%	34.6%	87.0%	40.0%	49.3%
New York, Northern	222	51.4	66.7	27.3	60.0	84.6	41.2	46.2
New York, Southern	1,477	55.5	82.5	41.2	43.1	73.0	8.6	46.3
New York, Western	284	37.3	77.8	23.6	56.4	50.7	29.2	24.2
North Carolina, Eastern	551	34.8	82.6	26.1	34.4	64.5	21.9	19.2
North Carolina, Middle	290	66.6%	100.0%	58.2%	48.4%	92.9%	40.0%	69.1%
North Carolina, Western	425	47.1	69.0	36.6	50.0	60.4	22.2	40.0
North Dakota	92	69.6	89.3	62.1	22.2	85.7	57.1	75.0
Ohio, Northern	445	53.7	82.2	33.6	53.8	76.6	40.7	55.9
Ohio, Southern	398	67.8	100.0	51.8	51.7	89.2	27.3	63.8
Oklahoma, Eastern	109	38.5%	100.0%	24.1%	53.3%	76.9%	28.6%	46.7%
Oklahoma, Northern	218	53.7	100.0	33.7	54.5	80.6	80.0	50.0
Oklahoma, Western	611	38.6	94.7	41.3	35.4	75.7	66.7	14.8
Oregon	380	58.7	87.3	21.6	51.4	82.4	33.3	65.7
Pennsylvania, Eastern	705	56.5	66.7	35.7	60.9	83.7	34.9	56.7
Pennsylvania, Middle	245	57.6%	84.6%	42.2%	45.0%	77.8%	12.5%	53.2%
Pennsylvania, Western	321	58.9	88.9	35.9	55.6	75.2	31.6	51.4
Puerto Rico	648	36.7	70.0	21.3	43.1	94.1	45.8	14.6
Rhode Island	79	86.1	...	78.3	75.0	97.1	...	87.5
South Carolina	401	53.1	91.3	40.3	66.7	69.6	22.2	60.6
South Dakota	199	57.8%	78.1%	39.5%	46.7%	50.0%	...	63.3%
Tennessee, Eastern	271	77.9	92.3	75.0	76.7	88.5	60.0	78.4
Tennessee, Middle	314	43.9	100.0	44.3	66.0	80.6	11.8	25.8
Tennessee, Western	473	60.5	57.1	41.3	77.5	83.1	66.7	59.0
Texas, Eastern	161	55.9	100.0	39.7	44.4	84.0	37.0	68.8
Texas, Northern	870	64.8%	95.2%	56.1%	65.6%	91.9%	31.5%	61.8%
Texas, Southern	2,069	55.4	87.0	34.5	39.0	70.1	38.0	53.6
Texas, Western	1,189	58.3	80.0	44.4	44.8	86.5	36.0	51.4
Utah	230	27.0	85.7	16.7	4.0	78.8	9.5	13.2
Vermont	84	63.1	...	77.8	100.0	72.7	50.0	50.0
Virgin Islands	198	70.7%	88.1%	48.6%	67.3%	70.0%	...	76.0%
Virginia, Eastern	1,981	31.2	67.2	52.9	33.3	49.3	35.0	21.4
Virginia, Western	178	42.1	80.0	14.0	50.0	61.9	...	53.8
Washington, Eastern	175	68.0	100.0	42.9	75.0	68.2	37.5	80.0
Washington, Western	938	29.3	93.3	56.4	35.4	70.3	59.4	14.4
West Virginia, Northern	162	37.0%	33.3%	9.8%	55.6%	50.8%	20.0%	51.6%
West Virginia, Southern	261	58.2	71.4	25.6	69.2	73.6	55.6	45.6
Wisconsin, Eastern	171	78.4	100.0	46.7	72.7	95.2	57.1	88.6
Wisconsin, Western	61	86.9	100.0	68.0	100.0	100.0	...	100.0
Wyoming	108	52.8	63.6	41.2	...	72.2	21.4	63.6

Note: Offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.

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

^aIncludes regular, split or mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.^bData describe offenders convicted and sentenced in cases terminated in 1986.

See Text Table 4.1.

Table D-4.2 Incarceration rate, by offender characteristics, 1986

District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Percent of convicted 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	43,813	64.3%	35.4%	60.3%	56.8%	56.6%	69.9%	58.2%	46.8%	52.5%	60.7%	63.4%	53.6%
Alabama, Middle	174	51.8%	21.9%	49.3%	42.7%	...	...	45.2%	33.3%	50.0%	34.0%	52.3%	52.4%
Alabama, Northern	487	55.5	28.6	53.0	44.3	...	66.7	49.7	37.5	46.2	51.3	49.6	47.7
Alabama, Southern	221	64.0	35.3	58.7	59.2	100.0	90.9	55.8	...	66.7	55.0	58.5	65.6
Alaska	129	64.4	13.6	56.3	14.3	77.8	100.0	48.8	100.0	62.5	38.9	71.4	50.0
Arizona	857	63.1	25.5	56.3	45.0	68.1	66.5	50.0	33.3	67.7	63.8	54.1	40.4
Arkansas, Eastern	233	68.9%	45.2%	67.9%	52.4%	...	100.0%	63.8%	66.7%	66.7%	61.7%	74.2%	55.2%
Arkansas, Western	99	65.7	39.1	60.9	56.0	...	100.0	56.5	50.0	33.3	58.8	57.7	60.9
California, Central	1,342	72.9	39.2	69.1	62.6	46.3	77.3	64.1	75.0	59.1	69.6	69.6	65.8
California, Eastern	524	77.7	56.9	75.0	74.2	62.5	84.2	71.4	33.3	71.4	77.2	79.5	63.4
California, Northern	837	55.1	25.0	41.1	50.0	37.5	61.8	46.2	...	35.3	47.3	49.0	50.7
California, Southern	1,361	69.8%	37.0%	65.9%	59.0%	56.0%	71.3%	59.6%	63.2%	55.9%	65.3%	67.5%	63.3%
Colorado	369	69.4	44.2	68.2	56.4	50.0	82.0	62.7	33.3	50.0	68.5	69.1	54.1
Connecticut	292	62.0	37.0	57.8	62.2	33.3	77.8	57.7	...	37.5	58.2	64.3	55.2
Delaware	100	57.1	29.4	52.5	48.1	...	71.4	49.4	...	100.0	34.5	70.4	40.0
District of Columbia	499	57.2	19.1	40.7	50.6	...	50.0	48.5	45.5	47.4	41.4	49.3	58.7
Florida, Middle	934	68.4%	43.0%	63.2%	68.9%	46.2%	87.7%	61.3%	83.3%	62.5%	73.1%	74.5%	45.0%
Florida, Northern	327	82.6	52.3	77.0	78.4	...	93.8	76.2	100.0	66.7	79.5	81.9	70.3
Florida, Southern	2,155	79.0	52.6	73.1	67.7	66.7	84.9	68.5	81.8	60.5	75.0	78.3	71.1
Georgia, Middle	1,457	45.2	22.4	40.5	38.4	33.3	75.0	38.8	...	...	37.0	54.3	41.9
Georgia, Northern	792	63.0	35.2	59.3	58.3	37.5	90.9	57.1	...	37.5	61.1	55.6	61.8
Georgia, Southern	230	76.5%	39.1%	79.2%	55.4%	100.0%	100.0%	69.6%	...	33.3%	78.8%	64.3%	70.4%
Guam	54	30.0	...	...	...	31.6	...	27.9	...	...	44.4	33.3	20.8
Hawaii	891	13.5	9.7	46.0	23.8	39.3	42.9	40.9	20.0	9.1	37.0	45.2	5.5
Idaho	120	48.9	9.1	38.6	80.0	44.4	60.0	39.6	75.0	33.3	58.1	33.3	31.4
Illinois, Central	197	66.0	31.0	59.7	60.0	100.0	100.0	59.5	100.0	25.0	63.8	70.4	44.7
Illinois, Northern	872	53.1%	17.7%	52.7%	34.8%	80.0%	68.2%	44.0%	100.0%	14.3%	39.4%	47.8%	52.4%
Illinois, Southern	213	62.1	27.6	54.1	72.0	100.0	...	57.1	...	66.7	60.7	63.2	42.6
Indiana, Northern	235	64.3	25.0	55.2	53.8	...	75.0	52.8	100.0	50.0	59.3	59.8	45.1
Indiana, Southern	342	46.3	5.7	38.5	39.0	...	60.0	39.2	...	18.2	35.3	53.7	41.4
Iowa, Northern	95	63.8	28.6	54.0	100.0	100.0	...	55.6	...	...	59.4	70.4	37.9
Iowa, Southern	113	78.9%	40.0%	76.1%	61.9%	...	100.0%	72.9%	...	100.0%	70.0%	78.8%	67.6%
Kansas	335	60.1	32.8	58.2	36.8	100.0	71.4	52.7	...	33.3	53.8	60.0	48.6
Kentucky, Eastern	206	83.8	41.2	78.9	91.7	...	87.5	79.7	100.0	100.0	83.7	83.3	72.3
Kentucky, Western	389	69.1	29.7	67.4	41.8	...	...	61.3	15.4	31.6	54.6	76.9	63.7
Louisiana, Eastern	530	68.0	29.2	58.0	64.4	100.0	74.7	56.9	...	58.3	56.3	68.5	56.4
Louisiana, Middle	98	61.4%	39.4%	64.4%	42.5%	50.0%	...	53.3%	33.3%	100.0%	41.9%	67.9%	50.0%
Louisiana, Western	212	57.3	38.0	46.5	63.0	100.0	100.0	49.7	66.7	...	52.2	54.8	46.8
Maine	182	77.6	26.3	67.7	...	66.7	100.0	70.5	...	57.1	71.4	79.7	54.2
Maryland	1,083	66.1	42.1	60.8	64.6	50.0	82.4	62.1	41.7	50.0	60.3	65.7	63.7
Massachusetts	551	71.5	38.3	66.5	75.4	...	79.7	65.5	50.0	36.4	72.2	75.0	55.7
Michigan, Eastern	949	78.8%	46.9%	73.0%	71.8%	50.0%	80.0%	72.7%	83.3%	57.1%	69.1%	72.1%	76.8%
Michigan, Western	211	57.7	23.4	47.1	52.8	100.0	83.3	48.7	...	50.0	39.7	56.8	51.9
Minnesota	364	84.5	44.7	77.0	83.3	95.2	82.8	78.7	60.0	77.8	83.0	80.7	69.9
Mississippi, Northern	82	71.4	37.5	65.9	69.7	...	...	67.9	100.0	100.0	79.3	64.3	44.4
Mississippi, Southern	205	62.2	20.7	58.7	55.6	50.0	50.0	55.6	...	60.0	56.9	65.0	47.1
Missouri, Eastern	423	81.9%	61.1%	76.7%	80.9%	33.3%	100.0%	78.2%	33.3%	66.7%	79.2%	82.7%	77.3%
Missouri, Western	509	66.4	50.0	61.8	69.3	...	...	64.1	50.0	61.5	60.8	69.5	63.3
Montana	156	51.7	...	30.0	...	80.0	...	48.3	...	50.0	50.0	50.0	33.3

Table D-4.2 *Continued*

		Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration ^a											
District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age				
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40
Nebraska	277	57.0%	23.9%	55.5%	65.2%	50.0%	50.0%	50.8%	...	28.6%	56.35	50.0%	44.6%
Nevada	279	63.8	40.0	57.9	54.1	72.7	66.7	60.3	25.0	80.0	61.8	57.3	62.0
New Hampshire	42	63.9	50.0	62.9	...	...	75.0	63.6	...	100.0	90.9	50.0	40.0
New Jersey	850	56.6	30.0	52.6	53.5	50.0	61.9	51.0	100.0	37.5	46.9	56.5	52.5
New Mexico	364	72.4	39.1	66.3	77.8	75.6	68.2	67.6	62.5	62.5	67.2	71.0	65.7
New York, Eastern	997	69.5%	55.0%	60.1%	66.1%	100.0%	100.0%	68.2%	60.0%	70.6%	69.1%	71.0%	59.1%
New York, Northern	223	58.7	40.7	53.5	65.0	...	100.0	54.9	...	40.0	58.0	62.5	46.7
New York, Southern	1,468	60.4	36.9	50.8	47.4	79.4	67.9	53.9	42.9	59.6	62.9	55.6	51.8
New York, Western	284	44.9	26.0	38.4	47.3	...	83.3	38.9	66.7	50.0	48.4	42.0	28.0
North Carolina, Eastern	552	52.9	29.7	50.6	41.7	33.3	65.2	46.8	33.3	27.3	41.3	56.3	51.4
North Carolina, Middle	290	74.9%	39.7%	73.3%	54.9%	50.0%	100.0%	66.5%	...	75.0%	60.0%	75.9%	66.1%
North Carolina, Western	425	62.8	8.8	50.5	54.3	57.5	...	52.7	14.3	50.0	59.4	55.7	46.2
North Dakota	93	75.0	40.0	65.2	...	78.9	100.0	69.9	66.7	77.8	64.9	77.8	73.7
Ohio, Northern	443	54.9	25.5	57.3	33.6	100.0	75.0	50.4	100.0	33.3	48.9	54.1	49.6
Ohio, Southern	398	75.1	40.5	68.6	69.1	100.0	100.0	67.3	100.0	66.7	68.9	75.4	57.4
Oklahoma, Eastern	109	49.4%	4.8%	40.7%	44.4%	25.0%	...	40.4%	...	...	36.7%	36.6%	50.0%
Oklahoma, Northern	218	64.7	26.9	56.5	52.3	...	80.0	54.3	...	25.0	54.9	60.0	53.1
Oklahoma, Western	609	66.6	44.8	60.5	70.0	55.6	87.5	61.4	...	81.3	63.2	63.1	57.9
Oregon	380	65.3	38.7	58.0	70.0	68.4	87.5	57.0	66.7	73.3	61.7	58.2	53.6
Pennsylvania, Eastern	705	60.4	41.2	52.2	60.6	50.0	71.4	57.4	100.0	57.9	62.0	61.7	48.7
Pennsylvania, Middle	245	63.0%	41.2%	56.8%	75.8%	100.0%	77.8%	58.6%	...	...	70.9%	60.0%	46.6%
Pennsylvania, Western	321	63.3	33.3	59.4	56.7	66.7	100.0	58.1	...	60.0	47.2	67.3	59.3
Puerto Rico	648	45.0	19.8	42.7	34.9	25.0	39.2	47.9	33.3	48.6	38.1	39.1	39.3
Rhode Island	79	92.8	...	91.9	70.0	...	100.0	83.0	...	80.0	95.8	83.3	81.5
South Carolina	399	56.6	29.6	53.1	48.1	66.7	61.5	51.8	60.0	33.3	52.5	55.9	47.4
South Dakota	199	69.9%	28.0%	50.0%	50.0%	70.2%	...	62.6%	62.5%	62.5%	64.3%	63.6%	58.1%
Tennessee, Eastern	271	81.1	78.6	80.8	80.0	...	100.0	80.7	...	100.0	77.0	77.2	84.1
Tennessee, Middle	314	48.7	36.0	43.5	56.6	...	...	46.6	...	15.4	45.1	54.7	50.0
Tennessee, Western	473	69.2	26.9	70.8	44.0	50.0	100.0	61.5	50.0	36.4	68.9	57.2	60.2
Texas, Eastern	161	60.2	45.5	60.2	42.9	...	100.0	55.5	...	25.0	45.5	64.7	59.6
Texas, Northern	870	68.9%	59.1%	68.7%	59.1%	80.0%	79.5%	64.8%	50.0%	53.6%	63.2%	75.3%	64.4%
Texas, Southern	2,065	61.3	36.7	58.3	54.2	36.4	62.5	49.8	55.1	57.0	61.6	58.6	49.7
Texas, Western	1,188	65.8	32.5	63.4	40.7	21.1	70.4	48.3	50.0	64.0	58.7	64.2	55.4
Utah	229	34.2	7.7	29.3	12.5	12.5	22.2	28.4	...	14.3	25.0	35.5	28.8
Vermont	83	66.7	57.1	68.6	...	...	100.0	65.3	...	100.0	64.5	57.7	73.3
Virgin Islands	198	79.2%	40.0%	75.0%	72.7%	...	87.9%	69.1%	83.3%	68.8%	71.2%	77.8%	76.5%
Virginia, Eastern	1,976	62.2	46.8	61.0	58.8	...	84.2	58.9	25.0	59.3	58.5	63.8	58.1
Virginia, Western	178	45.2	21.7	41.7	45.8	...	...	42.0	...	66.7	44.8	47.3	24.3
Washington, Eastern	175	74.8	27.3	68.5	...	66.7	89.4	51.9	...	80.0	68.3	66.7	60.0
Washington, Western	937	69.7	36.7	64.3	74.5	55.9	70.0	64.4	...	25.0	62.0	67.5	67.3
West Virginia, Northern	162	35.5%	26.3%	33.1%	75.0%	...	...	34.3%	...	...	25.6%	34.4%	42.1%
West Virginia, Southern	261	65.0	35.7	58.3	77.3	...	100.0	59.2	100.0	57.1	65.3	56.3	57.8
Wisconsin, Eastern	170	78.8	66.7	76.4	80.6	100.0	93.8	75.9	...	83.3	87.5	74.5	71.4
Wisconsin, Western	61	87.0	85.7	83.3	100.0	100.0	...	86.8	...	50.0	87.0	92.9	85.7
Wyoming	108	58.9	12.5	55.6	50.0	20.0	33.3	54.8	...	100.0	51.3	69.2	23.1

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

^bData describe offenders convicted and sentenced in cases terminated in 1986.^aIncludes regular, split or mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.

See Text Table 4.4.

Table D-4.2 continued. Incarceration rate, by offender characteristics, 1986

District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration ^a						
		Employment at arrest		Prior adult convictions			Drug abuse	
		Employed	Unemployed	None	Misdemeanor	Felony	Known drug history	No known abuse
All districts	43,813	59.9%	68.4%	57.8%	62.4%	80.5%	76.8%	59.3%
Alabama, Middle	174	45.8%	48.7%	50.0%	52.8%	56.5%	60.0%	44.8%
Alabama, Northern	487	32.2	66.7	40.0	31.4	76.8	65.1	41.4
Alabama, Southern	221	66.7	86.5	66.7	62.5	85.4	100.0	72.0
Alaska	129	73.7	73.3	100.0	66.7	100.0	83.3	68.2
Arizona	857	55.1	65.6	55.6	68.8	75.0	74.1	58.1
Arkansas, Eastern	233	69.9%	55.6%	50.8%	77.3%	72.7%	85.0%	61.9%
Arkansas, Western	99	73.3	77.8	100.0	66.7	92.3	83.3	74.1
California, Central	1,342	56.2	75.4	54.4	61.3	84.5	81.7	60.0
California, Eastern	524	75.6	84.3	70.0	78.8	93.8	88.0	74.0
California, Northern	837	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0
California, Southern	1,361	50.0%	75.0%	50.0%	...	50.0%	100.0%	60.0%
Colorado	369	61.2	79.0	70.0	67.3	91.8	83.3	64.4
Connecticut	292	78.6	69.0	75.0	71.4	76.0	78.8	71.1
Delaware	100	50.0	53.8	58.3	33.3	60.0	45.5	53.1
District of Columbia	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida, Middle	934	70.6%	72.9%	70.9%	73.4%	87.0%	74.1%	70.9%
Florida, Northern	327	85.1	86.4	85.0	78.9	95.6	92.6	83.7
Florida, Southern	2,155	78.8	79.3	82.0	72.5	80.3	86.2	78.6
Georgia, Middle	1,457	55.7	67.4	51.9	78.9	59.1	50.0	62.4
Georgia, Northern	792	61.7	86.5	68.8	59.6	80.7	78.3	66.7
Georgia, Southern	230	73.3%	57.1%	100.0%	71.4%	100.0%	100.0%	61.1%
Guam	54	66.7	100.0	...	...	100.0	100.0	66.7
Hawaii	891	66.7	68.8	60.0	69.0	88.9	73.0	61.3
Idaho	120	35.0	50.0	60.0	29.4	52.8	62.5	37.5
Illinois, Central	197	100.0	90.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	87.5
Illinois, Northern	872	53.6%	47.2%	53.0%	42.5%	63.5%	54.8%	50.7%
Illinois, Southern	213	56.0	80.5	62.5	68.4	91.3	78.9	57.7
Indiana, Northern	235	50.5	57.5	60.0	57.4	80.0	80.0	47.0
Indiana, Southern	342	39.6	71.8	27.5	54.5	75.0	52.1	47.6
Iowa, Northern	95	60.0	46.2	66.7	28.6	87.5	80.0	51.2
Iowa, Southern	113	71.2%	75.7%	64.9%	71.0%	85.7%	86.4%	68.9%
Kansas	335	52.9	57.5	66.7	40.9	64.7	72.5	44.1
Kentucky, Eastern	206	72.7	81.4	76.9	68.6	88.9	100.0	71.6
Kentucky, Western	389	71.4	81.1	44.0	78.9	94.4	91.7	73.9
Louisiana, Eastern	530	54.1	66.1	71.4	58.6	76.9	81.8	50.2
Louisiana, Middle	98	62.5%	47.5%	50.0%	65.0%	70.8%	87.5%	46.9%
Louisiana, Western	212	43.2	61.5	57.1	59.1	58.3	64.3	47.5
Maine	182	72.9	64.3	50.0	71.4	85.7	87.5	65.0
Maryland	1,083	60.8	76.1	62.5	62.2	85.9	78.8	60.6
Massachusetts	551	69.4	74.2	71.6	71.4	79.7	80.2	68.2
Michigan, Eastern	949	70.9%	78.2%	79.7%	76.1%	87.2%	86.2%	71.2%
Michigan, Western	211	35.8	66.2	26.2	51.9	83.7	78.0	34.5
Minnesota	364	71.3	89.8	75.0	81.4	94.0	90.8	71.7
Mississippi, Northern	82	67.6	86.7	50.0	57.1	81.8	100.0	71.7
Mississippi, Southern	205	53.1	74.2	100.0	55.6	78.6	76.5	57.1
Missouri, Eastern	423	75.0%	85.7%	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	90.0%	60.0%
Missouri, Western	509	67.9	72.7	69.0	70.0	73.3	73.3	69.6
Montana	156	40.0	50.0	38.5	50.0	54.5	40.0	47.6

Table D-4.2 *Continued*

District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration ^a						
		Employment at arrest		Prior adult convictions			Drug abuse	
		Employed	Unemployed	None	Misdemeanor	Felony	Known drug history	No known abuse
Nebraska	277	41.1%	56.5%	100.0%	38.9%	73.7%	36.4%	49.1%
Nevada	279	53.2	71.8	63.6	65.5	79.7	88.5	56.8
New Hampshire	42	63.2	71.4	100.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	57.1
New Jersey	850	66.7	...	...	...	66.7	100.0	50.0
New Mexico	364	67.3	72.3	77.8	69.6	88.2	78.6	68.9
New York, Eastern	997	60.0%	100.0%	...	100.0%	100.0%	...	66.7%
New York, Northern	223	83.3	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	81.8
New York, Southern	1,468	44.4	63.0	63.2	50.9	76.8	58.3	50.2
New York, Western	284	...	100.0	...	...	100.0	100.0	...
North Carolina, Eastern	552	38.5	56.0	30.2	34.4	72.0	68.0	34.6
North Carolina, Middle	290	61.1%	67.9%	54.7%	60.5%	74.0%	75.8%	58.8%
North Carolina, Western	425	49.4	64.6	33.3	43.0	80.5	75.0	49.5
North Dakota	93	67.5	79.5	100.0	87.5	84.2	90.9	66.7
Ohio, Northern	443	45.2	60.7	66.7	52.7	73.2	72.2	46.5
Ohio, Southern	398	66.9	69.0	61.9	73.4	80.8	81.8	61.7
Oklahoma, Eastern	109	32.2%	43.3%	16.7%	28.6%	75.0%	66.7%	32.5%
Oklahoma, Northern	218	54.5	50.0	34.9	58.1	76.8	75.0	46.7
Oklahoma, Western	609	65.4	70.2	52.9	83.3	81.6	77.3	63.8
Oregon	380	69.2	80.6	66.7	73.3	87.3	81.6	69.4
Pennsylvania, Eastern	705	53.7	63.8	54.4	72.4	63.7	54.7	58.7
Pennsylvania, Middle	245	72.0%	81.5%	75.0%	75.0%	95.0%	76.9%	76.9%
Pennsylvania, Western	321	57.8	61.2	55.2	50.0	71.8	81.8	53.2
Puerto Rico	648	42.6	31.6	47.1	56.7	72.4	67.9	30.4
Rhode Island	79	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	399	59.1	54.5	60.0	45.8	69.2	77.3	53.6
South Dakota	199	100.0%	83.9%	77.8%	94.4%	94.1%	88.9%	88.9%
Tennessee, Eastern	271	84.4	88.0	85.7	80.0	100.0	92.9	83.9
Tennessee, Middle	314	77.8	73.9	83.3	60.0	88.0	86.7	71.4
Tennessee, Western	473	75.0	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	85.7
Texas, Eastern	161	50.0	81.3	50.0	54.2	82.1	76.5	58.0
Texas, Northern	870	67.1%	74.9%	58.3%	70.5%	87.0%	77.8%	67.1%
Texas, Southern	2,065	59.3	59.1	50.0	61.1	78.6	66.9	58.4
Texas, Western	1,188	56.3	62.6	51.5	53.3	81.7	69.9	52.0
Utah	229	100.0	100.0	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vermont	83	60.0	69.0	100.0	63.6	59.3	76.2	57.9
Virgin Islands	198	67.3%	82.4%	71.4%	81.8%	90.6%	75.0%	76.4%
Virginia, Eastern	1,976	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	100.0
Virginia, Western	178	35.7	56.0	66.7	75.0	52.2	66.7	30.2
Washington, Eastern	175	66.7	78.6	...	75.0	100.0	88.9	62.5
Washington, Western	937	95.8	89.3	81.3	88.9	95.0	94.7	90.9
West Virginia, Northern	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia, Southern	261	53.8	65.2	66.7	68.1	73.7	74.7	45.2
Wisconsin, Eastern	170	70.7	88.9	60.7	87.0	93.9	94.7	65.3
Wisconsin, Western	61	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wyoming	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

^aIncludes regular, split or mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.^bData describe offenders convicted and sentenced in cases terminated in 1986. Total includes offenders for whom these characteristics are unknown.

