

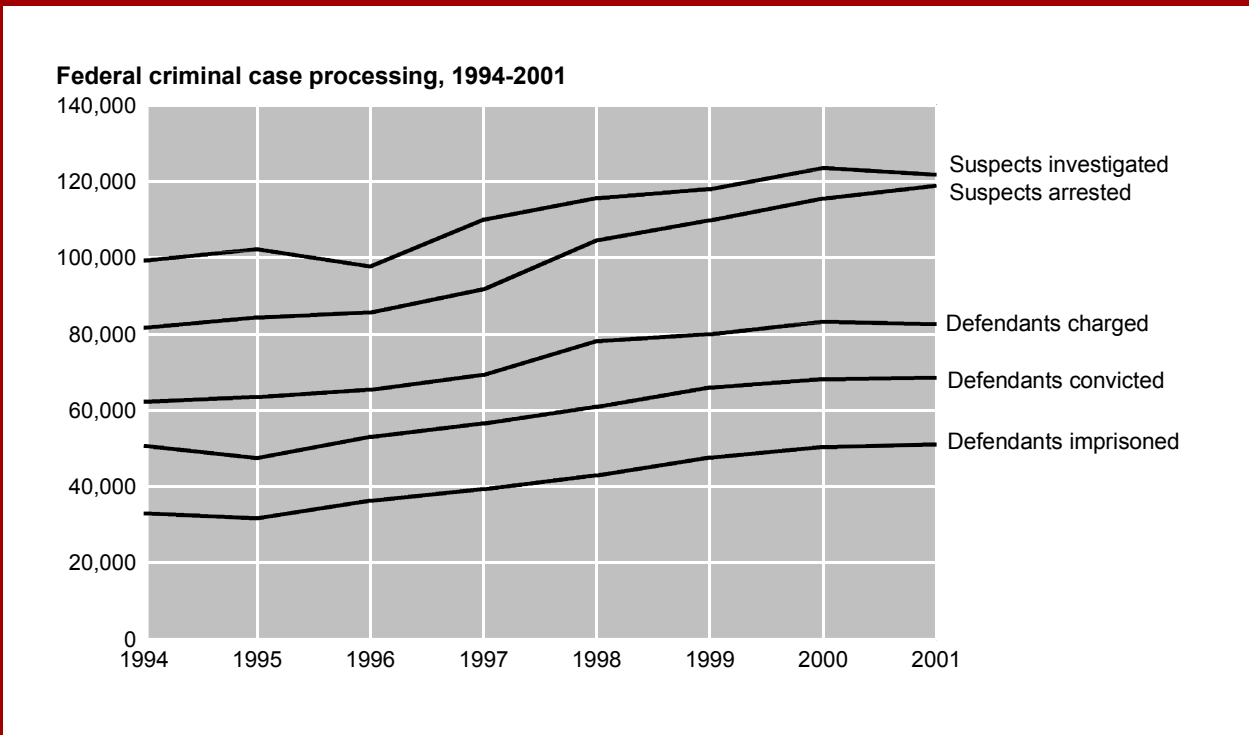


Bureau of Justice Statistics

Federal Justice Statistics: Reconciled Data

Federal Criminal Case Processing, 2001

With trends 1982-2001



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U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
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Highlights

- During 2001 U.S. attorneys initiated investigations involving 121,818 suspects for possible violations of Federal law. Almost a third (31%) of those investigated were suspected of a drug violation.
- Between 1994 and 2001, investigations initiated by U.S. attorneys have increased 23% — from 99,251 to 121,818. Investigations for immigration violations increased from 5,526 to 15,378; for drug offenses, investigations increased from 29,311 to 37,944.
- U.S. attorneys declined to prosecute a smaller proportion of those investigated, as declinations of matters concluded decreased from 36% during 1994 to 27% during 2001.
- During 2001, 118,896 suspects were arrested by Federal law enforcement agencies for possible violation of Federal law. Almost 29% of all arrests were for drug offenses, 21% for immigration offenses, 16% for supervision violations, 14% for property offenses, 5% for weapon offenses, 4% for violent offenses, and 3% to secure and safeguard a material witness.
- Between 1994 and 2001, the number of defendants charged in criminal cases filed in U.S. district court increased 33%, from 62,327 to 82,614. The number of defendants charged with an immigration offense increased from 2,453 to 11,504, while the number charged with a drug offense increased from 20,275 to 30,301.
- During 2001 criminal cases involving 77,145 defendants were concluded in U.S. district court. Of these, 89% were convicted. Almost all (95%) of those convicted pleaded guilty or no contest.
- Drug prosecutions have comprised an increasing proportion of the Federal criminal caseload — from 21% of defendants in cases terminating in U.S. district court during 1982 to 37% during 2001.
- The proportion of defendants sentenced to prison increased from 65% during 1994 to 74% during 2001. The proportion of drug offenders sentenced to prison increased from 91% to 92%.
- On average, prison sentences imposed decreased from 62.6 months during 1994 to 56.7 months during 2001. For drug offenses, prison sentences decreased from 83.9 months in 1994 to 73.9 months in 2001; for weapon offenses, sentences imposed increased from 83.2 months to 87.3 months in 2001.
- Time expected to be served, on average, increased from 26.9 months for offenders admitted during 1988 to 43.7 months for offenders admitted during 2001.
- During 2001 the U.S. Court of Appeals received 11,281 criminal appeals, of which 9,570 were

Federal criminal case processing, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

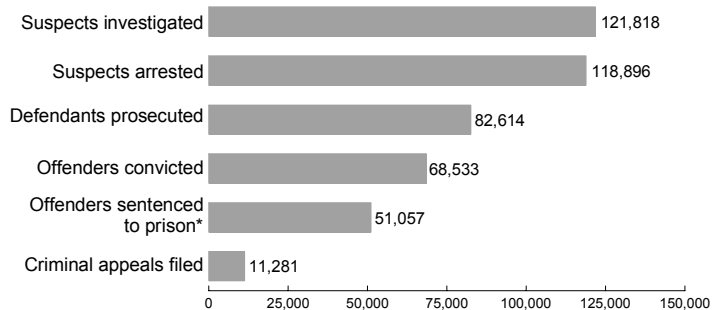


Figure H.1.