See Text Table 4.4.

Table D-4.3 Average incarceration sentence imposed, by offense, 1986

District	Total sentenced to incarceration ^b	Average sentence in months for offenders convicted of: ^a						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	23,002	52.0 mos.	128.6 mos.	32.6 mos.	37.4 mos.	62.0 mos.	41.7 mos.	30.5 mos.
Alabama, Middle	66	21.1 mos.	6.3 mos.	29.9 mos.	17.8 mos.	26.0 mos.	...	11.4 mos.
Alabama, Northern	191	47.6	110.3	26.2	34.2	63.8	45.3	18.6
Alabama, Southern	131	67.9	168.0	48.0	34.3	72.3	...	39.1
Alaska	60	28.0	64.6	25.1	14.9	66.0	1.0	16.3
Arizona	465	41.5	102.1	15.3	39.7	36.6	17.1	24.2
Arkansas, Eastern	144	47.0 mos.	205.7 mos.	24.6 mos.	31.3 mos.	58.5 mos.	7.3 mos.	24.6 mos.
Arkansas, Western	54	24.1	32.0	18.0	32.1	32.0	...	10.0
California, Central	911	54.7	119.7	23.8	23.2	61.4	29.5	21.1
California, Eastern	322	70.1	162.7	34.7	49.6	97.0	21.5	15.8
California, Northern	381	54.9	151.4	29.9	47.2	49.3	51.8	25.0
California, Southern	838	23.4 mos.	89.3 mos.	17.4 mos.	25.6 mos.	30.1 mos.	23.1 mos.	13.1 mos.
Colorado	215	45.0	153.2	24.7	37.6	44.2	30.5	30.2
Connecticut	172	37.3	86.4	31.2	21.0	43.7	2.5	21.9
Delaware	46	64.9	216.0	19.3	22.3	140.4	23.0	28.0
District of Columbia	244	59.2	71.3	32.3	44.5	73.1	10.0	76.9
Florida, Middle	587	69.2 mos.	153.0 mos.	55.2 mos.	34.7 mos.	73.8 mos.	111.0 mos.	27.9 mos.
Florida, Northern	212	84.0	153.6	49.7	41.1	100.7	51.0	38.6
Florida, Southern	1,591	58.0	132.7	33.5	24.5	62.8	24.6	51.7
Georgia, Middle	129	52.7	153.5	38.0	37.6	57.2	32.3	32.0
Georgia, Northern	342	69.8	182.5	45.6	54.6	65.3	37.8	40.3
Georgia, Southern	131	68.4 mos.	165.0 mos.	35.0 mos.	76.0 mos.	74.4 mos.	92.0 mos.	56.2 mos.
Guam	14	62.9	144.0	31.0	...	...	...	46.3
Hawaii	106	42.1	54.0	19.7	21.7	53.8	1.5	41.6
Idaho	50	39.9	82.3	30.9	36.8	33.0	72.0	26.6
Illinois, Central	110	67.4	251.0	42.0	37.0	74.1	24.0	37.5
Illinois, Northern	412	46.9 mos.	91.7 mos.	29.8 mos.	22.2 mos.	64.0 mos.	64.8 mos.	38.2 mos.
Illinois, Southern	122	74.0	167.3	38.7	39.1	85.9	96.0	36.0
Indiana, Northern	131	47.1	2.0	39.3	70.4	45.1	39.0	66.1
Indiana, Southern	110	34.0	102.1	23.1	24.7	47.0	20.9	13.7
Iowa, Northern	53	44.2	198.0	32.4	27.0	32.8	...	25.6
Iowa, Southern	82	53.6 mos.	128.0 mos.	24.0 mos.	28.1 mos.	45.2 mos.	124.3 mos.	68.5 mos.
Kansas	155	32.2	80.9	31.2	35.3	34.3	35.2	22.1
Kentucky, Eastern	161	46.8	105.0	34.3	40.3	58.4	36.4	42.0
Kentucky, Western	209	39.6	152.8	21.9	18.1	46.6	11.5	27.5
Louisiana, Eastern	309	42.6	119.6	23.6	33.3	54.3	13.1	17.4
Louisiana, Middle	52	40.8 mos.	120.0 mos.	27.6 mos.	9.0 mos.	65.3 mos.	...	25.5 mos.
Louisiana, Western	101	48.9	143.6	32.9	30.8	61.7	37.8	39.2
Maine	119	50.6	72.1	11.0	28.3	57.3	...	26.8
Maryland	561	56.5	153.4	26.6	35.4	62.3	91.4	28.2
Massachusetts	350	37.2	63.3	23.9	36.8	39.4	58.8	37.1
Michigan, Eastern	685	35.1 mos.	103.3 mos.	25.7 mos.	23.8 mos.	40.7 mos.	26.3 mos.	27.6 mos.
Michigan, Western	103	49.4	228.0	45.6	29.8	55.3	25.2	39.6
Minnesota	283	45.1	95.6	37.5	24.4	46.6	69.2	25.0
Mississippi, Northern	56	66.6	...	70.8	38.0	41.8	...	81.0
Mississippi, Southern	116	56.2	143.5	32.3	42.0	55.0	40.7	52.5
Missouri, Eastern	318	70.4 mos.	108.0 mos.	36.9 mos.	37.2 mos.	90.5 mos.	41.7 mos.	52.2 mos.
Missouri, Western	213	59.1	140.2	28.4	50.9	59.6	47.6	71.7
Montana	61	66.1	95.7	45.5	25.1	73.1	...	33.4

Table D-4.3 *Continued*

District	Total sentenced to incarceration ^b	Average sentence in months for offenders convicted of: ^a						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	143	30.9 mos.	135.0 mos.	20.0 mos.	14.0 mos.	28.2 mos.	20.3 mos.	21.8 mos.
Nevada	162	72.5	127.4	47.1	38.3	84.9	46.0	46.6
New Hampshire	27	53.6	...	13.0	63.0	66.3	...	20.4
New Jersey	409	42.3	135.6	20.3	46.1	56.7	20.6	21.3
New Mexico	240	41.8	72.1	25.6	27.6	61.3	29.4	24.8
New York, Eastern	652	58.1 mos.	140.0 mos.	44.7 mos.	36.5 mos.	59.7 mos.	134.9 mos.	36.6 mos.
New York, Northern	114	44.5	15.0	24.8	33.2	62.4	14.6	41.2
New York, Southern	820	49.0	82.8	26.6	44.5	53.4	30.6	58.2
New York, Western	106	39.8	111.4	23.2	43.8	35.4	25.1	50.6
North Carolina, Eastern	192	59.8	124.7	41.2	42.9	72.2	73.7	24.9
North Carolina, Middle	193	51.7 mos.	158.7 mos.	44.2 mos.	18.7 mos.	70.0 mos.	34.3 mos.	25.3 mos.
North Carolina, Western	199	73.4	87.3	38.7	64.0	105.7	44.0	55.8
North Dakota	62	51.0	110.2	10.1	7.5	29.4	17.3	11.3
Ohio, Northern	239	57.7	127.5	50.4	43.6	60.3	30.6	29.0
Ohio, Southern	270	51.7	119.3	21.1	41.7	61.3	24.3	54.3
Oklahoma, Eastern	42	64.1 mos.	120.0 mos.	47.6 mos.	49.5 mos.	71.4 mos.	27.0 mos.	106.3 mos.
Oklahoma, Northern	117	36.0	60.0	31.6	35.2	42.4	33.5	16.8
Oklahoma, Western	235	46.6	112.2	24.7	49.4	57.2	12.8	20.9
Oregon	223	87.5	168.0	22.8	50.7	81.0	28.5	56.2
Pennsylvania, Eastern	398	52.1	83.3	32.3	34.8	57.2	58.3	68.1
Pennsylvania, Middle	141	46.2 mos.	118.0 mos.	19.6 mos.	43.4 mos.	44.7 mos.	72.0 mos.	13.9 mos.
Pennsylvania, Western	188	90.1	212.3	24.3	42.4	110.2	72.0	35.3
Puerto Rico	238	94.0	162.9	44.9	64.7	117.5	179.2	50.8
Rhode Island	68	62.3	...	50.2	30.0	87.3	...	25.8
South Carolina	213	68.1	216.9	27.8	85.8	83.1	17.4	32.3
South Dakota	115	48.6 mos.	72.3 mos.	28.7 mos.	25.3 mos.	40.7 mos.	...	20.0 mos.
Tennessee, Eastern	211	66.4	178.3	36.5	56.1	85.9	35.5	41.8
Tennessee, Middle	138	39.3	207.8	21.3	24.0	61.0	3.5	19.5
Tennessee, Western	286	30.5	127.5	26.0	29.9	41.1	15.2	17.1
Texas, Eastern	89	74.5	297.3	43.0	43.8	91.2	22.2	29.7
Texas, Northern	564	66.0 mos.	205.8 mos.	43.7 mos.	47.0 mos.	95.9 mos.	51.6 mos.	36.4 mos.
Texas, Southern	1,144	37.3	74.6	40.6	52.3	54.0	30.7	17.7
Texas, Western	693	64.4	214.1	89.6	35.7	85.2	77.7	30.9
Utah	62	61.4	133.3	39.3	96.0	48.2	3.5	42.4
Vermont	53	40.6	...	16.0	68.0	61.1	16.3	20.1
Virgin Islands	140	53.9 mos.	132.6 mos.	13.7 mos.	27.5 mos.	84.0 mos.	...	8.4 mos.
Virginia, Eastern	618	26.9	82.9	22.9	16.2	49.7	7.9	10.0
Virginia, Western	75	65.3	214.0	33.5	55.2	59.4	...	59.5
Washington, Eastern	119	26.9	135.8	15.3	24.7	49.6	21.0	12.6
Washington, Western	275	66.6	181.5	30.5	91.4	65.8	12.6	68.2
West Virginia, Northern	60	91.3 mos.	36.0 mos.	79.2 mos.	82.8 mos.	106.9 mos.	6.0 mos.	75.2 mos.
West Virginia, Southern	152	41.0	126.0	13.2	24.4	43.4	42.0	33.5
Wisconsin, Eastern	134	55.0	158.7	19.2	21.8	69.2	48.0	25.0
Wisconsin, Western	52	52.4	268.0	27.3	20.5	40.5	...	24.5
Wyoming	57	71.3	107.7	46.3	...	73.0	40.0	69.1

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

^aExcludes life sentences and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders.^bData describes offenders convicted and sentenced to incarceration in cases terminated in 1986.

See Text Table 4.2

Table D-4.4 Probation rate, by offense, 1986

District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to probation ^a						
		All offenses	Violent	Property		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	43,920	54.1%	27.3%	75.3%	62.7%	39.3%	66.6%	50.5%
Alabama, Middle	174	67.8%	33.3%	65.5%	66.7%	61.3%	100.0%	73.7%
Alabama, Northern	487	66.9	36.4	80.0	78.9	40.6	28.6	77.6
Alabama, Southern	222	58.6	45.5	79.2	71.4	37.6	100.0	66.7
Alaska	129	56.6	30.8	73.9	85.0	62.5	55.6	44.6
Arizona	857	54.0	32.8	51.8	64.7	53.8	80.0	61.5
Arkansas, Eastern	234	58.5%	12.5%	76.3%	68.8%	23.4%	92.9%	66.7%
Arkansas, Western	100	64.0	50.0	76.5	64.7	31.6	50.0	75.0
California, Central	1,344	62.2	28.9	84.1	84.8	32.9	67.2	72.0
California, Eastern	524	54.8	24.1	75.0	61.3	45.2	72.7	53.1
California, Northern	853	70.5	38.5	82.7	70.6	65.2	85.2	66.1
California, Southern	1,362	62.5%	37.0%	76.2%	70.7%	65.7%	85.2%	55.2%
Colorado	369	48.5	40.7	73.4	40.3	31.3	60.0	47.5
Connecticut	292	58.9	9.1	76.3	70.0	48.6	58.8	61.6
Delaware	100	58.0	...	63.8	81.3	30.0	60.0	54.5
District of Columbia	523	63.3	54.5	79.6	64.5	50.9	70.0	38.0
Florida, Middle	935	48.0%	26.5%	75.4%	71.2%	24.0%	72.4%	55.3%
Florida, Northern	328	37.8	16.7	72.8	30.8	15.4	80.0	45.9
Florida, Southern	2,159	43.0	21.2	74.9	70.7	25.4	55.2	53.0
Georgia, Middle	1,458	37.0	26.7	73.0	75.8	30.4	55.2	33.9
Georgia, Northern	793	50.8	16.0	83.8	76.9	30.4	60.0	38.3
Georgia, Southern	230	49.1%	20.0%	87.0%	66.7%	35.4%	33.3%	43.0%
Guam	54	74.1	25.0	76.9	100.0	...	100.0	75.0
Hawaii	891	24.2	55.0	60.0	62.6	55.8	55.6	10.6
Idaho	120	75.8	42.9	88.9	76.0	25.0	...	83.7
Illinois, Central	197	71.1	25.0	95.7	93.8	66.7	71.4	55.6
Illinois, Northern	874	88.3%	63.2%	95.6%	97.1%	79.2%	97.9%	79.6%
Illinois, Southern	213	53.5	26.1	84.6	45.7	40.7	33.3	57.9
Indiana, Northern	235	60.4	...	75.9	82.8	31.4	63.6	38.2
Indiana, Southern	342	59.6	27.3	83.1	88.0	59.2	61.1	45.9
Iowa, Northern	95	71.6	33.3	69.0	...	67.7	100.0	95.5
Iowa, Southern	113	53.1%	...	81.4%	57.1%	26.9%	37.5%	43.8%
Kansas	335	60.0	36.4	78.3	75.8	37.0	56.3	58.2
Kentucky, Eastern	206	38.3	28.6	61.5	29.7	29.2	48.0	32.0
Kentucky, Western	389	52.2	28.0	60.0	81.3	31.8	61.1	30.6
Louisiana, Eastern	530	54.0	16.7	74.9	61.9	23.8	72.7	70.7
Louisiana, Middle	99	75.8%	...	74.6%	100.0%	66.7%	100.0%	90.0%
Louisiana, Western	212	67.0	27.3	80.5	64.5	33.3	76.9	70.8
Maine	182	35.7	14.3	81.5	66.7	28.2	...	19.4
Maryland	1,080	50.5	25.9	65.2	52.8	46.0	52.4	50.7
Massachusetts	552	52.2	78.9	75.4	62.8	31.8	29.4	57.5
Michigan, Eastern	953	41.9%	8.1%	52.9%	44.4%	27.7%	72.4%	46.6%
Michigan, Western	211	68.2	37.5	76.5	50.0	52.8	96.8	58.3
Minnesota	364	43.4	17.9	70.7	70.8	30.8	44.4	43.1
Mississippi, Northern	83	45.8	...	51.1	50.0	30.0	...	47.4
Mississippi, Southern	206	65.5	41.2	94.0	40.7	55.2	42.9	63.3
Missouri, Eastern	425	45.6%	7.7%	74.4%	55.6%	30.2%	80.0%	40.0%
Missouri, Western	510	68.4	6.7	70.6	75.0	41.6	81.6	80.9
Montana	156	66.7	44.1	83.8	68.0	51.9	100.0	68.4

Table D-4.4 *Continued*

District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to probation ^a						
		All offenses	Violent	Property		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	277	69.0%	22.2%	79.2%	75.0%	66.4%	72.7%	60.0%
Nevada	278	55.0	20.0	74.5	53.1	27.9	84.6	66.7
New Hampshire	42	47.6	...	60.0	66.7	10.5	66.7	91.7
New Jersey	851	58.0	25.0	69.7	38.2	55.0	57.4	66.4
New Mexico	364	49.2	23.5	74.1	67.4	39.0	47.4	45.8
New York, Eastern	1,014	44.3%	8.3%	66.8%	72.8%	17.3%	64.6%	71.3%
New York, Northern	222	54.1	33.3	80.0	60.0	32.7	76.5	45.0
New York, Southern	1,477	59.8	31.6	81.1	74.5	38.3	84.5	71.2
New York, Western	284	64.1	22.2	79.2	46.2	57.5	50.0	72.7
North Carolina, Eastern	551	65.5	30.4	88.0	50.0	43.0	71.9	75.8
North Carolina, Middle	290	43.4%	...	53.3%	64.5%	19.6%	60.0%	38.2%
North Carolina, Western	425	52.0	19.0	66.1	52.1	38.7	63.0	62.2
North Dakota	92	64.1	35.7	82.8	88.9	57.1	85.7	58.3
Ohio, Northern	445	53.7	17.8	71.2	56.4	28.6	63.0	59.5
Ohio, Southern	398	52.5	...	75.5	65.5	29.2	63.6	58.0
Oklahoma, Eastern	109	67.9%	...	82.8%	46.7%	38.5%	85.7%	53.3%
Oklahoma, Northern	218	65.1	...	82.7	59.1	43.3	80.0	62.5
Oklahoma, Western	611	34.4	5.3	69.4	64.6	31.4	83.3	16.2
Oregon	380	52.6	15.9	88.7	54.3	33.0	66.7	55.7
Pennsylvania, Eastern	705	77.7	44.4	91.5	90.6	60.8	69.8	81.7
Pennsylvania, Middle	245	62.0%	34.6%	75.0%	75.0%	51.4%	75.0%	66.0%
Pennsylvania, Western	321	51.7	27.8	78.2	52.8	33.1	73.7	62.2
Puerto Rico	648	61.3	35.0	76.4	52.3	5.0	41.7	84.1
Rhode Island	79	34.2	...	56.5	25.0	26.5	50.0	18.8
South Carolina	401	55.6	13.0	75.0	41.0	34.2	73.3	50.7
South Dakota	199	52.8%	30.1%	81.6%	71.1%	66.7%	28.6%	46.7%
Tennessee, Eastern	271	45.0	15.4	75.0	53.3	17.3	45.0	41.2
Tennessee, Middle	314	74.8	...	85.2	76.0	41.9	88.2	78.3
Tennessee, Western	473	54.8	28.6	73.0	34.9	33.8	55.6	65.6
Texas, Eastern	161	56.5	...	74.1	66.7	32.0	70.4	46.9
Texas, Northern	870	49.9%	23.8%	63.4%	50.0%	23.0%	68.5%	51.2%
Texas, Southern	2,069	63.4	56.5	75.0	64.4	47.3	63.0	72.5
Texas, Western	1,189	44.9	15.0	62.0	57.5	28.4	46.0	46.5
Utah	230	86.1	35.7	91.7	84.0	93.9	81.0	88.7
Vermont	84	51.2	100.0	66.7	33.3	33.3	83.3	59.4
Virgin Islands	198	58.6%	26.2%	81.1%	59.2%	40.0%	...	76.0%
Virginia, Eastern	1,981	43.1	21.9	69.6	49.4	54.1	65.0	36.3
Virginia, Western	178	74.7	60.0	95.3	70.0	57.1	94.4	74.4
Washington, Eastern	175	49.7	25.0	80.0	25.0	63.6	37.5	32.5
Washington, Western	938	34.8	26.7	72.9	41.7	37.5	68.8	24.6
West Virginia, Northern	162	73.5%	66.7%	90.2%	66.7%	65.1%	80.0%	64.5%
West Virginia, Southern	261	54.8	28.6	84.6	61.5	41.6	66.7	61.8
Wisconsin, Eastern	171	47.4	...	75.6	54.5	27.4	42.9	60.0
Wisconsin, Western	61	60.7	33.3	72.0	83.3	53.8	...	45.5
Wyoming	108	60.2	36.4	76.5	87.5	55.6	71.4	50.0

Note: Offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.

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

^aIncludes offenders with split or mixed sentences.^bData describe offenders convicted and sentenced in cases terminated in 1986.

See Text Table 4.3.

Table D-5.1 Offenders terminating probation with a new crime, by original offense, 1986

District	Total terminating probation ^b	Percent of offenders terminating probation with a new crime ^a						
		Any offense	Violent	Original offense		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Property	Other		Regulatory	Other
				Fraudulent				
All districts	22,722	6.5%	12.3%	5.6%	8.1%	6.5%	4.0%	6.8%
Alabama, Middle	146	6.2%	0 %	6.8%	13.3%	0 %	10.0%	5.3%
Alabama, Northern	396	6.3	0	6.5	11.4	8.7	0	5.2
Alabama, Southern	74	4.1	...	0	12.5	0	0	14.3
Arizona	431	7.2	12.8	6.2	8.9	6.1	0	7.2
Arkansas, Eastern	112	2.7	0	0	7.1	0	0	11.8
Arkansas, Western	83	4.8%	0 %	4.0%	5.0%	12.5%	0 %	0 %
California, Central	926	7.2	13.3	7.2	6.6	6.7	5.7	6.5
California, Eastern	355	3.7	18.2	2.5	6.3	2.3	0	3.9
California, Northern	575	5.7	20.0	5.9	6.7	2.1	7.7	4.6
California, Southern	1,108	9.7	14.3	8.2	16.0	4.3	4.9	11.9
Colorado	254	7.9%	0 %	7.7%	11.4%	3.7%	0 %	10.5%
Connecticut	175	4.0	0	3.6	7.7	3.3	5.9	3.7
Delaware	43	4.7	0	9.1	20.0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	399	6.5	0	7.6	8.3	3.3	5.0	8.7
Florida, Middle	326	8.3	25.0	4.0	10.0	22.6	0	3.8
Florida, Northern	180	11.1%	28.6%	0 %	23.5%	21.4%	0 %	9.9%
Florida, Southern	618	7.8	10.0	5.3	0	11.9	2.8	7.2
Georgia, Middle	103	8.7	0	4.8	9.5	18.2	0	9.3
Georgia, Northern	433	7.2	10.0	7.5	8.6	12.5	7.8	4.0
Georgia, Southern	121	5.8	0	7.1	8.7	0	0	6.3
Hawaii	93	7.5%	11.1%	0 %	5.6%	6.7%	...	17.6%
Idaho	67	7.5	100.0	4.8	9.1	0	0	10.5
Illinois, Central	130	6.2	0	2.4	12.5	6.3	5.0	9.1
Illinois, Northern	622	1.8	0	.8	2.7	2.7	0	3.3
Illinois, Southern	96	8.3	...	14.3	6.9	7.1	0	6.7
Indiana, Northern	85	8.2%	0 %	19.4%	0 %	8.3%	0 %	0 %
Indiana, Southern	184	5.4	...	4.9	0	6.9	0	8.2
Iowa, Northern	39	10.3	0	5.3	20.0	0	0	40.0
Iowa, Southern	57	5.3	...	4.5	33.3	0	0	4.8
Kansas	183	4.4	...	2.7	5.9	0	7.7	7.0
Kentucky, Eastern	63	7.9%	...	0 %	17.6%	7.7%	14.3%	0 %
Kentucky, Western	326	2.1	11.1	3.7	2.6	0	8.3	.7
Louisiana, Eastern	250	6.4	0	5.9	9.1	2.5	9.3	7.3
Louisiana, Middle	80	5.0	0	9.1	0	0	0	5.3
Louisiana, Western	223	1.8	0	2.4	0	0	0	2.3
Maryland	1,133	4.0%	3.8%	4.6%	10.9%	3.5%	0 %	3.5%
Massachusetts	267	8.2	0	10.4	16.2	5.4	9.1	3.1
Michigan, Eastern	403	3.7	12.5	2.1	3.6	8.2	0	3.3
Michigan, Western	114	11.4	0	14.0	18.2	0	0	22.2
Minnesota	148	2.7	0	2.2	12.5	2.4	0	2.6
Mississippi, Northern	163	4.3%	...	10.5%	16.7%	11.1%	9.1%	1.7%
Mississippi, Southern	128	4.7	20.0	3.2	10.0	0	11.1	1.8
Missouri, Eastern	149	12.1	50.0	5.1	29.4	13.6	0	15.2
Missouri, Western	145	6.2	0	10.1	5.6	0	0	5.6
Montana	98	5.1	0	10.5	5.6	0	0	12.5

Table D-5.1 *Continued*

District	Total terminating probation ^b	Percent of offenders terminating probation with a new crime ^a						
		Any offense	Violent	Original offense		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Property	Other		Regulatory	Other
				Fraudulent				
Nebraska	86	3.5%	0 %	8.3%	9.1%	0 %	0 %	0 %
Nevada	159	10.7	25.0	4.2	7.1	10.0	13.8	14.8
New Jersey	484	3.3	0	3.8	5.7	5.2	0	1.1
New Mexico	197	2.5	0	6.1	0	6.1	0	1.1
New York, Eastern	510	1.8	0	2.0	1.9	0	6.3	.9
New York, Southern	713	6.0%	21.1%	2.7%	10.8%	7.2%	7.5%	2.3%
New York, Western	158	6.3	25.0	3.7	23.8	3.0	0	5.0
North Carolina, Eastern	414	6.8	11.1	8.2	5.4	7.4	0	6.9
North Carolina, Middle	111	21.6	50.0	13.2	18.2	0	44.4	27.9
North Carolina, Western	298	6.7	28.6	4.5	17.9	5.0	0	6.6
Ohio, Northern	320	5.9%	12.5%	4.7%	7.9%	5.0%	4.8%	8.1%
Ohio, Southern	196	11.2	0	11.8	16.7	3.6	0	12.5
Oklahoma, Eastern	70	8.6	...	10.0	20.0	16.7	0	0
Oklahoma, Northern	107	3.7	0	3.1	0	13.3	0	0
Oklahoma, Western	204	5.4	0	5.7	4.3	7.7	0	6.5
Oregon	133	6.0%	0 %	6.8%	0 %	6.3%	0 %	11.5%
Pennsylvania, Eastern	466	3.2	11.1	1.1	11.9	6.8	1.2	1.3
Pennsylvania, Middle	164	4.3	0	8.8	0	0	0	10.3
Pennsylvania, Western	141	9.2	0	11.1	10.5	12.5	0	8.8
Puerto Rico	104	4.8	0	3.7	15.4	0	0	4.5
Rhode Island	50	4.0%	0 %	9.5%	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
South Carolina	260	11.9	50.0	13.0	6.9	7.7	10.0	12.2
South Dakota	111	8.1	17.4	0	9.1	16.7	0	0
Tennessee, Eastern	238	5.5	0	5.1	13.6	13.3	9.5	2.5
Tennessee, Middle	236	6.8	100.0	12.3	4.8	0	0	5.1
Tennessee, Western	239	2.9%	0 %	3.3%	3.8%	0 %	20.0%	0 %
Texas, Eastern	105	8.6	0	11.4	18.2	0	0	6.9
Texas, Northern	374	8.6	0	9.7	11.4	5.3	12.1	6.3
Texas, Southern	1,160	10.3	21.4	6.1	7.0	11.7	4.7	11.0
Texas, Western	611	8.7	37.5	6.8	8.2	8.5	9.3	8.5
Utah	180	5.0%	0 %	6.4%	12.5%	0 %	0 %	3.8%
Vermont	31	9.7	...	16.7	0	0	25.0	6.3
Virgin Islands	68	4.4	10.0	11.1	0	0	...	0
Virginia, Eastern	774	9.3	22.7	11.4	12.3	14.2	0	3.9
Virginia, Western	154	7.8	0	9.8	0	0	11.8	8.5
Washington, Eastern	103	2.9%	0 %	3.9%	0 %	11.1%	0 %	0 %
Washington, Western	269	7.4	0	10.6	5.9	6.7	0	9.1
West Virginia, Northern	50	4.0	...	4.2	0	0	0	10.0
West Virginia, Southern	68	10.3	...	3.6	25.0	0	0	28.6
Wisconsin, Eastern	112	8.0	33.3	2.3	20.0	0	7.1	8.7
Wisconsin, Western	28	3.6%	...	0 %	12.5%	0 %	0 %	0 %
Wyoming	62	12.9	22.2	14.3	9.1	16.7	0	16.7

Note: Original offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.

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

^aIncludes both "major" and "minor" offenses.^bData describe offenders whose probation terms ended in 1986 either because of a violation or because the term expired.

See Text Table 5.1.

Table D-5.2 Offenders terminating probation with a new crime or technical violation, by original offense, 1986

District	Total terminating probation*	Percent of offenders terminating probation with a new crime or technical violation						
		Original offense						
		Any offense	Violent	Property		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	22,722	18.5%	30.3%	17.7%	25.8%	18.4%	12.8%	17.1%
Alabama, Middle	146	10.3%	0 %	9.1%	13.3%	0 %	20.0%	12.3%
Alabama, Northern	396	11.4	0	8.9	18.2	17.4	10.0	10.9
Alabama, Southern	74	13.5	...	12.1	37.5	6.3	0	14.3
Alaska	67	9.0	0	9.5	10.0	11.8	0	7.7
Arizona	431	22.5	23.1	17.3	35.6	18.4	18.2	23.1
Arkansas, Eastern	112	6.3%	0 %	3.4%	14.3%	0 %	0 %	17.6%
Arkansas, Western	83	12.0	0	12.0	15.0	18.8	0	6.3
California, Central	926	26.9	49.3	28.7	37.1	16.7	20.5	15.4
California, Eastern	355	22.5	36.4	17.7	31.3	17.0	22.2	26.0
California, Northern	575	19.0	26.7	21.3	30.0	21.3	15.4	11.0
California, Southern	1,108	30.3%	35.7%	25.8%	48.0%	25.2%	14.8%	33.3%
Colorado	254	27.6	0	24.6	29.5	44.4	15.4	29.1
Connecticut	175	10.9	0	16.1	15.4	6.6	5.9	11.1
Delaware	43	4.7	0	9.1	20.0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	399	24.1	33.3	22.7	33.3	21.7	15.0	23.9
Florida, Middle	326	19.9%	62.5%	18.3%	23.3%	27.4%	9.5%	13.9%
Florida, Northern	180	18.3	28.6	4.5	29.4	21.4	11.1	18.9
Florida, Southern	618	22.0	60.0	22.9	32.6	20.1	16.7	18.6
Georgia, Middle	103	13.6	0	9.5	14.3	18.2	0	16.3
Georgia, Northern	433	20.8	20.0	25.6	24.3	25.0	26.6	9.7
Georgia, Southern	121	14.9%	0 %	17.9%	26.1%	25.0%	0 %	8.3%
Guam	17	5.9	...	0	0	8.3	0	0
Hawaii	93	31.2	33.3	26.3	27.8	20.0	...	58.8
Idaho	67	16.4	100.0	14.3	18.2	20.0	0	15.8
Illinois, Central	130	16.9	0	14.3	37.5	6.3	10.0	21.2
Illinois, Northern	622	13.3%	0 %	12.1%	26.1%	5.4%	6.1%	13.1%
Illinois, Southern	96	14.6	...	19.0	13.8	10.7	0	20.0
Indiana, Northern	85	12.9	0	22.6	0	8.3	0	13.0
Indiana, Southern	184	8.7	...	6.6	4.8	10.3	0	13.1
Iowa, Northern	39	17.9	100.0	15.8	20.0	0	0	40.0
Iowa, Southern	57	14.0%	...	18.2%	33.3%	0 %	14.3%	9.5%
Kansas	183	13.1	...	12.2	11.8	13.6	7.7	15.8
Kentucky, Eastern	63	22.2	...	30.0	47.1	7.7	14.3	6.3
Kentucky, Western	326	6.1	11.1	20.4	3.8	0	8.3	2.6
Louisiana, Eastern	250	14.4	0	15.7	36.4	5.0	11.6	12.2
Louisiana, Middle	80	18.8%	0 %	36.4%	37.5%	0 %	25.0%	7.9%
Louisiana, Western	223	9.9	33.3	12.2	16.7	5.9	0	8.5
Maine	54	5.6	0	0	25.0	14.3	0	0
Maryland	1,133	15.3	19.2	13.1	26.6	17.6	13.5	14.0
Massachusetts	267	12.0	0	13.5	21.6	8.9	9.1	7.8
Michigan, Eastern	403	14.6%	25.0%	16.4%	10.7%	13.7%	26.7%	10.0%
Michigan, Western	114	21.9	0	32.0	18.2	5.0	0	33.3
Minnesota	148	6.8	0	4.4	12.5	7.3	0	10.5
Mississippi, Northern	163	9.2	...	10.5	33.3	11.1	9.1	7.6
Mississippi, Southern	128	17.2	20.0	9.7	25.0	16.7	11.1	19.3
Missouri, Eastern	149	25.5%	50.0%	16.9%	52.9%	31.8%	21.4%	21.2%
Missouri, Western	145	16.6	20.0	20.3	16.7	19.0	7.1	5.6
Montana	98	10.2	11.1	26.3	5.6	10.0	0	12.5

Table D-5.2 *Continued*

		Percent of offenders terminating probation with a new crime or technical violation						
District	Total terminating probation	Original offense						
		Any offense	Violent	Property		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	86	12.8%	25.0%	12.5%	18.2%	16.7%	0 %	7.7%
Nevada	159	32.1	25.0	35.4	7.1	20.0	31.0	38.9
New Hampshire	30	3.3	...	0	0	14.3	0	0
New Jersey	484	13.6	0	15.5	21.4	19.0	4.8	5.3
New Mexico	197	6.1	0	12.1	0	15.2	4.3	2.1
New York, Eastern	510	23.1%	16.7%	18.9%	42.1%	19.2%	29.2%	12.0%
New York, Southern	713	27.3	52.6	19.1	31.5	41.0	22.6	17.0
New York, Western	158	12.0	75.0	13.0	23.8	6.1	0	10.0
North Carolina, Eastern	414	14.0	22.2	20.4	16.2	25.9	5.0	10.2
North Carolina, Middle	111	29.7	50.0	28.9	27.3	0	55.6	30.2
North Carolina, Western	298	24.2%	57.1%	24.3%	53.6%	10.0%	7.7%	20.8%
North Dakota	55	20.0	0	14.3	85.7	0	0	15.4
Ohio, Northern	320	11.3	25.0	9.4	18.4	15.0	4.8	11.3
Ohio, Southern	196	14.8	0	14.1	16.7	7.1	33.3	20.0
Oklahoma, Eastern	70	12.9	...	10.0	40.0	16.7	0	33.3
Oklahoma, Northern	107	15.9%	0 %	17.2%	16.7%	26.7%	0 %	0 %
Oklahoma, Western	204	13.2	0	17.0	13.0	12.8	0	12.9
Oregon	133	24.8	40.0	27.1	13.6	25.0	20.0	26.9
Pennsylvania, Eastern	466	14.4	38.9	13.4	19.0	22.0	9.8	7.7
Pennsylvania, Middle	164	8.5	0	11.8	5.3	2.2	4.0	17.9
Pennsylvania, Western	141	12.1%	0 %	13.3%	15.8%	16.7%	7.1%	8.8%
Puerto Rico	104	13.5	0	13.0	23.1	10.0	25.0	9.1
Rhode Island	50	6.0	0	9.5	8.3	0	0	0
South Carolina	260	22.3	50.0	18.8	44.8	15.4	13.3	20.9
South Dakota	111	27.9	39.1	4.0	43.2	33.3	0	0
Tennessee, Eastern	238	9.7%	0 %	10.2%	13.6%	20.0%	9.5%	7.6%
Tennessee, Middle	236	20.3	100.0	26.2	33.3	0	0	16.3
Tennessee, Western	239	11.7	0	13.3	15.4	3.3	20.0	7.7
Texas, Eastern	105	12.4	0	13.6	27.3	0	0	13.8
Texas, Northern	374	22.5	0	25.5	43.2	15.8	18.2	14.3
Texas, Southern	1,160	20.3%	42.9%	17.6%	20.9%	19.1%	11.6%	21.2%
Texas, Western	611	24.9	62.5	23.9	38.8	29.3	30.2	20.5
Utah	180	21.1	14.3	31.9	41.7	12.5	14.3	11.3
Vermont	31	22.6	...	16.7	50.0	0	25.0	25.0
Virgin Islands	68	8.8	20.0	11.1	7.1	0	...	0
Virginia, Eastern	774	22.1%	36.4%	22.7%	20.5%	28.3%	7.1%	20.5%
Virginia, Western	154	14.3	33.3	17.1	15.4	0	11.8	14.1
Washington, Eastern	103	12.6	0	13.7	23.5	11.1	0	5.6
Washington, Western	269	20.4	0	22.7	23.5	40.0	11.9	19.1
West Virginia, Northern	50	6.0	...	8.3	0	0	0	10.0
West Virginia, Southern	68	20.6%	...	17.9%	25.0%	0 %	0 %	50.0%
Wisconsin, Eastern	112	17.9	66.7	11.6	35.0	0	7.1	21.7
Wisconsin, Western	28	7.1	...	9.1	12.5	0	0	0
Wyoming	62	25.8	77.8	21.4	9.1	33.3	0	25.0

Note: Original offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.

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

* Data describe offenders whose probation terms ended in 1986 either because of a violation or because the term expired.

See Text Table 5.1.

Table D-5.3 Offenders terminating probation with a new crime, by offender characteristics, 1986

District	Total offenders terminating probation	Percent of offenders terminating probation with a new crime ^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	22,722	7.2%	3.7%	5.8%	8.2%	8.1%	10.9%	6.0%	3.7%	9.2%	8.9%	7.8%	4.2%
Alabama, Middle	146	5.3%	9.4%	4.4%	8.9%	...	0 %	6.3%	...	0 %	9.3%	11.5%	2.6%
Alabama, Northern	396	6.7	4.4	6.7	5.8	0	0	6.3	...	0	8.3	8.3	4.7
Alabama, Southern	74	4.5	0	1.7	13.3	0	0	4.2	...	...	20.0	6.7	0
Arizona	431	7.1	7.8	5.0	18.2	18.4	8.1	6.8	0	11.1	11.5	7.8	1.4
Arkansas, Eastern	112	3.8	0	1.3	6.3	...	0	2.7	...	...	2.9	3.0	0
Arkansas, Western	83	5.9%	0 %	4.3%	7.7%	...	0 %	3.8%	...	0 %	11.5%	0 %	0 %
California, Central	926	8.4	3.1	6.5	9.8	0	4.4	7.6	...	0	8.0	10.6	5.8
California, Eastern	355	3.7	3.5	4.4	0	0	8.3	3.5	...	0	3.7	2.4	4.3
California, Northern	575	6.9	3.8	5.4	7.5	3.4	15.0	5.5	...	0	6.9	7.3	1.0
California, Southern	1,108	10.4	7.4	9.5	12.8	0	10.4	9.2	0	14.0	11.7	7.8	9.5
Colorado	254	10.2%	1.5%	7.1%	11.8%	0 %	15.4%	7.0%	50.0%	33.3%	11.8%	11.1%	2.6%
Connecticut	175	4.9	0	3.4	7.4	0	0	4.2	...	0	5.1	5.1	2.7
Delaware	43	2.9	12.5	3.3	7.7	...	...	4.8	...	...	14.3	0	0
District of Columbia	399	8.7	1.6	3.4	7.5	0	0	6.6	0	0	12.4	6.3	1.8
Florida, Middle	326	8.8	6.3	6.9	13.2	0	33.3	8.1	...	16.7	12.3	22.0	1.2
Florida, Northern	180	13.0%	4.8%	11.0%	12.5%	0 %	...	11.2%	0 %	25.0%	13.7%	7.1%	0 %
Florida, Southern	618	8.6	5.1	6.8	9.5	0	11.3	6.4	...	0	7.8	10.4	10.6
Georgia, Middle	103	11.0	3.3	7.0	11.1	0	...	8.7	0	33.3	5.7	16.7	3.7
Georgia, Northern	433	7.9	4.3	5.1	10.4	20.0	...	7.2	0	5.9	7.1	11.1	4.3
Georgia, Southern	121	7.5	0	5.4	6.5	0	0	5.9	...	0	0	18.2	16.7
Hawaii	93	8.3%	6.1%	5.3%	0 %	14.3%	50.0%	7.9%	...	0 %	15.6%	6.3%	6.7%
Idaho	67	10.4	0	7.7	0	0	0	7.8	0	0	15.0	9.1	10.0
Illinois, Central	130	7.3	2.9	3.5	28.6	0	0	5.6	...	...	5.9	5.3	10.8
Illinois, Northern	622	1.8	1.6	.8	3.3	0	0	1.9	...	0	2.4	1.5	4.0
Illinois, Southern	96	10.9	3.1	7.2	12.5	0	...	7.4	0	0	2.8	7.7	6.3
Indiana, Northern	85	10.6%	0 %	6.3%	15.8%	0 %	0 %	6.3%	...	...	21.4%	5.0%	9.1%
Indiana, Southern	184	7.2	0	5.9	3.3	0	0	5.5	...	0	8.5	7.0	3.4
Iowa, Northern	39	11.8	0	11.1	0	...	...	10.5	...	...	40.0	12.5	5.9
Iowa, Southern	57	6.1	0	2.3	16.7	...	0	5.5	...	0	0	14.3	0
Kansas	183	3.5	7.3	3.9	3.9	20.0	12.5	4.0	...	33.3	5.8	4.3	5.1
Kentucky, Eastern	63	6.4%	12.5%	8.2%	0 %	...	0 %	8.2%	...	0 %	8.3%	0 %	0 %
Kentucky, Western	326	2.4	1.4	2.3	2.0	0	0	2.2	10.0	2.3	.7	2.0	1.8
Louisiana, Eastern	250	7.7	2.9	3.4	13.3	0	...	6.4	...	0	5.7	12.3	1.9
Louisiana, Middle	80	4.4	8.3	5.0	5.0	...	...	5.0	0	0	4.2	6.3	0
Louisiana, Western	223	2.3	0	1.7	2.3	0	0	1.8	0	7.1	1.4	2.5	2.3
Maryland	1,133	4.8%	.5%	3.2%	5.0%	0 %	0 %	4.0%	0 %	4.3%	3.7%	4.7%	2.7%
Massachusetts	267	8.9	5.7	8.2	9.1	0	25.0	8.0	...	0	16.1	11.0	3.3
Michigan, Eastern	403	5.0	.8	3.0	4.9	0	0	3.7	...	...	11.8	2.6	1.1
Michigan, Western	114	12.0	9.7	7.1	23.3	...	50.0	9.2	...	...	9.1	13.6	14.3
Minnesota	148	2.6	3.0	1.6	10.5	0	66.7	1.4	...	0	2.4	4.8	2.5
Mississippi, Northern	163	4.8%	0 %	2.7%	8.3%	...	...	4.4%	...	0 %	1.8%	8.1%	0 %
Mississippi, Southern	128	6.1	0	5.6	2.9	0	...	4.7	0	0	2.6	8.3	9.5
Missouri, Eastern	149	13.4	8.1	8.6	18.2	0	...	12.1	...	0	21.7	15.0	0
Missouri, Western	145	8.3	0	5.7	7.7	0	...	6.2	...	0	11.1	6.7	3.2
Montana	98	5.3	4.3	3.7	...	6.8	100.0	4.1	0	14.3	7.1	4.0	0

Table D-5.3 *Continued*

District	Total offenders terminating probation ^b	Percent of offenders terminating probation with a new crime ^a											
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age				
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40
Nebraska	86	3.2%	4.3%	2.7%	11.1%	0 %	0 %	3.5%	...	0 %	5.6%	7.1%	0 %
Nevada	159	11.0	9.4	10.2	12.5	14.3	0	11.0	...	0	29.7	8.8	2.9
New Jersey	484	2.5	7.0	2.8	4.8	0	4.8	3.3	...	0	11.5	10.3	.8
New Mexico	197	2.5	2.5	2.9	0	0	2.5	2.6	0	0	1.9	1.9	0
New York, Eastern	510	1.9	1.2	1.1	3.5	0	0	1.8	...	...	21.1	5.6	0
New York, Southern	713	6.3%	5.2%	3.6%	10.1%	0 %	6.0%	5.9%	...	22.2%	10.5%	5.3%	3.9%
New York, Western	158	7.8	2.4	5.9	7.0	...	...	5.7	...	...	8.6	4.9	7.0
North Carolina, Eastern	414	7.6	2.7	6.9	6.8	0	11.1	6.5	0	6.4	7.6	12.1	2.0
North Carolina, Middle	111	25.0	5.3	17.3	33.3	...	...	21.8	...	...	69.2	36.4	20.8
North Carolina, Western	298	8.7	1.3	5.2	8.5	18.2	...	6.7	0	20.0	8.7	10.9	6.3
Ohio, Northern	320	8.0%	0 %	5.6%	6.7%	...	0 %	6.0%	...	100.0%	12.1%	8.0%	3.8%
Ohio, Southern	196	12.9	7.0	7.7	19.2	50.0	...	11.2	...	...	20.5	11.4	15.0
Oklahoma, Eastern	70	9.8	5.3	7.8	0	100.0	...	8.6	0	100.0	18.2	0	7.7
Oklahoma, Northern	107	4.2	2.9	1.3	9.1	12.5	0	2.9	...	0	5.0	7.4	0
Oklahoma, Western	204	5.6	4.9	5.7	5.3	0	0	5.6	0	0	4.1	6.0	2.0
Oregon	133	7.3%	0 %	6.0%	0 %	11.1%	0 %	6.1%	...	0 %	6.3%	16.7%	5.3%
Pennsylvania, Eastern	466	3.6	1.9	3.3	3.2	0	0	3.2	...	50.0	3.8	3.8	2.9
Pennsylvania, Middle	164	4.9	0	3.9	9.1	...	0	4.3	...	...	5.9	3.6	3.8
Pennsylvania, Western	141	10.4	5.7	9.0	9.8	...	...	9.4	...	100.0	11.8	10.5	5.9
Puerto Rico	104	3.9	7.1	5.3	0	...	4.8	2.9	...	100.0	6.7	0	0
Rhode Island	50	2.8%	7.1%	0 %	22.2%	...	0 %	2.5%	...	...	15.4%	0 %	0 %
South Carolina	260	11.8	12.5	7.2	19.8	50.0	0	12.3	0	16.7	22.6	17.1	6.5
South Dakota	111	9.5	3.7	5.7	0	9.6	...	8.2	0	6.3	18.8	0	0
Tennessee, Eastern	238	6.4	0	5.1	8.3	...	...	5.5	0	11.1	6.5	8.8	1.9
Tennessee, Middle	236	6.5	8.3	3.0	17.2	0	0	7.0	0	8.3	5.4	11.5	3.8
Tennessee, Western	239	3.9%	1.2%	1.9%	3.7%	...	...	2.9%	0 %	0 %	8.3%	1.3%	0 %
Texas, Eastern	105	8.9	6.7	6.0	18.2	...	0	8.7	...	...	21.4	18.2	12.5
Texas, Northern	374	10.4	3.2	8.0	10.4	0	5.6	8.8	...	0	19.8	9.1	6.9
Texas, Southern	1,160	11.6	3.7	10.5	6.3	16.7	14.9	6.5	0	36.8	15.9	14.4	6.4
Texas, Western	611	10.3	3.5	8.3	11.6	10.0	13.3	6.5	...	0	12.7	11.0	6.6
Utah	180	5.3%	3.3%	4.4%	14.3%	0 %	0 %	5.1%	...	25.0%	1.5%	2.9%	10.3%
Vermont	31	11.5	0	12.0	0	...	...	10.0	...	...	25.0	0	11.1
Virgin Islands	68	5.5	0	7.1	3.7	...	22.2	1.7	0	0	7.1	4.8	0
Virginia, Eastern	774	10.0	5.8	8.9	10.2	11.1	11.1	9.4	50.0	9.5	9.3	13.9	1.9
Virginia, Western	154	8.5	4.0	7.1	15.4	...	...	7.8	0	25.0	7.4	9.8	3.6
Washington, Eastern	103	1.4%	6.1%	2.5%	0 %	5.6%	11.1%	2.1%	...	100.0%	2.9%	8.3%	0 %
Washington, Western	269	9.5	1.4	6.5	12.8	10.0	33.3	7.0	...	0	9.6	3.8	8.5
West Virginia, Northern	50	5.6	0	4.3	0	...	...	4.1	...	...	12.5	11.1	0
West Virginia, Southern	68	10.4	10.0	8.3	25.0	...	...	10.3	...	...	7.1	23.1	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	112	7.1	10.7	3.8	18.5	16.7	0	8.1	100.0	0	15.6	4.3	8.0
Wisconsin, Western	28	5.0%	0 %	3.7%	...	...	...	3.7%	...	...	0 %	10.0%	0 %
Wyoming	62	11.4	16.7	10.9	0	20.0	...	12.9	...	16.7	12.0	16.7	18.2

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

^aIncludes both "major" and "minor" offenses.^bData describe offenders whose probation term ended in 1986 either because of a violation or because the term expired.