Number of offenders under Federal correctional supervision, September 30, 2001

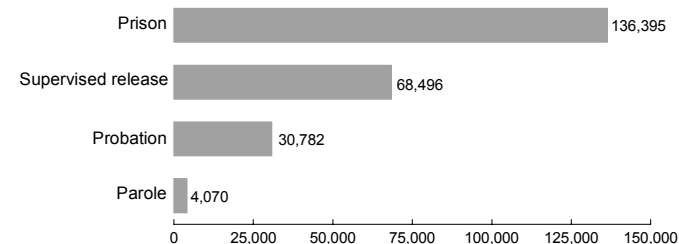


Figure H.2.

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

guidelines-based appeals. Fifty-eight percent of these appeals challenged both the conviction and the sentence imposed.

- During 2001, 103,348 offenders were under Federal community supervision. Supervised release has become the primary form of supervision in the Federal system: 66% of offenders were on supervised release compared to 30% on probation, and 4% remaining on parole.
- On September 30, 2001, 136,395 offenders were serving a prison sentence in Federal prison; 57% were incarcerated for a drug offense; 11% for an immigration offense; 10% for a violent offense; 9% for a weapon offense; 7% for a property offense; and 6% for all other offenses.

Introduction

Federal Criminal Case Processing, 2001, fourth in an annual series, provides statistics that describe defendants processed at different stages of the Federal criminal justice system for the 12-month period ending September 30, 2001. Also included are figures describing trends in Federal criminal case processing during the 1982-2001 period.

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

The Federal justice database may be obtained electronically from the Federal Justice Statistics Resource Center website at <http://fjsrc.urban.org> or on CD-ROM from the BJS Clearinghouse. For more detailed information on obtaining the Federal justice database, see page ii.

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

Statistics, provides more detail on many of the statistics presented in this report — including statistics describing 40 offense categories and statistics on case processing matters not covered in this report, such as pretrial release and demographic characteristics of offenders.

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

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

Modifications to *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 2001*

Weapon and immigration offenses became major offense categories. In previous editions of this report weapon and immigration were classified within the public-order category. Tables 1 through 9, as well as tables A.1 through A.14, now display weapon and immigration offenses as separate categories. Figures 1 through 3 now present trend data for these offenses beginning in 1994. Trend data for public-order offenses are not shown in figures 1 through 3.

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Table 1. Suspects arrested for Federal offenses and booked by U.S. Marshals Service, by offense, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Most serious offense	Number	Percent ^a
All offenses^b	118,896	100%
Violent offenses^c	4,843	4.1
Property offenses	16,824	14.3
Fraudulent ^c	13,397	11.4
Other ^c	3,427	2.9
Drug offenses	33,589	28.5
Public-order offenses	9,156	7.8
Regulatory	687	0.6
Other	8,469	7.2
Weapon offenses	6,007	5.1
Immigration offenses	24,794	21.0
Supervision violations	18,978	16.1
Material witness	3,679	3.1
Unknown or indeterminable offense^d	1,026	

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

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

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

^dIn 2001 additional information pertaining to offense codes became available, leading to 954 cases being classified as "unknown or indeterminable offenses." Previously these types of cases were coded under "public-order offenses." The apparent decrease between 2000 and 2001 in arrests for "public-order offenses" is due in large part to this reclassification.

Table 2. Suspects in criminal matters investigated by U.S. attorneys, by offense, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Most serious offense investigated ^a	Suspects in criminal matters received by U.S. attorneys	
	Number	Percent ^b
All offenses^c	121,818	100%
Violent offenses^d	6,225	5.1
Property offenses	28,608	23.6
Fraudulent ^d	25,275	20.9
Other ^d	3,333	2.8
Drug offenses	37,944	31.3
Public-order offenses	23,980	19.8
Regulatory	5,411	4.5
Other	18,569	15.3
Weapon offenses	8,989	7.4
Immigration offenses	15,378	12.7
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	694	

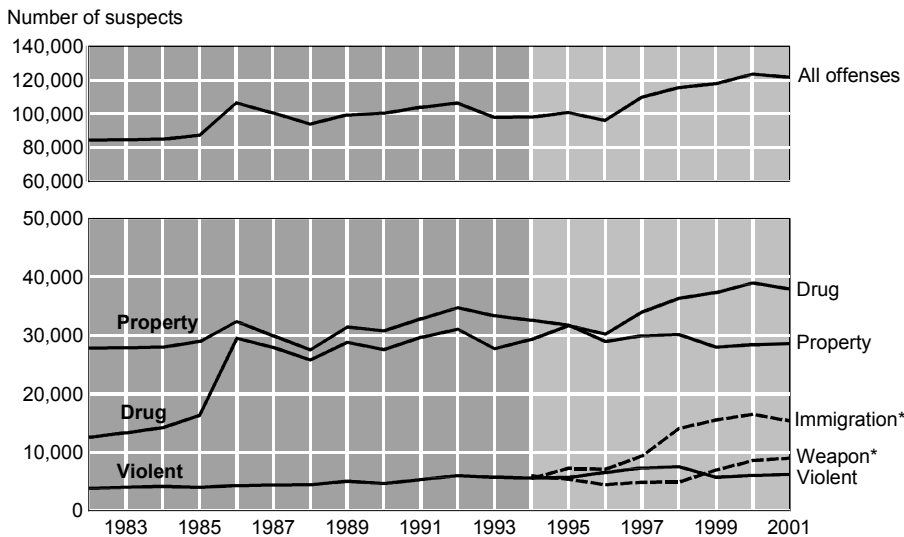
^aBased on the decision of the assistant U.S. attorney responsible for the matter.

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

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

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

Number of suspects in criminal matters investigated by U.S. attorneys, by selected offenses, 1982-2001



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

*Figure 1 displays data for weapon and immigration offenses beginning in 1994. Public-order offenses are not shown.

Figure 1.