See Text Table 5.2.

Table D-5.3 continued. Offenders terminating probation with a new crime, by offender characteristics, 1986

Percent of offenders terminating probation with a new crime ^a										
District	Total offenders terminating probation	Prior criminal record								
		Employment at arrest		None	Juvenile only	Prior adult convictions			Drug abuse	
						No jail or prison	Incarceration		Known drug history	No known abuse
		Employed	Unemployed				1 year or less	Over 1 year		
All districts	22,722	6.7%	10.8%	4.1%	13.9%	8.4%	12.6%	15.8%	12.2%	6.6%
Alabama, Middle	146	6.6%	11.1%	3.3%	0 %	7.9%	33.3%	16.7%	12.5%	6.5%
Alabama, Northern	396	5.9	18.2	3.1	9.1	9.0	18.2	12.5	10.0	7.4
Alabama, Southern	74	8.8	0	0	0	4.5	0	22.2	16.7	6.5
Arizona	431	4.5	14.3	7.0	15.8	0	11.1	16.7	25.0	4.9
Arkansas, Eastern	112	3.6	0	1.4	25.0	4.2	0	0	14.3	1.6
Arkansas, Western	83	6.0%	0 %	2.2%	18.2%	0 %	14.3%	0 %	11.1%	3.6%
California, Central	926	7.2	12.2	3.6	6.9	8.2	11.3	16.2	9.2	8.2
California, Eastern	355	2.5	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.9	0	4.2	3.4	2.4
California, Northern	575	6.0	9.8	3.3	15.0	5.9	13.8	17.4	9.6	6.2
California, Southern	1,108	8.3	9.0	9.1	22.7	10.2	14.7	7.3	6.3	8.9
Colorado	254	11.2%	7.1%	7.4%	20.0%	9.5%	3.6%	9.1%	11.5%	10.0%
Connecticut	175	2.4	3.8	.9	50.0	6.3	25.0	0	3.8	2.4
Delaware	43	6.7	0	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	5.3
District of Columbia	399	6.3	11.9	3.4	23.1	11.2	8.0	7.1	9.9	6.3
Florida, Middle	326	9.1	24.1	6.0	14.3	10.6	20.0	6.7	37.5	7.5
Florida, Northern	180	14.0%	0 %	9.9%	50.0%	15.8%	0 %	25.0%	22.2%	11.1%
Florida, Southern	618	10.4	6.2	7.7	0	8.0	10.0	10.3	14.3	8.9
Georgia, Middle	103	11.6	0	6.9	0	10.7	50.0	10.0	50.0	7.2
Georgia, Northern	433	8.1	10.9	4.4	100.0	9.0	17.4	16.1	6.3	8.9
Georgia, Southern	121	9.8	7.7	0	0	3.0	37.5	25.0	33.3	7.4
Hawaii	93	8.7%	8.3%	5.7%	25.0%	8.7%	0 %	0 %	16.7%	6.5%
Idaho	67	12.5	12.5	0	14.3	6.7	25.0	40.0	0	14.3
Illinois, Central	130	3.2	23.5	2.5	0	6.7	0	40.0	14.3	6.9
Illinois, Northern	622	1.6	5.7	.3	0	1.3	0	14.8	8.2	1.8
Illinois, Southern	96	7.0	0	3.3	33.3	0	40.0	12.5	9.1	4.5
Indiana, Northern	85	10.0%	16.7%	3.6%	0 %	0 %	0 %	62.5%	30.0%	7.7%
Indiana, Southern	184	3.6	19.0	3.4	0	5.0	10.0	30.0	20.0	4.9
Iowa, Northern	39	4.5	37.5	4.2	0	0	50.0	33.3	25.0	11.5
Iowa, Southern	57	5.6	12.5	3.1	0	5.9	...	25.0	16.7	5.3
Kansas	183	2.9	7.7	4.7	0	6.9	0	0	10.5	2.7
Kentucky, Eastern	63	6.3%	0 %	0 %	...	17.6%	0 %	22.2%	33.3%	0 %
Kentucky, Western	326	1.5	8.7	0	14.3	5.6	0	33.3	10.0	2.1
Louisiana, Eastern	250	7.7	6.1	3.2	0	10.8	42.9	14.3	23.8	4.3
Louisiana, Middle	80	10.5	0	3.4	0	12.5	0	11.1	0	4.3
Louisiana, Western	223	2.9	0	1.7	0	0	12.5	0	0	2.4
Maryland	1,133	4.4%	7.8%	2.7%	8.7%	5.2%	16.7%	13.0%	6.3%	4.3%
Massachusetts	267	6.4	25.0	1.4	18.2	14.9	0	23.5	23.3	5.6
Michigan, Eastern	403	3.3	12.3	2.5	20.0	5.6	3.7	6.3	10.3	4.7
Michigan, Western	114	9.1	22.7	0	0	6.3	50.0	33.3	35.7	8.1
Minnesota	148	1.2	10.0	1.2	7.7	3.3	0	11.1	7.4	2.2
Mississippi, Northern	163	13.8%	0 %	.7%	...	15.4%	60.0%	33.3%	25.0%	10.0%
Mississippi, Southern	128	5.9	10.5	2.0	33.3	23.1	0	0	16.7	6.3
Missouri, Eastern	149	12.7	10.0	4.8	66.7	7.5	50.0	41.7	15.4	11.5
Missouri, Western	145	5.6	14.3	2.5	0	5.6	12.5	22.2	11.1	6.0
Montana	98	4.7	7.7	1.6	0	10.0	20.0	20.0	0	6.3

Table D-5.3 *Continued*

Percent of offenders terminating probation with a new crime ^a										
District	Total offenders terminating probation	Prior criminal record								
		Employment at arrest				Prior adult convictions			Drug abuse	
		Employed	Unemployed	None	Juvenile only	No jail or prison	Incarceration 1 year or less	Over 1 year	Known drug history	No known abuse
Nebraska	86	4.0%	9.1%	0 %	0 %	14.3%	0 %	0 %	5.6%	4.7%
Nevada	159	11.8	9.1	11.9	...	6.3	28.6	0	0	12.7
New Jersey	484	2.7	9.0	1.6	10.0	4.1	8.0	13.8	1.9	5.0
New Mexico	197	4.0	7.7	2.5	...	0	12.5	0	0	5.5
New York, Eastern	510	1.6	2.5	.6	0	5.7	0	3.3	5.5	.5
New York, Southern	713	3.4%	14.4%	2.2%	36.4%	10.3%	7.5%	13.0%	13.4%	4.2%
New York, Western	158	7.8	6.9	0	0	16.1	11.1	33.3	16.7	7.0
North Carolina, Eastern	414	6.9	8.0	3.6	0	9.1	36.4	12.5	13.9	6.2
North Carolina, Middle	111	41.7	33.3	5.1	0	27.0	41.7	35.0	57.1	37.5
North Carolina, Western	298	9.2	5.0	5.1	...	1.2	23.1	25.9	7.7	8.8
Ohio, Northern	320	...	100.0%	4.3%	...	2.4%	16.0%	18.8%	...	100.0%
Ohio, Southern	196	11.8	23.1	5.2	12.5	13.3	26.7	25.0	14.3	15.6
Oklahoma, Eastern	70	10.8	33.3	1.9	25.0	22.2	50.0	50.0	50.0	8.3
Oklahoma, Northern	107	3.6	11.1	2.9	40.0	0	0	0	14.3	2.0
Oklahoma, Western	204	4.1	4.5	4.7	0	11.8	0	0	8.7	3.5
Oregon	133	10.4%	10.0%	4.3%	12.5%	4.2%	0 %	14.3%	16.7%	8.0%
Pennsylvania, Eastern	466	2.0	8.1	1.0	6.7	6.1	5.3	10.7	7.1	3.6
Pennsylvania, Middle	164	3.6	0	2.7	0	6.1	0	40.0	5.9	.1
Pennsylvania, Western	141	10.2	11.8	5.5	14.3	6.1	16.7	25.0	25.0	8.6
Puerto Rico	104	2.3	8.3	5.6	...	0	0	0	0	5.2
Rhode Island	50	2.9%	14.3%	0 %	0 %	11.1%	25.0%	0 %	100.0%	2.5%
South Carolina	260	20.3	31.3	7.3	60.0	15.4	0	25.0	0	25.4
South Dakota	111	7.3	14.3	5.3	0	20.7	0	0	21.4	6.5
Tennessee, Eastern	238	5.8	11.1	4.0	12.5	7.8	0	14.3	12.5	6.4
Tennessee, Middle	236	6.1	11.8	3.1	10.0	7.3	17.6	16.0	14.3	6.2
Tennessee, Western	239	.7%	11.4%	0 %	40.0%	0 %	0 %	22.7%	14.3%	2.2%
Texas, Eastern	105	16.0	33.3	7.7	...	13.8	0	15.4	33.3	17.9
Texas, Northern	374	12.9	12.5	4.3	25.0	13.1	11.5	14.6	20.5	10.7
Texas, Southern	1,160	13.2	16.0	9.6	11.1	11.9	13.0	15.4	20.5	13.1
Texas, Western	611	12.7	24.4	5.0	33.3	19.8	10.0	16.7	12.8	15.6
Utah	180	3.6%	10.3%	2.1%	7.1%	2.1%	22.2%	18.8%	19.0%	2.2%
Vermont	31	18.8	0	0	0	0	50.0	28.6	50.0	9.5
Virgin Islands	68	2.0	22.2	4.4	16.7	0	0	0	20.0	2.1
Virginia, Eastern	774	8.4	13.3	4.7	26.0	10.4	37.0	26.1	22.8	6.3
Virginia, Western	154	9.3	22.2	2.4	0	12.1	11.8	23.5	0	14.5
Washington, Eastern	103	10.0%	0 %	7.0%	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	20.0%	4.1%
Washington, Western	269	9.5	3.6	4.6	16.7	8.8	10.0	16.7	13.6	7.8
West Virginia, Northern	50	6.3	14.3	0	0	16.7	0	12.5	0	11.8
West Virginia, Southern	68	13.6	9.1	5.0	0	14.3	25.0	28.6	25.0	10.3
Wisconsin, Eastern	112	10.4	13.0	4.4	20.0	11.1	0	33.3	9.1	11.7
Wisconsin, Western	28	0 %	16.7%	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	50.0%	50.0%	0 %
Wyoming	62	3.6	21.4	11.4	20.0	11.1	14.3	0	14.3	8.6

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

^aIncludes both "major" and "minor" offenses.^bData describe offenders whose probation term ended in 1986 either because of a violation or because the term expired.

See Text Table 5.2.

Table D-5.4 Offenders terminating probation with a new crime or technical violation, by offender characteristics, 1986

District	Total offenders terminating probation	Percent of offenders terminating probation with a new crime or technical violation												
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	
All districts	22,722	19.4%	15.3%	15.4%	27.2%	22.2%	26.4%	17.7%	27.1%	23.4%	26.6%	23.2%	11.3%	
Alabama, Middle	146	9.6%	12.5%	7.8%	14.3%	...	0 %	10.4%	...	0 %	14.8%	19.2%	2.6%	
Alabama, Northern	396	11.3	11.8	12.2	10.1	0	0	11.4	...	5.3	14.5	13.0	9.4	
Alabama, Southern	74	13.6	12.5	8.6	33.3	0	0	13.9	...	...	50.0	26.7	7.1
Alaska	67	9.8	6.3	7.8	25.0	0	0	9.7	...	0	13.6	9.1	0	
Arizona	431	23.2	19.5	20.3	45.5	28.6	21.5	23.1	100.0	33.3	30.8	23.5	10.8	
Arkansas, Eastern	112	6.3%	6.3%	5.0%	9.4%	...	0 %	6.4%	...	...	14.3%	3.0%	0 %
Arkansas, Western	83	14.7	0	12.9	7.7	...	100.0	10.0	...	0	15.4	18.8	10.0	
California, Central	926	29.5	17.4	20.6	44.9	4.0	29.7	26.9	...	14.3	45.4	41.3	20.9	
California, Eastern	355	22.3	23.3	23.2	22.6	0	33.3	22.3	...	30.0	29.4	17.9	15.2	
California, Northern	575	20.6	15.6	14.8	30.4	10.3	25.0	18.9	...	30.8	26.5	22.6	8.2	
California, Southern	1,108	30.9%	28.3%	28.3%	53.2%	10.0%	23.8%	35.4%	44.4%	34.0%	37.6%	27.6%	22.1%	
Colorado	254	27.3	28.4	26.4	35.3	0	42.3	25.9	50.0	66.7	41.2	41.3	17.9	
Connecticut	175	12.7	3.0	9.7	18.5	0	66.7	10.3	...	0	15.4	15.4	8.1	
Delaware	43	2.9	12.5	3.3	7.7	...	...	4.8	...	...	14.3	0	0
District of Columbia	399	27.3	16.9	11.4	28.2	0	0	24.3	100.0	42.9	40.7	28.1	12.5	
Florida, Middle	326	19.8%	20.3%	14.1%	39.5%	0 %	33.3%	19.9%	...	33.3%	33.3%	44.1%	6.1%	
Florida, Northern	180	20.3	11.9	16.2	33.3	0	...	18.4	0	33.3	24.7	14.3	2.8	
Florida, Southern	618	23.2	18.1	15.7	43.1	0	25.8	20.7	...	33.3	31.9	31.1	14.1	
Georgia, Middle	103	16.4	6.7	12.3	15.6	0	...	13.6	0	33.3	17.1	16.7	7.4	
Georgia, Northern	433	20.3	22.8	14.3	32.5	20.0	...	20.8	7.7	11.8	26.5	27.8	17.1	
Georgia, Southern	121	17.2%	7.1%	9.5%	23.9%	0 %	0 %	15.1%	...	0 %	21.6%	22.7%	16.7%	
Guam	17	7.1	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	0
Hawaii	93	33.3	27.3	23.7	20.0	34.3	100.0	26.3	...	50.0	34.4	31.3	26.7	
Idaho	67	20.8	5.3	16.9	0	0	0	17.2	0	0	35.0	9.1	10.0	
Illinois, Central	130	17.7	14.7	14.2	42.9	0	0	16.0	...	...	29.4	10.5	16.2
Illinois, Northern	622	14.9%	7.1%	7.5%	22.4%	0 %	13.3%	13.7%	...	0 %	24.7%	19.1%	12.9%	
Illinois, Southern	96	18.8	6.3	15.9	12.5	0	...	13.8	0	0	13.9	15.4	6.3	
Indiana, Northern	85	16.7	0	10.9	21.1	0	100.0	10.0	...	...	35.7	10.0	12.1
Indiana, Southern	184	10.8	2.2	9.8	3.3	0	0	8.7	...	0	17.0	8.8	5.2	
Iowa, Northern	39	20.6	0	16.7	33.3	...	...	18.4	...	...	40.0	25.0	17.6
Iowa, Southern	57	12.2%	25.0%	6.8%	41.7%	...	0 %	14.5%	...	50.0%	15.4%	14.3%	0 %	
Kansas	183	12.7	14.6	11.0	15.7	40.0	37.5	12.1	...	33.3	19.2	19.6	5.1	
Kentucky, Eastern	63	21.3	25.0	23.0	0	...	0	23.0	...	100.0	33.3	0	16.7	
Kentucky, Western	326	6.3	5.5	5.5	7.8	0	0	6.3	10.0	2.3	3.4	13.7	3.6	
Louisiana, Eastern	250	13.7	16.2	8.6	28.0	0	...	14.4	...	25.0	20.8	19.3	7.4	
Louisiana, Middle	80	17.6%	25.0%	8.3%	50.0%	...	...	18.8%	0 %	0 %	16.7%	37.5%	5.9%
Louisiana, Western	223	9.8	10.2	8.6	13.6	33.3	0	10.0	0	7.1	10.8	15.0	9.1	
Maine	54	6.8	0	5.9	0	0	...	5.7	...	...	15.8	0	0
Maryland	1,133	16.3	10.6	10.7	21.1	7.7	0	15.4	18.2	12.8	17.8	14.5	9.9	
Massachusetts	267	12.6	9.4	12.6	9.1	0	25.0	11.9	...	0	21.4	16.4	5.5	
Michigan, Eastern	403	12.5%	19.4%	8.9%	23.2%	0 %	100.0%	14.2%	...	...	35.5%	21.8%	4.3%
Michigan, Western	114	22.9	19.4	13.1	46.7	...	50.0	20.2	...	...	21.2	27.3	22.9
Minnesota	148	6.1	9.1	5.6	10.5	33.3	66.7	5.5	...	0	11.9	7.1	5.0	
Mississippi, Northern	163	10.2	0	7.1	14.6	...	...	9.4	...	0	9.1	13.5	2.4
Mississippi, Southern	128	15.3	23.3	14.6	26.5	0	...	17.3	0	0	26.3	16.7	14.3	
Missouri, Eastern	149	27.7%	18.9%	18.3%	38.2%	0 %	...	25.5%	...	100.0%	47.8%	35.0%	23.3%	
Missouri, Western	145	19.4	8.1	11.4	30.8	0	...	16.6	...	0	44.4	23.3	3.2	
Montana	98	8.0	17.4	7.4	...	13.6	100.0	9.3	0	14.3	7.1	16.0	15.4	

Table D-5.4 *Continued*

District	Total offenders terminating probation	Percent of offenders terminating probation with a new crime or technical violation											
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age				
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non- Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40
Nebraska	86	11.1%	17.4%	10.8%	11.1%	66.7%	0 %	12.9%	...	0 %	19.4%	14.3%	9.5%
Nevada	159	34.6	21.9	28.1	54.2	28.6	60.0	31.2	...	100.0	54.1	35.3	14.7
New Hampshire	30	3.8	0	3.6	...	0	...	3.3	...	...	0	0	0
New Jersey	484	14.1	11.6	10.5	21.4	33.3	4.8	14.0	...	25.0	22.7	24.0	4.2
New Mexico	197	5.7	7.5	6.4	5.3	0	7.5	5.8	...	0	7.7	7.7	2.9
New York, Eastern	510	21.7%	30.5%	15.2%	43.8%	0 %	100.0%	22.8%	0 %	100.0%	59.3%	51.0%	15.0%
New York, Southern	713	28.2	24.2	17.8	43.3	0	37.9	24.8	...	66.7	42.6	39.6	14.4
New York, Western	158	13.8	7.1	8.9	17.5	...	...	10.6	...	...	17.1	9.8	11.6
North Carolina, Eastern	414	15.0	9.6	12.7	17.4	0	22.2	13.6	33.3	14.9	16.2	19.0	2.0
North Carolina, Middle	111	31.5	21.1	23.5	46.7	...	...	30.0	...	...	84.6	36.4	33.3
North Carolina, Western	298	24.7%	22.8%	18.3%	46.8%	36.4%	...	24.2%	8.3%	30.0%	30.4%	30.9%	17.5%
North Dakota	55	19.0	23.1	9.8	...	50.0	...	20.0	...	...	21.4	30.0	15.0
Ohio, Northern	320	13.9	3.6	8.8	16.2	...	0	11.3	...	100.0	18.2	18.0	5.8
Ohio, Southern	196	17.3	8.8	10.6	25.0	50.0	...	14.8	...	...	25.0	13.6	20.0
Oklahoma, Eastern	70	15.7	5.3	12.5	0	100.0	...	12.9	100.0	100.0	18.2	10.5	7.7
Oklahoma, Northern	107	15.3%	17.1%	10.4%	36.4%	12.5%	0 %	15.4%	...	100.0%	20.0%	25.9%	6.7%
Oklahoma, Western	204	13.3	13.1	11.3	18.4	28.6	0	13.8	50.0	0	13.7	12.0	9.8
Oregon	133	26.4	17.4	24.1	14.3	44.4	0	25.2	...	100.0	40.6	41.7	5.3
Pennsylvania, Eastern	466	15.0	12.1	10.6	20.1	0	0	14.5	...	50.0	25.0	24.4	11.6
Pennsylvania, Middle	164	9.2	4.5	8.5	9.1	...	0	8.6	...	...	17.6	9.1	3.8
Pennsylvania, Western	141	13.2%	8.6%	13.0%	9.8%	...	...	12.2%	...	100.0%	17.6%	10.5%	11.8%
Puerto Rico	104	10.5	21.4	12.0	18.2	...	11.3	17.6	...	100.0	20.0	7.7	8.3
Rhode Island	50	5.6	7.1	2.4	22.2	...	0	5.0	...	...	15.4	7.1	0
South Carolina	260	22.2	23.2	16.3	33.0	50.0	0	22.6	0	0	37.1	29.3	9.7
South Dakota	111	33.3	11.1	11.4	50.0	35.6	...	28.2	66.7	31.3	40.6	29.4	0
Tennessee, Eastern	238	10.9%	2.8%	9.8%	8.3%	...	...	9.7%	0 %	11.1%	10.4%	14.0%	3.7%
Tennessee, Middle	236	18.5	30.6	16.2	31.3	25.0	25.0	20.4	0	16.7	18.5	28.8	18.9
Tennessee, Western	239	14.2	7.1	7.6	14.9	...	...	11.7	0	0	15.0	8.9	12.8
Texas, Eastern	105	11.1	20.0	9.6	22.7	...	50.0	11.7	...	...	21.4	45.5	12.5
Texas, Northern	374	22.5	22.3	16.7	38.5	33.3	27.8	22.4	...	50.0	55.8	25.8	13.8
Texas, Southern	1,160	22.3%	10.0%	20.3%	19.0%	33.3%	28.5%	13.3%	100.0%	68.4%	30.7%	23.6%	12.8%
Texas, Western	611	27.8	15.4	22.7	43.5	10.0	32.0	21.7	...	40.0	42.0	29.4	18.4
Utah	180	22.7	13.3	18.1	42.9	50.0	0	21.7	...	25.0	25.8	20.6	20.5
Vermont	31	26.9	0	20.0	40.0	...	...	23.3	...	...	37.5	42.9	11.1
Virgin Islands	68	10.9	0	7.1	9.3	...	44.4	3.4	0	0	14.3	9.5	0
Virginia, Eastern	774	23.3%	15.7%	20.6%	25.8%	11.1%	55.6%	21.8%	100.0%	21.4%	25.5%	23.6%	9.3%
Virginia, Western	154	16.3	4.0	12.8	30.8	...	...	14.3	0	25.0	14.8	22.0	10.7
Washington, Eastern	103	10.0	18.2	12.5	0	16.7	22.2	11.7	...	100.0	17.1	16.7	0
Washington, Western	269	23.0	13.0	17.3	35.9	40.0	33.3	20.6	...	25.0	26.9	19.2	14.9
West Virginia, Northern	50	8.3	0	6.5	0	...	...	6.1	...	...	25.0	11.1	0
West Virginia, Southern	68	18.8%	25.0%	18.3%	37.5%	...	...	20.6%	...	...	42.9%	23.1%	16.7%
Wisconsin, Eastern	112	17.9	17.9	12.7	29.6	33.3	0	18.0	100.0	100.0	18.8	21.7	20.0
Wisconsin, Western	28	5.0	12.5	7.4	...	...	...	7.4	...	...	0	10.0	0
Wyoming	62	20.5	38.9	15.2	100.0	53.3	...	25.8	...	16.7	40.0	25.0	18.2

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

See Table 5.2.

* Data describe offenders whose probation term ended in 1986 either because of a violation or because the term expired.

Table D-5.4 continued. Offenders terminating probation with a new crime or technical violation, 1986

District	Total offenders terminating probation	Percent of offenders terminating probation with a new crime or technical violation								
		Prior criminal record								
		Employment at arrest		None	Juvenile only	Prior adult convictions			Drug abuse	
						No jail or prison	Incarceration		Known drug history	No known abuse
		Employed	Unemployed				1 year or less	Over 1 year		
All districts	22,722	19.4%	33.4%	13.0%	40.6%	22.5%	32.6%	39.7%	47.0%	17.3%
Alabama, Middle	146	8.5%	22.2%	7.6%	0 %	10.5%	33.3%	33.3%	25.0%	8.4%
Alabama, Northern	396	10.8	29.5	7.0	27.3	15.3	18.2	20.8	35.0	11.9
Alabama, Southern	74	29.4	0	7.7	100.0	9.1	0	44.4	83.3	16.1
Alaska	67	9.1	11.1	4.7	33.3	8.3	20.0	...	18.2	6.5
Arizona	431	17.0	44.9	20.6	42.1	13.7	29.6	50.0	60.0	19.5
Arkansas, Eastern	112	9.1%	7.7%	2.7%	75.0%	8.3%	0 %	0 %	28.6%	6.6%
Arkansas, Western	83	18.0	0	6.7	27.3	6.3	28.6	25.0	22.2	12.7
California, Central	926	34.4	48.0	18.0	62.1	29.1	37.1	47.5	67.7	26.6
California, Eastern	355	20.5	33.3	16.9	50.0	22.3	22.5	41.7	25.0	22.6
California, Northern	575	21.0	47.5	12.1	65.0	23.5	25.9	47.8	55.8	20.2
California, Southern	1,108	27.4%	24.8%	28.5%	36.4%	29.9%	37.3%	51.2%	50.0%	21.9%
Colorado	254	34.7	50.0	24.1	60.0	33.3	25.0	36.4	61.5	32.0
Connecticut	175	8.2	19.2	7.8	50.0	6.3	33.3	16.7	15.4	9.4
Delaware	43	6.7	0	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	5.3
District of Columbia	399	24.6	52.5	20.0	46.2	27.6	28.0	32.1	48.4	21.7
Florida, Middle	326	24.0%	44.8%	10.9%	42.9%	22.4%	65.0%	33.3%	66.7%	21.4%
Florida, Northern	180	19.3	0	17.2	50.0	26.3	0	25.0	22.2	16.7
Florida, Southern	618	24.5	29.6	18.2	33.3	36.0	35.0	27.6	71.4	19.2
Georgia, Middle	103	14.5	16.7	10.3	0	21.4	50.0	10.0	50.0	11.6
Georgia, Northern	433	26.7	21.7	17.1	100.0	23.0	26.1	41.9	50.0	23.6
Georgia, Southern	121	19.7%	30.8%	7.6%	0 %	12.1%	50.0%	41.7%	100.0%	14.7%
Guam	17	0	0	7.1	...	0	0	...	0	0
Hawaii	93	26.1	41.7	28.3	37.5	30.4	40.0	50.0	33.3	28.3
Idaho	67	21.9	25.0	5.7	28.6	26.7	25.0	40.0	40.0	20.0
Illinois, Central	130	9.7	41.2	6.2	0	26.7	42.9	60.0	57.1	12.5
Illinois, Northern	622	10.6%	39.8%	5.3%	36.4%	19.5%	27.6%	52.5%	63.3%	10.5%
Illinois, Southern	96	14.0	9.5	6.6	33.3	0	60.0	37.5	36.4	9.0
Indiana, Northern	85	12.0	33.3	5.5	0	5.3	100.0	75.0	40.0	11.5
Indiana, Southern	184	7.2	23.8	5.9	40.0	7.5	10.0	30.0	40.0	7.4
Iowa, Northern	39	9.1	62.5	8.3	0	0	50.0	66.7	50.0	19.2
Iowa, Southern	57	11.1%	25.0%	3.1%	25.0%	23.5%	...	50.0%	66.7%	5.3%
Kansas	183	10.7	26.9	7.9	33.3	17.2	33.3	33.3	47.4	8.2
Kentucky, Eastern	63	18.8	28.6	14.3	...	23.5	0	55.6	66.7	15.0
Kentucky, Western	326	4.5	30.4	.8	57.1	11.1	28.6	66.7	40.0	6.2
Louisiana, Eastern	250	14.4	30.3	6.9	50.0	29.7	57.1	42.9	57.1	11.2
Louisiana, Middle	80	47.4%	22.2%	6.8%	50.0%	50.0%	0 %	66.7%	75.0%	30.4%
Louisiana, Western	223	13.2	17.4	7.8	66.7	4.2	37.5	28.6	12.5	14.5
Maine	54	7.7	0	2.9	0	8.3	0	50.0	20.0	5.0
Maryland	1,133	17.0	26.6	12.3	26.1	20.7	36.7	28.3	27.3	14.6
Massachusetts	267	9.0	37.5	3.6	27.3	19.4	6.3	29.4	27.9	9.6
Michigan, Eastern	403	14.5%	35.1%	12.3%	60.0%	14.4%	22.2%	21.9%	38.5%	15.9%
Michigan, Western	114	21.2	31.8	5.9	33.3	21.9	50.0	53.3	57.1	17.6
Minnesota	148	8.1	10.0	2.4	15.4	10.0	15.4	11.1	14.8	6.7
Mississippi, Northern	163	13.8	0	5.6	...	23.1	60.0	33.3	25.0	10.0
Mississippi, Southern	128	13.7	26.3	16.0	33.3	30.8	0	0	33.3	15.6
Missouri, Eastern	149	38.2%	40.0%	14.3%	66.7%	27.5%	62.5%	66.7%	69.2%	30.8%
Missouri, Western	145	21.1	35.7	7.6	50.0	19.4	12.5	44.4	61.1	13.4
Montana	98	7.0	23.1	1.6	0	20.0	20.0	80.0	20.0	12.5

Table D-5.4 *Continued*

Percent of offenders terminating probation with a new crime or technical violation										
District	Total offenders terminating probation*	Prior criminal record								
		Employment at arrest		Prior adult convictions					Drug abuse	
				None	Juvenile only	No jail or prison	Incarceration		Known drug history	No known abuse
		Employed	Unemployed				1 year or less	Over 1 year		
Nebraska	86	12.0%	45.5%	7.7%	33.3%	19.0%	33.3%	16.7%	16.7%	18.6%
Nevada	159	29.4	27.3	32.1	...	31.3	42.9	14.3	57.1	25.5
New Hampshire	30	0	...	6.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	484	13.5	31.3	8.2	40.0	17.3	28.0	41.4	26.4	16.1
New Mexico	197	10.0	15.4	5.0	...	4.3	12.5	33.3	25.0	9.1
New York, Eastern	510	29.8%	51.9%	13.9%	40.0%	42.5%	53.6%	30.0%	74.0%	22.2%
New York, Southern	713	26.3	50.3	14.4	54.5	41.3	50.9	50.6	66.9	20.0
New York, Western	158	10.4	24.1	3.1	0	25.8	33.3	41.7	16.7	14.0
North Carolina, Eastern	414	13.5	32.0	8.6	33.3	15.6	54.5	37.5	44.4	11.4
North Carolina, Middle	111	47.2	100.0	15.4	0	29.7	50.0	50.0	85.7	43.8
North Carolina, Western	298	28.4%	20.0%	16.0%	...	30.5%	46.2%	48.1%	46.2%	25.7%
North Dakota	55	13.9	80.0	2.9	100.0	27.3	100.0	66.7	25.0	21.6
Ohio, Northern	320	...	100.0	9.4	...	2.4	24.0	37.5	...	100.0
Ohio, Southern	196	15.3	28.2	10.4	25.0	15.0	26.7	25.0	25.0	17.7
Oklahoma, Eastern	70	16.2	66.7	5.7	25.0	22.2	100.0	50.0	75.0	13.9
Oklahoma, Northern	107	19.6%	33.3%	8.6%	80.0%	19.0%	25.0%	33.3%	42.9%	15.7%
Oklahoma, Western	204	13.8	9.1	11.4	25.0	17.6	0	27.3	30.4	10.4
Oregon	133	31.3	55.0	10.0	37.5	29.2	60.0	47.6	61.1	30.0
Pennsylvania, Eastern	466	15.8	27.9	8.8	46.7	19.7	21.1	30.4	47.6	14.3
Pennsylvania, Middle	164	6.3	6.3	7.2	33.3	6.1	0	60.0	8.8	5.3
Pennsylvania, Western	141	14.3%	11.8%	8.2%	14.3%	6.1%	25.0%	31.3%	25.0%	12.1%
Puerto Rico	104	11.6	20.8	13.5	...	20.0	0	0	44.4	10.3
Rhode Island	50	5.9	14.3	3.0	0	11.1	25.0	0	100.0	5.0
South Carolina	260	37.5	43.8	12.8	80.0	36.5	0	43.8	22.2	40.8
South Dakota	111	30.9	42.9	22.8	42.9	34.5	0	28.6	64.3	27.4
Tennessee, Eastern	238	9.2%	14.8%	8.0%	12.5%	13.7%	0 %	21.4%	37.5%	8.6%
Tennessee, Middle	236	17.1	44.1	9.3	40.0	23.6	47.1	44.0	66.7	16.4
Tennessee, Western	239	9.5	18.2	7.5	40.0	10.5	30.8	27.3	21.4	10.7
Texas, Eastern	105	24.0	50.0	10.3	...	17.2	16.7	15.4	66.7	25.0
Texas, Northern	374	34.2	41.7	11.6	75.0	28.0	26.9	51.2	68.2	27.0
Texas, Southern	1,160	24.2%	29.6%	18.5%	33.3%	19.9%	37.0%	35.9%	48.7%	22.9%
Texas, Western	611	39.2	56.1	18.6	77.8	38.7	35.0	47.2	76.6	32.5
Utah	180	19.3	48.3	6.4	50.0	21.3	55.6	62.5	47.6	22.0
Vermont	31	31.3	28.6	0	0	42.9	50.0	42.9	100.0	23.8
Virgin Islands	68	4.1	44.4	4.4	33.3	0	16.7	25.0	30.0	6.3
Virginia, Eastern	774	22.1%	26.7%	16.7%	46.0%	22.0%	55.6%	47.8%	42.4%	19.0%
Virginia, Western	154	22.2	22.2	7.3	33.3	18.2	23.5	29.4	20.0	22.6
Washington, Eastern	103	23.3	8.3	14.0	25.0	13.0	10.0	8.3	20.0	16.3
Washington, Western	269	23.6	32.1	12.6	50.0	25.0	30.0	33.3	54.5	20.8
West Virginia, Northern	50	12.5	14.3	0	50.0	16.7	0	12.5	16.7	11.8
West Virginia, Southern	68	31.8%	36.4%	10.0%	66.7%	28.6%	25.0%	42.9%	50.0%	31.0%
Wisconsin, Eastern	112	14.6	39.1	10.3	40.0	18.5	40.0	66.7	27.3	21.7
Wisconsin, Western	28	0	16.7	0	0	25.0	0	50.0	50.0	0
Wyoming	62	14.3	50.0	17.1	40.0	33.3	42.9	0	28.6	25.7

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

See Table 5.2.

* Data describe offenders whose probation term ended in 1986 either because of a violation or because the term expired.

Table D-5.5 Offenders terminating parole with a new crime, by original offense, 1986

District	Total terminating parole ^b	Percent of offenders terminating parole with a new crime ^a						
		Original offense						
		Any offense	Violent	Property		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	9,565	17.6%	28.2%	16.8%	23.9%	13.1%	10.0%	15.6%
Alabama, Middle	34	11.8%	0 %	7.1%	20.0%	11.1%	...	33.3%
Alabama, Northern	90	18.9	33.3	20.8	0	6.7	0	50.0
Alabama, Southern	34	17.6	28.6	16.7	0	18.2	100.0	0
Alaska	22	18.2	42.9	0	...	7.7	...	...
Arizona	132	17.4	23.8	12.5	28.6	16.7	0	13.6
Arkansas, Eastern	52	19.2%	22.2%	37.5%	9.1%	18.2%	...	0 %
Arkansas, Western	17	11.8	20.0	14.3	0	0	...	...
California, Central	509	13.4	19.9	11.4	16.3	10.2	0	3.3
California, Eastern	119	17.6	29.0	12.0	28.6	12.0	...	16.7
California, Northern	174	25.9	64.5	8.7	19.2	18.4	0	33.3
California, Southern	142	16.2%	25.0%	15.4%	22.2%	13.4%	0 %	18.2%
Colorado	103	22.3	23.1	15.0	28.6	25.8	0	20.0
Connecticut	64	26.6	57.1	50.0	40.0	20.0	...	0
Delaware	18	11.1	20.0	0	0	14.3	...	...
District of Columbia	601	25.6	28.7	29.4	27.8	22.4	0	24.4
Florida, Middle	233	16.3%	23.1%	41.9%	21.1%	8.9%	0 %	14.3%
Florida, Northern	91	26.4	30.8	50.0	57.1	22.2	0	0
Florida, Southern	684	8.0	15.8	5.9	16.7	7.7	0	7.4
Georgia, Middle	52	21.2	41.7	7.1	12.5	25.0	0	20.0
Georgia, Northern	140	15.7	24.0	6.7	20.6	7.5	0	40.0
Georgia, Southern	55	18.2%	66.7%	22.2%	6.7%	7.7%	0 %	0 %
Guam	6	16.7	0	...	...	20.0	...	...
Hawaii	21	14.3	0	0	50.0	12.5	...	0
Idaho	24	25.0	50.0	33.3	0	10.0	...	25.0
Illinois, Central	31	32.3	0	57.1	28.6	57.1	...	0
Illinois, Northern	185	13.5%	20.0%	10.3%	21.7%	12.8%	...	0 %
Illinois, Southern	45	22.2	11.1	0	33.3	25.0	...	50.0
Indiana, Northern	69	14.5	0	28.6	25.0	13.0	...	0
Indiana, Southern	74	29.7	30.4	13.3	50.0	30.4	0	57.1
Iowa, Northern	15	33.3	20.0	50.0	50.0	0	...	33.3
Iowa, Southern	34	17.6%	60.0%	...	0 %	0 %	...	37.5%
Kansas	65	21.5	28.6	11.1	37.5	6.7	0	60.0
Kentucky, Eastern	83	24.1	37.5	25.0	20.0	9.1	100.0	37.5
Kentucky, Western	78	28.2	41.2	33.3	25.0	13.8	...	60.0
Louisiana, Eastern	110	20.0	0	4.8	32.3	21.7	...	25.0
Louisiana, Western	27	11.1%	0 %	20.0%	20.0%	0 %	...	0 %
Maine	7	28.6	100.0	50.0	0	0	...	...
Maryland	207	25.6	32.1	15.8	31.7	23.6	0	11.8
Massachusetts	100	19.0	50.0	0	0	19.7	0	0
Michigan, Eastern	237	11.4	26.9	4.5	10.0	5.7	0	15.0
Michigan, Western	47	23.4%	54.5%	8.3%	25.0%	12.5%	...	25.0%
Minnesota	129	17.8	27.3	11.1	0	14.3	...	40.0
Mississippi, Northern	18	27.8	0	0	83.3	0	0	0
Mississippi, Southern	35	14.3	25.0	18.2	14.3	0	...	0
Missouri, Eastern	197	22.3	29.2	26.5	22.5	21.1	...	0

Table D-5.5 Continued

District	Total terminating parole ^b	Percent of offenders terminating parole with a new crime ^a						
		Original offense						
		Any offense	Violent	Property		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Missouri, Western	96	18.8%	28.0%	12.5%	53.8%	3.2%	0 %	14.3%
Montana	15	20.0	0	...	37.5	0	0	0
Nebraska	21	42.9	66.7	25.0	57.1	28.6	...	...
Nevada	30	6.7	0	0	0	15.4	...	0
New Jersey	181	12.7	23.7	6.3	15.4	9.6	0	6.3
New Mexico	66	12.1%	25.0%	20.0%	0 %	12.8%	0 %	0 %
New York, Eastern	379	3.7	8.0	5.1	5.7	2.2	0	4.5
New York, Southern	253	15.0	26.5	20.0	18.8	12.2	100.0	0
New York, Western	45	31.1	50.0	28.6	35.7	27.3	0	0
North Carolina, Eastern	71	16.9	18.2	0	36.4	7.7	0	12.5
North Carolina, Middle	82	13.4%	22.2%	8.3%	75.0%	2.9%	0 %	0 %
North Carolina, Western	93	29.0	44.1	28.6	31.6	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	128	17.2	28.6	11.1	14.8	10.7	0	9.1
Ohio, Southern	141	29.8	52.8	10.7	23.8	6.3	100.0	50.0
Oklahoma, Eastern	32	12.5	25.0	0	33.3	0	...	25.0
Oklahoma, Northern	36	8.3%	0 %	8.3%	25.0%	6.3%	...	0 %
Oklahoma, Western	90	25.6	50.0	25.0	42.9	19.1	0	20.0
Oregon	89	24.7	34.3	0	14.3	25.0	0	20.0
Pennsylvania, Eastern	174	8.0	20.8	0	6.7	6.4	0	6.3
Pennsylvania, Middle	31	9.7	0	0	25.0	10.0	...	33.3
Pennsylvania, Western	92	25.0%	40.0%	20.0%	45.5%	17.4%	0 %	0 %
Puerto Rico	102	9.8	50.0	23.1	20.0	3.2	...	0
Rhode Island	20	15.0	50.0	0	0	16.7	...	0
South Carolina	141	14.2	33.3	23.1	15.0	2.2	0	16.7
South Dakota	41	46.3	44.4	25.0	53.3	33.3	...	100.0
Tennessee, Eastern	70	18.6%	30.8%	7.7%	37.5%	5.3%	0 %	14.3%
Tennessee, Middle	67	17.9	0	30.4	0	21.4	...	28.6
Tennessee, Western	51	5.9	0	0	0	0	...	37.5
Texas, Eastern	51	15.7	0	15.4	25.0	18.2	...	0
Texas, Northern	338	21.3	27.8	19.8	28.9	19.9	33.3	17.1
Texas, Southern	445	23.6%	47.8%	21.9%	27.8%	24.8%	25.0%	10.8%
Texas, Western	336	17.0	21.4	20.0	30.4	14.2	25.0	17.9
Utah	11	36.4	0	0	60.0	0	...	100.0
Vermont	18	5.6	0	...	0	11.1	...	0
Virgin Islands	56	7.1	7.7	0	10.5	0	0	0
Virginia, Eastern	143	21.7%	23.7%	31.3%	25.0%	18.5%	...	15.8%
Virginia, Western	27	18.5	0	33.3	20.0	0	66.7	10.0
Washington, Eastern	12	16.7	33.3	0	0	16.7	...	...
Washington, Western	119	14.3	17.5	28.6	33.3	7.7	...	0
West Virginia, Northern	27	7.4	0	14.3	0	0	...	14.3
West Virginia, Southern	21	9.5%	0 %	0 %	50.0%	16.7%	0 %	0 %
Wisconsin, Eastern	29	34.5	85.7	28.6	50.0	0	...	0
Wisconsin, Western	13	7.7	...	33.3	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	20	20.0	42.9	0	0	0	0	33.3

Note: Original offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.

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

^aIncludes both "major" and "minor" offenses.^bData describe offenders whose parole terms ended in 1986 either because of a violation or because the term expired.

See Text Table 5.3.