Table 3. Disposition of suspects in matters concluded by U.S. attorneys, by offense, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Most serious offense investigated ^a	Suspects in criminal matters concluded						
	Total number of suspects	Prosecuted before U.S. district court judge ^b		Concluded by U.S. magistrate ^c		Declined prosecution ^d	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses^e	118,978	72,648	61.1%	14,080	11.8%	32,250	27.1%
Violent offenses^f	5,845	3,493	59.8	306	5.2	2,046	35.0
Property offenses	28,120	14,733	52.4	1,667	5.9	11,720	41.7
Fraudulent ^f	24,786	13,044	52.6	1,185	4.8	10,557	42.6
Other ^f	3,334	1,689	50.7	482	14.5	1,163	34.9
Drug offenses	37,543	29,583	78.8	1,736	4.6	6,224	16.6
Public-order offenses	22,784	6,502	28.5	7,653	33.6	8,629	37.9
Regulatory	5,484	1,557	28.4	560	10.2	3,367	61.4
Other	17,300	4,945	28.6	7,093	41.0	5,262	30.4
Weapon offenses	8,715	5,599	64.2	178	2.0	2,938	33.7
Immigration offenses	15,350	12,488	81.4	2,339	15.2	523	3.4
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	621	250	40.3	201	32.4	170	27.4

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4. Defendants in cases proceeded against in U.S. district courts, by offense, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Most serious offense charged ^a	Defendants in cases commenced	
	Number	Percent ^b
All offenses^c	82,614	100%
Felonies	70,837	85.7
Violent offenses^d	3,178	3.8
Property offenses	14,764	17.9
Fraudulent ^d	12,293	14.9
Other ^d	2,471	3.0
Drug offenses	30,301	36.7
Trafficking	28,315	34.3
Possession and other	1,986	2.4
Public-order offenses	4,595	5.6
Regulatory	1,218	1.5
Other	3,377	4.1
Weapon offenses	6,495	7.9
Immigration offenses	11,504	13.9
Misdemeanors^d	11,703	14.2
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	74	

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Disposition of defendants in cases terminated in U.S. district courts, by offense, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Most serious offense charged ^a	Number of defendants	Percent convicted	Defendants in cases terminating in U.S. district courts					
			Number convicted			Number not convicted		
			Total	Plea ^b	Trial ^c	Total	Dismissed ^d	Acquitted ^e
All offenses^e	77,145	88.8%	68,533	65,168	3,365	8,612	7,621	991
Felonies	66,112	91.5	60,467	58,062	2,405	5,645	5,059	586
Violent offenses^f	2,977	90.3	2,687	2,514	173	290	240	50
Property offenses	13,950	90.6	12,640	12,129	511	1,310	1,182	128
Fraudulent ^f	11,563	90.8	10,498	10,102	396	1,065	973	92
Other ^f	2,387	89.7	2,142	2,027	115	245	209	36
Drug offenses	28,227	91.6	25,854	24,898	956	2,373	2,142	231
Trafficking	26,501	91.5	24,253	23,360	893	2,248	2,030	218
Possession and other	1,726	92.8	1,601	1,538	63	125	112	13
Public-order offenses	4,402	87.1	3,836	3,589	247	566	483	83
Regulatory	1,166	84.8	989	952	37	177	145	32
Other	3,236	88.0	2,847	2,637	210	389	338	51
Weapon offenses	5,814	90.0	5,231	4,832	399	583	508	75
Immigration offenses	10,742	95.1	10,219	10,100	119	523	504	19
Misdemeanors^f	10,952	73.0	7,995	7,040	955	2,957	2,552	405
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	81	87.7	71	66	5	10	10	0

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

^bIncludes *nolo contendere*.

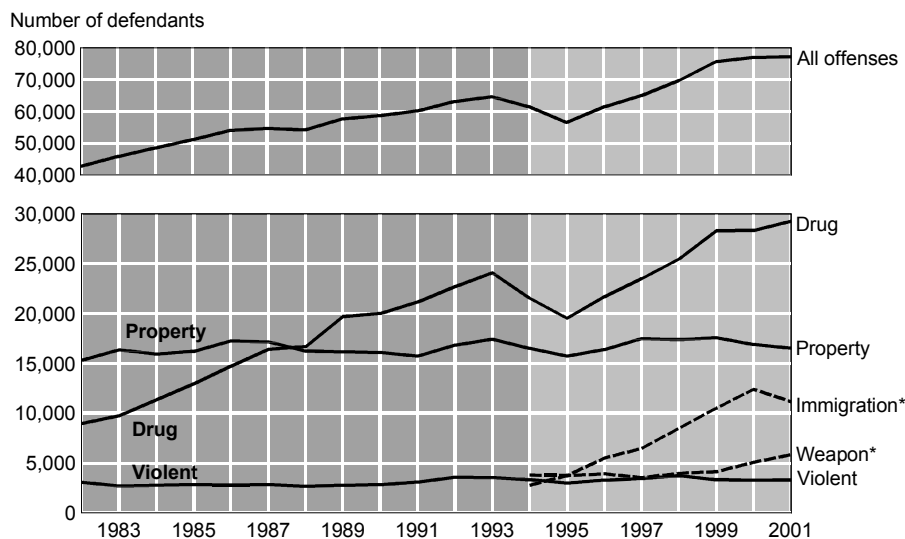
^cIncludes bench and jury trials.

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

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

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

Number of defendants in criminal cases terminated in U.S. district court, by selected offenses, 1982-2001



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

Figure 2 displays data by major offense category, but does not show the felony/misdemeanor distinction. Therefore, the 2001 data points will not match the data displayed in table 5, nor will the data points on the trend lines match data displayed in Appendix table A.8.

*Figure 2 displays data for weapon and immigration offenses beginning in 1994.

Figure 2.

Table 6. Sanctions imposed on offenders convicted and sentenced in U.S. district courts, by offense, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Most serious offense of conviction ^a	Offenders convicted and sentenced						Months of imprisonment imposed ^f	
	Number						Mean	Median
	Total	Imprisonment ^b	Mixed sentence ^c	Probation ^d	Fine only	Other ^e		
All offenses^g	68,533	50,567	490	11,473	2,814	2,966	56.7 mo	35.0 mo
Felonies	59,363	49,103	406	7,386	234	2,041	58.0	37.0
Violent offenses^h	2,604	2,379	20	160	2	40	90.7	63.0
Property offenses	12,349	7,658	86	3,805	119	618	24.2	15.0
Fraudulent ^h	10,359	6,468	69	3,102	112	552	22.3	15.0
Other ^h	1,990	1,190	17	703	7	66	34.9	18.0
Drug offenses	25,088	22,913	161	1,249	45	664	73.9	51.0
Trafficking	23,248	21,265	157	1,105	37	630	73.6	51.0
Possession and other	1,840	1,648	4	144	8	34	78.9	60.0
Public-order offenses	4,347	2,649	37	1,481	42	126	39.4	24.0
Regulatory	1,410	589	8	712	25	71	23.6	15.0
Other	2,937	2,060	29	769	17	55	43.9	27.0
Weapon offenses	4,925	4,457	84	326	7	47	87.3	55.0
Immigration offenses	10,050	9,047	18	365	19	546	29.2	24.0
Misdemeanors^h	9,100	1,433	82	4,051	2,580	924	10.0	6.0
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	70	31	2	36	0	1	64.4	46.0

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

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

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

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

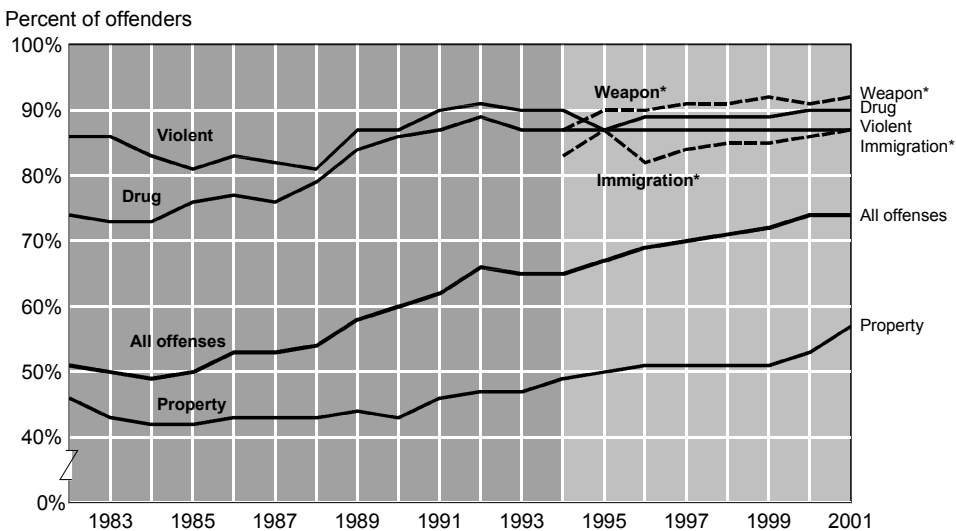
^eIncludes offenders who had no sentence imposed, those with sealed sentences, and those who were deported.

^fCalculations exclude offenders given life or death sentences, and old law offenders given mixed sentences of prison plus probation. For new law offenders given prison-community split sentences, only the prison portion of the sentence is included in calculations.

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

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

Defendants convicted in U.S. district court: Percentage sentenced to prison, by selected offenses, 1982-2001



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

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

*Figure 3 displays data for weapon and immigration offenses beginning in 1994.

Figure 3.

Table 7. Criminal appeals filed, by type of criminal case and offense, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Most serious offense of conviction ^a	Number of criminal appeals filed						
			Guidelines-based appeals				
	Total	Preguideline	Total	Sentence only	Conviction only	Sentence and conviction	Other
All offenses^b	11,281	1,711	9,570	2,856	1,049	5,572	93
Violent offenses^c	591	97	494	155	71	266	2
Property offenses	1,681	298	1,383	411	204	751	17
Fraudulent ^c	1,299	223	1,076	326	162	576	12
Other ^c	382	75	307	85	42	175	5
Drug offenses	4,529	643	3,886	1,272	415	2,162	37
Public-order offenses	1,024	162	862	177	108	563	14
Regulatory	144	35	109	26	23	58	2
Other	880	127	753	151	85	505	12
Weapon offenses	1,266	171	1,095	260	133	685	17
Immigration offenses	1,654	51	1,603	482	89	1,029	3
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	536	289	247	99	29	116	3

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

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

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

Table 8. Offenders under Federal supervision, by offense, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Most serious offense of conviction ^b	Offenders under active supervision ^a						
	Total	Probation		Post-incarceration supervision			
		Number	Number	Percent	Parole		Supervised release
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses^c	103,348	30,782	100%	4,070	100%	68,496	100%
Felonies^d	93,113	21,104	68.9	4,064	100	67,945	99.3
Violent offenses^e	6,163	587	1.9	1,303	32.0	4,273	6.2
Property offenses	28,851	11,458	37.4	373	9.2	17,020	24.9
Fraudulent ^e	23,947	9,195	30.0	197	4.8	14,555	21.3
Other ^e	4,904	2,263	7.4	176	4.3	2,465	3.6
Drug offenses	42,333	3,644	11.9	1,918	47.2	36,771	53.7
Trafficking	38,001	3,301	10.8	1,732	42.6	32,968	48.2
Possession and other	4,332	343	1.1	186	4.6	3,803	5.6
Public-order offenses	8,773	3,720	12.1	306	7.5	4,747	6.9
Regulatory	2,604	1,481	4.8	34	0.8	1,089	1.6
Other	6,169	2,239	7.3	272	6.7	3,658	5.3
Weapon offenses	4,977	803	2.6	157	3.9	4,017	5.9
Immigration offenses	1,807	735	2.4	3	0.1	1,069	1.6
Misdemeanors^e	10,235	9,678	31.6	6	0.1	551	0.8

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

^bBased on the offense with the longest sentence imposed.

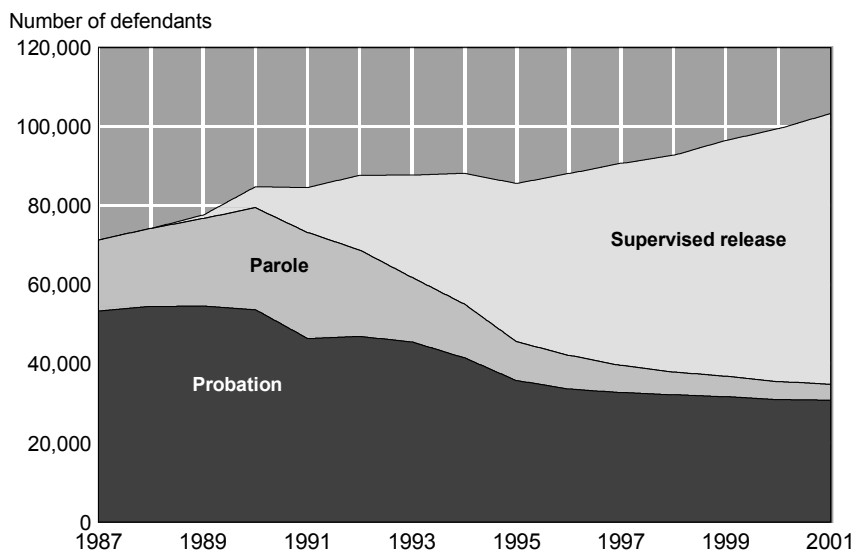
^cIncludes offenders for whom offense category could not be determined. See *Methodology* for a listing of detailed offense categories

within each major offense category.