Table D-5.6 Offenders terminating parole with a new crime or technical violation, by original offense, 1986

District	Total terminating parole*	Percent of offenders terminating parole with a new crime or technical violation						
		Any offense	Violent	Original offense		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Property	Other		Regulatory	Other
				Fraudulent				
All districts	9,565	37.1%	54.7%	36.3%	47.1%	29.9%	22.2%	31.2%
Alabama, Middle	34	17.6%	33.3%	7.1%	20.0%	22.2%	...	33.3%
Alabama, Northern	90	35.6	46.7	37.5	20.0	23.3	0	70.0
Alabama, Southern	34	26.5	42.9	16.7	0	18.2	100.0	28.6
Alaska	22	22.7	42.9	50.0	...	7.7	...	...
Arizona	132	40.9	66.7	37.5	28.6	40.3	50.0	22.7
Arkansas, Eastern	52	32.7%	44.4%	62.5%	27.3%	22.7%	...	0 %
Arkansas, Western	17	17.6	20.0	14.3	0	33.3	...	...
California, Central	509	38.3	59.6	27.3	46.5	28.3	20.0	6.7
California, Eastern	119	58.0	71.0	60.0	71.4	50.0	...	33.3
California, Northern	174	46.0	80.6	26.1	50.0	37.9	0	50.0
California, Southern	142	43.0%	70.8%	30.8%	66.7%	32.9%	66.7%	45.5%
Colorado	103	44.7	53.8	40.0	57.1	35.5	0	50.0
Connecticut	64	32.8	57.1	50.0	50.0	27.5	...	0
Delaware	18	16.7	20.0	0	25.0	14.3	...	...
District of Columbia	601	64.1	60.7	58.8	61.1	67.2	0	73.2
Florida, Middle	233	30.9%	61.5%	58.1%	36.8%	17.0%	0 %	38.1%
Florida, Northern	91	33.0	46.2	50.0	85.7	25.4	0	0
Florida, Southern	684	22.1	52.6	35.3	50.0	18.7	0	40.7
Georgia, Middle	52	30.8	50.0	14.3	50.0	25.0	0	20.0
Georgia, Northern	140	43.6	60.0	30.0	61.8	30.0	0	40.0
Georgia, Southern	55	45.5%	83.3%	55.6%	40.0%	23.1%	0 %	50.0%
Guam	6	16.7	0	...	...	20.0	...	...
Hawaii	21	33.3	0	0	100.0	25.0	...	100.0
Idaho	24	45.8	66.7	33.3	0	50.0	...	25.0
Illinois, Central	31	48.4	42.9	57.1	57.1	57.1	...	0
Illinois, Northern	185	25.4%	30.0%	17.9%	52.2%	21.3%	...	22.2%
Illinois, Southern	45	31.1	22.2	20.0	33.3	30.0	...	100.0
Indiana, Northern	69	31.9	0	71.4	37.5	30.4	...	0
Indiana, Southern	74	40.5	47.8	26.7	50.0	34.8	50.0	57.1
Iowa, Northern	15	60.0	60.0	75.0	50.0	0	...	66.7
Iowa, Southern	34	26.5%	60.0%	...	42.9%	0 %	...	37.5%
Kansas	65	40.0	28.6	22.2	75.0	30.0	0	70.0
Kentucky, Eastern	83	34.9	50.0	37.5	45.0	9.1	100.0	37.5
Kentucky, Western	78	38.5	76.5	33.3	33.3	13.8	...	80.0
Louisiana, Eastern	110	37.3	62.5	19.0	51.6	32.6	...	25.0
Louisiana, Middle	20	10.0%	25.0%	...	0 %	0 %	...	50.0%
Louisiana, Western	27	37.0	25.0	40.0	20.0	57.1	...	0
Maine	7	28.6	100.0	50.0	0	0	...	...
Maryland	207	46.9	55.4	42.1	56.1	41.7	0	29.4
Massachusetts	100	24.0	50.0	10.0	0	25.8	0	0
Michigan, Eastern	237	25.7%	42.3%	22.7%	30.0%	19.7%	0 %	20.0%
Michigan, Western	47	29.8	54.5	16.7	75.0	12.5	...	25.0
Minnesota	129	27.1	40.9	11.1	25.0	21.4	...	60.0
Mississippi, Northern	18	27.8	0	0	83.3	0	0	0
Mississippi, Southern	35	37.1	50.0	45.5	28.6	16.7	...	33.3

Table D-5.6 *Continued*

District	Total terminating parole*	Percent of offenders terminating parole with a new crime or technical violation						
		Any offense	Violent	Original offense		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Property			Regulatory	Other
				Fraudulent	Other			
Missouri, Eastern	197	43.7%	66.7%	35.3%	45.0%	41.1%	...	33.3%
Missouri, Western	96	36.5	52.0	37.5	61.5	16.1	0	42.9
Montana	15	26.7	0	...	37.5	0	100.0	0
Nebraska	21	47.6	66.7	50.0	57.1	28.6	...	...
Nevada	30	36.7	83.3	50.0	0	30.8	...	0
New Jersey	181	30.9%	60.5%	12.5%	34.6%	19.3%	0 %	37.5%
New Mexico	66	24.2	25.0	40.0	0	25.6	100.0	0
New York, Eastern	379	29.8	66.0	38.5	40.0	17.3	0	50.0
New York, Southern	253	41.5	52.9	53.3	62.5	37.6	100.0	0
New York, Western	45	37.8	62.5	28.6	50.0	27.3	0	0
North Carolina, Eastern	71	22.5%	18.2%	12.5%	40.9%	7.7%	0 %	25.0%
North Carolina, Middle	82	35.4	59.3	16.7	100.0	20.6	0	0
North Carolina, Western	93	38.7	58.8	33.3	47.4	0	0	0
North Dakota	11	9.1	...	...	0	11.1	...	0
Ohio, Northern	128	32.0	42.9	27.8	44.4	17.9	0	9.1
Ohio, Southern	141	43.3%	73.6%	21.4%	28.6%	18.8%	100.0%	50.0%
Oklahoma, Eastern	32	21.9	75.0	0	50.0	0	...	25.0
Oklahoma, Northern	36	36.1	0	41.7	50.0	37.5	...	0
Oklahoma, Western	90	37.8	66.7	37.5	57.1	31.9	0	20.0
Oregon	89	46.1	68.6	12.5	28.6	34.4	0	60.0
Pennsylvania, Eastern	174	22.4%	41.7%	28.6%	6.7%	20.9%	50.0%	12.5%
Pennsylvania, Middle	31	16.1	0	10.0	25.0	20.0	...	33.3
Pennsylvania, Western	92	34.8	50.0	50.0	72.7	19.6	0	0
Puerto Rico	102	21.6	50.0	69.2	60.0	3.2	...	0
Rhode Island	20	20.0	50.0	33.3	0	16.7	...	0
South Carolina	141	29.1%	44.4%	34.6%	40.0%	13.3%	0 %	33.3%
South Dakota	41	53.7	55.6	25.0	60.0	33.3	...	100.0
Tennessee, Eastern	70	24.3	46.2	15.4	37.5	5.3	0	28.6
Tennessee, Middle	67	31.3	22.2	43.5	21.4	21.4	...	42.9
Tennessee, Western	51	29.4	60.0	14.3	25.0	22.2	...	50.0
Texas, Eastern	51	43.1%	33.3%	46.2%	56.3%	36.4%	...	25.0%
Texas, Northern	338	49.7	50.0	51.2	55.6	51.7	66.7	28.6
Texas, Southern	445	41.6	65.2	46.9	33.3	43.5	25.0	27.0
Texas, Western	336	53.6	71.4	60.0	82.6	54.4	50.0	30.4
Utah	11	45.5	0	50.0	60.0	0	...	100.0
Vermont	18	16.7%	25.0%	...	25.0%	11.1%	...	0 %
Virgin Islands	56	10.7	11.5	0	15.8	0	0	0
Virginia, Eastern	143	32.9	42.1	31.3	50.0	22.2	...	31.6
Virginia, Western	27	22.2	0	33.3	40.0	0	66.7	10.0
Washington, Eastern	12	41.7	66.7	50.0	100.0	16.7	...	...
Washington, Western	119	37.0%	50.0%	35.7%	66.7%	26.9%	...	14.3%
West Virginia, Northern	27	7.4	0	14.3	0	0	...	14.3
West Virginia, Southern	21	33.3	66.7	0	50.0	16.7	100.0	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	29	51.7	100.0	42.9	50.0	33.3	...	0
Wisconsin, Western	13	23.1	...	66.7	25.0	0	0	0
Wyoming	20	45.0	57.1	100.0	66.7	0	0	33.3

Note: Original offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.

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

*Data describe offenders whose parole terms ended in 1986 either because of a violation or because the term expired.

See Text Table 5.3.

Table D-5.7 Offenders terminating parole with a new crime, by offender characteristics, 1986

District	Total offenders terminating parole ^b	Percent of offenders terminating parole with a new crime ^a										
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age			
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40
All districts	9,565	18.1%	12.9%	14.2%	23.4%	27.3%	13.7%	18.1%	41.7%	21.2%	17.4%	12.6%
Alabama, Middle	34	11.1%	14.3%	7.1%	15.0%	...	...	11.8%	...	75.0%	0 %	8.3%
Alabama, Northern	90	21.1	7.1	28.3	9.1	...	...	18.9	...	23.8	18.2	5.9
Alabama, Southern	34	19.4	0	9.5	30.8	...	...	17.6	...	0	18.2	20.0
Alaska	22	18.2	...	17.6	25.0	0	50.0	15.0	...	0	28.6	25.0
Arizona	132	18.3	0	11.8	55.6	41.7	5.7	21.3	100.0	18.2	15.0	11.1
Arkansas, Eastern	52	20.0%	14.3%	15.6%	25.0%	...	...	19.2%	...	28.0%	16.7%	0 %
Arkansas, Western	17	13.3	0	12.5	0	...	...	11.8	...	0	0	0
California, Central	509	14.3	4.3	14.2	12.8	0	7.9	14.5	...	17.6	11.0	7.8
California, Eastern	119	19.4	0	17.9	17.4	0	12.5	18.4	...	26.7	8.5	26.7
California, Northern	174	25.0	31.8	20.6	32.8	25.0	9.1	26.1	...	56.0	24.6	7.0
California, Southern	142	17.3%	6.7%	12.4%	42.1%	0 %	13.3%	17.9%	...	0 %	15.4%	25.6%
Colorado	103	22.6	20.0	16.3	52.6	0	27.3	21.7	...	16.7	20.0	30.0
Connecticut	64	25.8	50.0	18.6	52.9	...	55.6	25.0	...	14.3	42.3	9.1
Delaware	18	12.5	0	10.0	12.5	...	100.0	6.3	...	20.0	14.3	0
District of Columbia	601	26.4	20.3	14.3	26.0	...	0	26.0	0	27.6	23.7	25.3
Florida, Middle	233	16.0%	21.4%	14.5%	23.4%	...	0 %	16.6%	0 %	18.5%	18.6%	8.8%
Florida, Northern	91	26.7	20.0	24.6	35.0	0	0	26.7	...	39.1	21.4	13.6
Florida, Southern	684	7.7	13.3	7.6	10.8	...	6.1	9.5	...	5.8	8.7	8.1
Georgia, Middle	52	21.7	16.7	5.7	52.9	...	...	21.2	...	7.7	42.9	7.7
Georgia, Northern	140	16.4	8.3	9.0	24.2	...	...	15.7	100.0	6.7	18.8	8.1
Georgia, Southern	55	20.0%	10.0%	4.8%	26.5%	...	...	18.2%	...	23.8%	27.3%	18.2%
Guam	6	20.0	0	...	...	16.7	...	16.7	...	0	50.0	0
Hawaii	21	15.0	0	11.1	...	18.2	...	15.0	...	50.0	15.4	0
Idaho	24	26.1	0	15.0	...	75.0	0	28.6	...	16.7	44.4	0
Illinois, Central	31	28.6	66.7	22.7	55.6	...	...	33.3	...	0	16.7	37.5
Illinois, Northern	185	14.0%	0 %	11.7%	16.9%	...	6.3%	14.0%	...	0 %	21.7%	2.6%
Illinois, Southern	45	22.2	...	20.0	26.7	...	...	20.9	...	33.3	50.0	7.1
Indiana, Northern	69	12.5	40.0	16.7	12.8	...	0	13.8	...	37.5	20.7	6.3
Indiana, Southern	74	29.9	28.6	26.1	35.7	...	0	30.6	...	33.3	33.3	0
Iowa, Northern	15	30.8	50.0	28.6	100.0	...	...	33.3	...	0	50.0	40.0
Iowa, Southern	34	18.2%	0 %	11.1%	42.9%	...	...	17.6%	...	0 %	14.3%	11.1%
Kansas	65	25.0	0	18.8	29.4	...	0	21.9	...	16.7	19.2	42.9
Kentucky, Eastern	83	24.7	0	21.9	40.0	...	...	24.1	...	35.3	18.8	20.0
Kentucky, Western	78	29.7	0	22.8	42.9	...	...	27.3	...	18.2	33.3	17.6
Louisiana, Eastern	110	18.4	26.1	19.1	20.6	...	...	20.0	...	34.6	23.7	14.3
Louisiana, Western	27	12.5%	0 %	6.3%	18.2%	...	0 %	11.5%	...	20.0%	14.3%	11.1%
Maine	7	28.6	...	20.0	0	100.0	...	28.6	...	50.0	0	...
Maryland	207	27.1	6.7	16.9	30.7	0	0	25.1	...	30.2	18.2	19.4
Massachusetts	100	19.4	0	16.9	31.3	0	20.0	18.9	...	21.1	20.0	24.1
Michigan, Eastern	237	11.3	13.3	9.2	13.9	0	0	11.5	...	25.8	6.8	3.2
Michigan, Western	47	23.3%	25.0%	17.6%	38.5%	...	50.0%	20.9%	...	0 %	28.6%	9.1%
Minnesota	129	18.4	0	17.8	12.5	50.0	66.7	16.7	...	0	11.3	14.3
Mississippi, Northern	18	27.8	...	25.0	33.3	...	...	27.8	...	0	60.0	0
Mississippi, Southern	35	13.0	16.7	0	26.3	0	...	14.3	0	0	0	0
Missouri, Eastern	197	23.3	14.3	23.5	21.4	...	...	22.3	...	0	17.9	23.7

Table D-5.7 *Continued*

District	Total offenders terminating parole ^b	Percent of offenders terminating parole with a new crime ^a										
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age			
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40
Missouri, Western	96	21.2%	0 %	14.5%	29.6%	...	...	18.8%	...	0 %	12.1%	16.7%
Montana	15	20.0	...	0	...	37.5	...	20.0	100.0	33.3	33.3	0
Nebraska	21	50.0	0	42.9	41.7	50.0	...	42.9	...	0	66.7	50.0
Nevada	30	4.0	20.0	4.5	12.5	...	50.0	3.6	...	0	8.3	0
New Jersey	181	13.1	0	7.1	22.4	0	0	13.0	...	0	7.4	3.5
New Mexico	66	10.0%	33.3%	11.1%	50.0%	0 %	10.5%	12.8%	...	0 %	4.0%	0 %
New York, Eastern	379	4.3	0	3.5	4.2	0	0	3.8	...	0	3.3	5.3
New York, Southern	253	14.9	16.7	10.1	22.8	...	15.6	14.2	...	0	25.9	17.1
New York, Western	45	26.8	75.0	14.3	45.8	...	...	23.1	...	0	30.8	10.0
North Carolina, Eastern	71	19.0	0	5.9	27.8	0	...	15.7	...	0	4.2	18.2
North Carolina, Middle	82	12.0%	28.6%	7.1%	20.5%	0 %	...	13.4%	...	0 %	6.1%	5.0%
North Carolina, Western	93	30.7	0	23.2	38.2	33.3	...	29.0	...	0	45.5	15.8
Ohio, Northern	128	18.0	0	6.3	27.7	...	0	17.3	...	0	13.8	10.0
Ohio, Southern	141	30.5	20.0	18.2	43.8	...	...	29.8	...	0	18.0	12.5
Oklahoma, Eastern	32	12.9	0	14.3	0	...	...	12.5	...	0	0	0
Oklahoma, Northern	36	11.1%	0 %	4.8%	14.3%	0 %	...	8.3%	...	0 %	7.1%	0 %
Oklahoma, Western	90	28.8	0	24.7	33.3	0	0	26.7	...	0	3.2	25.0
Oregon	89	26.2	0	24.0	33.3	20.0	0	25.0	...	0	9.1	16.7
Pennsylvania, Eastern	174	8.6	0	8.1	8.1	0	...	8.1	...	0	2.6	3.0
Pennsylvania, Middle	31	9.7	...	4.2	28.6	...	...	9.7	...	0	15.4	0
Pennsylvania, Western	92	25.9%	14.3%	13.3%	36.2%	...	...	25.3%	...	0 %	0 %	31.6%
Puerto Rico	102	10.9	0	14.3	2.8	...	10.5	9.1	...	0	15.6	4.2
Rhode Island	20	15.0	...	20.0	0	...	0	20.0	...	0	20.0	0
South Carolina	141	16.3	0	7.1	25.0	0	...	14.3	...	0	11.8	8.3
South Dakota	41	47.5	0	35.7	100.0	50.0	...	46.3	100.0	8.3	66.7	33.3
Tennessee, Eastern	70	17.9%	33.3%	18.0%	12.5%	100.0%	...	18.6%	...	0 %	16.7%	7.1%
Tennessee, Middle	67	19.0	11.1	10.3	28.6	...	...	18.2	...	0	4.3	22.2
Tennessee, Western	51	7.3	0	6.7	5.0	0	...	5.9	...	0	16.7	0
Texas, Eastern	51	13.6	28.6	13.3	20.0	0	0	16.0	...	0	20.0	0
Texas, Northern	338	22.6	15.3	19.8	23.4	...	20.0	21.4	...	0	15.1	21.5
Texas, Southern	445	24.1%	14.3%	21.8%	44.4%	...	23.6%	23.6%	0 %	0 %	14.4%	23.4%
Texas, Western	336	16.3	23.3	15.3	35.7	0	16.1	17.7	100.0	1.6	12.8	12.0
Utah	11	36.4	...	40.0	0	...	...	36.4	...	0	0	33.3
Vermont	18	5.6	...	6.3	0	0	...	5.6	...	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	56	5.9	20.0	0	8.5	...	8.3	6.8	0	0	25.0	0
Virginia, Eastern	143	22.3%	15.4%	19.7%	24.3%	0 %	...	21.8%	...	0 %	11.4%	31.8%
Virginia, Western	27	20.8	0	11.1	33.3	...	...	18.5	...	0	11.1	0
Washington, Eastern	12	18.2	0	14.3	25.0	0	0	18.2	...	0	0	0
Washington, Western	119	13.1	25.0	11.7	19.0	...	25.0	14.2	...	0	10.0	2.9
West Virginia, Northern	27	8.3	0	7.4	...	...	...	7.4	...	0	9.1	0
West Virginia, Southern	21	11.8%	0 %	11.8%	0 %	...	...	9.5%	...	0 %	0 %	16.7%
Wisconsin, Eastern	29	33.3	50.0	6.7	61.5	100.0	...	34.5	...	0	41.7	33.3
Wisconsin, Western	13	7.7	...	7.7	...	...	...	7.7	...	0	0	16.7
Wyoming	20	21.1	0	14.3	0	50.0	...	20.0	...	0	22.2	0

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

^aIncludes both "major" and "minor" offenses.^bData describe offenders whose parole term ended in 1986 either because of a violation or because the term expired.

See Text Table 5.4.

Table D-5.7, continued. Offenders terminating parole with a new crime, by offender characteristics, 1986

Percent of offenders terminating parole with a new crime ^a										
District	Total offenders terminating parole ^b	Prior criminal record								
		Employment at arrest		None	Juvenile only	Prior adult convictions			Drug abuse	
						No jail or prison	Incarceration		Known drug history	No known abuse
		Employed	Unemployed				1 year or less	Over 1 year		
All districts	9,565	15.0%	20.1%	6.7%	29.4%	15.9%	18.6%	25.8%	20.7%	15.0%
Alabama, Middle	34	6.3%	33.3%	0 %	100.0%	0 %	0 %	25.0%	0 %	19.0%
Alabama, Northern	90	15.4	17.6	0	0	5.6	25.0	28.3	21.4	12.5
Alabama, Southern	34	14.3	20.0	0	0	14.3	0	35.7	22.2	11.8
Alaska	22	22.2	40.0	0	...	0	25.0	37.5	33.3	25.0
Arizona	132	16.7	13.3	16.7	28.6	15.0	16.7	18.0	15.4	15.1
Arkansas, Eastern	52	19.0%	25.0%	16.7%	0 %	36.4%	0 %	15.8%	23.1%	20.0%
Arkansas, Western	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.0	0	0
California, Central	509	9.6	12.2	4.0	14.7	16.0	13.6	17.7	13.0	9.7
California, Eastern	119	17.5	17.6	4.3	22.2	15.8	35.3	17.9	9.3	29.7
California, Northern	174	20.5	31.6	11.4	55.6	20.0	36.8	26.7	29.5	23.3
California, Southern	142	16.0%	15.7%	4.5%	0 %	11.5%	33.3%	25.0%	14.3%	16.7%
Colorado	103	19.6	23.5	6.7	28.6	15.8	0	38.1	31.6	12.8
Connecticut	64	17.4	36.8	0	100.0	0	50.0	37.5	36.4	15.0
Delaware	18	9.1	50.0	16.7	...	0	0	20.0	0	25.0
District of Columbia	601	27.3	25.5	9.1	45.2	17.5	18.8	28.1	24.3	33.7
Florida, Middle	233	13.6%	17.4%	6.7%	14.3%	14.3%	35.5%	21.9%	23.3%	12.8%
Florida, Northern	91	30.2	16.7	14.6	66.7	27.8	20.0	41.7	56.3	18.4
Florida, Southern	684	8.3	9.2	4.8	23.1	15.6	3.1	11.1	23.0	6.7
Georgia, Middle	52	12.0	35.7	0	33.3	12.5	37.5	27.3	16.7	22.2
Georgia, Northern	140	13.2	14.7	0	36.4	0	22.2	22.2	10.7	14.9
Georgia, Southern	55	21.9%	20.0%	0 %	37.5%	9.1%	0 %	26.1%	7.1%	27.3%
Guam	6	0	25.0	20.0	...	...	...	0	50.0	0
Hawaii	21	25.0	10.0	0	33.3	0	...	50.0	25.0	0
Idaho	24	0	50.0	0	...	25.0	0	55.6	28.6	23.1
Illinois, Central	31	9.1	36.4	20.0	50.0	12.5	75.0	33.3	28.6	20.0
Illinois, Northern	185	10.0%	23.1%	3.4%	30.0%	13.9%	5.3%	25.0%	22.7%	9.5%
Illinois, Southern	45	30.0	28.6	0	100.0	14.3	0	29.4	42.9	25.9
Indiana, Northern	69	10.0	30.4	5.6	100.0	11.8	10.0	14.3	24.0	14.3
Indiana, Southern	74	17.9	36.0	15.8	40.0	27.3	45.5	29.6	41.7	13.8
Iowa, Northern	15	16.7	60.0	0	...	0	100.0	57.1	66.7	25.0
Iowa, Southern	34	0 %	50.0%	0 %	0 %	0 %	...	50.0%	0 %	13.6%
Kansas	65	17.2	41.2	25.0	0	13.3	...	25.7	20.8	31.8
Kentucky, Eastern	83	19.0	33.3	5.3	0	22.7	50.0	35.3	20.0	24.4
Kentucky, Western	78	16.1	42.3	5.0	50.0	12.5	50.0	44.4	50.0	22.2
Louisiana, Eastern	110	17.8	33.3	28.0	50.0	16.7	18.2	16.7	27.5	21.2
Louisiana, Western	27	10.0%	18.2%	0 %	0 %	0 %	50.0%	14.3%	11.1%	16.7%
Maine	7	0	50.0	0	100.0	0	0	50.0	0	25.0
Maryland	207	23.8	22.5	2.6	36.0	17.9	25.0	38.0	23.8	22.7
Massachusetts	100	15.6	32.1	3.1	27.3	26.7	50.0	23.7	32.0	16.7
Michigan, Eastern	237	7.0	11.9	5.2	12.5	7.3	8.0	19.8	10.3	8.1
Michigan, Western	47	47.1%	11.1%	20.0%	0 %	0 %	0 %	43.5%	80.0%	6.3%
Minnesota	129	5.5	45.5	9.4	0	8.7	21.4	27.7	12.5	10.8
Mississippi, Northern	18	12.5	0	100.0	0	12.5	...	33.3	20.0	20.0
Mississippi, Southern	35	16.7	16.7	20.0	0	0	...	20.0	33.3	0
Missouri, Eastern	197	5.7	22.0	38.5	0	1.6	26.7	29.4	7.1	12.1

Table D-5.7 *Continued*

Percent of offenders terminating parole with a new crime ^a										
District	Total offenders terminating parole ^b	Prior criminal record								
		Employment at arrest		None	Juvenile only	Prior adult convictions			Drug abuse	
						No jail or prison	Incarceration		Known drug history	No known abuse
		Employed	Unemployed				1 year or less	Over 1 year		
Missouri, Western	96	12.2%	25.9%	14.3%	0 %	0 %	0 %	34.1%	15.2%	14.3%
Montana	15	50.0	0	20.0	0	0	...	40.0	50.0	0
Nebraska	21	0	33.3	0	0	25.0	50.0	62.5	0	44.4
Nevada	30	0	0	40.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	181	16.5	14.0	5.5	30.8	14.3	13.3	12.5	46.7	4.1
New Mexico	66	16.7%	16.7%	3.8%	0 %	0 %	28.6%	23.1%	31.3%	3.1%
New York, Eastern	379	2.6	3.3	2.7	0	1.4	3.7	8.2	6.0	1.0
New York, Southern	253	21.7	7.5	19.4	0	4.3	10.0	19.5	11.5	27.3
New York, Western	45	20.0	5.3	14.3	0	7.1	14.3	66.7	23.1	38.1
North Carolina, Eastern	71	9.1	21.7	7.1	0	9.5	25.0	25.9	23.1	2.3
North Carolina, Middle	82	14.7%	7.7%	16.7%	0 %	0 %	28.6%	17.6%	22.7%	5.3%
North Carolina, Western	93	18.4	70.0	29.2	0	7.1	50.0	40.6	50.0	22.7
Ohio, Northern	128	...	0	0	...	0	0	17.2	...	0
Ohio, Southern	141	34.1	18.9	13.3	0	16.7	20.0	39.1	38.5	24.1
Oklahoma, Eastern	32	10.5	16.7	6.3	0	0	0	25.0	28.6	11.1
Oklahoma, Northern	36	0 %	33.3%	0 %	0 %	11.1%	0 %	16.7%	0 %	17.6%
Oklahoma, Western	90	12.8	88.9	18.4	0	12.5	16.7	32.1	23.1	5.1
Oregon	89	11.4	19.4	11.1	0	14.3	20.0	34.8	12.9	28.6
Pennsylvania, Eastern	174	8.2	2.9	6.4	0	14.3	10.3	6.3	7.2	9.8
Pennsylvania, Middle	31	7.1	7.1	0	0	50.0	0	16.7	8.3	6.3
Pennsylvania, Western	92	14.6%	68.8%	8.3%	0 %	36.4%	40.0%	32.6%	20.6%	40.0%
Puerto Rico	102	5.1	9.5	4.3	0	0	20.0	20.0	6.1	12.5
Rhode Island	20	33.3	14.3	16.7	0	0	...	25.0	66.7	0
South Carolina	141	14.7	16.7	10.5	0	5.4	16.7	27.7	47.6	5.2
South Dakota	41	37.5	31.3	71.4	0	22.2	33.3	52.9	100.0	11.5
Tennessee, Eastern	70	12.1%	23.5%	14.3%	0 %	13.3%	0 %	34.6%	57.1%	7.0%
Tennessee, Middle	67	0	36.4	7.1	0	0	16.7	37.5	0	17.6
Tennessee, Western	51	0	12.5	5.9	0	0	0	0	0	6.7
Texas, Eastern	51	7.1	38.5	37.5	0	0	0	20.8	11.1	13.0
Texas, Northern	338	9.4	31.1	35.8	6.3	4.6	4.0	28.7	10.9	21.9
Texas, Southern	445	8.6%	34.0%	30.4%	0 %	5.6%	10.3%	31.0%	16.8%	12.6%
Texas, Western	336	17.1	15.1	13.5	25.0	1.1	35.7	19.1	16.1	17.3
Utah	11	40.0	33.3	0	0	0	100.0	66.7	66.7	20.0
Vermont	18	16.7	0	0	0	0	100.0	0	25.0	0
Virgin Islands	56	0	7.4	0	0	0	0	16.7	0	2.7
Virginia, Eastern	143	25.0%	35.5%	19.4%	0 %	5.3%	22.2%	36.0%	35.9%	20.8%
Virginia, Western	27	8.3	80.0	16.7	...	0	25.0	33.3	16.7	9.1
Washington, Eastern	12	14.3	0	0	...	0	50.0	20.0	100.0	12.5
Washington, Western	119	11.5	18.9	14.3	0	10.0%	5.9	17.8	13.6	8.9
West Virginia, Northern	27	14.3	0	0	...	0	0	28.6	12.5	0
West Virginia, Southern	21	33.3%	0 %	0 %	...	0 %	33.3%	11.1 %	50.0%	0 %
Wisconsin, Eastern	29	9.1	23.1	20.0	0	20.0	100.0	35.7	11.1	26.7
Wisconsin, Western	13	0	0	0	...	0	100.0	16.7	0	0
Wyoming	20	0	20.0	33.3	0	25.0	100.0	25.0	0	18.2

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

^aIncludes both "major" and "minor" offenses.^bData describe offenders whose parole term ended in 1986 either because of a violation or because the term expired.