^dIncludes 208 total offenders, 157 offenders under probation, 4 under parole, and 47 under supervised release whose felony offense category could not be determined.

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

Number of offenders under Federal supervision, by type of supervision, 1987-2001



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

Figure 4.

Table 9. Federal prison admissions and releases, by offense, October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Most serious original offense of conviction ^a	Population at start of year	Prisoners admitted		Prisoners released		Population at end of year	Net change
		District court ^b	All other ^c	District court ^d	All other ^e		
All offenses^f	129,062	51,085	15,569	43,803	15,518	136,395	7,333
Violent offenses^g	13,370	2,157	2,396	2,059	2,479	13,385	15
Property offenses	9,938	7,093	3,758	6,936	3,865	9,988	50
Fraudulent ^g	7,527	5,823	2,459	5,716	2,488	7,605	78
Other ^g	2,411	1,270	1,299	1,220	1,377	2,383	-28
Drug offenses	73,150	22,248	5,064	18,095	5,157	77,210	4,060
Trafficking	72,536	22,033	4,737	17,877	4,734	76,695	4,159
Possession and other	614	215	327	218	423	515	-99
Public-order offenses	7,633	3,289	1,604	3,227	1,690	7,609	-24
Regulatory	1,185	679	258	701	273	1,148	-37
Other	6,448	2,610	1,346	2,526	1,417	6,461	13
Weapon offenses	10,557	3,733	1,113	2,219	1,034	12,150	1,593
Immigration offenses	13,556	11,926	1,241	10,696	1,015	15,012	1,456
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	858	639	393	571	278	1,041	183

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

^aBased on the offense having the longest sentence.

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

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

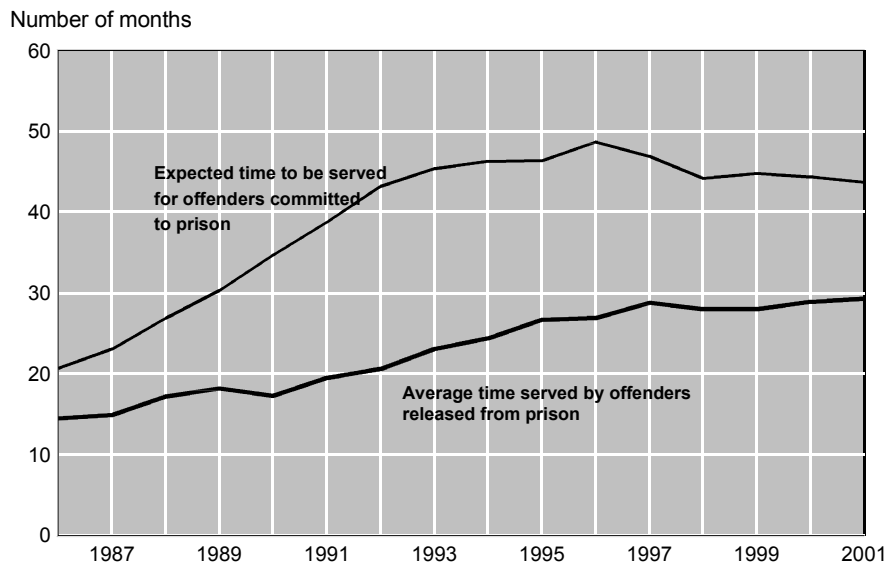
^dIncludes prisoners released for the first time from a U.S. district court commitment.

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

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

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

U.S. district court commitments and first releases from Federal prison, by expected or actual time in prison, 1986-2001



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

Figure 5.

The Federal justice database

Source of data

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

Data universe

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting period

Wherever possible, matters or cases have been selected according to some event which occurred during fiscal year 2001 (October 1, 2000, through September 30, 2001). Some data files provided by source agencies are organized according to a calendar year time frame; these have been combined and divided into fiscal years for purposes of this report. Files which are organized by their source

agencies according to fiscal year nonetheless include some pertinent records in later years' files. For example, tabulations of suspects in matters concluded during fiscal year 2001 have been assembled from source files containing records of 2001 matters concluded which were entered into the data system during fiscal years 2000 or 2001.

In the figures showing trends in Federal criminal case processing, information is presented for a period between 1982 and 2001. Data from the EOUSA are estimated from 1982 through 1993, as data prior to 1993 included appeals information not included in the subsequent years. Because of changes in the reporting and collection of data over time, data collected prior to 1994 from AOUSC and EOUSA were reported on a calendar-year basis; data collected from 1994-2000 are on a fiscal-year basis. The figures are marked and noted according to the period of measurement. In figure 4, data collected from FPSIS reflect the supervised population as of June 30 for the period of 1987-1994, and the population as of September 30 for the period of 1995-2000. In figure 5, data collected from BOP, presented from 1985-2000, are reported on a fiscal-year basis.

Table construction and interpretation

Universe in each table

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

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

The universe in tables 4, 5, and 6, as well as figures 2 and 3, is defendants adjudicated and sentenced in U.S.

district court. Included are defendants charged with felonies, Class A and B misdemeanors, and petty offenses if the petty offenses are handled by U.S. district court judges. Defendants who appear in more than one case are counted separately for each distinct case in which they appear. Defendants may have been charged under "old law" (pre-Sentencing Reform Act) or "new law" (post-Sentencing Reform Act) standards.

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

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

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

Unit of analysis

The unit of analysis in tables 1 through 7 is a combination of a

person (or corporation) and a matter or case. For example, if a single person is involved in three different criminal cases during the time period specified in the table, he or she is counted three times in the tabulation. Similarly, if a single criminal case involves a corporate defendant and four individual defendants, it counts five times in the tabulation.

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

Interpretation

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

Offense classifications

Procedure

The offense classification procedure used in this report is based on the classification system followed by the AOUSC. Specific offenses in the AOUSC classification are combined to

*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.

form the BJS categories shown in this report's tables.*

For data from USMS (table 1) offense categories are based on the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) offense classifications, which are converted into U.S. Marshals' four digit offense codes. These offense codes are then aggregated into the offense categories shown in table 1.