See Text Table 5.4.

Table D-5.8 Offenders terminating parole with a new crime or technical violation, by offender characteristics, 1986

District	Total offenders terminating parole	Percent of offenders terminating parole with a new crime or technical violation											
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age				
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40
All districts	9,565	37.5%	33.5%	29.5%	50.8%	38.1%	36.8%	37.2%	25.0%	50.0%	47.6%	40.8%	29.4%
Alabama, Middle	34	18.5%	14.3%	7.1%	25.0%	...	...	17.6%	...	...	75.0%	0 %	16.7%
Alabama, Northern	90	40.8	7.1	37.0	34.1	...	...	35.6	...	...	28.6	50.0	35.3
Alabama, Southern	34	25.8	33.3	19.0	38.5	...	...	26.5	...	...	20.0	36.4	20.0
Alaska	22	22.7	...	17.6	50.0	0	50.0	20.0	...	...	100.0	28.6	25.0
Arizona	132	42.9	0	35.5	88.9	58.3	34.3	43.6	...	100.0	59.1	42.5	30.6
Arkansas, Eastern	52	33.3%	28.6%	21.9%	50.0%	...	...	32.7%	...	...	36.0%	44.4%	0 %
Arkansas, Western	17	20.0	0	18.8	0	...	...	17.6	...	...	0	20.0	0
California, Central	509	38.9	32.6	33.2	50.6	0	32.6	39.5	...	...	56.0	38.7	30.5
California, Eastern	119	58.3	54.5	57.9	60.9	0	56.3	58.3	...	...	83.3	57.4	46.7
California, Northern	174	45.4	50.0	34.6	65.6	25.0	27.3	46.6	...	...	84.0	45.9	18.6
California, Southern	142	44.1%	33.3%	38.0%	73.7%	100.0%	42.2%	44.2%	...	...	45.5%	47.7%	38.5%
Colorado	103	47.3	20.0	37.5	84.2	0	36.4	45.7	...	...	43.3	45.7	35.0
Connecticut	64	32.3	50.0	27.9	52.9	...	55.6	33.3	...	...	14.3	53.8	18.2
Delaware	18	18.8	0	10.0	25.0	...	100.0	12.5	...	...	20.0	28.6	0
District of Columbia	601	63.9	64.9	28.6	65.1	...	0	64.6	...	0	70.3	73.7	75.9
Florida, Middle	233	30.6%	35.7%	24.7%	55.3%	...	25.0%	31.0%	...	100.0%	51.9%	30.2%	16.2%
Florida, Northern	91	32.6	40.0	27.5	55.0	0	0	33.3	...	...	43.5	32.1	18.2
Florida, Southern	684	21.9	24.4	20.8	29.4	...	17.2	25.8	...	...	20.3	25.5	20.7
Georgia, Middle	52	32.6	16.7	14.3	64.7	...	...	30.8	...	...	23.1	42.9	23.1
Georgia, Northern	140	43.0	50.0	30.8	59.7	...	...	43.6	...	100.0	40.0	52.1	37.8
Georgia, Southern	55	44.4%	50.0%	28.6%	55.9%	...	...	45.5%	...	...	66.7%	36.4%	36.4%
Guam	6	20.0	0	...	...	16.7	...	16.7	...	...	0	50.0	0
Hawaii	21	35.0	0	11.1	...	54.5	...	35.0	...	...	50.0	30.8	40.0
Idaho	24	47.8	0	35.0	...	100.0	66.7	42.9	...	...	50.0	66.7	0
Illinois, Central	31	42.9	100.0	40.9	66.7	...	...	51.9	...	...	50.0	33.3	50.0
Illinois, Northern	185	25.7%	16.7%	18.3%	38.5%	...	18.8%	25.6%	...	...	31.6%	33.7%	7.9%
Illinois, Southern	45	31.1	...	26.7	40.0	...	...	27.9	...	...	33.3	64.3	21.4
Indiana, Northern	69	29.7	60.0	23.3	38.5	...	0	30.8	...	...	62.5	44.8	18.8
Indiana, Southern	74	41.8	28.6	32.6	53.6	...	0	41.7	...	...	41.7	50.0	8.3
Iowa, Northern	15	61.5	50.0	57.1	100.0	...	...	60.0	...	...	50.0	50.0	80.0
Iowa, Southern	34	27.3%	0 %	18.5%	57.1%	...	...	26.5%	...	...	0 %	21.4%	33.3%
Kansas	65	42.9	22.2	31.3	64.7	...	0	40.6	...	...	50.0	42.3	50.0
Kentucky, Eastern	83	35.8	0	32.9	50.0	...	...	34.9	...	...	47.1	34.4	20.0
Kentucky, Western	78	39.2	25.0	29.8	61.9	...	...	37.7	...	...	45.5	42.4	23.5
Louisiana, Eastern	110	36.8	39.1	31.9	41.3	...	...	37.3	...	...	61.5	39.5	28.6
Louisiana, Middle	20	10.5%	0 %	7.1%	20.0%	...	...	10.5%	...	...	0 %	16.7%	25.0%
Louisiana, Western	27	37.5	33.3	31.3	45.5	...	100.0	34.6	...	...	40.0	85.7	22.2
Maine	7	28.6	...	20.0	0	100.0	...	28.6	...	...	50.0	0	...
Maryland	207	48.4	26.7	33.8	55.1	0	0	46.8	...	...	45.3	51.5	44.4
Massachusetts	100	24.5	0	20.5	43.8	0	20.0	24.2	...	...	31.6	24.0	31.0
Michigan, Eastern	237	25.2%	33.3%	21.0%	31.3%	0 %	0 %	26.1%	...	...	48.4%	20.3%	16.1%
Michigan, Western	47	30.2	25.0	26.5	38.5	...	50.0	27.9	...	...	25.0	0	18.2
Minnesota	129	28.0	0	23.8	37.5	50.0	66.7	26.2	...	...	25.8	24.5	33.3
Mississippi, Northern	18	27.8	...	25.0	33.3	...	...	27.8	...	...	50.0	20.0	0
Mississippi, Southern	35	39.1	33.3	28.6	47.4	0	...	37.1	0	0	30.0	50.0	25.0

Table D-5.8 *Continued*

District	Total offenders terminating parole*	Percent of offenders terminating parole with a new crime or technical violation											
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age				
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40
Missouri, Eastern	197	46.0%	23.8%	29.4%	54.5%	...	...	43.7%	...	...	52.8%	46.2%	31.6%
Missouri, Western	96	35.3	45.5	30.4	51.9	...	...	36.5	...	...	50.0	42.4	25.0
Montana	15	26.7	...	14.3	...	37.5	...	26.7	...	100.0	66.7	0	0
Nebraska	21	55.6	0	42.9	50.0	50.0	...	47.6	...	...	57.1	66.7	50.0
Nevada	30	36.0	40.0	22.7	75.0	...	50.0	35.7	...	...	50.0	41.7	11.1
New Jersey	181	32.0%	0 %	16.8%	55.2%	0 %	6.3%	32.9%	...	...	47.1%	31.5%	15.8%
New Mexico	66	21.7	50.0	23.8	50.0	0	42.1	17.0	...	...	28.6	12.0	25.0
New York, Eastern	379	33.0	9.6	28.2	32.5	100.0	0	30.2	...	...	45.3	33.9	29.5
New York, Southern	253	41.3	44.4	39.6	45.5	...	54.7	37.5	...	...	61.3	41.4	42.9
New York, Western	45	34.1	75.0	19.0	54.2	...	...	30.8	...	...	63.6	46.2	10.0
North Carolina, Eastern	71	25.4%	0 %	5.9%	38.9%	0 %	...	21.4%	...	...	18.2%	29.2%	18.2%
North Carolina, Middle	82	34.7	42.9	21.4	51.3	0	...	35.4	...	...	45.5	33.3	30.0
North Carolina, Western	93	39.8	20.0	26.8	58.8	33.3	...	38.7	...	...	63.2	54.5	15.8
North Dakota	11	10.0	0	11.1	...	0	...	9.1	...	...	25.0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	128	32.8	16.7	20.6	43.1	...	100.0	31.5	...	...	47.4	55.2	20.0
Ohio, Southern	141	45.0%	20.0%	24.7%	65.6%	...	...	43.3%	...	...	52.2%	50.0%	33.3%
Oklahoma, Eastern	32	22.6	0	14.3	75.0	...	...	21.9	...	...	40.0	75.0	0
Oklahoma, Northern	36	40.7	22.2	14.3	71.4	0	...	36.1	...	...	71.4	42.9	20.0
Oklahoma, Western	90	38.8	30.0	34.2	60.0	0	0	37.2	...	...	40.0	51.6	35.0
Oregon	89	47.6	20.0	40.0	88.9	60.0	0	46.6	...	...	88.9	57.6	29.2
Pennsylvania, Eastern	174	23.3%	9.1%	14.9%	28.3%	0 %	...	22.7%	...	...	28.6%	30.3%	12.1%
Pennsylvania, Middle	31	16.1	...	12.5	28.6	...	...	16.1	...	...	25.0	15.4	0
Pennsylvania, Western	92	36.5	14.3	22.2	46.8	...	...	35.2	...	...	14.3	39.5	36.8
Puerto Rico	102	19.6	40.0	28.6	11.1	...	26.3	9.1	100.0	...	33.3	15.6	16.7
Rhode Island	20	20.0	...	20.0	25.0	...	0	26.7	...	...	50.0	0	0
South Carolina	141	30.9%	16.7%	15.5%	50.0%	0 %	...	28.8%	...	...	35.7%	29.4%	16.7%
South Dakota	41	55.0	0	42.9	100.0	57.7	...	53.7	0	100.0	58.3	55.6	50.0
Tennessee, Eastern	70	22.4	66.7	23.0	25.0	100.0	...	24.3	...	...	28.6	20.8	21.4
Tennessee, Middle	67	34.5	11.1	23.1	42.9	...	...	31.8	...	...	18.2	47.8	38.9
Tennessee, Western	51	26.8	40.0	23.3	40.0	0	...	29.4	...	...	69.2	16.7	12.5
Texas, Eastern	51	40.9%	57.1%	33.3%	55.0%	100.0%	0 %	44.0%	...	...	50.0%	66.7%	0 %
Texas, Northern	338	50.9	44.1	38.1	66.0	...	36.7	51.0	...	...	61.7	47.2	48.1
Texas, Southern	445	42.2	28.6	40.3	55.6	...	46.5	35.1	...	0	50.6	51.0	32.7
Texas, Western	336	52.9	60.0	51.5	78.6	0	62.7	45.1	...	100.0	64.5	54.1	53.3
Utah	11	45.5	...	50.0	0	...	...	45.5	...	...	0	25.0	33.3
Vermont	18	16.7%	...	18.8%	0 %	0 %	...	16.7%	...	...	16.7%	0 %	0 %
Virgin Islands	56	9.8	20.0	0	12.8	...	8.3	11.4	...	0	13.3	16.7	0
Virginia, Eastern	143	33.8	23.1	25.4	41.4	0	...	33.1	...	...	42.9	34.1	31.8
Virginia, Western	27	25.0	0	16.7	33.3	...	...	22.2	...	...	16.7	33.3	0
Washington, Eastern	12	45.5	0	42.9	50.0	0	100.0	36.4	...	...	0	50.0	40.0
Washington, Western	119	36.4%	41.7%	27.3%	54.8%	...	25.0%	38.1%	...	...	60.0%	35.0%	38.2%
West Virginia, Northern	27	8.3	0	7.4	...	...	...	7.4	...	...	25.0	0	0
West Virginia, Southern	21	35.3	25.0	23.5	75.0	...	...	33.3	...	...	0	0	50.0
Wisconsin, Eastern	29	51.9	50.0	20.0	84.6	100.0	...	51.7	...	...	83.3	41.7	33.3
Wisconsin, Western	13	23.1	...	23.1	...	...	...	23.1	...	...	33.3	0	33.3
Wyoming	20	47.4	0	35.7	100.0	50.0	...	45.0	...	...	71.4	33.3	50.0

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

See Text Table 5.4.

* Data describe offenders whose parole term ended in 1985 either because of a violation or because the term expired.

Table D-5.8, continued. Offenders terminating parole with a new crime or technical violation, by offender characteristics, 1986

District	Total offenders terminating parole*	Percent of offenders terminating parole with a new crime or technical violation								
		Prior criminal record								
		Employment at arrest		None	Juvenile only	Prior adult convictions			Drug abuse	
						No jail or prison	Incarceration		Known drug history	No known abuse
		Employed	Unemployed				1 year or less	Over 1 year		
All districts	9,565	31.7%	50.5%	16.1%	54.0%	32.7%	39.7%	54.1%	59.8%	27.2%
Alabama, Middle	34	6.3%	44.4%	0 %	100.0%	6.7%	0 %	33.3%	0 %	23.8%
Alabama, Northern	90	23.1	50.0	7.1	0	11.1	25.0	52.8	42.9	34.4
Alabama, Southern	34	23.8	40.0	0	50.0	14.3	0	50.0	44.4	17.6
Alaska	22	22.2	40.0	0	...	0	25.0	37.5	33.3	25.0
Arizona	132	38.9	46.7	25.0	71.4	40.0	25.0	56.0	65.4	34.2
Arkansas, Eastern	52	23.8%	66.7%	22.2%	0 %	36.4%	33.3%	42.1%	61.5%	25.0%
Arkansas, Western	17	14.3	0	0	100.0	0	0	40.0	0	9.1
California, Central	509	23.4	51.7	9.7	50.0	35.8	44.1	52.6	68.6	19.8
California, Eastern	119	56.1	79.4	52.2	72.2	47.4	58.8	64.1	75.9	48.6
California, Northern	174	32.9	59.6	25.7	77.8	27.5	47.4	60.0	61.4	36.0
California, Southern	142	37.3%	54.9%	11.4%	75.0%	26.9%	66.7%	69.2%	71.4%	31.0%
Colorado	103	43.1	41.2	20.0	57.1	42.1	0	66.7	60.5	27.7
Connecticut	64	21.7	52.6	0	100.0	0	50.0	54.2	50.0	20.0
Delaware	18	18.2	50.0	16.7	...	0	0	40.0	20.0	25.0
District of Columbia	601	72.7	73.4	36.4	71.0	42.5	52.1	73.0	78.1	53.5
Florida, Middle	233	21.2%	52.2%	11.2%	42.9%	33.3%	54.8%	43.8%	66.7%	21.6%
Florida, Northern	91	35.8	33.3	19.5	66.7	38.9	20.0	50.0	68.8	24.5
Florida, Southern	684	22.5	30.3	12.7	38.5	28.9	31.3	50.0	63.9	19.5
Georgia, Middle	52	20.0	50.0	0	66.7	12.5	50.0	40.9	25.0	33.3
Georgia, Northern	140	45.6	47.1	8.3	72.7	18.2	55.6	58.3	64.3	39.2
Georgia, Southern	55	46.9%	53.3%	27.3%	75.0%	36.4%	50.0%	47.8%	50.0%	48.5%
Guam	6	0	25.0	20.0	...	...	...	0	50.0	0
Hawaii	21	37.5	40.0	14.3	100.0	14.3	...	50.0	58.3	0
Idaho	24	10.0	80.0	0	...	75.0	25.0	77.8	71.4	30.8
Illinois, Central	31	36.4	45.5	20.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	41.7	42.9	40.0
Illinois, Northern	185	21.0%	41.0%	8.5%	50.0%	30.6%	10.5%	42.3%	47.7%	16.8%
Illinois, Southern	45	40.0	42.9	0	100.0	21.4	0	47.1	57.1	37.0
Indiana, Northern	69	26.7	56.5	33.3	100.0	17.6	30.0	33.3	52.0	28.6
Indiana, Southern	74	21.4	56.0	15.8	40.0	36.4	54.5	51.9	54.2	24.1
Iowa, Northern	15	50.0	80.0	25.0	...	0	100.0	85.7	100.0	50.0
Iowa, Southern	34	14.3%	50.0%	0 %	50.0%	0 %	...	70.0%	0 %	27.3%
Kansas	65	27.6	76.5	33.3	33.3	40.0	...	42.9	50.0	40.9
Kentucky, Eastern	83	23.8	61.1	5.3	25.0	22.7	50.0	58.8	46.7	31.1
Kentucky, Western	78	22.6	57.7	10.0	50.0	18.8	50.0	61.1	75.0	28.9
Louisiana, Eastern	110	33.3	56.4	44.0	50.0	25.0	45.5	37.5	51.0	33.3
Louisiana, Middle	20	18.2%	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	100.0%	20.0%	25.0%	10.0%
Louisiana, Western	27	40.0	54.5	14.3	100.0	37.5	50.0	42.9	66.7	33.3
Maine	7	0	50.0	0	100.0	0	0	50.0	0	25.0
Maryland	207	44.0	53.5	10.3	68.0	30.8	45.8	67.1	58.8	37.3
Massachusetts	100	22.2	39.3	6.3	45.5	26.7	50.0	28.9	44.0	20.8
Michigan, Eastern	237	17.0%	34.3%	12.1%	25.0%	20.0%	24.0%	40.7%	32.4%	18.2%
Michigan, Western	47	5.9	33.3	0	0	12.5	25.0	47.8	10.0	18.8
Minnesota	129	26.0	30.3	6.3	38.5	17.4	35.7	40.4	43.8	20.3
Mississippi, Northern	18	0	57.1	0	50.0	25.0	...	33.3	40.0	20.0
Mississippi, Southern	35	25.0	41.7	20.0	28.6	50.0	...	50.0	50.0	27.8

Table D-5.8 *Continued*

Percent of offenders terminating parole with a new crime or technical violation										
District	Total offenders terminating parole*	Prior criminal record								
		Employment at arrest		Prior adult convictions					Drug abuse	
				None	Juvenile only	No jail or prison	Incarceration		Known drug history	No known abuse
		Employed	Unemployed				1 year or less	Over 1 year		
Missouri, Eastern	197	37.9%	53.7%	20.5%	72.7%	46.0%	46.7%	50.0%	57.1%	37.4%
Missouri, Western	96	26.8	63.0	9.5	66.7	28.6	0	56.8	42.4	40.0
Montana	15	0	37.5	0	0	33.3	...	60.0	50.0	25.0
Nebraska	21	37.5	77.8	25.0	100.0	0	50.0	75.0	62.5	55.6
Nevada	30	28.6	36.4	0	0	46.2	0	62.5	37.5	29.4
New Jersey	181	21.2%	37.2%	14.5%	38.5%	25.7%	26.7%	46.4%	76.7%	11.2%
New Mexico	66	13.3	27.8	11.5	0	16.7	28.6	61.5	37.5	9.4
New York, Eastern	379	31.6	38.5	15.4	54.5	39.4	40.7	53.4	59.7	26.7
New York, Southern	253	50.0	49.5	27.8	45.5	41.4	65.0	48.1	59.8	36.4
New York, Western	45	6.7	68.4	14.3	50.0	21.4	28.6	66.7	76.9	19.0
North Carolina, Eastern	71	21.2%	26.1%	7.1%	50.0%	4.8%	50.0%	37.0%	38.5%	18.6%
North Carolina, Middle	82	29.4	42.3	16.7	0	17.9	71.4	50.0	40.9	31.6
North Carolina, Western	93	42.1	50.0	12.5	100.0	28.6	50.0	62.5	85.7	31.8
North Dakota	11	0	33.3	20.0	0	0	0	...	12.5	0
Ohio, Northern	128	...	100.0	36.6	...	16.7	0	24.1	...	100.0
Ohio, Southern	141	34.1%	54.7%	20.0%	75.0%	20.8%	40.0%	58.0%	66.7%	31.0%
Oklahoma, Eastern	32	10.5	50.0	6.3	100.0	50.0	0	25.0	42.9	11.1
Oklahoma, Northern	36	41.7	50.0	0	50.0	33.3	33.3	66.7	76.9	17.6
Oklahoma, Western	90	44.7	38.9	15.8	100.0	62.5	33.3	50.0	46.2	41.0
Oregon	89	28.6	77.4	27.8	33.3	14.3	40.0	65.2	67.7	37.1
Pennsylvania, Eastern	174	14.8%	34.8%	12.8%	30.8%	14.3%	37.9%	23.8%	37.7%	11.5%
Pennsylvania, Middle	31	21.4	7.1	0	50.0	0	0	33.3	16.7	12.5
Pennsylvania, Western	92	31.3	50.0	4.2	55.6	27.3	100.0	41.9	50.0	20.0
Puerto Rico	102	23.1	26.2	15.7	50.0	33.3	20.0	40.0	51.5	6.3
Rhode Island	20	16.7	14.3	16.7	0	25.0	...	25.0	0	20.0
South Carolina	141	20.6%	40.0%	5.3%	33.3%	32.4%	33.3%	44.7%	57.1%	18.2%
South Dakota	41	31.3	68.8	28.6	60.0	55.6	33.3	64.7	50.0	50.0
Tennessee, Eastern	70	15.2	41.2	0	50.0	20.0	0	46.2	57.1	18.6
Tennessee, Middle	67	45.2	31.8	7.1	0	15.4	25.0	62.5	42.1	38.2
Tennessee, Western	51	33.3	37.5	17.6	100.0	38.5	0	27.8	80.0	20.0
Texas, Eastern	51	35.7%	53.8%	0 %	0 %	41.7%	60.0%	58.3%	55.6%	30.4%
Texas, Northern	338	45.3	63.2	29.9	50.0	46.3	52.0	64.3	66.7	36.7
Texas, Southern	445	40.0	52.1	23.5	55.0	43.5	28.2	53.8	66.4	35.6
Texas, Western	336	48.1	78.3	28.8	75.0	53.3	64.3	75.7	77.4	39.8
Utah	11	20.0	33.3	0	0	50.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	20.0
Vermont	18	16.7%	0 %	0 %	0 %	50.0%	100.0%	20.0%	0 %	11.1%
Virgin Islands	56	19.0	7.4	13.3	0	0	0	16.7	9.1	13.5
Virginia, Eastern	143	28.6	48.4	11.1	55.6	26.3	22.2	50.0	51.3	22.9
Virginia, Western	27	33.3	20.0	0	...	12.5	25.0	44.4	33.3	27.3
Washington, Eastern	12	28.6	50.0	0	...	0	50.0	80.0	100.0	25.0
Washington, Western	119	32.7%	54.1%	7.1%	55.6%	50.0%	35.3%	46.7%	52.3%	31.1%
West Virginia, Northern	27	0	7.7	0	...	0	0	28.6	0	8.3
West Virginia, Southern	21	0	50.0	20.0	...	0	66.7	33.3	50.0	28.6
Wisconsin, Eastern	29	36.4	61.5	0	50.0	20.0	100.0	71.4	77.8	33.3
Wisconsin, Western	13	20.0	33.3	0	...	0	100.0	33.3	0	25.0
Wyoming	20	50.0	50.0	0	75.0	62.5	0	25.0	57.1	45.5

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

See Text Table 5.4.