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

Felony/misdemeanor distinctions

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

Felonies

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

Class B felony — 25 years or more.

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

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

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

Misdemeanors

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

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

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

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

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

Figures 2 and 3 display data by major offense category but do not show the felony/misdemeanor distinction. Therefore, the data points for major offense categories represented on the trend lines will not match the data in Appendix tables A.7, A.9, and A.10, respectively, nor will the 2001 data points match the data for major offense categories in tables 5 and 6.

Classification level

Offenses in the tables in this report are classified, at the most general level, into felony and misdemeanor

categories. Felonies are then broken out by four main level offense classifications: violent, property, drug, and public-order offenses. Property and public-order offenses are broken out into two sublevels. The main-level and sub-group categories are composed of individual offense types. Where the data source allows, drug offenses are broken out into the individual offense level. "Other public-order offenses" include a limited breakout at the individual offense type level. Table M.1 shows a list of specific offenses under each offense category.

Offense categories

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

"Murder" includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

"Sexual abuse" includes only violent sex offenses. Beginning in 1999, non-violent sex offenses, such as prostitution, were included in a separate category, **"Nonviolent sex offenses."** Therefore, the 2001 tables are not directly comparable with the appendix tables in this report, or with older editions of this report.

"Fraud" excludes tax fraud.

"Larceny" excludes transportation of stolen property.

"Other property felonies" excludes fraudulent property offenses, and

includes destruction of property and trespass.

"Tax law violations" includes tax fraud.

"Obscene material" denotes the mail or transport thereof.

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

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

"Drug possession" also includes other drug misdemeanors.

Most serious offense selection

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

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

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

Table M.1. Breakout of main category offenses

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

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

In table 7, an offense is classified into the category that represents the underlying offense of conviction, based on the disposition offense with the most severe sentence.

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

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

Estimations

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

Estimated number of suspects in criminal matters

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

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

Using existing data on appellants derived from alternative sources, such as AOUSC reports, an estimator was developed based on the assumption that the ratio of appellants to

defendants plus appellants in the EOUSA data was equal to the observed ratio of appellants to appellants plus defendants in the AOUSC data, or:

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

where:

A_{AO} = number of AO appellants

D_{AO} = number of AO defendants

A_{EO} = number of EO appellants

D_{EO} = number of EO defendants

Solving for A_{EO} yields:

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

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

Estimated expected time to be served for offenders entering prison

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

- a) a prisoner who has been released in 2001;
- b) a prisoner still incarcerated at the end of 2001 who was sentenced prior to the passage of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (an "old law" prisoner);
- c) a prisoner still incarcerated at the end of 2001 who was sentenced after to the passage of the

Sentencing Reform Act (a "new law" prisoner).

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

Statistics appearing in *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 2001*

The statistics appearing in this report are as follows:

Table 1. Suspects arrested

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4. Defendants in cases commenced

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

Table 5. Defendants in cases terminated

This is the number of defendants whose cases were terminated in U.S. district court. A case is terminated if a defendant is found not guilty, the charges are dismissed, or when a defendant is sentenced, if he or she was convicted. Included in the count are defendants in cases handled by U.S. district court judges plus Class A misdemeanors, whether handled by a U.S. district court judge or a U.S. magistrate. Also included are defendants in cases involving petty offenses (Class B or C misdemeanors) if they were handled by U.S. district court judges. These cases included all cases commenced regardless of the source of prosecution — U.S. attorneys or Department of Justice. Excluded from this count are defendants whose cases were opened by transfer from another district (e.g., a Rule 20 or Rule 40 transfer). Defendants appearing in more than one case are counted separately in each case.

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

Table 6. Defendants sentenced

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

appearing in more than one case are counted separately in each case.

The sanctions shown in table 5 include imprisonment only, mixed sentences of prison plus supervision, probation, and fine only. Imprisonment is limited to defendants receiving terms of imprisonment but no probation, including life and death sentences, but excluding suspended sentences or sentences to fewer than 4 days. New law offenders receiving prison-community split sentences (prison and conditions of alternative community confinement) are also included. Mixed sentences include defendants given sentences of both prison and probation (applies to offenders sentenced under "old law" standards only). Probation includes defendants given sentences of probation. Defendants who received probation plus conditions of confinement such as intermittent confinement, home detention, or community confinement are classified under probation. Fine only includes defendants who received only a fine. Other sentences include sealed sentences, prison sentences of 4 days or less, deportations, and cases in which the defendant was convicted but not given a sentence. The statistics on mean and median prison sentences are based on the number given prison exclusive of life and death sentences. For offenders given prison-community split sentences, only the prison sentence length is included in the calculation.

Table 7. Criminal appeals filed

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

the defendant and the Government have the right to appeal an imposed sentence (18 U.S.C. § 3742).

Table 8. Offenders under Federal supervision

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

Table 9. Prisoners

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

Included in the counts of district court commitments are offenders sentenced from district courts. This includes some offenders sentenced by U.S. magistrates. Other admissions include offenders committed from

other courts and offenders returning to prison for violations of conditions of supervised release. A first release is defined as a release from a district court commitment. Other releases include releases of offenders who were serving terms for violating conditions of supervised release — offenders who were committed on other than a district court commitment.

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

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

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Table A.1. Suspects arrested for Federal offenses and booked by U.S. Marshals Service, by offense, 1994-2001

Most serious offense	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a
All offenses^b	81,742	84,336	85,718	91,747	104,636	109,857	115,589	118,896
Violent offenses^c	3,918	3,845	4,462	4,736	4,934	4,276	4,250	4,843
Property offenses	15,731	16,436	16,365	16,288	16,966	16,749	16,842	16,824
Fraudulent ^c	12,074	12,959	12,870	12,912	13,363	13,260	13,432	13,397
Other ^c	3,657	3,477	3,495	3,376	3,603	3,489	3,410	3,427
Drug offenses	23,674	24,174	24,821	26,843	30,137	31,992	32,630	33,589
Public-order offenses	11,690	10,430	9,696	9,324	9,355	9,962	10,063	9,156
Regulatory	535	702	656	749	775	752	621	687
Other	11,155	9,728	9,040	8,575	8,580	9,210	9,442	8,469
Weapon offenses^d	3,917	3,756	3,148	3,235	3,555	4,284	5,203	6,007
Immigration offenses^d	8,778	10,601	12,027	14,994	20,944	22,851	25,205	24,794
Supervision violations	12,940	13,719	13,364	13,995	15,206	15,652	17,133	18,978
Material witness	886	1,143	1,617	2,169	3,398	4,016	4,203	3,679
Unknown or indeterminable offenses^e	208	232	218	163	141	75	60	1,026

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

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

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

^dBeginning in 2001, weapon and immigration offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within public-order offenses.

^eIn 2001 additional information pertaining to offense codes became available leading to 954 cases being classified as "unknown or indeterminable offenses." Previously these types of cases were coded under "public-order offenses." The apparent decrease between 2000 and 2001 in arrests for "public-order offenses" is due in large part to this reclassification.

Table A.2. Suspects in criminal matters investigated by U.S. attorneys, by offense, 1994-2001

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

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

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

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

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

^dBeginning in 2001, weapon and immigration offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within public-order offenses.

Table A.3. Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. attorneys, by offense, 1994-2001

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

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

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

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

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

^dBeginning in 2001, weapon and immigration offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within public-order offenses.

Table A.4. Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. attorneys: Number prosecuted before U.S. district court judge, by offense, 1994-2001

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

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

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

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

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

^dBeginning in 2001, weapon and immigration offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within public-order offenses.

Table A.5. Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. magistrates, by offense, 1994-2001

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

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

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

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

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

^dBeginning in 2001, weapon and immigration offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within public-order offenses.

Table A.6. Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. attorneys: Number declined prosecution, by offense, 1994-2001

Most serious offense	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a
All offenses^b	34,424	35,896	32,832	29,069	28,786	31,004	30,444	32,250
Violent offenses^c	1,819	1,881	2,028	2,065	2,266	1,996	1,909	2,046
Property offenses	15,291	15,927	13,997	12,170	10,937	11,961	11,060	11,720
Fraudulent ^c	13,819	14,260	12,446	10,859	9,653	10,578	9,830	10,557
Other ^c	1,472	1,667	1,551	1,311	1,284	1,383	1,230	1,163
Drug offenses	6,449	7,360	6,898	5,769	6,164	6,261	6,126	6,224
Public-order offenses	8,296	8,209	7,535	6,986	7,524	8,356	8,059	8,629
Regulatory	3,495	3,531	3,172	2,984	3,470	3,605	3,341	3,367
Other	4,801	4,678	4,363	4,002	4,054	4,751	4,718	5,262
Weapon offenses^d	1,982	1,784	1,601	1,301	1,279	1,660	2,566	2,938
Immigration offenses^d	293	366	324	302	370	472	497	523
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	294	369	449	476	246	298	227	170

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

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

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

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

^dBeginning in 2001, weapon and immigration offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within public-order offenses.

Table A.7. Defendants in cases proceeded against in U.S. district courts, by offense, 1994-2001

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

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

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

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

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

^dBeginning in 2001, weapon and immigration offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within public-order offenses.

Table A.8. Defendants in cases terminating in U.S. district courts, by offense, 1994-2001

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

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

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

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

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

^dBeginning in 2001, weapon and immigration offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within public-order offenses.

Table A.9. Defendants in cases terminating in U.S. district courts: Percent convicted, by offense, 1994-2001

Most serious offense charged	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a
All offenses^b	82.6%	84.2%	86.4%	87.1%	87.4%	87.2%	88.6%	88.8%
Felonies	86.2	86.6	89.0	89.8	90.1	90.5	91.5	91.5
Violent offenses^c	87.9	88.7	88.1	89.9	90.3	89.9	90.3	90.3
Property offenses	87.3	87.5	89.5	89.7	90.0	90.4	91.0	90.6
Fraudulent ^c	87.7	88.0	89.6	89.8	90.0	90.6	91.0	90.8
Other ^c	85.9	85.6	89.5	89.3	90.1	89.9	90.9	89.7
Drug offenses	85.9	85.6	88.3	89.3	89.5	89.9	91.2	91.6
Trafficking	86.0	85.5	88.3	89.3	89.4	89.8	91.3	91.5
Possession and other	78.5	88.3	88.2	89.0	91.3	91.2	90.7	92.8
Public-order offenses	81.0	83.3	84.5	85.9	87.2	86.2	87.3	87.1
Regulatory	81.3	79.8	82.5	85.7	84.9	83.7	86.6	84.8
Other	80.8	84.7	85.2	85.9	88.1	87.1	87.6	88.0
Weapon offenses^d	85.2	84.8	87.5	87.6	87.5	88.6	88.4	90.0
Immigration offenses^d	92.2	93.6	96.1	95.9	94.7	95.4	95.9	95.1
Misdemeanors^c	70.4	75.2	75.6	74.8	75.2	71.2	71.6	73.0

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

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

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

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

^dBeginning in 2001, weapon and immigration offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within public-order offenses.

Table A.10. Offenders convicted and sentenced in U.S. district courts, by offense, 1994-2001

Most serious offense of conviction	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a
All offenses^b	50,701	47,556	53,076	56,570	60,958	66,055	68,156	68,533
Felonies	39,624	37,713	42,992	46,878	50,494	55,864	59,123	59,363
Violent offenses^c	2,704	2,423	2,660	2,876	3,078	2,715	2,557	2,604
Property offenses	11,113	10,569	11,125	12,010	11,862	12,232	12,454	12,349
Fraudulent ^c	8,671	8,484	9,055	9,919	9,752	10,203	10,396	10,359
Other ^c	2,442	2,085	2,070	2,091	2,110	2,029	2,058	1,990
Drug offenses	16,400	14,778	17,365	19,115	20,867	23,476	24,206	25,088
Trafficking	16,197	14,322	16,485	18,057	19,417	21,698	22,275	23,248
Possession and other	203	456	880	1,058	1,450	1,778	1,931	1,840
Public-order offenses	4,023	3,836	3,880	3,962	3,958	4,661	4,585	4,347
Regulatory	1,309	1,177	1,169	1,211	1,187	1,410	1,376	1,410
Other	2,714	2,659	2,711	2,751	2,771	3,251	3,209	2,937
Weapon offenses^d	3,232	3,062	3,033	2,871	3,160	3,423	4,196	4,925
Immigration offenses^d	2,152	3,045	4,929	6,044	7,569	9,357	11,125	10,050
Misdemeanors^c	11,072	9,818	10,054	9,636	10,375	10,118	8,961	9,100
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	5	25	30	56	89	73	72	70

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

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

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

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

^dBeginning in 2001, weapon and immigration offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within public-order offenses.