* Data describe offenders whose parole term ended in 1986 either because of a violation or because the term expired.

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, 701, 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 inter-State 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. In-

cludes 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, inter-State 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 inter-State or foreign commerce, inter-State 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 inter-State 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 inter-State 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 conservation stamp. Violation of the regulations of Bear River Refuge in Utah and Ouchita National Forest sanctuary and refuge in (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 — inter-State 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, 11A, 11B, 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 Presi-

dent 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 inter-State 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, inter-State 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 inter-State 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 fur-

nished 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 inter-State or foreign commerce or any facility in inter-State 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 inter-State 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.

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 inter-State 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), kidnapping, 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)).

Bureau of Justice Statistics Announces the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), in conjunction with the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), announces the establishment of the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse toll-free number is:

800-732-3277

Persons from Maryland and the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area should call 301-251-5500.

Services offered by the Clearinghouse include:

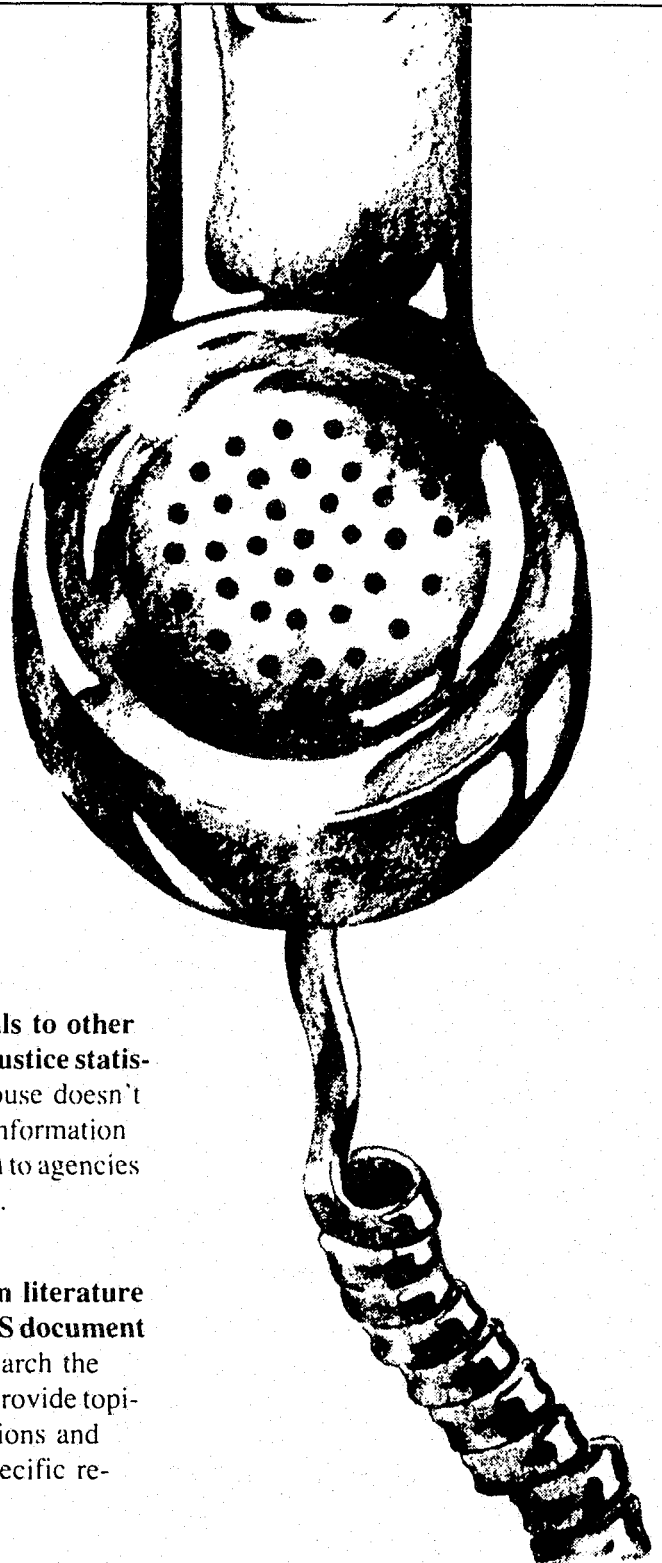
- **Responding to statistical requests.** How many rapes are reported to the police? How many burglaries occurred in the past year? Call the Clearinghouse, toll free.
- **Providing information about BJS services.** Interested in receiving BJS documents and products? Register with the BJS mailing list by calling the Clearinghouse, toll free.

- **Suggesting referrals to other sources for criminal justice statistics.** If the Clearinghouse doesn't have the answer, an information specialist will refer you to agencies or individuals who do.

- **Conducting custom literature searches of the NCJRS document data base.** We can search the NCJRS data base and provide topical bibliographic citations and abstracts to answer specific requests.

- **Collecting statistical reports.** The Clearinghouse collects statistical reports from numerous sources. Submit statistical documents to share with criminal justice colleagues to: NCJRS, Attention BJS Acquisition, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

You have 24-hour access to the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse. From 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. EST, weekdays, an information specialist is available. After work hours, you may record your orders or leave a message for an information specialist to return your call.



Bureau of Justice Statistics reports

(Revised October 1990)

Call toll-free 800-732-3277 (local 301-251-5500) to order BJS reports, to be added to one of the BJS mailing lists, or to speak to a reference specialist in statistics at the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

BJS maintains the following mailing lists:

- Law enforcement reports (new)
- Drugs and crime data (new)
- Justice spending & employment
- White-collar crime
- National Crime Survey (annual)
- Corrections (annual)
- Courts (annual)
- Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy
- Federal statistics (annual)
- BJS bulletins and special reports (approximately twice a month)
- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (annual)

Single copies of reports are free; use NCJ number to order. Postage and handling are charged for bulk orders of single reports. For single copies of multiple titles, up to 10 titles are free; 11-40 titles \$10; more than 40, \$20; libraries call for special rates.

Public-use tapes of BJS data sets and other criminal justice data are available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (formerly CJA/N), P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (toll-free 1-800-999-0960).

National Crime Survey

The Nation's two crime measures: Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Survey, NCJ-122705, 4/90

Criminal victimization in the U.S.:

- 1989 press release, 5/90
- 1988 (final), NCJ-122024, 10/90
- 1987 (final report), NCJ-115524, 6/89

BJS special reports

- Handgun crime victims, NCJ-123559, 7/90
- Black victims, NCJ-122562, 4/90
- Hispanic victims, NCJ-120507, 1/90
- The redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected new data, NCJ-114746, 1/89
- Motor vehicle theft, NCJ-109978, 3/88
- Elderly victims, NCJ-107676, 11/87
- Violent crime trends, NCJ-107217, 11/87
- Robbery victims NCJ-104638, 4/87
- Violent crime by strangers and non-strangers, NCJ-103702, 1/87
- Preventing domestic violence against women, NCJ-102037, 8/86
- Crime prevention measures, NCJ-100438, 3/86
- The use of weapons in committing crimes, NCJ-99643, 1/86
- Reporting crimes to the police, NCJ-99432, 12/85
- Locating city, suburban, and rural crime, NCJ-99535, 12/85
- The economic cost of crime to victims, NCJ-93450, 4/84
- Family violence, NCJ-93449, 4/84

BJS bulletins:

- Criminal victimization 1989, NCJ-125615, 10/90
- Crime and the Nation's households, 1989, NCJ-124544, 9/90
- The crime of rape, NCJ-96777, 3/85
- Household burglary, NCJ-96021, 1/85
- Measuring crime, NCJ-75710, 2/81

BJS technical reports:

- New directions for the NCS, NCJ-115571, 3/89
- Series crimes: Report of a field test, NCJ-104615 4/87

Redesign of the National Crime Survey, NCJ-111457, 3/89

The seasonality of crime victimization, NCJ-111033, 6/88

Crime and older Americans information package, NCJ-104569, \$10, 5/87

Teenage victims, NCJ-103138, 12/86

Victimization and fear of crime: World perspectives, NCJ-93872, 1/85, \$9.15

The National Crime Survey: Working papers, vol. I: Current and historical perspectives, NCJ-75374, 8/82
vol. II: Methodology studies, NCJ-90307

Corrections

BJS bulletins and special reports:

Capital punishment 1989, NCJ-124545, 10/90
Victims of violent State prison inmates, NCJ-124133, 7/90

Prisoners in 1989, NCJ-122716, 5/90

Prison rule violators, NCJ-120344, 12/89

Capital punishment 1988, NCJ-118313, 7/89

Recidivism of prisoners released in 1983, NCJ-116261, 4/89

Drug use and crime: State prison inmate survey, 1986, NCJ-111940, 7/88

Time served in prison and on parole 1984, NCJ-108544, 12/87

Profile of State prison inmates, 1986, NCJ-109926, 1/88

Imprisonment in four countries, NCJ-103967, 2/87

Population density in State prisons, NCJ-103204, 12/86

State and Federal prisoners, 1925-85, NCJ-102494, 11/86

Prison admissions and releases, 1983, NCJ-100582, 3/86

The prevalence of imprisonment, NCJ-93657, 7/85

Examining recidivism, NCJ-96501, 2/85

Prisoners at midyear 1990 (press release), 10/90

Correctional populations in the U.S.:

1987, NCJ-118762, 12/89

1986, NCJ-111611, 2/89

1985, NCJ-103957, 2/88

Historical statistics on prisoners in State and Federal institutions, yearend 1925-86, NCJ-111093, 6/88

1984 census of State adult correctional facilities, NCJ-105585, 7/87

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates:

BJS bulletins and special reports:

Jail inmates, 1989, NCJ-123264, 6/90

Population density in local jails, 1988, NCJ-122299, 3/90

Census of local jails, 1988 (BJS bulletin), NCJ-121101, 2/90

Jail inmates, 1987, NCJ-114319, 12/88

Drunk driving, NCJ-109945, 2/88

Jail inmates, 1986, NCJ-107123, 10/87

The 1983 jail census, NCJ-95536, 11/84

Census of local jails, 1983: Data for individual jails, vols. I-IV, Northeast, Midwest, South, West, NCJ-112796-9; vol. V. Selected findings, methodology, summary tables, NCJ-112795, 11/88

Our crowded jails: A national plight, NCJ-111846, 8/88

Parole and probation

BJS bulletins

Probation and parole:

1988, NCJ-119970, 11/89

1987, NCJ-113948 11/88

1986, NCJ-108012, 12/87

Setting prison terms, NCJ-76218, 8/83

BJS special reports

Recidivism of young parolees, NCJ-104916, 5/87

Children in custody

Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities, 1975-85, NCJ-114065, 6/89

Survey of youth in custody, 1987 (special report), NCJ-113365, 9/88

Public juvenile facilities, 1985 (bulletin), NCJ-102457, 10/86

Law enforcement management

BJS bulletins and special reports:

Police departments in large cities, 1987, NCJ-119220, 8/89

Profile of state and local law enforcement agencies, NCJ-113949, 3/89

Expenditure and employment

BJS bulletins:

Justice expenditure and employment:

1988, NCJ-123132, 7/90

1985, NCJ-104460, 3/87

1983, NCJ-101776, 7/86

Anti-drug abuse formula grants: Justice variable pass-through data, 1988 (BJS Technical Report), NCJ-120070, 3/90

Justice expenditure and employment:

1985 (full report), NCJ-106356, 8/89

Extracts, 1982 and 1983, NCJ-106629, 8/88

Courts

BJS bulletins:

Felony sentences in State courts, NCJ-115210, 2/89

Criminal defense for the poor, 1986, NCJ-112919, 9/88

State felony courts and felony laws, NCJ-106273, 8/87

The growth of appeals: 1973-83 trends, NCJ-96381, 2/85

Case filings in State courts 1983, NCJ-95111, 10/84

BJS special reports:

Felony case processing in State courts, 1986, NCJ-121753, 2/90

Felony case-processing time, NCJ-101985, 8/86

Felony sentencing in 18 local jurisdictions, NCJ-97681, 6/85

The prevalence of guilty pleas, NCJ-96018, 12/84

Sentencing practices in 13 States, NCJ-95399, 10/84

Felony defendants in large urban counties, 1988, NCJ-122385

Profile of felons convicted in State courts, 1986, NCJ-120021, 1/90

Sentencing outcomes in 28 felony courts, NCJ-105743, 8/87

National criminal defense systems study, NCJ-94702, 10/86

The prosecution of felony arrests:

1987, NCJ-124140, 9/90

1986, NCJ-113248, 6/89

1982, NCJ-106990, 5/88

Felony laws of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, 1986, NCJ-105066, 2/88

State court model statistical dictionary, Supplement, NCJ-98326, 9/85

1st edition, NCJ-62320, 9/80

Privacy and security

Compendium of State privacy and security legislation:

1989 overview, NCJ-121157, 5/90

1987 overview, NCJ-111097, 9/88

1989 full report (1, 500 pages, microfiche \$2, hard copy \$145), NCJ-121158, 9/90

Criminal justice information policy:

BJS/SEARCH conference proceedings:

Criminal justice in the 1990's: The future of information management, NCJ-121697, 5/90

Juvenile and adult records: One system, one record?, NCJ-114947 1/90

Open vs. confidential records, NCJ-113560, 1/88

Strategies for improving data quality, NCJ-115339, 5/89

Public access to criminal history record information, NCJ-111458, 11/88

Juvenile records and recordkeeping systems, NCJ-112815, 11/88

Automated fingerprint identification systems: Technology and policy issues, NCJ-104342, 4/87

Criminal justice "hot" files, NCJ-101850, 12/86

Crime control and criminal records (BJS special report), NCJ-99176, 10/85

Drugs & crime data:

State drug resources: A national directory, NCJ-122582, 5/90

Federal drug data for national policy, NCJ-122715, 4/90

Drugs & crime data center & clearinghouse, brochure 133, 4/90

Drugs and crime facts, 1989, NCJ-121022, 1/90

Rolodex card, BC 100, 8/88

Computer crime

BJS special reports:

Electronic fund transfer fraud, NCJ-96666, 3/85

Electronic fund transfer and crime, NCJ-92650, 2/84

Electronic fund transfer systems fraud, NCJ-100461, 4/86

Electronic fund transfer systems and crime, NCJ-83736, 9/82

Expert witness manual, NCJ-77927, 9/81, \$11.50

Federal justice statistics

Federal criminal case processing, 1980-87, NCJ-120069, 5/90

Compendium of Federal justice statistics 1984, NCJ-112816, 9/89

The Federal civil justice system (BJS bulletin), NCJ-104769, 8/87

Federal offenses and offenders

BJS special reports:

Immigration offenses, NCJ-124546, 8/90

Federal criminal cases, 1980-87, NCJ-118311, 7/89

Drug law violators, 1930-86, NCJ 111763, 6/88

Pretrial release and detention:

The Bail Reform Act of 1984, NCJ-109929, 2/88

White-collar crime NCJ-106876, 9/87

Pretrial release and misconduct, NCJ-96132, 1/85

BJS bulletins:

Bank robbery, NCJ-94463, 8/84

Federal drug law violators, NCJ-92692, 2/84

General

BJS bulletins and special reports:

Tracking offenders, 1987, NCJ-125315, 10/90

Criminal cases in five states, 1983-86, NCJ-118798, 9/89

International crime rates, NCJ-110776 5/88

Tracking offenders, 1984, NCJ-109686, 1/88

BJS telephone contacts '87, NCJ-102909, 12/86

Tracking offenders: White-collar crime, NCJ-102867, 11/86

Police employment and expenditure, NCJ-100117, 2/86

BJS data report, 1989, NCJ-121514, 10/90

Sourcebook of criminal justice statistics, 1989, NCJ-124224, 9/90

Publications of BJS, 1985-89:

Microfiche library, PRO30014, 5/90, \$190

Bibliography, TBO030013, \$17.50

Publications of BJS, 1971-84:

Microfiche library, PRO30012, \$203

Bibliography, TBO30012, \$17.50

1990 directory of automated criminal justice information systems, Vol. 1, Corrections; 2, Courts; 3, Law enforcement; 4, Probation and parole; 5, Prosecution; NCJ-122226-30, 5/90

BJS annual report, fiscal 1988, NCJ-115749, 4/89

Report to the Nation on crime and justice:

Second edition, NCJ-105506, 6/88

Technical appendix, NCJ-112011, 8/88

Criminal justice microcomputer guide and software catalog, NCJ-112178, 8/88

Proceedings of the third workshop on law and justice statistics, NCJ-112230, 7/88

National survey of crime severity, NCJ-96017, 10/85

See order form

on last page

Please put me on the mailing list for—

- ☐ **Law enforcement reports**—national data on State and local police and sheriffs' departments: operations, equipment, personnel, salaries, spending, policies, programs
- ☐ **Federal statistics**—data describing Federal case processing, from investigation through prosecution, adjudication, and corrections
- ☐ **Drugs and crime data**—sentencing and time served by drug offenders, drug use at time of crime by jail inmates and State prisoners, and other quality data on drugs, crime, and law enforcement
- ☐ **Justice expenditure and employment reports**—annual spending and staffing by Federal/State/local governments and by function (police, courts, etc.)

- ☐ **White-collar crime**—data on the processing of Federal white-collar crime cases
- ☐ **Privacy and security of criminal history information and information policy**—new legislation; maintaining and releasing intelligence and investigative records; data quality issues
- ☐ **Juvenile corrections reports**—juveniles in custody in public and private detention and correctional facilities
- ☐ **BJS bulletins and special reports**—timely reports of the most current justice data
- ☐ **Prosecution and adjudication in State courts**—case processing from prosecution through court disposition, State felony laws, felony sentencing, criminal defense

- ☐ **Corrections reports**—results of sample surveys and censuses of jails, prisons, parole, probation, and other corrections data
- ☐ **National Crime Survey reports**—the only regular national survey of crime victims
- ☐ **Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics** (annual)—broad-based data from 150+ sources (400+ tables, 100+ figures, subject index, annotated bibliography, addresses of sources)
- ☐ Send me a form to sign up for **NCJ Reports** (free 6 times a year), which abstracts both private and government criminal justice publications and lists upcoming conferences and training sessions in the field.

To be added to any BJS **mailing list**, please copy or cut out this page, fill in, fold, stamp, and mail to the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS.

Name:

Title:

Organization:

Street or box:

City, State, Zip:

Daytime phone number: ()

Criminal justice interest:

You will receive an annual renewal card. If you do not return it, we must drop you from the mailing list.

To order copies of **recent BJS reports**, check here ☐ and circle items you want to receive on other side of this sheet.

Put your organization and title here if you used home address above:

----- FOLD, SEAL WITH TAPE, AND STAMP -----

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20531

Place
1st-class
stamp
here

Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS
U.S. Department of Justice
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

Drugs & Crime Data

Drugs & Crime Data
Center & Clearinghouse



Illicit drugs— Cultivation to consequences

The worldwide drug business

Cultivation & production
Foreign
Domestic

Distribution
Export
Transshipment
Import into U.S.

Finance
Money laundering
Profits

The fight against drugs

Enforcement
Border interdiction
Investigation
Seizure & forfeiture
Prosecution

Consumption reduction
Prevention
Education
Treatment

Consequences of drug use

Abuse
Addiction
Overdose
Death

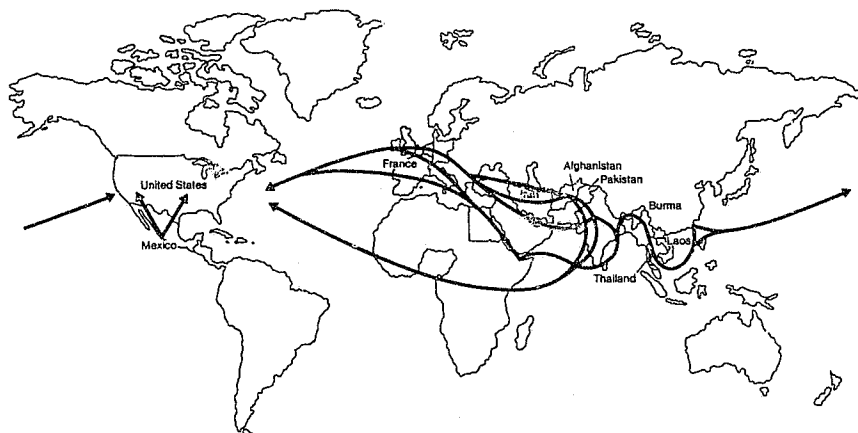
Crime
While on drugs
For drug money
Trafficking

Impact on justice system

Social disruption

The Drugs & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse is funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and directed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Major heroin smuggling routes into the United States



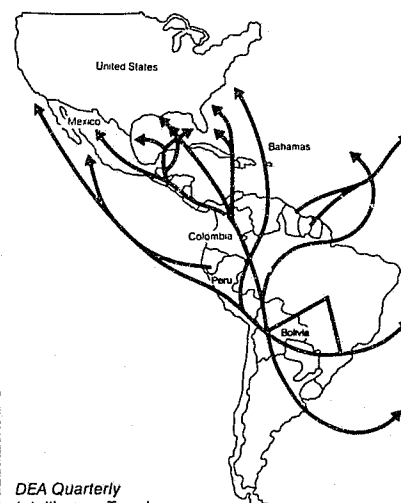
DEA Quarterly Intelligence Trends

One free phone call can give you access to a growing data base on drugs & crime

The Drugs & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse is managed by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. To serve you, the center will —

- **Respond** to your requests for drugs and crime data.
- **Let you know** about new drugs and crime data reports.
- **Send** you reports on drugs and crime.
- **Conduct** special bibliographic searches for you on specific drugs and crime topics.
- **Refer** you to data on epidemiology, prevention, and treatment of substance abuse at the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.
- **Publish** special reports on subjects such as assets forfeiture and seizure, economic costs of drug-related crime, drugs and violence, drug laws of the 50 States, drug abuse and corrections, and innovative law enforcement reactions to drugs and crime.
- **Prepare** a comprehensive, concise report that will bring together a rich array of data to trace and quantify the full flow of illicit drugs from cultivation to consequences.

Major cocaine smuggling routes into the United States



DEA Quarterly
Intelligence Trends

Call now and speak to a specialist in drugs & crime statistics:

1-800-666-3332

Or write to the Drugs & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse
1600 Research Boulevard
Rockville, MD 20850