Table A.11. Offenders convicted and sentenced in U.S. district courts: Number sentenced to prison, by offense, 1994-2001

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

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

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

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

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

^dBeginning in 2001, weapon and immigration offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within public-order offenses.

Table A.12. Criminal appeals filed, by offense, 1994-2001

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

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

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

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

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

^dBeginning in 2001, weapon and immigration offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within public-order offenses.

Table A.13. Offenders convicted and sentenced in U.S. district courts: Number sentenced to probation only, by offense, 1994-2001

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

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

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

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

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

^dBeginning in 2001, weapon and immigration offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within public-order offenses.

Table A.14. Offenders convicted and sentenced in U.S. district courts: Mean number of months of imprisonment imposed, by offense, 1994-2001

Most serious offense of conviction	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a
All offenses^b	62.6 mo	63.3 mo	61.7 mo	59.3 mo	58.9 mo	58.1 mo	56.8 mo	56.7 mo
Felonies	65.6	66.8	64.6	61.5	60.6	59.6	58.0	58.0
Violent offenses^c	92.3	98.5	92.7	86.1	84.4	88.1	86.6	90.7
Property offenses	26.4	27.3	24.1	24.4	25.6	24.1	24.3	24.2
Fraudulent ^c	20.0	21.9	21.1	22.1	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.3
Other ^c	46.2	47.5	37.0	35.2	40.4	33.0	33.4	34.9
Drug offenses	83.9	87.1	84.8	81.1	78.7	75.4	75.6	73.9
Trafficking	84.2	87.7	85.1	81.3	78.3	74.8	75.2	73.6
Possession and other	45.6	66.4	77.1	77.7	84.3	83.4	81.1	78.9
Public-order offenses	36.3	36.7	43.2	41.8	43.3	47.0	42.5	39.4
Regulatory	32.2	27.8	26.7	26.5	27.8	26.3	28.0	23.6
Other	37.9	39.7	48.0	46.8	47.4	52.4	46.5	43.9
Weapon offenses^d	83.2	95.0	100.3	102.1	101.3	99.5	92.2	87.3
Immigration offenses^d	22.9	24.0	22.9	23.0	26.4	30.7	29.5	29.2
Misdemeanors^c	12.3	9.8	11.1	10.1	11.6	10.8	10.3	10.0

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

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

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

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

^dBeginning in 2001, weapon and immigration offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within public-order offenses.

Table A.15. Offenders under Federal supervision, by offense, 1994-2001

Most serious offense of conviction	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^a	2000 ^a	2001 ^a
All offenses^b	87,689	85,662	88,189	90,751	92,813	96,502	99,500	103,348
Felonies^c	74,597	74,260	76,851	79,804	81,828	85,759	89,048	93,113
Violent offenses^d	4,873	4,753	5,036	5,270	5,577	5,439	5,807	6,163
Property offenses	28,525	27,512	27,208	27,585	27,519	28,262	28,771	28,851
Fraudulent ^d	22,609	21,989	22,034	22,621	22,678	23,381	23,904	23,947
Other ^d	5,916	5,523	5,174	4,964	4,841	4,881	4,867	4,904
Drug offenses	28,238	29,343	31,859	33,743	35,402	37,929	39,700	42,333
Trafficking	26,841	26,865	28,517	29,942	31,416	33,774	35,437	38,001
Possession and other	1,397	2,478	3,342	3,801	3,986	4,155	4,263	4,332
Public-order offenses	7,884	7,844	7,578	7,629	7,756	8,383	8,499	8,773
Regulatory	2,275	2,192	2,104	2,187	2,196	2,331	2,417	2,604
Other	5,609	5,652	5,474	5,442	5,560	6,052	6,082	6,169
Weapon offenses^e	3,924	3,731	3,832	3,908	4,038	4,123	4,522	4,977
Immigration offenses^e	1,083	959	1,180	1,405	1,272	1,334	1,537	1,807
Misdemeanors^d	13,092	11,402	11,338	10,947	10,985	10,743	10,452	10,235

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

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

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

^cIncludes offenders whose felony offense category could not be determined. A felony offense category could not be determined for 70 offenders during 1994, 118 during 1995, 158 during 1996, 264 during 1997, 264 during 1998, 289 during 1999, 212 during 2000, and 208 during 2001.

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

^eBeginning in 2001, weapon and immigration offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within public-order offenses.

Table A.16. Population at the end of the year in Federal prisons, by offense, 1994-2001

Most serious original offense of conviction	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 ^a	1999 ^b	2000 ^{b, c}	2001 ^{b, c}
All offenses^d	84,362	88,658	92,672	98,944	108,925	119,185	129,329	136,395
Violent offenses^e	11,179	11,409	11,523	11,658	12,656	13,355	12,973	13,385
Property offenses	7,888	7,842	7,781	8,151	8,627	8,682	9,849	9,988
Fraudulent ^e	5,725	5,823	5,807	6,148	6,465	6,553	7,497	7,605
Other ^e	2,163	2,019	1,974	2,003	2,162	2,129	2,352	2,383
Drug offenses	50,579	52,782	55,194	58,610	63,011	68,360	73,389	77,210
Trafficking	50,197	52,401	54,870	58,201	62,564	67,835	72,775	76,695
Possession and other	382	381	324	409	447	525	614	515
Public-order offenses	4,516	4,789	5,055	5,661	6,101	6,806	7,527	7,609
Regulatory	878	894	919	1,013	1,059	1,048	1,205	1,148
Other	3,638	3,895	4,136	4,648	5,042	5,758	6,322	6,461
Weapon offenses^f	6,774	7,446	7,696	8,082	8,742	9,494	10,652	12,150
Immigration offenses^f	2,486	3,420	4,476	5,454	7,430	10,156	13,676	15,012
Unknown or indeterminable offenses	940	970	947	1,328	2,358	2,332	1,263	1,041

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

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

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

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

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

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

^fBeginning in 2001, weapon and immigration offenses became major offense categories. Previously, these offenses were classified within public-order offenses.